A COMPREHENSIVE
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Dealing with the origin of words
and their sense development thus illustrating
the history of civilization and culture

BY

DR. ERNEST KLEIN

A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver

PROVERBS 25: II

VOLUME I A-K

ELSEVIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
AMSTERDAM LONDON NEW YORK
1966

### ELSEVIER PUBLISHING COMPANY 335 JAN VAN GALENSTRAAT, P.O. BOX 211, AMSTERDAM

AMERICAN ELSEVIER PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC. 52 VANDERBILT AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

ELSEVIER PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED
RIPPLESIDE COMMERCIAL ESTATE
BARKING, ESSEX

First Published 1965 – First Reprinted 1969

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG CARD NUMBER 65-13229

COPYRIGHT © 1966 ELSEVIER PUBLISHING COMPANY, AMSTERDAM

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

THIS BOOK OR ANY PART THEREOF MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN ANY FORM,

INCLUDING PHOTOSTATIC OR MICROFILM FORM,

WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE PUBLISHERS

PRINTED IN THE NETHERLANDS

COVER AND BINDING SUSANNE HEYNEMANN

### I am what my MOTHER and my FATHER made of me

THEAUTHOR

DEDICATED TO THE SACRED MEMORY OF THE BEST PARENTS:

MY DEAR MOTHER

WHO AFTER A LIFE OF SELF-SACRIFICE DIED IN SZATMAR IN 1940

AND MY DEAR FATHER.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED RABBI AND SCHOLAR

RABBI IGNAZ (ISAAC) KLEIN OF SZATMAR,

WHO DIED A MARTYR OF HIS FAITH IN AUSCHWITZ IN 1944;

AND TO THE SACRED MEMORY OF MY WIFE

AND OF MY ONLY CHILD JOSEPH (HAYYIM ISRAEL)

WHO ALSO FELL VICTIMS TO NAZISM IN AUSCHWITZ IN 1944

### Preface

To know the origin of words is to know the cultural history of mankind.

In infinite humility I bend the knee and bow before the Eternal Who gives power to the faint, and to him who has no might increases strength.

Blessed be the Eternal Who granted me life and sustenance and permitted me to write and complete this etymological dictionary, whose first volume is just leaving the press.

This dictionary is a modest tribute of my devotion to Canada, the country whose citizen I am proud to be, the country in which the spirit of the Bible has dominion from Sea to Sea, the country in which the Human Rights are a happy, living reality, a reality called upon to serve as a shining example to mankind.

On this occasion I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the Canada Council, whose grant made it possible for me to have the manuscript of my dictionary typed in order to prepare it for the press. The generosity of this noble institution will continue to serve for me as a precious stimulus for further scientific work.

Between 1931 and 1944, I was Rabbi of the Jewish Congregation in Nové Zámky (Czechoslovakia), whence I was deported by the Nazis to Auschwitz and, from there, to the concentration camp Allach-Dachau. After the liberation from the latter place by Amerian troops in 1945, I returned home to find only the ruins of what had once been the flourishing Jewish community of Nové Zámky. There I learned that my Father, my wife, my only child Joseph and two of my three sisters had suffered martyrdom in Auschwitz. Of my family, my sister Mrs. Paul Horvath (née Elizabeth Klein) and her husband have survived.

After my return I decided to write an etymological dictionary of the English language, the language which I had loved and admired since my early childhood.

This project materialized in Toronto where I settled together with my sister Elizabeth and her husband, and where my friends established the congregation Beth Yitshak, which was named after my Father of blessed memory, and chose me for their rabbi.

It was before all my sister who through her selfless love and infinite dedication, with which she has taken care of me, made it possible for me to devote my time to my congregation and to writing this dictionary.

On this occasion I would like to extend my affectionate feelings to two of my closest and dearest friends in Toronto, whom I love both as if they were brothers to me in the literal sense of this term: Mr. Arthur Minden, Q.C., whose friendship and love I treasure as one of the greatest gifts bestowed upon me by Providence and whose zeal and encouragement have been an important factor in my writing and completing this dictionary, and Mr. Leo Bermann, whose sincere brotherly affection and friendly devotion have always been and continue to be a gratifying source of spiritual joy to me, and who had a decisive role in the history of the publication of my dictionary.

My abiding gratitude is extended to Mr. Marsh Jeanneret, president of the Toronto University Press, and to Miss F. Halpenny, its editor, for their helpfulness and encouragement, which were important factors on the way leading to the publication of my work.

VIII

My grateful acknowledgements are also due to the whole staff of the University of Toronto Library for the facilities extended to me in the use of its books.

May this dictionary, which plastically shows the affinity and interrelationship of the nations of the world in the way in which their languages developed, contribute to bringing them nearer to one another in the sincere pursuit of peace on earth — which was one of my cardinal aims in writing this dictionary.

Toronto, October, 1965

DR. ERNEST KLEIN

### Introduction

Since my youth I have devoted myself to philology, with special regard to etymology.

The reasons inducing me to write 'A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language' may be summed up as follows:

It is a well-known fact that in the course of the last sixty years philology has attained a high degree of development. It is so much the more to be regretted that modern lexicography has remained far behind the achievements of philology. As a rule, even the most authoritative English etymological dictionaries give such etymologies as reflect the level reached by philology about half a century ago. In most cases etymologies given up by serious science long ago are still wandering out of one dictionary into another and continue living with tenacity, apparently ignoring the truths established in the field of philology in the course of the latter decades.

One example may suffice to prove this. Despite the fact that Tocharian (this language extinct long ago but newly discovered at the end of the Nineteenth Century) occupies a very important place among the Indo-European languages, Tocharian references appear only quite exceptionally in the etymological dictionaries of the English language. This is so much the more striking, because Tocharian may help us understand the development of many a word in the different Indo-European languages, inasmuch as the words of the Tocharian language often represent the transitory form— 'the missing link'—between the Old Indian and the other Indo-European languages. In this dictionary Tocharian words are regularly referred to together with the other Indo-European equivalents.

English belonging to the great family of the Indo-European languages, it is quite evident that in tracing any word to its source, an etymological dictionary must take into consideration all the important cognates of this word in the other Indo-European languages. If we want to understand the history of an English word, we must compare this word with as many correspondences as possible.

Most etymological dictionaries do not pay enough attention to this circumstance and therefore cite equivalents from the kindred languages quite at random, often enumerating the less important ones but omitting such as had a decisive influence upon the form of the word treated or upon the development of its meaning. This dictionary tries to be a dependable guide to the reader in this respect too, by giving him all the necessary information about the origin, formation and sense development of any word that might interest him.

The scientific value of most etymological dictionaries is much impaired by the circumstance that their authors are not familiar with the structure of the Semitic languages, a fact thrown into relief by the inconsistencies of the transliteration of Hebrew, Aramaic and Arabic words, on the one hand, and by the lack of any etymological analysis of these words, on the other. In this dictionary the words of Semitic origin — about 750 in number — are fully analyzed: they are traced to their etyma, the cognates are given, the stem is distinguished from the prefixes and suffixes added to it, etc. In brief: the words of Semitic origin are treated exactly as the Indo-European words. This is why my dictionary may also serve as a preliminary work for an etymological dictionary of the Semitic languages themselves.

In all etymological dictionaries we frequently come across such words as are declared to be 'of unknown origin', even in cases when the etymology of such words can be established beyond any doubt. In many other cases the etymology is not given either, but the origin of the respec-

ΧI

This dictionary gives also the etymologies of personal names and mythological names.

#### Some other features of this dictionary:

What the elements are to chemistry, what the sounds are to music, are words to language. However, words are not only the elements of a language but also of the history of the people speaking it. They are important milestones along the way leading to the majestic Palace of Human Knowledge.

One of the basic features of this dictionary is that — in contradistinction to other etymological dictionaries — its aim is not only to give the history of words, but to give also History in words. This dictionary is the first attempt to give the history of human civilization and culture condensed in the etymological data of words. We not only speak but think and even dream in words. Language is a mirror in which the whole spiritual development of mankind reflects itself. Therefore, in tracing words to their origin, we are tracing simultaneously civilization and culture to their real roots.

Another important aim that I set to myself in composing this dictionary was to mirror in it the history of the humanities and sciences. Since the history of a word is at the same time the history of the thing denoted or the idea expressed by that word it is obvious that by giving the history of the technical terms of any branch of science we also give the history of that branch of science itself. In consideration of this fact one of the goals of an etymological dictionary should be to deal with the history of scientific technical terms in a manner that would enable the reader to reconstruct through them the history of the various branches of the humanities and sciences. This dictionary represents the first attempt to live up to this goal. E.g. in order to know the important phases of the development of medicine one will only have to look up the medical terms occurring in this dictionary.

For the illustration of this fact I am quoting here a few entries from this dictionary dealing with medical terms:

abiotrophy, n., loss of vitality (med.) — Coined by the English neurologist Sir William Richard Gowers (1845-1915) fr. Gk. ἄβιος, 'without life', and  $-\tau \rho o \phi (\bar{\alpha}, fr. \tau \rho o \phi \dot{\eta}, 'nourishment'. See abio- and -trophy.$ 

Derivative: abiotroph-ic, adj.

accoucheur, n., a man who acts as midwife. — F., fr. accoucher, 'to go to childbed'; first used by Jules Clément in the second half of the 17th cent. See accouchement.

Achilles' tendon. — So called from the myth of Achilles being held by the heel when his mother Thetis dipped him into the river Styx to render him invulnerable; first used by the Dutch anatomist Verheyden in 1693 when dissecting his own amputated leg. See Achilles and tendon.

acrodynia, n., disease characterized by pain in the hands and feet (med.) — Medical L., coined by Chardon in 1828, and lit. meaning 'pain in the extremities', fr. acro- and Gk. δδύνη, 'pain'. See -odynia. actinomycosis, n., an inflammatory disease caused by the actinomycetes (med.) — Coined by the German pathologist Otto Bollinger (1843-1909) in 1877 fr. Actinomyces and suff. -osis.

agoraphobia, n., morbid fear of being in open spaces (med.) — Coined by Westphal in 1871, who first described this morbid condition. The word lit. means 'fear of a public place'. See agora and -phobia. albuminuria, n., the presence of albumen in the urine (med.) — Medical L., fr. F. albuminurie, a hybrid coined by the French physician Martin Solon (1795-1856) in 1838 fr. L. albūmen, 'white of the egg', and Gk. οδρον, 'urine'. See albumen, urine and -ia.

allopathy, n., treatment of disease by remedies that produce effects opposite to those caused by the disease. — G. Allopathie, coined by the German physician Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843) fr. Gk.

άλλος, 'other', and -πάθεια, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See allo- and -pathy and cp. enantiopathy, homeonethy

Derivatives: allopath-ic, adj., allopath-ic-ally, adv., allopath-et-ic, adj., allo-path-et-ical-ly, adv., allopath-ist. n.

anaphylaxis, n., exaggerated susceptibility, especially to protein (med. and biol.) — Coined by the French physiologist Charles Richet (1850-1935) in 1893 on analogy of prophylaxis (q.v.) Anaphylaxis accordingly means the opposite of what is expressed by prophylaxis; it is formed fr. ana- and Gk. σύλαξια, 'a watching, guarding'. See phylaxis.

anarthria, n., inability to articulate words (med.) — Medical L., coined by the French neurologist Pierre Marie (1853-1940) fr. Gk. ἄναρθρος, 'without joints' (see anarthrous). For the ending see suff. -ia. antitoxin, n., a substance neutralizing poisonous substances (immunology). — Coined by the German bacteriologist Emil von Behring (1854-1917) in 1890 fr. anti- and toxin. Cp. autotoxin.

aperient, adj., laxative. — L. aperiēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of aperīre, 'to uncover, open', which stands for \*ap-werire and is rel. to operīre (for \*op-werīre), 'to cover, close', and cogn. with Ol. apa-vṛnôti, 'uncovers, opens', api-vṛnôti, 'closes, covers', fr. I.-E. base \*wer-, 'to enclose, cover'. See weir and cp. words there referred to. The word aperient was used by Bacon in 1626.

Derivative: aperient, n., a laxative drug.

aphemia, n., a kind of aphasia (med.) — Medical L., coined by the French surgeon and anthropologist Paul Broca (1824-80) in 1860 fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. φήμη, 'voice', which is rel. to φάναι, 'to say, speak'. See fame and -ia and cp. aphasia.

aspirin, n. (pharm.) — A hybrid coined by H. Dreser in Pflüger's Archiv in 1899. The acetylo-salicylic acid occurs in the flowers of the plant Spiraea ulmaria. In order to distinguish from this natural product the same substance gained chemically, the word aspirin was formed by Dreser from priv. pref. a-, the above mentioned plant Spiraea, and chem. suff. -in. Hence aspirin prop. means 'acetylo-salicylic acid which is gained not from the Spiraea ulmaria (but in a chemical way)'.

astigmatism, n., defect of the eye that prevents the rays of light from converging to a point on the retina (med. and optics). — Coined by the English mathematician and philosopher William Whewell (1794-1866) in 1819 fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. στίγμα, gen. στίγματος, 'a prick, puncture, mark'. See stigmatic and -ism.

athetosis, n., affection of the nervous system marked by involuntary movements of the fingers and toes (med.) — Medical L., coined by the American nerve specialist William Alexander Hammond (1828-1900) in 1871 fr. Gk. ἄθετος, 'not fixed', and suff. -osis. See prec. word.

aureomycin, n., an antibiotic drug resembling penicillin (med.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. aureus, 'golden' (so called from its color), Gk. μύκης, 'fungus', and chem. suff. -in; see aureate and myco-. The correct form would be chrysomycin, in which both elements are of Greek origin (see chryso- and cp. Aureo-basidium).

batophobia, n., a morbid fear of being at great heights or passing near high objects (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. βατός, 'passable', verbal adj. of βαίνειν, 'to go', and -φοβί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See base, n. and phobia. The association of Gk βατός with height is due to a connection of this word with the second element in acrobat. (Acrobats are used to display their art in the height.) A more adequate name for this condition is hypsophobia.

bronchiole, n., a minute bronchial tube(anat.) — Medical L. bronchiola, a diminutive coined by E. Schultz fr. L. bronchia (pl.), 'the bronchial tubes'; see bronchia. Cp. Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 557.

Derivative: bronchiol-ar, adj.

bronchitis, n., inflammation of the bronchial tubes (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by Charles Bedham in 1808 fr. bronchus and suff. -itis; introduced into medicine by P. Frank in his Interpretationes Clinicae in 1812.

Caesarean section, Caesarean operation. — So called from the belief that Julius Caesar was thus delivered. This belief is refuted by the fact that the mother of J. Caesar was still alive at the time of the Gallic wars, whereas, on the other hand, we know that in antiquity this operation was never performed on the living mother.

calciphylaxis, n., increased sensitivity to calcium (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined by Dr. Hans Selye (born in 1907), professor of the University of Montreal, fr. calcium, a word of Latin origin, and Gk. γόλαξις, 'a watching, guarding'. See phylaxis.

**chloromycetin**, n., an antibiotic drug of the penicillin-streptomycin family discovered by Dr. Paul R. Burkholder of Yale University (med.) — Coined fr. **chloro**-, Gk. μύκης, gen. μύκητος, 'fungus' (see myceto-), and chem. suff. -in.

cirrhosis, n., a disease of the liver (med.) — Medical L., coined by the French physician René-Théophile-Hyacinthe Laënnec (1781-1826) fr. Gk. χιρρός, 'tawny', which is of uncertain origin; so called in allusion to the yellowish color of the diseased liver. For the ending see suff. -osis.

хії

**cynanthropy**, n., insanity in which the patient believes himself to be a dog (*med.*) — Formed with suff. -y (representing Gk. -ία), fr. Gk. κυνάνθρωπος, 'of a dog-man', which is compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'a dog', and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See **cyno-** and **anthropo-**. The name *cynanthropy* prop. derives fr. Gk. νόσος κυνάνθρωπος, lit. 'dog-man's disease', a name given to this mania by Galen (see Galen, 19, 719).

The examples have been taken from among the medical terms beginning with the letter A, B or C, hence such as are contained in the present (i.e. I) volume of this dictionary.

Similarly, in dealing with the technical terms of the other branches of science in this dictionary, one of my chief aims was to show the historic development of science in general and of its various branches in particular, with special regard to biology, zoology, botany, mineralogy, geography, geology, history, astronomy, physics, chemistry, mathematics, grammar, philosophy. The entries treating these branches of science in this dictionary, virtually contain the most important phases of their history.

Two other characteristic features of this dictionary:

#### HYBRID WORDS

Scientists are rarely also linguists. This is why many scientific terms are inexactly coined and often erroneous and misleading in sense. Many of these terms are hybrids, i.e. words made up of elements from different languages. In this dictionary hybrids are not only referred to as such, but—quite frequently—a new, correctly formed word is suggested instead of the one used hitherto.

For an example see the entry aureomycin on preceding page.

#### LOAN TRANSLATIONS

Loan translations are important guideposts on the road on which civilization and culture traveled in the course of centuries from nation to nation. Through them we learn e.g. that the chief elements of the science of grammar developed in ancient Greece and reached Western Europe through the medium of the Romans. (The overwhelming majority of grammatical terms in the modern languages are loan translations of, or derive directly from, Latin words, which themselves are loan translations of Greek words. Cp. e.g. the words subject, verb, adverb, nominative, accusative, genitive, dative in this dictionary.)

In like manner, loan translations are of great importance for the reconstruction of the history of all the other branches of science as well. This is why, in this dictionary, special attention was paid to loan translations and their way was traced from language to language.

XIII

### Transliteration of Semitic Words

The transliteration for Semitic words contained in the etymologies of this dictionary is such that it renders exactly every consonant, vowel and diacritical sign. It happens for the first time that the Hebrew and Aramaic words quoted in an etymological dictionary are transliterated according to a system which makes it possible to retransliterate these words into their original characters, including all the phonetic signs particular to Hebrew and Aramaic. (See the following Rules for Transliteration.)

As a rule, in this dictionary the accent in Semitic words (with the exception of the Akkadian, for which the laws of accentuation are not known), is indicated by the usual accent mark 'placed over the vowel of the accented syllable.

### THE RULES FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF HEBREW AND ARAMAIC EMPLOYED IN THIS DICTIONARY

Form of the Letter	Its Name	Its Transliteration	Its Sounds
Х	áleph	Not rendered at the beginning or the end of a word; otherwise marked by '.	Orig. the glottal stop. Now silent in the middle of words if it has no vowel; otherwise it is pronounced according to the accompanying vowel sign.
<b>a</b>	bēth	b	b
ב	bhēth	bh	bh, v
<b>3</b>	gimél	g	Pronounced like g in get.
1	ghimél	gh	Orig. pronounced—with a slight aspiration of the sound—like gh; now pronounced like g in get.
ন	dáleth	d	d
٦	dhấleth	dh	Orig, pronounced like th in this; now pronounced d
ה	hē	h	h
1	wāw or vau	w	μ
7	záyin	z.	z
η	chēth	ķ	Pronounced like <i>ch</i> in Scot. <i>loch</i>

XIV

				222
Form of the Letter		Its Name	Its Transliteration	Its Sounds
ט		ţēth	į	An emphatic t
•		yōdh	у	у
D; at the end of a word	٦	kaph	k	k
D; at the end of a word	٦	khaph	kh	kh
ל		lấmedh	I	I
か; at the end of a word		mêm	m	m
1; at the end of a word	7	nūn	n	п
٥		sấmekh	s	S
ע		'áyin	•	A strong guttural sound; now usually treated in the pronunciation like an aleph
<b>5</b> ; at the end of a word	ħ	pē	p	p
5; at the end of a word	η	phē	ph	f
3; at the end of a word	r	tzādhé or ṣādhé	1z	tz; occasionally pronounced like an emphatic $s$ ( $=$ $s$ )
7		köph	q	an emphatic k
٦		rēsh	r	r
<b>v</b> i		shin	sh	sh
w		śin	Ś	S
ri T		tāw or tāv	t	t
ת		thāw or thāv	th	Orig. pronounced like th in thing; now pronounced like t (by the Ashkenazic Jews like s).

VOWEL SIGNS USED WITH HEBREW CHARACTERS

	Vowe Form	el Sign Name	Transliteration	Sound
A) Long Vowels	т	qāmấtz gādhốl	ā	like a in far
	••	tzēré	ē	like <i>ai</i> in rain
	,	hiríq gādhốl	i	like i in machine
	ì	<u> h</u> ōlấm	ō	like o in fork
	7	shūrū́q	ū	like u in true
B) Short Vowels	-	pattáḥ	a	like a in far
	::	s <sup>ĕ</sup> ghōl	e	like e in them
		ḥīrấq qãṭắn	i	like <i>i</i> in <i>pin</i>
	т	qāmấtz qãṭấn	o	like o in gone
	1	qubbūtz	и	like u in put
C) Half Vowels	:	schwá (nā*)	ě	like e in agent
	-:	ḥătấph pattấḥ	a	like a very short pattāh
	w:	ḥātāph s <sup>ē</sup> ghōl	e	like a very short s <sup>ĕ</sup> ghöl
	τ:	ḥătấph qāmấtz	o	like a very short qāmātz qātān

A point in the middle of a consonant, called dāghēsh ḥāzāq (daghesh forte, 'strong daghesh'), strengthens (i.e. doubles) the consonant. It is marked by the doubling of the respective consonant.

The sign  $d\bar{a}gh\acute{e}sh\ qal\ (daghesh\ lene = 'light\ daghesh')$ , which is formally identical with the sign of the  $d\bar{a}gh\acute{e}sh\ h\bar{a}z\acute{a}q$ , is used with the letters  $[D,D,D,T,\lambda,D]$ , to indicate their original hard pronunciation. In this Dictionary  $[P,D,D,T,\lambda,D]$ , are transliterated [b,g,d,k,p,t], whereas  $[P,D,D,T,\lambda,D]$ , are rendered by [bh,gh,dh,kh,ph,th].

Form of the Letter Its Name

shīn

## RULES FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF ARABIC EMPLOYED IN THIS DICTIONARY

Form of the Letter	Its Name	Its Transliteration	Its Sound
	álif	Marked by 'at the beginning of a word or when it is provided with hamza; otherwise rendered by a macron.	The glottal stop.
ب	bā'	b	b
ت	tā'	<i>t</i>	t
ث	thāʻ	th	(like th in English thing)
ح	jim	j	j
۲	ḥāʻ	<i>ḥ</i>	(a sharp guttural aspirate; pronounced like a strong h with friction sound)
خ	khā'	kh	(like ch in Scot. loch)
٥	dāl	d	d
د	dhāl	dh	(like th in English this)
,	rā`	r	r
j	zāy	z	z
سو	sin	s	s

س			
ص	şād	ż	an emphatic s; pro- nounced like ss in English hiss
ض	ḍād	<u>d</u>	palatal d
ط	įā'	į	an emphatic t
ظ	<u>z</u> ā'	z,	an emphatic z
ع غ ف	ʻayn	•	a strong guttural sound; cp. Heb. $z$
غ	ghayn	gh	a guttural, gargling sound
ف	fā'	f	f
ق	qāf	q	an emphatic k
ಲ	kāf	k	k
J	lām	I	I
٢	mīm	m	m
ن	nūn	n	n
8	hā`	h	h
,	wāw	W	w
ی	yā`	у	у

Its Sound

sh

Its Transliteration

sh

XVIII

### VOWEL SIGNS USED WITH ARABIC CHARACTERS

Vowel Sign	Its Name	Its Transliteration	Its Sound
A) Short Vowels	fátḥa <sup>h</sup>	а	Pronounced like a in wan.
<del>,</del>	kásra <sup>h</sup>	i	Pronounced like <i>i</i> in <i>pin</i> .
<u>.</u>	dámma <sup>h</sup>	и	Pronounced like <i>u</i> in <i>put</i> .
B) Long Vowels			
1		ā	Pronounced like a in father.
ی		ī	Pronounced like i in machine.
9		ū	Pronounced like <i>u</i> in <i>rule</i> .

### ORTHOGRAPHIC SIGNS

^	hámza <sup>h</sup>	(sign of the glottal
,		stop)

case of a Gafter an i. The assimilation of the U (in the def. art. U) to the so called solar letters is not taken into consideration (as e.g. in aldea, Aldebaran, Altair), unless this assimilation appears a' o in the European (in most cases Spanish or Portuguese) loan word itself (as in arrope, calaya).

# Abbreviation of Books and Journals Frequently Referred to

Bloch-Wartburg, DELF. = Bloch, Oscar, and W. von Wartburg, Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue française, 2nd ed., Paris, 1950.

Boisacq, DELG. = Boisacq, Émile, Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue grecque, 4th ed., Heidelberg, 1950.

Dauzat, DELF. = Dauzat, Albert, Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue française, 7th ed., 1038

E-M., DELL. = Ernout, A., and A. Meillet, Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue latine, 4th ed., Paris, 1959.

Frisk, GEW. = Frisk, Hjalmar, Griechisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, 1955 — in progress. Gesenius-Buhl, HWAT. = Gesenius, W., Hebräisches und Aramäisches Wörterbuch über das Alte Testament, bearbeitet von Dr. Frants Buhl, 16th ed., Leipzig, 1915.

HEL. = Francis Brown, S. R. Driver and Charles A. Briggs, The Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament based on the Lexicon of William Gesenius, Oxford, 1952, corrected impression.

Hofmann, EWG. = J. B. Hofmann, Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Griechischen, München, 1930.

JOR. = Jewish Quarterly Review.

Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS. = Kluge, Friedrich, Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache, 17. Auflage, unter Mithilfe von Alfred Schirmer bearbeitet von Walther Mitzka, Berlin, 1957.

Meyer-Lübke, REW. = Meyer-Lübke, W., Romanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, 2nd ed., Heidelberg, 1924.

OED. = The Oxford English Dictionary.

Walde-Hofmann, LEW. = Walde, A., Lateinisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, dritte, neubearbeitete Auflage von J. B. Hofmann, Heidelberg, 1938-55.

Walde-Pokorny, VWIS. = Walde, A., Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen, herausgegeben von J. Pokorny, Berlin, 1928 ff. (3 volumes).

ZDMG. = Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft.

### Other Literature Consulted

- J. F. Bense, Dictionary of the Low Dutch element in the English Vocabulary.
- Berneker, E., Slavisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, vol. 1, Heidelberg, 1908-13.
- Carnoy, Albert, Dictionnaire étymologique de la mythologie gréco-romaine, Louvain.
- Devic, M., Dictionnaire étymologique des mots français dérivés de l'arabe, Paris, 1876; published also in Supplement to É. Littré's Dictionnaire de la langue française, Paris, 1884.
- Feist, S., Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der gotischen Sprache, 3rd ed., Leiden, 1939.
- Fränkel, Siegmund, Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen, Leyden, 1886.
- Gamillscheg, E., Etymologisches Wörterbuch der französischen Sprache, Heidelberg, 1926-28.
- Hehn, V., Kulturpflanzen und Haustiere in ihrem Übergang aus Asien nach Griechenland und Italien, 8. Auflage, neu herausgegeben von O. Schrader, Berlin, 1911.
- Holthausen, F., Etymologisches Wörterbuch der englischen Sprache, 3rd ed., Göttingen, 1949.
- Koehler, L., and W. Baumgartner, Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti Libros, Leiden, 1951.
- Lewis and Short, A Latin Dictionary, Oxford, 1951.
- Lewy, H., Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895.
- Liddell and Scott, A Greek-English Lexicon, in Henry Stuart Jones's recension, Oxford, 1925-40.
- Litmann, E., Morgenländische Wörter im Deutschen, 2nd ed., Tübingen, 1924.
- Lokotsch, K., Etymologisches Wörterbuch der europäischen (germanischen, romanischen und slavischen) Wörter orientalischen Ursprungs, Heidelberg, 1927.
- Manfred Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary, Heidelberg, 1956 in progress.
- J. R. Partington, The History of Chemistry, London, 1961-62.
- Skeat, W. W., An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, New Edition, Oxford, 1946.
- Skinner, Henry Alan, The Origin of Medical Terms, 2nd ed., Baltimore, 1961.
- Weekley, E., A Concise Etymological Dictionary of Modern English, 2nd ed., 1952.
- Yule, H., and A. C. Burnell, Hobson-Jobson, revised by Crooke, 1903.

### General Abbreviations

riol. c. em.	Babylonian bacteriology before the common era Berber Biblical biochemistry biology Boeotian botany Breton Britain, British	dent. dept. Deut. dial. dict. dimin. Dor. Du.  E. Eccles. econ.	dentistrative dentistry department Deuteronomy dialect, dialectal dictionary diminutive Doric Dutch  English Ecclesiastes, Ecclesiastica economics
riol. i. em.	auxiliary  Babylonian bacteriology before the common era Berber Biblical biochemistry biology Boeotian botany	dent. dept. Deut. dial. dict. dimin. Dor. Du.	dentistry department Deuteronomy dialect, dialectal dictionary diminutive Doric Dutch English
riol. i. em.	auxiliary  Babylonian bacteriology before the common era Berber Biblical biochemistry biology Boeotian	dent. dept. Deut. dial. dict. dimin. Dor. Du.	dentistry department Deuteronomy dialect, dialectal dictionary diminutive Doric Dutch English
riol. i. em.	auxiliary  Babylonian bacteriology before the common era Berber Biblical biochemistry biology	dent. dept. Deut. dial. dict. dimin. Dor.	dentistry department Deuteronomy dialect, dialectal dictionary diminutive Doric
riol. i. em.	auxiliary  Babylonian bacteriology before the common era Berber Biblical biochemistry	dent. dept. Deut. dial. dict. dimin. Dor.	dentistry department Deuteronomy dialect, dialectal dictionary diminutive Doric
riol.	auxiliary  Babylonian bacteriology before the common era Berber Biblical	dent. dept. Deut. dial. dict. dimin. Dor.	dentistry department Deuteronomy dialect, dialectal dictionary diminutive Doric
riol.	Babylonian bacteriology before the common era Berber	dent. dept. Deut. dial. dict. dimin.	dentistry department Deuteronomy dialect, dialectal dictionary diminutive
riol. E.	auxiliary  Babylonian bacteriology before the common era	dent. dept. Deut. dial. dict.	dentistry department Deuteronomy dialect, dialectal dictionary
riol.	auxiliary  Babylonian bacteriology	dent. dept. Deut. dial.	dentistry department Deuteronomy dialect, dialectal
	auxiliary  Babylonian	dent. dept. Deut.	dentistry department Deuteronomy
	auxiliary	dent. dept.	dentistry department
	_	dent.	dentistry
	_		
	_		
ent.	augmentative	demonstr.	demonstrative
	Attic	def.	definite
1.	astronomy	dat.	dative
	astrology	Dan.	Danish
	article		
	Armenian	Cypr.	Cyprian
	architecture	crystallogr.	crystallography
eol.	archaeology	Cret.	Cretan
	Aramaic	cp.	compare
	Arabic	corrupt.	corruption
	aorist	copul.	copulative
	antiquity	Copt.	Coptic
opom.	anthropometry	conj.	conjunction
opol.	anthropology	compar.	comparative
m.	Annamese	colloq.	colloquial, colloquially
-Ind.	Anglo-Indian	coll.	collective, collectively
	anatomy	cogn.	cognate
	American	Co.	Cornish
	alteration	class.	classical
	algebra	chronol.	chronology
	Albanian	Chin.	Chinese
	Anglo-Latin	chem.	chemistry; chemical
i.	Akkadian	cent.	century
	Anglo-French	Celt.	Celtic
	Aeolic	cca.	circa
	adverb		Catalan
	adjective		Caribbean
	accusative	cap.	capital (initial)
	ablative	Can.F.	Canadian French
		accusative adjective adverb Aeolic	accusative cap. adjective Carib. adverb Catal. Aeolic cca.

			XXII
		77 L	Hebrew
EF.	East French	Heb. helminthol.	helminthology
EFris.	East Frisian		heraldry.
e.g.	exempli gratia (for example)	her. Hind.	Hindustani
Egypt.	Egyptian		history
elect.	electricity	hist.	Hittite
embryol.	embryology	Hitt.	Hosea
Engl.	English	Hos.	Hungarian
entomol.	entomology	Hung.	hydrography
equiv.	equivalent	hydrogr.	ny drograpasy
esp.	especially		
Esth.	Esther	Icel.	Icelandic
Ethiop.	Ethiopian	IE.	Indo-European
ethnol.	ethnology	imit.	imitative
etymol.	etymology	immunol.	immunology
Ex.	Exodus	imper.	imperative
Ezek.	Ezekiel	imperf.	imperfect
		impers.	impersonal
	- 1 (classes used in the	indef.	indefinite
F.	French (always used in the	indic.	indicative
	sense of Modern French)	inf.	infinitive
facet.	facetiously	interj.	interjection
fem.	feminine	intr.	intransitive
f.	following	Ion.	Ionic
ff.	following	Ir.	Irish
fig.	figurative	Iran.	Iranian
Finn.	Finnish	Is.	Isaiah
Flem.	Flemish	It.	Italian
fort.	fortification		
fr.	from	_	Lananese
freq.	frequentative	Jap.	Japanese Javanese
Fris.	Frisian	Jav.	Jeremiah
fut.	future	Jer.	Joshua
		Josh.	JOSHua
	German (always used in th	e	
G.	sense of New High German	1) L.	Latin
G1	Gaelic	Lam.	Lamentations
Gael.	Gaulish	Lapp.	Lappish
Gaul.	Gaulish-Latin	1.c.	loco citato (= in the place
GaulL.	Genesis		cited)
Gen.	genitive	Lett.	Lettish
gen.	geography	Lev.	Leviticus
geogr.	geology, geological	LG.	Low German
geol.	geometry	lit.	literal, literally
geom.	Greek	Lith.	Lithuanian
Gk.	Gothic	lithogr.	lithography
Goth.	grammar	_	
gram.	granniai		Malachi
		Mal.	
Hab.	Habakkuk	Malayal. Mand.	Mandaean, Mandaic
Нао	Haggai	Manu.	***************************************

	XXIII			
	masc.	masculine	OBrit.	Old British
	math.	mathematics	obsol.	obsolete
	MBret.	Middle Breton	OBulg.	Old Bulgarian
	MCo.	Middle Cornish	OCelt.	Old Celtic
	MDu.	Middle Dutch	OCo.	Old Cornish
	ME.	Middle English	ODan.	Old Danish
	mech.	mechanical, mechanics	ODu.	Old Dutch
	med.	medicine	OE.	Old English
	MedHeb.	Medieval Hebrew	OF.	Old French
	MEgypt.	Middle Egyptian	OFlem.	Old Flemish
	Messap.	Messapian	OFris.	Old Frisian
	metal.	metallurgy	OGael.	Old Gaelic
	metath.	metathesis	OHG.	Old High German
	meteorol.	meteorology	OI.	Old Indian
	MF.	Middle French	OIr.	Old Irish
	MGk.	Middle Greek	OIran.	Old Iranian
	MHG.	Middle High German	OIt.	Old Italian
	Mi.	Micah	OL.	Old Latin
	mil.	military	OLG.	Old Low German
	mineral.	mineralogy	OLith.	Old Lithuanian
	MIr.	Middle Irish	ON.	Old Norse
	ML.	Medieval Latin	ONF.	Old North French
	MLG.	Middle Low German	ONorw.	Old Norwegian
	ModE.	Modern English	OPers.	Old Persian
	ModF.	Modern French	OPicard	Old Picard
	ModHeb.	Modern Hebrew	OPort.	Old Portuguese
	ModL.	Modern Latin	OProvenç.	Old Provençal
	ModNorw.	Modern Norwegian	OPruss.	Old Prussian
	ModPers.	Modern Persian	orig.	original, originally
	ModPort.	Modern Portuguese	ornithol.	ornithology
	ModProvenç.	Modern Provençal	ORuss.	Old Russian
	ModW.	Modern Welsh	OS.	Old Saxon
	mus.	music	<b>OSabinic</b>	Old Sabinic
	MW.	Middle Welsh	OSerb.	Old Serbian
	mythol.	mythology	OSlav.	Old Slavic
	my thon.	my moregy	OSp.	Old Spanish
	_	naun	Osset.	Ossetic
	n.	noun North American	OSwed.	Old Swedish
	N.American	natural history	OW.	Old Welsh
	nat. hist.	natural history		
	naut. NE.	North East	paleontol.	paleontology
	· ·		part.	participle, participial
	neg. Neh.	negative Nehemiah	part.	passive
	neut.		pass.	pathology
	NF.	neuter	perf.	perfect
		North French	perh.	perhaps
	nom. Norw.	nominative	Pers.	Persian
GW .	Norw. Num.	Norwegian	Peruv.	Peruvian
	num. numism.	Numbers	pharm.	pharmacy
	numism. NW.	numismatics North West	philol.	philology
	14 <b>4</b> Å.	Morth Mest	pinioi.	piniology

	philosophy	Sam.	Samuel
philos.	Phoenician	Savoy.	Savoyard
Phoen. photogr.	photography	Scand.	Scandinavian
photogr. phrenol.	phrenology	scil.	scilicet (L., 'understood,
Phryg.	Phrygian		namely')
phys.	physics, physical	Scot.	Scottish, Scotch
physiol.	physiology	sculp.	sculpture
physion. pl.	plural	seismol.	seismology
PN.	Personal Name; Proper	Sem.	Semitic
114.	Name	Sept.	Septuagint
poet.	poetry; poetical	Serb.	Serbian
Pol.	Polish	sing.	singular
Port.	Portuguese	Slav.	Slavonic
possess.	possessive	s.m.	same meaning
-	past participle	sociol.	sociology
pp. prec.	preceding	Sp.	Spanish
pred.	predicate, predicative,	specif.	specifically
pred.	predicatively	subj.	subjunctive
pref.	prefix	subst.	substantive
prep.	preposition	suff.	suffix
pres. part.	present participle	superl.	superlative
pres. part.	printing	surg.	surgery
priv.	privative	s.v.	sub voce (= under the
prob.	probably		word)
-	pronoun, pronominal	SW.	South West
pron.	properly	Swed.	Swedish
prop.	prosody	Syr.	Syriac
pros. Provenç.	Provençal		
Ps.	Psalms	T	Tarentine
rs. psychol.	psychology	Tarent. techn.	technical, technology
psychopathol			Teutonic
psychopathol	, poyence passage of	Teut.	theatrical
		theatr. theol.	theology
q.v.	quod vide (L., 'which see')	•	Thessalian
qq.v.	quae vide (L., 'which see';	Thessal.	Tocharian
11	pl.)	Toch.	transitive
		tr.	Turkish
	G. J. J. Church	Turk.	typography
R.C.Ch.	Roman Catholic Church	typogr.	typograpily
refl.	reflexive		
rel.	relative; related	Ugar.	Ugaritic
relig.	religion	ult.	ultimate, ultimately
rhet.	rhetoric	U.S.A.	United States of America
Rom.	Roman	U.S.S.R.	United Soviet Socialist
Rum.	Rumanian		Republics
Russ.	Russian		
		v.	verb
c ·	South	var.	variant
S. S.Afr.	South African	veter.	veterinary
S.An.	South American	VArab.	Vulgar Arabic
D'UIII.	<del></del>		

XXV

VL. Vulgar Latin WSem. West Semitic West Teutonic vulgar WTeut. vulg. Vulg. Vulgate Zechariah Zech. Welsh Zeph. Zephaniah W. zoology West African W.African zool.

### Symbols used in this Dictionary

The asterisk (\*) indicates a hypothetical form.

The mark called macron (-) is placed over a vowel to show that it is long.

The mark called breve (\*) is placed over a vowel to show that it is short.

In this dictionary the quantity of vowels (esp. in Greek and Latin words) is indicated only when they are long. The brevity of vowels is indicated only in some special cases (e.g. in Latin penděre, 'to cause to hang', in contradistinction to penděre, 'to hang' (see pendant). Hence when there is no mark over a vowel it is to be assumed that it is short.

The mark' after a consonant in the Slavonic languages indicates palatalization.

The mark - after a syllable or a group of syllables (as in ant-, anti-) indicates that this syllable or group of syllables is a prefix.

The mark - before a syllable or a group of syllables (as in -ate, -ation) indicates that this syllable or group of syllables is a suffix.



- a, indef. article. Form of an before a consonant.
  a, prep. meaning 'of', as in a clock = of the clock. ME., fr. OE. of, 'from, off, of'. See of.
  a, prep. meaning 'on'. OE. an, on, 'on'. See on.
  à, prep. meaning 'to, at, in'. F., fr. L. ad, 'to, toward'. See ad- and cp. a-, pref. corresponding to L. ad-. Cp. also à la.
- a-, pref. meaning 'of', as in akin. ME. a-, fr. OE. of. See a, prep. meaning 'of'.
- a-, pref. meaning 'on'; used to form adverbs from nouns as in abroad, ashore. Fr. OE. an, on. See a, prep. meaning 'on'.
- a-, intensive pref. OE. ā-, rel. to OS., OFris. ur-, or-, Du. oor-, OHG., MHG. ur- (unstressed: OHG. ir-, ar-, MHG., G. -er), Goth. us-. The orig. meaning of these prefixes was 'out, away'. Cp. the pref. in oakum, ordeal.
- a-, pref. meaning 'away from, from' (occurring only before  $\nu$ ), as in *avert*. L.  $\bar{a}$ -, fr.  $\bar{a}$ , short form of ab, 'away from, from'; rel. to Oscan aa-, Umbr. aha-, 'away from, from'. See ab-.
- a-, pref. corresponding to L. ad-, fr. ad, 'to, to-ward', either directly or through the medium of OF. a- or F. à. Cp. the pref. in abandon, acknowledge, ascend. ascribe. and see ad-. Cp. also à.
- a-, priv. pref. meaning 'not, less, without'. Gk. ά-, used before a consonant, the form before a vowel being άν-. See an- and cp. the priv. prefixes in- and un-.
- aam, n., a Dutch and German liquid measure. Du., fr. L. ama (more exactly hama), 'bucket', fr. Gk. ἄμη (prop. ἄμη), 'bucket', which is rel. to ἀμᾶσθαι, 'to draw, gather', ἀμνίον, 'a bowl in which the blood of victims was caught'. See amnion.
- aardvark, n., a South African burrowing animal.

   Du., lit. 'earth pig', fr. aard, 'earth', and vark, 'pig'. See earth and farrow.
- aardwolf, n., a South African hyena-like mammal. Du., lit. 'earth wolf'. See prec. word and wolf.
- Aaron, masc. PN.; in the Bible, the brother of Moses. Late L., fr. Gk. 'Ααρών, fr. Heb. Ahărón, which is prob. of Egyptian origin. Arab. Harún is borrowed from Hebrew.

Derivative: Aaron-ic, adj.

- Aaron's beard, name of several plants. So called because of their resemblance to a beard and with allusion to Ps. 133:2.
- Aaron's rod, 1) straight molding in architecture;
  2) popular name of the common mullein.
  So called with allusion to Nu.17.
- Ab, n., name of the fifth Jewish month. Heb. Abh, fr. Akkad. abu.
- ab, pref. in words of Latin origin, denoting departure, separation. — L. ab-, fr. ab, 'away from, from; by'. The form ab is regularly used before

- all vowels and h; before consonants except h, ab usually becomes  $\bar{a}$ ; before c, q, t, it becomes abs. L. ab derives fr. orig. \*ap (cp.  $aperi\bar{a}$ , 'I open'), and is cogn. with OI. apa, 'away from', Gk.  $a\pi \dot{a}$ , 'away from, from', Goth. af, OE. af, 'away from, from'. See of and cp. af, 'away from', af, open, af, open, af, open, af, 'away from', af, open, af, open, af, 'away
- aba, n., a form of altazimuth instrument. So called after its inventor Antoine Thomson d'Abbadie.
- aback, adv. OE. on bæc. See a-, 'on', and back. abacus, n., 1) frame with beads for calculation; 2) (archit.) slab at the top of a column. L. abacus, fr. Gk. ἄβαξ, gen. ἄβαχος, 'a square tablet strewn with dust', fr. Heb. ābhāq, 'dust', fr. root a-b-q, 'to fly off'. The first type of abacus was a board covered with dust, whence its name. Abaddon, n., the bottomless pit. Heb. ābhad-
- dốn, 'destruction', fr. ābhádh, 'he perished', which is rel. to Aram. ăbhádh, 'he perished', Ugar. 'bd, 'to perish', Ethiop. abáda, 'he wandered about', Arab. ábada, 'it (the animal) fled in fright'.
- abaft, adv., astern, aft; prep., behind. Formed fr. a-, 'on', and OE. beæftan, fr. be, 'by, at', and æftan, 'behind'. See be- and aft.
- abalienate, tr. v., 1) to alienate; 2) to remove. L. abaliēnātus, pp. of abaliēnāre, 'to remove', lit. 'to make alien from', fr. ab- and aliēnāre. See alienate.
- abalienation, n., 1) alienation; 2) removal. L. abaliēnātio, gen. -ōnis, fr. abaliēnātus, pp. of abaliēnāre. See prec. word and -ion.
- abalone, n., a mollusk. Sp., of unknown origin. abandon, tr. v., to leave, forsake. ME. abandonen, fr. OF. abandoner (F. abandoner), fr. a bandon in (mettre) a bandon, 'to give up to a public ban', fr. a, 'to' (fr. L. ad) and bandon, 'power, authority, jurisdiction', fr. Late L. bandum, bannum, 'order, decree', which is of Teut. origin. See ad- and ban, 'proclamation', and cp. banish.
- Derivatives: abandon, n., abandon-ed, adj., abandon-er, n., abandon-ment, n.
- abase, tr. v., to lower. OF. abaissier (F. abaisser), 'to bring low', fr. VL. \*adbassiāre, which is formed fr. L. ad- and Late L. bassus, 'thick, fat, low'. See base, 'low', and cp. the second element in bouillabaisse.
- Derivatives: abas-ed, adj., abas-ed-ly, adv., abas-ed-ness, n., abase-ment, n.
- abash, tr. v., to confuse; to put to shame. ME. abassen, abaissen, abashen, fr. OF. esbahiss-, pres. part. stem of esbahir, 'to astonish', compounded of pref. es- (fr. L. ex; see 1st ex-) and a derivative of OF. baer (F. bayer), 'to gape', the change of conjugation (-ir for -er) being prob. due to the influence of the OF. adj. balf,

wall' and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: abash-less, adj., abash-less-ly, adv., abash-ment, n.

- abasia, n., inability to walk (med.) Medical L., formed fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. βάσις, 'stepping, step; base', from the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go'. See base, n., and -ia.
- abate, tr. and intr. v. ME. abaten, fr. OF. abatre, abattre (F. abattre), 'to beat down', fr. VL. \*abbatere (whence also It. abbattere, Sp. abatir), fr. ab- and batere (L. battuere), 'to beat, strike'. See batter, 'to beat, strike', and cp. abatis, abattoir, bate, 'to reduce'.

Derivative: abate-ment, n.

- abatis, n., a defense made of felled trees (mil.) F., 'things thrown down', fr. abattre, 'to beat down, throw down'. See prec. word and cp. abattoir.
- abattoir, n., a slaughterhouse. F., fr. abattre, 'to beat down'. See abate. The subst. suff. -oir corresponds to L. -ōrium, whence E. -ory.
- abb, n., the yarn for the woof. OE. āweb, āb. See a-, 'on', and web.
- abba, n., title of honor. L., fr. Gk.  $\alpha\beta\beta\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. Aram.  $abb\dot{\alpha}$ , 'the father; my father', emphatic state of  $\bar{a}bh$ , 'father'. See abbot, and cp. abbacy, abbey.
- abbacy, n., the office or jurisdiction of an abbot.
  Eccles. L. abbātia, fr. abbās, gen. abbātis. See
  abbot and cp. abba, abbey. Cp. also badia.
- abbé, n., a title given in France to a priest. F., fr. Eccles. L. abbātem, acc. of abbās. Cp. It. abbate, Sp. abad, 'abbot', which also derive fr. Eccles. L. abbātem, and see abbot.
- abbess, n. ME. abbesse, fr. OF. (= F.) abbesse, fr. Eccles. L. abbātissa, fem. of abbās, gen. -ātis. See abbot and cp. It. abbadessa, badessa, and Sp. abadessa, 'abbess', which also derive fr. Eccles. L. abbātissa.
- abbey, n., a convent headed by an abbot or an abbess. ME., fr. AF. abbeie, fr. OF. abeie, abaie (F. abbaye), fr. Eccles. L. abbātia, fr. L. abbās. See abbot and cp. abba, abbacy, abbess. Cp. also It. abbadia, Sp. abadia, 'abbey', which also derive fr. Eccles. L. abbātia.
- abbot, n. OE. abbod, fr. L. abbāt-, stem of abbās, gen. abbātis, fr. Aram. abbā, 'the father; my father', emphatic state of ābh, 'father', which is rel. to Heb. ābh, 'father'. See Aboth and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also abba, abbacy, abbé, abbey, abuna, badia.
- abbreviate, tr. v., to shorten. L. abbreviātus, pp. of abbreviāre, 'to shorten', fr. ab- and breviāre, 'to shorten', fr. brevis, 'short'. See brief, adj., and cp. abridge, which is a doublet of abbreviate. Derivatives: abbreviat-ed, adj., abbreviation, abbreviator (qq.v.), abbreviat-ory, adj.
- abbreviation, n. F. abréviation, fr. L. abbreviātionem, acc. of abbreviātio, fr. abbreviātus, pp. of abbreviāre. See abbreviate and -ion.

- abbreviator, n. L., fr. abbreviātus, pp. of abbreviāre. See abbreviate and agential suff. -or. Abderian, pertaining to Abdera. — See Abderite and -ian.
- Abderite, n., 1) an inhabitant of Abdera; 2) a fool. L. Abdērīta, fr. Gk. 'Αβδηρίτης, 'inhabitant of Abdera', fr. "Αβδηρα (pl.), 'Abdera', a town proverbial for the stupidity of its inhabitants. For sense development cp. Gothamite. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.
- abdest, n., the Mohammedan rite of washing the hands before prayer. Pers. ābdäst, lit. 'water for the hand', fr. āb, 'water', and däst, 'hand'. Pers. āb, 'water', is rel. to Avestic āp-, OI. ápah (fem. pl.), 'water'; see amnic and cp. the first element in abkari and the second element in doab and in julep. Pers. däst, 'hand', is rel. to Avestic zasta, 'hand', fr. I.-E. base \*ghosto-, whence also OI. hástah, 'hand'. See hasta and cp. hath.
- abdicate, tr. v. L. abdicātus, pp. of abdicāre, 'to renounce, resign, abdicate', fr. ab- and dicāre, 'to proclaim, dedicate, consecrate, devote', which is related to dīcere, 'to say, tell'. See diction and verbal suff. -ate and cp. dedicate, indicate.
- abdication, n. L. abdicātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'renunciation, abdication', from abdicātus pp. of abdicāte. See prec. word and -ion.
- abdomen, n., the belly. L. abdōmen (later also abdūmen), 'the lower part of the belly, paunch, abdomen', which prob. meant orig. 'the hidden part of the body', and stands for \*abdēmen, a derivative of abdō, abdere, 'to hide', which is formed from ab-, and -dere (used only in compounds), fr. I.-E. base \*dhē-, \*dhē-, 'to put, place'; see do and cp. words there referred to. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I., p. 3.
- abdominal, adj., pertaining to the abdomen. Medical L. abdōminālis, fr. L. abdōmen, gen. abdōminis. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: abdominal, n., abdominally, adv.
- abdomino-, combining form denoting the abdomen. Fr. L. abdōmen, gen. abdōminis. See abdomen.
- abduce, tr. v., to draw away. L. abducere, 'to lead away'. See next word.
- abducent, adj., drawing back or away (said of the muscles); the opposite of adducent. L. abdūcēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of abdūcere, 'to lead away', fr. ab-, and dūcere, 'to lead'. See duke and -ent.
- abduct, tr. v., to kidnap. L. abductus, pp. of abdūcere, 'to lead away'. See prec. word.
- abduction, n. L. abductiō, gen. -iōnis 'a leading away', fr. abductus, pp. of abdūcere, 'to lead away'. See prec. word and -ion. As a term of logic, L. abductiō is a loan translation of Gk. ἀπαγωγή, 'a shifting (of the argument)', lit. 'a leading away', used to denote a syllogism whose major premise is certain, but whose minor premise is only probable.

abductor, n. (anat.) — Medical L., name of a muscle, lit. 'that which leads away', fr. L. abductus, pp. of abdücere, 'to lead away'. See abduct and agential suff. -or.

abeam, adv., at right angles to the keel (naut.) — Lit. 'on the beam', fr. a-, 'on', and beam.

- abecedarian, adj., elementary, rudimentary. ML. abecedārius, 'pertaining to the alphabet', a word formed from the names of the first four letters of the alphabet. For the ending see suff. -arian.
- abecedarium, n., an ABC book. ML., prop. neut. of the adjective abecedārius, used as a noun. See prec. word.
- abed, adv., in bed (archaic). Formed fr. a-, 'on' and bed.
- Abel, masc. PN.; in the *Bible*, the second son of Adam and Eve. L., fr. Gk. "Αβελ, fr. Heb. *Hébhel*, lit. 'breath, vanity'.
- abele, n., the white poplar. Du. abeel, fr. OF. aubel, albel, fr. VL. \*albellus, 'whitish', dimin. of albulus, which itself is dimin. of albus, 'white'. See alb.
- Abelmoschus, n., a genus of plants of the mallow family (bot.) ModL., fr. Arab. habb-al-musk, in vulgar pronunciation habb-el-mosk, lit. 'grain of musk'. See hubba and musk.
- abelmosk, n., a plant of the mallow family. Fr. prec. word.
- Abeona, also Adeona, n., the goddess watching over the first departure of children from the house (Roman mythol.) L. Abeōna, Adeōna, formed on analogy of mātrōna, 'matron', from the stem of abīre, 'to go away', resp. of adīre, 'to approach'. See abiturient, resp. adit.
- aberdevine, n., the siskin. Of unknown origin. aberrance, aberrancy, n. L. aberrantia, fr. aberrans, gen. aberrantis. See aberrant and -ce, resp. -cv.
- aberrant, adj., deviating from what is normal. L. aberrāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of aberrāre, 'to wander away, go astray', fr. ab- and errāre, 'to wander, stray about'. See err and -ant.
- **aberration**, n., L. aberrātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a wandering', fr. aberrāt-(um), pp. stem of aberrāre. See prec. word and -ation.

Derivative: aberration-al, adj.

- abet, tr. v. ME. abetten, fr. OF. abeter, 'to bait', lit. 'to cause to bite', fr. a- (fr. L. ad, 'to') and OF beter, 'to bait', which is of Teut. origin; cp. ON. beita, 'to cause to bite', bīta, OE. bītan, 'to bite'. See ad- and bait, bite, and cp. bet.
- Derivatives: abet-ment, abett-al, abett-er, abett-or, nouns.
- abeto, n., the fir tree called Abies religiosa. Sp., fr. L. abies, gen. abietis, 'the silver fir'. See Abies. abeyance, n., temporary inactivity. AF. abeiance, 'suspension', formed fr. a-(fr. L. ad, 'to', see ad-), and OF. beer (F. bayer), 'to gape', fr. L. batāre 'to gape'. See bay, 'part in the wall', and cp. words there referred to.

abhor, tr. v. - L. abhorrere, 'to shrink away

from', fr. ab- and horrere, 'to bristle, shudder'.

abiogenesis

- abhorrence, n. Formed fr. next word with suff -ce.
- abhorrent, adj. L. abhorrens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of abhorrere, 'to shrink away from'. See abhor and -ent.

Derivative: abhorrent-ly, adv.

abide, intr. and tr. v. — OE. ābīdan, formed fr. intensive pref. a- and bīdan, 'to remain, await'. See bide.

Derivatives: abid-ing, adi., abid-ing-ly, adv.

- Abies, n., a genus of trees, the true fir (bot.) L. abiēs, 'silver fir', cogn. with Gk. ἄβιν (acc.), 'silver fir', 'Aβική, name of Southern Russia, lit. 'a region of firs'. Cp. abeto.
- abietic, adj., pertaining to the crystalline acid  $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$  (chem.) Formed with suff. -ic fr. L. abiēs, gen. abietis, 'silver fir'. See prec. word. Abigail, fem. PN.; in the Bible, the wife of Nabal, later of David. Heb. Abhigáyil, lit. 'my father is rejoicing', fr. ābh, 'father' and gīl, 'to rejoice'. For the first element see Aboth. The second element is rel. to Arab. jála, 'he went round' and to Heb. gālál, 'he rolled, unfolded'; see gelilah. The use of the name in the sense of 'waiting maid' is due to the passage in I Sam. 25:35, where Abigail calls herself a 'handmaid'.
- abigeat, n., cattle stealing (civil law). L. abigeatus, fr. abigeus, 'cattle stealer', fr. abigere, 'to drive away', fr. ab- and agere, 'to drive'; see agent. The change of Latin ă (in ăgere) to i (in abigere) is due to the Latin phonetic law according to which in the unaccented open radical syllable of the second element of compounds, original ă becomes i. Cp. accident, adhibit, ambiguous, ancipital, anticipate, artifice, comfit, conceive, consilient, constitute, contiguous, council, deceive, deciduous, deficient, delicious, delitescent, desipient, destine, destitute, difficulty, disciple. dissilient, efficient, elicit, exhibit, Illicium, incident, incipient, inhibit, inimical, institute, insipid, insipient, irritate, 'to make null and void', navigate, obstinate, occident, occiput, office, participate, precipice, prodigal, proficient, prohibit, prostitute, receive, recidivist, resilient, resipiscence, restitute, reticent, substitute, superficies, superstition, supplicate, transilient.
- ability, n. ME. abilite, fr. OF. ablete, habilite (F. habilité), fr. L. habilitātem, acc. of habilitās, 'aptitude, ability', fr. habilis, 'that may be easily handled or managed, suitable, fit, proper'. See able and -ity.
- -ability, subst. suff. expressing ability, capacity, fitness. L. -abilitās, forming nouns from adjectives ending in -ābilis. See -able and -ity and cp. -ibility.
- abio-, combining form meaning 'without life'. Fr. Gk. ἄβιος, 'without life', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and βίος, 'life'. See bio-.
- abiogenesis, n. supposed production of living organisms from unliving matter; spontaneous

abiogenetic 4 5

generation. — Coined by the English biologist Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95) in 1870 fr. Gk. ἄβιος, 'without life', and γένεσις, 'origin, source'. See abio- and genesis and cp. biogenesis.

abiogenetic, adj., pertaining to abiogenesis.—See prec. word and genetic and cp. biogenetic.

Derivative: abiogenetic-al-ly, adv.

abiogenist, n., one who believes in spontaneous generation. — See abiogenesis and -ist.

abiotrophy, n., loss of vitality (med.) — Coined by the English neurologist Sir William Richard Gowers (1845-1915) fr. Gk. ἄβτος, 'without life', and -τροφία, fr. τροφή, 'nourishment'. See abio- and -trophy.

Derivative: abiotroph-ic, adj.

abiturient, n., one who is preparing for the final examination of a high school. — G., fr. ModL. abituriëns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of abiturire, 'to wish to leave', a desiderative verb formed fr. L. abeō, abīre (neut. pp. abitum), 'to go away, leave', fr. ab- and eō, īre, 'to go'. See itinerate and cp. Abeona. For the Latin desiderative suff. -urīre cp. esurient, micturition, parturient, vomiturition. For the ending see suff. -ent.

abject, adj., 1) miserable; 2) contemptible. — L. abjectus, pp. of abicere (less correctly abjicere), 'to throw away', fr. ab- and jacere (pp. jactus), 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth'. For the change of Latin ă(in jăctus) to ě (in ab-jēctus), see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: abjection (q.v.), abject-ly, adv., abject-ness, n.

abjection, n., the state of being abject (rare). — F., fr. L. abjectionem, acc. of abjectio, 'dejection, despondency', lit. 'a throwing away', fr. abjectus pp. of abicere. See prec. word and -ion and cp. dejection, ejection, projection.

abjuration, n. — L. abjūrātiō, 'a denying on oath', fr. abjūrātus, pp. of abjūrāre. See next word and

abjure, tr. v., 1) to renounce on oath; 2) to recant. — L. abjūrāre, 'to deny on oath', fr. aband iūs, gen. iūris, 'right'. See jury.

and jūs, gen. jūris, 'right'. See jūry.

Derivatives: abjure-ment, n., abjur-er, n.

abkari, n., the sale of intexicating drinks; the excise duty on such sale (India). — Pers. ābkārī, 'business of distilling', fr. ābkār, 'a distiller', fr. āb, 'water', and kār, 'doer, maker'. For the first element see abdest. The second element is related to Avestic kar-, 'to make', k²r²naoiti, OI. karôti, kṛnôti, 'makes', fr. I.-E. base \*q²er-, 'to make, form'. See corpus and cp. the second element in Sanskrit and words there referred to.

ablactate, tr. v., to wean. — L. ablactātus, pp. of ablactāre, 'to wean', fr. ab- and lactāre. See lactate.

ablactation, n. — L. ablactātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'the act of weaning', fr. ablactātus, pp. of ablactāre. See prec. word and -ion.

ablation, n., removal. — L. ablātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a taking away', fr. ablātus (used as pp. of auferre,

'to carry or take away'), fr. ab- and lātus (used as pp. of ferre, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for \*tlātos, fr. \*tl-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry', whence L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. collate and words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ion.

ablative, adj. and n. — L. (casus) ablātīvus, coined by Quintilian from the pp. ablātus, 'taken away', to denote the case expressing direction from a place or time. Cp. F. ablatif and see prec. word and -ive.

Derivatives: ablativ-al, adj., ablative-ly, adv.

ablaut, n., vowel gradation. — G. Ablaut, lit. 'off sound', coined by J.P.Zweigel in 1568 fr. ab, 'off' (which is rel. to OE. of, 'from, of, off'), and fr. Laut, 'sound, tone' (which is rel. to G. laut, 'loud'), and popularized by Jacob Grimm. See of and loud and cp. anlaut, inlaut, auslaut, umlaut.

ablaze, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. pref. a-, 'on', and blaze.

able, adj. — ME., fr. OF. able (F. habile), fr. L. habilis, 'that which may be easily handled or managed, suitable, fit, proper', fr. habēre, 'to have'. See habit and cp. ability. Cp. also habile, which is a doublet of able.

Derivatives: able-ness, n., abl-y, adv.

-able, suff. expressing ability, capacity, fitness. — F., fr. L. -ābilis, fr. ā, stem vowel of verbs of the 1st conjugation, and -bilis. See -ble and cp. -ible. It soon became a living suffix, because of its supposed connection with the adjective able (fr. L. habilis, 'handy'), with which it has nothing to do.

Ablepharus, n., a genus of lizards (zool.) — ModL. formed fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. βλέφαρον, 'eyelid'. See blepharo- and cp. next word.

ablepsia, n., blindness. — L., fr. Gk. ἀβλεψία, 'blindness', lit. 'lack of sight', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and βλέπειν, 'to see'. Cp. βλέφαρον, 'eyelid', and see blepharo-. For the ending see suff. -ia.

ablet, n., the bleak (a small water fish). — F. ablette, dimin. formed fr. able (masc.), fr. L. albulus, 'whitish', dimin. of albus, 'white'. See alb.

ablution, n., a washing, esp. as a ritual. — L. ablūtiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a washing, cleansing', fr. ablūtus, pp. of abluere, 'to wash off', fr. ab- and luere, 'to wash', which is rel. to lavāre, 'to wash'. See lave and -ion.

Derivative: ablution-ary, adj.

abnegate, tr. v., to deny, give up. — L. abnegātus, pp. of abnegāre, 'to refuse, deny', fr. ab- and negāre, 'to say no, deny'. See negate.

abnegation, n. — L. abnegātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'refusal, denial', fr. L. abnegātus, pp. of abnegāre. See prec. word and negation.

Abner, n., masc. PN.; in the Bible, commander of Saul. — Heb. Abhnér, lit. 'my father is light', fr. ābh. 'father', and nēr, 'light'; cp. the Baby-

lonian PN. Abunūri. For the first element see Aboth, for the second see Menorah.

abnormal, adj. — A blend of L. abnōrmis and ML. anōrmālis, this latter itself being a blend of L. anōmalus and nōrmālis. See anomalous and norm and cp. anormal.

Derivatives: abnormal-ity, n., abnormal-ly, adv., abnormal-ness. n.

abnormity, n. — L. abnormitās, formed with suff.
-itās fr. abnormis. See prec. word and -itv.

aboard, adv. and prep. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and heard.

Abobra, n., a genus of plants of the gourd family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Port. abobra, abobra, 'gourd', fr. L. apopores, apoperes (see Isidorus, XVII, 10, 16), from a Hispanic language.

abodah, n., 1) service in the Temple in Jerusalem; 2) liturgy; 3) name of the seventeenth benediction of the Shemoneh Esreh, containing the prayer for the restoration of the Temple (Jewish liturgy). — Heb. 'abhōdháh', 'service', fr. 'ābhádh, 'he served, worshiped', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. 'ābhádh, Arab. 'ábada, 'he served, worshiped', Ugar. 'bd, 'to serve, worship', and to Heb. 'ébhedh, Aram. 'abhdá, 'slave, servant, worshiper', Arab. 'abd, 'slave, worshiper'. Cp. Obadiah, Obed.

abode, n., dwelling place. — Formed from the past tense of *abide*. See next word.

abode, v., past tense of abide. — ME. abood, fr. OE. abād, past tense of abīdan. See abide and cp. prec. word.

abolish, tr. v. — F. aboliss-, pres. part. stem of abolir, 'to abolish, suppress', fr. L. abolēre, 'to destroy, efface, abolish', prob. a back formation fr. abolescere, 'to decay gradually, vanish. cease', which was prob. formed as the antonym of adolescere, 'to grow up, grow', a verb dissimilated fr. orig. \*ad-alescere, lit. 'to grow forward', fr. ad- and alescere, 'to grow up, increase', fr. alere, 'to grow'. See ab-, adolescent and verbal suff. -ish. The change of conjugation in F. abolir and the related It. abolire, Sp. abolir, all verbs of the 4th conjugation (fr. L. abolere. a verb of the 2nd conjugation), is due to the influence of the noun abolitio, 'abolition' (fr. abolêre), which was mistaken for a derivative of the (non-extant) Latin verb \*abolire. Cp. abolition.

Derivatives: abolish-er, n., abolish-ment, n.

**abolition**, n. — F., fr. L. abolitionem, acc. of abolitio, 'abolition', formed with suff. -ion fr. abolitus, pp. of abolere, 'to destroy, efface, abolish'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: abolition-ary, adj., abolition-ism, n, abolition-ist, n.

**abolla**, n., a thick woolen cloak. — L., of Sicilian origin. Cp. the Sicilian town 'Αβόλλα (now called *Avola*).

**abomasum**, n., the fourth stomach of a ruminant (anat.) — ModL., fr. ab- and L. omasum, 'bullock's tripe'. See omasum.

**abominable**, adj. — F. *abominable*, fr. L. *abōminābilis*, 'deserving imprecation, abominable'.

See next word and -able.

Derivatives: abominably, adv., abominableness, n.

abominate, tr. v., to loathe, abhor. — L. abōminātus, pp. of abōminārī, 'to deprecate as an ill omen; to detest, abominate', fr. ab- and ōmen, gen. ōminis, 'a foreboding, sign, token, omen'. See omen and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: abominate, abominated, adjs.

**abomination**, n. — F., fr. L. abōminātiōnem, acc. of abōminātiō, 'abomination', fr. abōminātus, pp. of abōminārī. See prec. word and **-ion**.

aboriginal, adj. and n. - See next word.

Derivatives: aboriginal-ly, adv., aboriginal-i-ty. n.

Aborigines, n. pl., the first inhabitants of a country; natives. — L. Aborīginēs, 'ancestors', name of the primeval Romans; formed from the words 'ab orīgine', 'from the origin', fr. ab, 'from' (see ab-), and orīgine, abl. of orīgō, 'origin'. See original.

**abort**, intr. v., to miscarry. — L. *abortāre*, 'to miscarry', freq. *of aborīrī* (pp. *abortus*), 'to disappear; to miscarry', fr. **ab-** and *orīrī*, 'to rise, be born'. See **orient**.

abort, n., miscarriage. — L. abortus, 'miscarriage, abortion', fr. abortus, pp. of aborīrī. See abort, v. abortifacient, adj. and n., (anything) producing abortion. — See prec. word and -facient.

abortion, n., miscarriage. — L. abortio, gen. -ōnis, 'miscarriage, abortion', fr. abortus, pp. of aborīrī. See abort. v., and -ion.

Derivatives: abortion-al, adj., abortion-ist, n.

abortive, adj., 1) born prematurely; 2) unsuccessful. — L. abortīvus, 'pertaining to miscarriage', fr. abortus, pp. of aborīrī. See abort, v., and -ive. Derivatives: abortive-ly, adj., abortive-ness, n.

Aboth, also Abot, n., 1) the Mishnah treatise also called Pirke Aboth or *The Ethics of the Fathers*; 2) name of the first benediction of the Shemoneh Esreh (*Jewish liturgy*). — Heb. Ābhôth, pl. of ābh, 'father', rel. to Aram. ābh (absolute state), abbá (emphatic state), Ugar. 'b, Arab. ab, Ethiop. ab, 'father'; of uncertain origin, possibly traceable to \*ab(a), a child's word for father. Cp. the first element in Abraham, Abner, Absalom, Abigail, and the second element in Joab, Moab, Barabbas. Cp. also abbot and words there referred to. Cp. also borage.

abound, intr. v. — ME. abounden, fr. OF. (= F.) abonder, fr. L. abundāre, 'to overflow; to abound', fr. ab- and unda, 'wave'. See undate and cp. redound, surround. Derivatives: abound-er, n., abound-ing, adj., abound-ing-ly, adv.

about, adv. — ME. abuten, abouten, aboute, fr. OE. abūtan, onbūtan, 'on the outside of', formed fr. a-, 'on', and būtan, 'outside', which itself is formed fr. be, 'by', and ūtan, 'outside', fr. ūt, 'out'. See by and out and cp. but. Derivative: about, prep.

above, adv. — ME. aboven, fr. OE. abufan, formed fr. a-, 'on', and bufan, 'above', which itself is formed fr. be, 'by' (see by), and ufan, 'upward, above'; cp. OE. ofer, 'over' which is the compar. of ufan, and see over. Cp. also about. Derivatives: above, prep. and adj.

abracadabra, n., a magic formula. — Late L., fr. Gk. ἀβραcάδαβρα, in which word the letter c = s was misread for k. It was originally written as a magic formula on *Abraxas* Stones, whence its name. See abraxas.

abrade, tr. v., to scrape off. — L. abrādere, 'to scrape off', fr. ab-, and rādere, 'to scrape off, to shave'. See raze and cp. abrase.

Abraham, masc. PN.; in the Bible, the first of the patriarchs and father of the Hebrew nation. — Heb. Abhrāhām, lit. 'father of the multitude', compounded of ābh, 'father', and \*rāhām, 'multitude', which is rel. to Arab. ruhām, of s.m.; see Gen. 17:5. See Aboth and cp. next word.

Abram, masc. PN.; in the Bible, former name of Abraham. — Heb. Abhrám, compounded of ābh, 'father', and rām, 'high, exalted', which is prop. part. of rūm, 'to be high, to be exalted'. For the first element see Aboth and cp. Abraham. From the second element derive rāmāh, 'height' (prop. fem. part. of rūm), rōmām, 'extolling, praise; song of praise', mārôm, 'height', terūmāh, 'contribution, offering (for sacred use)', lit. 'something lifted up, something separated'. Cp. Aram.-Syr. rām, 'was high', Arab. rāma prop. 'he rose', hence 'he strove for', and, in Zanzibar and Oman, 'he was able to'. Cp. the second element in Hiram.

Abramis, n., a genus of fishes (ichthyol.) — Mod L., fr. Gk. ἀβραμίς, 'bream', fr. Egyptian rem, 'fish'.

abranchiate, adj., having no gills. — Formed fr. priv. pref. a- and branchiate.

Derivative: abranchiate, n.

abrase, tr. v., to abrade. — L. abrāsus, pp. of abrādere, 'to scrape off'. See abrade.

abrasion, n. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. abrāsus, pp. of abrādere. See prec. word.

abrasive, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. abrāsus, pp. of abrādere. See abrade.

abraxas, n., a mystical word used as a charm. — Gk. 'Αβράξας, according to Irenaeus (in Adversus haereses I, c. 23 and 24) a word formed from the Greek letters  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\sigma$ , whose numerical value amounts to 365 ( $\alpha$  = I,  $\beta$  = 2,  $\rho$  = 100,  $\alpha$  = I,  $\xi$  = 60,  $\alpha$  = I,  $\sigma$  = 200), corresponding to the number of aeons in Basilidian gnosticism and to the number of days in a year. It is more probable, however, that the word abraxas is an acrostic formed from the initials of certain consecutive Hebrew words. Cp. abracadabra.

abreast, adv. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and breast. abreuvoir, n., an interstice between stones (masonry). — F., lit. 'a watering trough', fr. abreu-

ver, 'to give drink to (animals)', fr. OF. abevrer, abrever, fr. VL. \*abbiberāre, fr. ad- and L. bibere, 'to drink'. See beverage, and cp. It. abbeverare, Provenç., Catal. abeurar, Sp., Port. abrevar. which all derive fr. VL. \*abbiberāre.

abridge, tr. v. — ME. abregen, fr. OF. abregier, abreger (F. abréger), 'to shorten', fr. L. abbreviāre, fr. ad- and breviāre, 'to shorten', fr. brevis, 'short'. See brief, adj., and cp. abbreviate, which is a doublet of abridge.

Derivatives: abridg-ed, adj., abridg-ed-ly, adv., abridg-er. n., abridgment (q.v.)

abridgment, abridgement, n. — OF. abregement (F. abrégement), fr. abregier. See abridge and

abrin, n., a toxic albumin (biochem.). — Formed with chem. suff. -in fr. Abrus; so called because it is found in the shrub Abrus precatorius.

abroach, adv. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and broach abroad, adv. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and broad abrogate, tr. v., to annul, repeal. — L. abrogātus, pp. of abrogāre, 'to annul, to repeal (a law)', fr. ab- and rogāre, 'to ask; to ask the people about a law, to propose a law'. See rogation and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: abrogation (q.v.), abrogat-ive, adj., abrogat-or, n.

abrogation, n. — L. abrogātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'repeal of a law', fr. abrogātus, pp. of abrogāre. See prec. word and -ion.

Abroma, n., a genus of plants of the chocolate family (bot.). — ModL., formed fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. βρῶμα, 'food'. See broma.

Abronia, n., a genus of plants of the four-o'clock family (bot.) — ModL., for \*Habronia, fr. Gk. άβρός. See Abrus.

abrotanum, n., southernwood. — ML., fr. L. abrotonum, fr. Gk. ἀβρότονον, 'wormwood', ἀβρότονον ἄρρεν, 'southernwood', which is of unknown origin.

abrupt, adj. — L. abruptus, pp. of abrumpere, 'to break off', fr. ab- and rumpere, 'to break'. See

Derivatives: abrupt-ed-ly, abrupt-ly, advs., abrupt-ness. n.

Abrus, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., for \*Habrus, fr. Gk. άβρός, 'graceful, delicate'. See habro-.

Absalom, masc. PN.; in the Bible, King David's son; fig. a favorite son. — Heb. Abhshālóm, lit. 'father is peace', fr. ābh, 'father', and shālóm, 'peace'. See Aboth and shalom.

abscess, n., a swelling in body tissues (med.). — L. abscessus, 'a going away, departure, abscess', fr. abcēdere, 'to go away', fr. abs-, ab-, 'away from, from', and cēdere, 'to go'. See ab- and cede and cp. cease.

Derivative: abscess-ed, adj.

abscind, tr. v., to cut off (obsol.) — L. abscindere, 'to cut off', fr. ab- and scindere, perf. scidi, pp. scissus (for \*scid-tos), 'to cut, split'. See shed, and cp. abscissa, rescind. abscissa, n. (math.) — L. (linea) abscissa, lit. '(a line) cut off', fem. pp. of abscindere, 'to tear away; to cut off'. (The abscissa of a point P is the portion of the x axis cut off by the line drawn through P parallel to the y axis.) See prec. word.

abscission, n., the act of cutting off. — L. abscissio, gen.-onis, 'a cutting off', fr. abscissus, pp. of abscindere. See abscind and -ion.

abscond, intr. v., to depart suddenly and secretly. — L. abscondere, 'to hide, conceal', fr. abs-,
ab-, 'away from, from' (see ab-) and condere, 'to
put together, hide', fr. con-, 'together' (see con-),
and -dere (used only in compounds), fr. I.-E.
base \*dhē-, \*dhē-, \*dhō-, 'to place, put, make',
whence also Gk. τιθέναι, 'to place', L. facere,
'to make, do', OE. dōn, 'to do'. See do, v., and
cp. fact, theme. Cp. also Consus, recondite,
sconce, 'metal bracket', scoundrel.

Derivative: abscond-er, n.

absence, n. — F., fr. L. absentia, fr. absēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of abesse, 'to be away from, be absent'. See absent and -ce.

absent, adj. — F., fr. L. absentem, acc. of absēns, pres. part. of abesse, 'to be away from, be absent', fr. ab- and esse, 'to be'. See esse and -ent and cp. sans, senza. Cp. also present, adj.

Derivatives: absent, v. (q.v.), absent-ly, adv., absent-ness, n., absent-ation, n., absent-ee, n., absent-ee-ism n., absent-er, n., absent-ly, adv., absent-ness, n.

absent, tr. v., to keep (oneself) away. — F. absenter, fr. L. absentāre, 'to cause one to be absent', fr. absēns, gen. absentis. See absent, adj.

absinth, absinthe, n., wormwood. — F. absinthe, fr. Gk. ἀψίνθιον, 'wormwood', which is of OPers. origin; cp. ModPers. äspänd, sipänd, of s.m.

absolute, adj. — L. absolutus, pp. of absolvere, 'to loosen, set free'. See absolve and cp. consolute, dissolute, resolute.

Derivatives: absolute, n., absolute-ly, adv., absolute-ness, n.

absolution, n. — OF. (= F.) absolution, fr. L. absolutionem, acc. of absolutio, 'an acquittal', fr. absolutus. See prec. word and -ion.

absolutism, n. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. L. absolutus. See absolute.

**absolutist**, n. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. L. absolutus. See absolute.

**absolve**, tr. v. — L. absolvere, 'to set free', fr. **ab**- and solvere, 'to loosen, set free'. See solve and cp. assoil. Cp. also dissolve, resolve.

absorb, tr. v. — L. absorbēre, 'to swallow up', fr. ab- and sorbēre, 'to suck in, swallow up', which is cogn. with Arm. arbi (from. \*sγbh-), 'I drank, Gk. ἡοφεῖν (for \*σροφεῖν), 'to sup up', Alb. ģerp (for \*serbhō-), 'I sip', OSlav. srūbati, Lith. surbiù, suēbti, srēbiù, srēbti, 'to sip'. MIr. srub, 'snout'. Cp. absorption, resorb, sorb, v., and the second element in Sanguisorba.

Derivatives: absorb-ed, adj. absorb-ed-ly, adv., absorb-ed-ness, n., absorbent (q.v.), absorb-ing, adj., absorb-ing-ly, adv.

absorbefacient, adj., tending to promote absorption. — Compounded of L. absorbēre, 'to swallow up', and faciēns, gen. -entis, 'to make, do'. For the first element see absorb, for the second see -facient, for the ending see suff. -ent. Cp. sorbefacient.

absorbency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -cy.

absorbent, adj. — L. absorbēns, gen. -entis, pres. part, of absorbēre. See absorb and -ent.

absorption, n. — L. absorptiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. absorptus, pp. of absorbēre. See absorb and -ion. abstain, intr. v. — ME. abstepnen, fr. OF. astenir, fr. VL. \*abstenīre, corresponding to L. abstinēre, 'to abstain', which is formed fr. abs, ab, 'away from, from' (see ab-), and tenēre, 'to hold'. See tenable and cp. appertain, contain, detain, entertain, maintain, obtain, pertain, retain, sustain. Cp. also abstention, abstinence. The ME. and E. forms have been refashioned after L. abstinēre.

Derivatives: abstain-er, n., abstain-ment, n.

abstemious, adj., moderate in eating and drinking. — L. abstēmius, 'sober, temperate', fr. abs, ab, 'away from, from' (see ab-), and the stem of tēmētum, 'intoxicating drink, mead, wine', which is rel. to tēmulentus, 'drunken'. See temulent. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: abstemious-ly, adv., abstemious-

abstention, n. — F., fr. L. abstentionem, acc. of abstentio, 'the act of retaining', fr. abstentus, pp. of abstinere. See abstain and -ion.

absterge, tr. v., 1) to wipe away, cleanse; 2) to purge. — F. absterger, fr. L. abstergere, 'to wipe away', fr. abs-, ab-, 'away from, from' (see ab-), and tergere, 'to rub, wipe off'. See terse and cp. words there referred to.

**abstergent**, adj., cleansing; n., a cleansing substance. — F. *abstergent*, fr. L. *abstergentem*, acc. of *abstergēns*, pres. part. of *abstergēre*. See prec. word and **-ent.** 

abstersion, n., a cleansing. — F. fr. L. abstersus, pp. of abstergere. See absterge and -ion.

abstersive, adj., cleansing. — F. abstersif (fem. abstersive), fr. L. abstersus, pp. of abstergere. See absterge and -ive.

Derivative: abstersive-ness, n.

abstinence, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. abstinentia, fr. abstinens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce. abstinent, adj. and n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. abstinentem, acc. of abstinens, pres. part. of abstinere, 'to refrain from'. See abstain and -ent. The change of Latin e (in tenere) to i (in abs-tinere) is due to the Latin phonetic law according to which in the unaccented open radical syllable of the second element of compounds, original e becomes i. Cp. assiduous, continent, continuous,

corrigendum, diligent, dimidiate, eligible, indigent, insidious, pertinacious, reside.

Derivative: abstinent-ial, adj.

abstract, adj. — L. abstractus, pp. of abstrahere, 'to draw away', fr. abs-, ab-, 'away from, from' (see ab-), and trahere 'to draw'. See tract, 'region'.

Derivative: abstract, n.

abstract, tr. and intr. v. — L. abstractus, pp. of abstrahere. See prec. word and cp. the verbs contract, detract, distract, protract, subtract.

Derivatives: abstract-ed, adj., abstract-ed-ly, adv., abstract-ed-ness, n., abstract-er, n., abstraction (q.v.)

abstraction, n. — F., fr. L. abstractionem, acc. of abstractio, fr. abstractus, pp. of abstrahere. See abstract, adj., and -ion.

Derivative: abstraction-al, adj.

abstruse, adj., difficult, obscure. — L. abstrūsus, pp. of abstrūdere, 'to thrust away, conceal', fr. abs-, ab-, 'away from, from' (see ab-), and trūdere, 'to thrust, push, shove', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*treud-, 'to press, push', whence also Goth. us-priutan, 'to vex', OE. prēatian, 'to press, afflict, threaten'. See threat and cp. intrude and words there referred to.

Derivatives: abstruse-ly, adv., abstruse-ness, n. absurd, adj. — F. absurde, fr. L. absurdus, 'out of tune, harsh, rough, incongruous, absurd', formed fr. ab- and a derivative of the I.-E. base \*swer-, \*sur-, 'to sound'. See swarm and cp. surd. Derivatives: absurdity (q.v.), absurd-ly, adv., absurd-ness, n.

absurdity, n. — F. absurdité, fr. L. absurditātem, acc. of absurditās, 'dissonance, incongruity', fr. absurdus. See prec. word and -ity.

abulia, n., loss of will power (psychol.) — Medical L., formed fr. priv. pref. a-, the stem of Gk. βούλεσθαι, 'to will', and suff. -ia. See boule, 'senate', and cp. Gk. ἀβουλίᾶ, 'ill-advisedness'. abuna, n., the patriarch of the Abyssinian Church. — Ethiop. abūnā, 'our father', fr. ab, 'father', which is rel. to Heb. ābh, 'father'. See Aboth and cp. abbot and words there referred to abundance, also abundancy, n. — ME., fr. OF. abundance, abondance (F. abondance), fr. L. abundantia, 'abundance, plenty, fullness', fr. abundāns, gen. antis. See next word and -ce, resp. -cv.

abundant, adj. — ME. fr. OF. abundant, abondant (F. abondant), fr. L. abundantem, acc. of abundans, 'abounding', pres. part. of abundare. See abound and -ant.

Derivative: abundant-ly, adv.

abuse, tr. v. — F. abuser, fr. L. abūsus, pp. of  $ab\bar{u}t\bar{t}$ , 'to make use of (for any purpose), to misuse, abuse', fr. ab- and  $\bar{u}t\bar{t}$ , 'to use'. See use, v., and cp. usurp.

Derivatives: abuse-ee, n., abus-er, n., abusive

abuse, n. — F. abus, fr. L. abūsus, fr. abūsus, pp. of abūtī. See prec. word.

abusive, adj. — F. abusif (fem. abusive), fr. L. abūsīvus, fr. abūsus, pp. of abūtī. See abuse, v., and -ive.

Derivatives: abusive-ly, adv. abusive-ness, n.

abut, intr. v. — OF. abouter, 'to touch by the end, border on' (whence F. abouter, 'to join end to end'), formed fr. à, 'to' (fr. L. ad; see ad-), and bout, 'end'. See butt, 'the thicker end of anything'.

Derivatives: abut-ment, n., abutt-al, n., abutt-er, n., abutt-ing, adj.

Abutilon, n., a genus of plants of the mallow family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Arab. aubūtīlūn, a name coined by the Arab philosopher Avicenna (= Ibn-Sina).

abysm, n., poetic for abyss. — OF. abisme (F. abime), fr. Eccles. L. \*abismus (whence also OProvenç. abisme, Sp. and Port. abismo), formed on analogy of words ending in -ismus (fr. Gk. -ισμός; see -ism), fr. L. abyssus. See abyss. Derivative: abysm-al, adj.

abyss, n. — L. abyssus, 'bottomless pit', fr. Gk ἄβυσσος (scil.  $\lambda$ ίμνη), 'bottomless, unfathomed (pool)', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and βυσσός, 'depth, bottom', which is related to βῦθός, of s.m. Cp. abysm.

Derivative: abyss-al, adj.

Abyssinia, n. — ModL. Abyssinia, Latinized form of Arab. Hábashah, 'Abyssinia'. Cp. hubshi. Derivatives: Abyssini-an, adj. and n.

ac-, assimilated form of ad- before c and q.
-ac, suff., corresponding in meaning to suff. -ic.
- Fr. F. -aque, or directly fr. L. -acus, fr. Gk.
-ακός.

acacia, n. — L. acācia, fr. Gk. ἀπακία, 'shittah tree', which, like ἀπακαλίς, 'gall of the Oriental tamarisk', is of foreign, prob. Egyptian origin. Both ἀπακία and ἀπακαλίς were prob. influenced in form by ἄπανθα, 'thorn, prickle', and other Greek derivatives of I.-E. base \*ak-, 'sharp'.

academe, n. academy (poetic). — See academy. academic, adj. — L. academicus, fr. academia. See academy and -ic.

Derivatives: academic-al, adj., academic-al-ly, adv.

academician, n., a member of an academy. — F. académicien, fr. académie. See academy and airian.

Academus, n., name of a hero from whom the academy near Athens derived its name. — L. Acadēmus, fr. Gk. 'Ακάδημος, fr. earlier 'Εκάδημος, 'Academus'. Cp. next word.

academy, n. — F. académie, fr. L. acadēmia, fr. Gk. 'Ακαδήμετα (or, less correctly, 'Ακαδημία), fr. earlier 'Εκαδήμετα, 'the Academy', a gymnasium near Athens where Plato taught. 'Ακαδήμετα orig. meant 'the olive grove of Academus'. See prec. word.

Acadian, adj., pertaining to Acadia (Nova Scotia). — Formed with suff. -an fr. Acadia, Latinized form of F. Acadie, former name of Nova Scotia; prob. so called fr. Micmac akadie, 'fer-

tile land', which occurs in many place names.

Acaena, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄκαινα, 'spike, prick, goad', which is rel. to ἀκίς, 'point, sting', fr. I.-E. base \*ak-, 'sharp, pointed'. See acrid and cp. words there referred to.

acajou, n., the cashew tree. — See cashew.

acalephe, n., jellyfish. — Gk. ἀκαλήφη (also ἀκαλόφη), 'stinging nettle; sea anemone', prob. a Semitic loan word. Cp. Aram. hilephá, 'reed', and Heb. hāliphóth or hālāphóth, 'the sharp, prickly leaves of the spinach', from stem h-l-p, 'to be sharp, cut through, pierce', See H. Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, p. 50, and Boisacq, DELG., p. 34. Cp. Acalypha. Cp. also alfa.

acalycine, adj., without a calyx (bot.). — ModL. acalycinus, 'having no calyx', formed fr. priv. pref. a-, Gk. κάλυξ, 'cup, calyx', and L. suff. -inus. See calyx and adj. suff. -ine.

Acalypha, n., a genus of herbs of the spurge family (bot.) — ModL. fr. Gk. ἀχαλύφη, secondary form of ἀχαλήφη, 'stinging nettle'. See acalephe.

acantha, n., a prickle (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄκανθα, 'thorn prickle', which is rel. to ἀκή, 'point', ἀκίς, 'point, sting', fr. I.-E. base \*ak-, 'sharp, pointed'. See acrid and cp. acanthus.

Acanthaceae, n., a family of plants (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. Gk. ἄκανθα, 'thorn, prickle'. See prec. word.

acanthion, n., a point at the base of the anterior nasal spine (craniometry). — Gk. ἀκάνθιον, 'a small thorn', dimin. of ἄκανθα, 'thorn, prickle'. See acanthus.

acantho-, combining form meaning 'prickly, spiny, thorny'. — Gk. ἀκανθο-, fr. ἄκανθα, 'thorn, prickle'. See acanthus.

Acanthocephala, n., a class of parasitic worms (helminthol.) — ModL., lit., 'spiny-headed', compounded of Gk. ἄκανθα, 'thorn, prickle, spine', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See acanthus and cephalic.

Acanthopterygii, n.pl., an order of teleost fishes (ichthyol.) — ModL., lit., 'spiny-winged'. See acantho- and pterygium.

Acanthus, n., 1) a genus of plants having large spiny leaves; (not cap.) any plant of this genus (bot.); 2) a form of ornament resembling the leaves of this plant. — L., fr. Gk. ἄκανθος, 'bearsfoot, Acanthus mollis', which is rel. to ἄκανθα, 'thorn, prickle'. See acantha and cp. the second element in Diplacanthus, tragacanth

acapnia, n., lack of carbon dioxide in the organism (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -ia fr. Gk. ἄκαπνος, 'smokeless', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and καπνός, 'smoke', which stands for \*κΓαπνός and is cogn. with Lith. kvāpas, 'breath, scent, smell, odor', kvēpiù, kvēpti, 'to pant, breathe, inhale', and perh. also with OI.

kúpyati, 'is agitated', L. cupere, 'to desire'. See Cupid.

Acarapis, n., a genus of mites (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Acarus and L. apis, 'bee'. See Apis, 'bee'. acardiac, adi., having no heart. — Fr. Gk. ἀχάρ-

acardiac, adj., having no heart. — Fr. Gk. ἀκάρδιος, 'wanting the heart', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and καρδία, 'heart'. See cardiac.

acariasis, n., itch caused by mites. — ModL., formed with suff. -iasis fr. Gk. ἄκαρι, 'mite'. See acarid.

acariâtre, adj., bad-tempered. — F., 'contrary, crabbed, quarrelsome', orig. meaning 'possessed by a demon', formed with pejorative suff. -âtre, from the name of Acharius, bishop of Noyon in the 7th cent., renowned for curing folly. The suff. -âtre derives fr. OF. -astre, fr. L. -aster; see -aster.

acarid, n., a mite. — Formed with subst. suff.
-id fr. Gk. ἄχαρι, 'mite', which is rel. to ἀχαρής,
'small, tiny', lit. 'too short to be cut', and in
gradational relationship to χείρειν (for \*κέριειν),
'to cut'. See shear and cp. words there referred
to. Cp. also Acarina, Acarus, carnal.

acariform, adj., of the shape of a mite. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἄκαρι, 'mite', and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See acarid and form, n.

Acarina, n. pl., an order of the Arachnida, vulgarly called mites. — ModL., formed fr. Acarus with suff. -ina.

acaro-, combining form, denoting the mites. — ModL., fr. Acarus (q.v.)

acarpous, adj., unfruitful (bot.) — Gk. ἄκαρπος, 'without fruit, barren', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and καρπός, 'fruit'. See carpel. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see -ous.

Acarus, n., a genus of small mites. — ModL. fr. Gk. ἄκαρι, 'mite'. See acarid.

acatalectic, adj., having the full number of syllables or feet (pros.) — Late L. acatalēcticus, fr. Gk. ἀκατάληκτος, 'incessant; not catalectic', i.e. 'not allowing of the omission of a syllable at the end of a line', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and καταλήγειν, 'to leave off'. See catalectic.

acatalepsy, n., incomprehensibility (philos.) — Gk. ἀχαταληψία, 'inability to comprehend', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and χαταληψία, 'a seizing, apprehension' (see catalepsy); first used by Pyrrho the Sceptic to express the view that the human mind can know nothing with certainty.

acataleptic, adj., incomprehensible. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἀκατάληπτος, 'that cannot be reached, incomprehensible', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and καταληπτός, verbal adj. of καταλαμβάνειν, 'to seize with the mind, comprehend'. See cataleptic and cp. prec. word.

acatharsia, n., filth. — Gk. ἀκαθαρσίᾶ, 'uncleanness, foulness, filth', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-), καθαρός, 'clean, pure', and suff. -ίᾶ. See catharsis and -ia.

acaudal, also acaudate, adj., tailless. — A hybrid

11

coined fr. priv. pref. a-, L. cauda, 'tail', and suff. -al, resp. -ate. See caudal.

acaulescent, adj., stemless (bot.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. &- (see priv. pref. a-) and caulescent.

acauline, adj., stemless. — Formed with adj. suff.
-ine (representing L. -inus) fr. ModL. acaulis,
'stemless' (whence also F. acaule, of s.m.), a
hybrid coined fr. Gk. à- (see priv. pref. a-) and
L. caulis, 'stem'. See caulescent and cp. prec.
word

acaulose, acaulous, adjs., stemless (bot.) — See acaulescent and adj. suff. -ose, resp. ous.

acca, n., medieval fabric of silk mixed with gold threads. — ML., prob. so called fr. Arab. 'Åkkah, 'Åkkā, fr. Heb. 'Akkō, 'Acre', in Syria (now in Israel). Accordingly acca orig. simply meant 'material made in Acco'.

Accadian. - See Akkadian.

accede, intr. v. — L. accēdere, 'to approach, come near', fr. ad- and cēdere, 'to go, yield'. See cede and cp. access. Cp. also antecede, concede, intercede, precede, proceed, succeed.

Derivative: acced-er, n.

accelerando, adv. and adj., gradually faster (musical direction). — It., fr. L. accelerandō, abl. of the gerund of accelerāre, 'to hasten'. See accelerate.

accelerant, 1) adj., accelerating; 2) n., that which accelerates; a catalyst (chem.) — L. accelerāns gen. -antis, pres. part. of accelerāre. See next word and -ant.

accelerate, tr. v., to increase the speed of; intr. v., to increase in speed. — L. accelerātus, pp. of accelerāre, 'to hasten', fr. ad- and celerāre, 'to hasten', fr. celer, 'swift'. See celerity and verbal suff. -ate and cp. decelerate.

Derivatives: accelerat-ed, adj., accelerat-ed-ly, adv., acceleration (q.v.), accelerative, adj., accelerat-or, n., accelerat-ory, adj.

acceleration, n. — L. acceleratio, gen. -ōnis, 'a hastening, acceleration', fr. acceleratus, pp. of accelerare. See prec. word and -ion.

acceleration. — A hybrid coined fr. L. accelerate, 'to hasten', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See accelerate and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

accent, n. — F., fr. L. accentus, fr. ad- and cantus, 'tone, melody'. See cant and cp. enchant, incantation. The change of Latin à (in cântus) to è (in ac-cèntus) is due to the Latin phonetic law according to which in the unaccented and closed radical syllable of the second element of compounds, original à becomes è. Cp. concent, precentor, succentor. Cp. also abject, accept, adept, ascend, biceps, biennial, centennial, coerce, commend, concept, confect, confection, confess, congress, conjecture, consecrate, defect, degression, deject, descend, discerp, disperse, eject, except, excerpt, execrate, exercise, forceps, impetrate, incendiary, incense, incentive, incept, incest, inept, inerm, inert, infect, inject, integer,

Derivatives: accent, tr. v., Accentor (q.v.), accentu-able, adj., accentu-al, adj., accentu-al-ly, adv.

Accentor, n., 1) a genus of small singing birds, also called *Prunella*; 2) (not cap.) any bird of this genus, esp. the hedge sparrow. — L. accentor, 'one who sings with another', fr. ad- and cantor, 'singer'. See cantor. For the change of Latin ă (in căntor) to ĕ (in ac-cĕntor) see prec. word.

accentuate, tr. v. — ML. accentuātus, pp. of accentuāre, fr. L. accentus. See accent and verbal suff. -ate.

accentuation, n. — ML. accentuatio, gen. -ōnis, fr. accentuatus, pp. of accentuare. See prec. word and -ion.

accept, tr. v. — ME. accepten, fr. MF. (= F.) accepter, fr. L. acceptāre, freq. of accipere (pp. acceptus), 'to take, receive', fr. ad- and capere (pp. captus), 'to take'. See captive and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin ă (in căptus) to ĕ (in ac-cēptus, ac-cēptāre) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: acceptable, acceptance, acceptant, acceptation (qq.v.) accept-ed, adj., accept-ed-ly, adv., accept-er, n., acceptor (q.v.)

acceptābilit, n. — Late L. acceptābilitās, fr. L. acceptābilis. See next word and -ity.

acceptable, adj. — F., fr. L. acceptābilis, fr. acceptāre. See accept and -able.

Derivatives: acceptable-ness, n., acceptabl-y,

acceptance, n. — OF. acceptance, fr. accepter. See accept and -ance.

acceptancy, n. -- See prec. word and -cv.

acceptant, adj. — F., prop. pres. part. of accepter. See accept and -ant.

Derivative: accept-ant. n.

acceptation, n., 1) acceptance (archaic); 2) the meaning in which a word is usually understood.
F., fr. Late L. acceptātiōnem, acc. of acceptātiō, 'a taking, receiving', fr. L. acceptātus, pp. of acceptāre. See accept and -ation.

acceptilation, n., formal remission of a debt (Roman law); remission of sins (theol.) — L. acceptilātiō, often written in two words: acceptī lātiō, 'formal remission of a debt' (from the formula acceptum ferō used by the debtor). The first word is the gen. of acceptum, 'receipt', prop. neut. pp. of accipere, 'to receive', used as a noun; see accept. L. lātiō gen. -ōnis 'entering of money paid', lit. 'a bearing, bringing', is form-

ed fr. *lātus* (used as pp. of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for \*tlātos, fr. tl-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry', whence L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. collate and words there referred to.

acceptor, n. — L., fr. acceptus, pp. of accipere. See accept and agential suff. -or.

access, n., approach. — OF. acces (F. accès), fr. L. accessus, 'an approach', fr. accessus, pp. of accèdere, 'to come near, approach'. See accede. Derivatives: access-ary, adj. and n., access-arily, adv., access-ari-ness, n., access-ory, adj. and n., access-ori-ly, adv., access-ori-ness, n.

accessible, adj. — F., fr. Late L. accessibilis, fr. L. accessus, pp. of accedere. See prec. word

Derivatives: accessibil-ity, n., accessibl-y, adv. accession, n. — F., fr. L. accessionem, acc. of

accession, n. — F., fr. L. accessionem, acc. of accessio, 'a coming near, approach', fr. accessus, pp. of accedere. See access and -ion.

Derivatives: accession, tr. v., accession-al, adj., accession-er, n.

accidence, n., that part of grammar which deals with inflection. — From misspelling of orig. accidents, fr. L. accidentia, neut. pl. of accidens (pres. part. of accidere), treated as a sing. fem. noun. See accident.

accident, n. — F., fr. L. accidentem, acc. of accidens, 'accident', prop. pres. part. of accidere, 'to fall upon something, happen', fr. ad- and cadere, 'to fall'. See cadence. For the change of Latin ā (in cădere) to i (in ac-cidere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to. As a term of philosophy L. accidēns, 'accident', is a loan translation of Gk. συμβεβηχός.

accidental, adj. — F. accidental (now accidentel), fr. ML. accidentālis, fr. L. accidēns, gen. -entis. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: accidental, n., accidental-ity, n., accidental-ly, adv., accidental-ness, n., accidential, adj.

Accipiter, n., a genus of hawks and falcons (ornithol.) — L. accipiter fr. orig. \*acu-peter, 'swiftly-flying', but influenced in form through a confusion with accipere, 'to take, receive'. The first element lit. means 'sharp' (cp. acu-pedius, 'swiftfooted', lit. 'sharp-footed', and acuere, 'to sharpen'); see acute. The second element is cogn. with OI. pátram, 'wing, feather', Gk. πτερόν, 'wing', OE. feðer, 'feather'. See feather. Cp. Astur, ostreger.

Derivatives: accipitr-al, adj., accipitr-ary, n. (fr. ML. accipitrārius), accipitr-ine, adj.

accismus, n., feigned refusal (rhet.) — Mod L., fr. Gk. ἀκκισμός, rel. to ἀκκίζεσθαι, 'to affect indifference', and to 'Ακκώ, nurse of Demeter, ἀκκώ, 'a vain woman', and cogn. with OI. akkā, 'mother', L. Acca Lārentia, name of the mother of the 12 Arval brothers. All these words are of imitative origin.

acclaim, tr. v. — L. acclamāre, 'to cry out at',

fr. ad- and *clamāre*, 'to cry out'. See claim and cry declaim, exclaim, proclaim, reclaim.

acclamation, n. — L. acclamātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. acclamāt-(um), pp. stem of acclamāre, 'to cry out at'. See acclaim and -ation.

acclimate, tr. and intr. v. — F. acclimater, fr. à (fr. L. ad), 'to', and climat, 'climate'. See à and climate.

Derivatives: acclimate-ment, n., acclimation, n. acclimatize, tr. and intr. v., to acclimate. — See acclimate and -ize.

Derivatives: acclimatiz-ation, n., acclimatiz-ed, adi., acclimatiz-er, n., acclimatiz-ing, n.

acclivity, n., a slope. — L. acclīvitās, 'an ascending direction, acclivity', fr. acclīvis, 'mounting upward, ascending', fr. ad- and clīvus, 'slope, hill'. See clivus and -ity.

accolade, n., an embrace, formerly used in conferring knighthood; now, a touch of the shoulder with the flat blade of the sword in conferring knighthood. — F., refashioned, on analogy of words ending in -ade, fr. OF. acolee, prop. subst. use of the fem. pp. of acoler, 'to embrace round the neck', fr. VL. \*accollāre, fr. ad- and L. collum, 'neck'. Cp. It. accollata and see collar and -ade. Cp. also next word.

Derivative: accolad-ed, adj.

accolé, adj., collared, intertwined (her.) — F. accolé, pp. of accoler, 'to embrace', fr. OF. acoler. See prec. word.

accommodate, tr. v.— L. accommodātus, pp. of accommodāre, 'to make fit, adapt', fr. ad- and commodāre, 'to make fit', fr. commodus, 'fit, suitable', which is formed fr. com-, con-, 'with', and modus, 'measure'. See com- and mode and cp. commode, commodity. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: accommodat-ing, adj., accommodat-ing-ly, adv., accommodation (q.v.), accommodative, adj., accommodat-or, n.

accommodation, n. — F., fr. L. accommodationem, acc. of accommodatio, fr. accommodatus, pp. of accommodate. See prec. word and -ion. Derivative: accommodation-al, adj.

accompaniment, n. — F. accompagnement, fr. accompagner. See next word and -ment.

Derivative: accompaniment-al, adj.

accompany, tr. v. — F. accompagner, fr. à (fr. L. ad), 'to', and compagne, 'companion'. See adand companion.

Derivative: accompan-ist, accompany-ist, n.

accomplice, n. — F., fr. à (fr. L. ad), 'to', and complice, fr. L. complicem, acc. of complex, 'closely connected with somebody, confederate', which is formed fr. com-, con-, 'with', and the stem of plectere, 'to braid, plait, intertwine', plicāre, 'to fold'. See ad- and comply, 'to bend', and cp. complice.

accomplish, tr. v. — ME. acomplissen, fr. OF. acompliss-, pres. part. stemof acomplir(F. accomplir), 'to fill up, complete', fr. a (fr. L. ad), 'to', and complère, 'to fill up, achieve, perform'. Cp. It.

12 accomplishment

compiere, accompiere, OProvenc, complir, accomplir, and see ad-, complete and verbal suff. -ish. For the change of L. complere. a verb of the 2nd conjugation, to OF, acomplir, F. accomplir, a verb of the 4th conjugation, cp. F. tenir, 'to hold', fr. L. tenere (see tenable). Derivatives: accomplish-ed, adi., accomplish-er,

n., accomplishment (q.v.)

accomplishment, n. — F. accomplissement, fr. accomplir. See accomplish and -ment.

accord. intr. v., to agree: tr. v., to grant. — ME. accorden 'to agree, admit', fr. OF, acorder (F. accorder), fr. VL. accordare, 'to agree', fr. adand L. cor, gen. cordis, 'heart'. See heart and cp. cordate. Cp. also accordion, acuerdo. Cp. also chord, 'combination of notes'.

Derivatives: accord-er, n., accord-ing, adi, and adv., accord-ing-ly, adv.

accord, n., 1) agreement; 2) harmony. — ME. accord, acord, fr. OF. acord (F. accord), back formation fr. acorder. See accord, v., and cp. concord, discord.

accordance, n., 1) agreement; 2) harmony. — OF. acordance, fr. acorder, See accord, v., and -ance. accordant, adj., agreeing; corresponding. — ME. acordant, fr. OF, acordant (F, accordant), pres. part, of acorder (F. accorder). See accord v., and -ant.

accordion, n., a musical instrument. — Formed from the noun accord in the sense of 'harmony'. with suff. -ion. on analogy of clarion.

accost, tr. v., to address. - F. accoster, fr. VL. accostare, lit. 'to come up to a person's side', fr. ad- and L. costa, 'a rib'. See costal.

accouchement, n., delivery in childbed. - F., prop. 'going to childbed', fr. accoucher, 'to go to childbed, be delivered', which is formed fr. à, 'to', and coucher, 'to lie', fr. L. collocare, 'to lay'. See à, collocate, and -ment, and cp. couch.

accoucheur, n., a man who acts as midwife. — F., fr. accoucher, 'to go to childbed'; first used by Jules Clément in the second half of the 17th cent. See prec. word.

accoucheuse, n., a midwife. — F., fem. of accoucheur. See prec. word.

account, tr. and intr. v. - ME. acounten, fr. OF. aconter (F. conter), fr. a, 'to' (see à), and conter, 'to count, tell', fr. L. computare. (ModF. differentiates between compter, 'to count', and conter, 'to tell'.) See compute.

Derivatives: account-abil-ity, n., account-able, adj., account-able-ness, n., account-abl-y, adv., account-ing, n.

account, n. — ME., fr. OF. aconte, acont, back formation fr. aconter. See account, v.

accountancy, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -cv.

accountant, n. - OF. acontant (whence, with 'etymologizing' spelling, F. accomptant), pres. part. of aconter. See account, v., and -ant.

accouter, accoutre, tr. v., to dress, fit out (esp. for military service). — F. accoutrer, 'to rig (some-

body) out', fr. VL, \* $ac-c\bar{o}(n)-s(\bar{u})t\bar{u}r\bar{a}re$ , 'to sew together', fr. ad- and  $*c\bar{o}(n)s\bar{u}t\bar{u}ra$ , 'a sewing together', fr. L. consutus, pp. of consuere, 'to sew together', fr. con- and suere, 'to sew'. See suture. accouterment, accoutrement, n., dress: personal outfit (esp. mil.) - F. accoutrement, 'dress, garb', fr. accoutrer. See prec. word and -ment. accredit, tr. v. - F. accréditer. fr. à. 'to'. and créditer, 'to credit (somebody with a sum)', fr. crédit, 'credit'. See à and credit.

Derivatives: accredit-ation, n., accredit-ed, adj. accrescent, adj., growing. — L. accrescens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of accrescere, 'to increase'. See next word and -ent.

accretion, n., growth in size. — L. accrētio, gen. accrētionis, 'an increasing', fr. accrētus, pp. of accrescere, 'to increase', fr. ad- and crescere, 'to grow'. See crescent and -ion and cp. accrescent. accrue. For the ending see suff. -ion.

Derivative: accretion-ary, adj.

accroach, tr. v., to usurp. — ME. acrochen, fr. OF, acrochier, acrocher (F. accrocher), lit. 'to hook, catch', fr. à, 'to', and crochier, 'to seize with a hook, to hook', fr. croc, 'a hook'. The orig. meaning of the verb accroach was 'to take to oneself'. See à and crochet and cp. encroach. accrue, intr. v., to be added to. - F. accrue, 'increase', prop. fem. pp. of accroître, 'to increase', fr. L. accrescere, 'to increase'. See accretion and cp. crew. Derivative: accru-al. n.

accubation, n., the act of reclining. - L. accubātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a reclining', fr. accubāt-(um), pp. stem of accubare, 'to lie near', freq. of accumbere. See next word and -ation.

accumbent, adj., reclining. - L. accumbens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of accumbere, 'to lie near', fr. ad- and -cumbere (found only in compounds), fr. \*qumb-, nasalized form of base \*qub-, 'to lie, recline', whence cubāre, 'to lie down, recline'. See cubicle and -ent and cp. decumbent, incumbent, procumbent, recumbent, succumb.

accumulable, adj. — See accumulate and -able. accumulate, tr. v., to heap up; intr. v., to increase in quantity. - L. accumulātus, pp. of accumulare, 'to heap up', fr. ad- and cumulus, 'heap'. See cumulus and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: accumulat-ed, adj., accumulation (q.v.), accumulat-ive, adj., accumulat-ive-ly, adv., accumulat-ive-ness, n.

accumulate, adj., accumulated. — L. accumulātus, pp. of accumulare. See prec. word.

accumulation, n. - L. accumulatio, gen. -onis, 'a heaping up', fr. accumulātus, pp. of accumulāre. See accumulate, v., and -ion.

accumulator, n. - L., 'one who, or that which, accumulates', fr. accumulatus, po. of accumulare. See accumulate. v., and agential suff. -or. accuracy, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff.

accurate, adj., 1) exact; 2) precise. — L. accūrātus, 'prepared with care', pp. of accūrāre, 'to take care of, prepare with care', fr. ad- and cūrāre, 'to take care of'. See cure. v., and adi. suff -ate.

Derivatives: accurate-ly, adv., accurate-ness, n. accursed, accurst, adi., cursed, - Prop. pp. of obsol accurse fr. ME. acursien, which is formed fr. intensive pref. a- and cursien, fr. OE. cursian, 'to curse'. See curse, v., and -ed, resp. pp. suff. -t.

Derivatives: accursed-ly, adv., accursed-ness, n. accusation, n. — F., fr. L. accūsātionem, acc. of accūsātio, fr. accūsātus, pp. of accūsāre. See accuse and -ation.

accusative, adi, and n. — L. (casus) accūsātīvus, fr. Gk. αἰτιᾶτική (πτῶσις). 'accusative (case)'. lit. '(case) expressing cause', fr. αἰτία, 'cause'. Since airia means not only 'cause', but also 'accusation', αἰτιᾶτική πτῶσις was misinterpreted as 'case expressing accusation', and was rendered accordingly in Latin by (casus) accūsātīvus, fr. accūsātīvus, 'pertaining to an accusation', fr. accūsātus, pp. of accūsāre. 'to call to account, accuse'. See next word and -ative. The correct Latin translation would have been casus causativus. For a mistranslation of another Greek case name cp. genitive.

Derivatives: accusativ-al, adj., accusative-ly. adv. accuse, tr. v. - ME. acusen, fr. OF. acuser (F. accuser), fr. L. accūsāre, 'to accuse', fr. ad- and causa, 'cause, lawsuit', which stands for \*caudtā-, and is rel. to cūdere, 'to strike, beat'. See cause and co. excuse, recusant, recuse. The change of Latin au (in causa) to ū (in ac-cūsāre) is due to the Latin phonetic law, according to which in the unaccented radical syllable of the second element of compounds, au becomes  $\bar{u}$ . Cp. conclude, exclude, occlude.

Derivatives: accus-ed, adj. and n., accus-er, n., accus-ing-ly, adv.

accustom, tr. v. - OF. acostumer (F. accoutumer), fr. a, 'to', and costume (F. coutume). See à and custom.

Derivatives: accustom-ed, adj., accustom-ed-ly, adv., accustom-ed-ness, n.

ace, n., the one in dice, cards, etc. — F. as, 'ace at cards or dice', fr. L. ās, gen. assis, 'unity, unit'. See as, 'Roman coin', and cp. the second element in ambsace.

-acea, suffix denoting orders and classes in zoology. — L. -ācea, neut. pl. of -āceus, 'belonging to, of the nature of'; see -aceous. The neut. pl. form of suff. -aceus is used because it refers to L. animālia ('animals'), pl. of the neuter noun animal. Cp. -aceae.

-aceae, suffix denoting orders and families in botany. - L. -āceae, fem. pl. of -āceus, 'belonging to, of the nature of'; see -aceous. The fem. pl. form of suff. -āceus is used because it refers to L. plantae ('plants'), pl. of the feminine noun planta. Cp. -acea.

-accan, adj. suff. used in the sense of -accous. — L. -āceānus, compounded of the suffixes -āceus and -anus. See -acea and -an.

-acean, subst. suff. used to denote members of orders of the animal kingdom. — See -acean. adi suff

Aceratherium

acedia, n., sloth, lethargy, — Late L., fr. Gk. άνήδεια, 'carelessness', which is formed fr. ά-(see priv. pref. a-) and κήδος (Dor. κάδος). 'care', rel. to κηδεύειν, 'to take charge of, tend', κήδιστος (superl. formed fr. κήδος), 'most worthy of one's care, most cared for', fr. L-E. hase  $*k\bar{a}d$ -, 'ill-humor, hatred', whence also OE. hete, 'hate', hatian, 'to hate'. See hate and cp.

aceituna, n., a West Indian tree. — Sp., fr. Arab. az-zavtúnah, 'the olive (tree)', fr. az-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and zaytūnah, 'olive tree. olive', nomen unitatis fr. zaytún, 'olive trees. olives', fr. zavt, 'olive oil', a word borrowed fr. Aram, zavthá, zēthá, 'olive tree, olive', which is rel. to Heb. záyith, 'olive tree, olives'.

Aceldama, n., the potter's field near Jerusalem; a place of bloodshed. — Gk. 'Ακελδαμά, fr. Syr. hăaâl demā, 'the field of blood'.

acemila, n., a pack mule. - Sp., 'pack mule', fr. Arab, az-zámilah, fr. az-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and zámilah, 'beast of burden'.

accology, n., therapeutics. - Lit. 'the science of curing', fr. Gk. ἄκος, gen. ἄκεος, 'remedy', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. Gk. ἄχος prob. stands for \*vakos and is cogn. with OIr. hīcc, 'cure, payment', īcaim, 'I heal, cure'. For the second element see -logy. Cn. acology and the second element in Androsace.

-aceous, suff. meaning 'belonging to, of the nature of'. — L. -āceus, enlarged fr. adj. suff. -āx, gen, -ācis. This suff, corresponds either to L. -ācea (neut. pl. of -āceus), in which case it means 'pertaining to such and such an order of animals', or to L. -aceae (fem. pl. of -aceus), in which case its meaning is 'pertaining to such and such a family of plants'. See -ous and cp.

acephalous, adj., headless. — L. acephalus, fr. Gk. ακέφαλος, 'headless', fr. α- (see priv. pref. a-) and κεφαλή, 'head'. See cephalic. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oc, L. -us, see -ous.

Acer, n., the maple tree. - L., cogn. with Gk. ἄκαστος (for \*ἄκαρστος), 'maple tree', OHG., MHG. āhorn, G. Ahorn, of s.m.

Aceraceae or Acerinae, n. pl., a family of plants (order Sapindales). - ModL., formed fr. Acer with suff. -aceae, resp. -inae.

Acerates, n., a genus of plants of the milkweed family (bot.) - ModL. lit. 'hornless', fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. κέρας, gen. κέρατος, 'horn' (see cerato-); so called because its hoods have no crest or horn.

Aceratherium, n., lit. 'hornless animal', a name given by Kaup to some mammiferous fossils resembling the rhinoceros, but differing from it in being hornless. — ModL., formed fr. priv. pref. a-, Gk. κέρας, gen. κέρατος, 'horn', and θηρίον, 'animal'. See cerato- and therio- and co. prec. word.

acerb, adj., sour, sharp, bitter. — L. acerbus, 'harsh to the taste, sharp, bitter, sour', fr. ācer, 'sharp'; see acrid. For the formation cp. superbus, 'haughty, proud, excellent', fr. super, 'above, over' (see superb).

Derivatives: acerbate (q.v.), acerb-ic, adj., acerbity (q.v.)

acerbate, tr. v., to sour, embitter; to aggravate; to irritate; adj., sour, embittered. — L. acerbātus, pp. of acerbāre, 'to make bitter; to aggravate', fr. acerbus. See acerb and verbal suff. -ate and cp. exacerbate.

acerbity, n. — F. acerbité, fr. L. acerbitātem, acc. of acerbitās, 'harshness, sharpness', fr. acerbus, 'harsh, sharp', See acerb and -ity.

acerdol, n., calcium permanganate, Ca(MnO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (chem.) — Formed with suff. -ol fr. acerdese, former name of manganite, fr. Gk. ἀκερδής, 'bringing no gain, having no value', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-), and κέρδος, 'gain', which is prob. cogn. with OIr. cerd, 'art, trade, handicraft'.

aceric, adj., pertaining to the maple. — ModL. acerīcus, fr. L. acer, 'maple'. See Acer and -ic. acerose, adj., chaffy. — L. acerōsus, 'full of chaff, chaffy', fr. acus, gen. aceris, 'chaff'. See awn and adj. suff. -ose.

acervate, adj., heaped up. — L. acervātus, pp. of acervāre, 'to heap up', fr. acervus, 'heap, pile', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see adj. suff. -ate.

acescence, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff.

acescent, adj., turning sour. — L. acēscēns, gen. -centis, pres. part. of acēscere, 'to turn sour' inchoative of acēre, 'to be sour'. See acid and -escent.

acetabulum, n. 1) a cup for vinegar (Roman antiq.); 2) the cup-shaped socket of the hip bone (anat.); 3) a sucker of an octopus, a leech, etc. (zool.) — L. acētābulum, lit. 'a vessel for vinegar', formed fr. acētum, 'vinegar', with -ābulum, a suffix used to form names of tools and vessels. See acetum. For the suff. cp. tintinnabulum.

Derivatives: acetabul-ar, acetabuli-ferous, aceta-buli-form, adjs.

acetanilide, also acetanilid, n., a crystalline substance, C<sub>8</sub>HON (chem.). — A hybrid coined fr. L. acētum, 'vinegar' (see acetum), and anilid(e). acetarious, adj., used in salad. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. acētūria (pl.), 'vegetables prepared with vinegar, salad', fr. acētum, 'vinegar'. See acetum and -ous.

acetate, n., salt of acetic acid (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -ate fr. L. acētum, 'vinegar'. See acetum.

acetic, adj. pertaining to vinegar. — Formed with suff. -ie fr. L. acētum, 'vinegar'. See

acetum.

become sour. — Compounded of L. acētum, 'vinegar' (see acetum), and -fy.

acetone, n., a colorless volatile liquid, CH<sub>3</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub> (chem.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. acētum, 'vinegar', and the Greek suff. -ώνη. See acetic and -one and cp. ketone.

acetous, adj., pertaining to, or like, vinegar; sour. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. acētum, 'vinegar'. See next word.

acetum, n., vinegar. — L. acētum, 'vinegar', prop. vinum (acētum), 'wine turned sour, neut. pp. of acēscere, 'to turn sour', fr. acēre, 'to be sour', which is rel. to ācer, 'sharp'. See acrid and cp. acescent, acetic. For sense development cp. Gk. δξος, 'wine vinegar', which is rel. to δξός, 'sharp'. Cp. also eisel and the first element in ester.

acetyl, n., the radical of acetic acid, CH<sub>3</sub>CO (chem.) — A hybrid coined by the German chemist Justus von Liebig (1803-73) in 1839 fr. L. acētum, 'vinegar' (see prec. word) and -yl, a suff. of Greek origin.

acetylene, n., a colorless hydrocarbon (chem.) — Coined by the French chemist Marcelin-Pierre-Eugène Berthelot (1823-1907) fr. acetyl and suff. -ene.

achaetous, adj., having no bristles or setae. — A hybrid coined fr. priv. pref. a-, Gk. χαίτη, 'long flowing hair, mane', and -ous, a suff. of Latin origin. See chaeto-.

achar, n., pickles (Anglo-Ind.) — Pers. āchār, 'nickles'.

acharné, adj., bloodthirsty, furious. — F., pp. of acharner, 'to madden, embitter, venom', lit. 'to flesh', fr. à, 'to', and chair 'flesh, meat', fr. L. carō, gen. carnis, 'flesh'. See à and carnal.

acharnement, n., fury. — F., fr. acharner. See prec. word and -ment.

Achates, n., in Virgils Aeneid, the armor-bearer and faithful friend of Aeneas; hence, a faithful friend. — L. Achātēs, fr. Gk. ἀχάτης, 'agate'. See agate, n.

ache, intr. v., to be in pain. — ME. aken, fr. OE. acan, 'to ache', of uncertain origin. The spelling ache is due to a confusion of this word with Gk. &yoz, 'pain, distress'.

ache, n., pain. — ME. ache, fr. OE. &ce, 'pain', fr. acan, 'to ache'. See ache, v.

Derivatives: ach-ing, adj., ach-ing-ly, adv.

ache, n., parsley (obsol.) — F., fr. L. apium, of s.m., prop. 'the plant preferred by bees', fr. apis, 'bee'. See Apis, 'a genus of bees', and cp. Apium. ache, n., name of the letter h. — See aitch.

achene, n., a dry carpel containing only one seed (bot.) — Formed fr. priv. pref. a- and the stem of Gk. xaivetv, 'to gape', which is cogn. with L. hiāre, 'to yawn, gape', OE. gānian, ginian, 'to yawn'. See yawn and cp. hiatus. Cp. also the first element in Chaenactis.

Acheron, n., one of the rivers of Hades (Greek mythology). — L., fr. Gk. 'Αχέρων. The name prob. means 'marshlike water' and is rel. to άχερούσια, 'marshlike water', and cogn. with

OSlav. jezero, 'lake'. The derivation of Gk. 'Αγέρων fr. ἄγος, 'woe', is folk etymology.

Acheulean, Acheulian, adj., pertaining to the paleolithic period preceded by the Chellean and succeeded by the Mousterian (geology). — F. Acheulien, from the name of the village St. Acheul, near Amiens, in France; so called in allusion to the remains there discovered.

achieve, tr. v. — ME. acheven, fr. OF. (= F.) achever, 'to accomplish, complete', fr. VL. \*accapāre, 'to come to an end', fr. L. ad, 'to', and \*capāre, a verb formed from the stem of L. caput, 'head'. Cp. OProvenç. Sp., Port. acabar, of s.m., and see à and chief.

Derivatives: achievement (q.v.), achiev-er, n.

achievement, n. — F. achèvement, 'completion, conclusion', fr. achever. See achieve and -ment and cp. hatchment.

achill, adv., in a state of chill. — Coined by William Morris (1834-96) fr. pref. a-, 'on', and chill.

Achillea, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., prop. 'the herb of Achilles', fr. L. achilleos (scil. herba), fr. Gk. 'Αχίλλειος, 'of Achilles'; so called because its medicinal properties are said to have been discovered by Achilles. See Achilles.

Achilles, n., son of Thetis and Peleus, the bravest hero in the Trojan war. — L. Achillēs, fr. Gk. 'Αχιλλεύς, a name of prob. pre-Greek origin. Achilles' tendon. — So called from the myth of Achilles being held by the heel when his mother Thetis dipped him into the river Styx to render him invulnerable; first used by the Dutch anatomist Verheyden in 1693 when dissecting his own amputated leg. See Achilles and tendon.

achlamydate, adj., having no mantle (zool.) — Lit. 'not chlamydate', fr. priv. pref. a- and chlamydate.

achlamydeous, adj., having no perianth (bot.) — Lit. 'not chlamydeous', fr. priv. pref. a- and chlamydeous.

Achras, n., a genus of trees of the sapodilla family (bot.) — L., fr. Gk. ἀχράς, gen. ἀχράδος, 'wild pear tree', which is prob. rel. to Gk. ἄχερδος, 'wild pear tree', and cogn. with Alb. darδε, 'pear tree'.

achromat, n., an achromatic lens. — See achromatic.

achromat-, form of achromato- before a vowel. achromatic, adj., colorless; transmitting light without decomposing it into its component colors. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἀχρώματος, 'colorless', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and χρώμα, gen. χρώματος, 'color'. See chromatic.

achromaticity, n. — See achromatic and -ity.
achromatism, n., state of being achromatic. —
See achromatic and -ism.

actromatize, tr. v., to deprive of color. — Formed with suff. ize fr. Gk. άχρωματος, 'colorless'. See achromatic.

Derivative: achromatiz-ation, n.

achromato-, before a vowel achromat-, combining form meaning 'achromatic'. — Gk. ἀχρωματο-, ἀχρωματ-, fr. ἀχρωματος, 'colorless'. See achromatic

achromatopsia, achromatopsy, n., color-blindness (med.) — Lit. 'sight without color', compounded of achromat- and Gk. -οψίᾶ, fr. ὄψις, 'sight'. See -opsia.

achromatous, adj. having no color. — Gk. ἀχρώματος, 'colorless'. See achromatic. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous.

achroous, adj., colorless. — Gk. ἄχροος, 'colorless', formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and χρόᾶ, χροιά (for \*χρωΓ-ιᾶ), 'skin, color of the skin, color', which is rel. to χρῶμα, 'color'. See chrome. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous. acicula, n., a spine, prickle. — L., 'a small pin', dimin. of acus, 'needle, pin', which is rel. to acuere, 'to sharpen', ācer, 'sharp, bitter'. See acrid.

acicular, adj., needle-shaped. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. acicula. See prec. word.

Derivative: acicular-ly, adv.

aciculate, adj., needle-shaped. — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. acicula. See acicula.

acid, adj., sour, sharp to the taste. — Either fr. F. acide or directly fr. L. acidus, 'sour', fr. acēre, 'to be sour', whence also acētum, 'vinegar' (see acetum); introduced into English by Francis Bacon (1561-1626) in 1626.

Derivatives: acid, n., acid-ic, adj.

Acidaspis, n., a genus of Trilobites. — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἀκίς, gen. ἀκίδος, 'pointed object, point, needle' (fr. ἀκή, 'point'), and ἀσπίς, 'shield'. See acid and aspidistra.

acidify, tr. v., to make sour; intr. v., to become sour. — See acid and -fy and cp. F. acidifier.

Derivatives: acidif-ic, adj., acidif-ic-ation, n., acidifi-er, n.

acidimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the strength of acids. — A hybrid coined fr. L. acidus, 'sour' and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See acid and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

acidimetry, n., the measurement of the strength of acids. — See prec. word and -metry.

acidity, n., the quality of being acid; sourness. — F. acidité, fr. L. aciditātem, acc. of aciditās, 'sourness, acidity', fr. acidus. See acid and -ity. acidoid, adj., resembling acid. — A hybrid coined fr. L. acidus, 'sour', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See acid and -oid.

acidophilic, adj., staining easily with acid. — A hybrid coined fr. L. acidus, 'sour', Gk. φίλος, 'loving', and suff. -ic. See acid and -phile.

acidophilus milk, milk that has been fermented by acidophilic bacteria. — See prec. word.

acidosis, n., a morbid condition, caused by an accumulation of acids (med.). — A Medical L. hybrid coined by Bernhard Naunyn of Strasburg in 1906 fr. L. acidus, 'sour' (see acid), and -osis, a suff. of Greek origin.

acidulate, tr. v., to make slightly sour. - Formed

acidulous 16

with verbal suff. -ate fr. L. acidulus, dimin. of acidus. See acidulous.

Derivatives: acidulat-ed, adj., acidulat-ion, n. acidulous, adj., slightly sour. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. acidulus, 'slightly sour', dimin. of acidus, 'sour'. See acid. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

acierate, tr. v., to convert into steel. — A hybrid coined fr. F. acier, 'steel', and verbal suff. -ate (fr. L. -ātus). F. acier derives fr. Late L. aciārium, fr. L. aciēs, 'sharp edge, point', aciēs ferrī, 'steel' (lit. 'point of iron'). Cp. It. acciaio, Sp. acero, 'steel', which also derive fr. Late L. aciārium, and see next word.

acies, n., battle array (Roman antiq.) — L. acies, 'sharp edge, point, the front of an army line of battle, battle array', rel. to acer, 'sharp, pointed'. See acrid and cp. prec. word.

aciform, adj., needle-shaped. — Compounded of L. acus, 'needle' and forma, 'form, shape'. See acus and -form.

Acineta, n., a genus of Infusoria (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀκίνητος, 'immovable', fr. ά-(see priv. pref. a-) and κῖνητός, 'moved', verbal adj. of κῖνεῖν, 'to move'. See kinesis.

aciniform, adj., clustered (bot.) — Lit. 'having the form of an acinus', fr. L. acinus, 'berry', and forma, 'form, shape'. See acinus and form, n. acinus, n., drupelet; berry (bot.) — L., 'berry.

stone of a berry', of uncertain origin.

-acious, suff. meaning 'inclined to, abounding in', as in *audacious*, *tenacious*. — Compounded of L. suff. -āx, gen. -ācis (whence also F. -ace) and -ous.

-acity, suff. denoting quality, as in audacity, tenacity. — F. -acité, fr. L. -ācitātem, acc. of -ācitās, compounded of adjectival suff. -āx, gen. -ācis, and subst. suff. -itās. Accordingly this suff.forms nouns corresponding to adjectives in -acious. See -acious and -ity and cp. -icity.

Acipenser, n., a genus of fishes comprising the sturgeons. — L. acipēnser, name of a fish, prob. 'sturgeon'. The first element of this compound is prob. rel. to L. ācer, 'sharp, pointed' (see acrid). The second element in aci-pēnser is of uncertain origin.

acknowledge, tr. v. — Fr. earlier aknowledge, a blend of the ME. hybrid aknowen and ME. knowlechen. See a-, 'to', and knowledge.

Derivatives: acknowledg-ed, adj., acknowledg-ed-ly, adv., acknowledg(e)-ment, n.

aclastic, adj., not refracting. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἄκλαστος, 'unbroken', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and κλαστός, verbal adj. of κλᾶν, 'to break'. See clastic.

aclinic, adj., not dipping (said of a magnetic needle). — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἀχλινής, 'bending to neither side', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. -a) and χλίνειν, 'to incline'. See clinic.

acme, n., the highest point. — Gk. ἀκμή, 'point, edge; the highest point of anything, the flower, prime of man's age', rel. to ἀκή, 'point', and

cogn. with L. aciës, 'point, edge; battle array', fr. I.-E. base \*ak-, 'sharp, pointed'. See acrid and words there referred to, and cp. paracme. Cp. also acne.

acmite, n., a sodium ferrum silicate (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ἀμμή, 'point, edge' (see prec. word); so called in allusion to the crystal form.

acne, n., a skin disease caused by the inflammation of the sebaceous glands (med.) — This word owes its existence to a clerical error, Gk. ἀχμή, 'point' (see acme), having been miswritten as ἀχνή.

Acnida, n., a genus of plants of the amaranth family. — ModL., lit. 'without nettles', fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. κνίδη, 'nettle', which is rel. to κνίζειν, 'to scratch'. See cnida.

acnode, n., point of a curve, not connected with real points of the curve (math.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. acus, 'needle' (see acus), and E. node.

Acocanthera, n., a genus of African plants (bot.)

— ModL., compounded of Gk. ἀχωχή, 'point, sting', and ἀνθηρός, 'flowery'. The first element is rel. to ἀχή, 'point', fr. I.-E. base \*ak-, 'sharp, pointed'; see acrid. For the second element see anther.

Acoemeti, n., pl., name of an order of Eastern monks. — Eccles. L., fr. Gk. ἀκοίμητοι, 'the sleepless ones', from ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and κοιμᾶν, 'to lull to sleep'. See home and cp. cemetery.

acology, n., the study of remedies. — Compounded of Gk. ἄκος, 'remedy', and -λογίᾶ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See accology.

acolyte, n., 1) an attendant, follower; 2) an altar attendant. — ML. acolitus, acoluthus, fr. Gk. ἀκόλουθος, 'follower', lit. 'having one way', fr. copul. pref. ἀ-, 'together with' and κέλευθος, 'way, road, path, track'. Copul. pref. ἀ- stands for I.-E. \*sm-, a weak gradational form of I.-E. base \*sem-, 'one, together'; see same. Gk. κέλευθος is cogn. with Lith. kēlias, 'way', keliāuju, 'I journey', fr. I.-E. base \*qeleu-, enlargement of \*qel-, 'to drive', whence L. celer, 'swift'. See celerity and cp. anacoluthon.

acomia, n., baldness. — ModL. formed with suff. -ia fr. Gk. ἄκομος, 'hairless', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and κόμη, 'hair', whence κομήτης, 'comet'. See coma, 'tuft of hairs' and cp. comet. aconite, n., the monkshood. — L. aconītum, fr. Gk. ἀχόνιτον, which prob. derives fr. ἀχονιτί, 'without dust' (scil. of the arena), hence 'without struggle, unconquerable', formed fr. à- (see priv. pref. a-) and xoviety, 'to cover with dust', fr. κόνις, 'dust', which is cogn. with L. cinis, 'ashes'; see cinerary. The plant was called 'unconquerable' in allusion to its deadly poison. Acontias, n., a genus of lizards (zool.) - ModL., fr. Gk. ἀκοντίας, 'a quick-darting serpent', fr. ἀκόντιον, dimin. of ἄκων, 'dart, javelin'. See next word.

acontium, n., javelin. — ModL. fr. Gk. ἀκόντιον, dimin. of ἄκων, 'dart, javelin', fr. I.-E. base \*ak-, 'sharp, pointed', whence also Gk. ἀκή, 'point', L. ācer, 'sharp, bitter'. See acrid and words there referred to and cp. esp. prec. word.

acopic, adj., removing weariness (med.) — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἄχοπος, 'unwearied', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-), and χόπος, 'striking, beating, fatigue, weariness', whence χόπτειν, 'to cut, beat, strike', χόμμα, 'something cut or struck'. See comma and cp. words there referred to.

acor, n., acidity (med.) — L. acor, 'a sour taste, sourness', fr. acēre, 'to be sour'. See acid.

acorn, n. — ME. akern, fr. OE. &cern, 'acorn', rel. to ON. akarn, 'acorn', Du. aker, LG. ecker (whence G. Ecker), 'acorn', Goth. akran, 'fruit'. As proved by Goth. akran, the orig. meaning was 'fruit', esp. 'fruit of the field'. Accordingly it is very probable that the above words are rel. to Goth. akrs, etc., 'field'. See acre. E. acorn was influenced in form by an association with corn.

Acorus, n., a genus of plants of the arum family (bot.) — L., an aromatic plant, prob. 'the sweet flag', fr. Gk. ἄκορος, which is of uncertain origin.

acosmism, n., the denial of the independent reality of the world as distinct from God. — Coined by Fichte and Hegel fr. Gk. priv. pref. a-, κόσμος, 'the world' (see cosmos), and suff. -ism. acosmist, n., one who believes in acosmism. —

See prec. word and -ist.
Derivative: acosmist-ical, adi.

acotyledon, n., a plant without cotyledons (bot.)
— See priv. pref. a- and cotyledon.

acotyledonous, adj., having no cotyledons. — Formed fr. acotyledon with suff. -ous.

acouchy, n., a species of agouti. — F. acouchi, of Tupi origin.

acoumeter, n., an instrument for measuring the sense of hearing — Compounded of the stem of Gk. ἀχούειν, 'to hear', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See acoustic and meter, 'poetical rhythm'. -acousia, -acousis, combining forms meaning 'hearing'. — Fr. Gk. ἄχουσις, 'hearing', fr. ἀχούειν, 'to hear'. See acoustic.

acoustic, adj. — F. acoustique, fr. Gk. ἀχουστιχός, 'pertaining to hearing', fr. ἀχουστός, 'heard, audible', verbal adj. of ἀχούειν, 'to hear', which stands for \*ἀχούσιεν, and is prob. formed fr. copul. pref. ἀ-(see acolyte) and I.-E. base \*(s)qeu-, '(s)qēu-, 'to look at, observe, perceive', whence also χοεῖν, 'to mark, perceive, hear', Goth. hausjan, OE. hyran, 'to hear'. See hear and cp. show. Some scholars explain Gk. ἀχούειν as standing for \*ἀχ-ούσ-μειν, 'to have a sharp ear', fr. I.-E. base \*ak-, 'sharp' and \*ous, 'ear'; see acrid and ear. See Frisk, GEW., I, 57-58. Derivatives: acoustic-al, adj., acoustic-al-ly, adv., acoust-ics, n.

acquaint, tr. v. — ME. acointen, fr. OF. acointier, acointer, fr. Late L. accognitare, 'to make

known, to acquaint', fr. L. accognitus, 'acquainted with', fr. ad- and cognitus, pp. of cognōscere, 'to know'. See cognition and cp. quaint.

Derivatives: acquaintance (q.v.), acquaint-ed, adj., acquaint-ed-ness, n.

acquaintance, n. — OF. acointance, fr. acointier. See prec. word and -ance.

acquiesce, intr. v. — F. acquiescer, fr. L. acquiescere, 'to become quiet, to rest', fr. ad- and quiescere, 'to rest'. See quiesce.

acquiescence, n. — F., fr. acquiescent. See next word and -ce.

acquiescent, adj. — F., fr. L. acquiescentem, acc. of acquiescens, pres. part. of acquiescere. See acquiesce and -ent.

Derivative: acquiescent-ly, adv.

acquire, tr. v. — L. acquīrere, 'to seek in addition to, acquire', fr. ad- and quaerere, 'to seek, search'. See quaere and cp. acquisition, conquer, conquest, inquire, require, request. The change of Latin ae (in quaerere) to ī (in ac-quīrere) is due to the Latin phonetic law according to which in the unaccented and open radical syllable of the second part of compounds, ae becomes ī. Cp.-cide, circumcise, collide, concise, conquistador, decide, elide, excide, excise, 'to cut out', incise, iniquity, perquisite, precise, succise.

Derivatives: acquir-ed, adj., acquire-ment, n., acquir-er, n.

acquisition, n. — F., fr. L. acquisitionem, acc. of acquisitio, fr. acquisitus, pp. of acquirere, 'to acquire'. See prec. word and -ion and cp. disquisition, inquisition, requisition.

acquisitive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. acquisitius, pp. of acquirere. See acquisition. Derivatives: acquisitive-ly, adv., acquisitive-

acquit, tr. v. — OF. aquiter (F. acquitter), fr. VL. \*acquitāre, fr. ad- and L. quiētāre, 'to appease, settle', fr. quiēs, gen. quiētis, 'rest'. See quiet, n.,

and cp. quit.
Derivatives: acquitment (q.v.), acquitt-al, n., acquittance (q.v.), acquitt-er, n.

acquitment, n. — OF. aquitement, fr. aquiter. See prec. word and -ment.

acquittance, n. — OF. aquitance, fr. aquiter. See acquit and -ance.

acr-, combining form. - See acro-.

Acraeinae, n. pl., a subfamily of butterflies of the family Nymphalidae (entomology). — ModL., formed with suff. -inae fr. Acraeus, Acraea, fr. Gk. 'Ακραῖος, 'Ακραία, 'dwelling on the heights', epithet of Jupiter resp. Juno, fr. ἄκρα, 'the end, point, the highest point, peak, headland', prop. fem. of ἄκρος, 'outermost', used as a noun. See acro- and cp. acropolis.

acrasia, n., intemperance (med.) — Medical L., prop. a confusion of Gk. ἀκρᾶσίᾶ, 'bad mixture' (fr. ἄκρᾶτος, 'unmixed', fr. pref. ἀ- and the stem of κεραννύναι, 'to mix') and ἀκρᾶσίᾶ (= ἀκρᾶτεια), 'want of power, debility'. See priv. pref. a- and crater, resp. acratia.

acre, n. — ME. aker, fr. OE. æcer, rel. to OS. akkar, ON. akr, Swed. åker, Norw. aaker, Dan. ager, MLG., MDu. acker, Du. akker, OHG. achar, MHG., G. acker, OFris. ekker, Goth. akrs, and cogn, with OI, airah, Arm, art, Gk, άγρός, L. ager, 'field, land', which stand for I.-E. \*aĝ-ro-s and orig, meant 'pasture', i.e. 'a place where the cattle are driven', fr. I.-E. base \*aĝ-, 'to drive, lead', whence OL aiati 'drives' Arm. acem, 'I lead, bring', Gk. ἄγω, 'I lead, guide', L. agō, 'I drive, lead'. See agent and cp. agrarian. Cp. also acorn. For sense development cp. Heb. mighrásh, 'common, open land', prop. 'pasture land', i.e. 'a place where the cattle are driven', fr. gārásh, 'he drove out': cp. also G. Trift, 'pasture, common', which is rel, to treiben, 'to drive'.

Derivative: acre-age, n.

acrid, adi. - A blend of L. acer (fem. acris, neut. ācre), 'sharp, bitter', and acidus, 'sour', which are both related to L. acus, 'needle', acies, 'sharp edge, point, the front of an army, line of battle. battle array', acuere, 'to sharpen', fr. I.-E. base \*ak-, \*aq-, 'sharp, pointed', whence also Oscan acrid (= L. ācriter), 'sharply', Umbr. per-acri. 'fruitful, fertile', Gk. «xooc, 'at the farthest point. highest; pointed', axh, 'a point, edge', axic, 'a point', ἄκανθα, 'thorn, prickle', ἄκων, 'a javelin', ἄκμων, 'an anvil', OI. aśrih, 'edge', áśman-. 'stone, rock, sky', Avestic, asman-, of s.m. Lith. akmuõ, 'stone', ašmuõ, 'sharpness', OSlav, kamy (a metathesized form), 'stone', OIr. ēr (for \*akros), 'high', Arm. as-eln, 'stone' (the force of the suff. -eln is yet unknown), ON. hamarr, OE. hamor, hamer, etc., 'hammer'. Cp. Gk. άκροάομαι, 'I hear, listen', prop. 'have a sharp hearing', in which the first element is rel. to ἄκρος, 'pointed, sharp'. — Cp. the gradational variant base \*oq-, whence Gk. δξύς, 'sharp', ὄχρις, 'peak, hilltop', OL. ocris, 'a rugged, stony mountain', L. mediocris, 'middling, moderate. indifferent, tolerable' (orig. 'being half-way up the height of a mountain'), occa, 'a harrow'. OSlav. ostru, Lith. aštrus (for \*okro, with inserted t), 'sharp', MIr. ochar, W. ochr, ochyr, 'edge, corner, border'. Cp. awn, eager, ear of corn, edge, egg, 'to urge', hammer. Cp. also Acaena, acantha, acanthion, acantho-, Accipiter, acerb, acescent, acetum, acid, Acipenser, acme, acne, Acocanthera, acor, Acreinae, acrimony, acro-, acroama, acrobat, acropolis, Actaea, Actaeon, aculeate, aculeus, acumen, acus, acute, aglet, agrito, ague, cute, exacerbate, eglantine, griotte, paragon, tetrakis, Thrinax, triakis, vinegar. Cp. also mediocre, ocrea, Ocimum, Oxalis, oxy-, oxygen.

Derivatives: acrid-ity, n., acrid-ly, adv., acrid-ness, n.

acrimonious, adj., harsh, bitter. — F. acrimonieux, fr. ML. ācrimoniosus, fr. L. ācrimonia. See acrimony and -ous.

Derivatives: acrimonious-ly, adv., acrimonious-ness. n.

acrimony, n., harsness, bitterness; asperity. — L. ācrimōnia, 'sharpness, pungency', formed fr. L. ācer (fem. ācris, neut. ācre), 'sharp', with suff. -mōnia. See acrid and -mony and cp. words there referred to.

acrisia, n., condition of disease with no symptoms to establish the diagnosis. — Gk. ἀχρισίᾶ, 'want of judgment', fr. ἄχριτος, 'not judged', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and χριτός, 'separated, chosen, decided, judged', verbal adj. of χρίνειν, 'to separate, choose, decide, judge'. See critic. acritical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. ἄχριτος, 'not judged'. See prec. word.

acro-, acr-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the end, extreme'. — Gk. ἀκρο-, fr. ἄκρος, 'at the end, at the top, outermost', fr. ἀκή, 'edge'; cogn. with L. ācer, 'sharp', OSlav. ostrū, Lith. aštrūs, of s.m., OIr. ēr, 'high'. See acrid and cp. words there referred to.

acroama, n., oral teaching; esoteric teaching. — L., fr. Gk. ἀκρόαμα, lit. 'that which is heard (with pleasure)', fr. ἀκροάομαι, 'I hear', orig. 'I have a sharp hearing', fr. \*ἀκρ-ουσᾶ, 'a sharp hearing', compounded of ἄκρος, 'pointed, sharp', and Ion., Att. οὕς, gen. οὕατος, corresponding to Gk. οὕς, gen. οὕατος, 'ear'. For the first element see acrid and cp. acropolis. For the second element see ear, 'the organ of hearing', and cp. oto-. For the ending see suff. -ma. acroamatic, adj., oral; esoteric. — Gk. ἀκροαματικός, 'pertaining to hearing', fr. ἀκρόαμα, 'that which is heard'. See prec. word and -atic. Derivative: acroamatic-s, n.

acrobat, n. — F. acrobate, fr. Gk. ἀχρόβατος, 'walking on tiptoe', fr. ἄχρος, 'at the end, outermost, highest', and βατ-, 'going', from the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go, walk'. (Cp. βατός, 'passable', verbal adj. of βαίνειν.) For the first element see acro-, for the second see base, n., and cp. the second element in aerobatics.

Derivatives: acrobat-ic, adj., acrobat-ic-al-ly, adv., acrobat-ics, n., acrobat-ism, n.

acrocarpous, adj., bearing fruit at the end of the stalk (bot.) — Gk. ἀκρόκαρπος, 'bearing fruit at the top', compounded of ἄκρος, 'at the end, outermost, highest', and καρπός, 'fruit'. See acro- and carpel. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous.

acrocephalic, acrocephalous, adj., having a pointed skull. — Compounded of acro- and cephalic.

acrochordon, n., a kind of wart (med.) — L., fr. Gk. ἀχροχορδών, which is compounded of ἄχρος, 'at the end, outermost, highest' and γορδή. 'chord, string'. See acro- and chord.

acrodynia, n., disease characterized by pain in the hands and feet (med.) — Medical L., coined by Chardon in 1828, and lit. meaning 'pain in the extremities', fr. acro- and Gk. δδύνη, 'pain'. See -odynia.

acrogen, n., a plant growing at the apex, as ferns, mosses, etc. (bot.) — Lit. 'growing at the top'. See acro- and -gen.

Derivative: acrogen-ous, adj.

19

acrolein, n., a colorless aldehyde, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O (chem.)
— Compounded of L. ācer (fem. ācris, neut. ācre), 'sharp', and olēre, 'to smell'. See acrid olfactory, and chem. suff. -in.

acrolith, n., a statue having the extremities of stone and the trunk of wood. — L. acrolithus, fr. Gk. ἀχρόλιθος, 'with ends made of stone', which is compounded of ἄχρος, 'at the end, outermost, highest', and λίθος, 'stone'. See acro- and -lith.

acromegaly, acromegalia, n., a disease characterized by an enlargement of the head, thorax and extremities (med.) — Medical L. acromegalia, compounded of acro- and Gk. μέγας, fem. μεγάλη, 'great'. See mega- and the suff. -y, resp. -ia, which both represent Gk. -ία.

acromial, adj., pertaining to the acromion. — See next word and adj. suff. -al.

acromion, n., the outer end of the shoulderblade (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀκρωμία, 'point of the shoulder', which is compounded of ἄκρος, 'at the end, outermost, highest' and ὧμος, 'shoulder'. See acro- and omo-, 'shoulder'.

acron, n., the foremost segment of the body of an insect. — Gk. ἄχρον, 'tip', prop. neut. of the adjective ἄχρος, 'at the end, outermost, highest'. See acro-.

acronychal, acronycal, adj., happening or occurring at nightfall (astron.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. ἀχρόνυχος, 'at nightfall', fr. ἄχρος, 'at the end, outermost, highest', and νύχος = νύξ, 'night'. See acro- and nycti-.

Derivative: acronychal-ly, adv.

acronym, n., a word formed from the first letters of a series of words, as UNO, from United Nations Organization. — Coined fr. acr- and Gk. δνομα, dial. form of δνομα, 'name'. See name and cp. onomato-.

**acrophobia**, n., morbid fear of high places (med.)

— Medical Latin, fr. acro- and Gk. -φοβία, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See -phobia.

acrophony, n., the use of the pictorial representation of an object as the phonetic sign of the initial sound or syllable with which the name of that object begins. — Compounded of acro-, and Gk. -φωνία, fr. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See theory.

acrepolis, n., the fortified upper part of an ancient Greek city; esp. that of Athens. — Gk. &κρόπο-

λις, fr. ἄκρος 'at the end, outermost, highest', and πόλις, 'city' (see acro- and policy, 'method of government'). This compound developed from the older form ἄκρᾶ πόλις, 'the upper or higher city'. (Homer still prefers ἄκρᾶ πόλις to the compound, which he uses only twice, Odyssey VIII, 494 and 504.) See Albert Debrunner, Griechische Wortbildungslehre, Heidelberg, 1917, p.91.

Actaeon

acrorhagus, n., one of the marginal tubercles of actinians (zool.) — ModL., compounded of acro- and Gk. βάξ, gen. βᾶγός, 'berry', which is cogn. with L. racēmus, 'the stalk of a cluster of grapes'. See raceme.

across, adv. and prep. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and cross.

acrostic, n., a poem in which the initial letters of the lines form a word or words. — L. acrostichis, fr. Gk. ἀκροστιχίς, 'acrostic', which is compounded of ἄκρος, 'at the end, outermost', and στίχος, 'row, line, rank, verse', which is rel. to στείχειν, 'to go; to march in order'. See acro- and sty, 'to ascend', and cp. hemistich, monostich, distich, tetrastich, pentastich, hexastich, heptastich, octastich, decastich, stichich, orthostichy, stoichiometry, cadastre.

Acrostichum, n., a genus of ferns of the polypody family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. L. acrostichis, 'acrostic' (see prec. word); so called from the position of the sori.

acroterium, acroterion, n., pedestal for a statue or other ornament, placed at the apex or one of the corners of a pediment (archit.) — L. acrōterium, fr. Gk. ἀκρωτήριον, 'extremity, summit, top', fr. ἄκρος, 'at the end, outermost'. See acro-

acrotomous, adj., having a cleavage parallel with the base (mineral.) — Gk. ἀκρότομος, 'cut off, sharp, abrupt', compounded of ἄκρος, 'at the end, outermost', and -τομος, which is rel. to τόμος, 'a cut, piece cut off, section', τομός, 'cutting'. See tome and cp. words there referred to. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see -ous.

act, n. — F. acte, 'action', partly fr. L. āctus, 'a doing, an action' (fr. āctus, pp. of agere, 'to set in motion, drive; to do, act'), partly fr. āctum, 'something done' (which is prop. neut. of āctus, pp. of agere). See agent and words there referred to and cp. esp. entr'acte, interact.

Derivatives: act, tr. and tr. v., act-ing, n., and adj., active (q.v.)

Actaea, n., a genus of plants, the baneberry (bot.) — L., 'herb Christopher', fr. Gk. ἀκτέᾶ, 'the elder tree', prob. meaning lit. 'the tree with pointed leaves', fr. I.-E. base \*ak-, 'sharp, pointed'. See acrid and cp. words there referred to.

Actaeon, n., the hunter who, having seen Artemis bathing, was changed by her into a stag and torn to pieces by his own dogs (Greek mythol.) — L. Actaeon, fr. Gk. 'Ακταίων, a word of un-

certain etymology. It denoted perh. orig. a water god and derives fr.  $d \times \tau \eta$ , 'promontory; beach seashore' (whence also  $d \times \tau \alpha \tilde{\iota} \circ \zeta$ , 'on the shore'), which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. I.-E. base \*ak-, 'sharp, pointed'. See acrid and cp. prec. word.

actin-, form of actino- before a vowel.

actinic, adj., pertaining to actinism. — See next word and -ic.

actinism, n., property of ultraviolet rays of causing chemical change. — Formed with suff.
-ism fr. Gk. ἀχτίς, gen. ἀχτίνος, 'ray, radiance'. See actino-.

Actinistia, n., an order of crossopterygian fishes (paleontol.) — ModL., compounded of actinand Gk. ἰστίον, 'web, sail', dimin. of ἱστός, 'web, tissue; ship's mast', from the stem of ἵστημι, 'I make to stand'. See histo- and cp. anhistous. For the ending see suff. -ia.

actinium, n., a radioactive element (chem.) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the French chemist André-Louis Debierne (b. 1874) in 1899 fr. Gk. ἀκτίς, gen. ἀκτῖνος, 'ray'. See actinic and -ium.

actino-, before a vowel actin-, pertaining to rays; pertaining to actinism. — Fr. Gk. ἀχτίς gen. ἀχτίνος, 'ray, radiance', which is cogn. with OI. aktūh, 'light, ray, night', Goth. ūhtwō (for \*nχt"ō), dawn, daybreak', OHG. uhta, of s.m., Lith. anksti, OPruss. angstainai, 'early', Cp. the second element in Chaenactis, diactinic, tetract. actinogram, n., record made by an actinograph.

— Compounded of actino- and Gk. γράμμα, 'something written'. See -gram.

actinograph, n., an instrument for recording the actinic power of the sunrays. — Compounded of actino- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

Derivatives: actinograph-ic, adj., actinograph-y,

actinology, n., the study of the rays of light. — Compounded of actino- and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. actinometer, n., an instrument for measuring the

actinometer, n., an instrument for measuring the actinic effect of the sun's rays. — Compounded of actino- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: actinometr-y, n., actinometr-ic, actinometr-ical, adjs.

Actinomyces, n., a genus of parasitic bacteria (bacteriol.). — ModL., compounded of actinoand Gk. μύχης, 'fungus'. See myco-.

actinomycete, n., any of a group of parasitic bacteria. — Formed fr. actino- and -mycete.

actinomycosis, n., an inflammatory disease caused by the actinomycetes (med.) — Coined by the German pathologist Otto Bollinger (1843-1909) in 1877 fr. Actinomyces and suff. -osis.

actinon, n., a radioactive gaseous element of the argon family (chem.) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. ἀχτίς, gen. ἀχτῖνος, 'ray', and -on, Greek

suff. forming neut. nouns and adjectives. See acting and co. actinium.

actinotherapy, n., the use of actinic rays in the treatment of disease. — Compounded of actinoand therapy.

Actinozoa, a class of marine coelenterate animals (zool.) — Compounded of actino- and Gk. ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον, 'animal'. See -zoa.

action, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. āctiōnem, acc. of āctiō, 'action', fr. āctus, pp. of agere, 'to do, act'. See act, n., and -ion and cp. interaction. Derivative: action-able, adi.

activate, tr. v. — See active and verbal suff. -ate. active, adj. — F. actif (fem. active), fr. L. āctīvus, fr. āctus, pp. of agere, 'to act'. See act.

Derivatives: active-ly, adv., active-ness, n.

activity, n. — F. activité, fr. Late L. āctīvitātem, acc. of āctīvitās, fr. L. āctīvus. See active and -ity.

acton, n., a quilted garment worn under the mail.
ME., fr. OF. auqueton (F. hoqueton), fr. Sp. alcotón, algodón, fr. Arab. al-qútun, 'the cotton'.
See cotton.

actor, n. — L. āctor, 'doer, actor', fr. āctus, pp. of agere, 'to do, act'. See act and agential suff. -or. actress. n. — See prec. word and -ess.

actual, adj. — ME. actuel, fr. F. actuel, fr. Late L. āctuālis, fr. L. āctus, pp. of agere, 'to do, act'. See act and adi. suff. -al.

Derivatives: actual, n., actuality (q.v.), actualize (q.v.), actual-ly, adv., actual-ness, n.

actuality, n. — ML. āctuālitās, fr. Late L. āctuālis (see actual and -ity); prop. a loan translation of Gk. ἐνέργεια (see energy).

actualization, n. — See next word and -ion. actualize, tr. v. — Coined by Coleridge fr. actual and suff. -ize.

Derivative: actualiz-ation, n.

actuary, n., one whose profession is to calculate insurance rates. — L. āctuārius, 'copist, clerk, registrar', fr. ācta, 'events, records', prop. pl. neut. pp. of agere, used as a noun. See act and subst. suff. -ary.

Derivative: actuari-al, adj.

actuate, tr. v., to put into action. — ML. āctuātus, pp. of āctuāre, fr. L. āctus, 'action'. See act and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: actuat-ion, n., actuat-or, n.

acuerdo, n., resolution of a tribunal; the members of a tribunal (Sp. Amer.) — Sp., lit. 'resolution', fr. acordar, 'to agree to resolve by common consent', fr. VL. accordare, 'to agree'. See accord, v.

acuity, n., sharpness. — F. acuité, fr. L. acuitātem, acc. of acuitās, fr. acuere, 'to sharpen', which is rel. to acus, 'needle'. See acrid and -ity and cp. acute.

aculeate, adj., 1) having a sting; 2) furnished with prickles; 3) pointed. — L. aculeātus, 'furnished with prickles', fr. aculeus, 'prickle'. See aculeus and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: aculeat-ed, adj.

aculeiform, adj., shaped like a prickle. — Compounded of aculeus, and L. forma, 'form, shape'.

aculeolate, adj., furnished with very small prickles. — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. aculeolus, double dim. of acus, 'needle'. See next word. aculeus, n., a prickle (bot.); a sting (zool.) — L., 'spine, prickle', dim. of acus, 'needle', fr. I.-E. base \*ak- 'sharp, pointed'. See acrid and cp. words there referred to.

acumen, n., mental sharpness. — L. acumen, 'sharpness, mental sharpness, keenness of intelligence', fr. acuere, 'to sharpen'. See acute and -men.

acuminate, adj., tapering to a point. — L. acūminātus, pp. of acūmināre, 'to sharpen', fr. acūmen, gen. acūminis, 'sharpness. See acumen and adj. suff. -ate.

acupressure, n., the checking of bleeding by the pressure of a needle on the bleeding vessel (surg.) — Compounded of L. acus, 'needle' and pressura 'pressure'. See acus and pressure.

acupuncture, n., puncture of the ailing part with a needle to relieve pain. — Compounded of L. acus, 'needle', and punctūra, 'a pricking'. See acus and puncture.

acus, needle, pin (*Rom. antiq.*) — L., fr. I.-E. base \*ak-, 'sharp pointed', whence also  $\bar{a}cer$ , 'sharp'. See acrid and cp. the first element in aciform. Cp. also eglantine.

acushla, n., darling (Ir.) — Ir. a cuisle, 'O pulse' (in a cuisle mo croidhe, 'O pulse of my heart'). acute, adj. — L. acūtus, 'sharp', lit. 'sharpened', pp. of acuere, 'to sharpen', which is rel. to acus, 'needle'. See acrid and cp. cute and ague. Derivatives: acute-ly, adv., acute-ness, n.

-acy, suff. denoting quality, state or dignity. —

1) F. -atie, fr. L. -ācia, fr. adjectives in -āx, gen.
-ācis (cp. fallacy); 2) F. -atie, fr. L. -ātia (whence ML. -ācia), fr. L. -ās gen. -ātis (cp. abbacy);
3) ML. -ātia, fr. L. nouns ending in -ātus (cp. magistracy); 4) ML. -ātia, fr. Gk. -άτεια (cp. piracy); 5) from English nouns and adjectives in -ate (cp. privacy). Cp. the suffixes -cy and -cracy. Cp. also -acious and subst. suff. -ate.

acyclic, adj., not cyclic. - See priv. pref. a- and

cyclic.

**acyrology**, n., incorrect diction. — L. acyrologia, fr. Gk. ἀκῦρολογία, 'incorrect phraseology', fr. ἀκῦρολογέω, 'I speak incorrectly', which is compounded of ἄκῦρος, 'without authority', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and κόριος, adj., 'having power or authority over' (whence κόριος, n., 'lord, master'), fr. κῦρος, 'authority'. See church and cp. words there referred to. For the second ele-

ment see -logy. ad-, pref. of Latin origin expressing direction toward or addition to. — Ad- appears in this form before a vowel and before the consonants d, h,

j, m, v. It is simplified to a- before sc, sp, st. Before c, f, g, l, n, p, q, r, s and t ad- is assimilated to ac-, resp. af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ac-, ar-, as-, at-. — L. ad-, etc., fr. ad, 'to, toward', rel. to Umbr. ař-, ars-, Oscan ad-, az (for \*ad-s), 'to, toward', and cogn. with Goth. at, OE. æt, 'at'. See at and cp. à, pref. a- (corresponding to L. ad), and a- in abandon.

-ad, suff. used to denote collective numerals, feminine patronymics, families of plant names or names of poems. — Gk. -άς, gen. -άδος, a suff. forming femin. nouns.

Ada, fem. PN. (Bible) — Heb. 'Ādháħ, lit. 'ornament', rel. to 'ādháħ, 'he adorned, ornamented', whence 'ǎdhħ, 'ornament'.

adactylous, adj., without fingers or toes (zool.) — Formed with suff. -ous fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. δάκτυλος, 'finger'. See dactyl.

adage, n., proverb. — F., fr. L. adagium, 'adage, proverb', fr. ad- and the stem of L. aiō (for \*agyō), 'I say', which is rel. to prōdigium (for \*prōd-agiom), 'sign, omen, portent, prodi gy', and cogn. with Gk. ἢμί (for \*ἢγμί), 'I speak', perf. ἄν-ωγα, 'I command', lit. 'I say loudly' (for this sense of the pref. ἀνά- cp. ἀνακαλεῶ, 'I call loudly'), Arm. asem, 'I say', ar-ac, 'proverb'. Cp. prodigy.

adagio, adv., slowly, leisurely; n., a slow movement (music). — It., formed fr. ad- and agio, 'leisure', fr. OProvenç. aize, 'ease, convenience, leisure', fr. VL. adjacēns, pres. part. of adjacēre, 'to lie at, to lie near', whence also F. aise, 'ease, convenience, comfort, leisure'. See adjacent and cp. ease.

adalid, n., leader, guide. —Sp., fr. Arab. ad-dalillit. 'the leader', fr. ad-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and dalil, 'leader', fr. dálla, 'he showed the way, he lead'.

Adam, n., name of the first man (Bible); in a figurative sense it is used to denote 'human nature, frailty'. — Heb. Ādām, lit. 'man', usually with the def. art., hā-ādām, 'the man', prop. 'the one formed from ădāmāh' (i.e. the ground)'. See Gen. 2:7, 'The Lord God formed man of dust from the ground'. For the connection between Heb. ādāmāh', 'ground, earth', and ādām, 'man', cp. L. homō, 'man', humānus, 'human', which are rel. to humus, 'earth, ground, soil', and Gk. ἐπιχθόνιοι, 'earthly ones, men', fr. χθών, 'earth'. Derivatives: Adam-ic, Adam-ic-al, adjs., Adam-ic-al-ly, adv., Adam-it-ic-al, adjs., Adam-it-ic, Adam-it-ic, Adam-it-ic, Adam-it-ic-al, adjs.

adamant, n., a very hard stone; adj., very hard, unyielding. — ME., 'diamond, magnet', fr. OF. adamant, oblique case, fr. L. adamantem, acc. of adamās (whence the OF. nom. adamas), fr. Gk. ἀδάμᾶς, 'adamant, the hardest metal, diamond', lit. 'unconquerable', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and the verb δαμᾶν, 'to tame'. See tame and cp. diamond; cp. also the second element in Hippodamia. The sense of 'load stone, magnet', arose from a confusion with L. adamāre, 'to love passionately'.

adamantean 22 23 adept

- adamantean, adj., hard as adamant. Formed with suff. -an fr. L. adamantēus, fr. adamās. See prec. word.
- adamantine, adj., 1) made of adamant; 2) like adamant; very hard. L. adamantinus, fr. Gk. ἀδαμάντινος, fr. ἀδάμᾶς. See adamant and adj. suff. -ine.
- adamite, n., a hydrous zinc arsenate (mineral.) Named after the mineralogist M. Adam. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.
- Adam's apple, the thyroid cartilage. A name due to the inexact translation of Heb. tappūah hāādām, lit. 'man's projection (in the neck)', fr. tappūah, 'anything swollen or protruding; apple', from the base of tāphāh, 'it swelled'. The rendering of this Hebrew term by 'Adam's apple' is due to two popular beliefs: 1) that the forbidden fruit eaten by Adam was an apple; 2) that a piece of this apple stuck in Adam's throat.
- adangle, adj., dangling. Coined by Robert Browning (1812-89) fr. pref. a-, 'on', and dangle.
- adapt, tr. v. F. adapter, fr. L. adaptāre, 'to fit, adjust, adapt', fr. ad- and aptāre, 'to fit', fr. aptus, 'fit'. See apt and cp. adept.
- Derivatives: adapt-able, adj., adapt-abil-ity, n., adaptation (q.v.), adapt-ed, adj., adapt-ed-ness, n., adapt-er, adapt-or, n.
- adaptation, n. F., fr. ML. adaptātionem, acc. of adaptātio, fr. L. adaptātus, pp. of adaptāre. See adapt and -ation.
- Derivatives: adaptation-al, adj., adaptation-ally, adv.
- Adar, n., name of the twelfth Jewish month. Heb. Adhár, fr. Akkad. Addaru, Adaru, lit. 'the dark or clouded month', fr. Akkad. adāru. 'to be dark'; see Frd. Delitzsch, Prolegomena, p. 138. According to Haupt in ZDMG., 64, 705, Addaru is rel. to Akkad. iddar, 'threshing floor', and prop. means 'month of the threshing floor'. Cp. Veadar.
- adati, n., a kind of fine cloth exported from Bengal. Prob. fr. Hind. ādhā, 'half', and lit. meaning 'of half width'. See Yule-Burnell, Hobson-Jobson, p. 4.
- add, tr. and intr. v. L. addere, 'to put to, lay on, give in addition to, add', fr. ad- and -dere, fr. dare, 'to give'. See date, 'point of time', and cp. addendum, additament, addition.
- Derivatives: add-ed, adj., adder (q.v.), add-ible, adj.
- addax, n., a North African and Arabian antelope with long spiral horns. L., according to Pliny 11, 124, a word of African origin.
- addendum, n., something added. L. neut. of addendus, 'that which is to be added', gerundive of addere, 'to add'. See add and cp. reddendum. For other Latin gerundives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.
- adder, n., one who or that which adds. Formed with agential suff. -er fr. add (q.v.)

- adder, n., a snake. ME. naddre, addre, fr. OE. nædre, 'adder, snake', rel. to OS. nādra, ON. nādra, MDu. nādre, Du. adder, OHG. nātara, MHG. nāter, G. Natter, Goth. nadrs, and cogn. with L. natrix, 'water snake' OIr. nathir, W. neidr, OCo. nader, 'adder'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*(s)nē-, 'to wind, twist', whence also Gk. vỹv, L. nēre, 'to spin'. See needle and cp. natrix. The loss of the initial n in E. adder is due to a misdivision of ME. a naddre into an addre. For similar misdivisions cp. aitchbone, apron, auger, ekename, eyas, ouch, umble pie, umpire.
- addict, tr. v. L. addictus, pp. of addīcere, 'to award, assign, devote', fr. ad- and dīcere, 'to say'. See diction.
- Derivatives: addict, n., addict-ed, adj., addict-ed-ness, n.
- addiction, n. L. addictiō, gen. -ōnis, 'an awarding, devoting', fr. addictus, pp. of addīcere. See addict and -ion.
- Addison's disease. So called by its discoverer Thomas Addison of Guy's Hospital in 1855.
- additament, n., addition. L. additāmentum, 'addition, increase', fr. \*additāre, freq. of addere (pp. additus), 'to add'. See add and -ment. Derivative: additament-ary, adi.
- addition, n. OF (= F.), fr. L. additionem, acc. of additio, 'an adding to, addition', fr. additus, pp. of addere. See add and -ion.
- Derivatives: addition, tr. v., addition-al, adj., addition-al-ly, adv., addition-ary, adj.
- additicious, adj., increasing. L. additīcius, 'added, additional', fr. additus, pp. of addere. See add. For E.-ous, as equivalent to L.-us, see-ous. additive, adj. L. additīvus, 'added, anexed', fr. additus, pp. of addere. See add and -ive.
- Derivatives: additive-ly, adv., additiv-ity, n.
- addle, n., urine, filth. OE. adela, rel. to OSwed. adel, 'urine', MLG. adel, Du. aal, 'puddle'. Cp. addle, adi.
- addle, adj., putrid (said of an egg); confused, muddled. From addle, n., 'urine, filth', whence addle egg, used in the sense of 'an egg that does not hatch, rotten egg', but lit. meaning 'urine egg'; a term due to the literal rendering of L. σ̄νωm urīnum, 'urine egg', which arose from the erroneous translation of Gk. οῦριον ῷον, 'putrid egg', prop. 'wind egg', fr. οῦριος, 'of the wind' (fr. οῦρος, 'wind'), confused with οῦριος, 'of urine', fr. οῦρον, 'urine'.
- address, tr. v. ME. adressen, 'to raise, adorn', F. adresser, fr. OF. adrecier, fr. a. 'to' (see à), and drecier (F. dresser), 'to direct'. See adand dress and cp. direct.
- Derivatives: address, n. (q.v.), address-ee, n., address-er, n., address-ful, adj., address-or, n.
- address, n. A blend of address, v., and F. adresse, 'address'.
- addace, tr. v., to bring forward; to cite. L. addacere, 'to lead to', fr. ad- and dücere (pp. ductus), 'to lead'. See dake.

Derivatives: adduc-er n. adduc-ible, adi.

- adducent, adj., drawing together (said of muscles); the opposite of abducent (anat.) L. addūcēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of addūcere. See prec. word and -ent.
- adduct, tr. v., to draw together (said of the muscles). L. adductus, pp. of addūcere, 'to lead to'. See adduce.
- adduction, n., the act of adducing. L. adductio, gen. -ōnis, fr. adductus, pp. of adducere. See prec. word and -ion.
- adductor, n., an adducent muscle (anat.) L., lit. 'a drawer to', from adductus pp. of adducere. See adduce and agential suff. -or.
- -ade, suff. denoting 1) an action as in cannonade;
  2) the result or product of an action as in lemonade, pomade. F. -ade, fr. Sp. -ada or
  OProvenç. or It. -ata, fr. Late L. -āta, prop.
  fem. pp. suff. of Latin verbs of the 1st conjugation; see adj. suff. -ate. The native French form
  is -ée (cp. -ee).
- -ade, suff. denoting the person or group participating in an action as in *comrade*, *brigade*. F. -ade, fr. Sp. or Port. -ado, which is rel. to It. -ato, fr. L. -ātus, pp. suff. of verbs of the 1st conjugation. Cp. prec. suff. and the suff. -ado. -ade, suff. denoting a number or a group. F. -ade, fr. Gk. -άδα, acc. of -άς. Cp. decade. This suff. is identical with, though graphically differentiated from, suff. -ad (q.v.)
- adeem, tr. v., to revoke (a legacy) (law). L. adimere, 'to take away', fr. ad- and emere, 'to take'. See exempt and cp. words there referred to.
- Adela, fem. PN. Lit. 'noble'. See next word. Adelaide, fem. PN. F. Adélaide, fr. G. Adelheid, fr. OHG. Adalhaid, lit. 'of a noble mind', fr. OHG. adal, 'noble family' (whence G. Adel, 'nobility'), and heil, 'state, rank', which is rel. to OE. hād, 'person, sex, degree, state, nature'. For the first element cp. Adela, Adeline, Adolph, Aline, Athelstan, and allerion, for the second see -hood, -head. Cp. also Alice.
- Adelia, n., a genus of American plants of the olive family (bot.) ModL., fr. Gk. ἄδηλος, 'unseen, invisible' (see adelo- and -ia); so called because of its minute flowers.
- Adeline, fem. PN. F., a word of Teut. origin, introduced into England through the medium of the Normans. The name lit. means 'noble'. See Adelaid and cp. Aline.
- adelite, n., a calcium and magnesium arsenate (mineral.) Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. &δηλος, 'unseen, obscure' (see adelo-); so called in allusion to the lack of transparency.
- adeto-, combining form, meaning 'not seen, concealed'. Gk. ἀδηλο-, fr. ἄδηλος, 'unseen, invisible', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and δῆλος (Homeric δέελος), 'visible, clear', which is contracted fr. \*δέμελος, and is rel. to δέατο, 'seemed', and cogn. with OI. didēti, 'shines'. See deity and cp. Adelia.

adelpho-, combining form meaning 'brother'. — Gk. ἀδελφο-, fr. ἀδελφός, 'brother', lit. 'from the same womb', fr. copul. pref. ἀ-, 'together with', and δελφός, 'womb'. Copul. pref. ά- stands for I.-E. \*sm-, a weak gradational form of I.-E. base \*sem-, 'one together'; see same. For the etymology of δελφός see calf and cp. dolphin. Cp. also the second element in Diadelphia, Didelphia, monadelphous, Philadelphus. For the sense development of Gk. ἀδελφός cp. Gk. ἀγάστωρ, 'from the same womb', fr. copul. pref. ἀ- and γαστήρ, 'belly, womb'.

- adempted, adj., taken away (law). Fr. obsol. adempt, fr. L. ademptus, pp. of adimere, 'to take away:. See next word and -ed.
- ademption, n., the act of taking away. L. ademptio, gen. -ōnis, 'a taking away, seizure', fr. ademptus, pp. of adimere. See adeem and -ion. aden-, form of adeno- before a vowel.
- adenine, n., also adenin, a crystalline base (biochem.) Coined by the German physiological chemist Albrecht Kossel (1853-1927) fr. Gk. ἀδήν, 'gland' (see adeno-), and chem. suff. -ine, -in; so called by him because it is derived from pancreas.
- adenitis, n., inflammation of a gland or glands (med.) Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. ἀδήν, gen. ἀδένος, 'gland'. See adeno-.
- adeno-, before a vowel aden-, combining form denoting 'pertaining to glands, glandular' (med.) Gk. ἀδενο-, ἀδεν-, fr. ἀδήν, gen. ἀδένος, 'gland', fr. I.-E. \*-ngreēn, whence also L. inguen, 'groin, abdomen'. See inguen and cp. the second element in Dipladenia.
- adenoid, adj., gland-like, glandular. Medical L. adenoideus, fr. Gk. ἀδενοειδής, 'gland-like', fr. ἀδήν, gen. ἀδένος, 'gland', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See adeno- and -oid. Derivatives: adenoids, n. pl., adenoid-al, adj., adenoid-ism, n.
- adenoma, a benign glandular tumor (med.) Medical L., formed with suff. -oma fr. Gk. ἀδήν, 'gland'. See adeno-.

Derivative: adenomat-ous, adj.

- Adeona, also Abeona, n., the goddess watching over the first departure of children. See Abeona and cp. adit.
- Adephaga, n. pl., an order of beetles (zool.) ModL., fr. Gk. ἀδηφάγα, 'voracious (scil. ζὧα, animals)', neut. pl. of ἀδηφάγος, which is compounded of ἄδην, 'to one's fill', and -φάγος, fr. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. Gk. ἄδην, more correctly ἄδην (fr. \*sadēn) is rel. to ἄειν (for \*saein), 'to satiate', and cogn. with OE. sæd, 'sated, satisfied' (whence ME. sad, 'sated, full, satisfied, tired'). See sad and words there referred to and cp. esp. hadro-. For the second element see -phagous. adephagous, adj., 1) voracious; 2) pertaining
- to the Adephaga. See prec. word and -phagous.
- adept, adj., skilled, proficient; n., an expert. L. adeptus, 'reached, attained', pp. of adipisci,

'to arrive at, reach, attain', fr. ad- and apīscī (pp. aptus), 'to reach, come up with', which is rel. to OL. \*apīō, apere, 'to bind, attach', pp. aptus, 'attached to'. See apt and cp. adapt. For the change of Latin ă (in ăptus) to ĕ (in adĕptus) see accent and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: adept-ness, n.

adequacy, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -cv.

adequate, adj. — L. adaequātus, pp. of adaequāre, 'to make equal to', fr. ad- and aequāre, 'to make equal', fr. aequus, 'equal'. See equal and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: adequate-ly, adv., adequate-ness, n. adermia, n., absence of the skin (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. priv. pref. a-, Gk. δέρμα, 'skin' (see derma), and suff. -ia.

adevism, n., the denial of gods. — A hybrid coined by Max Müller on analogy of atheism, fr. priv. pref. a-, OI. dēváḥ, 'god', and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin. See deity.

adharma, n., unrighteousness (*Hinduism*). — OI. á-dharmah, formed fr. priv. pref. a- and dhármah, 'law, right, justice'. See an- and dharma.

adhere, v. — F. adhérer, fr. L. adhaerēre, 'to stick to, cling to', fr. ad- and haerēre, 'to stick, cling'. See hesitate and cp. adhesion. Cp. also cohere, inhere.

adherence, n. — F. adhérence, fr. ML. adhaerentia, fr. L. adhaerēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

adherent, adj. and n. — F. adhérent, fr. L. adhaerentem, acc. of adhaerēns, pres. part. of adhaerēre. See adhere and -ent.

adhesion, n. — F. adhésion, fr. L. adhaesionem, acc. of adhaesio, 'a sticking to, adhesion', fr. adhaesus, pp. of adhaerere. See adhere and -ion. Derivative: adhesion-al, adj.

adhesive, adj. — F. adhésif (fem. adhésive), fr. L. adhaesus, pp. of adhaerēre. See adhere and -ive. Derivatives: adhesive-ly, adv., adhesive-ness, n. adhibit, tr. v., to attach, affix. — L. adhibitus, pp. of adhibēre, 'to hold to, apply to', fr. ad- and habēre, 'to have, hold' (see habit). For the change of Latin ă (in hăbēre) to i (in ad-hibēre)

see abigeat and cp. words there referred to. adhibition, n. — L. adhibitio, gen. -ōnis, fr. adhibitus, pp. of adhibēre. See prec. word and aion

adiabatic, adj., impassable. — Formed with suff. ic- fr. Gk.  $\dot{\alpha}\delta\iota\dot{\alpha}\beta\alpha\tau\sigma\varsigma$ , 'not to be passed', fr.  $\dot{\alpha}$ - (see priv. pref. a-) and  $\delta\iota\alpha\beta\alpha\tau\dot{\alpha}\varsigma$ , 'to be passed', verbal adj. of  $\delta\iota\alpha\beta\alpha\dot{\alpha}\iota\upsilon\iota$ , 'to step across, step over', fr.  $\delta\iota\dot{\alpha}$  (see dia-) and  $\beta\alpha\dot{\nu}\upsilon\iota$ , 'to go, to pass'. See base, n., and cp. diabetes

Adiantum, n., a genus of plants, the maidenhair fern (bot.) — L., fr. Gk. ἀδίαντον, 'maidenhair', lit. 'unwetted', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and διαίνειν (for \*διΓάνιειν), 'to wet, moisten', which is prob. rel. to δεύειν, 'to wet, moisten'.

adiaphoretic, adj., preventing perspiration (med.) — Gk. ἀδιαφορητικός, 'not promoting perspiration'. See priv. pref. a- and diaphoretic. Derivative: adiaphoretic, n., an adiaphoretic agent.

adiaphoresis, n., absence of perspiration (med.)—Medical L. See priv. pref. a- and diaphoresis.

adiaphoron, n. (pl. adiaphora), a thing indifferent from the ecclesiastical point of view. — Gk. ἀδιάφορον, neut. of ἀδιάφορος, 'indifferent'. See next word.

adiaphorous, adj., indifferent. — Gk. ἀδιάφορος, 'not different, indifferent', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and διάφορος, 'different', fr. διά (see dia-) and φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. diaphoresis. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous.

adieu, interj. and n. — F. à Dieu, which is short of je vous recommande à Dieu, 'I commend you to God', fr. L. ad Deum, 'to God'. See ad- and deity.

adipo- before a vowel adip-, combining form meaning 'fat, fatty'. — From the stem of L. adeps, gen. adipis, 'fat'. See adipose.

adipocere, n., a waxy substance into which animal matter is converted under certain circumstances. — Coined by the French chemist Count Antoine-François de Fourcroy (1755-1809) fr. L. adeps, gen. adipis, 'fat', and cēra, 'wax'. See adipose and cere.

adipose, adj., fatty. — ModL. adipōsus (= L. adipātus), 'filled with fat, fatty', fr. L. adeps, gen. adipis, 'fat of animals', fr. Gk. ἄλειφα, 'unguent, oil, fat', fr. ἀλείφειν, 'to anoint'. The change of l to d is prob. due to Umbrian influence. Gk. ἀλείφειν is rel. to Gk. λίπος, 'grease, fat', λιπαρός, 'fat, oily', and is cogn. with L. lippus, 'blear-eyed', OE. be-līfan, 'to remain'. See leave v., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also synaloepha, aliphatic. For the ending see adj. suff. -ose. Derivative: adipos-ity, n.

adiposis, n., fatness (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. adeps, gen. adipis, 'fat' (see adipose), and -osis, a suff. of Greek origin.

adipsia, n., the absence of thirst (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἄδιψος, 'not suffering from thirst', fr. α- (see priv. pref. a-) and δίψα, 'thirst', which is of unknown origin. Cp. dipsomania, Dipsosaurus, dipsosis. For the ending see suff. -ia. adit, n., entrance. — L. aditus, 'approach, en-

adit, n., entrance. — L. aditus, 'approach, entrance', fr. adit-(um), pp. stem of adīre, 'to approach', which is formed fr. ad- and īre, 'to go', fr. I.-E. base \*ei-, \*i-, 'to go', whence also L. iter, 'a journey.' See itinerate and cp. aditus.

Aditi, n., the endless heaven, mother of the Adityas (*Vedic mythol.*) — OI. áditih, 'boundlessness, infinity'. See Aditya and cp. daitya.

aditus, n., an entrance (zool., anat., etc.) — L. aditus. See adit.

Aditya, n., one of the sons of Aditi (Vedic mythol.) — OI. Áditya-, lit. 'the not bound ones', formed fr. priv. pref. a- (see an-) and dyáti, 'binds', fr. I.-E. base \* $d\bar{e}$ -, \* $d^{\bar{e}}$ -, 'to bind', whence also Gk. &\(\text{\text{\new}etv}\), 'to bind'. See **desmo-** and cp. prec. word.

adjacency, n. — ML. adjacentia, fr. L. adjacens, gen. -entis. See next word and -cy.

adjacent, adj. — L. adjacēns, gen. -entis, 'lying at', pres. part. of adjacēre, 'to lie at', fr. ad- and jacēre, 'to lie', which orig. meant 'to cast one-self down', fr. jaciō, jacĕre, 'to throw, cast, hurl'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and -ent and cp. circumjacent, interjacent, subjacent, superjacent. Derivative: adjacent-ly, adv.

adjective, adj. — L. adjectīvum (for adjectīvum nōmen), neut. of adjectīvus, 'that is added (to the noun), 'adjective', fr. adjectus, pp. of adicere (less correctly adjicere), 'to throw or place a thing near', fr., ad- and jacere (pp. jactus), 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and -ive and cp. adjacent. For the change of Latin ă (in jăctus) to ĕ in ad-jēctus see accent and cp. words there referred to. L. adjectīvum is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ἐπίθετον, lit. 'something added to', fr. ἐπιτιθέναι, 'to add to'.

Derivatives: adjectiv-al, adj., adjectival-ly, adv., adjective-ly, adv.

adjoin, tr. and intr. v. — ME. ajoinen fr. OF. ajoindre fr. L. adjungere, 'to join, add, annex', fr. ad- and jungere, 'to join, unite'. See join and cp. adjunct. The insertion of the letter d in ModF. adjoindre and in E. adjoin is due to the influence of L. adjungere.

Derivative: adjoin-ing, adj.

adjourn, tr. v., to put off to another day; intr. v., to suspend a session. — OF. ajorner (whence F. ajourner), fr. VL. adjurnāre, lit., 'to set a day', fr. ad- and L. diurnus, 'daily', fr. diēs, 'day'. See diurnal and cp. journal, sojourn. The insertion of the letter d in E. adjourn is due to the influence of VL. adjurnāre.

Derivatives: adjourn-al, adj., adjourn-ment, n. adjudge, tr. v. — ME. ajugen, fr. OF. ajugier, ajuger, fr. L. adjūdicāre. See next word and cp. judge. The insertion of the letter d in ModF. adjuger, and in E. adjudge is due to the influence of L. adjūdicāre.

Derivatives: adjudg-er, n., adjudge-ment, n.

adjudicate, tr. v. — L. adjūdicātus, pp. of adjūdicāre, 'to adjudge, decide, ascribe', fr. ad- and jūdicāre, 'to judge'. See judge and cp. judicial, judicious. Cp. also adjudge. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: adjudication (q.v.), adjudicat-ive, adj., adjudicat-or, n., adjudicat-ure, n.

adjudication, n. - L. adjudicatio, gen. -ōnis, fr. adjudicatus, pp. of adjudicare. See prec. word and -ion.

adjunct, adj., added, joined. — L. adjūnctus, pp. of adjungere, 'to join'. See adjoin and cp. junction.

Derivatives: adjunct, n., adjunction (q.v.), adjunct-ive, adj., adjunct-ive-ly, adv.

adjunction, n. — L. adjunctio, gen. -onis, 'a join-

ing to, an addition', fr. adjunctus, pp. of adjungere. See prec. word and -ion.

adjuration, n. — F., fr. L. adjūrātionem, acc. of adjūrātio, 'a swearing to, adjuration', fr. adjūrātus, pp. of adjūrāre. See next word and -ion. adjure, tr. v., to charge or command solemnly. — L. adjūrāre, 'to swear to, to confirm by an oath' (whence also F. adjurer), fr. ad- and jūrāre, 'to

swear', fr. jūs, gen. jūris, 'law'. See jūry, jūs. Derivatives: adjuration (q.v.), adjur-atory, adj., adjur-er, n., adjur-or, n.

adjust, tr. v., 1) to settle, arrange; 2) to fit exactly. — Fr. earlier F. adjuster (corresponding to F. ajuster), fr. ML. adjustāre, fr. Late L. adjustāre, 'to bring near', fr. ad- and L. justā, 'near'. See joust, v., and cp. justa-.

Derivatives: adjust-able, adj., adjust-er, n., adjust-ive, adj., adjust-ment, n.

adjutancy, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -cv.

adjutant, n., 1) an officer appointed to assist a commanding officer; 2) a large stork found in East India. — L. adjūtāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of adjūtāre, 'to help, assist', freq. of adjūvāre (pp. adjūtus). See next word and -ant.

adjutory, adj. and n., helpful. — L. adjūtōrius, 'helping, helpful', fr. adjūtus, pp. of adjūvāre, 'to help, assist'. See aid and -ory and cp. coadjutor.

adjuvant, adj., helping; n., 1) an assistant; 2) (med.) a remedial substance. — F., fr. L. adjūvantem, acc. of adjūvāns, pres. part. of adjūvāre. See prec. word and cp. adjutant.

Adlumia, n., a genus of plants, the climbing fumitory (bot.) — ModL., named after the American gardener Major J. Adlum (1759-1836). For the ending see suff. -ia.

admeasure, tr. v. — OF. amesurer, fr. L. admēnsūrāre, fr. ad- and mēnsūrāre, 'to measure', fr. mēnsūra, 'measure'. See measure. The insertion of the letter d in E. admeasure is due to the influence of L. admēnsūrāre.

Derivatives: admeasur-er, n., admeasure-ment, n. adminicle, n., 1) a help; 2) corroborative evidence (law). — L. adminiculum, 'prop, stay, support', which prob. derives fr. \*adminēre, 'to stand out toward something', fr. ad- and -minēre, 'to stand out'. Cp. ē-minēre, 'to stand out, project', and see mount, 'hill, mountain', and -cle.

adminicular, adj., 1) helping; 2) corroborative. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. adminiculum. See prec. word.

adminiculate, tr. v. — L. adminiculātus, pp. of adminiculāre, 'to prop', fr. adminiculum. See adminicle and verbal suff. -ate.

adminiculum, n., help, support. — L. See adminicle.

Derivatives: adminicular (q.v.), adminicul-ary, adj., adminiculate (q.v.)

administer, tr. v. — OF. aministrer, fr. L. administrāre, 'to manage, carry out, attend, serve', fr. ad- and ministrāre, 'to serve'. See minister, v.

The insertion of the letter d in F. administrer and in E. administer is due to the influence of L. administrāre.

Derivative: administer-ial, adi.

administrant, adj. and n. — F., pres. part. of administrer, fr. L. administrare. See prec. word and -ant.

administrate, tr. v.. to administer. - L. administrātus, pp. of administrāre. See administer and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: administration (a.v.), administration-al, adj., administrative (q.v.), administra-

administration, n. — L. administrātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. administrātus, pp. of administrāre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: administration-al, adj.

administrative, adi. - L. administrātivus. fr. administrātus, pp. of administrāre. See administrate and -ive.

Derivative: administrative-ly, adv.

administrator, n. - L., fr. administrātus, pp. of administrare. See administrate and agential suff.

administratrix, n., a female administrator. -ModL., fr. L. administrator. See prec. word and -trix.

admirable, adj. - F., fr. L. admīrābilis, fr. admīrārī, 'to admire'. See admire and -able and cp. Mirabel.

Derivatives: admirable, n., admirabl-y, adv.

admiral, n. - OF. amiral, amiralt (F. amiral), prob. shortened fr. Arab. amír-ar-rahl, 'commander of transport, officer commanding a (transport) fleet', whence also Port. amiralhs, amirat, It. ammiraglio (It. almiraglio and It., Sp. and Port. almirante arose from a confusion of am-, the beginning of the word amír, with the Arab. art. al-; It., Sp. and Port. almirante were transformed after the pres. part. suff. -ante, fr. L. -antem; see -ant); influenced in form by L. admirārī, 'to admire'. See ameer, amir.

admiralty, n. - ME., fr. OF. admiralte (whence MF. amiralte, F. amirauté). See admiral and

admiration, n. - F., fr. L. admīrātionem, acc. of admīrātio, 'a wondering at, admiration', fr. admīrātus, pp. of admīrārī. See admire and -ation. admirative, adj. - F. admiratif (fem. admirative), fr. Late L. admīrātīvus, fr. admīrātus, pp. of admīrārī. See next word and -ative.

admire, tr. and intr. v. - F. admirer, fr. L. admīrārī, 'to wonder at', fr. ad- and mīrārī, 'to wonder', fr. mīrus, 'marvellous', whence also mīrāculum, 'a wonderful thing, marvel'. See miracle and cp. marvel.

Derivatives: admir-ed, adj., admir-ed-ly, adv., admir-er, n., admir-ing, adj., admir-ing-ly, adv. admissible, adj. - F., fr. Late L. admissibilis, fr. L. admissus, pp. of admittere. See admit and -ible. Derivatives: admissibil-ity, n., admissible-ness, n., admissibl-y, adv.

admission, n. - L. admissio, gen. -onis. 'a letting in', fr. admissus, pp. of admittere. See admit

admissive. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. admissus, pp. of admittere. See next word.

admit. tr. v. - L. admittere. 'to allow to enter. let in', fr. ad- and mittere, 'to send'. See mission and co. commit, intermit, omit, permit, submit, transmit.

Derivatives: admitt-able, adi., admitt-ance, n., admitt-ed, adi., admitt-ed-lv, adv., admitt-ee, n. admix, tr. v. - Back formation fr. earlier admixt, which derives fr. L. admixtus. 'mixed with', but was mistaken for the pp. of an English verb (i.e. admixt was supposed to have been formed from the verb admix and the pp. suff. -t). L. admixtus is pp. of admiscere. 'to add to by mingling, mix with', and is formed fr. adand miscere, 'to mix'. See mixed and cp. commix, intermix.

admixtion, n. - L. admixtio. gen. -onis. 'a mingling', fr. admixtus, pp. of admiscēre. See prec. word and -ion.

admixture, n. — Formed with suff. -ure, fr. L. admixtus, pp. of admiscere. See admix.

admonish, tr. v. - ME. amonesten, fr. OF. amonester, fr. VL. admonestare, fr. L. admonêre, 'to remind, suggest, advise, admonish', fr. ad- and monêre, 'to warn'. See monition and cp. next word. The insertion of the letter d in OF. admonester and E. admonish is due to the influence of L. admonere. The use of the suff. -ish is due to the influence of the numerous English verbs ending in -ish, in which this suffix corresponds to OF, and F. -iss and goes back to the Latin inchoative suff. -iscere. Cp. astonish, distinguish,

Derivatives: admonish-er, m., admonish-ment, n. admonition, n. - F., fr. L. admonitionem, acc. of admonitio, fr. admonitus, pp. of admonere. See admonish and -ion.

Derivatives: admonition-er, n.

admonitor, n. - L., fr. admonitus, pp. of admonēre. See admonish and agential suff. -or.

admonitory, adi. -- Late L. admonitorius, fr. L. admonitus, pp. of admonere. See admonish and adj. suff. -ory.

adnate, adj., attached congenitally (bot.) - L. adnātus, 'born to', pp. of adnāscī, 'to be born in addition to', fr. ad- and nāscī, 'to be born'.

ado, inf. and n. - ME. at do, 'to do', from a Northern E. dialect, of Scand. origin. In ON. the prep. at was used before infinitives (cp. the same function of the prep. to in English). See at and do. For sense development cp. to-do and F. affaire (see affair).

-ado, suff. occurring in words of Spanish or Portuguese origin. - Sp. or Port. -ado, fr. L. -ātus, hence related to the suff. -ade (in comrade, brigade, etc.), which is nothing but a Frenchified form of Sp.-Port. -ado.

adobe, n., brick, - Sp., fr. VArab. at-tôba, 'the brick', fr. Arab. at-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and VArab, toba, corresponding to classical Arab. túbah. 'a (single) brick', which is a nomen unitatis fr. tūb. 'bricks' (collectively). See Lokotsch, EW., No. 2083.

27

adolescence, n. - F., fr. L. adolescentia, fr. adolēscēns, gen. -entis. See adolescent and -ce.

adolescency, n. - L. adolescentia. See prec. word

adolescent, n., an adolescent person. - F., fr. L. adolēscentem, acc. of adolēscēns. See adolescent, adi.

adolescent, adj., growing up. - L. adolescens. gen. -entis, pres. part. of adolescere. 'to grow up', which stands for \*ad-alescere, fr. ad- and alescere, 'to grow up', inchoative of alere, 'to nourish'. See aliment and words there referred to and cp. esp. adult, soboles. For the ending see suff. -ent.

Adolph. Adolphus, masc. PN. — L. Adolphus, of Teut, origin. The name lit means 'noble wolf'; cp. OHG. Athalwolf, Athaulf, Adulf, Adolf (G. Adolf), fr. athal, 'noble', and wolf, 'wolf'. For the first element see Adelaide and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see wolf.

Adonai, n., a Hebrew name of God. — Heb. Ādhōnāv, lit. 'my Lord', the plural of majesty of  $\bar{A}dh\delta n$ , 'Lord', with the suff, of the 1st person. Ādhōn prob. meant orig. 'Ruler', and derives from the base a-d-n = d-w-n, 'to rule, judge'.

Adonic, adi., 1) pertaining to Adonis; 2) pertaining to a verse called Adonic. — F. adonique. fr. ML. Adonicus, fr. L. Adonis. See Adonis and cp. next word.

Adonic, n., a verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee; so called because it was especially used at the festival of Adonis. - See prec. word.

Adonis, name of a youth in Greek mythology, renowned for his beauty and loved by Aphrodite. — L. Adonis, fr. Gk. "Αδωνις, fr. Heb.-Phoen. ādhón, 'lord'. See Adonai.

Adonis, n., name of a genus of plants of the buttercup family (bot.) - ModL., fr. L. Adonis (see prec. word), who, after his death was changed by Aphrodite into a plant.

adopt, tr. v. — F. adopter, fr. L. adoptāre, 'to choose, select, adopt as a child', fr. ad- and optare, 'to wish, desire'. See option.

Derivatives: adoptable (q.v.), adopt-ed, adj., adopt-ee, n., adopt-er, n., adoption (q.v.), adoptive (q.v.)

adoptable, adj. — Formed fr. adopt with suff. -able; first used by Carlyle. Cp. affordable, dislikable, forgettable.

adoption, n. - F., fr. L. adoptionem, acc. of adoptio. See ad- and option.

adoptive, adj. - F. adoptif (fem. adoptive), fr. L. adoptivus, 'pertaining to adoption', from the stem of adoptare. See adopt and -ive. Derivative: adoptive-ly, adv.

adorable, adi. — L. adorābilis, 'worthy of adoration', fr. adorare. See adore and -able.

Derivatives: adorable-ness, n., adorabl-v, adv.

adoration, n. - F., fr. L. adorationem, acc. of adoratio, 'worship, adoration', lit., 'a praving to', fr. adorātus, pp. of adorāre. See next word and -ion.

adore, tr. v. — F. adorer, 'to adore, worship', fr. L. adōrāre, 'to speak to, entreat, ask in prayer, worship', fr. ad- and orare, 'to speak, pray'. See oration.

Derivatives: adorable (q.v.), ador-er, n., adoring. adi., ador-ing-ly, adv.

adorn, tr. v. - ME. adornen, fr. OF. adorner, fr. L. adornare, 'to furnish, provide, decorate, adorn, embellish', fr. ad- and ornare, 'to deck, embellish, beautify'. See ornament.

Derivatives: adorn-er, n., adornment (q.v.), adorn-ing-ly, adv.

adornment, n. — OF., fr. adorner, See prec, word and -ment.

adown, adv., downward. - ME. adoune, adoun. fr. OE. of-dune. 'from (the) hill', fr. of. 'off', and dūn, 'hill'. See of and down, adv.

Adoxa, n. a genus of plants, the moschatel (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. άδοξος, 'inglorious, obscure, insignificant', fr. α- (see priv. pref. a-) and δόξα, 'glory', which is rel. to δοκεῖν, 'to think, believe', δόγμα, 'opinion', and cogn. with L. docēre, 'to teach', decus, 'honor, ornament'. See decent and cp. dogma, doxology.

Adrastea, Adrastia, n., Nemesis. — L. Adrāstēa, Adrāstīa, fr. Gk. 'Αδράστεια, lit. 'she from whom there is no escape', fr. ἄδοαστος, 'not running away, not inclined to run away', fr. à-(see priv. pref. a-) and the stem of δοασμός. 'a running away', and of -διδράσκειν (used only in compounds, esp. in ἀπο-διδράσκειν, 'to run away'), fr. I.-E. base \*drā-, 'to move quickly', whence also OI. drati, 'he runs'. From \*drem-, a collateral form of base \*dra-, derive Gk. δραμείν, 'to run', δρόμος, 'course'. See dromedary.

adrenal, adj., near the kidneys; n., one of the two ductless glands above the kidneys (anat.) — Formed fr. ad- and L. rēnālis, 'pertaining to the kidneys', fr. rēn, 'kidney'. See renal.

adrenaline, adrenalin, n., a substance secreted by the suprarenal glands (chem.) — Coined by the Japanese chemist Jokichi Takamine (1854-1922) in 1901 fr. ad-, L. rēnālis, and chem. suff. -ine, -in. See prec. word.

Adrian, adj., Adriatic. — See Adriatic and -an. Adrian, masc. PN. - L. Adrianus, Hadrianus, lit. 'of the Adriatic'. See next word.

Adriatic, adj. - L. Adriaticus, Hadriaticus, fr. Atria, also called Adria, Hadria (now Atri), a town in Picenum, fr. āter, fem. ātra, neut. ātrum, 'black', hence lit. 'the black city' (see atrabilious and -atic); the town was so called because it was built on black mud. See Mommsen, Inhabitants of Italy, p. 76.

adrift, adj. and adv., drifting; floating about aimlessly. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and drift.

adroit, adj., dexterous, skillful. — F., 'dexterous', orig. 'rightly', fr. à, 'to' (see à), and droit, fr. L. dirēctus, 'right'. See direct, v., and cp. maladroit. Derivatives: adroit-ly, adv. adroit-ness, n.

adscititious, adj., supplementary, additional. — Formed fr. L. adscītus, pp. of adscīscere, 'to take with knowledge, to approve', fr. ad- and scīscere, 'to seek to know', an inchoative verb formed fr. scīre, 'to know'. See science and -ious. Derivative: adscititious-ly, adv.

adscript, adj., attached to the soil (said of serfs).

— L. adscriptus, ascriptus, 'enrolled', lit. 'written after', pp. of adscribere, ascribere, 'to add to a writing, attribute, designate, apply'. See ascribe and cp. script.

aduana, n., customhouse. — Arab. ad-dīwān, fr. ad-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and dīwān, fr. Pers. dīwān, 'register, office, council, customhouse'. See divan and cp. douane.

adsorption, n., condensation of gases on the surfaces of solid bodies. — Formed fr. ad- and L. sorptiö, gen. -ōnis, 'a sucking in'. See sorption. adularia, n., a translucent variety of orthoclase (mineral.) — Named after the Adula mountains in Switzerland.

adulate, tr. v., to flatter in a servile manner. — L. adūlātus, pp. of adūlārī, 'to fawn like a dog', prop. 'to wag the tail', prob. fr. ad- and I.-E. base \*ūl-, 'the tail', whence also OI. vālah, vāraḥ, 'tail', Lith. valaī, 'horsehair of the tail'. For sense development cp. Gk. σαίνειν, προσσαίνειν, 'to wag the tail; to flatter', and E. wheedle, which derives fr. G. wedeln, 'to wag the tail'. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: adulation (q.v.), adulator (q.v.), adulat-ory, adj., adulat-ress, n.

adulation, n. -- OF. adulacion, fr. L. adūlātiōnem, acc. of adūlātiō, 'a fawning like that of a dog', fr. adūlātus, pp. of adulārī. See prec. word and

adulator, n. — L. adūlātor, 'a low flatterer', fr. adūlātus, pp. of adūlārī. See adulate and agential

Adullamite, n. name given to the seceders from the Liberal party in 1866. — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Heb. 'Adullâm, name of a cave (see 1 Sam., 22:1-2). The name was orig. given by John Bright to Horsman who 'had retired into what may be called his political cave of Adullam'.

adult, adj., and n. — L. adultus, 'grown up', pp. of adolescere, 'to grow up'. See adolescent.

adulterant, adj., adulterating; n., an adulterating substance — L. adulterāns, gen. -antis, present part. of adulterāre, 'to defile, corrupt'. See adulterate and -ant.

adulterate, tr. v., to make impure by admixture; to corrupt. — L. adulterātus, pp. of adulterāre, 'to falsify, corrupt; to corrupt a woman; to commit adultery', dissimilated fr. \*ad-alterāre,

lit. 'to change, alter', fr. ad- and alterāre, 'to change, alter'. See alter, v., and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: adulteration (q.v.), adulterat-or, n. adulterate, adj., guilty of adultery. — L. adulterātus, pp. of adulterāre. See adulterate, v. adulteration, n. — L. adulterātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. adulterātus, pp. of adulterāre. See adulterate, v., and sign.

adulterer, n. — Formed with agential suff. -er from the obsol. verb. adulter, which displaced ME. avouterer, avouterer, avowterer, from the verb avouteren, etc., fr. OF. avoltrer, fr. VL. \*abulterāre, a verb formed—with change of pref.—fr. L. adulterāre, 'to commit adultery'. Sec adulterate, v.

adulteress, n. — See prec. word and -ess.

adulterine, adj., 1) of adultery; 2) spurious. — L. adulterinus, 'bastard, not genuine'. See adulterer and adj. suff. -ine.

adulterous, adj. 1) guilty of adultery; 2) relating to adultery. — See adulterer and -ous.

adultery, n. — L. adulterium, displacing ME. avoutrie, avouterie, avowtrie, fr. OF. avoutre, fr. avoutre, 'adulterer', fr. VL. \*abultrum, acc. of \*abulter, a word formed—with change of pref.—fr. L. adulter, 'adulterer', which is a back formation fr. adulterāre. See adulterate and -y (representing L. -ium).

adumbrate, tr. v., to outline, sketch out. — L. adumbrātus, pp. of adumbrāre, 'to cast a shadow, overshadow, to represent a thing in outline', fr. ad- and umbrāre, 'to shade, shadow', fr. umbra, 'shade, shadow'. See umbra and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: adumbration (q.v.), adumbrat-ive, adj.

adumbration, n. — L. adumbrātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a sketch in shadow, sketch, outline', fr. adumbrātus, pp. of adumbrāre. See prec. word and -ion.

aduncous, adj., hooked. — L. aduncus, 'hooked', fr. ad- and uncus, 'hook'. See uncus. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

adust, adj., burned, parched. — L. adustus, pp. of adürere, 'to set in a flame, burn, singe', fr. ad- and ürere, 'to burn'. See combust and cp. words there referred to.

advance, tr. and intr. v. — ME. avancen, fr. OF. avancier, avancer (F. avancer), fr. VL. \*abantiāre (whence also It. avanzare, Sp. avanzar), fr. Imperial L. abante, 'from before' (prep.); 'before' (adv.), which is compounded of L. ab, 'from' and ante, 'before'; see ab- and ante-. The d in advance was inserted about the end of the 16th cent., the initial a in avancen having been mistaken for F. à, 'to' (see à). See avaunt, interj., and cp. advantage. Cp. also avant-courier, vanguard and its shortened form van. Cp. also prance.

Derivatives: advance, n. and adj., advanceed, adj., advancement (q.v.), advanceer, n., advanc-ive, adj.

advancement, n. — OF. (= F.) avancement, fr. avancer. See advance and -ment.

advantage, n. — ME. avantage, fr. OF (= F.) avantage, fr. avant, 'before', fr. Imperial L. abante. See advance and -age and cp. vantage. advantage, tr. v. — F. avantager, fr. avantage. See prec. word

advantageous, adj. — F. avantageux (fem. avantageuse), fr. avantage. See advantage, n. and -ous. Derivatives: advantageous-ly, adv., advantageous-ness, n.

advene, intr. v. to come to. — L. advenīre, 'to arrive' fr. ad- and venīre, 'to come'. See come and cp. venue 'arrival'. Cp. also advent, avenue, event.

advent, n. — L. adventus, 'arrival', fr. advent-(um), pp. stem of advenire. See prec. word.

adventitious, adj., casual. — L. adventicius, 'coming from abroad, extraneous, foreign', fr. advent-(um), pp. stem of advenīre. See advent and -itious.

Derivatives: adventitious-ly, adv., adventitious-ness. n.

adventure, n. — ME. aventure, fr. OF. (= F.) aventure, fr. VL. \*adventūra, 'a happening', fr. L. aventūrus, 'that which is going to happen', fut. part. of advenīre, 'to arrive, happen'. The English word was refashioned after L. advenīre, adventūrus. See advent and cp. venture. Cp. also saunter.

Derivatives: adventure, v. (q.v.), adventurous (q.v.), adventure-some, n., adventure-some-ly, adv., adventure-some-ness, n.

adventure, tr. and intr. v. — ME. aventuren, fr. OF. aventurer, fr. aventure. See adventure, n. Derivatives: adventur-er, n., adventur-ess, n.

adventurous, adj. — ME. aventurous, fr. OF. aventuros (F. aventureux), fr. aventure. See adventure, n., and -ous.

Derivatives: adventurous-ly, adv., adventur-ous-

adverb, n. — F. adverbe, fr. Late L. adverbium, 'adverb', lit. 'that which is added to the verb', coined by the grammarian Flavius Sosipater Charisius fr. ad, 'to', and verbum, 'word; verb' (see ad- and verb), as a loan translation of Gk. ἐπίρρημα, 'adverb', lit. 'that which is said afterward' (see epi- and rhetor).

adverbial, adj. — Late L. adverbiālis, 'pertaining to an adverb', fr. adverbium. See prec. word and -ial.

Derivative: adverbial-ly, adv.

adversaria, n. pl., miscellaneous notes. — L. adversāria (scil. scripta), lit. 'writings turned toward one', neut. pl. of adversārius. See adversary.

adversary, n. — OF. aversier, adversier, fr. L. adversārius, 'opponent, adversary, rival'. lit. 'turned toward one'. See adverse and subst. suff. -ary. The insertion of the letter d in F. adversaire, and E. adversary is due to the influence of L. adversārius.

adversative, adj., expressing opposition or antithesis. — L. adversātīvus, fr. adversātus, pp. of adversārī, 'to stand opposite to one', fr. adversus. See next word and -ative. Derivative: adversative-ly, adv.

adverse, adj., opposed; unfavorable. — ME. fr. OF. avers, later (= F.) adverse, fr. L. adversus, 'turned toward', opposite to; opposed to', pp. of advertere. See advert.

Derivatives: adverse-ly, adv., adverse-ness, n. adversity, n., misfortune. — OF. aversite, later adversite (F. adversité). See prec. word and -ity. advert, intr. v., to refer to. — F. avertir, fr. L. advertere, 'to turn toward', fr. ad- and vertere, 'to turn'. In English, the word has been refashioned after L. advertere. See version and cp. advertise and the second element in animadvert. Cp. also avert, controvert, convert, covert, culvert, divert, extrovert, introvert, overt, pervert, subvert. advertence, n., attention. — OF. avertence, later (= F.) advertence, fr. Late L. advertentia. See advertent and -ce.

advertence, n., advertence. — Late L. advertentia. See prec. word and -cy.

advertent, adj., attentive. — L. advertens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of advertere. See advert and -ent and cp. inadvertent.

Derivative: advertent-ly, adv.

advertise, tr. and intr. v. — MF. advertiss-, pres. part. stem of advertir, which corresponds to OF. avertir, 'to warn, give notice to', fr. VL. \*advertīre, formed with change of conjugation, fr. L. advertere. Cp. It. avvertīre, OProvenç. avertīr, Sp., Port. advertir, and see advert.

Derivatives: advertisement (q.v.), advertis-er, n., advertis-ing, n.

advertisement, n. — MF. advertissement, corresponding to OF. and F. avertissement, fr. advertir, resp. avertir. See advert and -ment.

advice, n. — ME. avis, 'opinion', fr. OF. (= F.) avis, formed from a misreading of the OF. term. ce m'est a vis into ce m'est avis. The former term itself is an alteration of ce m'est vis, lit. 'this seems to me', fr. VL. ecce hoc mihī est vīsum, which corresponds to L. hoc mihī vidētur, 'this seems (right) to me'. L. vīsum is neut. pp. of vidēre 'to see'. See ad- and vision and cp. device. Cp. also next word and avizandum.

advise, tr. and intr. v. — ME. avisen, fr. OF. (= F.) aviser, fr. avis. See prec. word and cp. devise.

Derivatives: advis-abil-ity, n., advis-able, adj., advisable-ness, n., advisabl-y, adv., advis-ed, adj., advis-ed-ly, adv., advis-ed-ness, n., advisement (q.v.), advis-er, advis-or, n., advis-ory, adj., advis-ori-ly, adv.

advisement, n. — OF. avisement, fr. aviser. See prec. word and -ment.

advocacy, n. — OF. advocacie, fr. ML. advocātia, fr. L. advocātus. See advocate and -cy.

advocate, n. — MB. avocat, fr. OF. avocat, fr. L. advocātus, 'one called to aid (esp. as a witness

or counsel)', pp. of advocāre, 'to call to (esp. 'to call to a place for counsel')', fr. ad- and vocāre, 'to call', fr. vōx, gen. vōcis, 'voice'. See voice and verbal suff. -ate and cp. vocation, avouch, avow.

Derivative: advocate, tr. v.

advocation, n. — L. advocātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a calling to', fr. advocātus, pp. of advocāre. See advocate and -ion and cp. advowson, which is a doublet of advocation.

advowson, n., the right of presenting a nominee to a church benefice. — ME. avoweisoun, fr. OF. avoēson, fr. L. advocātionem, acc. of advocātio. See advocation.

adynamia, n., lack of vital force (med.) — Gk. ἀδυναμία, 'want of strength, debility', fr. ἀ-(see priv. pref. a-) and δύναμις, 'power, strength'. See dynamic and -ia.

adynamic, adj., weak. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ic.

adytum, n., 1) the innermost part of a temple; 2) a sanctum. — L., fr. Gk. ἄδυτον, 'innermost sanctuary', lit. 'a place not to be entered', subst. use of the neut. of the adj. ἄδυτος, 'not to be entered', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and δύειν, 'to sink into, plunge into, penetrate into, dive, enter'; 'to put on' (lit. 'enter into') clothes; 'to set' (prop. 'to dive into the sea'; said of the sun and stars), which is cogn. with OI. upā-du, 'to put on (clothes)', and perh. also with OI. dōṣḍ, 'vespertine, western'. Cp the second element in Anadyomene, Aptenodytes, ecdysis, Endymion, endysis, ependyma.

adz, adze, n., an axlike tool. — OE. adesa, 'ax', fr. OF. aze, a secondary form of aisse, 'ax' fr. L. ascia, 'ax, adz', which is metathesized fr. \*acsia and cogn. with Gk. ἀξίνη, 'battle ax, ax', Goth. aqizi, OE. eax, æx, 'ax'. See ax.

Derivative: adz-er, n.

Aeacus, n., one of the three judges in Hades, famous for his piety and prayers (Greek mythol.)

— L., fr. Gk. Αἰακός, a word of uncertain origin. It is possibly rel. to αἰάζειν, 'to wail, lament', which derives from the interj. αΙ, 'ah'. Aechmophorus, n., a genus of large grebes (zool.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. αἰχμοφόρος, 'spear bearer', fr. αἰχμή, 'spear', and -φόρος, 'bearer'. The first element stands for \*aiksmā and is cogn. with L. īcere, 'to strike'; see ictus. For the second element see -phore.

aecidium, n., the cup-shaped fruit in certain parasitic fungi (bot.) — ModL. dimin. formed fr. Gk. αἰκίᾳ, 'injury', which is rel. to ἀεικής, poetic ἀϊκής, Att. αἰκής, 'unseemly, shameful', εἰκών, 'likeness, image, statue'. ἴκελος, 'like'. See icon.

Aedes, n., a genus of mosquitoes (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀηδής, 'unpleasant, distasteful, fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and ἡδύς (for \*swādu) 'sweet', which is cogn. with OE. swēte, etc., 'sweet'. See sweet and cp. words there referred to aedile, n., an official in charge of buildings (Ro-

man antiquity). — L. aedīlis, fr. aedēs, 'a building, sanctuary, temple', orig. 'a place with a hearth', fr. I.-E. base \*aidh-, 'to burn', whence also Gk.  $\alpha!\vartheta\epsilon$ iv, 'to burn',  $\alpha!\vartheta\rho\bar{\alpha}$ , 'the clear sky, fair weather',  $\alpha!\vartheta\dot{\eta}\rho$ , 'the upper purer air, ether'. See edify and cp. ether.

aegagrus, n., the wild goat. — ModL. fr. Gk. αξγαγρος, 'wild goat', which is compounded of αξξ, gen. αλγός, 'goat', and ἄγριος, 'wild'. See aego- and agrio-

Aegeus, n., the father of Theseus who, believing his son to be dead, threw himself into the Aegean sea (said to have been named Aegean after him) (Greek mythol.)—L. Aegeus, fr. Gk. Αίγεός, which prob. derives fr. αίγες, 'waves', a word of uncertain origin; it is possibly a figurative use of the pl. of αίζ, 'goat' (see aegis). Cp. αίγιαλός, 'seashore', and see Frisk, GEW., I, p. 42 s.v. αίζ and p. 31 s.v. αίγιαλός.

aegicrania, n., representation of goats' heads (Greek and Roman antiq.) — ModL., fr. Gk. αίζ, gen. αίγός, 'goat', and κρᾶνία, pl. of κρᾶνίον, 'skull'. For the first element see aego-, for the second see cerebrum.

aegirite, n., a variety of acmite (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite from Aegir, name of the Icelandic sea-god; so called because it occurs in Scandinavia.

aegis, egis, n., 1) shield used by Zeus, later by Pallas Athene (*Greek mythol.*); 2) used figuratively in the sense of protection. — L. aegis, fr. Gk. αίγίς, 'goatskin; the skin shield of Zeus', fr. αίξ, gen. αίγός, 'goat'; see aego-. For this etymology, suggested already by Herodotus, see Frisk, GEW., I, p. 32 s.v. αίγίς. Cp. Aegeus. Cp. also Giles.

Aegisthus, n., the lover of Clytemnestra, with whom he killed her husband Agamemnon (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Αἴγισθος, a word of uncertain origin.

Aegle, n., 1) one of the Hesperides; 2) the mother of the Graces; 3) the fairest of the Naiads (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Αἴγλη, lit. 'radiance, gleam'. The orig. meaning of Gk. αἴγλη was 'quickly moving light'. It is cogn. with OI. eiati, 'moves about, trembles'.

Aegle, n., a genus of trees of the rue family (bot.)

— Named after the Naiad Aegle. See prec.

aego-, combining form meaning 'goat'. — Gk. αἰγο-, fr. αἴξ, gen. αἰγός, 'goat', which is cogn. with OI. ajáħ, 'he-goat', ajínam, 'skin', Avestic ½zaēn²m, 'pertaining to skin', Arm. aic, 'goat', Lith. ożŷs, 'he-goat'. Cp. the first element in aegicrania.

Aegopodium, n., a genus of herbs of the carrot family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. αίγοπόδης, 'goatfooted', fr. αίξ, gen. αίγός, 'goat', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See aego- and podo; prob. so called from the shape of its small leaves. aegrotat, n., a certificate that a student is ill. — L., 'he is sick', 3 pers. sing. of aegrōtāre, 'to be

sick', fr. *aeger*, 'sick', which is prob. cogn. with Toch. B *aik(a)re*. A *ekro*, 'sick'.

Aëlio, n., a harpy (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. 'Aελλώ, lit. 'Stormswift', rel. to ἄελλα, 'tempest, whirlwind', which stands for \*ἀ.Fε-λ-μα, fr. \*ἀ.Fε-λ-ος, 'blowing', and is rel. to ἄημι (for \*ἄ.Fημι), 'I blow'. Cp. W. awel, 'wind' and see atmo-

aeluro-, before a vowel aelur-, combining form meaning 'cat'. — ModL., fr. Gk. σίλουρος, 'cat'. See Ailurus.

Aeneas, n., the son of Anchises and Aphrodite, a Trojan hero and mythical ancestor of the Romans; the hero of Virgil's Aeneid. — L.  $Aen\bar{e}as$ , fr. Gk.  $Alvel\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$ , a name of uncertain origin. It is possibly rel. to  $\alpha lvol\varsigma$ , 'horrible, terrible'.

aëneous, adj., bronze-colored. — L. aeneus, 'brazen', fr. aes, gen. aeris, 'brass', which is cogn. with OI. áyah, Goth. aiz, OE. ār, ær, 'brass', ōra, 'metal'. See ore and cp. words there referred to. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous. Aeolian, adj., pertaining to Aeolus, god of the winds; pertaining to the wind. — See Aeolus and -ian.

Aeolian, n., one of a branch of the Greek people named fr. Aeolus — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Aeolius, fr. Gk. Alόλιος, 'Aeolian', fr. Αἴολος, 'Aeolus', after whom the ancient district Αἰολίς (Aeolis) in Asia Minor is said to have been named.

Aeolis, n., a genus of mollusks (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. αlόλος, 'quick, quick-moving'. See aeon and cp. Aeolus.

aeolo-, combining form used to denote musical wind instruments. — Fr. L. Aeolus, name of the god of winds. See Aeolian, 'pertaining to Aeolus'.

Aeolus, n., the god of the winds in Greek mythol.

L. fr. Gk. Αἴολος, lit. 'Rapid', fr. αἰόλος, 'quick, rapid', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for \*αἰξο-λος, and is rel. to αἰών, 'age, eternity'. See next word and cp. Aeolis.

aeon, eon, n., a long and indefinite period of tim'. — L. aeōn, fr. Gk. αἰών, 'age, eternity', which stands for \*αἰϜών and is rei. to Gk. αἰεί (for \*αἰϜέσι), 'always, ever', and cogn. with OI. āyu, 'life', Avestic āyu, 'age', L. aevum, 'space of time, eternity', Goth. aiws, 'age, eternity', aiw, adv., 'ever', ON. ævi, 'lifetime', OHG. ēwa, 'eternity', Du. eeuw, 'age, century', eeuwig, OF'is. ēwich, OS., OHG. ēwīg, MHG. ēwīc, G. awig, 'everlasting', OE. ā, 'always, ever'. See aye, 'ever', and cp. words there referred to. See also age and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also prec. word.

Aepyornis, n., a gigantic, extinct bird of Madagascar. — ModL., lit., 'the tall bird', compounded of Gk. αlπύς, 'tall, very high', a word of uncertain origin, and of δρνις, 'bird', for which see ornitho-.

aequor, n., even surface; the sea. — L., 'an even surface, the even surface of the sea', fr. aequus, 'even, level, flat'; see equal. L. aequor is a loan translation of Gk.  $\pi$ έλαγος, 'the open sea, the unbroken surface of the sea', which is cogn. with L. plaga, 'hunting net, curtain', and plānus, 'level, flat' (see pelagian).

aerarian, adj., fiscal. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. aerārius, 'pertaining to copper, pertaining to money' fr. aes, gen. aeris, 'copper, bronze, money', which is cogn. with OE. ār, ār, 'brass'. See ore and cp. aes.

aerarium, n., the public treasury kept in the temple of Saturn in Rome. — L., prop. neut. of the adjective aerārius, 'pertaining to money', used as a noun. See prec. word.

aerate, tr. v., to expose to air. — Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. L. āēr, gen. āĕris, 'air', fr. Gk. ἀήρ. See air and cp. the second element in saleratus.

Derivatives: aerat-ed, adj., aerat-ion, n., aerat-or, n.

aerial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. āĕrius, fr. Gk. ἀέριος, 'of air, pertaining to air', fr. ἀήρ, 'air'; first used by Shakespeare. See air.

Derivatives: aerial, n., aerial-ly, adv., aerialness. n.

aerie, aery, n., I) the nest of an eagle or another bird of prey; 2) the brood of an eagle or another bird of prey. — ME. aire, fr. OF. (= F.) aire, fr. Late L. ārea, nest of a bird of prey'. (Ducange in Glossarium mediae et infimae Latinitatis, s.v. ārea quotes a passage where area has this meaning; see Skeat s.v.) It is doubtful whether ārea in this sense is identical with L. ārea, 'vacant piece of ground, open space' (see area). Cp. eyrie.

aerification, n., the act of aerifying, aeration. — Compounded of L. āēr, gen. āĕris, 'air' (see air), and -fication.

aeriform, adj. — Compounded of L. āēr, gen. āēris, 'air', and forma, 'form, shape'. See air and form, n.

aerify, tr. v. — Compounded of L. āēr, gen. āeris, 'air' (see air), and -fy.

aero-, before a vowel aer-, combining form denoting the air. — Gk. ἀερο-, fr. ἀήρ gen. ἀέρος, 'air'. See air.

aerobatics, n., acrobatic tricks performed with aircraft. — Coined on analogy of acrobatics fr. aero- and the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go'. See acrobat and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ics.

aerobic, adj. (biol.), 1) living only in the presence of oxygen (said of bacteria); 2) produced by aerobic bacteria (biol.). — Coined by the French chemist Louis Pasteur (1822-95) in 1863 fr. Gk. άήρ, 'air', and βίος, 'life'. See aero-, bio- and -ic and cp. anaerobic. Cp. also the second element in microbic.

Derivative: aerobic-al-ly, adv.

aerodone, n., a gliding machine. — See next word. aerodonetics, n., the science of gliding flight (aeronautics). — Compounded of Gk. ἀήρ, 'air', the stem of δονεῖν, 'to shake, drive about', and suff. -ics. For the first element see air. Gk. δονεῖν is rel. to δόναξ, Dor. δῶναξ, 'reed', and prob. cogn. with Lett. duonis, 'reed, rush'. The orig. meaning of these nouns prob. was 'something shaken (by the wind)'.

aerodrome, n., airport. — Coined on analogy of hippodrome fr. aero- and Gk. δρόμος, 'course'. See dromedary.

aerodromics, n., the art of flying. — See prec. word and -ics.

aerodynamics, n., that branch of dynamics which deals with the air and other gases. — Compounded of aero- and dynamics.

aerography, n., description of the air. — Compounded of aero- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See graphy.

Derivatives: aerograph-ic, aerograph-ic-al, adjs. aerolite, n., a stony meteorite. — Compounded of aero- and -lite.

aerometer, n., an instrument for measuring the weight of air and other gases. — Compounded of aero- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

aerometry, n., the science of measuring the air, pneumatics. — Compounded of aero- and Gk. -μετρία, 'a measuring of', fr. μέτρον, 'measure'. See -metry.

aeronaut, n. — Compounded of aero- and Gk. γαύτης, 'sailor'. See nautical.

Derivatives: aeronaut-ic, aeronaut-ic-al, adjs., aeronaut-ic-al-ly, adv., aeronaut-ics, n.

aerophagia, aerophagy, n., air swallowing (med.)
— Medical L., compounded of aero- and -φαγία,
fr. -φάγος, 'eating'. See -phagy.

aerophore, n., an apparatus carrying air for breathing as used for miners. — Compounded of aero- and Gk. -φόρος, 'bearing'. See -phore. aerophyte, n., an air plant. — Compounded of aero- and φυτόν, 'plant'. See -phyte.

aeroplane, n., an airplane. — F. aéroplane, compounded of L. āēr, 'air', and F. planer, 'to hover, soar', fr. L. plānus, 'level, flat; plain'. See aeroand plane, 'a flat surface', and cp. airplane.

aerostat, n. — F. aérostat, compounded of Gk.  $\dot{x}\dot{\eta}\rho$ , 'air', and  $\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\dot{\rho}\varsigma$ , 'placed; standing'. See aero- and static and cp. gyrostat, heliostat, hydrostat, pyrostat, rheostat, thermostat.

aerostatic, adj. — F. aérostatique, compounded of Gk. ἀήρ, 'air', and στατικός, 'causing to stand'. See aero- and static.

aerostatics, n., that science which deals with the equilibrium of gaseous fluids. — See prec. word and sics

aerostation, n., the science of operating flying machines lighter than the air; opposed to aviation. — F. aérostation. See aerostat and -ion.

aeruginous, also aeruginose, adj., pertaining to, or like, copper rust. — L. aerūginosus, 'full of rust',

fr. aerūgō, gen. -ginis, 'rust of copper', fr. aes, gen. aeris, 'copper'. See ore and -ous and cp. the first element in esteem. For the formation of L. aerūgō cp. ferrūgō, 'iron rust', fr. ferrum, 'iron', rūbigō, 'rust of metals, fr. rūber, 'red', albūgo, 'a white spot', fr. albus, 'white' (see ferruginous, rubiginous, albugo).

aery, adj., aerial. - See aerial.

aery, n. — The same as aerie.

aes, n., brass, copper (Roman antiq.) — L. aes, gen. aeris, 'brass'. See ore and cp. aerarium, aerarian.

Aeschynomene, n., a genus of plants, the sensitive joint vetch (bot.)—ModL., fr. Gk. αἰσχυνομένη, 'sensitive plant', fem. of αἰσχυνόμενος, 'being ashamed', pass. pres. part. of αἰσχύνειν, to dishonor, put to shame', fr. αἰσχύνη, 'shame', fr. αἰσχος, 'shame', which stands for \*aigwh-s-kos and is cogn. with Goth. aiwiski, 'shame, confusion', MHG. eisch, 'ugly'. For the suff. -μενος see alumnus and cp. words there referred to. The plant was called αἰσχυνομένη, 'the ashamed one', in allusion to the sensitiveness of its leaflets.

Aesculaceae, n. pl. a family of trees, the horse-chestnut (bot.) — Formed with suff. -aceae fr. L. aesculus, 'the Italian oak'. See Aesculus.

Aesculapian, adj., I) pertaining to Aesculapius; 2) medical. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Aesculāpius, Latinized from Asclēpius, fr. Gk. 'Ασκληπιός, 'the god of medicine'. See Asclepius.

Aesculus, n., a genus of trees, the horse-chestnut (bot.) — L. aesculus, 'the Italian oak'. See oak.

Aesir, n. pl., the chief gods of Scandinavian mythology. — ON., pl. of āss, 'god', rel. to OE. ōs, OS. ās-, ōs-, OHG. ans- (in PN.s), Goth. ans, 'god'; possibly of the same origin as ON. āss, Goth. ans, 'beam'.

Aesopian, adj., pertaining to, or resembling Aesop. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Aesŏpius, 'Aesopian', fr. Aesŏpus, fr. Gk. Αἴσωπος, the Greek fable writer.

Aestas, n., the goddess of summer in Roman mythology. — L. aestās, 'summer'. See estival.

aesthete, n. — See esthete.

aesthetic, adj. — See esthetic.

aestival, adj. — See estival. aestivate, intr. v. — See estivate.

aestivation, n. — See estivation.

aether, n. — See ether.

aethogen, n., boric nitrite (chem.) — Lit. 'producing heat', fr. Gk. αίθος, 'burning, heat, fire', and -γενής, 'produced by' (but used in the modern sense 'producing'). For the first element see ether and cp. next word. For the second element see -gen.

Aethousa, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σίθουσα, 'burning. fiery', fem. pres. part. of αἴθειν, 'to light up, kindle, burn', whence αΐθος, 'burning heat, fire', αἶθήρ, 'the upper purer air, ether'; see ether. This genus of plants was prob. called

Aethousa ('the burning or fiery one') in allusion to the bright leaves.

aetio-. - See etio-.

aetiology, n. - See etiology.

aeto- combining form meaning 'eagle', as in Aetosaurus. — Gk. ἀετο-, fr. αἰετός, ἀετός, 'eagle', which stands for \*ἀΓιετός, lit. 'a large bird', and is cogn. with L. avis, 'bird'; see aviary. The suff. -eto-s in \*ἀΓιετός prob. has augmentative force.

Aetosaurus, n., a genus of reptiles of the Triassic period (paleontol.) — ModL., compounded of aeto- and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See sauro-.

af-, assimilated form of ad- before f.

afar, adv. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and far.

afeard, afeared, adj., afraid (archaic). — ME. afered, fr. OE. āfæred, pp. of āfæran, 'to frighten, terrify', formed from intensive pref. a- and færan, 'to terrify'. See fear, v. and n.

affability, n. — F. affabilité, fr. L. affābilitātem, acc. of affābilitās, 'courtesy, kindness, affability', fr. affābilis. See affable and -ity.

affable, adj., easy to speak to; courteous. — F., fr. L. affābilis, 'kind, friendly, affable', lit. 'he who can be (easily) spoken to', fr. affārī, 'to speak to', fr. ad- and fārī, 'to speak'. See fable and cp. esp. ineffable.

Derivatives: affable-ness, n., affabl-y, adv.

affair, n. — ME., fr. OF. afaire (F. affaire), from the phrase a faire, 'to do', fr. L. ad, 'to', and facere, 'to do'. See ad- and fact and cp. ado and to-do.

affect, tr. v., to act upon. — L. affectus, pp. of afficere, 'to do something to', fr. ad- and facere (pp. factus), 'to make, do'. See fact and cp. affettuoso. For the change of Latin ă (in făctus) to ĕ (in af-fĕctus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: affect-ed, adj., affect-ing, adj., affect-ing-ly, adv., affection (q.v.)

affect, tr. v., to make a pretence of; to feign.—
F. affecter, fr. L. affectare, 'to strive after, aim at', freq. of afficere (pp. affectus), 'to do something to'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: affection (q.v.), affect-ed, adj., affect-ed-ly, adv., affect-er, n., affection (q.v.), affect-ive, adj. (cp. F. affectif, fem. affective), affect-ive-ly, adv., affect-ivity, n.

affectation, n. — L. affectātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a striving after', fr. affectātus, pp. of affectāre. See prec. word and -ation.

affection, n., feeling. — F., fr. L. affectionem, acc. of affectio, 'a permanent state of feeling', fr. affectus, pp. of afficere, 'to do something to'. See affect, 'to act upon', and affect, 'to make a pretence of'.

Derivatives: affection-al, adj., affection-al-ly, adv., affect-ion-ate, adj., affect-ion-ate-ly, adv. affection, n., an acting upon. — F., fr. L. affectionm, acc. of affectio. See affection, 'feeling'. affeer, tr. v., to confirm (Old English law). — AF. afferer, corresponding to OF. affeurer, afeurer,

'to tax', fr. VL. \*afforāre, fr. ad- and L. forum, 'public place, market', in VL. also 'market price, tariff' (whence OF. fuer, 'price, tariff, tax). See forum

afferent, adj., bringing inward (physiol.) — L. afferens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of afferre, 'to bring or carry to', fr. ad- and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and -ent and cp. efferent.

affettuoso, adj. and adv., with feeling (mus.) — It., adj., fr. L. affectuōsus, 'full of affection or love', fr. affectus, 'love, goodwill', fr. afficere (pp. affectus), 'to do something to, to affect a person with something'. See affect, 'to act upon'.

affiance, n., trust, faith; promise of marriage. — OF. afiance 'confidence, trust', fr. afier, 'to trust', fr. ML. affīdāre, 'to pledge one's faith', fr. ad- and L. fīdāre, 'to trust', fr. fidēs, 'faith', whence fidēlis, 'true, faithful', fidēlitās, 'faithfulness, fidelity'. See fidelity and -ance and cp. faith, affidavit. Cp. also fiancé.

affiance, tr. v., to promise in marriage. — OF. afiancier, fr. afiance. See affiance, n.

Derivative: affianc-er, n.

affiche, n., poster. — F., formed fr. à, 'to' (see à), and ficher, 'to drive in (a stake or a nail), to stick, fix, fasten', fr. VL. \*fīgicāre (contracted into \*ficcāre), freq. of L. fīgere, 'to fix, attach'. Cp. It. ficcare, OProvenc. ficar, Sp. hincar, 'to thrust, drive in', and see fix. Cp. also affix.

affidavit, n., a sworn statement. — ML. affīdāvit, 'he has pledged his faith', perf. tense of affīdāre; so called from the first word of a sworn statement. See affiance, n.

affiliable, adj. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -able.

affiliate, tr. v. — L. affīliātus, pp. of affīliāte, 'to adopt as a son', fr. ad- and fīlius, 'son'. See filial.

Derivatives: affiliat-ed, adj., affiliation (q.v.)

affiliation, n. — F., fr. ML. affiliationem, acc. of affiliatio, fr. L. affiliatus, pp. of affiliare. See affiliate and -ion.

affine, n., a relative by marriage (obsol.) — OF. affin, fr. L. affinis, 'neighboring, related by marriage', lit. 'bordering on', fr. ad- and finis, 'border, end'. See fine 'end', and cp. the second element in chromaffin, paraffin.

Derivative: affine-ly, adv.

affined, adj. — F. affiné, fr. OF. affin, fr. L. affinis. See prec. word and -ed.

affinity, n., 1) relationship by marriage; 2) close relationship; 3) similarity; 4) mutual attraction; 5) (chem.) the tendency of atoms of certain elements to combine. — F. affinité, fr. L. affinitātem, acc. of affīnitās, 'neighborhood, relationship by marriage', fr. affīnis. See affine and -ity.

affirm, tr. and intr. v. — OF. afermer, fr. L. affirmāre, 'to make steady, to strengthen, corroborate', fr. ad- and firmāre, 'to make firm or steady, to strengthen', fr. firmus, 'firm'. See affirmation

firm, adj. F. affirmer and E. affirm have been refashioned after Latin affirmāre.

affirmation, n. — F. affirmation, fr. L. affirmātiōnem, acc. of affirmātiō, fr. affirmātus, pp. of affirmāre. See prec. word and -ion.

affirmative, adj. — F. affirmatif (fem. affirmative), fr. L. affirmātīvus, fr. affirmātus, pp. of affirmāre. See affirm and -ative.

Derivative: affirmative-ly, adv.

affix, tr. v. — ML. affīxāre, freq. of L. affīgere (pp. affīxus), 'to fasten, fix, or attach to', fr. ad- and fīgere, 'to fasten, fix'. See fix and cp. affiche. Derivatives: affix-al, adj., affix-ation, n., affīx-er, n., affīx-ture, n.

affix, n. — F. affixe, fr. L. affixum, neut. of affixus, pp. of affigere. See affix, v.

afflatus, n., inspiration. — L. afflātus, 'a blowing, breathing, inspiration', fr. afflātus, pp. of afflāre, 'to blow on', fr. ad- and flāre, 'to blow'. See blow, v., and cp. flatus and words there referred to.

afflict, tr. v., to distress. — L. afflictāre, 'to damage, harass, torment, distress', freq. of affligere (pp. afflictus), 'to cast down, throw down, overthrow', fr. ad- and fligere (pp. flictus), 'to strike', which is cogn. with Gk. φλίβειν, 'to press, crush', Lett. blaizit, 'to press, crush, strike', bliêzt, 'to strike', Czech, Pol. blizna, 'scar', OSlav. blizī, blizū, 'near', W. blif, 'catapult', blifaidd, 'quickly'. Cp. conflict, inflict, profligate, thlipsis.

Derivatives: afflict-ed, adj., afflict-er, n., afflict-ing, adj., afflict-ing-ly, adv., affliction (q.v.), afflict-ive, adj., afflict-ive-ly, adv.

**affliction**, n. — F., fr. L. *afflictionem*, acc. of *afflictio*, 'pain, suffering, torment', fr. *afflictus*, pp. of *affligere*. See prec. word and **-ion**.

affluence, n. — F., fr. L. affluentia, 'a flowing to, affluence, abundance', fr. affluēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce and cp. influence.

affluent, adj., abundant; rich — F., fr. L. affluens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of affluere, 'to flow to', fr. ad- and fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent and cp. afflux, effluent, influent.

Derivative: affluent, n., a tributary.

afflux, n. — L. affluxum, neut. pp. of affluere, 'to flow to'. See prec. word and cp. flux.

Derivative: afflux-ion, n.

afford, tr. v. — ME. aforthen, fr. OE. geforðian, 'to further', fr. pref. ge- and forðian, 'to further' fr. forð, 'forth'. See forth and cp. further, v. For the weakening of the OE. pref. ge- into a- in English cp. aware. The spelling afford (with double f) is due to a confusion of the Teut. pref. a- with L. ad-, 'to', and its assimilated form afbefore f. See af- and cp. affright.

affordable, adj. — Formed fr. afford with suff. -able; first used by Carlyle. Cp. adoptable, dislikable, forgettable.

afforest, tr. v., to turn into a forest. — ML. afforestäre, fr. ad- and forestäre, fr. Late L. forestis (scil. silva), 'open woodland'. See forest

and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: afforest-ation, n., afforest-ment, n. affranchise, tr. v. — Fr. F. affranchiss-, pres. part. stem of affranchir, 'to free, set free, liberate', fr. à, 'to' (see à), and franc, fem. franche, 'free'. See ad- and franchise.

Derivative: affranchise-ment, n.

affray, tr. v., to frighten. — ME. afraien, affraien, formed—with change of prefix—fr. OF. esfreer, \*esfreier (F. effrayer), 'to frighten, terrify', fr. Gaul.-L. \*exfridāre, 'to put out of peace', fr. L. ex-, 'out of' (see ex-), and Frankish \*fridu, 'peace', which is rel. to OE. friðu, OHG. fridu, 'peace, truce', fr. Teut. base \*fri-, which corresponds to I.-E. base \*pri-, 'to be friendly, to love', whence OSlav. prijati, 'to aid, help', prijatelji, 'friend', OI. prijá-, 'beloved'. Cp. OProvenc. esfredar, 'to frighten', which also derives fr. Gaul.-L. \*exfridāre. See free and words there referred to and cp. esp. defray. Derivative: affray-er, n.

affray, n. — ME. afrai, affrai, fr. OF. esfrei (F. effroi), fr. esfreer, \*esfreier. See prec. word.

affricate, n. (phonetics). — L. affricatus, pp. of affricare, 'to rub against'. See affricate, v.

affricate, tr. v., to rub; to grate on. — L. affricātus, pp. of affricāre, 'to rub against', fr. ad- and fricāre, 'to rub'. See friction and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: affricat-ed, adj., affricat-ion, n., affricat-ive, adj.

**affright**, tr. v., orig. spelled *afright*. — Metathesized fr. *afyrht*, fr. OE. *āfyrht*, pp. of *āfyrhtan*, 'to frighten', fr. ā- (see intensive pref. a-) and *fyrhtan*. See **fright**, v. For the spelling *affright* (with double f) see *afford*. Derivatives: *affright*, n., *affright-ed*, adj., *affright-ed-ly*, adv.

affront, tr. v. — OF. afronter (F. affronter), 'to strike on the forchead', fr. Late L. affrontare, 'to strike against', fr. ad- and L. frons, gen. frontis. 'forehead'. See front.

Derivatives: affront, n., affront-ed, adj., affront-ed-ly, adv., affront-ed-ness, n., affront-er, n., affront-ive, adj., affront-ive-ness, n.

affronté, adj., facing each other (her.) — F., pp. of affronter, 'to affront'. See affront.

affuse, tr. v., to pour upon. — L. affūsus, pp. of affundere, 'to pour upon', fr. ad- and fundere, 'to pour'. See fuse, 'to melt' and cp. confuse, infuse, refuse, suffuse, transfuse.

affusion, n. — L. affūsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a pouring upon', fr. affūsus, pp. of affundere. See prec. word and -ion.

afield, adv. — OE. on felda, 'in the field'. See a-, 'on', and field.

afikoman, less exactly afikomen, n., a piece of matzah broken off from the central of the three matzoth, used at the end of the meal in the Seder service (Jewish religion). — Heb. aphi-qōmán, fr. Gk. ἐπικώμιον, 'festal procession after the meal', prop. subst. use of the neut. of the adj. ἐπικώμιος, 'of, or at, a festal procession', fr. ἐπί, 'on, upon; at' (see epi-), and κῶμος,

'banquet, merrymaking, revel'. See comedy.

afire, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and fire.

aflame, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. a- 'on', and flame.

aflicker, adv. and adj., flickering. — Coined by Browning fr. a-, 'on', and flicker.

afloat, adv. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and float. aflower, adv. and adj. — Coined by Swinburne fr. a-, 'on', and flower.

aflush, adv. and adj., flushing. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and flush, 'a blush'.

aflush, adv. and adj., on a level, even. — Formed fr. a- 'on', and flush, 'level'.

afoot, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and foot.

afore, adv. — ME. afore, aforn, fr. OE. on foran. See a-, 'on', and fore.

a fortiori, adv., all the more. — L., 'from the stronger (reason)', fr. \(\bar{a}\), 'from' and abl. of fortior, compar. of fortis, 'strong'. See a-, 'from', fort and -ior.

afraid, adj. — Orig. pp. of affray, 'to frighten'. afreet, n., an evil demon or jinni. — Transliteration of Arab. 'ifrit (in vulgar pronunciation 'afrit); name of an evil demon or monstrous giant in Mohammedan mythology.

afresh, adv. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and fresh. African, adj. and n. — L. Africānus, fr. Africa, fr. African'.

Afrikander, n., a South African native of Dutch descent. — Formed fr. Du. Afrikaner, 'African', with d inserted on analogy of Du. Hollander, Englander, etc.

aft, adv. — OE. wftan, 'behind', rel. to Goth. aftana, 'from behind', prop. superlatives formed fr. OE. wf, af, of, resp. Goth. af, 'of', with the Teut. superlative suff. -ta, which corresponds to the I.-E. superl. suff. -to (cp. Gk.  $\pi\rho\tilde{\omega}\tau\sigma\varsigma$ , 'first', superl. of  $\pi\rho\dot{o}$ , 'before', and see proto-). Cp. the first element in eftsoons and the last element in abaft. For the orig. comparative form of OE. af see next word.

after, adv. and prep. — ME. after, efter, fr. OE. æfter, 'behind in place or time', rel. to ON. eptir, 'after', aptr, 'back', Dan., Swed. efter, OHG. aftar. Goth. aftra, aftaro, 'behind', and cogn. with Gk. ἀπω-τέρ-ω, 'farther off'. Suff. -ter has comparative force (cp. -ther). After orig. meant 'more away', and represents the comparative form of OE. af, 'off, away', which is cogn. with OI. ápa, Gk. ἀπό, L. ab, 'away from'. See of and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also aft, abaft. after, adj. — OE. æftera, fr. æfter. See after, prep. aftermath, n., prop. '(grass which springs up) after (the first) mowing'. — See after and math.

aftermost, adj. — ME. eftemeste, fr. OE. æftemest, æftemyst, superlative formed fr. OE. æf, 'of', with the suffixes -te, -me and -st; rel. to Goth. aftumists (= af-tu-mi-sts), 'the last', a treble superlative formed fr. af, 'of'. The double superlative suffixes: Goth. -tu-mi- and OE.

-te-me- are cogn. with OI. -ta-ma (e.g. in śreshthatamah, 'most brilliant', ántamah, 'next'), Avestic -te-mō (in vahishtōtemō, 'best'), L. -tu-mus, -ti-mus (in op-tumus, op-timus, 'best', intimus, 'innermost'). E. aftermost (fr. ME. efte-meste) was influenced in form by after and most. See aft and -most. For the superl. suff. -tumus, -ti-mus, cp. intimate, posthumous, optimism, ultimate, maritime. For the Teut. superl. suff. -st (= I.-E. -isto) see best.

afterward, afterwards, adv. — OE. æfterweard, compounded of æfter, 'behind', and -weard, 'toward'. See after and -ward, -wards.

ag-, assimilated form of ad- before g.

aga, agha, n., a title of rank, esp. in Turkey. —
Turk. aghā, 'chief, master, lord', rel. to East
Turkish aghā, 'elder brother'.

again, adv. — ME. agen, agein, fr. OE. ongegn, ongēan, 'against, again', fr. on, 'on', and gegn, gagn (hypothetic forms), which are rel. to OS. gegin, 'against', angegin, 'against, again', ON. gegn, 'straight, direct', īgeng, 'against', Dan., Swed. igen, 'again', OFris. jēn, OHG. gegin, gagan, MHG. gegen, gein, gēn, G. gegen (poet. also gen), 'against, toward', OHG. ingagan, ingegin, MHG. engegen, G. entgegen, 'against, in opposition to, toward'. Cp. against, gainly, and the first element in gainsay, Gegenschein.

against, prep. — ME. ayeynst, ageinest, againest, formed fr. OE. ongegen, ongēan, with the adverbial suff. -es and excrescent -t. See prec. word and cp. amidst, amongst, betwixt, whilst.

agatloch, n., aloewood. — ModL. agallochum, fr. Gk. ἀγάλλοχον, ἀγάλοχον, 'aloe, aloewood', which is prob. a loan word fr. OI. aguruḥ, 'aloewood'. Cp. eaglewood. Cp. also aloe.

agalma, n., statue, image. — Gk. ἄγαλμα, that in which one delights, ornament; 'statue', fr. ἀγάλλειν, 'to glorify, exalt', which is of uncertain origin.

agama, n., name of various Indian scriptures (Hinduism). — OI. ágamah, lit. 'coming up', from particle ā-, 'toward', and the stem of gámati, 'goes'. OI. ā- is rel. to Avestic ā- and cogn. with Gk.  $\dot{\epsilon}$ - (e.g. in  $\dot{\epsilon}$ -θέλειν, 'to will'),  $\dot{\eta}$ - (e.g. in  $\dot{\eta}$ -βαιός, 'little, small'),  $\dot{\delta}$ - (e.g. in δ-κέλλειν, 'to run a ship aground'); cp. the first element in ananda and the second element in Anopheles and in samadh. OI. gámati is rel. to Avestic jamaiti, 'goes', and cogn. with Gk. βαίνω (for \*βάμ-μω, \*βάν-μω), 'I go', L. veniō (for \*g<sup>ω</sup>miō), 'I come', Goth. qiman, OE. cuman, 'to come'; see come and cp. jagat.

Agama, n., a genus of lizards (zool.) — ModL., fr. Sp. agama, which is of Caribbean origin. Agamemnon, n., king of Mycenae, leader of the Greeks against Troy. — L., fr. Gk. 'Αγαμέμνων, which prob. stands for \*'Αγα-μέδμων, lit. 'ruling mightily', fr. ἄγαν, 'very much', and μέδων, 'ruler', prop. pres. part. of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*měd-, 'to measure, limit, consider',

a-d-enlargement of base \*mē-, 'to measure'. See meditate and cp. Medea, Medusa and the second element in Andromeda, Diomedes, Ganymede. agami, n., the trumpeter (a South American bird). — F., fr. Galibi agamy.

agamic, adj., asexual (biology). — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἄγαμος, 'unmarried'. See agamous.

Agamidae, n., a family of lizards (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. agami with suff. -idae.

agamo-, before a vowel agam-, combining form meaning 'asexual'. — Gk. ἀγαμο-, fr. ἄγαμος, 'unmarried'. See next word.

agamous, adj., cryptogamous (bot.) — L. agamus, fr. Gk. ἄγαμος, 'unmarried', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and γάμος, 'marriage'. See gamo-. For E. -ous, as equiv. to Gk. -oς, L. -us, see -ous. agamy, n., absence or non-recognition of marriage relation. — Gk. ἀγαμία, 'celibacy, single estate'. See agamous and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

Agapanthus, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'flower of love', fr. Gk. ἀγάπη, 'love', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See agape, n., and anther.

agape, adv. and adj., gaping. — Lit. 'on the gape'; coined by Milton fr. pref. a-, 'on', and the noun gape. Derivative: agape, adj.

agape, n., love feast of the early Christians. — L., fr. Gk. ἀγάπη, 'love', pl. ἀγάπαι, 'love feast', fr. ἀγαπᾶν, 'to love', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. the first element in Agapanthus, Agapornis.

**Agapornis,** n., a genus of parrots (*ornithol.*) — ModL. lit. 'bird of love', compounded of ἀγάπη, 'love', and ὄρνις, 'bird'. See agape, n., and ornitho-.

agar-agar, n., a gelatinous substance obtained from dried seaweed. — Malay.

agaric, n., any fungus of the genus Agaricus. — L. agaricum, fr. Gk. ἀγαρικόν, 'larch fungus', named fr. Agaria, a place in Sarmatia, abounding in this kind of fungi. Derivative: agaric, adj. Agaricaceae, n. pl., a family of fungi (bot.) — ModL. formed from Agaricus with suff. -aceae. agaricaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Agaricus, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. agaricum. See agaric.

Agastache, n., the giant hyssop (bot.) — Gk. ἀγάσταχυς, 'rich in ears of corn', compounded of ἄγᾶν, 'much', and στάχυς, 'ear of corn'. The first element is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. I.-E. \*mga- and is rel. to Gk. μέγας, 'great, large'; see mega-. The second element is cogn. with ON. stinga, OE. stingan, 'to thrust'; see sting and cp. Stachys.

agastric, adj. having no stomach (2001.) — Formed fr. priv. pref. a-, and Gk. γαστήρ, 'stomach'. See gastric.

agate, n., a kind of chalcedony. — F., fr. L. achātēs, fr. Gk. ἀχάτης, which is of incertain origin. The name of the river Achates in Sicily,

as well as the name of the faithful friend of Aeneas, prob. derive from Gk. ἀχάτης. See Frisk, GEW., I, p. 199 s.v.

agate, adv., on the way. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and gate, 'street'.

Agatha, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. ἀγαθή, fem. of ἀγαθός, 'good'. See agatho-.

Agathis, n., a genus of timber trees of the pine family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀγαθίς, 'ball of thread', which is of unknown origin.

agathism, n., the doctrine that all things tend toward good. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. ἀγαθός, 'good'. See agatho-.

agatho-, before a vowel agath-, combining form meaning 'good'. — Gk. ἀγαθο-, ἀγαθ-, fr ἀγαθός, 'good'; of uncertain origin. Cp. Agatha, agathism.

Agathosma, n., a genus of plants of the rue family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'smelling good', compounded of Gk.  $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\vartheta\delta\zeta$ , 'good' (see agatho-), and  $\delta\sigma\mu\dot{\eta}$ , 'smell, odor'. See agatho- and osmium.

Agave, n., the mother of Pentheus (Greek mythol.)—L., fr. Gk. 'Αγαυή, prop. fem. of ἀγαυός, 'illustrious, noble' (of kings), 'brilliant, glorious' (of things), rel. to γαίειν (for \*γάΕ-ιειν), 'to rejoice, exult', γαῦρος, 'exulting in something', γαθεῖν = γηθεῖν, 'to rejoice', and cogn. with L. gaudēre (for \*gawidēre), 'to rejoice'. (The ἀ-in ἀ-γαυός has intensive force.) See joy and cp. gaud.

Agave, n., a genus of plants of the amaryllis family (bot.) — ModL., fr. prec. word.

agaze, adv. and adj., gazing. Formed fr. a-, 'on', and gaze.

age, n. — ME., fr. OF. aage, eage (F. âge), fr. VL. \*aetāticum, fr. L. aetātem (acc. of aetās, 'age'), whence also It. età, Catal. edat, Sp. edad, Port. idade, 'age'. L. aetās is contracted fr. aevitās, fr. aevum, 'space of time, eternity'. See aeon and cp. eternal. Cp. also coetaneous, coeval, longevity, primeval, moyen âge.

Derivatives: age, intr. and tr. v., ag-ed, adj., ag-ed-ly, adv., ag-ed-ness, n., age-less, adj.

-age, suff. forming nouns denoting act, process, function, condition, dignity or place. — OF. and F. -age, fr. Late L. -āticum, fr. L. -ātus, pp. suff. of verbs in -āre (i.e. verbs of the 1st conjugation). See adj. suff. -ate and cp. -atic.

agee, adv., awry (dial.) — Formed fr. a- and dial. E. gee, 'to turn'.

Agelaius, n., a genus of birds of the family Icteridae, comprising the blackbird (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀγελαῖος, 'belonging to a herd, gregarious', fr. ἀγέλη, 'heard', lit. 'that which is led or driven', fr. ἄγειν, 'to lead', which is cogn. with L. agere, 'to drive, lead, do, act'. See agent, adj., and cp. words there referred to agency, n. — Late L. agentia (whence also F. agence), fr. L. agēns, gen. agentis, pres. part of agere. See agent, adj. and n., and -cy. agenda, n. — L., 'things to be done', neut. pl.

of agendus, the gerundive of agere. See agent. For the use of other Latin gerundives or their derivatives in English cp. addendum, Amanda, Amandus, avisandum, corrigendum, credenda, deodand, dividend, girandole, habendum, hacienda, horrendous, launder, legend, memorandum, minuend, Miranda, multiplicand, ordinand, prebend, propaganda, pudendum, radicand, reddendum, referendum, repetend, reprimand, reverend, subtrahend, tremendous.

agent, adj. — L. agens, gen, agentis, pres. part. of agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead, conduct, guide, govern; to do, act', whence agmen, 'army, troop, band, multitude', lit. that which is lead', fr. I.-E. base \*ag-, 'to drive, lead, act, do', whence also Gk. ἄγειν, 'to lead, guide, drive, carry off', ἀγῖνεῖν, 'to lead, bring', ἀγών, 'assembly, contest in the games', ἀγωνία, 'struggle for victory, anguish, agony', ἀγωγός, 'leader', ἀγωγή, 'a carrying away, a leading', OL ájati, 'drives', aiiráh, 'moving, active', Avestic azaiti, 'drives', Toch, A āk-, B āk-, 'to travel, lead', Arm, acem, 'I lead, bring', ON, aka, 'to drive', Cp. agent, n. Cp. also abigeat, acorn, acre, act, action, activate, actor, actress, actuate, Agelaius, agenda, agile, agitate, agminate, -agogue, agonist, agonize, agony, agrarian, agrestic, agriculture, agrio-, agro-, agronomy, Agrostis, Agyieus, aisle, ala, ambages, ambagious, ambassador, ambiguous, ament, anagogy, antagonist, apagoge, assay, Auriga, axilla, axiom, axis, axle, cache, choragus, clarigation, coact, coagulate, cogent, cogitate, demagogic, deuteragonist, embassy, epact, essay, exact, examen, exigent, exiguous, exility, indagate, intransigent, isagoge, paragoge, paragonite, pedagogue, pilgrim, prodigal, protagonist, react, redact, remex, stavesacre, strategy, synagogue, transact, tritagonist, and the second element in castigate, clarigation, fastigiate, fumigate, fustigate, levigate, litigate, mitigate, navigate, objurgate, purge, variegate.

agent, n. — F., in the sense of 'acting force', fr. ML. agēns, in the sense of 'acting person', fr. It. agente; both these words derive fr. L. agēns, gen. agentis, pres. part. of agere. See agent, adj. agential, adj. — Formed fr. agency with suff. -ial.

Ageratum, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL.  $ag\bar{e}ratum$ , fr. Gk. ἀγήρατος, neut. of ἀγήρατος, 'ageless, everlasting', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and γῆρας, 'old age'. See geronto-.

ageustia, ageusia, n., lack of the sense of taste (med.) — Gk. ἀγευστία, 'a not-tasting, fasting', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and a derivative of Gk. γεύεσθαι, 'to taste', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝeus-, \*ĝus-, 'to taste, enjoy by tasting'. See choose and cp. gust, 'relish'. For the ending see suff. -ia.

agger, n., mound, rampart (Roman antiq.) — L., 'heap, pile, dam, dike, mound, rampart', lit. things brought together', from the stem of aggerere, 'to bring to (a place), bring together',

fr. ad- and gerere, 'to bear, carry'. See gerent and cp. exaggerate.

agglomerate, tr. and intr. v., to gather into a mass. — L. agglomerātus, pp. of agglomerāre, 'to wind into or as into a ball', fr. ad- and glomerāre, 'to form into a ball', fr. glomus, gen. glomeris, 'a ball of yarn'. See glomerate and cp. conglomerate.

Derivatives: agglomeration (q.v.), agglomerative, adj., agglomerat-or, n.

agglomerate, adj., gathered into a mass. — L. agglomerātus, pp. of agglomerāre, See agglomerate. v.

Derivative: agglomerate, n.

agglomeration, n. — L. agglomerātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. agglomerātus, pp. of agglomerāre. See agglomerate, v., and -ion.

agglutinant, adj. uniting. — L. agglūtināns, gen. -antis. See agglutinate and -ant.

Derivative: agglutinant, n.

agglutinate, tr. v., to unite with glue or as with glue; intr. v., to unite. — L. agglūtinātus, pp. of agglūtināre, 'to fasten together with glue, to fasten to', fr. ad- and glūtināre, 'to glue', fr. glūten, gen. glūtinis, 'glue'. See gluten, glue and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: agglutin-ated, adj., agglutin-ation, n., agglutinat-ive, adj., agglutinat-or, n.

agglutinate, adj., united. — See agglutinate, v. agglutinin, n., a substance causing agglutination (bacteriology). — Coined by the German bacteriologist Max von Gruber (1853-1927) from the stem of L. agglūtināre, 'to glue on'. See agglutinate and chem. suff. -in.

aggrandize, tr. v. to make larger, increase. — F. agrandiss-, pres. part. stem of agrandir, 'to enlarge', fr. à, 'to' (see à), and grandir, 'to increase', fr. L. grandire, 'to make great, increase', fr. grandis, 'great'. See grand. The spelling with double g is due to the analogy of Latin words beginning with agg- (for ad-g).

Derivatives: aggrandizement (q.v.), aggrandizer, n.

aggrandizement, n. — F. agrandissement, fr. argrandir. See prec. word and -ment.

aggravate, tr. v., to make worse. — L. aggravātus, pp. of aggravāte, 'to make heavier, make worse', fr. ad- and gravāte, 'to charge with a load, to make heavy', fr. gravis 'heavy'. See grave, 'weighty', and cp. grieve, 'to feel grief', aggrieve.

Derivatives: aggravat-ed, adj., aggravat-ing, adj., aggravat-ing-ly, adv., aggravation (q.v.), aggravat-ive, adj., aggravat-or, n.

aggravation, n. — Late L. aggravātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. aggravātus, pp. of aggravāre. See prec. word and -ion.

aggregable, adj., that can be aggregated. — See aggregate and -able.

aggregate, tr. v. to gather into a mass; to amount to. — L. aggregātus, pp. of aggregāre, 'to add to, attach oneself to, follow', lit. 'to bring to the

flock', fr. ad- and gregāre, 'to gather into a flock', fr. grex, gen. gregis, 'flock'. See gregarious and verbal suff. -ate and cp. congregate, egregious, segregate.

Derivatives: aggregat-ion, n., aggregat-ive, adj., aggregat-or, n., aggregat-ory, adv.

aggregate, adj., gathered into a mass. — L. aggregātus, pp. of aggregāre. See aggregate, v.

Derivatives: aggregate, n., a collective mass; sum total, aggregate-ly, adv., aggregate-ness, n. aggress, intr. v., to start a quarrel. — F. agresser, fr. Late L. aggressāre, freq. of L. aggredī (pp. aggressus), 'to go to, approach, attack', fr. adand gradī (pp. gressus), 'to step, go', fr. gradus, 'step'. See grade. For the change of Latin à (in grādī) to ē (in ad-grēssus, ag-grēssus) see accent and cp. words there referred to. For the form of gressus, pp. of gradī, see congress.

Derivatives: aggression (q.v.), aggress-ive, adj., aggress-ive-ly, adv., aggress-ive-ness, n., aggressor (q.v.)

aggression, n. — F. agression, fr. L. aggressionem, acc. of aggressio, 'a going to; an attack', fr. aggressus, pp. of aggredī. See prec. word and -ion.

aggrieve, tr. v., 1) to grieve; 2) to injure in one's rights. — ME. agreven, fr. OF. agrever, fr. L. aggravāre, 'to make heavier'. See aggravate. Derivatives: aggriev-ed, adj., aggriev-ed-ly, adv., aggriev-ed-ness, n.

aghast, adj., frightened. — ME. agast, agasted, pp. of agasten, 'to frighten', formed fr. intensive pref. a- and OE. gæstan, 'to frighten', fr. gæst, gæst, 'spirit'. See ghost and cp. ghastly. Cp. also the second element in flabbergast.

agile, adj., nimble, active. — F., fr. L. agilis, 'that can be moved easily, nimble, quick', fr. agere, 'to move, drive'. See agent, adj., and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ile.

Derivatives: agile-ly, adv., agile-ness, n., agility (q.v.)

agility, n. — F. agilité, fr. L. agilitatem, acc. of agilitās, 'mobility, nimbleness, quickness', fr. agilis. See prec. word and -ity.

agio, n., the discount paid to exchange one currency for another. — It. aggio, agio, fr. dial. It. lajjë, fr. MGk. ἀλλάγιον, 'exchange', fr. Gk. ἀλλαγή, 'change'; see allagite. The l in lajjë was mistaken for the It. def. article and was accordingly dropped.

agiotage, n. — F., fr. agioter, 'to be a stock jobber', fr. agio. See prec. word and -age.

agist, tr. v., to take cattle to graze at a certain prize. — OF. agister, fr. a, 'to' (see à), and gister (F. giter), 'to lodge, lie', fr. giste (F. gite), 'lying place, resting place', fr. L. jacita, fem. pp. of L. jacēre, 'to lie', used as a noun. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. gist, 'essence'. Cp. also adiacent, agio.

agistment, n., 1) the act of agisting; 2) an agreement to agist; 3) profit made by agisting.

OF. agistement, fr. agister. See prec. word and -ment.

agistor, agister, n., one who agists. — AF. agistour, fr. OF. agister. See agist and agential suff. -or, resp. -er.

agitable, adj. — L. agitābilis, 'that can easily be moved', fr. agitāre. See agitate and -able.

agitate, tr. and intr. v. — L. agitātus, pp. of agitāte, 'to put in constant motion, drive, impel', freq. of agere, 'to move, drive'. See agent, adj., and verbal suff. -ate and cp. cogitate.

Derivatives: agitat-ed, adj., agitat-ed-ly, adv., agitation (q.v.)

agitation, n. — F., fr. L. agitātionem, acc. of agitātio, 'motion, agitation', fr. agitātus, pp. of agitāre. See agitate and -ion.

Derivative: agitation-al, adj.

agitato, adj. agitated (musical direction). — It., pp. of agitare, fr. L. agitāre. See agitate.

agitator, n. — L., fr. agitātus, pp. of agitāre. See agitate and agential suff. -or.

Agkistrodon, n., a genus of pit vipers (2001.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἄγχιστρον, 'fishhook', and δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. The first element is rel. to ἄγχισς, 'a bend, hollow', ἀγχών, 'elbow', lit. 'the bend of the arm', and cogn. with L. angulus, 'angle, corner'; see angle, 'corner'. For the second element see odonto-.

Aglaia, n., one of the Graces in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. 'Αγλατα, lit. 'splendor, beauty, brightness', fr. ἀγλαός, 'splendid, beautiful, bright', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for \*ἀ-γλαΓός and is formed fr. copul. pref. ἀ- and I.-E. base \*gl-, zero degree of base \*gel-, 'clear, serene, cheerful, lovely; to laugh'. Copul. pref. ἀ- (in \*ὰ-γλαΓός) stands for I.-E. \*sm-, a weak gradational form of I.-E. base \*sem-, 'one, together'; see same. Fr. base \*gel- derive Gk. γαληνός, 'calm, serene', γαλήνη, 'stillness of wind and wave', γελᾶν, 'to laugh', γέλως, 'laughter'; see geloto- and cp. words there referred to.

Aglaspis, n., a genus of Cambian Xiphosura (paleontol.) — ModL., lit. 'with a glittering shield', contracted fr. Gk. ἀγλαός, 'splendid, beautiful, bright', and ἀσπίς, 'shield'. See Aglaia and aspidium.

agleam, adv. and adj., gleaming. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and gleam.

aglet, aiglet, n., the metal tag of a lace. — F. aiguillette, dimin. of aiguille, 'needle', fr. VL. \*acūcula, corresponding to L. acicula, dimin. of acus, 'needle'. Cp. It. agucchia, OProvenç., Port. agulha, Sp. aguja, 'needle', and see acus, aiguille. For the ending see suff. -et.

agley, adv., awry (chiefly Scot.). — Formed fr. a- 'on', and Scot. gley, 'to squint'.

Aglossa, n. pl., a suborder of amphibians (zool.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. ἄγλωσσος, 'tongueless'. See next word.

aglossal, adj., tongueless. — Formed with adj.

suff. -al fr. Gk. ἄγλωσσος, 'without a tongue', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See gloss, 'note', and cp. prec. word.

aglow, adv. and adj., in a glow. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and glow.

agmatine, n., name of the base C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>4</sub>(biochem.)

— Coined by the German physiological chemist Albrecht Kossel (1853-1927) fr. Gk. ἄγμα, gen. ἄγματος, 'fragment', and chem. suff. -ine. Gk. ἄγμα is rel. to ἄγνῦμι (for \*Ϝἀγνῦμι), 'I break', and cogn. with Toch. wāk-, 'to burst, crack', in the causative form, 'to cause to split, to distinguish', wākäm, 'peculiarity'. See Frisk, GEW., I, p. 13 s.v. ἄγνυμι.

agmatology, n., the study of fractures in surgery. - Compounded of Gk. άγμα, gen. άγματος, 'fragment', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See agmatine and -logv. agminate, agminated, adi., grouped. - Formed with adj. suff. -ate, resp. also -ed, fr. L. agmen, gen. -minis, 'multitude in motion, crowd, army'. lit. 'that which moves', fr. agere, 'to set in motion, drive'; cogn. with OI. ajmah, 'path', Gk. ὄγμος, 'furrow; path'. See agent, adj., and -men. agnail, n., a hangnail. — OE. angnægl, 'worn on the foot', compounded of ang- (used only in compounds), 'narrow, painful', and nægl, 'nail'. The first element is rel. to OE. enge, 'narrow'; see anger. For the second element see nail. Co. anbury.

agnate, adj., sprung from the same male ancestor. — L. agnātus, 'related by the father's side', lit. 'born to', pp. of agnāscī, 'to be born in addition to', fr. ad- and OL. gnāscī (whence L. nāscī), 'to be born'. See natal and cp. cognate, innate

Derivatives: agnate, n., agnat-ic, adj.

agnation, n., an agnate relationship. — L. agnātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. agnātus. See prec. word and -ion.

agnathous, adj., having no jaws. — Formed fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. γνάθος, 'jaw'. See gnathic and -ous.

Agnes, fem. PN. — L. Agnēs, fr. Gk. 'Αγνή, lit. 'pure, chaste', fem. of ἀγνός. See agnus castus and cp. Inez. The most frequent ME. forms of the name Agnes were Annis, Annys. Cp. Nancy. Agni, n., one of the chief gods of the Vedas. — OI. Agnih, 'the god of fire', fr. agnih, 'fire', which is cogn. with L. ignis, 'fire'. See igneous.

**agnize**, tr. v., to recognize (archaic). — Formed fr. L. agnōscere on analogy of recognize (fr. L. recognōscere).

agnoiology, n., the doctrine of ignorance (philos.) — Coined by J.-F. Ferrier in 1854 fr. Gk. ἄγνοια, 'ignorance', and -λογίᾶ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. Gk. ἄγνοια is formed fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and the stem of γιγνώσκειν, 'to know'; see gnostic and cp. agnostic. For the second element see -logy.

agnomen, n., name added to the surname (Roman antiq.) — L. agnōmen, fr. ad- and OL. gnōmen (whence L. nōmen), 'name'. See name and cp. nominal. Cp. also cognomen.

agnostic, n., one who professes that the existence of a First Cause and the essential nature of things are not and cannot be known. — Coined by Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95) in 1869 on analogy of gnostic fr. Gk. ἄγνωστος, 'unknown, not to be known'. See priv. pref. a- and gnostic. Derivative: agnostic, adj.

agnosticism, n., the doctrine of agnostics. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ism.

agnus castus, n., an ornamental tree. — L.; agnus derives fr. Gk. ἄγνος, 'a willowlike tree, used at religious festivals, the chaste tree', which is of unknown origin. This word was confused both with L. agnus, 'lamb', and Gk. άγνός, 'sacred, chaste', whence arose the name agnus castus, prop. 'the chaste lamb', and, as a loan translation of this latter name, G. Keuschlamm, and E. chaste tree. For the etymology of castus see chaste. Cp. the second element in Elaeagnus. ago, adv. — Prop. pp. of ME. agon, 'to go away', fr. OE. āgān, 'to go away, pass by', fr. intensive

agog, adverb and adj., in a state of excitement. — F. en gogues, 'mirthful'. Cp. être en goguette(s), 'to be on the spree', goguenard, 'mocking, bantering'. All these words derive from \*gog-, a base of imitative origin.

pref. a- and gan, 'to go'. See go.

-agogue, combining form meaning 'leading, guiding', as in *demagogue*, *pedagogue*. — Gk. -αγω-γός, fr. ἀγωγός, 'leader', fr. ἄγειν, 'to lead'. See agent, adi.

agomphious, adj., toothless. — Coined by the German naturalist Ch. G. Ehrenberg (1795-1876) from priv. pref. a- and Gk. γομφίος (scil. δδών), 'grinder tooth', fr. γόμφος, 'bolt, nail'. See gomphosis and -ous.

agonic, adj., not forming an angle. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἄγωνος, 'without angles', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and γωνία, 'angle'. See -gon.

agonist, n., a contender in public games. — Gk. άγωνιστής, 'combatant; actor', fr. άγωνίζεσθαι. See agonize and -ist and cp. antagonist, deuteragonist, protagonist, tritagonist.

Derivatives: agonist-ic, adj., agonist-ic-al-ly, adv., agonistics (q.v.)

agonistics, n., athletics. — See prec. word and ics. agonize, intr. v., to suffer extreme pain; tr. v. to cause extreme pain, to torture. — F. agonizer, 'to begin death agony', fr. ML. agonizere, fr. Gk. ἀγωνίζεσθαι, 'to contend for a prize, to struggle', fr. ἀγών 'assembly; contest in the games'. See agony and ize.

Derivatives: agoniz-er, n., agoniz-ing, adj., agoniz-ing-ly, adv.

agonothete, n., leader of the public games in ancient Greece. — Gk. ἀγωνοθέτης, 'judge of the contest', formed fr. ἀγών, 'contest', and the

stem of τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See agony and theme

agony, n., extreme pain. — OF. (= F.) agonie, fr. Eccles. L. agônia, fr. Gk. ἀγωνία, 'struggle', orig. 'struggle for victory in the games', fr. ἀγών, 'assembly, contest in the games', fr. ἄγων, 'to lead, guide', which is cogn. with L. agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead'. See agent and -y (representing Gk. -ία) and cp. agonist.

agora, n., an assembly; the place of assembly; the market place. — Gk. ἀγορά, rel. to ἀγείρειν, 'to assemble', ἄγυρις, 'assembly', ἀγύρτης, 'beggar', and cogn. with L. grex, gen. gregis, 'flock'. See gregarious and cp. the second element in allegory, category, panegyric, paregoric. agoranome, n., a superintendent of the market (Greek antiq.) — L. agorānomus, fr. Gk. ἀγορᾶνόμος, 'clerk of the market', fr. ἀγορά, 'market' and the stem of νέμειν, 'to divide, distribute'. See agora and Nemesis.

agoraphobia, n., morbid fear of being in open spaces (med.) — Coined by Westphal in 1871, who first described this morbid condition. The word lit. means 'fear of a public place.' See agora and -phobia.

**agouti, aguty,** n., a Central-American and West-Indian rodent. — F., fr. Sp. *aguti*, a native Indian name.

agraffe, n., hook, clasp. — F. agrafe, back formation fr. agrafer, 'to hook, fasten', fr. à, 'to' (see à), and OF. grafer, 'to fasten with a hook', fr. grafe, 'hook', fr. OHG. krāpfo, 'hook'. See grape.

agraphia, n., inability to write; a form of aphasia (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. priv. pref. a-and -graphia.

agrarian, adj., 1) of the land; 2) of agriculture. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. agrārius, 'pertaining to land', fr. ager, gen. agrī, 'field, land', which is rel. to Umbr. ager and cogn. with Gk. ἀγρός, 'field', Goth. akrs, OE. æcer, 'field'. See acre and agent and cp. agriculture. Cp. also acorn, agrestic, agrio-, agro-, Agrostis and the second element in onager.

Derivative: agrarian, n.

agree, intr. v. — ME. agreen, fr. OF. agreer (F. agréer), 'to receive with favor', fr. a (F. à), 'to' (see à), and gré (F. gré), 'will, pleasure', fr. L. grātum, neut. of the adjective grātus, 'acceptable, pleasing, agreeable, grateful', used as a noun. See grateful and cp. the second element in maugre. Derivatives: agreeable (q.v.), agree-ed, adj., agree-ed-ly, adv., agree-ing, adj., agree-ing-ly, adv., agreement (q.v.)

**agreeable**, adj. — ME. agreable, fr. OF. agreable (F. agréable). See **agree** and **-able**.

Derivatives: agreeabil-ity, n., agreeable-ness, n., agreeabl-y, adv.

agreement, n. — OF. agreement (F. agrément), fr. agreer. See agree and -ment.

agrestic, adj., rustic, rural. — L. agrestis, 'pertaining to the fields', fr. ager, 'field'; see agrar-

ian. Agrestis has been dissimilated fr. \*agrestris. (Cp. campestris, 'relating to the field', fr. campus, 'field', and terrestris, 'earthly', fr. terra, 'earth'.)

agricolite, n., silicate of bismuth (mineral.) — Named after the German mineralogist Georg Agricola (1494-1555). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

agriculturalist, n., a farmer. — Formed fr. L. agricultūra (see agriculture) with the suffixes -al and -ist. Cp. agriculturist.

agriculture, n. — F., fr. L. agricultūra, lit. 'cultivation of the land', compounded of ager, gen. agrī, 'field, land', and cultūra, 'cultivation'. See agrarian and culture.

Derivatives: agricultur-al, adj., agriculturalist, agriculturist (qq.v.)

agriculturist, n., an agriculturalist (rare). — Formed with suff. -ist fr. L. agricultūra. See prec. word.

Agrimonia, n., a genus of herbs (bot.) — ModL. See next word.

agrimony, n. — L. agrimōnia, fr. Gk. ἀργεμώνη, 'a kind of poppy', which is prob. borrowed fr. Heb. argāmān, 'purple'; influenced in form by L. ager, gen. agrī, 'field'. See Argemone.

agrimotor, n., a machine used in agriculture. — Compounded of L. ager, gen. agrī, 'field' (see agrarian), and E. motor.

agrio-, combining form meaning 'wild'. — Gk. ἀγριο-, fr. ἄγριος, 'wild', lit. meaning 'living in the fields', fr. ἀγρός, 'field', which is cogn. with L. ager, 'field'. See agrarian.

agriology, n. the study of prehistoric human customs. — Compounded of agrio- and Gk. - $\lambda o \gamma (\bar{\alpha}, fr. -\lambda \delta \gamma o \varsigma, fr. one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic). See -logy.$ 

agrito, n., name of the plant called scientifically Mahonia trifoliata. — Sp., fr. agrio, 'sour', fr. VL. ācrus, fr. L. ācer, 'sharp', in VL. also 'sour'. Cp. F. aigre, 'sour', which also derives fr. VL. ācrus, and see acrid. Cp. also eager and the second element in vinegar.

agro-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to agriculture'. — Gk. ἀγρο-, fr. ἀγρό-ς, 'field', which is cogn. with L. ager, 'field'. See agrarian.

agronomy, n., the science of crop production; management of land. — F. agronomie, fr. Gk. άγρονόμος, 'rural', which is compounded of άγρός, 'field' and the stem of νέμειν, 'to assign, manage', 'to drive (cattle) to pasture'. See agrarian and Nemesis.

Derivatives: agronom-ic, agronom-ic-al, adjs., agronom-ics, n., agronom-ist, n.

Agropyron, n., a genus of perennial grasses (bot.)

— ModL., lit. 'field wheat', fr. Gk. ἀγρός, 'field', and πῦρός, 'corn, wheat'. The first element is cogn. with L. ager, 'field'; see agrarian. For the second element see pyrene and cp. words there referred to.

Agrostemma, n., a genus of plants of the pink

family; the corn cockle (bot.) — ModL. lit. 'crown of the field', fr. Gk. ἀγρός, 'field', and στέμμα, 'wreath', See agro- and stemma.

Agrostis, n., a genus of grasses, the bent grass (bot.) — L. agrōstis, 'couch grass', fr. Gk. ἄγρωστις, fr. ἀγρός, 'field'. See agro-

agrostology, n., that branch of botany which deals with grasses. — Compounded of Gk. ἄγρωστις, 'grass', and -λογία, fr. -λόγός, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See Agrostis and -logy.

aground, adv. (naut.) — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and ground.

agrypnia, n., sleeplessness (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀγρυπνία, sleeplessness, wakefulness', fr. ἄγρυπνος, 'wakeful', which is compounded of ἀγρός, 'field', and ὅπνος, 'sleep'; the orig. meaning of ἄγρυπνος was 'sleeping in the field'. See agro- and hydno-.

aguardiente, n., spirituous liquor. — Sp., lit. 'burning water', compounded of agua, 'water' fr. L. aqua, and ardiente, fr. L. ardentem, acc. of ardēns, pres. part. of ardēre, 'to burn'. See aquatic and ardent.

ague, n., malarial fever. — OF. 'ague, 'an acute fever', prop. fem. of the adjective agu (F. aigu), 'sharp, acute (scil. fever)', fr. L. (febris) acūta, 'an acute fever', fem. of acūtus, 'sharp, acute'. See acute.

Derivatives: agu-ish, adj., agu-ish-ly, adv., agu-ish-ness, n., ague-like, adj.

agunah, n., a woman prevented from remarrying because she has no proof of her husband's death (Jewish religion). — Heb. 'āghūnāh', lit. 'restrained (from marrying)', passive fem. part. of 'āghān, 'he restrained, shut up', which is rel. to Arab. 'ā'jama, IV (= causative) form of stem '-j-m, 'to shut up'.

Agyieus, n., a name of Apollo (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. 'Αγυιεύς, lit. 'guardian of the streets', fr. ἄγυια, 'street', lit. 'that through which something is led or driven', fr. ἄγειν, 'to drive', which is cogn. with L. agere, 'to set in motion, drive; to do, act'. See agent, adi.

**agynary**, adj., having no female organs (bot.) — Formed fr. priv. pref. a-, Gk. γυνή, 'woman' (see gyneco-), and adj. suff. -ary.

ah, interj. — Of imitative origin.

aha, interj. — Of imitative origin.

Ahabah Rabbah, the second of two benedictions preceding the Shema in the morning prayer (Jewish liturgy). — Heb. ahābhāh rabbāh, lit. 'with great love' (so called from the two first words of the text of the benediction). Ahābhāh, 'love', derives fr. āhābh, 'he loved', which is rel. to Aram. āhābh, 'he loved', and possibly also to Arab. hābba, 'he was moved'. Rabbāh is fem. of rabh, 'great' (whence Mishnaic Heb. rabh, 'master'). See rabbi and cp. the first element in Jeroboam.

Ababath Olam, the second of the two benedictions preceding the Shema in the evening prayer (Jewish liturgy). — Heb. ahābháth 'ōlám, 'with everlasting love' (so called from the two first words of the text of the benediction). Ahābháth is the state construct of ahābháh, 'love'; see prec. word. 'Olám means 'eternity' (in Mishnaic Hebrew also 'world'); see Olam Habba.

Ahasuerus, n., name of a Persian king (Bible); identical with Xerxes. — Heb. Āḥashwērðsh (also, in the kethib of the Book of Esther 10: I, Āḥashrēsh), fr. OPers. Xshayārshan- (whence also Gk. Ξέρξης), 'lit. 'male (i.e. hero) among kings', fr. xshaya-, 'king', and arshan-, 'male, man'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. base \*qþē(i)-, \*qþ²(i)-, 'to rule'; see check, 'a sudden stop'. The second element is cogn. with Gk. ἄρσην, 'male, masculine', OI. ṛṣabhāḥ, 'bull, steer', fr. I.-E. base \*eras-, \*ras-, \*eres-, 'to flow, wet, moisten', whence also L. rōs, gen. rōris, 'dew'; see roric and cp. rasa. Cp. Xerxes. ahead, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and head.

aheap, adv. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and heap. ahem, interi. — Of imitative origin.

Ahi, a serpent in Vedic mythology, identified with Vritra. — Ol. áhih, 'serpent', rel. to Avestic ažish and cogn. with Gk. ἔχις, 'viper', L. anguis, 'serpent, snake'. See anguine and cp. echidna. ahoy, interj. — A natural sound, compounded of the interjections a, 'ah', and hoy. See ah and hoy. Ahriman, n., the spirit of evil in the Zoroastrian religion. — Gk. 'Αρειμάνιος (in Aristotle) or 'Αρειμάνης (in Agathias), fr. Avestic anra mainyu, 'the evil (lit. hostile) spirit'.

ahull, adv. (naut.) — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and hull, 'body of a ship'.

ahura, n., a benevolent deity (*Persian mythology*).
— Avestic *ahura*-, 'a god, a good spirit', rel. to OI. *asurah*, of same meaning. See asura and cp. the first element in Ormazd.

Ahura-Mazda, n. - See Ormazd.

ai, n., the three-toed sloth. — Tupi ai, a word imitative of the cry of the animal.

aid, tr. v. — OF. aidier, aider (F. aider), fr. L. adjūtāre, 'to help', freq. of adjūvāre (pp. adjūtus), 'to help', sustain', fr. ad- and jūvāre, 'to help', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. adjutant, adjuvant, coadjutor, jocund, jury, adj.

Derivatives: aid-er, n., aid-ful, adj.

aid, n. — OF. (= F.) aide, back formation fr. aider. See aid, v.

aide-de-camp, aid-de-camp, n. — F. aide-de-camp, lit. 'camp assistant'. See aid, n., and camp.

aigrette, n., egret. — F. aigrette. See egret.

aiguille, n., 1) a peak shaped like a needle; 2) a needlelike borer. — F., 'a needle', fr. VL. \*acūcula. See aglet.

aiguillette, n., an aglet. — F., dimin. of aiguille, 'needle'. See prec. word and -ette.

aikinite, n., a sulfobismutite of lead and copper (mineral.) — Named after the English mineralogist Arthur Aikin. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

ail, tr. and intr. v. - ME. eilen, ailen, fr. OE. eglan, 'to molest, trouble', rel. to Goth. agls. 'shameful', aglo, 'distress, oppression', us-aglian, 'to oppress'.

Derivatives: ail-ing, adi., ail-ment, n.

Ailanthus, more correctly Ailantus, the tree of heaven (bot.) - ModL., fr. Amboyna ailanto. 'tree of the gods', or 'tree of heaven'. The spelling ailanthus is due to a confusion of the end of this word with Gk. &vooc, 'flower'.

ailé, winged (her.) - F., 'winged', fr. aile, 'a wing', fr. L. āla. See aisle and cp. aileron,

aileron, n., hinged flap of the wing of an airplane. - F., 'little wing', dimin. of aile, fr. OF. ele, fr. L. āla, 'wing'. See aisle and cp. words there referred to.

ailette, n., a steel plate worn on the shoulders for protection. - F., 'little wing', dimin, of aile, 'wing', fr. L. āla, 'wing'. See aisle and cp. preceding word. For the ending see suff. -ette.

ailurophile, ailurophil, n., a lover of cats. - Compounded of Gk. αἴλουρος, 'cat', and -φιλος, 'loving'. For the first element see Ailurus, for the second see -phile.

ailurophobia, n., morbid fear of cats. - Comnounded of Gk. αίλουρος, 'cat', and -φοβία, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See prec. word and -phobia.

Ailurus, n., the genus consisting of the panda (zool.) - ModL., fr. Gk. αίλουρος, 'cat', which is of uncertain origin; its derivation fr. Gk. αἰόλος, 'quick moving, rapid', and οὐρά, 'tail', is folk etymology. Cp. aeluro-.

aim, intr. and tr. v. - ME. aimen, eimen, fr. OF. aesmer, which is formed fr. a, 'to' (see à), and esmer, fr. L. aestimāre, 'to estimate'. See esteem. Derivatives: aim, n., aim-less, adj., aim-lesslv. adv.

air, n., atmosphere. — ME. aire, fr. OF. (= F.) air, fr. L. āēr (whence also Rum. aer, OProvenc., Catal., Sp. aire, Port. air, 'air'), which derives fr. Gk. άήρ, gen. ήέρος, Att. gen. άέρος, 'air' (from the Att. acc. ἀέρα is borrowed It. aria, 'air'). Gk. ἀήρ (cp. the parallel forms Aeol. αύπρ, Dor. άβήρ) and the rel. αύρα, 'air in motion, breeze', are of uncertain origin. They are possibly rel. to ἀείρειν, 'to lift up, raise', and lit. mean 'that which rises'. See aorta, and cp. aerate, aerial, aero-, the first element in aerostat, and the second element in malaria.

Derivatives: air, v., air-able, adj., air-er, n., airing, n., air-less, adj., air-y, adj., air-i-ly, adv., air-i-ness. n.

air, n., melody, tune. - F., fr. It. aria, of s.m., fr. L. āērea, fem. of the adjective āēreus, 'pertaining to the air', fr. aer, 'air'. See prec. word and cp. aria.

airplane, n. — Compounded of air and plane. See aeroplane.

aisle, n. - ME. ile, ele, fr. OF. ele (F. aile), 'wing', fr. L. āla, of s.m., which stands for \*ag-

s-lā and is rel. to axilla, 'armnit', and cogn, with OI. aksah, 'collarbone'. Avestic ashavå (dual gen.), 'of both shoulders'. Arm. anut' (for \*asnut'), 'armhole', OHG. ahsala, MHG. ahsel, G. Achsel, ON. öxl. OS. ahsla. OE. eaxl. 'shoulder'. All these words are formed fr. I.-E. base \*ag-, 'to move, drive', with reference to the arms moved from the shoulders. See agent. adi., and cp. aileron, ailette, alar, alate, aliform, aliped, alula, axil, axilla, axillary, axle, oxter, and the second element in bezel.

Derivative: aisl-ed. adi.

aitch, also ache, n., name of the letter h in English. - ME. ache, fr. OF. (= F.) ache, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives-together with It. acca and Port. agá. of s.m.from a form \*hakka, which would stand for orig. ha-ka (for h-k, i.e. h and k (as the consonant following h in the alphabet). The derivation of the French name of the letter h fr. F. hache, 'ax' (in allusion to the form of the small h which resembles an ax) is contradicted by the fact that whereas the letter h is called acca in lt. and agá in Port., the It., resp. Port. name for the ax is accia, resp. facha.

aitchbone, n.-Fr. ME. a nache hone, fr. OF. nache, pl., 'rump', fr. VL. \*natica, fr. L. natis, which is cogn. with Gk. νῶτος, νῶτον, 'back'; see nates. The loss of the initial n is due to a misdivision of a nache bone into an ache bone. Cp. adder, apron, auger, ekename, ouch, umble pie, umpire. ajar, adv., on the turn, slightly opened. - ME. on char, 'on the turn', fr. a-, 'on', and ME. chearr, char, 'a turn', fr. OE. cierr, cyrr. See char, 'a turn of work', and cp. words there referred to.

ajar, adv., out of harmony. - Compounded of a- 'on' and jar, 'creak'.

Ajax, n., in the Iliad, the name of two Greek heroes of the Trojan war: Ajax the Greater, son of Telamon, and Ajax the Less, son of Oïleus.-L. Ajāx, fr. Gk. Atāc. The name Atāc prob. denoted orig. an earth god and derives fr. Gk. αία, 'earth'. See Kretschmer in Glotta 15, 1927, and Frisk, GEW. I, p. 30.

ajonjoli, n., sesame. - Sp. ajonjoli fr. Arab. aljuljulán, lit. 'the sesam', altered in Spain into aljuljulin (cp. the Sp. variant aljonjoli).

Ajuga, n., a genus of plants of the mint family; the bugle weed (bot.) - A ModL., hybrid coined fr. Gk. privative pref. a- and L. jugum, 'joke' (see jugular and yoke); so called from the seeming absence of the upper lip of the corolla. akasa, n., the name of space in Sankhya philosophy. - OI. ākāśa-, 'space', formed fr. emphatic pref. ā and kāśatē, 'appears, shines', prob. from I.-E. base  $*q^w e \hat{k}$ -,  $*q^w e \hat{g}$ -, whence also Avestic čashman, 'eye', ākasat, 'he beheld', Gk. τέχμωρ, later form τέχμαρ (prob. for \*qwekmor), 'sign, token', OSlav. kažo, kazati, 'to show'. Cp. ukase.

akerite, n., a quartz syenite (petrogr.) - Named

after Aker in Sweden. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

akimbo, adv. and adj. — ME. in kenebowe, prob. of Scand, origin. Cp. Icel. kengboginn, 'bent into a curve', and see kink and bow, 'a weapon'.

akin, adj. — Formed fr. a-, 'of', and kin.

akinesia, n., absence of motion in a muscle (med.) - Medical Latin, fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. xtvngic, 'motion', fr. xīveīv, 'to move'. See kinesis and -ia.

Akkadian, also Accadian, adi. and n. - Formed with suff. -ian fr. Heb. Akkád (Gen. 10:10), name of a district and city in Babylonia.

al-, assimilated form of ad- before l.

-al. suff. forming adjectives. as in roval. or substantives of adjectival origin, as in rival. -Either fr. F. -al, -el, or directly fr. L. adj. suff. -ālis. In many cases the suff. -ālis was used already in Latin both adjectivally and substantivally (cp. L. rīvālis, 'pertaining to a brook; one who uses the same brook; neighbor; competitor, rival', and see rival). Cp. the suffixes -ial and -ar.

-al, suff. forming verbal nouns, as arrival, avowal. - L. -ālia. neut. pl. of -ālis, but in Vulgar Latin mistaken for the fem. sing. suff.; formed either directly from Latin or through the medium of OF., F. -aille (as in OF. arrivaille, etc.). -al. chem. suff. denoting aldehyde as in bromal, chloral. - F., from the first syllable of aldehyde. ala, n., a wing or anything similar to a wing (anat.) - L. See aisle and cp. alar.

à la, short for à la mode, 'in the fashion or style of', as à la française, 'in the French fashion or style'. - See à and ille.

alabamine, n., name of a chemical element discovered in 1931 by the American chemist Fred Allison (1882- ) and his collaborators and named by them after the Alabama Polytechnic Institute; now called astatine. For the ending see chem. suff. -ine.

alabandite, n., manganese sulfide (mineral.) -Named after Alabanda in Asia Minor. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

alabarch, n., title of the chief official of the Jews of Alexandria during the Grecian period. -Gk. ἀλαβάργης, which lit. means 'ink ruler', and origin. denoted an official in charge of the 'written' notes or records. — Gk. ἀλαβάργης, is compounded of ἄλαβα, 'ink' (Hesychius), and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler' (see -arch). The parallel form ἀραβάργης is secondary and due to assimilation - Most dictionaries either do not deal with the etymology of the word alabarch at all, or content themselves with the stereotypic remark: 'origin unknown'.-In the Addenda et Corrigenda to Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon, new (ninth) ed. (reprinted 1951), p. 2053a s.v. 'Αραβάρχης, the word 'Αλαβάρχης is explained as dissimilated fr. 'Αραβάρχης, 'ruler of the Arabs, emir'. — The fact is, however, that we must distinguish between 'Αραβάργης in the sense of 'Ruler of the Arabs', and ἀραβάργης, the assimilated form of ἀλαβάργης, title of the chief magistrate of the Jewish population in Alexandria, a name which has nothing to do with the Arabs.

alabaster, n., a translucent whitish kind of gypsum. — OF. alabastre (whence F. albâtre), fr. L. alabaster. fr. Gk. άλάβαστοος. άλάβαστοον. fr. earlier ἀλάβαστος, fr. Egypt \*a-la-baste, 'vessel of the goddess Ebaste (= Bubaste). See Frisk, GEW., p. 62 s.v. ἀλάβαστος. Cp. alley 'choice marble'.

Derivatives: alabaster, alabastri-an, alabastrine, adis.

alack, interj. - Prob. formed fr. ME. a, 'ah', and lak, 'loss, failure'. See ah and lack and cp. lackaday.

alacran, n., scorpion. - Sp. fr. Arab. al-'agrab, 'the scorpion' fr. al-, 'the', and 'agrab, 'scorpion'. which is rel. to Heb. 'agrábh, Aram. 'agrabbá, Syr. 'eggarbá, Ethiop. 'agrab, 'argab, Akkad. agrabu, 'scorpion'.

alacrity, n., eager readiness. — L. alacritās, gen. -ātis, 'cheerfulness', fr. alacer, fem. alacris, neut. alacre, 'cheerful', which stands for \*ala-tlis and is cogn. with Goth. aljan, 'zeal', OE. ellen, OHG. ellian, ellen, of s.m. Cp. allegro. For the ending see suff. -ity.

Derivative: alacrit-ous, adi.

alaite, n., a hydrous vanadium pentoxide (mineral.) - Named after the Alai Mountains. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

alalite, n., a synonym of diopside (mineral.) — Named after Ala in Tirol. For the ending see combining form -lite.

alameda, n., a public walk with poplar trees (Sp. American). - Sp., fr. álamo, 'poplar'. See

alamo, n., poplar (Sp. American). — Sp. álamo, fr. alno, 'the black poplar', fr. L. alnus, 'alder'. See alder.

Alan, masc. PN. — ML. Alanus, of Celtic origin. alanine, alanin, n., aminopropionic acid (chem.) - Prob. formed from the first syllable of aldehyde, the syllable -an (inserted for euphonic reasons), and chem. suff. -ine. The name was coined by Strecker, the discoverer of this substance, in 1849, who, however, gives no explanation for the name.

alar, adj., 1) pertaining to a wing; 2) winglike; 3) in anatomy, axillary. - L. ālāris, 'of the wing', fr. āla, 'wing'. See aisle.

Alaric, masc. PN. - L. Alaricus, a name of Visigothic origin lit. meaning 'all-ruler', fr. Teut. \*ala-, 'all', and \*rīkja, 'rule'. See all and Reich and cp. the 2nd element in Roderick, Theodoric. alarm, n. - F. alarme, fr. It. all'arme, 'to arms' (lit. 'to the arms'), fr. alle (pl. fem.), 'to the', fr. a (fr. L. ad), 'to', and le, 'the', fr. L. illae, 'those' (fem.) See ad-, ille and arm, 'weapon', and cp. alarum. For a similar fusion of the article with the following word cp. alert.

alarmist 44 45

Derivatives: alarm, tr. v., alarm-able, alarm-ed, adjs., alarm-ed-ly, adv., alarm-ing, adj., alarm-ing-ly, adv., alarmist (q.v.)

alarmist, n., 1) one who starts alarming rumors; 2) one easily frightened. — A hybrid coined fr. F. alarme (see prec. word) and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

alarum, n. - A poetical variant of alarm.

alary, adj., pertaining to wings. — L. ālārius, fr. āla. 'wing'. See aisle and -ary and cp. alar.

alas, interj. — F. hélas, composed of hé, a word of imitative origin, and las, 'tired, weary', in OF. also meaning 'unfortunate', fr. L. lassus, 'tired, weary'. See lassitude and late. E. alas was prob. influenced in form by alack (q.v.)

Alastor, n., son of Neleus and brother of Nestor in Greek mythology; fig. used in the sense of an avenging spirit. — Gk. 'Αλάστωρ, lit. 'wanderer', a derivative of ἀλᾶσθαι, 'to wander, roam'. See hallucinate and cp. the first element in Aleochara.

alastrim, n., a mild form of smallpox (med.) — Port., fr. alastrar, 'to ballast a ship', fig. 'to cover all over, spread, strew', fr. a (fr. L. ad), 'to', and lastro, 'ballast', fr. G. Last, 'load, charge, burden, weight'. See ad- and last, 'burden'.

alate, alated, adj., winged. — L. ālātus, 'winged', fr. āla, 'wing'. See aisle and adj. suff. -ate and cp. words there referred to.

alatern, alaternus, n., a buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*). — L. *alaternus*, 'buckthorn', of Etruscan origin.

Alauda, n., a genus of birds, the skylark (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *alauda*, 'lark', of Gaulish origin, and prob. literally meaning 'tufted'.

alazor, n., the safflower. — Sp., fr. Arab. al-usfūr, in vulgar pronunciation al-'osfūr, fr. al-, 'the', and 'usfūr, resp. osfūr, 'safflower'.

alb, a long white vestment. — ML. alba for L. alba (vestis), 'white (garment)', fem. of albus, 'white'; cogn. with Gk. ἀλφός, 'dull-white leprosy', ἄλφι, ἄλφιτον, 'barley meal', OHG. albi3, elbi3. OE. elfet, 'swan', lit. 'the white bird', OSlav., Russ. lebedi, Serb. läbud, Pol. łabędż, Czech labud, 'swan', for orig. \*olb-edi, \*olb-edi, 'the white bird'. Cp. also Arm. alauni, 'white pigeon, dove', Alb. el'p, el'bi, 'barley', Hitt. alpash, 'cloud'. Cp. abele, ablet, albedo, albescent, albino, albite, albo-, Albuca, albugo, album, albumen, albumin, alburnum, alphitomancy, aubade, aube, auburn, daub.

albacore, n., a species of tunny (zool.) — Sp. albacora, fr. Arab. albákrah, 'the young camel', fr. al-, 'the', and the collective noun bakr, 'young camels', whence bákrah, 'young she-camel', rel. to bikr, 'virgin, woman having first child', from the stem of the verb bákara, 'he rose early, did something early', and to Heb. bikhór, 'first born', bikhōrāh, 'young camel', bikkūrāh, 'first ripe fig', bikkūrām, 'first fruits', Ethiop. bakur, 'first born'.

albatross, n. — Port alcatraz, 'cormorant, pelican' (whence also F. albatros), a variant of alcatruz, 'the bucket of a water wheel', fr. Arab. al-qādās, 'machine for drawing water; jar', fr. al-, 'the', and Gk. κάδος, 'jar', which is a loan word from Heb. kadh, of s.m. The name was orig. applied to the pelican as 'the water carrier', i.e. the bird that carries water in its pouch. For sense development cp. Arab. saqqā, 'pelican', lit. 'water carrier'. The alteration of Port. alcatraz to E. albatross (after L. albus, 'white') was prob. suggested by the white color of the albatross. ModPort. albatroz has been reborrowed fr. F. albatros. Cp. alcatras.

Alban, masc. PN. — L. Albānus, lit. 'of Alba', fr. Alba, name of the mother city of Rome.

albedo, n., the ratio of light reflected from a surface (astron.) — L. albēdō, 'whiteness', fr. albus, 'white'. See alb.

albeit, conj. — ME. al be it, 'all through it be', compounded of all, be and it. Cp. although.

alberca, n., a waterhole. — Sp., 'sink, pool', fr. Arab. al-birka<sup>h</sup>, fr. al-, 'the', and birka<sup>h</sup>, 'sink, pool', which is rel. to Heb. b<sup>e</sup>rēkhā<sup>h</sup>, Aram. b<sup>e</sup>rekhtā, 'pool, pond'.

Albert, masc. PN. — F., fr. OHG. Adalbert, lit. 'bright through nobility', fr. adal, 'nobility', and beraht, 'bright'. Cp. Ethelbert, fr. OE. Æðelbryght, which is the exact equivalent of OHG. Adalbert. For the first element see atheling and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see bright and cp. the second element in the names Egbert, Gilbert, Herbert, Hubert, Lambert.

albert, n. — Shortened from Albert chain; named after Albert, the Prince Consort (1819-61) of Oueen Victoria.

Alberta, fem. PN. - Formed fr. Albert.

albertite, n., a bituminous mineral. — Named after Albert County in New Brunswick, where it is found. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. albescence, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ce.

albescent, adj., becoming white. — L. albēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of albēscere, 'to become white', inchoative of albēre, 'to be white', fr. albus, 'white', See alb and -escent.

Albigenses, n. pl., religious reformers in southern France between 1020 and 1250. — ML., so called fr. Albi or Albigia, a town in Languedoc in France where they resided and where their tenets were first condemned (in 1176).

Albin, masc. PN. — L. Albīnus, a Roman cognomen, fr. albus, 'white'. See alb and cp. Albina.

Albina, Albinia, fem. PN. — Fem. of L. Albīnus. See Albin.

albino, n., man or animal lacking in pigmentation.—Port., fr. L. albus, 'white', orig. applied by the Portuguese to African Negroes who were mottled with white spots. See alb.

Derivatives: albin-ic, adj., albin-ism, n.

Albion, ancient name of England. — L., fr. a non-Aryan base \*alb, 'mountain', whence also Alba, Irish name of Scotland, L. Alpēs, 'the Alps'. See alp, 'high mountain'.

albite, n., a white feldspar (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. L. albus, 'white'. See alb. Albizzia, n., name of a genus of the mimosa family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Albizzi, name of an Ital. family, one of whom is said to have introduced it into Italy. For the ending see suff. -ia. albo-. before a yowel alb-. combining form mean-

ing 'white'. - Fr. L. albus, 'white'. See alb.

albricias, n., a gift to the bringer of good news. — Sp., rel. to Port. alviçaras, Valencian albixeres; fr. Arab. al-bishárah, fr. al-, 'the', and bishárah, 'tidings, gift for good tidings', rel. to bashira, 'he was glad, joyful', bashshara, 'he gladdened somebody with good tidings', Heb. beśāráh, 'tidings, good tidings, reward for good tidings', biśśér, 'he brought tidings, gladdened with good tidings', Ethiop. absára, Syr. sabbár (with metathesis), 'he brought good tidings', Ugar. bshr, Akkad. bussuru, 'to bring good tidings'.

Albuca, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. albūcus, 'the asphodel', lit. 'the white plant', fr. albus, 'white'. See alb. albugo, n., a white spot on the cornea of the eye. — L. albūgō, 'a white spot, a disease of the eye, a film', fr. albus, 'white'; see alb. For the suff. cp. aerūgō, 'rust of copper' (see aeruginous). album, n., a blank book for pictures, stamps, autographs, etc. — L. album, 'a white tablet, on which various kinds of notices were inscribed'; prop. neuter of albus, 'white', used as a noun. See alb. albumen, n., the white of an egg. — L. albūmen, gen. albūminis, fr. albus, 'white'. See alb and cp. cerumen. Derivatives: albumen-ize, tr.v., albumen-ize-ation. n.

albumin, n., one of a class of proteins (biochem.)

— See albumen and chem. suff. -in.

albuminoid, adj., resembling albumin, n., protein. — A hybrid coined fr. albumin, a word of Latin origin, and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

**albuminous**, adj., of, like, or containing albumen or albumin. — Formed fr. **albumen** with suff. **-ous** (as if fr. L. \*albūminōsus).

albuminuria, n., the presence of albumen in the urine (med.) — Medical L., fr. F. albuminurie, a hybrid coined by the French physician Martin Solon (1795-1856) in 1838 fr. L. albūmen, 'white of the egg', and Gk. ošpov, 'urine'. See albumen, urine and -ia.

albumose, n., proteose formed from albumin (biochem.) — Coined by Mialhe in 1846 fr. albumin and subst. suff. ose.

alburnum, n., sap wood. — L. alburnum (whence also OF. aubour, and, with change of suff., F. aubier), prop. neut. of the adjective alburnus, 'white, whitish', fr. albus, 'white'. See alb and cp. auburn.

Alca, n., a genus of birds of the auk family (or-

nithol.) — ModL. See auk and cp. Alcedinidae. alcabala, n., excise. — Sp., fr. Arab. al-qabála<sup>h</sup>, fr. al-, 'the', and qabála<sup>h</sup>, 'act of receiving'. See cabal.

Alcaic, adj., pertaining to Alcaeus or to either of the two meters invented by him. — L. Alcaicus, fr. Gk. 'Αλκαϊκός, 'pertaining to or used by Alcaeus', fr. 'Αλκαϊος, Alcaeus, a poet who lived in Mytilene about 600 B.C. E. For the ending see suff. -ic.

alcaide, n., commander of a fortress; warden of a prison. — Sp., fr. Arab. al-qá'id, 'the leader' fr. al-, 'the', and part. of qáda, 'he led (the army)' Cp. kaid.

alcalde, n. the mayor of a Spanish town. — Sp., fr. Arab. al-qáḍī, 'the judge', formed fr. al-, 'the', and part. of qáḍā, 'he decided'. See cadi. alcatras, n., the pelican; the frigate bird. — Port. alcatraz. See albatross.

alcazaba, n., fortress. — Sp., fr. Arab. al-qáṣabah, 'the fortress', from al-, 'the', and qáṣabah, 'city, capital, fortress', fr. qáṣaba, 'he cut, chopped up', which is rel. to Heb. qātzábh, 'he cut off', Mishnaic Heb. qatztzábh, 'butcher', Aram. qatztzabhá, of s.m. (Arab. qaṣṣábh, 'butcher', is a Hebrew loan word.)

alcazar, n., a castle, a palace. — Sp., fr. Arab. al-qaṣr, 'the castle', fr. al-, 'the', and L. castrum, 'fortified place, fort, castle'. See castrametation and cp. castle.

Alcedinidae, n. pl., a family of birds comprising the kingfishers (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. alcēdō, 'kingfisher', which is latinized fr. Gk. ἀλχυών, on analogy of Latin words ending in -ēdō. See halcvon.

Alces, n., the genus of the elk (zool.) — L. alcēs, 'elk', a loan word fr. Teut. \*alχis. Cp. ON. elgr, OHG. elaho, 'elk' and see elk.

Alcestis, n., wife of Admetus, one of the Argonauts; she offered her life for her husband but was rescued from the lower world by Heracles (Greek mythol.) — L. Alcēstis, fr. Gk. "Αλκηστις, lit. 'valiant, courageous', fr. ἀλκή, 'protection, help, strength, power, courage'. See Alexander. alchemist, n. — OF. algemiste (F. alchimiste), fr. algemie. See alchemy and -ist.

Alchemilla, n., a genus of plants of the rose family; the lady's-mantle (bot.). — ModL., fr. Port. alchimelech, fr. Arab. iklíl al-málik, 'the crown of the king'. The first element is prob. a loan word fr. Aram. k\*līl, k\*līlā, 'crown'. For the second element see malik, Mameluke.

alchemy, n. medieval chemistry. — OF. alquemie (13th cent.), alchimie (14th cent.) (F. alchimie), fr. ML. alchemia, fr. Arab. al-kīmiyā, fr. al-, 'the', and MGk. χημείᾶ, χημίᾶ, prop. 'the art of the black land (Egypt)', fr. Gk. Χημίᾶ, 'Blackland, Egypt', fr. Egypt. khem, khame, 'black'. The derivation from Gk. χυμείᾶ, 'pouring', from the stem of χέειν, 'to pour', is folk etymology. See W. Muss-Arnolt, Transactions of the American Philological Association, vol.

alcmaeon 46

XXIII, p. 149. Cp. chemical, chemist, chemistry. Derivatives: alchem-ic, alchem-ic-al, adjs., alchem-ic-al-ly, adv.

Alcmaeon, n., one of the epigones (*Greek mythol.*)

— L. *Alcmaeo(n)*, fr. Gk. 'Αλκμαίων, prob. meaning lit. 'valiant, brave'. Cp. Gk. ἀλκμαῖος (Hesychius), 'young man', ἀλκμαρές (neut.) (ibidem). 'strong, powerful'.

Alcmene, n., the mother of Hercules (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. 'Αλαμήνη, lit. 'the strong one', fr. ἀλαή, 'strength, power'. See Alexander. alcohol, n. — ML., fr. Arab. al-kohl, vulgar pronunciation of al-kuhl, fr. al-, 'the', and kohl, resp. kuhl, 'antimony (used for painting the eyelids)', which is rel. to Heb. kāhál (Ezek. 23:40); 'he painted the eyelids with antimony', Aram. Syr. k²hal, Ethiop. kahála, of s.m., Aram. kuhlá, Ethiop. kūhel, 'antimony'. (Akkad. guhlu, 'antimony', is prob. a WSem.loan word.) Its modern sense ('highly rectified spirits') is due to the analogy of the fineness of this powder. Cp. kohl. Derivatives: alcohol-ic, adj., alcohol-ic-ally, adv., alcohol-ism, n., alcohol-ize, tr. v.

alcoholometer, n., an instrument for measuring the alcoholic strength of liquids. — A hybrid coined fr. alcohol and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Alcoran, n. — F. alcoran, fr. Arab. al-qur'án, 'the Koran', fr. al-, 'the', and qur'án, lit. 'reading'. See Koran.

alcornoque, n., the bark of several trees. — Sp., Port. 'cork tree', a hybrid coined fr. Arab. al-, 'the', and L. quercus, 'oak', changed into \*quernus. See cork and cp. Quercus.

alcove, n., 1) a recessed section in a room; 2) any recess. — F. alcôve, fr. Sp. alcoba, fr. Arab. alqúbbah, fr. al-, 'the', and qúbbah, 'arch, vaulted tent', which is rel. to Arab. qábba, 'it was bent', and to Heb. qubbáh, 'vaulted tent', Syr. qêbhābhá, 'vault, vaulted tent', Akkad. qabābu, 'shield'. All these words are derivatives of the Sem. base q-b-b, 'to be bent, crooked, vaulted'.

aldea, n., hamlet, villa. — Sp. and Port., 'hamlet', fr. Arab. *al*-, 'the', and *dáyah*, 'farm, hamlet'. Cp. aldeia.

Aldebaran, n., a red star in the constellation Taurus (astron.) — Arab. Al-Dabarān, lit. 'the following (star)', fr. dábara, 'he followed'; so called in reference to its position with regard to Pleiades.

aldehyde, n. (chem.) — Coined by the German chemist Justus von Liebig (1803-73) from the abbreviation of alcohol dehydrogenātum, 'alcohol deprived of hydrogen'.

aldeia, n., hamlet. — Port. aldeia. See aldea.

alder, n., tree rel. to the birch. — ME., formed with excrescent d fr. OE. alor, which is rel. to OS. elora, ON. ölr, Dan. elle, el, Swed. al, MDu. else, Du. els, OHG. erila (fr. earlier elira), G. Erle, fr. Teut. \*alisō; cogn. with Russ. ólicha (for \*alisa-), 'alder', Pol. olcha, of s.m., OSlav. jelicha, L. alnus (for \*alsnos), Lith.

alksnis (with excrescent k), OPruss. alskande. All these words possibly derive fr. I.-E. base \*el-, \*ol-, 'yellow'. Cp. OHG. elo, 'yellow', and see elk. See also elm and elder, the tree, and cp. alamo, alameda, aliso, Alnus. Cp. also F. alise, 'sorb apple', which is a Frankish loan word.

alder, n., head of family, chief. — OE. aldor, ealdor, fr. ald, eald, 'old'. See old and -or, -er. Derivatives: alder-dom, n., alderman (q.v.)

alderman, n. — OE. (e)aldorman, 'prince, chief', compounded of (e)aldor, 'chief', and man. See alder, 'chief', and man. Derivatives: alderman-ic, adj., alderman-cy, n., alderman-ess, n., alderman-ly, adi., alderman-ry, n., alderman-ship, n.

Aldine, adj., printed by Aldus Manutius (1450-1515). — Formed with adj. suff. -ine fr. Latinization of It. Aldo, an abbreviated form of Teobaldo. See Theobald.

ale, n. — OE. ealo, alo, rel. to ON. öl, and cogn. with L. alūmen, 'alum', fr. I.-E. base \*alu-, 'bitter'. OPruss. alu, 'mead', Lith. alùs, OSlav. olŭ, 'beer', are Teut. loan words. Cp. alum, alumina, aluta, alutaceous.

aleatory, adj., depending on chance. — L. āleātōrius, 'pertaining to a gamester', fr. ālea, 'die, game of hazard', prob. meaning orig. 'mere chance', and derived fr. Gk. ἀλεός, a collateral form of ἢλεός, 'wandering in mind, distraught, foolish'. See Aleochara and the adj. suffixes -ate and -ory.

aleberry, n. — Compounded of ale and ME. bre, 'brewis, broth', fr. OE. brīw. See brew, brewis. alec, n., herring; fish pickle. — L.  $al(l)\bar{e}c$ , hal- $(l)\bar{e}c$ , also  $all\bar{e}x$ ,  $hall\bar{e}x$ , prob. borrowed fr. Gk.  $\&\lambda(\lambda)\eta\xi$ , a var. of  $\&\lambda(\xi)$ , 'alec, fish pickle'.

aleconner, n., an old official who tested the quality of ale (*English hist.*) — Compounded of ale, con, 'to examine', and agential suff. -er.

alectryomachy, n., cock-fighting. — Compounded of Gk. ἀλεκτρυών, 'cock', and μάχη, 'battle, fight'. The first element lit. means 'warder off, fighter', and is rel. to ἀλέξειν, 'to ward, drive or keep off', ἀλεξητήρ, 'fighter', ἀλκτήρ, of s.m. See Alexander and cp. the first element in next word and the second element in hippalectryon. For the second element in alectryomachy see -machy.

alectryomancy, n., divination by means of a cock and grains of corn. — Compounded of Gk. ἀλεκτρυών, 'cock', and μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See prec. word and -mancy.

alee, adv., on or toward the lee (naut.) — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and lee. Derivative: alee, adj.

Alemanni, also Alamanni, n. pl., Suebic tribes, who settled in Alsace and part of Switzerland.—
L., fr. Teut. Alamann- which prob. means 'the aliens', lit. 'foreign men'. The al- in Al-e-mannī Al-a-mannī lit. means 'other, foreign', and is of the same origin as al- in L. al-ius, 'the other', in the tribe name Al-lobrogī (see Allobrogī), and el- in else (q.v.) Cp. alias and Alsatia. For the second element in Al-e-mannī, Al-a-mannī see

man. Cp. F. allemand, 'German', which also derives fr. Teut. Alamann- (see allemande).

alembic, n. — ME., fr. OF. (=F.) alambic, fr. OSp. (= Sp.) alambique fr. Arab. al-anbiq, 'the still', which is formed fr. al-, 'the', and Gk. ἄμβιξ, 'cup, cap of a still, alembic', which is of uncertain, possibly Semitic origin. Cp. It. lambicco, which is of the same origin as Sp. alambique. Alenu, n., concluding prayer (Jewish liturgy). — Heb. 'āláŋū lit. 'upon us' formed fr 'al. 'on

Alenu, n., concluding prayer (Jewish liturgy). — Heb. 'ālénū, lit. 'upon us', formed fr. 'al, 'on, upon', with -énū, the pronom. suff. of the 1st person in the plural. The prayer is so called from the first words 'ālénū l'shabbéah, 'it is (incumbent) upon us to praise'. Heb. 'al is rel. to 'āláħ, 'he went up'. See aliyah.

Aleochara, n., a genus of rove beetles (entomol.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἀλεός, a collateral form of ἡλεός, 'wandering in mind, distraught, foolish', and χαρά, 'joy'. The first element is rel. to ἀλᾶσθαι, 'to wander, roam'; see hallucinate and cp. Alastor, aleatory. The second element is rel. to χαίρειν, 'to rejoice', χάρις, 'grace, kindness'; see Charis.

aleph, n., name of the 1st letter of the Heb. alphabet. — Heb. áleph, pausal form of éleph, 'ox'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter, representing the head of an ox. Cp. alpha. For the form cp. daleth, lamedh, samekh. alepidote, adj., without scales (zool.) — Gk. ἀλεπίδωτος, fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and λεπιδωτός, 'covered with scales', fr. λεπίς, gen. λεπίδος, 'scale'. See lepido-, leper.

Derivative: alepidote, n., a fish without scales. alerce, alerze, n., the sandarac tree. — Sp., 'the larch tree', fr. Arab. al-arz, in vulgar pronunciation al-erz, fr. al-, 'the', and arz, resp. erz, 'coniferous tree, pine tree, cedar', borrowed fr. Heb. érez, 'cedar'.

alert, adj., watchful; active, nimble. — F. alerte, fr. earlier a l'erte, a l'airte, fr. It. all'erta, lit. 'on the height', fr. erta, 'height', prop. fem. of erto, 'steep, precipitous', pp. of ergere, 'to erect, raise', used as a noun, fr. L. ērigere. See erect. Derivatives: alert-ly, adv., alert-ness, n.

Alethea, fem. PN. — Gk. ἀλήθεια, 'truth', fr. ἀληθής, 'true'. See aletho- and cp. Philathea. alethiology, n., the science of truth. — G. Alethiologie, compounded of Gk. ἀλήθεια, 'truth' (fr. ἀληθής, 'true'), and -λογίᾶ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See aletho- and -logy. The word was first used by J. H. Lambert in his Neues Organon (in 1764).

aletho-, combining form meaning 'true'. — Gk.  $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta_0$ -, fr.  $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\dot{\eta}c$ , 'true', lit. 'not concealing', fr.  $\dot{\alpha}$ - (see priv. pref. a-) and  $\lambda\dot{\eta}\theta\eta$ , 'forgetfulness, oblivion', which is cogn. with L. latere, 'to lie hid or concealed, to lurk'. See latent and cp. Lethe, Alethea.

Alethopteris, n., a genus of fossil ferns, found especially in the coal formation. — ModL., lit. 'having true ferns', coined by Sternberg fr.

aletho- and Gk. πτέρις, 'fern', which is rel. to πτερόν, 'feather, wing'. See ptero-.

Aletris, n., a genus of plants; the colic root (bot.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. ἀλετρίς, 'a female slave, who grinds corn', fr. ἀλεῖν, 'to grind' (see next word); so called from the mealy appearance of its blossoms

aleurone, also aleuron, n., a proteid substance found in cereals (biochem.) — Gk. ἄλευρον, 'wheat flour', fr. ἀλεῖν, 'to grind', which is cogn. with Arm. alam, 'I grind, pulverize', aleur, 'flour', and prob. also with OI. anuh (for \*alnuh), 'thin, fine'. Cp. prec. word and the first element in Aleyrodes.

alevin, n., a young fish. - F., 'fry, young fish', fr. OF. alevain, fr. VL. \*allevamen, fr. L. allevāre, 'to lift up, lighten, alleviate', in VL, also 'to bring up, rear', fr. ad- and levare, 'to raise, lift up'. See lever and cp. elevate. The French form alevin (fr. OF, alevain) is due to the change of suff. -ain (fr. L. -āmen) to suff. -in (fr. L. -īnus). Alexander, masc. PN. — L. Alexander, fr. Gk. 'Αλέξανδοος, lit., 'defender of men', fr. άλέξειν. 'to ward off, keep off, turn away, defend, protect, and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. 'Αλέξειν is desiderative of ἀλέκειν, 'to ward off', which is related to ἀλκή, 'protection, help, strength, power, courage', ἄλκιμος, 'strong', and cogn. with OI. ráksati, 'protects', OE. ealgian, 'to defend', and possibly also with OE, ealh, OS, alah, Goth. alhs, 'temple', OLith. elkas, alkas, 'sacred wood', Lett. elks, 'idol', Cp. Alcmene, alexin, alexipharmic, Alexis, Alexius, Alcestis, analcite. Cp. also lac, 'one hundred thousand'. For the 2nd element in Alexander see andro-. alexanders, the meadow parsnip. — Lit. 'the flower of Alexander (the Great)': so called for

Alexandrine, n., a verse of six iambic feet, having the caesura after the third. — F. alexandrin: so called because first used by the French poet Alexandre de Paris (de Bernai) in a poem on Alexander the Great, dating from the 13th cent. alexandrite, n., a dark green variety of chrysoberyl (mineral.) — Named after Alexander II of Russia. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. alexia, n., inability to read (med.) - Medical L., formed fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. λέξις, 'speech', from the stem of léveir, to tell, say, speak' (see lexicon), but confused in meaning with L. legere, 'to read'. For the ending see suff. -ia. alexin, n., a substance which destroys bacteria (immunology). — Coined by the German bacteriologist Hans Buchner (1850-1902) in 1888, fr. Gk. ἀλέξειν, 'to ward off, keep off, protect'. See Alexander and chem. suff. -in.

its brilliant color suggesting royalty.

alexipharmic, adj. counteracting poison, antidotal. — Gk. ἀλεξιφάρμαχος, 'acting as an antidote', fr. ἀλέξειν, 'to ward off, keep off, protect', and φάρμαχον, 'drug, poison'. See Alexander, pharmacy and -ic.

Derivative: alexipharmic, n., an antidote.

Derivative: alexipyretic, n.

Alexis, masc. PN. — Gk. "Αλεξις, fr. ἀλέξειν, 'to ward off, keep off, protect'. See Alexander and cp. next word.

Alexius, masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. 'Αλέξιος, lit. 'defender, helper', fr. ἀλέξειν. See prec. word.

Aleyrodes, n., a genus of insects (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. άλευρώδης, 'resembling flour', compounded of άλευρον, 'wheat flour', and -ώδης, 'like'. See aleuron and -ode, 'like'.

alezan, n., a sorrel horse. — Sp. alazán (whence F. alezan), 'sorrel-colored (horse)', fr. Arab. alhisán, 'the noble and beautiful horse'.

alfa, n., the esparto grass. — Arab. halfá', rel. to Mishnaic Heb. hēleph, Aram. hilephá, 'rush, reed', from stem h-l-p, 'to be sharp, cut through, pierce'. Cp. acalephe.

alfalfa, n., lucerne. — Sp., fr. Arab. al-fásfasa<sup>h</sup>. (Cp. the collateral Sp. form alfalfez, which represents the intermediate form between Arab. al-fásfasa<sup>h</sup> and Sp. alfalfa.).

alfaqui, n., a Mohammedan scholar. — Sp., fr. Arab. al-faqih, fr. al-, 'the', and faqih, 'learned, intelligent', fr. fiqh, 'knowledge, intelligence'.

alfenide, n., an alloy of nickel and silver. — So called after the chemist *Halphen*, who invented this alloy in 1850. For the ending see suff. -ide. Alfred, masc. PN. — OE. Ælfræd, compounded of ælf, 'elf', and ræd, 'counsel'. See elf and read. alfresco, adv. and adj., in the open air. — It. al fresco, lit. 'in the fresh (air)'. It. al, lit. 'to the', is formed fr. a, 'to' (fr. L. ad), and the def. article il (fr. L. ille, 'that'); see ad- and ille and cp. al segno. For It. fresco see fresco.

alga, n. — L., 'sea weed', cogn. with OI. *yiīsāh*, 'viscous, sticky', Norw. *ulka*, 'moldy; slime', fr. I.-E. base \*el-, \*ol-, 'to putrefy, rot', whence also Norw. *ul*, 'moldy', Swed. *ul*, 'rancid', L. *ulva*, 'sedge'. Cp. Ulva.

Algae, n. pl., a division of plants of the Thallophyta (bot.) — L., pl. of alga. See prec. word. algalia, n., the abelmosk. — Sp., fr. Arab. algaliyah, 'the civet'; so called in allusion to its

musky seeds.

algarroba, n., 1) the carob tree; 2) the common mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*). — Sp., fr. Arab. al-kharrūbah, 'the carob', fr. al-, 'the', and kharrūbah, 'carob tree'. See carob.

algarrobilla, n., a yellow dye from the seeds and pods of *Prosopis juliflora*. — Sp., a dimin. formed fr. algarroba.

algebra, n. — Fr. Arab. al-jabr (in vulgar pronunciation al-jebr), 'reunion (of broken parts in equations)', short for al-jabr w'al-muqábalah, 'reunion and comparison', title of a work written by Mohammed ibn Mūsa al-Khowārizmī, great mathematician of the 9th cent. The title refers to, and the work deals with, the solution

of equations, which was the original scope of algebra. *Al-jabr* is formed fr. *al-*, 'the', and *jabr*, 'reunion', which is rel. to the verb *ja'bara*, 'he bound together, united'. Cp. algorism.

Derivatives: algebra-ic, algebra-ic-al, adjs., algebra-ic-al-ly, adv., algebraization (q.v.), algebraist (q.v.)

algebraist, n., an expert in algebra. — A hybrid coined fr. algebra and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

algebraization, n., reduction of algebraic symbols (philos.) — G. Algebraisierung, fr. algebraisieren, a hybrid coined by Edmund Husserl (1859-1938) fr. algebra and suff. -isieren, fr. Gk. -iζειν. See -ize and -ation.

algebraize, tr. v. — See prec. word.

algedonic, adj., characterized by the association of pain and pleasure. — Compounded of Gk. ἄλγος, 'pain, and ἡδονιχός, 'pleasurt', fr. ἡδονἡ, 'pleasure'. See algid and hedonic.

Algernon, masc. PN. — Lit. 'with mustaches', fr. OF. als gernons. OF. als (F. aux) stands for a les, lit. 'to the' (pl.), fr. L. ad- (see ad-) and the plural of the article le, fr. L. ille, 'that one'; see ille and cp. words there referred to. OF. gernon is a collateral form of grenon, 'mustache', fr. VL. \*granōnem, acc. of \*granō, a word of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. grana, OE. granu, 'mustache', G. Granne, 'awn, beard', fr. I.-E. base \*gher-, 'to stick out', whence also OSlav. granī, 'point, edge', W. gran, 'eyelid', MIr. grend, 'whiskers'.

-algia, suff. denoting 'pain', as in cardialgia, myalgia, neuralgia (med.) — Gk. -αλγία, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain', whence ἀλγεῖν, 'to feel pain', ἀργαλέος, (dissimilated fr. \*ἀλγαλέος), 'painful'; of uncertain origin. Cp. algio-.

algid, adj., cold; chilly. — F. algide, fr. L. algidus, 'cold', fr. algēre, 'to be cold', which is cogn. with ON. elgiar, Icel. elgur, 'drifting snow'; not rel. to Gk. ἀλγεῖν, 'to feel pain'. See E. L. Liden, Studien zur altindischen und vergleichenden Sprachgeschichte, Uppsala, 1897, p. 66. Cp. algor.

Derivatives: algid-ity, n., algid-ness, n.

algio-, combining form meaning 'pain' or 'pertaining to pain', as in algiomuscular. — Fr. Gk. άλγος, 'pain'. See -algia.

algo-, before a vowel alg-, combining form denoting 'pain', as in algedonic. — Fr. Gk. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See -algia.

algoid, adj., resembling algae. — A hybrid coined fr. L. alga and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See alga and -oid.

algodonite, n., a copper arsenide (mineral.) — Named after the Algodones mine in Chile. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Algol, n., a fixed star in the constellation Perseus (astron.) — Lit. 'the Demon Star', fr. Arab. al-ghül, 'the demon', fr. al-, 'the', and ghül, 'demon'. See ghoul.

algolagnia, algolagny, n., the feeling of pleasure

in causing or suffering pain (psychopathol.) — ModL. algolagnia, coined by Schrenck-Notzing fr. Gk. ἄλγος, 'pain', and λάγνος, 'lustful, lecherous'. For the first element see -algia. Gk. λάγνος is rel. to  $\lambda$ αγαρός, 'slack, loose',  $\lambda$ ήγειν, 'to stay, leave off, cease', and cogn. with OE. sleac, 'slow, slack'. See slack, adj., and cp. lack, languid, lax, adj.

algology, n., the study of algae. — A hybrid coined fr. L. alga and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See alga and -logy.

Derivatives: algolog-ical, adj., algolog-ist, n.

algor, n., cold; chill. — L., fr. algēre, 'to be cold'. See algid and -or. For the mode of formation cp. terror, 'fright', fr. terrēre, 'to frighten', albor, 'white color', fr. albēre, 'to be white'.

algorism, n., the Arabic system of numerals. — ME. algorisme, fr. OF. algorisme (F. algorithme), fr. ML. algorismus, from the inexact transliteration of Arab. al-Khowārizmī, 'the man of Khowārizmī (the modern Khiva), surname of Abu Jafar Mohammed ibn Mūsā, great mathematician of the 9th cent. His famous work Aljabr w'al muqābalah ('Reunion and comparison'), introduced the use of Arabic numerals in Europe, which denoted a turning point in the history of mathematics. Cp. algebra.

algous, adj., pertaining to algae. — L. algōsus, fr. alga, 'seaweed'. See Alga and -ous.

alguazil, n., peace officer in Spain. — Sp. alguacil, fr. earlier alguazil, fr. Arab. al-wazir, fr. al-, 'the', and wazir, 'vizier'. See vizier.

algum, n. — See almug.

alhacena, n., an alcove. — Sp., fr. Arab. al-khi-zánah, 'the store room, the cell', fr. al-, 'the', and kházana, 'he stored up'. See magazine and

Alhagi, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Arab. al-ḥāj, 'the camel's thorn', which is rel. to Talmudic Heb. hēghā, Aram. hēghā, hēghēthā, Syr. hāghēthā, of s.m. The primary meaning of these nouns is 'thorns forming a hedge', from the Semitic base h-y-g, h-w-g, 'to surround, hedge, fence in'. See H.L.Fleischer in his Contributions to Jacob Levy's Neuhebräisches und Chaldäisches Wörterbuch über die Talmudim und Midraschim, I, p. 556, and Immanuel Löw, Aramäische Pflanzennamen, Leipzig, 1881, pp. 145-47.

Alhambra, n., the palace of the Moorish kings at Granada. — Sp., fr. Arab. (al-kal'at) al-hamrá', 'the red (castle)', fem. of áhmaru, 'red', rel. to hámmara, 'he dyed red', húmrah, 'redness', Heb. hēmár, 'bitumen, asphalt' (so called because of its reddish color), hāmár, 'he covered or smeared with asphalt', hómer, 'mortar, clay' (so called from its color), Heb. hămór, Arab. himár, Aram.-Syr. hamārá, Akkad. imēru, 'ass', lit. 'the reddish brown animal', Heb. yaḥmūr, Aram. yahmūrā, Arab. yaḥmūr, 'roebuck' (also named from its color). The Alhambra was called 'the

red castle', from the color of the sun-dried bricks of which its outer walls were built.

Alhambresque, adj., made in the style of the Alhambra. — A hybrid coined fr. Alhambra and suff. -esque (fr. It. -esco).

Al Het, the longer confession of sin recited on the day of Atonement (Jewish Religion). — Heb. 'al hēt, 'upon or for the sin'; so called because each sentence begins with the words 'al hēt, resp. v\*'al hēt ('Forgive us "for the sin" we have committed by ...').

alias, adv., otherwise called; n., an assumed name. — L. aliās, 'in another way, at another time, otherwise', fr. alius, 'another', which is cogn. with Gk. &λλος (for \*ἄλιος), 'another', Goth. aljis, 'other', OE. elles, 'otherwise'. See else and words there referred to and cp. esp. alibi, alien.

alibi, n., plea that the accused person was elsewhere than at the place where the crime was committed (law). — L. alibī, 'elsewhere', compounded of alius, 'other', and ibi, 'there'. See prec. word and ibidem.

alible, adj., nourishing. — L. alibilis, 'nourishing, nutritious', fr. alere, 'to nourish'. See aliment and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ible.

Derivative: alib-il-itv, n.

Alice, fem. PN. — OF. Aliz, Aaliz, fr. OHG. Adalhaid, lit. 'of a noble kind'. See Adelaide and cp. Alison.

Alice blue. — Named after Mrs. Alice Roosevelt, wife of President Theodore Roosevelt.

alicula, n. a short cloak (*Rom. antiq.*) — L. 'a light upper garment', a dimin. formed fr. Thessal. Gk. ἄλλιχα, acc. of ἄλλιξ, 'upper garment; purple cloak', with suff. -ula (see -ule). L. alicula is not rel. to L. āla, 'wing'.

alidade, n., indicator of an astrolabe. — F., fr. Sp. alidada, fr. Arab. al-idádah, 'the revolving radius of a circle'.

alien, adj. and n. — L. alienus, 'belonging to another', fr. alius, 'another'. See alias.

Derivatives: alien-able, adj. (cp. F. aliénable), alien-abil-ity, n., alienage (q.v.), alienate (q.v.), alien-ee, n., alienism (q.v.), alienist (q.v.)

alienage, n., status of an alien. — F. aliénage, fr. aliéner, fr. L. aliēnāre. See next word and -age. alienate, tr. v. — L. aliēnātus, pp. of aliēnāre, 'to make something another's, to take away, remove', fr. aliēnus. See alien and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: alienation (q.v.), alienat-or, n.

alienation, n. — ME., fr. OF. alienation (F. alienation), fr. L. alienationem, acc. of alienatio, 'transference or alienation of property', fr. alienatus, pp. of alienare. See prec. word and -ionalienism, n., the status of a alien. — Formed fr. alien with suff. -ism.

alienist, n., specialist in mental diseases. — F. alieniste, a hybrid formed fr. L. alienus, with suff. -iste. See alien and -ist.

aliform, adj., wing-shaped. — Compounded of

L. āla, 'wing', and forma, 'form, shape'. See aisle and form. n.

alight, intr. v., to descend, get down. — ME. alihten, fr. OE. ālīhtan, fr. ā- (see intensive pref. a-), and līhtan, 'to alight'. See light, 'to dismount'.

alight, adj., on fire. — ME. aliht, pp. of alihten, 'to light up'. See a-, 'on', and light, n.

align, tr. v., to range in line; intr. v., to fall into line. — F. aligner, fr. à, 'to' (see a-), and ligne, fr. L. līnea, 'line'. See line and cp. allineate.

Derivatives: align-er. n., alignment (q.v.)

alignment, alignement, n. — F. alignement, fr. aligner. See align and -ment.

alike, adv., adj. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and like, adj. aliment, n., food. — L. alimentum, 'nourishment, food', fr. alere, 'to rear, nourish, support, maintain', fr. I.-E. base \*al-, 'to grow, nourish'. See old and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ment.

Derivatives: aliment-al, adj., alimentary (q.v.), alimentation (q.v.)

alimentary, adj. — ML. alimentārius, 'pertaining to nourishment', fr. L. alimentum. See aliment and adj. suff. -ary.

alimentation, n. — ML. alimentātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. alimentum. See aliment and -ation.

alimony, n., money paid to a wife out of her husband's income during or after separation or divorce (law). — L. alimōnia, 'nourishment, sustenance', formed fr. alere, 'to rear, nourish, support, maintain', with suff. -mōnia, which is cogn. with Gk. suff. -μων. See aliment and -mony. Aline, fem. PN. — F., shortened fr. Adeline. See Adeline.

aline, tr. and intr. v. - A var. of align.

aliped, adj., wing-footed. — Compounded of L. āla, 'wing', and pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See alar and pedal.

Derivative: aliped, n.

aliphatic, adj., fatty. — Formed with suff. -ic from the stem of Gk. ἄλειφαρ, also ἄλειφα, gen. ἀλείφατος, 'oil, fat', fr. ἀλείφειν, 'to anoint'. See adipose and cp. next word.

aliptes, n., the manager in the school for wrestlers (Roman antiq.)—L.aliptēs, fr. Gk. ἀλείπτης, lit. 'anointer', fr. ἀλείφειν, 'to anoint'; see prec. word. He was so called because it was his care to annoint the bodies of the wrestlers with unguents.

aliquant, adj., not dividing without leaving a remainder. — F. aliquante, fr. L. aliquantus, 'somewhat, some, moderate', compounded of alius, 'other', and quantus, 'how great'. See alias and quantum.

Derivative: aliquant, n.

aliquot, adj., dividing exactly, without leaving a remainder. — L., 'some several, a few', compounded of alius, 'other', and quot, 'how much, how many'. See alias and quota and cp. the second element in hidalgo.

Alisma, n., a genus of aquatic plants, the water

plantain (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄλισμα, 'the water plantain'.

Derivative: alism-al, adi.

alismoid, adj., resembling a water plantain. — Compounded of Gk. ἄλισμα, 'the water plantain', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εΐδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

aliso, n., any of several plants of the genus Alnus or their wood (bot.) — Sp., 'alder', fr. Goth. \*alisa, 'alder', fr. Teut. \*aliso-. See alder, the tree. Alison, fem. PN. — F., prop. a dimin. of Alice (q.v.)

alisonite, n., a variety of covellite (mineral.) — Named after R. E. Alison of Chile. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

aliunde, adv., from another place. — L., 'from another place', compounded of alius, 'another' (see alias), and unde, 'from which place; from whatever place', fr. orig. \*cunde\*, rel. to the pronominal base \* $q^wo$ -. See who and words there referred to and cp. esp. ubiety.

alive, adj. — ME. on live, alive, fr. OE. on life, 'in life'. See on and life, and cp. live.

Derivatives: alive, adv., alive-ness, n.

alivah, n., 1) the act of being called to the almemar to participate in the reading of the Torah: 2) immigration to Israel. — Heb. 'ălivyáh, 'a going up', fr. 'áláh 'he went up, ascended', which is rel. to Ugar, 'lv, Arab, 'álā, 'he went up. ascended', Akkad. elū, 'to go up, ascend', Heb. 'al, Aram.-Syr. 'al, Ugar. 'l, Arab. 'álā, 'on, upon; against', Heb, 'āleh, 'leaf', lit, 'that which springs up', 'ōlāh, 'burnt offering' (prop. fem. part, of the verb ' $\bar{a}l\dot{a}^h$ , and lit, meaning 'that which goes up'), 'elvon, 'high, higher', ma'alah. 'step, stair', má'láh, 'upward'. Cp. Alenu, Eli. alizari, n., madder root. — F., fr. Sp. alizari, fr. Arab. al-'asarah, 'the juice', fr. al-, 'the', and ásara, 'he squeezed, pressed', which is rel. to Heb. 'atzár, Aram.-Svr. 'atzár, 'he retained'. alizarin, alizarine, n., a dye (chem.) — F. alizarine, fr. alizari. See prec. word and chem. suff. -in. -ine.

aljama, n., a Jewish congregation in Spain. — Sp., fr. Arab. al-jamá'ah, fr. al-, 'the', and jamá'ah, 'assembly', fr. jáma'a, 'he gathered together, assembled'.

aljamia, n., Moorish name of the Spanish language. — Sp. aljamía, fr. Arab. al-'ajamíyah, 'the non-Arabic, barbarian (language)', fr. al-, 'the', and fem. of 'ajamí,' non-Arabic, barbarian'. aljofaina, n., wash basin. — Sp., fr. Arab. al-jufáynah, dimin. of al-jáfnah (whence Sp. aljafana), fr. al-, 'the', and jáfnah, 'dish'.

alkahest, n., the universal solvent of the alchemists. — F. alcahest, fr. ML. alcahest, a pseudo-Arabic word prob. coined by Paracelsus.

alkali, n. — F. alcalli (now spelled alcali), fr. Arab. al-qili, fr. al-, 'the', and qili, 'charred ashes of the saltwort', fr. qálā, 'he fried, roasted', which is rel. to Heb. qālāh, 'he roasted, parched', Aram. q²lā, 'burned', Akkad. qalū,

'to burn'; cp. kali. The word alkali first appears in the writings of Albertus Magnus (1206?-1280). alkalimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the strength of alkalis. — A hybrid coined fr. alkali and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

alkaline, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. alkali and -ine, a chem. suff. of Latin origin.

alkaloid, n. — A hybrid coined fr. alkali and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

alkanes, n. pl., a series of saturated hydrocarbons; the methane series (chem.) — Formed fr. alkyl and methane-s.

alkanet, n., the bugloss. — Sp. alcaneta, dimin. of alcana, fr. Arab. al-hinná. See next word.

Alkanna, n., a genus of plants of the borage family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Sp. alcana, fr. Arab. al-hinná', fr. al-, 'the', and hinná', 'henna'. See henna.

alkyl, n., any radical of the methane series, as methyl, ethyl, etc. (chem.) — Formed fr. alkali with suff. -yl.

all, adj. — ME. all, fr. OE. eall, all, rel. to OS. OFris., OHG., MHG. al, ON. allr, Dan., Swed., G. all, Goth. alls, OHG. ala- (in ala-wāri, 'quite true'), Goth. ala- (in ala-mans, 'mankind', lit. 'all men'), and cogn. with Lith. al- (in al-vienas, 'every one'). Cp. albeit, withal. Cp. also Alaric, allodium. alone, Ella.

Derivatives: all, n. and adv., all-ness, n.

allactite, n., basic manganese arsenate (mineral.)

— Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ἀλλάσσειν, 'to change' (fr. ἄλλος, 'other'); so called in allusion to its pleochroism. See else and cp. allo-, alias. Cp. also allagite, catallactic, parallactic, trophallax.

allagite, n., a carbonated rhodonite (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ἀλλαγή, 'change', which derives from the stem of ἀλλάσσειν, 'to change'. See prec. word and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also agio, diallage, hypollage.

Allah, n., Mohammedan name of the Supreme Being. — Arab. Alláhu, contraction of al-Iláhu, fr. al-, 'the', and Iláh, 'God'. See Elohim.

allanto-, combining form meaning 'sausage'. — Gk. ἀλλαντο-, fr. ἀλλᾶς, gen. ἀλλᾶντος, 'sausage', a loan word fr. L. ālium, allium, 'garlic', the orig. meaning of Gk. ἀλλᾶς being 'garlicky (sausage)'. Ion. ἄλλη, glossed by Hesychius, and rendered by him with λέχανον ('greens, vegetables'), is of the same origin. See Allium.

allantoic, adj., pertaining to the allantois. — See allantois and -ic.

allantoid, adj., resembling a sausage. — Gk. άλλαντοειδής, 'sausage-shaped', fr. άλλᾶς, gen. άλλᾶντος, 'sausage' and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See allanto- and -oid.

Derivative: allantoid-al, adj.

allantois, n., a membranous sac in the embryos

of mammals, birds and reptiles (anat.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄλλαντοειδής, 'sausage-shaped'. See prec.

motion toward; n., the allative case (gram.) —
Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. allātus, 'brought to'
(used as pp. of adferre, afferre, 'to bring to'),
fr. ad- and lātus, 'borne, carried' (used as pp. of
ferre, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for \*tlātos,
fr. \*t/-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*te/-, \*to/-, 'to
bear, carry', whence L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise',
tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp.
collate and words there referred to.

allay, tr. v., 1) to quiet; 2) to alleviate. — ME. alaien, fr. OE. ālecgan, sto put down, remit, give up', fr. ā- (see intensive pref. a-) and lecgan, 'to lay'. See lay, 'to place'.

Derivatives: allay-er, n., allay-ment, n.

allegation, n. — F. allégation, fr. L. allēgātionem, acc. of allēgātio, 'despatching a mission', fr. allēgātus, pp. of allēgāre, 'to despatch, commission, mention, adduce', fr. ad- and lēgāre, 'to send with a commission, despatch'. See legate and -ion.

allege, tr. v. — ME. aleggen, 'to bring forward as evidence', fr. AF alegier, which is formed—with change of prefix—fr. OF. esligier, 'to free, disengage, buy, pay, possess', fr. VL. \*exlītigāre, 'to free from a lawsuit', fr. 1st ex- and lītigāre, 'to sue, quarrel'. See litigate.

Derivatives: alleg-ed-ly, adv., alleg-er, n.

allegiance, n. — ME. alegeance, formed fr. a (fr. L. ad), 'to', and OF. ligeaunce, ligeance, fr. lige. See ad-, liege and -ance and cp. ligeance.

allegorize, tr. and intr. v. — F. allégoriser, fr. L. allēgorizāre, fr. allēgoria. See next word and -ize.

Derivatives: allegoriz-ation, n., allegoriz-er, n. allegory, n. — F. allégorie, fr. L. allēgoria, fr. Gk. ἀλληγορία, 'figurative language', lit. 'a speaking about (seemingly) something else'; compounded of ἄλλος, 'other' (see allo-), and ἀγορεύειν, 'to speak in the assembly', fr. ἀγορά, 'assembly', which is rel. to ἀγείρειν, 'to assemble', fr. I.-E. base \*ger, 'to gather, collect'. See gregarious and cp. category, panegyric. The word allegory was introduced into English by Wycliffe.

Derivatives: allegoric (q.v.), allegor-ism, n., allegor-ist, n., allegor-ist-er, n., allegorize (q.v.) allegretto, adj., n., and adv. (music). — It., dimin. of allegro (q.v.)

allegro, adj., n., and adv. (music). — It. allegro, 'cheerful, gay', fr. L. alacer, fem. alacris, neut. alacre, 'lively, cheerful, brisk'. See alacrity.

allelo-, combining form, meaning 'one another'.

— Gk. ἀλληλο-, fr. ἀλλήλων, Dor. ἀλλάλων, 'of one another', fr. \*ἀλλᾶλλ-, \*ἀλλᾶλ-, contraction of \*ἄλλος-ἄλλον (masc.), \*ἄλλα-ἄλλαν (fem.), etc., lit. 'the other' (nom.)—'the other' (acc.), fr. ἄλλος, 'another, other'. See allo- and cp. diallelon, parallel.

alleluia, n. and interi. — L., fr. Gk. άλληλούια, fr. Heb. hallelū-yáh, 'praise ye the Lord'. See

allemande, n., name of various German dances. - F., prop. fem. of allemand, 'German', fr. Teut Alamann-, stem of L. Alamanni, Alemanni (pl.), name of a Suebic people, applied in extension to all the Germans. See Alemanni.

allergology, n., the study of allergies. - Coined fr Mod L. allergia and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See allergy and

Derivatives: allergolog-ic-al, adj., allergologist, n.

allergy, n., hypersensitiveness of body cells to certain substances (immunology). - ModL. allergia, coined about 1905 by Clemens von Pirquet an Austrian pediatrist (1874-1910), fr. Gk. άλλος, 'another' and ἔργον, 'work'. See allo- and ergon and cp. energy.

Derivative: allerg-ic, adi.

allerion, n., an eagle with expanded wings (her.) - F. alérion, fr. Frankish \*adalaro, corresponding to MHG, adelar (G. Adler), 'eagle', orig. a compound meaning 'noble eagle'. The first element of this compound is rel. to OHG. adal, 'noble family', edili, OE, æðele, 'of noble descent'. See atheling and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see erne and cp. ornitho-.

alleviate, tr. v. - L. alleviātus, pp. of alleviāre, a collateral form of allevare, 'to lighten, alleviate', fr. ad- and levare, 'to lighten, ease', fr. levis, 'light'. See levity and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: alleviat-ion, n., alleviat-ive, adj., alleviat-or, n.

alley, n., a narrow passage. — OF. alee (F. allée), 'a going, passage', prop. fem. pp. of OF. aler (F. aller), 'to go', fr. L. ambulāre, 'to go, walk'. See amble and cp. purlieu.

Derivative: alley-ed, adj.

alley, n., a choice marble. — Abbreviation of alabaster: so called because it was orig. made of alabaster.

alliaceous, adj., belonging to the genus Allium (bot.) - Formed fr. Allium with suff. -aceous. alliance, n. - ME. aliance, fr. OF. aliance (F. alliance), fr. OF. alier (F. allier). See ally and

Alliaria, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (bot.) - ModL., fr. L. allium, 'garlic' (see Allium); so called with reference to its odor. allice, allice shad, n. - F. alose, fr. L. alausa, 'shad'. See aluse.

alligation, n., relation between the prices of the ingredients of a mixture and the price of the mixture; 'the rule of mixtures'. - L. alligātiō, gen. -onis, 'a binding to', fr. alligatus, pp. of alligare, 'to bind something to', fr. ad-, and ligare, 'to bind, tie, fasten'. See ligament and cp. alloy, ally.

alligator, n. — Corruption of Sp. el lagarto. which is shortened fr. el lagarto de Indias, name of the cayman, lit. 'the lizard of the (West) Indies', Sp. el. 'the', derives fr. L. ille, 'that one', lagarto comes fr. L. lacertus, 'lizard'. See ille and lizard.

52

alligator near, the avocado. — Formed fr. Nahuatl ahuacatl through the medium of the Mex. Sp. forms alvacata, alligato. Cp. avocado.

alliterate, intr. v., to use alliteration. — ML, alliteratus, pp. of alliterare, 'to begin with the same letter', fr. ad- and L. littera, 'letter', See letter and verbal suff -ate.

Derivatives: alliteration (q.v.), alliterat-ive. adi.. alliterat-ive-ly, adv.

alliteration, n., repetition of the same letter in several words of a sentence. — ML. alliterātiō. gen. -ōnis, from alliterātus, pp. of alliterāre. See prec. word and -ion.

Allium, n., a genus of herbs of the lily family (bot.) — L. ālium, allium, 'garlic', prob. cogn. with OI, ālūh, alukám, 'bulb'. Accordingly ālium would lit, mean 'the bulbous plant'. There is little probability in Vaniček's suggestion to explain alium as 'the strong-smelling plant', by deriving it from the base \*an-, 'to breathe, smell', Cp. alliaceous, Alliaria. Cp. also allanto-. Cp. also the first element in allyl.

allo-, combining form, meaning 'other'. - Gk. άλλο-, fr. άλλος, 'another, other', which stands for \*άλιος, and is cogn. with L. alius. 'another'. See alias.

Allohroges, n. pl., a Celtic tribe inhabiting the north of Gallia Narbonensis (now Savoy). --L. Allobroges (pl. of Allobrox), lit. meaning 'the aliens', in allusion to their having driven out the original inhabitants. The al- in Al-lobroges is identical both in origin and meaning with alin L. al-ius, 'the other', and in ML. Al-satia, and with el- in E. else (q.v.) See also Alsatia and co.

allocate, tr. v., to set apart; to allot, assign. — Late L. allocatus, pp. of allocare, fr. ad-, and L. locare, 'to place'. See locate and cp. allow, 'to assign', which is a doublet of allocate.

allocation, n. - Late L. allocatio, gen. -onis, fr. allocatus, pp. of allocare. See prec. word and -ion. allochroic, adj., changeable in color. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἀλλόγροος, 'changed in color, fr. άλλος, 'another' and χρόα, χροιά, 'skin, surface, color of the skin'. See allo- and chrome.

allochroite, n., a sub-variety of andradite. - See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite.

allochromatic, adj., changeable in color. -- Compounded of allo- and chromatic.

allochrous, adj., changing color. - See allochroic and -ous.

alloclase, alloclasite, n., a mineral containing bismuth, cobalt, arsenic, sulfur and iron. — Compounded of allo- and Gk. κλάσις, 'a breaking', fr. κλαν, 'to break'. See clastic and cp.

words there referred to. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

allocution, n., address. — L. allocūtiō, gen. -ōnis. 'address', fr. allocūtus, pp. of alloqui, 'to speak to', fr. ad- and loqui, 'to speak'. See loquacious and cp. locution.

allodial, alodial, adi., pertaining to an allodium. - ML. allodiālis, fr. allodium. See allodium and adi, suff. -al.

Derivatives; al(l)odial-ism, n., al(l)odial-ist, n., al(1)odial-ly, adv.

allodiality, alodiality, n., the quality of being allodial - F. allodialité, fr. allodial, fr. ML. allodiālis. See prec. word and -ity.

allodium, alodium, n., land held as absolute property. - ML. allodium. Latinized fr. Frankish \*al-ād (whence also ML, alodis, a word occurring in the Salic Law), lit, 'entire property', compounded of \*al, 'all' (see all), and\* od, 'property', which is rel. to OS. ōd, OHG. \*ōt, OE. ēad. ON, audr. Goth, auda-, 'possession, property, wealth' the second element in MHG, klein-ot, G. Klein-od, 'jewel, gem', lit. 'little wealth'. For the second element in allodium cp. the first element in Edgar, Edith, Edmund, Edwin. - It. allodio. So. alodio. OF. alue, aluef (whence F. alleu), OProvenç. alo, aloc, 'allodium', are Frankish loan words.

allogamy, n., cross-fertilization (bot.) - Compounded of allo- and Gk. -γαμία, fr. γάμος, 'marriage'. See -gamy.

allogeneous, adj., of a different kind. - Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk. άλλογενής, 'of another kind'. See allo- and -gen.

allogeneity, n. - See prec. word and -ity.

allograph, n., a writing made by another person. - Compounded of allo- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

allomerism, n., variation in chemical composition without change in crystalline form.—Compounded of Gk, άλλος, 'other' and μέρος, 'part'. See allo-, mero- and -ism.

allomerous, adj. - See prec. word and -ous. **allomorph,** n. (mineral.) — Gk. ἀλλόμορφος, 'having another form'. See allo- and -morph.

Derivatives: allomorph-ic, adj., allomorph-ism, n. allomorphite, n., a barite with the qualities of anhydrite. — See allomorph and subst. suff. -ite. allonge, n., a thrust (in fencing) (obsol.) — F., 'a

lengthening', fr. allonger, 'to lengthen', fr. OF. alongier, fr. a, 'to' (see a-), and long, 'long'. See

long, adj., and cp. longeron, lunge.

allonym, n., the name of another person assumed by the author of a work. — Compounded of Gk. ἄλλος, 'other' and ὄνυμα, dial. form of ονομα, 'name'. See allo- and name and cp. onomato. Cp. also anonymous, antonym, cryptonym, homonym, metonymy, paronymous, patronymic,

allopath, n. — Back formation fr. allopathy. allopathy, n., treatment of disease by remedies that produce effects opposite to those caused by the disease. — G. Allonathie, coined by the German physician Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843) fr. Gk.  $\ddot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha c$ . 'other', and  $-\pi\dot{\alpha}\vartheta\epsilon\alpha$ , fr. πάθος, 'suffering', See allo- and -pathy and cp. enantiopathy, homeopathy,

Derivatives: allopath-ic, adj., allopath-ic-ally, adv., allopath-et-ic, adi., allo-path-et-ical-ly. adv.. allo-path-ist, n.

attophylian, adi., foreign; specif., neither Indo-European nor Semitic: n., one who speaks an allophylian language. — L. allophylus, fr. Gk. άλλόφυλος, 'of another tribe, foreign' (in the Sentuagint άλλόφῦλοι is the usual rendering of Pelishtim. 'Philistines'); compounded of ἄλλος, 'other' and φῦλή, 'tribe' which is rel. to φῦλον, 'stock, race'. See allo-, phylo- and -ian.

allot, tr. v. — OF, aloter (F, alloter, allotir), a hybrid coined fr. a, 'to' (see à), and lot, a word of Teut, origin. See lot.

allotment, n. - F. allotement, fr. alloter. See prec. word and -ment.

allotrio-, before a vowel allotri-, combining form meaning 'abnormal', as in allotriophagy. — Gk. άλλοτριο-, άλλοτρι-, fr. άλλότριος, 'strange'. which is formed fr. ἄλλος, 'other' (see allo-), and to-, zero degree of the compar. suff. -teo. for which see -ther.

allotriophagy, n., an unnatural appetite (med.) -Compounded of allotrio- and Gk. -φαγία, 'eating of', fr. -φάγος, 'eating'. See -phagy.

allotropy, n., the change of physical properties without change of chemical substance. — Gk. άλλοτροπία. 'strangeness, variety', fr. άλλότροπος, 'strange', which is compounded of ἄλλος. 'other' and τρόπος, 'turn, direction, way'; introduced into chemistry by the Swedish chemist Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) in 1841. See allo- and -tropy.

Derivatives: allotrop-ic, allotrop-ic-al, adjs., allotrop-ic-al-ly, adv., allotrop-ism, n.

allow, tr. and intr. v. - ME. alouen, fr. OF. aloer, alouer, 'to place; to let, rent' (whence F. allouer, 'to assign, allocate'), fr. Late L. allocare, fr. ad- and L. locare, 'to place' (whence F. louer, 'to let, rent') (see allocate); confused in meaning with OF. aloer, alouer, 'to approve', fr. L. allaudare, 'to extol', fr. ad- and laudare, 'to praise' (whence F. louer, 'to praise'); see laud.

Derivatives: allowable (q.v.), allowance (q.v.), allow-ed-ly, adv., allow-er, n.

allowable, adj. - F. allouable, 'permissible', fr. allouer, 'to permit'. See allow, and -able.

Derivatives: allowable-ness, n., allowabl-y, adv. allowance, n. - OF. alouance, fr. aloer, alouer, 'to place; to let'. See allow and -ance.

Derivative: allowance, tr. v.

alloxan, n., an oxidation product of uric acid (chem.) - Coined fr. allantoin and oxalic; so called because it contains residues of allantoin and oxalic acid. The name alloxan was coined by Liebig and Wöhler (see Ann. Chem. Pharm. XXVI, 256).

- alloy, n. F. aloi, fr. OF. alei, aloi, fr. aleier, aloier, 'to bind, combine' (whence F. aloyer, 'to alloy'), fr. L. alligāre, 'to bind to (something)', fr. ad- and ligāre, 'to bind, tie, fasten'. See ligament, and cp. alligation.
- alloy, tr. v. OF. aleier, aloier, 'to bind, combine'. See alloy, n.
- alloyage, n. F. aloyage, 'the act of alloying', fr. alover, 'to alloy'. See alloy, and -age.
- allspice, n., the berry of the pimento (Pimenta officinalis) and the spice made from it. Compounded of all and spice; so called because it is supposed to combine the flavors of several condiments.
- allude, intr. v. L. allūdere, 'to play with; to refer to', fr. ad- and lūdere, 'to play'. See ludicrous and cp. collude, delude, elude, illude.
- allumette, n., a match for lighting. F., fr. allumer, 'to light, kindle', fr. VL. \*allūmināre, fr. ad- and L. lūmināre, 'to light up, brighten', fr. lūmen, gen. lūminis, 'light'. Cp. It. alluminare, OProvenç. alumenar, Sp. alumbrar, Port. alumiar. 'to light, illuminate', and see luminous.
- allure, tr. v., to tempt by a bait. ME. aluren, fr. OF. aleurrer, fr. a, 'to' (see à), and leurrer, 'to lure'. See lure.
- Derivatives: allure, n., allure-ment, n., allur-er, n., allur-ing, adj., allur-ing-ly, adv., allur-ing-ness. n.
- allusion, n. L. allūsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a playing with, a reference to', fr. allūsus, pp. of allūdere. See allude and -ion, and cp. collusion, delusion, elusion, illusion.
- allusive, adj. Formed with suff.-ive fr. L. allūsus pp. of allūdere. See allude and cp. collusive, delusive, elusive, illusive.
- Derivatives: allusive-ly, adv., allusive-ness, n. alluvial, adj. and n. Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. alluvius, 'alluvial'. See alluvion.
- alluvion, n., 1) washing of water against the shore;
  2) a flood; 3) alluvium. F., fr. L. alluviōnem,
  acc. of alluviō, 'an overflow, inundation, alluvial land', lit. 'a washing upon', fr. alluere, 'to
  wash upon or against', fr. ad- and luere, 'to
  wash', which is rel. to lavāre, 'to wash'. See lave
  and -ion and cp. antediluvian, deluge, dilute,
  diluvium. elution.
- alluvium, n., matter deposited by flowing water.

   L., neut. of alluvius, 'alluvial', fr. alluere.

  See alluvion.
- ally, tr., and intr. v. ME. alien, fr. OF. alier (F. allier), 'to join, unite', fr. L. alligāre, 'to bind to something', fr. ad- and ligāre, 'to bind'. See ligament and cp. alliance.
- Derivative: ally, n.
- allyl, n., a univalent radical, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub> (chem.) Formed with suff. -yl fr. allium, 'garlic' (see Allium); so called because it was first obtained as a disulfide from garlic (by Wertheim in 1844). Alma, fem. PN. Lit. 'nourishing', fr. L. alma, fem. of almus, fr. alere, 'to nourish'. See aliment and cp. Alma Mater.

- almacén, n., warehouse, magazine. Sp., fr. Arab. al-mákhzan, fr. al-, 'the', and mákhzan, 'storehouse', fr. kházana, 'he stored up'. See magazine and cp. alhacena.
- almaciga, n., the tree Agathis alba. Sp., a var. of almastiga, 'mastic', fr. Arab. al-mástakah, fr. al-, 'the', and mástakah, 'mastic', ult. fr. Gk. μαστίχη. See mastic.
- almadia, n., a kind of boat. Sp. almadia, fr. Arab. al-ma'dfyah, fr. al-, 'the' and ma'dfyah, 'ferryboat', a derivative of the verb. 'ádā, 'he passed by', which is rel. to Heb. 'ādháh, Aram. 'ádhá, 'ädhá, Syr. 'ădhá, Ethiop. 'adáwa, 'he passed by', Heb. 'adh, 'as far as', 'adh, 'eternity' (lit. 'passing time'), lā'ádh, 'for ever'.
- almagest, n., 1) the treatise of Claudius Ptolemy of Alexandria on astronomy; hence 2) any similar medieval work on astronomy or astrology. ME., fr. OF. almageste, fr. Arab. almajisti, fr. al-, 'the', and Gk. μεγίστη (scil. σύνταξις), 'the greatest composition', fem. of μέγιστος, superlative of μέγας, 'great'; see mega-. In their admiration for the great work of Claudius Ptolemy the Arabian translators changed the title of his work from Μεγάλη σύνταξις (τῆς ἀστρονομίας), 'Great work (on astronomy)', into Μεγίστη σύνταξις, 'the greatest work'.
- almagra, n., red ocher. Sp., fr. Arab. almagra, n., red ocher. Sp., fr. Arab. almaghrah, fr. al-, 'the', and mághrah, 'red ocher'. Alma Mater, one's university or school. L., 'fostering mother'. Almus, fem. alma, neut. almum, 'nourishing, fostering', is related to alō, alere, 'to nourish', and prob. cogn. with the second element in Gk. φυτ-άλμιος, 'producing, nourishing, fostering', epithet of Zeus and of Poseidon. See aliment and cp. Alma. For the second element see mater, mother.
- almanac, n., a calendar giving astronomical data and other useful information. F. almanach, fr. ML. almanachus (whence also It. almanacco, Sp. almanaque, G. Almanach, etc.), fr. Gk. άλμενιχισικά (pl.), 'calendars', which is prob. of Coptic origin; prob. influenced in form by a confusion with Arab. al-manāh, 'the gift'. Sp.-Arab. al-manākh, 'the almanac', is itself a loan word fr. ML. almanachus.
- almandine, n., a purple variety of garnet (mineral.) F., assimilated fr. earlier alabandine, fr. L. (gemma) Alabandina, a precious stone, fr. Alabanda, a town in Caria, an ancient district of Asia Minor. For the ending see suff. -ine.
- almemar, n., platform with reading desk in a synagogue. Arab. al-minbar, 'the pulpit', fr. al-, 'the', and minbar, which orig. denoted 'an (elevated) seat', and is a loan word fr. Ethiop. minbar, 'seat'. See mimbar.
- almeriite, n., a hydrous basic aluminium sodium sulfate (mineral.) Named after Almeria in Spain. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. almighty, adj. OE. ealmihtig, ælmihtig, fr. eall,

'all', and mihtig, 'mighty'. See all and mighty.

- almogavar, n., a light-armed Spanish soldier in the middle ages. Sp., fr. Ar. al-mugháwir, lit. 'the raider', fr. al-, 'the', and active partic. of gháwara, 3rd conjugation of ghára, 'he raided, invaded'.
- Almohades, n., pl., members of a Mohammedan sect, founded by Mohammed ibn Abdallah. ---Lit. 'the unitarians': shortened fr.\* Al-movahides. from Arab, al-muwahhidun. 'they who profess the unity of God', fr. al-, 'the', and active part. of the 2nd conjugation of wahuda, 'he was alone' whence also wahid, 'solitary': rel. to Heb. văhid. 'only one, solitary', váhad, vahdáw, 'together'. almond, n. — ME., fr. OF, almande (F. amande). fr. VL. amandula, fr. L. amygdala, fr. Gk. ἀμυγδάλη, 'almond', which, according to H. Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, pp. 25-26, is borrowed from Heb. méghedh El, 'divine fruit'. [The ending -ula in VL. amandula, corresponding to the Gk. ending -άλη in ἀμυγδάλη, was mistaken for the dimin. suff. (see -ule) and consequently dropped in OF. almande, E. almond, etc.] The n before the d is excrescent. Cp. amygdalate. Cp. also mandorla. almoner, n. - OF. almosnier (F. aumônier). fr. almosne (F. aumône), fr. VL. \*alemosina, fr. Eccles. L. eleēmosyna. See alms.
- almonry, n. OF. almosnerie (F. aumônerie), fr. almosnier, 'almoner'. See prec. word and -y (representing OF. -ie).
- Almoravides, n. pl., the members of an African tribe. Arab. al-Murābiṭūn, fr. al-, 'the', and murābiṭūn, lit. 'monks living in a fortified convent', denominated fr. ribāṭ, 'fortified convent', denominated fr. ribāṭ, 'fortified convent', fr. rābaṭa, 'he applied himself to something, devoted himself to religious life', 3rd conjugation of rābaṭa, 'he bound'. Cp. marabou, marabout, maravedi.
- almost, adv. ME. almest, almast, fr. OE. ealmæst, ælmæst, lit. 'mostly, all'. See all and most. alms, n. ME. almesse, fr. OE. ælmysse, fr. Eccles. L. eleēmosyna, fr. Gk. ἐλεημοσύνη, 'pity, mercy', in Eccles. Gk. 'charity, alms', fr. ἐλεήμων, 'pitiful, merciful', fr. ἔλεος, 'pity, mercy', which is of uncertain, possibly imitative, origin. Cp. almoner, eleemosynary, the second element in frankalmoign, and the second word in Kyrie eleison.
- almuce, n., hood, headdress. OF. almuce, aumuce (F. aumusse), fr. VL. almucia. See amice, 'hood, headdress', and cp. words there referred to.
- almud, almude, n., a dry measure. Arab. almudd, fr. al-, 'the', and mudd, 'a corn measure', fr. mádda, 'he extended, stretched', which is rel. to Heb. mādád, 'he measured', middáh, 'measure, stature, size', Akkad. madādu, 'to measure'. almuerzo, n., breakfast. Sp., fr. almorzar, 'to breakfast', fr. L. admorsus, pp. of admordēre, 'to bite into', fr. ad- and mordēre, 'to bite'. See mordant.
- almug, also algum, n., a tree mentioned in the

- Bible, prob. the sandalwood (the first form occurs I Kings 10:11-12, the second II Chron. 2:7 and 9:10-11). Heb. almuggim, resp. algummim (pl.). The singular of these words must be almogh, resp. algom, so that the forms almug and algum are incorrect. They should be replaced by almog, resp. algom.
- alnage, n., measurement by the ell. OF. aulnage (F. aunage), fr. aulne, 'ell', fr. Frankish \*alina, prop. 'forearm', which is rel. to OHG. elina, OE. eln, 'ell'. See ell and -age. Derivative: alnag-er. n.
- Alnus, n., a genus of plants; the alder (bot.) L. alnus, cogn. with ON. obi, OE. alor, 'alder'. See alder.
- alodial, alodium, n. See allodial, allodium.
- aloe, n. L. aloē, fr. Gk. ἀλόη, 'aloe', prob. borrowed fr. Heb. āhālām, āhālāth (pl.), which are perhaps borrowed fr. OI. agaruh, aguruh, 'aloewood', these latter being prob. of Dravidian origin. Cp. agalloch.
- aloetic, adj. containing, or of the nature of, aloes; n., an aloetic medicine. Formed with suff. -etic fr. Gk. ἀλόη, 'aloe'. See aloe.
- aloft, adv. ON. ā lopt, 'in the air', whence arose the meaning 'on high'. See a-, 'on', and loft. aloin, n., a bitter crystalline substance (chem.) —
- aloin, n., a bitter crystalline substance (cnem.) Formed fr. aloe with chem. suff. -in; so called because it is obtained from the aloe.
- aloisiite, n., a hydrous subsilicate of calcium, ferrum, magnesium and sodium (mineral.)—, Named after Prince Luigi (Latinized into Aloisius) Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of the Abruzzi. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.
- alone, adj. ME. al one, 'all alone', fr. al, 'all', and one, fr. OE. ān, 'one, alone'. Cp. Du. alleen, MHG. al-ein, al-eine, G. allein, 'alone', and see all and one. Cp. also lone.
- along, adv. and prep. ME. anlong, along, fr. OE. andlang, which is compounded of and-, 'against', and lang, 'long'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. ἀντί, 'against', L. ante, 'before'; see ante-, anti-. For the second element see long, adj.
- aloof, adv. Originally a nautical term formed on the analogy of Du. *te loef*, 'to windward'. See loof, luff.
- alopecia, n. baldness. L., fr. Gk. ἀλωπεκίπ, 'mange in foxes, bald patches (on the head)', fr. ἀλώπηξ, gen. ἀλώπεκος, 'fox', which is perh. cognate with L. vulpēs, 'fox' See Vulpes and cp. Alopecurus. For the ending see suff. -ia.
- Alopecurus, n., the genus of foxtails (bot.) ModL., lit. 'fox tail', fr. Gk. ἀλώπηξ, 'fox', and οὐρά, 'tail' (see alopecia and uro-, 'taillike'); so called from the shape of the spike.
- alose, n., a small fish, the shad. F., fr. L. alausa, a word of Gaulish origin. See G.-D. Dottin, La langue gauloise, Paris 1920, p. 225, and cp. allice.
- aloud, adv. Formed fr. a-, 'on', and loud. alow, adv., below (naut.) Formed fr. a-, 'on', and low, adj.

Aloysius, masc. PN. — ML. Aloisius, fr. OF. Loois. See Louis.

alp, a high mountain. — L. Alpēs, 'the Alps', lit. 'the High Mountains', from non-Aryan base \*alb-, 'high; mountain', whence also Gael. alp, W. ailp, 'a high mountain' (cp. Albion). The connection of this word with L. albus, 'white', is based on folk etymology. See Pokorny in Zeitschrift für Keltische Philologie, 38, 313.

alp, a demon. — G. Alp, 'elf'; rel. to E. elf (q.v.) alpaca, n., a kind of llama and its wool. — Sp. alpaca, fr. Quechua alpaca, fr. paco, 'yellowish red'

alpenstock, n., a long iron-pointed staff used for climbing mountains. — G., lit. 'Alp stick', compounded of *Alpen*, 'the Alps', and *Stock*, 'stick'. See alp, 'a high mountain', and stock.

alpha, n., name of the Ist letter of the Greek alphabet. — L., fr. Gk. ἄλφα, fr. Heb.-Phoen. āleph; see aleph. The final α was added because a Greek word cannot end with a φ; cp. beta, gamma, delta, eta, theta, iota, kappa, lambda, sigma. See Theodor Nöldeke, Die semitischen Buchstabennamen, in Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft, Strassburg, 1904, pp. 134 and 135, and Eduard Schwyzer, Griechische Grammatik, München, 1939, I, 140 γ.

alphabet, n. — L. alphabētum, compounded of Gk.  $\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\phi\alpha$  and  $\beta\tilde{\eta}\tau\alpha$ , names of the first two letters of the Greek alphabet. See alpha and beta.

Derivatives: alphabet, tr. v., alphabet-ar-ian, n., alphabet-ic, alphabet-ic-al, adjs., alphabet-ic-ally, adv., alphabet-ics, n. pl., alphabet-ism, n., alphabet-ist, n. alphabet-ize, tr. v., alphabet-ization, n., alphabet-iz-er, n.

alphitomancy, n., divination from barley meal. — Compounded of Gk. ἄλφιτον, 'barley groats', and μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. Gk. ἄλφι, ἄλφιτον orig. meant 'white (grain)' and are rel. to ἀλφός, 'white', and cogn. with L. albus, 'white'; see alb. For the second element see -mancy.

alphitomorphous, adj., of the form of barley meal.
—Compounded of Gk. ἄλφιτον, 'barley groats', and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and morphous.

Alphonso, masc. PN. — Sp. Alfonso, fr. OHG. Adalfuns, which is compounded of adal, 'noble family, noble descent' (see atheling), and funs, 'ready'.

alphos, n., a form of leprosoy (med.) — Gk.  $d\lambda \varphi \delta \zeta$ , 'dull-white leprosy' (whence L. alphus, of s.m.); cogn. with L. albus, 'white'. See alb. Alpine, adj., pertaining to the Alps. — L. Alpīnus, fr. Alpēs, 'the Alps'. See alp and adj. suff. -ine.

Alpinist, n., one who climbs the Alps or other mountains. See Alpine and -ist.

alraun, n., the mandrake root. — G. Alraun, fr. OHG. alrūna, fr. Albrūna, a name given to seeresses (see Tacitus, Germania, chapter 8). The name Albrūna lit. means 'having the secret

power of the Albs'; it is compounded of Alb and rūna, 'secret'. See rune.

already, adj. — Compounded of all and ready. alright, adv. — Compounded of all and right. Alsatia, n. — ML. Alisātia, Alsātia (whence also F. Alsace), Latinized fr. OHG. eli-sāʒʒo 'inhabitant of the other (bank of the Rhine)', whence G. Elsaβ, name of the province. The first element in OHG. eli-sāʒʒo is rel. to Goth. aljis, 'other', OE. elles, 'otherwise'; see else. The second element is rel. to OHG. siʒʒan, OE. sittan, 'to sit, dwell'; see sit.

Derivatives: Alsatian, adj. and n.

al segno, musical direction to go back to the sign.

— It., 'to the sign'. The first word is formed fr.

a, 'to' (fr. L. ad), and the def. article il (fr. L.

ille, 'that one'). See ad- and ille and cp. alfresco.

The second word derives fr. L. signum, 'sign'.

See sign and cp. dal segno.

alsike, alsike clover, (bot.) — Named fr. Alsike, near Uppsala, in Sweden.

Alsine, n., a genus of herbs of the chickweed family (bot.) — L., name of a plant, perh. 'the chickweed', fr. Gk. ἀλσίνη.

Al Sirat, n., in the Koran, 'the right way' of faith; the narrow bridge leading over the fire of hell (Islam). — Arab. al-sirāt, 'the road', fr. al-, 'the', and sirāt, 'road', fr. Aram. istērātā, isrātā, fr. Late Gk. στρᾶτα, fr. L. strāta (scil. via), lit. 'naved way'. See street.

also, adv. — ME. al so, fr. OE. alswā, ælswā, ealswā, prop. 'all so'. See all, so, and cp. as. alt, n. — L. altus, 'high, lofty, tall; high, shrill (of voice)'. Altus is the pp. of alere, 'to nourish', and lit. means 'nourished, grown up'. See old and cp. aliment. Cp. also haughty, hauteur, hawser, enhance, exalt, the first element in hautboy, oboe, and the second element in rialto.

Altair, n., a first magnitude star,  $\alpha$  Aquilae (astron.) — Arab. al- $t\bar{a}ir$ , shortened fr. al-nasr al- $t\bar{a}ir$ , 'the flying eagle', fr. al-, 'the', and  $t\bar{a}ir$ , part. of  $t\hat{a}ra$ , 'it flew'.

altar, n. — ME. alter, fr. OE. altar, fr. L. altāre, 'altar', which is prob. rel. to adoleō, adolēre, 'to burn', a verb dissimilated fr. orig. \*adalejō; hence L. altāre orig. meant 'a place for burning (sacrifices)'. It was influenced in form by an erroneous association with altus, 'high' (as if altāre meant 'a high place'). Cp. ME. auter, fr. OF. alter, auter (F. autel).

Derivative: altar-ed, adj.

altazimuth, n., an instrument for observing the altitude and azimuth of a star (astron.) — Compounded of the abbreviation of altitude and of azimuth.

alter, tr. and intr. v. — F. altérer, fr. Late L. alterāre, 'to change', fr. L. alter, 'the other (of two)', which stands for \*aliteros, \*alitros, \*altros, and is formed with the compar. suff.-ter fr. base \*ali-, 'there, beyond', whence also alius, 'another'. Hence alter and alius lit. denote 'one who stands there'; the former—in keeping with

the sense of the compar. suff. -ter—denotes 'the other of two', the latter means 'another picked out of many (at least three) persons'. See alias, else and cp. altercate, altern, alternate, adulterate, adultery, altruism. For the compar. suff. -ter see -ther and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: alter-able. adi. alter-abil-ity. n..

alter-ation, n., alter-at-ive, adj.

altercate, intr. v., to dispute, quarrel. — L. altercatus pp. of altercari, to dispute, wrangle, quarrel, fr. \*altercus. 'disputing', fr. alter, 'an-

other'. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate. altercation, n., dispute, quarrel. — F., fr. L. altercātiōnem, acc. of altercātiō, 'a dispute, wrangling'. fr. altercātus. pp. of allercārī. See

altern, adj., alternate. — L. alternus, 'one after the other', fr. alter, 'the other (of two)'. See alter and cp. subaltern.

alternant, adj. and n. — L. alternāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of alternāre. See alternate and -ant. alternate, tr. and intr. v. — L. alternātus, pp. of alternāre, 'to do first one thing, then another, to alternate', fr. alternus. See altern and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: alternat-ing, adj., alternat-ing-ly, adv., alternation (q.v.), alternative (q.v.)

alternate, adj. — L. alternatus, pp. of alternare. See alternate, v.

Derivatives: alternate-ly, adv., alternate-ness, n. alternation, n. — L. alternātiō, -ōnis, fr. alternātus, pp. of alternāre. See alternate, v., and -ion. alternative, adj. and n. — ML. alternātivus, fr. L. alternātus, pp. of alternāre. See alternate, v., and -ive.

Derivatives: alternative-ly, adv., alternateness. n.

Althaea, n., a genus of plants of the marsh family (bot.) — L., fr. Gk. ἀλθαία, 'marsh mallow', which is rel. to ἀλθαίνειν, 'to heal', ἄλδη, 'growth', ἀλδήσκειν, 'to grow', ἀλδαίνειν, 'to make to grow, to nourish'; fr. I.-E. base \*aldh, resp. \*ald-, enlarged fr. \*al-, 'to nourish, grow'. See old and words there referred to and cp. esp. alt.

**although**, conj. — Compounded of all and **though**. Cp. ME. *al thagh*.

alti-, combining form meaning 'high'. — L. alti-, fr. altus, 'high'. See alt.

Altica, a genus of beetles of the family Chrysomelidae (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀλτικός, 'good at leaping', from the stem of ἄλλεσθαι, 'to leap, jump', which is cogn. with L. salīre, 'to leap, jump'. See salient.

altigraph, n., an altimeter recording the altitudes reached. — A hybrid coined fr. L. altus, 'high', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See alt and -graph.

altimeter, an instrument for measuring altitudes.

— A hybrid coined fr. L. altus, 'high', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See alt and meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. altometer.

altissimo, adj. and n. (music). — It., superl. of alto, 'high'. See alto.

altitude, n., height. — L. altitūdō, 'height', fr. altus, 'high'. See alt and -tude.

Derivatives: altitudin-al, adj., altitudin-arian, adj. and n.

alto, n. (music). — It., fr. L. altus, 'high'. See alt and cp. contralto.

altogether, adv. — ME. altogedere, compounded of al, 'all', and togedere, 'together'. See all and together.

altometer, n., a theodolite. — A hybrid coined fr. L. altus, 'high' and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See alt and meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. altimeter.

alto-relievo, also alto-rilievo, high relief. — It. altorilievo, 'high relief'. See alt and relief, 'projection', and cp. mezzo-relievo.

altruism, n., unselfishness, the opposite of egoism.
F. altruisme, coined by A. Comte in 1830 fr.
L. alter, 'another', on analogy of OF., F. autrui, 'another', whose ending is due to the influence of lui, 'he'. See alter and -ism.

**altruist**, n., a person who believes in altruism. — See prec. word and **-ist**.

Derivatives: altruist-ic, adj., altruist-ic-al-ly, adv. aludel, n. a pear-shaped pot open at both ends, so that a series of such pots can be placed one above another; used for sublimation. — F., fr. Sp. aludel, fr. Arab. al-uthál, 'a pot used for sublimation', fr. al-, 'the', and Gk. αlθάλη, 'sublimed vapor', a derivative of αἴθειν, 'to burn'. See ether.

Aludra, n., name of a constellation in the zodiac.

— Arab. al-'Adhrá', fr. al-, 'the', and 'adhrá', 'a virgin', from the stem of 'ádharat, 'she was a virgin'.

alula, n., the bastard wing of birds (*ornithol*.) — ModL., dimin. of L. *āla*, 'wing'. See aisle and -ule.

alum, n. — OF. alum (whence F. alun), fr. L. alümen, 'alum', lit. 'bitter salt', cogn. with Gk. ἀλύδοιμος, 'bitter', OE. ealo, alo, 'ale', ON. öl, of s.m. See ale and cp. alumina, aluta, alutaceous.

Derivative: alum, tr. v.

alumin-, form of alumino- before a vowel.

alumina, n., aluminum oxide (chem.) — Fr. L. alūmen, gen, alūminis. See alum.

aluminite, n., a hydrous aluminum sulfate (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. aluminum.

aluminium, n. — The same as aluminum (q.v.) alumino-, before a vowel alumin-, combining form for aluminum.

aluminum, also aluminium, n. — ModL., coined by the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) fr. L. alūmen, 'alum'. He gave the new element the name aluminum, but changed it later to aluminium. See alum and cp. the second element in duralumin.

alumnus, n., pupil; graduate of a college or uni-

alurgite, n., a purplish manganese mica (mineral.)

— Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. &λουργής, 'genuine purple dye', lit. 'wrought in or by the sea', which is compounded of ἄλς (fem.), 'sea', and ἔργον, 'work'. See halieutic and ergon.

alushtite, n., a hydrous aluminum silicate (mineral.) — Named after Alushta in the Crimea. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

aluta, n., a kind of soft leather. — L., for alū-ta, lit. 'leather prepared by means of alum', rel. to alūmen, 'alum'. See alum.

alutaceous, adj., resembling aluta. — L. alūtācius, fr. alūta. See prec. word and -accous.

alveolar, adj., pertaining to alveoli. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. alveolus. See alveolus.

alveolate, adj., pitted with small cavities, as a honeycomb. — L. alveolātus, fr. alveolus. See next word and adj. suff. -ate.

alveolus, n., a small cavity. — L. alveolus, diminof alveus, 'a hollow, cavity', which is rel. to alvus, 'belly', and cogn. with Gk. αὐλός, 'tube, pipe', ἔν-αυλος, 'channel, riverbed', αὐλόν, 'hollow way, defile, ravine, glen, channel, strait', OSl. uliji, Lith. aulys, Lett. aülis, 'beehive', lit. 'a trunk hollowed out', OSlav. ulica, 'defile; courtyard', Lith. aülas, Lett. aule, 'leg of a boot', OPruss. aulis, 'shinbone', Arm. ul, uli, 'way', yli, 'pregnant'. For the correspondence of Gk. αὐλός and L. alvus, alveus, cp. Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve', with L. nervus, of s.m., and Gk. παῦρος, 'little, small', with L. parvus, of s.m. For the ending see suff. -ole. Cp. carol, hydraulic.

alvite, n., a hydrous silicate containing yttrium and other metals (mineral.) — Named after Alve in Norway. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. alway, adv., always (archaic or poetic). — ME., lit. 'all (the) way'. See all and way.

always, adv. — Formed fr. prec. word with adv. gen. suff. -s.

alypin, alypine, a crystalline compound (pharm.)

— Formed with chem. suff. -in, -ine, fr. Gk. άλῦπος, 'painless', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and λύπη, 'pain', whence λῦπεῖν, 'to give pain to, to pain, grieve', λῦπηρός, 'painful' (rel. to λῦπρός, 'wretched, distressed'); so called because of its anesthetic nature. Gk. λόπη is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with OI. lumpáti, 'breaks, hurts, damages'. See leaf and cp. library.

Alyssum, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. &λυσσον, 'mad-

wort', prop. neut. of the adj. ἄλυσσος, 'curing madness', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and λύσσα, Att. λύττα, 'rage, fury, madness, frenzy'. See lyssa.

58

alytarch, n., chief of police at the Olympic games. - I. alviarcha, fr. Gk. άλυτάργης, fr. άλύτας, 'police officer (esp. at Olympic games)', and ἀογός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. The first element stands for \*Fαλύ-τας, lit. 'staff carrier', and is cogn. with Goth. walus, 'staff', ON. völr. 'a round stick', fr. I.-E. base \*wal-, \*wel-, 'to turn, bend, twist, roll'. See volute and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see arch-. am, v. - OE. eom, eam, am, rel. to ON. em. Goth. im, for I.-E. \*esmi, whence also OI. ásmi. Hitt, esmi, Arm, em. Gk. elul. Lesbian and Thessal, ¿uui, Dor. nui, Alb. jam, L. sum (formed on the analogy of the plural sumus, 'we are'), OSlav. jesmi, Lith. esmi, OPruss. asmai, OIr. am, 'I am', fr. I.-E. base \*es-, 'to be'. See esse and cp. are. art. is.

Amabel, fern. PN. — Lit. 'lovable', fr. L. amā-bilis, fr. amāre, 'to love'. See amatory and cp. the PN.s Amandus, Amanda, Amy.

amadou, n., a spongy substance. — F., fr. Provenç.
 amadou, lit. 'loving, amorous', fr. L. amātor,
 'lover' (see amatory); so called from the inflammability of the substance.

amain, adv. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and main, 'strength'.

amalgam, n., 1) a mixture of mercury with a metal or metals; 2) a mixture, blend. — F. amalgame, fr. ML. amalgama, dissimil. fr. Arab. almalgham, which is formed fr. Arab. al-, 'the' and Syr. mālāgmá, fr. Gk. μάλαγμα, 'a soft mass', fr. μαλάσσειν, 'to soften', fr. μάλαχος, 'soft'. See malaco- and cp. Amalthaea.

Derivatives: amalgam, v. (q.v.), amalgam-ate, tr. and intr. v., amalgam-at-ion, n., amalgam-ative, adj., amalgam-at-or, n., amalgam-ist, n., amalgam-ize, tr. v., amalgam-iz-at-ion, n.

amalgam, tr. and intr. v., to amalgamate. — F. amalgamer, fr. amalgame. See amalgam, n.

Amalthaea, Amalthea, n., the nurse of Zeus (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. 'Αμάλθεια, which is prob. rel. to μαλθακός, 'soft, light, weak', μαλακός, 'soft'. See malaco- and cp. amalgam. Amanda, fem. PN. — Lit. 'worthy to be loved', fem. of amandus, gerundive of amāre, 'to love'. See amatory and cp. Amabel and names there referred to. For other Latin gerundives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to. Amandus, masc. PN. — L. See prec. word.

amanuensis, n., a person employed to write from dictation; secretary. — L. āmanuēnsis, formed with suff. -ēnsis from the phrase servus ā manu, 'a servant from the hand', i.e. 'a servant writing from dictation'. See pref. a-, 'from', and manual.

Amara, n., a genus of beetles, the ground beetle (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀμάρα, 'trench' which is prob. rel. to ἄμη, 'shovel, mattock'

(whence διαμᾶν, 'to cut through, clear away'), and cogn, with OSlav, jama, 'a pit'.

59

amaranth, n., I) a mythical plant that never fades;
2) any plant of the genus Amaranthus; 3) purple color. — Gk. ἀμάραντος, 'unfading; amaranth', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-), and the stem of μαραίνειν, 'to put out, quench, extinguish, to make to waste away', fr. I.-E. base \*mer-, 'to rub, consume, wear away'; see smart, v., and cp. marasmus. The ending of amaranth (for amarant) is due to the influence of plant names formed with Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'.

amaranthine, adj., 1) unfading, undying; 2) of purple color. — Coined by Milton fr. amaranth and adj. suff. -ine.

Amaranthus, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀμάραντος. See amaranth.

amargoso, n., the bark of the goatbush. — Sp., lit. 'bitter', fr. VL. \*amāricōsus, fr. L. amārus. See amarine.

amarillo, n., any of several tropical American trees. — Sp., for \*ambarillo, fr. Arab. 'anbari, 'amber-colored', fr. 'ánbar, 'amber'. See amber. amarin, n., a poisonous compound (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -ine, -in, fr.

(chem.) — Formed with chem. suit.—ine,—in, it. L. amārus, 'bitter', which is cogn. with ON. apr, 'sharp', Swed., Norw., Du. amper, 'sharp, bitter', OE. ampre, OHG. ampfaro, MHG., G. ampfer, 'sorrel', OI. amláḥ, ambláḥ, 'sour'; wood sorrel', Arm. amok', 'sweet, Alb. taml'ɛ, '(curdled) milk', emblɛ, 'sweet'; fr. I.-E. \*am-ro-, fr. base \*am-, 'bitter', which is rel. to \*omo-, 'raw, unripe', in OI. āmáḥ, 'raw, unripe, uncooked', Gk. ἀμός, of s.m. See omo-, 'raw, unripe', and cp. amargoso, maraschino, margosa, and the second element in picamar. For the -ro-formative element cp. Gk. πιχ-ρός, 'bitter' (see picric).

amaryllid, n., any plant of the order of Amaryllidaceae (bot.) — See Amaryllis and -id.

Amaryllidaceae, n. pl., an order of plants. — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae from the PN. 'Αμαρυλλίς, gen. 'Αμαρυλλίδος. See Amaryllis, a genus of plants.

Amaryllis, n., name of a shepherdess in Theocritus' Idyls. — L., fr. Gk. Αμαρυλλίς.

Amaryllis, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — From prec. word.

amass, tr. v., to pile up. — F. amasser, 'to accumulate, heap up', fr. Late L. \*admassāre, fr. adand massāre, 'to heap up', fr. L. massa, 'a lump, mass'. See mass.

Derivatives: amass-er, n., amass-ment, n.

amastia, n., absence of the breasts. — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἄμαστος, 'without breasts', fr. ά-(see priv. pref. a-) and μαστός, 'breast'. See masto- and -ia.

amateur, n. — F., 'lover of something, amateur', fr. L. amātōrem, acc. of amātor, 'lover', fr. amātus, pp. of amāre, 'to love'. See amative. Derivatives: amateur, adj., amateur-ish, adj., amateur-ish-ly, adv., amateur-ish-ness, n.

Amati, n., a violin made by a member of the Amati family at Cremona (16th and 17th cent.) amative, adj., pertaining to love, amatory. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. amātus, pp. of amāre, 'to love', from the I.-E. infantile imitative base \*ama-, whence also amita, 'father's sister', amīcus, 'friend'. Cp. Gk. ἀδαμνεῖν, 'to love' (Hesychius), which is formed fr. Phrygian intensive pref. ἀδ- and \*άμνεῖν, 'to love'. See aunt and cp. Amabel, amadou, Amanda, Amandus, amateur, amenity, amiable, amicable, amity, amorous, amour, enamor, enemy, enmity, inamorato, inimical.

ambages

amatol, n., an explosive containing ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene. — Coined fr. the abbreviations of ammonium and toluene.

amatory, adj., pertaining to, or showing, sexual love. — L. amātōrius, 'loving, amorous, amatory', fr. amātus, pp. of amāre. See amative and

Derivatives: amatory, n., amatori-al, adj., amatori-al-ly, adv., amatori-an, adj.

amaurosis, n., decay or loss of sight (med.) — Gk. ἀμαύρωσις, 'a darkening', fr. ἀμαυρός, 'dark, dim, dull, faint'. See Moor and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -osis.

amaze, tr. v. — ME. amasen, fr. OE. āmasian, fr. intensive pref. a- and -masian. See maze.

Derivatives: amaze, n., bewilderment (poetic.), amaz-ed, adj., amaz-ed-ly, adv., amaz-ed-ness, n., amaze-ment, n.

Amazon, n., a member of a race of female warriors in Scythia (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. 'Αμαζών, which prob. derives fr. Heb. ammitz, 'strong'. The form of the word 'Αμαζών was prob. influenced by the folk etymology according to which 'Αμαζών lit. means 'without breast', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and μαζός, 'breast' (the Amazons are said to have cut off their right breasts in order to use the bow with more ease).

Derivatives: Amazon-ian, adj., and n., Amazon-ism. n.

Amazon, n., name of the largest river in the world in volume. — Sp. Amazonas, from prec. word; so called by Francisco Orellana after his battle with the Tapuyas (in 1541), in allusion to the circumstance that the women of the tribe helped the men in their fight. Cp. next word.

amazonite, n., a green variety of microline (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite from the name of the Amazon River, near which it occurs. ambages, n. pl., a roundabout way. — L. ambāgēs, 'a roundabout way', lit. 'a going round', compounded of ambi-, 'about', and āg-, lengthened form of the stem of agere, 'to move, drive'. See ambi- and agent, adj., and cp. ambiguous. Cp. also amt, ambassador, embassy. For āg-, lengthened form of the stem of agere, cp. L. indāgāre, 'to trace out, investigate', which is formed fr. ind(u)-, 'in', and āg-, lengthened form of the stem of agere (see indagate).

ambagious, adj., circuitous. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. ambāgēs. See prec. word.

Derivatives: ambagious-ly, adv., ambagious-ness. n.

ambassador, n., a diplomat of the highest rank.—
F. ambassadeur, fr. It. ambasciatore, fr. ambasciata, 'embassy'. See embassy.

Derivatives: ambassador-ial, adj., ambassador-ial-lv. adv.

ambassadress, n. — Formed fr. ambassador with suff. -ess.

ambatoarinite, n., a carbonate of the cerium metals and strontium (mineral.) — Named after Ambatoarina in Madagascar. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

amber, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) ambre, fr. Arab. 'anbar, 'ambergris'. Cp. It. ambra, Sp., Port. ambar, alambar, which all derive fr. Arab. 'anbar. Cp. also amarillo. Cp. also ambrosia and the second element in next word and in Liquidambar, pomander.

Derivatives: amber, adj. and tr. v., amber-y, adj.

ambergris, adj. — F. ambre gris, 'gray amber'. For the first word see amber. F. gris is borrowed fr. Frankish \*gris, which is rel. to Du. grijs, 'gray', OS., OHG., MHG. gris, 'gray', G. Greis, 'old man', and prob. also to OE. græg, 'gray'. See grizzle, 'gray', and cp. gray and words there referred to.

amberite, n., an explosive. — Formed fr. amber with subst. suff. -ite; so called because it resembles amber.

ambi-, before a vowel amb-, combining form meaning 'both, on both sides'. — L. ambi-, amb-, 'around, round about', rel. to ambō, 'both', and cogn. with Gk. ἀμφί, 'round about', OI. abhi-tah, Avestic aiwi-to, 'on both sides', OE. ymbe, OS., OHG. umbi, ON. umb, um, MHG. umbe, ümbe, G. um, Gaul. ambi-, OIr. imb-, imm-, imme-, 'round about, about', and with Gk. ἄμφω, 'both', Toch. A āmpi, ampe, B ant-api, OI. ubháu, Avestic uwa, OSlav. oba, Lith. abù, Lett. abi, OPruss. abbai, Goth. bai, OE. bā, 'both'. See both and cp. amphi- and the first element in ambsace, ancile, ancillary, ancipital, umlaut. Cp. also ember days.

ambidexter, adj., using both hands with equal facility. — ML. ambidexter, compounded of ambi- and L. dexter, 'on the right side, right'.
 See dexter.

Derivatives: ambidexter, n., ambidexter-ity, n., ambidextrous (q.v.)

ambidextrous, adj. — See prec. word and -ous. Derivatives: ambidextrous-ly, adv., ambidextrous-ness, n.

ambient, adj., surrounding. — L. ambiēns, gen. -entis, 'going round', pres. part. of ambīre, 'to go round, surround', compounded of ambir, 'about, around', and īre, 'to go'. See ambi- and itinerate and cp. ambition. Cp. also andante. ambiguity, n. — F. ambiguité, fr. L. ambiguitātem,

acc. of ambiguitās, 'double meaning', fr. ambiguus. See ambiguous and -ity.

ambiguous, adj., unclear; doubtful. — L. ambiguus, 'having double meaning, shifting, changeable, doubtful', fr. ambigere, 'to wander about', which stands for \*amb-agere, fr. ambi-, 'about, around', and agere, 'to set in motion, drive'; see ambi- and agent. For the change of Latin ă (in ăgere) to i (in amb-igere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

Derivatives: ambiguous-ly, adv., ambiguous-ness. n.

ambit, n., a circuit. — L. ambitus, 'a going round, circuit', fr. ambitus, pp. of ambire, 'to go round'. See ambient and cp. ambition.

ambition, n. — F., fr. L. ambitionem, acc. of ambitio, 'a going round', esp. 'a going round of candidates canvassing for office', whence 'a desire for honor', fr. ambitus, pp. of ambire, 'to go round'. See ambient and -ion and cp. ambit.

ambitious, adj. — L. ambitiōsus, 'going about in order to canvass for office', hence 'anxious to please, ostentatious', fr. ambitiō, gen. -ōnis. See ambition and -ous.

Derivatives: ambitious-ly, adv., ambitious-ness, n. ambivalence, ambivalency, n., simultaneous conflicting feelings (psychol.) — Compounded of ambi- and valence resp. valency; introduced by Sigmund Freud.

amble, intr. v., to go at an easy gait. — ME., fr. OF. ambler, fr. L. ambulāre, 'to go about, walk', which prob. stands for \*amb-al-āre, fr. amb(see amb-) and I.-E. base \*āl-, 'to go', whence also Gk. άλη, 'ceaseless roaming', ἀλᾶσθαι, ἀλαίνειν, 'to wander about', ἀλήτης, 'beggar', Lett. aluôt, 'to wander about', L. alūcinārī, 'to wander in mind'. See hallucinate and cp. ambulance, ambulate, funambulist, noctambulism, somnambulism. Cp. also Alastor, aleatory, Aleochara, alley, 'a narrow passage', exile, purlieu. Derivatives: amble, n., amble-ing, adj.

amble, n., an easy gait. — ME., fr. F. amble, fr. OF. ambler. See amble, v.

ambly-, combining form meaning 'blunt'. — Gk. ἀμβλυ-, fr. ἀμβλύς, 'dull, blunt, dim', which prob. stands for \*ἀ-μλ-ύς, and is rel. to μαλα-χός, 'soft'. See malaco- and cp. amalgam, Amal-

amblyopia, n., weakening of the eyesight, the first stage of amaurosis (med.) — Medical L., compounded of ambly- and Gk.  $-\omega\pi t\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $\check{\omega}\psi$ , gen.  $\check{\omega}\pi \acute{\sigma}_{\varsigma}$ , 'eye, face'. See -opia.

ambo, n., a large pulpit in early Christian churches. — ML., fr. Gk. ἄμβων, 'a ridge', in Middle Greek also 'pulpit'; of uncertain origin.

ambos, incus (anat.) — G. Amboß, 'anvil'. See beat, 'to strike', and cp. beetle, 'mallet'.

amboyna, amboyna wood. — So called from Amboyna Island, one of the Moluccas.
ambrite, n., a fossil resin. — Formed fr. amber

with subst. suff. -ite; so called because it resembles amber.

Ambrose, masc. PN.—L. Ambrosius, fr. Gk. ἀμβρόσιος, 'immortal, belonging to immortals'. See ambrosia.

ambrose, n., the wood sage. — ME., fr. F. ambroise (now ambroisie), fr. L. ambrosia. See next word.

ambrosia, n., the food (sometimes the drink) of the gods in Greek mythology. — Gk. ἀμβροσία, fem. of ἀμβρόσιος, a word generally explained in the sense of 'immortal' and regarded as a lengthened form of ἄμβροτος, 'immortal'. A. W. Verrall has proved, however, that the true meaning of ἀμβρόσιος is 'fragrant'. (For the exquisite smell of ambrosia cp. Homer, Odyssey, 18, 192-3.) 'Αμβρόσιος is prob. a Semitic loan word, with the original meaning 'as fragrant as ambergris; pertaining to amber', and ἀμβροσία stands for ἀμβροσία ἐδωδή, 'amberlike food'. Cp. Arab. 'ánbar (pronounced 'ámbar'), 'ambergris', and see amber. See also nectar.

Derivatives: ambrosi-ac, adj., ambrosial, adj. (q.v.), ambrosi-an, ambrosi-ate, adjs.

ambrosial, adj. — Coined by Milton fr. L. ambrosius, fr. Gk. ἀμβρόσιος. See ambrosia and adj. suff. -al.

ambry, n., cupboard; closet (archaic). — ME. almary, aumbry, fr. OF. almarie, armarie (F. armoire), 'cupboard', fr. L. armārium, 'closet, chest', lit. 'a place where arms are kept', fr. arma, gen. armōrum, 'arms; tools, instruments, utensils'. Cp. It. and Sp. armario, OProvenç. armari, and see arm, 'weapon', armory.

ambsace, n., double aces. — OF. ambes as, fr. L. ambās, fem. acc. of ambō, 'both', and L. ās, 'unity, unit'. See ambi- and ace.

ambulance, n. — F., fr. earlier hôpital ambulant lit. 'a walking hospital', fr. L. ambulāns gen. -antis. See next word and -ce.

ambulant, adj. — L. ambulāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of ambulāre. See next word and -ant.

ambulate, intr. v., to move about, walk. — L. ambulāt-(um), pp. stem of ambulāre, 'to go about, walk'. See amble and verbal suff. -ate and cp. circumambulate. perambulate.

ambulation, n. — L. ambulātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. ambulāt-(um), pp. stem of ambulāre. See prec. word and -ion.

ambulatory, adj. — L. ambulātōrius, 'movable', fr. ambulāt-(um) pp. stem of ambulāre. See ambulate and adj. suff. -ory.

ambulatory, n. — ML. ambulātôrium, a noun formed fr. L. ambulātôrius, 'movable'. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ory.

ambury, n. — See anbury.

ambuscade, n., ambush. — F. embuscade, Gallicized fr. It. imboscata (under the influence of OF. embuscher), lit. 'a hiding in the bush', fr. imboscare, fr. ML. imboscāre, 'to lie in the bush'. See next word and -ade.

Derivatives: ambuscade, tr. and intr. v., am-

ambush, tr. v. — OF. embuscher (F. embûcher), fr. ML. imboscāre, 'to lie in the bush', fr. im-, 'in, within', and boscus, 'bush'. See bush, 'shrub', and cp. prec. word. Cp. also boscage, bosky. Derivatives: ambush, n. (q.v.), ambush-er, n., ambushment (q.v.)

ambush, n. — OF. embusche (F. embûche), back formation fr. embuscher. See prec. word.

ambushment, n. — OF. embuschement, fr. embuscher. See ambush, v., and -ment.

ameen, n., official, inspector (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. amīn, fr. Arab. amīn, lit. 'trustworthy', fr. ámina, 'he was steady, firm, trustworthy' (whence á'mana, 'he believed'); rel. to Heb. āmēn, 'verily, truly'. See amen.

ameer, amir, n., a Mohammedan ruler. — Arab. amir, 'commander, prince', fr. ámara, 'he commanded'. See emir.

Ameiurus, n., a genus of catfishes (*ichthyol*.) — ModL., formed fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. μείουρος, 'curtailed', which is compounded of the stem of μείων, 'smaller, less', and οὐρά, 'tail'. See meiosis and uro-, 'tail-'.

amelcorn, n. — G. Amelkorn, compounded of Amel, 'starch', and Korn, 'grain'. The first element derives fr. L. amylum, fr. Gk. ἄμυλον, 'starch'; see amyl. The second element is rel. to E. corn, 'grain' (q.v.) Cp. emmer.

Amelia, fem. PN. — A Teutonic name lit. mean-

ing 'laborious'. Cp. ON. ama, 'to trouble', and Amal, name of the ruling family of the Ostrogoths. The name was confused later with the name of the Roman gens Aemilia (see Emily). ameliorate, tr. v., to make better; intr. v., to become better. — Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. F. améliorer, which is refashioned after L. melior, 'better', fr. OF. ameillorer, fr. OF. meillor (whence F. meilleur), 'better', fr. L. meliorem, acc. of melior, 'better'. See meliorate.

Derivatives: amelioration (q.v.), amelior-at-ive, adj., amelior-at-or, n.

amelioration, n., betterment, improvement. — F. amélioration, fr. améliorer. See prec. word and

amellus, n., name of a flower. — L., 'the purple Italian starwort', a word of Gaulish origin (see G.-D. Dottin, La langue gauloise, p. 226). The derivation of this word from the river name *Mella*, as suggested by Servius in his commentary on Virgil 4, 271, is folk etymology.

amen, interj., n., adv. and tr. v. — OE., fr. Eccles. L. āmēn, fr. Eccles. Gk. ἀμήν, fr. Heb. āmén, 'verily, truly, certainly', from stem a-m-n, 'to be trustworthy, confirm, support', whence also āmán, 'he supported, nourished', he'ĕmín, 'be believed', ĕmūnāh, 'firmness, fidelity', umnām, omnām, 'verily, truly, ĕméth (for \*ĕménth), stability, truth'. Cp. the related Syr. ammín, 'strong, enduring', Aram. hēmānūthā, Syr. haymānūthā, 'faithfulness, truth', Arab. ámina, 'he was safe',

ámuna, 'he was faithful', á'mana, 'he believed', amín, 'faithful'. Cp. ameen. Cp. also mammon. amenable, adj., answerable; willing; submissive. — Formed with suff. -able fr. F. amener, 'to lead, or bring up, to', fr. à, 'to' (see à), and mener, 'to lead', fr. VL. mināre, 'to drive (animals) by shouting', fr. L. minārī, 'to threaten'. The orig. meaning of L. minārī has survived in Rum. mâna, 'to threaten'. See menace and -able. Derivatives: amenabil-ity, n., amenable-ness, n., amenabl-y, adv.

amend, tr. and intr. v. — OF. (= F.) amender, fr. L. ēmendāre, 'to correct, emend', with change of suff. (cp. the same change of suff. in It. ammendare and OProvenç. amendar); fr. ē-, 'out of' (see e-) and menda, 'defect, blemish', which is cogn. with OI. mindā, 'physical blemish' (for \*mandā, influenced in form by OI. nindā, 'blame'), OIr. mennar, 'stain, blemish', mind, 'sign, mark', W. mann of s.m. Cp. emend, mend, mendacious, mendicant.

amendment, n. — OF. (= F.) amendement, fr. amender. See prec. word and -ment.

amends, n. — ME. amendes, fr. OF. amendes, pl. of amende, fr. amender, 'to amend'. See amend. amenity, n., pleasantness; attractiveness. — F. aménité, fr. L. amoenitātem, acc. of amoenitās, 'delightfulness, loveliness', fr. amoenus, 'pleasant, delightful, lovely', which is rel. to amāre, 'to love'. See amative and -ity.

ament, catkin. — L. ammentum, less correctly amentum, 'strap, thong', so called because of its resemblance to a strap. Ammentum stands for \*ag-mentum, and prop. means 'something to lead with', fr. agere, 'to lead'. See agent and -ment.

Derivatives: ament-aceous, ament-al, adjs.

amentiferous, adj., bearing aments. -- See ament and -ferous.

amerce, tr. v., I) orig., to fine; 2) to punish. —
ME. amercen, 'to fine', fr. AF. amercier, fr. OF.
a merci (F. à merci), 'at somebody's mercy'.
OF. a derives fr. L. ad, 'to'; see ad-. For F.
merci see mercy.

Derivatives: amerce-able, amerci-able, adjs., amerce-ment, n.

America, n. — Named after Americus Vespucius (Amerigo Vespucci), an Italian merchant (1451-1512). The name America was first used by the German cartographer Martin Waldseemüller (in 1507).

Derivatives: Americ-an, adj. and n., Americ-anism, n., Americ-an-ize, v., Americ-an-iz-ation, n. americium, n., name of a radioactive element (chem.) — ModL., named in 1946 by its discoverer Glenn Theodore Seaborg (1912) after the 2 Americas. For the ending see suff.

Amerind, n., an American Indian or Eskimo. — Abbreviation of American Indian; coined by Major John Wesley Powell (1834-1902), director of the bureau of American Ethnology.

Derivatives: Amerindi-an, n. and adj., Amerindic, adj.

amethyst, n., violet quartz, used n jewelry. — ME. ametist, fr. OF. ametiste (F. améthyste), fr. L. amethystus, fr. Gk. ἀμέθυστος, 'remedy against drunkenness', prop. an adjective meaning 'not intoxicating', fr. ά-, 'not' (see priv. pref. a-), and μεθύειν, 'to be drunken' (whence μέθυσις, 'drunkenness'), fr. μέθυ, 'wine'; see mead, 'an intoxicating drink', and cp. methyl. The stone amethyst owes its name to its supposed power of preventing drunkenness.

amethystine, adj. — L. amethystinus, fr. amethystus. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

AMG. — Abbreviation of Allied Military Government.

AMGOT. — Abbreviation of Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory.

Amhaarez, n., an ignoramus. — Heb. 'am hād-retz, 'the people of the land'. Heb. 'am, 'people', derives fr. base '-m-m, 'to join, be united', whence also 'am, 'kinsman', 'im, 'with'. Cp. the rel. Aram.-Syr. 'ammá, 'people', Ugar. 'm, 'clan', Arab. 'amm, 'a great crowd', ámmah, 'rabble', 'ámma, 'it comprised, included', 'amm, 'father's brother', 'ámmah, 'father's sister', Aram. 'im, Syr. 'am, Ugar. 'm, Arab. má'a, dial. 'am, 'with'. Cp. the first element in Emmanuel and the second element in Jeroboam. Heb. éretz, 'earth', is rel. to Aram. árá', ar'á, Ugar. 'rs, Arab. ard, Akkad. irsitu, 'earth'. Cp. Eretz Yisrael.

amiable, adj.—OF. (= F.), fr. Late L. amīcābilis, 'friendly', fr. L. amīcus, 'friend'. F. amiable was influenced in form by aimable, 'lovely', fr. L. amābilis, fr. amāre, 'to love'. See amicable.

Derivatives: amiabil-ity, n., amiable-ness, n., amiabl-y, adv.

amianthus, n., name of a kind of asbestos. — L. amiantus, fr. Gk. ἀμίαντος (scil. λίθος), lit. 'undefiled (stone)', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-), and μιαντός, 'stained, defiled', verbal adj. of μιαίνειν, 'to stain, defile'; see miasma. The spelling th (for t) is prob. due to the influence of Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'.

Derivatives: amianth-ine, amianth-oid, amianth-oid-al. adis.

amicable, adj., friendly. — L. amīcābilis, 'friendly', fr. amīcus, 'friend', fr. amāre, 'to love'. See amative and cp. amiable, which is a doublet of amicable. Cp. also enemy, inimical. For sense development cp. Gk. φίλος, 'friend', from the base of φιλεῖν, 'to love', and Heb. ōhébh, 'friend', which is prop. part. of āhábh, 'he loved'.

Derivatives: amicabil-ity, n., amicable-ness, n., amicabl-y, adv.

amice, n., vestment worn by the celebrant at Mass. — ME. amyse, fr. OF. amis, amit, fr. L. amictus, 'mantle, cloak', fr. amictus pp. of amiciō, amicīre, 'to wrap, throw around', which is contracted from \*am-jaciō, fr. pref. ambi- and

jaciō, 'I throw'. See ambi- and jet, 'to spirt forth'. amice, n., hood, headdress. — ME. amisse, fr. OF. aumuce (F. aumusse), fr. VL. almucia, which is formed fr. Arab. al-, 'the', and mústaqah, fr. Pers. mushtä, 'fur cloak'. Cp. Sp. almucio, OProvenc. almussa, MDu. almutse, later mutse, muts, Du. muts, 'cap', MHG. mutze, mütze, G. Mütze, 'cap', which all derive fr. VL. almucia. Cp. also almuce, mozzetta, mutch. For sense development cp. cap.

amid, prep. — ME. amidde, fr. OE. on middan, 'in the middle', fr. on (see a-, 'on'), and middan, dat. sing. masc. of midde, adj. See mid and cp. amidst.

amide, amid, n., a compound obtained by replacing one hydrogen atom in ammonia by an element or radical (chem.) — F. amide, coined by the French chemist Charles-Adolphe Wurtz (1817-84) from the first syllable of ammonia and suff. -ide, -id.

amidin, amidine, n., solution of starch in hot water (chem.) — Formed fr. F. amidon, 'starch', fr. ML. amidum, fr. L. amylum, fr. Gk. ἄμυλον, 'starch'. See amyl, 'starch', and chem. suff.-ine,-in.

amido-, combining form meaning 'containing the radical NH<sub>2</sub> and an acid radical' (chem.) — Fr. amide.

amidogen, n., the hypothetical univalent radical NH, (chem.) — Coined fr. amido- and -gen.

amidst, prep. — Formed with excrescent -t fr. ME. amiddes (which was formed with adv. gen. suff. -s fr. amidde, see amid, prep.) For the -t cp. against, amongst, betwixt, whilst.

amine, amin, n., a compound obtained by replacing hydrogen atoms of ammonia by hydrocarbon radicals (chem.) — Coined from the first syllable of ammonia and chem. suff. -ine. Cp. amide and vitamin. Cp. also imine.

amino-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to, or containing, the radical NH<sub>2</sub>' (chem.) — See prec. word and cp. deaminate.

amir, n. - See ameer.

amiss, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and miss, 'failure'.

amity, n., friendship. — F. amitié, fr. OF. amistie, fr. VL. \*amīcitātem, acc. of \*amīcitās, corresponding to L. amīcitia, 'friendship', fr. amīcus, 'friend', which is rel. to amāre, 'to love'. See amative and cp. enmity.

ammeter, n., an instrument for measuring the strength of electric currents. — Shortened fr. ampère-meter. See ampère and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Ammi, n., a genus of plants (hot.) — L. ammi, fr. Gk. ἄμμι, fr. Aram. ammīthā, a secondary form of hammīthā, of s.m.

ammo-, combining form meaning 'sand', as in ammophilous. — Gk. ἀμμο-, fr. ἄμμος, 'sand', a blend of ἄμαθος, 'sand', and ψάμμος, 'sand'; which are both cogn. with E. sand (q.v.)

ammonal, n., a high explosive obtained by a com-

bination of ammonium nitrate and aluminum.

— Formed fr. ammonia and the first two letters in aluminum.

ammonia, n. — Contraction of sal ammoniac, fr. L. sal ammoniacum, 'ammoniac salt'. See next word

ammoniac, adj. and n. — F., fr. L. ammōniacum, fr. Gk. ἀμμωνιαχόν, 'a resinous gum', prob. fr. orig. 'Αρμενιαχόν, 'Armenian', through the intermediate form ἀρμονιαχόν, occurring in the works of ancient authors beside ἀμμωνιαχόν; so called because first found in Armenia. See Pauly-Wissova, Real-Encyclopädie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft, I, 1861.

Derivative: ammoniac-al, adi.

ammonite, n., a cephalopod mollusk allied to the nautilus (paleontol.) — Formed with subst. suff.

-ite fr. L. cornū Ammōnis, 'the horn of (Zeus)
Ammon; so called from its shape, which resembles a ram's horn (Zeus Ammon was represented with ram's horns).

ammonium, n., a basic radical, NH<sub>4</sub> (chem.) — ModL., fr. ammonia (q.v.)

ammophilous, adj., sand-loving (zool. and bot.)

— Compounded of ammo- and Gk. φίλος, 'loving'. See -philous.

ammotherapy, n., treatment by means of sand baths. — Compounded of ammo- and -therapy. ammunition, n. — F. amunition, a dialectal form for munition (see munition). Amunition arose through a misdivision of la munition into l'amunition.

amnemonic, adj., characterized by loss of memory. — Formed fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. μνημονικός, 'pertaining to memory'. See mnemonic.

amnesia, n., loss of memory (psychiatry). — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀμνησία, 'forgetfulness', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and μνήσιος, 'pertaining to memory', which is rel. to μνάομαι, 'I remember', fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to think, remember'. See mind and cp. next word. Cp. also anamesis, paramnesia. For the ending see suff. -ia. amnesty, n., general pardon. — F. amnestie, fr. L. amnēstia, fr. Gk. ἀμνηστία, 'forgetfulness, fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and μνῆστις, 'remembrance', which is rel. to μνάομαι, 'I remember'. See prec. word.

amnic, adj., pertaining to a river. — L. amnicus, fr. amnis, 'river', which stands for \*ab-nis and is cogn. with OIr. abann, ab, W. afon, 'river', fr. I.-E. base \*ab-, a collateral form of base \*ap-, 'water, river', whence OI. ápah, apáh, Avestic āf-sh, 'water', Gk. 'Απίζ, a name of the Peloponnesus (so called because surrounded by water), Μεσσᾶπίζ, 'Messapia', a part of Magna Graecia in Lower Italy comprising Apulia and Calabria, lit. 'the country between two waters', L. Ap-ūlia, 'Apulia', lit. 'region abounding in waters', Lith. ùpé, Lett. upe, 'water', OPruss. ape, 'a small river', apus, 'spring, fountain, well', and prob. also Toch. AB āp-, 'river'. Cp.

amnion, n., the membrane enclosing the embryos of mammals, birds and reptiles. — Gk. ἀμνίον, 'a bowl in which the blood of victims was caught; membrane round foetus', rel. to ἀμᾶσθαι, 'to draw, gather', ἄμη, prop. ἄμη (whence L. hama), 'bucket', and cogn. with Lith. semiù, sémti, 'to draw', sámtis, 'scoop, ladle'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*sem-, 'one, together', whence also Gk. ἄμα, 'together with'. See same and cp. aam.

amoeba, ameba, n., a microscopic one-celled animal. — Gk. ἀμοιβή, 'change', rel. to ἀμείβειν, 'to change', fr. copul. pref. -ὰ and I.-E. base \*meig\*\*-, \*mig\*\*-, 'to change', whence also L. migrāre, 'to wander'; see migrate. Copul. pref. ἀ-stands for I.-E. \*sm-, a weak gradational form of I.-E. base \*sem-, 'one, together'; see same. amoebean, amebean, adj., interchanging. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Gk. ἀμοιβαῖος, 'interchanging, alternate', fr. ἀμοιβή. See prec. word.

## amok, adj. and n. - See amuck.

Amomum, n., a genus of plants of the ginger family (bot.) — L. amōmum, 'a spice plant', fr. Gk. ἄμωμον, which is of Sem. origin. Cp. Mishnaic Heb. hāmām, of s.m., and Syr. hamāmā, Arab. hamāmā, 'a spice plant', which prob. derive from stem h-m-m, 'to be warm'. See Immanuel Löw, Aramāische Pflanzennamen, Leipsic, 1881, and Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, p. 37.

among, prep. — ME., fr. OE. on gemang, 'in a crowd, into a crowd', formed fr. prep. on (see a-, 'on') and a derivative of gemengan, 'to mingle'. See mingle and cp. words there referred to.

amongst, prep. — Formed fr. among with adv. gen. suff. -s and excrescent -t. For this latter cp. against, amidst, betwixt, whilst.

amontillado, n., a variety of sherry wine. — Sp., formed fr. a (fr. L. ad), 'to', and the name of the town Montilla in the province of Cordova in Spain. For the pref. see ad-, for the ending see suff. -ado.

amoraim, n. pl., the teachers who expounded the Mishna (Jewish literature). — Heb. āmōrā'im, pl. of āmōrā, lit. 'speaker', fr. Aram. ămár, 'he said, he spoke', which is rel. to Heb. āmár, 'he said, spoke, commanded', Arab. ámara, 'he ordered, commanded'. Cp. ameer, emir.

amoral, adj., non-moral; ethically indifferent. — A hybrid coined fr. Greek ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and moral, a word of Latin origin; first used by Robert Louis Balfour Stephenson (1850-94).

Derivatives: amoral-ism, n., amoral-ity, n.

amorist, n., a practicer of gallantry, lover. — Formed fr. L. amor, 'love' (see amorous), with suff. -ist.

Amorite, n., any of an ancient people inhabiting Palestine. — Heb. *Emort*, prob. meaning lit.

'mountain dwellers' (sing. used collectively), and rel. to āmír, 'top, summit'. Akkadian Amurru, in mat Amurru, 'land of the West', is a loan word whose sense development finds its explanation in the fact that the Amorites lived to the west of Assyria and Babylonia. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Derivatives: Amorite, adj., Amorit-ic, adj.

amorous, adj. — OF. (whence F. amoureux), fr. Late L. amōrōsus, fr. L. amor, 'love', fr. amāre, 'to love'. See amative and -ous and cp. enamor, inamorato, paramour.

Derivatives: amorous-ly, adv., amorous-ness, n. Amorpha, n., a genus of American plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄμορφος, 'deformed' (see amorphous); so called because of the absence of four of the petals.

amorphism, n., absence of crystallized form. — See amorphous and -ism.

amorpho-, combining form meaning 'shapeless'.

— Gk. ἀμορφο-, fr. ἄμορφος. See next word.

amorphous, adj., shapeless. — ModL. amorphus, fr. Gk. ἄμορφος, 'without form, shapeless, deformed', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See morpho-. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, L. -us, see -ous.

amortize, tr. v., to extinguish (a debt) through a sinking fund. — ME. amortisen, fr. OF. (= F.) amortiss-, pres. part. stem of amortir, fr. VL. \*admortire, 'to deaden, extinguish', fr. ad- and VL. mortus (L. mortuus), 'dead', fr. L. mors, gen. mortis, 'death'. Cp. It. ammortire, OProvenç. amortir, Sp., Port. amortecer, 'to deaden', and see mortal.

Derivatives: amortiz-able, adj., amortiz-ation, n., amortizement (q.v.)

amortizement, n. — F. amortissement, fr. amortir. See amortize and -ment.

Amos, masc. PN; in the *Bible* 1) the third in the order of the Twelve Prophets; 2) the Book of Amos. — Gk. 'Αμώς, fr. Heb. 'Āmόs, lit. 'borne (by God)', fr. 'āmas, 'he bore, carried', which is rel. to Phoen. and Ugar. '-m-s, 'to carry', Aram. 'āmas, 'he compressed', Arab. 'ámisa, '(the day) was oppressive'.

amount, intr. v. — ME., fr. OF amonter, 'to raise', fr. amont, 'upward', lit. 'up hill', fr. a, 'to' (see à), and mont, 'hill, mountain'. See mount and cp. paramount, tantamount.

Derivative: amount, n.

amour, n., a love affair.—F., 'love', fr. L. amōrem, acc. of amor, 'love', fr. amāre, 'to love'. See amative.

ampangabeite, n., a complex tantalo-niobate (mineral.) — Named after Ampangabe in Madagascar. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

amparo, n., a certificate issued to the claimant of land to serve as protection. — Sp., lit. 'protection, help, support', fr. amparar, 'to shelter, protect, help', fr. VL. \*amparāre, which is formed fr. L. pref. im- and parāre, 'to prepare'. See im-, 'in', and pare and cp. emperor.

ampelideous, adj., pertaining to the vine family.— Compounded of Gk. ἄμπελος, 'vine', and εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See ampelo-, -oid and -ous.

ampelo-, combining form, meaning 'vine'. — Gk. άμπελο-, fr. ἄμπελος, 'vine'; of uncertain, possibly Mediterranean, origin.

ampelography, n., description of the vine. — F. ampélographie, fr. Gk. ἄμπελος, 'vine', and -γραφέα, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See ampeloand -graphy.

Ampelopsis, n., a genus of plants of the grape family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'looking like vine', compounded of Gk. ἄμπελος, 'vine', and ὅψις, 'appearance'. See ampelo- and -opsis.

amperage, n., the strength of an electric current given in ampères. — Formed fr. ampère with suff -age.

ampère, n., unit of force of the electric current. — F.,named after the French physicist André-Marie Ampère (1775-1836).

ampersand, n., the symbol & (= and). — Corruption of the partly English, partly Latin phrase 'and per se and', i.e. 'the sign & by itself (equals) and'.

amphi-, before a vowel amph-, pref. meaning 'both, on both sides, of both kinds'. — Gk.  $\grave{\alpha}\mu\varphi\iota$ -,  $\grave{\alpha}\mu\varphi\iota$ , 'on both sides, at both ends, around', fr.  $\grave{\alpha}\mu\varphi\iota$ , 'around; round about', which is cogn. with L. ambi-, amb-, 'around; round about'. See ambi- and cp. Amphion.

Amphibia, n. pl., a class of vertebrates. — ModL. See next word.

Derivatives: amphibian, adj. and n.

amphibious, adj., living both on land and in water.

— Gk. ἀμφίβιος, 'living a double life', viz. 'on land and in water', fr. ἀμφι- (see amphi-) and βίος, 'life'. See bio-. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous.

amphibole, n., a silicate of calcium, magnesium, etc. — F., fr. L. amphibolus, 'ambiguous, doubtful', fr. Gk. ἀμφίβολος, of s.m., fr. ἀμφιβάλλειν, 'to throw around; to doubt', fr. ἀμφι, 'around', and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See amphi- and ballistic. The name amphibole was given to this group of minerals by the French mineralogist René-Just Haüy (1743-1822).

Derivative: amphibol-ic, adj.

amphibology, n., an ambiguous statement. — F. amphibologie, fr. ML. amphibologia, altered (on analogy of words ending in -logia), fr. L. amphibolia, fr. Gk. ἀμφιβολία,, 'ambiguity', fr. ἀμφίβολος. See amphibole and -logy.

amphibolous, adj., ambiguous. — Gk. ἀμφίβολος, 'ambiguous, doubtful'. See prec. word. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous.

amphibrach, n., a metrical foot consisting of three syllables, the middle one long and the other two short (pros.) — L. amphibrachys, fr. Gk. ἀμφίβραχυς, 'short at both ends', fr. ἀμφί (see amphi) and βραχύς, 'short'. See brachy-.

Amphicarpa, n., a genus of vines (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀμφίκαρπος, 'having fruits on both

sides', which is compounded of ἀμφι- (see amphi-) and καρπός, 'fruit'. See carpel. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous. The genus was called *Amphicarpa* because it has two kinds of pods.

amphictyonic, adj., pertaining to an amphictyony. — L. amphictyonicus, fr. Gk. ἀμφικτυονικός, fr. ἀμφικτυονία. See next word and -ic.

amphictyons, n. pl., deputies to an amphictyonic council.—L. amphictyones, fr. Gk. ἀμφικτύονες. See next word.

amphictyony, n., confederation of states in ancient Greece, established around a common center. — Gk. ἀμφικτυονία, 'the Amphictyonic League', fr. ἀμφικτύονες, 'amphictyons', fr. earlier ἀμφικτίονες, 'they that dwell round about'. For the first element see amphi. The second element is rel. to Gk. κτίζειν, 'to create, found', κτίσις, 'a founding, settling', κτοίνα, κτοΐνα, 'habitation, township', and cogn. with OI. kṣéti, kṣiyáti, 'abides, dwells', kṣitih, 'dwelling place', Arm. shēn, 'inhabited' (pp.)

amphigory, amphigouri, n., a nonsense verse. — F. amphigouri, of unknown origin.

Derivative: amphigor-ic, adj.

amphimixis, n., union of the germ cells of two individuals (biol.) — Compounded of amphiand Gk. μῖξις, 'mixing, mingling, intercourse'. See mix.

Amphion, n., son of Zeus and Antiope, king of Thebes and husband of Niobe (*Greek mythol.*) — L. Amphiōn, fr. Gk. 'Αμφίων, which is prob. a derivative of ἀμφί, 'round about'. See amphi-Amphioxus, n., a genus of marine animals (zool.) — ModL., coined by the English zoologist William Yarrell (1784-1856) in 1836 fr. amphiand ὁξύς, 'pointed, sharp'. See oxy-. Accordingly Amphioxus lit. means 'tapering at both ends'.

Amphipoda, n. pl., an order of the Crustacea with two kinds of feet for swimming, respectively for jumping (zool.) — ModL. compounded of amphi- and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot' (see -poda). Accordingly Amphipoda lit. means 'having two kinds of feet'.

Derivatives: amphipod-an, amphipod-ous, adjs. amphisbaena, n., a serpent having a head at each end (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. ἀμφίσβαινα, 'serpent supposed to be able to go both forward and backward', which is compounded of ἀμφί (see amphi-) and βαίνειν, 'to go'. Sec base, n. Amphisbaena, n., a genus of lizards (zool.) — See prec. word.

amphiscians, also amphiscii, n. pl., the inhabitants of the tropic zone. — ML. amphiscii (pl.), fr. Gr. ἀμφίσκιος, 'throwing a shadow both ways' fr. ἀμφί (see amphi-) and σκιά, 'shade, shadow' (see skiagraphy); so called because their shadow falls toward north at one time, toward south at another. Cp. antiscians.

amphitheater, amphitheatre, n. — L. amphitheātrum, fr. Gk. ἀμφιθέᾶτρον, lit. meaning 'having

seats for spectators all round'. See amphi- and theater.

Amphitrite, n., the daughter of Nereus and Doris and wife of Poseidon (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. 'Αμφιτρίτη, lit. '(waves of the sea) roaring round (the earth)', prob. fr. ἀμφί, 'on both sides' (see amphi-), and the stem of τρίζειν, 'to utter a shrill cry, creak', from the I.-E. imitative base \*(s)trig-; see strident and cp. trismus. Cp. W.H. Roscher, Ausführliches Lexikon der griechischen Mythologie, Leipzig, 1884-86, I, p. 318.

Amphitryon, n., son of Alceus and husband of Alcmene in Greek mythology; used figuratively in the sense of host. — Gk. 'Αμφιτρύων, a compound literally meaning 'one who reigns far and wide'. For the first element of this compound see amphi. The second element is probrel to Gk. τύρ-αννος, 'lord, master, sovereign, tyrant'; see tyrant. The metaphorical use of this PN. to denote a host is due to the circumstance that during Amphitryon's absence his wife Alcmene was visited and feasted by Zeus in the shape of her husband. See Pauly-Wissova, Real-Encyklopädie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft, I, 1967.

amphodelite, n., a variety of anorthite (mineral.)

— Compounded of amph-, and Gk. δδελός, a variant of δβελός, 'a spit' (see obelus, obelisk); so called in allusion to the twin crystals in which it occurs. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

amphora, n. — L., 'a vessel with two handles or ears, a pitcher', fr. Gk. ἀμφορεύς, of s.m., which is contracted fr. \*ἀμφι-φορεύς (see haplology), lit. 'two-handled', fr. ἀμφί (see amphi-) and φορεύς, 'bearer, carrier', fr. φέρειν, 'to bear'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. -phore. Cp. also ampulla.

ample, adj., spacious, abundant. — F., fr. L. amplus, 'large, spacious', which stands for \*amlos and lit. means 'comprehensive', from I.-E. base \*am- 'to seize, hold', whence also L. ampla, ānsa, 'handle', Lith. -qsà, Lett. uosa, 'loop, knot', OPruss. ansis, 'pot hook, trammel', Gk. ἡνία, Dor. ἀνία (for \*ansia), 'bridle, reins', ON. æs, MLG. æse, G. Öse, 'eye, loop', MIr. ēsi (pl.), 'bridle'. Cp. amplify, amplitude.

Derivatives: ample-ness, n., ampl-y, adv.

amplification, n. — L. amplificātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a widening, enlarging, extending', fr. amplificātus, pp. of amplificāre. See next word and -ion.

amplify, tr. v. — F. amplifier, fr. L. amplificare, 'to widen, enlarge, extend', fr. amplus (see ample) and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See -fy. Derivative: amplifi-er, n.

amplitude, n., spaciousness; abundance; extent.
 F., fr. L. amplitūdō, 'wide extent, width', fr. amplus. See ample and -tude.

ampulla, n., a flask with two handles. — L. ampulla (for \*ampor-la), 'a globular vessel for holding liquids', dimin. of amphora, ampora. See amphora.

Derivatives: ampull-aceous, ampull-ar, ampull-ar-v, ampull-ate, ampull-at-ed, adis.

ampulliform, adj. — Compounded of ampulla and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

amputate, tr. v. — L. amputātus, pp. of amputāre, 'to cut off, to prune', compounded of am-, shortened form of ambi-, 'around', and putāre, 'to trim, prune, lop, clean'. See ambi- and putative and cp. pave and pit. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: amputation (q.v.), amputat-ive, adj., amputat-or. n.

amputation, n. — L. amputātiō, gen. -onis, fr. amputātus, pp. of amputāre. See amputate and -ion.

amrita, amreeta, n., the drink of immortality (Hindu mythol.) — OI. amrtáh, 'immortal; drink of immortality; immortality', cogn. with Gk. ἄμβροτος, 'immortal'. See priv. pref. an- and mortal.

amsel, n., 1) the blackbird; 2) the ring ouzel. — G. Amsel, fr. MHG. amsel, fr. OHG. amsala, amusla. See ouzel and cp. words there referred to. Amsonia, n., a genus of herbs (bot.) — ModL., named in honor of Charles Amson, physician of Gloucester, Virginia (18th cent.) For the ending see suff. -ia.

amt, n., a territorial division in Denmark and Norway. — Dan., fr. G. Amt, 'office', fr. MHG. ambeht, ammet, fr. OHG. ambaht, ampaht, which is of Celtic origin. Cp. Gaulish-Lat. ambactus. 'servant', and see embassy.

amuck, amok, adj., possessed with a murderous frenzy; adv., in a murderous frenzy. — Malay amog. 'in a frenzy'.

amulet, n. — L. amulētum, 'amulet', prob. orig. meaning 'food made of amylum (starch flour)', fr. amulum, amylum, 'starch flour' (see amylum); influenced in sense by a confusion with amoliri, 'to carry away, remove'.

Derivative: amulet-ic, adj.

amurcous, adj., foul. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. amurca, 'the dregs of olives', fr. Gk. ἀμόργγη, of s.m., fr. ἀμέργειν, 'to pluck, pull', which is perh. related to ὁμοργνύναι, 'to wipe off', and cogn. with OI. mrjáti, 'wipes off', L. mergae, 'a two-pronged pitchfork'. For the change of Gk. γ to c(k) in Latin cp. L. spelunca, 'cave', fr. Gk. σπῆλυγξ. This change is prob. due to Etruscan influence; see K.v. Ettmayer, Indogermanische Forschungen, 45, 10f., and E. Vetter, Glotta, 17, 302.

amuse, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) amuser, 'to cause to muse', lit. 'to cause to gape idly about', fr. a, 'to' (see à), and muser, 'to muse'. See muse.

Derivatives: amus-ed, adj., amus-ed-ly, adv., amuse-ment, n., amus-ing, adj., amus-ing-ly, adv. amus-ing-ness, n., amus-ive, adj., amus-ive-ly, adv., amus-ive-ness, n.

amusia, n., inability for music (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀμουσία, 'want of harmony', fr. ἄμουσος, 'without song, without harmony', fr.

&- (see priv. pref. a-) and Moΰσα, 'Muse; music'. See Muse and -ia.

Amy, fem. PN. — OF. Amee, lit. 'beloved', fr. OF. amee (corresponding to F. aimée), fem. pp. of amer (F. aimer), 'to love', fr. L. amāre, of s.m. See amative.

amyelous, adj., lacking the spinal chord. — Gk. ἀμύελος, 'without marrow', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and μυελός, 'marrow', which stands for mās-elo-s, and is rel. to μῦών (gen. μῦῶνος), 'knot of muscles', and to μῦς (gen. μυός), 'muscle'. See myo- and cp. amyous. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous.

amygdala, n., a tonsil (anat.) — L., fr. Gk. ἀμυγδάλη, 'almond'; see almond. The use of the word in its anatomical sense is due to a literal translation of Arab. al-lauzatáni, 'the two tonsils' lit. 'the two almonds'.

Amygdalaceae, n. pl., the almond or peach family (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. L. amygdala. 'almond'. See amygdala.

amygdalaceous, adj. — Formed fr. amygdala with suff. -accous.

amygdalate, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, almonds. — Formed fr. amygdala with adj. suff. -ate.

**amygdalic**, adj., pertaining to, or designating, the crystalline acid  $C_{20}H_{28}O_{13}$  (*chem.*) — See next word and -ic; so called because it is formed by the decomposition of amygdalin.

amygdalin, n., a crystalline glucoside C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>27</sub>NO<sub>11</sub> (chem.) — Formed fr. amygdala with chem. suff.
-in; so called because it occurs in bitter almonds.
amygdaline, adj., 1) pertaining to, or resembling, an almond or almonds; 2) pertaining to a tonsil (anat.) — L. amygdalinus, 'of almonds', fr. amygdala, 'almond'. See amygdala and -ine (representing L. -inus).

amyl, n., starch (obsol.) — L. amylum, fr. Gk. ἄμυλον, 'fine meal, starch', prop. neut. of the adjective ἄμυλος, 'not ground at the mill', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and μύλη, 'mill'. See mill and cp. amidin.

amyl, n., a hydrocarbon radical C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub> (chem.) — Coined from the first two letters of L. amylum (see prec. word) and suff. -vl.

amyloid, adj., starchlike; n., a starchlike substance. — Compounded of Gk. ἄμυλον, 'starch', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See amyl, 'starch', and -oid.

amyous, adj., wanting in muscles (med.) — Gk. ἄμυος, 'without muscle', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and μῦς, gen. μυός, 'muscle'. See myo- and cp. amyelous.

Amyris, n., a genus of plants of the rue family (bot.) — ModL., fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. μύρον, 'balsam'. See smear, n.

an, indef. art. (before a word beginning with a vowel). — ME. an, fr. OE. ān, 'one', whence also one (q.v.) Cp. a, indef. article.

an, conj. meaning 'if, and if'. — Shortened fr. and (q.v.)

an-, a-, priv. pref. — Gk.  $\dot{\alpha}\nu$ -,  $\dot{\alpha}$ -, 'not, without', rel. to  $\nu\varepsilon$ -,  $\nu\eta$ -,  $\nu$ -, of s.m. (see nepenthe), and cogn. with OI. an-, a-, L. in-, Goth., OE., etc. un-, of s.m. See priv. pref. un-.

an-, form of ana- before a vowel.

an-, assimilated form of ad- before n.

-an, suff. meaning 'pertaining to', used in zoology, chemistry, biology. — Fr. L. -ānus, either directly or through the medium of F. -ain, -en. Cp. the suffixes -ian and -ain. Cp. also suff. -ana and ana.

ana-, before a vowel an-, pref. meaning: 1) up, upward; 2) back, backward, against; 3) again, anew; 4) exceedingly; 5) according to. — Gk. ἀνα-, ἀν-, 'up to, upward, up, toward; exceedingly; back, backward; against', fr. ἀνά, 'up, on, upon; throughout; again', rel. to ἄνω, 'above', and cogn. with Avestic ana, 'on, upon', L. an- in anhēlāre, 'to pant, gasp', Goth. ana, OE. on, an, OSlav. na, Lith. na, OPruss. no, na, 'on, upon'; fr. I.-E. base \*anō-, 'on, upon above'. Cp. on and a-, 'on'. Cp. also the pref. in anhelation.

-ana, pl. suff. meaning 'sayings of, anecdotes of', as in *Johnsoriana*. — L. -āna, neut. pl. of -ānus, 'pertaining to'. See -an and cp. ana.

ana, n., collection of memorable sayings of famous men. — Coined fr. -āna, neut. pl. of Latin adjectives ending in the masc. sing. into -ānus; abstracted from the ending of names like Johnsoniana, etc. See -ana.

Anabaena, n., a genus of algae (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀναβαίνειν, 'to go up', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and βαίνειν, 'to go'. See base, n., and cp. anabas, anabasis.

anabaptism, n., rebaptism. — ML. anabaptismus, fr. Late Gk. ἀναβαπτισμός, 'dipping into water again, re-immersion', fr. Gk. ἀνα-, 'again' (see ana-) and βαπτίζειν, 'to dip, baptize'. See baptism

Anabaptist, n. — ModL. anabaptista, 'one who baptizes again', fr. ana- and Gk.  $\beta \alpha \pi \tau \iota \sigma \tau \dot{\eta} \varsigma$ , 'one that dips, baptizer'. See baptist and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: Anabaptist-ic, Anabaptist-ic-al, adjs., Anabaptist-ic-al-ly, adv.

anabaptize, tr. v., to rebaptize. — ML. anabaptizāre, fr. Late Gk. ἀναβαπτίζειν, 'to dip into water again'. See anabaptism and -ize.

Anabas, n., a genus of fishes (ichthyol.) — Mod L., fr. Gk. ἀναβάς, gen. ἀνάβαντος, aor. part. of ἀναβαίνειν, 'to go up, mount, climb' (see next word); so called by the French naturalist baron Georges-Léopold-Chrétien-Frédéric-Dagobert Cuvier (1769-1832) because the fishes of this genus are capable of leaving the water and climbing trees.

anabasis, n., a military expedition, esp. that of Cyrus the Younger against Artaxerxes, described by Xenophon in his Anabasis. — Gk. ἀνάβασις, 'a going up, an expedition up from the coast', fr. ἀναβαίνειν, 'to go up', fr. ἀνά

(ana-) and βαίνειν, 'to go'. See base, n., and cp. prec. word and catabasis.

Anableps, n., a genus of S. and Central American fishes with projecting eyes. — Fr. Gk. ἀνάβλεψις, 'a looking up', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and βλέπειν, 'to look, see', which is rel. to βλέφαρον, 'eyelid'. See blepharo-.

anabolic, adj., pertaining to anabolism. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἀναβολή, 'that which is thrown up, mound', fr. ἀναβάλλειν, 'to throw up', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See ballistic.

anabolism, n., the building up process in the living protoplasm. — See prec. word and -ism and cp. catabolism.

anabrosis, n., corrosion of soft tissues (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀνάβρωσις, 'an eating up', fr. ἀναβιβρώσκειν, 'to eat up', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and βιβρώσκειν, 'to eat, eat up, devour'. See broma and -osis.

anabrotic, adj., corrosive (med.) — Gk. ἀναβρωτικός, 'corrosive', fr. ἀνάβρωτος, 'eaten up', verbal adj. of ἀναβιβρώσκειν. See prec. word. anacatharsis, n., expectoration (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀνακάθαρσις, 'a clearing away (of rubbish), fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and κάθαρσις, 'a cleansing', fr. καθαίρειν, 'to cleanse'. See catharsis and cp. acatharsia.

anacathartic, adj., emetic, expectorant. — See prec. word and -ic.

anachronic, adj., marked by anachronism. — See anachronism and -ic.

anachronism, n., an error in chronology. — F. anachronisme, fr. Gk. ἀναχρονισμός, 'anachronism', fr. ἀναχρονίζειν, 'to refer to a wrong time', fr. ἀνά, 'up, against' (see ana-), and χρόνος 'time'. See chronic and -ism.

anachronistic, adj., marked by anachronism. — See prec. word and -ic.

Derivatives: anachronistic-al, adj., anachronistic-al-ly, adv.

anaclastic, adj., pertaining to refraction (opt.) — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἀνάκλαστος, 'bent back, broken, reflected' (said of light), verbal adj. of ἀνακλᾶν, 'to bend back, break, reflect', fr. ἀνά, 'back' (see ana-), and κλᾶν, 'to break'. See clastic.

anacoluthon, n., a lack in grammatical sequence.

— Gk. ἀνακόλουθον, neut. of ἀνακόλουθος, 'inconsequent, inconsistent', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. an-) and ἀκόλουθος, 'following, attending on', which is formed fr. copul. pref. ἀ- and κέλευθος, 'way, road, path, track'. Copul. pref. ά- stands for I.-E. \*sm-, a weak gradational form of base \*sem-, 'one, together'; see same. For the etymology of Gk. κέλευθος see acolyte.

anaconda, n., orig. a name given to a python of Ceylon; (zool.) any large snake of the boa family. — Perhaps of Singhalese origin.

Anacreontic, adj., written in the style of Anacreon; n., a poem written in the style of Anacreon;

creon. — L. Anacreonticus, fr. Anacreōn, fr. Gk. 'Ανακρέων, a celebrated Greek lyrical poet born at Teos in Ionia (560-478 B.C.E.).

anacrusis, n., unstressed syllable before a stressed syllable at the beginning of a verse. — Gk. ἀνάκρουσις, 'a pushing back', fr. ἀνακρούειν, 'to push back', fr. ἀνά, 'back' (see ana-), and κρούειν (for \*κρούσειν), 'to knock, strike, push', which is rel. to Homeric κροαίνειν (probfor \*κρουσάν-μειν), 'to stamp, strike with the hoof', and cogn. with OSlav. sŭ-krušǫ, sŭ-krušiti, Russ. krušiti', Lith. krušu, krušti, 'to smash, shatter', OSlav. kruchŭ, 'piece, bit of food'.

anadem, n., a wreath, garland. — L. anadēma, fr. Gk. ἀνάδημα, 'band, headband', fr. ἀναδεῖν, 'to bind up', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and δεῖν, 'to hind'. See diadem.

anadiplosis, n., repetition of an initial word (rhet.)

— Gk. ἀναδίπλωσις, 'repetition, duplication', fr. ἀναδιπλοῦν, 'to double, fold', fr. ἀνά, 'again' (see ana-), and διπλοῦν, 'to fold, repeat', fr. διπλόος, διπλοῦς, 'double'. See diplo- and cp. diploma.

anadromous, adj., going up rivers to spawn. — Gk. ἀνάδρομος, 'running upward', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and δρόμος, course, race, running'. See dromedary and cp. catadromous. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous.

Anadyomene, n., an epithet of Aphrodite (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. 'Αναδοομένη, lit. 'she that emerges (out of the sea)', fem. pres. part. of ἀναδόεσθαι, fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and middle voice of δύειν, 'to put on (clothes), to enter, penetrate, dive'. See adytum and cp. ecdysis, endysis.

anaemia. - See anemia.

anaerobic, adj., capable of living without oxygen (biol.) — Coined by the French chemist and bacteriologist Louis Pasteur (1822-95) in 1863 from priv. pref. an- and aerobic.

Anagallis, n., a genus of herbs of the primrose family (bot.) — L. anagallis, 'pimpernel', fr. Gk. ἀναγαλλίς, a word of uncertain origin.

anaglyph, n., an embossed ornament. — Gk. ἀνάγλυφον, 'wrought in relief', fr. ἀναγλύφειν, 'to carve in relief', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and γλύφειν, 'to carve', which is cogn. with L. glūbere, 'to peel', and E. cleave, to split (q.v.) Cp. the second element in hieroglyph, triglyph.

anaglyptic, adj., pertaining to anaglyphs. — Gk. ἀναγλυπτικός, fr. ἀνάγλυπτος, 'wrought in relief', verbal adj. of ἀναγλύφειν. See prec. word and -ic.

anagogy, n., mystical interpretation of Scriptures. — Gk. ἀναγωγή, 'a leading up', fr. ἀνάγειν, 'to lead up', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and ἄγειν, 'to lead'; cp. ἀγωγή, 'a leading'. See agent and cp. -agogue, apagoge, pedagogue, synagogue.

Derivatives: anagog-ic, anagog-ic-al, adjs., anagog-ic-al-ly, adv.

anagram, n., transposition of the letters of a word or phrase so as to form another. — ModL.

anagramma, fr. Gk. ἀναγραμματισμός, 'a transposition of letters', fr. ἀναγραμματίζειν, 'to transpose the letters of a word', which is formed fr. ἀνά, 'back' (see ana-), and γράμμα, gen. γράμματος, 'written character, letter'. See -graph and cp. grammar.

Derivatives: anagrammat-ic, anagrammat-ic-al, adjs., anagrammat-i-cal-ly, adv., anagrammatism (q.v.), anagrammat-ist, n., anagrammatize (q.v.) anagrammatism, n., the making of anagrams. — ModL. anagrammatismus, fr. Gk. ἀναγραμματισμός. See anagram and -ism.

anagrammatize, tr. v., to make an anagram of; intr. v., to make anagrams. — Gk. ἀναγραμματίζειν. See anagram and -ize.

anal, adj., pertaining to, or connected with, the anus. See anus and adj. suff. -al.

analcite, n., a white zeolite (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ἀναλκής, 'weak, feeble', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. an-) and ἀλκή, 'protection, help, strength'; so called in allusion to the weak electricity it acquires when rubbed. Gk. ἀλκή is rel. to ἀλέκειν, 'to ward off', whence the desiderative verb ἀλέξειν, 'to ward off, keep off, turn away, defend, protect'. See Alexander.

analectic, adj., relating to analects. — See next word and -ic.

analects, also analecta, n. pl., collected writings; literary gleanings. — Gk. ἀνάλεκτα, 'things, chosen', neut. pl. of ἀνάλεκτος, 'select, choice', verbal adj. of ἀναλέγειν, 'to pick up, gather up, collect', fr. ανά (see ana-) and λέγειν, 'to speak', prop. 'to choose (words)', which is cogn. with L. legere, 'to read'. See lecture.

analemma, n., an orthographical projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridional (geom.) — L., 'a sundial showing the meridian and latitude of a place', fr. Gk. ἀνάλημμα, 'sundial', fr. ἀναλαμβάνειν, 'to receive, take up, restore', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and λαμβάνειν, 'to receive'. See lemma and op. words there referred to.

analeptic, adj., restorative, tonic (said of a medicine); n., a restorative medicine, a tonic. — Gk. ἀναληπτικός, 'restorative', fr. ἀναλαμβάνειν, 'to receive', take up, restore', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and λαμβάνειν, 'to take, grasp, seize; to receive'. See prec. word.

analgesia, n., absence of pain. — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀναλγησία, 'want of feeling, insensibility', fr. ἀνάλγητος, 'without pain'. See next word. Derivatives: analges-ic, adj., and n., analges-ics n

analgetic, adj., producing analgesia; n., a drug producing analgesia. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἀνάλγητος, 'without pain', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. a-) and ἀλγεῖν, 'to feel pain', fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See -algia.

analogical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. analogicus, fr. Gk. ἀναλογικός, fr. ἀναλογία. See analogy and -ic.

Derivative: analogical-ly, adv.

analogize, tr. v., to explain by analogy; intr. v., to reason by analogy or to use analogies. — Gk. ἀναλογίζεσθαι, 'to reckon up, sum up', fr. ἀναλογία. See analogy and -ize.

analogous, adj. — L. analogus, fr. Gk. ἀνάλογος, 'according to a due proportion, proportionate', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and λόγος, 'word, speech, reckoning, proportion'. See logos and -ous. Derivatives: analogous-ly, adv., analogousness, n.

analogue, n., an analogous thing. — F., fr. Gk. ἀνάλογον, neut. of ἀνάλογος. See prec. word.

analogy, n., similarity. — F. analogie, fr. L. analogia, fr. Gk. ἀναλογία, 'proportion, analogy', fr. ἀνάλογος. See analogous and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

Derivatives: analogical (q.v.), analog-ist, n., analog-ist-ic, adj., analogize (q.v.)

analphabetic, adj., not alphabetic. — Formed fr. privative pref. an- and alphabetic.

analysis, n., separation of a whole into its component parts. — Gk. ἀνάλυσις, 'a loosing, releasing', fr. ἀναλύειν, 'to unloose, release, set free', fr. ἀνά, 'up, on, throughout' (see ana-), and λύειν, 'to unfasten, loosen, slacken'. See lysis. analyste, n., a person who analyzes. — F., formed

fr. analyser, on analogy of nouns in -iste (E. -ist) fr. verbs in -iser (E. -ize). See prec. word and cp. analyze.
analytic, analytical, adj. — ML. analyticus, fr.

malytic, analytical, auj. — M.L. analyticus, fi. Gk. ἀναλυτικός, 'analytical', fr. ἀνάλυσις. See analysis and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: analytic-al-ly, adv.

analyze, analyse, tr. v. — F. analyser, formed fr. analyse, 'analysis', on analogy of verbs in -iser. See analysis and -ize.

Derivatives: analyz-ation (analys-ation), n., analyz-ed (analys-ed), adj., analyzer (analys-er), n. anamnesis, n., recollection, remembrance. — Gk. ἀνάμνησις, 'a calling to mind, reminiscence', fr. ἀναμμνήσκειν, 'to remind, recall to memory', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and μιμνήσκειν, 'to remind', which is rel. to μνᾶσθαι, 'to remember', μέμονα, 'I remember', fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to think, remember'. See mind and cp. mnesic, amnesia, paramnesia.

anamorphosis, n., a distorted image; a gradual change in form (biol.) — Mod L., fr. ἀναμόρφωσις, 'a forming anew', fr. ἀναμορφοῦν, 'to form anew, transform', fr. ἀνά, 'again' (see ana-), and μορφοῦν, 'to give form to, form, shape', fr. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See morphoand cp. metamorphosis, amorphous.

ananas, n. — Sp. ananás, fr. Peruv. nanas, 'pineapple'.

ananda, n., bliss, one of the three qualities of Brahma (Hindu mythol.) — OI. ānandā-, 'joy, happiness, bliss', formed from the particle ā-and the stem of nāndati, 'he rejoices'. For the etymology of the particle ā-see agama and cp. words there referred to. OI. nāndati is of uncertain origin.

anandrous, adj., having no stamens. — Gk. ἄναν δρος, 'husbandless; unmanly', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. an-) and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. See

Ananke, n., the personification of necessity in Greek mythology. — Gk. ἀνάγκη, 'necessity', of uncertain origin; perhaps standing for \*anank- and cogn. with OIr. ēcen, W. angen, 'necessity, fate', Ir. ēcht (for \*anktu-), 'manslaughter', OE. ōht, MDu. aht, OHG. āhta, MHG. ahte, aht, G. Acht, 'hostile persecution', Hitt. henkan, 'destiny, death'.

Ananta, n., the endless, an epithet of the serpent Shesha in Hindu mythology. — OI. anántah, 'endless', fr. OI. priv. pref. an- (see priv. pref. an-) and ántah- 'end, boundary, edge', which is rel. to OI. anti, 'opposite', and cogn. with Gk. ἀντί, 'over against, opposite, before', L. ante, 'before, in front of'. See ante- and cp. anti-.

anapaest, n., a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one, a reversed dactyl (pros.) — L. anapaestus, fr. Gk. ἀνάπαιστος, 'struck back, rebounding', verbal adj. of ἀναπαίειν, 'to strike back', fr. ἀνά, 'back' (see ana-), and παίειν, 'to strike'. which prob. stands for \*πάΓιειν and is cogn. with L. pavīre, 'to beat, ram, tread down'. See pave.

anapaestic, anapaestical, adj. — L. anapaesticus, fr. Gk. ἀναπαιστικός, fr. ἀνάπαιστος. See prec. word and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: anapaestic-al-ly, adv.

anapaite, n., a hydrous ferrous calcium phosphate (mineral.) — Named after Anapa on the Black Sca. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Anaphalis, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., of uncertain origin.

Anaphe, n., a genus of moths (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk.  $\dot{\alpha}\nu\alpha\varphi\dot{\eta}\varsigma$ , 'impalpable', fr.  $\dot{\alpha}\nu$ - (see priv. pref. an-) and  $\dot{\alpha}\varphi\dot{\eta}$ , 'touch, grip', from the stem of  $\ddot{\alpha}\pi\tau\epsilon\nu$ , 'to fasten, usually in the middle voice  $\ddot{\alpha}\pi\tau\epsilon\sigma\vartheta\alpha$ i, 'to touch'. See apsis and cp. words there referred to.

anaphora, n., repetition of the same word or phrase in successive clauses. (rhet.) — Gk. ἀναφορά, 'a carrying back', fr. ἀναφέρειν, 'to carry back', fr. ἀνά, 'back' (see ana-), and φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. -phore. anaphrodisiac, adj., that which reduces sexual desire; n., a drug reducing sexual desire. — Formed fr. priv. pref. an- and Gk. ἀφροδῖσια-κός, 'sexual, venereal'. See aphrodisiac.

anaphylaxis, n., exaggerated susceptibility, especially to protein (med. and biol.) — Coined by the French physiologist Charles Richet (1850-1935) in 1893 on analogy of prophylaxis (q.v.) Anaphylaxis accordingly means the opposite of what is expressed by prophylaxis; it is formed fr. ana- and Gk. φύλαξις, 'a watching, guarding'. See phylaxis.

anaplasty, n., plastic surgery. — F. anaplastie, fr. Gk. ἀνάπλαστος, 'made anew', verbal adj. of

άναπλάσσειν, 'to make anew, remodel', fr. ἀνά, 'again' (see ana-), and πλάσσειν, 'to mold, form'. See plasma.

anaptotic, adj., of languages: characterized — as English — by a tendency to lose declensional forms. — Formed fr. Gk. ανά, 'back' (see ana-), and  $\pi \tau \omega \tau \iota \varkappa \delta \zeta$ , 'pertaining to cases', fr.  $\pi \tau \omega \tau \delta \zeta$ , 'fallen', verbal adj. of  $\pi t \pi \tau \tau \iota \iota \nu$ , 'to fall', which stands for \* $\pi t - \pi \tau \tau \iota \iota \nu$ , fr. \*pt-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, to fall'. See feather and cp. symptom and words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ic.

anarch, n., leader in anarchy. — Gk. ἄναρχος, 'without chief', fr. ἀνά (see priv. pref. an-) and ἀργός, 'chief, leader, ruler'. See arch-.

anarchy, n. — F. anarchie, fr. Gk. ἀναρχία, 'lack of a leader, state of being without any leader', fr. ἄναρχος 'without chief'. See anarch and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

Derivatives: anarch-ic, anarch-ic-al, adjs., anarch-ic-al-ly, adv., anarch-ism, n., anarch-ist, n., anarch-ize, tr. v.

anarthria, n., inability to articulate words (med.)

— Medical L., coined by the French neurologist
Pierre Marie (1853-1940) fr. Gk. ἄναρθρος,
'without joints' (see next word). For the ending
see suff. -ia.

anarthrous, adj., unarticulated. — Gk. ἄναρθρος, 'without joints', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. an-) and ἄρθρον, 'joint, limb, organ'. See arthritis. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous.

Anas, n., the genus of ducks (zool.) — L. anas, 'duck', cogn. with Lith. antis, OPruss. antis, OSlav. ρty, ORuss. utovi, Serb. utva (fr. \*ρt-), ON. önd, OF. æned, MDu. ænt, OHG. anut, MHG. ant, G. Ente, and prob. also with Gk. νῆσσα, Att. νῆττα, Boeot. νᾶσσα, 'duck', OI. ātih, 'waterfowl'. Cp. Anatidae, Nesonetta. Cp. also smew.

anasarca, n., a form of subcutaneous dropsy. (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀνὰ σάρκα, abbreviation of ὕδρωψ ἀνὰ σάρκα, 'dropsy throughout the flesh'; fr. ἀνά, 'throughout' (see ana-), and σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, 'flesh'. See sarco-.

anaspadias, n., a condition in which the urethra opens on the upper surface of the penis (med.)

— Medical L., fr. ana- and the stem of σπῶν, 'to draw'. See spasm and cp. words there referred to.

Anastasia, fem. PN. — Late L., fem. of Anastasius (q.v.).

anastasis, n., convalescence (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀνάστασις, 'a standing up', fr. ἀνιστάναι, 'to make to stand up', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and ἰστάναι, 'to make to stand'. See state and cp. apocatastasis, catastasis, hypostasis, metastasis. Anastasius, masc. PN. — Late L. Anastasius, fr. Gk. 'Αναστάσιος, fr. ἀνάστασις, 'resurrection', lit. 'a rising up', See prec. word and cp. Anastasia.

anastomose, tr. v., to communicate by anastomosis. — F. anastomoser, fr. anastomose, fr. Gk. ἀναστόμωσις. See next word.

anastomosis, n., intercommunication of vessels in the animal body or of parts in any branching system (anat.) — Gk. ἀναστόμωσις, 'outlet, opening', fr. ἀναστομοῦν, 'to furnish with a mouth', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and στόμα, 'mouth'. See stoma, stomach.

anastomotic, adj. — See prec. word and -otic. anastrophe, n., inversion of the usual order of words (rhet.)—L., fr. Gk. ἀναστροφή, 'a turning upside down; a turning up or back, inversion', fr. ἀναστρέφειν, 'to turn up or back', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and στρέφειν, 'to turn'. See strophe and cp. antistrophe, apostrophe, catastrophe.

anathema, n., curse, malediction; a thing or person accursed. — L. anathema, fr. Gk. ἀνάθεμα, 'anything devoted', later used in the sense of 'anything devoted to evil, an accursed thing', a later variant of ἀνάθημα, 'an offering', lit. 'that which is set up', fr. ἀνατιθέναι, 'to lay upon', which is formed fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See thesis and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: anathemat-ic, anathemat-ic-al, adjs., anathemat-ic-al-ly, adv., anathemat-ism, n., anathemat-ize (q.v.)

anathematize, tr. v. to pronounce an anathema against; intr. v., to curse. — F. anathématiser, fr. L. anthematizāre, fr. Gk. ἀναθεματίζειν, 'to devote to evil', fr. ἀνάθεμα, gen. -θέματος. See anathema and -ize.

Derivative: anathemat-iz-ation, n., anathemat-iz-er, n.

Anatidae, n. pl., a family of birds, the ducks (ornithol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. anas. gen. anatis, 'duck'. See Anas.

anatocism, n., compound interest (law). — L. anatocismus, fr. Gk. ἀνατοκισμός,, fr. ἀνά, 'again' (see ana-), and τοκίζειν, 'to lend on interest', which is rel. to τόκος, 'childbirth', τοκεύς, 'father', in pl. 'parents', and in gradational relationship to τέκνον, 'child', τίκτειν (for \*τίτκειν), 'to bring forth, bear'. See thane and cp. tecno-, toco-, atocia. For the ending see suff.-ism.

Anatolia, n., ancient name of Asia Minor. — ML. Anatolia, fr. Gk. ἀνατολή, 'sunrise, east', lit. 'a rising above (the horizon)', fr. ἀνατελλειν, 'to rise', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and τέλλειν, 'to accomplish, perform; to rise', which is rel. to τέλος, 'end'. See tele- and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: Anatoli-an, adj. and n., Anatol-ic, adj.

anatomic, anatomical, adj. — F. anatomique, fr. L. anatomicus, fr. Gk. ἀνατομικός, 'relating to anatomy, skilled in anatomy', fr. ἀνατομίᾶ. See next word and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: anatomic-al-ly, adv.

anatomy, n. — F. anatomie, fr. L. anatomia, fr. Gk. ἀνατομία, ἀνατομή, 'dissection', which is related to ἀνατέμνειν, 'to cut up', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and τέμνειν 'to cut'. See tome and cp.

acrotomous, atom. For the ending see suff. -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{z}$ ).

Derivatives: anatom-ism, n., anatom-ist, n., anatom-ize, tr. v., anatom-iz-ation, n., anatom-iz-er, n.

anbury, ambury, n., a soft tumor or wart on the neck of a horse or an ox. — A compound prob. meaning lit. 'a painful berrylike tumor'. For the first element see the first element in agnail. For the second element see berry.

-ance, suff. — Fr. L. -antia, either directly or through the medium of F. -ance. L. -antia derives fr. -āns, gen. -antis, pres. part. suff. of the verbs of the first Latin conjugation, and forms abstract nouns denoting action, process, state or quality. See -ant and -ce and cp. -ence. Cp. also -ancy.

ancestor, n. — A blend of ME. ancestre and ancessour. ME. ancestre, derives fr. OF. ancestre (F. ancêtre), fr. L. antecessor, 'predecessor', lit. 'foregoer', fr. antecessus, pp. of antecēdere, 'to go before', fr. ante- and cēdere, 'to go'. ME. ancessour, 'ancestor', comes fr. OF. ancessor, fr. L. antecessorem, acc. of antecessor. See cede and cp. antecessor.

ancestral, adj. — OF. ancestrel, fr. ancestre. See ancestor and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: ancestral-ly, adv.

ancestry, n. — OF. *ancesserie*; refashioned after OF. *ancestre*. See prec. word and -y (representing OF. *ie*).

Anchises, n., the father of Aeneas; see Aeneas. — L. Anchīsēs, fr. Gk. 'Αγχίσης, a name of uncertain origin.

Anchistea, n., a genus of ferns (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀγχιστεύς, 'next of kin'. fr. ἄγχιστος, 'nearest', superl. of ἄγχι, 'near', which is rel. to ἄγχειν, 'to squeeze, throttle'. "Αγχι prop. means 'pressed together'. See anger, anxious. For the sense development of Gk. ἄγχι, 'near', fr. ἄγχειν, 'to squeeze', cp. F. près, 'near, by', fr. L. pressus, 'compressed'. The genus was called Anchistea to intimate that it is related to another genus of plants called Woodwardia. For the Greek superl. suff. -ιστος in ἄγχιστος see est and cp. Callisto and words there referred to.

anchor, n. — ME. anker, fr. OE. ancor, fr. L. ancora, fr. Gk. ἄγχοῦρα, 'anchor', which is rel. to Gk. ἀγχών, 'a bend', ἀγχύλος, 'crooked, curved'. See angle, 'corner', and cp. ancon, ankylosis. Cp. also angora.

Derivatives: anchor, tr. and intr. v., anchor-age, n., anchor-ed, adj., anchor-er, n.

anchoress, n., a female anchorite. — See next word and -ess.

anchorite, also anchoret, n., hermit, recluse. — Anchoret is the earlier form. It is a contraction of still earlier anachoret, fr. L. anachōrēta, fr. Gk. ἀναχωρητής, 'anchorite', lit. 'one who has retired', fr. ἀναχωρεῖν, 'to go back, retire', fr. ἀνά, 'back' (see ana-), and χωρεῖν, 'to give

72

place, withdraw', fr. χῶρος, 'free space, room'.

anchovy, n., a small, herringlike fish. — Sp. anchova, fr. Basque anchu, prop. 'dried fish', fr. anchua, anchuva, 'dry'.

Anchusa, n., a genus of plants of the borage family. — L. anchūsa, fr. Gk. ἄγχουσα, 'alkanet', which is of uncertain origin.

anchylose, n. — See ankylose.

anchylosis, n. — See ankylosis.

anchylotic, adj. - See ankylotic.

ancient, adj., old. — F. ancien, fr. VL. \*antiānus, 'former', fr. ante, 'before'; see ante-. The -t in ancient is excrescent and is due to a confusion of the ending of F. ancien with -ent, the English equivalent of L. -ēns (gen. -entis), the pres. part. suff. of the II-IV. Latin conjugations. Cp. pageant, peasant, pheasant, tyrant.

Derivatives: ancient, n., ancient-ly, adv., ancientness. n., ancient-ry, n.

ancient, n. ensign. — Corruption of ensign.

ancile, n., the sacred shield of Rome. — L. ancile, 'the sacred shield of Rome', said to have fallen from heaven. — The word prop. means 'cut in on both sides', and stands for \*am(bi)-caid-sli, from ambi-, 'round about', and caedere, 'to cut, hew, fell'. See ambi- and cement.

ancillary, adj., pertaining to a maid servant; secondary, auxiliary. — L. ancillāris, 'relating to female servants', fr. ancilla, 'a female servant', dimin. fr. anculus, 'a man servant', which was misdivided into anc-ulus. In reality, however, anculus stands for an-culus and is compounded of pref. am(b)- (see ambi-) and the base of L. colere, 'to till (the ground), cultivate, dwell, inhabit'. See colony and -ary. Cp. Gk. ἀμφίπολος, 'handmaid of gods, priestess, attendant priest', which is cogn with L. anculus.

ancipital, ancipitous, adj., having two edges. — Formed with adj. suff. -al, resp. -ous, fr. L. anceps, gen. ancipitis, 'having two heads', fr. an, a short form of ambi-, 'on both sides', and caput, gen. capitis, 'head'. See ambi-, and capital, adj. For the change of Latin ă (in căput) to i (in ancipitis) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

ancon, n., 1) the elbow (anat.); 2) a projection supporting a cornice; console (archit.) — L., fr. Gk. ἀγκών, 'elbow', lit. 'bend (of the arm)'. See angle, 'corner', and cp. anchor, ankylosis.

-ancy, suff. denoting quality or state. — Fr. L. -antia, either directly or through the medium of F. -ance, hence derivatively identical with -ance (q.v.) Cp. -ency.

ancylostomiasis, n., hookworm disease (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. ἀγκύλος, 'crooked, curved', and στόμα, 'mouth'. See ankylosis, stoma and -iasis.

Ancylus, n., a genus of snails (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀγκύλος, 'crooked, curved'. See an-

and, conj. — ME., fr. OE. and, rel. to OS. endi,

ande, OFris. and(a), ande, MDu. ende, enn, Du. en, OHG. enti, anti, later unta, unti, MHG. unde, und, G. und, 'and', ON. enn, en, 'and, but', prob. fr. I.-E. \*nthá-, whence also OI. áthã, 'then, and'. Cp. an, 'if', and ampersand.

anadabata, n., a Roman gladiator whose helmet had no opening for the eyes. — L., a word of Gaulish origin. The first element of this word means 'blind', and is cogn. with OI. andháh, Avestic anda, of s.m. The second element is of the same origin and meaning as L. battuere, 'to beat, strike'. See batter, 'to beat', and cp. words there referred to.

Andalusia, n., a former province of southern Spain. — Andalusia (= Sp. Andalucia), fr. Arab. Ándalus, a name denoting the whole peninsula, fr. Late L. \*Vandalīcia, prop. 'the country occupied by the Vandals'. See Vandal.

andalusite, n., a hard silicate of aluminum (Al<sub>2</sub>-SiO<sub>5</sub>) (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Andalusia (see prec. word); so called because it was first found in Andalusia.

andante, adj., moderately slow; adv., in andante tempo; n., an andante movement (musical direction). — It., pres. part. of andare, 'to go', rel. to Sp. and Port. andar, 'to go'; fr. VL. ambītāre, 'to go round', fr. L. ambītus, pp. of ambīre, 'to go round'. See ambient.

andantino, adj., somewhat quicker (sometimes, slower) than andante; adv., in andantino tempo; n., an andantino movement (musical direction).—It., dimin. of andante.

andesine, n., a mineral of the group of feldspars.
Coined by the German geologist Wilhelm Hermann Abich (1806-86) from the name of the Andes Mountains. For the ending see chem.
suff -ine.

andesite, n., name of a family of rocks (petrogr.)
Coined by the German geologist Baron Christian Leopold von Buch (1774-1853) from the name of the Andes Mountains. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Derivative: andesit-ic, adj.

andiron, n., either of a pair of metal supports for logs in a fireplace. — ME. anderne, aundirne, aundiren, fr. OF. andier (F. landier), fr. Gaul. \*andero-, 'a young bull' (cp. Ir. ainder, 'a young woman', W. anner, 'heifer'); so called because andirons were frequently adorned with the heads of animals. Andiron was influenced in form by, but is not related to, iron. Cp. gridiron.

andouille, n., a kind of sausage. — F., fr. VL. \*inductile, neut. of the adjective \*inductilis, used as a noun, fr. L. inductus, pp. of inducere, 'to introduce'; see induce. Andouille must have denoted originally the filling that was 'introduced' into the sausage.

andr-, form of andro- before a vowel.

Andrew, masc. PN. — OF. Andreu, Andrieu (F. Andre), fr. L. Andreās, fr. Gk. 'Ανδρέᾶς, which is rel. to ἀνδρεῖος, 'manly', fr. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. See andro- and cp. dandy.

andrewsite, n., a hydrous phosphate (mineral.) — Named after the Irish physicist and chemist Thomas Andrew (1813-58). For the ending see subst suff -ife.

Andrias, n., a genus of fossil salamanders (zool.)

— ModL., fr. Gr. ἀνδριάς, 'image of a man', diminutive formed fr. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'; see andro-. For the diminutive character of the -nt-formative element see Kretschmer in Glotta,

andro, before a vowel andr-, combining form meaning 'man'. — Gk. ἀνδρο-, ἀνδρ-, fr. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', which is cogn. with OI. náram (acc.), 'man', náryah, 'virile', Arm. ayr, gen.-dat. aɨn, 'man', Alb. n'er, 'man', Umbr. nerus (pl. acc.), 'men', Sabine-L. Nerō, PN., lit. 'strong', W. ner, 'hero', OIr. nert, W., Co. nerth, 'virility'. Cp. Andrew, Andreas, andron, dandy, 'a fop', and the second element in Alexander, Ardhanari, Dianira, Leander, philander, sundari. Cp. also the first element in anthropo-

androcracy, n., rule or supremacy of men. — Compounded of andro- and -κρατία, fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See -cracy.

androecium, n., the stamens of a flower taken collectively (bot.) — ModL., compounded of andro- and Gk. olxlov, dimin. of olxos, 'house'. See economy.

androgen, n., a male sex hormone (biochem.) — Coined fr. andro- and -gen.

androgynous, adj., hermaphrodite. — Gk. ἀνδρόγυνος, 'man-woman, hermaphrodite', fr. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', and γυνή, 'woman'. See andro- and gynaeco-, and cp. gynandrous. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see suff.

Andromache, n., the wife of Hector (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. 'Ανδρομάχη, lit. 'whose husband excells in the fight', fr. ἀνηρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', husband', and μάχη, 'fight'. See androand -machy.

Andromeda, n., 1) the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia (Greek mythol.) — Gk. 'Ανδρομέδα, Ion. 'Ανδρομέδη, lit. 'mindful of her husband', compounded of ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man' (see andro-), and μέδεσθαι, 'to be mindful of, give heed to, think on', which is rel. to μέδων, μεδέων, 'guardian, ruler' (prop. pres. part. of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over'), μήδεσθαι, 'to devise, resolve, advise', μήδεα (pl. neut.), 'counsels, plans, device, cunning', μέδιμνος, 'a measure', fr. I.-E. base \*med-, 'to measure, limit, consider', which is a -d-enlargement of base \* $m\bar{e}$ -, 'to measure'. See meditate and cp. Medea, Medusa and the second element in automedon, Diomedes, Ganymede. Cp. also medical. Andromeda, n., 1) name of a constellation in the northern hemisphere; 2) name of a genus of plants of the heath family (bot.) — From prec.

andron, n., men's apartment in a house (Greek antiq.) — Gk. ἀνδρών, a collateral form of

ἀνδρωνῖτις, 'men's apartment', fr. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδοός. 'man'. See andro-.

androphobia, n., morbid dread of the male sex. — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', and -φοβίᾶ, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See andro- and -phobia.

Andropogon, n., the beard grass (bot.) — ModL., compounded of andro- and Gk. πώγων, 'beard'. See Pogonia.

Androsace, n., a genus of herbs of the primrose family (bot.) — L. androsaces, name of a zoophyte, fr. Gk. ἀνδρόσαχες, of s.m., lit. 'man's remedy', compounded of ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', and ἄχος, 'remedy'. See andro-, and accology.

androsterone, n., a male sex hormone (biochem.)

— Coined fr. andro-, ster(ol) and -one.

-androus, combining form used in botany in the sense of 'having (a certain number or form) of stamens (prop. male organs)', as in *monandrous*, gynandrous. — Gk. -ανδρος, fr. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. See andro-.

-ane, suff., a variant of -an, fr. L. -ānus, generally with differentiation of meaning. Cp. human, humane. and urban, urbane.

-ane, suff. used to form names of saturated hydrocarbons (chem.); derivatively identical with prec. suff.

anear, prep. and adv. (poetic). — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and near.

anecdote, n. — F., fr. Gk. ἀνέκδοτα (neut. pl. of ἀνέκδοτος, 'not published'), used as a noun in the sense of 'unpublished things', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. an-) and ἔκδοτα, 'things given out', neut. pl. of ἔκδοτος verbal adj. of ἐκδίδωμι, 'I give out' (fr. ἐκ, 'out', and reduplication of base \*dō-, 'to give'). See ec- and date, 'point of time'.

Derivatives: anecdot-age, n., anecdot-al, anecdot-ic, adjs., anecdotic-al-ly, adv., anecdot-ist, n. anele, tr. v., to anoint (archaic). — ME. anelien, 'to anoint with oil', fr. OE. an, 'on', and ME. ele (fr. OE. ale), 'oil', fr. L. oleum. See a-, 'on', and oil.

anemia, anaemia, n., deficiency of blood (med.)
— Gk. ἀναιμία, 'want of blood, bloodlessness',
fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. an-) and αίμα, 'blood'.
See hemal.

Derivatives: anemi-al (anaemi-al), anem-ic (anaem-ic), adjs.

Anemia, n., a genus of plants of the climbing-fern family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀνείμων, 'unclad', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. an-) and εἶμα, which corresponds to Dor. Ϝῆμα, 'a dress, garment', and is cogn. with Gk. ἐσθής (for \*Ϝεσθής), 'clothing', ἐννύναι ('for \*Ϝεσθύναι), 'to clothe', and cogn. with L. vestis, 'covering for the body, clothes'. See vest and cp. himation.

anemo-, before a vowel anem-, combining form meaning 'wind'. — Gk. ἀνεμο-, ἀνεμ-, fr. άνεμος, 'wind', which is cogn. with L. anima, 'breath of air, air, breath, soul, life', animus,

'soul, spirit, mind, courage, wish, desire'. See

anemology, n., the science of wind. — Compounded of anemo- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivative: anemolog-ic-al, adj.

anemometer, n., an instrument for measuring the velocity of the wind. — Compounded of anemoand Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm.'

Derivatives: anemometr-y, n., anemometr-ic, adi.

anemone, n. — Gk. ἀνεμώνη, 'the wind flower', which prob. derives fr. Heb. na'āmān in niṭ'é na'āmānim (Is. 17:10), lit. 'plants of pleasantness', fr. na'ēm, 'was pleasant'. See Paul de Lagarde in Abhandlungen der Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, XXXV, p. 205, and Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, p. 49. For the etymology of Heb. na'ēm, 'was pleasant', see Naaman and cp. words there referred to. Gk. ἀνεμώνη was influenced in form by ἄνεμως, 'wind'. For the ending -ώνη in ἀνεμώνη cp. ἀργεμώνη, 'a kind of poppy', fr. Heb. argāmān, 'purple' (see Argemone).

Anemonella, n., a genus of herbs of the family Ranunculaceae (bot.) — ModL., dimin. of anemone (q.v.) For the ending see suff. -ella.

anencephalic, adj., having no brain (zool.) — Gk. ἀνεγκέφαλος, coined by Galen from ἀν- (see priv. pref. -an) and Gk. ἐγκέφαλος, 'brain'. See encephalic.

anent, prep., concerning, about. — ME. anent, anentis, fr. OE. onefen, onemn, 'near to, close by', orig. 'on a level with', fr. an-, on-, 'on', and efen, 'even, equal'. Cp. OHG. (MHG., G.) neben, 'near to, by the side of', shortened fr. ineben, fr. in, 'in', and ebanī, 'equality'. See on and even, 'straight'. The final t in anent is excrescent. Cp. fornent.

-aneous, adj. suff. — L. -āneus. See -an and -ous. anergy, n., lack of energy (med.) — Medical L. anergia, 'lack of energy', formed on analogy of energy fr. priv. pref. an- and Gk. ἔργον, 'work'. See ergon.

Derivative: anerg-ic, adj.

aneroid, adj., containing no liquid (said of a kind of barometer); n., an aneroid barometer. — F. anéroīde, lit. 'without liquid', compounded of priv. pref. a- and Gk. ν≅ρός, νηρός, 'flowing, liquid' (which is rel. to νάειν, 'to flow'), and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See Nereid and -oid.

anesthesia, anaesthesia, n., insensibility. — Gk. ἀναισθησία, 'lack of sensation', fr. ἀναισθητεῖν, 'to be without sense of something, lack sensation', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. an-) and αἰσθητός, 'sensible, perceptible', verbal adj. of αἰσθάνεσθαι, 'to perceive'. See esthete and cp. esthesia. anesthetic, anaesthetic, adj., producing insen-

sibility; n., substance producing anesthesia. — Formed with suff.-ie fr. Gk.  $\partial \alpha$  ( $\partial \gamma \tau \sigma \varphi$ , 'without feeling', fr.  $\partial \alpha \tau \varphi \varphi$ , 'sensible, perceptible'. See prec.

Derivatives: anesthet-ist, n., anesthet-ize, tr. v. anet, n., dill. — F. anet, aneth, fr. L. anēthum, fr. Gk. ἄνηθον, 'dill, anise'. Cp. Gk. ἄνῖσον, L. anēsum, and see anise.

aneurysm, n., a morbid dilatation of the coat of an artery (med.) — Gk. ἀνευρυσμός, 'dilatation', fr. ἀνευρύνειν, 'to dilate', fr. ἀνά (see ana-), and εὐρύνειν, 'to widen', fr. εὐρύς, 'wide', which is cogn. with OI. urúh, 'wide'. The spelling aneurism (with i instead of y) is due to a confusion with words ending in -ism.

Derivatives: aneurysm-al, adj., aneurysm-al-ly, adv., aneurysm-at-ic, adj.

anfractuosity, n., circuitousness. — F. anfractuosité, fr. L. anfrāctus. See anfractuous and -ity. anfractuous, adj., circuitous. — F. anfractueux (fem. anfractueuse), fr. L. anfrāctuōsus, fr. amfrāctus, anfrāctus, 'a breaking round; a turning, winding', fr. am-, shortened form of ambi-, amb-, 'about, around', and frāctus, pp. of frangere, 'to break'. See ambi- and fraction.

Derivatives: anfractuous-ness, n.

anew, adv. — Formed fr. a-, 'of', and new. angaralite, n., a magnesium aluminum iron silicate (mineral.) — Named after Angara River in Siberia. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

angaria, n., a system of relays of couriers for dispatching official letters in ancient Persia, later also in the Roman empire. — L., 'service to a lord', fr. Gk. ἀγγαρεία, 'impressment for the public service', fr. ἄγγαρος, 'mounted courier, messenger', of Persian, ult. Semitic, origin. See

angary, n., the right of a warring nation to use or destroy the property of neutrals. — F. angarie, fr. L. angaria. See prec. word.

angel, n. - ME., fr. OF. angele (F. ange), fr. L. angelus, fr. Gk. ἄγγελος, 'messenger, divine messenger, angel' (whence the verb ἀγγέλλειν, 'to bear a message, report, tell'), which is rel. to ἄγγαρος, 'mounted courier, messenger'; of Persian, ult. of Sem. origin. Cp. Akkad. agarru, 'hireling, hired laborer', fr. agāru, 'to hire', which is rel. to Aram. agár, eggár, 'he hired', (whence Arab. ájara, of s.m.), Heb. iggéreth, Aram. iggerá, iggartá, 'letter', prop. 'message' Cp. angaria, the first element in Ingram and the second element in evangel. The sense development of Gk. ἄγγαρος, resp. ἄγγελος, from a Sem. noun meaning 'hireling', may be illustrated by the phases: 'hireling, hired messenger, messenger'. Gk. ἄγγελος in the sense of 'angel', is a loan translation of. Heb. mal'ákh, 'messenger, divine messenger, angel', fr. base l-'-k, 'to send'. Derivatives: angel-ic, adj., angelica (q.v.), angelic-al, adj., angel-ic-al-ly, adv., angel-ic-ize, tr. v., angel-ize, tr. v.

Angela, fem. PN. — Fem. of L. angelus, 'angel'. See prec. word and cp. angelica. Angelina.

75

angelfish, n. — The name is prob. due to the misreading of the Dutch name of this fish zeeëgel, lit. 'sea urchin', as zeeëngel, 'sea angel' (cp. its French name ange de mer), a mistake suggested by the winglike fins of this fish.

angelic, adj. — F. angélique, fr. L. angelicus, fr. Gk. ἀγγελικός, 'angelic', fr. ἄγγελος. See angel and

Angelica, fem. PN. — Fem. of L. angelicus, 'angelic'. See prec. word and cp. Angela, Angelina. Angelica, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'the angelic (herb)', fr. L. (herba) angelica, fem. of angelicus (see prec. word); so called because of its medicinal properties.

Angelina, fem. PN. — Dimin. of Angela (q.v.). angelo-, combining form meaning 'angel'. See angel.

angelolatry, n., the worship of angels. — Compounded of angelo- and Gk. -λατρεία, -λατρεία, fr. λατρεία, 'hired labor, worship'. See -latry. angelot, n., 1) a gold coin; 2) a sort of cheese made in Normandy; 3) a musical instrument. — OF., dimin, of angele, 'angel'. See angel.

anger, n. — ME., fr. ON, angr. 'sorrow, affliction', rel. to ON, öngr, OE, enge, 'narrow, painful', OS. engi, MDu. enghe, Du. eng, OHG. angi, engi, MHG. enge, G. eng. Goth. aggwus. 'narrow', and cogn. with OI. amhú-, 'narrow', ámhah, 'anguish, need, anxiety', Avestic azah-, 'distress, oppression', Gk, avyew, 'to squeeze' (esp. the throat), 'strangle, throttle, hang', άγγόνη, 'strangling, hanging; rope', άγγι, άγγοῦ, 'near' (lit. 'narrow'), ἄσσον (for \*ἄγγ-ιον), 'nearer', L. angere, 'to press together, throttle, torment', angustus, 'narrow', Arm. anjuk, 'narrow', OSlav. ažo, aziti, 'to narrow, compress', azota, 'narrowness', 'azosti, 'a narrowing, narrowness', azŭkŭ, 'narrow', Lith, añkštas, 'narrow', fr. I.-E. base \*angh-, 'to narrow, compress'; the corresponding Celtic base is \*engh-, \*ngh-, whence Bret, enk, 'narrow', Ir, cumung, 'narrow', Ir., W. ing, 'distress'. Cp. agnail, angina, anguish, anxious, and the second element in cynanche, quinsy, squinancy, Orobanche,

Derivatives: angr-v. adi., angr-i-ly, adv.

anger, tr. v. — ON. angra, fr. angr, 'anger'. See anger, n.

angina, n., inflammation of the throat; quinsy. — L. angina, 'quinsy', prob. a loan word fr. Gk. ἀγχόνη, 'a throttling, strangling, hanging'. The form angina (instead of \*ancina) is due to the influence of angere, 'to throttle'. See anger, n., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: angin-al, adj.

angio- before a vowel angi-, combining form meaning 'covered by a seed or blood vessel', as in angiosperm. — Gk. ἀγγειο-, fr. ἀγγειον, 'vessel', fr. ἄγγος, 'vessel', a word of uncertain origin. Cp. the second element in Hydrangea, sporangium, synangium.

angiology, n., that branch of anatomy which deals with the blood vessels. — Compounded of angio-, and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic). See -logy.

Anglican

angioma, n., a tumor consisting of dilated blood vessels (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -oma fr. Gk. ἀγγεῖον, 'vessel'. See angio-.

angiosperm, n., name of a large class of plants which has its seeds inclosed in an ovary. — Coined (in the Modern Latin form Angiospermae) by Paul Hermann in 1690 fr. Gk. ἀγγεῖον, 'vessel, receptacle' and σπέρμα, 'seed'. See angio- and sperm.

Derivatives: angiosperm-al, angiosperm-atous, angiosperm-ic, angiosperm-ous, adjs.

angle, n., corner. — F., fr. L. angulus, 'angle. corner', which is cogn, with Arm, angiun, ankiun. OSlav. ag(u)lu, 'corner', OSlav. akotŭ, 'hook', Lith, anka, 'loop', OI, ángam, 'limb', angulih, angurih, 'finger, toe', angustháh, 'big toe, thumb', Avestic angushta-, 'toe, finger', OI. ankáh, 'hook: bent', áñcati, 'bends, curves', Gk. ἄγκος, 'a bend, hollow', ἀγκών, 'elbow', ἀγκύλος, 'crooked, curved', ἄγκῦρα, 'anchor', L. ancus. 'crooked, curved', OE. anclēo, anclēow, 'ankle', OE, anga, OHG, ango, 'hook'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*ang-, resp. \*ang-, 'to bend'. Cp. angle, 'fishhook', Angle, anchor, ancon, angula, angular, ankle, ankylosis, and the second element in triangle. Cp. also the second element in sarangousty. The above I.-E. words stand in gradational relationship to Gk. öykoc, L. uncus, 'hook', MIr, ēcath, 'fishhook'; cp. Uncaria, unciferous, uncinal, uncinate, uncinus, uncus. aduncus, Redunca.

angle, n., a fishhook. — OE. angel, fr. anga, 'hook', rel. to ON. öngull, OHG. angul (MHG., G. angel), 'fishhook', and cogn. with L. ancus, 'crooked, curved', uncus, 'hook'. See angle, 'corner'.

Derivatives: angle, tr. and intr. v., angl-er, n., angl-ing, n.

Angle, n., member of a Teutonic tribe that came in the 5th century from what is now known as Schleswig-Holstein to Britain and conquered it.

L. Anglus, pl. Angli, of Teut. origin. Cp. OE. Angle, Engle, prop. 'the people coming from Angul (= ON. Öngull), 'a hookshaped district in Schleswig', fr. angul (= ON. öngull), 'fishhook, angle', which is rel. to anga, OHG. ango, 'hook'. See angle, 'fishhook', and angle, 'corner', and cp. English, Anglican, Anglo-Saxon.

anglesite, n., a mineral containing lead sulfate. — Coined by the French mineralogist and physicist François Sulpice Beudant in 1832; so called by him in allusion to the fact that it was discovered by Withering in Anglesey (in 1783). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Anglican, adj. and n. — ML. Anglicānus, fr. Anglicus, 'English', fr. Late L. Anglus. See Angle and -an.

anglice, adv., in English. — ML. Anglice, fr. Anglices See prec. word.

Anglicism, anglicism, n. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. ML. Anglicus. See Anglican.

Anglicize, anglicize, tr. and intr. v. — Formed with suff. -ize, fr. ML. Anglicus. See Anglican. Derivative: angliciz-ation, n.

Anglo-, combining form meaning 'English'. — Fr. Late L. Angli, 'the English'. See Angle, Anglo-Saxon.

Anglomania, n., a mania for what is English. — Compounded of Anglo- and Gk. μανία, 'madness, frenzy'. See mania.

Derivative: Anglomani-ac, adj.

Anglophile, Anglophil, n., a friend of England or the English; adj., friendly to England or the English. — Compounded of Anglo- and Gk. wikos, 'friend'. See -phile, -phil.

Anglophobe, n., one who fears or hates England or the English. — Compounded of Anglo- and Gk. - $\phi\delta\beta\circ\varsigma$ , fr.  $\phi\delta\beta\circ\varsigma$ , 'fear'. See -phobe.

Derivative: Anglophob-ic, adj.

Anglophobia, n., fear or hatred of England or the English. — Compounded of Anglo- and Gk. -φοβία, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See -phobia. Derivative: Anglophob-ic, adj.

Anglo-Saxon, n. — ML. Anglo-Saxōnēs, fr. earlier Anglī Saxōnēs, 'the English', fr. L. Anglī, 'the Angles', in Late L. 'the English', and L. Saxōnēs, 'the Saxons', in Late L. 'the English'. Accordingly the term Anglo-Saxon is tautological, inasmuch as both elements of this compound denote 'the English'. See Angle and Saxon.

angola, n. — Corruption of angora.

angora, n., 1) an Angora cat; 2) Angora wool or anything made of it. — Named from the town Angora (now Ankara) in Asia Minor, fr. L. Ancyra, fr. Gk."Αγκῦρα, fr. ἄγκῦρα, 'anchor'. See anchor.

angostura, n., a bitter aromatic bark. — Shortened fr. angostura bark, lit. 'bark of the tree growing at Angostura', now Ciudad Bolivar, in Venezuela, on the narrows of the Orinoco River; so called fr. Sp. angostura, 'a narrow pass', fr. angosto, fr. L. angustus, 'narrow'. See anguish, n., and -ure.

angrite, n., a meteorite stone. — Named after *Angra* dos Reis in Brazil. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

angry, adj. — Formed fr. anger with suff. -y (representing OE. -ig).

Derivatives: angri-ly, adv., angri-ness, n.

angstrom unit, angstrom, n., unit of length equal to one hundred-millionth of a centimeter; used to measure the wavelengths of light. — Named after the Swedish physicist Anders Jonas Ångström (1814-1874).

Anguidae, n. pl., a family of lizards (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. anguis, 'serpent, snake'. See anguine.

Anguilla, n., a genus of fishes, the common eel

(ichthyol.) — L. anguilla, 'eel', prop. 'the snakelike fish', fr. anguis, 'snake'; see next word. Cp the cognate Gk. ἔγχελυς (see Encelia), OPruss. angurgis, Lith. ungurỹs, OSlav. \*agorī (appearing in Russ. ūgorī, Pol. wegorz), 'eel', which all mean derivatively 'the snakelike fish'. It. anguilla, F. anguille, Sp. anguila, Port. enguia and prob. also OSlav. agulja, jegulja, 'eel', derive fr. L. anguilla.

anguine, adj., pertaining to a serpent. — L. anguinus, fr. anguis, 'serpent, snake', which is cogn. with Arm. auj, δj, Lith. angis, OPruss. angis, Lett. ùodze, Russ. až, Pol. wąž, and prob. also with OI. áhiḥ, Avestic ažish, 'snake', Gk. ἔχις, 'viper'. See echidna and cp. Anguidae, Anguilla, Anguis. Cp. also Ahi, Encelia, ask, 'water newt'. For the ending see suff. -ine (representing L.-inus).

anguineous, adj., serpentlike. — L. anguineus, fr. anguis, 'serpent'; see prec. word. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

Anguis, n., a genus of lizards, the blindworm (zool.) — L. anguis, 'serpent, snake'. See anguine.

anguish, n. — ME. anguise, angoise, fr. OF. anguisse, angoisse (F. angoisse), fr. L. angustia (in classical Latin used mostly in the pl.), 'narrowness, deficiency', fr. angustus, 'narrow', fr. angere, 'to throttle, torment'. See anger and words there referred to and cp. esp. angostura.

anguish, tr. and intr. v. — OF. anguissier, angoissier (F. angoisser), fr. anguisse, angoisse. See prec. word.

Derivative: anguish-ed, adj.

anguishous, adj., causing anguish; anguished; anxious. (obsol.) — OF. angoissos, fr. VL. \*angustiōsus, fr. L. angustus, 'narrow'. See anguish, n.

Derivative: anguishous-ly, avd.

angula, n., a measure in ancient India, corresponding to 1.05 inches, lit., 'finger'. — OI. angulah, 'finger', rel. to angulih, angurih, 'finger, toe; angustháh, 'big toe, thumb', áñcati, 'he bends, curves', and cogn. with Gk. ἀγκών, 'elbow', L. ancus, 'crooked, curved', angulus, 'angle, corner'. See angle, 'corner'.

angular, adj. — L. angulāris, 'having corners or angles', fr. angulus. See angle, 'corner', and -ar. Derivatives: angular-ity, n., angular-ly, adv., angular-ness, n.

angulate, adj. — L. angulātus, pp. of angulāre, 'to make angular', fr. angulus. See angle, 'corner', and adj. suff. -ate.

anguria, n., the gourd; the watermelon. — Mod L., fr. Late Gk. ἀγγούριον, 'watermelon', which derives fr. Pers. angārah. See gherkin.

Angus, masc. PN. — Scot., rel. to Ir. Aonghus, a compound whose two elements are cognate with E. one, resp. choice.

anhelation, n., panting, asthma (archaic). — F. anhélation, fr. L. anhēlātionem, acc of anhēlātio, 'difficulty of breathing, panting', fr anhēlātus,

pp. of anhēlāre, 'to breathe with difficulty', which is prob. compounded of pref. an-, 'up, upward' (see ana-), and hēlāre, 'to breathe', which prob. stands for \*anslāre, fr. I.-E. base \*an-, 'to blow, breathe'. See animus and cp. exhale, inhale. For the ending see suff. -ation.

anhistous, adj., with no recognizable structure (biol.) — Formed with suff. -ous fr. priv. pref. an- and Gk. ἱστός, 'tissue', which stands for \*σιστός and lit. means 'that which makes to stand', from the stem of ἵστημι (for \*σίστημι), 'I make to stand'. See histo- and cp. the second element in Actinistia.

anhydride, anhydrid, n., an oxide which is capable of forming an acid, if added to water (chem.) — Formed with suff. -ide resp. -id, fr. Gk. ἄνυδρος, 'waterless'. See anhydrous.

anhydrite, n., anhydrous calcium sulfate (mineral.)

— Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ἄνυδρος, 'waterless'. See next word and cp. prec. word.

anhydrous, adj., containing no water (chem.) —

Gk. ἄνυδρος, 'waterless', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref.

an-) and ὕδωρ, 'water'. See hydro-. For E.

-ous. as equivalent to Gk. -oc, see suff. -ous.

ani, n., any of certain black birds of the cuckoo family. — Sp. ani, Port. ani, fr. Tupi ani.

anicut, annicut, n., a dam (Anglo-Ind.) — Tamil anai kattu, 'dam building'.

anigh, adv., new (pseudo-archaic). — Formed on analogy of afar, etc., fr. a-, 'on', and nigh.

anights, adv. (archaic) — Formed fr. OE. on nihte; see a-, 'on', night, and the adv. suff. -s. anil, n., 1) a West Indian shrub, from which indigo is made; 2) indigo. — Port. anil, fr. Arab. an-nil, assimilated fr. al-nil, fr. al-, 'the', and nīl, 'indigo', fr. Pers. nīla, ult. fr. OI. nīlī, 'indigo', fr. nilah, 'dark blue'. Cp. lilac.

Derivatives: anil-ic, adj., anil-ide, n., aniline (q.v.)

anile, adj., like an old woman. — L. anīlis, 'pertaining to an old woman', fr. anus, gen. anūs, 'old woman', from the I.-E. imitative base \*an-, whence also Hitt. annash, 'mother', hannash, 'grandmother', Gk. ἀννίς, 'grandmother', Lith. anj ta, 'mother-in-law', OPruss. ane, 'old mother', OHG. ano, MHG. ane, an, 'grandfather, great grandfather', OHG. ana, 'grandmother, great grandmother', G. Ahnen, 'ancestors', OHG. eninchilī (whence MHG. eninkel, enenkel, G. Enkel), 'grandson', prop. dimin. of OHG. ano, 'great grandfather'. Cp. the first element in Olaf.

Derivative: anile-ness, n.

aniline, also anilin, n., an oily, poisonous liquid,  $C_6H_5NA_2$  (chem.) — Coined by C.J. Fritzsche in 1841 fr. anil and chem. suff. -ine, resp. -in. Derivative: aniline, anilin, adi.

anility, n., quality of being anile. — L. anīlitās, 'the old age of a woman, anility', fr. anīlis. See anile and -ity.

animadversion, n., criticism; blame. - L. ani-

madversiō, gen. -ōnis, 'perception, observation, attention', fr. animadversus, pp. of animadvertere. See animadvert and -ion.

Derivative: animadversion-al, adj.

animadversive, adj., percipient. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. animadversus, pp. of animadvertere. See next word.

Derivative: animadversive-ness, n.

animadvert, intr. v., to criticize, blame, censure.
L. animadvertere, contraction of animum advertere, 'to direct one's mind, attend', fr. animum, acc. of animus, 'mind', and advertere, 'to turn toward'. See animus and advert.

animal, n. — L., lit. 'a living being', fr. animāle, neut. of animālis, 'of air, living', fr. animā, 'breath of air, air, breath, soul, life'; see animus and adj. suff. -al. For sense development cp. Gk.  $\zeta\bar{\omega}\omega$ , 'animal, which is rel. to  $\zeta\omega\dot{\eta}$ , 'life', and OE. dēor, 'a wild animal', lit. 'a breathing being', which is cogn. with OSlav. duchă, 'breath, spirit', duša, 'soul'. Cp. also Heb. hayyāh, 'wild animal, beast', which is rel. to hāyāh, 'he lived', hayvīm, 'life'.

animal, adj. — L. animālis, 'of air, living, animate'. See animal, n.

animalcular, adj. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. animalculum. See next word.

animalcule, n., a very small animal, esp. one perceptible only by a microscope. — Late L. animalculum, dimin. of L. animal. See animal, n., and -cule.

animalism, n., animal character; the doctrine that man is a mere animal. — See animal and -ism.
animalist, n., 1) one who believes in animalism;
2) an artist representing animals. — See animal and -ist.

animalize, tr. v., to make like an animal. — See animal and -ize.

Derivative: animaliz-ation, n.

animate, tr. v., to give life to, to enliven. — L. animātus, pp. of animāre, 'to fill with air or breath, to animate', fr. anima. See animus and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: animat-ed, adj. animat-ed-ly, adv., animat-er, n., animat-ing, adj., animat-ing-ly, adv., animation, animatism (99.v.)

animate, adj., living. — L. animātus, pp. of animāre. See animate, v.

Derivatives: animate-ly, adv., animate-ness, n.

animation, n., life; vivacity. — L. animātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'an animating', fr. animātus, pp. of animāre. See animate and -ion.

animatism, n., the primitive belief that the inanimate is regarded as if it were animated. — Coined by Maretti in 1899 in contradistinction to animism. See animate, adj. and -ism.

animatistic, adj. — See prec. word and -istic. animé, n., any of various resins. — F., fr. Sp. animé, which is a Tupi loan word.

animism, n., a word of many meanings, but used esp. in the sense of 'theory of the universal animation of nature' (Sir Edward Burnett Tylor's

79

definition in Primitive Culture, chapter 11). — Coined by the German physicist and chemist Georg Ernst Stahl (1660-1734) and re-introduced by E. B. Tylor in 1871. See animus and -ism and cp. animatism.

animist, n., one who believes in animism. — See animism and -ist.

Derivative: animist-ic, adj.

animosity, n., ill will; enmity. — F. animosité, fr. L. animōsitātem, acc. of animōsitās, 'boldness, vehemence', fr. animōsus, 'bold, vehement', fr. animus. See next word, adj. suff. -ose and suff. -itv.

animus, n., 1) intention: 2) animosity. — L., 'soul, spirit, mind, courage, wish, desire', rel. to anima, 'breath of air, air, breath, soul, life', and coon with Gk, avenue, 'wind', fr. I.-E. base \*an-, 'to blow, breathe', whence also OI. áni-ti, ána-ti, 'breathes', áni-lah, 'breath', OIr. anāl. W. anadl. MBret. (with metathesis) alazn, 'breath', Olr. animm. Co., Bret. eneff, 'soul', Goth. uzanan, 'to exhale', ON. anda, 'to breathe', andi, önd, 'breath, soul, spirit', OE. ēðian (for \*anbian), 'to breathe'. OSlav. vonia. 'smell'. Alb. Gheg ai, Tosk ēń, 'I swell', Toch, A añma, Arm. anjn, 'soul'. Cp. animadvert, animal, animalcule, animate, animosity, equanimity, exanimate, exhale, inhale, longanimity, magnanimous, magnanimity, pusillanimous, pusillanimity, unanimous, unanimity. Cp. also ahura, anemo-, anhelation, asthma, asura, prana.

anion, n., a negatively charged ion (physical chem.) — Gk. ἀνιόν, neut. of ἀνιών, pres. part. of ἀνιέναι, 'to go up', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and ἰέναι, 'to go', which is cogn. with L. īre, 'to go'. See itinerate. The word anion was introduced into electricity by the English physicist and chemist Michael Faraday (1791-1867); cp. ion. cation.

Derivative: anion-ic, adj.

anis-, combining form. See aniso-.

anise, n. — F., fr. L. anīsum, fr. Gk. ἄντσον, 'anise, dill'. Cp. Gk. ἄνηθον, L. anēthum, and see anet.

Derivative: anis-ic, adj.

aniseed, n. — Contraction of anise-seed.

anisette, n., liqueur flavored with aniseed. — F., dimin. of anise. For the ending see suff. -ette. aniso-, anis-, combining form meaning 'a derivative of anise' (chem.) — Gk. ἀνῖσ-, ἀνῖσο-, fr. ἄνῖσον, 'anise'. See anise.

aniso-, anis-, combining form meaning 'unequal, unsymmetrical'. — Gk. ἀνισο-, fr. ἄνισος, 'unequal', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. an-) and ἴσος, 'equal'. See iso-.

anisomerous, adj., not isomerous (bot.) — Formed fr. priv. pref. an- and isomerous.

anisotropic, adj., not isotropic (physics). — Formed fr. priv. pref. an- and isotropic.

anker, n., a liquid measure. — Du., rel. to G. Anker, Swed. ankare, fr. ML. anceria, ancheria, 'keg, vat', which is of uncertain origin.

ankh, n., a tau cross (T) with an oval at the top, the Egypt. symbol of life. — Egypt. ankh, 'life'. anklet, n., a ring for the ankle. — Contraction of ankle and dimin. suff. -let.

ankle, n. — ME. ancle, ankle, prob. of Scand. origin; cp. ON. ökkla (for \*ankula), Dan., Swed. ankle. The collateral ME. form anclowe derives fr. OE. anclēo, anclēow. Cp. MDu. anclau, enkel, Du. enkel, OHG. anchlāo, anchal, enchil, MHG., G. enkel, 'ankle'. All these words are diminutives formed with suff.-el, -l (see dimin. suff.-le), from the Teut. stem appearing in MHG. anke, 'joint', G. Enke, 'ankle'. OI. angam, 'limb', angulih, 'finger', and L. angulus, 'angle, corner', are cogn. with these Teut. words; see angle, 'corner', and cp. angula.

ankus, n., an elephant goad. — Hind., fr. OI. ankusah, rel. to OI. áñcati, 'bends, curves', and cogn. with L. ancus, 'curved, crooked', angulus, 'angle, corner'. See angle, 'corner', and cp. prec. word.

ankylo-, before a vowel ankyl-, combining form meaning 'crooked'. — Gk. ἀγχυλο-, ἀγχυλο-, ἀγχυλο-, 'crooked, curved'. See ankylosis.

ankylose, anchylose, tr. v., to affect with ankylosis; intr. v., to be affected with ankylosis.—Back formation fr. ankylosis.

ankylosis, anchylosis, n., stiffening of the joints.

— Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀγκύλωσις, fr. ἀγκυλοῦν, 'to crook, bend', fr. ἀγκύλος, 'crooked, curved', which is rel. to ἄγκος, 'bend, hollow; mountain glen'. See angle, 'corner', and cp. anchor, ancon, Ancylus, ankus.

ankylotic, anchylotic, adj. — See prec. word and -ic. anlace, n., a dagger with tapering blade. — Metathesis of OF. alenas, alesne (F. alêne), 'dagger', fr. OHG. alansa, a derivative of āla, 'awl'. See awl.

anlaut, n., initial sound. — G. Anlaut, fr. an, 'on, at', and Laut, 'sound, tone', G. an is rel. to E. on (q.v.) G. Laut, 'sound, tone', derives fr. laut, 'loud'; see loud. Cp. ablaut, auslaut, inlaut, umlaut.

Ann, Anna, Anne, fem. PN. — L. Anna, fr. Gk. 'Aννα, fr. Heb. Hannan, lit. 'grace', from the base of hānán, 'he was gracious, showed favor'. See Hannah.

anna, n., an Indian penny. — Hind. ānā.

Annabel, Annabella, fem. PN. — The name is usually interpreted as a compound of Anna and Bella. It is more probable, however, that it arose from a misreading of the name Amabel for Anabel. Cp. Arabel, Arabella.

annabergite, n., a hydrous nickel arsenate (mineral.) — Named after Annaberg in Saxony. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

annalist, n., a writer of annals. — F. annaliste, fr. annales, 'annals', fr. L. annālēs. See next word and -ist.

annals, n. pl. — L. annālēs (scil. librī), 'chronicles', lit. 'yearly (books)', pl. of annālis, 'pertaining to a year', fr. annus, 'year'. See annual.

annates, n. pl., first fruits of an ecclesiastical benefice payable to the Pope. — ML. annāta, 'income of a year', fr. L. annus, 'year'. See annual.

anneal, tr. v., to temper by heat; to temper. — ME. anelen, fr. OE. anælan, 'to burn, kindle', fr. an, 'on (see a- 'on'), and ælan, 'to kindle, burn', which is rel. to OE. āl, 'fire', æled, 'fire, firebrand'. ME. anelen and E. anneal were influenced in form by an erroneous association with OF. neeler (whence F. nieller), fr. VL. \*nigellāre, 'to blacken', fr. L. nigellus, dimin. of niger, 'black'.

annelid, adj., pertaining to the Annelida; n., one of the Annelida. — See next word.

Annelida, n. pl., a phylum of segmented worms (zool.) — ModL., fr. F. annélide, a hybrid coined by the French naturalist, J. B. P. Lamarck (1744-1829), fr. L. ānellus, dimin. of ānulus, 'a little ring', and Gk. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See annular and oid.

annerodite, n., a pyroniobate of uranium, yttrium, etc. (mineral.) — Named after Ånnerød in Norway. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

annex, tr. v. — F. annexer, fr. L. annexus, pp. of annectere, 'to bind to, tie on, annex', fr. adand nectere, 'to bind, join, fasten'. See nexus. Derivatives: annex-ive, adi., annex-ment, n.

annex, n. — F. annexe, fr. L. annexus, pp. of annextere. See annex. v.

annexation, n. — ML. annexātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'the act of annexing', fr. annexātus, pp. of annexāre, which is formed fr. L. annexus, pp. of annectere. See annex. v.. and -ation.

Derivative: annexation-al, adj.

annexion, n. — F., fr. L. annexionem, acc. of annexio, 'a binding to', fr. annexus, pp. of annectere. See annex, v., and -ion.

annihilate, tr. v. — L. annihilātus, pp. of annihilāre, 'to bring to nothing, annihilate', fr. adand nihil, 'nothing'. See nihil and verbal suff.-ate.

annihilation, n. — F., fr. annihiler, 'to annihilate',fr. L. annihilāre. See prec. word and -ion.

annihilationism, n., the doctrine that the wicked will be annihilated at the end of this life (theol.).
A hybrid coined by Edward White in England fr. prec. word and suff. -ism.

annihilationist, n., a believer in annihilationism.
Coined fr. annihilation and suff. -ist.

anniversary, n. and adj. — L. anniversārius, 'returning every year', compounded of annus, gen. annī, 'year', and versus, pp. of vertere, 'to turn'. See annual, version and -ary.

annona, n., the yearly produce (Roman antiq.) — L. annōna, fr. annus, 'year'; see annular. For the suff. cp. pōmōna, 'fruit trees, fruit', fr. pōmum, 'fruit', and mātrōna, 'a married woman', fr. māter, 'mother' (see Pomona and matron).

annotate, tr. v. — L. annotātus, pp. of annotāre, 'to note down', fr. ad- and notāre, 'to mark, note', fr. nota, 'mark, sign'. See note, n., and verbal suff. -ate and cp. connotate.

Derivatives: annotation (q.v.), annotat-ive, adj., annotator (q.v.), annotat-ory, adj.

annotation, n. — L. annotātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. annotātus, pp. of annotāre. See prec. word and -ion and cp. connotation.

annotator, n. — L., fr. annotatus, pp. of annotare. See annotate and agential suff. -or.

announce, tr. v. — ME. anounce, fr. OF. anoncer (F. annoncer), fr. L. annūntiāre, 'to announce, relate', fr. ad- and nūntiāre, 'to relate, report', fr. nūntius, 'messenger'. See nuncio and cp. annunciate.

Derivatives: announce-ment, n., announc-er, n. annoy, n. — ME. anoi, anui, fr. OF. enui (F. ennui), 'worry', back formation fr. enuier, 'to worry, vex, annoy'. See annoy, v.

annoy, tr. v. — ME. anuien, fr. OF. anoier, ennoier (F. ennuyer), fr. VL. inodiāre, 'to hate', fr. L. in odiō, 'in hate, in aversion'. See in, prep., and odium and cp. ennui, noisome. Cp. also It. annoiare, OProvenç. enojar (whence Sp. enojar), 'to vex, annoy', which also derive fr. VL. inodiāre.

Derivatives: annoy-ance, n., annoy-er, n., annoy-ing, adj., annoy-ing-ly, adv., annoy-ing-ness, n., annoy-ous, adj.

annual, adj. — OF. annual, fr. Late L. annuālem, acc. of annuālis, corresponding to L. annālis, 'continuing a year, annual', fr. annus, 'year', which stands for \*at-nos and is cogn. with Goth. apnam (pl. dat.), 'to the years', and with OI. átati, 'goes, moves on, wanders'; cp. also Osco-Umbr. akno, 'year, holiday time'. Cp. annalist, annals, annate, and the second element in biennial, triennial, quinquennial, septennial, centennial, millennium, perennial, solemn.

Derivatives: annual, n., annual-ly, adv.

**annuitant**, n., one who receives an annuity. — Formed fr. **annuity** with suff. -ant.

annuity, n. — F. annuité, fr. ML. annuitātem, acc. of annuitās, fr. L. annus, 'year'. See annual and -ity.

annul, tr. v. — ME. annullen, fr. OF. anuller (F. annuler), fr. Late L. annulläre, fr. ad- and L. nūllum, 'nothing', neut. of nūllus, 'none'. See null. Derivatives: annull-er, n., annul-ment, n.

annular, adj., 1) pertaining to a ring; 2) ringshaped. — L. annulāris, correctly ānulāris, 'pertaining to a ring', fr. annulus, correctly ānulus, 'ring', dimin. of ānus, 'ring, iron ring for the feet, anus'. See anus, -ule and -ar and cp. Annelida. annulary, adj., annular; n., the ring finger. — L. annulārius, correctly ānulārius, 'pertaining to a ring', fr. ānulāris. See prec. word and adj. suff.

annulate, adj., furnished with rings. — L. annulātus, correctly ānulātus, fr. ānulus, 'ring'. See annular and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: annulat-ed, adj.

annulation, n., a ringlike formation. — Formed with suff. -ation, fr. L. annulus, correctly ānulus, 'ring'. See annular.

annulet 80

annulet, n., a little ring. — Formed with dimin. suff. -et fr. L. annulus, correctly ānulus, 'ring'. See annular.

annuloid, adj., ring-shaped. — A hybrid coined fr. L. annulus, correctly ānulus, 'ring', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εΐδος, 'form, shape'. See annular and -oid.

annulose, adj., ringlike. — Formed with adj. suff. -ose, fr. L. annulus, correctly ānulus, 'ring'. See annular.

annunciate, tr. v., to announce. — L. annūntiātus, pp. of annūntiāre. See announce and verbal cuff sate.

annunciation, n., announcement. — F. annonciation, fr. L. annūntiātiōnem, acc. of annūntiātiō, fr. annūntiātus, pp. of annūntiāre. See announce and -ation and cp. prec. word.

ano-, combining form meaning 'upward'. — Fr. Gk. ἄνω, 'upward', which is rel. to ἀνά, 'up, on'. See ana-.

anode, n., positive electric pole. — Gk. ἄνοδος, 'way up', fr. ἀνά (see ana-) and ὁδός, 'way'. See odograph and cp. words there referred to. The term anode was introduced into electricity by the English physicist and chemist Michael Faraday (1791-1867); cp. cathode, electrode. Derivatives: anod-al, anod-ic, adjs., anod-ic-al-ly, adv.

Anodonta, n., a genus of mussels (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'the toothless ones', formed fr. priv. pref. anand Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See odonto-anodyne, adj., relieving pain (med.) — L. anōdynus, fr. Gk. ἀνώδυνος, 'free from pain, allaying pain', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. an-) and δδύνη, 'pain', which prob. meant orig. 'that which eats up, devours, bites', and is cogn. with OI. -advan-, 'eating', Lith. èdžióti, 'to devour, bite', èdžiótis, 'to suffer pain', Arm. erkn, gen. erkan (for \*edwōn or \*edwōn), 'labor pains', fr. I.-E. base \*ed-, 'to eat', whence also L. edere, 'to eat'. See eat and cp. odonto-.

anodyne, n., anything that relieves pain. — Gk. ἀνώδυνον, neut. of the adjective ἀνώδυνος. See anodyne, adi.

anoetic, adj., unthinkable. — Formed with suff.

-ic. fr. Gk. ἀνόητος, 'not thought on, unheard of', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and νοητός, 'perceptible by the mind, mental', verbal adj. of νοεῖν, 'to perceive', fr. νόος, νοῦς, 'mind'. See nous and cp. noetic.

anoint, tr. v. — OF. enoint, pp. of enoindre, fr. L. inunguere, 'to anoint', fr. in-, 'in, on', and unguere, 'to smear'. See unguent and cp. ointment. Derivatives: anoint-ed, adj., anoint-er, n., anointing, n., anoint-ment, n.

anomalo-, before a vowel anomal-, combining form meaning 'anomalous'. — Gk. ἀνωμαλο-, ἀνωμαλο-, fr. ἀνώμαλος, 'uneven, unequal, irregular', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. an-) and ὁμαλός, 'even', fr. ὁμός, 'one and the same', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*sem-, 'one, together'. See same and cp. words there referred to.

anomalous, adj. — L. anōmalus, fr. Gk. ἀνώμαλος, 'uneven, irregular'. See anomalo-. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous. Derivatives: anomalous-ly, adv., anomalous-ness, n.

anomaly, n. — L. anōmalia, fr. Gk. ἀνωμαλία, inequality', fr. ἀνώμαλος, 'unequal'. See anomalo- and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

Derivatives: anomal-ism, n., anomal-ist, n., anomal-ist-ic, anomal-ist-ic-al, adjs., anomal-ist-ic-al-ly. adv.

anomo-, combining form meaning 'irregular'. — Fr. Gk. ἄνομος, 'without law', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-), and νόμος, 'law'. See nomo-.

anomy, n., lawlessness. — Gk. ἀνομία, fr. ἄνομος. See anomo- and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

anon, adv., soon. — ME., fr. OE. on an, ME. anoon, anon, lit. 'in one (instant)'. See on and one.

anonym, n. — F. anonyme, fr. L. anonymus, fr. Gk. ἀνώνυμος, 'without a name', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. an-) and ὄνυμα, dial. form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See name and cp. onomato-. Cp. also antonym, autonym, homonym, synonym.

Derivatives: anonym-ity, n., anonymous (q.v.) anonymous, adj. — Gk. ἀνώνυμος. See prec. word. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous. Derivatives: anonymous-ly, adv., anonymous-ness, n.

Anopheles, n., a genus of mosquitoes (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀνωφελής, 'useless, hurtful, harmful', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. an-) and ὄφελος, 'use, help, advantage', whence ὀφέλλειν (for \*ὀφέλιειν), 'to increase, enlarge', ὄφελμα, 'advantage'. "Όφελος prob. meant orig. 'increase', and stands for ὄ-φελος, fr. pref. ὀ- (see agama) and \*φέλος, which together with OI. phálam, 'gain, success', derives fr. I.-E. base \*phel-, 'to swell'. This base is a collateral form of base \*bhel-, 'to swell', whence L. follis, 'bellows'. See follicle and cp. Aphelandra, Aphelinus.

anorexia, n., loss of appetite (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. priv. pref. -an and Gk. ὄρεξις, 'appetite', from the stem of ὁρέγειν, 'to stretch oneself, reach, reach after, long for, desire', which is cogn. with L. regere, 'to keep straight, guide, lead, rule'. See regent, adj., and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ia.

anormal, adj., not normal. — ML. anōrmālis. See abnormal.

anorthoclase, n., a triclinic potash-soda feldspar. — Coined by the German mineralogist Harry Rosenbusch (1836-1914) in 1885 fr. priv. pref. -an and orthoclase (q.v.)

anosmia, n., lack of the sense of smell (med.) — Medical L., fr. priv. pref. an- and Gk. δσική. 'smell, odor'. See osmium and -ia.

another, adj. and pron. — Formed fr. the indef. article an and other.

anoxemia, anoxaemia, n., abnormal condition of the body due to the lack of oxygen in the blood (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. priv. pref. an-, the first two letters of oxygen, Gk. αΙμα, 'blood' (see hemal), and suff. -ia. Accordingly the word anoxemia lit. means 'the lack of oxygen in the blood'. Derivative: anoxem-ic, anoxaemic, adj. anoxia, n., oxygen deficiency. — Medical L., coined fr. priv. pref. an-, the first two letters of oxygen and suff. -ia.

Anselm, Ansel, masc. PN. — L. Anselmus, fr. OHG. Ansehelm, lit. 'having a divine helmet', compounded of ansi, 'god', and helm, 'helmet', For the first element cp. Astrid, for the second see helmet.

Anser, n., a genus of birds, the goose (ornithol.)

— L. ānser, 'goose', for \*hanser. See goose and cp. the second element in merganser.

anserine, adj., 1) pertaining to, or resembling, a goose; 2) stupid. — L. ānserīnus, fr. ānser. See prec. word and -ine (representing L. -īnus).

answer, n. — ME. andsware, answere, fr. OE. andswaru, 'a reply', lit. 'a swearing against', fr. and-, 'against', and swerian, 'to swear'; cp. OS. antswör, ON. andsvar (Dan., Swed. ansvar), OFris. ondser. The first element is cogn. with Gk. ἀντί, 'against', L. ante, 'before'. See anteand cp. anti-. For the second element see swear.

answer, tr. and intr. v. — ME. andswerien, fr. OE. andswarian, andswerian, fr. andswaru. See answer, n. Derivatives: answer-able, adj., answer-er, n., answer-ing, adj.

ant, n. — ME. amete, ante, fr. OE. æmete, æmette, rel. to OHG. āmeiza, MHG. āmeize, G. Ameise, 'ant', lit. 'the animal that cuts (i.e. bites) off', fr. Teut. ā, 'off', and \*maitan, 'to cut' (whence Goth. maitan, ON. meita, OHG. meizan, 'to cut', ON. meitill, OHG. meizil, MHG. meizel, G. Meißel, 'chisel'). Cp. emmet. Cp. also mite, 'a small arachnid'.

ant-, form of anti- before a vowel.

-ant, adj. and subst. suff. denoting an agent or an instrument. — OF. and F. -ant, fr. L. -antem or -entem, acc. of -āns, resp. -ēns, pres. part. suff. of verbs pertaining to the I., resp. II. or III. conjugation. This Latin suffix is cogn. with OI. -ant, Gk. -ων (fem. -ουσα, neut. -ον). Cp. the ending of Gk. γέρων, 'old man' (see geronto-). Cp. also -ent, -ance, -ancy, -ence, -ency, and pres. part. suff. -ing. Cp. also tooth.

anta, n., pillar, pilaster (archit.) — Sing. of L. antae, gen. -ārum, 'pillars, pilasters' (in Latin the word is used in pl. only); cogn. with OI. átáh (pl. of átā), 'doorframe, enclosure', ON. önd, 'ante-room', and Arm. dr-and, 'doorpost, threshold' (see Hübschmann, Armenische Studien, 1,19).

antacid, adj., counteracting an acid (med.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'against', and L. acidus, 'sour'. See ant- and acid.

Derivative: antacid, n.

Antaeus, n., a giant of Libya, slain by Heracles (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. 'Ανταῖος, fr. ἀνταῖος, 'opposite, opposed to, hostile', fr. ἄντα, 'face to face', which is rel. to ἀντί, 'opposite,

against'. See anti-.

antagonism, n., opposition, hostility. — Gk. ἀνταγώνισμα, fr. ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι, 'to struggle against'. See antagonize and -ism.

antagonist, opponent, enemy. — L. antagōnista, fr. Gk. ἀνταγωνιστής, 'competitor, opponent, rival', fr. ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι, 'to struggle against'. See next word and -ist and cp. deuteragonist, protagonist.

Derivatives: antagonist-ic, antagonist-ic-al, adjs., antagonist-ic-al-ly, adv.

antagonize, tr. v., to oppose, bring into opposition.

— Gk. ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι, 'to struggle against', fr. ἀντί (see anti-), and ἀγωνίζεσθαι, 'to struggle', fr. ἀγών, 'contest'. See agony and -ize.

Derivatives: antagoniz-ation, n., antagoniz-er, n. antalkali, n., a substance that neutralizes alkalinity. — Formed fr. ant- and alkali.

Derivatives: antalkal-ine, adj. and n.

antaphrodisiac, adj., counteracting sexual desire; n., a drug counteracting sexual desire. — Formed fr. ant- and aphrodisiac.

antarctic, adj., pertaining to the South Pole or regions near the South Pole. — Prop. 'opposite to the north', fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'opposite' (see anti-), and ἄρκτος, 'bear; the constellation of the Great Bear'. See arctic.

Antares, n., a large red star, the brightest in the Constellation Scorpio. — Gk. 'Αντάρης, lit. 'opposite (the planet) Mars', fr. ἀντί, 'opposite', and 'Αρης, 'Mars'. See anti- and Ares.

ante-, pref. — Fr. L. ante, 'before, in front of', which is cogn. with OI. ánti, 'opposite', Toch. B ente, 'opposed to', Arm. énd, 'opposite', Gk. ἄντα, ἄντην, 'opposite', ἀντί, 'over against, opposite, before', OLith. antâ, Lith. añt, 'on to', Goth. and, anda, 'along', ON., OS., OE. and- 'against', OHG., MHG., G. ant-, OHG. int-, MHG., G. ent-, 'along, against', Hitt. hantī, 'opposite', hantezzish, 'the first'. Cp. anti-. Cp. also Ananta, antiae, enantio-, the first element in ancestor, antique, antiquity, and the second element in Rosinante and in Vedanta. Cp. also end, un-, pref. expressing reversal, and the first element in along and in answer.

antecede, tr. and intr. v. — L. antecēdere, 'to go before', fr. ante- and cēdere, 'to go'. See cede and cp. precede.

antecedence, n. — L. antecēdentia, fr. antecēdēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

antecedent, adj. and n. — F. antécédent, fr. L. antecédentem, acc. of antecédens pres. part. of antecédere. See antecede and -ent.

Derivative: antecedent-al, adj.

antecessor, n., a predecessor. — L. See ancestor. antechamber, n. — F. antichambre, formed on analogy of It. anticamera, which is compounded of anti, 'before' and camera, 'chamber', fr. L. ante, 'before', and camera, 'vault, arch'. See ante- and chamber.

antechapel, n. — Formed fr. ante- and chapel. antedate, n. (rare), — Formed fr. ante- and date,

antediluvian 82

'point of time'. Derivative: antedate, tr. v. antediluvian, adj., relating to the time before the Deluge. — Coined by the English physician Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82) fr. ante- and L. dīluvium, 'flood, deluge', fr. dīluere, 'to wash away'. See dilute and cp. diluvial, deluge. For the ending see suff. -ian.

Derivative: antediluvian, n.

antefixa, n. pl., small ornaments concealing the ends of the tiles at the eaves of the roofs (class. archit.) — L., neut. pl. of antefixus, 'fixed in front', formally corresponding to the pp. of \*antefigere\*, fr. ante- and fixus, pp. of figere\*, 'to fix'. See fix, 'to attach'.

antelope, n. — OF. antelop, fr. ML. ant(h)alopus, fr. MGk. ἀνθόλοψ, name of a fabulous animal, which prob. means 'flower eye', fr. Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower', and ὄψ, 'eye'. See anther and optic. F. antilope has been reborrowed fr. E. antelope.

antemeridian, adj., pertaining to the forenoon.
L. antemerīdiānus, 'in the forenoon', fr. antemerīdiem. See next entry and -an.

ante meridiem, before noon. — L., fr. ante, 'before', and acc. of merīdiēs, 'midday, noon'. See ante- and meridian and cp. post meridiem.

antemundane, adj., existing or happening before the creation of the world. — Formed fr. anteand mundane. Cp. premundane.

antenatal, adj., previous to birth. — Formed fr. ante- and L. nātus, 'born', pp. of nāscī, 'to be born'. See natal.

antenati, n. pl., persons born before a certain event (law). — Formed fr. ante- and L. nātī, pl. of nātus, 'born'. See prec. word.

antenna, n. — ModL., feeler or horn of an insect', fr. L. antemna, antenna, 'sail yard', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. a contraction of \*an(a)tempnā, 'that which is stretched, extended', fr. I.-E. base \*temp-, 'to stretch, extend'. See temple, 'place of worship', and cp. next word. Derivative: antenn-al, adj.

Antennaria, n., a genus of herbs, plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., fr. antenna; so called because the pappus resembles the antennae of insects.

antenuptial, adj., prior to marriage. — Formed fr. ante- and nuptial. Cp. postnuptial.

antepenult, n. — Abbreviation of next word.

antepenultima, n., the last syllable but two. — L. antepaenultima (scil. syllaba). See ante- and penultima. Derivative: antepenultim-ate, adj. anteprandial, adj., before dinner. — Formed fr.

ante- and prandial. Cp. postprandial.

anterior, adj. — L., 'former', compar. of ante, 'before'. Cp. F. antérieur and see ante- and -ior. Derivatives: anterior-ly, adv., anterior-ness, n. anteroom, n., A hybrid coined fr. L. ante, 'before' (see ante-), and room. The word lit. means 'a room in front'.

antetype, n., a prototype. — A hybrid coined fr. L. ante, 'before' (see ante-), and Gk. τύπος, 'a

blow, a stamp'; see **type.** The correct form is *prototype*, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

anth-, form of anti- before an aspirate.

anthelion, n., a kind of halo. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀνθήλιον, neut. of ἀνθήλιος, 'opposite the sun', fr. ἀντι- (see anti-), and ἥλιος, 'sun'. See helio-anthelmintic, adj., destroying or expelling intestinal worms. — Formed fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'against' (see anti-), and ἕλμινς, also ἕλμις, gen. ἕλμιντος, 'worm'. See helminthic.

anthem, n. — ME. antefne, antem, fr. OE. antefn (orig. identical in meaning with antiphony), fr. ML. antiphōna, fr. Gk. ἀντίφωνα, neut. pl. of ἀντίφωνος, 'sounding in answer to', which was mistaken for fem. sing. See antiphon.

Derivative: anthem, tr. v.

Anthemis, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family; the camomile (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀνθεμίς, 'a flower resembling the camomile', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See next word.

anther, n., that part of the stamen which contains the pollen. — F. anthère, fr. ModL. anthera, 'a medicine extracted from flower', fr. Gk. ἀνθηρά, fem. of ἀνθηρός, 'flowery', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower', which is cogn. with OI. ándhas, 'herb'. Cp. antho-, Anthus, -anthus, antheridium, Anthyllis, the first element in antelope, Anthemis, Anthesterion, anthology, Anthrenus, Anthurium, and the second element in Chrysanthemum, clinanthium, colcothar, enanthema, exanthema, hydranth, isanthous, perianth, polyanthus.

Anthericum, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀνθέρικος, 'the asphodel', which is rel. to ἀνθέριξ, 'blade', ἀθήρ, 'chaff, barb of a weapon'; of unknown etymology. Cp. Anthriscus, atherine, atheroma, and the first element in Atherosperma.

antheridium, n., the male organ in ferns, mosses, etc. — ModL., formed with the Greek dimin. suff. -ίδιον fr. ἀνθηρός, 'flowery', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See anther and -idium.

Anthesterion, n., name of the 8th month of the Attic calendar (corresponding to the second half of February and the first half of March). — Gk. 'Ανθεστηριών, lit. 'the month in which Ανθεστήρια, "the Feast of the Flowers", was celebrated', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See anther.

antho-, before a vowel anth-, combining form meaning 'flower'. — Gk. ἀνθο-, ἀνθ-, fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See anther.

anthodium, n., the head of a composite plant (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀνθώδης, 'flowerlike', which is formed fr. ἄνθος, 'flower', with suff. -ώδης, 'like'. See anther, -ode, 'like', and 1st -ium.

antholite, n., a fossil flower. — Lit. 'flower stone'.

See antho- and -lite.

anthology, n. — Gk. ἀνθολογίπ, 'a flower gathering', fr. ἀνθολόγος, 'gathering flowers', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower', and λέγειν, 'to gather'. See anther and -logy.

Derivative: antholog-ic-al, adj., antholog-ic-ally, adv., antholog-ist. n., antholog-ize, tr. v.

anthophyllite, n., a magnesium and iron silicate (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. ModL. anthophyllum, 'clove', fr. Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower', and φύλλον, 'leaf' (see antho- and phyllo-); so called in allusion to its clove-brown color.

Anthoxanthum, n., a genus of grasses of the family Poaceae (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'the yellow flower', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower', and ξανθός, 'yellow'. See antho- and xantho-.

Anthozoa, n. pl., a group of Coelenterata (zool.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower', and ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον, 'animal', hence Anthozoa lit. means 'flower animals'. See anther and -zoa and cp.

Zoanthus. Derivatives: anthozo-an, adj. and n., anthozo-ic, adj., anthozo-id, n.

anthracene, n., a hydrocarbon C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub> (chem.) — Formed with suff. -ene fr. Gk. ἄνθραξ, 'coal'. See next word.

anthracite, n., a kind of hard coal. — L. anthracitēs, 'a kind of bloodstone', fr. Gk. ἀνθρακίτης, 'a gem', prop. subst. use of an adj. meaning 'resembling coal', fr. ἄνθραξ, gen. ἄνθρακος, 'coal'. See anthrax and subst. suff. -ite.

Derivatives: anthracite, tr. v., anthracit-ic, adj., anthracit-ism. n.

anthraconite, n., a coal-black marble of limestone (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ἄνθραξ, 'coal', and κονία, 'dust, ashes; lye, soap powder; lime'. For the first element see anthrax. Gk. κονία derives fr. κόνις, 'dust', which is cogn. with L. cinis, 'ashes'; see cinerary.

anthracosis, n., coal-miner's disease (med.) — Medical L. lit. 'disease caused by coal', formed with suff. -osis, fr. Gk. ἄνθραξ, gen. ἄνθρακος, 'coal'. See anthrax.

anthrax, n., a malignant disease of cattle and sheep. — L., fr. Gk. ἄνθραξ, 'coal; carbuncle, malignant pustule', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. Arm. ant'el, 'a glowing coal'. — Coal is first mentioned about 370 B.C.E. by Theophrastus in his treatise 'On Stones', under the name λίθος ἄνθραχος (i.e. 'coal stone').

Anthrenus, n., a genus of insects (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀνθρήνη, 'wild bee, hornet', contraction of \*ἀνθο-θρήνη (see haplology), lit. 'flower bee'. For the first element see antho-. The second element is rel. to τενθρήνη, 'bee, wasp', θρώναξ, 'drone'. See drone.

Anthriscus, n., a genus of plants of the family Ammiaceae (bot.)—L. anthriscus, 'the wild chervil', fr. Gk. ἀνθρίσκος, which is possibly rel. to ἀθήρ, 'chaff'. See Anthericum.

anthrop-, form of anthropo- before a vowel.

anthropic, adj., pertaining to man. — Gk. ἀνθρωπικός, fr. ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See anthropoand ie

anthropo, before a vowel anthrop, combining form meaning 'of man, pertaining to man'. —

Gk. ἀνθρωπο-, ἀνθρωπ-, Ἡr. ἀνθρωπος, 'man', which is perh. a dialectical variant of \*ἄνδρωπος, a compound of ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', and ώψ, gen. ἀπος, 'eye, face', and lit. means 'he who has the face of a man'. See andro- and -ops and cp. the second element in cynanthropy, Eoanthropus, lycanthrope, misanthrope, philanthrope, Pithecanthropus, therianthropic.

anthropomorphous

anthropocentric, adj., regarding man as the center.—Compounded of anthropo- and centric. anthropogeography, n., the study of the geographical distribution of man.—G. Anthropogeographie, coined by the German geographer Friedrich Ratzel (1844-1904) in 1882 fr. anthropo- and G. Geographie, fr. L. geōgraphia (see geography).

anthropography, n., that part of anthropology which deals with the physical characteristics of the human race. — Lit. 'the description of man'. See anthropo- and -graphy.

anthropoid, adj., manlike; n., an anthropoid ape.

— Gk. ἀνθροποειδής, 'like a man, resembling a man', compounded of ἄνθροπος, 'man', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See anthropo- and -oid.

Derivatives: anthropoid-al, anthropoid-an, adjs. anthropolatry, n., the worship of a human being.

— Compounded of Gk. ἄνθρωπος, 'man', and -λατρεία, -λατρεία, fr. λατρεία, 'hired labor; worship'. See anthropo- and -latry.

anthropology, n., the science of the natural history of man. — The word lit. means 'the science of man'; it is compounded of anthropo- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See anthropo- and -logy.

Derivatives: anthropolog-ic-al, adj., anthropolog-ic-al-ly, adv., anthropolog-ist, n.

anthropometry, n., measurement of the human body. — Compounded of anthropo- and Gk. -μετρία, 'measuring of', fr. μέτρον, 'measure'. See -metry. Derivatives: anthropometr-ic, anthropometr-ic-al, adjs., anthropometr-ist, n.

anthropomorphic, adj., pertaining to or having the nature of anthropomorphism. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἀνθρωπόμορφος, 'of a human form'. See anthropomorphous.

Derivative: anthropomorphic-al-ly, adv.

anthropomorphism, n., conception of God under a human form. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. άνθρωπόμορφος, 'of a human form'. See anthropomorphous.

anthropomorphist, n. — See prec. word and -ist. anthromorphize, tr. and intr. v. — See next word and -ize.

anthropomorphous, adj., having the form of a man. — Gk. ἀνθρωπόμορφος, 'of a human form', compounded of ἄνθρωπος, 'man', and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See anthropo- and morpho-. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see suff. -ous.

anthropopathy, n., ascription of human feelings to God. — Gk. ἀνθρωποπάθεια, 'humanity', lit. 'human feelings' fr. ἄνθρωπος, 'man', and -πάθεια, fr. παθεΐν, 'to suffer'. See anthropopand -pathy.

Derivatives: anthropopath-ic, adj., anthropopath-ic-al-ly, adv.

anthropophagi, n. pl., cannibals. — L., pl. of anthropophagus, fr. Gk. ἀνθρωποφάγος, 'maneater, cannibal', fr. ἄνθρωπος, 'man', and the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See anthropo- and -phagous.

anthropophagous, adj., cannibalistic, Gk. ἀνθρωποφάγος, 'man-eater, cannibal'. See next word. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see -ous. anthropophagy, π., cannibalism. — F. anthropophagie, fr. ἀνθρωποφαγία, fr. ἀνθρωποφάγος. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. -ί፯).

Derivatives: anthropophag-ic, adj., anthropophag-ist, n., anthropophagous (q.v.)

Anthurium, n., a genus of plants of the arum family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἄν-θος, 'flower', and οὐρά, 'tail'. See anther and uro-, 'tail-'.

Anthus, n., a genus of birds, the pipit; the titlark (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See anther.

-anthus, suff. used in botany to form generic names as in *Dianthus*, *Galanthus*. — ModL., lit. 'flower', fr. Gk. ἄνθος. The masculine form of this suff. is based on the erroneous supposition that Gk. ἄνθος is masculine, whereas it is of the neuter gender. This error was suggested by the fact that the overwhelming majority of Greek nouns ending in -ος are masculine.

Anthyllis, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀνθυλλίς, a plant name derived fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'; see anther. The name ἀνθυλλίς was first used by Dioscorides.

anthypophora, n., reply to a supposed objection (rhet.) — Gk. ἀνθυποφορά, formed fr. ἀντί, opposite, against' and ὑποφορά, 'allegation', lit. 'a carrying down' fr. ὑποφέρειν, 'to carry down', fr. ὑπό, 'under, below', and φέρειν, 'to carry'. See anti-, hypo- and -phore.

anti-, before a vowel ant-, pref. meaning 'opposite, against, instead'. — Gk. ἀντι-, ἀντι-, τ. ἀντι-, ἀντι-, ἀντι-, τ. ἀντι-, ἀντι-, τ. ἀντι-, ψεfore, instead of', which is cogn. with L. ante, 'before, in front of'. See ante-.

antiae, n. pl., forelocks (zool.) — L. antiae (gen. antiārum), rel. to ante, 'before, in front of', and cogn. with OHG. andi, endi, ON. enni, 'forehead'. See ante- and cp. anti-, end.

antiar, n., poison from the resin of the Upas tree.Jav. antjar.

antibiotic, adj., tending to destroy life; n., a substance that inhibits or destroys microorganisms.
— Medical L. antibioticus, coined fr. anti-, Gk. βίος, 'life', and suff. -ic (see biotic); first used by the physician Selman Abraham Waksman

(1888-), the discoverer of streptomycin, in

Derivative: antibiotic-al-ly, adv.

antibody, n., substance developed in the blood as an antitoxin (immunol.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'against (see anti-), and E. body.

antic, adj., odd, grotesque. — It. antico, 'ancient', fr. I., antīauus, 'old'. See antique.

Derivatives: antic, n., a trick, antic-ly, adv., antic-ness, n.

antichrist, n. — Late L. antichrīstus, fr. Gk. ἀντίχριστος, fr. ἀντί, 'against', and Χριστός, 'Christ'. See anti- and Christ.

antichristian, adj. — Formed fr. anti- and Christian.

anticipant, adj. and n. — L. anticipāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of anticipāre. See next word and -ant.

anticipate, tr. v. — L. anticipātus, pp. of anticipāre, 'to take beforehand, anticipate', fr. ante, 'before', and -cipāre, fr. capere, 'to take'. See ante-, captive and verbal suff. -ate. For the change of Latin ă (in căpere) to i (in anti-cipāre) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: anticipation (q.v.), anticipat-ive, adj., anticipat-ive-ly, adv., anticipat-or, n., anticipat-ory, adj.

anticipation, n. — L. anticipātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. anticipātus, pp. of anticipāre. See prec. word and -ion.

anticlerical, adj. — Formed fr. anti- and clerical Derivative: anticlerical-ism, n.

anticlimax, n., the opposite of climax (*rhet*.) — Coined by Alexander Pope (1688-1744) fr. antiand climax.

anticlinal, adj., leaning in opposite directions. — Formed fr. anti- and Gk. κλίνειν, 'to cause to slope'. See clinical.

anticline, n., a fold of rock in which the layers slope down from the axis in opposite directions (geol.) — See prec. word.

anticyclone, n. — Coined by the English scientist Sir Francis Galton (1822-1911) fr. anti- and cyclone.

Derivative: anticyclon-ic, adj.

antidote, n., a remedy counteracting poison. — L. antidotum, fr. Gk. ἀντίδοτον, 'a remedy', lit. 'given against', fr. ἀντί (see anti-) and δοτόν, neut. of δοτός, 'given', verbal adj. of διδόναι, 'to give'. See donation and cp. dose. Cp. also epidote.

Derivatives: antidote, tr. v., antidot-al, adj., antidot-al-ly, adv., antidot-ic-al, adj., antidot-ic-al-ly, adv.

antifebrile, adj., reducing fever; n., a remedy reducing fever. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'against' (see anti-), and Late L. febrilis, 'pertaining to fever', fr. L. febris, 'fever' (see febrile). The correct form is antipyretic (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

antigen, n., a substance that causes the production of an antibody (immunology). — Coined fr.

anti- and Gk. γεννᾶν, 'to produce'; see -gen. Accordingly antigen lit. means 'something produced against something'.

Antigone, n., daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. 'Αντιγόνη, lit. prob. meaning 'in place of a mother', fr. ἀντί, 'opposite, in place of' (see anti-), and γονή, 'womb'; childbirth, generation', which is rel. to γονεύς, 'father' (in the pl. γονεῖς, 'parents'). See genus.

antigorite, n., a variety of serpentine (mineral.) — Named after the Antigorio valley in Piedmont. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

antihelix, n., the rounded piece of cartilage inside and in front of the outer rim (helix) of the ear, (anat.) — Erroneous formation instead of \*anthelix, for Gk. ἀνθέλιξ, 'inner curvature of the ear' (first used by Rufus Ephesius in this sense); formed fr. ἀντί, 'before' (see anti-), and ἕλιξ, 'coil, spiral'. See helix.

antilobium, n., the tragus (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀντιλόβιον, 'the upper edge of the ear', fr. ἀντί, 'opposite, in front of' (see anti-), and λοβός, 'lobe of the ear'. See lobe.

antilogarithm, n., the number corresponding to a logarithm (math.) — Formed fr. anti- and logarithm.

antilogous, adj., contradictory. — Gk. ἀντίλογος. See next word. For E.-ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oc. see -ous.

antilogy, n., contradiction. — Gk. ἀντιλογία, 'contradiction', fr. ἀντίλογος, 'contradictory', fr. ἀντιλέγειν, 'to contradict', fr. ἀντι- (see anti-) and λέγειν, 'to say, tell, speak', which is cogn. with L. legere, 'to read'. See lecture.

antimacassar, n.— Orig. 'cloth used for protecting backs of chairs from macassar oil'. See antiand macassar.

antimony, n., a brittle metallic element (chem.) — ML. antimonium, prob. fr. Arab. al-úthmud, al-úthmid, from al-, 'the', and úthmud, ithmid, 'stibium', which prob., derives fr. Gk. στίμμι, 'stibium'. See stibium and -y (representing L. -ium).

antinomian, n. — See next word.

antinomianism, n. (Eccles. hist.) — A term introduced by Martin Luther. See antinomy, -ian and -ism.

**antinomy**, n. — L. antinomia, fr. Gk. ἀντινομία, 'ambiguity in the law', fr. ἀντί (see anti-) and νόμος, 'law'. See nomo- and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

Derivatives: antinom-ic, antinom-ic-al, adjs.

Antiope, n., the mother of Amphion and Zethus (Greek mythol.) — Gk. 'Αντιόπη, lit. 'opposite, facing', fr. ἀντί (see anti-) and ὄψ, gen. ὁπός, 'eye, face'. See optical.

antipathy, n. — L. antipathia, fr. Gk. ἀντιπάθεια, fr. ἀντιπαθής, 'having opposite feelings', fr. ἀντί (see anti-) and πάθος, 'a feeling, suffering'. See -pathy and cp. apathy, empathy, sympathy.

Derivatives: antipath-etic, adj., antipath-etic-ally, adv.

antiphlogistic, adj., tending to counteract inflammation (med.) — Formed fr. anti- and phlogistic.

Derivative: antiphlogistic, n.

antiphon, n., a versicle sung responsively. — F. antiphone, fr. ML. antiphona, fr. Gk. ἀντίφωνα, neut. pl. of ἀντίφωνος, 'sounding in answer to', mistaken for fem. sing.; fr. ἀντί, 'over against, in response to' (see anti-), and φωνή, 'voice, sound'; see phone, n. Cp. anthem, which is a doublet of antiphon.

Derivatives: antiphon-al, adj., antiphon-al-ly, adv., antiphonary (q.v.), antiphon-et-ic, adj., antiphon-ic, antiphon-ic-al, adjs., antiphonon (q.v.), antiphon-y, n.

antiphonary, n. — A collection of antiphons. — ML. antiphōnārium. See antiphon and subst. suff. -ary.

antiphonon, n., an antiphon. — Gk. ἀντίφωνον, neut. of ἀντίφωνος, 'sounding in answer to'. See antiphon.

antipodal, adj., pertaining to the antipodes. -Formed fr. antipodes with adj. suff. -al.

antipodes, n. pl., opposite places of the earth. — L. antipodēs, fr. Gk. ἀντίποδες, pl. of ἀντίπους, 'having the feet opposite', fr. ἀντί (see anti-) and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See foot and cp. -pod.

antipope, n. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'against', and ME. pope, 'pope'. See anti- and pope.

antipyretic, adj., reducing fever; n., a remedy reducing fever. — Formed fr. anti- and pyretic. antipyrine, antipyrin, n., a crystalline compound used as an antipyretic. — G. Antipyrin, coined by the German chemist Ludwig Knorr (1859-1921) fr. antipyretic and chem. suff. -in.

antiquarian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. antiquārius. See next word.

antiquary, n. — L. antīquārius, 'pertaining to antiquity; an antiquarian', fr. antīquus, 'old'. See antique and -ary.

antiquate, tr. v., to make old or obsolete. — L. antiquatus, pp. of antiquare, 'to render obsolete', fr. antiquus, 'old'. See antique and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: antiquat-ed, adj., antiquat-ed-ness, n., antiquation (q.v.)

antiquation, n. — Late L. antiquātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. antiquātus, pp. of antiquāre. Sec antiquate and -ion.

antique, adj. — F., fr. L. antiquus, anticus, 'old', fr. ante, 'before'. See ante-.

Derivatives: antique, n. (q.v.), antique, tr. v., antique-ly, adv., antique-ness, n., antiquity (q.v.) antique, n. — F., fr. antique, adj. See antique,

antiquity, n. — F. antiquité, fr. L. antiquitatem, acc. of antiquitas, 'ancient times, antiquity', fr. antiquus. See antique and -ity.

Antirrhinum, n., a genus of plants of the figwort family; the snapdragon (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀντίρρῖνον, 'snapdragon', fr. ἀντί, 'opposite; like', and ῥίς, gen. ῥῖνός, 'nose'. See anti- and rhino-

antiscians, also antiscii, n. pl., those who live on the same meridian, but on opposite sides of the equator. — L. antiscii, fr. Gk. ἀντίσκιοι, pl. of ἀντίσκιος, 'throwing a shadow the opposite way', fr. ἀντί (see anti-) and σκιά, 'shade, shadow'. See skiagraphy and cp. amphiscians. anti-Semitism, n. — G. Antisemitismus (see anti-, Semite and -ism). The word Antisemitismus was first used by Wilhelm Marr (in 1880).

antiseptic, adj. and n. — Formed fr. anti- and septic.

Derivatives: antiseptic-al-ly, adv., antiseptic-ism, n., antiseptic-ist, n., antiseptic-ize, tr. v.

antiserum, n. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'against', and L. serum, 'whey'. See anti- and serum. The correct form would be antiorus, fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'against', and ὀρός, 'whey'.

antisocial, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'against', and L. sociālis, fr. socius, 'companion'. See anti- and social.

antistrophe, n. — L., fr. Gk. ἀντιστροφή, 'a turning back', fr. ἀντιστρέφειν 'to turn back or against', fr. ἀντί (see anti-) and στρέφειν, 'to turn'. See strophe.

antithesis, n. — L., fr. Gk. ἀντίθεσις, 'opposition', lit. 'a placing against', fr. ἀντιτιθέναι, 'to set one thing against another, to oppose', fr. ἀντί (see anti-) and τιθέναι, 'to place'. See thesis.

antithetic, antithetical, containing an antithesis.

— Gk. ἀντιθετικός, 'setting in opposition', fr. ἀντίθετος, 'opposed', verbal adj. of ἀντιτιθέναι. See prec. word and -etic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: antithetical-ly, adv.

antitoxic, adj., pertaining to an antitoxin. — Formed fr. anti- and toxic.

antitoxin, n., a substance neutralizing poisonous substances (immunology). — Coined by the German bacteriologist Emil von Behring (1854-1917) in 1890 fr. anti- and toxin. Cp. autotoxin. antitragus, n., the eminence of the external ear (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀντίτραγος, lit. 'the part opposite the tragus'. See anti- and tragus.

Derivatives: antitrag-al, antitrag-ic, adjs.

antitype, n. — Gk. ἀντίτυπος, 'corresponding in form', lit. 'struck back', fr. ἀντί (see anti-) and τύπος, 'a blow, a mark'. See type and cp. antetype and prototype.

antler, n. — ME. auntelere, fr. OF. antoillier (F. andouiller), fr. VL. \*anteoculāre, neut. adj. used as a noun and lit. meaning '(the horn) growing before the eyes', fr. L. ante oculās, 'before the eyes'. See ante- and ocular. For sense development cp. G. Augensprossen, 'antlers', lit. 'eye sprouts'.

Derivative: antler-ed, adj.

antlerite, n., a copper sulfate (mineral.) — Named after the Antler mine in Arizona. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Antonia, fem. PN. — L. Antōnia, fem. of Antōnius See Antony.

antonomasia, n., use of an epithet for a proper name or vice versa (rhet.) — L., fr. Gk. ἀντονομασία, fr. ἀντονομάζειν, 'to name instead, to call by a new name', fr. ἀντί, 'instead of' (see anti-), and ὀνομάζειν, 'to name', fr. ὄνομα, 'name'. See antonym.

Antony, also Anthony, masc. PN. — L. Antōnius, name of a Roman gens. The spelling Anthony was suggested by the numerous Greek loan words beginning with antho-, fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. Cp. Antonia.

antonym, n., opposite in meaning to another word. — Formed fr. Gk. ἀντωνυμία, 'a word used for another, a pronoun', fr. ἀντί, 'instead of' (see anti-), and ὅνυμα, dialectal form of ὅνομα, 'noun'. See name and cp. anonym and words there referred to.

antro-, before a vowel antr-, combining form meaning 'antrum, cavity' (anat.) — Gk. ἀντρο-, ἀντο-, fr. ἄντρον. See next word.

antrum, n., a cave or cavity. — L., fr. Gk. ἄντρον, 'cave, cavern', which is prob. cogn. with Arm. ayr, 'cave'.

antrustion, n., a voluntary follower of Frankish princes — F., fr. ML. antrustionem, acc. of antrustio, lit. 'in fidelity', which is formed fr. pref. an., en, 'in' (see in., 'in, on'), OHG. trost, 'fidelity', Latinized into trustis, and suff. -ion. See trust.

Derivative: antrustion-ship, n.

Anubis, n., a jackal god, son of Osiris (Egypt. mythol.) — L. Anūbis, fr. Gk. "Ανουβις, fr. Egypt. Anepu, Anpu.

anus, n., inferior opening of the alimentary canal.

— L. ānus, 'a ring, an iron ring for the feet; anus (so called because of its form)'. For sense development cp. Gk. δακτύλιος, 'ring, signet; felloe of a wheel; anus', fr. δάκτυλος, 'finger'.

L. ānus is cogn. with OIr. ānne, āinne, 'ring, rump'. See annular.

anusim, n. pl., Jews converted to another faith by force; specif. the marranos. — Heb. ánūsím, 'those compelled (to give up their faith)', pl. of ānūs, pass. part. of ānās, 'he compelled, constrained', which is rel. to Aram. ǎnās, Syr. ěnās, of s.m.

anvil, ME. anvelt, anfilt, fr. OE. anfilte, 'anvil', rel. to MDu. anvilt, anevilte, aenbelt, ānebelt, Du. aanbeeld, aambeeld, OHG. anafalz, Dan. ambolt, 'anvil', G. falzen, 'to fold' (whence Falz, 'groove, furrow'), OHG. vilz, OE. felt, 'felt'; see felt. L. pellere, 'to strike', is prob. not cognate with the above Teut. words.

Derivative: anvil, tr. v. anxiety, n. — L. anxietās, gen. -ātis, 'anguish,

anxiety', fr. anxius. See next word and -ity. anxious, adj. — L. anxius, 'solicitous, uneasy', fr.

angere, 'to press together, throttle'. See anger and cp. words there referred to. For E.-ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

Derivatives: anxious-lv. adv., anxious-ness, n.

any, adj. and pron. — ME. æniy, æni, any, eny, ony, fr. OE. ænig, which is formed fr. OE. an, 'one', with suff. -ig; rel. to OS. enig, enag (fr. en, 'one'), ON. einigr (fr. einn, 'one'), Du. enig (fr. een, 'one'), OHG. einag, MHG. einec, G. einig (fr. ein, 'one'). See one and -y (representing OE. -ig). Anychia, n., a genus of plants of the whitlowwort family, the forked chickweed (bot.) — ModL., aphetic for Gk. παρωνυχία, 'whitlowwort'. See paronychia.

Anzac, n., a member of the Australian and New Zealand Army corps. — Acrostic formed from the initials of the words Australian (and) New Zealand Army Corps.

Derivative: Anzac, adj., pertaining to the Anzacs

aorist, n., a past tense of Greek verbs. — Gk. ἀόριστος, 'indefinite' (short for ἀόριστος χρόνος, 'the aorist, i.e. *indefinite* tense'), fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and ὁριστός, 'limited, defined', verbal adj. of ὁρίζειν, 'to limit, define', fr. ὅρος, 'boundary, limit, border'. See horizon. As a grammatical term ἀόριστος was introduced by Dionysius Thrax.

aorta, n. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀορτή, 'the great artery', fr. ἀείρειν, 'to lift, raise up, bear', which is rel. to the second element in μετήορος, Att. μετέωρος, 'raised from the ground, high', of uncertain etymology. Cp. artery and the second element in endaortic and in meteor. Cp. also air, 'atmosphere'.

Derivatives: aort-al, aort-ic, adis.

aortico-, combining form meaning 'aortic'. — See aorta and -ic.

**aosmic**, adj., having no smell (*med*.) — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἄοσμος, 'having no smell', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and ὀσμή, 'smell, odor'. See osmium.

Aotus, n., a genus of American monkeys, the night ape (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄωτος, 'earless', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and ούς, gen. ἀτός, 'ear'. See oto-.

ap-, form of apo- before a vowel.

**ap-,** assimilated form of ad- before p.

apace, adv. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and pace.

apache, n., a Parisian gangster. — F., from the name of the North American Indian Apaches. apagoge, n., reductio ad absurdum (logic). — Gk. ἀπαγωγή, 'a leading away', fr. ἀπάγειν, 'to lead away', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and ἄγειν, 'to lead', which is cogn. with L. agere, 'to set in motion, lead'. See agent, adj., and cp. -agogue, anagogy, pedagogue, synagogue.

apanage, n. - See appanage.

**aparithmesis**, n., enumeration (rhet.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀπαρίθμησις, fr. ἀπαριθμεῖν, 'to count over', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and ἀριθμεῖν, 'to count', fr. ἀριθμός, 'number'. See arithmetic.

apart, adv. — F. à part, fr. L. ad partem, 'to the one side or part', fr. ad, 'to' (see ad-) and partem, acc. of pars, 'part'. See part, n., and cp. next word and apartment.

apartheid, n., the policy of racial segregation and discrimination against the native Negroes and other colored peoples in South Africa. — S. African Dutch, 'apartness', formed fr. Du. apart, 'separate' [fr. F. à part (see apart)], with Du. suff. -heid, which corresponds to E. -hood (q.v.) apartment, n. — F. appartement, fr. It. appartamento, prop. 'a separated place', fr. appartare, 'to separate', fr. a (fr. L. ad), 'to', and parte (fr. L. partem, acc. of pars), 'part'. See apart and ment.

Apatela, n., a genus of moths (zool.) — Mod L., fr. Gk. ἀπατηλός, 'illusory', fr. ἀπατᾶν, 'to cheat, deceive', fr. ἀπάτη, 'deceit', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. apatite.

apathic, adj. — F. apathique, fr. apathie. See next word and -ic.

apathy, n. — F. apathie, fr. L. apathīa, fr. Gk.  $\dot{\alpha}\pi\dot{\alpha}\vartheta$ εια, 'freedom from suffering, impassibility', fr.  $\dot{\alpha}\pi\alpha\vartheta\dot{\eta}\varsigma$ , 'without suffering, impassible', fr.  $\dot{\alpha}$ - (see priv. pref. a-) and  $\pi\dot{\alpha}\vartheta$ ος, 'feeling, suffering'. See -pathy and cp. antipathy, empathy, sympathy.

Derivatives: apath-ism, n., apath-ist, n., apath-ist-ic-al, adi.

apatite, n., calcium phosphate fluoride (mineral.)

— Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ἀπάτη, 'deceit' (see Apatela); so called because it has been mistaken for other minerals.

ape, n. — ME., fr. OE. apa, rel. to OS. apo, ON. api, Du. aap, OHG. affo, MHG., G. affe; according to O. Schrader borrowed fr. OCelt. ἀβράνας, a word glossed by Hesychius. It is more probable, however, that OE. apa, etc., are Slavonic loan words. Cp. ORuss. opica, Czech opice, 'ape'.

Derivatives: ape, tr. v., ape-ry, n.

apeak, adv., in a vertical position (naut.) — F. à pic, 'vertically', fr. à, 'to' (see à), and pic, 'vertex'. See peak, 'sharp point', and cp. peak, 'to raise vertically'.

apeiron, n., the boundless mass postulated by Anaximander as the first principle. — Gk. ἄπειρος, neut. of ἄπειρος, 'boundless, infinite', fr. &- (see priv. pref. a-) and πεῖραρ (gen. πείρατος), 'completion, achievement', which is rel. to πείρειν, 'to pierce, run through', πόρος, 'ford, ferry', prop. 'means of passing a river', and is cogn. with L. porta, 'gate', portus, 'harbor'. See port, 'harbor', and cp. words there referred to.

apepsia, apepsy, n., indigestion (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀπεψία, fr. ἄπεπτος, 'undigested', fr. ἀ- (see pref. a-) and πεπτός, 'cooked', verbal adj. of πέπτειν, 'to cook'. See pepsin.

aper, n., the wild boar. — L., rel. to Umbr. apruf, abrof, 'the boars' (acc.), and cogn. with OE. eofor, 'wild boar', OHG. ebur, MHG., G. eber,

apercu 88 89

of s.m., ON. *jöfurr*, 'prince', and with OSlav. *vepri*, Lett. *vepris*, 'wild boar'. The *a* in L. *aper* (inst. of \**eper*) is prob. due to dissimilation under the influence of *caper*, 'he-goat'. Cp. the first element in Everard.

aperçu, n., sketch, rapid survey. — F., prop. pp. of apercevoir, 'to perceive', used as a noun, fr. a, 'to' (see à), and percevoir 'to perceive', fr. L. percipere. See perceive and cp. apperception.

aperient, adj., laxative. — L. aperiëns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of aperire, 'to uncover, open', which stands for \*ap-werīre and is rel. to operīre (for \*op-werīre), 'to cover, close', and cogn. with OI. apa-vṛnôti, 'uncovers, opens', api-vṛnôti, 'closes, covers', fr. I.-E. base \*wer-, 'to enclose, cover'. See weir and cp. words there referred to. The word aperient was first used by Bacon in 1626.

Derivative: aperient, n., a laxative drug. aperiodic, adj., not periodic. — Formed fr. priv. pref. a- and periodic.

Derivative: aperiodic-al-ly, adv.

apéritif, n., appetizer. — F. See next word. aperitive, adj. aperient. — F. apéritif (fem. apéritive), 'opening' (said of a drug), fr. L. aperitivus, fr. aperire, 'to open'. See aperient and -ive. apert, adj., open. — OF., fr. L. apertus, pp. of aperire, 'to open'. See aperient and cp. pert, malapert.

aperture, n., an opening. — L. apertūra, 'an opening', fr. apertus, pp. of aperīre. See aperient and -ure.

Derivatives: apertur-al, apertur-ed, adjs.

apetalous, adj., having no petals (bot.) — Formed fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. πέταλον, 'thin plate of metal; leaf'. See petalon and -ous.

Derivative: apetalous-ness, n.

apex, n., the highest point of something, top, summit. — L., 'top, summit, the extreme end of a thing; the small rod at the flamen's cap', lit. 'something joined or fastened to', formed with suff. -ex fr. apiō, apere, 'to join, fasten'; see apt. For the formation of apex fr. apere, cp. vertex, 'top, summit', fr. vertere, 'to turn'. Cp. periapical.

aph-, form of apo- before an aspirated vowel. aphaeresis, n., loss of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word (gram.) — L., fr. Gk. ἀφαίρεσις, 'a taking away', fr. ἀφαιρεῖν, 'to take away', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and αἰρεῖν, 'to take'. The word aphaeresis was introduced into English by Sir James Murray (1837-1915). See heresy and cp. diaeresis, synaeresis.

Aphanes, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀφανής, 'unseen, unnoticed', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and the base of φαίνειν, 'to make visible'. See phantasm.

aphanite, n., name of certain dark rocks (petrogr.)

— Lit. 'unseen', fr. Gk. ἀφανής. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite.

Derivatives: aphanit-ic, adj., aphanit-ism, n. aphano-, before a vowel aphan-, combining form

meaning 'invisible'. — Fr. Gk. ἀφανής. See Aphanes.

aphasia, n., loss of the faculty of speech (med.) — Medical L., fr. priv. pref. a- and φάσις, 'speech', from the base of φάναι, 'to speak', which is rel. to φήμη, 'voice, report, rumor', and cogn. with L. fāma, 'talk, report, rumor'. See fame and -ia and cp. aphemia.

Derivatives: aphasi-ac, adj. and n., aphas-ic, adj. and n.

Aphelandra, n. a genus of plants of the acanthus family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἀφελής, 'even, simple', and the stem of ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. Gk. ἀφελής prob. means lit. 'without protuberances' and is formed fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and \*φέλος, 'swelling, protuberance' (whence also φελλεύς, 'stony ground'). See Anopheles and cp. next word and Aphelinus. For the second element in Aphelandra see andro-. The genus was called Aphelandra in allusion to the one-celled anthers.

Aphelenchus, n., a genus of nematode worms (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἀφελής, 'even, simple' (see prec. word), and ἔγχος, 'spear', a word of uncertain origin.

Aphelinus, n., a genus of small flies (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀφελής, 'even, simple'. See Aphelandra.

aphelion, n., that point of the orbit of a celestial body which is farthest from the sun (astron.) — Grecized fr. ModL. aphēlium, which was coined by Kepler on analogy of apogaeum (see apogee) fr. Gk. ἀπό (see apo-) and ἥλιος, 'sun'. See helio-.

apheliotropic, adj., turning away from the sun (said of certain plants). — Formed fr. Gk. ἀπό (see apo-), ἥλιος, 'sun', and τροπικός, 'turning, relating to a turn'. See apo- and heliotropic.

aphemia, n., a kind of aphasia (med.) — Medical L., coined by the French surgeon and anthropologist Paul Broca (1824-80) in 1860 fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. φήμη, 'voice', which is rel. to φάναι, 'to say, speak'. See fame and -ia and cp. aphasia

aphesis, n., gradual aphaeresis (gram.) — Gk. ἄφεσις, 'a letting go', fr. ἀφιέναι, 'to send forth, let go', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and lέναι, 'to send', which stands for \*yi-ye-nai and is cogn. with L. jacĕre, 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. diesis. The word aphesis was introduced into English by Sir James Murray (1837-1915). aphetic, adj., pertaining to, or resulting from, aphesis. — Gk. ἀφετικός, 'letting go', fr. ἄφετος, 'let loose', verbal adj. of ἀφιέναι, 'to let go'. See prec. word and -etic.

-aphia, combining form meaning 'touch', and referring to a specified condition of the sense of touch (med.) — Medical L. -aphia, fr. Gk. ἄφη, 'touch'. See apsis and cp. words there referred to. aphid, n., a plant louse. — See next word.

Aphis, n., a genus of plant lice (zool.) — ModL., of uncertain origin.

**aphlogistic,** adj., flameless. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἀφλόγιστος, 'not inflammable, flameless', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-), and φλογιστός, 'inflammable'. See **phlogiston.** 

aphonia, n., the loss of voice (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀφωνία, 'speechlessness', fr. ἀφωνος, 'voiceless, speechless', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See phone and -ia.

aphonic, adj., having no sound, voiceless. — See prec. word and -ic.

aphorism, n., 1) a short definition; 2) a maxim. — F. aphorisme, fr. ML. aphorismus, fr. Gk. ἀφορισμός, 'definition', fr. ἀφορίζειν, 'to define', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and ὁρίζειν, 'to bound, limit', fr. ὅρος, 'boundary'. See horizon and -ism and cp. aorist.

aphorist, n., a writer of aphorisms. — See prec. word and -ist.

aphoristic, aphoristical, adj. — Gk. ἀφοριστικός, 'delimiting, aphoristic', fr. ἀφορίζειν. See aphorism and -ic, resp. also -al.

aphotic, adj., lightless. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἄφως, gen. ἄφωτος, 'without light', fr. ἀ-(see priv. pref. a-) and φῶς, gen. φωτός, 'light'. See phosphorus.

Aphra, fem. PN. — The name arose from a misunderstanding of  $b^bbh\bar{e}th$  'Aphráh', in the house of Aphrah' (Mi. 1:10), 'Aphrah having been mistaken for a feminine personal name. In reality 'Aphráh', in the above verse is the name of a town which was identified by most commentators with 'Ophráh' in Benjamin (see Josh. 18:23). The name prob. means 'hind'.

aphrite, n., a variety of calcite (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ἀφρός, 'foam', (see aphro-); so called from its appearance.

aphrizite, n., a variety of tourmaline. — Formed with subst. suff. -ite from the stem of Gk. ἀφρίζειν, 'to foam', fr. ἀφρός, 'foam' (see next word); so called from its appearance when heated.

aphro-, before a vowel aphr- combining form meaning 'foam'. — Gk. ἀφρο-, ἀφρ-, fr. ἀφρός, 'foam'; of uncertain origin. Cp. the prec. two words.

aphrodisia, n., sexual passion. — ModL., from the fem. of Gk. 'Αφροδίσιος, 'pertaining to Aphrodite', fr. 'Αφροδίτη, the Greek goddess of love. See Aphrodite.

aphrodisiac, adj., producing or increasing sexual desire. — Gk. ἀφροδίσιακός, 'sexual, venereal', fr. 'Αφροδίσιος. See prec. word.

Derivative: aphrodisiac, n., an aphrodisiac drug. Aphrodite, n., name of the goddess of love in Greek mythology (corresponding to Venus in Roman mythology). — Gk. 'Αφροδίτη, prob. a popular alteration of \*'Αφθορήθη, \*'Αττορήθη (a change due to the influence of Gk. ἀφρός, 'foam'), fr. Heb.-Phoen. 'Ashtóreth, 'the goddess of love', which is rel. to Akkad. Ashtarte, Ishtar; cp. Frisk, GEW., I, pp. 196f. s.v. 'Αφροδίτη. The explanation of the name 'Αφροδίτη by Hesiod as '(the goddess) born of the foam (of

the sea)' is folk etymology. For the change of sh to  $\varphi$ , cp. Heb. shūm, Arab. thūm, VArab. fūm, 'garlic', Heb. gādish, Arab. jádath, VArab. jádaf, 'mound, tumulus', and the Russian PN. Feodor, which derives fr. Gk.  $\Theta$ eóδωρος (see Theodore). Cp. Ashtoreth, Astarte, Ishtar. Cp. also April

apivorous

aphtha, n., a children's disease, also called 'thrush'. — L., fr. Gk. ἄφθα, 'inflammation, eruption', fr. ἄπτειν, 'to fasten; to kindle'. See apsis.

aphthous, adj., caused by aphthae. — See prec. word and -ous.

aphyllous, adj. having no leaves (bot.) — Gk. ἄφυλλος, 'leafless', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and ωύλλον, 'leaf'. See phyllo-.

aphthitalite, n., a potassium sodium sulfate (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ἄφθιτος, 'undecaying, imperishable; unchangeable', and ἄλς, 'salt'; so called because it is unchangeable in air. Gk. ἄφθιτος is formed fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and verbal adj. of φθίνειν, 'to decay'; see phthisis. For the etymology of ἄλς see halieutic.

apiarian, adj., pertaining to bees or beekeeping; n., an apiarist. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. apiārius, 'relating to bees', fr. apis. See Apis, a genus of bees.

apiarist, n., one who keeps bees. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ist.

apiary, n., a place where bees are kept. — L. apiārium, 'beehouse, beehive', fr. apis. See Apis, a genus of bees.

apicitis, n., inflammation of the apex of an organ (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. apex, gen. apicis (see apex) and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin.

apiculture, n., rearing of bees. — Compounded of L. apis, 'bee', and cultūra, 'tending, care'. See Anis, 'a genus of bees', and culture.

apiece, adv. — Orig. written in two words: a piece.

apiology, n., the scientific study of bees. — A hybrid coined fr. L. apis, 'bee', and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See Apis, a genus of bees, and -logy.

Apios, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄπιος, 'pear tree, pear', which is a loan word from an unknown source, whence also L. pirum, 'pear' (cp. pear); so called from the pearlike form of the tubers.

Apis, n., an Egyptian god represented as a man with the head of a bull (*Egypt. mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. " $A\pi\iota c$ , fr. Egypt.  $H\bar{a}pi$ .

Apis, a genus of bees. — L., 'bee', of unknown etymology. Cp. Apium, ache, 'parsley'.

Apium, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family.

— L., 'parsley', lit. 'the plant preferred by bees', a derivative of apis, 'bee'. See prec. word.

apivorous, adj., bee-eater. — Compounded of L. apis, 'bee', and -vorus, from the stem of vorāre,

'to devour'. See Apis, a genus of bees, and

apjohnite, n., a hydrous aluminum and manganese sulfate (mineral.) — Named after the Irish chemist James Apjohn (1796-1886). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Aplectrum, n., a genus of plants of the orchid family, the puttyroot (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'without spurs', formed fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. πλῆμτρον, 'spur', lit. 'an instrument to strike with', fr. πλήσσειν, Att. πλήττειν, 'to strike'; see plectrum. The puttyroot has no spur, whence its scientific name.

aplomb, n. — F., 'perpendicularity', whence 'self-possession', fr. à plomb, 'perpendicular', fr. à, 'to' (see à), and plomb, 'lead'. See plumb.

aplome, n., a variety of andradite (mineral.) —
 Gk. ἄπλωμα, 'that which is unfolded', fr. ἀπλόος, ἀπλοῦς, 'simple'. See haplo- and cp. diploma.

Aplopappus, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. άπλόος, άπλοῦς, 'simple', and πάππος, 'pappus'. See haplo- and pappus.

Apluda, n., a genus of grasses (bot.) — L. aplūda, 'chaff', which is of uncertain origin. Perh. it is formed fr. ab, 'away from, from', and plaudere, 'to strike, beat', and lit. means 'that which is beaten off'; see ab- and plaudit. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 58 s.v. aplūda.

aplustre, n., the curved stern of a ship with its ornaments (Greek and Roman antiq.) — L., fr. Gk. ἄφλαστον; as shown by the suff. -stre, the word came into Latin through the medium of the Etruscans. For the change of Greek ἄ (in ἄφλᾶστον) to ũ (in L. aplūstre) cp. L. scutūla, 'wooden roller', fr. Gk. σκυτἄλη, 'stick, staff', L. crapūla, fr. Gk. κραιπάλη, 'debauch', L. pessūlus, fr. Gk. πάσσᾶλος, 'bolt', L. triumphus, 'triumph', fr. Gk. θρίᾶμβος, 'a procession (made in honor of Bacchus)'; (see crapulence, pessulus, triumph).

apnea, apnoea, n., suspension of breathing (med.)

— Medical L., fr. Gk. ἄπνοια, 'absence of respiration', fr. ἄπνοος, ἄπνους, 'without breathing', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and πνέω, πνεῖν, 'to breathe'. See pneuma.

Derivatives: apne-al, apnoe-al, adj., apne-ic, apnoe-ic, adj.

apo-, ap- (before a vowel), aph- (before an aspirated vowel), pref. meaning 'from, away from, asunder, separate'. — Gk. ἀπο-, ἀπ-, ἀφ-, fr. ἀπό, 'from, away from', cogn. with OI. ápa, 'away from', L. ab (orig. \*ap), 'away from, from', Goth. af, OE. of, 'away from, from'. See of and cp. a-, 'from', ab-, post-.

apocalypse, n., revelation. — Eccles. L. apocalypsis, fr. Gk. ἀποκάλυψις, 'revelation', fr. ἀποκαλύπτειν, 'to uncover, disclose, reveal', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and καλύπτειν, 'to cover', which is rel. to Καλυψώ, Calypso, a sea nymph, καλύβη, 'cabin'. See Calypso and cp. calybite, calypter, calyptra.

**apocalyptic,** adj., pertaining to a revelation. — Gk. ἀποκαλυπτικός, fr. ἀποκαλύπτειν. See prec. word and **-ic.** 

apocalyptist, n., the writer of the Apocalypse (rare). — See apocalypse and -ist.

apocatastasis, n., restoration (med. and astron.)
— Gk. ἀποκατάστασις, 'restitution, restoration', fr. ἀποκαθιστάναι, 'to restitute, restore', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and καθιστάναι, 'to set in order, array, appoint', lit. 'to set down', fr. κατά, 'down', and ἰστάναι, 'to make to stand, to stand'. See cata- and state and cp. catastasis.

apocha, n., receipt for the payment of money (law). — L., fr. Gk. ἀποχή, 'a receipt', fr. ἀπέχειν, 'to keep off, keep away, to receive in full', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and ἔχειν, 'to have, hold'. See hectic and cp. epoch.

apocopate, tr. v., to cut off. — ModL. apocopātus, pp. of apocopāre, 'to cut off', fr. Gk. ἀποκοπή, 'a cutting off'. See next word and verbal suff. -ate.

apocope, n., the omission of the last letter or syllable of a word (gram.) — L., fr. Gk. ἀποκοπή, 'a cutting off', from the stem of ἀποκόπτειν, 'to cut off', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and κόπτειν, 'to cut', whence κόμμα, 'a piece cut off'. See comma and cp. pericope, syncope.

Derivative: apocop-ic, adj.

Apocrypha, n. pl., books excluded from the number of the sacred books of the Bible. — Eccles. L., neut. pl. of apocryphus, fr. Gk. ἀπόκρυφος, 'hidden away, kept secret', fr. ἀποκρύπτειν, 'to hide away', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and κρύπτειν, 'to hide'. See crypt.

Derivative: Apocryph-al, adj.

Apocynaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the dogbane family (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. Apocynum (q.v.)

apocynaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Apocynum, n., a genus of plants; the dogbane (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀπόχυνον, 'dogbane', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and χύων, gen. χυνός, 'dog'. See cyno-.

apod, apode, n., an animal that has no feet. — Gk. ἄπους, gen. ἄποδος, 'footless', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See -pod.

apodal, adj., having no feet. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

apodictic, apodeictic, adj., clearly demonstrated.

— L. apodicticus, fr. Gk. ἀποδειχτιχός, fr. ἀποδειχτός, verbal adj. of ἀποδειχνύναι, 'to show by argument', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and δειχνύναι, 'to show'. See deictic and cp. epideictic.

Derivative: apod(e)ictic-al-ly, adv.

apodosis, n., the consequent clause (gram.) — L., fr. Gk. ἀπόδοσις, 'a giving back', fr. ἀποδιδόναι, 'to give back', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and διδόναι, 'to give'. See donation and cp. words there referred to.

apodous, adj., footless. — See apodal and -ous. apogee, n., the point at which the moon (or an-

other celestial body) is at the greatest distance from the earth (astron.) — F. apogée, fr. L. apogaeum, fr. Gk. ἀπόγαιον, prop. neut. of the adjective ἀπόγαιος, 'far away from the earth', but used by Ptolemy as a noun for ἀπόγαιον σημεῖον, 'the sign far away from the earth', i.e. 'apogee'. 'Απόγαιος (also ἀπόγειος) is formed fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and γαῖα, γῆ, 'earth'. See geo- and cp. perigee.

**apograph**, n., a copy, a transcript. — Gk. ἀπόγραφον, fr. ἀπογράφειν, 'to write off', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph**.

apolar, adj., having no pole. — Formed fr. priv. pref. a- and polar.

apolaustic, adj., devoted to pleasure. — Gk. ἀπουλαυστικός, fr. ἀπόλαυστος, verbal adj. of ἀπολαύειν, 'to enjoy', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and I.-E. base \*lau-, \*lu-, 'to profit, gain', whence also L. lucrum, 'profit, gain'. See lucre and cp. -lestes. For the ending see suff. -ic.

Apollinarian, adj. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Apollināris, 'belonging to Apollo', fr. Apollō, gen. Apollinis. See Apollo.

Apollinaris water. — From G. Apollinaris-Brunnen ('Springs of Apollinaris'), near Remagen in Germany.

Apollo, n., one of the most important Olympian divinities, the god of music, poetry, medicine, etc., later identified with Helios, the sun god (Greek mythol.) — L. Apollō, gen. -inis, fr. Gk. 'Απόλλων = Dor.' Απέλλων, which, according to Usener, is rel. to an obsolete Greek verb meaning 'to drive away (scil. evil)', and cogn. with L. pellere, 'to beat, strike; to drive'. See pulse 'throb'.

Derivatives: Apollinarian (q.v.), Apoll-ine, adj., Apollonian (q.v.), Apollon-ic, Apollon-ist-ic, adjs.

Apollonian, adj. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Gk. 'Απολλώνιος, 'belonging to Apollo', fr. 'Απόλλων. See prec. word.

Apollyon, n., the destroying angel of the bottomless pit, the equivalent of Heb. ἄbhaddón (see Abaddon). — Gk. ἀπολλύων, pres. part. of ἀπολλύειν, 'to destroy utterly', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and ὀλλύειν, 'to destroy', which is rel. to ὅλεθρος, 'destruction, ruin'. Cp. Olethreutidae and the second element in Azolla.

apologetic, adj., 1) apologizing; 2) defending in writing or speech. — F. apologétique, fr. L. apologēticus, fr. Gk. ἀπολογητικός, 'fit for defense', fr. ἀπολογεῖσθαι, 'to speak in defense', fr. ἀπολογία, 'defense'. See apology.

Derivatives: apologetic, n., apologetic-al-ly, adv., apologet-ics, n.

apologist, n. — F. apologiste, fr. apologie. See apology and -ist.

apologize, intr. v. — This verb corresponds formally to Gk. ἀπολογίζεσθαι, which, however, means 'to give an account', fr. ἀπόλογος, 'account' (see next word). In reality, however, E. apologize is a new formation fr. apology and

-ize and answers in sense to Gk. ἀπολογεῖσθαι, 'to speak in defense, defense oneself'.

apoplexy

Derivative: apologiz-er, n.

apologue, n., moral truth. — F., fr. L. apologus, fr. Gk. ἀπόλογος, 'story, tale, fable, apologue, account', lit. '(that which comes) from a speech', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and λόγός, 'word, speech, discourse, account'. See logos.

apology, n. — F. apologie, fr. L. apologia, fr. Gk. ἀπολογία, 'a speech in defense', fr. ἀπόλογος, See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

apomorphine, n., name of a drug, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> (chem.) — Changed fr. earlier apomorphia, a name coined by the chemists Mathieson and Wright fr. apo- and morphine. They gave the drug this name because it is obtainable from morphine.

apopemptic, adj., valedictory. — Gk. ἀποπεμπτικός, 'pertaining to sending away, valedictory', fr. ἀποπέμπειν, 'to send away, dismiss', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and πέμπειν, 'to send', which stands in gradational relationship to πομπή, 'a sending, solemn procession'. See pomp.

apophasis, n., mention of something we feign to deny (rhet.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀπόφασις, 'answer, denial', fr. ἀποφάναι, 'to speak out, say no, deny', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and φάναι, 'to speak', which is rel. to φήμη, 'voice, report, rumor', and cogn. with L. fāma, 'talk, report, rumor'. See fame and cp. aphasia, aphemia.

apophthegm, n. — See apothegm.

apophyge, n., a curve in a column, with which the shaft 'escapes' into its base (archit.) — Gk. ἀποφυγή, 'escape', fr. ἀποφεύγειν, 'to flee away, escape', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and φεύγειν, 'to flee', which is cogn. with L. fugere 'to flee'. See fugitive and cp. hypophyge.

apophysis, n., process on a bone (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀπόφυσις, 'prominence, process of a bone', fr. ἀποφύειν, 'to produce', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow'. See physio- and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also zygapophysis.

Derivatives: apophys-ate, apophyse-al, apophysi-al, adjs.

apophysitis, n., inflammation of the apophysis (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -itis.

apoplectic, adj., 1) pertaining to, or causing, apoplexy; 2) having apoplexy; 3) liable to apoplexy.

— F. apoplectique, fr. L. apoplēcticus, fr. Gk. ἀποπληκτικός, 'disabled by a stroke, crippled', fr. ἀπόπληκτος, verbal adj. of ἀποπλήσσειν, 'to cripple by a stroke'. See next word and -ic.

apoplexy, n., sudden loss of consciousness caused by the breaking of a blood vessel in the brain (med.) — ME. apoplexie, fr. OF (= F.) apoplexie, fr. L. apoplēxia, fr. Gk. ἀποπληξίπ, 'apoplexy, paralysis', fr. ἀποπλήσσειν, 'to cripple by a stroke', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and πλήσσειν, 'to strike', which is rel. to πληγή, Dor. πλπγά, 'stroke'; see plague and cp. words there referred

aposiopesis 92 93 appendix

- to. The Latin translation of Greek ἀποπληξί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'sider $\bar{\alpha}$ ti $\bar{o}$ ', lit. 'disease caused by a constellation', shows that ἀποπληξί $\bar{\alpha}$  orig. must have denoted the condition of being struck (ἀπόπληκτος) by the stars (cp. sideration).
- aposiopesis, n., a sudden breaking off in the middle of a sentence (rhet.) L., fr. Gk. ἀποσιώπησις, 'becoming silent', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and σιωπή, 'silence', which is prob. rel. to Messapian σίπτα', 'be silent!, and perh. cogn. with Goth. sweiban, 'to cease', OHG. gi-swiftōn, 'to become quiet'. Cp. swifter, swivel.
- apostasy, n., desertion of one's faith, principles, etc. ME. apostasie, fr. L. apostasia, fr. Gk. ἀποστασίᾶ, a later form of ἀπόστασις, 'revolt, defection', lit. 'a standing off', fr. ἀποστῆναι, 'to stand off, revolt', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and στῆναι, 'to stand'. See state and -y (representing Gk. -ίᾶ), and cp. stasis. The word apostasy was introduced into English by Wycliffe.
- apostate, n., a person guilty of apostasy; adj., guilty of apostasy. ME., fr. OF apostate (F. apostat), fr. L. apostata, fr. Gk. ἀποστάτης, 'rebel, deserter', lit. 'a person standing off', fr. ἀποστῆγαι, 'to stand off, revolt'. See prec. word.
- **apostatic, apostatical,** adj., apostate. L. *apostaticus*, fr Gk. ἀποστατικός, 'pertaining to revolt', fr. ἀποστάτης. See prec. word and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: apostatical-ly, adv.

- apostatize, intr. v., to become an apostate. ML. apostatizāre, fr. L. apostata. See apostate and -ize.
- **aposteme**, n., an abscess (med.) MF., fr. OF. aposteme, fr. L. apostēma, fr. Gk. ἀπόστημα, 'abscess', lit. 'a standing off', fr. ἀποστῆναι, 'to stand off'. See apostasy and cp. impostume.
- a posteriori, 1) from effect to cause; 2) inductively; 3) from experience (philos.) ā posteriorī, 'from what comes after', fr. ā, 'from' (see a-, 'from'), and posteriorī, abl. of posterior, compar. of posterios, 'coming after'. See posterior apostil, also apostille, n., note, esp. on the text of the Bible. F. apostille. See postil.
- apostle, n. OF. apostle, apostre (F. apôtre), 'apostle', fr. Eccles. L. apostolus, fr. Gk. ἀπόστολος, 'one sent, a messenger, an envoy', fr. ἀποστέλλειν, 'to send forth', fr. ἀπό (see apo) and στέλλειν, 'to set in order, dispatch, send'. See stall and cp. stele, stole, 'garment', epistle. Derivative: apostle-ship, n.
- apostolate, n. Eccles. L. apostolātus, fr. apostolus, fr. Gk. ἀπόστολος. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ate.
- apostolic, apostolical, adj. F. apostolique, fr. Eccles. L. apostolicus, fr. apostolus, fr. Gk. ἀπόστολος. See apostle, -ic, resp. also -al. Derivative: apostolic-al-ly, adv.
- apostrophe, n., a sign (') indicating the omission of a letter or letters. F., fr. L. apostrophus, fr. Gk. ἀπόστροφος, 'apostrophe', lit. 'a turning

away', fr. ἀποστρέφειν, 'to turn away', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and στρέφειν, 'to turn'. See strophe and cp. next word. Cp. also anastrophe, antistrophe, catastrophe, epistrophe.

apostrophe, n., a turning aside from the subject (rhet.) — L., fr. Gk. ἀποστροφή, 'a turning away', fr. ἀποστρέφειν. See prec. word.

Derivatives: apostroph-ic, adj., apostroph-ize,

- apothecary, n. OF. apotecarie (F. apothicaire), fr. ML. apothēcārius, orig. 'storekeeper', fr. apothēca, 'storehouse', fr. Gk. ἀποθήκη, lit. 'a place wherein to lay up a thing', fr. ἀποτιθέναι, 'to put away', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place, set down'. See theme and -ary and cp. next word and apothem. Cp. also bodega, bottega, boutique.
- apothecium, n., the ascocarp of lichens (bot.) ModL., fr. Gk. \*ἀποθήκιον, dimin. of ἀποθήκη, 'a storchouse'. See apothecary.
- apothegm, apophthegm, n., a pithy saying, a maxim. Gk. ἀπόφθεγμα, 'a terse saying, apothegm', lit. 'something uttered', fr. ἀποφθέγγεσθαι, 'to speak one's opinion plainly', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and φθέγγεσθαι, 'to speak' (whence φθέγμα, 'voice, speech'), which stands in gradational relationship to φθόγγος, 'a sound, a voice'. Cp. the second element in monophthong, diphthong, triphthong.
- apothem, n., perpendicular drawn from the center to any of the sides of a regular polygon (geom.)

   Formed fr. apo- and Gk. θέμα, 'that which is placed', from the stem of τιθέναι, 'to place'.
- apotheosis, n., deification. L., fr. Gk. ἀποθέωσις, 'deification', fr. ἀποθεοῦν, 'to make someone a god, to deify', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and θεός, 'god'. See theo- and -osis.

Derivative: apotheos-ize, tr. v.

- apotropaion, n., an amulet, a charm, anything supposed to avert evil. Gk. ἀποτρόπαιον, neut. of ἀποτρόπαιος, 'that which averts', fr. ἀποτρέπειν, 'to turn away, avert', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and τρέπειν, 'to turn'. See trope.
- apozem, n., a decoction (pharm.) F. apozeme, fr. L. apozema, fr. Gk. ἀπόζεμα, 'decoction', fr. ἀπόζεῖν, 'to boil till the scum is thrown off', fr. ἀπό (see apo-) and ζεῖν, 'to boil'. See eczema and cp. words there referred to.
- appall, tr. v. ME. appallen, apallen, 'to make pale, become pale', fr. OF. apallir, 'to grow pale', fr. a, 'to' (see à), and pallir, palir (F. pâlir), 'to grow pale', fr. pale (F. pâle). See pallor and cp. pale, pallid.

Derivatives: apall-ing, adj., apall-ing-ly, adv.

- appalto, n., a monopoly. It., 'contract', of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for \*appacto, fr. L. \*appactum, fr. ad, 'to', and pactum, 'agreement, contract, pact'; see ad- and pact. Rum. apalt is an Italian loan word. See Meyer-Lübke, REW., No. 533.
- appanage, apanage, n., provision made by kings

and princes for their younger children; perquisite.—F. apanage, fr. OF. apaner, 'to nourish, support', fr. ML. appānāre, 'to provide with bread', fr. ad- and L. pānis, 'bread'. Cp. OProvenç. apanar, 'to nourish', and see pastor and -age.

Derivative: appanage, tr. v.

- apparatus, n., instruments serving a specific task.

  L. apparātus, 'preparation,' fr. apparātus, pp. of appārāre, 'to make ready', fr. ad- and parāre, 'to make ready, prepare'. See pare and cp. parade, prepare.
- apparel, n. ME. appareil, apareil, fr. OF. apareil, (F. appareil), 'preparation', fr. apareillier, (F. appareiller), fr. VL. \*appariculāre, fr. L. apparāre, 'to prepare', lit. 'to make ready for', fr. ad- and parāre, 'to prepare'. Cp. It. apparecchiare, OProvenç. aparelhar, Sp. aparejar, Port. aparelhar, 'to prepare', which all derive fr. VL. \*appariculāre, and see pare. Cp. also prec. word. apparel, tr. v. ME. aparailen, fr. OF. apareillier. See apparel, n.
- apparent, adj. OF. apparant (F. apparant), fr. L. appārentem, acc. of appārēns, pres. part. of appārēre, 'to appear'. See appear and -ent.
- Derivatives: apparent-ly, adv., appar-ent-ness, n. apparition, n. F., fr. L. appāritiōnem, acc. of appāritiō, 'service, attendance' fr. appārit-(um), pp. stem of appārēre, 'to appear'. See appear and -ition.
- apparitor, n., an officer in attendance of a Roman magistrate (*Roman antiq.*); an officer who executes orders. L., 'an attendant, a public servant', fr. *appārit-(um)*, pp. stem of *appārēre*. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.
- appeach, intr. v. to impeach, accuse (obsol.) ME. apechen, formed, with change of suff., from OF empechier (F. empêcher), 'to hinder, impede'. See impeach.
- appeal, tr. and intr. v. ME. appelen, apelen, fr. OF. apeler (F. appeler), 'to address, entreat, call', fr. L. appellare, 'to address, accost, appeal to, apply to, summon, call, name', fr. ad- and -pellare (found only in compounds), fr. pellere, 'to drive', whence also appellere, 'to drive to'. The sense development of appellare, 'to address, accost', etc., fr. pellere, 'to drive', may be illustrated by the following phases: 'to drive, push on, incite, warn, admonish, summon, call, address'. See pulse, 'throb', and cp. repeal. Cp. also compel, dispel, expel, impel, propel, repel. Cp. also push. The change from the 3rd conjugation (pellere, appellere) to the 1st (appellare) is due to the iterative sense of appellare. Cp. interpellare, 'to interrupt in speaking', which is formed fr. inter- and -pellare, and also has an iterative meaning (see interpellate). For other Latin iterative verbs of the 1st conjugation formed from verbs of other conjugations cp. interpolare, 'to give a new form to, to polish, furbish; to change, vary; to falsify; to insert, interpolate', fr. inter- and polire, 'to smooth, polish,

- furbish' (see *interpolate*), and *occupāre*, 'to seize, take possession of', fr. *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take' (see *occupy*).
- Derivatives: appeal, n. (q.v.), appeal-able, adj., appeal-er, n., appeal-ing, adj., appeal-ing-ly, adv. appeal, n. ME. appel, apel, fr. OF. apel (F. ap-
- appeal, n. M.E. appel, apel, fr. OF. apel (F. appel), back formation fr. OF. apeler. See appeal, v.
- appear, intr. v. ME. apperen, aperen, fr. OF. aparoir (F. apparoir), 'to appear', fr. L. appārrēre, fr. ad- and pārēre, 'to come forth, appear, be visible', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. πεπαρεῖν (aorist inf.), 'to display, manifest'. Cp. peer, 'to appear'. Cp. also apparent, apparition, apparitor, transparent.
- appearance, n. ME. aparaunce, fr. OF. aparence (F. apparence), fr. L. appārentia, fr. appārēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of appārēre, 'to appear'. See prec. word and -ance.
- appease, tr. v. ME. apaisen, apesen, appeasen, fr. OF. apeser (F. apaiser), 'to pacify, appease', fr. OF. pais, a collateral form of paiz (F. paix), fr. L. pācem, acc. of pāx, 'peace'. See peace. Derivatives: appeas-able, adj., appeas-er, n., appeasement (q.v.), appeas-ing, adj., appeas-ing-ly, adv., appeas-ive, adj.
- appeasement, n. F. apaisement, fr. apaiser. See appease and -ment.
- appellant, adj., appealing. F., fr. L. appellantem, acc. of appellāns, pres. part. of appellāre, 'to call'. See appeal, v., and -ant.

Derivative: appellant, n.

- appellate, adj., pertaining to appeals. L. appellātus, pp. of appellāte, 'to address, call'. See appeal and adj. suff. -ate.
- appellation, n. L. appellātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. appellātus, pp. of appellāre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: appellation-al, adj.

- appellative, adj. L. appellātīvus, fr. appellātus, pp. of appellāre. See appeal, v., and -ative.
- appellee, n., a person appealed against (law). F. appelé, pp. of appeler, 'to call, address'. See appeal, v., and -ee.
- append, tr. v., to attach; to join. OF. apendre (F. appendre), fr. L. appendere, 'to hang something on', fr. ad- and pendere, 'to cause to hang'. See pendant.
- Derivatives: appendage, n., appendag-ed, adj.
- appendant, adj. and n. F., pres. part. of appendre. See prec. word and -ant.
- appendectomy, n., removal of the appendix (surgery). A hybrid coined fr. L. appendix and Gk. -εκτομίπ, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See appendix and -ectomy.
- appendicitis, n., inflammation of the vermiform appendix. A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. appendix (see next word) and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin.
- **appendix**, n. L., 'something hung on, something appended', fr. appendĕre. See append. Derivative: appendix, tr. v.

- apperceive, tr. v. ME., fr. OF. aperceivre (F. apercevoir), fr. a, 'to' (see à), and perceivre, 'to perceive', fr. L. percipere. See perceive and cp. next word. Cp. also apercu.
- apperception, n. F. aperception, coined by the German philosopher Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (1646-1716) as the noun corresponding to the verb apercevoir, on analogy of the noun perception (which corresponds to percevoir). See prec. word and -ion.
- appertain, intr. v. ME. aperteinen, apertenen, fr. apertenen, fr. OF. apartenir (F. appartenir), fr. L. appertinere, 'to pertain to', fr. ad- and pertinere, 'to pertain'. See pertain and cp. appurtenance.
- appetence, appetency, n., a strong desire. F. appétence, 'longing, covetousness, appetence', fr. L. appetentia, 'longing after something', fr. appetēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of appetere, 'to seek or long after', fr. ad- and petere, 'to rush at, seek, request'. See petition and -ence.
- appetent, adj., eagerly desirous. L. appetēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of appetere. See prec. word and -ent. Derivative: appetent-ly, adv.
- appetite, n. ME., fr. OF. apetit (F. appétit), fr. L. appetītus, 'appetite', lit. 'a longing after', fr. appetītus, pp. of appetere. See appetency. Derivative: appetit-ive, adj.
- appetize, tr. v. Irregularly formed fr. L. appetitus (see prec. word) and suff. -ize.
- Derivatives: appetiz-er, n., appetiz-ing, adj. appetiz-ing-ly, adv.
- Appian Way. The road between Rome and Capua is so called because it was begun by the consul *Appius* Claudius Caecus (during his consulship in 302 B.C.E.).
- applaud, intr. and tr. v. L. applaudere, 'to clap the hands in approbation; fr. ad- and plaudere, 'to clap the hands in approbation, approve, applaud'. See plaudit and cp. next word.
- Derivatives: applaud-able, adj., applaud-abl-y, adv., applaud-er, n., applaud-ing-ly, adv.
- applause, n. L. applausus, pp. of applaudere. See applaud.
- applausive, adj. ML. applausivus, fr. L. applausus. See prec. word and -ive.
- apple, n. ME. appel, eppel fr. OE. æppel, æpl, rel. to OS., OFris., LG., Du. appel, ON. eple, epli, Dan. æble, Swed. äpple, Norw. eple, OHG. apful, afful, MHG., G. apfel, Crimean Goth. apel, and cogn. with Gaul. avallo (pl.), 'fruit', OIr. ubull, 'apple', aball, 'apple tree', W. afall, of s.m., afal, Co., Bret. aval, 'apple', Lith. óbalas, óbuolas, Lett. ābuōlis, OPruss. woble, 'apple', OSlav. ablūko, jablūko, 'apple'. Cp. L. Abella (now Avella), name of a town in Campania, lit. 'Apple town'.
- Derivative: apple, intr. v.
- apple pie bed, a bed in which the sheets are doubled so as to prevent the user from stretching his legs. Apple pie in the above term is folk etymology and stands for F. nappe pliée,

- 'folded sheet', pronounced nap-pe pliée. See napery and ply, 'to bend'.
- appliance, n. Formed fr. apply with suff. -ance. applicable, adj. Formed with suff. -able fr. L. applicare. See apply.
- Derivatives: applicabil-ity, n., applicable-ness, n., applicabl-y, adv.
- applicancy, n., quality of being applicable. Formed fr. next word with suff. -cy.
- applicant, n., one who applies for something. —
  L. applicans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of applicare.
  See apply and -ant.
- applicate, adj. 1) inclined; 2) applied. L. applicātus, pp. of applicāre. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate.
- application, n. F. fr. L. applicātiōnem, acc. of applicātiō, 'an attaching oneself to', fr. applicātus, pp. of applicāre. See apply and -ation and cp. prec. word.
- applicative, adj., practical. Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. applicatus, pp. of applicare. See apply. Derivatives: applicative-ly, adv., applicative-ness, n.
- **applicator**, n., an applier. Formed as if fr. L. \*applicātor, fr. applicāre. See apply and agential suff. -or.
- **applicatory**, adj., applying. Formed with adj. suff. **-ory**. fr. L. applicātus, pp. of applicāre. See prec. word.
- appliqué, adj., applied, attached; n., an appliqué work. F., pp. of appliquer, 'to apply', fr. L. applicare. See apply.
- apply, tr. and intr. v. OF. aplier (F. appliquer), fr. L. applicare, 'to fasten or attach to, to place near to, to devote oneself to', fr. ad- and plicare, 'to fold, bend'. See ply, 'to bend', and cp. appliqué.
- Derivatives: appli-able, adj., appliable-ness, n., appli-abl-y, adv., appli-ance, n., appli-ant, adj.
- appoggiatura, n., a grace note (music). It., lit. 'a support'. fr. appoggiare, 'to lean, rest, support', fr. VL. \*appodiāre, 'to support', fr. adand L. podium, 'elevated place, balcony'. See podium and cp. appui.
- appoint, tr. v. ME. appointen, fr. OF. apointier, apointer (F. appointer), 'to arrange, settle, place' fr. VL. appunctāre, 'to bring to a point', fr. adand L. punctum, 'point'. See point.
- Derivatives: appoint-ee, n., appoint-er, n., appoint-ive, adj., appointment (q.v.), appoint-or, n. appointment, n. F. appointement, fr. appointer. See prec. word and -ment.
- apport, n., an object appearing at a séance without visible physical agency (spiritualism). F., lit. 'anything brought', back formation fr. apporter, 'to bring', fr. L. apportare, 'to bring, carry to', fr. ad- and portare, 'to carry'. See port, 'to carry', and cp. rapport.
- apportion, tr. v., OF. apportionner, fr. a, 'to' (see à), and portionner, 'to divide into portions', fr. portion, 'share, portion'. See portion, n. Derivatives: apportion-er, n., apportion-ment, n.

- appose, tr. v. F. apposer, fr. a, 'to' (see à), and poser, 'to place'. See pose, 'to place', and cp. words there referred to.
- apposite, adj., appropriate. L. appositus, pp. of apponere, 'to put near', fr. ad- and ponere, 'to put, place'. See position and cp. postiche.
- Derivatives: apposite-ly, adv., apposite-ness, n. apposition, n. L. appositio, gen. -ōnis, 'a placing before', fr. appositus, pp. of apponere. See prec. word and -ion.
- appraisal, n. Formed fr. appraise with subst. suff. -al.
- appraise, tr. v. OF. apreisier, apreiser (F. apprécier), fr. L. appretiāre. See appreciate and cp. apprize, 'to appraise'.
- Derivatives: appraise-ment, n., apprais-er, n., apprais-ing, adj., apprais-ing-ly, adv., apprais-ive, adj.
- appreciable, adj. F. appréciable, fr. apprécier, 'to appreciate'. See next word and -able. Derivative: appreciabl-y, adv.
- appreciate, tr. v. L. appretiātus, pp. of appretiāre, 'to value, appraise', lit. 'to set a price to', fr. ad- and pretium, 'price'. See price and cp. prize. Cp. also appraise, depreciate.
- Derivatives: appreciat-ing-ly, adv., appreciation (q.v.), appreciat-ive, adj., appreciat-ive-ly, adv., appreciat-ive-ness, n., appreciat-or, n., appreciat-ory, adj., appreciat-ori-ly, adv.
- appreciation, n. F. appréciation, fr. apprécier, 'to appreciate', fr. L. appretiāre See prec. word and -ion.
- apprehend, tr. v., 1) to arrest; 2) to understand; 3) to fear. Fr. F. apprehender or directly from L. apprehendere, 'to seize, take hold of, apprehend', fr. ad- and prehendere, 'to seize'. See prehensile and cp. apprentice, apprise.
- Derivatives: apprehend-er, n., apprehend-ing-ly, adv.
- apprehensible, adj. L. apprehēnsibilis, 'that can be seized', fr. apprehēnsus, pp. of apprehendere. See apprehend and -ible.
- Derivatives: apprehensibil-ity, n., apprehensibl-y, adv.
- **apprehension**, n. F. apprehension fr. L. apprehensionem, acc. of apprehensio, fr. apprehensus, pp. of apprehendere. See prec. word and -ion.
- apprehensive, adj. ML. apprehēnsīvus, whence also F. appréhensif (fem. appréhensive), fr. L. apprehēnsus, pp. of apprehendere. See apprehend and -ive.
- Derivatives: apprehensive-ly, adv., apprehensiveness, n.
- (F. apprentice, n. ME. aprentis, fr. OF. aprentiz (F. apprenti), fr. aprendre (F. apprendre), 'to learn, teach', fr. L. apprehendere, 'to seize, take hold of, grasp, apprehend', whence also It. apprendere, OProvenç. aprendre, Catal. apendrer, Sp., Port. aprender, 'to learn'. See apprehend. Derivative: apprentice, tr. v.
- \*\*ppreteur, n., dresser. F. apprêteur, lit. 'pre-parer', fr. apprêter, 'to prepare, get ready', fr.

VL. \*apprestāre, fr. ad- 'to', and \*prestus, fr. L. praestō, 'at hand, ready'. VL. \*prestāre\*accordingly lit. meant 'to place into somebody's hand'. See presto and cp. the second element in culprit. apprise, also apprize, tr. v., to notify. — F. appris, fem. apprise, pp. of apprendre, 'to learn'. See apprehend.

approximate

- apprize, also apprise, tr. v., to appraise. OF. aprisier, fr. L. appretiāre. See appreciate and cp. appraise.
- approach, intr. and tr. v. ME. approchen, fr. OF. aprochier (F. approcher), fr. Late L. appropiare, 'to come near to', fr. ad- and propiare, 'to come near', fr. L. prope, 'near', which stands for \*pro-qwe- (whence also the superl. proximus, for \*pro-csimos, 'nearest'). See propinquity and cp. proximal. Cp. also prochein, rapprochement, reproach.
- Derivatives: approach, n., approach-abil-ity, n., approach-able, adj., approach-able-ness, n., approach-er, n., approach-ing, adj.
- approbate, tr. v., to approve. L. approbātus, pp. of approbāre, 'to approve'. See approve and verbal suff. -ate.
- approbation, n., approval. F., fr. L. approbatus, pp. of approbare. See prec. word and -ion.
- approbative, adj., approving. F. approbatif (fem. approbative), fr. L. approbātīvus, fr. approbātus, pp. of approbāre. See approbate and -ive. Derivative: approbative-ness, n.
- approbator, n., one who approves. L., 'an approver', fr. approbatus, pp. of approbare, 'to approve'. See approbate and agential suff. -or.
- approbatory, adj., approving. Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. approbātus, pp. of approbāre. See approbate.
- appropriate, adj. L. appropriatus, pp. of appropriate, 'to make one's own', fr. ad- and propriare, 'to appropriate', fr. proprius, 'one's own'. See proper and adj. suff. -ate and cp. words there referred to.
- Derivatives: appropriate-ly, adv., appropriateness, n.
- appropriate, tr. v. L. appropriātus, pp. of appropriāre. See appropriate, adj.
- Derivatives: appropriation (q.v.), appropriative, adj. appropriat-ive-ness, n., appropriat-or, n.
- appropriation, n. L. appropriatio, gen. -ōnis, 'a making one's own', fr. appropriatus, pp. of appropriare. See appropriate, adj. and v., and ion. approval. n. Formed fr. approve with subst.
- approval, n. Formed fr. approve with subst. suff. -al. approve. tr. and intr. v. ME. aproven. fr. OF.
- approve, tr. and intr. v. ME. aproven, fr. OF. aprover (F. approuver), fr. L. approbāre, 'to assent to as good, regard as good', fr. ad- and probāre, 'to try the goodness of', fr. probus, 'good'. See probate adj. and cp. words there referred to.
- Derivatives: approv-ed-ly, adv., approv-er, n., approv-ing-ly, adv.
- approximate, adj. L. approximatus, pp. of approximare, 'to come near, approach', fr. ad- and

approximate 96

proximus, 'nearest' (see proximal and adj. suff. -ate); introduced into English by Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82).

Derivative: approximate-ly, adv.

approximate, tr. and intr. v. — VL. approximātus, pp. of approximāre. See approximate, adj.

Derivatives: approximat-ion, n., approximat-ive, adj., approximat-ive-ly, adv., approximat-ive-ness, n., approximat-or, n.

appui, n., support. — F., back formation fr. appuyer, fr. OF. apuier, 'to support', fr. VL. \*appodiāre (whence also It. appoggiare, Provenç. apoiar, Catal. apuiar, Sp. apoyar, Port. apoiar), 'to support', fr. ad- and L. podium, 'an elevated place, balcony'. See podium and cp. appoggiatura.

appulse, n., approach, impact. — L. appulsus, fr. appulsus, pp. of appellere, 'to drive to', fr. adand pellere, 'to push, strike, drive'. See pulse, 'throb'.

appurtenance, n., that which appertains; appendage; accessory. — ME. apurtena(u)nce, fr. AF. apurtenance, fr. OF. apartenance (F. appartenance), fr. apartenant (F. appartenant), pres. part. of apartenir (F. appartenir). See appertain and -ance.

appurtenant, adj., appertaining. — ME., fr. AF. apurtenant, fr. OF. apartenant, pres. part. of apartenir. See prec. word and -ant.

apricate, intr. v., to bask in the sun; tr. v., to expose to the sun. — L. aprīcātus, pp. of aprīcārī, 'to bask in the sun', fr. aprīcus, 'exposed to the sun', contraction of \*aperīcus, fr. aperīre, 'to open', hence prop. meaning 'lying open, uncovered'. See aperient and verbal suff. -ate. Derivative: aprication, n.

apricot, n. — F. abricot, fr. Port. albricoque fr. Arab. al-barqūq fr. al-, 'the', and πραικόκιον, Grecized form of L. praecoquum, 'apricot', neut. of praecoquus = praecox, 'early ripe', for which see precocious. See also cook. For the interchangeability of -c (= -k) and -t cp. havoc (fr. OF. havot), bat (fr. orig. bakke), and the words milt and milk, 'milt of fishes'.

April, n. — L. (mēnsis) Aprīlis, lit. 'the month of Aphrodite', fr. Gk. 'Αφρώ, a short form of 'Αφροδίτη. See Aphrodite. Cp. L. mēnsis Maius, 'the month of May', prop. 'the month of Jupiter Maius' (see May).

Derivative: April-ine, adj.

a priori, 1) from cause to effect; 2) deductively; 3) not derived from experience (philos.) — L. ā priorī, 'from what comes first', fr. ā, 'from' (see a-, 'from'), and priorī, abl. of prior, 'first'. See prior, prius.

apron, n. — ME. napron (through misdivision of a napron into an apron), fr. OF. naperon, dimin. of nape, nappe (F. nappe), dissimilated fr. mappa, 'tablecloth, napkin'. See map and cp. nappe, napkin, naperon. For similar misdivisions cp. adder and words there referred to.

Derivatives: apron. tr. v., apron-ed, adj.

apropos, adv., opportunely. — F. à propos, 'to the purpose' (= L. ad prōpositum), fr. à, 'to' (see à), and propos (fr. L. prōpositum), 'purpose'. See purpose and cp. malapropos, malapropism. Apsaras, n., one of the nymphs of India's heaven (Hindu mythol.) — OI. Apsarâḥ, lit. 'moving in the waters', compounded of ap-, fr. ápaḥ (pl.), 'water', and sárati, 'flows, runs fast'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. base ap-, 'water, river'; see amnic. The second element is cogn. with Gk. ὁρός (for \*σορός), 'whey', ὁρμᾶν, 'to urge, stimulate', L. serum, 'whey, watery fluid'; see

apse, n., 1) a semicircular extension at the end of a church; 2) apsis. — L. apsis. See apsis.

apsidal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. apsis, gen. apsīdis. See apsis.

apsis, n., apogee or perigee of the moon; aphelion or perihelion of a planet (astron.) — L., 'arch, vault', fr. Gk. ἀψίς, Ion. ἀψίς, 'a fastening, felloe of a wheel' (whence σύναψις, 'contact, point or line of junction'), from the stem of ἄπτειν, 'to fasten, to kindle', usually in the middle voice ἄπτεσθαι, 'to grasp, touch', whence also ἀφή, 'a touching, handling', ἀφᾶν, 'to touch, handle, feel', ἄμμα, 'knot, noose'; of uncertain etymology. Cp. -aphia, aphtha, hapteron, haptic, hapto- and the second element in Anaphe, chirapsia, paraphia, periapt, Pselaphidae, synapse.

apt, adj., fit. — L. aptus, 'fitted, suited', prop. pp. of obsol. apere, 'to fasten', rel. to apiscī, 'to reach after, attain', and cogn. with OI. āpnóti, 'he reaches, attains', Hitt. epmi, 'I seize'. Cp. adapt, adept, apex, aptitude, attitude, inept, lariat, reata.

Derivatives: apt-ly, adv., apt-ness, n.

Aptenodytes, n., a genus of pinguins (ornithol.) — ModL., lit. 'wingless diver', fr. Gk. ἄπτην, 'wingless', and δύτης, 'diver'. The first element is formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and a collateral form of πτηνός, 'flying, winged', fr. \*ptā-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly'; see ptero-. The second element derives fr. Gk. δύειν, 'to dive'; see adytum and cp. words there referred to.

apterous, adj., without wings (2001.) — Gk. ἄπτερος, 'wingless', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and πτερόν, 'wing'. See ptero-, and cp. next word. For E. -0us, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see -ous. apteryx, n., the kiwi. — Lit. 'without wings', fr. priv. pref. a- and πτέρυξ, 'wing', which is rel. to πτερόν, 'wing'. See ptero- and cp. prec. word. aptitude, n., fitness. — F., fr. Late L. aptitūdō, 'fitness', fr. L. aptus. See apt and -tude and cp. attitude, which is a doublet of aptitude.

aptote, n., an indeclinable noun. — L. aptōtum, fr. Gk. ἄπτωτον, neut. of ἄπτωτος, 'having no cases, indeclinable', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and πτωτός, 'fallen', verbal adj. of πίπτειν, 'to fall', which stands for \*πί-πτειν, fr. \*pt-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, to fall'. See

feather and cp. symptom and words there referred to.

Derivative: aptot-ic, adj.

apyretic, adj., without fever (med.) — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἀπύρετος, 'without fever', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and πυρετός, 'fever, feverish heat', fr. πῦρ, 'fire'. See pyretic and cp. apyrexia.

apyrexia, apyrexy, n., absence of fever (med.) — Medical L. apyrexia, fr. Gk. ἀπυρεξία, fr. ἀ-(see priv. pref. a-) and πυρέσσειν, 'to be feverish', fr. πυρετός, 'fever'. See prec. word and -ia. aqua, n., water. — L. See aquatic.

aquacade, n., an aquatic entertainment. — A modern word formed fr. L. aqua, 'water' (see aquatic), on analogy of cavalcade (q.v.) See also -cade.

aqua fortis, nitric acid. — L., 'strong water'. See aquatic and fort.

aquamarine, n., a transparent bluish-green variety of beryl (mineral.)—L. aqua marīna, 'sea water', fr. aqua, 'water', and marīna, fem. of marīnus, 'of the sea'. See aqua and marine.

aqua regia, mixture of concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acid (chem.) — L., lit. 'royal water'; so called from its power to dissolve gold, 'the king of metals'. See aquatic and regal.

aquarelle, n., a water color painting. — F., fr. It. acquerella, 'water color', dimin. of acqua, 'water', fr. L. aqua. See aquatic.

Derivative: the hybrid aquarell-ist, n.

aquarian, adj., pertaining to an aquarium. --Formed with suff. -an fr. aquarium.

aquarium, n. — L. aquārium, neut. of the adjective aquārius, 'pertaining to water', used as a noun. See aquatic.

Aquarius, n., a constellation and the eleventh sign of the zodiac (astron.) — L., 'water carrier', prop. the adj. aquārius, 'pertaining to water'. See aquatic and cp. prec. word. L. Aquārius as the name of one of the signs of the zodiac is a loan translation of Υδροχόος, 'the water-pourer', the old Greek name of this constellation. aquatic, adj. — F. aquatique, fr. L. aquāticus, 'found in the water water' fr. aqua 'water' found in the water water' for aqua 'water'

aquatic, adj. — F. aquatique, fr. L. aquāticus, 'found in the water, watery', fr. aqua, 'water', which is cogn. with Goth. aha, 'river, waters, OHG. aha, OFris. ā, ē, ON. ö, OE. ēa, 'water', OHG. auwia, ouwa, MHG. ouwe, G. Au, 'meadow watered by a brook', ON. Ægir, name of the god of the sea, ON. ey, OE. ieg, 'island', Hitt. akw-anzi, 'they drink'; cp. the Russian river name Oka, and the second element in Sca(n)din-avia. See island and cp. eagre, 'tidal wave', ewer, eyot. Cp. also aquacade, aquatint, aqueduct, aqueous, aquiline, Aquilo, gouache, Scandinavia. For the ending see suff. -atic.

Derivatives: aquatic-al, adj., aquatic-al-ly, adv. aquatint, n., a kind of engraving with aqua fortis.

— It. acquatinta, fr. L. aqua tincta, 'dyed water', fr. aqua, 'water', and tincta, fem. pp. of tingere, 'to dye'. See aquatic and tinge.

aqua tofana, a poisonous liquid, probably of ar-

senic. — L., 'water of *Tofana*', name of a Sicilian woman, who lived in the 17th cent. and invented this poison. using it for criminal purposes.

aqua vitae, 1) alcohol; 2) brandy. — L., 'water of life'. See aquatic and vital. For sense development cp. F. eau-de-vie, 'spirits, brandy', lit. 'water of life', and E. usquebaugh and whisky. aqueduct, n. — L. aquae ductus, 'a conduit', lit. 'a conveyance of water', fr. aquae, gen. of aqua, 'water', and ductus, 'a leading', fr. ductus, pp. of dücere, 'to lead'. See aquatic and duke and cp. the second element in viaduct, ventiduct.

aqueous, adj., watery; like water. — Formed fr. L. aqua, 'water', on analogy of F. aqueux, the English suff. -eous having been substituted for its usual French equivalent -eux. F. aqueux, however, goes back directly to L. aquōsus, 'abounding in water', whence also E. aquose. See aquatic.

Derivatives: aqueous-ly, adv., aqueous-ness, n.

Aquila, n., the genus of eagles (zool.) — L. aquila, 'eagle'. See aquiline.

Aquilegia, n., a genus of plants, the columbine (bot.) — ModL., called also aquileia, fr. L. aquila, 'eagle'. See next word.

aquiline, adj., 1) like an eagle; 2) like an eagle's.

— L. aquilinus, 'of, or pertaining to, the eagle', fr. aquila, 'eagle', prob. lit. 'the dark-colored (bird)', fem. of aquilus, 'dark-colored', prop. 'water-colored', fr. aqua, 'water'. See aquatic and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -īnus) and cp. eagle. For the form of the word cp. L. nūbilus, 'cloudy', fr. nūbēs, 'cloud'.

Aquilo, n., the north wind (Roman antiq.) — L. aquilō, 'north wind', lit. 'the dark one', fr. aquilus, 'dark-colored' [cp. aquila, 'eagle', prop. 'the dark-colored (bird)']; see prec. word. For sense development cp. Gk. καικάζς, 'north east wind', lit. 'the dark one', cogn. with L. caecus, 'blind' (see Caecias).

aquose, adj., aqueous. — L. aquōsus, 'abounding in water', fr. aqua, 'water'. See aquatic and cp. aqueous.

ar-, assimilated form of ad- before r.

-ar, subst. suff. denoting an agent, as in vicar. 
— Fr. L. -ārius (either directly or through the medium of OF. -ier, -er, of F. -ier). Cp. -ary (representing L. -ārius).

-ar, adj. suff. meaning 'pertaining to, of the nature of', as in insular. — Fr. L. -āris (either directly or through the medium of OF. -ier, -er, or F. -air, -ier). L. -āris is a secondary form of -ālis (see adj. suff. -al) and is used when the syllable preceding the suff. has an l. So e.g. L. \*āl-ālis, \*consul-ālis, \*insul-ālis, \*lūn-ālis, \*regul-ālis, \*simil-ālis, \*sol-ālis, \*stell-ālis became āl-āris (see alar), resp. consul-āris (see consular), insul-āris (see insular), lūn-āris (see lunar), regul-āris (see regular), simil-āris (see simil-ar), sōl-āris (see solar), stell-āris (see stellar). The change of suff. -ālis to -āris is due to dissimilation. Cp. -ary (representing L. -ārius).

9.0

-ar, a rare variant of the agential suffixes -er, -or.

Cp. beggar, liar.

ara, n., altar. — L., prob. denoting orig. 'a parched place', fr. I.-E. base \*ăs-, 'to burn, parch', whence also L. arēre, 'to be dry', āridus, 'dry, withered, parched', ardēre, 'to burn'. See ash, 'powdery substance', and cp. ardent, arid. Arab, n. — F. Arabe, fr. L. Arabem, acc. of Arabs, fr. Gk. "Αραψ, gen. "Αραβος, fr. Arab. 'Árab, which lit. means 'inhabitant of the desert', and is rel. to Heb. 'ārābhāh, 'desert', and to Ethiop. 'ábra, 'was dry, was waste'. For sense development cp. Arab. badawí, 'Bedouin', lit. 'desert' dweller', fr. badw, 'camp, desert' (see Bedouin). Cp. Mozarab.

Derivatives: Arabesque (q.v.), Arab-ian, adj. and n., Arabic (q.v.), Arab-ic-ism, n., Arab-ic-ize, tr. v., Arabis (q.v.), Arab-ist, n.

Arabel, Arabella, fem. PN. — This name of Scottish origin prob. arose from the blend of the name Annabel(la) with the ethnic name Arab. arabesque, n. — F., It. arabesco, fr. Arabo, 'Arab'. See Arab and -esque.

Derivatives: arabesque, adj. and tr. v., arabesque-ly, adv.

Arabic, adj. — OF., fr. L. Arabicus, 'Arabic', fr. Arabs. See Arab and -ic.

Derivative: Arabic, n.

Arabis, n., a genus of clustering plants containing the rock cresses. — ML. Arabis, 'Arabian', fr. L. Arabs. See Arab.

arable, adj., suitable for plowing. — F., fr. L. arābilis, fr. arāre, 'to plow' (whence arātrum, 'plow'), fr. I.-E. base \*arā-, 'to plow', whence also Gk. ἀροῦν, OSlav. orja, orati, Lith. ariù, árti, 'to plow', Lett. aru, 'I plow', Goth. arjan, OS., OE. erian, W. arddu, 'to plow', MIr. airim, 'I plow', Gk. ἄροτρον, Cret. ἄρατρον, Arm. araur, MIr. arathar, OSlav. ralo, Lith. árklas, ON. arþr, Toch. AB āre, 'plow', Gk. ἄρουρα, 'arable land'. See ear, 'to plow', and -able and cp. Arval.

Araceae, n. pl., the arum family (bot.) — Formed fr. Arum with suff. -aceae.

araceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. arachnid, n., any member of the Arachnida. — See next word.

Arachnida, n. pl., a class of arthropods, the spider (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀράχνη, 'spider; spider's web', which prob. stands for \*ar²-k-snā, and is cogn. with L. arānea, 'spider's web'. Cp. araneid. The word Arachnida was first used by the French biologist Jean-Baptiste-Pierre-Antoine de Monet de Lamarck (1744-1829) in 1815.

arachnitis, n., inflammation of the arachnoid membrane (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff.-itis fr. Gk. ἀράχνη, 'cobweb'. See Arachnida. arachnoid, adj., cobweblike; arachnoid membrame, the thin membrane that covers the brain and the spinal cord (anat.) — Gk. ἀραχνοειδής, 'cobweblike', compounded of ἀρά χνη, 'cobweb',

and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'; first used by the Greek surgeon and anatomist Herophilus. See Arachnida and -oid.

aragonite, n., a variety of calcium carbonate (mineral.) — Named after Aragon in Spain. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

arakawaite, n., a hydrous copper zinc phosphate (mineral.) — Named after the Arakawa mine in Japan. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Aralia, n., a genus of shrubs and trees (bot.) — ModL., of uncertain origin.

Aramean, Aramaean, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Aramaeus, fr. Gk. 'Αραμαῖος, fr. Heb. Ārām, 'Syria, Mesopotamia', which is prob. related to Heb. and Aram. rūm, 'to be high', and orig. meant 'Highland'.

Aranea, n., a genus of spiders, the garden spider (entomol.) — L. arānea, 'spider', cogn. with Gk. ἀράγνη, 'spider'. See Arachnida.

araneid, n., a member of the order Araneida. — See next word.

Araneida, n. pl., an order of spiders of the class Arachnida (entomol.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. arānea, 'spider' (see Aranea), and -ida, a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form is Arachnida, in which both the primary word and the suff. are of Greek origin.

araneology, n., the study of spiders. — A hybrid coined fr. L. arānea, 'spider' (see prec. word), and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See Aranea and -logy. The correct form would be arachnology, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

Araucaria, n., a genus of trees of the pine family (bot.) — ModL., named after the province Arauco in Chile, whence also Araucania, name of a district in central Chile.

arbalest, n., a crossbow. — ME. arblaste, fr. OF. arbaleste (F. arbalète), fr. VL. arbalista, fr. Late L. arcuballista, 'catapult', which is compounded of L. arcus, 'bow', and ballista, 'a machine for projectiles, ballista'. MDu. armborst and MHG. (= G.) armbrust are OF. loan words, but have been influenced in form by folk etymology. See arc and ballistic.

arbalester, n., a crossbowman. — ME. arblastere, fr. OF. arbalestier (F. arbalétrier), fr. arbaleste. See prec. word and agential suff. -er (representing OF. -ier).

arbiter, n., judge in a dispute. — L., 'spectator, hearer, witness, judge', rel. to Umbr. ařputrati, 'by arbitration'; prob. formed fr. ad, 'to' (see ad.), and baetere, bētere, bītere, 'to go', and lit. meaning 'one who goes to something'. For the change of ad to ar in arbiter cp. Marsian L. apor = L. apud, 'at, near, by'.

arbitrable, adj. — Formed with suff. -able fr. L. arbitrārī. See arbitrate.

arbitrage, n., arbitration. — F., fr. arbitrer, 'to arbitrate, judge', fr. L. arbitrāri. See arbitrate and -age.

arbitrament, n. — F. arbitrement, fr. arbitrer. See prec, word and -ment.

arbitrary, adj. — L. arbitrarius, 'of arbitration, depending on the will, arbitrary', fr. arbiter. See arbiter and adj. suff. -arv.

Derivatives: arbitrari-ly, adv., arbitrari-ness, n. arbitrate, intr. v. — L. arbitrātus, pp. of arbitrātī, 'to make a decision, be of opinion', fr. arbiter. See arbiter and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: arbitration (q.v.), arbitrat-ive, adj., arbitrator (q.v.)

arbitration, n. — OF. arbitracion, arbitration (F. arbitration), fr. L. arbitrātiōnem, acc. of arbitrātiō, 'judgement, will', fr. arbitrātus, n., of s.m., fr. arbitrātus, pp. of arbitrārī. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: arbitration-al, adj.

arbitrator, n. — L., 'a spectator, hearer, witness, judge', fr. arbitrātus, pp. of arbitrārī. See arbitrate and agential suff. -or.

arbor, arbour, n., a shady retreat. — Fr. earlier arber, fr. ME. herbier, 'a garden of herbs', fr. OF. (= F.) herbier, fr. L. herbārium, of s.m., fr. herba, 'herb'. See herb and cp. herbarium. For the change of e (in ME. herbier) to a (in arber) cp. carve, harbor. The change of arber to arbor, arbour is due to a confusion with L. arbor. 'tree'.

arbor, n., tree. — L., of uncertain origin. Cp. arborescent, arboretum, arbuscle, arbuscule, arbustum.

arboraceous, adj., treelike; wooded. — Formed with suff. -aceous fr. L. arbor, 'tree'. See prec. word.

arboreal, adj., 1) of a tree or trees; 2) living in trees. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. arboreus, 'pertaining to a tree or trees', fr. arbor. See arbor, 'tree'.

arborean, adj., arboreal. — Formed fr. arbor, 'tree', with suff. -ean.

arboreous, adj., 1) abounding in trees; 2) living in trees. — L. arboreus, 'pertaining to a tree or trees', fr. arbor. See arbor, 'tree'. For E.-ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

arborescence, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ce.

arborescent, adj., 1) treelike; 2) branching. — L. arborēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of arborēscere, 'to grow into a tree', formed fr. arbor, 'tree', with the inchoative suffix -ēscere. See arbor, 'tree', and -escent.

arboretum, n., a garden of trees. — L. arborētum, 'a place grown with trees', fr. arbor, 'tree'. See arbor, 'tree'.

arboriculture, n., cultivation of trees. — Compounded of L. arbor, 'tree', and cūltura, 'cultivation'. See arbor, 'tree', and culture.

Derivatives: arboricultur-al, adj., arboricultur-ist. arborize, tr. v., to give a treelike appearance; intr. v., to assume a treelike appearance. — Formed fr. arbor, 'tree', with suff. -ize.

Derivative: arboriz-ation, n.

arbor vitae, n., an evergreen tree of the genus Thuja. — L., 'tree of life'; a name given by the French physician and botanist Charles de Lécluse, latinized into Carolus Clusius (1525-1609), to trees of the genus Thuja. See arboreal

arbuscle, n., a dwarf tree. — Late L. arbuscula, dimin. of L. arbor, 'tree'. See arbor, 'tree', and

arbuscule, n., a tuft of hairs (zool.) — See prec. word and -cule.

arbustum, n., a copse; an orchard. — L., 'a place where trees are planted; an orchard', prop. neut. of arbustus, 'planted with trees', used as a noun, which stands for \*arbos-to-s, fr. arbōs, arbor, 'tree'. See arbor, 'tree'.

Arbutus, n., 1) a genus of evergreen trees of the heath family; 2) (not cap.) a tree of this genus. — L., 'the strawberry tree', of obscure origin. arc, n. — OF. (= F.) arc, fr. L. arcus, 'bow, arch', which is cogn. with Goth. arhvazna, 'arrow', OE. earh, ON. ör, of s.m.; but Russ. rakita, Czech rokyta, 'willow', and Gk. ἄρκυς, 'net', are not cognate. Cp. arcade, arch, arrow, and the first element in arbalest, arciform, arcuate, arculite, arquebus.

arca, n., a chest. — L., fr. arcēre, 'to enclose'. See arcanum and cp. Arcella.

arcade, n. — F., fr. It. arcata, a derivative of arco, 'arc', fr. L. arcus, of s.m. See arc and -ade.

Derivative: arcad-ed, adj.

Arcadia, n., a district in ancient Greece, proverbial for the rural life of its inhabitants. — L., fr. Gk. 'Αρκαδία, fr. 'Αρκάς, gen. 'Αρκάδος = Arcas. the founder of Arcadia.

Arcadian, adj., and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Arcadia. See prec. word.

arcanum, n., secret, mystery. — L. arcānum, propsubst. use of the neut. of arcānus, 'shut up, secret', orig. 'enclosed in a chest', fr. arca, 'chest, coffin', which is rel. to arcēre, 'to enclose, keep away, ward off', and cogn. with Gk. ἀρχεῖν, 'to keep off', ἄρχος, 'defense', ἄρχιος, 'safe, sure'. Arm. argel, 'obstacle', argelum, 'I lock in', and possibly also with Lith. rāktas, 'key', rakinti, 'to shut lock'. These words stand in gradational relationship to Orcus, name of the god of the infernal regions in Roman mythology. Cp. arca, Arcella, ark, coerce, exercise, Orcus. Cp. also askari, lascar, autarchy, 'self sufficiency'.

Arcella, n., a genus of protozoans (zool.) — ModL., dimin. of arca, 'chest, box' (see arca); so called from the boxlike shape of the shell.

Arceuthobium, n., a genus of parasitic plants (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἄρκευθος, 'the juniper', and βίος, 'life', so called from its parasitism on conifers. Gk. ἄρκευθος is prob. rel. to ἄρκυς, 'net'. For the etymol. of βίος see bio-.

arch, n., a curved structure. — OF. (= F.) arche, fr. VL. \*arca, fr. L. arcus, 'bow'. See arc. Derivative: arch, tr. v.

arch, adj., chief, principal. — See pref. arch..

Derivatives: arch-lv. adv.. arch-ness. n.

arch-, pref. meaning 'chief, principal', as in archduke, archbishop. — ME. arche-, fr. OE. arce-,-erce, fr. L. archi-, arch-, fr. Gk. ἀρχι-, ἀρχ-, which is rel. to ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler', from the stem of ἄρχεω, 'to begin, rule' (whence also ἀρχή, 'beginning, first cause, origin, first principle, office'), and in gradational relationship to ὅρχαμος, 'leader, chief'. Cp. arch, 'chief', -arch. Cp. also archaeo-, archaic, archaism, arche, architect, archon, -archy.

-arch, suff. meaning 'a ruler', as in ethnarch, oliparch. — See pref. arch.

Archaean, also Archean, pertaining to the oldest geological period. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Gk. ἀρχαῖος, 'ancient', fr. ἀρχή, 'beginning'. See arch- and cp. archaic.

archaeo-, before a vowel archae-; also archeo-, resp. arche-, combining form meaning 'ancient, primeval, primitive. — Gk. ἀρχαιο-, ἀρχαι-, fr. ἀρχαῖος, 'ancient', lit. 'from the beginning', fr. ἀρχή, 'beginning'. See arch-.

archaeological, archeological, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. ἀρχαιολογικός, 'pertaining to archaeology', fr. ἀρχαιολογία. See next word.

Derivative: archaeological-ly, archeological-ly, adv

archaeology, also archeology, n. — Gk. ἀρχαιολογία, 'the study of ancient things', compounded of ἀρχαιο- (see archaeo-) and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivatives: archaeological (q.v.), archaeolog-ist or archeolog-ist, n.

Archaeopteryx, also Archeopteryx, n., a genus of extinct reptilian birds (paleontol.) — ModL., compounded of archaeo- and Gk. πτέρυξ, 'wing'. — See pterygo-, ptero-.

archaic, adj., old-fashioned, antiquated, obsolete. — Gk. ἀρχαϊχός, 'old-fashioned, antiquated', fr. ἀρχαῖος, 'ancient', fr. ἀρχή, 'beginning'. See arch- and cp. Archaean.

Derivative: archaic-al-ly, adv.

archaism, n., use of an obsolete word. — Gk. ἀρχαϊσμός, fr. ἀρχαΐζειν, 'to be old-fashioned, copy the ancients in language', fr. ἀρχαῖος, 'ancient'. See prec. word and -ism.

archaist, n., one fond of using archaisms. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. Gk. ἀρχαῖος, 'ancient'. See archaic.

Derivative: archaist-ic, adi.

archaize, tr. v., to make archaic; intr. v., to use archaisms. — Gk. ἀρχαίζειν. See archaism and -ize.

archangel, n. — Late L. archangelus, fr. Gk. ἀρχάγγελος, 'chief angel', fr. ἀρχ- (see arch-) and ἄγγελος, 'angel'. See angel.

archangelic, adj. — Late L. archangelicus, fr. Gk. άρχαγγελικός, fr. ἀρχάγγελος. See p 'c. word and -ic.

archbishop, n. — ME. archebischop, fr. OE. arcebiscop, fr. Eccles. L. archiepiscopus, fr. Eccles. Gk. ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, lit. 'chief bishop', fr. Gk. ἀρχι- (see archi-) and ἐπίσκοπος, 'bishop'. See hishop.

archbishopric, n. — ME. archbischopriche, fr. OE. arcebiscoprice. See arch- and bishopric and cp. nree word.

archdeacon, n. — OE. arcediacon, fr. Eccles. L. archidiaconus, fr. Eccles. Gk. ἀρχιδιάχονος, lit. 'chief deacon', fr. ἀρχι- (see archi-) and διάχονος, 'servant, minister of a church'. See deacon.

arche, n., the first principle (Greek philos.) — Gk. ἀρχή, 'beginning, first cause, origin, first principle'. See arch.

Archean. — See Archaean.

archegonium, n., the female sex organ in ferns and mosses (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀρχέγονος, 'first of a race', fr. ἀρχ- (see arch-) and -γονος, which is rel. to γονή, 'offspring, race, family, generation', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝen-, 'to produce, beget'. See genus.

Archelon, n., a genus of extinct turtles. — Mod L., shortened fr. Gk. ἄρχ (ων χ)ελώνη, 'ruler tortoise'. Gk. ἄρχων, 'ruler', is pres. part. of ἄρχειν, 'to rule'; see arch- and cp. archon. Gk. χελώνη is rel. to χελύς, 'tortoise', lit. 'the yellow animal', fr. I.-E. base \*ghel-, 'yellow'; see yellow.

archenteron, n., the primitive enteron of a gastrula (zool.)—Formed fr. arch- and Gk. ἔντερον, 'intestine'. See enteric.

archer, n. — OF. archier (F. archer), fr. L. arcarius, fr. arcus, 'bow'. See arc and subst. suff.

archery, n. — OF. archerie, fr. archier, 'archer'. See prec. word and -y (representing OF. -ie).

archetype, n. — L. archetypum, fr. Gk. ἀρχέτυπον, 'pattern, model', prop. neut. of the adjective ἀρχέτυπος, 'stamped first', used as a noun, fr. ἀρχε- (= ἀρχι-), 'first', and τύπος, 'a blow, mark of a blow'. See arch- and type.

archi-, pref. meaning 1) 'chief', as in archidiaconal; 2) 'primitive, original' as in archiplasm.— Gk. ἀρχι-, rel. to ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler', άρχευ, 'to begin, to rule'. See arch-.

archiater, n., the chief physician at the court of a Greek king or Roman emperor (*Greek and Roman hist.*) — Gk. ἀρχιᾶτρός, 'court physician', fr. ἀρχι- (see archi-) and ½τρός, 'physician'. See iatric.

archidiaconal, adj., 1) of an archideacon; 2) of an archideaconry. — Compounded of archiand

archil, orchil, n., dyestuff obtained from lichen.

— ME. orchell, fr. AF. orchel, which is rel. to earlier F. orsolle, F. orseille, It. orcella; of uncertain origin. Cp. Roccella.

archimandrite, n., in the Greek Church, head of a monastery or of a group of monasteries. — ML. archimandrita, fr. MGk. ἀρχιμανδρίτης, fr. ἀρχι-, 'chief' (see archi-), and μάνδρᾶ, 'fold, stable', which is prob. cogn. with OI. mandurá,

'stable', mandirám, 'room, house, palace, temple'.

Archimedean, adj., pertaining to Archimedes. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Archimēdēus, 'of Archimedes', fr. Gk. 'Αρχιμήδης, Archimedes, the celebrated mathematician (287?-212 B.C.E.).

archipelago, n., 1) the Aegean Sea; 2) a sea studded with many islands; 3) a group of islands. — It arcinelago, lit, 'the chief sea', compounded of arci-, 'chief', fr. Gk, doyt- (see archi-), and Gk. πέλαγος, 'sea' (see pelagic). In ancient and mediaeval Greek, the word ἀργιπέλαγος does not occur, in modern Greek it is an Italian loan word. The fact that archinelago orig, denoted the Aegean Sea may help us find the origin of this word. which is a real crux etymologorum. It, arcipelago very probably arose from a mistaking of Gk. Αἰγαῖον πέλαγος, 'the Aegean Sea', for ἀρχιπέλαγος, 'the chief sea', a confusion suggested by the numerous Greek words beginning with dove. archiplasm, n., 1) primitive protoplasm; 2) archoplasm. — Compounded of archi- and -plasm. Derivative: archiplasm-ic, adi.

architect, n. — F. architecte, fr. L. architectus, fr. Gk. ἀρχιτέχτων, 'master builder', fr. ἀρχι-, 'chief', and τέχτων, 'carpenter, builder', which is rel. to τέχνη, 'art, skill, craft'. See archiand text and cp. technic, tectonic.

architectonic, adj. — L. architectonicus, fr. Gk. άρχιτεκτονικός, 'pertaining to a master builder', fr. άρχιτέκτων. See prec. word and -ic.

architectonics, n. — See prec. word and -ics.

architecture, n. — F., fr. L. architectūra, fr. architectus. See architect and -ure.

Derivatives: architectur-al, adj., architectur-ally, adv.

architrave, n., the lowest part of the entablature (archit.) — It. architrave, fr. archi- and trave, 'beam', fr. L. trabem, acc. of trabs. See trabeate. archive, n., generally used in the pl. — F. archives, fr. L. archīvum, archīum, 'the archives', transliteration of Gk. ἀρχεῖον, 'official building', pl. τὰ ἀρχεῖα, 'public records, archives', fr. ἀρχή, 'beginning, origin, first place, office'. See archand cp. arche.

Derivatives: archive, tr. v., archiv-al, adj., archiv-ist. n.

archivolt, n., a curved molding on the face of an arch (archit.) — It. archivolto, lit. 'an arched vault', fr. arco, 'arch', and volta, 'vault'. See arch and vault.

archo-, combining form meaning 'rectal' (med.)
— Fr. Gk. ἀρχός, 'rectum', which is of uncertain origin.

archon, n., one of the nine chief magistrates in Athens (Ancient Greek hist.) — Gk. ἄρχων, 'ruler', prop. pres. part. of ἄρχων, 'to rule'. See arch- and cp. the first element in Archelon. -archy, combining form meaning 'rule', as in anarchy, monarchy. — L. -archia, fr. Gk. -αρχία, 'rule', fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See -arch and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

arciform, adj., having the form of an arch. — Compounded of L. arcus, 'bow', and forma, 'form, shape'. See arc and form, n.

arctic, adj., pertaining to the North Pole or the regions near it. — L. arcticus, fr. Gk. ἀρατικός, 'of a bear; of the Great Bear; northern', fr. ἄρατος (also ἄραος), 'bear'; the constellation of the Great Bear; the north', which is cogn. with OI. [ksah, Avestic areshō, Arm. arj. Alb. ari, 'bear', L. ursus (for \*urksos), OIr., Gael. art, W. arth (for \*arkt), 'bear'. Cp. Ursus. Cp. also Arctium, arcto-, Arcturus, antarctic, Arthur, Nearctic.

**Arctium**, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family, the burdock (*bot*.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄρκτος, 'bear'. See prec. word.

arcto-, before a vowel arct-, combining form meaning 'bear', or 'the north'. — Gk. ἀρκτο-, ἀρκτ-, fr. ἄρκτος, 'bear; the north'. See arctic. Arctogaea, Arctogea, n., a zoogeographical realm, comprising North America, Europe, Asia and Africa. — ModL., compounded of arctoand Gk. γῆ, 'earth'. See geo- and cp. Neogaea, Notogaea.

Derivatives: Arctogae-al or Arctogae-al, Arctogae-an or Arctogae-an, Arctogae-ic or Arctogae-ic adis.

Arctostaphylos, n., a genus of plants of the heath family, the bear berry (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἄρκτος, 'bear' and σταφυλή, 'bunch of grapes'. See arctic and staphylo-.

Arcturus, n., the brightest star in the constellation Boötes (astron.) — L., fr. Gk. 'Αρκτοῦρος, lit. 'the Bearguard', fr. ἄρκτος, 'bear' and οῦρος, 'watcher, guard, ward'. See arctic and ware, 'alert'

arcuate, arcuated, adj., bent like a bow. — L. arcuātus, pp. of arcuāre, 'to bend like a bow', fr. arcus, 'bow'. See arc.

Derivative: arcuate-ly, adv.

arcuation, n. — L. arcuātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. arcuātus pp. of arcuāre. See prec. word and -ion.

arculite, n., a bow-shaped crystallite (mineral.) — Compounded of L. arcus, 'bow' (see arc), and combining form -lite.

-ard, -art, suff. It orig. had an intensive force; now it is often used in a pejorative sense. — OF., fr. OHG. -hart, which is rel. to OHG. harti, 'hard'. See hard. For the force of this suff. cp. coward, dastard, dotard, drunkard, sluggard. Ardea, n., a genus of herons (ornithol.) — L. ardea, 'heron', cogn. with Gk. ἐρωδιός, 'heron', Serb., Croat. róda 'stork', ON. arta, OSwed. ärta, 'creek duck'. Cp. Erodium.

ardeb, n., a measure of capacity used in Egypt. — Arab. *irdābb*, in vulgar pronunciation *ardābb*, *ardēbb*, fr. Gk. ἀρτάβτ, name of a Persian measure. See artaba.

ardella, n., any of the small apothecia of some lichens (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄρδειν, 'to water, pour forth', a word of unknown etymology. Cp. Arethusa.

ardency, n. - Formed fr. next word with suff. -cv. ardent, adi. - ME. ardaunt, fr. OF. ardant (F. ardent), fr. L. ardentem. acc. of ardens. pres. part. of ardere, 'to burn', which stands for \*āridēre. fr. āridus. 'parched, dry', and is rel. to ārēre. 'to be dry', fr. \*āsēre, fr. I.-E. base \*ās- 'to burn, glow', whence also OI. ásah, 'ashes, dust'. Toch. A asar, 'dry', Arm. azazem, 'I dry up', ačiun, 'ashes', Gk. aceiv (for \*azdiein), 'to dry un, parch', ἄζα, 'dryness; dirt, mold', ἀζαλέος, 'dry, parched', Czech ozd, 'malt drier', ozditi, 'to dry (malt)', Goth. azgō, OE. asce, æsce, 'ashes'. See ash, 'powdery substance', and cp. ara, ardor, area, arid, arson, asbolite, Azalea. Cp, also the second element in aguardiente. Derivatives: ardent-ly, adv., ardent-ness, n.

ardennite, n., a vanadosilicate of aluminum and manganese (mineral.) - Named after Ardennes in Belgium. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. ardhanari, n., a form of Siva in which he is represented as half male and half female (Hindu mythol.) — OI. ārdha-nārī-, 'half woman', fr. ārdhaḥ-, 'half, part, side', and nārī-, 'woman'. OI. ardhah- is rel. to OI. rdhak, 'especially', Avestic areda-, 'side', OI. ŕté, 'besides, except', fr. I.-E. base \*er-, \*(e)re-, 'loose; to split, separate, be rare', whence also L. rārus, 'thin, loose', see rare, 'thin'. OI. nāri-, 'woman', prop. means 'pertaining to a man', and is rel. to OI, náram (acc.), 'man', and cogn. with Gk. ἀνήρ, 'man'; see andro-.

arditi, n. pl., Italian volunteers serving in storm troops in World War I. - It., pl. of ardito, 'brave, audacious', fr. F. hardi, prop. pp. of OF. \*hardir, 'to render courageous', lit. 'to make hard', fr. Frankish \*hardjan, fr. \*hart, 'hard', which is rel. to OHG. harti. OE. heard, 'hard'. See hard.

ardor, ardour, n. - ME. ardeur, fr. OF. ardour (F. ardeur), fr. L. ardorem, acc. of ardor, 'heat', fr. ardere, 'to burn'. See ardent and -or.

arduinite, n., a zeolite (mineral.) - Named after the Venetian geologist Giovanni Arduino. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

arduous, adj. - L. arduus, 'high, lofty, steep', fr. I.-E. base \*eredh-, \*erdh-, 'to grow; high', whence also Avestic eredva-, 'high', Olr. ard, 'high', Alb. rit, OSlav. rasto, 'I grow'. Cp. I.-E. base \*weredh-, 'to grow; high', whence OI. ũrdhváh, 'high', várdhatē, 'causes to grow, increases', Gk. δρθός (for \*FoρθFός; cp. Dor. βορθό-), 'straight, right, erect'. See ortho- and cp. vriddhi. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us,

Derivatives: arduous-ly, adv., arduous-ness, n. are, v., pres. pl. indicative of be. - ME. aren, later are, fr. OE. (Northumbrian) aron, rel. to ON. eru, '(they) are', for I.-E. \*es-en, whence also Dor. ἐντί, Att. εἰσί, OI. sánti, L. sunt, Umbr. sent, Goth., OE. sind. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*es-, 'to be'. See esse and cp. am, art, is.

are, n., a square unit. - F., formed in 1795 by a decree of the French National Convention. fr. L. ārea, 'vacant piece of ground'. See next word and cp. the second element in hectare.

area, n. - L., 'vacant piece of ground, building, plot', rel. to arere, 'to become dry', hence area orig, meant 'a place burned down, a dry, bare place'; see ardent and cp. areola, debonair. For sense development cp. G. Esse. 'chimney, forge', which also derives fr. I.-E. base \*ās-. 'to burn'. Areca, n., a genus of palms of Asia and the Malav Archipelago (bot.) - ModL., fr. Port. areca, fr. Malayalam ádakka. fr. Tamil ádaikāy, lit. 'having close clusters of nuts', fr. ádai, 'close arrangement of the cluster', and kāy, 'nut'. See OED, and Yule-Burnell, Hobson-Jobson, p. 35. Arecaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the palm family (bot.) - ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae.

arecaceous, adj. - See prec. word and -aceous. arena, n. - L. harēna, arēna, 'sand, sandy place, seashore: place of combat (lit. 'place strewn with sand'), prob. of Etruscan origin. Cp. Arenaria.

arenaceous, adj., sandy. — L. arēnāceus, 'sandy'. See prec. word and -aceous.

Arenaria, n., a genus of herbs of the chickweed family; the sandwort (bot.) - ModL., lit. 'the sandwort', fr. Late L. harēnārius, arēnārius, 'of sand', fr. L. harēna, arēna (see arena); so called because many representatives of this species grow in the sand.

arend, n., bearded vulture (S. Afr.) - Du., 'eagle', fr. MDu. arent, rel. to ON. örn, OE. earn, OHG. aro, 'eagle'. See ern(e).

areo- combining form meaning 'of, or pertaining to, Ares or Mars', used in astronomy. - Fr. Gk. "Apeog or "Apews, gen. of "Apης, 'Ares'. See Ares and cp. Areopagite.

areola, n., a small area; esp. the pigmented ring surrounding the nipple (anat.) - L. āreola. 'small area', dimin. of area, 'a vacant piece of ground' (see area); introduced into anatomy by the Swiss anatomist and botanist Caspar Bauhin (1560-1624) in 1605.

Derivatives: areol-ar, areol-ate, areol-at-ed, adjs., areol-ation, n.

areole, n., a small space (bot.) - F. aréole, fr. L. areola. See areola.

areolet, n., a small areola (zool.) - A dimin. of areola, hence a double dimin. of area. For the ending see suff. -et.

areology, n., the study of the planet Mars. -Compounded of areo- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivatives: areolog-ic, areolog-ic-al, adjs., areolog-ic-al-ly, adv.

areometer, n., a hydrometer. - Compounded of Gk. ἀραιός, 'thin, rare', and μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element is of uncertain origin; it originally began with digamma (F = w),

hence cannot be cognate with L. rārus, 'thin, rare' (see rare, 'thin'). For the second element see meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: areometr-ic, areometr-ic-al, adjs., areometr-y. n.

Areopagite, n., member of the Areopagus. — Gk. 'Αρειοπαγίτης, fr. 'Αρειόπαγος. See next word. Areonagus, n., name of a hill west of the Acropolis in Athens and of the tribunal situated on it. — L., fr. Gk. 'Αρειόπαγος, for "Αρειος πάγος, 'hill of Ares (= Mars)', resp. ἡ Βουλή ή έξ 'Αρείου πάγου, 'the council of the hill of Ares'. See next word. For the etymol. of πάγος. 'rocky hill', see pact.

Ares, n., the Greek god of war, identified by the Romans with Mars (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. "Apric (gen. "Apsoc or "Apsως), lit. 'injurer, destroyer', fr. ἀρή, 'bane, ruin', which is rel. to ἀρειή, 'a cursing, menacing', and prob. cogn, with OI. irasyá, 'ill will', irasyáti, 'bears ill will', Arm. her, 'anger, envy', OE. eorre, yrre, 'angry'. Cp. areo-, Areopagus, Antares.

arete, n., virtue (Greek philos.) — Gk. ἀρετή, 'virtue', prop. 'that which is good', rel. to ἀρείων, 'better', ἄριστος, 'best' (whence ἀριστοκρατία, 'the rule of the best'), ἀρέσκειν, 'to make good, conciliate'. See aristo-.

arête, n., sharp crest of a mountain. - F., 'fishbone: ridge', fr. L. arista, 'ear of grain', which is prob. of Etruscan origin. Cp. arista, Aristida,

Arethusa, n., nymph of a fountain near Syracuse (Greek mythol.) - L., fr. Gk. 'Αρέθουσα, a collateral form of ἄρδουσα, 'waterer', fem. pres. part. of ἄρδειν, 'to water'. See ardella.

Arethusa, n., a genus of orchids (bot.) - ModL., named after the nymph Arethusa. See prec. word. arfvedsonite, n., a basic metasilicate (mineral.) — Named after the Swedish chemist Johan August Arfredson (1792-1841). For the ending see subst.

argala, n., the adjutant bird. — Hind. hargītā. argali, n., a large wild sheep of Asia (Ovis ammon). — Mongolian.

argand lamp. — Named after its inventor Aimé Argand, a Swiss physicist (1755-1803).

Argemone, n., a genus of plants of the poppy family (bot.) — Gk. ἀργεμώνη, 'a kind of poppy', prob. fr. Heb. argāmān, 'purple'. Cp. Akkad. argamannu, of s.m. Cp. also agrimony. For the ending -ώνη in ἀργεμώνη, cp. ἀνεμώνη, 'the wind flower' (see anemone).

argent, n., silver (archaic). - F., fr. L. argentum, 'silver', which is cogn. with Gk. apyupoc, 'silver', prop. 'the white (metal)', fr. ἀργός (dissimilated fr. \*ἀργρός), 'shining, bright, white'; fr. I.-E. base \*arg-, 'to shine', whence also OI. rjráh, 'shining, glowing, bright', rajatám, Avestic \*r\*zata, 'silver', OI. árjunah, 'shining, white', Toch. A ārki, 'white' (said of teeth), ārkyant, 'silver', Bārkwi, of s.m., arkwiññe, 'light color', Hitt. harkish. 'bright, clear', Thracian ἄργιλος, 'mouse' (lit. 'the white colored animal'), Arm. arcat', 'silver', OIr, argat, W. arian(t), Co., MBret, argant, Bret, arc'hant, 'silver', L. arguere, 'to make clear, prove', Cp. argil. Argo. argue. Argus, argyria, argyrodite, ariun, and the second element in litharge, Pelargonium, Po-

argentiferous, adj., containing silver. - Compounded of L. argentum, 'silver', and the stem of L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See argent and -ferous.

argentine, adi., resembling silver. — L. argentīnus, 'of silver', fr. argentum, 'silver'. See argent and -ine (representing L. -inus).

argentite, n., silver sulfid, Ag<sub>2</sub>S (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. L. argentum. 'silver'. See argent.

argil, n., potter's clay. - F. argile, 'clay', fr. L. argilla, 'white clay, potter's earth', fr. Gk. ἄργιλλος, of s.m., which is rel. to ἀργός, 'shining, bright'. See argent.

argillaceous, adi., resembling clay. — L. argillāceus, fr. argilla. See prec. word and -aceous.

argilliferous, adj., rich in clay. - Compounded of L. argilla, 'white clay' and the stem of ferre. 'to bear, carry'. See argil and -ferous.

Argive, adj., of Argos; (by extension) of Greece. - L. Argīvus, fr. Gk. 'Αργεῖος, 'of Argos', fr. "Apyoc, 'Argos', name of the capital of Argolis in the Peloponnesus.

Derivative: Argive, n.

Argo, n., 1) name of the ship in which the Argonauts sailed to Colchis, whence 2) name of a constellation. — Gk. 'Αργώ, lit. 'the Swift', fr. άργός, 'swift'. This word is identical with άργός. 'shining, bright'. Cp. its OI. cognate rjrah, which also unites these two meanings, and see argent. Cp. also Argonaut.

argon, n., an inert chemical element. - ModL., fr. Gk. ἀργόν, neut of ἀργός, 'idle, inert', contraction of ἀεργός, lit. 'not active', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-), and έργον, 'work'. See ergon and co. the second element in lethargy. This element, discovered by the British chemists Sir William Ramsay (1852-1916) and Morris William Travers (1872-1961) in 1894, was so called by them because it does not readily unite with other elements.

Argonaut, n. pl., one of the heroes led by Jason in the ship Argo to fetch the golden fleece in Colchis. — L. Argonauta, fr. Gk. 'Αργοναύτης, 'sailor of the Argo', which is compounded of 'Aργώ (see Argo) and ναύτης, 'sailor, seaman'. See nautical.

argonaut, n., the paper nautilus (zool.) - Fr. prec. word.

argosy, n., a large ship; a fleet of large ships. -Earlier ragusye, arguze, lit. 'ship from Ragusa' fr. It. Ragusea, 'ship of Ragusa'.

argot, n., slang, esp. the slang of Paris. — F., of uncertain origin.

argue, intr. and tr. v. - ME. arguen, fr. OF.

(= F.) arguer, fr. L. argūtāre, freq. of arguere, 'to make clear, prove', which is rel. to argentum, 'silver' (arguere orig. meant 'to make as white as silver'). See argent.

Derivatives: argu-able, adj., argu-er, n.

argument, n. — F., fr. L. argumentum, fr. arguere, 'to argue'. See prec. word and -ment.

argumental, adj. — L. argūmentālis, fr. argūmentum. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

argumentation, n. — F., fr. L. argumentationem, acc. of argumentatio, 'an adducing of proof', pp. of argumentari, 'to argue', fr. argumentum. See argument and -ation.

argumentative, adj. — F. argumentatif (fem. argumentative), fr. argument. See argument and -ive. Derivatives: argumentative-ly, adv., argumentative-ness, n.

Argus, n., a giant with a hundred eyes (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. "Αργος, lit. 'the bright one', fr. ἀργός, 'shining, bright' (see argent); so called in allusion to his hundred eyes. Cp. his epithet Πανόπτης, 'all-seeing, all eyes'.

argute, adj., sharp, quick. — L. argūtus, pp. of arguere, 'to argue'. See argue.

Derivatives: argute-ly, adv., argute-ness, n.

argyr-, form of argyro- before a vowel.

argyria, n., discoloration of the skin (med.) — Medical L., fr. ἄργυρος, 'silver'. See argyroand -ia.

argyrite, n., argentite (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ἄργυρος, 'silver'. See argyro- and cp. argentite.

argyro, before a vowel argyr, combining form meaning 'silver'. — Gk. ἀργυρο, ἀργυρο, fr. ἄργυρος, 'silver', which is cogn. with L. argentum, 'silver'. See argent and cp. the second element in hydrargyrum.

argyrodite, n., a steel gray mineral containing silver, geranium and sulfur (mineral.) — G. Argyrodit, coined by its discoverer the German chemist Aloys Auer von Welsbach (1858-1929) fr. Gk. ἀργυρώδης, 'rich in silver' (fr. ἄργυρος, 'silver', and -ώδης, 'like'), and suff. -fτης. See argyro-, -ode and subst. suff. -ite.

Argyrol, n., a trademark for silver vitellin (pharm.) — Coined by its inventor Albert C. Barnes fr. argyr- and suff. -ol, a var. of -ole. aria, n. (music). — It., 'air'. See air, 'melody', and cp. arioso.

-aria, subst. suff. meaning 'related to', or 'connected with', as in *Utricularia* (bot. and zool.) — ModL. -āria, fr. L. fem. sing. or neut. pl. of -ārius. See adi. suff. -ary.

Ariadne, n., daughter of Minos, king of Crete (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. 'Αριάδνη, a name of uncertain origin.

Arian, adj. and n. — L. Ariānus, 'pertaining to Arius', fr. Arius = Gk. "Αρειος, presbyter of Alexandria (died in 336).

Derivatives: Arian-ism, n., Arian-ist-ic, Arian-ist-ic-al, adjs., Arian-ize, intr. and tr. v., Arian-iz-er, n.

-arian, suff. forming adjectives from nouns ending in -ary. — Compounded of the suffixes -ary (representing L. -ārius) and -an (representing L. -ānus).

aricine, n., an alkaloid found in cusco bark. — Named after *Arica*, in Peru. For the ending see subst. suff. -ine.

arid, adj., dry. — L. āridus, 'parched, dry', whence ardēre. 'to burn'. See ardent.

Derivatives: arid-ly, adv., arid-ness, n.

aridity, n., dryness. — F. aridité, fr. L. āriditātem, acc. of āriditās, 'dryness', fr. āridus. See prec. word and -ity.

ariel, n., a gazelle. — Arab. áryil, a vulgar variant of áyyil, 'stag', which is rel. to Heb. áyil, 'ram', ayyál, 'stag', Aram.-Syr. aylá, 'stag', Akkad. ayalu, 'ram', fr. Sem. base '-w-l, 'anything strong', whence also Heb. ĕyál, 'strength', ēláh, alláh, 'terebinth; oak', allón, Akkad. allānu, 'oak', prop. 'a strong tree'.

Aries, n., 1) a constellation; 2) the first of the signs of the zodiac (astron.) — L. ariēs, gen. arietis, 'lamb', cogn. with Arm. or-oj (assimil. fr. \*er-oj), 'lamb', Gk. ἔρι-φος, 'kind', OIr. heirp, 'kid', MIr. earb, of s.m.

aright, adv. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and right.

aril, n., an accessory covering of seeds (bot.) — Late L. arillus, 'dried grape'.

arioso, adj., melodious; adv., in a melodious way (mus.) — It., formed fr. aria, 'melody', with suff. -oso (corresponding to L. -ōsus). See aria and adj. suff. -ose.

Arisaema, n., a genus of plants of the arum family (bot.). — ModL., lit. 'blood of arum', fr. Gk. ἀρίς, 'a kind of arum', which is rel. to ἄρον, 'cuckoopint', and αζμα, 'blood' (see Arum and hemal); so called from the red-spotted leaves of some species.

arise, intr. v. — OE. ārīsan, rel. to OS. arīsan, Goth. urreisan. See a-, 'on', and rise.

arista, n., an awn. - L. See arête.

aristarchy, n., government by the best men. — Gk. ἀρισταρχία, compounded of ἄριστος, 'best', and -αρχία, 'rule', fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See aristo- and -archy.

Aristida, n., a genus of grasses (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. arista, 'awn'. See arista and -ida.

aristo-, before a vowel arist-, combining form meaning 'best'. — Gk. ἀριστο-, ἀριστο-, fr. ἄριστος, 'best', superl. to ἀρείων, 'better', rel. to ἀρετή, 'virtue', ἀρέσχειν, 'to make good, conciliate', fr. I.-E. base \*ar-, 'to join', whence also Gk. ἄρθρον, 'a joint', L. artus, 'joint, limb', ars, 'art', arma (pl.), 'implements of war, weapons'. See arm, 'weapon', and cp. arete.

aristocracy, n. — MF. aristocracie (F. aristocratie), fr. L. aristocratia, fr. Gk. ἀριστοκρατία, 'government, rule of the best', which is compounded of ἄριστος, 'best' and -κρατία, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See aristoand -cracy.

aristocrat, n. - F. aristocrate, back formation fr.

aristocratie. See prec. word.

aristocratic, adj. — F. aristocratique, fr. Gk. ἀριστοκρατικός, 'pertaining to the rule of the best', fr. ἀριστοκρατία. See aristocracy and -ic. Derivatives: aristocratic-al, adj., artistocratic-al-ly, adv.

Aristolochia, n., a genus of plants, the birthwort.

— ModL., fr. Gk. ἀριστολοχίᾶ, 'birthwort', lit. 'that which is the best for childbirth', fr. ἄριστος, 'best', and λοχείᾶ, 'childbirth', fr. λόχος, of s.m. See aristo- and lie, 'to recline'.

aristology, n., the science of dining. — Compounded of Gk. ἄριστον, 'breakfast', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element lit. means 'morning meal'. It is formed fr. ἀρι-, which is rel. to ἤρι, 'early', and cogn. with OE.  $\bar{x}r$ , 'soon, formerly' (see ere, early), and fr. -στο (for \*d-to), zero degree of root ἐδ-, 'to eat', whence also Gk. ἔδειν, ἐσθίειν, L. edere, 'to eat' (see eat). For the second element in aristology see -logy.

Derivatives: aristolog-ic-al, adj., aristolog-ist, n. Aristotelian, adj., pertaining to the Greek philosopher Aristotle (384-322); n., a follower of Aristotle; an adherent of Aristotle's teachings.—Formed with suff. -ian fr. Gk. 'Αριστοτέλης, 'Aristotle'.

Derivative: Aristotelian-ism, n.

arite, n., a variety of niccolite (mineral.) — Named after montagne d'Ar in the dept. Basses Pyrénées, in France. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

arithmetic, n. - ME. arsmetike, fr. OF. arismetique, fr. L. arithmética, fr. Gk. ἀριθμητική (scil. τέχνη), 'the art of counting', fr. ἀριθμεῖν, 'to number, count, reckon', fr. ἀρι-θμός. 'number', fr. I.-E. base \*rt-, 'to count, number', whence also Gk. νή-ρι-τος, 'numberless', OE., OHG. rim, 'number', OIr. rīm, 'number', dorīmu, 'I count, number, enumerate', L. rītus, 'religious custom, usage, ceremony'. Base \*rt-. 'to count, number', is prob. an enlargement of base \*ar-, 'to join', whence L. arma, 'weapons', ars, 'art', Goth, arms, OE, earm, arm, etc., 'the upper limb'. See arm, 'the upper limb', arm, 'weapon', and cp. rhyme, rite. The α- in ἀριθμός is prosthetic and due to the fact that the Greek (as well as the Armenian) never begins a word with primary r. Initial  $\rho$  in Greek words goes back either to \*sr- or \*wr- (see red). The s in OF. arismetique is the phonetic rendering of L. th = Gk. 9; the ME. forms arismetric, arsmetrik were developed from ME. arsmetike, which was associated erroneously with L. ars metrica, 'the art of measure'. ModF. arithmétique and E. arithmetic have been refashioned after the Greek. Cp. aparithmesis and the second element in logarithm.

arithmetician, n. — F. arithméticien, fr. arithmétique. See arithmetic and -ian.

arithmo- combining form meaning 'number'. -

Gk., fr. ἀριθμο-, fr. ἀριθμός, 'number'. See arithmetic.

arithmogram, n., the sum of the numerical values of the letters in a word or phrase.—Compounded of arithmo- and Gk. γράμμα, 'something written'. See -gram.

arithmograph, n., a kind of calculating machine.

— Compounded of arithmo- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

arithmography, n. — Compounded of arithmoand Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

arithmometer, n., a calculating machine. — Compounded of arithmo- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

-arium, subst. suff. meaning 'a place for, or a-bounding in, something', or 'a thing pertaining to something'. — L. -ārium, prop. neut. of the adjectival suff. -ārius, used to form nouns. The regular English equivalent of this suff. is -ary. arizonite, n., a ferric metatitanate (mineral.) — Named after Arizona in the U.S.A. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

arjun, n., an Asiatic tropical tree (Terminalia arjuna). — Hind. arjun, fr. OI. árjunah, 'white', which is cogn. with Gk. άργός, 'bright, white', ἄργυρος, 'silver', L. argentum, 'silver'. See argent.

ark, n. — OE. arc, earc, 'Noah's ark, box, coffin', fr. L. arca, 'chest', whence also OHG. arahha, arka (MHG., G. arche), 'ark'. (OSlav. raka, 'burial cave, rakev, 'coffin', are Teut. loan words.) See arcanum and cp. words there referred to.

arles, n. pl., earnest money (Scot.) — OF., fr. L. \*arrhula, dimin. of arrha, 'pledge'. See arrha and cp. words there referred to.

arm, n., the upper limb, — ME., fr. OE. earm, arm, rel. to OS., Dan., Swed., MDu., Du., MHG., G. arm, ON. armr, OFris. erm, OHG. arm, aram, Goth, arms, 'arm', and cogn, with OI. îrmáh, Avestic arema-, 'arm', Arm. armukn, 'elbow', Osset, ärm, 'palm of the hand', Gk. άρμός, 'a joint', L. armus, 'shoulder', OSlav. ramo, OPruss. irmo, 'arm'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*ar-, 'to join', and lit. mean 'ioint', whence also L. arma (pl.), 'weapons', prop. 'implements of war', artus, 'joint, limb', ars, 'art', are OI. aráh, 'spoke (of a wheel)', Avestic ratay-, 'epoch; judge', Toch. AB ārwar, ārwer, 'ready, prepared', Hitt. āra, 'suitable, good', Arm. y-armar, 'fitting, appropriate', arnem, 'I make', Gk. ἄρθρον, 'a joint', ἄρμα, 'a chariot', ἀραρίσκειν, 'to join, fasten, fit together', ἀρέσχειν, 'to make good, conciliate', ἀρείων, 'better', ἄριστος, 'best', ἀρετή, 'virtue', ἁρμαλία, 'allotted sustenance', άρμόζειν, 'to fit together, adapt, accommodate', àouóc, 'a joining', άρμονία, 'joint, proportion, concord', άρτι, 'just', ἄρτιος, 'complete, perfect of its kind, suitable; even' (said of a number), ἀρτύειν, άρτύνειν, 'to arrange, prepare, make ready'. Cp. arm, 'weapon', Cp. also ambry, arête, aristo-, armilla, art. Artamus, arthro-, article, articulate, artillery, artisan, artist, artiste, harmony, inert. inertia, the first element in Artiodactyla and the second element in Homer. Cp. also arithmetic. ration, read, reason,

arm. n., usually in pl. arms, weapon. — ME. armes (pl.), fr. OF, armes (pl.), fr. L. arma, 'implements of war, weapons', neut. pl. mistaken in VL. for fem. sing., fr. I.-E. base \*ar-, 'to join'. whence also L. armus, 'shoulder', Goth, arms, OE. earm. arm. 'arm'. See arm. 'upper limb'. and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also alarm. alarum, armada, armadillo, armament, armature, armet, army, inerm and the last element in gendarme.

arm, tr. v., to furnish with weapons. - F. armer, fr. L. armāre, fr. arma, 'weapons'. See arm,

Derivatives: arm-ed, adi., arm-ing, n.

armada, n., a fleet of warships; specif, the fleet of warships sent against England by Philip II of Spain in 1588, called the Spanish or Invincible Armada. - Sp., 'fleet, navy', fr. L. armāta, fem. pp. of armare, 'to furnish with weapons', used as a noun, fr. arma, 'weapons', See arm. 'weapon', and cp. army.

armadillo, n., an American burrowing mammal. - Sp., dimin. of armado, 'armed', fr. L. armātus. pp. of armare (see prec. word); so called in allusion to its hard bony plates resembling armor. Armageddon, n., scene of a great battle. — Late L. Armagedon, fr. Gk. 'Αρμαγεδδών, 'Αρμαγεδών, fr. Heb. Har Megiddo, 'mountain (district) of Megiddo'.

armagnac, n., a superior kind of brandy. — So called because it is made in the department of Gers in France, a district formerly named Armagnac. armament, n. — L. armāmentum, 'implement', fr.

armāre, 'to furnish with weapons', fr. arma, 'weapons'. See arm, 'weapon', and -ment and cp. F. armement.

armature, n., armor. — L. armātūra, 'armor', fr. armātus, pp. of armāre. See prec. word and -ure and cp. armor, which is a doublet of armature. armet, n., a medieval steel helmet, - F., dimin. of arme. See arm, 'weapon', and -et.

armiger, n., an esquire. — L., 'a weapon bearer', compounded of arma, 'weapons', and the stem of gerere, 'to bear, carry'. See arm, 'weapon', and gerent.

armigerous, adj., possessing arms. — Formed fr. L. armiger (see prec. word) with suff. -ous, on analogy of adjectives in which this suff. corresponds to OF. -ous, -eus (F. -eux), representing L. -ōsus.

armilla, n., a bracelet. - L. dimin. formed fr. armus, 'shoulder'. See arm, 'the upper limb'.

armillary, adj., 1) pertaining to a bracelet; 2) consisting of rings. — Formed with adi. suff. -ary fr. L. armilla. See prec. word.

Arminian, adj., pertaining to the Dutch theo-

logian Jacobus Arminius (1560-1609) or his doctrines. For the ending see suff. -ian.

Derivative: Arminian-ism. n.

armipotent, adi., mighty in arms, - L. arminotens, gen. -entis, compounded of arma. 'weapons', and potens, 'mighty, powerful', See arm, 'weapon', and potent,

armistice, n., truce. — F., fr. ModL, armistitium. lit, 'a standing (still) of arms', formed, on analogy of the juridic term justitium, 'suspension of jurisdiction', fr. L. arma, 'weapons', and -sistere, pp. stem -stit-(um) (used only in compounds). fr. sistere, 'to cause to stand still', fr. stare, 'to stand'. See state and cn. words there referred to. G. Waffenstillstand, 'armistice', lit, 'a standing still of weapons', is a loan translation of F. armistice.

armlet, n. — Formed fr. arm, 'the upper limb'. with dimin, suff. -let.

armor, armour, n. - ME. armure, fr. OF. armeüre, armure (F. armure), fr. L. armātūra. See armature.

Derivative: armored, armoured. adj.

armorer, n. — OF, armeurier, armurier (F, armurier), fr. armeure, armure. See armor and agential suff. -er.

armory, n., the science of heraldry. — OF. armoierie, fr. armoier, armover, 'to blazon', fr. L. arma, 'weapons', See arm, 'weapon', and cp. next word.

Derivative: armori-al, adi.

armory, n., armour collectively. — A blend of OF, armoierie, 'coat of arms', and OF, almarie, armarie, 'a place where arms are kept'. See armor and ambry.

army, n. — F. armée, fr. L. armāta, fem. pp. of armāre, 'to furnish with weapons'. See armada and -y (representing F. -ée).

Derivative: armi-ed, adi.

Arnebia, n., a genus of plants of the borage family (bot.) — Arab. arnabtvah, name of a plant, lit, 'hare plant', fr. árnab, 'hare', which is rel. to Heb. arnébheth, Arm. arnabhtá, Syr. arnebhá, Ugar, 'nhb, Akkad, annabu, 'hare'.

arnica, n., 1) (cap.) a genus of plants of the thistle family: 2) tincture made from the root of the plant. - ModL., prob. corruption of ptarmica, fr. Gk. πταρμική, 'sneezewort', fem. of πταρμικός, 'causing to sneeze', fr. πταργύναι, πταίρειν, 'to sneeze', from the I.-E. imitative base \*pster-(eu)-, whence also L. sternuere, 'to sneeze'. See sternutation.

Arnold, masc. PN. - G., fr. OHG. Arenwald, lit. 'having the strength of an eagle'. fr. OHG. aro, 'eagle', and wald, 'power', from the base of waltan, 'to have power'. For the first element see ern(e) and cp. arend, for the second see wield and cp. words there referred to.

Arnoseris, n., a genus of plants of the chicory family (bot.) - ModL., lit. 'lamb chicory', fr. Gk. ἀρνός, 'lamb', and σέρις, 'chicory'. The first element is rel. to ἀρήν gen. ἀρνός, 'lamb', and to Homeric and Ion, Gk. elooc. 'wool': see erio-. The second element is of uncertain, prob. foreign, origin,

aroint, intr. v. (used only in the imper.), begone! (obsol.) — Of uncertain origin.

aroma, n., odor. — I., fr. Gk. ἄρωμα, 'fragrance, odor, spice', of uncertain origin.

aromatic, adi. - F. aromatique, fr. L. aromaticus, fr. Gk. ἀρωματικός, fr. ἄρωμα, gen. ἀρώματος, 'fragrance'. See prec. word and -atic.

aromatize, tr. v., to render aromatic, - F. aromatiser, fr. L. aromatizare, fr. Gk, ἀρωματίζειν, fr. ἄρωμα. See aroma and -ize.

aromo, n., the huisache. — Sp. aroma, fr. L. arōma, fr. Gk. ἄρωμα, 'fragrance, odor'. See aroma.

arose, past tense of arise. — ME, aroos, fr. OE. ārās, 'arose' fr. ārīsan. See arise.

around, adv. and prep. — Formed fr. a- 'on', and round.

arouse tr. v. - Formed fr. a-, 'on', and rouse. Derivatives: arous-al. n.. arous-er. n.

a rovescio, a musical direction indicating imitation by contrary motion. - It., lit. 'upside down', fr. a (fr. L. ad), 'to', and rovescio. 'reverse, wrong side', fr. L. reversus, 'turned back'. pp. of revertere. See ad- and revert.

arpeggio, n., the playing of the notes of a chord in rapid succession instead of simultaneously; a chord on which the notes are so played (mus.) — It., fr. arneggiare, 'to play upon the harp', fr. arna, 'harp', See harp.

arpent, n., an old French land measure. - F., fr. VL. \*arependis, alteration of L. arepennis, a Gaulish word of uncertain origin.

arquebus, n. — See harquebus.

arrack, in the East, a strong alcoholic drink made from rice or molasses. - Fr. Arab. 'áraq, 'sweat, juice of fruit'. Cp. rack, 'arrack', and borage.

arraign, tr. v., to call to account; to bring before a law court. - ME. areinen, fr. AF. areiner, fr. OF, araisnier, aresnier (F. arraisonner), fr. VL. \*arrationāre, fr. ad- and \*rationāre, 'to reason', fr. L. ratiō, 'reckoning, calculation; reason'. See reason and cp. deraign.

Derivatives: arraign, n., arraign-er, n., arraignment (q.v.)

arraignment, n. — OF. araisnement, fr. araisnier. See prec. word and -ment.

arrange, tr. and intr. v. — OF. arengier, arangier, (F. arranger), fr. a, 'to' (see à), and rengier, rangier (F. ranger), 'to put into line'. See range and cp. derange.

Derivatives: arrange-ment, n., arrang-er, n.

arrant, adj., 1) wandering (obsol.); 2) unmitigated; notorious, infamous. — A variant of errant. Derivative: arrant-ly, adv.

arras, n., pictured tapestry. - Fr. Arras, formerly capital of the province of Artois (now capital of the department Pas de Calais), from L. Atrebates, a tribe of the Belgae (whence also the name Artois. Cp. artesian.

arras, n., property contributed by the husband

to the wife (Sp. law). - Sp., fr. L. arrha, 'earnest money'. See arrha and cp. earnest, 'pledge', and words there referred to.

arrastre, n., a drag-stone mill for grinding ores. - Sp., 'dragging, haulage', fr. arrastrar, 'to drag along', fr. ad-, ar- (fr. L. ad), 'to', and rastrar, 'to drag', fr. rastro, 'rake, harrow', fr. L. rāstrum, 'a toothed hoe, a rake', which stands for \*rād-trom, 'instrument to scrape with'. fr. rādere, 'to scrape'. See raze.

array, tr. v., 1) to arrange; 2) to dress, clothe. — ME, arraien, fr. OF, araier, areier, areer, aroier. fr. VL. \*arredare (whence also It. arredare). which is formed fr. L. ad, 'to', and Teut. \*raidjan, 'to place in order', whence OE. ræde, 'ready, mounted', Goth, garedan, 'to attend to, provide for', garaibs, 'fixed, appointed, ordained'. See ad- and ready and cp. raiment. Derivatives: arrav-al. n., arrav-er, n., arrav-

array, n., 1) order, arrangement; 2) dress, garments. - ME. arrai, fr. OF. arrei, aroi, arroi (F. arroi), 'array, equipage', fr. OF. areier, areer. See array. v.

arrayan, n., name of various trees. — Sp. arrayán, fr. Arab. ar-rayhan, fr. ar-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and rayhān in rayhān al-aubūr, 'myrtle' (lit. 'sweet-smelling plants of the tombs'), a deriv. of rih, 'odor', which is rel. to Heb. reah. 'odor', prop. 'breath', Heb. rūah, Aram.-Syr. rūhā, 'breath, wind, spirit', Arab. rūh, 'soul, spirit'.

arrear, n. - ME. arere, fr. OF. arere (F. arrière), 'behind', fr. VI., \*ad retro (L. = retro), 'backward'. See ad- and retro- and co. reredos.

arrearage, n. - ME. arerage, fr. OF. arerage (F. arrérage). See prec. word and -age.

arrect, adj., erect. - L. arrēctus, pp. of arrigere, 'to set upright', fr. ad- and regere, 'to keep straight, stretch'. See regent and cp. erect.

arrest, tr. v. - ME. aresten, fr. OF. arester (F. arrêter), fr. VL. \*arrestāre (whence also It. arrestare, Sp., Port. arrestar), fr. ad- and L. restare, 'to stop', fr. re- and stare, 'to stand'. See state and cp. rest, 'to remain'.

arrest, n. - ME. arest, fr. OF. arest (F. arrêt), back formation fr. arester (F. arrêter). See

Derivatives: arrest-er, n., arrest-ing, arrest-ive, adjs., arrestment (q.v.)

arrestment, n. - OF. arestement, fr. arester. See prec. word and -ment.

arrha, n., earnest money. - L. arrha, arra, shortened fr. arrhabō, fr. Gk. ἀρραβών, 'earnest money', fr. Heb. 'ērābhón, 'pledge, surety', fr. 'ārábh, 'he pledged'. See earnest, 'pledge' and cn, words there referred to.

arriba, n., a variety of cacao from Ecuador. -Sp. arriba, 'up, above', formed fr. ad-, ar- (fr. L. ad), 'to' and ripa, 'bank of a stream' (see adand riparian and cp. arrive); so called from an upland district in Ecuador.

arride, tr. v., to please (archaic). — L. arrīdēre, 'to laugh at, laugh with', fr. ad- and rīdēre, 'to laugh'. See risible.

arrière-ban, n., summons to war issued by the king to his vassals. — F., fr. OHG. hari-ban, (whence also G. Heerbann), lit. 'proclamation to the army', fr. OHG. hari, heri (whence G. 'Heer'), 'army', and ban (whence G. Bann), 'proclamation'; see harry and ban. F. arrière-ban was influenced in form by a confusion with F. arrière, 'behind' (see next word).

arrière-pensée, n., mental reservation — F., lit. 'a thought behind', fr. arrière, 'behind', and pensée, 'thought'. For the first word see arrear. F. pensée is prop. fem. pp. of penser, 'to think', fr. L. pēnsāre, 'to weigh out carefully, ponder, examine'; see pensive and cp. pansy.

arriero, a muleteer. — Sp., a collateral form of harriero, fr. arrear, harrear, 'to drive or push on', from the interjection harre, fr. Arab. harr, the cry used to drive on camels.

arris, n., a sharp ridge, an edge. — OF. areste (F. arête), fr. L. arista, 'ear of grain'. See arête and cp. arista, Aristida.

arrival, n. — ME. arrivaile, fr. AF. arrivaille, fr. OF. arriver. See next word and subst. suff. -al. arrive, intr. v. — ME. arriven, fr. OF. arriver, ariver (F. arriver), 'to arrive', fr. VL. \*arripāre, 'to touch the shore', fr. ad- and L. rīpa, 'shore, bank'. See river and cp. arriba. Sp. arribar also derives fr. VL. \*arripāre, but It. arrivare, is a French loan word.

Derivatives: arrival (q.v.), arriv-er, n.

arroba, n., a Spanish weight. — Sp. and Port., fr. Arab. ar-rub', in vulgar pronunciation ar-rob', 'the quarter' (scil. of the weight al-qintar), fr. ar-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and rub' (rob'), 'quarter', from the stem of arbá' (masc.), árbá'ah (fem.), which is rel. to Heb. arbá' (masc.), arbā'āh, (fem.), Aram. arbá' (masc.), arbā'tū (fem.), Ethiop. arba' (masc.), arbā'tū (fem.), Akkad. arba'u (masc.), irbitti (fem.), 'four'. (The masc. forms are used with fem. nouns, the fem. ones with masc. nouns).

arrogance, n. — F., fr. L. arrogantia, fr. arrogāns, gen. -antis. See next word and -ce.

arrogant, adj. — F., fr. L. arrogantem, acc. of arrogāns, pres. part. of arrogāre. See next word and -ant.

Derivative: arrogant-ly, adv.

arrogate, tr. v. — L. arrogātus, pp. of arrogāre, 'to claim as one's own, to arrogate to oneself', fr. ad- and rogāre, 'to ask'. See rogation and verbal suff. -ate and cp. abrogate.

Derivatives: arrogation (q.v.), arrogat-ive, adj. arrogation, — L., fr. arrogātus, pp. of arrogāre. See prec. word and -ion.

arrojadite, n., a phosphate of natrium, ferrum, sodium, etc. — Named after the Brazilian geologist Dr. Miguel *Arrojado* of Lisbon. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

arrondissement, n., an administrative district of

a department in France. — F., lit. 'a rounding', fr. arrondir, 'to make round, to round off', fr. à, 'to' (see à), and rond, 'round'. See round, adj. and -ment.

arrope, n., must boiled down to a sirup. — Sp., fr. Arab. ar-rubb, ar-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and rubb, 'juice of the fruit boiled down'. arrow, n. — ME. arewe, fr. OE. arwe, earh, rel. to ON. ör, gen. örvar, Goth. arhazna, and cogn. with L. arcus, 'bow, arch'. See arc. Derivative: arrow-v. adi.

arroyo, n., a watercourse; the dry bed of a stream. — Sp., 'rivulet, small stream', fr. L. arrugia, 'shaft or pit in a gold mine', which is prob. formed, fr. ad- and rūga, 'wrinkle'; the orig. meaning was 'a digging out'. See ruga.

arse, n., the buttocks (now vulgar). — ME. ars, ers, fr. OE. ears, ærs, rel. to OS., OHG., MHG. ars, ON. ars (also metathesized into rass), MDu. ærs, e(e)rs, Du. (n)aars, G. Arsch, 'buttock', and cogn. with Gk. ὅρρος (for I.-E. \*orsos), 'tail, rump, base of the spine', οὐρά (for \*ὁροξά), 'tail', Hitt. arrash, Arm. or, 'buttock', OIr. err (for \*ersā), 'tail'. Cp. uro-, 'tail-'.

arsenal, n., a place for manufacturing and storing ammunition and weapons. — It. arsenale (OIt. arzanale), 'dock', borrowed—prob. through the medium of MGk. ἀρσηναλης—fr. Arab. dār-aṣ-ṣiná'ah (whence also Sp. dársena and It. darsena, 'dock'), lit. 'house of construction', fr. dār, 'house', aṣ-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and siná'ah, 'construction, art', fr. ṣána'a, 'he made'. For the ending of arsenal see adi. suff. -al.

arsenic, n., a chemical element. — OF, (= F.) arsenic, fr. L. arsenicum, arrhenicum, fr. Gk. ἀρσενικόν, ἀρρενικόν, 'yellow orpiment', fr. MPers. \*zarnīk, 'gold, golden; orpiment' (whence ModPers,-Arab. zarntkh, 'orpiment'), through the medium of a Semitic language; cp. Mishnaic Heb. zarníkh, Syr. zarníkhá, 'orpiment'. Cn. Avestic zaranya, Pers. zar, 'gold', and the first element in zermahbub, and see yellow and words there referred to. Cp. also jargon, 'a variety of zircon'. Gk. ἀρσενικόν, ἀρρενικόν, 'orpiment', was influenced in form by ἀρσενικός, ἀροενικός, 'male', fr. ἄρσην, ἄρρην, 'male'. For the sense development of MPers. \*zarnîk, cp. L. auripigmentum, fr. aurum, 'gold' (see orpiment). Derivatives: arsenic, arsenic-al, adjs.

arsenious, adj., containing arsenic. — See arsenic and -ous.

arsis, n., the unaccented part of a foot in prosody. — L., fr. Gk. ἄρσις, 'a raising, lifting', fr. ἀείρειν, αἴρειν, 'to raise, lift'. See artery.

arson, n. — OF., fr. Late L. arsionem, acc. of arsio, 'a burning', fr. L. arsus, pp. of ardere, 'to burn'. See ardent.

arsonium, n., the radical AsH<sub>4</sub> (chem.) — ModL., compounded of arsenic and ammonium.

art, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. artem, acc. of ars, 'skill, handicraft, trade, occupation, art', which is rel. to L. artus, 'joint', and cogn. with OI.

rtih, 'manner, mode', Gk. ἄρτι, 'just', ἄρτιος, 'complete, perfect of its kind, suitable; even (said of a number), ἀρτίζειν, 'to prepare', ἀρτύειν, ἀρτύνειν, 'to arrange, prepare, make ready', Lith. arti, 'near', MHG., G. art, 'manner, mode'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*art-, at- enlargement of base \*ar-, 'to join', whence L. armus, 'shoulder', arma, 'weapons'. See arm, 'upper limb', and arm, 'weapon', and cp. Artamus, article, articulate, artifice, artillery, artisan, artist, artiste, coarctation, inert. Derivatives: art-ful, adj., artful-ly, adv., art-less-ness, n., art-less, adj., art-less-ly, adv., art-less-ness, n.

art, 2nd pers. pres. ind. of be. — OE. eart, fr. Teut. base \*ar-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*es-, 'to be'. See are, v., and words there referred to. artaba, artabe, n., a Persian and Egyptian measure. — Gk. ἀρτάβη, prob. of Egyptian origin. Cp. ardeb.

Artamus, n., a genus of oscine birds (*ornithol*.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄρταμος, 'butcher, cook', which—according to Eusthatios—is a contraction of εἰς ἄρτια τέμνων, 'he who cuts artistically'. Accordingly ἄρταμος stands for \*ἀρτίταμος (see *haplology*), and is compounded of ἄρτι, 'just', orig. 'joining, order', and of the stem of τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See art, n., and tome. Artemis, n., the goddess of hunting in Greek mythology; identified by the Romans with Diana. — L., fr. Gk. "Αρτεμις, a name of uncertain origin. Cp. next word.

Artemisia, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — L., 'mugwort', fr. Gk. ἀρτεμισίᾶ, fr. "Αρτεμις, the Greek goddess of hunting. See prec. word and -ia.

arterial, adj. — F. artérial (now artériel), fr. L. artéria. See artery and adj. suff. -al. Derivative: arterial-lv, adv.

arterialize, tr. v. to change into arterial. — F. artérialiser. See prec. word and -ize.

Derivative: arterializ-ation. n.

arteriasis, n., degeneration of an artery (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -iasis fr. Gk. dorrofa. See artery.

arterio-, combining form meaning 'arterial'. — Gk. ἀρτηρίο-, fr. ἀρτηρία, 'windpipe, artery'. See artery.

arteriole, n., a small artery. — ModL., dimin. of L. artēria. See artery and -ole.

arteriosclerosis, n., thickening of the walls of the arteries (med.) — Medical L., lit. 'hardening of the arteries'; compounded of Gk.  $\alpha \rho \tau \eta_i \rho l \bar{\alpha}$ , 'windpipe, artery', and  $\sigma \kappa \lambda \delta \rho \omega \sigma l \zeta$ , 'hardening, induration'. See arterio- and sclerosis.

arteriosclerotic, adj. — See arterio- and sclerotic. arteriotomy, n., the cutting open of an artery (med.) — Late L. artēriotomia, fr. Gk. ἀρτηριοτομία, fr. ἀρτηριοτομεῖν, 'to cut an artery'. See artery and -tomy.

arterious, adj., arterial. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. artēria. See artery.

arteritis, n., inflammation of an artery or of arteries (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. ἀρτηρία. See next word.

artery, n. — L. artēria, fr. Gk. ἀρτηρία, 'windpipe, artery', prob. contracted from \*ἀερτηρία, which is a derivative of ἀείρειν, αἴρειν, 'to lift, raise, bear'. See aorta and cp. arsis and the second element in meteor.

artesian, adj. — F. artésien, 'of Artois'. fr. OF. Arteis (F. Artois), fr. L. Atrebatēs, a people that lived in the NW. of Gallia. Cp. arras. For the ending see suff. -ian. — Artesian well owes its name to the circumstance that the first such wells were established by Bélidor (1698-1761) in the province of Artois, who therefore called them puits artésiens.

artha, n., purpose (Hindu philos.) — OI. artham, later arthah, 'purpose, aim, work, object', which is rel. to rnöti, rnváti, 'rises, moves', rccháti, 'goes toward a thing, reaches', Avestic εrεnaoiti, 'moves', and cogn. with Gk. ὄρνῦμι, ὀρνύναι, 'to stir up, rouse', L. orior, orīrī, 'to rise'. See orient, and cp. words there referred to.

arthritic, adj., pertaining to arthritis. — L. arthriticus, fr. Gk. ἀρθρῖτικός, fr. ἀρθρῖτις. See next word and -ic.

arthritis, n., inflammation of a joint (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀρθρῖτις (scil. νόσος), 'disease of the joints', prop. fem. of the adjective ἀρθρίτης, 'pertaining to the joints', fr. ἄρθρον, 'joint'. See next word and -itis and cp. diarthrosis, enarthrosis, synarthrosis.

arthro-, before a vowel arthr-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the joints'. — Gk. ἀρθρο-, ἀρθρ-, fr. ἄρθρον, 'joint', which is a derivative of base \*ar-, 'to join'. See arm, 'the upper limb', and cp. arthritis and words there referred to. Cp. also article.

arthrology, n., the study of the joints. — Formed fr. arthro- and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \circ \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \circ \varepsilon$ , one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

arthroplasty, n., formation of (artificial) joints. — Formed fr. arthro- and -πλαστίᾶ. See -plasty. arthropod, adj., pertaining to the Arthropoda; n., one of the Arthropoda. — See next word.

Arthropoda, n. pl., the phylum of invertebrate animals with jointed limbs (entomol.) — ModL., lit. 'those with jointed feet'; coined by the German anatomist and zoologist Karl Theodor Ernst von Siebold (1804-85) in 1845 fr. arthroand -poda.

Arthur, n., masc. PN. — ML. Arthurus, Arturus, fr. W. arth, 'bear', which is rel. to MIr. art, of s.m. and cogn. with Gk. ἄρχτος, L. ursus 'bear'. See arctic and cp. words there referred to.

artichoke, n. — Northern It. articiocco, altered fr. It. carciofo, fr. Sp. alcarchofa. fr. Arab. alkarshūf, fr. al-, 'the', and karshūf, 'artichoke'. F. artichaut, and G. Artischocke are also borrowed fr. It. articiocco.

article, n. - F., fr. L. articulus, dimin. of artus,

'joint', which is rel. to ars, gen. artis, 'art'. See art, n., and cp. articular, articulate. For the ending see suff. -cle.

Derivatives: article, tr. v., articl-ed, adj.

articular, adj. — L. articulāris, 'pertaining to the joints', fr. articulus, 'joint'. See prec. word and -ar.

Articulata, n. pl., a division of animals comprising invertebrates with jointed limbs (now called Arthropoda). — ModL., coined by the French naturalist baron Georges-Léopold-Chrétien-Frédéric-Dagobert Cuvier (1769-1832) fr. L. articulātus, 'jointed', pp. of articulāre. See next word.

articulate, tr. and intr. v. — L. articulātus, pp. of articulāre, 'to separate into joints; to utter distinctly', fr. articulus, 'joint'. See article and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: articulat-ed, adj., articulation (q.v.), articulat-ive, adj., articulat-or, n., articulat-ory, adj.

articulate, adj. — L. articulātus, pp. of articulāre.
See articulate, v.

articulation, n. — F., fr. L. articulātiōnem, acc. of articulātiō, 'separation into joints', fr. articulātus, pp. of articulāre. See articulate, v., and

artifact, n., anything made by human art (pale-ont.) — Compounded of L. ars, gen. artis, 'art', and facere, 'to make, do'. See art and fact and cp. next word.

artifice, n., 1) skill; 2) trickery. — F., fr. L. artificium, 'handicraft, skill, ingenuity, dexterity; craft, cunning, device', fr. artifex, gen. artificis, 'craftsman', which is formed fr. ars, gen. artis, 'art', and -ficere, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See art, n., and fact and cp. artifact. For the change of Latin à (in făcere) to i (in arti-fic-, the stem of arti-fex) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: artific-er, n.

artificial, adj. — L. artificiālis, 'pertaining to art, artificial', fr. artificium. See prec. word and adj. suff -al.

Derivatives: artificial, n., artificial-ity, n., artificialize (q.v.), artificial-ly, adv., artificial-ness, n. artillery, n. — OF. (= F.) artillerie, fr. artillier, 'to provide with engines of war', fr. ML. articula, 'engine of war', dimin. of L. ars. gen. artis, 'art'. See art, n., and cp. words there referred to. For sense development cp. engine, fr. L. ingenium, 'nature, disposition, capacity'.

Derivative: artiller-ist, n.

artinite, n., a hydrous magnesium carbonate (mineral.) — Named after the Italian mineralogist Ettore Artini (1866-1928). For the ending see subst, suff. -ite.

Artiodactyla, n., an order of mammals (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'having even-numbered toes', fr. Gk. ἄρτιος, 'even', and δάκτυλος, 'finger, toe'. For the first element see art, for the second see dactyl.

artisan, n. — F., fr. It. artigiano, fr. VL. \*artītiānus, fr. L. artītus, pp. of artīre, 'to instruct in arts', fr. ars, gen. artis, 'art'. See art. For the ending cp. partisan.

artist, n. — F. artiste, fr. It. artista, which is formed fr. L. ars gen. artis, 'art'. See art and -ist. artiste, n. — F. See prec. word.

artistic, adj. — F. artistique, fr. artiste. See prec.

Derivative: artistic-al-ly, adv.

artistry, n. — Coined by Browning fr. artist and suff. -rv.

Arum, n., a genus of plants; (not cap.) any plant of this genus (bot.) — L., fr. Gk. «pov, 'the cuckoopint', a word of Egyptian origin. See Plinius, Historia Naturalis, 19, 96, and cp. Araceae.

Aruncus, n., a genus of plants, the goat's beard (bot.) — L. āruncus (a word used by Pliny), fr. Gk. ἤρυγγος, Dor. ἄρυγγος, 'goatsbeard'. See Ervngium.

Arundinaria, n., a genus of bamboo grasses (bot.)
— ModL., fr. L. arundō, gen. -inis, 'reed'. See
Arundo, adi, suff. -ary and suff. -ia.

Arundo, n., a genus of grasses (bot.) — L. arundō, harundō, 'reed', of uncertain origin.

arupa, adj., without form (*Hindu religion*). — OI. arūpah, formed fr. priv. pref. a- and rūpah, 'form'. See priv. pref. an- and rupa.

Arval, adj., pertaining to the Fratres Arvales (Rom. relig.) — L. arvālis, 'pertaining to a cultivated field', fr. arvum, 'arable field, cultivated land', which is rel. to arāre, 'to plow', and cogn. with Gk. ἀροῦν, 'to plow', ἄρουρα, 'arable land'. See arable and adj. suff. -al.

arvejón, n., the chickling vetch. — Sp., fr. arvejo, 'bastard chick-pea', rel. to arveja, 'vetch', fr. L. ervilia, 'the chick-pea', which is rel. to ervum, 'the bitter vetch'. See Ervum.

-ary, adj. suff. meaning 'pertaining to, connected with', as in arbitrary. — ME. -arie, -arye, derived fr. L. -ārius, fem. -āria, neut. -ārium, either directly or through the medium of OF. -ier, AF. -er or F. -aire. Cp. adj. suff. -ory.

-ary, subst. suff. meaning 'a man belonging to, or engaged, in something', as in *emissary*, notary.— L. -ārius, prop. identical with adj. suff. -ārius. See adj. suff. -ary-

-ary, subst. suff. denoting 'a place for, or abounding in, something', as in aviary. — L. -ārium, prop. neut. of the adj. suff. -ārius, used to form substantives. See prec. suffixes and cp. -arium, and -er in the sense 'receptacle for'.

-ary, adj. suff., meaning 'pertaining to', as in exemplary. — L.-āris. The regular English equivalent of L.-āris is -ar (q.v.)

Aryan, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. OI. dryah, 'noble', which is rel. to OPers. ariya, 'noble' (whence Pers. Irān, 'Persia'). Cp. Iranian. As a synonym for 'Indo-European' the term Aryan was introduced by the German philologist Friederich Max Müller (1823-1900).

Derivatives: Aryan-ism, n., Aryan-ize, tr. v., Aryan-iz-ation. n.

aryballus, n., a bottle with a short neck and globular body (*Greek antiq*.) — L., fr. Gk. ἀρύβαλλος, 'bag or purse; globular bottle for holding oil', prob. a North Balkanic loan word. See Frisk, GEW., I. p. 156.

arytenoid, adj., pertaining to two small cartilages in the larynx (anat.)—Gk. ἀρυταινοειδής, 'shaped like a pitcher', coined by Galen fr. ἀρύταινα, 'a pitcher' and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. The first element is rel. to ἀρυτήρ, 'ladle', fr. ἀρύτειν (Att. ἀρύτειν), 'to draw' (water, wine, etc.) which prob. stands for \*Fαρύειν, and is rel. to εύρισκειν, 'to find'; see heuristic. For the second element see -oid.

Derivatives: arytenoid, n., arvtenoid-al. adi.

as, adv. — ME. as(e), als(e), also, al swa, fr. OE. ealswā, ælswā, alswā, prop. 'all so', rel. to MHG. als, álse, álsō, 'so, as, than', G. als, 'as, than'. See also.

Derivatives: as, conj., pron., prep.

as, n., Roman copper coin. — L. ās (for \*ass), gen. assis, prob. lit. meaning 'square piece of metal' (such was the original form of the coin), and orig. identical with assis, axis, 'plank, disc', which is rel. to asser, 'pole, stake, post'. See ashlar and cp. the second element in ambsace. as-, assimilated form of ad- before s.

asafetida, asafoetida, n. — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. asa (fr. Pers. aza, 'mastic') and L. foetida, fem. of foetidus, 'stinking'. See fetid.

asana, n., seat; sitting. — OI. āsanah, formed from the stem of áste, 'he sits', which is cogn. with Hitt. esa, esari, 'he sits', eszi, 'he causes to sit', Gk. ἡμαι, 'I sit'.

asarabacca, n., the wild ginger (bot.) — Compounded of L. asarum, 'hazelwort', and bacca, 'berry'. See Asarum and bacci-.

asaron, n., a crystalline compound, found especially in the oils of plants of the genus Asarum.

— Gk. ἄσαρον, 'hazelwort' of uncertain, possibly Sem. origin. Cp. next word.

Asarum, n., a genus of herbs of the family Aristolochiaceae (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. asarum, 'hazelwort, wild spikenard', fr. Gk. &σαρον. See asaron.

asbestine, adj., pertaining to asbestos. — L. asbestinus, fr. Gk. ἀσβέστινος, fr. ἄσβεστος. See next word and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

asbestos, n. — L. asbestos, fr. Gk. ἄσβεστος, lit. 'unquenchable, inextinguishable', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and σβεστός, verbal adj. of σβεννύναι, 'to quench, extinguish', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*gwes-, 'to quench, extinguish', whence also Lith. gestù, gèsti, 'to go out, be extinguished', OSlav. gašo, gasiti, of s.m., Hitt. kishtari, 'is being put out', Toch. A kas-, B kes-, kās-, 'to go out, be extinguished'.

asbolite, n., a mineral containing oxide of cobalt.

— Formed with subst. suff. Ite fr. Gk. ἀσβόλη,

'soot', which is perhaps rel. to Gk. ἄζα, 'dryness', ἄζειν, 'to dry up, parch', and cogn. with Goth. azgō, 'ashes', L. ārēre (for \*āsēre), 'to be dry', ardēre, 'to burn'. See ardent and cp. ash, 'powdery substance'.

Ascaridae, n. pl., a genus of Nematoda or threadworms. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀσκαρίς, hen. -ίδος, 'worm in the intestines', which is rel. to σκαρίζειν, Att. ἀσκαρίζειν, 'to jump', σκαίρειν, 'to skip, dance', σκιρτᾶν (freq. of σκαίρειν), 'to leap, bound', σκάρος, 'the parrot fish' (lit. 'the leaping one'), fr. I.-E. base \*sqer-, 'to leap, bound'. See Scarus and -idae.

ascend, tr. and intr. v. — L. ascendere, 'to climb up, mount', fr. ad- and scandere, 'to climb'. See scan and cp. descend. For the change of Latin ă (in scăndere) to ĕ (in as-cĕndere) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

ascendance, ascendence, n. — Formed fr. ascendant resp. ascendent, with suff. -ce.

ascendancy, ascendency, n. --- Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

ascendant, ascendent, n. — F. ascendant (adj. and n.), fr. L. ascendentem, acc. of ascendens, pres. part. of ascendere. See ascend and -ancy, resp. -ency.

ascension, n. — F., fr. L. ascēnsionem, acc. of ascensio, 'ascent', fr. ascēnsus, pp. of ascendere. See ascend and -ion and cp. descension.

Derivative: ascention-al, adj.

ascensive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. ascēnsus, pp. of ascendere. See ascend and cp. descensive.

ascent, n. — Formed fr. ascend on analogy of descent (fr. descend).

ascertain, tr. v. — OF. acertener, fr. a, 'to' (see à), and certain. See certain.

Derivatives: ascertain-able, adj., ascertain-er, n., ascertain-ment, n.

ascetic, adj., self-denying, austere. — Gk. ἀσκητικός, 'practiced, laborious, athletic', fr. ἀσκητής, 'one who practices any art or trade', fr. ἀσκεῖν, 'to form by art, to practice gymnastics, to practice, exercise', which is of uncertain origin. The word ascetic was introduced into English by Sir Thomas Brown (1663-1704). Derivatives: ascetic, n., ascetic-al-ly, adv., ascetic-ism, n.

ascidian, n., a sea squirt (zool.) — Gk. ἀσκίδιον, dimin. of ἀσκός, 'leather bag'. See ascus.

ascites, n., accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity (med.) — Gk. ἀσκίτης, 'a kind of dropsy', short for ἀσκίτης ὕδρωψ, lit. 'a baglike dropsy', fr. ἀσκός. See ascus.

Asclepiadaceae, n. pl., the milkweed family (bot.)

— ModL., formed fr. next word with suff.

Asclepias, n., a genus of plants, the milkweed. — L. asclēpias, name of a plant, fr. Gk. ἀσκληπιάς, fr. 'Ασκληπιός, name of the god of medicine; see next word and -ad. Asclepias orig. meant 'the plant dedicated to Asclepius'.

Asclepius, n., the god of medicine in Greek mythology. — Gk. 'Ασκληπιός, of uncertain origin. Cp. Asclepias, Aesculapian.

asco-, combining form meaning 'bladder'. — Gk. ἀσκο-, fr. ἀσκός, 'leather bag, wine skin'. See ascus.

ascospore, n., a spore formed in an ascus (bot.) — Compounded of asco- and σπόρος, 'a sowing'. See spore.

ascribe, tr. v. — L. ascribere, 'to add to in a writing', fr. ad- and scribere, 'to write'. See scribe.

Derivatives: ascrib-able, adj., ascrib-er, n.

ascription, n. — L. ascriptio, gen. -onis, fr. ascriptus, pp. of ascribere. See prec. word and -ion.

ascus, n., a sac in certain fungi (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀσκός, 'leather bag, wine skin'; of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with OI. átkah, 'covering garment'. Cp. ascidian, ascites, askos.

Ascyrum, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄσκυρον, 'St. John's wort', which is of unknown origin.

-ase, suff. denoting enzymes (biochemistry). — The ending of diastase (q.v.), the first enzyme isolated, became the regular suffix for forming nouns denoting enzymes. Cp. -ese.

aseity, n., being by itself (philos.) — ML. āsēitās, 'state of being by itself', fr. L. ā sē, 'from, or of, himself'. See a-, 'from', sui and -ity.

asepsis, n., absence of sepsis (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. priv. pref. a- and sepsis.

aseptic, adj., pertaining to asepsis, not producing sepsis (med.) — Formed fr. priv. pref. a- and σηπτικός, 'putrefactive'. See septic.

Derivatives: aseptic-al-ly, adv., aseptic-ism, n., aseptic-ize, tr. v.

aseptol, n., an antiseptic preparation (pharm.) — Coined fr. aseptic and suff. -ol (representing L. oleum, 'oil').

asexual, adj., not sexual. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ά-, 'not' (see priv. pref. a-), and sexual, a word of Latin origin.

Derivatives: asexual-ity, n., asexual-ly, adv.

ash, n., usually in pl. ashes, a powdery substance that remains after burning anything. — ME. asche, fr. OE. asce, æsce, rel. to ON., Swed. aska, Dan. ask, OHG. asca, MHG., G. asche, Goth. azgō, 'ashes' (whence Sp. and Port. ascua, 'red hot coal'), fr. 1.-E. \*as-gōn, \*as-ghōn, 'ashes', fr. 1.-E. base \*ăs-, 'to burn, glow', whence also L. ārēre (for \*āsēre), 'to be dry', ardēre, 'to burn'. See ardent and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: ash-en, adj., ash-ery, n., ash-y, adj.

ash, n., any tree of the genus Fraxinus. — ME. asch, esch, fr. OE. æsc, rel. to ON. askr, OS., Dan. Swed., OHG. ask, MDu. esce, Du. es, MHG. asch, esche, G. Esche, and cogn with Arm. haci, 'ash', Alb. ah, 'beech', Gk. δξύπ, δξύπ, δξέπ, 'beech', and—with -n-formative element—with Russ. jásen', OIr. uinnius, W., OCo. onnen (fr.

base\*onnā, for \*osnā), 'ash', L.ornus (for \*osinos), 'the wild mountain ash'. The original I.-E. base \*ōsis appears in Lith. úosis, Lett. uôsis, OPruss. woasis, 'ash'.

Derivative: ash-en. adi.

ashamed, adj. — Pp. of obsol. ashame, fr. ME. aschamien, fr. OE. ascamian, 'to put to shame', which is formed fr. intensive pref. a- and scamian, 'to put to shame'. See shame.

Ashamnu, n., the shorter of the two alphabetical confessions of sins recited in the liturgy of Yom Kippur (Jewish religion). — Heb. Āshāmnū, 'we have trespassed', fr. āshām, 'he has trespassed', rel. to āshām, 'offence, guilt, guilt offering', and to Arab. áthima, 'he has sinned', ithm, 'offence'.

Asher, n., 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*: a) a son of Jacob; b) the tribe descended from him. — Heb. *Āshér*, lit. 'happy' (see Gen. 30:13), rel. to *ishshér*, 'he pronounced happy', *ósher*, 'happiness', *ashré*, 'happy is', and prob. also to Arab. *yásara*, 'was gentle, easy, happy'. Cp. the PN. *Felix*, fr. L. *fēlīx*, 'happy'.

asherah, n., a Canaanitish and Phoenician godess; a sacred tree or pole. — Heb. *ăshēráh*, of uncertain origin.

Ashkenaz, n., the eldest son of Gomer (Gen. 10:3); also name of a people mentioned in Jeremiah (51:27); in the Middle Ages applied to Germany. — Heb. Ashkenaz. Cp. Euxine.

Ashkenazim, n. pl., the Jews of Germany, central and northern Europe. — Heb. Ashkenazzim, pl. formed fr. Ashkenaz. See prec. word.

ashlar, n., 1) a squared building stone; 2) masonry of squared stones. — ME. ascheler, fr. OF. aisselier, fr. L. axillāris, fr. axis, 'board, plank', a collateral form of assis, of s.m., which is rel. to asser, 'pole, stake, post'. Axis, 'axle', is not rel. to axis in the above sense. Cp. as, n., atelier. For the ending see suff. -ar.

Derivatives: ashlar-ed, adj., ashlar-ing, n.

ashore, adv. — Formed fr. a- 'on', and shore.
ashrafi, n., name of various gold coins, esp. a
gold coin in Persia. — Pers., fr. Arab.
ashraf, lit. 'noble ones', pl. of sharif, 'noble',
fr. sharafa, 'he was exalted, he was noble'.
See shereef and cp. words there referred to.
ashrama, n., hermitage (Hinduism). — OI. āsrāmah, fr. adnominal pref. ā- and śrāmah, 'effort,
toil, fatigue', whence śrāmyati, 'he becomes
tired', which is rel. to OI. klāmyati, klāmati, 'he
slackens, languishes' and cogn. with OSlav.
kromiti, 'to tame', chromū, 'lame'.

Ashtoreth, n., a Canaanitish goddess, identical with Astarte. — Heb. 'Ashtóreth, rel. to Ugar. 'strt, Akkad. Ishtar. Cp. Ishtar, Astarte, Aphrodite, and the first element in Atargatis. Cp. also April.

Ashura, n., name of the Mohammedan fast observed on the 10th day of the month Muharram. — Arab. 'Āshūrd', lit. 'the tenth', Arabized fr. Heb. 'āśór, 'the tenth day', which is rel. to

' $\check{a}\check{s}\check{a}r\check{a}^h$  (fem.), 'ten'. The Arabic word shows Aramaic influence; the ending  $-\check{a}$  represents the Aramaic article. See asor.

Asia, n. — L. Asia, fr. Gk. 'Asiā, 'Asia', fr. Akkad. āṣū, 'to go out; to rise' (said of the sun), which is rel. to Heb. yātzā', 'went out; rose' (said of the sun), Aram. y\*ā, 'went forth; burst forth, bloomed', Ethiop. waḍāa, 'went out', Arab. wáḍu'a, 'was or became beautiful, neat or clean'. Accordingly Asia orig. denoted 'the Region of the Rising Sun', in contradistinction to Europe, which orig. meant 'the Region of the Setting Sun' (see Europe). Cp. hamotzi. Cp. also wudu.

Asian, adj. and n. — L. Asiānus, fr. Gk. 'Ασιανός, fr. 'Ασία. See prec. word and cp. next word. Derivatives: Asian-ic, adj., Asian-ism, n.

Asiatic, adj. and n.— L. Asiāticus, fr. Gk. 'Ασιατικός, fr. 'Ασία, 'Asia'. See Asia and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: Asiatic-al-ly, adv., Asiatic-ism, n., Asiatic-ize, tr. v.

aside, adv., prep., and n. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and side.

Asilidae, n. pl., a family of flies (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. asīlus. See next word and -idae.

Asilus, n., a genus of flies (zool.) — L. asīlus, 'gadfly, horsefly', prob. of Etruscan origin. See A. Ernout in Bulletin de la société de linguistique, 30, 110².

Asimina, n., a genus of trees, the North American papaw (bot.) — ModL., fr. Can. F. assiminier, 'papaw tree', fr. Illinois Indian rassimina.

asinego, n., a little ass, a fool. — Sp. asnico, dimin. of asno, 'an ass', fr. L. asinus, of s.m. See next word.

asinine, adj., like an ass; stupid. — L. asinīnus, fr. asinus, 'ass, dolt, blockhead'. See ass and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ine (representing L. -īnus).

-asis, suff. used in medical terminology to denote a state or condition. — Medical L. -asis, fr. Gk.  $-\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , formed from the aorist of verbs into  $-\dot{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $-\tilde{\omega}$  (inf.  $-\dot{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\nu$ ,  $-\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ ). Cp. -esis, -osis, -iasis.

ask, tr. and intr. v. — ME. asken, axien, fr. OE. āscian, ācsian, rel. to OS. ēscon, Dan. æske, Swed. äska, OFris. āskia, MDu. eiscen, Du. eisen, 'to ask, demand', OHG. eiscēn, heiscēn, 'to ask (a question)', MHG. eischen, heischen, G. heischen, 'to ask, demand', and cogn. with OI. iccháti (for \*is-skē-ti), 'seeks, desires', Arm. aic (for \*ais-skā-), 'investigation', OSlav. iskati, 'to seek', Lith. ieškau, ieškóti, 'to seek', OI. ismáh, 'spring, god of love', prob. also with Gk. ἵμερος (for\* ἴσμερος), 'longing, yearning, desire'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*aish-, 'to wish, desire, seek'.

Derivatives: ask-er, n., ask-ing, n., ask-ing-ly, adv.

ask, n., water newt. — ME. aske, corruption of OE. āpexe, which is rel. to OS. egithassa, MDu.

haghedisse, Du. hagedis, OHG. egidehsa, MHG. egedehse, eidehse, G. Eidechse. The first element of these words is prob. cogn. with L. anguis, 'serpent, snake', Gk. ĕχις, 'viper'; see anguine and cp. echidna. The second element is prob. rel. to MHG. dehse, 'spindle'. For sense development cp. Russ. weretenica, 'lizard', fr. wereteno, 'spindle'. Cp. asker.

askance, adv. — ME. askaunce; of uncertain origin.

askari, n., a native soldier of East Africa. — Arab. 'askari, 'a soldier', fr. 'áskar, 'an army', fr. Late Gk. ἐξέρχητον, ultim. fr. L. exercitus, 'army', fr. exercēre, 'to train, drill'. See exercise and cp. lascar.

askew, adv. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and skew. asker, n., a newt (dial.) — Formed fr. ask, 'newt',

with suff. -er. askos, n., a vase resembling a wine skin (Greek antiq.) — Gk. ἀσκός, 'leather bag, wine skin'. See ascus.

aslant, adv. — Formed fr. a- 'on', and slant. asleep, adv. and pred. adj. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and sleep.

aslope, adv. and pred. adj. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and slope.

Asmodeus, n., an evil spirit, the prince of the demons. — L. Asmodaeus, fr. Gk. 'Ασμοδαΐος, fr. Talmudic Heb. Ashmedáy, fr. Avestic Aeshma-dæva, lit. 'Aeshma, the deceitful'.

asocial, adj., not social. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ά-, 'not' (see priv. pref. a-), and social, a word of Latin origin.

asomatic, adj., incorporeal. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. L. asômatus, fr. Gk. ἀσώματος, 'disembodied, incorporeal', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and Gk. σῶμα, 'body'. See somatic.

asomatous, adj., incorporeal. — Gk. ἀσώματος. See prec. word. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oc, see -ous.

asor, n., a Hebrew ten-stringed instrument. — Heb. 'āśār, fr. 'éśer (masc.), 'āśārāħ (fem.), 'ten', which is rel. to Aram. 'āśār (masc.), 'asrā (fem.), Ugar. 'shr (masc.), 'shrh (fem.), Arab. 'ashr (masc.), 'āsharaħ (fem.), Ethiop. 'ashrū (masc.), 'ashartū (fem.), Akkad. eshri (masc.), eshertu, esherit (fem.), 'ten'. (The masc. forms are used with fem. nouns, the fem. ones with masc. nouns.) In the Sem. languages the orig. meaning of 'ten' seems to have been 'gathering, collection, union'. Cp. Arab. 'āshara, 'he formed a community', 'ashīraħ, 'a tribe', 'ashīr, 'kinsman', mā'shar, 'a group of men, assembly'. Cp. Ashura.

asp, n., a snake of the viper family. — OF. aspe, fr. L. aspidem, acc. of aspis, 'asp', fr. Gk. ἀσπίς, gen. ἀσπίδος, of s.m., which prob. derives fr. Heb. tzépha', 'basilisk'.

Derivative: asp-ish, adj.

asp, n. — Poetic form of aspen. Derivative: asp-en, adj.

asparagus, n. — L., fr. Gk. ἀσπάραγος, Att

114

ἀσφάραγος, 'asparagus,' which prob. means lit. 'a sprout', and is rel. to σπαργᾶν, 'to swell, be ripe', fr. I.-E. base \*sper(e)g, \*spher(e)g-, 'to sprout, swell, burst', whence also L. spargere, 'to scatter'. See sparse and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also asperges and sparrowgrass.

Aspasia, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. 'Ασπασία, fem. of ἀσπάσιος, 'welcome', which is rel. to ἀσπάσιος 'to welcome'; of uncertain origin.

aspect, n. — L. aspectus, 'glance, sight, appearance, countenance', fr. aspectus, pp. of aspicere, 'to look at', fr. ad- and specere, spicere 'to look at'. See species and cp. conspectus, inspect, introspect, perspective, prospect, respect, retrospect, suspect.

aspect, tr. v. — L. aspectāre, freq. formed fr. aspectus, pp. of aspicere. See aspect, n.

aspen, n., a variety of poplar. — Orig. an adj. formed with suff. -en (cp. ashen, oaken) fr. asp, 'the aspen', fr. ME. aspe, asp, fr. OE. æspe, æsp, æps, 'aspen, white poplar', which is rel. to ON. ösp, Dan., Swed. asp, MLG., MDu. espe, Du. esp, OHG. aspa, MHG. aspe, G. Espe, and cogn. with Lett. apsa, OPruss. abse, Lith. apuse, Russ. osina (for \*opsina).

asperate, tr. v., to make rough. — L. asperātus, pp. of asperāre. See asperity and verbal suff.-ate. asperges, n., the ceremony of sprinkling (R.C.Ch.) — L. aspergēs, second person sing. fut. indic. of aspergere, 'to sprinkle upon'; see asperse. The ceremony is called asperges from the opening words of the Vulgate, Ps. 51:9 Aspergēs mē hyssopō, rendering Heb. têhattêénī bhēēzobh ('purge me with hyssop').

aspergillum, n., a small brush for sprinkling (R.C.Ch.)—ML., 'a small brush for sprinkling', a diminutive formed fr. L. aspergere. See prec. word.

Aspergillus, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) — ModL., a diminutive formed fr. L. aspergere. See asperges.

asperifoliate, also asperifolious, adj., having rough leaves. — Compounded of L. asper, 'rough', and folium, 'leaf'. See next word and foliate.

asperity, n., roughness. — F. aspérité, fr. L. asperitātem, acc. of asperitās, 'unevenness, roughness', fr. asper, 'uneven, rough', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. Asperugo, Asperula, Aspredo, exasperate. For the ending see suff. -ity.

asperse, tr. v., 1) to besprinkle (now rare); 2) to slander. — L. aspersus, pp. of aspergere, 'to sprinkle upon', fr. ad- and spargere,' to scatter, sprinkle'. See sparse and cp. asperges, disperse. For the change of Latin ă (in spărgere) to ě (in a-spērgere) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: aspers-ed, adj., aspers-er, n., aspers-ive, adj., aspers-ive-ly, adv.

aspersion, n. — L. aspersio, gen. -ōnis, fr. aspersus, pp. of aspergere. See prec. word and -ion. Asperugo, n., a genus of plants of the borage

family (bot.) — L. asperūgō, 'a plant with prickly leaves', fr. asper, 'rough'. See asperity.

Asperula, n. a genus of plants of the madder family (bot.) — ModL., a diminutive formed fr. L. asper, 'rough'. See asperity.

asphalt also asphaltum, n. — F. asphalte, fr. Late L. asphaltus, fr. Gk. ἄσφαλτος, which is of uncertain, possibly Sem., origin. See Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, p.53.

Derivatives: asphalt, tr. v., asphalt-ine, asphalt-ic adis

asphodel, n. — L. asphodelus, fr. Gk. ἀσφόδελος, a foreign word of uncertain origin. Cp. daffodil, which is a doublet of asphodel.

asphyxia, n.. suspended animation (med.) — Medical L. fr. Gk. ἀσφυξίᾶ, lit. 'pulselessness', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and σφύξις, 'pulsation', which is rel. to σφυγμός, 'pulsation', σφύζειν (for \*σφύγ-μειν), 'to beat, pulsate'. See sphygmus and -ia.

asphyxiant, adj., asphyxiating; n., an asphyxiating agent. — See prec. word and -ant.

asphyxiate, tr. v., to suffocate. — See asphyxia and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: asphyxiat-ion, n.

aspic, n., asp. — OF. (= F.) aspic, which is prob. a blend of OF. aspe, 'asp' (see asp, 'snake'), and OF. (= F.) basilic, 'basilisk', fr. L. basiliscus (see basilisk), two names that are often associated with each other.

aspic, n., a savory meat jelly. — F., the same as aspic, 'asp'; so called from the varied colors of this jelly.

Aspidistra, n., a genus of plants of the lily-of-thevalley family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'star shield', fr. Gk. ἀσπίς, gen. ἀσπίδος, 'shield', and ἄστρον, 'star'. See next word and aster.

aspidium, n., the shield fern (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'little shield', fr. Gk. ἀσπίδιον, dimin. of ἀσπίς, gen. ἀσπίδος, 'shield', which is of uncertain origin.

aspirant, adj. — F., fr. L. aspīrantem, acc. of aspīrāns, pres. part. of aspīrāre. See aspire and -ant. aspirate, n. — L. aspīrātus, pp. of aspīrāre. See aspire, and adj. suff. -ate.

aspirate, tr. v. — L. aspīrātus, pp. of aspīrāre. See aspirate, n.

Derivatives: aspirat-ed, adj., aspiration (q.v.), aspirat-or, n., aspirat-ory, adj.

aspiration, n. — L. aspīrātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. aspīrātus, pp. of aspīrāre. See next word and -ation.

aspire, intr. v. — F. aspirer, fr. L. aspīrāre, 'to breathe or blow upon; to aspire', fr. ad- and spīrāre, 'to breathe'. See spirit and cp. conspire, expire, inspire, respire.

aspirin, n. (pharm.) — A hybrid coined by H. Dreser in Pflüger's Archiv in 1899. The acetylosalicylic acid occurs in the flowers of the plant Spiraea ulmaria. In order to distinguish from this natural product the same substance gained

chemically, the word aspirin was formed by Dreser from priv. pref. a-, the above mentioned plant Spiraea, and chem. suff.-in. Hence aspirin prop. means 'acetylo-salicylic acid which is gained not from the Spiraea ulmaria (but in a chemical way)'.

Asplenium, n., a genus of ferns (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. asplēnum, 'miltwort, spleenwort', fr. Gk. ἄσπληνον, fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and σπλήν, 'spleen'; see spleen. The plant was so called for its healing qualities. The name ἄσπληνον lit. means 'a remedy against (the diseases of) the spleen'.

Aspredo, n., a genus of catfishes (*ichthyol*.) — ModL., fr. L. asprēdō, 'roughness', fr. asper. See asperity.

asquint, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and squint.

ass, n. — ME. asse, fr. OE. assa, fr. OIr. assan, fr. L. asinus, 'ass, dolt, blockhead', a word borrowed from a language spoken in the South of Asia Minor, whence also Gk. ὄνος (for orig. \*osonos), 'ass', Arm. ēsh (collective pl. ishan-k'), of s.m. Cp. asinego, asinine, easel, onager.

assagai, assegai, n., a hardwood spear. — Port. azagaia, fr. Arab.-Berb. az-zagháyah, fr. az-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and zagháyah, 'a spear'. Cp. lancegay.

Derivative: assagai, assegai, tr. v.

assai, adv., very (musical direction). — It., fr. L. ad. 'to', and satis, 'enough'. See assets.

assai, n., the assai palm. — Port. assai, fr. Tupi assahy.

assail, tr. v. — ME. assailen, fr. OF. asalir, assailir (F. assailir), fr. VL. assailre, fr. ad- and L. salire, 'to leap, spring'. Cp. L. assilire, 'to leap upon', and see salient. Cp. also assault. Derivatives: assail-able, adj., assailant (q.v.), assail-er, n., assail-ment, n.

assailant, n. — F. assaillant, pres. part. of assaillir. See assail and -ant.

assart, n., the act of grubbing up trees, bushes, etc. (Old English law) — Formed—with change of prefix—fr. OF. (= F.) essart, 'the grubbing up of trees', fr. VL. exsartum, fr. L. ex, 'out of' (see 1st ex-), and the stem of sarīre (also spelled sarrīre), 'to grub, hoe', whence also sarculum, (for \*sart-lom), 'hoe'; cogn. with OI. sṛnt, 'sickle', sṛniḥ, 'elephant goad'. L. sarīre is rel, to sarpere, 'to cut off, lop, trim'. See sarmentum.

fr. essart. See assart, n.

assassin, n., murderer. — F., fr. It. assassino, fr. Arab. hashshāshin, 'drinkers of hashish', fr. hashish, 'hemp'; see hashish. The first assassins were the fanatic followers of the Shaykh-ul-Jabal (the Old Man of the Mountains), who committed their murders under the intoxication of hashish. The plural suff. -in in assassin was mistaken for part of the word. Cp. Bedouin.

Derivatives: assassin-ate, tr. v., assassin-ation, n.

assault, n. — ME. asaut, fr. OF. asaut (F. assaut), fr. VL. \*assaltus, fr. ad- and L. saltus, 'a leap', fr. salire, 'to leap, spring'. See salient and cp. assail.

assault, tr. v. — OF. assauter, fr. VL. assaltāre, fr. ad- and L. saltāre, freq. of salīre. See assault. n.

Derivative: assault-er, n.

assay, n. — ME., fr. OF. assai, which was formed—with change of prefix—from OF. essai, essay (F. essai), fr. L. exagium, 'a weighing', fr. exigere, 'to weigh, measure, examine', lit. 'to drive out', fr. 1st ex- and agere, 'to drive'. Cp. It. saggio (with the loss of the initial syllable) and the verb assaggiare (with the same change of pref. as in English). See agent, adj., and cp. essay. Cp. also exigent, exiguous.

assay, tr. v. — ME. assayen, fr. OF. assayer, a collateral form of essaier, essayer, fr. assai, resp. essai, essay. See assay, n.

Derivatives: assay-able, adj., assay-er, n., assay-ing. n.

assecuration, n., insurance (law). — ML. assēcūrātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. ad- and L. sēcūrus, 'free from care, careless'. See secure.

**assecurator**, n. (*law*). — See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

assemblage, n. — F. assemblage, 'gathering, assemblage', fr. assembler. See next word and -age.

assemble, tr. and intr. v. — ME. assemblen, fr. OF. (= F.) assembler, 'to gather, assemble', fr. L. assimulāre, 'to make like, think like', in later sense 'to gather at the same time', fr. ad- and simulāre, 'to make like, imitate', fr. simul, 'together'. See simulate.

Derivative: assembl-er, n.

assembly, n. — ME. assemblee, fr. OF. assemblee (F. assemblée), prop. fem. pp. of assembler, 'to assemble', used as a noun. See prec. word and -y (representing OF. -e, -ee).

assent, intr. v. — ME. assenten, fr. OF. asenter, assenter, fr. L. assentārī, 'to agree with', freq. formed fr. assentīre, assentīrī, fr. ad- and sentīre, 'to feel'. See sense and cp. consent, dissent, resent.

Derivatives: assentation (q.v.), assent-er, n., assent-ive, adj., assent-ive-ness, n.

assent, n. — ME., fr. OF., back formation fr. assenter. See prec. word.

assentation, n. — L. assentātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a flattering assent', fr. assentātus, pp. of assentātūs. See assent, v., and -ation.

assentient, adj., assenting; n., one who assents. —
L. assentiens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of assentire.
See assent, v., and -ent.

assert, tr. v. — L. assertus, pp. of asserere, 'to claim, maintain, affirm', lit. 'to join to oneself', fr. ad- and serere, 'to join together, connect, combine'. See series and cp. dissert, insert.

Derivatives: assert-er, n., assertion (q.v.), assertive, adj., assert-ive-ly, adv., assert-ive-ness, n.

assertion, n. — L. assertiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. assertus, pp. of asserere. See prec. word and -ion. Derivative: assertion-al. adi.

assertory, adj. — L. assertōrius, 'pertaining to an assertion, assertive', fr. assertus, pp. of asserere. See assert and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivatives: assertori-al, adj., assertori-al-ly,

assess, tr. v., to evaluate for taxation. — ME. assessen, fr. OF. assesser, fr. Late L. assessāre, freq. formed fr. L. assessus, pp. of assidēre, 'to sit by or near; to assist in office', fr. ad- and sedēre, 'to sit'. See sedentary and cp. assiduous, assize. Cp. also cess, 'tax', which is an aphetic form of assess.

Derivatives: assess-able, adj., assess-ee, n., assess-ment, n., assessor (q.v.)

assessor, n. — ME. assessour, fr. OF. assessour (F. assesseur), fr. L. assessorem, acc. of assessor, lit. 'a sitter by', fr. assessus, pp. of assidere. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

Derivative: assessor-ial, adi.

assets, n. — Orig. a singular noun fr. OF. asez (pronounced asets) (whence F. assez), 'enough', fr. VL. \*ad-satis, 'in sufficiency', fr. L. ad, 'to' (see ad-), and satis, 'enough'. Cp. OProvenc. assatz, 'enough', It. assai, 'much', which also derive fr. VL. \*ad-satis, and see satis, sad.

asseverate, tr. v., to affirm. — L. assevērātus, pp. of assevērāre, 'to act with earnestness, to assert strongly' (said of speech), fr. ad- and sevērus, 'serious, grave, strict, austere'. See severe and cp. persevere.

Derivatives: asseverat-ive, adj., asseverat-ive-ly, adv., assever-at-ory, adj.

asseveration, n., affirmation. — L. assevērātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'vehement assertion', fr. assevērātus, pp. of assevērāre. See prec. word and -ion.

assibilate, tr. v., to make sibilant. — L. assibilātus, pp. of assibilāre, fr. ad- and sibilāre, 'to hiss'. See sibilant.

Derivative: assibilat-ion, n.

assiduity, n. — L. assiduitās, gen. -tātis, 'continual presence', fr. assiduus. See next word and -ity.

assiduous, adj., 1) constant in application; 2) diligent. — L. assiduus, 'busy; incessant, continual, constant', lit. 'sitting by (one's work)', fr. assidēre, 'to sit by', fr. ad- and sedēre, 'to sit'. See ad- and sedentary. For the change of Latin é (in sědēre) to i (in as-sidēre), see abstinent and cp. words there referred to. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: assiduous-ly, adv., assiduous-ness, n. assiento, asiento, n., contract or convention. — Sp. asiento, fr. asentar, 'to adjust, settle, establish', lit. 'to place on a chair', formed fr. a (fr. L. ad, 'to'), and sentar, 'to place on a chair, set, set up, establish', fr. L. sedēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of sedēre, 'to sit'. See ad- and sedentary.

assign, tr. v. - ME. assignen, fr. OF. assigner, as-

signer, fr. L. assignāre, 'to assign, allot, distribute', lit. 'to mark out', fr. ad- and signāre, 'to mark', fr. signum, 'mark, token, sign'. See sign, n., and cp. design.

Derivatives: assign-able, adj., assignabl-y, adv. assign, n., one assigned. — F. assigné, pp. of assigner. See prec. word and cp. assignee.

assignat, n., paper money issued by the French revolutionary government (1789-96). — F., fr. L. assignātum, neut. pp. of assignāre. See assign, v. assignation, n., appointment to meet; assignment.

- ME. assignation, fr. OF. assignation (F. assignation), fr. L. assignationem, acc. of assignatio, 'allotment', fr. assignatios, pp. of assignatio, 'See assign, v., and ation.

assignee, n., an assign. — F. assigné, pp. of assigner, fr. L. assignare. See assign, v., and cp. assign. n.

assignment, n. — ME. assignement, fr. OF. assignement, fr. assigner. See assign, v., and -ment. assimilate, tr. and intr. v. — L. assimilātus, pp. of assimilāre, 'to make like, liken', fr. ad- and similāre, 'to make similar to', fr. similis, 'like, resembling'. See similar and verbal suff. -ate and cp. assemble.

Derivatives: assimilation (q.v.), assimilative, adi., assimilat-or, n., assimilat-ory, adi.

assimilation, n. — L. assimilātiō, gen. assimilātiōnis, 'likeness, similarity', fr. assimilātus, pp. of assimilāre. See assimilate and -ion.

assist, tr. and intr. v. — F. assister, 'to stand by, help, assist', fr. L. assistere, 'to stand by', fr. adand sistere, 'to cause to stand, put, place; to stand still, stand', from the reduplicated base of stāre, 'to stand'. Cp. OI. tisthati, Avestic hishtaiti, 'stands', and Gk. ιστημι, 'I cause to stand, place; I stand', which stands for \*σί-στημι, and see state. Cp. also consist, desist, exist, insist, persist, resist, subsist.

assistance, n. — F., fr. assistant. See next word

assistant, adj. and n. — F. assistant, adj. and n., prop. pres. part. of assister. See assist and -ant. assize, n. — ME. assise, fr. OF. asise, 'session' (whence F. assises, 'the assizes'), prop. fcm. pp. of asseoir, 'to cause to sit, to set', fr. L. assidere, 'to sit by'. See assess and cp. size.

Derivatives: assize, tr. v., assize-ment, n., assiz-

associable, adj. — F., fr. associer, fr. L. associāre. See next word and -able.

Derivatives: associabil-ity, n., associable-ness, n. associate, tr. and intr. v. — L. associātus, pp. of associāre, 'to join to, unite with', fr. ad- and sociāre, 'to join together, associate', fr. socius, 'companion'. See sociable and verbal suff. -ate and cp. consociate, dissociate.

Derivatives: associat-ed, adj., association, associative (qq.v.)

associate, adj. — L. associātus, pp. of associāre. See prec. word.

Derivative: associate, n.

association, n. — F., fr. ML. associātionem, acc. of associātio, fr. L. associātus, pp. of associāte. See associate, v., and -ion, and cp. consociation, dissociation. Derivative: association-al, adj.

associative, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive from the verb associate; first used by Coleridge.

Derivatives: associative-ly, adv., associative-ness. n.

assoil, tr. v., to absolve (archaic). — ME. assoilen, fr. OF. assoile, pres. subjunctive of assoldre (F. absoudre), 'to absolve'. See absolve, which is the doublet of assoil.

Derivative: assoil-ment, n.

117

assoilzie, tr. v., to acquit (Scot. law). — Formed fr. prec. word.

assonance, n. — F., fr. assonant. See next word and -ce and cp. sonance and words there referred to

assonant, adj. — F., fr. L. assonantem, acc. of assonāns, pres. part. of assonāre, 'to sound to, respond to', fr. ad- and sonāre, 'to sound'. See sound, 'voice', and cp. sonant and words there referred to. assonate, intr. v. — L. assonātus, pp. of assonāre.

See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate. assort, tr. and intr. v. — OF. assorter, 'to assort, match'. fr. a. 'to' (see à), and sorte, 'sort, kind.

species'. See sort, v. and n. The change of conjugation in F. assortir, of s.m., is due to the influence of the verb sortir, 'to go out'.

Derivatives: assort-ative, adj., assort-ed, adj., assort-er, n., assort-ive, adj., assort-ment, n.

assuage, tr. v., to mitigate; to soothe. — ME. asuagen, fr. OF. asuager, assouager, assouager, fr. a, 'to' (see à), and L. suāvis, 'sweet'. See sweet and cp. suave.

Derivatives: assuage-er, n., assuagement (q.v.) assuagement, n. — OF. assouagement, fr. assouager. See assuage and -ment.

assuetude, n., custom, habit (med.) — L. assuētūdō, fr. assuētus, pp. of assuēscere, 'to accustom', fr. ad- and suēscere, 'to become used or accustomed', fr. I.-E. base \*swedh-, 'to make one's own'. See custom and cp. consuetude. For the ending see suff. -tude.

assume, tr. and intr. v. — L. assūmere, 'to take to (oneself), take up, adopt, usurp', fr. ad- and sūmere, 'to take'; which is compounded of sub-, 'under', and emere, 'to take'. See exempt and cp. consume, presume, resume, subsume. Cp. also redeem.

Derivatives: assum-ed, adj., assum-ed-ly, adv., assum-ing, adj., assum-ing-ly, adv.

assumption, n. — L. assūmptiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a taking, receiving', fr. assūmptus, pp. of assūmere. See prec. word and -ion and cp sumption and words there referred to.

assumptive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. assumptus, pp. of assumere. See assume and cp. prec. word.

assurance, n. — OF. aseürance (F. assurance), fr. aseürer. See assure and -ance. assure, tr. v. — OF. aseürer (F. assurer), fr. Late

L. assēcūrāre, fr. ad- and L. sēcūrus, 'safe'. See secure. sure.

Derivatives: assur-ed, adj., assur-ed-ly, adv., assur-ed-ness, n., assur-er, n., assur-ing, adj., assur-ing-ly, adv.

assurgent, adj., rising. — L. assurgens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of assurgere, 'to rise up', fr. ad- and surgere, 'to rise'. See surge and cp. insurgent.

Assyria, n. — L. Assyria, fr. Gk. 'Ασσυρία (short for 'Ασσυρία γη, 'the Assyrian land'), fem. of 'Ασσύριος, 'pertaining to Assyria', fr. Akkad. Ashshur. Cp. Heb. Ashshúr, Gen. 10:10. Cp. also Syria.

Derivatives: Assyri-an, adj. and n., Assyri-anize, v.

Assyriology, n., the study of the history and language of Assyria. — Compounded of Assyria and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: Assyriolog-ic-al, adj., Assyriolog-ist. n.

-ast, agential suff., identical in meaning to -ist. — F. -aste, fr. L. -asta, fr. Gk. - $\alpha \sigma \tau \dot{\eta} \varsigma$ , which stands for  $-\alpha \sigma - \tau \dot{\eta} \varsigma$  and is formed fr. - $\alpha \sigma$  (the ending of the stem of the verbs in - $\dot{\alpha} \zeta \varepsilon \iota \nu$ ) and agential suff. - $\tau \dot{\eta} \varsigma$ . Cp. -ist.

Astarte, n., a Phoenician goddess, identical with Greek Aphrodite. — L., fr. Gk. 'Αστάρτη, fr. Heb.-Phoen. 'Ashtóreth. See Ashtoreth and cp. Aphrodite.

astatic, adj. (electricity) — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἄστατος, 'not steadfast', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and στατός, 'standing', verbal adj. of ἵστημι (for \*σί-στημι), 'I cause to stand, place; I stand'. See static.

astatine, n., name of a radioactive element (chem.)

— Formed with chem. suff. -ine, fr. Gk.
ἄστατος, 'unstable'. See prec. word.

asteism, n., genteel irony. — Gk. ἀστεῖσμός, 'wit, witticism', fr. ἀστεῖος, 'of the town', fr. ἄστο, 'town, city', esp. 'the city of Athens', fr. orig. Γάστυ [cp. Arcadian Γασστύόχω (gen. of Γασστύοχως), 'protecting the city (of Athens)', epithet of Pallas Athene], which is cogn. with OI. vástu, 'dwelling place', vástu, vastu, 'seat, place, thing', Toch. A wast, 'house', fr. I.-E. base \*wes-, 'to dwell'. See was and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in Astyanax. For the ending see suff. -ism.

Aster, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — L. astēr, 'star', fr. Gk. ἀστήρ; so called from the radiate heads of its flowers. See star and cp. asterisk, Astraea, astrology, astronomy, disaster.

-aster, combining form meaning 'star, starlike', as in *Clypeaster*. — See prec. word.

-aster, suff. expressing incomplete resemblance, usually of dimin. and depreciative force. — L. -aster, fr. Gk. -αστήρ, a suff. orig. forming nouns from verbs ending in -άζειν, later generalized as a pejorative suff. Cp. πατραστήρ, 'he

119

who plays the father', fr. πατήρ, 'father'. The Gk. suff. - aotho was adopted by the Latin. whence, in the form -astre, -âtre, it came into the Old French, resp. the French, Cp. the words medicaster, oleaster, pinaster, poetaster, Cp. also

asteria, n., a gem reflecting a six-rayed light (Greek antia.) — L., fr. Gk. ἀστερία, 'a precious stone', prop. fem. of αστέριος, 'starred, starry', used as a noun, fr. ἀστήρ, 'star'. See Aster. asterisk, n., the figure of a star (the printing mark \*). - Late L. asteriscus, fr. Gk, ἀστερίσχος. dimin, of ἀστήρ, 'star'. See Aster.

asterism, n., a system of stars, a constellation. — Gk. ἀστερισμός, fr. ἀστήρ, 'star'. See Aster and -ism.

astern, adv. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and stern. asteroid. adi., starlike. — Gk. ἀστεροειδής. compounded of ἀστήρ, 'star', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. Elooc, 'form, shape', See Aster and -oid. Derivative: asteroid, n.

Asteroidea, n., a class of echinoderms, the starfish (zool.) — ModL. See asteroid.

asthenia, n., weakness (med.) - Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀσθένεια, 'weakness', fr. ἀσθενής, 'weak', fr. α- (see priv. pref. a-) and σθένος, 'strength'. See sthenic and cp. sthenia.

asthenic, adj., weak (med.) — Gk. ἀσθενικός, fr. άσθενής, 'weak'. See prec. word and -ic.

asthma, n., a chronic disorder characterized by difficulty in breathing. — Gk. ἄσθμα, 'harddrawn breath', which prob. stands for \*ἀνσθμα and derives fr. I.-E. base \*an-, 'to blow, breathe'. whence also aveuec, 'wind', L. animus, 'breath of air, air, breath': see animus, See Frisk, GEW., I, pp. 161-62 s.v. ἄσθμα.

asthmatic, adj. — L. asthmaticus, fr. Gk. ἀσθματικός, fr. ἄσθμα. See asthma and -atic.

Derivative: asthmatic-al-ly, adv.

astigmatic, adj., pertaining to, or suffering from, astigmatism (med. and optics). — See next word. astigmatism, n., defect of the eye that prevents the rays of light from converging to a point on the retina (med. and optics). — Coined by the English mathematician and philosopher William Whewell (1794-1866) in 1819 fr. priv. pref. a- and Gk. στίγμα, gen. στίγματος, 'a prick, puncture, mark'. See stigmatic and -ism.

Astilbe, n., a genus of plants of the saxifrage family (bot.) - ModL., lit. 'not shining', fr. priv. pref. a- and στίλβειν, 'to shine'. See stilbite. astir, adv. - Formed fr. a-, 'on', and stir.

astomatous, adj., having no mouth. - Formed fr. priv. pref. a- and -stomatous.

astonish, tr. v. — Obsol. astony, fr. ME. astonien, astonen, which is formed with change of pref. fr. estoner (whence F. étonner), fr. VL. \*extonāre, lit. 'to strike with thunder', fr. 1st exand L. tonare, 'to thunder'. See thunder and cp. astound. The verb astonish was influenced in form by English verbs ending in -ish, in which this suff. is the equivalent of OF. and F. -iss,

and goes back ultimately to the Latin inchoative suff. -iscere. Co. admonish. distinguish. ex-

118

Derivatives: astonish-ed-ly, adv., astonish-er, n., astonish-ing, adi., astonish-ing-ly, adv., astonishing-ness. n.

astound, tr. v. — ME. astoned, astouned, pp. of astonien See astonish.

Derivatives: astound-ing, adi., astound-ing-ly, adv., astound-ment, n.

astraddle, adv. - Formed fr. a., 'on', and straddle.

Astraea, n., the goddess of justice in Greek and Roman mythology. — L., fr. Gk. 'Αστραία, lit. 'starry', fem. of ἀστραῖος, fr. ἀστήρ, 'star'. See

astragal, n., a convex molding (archit.) - L. astragalus, fr. Gk. ἀστράγαλος, 'one of the vertebrae of the neck, anklebone, molding, assimilated fr. \*ὀστράγαλος, which is rel. to ὄστραχον, 'oyster shell, potsherd', ὀστέον, 'bone', and cogn, with L. os. 'bone'. See os.

astragalus, n., the ball of the ankle joint (anat.) - L. See prec. word.

Astragalus, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — L. See astragal.

astrakhan, astrachan, n., the fur of still-born or young lambs from Astrakhan. — From Astrakhan in Russia. The name of the city lit. means 'star of the caravanserai'. See astral and khan, 'caravanserai'.

astral, adi., pertaining to the stars. — F., fr. L. astrālis, fr. astrum, 'star', fr. Gk. ἄστρον, which is rel. to ἀστήρ, 'star'. See Aster and adj. suff.

Derivative: astral-ly, adv.

astrapophobia, n., morbid fear of lightning (med.) Medical L., compounded of Gk, ἀστραπή. 'lightning', and -φοβία, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear', Gk. ἀστραπή is a collateral form of ἀστεροπή, στεροπή, and lit. means 'the eye of a star', fr. ἀστέρος, ἀστήρ, 'star', and stem οπ-, 'to look' (whence also ὁπή, 'an opening, hole', ὄψις, 'sight'). See Aster and optic. For the second element see -phobia.

astray, adv. and adj. — For on stray, fr. pref. a-, 'on', and the noun stray.

astrict, tr. v., 'to bind, constrict. — L. astrictus, pp. of astringere, 'to draw tight, bind', fr. adand stringere, 'to draw tight'. See stringent.

Derivatives: astriction (q.v.), astrict-ive, adj.

astriction, n. — L. astrictio, gen. -onis, 'a drawing tight', fr. astrictus, pp. of astringere. See prec. word and -ion.

Astrid, a fem. PN. — A Norse name rel. to OHG. Ansitruda, which is compounded of ansi, 'god', and trūt, drūt (whence MHG. trūt, G. traut), 'beloved, dear'. For the first element cp. Anselm, for the second see true and cp. the second element in Ermentrud and in Gertrude. astride, adv. and prep. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and astringe, tr. v., to bind, constrict. — L. astringere, 'to draw tight'. See astrict.

astringency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -cv. Cp. stringency.

astringent, adj., that which contracts, severe. -L. astringens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of astringere, 'to draw close, tighten, contract'. See astringe and -ent.

astro-, before a vowel astr-, combining form meaning 'star'. — Gk. ἀστρο-, ἀστρ-, fr. ἄστρον. 'star', which is rel. to ἀστήρ, 'star'. See Aster. astrocyte, n., a star-shaped cell (anat.) - Compounded of astro- and Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See -cvte.

astrography, n., the mapping of the stars. — Lit. 'description of the stars'. fr. astro- and Gk. -γοαφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivative: astrograph-ic, adj.

astrolabe, n., an obsolete astronomical instrument. - ME., fr. OF. astrelabe, fr. ML. astrolabium, fr. Gk, ἀστοολάβον (scil. ὄργανον), lit. 'startaking (instrument)', fr. ἄστρον, 'star', and the stem of λαμβάνειν, 'to take'. See astroand lemma.

astrologer, n. - See astrology and agential suff

astrologic, astrological, adj. — Gk. ἀστρολογικός. fr. ἀστοολογία. See astrology and -ic, resp. also -al.

astrology, n. - F. astrologie, fr. L. astrologia, fr. Gk. ἀστρολογία, 'astronomy', later 'astrology', fr. ἀστρολόγος, 'astronomer', later 'astrologer' which is compounded of ἄστρον, 'star', and -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See astro- and -logy.

astrometer, n., an instrument for measuring the brightness of stars. — Compounded of astroand Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

astronaut, n., one who flies through space; one concerned with space flight. — Compounded of astro- and Gk. ναύτης, 'sailor, seaman'. See nautical and cp. cosmonaut.

astronautics, n., the science of space flight. -Compounded of astro- and nautics. Cp. prec. word. Cp. also cosmonautics.

**astronomer.** n. — See astronomy and agential suff.

astronomic, astronomical, adj. — F. astronomique, fr. L. astronomicus, fr. Gk. ἀστρονομικός, fr. άστρονομία. See next word and -ic, resp. also

Derivative: astronomical-y, adv.

astronomy, n. — OF. astronomie, fr. L. astronomia, fr. Gk. ἀστρονομία, 'astronomy', fr. άστρονόμος, 'an astronomer', lit. 'star-arranger', fr. ἄστρον, 'star', and -νόμος, 'arranger', which is rel. to vémen, 'to deal out, distribute'. See Nemesis and cp. nomo-.

astrophysics, n. - Lit. 'astronomical physics'. See astro- and physics.

astucious, adi., astute. — F. astucieux (fem. astucieuse), fr. astuce. 'astuteness', fr. L. astūtia. 'dexterity' cunning, subtlety', fr. astūtus. See astute and -ous.

Astur. n., the genus of the goshawks (zool.) — ML., fr. L. acceptor, secondary form of accipiter. 'falcon' (see accipiter), whence also OSp. aztor. Port. acor. It. astore, OProvenc. austor, OF. ostoir, ostour, F. autour, 'goshawk'. Cp. ostreger. astute, adi., shrewd, cunning, crafty. - L. astūtus, 'artful, drafty, cunning', fr. astus, 'cleverness, craft, cunning', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: astute-ly, adv., astute-ness, n.

Astvanax, n., the son of Hector and Andromache (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. 'Αστυάναξ, lit. 'king of the city', fr. aoro, 'city' (see asteism), and ἄναξ, orig. \*Fάναξ, 'chief, lord, master', a name given to him in reference to his father. Cp. Andromache.

asunder, adv. — OE. on sundran. See pref. a-, 'on', and sunder.

asura, n., a god, a good spirit; later an evil spirit (Hindu mythol.) — OI. ásurah, prob. rel. to OI. ásuh (for \*nsu-), 'breath of life', fr. I.-E. base \*an-, 'to blow, breathe', whence also OI. áni-ti, ána-ti, 'breathes', L. anima, 'breath of air, breath, soul, life', animus, 'soul, spirit, mind, courage, wish, derive'. See animus and cp. ahura and sura, 'spirit, demon'.

Asvins, n. pl., two Vedic gods, twin brothers, the Dioscuri of Vedic mythology. — OI. Aśvinau (dual), lit. 'horse owners', fr. áśvah, 'horse', which is rel. to Avestic aspa-, and cogn. with Gk. ἵππος, L. equus, 'horse'. See equine.

asylum, n. — L. asylum, fr. Gk. ἄσῦλον, 'refuge, sanctuary', prop. neut. of the adjective ἄσῦλος, 'free from plunder, inviolable', used as a noun, fr. α- (see priv. pref. a-) and σύλη, σῦλον, 'the right of seizure', whence σῦλᾶν, 'to strip, plunder'. Accordingly ἄσῦλον lit. means 'an inviolable place'.

asymmetric, asymmetrical, adj. - Formed with suff. -ic, resp. also -al, fr. Gk. ἀσύμμετρος. See asymmetry.

Derivative: asymmetrical-ly, adv.

asymmetry, n. — Gk. ἀσυμμετρία, 'incommensurability', fr. ἀσύμμετρος, 'incommensurate; disproportionate', fr. à- (see priv. pref. a-) and σύμμετρος, 'commensurable'. See symmetry and cp. dissymmetry.

asymptote, n., a straight line continually approaching but never meeting a curve (math.) — Gk. ἀσύμπτωτος, 'not falling together', formed fr. α- (see priv. pref. a-), σύν, 'with' (see sym-, svn-), and πτωτός, 'fallen', verbal adj. of πίπτειν, 'to fall', which stands for \*mi-mtein, fr. \*pt-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, to fall'. See feather and cp. symptom and words there referred to.

Derivatives: asymptot-ic, asymptot-ic-al, adjs., asymptot-ic-al-ly, adv.

**asyndetic**, adj., using asyndeton. — See next word and **-ic**.

Derivative: asyndetic-al-ly, adv.

asyndeton, n., omission of conjunctions (rhet.) — Gk. ἀσύνδετον, neut. of ἀσύνδετος, 'unconnected', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and σύνδετος, 'connected', verbal adj. of συνδεῖν, 'to bind together, connect', fr. σύν, 'with' (see syn-), and δεῖν, 'to bind'. See diadem and cp. polysyndeton.

at, prep. — OE. xt, rel. to ON., OS., Goth. at, OFris. et, at, OHG. az, and cogn. with L. ad, 'to, toward', OIr. ad-, W. add-, Phryg.  $\alpha\delta$ -,  $\alpha\beta$ -, 'to'. Cp. ad-.

at-, assimilated form of ad- before t.

atabal, n., kettledrum. — Sp., fr. Arab. at-tabl, 'the drum', fr. at-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and tabl, 'drum'. Cp. timbal.

atacamite, n., a basic copper chloride (mineral.)

— Named after the province of Atacama, in Chile. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

atajo, n., a drove of mules (Amer. Sp.) — Sp., 'separation', fr. atajar, 'to separate', fr. a- (fr. L. ad), 'to', and tajar, 'to cut', fr. VL. \*taliāre, 'to cut'. See ad- and tailor.

Atalanta, n., daughter of King Schoeneus, famous for her swiftness in running (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. 'Αταλάντη (fem. of ἀτάλαντος), 'having the same value (as a man)', from copul. pref. ά- and τάλαντον, 'balance, weight, talent, value'. Copul. pref. ά- stands for I.-E. \*sm-, a weak gradational form of I.-E. base \*sem-, 'one, together'; see same. For the etymology of τάλαντον see talent.

atalaya, n., a watchtower. — Sp., fr. Arab. at-taláyi', 'the sentries', fr. at-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and taláyi', pl. of talí'ah, 'sentinel', but mistaken for a singular. See Dozy-Engelmann, Glossaire des mots espagnols et portugais dérivés de l'arabe, 2nd edition, pp. 209-10. Arab. talí'ah derives fr. tála'a, 'he rose'.

ataman, n., a Cossack commander. — Russ., fr. Pol. hetman. See hetman.

ataraxia, n., calmness, impassiveness. — Mod L., fr. Gk. ἀταραξία, 'calmness, impassiveness, calmness', lit. 'imperturbability', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and the stem of ταράσσειν, 'to trouble, disturb', which is rel. to θράσσειν, of s.m., and cogn. with ON. dregg, 'dreg'. See dreg.

Atargatis, n., Syrian goddess of fertility. — Gk.
'Αταργάτις, fr. Aram. 'Attár, 'Astarte', which is rel. to Heb. 'Ashtőreth (see Ashtoreth), and Palmyrene 'Athe, name of a goddess (cp. Derceto)

(see priv. pref. a-) and τέλος, 'end'; see teleoFor the second element see ectasis.

atelier, n., workshop, studio. — F., fr. OF. asteller, fr. astelle, 'shiver of wood', fr. Late L. asceto)

ataunt, adj., fully rigged (naut.) — F. autant, 'so much, as much as possible', fr. earlier altant, which is compounded of the OF. pron. al, 'something else', and tant, 'so much'. The first element derives fr. VL. \*ale, which is shortened fr. \*alid, corresponding to L. aliud, neut. of alius, 'another'; see alias, else. The second element comes fr. L. tantus, 'so great, so much', for

which see tantamount. Cp. taunt, 'very tall'. atavic, adj., of a remote ancestor. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. L. atavus. See next word.

atavism, n., reversion to a remote ancestral type.

— Formed with suff. -ism fr. L. atavus, 'father of a great-grandfather, ancestor', fr. pref. at-, 'beyond', and avus, 'grandfather'. See uncle and cp. avuncular.

atavistic, adj., pertaining to atavism; tending to atavism. — Formed with suff. -istic fr. L. atavus. See prec. word. See atavism.

Derivative: atavistic-al-ly, adv.

ataxia, n., irregularity of bodily functions (med.)
— Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀταξίᾶ, 'want of order',
fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and τάξις, 'arrangement, disposition, order', from the stem of
τάσσειν, 'to arrange, put in order'. See tactic.
ataxic, adj. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff.
-ic.

ate, past tense of eat. — ME. ate, formed on the analogy of brake, spake.

Ate, n., the goddess of infatuation and evil in Greek mythology. — Gk. "A $\tau\eta$ , fr. & $\tau\eta$ , 'infatuation, bane, ruin, mischief', which stands for \* $\delta$ F $\delta$  $\tau\eta$  and is rel. to  $\delta$ d $\omega$ , 'I hurt, damage',  $\delta$ - $\delta$ a $\tau$ o $\zeta$ , 'unhurt, uninjured'; of uncertain etymology.

-ate, suff. forming participial adjectives (as in sedate, ornate) and adjectives (as in chordate, stellate). — L. -ātus, pp. suff. of verbs of the first conjugation.

-ate, verbal suff. — L. pp. suff. -ātus, hence derivatively identical with adj. suff. -ate (q.v.) Its original use consisted in the formation of verbs from participial adjectives in -ate. So e.g. from the participial adj. separate arose the verb to separate.

-ate, subst. suff. expressing office, dignity, rank, honor. — L. -ātus (gen. -ātūs), a suff. formed from the participial suff. -ātus. Cp. e.g. consulate and see adj. suff. -ate.

-ate, subst. suff. forming names of salts from acids whose names end in -ic, as nitrate, fr. nitric acid (chem.) — L. -ātum, neut. of pp. suff. -ātus. See adj. suff. -ate.

atelectasis, n., incomplete expansion of the lungs (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk.  $\dot{\alpha}$ τελής, 'incomplete', and ἔχτασις, 'extension, expansion'. The first element is formed fr.  $\dot{\alpha}$ -(see priv. pref. a-) and τέλος, 'end'; see teleo-. For the second element see ectasis.

atelier, n., workshop, studio. — F., fr. OF. astelier, fr. astelle, 'shiver of wood', fr. Late L. astella, fr. L. astula, which is prob. a blend of assula, 'shiver of wood' and hastula, 'a little spear'. Assula is a dimin. of assis, 'board, plank'; see ashlar. Hastula is a dimin. of hasta, 'spear'; see hastate"

Athanasius, masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. 'Αθανάσιος, fr. άθάνατος, 'immortal'. See next word.

athanasy, n., immortality. — Gk. ἀθανασία, fr. ἀθάνατος, 'immortal', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-)

and  $\vartheta \acute{\alpha} v \alpha \tau \circ \varsigma$ , 'death'. See thanato- and cp. euthanasia. For the ending see -y (representing  $Gk_{-}-i \vec{\alpha}$ ).

athanor, n., the self feeding furnace of the alchemists. — F., fr. Arab. at-tannūr, 'the oven', fr. at-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and tannūr 'oven', borrowed fr. Heb. tannūr, which is rel. to Akkad. tinnūru. 'oven'.

Atharvan, n., name of a fire priest, the eldest son of Brahma (Vedic mythol.) — OI. átharvan, 'fire priest', rel. to Avestic āθravan-, 'fire priest', ātarsh, 'fire', ātrya-, 'ashes', and cogn. with L. āter. 'black, dark'. See atrabiliarv.

atheism, n. — F. athéisme, formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. ἄθεος, 'without god', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and θεός, 'god'. See theism.

atheist, n. — F. athéiste. See prec. word and -ist. Derivatives: atheist-ic, athest-ic-al, adjs., atheist-ic-al-lv. adv.

atheling, n., a noble, a prince. — OE. æðeling, 'a noble', fr. æðele, 'noble', which is rel. to OFris. ethele, OS. eðili, OHG. edili, MHG. edele, G. edel, 'noble'. The orig. meaning of these adjectives was 'noble by birth'. Cp. odal and the first element in Albert, allerion, Alphonso, Athelstan, Audrey, edelweiss, Ethelbert, Etheldred, Ethelinda, Ulrica.

Athelstan, masc. PN. — OE. Æðelstane, lit. 'noble stone', fr. æðele, 'noble', and stan, 'stone'. For the first element see atheling and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see stone.

Athena, Athene, fem. PN., the goddess of wisdom in Greek mythology, identified by the Romans with Minerva. — Gk. ' $A\vartheta\dot{\eta}\nu\eta$ , a pre-Hellenic name of uncertain origin.

Athenaeum, n., the temple of Athena at Athens; whence athenaeum 1) a Roman school of law; 2) a literary club. — L., fr. Gk. 'Αθήναιον, the temple of the goddess *Athene* fr. 'Αθήνη. See prec. word.

atherine, n., any of the fishes of the family Atherinidae (ichthyol.) — ModL. atherīna, fr. Gk. ἀθερίνη, 'smelt', fr. ἀθήρη, 'gruel, porridge', which is rel. to ἀθήρ, 'awn, chaff, barb of a weapon', ἀνθέριχος, 'the asphodel'. See Anthericum and cp. atheroma.

Atherinidae, n. pl., a family of fishes (ichthyol.)

— ModL., fr. atherina. See prec. word and
-idae.

athermancy, n., impermeability to heat. — Formed with suff. -cy fr. Gk. ἀθέρμαντος, 'not heated', fr. ἀ (see priv. pref. a-) and θερμαντός, 'capable of being heated', verbal adj. of θερμαίνειν, 'to warm, heat'. See therm and cp. diathermancy.

athermanous, adj., not transmitting radiant heat.

— Formed fr. priv. pref. a-, the stem of Greek θερμαίνειν, 'to warm, heat', and suff. -ous. See therm and cp. diathermanous. The use of the suff. -ous is due to the analogy of joyous and other similar adjectives in which -ous corre-

sponds to OF. -ous, -eus (= F. -eux), fr. L.

atheroma, n., a kind of encysted tumor (med.) — L., fr. Gk. ἀθήρωμα, 'a tumor full of gruel-like matter', fr. ἀθήρο, See atherine and -oma.

Atherosperma, n., a genus of trees of the boldo family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. ἀθήρ, gen. ἀθέρος, 'awn, chaff', and σπέρμα, 'seed'. See atherine and sperm.

athetize, tr. v., to reject. — Formed with suff.

-ize fr. Gk. ἀθετεῖν, 'to deny, disprove, reject',
fr. ἄθετος, 'not fixed', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-)
and θετός, 'placed, set', verb. adj. of τιθέναι,
'to put, place', fr. I.-E. base \*dhē-, 'to place'.
See theme and cp. words there referred to.

athetosis, n., affection of the nervous system marked by involuntary movements of the fingers and toes (med.) — Medical L., coined by the American nerve specialist William Alexander Hammond (1828-1900) in 1871 fr. Gk. &θeτος, 'not fixed', and suff. -osis. See prec. word.

athirst, adj. — ME. ofthurst, fr. OE. ofbyrsted, pp. of ofbyrstan, fr. of- (see of) and byrstan, 'to thirst'. See thirst, v.

athlete, n. — L. athlēta, fr. Gk. ἀθλητής, 'combatant, champion', fr. ἀθλέω, 'I contend for a prize', fr. ἄθλος, contracted fr. ἄεθλος (with the exception of Odyssey, 8, 160, this latter form alone is used by Homer), for orig. ἄΓεθλος. The first element of this word is perhodom, with OI. vá-yati, 'he fatigues himself'; the second element is of unknown origin. Cp. the second element in pentathlon, hexathlon, decathlon.

athletic, adj. — L. athlēticus, fr. Gk. άθλητικός, fr. άθλητής. See prec. word and -ic.

Derivatives: athletic-al-ly, adv., athletic-ism, n., athlet-ics, n.

athrepsia, n., debility of children caused by lack of food (med.) — Medical L., lit. 'condition caused by the lack of nourishment', fr. Gk. άθρεπτος, 'ill-nourished, underfed', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and θρεπτός, 'fed, nourished', verbal adj. of τρέφειν, 'to feed, nourish' (whence also θρέψις, 'nourishment'). See trophic and cp. thrombosis. For the ending see suff. -ia.

athrill, adv. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and thrill. athrob, adv. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and throb. athwart, adv. and prep. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and thwart.

athymy, also athymia, n., despondency. — Gk. ἀθῦμάα, 'faintheartedness, despondency', lit. 'lack of spirit', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and θῦμός, 'spirit, mind, soul'. See thio- and cp. thyme.

-atic, adj. suff. of Greek origin, meaning 'pertaining to; of the nature of', as in *dramatic*, grammatic. — F. -atique, fr. L. -ăticus, fr. Gk. - ἄτωκός. Cp. -etic.

-atic, adj. suff. of Latin origin meaning 'pertaining to; of the nature of', as in *erratic*, aquatic. — F. -atique, fr. L. -āticus. This suff.

arose from a misreading of -āt-icus (= pp. suff. of verbs of the 1st conjugation and suff. -icus) into ā-ticus. [Cp. e.g. L. ven-āt-icus, 'pertaining to the chase', (fr. venātus, pp. of venārī, 'to chase'), misread into ven-ā-ticus.] Accordingly suff. -atic is a compound of the adj. (orig. pp.) suffix -ate and of suff. -ic. Later the suff. -atic was also appended to nouns. Cp. -age.

Derivative: -atic-al.

-atile, adj. suff. expressing possibility. — F. -atile, fr. L. -ātilis, prop. suff. -ilis added to -ātus, pp. suff. of verbs of the first conjugation. See adj. suff. -ate and -ile.

atilt, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and tilt

-ation, subst. suff. denoting action, process, state or condition. — Fr. F. -ation, (or directly) fr. L. -ātiōnem, acc. of -ātiō, a suff. forming nouns of action fr. -ātus, pp. suff. of verbs of the first Latin conjugation. See adj. suff. -ate and cp. suff. -ition. For the sense of suff. -ation cp. -osis. -ative, adj. suff. meaning 'tending to'. — F. -atif (fem. -ative), fr. L. -ātīvus, prop. suff. -īvus added to -ātus, pp. suff. of verbs of the first Latin conjugation. Accordingly suff. -ative is a compound of adj. suff. -ate and suff. -ive.

atlantes, n. pl., figures of men supporting an entablature (archit.) — L., fr. Gk. "Ατλαντες, pl. of " $\Lambda$ τλ $\bar{\alpha}$ ς. See Atlas.

Atlantic, adj., pertaining to the Atlantic Ocean or to Mount Atlas. — L. Atlanticus, fr. Gk. 'Ατλαντικός, fr. "Ατλᾶς, 'the Atlas mountains'. See Atlas and -ic.

Atlas, n., one of the Titans, son of Iapetus and Clymene, supporting the heavens on his shoulders: later, a king of Mauretania, changed by Perseus into Mt. Atlas (Greek mythol.) - L. Atlās (gen. Atlantis), fr. Gk. "Ατλάς (gen. "Ατλαντος), which stands for "A-τλάς and lit. means 'the Bearer (scil. of Heaven)', fr. copul. pref. àand the stem of τληναι, 'to bear' (cp. πολύ- $\tau \lambda \bar{\alpha} c$ , 'much-enduring'). Copul. pref.  $\dot{\alpha}$ - stands for I.-E. \*sm-, a weak gradational form of I.-E. base \*sem-, 'one, together'; see same. Gk. τληναι derives fr. \*tl-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tal-, \*tol-, 'to bear, lift, suffer', whence τάλᾶς, gen. τάλανος and τάλαντος, 'bearing, suffering', ταλάσσαι (aor.), 'to bear, suffer', L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerare, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. atlas, name of the first vertebra, atlantes, Atlantic, Atalanta, talent.

atlas, n., a collection of maps bound into a book.

— First so called by the geographer Mercator because the figure of Atlas supporting the world was frequently put on the front page of such collections. (The first part of Mercator's Atlas, sive cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi appeared in 1585.) See prec. word.

atlas, n., name of the first vertebra (anat.) —
From Atlas (q.v.); so called because it bears the

skull. This name was given to the first vertebra by the Belgian anatomist Andreas Vesalius (1514-64). See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, Vienna, 1880, p. 59.

atlas, n., silk-satin. — Arab. átlas, lit. 'wiped smooth', fr. tálasa, 'he wiped, smoothed away'. atle, atlee, n., the tamarisk salt tree. — Arab. áthlah, 'a species of tamarisk', prop. unit name of athl, rel. to Aram. athlá, Heb. éshel, 'tamarisk tree'.

atman, n., the supreme soul, the principle of life (Hinduism). — OI. ātmān, prop. 'breath, soul', orig. 'cover, body', cogn. with OHG. ātum, MHG. ātem, G. Atem, MDu. āðem, OFris. ēthma, OS. āthom, OE. āðm, 'breath'. Cp. the second element in mahatma.

atmido-, before a vowel atmid-, combining form meaning 'vapor'. — Gk. ἀτμιδο-, ἀτμιδ-, fr. ἀτμις, gen. ἀτμιδος, 'steam, vapor', rel. to ἀτμός, of s.m. See atmo-.

atmidometer, n., an atmometer. — Compounded of atmido- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

atmo-, before a vowel atm-, combining form meaning 'vapor'. — Gk. ἀτμο-, ἀτμ-, fr. ἀτμός, 'steam, vapor', contraction of ἀετμός, which prob. stands for \* $\mathring{\alpha}$ Εε-τ-μό-ς and is rel. to ἄελλα (for \* $\mathring{\alpha}$ Εε-λ- $\mathring{\alpha}$ ), 'tempest, whirlwind', and to  $\mathring{\alpha}$ ημι (for \* $\mathring{\alpha}$ Ερημι), 'I blow', fr. I.-E. base \* $\mathring{w}$ ε-, 'to blow', whence also OI.  $\mathring{\alpha}$ ti, 'blows', Goth.  $\mathring{w}$ aian, OE.  $\mathring{w}$ awan, 'to blow'. See wind, 'air in motion', and cp. Aëllo.

atmology, n., the study of the laws of aqueous vapor.—Compounded of atmo- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγός, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: atmolog-ic, atmolog-ic-al, adjs., atmolog-ist, n.

atmolysis, n., separation of mixed gases. — Compounded of atmo- and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing; dissolution'. See -lysis.

atmometer, n., an instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation. — Compounded of atmoand Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: atmometr-ic, adj., atmometr-y, n. atmosphere, n. — Compounded of Gk. ἀτμός, 'steam, vapor', and σφαϊρα, 'ball, sphere'; see atmo- and sphere. The word atmosphere was first used by the English bishop and scientist John Wilkins (1614-72) in 1638 with reference to the moon (which in reality has no atmosphere).

Derivatives: atmospher-ic, atmospher-ic-al, adjs., atmospher-ic-al-ly, adv., atmospher-ics, n.pl.

atocia, n., sterility of the female (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀτοκία, 'sterility', fr. ἄτοκος, having never yet brought forth', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and τόκος, 'childbirth, parturition', which is rel. to τοκεύς, 'father', in the pl., 'parents'. See -tocia, toco-, and cp. anatocism. atoll, n., a coral island. — Malayalam.

atom, n. — F. atome, fr. L. atomus, fr. Gk. ἄτομος, 'atom', prop. 'uncut, indivisible', fr. &- (see priv. pref. a-), and -τομος, fr. τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See tome and cp. anatomy. The word ἄτομος was first used by the Greek philosopher Leucippus.

Derivatives: atom-ic, adj., atom-ic-ity, n., atom-ism, n., atom-ist, n., atom-ize, tr. v., atom-ization, n., atom-iz-er, n.

atomy, n., skeleton. — From misdivision of anatomy into an atomy. See anatomy.

atomy, n., pygmy. — L. atomī (pl. of atomus, 'atom'), mistaken for a singular. See atom.

atone, intr. v. — Short for 'to be at one'.

Derivatives: atone-ment, n., aton-ing-ly, adv. atonic, adj. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἄτονος, 'not stretched, slack; without tone', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and τόνος, 'tone'. See tonic and cp. diatonic.

atony, n., want of tone. — ML. atonia, fr. Gk. ἀτονία, 'slackness, debility', fr. ἄτονος. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

atopic, adj., pertaining to atopy (med.) — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἄτοπος, 'out of place; unusual', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and τόπος, 'place'. See topic.

atopite, n., calcium antimonate (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ἄτοπος. See atopic.

atopy, n., allergy. — See atopic and -y (representing Gk.  $-t\overline{\alpha}$ ).

-ator, subst. suff. — L. -ātor, forming masculine agential nouns from verbs of the first conjugation. Accordingly the suff. -ātor consists of -ā-, the characteristic vowel of the first conjugation, and suff. -tor (q.v.)

atrabiliary, adj., melancholy, hypochondriac. — Medical L. ātrabīliārius, 'suffering from black bile', fr. L. ātra bīlis, 'black bile, melancholy', loan translation of Gk. μέλαινα χολή (see melancholy). Ātra is fem. of āter, 'black, dark', rel. to Umbr. atru, adro (neut. pl.), 'black', and prob. cogn. with OI. átharvan-, Avestic āθravan-, 'fire priest', ātarsh, 'fire', ātrya-, 'ashes', Arm. airem, 'I light up, kindle'. Cp. atrocious. Cp. also Atharvan. For the etymology of L. bīlis see bile. For the ending of atrabīliary see adj. suff. -ary.

Derivative: atrabiliari-ous, adj.

**atrabilious**, adj. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. *ātra bīlis*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: atribilious-ly, adv., atrabilious-ness, n. Atractaspis, n., a genus of African burrowing vipers (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'arrow snake', fr. Gk. ἄτρακτος, 'spindle, arrow', and ἀσπίς, 'serpent, snake', The first element is cogn. with L. torquēre, 'to twist, bend'; see torque. For the second element see asp, 'snake'.

Atragene, n., a genus of trees of the buttercup family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. άθραγένη, 'traveler's joy', compounded of άθρας, 'chariot', and -γενή, 'of a certain kind'. The first ele-

ment stands for \*Fά(ν)θρας and is cogn. with OI. vandhúrah, 'a hamper (made of wickerwork)', fr. I.-E. base \*wendh-, \*wndh-, 'to turn, twist', whence also ON. vinda, OE. wīndan, 'to wind, twist'; see wind, 'to turn'. The second element is rel. to Gk. γένος, 'race, descent, gender, kind'; see genus and cp. -gen. atresia, n., occlusion of a natural passage of the body (pathol.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἄτρητος, 'not perforated', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and τρητός, verbal adj. of τετραίνειν, 'to pierce, perforate', which is rel. to τείρειν (for \*τέρμειν), 'to rub, rub away, wear away', fr. I.-E. base \*ter-, 'to bore, pierce, rub'. See throw and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ia.

Atreus, n., a son of Pelops and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. 'Ατορύς, a word of uncertain origin.

atrip, adv. (naut.) — Formed fr. a- 'on', and trip. Atriplex, n., a genus of plants of the goosefoot family (bot.) — L. atriplex, 'orach', fr. Gk. ἀτράφαξυς, which is of unknown origin. Cp. orach.

atrium, n., 1) the central, courtlike room of the ancient Roman house; 2) (anat.) cavity in the heart or in the ear. — L. ātrium; according to Varro, De Lingua Latina 5, § 161, a word of Etruscan origin and rel. to the Etruscan town Atria, as the place of origin of this kind of architecture. The connection of ātrium with āter, 'black, dark', is folk etymology.

atrocious, adj., extremely cruel or wicked. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L.  $atr\delta x$ , gen.  $atr\delta cis$ , 'cruel, fierce', prop. 'dark-looking, gloomy', and compounded of  $\delta ter$ , 'black, dark', and  $-\delta x$ , gen.  $\delta cis$ , 'looking'. For the first element see atrabilious. The second element is cogn. with Gk.  $\&\psi$ , gen.  $\&\pi \delta \varsigma$ , 'eye, sight'. See -ops and cp. the second element in ferocious, velocity.

Derivatives: atrocious-ly, adv., atrocious-ness. atrocity, n., atrociousness. — F. atrocité, fr. L. atrocitatem, acc. of atrocitas, 'cruelty', fr. atrox. See prec. word and -ity.

Atropa, n., a genus of plants of the potato family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄτροπα, 'the deadly nightshade', which is rel. to "Ατροπος, name of one of the Fates. See Atropos.

atrophy, n., a wasting away through lack of nourishment (med.) — F. atrophie, fr. L. atrophia, fr. Gk. ἀτροφία, 'want of food', fr. ἄτροφος, 'not nourished, ill-fed', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and -τροφος, fr. τροφή, 'food, nourishment'. See trophic and cp. athrepsia. Cp. also dystrophy, hypertrophy.

Derivatives: atrophy, intr. and tr. v., atroph-ic, atrophi-ed, adjs.

atropine, also atropin, n., an alkaloid poison extracted from belladonna. — Formed with chem. suff. -ine, resp. -in, fr. Gk. ἄτροπα, 'the deadly nightshade'. See Atropa.

Atropos, n., one of the Fates in Greek mythol-

attach

attach, tr. and intr. v. - ME. attachen, fr. OF atachier, attachier (F. attacher). lit. 'to tack or fasten to', fr. a. 'to' (see a), and tache, 'a nail, hook', a word of Teut. origin. See tack, 'a small nail' and co. tache, 'a buckle', detach. Cp. also attack, which is a doublet of attach. Cp. also next word.

Derivatives: attach-able, adi., attach-ed, adi., attach-ed-ly, adv., attach-er, n., attachment (q.v.) attaché, n., a member of the diplomatic staff attached to an embassy. - F., lit. 'attached', pp. of attacher, 'to attach'. See prec. word.

attachment, n. - F. attachement, fr. attacher. See attach and -ment.

attack, tr. v. - F, attaquer, fr. It. attaccare, prop. 'to attach, join', whence 'to begin', attaccare battaglia, 'to begin a battle', whence elliptically attaccare, 'to attack'; a doublet of attach (a.v.) Derivatives: attack, n., attack-able, adj., attack-er, n.

attacus, n., a kind of edible locust. — Late L. (Vulg., Lev. 11:22), fr. Gk. ἀττακός, mentioned by Philo (cp. ἀττάκης, Sept., Lev. 11:22).

attagen, n., the Pallas's sand grouse. - L., name of a kind of bird, possibly the francolin, fr. Gk. ἀτταγήν (also ἀτταγᾶς, ἀτταγῆς); of uncertain, possibly imitative, origin.

attain, tr. and intr. v. - ME. atteinen, attainen, from the stem of OF. ataindre, ateindre (F. atteindre), fr. VL. \*attangere, corresponding to L. attingere, 'to touch, to arrive at', fr. ad- and tangere, 'to touch'. See tangent and cp. attainder, attaint, attinge.

Derivatives: attain-abil-ity, n., attain-able, adj. attainder, n., the extinction of the civil and legal rights of a person sentenced to death or outlawed (law). — OF. infinitive ataindre, ateindre, 'to attain: to accuse, condemn', used as a noun. For the subst. use of Old French infinitivesesp. in legal terminology—cp. avoirdupois, cesser, demurrer, detainer, disclaimer, estovers, joinder, misnomer, ouster, oyer, rejoinder, remainder, retainer, tender, 'offer', terminer, user, 'right of use', waiver.

attaint, n. - OF. ataint, pp. of ataindre (see attain): confused with taint.

Derivatives: attaint, n., attaint-ment, n., attainture, n.

attar, n., also otto, volatile oil. — Pers. 'atar, fr. Arab, 'itr, 'perfume'.

attemper, tr. v. — OF. atemprer (F. attemprer), fr. Late L. attemperare, 'to fit, adjust', fr. adand L. temperare, 'to divide duly; to temper'. See temper, v.

Derivatives: attemper-ed, adj., attemper-ment, n. attemperate, tr. v. (obsol.) - Late L. attemperātus, pp. of attemperare. See prec. word and cp. temperate.

Derivatives: attemperat-ion, n., attemperat-or, n. attempt, tr. v. - OF, atenter, also atempter (F. attenter), fr. L. attentare, attemptare (whence also It. attentare. OProvenc., Port. attentar, Sp. atentar), 'to attempt, try', fr. ad- and tentare. temptage, 'to put to the test, try', See tempt and on attentat.

Derivatives: attempt, n., attempt-able, adi., attempt-er, n.

attend, intr. and tr. v. - OF. atendre (F. attendre), 'to expect, wait for', fr. L. attendere (animum) 'to stretch one's mind to', fr. ad- and tendere, 'to stretch, extend'. Cp. It. attendere, OProvenc. atender, which are of the same origin. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. tend, 'to attend'. Cp. also contend, intend, portend.

Derivatives: attendance, attendant (qq.v.), attend-er, n., attend-ing-ly, adv,

attendance, n. - OF. atendance, fr. atendant (F. attendant), pres. part. of atendre. See next word and -ce.

attendant, adi. — F., pres. part. of attendre. See attend and -ant.

Derivative: attendant, n.

attent, adj., attentive (archaic). — L. attentus. pp. of attendere. See attend.

attent, n., attention (obsol.) - OF. atente (F. attente), fr. VL. \*attendita, n., prop. subst. use of the fem. of \*attenditus, pp. formed fr. L. attendere. See attend.

attentat(e), n., 1) a criminal attempt (obsol.); 2) in law, a proceeding in court of judicature after an inhibition is decreed. - F. attentat, 'criminal attempt', fr. L. attentātum, neut. pp. of attentāre, 'to attempt'. See attempt.

attention, n. - F., fr. L. attentionem, acc. of attentio, 'attention, attentiveness', fr. attentus, pp. of attendere. See attend and -ion.

Derivative: attention-al, adj.

attentive, adj. - F. attentif (fem. attentive), fr. VL. \*attenditus. See attent, n., and -ive.

Derivatives: attentive-ly, adv., attentive-ness, n. attenuant, adj., attenuating, diluent; n., an attenuating substance, a diluent. — L. attenuans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of attenuare. See next word and -ant.

attenuate, tr. v., to make thin; to make less; intr. v., to become thin; to become less. - L. attenuātus, pp. of attenuāre, 'to make thin, attenuate', fr. ad- and tenuare, 'to make thin', fr. tenuis, 'thin'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and verbal suff. -ate and cp. tenuis, thin.

attenuate, adj., attenuated. - L. attenuātus pp. of attenuare. See attenuate, v.

attenuation, n. - L. attenuātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. attenuātus, pp. of attenuāre. See attenuate, v., and -ion.

atter, n., poison. — OE.  $\bar{a}t(t)or$ , rel. to OFris. āt(t)er, OS. ettar, ON. eitr, 'poison', Swed., Du. etter, OHG. eittar, eitar, MHG., G. eiter, 'pus',

and cogn, with Gk, office, office, 'a swelling'. οίδαν, οίδειν, 'to swell'. See edema.

Derivatives: atter-n, atter-v, attr-v, adis.

125

attest, tr. and intr. v. — F. attester, fr. L. attestārī, 'to bear witness to, attest', fr. ad- and testārī, 'to bear witness', fr. testis, 'witness', See testament and co. contest, detest, Derivatives: attestation (q.v.), attest-er, attest-or, n.

attestation, n. — F., fr. L. attestationem, acc. of attestātiō, 'an attesting, testimony', fr. attestātus, pp. of attestārī. See attest and -ation and cp. contestation, detestation,

Attic. adi., of, or pertaining to, Attica. — L. Atticus. fr. Gk. 'Αττικός, 'of Attica'.

attic, n. — F. attique, 'attic', lit. 'Attic (story)', See Attic.

atticism, n., Attic style, elegant diction. — Gk. 'Αττικισμός, fr. 'Αττικός, See Attic and -ism. atticize, tr. v., to adapt to the dialect of Attica: intr. v., to imitate Attic style. - Gk. 'ATTIMIζειν, fr. 'Αττικός. See Attic and -ize.

attinge, tr. v., to touch upon (obsol.) — L, attingere. See attain.

attire, tr. v. — ME. atiren, fr. OF. atirier, atirer. fr. a tiere, a tire, 'into a row', fr. a, 'to' (see à), and tiere, 'row, rank, series'. See tier, 'row, series'. Derivatives: attire, n., attir-ed, adj., attir-er, n.

attitude, n. — F., fr. It. attitudine, 'aptness, promptitude', fr. ML. aptitudinem, acc, of aptitūdo; see aptitude. The word attitude was introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).

Derivatives: attitudin-al, adj., attitudinarian, attitudinarianism, attitudinize (qq.v.)

attitudinarian, n., one who attitudinizes. - Formed with suff. -arian fr. It. attitudine. See attitude. Derivative: attitudinarian-ism. n.

attitudinize, intr. v., to strike an attitude: to pose. - Formed fr. It. attitudine (see attitude) with suff. -ize.

attorn, intr. and tr. v., 1) orig., to transfer homage from one feudal lord to another: 2) to agree to become a tenant under a new landlord (law). — OF. atorner, 'to direct, attorn', lit. 'to turn to', fr. a, 'to' (see à), and torner (F. tourner), fr. L. tornare, 'to turn', See turn, v. and cp. attorney, attorney, n., solicitor. — Lit. 'one authorized to act for another', fr. OF, atorne, pp. of atorner,

'to turn to'. See prec. word and -ee. attornment, n., 1) a turning over, assignment;

2) acknowledgment of the new landlord. — OF. atornement, fr. atorner. See attorn and -ment.

attract, tr. v. — L. attractus, pp. of attrahere, 'to draw to, attract', fr. ad- and trahere, 'to draw'. See tract, 'region', and cp. attrahent. Cp. also contract, detract, protract, subtract.

Derivatives: attract-er, n., attraction, attractive (qq.v.)

attraction, n. — F., fr. L. attractionem, acc. of attractio, 'a drawing together', fr. attractus, pp. of attrahere. See prec. word and -ion.

attractive, adj. — F. attractif (fem. attractive),

fr. ML. attractivus, fr. L. attractus, pp. of attrahere. See attract and -ive.

Derivatives: attractive-lv, adv., attractive-ness, n. attrahent, adi., that which attracts. - L. attrahēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of attrahere. See attract and -ent and co. contrahent, subtrahend. Derivative: attrahent, n.

attribute, tr. v. — L. attribūtus, pp. of attribuere. 'to add, assign, bestow, give, impute, attribute'. fr. ad- and tribuere 'to assign, allot, bestow. give, grant', See tribute.

attribute, n. - L. attribūtum, 'anything attributed', neut, of attribūtus, pp. of attribuere. See attribute, v.

attribution, n. — F., fr. L. attributionem, acc. of attribūtio, 'assignment, attribution', fr. attribūtus, pp. of attribuere. See attribute, adi., and -ion.

attributive, adi. - F. attributif (fem. attributive). fr. attribut, 'attribute', fr. L. attribūtum. See attribute, n., and -ive.

Derivatives: attributive, n., attributive-ly, adv., attributive-ness, n.

attrite, adi., worn away by rubbing. — L. attrītus, pp. of atterere, 'to wear away', lit, 'to rub against', fr. ad- and terere, 'to rub'. See trite. attrition, n. — L. attrītio, gen. -onis, lit. 'a rubbing against', fr. attrītus, pp. of atterere. See prec. word and -ion.

attune, tr. v. — Formed fr. at- and tune.

atwain, adv. (archaic). — Formed fr. a., 'on'. and twain.

atween, adv. (archaic). - Formed fr. a-, 'on', and -tween (in between).

auantic, adi., atrophic. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. αὐαντή, 'a wasting, atrophy', fr. αὐαίνειν, 'to wither, be dry', fr. αβείν, 'to dry', fr. αύος, 'dry', which stands for \*sauso-s and derives fr. I.-E. base \*saus-, \*sus-, 'dry', whence also OE. sēar. 'dry', OHG. sōrēn, 'to become dry'. See sere, adi., and cp. austere.

aubade, n., morning serenade. — F., fr. Provenç. aubada, fr. auba, 'dawn', fr. L. alba, fem. of albus, 'white', used as a noun. See alb and -ade. aubain, n., alien, foreigner, — F., orig, written aubene, fr. Frankish \*aliban, lit. 'belonging to another ban'. The first element of this word is rel. to Goth. aliis, 'other', and to E. else (q.v.) The second element is rel. to E. ban, v. (q.v.) See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 43 s.v. aubain. aubergine, n., the eggplant. — G., fr. Catal. alberginera, alberginia, fr. Arab. al-bādinjān, 'the eggplant', fr. al-, 'the', and bādinjān, 'eggplant', fr. Pers. badin-gan, fr. OI. vatin-ganah. Cp.

aubin, n., canter. — F., fr. earlier hobin, fr. hauby (15th cent.), fr. E. hobby (q.v.)

Aubrey, masc. PN. — F. Auberi, fr. G. Alberich, lit, 'ruler of elfs'. For the first element cp. ON. alfr, OE. alf, 'elf', and see elf. For the second element see rich and cp. words there referred to. Aubrietia, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (bot.) — ModL., named after Claude Aubriet, painter of flowers and animals (1668-1743). For the ending see suff. -ia.

auburn, adj., reddish-brown. — ME. auburne, 'whitish', fr. OF. alborne, auborne, fr. VL. alburnus, 'whitish', fr. L. albus, 'white'. The sense development of the word was influenced by a confusion with brown. See alb and cp. alburnum. Derivative: auburn. n.

auchenium, n., part of a bird's neck (ornithol.) - ModL., formed with suff. -ium fr. Gk. αὐγήν. 'neck throat' which is rel. to Aeol. auony, of s.m., and cogn. with Arm. auji-k', 'necklace'. auction, n. - L. auctiō. gen. -onis. 'an increase: a public sale, auction', fr. auctus, pp. of augēre, 'to increase', fr. I.-E. base \*aweg-, \*aug-, 'to grow, increase', whence also Lith. áugu, áugti, Lett. aûgu. aûgt. 'to grow', Lith. áukštas, Lett. aûgsts, 'high, of superior rank'. OPruss. aucktimmien, 'chief', aucktai-rikvskan, 'authority', Lett. audzêt. 'to bring up', Goth. aukan, 'to grow increase', OF, ēacian, 'to increase'; see eke and cp. augment, augur, august, author. Cp. the related base \*aw(e)ks-, \*auks-, \*weks-, \*uks-, 'to grow, increase', whence OI. vaksávati, 'causes to grow', úksati, 'grows strong', Gk. ά Εέξειν, αύξειν, αύξάνειν, 'to increase'. L. auxilium, 'help, aid', Goth. wahsjan, OE. weaxan, 'to grow'. See wax, v., and cp. auxiliary, auxano-, auxesis, auxetic, auxo-.

Derivatives: auction, tr. v., auction-eer, n., auction-eer-ing, n.

aucupate, intr. and tr. v., to go fowling. — L. aucupātus, pp. of aucupāre, later aucupārī, 'to go fowling', fr. auceps, 'fowler; spy, eavesdropper', for \*avi-cap-s, fr. avis, 'bird', and capere, 'to catch, seize, take, receive'. See auspice and captive.

audacious, adj., daring, bold. — F. audacieux (fem. audacieuse), fr. L. audācia, 'daring, boldness, courage, intrepidity', fr. audāx, gen. audācis, 'daring, bold, courageous, intrepid', fr. audēre, 'to dare', which stands for \*avidēre, 'to be eager', fr. avidus, 'eager'. The meaning 'to dare' first arose from the negative form: non audēre orig. meant 'to wish or to have a mind not to do something', whence it came to denote 'not to risk or dare to do something'. L. avidus is a derivative of avēre, 'to wish, desire, long for, crave', whence also avārus, 'greedy'. See avid and cp. avarice.

Derivatives: audacious-ly, adv., audacious-ness, n.

audacity, n., daring, boldness. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. audāx, gen. -ācis, 'bold', fr. audēre, 'to dare'. See prec. word and -ity.

audible, adj. — ML. audibilis, fr. L. audiō, audīre, 'to hear', which prob. stands for \*awis-d-iō, fr. I.-E. base \*awēi-, \*au-, 'to perceive', whence also OI. āviḥ, Avestic āvish, 'openly, evidently', Gk. αἰσθάνομαι (for \*άξισ-θ-άνομαι), 'I perceive', ἀtω (for \*άξιω), 'I hear' (lit. 'I perceive by the

ear'), OSlav. avě, javě, 'open, public', aviti, javiti, 'to reveal'. Cp. obedient, obeisance, obey, oyer, oyez.

Derivatives: audibil-ity, n., audible-ness, n., audibl-v. adv.

audience, n. — F., fr. L. audientia, 'a hearing, audience', fr. audiēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. o audīre. See audible and -ence.

audient, n., a hearer, listener. — L. audiens, gen. -entis. See prec. word and -ent.

audile, adj., auditory. — Formed with suff. -ile fr L. audire, 'to hear'. See audible.

Derivative: audile, n., a person whose imagery is chiefly auditory (psychol.)

audiology, n., the science of curing defective hearing. — A hybrid coined fr. L. audire, 'to hear', and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See audible and -logy.

Derivative: audiolog-ist, n.

audiometer, n., an instrument for measuring the intensity of sounds. — A hybrid coined fr. L. audīre, 'to hear', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See audible and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: audiometr-y, n., audiometr-ist, n. audiphone, n., an instrument for helping the deaf to hear. — A hybrid coined fr. L. audīre, 'to hear', and Gk. φωνή, 'sound'. See audible and phone. audit, tr. v. and n. — Back formation fr. auditor (q.v.)

audition, n. — L. audītiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a hearing', fr. audītus, pp. of audīre. See audible and -ion and cp. auditor.

auditive, adj. — F. auditif (fem. auditive), fr. L. auditus, pp. of audire, 'to hear'. See audible.

auditor, n., a hearer. — AF. auditour, corresponding to F. auditeur, fr. L. audītōrem, acc. of audītor, 'a hearer', fr. audītus, pp. of audīre. See audible and agential suff. -or.

auditorium, n., a building or part of a building assigned to the audience. — L. audītōrium, 'lecture room, hall of justice', prop. neut. of the adjective audītōrius, 'relating to hearing', used as a noun, and lit. meaning 'the place where something is heard', fr. audītus, pp. of audīre. See next word and cp. auditory, n.

auditory, adj., pertaining to hearing. — L. auditōrius, 'relating to a hearer or hearing', fr. auditor, 'hearer'. See auditor and adj. suff. -ory. auditory, n., an audience. — L. audītōrium, 'lec-

auditory, n., an audience. — L. audītōrium, 'lecture room'. See auditorium and subst. suff.

Audrey, fem. PN. — Shortened fr. Etheldreda, latinization of OE. Æðelðryð, lit. 'noble might', fr. æðele, 'noble', and ðryð, 'strength, might'. For the first element see atheling. The second element is rel. to OHG. triuwen, 'to flourish', trouwen, 'to grow', MHG. druo, 'fruit', ON. þrō-ask, 'to thrive', þroskr, 'strong'. Cp. tawdry. Augean, adj., pertaining to Augeas, king of Elis, whose stable remained uncleaned for thirty years until Hercules cleaned it in a day (Greek

mythol.) — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Augēas, fr. Gk. Αὐγειᾶς. 'Augeas'.

augelite, n., a hydrous aluminum phosphate (mineral.) — Lit. 'the bright stone', formed with combining form-lite fr. Gk.  $\alpha \dot{\nu} \gamma \dot{\eta}$ , 'light of the sun, brightness'. See augite.

auger, n. — ME. auger, earlier nauger, fr. OE. nafugār, which is compounded of nafu, 'nave of a wheel' and gār, 'spear'; see nave and gore, 'a triangular piece of land'. The loss of the initial n is due to a misdivision of ME. a nauger into an auger. For similar misdivisions cp. adder and words there referred to.

Derivative: auger-er, n.

127

aught, n. — ME. auht, fr. OE. āwiht, ōwiht, lit. 'ever a whit', fr. ā, ō, 'ever, always', and wiht, 'creature, thing'. See aye, 'ever', and wight and cp. naught.

augite, n., a variety of pyroxene (mineral.) — L. augītēs, fr. Gk.  $\alpha \dot{\nu} \gamma t \tau \gamma \zeta$ , fr.  $\alpha \dot{\nu} \gamma \dot{\gamma}$ , 'light of the sun, ray, brightness, dawn, daybreak', which is cogn. with Alb.  $ag \dot{o} j$ , 'to dawn', agume, 'dawn', and prob. also with OSlav.  $jug \ddot{u}$ , 'south', lit. 'the place where the sun shines', jutro, 'morning'. Cp. augelite. Cp. also the first element in Yugoslav.

augment, tr. v., 1) to cause to increase; 2) to prefix the augment to (see next word). — F. augmenter, fr. L. augmentāre, 'to increase', fr. augmentum, 'increase', fr. augēre, 'to increase'. See auction and -ment.

Derivatives: augment-ed, adj., augment-ed-ly, adv., augment-er, n.

augment, n., a prefixed vowel or the lengthening of the initial vowel to form the past tense in Greek and Sanskrit (gram.) — F., fr. L. augmentum, 'increase', fr. augēre, 'to increase'. See augment, v.

augmentation, n. — F., fr. VL. augmentātiōnem, acc. of augmentātiō, 'an increasing', fr. L. augmentātis, pp. of augmentāre, 'to increase'. See augment, v., and -ion.

augmentative, adj. — F. augmentatif (fem. augmentative), fr. L. augmentātus, pp. of augmentāre. See augment, v., and -ive.

Derivative: augmentative-ly, adv.

augur, n., in ancient Rome, a priest who foretold events by interpreting omens. — L., 'augur, diviner, soothsayer; a member of the college of priests in Rome, who foretold the future', transformation of OL. \*augos, gen. \*augeris, 'increase' (with assimilation of the e to the u of the first syllable), rel. to augere, 'to increase'. For the change of the neuter gender (in OL. \*augos) to the masculine (in L. augur), cp. L. vetus, 'old', which derives from the noun \*wetos, 'year', and orig. meant 'of (many) years' (see veteran). The usual derivation fr. \*avi-ger (avis, 'bird', and gerere, 'to bear, conduct') is folk etymology. Cp. inaugurate.

augur, tr. and intr. v., to foretell; to prophesy. — L. augurārī, 'to perform the functions of an augur; to foretell by auguries; to foretell; to prophesy', fr. L. augur. See augur, n.

augural, adj., pertaining to augurs or augury. — L. augurālis, 'belonging to augurs, relating to soothsaying', fr. augur. See augur, n., and adj. suff. -al.

augurate, n., the office of an augur. — L. augurātus, 'the office of an augur', fr. augurātus, pp. of augurārī. See augur, v., and subst. suff.-ate. augury, n. — OF. augurie, fr. L. augurium, 'divination; profession of an augur'. See augur, n., and -y (representing L. -ium).

august, adj., majestic, venerable. — L. augustus, 'majestic, venerable, august', lit. 'that which is made to increase', rel. to augēre, 'to increase'; cp. Lith. áukštas, Lett. aûgsts, 'high, of superior rank'. See auction and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: august-ly, adv., august-ness, n.

August, n., name of the eighth month of the year. — L. Augustus; named after Augustus Caesar, the first Roman emperor, lit. 'venerable, august'. See august. For sense development cp. Sebastian.

Augusta, fem. PN. — L., fem. of Augustus. See Augustus.

Augustan, adj., 1) of, or pertaining to, Augustus Caesar or his times; 2) of, or pertaining to, any age resembling that of Augustus Caesar. — L. Augustānus, 'of, or relating to, Augustus', fr. Augustus. See August and -an.

Augustine, Augustin, Austin, masc. PN. — L. Augustīnus, lit. 'of, or pertaining to, Augustus', fr. Augustus. See next word and -ine (representing L. -īnus).

Augustus, masc. PN. — L., fr. augustus, 'venerable, august'; the name was first applied to Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus. See august and cp. August.

auk, n. — Scand. Cp. ON. ālka, Dan. alke, Swed. alka, which prob. derive from the I.-E. imitative base \*el-, \*ol-, 'to shout, cry', whence also L. olor (for \*elor), 'swan', MIr. ela, 'swan', and possibly also Gk. ἐλέα, 'a marsh bird', ἐλώριος, 'a water bird'. Cp. Alca.

auklet, n., any of small species of auks. — Formed fr. prec. word with dimin. suff. -let.

auksinas, n., a money of account in Lithuania. — Lith., lit. 'gulden', fr. auksas, 'gold', fr. OLith. ausas, of s.m., which is rel. to OPruss. ausis and cogn. with L. aurum, of s.m.; see aureate. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p. 86 s.v. aurum.

aula, n., a large hall. — L., 'the front court of a Grecian house', fr. Gk. αὐλή, 'open court, court, hall', fr. I.-E. base \*au-, 'to rest', whence also Arm. ag-anim, 'I pass the night', Gk. ἰαύω (for \*l-αF-μω), 'I sleep', and prob. the second element in Gk. ἐνιαυτός, 'year'. Cp. oriel.

aulaco-, before a vowel aulac-, combining form meaning 'furrow'. — Gk. αὐλακο-, αὐλακο-, from the stem of αὖλαξ (gen. αὔλακος), 'furrow', which stands for \*ά-Γλακ-ς and is cogn.

with OSlav. vlěko, vléšti, Lith. velkù. vilkti, 'to draw, drag'.

Aulacomnium. n., a genus of mosses (bot.) — Mod L. compounded of Gk. αδλαξ, gen. αδλαxoc. 'furrow' (see prec. word), and uvlov. 'moss'. which is cogn, with Lith. miniava, 'close-mown turf'.

auld, adj., old. — OE. ald; a dial. variant of old (a v.)

aulic, adi., pertaining to a court. - F. aulique, fr. L. aulicus, fr. Gk. αὐλικός, fr. αὐλή, 'court'. See anla and -ic.

Derivative: aulic-ism, n.

aumbry, aumery, n. - Variants of ambry.

aumil, n., a native revenue collector in India. -Hind, 'ámil, fr. Arab. 'ámil, 'worker, agent', partic. of 'ámila, 'he worked, labored, made'. which is rel. to 'ámal, 'work, toil', and to Heb. 'āmál, Aram.-Syr. 'ămál, 'he worked', Ethiop. mā'mal, 'tool', Akkad. nīmelu, 'gain, possession'. Cp. omlah.

aumildar, n., a revenue collector in India. -Hind. 'amaldar, lit. 'one holding an office', a hybrid coined fr. Arab. 'amal, 'work' (see aumil), and the Persian agential suff. -dar, meaning 'holder, possessor', which is rel. to Avestic dāraveiti, 'holds, supports', OI. dhāravati, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base \*dher(e)-, 'to hold, support', whence also L. firmus, 'firm, steadfast, stable, strong'. See firm, adj., and cp. the first element in Darius. Co. also the second element in bahadur, chobdar, chokidar, dizdar, dufterdar, enamdar, foujdar, havildar, jaghiredar, jemadar, killadar, ressaldar, silladar, sirdar, subahdar, tahsildar, talukdar, thanadar, zemindar.

auncel, n., a weight used in England in the Middle Ages. - AF. auncelle, fr. It. lancella, dimin. of lance, 'balance', fr. L. lanx, gen. lancis, 'plate, dish: scale of the weighing machine'. See balance. The loss of the initial I in E. auncel is due to the circumstance that the initial l in It. lancella was mistaken for the It. def. art. l' and consequently dropped.

aunt, n. - AF. aunte, fr. OF. ante (F. tante), fr. L. amita, 'father's sister', which is formed with -ita, a suff. of prob. Etruscan origin, from the infantile imitative base \*am(ma), 'mother, grandmother, nurse'. Cp. Gk. ἀμμά, ἀμμάς, ἀμμία, 'mother', ON. amma, 'grandmother', OHG. amma, 'mother, nurse', MIr. ammait, 'old hag'. The base occurs also in the Semitic languages: cp. Heb. ēm, Aram.-Syr. em, Arab. umm, imm, Ethiop. em, Akkad. ummu, 'mother'. Cp. also the second element in begum.

aura, n. emanation; aroma. -- L., 'breeze, wind, air', fr. Gk. αύρα, 'air in motion, breeze', which is rel. to ἀήρ, 'air'. See air and cp. soar.

aural, adj., of, or pertaining, to the ear. Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. auris, 'ear'. See auricle. Derivative: aural-ly, adv.

aural, adj., pertaining to an aura. — Formed fr. aura with adj. suff. -al.

auramine, auramin, n., a yellow dyestuff (chem.) - Coined fr. L. aurum. 'gold' (see aureate), and

aureate, adj., golden (rare). - L. aureātus. fr. aureus, 'golden', fr. aurum, 'gold', lit. 'the shining metal'. fr. I.-E. base \*awes-. 'to shine'. whence also OLith, ausas, Lith, auksas, OPruss. ausis, 'gold', and possibly also Toch. A was, of s m. See aurora and cp. auksinas, auramine, aurelia, aureole, aurin, dorado. El Dorado. loriot. moidore, or, 'gold', öre, oriflamme, oriole, ormolu, oroide, orphrev, orpiment.

aurelia, n., butterfly chrysalis. - ModL., fr. It. aurelia, prop. fem. of aurelio. 'shining like gold'. fr. L. aurum, 'gold'. See aureate and cp. Aurelia. Derivative: aureli-an, adj.

Aurelia, fem. PN. - L., fem. of Aurelius (q.v.) Aurelius, masc. PN. - L., the name of a Roman gens, rel, to aurum, 'gold'. See aureate.

Aureobasidium, n., a genus of basidiomycetes (bot.) - A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. aureus, 'of gold, golden', and basidium, a word of Greek origin. The correct form would be Chrysobasidium, in which both elements are of Greek origin (see chryso- and co. aureomycin).

aureole, n., celestial crown. — L. aureola (corona). 'golden crown', fem. of aureolus, 'golden', dimin. of aureus, fr. aurum, 'gold'. See aureate and cp. oriole.

aureomycin, n., an antibiotic drug resembling penicillin (med.) - A hybrid coined fr. L. aureus, 'golden' (so called from its color), Gk. ωύκης, 'fungus', and chem. suff. -in; see aureate and myco-. The correct form would be chrysomycin, in which both elements are of Greek origin (see chryso- and cp. Aureobasi-

auri-, combining form meaning 'gold'. - Fr. L. aurum, 'gold'. See aureate.

auri-, combining form meaning 'ear'. - Fr. L. auris, 'ear', See auricle.

aurichalcite, n., a basic copper zinc carbonate (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. L. aurichalcum, 'yellow copper ore', popular alteration of orichalcum (as if related to aurum, 'gold'), fr. Gk. δρείχαλχος, 'a kind of copper', later 'brass', lit. 'mountain copper', fr. 8005, 'mountain', and χαλκός, 'copper'. See oro-, 'mountain', and chalco- and cp. orichalc. For the change of the Greek masculine gender to Latin neuter cp. Gk. κασσίτερος, 'tin', whence L. cassiterum (see cassiterite).

auricle, n., 1) the external ear; 2) chamber of the heart. - L. auricula, 'the external ear', dimin. of auris, 'ear', which stands for \*ausis, fr. I.-E. base \*awēi-, \*au-, 'to perceive'. See ear, 'the organ of hearing', and cp. aural, 'pertaining to the ear'. For the ending see suff. -cle.

Derivative: auricl-ed, adj.

auricula, n., the Alpine primula (bot.) - Lit. 'a little ear'. See auricle.

Derivatives: auricular (q.v.), auricul-ate, adj.

auricular, adi., I) pertaining to the ear: 2) pertaining to an auricle. — ML. auriculāris, fr. L. auricula. See auricle and adi suff. -ar.

auriculo-, combining form meaning 'auricular'. - Fr. L. auricula. See auricle.

auriferous, adj., containing gold. — Compounded of L. aurum, 'gold', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See aureate and -ferous.

auriform, adi., earshaped. — Compounded of L. auris, 'ear', and forma, 'form, shape'. See auricle and -form.

aurify, v., to turn into gold. — See aureate and -fy. Auriga, n., the Charioteer (astron.) — L. aurīga. 'a charioteer, driver', compounded of aureae (pl.), 'bridle of a horse', and -iga, 'driver'. Aureae stands for *orege* (pl.), a derivative of os, gen, oris, 'mouth': -iga derives fr. agere, 'to set in motion. drive, lead'. See oral and agent, adi.

aurigal, adj., pertaining to a charioteer. — L. aurīgālis, fr. aurīga. See prec. word and adi. suff. -al.

Aurignacian, adi. and n. (archaeol.) — Named from Aurignac, in the department of Haute-Garonne in France, a place where many utensils of primeval man were first discovered. For the ending see suff. -ian.

aurilave, n., earcleaner. — Compounded of L. auris, 'ear', and lavare, 'to wash'. See auricle and lave.

aurin, n., a poisonous red synthetic dye. — Formed with chem. suff. -in fr. L. aurum, 'gold'. See aureate.

aurist, n., ear specialist, otologist. — A hybrid coined fr. L. auris, 'ear' (see aureate), and -ist, a suff, of Greek origin.

auro-, combining form meaning 'gold'. — Fr. L. aurum, 'gold'. See aureate.

auro-, combining form meaning 'wind'. — Fr. Gk. αὔρα, 'breeze'. See aura.

aurochs, n., the European bison. — G. Auerochs, fr. MHG. ūr(ohse), fr. OHG. ūr(ohso), rel. to ON. ūrr (gen. ūrar), of s.m., ON. ūr, 'fine rain, drizzle', ON, ūrigr, OE, ūrig, 'wet', and cogn. with Gk. očpov, L. urina, 'urine', but OI. usráh, 'ox', is not cognate; see urine. For the second element in aurochs see ox. L. ūrus, 'aurochs', is a Teut, loan word; see urus.

aurora, n., the dawn of day; (cap.) the goddess of dawn in Roman mythology, identified with the Greek Eos. - L. aurōra, 'dawn', for \*ausōsa (for the form cp. L. Flōra, 'the goddess of flowers', fr. flos, gen. floris, 'flower'), fr. I.-E. base \*awes-, 'to shine', whence also Gk. εως, Homeric τως (for \*āusōs), 'dawn', OI. uṣāḥ, Lith, aušrà, 'dawn', L. auster, 'south wind', ON. austr, OE. ēast, 'east'. See east and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also L. aurum, 'gold', which also derives fr. I.-E. base \*awes-, 'to shine', and lit. denotes the shining metal (see aureate and cp. words there referred to). Cp. also the first element in Ostrogoth.

aurora australis, the Southern Lights. — L., lit.

'southern dawn'. See aurora and austral.

aurora borealis, the Northern Lights, - L., lit. 'northern dawn'. The term was introducted by Gassendi in 1621. See aurora and bore aurum, n., gold (term of chemistry). - L. See aureate.

auscultate, tr. and intr. v., to examine by auscultation. - L. auscultātus, pp. of auscultāre See next word and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: auscultation (q.v.), auscult-at-ive. adi., auscultat-or, n., auscultat-ory, adi.

auscultation, n., a listening to the sounds in the human body. — L. auscultātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. auscultātus, pp. of auscultāre, 'to hear with attention, listen to', L. auscultare was prob, formed with metathesis fr. \*aus-clutare, fr. \*ausclutos, 'heard with one's (own) ears', fr. \*aus-is (whence auris), 'ear', and \*clutos, 'heard '(cp. in-clutus, 'celebrated, famous'), See auricle and loud. Accordingly auscultare lit. means 'to hear with one's (own) ears', Cp. Gk, ώτακουστεῖν, 'to hearken, listen to', fr. ώταχουστής, 'hearkener, listener', which is compounded of ouc, gen. ώτός, 'ear', and ἀκούειν, 'to hear', hence is analogous to L. aus-cultare both in sense and form. Cp. scout, 'soy'.

auslaut, n., final sound. — G. Auslaut, fr. aus, 'out of', and Laut, 'sound, tone', G. aus derives fr. MHG,  $\bar{u}_3$ , fr. OHG,  $\bar{u}_3$ , which is rel. to Goth. ON., OE. ūt: see out. G. Laut, 'sound, tone', comes fr. laut, 'loud'. See loud and cp. ablaut, anlaut, inlaut, umlaut.

Ausonia, n., a poetic name for Italy. - L. Ausonia, fr. Ausonēs (Gk. Αύσονες), 'the Ausonians', ancient inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy: of Illyrian origin.

Derivative: Ausoni-an, adj. and n.

auspicate, tr. v., to predict. — L. auspicātus, pp. of auspicārī, 'to take auspices', fr. auspex, gen. auspicis. See next word and verbal suff. -ate.

auspice, n., an omen (usually a favorable one). — F., fr. L. auspicium, 'divination by observing the flight of birds', fr. auspex, gen. auspicis, 'diviner, augur', lit. 'bird seer', fr. avis, 'bird', and the stem of specere, spicere, 'to see, look at, watch'. For the first element see aviary and cp. auscultation, for the second see species and cp. spy.

auspicious, adj. of good omen, favorable. -Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. auspicium. See prec. word. Derivatives: auspicious-ly, adv., auspicious-ness, n.

Auster, n., the south wind. - L., of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with ON. austr, n., 'east': adv., 'eastward', OHG. ōstar, 'to the east' (whence ōstar-rīhi, G. Österreich, 'Austria'), Lett. \*austrs, 'eastern' in austrums, 'east', OSlav. ustru, 'pertaining to summer', Avestic ushas-tara, 'eastern', and with OHG, ōstan, OE. ēast, 'east'; see aurora and cp. austral; cp. also east. However, on the basis of this etymology, it is difficult to explain why L. auster denotes the 'south wind' (and not the 'east wind'). See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p. 87, where also an attempt is made to explain the meaning of L.

austere

austere, adj., stern, severe; very simple. — OF. austere (F. austère), fr. L. austērus, 'dry, harsh, sour, tart', fr. Gk. αὐστηρός, 'harsh, rough, bitter', fr. αὕειν, 'to dry', fr. αὕος, 'dry'. See anantic.

Derivatives: austere-ly, adv., austere-ness, n., austerity. n. (q.v.)

austerity, n., the quality of being austere. — OF. austerite (F. austérité), fr. L. austéritâtem, acc. of austéritās, fr. austerus. See prec. word and -ity. Austin, masc. PN. — Abbreviation of Augustin (q.v.)

austral, adj. southern; southerly. — L. austrālis, 'southern', fr. auster, 'south wind'. See Auster and adj. suff. -al and cp. next word.

Australia, n. — Lit. 'southern land', fr. L. austrālis, 'southern', in *Terra Austrālis*, 'the Southern Land'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: Australi-an, adj. and n., Australi-an-ize, tr. v., Australi-an-iz-ation, n.

austro-, combining form meaning 'south'. — Fr. L. auster, 'south wind, the south'. See Auster. aut-, form of auto- before a vowel.

autarchy, n., absolute sovereignty. — Gk. αὐταρχίᾶ, fr. αὐταρχεῖν, 'to be an absolute ruler', which is compounded of αὐτός, 'self', and ἀργεῖν, 'to rule'. See auto- and -archy.

autarchy, n., autarky.—See next word; influenced in form by prec. word.

autarky, n., self-sufficiency. — Gk. αὐτάρχεια, fr. αὐταρχεῖν, 'to be self sufficient', compounded of αὐτός, 'self', and ἀρχεῖν, 'to suffice'. For the first element see auto-. Gk. ἀρχεῖν is cogn. with L. arcēre, 'to enclose, hold'; see arcanum.

auth-, form of auto- before an aspirate.

authentic, adj. authoritative; reliable; genuine. — OF. autentique (F. authentique), fr. Gk. αὐθεντικός, 'original, genuine, principal', fr. αὐθέντης, αὐτο-έντης, 'absolute master, ruler; murderer', lit. 'one who does a thing himself', compounded of αὐτός, 'self' ('see auto-), and \*ἔντης, 'one who does (a thing) himself', which is rel. to ἀνύω, Att. ἀνύω, 'I accomplish', and cogn. with OI. sanόti, 'wins, gains', perhaps also with Hitt. shanh-zi, 'he seeks, strives'. Cp. effendi.

Derivatives: authentic, n., authentic-al-ly, adv., authenticate (q.v.), authentic-ity, n., authentic-ly, adv., authentic-ness, n.

authenticate, tr. v., to make authentic, verify. — ML. authenticātus, pp. of authenticāre, fr. Late L. authenticus. See prec. word and verbal suff.-ate. Derivatives: authentic-ation, n., authentic-ator, n. author, n. — ME. autour, authour, fr. OF. autor (F. auteur), fr. L. auctörem, acc. of auctor, 'he that brings about, master, supporter, leader, author', an agential noun formed fr. auctus, pp. of augēre 'to increase'. See auction and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also octroi.

Derivatives: author, tr. v., author-ess, n., authorial, adj., author-ial-ly, adv., authority (q.v.), authorize (q.v.)

authority, n. — F. autorité, fr. L. auctōritātem, acc. of auctōritāts, 'invention, advice, opinion, influence, command', fr. auctor, 'master, leader'. See prec. word and -ity.

Derivatives: authorit-arian, adj. and n., authorit-ative, adj., authorit-ative-ly, adv., authorit-ative-ness. n.

authorize, tr. v. — OF. autorizer (F. autoriser), fr. ML. auctorizare, fr. L. auctor. See author

Derivatives: authoriz-able, adj., authoriz-ation, n., authoriz-ed, adj., authoriz-er, n.

autism, n., morbid admiration of oneself (psychol.) — G. Autismus, coined by the Swiss psychiatrist Eugen Bleuler (1857-1939) fr. Gk. αὐτός, 'self', and suff. -ismus. See auto- and -ism.

autist, n., one who morbidly admires oneself (psychol.) — Coined fr. Gk. αὐτός, 'self', and suff. -ist. See prec. word.

Derivative: autist-ic, adj.

auto, n. (colloq.) - Short for automobile.

auto-, before a vowel aut-, before an aspirate
 auth-. — Gk. αὐτο-, αὐτ-, αὐθ-, fr. αὐτός, 'self, same', of uncertain origin.

autobiographer, n. — Compounded of auto- and biographer.

autobiography, n. — Compounded of auto- and biography; first used by the English poet and prose writer Robert Southey (1774-1843) in 1809 with reference to the autobiography of the Portuguese painter Francisco Vieira (in Quarterly Review, I, 283).

Derivatives: autobiographic-ic, autobiographical, adjs., autobiograph-ical-ly, adv.

autocade, n., a procession of automobiles. — A modern word formed fr. auto on analogy of cavalcade (q.v.) See also -cade and cp. the synonym motorcade.

autocar, n., an automobile. — A hybrid coined fr. auto and car.

autocephalous, adj., having its own head or chief. — Compounded of auto- and Gk.  $\times \exp \alpha \lambda \dot{\eta}$ , 'head'. See cephalic and -ous.

autochthon, n., an aboriginal inhabitant. — L. autochthon, fr. Gk. αὐτόχθων, 'from the land itself', which is compounded of αυτο- (see auto-) and χθών, gen. χθονός, 'earth, soil'. See chthonian.

Derivatives: autochthon-al, autochthon-ic, autochthon-ous, adjs., autochthon-ism, n.

autoclave, n., a container used for sterilizing and cooking. — F., lit. 'self-locking', a hybrid coined fr. Gk. αὐτός, 'self', and L. clāvis, 'key'. See auto-and clavicle.

autocracy, n., supreme political power; dictatorship. — F. autocratie, fr. Gk. αὐτοκράτεια, fr. αὐτοκρατής. See next word and -cracy. autocrat, n., a ruler with supreme power; dicta-

tor. — F. autocrate, fr. Gk. αὐτοκρατής, 'ruling by oneself', which is compounded of αὐτο- (see auto-) and κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See -crat. Derivatives: autocrat-ic, adj., autocratic-al-ly. adv.

auto-da-fé, n., the sentence passed by the Inquisition. — Port., lit. 'act of faith', fr. L. āctus dē fidē, 'an act concerning faith'. L. āctus derives fr. āctus, pp. of agere, 'to do, act'. L. fidē is the abl. of fidēs, 'faith'. See act, de- and fidelity.

autodidact, n., one self-taught. — Gk. αὐτοδίδακτος, 'self-taught', fr. αὐτο- (see auto-) and διδακτός, 'taught', verbal adj. of διδασκειν, 'to teach'. See didactic.

Derivative: autodidact-ic, adj.

autoecious, adj., passing through all stages of growth on the same host [said of certain fungi] (bat.) — Compounded of auto- and Gk. οἶκος, 'house'. See economy.

autogamous, adj., self-fertilizing (bot.) — Compounded of auto- and Gk. γάμος, 'marriage'. See -gamous.

**autogamy,** n., self-fertilization (bot.) — Compounded of **auto**- and Gk. -γαμία, fr. γάμος, 'marriage'. See -gamy.

autogenesis, n., spontaneous generation. — Compounded of auto- and genesis.

autogenetic, adj., pertaining to autogenesis. — Compounded of auto- and genetic.

Derivative: autogenetic-al-ly, adv.

autogenous, adj., self-generated. — Coined by the English biologist Sir Richard Owen (1804-92) in 1846 fr. Gk. αὐτογενής, 'self-produced', fr. αὐτο- (see auto-) and the stem of γεννᾶν, 'to produce'. See -genous.

Derivative: autogenous-ly, adv.

autogeny, n., autogenesis. — See autogenesis and -geny.

autograph, n., signature. — L. autographum, fr. Gk. αὐτόγραφον, neut. of αὐτόγραφος, 'written with one's own hand', compounded of αὐτο-(see auto-) and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

Derivatives: autograph-y, n., autograph-ical, adj. autogravure, n., a kind of photogravure. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. αὐτός, 'self' and F. gravure, fr. graver 'to grave'. See auto-, grave, v., and -ure.

autogiro, n., a type of airplane.—Sp., compounded of auto- and Gk. γῦρος, 'ring'. See gyre.

autointoxication, n., self-poisoning (med.) — Compounded of auto- and intoxication.

automatic, adj. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. αὐτόματος (see automaton); first used by the English physician and philosopher David Hartley (1705-57) in 1748.

Derivatives: automatic, n., automatic-al, adj., automatic-al-ly, adv.

automation, n., a method in which manufacturing processes are automatically performed by self-operating devices. — A hybrid coined by D.S. Harder, a vice-president of the Ford Motor

Company, fr. automatic and suff. -tion.

**automatism,** n., the state of being automatic; involuntary action. — Gk. αὐτοματισμός, 'that which happens of itself', fr. αὐτόματος. See next word and -ism.

automaton, n., 1) any automatic device; 2) any living being that acts automatically. — Gk. αὐτόματον, neut. of αὐτόματος, 'acting of one's own will, happening of itself', compounded of αὐτό- (see auto-) and I.-E. \*mntόs, 'thinking', fr. base \*men-, 'to think', whence also Gk. μέντωρ, 'adviser'. See mind and cp. mentor.

Automedon, n., a friend and charioteer of Achilles (Greek mythol.) — Gk. Αὐτομέδων, lit. 'ruling by himself', compounded of αὐτο- (see auto-) and μέδων, μεδέων, 'guardian, ruler' (prop. pres. part. of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over'), fr. I.-E. base \*mēd-, 'to measure, limit, consider', which is a -d-enlargement of base \*mē-, 'to measure'. See meditate and cp. the second element in Andromeda and in words there referred to.

**automobile**, adj. and n. — Lit. 'moving of itself', a hybrid coined fr. Gk. αὐτός, 'self', and L. *möbilis*, 'movable'; see **auto**- and **movable**. The modern Greek calls it αὐτοχίνητο, 'moved of itself' (see *cinema*).

Derivatives: automobile, n. and intr. v., automobil-ism, n., automobil-ist, n.

automotive, adj., self-moving; automobile; pertaining to automobiles. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. αὐτός, 'self', and L. mōtīvus, 'moving'. See auto- and motive.

autonomic, adj. — See autonomous and -ic.

autonomist, n. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. Gk. αὐτόνομος. See next word.

autonomous, adj. self-governing. — Gk. αὐτόνομος, 'living by one's own laws', compounded of αὐτο- (see auto-) and νόμος, 'law'. See nomo-For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see -ous. autonomy, n., self-government. — Gk. αὐτονομίπ, 'independence', fr. αὐτόνομος. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. -ίπ).

autonym, n., a person's own name. — Lit. 'one's own name', formed fr. auto- and Gk. ὄνομα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See name and cp. onomato-. Cp. also antonym and words there referred to.

autonymous, adj, - See prec. word and -ous.

autonymy, n., a word used as a name for itself. — Compounded of auto-, Gk. ὅνυμα, dialectal form of ὅνομα, 'name', and suff. -y; introduced by Rudolf Carnap (born in 1891). See autonym and -y (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

autoplasty, n. (surg.) — Compounded of autoand -plasty. Derivative: autoplast-ic, adj.

autopsy, n., post-mortem examination of a body.
 Gk. αὐτοψίᾶ, 'a seeing with one's own eyes', compounded of αὐτο- (see auto-) and ὄψις, 'sight'. See -opsis.

Derivatives: autopsy, tr. v., autops-ic, autops-ic-al, adjs.

autoptic, adj., based on personal observation. — Gk. αὐτοπτικός, fr. αὐτόπτης, 'seeing oneself', which is compounded of αὐτο- (see auto-) and the stem of ὄψομαι, 'I shall see', ὄψις, 'sight'. See -onsis and cp. prec. word.

autosuggestion, n. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk.  $\alpha \mathring{v} \mathring{v} \mathring{v}_{\zeta}$ , 'self', and L. suggestio. See auto- and suggestion.

autotelic, adj., doing something for its own sake.

Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. αὐτοτελής, 'ending in itself', which is compounded of αὐτο-(see auto-) and τέλος, 'end'. See tele-.

autotoxin, n., toxin formed within the body (med.)

— Compounded of auto- and toxin.

autotype, n., a facsimile. — Compounded of auto- and type.

autotypography, n., a process of drawing designs on gelatin. — Compounded of auto- and typography.

autumn, n. — OF. autompne (F. automne), fr. L. autumnus, which is prob. of Etruscan origin. Cp. It. autumno, Rum. toamnā, Provenç. autom, Sp. otoño, OPort. atuno, Port. outono, 'autumn', which all derive fr. L. autumnus. Cp. also

autumnal, adj. — L. autumnālis, fr. autumnus. See autumn and adj. suff. -al.

autumnity, n., the quality of autumn. — L. autumnitās, 'the season of autumn', fr. autumnus. See autumn and -ity.

autunite, n., a hydrous uranium calcium phosphate (mineral.) — Named after Autun in France. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

auxano-, combining form meaning 'increase, growth', as in auxanometer. — Gk. αὐξανο-, fr. αὐξάνειν, 'to increase', which is rel. to αὕξειν, of s.m., and cogn. with L. augēre, pp. auctus, 'to increase'. See auction and cp. auxesis, auxetic,

auxanometer, n., an instrument for measuring the growth of plants. — Compounded of auxano- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poctical rhythm'.

auxesis, n., amplification, hyperbole (rhet.) — Gk. αθέησιε, from the stem of αθέάνειν, 'to increase'. See auxano.

auxetic, auxetical, adj., pertaining to auxesis. — Gk. αὐξητικός, fr. αυξητός, 'that may be increased', verbal adj. of αὐξάνειν. See auxano-Derivative: auxetical-ly, adv.

auxiliary, adj. — L. auxiliāris, 'helpful', fr. auxilium, 'help, aid, assistance, support', which is rel. to augēre, pp. auctus, 'to increase'. See auction and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivative: auxiliary, n.

auxin, n., a substance that stimulates stem growth (biochem.)—Coined fr. Gk. αύξειν, 'to increase' (see auxo-), and chem. suff. -in.

auxo-, combining form meaning 'stimulating growth'. — Gk. αύξο-, fr. αύξειν, 'to increase'. See auxano-.

avail, intr. and tr. v. — ME. availen, fr. OF. a,

'to' (see à), and vail-, the pres. stem of valoir, 'to be worth', fr. L. valēre, 'to be well, be strong, be worth'. See valiant.

Derivatives: avail, n., avail-abil-ity, n., avail-able, adj., avail-able-ness, n., avail-abl-y, adv., avail-ing-ly, adv.

aval, n., endorsement on a bill. — F., fr. It. avallo, of s.m., fr. Arab. hawálah, 'money order', fr. hála, 'he changed'.

avalanche, n., mass of snow sliding down a mountain. — F., fr. dial. Swiss avalantse, formed under the influence of F. à val, 'downhill', avaler, 'to descend', fr. Savoy. lavantse, fr. VL. \*labanca, 'avalanche', which is prob. of pre-Latin origin (cp. the suff. -anca in \*labanca, which is of Ligurian origin). Cp. OProvenç. lavanca, 'avalanche', which also derives fr. VL. \*labanca. For another related word of pre-Latin origin sec moraine. The derivation of VL. \*labanca fr. L. labī, 'to glide down', is prob. folk etymology.

avale, tr. v., to cause to descend. — F. avaler, fr. à val, 'downhill', lit. 'to the valley', fr. à, 'to' (see à), and val, 'valley', fr. L. vallis, 'valley'. See vale, n., 'valley', and cp. vendaval.

avant-courier, n., a herald. — For F. avant-courrier, 'forerunner'. See avaunt and courier.

avarice, n., greed. — OF. (= F.) avarice, fr. L. avāritia, 'greed', fr. avārus, 'greedy', which is rel. to avēre, 'to long eagerly for, wish, desire'. Sec avid and -ice.

avaricious, adj., greedy. — F. avaricieux (fem. avaricieuse), 'greedy', fr. avarice, 'greed'. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: avaricious-ly, adv., avaricious-ness, n. avast, interj., hold! stop! (naut.) — Prob. corruption of Du. houd vast, 'hold fast'. See hold, v., and fast, adj.

avatar, n., descent of a Hindu deity (Hindu mythol.) — OI. avatārah, 'descent', fr. ava, 'down', and tárati, 'crosses over'. The first element is rel. to OI. aváh, 'down, downward', Avestic ava, 'down', and cogn. with Gk. αὐ- (in αὐχάττειν, 'to go back, retire'), L. au-, 'away' (in auferre, 'to carry away', etc.), Lith., Lett., OPruss. priv. pref. au-, OSlav. u, 'at, with', OIr. ō, ūa, 'down, from'; cp. the first element in vesania and in vesper. OI. tárati derives fr. I.-E. base \*ter-, 'to pass beyond, cross over'. See term and cp. words there referred to.

avaunt, interj., begone. — F. avant, 'forward', fr. L. ab ante, 'from before', whence also It. avanti, OSp., Port. avante, Catal. avant, OProvenç. avans. See advance and cp. ci-devant. Cp. also the first element in vambrace, vamp, 'front part of a boot', vamplate, vanguard, vanward.

ave, interj., 1) hail!; 2) farewell!; n., the salutation ave.—L. avē, in vulgar speech havē, 'hail, farewell', fr. Phoen.-Punic. hāwē, corresponding to Heb. hāyē<sup>h</sup>, imper. sing. masc. of Phoen.-Punic hawā, resp. Heb. hāyā<sup>h</sup>, 'he lived'. Cp. Plautus, Poenulus, 994, 998, 1001, and see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, pp. 80-81.—The identity of the

Semitic bases h-w-h (h-w-') and h-y-h is illustrated in Gen. 3:20, 'And the man called his wife's name Eve( $Hawwd^h$ ), because she was the mother of all living ( $h\bar{a}y$ )'. See Eve. For sense development cp. Heb.  $y^eh\bar{t}$   $\bar{a}dh\bar{o}n\bar{t}$  hammelekh  $D\bar{a}widh$   $l^e\bar{o}ldm$ : 'Let my lord king David live for ever!' (I Kings 1:31; cp. Dan. 2:4 and passim), E. 'Long live the King!', F. 'Vive le roi', etc., all used as formulas of greeting.

(The origin of L. avē being thus established, we shall be able to find the exact meaning of the words with which the gladiators greeted the emperor: 'Avē, Imperātor, moritūrī tē salūtant' (see Suetonius, Claudius 21). The usual rendering is: 'Hail, Emperor, who are about to die salute you'. In fact, however, the Latin words express a perfect antithesis. According to my opinion, their original meaning was: 'Live, Emperor! They who are about to die salute you.')

avellan, avellane, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a filbert or hazel. — Fr. L. avellāna, 'filbert', shortened from nux avellāna, lit. 'nut of Avella', fr. Avella, Abella, name of a town in Campania, abounding in nuts. See apple.

Avena, n., a genus of grasses; the oat grass (bot.)

— L. avēna, 'oats', prob. formed fr. orig. \*avigsnā, but influenced in form by the ending of
arēna, 'sand'; cogn. with OSlav. ovišu, 'oats',
Russ. ovēs, Lith. aviža, Lett. àuza, OPruss.
wyse, of s.m. Cp. avener.

avenaceous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, oats. — L. avēnāceus, 'of oats, oaten', fr. avēna. See prec. word and -aceous.

avenalin, n., a globuline occurring in oat kernels (biochem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -in fr. L. avēna. 'oats', See Avena.

avener, n., a chief officer of the stable who had the charge of the provender for the horses (hist.)

— OF. avenier, fr. L. avēnārius 'pertaining to oats', fr. avēna. See Avena and agential suff. -er. Derivatives: aven-ary, aven-ery, n.

avenge, tr. and intr. v. — OF. avengier, fr. a, 'to' (see à), and vengier (F. venger), fr. L. vindicāre, 'to lay claim to, avenge, punish'. See vindicate and cp. vengeance, revenge.

Derivatives: aveng-er, n., avenge-ful, adj., aveng-ing, adj., aveng-ing-ly, adv.

avens, n., a plant of the genus Geum (bot.) — ME. avence, fr. OF. avence.

aventail, n., ventail. — Formed—with change of pref.—fr. OF. esventail, fr. es- (fr. L. ex), 'out of' (see 1st ex-), and ventail.

aventurine, n., a kind of Venitian glass. — F., fr. It. avventurino, fr. avventura, 'chance', fr. VL. adventūra (see adventure); so called because the filings used in the fabrication of this glass are thrown over the melting glass at random.

avenue, n. — F., prop. fem. pp. of avenir, 'to come to', fr. L. advenire, fr. ad- and venire, 'to come'. See venue, 'arrival', and cp. advene, advent.

aver, tr. v. — F. avérer, fr. OF. averer, fr. a, 'to' (see à), and voire, 'true', fr. L. vērus, 'true'. Cp.

OProvenç. averer, aveirar, It. averare, and see verv.

average, n., 1) loss incurred by damage at sea;
2) an equitable division of such loss among all the parties interested; 3) an arithmetical mean.

— F. avarie, 'damage to ship', fr. It. avaria, fr. Sp. averia, fr. Arab. 'awārīyah, 'merchandise damaged by sea water', fr. 'awār, 'rent, tear; flaw; damaged goods'.

Derivatives: average, adj. and tr. v.

average, n., feudal service (Old English law) — ME., fr. ML. averagium, fr. ML. avera, fr. OF. oevre, ovre (F. œuvre), 'work', fr. L. opera. See opus and cp. opera. ML. avera was prob. influenced in form by OF. aver, aveir, 'property', prop. inf. used as a noun, fr. L. habēre, 'to have' (see habit).

averah, n., transgression, sin (Jewish religion). — Heb. 'ābhērāh, 'transgression'. lit. 'a passing over', fr. 'ābhār, 'he passed over'. See Hebrew. averment, n. — MF. averement, fr. averer (F. averer). See aver and -ment.

Averroism, n., the teachings of the Arab philosopher Averroes (= Ibn Rushd) (1126-98). For the ending see suff. -ism.

averruncate, tr. v., to avert. — L. äverruncātus, pp. of āverruncāre, 'to avert, remove', fr. ā 'away from', and verruncāre, 'to turn', which is rel. to verrere 'to sweep'. See a-, 'away from', verricule and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: averruncat-ion, n., averruncat-or, n. averse, adj. — L. āversus, 'turned away', pp. of āvertere. See avert.

Derivatives: averse-ly, adv., averse-ness, n.

aversion, n. — F., fr. L. āversionem, acc. of āversio, 'a turning away', fr. āversus, pp. of āvertere. See next word and -ion.

avert, tr. v., to prevent, ward off. — L. āvertere, 'to turn away', fr. ā, 'away from', and vertere, 'to turn'. See a-, 'away from', and version. Derivatives: avert-ed, adj., avert-ed-ly, adv., avert-ible, adj.

Aves, n. pl., the class of birds (zool.) — L. avēs pl. of avis, 'bird'. See aviary.

Avesta, n., the sacred books of the Parsees. — Pers., earlier form Avistāk, lit. 'text'. Cp. Zend-Avesta.

Derivatives: Avest-an, Avest-ic, adjs.

aviarist, n., one who keeps an aviary. — See next word and -ist.

aviary, n., a place in which birds are kept. — L. aviārium, 'a place where birds are kept, an aviary', fr. avis, 'bird', which is cogn. with OI. vih, véh, Avestic vīsh, 'bird', OI. váyas-, 'fowl, bird', Gk. αἰετός, Att. ἀετός (for \*ἀξιετός). 'eagle', and prob. also with Arm. hav, 'bird'. (For the insertion of the h cp. Arm. hot 'odor', which is cogn. with L. odor, and hum. 'raw', which is cogn. with Gk. ἀιμός.) Cp. aviation, avion, the first element in aucupate, auspice, aviculture, bustard, ocarina, ostrich, and the second element in pettitoes. Cp. also ovum, egg.

aviation

aviator, n. — Refashioned after F. aviateur. See prec, word and agential suff. -or.

aviatress, aviatrix, n., a woman aviator. — Formed fr. aviator with suff. -ess, resp. -trix.

Avicennism, n., the teachings of the Arab. philosopher Avicenna (= Ibn Sina) (980-1037). For the ending see suff. -ism.

aviculture, n. — Compounded of L. avis, 'bird', and cultūra, 'cultivation, culture'. See aviary and culture.

avid, adj., eager. — F. avide, fr. L. avidus, 'longing eagerly for; desirous, eager', fr. avēre, 'to long eagerly for, to wish, desire', which is prob, cogn. with Co. awel, awell, 'wish, desire', W. ewyll, 'will, volition', OI. ávati, 'wishes, favors, protects', avitár, 'protector', Gk. èv- $\eta\eta$ c (for \*èv- $\bar{\alpha}$ F $\eta$ c), 'benevolent, affable'. Cp. avarice, audacious.

Derivatives: avid-ly, adv., avid-ious, adj., avid-ious-ly, adv., avidity (q.v.)

avidity, n., eagerness. — F. avidité, fr. L. aviditātem, acc. of aviditās, 'eagerness, avidity', fr. avidus. See prec. word and -ity.

avidya, n., relative knowledge. — OI. avidyā, lit. 'non-knowledge', fr. pref. a-, 'not', and vidyā, 'knowledge'. See priv. pref. an- and vidya.

avifauna, n., all the birds of a region, regarded collectively. — Compounded of L. avis, 'bird' (see aviary), and fauna.

avion, n., an airplane. — F., coined by the French engineer Clément Ader (1841-1925) in 1875 fr. L. avis, 'bird'. See aviary.

avital, adj., ancestral. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. avītus, 'pertaining to a grandfather, ancestral', fr. avus, 'grandfather', whence avunculus, 'uncle on the mother's side'. See uncle.

avitaminosis, n., lack of vitamins in one's food (biochem.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. priv. pref. a-, vitamin and suff. -osis.

avizandum, n., consideration (Scot. law). — ML., gerundive of avizāre. See advise. For other Latin gerundives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

avocado, n., a tropical pear-shaped fruit. — Sp., fr. aguacate, fr. Nahuatl ahuacatl. Cp. alligator pear.

avocation, n., business; occupation; hobby. — L. āvocātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a calling off', fr. āvocātus, pp. of āvocāte, 'to call off', formed fr. ā, 'away from', and vocate, 'to call'. See a-, 'from', and vocation and ep. advocate.

avocet, avoset, n., a bird with webbed feet (genus Recurvirostra). — F. avocette, fr. It. avocetta, which is of unknown origin.

avogadrite, n., fluoborate of potassium and caesium (mineral.) — Named after the Italian physicist Amedeo Avogadro (1776-1856). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

avoid, tr. v. — ME. avoiden, formed — with change of pref. — fr. OF. esvuidier, 'to empty', fr. pref. es- (fr. L. ex), 'out of', and OF. voit, voide, dial. forms of vuit, vuide (F. vide), 'empty', fr. VL. \*vocit-(um), for \*vacit-(um), for L. vacāt-(um), pp. stem of vacāre, 'to be empty'. See 1st ex- and void, adj.

Derivatives: avoid-able, adj., avoid-abl-y, adv., avoid-ance, n., avoid-er, n., avoid-less, adj., avoid-ment. n.

avoirdupois, n., a system of weights. — Incorrect for ME. avoir de pois, fr. OF. aveir de pois, 'goods of weight'. OF. aveir, 'goods', is prop. the inf. aveir (F. avoir), 'to have', used as a noun, fr. L. habēre, 'to have'; OF. (= F.) de, 'from, of', derives fr. L. dē, 'from, away from'; OF. peis, pois (F. poids), 'weight', comes fr. L. pēnsum, 'weight', which is prop. the neut. pp. of pendēre, 'to weigh'. See habit, de- and poise. For the subst. use of the infinitive cp. attainder and words there referred to.

Derivative: avoirdupois, adj.

avouch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. avouchen, fr. OF. avochier, fr. L. advocāre, 'to summon to a place', fr. ad- and vocāre, 'to call'. See vouch.

avoué, n., lawyer, solicitor. — F., 'solicitor', fr. L. advocātus, 'advocate', prop. 'one called to aid', pp. of advocāre. See next word.

avow, tr. v. — OF. avoer, avouer (F. avouer), fr. L. advocāre, 'to call to; to summon to a place', fr. ad- and vocāre, 'to call', which is rel. to vōx, gen. vōcis, 'voice'. See voice and cp. advocate, advowee, avoué.

Derivatives: avow-able, adj., avow-al, n., avow-ed, adj., avow-ed-ly, adv., avow-ed-ness, n., avow-er, n., avowry (q.v.)

avowry, n. — ME. avoerie, fr. OF. avoer, avouer. See prec. word and -ry.

avulsion, n., a pulling away; a part torn off. — L. āvulsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a tearing off, a plucking off', fr. āvulsus, pp. of āvellere, 'to tear off, pluck off, pull away', fr. ā, 'away from', and vellere, 'to tear, pull, pluck'. See a- 'away from', and vellicate. For the ending see suff. -ion.

avuncular, adj., pertaining to an uncle. — Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. L. avunculus, 'uncle on the mother's side'. See uncle and cp. words there referred to.

await, tr. v. — ME. awaiten, fr. ONF. awaitier, fr. a, 'to' (see à), and waitier, 'to watch'. See ad- and wait.

awake, tr. and intr. v. — Partly fr. ME. awaken, fr. OE. āwacan (fr. ā, 'on', and wacan, 'to arise, awake'), partly fr. ME. awakien, fr. OE. āwacian (fr. ā, 'on', and wacian, 'to be awake, watch'). See a., 'on', and wake, v.

awake, adj. — ME. awaken, earlier pp. fr. OE. awaken. See awaken.

awaken, tr. and intr. v. — OE. āwæcnan, fr. a-'on', and wæcnan, 'to waken'. See waken. Derivatives: awaken-er, n., awaken-ing, adj. and n., awaken-ing-ly, adv. Axminster

award, tr. v. — AF. awarder, formed — with change of prefix — fr. ONF. eswarder, which corresponds to OF. esgarder (MF. égarder), 'to regard, examine', fr. es- (fr. L. ex), 'out of', and warder, resp. garder, 'to observe'. See 1st exand ward, v., and cp. guard, v.

Derivatives: award, n. (q.v.), award-er, n.

award, n. — AF. award, fr. ONF. eswart, which corresponds to esgart, fr. esgarder. See award, v.

aware, adj. — ME. iwar, ywar, fr. OE. gewær, which is formed fr. pref. ge- (see y-) and wær, 'aware, cautious'. See ware, 'alert'.

Derivative: aware-ness, n.

135

awaruite, n., a natural alloy of iron and nickel (mineral.) — Named after Awarua Bay in New Zealand. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. awash, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and

away, adv. — ME. away, aweie, fr. OE. on weg, lit. 'on the way', See a-, 'on', and way.

awe, n. — ME. aghe, awe, fr. ON. agi, rel. to OE. ege, 'fear', OHG. agiso, 'fright, terror', Goth. agis, 'fear, anguish', prob. also to OHG. z-agēn, MHG., G. zagen, 'to fear, hesitate', and cogn. with Gk. ἄχος, 'pain, grief', ἄχομαι, 'I am afflicted', Olr. -āgor, 'I fear'.

Derivatives: awe, tr. v., awe-less, adj., aw-ful, adj., aw-ful-ly, adv., aw-ful-ness, n.

aweather, adv. and adj., on the weather side; toward the wind (naut.) — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and weather.

awhile, adv. — ME., fr. OE. ane hwile. See a-, indef. art., and while.

awkward, adj. — ME. awkwarde, lit. 'turned the wrong way', formed fr. auk-, awk-, 'wrong, contrary', and suff. -warde (see -ward). ME. aukis borrowed fr. ON. öfugr, 'turned backward, wrong, contrary', which is a derivative of af, 'of, off'. See of, off.

Derivatives: awkward-ly, adv., awkward-ness, n. awl, n. — ME. al, alla, alle, fr. OE. æl, rel. to ON. alr, MLG. āl, Du. aal, OHG. āla, MHG. āle, G. Ahle, fr. Teut. \*ēlō, corresponding to I.-E. \*ēlā, whence OI. árā, 'awl'. Lith. ýla, Lett. īlens, OPruss. ylo, 'awl', are borrowed fr. Goth. \*ēla. Cp. anlace.

awn, n. — ME. awne, agune, fr. ON. ögn, pl. agnar, which is rel. to OE. egenu, OHG. agana, MHG. agene, G. Ahne, Goth. ahana, and cogn. with OI. aśáni-, 'arrowhead', Gk. ἄχνη (for \*ak-s-nā), 'husk of wheat, foam, froth', pl. ἄχναι, 'chaff', ἀχοστή, 'barley', lit. 'the awny one', OL. agna (for \*ac-na), 'ear, straw', L. acus, gen. aceris, 'chaff', OPruss. ackons, 'awn, beard', Lith. akúotas, Lett. akuõts of s.m., fr. I.-E. base \*ak-, \*aq-, 'sharp'. See acrid and cp. ear, 'corn'. Cp. also acerose.

Derivatives: awn, tr. v., awn-ed, adj., awn-er, n., awn-less, awn-y, adjs.

awning, n. — Of uncertain origin; perhaps formed with suff. -ing fr. F. auvent, 'shed, pent roof',

which is rel. to OProvenç. amban, anvan, 'a kind of parapet'.

awoke, past tense of awake. — See awake and woke.

awry, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. a-, 'on', and wry.

ax, axe, n. — OE. eax, æx, rel. to OS. accus, acus, ON. ex, ox, öx, Dan. økse, Norw. øks, Swed. yxa, OFris. axe, OHG. ackus, MHG. ackes, G. Axt, Goth. aqizi, and cogn. with Gk. ἀξίνη, 'ax', L. ascia (for \*acsiā-), 'ax; mason's trowel'. All these words are prob. of Sem. origin; cp. Akkad. has(s)innu, Aram.-Syr. hatzīnā, 'ax'. Cp. axinite, adz.

Derivative: ax, tr. v.

axial, adj. pertaining to an axis. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. axis. See axis and cp. the second element in coaxial, uniaxial.

axil, n., upper angle between a leaf, branch, etc., and the stem (bot.) — L. axilla, 'armpit'. See aisle and cp. words there referred to.

axile, adj., pertaining to an axis (bot.) — Formed with suff. -ile fr. L. axis. See axis.

axilla, n., armpit (anat. and zool.) — L. See axil.

Derivative: axill-arv. adi. and n.

axinite, n., a borosilicate of aluminum and calcium (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. 32fvn, 'ax'. See ax.

axiom, n. — F. axiome, fr. L. axiōma, fr. Gk. ἀξίωμα, gen. ἀξιώματος, 'that which is thought worthy', fr. ἀξιοῦν, 'to think worthy', fr. ἄξιος, 'worthy', prop. 'weighty', from the base of ἄγειν, 'to lead', used in the sense of 'to weigh', which is cogn. with L. agere, 'to set in motion. drive, lead'. See agent, adj., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in chronaxy. For the ending see suff. -oma.

**axiomatic, axiomatical,** adj. — Gk. ἀξιωματικός. fr. ἀξίωμα, gen. ἀξιώματος. See prec. word and 1st -atic.

Derivative: axiomatical-ly, adv.

axis, n. — L., axletree, 'axle, chariot, wagon, axis', cogn. with Gk. ἄξων, 'axis, axle, wagon', Gk. ἄμ-αξα, 'carriage', prop. 'that which has one axle', OI. dkṣaḥ, 'axis, axle', L. axilla, 'armpit', āla (for \*acs-lā), 'wing', OSlav. osī, Lith ašis, OPruss. assis, Lett. ass, 'axle', Ir. aiss, 'cart', W. echell, 'axle', OE. eax, OFris. axe, OS., OHG. ahsa, MHG. ahse, G. Achse, ON. öxull, 'axis, axle'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*aġ-, 'to lead'. See agent, adj., and cp. axilla, axle, axon, ala, aisle, aileron, axial.

axle, n. — ME. axel in the compound axeltre, fr. ON. öxul-trē, 'axletree', rel. to ON. öxl, OE. eaxl, OS. ahsla, OHG. ahsala, G. Achsel, 'shoulder', and cogn. with L. axilla, 'armpit'. See prec. word and cp. aisle.

Derivative: axl-ed, adj.

**Axminster**, n., name of a kind of carpet. — Named after *Axminster*, England, where it was orig. made.

axo- 136

axo-, before a vowel ax-, combining form meaning 'axis'. — Gk. άξο-, άξ-, fr. άξων, 'axis, axle'.
 See axon.

axolotl, n., any of several salamanders. — Sp., fr. Nahuatl, lit. 'servant of the water'.

axon, n., axis of the vertebrate body. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄξων, 'axis, axle, vertebra', which is cogn. with L. axis, 'axis, axle'. See axis.

Axonopus, n., a genus of plants of the family Poaceae (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἄξων, 'axis', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See axon and podo-.

axunge, n., lard. — Earlier F. axunge (F. axonge), fr. L. axungia, 'axletree grease, grease, fat', which is compounded of axis, 'axletree, axis', and ungere, 'to grease'. See axis and unguent. ay, aye, interj., yes. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: av. ave. n.

ayah, n., a native Hindu nurse. — Hind. āyā, āya, fr. Port. aia, 'nurse, governess', which, together with Sp. aya, of s.m., derives fr. L. avia, 'grandmother', used in the sense of 'an aged woman who takes care of the children'. L. avia derives fr. avus, 'grandfather', whence avunculus, 'uncle on the mother's side'. See uncle and cp. words there referred to.

ayah, n., a verse (in the Koran). — Arab.  $\hat{a}ya^h$ , lit. 'a sign', contraction of \* $\hat{a}waya^h$ , rel. to Heb.  $\bar{o}th$ , Aram.-Syr.  $\bar{a}th\hat{a}$ , 'sign'.

aye, ay, adv., ever, always. — ME. ei, ai, ay, fr. ON. ei, which is rel. to OE. ā, ō, OS. ēo, 'always, ever', OHG. eo, later io, MHG. ie, G. je, Goth. aiw, 'ever' and cogn. with Gk. σἰεί, Cyprian, Phocian, Locrian αἰξεί (for \*αἰξέσι), 'always', Gk. αἰών (for \*αἰξών), 'age, eternity', L. aevum, 'space of time, eternity'. See aeon and cp. each, ever, the first element in either and the second element in nay. Cp. also Aeolus, age, eternal. aye-aye, n., a small rodent (Daubentonia madagascariensis). — F., fr. Malagasy aiai, imitative of the animal's cry.

ayin, n., name of the 16th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. 'áyin, 'eye'; so called in allusion to the ancient form of this letter. Cp. Aram. 'aynā, 'ēnā, Syr. 'aynā, Ugar. 'n, Arab. 'ayn. Ethiop. 'ayn. Akkad. ēnu. 'eye'.

az-, form of azo- before a vowel.

Azalea, n., a genus of plants of the heath family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk.  $\mathring{\alpha} \zeta \chi \lambda \dot{\epsilon} o \zeta$ , 'dry', fr.  $\mathring{\alpha} \zeta \chi$ , 'dryness, mold', rel. to  $\mathring{\alpha} \zeta \varepsilon w$ , 'to dry up', fr. 1.-E. base \* $\mathring{a}s$ , 'to be dry, to be hot', whence also Goth.  $a z g \ddot{o}$ , OE. a s c e,  $\ddot{e} s c e$ , 'ashes'. See ash, 'powdery substance', and cp. the first element in Azolla. This genus of plants was called Azalea (lit. 'dry plant') because it grows best in a dry soil.

azam, n., Persian title of respect. — Arab. á'zam, 'greater', al-á'zam, 'the greatest', elative of 'azim, 'great', fr. 'ázuma, 'was great', rel. to 'azm, Ethiop. adm, 'bones', Heb. 'ātzám, 'was mighty', 'étzem, 'bone', Aram.-Syr. 'atmá (in Babylonian Aram. weakened into atmá), 'thigh',

Akkad. eşemtu, 'bones', eşenşēru, 'backbone, spine'.

Azariah, masc. PN. (Bible) — Heb. 'Azaryáh', lit. 'God has helped'. See Ebenezer and cp. Ezra. azarole, n., fruit of the Neapolitan Medlar (Crataegus Azarolus); the tree itself. — F. azerole, fr. Sp. acerola, fr. Arab. az-za'rūrah', 'the medlar', fr. az-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and za'rūrah', name of unity fr. za'rūr, which is rel. to Mishnaic Heb. 'uzrūr, 'medlar'.

Azazel, n., place to which the scapegoat was sent (Bible). — Heb. 'Azāzél; in the Talmud (Yoma 67b) explained as a compound of 'az, 'firm, rough', and ēl, 'strong'. (Cp. Gesenius-Buhl, HWAT., p. 576a.)

azedarach, n., the China tree and its bark. — F. azédarac, fr. Pers. āzād dirakht, 'free (i.e. noble) tree'.

Azilian, adj., pertaining to one of the transition periods of the Old Stone Age. — From the name of the village Mas d'Azil in the French Pyrenees, where remains were found. For the ending see suff. -ian.

azimuth, n., distance of a star from the North or South point of the meridian (astron.) — F. azimut, fr. Arab. as-sumūt, pl. of as-samt, 'the way', fr. as-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and samt, 'way'. See zenith and cp. altazimuth.

azo-, before a vowel az-, combining form denoting the presence of nitrogen (chem.)—Shortened fr. azote (q.v.) Cp. diazo-, thiazine.

azoic, adj., without life. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἄζωος, 'without life', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and ζωή, 'life'. See zoo- and cp. azote. Azolla, n., a genus of plants of the salvinia family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἄζειν, 'to dry', and ὁλλύναι, 'to destroy'. For the first element see Azalea, for the second see Apollyon.

azonic, adj., not pertaining to a particular zone.

— Gk. ἀζωνικός, fr. ἄζωνος, 'not confined to a zone', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and ζωνή, 'belt, zone'. See zone and -ic.

azorite, n., a variety of zircon (mineral.) — Named after the Azores. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

azote, n., nitrogen. — F., lit. 'without life'; coined by the French chemist Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier (1743-94) in 1776 fr. priv. pref. a-and Gk. ζωή, 'life' (see zoo- and cp. azoic): so called by him because this element is incapable of supporting life.

Derivatives: azot-ic, adj., azotite (q.v.), azot-ize, tr. v.

azote, n., a whip. — Sp., fr. Arab. as-saut, lit., 'the whip', fr. as-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and saut, 'whip', which is rel. to Heb. shōt, Aram. shotá, Syr. shūtá, Ethiop. saut, 'whip', Heb. shūth, 'to rove about', Akkad. shātu, 'to drag'.

azotea, n., a flat roof. — Sp., fr. Arab. as-sath, lit. 'the roof', fr. as-, assimilated form of al-, 'the', and sath, 'roof', fr. sátaha, 'he spread out',

which is rel. to Heb. shāṭáḥ, Aram.-Syr. shēṭaḥ, 'he spread out'.

azotite, n., salt of nitrous acid (chem.) — Formed fr. azote with subst. suff. -ite.

azulene, n., blue hydrocarbon (chem.) — Formed with suff. -ene fr. Sp. azul, 'blue'. See next word. azure, adj. — ME. asur, fr. OF. azur, fr. Med. Lat. azura (whence also Ital. azzurro, Sp. azur, azul, Port. azul), fr. Arab. al-lāzaward, fr. Pers. läjwärd, 'lapis lazuli'; so called from Lajward, a place in Turkestan, mentioned in Marco Polo's Travels. The initial l was mistaken for the definite article and consequently dropped in the Romanic languages. Cp. azulene. Cp. also lapis lazuli.

azurite, n., hydrous carbonate of copper (mineral.) — Formed fr. azure with subst. suff. -ite; so called from its color.

azygo-, combining form meaning 'azygous'. — Gk. άζυγο-, fr. άζυγος. See azygous.

azygous, adj., odd. — Gk. ἄζυγος, 'odd. not forming a pair', fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and ζυγόν, 'yoke'. See zygo-, yoke. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see suff. -ous.

azyme, azym, n., unleavened bread. — Late L. azymus, fr. Gk. ἄζυμος, 'unleavened', formed fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and ζύμη, 'leaven'. See zyme.

Derivatives: azvm-ic, azvm-ous, adjs.

E

baa, intr. v., to bleat. — Imitative of the cry of

Derivative: baa, n.

Baal, n., the name of many deities of the Semitic peoples. — Heb. Bā'al (pl. B\*ālm), lit. 'owner, master, lord', fr. bā'āl, 'he took possession of, he married', rel. to Akkad. Bēlu (whence Heb. Bēl, Gk. Βῆλος), name of Marduk (lit. 'Ruler'), bālu, 'rule', Arab. bā'ala, 'he possessed (esp. a wife)', ba'l, 'husband', Ethiop. ba'āla, 'he married'. Cp. Bel and Beulah and the first element in Beelzebub.

Bab, n., title given to the founder of Babism. — Pers.  $b\bar{a}b$ , 'door, gate', fr. Arab.  $b\bar{a}b$ , of s.m., fr. Aram.  $b\bar{a}bh$ ,  $b\bar{a}bh\dot{a}$ , fr. Akkad.  $b\bar{a}bu$ , 'door, gate', which is shortened fr. \*nebābā, lit. 'hole, aperture', from Sem. stem n-b-b, 'to make hollow, to hollow out', whence also Heb.  $n^ebh\bar{u}bh$ , 'hollowed', Aram.-Syr.  $abb\bar{u}bh\dot{a}$ , Akkad.  $imb\bar{u}bu$ , 'flute', Arab.  $anb\dot{u}b$ , 'part of reed between knots'. Cp. Babel.

Derivatives: Bab-ism, n., Bab-ist, n.

babacoote, n., a Madagascan lemur (zool.) — Malagasy.

Babbitt, babbitt, n., a conventional businessman.

— So called after George Babbitt, the title character of a novel by Sinclair Lewis (1922).

Derivative: Babbit-ry, babbit-ry, n.

Babbitt metal. — Named after its inventor Isaac Babbitt (1799-1862).

babble, intr. and tr. v. — ME. babelen, from the I.-E. imitative base \*bab-, whence also ON. babba, Swed. babbla, Norw. babble, LG. babbeln, Du. babbelen, G. babbeln, 'to prattle', L. babulus, 'babbler', F. babiller, 'to stutter, stammer'; cp. babe, baboon, bauble. Cp. the related imitative base \*balb-, whence L. balbus, 'stammerer'; see balbuties, booby. Cp. also the related imitative base \*barb-, 'to stammer', whence Gk. 3άρβαρος, 'foreign, barbarous'; see barbaric, brave.

Derivatives: babble, n., babbl-er, n., babbl-ing, n. and adj., babbl-ing-ly, adv., babbl-ish, adj., babbl-ish-ly, adv., babbl-ish-ness, n., babbl-y, adj., babe, n. — ME., of imitative origin. See prec. word and cp. baby. Cp. also boy.

Babel, n., name of the capital of Babylonia. — Heb. Bābhél, fr. Akkad. Bāb-ilu, lit. 'the gate of God', prop. a literal translation of Sumerian Ka-dingir. Akkad. Bāb-ilu is compounded of bāb, 'gate', and ilu, 'god'. The first element is rel. to Aram. bābh, bābhá, 'door, gate'; see Bab. For the second element see El. Cp. the second element in Zerubbabel. Cp. also Babylon.

babiroussa, babirussa, n., a species of wild swine. — Malay, compounded of  $b\bar{a}b\bar{i}$ , 'hog', and  $r\bar{u}sa$ , 'deer'.

baboo, n., Master, Mr. — Hind. bābū.

baboon, n. — ME. baboin, fr. OF. babuin, babouin (F. babouin), a blend of babine, 'the pendulous lip of certain animals, esp. monkeys' (the baboon has prominent lips), and baboue, 'wry, ugly face'; both babine and baboue are of imitative origin. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 49 s.v. babouin. MDu. baubijn (whence Du. baviaan) is an OF. loan word. G. Pavian is borrowed fr. Du. baviaan.

Derivative: baboon-ery, n.

babouche, n., a heelless Oriental slipper. — F., fr. Arab.  $b\bar{a}b\dot{a}sh$ , fr. Pers.  $p\bar{a}p\bar{u}sh$ , lit. 'footcovering', fr.  $p\bar{a}$ , 'foot', and the verb  $push\bar{u}den$ , 'to cover'. Pers.  $p\bar{a}$  is rel. to Avestic pad-, 'foot'; see foot. The change of p to b proves that the word came into Europe through the medium of the Arabic, which having no p, regularly changes the p of foreign words into b.

baby, n. - Dimin, of babe.

Derivatives: baby, adj. and tr. v., baby-hood, n., baby-ish, adj., baby-ish-ly, adv., baby-ish-ness, n. Babylon, n., the capital of Babylonia. — L., fr. Gk. Βαβυλών, fr. Akkad. Bāb-ilāni, 'the gate of the gods', fr. bāb, 'gate', and ilāni, pl. of ilu, 'god'. Compared with Akkad. Bāb-ilu (see Babel), Bab-ilāni is a later form, occurring in texts dating from the Neo-Babylonian period. Babylonia, n. — L., fr. Gk. Βαβυλωνία, fr. Βα-βυλών. See prec. word.

Derivatives: Babyloni-an, adj. and n.

bacalao, n., a West Indian fish, Mycteroperca falcata. — Sp., 'codfish', fr. L. baculum, 'a stick, a staff', whence also ODu. bakeljauw. See bacillus and cp. cabilliau. For sense development cp. stockfish.

Bacbuc, n., name of the Holy Bottle in Rabelais' Pantagruel. — Heb. baqbuq, 'flask', a word of imitative origin; so called from the gurgling sound of emptied liquid (cp. Arab. baqbaqah, 'gurgling noise'). Cp. Syriac būq, 'a two-handled vase or iug', and see beaker.

baccalaureate, n., the academic degree of bachelor. — ML. baccalaureātus, fr. baccalaureus, fr. baccalārius, 'the holder of a small farm; a young man', which is of uncertain origin; influenced in form by L. bacca, 'berry', and laureus, 'of laurel', fr. laurus, 'laurel'. Cp. bachelor. For the ending see subst. suff. -ate.

baccara, baccarat, n., a gambling card game. — F., of unknown origin.

baccate, adj., bearing berries. — L. bācātus, baccātus, fr. bāca, bacca, 'berry'. See bacci- and adj. suff. -ate.

Bacchae, n. pl., the female attendants of Bacchus.

— L., fr. Gk. Βάκχαι, pl. of Βάκχη, fr. Βάκχος. See Bacchus.

139 Baccerium

bacchanal, adj., pertaining to Bacchus; pertaining to a reveler. — L. bacchānālis, fr. Bacchus. See Bacchus and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: bacchanal, n., a reveler.

Bacchanalia, n. pl., the orgies of Bacchus; revelry. — L., neut. pl. of bacchānālis. See prec. word.

Derivative: Bacchanali-an, adj.

bacchant, n., a devotee of Bacchus.—L. bacchāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of bacchārī, 'to celebrate the festival of Bacchus', fr. Bacchus. See Bacchus and -ant.

baccharis, n., name of an aromatic plant. — ModL., fr. baccar, 'plant with a fragrant root', prob. identical with Gnaphalium sanguineum L., fr. Gk. βάκκαρις, which is a Lydian loan word. See Scholia Aristoph. Pers., p. 42.

Bacchie, adj., pertaining to Bacchus. — See Bacchus and -ic.

Bacchus, n., the god of wine in Greek mythology.

— L., fr. Gk. Βάκχος, 'the god of wine', orig. prob. 'the god of grapeberries', and cogn. with L. bāca, bacca, 'berry'. See next word.

bacci-, combining form meaning 'berry'. — L. bāci-, bacci-, fr. bāca, bacca, 'berry', which prob. meant orig. 'grape', and is cogn. with Gk. Bάχχος. See prec. word and cp. asarabacca, bagasse, bagatelle, bay, 'the laurel'.

bacciferous, adj., bearing berries. — Formed with suff. -ous (as if fr. L. \*bacciferus) fr. L. baccifer, which is compounded of bacca, 'berry', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See bacci- and -ferous.

bacciform, adj., berry-shaped. — Compounded of bacci- and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.
 baccivorous, adj., berry-eating. — Compounded of bacci- and -vorous.

bache, n., stream, rivulet (dial. E.) — OE. bæc, rel. to OS. beki, ON. bekkr, Dan. bæk, Swed. bäck, MDu. bēke, Du. beek, OHG. bah, MHG., G. bach, and cogn. with MIr. būal (for \*bhoglā), 'flowing water', OI. bhangáh, Lith. bangá, 'wave'. Cp. beck, 'brook'.

bachelor, n. — ME. bachelere, fr. OF. bacheler, 'squire, a young man aspiring to knighthood; a young man' (whence F. bachelier, 'bachelor'), fr. ML. baccalāris (the usual form is baccalārius). See baccalaureate.

Derivatives: bachelor-dom, n., bachelor-hood, n. bacillary, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, bacilli. — Formed fr. L. bacillum (see bacillus) with adj. suff. -ary.

bacilliform, adj., shaped like a bacillus. — Compounded of bacillus and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n., and cp. baculiform.

bacillus, n. — Late L. bacillus, 'a little staff', dimin. of baculus, var. of L. baculum, 'stick, staff', which stands for \*bac-tlom and is cogn. with Gk. βάκτρον, 'staff', βακτήριον, 'a little staff'. See bacterium and cp. baculus, baguette, bail, 'crossbar', debacle, imbecile. As a term of bacteriology the word bacillus was introduced by

the German botanist Ferdinand Cohn (1828-98) in 1853.

back, n., the hinder part of the human body. — ME. bak, fr. OE. bæc, rel. to OS., ON., MDu. bak, OHG. bah, 'back', OHG. bahho, 'ham, haunch', MHG., G. backe, 'buttock'. Cp. bacon. Derivatives: back, tr. and intr. v., adj. and adv., back-ed, adj., back-er, n., back-ing n., back-ward, adj., backwardation (q.v.), back-wards, adv.

back, n., vat, tub. — Du. bak, fr. F. bac, fr. VL. bacca, 'water vessel', whence \*baccinum, 'basin'. See basin.

back formation (philol.) — Coined by the English lexicographer and linguist Dr. (later, Sir James) Murray (1837-1915).

backgammon, n. — Prop. a game, in which the pieces are put back; compounded of back, 'the hinder part of the body', and gammon, 'game'. backsheesh, backshish. — Variants of baksheesh. backward, backwards, adv. — Formed fr. back, adv. (see back, 'the hinder part of the body'), and -ward, resp. -wards.

Derivative: backward, adj.

backwardation, n., postponement of delivery (London Stock Exchange). — A hybrid coined fr. backward and -ation, a suff. of Latin origin. bacon, n. — ME., fr. OF. bacon, bacoun, fr. ML. baconem, acc. of baco, fr. OHG. bahho, 'ham, haunch'. See back, 'the hinder part of the body'. Baconian, adj., pertaining to Lord Verulam Bacon (1561-1626) or his philosophy. For the ending see suff. -ian.

Bacopa, n., a genus of plants of the figwort family; the water hyssop (bot.) — ModL., of American Indian origin.

bacteria, — The pl. of bacterium.

Bacteriaceae, n. pl., a family of rod-shaped bacteria (bacteriol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. L. bactērium. See bacterium.

bacterial, adj., pertaining to bacteria. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. ModL. bacterium. See bacterium.

bactericide, n., a substance destroying bacteria.

— A hybrid coined fr. Gk. βακτήριον and L.
-cīda, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See bacterium and -cide.

bacterio-, before a vowel bacteri-, combining form meaning 'bacteria'. — See bacterium.

bacteriology, n., the study of bacteria. — Compounded of bacterio- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: bacteriolog-ical, adj., bacteriolog-ist, n.

bacterioscopy, n., investigation of bacteria. — Compounded of bacterio- and Gk. -σκοπίᾶ, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scopy.

bacterium, n., in the pl. bacteria. — ModL., coined by the German naturalist Christian Gott-fried Ehrenberg (1795-1876) in 1838 fr. Gk. βακτήριον, 'a little staff', which is rel. to βάκτρον, 'staff', fr. I.-E. \*bak-, 'staff', whence also

L. baculum, 'rod, staff'. OIr. bacc, 'hook, crosier', is prob. a loan word fr. L. baculum and derived from it through back formation. See Frisk, GEW., I, p. 211-12 s.v. βακτηρία. Cp. bacalao, cabilliau, Kabbeliaws.

bacteroid, adj., resembling bacteria. — Compounded of bacterium and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Derivatives: bacteroid, n., bacteroid-al, adj.

Bactrian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Bactria, lit. 'the Eastern province', fr. Persian bakhtar, 'the east'. For sense development cp. Levant.

Bactris, n., a genus of plants of the palm family.

— ModL., fr. Gk. βάκτρον, 'staff'. See bacterium.

baculiform, adj., rod-shaped. — Compounded of L. baculum, 'a rod', and forma, 'form, shape'. See next word, and form, n., and cp. bacilliform. baculus, n., a rod, esp. as an emblem of authority. — I., baculus, also baculum. See bacillus.

bad, adj. — ME. bad, badde, prob. fr. OE. bæddel, 'hermaphrodite'. Cp. OE. bædling, 'effeminate person'.

Derivatives: bad, n. and adv., badd-ish, adj., badd-ish-ly, adv., badd-ish-ness, n., bad-ly, adv., bad-ness. n.

baddeleyite, n., zirconium dioxide (mineral.) — Named after its discoverer Joseph Baddeley. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

bade, v., past tense of bid. — ME. bad, bade, fr. OE. bæd, fr. biddan. The ME. form bade prob. developed fr. orig. bad, on analogy of spake.

badge, n. — ME. bage, bagge, of unknown origin. badger, n., the animal. — Earlier bageard, prob. formed fr. badge with the suff. -ard, lit. 'the animal with a mark', and so called in allusion to the white mark on its face. For sense development cp. F. blaireau, 'badger', which derives fr. OF. bler, 'marked with a spot'.

badger, tr. v., to worry. — Lit. 'to treat like a hadger': formed fr. prec. word.

badger, n., a huckster. — ME. bager, perh. related to bag.

badia, monastery, abbey. — It., aphetic fr. Eccles.
L. abhatia, 'abbey', fr. abhās, abbātis, 'abbot'.
See abbacy, abbot.

badian, n., the Chinese anise. — F. badiane, fr. Pers. bādiān, 'anise'.

badinage, n., banter. — F., fr. badiner, 'to jest, joke', fr. OProvenç. badin, 'simpleton, fool', a derivative of badar, 'to gape', fr. VL. batāre, 'to gape'. See bay 'part in the wall', and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -age. Derivative: badinage, intr. v.

badminton, n., name of a game played with shuttlecocks. — Fr. Badminton, seat of the Duke of Beaufort in Gloucestershire, England.

bactulus, n., a meteorite (antiq.) — L., fr. Gk.  $\beta\alpha$  trukos, a sacred meteoric stone, fr. Heb. bēth El, 'house of God'; see bethel. The form  $\beta\alpha$  trukos shows that the name came to the

Greeks through the medium of the Phoenicians who pronounced it bet-ül. See Muss-Arnolt, Semitic words in Greek and Latin, in Transactions of the American Philological Association, 1892 (volume XXIII), pp. 51-52, and p. 52, Note 1.

140

baetyl, n., a baetulus. — Gk. βαίτυλος. See prec.

Derivative: baetyl-ic, adi.

baff, tr. and intr. v., to beat, strike. — Of imitative origin. Cp. the next two words.

baffle, tr. v. — Prob. rel. to OF. beffler, 'to ridicule, mock at', bafouer, 'to set at nought', dial. E. baff, 'useless', G. baff in baff machen, 'to astound, flabbergast'. All these words seem to be derivatives of the I.-E. imitative base \*baf. Cp. prec. and next word.

Derivatives: baffl-er, n., baffl-ing, adj., baffl-ing-ly, adv., baffl-ing-ness, n.

baffy, n., a wooden golf club. — Formed from the verb baff with suff. -y.

baft, bafta, n., a course kind of cotton cloth.— Pers. bāfta, 'woven', rel. to Avestic ubdaēna, 'woven fabric', OI. urna-vābhih, 'spider', fr. I.-E. base \*webh-, 'to weave'. See weave, and cp. words there referred to.

bag, n. — ME. bagge, fr. ON. baggi, of Celtic origin. The word was brought to England by the Normans. See J. M. D. Meiklejohn, The English language, its grammar, history and literature, London, 1923, p. 134. Cp. badger, 'huckster', baggage.

Derivatives: bag, tr. v., to inclose in a bag; intr. v., to swell like a bag, bagg-er, n., bagg-y, adj., bagg-i-ly, adv., bagg-i-ness, n.

bag, tr. v., to cut (grain, weeds). — Of uncertain origin.

bagasse, n., sugar cane crushed in the mill. — F., fr. Sp., bagazo, 'dregs', derivative of haga, 'pod, husk', fr. L. bāca, 'berry'. See bacci- and cp. next word. Cp. also megas, megasse.

bagatelle, n., a trifle. — F., fr. It. bagatella, of s.m., dimin. of L. bāca, 'berry'. For sense development cp. It. bagattino, 'a kind of small coin', which is of the same origin. See bacci- and cp. prec. word.

baggage, n. — F. bagage, fr. OF. bague, 'bundle', which, together with OProvenc. baga, of s.m., is prob. borrowed from Teutonic. See bag, n., and -age.

Derivative: baggag-er, n.

bagnio, n., a bath. — It. bagno, fr. L. balneum, whence also F. bain, 'bath'. See balneal and cp. baignoire.

baguette, n., a small molding. — F., prop. 'a small rod', fr. It. bacchetta, dimin. of bacchio, 'rod', fr. L. baculum. See bacillus.

bahadur, n., a title given to European officers in India. — Hind. bahādur, 'hero', which according to Benfey (in Orient und Occident I 137, quoted in Hobson-Jobson 49a) derives fr. OI. bhaga-dhara-, 'happiness-possessing'. The first

element is cogn. with Gk. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'; see -phagous and cp. baksheesh. For the second element see aumildar and cp. words there referred to. Bahaism. n., the teaching of the religious sect of

Bahaism, n., the teaching of the religious sect of the Bahaists. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Pers. hahā. 'splendor', fr. Arab, bahā', of s.m.

bahar, n., a weight. — Arab. bahár, a weight used in India, ultim. fr. OI. bhárah, 'load, weight', which is rel. to bhárati, bháratē, 'carries', and cogn. with Gk. φέρειν, L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. words there referred to.

bahur, n., young man, youth, unmarried man. — Hebrew bāḥū́r, 'young man', rel. to Akkad. bahūlāti. 'warriors'.

bahuvrihi, n., name of a class of compounds (Old Indian gram.) — OI. bahuvrīhih, 'having much rice', compounded of bahúh, 'much, numerous, abundant', and vrīhih, 'rice'. The first element is rel. to Avestic bazah-, 'height, depth', and cogn. with Gk. παχύς, 'thick'; see pachy-. For the second element see rice.

baignoire, n., box at a theatre. — F., 'bath, bathtub; box at a theatre', fr. baigner, 'to bathe', fr. bain, 'bath', fr. L. balneum. See balneal and cp. bagnio.

baikalite, n., a dark-green variety of hedenbergite (mineral.) — Named after Lake Baikal in Siberia, near which it was first discovered. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

bail, n., security. — OF. bail, 'custody' (whence F. bail, 'lease'), fr. baillier, 'to seize, carry, give', fr. L. bājulāre, 'to bear a burden', fr. bājulus, 'porter', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. bail, 'to dip water', and bailiff.

Derivatives: bail, tr. v., bail-ee, n., bail-er, n. (law), bail-ie, n., baili-er-y (also baili-ar-y) n., bail-ment, n.

bail, n., fortification; crossbar. — ME., fr. OF.
bail, 'stake; palisade', which prob. derives fr.
L. baculum, 'rod, staff'. See bacillus and cp.
bailev.

bail, also bale, n., a bucket used to dip water out of a boat; tr. v., to dip water out of; intr. v., to dip out water. — F. baille, 'bucket', fr. ML. \*bājula (aquae) lit. 'porter (of water)', used in the sense of 'water jar'; \*bājula is the fem. of bājulus. See bail, 'security'.

bailey, n., walls, resp. courts of a feudal castle. — ME. variant of *bail*. See bail, 'fortification'.

bailiff, n. — ME. baillif, fr. OF. baillif, 'custodian, magistrate', fr. ML. bājulīvus, fr. L. bājulus, 'porter'. See bail, 'security', and -ive.

Derivative: bailiff-ry, n.

bailiwick, n., the district of a bailiff. — ME. baillifwik, compounded of baillif (see prec. word) and wick, 'village'.

bailloné, adj., holding a staff in the mouth (her.)

— F. bâillonné, lit. 'gagged', pp. of bâillonner,
'to gag', fr. bâiller, 'to gape, yawn', fr. VL. bataculāre, fr. batāre, 'to gape, yawn'. Cp. OProvenç. badalhar, It. badigliare, sbadigliare, 'to

yawn', which also derive fr. VL. bataculāre, and see hav. 'part in the wall'.

bain-marie, n. double pan for holding food. — F., 'water bath', fr. ML. balneum Mariae, lit. 'bath of Mary (sister of Moscs)', to whom various works dealing with alchemy were attributed. See balneal.

**Bairam**, n., the name of two Mohammedan festivals following the fast of Ramadan. —Turk. *bairām*.

bairn, n. (Scot.) — OE. bearn, barn, child', rel. to bear, 'to carry' (q.v.)

Derivative: bairn-ish, adj.

bait, tr. v. — ME. baiten, beyten, fr. ON. beita, 'to cause to bite', causative of bita, 'to bite'; rel. to bātan, 'to bait', OS. bētian, OHG. beizzen, 'to bait'. MHG. beitzen, 'to bait; to hawk', G. beizen, 'to hawk; to cauterize, etch'. OE. bātan, OS. bētian, etc., are causatives of OE. bītan, resp. OS. bītan, OHG. bī33an, etc., and lit. mean 'to cause to bite'. See bite and cp. words there referred to.

bait, n. — ON. beita, 'food', beit, 'pasture', fr. beita, 'to cause to bite' (see prec. word); in some meanings derived directly fr. prec. word.

baize, n., a coarse woolen cloth. — F. baies, pl. of baie, prop. fem. of bai, 'bay colored'. See bay, 'reddish'.

Derivative: baize, tr. v.

bake, tr. and intr. v. — ME. baken, fr. OE. bacan, rel. to ON. baka, Swed. baka, Dan. bage, MDu. backen, Du. bakken, OHG. bahhan, backan, MHG., G. backen, fr. I.-E. base \*hhōg-, 'to warm, roast, bake', whence also Gk.φώγειν, 'to roast'. Cp. batch, batz and the second element in zwieback. Base \*bhōg- is a -g-enlargement of base \*bhē-, 'to warm'; see bath.

Derivatives: bake, n., bak-ed, adj., baker (q.v.), bak-ing, n., bak-ing-ly, adv.

bakelite, n., synthetic resin. — Named after its inventor Leo Hendrik *Baekeland* (1863-1944). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

baker, n. — ME. bakere, fr. OE. bæcere, fr. bacan, 'to bake'. See bake and agential suff. -er and cp. baxter.

Derivative: bak-ery, n.

baksheesh, n., a gratuity; a tip. — Pers. bakhshīsh, lit. 'gift', a derivative of the verb bakhshidan, 'to give', fr. I.-E. base \*bhag-, 'to distribute, share out', whence also OI. bhájati, 'assigns, allots, apportions, enjoys, loves', bhágah, 'allotter, distributor, master, lord', Gk. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See -phagous and cp. Bhaga and the first element in Bhagavadgita, and in bahadur.

Balaena, n., a genus of whales, the Greenland whale. — L. ballaena, balaena. See baleen.

balaghat, balaghaut, n., tableland above the passes (Anglo-Ind.) — Formed fr. Pers. bālā, 'above', and Hind. ghāt, 'a pass'.

balalaika, n., a Russian stringed instrument with a triangular body. — Russ. balalaika, which, according to Erich Berneker, Etymologisches

balan-

Wörterbuch der russischen Sprache, I, p.40, Heidelberg, 1908-13, is rel. to Russ. balabólit', 'to chatter, babble', from the I.-E. imitative base \*balb-, whence also L. balbus, 'stammering'. See booby and cp. words there referred to.

halan-, form of balano- before a vowel.

balance, n. — OF. (= F.) balance, fr. L. bi-, 'two, twice', and VL. \*lancia, fr. L. lanx, gen. lancis, 'plate, dish; scale of weighing machine', which prob. stands for \*lenk-s, fr. I.-E. base \*ĕlĕq-, 'to bend', whence prob. also Gk. λέκος, λεκάνη, 'dish', λέχριος, 'slanting, crosswise', λοξός, 'slanting, crooked, bent'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p. 761 s.v. lanx. See bi- and loxo- and cp. the second element in auncel. Cp. also Lecanium, Lecidea, lekane. The first a in balance is prob. due to an association of this word with F. baller, 'to dance', fr. Gk. βάλλειν, 'to throw' (see ballistic).

Derivatives: balance, tr. v., balanced, adj., balancer, n., balanceing, adj.

balaniferous, adj., acorn-bearing. — Compounded of L. balanus, 'acorn', and L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See balano- and -ferous.

balano-, before a vowel balan-, combining form meaning 'acorn'. — Gk. βαλανο-, βαλαν-, fr. βάλανος, 'acorn', which is cogn. with L. glāns, gen. glandis, 'acorn'. See gland and cp. the second element in myrobalan.

balanoid, adj., acorn-shaped.— Compounded of balan- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

balas, n., a variety of spinel ruby. — F. balais, fr. Arab. bálakhsh, fr. Balakhshán, fr. Pers. Badhakhshán, name of a region in Central Asia (near Samarkand), where this variety of spinel ruby is found.

balatron, n., jester, buffoon. — L. balatro, gen. -onis, of Etruscan origin; not related to L. blatero, 'babbler'.

balaustine, n., the pomegranate tree. — Formed with suff. -ine fr. Gk. βαλαύστιον, 'flower of the wild pomegranate', a word of Sem. origin. Cp. Aram. balátz, said of the blossoming of the pomegranate tree. For the correspondence of Greek st to Semitic s, tz, cp. Gk. στύραξ, fr. Heb. tzőrí (see styrax). Cp. baluster.

balbriggan, n., a cotton fabric used for hosiery. — Prop. 'fabric made in *Balbriggan* (in Ireland)'. balbuties, n., stammering (med.) — Medical L., fr. L. balbutire, 'to stammer', fr. balbus, 'stammerer', from the I.-E. imitative base \*bal-, 'to stutter'. See booby and cp. words there referred to

balcony, n. — It. balcone, formed with the augmentative suff. -one fr. balco, 'scaffold', which is borrowed fr. OHG. balcho, 'beam' (whence MHG. balke, G. Balken, 'beam'). See balk, 'beam'.

bald, adj. — ME. balled, orig. 'white', fr. I.-E. base \*bhel-, 'to shine', whence also OI. bhālam, 'brightness; forehead', Gk. φαλός, 'white',

φαλᾶρός, 'having a patch of white', φαλᾶρός, 'coot' (so called from a white spot on its head), L. fulica, 'coot', Alb. bale, 'forehead', OSlav. bělů, 'white', Lith. bálnas, báltas, Lett. bāls, 'pale', OE. bæl, 'a blazing fire, a funeral pyre', OHG. belihha, MHG., G. belche, 'coot'. Cp. balefire, Beltane, beluga, blaze, 'flame', Fulica, full, 'to thicken cloth', Phalaris, phalarope. Derivatives: bald-en, tr. and intr. v., bald-ish, adj., bald-ly, adv., bald-ness, n.

baldachin, n., canopy. - F. baldaauin, fr. It. baldacchino, fr. Baldacco, 'Bagdad', fr. ML. Baldac. It baldacchino orig. denoted richly woven silk stuff brought from Bagdad. Cp. baudekin. balderdash, n., 1) nonsense; 2) a poor mixture of liquors. — The first element is prob. identical with Dan. balder, 'noise, clatter', the second is the English word dash. Dan. balder is rel. to Dan, baldre, dial. Norw. baldra, dial. Swed. ballra, MLG., earlier Du. balderen, Dan. buldre. Swed bullra, 'to make a noise, rattle', MHG. buldern, G. poltern, 'to knock, rattle, bluster'. These words derive from a dental enlargement of I.-E. base \*bhel-, 'to sound', whence OE. hellan, hylgan, 'to bellow', See bellow, 'to make a loud noise', and cp. words there referred to. baldric, n., a belt worn over one shoulder. -ME. baldric, baudric, baudry, fr. OF. baldre, baldrei, baldroi, (whence F. baudrier and MHG. balderich), fr. L. balteus, 'belt'. See belt and cp. words there referred to.

Baldwin, masc. PN. — OF. Baldoin (F. Baudouin), of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. Baldawin, lit. 'bold friend', fr. OHG. bald, 'bold', and wini, 'friend'. For the first element see bold and cp. the second element in Theobald. OHG. wini, 'friend', is rel. to OE. wine, ON. vinr, 'friend', and to OE. winnan, 'to strive, struggle, fight'. See win and wish and cp. the first element in Winfred and the second element in Edwin. bale, n., bundle, package. — ME., fr. OF. bale, balle (F. balle), fr. OHG. balla, 'ball'. See ball 'a round body'.

Derivatives: bale, tr. v., bal-er, n.

bale, n., misfortune. — ME., fr. OE. bealu, bealo, balu, 'injury, calamity', rel. to OS. balo, 'evil', ON. böl, 'misfortune', OFris. bealu, 'evil', OHG. balo, 'destruction', Goth. balwjan, 'to torment', balweins, 'pain, torture', balwa-wesei, 'wicked-

Derivatives: bale-ful, adj., bale-ful-ly, adv., bale-ful-ness, n.

bale, n., bucket, v., to dip water. — See bail, 'bucket'

bale, n., balefire. — OE. bæl. See balefire.

baleen, n., whalebone. — ME. balene, baleyne, 'whale, whalebone', fr. OF. baleine, of s.m., fr. L. ballaena, 'whale', which was borrowed fr. Gk. φάλλαινα, of s.m., through the medium of the Illyrian language, a fact which explains the transition of Gk. φ into L. b (instead of p). Gk. φάλλαινα is related to φαλλός, 'penis', fr. I.-E.

base \*bhel-, 'to swell'. See ball, 'a round body', and on Balaena, balinger.

balefire, n. — OE.  $b\bar{x}lf\bar{y}r$ , 'funeral fire', compounded of  $b\bar{x}l$ , 'a blazing fire, a funeral pile', and  $f\bar{y}r$ , 'fire'. The first element is rel. to ON.  $b\bar{a}l$ , 'a great fire', fr. I.-E. base \*bhel-, 'to shine'; see bald. For the second element see fire.

halinger, n., a whaleship (obsol.) - OF, balengier 'whaleshin', fr. haleine, 'whale', See baleen. balk, also baulk, n., ridge of land left unplowed between furrows: a beam. - MF. halke, 'beam'. fr. OE. balca, 'ridge between furrows, beam, rafter', rel. to OS. balko, ON. bjalki, Dan. bjelke, Swed biölke OFris, balka, OHG, balko, balcho, MHG, balke, G. Balken, 'beam, rafter' (cp., with vowel gradation. OE. bolca. 'wooden gangway of a ship'), ON. bolr, 'trunk of a tree'; fr. L.E. base \*bheleg., 'beam, plank', whence also Gk. φάλαγξ, 'trunk, log; line of battle, battle array', φάλκης, 'beam', L. fulcīre, 'to prop', fulcrum, 'bedpost', Lith. balžiena, 'crossbar' Lett bàlziêns 'prop. stay', Cp. balcony. Cp. also block, bole, 'trunk', bulk, 'projection', debauch, ébauchoir, fulcrum, phalange, phalanx. planch, planchet, plancier, plank,

Derivatives: balk v. (q.v.), balk-er, n., balk-ing-ly, adv., balk-y, adj.

balk, also baulk, tr. v., to hinder, thwart; intr. v., to refuse. — Formed fr. prec. word and lit. meaning 'to put a beam in the way'. Cp. bilk. Balkanize, tr. v. — Coined by the English journalist and editor James Louis Garvin (1868-1947) in allusion to the political condition in the Balkans in 1912-13.

ball, n., a round body; a sphere. — ME. balle, fr. ON. böllr, which is rel. to OHG. ballo, balla, MHG. balle, bal, G. Ball, fr. I.-E. base \*bhel-, 'to swell'. See belly and cp. Balaena, bale, 'bundle', baleen, balinger, balloon, ballot, billow, bulk, 'size', and the first element in billberry and in pall-mall.

Derivatives: ball, tr. v., to form into a ball, ball-er, n.

ball, n., a party for social dancing. — F. bal, fr. OF. baller, 'to dance', fr. VL. ballāre, fr. Gk. βαλλίζειν, 'to dance', which prob. derives fr. βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See ballistic and cp. ballad, ballerina, ballet, bayadere.

ballad, n., 1) a sentimental or romantic song; 2) a narrative song. — ME. balade, prop. 'a song written for a dance', fr. OF. balade (F. ballade), fr. OProvenç. balada, lit. 'dance', later used in the sense of 'dancing song', fr. balar, 'to dance'. See ball, 'party for dancing'.

ballade, n. a poem with three stanzas of eight or ten lines each and an envoy of four. — F. See prec. word.

balladry, n., ballad poetry. — Formed fr. ballad with suff. -ry.

ballast, n., heavy material used to steady a ship.

— Dan. and Swed., assimilated fr. earlier barlast lit. 'bare load'. The first element of this

compound is rel. to the E. adjective bare; the second is rel. to last, a unit of weight.

Derivatives: ballast-er, n., ballast-ing, n.

ballerina, a woman ballet dancer. — It., fr. ballare, 'to dance'. See ball, 'party for dancing'. ballet, n. — F., fr. It. balletto, dimin. of ballo, 'dance'. See ball 'party for dancing', and -et. Derivative: ballet, tr. v.

ballista, n., an ancient military engine (Roman antiq.) — L., lit. 'a throwing machine', fr. Gk. Βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See next word

hallistic, adi., pertaining to projectiles, —Formed with suff. -istic fr. Gk. βάλλειν. 'to throw'. which stands in gradational relationship to βολή, βόλος, 'a throw', βέλος, 'bolt, arrow. dart' lit, 'something thrown', fr. I.-E. base \*gwel-, whence also OI. apa-gūrva-, 'swinging'. Avestic ni-vrā-ire, 'they are being hurled down'. Toch. AB klā-, 'to fall', and perhaps also OI. gálati, 'trickles', OHG, quellan, MHG., G, quellen, 'to well up'. Cp. ball, 'party for dancing', hallista, amphibole, amphibology, anabolism. belemnite, Belostoma, bolide, bolometer, boule, 'council', catabolism, devil, diabolic, discobolus, Ehlis, echolic, Elaphebolion, emblem, embolism, emboly, hyperbola, hyperbole, metabolism, parable, parabola, parlance, parley, parliament, parlor, parol, parole, periblem, problem, scyhalum, symbol, Tribolium, Tribulus,

ballistics, n., the study of projectiles. — See prec. word and -ics.

ballonet, n., an auxiliary gas or air bag in a balloon or airship. — F. ballonnet, lit. 'a small balloon', fr. ballon. See next word and -et.

balloon, n. — F. ballon, fr. It. pallone, which is formed with augment. suff. -one fr. palla, 'a ball', a word of Teut. origin; see ball, 'a round body', and -oon. The b in F. ballon (fr. It. pallone) is due to the influence of F. balle, 'ball'. Cp. pallone.

Derivatives: balloon, tr. and intr. v., and the hybrid noun balloon-ist, n.

ballot, n. — F. ballotte, fr. It. ballotta, 'little ball', dimin. of balla, 'ball' (see E. ball, 'a round body'); so called in allusion to the small balls formerly dropped into the voting urn.

Derivatives: ballot, intr. and tr. v., ballot-age

**Ballota**, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. βαλλωτή, 'the black horehound': of unknown origin.

ballotage, n. — F. ballottage, fr. ballotter, 'to ballot', fr. ballotte. See prec. word and -age.

ballyhoo, n., 1) outcry; 2) noisy advertising (slang). — Of uncertain origin; possibly fr.
 Ballyhooly, a village in County Cork, Ireland.
 Derivative: ballyhoo, tr. and intr. v.

ballyrag, tr. and intr. v. — A variant of bullyrag. balm, n. — ME. basme, baume, fr. OF. bausme, baume (F. baume), fr. L. balsamum, 'gum of the balsam tree, balsam', fr. Gk. βάλσαμον. See balsam and cp. embalm.

Balmoral 14

Derivatives: balm-y, adj., balm-i-ly, adv., balm-i-ness, n.

Balmoral, n., name of various objects. — Named after *Balmoral* Castle in Scotland.

balneal, adj., pertaining to baths. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. balneum, balineum, 'bath', fr. Gk. βαλανεῖον, of s.m., which is of uncertain origin. Cp. bagnio, baignoire and the first element in bain-marie.

balneo-, combining form meaning 'bath'. — Fr. I., balneum, 'bath', See balneal.

balneology, n., the study of bathing. — Compounded of balneo- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: balneolog-ic-al,adj., balneolog-ist, n. balsam, n. — L. balsamum, 'gum of the balsam tree, balsam', fr. Gk. βάλσαμον, fr. Heb. bāśām, which is rel. to Heb. bōśem, Aram. busmā, Syr. besmā, Arab. bashām, 'balsam, spice, perfume'. Cp. balm, embalm.

Derivatives: balsam, tr. v., balsam-er, n., balsam-ic, adj. and n., balsam-itic, adj., balsam-ize, tr. v.

Balsaminaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) — ModL. See next word and -aceae.

balsamine, n. the garden balsam. — F., fr. Gk. βαλσαμίνη, 'the balsam plant', fr. βάλσαμον. See balsam and -ine.

balteus, n., girdle or belt worn by ecclesiastic dignitaries. — L., of Etruscan origin. Cp. belt, baldric.

Balthasar, masc. PN. — F., fr. L., fr. Gk. Βαλτάσαρ, fr. Heb.  $B\bar{e}lt^{\bar{e}}shatztz\acute{a}r$  (Dan. 10:1), fr. Babyl.  $Bal\bar{a}t$ -shar-uşur, lit. 'save the life of the king'. In Hebrew the name has been assimilated in form to that of  $B\bar{e}lshatztz\acute{a}r$  (see Belshazzar).

baluster, n., support for a railing. — F. balustre, fr. It. balaustro, fr. L. balaustium, fr. Gk. βαλαύστον, 'flower of the wild pomegranate', a word of Syrian origin (see balaustine); so called from the shape of the capital. Cp. next word and banister.

Derivatives: baluster-ed, adj., balustrade (q.v.) balustrade, n., a row of balusters. — Prop. 'a set of balusters', fr. F. balustrade, fr. It. balaustrata, lit. 'provided with balusters', fr. balaustro (see prec. word and -ade); introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).

Derivatives: balustrad-ed, adj., balustrad-ing, n. bam, tr. and intr. v., to bamboozle. — Abreviation of bamboozle.

bambino, n., a little child; an image of the infant Jesus. — It., 'baby', dimin. of bambo, 'simple', which is of imitative origin.

bamboo, n. — Malay bambū. Cp. Bambusa.

Derivative: bamboo, tr. v.

bamboozle, tr. v., 1) to hoax; 2) to confuse, puzzle.

— Of uncertain origin.

Bambusa, n., a genus of bamboos (bot.) — ModL. See bamboo.

ban, tr. v., to prohibit; to curse (archaic). — ME.

bannen, fr. OE. bannan, 'to summon, proclaim, command', rel. to ON. banna, 'to forbid, prohibit', OHG. bannan, 'to command or forbid under threat of punishment', MHG., G. bannen, 'to put under the ban, banish, expel, curse'; formed with -n- formative element fr. I.-E. base \*bhā-, 'to speak, tell, say', whence also Gk. φάναι, L. fārī, 'to say', Arm. ban, 'word', OIr. bann, 'law'. See fame and cp. ban, 'edict', banish, banal, bandit, banns, abandon, aubain, boon, n., contraband.

ban, n., edict. — ME., partly fr. bannen, 'to summon, proclaim' (cp. ON. bann, 'prohibition', OHG.ban, 'commandment or prohibition under threat of punishment, jurisdiction', MHG.ban, G. Bann, 'public proclamation, jurisdiction, ban, ostracism, curse', which derive fr. ON. banna, resp. OHG. bannan, MHG., G. bannen); partly fr. OF. (= F.) ban, 'public proclamation', fr. Frankish \*ban, which is rel. to OHG. ban (see above). See ban, v.

ban, n., a governor of Croatia.—Serbo-Croatian  $b\bar{a}n$ , 'lord, master, ruler', fr. Pers.  $b\bar{a}n$ , 'prince, lord, chief, governor' (prob. through the medium of the Avars). As a suff.  $-b\bar{a}n$  (var.  $-w\bar{a}n$ ) means 'keeper, guardian'. Pers.  $b\bar{a}n$ , is rel. to OPers.  $p\bar{a}(y)$ -, 'to guard, protect', OI.  $p\bar{a}ti$ , 'guards, protects',  $p\bar{a}n\dot{a}$ -, 'guarding, protecting' (see P.Horn, Grundriß der neupersischen Etymologie, Straßburg, 1893, No. 176). See food and cp. banat and the second element in durwaun and in satrap.

Bana, n., son of Bali, a thousand armed giant (Hindu mythol.) — OI. Bāṇáḥ, lit. 'arrow', prob. a loan word fr. Austroasiatic.

banal, adj., trite, commonplace. — OF. banal, fr. ban, 'proclamation'. See ban, 'edict'. Banal orig. meant 'compulsory', whence it came to denote 'common to all, commonplace'.

banal, adj., pertaining to a ban or the banat. — Formed fr. ban, 'governor', with adj. suff. -al. banality, n., 1) triteness; 2) a platitude. — F. banalité, fr. banal. See banal, 'trite', and -ity.

banana, n. — Sp. and Port., fr. earlier Congolese banam.

banat, also banate, n., the district governed by a ban. — A hybrid coined fr. ban, 'governor' and suff. -ate (fr. L. -ātus). Cp. G., F. banat, which are of the same meaning and origin.

banausic, adj., proper for an artisan; trivial. — Gk. βαναυσικός, 'relating to artisans', fr. βαναυσικός, 'handicraft', fr. βάναυσος, 'artisan', which is of uncertain origin. The usual explanation that βάναυσος is a dissimilated form of \*βαύναυσος, and compounded of βαῦνος, 'furnace, forge', and αὕειν, 'to dry', is folk etymology. Banbury cake. — Named after Banbury in Ox-

Banbury cake. -- Named after Banbury in Oxfordshire.

banc, n., bench, esp. bench on which judges sit. — F. See banco.

banco, n., bank.—It., fr. Teut. \*banki-. Cp. ME. banke and see bank, bench. Cp. also banc and

the last element in charabanc, mountebank, saltimbanco.

band, n., a tie. — ME., fr. ON. band, rel. to OS., Swed., Du., G. band, OHG., MHG. bant, Goth. bandi, lit. 'that which binds', fr. I.-E. base \*bendh-, 'to bind', whence also OI. bandháḥ, 'a tying, fastening; band, bandage', MIr. bainna, 'bracelet'; F. bande, 'band', is a Teut. loan word. See bind and cp. bend, bond. Cp. also bandage, bandanna, bandhava, bandhu, bandoleer, and the second element in ribband, ribbon, roband, seerband.

Derivatives: band, tr. and intr. v., band-ed, adj., band-er, n., band-ing, n.

band, n., troop. — F. bande, fr. OProvenç. banda, fr. Goth. bandwa, bandwō, 'sign, signal'. See banner and cp. disband.

bandage, n. — F., fr. bande, fr. OF. bende, fr. ML. benda, 'a band', fr. Goth. \*binda, which is rel. to E. band, 'tie' (q.v.) For the ending see suff. -age.

Derivatives: bandage, tr. v., bandag-er, n., bandag-ist. n.

bandanna, bandana, n., a colored and spotted handkerchief. — Hind. bāndhnū, 'a mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in various places to prevent these places from receiving the dye', rel. to bandhāh, 'a tying, fastening; band, bandage'. See bind and cp. band, 'tie'. Cp. also bandhu, pandal.

bandeau, n., a narrow band, fillet.—F., fr. earlier bandel, dimin. of bande, 'band, ribbon', of Teut. origin. See band, 'tie'.

banderilla, n., a small dart with a streamer thrust into the bull by the banderillo. — Sp., dimin. of bandera, 'banner'. See banner and cp. next word. banderole, banderol, n., a small streamer at-

tached to a lance. — F. banderole, dimin. of bandière, bannière, 'banner'. See banner and cp. prec. word.

bandhava, n., a kinsman (*Hindu law*). — OI. bándhavah, rel. to bándhuh 'relationship, kinsman'. See next word.

bandhu, n., related through females. — OI. bándhuh, 'relationship, kinsman', rel. to bandháh, 'a binding; band, tie', fr. I.-E. base \*bendh-, 'to bind'. See band, 'tie'.

bandicoot, n., a kind of a large rat. — Telegu pandi kokku, lit. 'pig rat'.

bandit, n. — F., fr. It. bandito, prop. pp. of bandire, 'to banish', which arose from a blend of Frankish \*bannjan, 'to banish' (whence F. bannir, E. banish), and Goth. bandwa, 'sign, signal'. See banner.

**banditi,** n. pl., sometimes used as sing., bandits; bandits collectively. — It., pl. of *bandito*. See prec. word.

bandog, n., a dog kept tied up as a watchdog or because of its ferocity; a mastiff or bloodhound.
Contracted fr. band-dog (see band, 'a tie', and dog). For sense development cp. F. limier, 'bloodhound; sleuthhound', lit. 'a dog held

with a leash', fr. liem, ancient form of lien.

bandoleer, also bandolier, n., a shoulder belt. — F. bandoulière, fr. Sp. bandolera, fr. banda, 'scarf, sash', which is a Teut. loan word. See band. 'tie'.

Derivative: bandoleer-ed, bandolier-ed, adj.

bandore, n., a stringed musical instrument. — Port. bandurra, fr. L. pandūra, fr. Gk. πανδοῦρα, 'a musical instrument of three strings'. See pandore and cp. banjo. Cp. also mandolin.

bandy, tr. v., to toss. — F. bander, 'to bind, bend, bandy', of Teut. origin. See bend, 'to curve', and cp. next word.

bandy, n., 1) a form of hockey; 2) the bent stick used in this game. — F. bandé, pp. of bander. See prec. and cp. next word.

bandy, adj., bent, crooked, bandy-legged. — Derivatively identical with prec. word.

andy,n., bullock cart or carriage.—Telugu bandi. bandy-legged, adj. — Compounded of bandy, adj., leg and suff. -ed.

bane, n. — OE. bana, 'murderer, slayer', rel. to OE. benn, 'wound', OS. bano, OFris. bona. OHG. bano, 'murderer', OHG. bana, 'murder'. ON. bani, 'murderer, murder, death', ben. 'wound', Dan., Swed. bane, 'death, murder'. Goth. banja, 'stroke, wound', and cogn. with Avestic banta, 'ill', banayen, 'they make sick'. Derivatives: bane-ful, adj., bane-ful-ly, adv., bane-ful-ness, n.

bang, tr. and intr. v. — Of. Scand. origin. Cp. ON. banga, 'to hammer', Swed. bånga, to make a noise', Icel. banga, Dan. banke, 'to beat', Cp. also Lith. bungât, 'to nudge in the ribs', MHG. bunge, 'drum', G. Bengel, 'cudgel; a clumsy fellow, a fool', Du. bengel, 'a naughty boy'. All these words are of imitative origin. Cp. bungle, Cp. also whang, whiz-bang.

Derivative: bang, n.

bang, interj. — Of imitative origin. See prec. word.

bang, n. - A variant of bhang.

bang, n., hair cut across the forehead. — Of uncertain origin.

bangle, n., a ring-shaped bracelet. — Hind. bangrī.

bangy, banghy, n., a shoulder yoke for carrying loads. — Marathi bańgi, fr. Hind. bahangi, fr. OI. vihangamā, vihangikā. See Yule-Burnell. Hobson-Jobson, p. 60b.

banian, n., a Hindu merchant. — Hind. vānija. 'a trader', fr. OI. vānij, 'merchant'. Cp. banyan tree.

banish, tr. v. — ME. banishen, fr. OF. banisspres. part. stem of banir, 'to proclaim; to banish' (F. bannir, 'to banish; to expel'), fr. Frankish \*bannjan, which is rel. to Goth. bandwjan, 'to make a sign, to signal', whence It. bandire. OProvenç. bandir, 'to proclaim; to banish'. See banner and cp. band, 'troop'. For the ending see verbal suff. -ish. OF. banir, etc., were influenced in meaning by a confusion with OF. ban, 'public proclamation' (see ban, 'edict'). See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 55 s.v. bannir and Dauzat, DELF., p. 72 s.v. bannir.

banister. n. - Corruption of baluster.

banjo, n., a musical instrument. — Fr. earlier banjore, banjer, banshaw, Negro alterations of bandore (a.v.)

Derivatives: banio, intr. v., banio-ist, n.

bank, n., the edge of a river. — ME. banke, of Scand.origin. Cp. ON. bakki, 'river bank, ridge', and next word, and see bench. Cp. also bunk, 'sleeping berth'.

Derivative: bank, tr. and intr. v., to pile up in a bank.

bank, n., a bench. — ME. banck, prob. fr. OF. banc, 'a bench', which is of Teut. origin. See bench and cp. prec. word and banc, banco.

bank, n., an institution for the custody of money.

— F. banque, fr. It. banca, orig. 'bench, table, counter' (scil. of a money changer), which is of Teut. origin. Cp. bank, 'the edge of a river', bank, 'bench', and see bench. Cp. also bankrupt, bunco, embankment.

Derivatives: bank, intr. v., to keep a bank; to keep money in a bank; tr. v., to keep (money) in a bank; bank-able. adj., bank-er, n., bank-ing, n. banket, n., the conglomerate in the Witwatersrand gold district in the Transvaal. — S. Afr. Du., lit. 'sweetmeat', fr. F. banquet. See banquet. bankrupt, n. and adj. — Refashioned after L. rupta, fr. F. banqueroute, fr. It. banca rotta, lit. 'a broken bench', fr. banca, 'bench', and rotta (fr. L. rupta), fem. pp. of rompere, 'to break', fr. L. rumpere, (see bench and rupture); so called from the habit of breaking the bench of bankrupts.

Derivatives: bankrupt, tr. v., bankrupt-cy, n., bankrupt-ly, adv.

bankshall, n., I) a warehouse; 2) the office of a harbor master (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. bangsāl, 'store room', prob. fr. OI. bhānḍasāla-, 'storehouse'. See Yule-Burnell, Hobson-Jobson, p.61b.

Banksia, n., a genus of Australian evergreen trees. — Named after the famous English naturalist and traveler, Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820). For the ending see suff. -ia.

banner, n. — ME. banere, fr. OF. baniere (F. bannière), which is prob. a blend of WTeut. \*banda, corresponding to Goth. bandwa, bandwō, 'sign, signal' (whence also It., OProvenç. banda, 'band, troop', Late L. bandum, 'banner', banderia, baneria, 'place where the banner is set up', OProvenç. bandiera (whence It. bandiera, F. bandière, Sp. bandera), 'banner', and of OF. ban, 'public proclamation'. Goth. bandwa, prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \*bendh-, 'to bind'. See band, 'tie', and cp. band, 'troop', banderilla, banderole, banish, pandour. For the etymol. of OF. ban see ban, 'edict'. MHG. banier(e) (whence G. Banner and Panier), 'banner', is an OF. loan word.

Derivatives: banner, tr. and intr. v. [(obsol.), banner-ed, adj., bannere, n. (obsol.), banneret (a.v.)

banneret, n., order of knighthood; orig., a knight who could lead his men into battle under his own banner. — ME. baneret, fr. OF. baneret (F. banneret), a derivative of baniere (F. banneret). See banner.

banneret, bannerette, n., small banner. — OF. banerete, dimin. of baniere (F. bannière). See banner and -et. -ette.

bannerol, n., banner borne at a funeral and placed over the tomb. — A variant of banderole.

bannock, n., a thick flat cake. — OE. bannuc, 'cake', fr. Gael, bonnach, of s.m.

banns, bans, n. pl., public announcement of a marriage. — Pl. of ban, 'edict'.

banquet, n. — F., fr. It. banchetto, dimin. of banco, 'bench'. See bench and -et and cp. banc, banco, banket, banquette.

Derivatives: banquet, v., banquet-er, n.

banquette, n., the foot bank of a trench (fort.) — F., fr. Languedoc banqueta, dimin. of banc 'bench'. See prec. word and -ette.

banshee, n., a female spirit supposed to warn families of the death of a member. — From Ir. bean sidhe, lit. 'woman of the fairies'. Bean comes fr. OE. ben, which is cognate with E. quean and queen.

banstickle, n., the stickleback. — Compounded of ME. ban, 'bone', and stickle (in stickleback), 'prickle'. See bone and stickleback.

bantam, n., a kind of small fowl. — Fr. Bantam, name of a town, west of Jakarta in Java.

banter, tr. and intr. v. and n. — Of unknown origin.

Derivatives: banter-er, n., banter-ing-ly, adv., banter-y, adj.

banting, n., a system for reducing weight. — Named after William *Banting* (1797-1878), its inventor and propagator.

Derivatives: banting-ism, n., banting-ize, intr. v. bantling, n., a brat; a bastard. — G. Bänkling, 'bastard', lit. 'conceived on a bench', fr. Bank, 'bench'; see bench and subst. suff. -ling. For sense development cp. bastard.

Bantu, n., a group of African languages comprising most of those spoken south of the Equator. — Coined by W. H. I. Bleek fr. native Ba-ntu, fr. plur. pref. ba- and ntu, 'a man, a person', hence Ba-ntu lit. means 'the men, the people, mankind'.

banyan, n. - See banian.

banyan tree, also banyan, n. — Orig. 'the tree under which the banyans (= Hindu merchants) settled near Gombroon (now called Bandar Abbas); see banian. See Yule-Buinell, Hobson-Jobson, p. 65.

banzai, interj., form of greeting addressed to the Emperor of Japan. — Jap. 'may you live ten thousand years'. Cp. Chin. wan, 'myriad', sui, 'year'.

baobab, n., name of an African tree. — Native

bap, n., a small roll of bread (Scot.) — Of uncertain origin.

Baphia, n., a genus of trees and shrubs of the pea family. (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. βαφή, 'a dipping, a dyeing', which is rel. to βάπτειν, 'to dip, dye', βαπτίζειν, 'to dip'. See baptism and -ia. Baptisia, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. βάπτισις, 'a dipping', fr. βαπτίζειν, 'to dip' (see next word); so called from the use of some species for dyeing. For the ending see suff. -ia.

baptism, n. — ME. bapteme, fr. OE. baptesme (F. baptême), fr. Eccles. L. baptisma, fr. Gk. βάπτισμα, 'a dipping in water', in Eccles. Gk. 'baptism', fr. βαπτίζειν, 'to dip', in Eccles. Gk. 'to baptize', fr. βάπτειν, 'to dip, steep, dye, color', which is rel. to βαφή, 'a dyeing', and cogn. with ON. kvefja, 'to plunge', OSwed. kvaf, 'a deep place'. For sense development it should be borne in mind that baptism orig. consisted in immersion. E. baptism has been refashioned after Eccles. L. baptisma, Gk. βάπτισμα. For the ending see suff. -ism. Cp. Baphia, Baptisia, baptist, baptistery, baptize and the second element in phlobaphene.

Derivatives: baptism-al, adj., baptism-al-ly, adv. baptist, n. — OF. (= F.) baptiste, fr. Eccles. L. baptista, fr. Gk. βαπτιστής, 'one who dips'. See baptism and -ist.

baptistery, baptistry, n. — OF. baptisterie (F. baptistère), fr. Eccles. L. baptistèrium, fr. Gk. βαπτιστήριον, 'bathing place', in Eccles. Gk., baptistery'. See baptist and -ery, resp. -ry.

baptize, tr. and intr. v. — ME. baptisen, fr. F. baptiser, fr. Eccles. L. baptizāre, 'to baptize', fr. Gk. βαπτίζειν. See baptism and -ize.

bar, rod of metal or wood. — ME. barre, fr. OF. (= F.) barre, fr. VL. \*barra, a word of Gaulish origin. See forum and cp. barrier, barrister, barrulet, debar, disbar, embargo, embarrass.

bar, tr. v. — ME. barren, fr. OF. barrer, fr. barre. See prec. word and cp. barrage.

Derivatives: barr-ed, adj., barr-er, n., barr-ing, n. and prep., barr-y, adj.

bar, n., the maigre (Sciaena aquila). — F. bar, fr. MDu. ba(e)rse, which is rel. to OS., MHG. bars, G. Barsch and E. barse (q.v.)

Barabbas, masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Bαραββᾶς, fr. Aram. bar abbā, 'son of the father, son of the master', fr. bar, 'son', which is rel. to Heb.  $b\bar{e}n$ , 'son', and fr. Aram. abbā, 'the father', emphatic state of  $\bar{a}bh$ , which is rel. to Heb.  $\bar{a}bh$ , 'father'. For the first element see ben, 'son', and cp. bar mitzvah and words there referred to. For the second element see Aboth and cp. Abba, abbot. barad, n., the unit of pressure in the centimetergram-second system (physics). — Fr. Gk. βάρος, 'weight'. See baro-.

barathrum, n., 'pit, gulf', esp. that near Athens into which criminals condemned to death were thrown. — L., fr. Gk. βάραθρον, 'pit, gulf, cleft', rel. to Homeric βέρεθρον, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base \*gwer-, 'to devour', whence also βορός, 'voracious', βρῶμα, 'food', lit. 'that which is eaten', L. vorāre, 'to devour'. See voracious and cp. words there referred to.

barato, n., money given to bystanders by a winner at the gaming table. — Sp., from the adj. barato, 'cheap', fr. baratar, 'to barter, traffic', which prob. derives fr. Gk. πράττειν, 'to do, perform'. See practical.

barb, n., beard, a beardlike appendage. — OF. (=F.) barbe, fr. L. barba, 'beard', which is cogn. with OE. beard. See beard and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: barb, tr. v., to supply with a barb; barb-ed. adi.

barb, n., name of a breed of horse. — F. barbe, shortened fr. Barbarie, prop. 'horse introduced from Barbary in North Africa'.

**Barbara**, fem. PN. — L., prop. fem. of *barbarus*, 'strange, foreign, barbarous', fr. Gk. βάρβαρος. See barbaric.

Barbarea, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (bot.) — ModL., named after St. Barbara. barbarian, n. and adj. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. Gk.  $\beta \alpha \rho \beta \alpha \rho o \varsigma$ . See barbaric.

barbaric, adj. — OF. barbarique, fr. L. barbaricus, 'foreign, strange, outlandish', fr. G. βαρ-βαρικός, fr. βάρβαρος, 'non-Greek, foreign, barbarous', which is cogn. with OI. barbarah, 'stammering (designation of the non-Aryan nations), from the I.-E. imitative base \*barb-, 'to stammer, stutter; unintelligible'. Cp. brave Cp. also Berber and the second element in rhubarb. For \*balb-, a collateral base of \*barb-, see balbuties, booby. For the imitative base \*babsee babble.

Derivative: barbaric-al-ly, adv.

**barbarism**, n. — F. barbarisme, fr. L. barbarismus, fr. Gk. βαρβαρισμός, 'unintelligible speech', fr. βάρβαρος. See prec. word and -ism.

barbarity, n. - See barbaric and -ity.

barbarize, tr. and intr. v. — Gk. βαρβαρίζειν, 'to speak like a barbarian', fr. βάρβαρος. See barbaric and -ize.

Derivative: barbariz-ation, n.

barbarous, adj. — L. barbarus, fr. Gk. βάρβαρος. See barbaric. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous.

Derivatives: barbarous-ly, adv., barbarous-ness, n.

Barbary, n., the countries in North Africa west of Egypt. — OF. Barbarie, fr. L. barbaria, 'a foreign country', fr. barbarus, 'strange, foreign, barbarous'. See barbaric and -y (representing OF. -ie).

Barbary ape. — Lit. 'ape of North Africa', fr. Barbary.

barbasco, n., the wild cinnamon. — Sp., fr. L. verbascum, 'mullein', a word of Ligurian origin. Cp. Verbascum.

barbate, adj., 1) bearded; 2) (bot.) having hairlike tufts or awns. — L. barbātus, 'bearded', fr. barba, 'beard'. See barb, 'appendage', and adj. suff. -ate and cp. barbituric.

Derivative: barbat-ed, adi.

barbecue, n., an animal roasted whole; a social gathering at which animals are roasted whole.

— Sp. barbacoa, orig. 'a framework to sleep on; a framework for roasting meat', fr. Taino barbacoa.

Derivative: barbecue, tr. v.

barbel, n., a large fish, Barbus fluviatilis. — OF. (F. barbeau), fr. VL. \*barbellus, dimin. of Late L. barbula, which itself is dimin. of L. barbus, 'barbel' (whence OHG. barbo, MHG., G. barbe, of s.m.), fr. L. barba, 'beard'. See barb, 'beard'. barber, n. — ME. barbour, fr. OF. barbeor (as if fr. VL. \*barbātor), fr. L. barba, 'beard'. Cp. F. barbier (fr. VL. \*barbārius) and see barb, 'beard'.

barberry, n., any plant of the genus Berberis. — OF. barbere, barberis, fr. ML. berberis, barbaris, fr. Arab. barbārts, in vulgar pronunciation berbērts. 'barberry'. Cp. Berberis.

barbet, n. - F., fr. L. barbātus, 'bearded'. See barbate.

barbette, n., mound for mounting guns (fort.) — F., dimin. of barbe, 'beard' (see barb, 'beard', and -ette); so called from a fanciful comparison of the mounted guns with a beard.

barbican, n., outer defense of a city or castle. — ME. barbecan, fr. OF. barbacan, barbican (F. barbacane), which prob. derives ult. fr. Pers. bāla-khāna, 'upper chamber, balcony on the top of a house', lit. 'a high house', fr. bāla, 'high', and khāna, 'house'. The first element is rel. to Avestic bêrêzant-, OI. bṛhánt-, 'high'; see borough. The second element derives fr. stem khan-, 'to dig'.

barbicel, n., a little process on the barbule of a feather. — ModL. barbicella, dimin. of barba, 'beard'. See barb, 'beard'.

barbiton, n., an ancient many-stringed instrument resembling a lyre. — Gk. βάρβιτου, earlier form βάρβιτος, a loan word from a foreign, prob. the Phrygian, language.

barbituric, adj., designating, or pertaining to, a crystalline acid, CH<sub>2</sub>(CO.NH)<sub>2</sub>CO (chem.) — Coined fr. L. barbāta (in ML. Usnea barbāta, lit. 'bearded moss'), and uric. L. barbāta is fem. of barbātus, 'bearded'; see barbate. (ML. usnea derives fr. Arab. úshnah, 'moss').

barbule, n., a minute barb; a process at the edge of the barb of a feather. — L. barbula, 'a little beard', dimin. of barba. See barb 'beard', and -ule and cp. barbicel.

barcarole, barcarolle, a song sung by Venetian boatmen. — F. barcarolle, fr. It. barcarola, fr. barcarolo, 'gondolier', a derivative of barca, 'boat'. See bark, 'vessel'.

bard, n., a Celtic minstrel-poet. — C el. bard, fr. Gaul. \*bardo-, 'singer', whence also Gk.

βάρδος, L. bardus, 'bard', bardala, 'the copped lark' (lit. 'the singer').

Derivative: bard-ic, adi.

bard, also barde, n., armor for the breast and flanks of a warhorse. — F. barde, 'armor for horses', fr. Sp. barda, 'horse armor', albarda, 'packsaddle', fr. Arab. (al-)bárdaah, '(the) stuffed packsaddle of an ass'.

bardash, n., a catamite. — F. bardache, fr. It. bardascia, fr. Arab. bárdaj, 'slave', ult. fr. Pers. bardah. of s.m.

bardolater, n., a worshiper of the Bard, i.e. Shakespeare. — Formed fr. bard, 'poet', on analogy of idolater.

bardolatry, n., worship of Shakespeare. — Formed fr. bard, 'poet', on analogy of idolatry.

**Bardolph**, masc. PN. — OHG. Berhtolf, compounded of beraht, 'bright', and wolf, 'wolf'. See **bright** and wolf.

bare, adj. — ME. bare, fr. OE. bær, rel. to OS., OHG., MHG., G. bar, ON. berr, Du. baar, (fr. Old Teut. \*baza-), and cogn. with Arm. bok (for \*bhos-ko-), 'naked', OSlav. bosŭ, Lith. bãsas, Lett. bass, 'barefoot'. Cp. the first element in ballast.

Derivatives: bare, tr. v., bare, n., bare-ly, adv., bare-ness, n., bar-er, n.

barege, barège, n., 1) a gauzelike fabric; 2) a mineral water from Barèges. — F. barège, so called fr. Barèges, a village situated in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées in France. baresark, adv., without shirt. — Alternation of berserk (as if deriving from bare sark, i.e. 'bare shirt'). See berserker.

baret, n. — A var. of barret.

bargain, n. — ME. bargayn, fr. OF. bargaigne, fr. bargaigner. See bargain, v.

bargain, intr. and tr. v.—OF. bargaignier (F. barguigner), 'to waver, be irresolute', orig. 'to bargain', prob. fr. Frankish \*borganjan, 'to borrow, to lend', which is rel. to OHG. borgēn, OE. borgian, 'to borrow, to lend'. See borrow.

Derivative: bargain-er, n.

barge, broad, flat boat. — OF., fr. OProveng. barca, fr. L. bārca, 'a small boat, bark', shortened fr. \*bārica, fr. Gk. βᾶρις, fr. Copt. barī, 'boat'. Cp. bark, 'sailing ship', and words there referred to.

Derivatives: barge, intr. v.

bargeer, n., a trooper who is riding another man's horse (Anglo-Ind.). — Pers. bārgīr, lit. 'burden taker', fr. bār, 'burden', and -gīr, stem of giriftän. 'to seize, take'.

barite, n., barytes (mineral.) - See barytes.

baritone, barytone, n., a male voice between bass and tenor. — F. baryton or It. baritono, fr. Gk. βαρύτονος, 'heavy-toned, low-toned', which is compounded of βαρύς, 'heavy' (see bary-), and τόνος. 'tone'. See tone.

Derivative: barytone, baritone, n.

barium, n., a metallic element (chem.) — ModL., fr. Gk. βαρύς, 'heavy', which is rel. to βάρος, 'weight'; see baro-. The element was so called by its discoverer, the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) because of its presence in *barytes* or *heavy spar*.

bark, n., rind of a tree. — ME. barke, fr. ON. börker (whence also Dan., Swed. bark), which is rel. to LG. borke (whence G. Borke). According to Petersson (in Indogerm. Forschungen 23,403), these words derive from a -g-enlargement of I.-E. base \*bher-, 'to cut', for which see bore, 'to pierce' and words there referred to. For sense development cp. L. cortex, 'bark of a tree', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to cut' (see cortex). Derivatives: bark, tr. v., bark-en, tr. and intr. v., bark-en, adj. (poet.), bark-er, n., bark-er-y, n. bark, n., a kind of sailing ship. — F. barque, fr. It. barca, fr. L. bārca, 'a small boat, bark'. See barge, 'boat', and cp. barkentine, barque, debark, disembark, embark.

bark, intr. v., to cry as a dog. — ME. berken, fr. OE. beorcan, rel. to ON. berkja, 'to bark'; prob. imitative.

Derivatives: bark-er, n., bark-ing, adj. and n. barkentine, barquentine, n., a kind of three-masted vessel. — Formed fr. bark, resp. barque, 'sailing vessel', on analogy of brigantine.

barkevikite, n., a variety of amphibole (mineral.)
Named after Barkevik, on the Langesund fiord, in Norway. For the ending see subst. suff.
-ite.

barley, n. — ME. barly, fr. OE. bærlic, orig. an adjective meaning 'like barley', fr. bere, 'barley', and -līc, 'like'. The first element is rel. to ON. barr, 'barley', Goth. barizeins, 'of barley', and cogn. with L. far, gen. farris, 'coarse grain, meal'. See farina, farrage, and cp. barn, barton. For the second element see adj. suff. -ly and like, adj.

barm, n., yeast. — ME. berme, fr. OE. beorma, rel. to Du. berm, MLG, berm, barm, LG, barme (whence G. Bärme), and cogn, with L. fermentum, 'substance causing fermentation', fr. I.-E. base \*bher-, 'to boil, seethe', whence also OI. bhuráti, 'moves convulsively, quivers', MIr. berbaim, 'I boil, seethe', Cp. brand, bread, brew, broil (in both senses), broth. Cp. also ferment. bar mitzvah, a male person who has completed his thirteenth year, when he reaches the age of religious responsibility (Jewish religion). — Heb. bar mitzváh, lit. 'son of command', fr. bar, 'son', which is rel. to Heb. ben, and mitzváh, 'command, commandment', which is rel. to tziv $v\acute{a}^h$ , 'he commanded'. For the first element see ben, 'son', and cp. the first element in Barabbas, Barnabas, Bartholomew. For the second element see mitzvah.

barn, n. — ME. bern, fr. OE. bern, shortened fr. orig. bere-ern, lit. 'barley house', fr. bere, 'barley' and ern, ærn, 'house'. For the first element see barley. The second element is a metathesized form of \*ran(n) (for \*rasn), 'house', and rel. to ON. rann, Goth. razn, 'house', and to OE. rest,

ræst, 'resting place'. See rest, 'repose', and cp. the first element in ransack.

Barnabas, n., a surname of Joseph, the Levite of Cyprus (Acts 4:36). — Eccles. L., fr. Gk. Βαρνάβας, lit. 'son of exhortation', fr. Aram. bar, 'son', and nābhá, 'prophecy, exhortation'. For the first element see bar mitzvah and cp. words there referred to. The second element is rel. to Heb. nābhí, 'prophet',  $n^ebh\bar{u}$ 'āh, 'prophecy'. See

barnacle, n., an instrument for pinching a horse's nose. — ME. bernak, bernacle, bernakile, fr. OF. bernac, which is of uncertain origin.

barnacle, n., 1) the barnacle goose; 2) shellfish. —
Bret. bernic, 'shellfish' (whence also F. bernicle,
'barnacle goose; shellfish'), prob. fr. OIr. bern,
'cleft, crack, fissure' (according to popular
belief, the goose was supposed to be born from
the shellfish).

baro-, before a vowel bar-, combining form denoting the pressure of the atmosphere. — Gk. βαρο-, fr. βάρος, 'weight', rel. to βαρός, 'heavy', fr. I.-E. base \*gwer-, 'heavy', whence also L. gravis. See grave, 'weighty', and cp. bary-, Briareus, and the second element in centrobaric, charivari.

**barograph**, n., a recording barometer. — Compounded of **baro**- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

Derivative: barograph-ic, adj.

**barology,** n., the study of weight or gravity. — Compounded of **baro-**, and Gk.  $-\lambda$ ογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda$ όγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. **barometer,** n., an instrument for measuring the

pressure of the atmosphere. — Compounded of baro- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'. The term barometer was prob. used first by the English chemist and physicist Robert Boyle (1627-91) in 1665.

Derivatives: barometr-ic, adj., barometr-y, n. baron, n. — ME. baron, barun, fr. OF. baron, oblique case of ber, fr. ML. barō, gen. -ōnis, which is of Teut. origin; cp. OHG. baro, 'man', prop. 'warrior', which is rel. to ON. berjask, 'to fight', and cogn. with OSlav. borjo, boriti, 'to fight'. All these words prob. derive fr. 1.-E. base \*bher-, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry'. Derivatives: baron-age, n., baron-ess, n., baron-et, n. and tr. v., baron-et-age, n., baron-et-cy, n., baron-etic-al, baron-ial, adjs., barony (q.v.)

barony, n., 1) a baron's domain; 2) dignity or rank of a baron. — OF. baronie (F. baronnie), fr. baron. See prec. word and -y (representing OF. -ie).

baroque, adj., pertaining to an artistic style characterized by grotesque forms. — F., not fr. Port. barroco, 'irregularly shaped pearl', as generally assumed, but from the name of the founder of the baroque style, Federigo Barocci (1528-1612).

Derivative: baroque, n.

151

baroscope, n., an instrument showing the changes of the pressure of the atmosphere.—Compounded of baro- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine', See -scope.

Derivatives: baroscop-ic, baroscop-ical, adis.

Barosma, n., a genus of plants of the rue family (bot.) - ModL., lit, 'of a heavy smell', fr. baroand Gk, δσιιά, 'smell, odor'. See osmium.

barosmin, n., diosmin (pharm.) — Formed fr. Barosma with chem. suff. -in.

barouche, n., a kind of four-wheeled carriage. — G. Barutsche, fr. It. baroccio, a collateral form of earlier biroccio, fr. VI., \*hirrotium, 'a twowheeled carriage', fr. L. birotus (for bis-rotus), 'two-wheeled', fr. bis, 'twice', and rota, 'wheel'. See bi- and rota and cp. britska.

barque, n. — A variant of bark, 'sailing vessel'. barquentine, n. - See barkentine.

barracan, n., an Oriental fabric, camlet. - F., fr. Arab. barrakan, 'camlet', which is of Persian origin.

barracks, n. pl., soldiers' lodgings, — F. baraque, fr. Sp. barraca, orig, 'hut of bricks', a derivative of barro, 'clay', which is prob. of Iberian origin.

barracuda, also barracouta, n., a large sea fish. — Sp. barracuda, of uncertain origin.

barrage, n., dam. — F., fr. barrer, 'to bar, obstruct'. See bar. v., and -age.

barrage, n., curtain fire (mil,) — Fr. F, tir de harrage, 'curtain fire', See prec, word,

barranca, n., ravine. — Sp., fr. barranco, 'precipice, ravine', fr. VL. barrancus, fr. Gk. φάραγξ, gen. φάραγγος, 'deep chasm, ravine, gully', which is rel. to φάρυγξ, 'throat, chasm, gulf', φάρειν, 'to cleave, part', and cogn. with L. forāre, 'to bore', OE. borian, 'to bore'. See bore 'to pierce', and cp. pharynx.

barrandite, n., a hydrous phosphate of iron and aluminum (mineral.) — F., named after the French geologist Joachim Barrande (1799-1883). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

barrator, n., one guilty of barratry. — ME. baratour, 'a quarrelsome person', fr. OF. barateor, 'deceiver, swindler', fr. barater, 'to deceive, barter'. See barter.

barratrous, adj., tending to barratry (law). — See barratry and -ous.

Derivative: barratrous-ly, adv.

barratry, n., fraudulent breach of duty (marine). — See barrator and -ry.

barrel, n. - ME. barel, fr. OF. (= F.) baril, 'barrel, cask', which is of Gaulish origin. The word came to Britain through the medium of the Normans; it is not related to F. barre, 'bar'. Cp. It. barile, OProvenc, and Sp. barril, which are of the same origin and meaning as OF. baril. Cp. also barricade, barrico, breaker, 'a small

barren, adj. - ME. barain, barein, fr. OF. brehaigne, baraigne, which is of uncertain origin. Derivatives: barren-ly, adv., barren-ness, n.

barret, n., a small cap, esp. a biretta. — F. bar-

rette, fr. It. barretta (now berretta). See biretta. barricade, n. — F., fr. MF, barriquer, 'to barricade', fr. barrique, 'a large barrel', fr. baril, 'harrel' see harrel. Barricade orig, meant 'an obstruction made with barrels'. It. barricata. usually regarded as the etymon of F. barricade. is in reality a French loan word.

barricade, tr. v. - F. harricader, fr. barricade. See barricade, n.

harrico, n., a keg. — Sp. barrica, fr. barril, 'a barrel'. See barrel.

harrier, n. - ME. barrere, fr. F. barrière, 'obstacle', fr. barre, 'bar'. See bar, 'rod of metal or wood'.

barrister, n. - Formed fr. bar. 'rod of metal or wood', with suff. -ster.

barrow, n., mountain, mound. - ME. barewe. herewe, fr. OF, heore, 'mountain', rel. to OS., Swed., Norw., OFris., Du., OHG., G. berg, 'mountain', ON, biarg, 'rock', Dan, bierg, MHG. herc. 'mountain', fr. I.-E, base \*bhergh-, 'high'. See borough and cp. the second element in iceberg.

barrow, n., a castrated boar. - OE. bearg, rel. to OS., OHG, barg, barug, ON, -börgr, MDu, barch. barech, Du. barg, MHG, barc, G. Barch, and cogn. with OSlav. bravu, fr. earlier borvu, 'castrated young pig; wether', fr. I.-E. base \*bher-. 'to cut, bore'. See bore.

barrow, n., a handcart. - ME. barewe, fr. OE. bearwe, 'basket, barrow', fr. beran, 'to carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. bier.

barrulet, n., a small bar (her.) — Formed with dimin, suff. -et fr. VL. \*barrula, dimin, of \*barra. See bar, 'rod of metal or wood'.

barry, adj., traversed by an even number of bars (her.) - F. barré, pp. of barrer, 'to bar', fr. barre. See bar, 'rod of metal or wood'.

barse, n., the common perch. — OE. bærs, 'perch'. rel. to MDu. ba(e)rse, Du. baars, OS., MHG. bars, G. Barsch, 'perch', G. barsch, 'rough'; fr. Teut, base \*bars-, 'sharp'. See bristle and cp. bass, 'perch', bar, 'maigre'.

barter, intr. and tr. v. — ME. bartren, fr. OF. barater, 'to deceive, barter', fr. barat, 'cheat, deception', which is of uncertain, possibly Celtic, origin. Cp. Ir. brath, 'treachery', Gael. brath, 'to betray'. Cp. also barrator.

Derivatives: barter, n., barter-er, n.

barthite, n., a hydrous arsenate of zinc and copper. — Named after Barth, a mining engineer at Guchab, SW. Africa. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Bartholomew, masc. PN. - OF. Barthelemieu (F. Barthélemy), fr. L. Bartholomaeus, fr. Gk. Bapθολομαΐος, fr. Aram. bar Talmáy, 'son of Talmai'. Aram. bar, 'son', is rel. to Heb. ben, of s.m.; see ben, 'son', and cp. words there referred to. Talmáy, a Heb. name occurring already in the Bible (e.g. Nu. 13:22), is rel. to Heb. télem, 'furrow'.

Derivative: Bartholome-an, adj.

hartizan, n., a small tower for defense — First used by Walter Scott who mistook the real meaning of Scot. bartisene, which is nothing but the corrupted spelling of bratticing, 'timberwork' fr. brattice (q.v.)

barton, n., barn. - ME. berton. fr. OE. beretun. 'threshing floor, barn', lit. 'barley enclosure', fr. here, 'barley', and tun, 'enclosure'. See barley and town.

Bartonia, n., a genus of plants of the gentian family (bot.) - ModL.. named in honor of Benjamin Smith Barton of Philadelphia (died in 1815). For the ending see suff. -ia.

baruria, n., an abnormal condition in which the urine has a very high specific gravity (med.) -Medical L., compounded of Gk. βαρύς, 'heavy', and ovoov, 'urine'. See barv-, uro-, 'of urine'. and -ia.

harv-, combining form meaning 'heavy'. - Gk. βαρυ-, fr. βαρύς, 'heavy', rel. to βαρός, 'weight'. See baro-.

barycenter, barycentre, n., the center of gravity. - Compounded of bary- and center.

Derivative: barvcentr-ic, adj.

barysilite, n., a lead silicate. — Coined fr. bary-, silicate and subst. suff. -ite.

harvta, n., barium monoxide (chem.) — From next word.

barvtes, n., native barium sulfate, BaSO4; heavy spar (mineral.) - Coined by the Swedish chemist Karl Wilhelm Scheele (1742-86) fr. Gk. βαρύς, 'heavy', which is rel. to βάρος, 'weight'. See baro- and cp. barium, barite.

barythymia, n., melancholia (med.) — Medical L. compounded of bary- and θῦμός, 'spirit, mind, soul'. See thio- and -ia and cp. thyme. Cp. also the second element in lipothymia, para-

barytic, adj., pertaining to baryta. — Formed fr. barvta with suff. -ic.

barytone, n. - See baritone.

basal, adj., relating to the base; basic. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. base, n.

Derivative: basal-ly, adv.

basalt, n. — L. basaltēs, explained by most lexicographers as a word of African origin. (This explanation is based on Pliny, Historia 36, 58.) In Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, s.v. basanitēs, several editions are quoted, in which basaltēs stands for basanites. We may, therefore, assume that the original form is basanites, which was later shortened into basaltēs. L. basanitēs (lavis) comes fr. Gk. βασανίτης (λίθος). I tentatively suggest that βασανίτης derives fr. Βασάν, 'Bashan' (Βασάν is the transliteration of Heb. Bāshān in the LXX), to which the suff. - try; was added (see subst. suff. -ite). Accordingly, βασανίτης λίθος lit. means 'stone of Bashan'. This etymology is supported by the fact that Bashan, this well-known region east of the Jordan, first mentioned in the Bible as the Kingdom of Og, is especially rich in basalt. Cp. basanite. basan, n., tanned sheepskin. - F. basane, fr. OProvenc. basana, fr. Sp. badana, fr. Arab. bitanah, lit. 'lining', fr. bátana, 'he hid. covered'. fr. batn, 'belly, interior'. See wad, 'soft material'. basanite, n., touchstone. — L. basanitēs (lapis), fr. Gk. βασανός or βασανίτης (λίθος). 'touchstone'. See basalt.

basaree, n., a Hindu flageolet (music). — Hind. basree, fr. OI. vamsáh, 'bamboo', which is cogn. with MIr. feice. Ir. feige (for \*vankiā), 'lintel, rafter'; L. vacerra, 'log, stock, post', however, is not cognate.

bascule, n., an apparatus based on the principle of the seesaw. - F., 'seesaw', from orig. basse cule, altered from earlier bacule under the influence of basse, fem. of bas, 'low'. Bacule is composed of the imper. of battre, 'to strike', and cul, 'posterior'. See batter, 'to beat', and

base, n., bottom; foundation, pedestal. - F., fr. L. basis, fr. Gk. βάσις, 'a stepping, step, pedestal, foot, base', from the stem of βαίνω, 'I go', which prob. stands for \*βάνιω, fr. \*βάμ-ιω, fr. I.-E. base  $*g^wem$ -, 'to go; to come', whence also L. veniō (prob. for \*gwmiō), 'I come', Goth. aiman, OE, cuman, 'to come'. See come and cp. venue, 'arrival'. Cp. also basis, abasia, acrobat, aerobatics, amphisbaena, Anabaena, anabas, anabasis, -bates, bathmism, batophobia, bema, catabasis, diabase, adiabatic, diabetes, ecbatic, gynobase, hyperbaton, metabasis, Odobenus, Oribatidae, parabasis, presby-, stereobate, stylobate. As a term of chemistry base was introduced by the French chemist Guillaume-François Rouelle (1703-70) in 1754.

Derivatives: base, tr. v., to form a base for; intr. v., to be based (on or upon something); base-ment. n.

base, adj. - ME. bas, fr. OF (= F.) bas, 'low', fr. Late L. bassus, 'thick fat, stumpy' (in classical L. occurring only as a cognomen); of uncertain origin. Cp. abase, bass (music), basset, hasso, bassoon, debase.

Derivatives: base-ly, adv., base-ness, n.

bash, tr. v., to strike violently. - Of imitative origin. Cp. Swed. basa, Dan. baske, 'to strike'. bashaw, n. — A variant of pasha (q.v.)

bashful, adj. — Aphetic for abash-ful. See abash and -ful.

Derivatives: bashful-ly, adv., bashful-ness, n.

bashi-bazouk, n., a Turkish irregular soldier. — Turk. bāshi-bōzuq, lit. '(one whose) head is turned'. Cp. the first element in bashlyk and the second element in bimbashee.

bashlyk, also bashlik, n., hood covering the ears. - Turk. bashlyq, 'any kind of headgear'.

basic, adj. - Formed with suff. -ic fr. base, n. Cp. the second element in monobasic, dibasic.

Derivative: basic-al-ly, adv.

basidium, n., a form of sporophore characteristic of the fungi of the class Basidiomycetes (bot.) -

ModL., fr. Gk. βάσις, 'base'. See base, n., and cn. Aureobasidium.

basil, n., any of a group of aromatic plants of the mint family. — OF. basile (whence F. basilic), fr. Late L. basilicum, fr., Gk. βασιλικόν (scil. φυτόν), 'basil', neut. of the adjective βασιλικός, 'royal'. See basilica.

basil, n. — Corruption of basan.

Basil, masc. PN. — L. Basilius, fr. Gk. Βασίλειος, lit. 'kingly, royal'', fr. βασιλεύς, 'king'. See basilica and cp. basil, the plant.

basilar, adj., pertaining to the base; basal, basic, fundamental.— ModL., irregularly formed fr. L. basis, fr. Gk. βάσις, 'a stepping, step, pedestal, foot, base'. See base, 'foundation', and adj. suff. -ar.

Derivative: basilar-v, adi.

basilic, royal. — F. basilique, fr. Gk. βασιλικός. See next word.

basilica, n. — L., 'a public hall with double colonnades', fr. Gk. βασιλική (scil. στοά), lit. 'royal colonnade', fem. of βασιλικός, 'kingly, royal', fr. βασιλεύς, 'king', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly a loan word from a language of Asia Minor; cp. Lydian βάττος, 'king', Cp. basil, the plant, basilisk.

basilic vein (anat.) — ML. vena basilica, fr. Arab. al-bāsilfq, fr. al-, 'the', and bāsilfq, a word of uncertain origin, which was confused by the translators of Avicenna with Gk. βασιλικός, 'royal' (see prec. word). The term vena basilica appears for the first time in a translation of Avicenna by Gerardus Cremonensis. See Joseph Hyrtl, Das Arabische und Hebräische in der Anatomie, Wien, 1879, pp. 74-77.

basilisk, n., a mythical serpent, cockatrice; a Central American lizard. — L. basiliscus, fr. Gk. βασιλίσκος, 'princelet, chieftain, basilisk', dimin. of βασιλεύς, 'king'; so called after Pliny, Naturalis Historia, 8, 33, from ist 'crown', i.e. a white spot on its head. See basilica and cp. the second element in aspic, 'asp'.

basin, n. — ME., fr. OF. bacin, bassin (F. bassin), fr. VL. \*baccīnum, fr. bacchinon (cited by Gregory of Tours as a vulgar word), fr. \*bacca, 'a water vessel' (whence F. bac, 'vat'). See back, 'vat', and cp. next word.

basinet, n., a light steel helmet, later made with a visor. — ME., fr. OF. bacinet, bassinet (F. bassinet), dimin. of bacin, bassin (F. bassin), 'basin'. See prec. word and -et, and cp. bassinet.

basis, n. - L., fr. Gk. βάσις. See base, n.

bask, intr. and tr. v. — ME. basken, fr. ON. baðask, a reflexive verb lit. meaning 'to bathe oneself', fr. baða, 'to bathe' (see bathe), and reflex. suff. -sk.

hasket, n. — ME., fr. L. bascauda, 'a brazen vessel', referred to by the Roman poet Martial as an OBrit. word; cogn. with L. fascis, 'bundle, faggot'; see fasces. The orig. meaning of bascauda was prob. 'wicker basket'.

bason, n. - A variant of basin.

Basque, n. and adj. — F., fr. Sp. vasco, adj., fr. vascón, n., fr. L. Vascónēs, name of the ancient inhabitants of the Pyrenees. According to Wilhelm von Humboldt, the name Vascónēs orig. meant 'Foresters'. Cp. Gascon.

bas-relief, n., low relief. — F., fr. bas, 'low', and relief, 'raised work', fr. relever, 'to raise'. F. bas-relief is a loan translation of It. bassorilievo. See bass, adj., and relief and cp. basso-rilievo. bass, n., any of various perchlike fishes. — Alteration of barse.

bass, adj. and n. (mus.) — It. basso, fr. Late L. bassus, 'low'. See base, adj., and cp. bassoon and the second element in contrabass.

bassanite, n., an anhydrous calcium sulfate (mineral.) — Named after F. Bassani, professor of geology in Naples. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

bassarid, n., a maenad (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. βασσαρίς, gen. -ιδός, fr. βασσάρα, 'fox', a word of unknown etymology; so called because their dresses were made of foxskins.

basset, n., a variety of small hound. — F., formed with dimin. suff. -et fr. bas, 'low'. See base, adj.
bassetite, n., a phosphate of calcium and uranium (mineral.) — Named after the Basset mines in Cornwall.

bassinet, n., cradle. — Usually derived fr. F. bassinet, 'a little basin', dim. of bassin, fr. OF. bacin (see basin). This derivation, however, does not account for the sense of the English word. According to my opinion, E. bassinet is a blend of F. barcelonnette, 'a little cradle' (a collateral form of bercelonnette, fr. bercer, 'to rock'), and F. bassinet, 'a little basin'.

basso, n., a bass voice. — It. See bass (mus.).

bassoon, n., a woodwind instrument. — F. basson, fr. It. bassone, fr. basso. See bass (mus.) and -oon.

bassoonist, n., player of a bassoon. — A hybrid coined fr. bassoon and suff. -ist.

basso-rilievo, n., bas-relief. — It. See bas-relief and rilievo and cp. cavo-relievo.

bast, n., the inner bark of the linden tree. — ME., fr. OE. bæst, rel. to ON., OS., MDu., OHG., MHG.,G.,'bast',OHG.bestēn,'to sew with bast', and prob. cogn. with L. fascis, 'bundle', see fasces. OE. bæst, etc., orig. meant 'that which serves for binding'. OF. bastir (whence F. bātir), 'to build', is a loan word fr. Frankish \*bastjan, and orig. meant 'to sew or bind with bast'. Cp. baste, 'to sew loosely'. Cp. also bastille, bastion, and the second element in bundobust. For sense development cp. G. Wand, 'wall', which is rel. to wenden, 'to turn, twist' (see wand).

bastard, n., an illegitimate child. — OF. (F. bâ-tard), identical in meaning with fils de bast, 'acknowledged son of a nobleman, born out of wedlock', prop. 'son of concubinage', fr. bast, 'concubinage', which prob. derives fr. Teut. \*bansti, 'barn' (cp. Goth. bansts of s.m.); accordingly, OF. bastard lit. meant 'child born in

a barn'. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 60 s.v.

Derivatives: bastard, adj., and the hybrids bastard-ize, tr. v., bastard-iz-ation, n.

baste, tr. v., to soak, moisten. — Orig. pp. of a verb formed fr. OF. basser, 'to soak'; of uncertain origin.

Derivative: bast-ing, n.

153

baste, tr. v., to sew loosely. — OF. bastir (F. bâtir), 'to build', fr. Frankish \*bastjan 'to sew or bind with bast', which is rel. to OHG. bestēn, of s.m., fr. bast, 'bast'. See bast.

Derivative: bast-ing, n.

baste, tr. v., to beat. — ON. beysta, 'to beat', rel. to OE. bēatan. See beat.

Derivative: bast-ing, n.

bastille, n., a castle or fortress; specif. an ancient prison of Paris, destroyed by the revolutionaries July 14, 1789. — F., formed with change of suff. fr. OProvenç. bastida, fr. bastir, 'to build'. See baste, 'to sew loosely', and cp. bastion.

bastinado, n., beating with a stick on the soles of the feet. — Sp. bastonada, 'a beating, cudgeling,' fr. baston. 'stick'. See baston and -ado.

bastion, n., a work projecting outward from a fortification. — F., variant of bastillon, dimin. of bastille. It. bastione, is a French loan word, whereas It. bastia is a back formation fr. bastione. See bastille.

Derivatives: bastion-ary, bastion-ed, adjs.

baston, n., a stick, staff. — OF. baston (F. bâton), formed with the augment. suff. -on fr. Late L. bastum, of s.m. This word is prob. borrowed fr. Gk. \*βάστον or \*βάστα, 'support', which is a back formation fr. Late Gk. \*βαστᾶν (cp. Mod-Gk. βαστᾶ), fr. Gk. βαστάζειν, 'to lift up, raise, carry', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. It. bastone, Sp. baston, and see -oon. Cp. also bastinado, baton, and batten, 'timber'. Cp. also the first element in bathorse, batman.

bat, n., the club used in cricket, etc. — ME. batte, bat, fr. OE. batt, 'cudgel', prob. rel. to F. batte, 'beater, beetle', back formation fr. battre, 'to beat'. See batter, v., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: bat, intr. v., to use a bat, batt-ing, n. bat, n., a nocturnal mammal. — A dialectal form of ME. bakke, a word of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. natt-backa, natt-batta, 'bat' (lit. 'night bat'), Dan. aften-bakke, 'bat' (lit. 'evening bat'). For the change of k (in ME. bakke) to t (in E. bat) cp. apricot (from orig. apricock), havoc (fr. OF. havot), and the English words milt and milk, 'milt of fishes'.

batata, n., the sweet potato. — Sp. See potato. batch, n. — ME. bacche, lit, 'a baking', OE. bacan, 'to bake'. See bake. Batch stands to bake as match, 'one of a pair', stands to make.

Derivatives: batch, tr. v., batch-er, n.

bate, n., a solution used in tanning. — Rel. to Swed. beta, 'soaking, tanning', and to E. bait, bite (qq.v.)

bate, v., to reduce. — Aphetic for abate.

Derivative: bat-ed, adi.

bate, intr. v., to beat the wings, flutter. — F. battre, 'to beat' (in the term battre des ailes, 'to beat the wings'), fr. L. battuere, battere. See batter, v. bate, n., strife (obsol.) — Aphetic for debate. -bates, combining form meaning 'treading on ...' as in Dendrobates, Hylobates. — Fr. Gk.  $\beta \alpha \tau \eta \epsilon$ , 'one that treads', from the stem of  $\beta \alpha i \nu \epsilon \nu$ , 'to go'. See base, n.

bath, n. — ME. bath, fr. OE. bæð, rel. to OS. bath, ON. bað, MDu., MHG. bat, OHG., G., Du. bad. The final dental sound corresponds to Teut. -ba (= I.-E. -to) and is added to the Teut. base appearing in OHG. bā-jan (whence MHG. bæn, bæjen, G. bä-hen), 'to foment', corresponding to I.-E. base \*bhē-, 'to warm'. Hence OE. bæð, etc., orig. meant 'that which warms'. Base \*bhōg-, 'to warm, roast, bake', a -g-enlargement of base bhē-, 'to warm', appears in Gk. φώγειν, 'to roast', and in E. bake (q.v.)

Derivative: bath, tr. v.

Bath, brick, chair, etc. — Named after Bath, a town in Somerset, England.

bath-, combining form. — See batho-.

bathe, tr. and intr. v. — ME. bathien, fr. OE. baðian, rel. to ON. baða, MDu. bāden, Du. baden, OHG. badðn, MHG., G. baden, and to OE. bæð. etc.. 'bath'. See bath.

Derivatives: bathe, n., bath-er, n., bath-ing, n. bathkol, n., a heavenly voice. — Heb. bath qōl. lit. 'the daughter of a voice', fr. bath, 'daughter', and qōl, 'voice'. Bath stands for \*banth, fr. orig. \*bint, fem. of bēn, 'son'; rel. to Aram. b'rath, emphatic case berattā, Syr. (emphatic) bartā Arab. bint. Ethiop. bant, 'daughter', See ben, 'son' and cp. the first element in Bathsheba. For the second element see cowle.

bathmism, n., the growth force (biol.) — A name coined by the American paleontologist Edward Drinker Cope (1840-97) fr. Gk. βαθμός, 'step. threshold', from the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go', whence also βάσις, 'a stepping, pedestal, foot, base'. See base, n., and words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ism.

batho-, bath-, combining form meaning 'depth'.

— Gk. βαθο-, fr. βάθος, 'depth'. See bathos.
bathometer, n., an instrument for measuring the

depth of water. — Compounded of batho- and μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'. bathorse, n., a horse that carries baggage. — A hybrid coined fr. F. bât, 'packsaddle' and E. horse. F. bât derives fr. OProvenç. bast, fr. VL.

\*bastum, 'the act of carrying', back formation fr. \*bastāre, 'to carry', fr. Late Gk. \*βαστάν, 'to carry', fr. Gk. βαστάζειν. See baston and cp. words there referred to.

bathos, n., anticlimax, a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous. — Gr. βάθος, 'depth', rel. to βαθός, 'deep', and prob. also to βένθος, 'depth' —which seems to have been formed on analogy of πένθος, 'grief'—and! to βῆσσα (for \*βᾶθ-

<sub>(α)</sub>, 'glen'; prob. cogn. with OI. gáhate, 'dives into', gāháḥ, 'deep place', Avestic vi-gāθ, 'ravine', OIr. bāidim, 'I cause to sink, drown'. The word bathos was first used in the above sense by Pope in his Dunciad. Cp. bathy-, benthos and the second element in isobath.

Bathsheba, fem. PN.; in the Bible, the wife of King David and mother of Solomon. — Heb. Bathshébha', lit. 'daughter of the oath'. For the first element see bathkol. The second element is rel. to shéva', 'seven'. Cp. nishbá', 'he swore', orig. 'he bound himself by the sacred number seven'. See Shabuoth and cp. the second element in Elizabeth.

bathy-, combining form meaning 'deep' — Gk. βαθυ-, fr. βαθύς, 'deep', which is rel. to βάθος, 'depth'. See bathos.

bathybius, n., a slimy substance dredged up from the Atlantic (zool.) — ModL., coined by the English biologist Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95) in 1868 fr. Gk. βαθύς, 'deep' and βίος, 'life'. See bathy- and bio-.

bathyscaphe, n., a diving apparatus for reaching great depths. — Compounded of bathy- and Gk. σκάφη, 'boat'. See scapho-.

bathysphere, n., a spherical diving apparatus for the observation and study of the depths of the sea. — Compounded of bathy- and Gk. σφαῖρα, 'ball, globe, sphere'. See sphere.

batik, n., a method of coloring designs on cloth.

-- Javan. batik, 'spotted, speckled'.

Derivatives: batik, tr. v., batik-er, n.

batiste, n. — F., named after its first maker, Baptiste of Cambrai, who lived in the 13th cent.

batman, n., an officer's servant. — A hybrid coined fr. F. *bât*, 'packsaddle', and E. man. See bathorse.

batmoney, n., allowance to an officer. A hybrid coined fr. Canarese *bhatta*, 'rice' (see batta), and E. money.

baton, n., a stick, staff. — F. bâton. See baston. batophobia, n., morbid fear of being at great heights or passing near high objects (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk.  $\beta\alpha\tau\delta\varsigma$ , 'passable', verbal adj. of  $\beta\alpha$ toet, 'to go', and  $-\varphi \circ \beta t\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $\varphi \circ \beta \circ \varsigma$ , 'fear'. See base, n. and -phobia. The association of Gk.  $\beta\alpha\tau\delta\varsigma$  with height is due to a connection of this word with the second element in acrobat. (Acrobats are used to display their art in the height.) A more adequate name for this condition is hypsophobia.

Batrachia, n., pl., the amphibians (zool.) — Mod L., fr. Gk. βατράχειος, 'pertaining to a frog', fr. βάτραχος, 'frog', which is of uncertain origin. Derivative: batrachi-an, adj.

batracho-, before a vowel batrach-, pertaining to frogs. — Gk. βατραχο-, βατραχ-, fr. βάτραχος, 'frog'. See prec. word.

batta, n., allowance to an officer. — From Canarese bhatta, 'rice', prob. through the medium of Port. Cp. batmoney. For sense development cp. salary, orig. 'salt money'.

battalion, n. — F. bataillon, fr. It. battaglione, fr. battaglia, 'battle'. See battle and -ion and cp. multon.

battel, n., college accounts (at the University of Oxford). — Of uncertain origin.

batten, intr. v., to grow fat. — The orig. meaning was 'to become better', fr. ON. batna, which is rel. to OE. batian, OFris. batia, MLG., Du. baten, OHG. baʒēn, Goth. ga-batnan, 'to become better, avail, benefit', and to OE. bet, 'better' (adv.), betera, 'better' (adj.) See better, best.

batten, n., timber used in flooring. — F. bâton, 'stick, staff'. See baton.

Derivative: batten, tr. v., batten-ing, n.

batter, tr. and intr. v., to beat violently and rapidly. — ME. bateren, batteren, fr. OF. batre,
battre (F. battre), 'to beat, strike', fr. L. battuere, later also battere, 'to beat, strike', which
is of Gaulish origin; fr. I.-E. base \*bhat-, 'to
beat, strike', whence also L. con-futāre, 'to
check, suppress', re-futāre, 'to repel, refute', and
prob. also fatuus, 'stupid', lit. 'struck silly'. See
beat and cp. next word, abate, abattis, abattoir,
bascule, bat, 'club', bate, 'to reduce', bate, 'to
flutter', battalion, battle, battledore, combat, debate and the second element in andabata. Cp.
also confute, refute. Cp. also fade.

Derivatives: batter-ed, adj., batter-er, n.

batter, n., a mixture of flour, eggs and milk beaten up together. — ME. bature, batour, fr. OF. bature, 'a beating', fr. batre, 'to beat'. See prec. word

batter, n., slope of a wall. — Perhaps fr. batter, 'to beat'.

Derivative: batter, intr. v., to slope backward (said of walls).

battery, n. — F. batterie, fr. battre, 'to beat'. See batter, 'to beat', and -y (representing F. -ie).

battle, n. — ME. bataile, fr. OF. (= F.) bataille, fr. L. battuālia, battālia, 'fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators', fr. battuere, battere, 'to strike, beat'. See batter, 'to beat'.

battle, tr. and intr. v., to fight. — ME. batailen, fr. OF. bataillier, batailler (F. batailler), 'to fight', fr. bataille. See battle, n., and cp. embattle, 'to prepare for battle'.

battle, tr. v., to equip with battlements (archaic or poetic). — OF. bataillier, 'to equip with battlements, fortify', fr. batailles, 'battlements', pl. of bataille, 'battle'. See battle, n.

battledore, n., a wooden instrument with a long handle and a flat board used to strike a shuttle-cock. — ME., prob. fr. OProvenç. batedor, 'an instrument for beating', fr. L. battuere, battere, 'to beat, strike' (see batter, 'to beat'); influenced in form by beetle.

battlement, n. — ME. batelment, fr. OF. bataillement, fr. bataillier, 'to equip with battlements, to fortify'. See battle, 'to equip with battlements', and -ment and cp. embattle, 'to provide with battlements'.

Derivatives: battlement, tr.v., battle-ment-ed, adj.

battology, n., superfluous repetition in speaking or writing. — Gk. βαττολογίᾶ, 'a speaking stammeringly', compounded of \*βάττος, 'stammerer' (cp. Βάττος, name of a stammerer in Herod. 4,155; βατταρίζειν, to stutter, stammer'), and -λογίᾶ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is of imitative origin. For the second element see -logy.

Derivatives: battolog-ical, adj., battolog-ist, n. battue, n., 1) beating of woods to drive game out; 2) the game thus shot. — F., 'beating', prop. fem. pp. of battre, 'to beat'. See batter, 'to beat'.

batz, n., a small coin, formerly current in Switzerland. — G. Batz, Batzen, orig. meaning 'a thick piece, lump', rel. to the verb batzen, 'to be sticky, be adhesive', which is contracted fr. \*backezen, freq. of backen, 'to bake; to stick together', but influenced in form by G. Bätz, Petz, pet form of Bär, 'bear', the animal represented in the arms of Bern. See bake and bezzo. bauble. n., jester's stick. — ME. babel, fr. OF.

baubel, babel, 'toy'; related to E. babe, baby. baud, n., (a term in telegraphic signaling) one dot per second. — Named after the French inventor Jean Baudot (1845-1903).

baudekin, baudkin, n., baldachin (a kind of brocade). — ME., fr. OF. baudequin, fr. It. baldachino. See baldachin.

bauson, n., badger (archaic). — ME. bausen, 'badger', fr. OF. bauçant, 'piebald' (whence also F. balzan, 'horse with white stockings'), fr. VL. \*balteānus, 'provided with girdles', fr. L. balteus, 'girdle', whence also Rum. balt, 'girdle', bālṭat, 'spotted, piebald'. See belt and cp. bauxite.

bausond, adj., having white spots or stripes (dial. E.) — OF. bauçant. See prec. word.

bauxite, n., a claylike hydrate of aluminum (mineral.) — F., fr. Les Baux, near Soles in France, where this compound was first found. The name Les Baux, fr. Provenç. Li Baus, lit. means 'the precipices'. Provenç. baus derives fr. L. balteus, 'girdle', whence also Rum. balt, 'girdle', It. balzo, 'shelf', balzare, 'to spring, jump'. See belt and subst. suff. -ite and cp. bauson.

bavenite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate (mineral.) — Named after Baveno in Italy. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

bavette, n., a child's bib. — F., dimin. formed fr. bave, 'drivel, slaver', fr. baver, 'to drivel, slobber' (whence bavarder, 'to babble, prattle'); of imitative origin. Bavette lit. means 'slobbering bib'. For the ending see suff. -ette.

bawbee, n., 1) sixpence; 2) halfpenny. — Named after the Laird of Sillebawby, a mintmaster of Scotland in the 16th cent.

bawd, n., procurer, procuress. — ME. bawde, 'joyous, merry', prob. fr. OF. baude, baud, 'bold', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OE. bald, beald, 'bold', and see bold.

Derivatives: bawdry (q.v.), bawd-y, adj.

bawdry, n., obscenity. — ME. bawdery, prob. fr. OF. bauderie, 'boldness', fr. baude, baud. See prec. word and -v (representing OF. -ie).

baysalt

bawl, intr. and tr. v., to howl, bellow. — Prob. fr. ML. baulare, 'to bark', which is of imitative origin. Cp. Icel. baula, 'to low', ON. baula, 'cow', lit. 'the lowing animal'. Cp. also bellow. Derivatives: bawl, n., bawl-er, n.

baxter, n., a baker (Scot.) — Orig. 'a female baker', fr. OE. bæcestre, fem. of bæcere, 'baker'. See baker and -ster.

bay, n., inlet. — ME. baye, fr. F. baie, fr. Sp. bahia, which is prob. of Basque origin. See Meyer-Lübke in Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie, 32, 492. Cp. embay.

bay, n., part in the wall. — OF. baee (F. baie), 'an opening', prop. fem. pp. of baer (whence F. bayer, béer, 'to gape'), taken as a noun, fr. VL. badāre or batāre, 'to gape, yawn', a word of imitative origin, whence also It. badare, Provenç. badar, of s.m. Cp. abeyance, abash, badinage, bailloné, beagle, bevel.

bay, adj., of reddish brown color. — OF. (= F.) bai, fr. L. badius, 'chestnut-brown', which is cogn. with OIr. buide, 'yellow'. Cp. baize, bayard.

Derivative: bay, n., an animal of bay color, esp. a bay horse.

bay, intr. and tr. v., to bark. — ME. abayen, bayen, fr. OF abaier, baier (F. aboyer), 'to bark', which is of imitative origin. Cp. It. abbaiare. Cp. also Gk. βαύζειν, L. baubārī, 'to bark', lit. 'to utter bau'.

Derivative: bay, n., barking.

bay, n., the European laurel tree. — Orig. 'berry', fr. OF. (= F.) baie, fr. L. bāca, bacca, 'berry', See bacci.

baya, n., the weaverbird (*Ploceus baya*). — Hind. bajā. bayā.

bayadere, a female dancer. — F. bayadère, fr. Port. bailadeira, 'ballet dancer', fr. bailar, 'to dance', fr. VL. ballāre, 'to dance'. See ball, 'party for dancing'.

bayard, n., a bay horse. — OF., fr. bai. See bay, adi. and -ard.

Bayard, n., a gentleman of great courage and integrity. — From the name of Pierre du Terrail, seigneur de Bayard (1473-1524), the celebrated 'Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche' ('knight without fear and without reproach').

bayberry, n. — Compounded of bay, 'the laurel', and berry.

bayonet, n. — F. bayonnette, baionnette, fr. Bayonne in Southern France; so called because the first bayonets were made at Bayonne. For sense development cp. bilbo, Toledo.

Derivatives: bayonet, tr. and intr. v., bayonet-ed, adj., bayonet-eer, n.

bayou, n., a creek. — Amer. F., fr. Chocktaw bayuk.

baysalt, n. — Fr. Bai, place in France (near Nantes), renowned as a shipping port for sea salt in

harran 156 157

the 15th century. Cp. MDu. bayesout, G. Baisalz, which are of the same meaning and origin. bazaar, n., a market place. — Ult. fr. Pers. bāzār. 'market', which is rel. to Pahlavi vačār, of s.m. bazooka, n., a weapon consisting of a metal tube and used for launching an explosive rocket; first used in World War II. — Fr. bazooka, name of a kind of wind instrument invented and named by the American comedian Bob Burns (died in 1956).

bazzite, n., a silicate of scandium, etc. (mineral.)

Named after the Italian enigineer Alessandro

E. Bazzi (died in 1929). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

bdellium, n., 1) a substance mentioned in the Bible, Gen. 2:12 and Num. 11:7; 2) a gum resin. — L., fr. Gk. βδέλλτον, 'a fragrant gum', fr. Heb. bedålah.

be, intr. v. - ME. been, beon, fr. OE. beon, 'to be', rel. to biom, OS. bium, OHG. bim, OHG., MHG., G. bin, 'I am', and cogn. with L. fui, 'I have been', fueram, 'I had been', fuero, 'I shall have been', fu-tūrus, 'about to be', Oscan fust, will be', L. fiō, 'I become', Gk. φύειν, 'to make to grow', φύσις, 'nature', OI. bhávati, 'becomes, happens', bhūtáh, 'been', bhavítram, 'world', bhūmih, bhūman-, 'earth, world', Alb. bui, 'I dwell, spend the night', bote, 'earth, world',  $ban(\varepsilon)$ , 'dwelling place', OSlav. byti, 'to be', bylu, 'was', Lith. buti, 'to be', bùvo, 'was', OIr. biu, 'I am', buith, 'to be', bōi, 'was', OE., OS., OHG, būan, ON, būa, Goth, bauan, 'to dwell', Dan., Swed. bo, 'to dwell', Lith. bùtas, 'house', būklà, 'dwelling place', Ir. both, 'hut'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*bheu-, \*bhu-, to be, exist, grow'. Cp. bhava, bhumi-devi, bhut, big, 'to build', bond, 'serf', boor, booth, bound, adi., bower, 'cottage', bower, 'the knave in cards', build, busk, 'to prepare', byre, the first element in bylaw, and the second element in neighbor. Cp. also fiat, future, phyle, physic, physio-, -phyte, and the second element in dubious, eisteddfod, prabhu, probate, prove, superb, symphytum, tribe, tribune, tribute.

be- pref. with transitive or intensifying force. — OE. be-, toneless form of  $b\bar{\imath}$  (see by); cp. OS. be, resp.  $b\bar{\imath}$ , MHG., G. be-, resp.  $be\bar{\imath}$ , Goth  $b\bar{\imath}$ , (used both as a pref. and an adverb; in the latter case it means 'round about, by'). See by. beach, n. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: beach, tr. v., beach-y, adj.

beacon, n. — ME. beekne, fr. OE. bēacen, bēcen, 'sign, signal', rel. to OS. bōkan, OHG. bouhhan, MHG. bouchen, OFris. bāken [whence MLG. bāke, G. Bake, MDu. bāken, Du. baak, baken, ON. bākn, Dan. bavn, Swed. (fyr)bāk], 'beacon', fr. Teut. \*baukna-, which is prob. borrowed fr. L. būcina, 'a crooked horn or trumpet, signal horn'; see Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p.45 s.v. Bake. See buccinator and cp. beckon, buoy.

Derivatives: beacon, tr. and intr. v., beaconage, n. bead, n. — ME. bede, 'prayer; prayer bead', fr.

OE. bed, gebed, 'prayer', rel. to OS. beda, gibed, OHG. beta, 'request', gibet, MHG., G. gebet, 'prayer', Du. bede, 'prayer, request', gebed, 'prayer, request', Goth. bida, 'prayer, request', OHG., MHG., G. bitten, 'to ask, request', OHG. beton, MHG., G. beten, 'to pray', Goth. bidjan, OE. biddan, 'to ask, pray'. See bid.

Derivatives: bead, tr. and intr. v., bead-ed, adj., bead-ing, n., bead-y, adj.

beadle, n. — ME. bedel, fr. OF. bedel (F. bédeau), a Teut. loan word. Cp. OE. bydel, OS. budil, MLG. bödel, böddel, MDu. buel, Du. beul, OHG. butil, MHG. bütel, G. Büttel, which are formed fr. OE. bēodan, OS. biodan, etc., 'to announce, proclaim', with agential suff. -el, -il. Sec bid and agential suff. -le.

Derivatives: beadle-dom, n., beadle-ship, n.

beagle, n., a small hound used in hare hunting. — ME. begle, prob. fr. OF. beegueule, fr. VL. batāta (or badāta) gula, 'open throat', fr. fem. pp. of batāre or badāre, 'to open,' and gula, 'throat'; so called with reference to its bark. See bay, 'part in the wall' and gullet.

Derivative: beagl-ing, n.

beak, n. — ME. bec, fr. OF. (= F.) bec, fr. VL. beccus (whence a so It. becco) said by Suetonius (De vita Caesarum, 18) to be of Gaulish origin. Cp. OE. becca, 'pickax', MHG. bickel, of s.m., OHG. bicchan, 'to sting' Cp. also bécasse and the first element in beccafico.

Derivatives: beak-ed, beak-y, adjs.

beaker, n. — ME. biker, fr. ON. bikarr, fr. VL. bīcārium [whence also OS. bikeri, OHG. behhāri (MHG., G. becher), It. bicchiere], fr. Gk. βῖκος, 'earthen wine vessel'; prob. derived fr. Syr. būq, 'a two-handled vase or jug', a word of imitative origin. Cp. Heb. baqbūq, 'bottle' and see bachuc. Cp. also pitcher.

beakiron, n., the horn of an anvil; a bickern. — Folk-etymological alteration of bickern (as if compounded of beak and iron. See bickiron.

beam, n. — ME. beem, fr. OE. bēam, 'tree, beam, column of light', rel. to OS. bām, MLG., NLG. bām, MDu., Du. boom, OHG., MHG. boum, G. Baum, 'tree', OFris. bām, 'tree, gallows, beam', Goth. bagms, OSwed. bagn and prob. also to ON. baðmr, 'tree'; of uncertain etymology. Cp. boom, 'pole', and the first element in bumboat.

beamish, adj., beaming. — Coined by Lewis Carroll (1832-98) fr. beam, in the sense of 'ray of light', and adj. suff. -ish.

bean, n. — ME. bene, fr. OE bēan, rel. to OS., OHG. bōna, ON. baun, Dan. bønne, Norw. bauna, Swed. böna, OFris. bāne, MLG., MDu. bōne, Du. boon, MHG. bōne, G. Bohne; prob. derived from the child's word bha-, 'something swelling', whence also Gk. φακός, 'lentil'. Cp. L. faba, 'bean', OSlav. bobū, Russ. bob, OPruss. babo, 'bean', which prob. derive from the I.-E. child's word \*bhabhā, 'bean', reduplication of \*bha-; see Fabaceae.

Derivative: bean, tr. v., to hit on the edge (slang). beano, n., beanfeast (slang). — Fr. prec. word. bear, n., the animal. — ME. bere, fr. OE. bera, rel. to MDu. bere, Du. beer, OHG. bero, MHG. ber, G. Bär, ON. björn, lit. 'the brown animal', fr. I.-E. \*bhero-, 'brown', whence also Lith. béras, Lett. bers, 'brown', L. fiber, OE. beofor, 'beaver', lit. 'the brown animal'. Cp. beaver, the animal, and brown. Cp. also the first element in Bernard.

Derivatives: bear, tr. v., bear-ish, adj., bear-ishness n

hear, tr. and intr. v., to carry. - ME. beren, fr. OE, beran, rel. to ON, bera, OFris, bera, Du. baren, OHG. beran, 'to bear, carry', Goth. bairan, 'to bear, carry, give birth to'. OHG. giberan, MHG, gebern, G. gebären, Goth, gabairan, 'to give birth to', fr. I.-E. base \*bher-. whence also OI, bhárati, 'bears', bhárman, 'sustenance, care, burden', Arm, berem, 'I bear, carry, bring', bern, 'burden', Gk. φέρειν, 'to bear, carry', φώο, 'thief', L. ferre, 'to bear, carry', fur, 'thief', Alb. mbar, bar, 'I carry, drag', bir, 'son', OSlav. bero, birati (for earlier birti). 'to bring together, collect, take', breme, 'burden', sŭ-borŭ, 'assembly', OIr. biru, 'I carry', W. cymeraf, 'I take', Toch. AB pär, 'to bear, bring, fetch', and prob. also Toch. B prāri, 'finger'. Cp. bairn, baron, barrow, 'mountain', barrow, 'handcart', berth, bier, birth, bore, 'tidal wave', borough, burden, 'load', burly. Cp. also adiaphoresis, adiaphorous, afferent, amphora, anthropophora, Berenice, bhat, breba, brehon, cataphora, circumference, confer, cumber, defer, deference, differ, difference, differentiate, efferent, -fer, feretory, -ferous, ferret, the animal, fertile, fortuitous, fortune, furtive, furuncle, infer, metaphor, offer, opprobrium, paraphernalia, periphery, phoradendron, phoresis, Phormium, -phorous, phosphorous, phosphorus, prefer, proffer, refer, scirophorion, semaphore, Sobranje, suffer, transfer, varnish, vernix caseosa, Veronica, vociferate.

Derivatives: bear-able, adj., bear-er, n., bear-ing, n.

beard, n. — ME. fr. OE. beard, rel. to OFris. berd, MDu. baert, Du. baard, OHG., MHG. G. bart, 'beard', fr. I.-E. base \*bhar-dhā, 'beard', whence also L. barba (assimilated from original \*farbā, for \*bhardhā), OSlav. brada, Russ. borodā, OPruss. bordus, Lett. bàrda, Lith. barzdà (this latter was influenced in form by Baltic \*barzdā, 'furrow'). I.-E. \*bhar-dhā- prop. means 'bristle'. Cp. OE. byrst, 'bristle', and see bristle. Cp. also barb, 'beard', barbate, barbel, barber, barbett, barbette, barbicel, barbule and the second element in halberd, Langobard, lombard.

Derivatives: beard, tr. v., beard-er, n., beard-ing, n., beard-less, adj., beard-less-ness, n., beard-y, adj

beast, n. — ME. beste, fr. OF. beste (F. bête), fr. L. bēstia, 'beast, wild animal', which is of un-

certain origin. Cp. bestial, bestiary, bicho, the first element in bêche-de-mer and the second element in hartebeest.

Derivatives: beast-ly, adj. and adv., beast-liness. n.

beat, tr. and intr. v. — ME. beten, fr. OE. bēatan, rel. to ON. bauta, beysta, MLG. bōten, OHG. bōʒʒan, MHG. bōʒen, 'to beat', and to the second element in OHG. anabōʒ (whence MHG. anebōʒ, G. Amboβ), 'anvil', fr. I.-E. base \*bhat-, 'to beat, strike', whence also L. confutāre, 'to check, suppress', refutāre, 'to repel, refute', and prob. also fatuus, 'stupid', lit. struck silly'. Cp. batter, 'to beat', and words there referred to. Cp. also baste, 'to beat', beetle, 'mallet', boss, 'protuberance', boterol, boutade, butt, 'to strike', butt, 'the thicker end of anything', butt, 'aim', button, and the second element in ambos.

Derivatives: beat, n., beaten (q.v.), beat-er, n., beat-ing, n.

beat, adj., exhausted. — ME. bete, prop. short form of beten, pp. of beten, 'to beat'. See beat, v. Beata, fem. PN. — Lit. 'happy', fem. of L. beātus. See beatitude and cp. Beatrice.

beaten, adj., prop. pp. of the verb beat. — ME. beten, fr. OE. bēaten, pp. of bēatan, 'to beat'. See prec. word.

beatific, beatifical, adj., making blessed. — Late L. beātificus, whence beātificāre. See beatify and -fic, resp. also -al.

Derivatives: beatifical-ly, adv., beatific-ate, tr. v., beatification (q.v.)

beatification, n., process of making or becoming blessed. — F. béatification, fr. béatifier. See next word and -ation.

beatify, tr. v., — to make blessed; to make happy. — F. béatifier, 'to beatify', fr. post-classical L. beātificāre, 'to make happy', which is compounded of L. beātus, 'happy, prosperous', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. Beātus is prop. pp. of beāre, 'to make happy, to bless', which is prob. rel. to bene, 'well', bonus, 'good'. See bene-, bonus, and -fy and cp. next word, beatitude, Beatrice.

béatille, n., tidbit, dainties. — F., orig. 'work done by nuns', fr. béate, fem. of béat, 'blessed, devout', fr. L. beātus. See beatify.

beatitude, n., blessedness, happiness. — F. béatitude, fr. L. beātitūdinem, acc. of beātitūdō, 'happiness, blessedness, coined by Cicero fr. beātus. See beatify and -ude.

beatnik, n., a person behaving and dressing in an unconventional manner. — A hybrid coined from the adj. beat and -nik, a suff. of Yiddish, ult. Slavic origin (see nudnik).

Beatrice, fem. PN. — F. Béatrice, fr. L. beātricem. fem. of beātrix, 'she who makes happy', fr. beātus, 'happy', prop. pp. of beāte, 'to make happy'. See beatify and cp. Beata.

beautrous, adj., beautiful. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. OF. beaute (F. beauté). See beauty.

beautolais

beaujolais, n., a type of burgundy. — Named from the Requiplais district in the department of the Lyonnais in France.

hearing, n., a type of burgundy, -- So called fr. the Regune district in the department of the Côte d'Or in France, where it is produced.

beautiful, adj. and n. - A hybrid coined fr. beautv. a word of French origin, and English full; first used by Tyndale.

Derivatives: beautiful-ly, adv., beautiful-ness, n. beautify, tr. v. - See beauty and -fy.

beauty, n. - ME, bealte, beaute (F. beauté), fr. L. bellitätem, acc. of bellitäs, 'prettiness, charm, loveliness, beauty', fr. bellus, 'pretty, handsome, charming, fine, lovely, beautiful', which stands for \*dwenelos. \*dwenlos, and is rel. to L. bene. 'well', bonus, earlier \*dwenos, 'good', prob. also to beare, 'to make happy', beatus 'happy' and cogn. with OI. dúvas-, 'gift, honor, respect'. duvas-váti, 'honors, respects', Cp. bonus, and words there referred to. Cp. also beatify, beldam(e), belladonna, belle, belles-lettres, Bellis, belvedere, clarabella, embellish, Christabel, Rosabel. beaver, n., a rodent of the genus Castor. — ME. hever fr. OF, heafar, tel. to ON, biorr, OS, bibar, OHG, bibar, MHG., G. biber, 'beaver', and cogn, with L. fiber, OSlav. bebrů. Lith. bebrùs (also dissimilated into vebrùs, debrùs), Lett. bebrs, bebris, OPruss, bebrus, W. befer, Bret. bieuzr, Avestic bawra, 'beaver'. All these words

brown. beaver, n., the lower, movable, part of the helmet. - ME. baviere, fr. OF. baviere, lit. 'a bib', fr. baver, 'to drivel, slobber', which is of imitative origin. Cp. bavette.

lit. denote 'the brown animal'; they derive fr.

I.-E. \*bhe-bhru-s, 'very brown', whence also OI.

babhrúh, adi., 'brown'; n., 'the larger ichneu-

mon'. I.-E. \*bhe-bhru-s is reduplication of base

\*hhero-, 'brown'. Both the bear and the beaver

are called after their color. See bear, n., and

beaverite, n., a hydrous sulfate of copper, lead. iron and aluminum (mineral.) - Named after Beaver County in Utah. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

becalm, tr. v. — Formed fr. be- and calm.

became, past tense of become. — See become

bécasse, n., the woodcock. — F., formed fr. bec, 'beak', with the augment, suff. -asse. See beak. because, adv. - ME. bi cause, fr. bi, 'by', and cause, 'cause'. See by and cause.

beccafico, n., any of various migratory birds. — It., prop. 'fig pecker', compounded of beccare. 'to peck' and fico, 'fig'. It. beccare derives fr. becco, 'beak', fr. VL. beccus; see beak. It. figo comes fr. L. fīcus; see fig.

béchamel, n., a rich white sauce. - F. béchamel, fr. the name of Louis de Béchamel, a steward of Louis XIV.

bechance, tr. and intr. v. - Formed fr. be- and chance.

bêche-de-mer, n., sea slug, trepang. — F., altered fr. Port. bicho-do-mar. lit. 'sea worm'. Port. bicho, 'animal, worm', derives fr. VL. bēstius. 'animal', whence also Sp. bicho, 'insect'; see hicho. Port. do, 'of the', is a contraction of de. 'from, of' (fr. L. de. 'from, away from'), and the masc. def. art. o. fr. earlier lo (fr. L. illum, acc. of ille, 'that'): see de- and ille. Port. mar. 'sea'. derives fr. L. mare. of s.m.: see mare. 'sea'.

beck, n., sign, nod. - Fr. obsol. beck, v., shortenend fr. beckon (q.v.)

beck, n., a vat. - See back, 'vat'.

beck, n., a small stream, a brook. - ME. bek. fr. ON. bekkr. See bache.

becket, n., a device used for fastening loose ends of ropes, oars, tackle, etc. (naut.) - Of uncertain

Derivative: becket, tr. v.

beckon, tr. and intr. v. - ME. beknen, bekenen, fr. OE. bēacnian, 'to make signs, point out', fr. bēacen, 'a sign'. See beacon.

Derivatives: beckon. n., beckon-ed, n., beckoning, n., beckon-ing-ly, adv.

become, intr. and tr. v. - ME. bicumen, becumen, fr. OE. becuman, 'to come to, meet with, happen', rel. to Du. bekomen. MHG. bekomen. G. bekommen, 'to suit, agree' (in G. said only of food). Goth, biaiman, 'to come upon one', and to OE. gecweme. ME. iqueme. queme. OHG. biquāmi, MHG. bequæme, G. bequem, 'convenient, fitting, suitable'. See be- and come.

bed, n. - OE. bedd, bed, rel. to OS. beddi, bed, ON, bedr, Dan, bed, Swed, bädd, MLG., MDu. bedde, Du. bed, OHG. betti, MHG. bette, bet, G. Bett. Goth. badi, 'bed', prop. 'a couch dug into the ground', fr. I.-E. base \*bhedh, \*bhod-, 'to dig. pierce', whence also Hitt. beda-, 'to pierce, prick', Gk. βόθυρος, 'pit', L. fodere, 'to dig', fossa, 'ditch', Lith. badaŭ, badýti, 'to pierce, prick', bedù, bèsti, 'to dig', Lett. badu, badît, 'to pierce, prick', Lith. bedre, Lett. bedu, best, 'to dig', bedre, 'pit', OPruss. boadis, 'prick', OSlav. bodo, bosti, 'to prick', bodli, 'thorn', W. bedd, Co. bedh, Bret. béz, 'grave'. G. Beet, 'gardenbed', is a variant of Bett, 'bed'. Cp. bothrium, fosse, fossil.

bed, tr. v. - ME. beddien, bedden, fr. OE. beddian, 'to place in a bed, to bed', fr. bedd, 'bed'. See bed. n.

Derivatives: bedd-ed, adj. bedd-er, n.

bedding, n. - OE., fr. bedd. See bed, n., and subst. suff. -ing.

bedeck, tr. v. — Formed fr. be- and deck, v.

bedeguar, bedegar, n., a mossy growth on rosebushes. - F. bédeguar, bédegar, fr. Pers. bādaward, lit. 'wind rose', fr. bad, 'wind', and ward, 'rose'. The first element is rel. to Avestic vāta-, 'wind', vāiti, 'blows', OI. vātaḥ, 'wind', vāiti, 'blows'; see wind, n. For the second element

bedel, bedell, n. - Variants of beadle. bedevil, tr. v. - Formed fr. be- and devil. bedew, tr. v. - Formed fr. be- and dew.

bedight, v., to adorn. - Formed fr. be- and dight. bedikah, n., examination, required by Jewish religious law. — Mishnaic Heb. bedhīaāh, 'examination, inspection, search', verbal noun of bādháa, 'he examined, tested, scrutinized', fr. Biblical Hebrew, badháa, 'he mended, repaired', which is rel. to Biblical Hebrew bédhea, 'fissure. rent, breach', Aram, bedháa, 'he examined, explored', bidhaá, 'fissure, rent, breach'.

bedim, tr. v. - Formed fr. be- and dim.

hedizen, tr. v. — Formed fr. be- and dizen. hedlam, n., a lunatic asylum. — From Bedlam, fr. ME. Bedlem, fr. earlier Bethlem, fr. Betle-

hem (a.v.): originally name of a hospital in London, converted later into a lunatic asylum.

Derivatives: bedlam-ism, n., bedlam-ite, n., bedlam-ize, tr. v.

Bedlington terrier, bedlington, n. - From Bedlington, town in Northumberland, England, where it was first bred.

Bedouin, n. — F. bédouin, fr. Arab, badawin, lit. 'desert dwellers', pl. of badawi, fr. badw (in vulgar pronunciation bedu), 'camp; desert'. The plural suff. -in in Arab. badawin was mistaken for part of the word. Cp. assassin.

bedraggle, tr. v. - Formed fr. be- and draggle. bedridden, adi. — ME. bedrede, fr. OE. bedrida. lit, 'bed rider' (in contradistinction to a 'horse rider'), formed fr. bed and rīdan, 'to ride'. See bed. n., and ride.

bee, n. — ME, bee, fr. OE, beo, rel, to OS., OSwed, bī, ON, bv, Dan., Swed, bi, MDu, bie, Du. bii, OHG. bīa, OS. bini, OHG. bīna, MHG. bīn, G. Biene, fr. I.-E. base \*bi-, whence also OSlav. bičela. Lith. bitė, bitis, Lett. bite, OPruss. bitte, 'bee', OW. bydaf, 'beehive'.

beech, n. - ME, beche, fr. OE, bece, rel. to boc, hōc-trēo, 'beech tree', OS, bōke, ON, bōk, Norw, bøk, Swed. bok, Dan. bøg, MDu. boeke, Du. beuk, OHG. buohha, MHG. buoche, G. Buche, and cogn, with Gk, onyoc, 'oak', L. fagus 'beech', Russ, buziná, 'elder', Cp. Kurdish būz, 'elm'. Cp. also book, buckwheat. Cp also Fagus and the first element in Fagopyrum and in Phegopteris.

Derivatives: beech, beech-en, beech-y, adjs. beef, n. - ME. boef, beef, fr. OF. boef, buef (F.

bæuf), fr. L. bovem, acc. of bos, 'ox'. See bovine and cp. next word. Cp. also biffin.

Derivatives: beef-ish, adj., beef-ish-ness, n., beefy, adj., beef-i-ness, n.

beefeater, n. — Compounded of beef and eater and lit, meaning 'one who eats another's beef'. For sense development cp. OE. hlāf-xta, 'servant', lit. 'loaf eater'.

Beelzebub, n., 1) a Philistine god worshiped at Ekron: 2) the chief devil. — L., used in the Vulgate to render Heb. bá'al z'bhūbh, god of the Ekronites (II Kings 1:2), lit. 'lord of flies', fr. Heb. bá'al, 'lord' and zebhūbh, 'fly'. See Baal and zimb.

been, pp. of be, — ME. ben, fr. OE. beon, 'been'. pp. of beon, 'to be'. See be.

beer, n. -- OE, beor, rel. to OS., OHG, bior, ON. biorr, OFris. biar, MLG.. MDu. ber. Du.. MHG.. G. bier, fr. Eccles, L. biber (pl. biberes), 'drink, beverage', fr. L. hibere, 'to drink', See beverage, Derivatives: beer-ish, adi., beerish-ly, adv., beerv. adj., beer-i-lv. adv., beer-i-ness. n.

beestings, biestings, n., first milk of a cow after calving. — ME, bestinge, fr. OE, bysting, fr. hvst. beast, which is rel. to OS., OHG, biost, MDu., Du., MHG., G. biest, 'beestings', and in yowel gradation to Norw, budda (for \*huzda). 'beestings', fr. I.-E. base \*bhou-, \*bhu-, 'to swell'. See helly.

beet, n. - ME. bete, fr. OE. bete, fr. L. beta. 'beet', which is of Celtic origin, See Ettmayer in Zeitschrift für neufranzösische Sprache und Literatur, vol. 32, pp. 153ff, Cp. Beta.

beetle, n., any insect of the order Coleoptera. — ME. betel, fr. OE. bitula, prop. 'little biter', formed from the base of bītan, 'to bite', with suff. -el. See bite and dimin. suff. -le.

beetle, n., a heavy wooden mallet. — ME. betylle, fr. OE. bētel, bītel, 'mallet', rel. to LG. bötel, of s.m., MHG, boezel, 'cudgel'. These words lit, mean 'beater'. They are formed fr. Teut. base \*baut-, 'to beat, strike', with instrumental suff. -el. -le. See beat and instrumental suff. -le. Derivatives: beetle, tr. v., beetl-er, n.

beetle, intr. v., to project; adj., projecting. — Of uncertain origin; possibly rel. to beetle, 'insect'. Cp. next word.

heetle-browed, adi, having projecting eyebrows. - ME, bitelbrowed, compounded of bitel, 'projecting' (see prec. word), and the adj. browed, which is formed fr. brow with suff. -ed.

befall, intr. and tr. v. — ME. bifallen, fr. OE. befeallan, 'to fall into (a habit)', fr. be- and feallan, 'to fall'. See fall, v.

befit, tr. v. — Formed fr. be- and the verb fit. Derivatives: befitt-ing, adj., befitt-ing-ly, adv., befitt-ing-ness, n.

befog, tr. v. — Formed fr. be- and fog.

befool, tr. v. — ME. befolen, formed fr. be- and fol, 'fool', See fool.

before, prep. adv. and conj. — ME. beforen, biforen, fr. OE. beforan, biforan, fr. be-, 'by' and adv. foran, 'in front', fr. fore, 'before'. See beand fore and cp. former.

befoul, tr. v. - Formed fr. be- and foul.

befriend, tr. v. - Formed fr. be- and friend.

befurred, adj. — Formed fr. be- and pp. of the verb fur.

beg, tr. and intr. v. - ME. beggen, back formation fr. AF, begger, fr. OF, begard, begart, 'beggar', fr. MDu. beggaert, 'mendicant'. Cp. beggar. Cp. also Beguine, biggin, 'cap'.

Derivatives: begg-ing, n. and adj., begg-ing-ly,

beg, n., a bey. — The same as bey. Cp. beglerbeg. and begum.

beget, tr. v. — ME. bigiten, fr. OE. begitan, begietan, 'to get', fr. be- and gitan; rel. to Goth. bigitan, OHG. pige33an, 'to get, obtain'. See get. Derivative: begett-er. n.

beggar, n. — ME. beggar, beggere, fr. OF. begard begart. See beg, v.

Derivatives: beggar, tr. v., beggar-ly, adj., beggar-li-ness, n., beggar-y, n.

begin, tr. and intr. v. — ME. beginnen, fr. OE. beginnan, rel. to OS., OHG. beginnan, MDu. beghinnen, MLG., Du., MHG., G. beginnen, OFris. bijenna, Goth. du-ginnan, 'to begin', fr. Teut. \*bi-ginnan, fr. bi- (see be) and \*ginnan, which is prob. cogn. with Alb. zē and zq, 'to touch, begin', Cp. gin, 'to begin'.

Derivatives: beginn-er, n., beginn-ing, n.

begird, tr. v. — ME. begyrden, fr. OE. begyrdan, fr. be- and gyrdan, 'to gird'. See gird, 'to encircle'.

beglerbeg, n., formerly, governor of a province in the Ottoman empire. — Turk., lit. 'bey of beys', fr. begler, pl. of beg, 'bey', and beg, 'bey'. See bey and cp. beg, n., begum.

begnaw, tr. v. — OE. begnagan, fr. be- and gnagan, 'to gnaw'. See gnaw.

begone, intr. v. and interj. — Prop. two words: be gone [i.e. the imper. be (see be) and the pp. of go].

begonia, n. — F., named by the botanist Plumier (1646-1706) after Michel Bégon (1638-1710), governor of Santo Domingo, a patron of botanical study. For the ending see suff. -ia.

begot, past tense of beget.

begotten, pp. of beget.

begrime, tr. v. — Of LG. origin; cp. MDu. begriemen, begremen. See be- and grime, v.

begrudge, tr. v. — Formed fr. be- and grudge. Derivative: begrudg-ing-ly, adv.

beguile, tr. v. - Formed fr. be- and guile.

Derivatives: beguile-ment, n., beguil-er, n., beguil-ing-ly, adv.

Beguine, n., name of the members of certain lay sisterhoods founded in the 13th cent. — F. béguine, prob. fem. of béguin, 'monk, friar', a var. of bégard, fr. MDu. beggaert, 'mendicant'. See beg, v.

begum, n. — Turk., a hybrid coined fr. beg and Arab. unum, 'mother', and orig. meaning 'mother of the bey'. For the first element see bey. The second element is rel. to Heb. ēm, Aram.-Syr. ēm, Ethiop. em, Akkad. ummu, 'mother'.

begun, pp. of begin.

behalf, n. — ME., in the phrase on mi behalfe, 'on my side', fr. OE. be healfe, 'by the side', fr. be, 'by', and healfe, 'half, part, side'. See be- and half.

behave, tr. and intr. v. — ME. behaven, fr. OE. behabban, 'to restrain', formed fr. be- and habban, 'to have' (see have). The orig. meaning was 'to have (oneself) under one's control'.

behavior, behaviour, n. — Irregular formation fr. behave, owing to a confusion with havior, 'possession'

behaviorism, n. (psychol.) — Coined by the American psychologist John Broadus Watson 1878-1958) in 1913 fr. behavior and suff. -ism.

behaviorist, n. — See prec. word and -ist.

Derivatives: behaviorist-ic, adj., behaviorist-ic-

al-ly, adv.

behead, tr. v. — ME. bihefden, biheden, fr. OE. behēafdian, fr. be- and OE. hēafod, 'head'. See head.

beheld, past tense and pp. of behold.

behemoth, n., a huge beast, probably the hippopotamus. — Heb.  $b^eh\bar{e}m\delta th$ , used in the sense of a plural of intensity of  $b^eh\bar{e}m\delta th$ , 'beast' (see Job 40:15-24). The assumed connection of Heb.  $b^eh\bar{e}m\delta th$  with Egypt. p-ehe-mau, 'ox of the water', was justly rejected by W. Max Müller. behen, n., the plant Centaurea behen. — Arab.

báhman, in vulgar pronunciation béhmen, fr. Pers. bahman, a kind of root resembling a large radish.

behest, n. — ME. behest, bihest, fr. OE. behæs. 'promise, vow', fr. behātan. See next word and cp. hest.

behight, tr. v., to entrust, commit. — The orig. meaning was 'to promise, vow'; ME. bihaten, fr. OE. behātan, 'to promise, vow', fr. be- and hātan, 'to command'. See hight and cp. prec. word.

behind, prep. and adv. — ME. behinden, fr. OE. behindan, fr. be- and hindan, 'behind'. See hind, adi

Derivative: behind, n.

behold, tr. v. — ME. beholden, fr. OE. behealdan. behaldan, 'to hold by, possess', fr. be- and healdan. haldan, 'to hold'. See hold, v.

Derivatives: beholden (q.v.), behold-er, n.

beholden, adj. — Prop. pp. of behold, used in its earlier sense as 'held by, attached to'.

behoof, n. — ME. behof (chiefly in the dat. behove with the prep. to, 'for the use of'), fr. OE. behōf. 'profit, bencfit, advantage, need', rel. to OFris., MLG. behōf, Du. behoef, MHG. behuof, G. Behuf, 'benefit, use, advantage', Dan. behov, Swed. behof, 'need, necessity', and in gradational relationship to E. have and heave.

behove, tr. and intr. v. — ME. behoven, fr. OF. behöfian, 'to need, require', fr. behöf. See prec. word

beige, n., 1) undyed and unbleached wool fabric;
2) its grayish brown color; adj. grayish brown.
F., 'of natural color, undyed' (said of wool),
of uncertain origin; not fr. It. bambagia,
'cotton'

being, n. — Formed fr. be with subst. suff. -ing. beiewel, tr. v. — Formed fr. be- and jewel.

bekah, n., half a shekel. — Heb. béqa', lit. 'fraction, part', from the base of bāqá', 'he cleaved, broke through', which is rel. to Aram. b'qá', Syr. p'qá', of s.m., Mishnaic Heb. pāqá', 'split,

sprang off', peqá'ath, 'coil, ball', Arab. fáqa'a, vulgar faqa'a, ba'aqa, ba'aja, of s.m., Ethiop. abaáwa, 'he opened wide his mouth'.

Bel, n., the god of the earth in Babylonian mythology. — Akkad. *Belu* (whence Heb. *Bēl*, Gk. Βῆλος), lit. 'owner, master, lord', rel. to Heb. *Bā'al.* See Baal.

bel, n., a unit for determining in logarithms the ratios of power. — From the name of Alexander Graham *Bell* (1847-1922), the inventor of the telephone.

belabor, belabour, tr. v. — Formed fr. be- and labor.

Belamcanda, n., a genus of plants of the iris family (bot.) — ModL., of East Indian origin. belated, adj. — Formed fr. be-, late and suff. -ed. Derivatives: belated-ly, adv., belated-ness, n.

belaud, tr. v. — Formed fr. be- and laud.

belay, tr. and intr. v. — ME. beleggen, fr. OE. beleggen, 'to lay round', fr. be- and lecgan, 'to lay'. See lay, v.

belch, intr. and tr. v., to erect. — ME. belchen, fr. OE. bealcian, prob. rel. to LG. and Du. balken, 'to shout, bellow'.

Derivative: belch-er, n.

belcher, n., a kind of handkerchief. — Named after the English prizefighter Jim Belcher (1781-1811).

beldam(e), n., an old woman; esp. a hideous old woman. — OF. beldame (F. belle dame), 'beautiful lady', formerly used in the sense of 'grandmother'. See beauty and dame and cp. belladonna.

beleaguer, tr. v. — Du. belegeren, 'to besiege', formed fr. pref. be-, which corresponds to E. be-, and leger, 'bed; camp; army'. See leaguer and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: beleaguer-er, n., beleaguer-ment, n. belemnite, n., name of a tapering fossil of a cephalopod resembling the cuttlefishes (paleontol.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. βέλεμνον, 'dart', fr. βέλος, 'dart', which stands in gradational relationship to βάλλειν, 'to throw'. Accordingly, belemnite prop. means 'dart-shaped'. See ballistic.

belfry, n., a bell tower. — ME. berfray, fr. OF. berfrei, berfroi (F. beffroi), fr. MHG. bercvrit, 'watchtower', fr. OHG. bergfrid, lit. 'that which watches over peace', fr. OHG. bergan (whence MHG., G. bergen), 'to save, cover', and OHG. fridu (whence MHG.vride, G. Friede), 'peace'. The first element is rel. to OE. beorgan, 'to save, preserve'; see bury. The second element is rel. to OE. friðu, 'peace'; see free. It. battifredo, 'belfry', is a loan word fr. F. beffroi, but was influenced in form by an association with It. battere, 'to strike' (see batter, v.) E. belfry was influenced by bell, with which, however, it is not connected derivatively. Cp. the first element in frankpledge.

Belial, n., 1) worthlessness, wickedness; 2) Satan. — Heb. beliyyá'al, lit. 'uselessness', com-

pounded of  $b^{\vartheta}ll$ , 'without', and  $y\acute{a}'al$ , 'use, usefulness'

helles-lettres

belie, tr. v. — ME. belien, fr. OE. belēogan, fr. be- and lēogan, 'to lie'. See lie, 'to tell an untruth'.

belief, n. — ME. bileafe, formed (with change of pref. ge- into bi-) fr. OE. gelēafa, 'belief', which is rel. to OS. gilobo, Du. geloof, OHG. giloubo, MHG. geloube, gloube, G. Glaube, Goth. galaubeins, 'belief', and to E. lief and love (qq.v.) Cp. next word.

believe, tr. and intr. v. — ME. bileven, fr. OE. belifan, belēfan, rel. to gelyfan, gelēfan, OS. gilōbian, Du. geloven, OHG. gilouben, MHG. gelouben, glöuben, G. glauben, Goth. galaubjan, 'to believe', and to OE. gelēafa, 'belief'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: believ-able, adj., believ-er, n., believ-ing, adj., believ-ing-ly, adv.

belike, adv., probably (archaic). — Formed fr. be- (in the sense of by) and like.

belittle, tr. v. — Formed fr. be- and little.

bell, n., a hollow vessel of metal. — ME. belle, fr. OE. belle, rel. to MLG., MDu. belle, Du. bel, ON. bjalla, 'bell', and to OE. bellan, 'to bellow, cry'. See bellow and cp. next word.

Derivatives: bell, tr. v., to furnish with bells, bell-ing, n.

bell, intr. v., to bellow (as the stag in the rutting season); to roar. — ME. bellen, fr. OE. bellan. See bell, n.

Derivative: bell, n., a bellow (as the cry of the stag in the rutting season); a roar.

belladonna, n., 1) a poisonous plant; 2) a drug extracted from this plant. — It. (whence F. belladone), lit. 'a beautiful woman', from bella, fem. of bello (fr. L. bellus), 'beautiful', and donna, 'woman, lady' (fr. L. domina) (see beauty and dame and cp. beldame); so called in allusion to the cosmetic once made from it.

Bellatrix, n., a star in Orion (astron.) — L. bellātrix, 'a female warrior', fem. of bellātor, fr. bellāre, 'to wage war', fr. bellum, 'war'. See bellicose and -trix.

belle, n., a beautiful woman. — F., adj. used as a noun, fem. of beau, 'beautiful' fr. L. bellus. See beau, and cp. embellish.

Belle, fem. PN. - Fr. prec. word.

belleric, n., the fruit of the plant called *Terminalia* bellerica. — F. belléric, fr. Arab. balīlaj, in vulgar pronunciation, belīlaj, fr. Pers. balīlah.

Bellerophon, n., a Greek hero, son of Glaucus and Eurymede (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Βελλεροφών, more frequently Βελλεροφύντης, which prob. means lit. 'the killer of a demon called Bellerus', fr. Βέλλερος, 'Bellerus', name of a demon and -φόντης, 'killer of', fr. φόνος, 'murder'; see defend. The identification of the first element with a king of Corinth supposedly called *Bellerus* is folk etymology.

belles-lettres, n. pl., literature. — F., lit. 'fine letters', fr. belles, pl. of belle, fem. of beau, 'fine,

beautiful', and lettres, pl. of lettre, 'letter'. See beauty and letter.

belletrist, n., a student of belles-lettres.—Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ist.

Derivative: belletrist-ic. adi.

bellicose, adj., warlike, hostile. — L. bellicōsus, 'warlike', fr. bellicus, 'pertaining to war', fr. bellum, 'war', fr. OL. dvellum, dŭellum, which is of uncertain origin. Duellum in the sense of 'duel' is Medieval Latin (see duel). Cp. Bellona, rebel, revel. For the ending see adj. suff. -ose. Derivatives: bellicose-ly, adv., bellicose-ness, n. bellicosity, n., hostility. — See prec. word and -ity. bellied, adj. — Formed fr. belly with suff. -ed. belligerency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -cy.

belligerent, adj., 1) at war; 2) warlike; n., a person or nation engaged in war. — F. belligérant, fr. L. belligerantem, acc. of belligerāns, pres. part. of belligerāre, 'to wage war', fr. belliger, 'waging war', fr. bellum, 'war' and gerere, 'to bear, carry'. See belligose and gerent.

Bellis, n., the genus of daisies (bot.) — L., 'daisy', prop. 'the handsome flower', formed on analogy of Greek nouns ending in -ις fr. L. bellus, 'pretty'. See beauty and cp. words there referred to.

Bellona, n., the goddess of war in Roman mythology. — L., fr. OL. Dŭellōna, fr. dŭellum, 'war'. See bellicose. For the suff. -na cp. L. Lātō-na (fr. Dor. Λατώ, Gk. Λητώ) and mātrō-na, 'matron' (fr. māter, 'mother'); see Latona, matron. bellote, n., the edible acorn of the holm oak. — Sp. bellota fr. Arab. ballāṭah, in vulgar pronunciation hellōta. 'acorn'.

bellow, intr. v., to make a loud noise, to roar. — ME. belwen, fr. OE. bylgian, rel. to OE. bellan, 'to bellow', MDu. bellen, OHG. bellan, MHG., G. bellen, 'to bark' and E. bell, 'to bellow'; fr. I.-E. base \*bhel-, 'to make a loud noise, to sound, ring, roar', whence also OI. bhaṣá-, 'barking', bháṣatē, 'speaks, talks'. Cp. bawl, bell, 'metallic vessel', boulder, the first element in balderdash and in poltergeist, and the second element in dubash.

Derivatives: bellow, n., bellow-er, n.

bellows, n. pl. — ME. bely; prop. a variant of belly (q.v.)

belly, n.— ME. bali, bely, fr. OE. bælg, belig, belg, 'bag, belly, bellows', related to ON. belgr, 'bag, bellows', Swed. balg, 'belly, bellows', Du. balg, 'belly', OHG. balg, MHG. balc, G. Balg, 'bellows', Goth. balgs, 'wineskin', OE. -belg (in bēanbelg, 'bean pod'), OHG. belgan, 'to swell', ON. bylgja, 'billow', bolstr [for \*bul(h)stra], 'bolster', lit. 'something swelled', fr. Teut. base \*belg-, which corresponds to I.-E. base \*bhelßh-, 'to swell', whence OPruss. balsinis (for \*bhol-ghi-nos), 'cushion', Lett. pabàlsts, 'pillow', OIr. bolgaim, 'I swell', bolg, 'bag', W. bol, bola, boly, 'belly', Bret. bolc'h, 'flax pod'. (L. bulga,

'leather knapsack', is a Gaulish loan word.) Cp. bellows, bilge, billow, bolster, budge, 'fur', budget, bulge. Base \*bhelgh-, is an enlargement of base \*bhel-, 'to swell'. See bull, 'male of the ox', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: belly, intr. v., belly-er, n., belly-ful,

belong, intr. v. — ME. belongen, fr. longen, 'to concern', fr. lang, long, fr. OE. gelang, 'at hand, attainable, dependent on', which is rel. to MDu. belanghen, Du. belangen, G. belangen, 'to concern; to belong to' (whence Du. belang, resp. G. Belang, 'concern, interest, importance'), and to OE. lang, etc., 'long'. The orig. meaning of the above verbs prob. was 'to be alongside of'. See long, adj., and cp. along.

Derivatives: belong-er, n., belong-ings, n. pl.

Belostoma, n., a genus of aquatic bugs (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'arrow-mouthed', fr. Gk. βέλος, 'arrow, dart', and στόμα, 'mouth'. The first element stands in gradational relationship to βάλλειν, 'to throw'; see ballistic. For the second element see stoma.

belove, tr. v.; now only in the passive. — ME. biluven, formed fr. bi- and luven, 'to love'. See be- and love. v.

beloved, adi. - Prop. pp. of belove.

below, adv. and prep. — Formed fr. be- and the adi. low.

Belshazzar, n., the last Chaldaean king of Babylon (Bible). — Heb. Bēlshatztzár, contraction of Akkad. Bēl-shar-uşur i.e. 'Bel, protect the king'.

belt, n. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to ON. belti, OHG. balz, fr. L. balteus, 'girdle', a word of Etruscan origin. Cp. balteus, baldric, bauson, bausond, bauxite.

Derivative: belt, tr. v.

Beltane, n., an ancient Celtic festival on May Day. — Gael. bealtuinn, a compound lit. meaning 'blazing fire'. For the first element see bale-fire. The second element is rel. to OIr. ten, 'fire' (for I.-E. \*tepnos), and cogn. with L. tepēre, 'to be lukewarm', tepidus, 'lukewarm'. See tepid and cp. words there referred to.

beluga, n., a kind of dolphin. — Russ. běluga, fr. běliy, 'white', which is rel. to OSlav. bělū, 'white', Lith. báltas, 'white', Lett. bāls, 'pale', and cogn. with OE. bāl, 'a blazing fire', ON. bāl, 'a great fire'. See balefire and cp. the first element in Beltane.

belvedere, n., a turret, giving a fine view; a summerhouse. — It., lit. 'a beautiful sight', fr. bello, bel, 'beautiful, fine', and vedere, fr. L. videre, 'to see'. See beauty and vision.

bema, n., platform, stage (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. βῆμα, 'step, platform', from the stein of βαίνειν, 'to go', whence also βάσις, 'a stepping, pedestal, foot, base'. See base, n.

bemoan, tr. v. — ME. bimenen, fr. OE. bemænan, 'to lament', fr. be- and mænan, 'to moan'. See moan.

bemuse, tr. v. — Formed fr. be- and muse.

Derivative: hemus-ed adi

ben, adv., within (Scot.) — OE. binnan (rel. to OFris. binna, MDu., Du., MHG., G. binnen), 'within'; contraction of bi-innan, be-innan. See be- and in. prep.

ben, n., the inner room (Scot.) — From prec.

ben, n., son. — Heb. bēn, 'son', rel. to Arab. ibn, Aram.-Syr. bar, 'son', Akkad. binbinni, 'grandson'. Cp. Benjamin, B'nai B'rith, boanerges. Cp. also Barabbas, bar mitzvah, Barnabas, Bartholomew. For the feminine correspondences Heb. bath, 'daughter', etc., see bathkol and cp. Bathsheba.

Ben, masc. PN. — Dimin. of Benjamin (q.v.) bench, n. — ME., fr. OE. benc, rel. to ON. bekkr, Dan., Swed. bänk, OS., OFris., MLG., Du., OHG., G. bank, MHG. banc, 'bench', ON. bakki, 'elevation'. Cp. bank, banket, bankrupt, banquet, charabanc, mountebank, saltimbanco. Derivatives: bench, tr. and intr. v., bench-ing, n.

bencher, n., any of the members of the Inns of Court. — Formed fr. bench with agential suff. -er. Cp. disbench.

bend, tr. and intr. v. — ME. benden, fr. OE. bendan, 'to stretch a bow; to bend, bind', rel. to bind (q.v.) Cp. next word and bent. Derivatives: bend, n. (q.v.), bend-ed, adj., bend-er, n. bend, n., a knot. — Orig. meaning 'band, bond', fr. OE. bend, fr. bendan (see bend, v.); prop. a variant of band. 'a tie' (q.v.)

bend, n., a diagonal bend (her.) — OF. bende, bande, 'a bend', a Teut. loan word. See band, 'a tie', and cp. prec. word.

bendy, adj., divided by bends (her.) — OF. bende, bande (F. bandé). See bend (her.) and -y (representing OF. -e, F. -é).

bene-, combining form meaning 'well'. — L. bene, 'well', fr. earlier \*dwene, rel. to bonus, earlier \*dwenos, 'good', bellus, earlier \*dwenelos, \*dwenlos, 'beautiful'. See bonus, beauty.

beneath, prep. and adv. — ME. benethe, beneothen, fr. OE. beneopan, fr. be-, 'by', and neopan, 'below, beneath'. See be- and nether and cp. underneath.

Benedicite, n., the canticle beginning with the words 'Benedicite, omnia opera Domini, Domino' (in English 'O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord'). — Pl. imper. of benedicere, pp. benedictus, 'to bless'. See benediction.

Benedick, n., a confirmed bachelor who marries.

— From a character in Shakespeare's Much Ado About Nothing. For the origin and meaning of the name see benediction.

Benedict, n., masc. PN. — L. benedictus, 'blessed', pp. of benedicere. See benediction.

Benedicta, fem. PN. — L. benedicta, fem. of benedictus, 'blessed'. See prec. word.

Benedictine, n., a monk of the order founded in 529 by St. Benedict. — F. bénédictin, fr. Eccles. L. benedictinus, fr. Benedictus (= St.

Benedict), name of the founder of this order, benediction, n. — L. benedictio, gen. -ōnis, fr. benedictus, pp. of benedicere, 'to bless', lit. 'to speak well of, to praise', fr. bene, 'well', and dicere, 'to say, tell'. See bene- and diction and cp. benison, which is a doublet of benediction. Cp. also bennet, bensh.

benign

benedictory, adj., pertaining to a blessing. — ML. benedictorius, fr. L. benedictus, pp. of benedicere. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ory.

benefaction, n., a good deed, donation. — L. benefactio, gen. -ōnis, fr. benefactus, better written in two words bene factus, fr. bene, 'well', and factus, pp. of facere, 'to make, do'. See beneand faction and cp. benefit.

benefactor, n., one who confers a benefit. — L., 'who performs an act of kindness', fr. benefactus. See prec. word and factor.

benefactress, n. - See prec. word and -ess.

benefice, n., a church living. — F. bénéfice, fr. L. beneficium, 'generosity, kindness, benefit', fr. beneficus, 'generous, kind, beneficent, obliging', which is formed fr. bene, 'well' and -ficus, from the stem of -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See bene- and fact.

Derivative: henefic-ed. adi.

beneficence, n., the quality of being beneficent, kind, charitable. — Either fr. F. bénéficence or directly fr. L. beneficentia, 'kindness, generosity, beneficence', back formation fr. beneficentior. See next word and -ce.

beneficent, adj., doing good, kind, charitable. — Back formation fr. L. beneficentior, compar. of beneficus. See benefice and -ent.

Derivative: beneficent-ly, adv.

beneficial, adj., helpful, advantageous. — F. bénéficial, fr. L. beneficiālis, 'pertaining to a favor', fr. beneficium. See benefice and -ial.

Derivatives: beneficial-ly, adv., beneficial-ness, n. beneficiary, n., one who receives benefits. — L. beneficiārius, 'enjoying a favor, privileged', fr. beneficium. See benefice and subst. suff. -ary.

benefit, n. — ME. benefet, benfet, fr. AF. benfet (rel. to OF. and F. bienfait), fr. L. benefactum, bene factum, 'well done'. See benefaction.

Derivatives: benefit, tr. and intr. v., benefit-er, n. benevolence, n., kindliness. — OF. benivolence, fr. L. benevolentia, 'good will, kindness', fr. benevolens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce. benevolent, adj. wishing to do good, kindly. — OF. benevolent, fr. L. benevolens, gen. -entis, 'wishing well, benevolent', fr. bene, 'well', and volēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of volō, velle, 'to

will, wish'. See voluntary and -ent and cp.

malevolent.

Derivative: benevolent-ly, adv.

benight, tr. v. (rare) — Formed fr. be- and night. Derivative: benight-ed, adj.

benign, adj., kindly. — ME. benigne, fr. OF. benigne (F. bénin, fem. bénigne), fr. L. benignus, 'kindly, kindhearted, friendly', orig. 'of good nature', compounded of bene, 'well' and \*gno-s

'born, of a certain nature', fr. I.-E. base ĝη-, 'to beget, bear, bring forth', whence also L. gignere, 'to beget, bear, bring forth', W. geni, 'to be born'. See bene- and genus and cp. malign. Derivative: benign-ly, adv.

benignant, adj., kindly. — Formed fr. benign on analogy of malignant. For the ending see suff.

Derivative: benignant-ly, adv.

benignity, n., kindliness. — ME. benignite, fr. OF. benignite, fr. L. benīgnitātēm, acc. of benīgnitās, fr. benīgnus. See benign and -ity.

benison, n., blessing, benediction. — ME., fr. OF. beneison, fr. L. benedictionem, acc. of benedictio. See benediction.

benitoite, n., a barium titanosilicate (mineral.) — Named after San Benito River in California. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Benjamin, masc. PN.; in the Bible, Jacob's youngest son. — Heb. Binyāmín, lit. 'son of the right hand', fr. bēn 'son', and yāmín, 'right hand'; see Gen. 35:18. For the first element see ben, 'son'. Heb. yāmín means also 'south' (lit. 'the right hand, the right side', i.e., if one faces east). It is rel. to Aram.-Syr. yammín, Ugar. ymn, 'right hand', Arab. yáman, 'right hand, right side, south', yámana, 'he was happy', lit. 'he turned or went to the right' (the right side was regarded as auspicious), Ethiop. yaman, Akkad. imnu, 'right hand, right side'. Cp. Yemen, maimon, monkey.

benjamin, n., gum benzoin. — Corruption of benjoin, an earlier form of benzoin (q.v.)

bennet, n., a herb. — ME. herbe beneit, 'the blessed herb', fr. F. benoîte, prop. fem. pp. of OF. heneir (F. bénir), 'to bless', fr. L. benedicere. See benediction.

bensh, tr. and intr. v., to bless; to say grace. — Yiddish benshen, fr. dial. OF. \*bencheir (OF. beneir, F. bénir), fr. L. benedīcere. Sce benediction. bent, adj., curved. — Pp. of bend.

bent, n., inclination. — Fr. prec. word.

bent grass, also bent, n. — OE. beonot- (in place names), rel. to OS. binut, OHG. binu3, MHG. bin(e)3, bin3, 'rush'. G. Binse developed fr. early MHG. bintz(e), pl. of MHG. bin(e)3.

Benthamism, n., utilitarianism, as taught by Bentham (philos.) — Named after Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832), founder of the English Utilitarian School of Philosophy. For the ending see suff. -ism.

Benthamite, n., a follower of Bentham. — See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite.

benthos, n., the fauna and flora of the bottom of the sea. — Gk. βένθος, 'depth of the sea', prob. rel. to βάθος, 'depth', but influenced in form by πένθος, 'grief'. See bathos.

bentonite, n., a porous clayey mineral. — Named after Fort *Benton* in Wyoming, U.S.A. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

benumb, tr. v. — ME. binomen, pp. of biniman, fr. OE. beniman, 'to deprive', lit., 'to take away',

formed fr. be- and niman, 'to take'. See nimble, numb.

Derivatives: benumb-ed, adj., benumb-ed-ness, n., benumb-ing, adj., benumb-ing-ly, adv. benz. form of benzo- before a vowel.

benzene, n. — Fr. Benzin, a name coined by the German chemist Eilhardt Mitscherlich (1794-1863) in 1833; so called by him because he ob-

tained it through the distillation of *benzoic* acid with lime. The spelling *benzene* is due to A.W.

benzine, benzin, n., a volatile, inflammable liquid.

— See benzene and chem. suff. -ine. -in.

benzo-, before a vowel benz-, combining form meaning 'relating to benzene'. — See benzene.

benzoic, adj., pertaining to benzoin. — See benzoin and -ic.

benzoin, n., a balsamic resin. — F. benjoin, fr. Sp. benjui, which is shortened fr. lo-benjui (the first syllable having been mistaken for the def. article), fr. Arab. lubán jawi, 'frankincense of Java' (Java is the former name of Sumatra). For the etymology of Arabic lubán see leban.

benzol, n., benzene. — Altered fr. Benzin by the German chemist Baron Justus von Liebig (1803-73) in 1834. — See benzene and -ol (representing L. oleum, 'oil').

benzoyl, n., a univalent radical,  $C_6H_5CO$ , found in benzoic acid. — Coined by the German chemists Baron Justus von Liebig (1803-73) and Friedrich Wöhler (1800-82) fr. benzo- and -yl. bepaint, tr. v. — Formed fr. pref. be- and paint. beplaster, tr. v. — Formed fr. pref. be- and plaster.

bepowder, tr. v. — Formed fr. pref. be- and powder.

bequeathe, tr. v. — ME. biquethen, fr. OE. becweþan, 'to say, bequeathe', which is formed fr. pref. be- and cweþan, 'to say'. See quoth and cp. next word.

Derivatives: bequeth-al, n., bequeath-er, n.

bequest, n. — ME. biqueste, a blend of ME. biquide and queste (see quest). ME. biquide is formed fr. pref. bi- (see be-) and OE. cwide, 'a saying, declaration', which is rel. to OE. cweban, 'to say'. See quoth and cp. prec. word. berakah, n., blessing, benediction. — Heb. berākhāh, 'blessing', from the stem of bērākh, 'he blessed', which is rel. to Aram. bārēkh, Arab. bāraka, Ethiop. bārāka, 'he blessed', Akkad. karābu (a metathesis form), 'to bless', Ethiop. mekrāb (metath.), 'temple'. Cp. cherub, griffin.

**Berber**, n. — Arab. *bárbar*, 'the people of Barbary', perhaps derived fr. Gk. βάρβαρος, 'barbar' (see barbaric).

Berberidaceae, n. pl., the barberry family (bot.)

— Formed fr. Berberis with suff. -aceae.

berberidaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Berberis, n., a genus of plants, the barberry (bot.)
— ML. berberis, barbaris, 'barberry', fr. Arab.

barbārts, in vulgar pronunciation berberts, 'barberry'. Cp. barberry.

berceau, n., cradle; bower. — F., 'cradle', fr. bercer, 'to rock' (cp. OProvenç. bresar, Catal. bressar), from the Gaulish base \*bertā-, 'to shake'. Cp. Ir. bertaim. 'I shake'.

berceuse, n., a cradlesong. — F., 'a woman who rocks an infant; cradlesong', fr. bercer, 'to rock'. See prec. word.

Berchemia, a genus of vines of the buckthorn family (bot.) — ModL., named after M. Berchem, a French botanist of the 17th century. For the ending see suff. -ia.

bereave, tr. v. — ME. bereven, fr. OE. berēafian, fr. pref. be- and rēafian, 'to plunder, ravage'. See reave.

Derivatives: bereav-ed, adj., bereave-ment, n. bereav-ed, n.

bereft, adi. - Prop. pp. of bereave.

berengelite, n., a resinous material. — Named after San Juan de *Berengela*, a province of Peru. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

berengena, n., the eggplant. — Sp., fr. Arab. bādinján (in vulgar pronunciation bedinjén), ult. fr. Persian. See aubergine.

Berenice, fem. PN. — L. Berenīcē, fr. Βερενίχη, Macedonian var. of Gk. Φερενίχη, lit. 'bringer of victory', fr. φέρειν, 'to bring', and νίχη, 'victory'. See bear, 'to carry', and Nike, and cp. Veronica. Cp. also varnish.

Bereshith, n., 1) the creation; 2) the first book of the Pentateuch (= Gk. Genesis, lit. 'origin'). — Heb. Bereshith, shortened fr. Sépher ma'aséh bereshith, 'the Book of the creation'. Since  $b^{\ell}r\bar{e}shith$  happens to be the first word of the Pentateuch, it was erroneously assumed that the first book of the Pentateuch was called Bereshith from the first word of its Hebrew text. This erroneous belief gave rise to the custom of naming Hebrew books (also the other four books of the Pentateuch) from initial words of the text. — Heb. berēshith lit. means 'in the beginning'. It is formed fr. pref.  $b^{\epsilon}$ , 'in', and rēshith, (for \*rē'ēshith), 'beginning', a derivative of rosh, 'head', which is rel. to Aram. rēsh, Akkad. rēshu, Arab. rā's, Ethiop. res, 'head'. Cp. race, 'tribe', rais, reis, resh, Rosh Hodesh, Rosh Hashanah.

beret, n., a flat round cap. — F. béret, occasionally written also berret, fr. berret, a word of the dialect of Béarn, fr. Old Gascon berret, 'cap', fr. Late L. birrus, also birrum, 'large cloak with a hood'. See biretta and cp. barret, burnous.

bergamot, n., the tree Citrus bergamia. — Fr. Bergamo, a city in Lombardy, Italy.

bergamot, n., kind of pear. — F. bergamot, fr. It. bergamotta, fr. Turk. beg armūdī, lit. 'pear of a bey', influenced in form by the Italian placename Bergamo. See bey.

bergander, n., sheldrake (obsol.) — Prob. a blend of Du. bergeend, 'sheldrake', lit. 'mountain duck' (see barrow, 'mountain', and Anas), and

E. gander, Cp. goosander,

berger, n., a long curl hanging down from the nape of the neck to the shoulder. — F. bergère, 'shepherdess; style of dressing the hair', fem. of berger, 'shepherd', fr. VL. berbicārius, 'shepherd', fr. berbēx, corresponding to L. vervēx, 'wether', which is cogn. with Homeric and Ion. Gk. εἴρος, 'wool', which stands for \*ἔρ-Ϝος, dissimilated fr. \*Ϝέρ-Ϝος. See erio- and cp. next word

bergère, n., 1) a shepherdess; 2) a style of sofa; a style of armchair (both in vogue in the 18th century. — F., 'shepherdess; a large and deep armchair'. See prec. word

beri-beri, n., a disease characterized by wasting.

— From intensifying reduplication of Singhalese beri. 'weakness'.

berith, n, circumcision of the male child (Jewish religion). — Heb. bërīth, 'covenant', rel. to Akkad. barū, 'to bind' (whence birītu, 'fetter, covenant'. Cp. B'nai B'rith. Berith in the above sense is the abbreviation of berith milah, 'covenant of the circumcision', so called in allusion to Gen. 17:10 ff. and to Mishnah Nedarim, 3:11. Berkeleian, adj., pertaining to George Berkeley or his philosophy. See next word and -ian.

**Berkeleianism,** n. — The idealistic system of philosophy taught by George *Berkeley* (1685-1753). For the ending see suff. -ism.

berkelium, n., a radioactive element (chem.) — ModL., named after Berkeley in California, where it was discovered. For the ending see suff. -ium.

berlin, n., a kind of four-wheeled carriage. — F. berline, named after Berlin, Germany, whence this kind of carriage was imported into France in the second half of the 17th and in the first half of the 18th century.

berline, also berlin, n., an automobile body with a glass partition at the rear of the driver's seat.

— F. berline. See prec. word.

berlinite, n., a hydrous aluminum phosphate (mineral.)—Named after N.H. Berlin, Professor of the University of Lund. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

berloque, breloque, n., a drumbeat. — F., a word of imitative origin.

berm, also berme, n., a narrow ledge. — F. berme, fr. Du. berm, fr. MDu. baerm, which is rel. to ON. barmr, 'brim', fr. I.-E. base \*bher-, 'edge, point; to bore, pierce'. Cp. the related base \*bhre-m-, of s.m., whence E. brim (q.v.)

**Bernard**, masc. PN. — F., fr. G. *Bernhard*, lit. 'bold as a bear', fr. OHG. *bero*, 'bear', and *harti*, 'hard, bold'. See bear, the animal, and hard.

berrugate, n., the fish called scientifically Verrugato pacificus. — Fr. Sp. verruga, 'wart', fr. L. verrūca. See verruca and cp. words there referred to.

berry, n. — ME. berie, fr. OE. berige, berie, rel. to OS., OHG. beri, ON. ber, Dan. bær, Swed.

bär, MHG. ber, G. Beere, Goth. basi (in weina-basi 'grape'), Du. bes, bezie, 'berry', and prob. to OE. basu, 'purple', and cogn. with MIr. base, 'red'. Cb. anbury.

Derivatives: berry, intr. v., berri-ed, adj., berri-er, n.

bersagliere, n. any of a corps of riflemen in the Italian army. — It., 'sharpshooter', fr. bersaglio, 'mark', rel. to OF. berser, 'to shoot with the bow', bersail, bersage, 'target'; of uncertain origin.

berserker, n., a Norse warrior. — ON. berserker, a word lit. meaning 'bear's skin', and referring to the warrior's garments. For the first element see bear, the animal, for the second see sark.

Berteroa, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (bot.) — ModL., named after the Italian botanist Carlo Giuseppe Bertero (1789-1831).

berth, n. — The orig. meaning of this word was 'convenient sea room'. It is formed with subst. suff. -th from the stem of the verb bear, hence derivatively identical with birth.

Derivatives: berth, tr. v., berth-er, n., berth-ing, n.

Bertha, fem. PN. — G., fr. OHG. Berahta, Perahta, name of a female deity, lit. 'the bright one', fr. OHG. beraht, 'bright,' which is related to OE. bearht, 'bright'. See bright.

bertha, n., a kind of broad collar. — From *Bertha*, a woman's name.

Bertillon system, a system of anthropometry as a means of identifying persons. — Named after its inventor Alphonse *Bertillon*, a French anthropologist and criminologist (1853-1914).

Bertram, masc. PN. — OHG. Berahtram, lit. 'a bright raven', fr. beraht, 'bright', and hram, a collateral form of hraban, 'raven'. See bright and raven and cp. the second element in Ingram.

bertrandite, n., a beryllium silicate (mineral.) — Named after the French mineralogist E. Bertrand, who first analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Berula, n., a genus of plants of the parsley family (bot.) — L. berula, 'water cress', dissimilated fr. \*beruva, a word of Celtic origin. Cp. W. berwr, MIr. biror, bilor, 'water cress'.

beryl, n. — ME., fr. OF. beryl (F. béryl), fr. L. bēryllus, fr. Gk. βήρυλλος, fr. Prakrit vēruliya, transposed fr. vēluriya (whence OI. vaidūrya-), which prob. derives from the name of the city Vēlūr (now called Bēlūr). Cp. G. Brille, 'spectacles', from the pl. of MHG. bril, of s.m., which derives fr. MHG. berille, 'beryl', fr. L. bēryllus (the first spectacles were made from beryl). Cp. also brilliant, the first element in besiclometer and the second element in chrysoberyl.

beryllium, n., a metallic element, called also glucinum (chem.) — ModL., fr. L. bēryllus (see beryl); so called because it was first obtained through isolation from beryl (by the French chemist Nicolas-Louis Vauquelin in 1797). For the ending see suff. -ium.

berzelianite, n., copper selenide (mineral.) — Named after the Swedish chemist Baron Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848), who first analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

berzelite, n., arsenate of calcium, magnesium and manganese (mineral.) — Named after the Sweddish chemist Baron Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

bescreen, tr. v. - Formed fr. be- and screen.

beseech, trans. v. — ME. besechen, fr. be-, and sechen, seken, 'to seek'. See seek and cp. G. besuchen, 'to visit' (fr. be- and suchen, the equivalent of E. seek).

Derivatives: beseech-ing, adj., beseech-ing-ly, adv.

beseem, impers. v. — Formed fr. be- and seem. beset, tr. v. — ME. besetten, fr. OE. besettan, 'to set on, adorn', rel. to Du. bezetten, OHG. bisazjan, G. besetzen, Goth. bisatjan. See be- and the verb set.

Derivatives: besett-er, n., besett-ing, adj.

beshrew, tr. v. — ME. beschrewen, 'to pervert', fr. be- and schrewen, 'to curse'. See shrew, 'to curse'.

besiclometer, n., an instrument for measuring the forehead to establish the exact size of the spectacles. — A hybrid coined fr. F. besicles (pl.), 'spectacles', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element is an alteration of OF. bericle, fr. L. bēryllus, 'beryl'. The ending of OF. bericle was prob. suggested by the synonym escarboucle, 'carbuncle'; see beryl. For the second element see meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

beside, prep. — ME. besiden, beside, fr. OE. be sidan, 'by the side', fr. be, 'by', and dative of side, 'side'. See by and side.

besides, adv. — Formed fr. prec. word with the adv. gen. suff. -s.

Derivative: besides, prep.

besiege, tr. v. — Formed with change of pref. fr. OF. asegier (F. assiéger), fr. VL. \*assedicāre, fr. ad- and \*sedicum, 'seat', fr. L. sedēre, 'to sit'. See be- and siege.

Derivatives: besieg-er, n., besieg-ing, n., besieg-ing-ly, adv.

beslaver, tr. v. — Formed fr. pref. be- and slaver. besmear, tr. v. — Formed fr. pref. be- and smear. besmirch, tr. v. — Formed fr. pref. be- and smirch. besom, n. — ME. besum, fr. OE. besma, besema, rel. to OS. besmo, OFris. besma, MDu. besem, bessem, Du. bezem, OHG. besmo, besamo, MHG. besme, besem, besem, G. Besen. The original meaning is 'something bound or twisted', fr. I.-E. base \*bheidh-, 'to bind, twist'. See fisc. Derivatives: besom. tr. v., besom-er, n.

besot, tr. v., to make sottish. — Formed fr. beand sot.

Derivatives: besott-ed, adj., besotted-ly, adv., besott-ed-ness, n.

besought, past tense and pp. of beseech. — ME. besöht(e), fr. besechen. See beseech and cp. sought.

**bespangle,** tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **spangle.** Derivative: *bespangl-ed.* adi.

bespatter, tr. v. — Formed fr. be- and spatter. Derivative: bespatter-er. n.

bespeak, tr. v. — ME. bespeken, fr. OE. besp(r)ecan, 'to speak about', rel. to Du. bespreken, G. besprechen. See be- and speak.

besprent, adj., sprinkled (archaic). — ME. bespreynt, pp. of besprengen, fr. OE. besprengen, 'to besprinkle', rel. to Du. and G. besprengen, of same meaning. See be- and sprinkle and cp. next word.

besprinkle, tr. v. — Formed fr. pref. be- and sprinkle.

Bessemer process, Bessemer steel. — So called after Sir Harry *Bessemer*, engineer and inventor (1813-98).

best, adj. — ME., fr. OE. best, dissimilated fr. betst, rel. to ON. beztr, Du. best, OHG. bezʒisto, MHG., G. best, Goth. batists, 'best', OE. batian, 'to become better', bōt, 'remedy, cure, improvement, compensation', and possibly cognate with OI. bhadráh, 'favorable, good', Avestic hubadra-, 'lucky'. Cp. better. Cp. also batten, 'to grow fat', boot, 'advantage'. For the dissimilation of OE. betst into best cp. last, adj.

bestead, adj. — ME. bestad, 'placed, situated', formed fr. be- and stad, 'placed', fr. ON. staddr, 'placed', pp. of steðja, 'to place, fix'. See stead.

bestead, tr. v., to help. — Formed fr. be- and stead, v., which derives fr. stead, n.

bestial, adj. — F., fr. L. bēstiālis, 'like a beast', fr. bēstia, 'beast'. See beast and adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: bestial-ly, adv., bestiary (q.v.), bestial-ize, tr. v.

bestiality, n. — F. bestialité, fr. bestial, fr. L. bēstiālis. See prec. word and -ity.

bestiary, n., a medieval collection of fables about beasts. — ML. bēstiārium, 'a treatise on beasts', prop. neut. of the L. adjective bēstiārus, 'pertaining to beasts', and as a noun, fr. bēstia, 'beast'. See beast and subst. suff. -ary.

bestir, tr. v. — ME. bestiren, fr. OE. bestyrian, 'to heap up', fr. be- and styrian, 'to set in motion'. See stir.

bestow, tr. v. — ME. bestowen, fr. be- and stowen. See stow.

Derivatives: bestow-al, n., bestow-er, n.

bestrew, tr. v. — ME. bestrowen, fr. OE. bestrēowian, 'to bestrew, cover', fr. be- and strēowian, 'to strew'. See strew.

bestrewn, pp. of bestrew.

bestride, tr. v. — ME. bestriden, fr. OE. bestrīdan, 'to mount a horse', fr. be- and strīdan, 'to stride'. See stride.

bet, n. — Prob. aphetic for the ME. noun abet, fr. OF. abet, fr. abeter, 'to incite, bait', lit. 'to cause to bite'. See abet.

Derivatives: bet, tr. and intr. v., better, n. (q.v.), bett-ing, n., bett-or, n.

beta, n., name of the 2nd letter of the Greek al-

phabet. — Gk.  $\beta \bar{\eta} \tau \alpha$ , fr. Heb.-Phoen. *bēth*; see **beth.** The  $\alpha$  was added because a Greek word cannot end with a  $\tau$ ; cp. *alpha* and words there referred to.

Beta, n., a genus of plants of the goosefoot family (bot.) — L., 'the beet'. See beet.

betake, reflex. v. — ME. bitaken, 'to entrust', fr. bi-(see be-) and taken, 'to take'. See take.

betatron, n., a device for accelerating the velocities of electrons or beta rays. — Coined fr. beta (rays) and (elec)tron.

betel, n., the leaf of the pepper called *Piper betel*.

— Port. betel, betle, betre, fr. Malayal. vettila, fr. veru ila, 'simple leaf'.

beth, n., name of the 2nd letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. bēth, lit. 'house'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. See bethel and cp. beta.

bethel, n., a house of worship. — Heb. bēth Ēl, 'the house of God'. Bēth is the state construct of báyīth, 'house', and rel. to Aram. baythá, bēthá, Ugar. bt, Arab. bayt, Akkad. bītu, 'house'; cp. beth, beta. Cp. also Basque baita, 'house'. For the second element see El. Cp. baetulus, baetyl.

Bethesda, n., a pool at Jerusalem; a chapel. — Gk. Βηθεσδά, fr. Aram. bēth ḥesdá, 'house of mercy'. See bethel and Hasidim and cp. beth, beta.

bethink, reflex. v. — ME. bethenchen, fr. OE. behencan, 'to consider', formed fr. be- and hencan, 'to think'. See think and cp. Du. and G. bedenken.

betide, intr. and tr. v. — ME. betiden, formed fr. be- and tiden, 'to happen', fr. OE. tīdan. See tide

betimes, adv. — Formed fr. be- and adv. gen. of OE. tīma, 'time'. See time and -s.

betoken, tr. v. — ME. betacnien, fr. be- and OE. tacnian, 'to signify, betoken', for tacn, 'sign, token'. See token.

Derivative: betoken-er, n.

**béton**, n., a kind of concrete. — F., fr. L. *bitûmen*, 'mineral pitch', later used in the sense of 'mud, sand'. See **bitumen**.

Betonica, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (bot.) — L. betonica, 'bettony'. See next word. betony, n., a plant of the genus Betonica. — F. bétoine, fr. L. betōnica, var. of vettōnica, named from the Vettōnes, Vectōnes (pl.), a tribe living near the Tagus (now Tajo) in Lusitania (now Portugal). Vectōnes is prob. a derivative of vehere, 'to draw, carry', and lit. means 'carriers'. See vehicle.

betray, tr. v. — ME. betraien, a hybrid coined fr. be- and OF. trair (F. trahir), 'to betray', which was formed—with change of conjugation—fr. L. tradere. Cp. It. tradire, OProvenç. trair, 'to betray', and see tradition. Cp. also traitor, treason.

Derivatives: betray-al, n., betray-er, n., betravment, n. hetroth 1

betroth, tr. v. — ME. betreuthen. See be- and troth, truth.

Derivatives: betroth-al, n., betroth-ed, adj. and n. better, adj. — ME. bettere, bettre (adj.), bet (adv.), fr. OE. betera (adj.), bet (adv.), rel. to ON. betri (adj.), betr (adv.), Dan. bedre, Swed. bättre, Du. beter (adj. and adv.), OHG. bezziro (adj.), baz (adv.) G. besser (adj. and adv.), Goth. batiza (adj.) See best and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: better, v. (q.v.), better, adv. and n., better-ing, n., better-ment, n.

better, tr. and intr. v. — OE. beterian, fr. betera, 'better'. See better, adi.

better, n., one who bets. — Formed fr. bet with agential suff. -er.

betty, n., flask of oil; crowbar, etc. — From Betty, pet name of Elizabeth.

Betula, n., the genus of the birches (bot.) — L. betula, betulla, 'birch tree', fr. Gaulish betu-, 'bitumen' (found in PN.s); cp. MIr. beithe, 'box tree', W. bedwen, 'birch tree'. According to Pliny the birch tree was called betu-la, i.e. 'bitumen tree', because the Gauls extracted tar from it; see bitumen.

between, prep. and adv. — ME. bitweonen, bitwenen, bitwene. fr. OE. betweonum, fr. be-, 'by', and tweonum, dative pl. of tweon, 'double, twain', which is rel. to Goth. tweihnai, 'two each', fr. twa, 'two'. See be-, twain, two, and cp. next word.

betwixt, prep. and adv. — ME. betwixe, fr. OE. betweox, betweohs, betwux, betwyx, fr. pref. be-, 'by', and a form of twā, 'two'; cp. OHG. zwisk, zwiski, MHG. zwisc, 'twofold', OS. twisk, 'between', Du. tussen, G. zwischen, of s.m. See between. For the final -t cp. against, amongst, etc.

**Beulah,** fem. PN. — Heb.  $b^{\delta'}\bar{u}l\hat{a}^h$ , 'married woman', fem. pp. of  $b\bar{a}'\dot{a}l$ , 'he married', rel. to  $b\dot{a}'al$ , 'lord, ruler, husband'. See **Baal.** 

beurre, n., butter. — F., 'butter', fr. earlier burre, fr. L. būtyrum, fr. Gk. βούτυρον. See butter.

beurré, n., any kind of pear with soft flesh. — F., pp. of beurrer, 'to butter', fr. beurre, 'butter'. See prec. word.

bevel, n., inclination of a surface. — OF. \*baīvel (whence F. béveau, biveau), 'bevel rule', fr. OF. baīf, 'with an open mouth', fr. baer, beer, 'to gape'. See bay, 'part in the wall', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: bevel, tr. v. bevel(l)-ed, adj., bevel(l)-er, n.

beverage, n. — OF. bevrage, bovrage (F. breuvage), fr. beivre, boivre (F. boire), 'to drink', fr. L. bibere. See bibulous and -age and cp. bevy, abreuvoir.

bevue, n., error, blunder. — F. bévue, 'blunder, mistake, slip', fr. OF. bes-vue, lit. 'an erroneous vue', fr. pejorative pref. bes-, which derives fr. L. bis, 'twice' (see bis-; for sense development cp. OF. bes-torne, 'badly turned', lit. 'twice turned'), and fr. vue, 'sight', prop. fem. pp. of voir, 'to

see', fr. L. vidēre, 'to see'. See vision and cp. words there referred to.

bevy, n., 1) a flock of birds; 2) a company, esp. of women. — F. bevée, 'a flock of larks or quails', fr. It. beva. The orig. meaning was prob. 'a company of drinking birds', fr. It. bevere, 'to drink'. fr. L. bibere. See bibulous and cp. prec. word.

bewail, tr. v. - Formed fr. be- and wail.

beware, intr. and tr. v. — Formed fr. be- and ware, adi.

bewilder, tr. v. — Formed fr. be- and wilder. Derivatives: bewilder-ed, adj., bewilder-ed-ly, adv., bewilder-ed-ness, n., bewilder-ing, adj., be-wilder-ing-ly, adv.

bewitch, tr. v. — Formed fr. be- and witch.

Derivatives: bewitch-ed, adj., bewitch-ing, adj., hewitch-ing-ly, adv.

bewray, tr. v., to reveal, divulge (archaic) — ME. bewreien, bewreyen, 'to reveal', fr. be- and OE. wrēgan, 'to accuse', which is rel. to OS. wrōgian, OFris. wrōgia, OHG. ruogen, MHG. rüegen, 'to accuse', G. rügen, 'to censure', Goth. wrōhjan, 'to accuse', ON. rægja, 'to slander, defame', Du. wroegen, 'to prick' (said of conscience), OE., OS. wrōht, OFris. wrōgie, MHG. ruoge, rüege, Goth. wrōhs, 'accusation'. G. Rüge, 'censure', ON. rōg, 'quarrel, slander'.

bey, n., 1) governor of a district in Turkey; 2) a Turkish title of honor. — Osmanli equivalent of Turk. beg. Cp. beg, 'bey', begum.

**beylic, beylik,** n. — Turk., formed fr. **bey** and *-lik*, a suff, expressing quality. Cp. *pashalik*.

beyond, adv. and prep. — ME. biyeonde, biyonde, fr. OE. begeondan, 'beyond', fr. be- and geond, 'yond, yonder'. See yon, yond, yonder. Derivative: beyond, n.

bezant, n., a gold coin. — Orig. 'coin of Byzantium', fr. OF. besan, besant, fr. L. byzantius. short for Byzantius nummus, 'Byzantine coin'. See Byzantine.

bezel, n., a sloping edge. — OF. bezel (F. biseau), 'a sloping edge, bevel, prob. orig. meaning 'a stone with two angles'; fr. VL. \*bis-ālus, 'having two angles', fr. L. bis, 'twice', and āla, 'wing, side'. See bis- and ala.

bezesteen, n., a bazaar. — Pers. bezestān, formed fr. bez (whence Arab. bazz), 'flax, linen clothes', and -stān, a suff. denoting place, which is rel. to Avestic stāna- (in compounds), 'place', lit. 'a place where to stand'. See Hindustani.

bezetta, bezette, n., a dyeing material made by dipping linen rags into certain coloring matters.

— It. pezzetta, dimin. of pezza, 'piece of cloth', a word of Gaulish origin. See piece and -ette. bezique, n., a card game. — F. bésigue, of unknown origin.

bezoar, n., orig. a term for antidote; later used for concoctions found in the stomach or intestines of certain animals and thought to have antidotal properties. — F. bézoard, fr. Sp. bezoar (cp. Port. bezuar), fr. Arab. bādizáhr, often shortened into bāzáhr (see Freytag, Lexicon

Arabico-Latinum, I, 79a and b), ult. fr. Pers.  $b\bar{a}dzahr$ ,  $p\bar{a}dzahr$ , 'counterpoison, bezoar stone', lit. 'protecting (against) poison', fr.  $p\bar{a}d$ , 'protecting, guarding; guardian, lord, master', and zahr, 'poison'. For the first element see **padishah**. The second element is rel. to Pers. zehre, 'gall, bile', Pahlavi zahr, 'poison', Avestic  $z\bar{a}ra$ -, 'gall, bile', and cogn. with Gk.  $\chi o \lambda \dot{\eta}$ , 'gall, bile'. See choler.

bezonian, n., knave, rascal. — Formed with suff.
-ian, fr. It. bisogno, 'want, need', which is rel. to
F. besogne, 'work, task, job', besoin, 'want,
need', OProvenç. bezonh, 'want', bezonha, 'want,
work, task'. These words prob. derive fr. Frankish \*bisūnnia, which is formed fr. bi-, 'by', beside' (see be-), and \*sūnnia (rel. to OS. sunnea),
'care', whence OIt. sogna, F. soin, OProvenç.
sonh, sonha, 'care'. See Dauzat, DELF., p.85
s.v. besogne.

bezzle, tr. v., to plunder, consume; intr. v., to revel (dial. English). — OF. besillier, 'to torment', freq. of beser, 'to be scared, be startled' (said of cows stung by gadflies), fr. OHG. bī3-3an, 'to bite, sting'; see bite and cp. embezzle. See R. Grandsaignes d'Hauterive, Dictionnaire d'ancien français, Paris, 1947, p. 62 s.v. besillier. bezzo, n., name of a small Venetian silver coin. — It., fr. G. Batz, Batzen, name of a small Swiss

It., fr. G. Batz, Batzen, name of a small Swiss coin, orig. meaning 'a thick piece', and rel. to the verb batzen, 'to be sticky, be adhesive'. See batz.

Bhaga, n., a god of wealth (*Vedic mythol.*) — OI. *Bhágah*, lit. 'allotter, distributer, master, lord', fr. *bhájati*, 'assigns, allots, apportions, enjoys, loves', rel. to Avestic *baya*, OPers. *baga*, 'master, lord, god'. See baksheesh and cp. next word. Cp. also pagoda.

Bhagavad-Gita, the celebrated dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna inserted in the Mahabharata. — OI. Bhágavadgītā, 'the song of the Sublime One', compounded of Bhaga, suff. -vant (corresponding to Gk. -Fevt-, -evt-) and gī-tā, 'song', prop. fem. pp. of gáyatē, 'sings, calls', from the I.-E. imitative base \*gā-, \*gī-, whence also Avestic gāðā, Pers. gāh, 'song', Lith. giedóti, 'to sing', giesmē, 'song', Lett. diēsma. 'song'.

bhang, n., the Indian hemp. — Hind. bhāng, fr. OI. bhangā, 'hemp', which is cogn. with Russ. penīka (whence Pol. pienka), 'hemp'.

bhat, n., 1) a bard; 2) a title of respect. — Hind. bhāt, fr. OI. bhattah, a title, prob. rel. to bhart-rih, 'bearer, supporter, master', from the stem of bhárati, 'he bears', fr. I.-E. base \*bher-, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry'.

bhava, n., becoming, birth, origin, world, health.

— OI. bhaváh, rel. to bhavítram, 'world', bhúmih, bhúman-, 'earth, world', from the stem of bhávati, 'becomes, happens', fr. I.-E. base \*bheu-, \*bhű-, 'to be, exist', whence also Gk. φ'ρειν, 'to make to grow', φύσις, 'nature', L. fiō, 'I become', fuī, 'I have been', OE. bēon, 'to be'. See

be and words there referred to and cp. esp. Rhumi Devi. bhut.

bheesty, n., a water carrier. — Hind. bhīstī, fr. Pers. bihīstī, 'one from Paradise', fr. bihīst, 'Paradise', which is rel. to Avestic vahishta-, Pahlavi vahisht, OI. vásišthah, 'best'.

Bhrigu, n., one of the aerial class of gods in Vedic mythology. — OI. Bhíguh, lit. 'shining, resplendent', rel. to bhrájatē, 'shines', fr. I.-E. base \*bhleg-, 'to shine', whence also Gk. φλέγειν, 'to burn', φλόξ, gen. φλογός, 'flame of fire', L. flagrāre, 'to burn'. See flagrant and cp. phlegm.

Bhumi Devi, the earth goddess in Hindu mythology.—OI. bhūmih, 'earth', and dēvi, 'goddess'. For the etymology of the first word see bhava, for that of the second see Devi.

bhut, n., a demon, a ghost. — Hind. bhūt, fr. OI. bhūtáḥ, lit. 'a being, creature', rel. to bhūmiḥ, bhūman-, 'earth, world'. See bhava.

bi-, pref. meaning 'two'. — L. bi-, 'twice, double', fr. bis, 'twice', cogn. with. OI. dvi-, Gk.  $\delta t$ - (for  $\delta f$ -), OE. twi-, 'twice, double'. See bis and cp. di-, 'two', dis-, twi-, two. Cp. also binary, combine, barouche, breba.

**biangular**, adj., having two angles. — Formed fr. **bi-** and **angular**.

biannual, adj., occurring twice a year. — Formed fr. bi- and annual.

Derivative: biannual-ly, adv.

Bianca, fem. PN. — It., prop. fem. of bianco 'white', rel. to F. blanc, fem. blanche, 'white'. See blank and cp. Blanch.

bias, n., 1) slant; 2) prejudice. — F. biais, 'slope, obliquity, bias', prob. fr. OProvenç. biais, which prob. derives fr. Gk. ἐπικάρσιος, 'slanting, oblique' [through the medium of VL. \*(e)bigassius]. Gk. ἐπικάρσιος is formed fr. ἐπί, 'at, upon' (see epi-), and κάρ, 'head', which is rel. to κάρπ, 'head'. See carotid.

Derivative: bias, tr.v.

biaxial, adj., having two axes. — Formed fr. biand axial.

bib, n., a piece of linen, worn by children over the breast. — Prob. fr. bib, 'to drink' Cp. biberon. bib, tr. and intr. v. to drink. — L. bibere, 'to drink'. See bibulous and cp. imbibe.

Derivatives: bibb-er, n., bibb-ing, n.

biberon, n., infant's feeding bottle. — F., fr. L. bibere, 'to drink'. See bibulous and cp. bib, 'piece of linen'.

bibitory, adj., pertaining to drinking (rare). — ModL. bibitōrius, fr. Late L. bibitor, 'drinker, toper', fr. bibere, 'to drink'. See bibulous and -ory.

Bible, n. — ME. bible, fr. OF. (— F.) bible, fr. L. biblia, fr. Gk. βιβλία, 'collection of writings', pl. of βιβλίον, 'paper, scroll, book'. This is the dimin. of βίβλος, βύβλος, 'the inner bark of papyrus; book', fr. Βύβλος, Greek name of the famous Phoen transit port, whence the Greeks obtained the Egyptian papyrus, Gk. Βύβλος has been assimilated fr. G\*bhál, the Heb.-Phoen.

name of the city (lit. 'frontier town'; cp. Heb.  $g^{\delta}bh\bar{u}l$ , 'frontier, boundary', Arab.  $j\dot{a}bal$ , 'mountain', and see javali). Cp. Jubayl, the actual Arabic name of ancient Gebhal. (Jubayl prop. is a dimin. formed from the original name of the city.) For the sense development of Bible fr. Byblos cp. parchment.

Biblic, adj., Biblical. — See next word.

Biblical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. ML. biblicus, fr. L. biblia. See Bible.

Derivative: Biblical-ly, adv.

biblico-, combining form meaning 'Biblical'. — Fr. ML. biblicus. See prec. word.

biblio-, combining form, meaning 'book'. — Gk. βιβλιο-, fr. βιβλίον, dimin. of βίβλος, 'book'. See Bible.

bibliographer, n. — Formed with agential suff. -er fr. Gk. βιβλιογράφος, 'writer of books, transcriber, copyist'. See next word.

bibliography, n. — Gk. βιβλιογραφία, 'writing of books', compounded of βιβλίον, 'little book', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See biblioand -graphy.

Derivatives: bibliograph-ic, bibliograph-ic-al, adjs., bibliograph-ic-al-ly, adv.

bibliolater, n., a worshiper of books. — See next word and -later.

Derivative: bibliolatr-ous, adi.

bibliolatry, n., worship of books; worship of the Bible. — Compounded of biblio- and Gk. -λατρεία, -λατρεία, fr. λατρεία, 'hired labor, worship'. See -latry.

bibliomancy, n., divination by opening a book, esp. by opening the Bible. — Compounded of biblio- and Gk. μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See -mancy.

bibliomania, n., book madness. — Compounded of biblio- and Gk. μανία, 'madness, frenzy'. See

biblomaniac, adj. — Compounded of biblio- and ML. maniacus, 'maniac'. See maniac.

bibliophil, bibliophile, n. a lover of books. — F. bibliophile, 'lover of books', compounded of biblio- and Gk. φίλος, 'friend'. See -phil.

Derivatives: bibliophil-ic, adj., bibliophil-ism, n., bibliophil-ist, n., bibliophil-y, n.

bibliopole, n., bookseller. — L. bibliopōla, fr. Gk. βιβλιοπώλης, 'bookseller', which is compounded of βιβλίον, 'book' (see biblio-), and πώλης, 'merchant, seller', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*pel-, 'to sell, purchase, barter, gain'. See monopoly.

bibliotheca, n., a library. — L. bibliothēca, fr. Gk. βιβλιοθήκη, lit. 'a case for books', which is compounded of βιβλίον, 'book', θήκη, 'case, chest, sheath'. See biblio- and theca.

Derivative: bibliothec-al, adj.

bibliothecary, n., a librarian — L. bibliothēcārius, fr. bibliothēca. See prec. word and subst. suff.

Derivative: bibliothecar-ial, adj.

bibulous, adj., fond of drink; spongy. — L. bi-

bulus, 'drinking readily', fr. bibere 'to drink', assimilated fr. \*pibere, which is cogn., with OI. pibati, 'drinks', OIr. if, 'drink!', OW. iben, 'we drink'; from the reduplication of I.-E. base \*pi-, \*pō(i)-, 'to drink', whence OI. pāti, 'drinks', pāyāyati, pāyatē, 'gives to drink', pānam, 'beverage', Arm. \*mpem, 'I drink', Gk. πίνειν, 'to drink', πόσις, 'a drinking, a drinking bout', L. pōtāre, 'to drink', pōtiō, 'a draft, drink', OSlav. pije, piti, 'to drink'. See potion and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also abreuvoir, beverage, bevy, bib, 'to drink', bib, 'piece of cloth', biberon, imbibe, imbrue. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: bibulous-ly, adv., bibulous-ness, n. bicameral, adj. having two chambers (said of legislative bodies). — Formed fr. bi-, camera and adj. suff. -al.

bicarbonate, n. (chem.) — Formed fr. bi- and carbonate.

bice, n., blue or green pigment. — F. bis, 'brown, tawny', rel. to OProvenç. bis, It. bigio; of unknown origin.

bicentenary, adj., pertaining to a period of two hundred years; n., a bicentennial. — Formed fr. bi- and centenary.

bicentennial, adj., I) occurring every two hundred years; 2) lasting for two hundred years; n., the two hundredth anniversary or its celebration.—
Formed fr. bi- and centennial.

bicephalous, adj., two-headed. — A hybrid coined fr. bi-, a pref. of Latin origin, Gk. κεφαλή, 'head' (see cephalic), and -ous, a suff. of Latin origin.

biceps, n., name of various two-headed muscles, esp. of that on the upper arm (anat.) — L., 'two-headed', fr. bi-, 'twice, two' and caput, 'head'. See bi- and capital, adj. For the change of Latin ă (in căput) to ĕ (in bi-cĕps) see accent and cp. words there referred to. Cp. bicipital, triceps, quadriceps.

bichir, n., a fish (*Polypterus bichir*). — A name of Arabic origin, introduced into zoolog. nomenclature by the French naturalist Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1772-1844).

bichloride, n. (chem.) — Formed fr. bi- and chloride.

bicho, n., the chigger. — Sp., 'animal, small animal', fr. VL. bēstius, fr. L. bēstia, 'beast'. See beast.

bicipital, adj., having two heads (anat.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. biceps, gen. bicipitis. See biceps.

bicker, intr. v., to squabble, quarrel. — ME. bikeren, of uncertain origin; possibly formed with suff. -er fr. base \*bik-, a collateral form of \*pik-, whence the verb pick.

bicker, n. - Scot. form of beaker.

bicuspid, adj., having two points. — Formed fr. bi- and L. cuspis, gen. cuspidis, 'point'. See cusp and co. tricuspid.

bicycle, n. — F., lit. 'two-wheel', a hybrid coined

fr. the L. pref. bi- and Gk. κύκλος, 'a wheel'. See cycle.

171

Derivatives: bicycle, intr. v., bicycl-ing, n., bicycl-ism, n., bicycl-ist, n.

bid. tr. and intr. v. - Prob. a blend of ME. bidden (fr. OE, biddan), 'to ask', and ME, beden (fr. OE, beodan) 'to announce, proclaim, offer'. OE, biddan is rel, to ON, biðia OS biddian OHG., MHG., G. bitten, Goth, bidian, 'to ask'. and to E. bead, and stands in gradational relationship to OE, bædan, ON, beiða, OHG, beiten. Goth, baidian, 'to command, force, compel', All these words derive fr. L.-E. base \*bheidh-. \*bhidh-. 'to persuade, compel; to trust', whence also Gk. πείθειν, 'to persuade', πίστις (for \*πίθ-στις). 'faith', L. fidere, 'to trust, confide in', foedus, 'compact treaty', Alb. bē (for \*bhoidhā), 'oath'. OSlav, běda (for \*bhoidhā), 'need', běždo, běditi. 'to compel, incite', Cp. bide, faith, fidelity, nistology. — OE, bēodan is rel. to ON, bioða, OHG. biotan, MHG., G. bieten, 'to offer', OE, onbēodan, OS. an-biodan, OHG. in-biotan, Goth. ana-biudan, 'to order, command', OE, forbēodan. Goth. faur-biudan, 'to forbid', fr. L-E. base \*bheudh-, 'to offer, present', whence also OI. bódhati, búdhyate, 'is awake, is watchful, observes, understands', buddhah, 'awakened, enlightened'. Gk. πεύθεσθαι, πυνθάνεσθαι, 'to learn by inquiry', OSlav, bliudo, bliusti, 'to observe', būždo, būdeti, 'to be awake', buždo, buditi, 'to awake', bŭdrŭ, 'watchful', Lith. budëti, 'to be awake'. Lett. budrùs. 'watchful'. Lith. baudžiù, baŭsti, 'to chastise', OIr, buide, 'contentment, thanks', ro-bud, 'a warning', Cp. beadle, bode, forbid, Buddha.

Derivatives: bid, n., bidd-able, adj., bidd-er, n., bidd-ing. n.

bidden, pp. of bid.

Biddy, fem. PN. — Pet form of Bridget (q.v.) biddy, n., an Irish maid. — From prec. word. bide, intr. and tr. v. — ME. biden, fr. OE. bīdan, 'to remain, continue, wait', rel. to ON. biða, OFris. bidia, OHG. bītan, Goth. beidan, 'to wait' and cogn. with Gk. πείθειν, 'to persuade', L. fīdere, 'to trust, confide in'. See bid and cp.

**Bidens**, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. bidēns, 'two-toothed'. See next word.

bident, n., an instrument with two prongs. — L. bidēns, gen. -entis, 'two-pronged', formed fr. biand dēns, gen. dentis, 'tooth'. See dent and cp. prec. word.

bidree, bidry, also biddery, n., an alloy of tin, zinc and copper. — Hind. bidri, from Bidar, a town in India.

**Biedermeier**, adj. — After Gottlieb *Biedermeier*, the imaginary author of poems written by Ludwig Eichrodt (1827-92).

biennial, adj., lasting for two years; occurring every two years; n., a plant living for two years.

— Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. biennium,

'space of two years', fr. bi- and annus, 'year'. See annual and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin  $\check{a}$  (in  $\check{a}$ nnus) to  $\check{e}$  (in  $bi-\check{e}$ nnium) see accent and cp. words there referred to

bienséance, n., propriety. — F., lit. 'well-becomingness', fr. bienséant, 'well-becoming', fr. bien (fr. L. bene), 'well', and séant, pres. part. of seoir, 'to sit', fr. L. sedēre. See bene-, sedentary and -ce.

bier, n. — ME. bere, fr. OE. bær, rel. to OS., OHG. bāra, ON. barar (pl.), OFris. bēre, MLG., MDu., MHG. bāre, Du. baar, G. Bahre, 'bier', fr. I.-E. \*bher-, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and words there referred to and cp. esp. barrow, 'handcart'. E. bier was influenced in form by F. bière, 'bier'.

bière, n., beer. — F., fr. Du. bier, which is rel. to ON. biōrr. OE. bēor. See beer.

bifarious, adj., 1) twofold (rare); 2) arranged in two rows (bot.) — L. bifarius, 'twofold, double', prob. orig. meaning 'that which can be expressed in two ways', and compounded of bi- and fās in the sense of 'utterance, expression, manifestation', which is rel. to fārī, 'to speak, say'. See fame and cp. fasti, fate. Cp. also multifarious, nefarious, omnifarious, trifarious. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous,

biff, v., to strike; n., a blow. — Of imitative origin. Cp. buff, 'a blow'.

biffin, also beefin, n. — Variants of orig. beefing, fr. beef; so called from the color of this variety of apple.

bifid, adj., split into two equal parts. — L. bi-fidus, 'split into two parts', fr. bi- and fid-, the stem of findere (pp. fissus), 'to split'. See fissile and cp. trifid, quadrifid, multifid.

bifocal, adj. having two foci. — Formed fr. biand focal.

bifoliate, adj., having two leaves (bot.) — Formed fr. bi- and foliate.

bifurcate, adj., divided into two branches. — ML. bifurcātus. See bi- and furcate.

**bifurcate,** tr. and intr. v., to divide into two branches. — See prec. word,.

Derivatives: bifurcat-ed, adj., bifurcat-ion, n. big, adj. — ME. bigge, big, of uncertain origin. big, bigg, tr. v., to build. — ME. biggen, fr. ON. byggja, 'to build; to dwell in', which is rel. to būa, 'to dwell'. See be and cp. boor, booth.

biga, n., a two-horsed chariot (Roman antiquities).
L. bigae (pl.), contraction of \*bi-jugae, lit.
'two (horses) yoked together', compounded of bi-, 'twice' and jugum, 'yoke'. See bi- and yoke and cp. join.

bigame, n., a bigamist (obsol.) — OF., fr. ML. bigamus (corresponding to Gk. δίγαμος), 'twice married', a hybrid coined fr. L. pref. bi- and Gk. -γαμος, fr. γάμος. See next word.

bigamy, n., the state of having two wives or two husbands at the same time. — OF. (= F.) bigamie, fr. bigame (see bigame), fr. Eccles. L.

Derivatives: bigam-ist, n., bigam-ous, adi. bigam-ous-ly, adv.

bigamy and digamy see digamy.

-gamy. For the difference in meaning between

higarreau, n., a variety of cherry. — F., fr, bigarre, 'variegated', fr. OF, garre 'variegated', which is of uncertain origin; so called from its color.

Big Ben, name of the bell attached to the clock at Westminster. - Named after Sir Benjamin Hall, first commissioner of works, under whose supervision the bell was cast. For Ben, dimin. of Beniamin, see Ben.

bigg, big, n., the four-rowed barley (dial.) — ME. big, bigge, fr. ON. bvgg, 'barley', rel. to OE. beow, 'grain, barley', OS, beo, bewod, 'harvest'.

biggin, n., cap, hood, — F. béguin, fr. béguine, name of the members of certain lay sisterhoods (see Beguine); so called from caps originally worn by them.

biggin, n., a coffee percolator. — So called from the name of its inventor.

bight, n., 1) a bending; 2) a loop in a rope; 3) a bay. - ME., fr. OE. byht, 'a bend', rel. to MLG. bucht (whence G. Bucht, Du. bocht, Dan., Swed. bught, 'bight, bay'); prop. abstract nouns formed fr. OE. būgan, resp. MLG. būgen, 'to bend'. See bow, 'to bend', and cp. obsol. E. bought, 'a bend, turn, curvature'.

Derivative: bight, tr. v.

Bignonia, n., a genus of vines (bot.) - ModL., named by the botanist Tournefort after his friend the Abbé Jean-Paul Bignon (1662-1723), librarian at the court of Louis XV. For the ending see suff. -ia.

Bignoniaceae, n.pl., the Bignonia family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae. bignoniaceous, adi. — See prec, word and -aceous. bigot, n. — F. bigot, 'over-devout', of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. Sp. hombre de bigotes, 'a man wearing mustaches', whence 'a man of a serious, solemn cast of mind'.

Derivatives: bigot-ed, adi., bigot-rv, n.

bijou, n. — F., 'jewel, gem', fr. Bret. bizou, 'finger ring', fr. biz, 'finger'.

bijouterie, n., articles of jewelry. - See bijou and -erv.

bike, n. and v. — Collog. abbreviation of bicycle. bikh, bish, n., aconite poison (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind., fr. OI. visám, 'poison', which is cogn. with Gk, toc (for \*Figoc), L. vīrus (for \*vīsos), 'poison'. See virus.

bilabial, adj., formed with both lips. — Lit. 'made with both lips', fr. bi- and labial.

hilahiate, adi., having two lips. — Formed fr. hi- and labiate.

bilateral, adi., having two sides. — Formed fr. bi- and lateral.

Derivatives: bilateral-itv. n., bilater-al-lv. adv... bilateral-ness, n.

bilberry, n. - Dan. bøllebær, lit. 'ball berry'. See hall, 'a round body', and berry,

hilbo, n a kind of sword. — Sp., fr. Bilbao, town in Spain. For sense development cp. bayonet, Toledo.

hildar, n., an excavator, digger (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind., fr. Pers. beldar, 'a spade wielder'.

hile, n. — F., fr. L. bīlis [for \*bis(t)-lis], 'gall, hile' which is cogn, with W. bustl, OCo. histel. Bret. hestl. 'gall'. Cp. biliary, bilious, and the second element in atrabiliary.

bilge, n. - A var. of bulge.

Bilharzia, n., a genus of worms, parasitic in the blood (zool.) — ModL., named, at the suggestion of the English biologist T.S. Cobbold. after the German physician Theodor Bilharz, discoverer of this parasite. For the ending see suff. -ia.

Derivatives: bilharzi-al, bilharz-ic, adis., bilharzi-asis, n.

bili-, combining form denoting the bile. — L. bīli-, fr. bīlis, 'bile'. See bile.

biliary, adj., pertaining to the bile; bilious. -F. biliaire, 'pertaining to the bile', fr. L. bīlis. See bile and adi. suff. -ary.

biliate, tr. v., to treat with bile. - Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. L. bīlis, 'bile'. See bile. Derivative: hiliat-ion, n.

bilinear, adj., of, or pertaining to, two lines. — Formed fr. bi- and L. linea, 'line'. See linear. bilingual, adi. — Lit. 'of two languages'. See bi-

and lingual.

bilious, adi., 1) related to, or caused by the bile; 2) peevish. — F. bilieux, fr. L. bīliosus, 'pertaining to the bile', fr. bīlis. See bile and -ous. Derivatives: bilious-ly, adv., bilious-ness, n.

bilk, tr. v., to balk, deceive. - Prob. a var. of halk, 'to hinder'.

Derivatives: bilk, n., a bilking; a swindler, bilker. n., bilk-ing, n.

bill, n., an ancient weapon; a halberd. — ME. bil, fr. OE. bill, 'sword, chopping tool', rel. to OS. bil. 'sword', MDu, bîle, Du, bijl, OHG. bīhal, MHG. bīhel, later bīl, G. Beil, ON. bīlda. 'hatchet'. ON. bildr, 'instrument for letting blood', fr. I.-E. base \*bhei-, 'to cut', whence also Arm. bir, 'cudgel', Gk. φῖτρός, 'block of wood, log', OSlav. biti, 'to strike', biči, 'whip', Russ. bilo, 'mallet', OIr. biail, 'ax', benim (for \*bhinami, 'I cut, strike'. Cp. bill, 'beak'. Cp. also bovar. For \*bheid-, a -d-enlargement of base \*bhei-, see bite and cp. words there referred to. bill, n., document. - ME. bille, fr. AF. bille, fr. Anglo-L. billa, fr. ML. bulla, 'seal affixed to a document, sealed document, document', fr. L. bulla, 'bubble, boss, knob', later 'seal', fr. \*bu-l-, an -l-enlargement of the L.-E. imitative base \*bu-. 'to blow; to swell'. See buccal and cp. billet, 'note', boil, v., bolas, boule, 'a game'

budge, bulb, bull, 'edict', bullet, bulletin,

Derivative: bill, tr. v., to make out a bill: to announce by bills.

bill, n., beak. - ME, bille, fr. OE, bile, 'beak', rel. to OE. bill. 'sword, chopping tool'. See hill, 'halberd'

Derivative: bill. intr. v., to touch bills; to caress. billet, n., document, note. - F. billet, fr. OF. billette, which is a blend of bille, 'ball', and OF. bullette, dimin, of bulle, 'bill', fr. L. bulla, See bill, 'document', Cp. also habiliment.

Derivative: billet, tr.v.

173

billet. n., stick, log. - OF. billete (whence, with change of suff., F. billot), dimin, of bille, 'block of wood', fr. VL, bilia, a word of Gaulish origin. Cp. Ir. bile, 'tree trunk', Cp. also billiards, billon, bullion,

billet-doux, n., love letter. — F., lit, 'sweet note'. fr. billet, 'document, note', and doux, 'sweet', fr. L. dulcis, of s.m. See billet, 'document' and

billiards, n. — F. billard, first denoting 'a bent stick', then 'a stick to push balls' (whence its modern sense), from bille, 'log'. See billet. 'stick, log',

billingsgate, n., abusive, blasphemous language. - Prop. 'the language used at Billingsgate', fishmarket in London.

billion, n., 1) lit. (and still so in England and Germany) a million millions, (i.e. 1 followed by 12 zeros): 2) in the United States and France, a thousand millions (i.e. I followed by 9 zeros). -F., a hybrid formed on analogy of million (q.v.) fr. L. pref. bi-, fr. bis, 'twice'. See bi- and cp. trillion, quadrillion, quintillion, sextillion, septillion, octillion, nonillion, decillion, centillion. Derivatives: billionaire (q.v.), billion-th, adj. and n.

billionaire, n. — Formed fr. billion on analogy of millionaire.

billon, n., an alloy of silver with a preponderating amount of copper. — F., 'lump', fr. bille, 'block of wood'; prop. a variant of bullion (q.v.)

billow, n. — Fr. ON. bylgja, 'billow', rel. to MHG, bulge, 'billow, bag', fr. Teut, base \*helg-. 'to swell'. Accordingly billow lit, means 'anything swelling', whence 'a swelling wave'. See belly and cp. bolster.

Derivative: billow-y, adj.

billy, n. — In all its senses: fr. Billy, pet form of William.

billycock, n. — Altered fr. bully-cocked (hat), which lit, means 'cocked as hats worn by bullies'. See bully and cock.

bilobate, adj., having two lobes. - Formed fr. bi-, Gk. λοβός, 'lobe of the ear' (see lobe), and adj. suff. -ate.

biltong, n., sundried meat (S. African). — S. African Du., compounded of Du. bil, 'rump', and tong, 'tongue' (see tongue); so called because the strips are tongue-shaped.

hind

bimanal, bimanous, adi., having two hands (zool.) - Formed fr. bi-, L. manus, 'hand' (see manual). and adi, suff. -al, resp. -ous.

bimastism. n., condition of having two mammae (anat.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. pref. hi-. Gk. μαστός, 'mamma', and Gk, suff, -ισμός, See bi-. masto- and -ism.

himhashee, n., a Turkish military officer. -- Turk. hing-hāshī, lit, 'head of a thousand'. The second element of this word forms the first element of the compound bashi-bazouk (q.v.)

bimestrial, adi., bimonthly. — Formed with adi. suff. -al fr. L. bimēnstris, bimēstris, 'lasting two months', fr. bi- and mēnsis, 'month', Cp. L. mēnstruus, 'pertaining to a month, monthly', intermēnstris, intermēstris, 'between two months'. and see month. Cp. also menses.

bimetallic, adi., 1) composed of, or pertaining to. two metals: 2) pertaining to, or based upon. bimetallism. — F. bimétallique, coined by the Italian economist Enrico Cernuschi (1821-96) in 1869 fr. pref. bi- and métallique, 'metallic'. See bi-, metal and -ic.

bimetallism, n., the use of two metals, usually gold and silver, as standard money. — F. bimétallisme, coined by Enrico Cernuschi in 1876. See prec. word and -ism.

bimetallist, n., an advocate of bimetallism. — See prec. word and -ist.

bimonthly, adi., happening once in two months. - A hybrid coined fr. the L. pref. bi- (see bi-) and English monthly (see month).

Derivative: bimonthly, n.

bin, n., receptacle. — ME. binne, fr. OE. binn. fr. L benna, 'a two-wheeled cart with a body of basket work', a word of Celtic (Gaulish) origin; cp. W. benn, 'cart'. L. benna stands for \*bhentnā and is cogn. with Gk. πάθνη, Att. φάτνη, 'manger, crib', fr. I.-E. base \*bhendh-, 'to bind', whence also E, bind (q.v.) OE, bosig, 'cowstall', and dial. E. boose, 'crib', are prob. cogn, with W. benn, 'cart'.

Derivative: bin, tr. v., to place in a bin.

binary, adj., dual. — L. bīnārius, 'consisting of two', formed fr. bînī, 'two each, two at a time', which stands for \*dwis-nī, and is rel. to duo. 'two', OL, dvis (whence L. bis), 'twice', See bi-, bis, and adj. suff. -ary and cp. combine and the first element in binocle, binocular.

binate, adi., double (bot.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. bīnī. See prec. word.

Derivative: binary, n.

bind, tr. and intr. v. - ME. binden, fr. OE. bindan, rel. to OS., Goth. bindan, ON., OFris. binda, OHG, bintan, MHG, G, binden, fr. I.-E. base \*bhendh-, 'to bind', whence also OI. badhnáti, later form bandhati, 'binds', bándhuh, 'kinsman', Gk. πενθερός, 'father-in-law', prop. 'bound (through marriage)', πεῖσμα (for \*πένθσμα), 'cable', πάθνη, Att. φάτνη (for \*bhndh-nā), 'manger, crib' (lit. 'place where the animal is tied up'), L. of-fend-īx, 'a band', Lith. beñdras, 'common, joint', as a noun 'partner', Lett. biedrs, 'companion, comrade'; see R.Trautmann, Baltisch-Slavisches Wörterbuch, p. 30. Cp. band, 'a tie', bandhava, bandhu, bandoleer, bend, besom, bin, bine, bond, bend, bund, bundle, bandal, the first element in bundobust and the second element in cummerbund, sebundy.

Derivatives: bind, n., bind-er, n., bind-er-y, n., bind-ing, n. and adi.

bine, n., any climbing stem. — A dialectal form of bind, n. (see prec. word).

bing, interi. — Imitative.

binnacle, n., case for a compass on a ship. — Corruption of earlier bittacle, fr. Port. bitacola, which is formed by aphesis fr. L. habitāculum, 'little dwelling' (whence also F. habitacle), a derivative of habitāre, 'to dwell'; see habitat. The form of the word binnacle was prob. influenced by E. bin.

binocle, n., a telescope adapted for the use of both eyes at the same time. — F., fr. L. bīnī, 'two at a time', and oculus 'eye'. See binary and ocular.

binocular, adj., using both eyes at the same time.— See prec. word and cp. monocular.

Derivative: binocular, n.

binomial, adj., consisting of two terms (alg.) — A hybrid coined from the L. pref. bi- (see bi-) on analogy of monomial (q.v.)

Derivative: binomial, n.

binominal, adj., having two names. — Formed fr. bi- and nominal.

binturong, n., an animal resembling the civet cat.

— Malay.

bio-, combining form meaning 'life'. — Gk. βιο-, fr. βίος, 'life', dissimilated fr. \*βίρος, fr. I.-E. \*gwiwos; cogn. with Goth. qius, OE. cwicu, 'living'. See quick, and cp. vital, zoo-. Cp. also biosis, biotic, and the second element in aerobic, amphibious, bathybius, cenobite, microbe, hygiene, Limnobium, Lithobius, macrobiotic, necrobiosis, Rhizobium, symbion, symbiosis.

biochemistry, n., chemistry dealing with animal and plant life. — See bio- and chemistry.

biogen, n., a protoplasmic unit (biol.) — Coined by the German physiologist Max Verworn (1863-1921) in 1903 fr. bio- and -gen.

biogenesis, n., the theory that living organisms can only arise from pre-existing living matter (biol.)—Coined by the English biologist Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95) in 1870 fr. Gk. βίος, 'life', and γένεσις, 'origin, source'. See bio- and genesis and cp. abiogenesis.

biogenesist, n., one who believes in the theory of biogenesis. — See prec. word and -ist.

biogenetic, biogenetical, adj., pertaining to biogenesis. — See biogenesis and etic, resp. also -al. Derivative: biogenetic-al-ly, adv.

biogeny, n., biogenesis. — Compounded of bioand -geny. biograph, n., a cinematograph. — Lit. 'living description', fr. Gk. βίος, 'life', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See bio- and -graph and cp. next word.

biographer, n. — See next word and agential suff.

biography, n. — Late Gk. βιογραφία, 'description of life', fr. Gk. βίος, 'life', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See bio- and -graphy.

Derivatives: biograph-ic, biograph-ic-al, adjs., biograph-ic-al-ly, adv.

biology, n. — Lit. 'the study of life', suggested by the German naturalist G. Reinhold Treviranus as a modern coinage fr. Gk. βίος, 'life', and -λογίᾶ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic) (see bio- and -logy); introduced as a scientific term by the French biologist Jean-Baptiste-Pierre-Antoine de Monet de Lamarck (1744-1829) in 1802 (in his *Hydrogéologie*).

Derivatives: biolog-ic, biolog-ic-al, adjs., biolog-ic-al-ly, adv., biolog-ist, n.

biometry, n., the calculation of the notable duration of human life. — Compounded of bio- and -metry.

bionomics, n., ecology. — Formed fr. bio- on analogy of economics.

bioplasm, n., living protoplasm (biol.) — Compounded of bio- and Gk. πλάσμα, 'something molded'. See plasma.

**bioplast**, a particle of bioplasm (*biol*.) — Compounded of **bio**- and Gk. -πλαστος, fr. πλαστός, 'molded, formed'. See -plast.

bioscope, n., a biograph. — Compounded of bioand Gk. -σκόπων, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

biosis, n., vitality (biol.) — Gk.  $\beta$ iωσις, 'way of life', fr.  $\beta$ iος, 'life'. See bio- and -osis.

biosterin, n., product from cod-liver oil.—Coined fr. Gk. βίος, 'life' (see bio-), *cholesterol* and chem. suff. -in.

biotic, biotical, adj., pertaining to life. — Gk. βιωτικός, fr. βίος, 'life'. See bio-

biparous, adj., bringing forth two at a birth. — Formed fr. bi- and L.-parus (in vivicarus, 'bringing forth its young alive'). See -parous.

bipartite, adj., divided into two parts (bot.) — L. bipartītus, pp. of bipartīte, 'to divide into two parts', fr. bi- and partītus, pp. of partīrī, 'to divide'. See partite.

biped, n., an animal with two feet; a man; adj., two-footed. — L. bipēs, gen. bipedis, 'twofooted', fr. bi- and pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See pedal.

biplane, n., airplane with two planes. — Formed fr. bi- and plane, 'airplane'.

Bipontine, adj., relating to the edition of ancient classics at Zweibrücken. — Lit. 'relating to the town Zweibrücken (= Town of the 'two bridges') in Bavaria, whose name was Latinized into Bipontium. See bi- and pons. For the ending see adj. suff. -ine.

biquadrate, n., the fourth power, the square of the square (math.) — Formed fr. bi- and quadrate.

Derivative: biquadrat-ic, adi, and n.

birch, n. — ME. birche, fr. OE. bierce, beorc, rel. to OS. birka, berka, ON. börk, Dan. birk, Swed. björk, Norw. bjerk, MDu. berke, Du. berk, OHG. birihha, birka, MHG. birche, birke, G. Birke, 'birch', and cogn. with Osset. barz, OSlav. brēza, Lith. béržas, Lett. beřža, OPruss. berse, Russ. berēza, OCzech břieza, OI. bhūrjáh, 'birch', L. farnus, fraxinus, 'mountain ash'. All these words lit. mean 'the white (or bright) tree' and derive fr. I.-E. base \*bhereg-, 'to shine, be white'. See bright and cp. Fraxinus, fraxinella.

Derivatives: birch, adj. and tr. v., birch-en, adj., birch-ing, n.

bird, n. — ME. brid, bird, fr. OE. bridd, 'young bird', of uncertain origin; possibly in gradational relationship to breed, brood.

bireme, n., a galley having two banks of oars. — L. birēmis, formed fr. bi- and rēmus (for \*resmos), 'oar', which is cogn. with Gk. ἐρέσσειν, Att. ἐρέττειν, 'to row', ἐρέττης, 'rower', ἐρετμός, ἐρετμόν, 'oar', OI. aritār-, 'rower', aritraḥ, 'oar', OE. rōwan, 'to row', rōðer, 'rudder'. See row, 'to propel a boat', rudder, and cp. the second element in unireme, trireme, quadrireme, quinquereme. Cp. also remex.

biretta, n., a square cap worn by the Roman Catholic clergy. — It. berretta, fr. Late L. birrus, also birrum, 'large cloak with a hood', which is of Gaulish origin; cp. MIr. berr, W. byrr, 'short'. Cp. barret, beret, burnous.

birr, intr. v., to whir. — Of imitative origin.

birrellism, n., style resembling that of Augustine Birrell (1850-1933). — For the ending see suff. -ism.

birth, n. — ME. burthe, birthe, fr. ON. byrð, rel. to OE. gebyrd, OS. giburd, OFris. berd, Du. geboorte, OHG. giburt, MHG., G. geburt. Goth. gabaúrps. Derivatively these words correspond exactly to OI. bhrtih, 'a bringing, maintenance', and to L. fors, gen. fortis, 'chance', fr. I.-E. base \*bher-, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. berth.

bis, adv., twice. — L. bis, fr. OL. dvis, cogn. with Ol. dvih, Avestic bish, Gk. δίς, MHG. zwis, 'twice', Goth. tvis-, 'in two, asunder', ON. tvistra, 'to divide'. See bi- and cp. two, twi-, twist. Cp. also the first element in bevue and the second element in tête-bêche.

biscuit, n. — F. biscuit, fr. L. bis coctus, 'twice cooked' (whence also It. biscotto), fr. bis, 'twice' (see prec. word), and coctus, pp. of coquere, 'to cook'. See cook, n., and cp. bisque. bise, n., a dry and cold north wind. — F., fr. Frankish \*bīsa, which is rel. to OHG. bīsa, G. Bise, 'bise', OHG. bīsōn, 'to run about' (said of cattle attacked by gadflies), OSwed. bisa, 'to run', Dan. bisse, 'to run in agitation'; not related to breeze.

bisect, tr. v., to cut in two. — Formed fr. bi- and L. secāre, pp. sectus, 'to cut'. See section.

Derivatives: bisect-ion, n., bisect-or, n.

bisexual, adj. — Formed fr. bi- and sexual.

bishop, n. — ME. biscop, bischop, fr. OE. biscop, biscop, fr. L. episcopus, 'overseer, superintendant', in Eccles. L., 'bishop', fr. Gk. ἐπίσκοπος, 'overseer', fr. ἐπί, 'on, over', and σκοπός, 'watcher'. See epi- and -scope and cp. episcopal. Cp. also obispo.

Derivative: bishop, tr. and intr. v.

bishopric, n. — OE. bisceoprīce, biscoprīce, compounded of bisceop, biscop, 'bishop', and rīce 'dominion'. See prec. word and Reich.

bismite, n., bismuth trioxide (mineral.) — Coined fr. next word and subst. suff. -ite.

bismuth, n., name of a metallic element (chem.) — G. Bismuth (now spelled Wismut), Latinized by Georgius Agricola (in 1530) into bisemutum. The origin of the word is uncertain. It is not connected with Arab. ithmid, 'antimon', as most lexicographers would have it.

bismuto-, bismutho-, combining form meaning 'bismuth'. — See prec. word.

bisnaga, n. a kind of cactus. — Port. bisnaga (cp. Sp. biznaga), fr. Arab. bisnáj, secondary form of bastináj, fr. L. pastināca, 'parsnip'. See parsnip. bison, n., wild ox. — F., fr. L. bison, fr. OHG.

wisunt (MHG., G. wisent), which is rel. to OE. wesand, ON. visundr, and cogn. with OPruss. wis-sambrs, 'aurochs', and with L. vissiō, 'stench'. The bison is named after the peculiar odor of musk emitted by it during the rutting season. See weasel.

bisporous, adj., having two spores (bot.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. pref. bi-, 'twice', and Gk. σπορά, 'sowing, seed' (see bi- and spore). The correct form is disporous in which both elements are of Greek origin. For the ending see suff. -ous. bisque, n., unglazed porcelain (ceramics). — Corruption of biscuit.

bissextile, adj. and n., intercalary (year). — F. (année) bissextile, fr. Late L. (annus) bissextilis, 'a year containing an intercalary day', fr. (diēs) bissextus, the intercalary day (of the Julian calendar), lit. 'the twice sixth (day)', i.e. the sixth day before the calends of March, which is reckoned twice in a leap year. See bis-, sext and suff. -ile.

bister, bistre, n., a dark-brown pigment. — F. bistre, of unknown origin.

bistort, adj., a plant (*Polygonum bistorta*). — F. bistorte, lit. 'twice twisted', fr. L. bis, 'twice', and torta, fem. pp. of torquēre, 'to twist' (see bis and torque). The plant was so called from its twisted root.

**bistoury**, n., a small surgical knife. — F. *bistouri*. of unknown origin.

bistro, n., 1) a wine seller; 2) a wine shop (slang).
F., 'winemerchant, restaurantkeeper, restaurant', fr. bistraud, 'a little shepherd', a word of the Poitou dialect, fr. biste, 'goat'.

bit, n., a morsel. — ME., fr. OE. bita, 'a bite, bit, morsel', lit. 'something bitten off', rel. to OS. biti, ON. bit, OFris. bite, MDu. bete, Du. beet, OHG. bi330, MHG. bi33e, G. Bissen, 'bit, morsel', and to OE. bītan, 'to bite'. See bite and cp. next word.

bit, n., mouthpiece of the bridle of a horse. — ME. bit, bitt, fr. OE. bite, 'a biting', rel. to OS. biti, ON. bit, G. Biß, and to OE. bitan, 'to bite'. See bite and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: bit, tr. v.

bit, past tense of bite. — ME. bit, from the stem of the OE. pp. biten. See bite and cp. biten. bitartrate, n., an acid tartrate (chem.) — See biand tartrate.

bitch, n., female dog. — ME. bicche, fr. OE. bicce, rel. to ON. bikkja; of uncertain origin.

bite, tr. and intr. v. — ME. biten, fr. OE. bītan, rel. to OS. bītan, ON., OFris. bīta, Swed. bita, Dan. bide, MLG., MDu. bīten, Du. bijten, OHG. bizzan, MHG. bīzen, G. beißen, Goth. beitan, 'to bite'. The orig. meaning was 'to cleave, split', fr. I.-E. base \*bheid-, whence also OI. bhinádmi, 'I cleave', L. findere, 'to cleave, split', and probalso Gk. φείδεσθαι, 'to spare' (orig. 'to cut oneself off from somebody'). Cp. bit, 'morsel', bit, 'mouthpiece', bait, bate, 'solution used in tanning', abet, bezzle, embezzle, bitter, adj., vent, 'slit', giblets. Cp. also fissile and words there referred to. Cp. also bill, 'halberd'.

Derivatives: bite, n., bit-er, n., bit-ing, adj., bit-ing-ly, adv.

bitt, n., timber fastened to the deck of a vessel. — Prob. fr. ON. biti, 'beam', which is rel. to ON. beit, 'boat', Du. beeting, 'bitt', MHG. bizze, 'wooden wedge'. — F. bitte, 'bitt', is of the same origin. See boat and cp. bitter, n.

bitten, pp. of bite. — ME. bitten, fr. OE. biten, pp. of bītan. See bite.

bitter, adj. — ME. biter, fr. OE. biter, bitor, rel. to OS. bittar, ON. bitr, Du. bitter, OHG. bittar, MHG., G. bitter, Goth. baitrs, 'bitter', orig. 'of a pungent taste' and rel. to OE. bītan, 'to bite'. See bite and cp. embitter.

Derivatives: bitter-ly, adv., bitter-ness, n.

bitter, n., turn of the cable about the bitts (naut.)

bitterling, n., a small fish (*Rhodeus amarus*). — Formed from the adjective bitter with suff. —ling: so called from its bitter flavor.

hittern, n., a heronlike bird. — ME. bitour, fr. OF. (= F.) butor, fr. VL. \*būti-taurus, a compound of L. būteō, būtiō, 'a kind of falcon or hawk', and taurus, 'ox', L. būteō derives fr. būtīre, 'to cry like a bittern', which is of imitative origin and lit. means 'to utter the sound bū'. Cp. L. būbere, a synonym of būtīre and būbō, 'owl', and see Buteo, Bubo. For the second element in VL. \*būti-taurus see Taurus. The reason why in VL. \*būti-taurus the bittern is compared with an ox, may be best explained by a passage in Pliny (10,42), in which the author

relates that in Gaul the bittern was called *taurus* (i.e. 'ox') because of its voice suggestive of the bellowing of oxen. For the suffixed -n in bittern cp. marten.

bittern, n., the bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization in saltworks. — A derivative of bitter, adi.

bitters, n. pl., bitter liquors. — The adj. bitter, used as a noun.

bitumen, n., I) asphalt; 2) an inflammable mineral substance. — L. bitūmen, 'mineral pitch', an Osco-Umbrian loan word (the genuine Latin form would have been \*vetūmen, fr. \*gwetūmen) of Celtic origin; cogn. with OI. játu, 'lac, gum', ON. kvāða, 'resin', OE. cwidu, cudu, 'mastic, cud'. See cud and cp. béton. Cp. also Betula.

Derivatives: bitumin-ize, tr. v., bitumin-ous, adj. bivalence, bivalency, n. (chem.) — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

bivalent, adj. having a valency of two (chem.) — Formed fr. bi- and L. valēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of valēre, 'to have power'. See valiant and cp. -valent, valence.

bivalve, n., a mollusk with a double shell. — Formed fr. pref. bi- and valve.

bivouac, n. — F. bivouac, variant bivac, fr. earlier biwacht, fr. Swiss G. biwacht, which is equivalent to G. Beiwacht, a collateral form of Beiwache, 'a keeping watch', fr. bei, 'at, by', and Wache, 'watch, guard'. See by and wake, 'to be awake'. It. bivacco, 'bivouac', is a French loan word.

Derivative: bivouac, intr. v.

bixbyite, n., an iron mangenese oxide (mineral.)

— Named after Maynard Bixby of Utah, its discoverer. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. bizarre, adj., strange. — F., fr. It. bizzarro, 'capricious', fr. Sp. bizarro, 'gallant, brave', fr. Basque bizar, 'beard'. The sense development of the word is due to the strange impression made by the bearded Spanish soldiers upon the French.

blab, n. — ME. blabbe, rel. to ME. blaberen. See blabber.

Derivative: blab, tr. and intr. v.

blabber, intr. and tr. v. -- ME. blaberen, of imitative origin. Cp. ON. blabbra, Dan. blabbre, 'babble', OHG. blabbizōn, MHG. blepzen, G. plappern, 'to babble'.

Derivative: blabber, n.

black, adj. — ME. blak, blakke, fr. OE. blæc, rel. to ON. blakkr, 'dark', OHG. blah, 'black', Swed. bläck, 'ink', Du. blaken. 'to burn', fr. I.-E. base \*bhleg-, 'to shine, gleam', whence also Gk. φλέγειν, 'to burn, scorch', φλέγμα, 'heat, inflammation', φλόξ, gen. φλογός, 'flame, blaze', φλογμός, of s.m., L. flamma (fr. \*flagmā), 'flame', flagrāre 'to blaze, glow, burn', fulgēre, 'to shine', fulgur, 'lightning', futmen (fr. \*fulg-men), 'lightning, OI. bhrájate, 'it shines', bhárgaḥ, 'gleam', bhírgavaḥ, 'demi-deities rep-

resenting the *lightning*', Lith. *blágnytis*, 'to brighten' (intr.). Cp. blanc, blank, blink, bream, 'a fish'. Cp. also flagrant, flambeau, flame, flammule, fulgent, fulgara, fulgurant, fulminate, Phlegethon, phlegm, phlegmon, phlogiston, Phlox. Derivatives: *black*, n., and tr. v., *black-ing*, n., *black-ish*, adj., *black-ish-ly*, adv., *black-ish-ness*, n., *black-v*, adi, and n.

blackamoor, n., a Negro. — Compounded of black and Moor.

blackguard, n. — Prop. a black guard, a name orig. given to the lowest menials employed in the kitchen of a great household.

Derivatives: blackguard, adj. and intr. and tr. v., blackguard-ism, n., blackguard-ly, adj. and adv. blackjack, n., a large leathern vessel. — Compounded of black and the personal noun Jack. blackmail, n. — Compounded of black, used figuratively in the sense 'illegal', and mail, 'rent, tax'. For this meaning of black cp. the modern term black market.

Derivatives: blackmail, tr. v., blackmail-er, n. bladder, n. — ME. bladre, bledder, fr. OE. blædre, blæddre, 'blister, bladder', rel. to OS. bladara, ON. blaðra, Swed. bläddra, OHG. blāttara, MHG. blātere, G. Blatter, Du. blaar; formed fr. Teut. base \*blē-, 'to blow, inflate', corresponding to I.-E. base \*bhlō-, \*bhlē- (see blow, 'to puff'), with suff. -dro, which corresponds to Gk. -τρο, L. -tro (see rostrum). Cp. the second element in isinglass.

Derivatives: bladder, tr. and intr. v., bladder-y, adj.

blade, n. — ME. blad, blade, fr. OE. blæd, 'leaf; blade (of an ear)', rel. to ON. blað, OS., Dan., Swed., Du. blad, OHG., MHG. blat, G. Blatt, OFris. bled, 'leaf'; prop. pp. of OE. blōwan, etc., 'to bloom, flower', fr. I.-E. base \*bhlō-, \*bhlē-, \*bhlā-, 'to sprout, bloom; leaf', whence prob. also Toch. pält, 'leaf'. See blow, 'to bloom', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: blade, tr. and intr. v., blad-ed, adj., blade-let, n., blad-er, n., blad-ing, n., blad-y, adj. blae, adj., dark-blue, livid (obsol.) — ME. blo, bla, fr. ON. blār, which is rel. to OE. blāw, blæw, 'blue'. See blue.

blaeberry, n., bilberry. — Compounded of blae and berry.

blah, interj. and n. (U.S. Slang) — Of imit. origin. blain, n., a pustule. — ME. bleine, fr. OE. blegen, rel. to Dan. blegn, Du. blein, fr. I.-E. base \*bhlei-, 'to swell', an enlargement of base \*bhel-. For other enlargements of base \*bhel-see belly, bloat, bulge, phlebo-.

Derivative: blain, tr. v.

**blake**, adj., pale (obsol.) — ME., fr. OE. blāc, 'bright, white; pale', rel. to ON. blīkja, 'to appear, shine, glitter'. See **bleach** and cp. words there referred to.

blame, tr. v. — ME. blamen, fr. OF. blasmer (F. blâmer), fr. VL. blastemāre, 'to blame', which is formed—prob. under the influence of L. aesti-

māre, 'to estimate'—fr. Late L. blasphēmāre, 'to blaspheme, blame', fr. Gk. βλασφημεῖν, 'to speak profanely, speak ill'. Cp. Catal. blastemar, Port. lastimar, Rum. blestemà, 'to abuse', and see blaspheme.

Derivatives: blame, n. (q.v.), blam-able, adj. blam-able-ness, n., blam-abl-y, adv., blam-ed, adj., blam-er, n., blam-ing, adj., blam-ing-ly, adv.

blame, n. — ME., fr. OF. blasme (F. blâme), back formation fr. blasmer. See blame. v.

Derivatives: blame-ful, adj., blame-ful-ly, adv., blame-ful-ness, n., blame-less, adj., blame-less-ly, adv., blame-less-ness, n.

blanc, n., a French coin. — Prop. 'a white coin', fr. F. blanc, 'white', See blank.

blanch, tr. v., to make white; intr. v., to turn, pale. — ME. blanchen, fr. OF. (= F.) blanchir 'to make white', fr. blanc, fem. blanche, 'white'. See blank and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: blanch-er, n.

Blanch, Blanche, fem. PN. — F. Blanche, lit. 'white', fr. blanche, fem. of blanc, 'white'; of Teut. origin. See blank and cp. blanch. Cp. also Bianca.

blancmange, n., a kind of dessert. — F. blancmanger, lit. 'white food', fr. blanc, 'white', and manger, 'food', fr. manger, 'to eat'. See blank and manger.

bland, adj., 1) gentle, pleasant; 2) mild, soothing.
 L. blandus, 'smooth-tongued, flattering, pleasant', of uncertain, possibly imitative origin.
 Derivatives: bland-ly, adv., bland-ness, n.

blandish, tr. v. — ME. blandissen, fr. OF. blandiss-, pres. part. stem of blandir, 'to flatter', fr. L. blandirī, 'to caress', fr. blandus. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ish.

Derivatives: blandish-er, n., blandish-ing, adj., blandish-ing-ly, adv.

blank, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) blanc, fem. blanche, 'white', fr. Frankish \*blank, 'shining, bright', which is rel. to OHG. blanc, blanch, MHG. blanc, G. blank, 'shining, bright', OE. blanca, ON. blakkr, 'white horse', fr. I.-E. base \*bhleg-, 'to shine, gleam'. See black and cp. blanc, blanch, Blanch, blanket, Bianca.

Derivatives: blank, n., blank-ly, adv., blank-ness, n.

blanket, n. — OF. blankette, blanquette, dimin. of blanc, 'white', orig. meaning 'a white cloth'. See blank, adj., and -et, -ette.

Derivatives: blanket, tr. v., blanket-ing, n.

**blanquilo**, n., a fish of the genus Caulolatilus. — Sp., dimin. of *blanco*, 'white'; which is a Teut. loan word. See **blank**, adj.

blare, tr. and intr. v., to sound loudly. — ME. blaren, bloren, 'to cry, weep', of imitative origin. Cp. MDu. bleren, Du. blaren, bleren, 'to bleat, cry', MLG. blarren, 'to weep', LG. blären, 'to whine', MHG. blēren, G. plärren, 'to bleat; to bawl, blubber, whine'. Cp. also Gk. βληχή, 'a bleating', βληχᾶσθαι, 'to bleat', L. bālāre, OSlav. blēju, blējatī, Lett. blēju, blêt, Russ. ble-

blarney

kat', MHG, bleken (G. blöken), 'to bleat', which are all imitative. Cp. blatant, bleat, blurt. Derivative: blare, n.

blarney, n., flattery. — From Blarney, name of a village and a castle near Cork, Ireland, containing the Blarney stone, which is said to make anyone that kisses it a persuasive speaker. Derivative: blarney, tr. v.

blas. n., supposed influence of the stars (obsol.) -Coined by the Flemish physician and chemist Jan Bantista van Helmont (1577-1644), prob. after MDn. blæs. 'wind', which is rel. to LG. blas, 'breath', and to E. blast (q.v.) For another word coined by Helmont see gas.

blasé, adi., surfeited. - F., pp. of blaser, 'to blunt, cloy, surfeit'. fr. Du. blazen. 'to blow'. which is rel. to ON. blāsa. OHG. blāsan. 'to blow', and to E. blast (q.v.) F. blasé orig. meant 'nuffed up under the effect of drinking'. blaspheme, tr. v., to speak impiously of; intr. v., to utter blasphemy. — ME. blasfemen, fr. OF. blasfemer (F. blasphémer), fr. Late L. blasphēmare. 'to blaspheme', fr. Gk. βλασφημείν, 'to speak profanely, to speak ill'. fr. βλάσφημος. 'speaking ill'. The first element of this compound is of uncertain etymology. The second element is rel. to whun, 'report'; see fame.

Derivatives: blasphem-er, n., blasphemous, blasphemy (ag.v.)

blasphemous, adi. - Late L. blasphēmus, fr. Gk. βλάσφημος, 'speaking ill'. See prec. word. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: blasphemous-ly, adv., blasphemous-

blasphemy, n. - ME. blasfemie, fr. OF. blasfemie, fr. Late L. blasphēmia, fr. Gk. βλασφημία, 'a speaking ill', fr. βλάσφημος. See prec. word and -v (representing Gk. -\(\bar{\alpha}\)).

blast, n. - ME., fr. OE. blast, 'blowing, blast', rel. to ON. blāstr, OHG. blāst, 'a blowing, blast', ON. blāsa, OHG. blāsan, MHG. blāsen, G. blasen, Goth. blesan, 'to blow'; formed with s formative element — fr. I.-E. base \*bhlā-. \*hhlē-, 'to swell'. See blow, 'to puff', and cp. blas, blase, blaze, 'to make known', blister.

Derivatives: blast, intr. and tr. v., blast-ed, adj., blast-er, n., blast-ing, n., blast-ment, n., blast-y,

-blast, combining form denoting an embryonic cell or a germ layer as in ectoblast, mesoblast (biol.) — Fr. Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot', a word of uncertain origin. Cp. blastema, -blastic, blasto-.

blastema, n., the basis from which an organ is formed (embryol.) - ModL., fr. Gk. βλάστημα, 'offspring, offshoot', from the stem of βλαστάνειν, 'to shoot forth', fr. βλαστός. See -blast. Derivatives: blastem-al, blastem-atic, blastem-ic, adjs.

-blastic, combining form meaning 'sprouting', as in homoblastic, heteroblastic; connected with nouns ending in -blast. — Formed with suff. -ic

fr. Gk. -βλαστός, fr. βλαστός. See -blast. blasto-, before a vowel blast-, combining form

meaning 'bud, germ', as in blastoderm. - Gk. βλαστο-, βλαστ-, fr. βλαστός. See -blast.

blastoderm, n., a layer of cells arising from the segmentation of the ovum (embrvol.) - Compounded of blasto- and Gk. δέρμα 'skin'. See derma and cp. words there referred to.

blatant, adi., offensively noisy. — Coined by Edmund Spenser (in his 'Faery Oueen'): prob. suggested by L. blatire. 'to babble', which is of imitative origin; not rel. to E. bleat.

Derivatives: blatan-cv, n., blatant-lv, adv.

blather, blether, intr. v., to talk nonsense. -ME. fr. ON. blaðra, 'to talk nonsense', fr. blaðr, 'nonsense', which is of imitative origin. Derivatives: blather. blether. n., blather-er. blether-er. n.

Blatta, n., a genus of cockroaches (entomol.) — L. blatta, 'cockroach', of unknown origin.

blatti, blatty. n., the plant Sonneratia acida (Anglo-Ind.) - Hind., lit. 'the foreign plant', corruption of bilātī, bilāvatī, 'foreign', fr. Arab. wildvat, 'kingdom, province'. See vilayet and cp. Blighty, vali.

blauwbok, blaubok, n., a name given by the Dutch in South Africa to a large kind of antelope. -Du. blauwbok, lit. 'blue buck'. See blue and huck.

blay, n., the bleak. - ME., fr. OE. blage, rel. to MLG., MDu. bleie, Du. blei, G. Bleie, Bleihe, and to E. bleak (q.v.) The litteral meaning is 'shining, white, silvery'.

blaze, n., flame. - ME. blase, fr. OE. blæse, blase, 'torch, fire', rel. to OS. blas, 'white, whitish', MHG. blas, 'bald', orig. 'white, shining' (whence G. blaß, 'pale'), OHG. blas-ros, 'horse with a white spot', OHG. blassa, MHG. blasse, MLG. bles, blesse, 'white spot', MDu., Du. bles. G. Blesse, 'white spot; an animal (esp. a horse or a cow) with a white spot', ON. bles-ottr, 'marked with a white spot', OE. blysa, 'torch, flame', blyscan, 'to blush', fr. I.-E. \*bhles-, 'to shine, glitter', enlargement of \*bhel-, a base of the same meaning. See bald, blaze, 'white spot', and cp. blazon. Cp. also blemish, blizzard, blush. Derivatives: blaze, intr. v., blaz-y, adj., to burn with flame, blaz-er, n., blaz-ing, adj., blaz-ingly, adv.

blaze, n., a white spot. — Prob. fr. MLG. blase (in blasenhengst), 'white spot', which is rel. to MLG. bles, blesse, of s.m. See prec. word. Derivative: blaze, tr. v., to make a blaze on (trees).

blaze, tr. v., to make known. - The orig. meaning was 'to blow with a trumpet', fr. ON. blāsa, 'to blow'. See blast and cp. blasé. Cp. also emblaze, 'to emblazon'.

blazer, n., a light, bright-colored, coat. - Lit. 'that which blazes', so called in allusion to its color. See blaze, 'flame', and -er.

blazon, n., a coat of arms. - ME. blason, fr. OF.

blason, 'shield' (in Mod. French 'coat of arms'), of uncertain origin; not rel, to OHG, blasan. etc., 'to blow', nor to OE, blæse, blase, 'torch, fire' (see blaze, 'flame'). It, blasone and Sp. blasón, 'coat of arms', are French loan words. Cp. emblazon.

Derivatives: blazon, tr. v., blazon-rv, n.

bleach, tr. v., to whiten. — ME, blechen, fr. OE. blæcan, fr. blac, 'bright, white; pale', rel, to OS. blēk, ON, bleikr, Du, bleek, OHG, bleih, MHG., G. bleich, 'pale', ON, bleikia, Du, bleken, OHG, blihhan, MHG, bliken, G, bleichen, 'to bleach', and perh. cogn. with OSlav. bliskati (for \*bligskati), 'to sparkle, glitter', blěsků, 'gleam, splendor'. Cp. blake. bleak. adi. and n...

Derivatives: bleach, n., bleach-ed, adj., bleacher, n., bleach-er-y, n., bleach-ing. n.

bleak, adi. - ME. bleke, fr. ON. bleikr, 'pale'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: bleak-ish, adi., bleak-ly, adv., bleak-ness, n., bleak-v, adi.

bleak, n., the blay. — The word lit. means 'the white, silvery (fish)', and is rel. to Swiss G. blicke, Swab. blecke, and to E. blay and bleak,

blear, adi, and tr. v. - ME. bleren, 'to dim (the eves)'. Cp. LG. bleer-oged, 'blear-eyed'. Cp. also blur.

bleat, intr. and tr. v. and n. - ME, bleten, fr. OE. blætan, of imitative origin. Cp. Du. blaten, OHG. blāzan, 'to bleat'. Cp. also ME. blaren, 'to cry. weep', and see blare.

Derivatives: bleat-er, n., bleat-ing, adi., bleating-ly, adv.

bleb, n., a vesicle, blister; a bubble. — Of imitative origin. Cp. blob, blubber, 'the fat of the

bled, past tense and pp. of bleed. — ME. bledde, resp. (v)bled, fr. OE, bledde, resp. gebledd, geblēd, past tense, resp. pp. of blēdan. See next word.

bleed, intr. and tr. v. - ME. bleden, fr. OE. bledan, fr. blod, 'blood', See blood,

Derivatives: bleed-er, n., bleed-ing, n. and adj. blemish. tr. v. - ME. blemissen, blemisshen, fr. OF, blemiss-, pres. part, stem of blemir, blesmir (F. blêmir), which prob. derives fr. Frankish \*blesmjan, 'to make one grow pale', from the Teut. base seen in G. blass, 'pale'. See blaze, 'flame'.

Derivatives: blemish, n., blemish-er, n.

blench, tr. v., to make pale; intr. v., to turn pale. - A var. of blanch.

blench, intr. v., to shrink. — ME. blenchen, fr. OE. blencan, 'to deceive', prob. causative of blink, and orig. meaning 'to make to blink'. (Blench stands to blink as drench to drink.) Cp. also OE. cwencan, causative of OE. cwincan, 'to disappear' (see quench), so that quench prop. means 'to cause to disappear'.

blend, tr. and intr. v., to mix. — ME. blenden, fr.

ON. blanda, which is rel. OE., OS., OHG. blantan, Goth, blandan, MHG, blenden, 'to mix' (cp. G. Blendling, 'bastard, mongrel'), fr. I.-E. hase \*hhlendh-, 'to mix: to confuse', whence also Lith. blandùs. 'troubled. turbid. thick' OSlav, bledo, blesti, 'to go astray', bladiti, 'to err', Lith blandýtis, 'to lower (the eyes)', blísti, 'to become thick, turbid' (said of water). Cp. blend. 'to blind'. Cp. also blond, blunder.

blend, tr. v., to blind (obsol.) — OE, blendan, rel. to OFris, blenda, MLG., MHG., G. blenden, OHG, blentan, 'to blind', and prob. to OE. blandan, 'to mix', See blend, 'to mix', and cp. blind, adj. and v. Cp. also blende.

blende, n., an ore of zinc, sphalerite. — G. Blende, back formation fr. blenden, 'to blind: to deceive': so called because though it resembles lead, it yields no lead. Cp. the second element in nitchblende.

blenheim orange. — Named after Blenheim, seat of the duke of Marlborough, in Oxfordshire, England.

blenheim spaniel. — See prec. word; so called because originally bred at Blenheim.

blenno-, before a vowel blenn-, combining form meaning 'mucus'. — Fr. Gk. βλέννος or βλέννα, 'slime, mucus', of uncertain etymology; βλέννος possibly stands for \*μλέδ-σ-νος, and is rel. to μέλδειν, 'to melt', and cogn, with L. mollis (for \*moldwis), 'soft'. See mollify and co. words there referred to, Cp, also blenny.

blennorrhea, blennorrhoea, n., excessive discharge of mucus (med.) — Medical L., compounded of blenno- and -rrhea.

blenny, n., a small seafish. — L. blennius, fr. Gk. βλέννος, name of a fish, fr. βλέννα, 'slime', lit. 'slime fish'; so called from the mucus which covers its skin. See blenno-.

blepharo-, before a vowel blephar-, combining form meaning 'eyelid'. - Gk. βλεφαρο-, βλεφαρ-, fr. βλέφαρον (Dor. γλέφαρον), 'eyelid', which is rel. to βλέπειν (Dor. γλέπειν), 'to look, sec'; of uncertain etymology. Cp. Ablenharus, ablensia, anableps.

blepharospasm, n., contraction of the eyelids (med.) — Compounded of blepharo- and Gk. σπασμός, 'spasm, convulsion'. See spasm.

Blephilia, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (bot.) - ModL., contraction of Gk. βλεφαρίς, 'eyelash' (which is rel. to βλέφαρον, 'eyelid'), and L. cilium, 'eyelid' (see blepharo- and cilia); so called because of its fringed bracts and calyx

bless, tr. v. - ME. blessen, fr. OE. bledsian, bletsian, 'to bless, consecrate', rel. to OE. blod, 'blood': see blood. The orig. meaning of bless was 'to sprinkle or consecrate with blood' (said of the sacrificing priest).

Derivatives: bless-ed, adj., bless-ed-ly, adv., bless-ed-ness, n., bless-ing, n., bless-ing-ly, adv. blew, past tense of blow. — ME., fr. OE. bleow, past tense of blawan. See blow, 'to puff'.

blight, n. — Prob. related to OE. blicettan, 'to glitter', ME. blickening, 'pallor' (often used as the English equivalent of L. rubigō, 'mildew'), and to E. bleach (q.v.) Cb. blitzkrieg.

Derivatives: blight, tr. v., blight-ed, adj., blight-er, n., blight-ing, adj., blight-ing-ly, adv.

Blighty, n., England, home (British army slang).

— Hind. bilaiti, a word used in India to denote England or Europe, fr. Arab. wiláyat, 'kingdom, province', a derivative of wáliya, 'he reigned, governed'. See vilayet and cp. blatti, vali.

blimp, n., a nonrigid (limp) dirigible (colloq.) — Contraction of *B limp*, one of the 2 types of the small nonrigid airship (the other type is called *A limp*). See **limp**, 'relaxed'.

blind, adj. — ME., fr. OE. blind, rel. to OS., Du., G. blind, ON. blindr, OHG., MHG. blint, Goth. blinds, 'blind', OE. blendan, etc., 'to blind', prob. fr. I.-E. base \*bhlendh-, 'to confuse; to mix'. See blend, 'to mix', blend, 'to blind'.

Derivatives: blind, n., 'screen, cover', blind-ling, n., blind-ly, adv., blind-ness, n.

blind, tr. v. — The OE. equivalent is blendan, 'to blind'; see blend, 'to blind'. The E. verb has been influenced in form by the adj. blind (q.v.)

Derivatives: blind-ed, adj., blind-ed-ly, adv., blind-er, n., blind-ing, adj. and n.

blink, intr. and tr. v. — ME. blinken (rel. to Du. and G. blinken, 'to gleam, sparkle, twinkle'), a nasalized variant of the base appearing in OE. blīcan, ME. bliken, 'to shine, glitter', OHG. blīhhan, 'to bleach'. See bleach and cp. blench. Derivatives: blink, n., blink-ard, n., blink-ed, adj., blink-er, n. and tr. v., blink-ing, n., blink-y, adi.

bliss, n. — ME. blis, fr. OE. blis, contraction of OE. blīðs, 'joy, happiness', fr. blīðe, 'gay, happy'. See blithe.

Derivatives: bliss-ful, adj., bliss-ful-ly, adv., bliss-ful-ness, n.

blister, n. — ME. blister, blester, fr. OF. blestre, fr. ON. blāstr, 'a swelling', fr. blāsa, 'to blow'. See blast and cp. bluster.

Derivatives: blister, intr. and tr. v., blister-y, adj.

blite, n., any of various herbs of the goosefoot family. — L. blitum, fr. Gk. βλίτον, 'a vegetable used as a salad; orach'; of uncertain etymology. According to some philologists βλίτον stands for \*μλ-ίτον and prop. means 'the softleaved plant', fr. I.-E. base \*mel-dh-, whence also OE. melde, OS. maldia, Swed. mäll, Du. melde, OHG. melta, molta, multa, MHG., G. melde, 'orach'. Base \*mel-dh- is an enlargement of base \*mel-, 'to rub, grind'. See meal, 'edible grain', and cp. Blitum.

blithe, adj., joyous; cheerful. — ME., fr. OE. blīðe, 'joyful, kind, gentle', rel. to OS. bliði, 'bright, happy', ON. blīðr, 'mild, gentle', Du. blij(de), 'glad', OHG. blīdi, 'gay, friend', Goth. bleibs, 'kind, friendly, merciful'. Cp. liss.

Derivatives: blithe-ly, adv., blithe-ness, n., blithe-some, adj., blithe-some-ness, n.

Blitum, n., a genus of herbs of the family Chenopodiaceae (the goosefoot family). — L. blitum. See blite.

blitz, n., a sudden overwhelming attack (colloq.)

— Short for blitzkrieg (a.v.)

blitzkrieg, n., a sudden, overwhelming warfare. — G., lit. 'lightning war'. G. Blitz, 'lightning', derives fr. MHG. blicze, 'lightning', fr. bliczen, 'to flash, to lighten', rel. to OHG., MHG. blic, 'lightning', G. Blick, 'a glance', and to OE. blicettan, 'to glitter'; see blight. G. Krieg, 'war', comes fr. MHG. kriec, 'effort, resistance, combat', fr. OHG. chrēg, 'stubbornness, obstinacy', which is rel. to MLG. krīch, 'combat'.

blizzard, n. — Fr. earlier blizz, 'rain storm', which is prob. cognate with blaze, 'burst of flame'. For the ending see suff. -ard.

Derivatives: blizzard-ly, blizzard-y, adjs.

bloat, tr. v., to cause to swell; intr. v., to swell. — OE. \*blātian, 'to swell', cogn. with Gk. φλυδᾶν, 'to swell, overflow with moisture, be ready to burst', Lett. blīdu, blīzt, 'to become thick', fr. I.-E. base \*bhlei-d-, enlargement of base \*bhlei-, 'to swell', whence OE. blegen, 'blain'. See blain and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: bloat, n., bloat-ed, adj., bloat-edness, n., bloater (q.v.)

bloater, n., a soaked flat herring or mackerel. — Formed fr. bloat with agential suff. -er.

blob, n., a small drop. — Of imitative origin. Cp. bleb, blubber, bubble.

Derivative: blobb-y, adj.

block, n. — ME. blok, fr. OF. (= F.) bloc, 'block, mass', fr. Du. bloc, 'trunk of a tree' which is rel. to OHG. bloh, MHG. bloch, G. Block, and cogn. with OIr. blog, 'fragment'; not rel. to balk. Cp. en bloc.

Derivative: block-ish, adj.

block, tr. and intr. v. — F. bloquer, fr. bloc. See block, n.

Derivatives: block-ade, n. and tr. v.

blodite, also blödite, n., hydrous sulfate of magnesium and sodium (mineral.) — Named after the German chemist Carl A. Blöde (died in 1820). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

bloke, n., a man (slang). — Of unknown origin. blond, blonde, adj. — F., 'fair of complexion', rel. to It. biondo, Sp. blondo, OProvenç. blon; of Teut. origin. Cp. OE. blonden-feax, blanden-feax, 'gray-haired', fr. blondan, blandan, 'to mix', and see blend, 'to mix'.

Derivatives: blond, n., blond(e)-ness, n., blond-ine, n. (fr. F. blondine).

blondine, n. — F., fr. blonde, fem. of blond. See prec. word and -ine (representing L. -īna).

blobd, n. — ME. blod, fr. OE. blöd, rel. to OS., OFris. blöd, ON. blöð, Dan., Swed. blod, MDu. bloet, bloed, Du. bloed, OHG., MHG. bluot, G. Blut, Goth. blöb, blöbis, fr. I.-E. \*bhlöto-, pp. of base \*bhlö-, 'to bloom'. See blow, 'to bloom',

and cp. bleed. Cp. also bless. The I.-E. bases denoting 'blood' proper (like L. *cruor* and *sanguis*) were regarded by the Teutons as taboo and accordingly given up.

Derivatives: blood, tr. v., blood-ed, adj., bloodless, adj., blood-less-ly, adv., blood-less-ness, n., blood-y, adj., and tr. v., blood-i-ly, adv., bloodi-ness. n.

bloodguilty, adj. — Coined by Miles Coverdale (1488-1569), English translator of the Bible, from blood and guilty.

Derivative: bloodguilti-ness, n.

bloom, n., flower. — ME. blome, fr. ON. blōm, blōmi, which is rel. to OS. blōmo, Du. bloem, OHG. bluoma (fem.), bluomo (masc.), MHG. bluome (masc. and fem.), G. Blume (fem.), Goth. blōma, 'flower, blossom', OE. blōstm, blōstma, 'blossom', and cogn. with OIr. blath, 'bloom, flower', L. flōs, 'flower', flōrēre, 'to blossom, flourish'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*bhlō-, 'to sprout, bloom'. See blow, 'to bloom, blossom', and cp. blossom. Cp. also flower.

Derivatives: bloom, intr. v., bloom-ing, adj., bloom-ing-ly, adv., bloom-ing-ness, n., bloom-y, adj.

bloom, n., rough mass of wrought iron. — OE. blōma, 'a lump of metal', of uncertain origin.
bloomer, n., a costume for women. — Named after the inventor Mrs. Amelia Jenks Bloomer of New York (in 1851).

bloomer, n., a blunder. — Of uncertain origin. blossom, n. — ME. blosme, blossem, fr. OE. blōstm, blōstma, blōsma, rel. to MLG. blōsem, Du. bloesem, MHG. bluost, G. Blust, fr. I.-E. \*bhlōs-, enlarged form of base \*bhlō-, 'to sprout, bloom'. See bloom, 'flower'.

Derivatives: blossom, intr. v., blossom-ed, adj., blossom-ry, n., blossom-y, adj.

blot, n., a spot. — ME. blot, blotte, fr. MF. blotte, 'a clod or clot of earth', fr. OF. bloste or blostre, which are of uncertain origin.

blot, tr. and intr. v., to make spots, to blur. — MF. blotter, fr. blotte. See prec. word.

Derivatives: blott-er, n., blott-ing, adj., blott-ing-ly, adv.

blot, n., 1) in backgammon, an exposed man; 2) an exposed point. — Prob. rel. to Dan. blot, Swed. blott, LG. blutt, MDu., Du. bloot, MHG. blōʒ, G. bloβ, 'bare, naked', OHG. blōʒ, 'proud', ON. blautr, 'soft, tender', and possibly cogn. with Gk. φλυδᾱν, 'to overflow', φλυδαρός, 'soft, flabby', L. fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent and cp. words there referred to.

blotch, n. - A blend of blot and botch.

Derivatives: blotch, tr. and intr. v., blotch-y, adj. blouse, n. — F., fr. ML. pelusia, 'Pelusian garment'; so called because during the Middle Ages blouses were manufactured in Pelusium on a large scale.

Derivatives: blouse, intr. v., blous-ed, adj., blous-ing, n.

blow, intr. and tr. v., to puff. — ME. blowen, fr.

OE. blāwan, rel. to OHG. blāen (for \*blājan), MHG. blæjen, G. blähen, fr. I.-E. base \*bhlō-, \*bhlē-, \*bhlē-, 'to blow', whence also L. flāre, 'to blow'. Cp. bladder, blast, blaze, 'to make known', blister, bluster. Cp. also flatus and words there referred to. Cp. also fluent. For a secondary meaning of base \*bhlō- see blow, 'to bloom', and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: blow-er. n., blow-ing. n. and adi.

blow-y, adj.
blow, intr. v., to bloom, blossom; tr. v., to cause to bloom. — ME. blowen, fr. OE. blōwan, 'to flower, bloom, flourish', rel. to OS. blōian, O-Fris. blōia, OHG. bluoen (for \*bluojan), MHG. blüen, blüejen, G. blühen, fr. I.-E. base \*bhlō-, \*bhlē-, 'to sprout, bloom', whence also L. flōs, gen. flōris, 'flower', MIr. blāth, 'bloom, blossom', W. blawd, of s.m. See flower, and cp. blade, blood, bloom, blossom. Cp. also folio and words there referred to. For the original meaning of base \*bhlō-see blow. 'to puff'.

Derivatives: blow, n., blow-er, n., blow-ing. n. blow, stroke, n. — ME. blewe, rel. to OS. bleuwan, MDu., Du. blouwen, OHG. bliuwan, MHG. bliuwen, G. bleuen, Goth. bliggwan, to strike', fr. Teut. \*bleuwan; of uncertain etymology.

blown, pp. and adj. — ME. blowen, fr. OE. blāwen, pp. of blāwan. See blow, 'to puff'.

blubber, n., the fat of the whale. — The orig. meaning was 'bubble, foam'; of imitative origin. Cp. bleb, blob.

Derivatives: blubber-ous, blubber-y, adjs.

**blubber**, intr. v., to weep loudly. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: blubber-er, n., blubber-ing, n., blubber-ing-ly, adv.

bluchers, n. pl., old-fashioned boots. — Named after the Prussian field marshal *Blücher* (1742-1819). For sense development cp. wellington.

**bludgeon**, n., a short club. — Of uncertain origin. Derivatives: *bludgeon*, tr. and intr. v., *bludgeoned*, adj., *bludgeon-er*, n.

blue, adj. — ME. blew, fr. OF. (= F.) bleu, fr. Frankish \*blao, which is rel. to OE. blāw, blāw, OS., OHG. blāo, Dan. blaa, Swed. blā, OFris. blāu, MDu. blā, Du. blauw, MHG. blā, G. blau, 'blue', ON. blār, 'dark blue, black', and cogn. with OIr. blār, W. blawr, 'gray', L. flāvus, 'yellow'. See flavescent and cp. blae, blaeberry, blauwbok, bluet.

Derivatives: blue, n., blue, tr. v., blu-ing, blue-ing, n., blu-ish, adj., blu-ish-ness, n.

**bluebird**, n. (*ornithol*.) — Compounded of **blue** and **bird**.

blue bird, symbolic name of the quest for happiness. — From the play-romance l'Oiseau bleu ('The Blue Bird'), written by the Belgian dramatist and poet Maurice Maeterlinck (1862-1949) in 1909, which symbolizes the quest for happiness.

bluestocking, n., a pedantic lady boasting of her

erudition. — About 1740 a literary circle used to assemble at Lady Elizabeth Montague's home in London. Benjamin Stillingfleet, one of the leading members of the circle, regularly attended those meetings, wearing blue stockings, a circumstance which gave occasion to admiral Boscawen to deride *The blue stocking society;* hence the name bluestocking, and its loan translations: F. bas-bleu, Du. blauwkous, G. Blaustrumpf, etc.

bluet, n., the name of various plants with blue flowers. — F. bleuet, bluet, dimin. formed fr. bleu. 'blue'. See blue and -et.

bluff, adj., presenting a broad, flattened front. — Of LG. origin. Cp. MLG. blaff, 'smooth, even', MDu. blaf, 'fat, broad', blaffaert, 'a man having a broad face'.

Derivatives: bluff, n., bluff-y, adv., bluff-ness, n. bluff, tr. v., to deceive. — MLG. vorbluffen, 'to baffle', (whence Du. verbluffen, 'to stun', G. verblüffen, 'to amaze'); prob. of imitative origin. Derivatives: bluff, n., deception, bluff-er, n.

blunder, intr. and tr. v. — ME. blunderen, 'to confuse', rel. to blend, 'to mix' (q.v.)

Derivatives; blunder, n., blunder-er, n., blunder-ing, adj., blunder-ing-ly, adv.

blunderbuss, n., a short heavy gun with a broad muzzle. — A blend of Du. donderbus, of s.m., lit., 'thunder box', and E. blunder. See thunder and box, 'case', and cp. blunderhead.

**blunderhead,** n. — Alteration of **dunderhead.** Cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: blunderhead-ed, adj., blunderhead-ed-ness, n.

blunt, adi. -- Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: blunt, n. and v., blunt-er, n., blunt-ly, adv., blunt-ness, n.

blur, v. and n. — Prob. in gradational relationship to blear.

Derivatives: blurr-ed, adj., blurr-ed-ness, n., blurr-er, n., blurr-y, adj.

blurb, n. — Coined by the American journalist Frank Gelett Burgess (1866-1951) in 1907.

blurt, tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Scot. blirt and E. blare.

Derivative: blurt, n.

blush, intr. v. — ME. bluschen, 'to shine; to be or grow red', fr. OE. blyscan, 'to grow red, blush', fr. blysa, 'torch, flame, fire', which stands in gradational relationship to Du. blozen, 'to blush', andto E. blaze, 'flame'.

Derivatives: blush, n., blush-ing, adj., blush-ing-ly, adv.

bluster, intr. v., to be boisterous. — Rel. to LG. blüstern, blistern, 'to blow', and to E. blister (q.v.)

Derivatives: bluster, n., bluster-er, n., bluster-ing, adj. bluster-ing-ly, adv.

B'nai B'rith, a Jewish fraternal organization founded in New York City in 1843. — Heb. b'né b'rh, 'sons of the covenant', fr. b'né, state construct of bānim, pl. of bēn, 'son', and

berith, 'covenant'. See ben and berith and cp. the first element in Boanerges.

bo, interi. - Imitative.

Boa, n., a genus of snakes, the New World Constrictor. — L. boa, 'a large serpent', of uncertain origin. Cp. Boidae.

Boanerges, n., a name applied to the sons of Zebedee (see Mark 3:17); used figuratively to denote a clamorous orator. — Galilean dialectal corruption of Heb.  $b^bn\bar{e}$  réghesh, 'sons of thunder', fr.  $b^bn\bar{e}$  (see B'nai B'rith) and réghesh, 'commotion, turnult, throng', from the stem of  $r\bar{a}gh\acute{a}sh$ , 'he was in commotion or in turnult', which is related to Aram.  $r^bghash$ , 'he trembled, was agitated', and to Arab.  $r\acute{a}jasa$ , 'he made a vehement noise'.

boar, n. — ME. bar, bore, boor, fr. OE. bār, rel. to OS. bēr, Du. beer, OHG. bēr, dial. G. Bār, 'boar' (not to be confused with G. Bār, 'bear'). board, n., table, plank. — ME. bord, 'table, plank', fr. OE. bord, rel. to ON. borð, 'plank', Goth. fotu-baúrd, 'footstool', lit. 'foot board', Du. bord, 'board, blackboard', OE., OS. bred, MLG., OHG., MHG. bret, G. Brett, 'plank'; fr. I.-E. \*bhrtóm, resp. \*bhret-óm, fr. base \*bherd-, 'to cut', a -d-enlargement of base \*bher-, 'to bore, pierce, perforate'. See bore, 'to pierce', and cp. board, 'side of a ship', and the second element in gar board. Cp. also bordage, bordar, bordel, border, berm, brelan, brim, predella.

Derivatives: board, v., to cover with boards, board-er, n., board-ing, adj. and verbal n., board-y, adj.

board, n., side of a ship. — OE. bord, 'border, edge; side of a ship', rel. to OS. bord, LG. bolo)rd (whence G. Bord), Du. boord, OHG. bort, ON. barð, borð, 'border, edge; side of a ship', and to OE. bord, etc., 'table, plank' (see prec. word); influenced in sense by F. bord, 'edge, margin, border, shipboard'. See board, 'table, plank', and cp. border and the second element in larboard.

Derivatives: board, tr. and intr. v., board-er, n., board-ing, adj. and n.

boast, n. — ME. boost, bost. See next word. boast, tr. v. — ME. boosten, bosten, fr. boost, bost, n., rel. to OS. bōsi, MLG., MDu. bōse, Du. boos, 'evil, wicked, angry'. OHG. bōsi, 'worthless, slanderous', MHG. boese, G. bōse, 'evil, bad, angry', Norw. baus, 'proud, bold, daring', fr. Teut. base \*baus-, which lit. means 'to blow up, puff up, swell'. This base is an enlarged form of I.-E. \*bhōu-, \*bhū-, 'to swell', for which see bow, 'anything bent'.

Derivatives: boast-er, n., boast-ful, adj., boast-ful-ly, adv., boast-ful-ness, n., boast-ing, adj. and verbal n., boast-ing-ly, adv.

boat, n. — ME. boot, fr. OE. bāt, 'ship, boat', whence ON. bātr, D. boot, G. Boot, Sp. batel, F. bâteau, It. batto, battello, 'boat'; rel. to ON. bite, 'beam', hence orig. meaning 'boat made

from one piece of timber, monoxylon'. See bitt. Derivatives: boat, tr. v., boat-able, adj., boat-ape, n., boat-ing, n.

bob, n., a knot of hair. — ME. bobbe, bob, 'bunch, cluster', prob. of imitative origin. Cp. next word. Derivative: bobb-ed. adi.

bob, intr. and tr. v., to move rapidly to and fro, to jerk. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: bob, n., a jerky movement, bobb-ish, adj.

bob, tr. v., to cheat, deceive. — ME. bobben, fr. OF. bober, 'to purse one's lips, pout, deceive', imitative of the movement of the pursed lips.

bob, n., trickery. — OF. bobe, fr. bober. See prec. word.

bob, n., a shilling (British Slang). — Prob. fr. Bob, dimin. of Robert, Cp. bobby.

bobbery, n., a squabble (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. bāprē, 'O father'.

bobbin, reel, spool. — F. bobine, 'a grotesque figure, a wry face; a reel', from the imitative base \*bob- (see bob, 'to deceive'); so called from its cylindric form.

Derivative: bobbin, tr. v.

bobby, n., a policeman (slang). — Dimin. of Bob, itself dimin. of Robert; so called after Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850). Cp. peeler.

bobolink, n., a migratory bird of North America.
— So called from its cry suggestive of boblincoln (for Bob Lincoln).

bocaccio, n., the rockfish called scientifically Sebastodes paucispinis.—It. boccaccio, fr. boccaccia, 'a big mouth', augment. of bocca, 'mouth', fr. L. bucca, 'mouth'. See buccal.

Boche, boche, n., a German. — F. slang, shortened fr. Alboche, a slangy alteration of Allemand, 'German', through the intermediary form Al(le)moche, used in the east of France. The change of m to b is due to an association with caboche, 'pate, noodle, nob' (see cabbage).

bock, bock beer, a kind of beer. — G. Bock, shortened fr. Ambock, Oambock, Munichian dialectal words for Einbeck, name of a town in Germany. Hence bock lit. means '(beer made at) Einbeck'.

**bocking**, n., a coarse woolen material. — Named fr. *Bocking* in England.

bocking, smoked herring. — Du. bokking, fr. MDu. buckinc, a derivative of buc, boc, 'buck'; so called from its odor. See buck and cp. buckling. For the ending see subst. suff. -ing.

bode, tr. v. — ME. bodien, fr. OE. bodian, 'to announce, foretell', fr. boda, 'messenger', which stands in gradational relationship to OE. bēodan, 'to announce, proclaim, command'. Cp. ON. boði, OHG. boto, MHG., G. bote, 'messenger', and see bid.

Derivatives: bode-ful, adj., bod-ing, adj., bod-ing-ly, adv., bod-er, n.

bodega, n., a wineshop. — Sp., fr. L. apothēca, fr. Gk. ἀποθήκη, 'any place wherein to lay up something; magazine, storehouse'. See

apothecary and cp. bottega, boutique.

bodice, n. — Prop. pl. of body, in 'pair of bodies'.— For formation cp. stays, pence.

Derivative: bodic-ed, adj.

bodikin, n., an obsolete oath. — Prop. 'a small body', formed from body with suff. -kin.

bodkin, n., a small dagger. — ME. boydekin, 'dagger', of unknown origin.

bodle, n., a small Scottish copper coin. — Probably corruption of the name of *Bothwell*, a Scottish mintmaster.

body, n. — ME. bodi, fr. OE. bodig, rel. to OHG. botah, of uncertain origin. Cp. bodice, embody. Derivatives: body, tr. v., bodice (q.v.), bodikin (q.v.), bodi-ed, adj., bodi-er, n., bodi-less, adj., bodi-ly, adj. and adv.

Boedromion, n., name of the 3rd month of the Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to August-September). — Gk. Βοηδρομιών, fr. Βοηδρόμια (pl.), 'the games in memory of the aid given by Theseus against the Amazons', fr. βοηδρόμος, 'running to aid', lit. 'running on hearing a cry', fr. βοή, 'a cry, shout', and -δρόμος, 'running', which is rel. to. δρόμος, 'a running'. For the first element see reboant and cp. Boethusian, for the second see dromedary.

**Boehmeria**, n., a genus of plants of the nettle family (bot.) — ModL., named after G.R. Boehmer, professor at Wittenberg (1723-1803). For the ending see suff. -ia.

Boer, n. — Du. boer, 'peasant, farmer'. See boor. Boethusian, n., a member of a Jewish sect rel. to the Sadducees. — Heb. Baytūsi, 'follower of Baytūs (= Boethus)', fr. Gk. βοηθός (whence L. Boēthus), name of a priest, whose son was made high priest by Herod the Great. See Josephus, Antiquitates, 19, 5. § 3. Βοηθός lit. means 'assisting, helpful'. It is a derivative of βοή, 'a cry, shout'; see Boedromion.

bog, n. — Gael. or Ir. bog, 'soft', whence bogach, 'bog'.

Derivative: bog, tr. and intr. v.

bogey, bogie, n., ghost, bugbear. — See bogle and cp. bogy.

boggle, intr. v. and n. — See bogle.

bogie, n. — A. var. of bogey.

bogie, n., a truck. — Of uncertain origin.

bogle, boggle, n., — a specter. Scot. bogle, bogill, 'goblin, specter', rel. to bug, 'bugbear', bogey, bogy

bogus, adj., sham. — Of uncertain origin.

bogy, n. — Another spelling for bogey.

**bohea**, n., a kind of Chinese black tea. — Named after the *Wu-i* hills in China.

Bohemia, n. — The word derives from L. Boihaemum (see Tacitus, Germ., 28), which lit. means 'home of the Boii' (a Celtic nation, expelled from this region by the Marcomans about the beginning of the 1st cent.) The second element in Boihaemum is a Teut. loan word meaning 'home'. See home.

Bohemian, adj. and n. — F. bohémien, 'gypsy',

orig. 'inhabitant of Bohemia', where the gypsies were supposed to come from. See Bohemia and an

Boidae, n.pl., a family of snakes (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. bog. See Boa.

boil, n., inflammation, tumor. — ME. bīle, fr. OE. bīle, bīl, rel. to OFris. bēle, OS., OHG. būlia, MHG. biule, G. Beule, Goth. ufbauljan, 'to puff up', Icel. beyla, 'hump', and cogn. with OIr. bolach, 'pustule, pimple', Serb. búljiti, 'to protude one's eyes, to stare'. All these words derive, with -l-formative element, fr. I.-E. base \*bhōu-, \*bhū-, 'to swell'. See buck, 'the body of a wagon'.

boil, intr. and tr. v., to bubble up. — ME. boilen, fr. OF. boillir (F. bouillir), fr. L. bullīre, a collateral form of bullāre, 'to bubble', fr. bulla, 'bubble'. See bill, 'document', and words there referred to and cp. the second element in parboil.

Derivatives: boil, n., boil-er, n., boil-ing, n., resp. adi., boil-ing-ly, adv., boilery (q.v.)

boilery, n., a place for boiling, — Formed, on analogy of F. bouillerie, fr. boil, v. For the ending see suff. -erv.

boisterous, adj., rough; noisy. — ME. boistrous, a var. of boistous, which is of uncertain origin. Derivatives: boisterous-ly, adv., boisterous-ness, n

bola, also bolas, n., an implement used by the Gauchos. — Pl. of Sp. bola, 'ball', fr. L. bulla, 'boss, knob'. See bill, 'document'.

bold, adj. — ME., fr. OE. bald, beald, rel. to OS., OHG. bald, 'bold, swift', OHG. baldo, 'boldly', MHG. balde, 'boldly, quickly' (whence G. bald, 'soon'), ODu. baldo, 'with confidence', Goth. balpei, 'boldness', balpaba, 'boldly', ON. ballr, 'frightful, dangerous', fr. I.-E. base \*bhel-, 'to swell'. It. baldo, OF. and Provenc. baut, 'bold, daring, fearless', are Teut. loan words. See ball, 'a round object', and belly and cp. billow. Cp. also bawd, the first element in Baldwin and the second element in Leopold and in Theobald. Cp. also bulk, 'size'.

Derivatives: bold-ly, adv., bold-ness, n.

bole, n., trunk of a tree. — ME. bole, fr. ON. bole, 'trunk of a tree', rel. to MLG. bole, bolle, G. Bohle, 'plank', MDu. bolle, 'trunk of a tree'. See balk, n., and cp. words there referred to. bole, n., red earthy clay. — L. bōlus, 'clay, morsel', fr. Gk. βῶλος, 'lump, clod of earth'. See bolus.

bolection, n., a molding (archit.) — Of unknown origin

boleite, n., chloride of lead, copper and silver (mineral.) — Named after Boleo in Lower California. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

bolero, n., a kind of Spanish dance. — Sp., prob. fr. bola, 'ball', fr. L. bulla. See bowl, 'a ball'. Boletaceae, n. pl., a family of fungi (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Boletus with suff. -aceae. boletaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Boletus, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) — L. bōlētus. fr. Gk. βωλίτης, 'mushroom, fungus', which possibly derives fr. βῶλος, 'lump'. See bolus.

bolide, n., a brilliant meteor. — F., fr. L. bolis. gen. bolidis, fr. Gk. βολίς, gen. βολίδος, 'a brilliant meteor', which is rel. to βολή, βολός. 'a throw', and in gradational relationship to βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See ballistic.

bolivarite, n., a hydrous aluminum phosphate (mineral.) — Named after the Spanish entomologist Ignacio Bolivar. For the ending see subst. suff.-ite.

boll, n., a round seed vessel. — ME. bolle, fr. OE. bolla, 'bowl'. See bowl, 'vessel', and cp. the second element in thropple.

**bollard**, n., a post, around which a mooring rope is fastened. — Prob. formed fr. **bole**, 'trunk of a tree', with suff. -ard.

bolo, n., a kind of large knife. — Sp.

**Bolo**, also **bolo**, n., a traitor. — Named after Paul *Bolo*, a French traitor, executed for treason in April 1918.

Derivative: Bolo-ism, bolo-ism, n.

bolometer, n., an instrument for measuring radiant heat.—Compounded of Gk. βολή, 'throw. blow, stroke', and μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element stands in gradational relationship to βάλλειν, 'to throw'; see ballistic. For the second element see meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Bolshevik, bolshevik, n., 1) orig. (from 1903) a member of the more radical faction of the Russian Social Democratic Party; 2) later (since the revolution of Nov. 7, 1917) a member of the Russian Communist Party. — Russ., lit. 'one of the majority' (i.e. bolsheviki), fr. bolshe, 'more, larger'; so called with reference to the party that took over the supreme power in Russia in 1917, and used in contradistinction to the mensheviki, i.e. 'those of the minority' (see Menshevik). Russ. bolshe is rel. to OSlav. boljiji, 'larger', and cogn. with OI. bálam, 'strength, force', Gk. βελτίων, 'better'. See debile.

Derivative: Bolshevik, bolshevik, adj.

Bolshevism, bolshevism, n., the doctrines and policies of the Bolsheviki. — See prec. word and aism.

Bolshevist, bolshevist, n. and adj., Bolshevik. — See Bolshevic and -ist.

Derivative: Bolshevist-ic, bolshevist-ic, adj.

Bolshevize, bolshevize, tr. v., to make Bolshevic. — See Bolshevic and -ize.

bolster, n. — ME. bolster, fr. OE. bolster, rel. to ON. bölstr, Dan., Swed., MLG., Du. bolster, OHG. bolstar, MHG., G. polster, fr. Teut. base \*belg-, 'to swell', which corresponds to I.-E. base \*bhelgh-; hence bolster, etc., lit. mean 'something swelled'. The above words are cogn. with OPruss. balsinis, Lett. pabàlsts, Serbo-Croat. blàzina (for \*bolzina), 'pillow'. See belly and cp. billow, budget, bulge.

Derivatives: bolster, tr. v., bolster-er, n.

bolt, n., a bar. — ME., fr. OE. bolt, rel. to ON. bolti, Dan. bolt, Swed. bult, MDu. boute, bout, Du. bout, OHG., MHG. bolz, G. Bolzen, fr. I.-E. base \*bheld-, 'to knock', whence also Lith. beldù, báldau, 'I knock, rap', baldas, 'pole for striking'. Derivatives: bolt, tr. and intr. v., bolt, n. (a rapid run), bolt-er, n.

bolt, tr. v., to sift. — ME. bulten, fr. OF. buleter (F. bluter), fr. MDu. biutelen, 'to bolt, sift', which is rel. to MDu. būdel, Du. buidel, 'bag, pouch'. See bud.

Boltonia, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., named after James Bolton, an English botanist of the 18th cent. For the ending see suff. -ia.

bolus, n., a large pill. — L. bōlus, 'clay, morsel', fr. Gk. βῶλος, 'lump, clod of earth', which is perh. rel. to βολβός, 'onion'. See bulb, and cp. bole. 'clay'. Boletus.

bomb, n. — F. bombe, fr. It. bomba, 'explosive shell', fr. L. bombus, 'a hollow, deep sound, a humming, a buzzing', fr. Gk. β6μβος, of s.m., which is of imitative origin. Cp. bum, bump, boom. Cp. also Bombus, bound, 'to leap'.

Derivatives: bomb, tr. and intr. v., bombard (q.v.), bomb-er, n.

bombard, n., 1) an early kind of cannon; 2) a former musical instrument. — F. bombarde, lit. 'that which hums or buzzes', fr. L. bombus. See prec. word and -ard.

bombard, tr. v. — F. bombarder, fr. bombarde. See bombard, n.

Derivatives: bombard-er, n., bombard-ment, n. bombardier, n. — F., lit., 'one who throws bombs'. See prec. word and -ier.

bombardon, n., a musical instrument. — It. bombardone, augment. of bombardo, fr. bombardare. See bombard, n., and -oon.

bombasine, n. - See bombazine.

bombast, n., high-sounding speech. — From Bombastic, lit. 'in the style of Bombastus Paracelsus' (1493-1541). The PN. Bombast comes fr. ML. bombacium, fr. Gk. βαμβάκιον, 'cotton'. See Bombyx.

Derivatives: bombast-ic, adj., bombast-ic-al-ly, adv., bombast-ry, n.

bombazine, bombasine, n., twilled silk cloth with worsted or cotton. — F. bombasin, fr. ML. bombācium, fr. Gk. παμβάκιον, 'cotton'. See Bombyx.

**bombiccite**, n., a hydrocarbon mineral. — Named after the Italian geologist L. *Bombicci*. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Bombus, n., a genus of insects, the bumblebee (entomol.) — ModL., fr. L. bombus, 'a humming or buzzing'. See bomb.

Bombyx, n., a genus of moths, the silkworm moth (entomol.) — L. bombyx, 'silkworm', fr. Gk. βόμβυξ, fr. βαμβάχιον, assimilated form of παμβάχιον, 'cotton', fr. Pers. pänba, 'cotton'. Cp. bombast, bombazine.

bona fide, in good faith. — L. bonā fidē, abl. of

bona fides, 'good faith'. See bonus and fidelity and cp. mala fide.

bonanza, n., a rich vein of ore; hence, colloq., a source of wealth. — Sp., lit. 'fair weather, prosperity', fr. VL. \*bonacia (whence also It. bonacia, OProvenç. bonassa, F. bonace, 'fair weather at sea'), alteration of L. malacia, 'calm at sea', which derives fr. Gk. μαλακία, 'softness', but was mistaken for a derivative of L. malus, 'bad', and accordingly changed into \*bonacia. fr. L. bonus, 'good' (see bonus).

bonbon, n., sweetmeat. — F., reduplication of bon, 'good', fr. L. bonus, 'good'. See bonus and cp. bonny.

bonbonnière, n., a small box or dish for bonbons.
F., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ière;
cp. -ery.

bond, n., anything that binds. — ME. bond, a var. of band. See band, 'a tie', and cp. the first element in bonspiel.

Derivatives: bond, tr. v., bond-ed, adj.

bond, n., serf (archaic). — ME. bond, 'husband, householder', fr. OE. bōnda, 'householder', fr. ON. bōndi, for būandi, 'householder', lit. 'dweller', fr. būa, 'to dwell, build'. See be, build, and cp. Boer, boor, booth, bound, adj., bower, 'arbor', byre, and the second element in husband. bondage, n. — ML. bondāgium, fr. OE. bōnda, 'householder'. See bond, 'serf', and -age.

bondman, n. — Compounded of bond, 'serf', and man.

bone, n. — ME. ban, bon, fr. OE. bān, 'bone', rel. to OS., OFris. bēn, ON. bein, Dan., Swed. ben, MDu., Du. been, OHG., MHG., G. bein, 'bone'. Cp. the first element in bonfire and in banstickle. Derivatives: bone, tr. v., bon-ed, bon-y, adjs.

bonfire, n. — ME. bonefire, banefire, orig. 'fire made of bones'; see bone and fire. — Cp. Richard Broxton Onians, The Origin of European Thought, Cambridge, 1951, p.268, Note 1. Derivative: bonfire, tr. and intr. v.

bongo, n., a large antelope. — Native name.

bonhomie, n., good nature. — F. bonhomie, compounded of bon, 'good', and homme, 'man'. See honus and homage.

Boniface, masc. PN. — L. Bonifācius, Bonifātius, fr. bonifātus, 'lucky, fortunate', lit. 'of a good fate', fr. bonus, 'good', and fātum, 'fate'. See bonus and fate and cp. the second element in mauvais. In the sense of 'innkeeper, hotel owner', the name Boniface is used in allusion to Will Boniface, a character in George Farquhar's play Beaux' Stratagem (1707).

bonitarian, adj., beneficial (Romanlaw).—Formed with suff. -arian fr. L. bonitās, 'goodness', fr. bonus, 'good'. See bonus and -ity.

bonito, n., any of various fishes. — Sp. bonito, prob. lit. 'the good or fine one', and identical with the adjective bonito, 'pretty good', a derivative of bueno, 'good', fr. L. bonus, of s.m. See bonus.

bonne, n., a child's nurse. — F., fem. of the ad-

bonne bouche, a titbit. — F., 'a good taste', fr. fem. of bon, 'good', fr. L. bonus, and bouche, 'mouth', fr. L. bucca, 'cheek'. See bonus and buccal and cp. bouche.

bonnet, n., a head covering. — ME. bonet, bonette, fr. OF. bonet, bonnet (F. bonnet), fr. ML. abonnis, occurring in the Salic Law, a word of uncertain origin.

Derivative: bonnet, tr .v.

bonny, adj., beautiful; fine. — ME. boni; formed with suff. -y fr. OF. (= F.) bon, 'good', on analogy of adjectives like jolly, etc. See bonus.

bonspiel, n., grand curling match. — Du. bonspel. The first element is prob. identical with Du. bond, abbreviation of verbond, 'league, alliance'; see bond, 'anything that binds'. Du. spel, 'game', is rel. to E. spell, 'to take the place of (another) at work'; see spiel and cp. the second element in glockenspiel, kriegspiel.

bonté, goodness; civility. — F., fr. L. bonitātem, acc. of bonitās, 'goodness', fr. bonus, 'good'. See next word and -ity.

bonus, n. — L. bonus, 'good', fr. OL. dvenos, dvonos, rel. to L. bene, 'well', bellus, 'handsome, charming, fine'. See beauty and cp. bene-, benediction, benefactor, benefit, benevolent, benign, bonanza, bonitarian, bonito, bonne, bonté, boon, bounty, bunt, 'to sift', bunting, 'cloth', debonair, embonpoint, magnum bonum.

bonze, n., a Buddhist priest. — F., fr. Port. bonzo, fr. Jap. bonzō, 'Buddhist priest', fr. Chin. fanseng, 'religious person'.

bonzery, n., a Buddhist monastery. — F., fr. bonze. See prec. word and -ery.

boo, intr. v. and n. — Imitative of the sound made by a cow.

booby, n., an awkward fellow; name of various seabirds. - Sp. bobo, fr. L. balbus, 'stammering'. from the I.-E. imitative base \*balb-, whence also OI. Balbūtháh, a name (lit. 'the stammerer'). Czech blb, 'booby', blblati, 'to stammer', Serbian blebetati, 'to blabble', OI. balbalā-karōti, 'he stammers'. Russ. balabóliti, 'to chatter, babble'. Bulg. blaból'ú, 'I chatter, babble'. \*Barb-, a collateral base of base \*balb-. appears in OI. barbarah, 'stammering' (designation of the non-Aryan nations), Gk. βάρβαpoc, 'non-Greek, foreign, barbarous', Slovenic brbrati, brbljati, Serbian brboljiti, 'to mumble, mutter', Lith. biřbti, 'to buzz, hum', Cp. babble, babe, baby, balalaika, balbuties, barbaric, bauble. Derivative: booby-ish, adj.

boodle, n., money (slang). — Prob. fr. Du. boedel, 'estate, possession'. Cp. caboodle.

boohoo, intr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin.

Cp. boo.

book, n. — ME. boke, book, fr. OE. bōc (pl. bēc), rel. to OS., ON., OFris. bōk, Swed. bok, Dan. bog, Du. boek, OHG. buoh, MHG. buoch, G. Buch, 'book', Goth. bōka 'letter (of the alpha-

bet)', pl.  $b\bar{o}k\bar{o}s$ , 'books', and to OE.  $b\bar{o}c$ ,  $b\bar{e}ce$ , 'beech' (see beech). The connection between book and beech (cp. G. Buch, 'book', Buche, 'beech') is due to the Teutonic custom of writing runic letters on thin boards of beech. Derivatives: book, tr. and intr. v., book-ed, adj., book-er, n., book-er-y, n., book-ing, n., book-ish, adj., book-ish-ly, adv., book-ish-ness, n., book-let, n., book-y, adj.

boom, intr. and tr. v., to hum, buzz. — Of imitative origin; cp. Du. bommen, 'to drum', ME. bommen, 'to hum'. Cp. also bomb, bum and bump.

Derivatives: boom, n., humming, buzzing, boomer, n., boom-ing, n. and adj.

boom, n., a long pole (naut.) — Du. boom, 'tree, beam, pole', rel. to E. beam (q.v.) Cp. the first element in bumboat.

boomerang, n., Australian throwing stick. — Native Australian name.

boon, n., request, favor. — ME. bone, 'petition', fr. ON. bōn, which is rel. to OE. bēn, 'prayer, petition', and in gradational relationship to OE. bannan, 'to summon', ON. banna, 'to forbid'. See ban, v., and cp. words there referred to.

boon, adj., gay; convivial. — ME. bon, fr. OF. bon, 'good', fr. L. bonus. See bonus.

boor, n. — Du. boer, 'peasant, farmer', fr. earlier geboer, prob. fr. LG. gebūr, which is rel. to OHG. gibūro, MHG. gebūre, G. Bauer, OE. gebūr, 'peasant', lit. 'one who dwells with others', fr. ge-, 'with' (see y-, 'with'), and būr, 'a dwelling', which is rel. to būa, 'to dwell, build'. See be and cp. Boer. Cp. also bower, 'cottage', and the second element in neighbor.

Derivatives: boor-ish, adj., boor-ish-ly, adv., boor-ish-ness, n.

boost, tr. v. and n. — Of unknown origin. Derivative: boost-er, n.

boot, n., a leather covering for the foot. — ME. bote, fr. OF. bote (F. botte), which is rel. to F. bot, 'club-footed'; prob. of Teut. origin.

Derivatives: boot, tr. v., boot-ed, adj., boot-ee, n., boot-er, n., boot-er-y, n., boot-ing, n.

boot, n., advantage. — ME. bot, bote, fr. OE. bōt, 'remedy, cure, improvement, compensation', rel. to OS. bōt, bōta, ON. bōt, OFris. bōte, Du. boete, OHG. buo3, buo3a, MHG. buo3e, G. Buβe, 'penance, atonement', Goth. bōta, 'advantage'. These words lit. mean 'a making better'. See better and cp. bote.

Boötes, n., the Wagoner (a constellation). — L. Boōtes, fr. Gk. βοώτης, 'plowman', fr. βοωτεῖν, 'to plow', fr. βοῶς, gen. βοός, 'ox', which is cogn. with L. bōs, gen. bovis, 'ox'. See bovine. booth, n. — ME. bothe, borrowed fr. ODan. bōth; rel. to ON. būð, 'a dwelling', MDu. boede, MHG. buode, G. Bude, ON. būa, OE., OHG. būan, 'to dwell', and cognate with Lith. bùtas, 'house', OIr. both, 'hut'. See be, build and cp. boor, bothy, bound, 'ready', bower, 'cottage',

busk, 'to prepare', byre, the first element in bylaw and the second element in neighbor.

bootleg, tr. and intr. v. — The word orig. meant 'to carry prohibited alcoholic liquor in the leg of a high boot.

Derivatives: bootleg, adj., bootlegg-er, n., bootlegg-ing, n.

booty, n. — F. butin, fr. MLG. būte, 'share, booty' (whence also Du. buit, MHG. biute, G. Beute, 'booty'). E. booty was influenced in form by an association with boot, 'advantage'. The ending -y (inst. of -in) is due to the analogy of other nouns in -y, -ty. Cp. the second element in freebooter, filibuster.

booze, intr. v., to drink to excess (colloq.) — A var. of bouse (q.v.)

Derivatives: booz-ed, adj., booz-er, n., booz-y, adj., booz-i-ly, adv., booz-i-ness, n.

bo-peep, n., a childish game. — Formed fr. bo and peep.

bora, n., a cold northeast wind. — It., a dialectal form of *borea*, 'north wind', fr. L. *boreās*. See boreal.

Borachio, n., name of a drunkard in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing.* — Sp. borracho, 'drunk, intoxicated', fr. L. burrus, 'red' (see burro); so called in allusion to the red complexion of intoxicated people.

boracic, adj., boric. -- See borax and -ic.

borage, n., a blue-flowered plant used in salads.

— ME., fr. OF. borrace (cp. its variant burage and F. bourrache), fr. ML. borrāgō, ult. fr. Arab. abū 'ārak, lit. 'father of sweat', so called by the Arab physicians because of its sudorific effect. See abbot andc p. arrack.

boraginaceous, adj. — Formed with suff. -aceous fr. ML. borrāgō, gen. borrāginis. See prec. word. borate, n., salt of boric acid (chem.) — See boron and chem. suff. -ate.

borax, n., a white crystalline salt used as a flux and an antiseptic. — F., fr. Arab. bauraq (VArab. bóraq), fr. Pers. būrah.

bordage, n., the tenure of a border (Feudal system). — ML. bordāgium. See next word and -age. bordar, n., tenant (Feudal system). — ML. bordārius, fr. borda, 'cottage', fr. OF. borde, which is a Teut. loan word. See board, 'table, plank', and cp. border.

Bordeaux, bordeaux, n., claret. — From Bordeaux, name of a city and seaport in Southern France; so called because the wine is shipped from Bordeaux. The name of the city derives fr. F. (la ville au) bord d'eaux, '(the city at) the edge of waters' (see border and Eau de Cologne).

bordel, n., a brothel. — F., fr. Provenç., bordel, 'brothel', fr. OF. bordel, 'a poor hut, hovel', dimin. of borde, 'hut', fr. Frankish \*borda, 'hut made from planks', fr. \*bord, 'plank', which is rel. to OE. bord, ON. borð, 'plank'. See board, 'table, plank'.

border, n. — OF. (= F.) bordure, fr. border, 'to border', fr. bord, 'a border', fr. Frankish \*bord,

'border, edge; side of a ship', which is origidentical with \*bord, 'plank'. See board, 'side of a ship', and cp. bordage, border, bordure. Cp. also prec. word.

borné

Derivatives: border, v., border-ed, adj., border-

bordure, n., a border around a shield (her.) — F. See prec. word.

hore, tr. and intr. v., to pierce. - ME. borien. fr. OE. borian, rel. to ON. bora, Swed. borra, Dan. bore, OS., OHG. boron. MDu., Du. boren. MHG, born. G. bohren. fr. I.-E. base \*bher-. 'to cut with a sharp point; to bore, pierce', whence also Arm. beran, 'mouth' (prop. 'opening'), Gk. φαράω, φαρόω, 'I plow', φάρος, 'plow', φάραγξ, 'cleft, chasm', φάρυγξ, 'throat, chasm, gulf', L. ferire, 'to strike, smite', forare, 'to bore, pierce', OSlav. bario, brati (for \*bor-ti), 'to strike, fight', Lith. baras, Lett. bars, 'swath'. Lith. burnà. 'mouth', Russ, boroná, 'harrow', MIr. bern, berna, 'cleft, opening', Alb. brime, 'hole'. Cp. bark, 'rind of a tree'. barranca, barrow, 'castrated boar', board, 'table plank', board, 'side of a ship'. Boris, brackish, broom, burin, foralite, foramen, interfere, perforate, pharynx, and the second element in Dukhobors.

Derivatives: bore, n., bor-ed, adj., bore-dom, n., bor-er, n., bor-ing, adj., bor-ing-ly, adv., bor-ing-ness. n.

bore, n., tidal wave. — ME. bore, 'wave, billow', fr. ON. bāra, 'wave', lit. 'that which is borne or carried', rel. to ON. bera, 'to bear'. See bear, 'to carry'.

bore, past tense of bear. — ME. See bear, 'to carry'.

Boreades, n., pl. the wind gods Zetes and Calais, (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Βορεάδαι, lit. 'the sons of Boreas', fr. Βορέᾶς. See Boreas.

boreal, adj., pertaining to Boreas; northern. — L. boreālis, fr. boreās. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

Boreas, n., the god of the north wind in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Βορέᾶς, fr. βορέᾶς, 'north wind', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for I.-E. \*gworē-yās and origmeant 'mountain wind', and is cogn. with OI. giriħ, Avestic gairi, 'mountain', Alb. gur, 'rock', OSlav. gora, 'mountain', Lith. gire, 'forest'. Cp. bora, Boreades, boreal and the second element in Hyperborean. Cp. also Croat.

borecole, n., kind of cabbage. — Prob. fr. Du. boerenkool, lit. 'peasant's cabbage'. See boor and cole.

boric, adj., pertaining to, or containing, boron (chem.) — See boron and -ic.

Boris, masc. PN. — OSlav., lit. meaning 'fight', rel. to OSlav. barjo, brati (for \*bor-ti), 'to fight', and cogn. with L. ferīre, 'to strike'. See bore, 'to pierce'.

born, borne, pp. of bear. — ME. boren, fr. OE. boren, pp. of beran. See bear, 'to carry'.

borné, adj., narrow-minded. — F., lit. 'limited',

boron 188 189 bottomry

pp. of borner, 'to limit', fr. OF. (= F.) borne, 'limit', fr. earlier bodne, a word of Gaulish origin. See bourn and bound, 'limit'.

boron, n., name of a non-metallic element (chem.)

— Originally called by the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) boracium, because drawn fr. boracic (= boric) acid. See borax. The ending -on in boron is due to the analogy of carbon, where, however, the ending -on belongs to the stem.

borough, n. — ME, burgh, burwe, fr. OE, burg, burh, burg, rel. to OS., OFris., burg, 'castle', ON. borg, 'wall, castle', MDu, burch, borch, borcht, Du. burcht, burg, OHG, burg, burc, burue, 'fortified place, citadel', MHG, bure, G. Burg. 'castle', Goth. baurgs. 'city', OE. beorg. etc., 'mountain'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*bhergh-, 'high', whence also Arm. beri, 'high place', OSlav, bregu, 'bank (of a river)', W. bera, 'stack, pyramid', MIr. bri, acc. brig, 'hill', Toch, A parkas, 'long', Hitt, parkush, 'high', OI, brhánt-, Avestic berezant-, 'high', OCeltic Brigantes, lit. 'the high ones' (cp. Burgundians, fr. Late L. Burgundiones, lit, 'highlanders'), prob. also OL, forctus, 'good', L. fortis (fr. OL, forctis), 'strong', see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, pp. 535-36, s.v. fortis, and Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 67, s.v. Berg. Cp. barrow. 'mountain, mound', bourgeois, burgage, burgess, burgh, burgrave, Burgundy, canterbury, faubourg, gaussbergite, ghetto, Hapsburg, hauberk. Cp. also Brahma, fort, and the second element in barbicane. Cp. also the suff. -bury in English place names, which comes fr. OE, byrig, the dative sing of OE, burg. Base \*bhergh- is prob, an enlarged form of base \*bher-, 'to carry, lift'. See bear, 'to carry'.

Borrichia, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., named after the Danish botanist Olof Borrich. For the ending see suff.

borrow, tr. and intr. v. — ME. borwen, fr. OE. borgian, 'to lend; to borrow', fr. borg, 'pledge, security', rel. to ON. borga, 'to become bail for, to guarantee', MDu. borghen, 'to protect, guarantee', OHG. boragēn, borgēn, 'to beware of; to spare; to remit a debt', G. borgen, 'to borrow; to lend', bürgen, 'to become bail for, to guarantee', OE. beorgan, OHG. bergan, 'to hide, save'. See burv.

Derivatives: borrow-er, n., borrow-ing, n.

**Borstal system.** — So called fr. *Borstal*, a town in Kent, England, in allusion to the reform system adopted in its prisons.

borzoi, n., the Russian wolfhound. — Russ. borzoy, lit. 'quick, swift', rel. to Czech brzy, Serbo-Croat. brzo, 'quickly', and cogn. with Lith. bruzděti, bruzgěti, 'to hurry', burzdůs, 'mobile, agile', and cogn. with the first element in Avestic berez-čachra, 'having fast-moving wheels'.

Bos, n., a genus of quadrupeds (zool.) — L. bos,

gen. bovis, 'ox'. See **bovine** and cp. the second element in Ovibos.

boscage, n., a thicket. — OF. boscage (F. bocage), 'grove', fr. ML. boscus, 'wood'. See bush and -age, and cp. bosquet, bouquet.

Boselaphus, n., a genus of antelopes, the nilgai (zool.) — ModL., compounded of L. bōs, 'ox', and Gk. ἔλαφος. 'deer'. See Bos and eland.

bosh, n., empty talk, nonsense. — Turk. bosh.

bosk, n., a thicket. — ME. bosk, a var. of busk. See bush. 'shrub', and cp. busk.

bosky, adj., bushy. — Formed fr. bosk with adj. suff. -v.

bosket, bosquet, n., a thicket. — F. bosquet, 'grove, thicket', fr. It. boschetto, dimin. of bosco, 'wood', fr. ML. boscus, of s.m. See bush, 'shrub', and cp. boscage, bouquet.

bosom, n. — ME., fr. OE. bōsm, rel. to OFris. bōsm, OS. bōsom, MDu. boesem, Du. boezem, OHG. buosam, MHG. buosem, buosen, G. Busen; of uncertain etymology. For the suff. -om cp. besom. Cp. embosom.

Derivatives: bossom-ed, adj., bossom-er, n., bossom-like, bossom-v. adjs.

bosquet, n. - See bosket.

boss, n., a protuberance. — ME. boce, fr. OF. boce (F. bosse), which is perh. of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. bōʒʒan, 'to thrust, beat', and see beat. Cp. also emboss. Cp. also botch, 'a swelling', cabbage, n., cabochon.

boss, n., master (colloq.) — Du. baas, 'master', fr. MDu. baes, rel. to Fris. baes; not rel. to OHG. basa (whence MHG. base, G. Base), 'aunt'. Derivative: boss. tr. and intr. v.

bostangi, bostanji, n., a gardener. — Turk. bōstānjī, formed fr. bōstān, 'garden', fr. Pers. bōstān, of s.m., with Turk. suff. -jī, which denotes occupation or trade. Pers. bōstān lit. means 'place of fragrance', fr. bō, 'smell, odor, fragrance', which is rel. to Avestic baoiði-, of s.m., and -stān, a suff. denoting place, which is rel. to Avestic -stāna (in compounds), 'place', lit. 'a place where to stand'. See Hindustani.

boston n., 1) a kind of valse; 2) a breed of dog. — In both senses, named from *Boston* in Massachusetts (U.S.A.)

bostonite, n., a kind of igneous rock (petrogr.)— Named fr. Boston in Massachusetts, because found at Marblehead Neck, near Boston. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Bostrychidae, n. pl., a family of beetles (entomol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. βόστρυχος, 'lock of hair, curl, foliage; a winged insect', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for \*gwostruchos and orig. meant 'something twisted', and is cogn. with OSerb. goozd, 'forest', Czech hvozd, 'mountain', MHG., G. quast, quaste, 'tuft, knot', Alb. géθ, 'foliage, branch'.

Boswell, n., admirer of a person. — Named after James Boswell (1740-95), admirer and biographer of Dr. Johnson.

Derivatives: Boswell-ian, adj., Boswell-ism, n., Boswell-ize, intr. and tr. v.

bot, bott, n., an insect larva. — Of unknown etymology.

botany, n. — F. botanique, fr. Gk. βοτανική (ἐπιστήμη), lit. '(knowledge of) botany', prop. fem. of βοτανικός, 'pertaining to herbs', fr. βοτάνη, 'pasture, fodder', which is rel. to βόσις, βοσκή, 'food, fodder', βόσκειν, 'to feed, nourish, tend', βοσκός, 'herdsman', βόσκημα, 'cattle', lit. 'that which is fed'; prob. fr. I.-E. base \*gwō-, 'to feed', whence also Lith. guotas, 'herd', gaujà, 'herd, flock', gujù, gùiti, 'to drive'. Gk. βοτανική ἐπιστήμη orig. meant 'the science of fodder'. The ending-y in E. botany is due to the influence of words like astronomy, etc. Cp. the second element in Hippoboscidae, proboscis, sybotic.

Derivatives: botan-ist, n., botan-ize, int. v., botan-iz-er, n.

botch, n., a swelling. — ONF. boche, corresponding to OF. boce. See boss, 'protuberance'.

Derivatives: botch, tr. v., botch-y, adj., botch-i-ly, adv., botch-i-ness, n.

botch, tr. v., to mend; intr. v., to do mending. — ME. bocchen, 'to patch, mend', of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: botch, n., botch-ed, adj., botch-er, n., botch-ery, n.

botfly, n. — Compounded of bot and fly, n.

bote, n., compensation. — ME. form of boot, 'advantage' (q.v.) Cp. the second element in havbote.

boterol, boteroll, n. (her.) — F. bouterolle, fr. bouter, 'to beat, push' (later 'to put, place'), fr. Frankish \*bōtan, 'to beat, strike', which is rel. to OHG. bō33an and ON. bauta, of s.m. See beat and -ole.

both, adj., pron. and conj. — ME. bathe, bothe, fr. ON, bābir, which is rel, to OS, bēthia, OFris. bēthe, Du, beide, OHG, beide, bēde (masc.), beido (fem.), beidiu (neut.), MHG. beide, bēde (masc. and fem.), beidiu (neut.), G. beide, Goth. bajobs, 'both'; formed fr. Teut. \*ba-, 'both', and the def. article (see the). The first element in both, etc., is rel, to OE, begen (masc.), ba (fem, and neut.). Goth. bai (masc.), ba (neut.), 'both', and cogn. with the second element, in OI. u-bháu (masc.), u-bhé (fem.), Avestic u-wa (masc.), u-bē (fem.), 'both', Toch, A am-pi, am-pe, B ant-api, Gk. ἄμ-φω, 'both', ἀμ-φί, 'round about', L. am-bo, 'both', am-bi-, 'around', OSlav. o-ba, Lith. a-bù, Lett. a-bi, OPruss. ab-bai, 'both'. Cp. ambi-, amphi-.

bother, tr. and intr. v. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: bother, n., botheration (q.v.),
bother-er. n.

botheration, n., bother (colloq.) — A hybrid coined from the verb bother and -ation, a suff. of Latin origin.

bothrio-, combining form for bothrium. — See bothrium.

Bothriocephalus, n., a genus of tapeworms (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'having heads resembling little pits', fr. Gk. βόθριον, 'a little pit', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See next word and cephalic.

bothrium, n., a sucker (esp. on the head of a tapeworm; zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. βόθριον, 'a little pit', dimin. of βόθρος, 'pit, ditch, trench', which is prob. cogn. with L. fodere, 'to dig', fossa, 'ditch'. See bed and cp. fosse. Cp. also the second element in Cyclobothra.

bothy, n., a hut. — Of Celtic origin. Cp. Olr. both, 'hut', and see booth.

botoné, botony, adj., having a trefoil at the end (her.) — F. boutonné, pp. of boutonner, 'to bud: to button', fr. bouton, 'bud; button'. See button.

bo tree. — Singhalese bo, fr. Pali bodhi, shortened fr. bodhi-taru, 'bo tree', lit. 'tree of wisdom or enlightenment', fr. bodhi, 'wisdom, enlightenment', and taru, 'tree'. Pali bodhi is rel. to OI. buddháh, 'awakened, enlightened'. See Buddha.

**Botrychium**, n., a genus of plants, the moonwort (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. βότρυχος, 'grapestalk', which is rel. to βότρυς, 'a cluster of grapes' (see next word); so called because its sporangia form a cluster resembling that of grapes. See next word.

botryo-, before a vowel botry-, combining form meaning 'cluster, clusterlike'. — Gk. βοτρυο-, βοτρυ-, fr. βότρυς, 'a cluster of grapes', of uncertain origin. Cp. prec. word.

bottega, n., shop, workshop. — It., fr. L. apothēca, 'storehouse (esp. of wine)', fr. Gk. ἀποθήμη, 'any place wherein to lay up something; magazine, storehouse'. See apothecary and cp. bodega, boutique.

bottle, n. — ME. botel, fr. OF. botele (F. bouteille), fr. VL. butticula, dimin. of Late L. buttis, 'cask', fr. Gk. πυτίνη, 'flask covered with plaited osier' (through the medium of Tarent. βυτίνη, of s.m.). Cp. butt, 'barrel', butler. For the change of Gk. π to L. b cp. ML. buxida, fr. Gk. πυξίδα, acc. of πυξίς, 'box' (see box, 'tree', and box, 'receptacle').

Derivatives: bottle, tr. v., bottl-ed, adj.

bottom, n. — ME. botme, botome, fr. OE. botm, 'lowest part, depth, bottom', rel. to OS. bodom, ON. botn, OFris. boden, 'soil', Du. bodem, OHG. bodam, MHG., bodem, G. Boden, 'ground, soil, earth', and cogn. with OI. budhnáh, Gk. πυθμήν, 'foundation, bottom', L. fundus (metathesis for \*fudnos), 'bottom; piece of land, farm', OIr. bond (metathesis for \*bodn), 'sole of the foot'. Cp. found, 'to establish', founder, v., fund, fundament, profound.

Derivatives: bottom, adj. and v., bottom-less, adj., bottomry (q.v.)

bottomry, n., bond by which the vessel is hypothecated for the loan of the money advanced on the security of the ship. — A blend of bottom, in the sense of 'ship', and Du. bodemerij, 'bottomry', fr. MLG. bodmen, verbodmen, fr. bodem, 'bottom; to lend a ship and its cargo',

hotulism 190

Cp. F. bomerie, 'bottomry', which also derives fr. Du. bodemerij.

botulism, n., sausage poisoning. — G. Botulismus, coined fr. L. botulus, 'sausage', and suff. -ismus. See bowel and -ism.

bouche, n., mouth (obsol.) — F., 'mouth', fr. L. bucca, 'cheek'. See buccal and cp. bonne bouche. bouclé, n., a kind of yarn having small curly loops. — F., lit. 'buckled, curled', pp. of boucler, 'to buckle, curl', fr. boucle, 'buckle, curl'. See buckle.

boudoir, n., a woman's private sitting room. — F., lit. 'sulking or pouting room', fr. bouder, 'to sulk, pout', which is of imitative origin. Cp. pout.

Bougainvillaea, n., a small genus of woody vines.

— Named after the French navigator Louis

Bougainville (1729-1811).

bough, n. — ME. bogh, fr. OE. bōg, bōh, 'arm, shoulder, bough', rel. to ON. bōgr, 'shoulder; bow of a ship', OHG. buog, MHG. buoc, G. Bug, 'shoulder, hock, joint', fr. I.-E. \*bhāghus-, 'elbow, arm', whence also OI. bāhúh, Avestic bāzu, Arm. bazuk, 'arm', Gk. πῆχυς, Dor. πᾶχυς, 'elbow', Toch. A poke, B pauke, 'arm'. Cp. bow, 'the fore part of a ship'.

bought, past tense and pp. of buy. — ME. boht(e), fr. OE. bohte, resp. (ge)boht. See buy. bougie, n., 1) a wax candle; 2) a surgical instrument used to dilate a body canal. — F., 'wax candle', fr. Bougie, Bugia, a town of Algeria. The orig. meaning was 'fine wax candles brought from Bugia', and only at a relatively later period did the sense of the word develop into 'candles brought from Algeria', and 'candles' in general.

bouillabaisse, n., a kind of fish stew. — F., borrowed fr. Provenç. bouiabaisso, prop. a compound of the imperatives of two verbs, corresponding to F. bous-abaisse and to Engl. boilabase (this latter taken in its original sense 'to lower'), expressing, in a joking way, the rapidity of the cooking. See boil, v., and abase and cp. bouilli, bouillon.

bouilli, n., boiled meat. — F., prop. pp. of bouillir, 'to boil'. See boil, v., and cp. next word.

bouillon, n., a strong broth. — F., 'broth', fr. bouillir, 'to boil'. See boil, v., and cp. prec. word and the first element in bouillabaisse.

boulder, n., a large stone. — Short for boulder stone, fr. ME. bulderstan, prob. of Scand. origin; cp. Dan. buldre, Swed. bullra, 'to roar, rattle', dial. Swed. bullersten, 'a large stone in a stream'.

boule, n., council in ancient Greece. — Gk. βουλή, 'counsel, deliberation, decree, council', rel. to βούλεσθαι, 'to will, wish'. The orig. meaning of this verb was 'to throw oneself upon something' (in a spiritual sense). It stands in gradational relationship to βάλλειν, 'to throw'; see ballistic. See Frisk, GEW., I, pp. 258-59 s.v. βούλομαι.

boule, n., a game. — F., 'ball', fr. L. bulla, 'any round object, bubble, boss'. See bill, 'document'.

boulevard, n. — F., earlier boloart, boulevert, balouart, belouart, orig. meaning 'work of fortification', fr. MDu. bolwerc. See bulwark.

boulter, n., a long line for fishing, with hooks attached. — Of unknown origin.

bounce, intr. and tr. v. — ME. bunsen. Cp. LG. bunsen, Du. bonzen, 'to beat, thump'. Cp. also iounce.

Derivatives: bounce, n., bounc-er, n., bounc-ing, adi., bounc-ing-ly, adv.

bound, n., limit. — ME. bounde, fr. earlier bunne, fr. OF. bonne, fr. earlier bodne, 'limit, boundary', fr. ML. bodina, which is prob. of Gaulish origin. Cp. borne.

Derivatives: bound, tr. v., to set a limit to, intr. v., to have a boundary, boundary (q.v.), bound-less, adj., bound-less-ly, adv., bound-less-ness. n.

bound, intr. v., to leap. — F. bondir, 'to rebound, resound, echo', fr. VL. \*bombitīre, formed—prob. on the analogy of VL. \*tinnitīre (whence OF. tentir, F. retentir), 'to resound'—fr. L. bombīre, 'to resound', fr. bombus, 'a hollow, deep sound'. Cp. Late L. bombitāre, 'to buzz, hum', another derivative of L. bombīre. See bomb and cp. bombard, rebound.

Derivatives: bound, a leap, bound-ing, adj., bound-ing-ly, adv.

bound, adj., 1) ready (obsol.); 2) ready to go, going. — ME. boun, bun, 'prepared, ready', fr. ON. būinn, pp. of būa, 'to dwell, prepare'. See be and cp. boor, bower, 'cottage', booth, bothy. The d in bound is excrescent. Cp. pound, 'to beat', round, 'to whisper', sound, 'noise', horehound.

bound, past tense and pp. of bind. — ME. bunde(n), past tense, resp. pp. of binden. See bind. boundary, n. — A blend of bound, 'limit', and ML. bonnārium, 'piece of land with a fixed limit', fr. OF. bonne, 'limit'. For the ending see subst. suff. -ary.

bounden, adj. — ME. bounden, fr. OE. bunden, pp. of bindan, 'to bind'. See bind.

bounder, n., an ill-bred person. — Formed fr. bound, 'to leap', with agential suff. -er.

bounteous, adj., 1) generous; 2) abundant. — ME. bountevous, formed with suff. -ous fr. OF. bontif, fem. bontive, fr. bonte (F. bonté). See bounty. Derivatives: bounteous-ly, adv., bounteous-ness, n.

bountiful, adj. — Compounded of bounty and -ful.

Derivatives: bountiful-ly, adv., bountiful-ness, n. bounty, n. — OF. bonte (F. bonte), fr. L. bonitātem, acc. of bonitās, 'goodness', fr. bonus, 'good'. See bonus and cp. It. bontà, Rum. bunātate, Engadine bundet, OProvenç., Catal. bontat, Sp. bondad, Port. bondade, 'goodness', which all derive fr. L. bonitātem. For the endisee suff. -ty.

bouquet, n., 1) a bunch of flowers, nosegay; 2) aroma. — F., orig. meaning 'grove, thicket', dimin. formed fr. ML. boscus, 'wood', whence also F. bois, 'wood, forest'; see bush and cp. bosket. For the original sense of bouquet cp. bouquet d'arbres, 'group of trees, grove'.

Bourbon, n., a member of the royal family in France which reigned 1589-1792 and 1815-1848. — F., from Bourbon l'Archambault, chief town of a lordship in central France. The place name Bourbon is traceable to Borvo, name of a thermal deity. See burbot.

Derivatives: Bourbon-ism, n., Bourbon-ist, n. bourdon, n., pilgrim's staff. — F. bourdon, fr. ML. burdōnem, acc. of burdō, fr. L. burdus, 'mule'. For sense development cp. chevron, ram, sawbuck. sawhorse.

bourdon, n., a drone bass. — F., fr. ML. burdönem, acc. of burdō. See burden, 'refrain'.

bourette, n., a kind of silk linen or cotton yarn with knots. — F. bourrette, dimin. of bourre, 'flock (for stuffing or padding); floss silk', fr. Late L. burra, 'a shaggy garment' wich is cogn. with Gk. βερρόν, 'thick with hair, shaggy'. See bureau and -ette and cp. burel, burl, burlesque. bourgeois, adj., characteristic of the middle class; middle-class; n., one of the middle class. — F., fr. bourg, 'small town', hence prop. meaning 'inhabitant of a bourg'; of Teut. origin. See borough and cp. burgess. Cp. also burgee.

bourgeois, n., a size of printer's type (print). — Named after Bourgeois, a French type founder. bourgeoisie, n., middle class. — F., fr. bourgeois. See bourgeois. 'middle class'.

bourn, bourne, also burn, n., a stream. — ME. burne, borne, fr. OE. brunna, burna, rel. to OS., OHG. brunno, ON. brunnr, Norw. brunn, brynn, Dan. brønd, Swed. brunn, OFris. burna, MLG., MDu. borne, Du. bron, MHG. brunne, brun, G. Brunnen and Born, Goth. brunna, 'well, spring', and cogn. with Gk. φρέπρ, 'well, spring', Arm. albeur (gen. alber), 'source', Russ. brujá, 'current', bruit', 'to stream with force'. For more cognates see barm, brand, bread, brew, broil (in both senses), broth, and ferveut, phreatic. bourn, bourne, n., a limit. — F. borne, fr. earlier bodne. See bound. 'limit'.

bourrée, n., an old lively French dance. — F., prop. fem. pp. of bourrer, 'to cram, to stuff (a chair, etc.)', fr. Late L. burra, 'a shaggy garment', which is rel. to L. birrus, 'a kind of cloak'; see burnous. The dance was prob. so called from its rude and uncouth movements.

bourse, n. — F., 'purse, exchange', fr. Late L. hursa, 'purse' (see purse). The sense development of the word is due to the following facts. In the 13th cent. a famous family of merchants living in Bruges (Belgium) was called Van der Burse (in allusion to the three purses contained in their coat of arms). The place before their house became a celebrated meeting center of merchants and bankers. This is why the Ex-

change of Antwerp built after the pattern of that in Bruges was called *Bourse*. Later this word became the general name denoting *exchange*. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 81. Cp. bursar. disbourse.

bouse, n., a drink. — ME. bous, fr. MDu. buse, 'cup'. See next word.

bouse, intr. and tr. v. to carouse. — ME. bousen, fr. MDu. būsen, 'to carouse', rel. to MHG. būs, 'act of swelling, inflation'; of uncertain origin. Cp. booze.

Derivatives: bous-er, n., bous-y, adj.

boustrophedon, n., an old form of writing, in which lines run alternately from right to left and from left to right. — Gk. βουστροφηδόν, 'turning as an ox turns in plowing', compounded of βοῦς, 'ox', and στρέφειν, 'to turn'. See bovine and strophe.

bout, n., a contest. — Fr. earlier bought, 'bend', from the base of bow, 'to bend', and in gradational relationship to bight.

boutade, n., whim, caprice. — F., fr. bouter, 'to beat, push', fr. Frankish \*bōtan, 'to beat', which is rel. to OHG. bō33an, OE. bēatan, of s.m. See See beat and -ade and cp. boterol, butt, 'to strike'.

Bouteloua, n., a genus of grasses (bot.) — ModL., named after the Spanish botanist Claudio Boutelou (1774-1842).

boutique, n., a shop. — F., fr. OProvenç. botica (also botiga), fr. Gk. ἀποθήκη, 'any place wherein to lay up something; magazine, storehouse', whence also L. apothēca. See apothecary and cp. bodega, bottega. The vowel i (for e) is due to the MGk. pronunciation of  $\eta$  as i.

bouts-rimés, n. pl., rhyming words to which verses are to be composed. — F., lit. 'rhyming ends'. See butt, 'the thicker end of anything' and rhyme.

bovate, n., a measure of land (obsol.) — ML. bovāta, fr. L. bōs, gen. bovis, 'ox'. See next word. bovine, adj., pertaining to the ox. — Late L. bovīnus, fr. L. bōs, gen. bovis, 'ox', which stands for \*gwōus, and is rel. to Umbr. bum, 'the ox' (acc.), and cogn. with OHG. chuo, OE. cū, 'cow'. See cow and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. -ine.

Bovista, n., a genus of gasteromycetous fungi. — ModL., fr. G. Bovist (also Bofist), 'puffball', dissimilated fr. earlier vohenfist, fr. MHG. vohe, 'vixen'; see fox. The second element is cogn. with OI. picchorā, 'pipe, flute', OSlav. piskati, 'to whistle', fr. the I.-E. imitative base \*peis-, 'to blow'.

bow, intr. and tr. v., to bend. — ME. bugen, bogen, bowen, bugen, fr. OE. būgan, 'to bow down, stoop, bend, turn; to flee', rel. to OS. būgan, MLG. būgen, MDu. būghen, Du. buigen, OHG. biogan, MHG., G. biegen, Goth. biugan, 'to bend', ON. boginn, 'bent', beygja, 'to bend', Dan. bugne, bøie, Swed. buga, böja, 'to bend', fr. I.-E. base \*bheug(h)-, 'to bend', whence also OI. bhujáti, 'bends, thrusts aside', bhuktáh, 'bent'. Base

\*bheug(h)-, 'to bend', is identical with base \*bheug-, 'to flee', which prop. meant originally, 'to bend one's course away from a place', whence Gk. φεύγειν, L. fugere, 'to flee', Lith. būgstu, būgti, 'to be frightened'. For sense development cp. OE. būgan, 'to bow down, stoop; to bend, turn; to flee'. Cp. bow, 'anything bent', bight, bout, buxom, akimbo. Cp. also fugitive and words there referred to.

Derivative: bow, n., inclination of the head.

bow, n., anything bent; rainbow; weapon. — ME. bowe, fr. OE. boga, rel. to ON. bogi, OFris. boga, Du. boog, OHG. bogo, MHG. boge, G. Bogen, 'bow', and to OE. būgan, etc., 'to bend', and cogn. with Ir. fid-bocc, 'wooden bow'. See bow, 'to bend', and cp. elbow, embow.

Derivatives: bow, intr. v., to use the bow, bow-ed, adj., bow-ing, n.

bow, n., the fore part of a ship. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. bōgr, Dan. bov, Swed. bog, 'shoulder; bow of a ship'. See bough.

bowdlerize, tr. v., to expurgate. — Formed with suff. -ize from the name of Thomas Bowdler, who in 1818 published The Family Shakespeare, expurgating from it, according to his own words, 'whatever is unfit to be read by a gentleman in a company of ladies'.

Derivative: bowdler-iz-ation, n.

bowel, n. — ME. bouel, bouele, fr. OF. boel (F. boyau), fr. L. botellus, dimin. of botulus, 'sausage', fr. I.-E. base \*gwet-, \*geut-, \*găt-, 'to vault', whence also L. guttur, 'throat', Goth. qibus, OE. cwið, 'belly, womb', ON. kviðr, 'belly', MHG. kutel, G. Kutteln, 'guts, bowels; tripe; chitterlings'. The above base is a dental enlargement of base \*geu-, 'to bend, curve, arch'. See 1st cove and cp. botulism, boyau, chitterling. Cp. also bitumen, cud, guttural.

Derivatives: bowel, tr. v., bowel(l)-ed, adj.

bowenite, n., a variety of serpentine (*mineral*.) — Named after G. T. *Bowen*, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

bower, n., one who, or that which bows. — Formed fr. bow, 'to bend', with agential suff. -er. bower, n., an anchor carried at the bow of a ship. — Formed fr. bow, 'the fore part of a ship', with suff. -er.

bower, n., cottage. — ME. bour, 'chamber', fr. OE. būr, rel. to ON. būr, 'chamber', Swed. bur, 'cage', OHG. būr, 'dwelling, chamber', MHG. būr, 'chamber, cage', G. Bauer, 'cage'. These words lit. mean 'lodging', and are rel. to ON. būa, OE. būan, 'to dwell'. See be and cp. boor, byre. Cp. also next word.

Derivative: bower-y, adj.

bower, n., the knave in cards. — G. Bauer, 'peasant', fr. MHG. gebūre, fr. OHG. gibūro, which is rel. to būr, 'a lodging'. See prec. word. bowie knife. — Named after its inventor Colonel James Bowie (1799-1836).

bowl, n., a hollow vessel. — ME. bolle, fr. OE. bolla, rel. to ON. bolle, OHG. bolla, MHG. bolle,

'a round vessel', G. Bolle, 'bulb', OHG. bolōn, 'to roll', fr. I.-E. base \*bhel-, 'to swell'. See ball, 'a round body', and cp. boll and the second element in rocambole.

Derivatives: bowl-er, n., round felt hat, bowl-y, adi., bent.

bowl, n., a wooden ball. — F. boule, fr. L. bulla, 'bubble'. See bull, 'edict', and cp. bolero.

Derivatives: bowl, tr. v., to roll (bowls); intr. v.. to roll rapidly, bowler (q.v.), bowl-ing, n.

bowler, n., one who bowls. — Formed from prec. word with agential suff. -er.

bowler, n., a hard round hat. — Formed with suff. -er fr. bowl, 'hollow vessel'.

bowline, n., a rope used to keep the sail taut (naut.) — ME. bouline, fr. OF. bouline, which is of LG. origin. Cp. MDu. boech-line (whence Du. boeglijn), 'bowline', and see bow, 'the fore part of a ship', and line.

bowls, n. pl., name of a game. — Pl. of bowl, 'a wooden ball'.

bowly, bowry, n., a well with steps leading down to the water (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. bāolī, bāorī. 'a well'. Cp. OI. vavráh, 'hole, well'.

bowsprit, n., the spar extending from the bow of a ship. — ME. bouspret, prob. fr. MLG. bōch-sprēt, fr. bōch, 'bow' (which is rel. to ON. bōgr, 'bow'), and sprēt, 'pole' (which is rel. to OE. sprēot, 'pole'). Cp. Du. boegspriet, Dan. bug-spryd, Swed. bogspröt, G. Bugspriet. F. beaupre is a Dutch loan word. See bow, 'the fore part of a ship', and sprit.

bowwow, n., and intr. v. — Of imitative origin. bowyer, n., maker, or seller of bows. — Formed fr. bow, 'weapon', with suff. -yer.

box, n., the tree. — ME., fr. OE. box, fr. L. buxus (whence also It. bosso, F. buis), fr. Gk. πύξος, 'box tree', which is perhaps a loan word of Thraco-Phrygian origin. Cp. next word, bushing, Buxus, and pyx. Cp. also the second element in arquebus, blunderbuss. For the change of Greek π to b in Latin—which is prob. due to Etruscan influence—cp. burro, carbasus and sbirro.

box, n., case, chest. — ME., fr. OE. box, orig. 'a receptacle made of boxwood', fr. L. buxum, 'anything made of boxwood', fr. buxus, 'box tree'; see prec. word. Cp. MDu. bosse, busse and OHG. buhsa (whence MHG. bühse, G. Büchse), which derive fr. VL. \*buxem, contraction of \*buxidem, acc. of buxis, which corresponds to Classical L. pyxis, 'box of boxwood', fr. Gk. πυζίς, of s.m., fr. πύζος, 'box tree'. Cp. also OF. boiste (whence F. boite), which comes fr. VL. buxida, acc. of buxis. Cp. also Boxing day and bush, 'metal lining'.

box, a blow. — ME., of uncertain, possibly imitative, origin.

Derivatives: box, intr. v., boxer (q.v.), boxing, n. boxer, n., a person who fights with his fists. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. -er.

Boxer, n., a member of a Chinese secret society.

Loan translation of Chinese I hē ch'üan,

'righteous, uniting *fists*', a phrase originating in the misunderstanding of the original name *I hē t'uan*, 'righteous harmony band'.

193

Boxing day, name given to Dec. 26th. — See box, 'case, chest'. Dec. 26th was so called from the custom of distributing on this day the contents of the *Christmas box*, i.e. the box (placed in the church for charity and) opened on Christmas day. boxwallah, n., a native peddlar in India (Anglo-

boxwallah, n., a native peddiar in India (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. bakaswālā, a hybrid coined fr. bakas = English box, 'case', and Hind. suff. -wālā; see wallah. For sense development cp. Scot. packman, 'peddlar'.

boy, n. — ME. boi, rel. to the OE. PN. Bōfa, OFris. boy, 'a young gentleman', MDu. boeve, Du. boef, 'knave, villain', the OHG. PN. Buobo, MHG. buobe, G. Bube, 'boy', and in vowel gradational relationship to E. babe, baby (qq.v)

Derivatives: boy, tr. and intr. v., boy-hood, n., boy-ish, adj., boy-ish-ly, adv., boy-ish-ness, n., boy-ism. n.

boyar, n., a member of an order in Russian aristocracy. — Russ. boyarin, fr. boji, 'struggle', in gradational relationship to OSlav. bijo, biti, 'to strike', biči, 'whip', Russ. bilo, 'mallet', fr. I.-E. base \*bhei-, 'to cut'. See bill, 'sword'.

boyau, n., trench; zigzag. — F., lit. 'gut, bowel', fr. L. botellus, 'a little sausage', dim. of botulus. See bowel and cp. botulism.

boycott, tr. v., to combine in refusing to deal with. — Fr. Captain Charles *Boycott*, landagent at Lough-Mask in the county of Mayo, Ireland, who was the first to be so treated (in 1880).

Derivatives: boycott, n., boycott-age, n., boycott-er, n.

brab, n., the Palmyra tree. — Corruption of Port. brava (which is short for palmeira brava, 'wild palm'), fem. of bravo, 'wild', fr. L. barbarus. See brave.

brace, n., clasp, buckle. — ME. brace, fr. OF. brace, brasse, 'the two arms' (whence F. brasse, 'fathom, armful'), fr. L. brachia, 'the arms', pl. (of the neut. noun brachium) mistaken for a fem. sing. noun, fr. Gk. βραχίων, 'arm', which derives fr. βραχύς, 'short', and prop. means 'that which is shorter (than the forearm)'. See brachyand cp. bracelet, brachial, brassard, braza, embrace, bretzel, and the second element in vambrace.

brace, tr. v., to encompass. — ME., fr. OF. bracier, 'to embrace', fr. brace, 'the two arms'. See brace, 'clasp'.

Derivatives: brac-ing, n. and adj.

Derivative: bracelet-ed, adj.

brace, n., rope attached to the yard of a vessel (naut.) — From F. bras in bras de vergue, 'tackle for trimming a yard', fr. L. brachium, 'arm'. See brace, 'clasp'.

bracelet, n. — OF. (= F.), formed with the double dimin. suff. -elet, fr. braz (F. bras), 'arm'. Bracelet lit. means 'a little arm'. See brace, 'clasp, buckle', -el and -et.

fr. OF. brasseure, formed fr. braz (F. bras), 'arm' (see brace, 'clasp, buckle'), with suff. -eure, ure, which was changed in English to -er. brach, n., a bitch hound (archaic). — ME. brache, 'a scenting hound', fr. OF. brache, which is of WTeut origin: cp. MDu bracke, OHG, brac-

brach, n., a bitch hound (archaic). — ME. brache, 'a scenting hound', fr. OF. brache, which is of WTeut. origin; cp. MDu. bracke, OHG. braccho, MHG., G. bracke, 'hound, setter'. It. bracco, Provenç. brac, of s.m., are Teut. loan words; F. braque is borrowed either fr. Italian or fr. Provençal. The above Teut. words are rel. to MHG. bræhen, 'to smell', and cogn. with L. fragrāre, 'to smell sweetly'. See fragrant.

bracer, n., armor for the arm (archaic). — ME.,

**brachet**, n., a little brach. — F. brachet, 'scenting hound', dimin. of OF. brache. See prec. word and -et.

brachi-, form of brachio- before a vowel.

brachial, adj., pertaining to the arm. — L. brachiālis, fr. brachium, 'arm'. See brace, 'clasp', and adj. suff. -al.

brachiate, adj., having branches arranged in pairs. — L. brachiātus, 'having branches that resemble arms', fr. brachium, 'arm'. See brace, 'clasp', and adj. suff. -ate.

brachio-, before a vowel brachi-, combining form meaning 'arm' (anat.) — Gk. βραχιο-, βραχι-, fr. βραχίων, 'arm'. See brace, 'clasp'.

brachy-, combining form meaning 'short'. — Gk. βραχυ-, fr. βραχύς, 'short', which is cogn. with L. brevis, 'short'. See brief, adj. and cp. brace, 'clasp'. Cp. also the second element in amphibrach. tribrach.

brachycephalic, also brachycephalous, adj., shortheaded (anthropometry). — Formed fr. brachy-, Gk. κεφαλή, 'head' and suff. -ic, resp. -ous. See cephalic. Cp. Gk. βραχυκέφαλος, name of a fish, lit. 'short-headed'. The word was first used in anthropometry by the Swedish anthropometrist Magnus Gustaf Retzius (1842-1919).

brachylogy, n., a concise phrase or expression, brevity in speech. — Gk. βραχολογί $\bar{x}$ , 'brevity in speech', compounded of βραχολογί $\bar{x}$ , 'short', and -λογί $\bar{x}$ , fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See brachy- and -logy.

bracken, n., a coarse fern. — ME. braken, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. bräken, 'fern', and see brake, 'a fern'.

bracket, n. — F. braguette, 'codpiece', dimin. of brague, 'breeches', a loan word fr. OProvenç. braga, 'clout', in the pl. bragas, 'breeches', fr. L. brāca, pl. brācae, 'breeches', whence also It. brache (pl.), 'trousers', Catal., Sp., Port. braga, 'clout', in the pl. bragas, 'breeches', F. braie, 'clout', in the pl. braies, 'breeches'. See breeches and cp. brail.

Derivatives: bracket, tr. v., bracket-ing, n.

brackish, adj., salty, fresh. — Formed with adj. suff. -ish fr. obsol. brack, 'salty', fr. MDu. brac, 'salt water' (whence Du. brak water, G. Brackwasser, Swed. brakvatten, Dan. brakvand); fr.

I.-E. base \*bher-, 'to cut', whence also E. bore, 'to pierce' (q.v.)

Derivative: brackish-ness n

bract, n., a small leaf at the base of a flower (bot.) — L. bractea, 'a thin metal plate', of uncertain origin. The correct form is brattea.

bracteal, adj., pertaining to bracts. — Formed fr. L. bractea (see prec. word) with adj. suff. -al.

bracteate, adj., having bracts (bot.) — L. bracteatus, 'covered with thin plates', fr. bractea. See bract and adj. suff. -ate.

brad, n., a small wire nail. — ME. brod, 'spike, headless nail', fr. ON. broddr, of s.m., which is rel. to OE. brord, 'point; spire of grass', OHG. brort, 'point; edge; crown'. Cp. broider, prod. bradawl, n. — Compounded of brad and awl.

Bradbury, n., an English treasure note for £ I or Ios., signed by John Bradbury, secretary to the Treasury.

brady-, combining form meaning 'slow'. — Gk. βραδυ-, fr. βραδύς, 'slow', which stands for \* $gw_f dus$  and is cogn. with Lith. gurdus, 'tardy, negligent', Lett. gurds, 'tired'.

brae, n., slope, river bank (Scot.) — ON. brā, 'eyelash', rel. to OE. bræw, 'eyelid', OFris. brē, 'eyebrow', OHG. brāwa, 'eyebrow', orig. 'eyelash, eyelid', MHG. brā(we), G. Braue, 'eyebrow', Goth. brahvaugins, 'moment', fr. I.-E. base \*bherek-, 'to shine', whence also OE. bregdan, 'to move quickly, brandish; to weave'. See braid. E. brow is not related to brae.

brag, intr. v. — ME. braggen, fr. OF. braguer, 'to brag', fr. brague, 'bragging', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: brag, n., braggart (q.v.), bragg-er, n., bragg-ing, adj., bragg-ing-ly, adv.

braggadocio, n., a braggart. — A hybrid coined by Edmund Spenser (1552-99) in his Faerie Queen, fr. E. brag, and It. pejorative suff. -occio. braggart, n., a boaster; adj., boastful. — OF. braggard, fr. braguer. See brag and -ard.

bragite, n., a variety of fergusonite (mineral.) — Named after Brage, the Norse god of poetry. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Brahma, Brahaman, n., 1) the impersonal world soul; 2) the chief member of the trinity Brahma, Vishnu and Siva (*Hindu religion*). — OI. bráhman-(neut.), 'prayer, the universal soul, the Absolute' (in this last sense exceptionally treated as masculine), Brahmán (masc.), 'the chief god of Hindu religion', of uncertain origin; possibly related to OI. brhánt-, 'high', fr. I.-E. base \*bhergh-, 'high'. See borough.

Derivatives: Brahma-hood, n., Brahma-ic, adj., Brahman, n. (see next word)

Brahman, n., a member of the highest priestly caste among the Hindus. — OI. brāhmaṇa-, fr. brāhmaṇ-, 'prayer'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: Brahman, adj., Brahman-ic, adj., Brahman-ism, n., Brahman-ist, n., Brahman-istic, Brahman-y, adjs.

Brahmanee, Brahmani, n., a Brahmin woman. —

OI. brāhmaṇī, fem. of brāhmaṇa-. See prec. word. brahmapootra, usually shortened to brahma, n., name of a large species of fowl. — From Brahmaputra, name of the great river in India.

Brahmin, n. — A var. of Brahman.

braid, tr. v. — ME. breiden, braiden, fr. OE. bregdan, 'to move quickly, brandish; to weave', rel. to ON. bregða, 'to brandish, turn about, braid', OS. bregdan, 'to weave', Du. breien, 'to knit', OHG. brettan, MHG. bretten, 'to draw, weave, braid'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'to move suddenly to and fro'. They ult. derive fr. I.-E. base \*bherek-, 'to shine', whence also OI. bhráśatē, 'flames, blazes, shines', Gk. φορκός, 'white, gray'. Cp. brae, bream, a fish, bridle, broider, upbraid. Cp. also bright and words there referred to.

Derivatives: braid, n., braid-ed, adj., braid-ing, n. Braidism, n., hypnotism. — Named after James Braid in Manchester (died in 1860). For the ending see suff. -ism.

**Braidist,** n., a hypnotist. — See prec. word and -ist.

brail, n., rope used for hauling in a sail before furling. — ME. brayle, fr. OF. braiel, 'breech girdle', fr. braie, 'breeches', fr. L. brācāle, of s.m., fr. brāca, pl. brācae, 'breeches'. See breeches and cp. bracket.

Derivative: *brail*, tr. v., to haul in with the brails (usually with up).

Braille, braille, n., system of writing for the blind. — Named after the inventor Louis Braille (1809-52), himself blind from the age of three, and teacher of the blind.

Derivatives: Braille, braille, tr. v., Braill-ist, braill-ist, n.

brain, n. — ME., fr. OE. brægen, rel. to MLG. bregen, OFris., Du. brein and cogn. with Gk. βρεχμός (also βρεγμός, βρέγμα, βρέχμα, βροχμός), 'the front part of the head'.

Derivatives: brain, tr. v., -brain-ed, combining form; brain-er, n., brain-less, adj., brain-less-ly, adv., brain-less-ness, n., brain-v, adj.

braise, tr. v., to cook (meat) slowly in a covered dish. — F. braiser, 'to stew', fr. braise, 'glowing charcoal', fr. WTeut. \*brasa; cp. It. bragia, brace, OProvenç. and Sp. brasa, which are of the same origin. See braze and cp. breeze, 'refuse from charcoal or coke'.

brake, n., a kind of fern. — ME. brake, 'fern'. See bracken.

brake, n., an instrument for breaking flax. — ME., fr. MLG. brake, 'instrument for breaking flax', rel. to Du. braak, G. Breche, of s.m., and to Du. breken, OE. brecan, 'to break'. See break. brake, n., a contrivance for retarding or stopping the motion of a wheel. — From prec. word. Derivative: brake-age, n.

Bramah press. — Named after its inventor, the English mechanician Joseph Bramah.

bramble, n. — ME. brembil, fr. OE. bræmbel, brēmbel, fr. earlier bræmel, brēmel (the second

b in bræmbel, brēmbel, is intrusive); rel. to Du. braam, OHG. brāma, brāmo, MHG. brāme, 'thorny bush, bramble', OE. brōm, 'broom (the plant)', fr. I.-E. base \*bher-, 'point, edge; to cut with a sharp point; to bore, pierce'. See bore and cp. broom. For the ending see dimin. suff. -le.

Derivatives: brambl-ed, adj., brambling (q.v.), brambl-y, adj.

brambling, n., the mountain finch. — Formed fr. bramble with subst. suff. -ing; cp. G. Bramling, Brämling, of same meaning.

bran, n. — ME., fr. OF. bren (F. bran), which is of Celtic origin. Cp. brennage.

Derivative: bran, tr. v.

brancard, n., a horse litter. — F., 'stretcher, litter', a Norman loan word with the original meaning 'thick branch', a derivative of branque, the Norman equivalent of F. branche. See next word and -ard.

branch, n. — ME. branche, braunche, fr. OF. (= F.) branche, fr. Late L. branca, 'paw, claw', a Gaulish word, which is cogn., with OSlav. raka, Lith. ranka, 'hand'. Cp. brank, brankursine, embranchment.

Derivatives: branch, intr. and tr. v., branch-age, n., branch-ed, adj., branch-er, n., branch-ing, n. and adj., branch-y, adj.

branchia, n., a gill. — L., fr. Gk. βράγχια (pl.), 'gills' (the sing. βράγχιον means 'fin'), rel. to βρόγχος, 'tracheal artery'. See bronchi and cp. branchiate.

Branchiata, n. pl., a name denoting groups of animals having gills (zool.) — A ModL. hybrid. See next word.

branchiate, adj., having gills (zool.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk.  $\beta \rho \acute{\alpha} \gamma \chi \iota \alpha$  (see branchia) and adj. suff. -ate (representing L. - $\bar{a}tus$ ).

branchiform, adj., resembling a gill. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. βράγχια (see branchia) and L. forma, 'form, shape' (see form). The correct form would be branchiomorph (fr. Gk. βράγχια and μοςφή, 'form, shape').

brand, n. — ME. brand, brond, fr. OE. brand, brond, 'firebrand, fire, torch, sword' (the meaning 'sword' is derived from the flashing of the blade), rel. to ON. brandr, 'firebrand, blade of sword', OHG., MHG. brant, OFris. brond, of s.m., Dan., Swed., Du., G. brand, 'firebrand, fire'; formed from the base of OE. beornan, etc., 'to burn' (see burn, v.), with suff.-pa(= I.-E. -to). Cp. OF. brant, 'blade of a sword, sword', It. brando (poet.), 'sword', F. brandon, 'firebrand, torch', which are Teut. loan words. Cp. also brandish, brandy, brindled, the first element in brandreth and the second element in Hildebrand.

brandish, tr. v. — ME. braundisen, fr. OF. brandiss-, pres. part. stem of brandir, fr. brant, 'blade of a sword, sword'. See brand and verbal suff. -ish.

Derivatives: brandish, n., brandish-er, n.

brandling, n., name of a worm. — Formed fr.

brand with suff. -ling; so called from the red marking.

brandreth, n., gridiron. — ME., fr. ON. brandreið, 'firegrate', compounded of brandr, 'brand' and reið, 'vehicle'. See brand and ride.

brandy, n. — Shortened fr. earlier brandwine, brandewine, fr. Du. brandewijn, lit. 'distilled wine', fr. branden, 'to burn', whence 'to distil', and wijn, 'wine'. For the first element see burn, v., and cp. brand, for the second see wine. Cp. G. Branntwein, 'brandy'. Cp. also Czech pálenka, 'brandy', and its equivalents in the other Slavic languages, fr. páliti, etc., 'to burn'.

Derivative: brandi-ed, adj.

brandypawnee, n., brandy and water (Anglo-Ind.) — A hybrid coined fr. E. brandy and Hind. nānī. 'water'.

brangle, intr. v., to wrangle (archaic). — Prob. a var. of wrangle. Cp. embrangle.

Derivative: brangle, n.

branks, n. pl., a sort of bridle; an instrument used formerly to punish noisy women. — Norm. F. branques, the equivalent of F. branches, 'branches'. See branch, brancard.

brank-ursine, n., the bear's breech (Acanthus mollis). — Fr. branche ursine, fr. ML. branca ursīna, lit. 'bear's claw', fr. Late L. branca, 'claw' and fem. of the L. adjective ursīnus, 'belonging to a bear'; so called from the shape of its leaves. See branch and ursine.

branle, n., an old French dance. — F., fr. branler, 'to shake, swing' (whence ébranler, of s.m.), shortened form of brandeler, which is rel. to brandir, 'to wave'. See brandish.

brannerite, n., a complex uranium titanate (mineral.) — Named after the American geologist John Casper Branner (1850-1922). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

brant goose, also brend goose, n., — Cp. Swed. brandgås, G. Brandgans, and see brand and goose; prob. so called from its dark color.

Brasenia, n., a genus of plants of the watershield family (bot.) — ModL., a name of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. -ia.

brash, n., rubbish. — Prob. fr. F. brèche, 'breach, breccia', fr. OHG. brehha, 'breach', fr. brehhan. 'to break'. See break and cp. breccia.
Derivative: brash-v, adj.

brash, n., eructation. — Prob. identical in origin with prec. word. For sense development cp. G.

brechen, 'to break; to vomit'.

brass, n. — ME. bres, bras, fr. OE. bræs, prob.

borrowed from the same Semitic source as L. ferrum, 'iron'. See farrier and cp. brassie, brazen.

Derivatives: brass, adj. and tr. v., brass-y, adj. brassage, n., a charge for coining money. — F., fr. brasser, 'to stir up, agitate', fr. OF. bracier, fr. VL. \*braciāre, fr. L. braces, quoted by Pliny as a Gaulish word meaning 'spelt'. Cp. W. brag, 'malt'. Cp. also brassery.

brassard, brassart, n., armor for the arm. — F.

197

brassard, fr. bras, 'arm', fr. L. brachium. See brace, 'clasp', and -ard.

brasserie, n., brewery. — F., fr. brasser, 'to stir up, agitate'. See brassage and -erv.

Brassica, n., a genus of plants including the cabbage, the turnip, the mustard, etc. — L. brassica, 'cabbage'; cp. Gk. βράσκη (Hesychius), 'cabbage'; of uncertain etymology.

**Brassicaceae**, n. pl., a family of plants, the cabbage family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae.

brassie, brassy, n., a wooden club with a brass plate. — Formed fr. brass with subst. suff. -ie, resp. -y.

brat, n., bib, apron. — OE. bratt, 'a covering, mantle'. fr. OIr. or Gael. bratt, 'cloak, cloth'. brat, n., child. — Prob. fr. prec. word.

Derivatives: brat-ling, n., bratt-ish, adi.

bratstvo, n., brotherhood. — Russ., etc., formed with suff. -stvo (corresponding in meaning to E. -hood), fr. Russ., Pol., Slovak, brat, etc., 'brother', which is cogn. with Goth. brōþar, OE. brōðor, 'brother'. See brother.

brattice, n., a partition. — ME. bretasce, 'bartizan', fr. OF. bretesche (F. bretêche, bretesse), 'brattice', fr. ML. (turris) brittisca, 'British tower', fr. OE. Brittisc, 'British'. See British and cp. bartizan.

Derivatives: brattice, tr. v., brattic-er, n., brattic-ing, n.

braunite, n., a basic manganese silicate (mineral.)

— Named after M. Braun of Gotha. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

bravado, n., ostentatious show of courage. — Sp. bravata, bravada, fr. It. bravata, 'boast, bluster', whence also F. bravade, E. bravado was influenced in form by the erroneous analogy of Spanish words ending in -ado, as e.g. renegado. See next word.

Derivative: bravado, intr. v.

brave, adj. — F., fr. It. bravo, orig. meaning wild, savage', fr. L. barbarus, 'foreigner' (through the intermediate forms \*brabarus, \*brabus); with change of meaning from 'wild' to 'courageous'. See barbarian and cp. brab.

Derivatives: brave, n., brave, v. (q.v.), brave-ry, n.

brave, tr. v., to defy; intr. v., to boast. — F. braver, 'to dare, defy', fr. brave. See brave, adj. Derivatives: braver, n., brav-ing, n.

bravo, n., brigand. — It. bravo, fr. L. barbarus. See brave, adj.

bravo, interj., well done!; n., the shout 'bravo'. — It. bravo, 'the brave man', used in applauding actors, etc.; the fem. form brava is used in applauding a woman, the pl. bravi in applauding several people. See brave, adi.

bravoite, n., an iron sulfide containing nickel (mineral.) — Named after José J. Bravo, of Lima, Peru. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. bravura, n., 1) boldness, spirit; 2) in music, a brilliant passage. —It., 'bravery, spirit', formed

fr. bravo, 'courageous, brave', with suff. -ura. See brave, adi., and -ure.

brawl, intr. v. — ME. braulen, 'to scold, quarrel', fr. braule, 'scold, quarrel', rel. to Du. and LG. brallen. 'to brag'.

Derivatives: brawl, n., brawl-er, n., brawl-ing, n. brawn, n. — OF. braon, braion, 'piece of flesh', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. brāto, 'tender meat' (whence—with sense influenced by the unrelated MHG. brāten, G. braten, 'to roast'—MHG. brāte, G. Braten, 'roast'), ON. brāð, 'raw meat', OE. brād, 'flesh'.

Derivatives: brawn, tr. and intr. v., brawn-ed, adj., brawn-ed-ness, n., brawn-er, n., brawn-y, adj. braxy, n., a disease of sheep. — Prob. rel. to OE. bræc. 'rheum', prop. 'a breach'. from the stem

of brekan, 'to break'. See break. bray, tr. v., to crush. — ME. braien, fr. OF. breier (F. broyer), 'to crush, pound', fr. W. Teut. \*brecan, 'to break', whence also OProvenç. bregar. See break.

bray, intr. v., to utter a cry (said esp. of the ass).

— ME. brayen, fr. OF. braire, 'to cry' (whence F. braire, 'to bray'), fr. VL. \*bragĕre, 'to whine, cry' (whence also OProvenc. braire, 'to cry, sing'), which prob. derives from the Celtic imitative base \*brag-, 'to cry'. Cp. Gael. braigh-, 'to shriek, crack, crackle'.

Derivatives: bray, n., bray-er, n.

braza, n., a Spanish measure of length, fathom.

— Sp., fr. L. brachia (pl. of brachium, 'arm'), taken as a fem. sing. Cp. F. brasse, 'fathom', and see brace, 'clasp'.

braze, tr. v., to solder. — F. braser, 'to solder, braze', fr. braise, 'glowing charcoal'. See braise and cp. brazier, 'a pan for holding hot coals; brazil, breeze, 'cinders', embracer, 'one who attempts to corrupt a jury', embrasure.

braze, tr. v., to cover with brass. — OE. bræsian, fr. bræs, 'brass'; see brass. Cp. the verb glaze, from the noun glass.

brazen, adj. — ME. brasen, fr. OE. bræsen, 'of brass; bold', fr. bræs, 'brass'. See brass and adj. suff. -en.

Derivative: brazen, tr. v.

brazier, n., one who works in brass. — ME. brasiere, fr. bras. See brass and -ier.

brazier, n., a pan for holding hot coals. — F. brasier, fr. braise, 'glowing charcoal'. See braze, 'to solder'.

brazil, brazilwood, n., — ME. brasil, fr. Sp. or Port. brasil, name for a red dye-wood from the East Indies, fr. F. brėsil, of s.m., a derivative of OF. breze (whence F. braise), 'glowing charcoal', which is of Teut. origin. See braze, 'to solder'. The wood was called brasil from its emberlike color.

**Brazil,** n. — The country was so called from the brazilwood-found in it.

brazilite, n., a variety of baddeleyite (mineral.) — So called because found in Brazil. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

breach, n. — ME. breche, partly fr. OE. bryce, 'a breaking', which is rel. to brecan, 'to break', partly fr. F. brèche, fr. OHG. brehha, 'a breaking', fr. brehhan, 'to break'. See break. Cp. G. Bresche, 'breach', which was reborrowed fr. F. brèche. Cp. also breccia and brash, 'rubbish'. Derivatives: breach, v., breach-er, n., breach-y,

bread, n. — ME. breed, brede, fr. OE. brēad, 'morsel, crumb, bread', rel. to OS. brōd, ON. brauð, Dan. brød, Swed. bröd, OFris. brād, MDu. brot, broot, Du. brood, OHG., MHG. brōt, G. Brot, fr. Teut. \*brauða, lit. 'bread leavened with barm'; cogn. with Thracian Gk. βρῦτος (βροῦτος in Hesychius), βρῦτον, 'fermented liquor made from barley', L. dē-frutum, 'must boiled down'. These words are formed with the I.-E. pp. suff. -to fr. base \*bhreu-, \*bhrā-, 'to boil, ferment', whence also OE. brēowan, ON. brugga, 'to brew'. See brew and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: bread. tr. v.

breadth, n., — ME. bredethe, formed on the analogy of ME. lengthe, etc., fr. OE. brædu, 'breadth', fr. brad, 'broad'. See broad and subst. suff. -th.

break, tr. and intr. v. — ME, breken, fr. OE. brecan, rel. to OS, brecan, OFris, breka, Du. breken, OHG, brehhan, MHG., G. brechen, Goth, brikan, and cogn, with L. frangere, past tense frēgī, 'to break', OI. (giri)-bhráj, 'breaking forth (out of the mountains)', fr. I.-E. base \*bhreg-, 'to break'. A parallel base \*bheg- appears in OI, bhanákti, 'he breaks', Arm. bekanem. 'I break', bek, 'broken', OIt, com-boing, 'he breaks'. The disappearance of the r in this secondary base is prob. due to the nasalization of the base. Cp. brake, 'instrument for breaking flax', brake, 'contrivance for stopping motion', brash, braxy, bray, 'to crush', breach, breck. brick, bricole, brioche, brook, n. Cp. also fraction and words there referred to.

Derivatives: break, n., break-able, adj., break-agen, n., breaker (q.v.), break-ing, n.

breaker, n., one who, or that which, breaks. — Formed fr. break with agential suff. -er.

breaker, n., a small cask. — Sp. barrica, 'cask. See barrel and cp. barricade.

breakfast, n. — Prop. 'the meal that breaks the fast. Cp. F. déjeuner, 'to breakfast', fr. L. disjējūnāre, 'to break the fast' (see déjeuner, dinner).

bream, n., a fish. — ME. breme, brem, fr. F. brême, fr. OF. braisme, fr. Frankish \*brahsima, which is rel. to OHG. brahsima, of s.m.; prob. fr. Teut. base \*brehwan, 'to shine', which is rel. to I.-E. \*bherek-, 'to shine, be white'. See braid. bream, tr. v., to clean a ship's bottom. — Du. brem, 'furze, broom'. See broom.

breast, n. — ME. brest, fr. OE. brēost, rel. to OS. briost, ON. brjōst, OFris. briast, and to OFris., OHG., MHG., G. brust, MLG., MDu., Du. borst, Goth. brusts, 'breast', and cogn. with MIr.

bruasach, 'having a broad, strong breast', OIr. bruinne (for \*bhrusnio-), 'breast', brū (for \*bhrusō-), 'abdomen, belly'; fr. I.-E. base \*bhreus-. 'to swell'. Cp. brisket. browse.

Derivatives: breast, tr. and intr. v., breast-ed, adj., breast-er, n., breast-ing, n.

breastsummer, n., a large beam. — Compounded of breast and summer, 'beam'.

breath, n. — ME. breeth, breth, fr. OE. bræþ, brēþ, 'odor, scent, breath', rel. to OHG., brādam, MHG. brādem, G. Brodem, 'breath, steam', fr. I.-E. base bher-, 'to boil'. See brew and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: breath-less, adj., breath-less-ly, adv., breath-less-ness, n., breath-y, adj.

breathe, intr. and tr. v. — ME. brethen, fr. breth. See prec. word.

Derivatives: breath-ed, adj., breath-er, n., breath-ing, verbal n. and pres. part.

breba, n., fig of the first crop. — Sp. breva, mctathesis of bevra, of s.m., fr. L. bifera, fem. of bifer, 'bearing fruit twice a year', which is compounded of bis, 'twice', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See bi- and bear, 'to carry'.

breccia, n., a rock composed of angular pieces (petrogr.) — It., 'a kind of marble consisting of angular pieces', fr. OHG. brecha, 'a breaking', whence also F. brèche. See breach.

Brechites, n., a genus of mollusks (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. βρέχειν, 'to wet', which is cogn. with Lett. merguôt, 'to rain softly', merga, 'a soft rain', Russ. morosit', 'to rain softly'. Cp. embrocate.

breck, n., a breach (obsol.) — Related to break (q.v.)

bred, past tense and pp. of breed. — ME. bredde, bred(d), fr. OE. brēdde, resp. gebrēd(d), past tense, resp. pp. of brēdan, 'to breed'. See breed.
bredbergite, n., a variety of iron garnet (mineral.)
— Named after B.G. Bredberg, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

brede, tr. v., to roast (obsol.) — OE. brædan, 'to roast', rel. to OHG. brædan, 'to roast', fr. I.-E. base \*bher-, 'to boil'. See brew and cp. words there referred to.

**brede**, n., breadth (dial.) — OE. brædu, 'breadth', rel. to brād, 'broad'. See **broad.** 

brede, tr. and intr. v., to broaden (dial.) — OE. brædan, 'to broaden', rel. to brād, 'broad'. Cp. OS. brēdian, ON. breiða, Du. ver-breden, OHG., MHG., G. breiten, Goth. braidjan, 'to broaden', and see broad.

breeches, n. pl. — ME. brech, fr. OE. brēc, pl. of brōc, rel. to ON., OS., OFris. brōk, Dan. brog, Swed., Norw. brok, Du. broek, OHG. bruoh, MHG. bruoch, G. Bruch, 'breeches'; of uncertain etymology. L. brāca, pl. brācae, 'breeches', is a Gaulish word borrowed fr. Teut. Cp. bracket, brail, brogue, 'shoe'.

Derivatives: breech, tr. v., breech-ed, adj., breech-ing, n.

breed, tr. and intr. v. — ME. breden, fr. OE. bre-

breeze, n., a light wind. - F. brise, prob. fr. Sp. brisa, 'north-east wind'; not related to F. bise. 'dry and cold north wind' (see hise).

Derivatives: breeze, intr. v., breez-v. adi., breezi-lv. adv., breez-i-ness, n.

breeze, n., refuse from charcoal or coke. - F. braise, 'cinders, live coal'. See braise.

bregma, n., front part of the head (craniometry). - Gk. βρέγμα, 'front part of the head', rel. to Beeyuoc, of s.m., and cogn. with OE. brægen, 'brain': see brain. The name bregma was introduced into craniometry by the French surgeon and anthropologist Paul Broca (1824-80).

Derivatives: bream-ate, bream-atic, adis, brehon, n., one of a class of judges in ancient Ireland. -- Ir. breitheamh, fr. OIr. brithem, gen. brithemon, 'judge', fr. breth, 'a bearing; judg-

ment', which is rel. to biru, 'I bear', and cogn. with L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry'.

breislakite, n., a variety of amphibole (mineral.) - Named after the Italian geologist S. Breislak (1748-1826). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

breithauntite, n., nickel antimonide (mineral.) — Named after the German mineralogist J.F.A. Breithaupt (1791-1873). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

brelan, n., name of a gambling game. - F. brelan, fr. OF, brelens, pl. of brelenc, 'table, gambling table', whence 'a kind of gambling game', fr. OHG, bretling, 'small plank', dimin, of bret, 'plank' (in G. slang, Brettling denotes 'table'). For the etymology of OHG. bret see board, 'table', for the ending see suff. -ling.

brelogue, n., a charm for a watch chain. - F., a word of imitative origin. Cp. berloque.

breme, adi., famous (obsol.) - ME., fr. OE. brēme, 'famous'.

Brengun, n., often shortened to bren. --- Coined from the first two letters of Brno, a city in Czechoslovakia, and the first two letters of Enfield near London. The patent for the gun was purchased in Brno; the gun was manufactured at Enfield.

brennage, n., payment made in bran to feed the lords' hounds (feudal law). — OF. brenage, fr. bren, 'bran'. See bran and -age.

brent goose. — See brant goose.

Brenthis, n., a genus of butterflies (entomol.) — ModL., lit. 'the arrogant (insect)', fr. Gk. Βρένθος, 'pride, arrogance', which is of uncertain origin.

bressummer. - See breastsummer.

bretelle, n., strap, braces. - F., fr. OHG. brittil, 'bridle', which is rel. to bridel, of s.m. See bridle.

brethren, n. - Archaic pl. of brother.

Breton, adi, and n. - F. See Briton and cp. the first element in next word.

Bretwalda, n., a title given to some of the earlier Anglo-Saxon kings. — OE., lit. 'ruler of the Britons' See Breton and wield and co. the first element in Walter and the second element in Oswald.

breve, n., 1) a writ or brief (law): 2) a curved line (\*) placed over a vowel to indicate its shortness (gram): 3) a note equal to two whole notes or the sign for it ((a)) (mus.) — In the legal sense, fr. ML. breve, 'letter', prop. neut. of the L. adjective brevis, 'short': in the grammatical sense, fr. F. brève, prop. fem. of bref, 'short', used as a noun, fr L. brevis: in the musical sense, fr. It, breve. which also derives fr. L. brevis. See brief, adj. and n.

Derivative: breve, tr. v. (obsol.), to write down. brevet, n., a commission giving an army officer nominal higher rank. — F., dimin, of bref. 'brief, document'. See brief, n., and -et and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: brevet, tr. v.

brevi-, combining form meaning 'short'. - L. breve- fr. brevis, 'short'. See brief, adi.

breviary, n., a short prayer book used by priests in the Roman Catholic Church. - L. breviārium, 'summary', neut. of the adjective breviārius, 'abridged', used as a noun, fr. breviāre, 'to shorten, abbreviate', fr. brevis, 'short', See brief, adi., and subst. suff. -ary and cp. brevet, abbreviate. Cp. also brimborion.

brevier, n., a size of small type, between bourgeois and minion (typogr.) — Lit. 'the breviary type' (cp. G. Brevier, 'breviary'); so called because this type was used originally in printing

breviped, adj., having short feet. - Compounded of L. brevis, 'short', and pes, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See brief, adi., and pedal.

brevipennate, adj., having short wings. - Compounded of L. brevis, 'short', and penna, 'wing'. See brief, adj., and pennate.

brevity, n., shortness of time. - L. brevitās. 'shortness', fr. brevis, 'short'. Cp. F. brièveté, of s.m., fr. L. brevitātem, acc. of brevitās. See brief, adj., and -ity.

brew, tr. and intr. v. - ME. brewen, fr. OE. breowan, rel. to OS. breuwan, ON. brugga, Dan. brygge, Swed. brygga, Norw. brugga, bryggja, OFris. briūwa, MDu. brouwen, brūwen, Du. brouwen, OHG. briuwan, MHG. brūwen, brouwen, G. brauen, 'to brew', MLG. broien, MDu. broeyen, MHG. brüejen, brüen, G. brühen, 'to scald', fr. I.-E. base \*bheru-, \*bhreu-, \*bhru-, 'to boil, ferment', whence also OI. bhurv-anih, 'wild, turbulent', bhūrnih, 'violent, passionate', Arm. albeur (gen. alber), 'source', Gk. φορύνειν, φορύσσειν, 'to knead together, soil, bespatter', φρέαρ (gen. φρέατος), 'well, spring' Thracian Gk. βρῦτος (βροῦτος in Hesychius), βρῦτον,

'fermented liquor made from harley, beer', L. dēfrutum, 'must boiled down', fervere or fervere, 'to boil glow, foam', Alb, brum, brume, 'leaven', Russ. brujá, 'current', bruit', 'to stream with force' OIr, bruth, 'heat', MIr, berhaim, 'I boil, seethe'. Base \*bheru-. \*bhreu-. \*bhru- represents enlargement forms of base \*bher-, 'to hoil, ferment', which appears e.g. in L. fermentum. 'substance causing fermentation'. Cp. brewis. Cp. also barm. Bourbon. bourn. 'stream', brand. bread, breath, brede, 'to roast', brindled, broil (in both senses): brood, broth, burbot, burn, n. and v. Cp. also ferment, fervent, frv. 'to cook in fat'. Derivatives: brew. n., brew-age, n., brew-er, n., brew-er-v. n., brew-ing, n., brewster (q.v.)

brewis, n., beef broth, - ME, broues, brouet, brouis, 'broth', fr. OF. (= F.) brouet, of s.m.. derivative of breu, 'broth', which is of Teut. origin. See brew and cp. words there referred to.

brewster, n., a brewer. — Formed fr. brew with suff. -ster. The word denoted orig. a female hrewer

briar, n. — See brier.

Briareus, n., a hundred-handed giant (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Βοιάρεως, fr. βριαρός, 'strong', fr. base Bot- (cp. the compound Botήπυος, 'loud-shouting'), whence also βρίθύς, 'heavy', βοίθειν, 'to be laden, to be heavy', fr. I.-F. base \* $e^{w}e^{r}$ -, 'heavy', whence also Gk. βαρύς, L. gravis, 'heavy'. See grave, adj., and cp. baro-. Cp. also Bridget. Brigit.

bribe, n. — OF, bribe, 'crumb, piece of bread', esp. 'piece given to a beggar', fr. briber, brimber, 'to beg', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: bribe, tr. v., brib-able, adi., brib-ee, n., brib-er, n., brib-er-y, n.

bric-a-brac, n., odds and ends of furniture, artistic objects, etc. — F. bric-à-brac, 'odds and ends, curiosity shop'; of imitative origin.

**brick.** n. — F. brique, 'brick', fr. MDu, bricke, of s.m., lit. 'a broken piece', rel. to E, break (a.v.) Cp. briquette.

Derivatives: brick, adj. and v., brick-y, adj.

bricole, n., a catapult. — F., 'catapult; driving belt, strap, rebound of a ball, zig-zag'. The word derives fr. OProvenç. bricola or It. briccola, 'machine of war', fr. Longobard \*brihhil, reconstructed fr. MHG. brechel, which lit. means 'that which breaks', fr. brechen, 'to break'. See

bridal, n., ceremony of marriage. — ME. bridale, fr. OE. brīvdealu, 'bride-ale, bride feast'; (see bride, 'newly married woman', and ale). Later the second element of ME. brid-ale was prob. confused with the suff. -al in synonymous words (cp. espousal, nuptial).

Derivative: bridal-er, n.

bridal, adj., 1) pertaining to a bride; 2) pertaining to a wedding. — Either fr. adjectival use of bridal, n., or formed fr. bride with adj. suff. -al. Derivative: bridal-ly, adv.

bride, n., a newly married woman. — ME. bride,

brvde, fr. OE, brvd, rel. to OFris., breid, 'bride'. OS. brūd. ON. brūðr. OFris. breid. Du. bruid. OHG., MHG. brūt. G. Braut. 'bride', Goth. brübs, 'daughter-in-law', L. Frutis, a name for Venus, is not cognate with the Tent, words quoted, but with Gk, πούτ-ανις, ποότ-ανις, 'prince, lord, president' (see prytany). Cp. burd.

bride, n., loop, tie. — F., 'bridle, bridle rein', fr. MHG, bridel, which is rel. to E. bridle.

bridegroom, n. — ME. brudgume, bridegome, fr. OE. brīdguma, rel. to OS. brūdigumo, ON. brūðgumi OHG, brūtigomo MHG, briutegome, G. Bräutigam, 'bridegroom'. For the first element in bridgeroom see bride. The second element arose through the substitution of groom (q.v.) for OE, guma, 'man', which is rel, to OS, gumo, gomo, ON, gumi, OFris, goma, OHG, gomo, Goth. guma, 'man', and cogn, with L. homō, 'man'. See human.

bridewell, n., house of correction, prison. — From Bridewell in London, a house of correction. The name has been altered fr. St. Bride's Well, and this fr. St. Bridget's Well. See Bridget and well, 'spring'.

bridge, n., structure spanning a river, etc. — ME. brigge, brig, etc., fr. OE, brycg, bricg, rel. to OS. bruggia, ON. bryggia, brū, Dan. bro, Swed. brygga, OFris, brigge, bregge, Du, brug, OHG. brucca, G. Brücke: prob. orig, 'bridge of beams', and derived fr. I.-E. base \*bhrū-. \*bhrēu-, 'beam, log', whence also Gaulish brīva, 'bridge', OSlav. brŭvŭno, 'beam', Serb, brv, 'footbridge'.

Derivatives: bridge, tr. v., bridg-ed, adi., bridg-

bridge, n., a card game resembling whist. — First mentioned as Biritch or Russian Whist; of unknown origin.

Bridget, fem. PN. - From Ir. Brighid, name of the Irish fire goddess, a derivative of brigh. 'strength', which is cogn, with Gk, βοίθύς, 'heavy', Bothew, 'to be laden, to be heavy', βοιαρός, 'strong', See Briareus and cp. Brigit and the first element in bridewell.

bridle, n. - ME. bridel, fr. OE. bridel, brigdels. rel. to Du. breidel, OHG. brittil, MHG. bridel, OHG. brittil, MHG. brīdel, and to OE. bregdan, 'to move quickly, brandish; to weave'. See braid and cp. bride, 'loop', bridoon, débridement. Cp. also bretelle. For the ending see dimin. suff. -le.

bridle, tr. and intr. v. — ME. bridlen, fr. OE. brīdlian, fr. brīdel, See bridle, n.

Derivatives: bridl-ed, adj., bridl-er, n., bridling, n.

bridoon, n., snaffle and reins of a military bridle. - F. bridon, dimin. of bride, 'bridle'. See bride, 'loop'.

Brie cheese, often shortened to brie. — From Brie, name of a district in the department Seineet-Marne in France, renowned for its cheese.

brief. adi., short in duration. — ME, bref. fr. OF. (= F.) bref, fr. L. brevis, 'short', which

201

prob. stands for \*mreĝh-w-i-s, brehvis, and is cogn. with Sogdian murzak, 'short', the first element in Avestic m<sup>g</sup>r<sup>e</sup>zu-jīti, 'shortlived', Gk. βραχύς (for I.-E. mṛĝhús), 'short', Goth. \*maŭrgus, 'short' (only in the compound gamaúrgjan, 'to shorten'), OHG. murg, murgi, 'short', OE. myrge, 'pleasing, delightful, merry'; see merry, adj. For sense development cp. G. Kurzweil, 'pastime', lit 'a short time'. Cp. brief, n. Cp. also brachio-, brachy-, brace, 'clasp', brevet, brevi-, breviary, brevier, brevity, brume, abbreviate, abridge.

brief, n., a summary. — ME. bref, fr. OF. (= F.) bref, fr. ML. breve, prop. neut. of L. adj. brevis, 'short', used in the sense of 'short writing, letter, document'. Cp. It. breve, of s.m., G. Brief, 'letter'. See brief, adi., and cp. breve.

Derivatives: brief, tr. v., brief-less, adj., brief-less-ly, adv., brief-less-ness, n., brief-ly, adv.

brier, briar, n., a prickly plant. — ME. brere, fr. OE. brær, brêr.

brier, briar, n., heath. — F. bruyère, 'heather, heath', fr. VL. \*brūcāria, \*brūgāria, fr. brūcus, 'heather', a word of Gaulish origin. Cp. OIr. froech (for \*vroiko-s), 'heath', which is cogn. with Gk. ἐρείχη, ἐρίχη (for \*Fερείχα), 'heath', Lith. viržis, Russ. véres, of s.m. Cp. also brisk, brusque, Erica.

**brig**, n., a two-masted square-rigged vessel. — Abbreviation of **brigantine**.

brigade, n. — F., fr. It. brigata, fr. brigare, 'to fight', fr. briga, 'strife', which is of Gaulish origin. Cp. Gael. brigh, W. bri, 'power'. Cp. also brigand.

Derivatives: *brigade*, tr. v., *brigadier*, n. (q.v.) **brigadier**, n., an officer commanding a brigade. — F., fr. *brigade*. See prec. word.

brigand, n., bandit. — F., fr. It. brigante, fr. brigare, 'to fight'. See brigade.

Derivatives: brigand-age, n. (fr. F. brigandage), brigander, n., brigandine (q.v.), brigand-ish, adj., brigand-ish-ly, adv., brigand-ism, n.

brigandine, n., body armor. -- F., fr. It. brigantina, fr. brigare, 'to fight'. See prec. word.

brigantine, n., a two-masted square-rigged ship.
F. brigantin, fr. It. brigantino, 'piratical (lit. 'fighting') vessel', fr. brigante 'brigand'. See brigand.

bright, adj. — ME. briht, fr. OE. beorht, bryht, rel. to OS. berht, ON. bjartr, Norw. bjerk, OHG. beraht, MHG. birht, Goth. bairhts, 'bright', fr. I.-E. base \*bhereĝ-, 'to shine, be white', whence also OI. bhråjatë, 'shines, glitters', Lith. brëkšta, brëkšti, 'to dawn', W. berth, 'bright, beautiful'. Cp. birch. Cp. also Bertha, the first element in Bardolph, Bertram, and the second element in Albert, Cuthbert, Egbert, Ethelbert, filbert, gilbert, Herbert, Hubert, Lambert, Robert. I.-E. base \*bhereĝ- is rel. to base \*bherek-, 'to shine, be white'; see braid and cp. words there referred to. Bright's disease, chronic nephritis. — So called after the English physician Richard Bright (1789-

1858), who first described this disease (in 1827). **Brigit**, fem. PN. — From Ir. *Brighid*, name of the Irish fire goddess. See **Bridget**.

brill, n., a flat fish allied to the turbot. — Cp. Co. brilli, 'mackerel', contracted fr. brithelli, lit. 'streaked'.

brilliance, brilliancy, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ce. resp. -cv.

brilliant, adj. — F. brillant, lit. 'shining', pres. part. of briller, 'to shine', fr. VL. \*bēryllāre, 'to shine like a beryl', fr. L. bēryllus, fr. Gk. βή-ουλλος. 'beryl'. See beryl and -ant.

Derivatives: brilliant, n., brilliant-ly, adv., brilliant-ness n

brilliantine, n., an oily liquid used to make the hair glossy. — F. brillantine, fr. brillant, 'shining'. See prec. word.

brim, n. — ME. brimme, brim, rel. to ON. barmr, MHG. brem, 'bordering edging', Late MHG. verbremen, G. verbrämen, 'to border, edge', OHG. brāmberi, MHG. brāmber, G. Brombeere, 'bramble, blackberry', OE. brōm, 'broom'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*bhre-m-, 'edge, point; to bore, pierce', an enlargement of base \*bher-, of s.m., whence berm, board, 'table', board 'side of a ship', bramble, broom.

brimborion, n., nonsense. — F., 'knick-knack, bauble, gewgaw', fr. earlier briborion, breborion, fr. Eccles. L. breviärium, 'breviary'. See breviary. brimmer, n., a vessel filled to the brim. — Formed fr. brim with suff. -er.

brimstone, n. — ME. brinston, brenston, fr. brinnen, 'to burn', and ston, 'stone', hence the word lit. means 'burnstone'; rel. to ON. brennisteinn, 'brimstone'. See burn and stone.

Derivative: brimston-y, adj.

brindisi, n., a rhymed foast. — It., fr. G. (ich) bring' dir's, lit., '(I) bring it to you', used in the sense of 'I drink your health'. Cp. G. jemandes Gesundheit ausbringen, 'to drink one's health'.

brindled, adj., streaked with a dark, esp. brown or tawny, color. — Formed—prob. after kindled—fr. archaic brinded, fr. ME. brended, which is rel. to brand.

brine, n. — ME., fr. OE. bryne, rel. to MDu. brine (whence Du. brijn).

Derivatives: brine, tr. v., brin-er, n.

bring, tr. v. — ME. bringen, fr. OE. bringan, rel. to OS. brengjan, OFris. brenga, MDu. brenghen, Du. brengen, OHG. bringan, MHG., G. bringen, Goth. briggan, fr. Teut. base \*bhrenk-. Outside Teut. cp. W. he-brnwg, 'to send', MCo. hembronk, 'we lead'.

Derivative: bring-er, n.

brinjarry, also binjarree, n., a dealer in grain and salt (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. banjārā, lit. 'one who carries on trade', fr. OI. vanijyā, 'trade, traffic' (fr. vanij, 'merchant'), and kārah, 'doer', which is rel. to kṛṇóti, 'he does, makes, accomplishes'. See Sanskrit and cp. Chamar. The word brinjarry was influenced in form by Pers. birinj, 'rice'.

brink, n. — ME. brink, of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. brink, 'steepness, brink, precipice', ON. brekka, 'projection, slope', which are rel. to MDu. brink, 'edge, shore'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*bhreng-, 'to project', whence also Lith. brinkti, 'to swell'.

brio, n., vivacity. — It., of uncertain origin, perhaps aphetic for L. *ēbrius*, 'drunk, intoxicated'. See ebrious.

brioche, n., a kind of bun. — F., a derivative of brier, 'to knead the dough', Norman form of broyer, 'to grind, pound', which comes fr. WTeut \*hrekan. 'to break'. See break.

briquette, n., brick made of coal dust. — F. briquette, dimin, of brique. See brick and -ette.

brisance, n., shattering effect of explosives. — F. brisance, fr. brisant, pres. part. of briser, 'to break, smash, shatter', fr. VL. brisāre, a word of Gaulish origin; cp. OIr. brissim, 'I break', brisc, 'brittle', Bret. bresk, of s.m.; fr. I.-E. base \*bhres-, 'to break, crush, crumble'. See bruise, and cp. débris. For the ending see suff. -ance.

brisk, adj. — A doublet of brusque (q.v.)
Derivatives: brisk, tr. and intr. v., brisk-en, tr.
and intr. v., brisk-lv, adv., brisk-ness, n.

brisket, n., animal's breast. — ME. bruskette, rel. to MHG. brūsche, G. Brausche, 'bruise on the head', ON. brjōsk, Dan. brusk, 'gristle', and to E. breast (q.v.) F. bréchet (fr. earlier brichet, bruchet) is an English loan word.

brisling, bristling, n., a small seafish resembling sardines. — Of uncertain origin.

brisque, n., a card game. — F., of uncertain origin. bristle, n. — ME. brustel, brostle, bristel, formed with dimin. suff. -il, -el, -le, fr. OE. byrst, 'bristle', which is rel. to OS. bursta, ON. burst, Du. borstel, OHG. burst, MHG., G. borste, 'brush, bristle', and cogn. with OI. bhrştilı, 'point, spike', and prob. also with L. fastīgium (for \*farstīgium), 'top, summit', Lith. baīšstis, 'carrot'. Cp. bur. Cp. also bar, 'maigre', barse, bass, 'perch', beard, 'device for cleaning'. Cp. also fastigiate.

Derivatives: bristle, intr. v., bristl-y, adj.

brisure, n., a break in the direction of a parapet (fort.) — F., fr. briser, 'to break'. See brisance and -ure.

**brit**, n., sing. and pl., the young of the herring. — Dial. Co., prob. meaning lit. 'speckled', and rel. to Co. *bruit*, 'speckled'.

Brit, Brett, n., a Briton; adj., British (English hist.) — OE. Bret (pl. Brettas), of Celtic origin. Cp. British. Briton, Brython.

Britain, n. — ME. Bretayne, Breteyne, fr. OF. Bretaigne (F. Bretagne), fr. L. Britannia, earlier Brittānia, fr. Britannī, resp. Brittānī, 'Britons', fr. Brittō. See Briton.

Britannic, adj. — L. Britannicus. See Britain, Briton. For the ending see suff. -ic.

b'rith, brith, n. — Variant spellings of berith.

British, adj. — OE. Brettisc, Bryttisc, fr. Bret. See Brit and adj. suff. -ish.

Derivative: British-er.

Briton, n. — ME. Breton, fr. OF. (= F.) Breton, fr. L. Brittōnem, acc. of Brittō, a member of the tribe of the Britons. E. Briton corresponds to Britō, an erroneous variant of L. Brittō. See Brit and cp. Breton.

brittle, adj. — ME. brutel, britel, fr. OE. brēotan, 'to break', rel. to ON. brjōta, Swed. bryta, 'to break', OHG. brōdi, 'fragile'.

Derivatives: brittle-ly, adv., brittle-ness, n.

britska, britzka, n., a long, open carriage. — Pol. bryczka, prob. fr. It. biroccio. See barouche.

**Briza**, n., a genus of plants of the family Poaceae (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. βρίζα, name of a kind of rve.

broach, n. — ME. broche, fr. OF. (= F.) broche, 'spit; spindle', fr. VL. brocca, prop. fem. of L. broccus, 'projecting' (said esp. of teeth) a word of Celtic origin; cp. OIr. brocc, Co., W. broch, 'badger'. Cp. also brocade, brocatel, broccoli, brochure, brock, brocket, broker, brooch. Cp. also bronco.

broach, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) brocher, fr. broche. See broach, n.

Derivative: broach-er. n.

broad, adj. — ME. brod, fr. OE. brād, rel. to OS., OFris. brēd, ON. breiðr, Dan., Swed. bred, Norw. breid, brei, MDu. breet, breed, Du. breed, OHG., MHG., G. breit, Goth. braips; of uncertain origin. Cp. breadth.

Derivatives: broad, n., broad-en, intr. and tr. v., broad-ly, adv., broad-ness, n.

broadloom, adj., woven on a wide loom. — Compounded of broad and loom.

**Brobdingnag,** 'the Land of giants'. — Coined by Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) in his *Gulliver's Travels*.

Derivatives: Brobdingnag-ian, adj. and n.

brocade, n., a rich figured, woven fabric. — Sp. brocado, fr. broca, fr. ML. broccare, 'to prick, emboss', fr. L. broccus, 'projecting' (said esp. of teeth). Cp. It. broccato, F. brocart, and see broach, n. For the ending see suff. -ade.

Derivatives: brocade, tr. v., brocad-ed, adj.

brocard, n., a law maxim. — F. brocard, fr. ML. brocardus, of s.m., fr. Brocardus, fr. Burchardus,
G. Burckard, bishop of Worms, who in the 1st half of the 11th cent. compiled an ecclesiastical canon.

brocatel, brocatelle, n., a heavy, figured silk used in upholstery. — F. brocatelle, fr. It. broccatello, dimin. of broccate, 'brocade'. See brocade.

broccoli, n., a kind of cauliflower. — It., pl. of broccolo, 'sprout', dimin. of brocco, 'stalk, splinter', which is rel. to F. broche, 'spit; spindle'. See broach.

broch, n., a prehistoric round tower in the North of Scotland. — Fr. ON. borg. See borough.

brochantite, n., a hydrous basic copper sulfate (mineral.) — Named after the French mineralogist Brochant de Villiers (1772-1840). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

brochure, n., a small pamphlet or tract. — F., 'a

brock 202

small book stitched and covered with a wrapper', fr. brocher, 'to stitch (a book, etc.)'. See broach, v. and n., and -ure.

brock, n., a badger. — OE. broc, of Celtic origin. Cp. Gael. and Ir. broc, W., Co., Bret. broch, 'badger', and see broach.

brocket, n., a stag two years old. — ME. broket, fr. F. brocard, 'fallow deer a year old', a dialectal word formed from broque, 'tine of an antler' (corresponding to OF. broche, 'something pointed; spit; tine of a antler'), with suff. -ard. The name refers to the small spike of the horn. See broach, n.

bröggerite, n., a crystallized variety of pitchblende (mineral.) — Named after the Norwegian mineralogist Waldemar Christofer Brögger (1851-1940). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

brogue, n., a kind of rough shoe worn by the Irish. — Gael. and Ir. brög, fr. ON. brök, 'hose'. See breeches.

brogue, n., accent. — Prob. fr. Ir. barrōg, 'a hold', esp. 'a hold on the tongue'.

broider, tr. v., to embroider (archaic). — F. broder, fr. OF. brosder, fr. Frankish \*brozdōn, which is rel. to Lombardic \*brustan (whence It. brustare), 'to embroider', and to OE. brord, 'point; spire of grass'. See brad and cp. embroider.

Derivatives: broider-er, n., broider-y, n.

broil, tr. and intr. v., to fry. - ME. broilen. fr. AF. broiller, fr. OF. broueillier (F. brouiller), 'to mix together, embroil, confuse', which is prob. a blend of breu, brou, 'broth' (whence F. brouet. 'thin broth, brewis'), and fooillier (whence F. fouiller), 'to rummage, ransack'. OF. brev, brou, is of Teut. origin. Cp. MLG. brôien, MDu. broeven, MHG, brüeven, brüen, G, brühen, 'to scald', ME, breie, MDu, broeye, Du, brui, MHG, brüeie, G. Brühe, 'broth', fr. I.-E. base \*bheru-, \*bhreu-, \*bhrū-, 'to boil, ferment'. See brew and cp. brewis, broth. Cp. also broil, 'to confuse'. F. fouiller derives fr. VL. \*fodiculāre. fr. L. fodicare, freq. of fodere, 'to dig'. See fosse. Derivatives: broil, n., broil-er, n., broil-ing, adj. broil, tr. v., to confuse (obsol.); intr. v., to quarrel. - F. brouiller, 'to mix together, confuse'. See broil, 'to fry', and cp. embroil, imbroglio. Derivative: broil-er. n.

**broke**, past tense of *break*. — ME. *broke*, from the pp. *broke*(n). See **broken**.

broke, archaic pp. of break; adj. (slang), penniless, bankrupt. — See prec. word.

broke, intr. v., to deal (rare). — Back formation fr. broker.

Derivative: brok-ing, n.

broken, pp. of break. — ME. broke(n), fr. OE. brocen, pp. of brekan, 'to break'. See break. Derivatives: broken-ly, adv., broken-ness, n.

brolly, n., an umbrella (slang). — Corruption of umbrella.

brokenhearted, adj. — Compounded of broken, pp. of break, and -hearted; first used by Tyndale.

Derivatives: brokenhearted-ly, adv., brokenhearted-ness, n.

broker, n. — AF. brocour, fr. ONF. brokeor, fr. ONF. brokier, 'to broach', lit. 'to open a cask of wine', fr. ML. broccāre, fr. L. broccus, 'projecting' (said esp. of teeth); see broach, n. The broker was orig. 'a broacher of wine casks', whence developed the meanings 'wine retailer; retailer; second-hand dealer; agent'.

Derivatives: broker-age, n., broker-y, n. (obsol.) brom-, form of brom- before a yowel.

broma, n., food. — ModL., fr. Gk. βρῶμα, 'food', which is rel. to βορά, 'food', βιβρώσκειν, 'to eat, eat up, devour', fr. I.-E. base \*gwor-, \*gwer-, whence also L. vorāx, gen. vorācis, 'hungry, greedy'. See voracious and cp. Abroma, Bromus, Brosimum, anabrosis.

bromal, n., a colorless, oily fluid, CBr<sub>3</sub>COH (*chem.*) — Abbreviation of bromine and alcohol. bromate, n., a salt of bromic acid (*chem.*) — See brom- and chem. suff. -ate.

brome, n., also brome grass. — Gk. βρόμος, 'wild oats'. See Bromus.

Bromelia, n., a genus of American plants (bot.) — ModL., named after the Swedish botanist Olaf Bromel (1639-1705). For the ending see suff. -ia. Bromeliaceae, n. pl., the pineapple family (bot.)

— Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae. bromic, adj., pertaining to, or containing, bromine (chem.) — Formed fr. bromine with suff.

bromide, n., a compound of bromine (chem.) — See bromine and -ide.

Derivatives: bromid-ic, adj., bromidic-al-ly, adv. bromine, n., name of a nonmetallic element belonging to the halogen family (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -ine fr. F. brome, 'bromine', which was coined by its discoverer, the French chemist Antoine Jérôme Balard (1802-76) fr. Gk.  $\beta \rho \tilde{\omega} \mu o \varsigma$ , 'noisome smell (see bromo-); so called by him in allusion to the unpleasant odor of the furnes.

Derivatives: bromin-ate, tr. v., bromin-ation, n., bromin-ism, n., bromism.

bromism, n., bromine poisoning (med.) — See bromine and -ism.

bromite, n., salt of bromous acid (chem.) — See bromine and chem. suff. -ite.

bromize, tr. v., to treat with bromine or a bromide. — See bromine and -ize.

Derivatives: bromiz-ation, n., bromiz-er, n.

bromo- before a vowel brom-, combining form meaning 'containing bromine'. — Gk. βρωμο-, βρωμ-, fr. βρῶμος, more exactly βρόμος, 'noisome smell', identical with βρόμος, 'any loud noise', which is rel. to βρέμειν, 'to clash, roar', βροντή (for \*βρομ-τα), 'thunder', fr. \*brem-, a variant of I.-E. base \*bhrem-, whence L. fremere, 'to roar, resound, murmer, W. brefu, 'to roar', OHG. breman, MHG. bremen, MHG., G. brummen, 'to growl, buzz', OE. brimsa, OHG. bremo, brimissa, G. Breme, Bremse, 'horsefly,

gadfly', OI. bhramaráh, 'bee'. Cp. Brontes, Brontesaurus. Cp. also fremitus.

**Bromus**, n., a genus of grasses (*bot*.) — ModL., fr. L. *bromos*, fr. Gk. βρόμος, 'wild oats', which is prob. related to βρώμα, 'food', βιβρώσκειν, 'to eat, eat up', βορά, 'food'. See **broma** and cp. **brome**.

bronchia, n. pl., the bronchial tubes (anat.) — Late L. bronchia, gen. -ōrum, fr. Gk. βρόγχια, fr. βρόγχια, 'windpipe'. See bronchus.

bronchiole, n., a minute bronchial tube (anat.) — Medical L. bronchiola, a diminutive coined by E. Schultz fr. L. bronchia (pl.), 'the bronchial tubes'; see bronchia. Cp. Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 557.

Derivative: bronchiol-ar, adj.

ととしてなるとなった。 かんかん 大きの 大きの子

bronchiolitis, n., inflammation of the bronchioles (med.) — Medical L. formed fr. bronchiola with suff. -itis. See prec. word.

bronchitis, n., inflammation of the bronchial tubes (med.) — Medical L., coined by Charles Bedham in 1808 fr. bronchus and suff. -itis; introduced into medicine by P. Frank in his Interpretationes Clinicae in 1812.

broncho-, before a vowel bronch-, combining form denoting relation to the bronchi. — Gk. βρογχο-, βρογχ-, fr. βρόγχος, 'windpipe'. See next word. bronchus, n., each of the two forked branches of the windpipe. — Medical L., fr. Gk. βρόγχος, 'windpipe', which is prob. rel. to βρόχθος, 'throat', ἔβροξε (aor.), 'he swallowed up', βράγχιον, 'gill', and cogn. with OIr. brāgae, 'neck', W. breuant, 'throat, gullet', Lith. gurklỹs, 'crop, maw', ME. crawe, 'craw'. See craw and cp. branchia. The above words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*g<sup>w</sup>rŏgh-, a -gh-enlargement of base \*g<sup>w</sup>er-, 'to devour', whence Gk. βορά, 'food', βρῶμα, 'food', L. vorāre. See voracious and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: bronchi-al, adj., bronchi-al-ly, adv. bronco, n., a rough horse of Western North America. — Sp. bronco, 'rough', fr. VL. \*bruncus, 'block, log, lump', which seems to be a blend of L. truncus, 'trunk of a tree', and broccus, 'projecting'. See trunk and broach.

Brontes, n., one of the Cyclopes (*Greek mythol.*)

— L., fr. Gk. Βρόντης, fr. βροντή, 'thunder'.

See bronto-

bronto-, before a vowel bront-, combining form meaning 'thunder'. — Gk. βροντο-, βροντ-, fr. βροντή (for \*βρομ-τ̄̄̄ω̄), 'thunder', which is rel. to βρόμος, 'any loud noise', βρέμειν, 'to clash, roar'. See bromo- and cp. Brontes and the first element in Brontosaurus.

Brontosaurus, n., a genus of American dinosaurs (paleontol.) — ModL., coined fr. Gk. βροντή, 'thunder', and σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See bronto- and saurian.

bronze, n. — F., fr. It. bronzo, bronzino, ult. fr. Persian birinj.

Derivatives: bronze, tr. and intr. v. (cp. F. bronzer), bronze, adj., bronz-ify, tr. v. (rare), bronz-

ing, n., bronz-ite, n. (mineral.), bronz-y, adj. brooch, n. — A var. of broach.

Derivative: brooch, tr. v.

brood, n. — ME. brod, fr. OE. bröd, lit. 'that which is hatched out by warmth', rel. to Du. broed, MHG. bruot, G. Brut, 'brood', and to MLG. bröien, MDu. broeyen, MHG. brüeyen, brüen, G. brühen, 'to scald'. See brew and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: brood, v. and adj., brood-er, n., brood-ing, adj., brood-ing-ly, adv., brood-y, adj. and n.

brook, n., a small stream of water. — ME. broc, fr. OE. brōc, rel. to LG. brōk, Du. broek, OHG. bruoh, MHG. bruoch, G. Bruch, 'marshy ground', and to E. break. Brook orig. denoted 'that which breaks out of the earth'.

Derivative: brook-v. adi.

brook, tr. v., to endure. — ME. bruken, fr. OE. brūcan, 'to enjoy', rel. to OS. brūkan, OFris. brūka, OHG. brūhhan, MHG. brūchen, G. brauchen, Goth. brūkjan, 'to use', L. fruor, fruī, 'to enjoy', whence frūctus, 'enjoyment, the means to enjoyment, produce, fruit'. See fruit.

brookite, n., titanium dioxide (mineral.) — Named after the English mineralogist Henry James Brooke (1771-1857). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

broom, n. — ME. brome, fr. OE. brōm, rel. to Du. braam, 'blackberry', OHG. brāma, brāmo, MHG. brāme, 'broom (the plant)', OHG. brāmberi, MHG. brāmber, G. Brombeere, 'blackberry'; fr. I.-E. base \*bher-, 'point, edge; to cut with a sharp point, to bore, pierce'. See bore, 'to pierce', and cp. bramble, bream, v., brim. For the sense development of broom cp. brush, scrub.

Derivatives: broom, tr. v., broom-er, n., broom- $\nu$ , adi.

brose, n. — The same as brewis.

Derivative: bros-y, adj.

Brosimum, n., a genus of trees of the mulberry family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. βρώσιμος, 'edible', rel. to βρῶμα, 'food', βιβρώσκειν, 'to eat, eat up, devour'. See broma.

broth, n. — ME., fr. OE. broð, rel. to OHG. brod, fr. Teut. base \*brauða-, lit. 'anything leavened', cogn. with Thracian Gk. βρῦτος (βροῦτος in Hesychius), βρῦτον, 'fermented liquor made from barley, beer', L. dēfrutum, 'must boiled down', MIr. embruthe, 'broth', bruith, 'to boil', ModW. brwd, 'hot', ModBret. broud, of s.m.; fr. I.-E. base \*bhreu-, \*bhrū-, 'to swell', which is enlarged fr. base \*bher-, 'to boil'. See brew and cp. bread, brood.

brothel, n. — ME. brothel, 'worthless person, prostitute', derived fr. OE. broden, pp. of brēodan, 'to destroy'; confused in meaning with OF. bordel, 'hovel' (for which see bordel).

brother, n. — ME., fr. OE. brōðor, rel. to OS. brōthar, ON. brōðir, Dan., Swed. broder, OFris. brōther, MDu., Du. broeder, OHG., MHG. bruoder, G. Bruder, Goth. brōbar, and cogn. with

OI. bhrátar-, Avestic brätar-, Toch. A pracar, B procer, Arm. elbayr (in Armenian, br became lb), Gk. φράτηρ, φράτωρ, 'member of a clan', L. frāter, 'brother', Oscan fratrum, fratrom, 'of the brothers' (pl. gen.), OSlav. bratrū, bratū, 'brother', Russ., Pol., Slovak brat, Czech bratr, OPruss. brātī, brote (voc.), 'brother', bratrīkai, 'brothers', Lith. broterēlis, 'little brother', whence—through back formation—brólis, Lett. brālis (voc.), 'brother', OIr. brāthir, OW. broder, W. brawd, Bret. breur, 'brother'. Cp. bratstvo, fraternal, friar, phratry. Cp. also pal. Derivatives: brother, tr. v., brother-ly, adj. and adv., brother-li-ness, n.

Brother Jonathan, a sobriquet for the United States. — Generally derived fr. Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut (1740-1809), to whom George Washington often referred as Brother Jonathan.

brougham, n., a closed four-wheeled carriage. — Named after the first Lord *Brougham* (1778-1868).

brought, past tense and pp. of bring. — ME. brought(e) fr. OE. bröhte (past tense), resp. ge-bröht (pp.), fr. bringan, 'to bring', See bring.

brow, n. — ME. browe, fr. OE. brū, rel. to ON. brūn, 'brow', and cogn. with OI. bhrūh, Toch. A pārwām (dual), Avestic brvat-, ModPers. abrū, brū, Gk. δφρός, OSlav. brūvĭ, Lith. bruvis, 'brow', OPruss. wubri (metathesis fr. \*brwi), OIr. brū, 'edge', MIr. brūad, 'brow'. OE. brāw, 'evelid'. is not related to brow (see brae).

brown, adj. — ME. broun, fr. OE. brūn, rel. to ON. brūnn, Dan., Swed. brun, OS., OFris., OHG., MHG. brūn, MDu. bruun, Du. bruin, G. braun, 'brown', and cogn. with Russ. bron, 'white, variegated', Gk. φρῦνος, φρῦνη, 'toad', (prop. 'the brown animal'). These words have been enlarged—with -n-formative element—from I.-E. base \*bher-, 'shining, brown', whence also Lith. bĕras, Lett. bĕrs, 'brown', OE. bera, 'bear' (prop. 'the brown animal'), OE. be(o)for, 'beaver' (lit. 'the brown animal'). See bear, the animal, beaver and cp. bruin, brunette, brunissure, Bruno, burnet, burnish, Prunella.

Derivatives: brown, n. and tr. and intr. v., brownie (q.v.), brown-ish, adj.

**brownie**, n., a good-natured goblin. — Formed fr. **brown** with dimin. suff. -ie; so called from its supposed color.

Browning, also browning, n. — Named after its inventor John M. Browning (1855-1926).

browse, tr. and intr. v., to feed on; to graze. — From the obsolete noun browse, 'shoots. twigs' (often used as cattle food), fr. MF. broust (whence F. brout), 'sprout, shoot' (whence MF. brouster, F. brouter, 'to browse'), fr. OF. brost, of s.m., fr. Teut. \*brustjan, 'to bud', lit. 'to swell', fr. I.-E. base \*bhreus-, 'to swell'. See breast. Derivatives: brows-er, n., brows-ing, n.

brucine, n., a poisonous alkaloid found in the seeds of nux vomica (chem.) — Named by the

English naturalist Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820) after the Abyssinian traveler James *Bruce* (1730-94). For the ending see chem. suff. -ine.

brucite, n., magnesium hydroxide (mineral.) — Named after the American mineralogist A. Bruce. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

brugnatellite, n., a hydrous ultrabasic carbonate of magnesium and iron (mineral.) — Named after the Italian mineralogist Luigi Brugnatelli (1859-1928). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

bruin, n., name of the bear in fairy tales. — Du. bruin, 'brown'. See brown. For sense development see bear, the animal.

bruise, tr. and intr. v. — ME, brisen, brusen, a blend of OE. brvsan, 'to crush, bruise', and OF. bruisier, 'to break', Both OE, brysan and OF, bruisier derive fr. L.E. base \*bhreus-. \*bhres-. 'to break, crush, crumble', whence also OIr. bronnaim (for \*bhrusnāmi), 'I wrong, hurt', brissim. 'I break', brisc, 'brittle', Bret, bresk, of s.m., brezel, 'war', VL, brisare, 'to break', a word of Celtic origin (whence F. briser, of s.m.). MIr. brūim, 'I crush', OE. berstan, OS., OHG. brestan, etc., 'to burst', and prob, also L, frustum (fr. \*bhrus-to-), 'piece', Alb, brešen, 'hail', Cp. I.-E. \*bhrousmen, whence OS. brosma, OHG, brosama, brosma, MHG, broseme, brosme, G. Brosam, Brosame, 'crumb'. Cp. debris, debruise. Cp. also burst. Cp. also frustum.

Derivatives: bruise, n., bruis-er, n., bruis-ing, n. bruit, n., noise; rumor (archaie). — F. 'noise', orig. pp. of bruire, 'to rustle, rumble', used as a noun. F. bruire derives fr. VL. \*brūgere, which is a blend of L. rūgīre, 'to roar', with VL. \*bragere, 'to whine, cry' (whence F. braire, 'to bray' (see bray, 'to cry'). L. rūgīre (whence VL. \*rūgere), 'to roar', is cogn. with Gk. ἐρυγεῖν, 'to bellow, roar', ὀρυμαγδός, 'a loud noise', ῥύζειν (for \*ρύγιειν), 'to growl, snarl', OSlav. rykati, ryknǫti, 'to roar, bellow', OE. ryn (for \*rūhjan), OHG. rohōn, of s.m.

Derivatives: bruit, tr. v., bruit-er, n.

Brumaire, n., name of the second month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting from October 23rd to November 21st). — F., lit., 'the foggy month', coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 fr. brume, 'fog', fr. L. brūma. See brume and -aire.

brumal, adj., pertaining to winter. — L. brūmālis, fr. brūma, 'winter'. See brume and adj. suff. -al. brume, n., mist, fog. — F., 'mist, fog', fr. L. brūma, 'winter', lit. 'the shortest day of the year', contraction of \*brevima, \*breuma, superl. of brevis, 'short'. See brief, adj.

**brummagem**, adj., counterfeit; cheap and showy; n., anything cheap and showy. — A vulgar var. of *Birmingham*, orig. meaning 'any article made at *Birmingham*'.

brumous, adj., misty, foggy. — F. brumeux (fem. brumeuse), fr. brume, 'mist, fog'. See brume and -ous.

brunch, n., breakfast and lunch combined. —
A blend of breakfast and lunch.

brunette, n., a woman with dark hair and eyes. — F., fem. of brunet, 'brownish', dimin. of brun, 'brown', of W. Teut. origin; cp. OHG. brūno, 'brown' and see brown. OProvenç. brun, It. bruno, 'brown', are of the same origin. For the ending see suff. -ette. Cp. burnet.

brunissure, n., a plant disease characterized by the browning of the leaves (plant physiol.) — F., lit. 'a browning', formed with suff. -ure fr. bruniss-, pres. part. stem of brunir, 'to brown', fr. brun, 'brown' See prec. word.

Brunnichia, n., a genus of vines of the buckwheat family (bot.) — ModL., named after M.T. Brunnich, a Norw. naturalist of the 18th cent. For the ending see suff. -ia.

Bruno, masc. PN. — OHG., lit. 'brown', fr. brun, 'brown'. See brown.

brunt, n. - ME., of uncertain origin.

Derivative: brunt, tr.v.

brush, n., shrubs. — ME. brusche, fr. OF. broche, broce, brosse, 'brushwood; brush' (whence F. brosse, 'brush', in the pl. brosses, 'brushwood', and broussaille, 'brushwood'), fr. VL. \*bruscia, 'shoots of a plant', fr. L. bruscum, 'excrescence of the maple tree', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. βρύειν, 'to swell'. βρύον, 'moss'. See bryoand cp. the next three words.

brush, n., implement used for cleaning. — ME. brusshe, fr. OF. broisse, brosse (F. brosse), 'brush'; of the same origin as prec. word. The usual derivation of E. brush in the above sense fr. Teut. \*burstja, 'bristle' (see bristle) cannot be accepted, owing to the fact that the first brushes were made not of bristle, but of coachgrass, brier, and other plants. For sense development cp. broom, scrub.

Derivative: brush-y, adj.

brush, tr. v., to use a brush on. — ME. bruschen, brusshen, fr. brusche. See prec. word.

brush, intr. v., to hurry; to rush. — ME. bruschen, 'to rush', prob. fr. MF. brosser, 'to go through underbrush', fr. brosse, 'brush'. See brush, 'shrubs'.

Derivative: brush, a short, quick fight,

brusque, adj., rough. — F., fr. It. brusco, 'rough, sharp, not ripe', orig. a noun meaning 'butcher's broom'; a blend of L. rūscum, of s.m., and VL. \*brūcus, 'heath, heather'. See brier, 'heath', and cp. brisk, which is a doublet of brusque.

Derivatives: brusque, tr. and intr. v., brusque-ly, adv., brusque-ness, n.

brut, adj., dry (said of wines, esp. of champagne).F., 'raw, crude'. See brute.

brutal, adj. — See brute and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: brutal-ity, n., brutal-ize, tr. v. brute, n. — F. brut, fem. brute, 'raw, crude', fr.

tute, n. — F. orut, 1em. orute, 'raw, crude', 1r. L. brūtus, 'heavy, dull, stupid', which is cogn. with Lett. grūts, 'heavy', OI. gurūḥ, Gk. βαρύς, L. gravis, 'heavy'. See grave, adj., and cp. baro-, Briareus.

Derivatives: brute, adj., brutal (q.v.), brut-ish, adj., brut-ish-lv, adv., brut-ish-ness. n.

bryo-, combining form meaning 'moss'. — Gk. βρυο-, fr. βρύον, 'moss, catkin', rel. to βρύειν, 'to swell', βρυάζειν, 'to swell, teem', ἔμβρυον, 'young one, embryo', and prob. cogn. with OS. krūd, MDu. cruut, Du. kruid, OHG., MHG. krūt, G. Kraut, 'herb', Goth. quairu, 'stake, prickle', perh. also with L. verū, 'spit'. Cp. embryo. Cp. also brush, 'shrubs', the first element in verumontanum and the second element in choocroute, sauerkraut.

**bryology**, n., the study of mosses. — Compounded of **bryo**- and Gk. -λογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy**.

Derivatives: bryolog-ical, adi., bryolog-ist, n.

**Bryonia**, n., a genus of vines of the cucumber family (bot.) — L. bryōnia, fr. Gk. βρυωνίᾶ. See next word and -ia.

bryony, n., any plant of the genus Bryonia. — Gk. βρυωνία, 'bryony', fr. βρύειν, 'to swell', which is rel. to βρύον, 'moss'. See bryo-.

Bryophyta, n., a division of plants including the mosses and liverworts (bot.) — ModL., compounded of bryo- and Gk. φυτόν, 'plant'. See -phyte.

Bryozoa, n. pl., a class of aquatic animals (2001.)

— ModL., compounded of bryo- and -zoa.

Brython, n., a Briton; a Welshman.—W. Brython, of the same origin as L. Brittō. See Briton, Brit. Derivatives: Brython-ic, adj. and n.

bubaline, adj., pertaining to a certain group of antelopes. — L. būbalīnus, fr. būbalus, 'antelope' (or 'buffalo'). See buffalo and cp. next word.

bubalis, n., a large kind of antelope. — ModL., fr. Gk. βούβαλις, 'an African antelope', which is rel. to βούβαλος, 'an African antelope; buffalo'. See buffalo.

bubble, intr. and tr. v. — ME. bobelen, of imitative origin. Cp. Dan. boble, MLG. bubbeln, Du. bobbelen, 'to bubble'. Cp. also Dan. boble, Swed. bubbla, Du. bobbel, 'a bubble', E. blob, and the second element in hubble-bubble. Cp. also burble.

Derivatives: bubble, n., bubbl-ing, adj., bubbl-ing-ly, adv., bubbl-y, adj.

**Bubo**, n., a genus of owls (*ornithol*.) — L. būbō, 'owl, horned owl', from the I.-E. imitative base \*bu-. See **Buteo**.

bubo, n., a swelling in the groin (med.) — Late L., fr. Gk. βουβών, 'groin, swelling in the groin', which is prob. cogn. with OI. gavīnī, 'groin'.

bubonic, adj., characterized by swelling in the groin. — See prec. word and -ic.

bucca, n., cheek. - L. See next word.

buccal, adj., pertaining to the cheek. — Formed with adj. suff. -al, fr. L. bucca, 'cheek', from the I.-E. imitative base \*bu-, 'to blow; to swell'. Cp. Bubo, buckle, bull, 'edict', debouch, disembogue, embouchure, pocket, poke, 'a bag', pox, puck.

Cp. also the related base \*buq-, 'to roar, bark', in OI. búk-kāraḥ, 'lion's roar', búkkati, 'barks', Gk. βύκτης, 'roaring' (said of the wind). Cp. also bud.

buccan, n., a wooden frame for smoking meat. — F. boucan, 'frame for smoking meat', fr. Tupi mocaém (so called in a Port. report fr. 1587); initial b and m are interchangeable in the Tupi language. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 77. s.v. boucan.

buccan, tr. v., to smoke on a buccan. — F. boucaner, fr. boucan. See prec. word.

buccaneer, n., one who smokes meat; a pirate. —

F. houcanier, fr. houcan. See buccan, n.

buccinal, adj., like a trumpet. — See next word and adj. suff. -al.

buccinator, n., a flat thin muscle in the cheek (anat.) — L. būcinātor, buccinātor, 'trumpeter', fr. būcinātus, buccinātus, pp. stem of būcināre, buccināre, 'to blow the būcina', fr. būcina, buccina, 'crooked horn, trumpet', which stands for \*bou-cana, lit., 'that which is made from (the horn of) the ox for blowing', fr. bōs, gen. bovis, 'ox' (see bovine), and canō, -ere, 'to sing, sound, blow' (see cant, 'slang of beggars'). OHG. buchina (MHG. busīne, busūne, G. Posaune), 'trumpet, trombone' is a loan word fr. L. būcina. Cp. Posaune.

Derivative: buccinator-y, adj.

bucco-, combining form meaning 'buccal and'. — Fr. L. bucca, 'cheek'. See buccal.

Bucellas, also bucellas, n., a white wine. — Named after *Bucellas*, a small town near Lisbon.

Bucentaur, n., a fabulous monster, half bull, half man. — Compounded of Gk. βοῦς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and κένταυρος, 'centaur'. See bovine and contour.

Bucephalus, n., name of Alexander the Great's favorite horse. — Gk. Βουκέφαλος, lit. 'oxhead', fr. βούς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See boyine and cephalic.

**Buceros**, n., the genus of hornbills (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. βούκερως, 'horned like an ox', compounded of βοῦς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and κέρας, 'horn'. See bovine and cerato-.

Buchloë, n., a genus of plants of the family Poaceae (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'buffalo grass', contracted fr. Gk. βούβαλος, 'buffalo', and χλόη, 'young green shoot'. For the first element see buffalo. The second is related to χλόος, 'greenish-yellow color', χλωρός, 'greenish yellow'. See chlorine

buchu, n., leaves of the plant Barosma betulina and related species (bot.) — Zulu buchu, bucu, lit, 'mixture'.

buck, n., the body of a wagon (dial.) — OE. būc, 'body', rel. to ON. būkr, Swed., Norw. buk, Dan. bug, OFris. būk, MDu. buuc, Du. buik, OHG. būh, būhhes, MHG. būch, G. Bauch, 'belly, abdomen', fr. I.-E. base \*bhōu-, \*bhū-, 'to swell', whence also boil, 'inflammation'. Cp. bucket. Cp. also the second element in sillabub,

trabuco, trebuchet. Cp. also bulk, 'size' buire, burette.

buck, t.v., to soak in lye. — ME. bouken, rel. to MLG. büken (whence Swed. byka, Norw. bykja, Dan. byge), G. bauchen, beuchen, and to beech (q.v.); lye was orig. made of beech ashes.

buck, n., male deer, stag; dandy. — ME. bucke, fr. OE. bucca, 'he-goat', bucc, 'male deer', rel. to OS. buck, MDu. buc, boc Du. bok, OHG., MHG. boc, G. Bock, ON. bokkr, bukkr, Dan. buk, and cogn. with Avestic būza, 'buck', Pers. buz, 'buck, goat', Arm. buc, 'lamb'. OIr. bocc and W. bwch are prob. Teut. loan words. Cp. butcher. Cp. also bocking, 'smoked herring', and the second element in kleeneboc, gemsbok, grysbok, springbok.

Derivatives: buck, intr. and tr. v., buck-er, n., buck-ish, adj., buck-ish-ly, adv., buck-ish-ness, n. buckaroo, also buckayro, n., cowboy (W. American slang). — Corruption of Sp. vaquero, 'cowboy', fr. vaca, 'cow', fr. L. vacca. See vaccine. buck basket, n., a laundry basket. — See buck,

'to soak in lye'.

buckeen, n., an Indian woman (in Guiana). —
Formed fr. buck, 'male deer; dandy', with suff.

bucket, n. — ME., fr. AF. buket, dimin. formed fr. OE. būc, 'body, belly, pitcher'. See buck, 'body of a wagon', and -et.

Derivative: bucket, tr. v.

buckle, n. — ME. bokel, fr. OF. boucle, 'boss of a shield' (whence F. boucle, 'buckle, ring'), fr. L. buccula, dimin. of bucca, 'cheek'. See buccal and cp. buckler, boucle.

Derivatives: buckle, v. (q.v.), buckl-ed, adj. buckl-er, n.

buckle, tr. v., to fasten with a buckle. — Fr. prec. word. Cp. F. boucler, 'to fasten with a buckle', fr. boucle, 'buckle'.

buckle, tr. v., to bend. — F. boucler, 'to buckle; to bulge' (said of a wall). See prec. word.

buckler, n., one who, or that which, buckles. — Formed fr. buckle, 'to fasten with a buckle', with agential suff. -er.

buckler, n., a large shield. — ME., fr. OF. bocler (whence F. bouclier), fr. boucle, 'boss of a shield'. OF. bocler lit. means 'that which is provided with a boss', fr. VL. \*bucculāris, fr. L. buccula. See buckle, n.

buckling, n., a smoked herring. — G. Bückling, alteration of MHG. bücking (owing to a confusion of suff. -ing with -ling) fr. MDu. buckine (whence Du. bokking), fr. buc, boc, 'buck'; so called from its odor. See buck, 'male deer', bocking.

buckram, n., a coarse linen. — ME. bokeram, fr. OF. boquerant (F. bougran), fr. Bukhara (Bokhara), name of a town in Turkestan (now the chief city of Uzbek, U.S.S.R.) Cp. It. bucherame, OProvenc. bocaram, Sp. bucarán, 'buckram'. The orig. meaning of these words was, 'linen brought from, or manufactured in, Bukhara'.

buckrams, n., ramson. — See buck, 'male deer', and ramson.

buckwheat, n. — Compounded of dial. E. buck, 'beech', fr. OE. bōc (see beech), and wheat (cp. Dan. boghvede, Swed. bohvete, MDu. boecweit, Du. boekweit, G. Buchweizen); so called because its seeds resemble the nuts of the beech tree.

bucolic, adj., pertaining to shepherds, pastoral.

L. būcolicus, fr. Gk. βουχολιχός, 'of herdsmen', fr. βουχόλος, 'herdsman', which is compounded of βοῦς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and -χόλος, 'keeper'. For the first element see bovine. The second element stands in gradational relationship to Gk. πέλειν, 'to be; to become', and is cogn. with L. colere, 'to till (the ground), cultivate, dwell, inhabit'; see colony. Cp. MIr. būachaill, W. bugail, 'shepherd', which are the exact Celtic equivalents of Gk. βουχόλος. Cp. also Gk. αἰπόλος (for \*αἰγ-πόλος), 'goatherd'. Derivative: bucolic. n.

bucranium, n., an ornament representing the skull of an ox. — L., fr. Gk. βουκράνιον, 'oxhead', fr. βοῦς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and κρᾶνίον, 'skull'. See boying and cranium.

bud, n. — ME. budde, rel. to Du. bot, 'bud', OS. būdil, 'bag, purse', MDu. būdel, Du. buidel, OHG. būtil, MHG. biutel, G. Beutel, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base \*b(h)u-, 'to swell'. See buccal and cp. buddy. Cp. also boll, 'to sift'. Cp. also boil, 'inflammation'.

Derivatives: bud, intr. and tr. v., budd-er, n., budd-ing, n.

Buddha, n., incarnation of deified religious teachers, esp. of Gautama Siddharta (563-483). — OI. buddháh, 'áwakened, enlightened', pp. of bódhati, búdhyate, 'is awake, observes, understands', fr. I.-E. base \*bheudh-, 'to offer, present'. See bid and cp. bo tree.

Derivatives: Buddh-ic, adj., Buddh-ism, n., Buddh-ist, n., Buddh-ist-ic, Buddhist-ic-al, adjs. Buddleia, n., a genus of shrubs (bot.) — Named after the English botanist Adam Buddle (died in 1715). For the ending see suff. -ia.

buddy, n., chum, companion, former soldier (colloq.) — Orig. the noun buddy was an affectionate term for a child and is etymologically identical with the adj. buddy, 'full of buds, resembling a bud'. See bud and adj. suff. -y.

budge, intr. and tr. v., to stir, move. — F. bouger, fr. VL. \*bullicāre, 'to bubble, boil up, seethe', hence 'to be agitated, to be in movement', fr. L. bullīre, 'to bubble'. Cp. It. bulicare, 'to bubble, seethe', and OProvenc, bolegar, 'to stir, budge', which are of the same origin as F. bouger, and see boil, v.

budge, n., a kind of fur. — ME. bouge, 'bag', fr. OF. boge, bouge, 'leather bag, wallet', fr. L. bulga, 'leather wallet'. See bulge and cp. budget. Cp. also belly.

**budgereegah**, n., the Australian parakeet. — Native Australian.

budgerow, n., a keelless barge (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. bairā.

budget, n. — F. bougette, 'a little trunk of wood', dimin. of boge, bouge, 'leather bag, wallet'. See budge, 'fur', and -et.

Derivatives: budget, tr. and intr. v., budget-ary, adi., budget-eer, n., budget-er, n.

budmash, n., a worthless fellow, rake (Anglo-Ind.) — A hybrid coined fr. Pers. bad, 'evil', and Arab. ma'ásh, 'means of livelihood', fr. 'ásha, 'he lived'. Cp. the first element in next word

budzat, n., an evil fellow. — A hybrid coined fr. Pers. bad, 'evil', and Arab. dhāt, 'essence, person, individual'. Cp. the first element in prec. word

buff, n., a blow; tr. and intr. v., to strike. — ME. buffe, fr. OF. buffe, 'blow', which is of imitative origin. Cp. buffet, puff.

buff, n., skin of the buffalo. — From earlier buffe, 'buffalo, buff', fr. F. buffle, 'buffalo'. To account for the loss of the ending -le, I would suggest that it was mistaken for the diminutive suffix and accordingly dropped.

Derivative: buff, tr. v., to polish with a buff; to make as smooth as buff leather.

buffalo, n. — Port. bufalo, fr. L. būfalus, a collateral form of būbalus, fr. Gk. βούβαλος, 'an African antelope', later 'buffalo', which is probrel. to βοῦς, 'ox'. See bovine and cp. prec. word and buffle. Cp. also bubaline, bubalis and the first element in Buchloë.

buffer, n., one who, or that which, buffs or strikes. — Formed from the verb buff, 'to strike' (see buff, 'a blow'), with agential suff. -er.

buffer, n., a device, esp. at the end of a railroad car. — Derivatively identical with prec. word. Cp. Puffer of s.m.

buffer, n., a fellow. — Orig. identical with buffer, 'one who buffs'; influenced in meaning by buffoon.

buffet, n., a blow. — OF., dimin. of buffe, 'blow'. See buff, 'blow', and dimin. suff. -et.

Derivatives: buffet, tr. and intr. v., buffet-er, n. buffet, n., refreshment bar. — F. buffet, of uncertain origin.

buffle, n. (obsol.), 1) buffalo; 2) a bufflehead (obsol.) — F., 'buffalo', fr. Port. bufalo. See buffalo. bufflehead, n., a small North American duck. — Compounded of buffle and head.

buffoon, n. — F. bouffon, buffon, fr. It. buffone, fr. buffa, 'joke, jest, pleasantry', which is rel. to buffare, 'to blow'; of imitative origin. Cp. buff, 'to blow'. For the ending see suff. -oon.

Derivatives: buffoon, intr. and tr. v., buffoon-

Bufo, n., a genus of toads (zool.) — L. būfō, 'a toad', an Osco-Umbrian loan word, prob. standing for \*gwōbhō and cogn. with OPruss. gabawo, 'toad', OSlav. żaba (for \*gwēbhā), 'frog', MLG. kwappe (whence G. Quappe, Kaulquappe), 'tadpole'.

209

**bug**, n., an insect. — ME. *bugge*, 'scarecrow', of uncertain origin.

bug, n., a bugbear. — W. bwg, 'ghost,' bugbear'.
bugbear, n. — Compounded of prec. word and the noun bear.

bugger, n., 1) a sodomite; 2) a fellow, a chap. — OF. (= F.) bougre, fr. ML. Bulgarus, 'a Bulgarian; heretic; sodomite'. See Bulgarian. Derivative: bugger-y. n.

buggy, n., a light vehicle. — Of unknown origin. bugle, n., a buffalo (obsol.); a horn. — OF. 'ox, buffle', fr. L. būculus, 'young ox', dimin. of bōs, gen. bovis, 'ox'; see bovine. F. bugle, 'a wind instrument', is an English loan word. OF. bugler (whence F. beugler), 'to blow the horn', derives fr. OF. bugle.

Derivatives: bugle, intr. v., to sound a bugle; tr. v., to summon by blowing a bugle; bugl-er, n. bugle, n., an ornament. — Possibly fr. bugle, 'horn', and orig. denoting little horns and horn-like ornaments.

bugloss, n., name of a plant. — F. buglosse, fr.
L. būglōssa, fr. Gk. βούγλωσσος, 'ox-tongued', fr. βούς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and γλῶσσα, 'tongue'.
See bovine and gloss, 'interpretation'. The plant was so called from the shape of the leaves.

buhl, n. decoration of furniture inlaid with brass and tortoise shell. — G., from the name of the French cabinetmaker Charles-André *Boulle* (1642-1732).

Derivative: buhl, adj.

build, tr. and intr. v. — ME. bulden, bilden, fr. OE. byldan, rcl. to OE., OFris. bold, 'a building, a house', OE., OHG. būan, ON. būa, 'to dwell', fr. Teut. base \*bū-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*bhū-, 'to dwell'. See be and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: build, n., build-er, n., build-ing, n. buire, n., jug, pitcher. — F., 'bottle', a secondary form of buie, from Frankish  $b\bar{u}ka$ , alteration of \* $b\bar{u}k$ , 'belly', which is rel. to MDu. buuc, etc., 'belly'. See buck, 'the body of a wagon', and cp. burette.

bulb, n. — F. bulbe, fr. VL. bulbu,s 'bulb, bulbous root, onion', fr. Gk. βολβός, of s.m., which was formed from the reduplication of the I.-E. imitative base \*bol-; prob. not rel. to L. bulla (see bull, 'edict'). Lith. bulbe, 'potato', is borrowed fr. Pol. bulba, which is a Latin loan word.

Derivatives: bulb, intr. v., bulb-ar, adj., adj., bulb-ed, bulb-ous, bulb-y, adjs.

bulbul, n., a songbird of Persia, prob. the nightingale. — Pers. bulbul, a word of imitative origin. Bulgarian, adj. and n. — ML. Bulgaria, 'Bulgaria', fr. Bulgaria, 'Bulgarians', lit. prob. meaning 'the men from the Bolg (= Volga)', so called because they came from the banks of the Volga where they had lived till the 6th cent. — Volga is a word of Sarmatian origin and denotes 'the great river'. For the ending see suff. -an. Cp.

bulge, n. - OF. boulge, bouge (F. bouge), 'leather

bag, wallet', fr. L. bulga, 'leather knapsack', which, according to Festus, is a word of Gaulish origin. Cp. OIr. bolgaim, 'I swell', bolg, 'bag', W. bol, bola, boly, 'belly', Bret. bolc'h, 'flax pod', which derive fr. I.-E. base \*bhelĝh-, 'to swell'. Bulga prop. means 'swelled skin of animal'. See belly and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: bulge, intr. v., bulg-er, n., bulg-ing adi.

bulimia, n., morbid hunger (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. βουλτμία, 'ravenous hunger', lit. 'ox hunger', fr. βοῦς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and λτμός, 'hunger'. See bovine, loimic and -ia.

bulk, n., size, volume; cargo of a ship. — ME. bulke, prob. a blend of ON. bulki, 'carge', and OE. būc, 'body, belly'. ON. bulki, is rel. to ON. böllr, 'a ball', fr. I.-E. base \*bhel-, 'to swell'; see bull, 'the male of a bovine animal', and cp. ball, 'a round body', bold. For the etymology of OE. būc see buck, 'the body of a wagon'.

bulk, n., projection from a shop. — ME. balk, bolk, fr. OE. balca, 'beam'. See balk and cp. next word.

bulkhead, n. — Compounded of bulk, 'projection', and head.

Derivative: bulkhead, tr. v.

bull, n., the male of a bovine animal. — ME. bule, bole, fr. OE. bula, 'bull', rel. to ON. boli, MDu. bul(le), Du. bul, G. Bulle, of s.m., OE. bulluc, 'little bull', bealluc, 'testicle', ON. böllr, 'ball', fr. I.-E. base \*bhel-, 'to swell', whence also Gk. φαλλός, 'penis', φάλλαινα, φάλλη, 'whale', L. follis, 'a pair of bellows'. Cp. bullock. Cp. also baleen, ball, 'a round body', bold, bulk, 'size', follicle, phallus. For derivatives of base \*bhelgh-, an enlargement of base \*bhel-, see belly, budget, bulge.

Derivative: bull, intr. and tr. v., bull-ish, adj. bull, n., an edict of the pope. — ME. bulle, fr. OF. bulle, fr. It. bulla, fr. ML. bulla, 'seal affixed to a document, document', fr. L. bulla, 'bubble, boss, knob', fr. I.-E. \*bu-l-, whence also Lith. bùlé, bulis, 'buttock', MDu. puyl, 'bag', MLG. pull, poll, 'pod, husk' (with p for b). I.-E. \*bu-l- is an -l-enlargement of base \*bu-, 'to blow; to swell', whence L. bucca, 'cheek'. See buccal and cp. bill, 'document', bullet, bulletin. Cp. also poll, 'head'.

bull, n., a comical blunder. — Of uncertain origin. bulla, n., boss, knob. — L. bulla, 'bubble, boss, knob'. See bull, 'edict'.

bullace, n., a wild plum. — ME. bolace, fr. OF. beloce, 'sloe', of unknown origin.

bullate, adj., blistered. — L. bullātus, fr. bulla, 'bubble'. See bull, 'edict', and adj. suff. -ate. bulldog, n. — Compounded of bull, 'male of a bovine animal', and dog; so called because originally used for baiting bulls.

bulldoze, tr. v., to intimidate; to bully (colloq.)

— Of uncertain origin.

bulldozer, n., 1) one who bulldozes; 2) a kind

of tractor. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. -er.

bullet, n. — F. boulet, dimin. of boule, 'ball', fr.
L. bulla, 'bubble'. See bull, 'edict', and -et.
Derivative: bullet-ed, adj.

bulletin, n. — F., fr. It. bullettino, dimin. of bulla, 'an edict of the pope'. See bull, 'edict'.

bullion, n., uncoined gold or silver. — Du. bulioen, 'alloy of gold and silver', fr. F. billon, 'lump, ingot, alloy of silver with a preponderating amount of copper', fr. bille, 'block of wood'. See billet, 'a stick'.

bullock, n. — OE. bulluc, 'little bull', dimin. of bull. See bull, 'male of a bovine animal', and -ock.

bully, n., adj. and tr. v. -- Of uncertain origin. Cp. billvcock.

Derivatives: bully-ing, adj., bully-ing-ly, adv. bulrush, n. — ME. bolroysche, bulrysche. See bole, 'trunk of a tree', and rush, the plant.

bulwark, n., 1) rampart; 2) protection. — ME. bulwerk, fr. MLG. (= Du.) bolwerk, which is rel. to MHG. bolwerk, G.Bollwerk, Swed. bolverk. These words lit. mean 'bole work'. See bole, 'trunk of a tree', and work and cp. boulevard. Derivative: bulwark. tr. v.

bum, intr. v., to make a humming sound. — Of imitative origin. Cp. boom, bump.

Derivative: bumm-er, n.

bumbailiff, n., a bailiff serving writs, making arrests, etc. — Compounded of obsol. bum, 'rump, buttocks', and bailiff; so called because he used to be close behind.

**Bumble**, n., a self important, petty official. — From Mr. *Bumble*, name of a pompous beadle in Dickens's Oliver Twist.

Derivative: Bumble-dom, bumble-dom, n.

bumblebee, n. — Compounded of ME. bumlen, bumblen, 'to hum', and bee. The first element is of imitative origin; cp. boom, bum, bomb, bump. Cp. humblebee.

bumbo, n., a drink made of sugar, water, spirits and spice. — It. bombo, a child's word for drink. bumboat, n., a boat used to convey stores, etc., to a ship. — LG. bumboot, lit. 'boat hewn from a tree trunk', fr. bum, 'tree', and boot, 'boat'. See beam and boat.

Bumelia, n., a genus of the family Sapotaceae (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. βουμελί $\bar{\alpha}$ , name of a kind of ash, compounded of βοῦς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and μελί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'ash tree'. See bovine and Melia. bummalo, n., the Bombay duck. — Corruption of Marathi bombīl.

bump, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. boom, bum, bomb. Cp. also bumptious.

Derivatives: bump, n. (q.v.), bump-er, n., bump-y, adj., bump-i-ness, n.

bump, n., a blow; swelling, protuberance caused by a blow. — Fr. prec. word. Cp. bunch.

bumpkin, n., a rustic, a lout. — Prob. fr. Du. bommekijn, 'a little cask'. For the ending see suff. -kin.

**bumptious**, adj., arrogant, obtrusive. — A jocular word, formed from **bump** on analogy of *face-tious*, *fractious*, etc.

Derivatives: bumptious-ly, adv., bumptious-ness n.

bun, n., a small cake. — ME. bunne, of uncertain etymology. It is perh. of Celtic origin (cp. Gael. bonnach) or derives fr. OF. bugne, buigne, bigne, 'a swelling; fritter', whence buignet, bignet, F. beignet, 'fritter'; so called from its swollen shape Cp. bunion.

bun, n., the tail of a rabbit. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. bunny.

bunch, n. — Prob. fr. bump, in the sense of 'swelling'. For the connection of bump with bunch cp. clump and clunch, hump and hunch, lump and lunch.

Derivatives: bunch, tr. and intr. v., bunch-y, adj., bunch-i-ly, adv., bunch-i-ness, n.

bunco, bunko, n., swindling at cards; tr. v., to swindle at cards. — Cp. Sp. banco, 'bank', banca, 'a game of cards', which are rel. to It. banca, 'bank'. See bank, 'an institution for the custody of money'.

buncombe, n. — A spelling var. of bunkum.

bundle, n. — ME. bundel, fr. MDu. bundel, a collateral form of bondel, dimin. of MDu. bont (whence Du. bond), 'bundle', rel. to Du. binden, 'to bind'. Cp. MHG., G. bündel, 'bundle', dimin. of MHG. bunt, resp. G. Bund, 'bundle', and OE. byndele, 'a binding', and see bind. For the ending see dimin. suff. -le. Cp. bunt, n.

Derivatives: bundle, tr. and intr. v., bundl-er, n. bundobust, n., regulation, settlement (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. and Pers. band-o-bast, lit. 'tying and binding'. Hind. band derives fr. OI. band, 'a tying', fr. OI. bandhati, 'he ties up, binds'; see bind. For Pers. bast, 'a binding', see bast.

bundook, n., a rifle. — Hind., fr. Arab. búnduq, 'missile', orig. 'weapon made in Venice', fr. Bunduqfyah, the Arabic name of Venice, the city once so famous for its manufacture of crossbows and small arms. This etymology is corroborated by the circumstance that bunduqfyah means also 'musket, rifle'. Cp. also Al-Banduqānf, 'the man of the crossbow', a surname of the caliph Harun-al-Rashid.

bung, n., a large stopper. — MDu. bonghe, fr. F. bonde, fr. Gaul. \*bunda, whence also OProvence. bonda. Cp. OIr. bonn, Gaelic and Ir. bonn, W. bon, 'base, sole of the foot'. MHG. bunt punt, spunt (whence G. Spund), 'bung', are Romance loan words. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 75 s.v. bonde.

Derivative: bung, tr. v.

bungaloid, adj., resembling bungalows. — A hybrid coined fr. bungalow and Gk. -οειδίε, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

bungalow, n. — From Hind. Bānglā, 'belonging to Bengal, of Bengal', used elliptically for 'house of Bengal'.

bungle, intr. v., to act clumsily; tr. v., to make

clumsily. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. OSwed. bunga, 'to strike', bangla, 'to work ineffectively', which is related to Swed. banga, 'to make a noise', MHG. bunge, 'drum', MDu. benghel, MHG. bengel, 'cudgel', G. Bengel, 'cudgel; rude fellow'. All these words are ult. of imitative origin. See bang.

Derivatives: bungle, n., bungl-er, n., bungl-ing, adj. and n.

bunion, n., a swelling on the first joint of the great toe. — Fr. MF. bugne, 'a swelling'. See bun, 'small cake'.

bunk, n., a sleeping berth. — Prob. related to bank, 'edge of a river', and to bank, 'bench'. Cp. bunker.

Derivative: bunk, intr. v.

bunk, n., nonsense. - See bunkum.

bunker, n. — Scot. bunker, 'bench', prob. rel. to bench.

Derivative: bunker, tr. v.

bunkum, buncombe, often shortened to bunk, n., speechmaking for effect; insincere talk; humbug. — From *Buncombe*, name of a county in North Carolina, one of whose representatives was said to have spoken frequently in Congress, merely to impress his constituents.

bunny, n., pet name for a rabbit. — Formed fr. bun, 'rabbit', with dimin. suff. -y.

bunodont, adj., having tubercles in the teeth (applied to the pig and the hippopotamus). — Compounded of Gk. βουνός, 'mound, hill', and δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. The first element is, according to Herodotus, 4,199, a Cyrenaic loan word. For the second element see odonto-.

**Bunsen burner.** — Named after its inventor, the German chemist Professor Robert Wilhelm Bunsen (1811-99).

bunt, n., a disease of wheat; smut. — Of unknown origin.

bunt, n., the bagging part of a fishing net. — Rel. to Dan. bundt, Swed. bunt, MDu. bont, MHG. bunt, G. Bund, Bündel, 'bundle', and to E. bundle (q.v.)

bunt, tr. v., to sift. — ME. honten, 'to sift', formed — through the medium of OF. — fr. VL. \*bonitāre, 'to make good', fr. L. bonitās, 'the good quality of a thing, goodness', fr. bonus, 'good'. See bonus and cp. bunting, 'cloth'.

bunt, tr. and intr. v., to strike with the head or horns, to butt. — Cp. butt, 'to strike'.

bunting, n., any of various small birds. — ME., of unknown origin.

bunting, n., cloth used for patriotic decoration,

— The orig. meaning prob. was 'cloth used for sifting', fr. ME. bonten, 'to sift'. See bunt, 'to sift', and subst. suff. -ing.

bunyip, n., a fabulous animal. Hence: a humbug, an impostor. — Native Australian.

buoy, n. — MDu. boeye, boye (Du. boei), fr. OF. boye (F. bouée), fr. Teut. \*baukn, 'signal'. Cp. OHG. bouhhan, OFris. bāken, and see beacon. Derivatives: buoy, tr. v., buoy-age, n., buoy-

ance, n., buoy-ancy, n., buoy-ant, adj., buoy-ant-ly, adv., buoy-ant-ness, n.

Bupleurum, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. βοῦς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and πλεῦρον, 'rib'. See bovine and pleura. Buprestis, n., a genus of beetles (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. βούπρηστις, 'a poisonous beetle', lit. 'burner of cattle', compounded of βοῦς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and πρήθειν, 'to blow out, swell out, blow into flame'; so called because this beetle, if eaten by cattle, causes them to swell up and die. For the first element see bovine. The second element is rel. to πιμπράναι, 'to burn, burn up', and prob. cogn. with Hitt. parāi-, 'to blow into a flame, to kindle', OSlav. parna, 'smoke, vapor', Russ. prēju, prēt', 'to sweat, boil', ON. fræs. 'a blowing'.

bur, also burr, n., the prickly seed vessel of certain plants. — Lit. 'the bristly one'; rel. to Dan. borre, 'burdock', and to E. barse and bristle (qq.v.) See also fastigiate and cp. the first element in burdock.

Derivative: bur, burr, tr. v.

burble, intr. v., to make a bubbling sound. — Of imitative origin. Cp. bubble.

Derivatives: burble, n., burbl-er, n., burbl-y, adi.

burbot, n., a fresh-water fish of the cod family. — F. bourbotte, fr. bourbe, 'mud, mire', fr. Gau'ish \*borva-, a form reconstructed from Borvo, name of a thermal deity (whence the place name Bourbon), rel. to OIr. berbaim, 'I boil, seethe', fr. I.-E. base \*bheru-, 'to boil'. See brew and cp. F. barbote, 'eelpout', barboter, 'to dabble about in mud or in muddy water', which are related to bourbe, 'mud, mire'. Cp. also Bourbon.

burd, n., lady. — ME. byrd, burd, prob. metathesis of OE. brvd. 'bride'. See 1st bride.

burden, n., a load. — ME. burden, birden, birthen, fr. OE. byrðen, rel. to ON. byrðr, OS. burthinnia, OHG. burdī, MHG., G. bürde, Goth. baúrþei; lit. 'that which is borne', fr. I.-E. base \*bher-, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry' and co. burthen.

Derivatives: burden, tr. v., burden-er, n., burden-some, adj., burden-some-ly, adv., burden-someness, n.

burden, n., refrain. — F. bourdon, 'drone, drone bass, humblebee', fr. ML. burdōnem, acc. of burdō, of s.m., which is of imitative origin. Cp. bourdon, 'drone bass'.

burdock, n., the plant Arctium Lappa. — Compounded of bur, 'prickly seed vessel', and dock, the plant; so called for its burs and because of its large leaves resembling those of the dock. Cp. hardock.

bureau, n. — F., 'desk, writing table, office', fr. OF. burel, dimin. of bure (F. bourre), 'coarse woolen cloth', hence bureau orig. meant 'table covered with a coarse woolen stuff.' OF. bure, comes fr. VL. \*būra, corresponding to Late L. burra, 'flock of wool', which is cogn. with Gk.

βερρόν, βίρροξ, 'thick with hair, hairy'. Cp.

bureaucracy, n.—F. bureaucratie, a hybrid coined by the French economist Jean Claude Marie Vincent de Gournay (1712-59) fr. bureau and Gk. -κρατία, fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'.

bureaucrat, n. — F. bureaucrate. See prec. word and -crat.

Derivatives: bureaucrat-ic, bureaucrat-ic-al, adjs., bureaucrat-ic-al-ly, adv., bureaucrat-ism, n., bureaucrat-ist, n., bureaucrat-ize, tr. v., bureaucrat-iz-ation. n.

burel, n., a kind of woolen cloth (history). — ME., fr. OF. burel. See bureau.

burette, n., a graduated glass tube for measuring small quantities of liquid. — F., 'cruet, flagon', dimin. of buire, a secondary form of buie, 'bottle'. See buire and -ette.

burgage, n., a former form of privileged tenure of land (law). — F. bourgage, fr. ML. burgāgium, 'municipality', fr. Teut. \*burg, 'town'. See borough and -age.

burgee, n., a small pennon used by yachts and merchant vessels for identification. — Orig. 'owner's pennon', fr. OF. burgeis (F. bourgeois) in burgeis (F. bourgeois) d'un navire, 'owner of a ship'; see bourgeois. In English, the s of OF. burgeis was mistaken for the plural suff. For other words similarly treated see pea.

burgeon, n., bud. — ME. borjoun, burjon, fr. OF. burjon (F. bourgeon), fr. VL. \*burriōnem, acc. of \*burriō, fr. Late L. burra, 'flock of wool' (see bureau); so called because the buds of many trees have a hairy, shaggy appearance.

burgess, n., citizen of a borough. — OF. burgeis (F. bourgeois), fr. Late L. burgensis, fr. Teut. \*burg, 'town'. See borough and cp. burgher. Cp. also bourgeois.

burgh, n., 1) a borough; 2) in Scotland, an incorporated town. — A var. of borough (q.v.) Derivatives: burgh-al, adj., burgher (q.v.)

burgher, n., 1) freeman of a burgh; 2) a citizen. —
Prob. fr. Du. burger, 'citizen', fr. MDu. burgher,
fr. MHG. burgære, burger (whence G. Bürger),
fr. OHG. burgåri, fr. OHG. burg, 'castle, citadel, city'; influenced in form by E. burgh. See
borough and agential suff. -er.

burglar, n. — ML. burgulātor, burglātor, a hybrid lit. meaning 'town thief'. The first element is a Teut. loan word (see borough), the second is traceable to L. latrō, gen. -ōnis, 'thief, robber'; cp. OF. ler, lerre, acc. laron (whence F. larron), and see larceny.

Derivatives: burglar-ious, adj., burglar-ious-ly, adv., burglar-ize, tr. v. (colloq.), burglar-y, n., burgle (q.v.)

burgle, intr. v., to commit burglary; tr. v., to burglarize. — Back formation fr. burglar.

burgomaster, n. — Formed fr. Du. burgemeester, with the assimilation of the second element to E. master (q.v.) For the first element see bo-

rough. Cp. OFris. burgamästere, Dan. borgmester, Norw. borgemester, Swed. borgmästare, MHG. bürge-, burge-, bürger-, burgermeister, G. Bürgermeister.

burgonet, n., a light helmet. — F. bourguignotte, prop. 'helmet of Burgundy', fr. Bourguignon, 'man of Burgundy', fr. Bourgogne, fr. ML. Burgundia. See Burgundy.

burgrave, n., in German history, the lord of a castle.—G. Burggraf, lit. 'count of a castle', fr. Burg, 'castle', and Graf, 'count'. See borough and grave, 'count'.

Burgundy, n. — ML. Burgundia, fr. Late L. Burgundiōnēs, lit. 'highlanders'. See borough and cp. burgonet and burgundy.

burgundy, n., wine of Burgundy.

burial, n. — ME. buriels, fr. OE. byrgels fr. byrgan, 'to bury', rel. to beorgan, 'to cover'; see bury. The ending -s in OE. byrgels, ME. buriels, was mistaken for the pl. suffix and consequently dropped.

burin, n., engraver's cutting tool. -- F., fr. It. burino (now bulino), a Teut. loan word. Cp. OHG. borōn, 'to borc', and see bore, v.

burke, tr. v., to murder by smothering. — From the name of William Burk, executed in Edinburgh in 1829 for murdering several persons in order to sell their bodies for dissection.

Derivatives: burk-er, burk-ite, n.

burkundauze, also burkundaz, n., an armed retainer, an armed policeman (Anglo-Ind.) — A hybrid coined fr. Arab.-Pers. barq-andāz, 'lightning,thrower', fr. Arab. barq, 'lightning' and Pers. andāz, 'thrower'. Arab. barq is rel. to Heb. bāráq, Aram. b\*ráq, barqá, Akkad. birqu, 'lightning', Arab. báraqa, 'it lightened', Akkad.barāqu, 'to lighten', Aram. b\*ráq, Ethiop. baráqa, 'it lightened'; cp. Egypt. brq, 'to shine, glitter', Copt. ebrēje, 'lightning'.

burl, n., knot, lump. — OF. burle, dimin. of bure (F. bourre), 'coarse woolen cloth'. See bureau and cp. burlesque.

**burlap**, n., a coarse cloth made of hemp, flax or jute. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: burlap, tr. v., to cover with burlap. burlesque, adj., comic. — F., fr. It. burlesco, fr. burla, 'jest', fr. VL. \*burrula, \*būrula, dimin. of Late L. burra, 'flock of wool', used in the plural in the sense of 'trifles, nonsense'. For the etymol. of L. burra see bureau.

Derivatives: burlesque, n. and tr. v., burlesquely, adv., burlesqu-er, n.

burly, adj. — ME. borlich, burli, 'lofty', prob. fr. OE. borlice, 'excellently, exactly, very', rel. to OHG. burlih, 'lofty, exalted', burjan, 'to raise, lift', prob. fr. 1.-E. base bher-, 'to bear, carry'; see bear, 'to carry'. For sense development cp. Heb. nāśá, 'he lifted, carried'.

Burmannia, n., a genus of plants of the burmannia family (bot.) — ModL., named after the Dutch botanist Johannes Burmann (1706-79). For the ending see suff. -ia.

Burmanniaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae.

burmanniaceous, adi. - See prec. word and -accous.

burn, n., a brook, water (Scot, and dial. Engl.) — MF. burne, fr. OE, brunna, burna, See bourn. 'stream'.

burn, tr. and intr. v. - ME. birnen, bernen, brennen fr. OE, heornan, hiernan, hrinnan (intr.). hærnan(tr.), rel. to ON, brenna, brinna (intr.), brenna (tr.), MDu, bernen, Du, branden, OS., OHG. brinnan. MHG. brinnen (intr.). OHG. brennan, MHG, brennen (tr.), G, brennen, Goth, brinnan (intr.), brannian (tr.), 'to burn'; fr. I.-E. base \*bhreu-, 'to boil'. See brew and words there referred to and cp. esp. bourn, burn, 'brook', brand, brindled.

Derivatives: burn, n., burn-able, adi., burn-er, n., burn-ing, adi.

burnet, n., any plant of the genus Sanguisorba. - OF, burnete, metathesis of brunete, brunette, dimin, of brune, fem. of brun, 'brown'. See burnish and -et and cp. brunette.

burnettize, tr. v., to impregnate with zinc chloride solution. -- Lit, 'to impregnate according to the process patented by Sir William Burnett', physician to the King (1779-1861). For the ending see suff. -ize.

burnish, tr. v., to polish. — ME, burnischen, burnissen, from OF, burniss-, pres. part, stem of burnir, metathesis of OF. (= F.) brunir, 'to make brown', fr. brun, 'brown', fr. WTeut, \*brūn-, 'brown', See brown and cp. brunette. burnet. For the ending see verbal suff. -ish. Derivatives: burnish, n., burnish-er, n., burnish-

ing, adi., burnish-ment, n. burnous, n., a long cloak worn by the Arabs. — Arab. búrnus, fr. Gk. Bíppoc, 'large cloak with a hood', fr. Late L. birrus. See biretta and cp. barret, beret.

burr, n., prickly seed vessel of certain plants. — The less usual spelling of bur in the same sense. Derivatives: burr-er, n., burr-v, adi,

**burr.** n., guttural pronunciation of the r. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: burr, intr. and tr. v., burr-ed, adi. burra khana, a banquet (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind.

barā khanā, 'a big dinner'.

burrito, n., any of several grunts of America. (zool.)—Sp., dimin. of burro, 'ass'. See next word. burro, n., a donkey. - Sp., rel. to borrico, of s.m., fr. Late L. burricus, būricus, 'a small horse', whence also F. bourrique, 'she-ass; donkey', fr. burrus, 'red', fr. Gk. πυρρός, 'flame-colored, vellowish red', assimilated fr. \*προσός, fr. προ. gen. πυρός, 'fire'. See fire and cp. words there referred to.

burrow, n. — A var. of borough, used in the sense of 'shelter'.

Derivative: burrow, tr. v., lit. 'to make a burrow'. bursa, n., a saclike cavity (anat.) — Late L. bursa, 'bag'. See burse.

bursar, n., 1) a college treasurer: 2) in Scotland. holder of a scholarship. — ML. hursārius fr. Late L. bursa. See burse and -ar.

212

Derivatives: bursar-ial, adj., bursar-v, n.

bursantee, also bursattee, n., a disease of horses (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind, barsātī, 'pertaining to rain', fr. barsat, 'the rains'. The word orig, denoted 'a disease caught in, or owing to, the rain'.

bursch, n., a German university student. — G., lit, 'living from the same purse', fr. Late L. bursa. 'nurse'. See next word.

burse, n., 1) a purse; 2) in Scotland, a scholarship. — F. bourse, fr. Late L. bursa, 'leatherbag, purse', fr. Gk, βύρσα, 'hide, leather'. which is of uncertain origin. Cp. bourse, bursch, disburse, imburse, reimburse. Cp. also Byrsa.

bursiform, adi., shaped like a purse or poach. — Compounded of Late L. bursa, 'purse', and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See burse and form, n. bursitis, n., inflammation of a bursa (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis, fr. Late L. bursa, 'purse'. See bursa.

burst, intr. and tr. v. — ME, bersten, bresten, fr. OE. berstan. rel. to OS., OHG. brestan. ON. bresta, Swed, brista, OFris, bersta, MDu, barsten, bersten, borsten, Du. barsten, MHG. bresten, MHG., G. bersten, 'to burst', and cogn. with OIr, brissim (in which ss stands for orig. st). fr. I.-E. base \*bhreus-, \*bhres-, 'to break, crush, crumble'. See bruise and cp. brisance.

burst, n. — OE, byrst, 'injury, loss', fr. \*bursti. which is rel. to berstan. See burst, v.

burthen, n. — A var. of burden, 'load'.

burton, n., a tackle (naut.) — Of unknown origin. bury, tr. v. — ME. burien, berien, fr. OE. byrgan, 'to bury', rel. to OE. beorgan, OS. bergan, ON. biarga, Dan. bjerge, Swed. berga, MDu. berghen, Du. bergen, OHG. bergan. MHG., G. bergen, Goth, bairgan, 'to save, preserve', fr. I.-E. base \*bhergh-, 'to preserve, save', whence also OSlav. brěgo, 'I preserve, guard'. Cp. the first element in belfry and the second element in habergeon. harbor, harbinger, hauberk, scabbard.

Derivatives: burial (q.v.), bury-ing, n.

bus. n. — Shortened fr. omnibus.

busby, n., fur hat worn by hussars in full parade. — Of unknown origin.

bush, n., shrub. — ME. bussh, bosch, busk, rel. to OS., OHG. busc, MLG. busch, busk, Du. bos, MHG. busch. bosch(e), G. Busch. fr. WTeut. \*busk-, 'bush, thicket'. Dan. busk, Swed. buske, and ML. boscus (whence It. bosco, OProvenç. bosc, F. bois) are WTeut, loan words. Cp. boscage, bosket, bouquet, busk, 'strip of steel', the first element in Bushman and the second element in ambush, hautboy, tallboy,

Derivatives: bush-y, adj., bush-i-ness, n.

bush, n., metal lining. — Du. bus, 'box'. See box, 'case, chest'.

bushel, n. — ME. buschel, fr. OF. boissiel (F. boisseau), fr. boisse, 'the sixth part of a bushel', fr.

Gaul.-L. \*bostia. 'a handful', fr. Gaul. \*bosta, reconstructed after Ir. bass. boss. Bret. boz. 'the hollow of the hand'. See Bloch-Wartburg. DELF., p. 74 s.v. boisseau.

Derivatives: bushel, tr. v., bushel(l)-er, n.

bushido, n., the code of moral principles in feudal Japan — Jap., lit, 'warrior's way'.

bushing, n., metal lining. — Formed with subst. suff. -ing fr. bush, 'metal lining'.

Bushman, n. — Alter. of S. A. Du. Boschjesman (Du. Bosiesman), lit. 'man of the bush', fr. boschie (Du. bosie). dimin. of bosch (Du. bos). 'bush. thicket', and man, 'man'. See bush, 'shrub', and

business, n. - Formed fr. busy with suff. -ness. busk, n., strip of steel, formerly of whalebone, placed in front of a corset. — F. busc, fr. It. busco, lit, 'a stick of wood', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. busc, 'bush', and see bush, 'shruh'

busk, tr. and intr. v.. to prepare. - ME. busken, fr ON buask, 'to prepare oneself', formed fr. būa, 'to dwell; to prepare', and -sk, contraction of the ON, reflexive pron. sik. See be, boor and suff -sk and cn. bustle, 'to hurry about'.

Derivative: busk-er, n.

buskin, n., a half boot. — Prob. fr. OF. brosequin, 'buskin' (whence F. brodequin, under the influence of F. broder. 'to embroider'), fr. MDu. broseken, 'a little shoe', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivative: buskin-ed, adi.

buss, n., a small vessel used in herring fishing. — ME. busse, fr. OF. busse, buce, fr. ML. buza. hucia whence also ON, būza, 'man-of-war, merchantman', OHG. būzo, 'pirate ship', MHG. būze, 'man-of-war, merchantman', G. Büse, 'buss',

buss, n., a kiss. — Of imitative origin. Cp. G. Busserl, dimin. of dial. G. Buss, 'kiss', bussen, 'to kiss', W. and Gael. bus, 'kiss'.

bust, n. -- F. bustle, fr. It. busto, fr. L. bustum, lit. 'the burned body', prop. neuter pp. of \*būrere, for urere, 'to burn'. The initial b in \*burere is due to a misdivision of L. ambūrere (i.e. amburere), 'to burn around, scorch', into am-burere. See combust.

bust. — Slang for burst.

bustard, n., a large bird related to the crane. — A blend of OF, bistard and oustarde (whence F. outarde), both fr. L. avis tarda, lit. 'slow bird'. Cp. OProvenç. austarda, Sp. avetarda, 'bustard', and see aviary and tardy.

bustee, n., a village, slum (Anglo-Ind.). - Hind. basti, lit. 'an inhabited place', fr. OI. vasati, 'dwells', which is cogn. with Gk. ἐστιᾶν, 'to receive at one's hearth', Goth. wisan, OE., OHG. wesan, 'to be'. See was and cp. words there referred to.

buster, n., something big (slang). - Lit. 'that which 'busts', formed fr. bust, 'to burst', with suff. -er.

bustle, intr. and tr. v., to hurry about. - Fr. obsol, buskle, freq, of busk, 'to prepare',

Derivatives: bustle, n., hurry, bustl-ing, adj., hustl-ing-ly, adv.

bustle, n., framework worn by women to support the skirt. — Of uncertain origin.

busy, adi. - ME, busy, bisy, fr. OE, bysig, bisig, rel. to LG. besig, Du. bezig: of uncertain origin. Derivatives: busy, v. (q.v.), busy-ness, n.

busy, tr. v. — OE. bysgian, bisgian, fr. bysig. hisig. See busy, adi.

Busycon, n., a genus of marine snails (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. βούσῦκον, 'a large coarse fig': so called from the fancied resemblance of the shell to a large fig. Gk. βούσϋχον is formed fr. augment pref. βου- and σῦκον, 'fig'. The pref. Bou- is rel. to Bouc, 'ox', and orig. meant 'as big as an ox'. See bovine and Svcon.

but, prep. — ME, butan, buten, bute, fr. OE, būtan, 'without, except, besides', fr. be-ūtan, which is compounded of be, 'by', and ūtan, 'out, outside, except, without', fr. ūt, 'out'. See by and out and cp. about.

Derivatives: but, conj., adv., n., tr. and intr. v. but, n., the outer room of a cottage, — Fr. but, adv. See prec. word.

butane, n., either of two hydrocarbons in the methane series (chem.) — Formed with suff. -ane from the first three letters of L. būtyrum, 'butter'. See butter.

butcher, n. - ME. bocher, boucher, fr. OF. bochier bouchier (F. boucher), 'butcher', lit. 'one who slaughters bucks', fr. bouc, 'buck'. See buck, 'male deer', and -er (representing OF.

Derivatives: butcher, tr. v., butcher-ly, adj. and adv., butcher-li-ness, n.

butchery, n. - ME. bocherie, fr. OF. bocherie, boucherie (F. boucherie), fr. boucher. See butcher and -y (representing F. -ie).

Buteo, n., a genus of hawks, the buzzard. -- L. būteō, 'a kind of falcon or hawk', rel. to būtīre, 'to cry like a bittern' (lit. 'to utter the sound  $b\bar{u}$ ), from the I.-E. imitative base \* $b\bar{u}$ -, whence also L. būbō, 'owl, horned owl'. Cp. Bubo. Cp. also bittern, buzzard.

butler, n. - ME. buteler, fr. AF. butuiller, corresponding to OF. botillier, bouteillier, fr. botele, bouteille, 'bottle'. See bottle.

Derivatives: butler-age, n., butlery (q.v.)

butlery, n. - ME. botelerie, fr. OF. bouteillerie, or directly fr. butler.

Butomaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) -ModL., formed fr. Butomus with suff. -aceae. butomaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Butomus, n., a genus of plants (bot.) - ModL.,

fr. Gk. βούτομος, 'a kind of plant, sedge', compounded of Boos (gen. Boos), 'ox', and tours, 'a piece cut off'. See bovine and tome.

butt, n., a barrel for liquor. — OF. bout (F. botte), fr. Late L. buttis, 'cask'. See bottle 'vessel'.

butt 2'

butt, n., the thicker end of anything. — ME. but, butte, prob. rel. to MDu., Du. bot, LG. butt, 'blunt, dull', and to ON. bauta, OE. bēatan, 'to beat'. See beat and cp. butt, 'aim', butt, 'to strike'. buttock.

butt, n., aim, goal. — ME., fr. F. but, 'goal', prob. fr. Frankish \*būt, 'stump, stock, block' (cp. ON. būtr, 'log of wood'), taken in the sense of 'mark, goal'; rel. to butt, 'the thicker end of anything', and to butte. Cp. debut.

butt, also but, n., flatfish. — ME. butte, but, fr. LG. butte or MDu. botte, butte, bot, but (Du. bot), rel. to G. Butte, Butt, OSwed. törnbut (whence E. turbot, q.v.), Swed. butta, Dan. bøtte and to MDu. bot, LG. butt, 'blunt'. See butt, 'the thicker end of anything' and cp. the second element in halibut.

butt, tr. v., to strike, thrust. — ME. butten, fr. OF. boter, buter, 'to strike, push; to put, place' (whence F. bouter, 'to put, place'; OF. bot, 'a blow; end, extremity', resp. F. bout, 'end, extremity', are back formations fr. OF. boter, resp. F. bouter). OF. boter is of Teut. origin; cp. LG. bōten, 'to beat', and see butt, 'the thicker end of anything'. OProvenc. botar, It. buttare, Sp. botar, 'to cast, throw', are French loan words. Cp. boutade, bouts-rimés, buttress, rebut, sackbut.

Derivative: butt-er, n.

butte, n., an isolated hill in the western U.S. — F., fr. but, 'goal, target'. See butt, 'aim, goal'. butter, n. — OE. butere, buttor-, fr. L. būtyrum (whence also OFris., OHG. butera, Du. boter, MHG. buter, G. Butter, It. burro, OF. burre, F. beurre), fr. Gk. βούτθρον, 'butter', lit. 'cow cheese'. which is compounded of βοθε, 'ox, cow', and τθρόε, 'cheese'. See bovine and tyro-Derivatives: butter, tr. v., butter-y, adj.

butterfly, n. — ME. butterflie, fr. OE. buterfleoge. See butter and fly. Butterfly prop. means 'the flying buttercolored thing'.

butteris, n., an instrument for paring the hoofs of horses. — A variant of buttress, from which it is differentiated in meaning.

buttery, n., a storeroom for liquor. — Lit. 'a place where *butts* or barrels of liquor are stored', fr. OF. *boterie*, 'place for keeping bottles or butts', fr. *bout*. See butt, 'barrel', and -y (representing OF. -ie) and cp. bottle, 'vessel', and butler.

buttock, n. — Formed fr. butt, 'thick end', with the dimin, suff. -ock.

button, n. — OF. hoton (F. houton), 'bud', later 'button', fr. the verb bouter, 'to push', fr. Frank-ish \*bōtan, 'to beat'. Cp. LG. bōten, of s.m., and see butt, 'to strike'.

Derivatives: button, v. (q.v.), button-ry, n.

button, tr. and intr. v. — OF. botoner (F. boutonner), fr. boton. See button, n.

Derivative: button-ed, edj.

buttress, n., a structure supporting a wall. — ME. boterace, butrasse, fr. OF. bouterez (pron. bouterets), pl. of bouteret, 'support', fr. bouter,

'to push; to put, place'. See butt, 'to strike' and cp. butteris.

Derivative: buttress, tr. v.

butty, n., a middleman. — Of uncertain origin. butyl, n., a hydrocarbon radical,  $C_4H_9$  (chem.) — Formed from the first three letters of L.  $b\bar{u}t\bar{y}$ rum, 'butter', and fr. Gk.  $\delta\lambda\eta$ , 'material, stuff'. See butter and -yl.

butyraceous, adj., resembling butter. — Formed with suff. -aceous fr. L. būtyrum, 'butter'. See

butyrate, n., a salt of butyric acid (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -ate fr. L. būtyrum, 'butter'. See butter.

butyric, adj., pertaining to butter. — Formed fr. L. būtȳrum, 'butter' (see butter) and suff. -ic. butyric acid (chem.) — So called by its discoverer, the French chemist Michel-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889) because it occurs in butter. See prec. word.

Buxaceae, n. pl., the box family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Buxus with suff. -aceae.

buxom, adj. — ME. buhsum, buxum, 'pliable, obedient', rel. to Du. buigzaam, G. biegsam, 'flexible, pliable'; derived fr. OE. būgan, resp. Du. buigen, G. biegen, 'to bend'. See bow, 'to bend'. For the ending see 1st -some.

Derivatives: buxom-ly, adv., buxom-ness, n. Buxus, n., the genus of the box tree (bot.) — L. buxus, 'the box tree'. See box, the tree.

buy, tr.v. — ME. buggen, biggen, bien, fr. OE. bycgan, rel. to OS. buggian, buggean, ON. byggia, Goth. bugjan, 'to buy'.

Derivatives: buy, n., buy-able, adj., buy-er, n. buzz, intr.y. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: buzz, n., buzz-er, n.

buzzard, n. — ME. busard, fr. OF. bus-ard, formed, with change of suff., fr. OF. buis-on, bus-on (a regressive derivative of which is F. buse, 'buzzard'), fr. L. būteōnem, acc. of būteō, 'a kind of falcon or hawk'. See Buteo and cp. bittern.

by, prep. and adv. — ME. bi, by, fr. OE.  $b\overline{i}$ ; the toneless form is be- (see be-); rel. to OS., OFris.  $b\overline{i}$ , MDu. bie, Du.  $bi\overline{j}$ , OHG., MHG.  $b\overline{i}$ , G. bei, 'by, at, near', Goth.  $b\overline{i}$ , 'round about, by'. These words are cogn. with the second element in OI. a- $bh\overline{i}$ , 'toward; to', Gk.  $\dot{a}\mu$ - $\phi \dot{i}$ , 'around, about', L. am- $b\overline{o}$ , 'both'. See ambi-, amphi-, and cp. the first element in but. Cp. also the second element in about, above.

bye, n., something secondary. — Fr. by, prep. bye-bye, n., bed; sleep. — A childish word. bye-bye, interj., good-by. — A childish word. bygone, adj. — Formed from the adv. by and gone, pp. of go.

bylaw, n. — ME. bilaw, prob. meaning lit. 'village law', and derived fr. ON. \* $b\bar{y}l\ddot{o}g$ , which is compounded of  $b\bar{y}r$ , 'village' (which is rel. to  $b\bar{u}a$  'to live'), and  $l\ddot{o}g$ , 'law'. See be and law and cp. boor, bower, 'cottage', booth, bound, 'ready for a journey', byre.

byre, n., a cow shed. — ME., fr. OE.  $b\bar{y}re$ , rel. to  $b\bar{u}r$ , 'dwelling',  $b\bar{u}an$ , 'to dwell'. See be and cp. prec. word and words there referred to.

Byronic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, Lord Byron (1788-1824).

Byronism, n., characteristics of Lord Byron. See prec. word and -ism.

Byrsa, also Bursa, n., name of the citadel of Carthage. — Metathesized from Phoen.-Heb. Botz- $r\dot{a}^h$  (cp. Botzr $\dot{a}^h$  = Gk. Βόσορρα, later Βόστρα, name of the capital of Edom), lit. 'enclosure; citadel', fr. bātz $\dot{a}^n$ , 'he cut off, made inaccessible (a technical term of fortification work), but confused with Gk. βόρσα, 'hide' (see burse), whence arose the well-known legend concerning the foundation of the citadel of Carthage.

byssine, adj., made of byssus. - L. byssinus,

'made of byssus', fr. Gk. βύσσωος, fr. βύσσος. See next word and adj. suff. -ine (representing Gk. -τνος).

byssus, n. — L., fr. Gk. βύσσος, 'fine white linen', a Semitic loan word. Cp. Heb. būtz, of s.m., fr. Sem. \*b-w-s (\*b-w-tz), 'to be white, to surpass in whiteness', whence Heb. bētzāh, Arab. báyḍah, 'egg'. Cp. W. Muss-Arnolt, Semitic words in Greek and Latin, in Transactions of the American Philol. Association, 23, 80, Note 19.

Derivatives: byss-al, adj., byss-in, n., byssine (q.v.)

Byzantine, adj., pertaining to Byzantium. — L. Byzantinus, fr. Byzantium, name of the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire. Cp. bezant. For the ending see suff. -ine (representing L. -inus). Derivative: Byzantin-ism, n.

cab. n.. a Hebrew dry measure. — Heb. aabh. rel. to Aram.-Syr. qabbā, Arab. qabb, name of a measure of capacity, from the Sem. base \*a-b-b. 'to be hollow'.

cab, n., carriage. — Abbreviation of cabriolet. Derivative: cab intr v

cab, tr. v., to crib (slang). — Short for cabbage. 'to pilfer'.

cabal, n., a secret intrigue. — F. cabale, fr. Late L. cabbala, fr. Mishnaic Heb. aabbālāh, 'reception: doctrine received', fr. Heb. aibhél, 'he received, accepted', rel. to Aram, aebhél, abhél, 'before', Syr. men qebhól, 'opposite', Aram.-Syr. gabbél, 'he received, accepted', Arab. gábila. 'was in front of', adbala, 'he received, accepted'. Ethiop, gabála, 'he went to meet, accepted'. Akkad. gablu, 'fight, encounter'. Cn. cahala. alcabala, gabella, kabyle, kiblah,

Derivative: cabal, intr. v., to conspire.

cabala, n., a system of Jewish mystical interpretation of the scriptures (Jewish literary history). - Mishnaic Heb. aabbālāh, 'reception', in the sense of 'teachings received'. See cabal.

cabalist, n., a student of cabala. - A hybrid formed fr. cabala with suff. -ist.

Derivative: cabalist-ic, adi.

cabaret, n. - F., a loan word fr. MDu. cahret, denasalized fr. cambret, camret, fr. OPicard cambrete, dimin, of cambre, 'chamber, room', which is rel. to F. chambre, of s.m. See chamber and -et.

cabas, n., a flat basket. — F., 'frail, basket', fr. OProvenc. cabas, 'basket of sedge', fr. VL. \*capācius, fr. L. capāx, gen. capācis, 'that can contain much, capacious, spacious', fr. capiō, capere, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See captive and cp. cabbage, v.

cabbage, n., plant of the order Brassica. — ME. caboche, fr. ONF. (= F.) caboche, 'head', fr. OF, caboce, formed fr. pejorative pref. ca- and boce (F. bosse), 'a swelling'. See boss, 'a protuberance', and cp. Boche, cabochon,

Derivative: cabbage, intr. and tr. v.

cabbage, tr. and intr. v., to pilfer. - F. cabasser. 'to steal', fr. cabas, 'basket', See cabas,

cabby, n., a cabman (collog.) — Short for cabman. caber, n., a beam. — Gael. cabar, 'pole, beam'. cabildo, n., the chapter of a cathedral. - Sp., metathesized fr. L. capitulum, 'head of a column', dimin. of caput, 'head'. See capital, adj., and cp. chapter.

cabilliau, n., a codfish. — F. cabillaud, fr. Du. kabeljauw, fr. MDu. cabbeljau, fr. ML. cabbellauwus, altered fr. Sp. bacallao, 'codfish', fr. L. baculum, 'stick, staff'. See bacterium and cp. bacalao. For sense development cp. stockfish.

cabin, n. - ME. cabane, fr. F. cabane, fr. Late

L. capanna, which is of Illyric origin. It. capanna. Sp. cabana also derive fr. Late L. cananna. F. cabine and It. cabino are English loan words. Cn. caboose. Cn. also cuddy. 'cabin in a ship'. Derivative: cabin. tr. v.

cabinet, n. — It, gabinetto, prob. dimin. of gabbia. 'cage', fr. L. cavea. See cage and -et.

Derivative: cabinet-rv. n.

Cabiri, n. pl., a group of Greek gods (Greek mythol.) - L., fr. Gk. Κάβειροι, fr. Heb. kabbír. 'great, mighty', fr. base \*k-b-r, 'to be great, to be much, many', Cp. their title Μεγάλοι θεοί. 'the great gods', which corroborates the above etymology.

cable, n. — ME, cable, cabel, kable, fr. F. câble. fr. Port, cable, which is a blend of Arab, habl. 'rope, cable', and VL. cap(u)lum, 'a halter for cattle', fr. capiō, capere, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. Arab. habl is rel. to hábala, 'he bound'. Heb. hébhel, 'rope, cord', Ethiop, habal, 'rope', habála, 'he bound', Akkad, nahbalu, 'rope, snare', Aram. habhla, 'cord, rope'. For the etymology of L. capere see captive.

Derivatives: cable, v., cabl-ed, adj., cabl-er, n., cabl-ing, n., cabl-et, n.

cablegram, n. — A blend of cable and telegram. cabob, n., roast meat (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. kabāb, fr. Pers. kabāb.

Derivative: cabob. tr. v.

cabochon, n., a polished but uncut precious stone. - F., fr. caboche, 'head, pate, noddle, nob'. See cabbage.

Cabomba, n., a genus of aquatic plants (bot.) — ModL., a name of American Indian origin.

caboodle, n., group, lot (slang). — Corruption of kit and boodle. See kit, 'wooden tub', and boodle.

cabook, n., laterite (Ceylon). — Port. cavouco (also cabouco), short for pedras de cavouco, 'quarry stones', fr. cavo, 'concave', fr. L. cavus, 'hollow, concave'. See cave, n.

caboose, n., 1) a ship's galley; 2) the trainmen's car on a goods train. — Du. kabuis, fr. MLG. kabūse, a compound word, the first element of which is prob. rel. to cabin. The second element in MLG. kabūse was perh. orig. identical with MLG.  $h\bar{u}s$  (= Du. huis); see house. Hence MLG. kabūse and Du. kabuis would prop. mean 'cabin house'.

caboshed, adj., showing the animal's head fullfaced (affronté) and without the neck (her.) -Formed with suff. -ed fr. F. caboche, 'head'. See cabbage, n.

cabotage, n., coasting trade. — F., fr. caboter, 'to coast', fr. Sp. cabo, 'cape, promontory', fr. L. caput, 'head'. See capital, adj., and cp. cape, 'promontory'.

217 cacology

cabrerite, n., a hydrous arsenate of nickel, cobalt and magnesium (mineral.) - Named after the Sierra Cabrera in Spain. For the ending see subst suff -ite.

cabrilla, n., any fish of the genus Serranus. — Sp., dimin, of cabra, 'she-goat', fr. L. capra, of s.m. See cabriolet.

cabriole, n. a form of leg (furniture) - Prob. fr. F. cabriole, 'leap of a goat, caper'. See next

cabriolet, n., a light two-wheeled carriage. — F., fr. cabriole, 'leap of a goat, caper', fr. cabrioler, caprioler, 'to leap like a goat, to caper', fr. It. capriolare, fr. capriuolo, 'roebuck', fr. L. caprealus, dimin, formed fr. caper, 'he goat', whence capra, 'she-goat', which is rel, to Umbr, kabru, kaprum (acc.), 'he-goat', and cogn, with Gk. νάποος 'boar', OE, hæfer, ON, hafr, 'he-goat'. G. Habergeiss, 'goatsucker'; so called from its easy motion. Cp. caper, v. Cp. also cab, 'carriage', cabriole, Capella, Caprella, capreol, Capreolus, capri-, capric, Capricorn, caprification, caprine, capriole, cheverel, chevron, chevrotain.

cac-, form of caco- before a vowel

Cacalia, n., a genus of plants, the Indian plantain (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk, κακαλία, name of a plant.

cacao, n. - Sp., fr. Nahuatl caca-uatl, 'cacao seed'. See coco.

cachalot, n., the sperm whale. — F., fr. Sp. cachalote, fr. Port, cacholotte, lit, 'thick-headed', fr. cachola, 'head, pate', which is perh, a dimin. of cacha, 'handle of a razor', fr. VL. capula, pl. of capulum, corresponding to L. capulus, 'handle, hilt of a sword', fr. capere, 'to catch, seize'. See captive.

cache, n., hiding place. — F., 'hiding place', back formation fr. cacher, 'to hide', fr. VL. \*coācticare, 'to press together', freq. fr. L. coactare, itself freq. fr. cogere, pp. coactus, 'to press together, force'. See co- and act and cp. coact, cogent. Cp. also cachet.

Derivative: cache, v.

cachectic, adj., pertaining to cachexia. — Gk. καχεκτικός, fr. καγεκτής, 'in a bad habit of the body', fr. κακός, 'bad', and ἔγειν, 'to have'. See cachexy and -ic.

cachet, n., a distinguishing mark of quality or authenticity. - F., 'seal, stamp', fr. cacher, 'to hide'. See cache.

cachexia, cachexy, n., bad general state of health (med.) — L., fr. Gk. καγεξία, lit. 'bad habit', fr. κακός, 'bad', and έξις, 'state, condition, habit'. For the first element see caco-. The second element derives fr. Eyew (for \*Eyew, cp. the fut. έξω), which is cogn. with OI. sáhatē, 'he masters', sáhah, 'victory', Goth. sigis, OE. sige, 'victory'. See scheme and cp. words there referred to.

cachinnate, intr. v., to laugh loudly. - L. cachinnāt-(um), pp. stem of cachinnāre, 'to laugh loudly', of imitative origin. Cp. OI. kákhati, kakkhati, khakhati, 'laughs', Gk. καχάζειν, later form κακγάζειν, 'to laugh loudly', OHG, kachazzen, of s.m., Arm. xaxank', 'violent laughter', which are all imitative.

cachinnation, n., loud laughter. — L. cachinnātio, gen. -onis, 'violent laughter', fr. cachinnāt-(um), pp. stem of cachinnare. See prec. word

cacholong, n., an opaque variety of opal — F fr. a Kalmuck word meaning 'beautiful stone'. cachou, n. - F. See cashew, catechu.

Cachrys, n., a genus of herbs of the carrot family (bot.) — Gk, κάγους, 'parched barley, catkin', prob. rel. to κέγγρος, 'millet'. Cp. Cenchrus.

cachucha, n., a Spanish dance. — Sp., lit. 'recipient', fr. cacho, 'saucepan', fr. VL, \*cacculus, 'an earthen pot for cooking'. See cockle, 'stove'. cacique, n., a West Indian chief. — Sp., from a Haitian language.

cachunde, n., a pastil (pharm.) — Sp., fr. cachú. See cashew, catechu,

cack, intr. v., to void excrement (dial) — ME. cakken, fr. L. cacare, which, like Gk, κακκαν. Russ. kákat', MIr. caccaim, etc., derives from the I.-E. child's word \*kakka. 'to void excrement'. Cp. Cagot.

cackle, intr. v. — Of imitative origin, Cp. Du. kakelen, 'to chatter, gabble'. Cp. also quack and gabble.

Derivatives: cackle, n., cackl-er, n., cackl-ing, n. caco, n., a bandit. — Sp., 'thief', fr. L. Cācus = Gk. Kãxoc, son of Vulcan: he terrified the country round about Mount Aventinus by his robberies and was slain by Hercules.

caco-, before a vowel cac-, combining form meaning 'bad, ill, poor'. — Gk, κακο-, κακ-, fr. κακός, 'bad, evil', prob, orig, a word from the child's language. Cp. the first element in cachexy, kakistocracy, and the second element in stomacace.

cacodyl, n., a poisonous, malodorous radical  $As(CH_3)_2$  (chem.) — Lit. 'ill smelling matter': coined by the Swedish chemist Baron Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) from Gk. κακώδης, 'ill smelling', and suff. -yl. Gk. κακώδης is compounded of xxxo- (see caco-) and the stem of őζειν, 'to smell'. See ozo-, odor,

cacoepy, n., bad pronunciation. — Gk. xxxoέπεια, 'bad language', compounded of κακο-(see caco-) and -έπεια, fr. ἔπος, 'word'. See epos and cp. orthoepy.

Derivatives: cacoep-ist, n., cacoep-ist-ic, adj.

cacoethes, n., a bad habit. — Gk. κακόηθες, neut. of the adj. κακοήθης, 'of ill habits', used as a noun; compounded of xxxo- (see caco-) and žθος, 'habit'. See ethic.

cacography, n., bad writing. — Compounded of caco- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy and cp. calligraphy.

cacology, n., bad speaking; bad pronunciation. — Compounded of caco- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. caconym 2

caconym, n., a bad name. — Compounded of caco- and Gk. ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See name and cp. onomato-. Derivative: caconym-ic. adi.

cacoon, n., the tropical bean. — Of uncertain

**cacophonous**, adj., ill-sounding. — Gk. κακόφωνος, compounded of κακο- (see **caco**-) and φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **phone**. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oc, see suff. -ous.

cacophony, n., a harsh or discordant sound.
 Gk. κακοφωνία, fr. κακόφωνος. See prec. word and -v (representing Gk. -ία).

Cactaceae, n. pl., the cactus family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. cactus with suff. aceae.

cactaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. cactiform, adj., resembling a cactus in form. — Compounded of Cactus and -form.

cactus, n. — L., 'a prickly plant', fr. Gk. κάκτος, of s.m., which is prob. a pre-Hellenic word of unknown origin.

cacuminal, adj., 1) pertaining to the top; 2) in phonetics, pronounced with the tip of the tongue turned upward; cerebral. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. cacūmen, 'top, summit', which is cogn. with OI. kakūbh-, 'peak', kakūd-, 'peak, top', kākūd-, 'mouth-cavity, palate'; from a dental enlargement of the reduplication of I.-E. base \*qeu-, 'to bend', for which see cubit, high. L. cacūmen prob. developed fr. orig. \*kakūd under the influence of acūmen, 'sharpened point' (see acumen).

cacuminate, tr. v., to make pointed or sharp. — L. cacūminātus, pp. of cacūmināre, 'to point', fr. cacūmen, gen. cacūminis. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: cacumin-ation, n.

cacuminous, adj., pointed (said of the top of a tree). — See cacuminal and -ous.

Cacus, n., son of Vulcan, a giant, slain by Hercules in his cave in the Aventine (Roman mythol.) — L. Cācus, of uncertain etymology.

cad, n. — Shortened fr. caddie, caddy.

Derivatives: caddish adj caddishly adv

Derivatives: cadd-ish, adj., cadd-ish-ly, adv., cadd-ish-ness, n.

cadamba, n., an East Indian tree. — Kanarese kadamba-. Cp. OI. kadambáh, 'Nauclea cadamba', which is prob. of Dravidian origin (see Manfred Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymol. Sanskrit Dictionary I, 144 and 149).

cadastral, adj., pertaining to a cadaster. — F., fr. cadastre. See cadastre and adj. suff. -al.

cadastre, cadaster, n. — F. cadastre, 'register of the survey of lands', fr. OProvenç. cadastre, fr. It. catastro, catasto, fr. OIt. catastico, fr. Late Gk. κατάστιχον, 'register', lit. 'by the line', formed fr. Gk. κατά (see cata-) and στίχος, 'row, line'. See acrostic.

cadaver, n., a dead body, a corpse. — L., 'a dead body, a corpse', fr. cadere, 'to fall'; see cadence. For sense development cp. Gk. πτῶμα, 'corpse', which is rel. to πίπτεω, 'to fall' (perf. πέπτωα).

and Heb.  $n^{\bar{\nu}}bh\bar{e}l\acute{a}^h$ , 'carcass, corpse', fr.  $n\bar{a}bh\acute{e}l$ , 'it decayed, withered', which is rel. to  $n\bar{a}ph\acute{a}l$ , 'he fell'. Cp. ptomaine.

Derivatives: cadav-er-ic, adj., cadaverous (q.v.) cadaverous, adj., looking like a corpse; pale. — L. cadaverōsus, 'corpselike', fr. cadaver, 'a dead body, corpse'. See cadaver and -ous.

Derivatives: cadaverous-ly, adv., cadaverous-ness. n.

caddie, caddy, n., a person who carries one's golf clubs, etc. — F. cadet. See cadet and cp. cad. Derivative: caddie, caddy, to act as a caddie.

caddis, n., 1) worsted yarn (obsol.); 2) lint. — Prob. fr. OF. cadaz, cadas, also cadarce, fr. OProvenc. cadarz, which is of uncertain origin; confused with F. cadis, 'light woolen serge'. See next word.

caddis, n., a kind of cheap serge. — F. cadis, 'light woolen serge', fr. OProvenç. cadis, prob. fr. Sp. cadiz, of s.m., which apparently comes from the name of the city of Cadiz and orig. meant 'material made at Cadiz'.

caddie, n., the larva of the caddis fly. — Of uncertain origin.

caddy, n., a small box; orig. used only in the sense of tea caddy. — Fr. earlier catty, prop. 'a box containing a catty of tea', fr. Malay kātī, a weight of 1 1/3 lb. Cp. catty.

cade, n., a small barrel. — F., fr. L. cadus, 'bottle, jar, jug', fr. Gk. κάδος, fr. Heb. kadh, 'pitcher', prop. 'a rounded vessel', fr. base \*k-d-d, 'to be round'. Cp. cadus.

cade, n., a juniper (Juniperus oxycedrus). — F., fr. OProvenç. cade, fr. Late L. catanus, 'cedar juniper', which is prob. a loan word fr. Sabine catanus, 'a plant with pointed leaves', fr. Sabine-L. catus. 'sharp, pointed'. See hone.

-cade, suff. denoting a group or the contest of a group. — Adopted fr. the suff. -cade in caval-cade (q.v.); accordingly this suff. is the equivalent of L. -(i)cātus. See 2nd -ade and cp. aqua-cade. motorcade and subst. suff. -ate.

cadence, n. — F., fr. It. cadenza, fr. VL. \*cadentia, a fem. noun, fr. L. cadentia, neut. pl. of cadēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of cadere, 'to fall', which is cogn. with OI. śad-, 'to fall down', Arm. çacnum, 'to fall, become low', and possibly also with Ir. casair, W. cesair, Co. keser, 'hail'. Cp. chance, which is a doublet of cadence. Cp. also accident, cadaver, cadenza, caducity, cascade, case, 'condition', casual, cheat, chute, coincide, decadence, decay, déchéance, deciduous, escheat, incident, occasion, occident, parachute, recidivist. Derivatives: cadence, tr. v., cadenc-ed, adj., cadenc-y, n.

cadenza, n., an ornamental flourish (music). — It., fr. VL. \*cadentia; prop. 'a flourish before the cadence', whence its name. See cadence.

cadet, n., 1) a younger son or brother; 2) a student at a military or naval school. — F., fr. Gascon capdet, which corresponds to OProveng. capdel, 'chief', fr. VL. \*capitellus, dimin. formed

fr. L. caput, gen. capitis, 'head'. See capital, adj., and cp. cad. caddie.

cadge, v., to beg. — Back formation fr. cadger. For similar back formations cp. peddle, swindle. cadger, n., a hawker. — The word orig. denoted 'one who brought in a cadge or basket eggs, poultry etc. from the country to the market'. Cadge derives fr. F. cage in the sense of 'basket'. See cage.

cadi, n., a minor Mohammedan judge. — Arab.  $q\acute{a}d\ddot{i}$ , 'judge', prop. partic. of  $q\acute{a}d\ddot{a}$ , 'he decided', rel. to Heb.  $q\ddot{a}tz\acute{t}n$ , 'judge, prince, leader'. Cp. alcalde.

cadjan, n., palm leaves for thatching or matting.

— Malay kājāng, 'a matting of palm leaves'.

Cadmean, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, Cadmus. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Cadmēus, fr. Gk. Καδμεῖος, 'Cadmean', fr. Κάδμος, 'Cadmus'. See Cadmus.

cadmia, n., calamine. — L. cadmīa. See next word.

cadmium, n., a white metallic element (chem.) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the German chemist Friedrich Strohmeyer (1776-1835) in 1817, fr. L. cadmīa, 'calamine', fr. Gk.  $\varkappa\alpha\delta\mu\epsilon i\bar{\alpha}$ , of s.m., which stands for  $K\alpha\delta\mu\epsilon i\bar{\alpha}$  (scil.  $\gamma\bar{\eta}$ ), lit. 'Cadmean (earth)', fr.  $K\dot{\alpha}\delta\mu$ ος, 'Cadmus'. See next word.

Derivative: cadm-ic, adi.

Cadmus, n., son of the Phoenician king Agenor and founder of Thebes (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Κάδμος, a name of Sem. origin, prop. denoting 'the man who came from the East'. Cp. Heb. qédem (fr. base qadm-), 'East', qiddém, 'he was in front, met', qadmön, 'eastern; ancient', Ugar. qdm, 'front', Arab. qádama, Ethiop. qadāma, 'he preceded', Akkad. qudmu, 'front; former time'. Cp. cadmium, calamine, camillus. For other mythological names of Hebrew origin cp. Danae, Danaus, Niobe.

cadre, n., frame, framework; framework of a regiment. — F., fr. It. quadro, fr. L. quadrus, 'square'. See quadri-.

caduceus, n., the wand of a herald, specif., the wand of Hermes (Mercury). — L. cādūceus, 'herald's staff', fr. Dor. Gk. κᾶρόκειον (corresponding to Att. κτρόκειον), of s.m., fr. κάροξ (resp. κτροζ), 'herald', whence κᾶρόσσειν (resp. κτρόσσειν), 'to proclaim' (said of a herald); rel. to Gk. καρκαίρειν, 'to resound', and cogn. with OI. carkarti, 'mentions with praise', carkṛtiḥ, 'praise, glory', kārūḥ, 'singer, poet', OHG. -hruod, -ruod (in compounds), ON. hrōðr, OE. hrēð, 'fame, glory'. Cp. kerygma. Cp. also rummer.

caducity, n., perishableness. — F. caducité, 'perishableness, frailty', fr. caduc, 'perishable, frail', fr. L. caducus, 'falling, fallen, inclined to fall', fr. cadere, 'to fall'. See cadence and -ity.

caducous, adj., perishable. — L. cadūcus. See prec. word. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

cadus, n., a large vessel for liquids. — L., fr. Gk.

caesura

caecal, adj., pertaining to the caecum (anat.) — Formed fr. caecum with adj. suff. -al. Derivative: caecal-ly, adv.

Caecias, n., personification of the northeast wind. — L. caeciās, fr. Gk. καικίας, 'northeast wind', lit. 'the dark one', cogn. with L. caecus, 'blind'; see next word. For sense development cp. Aquilo.

caecum, n., the blind gut (anat.) — L., neut. of the adj. caecus, 'blind', in ML. colon caecum, 'blind gut', a medical term traceable to the definition of the blind gut as τοῦ ἐντέρου τυφλόντι (lit. 'some blind part of the intestine'), given by Aristotle in his work De partibus animalium, 3, 14. L. caecus is cogn. with Gk. καικίᾶς, 'northeast wind', lit. 'the dark one' (cp. L. Aquilō, 'north wind', fr. aquilus, 'dark'), OI. kēkaraḥ, 'squinting', OIr. caech, 'one-eyed'. MIr. let-chaech, 'squinting', W. coeg, 'empty', coeg-ddall, 'one-eyed', Goth. haihs, 'one-eyed'. Cp. Caecias, cecity, and the second element in pichiciago.

**Caeoma**, n., a form genus of rusts (bot.) — Mod L., fr. Gk. καίειν, which prob. stands for κά. Γ-μειν, 'to burn', whence καυστός, 'burnt', καυστικός, 'capable of burning' (see **caustic**); so called because of its fiery-red color.

Caesar, masc. PN. — L., of uncertain origin. Cp. czar, kaiser.

Derivatives: Caesar-ism, n., Caesar-ize, tr. and intr. v.

Caesarean, adj., 1) pertaining to Caesar; 2) pertaining to the Caesarian section. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Caesareus, fr. Caesar. See Caesar.

Caesarean section, Caesarean operation. — So called from the belief that Julius Caesar was thus delivered. This belief is refuted by the fact that the mother of Caesar was still alive at the time of the Gallic wars, whereas, on the other hand, we know that in antiquity this operation was never performed on the living mother.

Caesarian, adj., Caesarean. — L. Caesariānus, fr. Caesar. See Caesar, Caesarean.

Caesarism, caesarism, n., an absolute government resembling that of Caesar; imperialism. — F. cėsarisme, coined by the French man of letters and dramatist Auguste Romieu (1800-1855) fr. Cėsar (fr. L. Caesar) and suff. -isme. See Caesar and -ism.

caesious, adj., grayish blue. — L. caesius, 'bluish gray', of uncertain etymology. It possibly derives fr. \*qaid-to-, or \*qait-to-, 'bright, shining', and is rel. to caelum, 'ceiling'. See celestial and cp. words there referred to. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

caesium, n. - See cesium.

caesura, n., break in a verse (pros.) — L., 'a cutting', formed fr. caesus, pp. of caedere, 'to cut'.

220

cafard

See cement and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: caesur-al, caesur-ic, adis,

cafard, n., a hypocrite. — F., 'hypocrite', fr. Arab. káfir, 'infidel', part. of káfara, 'he blotted out, covered; he denied', with substitution of the French pejorative suff. -ard for the unusual ending -ir. See Kaffir and -ard.

cafardise, n., hypocrisy. — F., 'hypocrisy', formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ise.

café, n., 1) coffee; 2) coffeehouse; restaurant. — F., fr. It. caffè, fr. Turk. qahvé, fr. Arab. qáhvah, 'wine: coffee'. See coffee.

cafeteria, n., a restaurant at which the patrons serve themselves from the food displayed at a counter. — Mexican Sp., meaning 'retail coffee store'. Cp. F. cafetière and see prec. word.

caffeine, caffein, n., an alkaloid obtained from coffee and tea (chem.) — F. caféine, fr. café, 'coffee'. See coffee and chem. suff. -ine, resp. -in. cafila, n., a convoy of travelers, caravan. — Arab. qáfilah, fem. used as a collective noun fr. qáfil, 'one who returns from a journey', part. of qáfala, 'he returned from a journey'.

cafiz, n., a measure of capacity. — Sp., fr. Arab. *qafiz*, a measure for corn.

caftan, n., a long-sleeved garment worn in Turkey, Egypt, etc.—Turk qaftān, fr. Arab. qaftān, fr. Pers. khaftān.

cage, n. — F., fr. L. cavea, 'an excavated place, a hollow, cavity; enclosure for animals, cage', fr. cavus, 'hollow'. Cp. It. gabbia, 'basket for fowls, coop', gaggia, 'basket', OProvenç. gabia, 'prison', Sp. gavia, 'a place where madmen are confined', which all derive fr. L. cavea, and see cave, n. Cp. also cabinet, cadger, cajole, decoy, gabion, jail.

Derivatives: cage, tr. v., cag-er, n.

Cagot, n., one of an outcast race in southern France. — F., 'bigot, hypocrite', from cagot, 'leper', a word of the Béarn dialect, derived fr. L. cacāre, 'to stool' (see cack), used in a pejorative sense to denote the leper, the hypocrite, the deceiver, etc.

cahier, n., a number of sheets of paper stitched together, a report.—F., fr. OF. quaer, caer, caier, fr. VL. quaternum, 'four sheets of paper', fr. L. quaternī, 'four together, four each'. See quire, 'sheets of paper'.

cahnite, n., a hydrous calcium boroarsenate (mineral.) — Named after L. Cahn, of Colorado (U.S.A.) For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

caiman, n. - See cayman.

Cain, n., in the Bible, the oldest son of Adam and Eve. — L., fr. Gk. Kźv, fr. Heb. Qáyin, lit. 'created, creature', from stem q-y-n, 'to form, fashion', whence also qáyin, 'weapon', lit. 'that which is formed by the craftsman'. The same base appears in Aram. qēnā'á, Syr. qēnāyá, 'worker in metal', and in Arab. qayn, 'craftsman, worker in steel or another metal, smith'. These words are rel. to Heb. qānáh, 'he created, formed made' (for this meaning see Gen. 14:19 and 22,

Deut. 32:6, Ps. 139:13, Prov. 8:22), whence developed the meanings 'he got, acquired; he bought'. This relationship between the name  $Q\dot{a}yin$  and the verb  $q\bar{a}n\dot{a}^h$  accounts best for the fact that in Gen. 4:1 Eve explains the name  $Q\dot{a}yin$  with the word  $q\bar{a}nith\bar{i}$ . This word is usually translated, 'I have gotten', but it is more probable that its sense here is 'I have formed', 'I have made'. See U. Cassuto, A Commentary on the Book of Genesis, Part One, From Adam to Noah, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, 1961, pp. 196-202. Cp. Elkanah, kinah.

caique, n., a light rowing or sailing boat, used esp. on the Bosporus. — F., fr. It. caicco, fr. Turk. kayik.

caird, n., a wandering tinker (Scot.) — Gael., Ir. ceard, 'tinker', rel. to. OIr. cerd, 'smith; poet', W. cerdd. 'song', and prob. cogn. with Gk. κέρδος, 'gain, profit'.

cairn, n., a heap of stones. — Gael. carn, gen. cairn, 'heap', rel. to W. and Ir. carn, of s.m. Cp. the first element in cairngorm.

cairngorm, n., a yellow crystal. — From the name of the Scottish mountain *Cairngorm*, where it is found. This name is compounded of cairn and Gael. gorm, 'blue'.

caisson, n., box, chest. — F., fr. It. cassone, which is formed with the augment. suff. -one fr. cassa, fr. L. capsa, 'chest, box, receptacle'. See case, 'chest', and -oon and cp. capsule.

Derivative: caisson-ed, adj.

caitiff, n., a mean person, a coward; adj., mean, cowardly. — ME: caitif, 'captive, miserable', fr. ONF. caitif, which corresponds to OF. chaitif, 'captive; wretched' (whence F. chétif, 'weak, sickly; miserable, wretched'), fr. L. captīvus, 'prisoner' (see captive). Caitiff represents the early borrowing, its doublet captive is a later scholarly form; both came into English through the medium of French.

caja, n., a cashier's office. — Sp., 'box, chest, cashier's office, fr. L. capsa, 'box, chest', fr. capere, 'to catch, seize, take, receive, hold'. See case, 'box', and cp. cash, 'ready money'. Cp. also cajeta. cajaput, cajeput, n. — Variants of cajuput.

cajeta, n., a small chest. — Sp., dimin. of caja, 'box, chest'. See caja.

cajole, tr. and intr. v. — F. cajoler. The word orig. meant 'to chatter like a jay in a cage' and is an alteration of gaioler (a word used in the 16th cent.), fr. Picard gaiole, 'cage', fr. Late L. caveola, 'cage', dimin. of L. cavea, 'cage'; see cage. The change of gaioler to cajoler is due to the influence of F. cage.

Derivatives: cajole, n., cajole-ment, n., cajol-er, n., cajol-er-y, n., cajol-ing, adj., cajol-ing-ly, adv. Cajun, n., a native of Louisiana, supposed to be of Acadian French descent. — Corruption of Acadian.

cajuput, n., an East Indian tree. — Malay kāyupūtih, lit., 'white tree', fr. kāyu, 'tree', and pūtih, 'white'. 221 calceate

cake, n. — ME., fr. ON. kaka, rel. to MDu. kōke, Du. koek, its dimin. koekje, OHG. chuohho, kuocho, MHG. kuoche, G. Kuchen; prob. of imitative origin. The a-o gradation of these words testifies to their Teut. origin (cp. ON. taka, 'take', tōk, 'took'). They are not related to cook. Cp. cooky, kuchen. Cp. also Cockaigne. Derivatives: cake, v., cak-v, adi.

Cakile, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (bot.) — F., fr. Arab. qāqúllā, also qāqúllah, name of a plant.

Calabar bean. — Named after Calabar on the west coast of Africa.

calabash, n., a tropical tree of the bignonia family and its gourdlike fruit. — F. calebasse, fr. Sp. calabaza, corruption of Arab. qár'ah vábisah, 'dry gourd'.

calaber, n., a kind of squirrel fur. — Fr. Calabre, French name of Calabria, the southeastern peninsula of Italy.

calaboose, n., a prison (Southern part of the U.S.A.)
— Sp. calabozo, 'prison, cell', prob. fr. VL. \*calafodium, which is compounded of pre-Latin \*calar, 'a protected place, cave', and L. fodere, 'to dig'. See fosse.

Caladium, n., a genus of plants of the arum family (bot.) — ModL., coined by Rumph in 1750 fr. Malay kalādi, 'a kind of arum'.

Calamagrostis, n., the reed bent grass (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κάλαμος, 'a reed', and ἄγρωστις, 'a grass'. See Calamus and Agrostis.

calamanco, n., a woolen cloth. — Cp. ML. calamacus, calamancus, Sp. calamaco, G. Kalamank, Kalmank; of uncertain origin.

calamander wood, calamander, n., wood of a tree growing in Ceylon. — Corruption of Coromandel, name of part of the eastern coast of southern India.

calamary, n., squid. — L. calamārius, 'pertaining to a pen', fr. calamus, 'reed, pen', fr. Gk. κάλαμος, prob. an assimilated form of orig. \*κόλαμος, and, accordingly, cognate with L. culmus, 'stock, stem'. See culm, 'stem of grasses', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in calamint, caramel.

calamine, n., a kind of zinc ore. — F., fr. ML. calamina, fr. L. cadmia, fr. Gk. καδμεία, 'calamine', fr. Κάδμος, 'Cadmus', the founder of Thebes; so called because this mineral was found first in the vicinity of Thebes. See Cadmus, cadmium.

calamint, n., an aromatic plant. — ME. calament, fr. OF. calament, fr. ML. calamentum, fr. L. calaminthē, fr. Gk. καλαμίνθη, which is compounded of κάλαμος, 'reed', and μίνθη, 'minth'. See calamary and mint, 'an aromatic herb'. For the contraction of \*καλαμο-μινθη into καλαμίνθη see haplology.

calamitous, adj., producing calamity, disastrous.

— F. calamiteux (fem. -euse), fr. L. calāmitōsus, haplological contraction of \*calāmitātōsus, fr.

calāmitās. See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: calamitous-ly, adv., calamitous-

calamity, n., misery; disaster. — F. calamité, fr. L. calāmitātem, acc. of calāmitās, 'damage, injury, loss, misfortune', with the primary meaning 'blow', rel. to in-columis, 'unimpaired, uninjured', fr. I.-E. base \*qel(ā)-, \*qol(ā)-, 'to strike, beat', whence also Gk. κλᾶν, 'to break', κλῆρος, Dor. κλᾶρος, prop. 'little piece of wood lopped off (used for casting lots)', hence 'a casting of lots'. See holt and cp. words there referred to. calamus, n., reed. — L. See calamary.

calando, adv. and adj., growing slower (mus.) — It., fr. calare, 'to let down, lower', fr. L. calāre, chalāre, 'to let down', fr. Gk. χαλᾶν, 'to let down, loosen'.

Calanthe, n., a genus of orchids (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. καλός, 'beautiful', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See calo- and anther.

calapite, n., mass found in coconuts. — Fr. Malay kalapa, 'coco tree'.

calash, n., a kind of carriage. — F. calèche, fr. Czech kolesa, 'wheels, carriage', pl. of koleso, 'wheel', fr. kolo, 'wheel', which is rel. to OPruss. kelan, 'wheel', and cogn. with Gk. κύκλος, 'circle', OE. hweogol, hwēol, 'wheel'. See wheel and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: calash, tr. v.

Calathea, n., a genus of plants of the arrowroot family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κάλαθος, 'basket' (see next word); so called from the shape of the flowers.

calathus, n., a basket (*Greek antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. κάλαθος, 'basket', prop. meaning 'a plaited basket', and rel. to κλώθειν, 'to spin'. See Clotho and cp. Clostridium.

calcaneum, n., one of the bones of the tarsus (anat.) — L. calcāneum (rarely calcāneus), 'heel', a derivative of calx, gen. calcis, of s.m. See Calceolaria, and cp. calk, 'to stop up the seams of a ship with oakum'.

calcaneus, n., one of the bones of the tarsus (anat.)— See prec. word.

calcareous, adj., pertaining to, or containing, lime or calcium. — L. calcārius, 'pertaining to lime', fr. calx, gen. calcis, 'limestone, lime, pebble', a loan word fr. Gk. χάλεξ, 'small stone, pebble', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. \*(s)q(h)e-liq-, enlargement of base \*(s)qel-, 'to cut, cleave, split'. See colter and cp. silica. Cp. also calcine, calculate, calculus, calx, cauk, causeway, causey, chalk, chaussée. — The right spelling of the word would be calcarious (a form now obsolete), the English correspondence of L. -ārius being -arious (or -ary).

Derivatives: calcareous-ly, adv., calcareous-ness,

calceate, adj., shod (said of members of religious orders). — L. calceātus, pp. of calceāte, 'to furnish with shoes', fr. calceus. See Calceolaria and adj. suff. -ate and cp. discalceate.

calced, adj., calceate. — Formed with suff. -ed fr. L. calceus, 'shoe'. See next word.

Calceolaria, n., a genus of plants of the figwort family (bot.) - ModL., fr. L. calceolarius, 'shoemaker', fr. calceolus, 'a little shoe', dimin. of calceus, 'shoe', fr. calx, gen. calcis, 'heel', which is rel, to calcar, 'spur', caliga, 'military shoe or sandal', inculcare, 'to tread down'. calcitrāre, 'to kick, be stubborn', and cogn, with OSlav. klūka, 'knee', Lith, kulnas, kulnis, 'heel', Lith. kùlše, kùlšis, OPruss, culczi, 'hip', Lith, kul(k)šis, kulkšnis, 'ankle, hock'. All these words prob, meant orig, 'something bent' and derive fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qel-, 'crooked, bent', whence also Gk. κωλέα, κωλή, 'thighbone', κώλον, 'limb, member'. See colon, 'punctuation mark', and cp. calcaneum, caliga, calk, 'to stop up the seams of a ship with oakum', calk, 'to copy', calkin, caltrop, cockatrice, discalceate, inculcate, recalcitrate. This genus of plants was called Calceolaria from the slipperlike appearance of the flower.

Calchas, n., son of Thestor, soothsayer of the Greeks before Troy (*Greek mythol.*) — L. Calchās, fr. Gk.  $K\dot{\alpha}\lambda\chi\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$ , a name of uncertain etymology.

calci-, combining form denoting 'lime' or 'calcium'. — L. calci-, stem of calx, gen. calcis, 'lime'. See calcareous.

calcie, adj., pertaining to lime or calcium. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. L. calx, gen. calcis, 'lime'. See calcareous.

calciferous, adj., containing carbonate of lime. — Lit. 'lime-bearing', compounded of calciand L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See -ferous.

calcification, n., conversion into chalk; petrifaction, ossification. — See calci- and -fication.

calcify, tr. v., to make calcareous; intr. v., to become calcareous. — F. calcifier. See calciand -fv.

calcination, n., the act or process of calcining. — F., fr. calciner, 'to calcine'. See next word and -ation.

calcine, tr. v., 1) to reduce to calx by heat; 2) to burn to ashes. — F. calciner, fr. ML. calcinare, 'to reduce to lime', fr. L. calx, gen. calcis, 'lime'. See calcareous.

calciphylaxis, n., increased sensitivity to calcium (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined by Dr. Hans Selye (born in 1907), professor of the University of Montreal, fr. calcium, a word of Latin origin, and Gk. φύλαξες, 'a watching, guarding'. See phylaxis.

calcite, n., native calcium carbonate (mineral.) — G. Calcit, a hybrid coined by the Austrian mineralogist and geologist Wilhelm Karl von Haidinger (1795-1871) fr. L. calx, gen. calcis, 'lime', and suff. -it, fr. Gk. -ίτης. See calcareous and subst. suff. -ite.

and subst. suff. -ite.

calcium, a metallic element (chem.) — ModL.,

coined by the English chemist Sir Humphrey

Davy (1788-1829) fr. L. calx, calcis, 'lime'. See calx, calcareous.

calculable, adj. — F. calculable, fr. calculer, 'to compute, reckon, calculate', fr. L. calculāre. See calculate and -able.

Derivatives: calculabil-ity, n., calculabl-y, adv. calculary, adj., pertaining to calculi (med.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ary fr. L. calculus, 'stone, pebble; stone in the bladder or kidneys'. See calculus and cp. L. calculārius, 'pertaining to calculation'.

calculate, tr. v. — L. calculātus, pp. of calculāre, 'to reckon, compute, calculate', fr. calculus, a small stone, pebble, stone used in reckoning, reckoning', dimin. of calx, gen. calcis, 'small stone, pebble, stone used in gaming, counter'. See calculus and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: calculat-ed, adj., calculat-ing, adj., calculation (q.v.), calculative, adj., calculator (q.v.), calculatory (q.v.)

calculation, n. — L. calculatio, gen. -ōnis, 'reckoning, calculation', fr. calculatus, pp. of calculare. See calculate and -ion.

Derivative: calculation-al, adj.

calculator, n., 1) one who calculates; 2) a calculating machine. — L. calculātor, 'a computer', fr. L. calculātus, pp. of calculāte. See calculate and agential suff. -or.

calculatory, adj. — L. calculătórius, 'pertaining to reckoning', fr. calculātus, pp. of calculāte. See calculate and adj. suff. -ory and cp. prec. word

calculus, n., 1) a method in calculation (math.);
2) a stonelike concretion in the body (med.) —
L. calculus, 'small stone, pebble, stone in the bladder or kidneys; counter used in playing drafts; stone used in reckoning', dimin. of calx, gen. calcis, 'small stone, pebble, stone used in gaming, counter'. See calcareous and cp. calculate.

caldarium, n., the hot room in the Roman bath.— L., prop. neut. of the adj. calidārius, caldārius, 'pertaining to warming', used as a noun, fr. calidus, 'hot'. See next word.

caldron, cauldron, n. - ONF. cauderon, caudron (corresponding to OF. chauderon, F. chaudron), formed fr. OF. caudiere (F. chaudière), fr. Late L. caldāria, 'caldron', fr. L. calidārius, caldārius, 'pertaining to warming', fr. calidus, caldus, 'hot', fr. calēre, 'to be warm', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*kel-, 'warm', whence also Lith. šįlù, šilti, 'to become warm', šiltas, 'warm', šilus, more exactly šilius, 'August' (lit. 'the warm month'), W. clyd, 'warm' (whence MW. claer, clayar, 'warm'), OI. śarád-, 'autumn', Avestic sareδ, 'year', ModPers. sāl, of s.m. Cp. It. caldaia, Rum. căldare, OProvenç. caudera, Catal. caldira, Sp. caldera, Port. caldeira, 'caldron', which all derive fr. VL. caldāria. Cp. calefacient, calenture, calescence, callant, calorescence, caloric, caudle, chafe, chaldron, chauffeur, chawdron, chowder, réchauffé, scald, nonchalant. For prob. derivatives of base \*kleu-, enlargement of base \*kel-, 'warm', see lee.

Caleb, n., masculine PN.; in the Bible, one of the twelve men sent by Moses to spy out the land of Canaan. — Heb. Kālébh, prop. 'like a dog', fr. kélebh, 'dog'. Cp. Nöldeke in ZDMG., 40, p. 164, Note I. Cp. Aram. kalbá, Ugar. klb, Ethiop. kalb, Akkad. kalbu, 'dog'.

calefacient, adj., producing heat, heating (med.)

— L. calefaciëns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of calefacere, 'to make warm', compounded of calëre, 'to be warm', and facere, 'to make, do'. See caldron and fact.

Derivative: calefacient, n.

calefactory, adj., making warm. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. calefactus, pp. of calefacere, 'to make warm'. See prec. word.

calembour, n., pun. — F., of uncertain origin. calendar, n. — L. calendārium, 'an account book', fr. calendae, kalendae, 'the first day of the month' (see calends). The account book was called calendārium, because it contained the first days of the months, on which the accounts were due.

Derivatives: calendar, tr. v., calendar-er, n., calendar-ial, adj., calendar-ian, adj. and n., calendar-ic, adj.

calender, n., a mendicant dervish. — Pers. aalender.

calender, n., machine with rollers for pressing cloth. — F. calandre, 'calender, roller, mangle', fr. earlier \*colandre, fr. VL. \*colendra, fr. Gk. κύλινδοος, 'roller, cylinder'. See cylinder.

calender, tr. v. — F. calandrer, fr. calandre. See prec. word.

Derivative: calender-er, n.

calends, kalends, n. pl., the first day of the ancient Roman month. - ME. kalendes, fr. OE. calend, 'month', fr. L. calendae, kalendae, 'the first day of the month', fr. calare, 'to call, proclaim', which is rel. to Umbr. kařetu, kařitu, carsitu (= L. calātō), 'thou shalt (or he shall) call', and cogn. with Gk. καλέω, 'I call', κέλαδος, 'noise, din', χελαρύζειν, 'to rush, purl', χέλωρ (Hesychius), 'sound, voice', Lett. kaluôt, 'to chatter', OHG, halon, 'to call', hellan, 'to resound', hell, 'resounding', OIr. cailech, W. ceiliog. Co. chelioc. Bret. kil'ek, 'cock', Lith. kalbà, 'language', kalbāsyti, 'to chatter', Lett. kalada, 'shouting, noise', OPruss. kaltzā, kelsāi, 'it sounds', the second element in OI. uṣā-kalaḥ, 'cock', Toch. B kal(n)-, AB  $k\ddot{a}l(n)$ -, 'to resound'. All these words are derivatives of the I.-E. imitative base \*kel-, \*kal-, 'to shout, resound'. Cp. calendar, Calendula, intercalary, conciliate, council. Cp. also claim, v., clear, ecclesia. Cp. also low, 'to make the sound of a cow'.

Calendula, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. calendae, hence lit. meaning 'the plant blossoming at the time of calends'. See prec. word and -ule.

calenture, n., tropical fever. — Sp. calentura, fr.

L. calēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of calēre, 'to be hot'. See caldron.

Derivatives: calenture, tr. v., calentur-al, adj.

calepin, n., a dictionary. — Named after Ambrogio Calepino (1435-1511), author of a famous Latin-Italian dictionary.

calescence, n., increasing heat. — See next word and -ce and cp. calorescence.

calescent, adj., growing warm; increasing in heat. — L. calēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of calēscere, 'to grow hot', inchoative of calēre, 'to be hot'. See caldron and -ent and cp. incalescent, recalescent.

calf, n., young of a cow, etc. — ME. calf, kalf, fr. OE. cealf, rel. to OS., MDu. calf, ON. kālfr, Dan. kalv, Swed., Du. kalf, OHG. chalp, kalb, MHG. kalp, G. Kalb, Goth. kalbo, 'calf', OHG. kilbur (neut.), kilburra (fem.), OE. cilforlamb, ceolforlamb, 'ewe lamb', fr. I.-E. base \*gwelbh-, \*gwolbh-, 'womb; young of an animal', whence also OI. gárbhah, Avestic garewa-, 'womb', Gk. δελφός, 'brother' (lit. 'from the same womb'), Avestic gerevbush, 'the young of an animal'. Cp. adelpho-, dolphin, and the second element in dagoba. Cp. also chilver.

calf, n., the fleshy part of the leg. — ON. kālfi, 'calf of the leg', generally supposed to be rel. to kālfi, 'young of a cow', hence derivatively identical with prec. word, but prob. not related to it, but cogn. with OI. gulphás, 'ankle (bone)'. Caliban, n., a brutal man. — Fr. Caliban, a character in Shakespeare's Tempest. The name is prob. a blend of Cariban and cannibal. The association between these two words is so much the more natural because the latter is a derivative of the former.

Derivative: Caliban-ism, n.

caliber, calibre, n., the diameter of the bore of a gun. — F. calibre, fr. It. calibro, fr. Arab. qálib, 'mold, model', fr. Gk. κπλοπόδιον, 'shoemaker's last', dimin. of κπλόπους, gen. κπλόποδος, of s.m., lit. 'a foot of wood', fr. κπλον, 'wood', esp. 'wood for burning', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot', Gk. κπλον is contracted fr. \*κπ. ελο-ν or \*κπ. αλο-ν, a derivative of καίειν (for \*κπ. είνειν), 'to burn'; see caustic. For the second element see foot and cp. -pod. Gk. κπλοπόδιον came into Arabic through the medium of the Aramaic.

calibrate, tr. v., to determine the caliber of. — A hybrid coined fr. caliber and -ate, a suff. of Latin origin.

Derivative: calibrat-ion, n.

calicle, n., a small cup-shaped cavity (zool.) —
L. caliculus, 'a small cup', dimin. of calix, gen. calicis, 'cup'. See calyx and cp. calycle, calyculus. calico, n., cotton cloth. — Named after Calicut in the East Indies whence it was first imported. Calico orig. meant 'cotton cloth from India'. calicular, adj., shaped like a calicle. — Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. L. caliculus, 'a small cup'. See calicle.

californium, n., a radioactive element (chem.) — ModL., named after the University of California. For the ending see chem. suff. -ium.

caliga, n., a heavy military shoe (Roman antiq.)

— L., rel. to calx, gen. calcis, 'heel', calcar, 'spur', calceus, 'shoe', See Calceolaria.

caliginous, adj., dim, dark. — L. cālīginōsus, fr. cālīgō, gen. cālīginis, 'darkness', fr. I.-E. base \*qāl-, 'black, spotted', whence also Gk. κηλίς, Dor. καλίς, 'stain, spot, blemish', κηλάς (in Hesychius), 'cloud wanting water', OSlav. kalū, 'mud, dirt', OIr. caile, 'spot', but OI. kālāḥ, 'black; cuckoo', kālī (fem.), 'black color, night', are not derived from this base (see Albert Thumb, Handbuch des Sanskrit, II, p. 202). Cp. the related base \*qel-, 'black, spotted', whence Gk. κελαινός, 'black'. See Celaeno and cp. Columba, columbine. For the ending see suff.-ous. Derivatives: caliginous-ly, adv., caliginous-ness, n.

caliginosity, n., dimness, darkness. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. cālīginōsus. See prec. word. caligo, n., dimness of sight (med.) — L. cālīgō, 'darkness'. See caliginous.

caliology, n., the study of birds' nests. — Compounded of Gk. καλιά, 'hut, nest', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is rel. to καλύβη, 'hut, cabin', καλύπτειν, 'to cover, hide, conceal', and cogn. with L. cella, 'storcroom, granary', cēlāre, 'to hide, keep secret', occulere, 'to cover, conceal'; see cell and words there referred to and cp. esp. kalidium. For the second element see -logy.

Derivatives: caliolog-ic-al, adj., caliolog-ist, n. calipash, n., the edible greenish substance found next to the upper shell of a turtle. — Prob. alter. of carapace.

calipee, n., the edible yellowish substance found next to the lower shell of a turtle. — Prob. alter. of calipash.

**caliper**, **calliper**, n. — Variant spellings of **caliber**. Derivatives: cal(l)iper, tr. and intr. v., cal(l)iper-er, n.

caliph, calif, n., title of the successors of Mohammed. — ME. caliphe, califfe, fr. F. caliphe, fr. Arab. khalifah, 'successor', fr. khálafa, 'he succeeded', which is rel. to Heb. hāláph, 'he passed on, passed away, changed', Aram. hāláph, of s.m., Syr. hāláph, 'he changed, substituted', Ethiop. khaláfa, 'he passed by, passed across'. Cp. Collybia.

caliphate, n., office of a caliph. — Not the transliteration of Arab. khiláfah, but a hybrid coined fr. prec. word and -ate, a suff. of Latin origin. Calista, Callista, fem. PN. — Lit. 'most beautiful', fr. Gk. καλλίστη, fem. of κάλλιστος. See Callisto.

calisthenic, callisthenic, adj., pertaining to, or promoting, calisthenics. — See next word and

-ic. calisthenics, callisthenics, n. pl., 1) light gymnas-

tics tending to promote grace and health; 2) (construed as a singular) the art of such gymnastics. — Compounded of Gk. κάλλος, 'beauty', and σθένος, 'strength'. Gk. κάλλος derives fr. καλός, 'beautiful'; see calo-. For the second element see sthenic and cp. asthenia, neurasthenia. For the ending of calisthenics see suff. -ics.

calk, caulk, tr. v., to stop up the seams of a ship with oakum. — The original meaning was 'to tread', fr. ME. cauken, fr. ONF. cauquier, corresponding to OF. cauchier, chauchier (F. côcher), 'to tread', fr. L. calcāre, 'to tread', fr. calx, gen. calcis, 'heel'. See Calceolaria and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: calk, tr. v., calk-er, n., calk-ing, n. calk, calque, tr. v., to copy. — F. calquer, 'to trace, make a drawing', fr. It. calcare, lit. 'to trample, tread', fr. L. calcāre, 'to tread', whence also OF. cauchier, chauchier. Accordingly calk, 'to copy', is derivatively identical with calk, 'to stop up with oakum' (q.v.)

calk, n., projections at the ends of horseshoes to prevent slipping. — Back formation fr. calkin. calkin, n., calk (in the sense of prec. word). — OF. calcain, fr. L. calcāneum, 'heel', fr. calx, gen. calcis, 'heel'. See calcaneum.

call, intr. and tr. v. — ME. callen, fr. OE. ceallian, 'to shout', rel. to ON. kalla, 'to shout, sing', Du. kallen, 'to talk', OHG. kallōn, 'to call', and cogn. with MIr. gall, 'glory; swan', W. galw, 'to call', OSlav. glasŭ (for \*golsŭ), 'voice', Czech and Slovak hlas, of s.m., OSlav. glasiti, 'to cry, announce', Czech hlásiti, Slovak hlásit', of s.m., OSlav. glagolŭ, 'word', Czech and Slovak hlahol, 'loud talk', OSlav. glagolati, 'to speak', Czech hlaholiti, Slovak hlaholit', 'to sound'. Cp. Glagolitic.

Derivatives: call, n., call-able, adj., caller (q.v.), call-ing, n.

Calla, n., a genus of plants of the arum family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. calla, calsa, name of a plant

callant, n., boy (Scot.) — Du. kalant (now klant), 'customer', fr. NF. caland, corresponding to OF. chalant (F. chaland), 'customer', fr. OF. chaloir, 'to be interested in', fr. L. calēre, 'to be warm', in VL. meaning also 'to be overheated, become interested' (cp. It. calere, Sp. caler, 'to import, matter'). See caldron and cp. nonchalant.

caller, n., one who calls. — Formed from the verb call with agential suff. -er.

caller, adj., fresh (Scot.) — Of uncertain origin. Callicarpa, n., a genus of plants of the vervain family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κάλλος, 'beauty', and καρπός, 'fruit'. The first element derives fr. καλός, 'beautiful'; see calo. The second element is cogn. with L. carpere, 'to pluck'; see carpel.

Callicebus, n., a genus of South American monkeys (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κάλλος, 'beauty' (fr. καλός, 'beautiful'), and

κῆβος, κῆπος, 'a long-tailed monkey'. For the first element see calo-, for the second see

calligraph, n., a specimen of calligraphy. — Gk. καλλιγράφος, 'a calligrapher'. See calligraphy. Derivative: calligraph-er. n.

calligraphic, adj. — Gk. καλλιγραφικός, 'pertaining to calligraphy', fr. καλλιγραφία. See next word and -ic.

Derivatives: calligraphic-al, adj., calligraphic-al-ly, adv.

calligraphy, n., beautiful writing. — Gk. καλλιγραφίᾶ, fr. καλλιγράφος, 'a calligrapher', which is compounded of κάλλος, 'beauty' and -γράφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. The first element derives fr. καλός, 'beautiful'; see calo-. For the second element see -graphy.

Calliope, n., the Muse presiding over epic poetry (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Καλλιόπη, lit. 'the beautiful-voiced one', compounded of κάλλος, 'beauty', and ὅψ, gen. ὁπός, 'voice'. The first element derives fr. καλός, 'beautiful'; see calo. The second element stands for fr. \*Fόψ, fr. I.-E. \*woq\*w-s, whence also Gk. ἔπος (Cypriote Fέπος), 'word', L. νōx, 'voice, sound, tone, call'. See voice and cp. epic, epos.

calliper, n. - See caliper.

Callirrhoë, n., 1) the wife of Alcmaeon; 2) the name of a sea nymph (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Καλλιρρόη, fem. of καλλίρροος, 'beautifully flowing', compounded of κάλλος, 'beauty' (fr. καλός, 'beautiful'), and ροή, 'a flowing stream, river', which is rel. to ρέειν (for \*σρέΓειν), 'to flow', fr. I.-E. base \*sreu-, 'to flow', whence also—with inserted t—OE. strēam, 'flowing; river'. See calo- and stream.

Callirrhoë, n., a genus of plants of the mallow family (bot.) — Named after the nymph Callirrhoë. See prec. word.

callisthenic, adj. — See calisthenic.

callisthenics, n. — See calisthenics.

Callisto, n., a nymph, mother of Arcas by Zeus (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Καλλιστώ, fr. κάλλιστως, superl. of καλός, 'beautiful'; see calo-For the Greek superl. suff. -ιστος cp. ἄγχιστος, superl. of ἄγχι, 'near' (see Anchistea), κάκιστος, superl. of κακός, 'bad' (see kakistocracy), πρώτιστος, superl. of πρῶτος, 'first' (see protista). For the cognates of this suff. see superl. suff. -est.

Callitriche, n., a genus of aquatic weeds, the water starwort (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. καλλίτριχος, 'beautiful-haired', which is compounded of κάλλος, 'beauty', and θρίξ, gen. τριγός, 'hair'. The first element derives fr. καλός, 'beautiful', see calo-. For the second element see tricho-.

callosity, n., callousness. — F. callosité, 'hardening of the skin', fr. L. callositātem, acc. of callositās, fr. callus, callum, 'hardened skin', which is prob. cogn. with OI. kinaḥ (for \*kṛṇaḥ), 'callosity', OIr. and MIr. calath, calad, W. called, 'hard', OSlav. kaliti, 'to cool, harden', Lett.

kàlst, kàlstu, 'to dry up'. For the ending see suff. -ity.

callous, adj., hardened. — L. callōsus, 'hard-skinned', fr. callus, callum, 'hardened skin'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: callous-ly, adv., callous-ness, n.

callow, adj., unfledged; immature. — ME. calowe, fr. OE. calu, 'bare, bald', rel. to MDu. calu, Du. kaal, OHG. kalo, kalawēr, MHG. kal, kalwer, G. kahl, of s.m., and cogn. with OSlav. golū, 'naked', OSlav. glava, Lith. galvà, OPruss. gallū, 'head'.

Derivatives: callow, n., callow-er, n.

Calluna, n., a genus of plants of the heath family (bot.). — ModL., fr. Gk. καλλύνειν, 'to brush, sweep', lit. 'to make beautiful', fr. κάλλος, 'beauty', fr. καλός, 'beautiful' (see calo-); so called because its twigs were used as brooms. callus, n., hardened skin (med.) — L. see callosity.

calm, n. — F. calme, 'tranquil, quiet', fr. It. calma, 'absence of wind, tranquillity', fr. Gk. καῦμα, 'burning heat of the sun', whence arose the meaning 'tranquillity of the sea during oppressive heat'. Gk. καῦμα derives fr. \*καF-, the stem of καίειν, 'to burn'. See caustic and cp. words, there referred to. Cp. also chômage.

Derivatives: calm, adj. and v., calm-er, n., calm-ly, adv., calm-ness, n.

calmative, adj., calming. — F. calmatif (fem. calmative); see calm and -ative. This is a hybrid word (a suff. of L. origin having been added to a word of Gk. origin); it should be superseded by sedative.

calo-, combining form meaning 'beautiful'. — Gk. καλο-, fr. καλός, 'beautiful', which is cogn. with OI. kalyah, 'healthy'. Cp. calisthenics, Calista, Callicarpa, Callicebus, calligraphy, Callisto, Calluna, calomel, caloyer, Hemerocallis, Hymenocallis, kaleidophone, kaleidoscope.

calomel, n., mercurous chloride, HgCl (chem.) — F., prop. 'beautiful (i.e. white) substance derived from black', fr. Gk. καλός, 'beautiful, fair', and μέλας, 'black'. See calo- and melancholy.

Calonyction, n., a genus of plants of the morningglory family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of calo- and Gk. νύχτιος, 'nightly', fr. νύξ, gen. νυχτός, 'night'. See night and cp. nycti-.

Calophyllum, n., a genus of plants of the balsamtree family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of calo- and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See phyllo-.

calorescence, n., transference of heat rays into light rays (phys.) — Coined by the British physicist John Tyndall (1820-93). The word is incorrectly formed. The correct form would be calescence, fr. L. calēscēns, pres. part. of calēscere, 'to grow hot', inchoative of calēre, 'to be hot'. See caldron and -escence and cp. calescence and calori-

calori-, combining form meaning 'heat'. — L. calori-, fr. calor, 'heat', fr. calēre, 'to be hot'. See caldron.

caloric, n., the principle of heat. — F. calorique. fr. L. calor, 'heat', See calori- and -ic,

Derivative: caloric-ity, n.

calorie, also calory, n., unit of heat. — See calori-. calorifacient, adi., heat-producing. - Comnounded of calori- and -facient.

Derivative: calorifacient, n.

calorific, adi., heat-producing. — F. calorifique, fr. L. calorificus. See calori- and -fic.

Derivative: calorific-ation, n.

calorifies, n., the science of heat. - See prec. word and -ics.

calorimeter, n., an apparatus for measuring heat. - A hybrid coined fr. L. calor, 'heat', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure', See calori- and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

calotte, n., a small skullcap. - F., fr. It, callotta, fr. L. calautica, 'a kind of female headdress with pendent lappets', a word of foreign origin. A connection between calotte and Gk. καλύπτοα. 'woman's veil', as suggested by many lexicographers, is impossible for phonetic reasons.

calover, n., a monk of the Eastern Church. -F., fr. MF. calogere, fr. ModGk. καλόγερος (γ being pronounced v), 'a monk', lit. 'a handsome old man', fr. Gk. καλός, 'beautiful', and γέρων, 'old man'. See calo- and geronto-.

calnac, calnack, n., a kind of cap. — Turk, galpāa, whence also Hung, kalpag, 'calpac, headgear' kalan, hat'.

Caltha, n., a genus of herbs of the crowfoot familv (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. caltha, 'pot marigold', fr. supposed Gk. \*κάλθη, prop. 'the yellow flower', from I.-E. \*ghldha, rel. to \*ghelwos, 'vellow', whence L. helvus, 'light bay'. See vellow and cp. helvite.

caltrop, n., an instrument with four iron spikes used in medieval warfare. — ME, calketrappe, fr. ONF. cauketrape, corresponding to OF. chaucetrape (F. chausse-trape), which is formed from the imperative of chauchier, 'to tread, trample', and trape, 'trap, snare'. Accordingly, OF, chauchetrape lit, means 'tread upon the trap'. OF, chauchier derives fr. L. calcare, 'to tread', fr. calx, gen. calcis, 'heel'. See Calceolaria and cp. the first element in cauchemar. For the second element see trap, 'snare'.

calumba, n., formerly columbo, root of a plant (pharm.) — From kolombo, its name in Mo-

calumet, n., a pipe with long stem, smoked by North American Indians, esp. in token of peace. -- Can. F., fr. NF., corresponding to F. chalumeau (with change of suff.), fr. L. calamus, 'reed', See calamary.

calumniate, tr. v., to slander. — L. calumniātus, pp. of calumniārī, 'to accuse falsely', fr. calumnia. See calumny and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: calumniat-ion, n., calumniator

calumniator, n., slanderer. - L., fr. calumniatus,

pp. of calumniārī. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

calumnious, adi., slanderous. — L. calumniosus, fr. calumnia. See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: calumnious-ly, adv., calumnious-

calumny, n., slander. — F. calomnie, fr. L. calumnia 'trickery, artifice, pretense, evasion, false accusation, false report', for \*calvomniā, from \*calvomnos, archaic pres, part, of calvi, 'to devise tricks, deceive', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. xnheiv, 'to bewitch, seduce, beguile', Goth. hōlon, 'to deceive', ON, hōl, 'praise, flattery', OE. hōl. 'slander'. hōlian, hēlian, 'to slander'. Cp. challenge. Cp. also cavil. For the form of the pres. part. \*calvomnos cp. alumnus.

Calvary, the place of the crucifixion of Jesus: representation of the crucifixion of Jesus. - L. calvāria, 'skull', translation of Gk, κρανίον in the Gospels, rendering Aram, gūlgūlthā, 'skull' (= Heb. gulgoleth), a name given to a hill near Jerusalem (so called from its shape; see Golgotha). L. calvāria is a derivative of calvus, 'bald', which is cogn. with the second element in OI. áti-kūlvah, áti-kūrvah, 'utterly bare', Avestic kaurva-, ModPers. kal, 'bare'. Cp. Calvatia, calvities,

Calvatia, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) - ModL., fr. L. calvus, 'bald'. See Calvary and -ia.

calve, intr. and tr. v. -- ME. calven, fr. OE. cealfian, fr. cealf, 'calf', See calf, 'young of a

Calvinism, n., the religious doctrine of John Calvin (1509-64). Cp. chauvin. For the ending see suff.

Calvinist, n., a follower of Calvin. — See prec. word and -ist.

Derivative: Calvinist-ic, adi.

calvities, n., baldness (med.) — L., 'baldness', fr. calvus. See Calvary.

calx, n. (chem.), 1) lime (obsol.); 2) ashy substance left after a mineral or metal has been calcined. — L. calx, gen. calcis, 'stone, lime'.

Calveanthus, n., the Carolina allspice (bot.) -ModL., compounded of κάλυξ, 'cup, calyx', and ชับของ, 'flower'. See calyco- and anther.

calyci-, before a vowel calyc-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to, or resembling a calyx'. - Fr. L. calvx, gen. calvcis. See calyx.

calycle, n., an epicalyx (bot.) — L. calyculus, 'a small flower bud', dimin. of calyx, gen. calvcis. See calyx and cp. calicle.

Calycocarpum, n., a genus of plants of the moonseed family (bot.). — ModL., compounded of κάλυξ, gen. κάλυκος, 'cup, calyx', and καρπός, 'fruit'. See calyco- and carpel and cp. the second element in Callicarpa.

calyculus, n., a small cup-shaped cavity. - L. Sec calycle.

Calypso, n., a nymph, daughter of Atlas (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Καλυψώ, from the stem of καλύπτειν, 'to cover, hide, conceal'. See next word. For sense development cp. Circe.

calvotra, n., a covering (bot.) - ModL., fr. Gk. καλύπτοα, 'a covering, veil', fr. καλύπτειν, 'to cover, hide, conceal', which is rel. to καλύβη, 'hut, cabin', καλιά, 'hut, nest', and cogn. with L. cella, 'storeroom, granary', celare, 'to hide, keep secret'. See cell and cp. caliology. Calvoso. apocalypse. Eucalyptus, kelyphite.

calvx, n., the outer whorl of leaves (bot.) - L., fr. Gk. κάλυζ, 'the cup or calyx of a flower', which stands in gradational relationship to κύλιξ, 'cup, drinking cup', and is cogn. with L. calix, 'cup, goblet, drinking vessel'. Umbr. skalce-ta, scalse-to, 'out of the dish or saucer'. OI. kaláśah, 'pot, cup', kalikā, 'bud'. OE. celic, cælic, cælc, 'cup', is borrowed fr. L. calix. Cp. chalice, cylix.

cam, n., a device for changing regular rotary motion into irregular. — Du. kam, 'comb', fr. MDu. cam, rel. to OE. cāmb, whence comb(a.v.) Derivative: cam. tr. v.

camaïeu, n., a cameo. — F., fr. OF. camaheus, fr. ML. camahutus. See cameo.

camail, n., a piece of chain mail protecting the neck. - F., fr. OProvenc. capmalh, lit. 'chain mail for the head', fr. \*capmalhar, 'to cover the head with a chain mail', which is compounded of cap, 'head' (fr. L. caput, of s.m.), and malhar, 'to put on a coat of mail', fr. malha, 'coat of mail', fr. L. macula, 'spot, mark'. See capital, adj., and mail, 'armor'.

camara, n., chamber. - Sp. cámara, fr. L. camara, camera, fr. Gk. καμάρα. See camera, chamber. camaraderie, n., comradeship. - F., fr. camarade, 'comrade'. See comrade and -ery.

camarilla, n., a small meeting room. — Sp., dimin. of cámara, 'chamber', fr. L. camera, 'vault. arched roof, arch'; see camara. In its special sense 'a private audience chamber in the royal palace; political clique', it was first used in France about 1830, to designate the absolutist party during the reign of Charles X.

camas, camash, cammas, n., any plant of the genus Camassia. - Fr. N. American Indian quamash, 'bulb'.

Camassia, n., a genus of plants with edible bulbs (bot.) — ModL., from prec. word. For the ending see suff. -ia.

Cambarus, n., a genus of crayfishes (zool.) — ModL., rel. to L. cammarus, fr. Gk. κάμμαρος, 'lobster', which is cogn, with ON, humarr, 'lobster' [whence F. homard and LG. humarr (whence G. Hummer)], and with OI. kamathah, 'tortoise'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base \*qam-, \*qem-, 'to vault', and lit. denote an animal with a vaulted covering. See camera and cp. Gammarus, Homarus.

camber, n., a slight convexity. — OF. cambre. 'curved, bent', fr. L. camur, which is rel. to camera, 'arch, vault'. See camera. camber, tr. and intr. v., to curve slightly. — F.

fr. camera. See prec. word. cambial, adj., pertaining to cambium. — Late L.

cambiālis, fr. cambiāre, 'to change, exchange'. See cambium and adi. suff. -al.

cambrer, 'to curve, bend', fr. camerare, of s.m.,

cambio-, combining form for cambium. — See

cambist, n., an expert in the theory and practice of exchange. — F. cambiste, 'changer', a hybrid coined fr. Late L. cambium and -iste, a suff. of Greek origin. See cambium and -ist.

cambium, n., formative tissue between bark and wood (hot.) — Late L., 'exchange', fr. cambiare, 'to change, exchange', which is a Gaulish loan word. See change, v.

Cambrian, adj., 1) pertaining to Cambria or Wales: 2) pertaining to the first geological period in the Paleozoic Era. - Lit. 'of Cambria'. i.e. 'of Wales', fr. L. Cambria, ML. name of Wales, fr. Celtic, Cymru, 'Wales'. See Cymric and -an.

cambric, n., a fine white linen fabric. — A blend of Kamerijk, Flemish name of a town in France (formerly in Flanders), with Cambrai, the French name of the same town; so called because it was first manufactured in Cambrai. Cp. chambray.

came, n., a grooved lead bar used to hold together panes of glass. — Of uncertain origin. came, past tense of come. — ME. cam (prob. on the analogy of ME. nam, past tense of niman, 'to take'). See come.

cameist, n., 1) one who makes or collects cameos; 2) an expert in cameos. — A hybrid coined fr. cameo and -ist. a suff. of Greek origin.

camel, n. - ME. camel, cameil, chamel, chamail, fr. OE. camel, fr. ONF. camel, corresponding to OF. chamel (whence F. chameau), fr. L. camēlus, fr. Gk. κάμηλος, fr. Heb. and Phoen. gāmāl, 'camel', which is rel. to Arab. jamal, of s.m. Cp. gamma, gimel.

cameleer, n., a camel driver. — Formed fr. camel with suff. -eer.

Camelidae, n., a family of ruminants (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. camēlus. See camel.

Camelina, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (bot.) - ModL., lit. 'dwarf flax', fr. Gk. yauai, 'on the ground' (in botany used in the sense of 'dwarf'), and hivov, 'flax'. See chamaeand line, 'flax'.

camellia, n. — Named by the Swedish naturalist Karl von Linné after the Jesuit traveler George Joseph Kamel (italianized into Camelli), who first described this flower. For the ending see suff. -ia.

camelopard, n., the giraffe. — Lit. 'camelpard'. fr. L. camelopardus, fr. Gk. καμπλοπάρδαλις, which is compounded of Gk. κάμτλος, 'camel', and πάρδαλις, 'pard'. See camel and pard and cp. leopard.

camelry, n., — Formed fr. camel with suff. -ry.

Camembert, n., a soft, rich cheese. — From Camembert, name of a village near Argentan in Normandy.

cameo, n., a carved gem. — It. cammeo. fr. ML. camahutus, ult. fr. Pers. chumāhān. 'agate'. through the medium of the Arabic. Cp. camaïeu. Derivative: cameo, tr. v.

camera, n., a chamber, - L., 'vault, arched roof, arch', fr. Gk. καμάρα, which is rel. to κάμινος (whence L. caminus), 'furnace', and cogn, with L. camur, camurus, 'curved', fr. I.-E. base \*gam-, \*aem-, 'to bend, vault'. Cp. It., OProvenc.. Catal. cámera, Sp. cámara, Port. câmara, F. chamhre OHG, chamara, OS, camara, OSlav, komora, Lith, kamará, OIr. camra, which all derive fr. L. camera. Cp. chamber. Cp. also camara, Cambarus, camber, chimney, comrade, concamerated. For derivatives of a -b-enlargement of base \*aamsee change. Cp. cant, 'slope'. Cp. also heaven. camerlengo, camerlingo, n., the papal chamberlain. - It., a hybrid coined fr. camera (see camera) and the Teut. suff. -ling. Cp. chamberlain. Cameronian, n., a follower of Richard Cameron (died in 1680). For the ending see suff. -ian. camilla, n., a girl of noble birth employed in reli-

Camilla, fem. PN. — Fr. prec. word. camillus, n., a noble youth employed in religious offices (Roman antia.) - L., fr. Etruscan Camillus, 'Mercury', fr. Gk. Καδμίλος (whence Κασμίλος), name of one of the Cabiri in Samothrace. Καδμίλος is prob. related to Κάδμος, 'Cadmus', hence of Hebrew origin; see Cadmus. The Hebrew origin of Gk. Καδμίλος is supported by the fact that the name Κάβειροι itself (whence L. Cabīrī) also derives from Hebrew (see Cabiri).

gious offices. — L., fem. of camillus (q.v.)

camisado, camisade, n., a night attack. - F. camisade, fr. OProvenç. \*camisada (fr. camiza, 'shirt'), prop. a night attack in which the attackers wore shirts over their armour, for the sake of recognizing one another; cp. It. camiciata, 'camisado', fr. camicia, 'shirt'. See chemise and -ado and cp. next word.

camise, n., a light shirt. — Arab. qamis, fr. Late L. camisia. See chemise.

camisole, n., a woman's loose jacket. - F., fr. OProvenc. camisola, 'mantle', dimin. of camisa, fr. Late L. camīsia. See chemise and cp. prec. word.

camlet, n., cloth made of camel's hair and silk or of wool and silk. - F. camelot, fr. Arab. khámlat, 'plush', the stuff having been fabricated originally in the East. The French form of the word is due to an erroneous association with the word chameau, 'camel'. The ending -at (in Arab. khámlat) was mistaken for the suff. -at and substituted by the more frequent French suff. -ot (in English this latter suff. became -et). Derivatives: camlet, adj. and tr. v.

camomile, n., an aromatic plant. - F. camomille, fr. Late L. camomilla, fr. earlier chamae-

mēlon fr. Gk. vauglundov, lit, 'earth apple', fr. γαμαί, 'on the ground', and μπλον, 'apple'. See chamae- and Malus, 'genus of the apple trees'. and cp. Chamomila.

Camorra, n., name of a secret society at Naples. - It., fr. camorro, 'a person in failing health; a troublesome person', prob. fr. Port. chamorro, 'with shaven head, bald', which is of uncertain, possibly Basque, origin.

Derivatives: Camorr-ism, n., Camorr-ist, n.

camouflage, n., concealment of troops, ships, etc., from the enemy; disguise. - F., fr. camoufler. 'to disquise', fr. It. camuffare, 'to disguise', contraction of capo muffare, 'to muffle the head'. See capital, adj., muffle and -age.

Derivatives: camouflage, tr. and intr. v., camouflag-er, n.

camp, n. - F., fr. It. campo, 'camp', fr. L. campus, 'flat space, plain field' (whence also F. champ, 'field, battlefield'), fr. I.-E. base \*qamp-, 'to bend', whence also Gk. καμπή, 'bend, turn, winding of a river', κάμπτειν, 'to bend, curve, turn', κάμψις, 'a bending, turning', Lith. kampas, 'corner, region', Lett. kampis, 'a crooked piece of wood', Lith. kumpas, 'crooked', kumpti, Lett. kùmpt, 'to become bent, to curve', Goth. hamfs, 'mutilated', OHG. hamf, 'crippled' (lit. 'curved'). OE. hofer, 'hump, swelling'. Cp. campaign, campane, campanile, Campanula, camper, campion, campo, campus, campylo-, champaign, champignon, champion, decamp, encamp, gamb, gamba, schanz, sconce, 'cover', the first element in Camponotus, Camptosorus, champerty, and the second element in elecampane, Kulturkampf. Cp. base \*(s)qamb-, \*(s)qemb-, whence Gk. σκαμβός, 'crooked, bent', OIr. camm, 'crooked, curved'. MIr. cimb, 'tribute', cimbid, 'prisoner', Gaulish cambita, 'felloe' (whence F. jante, of s.m.); see change.

camp, intr. v., to pitch a camp. - F. camper, fr. camp, 'camp'. See camp, n.

Derivative: camp-er, n.

campagna, n., open country. — It., fr. Late L. campānia. See next word.

campaign, n. - F. campagne, 'open country; campaign', fr. It. campagna, fr. Late L. campania, 'plain, open country' (whence also Sp. campaña, Port. campanha), fr. campānius, a var. of campaneus, 'pertaining to the open country', fr. L. campus, 'flat space, plain, open field'. Cp. L. Campānia, name of a province of Italy about Naples, lit. 'the plain or level country', and see camp, n. Cp. also campagna, champaign. Cp. also next word.

Derivative: campaign-er, n.

campane, n., a bell (her.) - F., fr. Late L. campāna, orig. 'a metal vessel made in Campania', fr. L. Campănia. See prec. word and cp. campanero, campanile, Campanula.

campanero, n., the bellbird of South America. -Sp., lit. 'bellman', fr. campana, 'bell', fr. Late L. campāna. See prec. word.

campaniform, adi., bell-shaped. — Compounded of Late L. campāna 'bell', and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See campane and form, n.

campanile, n., a bell tower. — It., fr. campana, 'bell', fr. Late L. campana (see campane): introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).

campanist, n., an expert in bells. — A hybrid coined fr. Late L. campāna (see campane) and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

campanology, n., the study of bells. — A hybrid coined fr. Late L. campāna and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner): one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See campane and -logv.

Derivative: campanolog-ist, n.

Campanula, n., the bellflower (bot.) - ModL., dimin. of Late L. campāna, 'bell' (see campane and -ule); so called from the shape of the corolla.

Campanulaceae, n. pl., the bluebell family (bot.) - Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae.

campanulaceous, adj. - See prec. word and -aceous.

campanular, adi., bell-shaped. - Formed with suff. -ar fr. Late L. campānula, dimin. of campāna, 'bell'. See campane and -ule.

campanulate, campanulous, adj., campanular. -See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate, resp. -ous. Campephagidae, n., a family of birds, the cuckoo shrike (ornithol.) - ModL., lit. 'caterpillar eaters', formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. κάμπη, 'caterpillar', and the stem of payeiv, 'to eat'. For the first element see hippocampus, for the second see -phagous.

Campephilus, n., a genus of woodpeckers (ornithol.) - ModL., lit. 'lover of caterpillars', fr. Gk. κάμπη, 'caterpillar', and φίλος, 'lover, friend'. See hippocampus and philo-.

camphene, n., a hydrocarbon, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub> (chem.) — Formed from the abbreviation of camphor and

camphine, n., purified oil of turpentine (chem.) — Formed from the abbreviation of camphor and chem. suff. -ine.

camphire, n., 1) camphor (obsol. or dial.); 2) henna (see Authorized Version, Song of Songs 1:14). - A var. of camphor.

camphor, n. - F. camphre, fr. ML. camphora, fr. Arab. kāfūr, fr. OI. kappūrah, assimilated fr. earlier karnúrah.

Derivatives: camphor, tr. v., camphor-aceous, adj., camphor-ate, tr. v., camphor-ated, camphor-ic, camphor-y, adjs.

campion, n., any plant of the genus Lychnis. -Perhaps fr. L. campus, 'field'. See camp, n.

campo, n., a field. - It., Sp. and Port., fr. L. campus. See camp. n.

Campodea, n. pl., a genus of insects (entomol.) -ModL., compounded of Gk. κάμπη, 'caterpillar', and -ώδης, 'like'. See hippocampus and -ode. Camponotus, n., a genus of ants (entomol.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. καμπή, 'a bending',

and votos, 'back'. See camp, n., and noto-. campoo, n., camp (Anglo-Ind.). — Hind. kampū. fr. Port. campo, 'camp', fr. L. campus, 'field'. See camp, n.

Camptosorus, n., a genus of ferns of the polypody family, the walking leaf (bot.). - ModL., lit. 'with flexible fruit dots', compounded of Gk. καμπτός, 'flexible', verbal adj. of κάμπτειν. 'to bend', and σωρός, 'heap of corn, heap'. See camp, n., and sorus.

campus, n., college grounds. - L., 'field'. See camp, n.

campylo, before a vowel campyl, combining form meaning 'bent, curved'. — Gk. καμπυλο-. καμπύλ-, fr. καμπύλος, 'bent, curved', fr. καμπή. 'a bending'. See camp, n.

camus, camuse, adi., short and flat (said of the nose) (obsol.) - F. camus, fem. camuse, 'flatnosed snub-nosed', formed from pejorative pref. ca- and the base of museau, 'muzzle, snout'.

camwood, n., wood of an African tree (Baphia nitida). — The first element of this compound is a W. African loan word. For the second element see wood.

can, aux. v - ME. cunnen, fr. OE. cunnan, rel. to ON, kunna, OS, kunnan, Du, kunnen, OHG. kunnan, MHG. kunnen, künnen, G. können, Goth. kunnan, 'to be able', OE. cnāwan, OHG. bi-chnāan, ir-chnāan, 'to know', ON. knā, 'I can', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝenē-, \*ĝenō-, 'to be able mentally, to know', whence also OI. iānāti, 'knows', iñātáh, 'known', Toch. A knān, 'to know', āknats. B a-knātsa, 'ignorant', Arm. caneay, 'I knew', ancan, 'unknown', Gk. γιγνώσκειν, 'to know', γνῶσις, 'knowledge, wisdom', γνώμη, 'a means of knowing, judgement, opinion, maxim', γνώμων, 'one who knows, a judge; the gnomon or index (of the sundial)', OL. gnoscere, L. noscere, 'to know', Alb. neh, 'you know' (sing.), noh. 'I know'. OSlav. znajo, znati, Lith. žinau, žinóti, 'to know', OPruss. po-sinna, 'I confess', OIr. ad-gninim, 'I know, recognize', gnāth, 'known, accustomed', W. gnawd, 'custom'. See know and cp. canny, con, 'to peruse', could, cunning, keen, ken, 'to know', ken, 'range of sight', kith, kithe, uncouth. Cp. also acquaint, agnoiology, cognition, diagnosis, gnome, 'maxim', gnomic, gnomon, gnosis, gnostic, ignoble, ignore, incognito, jnana, narrate, noble, normal, note, notice, notion, notorious, quaint, recognize, reconnoitre.

can, n., vessel. - ME. canne, fr. OE. canne, rel. to OS., ON., Swed. kanna, MDu. kanne, Du. kan, OHG. channa, MHG., G. kanne, 'can', borrowed fr. L. canna, 'reed, cane; small vessel, tube', which is of Sem. origin. See cane and cp. canal.

Derivatives: can, tr. v., to put into a can, canned, adj., cann-er, n., cann-ery, n., cann-ing, n. Canaan, n., the Promised Land of the Israelites.

L. Chanaan, fr. Gk. Χαναάν, fr. Heb. K<sup>è</sup>-

230

ná an, which is of unknown origin.

Derivatives: Canaan-ite. adi. and n.. Canaanit-ic, adj., Canaan-it-ish, adj.

canaba, also cannaba, n., a hovel, hut (Roman antia ) - I fr. Gk. χάν(ν)αβος, 'wooden framework', fr. κάννα, 'reed', which is of Sem. origin.

canada, n., a Portuguese liquid measure. — Port. cañada, n., a deep vallev — Sp., fr. VL. canna. 'canal', fr. L. canna, 'reed, cane; tube'. See cane and cn. can, 'vessel'.

canaille, n., rabble, — F., fr. It, canaglia, lit. 'a pack of dogs', fr. cane, 'dog'; cp. OF. chiennaille, which is of the same origin and meaning as It. canaglia See canine.

canal, n. - F., fr. L. canālis, 'water pipe, channel, canal', prop. subst. use of an adj. formed fr. canna, 'reed, cane; small vessel, tube'. The shortening of the double n is due to the phonetic law. according to which before a stressed syllable. a double consonant becomes short. Cp. L. curūlis, 'pertaining to a chariot', fr. currus, 'chariot' (see curule), and mamilla, 'breast', dimin, of mamma, 'breast' (whence this phonetic law is called 'mamilla law'; see mammilla). See cane and adj. suff. -al and cp. channel, cannel, kennel, 'gutter', which are doublets of canal. Derivatives: canal. tr. v., canal(l)-er, n., canalize, tr. v., canal-iz-ation, n.

canalicular, adj., pertaining to, or like, a canaliculus or canaliculi. - Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. canaliculus (q.v.)

canaliculate, canaliculated, adj., channeled. — L. canāliculātus, 'channeled', fr. canāliculus. See next word and adi, suff. -ate, resp. also -ed. canaliculus, n., a small canal (anat.) - L., dimin. of canalis. See canal and -cule.

Canangium, n., a genus of trees of the custardapple family (hot.) - ModL., fr. Malay kenānga, prob. a nasalized form of Ol. kánakam. For the ending see suff. -ium.

canapé, n., food served as an appetizer. - F., orig, 'a canopy over a couch to keep off insects' See canopy.

canard, n., a duck; a hoax. -- F., 'duck; drake', fr. OF. canart, fr. OF. caner, 'to cackle', which is of imitative origin. The suff. -art (F. -ard) is due to the influence of OF. maslart, 'duck; drake', fr. masle (F. mâle), 'male'. See -ard and cp. cancan.

canary, n., - F. canari, canarie, fr. Sp. canario, 'canary bird', lit. 'of the Canary Islands', fr. L. insula Canaria, 'one of the Canary Islands', lit. 'Dog Islands', fr. canis, 'dog' (see canine). The islands were so called from their large dogs.

canasta, n., a card game originating from Argentina. - Sp. canasta, 'a basket', fr. canasto, a secondary form of canastro, 'a large basket', fr. L. canistrum, 'wicker basket', fr. Gk. κάναofficer: see canister. The game was so called from the basketful of cards used in it.

canaster, n., a kind of coarse tobacco. - Sp. canastro, 'a large basket'. See prec. word.

canaut, also conaut, n., side wall of a tent (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. aanāt, fr. Pers. aanāt. fr. Arab. aanáh 'cane'. See cane.

cancan, n., a kind of extravagant dance. — F., prob. fr. cancan, childish name of the duck (= F canard): so called from the waddling gait.

cancel, tr. and intr. v. - F. canceller, 'to cancel'. fr. L. cancellare, 'to enclose with a lattice'. hence 'to cross out: to cancel', fr. cancelli (pl.), 'enclosure, crossbar, lattice', dimin, of cancer. 'lattice, dissimilated fr. carcer, 'an enclosed place: prison'. See incarcerate and cp. carcer,

Derivatives: cancel, n., cancel-ed, adj., cancellate. adi. (q.v.)

cancellate, adi., marked with crosslines. - L. cancellatus, pp. of cancellare, See prec. word and adi, suff. -ate.

Derivatives: cancellat-ed, adi., cancellat-ion, n. cancellous, adj., having a spongelike structure (said of the spongy part of bones). - Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. cancellī (pl.), 'lattice'. See

cancer, n., a malignant growth. - L., 'crab, ulcer, cancer', dissimilated fr. \*carcro- and cogn. with Gk. χαρχίνος, 'crab', lit. 'the animal with the hard shell', fr. I.-E. base \*garq-, \*graq-, 'to be hard', whence also OI. karkatah, karkah, 'crab', karkarah, 'hard', Cp. OSlav, rakŭ, 'crayfish'. OPruss, rakis, of s.m., which were prob. dissimilated fr. \*krak-; cp. also W. crach, 'crust', craig, 'rock', MIr. crach, 'hard', fr. \*qraq-. Cp. also I.-E. base \*qar-tu-, 'hard, strong', whence Gk. κρατύς, 'strong', Goth. hardus, OE. heard. 'hard'. See hard and cp. canker, carcinoma, chancre. Cp. also kunkur.

Derivatives: cancer-ous, adj., cancer-ous-ly, adv., cancer-ous-ness, n.

cancriform, adj., crablike. — Compounded of L. cancer, gen. cancrī, 'crab', and forma, 'form, shape'. See cancer and form, n.

cancroid, adj., like a crab; like a cancer. — A hybrid coined fr. L. cancer, gen. cancrī, 'crab', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See cancer and -oid.

candelabrum, also candelabra, n., a branched candlestick. - L. candēlābrum, 'candlestick', fr. candēla. See candle and cp. chandelier.

candent, adj., glowing, white. - L. candens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of candere. See candescent.

candescence, n. - Formed fr. next word with suff.

candescent, adj., glowing. - L. candēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of candescere, 'to begin to glow', inchoative of candere, 'to shine, glow', whence also candidus, 'glowing, white'. See next word and -escent, and cp. incandesce.

Derivative: candescent-ly, adv.

candid, adj., impartial; frank, sincere. - F. candide, 'open, frank, ingenuous, sincere, candid', fr. L. candidus, 'glowing, white; pure, honest,

upright', fr. candēre, 'to shine, glow, be white', which is cogn. with Gk. κάνδαρος. 'glowing coal'. OI. candráh, 'shining glowing'. candana-. 'sandalwood' (lit. 'wood for burning incense'). Alb. Gheg hane. Tosk hene. 'moon' (lit. 'the white one'). All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*(s)aand-, \*(s)aend-. 'to shine. glow'. Cp. W. cann, 'white, bright'. OBret. cant, 'white', MBret. cann, 'full moon', which, according to Pedersen, are not cognate with L. candidus, but loan words fr. VL. \*candus, contraction of candidus (see haplology). Cp. candle. candelabrum. candidate, chandelier, chandler, Cicindelidae, incandescent. incense. sandalwood. sandarac. sanders, santal.

Derivatives: candid-ly, adv., candid-ness. n.

candidate, n., one who seeks an office, etc. - L. candidatus, 'one aspiring to office', prop. pp. of candidare, 'to make bright or white', fr. candidus, 'glowing, white'; so called because a candidate for office was clothed in a white toga. See candid and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: candidat-ure, n.

candle, n. - ME. candel, fr. OE. candel, fr. L. candēla, 'candle made of wax or tallow', fr. candere, 'to shine, glow, burn'. See candid and cp. candelabrum, chandelier, chandler.

Candlemas, n. - ME. candelmasse, fr. OE. candelmæsse, compounded of candel, 'candle', and mæsse, 'Mass'. See candle and Mass.

candlestick, n. - ME. candlestikke. fr. OE. candelsticca, compounded of candel, 'candle', and sticca, 'stick'. See candle and stick, n.

candor, candour, n., impartiality, frankness. -L. candor, 'whiteness; sincerity, candor', from the stem of candere, 'to be white'. See candid and -or.

candy, n., crystallized sugar. — Shortened fr. sugar candy, fr. F. (sucre) candi, fr. It. (zucchero) candi(to), 'sugar candy', fr. Arab. qándī, 'crystallized, candied', adj. formed fr. qand, 'cane sugar', which, like OI. khandakah, 'candy', is prob. of Dravidian origin. Cp. Tamil kantu, 'candy', kattu, 'to harden, condense'.

candy, tr. and intr. v., to crystallize into sugar. -Formed fr. prec. word, on analogy of F. candir, 'to candy', back formation fr. candi, 'sugar candy', which was mistaken for a past participle. Derivative: can-di-ed, adj.

candytuft, n., name of a plant. — Compounded of Candy, obsolete form of Candia, 'Crete', and tuft. Hence candytuft lit. means 'tuft of Crete'.

cane, n. - ME. cane, canne, fr. OF. cane, canne (F. canne), fr. OProvenç, cana, fr. L. canna, 'reed, cane, small vessel, tube', fr. Gk. κάννα, 'reed', which is of Sem. origin. Cp. Akkad. qanū, Heb. qānéh, Aram.-Syr. qanyā, Arab. qanah (whence Pers. qanat), 'reed, cane', Ethiop. qanōt, 'a goad'. Cp. can, 'vessel', canaba, cañada, canal, canasta, canaster, canaut, canella, canions, canister, Canna, cannel, cannelure, can-

nikin, canon, 'rule', canonical, canvon, and the first element in canenhorus, caramel.

Derivatives: cane, tr. v., can-er, n., can-ing, n. canella, n., cinnamon. - ML., dimin. of L. canna, 'reed, cane'. See cane and -ella.

capephorus, n., a basket bearer (Greek antia.) — L., fr. Gk, κανηφόρος, 'basket bearing', compounded of κάνεον, κανοῦν, 'wicker basket'. and -moooc, 'bearing, carrying'. The first element is rel. to κάννα. 'reed': see cane. For the second element see -phore.

canescent, adi., growing gravish or white. - L. canescens, gen, -entis, pres, part, of canescere, 'to grow gray or white', inchoative of canere, 'to be gray or white'. fr. canus. 'grav. hoarv. white', which stands for \*cas-nos, and is rel. to cascus, 'old', lit, 'gray with age', and cogn, with OHG. haso, OE. hara, 'hare', lit. 'the gray animal'. See hare and -escent.

cangue, n., a board worn round the neck by Chinese criminals. — F., fr. Port. canga, 'yoke', fr. Annam, gong, of s.m.

Derivative: canque, tr. v.

Canicula, n., Sirius (astron.) — L. canīcula, lit. 'the Dog Star', dimin. of canis, 'dog'. See canine and -cule.

canicular, adi., 1) pertaining to Sirius; 2) pertaining to the dog days. — L. canīculāris, fr. canīcula. See prec. word and -ar.

Canidae, n. pl., the family of dogs, wolves, foxes and jackals (2001.) - ModL., formed with suff. -idae, fr. L. canis, 'dog'. See next word.

canine, adj., pertaining to the dog. -- L. canīnus, fr. canis, 'dog', which is cogn. with Gk. κύων. gen. κυνός, Goth. hunds, OE, hund, 'dog'. Sec hound and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ine (representing L. -inus). Derivative: canine, n.

canions, n. pl., ornamental rolls attached to breeches. — Sp. cañón, in the sense of 'tube'. See canyon.

Canis, n., the genus including the dog, the wolf, the fox and the jackal (zool.) - L. canis, 'dog'. See canine.

Canis Major, Sirius (astron.) - L., 'the larger dog'. See canine and major.

Canis Minor, Procyon (astron.) - L., lit. 'the lesser dog'. See canine and minor.

canister, n., a small box. — L. canistrum, 'wicker basket', fr. Gk. κάναστρον, fr. κάννα, 'reed'. See cane and cp. canasta, canaster.

Derivative: canister, tr. v.

canities, n., grayness or whiteness of the hair. -L., 'grayish white color', fr. canus. See canescent. canker, n., an ulcerous sore. — ONF. cancre (corresponding to F. chancre), fr. L. cancer, 'crab, ulcer, cancer'. See cancer and cp. chancre. Derivatives: canker, tr. and intr. v., canker-ed,

adj., canker-ous, adj. Canna, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — L. canna,

'reed, cane'. See cane. cannabic, adj., pertaining to hemp. - Formed Cannabis 232

with suff. -ic fr. L. cannabis. See next word. Cannabis, n., a genus of plants, the hemp (bot.) — L. cannabis, 'hemp', fr. Gk. κάνναβις. See canvas.

cannel, n., a gutter; kennel. — ME. canel, fr. ONF. canel, fr. L. canālem, acc. of canālis, 'pipe'. See canal and cp. kennel, 'gutter'.

**cannel coal**, a bituminous coal. — Corruption of candle coal.

cannelure, n., a groove. — F., fr. It. cannellatura (now scannellatura), fr. cannellare, 'to groove', fr. cannella, 'a small tube', dimin. of canna, 'cane, reed', fr. L. canna. See cane and -ure and cp. canal.

cannibal, n., a person who eats human flesh. — Sp. caribe, caríbal, caníbal, fr. Carib. galibi, 'Caribs, Caribbeans', lit. 'strong men'; so called because the Caribs were eaters of human flesh. Cp. Carib, Caliban. The word cannibal was influenced in form by Sp. can, 'dog', fr. L. canis. Derivatives: cannibal, adj., cannibal-ly, adv., cannibal-ic, adj., cannibal-ism, n., cannibal-istic, adj., cannibal-istic, adj., cannibal-istic, adj., cannibal-istic, ady.

cannikin, n., a small can. — A hybrid coined fr. can, 'vessel', and suff. -kin (fr. MDu. -kin, -kin).

cannon, n., gun. — F. canon, fr. It. cannone, lit. 'a large tube', augment. of canna, 'tube', fr. L. canna. See cane and cp. canyon.

Derivatives: cannon, intr. v., cannon-ed, adj., cannon-ry, n.

cannon, n., a stroke in billiards. — Corruption of caron.

cannonade, n., discharge of artillery. — F. canonnade, fr. It. cannonata, fr. cannone. See cannon and -ade (representing It. -ata).

Derivative: cannonade, tr. and intr. v.

cannula, n., a small tube (surg.) — L., 'a small reed', dimin. of canna. See cane and -ule.

Derivatives: cannul-ar, n., cannul-ate, adj. and tr. v., cannul-at-ed, adj.

canny, adj., 1) careful; 2) shrewd. — Lit. 'knowing', rel. to the auxiliary verb can (q.v.) Cp. cunning.

canoe, n. — F. canoë, fr. Sp. canoa, a word of Caribbean origin.

Derivatives: canoe, intr. and tr. v., canoe-ing, n., canoeist (q.v.)

canoeist, n. — A hybrid coined fr. canoe and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

canon, n., rule. — ME. canun, canoun, fr. OE. canon, fr. L. canon, 'a measuring line, rule, model', in Eccles. L. 'canon', fr. Gk. κανών, 'rod, bar, ruler, rule, model', fr. κάννα, 'reed', which is of Sem. origin. See cane and cp. words there referred to.

canon, n., a dignitary of the church. — ME. canun, canoun, fr. ONF. canoine, corresponding to OF. (= F.) chanoine, fr. Eccles. L. canonicus, lit. 'one subject to the canon', fr. Gk. κανονικός, 'belonging to a rule', fr. κανόν, 'rule'. See canon, 'rule', and cp. canonical.

canon, n. - See canyon.

canoness, n. — Formed fr. canon, 'dignitary'. with suff. -ess.

canonical, adj. — ML. canonicālis, fr. Late L. canonicus, 'according to rule' (in Eccles. L. 'pertaining to the canon'), fr. canon, 'rule'. See canon, 'rule', and the suffixes -ic and -al.

canonicity, n. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. canonicus. See prec. word.

canonist, n., one skilled in canon law. — Formed fr. canon, 'rule', with suff. -ist.

Derivatives: canonist-ic, canonist-ic-al, adjs.

canonize, tr. v., to put in the canon of saints. — F. canoniser, fr. Eccles. L. canonizāre, fr. canon. See canon. 'rule'. and -ize.

Derivatives: canoniz-ation, n., canoniz-er, n.

canonry, n., the office of a canon. — Formed fr. canon. 'dignitary', with suff. -rv.

Canopic, adj., pertaining to Canopus, a town of ancient Egypt.

canopy, n. — F. canapé, fr. ML. canopeum, dissimilated fr. L. cōnōpeum, fr. Gk. κωνωπεῖον, 'a bed with mosquito curtains', fr. κώνωψ, gen. κώνωπος, 'gnat, mosquito', a word of uncertain origin. It. canapé is a French loan word. Cp. canapé and the first element in Conopophagidae. Derivative: canopy, tr. v.

canorous, adj., melodious. — L. canōrus, 'melodious, harmonious', fr. canor, 'melody, song', fr. canere, 'to sing'. See cant, 'slang of beggars'. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

Derivatives: canorous-ly, adv., canorous-ness, n. cant, n., slang of beggars. — The word orig. denoted the whining of beggars. It derives fr. ONF, cant (corresponding to OF, and F, chant), fr. L. cantus, 'singing, song', fr. cant-(um), pp. stem of canere, 'to sing', whence also carmen (dissimilated fr. \*can-men), 'poem, verse'. L. canere is cogn, with Toch, kan, 'melody, tune', Gk. κανάσσειν, 'to give a gurgling or ringing sound', καναχή, 'a gurgling or ringing sound'. ήμ-κανός, 'cock', lit. 'singer of the dawn' (the first element of this word is shortened fr. no ioc (Att. έω̃ος), 'early' (see eo-), Russ. kánja, 'kite', OIr. canim, 'I sing', MIr. cētal, 'song', Goth. hana, OHG., OS. hano, MLG., MDu., MHG., Dan., Swed. hane, Du. haan, G. Hahn, ON, hani, OE. hana, 'cock', lit. 'the singing bird'. See hen and cp. accent, buccinator, canorous, cantabile, cantata, cantatrice, canticle, cantillate, canto, cantor, cantus, canzone, canzonet, chanson. chant, chantage, chanter, chanticleer, chanty, charm, 'spell', concent, concert, descant, enchant, disenchant, incantation, incentive, Oscines, precentor, recant, succentor.

Derivatives: cant, intr. v., to whine, cant-ing, adj., cant-ing-ly, adv., cant-ing-ness, n.

cant, n., a slope. — ONF. cant (corresponding to OF. and F. chant), 'corner', fr. L. cantus, canthus, 'the iron ring round a carriage wheel, a wheel, felloe' (whence Gk. κανθός, 'tire of a wheel'), which is of Gaulish origin (cp. Gaulish

kantem,kantena,kanten,quoted by G.-D. Dottin, La langue gauloise, p. 241). Cp. also W. cant, 'bordering (framing, setting) of a circle, tire, edge', Bret. cant, 'circle', MIr. cēte (for \*kantya), 'meeting, fair'. Cp. also Gk. κανθός, 'corner of the eye', OSlav. \*katu, Russ. kutŭ, 'corner'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. \*qan-t(h)o-, an enlargement of base \*qam-, 'to bend'. See camera and cp. canthus, cantle, canton, decant, and the first element in chamfer, contline.

Derivative: cant, tr. v., to cause to slant; intr. v., to slant.

cantabile, adj., melodious. — It., lit. 'singable', fr. cantare, 'to sing', fr. L. cantāre. See cantata and -able.

Derivative: cantabile, n.

Cantabrigian, adj., pertaining to Cambridge, England, or its university. — Formed with suff. -an. fr. ML. Cantabrigia, 'Cambridge'.

cantaloup, n., a kind of melon. — F., fr. It. cantalupo, fr. Cantalupo, name of a castle in the province of Ancona, in Italy, where these melons were first grown.

cantankerous, adj., ill-natured. — Prob. formed fr. ME. contekous, fr. contek, contak, 'strife', but influenced in form by the ending of words like cankerous. rancorous.

Derivatives: cantankerous-ly, adv., cantankerous-ness. n.

cantar, n. - See kantar.

cantata, n., a musical composition for solo, chorus, etc. — It., lit. 'that which is sung', fr. cantare, 'to sing', fr. L. cantāre, freq. of canere, 'to sing'. See cant, 'slang of beggars', and cp. next word.

cantatrice, n., a female singer. — F., fr. It. cantatrice, 'female singer', fr. cantare, 'to sing'. See prec. word.

canteen, n., 1) store in a military camp; 2) a small tin vessel. — F. cantine, fr. It. cantina, 'wine cellar, cantine', which is of Gaulish origin.

canter, n. an easy gallop. — Shortened fr. Canterbury pace or Canterbury gallop; so called in allusion to the gait of pilgrims riding to Canterbury. See next word.

Derivatives: canter, intr. and tr. v., canter-er, n. canterbury, n., a stand with divisions for music. — From Canterbury, name of a city in England, which derives fr. OE. Cantwarabyrig, lit. 'the fortified town of the Kentish people'. See Kentish and borough and cp. canter.

canth-, form of cantho- before a vowel.

canthal, adj., pertaining to a canthus (anat.) — Formed fr. canthus with adj. suff. -al.

Cantharellus, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'a little cup', dimin. of L. cantharus, fr. Gk. κάνθαρος, 'a kind of beetle worshiped in Egypt; a drinking cup', which is prob. a pre-Hellenic word; so called from the shape of these fungi. Cp. chanterelle.

cantharides, n. pl., dried blister beetles (used in medicine). — L., pl. of cantharis, a kind of

beetle', fr. Gk. κανθαρίς, gen. -ίδος, 'blister beetle', a derivative of κάνθαρος. See prec. word. cantho-, before a vowel canth-, combining form denoting the canthus — See next word.

canyon

canthus, n., either of the corners of the eye (anat.)

— Medical L., fr. Gk. κανθός, 'corner of the eye'. See cant. 'slope'.

canticle, n., a short hymn. — L., canticulum, 'a little song', dimin. of canticum, 'song', fr. cantus, 'song', fr. cant-(um), pp. stem of canere, 'to sing'. See cant, 'slang of beggars', and -cle. cantilever, n., a projecting bracket. — Prob. compounded of cant. 'slope', and lever.

Derivative: cantilever, tr. v.

cantillate, tr. v., to chant. — L. cantillātus, pp. of cantillāre, 'to sing low', dimin. of cantāre, 'to sing'. See cant, 'slang of beggars', and verbal suff -ate.

Derivative: cantillat-ion, n.

cantle, n., the hinder part of a saddle. — ONF. cantel, corresponding to OF. chantel, 'corner, piece' (whence F. chanteau, 'hunch of bread'), dimin. of ONF. cant (corresponding to OF. and F. chant), 'corner'. See cant, 'slope'.

cantlet, n., a small cantle. — Formed fr. prec. word with dimin. suff. -et.

canto, n., chief division of a long poem. — It., 'song', fr. L. cantus, 'song', fr. cant-(um), pp. stem of canere, 'to sing'. See cant, 'slang of beggars'.

canton, n., a district. — F., prop. 'corner of land', fr. It. *cantone*, augment. of *canto*, 'corner', which is rel. to OF. *cant*, of s.m., whence E. cant, 'slope' (q.v.)

Derivatives: canton, tr. v. (cp. F. cantonner), canton-al, adj., canton-ed, adj., cantonment (q.v.) cantonment, n., a camp for troops. — F. cantonnement, fr. cantonner, 'to divide into cantons',

cantor, n. — L., 'singer, precentor', fr. cant-(um) pp. stem of canere, 'to sing'. See cant, 'slang of beggars', and agential suff. -or.

Derivatives: cantor-al, cantor-ial, adis.

fr. canton. See prec. word and -ment.

cantus, n., a song. — L., fr. cant-(um), pp. stem of canere, 'to sing'. See cant, 'slang of beggars'. Canuck, n., in Canada: a French Canadian; in the U.S.A.: a Canadian (slang). — From Indian corruption of F. Canadien or E. Canadian.

canvas, n. — OF. (= F.) canevas, prop. a blend of Picard canevach and OF. chenevas, lit. 'made of hemp, hempen', fr. OF. chaneve (F. chanvre), 'hemp', fr. L. cannabis, 'hemp', fr. Gk. κὰννα-βις. See hemp and cp. canvass.

Derivative: canvas, tr. v.

canvass, tr. v., to discuss; intr. v., to solicit votes.

— Fr. canvas. To canvass orig. meant 'to sift through canvas'. Cp. OF. canabasser, 'to examine carefully', lit. 'to sift through canvas', fr. OProvenç. canabas, 'canvas', which is rel. to OF. canevas.

Derivative: canvass-er, n.

canyon, cañon, n., a narrow valley between cliffs.

canzone

- Sp. cañón, 'deep, hollow gorge', augment, of caño 'tube', fr. L. canna, 'reed, cane, tube', See cane and cp. canal. cannon.

Derivative: canvon, cañon, tr. and intr. v.

canzone, n., a song. — It., fr. L. cantionem. acc. of cantio, 'song', fr. cant-(um), pp. stem of canere, 'to sing', See cant, 'slang of beggars', and on next word. Cn. also chanson.

canzonet, n., a short song. - It. canzonetta. dimin. of canzone, 'song'. See prec. word and -et. caoba, n., mahogany, - Sp., fr. a Caribbean na-

caoutchouc, n. — F., a Tupi loan word (prob. through the medium of Sp. caucho).

can, n., a covering for the head. — ME. cappe, fr. OE, cappe, 'hood, cap', fr. Late L. cappa. See cape, 'cloak', and cp, words there referred to. Derivatives: cap, tr. v., capp-ed, adi., capp-er, n., capp-ing, n., capp-y, adj.

canable, adi. - F., fr. L. capābilis, 'able to grasp or hold canable', fr. capere, 'to catch, seize, hold'. See captive and -able.

Derivatives: capabil-ity, n., capable-ness, n., canabl-v. adv.

capacious, adi., holding much. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. capāx, gen capācis, 'capable to grasp or hold', fr. capere. See prec. word and cp. cabbage, 'to pilfer'.

Derivatives: capacious-ly, adv., capacious-ness, n. capacitate, tr. v., to render capable. — See next word and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: capacitat-ion, n.

capacity, n., ability to hold; ability. - F. capacité fr. L. capacitatem, acc. of capacitas, 'capability of holding much', fr. capāx, gen. capācis. Sec canacious and -ity.

cap-a-pie, adv., from head to foot. — OF. (de) cap a pie, 'from head to foot'. fr. L. caput, 'head', ad, 'to', and pedem, acc. of pes, 'foot' (see capital, adj., ad-, and pedal). The F. equiv. is de pied en cap, lit. 'from foot to head'.

caparison, n., ornamented covering for horses; outfit, equipment. - OF. caparasson (F. caparacon), fr. Sp. caparazón, 'caparison', fr. OProvenc. caparasso, 'a mantle with hood', fr. capa, 'hood', fr. Late L. cappa. See cape, 'cloak'.

canarison, tr. v., to cover with caparisons. — F. caparaconner, fr. caparacon. See caparison, n. cape, n., a sleeveless cloak. — F., fr. OProvenc. capa, fr. Late L. cappa, 'hood, mantle', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. It. cappa, Sp. capa, 'cloak', which also derive fr. Late L. cappa. Cp. cap, caparison, capeline, capuche, Capuchin, chape, chapeau, chapel, chapelet, chaperon, chaplet, cope, 'a long cloak', escape, kepi,

cape, n., a promontory. — F. cap, fr. It. capo, fr. L. caput, 'head'. See capital, adj.

capelin, n., a fish (Mallotus villosus). - F. capelan, capelin, lit. 'a beggarly priest', fr. OProvenç. capelan, 'chaplain; fish'. See chaplain.

capeline, n., 1) a small skullcap of iron worn by

soldiers in the Middle Ages; 2) (med.) a handage for the head. - F., fr. It. cappellina, dimin, of cannella, itself dimin, of cappa, fr. Late L. cappa, 'hood, mantle', See cape, 'cloak', and cp. words there referred to.

Capella, n., name of a star: Alpha in the Constellation Auriga (astron.) - L., 'she-goat', dimin, of capra, 'she-goat', fem. of caper, 'goat'. See cabriolet and cp. Caprella.

caper, n., a prickly shrub (Capparis spinosa). — ME. caperis. caperes. fr. L. capparis Iwhence also It. cappero [whence OF. caspres. F. câpre) and G. Kaper], fr. Gk. κάππαρις (whence Arab. kabbár, ModPers, käbär); of unknown etvmology. The -s in ME. was mistaken for the pl. and was consequently dropped.

caper, intr. v., to dance about, to prank. -Shortened fr. capriole (q.v.)

Derivatives: caper, n., caper-er, n., caper-ing, suff. adj., caper-ing-ly, adv.

caper, n., a privateer; its captain (hist.) — Du. kaper, fr. kapen, 'to seize', which prob. derives fr. Fris. kāpia, 'to buy', used euphemistically in the sense 'to take away', fr. kap, 'purchase', a euphemistic term for 'piracy'. Fris. kāp is rel. to MDu. coop. Du. koop, OHG. kouf, ON. kaup, etc., 'purchase'. See cheap, n.

caph, kaph, n., name of the 11th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — See kaph.

capercailzie, also capercaillie, n., the largest grouse, Tetrao urogallus. — Gael. capulcoille, lit, 'horse of the woods', fr. capul, 'horse' and coille, 'wood'. Gael. capul is borrowed fr. L. caballus, 'horse'. See cavalry.

caphar, n., a toll levied by the Turks upon travelers for protecting them (obsol.) - Fr. Arab. khafárah, 'protection', fr. kháfara, 'he protected'.

capias, n., a writ of arrest (law). - L., 'thou mayest take', 2nd person sing. pres. subjunctive of capere, 'to catch, seize, hold'. See captive.

capillaire, n., the maidenhair fern. - F. capillaire, fr. L. herba capillaris, 'the maidenhair', fr. capillāris, 'pertaining to the hair', fr. capillus. See capillary.

capillarity, n., the property of exerting capillary attraction. — F. capillarité, fr. L. capillaris. See next word and -itv.

capillary, adj., hairlike; n., a very thin blood vessel. — L. capillāris, 'pertaining to the hair', fr. capillus, 'hair', which is prob. rel. to caput, gen, capitis, 'head'. See capital, adj.

capistrate, adi., hooded. — L. capistrātus, pp. of capistrare, 'to halter', fr. capistrum, 'halter', fr. capere, 'to catch, seize, hold'. See captive and adi. suff. -ate and cp. capstan.

capital, adj. - F., fr. L. capitalis, 'pertaining to the head, capital, chief, first', formed with suff. -ālis, fr. caput, gen. capitis, 'head', fr. I.-E. \*gap-ut, whence also OI. kaput-, 'head', in kapúcchalam, 'hair of the hind part of the head', Goth. haubib, OE. hēafod, 'head'. Cp. I.-E. \*qap-elo- in OI. kapálam, 'skull, potsherd, dish, lid', kapāļī-, 'mendicant's bowl'. See head and cp. capital, 'principal', capital, 'head of a column', and chief. Cp. also achieve, ancinital, biceps. cabildo, cabotage, cadet, camail, camouflage, Capito, cap-a-pie, cape, 'promontory', capitan, capitation, capitellum, Capito, Capitol, capitulate. caporal, capot, caprice, captain, cater, 'to provide food': cattle, caudillo, cavesson, chabot, chapiter. chapter, chef, chevet, chieftain, corporal (mil.). da cano, decapitate, kerchief, mischief, muscovado, occiput, precipice, precipitant, precipitate, quadriceps, sinciput, triceps. Cp. also capillary.

Derivatives: capital, n. (q.v.), capital-ly, adv. capital, n., stock of money, principal. - Late L. canitale, 'property', prop. neut. of the Latin adjective capitalis, 'pertaining to the head, chief, first'. Cp. It. capitale, F. capital, G. Kapital, 'capital, principal', and see capital, adi. For sense development cp. cattle.

Derivatives: capital-ism, n., capital-ist, n., capital-ist-ic, adi..capital-ize, tr.v..capital-iz-ation.n. capital, n., head of a column. — L. capitellum. 'little head', dimin, of caput, gen, capitis, 'head'. See capital, adi., and cp. caudillo.

capitan, n., captain. - It. capitano, fr. Late L. capitaneus, 'head, chief', fr. L. caput, gen. capitis, 'head', See capital, adj., and cp. captain, chieftain.

capitate, adj., head-shaped (bot.) - L. capitātus. fr. caput, gen. capitis, 'head'. See capital. adi.. and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: capitat-ed, adi.

\*

capitation, n., tax payable by each person. — Late L. capitātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'poll tax', fr. L. caput, gen, capitis, 'head'. See capital, adi., and -ation. capitellum, n., a little head, a knob (anat, and zool.) — L., dimin. of caput, gen. capitis, 'head'. See capital, adj., and cp. chapter.

Capito, n., a genus of fishes, the South American barbet (ichthyol.) - L. capitô, 'a large-headed fish', lit, 'large head', augment, of caput, gen. capitis, 'head'. See capital, adj., and cp. chabot. Capitol, n., the temple of Jupiter on one of the seven hills of Rome (on the Mons Capitolinus). - L. Capitolium, a derivative of caput, gen. capitis, 'head'. See capital, adj.

capitoline, adi., pertaining to the Capitol in Rome or to the hill on which it stood. — L. Capitolīnus, fr. Capitōlium. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

capitular, adi., pertaining to a chapter. — ML. capitulāris, fr. L. capitulum, 'a small head, chapter', dimin, of caput, gen. capitis, 'head'. See capital, adj., and -ar and cp. chapter.

capitulary, adj., pertaining to a chapter. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ary.

capitulary, n., a collection of decrees. — ML. capitulărium, fr. capitalăris. See capitular and subst. suff. -ary.

capitulate, intr. v., to surrender on terms. — ML. capitulātus, pp. of capitulāre, 'to draw up the heads of an agreement', fr. L. caput, gen. capitis, 'head' See canital, adi and verbal suff -ate. Derivative: capitulat-ion, n.

capon, n., a castrated cock. — ME., fr. OF, capun. fr. L. canonem. acc. of capo. 'castrated cock' (whence also Gk,  $\kappa \alpha \pi \omega v$ , of s.m.), which is cogn. with Gk, κόπτειν, 'to strike, cut, cut off', κόπος, 'a striking: toil, suffering, pain', κόμμα, 'a piece cut off: a short clause', κοπίς, 'chopper, cleaver, billhook', κοπεύς, 'chisel', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)aāp-, \* $(s)a\tilde{e}p$ -, \* $(s)a\tilde{o}p$ -, 'to cut', whence also Lith. kanáju kanáti Lett kanáju kanát, 'to hew. hack', OSlav. kopajo, kopati, 'to dig', OE. hamelian (whence obsol. E. hamble), ON, hamla, OFris, hamelia, OHG, hamalon, 'to mutilate', OHG hamal 'mutilated' (whence MHG, hamel, G. Hammel, 'wether'), MLG., MDu., Du. hamel. 'wether', Cp. F. chapon, 'capon', fr. VL, \*cappōnem. acc. of \*cappō, corresponding to classical L.  $cap\bar{o}$ . From the above base—with initial s derive also Gk. σκάπτειν, 'to dig out', σκαπάνη, 'spade, hoe', σκάφη, 'boat', lit. 'something dug ουτ', σχέπαονος, 'carpenter's ax', σχόπελος, 'high rock, peak', OSlav. skopiti, 'to castrate', skopici, 'eunuch', Czech skopec, 'wether' (whence MHG. schöpe3, G. Schöps, of s.m.), Lith. skapiù, skopti, 'to dig out, hollow out (a spoon)'. Cp. hatchet. Cp. also apocope, comma, Coptis, kopeck, syncope, Cp. also scabble, scapho-, scapula, scopelism, scyphus.

Derivatives: capon, tr. v., caponier (q.v.), caponize, tr. v., capon-iz-er, n.

caponier, n., a construction placed across a ditch (fort.) — F. caponnière, fr. Sp. caponera, prop. 'a coop or enclosure to fatten capons', applied facetiously to a place affording shelter. See prec. word and -ier.

caporal, a kind of tobacco. — F., lit. 'corporal' (see corporal, n.); so called because it is superior in quality to the common soldier's tobacco (as the corporal is to the common soldier).

capot, n., the winning of all the tricks at the game of piquet. - F. capot in faire capot, 'to win all the tricks at the game of piquet', adopted from the sea term faire capot, 'to capsize, upset'; capot prob. derives fr. Provenç. cap, 'head', (fr. L. caput). For sense development cp. F. chavirer, 'to capsize, upset', which derives fr. Provenc, cap virar, 'to turn the head (of a ship)'. See capital, adj.

Derivative: capot, v.

Capparidaceae, n. pl., the caper family (bot.) — Formed fr. next word with suff. -aceae.

Capparis, n., a genus of plants of the caper family (bot.) — L., fr. Gk. κάππαρις, 'caper'. See caper, 'a prickly plant'.

Caprella, n., a genus of Crustacea (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'a little she-goat', dimin. of capra, 'she-goat'. See cabriolet and cp. Capella.

capreol, capreole, n., a tendril (bot.) - L. capreolus, 'wild goat; tendril', fr. caper, 'goat'. See cabriolet and cp. prec. and next word. Derivative: capreol-ate, adj.

word

capri-, combining form meaning 'resembling the goat'. — L. capri-, fr. caper, gen. caprī, 'goat'. See cabriolet

capric, adj., pertaining to a goat. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. L. capra. 'goat'. See cabriolet.

capric, adj., pertaining to a fatty acid,  $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$  (*chem.*) — See prec. word; so called from its smell. Cp. caproic.

capriccio, n., a kind of free composition (mus.) — It., whence F, caprice. See next word.

caprice, n., a whim. — F., fr. It. capriccio, 'a shiver, sudden start, a whim', which is prob. compounded of capo (fr. L. caput), 'head' and riccio (fr. L. ēricius), 'hedgehog'. See capital, adi.. and urchin.

capricious, adj. — F. capricieux, fr. It. capriccioso, fr. capriccio. See capriccio, caprice and -ous. Derivatives: capricious-ly, adv., capricious-ness. n.

Capricorn, n., a constellation represented by the ancients in the form of a goat. — F. capricorne, fr. L. Capricornus, lit. 'having horns similar to those of a goat', compounded of caper, 'goat', and cornu, 'horn', prop. loan translation of Alγόκερως, the old Greek name of this constellation. See cabriolet and horn and cp. corn, 'hardened skin'.

caprification, n., artificial pollination of figs by means of the stings of insects. — L. caprificātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'ripening of figs (by the stinging of gallinsects)', fr. caprificātus, pp. of caprificāre, 'to ripen figs', fr. caprificus, 'wild fig', lit. 'goat fig', fr. caper, 'goat', and fīcus, 'fig'. See cabriolet, fig and -ation.

caprifig, n., the wild fig. — A hybrid coined fr. L. caprificus and E. fig. See prec. word.

Caprifoliaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the honey-suckle family (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. ML. caprifolium. See Caprifolium.

caprifoliaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Caprifolium, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ML., compounded of L. caper, 'goat', and folium, 'leaf'. See cabriolet and folio.

Caprimulgidae, n. pl., a family of birds, the goatsuckers (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae, fr. L. *caprimulgus*. See next word.

Caprimulgus, n., a genus of birds (ornithol.) — L. caprimulgus, 'a milker of goats', also the name of a bird, compounded of caper, 'goat' (see cabriolet), and mulgēre, 'to milk', which is cogn. with Gk. ἀμέλγειν, 'to squeeze out, to milk', Goth. miluks, OE. meolc, 'milk'. See milk. caprine, adj., pertaining to a goat. — L. caprīnus, fr. caper, 'goat'. See cabriolet and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -īnus) and cp. caprīc.

capriole, n., a leap, caper. — F., cabriole, capri-

ole, fr. It. capriolare, 'to leap like a goat, to caper', fr. capriuolo, 'roebuck'. See cabriolet. Derivative: capriole, intr. v.

caproic, adj., pertaining to a fatty acid,  $C_0H_{12}O_2$  (chem.) — Formed with suff. -oic fr. L. caper, 'goat'; so called from its smell. See cabriolet, and cp. capric.

capsa, n., a repository, a box (esp. for books). —

Capsella, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (bot.) — ModL., dimin. of L. capsa, 'box, receptacle'. See capsule and -ella.

Capsicum, n., a genus of plants of the potato family (bot.) — ModL., irregularly formed, fr. L. capsa. See case, 'box', and cp. capsa, capsule. capsize, tr. and intr. v., to overturn; to upset. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: capsize, n., capsiz-al, n.

capstan, n., a device for hauling up anchors. — F. cabestan, fr. OProvenç. cabestan, fr. cabestan, pres. part. used as a noun, fr. L. capistrāre, 'to tie with a halter', fr. capistrum, 'halter', fr. capere, "to catch, seize, hold'. Cp. F. chevêtre, 'halter', which also derives fr. L. capistrum. See captive and words there referred to and cp. esp. capistrate.

capsule, n. — L. capsula, 'a small box or chest', dimin. of capsa, 'repository, box, chest, case'. See case, 'box', and cp. Capsa, Capsella, Capsicum. For the ending see suff. -ule.

Derivatives: capsule, tr. v., capsul-ar, capsul-ate, capsul-at-ed, adjs., capsul-at-ion, n., capsul-er, n. captain, n. — ME. capitain, fr. OF. (= F.) capitaine, fr. Late L. capitāneus, 'head, chief', fr. L. caput, gen. capitis, 'head'. See capital, adj., and cp. capitan.

Derivatives: captain, tr. and intr. v., captain-cy, n., captain-ry, n., captain-ship, n.

captation, n., the reaching after something. — F., fr. L. captātiōnem, acc. of captātiō, 'a reaching after, a catching at', fr. captātus, pp. of captāre, 'to catch, seize; to strive after', freq. of capere (pp. captus), 'to catch, seize, hold'. See captive and -ation and cp. next word. Cp. also the second element in mercaptan.

caption, n., 1) the act of taking; 2) heading. — L. captiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a catching, seizing, holding', fr. captus, pp. of capere. See captive and -ion and cp. prec. word. Cp. also usucaption.

captious, adj., faultfinding, carping. — F. captieux (fem. captieuse), fr. L. captiōsus, 'fallacious', fr. captiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a seizing, deception, fallacious argument, sophism', fr. captus, pp. of capere. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: captious-ly, adv., captious-ness, n. captivate, tr. v., to capture the attention of; to fascinate. — Orig. 'to capture', fr. L. captīvātus, pp. of captīvāre, 'to take captive, to capture', fr. captīvus. See next word and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: captīvat-ing, adj., captīvat-ing-ly, adv., captīvat-ion, n., captīvat-or, n.

captive, adj. and n. — F. captif (fem. captive),

fr. L. cantivus, 'caught, taken prisoner', fr. captus, pp. of capere, 'to catch, seize, take hold of, take, receive, hold, contain', whence L. cansa. 'renository, box, chest, case', canulus, 'sarcophagus, bier'; fr. I.-E. base \*qap-, 'to seize, hold, contain', whence also Gk, κάπτειν, 'to swallow greedily, gulp down', κάπη, 'manger', κώπη, 'handle, handle of an oar, haft', Alb. kap, 'I take, seize', kam, 'I have', Lett, kàmp(i)u, kàmpt, 'to seize'. Goth. hafian. OE. hebban. 'to raise. lift', Goth, haban, OE, habban, 'to have', and prob. also OI. kapatī, 'two handfuls'. See heave and have and co. words there referred to. Cp. also accept, anticipate, apperceive, apperception, aucupate, cabas, cabbage, 'to pilfer', cable, cachalot, caisson, caitiff (which is a doublet of cantive), caia, caieta, caiole, capable, canacious, canacity, capias, capistrate, capsa, Capsella. Capsicum, capstan, capsule, captation, caption, captious, captor, capture, Carpocapsa, case, 'box, chest', casement, cash, catch, charahanc, chase, conceive, concept, conception, cop. 'to catch'. Copenoda, deceipt, deceive, deception, disciple, discipline, emancipate, except, excipient, forceps, imperceptible, incept, inception, intercept, intussusception, mancipate, mercaptant, municipal, nuncupative, occupy, participate, perceive, percept, perception, precept, preceptor, prince, principal, principle, purchase, recado, receint, receive, recent, receptacle, reception, receptive, recet, recipe, recover, recuperate, susceptible, usucapion.

captivity, n. — F. captivité, fr. L. captīvitātem, acc. of captīvitās, fr. captīvus. See prec. word and -ity.

captor, n. — L., 'a catcher', fr. captus, pp. of capere, 'to catch, seize, hold'. See captive and agential suff. -or.

capture, n. — L. captūra, 'a seizing, taking', fr. captus, pp. of capere. See captive and -ure.

Derivatives: capture, tr. v., captur-er, n.

capuche, n., a hood; a cowl. — F. capuche, capuce, fr. It. cappuccio, 'cowl', dimin. formed fr. cappa. See cape. 'cloak'.

Derivative: capuch-ed, adi.

Capuchin, n., a monk of a Franciscan order founded in 1526. — F. capucin, earlier also capuchin, fr. It. cappuccino, dimin. of cappuccio, 'cowl' (see prec. word); so called from the pointed cowl worn by the members of this monastic order.

capybara, n., a South American rodent (*Hydrochoerus capybara*). — A Tupi word. Cp. Cavia, cavv.

car, n. — ME. carre, fr. ONF. carre, fr. VL. carra, a word of Celtic origin; cp. OIr., MW. carr, 'cart, waggon', Bret. karr, 'chariot', L. carrus, of the same origin and meaning, gave birth to ONF. car, F. char. L. currus, 'chariot', is independent of the above Celtic words, but cognate with them. See course and cp. career, cargo, caricature, cariole, cark, caroche, car-

roccio, carry, carriage, charabanc, charge, chariot.

Derivative: car. tr. and intr. v.

caratch

carabao, n., water buffalo. — Sp., from Philippine native name.

Carabidae, n. pl., a family of beetles (entomol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. κάραβος, 'horned beetle'. See scarab and cp. Caridea.

carabineer, n., a mounted soldier armed with a carbine. — F. carabinier, fr. carabine, 'carbine'. See carbine.

carabinieri, n. pl., the Italian police. — It., pl. of carabiniere, fr. F. carabinier. See carabineer.

caracal, n., a kind of lynx. — F., fr. Turk. qarah qūlāk. 'black ear'.

caracara, n., a kind of large South American bird. — A Tupi word of imitative origin.

carack, n. - See carrack.

caracole, n., half-turn in riding. — F., fr. Sp. caracol, lit. 'snail', which is prob. a blend of L. scarabaeus, 'a beetle', and conchylium (fr. Gk. κογχύλιον), 'a shell fish'. See scarab and cockle. caracole, intr. v., to make a caracole. — F. caracoler, fr. caracole. See caracole. n.

carafe, n., a glass bottle. — F., fr. Sp. garrafa, fr. Arab. gharráf, 'drinking jug', fr. ghárafa, 'he drew water'.

carambole, n., a carom (billiards). — F., fr. Sp. carambola. See carom.

caramel, n., burnt sugar. — F., fr. OSp. caramel (now caramelo), a blend of ML. cannamella, 'sugar cane', (see cane and melliferous) and Sp. caramillo, 'reed', fr. L. calamellus, dimin. of calamus, 'reed' (see calamary).

Carangidae, n. pl., a family of fishes (ichthyol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae, fr. ModL. Caranx, name of the type genus, fr. Sp. caranga, name of a kind of flatfish, a word of unknown origin.

carangoid, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, the Carangidae. — A hybrid coined fr. Sp. caranga (see prec. word) and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Caranx, n., the type genus of the Carangidae (ichthyol.) — ModL. See Carangidae.

carapace, n., the covering of the back of certain animals, esp. the upper shell of the turtle, crab etc. → F., fr. Sp. carapacho, which is of unknown origin. Cp. calipash, calipee.

carat, n., unit of weight for precious stones and pearls. — F., fr. ML. carrātus (whence also It. carato), fr. Arab. qīrāt, 'fruit of the carob tree; weight of 4 grains', fr. Gk. κεράτιον, 'a little horn; fruit of the carob tree; carat', dimin. of κέρας, gen. κέρατος, 'horn'. See horn and cp. corn. 'hardened skin'.

caratch, n., formerly, a tribute imposed by the Arabs and Turks upon their non-Mohammedan subjects. — Arab. kharáj, kharj, 'tribute', borrowed fr. Aram. kargá, 'tribute', through the medium of Persian (Aramaic was the official language of the Persian kingdom for many centuries).

Derivatives: caravan, tr. and intr. v., caravan-

caravanserai, n., Eastern inn, esp. for caravans.

— F. caravansérai, fr. Pers. kārwānsarāī, fr. kārwān (see caravan) and sarāī, 'mansion, inn', which is prob. rel. to Avestic \(\theta r\arava peinti\), 'they protect', OI. trāvatē, 'protects'.

caravel, carvel, n., any of various kinds of light vessels. — F. caravelle, fr. Sp. carabela, dimin. formed fr. cárabo, 'a small vessel', fr. Arab. qárib, 'bark', which is traceable to Gk. κέραβος, 'horned beetle; crayfish; a light ship'. See scarab.

caraway, n., a plant with aromatic seeds. — ME carawai, fr. OSp. (= Sp.) alcaravea (whence Sp. carvi), fr. Arab. al-karawiyá', fr. al-, 'the', and karawiyá', fr. L. carum, careum, fr. Gk. κάρον, κάρον, 'caraway', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. skirret.

carb-, form of carbo- before a vowel.

carbamate, n., a salt of carbamic acid (chem.) — Sec carbamic and -ate.

carbamic, adj., pertaining to the organic acid CONH<sub>2</sub>OH (chem.) -- Formed with suff. -ic from the abbreviation of carbonic and amide. See carbon and amide.

carbasus, n., lint. — L., fr. Gk. κάρπασος, 'flax, cotton', which is prob. borrowed fr. Ol. karpåsah, 'cotton brush, cotton', whence also ModPers. kirpās, Arm. kerpas, Arab. kirbās, Heb. karpās (Esther 1:6), 'cotton, fine linen'. See Manfred Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Dictionary, I, p. 174 s.v. karpāsah. According to Porzig in Zeitschrift für Indologiund Iranistik, 5, 272 ff., both Ol. karpāsah and Gk. κάρπασος derive from a language of the Mediterranean or Asia Minor.

**carbide**, n., a compound of carbon with an electropositive element (*chem.*) -- See **carbo**- and **-ide**.

carbine, n., a short rifle. — F. carabine, 'carbine', fr. carabin, 'carabineer', fr. MF. calabrim, fr. ML. Calabrinus, 'of, or pertaining to, Calabria'. Accordingly the original meaning of F. carabine is '(rifle) made in Calabria'. For the ending see adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

carbinol, n., methanol or any alcohol derived from it (chem.) — Coined by the German organic chemist Hermann Kolbe (1818-84) in 1868 fr. carbin (see carbon), a name used by him to denote the methyl radical, and -ol, a suff. denoting an alcohol.

carbo-, before a vowel carb-, combining form for carbon (chem.) — See carbon.

carbohydrate, n., (chem.) — Compounded of carbo- and hydrate.

carbolate, n., a salt of carbolic acid (chem.) — See carbol- and chem. suff. -ate.

carbol-, combining form denoting the presence of carbolic acid (chem.) — See next word.

carbolic, adj., pertaining to *carbon* and *oil*. — Compounded of L. *carbō*, 'coal', and *oleum*, 'oil'. See **carbon**, oil and -ic.

carbolize, tr. v., to sterilize with carbolic acid

carbon, n., a nonmetallic element (chem.) — L. carbō, gen. -ōnis, 'coal, charcoal', prob. standing for \*car-dhō and derived fr. I.-E. base \*ker., 'to singe, burn, glow'. See hearth and cp. cremate. Cp. also carbonado, Carbonari, carbuncle. Derivatives: carbon-ic, adi., carbon-ize, tr. v.

carbonaceous, adj., 1) coaly; 2) pertaining to, or containing, carbon. — Formed with suff. -aceous fr. L. carbō, gen. -ōnis, 'coal'. See prec. word. carbonado, n., a broiled piece of meat. — Sp. carbonada, prop. subst. use of the fem. pp. of carbonar. See next word.

Derivative: carbonado, tr. v.

carbonado, n., an opaque kind of diamond. — Sp., lit. 'carbonated', pp. of *carbonar*, 'to carbonate', fr. *carbón*, 'coal', fr. L. *carbōnem*, acc. of *carbō*. See carbon and -ado.

carborundum, n., silicon carbide (SiC), an abrasive. — Coined fr. carbon and corundum.

carboxyl, n., a univalent radical, containing carbon, oxygen and hydrogen (COOH) (chem.) — Compounded of carbon, oxygen and -yl.

Derivatives: carboxyl-ate, n. and tr. v., carboxyl-ation, n.

carboy, n., a large glass bottle. — Pers. qarāba. Cp. Arab. qirbah, 'a large leathern bottle'.

carbuncle, n., 1) formerly, a red gem; now a garnet with a convex rounded surface; 2) a painful inflammation under the skin. — ME., fr. ONF. carbuncle (corresponding to OF. charboncle, charbucle), fr. L. carbunculus, 'a small coal; a bright, reddish kind of precious stone; a kind of tumor', dimin. of carbō, gen. -ōnis, 'coal'. See carbon and cp. escarbuncle.

Derivative: carbuncl-ed, adi.

carbuncular, adj. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. carbunculus. See prec. word.

carburet, tr. v., to combine with carbon (chem.)

— Formed fr. carbon on analogy of sulfuret.

Derivatives: carburet-ant, n., carburet-ion, n.

carburetor, carburettor, n., an apparatus for carbureting gas or air. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. -or.

carcanet, n., an ornamental chain. — Dimin. of F. carcan, 'iron collar; necklace, carcanet; pillory', fr. ML. carcannum (whence also OProvenç. carcan, 'necklace'), which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. -et.

carcass, n.. a dead body. — F. carcasse, fr. earlier charcois, carcois, of uncertain origin. It. carcassa, of s.m., is prob. a French loan word.

carcel, n., a French unit of illuminating power. — Prop. 'the illuminating power of the light of a Carcel lang', which is named after the French clockmaker Bertrand-Guillaume Carcel (1750-1812), its inventor.

carcer, n., prison. - L. See incarcerate.

Carcharias, n., a genus of sharks (*ichthyol*.) — ModL., fr. Gk. καρχαρίας, 'a kind of shark', lit. 'the fish with the sawlike teeth', fr. κάρχαρος, 'sawlike, jagged, pointed, sharp', which is cogn. with Ol. *khárah*, 'rough, sharp, hard', and prob. also with Toch. A *tsär*. 'rough, sharp'.

Carchariidae, n. pl., a family of sharks (ichthyol.)

— ModL., formed from prec. word with suff.
-idae.

carcinoma, n., a form of cancer (med.) — L. carcinōma, fr. Gk. καρκίνωμα, gen. καρκινώματος, 'ulcer, cancer', fr. καρκίνος, 'crab, cancer'. See cancer and -oma.

Derivative: carcinomat-ous, adj.

239

carcinomatoid, adj., having the shape of a carcinoma (med.) — Compounded of Gk. καρκίνωμα (see prec. word) and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εΙδος. 'form, shape'. See -oid.

carcoon, n., manager, clerk (Anglo-Ind.) — Marathi kārkūn, fr. Pers. kār-kūn, 'manager', lit. 'doer of what is to be done', fr. I.-E. base \*qwer-, 'to make, form, shape'. See Sanskrit and cp. words there referred to.

card, n., a machine for combing hair, wool, etc. — F. carde, 'chard, teasel, card', fr. OProvenç. cardo, back formation fr. cardar, 'to card', fr. L. carduus, 'thistle', which is related to carrō, carrere, 'to card (wool)', from a basic form \*carridus, 'that which scrapes', fr. I.-E. base \*qars-, 'to scrape, scratch, rub'. See harsh and cp. cardoncillo, cardoon, Carduus, Carex, carline thistle, carminative, carrizo, chard.

card, tr. v., to comb with a card. — F. carder, fr. carde. See prec. word.

Derivatives: card-ed, adj., card-er, n.

card, n., a piece of pasteboard for playing. — F. carte, fr. Late L. carta, 'a leaf of paper; paper', fr. L. charta, 'a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus; papyrus; paper', fr. Gk. χάρτης, of s.m., a foreign word, possibly of Egypt. origin. Cp. carte blanche, carte de visite, cartel, cartoon, cartouche, cartridge, cartulary, chart, charter, écarté, skat.

Cardamine, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. cardamina, fr. Gk. καρδαμίνη, 'a kind of cress', a word formed by Dioscorides fr. κάρδαμον, 'cress', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. next word.

cardamom, cardamum, n., an aromatic fruit. — F. cardamome, fr. L. cardamōmum, fr. Gk. καρδάμωμον, which is compounded of κάρδαμον, 'cress', and ἄμωμον, 'a spice plant'. See Cardamine and Amomus. The contraction of the two elements into καρδάμωμον from \*καρδαμάμωμον is due to haplology.

Cardanic, adj., Cardan joint, Cardan shaft, Cardan's solution.— Named after the Italian mathematician and physician Geronimo *Cardano* (1501-76).

cardiac, adj. (anat.), 1) pertaining to the heart;
2) pertaining to the upper part of the stomach.
F. cardiaque, fr. L. cardiacus, fr. Gk. καρ-

διακός, 'pertaining to the heart', fr. καρδία, 'heart'. See cardio- and -ac.

cardoon

Derivative: cardiac-al, adi.

cardialgia, n. (med.), 1) pain in the region of the heart; 2) heartburn. — Medical L., compounded of Gk.  $\varkappa \alpha \rho \delta i \bar{\alpha}$ , 'heart', and  $\check{\alpha} \lambda \gamma \circ \zeta$ , 'pain'. See cardio- and -algia.

**cardigan jacket, cardigan.** — Named after James Thomas Brudenell, the 7th Earl of *Cardigan* (1797-1868).

cardinal, adj. — F., fr. L. cardinālis, 'principal, chief', fr. cardō, gen. cardinis, 'hinge of a door, pivot; that on which something turns', which is of uncertain origin. Perh. it derives fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qerād-, 'to turn, swing; leap, jump, bound', whence OI. kūrdati, 'leaps, hops', Gk. κράδη, 'quivering spray at the end of a branch', κραδάω, κραδαίνω, '1 brandish, shake', perh. also κόρδαξ, 'dance in a comedy'. Base \*(s)qerād- is a -d-enlargement of base \*(s)qer-, 'to leap, jump, bound', whence Gk. σκαίρω, 'I leap, skip, bound'. See Scarus and cp. coruscate, horse, rathe, rather.

Derivatives: cardinal, n. (q.v.), cardinal-ly, adv. cardinal, n. — F., fr. Eccles. L. cardinālis (short for cardinālis ecclēsiae Romānae, orig. applied to various dignitaries of the church), fr. L. cardinālis, 'principal, chief'. See cardinal, adj.

cardinalate, n., the rank of a cardinal. — F. cardinalat, fr. Eccles. L. cardinalātus, fr. cardinālis. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ate.

cardio-, before a vowel cardi-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the heart'.—Gk. μαρδιο-, μαρδιο-, fr. μαρδία, 'heart'. See heart and ep. cardiac, carditis. Cp. also the second element in dexiocardia, diplocardiac, endocardium, epicardium, megalocardia, pericardium, myocardia. cardiogram, n., the tracing made by the cardiograph. — Compounded of cardio- and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See -gram.

cardiograph, n., an instrument for recording the movement of the heart. — Compounded of cardio- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

cardiology, n., the study of the heart. — Compounded of cardio- and Gk.  $-\lambda \alpha \gamma(\bar{z})$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma \alpha z$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy**.

Derivatives: cardiolog-ical, adj., cardiolog-ist, n. Cardiospermum, n., a genus of plants of the soapberry family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of cardio- and Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed, sperm'. See sperm.

carditis, n., inflammation of the heart (med.) — Medical L., coined by the French physician Jean-Nicolas Corvisart (1775-1821) fr. Gk. καρδίᾶ, 'heart' (see cardio-), and suff. -itis.

cardoncillo, n., a kind of cactus. — Sp., dimin. of cardón, 'teasel', fr. Late L. cardônem, acc. of cardô. 'thistle'. See next word.

cardoon, n., the globe artichoke. — F. cardon, fr. Provenç. cardon, prop. 'thistle', fr. Late L. cardōnem, acc. of cardō, 'thistle', which is rel. to

L. carduus, 'thistle'. See card, 'machine for combing' and cp. words there referred to.

Carduus, n., a genus of prickly herbs (bot.) — I., carduus, 'thistle'. See prec. word.

care, n. - ME. care, fr. OE. caru, cearu, 'anxiety, sorrow, care', rel. to OS, kara, 'sorrow', OHG. chara, 'lament', Goth, kara, 'sorrow', OS, (mod) karag, 'anxious, sad, sorrowful', OE, cearig, MDu. carich, 'sad, sorrowful', Du. karig. 'scanty, frugal', OHG. karag. 'anxious', MHG. kare, karg, 'shrewd, clever', G. karg, 'stingy, scanty': fr. Teut. \*karo, 'sorrow, care'. These words are cogn, with Gk, yñouc, Dor, yãouc, 'voice, sound', Arm, cicarn, 'swallow', cicarnuk, 'nightingale', Ossetic zar, 'song', zarun, 'to sing', L. garrire, 'to chat, talk, chatter', W. garm, OIr. gair, gairm, W. gawr, 'noise, cry', Toch. kärve, 'care'. All these words derive from the I.-E. imitative base \*êăr-, 'to shout, cry'. The sense development of Toch, kärve, 'care', E. care and the related Teut, words may be illustrated by the following stages: cry-lamentationgrief. Cn. charv. cur. garrulous, Gerygone. Cp. also German.

Derivatives: care-ful, adj., care-ful-ly, adv., care-ful-ness, n., care-less, adj., care-less-ly, adv., care-less-ness, n.

care, intr. v. — OE. cearian, rel. to OS., Goth. karōn, 'to sorrow', OHG. charōn, 'to lament', and to OE. caru, 'anxiety, sorrow, care'. See care, n.

careen, tr. and intr. v., to cause (a ship) to turn aside. — F. cariner, caréner, lit. 'to expose a ship's keel', fr. carine, carène, 'keel of a ship', fr. dial. It. carena, fr. L. carīna, of s.m., orig. 'shell of a nut', which is cogn. with Gk. κάρυον, 'nut, walnut', καρύα, 'the walnut tree', and prob. also with OI. kárakaḥ, 'coconut; water vessel made from coconut'. Cp. Carya, karyo-, and the first element in gillyflower. Cp. also carina. For the sense development of L. carīna cp. E. hull, 'the body of a ship', prop. figurative use of hull, 'husk'.

Derivatives: careen, n., careen-age, n., careen-er, n.

career, n., a running, course; course through life.

— F. carrière, 'racecourse, career', fr. It. carriera, 'wagon', fr. Late L. carrāria via, 'road for vehicles', fr. carrus, 'a four-wheeled wagon'. See car and cp. chariot, carry, carriage.

Derivatives: career, intr. v., career-er, n., careerist (a.v.)

careerist, n., a person interested chiefly in his career. — A hybrid coined fr. career and -ist. a suff. of Greek origin.

caress, n., an act of endearment. — F. caresse, back formation fr. caresser. See caress, v.

caress, tr. v., 1) to touch endearingly; 2) to flatter. — F. caresser, fr. It. carezzare, lit. 'to cherish', fr. caro, 'dear', fr. L. carus, of s.m. See charity and cp. cherish.

Derivatives: caress-ing, adj., carress-ing-ly, adv.,

carress-ive, adj., carress-ive-ly, adv.

caret, n., the mark used in writing to show where something is to be added. —L. caret, 'it is without, is wanting', fr. carere, 'to be without, be wanting, be free from, abstain from'.

Carex, n., a genus of plants including the sedge family (bot.) — L. cārex, 'rush, sedge', possibly rel. to carrere, \*cārere, 'to card', so that cārex would have orig. denoted 'the scratching plant'. See card, 'machine for combing', and cp. carrizo.

carfax, n., place where four roads meet. — ME. carfourkes, fr. OF. carreforcs, pl. of carreforc (F. carrefour), 'crossroads', fr. Late L. quadrifurcum, of s.m., prop. neut. of the Latin adj. quadrifurcus, 'having four forks'. See quadriand fork.

cargo, n. — Sp., 'load, burden', fr. cargar, 'to load', fr. VL. carricare, fr. L. carrus, 'wagon'. See charge and cp. car, cark.

Carib, n., Cariban, adj., Caribbean, adj. — Caribbean galibi, 'strong men'. See cannibal.

caribou, n., the N. American reindeer. — A Canadian F. word of Algonquian origin; cp. Micmac khalibu, lit. 'pawer, scratcher, shoveler'.

caricature, n. — F., fr. It. caricatura, 'a load, overloading', fr. caricare, 'to load, charge', fr. VL. carricāre, 'to load a car', fr. L. carrus, 'car' (see car and charge, v.) Accordingly caricature prop. means 'an excess in drawing or painting'. For the ending see suff. -ure.

Derivatives: caricature, tr. v., caricaturist (q.v.) caricaturist, n. — A hybrid coined fr. lt. caricatura (see caricature) and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

Caridea, n., a group of crustaceans (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idea fr. Gk. καρίς, gen. καρίδος, 'shrimp, prawn', which is prob. rel. to κάραβος, 'horned beetle'. See scarab and cp. Carabidae. Cp. also Epicarides, Syncarida. caries, n., decay (med.) — L. caries, 'decay, rottenness', fr. I.-E. base \*ker-, 'to hurt, hit', whence also Gk. zro, 'death, destruction', άκπρατος, 'unhurt', κεραίζειν (for \*κεραξίζειν), 'to lay waste', κεραυνός [for \*κερα-Ε(ε)νός]. 'thunderbolt, lightning', lit. 'smasher, crusher'. OI. śrnáti, 'breaks, crushes', śiryatē, śiryátē, 'falls asunder', OIr. ar-a-chrinim, 'I fall to pieces', irchre, 'fall, ruin', crīn, 'withered, faded'. Cp. cerauno- and the second element in sincere. carillon, n., musical bells. - F., 'peal of bells', fr. OF. quarregnon, carignon, fr. VL. quadrinionem, acc. of \*quadrinio, refashioned on analogy of words beginning with quadri- (see quadri-), fr. L. quaterniō, 'a group of four things' (here used in the sense of 'a group of four bells'). See quaternion.

carina, n., a keel-like part (anat., bot. and zool.)

— L., 'shell of a nut; keel of a ship'. See careen.
carinate, adj., shaped like the keel of a ship.

L. carīnātus, pp. of carīnāre, 'to supply with a

shell', fr. carīna, 'shell of a nut, keel of a ship'.
See careen and adi, suff. -ate.

Derivatives: carinate, n., carinat-ion, n.

cariole, carriole, n., a small light carriage. — F. carriole, fr. OProvenç. carriola, dimin. of carri, fr. VL. \*carrium, fr. L. carrus, 'wagon'. It. carriola is also borrowed fr. OProvenç. carriola. See car and -ole.

carious, adj., decayed. — L. cariōsus, 'decayed, rotten', fr. cariēs. See caries and -ous.

Derivative: carious-ness, n.

cark, intr. v., to be anxious. — ME. carken, fr. ONF. carquier, corresponding to OF. chargier (F. charger), 'to load', fr. VL. carricāre, 'to put a load on'. The orig. meaning of cark was 'to load'. See charge.

Derivatives: cark-ing, adi., cark-ing-ly, adv.

cark, n., anxiety. — ME., fr. AF. carque, karke, fr. ONF. carche, corresponding to OF. (= F.) charge, fr. ONF. carquier, resp. OF. chargier. See prec. word.

carl, n., a fellow (Scot.) — ON. karl, 'a man', rel. to OE. ceorl, 'a man of low degree'. See churl and cp. Carl. Charles.

Carl, masc. PN. — G. Karl. See Charles and cp. carl.

carline, n., an old woman (Scot.) — ON. kerling, fem. of karl, 'man'. See carl and cp. Carl, Charles, Cp. also carling.

carline thistle. — F. carline, fr. ML. carlina, for cardina, fr. L. carduus, 'thistle'. See card, 'machine for combing', and cp. words there referred to. ML. carlina was influenced in form by Charlemagne (Carolus Magnus), with whom this plant was associated by legend.

carling, n., one of the timbers running lengthwise (naut.) — F. carlingue, fr. ON. kerling, lit. 'an old woman'. See carline, 'an old woman'.

Carlovingian, adj., Carolingian. — F. carlovingien, a blend of carolingien and mérovingien. See Carolingian and Merovingian.

carmagnole, n., 1) jacket (worn by the French Revolutionaries in 1793); 2) a revolutionary dance. — F., fr. Carmagnola, name of a district in Piedmont, Italy. The word orig. denoted a coat worn in Carmagnola and brought to France by workmen from Piedmont.

Carmelite, n. and adj. — L. Carmēlītēs, fr. Gk. Καρμηλέτης, 'an inhabitant of Carmel', fr. Κάρμηλός, 'Carmel', fr. Heb. Karmél, '(Mount) Carmel', lit. 'garden', derived fr. kérem, 'vineyard'. The mendicant order of the Carmelites owes its name to the circumstance that about 1210 Berthold, a crusader from Calabria, and ten of his companions, became hermits on Mount Carmel.

carminative, adj., expelling flatulence. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. carminātus, pp. of carmināre, 'to card wool', hence 'to cleanse, purify'. L. carmināre derives fr. carmen, gen. carminis, 'a card for wool or flax', which is rel. to carrere, 'to card'. See card, 'machine for combing', and

-ative. (Carmen in the above sense is not rel. to carmen, gen. carminis, 'song'.)

Derivative: carminative, n., a carminative drug. carmine, n., a purplish-red color; adj., of purplish-red color. — F. carmin, fr. ML. carminium, a blend of Arab. qirmiz, 'worm' and L. minium, 'cinnabar, red lead, vermilion', which is of Iberian origin. See crimson, and miniature.

carnage, n., slaughter, massacre. — F., fr. It. carnaggio, fr. VL. carnāticum, fr. L. carō, gen. carnis, 'flesh, meat'. See carnal and -age and cp. carrion. charnel.

carnal, adi., pertaining to flesh, fleshly, bodily', of the body; sensual, sexual. — L. carnālis, 'pertaining to the flesh, fleshly, carnal', fr. L. carō. gen, carnis, 'flesh, meat', orig. 'a piece (of flesh)', rel, to Umbr. karu, 'part, piece', Oscan carneis (gen.) 'of a part', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to cut', whence also L. cortex, 'bark', corium, 'skin, hide, leather', scortum, 'skin, hide', OI. krnáti, krnόti, 'hurts, kills', Gk. κείρειν (for \*κέριειν), 'to cut, shear', ἀκαρής, 'small, tiny' (lit. 'too short to be cut'), OE. sceran, scieran, 'to cut. shear'. See shear and adj. suff. -al and cp. carnage, carnification, carnivorous, carrion, caruncle, acharné, acharnement, cenacle, chair, 'flesh color', charnel, incarnadine, incarnate. For derivatives of \*(s)qer(e)p-, a -p-enlargement of base \*(s)ger-, see carpel, harvest, scurf, sharp. Cn. also certain and words there referred to. Derivatives: carnality (q.v.), carnal-ize, tr. v., carnel-ly, adv.

carnality, n., fleshliness. — Late L. carnalitas, fr. L. carnalis. See prec. word and -ity.

carnation, n., 1) formerly, flesh color; 2) any of the cultivated varieties of the clove pink. — F., 'flesh tint, flesh color, carnation', fr. It. carnagione, 'flesh, flesh tint', fr. carne, 'flesh, meat', fr. L. carnem, acc. of carō, of s.m. See carnal and -ation.

carnelian, n., a red variety of chalcedony. — A blend of cornelian and L. carō, gen. carnis, 'flesh' (see carnal); so called in reference to its flesh-red color.

carnification, n., the act or process of turning into flesh. — Compounded of L. carō, gen. carnis, 'flesh, meat' (see carnal), and -fication.

carnify, tr. v., to turn into, or become, flesh. — See prec. word and -fy.

carnival, n. — F. carnaval, fr. It. carnevale, fr. ML. carne, valē, 'O flesh, farewell!'. See carnal and vale, interi.

Derivative: carnival(l)-er, n.

Carnivora, n. pl., an order of mammals (zool.) — ModL., neut. pl. of L. carnivorus; see carnivorus. The term Carnivora was introduced into zoology by the French naturalist, baron Georges-Léopold-Chrétien-Frédéric-Dagobert Cuvier (1769-1832).

carnivore, n., a flesh-eating mammal. — F., fr. L. carnivorus. See next word.

carnivorous, adj., flesh-eating. — Formed fr. L.

Derivatives: carnivorous-ly, adv., carnivorous-ness n

carob, n., a tree (Ceratonia siliqua); its seed pod.

— F. caroube, fr. ML. carrubia, carrubium, fr. Arab. kharrūbah, fr. Aram. hārūbhā, 'carob tree, carob', which is rel. to Heb. hārūbh, of s.m. Cp. algarroba.

caroche, n., a kind of carriage used in the 16th and 17th centuries. — Earlier F. carroche, fr. It. carroccia, caroccia, a collateral form of carrozza, carozza (whence F. carrosse), fr. carro, 'car, carriage'. See car and cp. carroccio.

Carol, masc. PN. — ML. Carolus. See Charles and cp. Carl.

Carol, fem. PN.—Abbreviation of Caroline (q.v.) carol, n., a joyful song. — ME. carol, carole, 'a dance in a ring, a joyful song, fr. OF. carole, 'a dance in a ring', fr. L. choraula, a collateral form of choraulës, 'flute player, who accompanied with a flute the chorus dance', fr. Gk. χοραύλης, which is compounded of χορός, 'dance in a ring, chorus', and αὐλεῖν, 'to play on the flute', fr. αὐλός, 'flute'. For the first element see chorus. The second element is rel. to Gk. αὐλών, 'a hollow between hills, a channel', and cogn. with L. alvus, 'belly', alveus, 'a hollow, cavity'; see alveolus.

carol, intr. and tr. v., to sing joyfully. — F. caroler, fr. carole. See prec. word.

Derivative: carol(l)-er, n.

Caroline, adj., belonging to the time of Charles I or II of England. — Formed fr. ML. Carolus, 'Charles', with suff. -ine (representing L. -inus). See Charles and cp. Carol.

Caroline, fem. PN. — F., fr. It. Carolina, orig. a fem. adj. derived fr. ML. Carolus, 'Charles', and lit. meaning 'of, or pertaining to, Charles'. See Caroline, adj.

Carolingian, adj., pertaining to the dynasty of Charlemagne. — Formed fr. ML. Carolus (Magnus), 'Charlemagne' (i.e. 'Charles the Great'). See Charles and -ian and cp. Carlovingian.

Derivative: Carolingian, n.

carom, n., in billiards, a shot in which the cue ball hits two other balls. — F. carambole, 'the red ball (in billiards)', fr. Sp. carambola, 'fruit of the carambola tree' (which is round and orange-colored); 'the red ball' (in billiards), ult. fr. Malay karambole. Cp. cannon, 'stroke in billiards', and carambole.

carotid, adj., designating either of the two arteries that conduct the blood from the aorta to the head; n., a carotid artery (anat.) — Fr. Gk. καρωτίδες, 'the great arteries of the neck', prop. 'the great arteries of the head', fr. κάρᾶ, 'head', which is cogn. with L. cerebrum, 'brain'. See cerebrum and cp. cranium. The usual derivation

ος καρωτίδες, fr. κάρος, 'heavy sleep, torpor', which itself is rel. to κάρ $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'head', arose from the erroncous belief that drowsiness was caused by the carotids.

carousal, n., a carouse. — Formed fr. next word with adi. suff. -al.

carouse, n., a drinking bout. — OF. carous, fr. G. garaus, 'all out', in the phrase garaus trinken, 'to drink right out', fr. gar, 'altogether', and aus, 'out'; see yare and out and cp. rouse, 'carousal'. Carouse was orig. an adverb and used only in phrases like 'to drink carouse', but it became later a noun.

Derivatives: carouse, intr. v., carous-er, n., carous-ing, adi., carous-ing-ly, adv.

carp, intr. v., to find fault. — ME. carpen, 'to say, speak', fr. ON. karpa, 'to chatter, boast'; influenced in meaning by L. carpere, 'to pluck' (see carpel). Derivatives: carp-er, n., carp-ing, adj., carp-ing-ly, adv.

carp, n., the fish Cyprinus carpio. — OF. (= F.) carpe, fr. OProvenç. carpa, fr. Late L. carpa, which is a Teut. loan word. Cp. MDu. carpe, carper, Du. karper, OHG. karpfo, MHG. karpfe, G. Karpfen, 'carp'. Cp. also It. carpa, carpione, Sp., Port. carpa, Rum. crap, which derive fr. Late L. carpa. Lith. kárpis, Lett. karpe, kãrpa, Russ. karp and korop are Teut. loan words.

carp-, form of carpo- before a vowel.

carpal, adj., pertaining to the carpus or wrist. — Formed fr. carpus with suff. -al.

carpale, n., a bone of the carpus (anat.) — Medical L., fr. carpus.

Carpathian Mountains. — Thracian Gk. Καρπάτης ὅρος, lit. 'the Rocky Mountain', rel. to Κάρποι, name of a Thracian tribe, lit. meaning 'the inhabitants of rocky regions', and cogn. with Alb. karps. 'rock'. See next word.

carpel, n., a simple pistil (bot.) - ModL. carpellum, dimin, formed fr. Gk. καρπός, 'fruit', lit. 'that which is plucked', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qer-(e)p-, 'to cut; to pluck', whence also OI. krpānah, 'sword', Hitt. karp-, karpiyá-, 'to gather, take', Alb. karpe, karme (for \*karp-n), 'rock, crag', škrep, krep, 'rock, slope', Thracian Gk. Kapπάτης ὄρος, 'Carpathian Mountains' (see prec. word), Gk. κρώπιοι, 'scythe', L. carpere, 'to pluck, cull, gather', MIr. corran, 'sickle' cirrim, 'I beat off, mutilate', Lith. kerpù, kirpti, 'to cut with scissors, shear', Lett. cerpu, cirpt, of s.m., dial. Russ. čerp, 'sickle'. For Teut. cognates of the same base see harrow, harvest, scurf, sharp. Cp. carp, intr. v., carpet, Carpinus, acarpous, acrocarpous, amphicarpic, cremocarp, Crepidula, Crepis, discerp, endocarp, epicarp, excerpt, mericarp, mesocarp, monocarpic, pericarp, scarce, schizocarp, syncarp, xylocarp. I.-E. \*(s)qer(e)pis an enlargement of base \*(s)qer-, 'to cut', whence Gk, κείρειν (for \*κέριειν), 'to cut, shear', L. carō, 'flesh, meat'. See carnal.

carpenter, n. — ME., fr. ONF. carpentier (corresponding to F. charpentier), fr. Late L. carpen-

tārius, 'wagonmaker', fr. L. carpentum, 'wagon, carriage', which is of Gaulish origin. OIr. carpat, 'wagon', was re-borrowed fr. L. carpentum,' MW. kerbyt, 'coach', is an Irish loan word. Derivatives: carpenter, intr. and tr. v., carpent-

carpet, n. — ME., fr. OF. carpite, fr. ML. carpita, 'a kind of thick cloth', prob. fr. L. carpere, 'to pluck' (see carpet); so called because the cloth is made of shreds.

Derivatives: carpet, tr. v., carpet-ing, n.

ry, n.

Carphophis, n., a genus of snakes (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κάρφος, 'dry straw, dry stick', and ὅφις, 'snake'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qerebh-, 'to curve, contract, shrink'. See corf and cp. ramp, v. Cp. also Crambe, crambo. For the second element see ophidian.

Carpinus, n., a genus of trees of the birch family (bot.) — L., 'the hornbeam'; cogn. with Lith. skirpstas, 'elm', OPruss. skerptus, of s.m., Lith. skirpstus, 'copperbeech', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qer-(e)p-, 'to cut', whence also L. carpere, 'to pluck, cull, gather' (see carpel); so called from the double-serrate leaves of the hornbeam.

**carpo-**, before a vowel **carp-**, combining form denoting the *carpus* (*anat.*) — Gk. καρπο-, καρπ-, fr. καρπός, 'wrist'. See **carpus.** 

**carpo-**, before a vowel **carp-**, combining form meaning 'fruit'. — **Gk**. καρπο-, καρπ-, fr. καρπός, 'fruit'. See **carpel.** 

Carpocapsa, n., a genus of moths (entomol.) — ModL., compounded of carpo-, 'fruit', and κάψις, 'a gulping, devouring', from the stem of κάπτειν, 'to swallow greedily, gulp', which is cogn. with L. capere 'to catch, seize, hold'. See captive.

Carpodacus, n., a genus of finches (ornithol.) — ModL., compounded of carpo-, 'fruit', and Gk. δάκος, 'a biting animal', which is rel. to δάκνειν, 'to bite', and cogn. with OI. dáśati, 'bites', OE. tang, tange, 'tongs' (lit. 'that which bites'). See tongs.

carpology, n., the study of the structure of fruits. — Compounded of carpo- and Gk.  $-\lambda ο \gamma (\bar{\alpha}, \text{ fr.} -\lambda \delta \gamma ο \varsigma, \text{ 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. carpophore, n., prolongation of the axis of a flower (bot.) — Lit. 'fruit bearer', fr. Gk. <math>\times \alpha \rho \pi \delta \varsigma$ , 'fruit', and  $-\varphi \delta \rho \circ \varsigma$ , 'bearer'. See carpel and -phore.

carpus, n., the wrist (anat.) — L., fr. Gk. καρπός, 'wrist', which stands for \*κΓαρπός and lit. means 'that which turns', from I.-E. base \*kwerp-, 'to turn, revolve', whence also OE. hweorfan, 'to turn about, go, move', hwerf, 'dam, bank', prop. 'a place for turning about'. See wharf and cp. the second element in metacarpus. carrack, carack, n., a merchant ship. — ME., fr. OF. car(r)aque, fr. Sp. carraca, fr. Arab. qarāqir, pl. of qurqūr, 'merchant ship', fr. Gk. κερκοῦρος, 'boat, pinnace', fr. κέρκος, 'taii', and οὐρά, 'taii',

stern of a ship'. See cercus and uro-, 'tail-'.

carrageen, n., an edible seaweed. — Short for carrageenmoss; named from Carragheen in Ireland, where this seaweed is found.

carriage, n. — ONF. cariage, 'that which is carried', fr. carier, 'to cart, carry' (corresponding to F. charriage, 'cartage, haulage', fr. charrier, 'to cart, carry'), fr. L. carricare, fr. L. carrus, 'wagon, carriage'. See carry and -age.

Derivative: carriage-able, adi.

carrick bend (naut.) — Prob. rel. to carrack.

carriole, n. - See cariole.

carrion, n., the dead flesh of an animal. — ME. caroin, carion, fr. ONF. caroigne (corresponding to OF. charoigne, F. charogne), fr. VL. \*carōnia, fr. L. carō, gen. carnis, 'flesh, meat' (see carnal). It. carogna, OProvenç. caronha, Sp. carroña, 'carrion', also derive fr. VL. \*carōnia. Derivative: carrion, adi.

carrizo, n., reed grass. — Sp., fr. L. cārex, gen. cāricis, 'reed grass', whence also It. carice. See Carex.

carroccio, n., the car on which the standard of an Italian city was borne into battle during the Middle Ages. — It., dimin. formed fr. carro, 'car', fr. L. carrus. See car and cp. caroche.

carronade, n., a kind of short naval gun. — Named from *Carron* in Scotland, where this kind of gun was first made.

carrot, n. — F. carotte, fr. L. carōta, fr. Gk. καρωτόν, prob. a derivative of \*κάρος, 'head', and rel. to κάρα, 'head'. See cranium and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: carrot-v, adi., carrot-i-ness, n.

carrousel, also carousel, n., a merry-go-round. — F. carrousel, fr. It. carosello, prob. fr. Arab. kúrraj, 'a play with wooden horses', fr. Pers. kurrā(k), 'foal'.

carry, tr. and intr. v. — ME. carien, fr. ONF. carier (corresponding to F. charrier), 'to cart, carry', fr. VL. carricare, fr. L. carrus, 'wagon, carriage'. See car and cp. carriage.

Derivatives: carry, n., carri-er, n.

**carry-all**, n., a kind of light carriage (*U.S.A.*) — Corruption of F. *carriole*, 'a light car', based on folk etymology. See **carriole**.

cart, n. — ME. carte, cart, prob. fr. ON. kartr, which is rel. to OE. cræt, 'cart, chariot', MDu. cratte, 'a woven mat, hamper', Du. krat, 'basket', and to OE. cradol, 'cradle'. See cradle.

Derivatives: cart, tr. and intr. v., cart-age, n., cart-er, n.

carte, quarte, n., a position in fencing. — F. quarte, prop. fem. of quart, 'a fourth', fr. L. quartus, 'fourth', a fourth'. See quart.

carte blanche, blank paper. — F., lit. 'white paper'. See card, 'a piece of pasteboard', and blank.

carte de visite, a portrait mounted on a small card. — F., lit. 'visiting card'. See card, 'a piece of pasteboard'.

cartel, n., 1) a written challenge; 2) a written

Cartesian, adj., pertaining to Descartes; n., follower of Descartes. — Fr. Cartesius, Latinized form of Descartes. Cp. next word and see -ian. Cartesianism, n., the philosophy of René Descartes (1596-1650). For the ending see suff. -ism. Carthamus, n., a genus of plants of the thiste family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Arab. qirtim, qirtum, in vulgar pronunciation qortom, qartam, 'safflower', fr. Aram. qurtêmā, of s.m., literally 'that which is lopped', fr. Heb. qirtēm, 'he lopped', enlarged form of qāṭām, of s.m.; so called because the flowers are plucked off as soon as they begin to wither.

Carthusian, n., a monk or nun of the order founded at Chartreuse. — ML. Cartusiānus, from the place name Chartreuse in France, where the first monastery of this order was built. Cp. charterhouse.

Derivative: Carthusian, adj., pertaining to the Carthusians.

cartilage, n. — F., fr. L. cartilāgō, which is rel. to L. cratēs, 'wickerwork'. See crate and -age. cartilaginoid, adj., resembling cartilage. — A hybrid coined fr. cartilage and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

cartilaginous, adj. — F. cartilagineux (fem. cartilagineuse), fr. L. cartilāginōsus, 'full of cartilage', fr. cartilāgō, gen. -inis, 'cartilage'. See cartilage and -ous.

cartograph, n., a map. — A hybrid coined fr. F. carte, 'playing card', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράσειν, 'to write'. See card, 'a piece of pasteboard', and -graph.

Derivatives: cartograph-er, n., cartograph-y, n. cartomancy, n., divination from cards. — F. cartomancie, a hybrid coined fr. F. carte, 'playing card', and Gk. (Axytelæ, 'oracle, divination'. See card, n., 'a piece of pasteboard', and -mancy. carton, n., a cardboard box. — F. See next word. cartoon, n., 1) a drawing on strong paper; 2) a comic strip. — F. carton, 'pasteboard', fr. It. cartone, augment. of carta, 'paper'. See card, n., 'a piece of pasteboard'.

Derivatives: cartoon, v., cartoonist (q.v.)

cartoonist, n. -- A hybrid coined fr. cartoon and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

cartouche, n., 1) a scroll-like ornament; 2) an oval figure containing the name or title of an Egyptian deity or king. — F., fr. lt. cartoccio, lit. 'a roll of paper', fr. carta, fr. Late L. carta. See card, 'a piece of pasteboard', and cp. next word.

cartridge, n. — Fr. earlier cartrage, corruption of

F. cartouche, 'cartouche, cartridge'. See prec.

cartulary, n., a chartulary. — See chartulary.

carucate, n., formerly, a measure of land in England. — ML. carrucāgium, 'tax on plow or plowland', rel. to carracūtium, 'a two-wheeled coach', fr. L. carrūca, 'a four-wheeled coach', in Gaulish-Latin, 'plow', fr. carrus, 'wagon'. See car.

Carum, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κάρου, 'caraway'. See caraway.

caruncle, n., a fleshy excrescence. — L. caruncula, 'a little piece of flesh', dimin. of carō, 'flesh'.

caruncula, n., a caruncle (anat.) — L. See prec. word.

Derivatives: caruncul-ar, caruncul-ate, caruncul-at-ed, caruncul-ous, adjs.

carve, tr. and intr. v. — ME. keruen, fr. OE. ceorfan, 'to cut, carve', rel. to OFris. kerva, Du. kerven, MHG., G. kerben, 'to cut, notch', fr. I.-E. base \*gerbh-, 'to scratch', whence also Gk. γράφειν, 'to scratch, engrave, write', OSlav. žrěbů, žrěbů, 'lot' (orig. 'a notched stick'), OPruss. girbin, 'number' (lit. 'a notch'). Cp. graph, -graph, graphic. Cp. also kerf. For the change of ME. e to E. a cp arbor, 'a shady retreat', harbor.

Derivatives: carv-er, n., carv-ic, adj.

Carya, n., a genus of trees, the hickory (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. καρύᾶ, 'the walnut tree', rel. to κάρυον, 'nut, walnut', and cogn. with L. carīna, 'shell of a nut; keel of a ship'. See careen and cp. Carvota.

caryatid, n., a draped female figure supporting a column (archit.) — L. Caryātidēs, fr. Gk. Καρυ-άπιδες, 'priestesses of Artemis (= the Roman Diana) at Caryae', sing. Καρυᾶπις; so called fr. Καρυάτι, 'Caryae', a town in Laconia (prob. in allusion to the dance of the virgins at the festival held in the temple of Artemis Caryatis at Caryae).

Caryocar, n., a genus of trees of the family Caryocaraceae (hot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κάρνον, 'nut, walnut', and κάρ, 'head'; so called in allusion to the large fruit. See careen and cranium and cp. Carya.

Caryophyllaceae, n., the pink family (hot.) — ModL., fr. Caryophyllus, name of the genus, fr. Gk. καρυόφυλλου, 'clove tree', fr. κάρυου, 'nut, walnut', and φύλλου, 'leave'. See careen and phyllo- and cp. prec. word. For the ending see suff. -aceae.

caryophyllaceous, adj. -- See prec. word and -aceous.

caryopilite, n., a hydrous manganese silicate(mineral.) — Compounded of caryo-, Gk. πίλος, 'felt', and λίθος, 'stone' (see pile 'hair', and -lite); so called in allusion to the felty appearance.

Caryota, n., a genus of palms of the family Areaceae (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. καρυωτὸς φοῖνιξ,

'date palm', lit. 'a palm with walnutlike fruit', fr. κάρυον, 'nut, walnut'. See careen and cp.

cascabel, n. — The same as cascavel.

cascade, n., a waterfall. — F., fr. It. cascata, fr. cascare, 'to fall', fr. VL. \*cāsicāre, freq. formed fr. L. cāsus, pp. of cadere, 'to fall' (see cadence); introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).

Derivative: cascade, intr. v.

cascara sagrada, n., a laxative drug. — Sp., lit. 'sacred bark'. Sp. cascara, 'bark', comes from cascar, 'to break', from VL. quassicāre, freq. of L. quassāre, 'to shake violently', itself freq. of quatere (pp. of quassus), 'to shake'; see quash, 'to make void', and cp. casco, cask. Sp. sagrada is fem. of sagrado, fr. L. sacrātus, 'sacred', pp. of sacrāre, 'to consecrate'; see sacred.

casco, n., the hull of a ship. — Sp., 'potsherd, shell, skull, helmet, cask; hull of a ship', fr. cascar, 'to crack, burst', fr. VL. quassicāre. See prec. word.

cascavel, n., the rattlesnake called scientifically Crotalus terrificus. — Port., 'rattle, rattlesnake', fr. Sp. cascabel, of s.m., lit. 'sleigh bell, jingle', fr. OProvenç. cascavel, fr. ML. cascabellus, dimin. of cascabus, which is prob. an alteration of Late L. cac(c)abus, fr. Gk. κάκ(κ)αβος, of s.m., a word of prob. Sem. origin. Cp. Akkad. kukubu, 'vessel'.

case, n., condition, instance; a modification in the inflection of a noun, etc. (gram.) — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) cas, fr. L. cāsus, 'fall, occurrence', fr. cās-(um), pp. stem of cadere, 'to fall, fall out, happen'. See cadence. In its grammatical sense L. cāsus, 'case', is a loan translation of Gk.  $\pi\tau\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , 'a falling, fall', which is rel. to  $\pi\iota\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$ , 'to fall'.

case, n., box, chest. — ME. casse, fr. ONF. casse (F. chāsse), 'a box', fr. L. capsa, 'chest, box, repository', fr. L. capere, 'to catch, seize, hold'. See captive and cp. capsa, Capsella, Capsicum, capsule, caisson, cash, 'ready money', casket, cassone, chassis, encase. See also chase, 'iron frame', which is a doublet of case.

Derivatives: case, tr. v., cas-er, n., cas-ing, n. casein, n., a phosphoprotein that forms the basis of cheese (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -in fr L. cāseus, 'cheese'. See cheese.

casemate, n., a bomb-proof room (fort.) — F., fr. It. casamatta, apparently fr. Gk. χάσματα, pl. of χάσμα, 'chasm, gap'. See chasm and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: casemat-ed, adj.

casement, n., a hinged window. — Shortened fr. MF. encassement, a var. of MF. enchassement (F. enchassement), 'frame', fr. enchasser (F. enchasser), 'to enchase'. See enchase and -ment.

caseose, n., a soluble product formed during the digestion of casein (biochem.) — Formed fr. casein and subst. suff. -ose.

caseous, adj., like cheese. — Formed with suff.

-ous fr. L. cāseus, 'cheese'. See cheese and cp.

casern, caserne, n., barracks. — F., fr. OProvenç. cazerna, lit. 'a place for four watchmen', fr. VL. \*quaderna, fr. L. quaternī, 'four each'. See quarter and cp. quaternion and words there referred to. It. caserma, 'caserne', has been influenced in form by L. arma, 'weapons'.

cash, n., ready money. — F. casse, fr. It. cassa, 'chest, box, money box', fr. L. capsa, 'chest, box, repository'. See case, 'chest'.

Derivative: cash, tr. v.

cash, n., a small coin used in East India and China. — Tamil kāsu, 'a small coin'.

cashew, n., a tropical American tree yielding kidney-shaped nuts. — F. acajou, fr. Port. acajú, cajú, fr. Tupi acajú. Cp. acajou, cachou, catechu. cashier, n., a person in charge of money. — Not derived fr. cash but fr. Du. kassier, fr. F. caissier, fr. caisse, 'cashbox'. See cash, 'money'.

cashier, tr. v., to dismiss. — MDu. kasseeren, fr. F. casser, 'to break, annul, set aside'. See quash, 'to make void'.

cashmere, n., a soft woolen fabric. — From the Vale of *Kashmir*. Cp. cassimere, kerseymere.

Casimir, masc. PN. — Pol. *Kazimir*, lit. 'proclaimer (or preacher) of peace', fr. *kazač*, 'to proclaim, preach', and *mir*, 'peace'. See **ukase** and **mir**.

casino, n., t) a small country house; 2) an amusement hall.—It., lit. 'a little house', dimin. formed fr. casa, 'house', fr. L. casa, 'hut, cottage'. See chasuble and cp. cassino.

cask, n. — Sp. casco, 'potsherd, shell, skull, helmet, cask', fr. cascar, 'to break', fr. VL. quassicāre, freq. of quassāre, 'to shake violently', itself freq. of L. quatere (pp. quassus), 'to shake'. See quash, 'to make void', and cp. casco, casque. casket, n. -- Not a dimin. of cask, but corruption

casket, n. -- Not a dimin. of cask, but corruption of F. cassette, dimin. of casse, 'chest, box'. See case, 'box, chest'.

Caslon, n., a style of type (print.) — Short for Caslon type; named after the printer William Caslon (1692-1766), who designed it.

casque, n., a helmet. — F., 'helmet', fr. Sp. casco. See cask.

Derivative: casqu-ed, adj.

Cassandra, n., daughter of Priam, king of Troy. Apollo gave her the gift of prophecy, but later decreed that no one should believe her prophecies (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Κασσάνδρα, a word of uncertain etymology.

cassation, n., annulment. — F., fr. casser. fr. Late L. cassāre, fr. L. quassāre, 'to shake violently'. See quash, 'to make void', and -ation and cp. cask, and the second element in fricassee.

cassava, n., a West Indian tree. - F. cassave, fr. Sp. casabe, cazabe, fr. Haiti casavi.

casserole, n., 1) a baking dish: 2) a dishlike mold of rice. — F., 'saucepan', fr. ONF. casse, fr. OProvenç. cassa, fr. VL. cattia, 'trowel, frying pan', dissimilated fr. \*ciattia, fr. Gk. χυάθιον,

Derivative: casserole, tr. v.

Cassia, n., a genus of plants of the senna family (bot.) — L. casia, cassia, 'a tree with aromatic bark', fr. Gk.  $\kappa\alpha\sigma(\bar{\alpha}, \kappa\alpha\sigma(\bar{\alpha}, 'cinnamon, cassia')$ , fr. Heb.  $q^{s}tz\bar{i}'\dot{a}^{h}$ , 'cassia', which derives from the base of  $q\bar{a}tz\dot{a}'$ , 'he scraped off', and is rel. to Arab.  $qu\dot{q}\dot{a}'$ , 'fine dust', lit. 'dust scraped off'.

Cassida, n., a genus of tortoise beetles (entomol.)
— ModL., fr. L. cassis, gen. cassidis, 'helmet'.
See Cassis.

**cassimere**, n., a twilled woolen cloth. — Earlier form of **cashmere** (q.v.)

cassino, n., a game at cards. — It. casino, 'a little house', dimin, of casa. See casino.

Cassiopeia, n., the mother of Andromeda; after her death she was changed into a constellation (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Κασσιόπη, Κασσιέπεια; of uncertain etymology.

Cassis, n., a genus of mollusks (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. cassis, 'helmet', which prob. stands for \*kadh-tis, fr. I.-E. base \*kadh-, 'to guard, watch', whence also OE. hōd, 'hood', hætt, 'hat'. See hood, hat and cp. Cassida.

cassiterite, n., native dioxide of tin, SnO<sub>2</sub> (chem.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. αασσίτερος, 'tin', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. Elamitic \*kassi-ti-ra, 'from the land of the Kassi (i.e. Cosseans)', hence orig. meaning 'metal occurring in the land of the Kassi cassock, n., a long ecclesiastical garment. — F. casaque, fr. Pers. kazagand, 'a kind of jacket'. The ending -and of the Persian word was mistaken for a suff., and consequently dropped. Cp. F. casaquin, 'jacket', in which the supposed suff. -and was substituted by suff. -in.

Derivative: cassock, tr. v.

cassolette, n., a box for holding perfumes. — F., fr. OProvenç. casoleta, dimin. of casola, itself a dimin. of cassa. See casserole and -ette. cassone, n., a large chest, usually carved and painted. — It., augment. of cassa, 'chest', fr. L. capsa. See case, 'box'.

cassowary, n., a large ostrichlike bird of Australia and New Guinea. — Fr. Malay *kasuārī*, through the medium of Dutch. See F. Bense, A Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 39.

cast, tr. and intr. v. — ME. casten, fr. ON. kasta, 'to throw'. of uncertain origin. There is no connection between this word and L. gerere, pp. gestus, 'to carry' (see gerent).

Derivatives: cast, n., cast-er, n., cast-ing, n., castor (q.v.)

Castalia, n., the spring of the Muses on Mount Parnassus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Κασταλίᾶ.

Derivative: Castali-an, adj.

Castalia, n., the water nymph (bot.) — ModL., fr. prec. word.

castanet, n., usually in the pl., a pair of hollowed pieces of hard wood or ivory used as an accompaniment to music. — F. castagnette, fr. Sp. castañeta, dimin. of castaña, 'chestnut' (see chestnut and -et, -ette); so called from its shape. caste, n., a distinct social class. — Port. casta, 'race', prop. fem. of the adj. casto, 'pure, chaste', used as a noun. fr. L. castus. See chaste.

castellan, n., governor or warden of a castle. — ONF. castelain, corresponding to OF. chastelain (F. châtelain), fr. L. castellānus, 'pertaining to a castle', fr. castellum, 'castle'. See castle and cp. chatelain, which is a doublet of castellan. Cp. also Castilian.

castellated, adj., built like a castle. — ML., castellātus, 'built like, or resembling, a castle', fr. L. castellum. See castle and the adj. suffixes -ate and -ed.

castigate, tr. v., to punish severely, chastise. — L. castīgātus, pp. of castīgāre, 'to correct, chastise', prop. 'to induce to moral purity', compounded of castus, 'clean, chaste, morally pure', and agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. For the first element see chaste and cp. chasten, chastise. For the second element see agent and cp. the second element in fastigiate, fatigue, fumigate, fustigate, levigate.

Derivatives: castigation (q.v.), castigat-ive, adj., castigator (q.v.)

castigation, n., severe punishment. — L. castigātio, gen. -ōnis, 'a correcting, chastising', fr. castīgātus, pp. of castīgāre. See prec. word and -ation.

castigator, n., one who castigates. — L. castīgātor, 'one who corrects or chastises', fr. castīgātus, pp. of castīgāre. See castigate and agential suff or

castigatory, adj., punitive. — L. castīgātōrius, 'reproving, censuring', fr. castīgātus, pp. of castīgāte. See castīgāte and adj. suff. -orv.

castile, n., a fine kind of soap. — Short for Castile soap; so called from Castile, a province in Spain, fr. Sp. Castilla. See Castilian.

Castilian, adj. — Sp. castellano, fr. Castilla, 'Castile', a name rel. to castillo, earlier castiello, 'castle, fort', fr. L. castellum (see castle); so called from the numerous forts erected on its frontiers to serve as defense against the Moors. Cp. castile. For the ending see suff. -an.

Castilleja, n., a genus of herbs of the figwort family (bot.) — ModL., named in 1781 after the Spanish botanist Domingo Castillejo.

castle, n. — ME. castel, fr. ONF. castel, corresponding to OF. chastel (F. château), fr. L. castellum, 'citadel, fortress, stronghold', dimin. of castrum, 'fortified place, fort, castle', castra (pl.), 'camp'. See castrametation and cp. alcazar, castellan, Castilian, château.

Derivatives: castle, tr. and intr. v., castl-ed, adj.

Castor, n., one of the Dioscuri (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Κάστωρ, lit. 'the Bright one', from the stem of κέκασμαι, 'I distinguish myself', which is cogn. with OI. perf. śāśadūḥ (part. śáśadānaḥ), 'to distinguish oneself, to shine'.

247

castor, n., 1) beaver; 2) substance obtained from the beaver, castoreum. — F., fr. L. castor, fr. Gk. κάστωρ, of s.m., fr. Κάστωρ (see Castor); so called because the secretion of the beaver was used as a remedy for diseases of the womb and Κάστωρ was known as a preserver (σωτήρ) of

castor, n. (of pepper, etc.) — Fr. earlier caster, lit. 'thrower', formed fr. cast with agential suff. -er. resp. -or.

castor, caster, n., a small wheel fixed below a chair leg. — Formed fr. cast in the obsolete sense 'to turn'. See prec. word.

castor, n., callosity on a horse's leg. — Prob. a corruption of ME. castane, castanie, fr. ONF. castaine which corresponds to OF. chastaigne (F. châtaigne), lit. 'chestnut'. See chestnut.

**castoreum**, n., castor (a secretion of the beaver).

— L. fr. Gk. καστόριον, fr. κάστωρ, gen. κάστορος, 'beaver'. See **castor**, 'beaver'.

Castoridae, n. pl., a family of rodents, the beavers (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. castor, 'beaver'. See castor, 'beaver'.

castorite, n., a variety of petalite (mineral.) — Named after Castor, 'one of the Dioscuri'; cp. pollucite. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

castral, adj., pertaining to a camp. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. castra, 'camp'. See next word.

castrametation, n., the laying out of a camp (mil.) — F. castramétation, fr. ML. castramētātionem, acc. of castramētātio, fr. L. castramētātus, pp. of castramētārī, 'to pitch a camp', which is compounded of castra, 'camp', and mētārī, 'to measure, mete'. Castra is the plural of castrum, 'a fortified place, fort, castle', orig. 'that which has been cut out', fr. \*kastrom, 'a cutting tool'. See next word and cp. alcazar. L. mētārī is rel. to mētīrī, 'to measure'; see mete. castrate, tr. v., to remove the testicles of. — L. castrātus, pp. of castrāre, 'to cut, geld', fr. \*kastrom, 'a cutting tool'; prob. cogn. with OI. śásati, śásti, 'cuts', śastrám, 'knife', Gk. κεάζειν, 'to split', and perh. also with OSlav. kosa, 'sickle'. L. castrum, 'a fortified place' (in the pl. 'camp'), carēre, 'to be without, be wanting, be free from, abstain from', castus, 'pure, chaste', are prob. related to castrāre. See chaste and cp. caret. Cp. also castle and the first element in castrametation. For the ending see verbal suff.

Derivatives: castrat-er, n., castration (q.v.), castrat-or, n.

castration, n. — F., fr. L. castrationem, acc. of castratio, fr. castratus, pp. of castrare, 'to cut, geld'. See prec. word and -ion.

casual, adj., accidental. — F. casuel, fr. L. cāsu-

ālis, 'accidental, fortuitous', fr. cāsus, 'case'. See case, 'condition', and adj. suff. -al.

catachresis

Derivatives: casual-ly, adv., casual-ness, n., casual-ty, n.

casuist, n., a person who resolves questions of right and wrong. — F. casuiste, fr. Sp. casuista, orig. 'an expounder of cases of conscience', a hybrid coined fr. L. cāsus (in its ML. sense 'case of conscience') and -ista, a suff. of Greek origin. See case, 'condition', and -ist.

Derivatives: casuist-ic, casuist-ic-al, adjs., casuist-ic-al-ly, adv.

casuistry, n., the resolving of questions of right and wrong. — Coined by the English poet Alexander Pope (1688-1744) fr. casuist and suff -rv.

caswellite, n., an altered mica (mineral.) — Named after the American mineralogist John H. Caswell. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

cat. n. - ME., fr. OE. catt, catte, rel. to ON. köttr (masc.), ketta (fem.), Du. kat, OHG. kazza. MHG., G. katze. Cp. Olr., Gael. cat, W. kath, OCo. kat, Bret. kaz, 'cat'. Both these Teut. and Celtic words are of uncertain origin. They derive perh. fr. Late L. cattus (masc.), catta (fem.), whence It. patto, Sp. gato, F. chat. Late L. cattus and catta are possibly loan words from an African language; cp. Nubian kadīs, 'cat'. The Balto-Slavic names for the cat: OSlav. kotŭka, kotel'a. Lith. katë (whence Finnish katti) are perh. of the same origin as L. cattus. Cp. Arab. qitt, 'tomcat', qittah, 'cat', which may be from the same source. Cp. also chatoyant and the first element in caternillar, caterwayl. Cp. also kitling, kitten, kittle, 'to bring forth kittens', kitty, 'kitten', and the second element in meerkat.

Derivatives: cat, tr. v., catt-ery, n., catt-ish, adj., catt-ish-ly, adv., catt-ish-ness, n., catling (q.v.), catt-y, adj., catt-i-ly, adv., catt-i-ness, n.

cata- (before consonants), cat- (before vowels), cath- (before aspirated vowels), pref. meaning 'down, downward; against; in accordance with, entirely, completely'. — Gk. κατα-, κατ-, resp. καθ-, fr. κατά, 'down from, down to; against; over, along; according to', cogn. with Hitt. katta, 'down, downward, at, with, under', and prob. also with Gaul. canta-, OW. cant, OIr. cēt-, 'with'.

catabasis, n., the decline of a disease (med.) — ModL., lit. 'a going down', fr. Gk. κατάβασις, fr. καταβαίνειν, 'to go down', fr. κατά (see cata) and βαίνειν, 'to go'. See basis and cp. anabasis. catabolism, n., destructive metabolism (biol. and physiol.) — Lit. 'a throwing down', fr. Gk. καταβολή, fr. καταβάλλειν, 'to throw down', fr. κατά (see cata-) and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See ballistic and -ism and cp. anabolism, metabolism. catachresis, n., incorrect use of a word. — L., fr. Gk. κατάχρησις, 'excessive use, misuse', which is compounded of κατά, 'against' (see cata-), and κρῆσις, 'use, employment', from the base of χρή, 'it is necessary', χράομαι, inf. χρῆσθαι 'to

catachrestic 248 249 catchup

make use of, to use. See **chrematistic** and cp. the first element in **chrestomathy** and the second element in **polychrestic**.

**catachrestic**, adj., incorrectly used, misapplied. — Gk. καταχρηστικός, 'misused, misapplied', fr. καταχρήσθαι, 'to misuse', fr. κατά, 'against' and χρῆσθαι, 'to use'. See prec. word. For the ending see suff. -ic.

Derivatives: catachrestic-al, adj., catachrestic-al-ly, adv.

cataclasm, n., a breaking down. — Gk. κατάκλασμα, 'a breaking down', fr. κατακλᾶν, 'to break down', fr. κατά (see cata-) and κλᾶν, 'to break', whence κλάσις, 'a breaking'. See clastic and cp. words there referred to. For derivatives of I.-E. \*qelād-, a -d-enlargement of base \*qelā-, see clado-, holt.

Derivative: cataclasm-ic, adi.

cataclysm, n., a great flood; in geol., a violent upheaval. — F. cataclysme, fr. Gk. κατακλύσμός, 'deluge, flood', fr. κατακλύζειν, 'to dash against, break over, inundate', which is formed fr. κατά, 'against' (see cata-), and κλύζειν, 'to wash, dash against, break over', whence also κλύσμα, 'liquid used for washing out; surf', κλυστήρ, 'clyster pipe, syringe', κλύδων, 'wave, surge'. Gk. κλύζειν is cogn. with L. cloāca (fr. earlier clovāca), 'sewer, drain', OL. cluere, 'to purge'. See cloaca and cp. clyster.

Derivatives: cataclysm-al, cataclysmat-ic, adjs., cataclysm-ist, n.

catacomb, n., an underground cemetery. — F. catacombe, fr. Late L. catacumba, dissimilated fr. \*cata tumbas, 'beside the tombs' (prob. under the influence of L. -cumbere, 'to lay oneself down, to lie'). See cata- and tomb.

**catacumbal**, adj., resembling a catacomb. — Formed fr. Late L. *catacumba* (see prec. word) with adj. suff. -al.

**catadioptric,** adj., involving both reflection and refraction (*physics*). — Formed fr. **cata-** and **dioptric.** Cp. **catoptric.** 

catadromous, adj., going down rivers toward the sea to spawn. — Formed fr. cata- and Gk. δρόμος, 'course'. See dromedary and -ous and cp. anadromous.

catafalque, n., a temporary structure used at funerals. — F., fr. It. catafalco, fr. VL. \*catafalicum (whence also OF. chafaud, F. échafaud, 'scaffold'), which is formed fr. cata- and L. fala, 'a wooden tower (from which missiles were thrown into a besieged city); scaffolding', a word of Etruscan origin. Cp. scaffold.

Catalan, adj., pertaining to Catalonia in Spain or its language.

Derivative: Catalan, n., the language of Catalonia.

catalectic, adj., lacking part of the last foot of the verse (pros.) — Late L. catalēcticus, fr. Gk. καταληκτικός, 'leaving off; having the last foot of a verse incomplete', fr. καταλήγειν, 'to leave off, stop', fr. κατά (see cata-), and λήγειν 'to

leave off, cease from', lit., 'to grow tired or weary', which is related to  $\lambda\alpha\gamma\alpha\rho\delta\varsigma$ , 'slack, hollow, sunken', and cogn. with L. languēre, 'to faint, weary', laxus [for \*(s)leg-sos], 'wide, loose, open', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)lēg-, \*(s)leg-, 'to be slack'. See slack, adj., and cp. lax and words there referred to.

catalepsy, n., a condition in which consciousness is temporarily lost and the muscles become rigid (med. and psychol.) — Gk. κατάληψες, 'seizure', fr. καταλαμβάνειν, 'to seize upon', fr. κατά (see cata-) and λαμβάνειν, 'to take, grasp, seize'. See lemma and cp. words there referred to.

**cataleptic**, adj., pertaining to, or having, catalepsy. — Gk. καταληπτικός fr. καταληπτός, 'capable of being seized', verbal adj. of καταλαμβάνειν. See prec. word and -ic.

Derivative: cataleptic, n., a person subject to catalepsy.

catallactic, adj., pertaining to exchange. — Fr. Gk. καταλλάσσειν, 'to change, exchange', fr. κατά (see cata-) and ἀλλάσσειν, 'to change', fr. ἄλλος, 'other', which is cogn. with L. alius, 'other'. See else and cp. allo-, alias. Cp. also allactite and words there referred to.

Derivative: catallactic-al-ly, adv.

catalogue, catalog, n. — F. catalogue, fr. Late L. catalogus, fr. Gk. κατάλογος, 'a counting up, enrollment', fr. καταλέγειν, 'to count up', lit. 'to count down', fr. κατά (see cata-) and λέγειν, 'to pick out, reckon, count, tell, speak'. See logos. Derivatives: catalogue, catalog, tr. v., cataloguer, catalog-er, n.

Catalpa, n., a genus of plants of the trumpetcreeper family (bot.) --- ModL., a name of Carolina Indian origin.

catalysis, n., chemical change caused by an agent which itself remains unchanged (*chem.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κατάλυσις, 'a dissolving', fr. καταλύειν, 'to dissolve' fr. κατά (see cata-) and λύειν, 'to loose, loosen'. See -lysis.

catalyst, n., a catalytic agent (chem.) — See

**catalytic,** adj., producing catalysis (*chem.*) — Gk. καταλύτικός, 'able to dissolve', fr. καταλύειν. See **catalysis** and -ic.

catalyze, fr. v. — Back formation fr. catalysis. Derivative: catalyz-er, n.

catamaran, n., 1) a raft of logs; 2) a boat formed from two parallel hulls. — Tamil kattumaram, compounded of kattu, 'binding', and maram, 'tree, wood'.

catamenia, n., menstruation (physiol.) — Mod L., fr. Gk. τὰ καταμήνια, which is compounded of κατά, 'according to' (see cata-), and μήν, gen. μαγός, 'month'. See meno- and cp. emmenic.

catamite, n., a boy used in pederasty. — L. Catamitus, a corrupt collateral form of Ganymēdes, fr. Gk. Γανρμήδης, 'Ganymede', name of Jupiter's cupbearer; see Ganymede. The change of Greek δ to L. t is due to Etruscan influence. Cp. sportula.

Derivatives: catamit-ed, catamit-ing, adjs.

catamountain, cat-a-mountain, n., the Europea wild cat. — Lit. 'cat of the mountain'.

catapasm, n., a medicinal powder to be sprinkled upon the skin. — Gk. κατάπασμα, 'powder', fr. καταπάσσειν, 'to besprinkle with', fr. κατά (see cata-) and πάσσειν, 'to sprinkle, besprinkle', which is of uncertain origin.

cataphora, n., lethargy (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. καταφορά, 'lethargic attack', lit. 'a bringing down', fr. καταφέρεσθαι, 'to be brought down', passive of καταφέρειν, 'to bring down', fr. κατά (see cata-) and φέρειν, 'to bring'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. -phore.

cataphract, n., a coat of mail. — L. cataphractēs, fr. Gk. καταφράκτης, 'coat of mail', fr. κατάφρακτος, 'covered up', verbal adj. of καταφράσσειν, 'to fortify', fr. κατά 'down, entirely' (see cata-), and φράσσειν, 'to fence round, enclose, defend', which stands for \*φράκ-μειν and is rel. to φράγμα, 'defence', and prob. cogn. with L. farcīre, 'to fill, stuff', frequēns, 'crowded'. See frequent.

cataphyll, n., a rudimentary leaf (bot.) — Lit. 'down leaf', compounded of cata- and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See phyllo- and cp. the second element in hypsophyll and in sporophyll.

Derivative: cataphyll-ary, adi.

cataplasm, n., a poultice (med.) — F. cataplasme, fr. L. cataplasma, fr. Gk. κατάπλασμα, 'plaster, poultice', fr. καταπλάσσειν, 'to plaster over', fr. κατά (see cata-) and πλάσσειν, 'to form'. See plasma and cp. words there referred to.

catapult, n., an ancient military engine for hurling stones, spears, etc. — L. catapulta, fr. Gk. καταπέλτης, 'engine for hurling bolts, catapult', fr. κατά (see cata-) and the stem of πάλλειν, 'to hurl', which stands in gradational relationship to πελειμίζειν, 'to shake, cause to tremble', πόλειμος, 'war'. See polemic and cp. words there referred to.

**cataract**, n., a waterfall. — L. cataracta, 'waterfall', fr. Gk. καταράκτης, καταρράκτης, fr. καταράσσειν, 'to dash down, break in pieces', fr. κατά (see **cata**-) and ἀράσσειν, 'to smite, break in pieces', which is prob. of imitative origin; cp. ἀράγ-δην, 'with a rattle'. The spelling καταρράκτης (with double φ) is prob. due to a confusion with καταρρηγνύναι, 'to tear in pieces'. Derivatives: cataract, tr. and intr. v., cataractal, n.

cataract, n., an eye disease. — L. cataracta, 'waterfall' (see prec. word), substituted for aqua, 'water', which was used as a loan translation of Arab. mā', 'water', cataract (the eye disease)'. See Walt Taylor, Arabic Words in English, in S.P.E. (= Society for Pure English), Tract No. XXXVIII, p. 597.

catarinite, n., an iron meteorite (mineral.) — Named after Santa Catarina, name of a state and its capital in southern Brazil. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

catarrh, n., inflammation of the mucous membranes. — F. catarrhe, fr. L. catarrhus, fr. Gk. κατάρροος, 'cold in the head', lit. 'a running down', fr. καταρρεῖν, 'to flow down', fr. κατά (see cata-) and ῥεῖν, 'to flow'. See stream and cp. rheo-.

Derivatives: catarrh-al, adj., catarrh-al-ly, adv. Catarrhina, n. pl., a division of the order Primates, including the gorilla, orangutan and chimpanzee (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'with nostrils downward', fr. cata- and Gk. βίς, gen. βῖνός, 'nose'. See rhino-.

catarrhine, adj. and n. — See prec. word.

Catasetum, n., a genus of orchids (bot.) — A ModL., hybrid coined fr. cata- and L. sactum, 'bristle'; see seta. The correct form would be Catachaetum (fr. cata- and Gk. χαίτη, 'long flowing hair'), in which both elements are of Greek origin (see chaeto-).

catastasis, n., the part of a drama, in which the action is at its height. — Gk. κατάστασις, 'settlement, appointment, state, condition', fr. καθιστάνει, 'to set down, set in order', fr. κατά (see cata-) and ἱστάνει, 'to place'. See state. catastrophe, n. — L. catastropha, fr. Gk. καταστρυφή, 'overturning, overthrowing', fr. καταστρέφειν, 'to upset, overturn, overthrow', lit. 'to turn down', fr. κατά (see cata-) and στρέφειν, 'to turn'. See strophe.

Derivatives: catastroph-ic, catastroph-ic-al, adjs., catastroph-ic-al-ly, adv., catastroph-ism, n., catastroph-ist. n.

catatonia, n., a severe form of dementia praccox (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κατάτονος, 'a stretching down; depression', fr. κατατείνειν, 'to stretch down', fr. κατά (see cata-) and τείνειν, 'to stretch', which is cogn. with L. tenuis, 'thin, slight', tendere, 'to stretch'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ia. Catawba, n., a kind of grape and wine. — Named after the Catawba River in the Carolinas.

catch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. cacchen, fr. ONF. cachier, corresponding to OF. chacier, F. chasser, 'to hunt', fr. VL. \*captiāre, fr. L. captāre, 'to strive to seize', freq. of L. capere (pp. captus), 'to catch, seize, hold'. See captive and cp. chase, which is a doublet of catch. Cp. also ketch, 'a kind of small vessel'.

Derivatives: catch, n., catch-er, n., catch-ing, adj., catch-ing-ly, adv., catch-ing-ness, n., catchment, n., catch-y, adj.

catchpole, catchpoll, n., a sheriff's officer whose duty was to make arrests for debt; taxgatherer, bumbailiff. — ME. cacchepol, from an ONF. equivalent of OF. chacepol, lit. 'chase-chicken', fr. ML. cacepullus, chassipullus, fr. \*cacere, \*chacere, \*chasere, 'to chase', and L. pullus, 'chicken' (see catch, chase and pullet, poult); so called because taxgatherers used to confiscate poultry.

catchup, catsup, n. - See ketchup.

cate, usually in pl. cates, n., dainties, delicacies. - Aphetic for acate, fr. ONF, acat, fr. acater, 'to huy, purchase', See cater.

catechesis, n., instruction by word of mouth. -Gk. κατήγησις, 'instruction by word of mouth'. fr. κατηγείν. See catechize.

catechetic, catechetical, adj., pertaining to catechesis or a church catechism. — Gk. κατηγητικός, 'pertaining to instruction by word of mouth', fr. κατηγείν. See catechize.

Derivatives: catechetical-ly, adv., catechet-ics, n. catechism, n., instruction by questions and answers, - F. catéchisme, fr. Eccles. L. catēchismus, fr. Gk. κατηχισμός, fr. κατηχίζειν. See catechize and -ism.

catechist, n., one who instructs by questions and answers. - Eccles. L. catēchista, fr. Gk. κατηγιστής, fr. κατηγίζειν. See next word and -ist. Derivatives: catechist-ic, catechist-ic-al, adjs., catechist-ic-al-ly, adv.

catechize, tr. v., to instruct by questions and answers. - Eccles. L. catēchizāre, 'to teach by word of mouth', fr. Gk. κατηγίζειν, fr. κατηyeïv, 'to resound', hence 'to sound (a thing) in one's ears; to teach by word of mouth', fr. κατά (see cata-) and hyeïv, 'to sound, ring, peal'. fr. nyo, 'sound'. See echo and -ize.

Derivative: catechiz-er, n.

catechu, n., a stringent substance obtained from the wood, fruit or leaves of several Asiatic trees. - Malay kāchū (cp. Tamil kāsu, Kanarese kāchu), fr. Hind. kath, fr. OI. kváthati, 'he decocts', which is cogn. with Goth. habjan, 'to foam', hahō, 'foam', OSlav, kvasŭ, 'leaven', and L. caseus, 'cheese'. See cheese and cp. F. cachou (whence E. cashoo, a variant of catechu) and It. catecu. Cp. also cutch.

catechumen, n., one receiving instruction in the elements of Christianity. - F. catéchumène, fr. Eccles. L. catēchūmenus, fr. Gk. κατηγούμενος, 'instructed by word of mouth', pass. pres. part. of xathreiv, 'to teach by word of mouth'. See catechize. For the pass, pres. part, suff. -μενος see alumnus and cp. words there referred to.

categorematic, adj., capable of being used alone (as e.g. the predicate of a sentence). - Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. κατηγόρημα, gen. κατηγορήματος, 'accusation, charge; predicate', fr. κατηγορείν. See category.

categorical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Late L. categoricus, fr. Gk. κατηγορικός, 'accusatory, affirmative, categorical', fr. κατηγορία. See next word.

Derivatives: categorical-ly, adv., categorical-

category, n. - L. categoria, fr. Gk. κατηγορία, 'accusation, predication, category', fr. κατηγοpeiv, 'to accuse, signify, indicate, affirm, predicate', fr. xxxxxyopos, 'accuser', lit. 'one who speaks against somebody before an assembly', fr. κατά, 'against' (see cata-), and the stem of άγορεύειν, 'to harangue, assert', lit. 'to speak in the assembly', fr. ἀγορά, 'assembly', which is rel. to avelocive to assemble, and cogn. with L. grex. gen. gregis, 'flock'. See gregarious and cp. agora. allegory. Cp. also categorematic.

catena, n., a chain. — L., 'chain'. See chain.

catenarian, adi., pertaining to a chain. - Formed with suff. -an fr. L. catenarius, fr. catena. See prec, word and adi. suff. -arv and cp. concatenate.

catenary, adj. and n. - See prec. word.

catenate, tr. v.. to link together. - L. catenatus. pp. of catenare, 'to chain together', fr. catena. See catena and verbal suff. -ate.

cater, intr. v., to provide food. — From the obsol. n. catour, 'buyer, caterer', aphetic for acatour, fr. ONF. acatour, corresponding to OF. achatour (F. acheteur), 'buyer', fr. OF. achater (cp. the forme acheder, occurring in Jonas, 10th cent.), fr. VL. \*accapitare, 'to add to one's capital', fr. ad, 'to' (see ad-), and a verb formed from the stem of L. caput, gen. capitis, 'head' (see capital, adj.). The usual derivation fr. VL. \*accaptare, 'to try to take, seize', cannot be accepted because of phonetic reasons. The change of t to d in OF, acheder and OSp. acabdar could not be accounted for, if it had been preceded originally by a consonant.

cater, n., the four at cards or dice. - Orig. 'four', fr. F. quatre, 'four', fr. L. quattuor. See quart. cateran, n., a highland robber. - Gael. ceathairneach, 'marauder', fr. ceathairne, 'common people, peasantry', rel. to Ir. ceatharn, 'a band of soldiers'. See kern, 'lightarmed foot soldier'. caterer, n. - ME. catour, 'caterer' (whence cater, v. (q.v.) Accordingly the suff. -er in caterer is redundant. Cp. fruiterer, poulterer, sorcerer,

caterpillar, n. - ONF. catepelose, corresponding to OF. chatepelose, fr. Late L. catta pilosa, 'hairy cat'. For the etymology of Late L. catta see cat. L. pilosa is fem. of pilosus, 'hairy', fr. pilus, 'hair'; see pile, 'hair'. The ending of the English word was influenced by piller, 'one who pills' (see pill, 'to rob').

Derivative: caterpillar, intr. v.

caterwaul, intr. v. - ME. caterwrawen, caterwawen, fr. LG. katerwaulen, 'to cry like cats', fr. kater, 'male cat', and waulen, 'to cry'. The first element is rel. to MLG., MDu. katte, 'cat'; see cat. The second element is rel. to E. waul, a variant of wail (q.v.)

Derivatives: caterwaul, n., caterwaul-er, n., caterwaul-ing, n.

catgut, n. — Compounded of cat and gut; so called although made from the intestines of

Catharist, n., a member of any of various sects aiming at purity (Eccles. hist.) - ML. Catharista, fr. Eccles. Gk. καθαριστής, fr. Gk. καθαρός, 'pure, clean'; cp. Gk. καθαριστής, 'tree pruner', and see next word. For the ending see suff. -ist.

catharsis, n., 1) purgation (med.): 2) purification of the emotions by art. — ModL., fr. Gk. κάθαρσις, 'cleansing, purification', from the stem of καθαίρειν, 'to cleanse, purify: to prune (a tree)', fr. χαθαρός, 'clean, pure', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. cathartic, Catherine, acatharsia.

251

cathartic, cathartical, adi., cleansing, purifying, — Gk. καθαρτικός, 'fit for cleansing', from the stem of καθαίρειν. See prec. word.

Derivatives: cathartical-ly, adv., catharticalness. n.

Cathay, n., poetic name of China. — ML. Catava, fr. Khitai, the name of a Tatar kingdom (the kingdom of the Khitan Tatars). Cp.

cathedra, n., the seat of a bishop. — L., fr. Gk. καθέδοα. See chair and cp. ex cathedra.

cathedral, n. - ML. cathedrālis, short for ecclēsia cathedrālis, 'church pertaining to the seat of a bishop', fr. cathedra. See prec. word and adi. suff. -al.

Catherine, Catharine, also Katherine, Katharine, fem. PN. - F. Catherine, fr. L. Ecaterina, Katering, fr. Gk. Alexatepinn (whence also Russ. Ekaterina). The later L. spelling Katharina is due to a connection with Gk. καθαρός, 'pure', the supposed origin of the name.

Catherine wheel. - So called from the spiked wheel with which St. Catherine of Alexandria was tortured.

catheter, n., a surgical instrument used to draw off fluid from body cavities. — Late L., fr. Gk. καθετήρ, 'something let down; surgical instrument for emptying the bladder', from the stem of καθιέναι, 'to send down', fr. κατά (see cata-) and iévai, 'to' move forward, throw, send', which stands for \*yi-ye-nai and is cogn. with L. jacere, 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. synesis.

Derivatives: catheter-ism, n., catheter-ize, tr. v., catheter-iz-ation, n.

cathode, kathode, n., negative electric pole (physics and chem.) — Gk. κάθοδος, 'way down, descent', fr. κατά (see cata-) and δδός, 'way'. See odograph and cp. words there referred to. The term cathode was introduced into electricity by the English physicist and chemist Michael Faraday (1791-1867); cp. anode, electrode.

Derivatives: cathod-al, cathod-ic, adjs., cathodic-al-ly, adv.

catholic, adj. - F. catholique, fr. Eccles. L. catholicus, fr. Gk. καθολικός, 'general, universal', fr.  $x\alpha\theta$ όλου =  $x\alpha\theta$ ' όλου, 'on the whole, in general', fr. κατά, 'according to' (see cata-), and ὅλος, 'whole', which stands for \*δλFος, fr. I.-E. base \*sol-wos, whence also L. salvus, 'saved, preserved, safe'. See safe and cp. holo-. Cp. also catholicon.

Derivatives: catholic, n., catholic-al, adj., catholic-al-ly, adv. catholic-ism, n., catholic-ize, tr. v., catholic-iz-er, n., catholic-ly, adv.

catholicity, n., 1) the quality of being catholic;

2) universality: 3) (usually cap.) Catholicism. — Coined by Coleridge fr. catholic and suff. -ity on analogy of F. catholicité which was coined by Théodore-Agrippa d'Aubigné (1552-1630) fr. catholique, 'Catholic'.

Cattleya

catholicon, n., a remedy for all diseases. — Gk. καθολικόν, neut. of καθολικός, 'general, universal'. See catholic.

Catholicos, n., title of primate of the Armenian church. — Gk. καθολικός, 'general, universal'. See catholic.

cation, n., a positive ion moving toward the cathode (physics and chem.) — Gk. κατιόν, neut. of κατιών, pres. part. of κατιέναι, 'to go down, descend', fr. κατά (see cata-) and ἰέναι, 'to go'. which is cogn, with L. īre, 'to go'. See itinerant. The word cation was introduced into electricity by Faraday (see cathode); cp. ion, anion.

Derivative: cation-ic, adi.

catkin, n., a tassellike spike of flowers, an ament. - Du katteken dimin, of katte, 'cat', so called because of its resemblance to a cat's tail. See cat and -kin.

Derivative: catkin-ate, adj.

catling, n., 1) a kitten (rare); 2) catgut (rare); 3) a double-edged knife used in amputations. — Formed fr. cat with suff. -ling.

catlinite, n., a red clay; pipestone (petrogr.) — Named after the American traveler George Catlin (1796-1872). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

cato-, combining form meaning 'down'. — Gk. κάτω, 'down, downward', rel, to κατά, 'down from, down to'. See cata-.

catoptric, catoptrical, adj., pertaining to the reflection of light. — Gk. κατοπτρικός, 'pertaining to a mirror', fr. κάτοπτρον, 'mirror', fr. κατά, 'against' (see cata-), and the stem of δπτός, 'seen; visible', ὁπτικός, 'pertaining to the eyes or sight'. See optic and cp. dioptric.

Derivatives: catoptrical-ly, adv., catoptrics (q.v.) catoptrics, n., that part of optics which deals with the reflection of light. - See catoptric and -ics and cp. dioptrics.

catoptromancy, n., divination by a mirror. — Compounded of Gk. κάτοπτρον, 'mirror', and μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See catoptric and

Catostomidae, n. pl., a family of fresh-water fishes, the suckers (ichthyol.) - ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. cato- and Gk. στόμα, 'mouth'. See stoma.

cattle, n. - ME. catel, fr. ONF. catel (corresponding to OF. chatel), fr. Late L. capitāle, 'property', prop. neut. of the L. adjective capitālis, 'pertaining to the head, chief, principal', from caput, gen. capitis, 'head'. See capital, adj., and cp. the noun capital in the sense of 'principal'. Cp. also chattel, which is a doublet of cattle.

Cattleya, n., a genus of American orchids. — ModL., named after the English botanist Wilcatty

catty, n., a weight used in China and the East Indies — Malay kātī, a weight of 11 lb. Cp. caddy.

Caucasian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. L. Caucasus, fr. Gk. Καύκασις, fr. Scythian Κρού-κασις, 'Caucasus', a compound meaning lit '(the mountain) shining with ice'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I. pp. 295-96, s.v. crūsta. The first element of this compound is a derivative of I.-E. base \*greu-, 'to be icy'. For derivatives of \*arus- an enlarged form of base \*areu- see crust, crystal. The second element is rel. to Gk. καίειν (for \*κάξιειν), 'to burn'; see caustic.

cauchemar, n., incubus. — F., a hybrid coined from the blend of OF, chaucer and Picard cauquer, 'to trample' (both derived fr. L. calcare, of s.m., fr. calx, gen. calcis, 'heel'), and fr. MDu. mare, 'incubus'. See Calceolaria and mare, 'incubus', and cp. the first element in caltrop.

caucus, n., private meeting of the leaders of a political party. - A word of Algonquian origin, lit. meaning 'counselor'.

Derivative: caucus, intr. and tr. v.

cauda, n., tail (zool. and anat.) - L. See next word.

caudal, adj., pertaining to the tail. - Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. cauda, 'tail', prob. orig. meaning 'a piece cut, or to be cut, off', and rel. to caudex, 'a block of wood'; Lith. kuodas, 'tuft', is not cognate with L. cauda (see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p. 185). See hew and cp. coda, codetta, coward, cue, queue. Cp. also caudex and words there referred to.

caudate, adi., having a tail. - Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. cauda, 'tail', See prec. word.

caudex, n., the stem of palms and ferns (bot.) -L. caudex, codex, 'trunk of a tree', lit. 'a tree cut off', rel. to cūdere, 'to strike, beat, pound'. See hew and cp. codex, code, codicill. Cp. also caudal, cause and the first element in cockboat.

caudillo, n., commander, chief, leader of an armed troop; chief, leader. — Sp., a collateral form of cabdillo, fr. L. capitellum, 'a little head', dimin. of caput, gen. capitis, 'head'. See capital, adj., and cp. capital, 'head of a column'.

caudle, n., a hot drink. - ONF. caudel, corresponding to OF. chaudel (F. chaudeau), fr. VL. caldellum, dimin. formed from the Latin adj. calidus, caldus, 'hot', fr. calēre, 'to be hot'. See caldron and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also coddle.

Derivative: caudle, tr. v.

caught, past tense and pp. of catch. - ME. cauhte, formed on the analogy of lauhte, fr. lacchen (whence E. latch), 'to catch'. See catch.

cauk, cawk, n., chalk; barite (dial. E. and Scot.) - Northern var. of calk.

caul, n., a membrane enclosing the fetus and sometimes covering the head of a newly born child. — MF. (= F.) cale, 'cap', back formation fr. MF. (= F.) calotte. See calotte.

cauldron, n. — See caldron.

Caulerna, n., a genus of marine green algae (bot.) - ModL., compounded of Gk. καυλός, 'stem. stalk', and somety, 'to creep'. See cole and

caulescent, adj., having a visible stem. — Formed fr. L. caulis, 'stalk, stem', with the inchoative suff. -escent, on analogy of arborescent. See cole and cp. next word. Cp. also acaulescent.

cauliflower, n. — Refashioned after L. caulis, 'stem', and E. flower fr. earlier colvflory, fr. F. chou-fleuri, chou-fleur, which is formed on analogy of It. cavolo fiore, 'cauliflower', fr. L. caulis. 'stem, stalk', and flos, gen. floris, 'flower'. See

cauline, adj., pertaining to, or growing on, a stem. - Formed with suff. -ine (representing L. -inus) fr. L. caulis, 'stem, stalk'. See cole and cp.

caulis, n., the stem or stalk of a plant (bot.) - L. See cole and cp. prec. word.

caulk, v. - A var. of calk.

caulker, n. — A var. of calker.

caulome, n., the stem of a plant (hot.) - Formed fr. Gk. χαυλός, 'stem. stalk' (see cole), with suff. -ome, on analogy of rhizome.

Caulophyllum, n., a genus of plants of the barberry family (bot.) - ModL., lit. 'stem leaf', fr. Gk, καυλός, 'stem', and φύλλον, 'leaf' (see cole and phyllo-); so called because the stem seems to form the stalk of the great leaf.

Caurus, n., the northwest wind. - L. caurus, corus, cogn. with Lith. šiaurys, 'north wind', šiáurė, 'north', šiaurùs, 'raging, stormy', OSlav. sěverů, 'north wind', Goth. skūra (windis), 'storm', OE. scūr, 'shower'. See shower.

causalgia, n., a burning sensation (med.) - Medical L., lit. 'a burning pain', coined by the American physician Silas Weir Mitchell (1829-1914) fr. Gk. καῦσος, 'burning heat' (which derives fr. \*κα=-, the stem of καίειν, 'to burn'), and ἄλγος, 'pain'. See caustic and -algia.

causate, tr. v., to cause. - ML. causātus, pp. of causare, 'to cause'. See cause, v. and n., and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: causat-ion, n., causat-ion-al, adj., causat-ive, adj., and n., causat-ive-ly, adv., causat-ive-ness, n.

cause, n. - F., fr. L. causa, 'cause, reason, purpose', which is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for \*caud-tā and orig. meant 'a striking', hence is rel. to cūdere, 'to strike, beat, knock', fr. I.-E. base \*qāu-, 'to strike, beat'. See hew and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also accusative, accuse, causerie, coze, excuse, kickshaw, recusant. For sense development cp. L. dēcīdere, 'to cut off; to decide' (see decide).

Derivatives: caus-al, adj. and n., caus-al-ity, n., caus-al-ly, adv., cause-less, adj., cause-less-ly, adv., cause-less-ness, n.

cause, tr. v. - F. causer, 'to cause', fr. ML. causāre, 'to cause' (cp. L. causārī, 'to plead, to debate a question'), fr. L. causa, 'cause'. See cause, n.

Derivative: caus-able, adi.

causerie, n., a conversational article in a periodical or newspaper. — F., 'talk, conversation', fr. causer, 'to talk', fr. L. causārī, 'to plead, dispute, to discuss a question', fr. causa, 'cause, reason, purpose' (see cause and -erv): named after Sainte-Beuve's Causeries du lundi ('Monday Talks').

causeway, n., a raised road. - A blend of causev and way.

Derivative: causeway. tr. v.

causey, n., a causeway (dial.) — ME. cauce. fr. ONF. cauciee, corresponding to F. chaussée, 'causeway', fr. VL. (via) calciāta, lit. 'a road paved with limestone', fem. pp. of calciare, 'to pave with limestone', fr. L. calx, gen. calcis, 'lime, limestone'. See calcareous and cp. chaussée.

caustic, adj., burning, corrosive. — F. caustique, fr. L. causticus, fr. Gk. καυστικός, 'capable of burning, corrosive', fr. καυστός, 'burnt', verbal adi. of καίειν, which stands for \*κάξ-ιειν, 'to burn, set on fire', fr. I.-E. base \*kēu-, \*kū-, 'to burn, heat', whence also Lith. kūlē, 'blight, mildew', kūlėti, 'to become blighted'. Cp. caeoma, caliber, calm, catacaustic, Caucasian, cautery. diacaustic, encaustic, holocaust, hypocaust, ink, Nausicaa.

Derivatives: caustic, n., caustic-ize, tr. v., caustic-ly, adv., caustic-ness, n.

cautel, n., caution; precaution. — OF. cautele (F. cautèle), fr. L. cautēla, 'caution', fr. cautus, 'wary, careful, heedful', pp. of cavere, 'to be on one's guard'. See cave, interj.

cautelous, adj., cautious. - F. cauteleux (fem. cauteleuse), fr. cautèle. See prec. word and -ous. Derivatives: cautelous-ly, adv., cautelous-ness, n.

cauter, n., a hot iron for cauterizing. - F. cautère, fr. L. cautērium, fr. Gk. καντήριον, 'branding iron', fr. καυτήρ, 'burner'. See next word and cp. cautery.

cauterize, tr. v., to burn with a hot iron or a caustic substance. — F. cautériser, fr. Late L. cautērizāre, fr. Gk. καυτηριάζειν, 10 sear with a hot iron', fr. καυτής, 'burner', rel. to καυστός, verbal adj. of xxiew, 'to burn'. See caustic and

Derivative: cauteriz-ation, n.

cautery, n., a cauter. — L. cautérium. See cauter. caution, n. - F., fr. L. cautionem, acc. of cautio, 'wariness, carefulness, heedfulness', fr. cautus, 'wary, careful, heedful', pp. of cavere, 'to be on one's guard, take heed'. See cave, interj.

Derivatives: caution, tr. v., caution-ary, adj. and n., caution-er, n.

cautious, adi. - Cp. L. cautus, 'careful, heedful', and see caution and -ous.

Derivatives: cautious-ly, adv., cautious-ness, n. cavalcade, n., a procession of horsemen. - F., fr. It. cavalcata (with the Piemont pronunciation cavalcada), prop. fem. pp. of cavalcare, 'to ride on horseback', used as a noun, fr. Late L. caballicare fr. L. caballus. See cavalry.

Derivative: cavalcade. intr. v.

cavalier, n., a horseman; a gentleman serving as a lady's escort. - F., fr. It. cavaliere, orig. 'horse-soldier', fr. Late L. caballarius (whence also Provenc. cavalier. Sp. caballero. Port. cavalleiro), fr. L. caballus. See cavalry and cp. chevalier, which is a doublet of cavalier.

Derivatives: cavalier, adi., cavalier-ly, adv.

cavalla, n., any of various fishes of the genus Carangus. — Port. cavalla, rel. to Sp. caballa, prop. a feminine form of Port. cavallo, resp. Sp. caballo, 'horse', fr. L. caballus. See cavalry.

cavalry, n. - F. cavalerie, fr. It. cavalleria, fr. cavallo, 'horse', fr. L. caballus, 'an inferior horse, a nag', which is prob, a loan word from a language of Asia Minor or the Balkan peninsula. Cp. Gk. καβάλλης, 'horse', the Gaulish PN. Caballos and OSlav. kobyla, 'mare', which also derive prob. from the same language as L: caballus. MIr. (= Ir.) capall, Bret. caval, W. ceffyll, 'horse', are Latin loan words. Cp. chivalry, which is a doublet of cavalry. Cp. also cavalcade, cavalier, cavalla, cheval-de-frise, cheval glass, chevalier, capercailzie.

cavatina, n., a short song or melody (mus.) -- It., fr. cavata, prop. fem. pp. of cavare, 'to hollow (out), dig (out)', fr. L. cavāre, of s.m. See next word. cave, n. - F., fr. L. cava, fem. of the adjective cavus, 'hollow, concave', used as a noun. L. cavus prob. stands for \*cowos and is cogn. with Gk. κόος (Hesychius), 'chasm', κῶος, 'prison' (lit. 'a hollow place'), κώδεια, 'poppy head', κοΐλος (for \*κόξιλος), 'hollow', κύαρ, 'eye of a needle; orifice of the ear', OIr. cūa, 'hollow', cūass, 'cave', Bret, kēo, 'cave', OI. śváyatē, 'swells', śūnáh, 'swollen', śávas-, 'strength, heroism', śávīrah, śúrah, 'strong', Gk. אושליא, אושניא, 'to become or be pregnant', x5ux, 'anything swollen; a wave'. κύρος, 'authority', κόριος, 'lord, master'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base  $*\hat{k}ew(e)$ -, \* $\hat{k}ew\bar{a}$ -, \* $\hat{k}\bar{u}$ -, 'to vault', whence developed the further meanings 'to bend inward, be hollow or concave', on the one hand, and 'to bend outward, swell out, be convex' on the other. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, pp. 191-92 s.v. cavus, Boisacq, DELG., p. 481 s.v. καυλός and Frisk, GEW., p. 38 s.v. εύαρ. Cp. cabinet, cabook, cadger, cage, casserole, cavatina, cave ne. cavity, church and words there referred to, codeine, codon, coelo-, concave, cumulus, cyma, decoy, excavate, excavation, gabion, hound (naut.), jail. Cp. the related base \*keu-, 'toswell; hollow', for the derivatives of which see hole. Derivatives: cave, tr. and intr. v., cav-ing. n.

cave, interj., beware! - L. cave, imper. of cavere, 'to be on one's guard, take care, beware', which stands for \*covēre and is cogn. with Gk. κοέω (for \*κο. ξέω), 'I mark, perceive', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qeu-, \*(s)qeu-, 'to look at, observe', whence also OE. scēawian, 'to look, see, behold'. See

caveat 254

**show** and words there referred to and cp. esp. caution. Cp. also next word.

caveat, n., 1) notice that no action is to be taken (law); 2) a warning. — L., 'let him beware', 3rd p. sing. pres. subj. of cavere. See prec. word. cavendish, n., tobacco pressed into cakes. — Prob. so called from the name of the producer or

cavern, n., a cave. — F. caverne, 'cave', fr. L. caverna, fr. cavus, 'hollow'. See cave, n. For the Latin suff. -erna, which is of Etruscan origin, cp. cistern. tavern

exporter.

cavernous, adj., full of caverns or cavities. — L. cavernōsus, fr. caverna. See prec. word and -ous. cavesson, n., a kind of noseband for a horse. — F. caveçon, fr. It. cavezzone, 'halter with a noseband', augment. of cavezza, 'halter', fr. VL. \*capitia, fr. L. capitium, 'a covering for the head', fr. caput, gen. capitis, 'head'. See capital, adj.

Cavia, n., the genus of cavies, the guinea pig (zool.) — ModL., fr. F. cabiai, from a Caribbean native word. Cp. cavv. capybara.

caviar, caviare, n. — F. caviar, fr. lt. caviaro (now caviale), fr. MGk. καβτάριον, fr. Turk. khāviār, fr. Kaffah (= Theodosia), name of a trading town on the SE. shore of the Black Sea.

cavicorn, adj., hollow-horned. — Compounded of L. cavus, 'hollow', and cornū, 'horn'. See cave, n., and horn and cp. corn, 'hardened skin'. Cavicornia, n. pl., another name for Bovidae (zool.) — Lit. 'hollow-horned'. See prec. word. cavil, intr. v., to find trivial faults, to carp. — OF. caviller, fr. L. cavillārī, 'to jest, joke, make captious objections, to cavil at', fr. cavilla, 'jest, quibble, trick', dissimilated fr. \*calvilla, and rel. to calvī, 'to devise tricks, use artifice', calumnia, 'false accusation, chicanery'; see calumny and cp. challenge. For the suff. cp. L. favilla, 'glowing ashes, embers' which is rel. to fovēre, 'to warm, keep warm'.

Derivatives: cavil, n., cavillation (q.v.), cavil(l)-er, n., cavil(l)-ing, adj., cavil(l)-ing-ly, adv., cavil(l)-ing-ness, n.

cavillation, n., a cavil, caviling. — F., fr. L. cavillātiōnem, acc. of cavillātiō, 'a jesting, scoffing, quibbling, shuffling', fr. cavillātus, pp. of cavillātī. See prec. word and -ation.

cavity, n. — F. cavité, fr. L. cavitātem, acc. of cavitās, fr. cavus, 'hollow'. See cave, n., and -ity.

cavo-relievo, n., hollow relief. — It. cavorilievo. It. cavo derives fr. L. cavus, 'hollow'; see cave, n. For It. rilievo see rilievo and cp. basso-rilievo. cavort, intr. v., to prance about. — Prob. a blend of curvet and snort.

cavy, n., a guinea pig. — See Cavia.

cay, n., a small island. — Sp. cayo, fr. Taino cayo, 'small island'. Cp. key, 'small island'. caw, n., the natural cry of the crow and raven;

caw, n., the natural cry of the crow and raven; intr. v., to utter this cry or imitate it. — Of imitative origin. Cp. chough.

cawk, cauk, n., chalk, barite. — Dialectal variants of chalk.

Derivative: cawk-y, adj.

cawney, cawny, n., a measure of land used in Madras. — Tamil  $k\bar{a}ni$ , 'property', lit. 'that which is seen or known', fr. kan, 'to see'.

caxon, n., a wig (archaic). — Prob. fr. the surname Caxon.

Caxton, n. — any book printed by William Caxton (died in 1491).

cayenne, n., also cayenne pepper. — Tupi kyinha, quiynha, 'capsicum', lit. 'of the isle of Cayenne'. cayman, n., any of Central and South American kinds of alligators. — Sp. caimán, fr. Carribbean acayouman.

cazimi, n., the center of the solar disk (astrol.) — Arab. jism, jesm, 'body', in the term 'ála jismi' shshamsi, 'on the disk of the sun'. See Devic's Supplement to Littré's Dictionary, p. 13.

-ce, suff. used to form abstract nouns. — Fr. L. -tia, either directly or through the medium of F. -ce. See -ance, -ence.

Ceanothus, n., a genus of plants of the buckthorn family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κεάνωθος, 'a kind of thistle'.

cease, intr. and tr. v. — ME. cassen, fr. OF. (= F.) cesser, fr. L. cessāre, 'to delay, loiter', freq. of cēdere (pp. cessus), 'to withdraw'. See cede and cp. cessation, decease, incessant.

Derivatives: cease, n., cease-less, adj., cease-less-ly, adv.

cebolite, n., a hydrous calcium aluminum silicate (mineral.) — Named after Cebolla Creek in Colorado. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

神 かままな

Cecil, masc. PN. — Fr. L. Caecilius, name of a Roman gens, a derivative of caecus, 'blind'. See cecity.

Cecilia, Cecily, also Cicely. — L. Caecilia, fem. of Caecilius. See prec. word.

cecity, n., blindness. — F. cécité, 'blindness', fr. L. caecitātem, acc. of caecitās, of s.m., fr. caecus, 'blind', which is cogn. with OI. kēkaraḥ, 'squinting', Goth haihs, 'one-eyed', OIr. caech, of s.m., MIr. leth-chaech, 'squinting', W. coeg, 'one-eyed'. Gk. καικίας, 'the northcast wind', is cogn. with these words and lit. means 'the dark (wind)'. For sense development cp. L. aquilō, 'the north wind', which is related to aquilus, 'dark' (see Aquilo). Cp. caecum, Caecias, Excoecaria. Cp. also Cecil. For the ending see suff. -ity.

Cecropia, n., a genus of trees of the mulberry family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Cecrops (q.v.) For the ending see suff. -ia.

Cecropia moth, a large silkworm moth (Samia cecropia). — ModL. cecropia. See prec. word. Cecrops, n., a legendary king of Attica and founder of Athens. — L., fr. Gk. Κέκροψ. The name Κέρφοψ is prob. metathesized fr. \*κέρκοψ and lit. means 'face with a tail', fr. κέρκος, 'tail', and ὄψ, gen. δπός, 'eye, face'. For the first element see cercus. The second element is rel. to

Gk. ὄψις, 'sight', ὀπτός, 'seen, visible', ὀπτικός, 'nertaining to the eyes or sight'; see optic.

cedar, n. — ME. cedre, fr. OF. cedre (F. cèdre), fr. L. cedrus, fr. Gk. κέδρος, 'cedar', which prob. denoted orig. 'a tree whose wood was used for burning sacrifices', and derives fr. Heb. qāṭár, 'it exhaled odor, smoked'; see Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, p. 35. For sense development cp. Gk. ϑνία, name of an African tree, prop. 'a tree whose wood was burnt for sacrificial purposes,' fr. ϑνίειν, 'to sacrifice', prop. 'to cause to smoke' (see Thuja). Heb. qāṭar [whence q²ṭðreth, 'odor (of burning sacrifice), smoke, incense'] is rel. to Arab. qáṭara, 'it exhaled odor, smoked', qutấr, 'exhalation, smoke', etc. Cp. Cedrela, cedrine, Cedrus. Cp. also citron.

Derivatives: cedar, cedar-ed, cedar-n, adis,

cede, tr. v. — L. cēdere (pp. cessus), 'to go, go away, yield, give up, withdraw', prob. for \*cezdere, from the demonstr. particle ce- and I.-E. base \*sed-, 'to go', whence also Gk. ὁδός, 'way', OSlav. chodŭ, 'a walking, going', choditi, 'to walk, go', OI. ā-sad-, 'to go, approach', utsad-, 'to step aside, disappear'. See he and odograph and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also abscess, accede, access, ancestor, antecede, cease, cession, cesspool, concede, concession, decease. exceed, excess, intercede, intercession, necessary, precede, predecessor, procedure, proceed, process, procession, recede, retrocede, secede, succeed, success. — I.-E. base \*sed-, 'to go', is prob. identical with \*sed-, 'to sit', the original sense of the base having been 'to place (either the seat in order to sit down, or the foot upon the ground in order to go'). See sedentary.

cedilla, n., a graphic symbol put under the letter c in some French and Spanish words. — Sp., spelled also zedilla, lit. 'a little z', from the name of the Greek letter  $z \in ta$  ( $\zeta$ ); so called because orig. the letter z was added to c (e.g. F. leczon = lecon), to indicate that it has not the usual sound of k, but that of p (in Spanish), resp. that of s (in French). See zeta.

Cedrela, n., a genus of trees of the mahogany family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Sp. cedrelo, dimin. of cedro. 'cedar'. See cedar.

cedrine, adj., pertaining to cedar. — L. cedrinus, fr. Gk. κέδρινος, fr. κέδρος, 'cedar'. See cedar and -ine (representing Gk. -ĭνος).

Cedric, masc. PN. — This name, which was first used by Walter Scott ('Cedric the Saxon' is one of the characters in Ivanhoe) prob. stands for OE. Cerdic and owes its form to a mistake of Scott's.

Cedrus, n., a genus of trees of the pine family (bot.) — L., 'cedar'. See cedar.

cedula, n., in Spanish countries; order, certificate, security. — Sp. cédula, fr. L. schedula. See schedule.

ceil, tr. v., to overlay, cover. — F. ciel, 'sky, canopy', fr. L. caelum, 'sky'. See celestial.

Derivatives: ceil-er, n., ceil-ing, n.

celadon, n., pale green color. — F. céladon, fr. Céladon, Astrée's lover in Honoré d'Urfé's novel Astrée. Honoré d'Urfé formed this name from the Latin PN. Celadon occurring in Ovid's Metamorphoses.

celadonite, n., a green silicate of iron, magnesium and potassium (mineral.) — Formed with subst. pref. -ite fr. celadon (q.v.); so called in allusion to its color.

Celaeno, n., one of the Harpies (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Κελαινώ, lit. 'the Black one', fr. κελαινός, 'black', fr. I.-E. base \*qel-, \*qol-, 'black, spotted', which is rel. to base \*qāl-, of s.m., whence L. cālīgō, 'darkness'. See caliginous. celandine, n., the swallowwort. — ME. celydoine, fr. OF. celidoine (F. chélidoine), fr. L. chelidonium, fr. Gk. χελιδόνιον, fr. γελιδών, gen. χελιδόνος, 'the swallow', which is rel. to κίχλη, 'the thrush', and cogn. with OE. gellan, 'to yell, shriek', galan, 'to sing'. See yell and nightingale and cp. chelidonium.

Celastraceae, n. pl., the staff-tree family (bot.) — Formed fr. Celastrus with suff. -aceae.

celastraceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Celastrus, n., a genus of trees, the staff-tree (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κήλαστρος, 'a kind of evergreen', a loan word from an Aegean language, whence also Basque gorostri.

-cele, suff. meaning 'tumor, hernia', as in hydrocele, variocele (med.) — Fr. Gk. κήλη (Att. κάλη), 'tumor, hernia', which is cogn. with OSlav. kyla, ON. haull. OE. hēala, OHG. hōla, 'hernia'.

celebrant, n., one who celebrates. — L. celebrāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of celebrāre. See next word and -ant.

celebrate, tr. v., to perform (a rite) in a public and solemn manner; to observe, commemorate; intr. v., to observe a holiday, anniversary, etc. — L. celebrātus, pp. of celebrāre, 'to frequent, repeat, praise, honor, celebrate', fr. celeber (masc.), celebris (fcm.), celebre (neut.), 'crowded, much frequented, renowned', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \*qel-, 'to drive', whence also Gk. κέλλειν, 'to drive on, push', L. celer, 'swift'. See celerity and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: celebrat-ed, adj., celebrat-ed-ness, n., celebration (q.v.), celebrat-ive, adj., celebrator (q.v.), celebrat-ory, adj.

celebration, n. — L. celebrātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'concourse, festal celebration', fr. celebrātus, pp. of celebrāre. See prec. word and -ion.

celebrator, n. — L., fr. celebratus, pp. of celebrare. See celebrate and agential suff. -or.

celebrity, n., fame, a famous person. — L. celebritās, 'multitude, festal celebration', fr. celeber. See celebrate and -ity.

celeriac, n., a variety of celery. — Formed fr. celery.

celerity, n., speed. — F. célérité, fr. L. celeritātem, acc. of celeritās, 'swiftness', fr. celer, 'swift', fr. I.-E. base \*qel-, 'to drive', whence also κέλλειν, 'to drive on, push; to run (a ship) to land', κέλεσθαι, 'to urge on, exhort', κελεύειν, 'to urge on, exhort, order', κέλης, 'race horse; small fast boat', Ol. kaláyati, 'he urges on', and prob. also Goth. haldan, 'to tend (orig. prob. to drive on) the sheep', OE haldan, 'to hold'. See hold and ep. acolyte, anacoluthon, celebrate, clonus, proceleusmatic. For the ending see suff. -ity.

celery, n., a plant with edible leafstalks. — F. céleri, fr. Lombardic It. selleri, pl. of sellero (corresponding to It. sedano), fr. L. selīnum, fr. Gk. σέλῖνον, parsley'. See parsley and cp. words there referred to.

celesta, n., a musical instrument. — F. célesta, fr. céleste, 'heavenly', fr. L. caelestis. See celestial.

celeste, n., sky-blue color. — F. céleste, fr. L. caelestis 'heavenly', fr. caelestis.

Celeste, fcm. PN. — F. Céleste, fr. L. caelestis, 'heavenly'. See prec. word.

celestial, adj. — OF. celestial, celestiel, fr. L. caelestis, 'pertaining to the sky, heavenly, divine', fr. caelum, which is of uncertain origin. It stands perhaps for \*caid-(s)lom, and derives fr. 1.-E. base \*(s)qāit-, \*sqāid-, 'bright', whence also OI. kētūḥ, 'brightness, light', citráḥ, 'bright, apparent, obvious'. Lith. skaidrùs, 'shining, clear', skāistas, skaistūs, 'shining'. Lett. skaidrs, of s.m., ON. heiò, 'clear sky', OE. hādor, OHG. heitar, MHG., G. heiter, 'clear, shining, cloudless'. Cp. caesious, ceil, ceiling, cerulean, Selina. Cp. also -hood and words there referred to. — The suff. -stis in L. caele-stis is related to stāre. 'to stand'. See state. Derivatives: celestial, n., celestial-ity, n., celestial-ly, adv.

celi-, combining form. — A variant spelling of coeli-.

Celia, fem. PN. — It., fr. L. Caelia, fem. of Caelius, name of a Roman gens. Cp. F. Célie and Sheila.

celiac. - See coeliac.

celibacy, n., unmarried state. — Formed with suff -ce fr. L. caclibātus. Sec celibate.

celibatarian, adj., advocating celibacy; n., one who advocates celibacy. — Formed with suff. -arian fr. L. caelibātus. See next word.

celibate, adj., unmarried; n., an unmarried person. — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. caelebs, 'unmarried, single', which is of uncertain origin. It perh. meant orig. 'living alone', and is formed fr. L.-E. \*qaiwelo-, 'alone' (whence also Ol. kévalah, 'belonging exclusively to a single person, alone', see kevalin), and \*lib(h)-, 'living', which is prob. traceable further to base \*leip-, 'to stick, adhere; to remain, persevere, continue, live' (whence Goth. liban, OE. libban, lifian, etc., 'to live'). L.-E. \*qaiwelo- is an enlargement of \*qai-wo-, which is rel. to \*qai-lo, appearing in Lett. kails, OE. hāl, 'whole, uninjured, healthy'. See whole and cp. words there referred to. For derivatives of L.-E. \*leip- see leave, v., and cp.

esp. life, live. Derivative: celibat-ic, adj.

celio-, combining form. — A variant spelling of

cell. n. - ME. celle. fr. OF. celle. fr. L. cella. 'storeroom, granary, bee's cell, hut, cot', fr. I-F base \*kel-, 'to hide, conceal', whence also I cēlāre 'to hide, conceal', oc-culere, 'to cover, conceal'. OL sálā, 'hut, house, hall, stable'. śāláh, 'hedge, enclosure, wall', Gk. καλιά, 'hut, nest', καλύβη, 'hut, cabin', καλύπτειν, 'to cover, hide, conceal', κέλδφος, 'sheath, case', κολεός, 'sheath', MIr. cul. 'defence, shelter', culaid. 'cover', Olr. cuile, 'cellar, magazine', OE, heall, hall, 'hall', hel, hell, helle, 'hell', helan, 'to cover, hide', Goth. hulian, of s.m., hulistr, 'covering. veil', hulundi, 'cave', OE, heolstor, 'that which veils, hiding place, darkness'. Cp. cella, cellar, cellule and the second element in Paludicella. Cp. also caliology, calyptra, cilia, clandestine, color, conceal, dharmsala, Eucalyptus, hall, hell, helmet, holster, hull, kalidium, kelyphite, kil-, occult, superciliary, Valhalla,

Derivatives: cell, tr. and intr. v., cell-ed, adj. cella, n., the inner part of a temple in ancient Greece or Rome (archit.) — L. See prec. word. cellar, n. — ME. celler, fr. OF. celier (F. cellier), fr. L. cellārium, 'a receptacle for food, pantry', prop. neut. of the adjective cellārius, 'pertaining to a storeroom', used as a noun, fr. cella. Cp. It. cellaio, OProvenç. celier, Catal. celler, Sp. ciller and Port. celleiro, 'storeroom', and see cell. Derivatives: cellar, tr. v., cellar-age, n., cellar-er, n. cellaret, n. — Diminutive formed fr. cellar with suff. -et.

celliform, adj., having the form of a cell. — Compounded of L. *cella* and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See cell and -form.

cello, n. - Short for violoncello.

celloidin, n., a solution of pyroxylin used for embedding. — Formed from cell, -oid and chem. suff -in.

cellophane, n., a flexible transparent material. — A hybrid coined by the Swiss chemist Jacques E. Brandenberger (born in 1872) from the first syllable of cellulose and the stem of Gk.

cellular, adj. — F. cellulaire, fr. cellule. See next word and -ar.

Derivative: cellular-ity, n.

cellule, n. — F., lit. 'a small cell', fr. L. cellula, 'a small storeroom', dimin. of cella. See cell and -ule. Derivatives: cellular (q.v.), cellul-ate, cellul-ated, adjs.

celluloid, n. and adj. — A hybrid coined by the American inventor John Wesley Hyatt (1837-1900) fr. cellulose and -oid, a suff. of Greek origin. cellulose, n. (chem.) — F., coined by the French chemist Anselme Payen (1795-1871) fr. L. cellula (see cellule) and suff. -ose, which was soon taken over to form many other chemical terms (see subst. suff. -ose).

cellulose, adj., containing cells. — Formed fr. L.

cellula (see cellule) with adj. suff. -ose.

Celosia, n., a genus of plants of the amaranth family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κήλεος, 'burning', contracted fr. \*κηξάλεος, fr. \*καξ-, the stem of καίειν, 'to burn', whence also καυστός, 'burned', καυστικός, 'capable of burning'; see caustic and cp. words there referred to. The name Celosia, 'burning', was suggested by the color of the leaves.

celt, n., a chisel of stone. — Late L. celtis, a loan word of unknown origin.

Celt, Kelt, n. — F. Celte, fr. L. Celtae, 'Celts', fr. Gk. Κέλται, earlier Κελτοί. Cp. celtium.

Celtic, Keltic, adj. — L. Celticus, fr. Celtae. See prec. word and -ic.

Derivatives: Celtic-ism, n., Celtic-ize, tr. and intr. v.

Celtis, n., a genus of plants of the elm family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. celtis, name of an African species of lotus, a loan word of uncertain origin. celtium, n., a supposed chemical element. —

ModL. celtium, lit. 'the Celtic (element)', fr. L. Celtae. See Celt and chem. suff. -ium.

Celtologist, n., a student of the Celtic languages or of the history of the Celts. — Compounded of Celt and -logist.

Celtomaniac, n. — Compounded of Celt and maniac.

cement, n. — ME. cyment, ciment, fr. OF. (= F.) ciment, fr. L. caementum, 'rough stone, stone chippings', for \*caid(s)mentom, fr. caedō, caedere, 'to cut, hew, lop', whence also caelum [for \*caid-(s)lom], 'chisel', which is cogn. with OI. khidáti, skhidáti, 'thrusts, tears', khédā, 'hammer, mallet', khēdayati, 'molests, tires, fatigues', MHG., G. heie, 'mallet, rammer'. Cp. ancile, caesura, cespitose, cestus, 'cover for the hand', chisel, -cide, circumcise, concise, decide, decision, excide, excise, 'to cut out', excision, incise, précis, precise, sallet, scissors, succise. For the ending see suff. -ment.

Derivatives: cement, tr. v., cement-ation, n., cement-er, n.

cemetery, n. — Late L. coemētērium, fr. Gk. κοιμητήριον, 'sleeping room, burial place', fr. κοιμᾶν, 'to put to sleep', which is rel. to κοίτη, 'place to lie down in, bed', κοῖτος, 'place to lie down in, bed; sleeping, sleep', κοιτών, 'bedchamber', κεῖμαι, 'I lie down, lie asleep', κώμη, 'village', fr. I.-E. base \*kei-, 'to lie, rest', whence also Goth. haims, 'village', OE. hām, 'home, house, dwelling'. See home and cp. city, civil. Cp. also the second element in neossine.

cenacle, n., a dining room. — F. cénacle, fr. L. cēnāculum, 'dining room', fr. cēna, 'dinner', which stands for \*qert-snā (cp. Oscan kersnu, of s.m.), lit. 'portion', fr. I.-E. base \*qert-, 'to cut', whence also OI. kṛntáti, 'cuts', Lith. kertù, kir̄sti, 'to hew', Arm. k'ert'em, 'I skin, flay', and prob. Hitt. karsh-, 'to cut off'. Base \*qert- is an enlargement of base \*qer-, 'to cut', for which see carnal.

Cenchrus, n., a genus of grasses, 'the sandbur, the burgrass' (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κέγχρος, 'millet'. See Cachrys.

'millet'. See Cachrys.

-cene, combining form denoting certain periods in geology, as in *Eocene*. — Introduced by the British geologist Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875) fr. Gk. χαινός, 'new', which is cogn. with L. recēns, gen. -entis, 'new'. See recent and kainite. cenobite, coenobite, n., a member of a religious order living in a community. — Eccles. L. coenobita, 'a cloister brother', fr. coenobium, 'a convent', fr. Gk. χοινόβιον, 'life in community, monastery', fr. χοινός, 'common', and βίος, 'life'. For the first element see coeno-, for the second see bio-.

Derivatives: cenobit-ic, cenobit-ic-al, adjs., cenobit-ic-al-ly, adv., cenobit-ism, n.

cenoby, n. -- See coenobium.

-cenosis, combining form meaning 'discharge' (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κένωσις, 'an emptying', fr. κενός, 'empty'. See cenotaph.

cenosite, n., a hydrous silicate and carbonate of calcium, yttrium, etc. (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. καινός, 'new, novel, unusual' (see -cene); so called in allusion to its composition.

cenotaph, n., an empty tomb in honor of a dead person who is buried elsewhere. — F. cénotaphe, fr. L. cenotaphium, fr. Gk. κενοτάφιον, 'an empty tomb', compounded of κενός, 'empty', and τάφιον, neut. of τάφιος, 'pertaining to a grave', fr. τάφος, 'burial, grave, tomb'. The first element is cogn. with Arm. sin, 'empty'; cp. keno-, kenosis. The second element is rel. to Gk. θάπτειν, 'to bury', τάφρος, 'ditch', and cogn. with Arm. damban, dambaran, 'grave, tomb'. Cp. Taphrina and the second element in epitaph, tritaph.

Cenozoic, adj., designating the geological period extending from the beginning of the Tertiary to the present. — Compounded of Gk. καινός, 'new, recent', ζωή, 'life', and suff. -ic. See -cene and zoo-.

cense, tr. and intr. v. - Aphetic for incense.

censer, n. — Aphetic for incenser, fr. OF. encensier (F. encensoir), fr. Eccles. L. incēnsārium, fr. incēnsum, 'incense', lit. 'that which is burnt', neut. pp. of L. incendere, 'to set fire to, burn'. See incense, 'smoke of burning spices'.

censor, n. — L. cēnsor, fr. cēnsēre, 'to reckon, assess, estimate, value, deem, judge', cogn. with OI. śámsati, 'recites, praises', śamsáyati, 'announces', śásā, 'song of praise', Toch. B cānmaya, 'he has been proclaimed'. Cp. census, excise, 'duty', recension.

Derivatives: censor, tr. v., censor-ial, adj., censorious (q.v.)

censorious, adj., inclined to censure; critical. — L. cēnsōrius, 'pertaining to a censor', fr. cēnsor. See prec. word and -orious.

Derivatives: censorious-ly, adv., censoriousness, n. censure, n. — F. censure, fr. L. cēnsūra, 'judgment, criticism', fr. cēnsus, pp. of cēnsēre. Sec censor and -ure.

censure, tr. and intr. v. — F. censurer, fr. censure. See censure. n

Derivatives: censur-able, adj., censur-er, n.

census, n. — L. cēnsus, 'rating of property, registration of citizens and their property', fr. cēnsus, pp. of cēnsēre. See censor.

Derivative: census. tr. v.

cent, n., a hundred (used in certain phrases only).

— F., 'a hundred', fr. L. centum, 'a hundred'.

See hundred and cp. next word, centenarian,
centure, century, percentage.

cent, n., the hundredth part of a dollar. — Abbreviation of L. centēsima (scil. pars), 'the hundredth part', fem. of centēsimus, 'the hundredth', fr. centum, 'a hundred'. See prec. word and cp. mill.

cental, n., a unit of weight, hundredweight. — Formed fr. L. centum, 'a hundred', with adj. suff. -al, on analogy of quintal.

centaur, n., 1) one of a mythical race in ancient Thessaly, conceived as monsters, half man, half horse (*Greek mythol.*); 2) (cap.) = Centaurus (astron.) — L. Centaurus, fr. Gk. Κένταυρος, which is of uncertain origin.

Centaurea, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. centaurēum or centaurium. See centaury.

Centaurium, n., a genus of plants of the gentian family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. centaurēum or centaurium. See centaury and -ium.

Centaurus, n., a southern constellation between Hydra and Cross (astron.) — L., 'centaur'. See centaur.

centaury, n., any of a group of plants of the gentian family. — ME., fr. ML. centauria, fr. L. centaurēum, centaurium, fr. Gk. κενταύρειον, κενταύριον, lit. 'Centaur's plant', fr. Κένταυρος, 'centaur'. According to Pliny (see Nat. Hist. 25, 66) the Centaur Chiron, wounded by an arrow shot by Heracles, heals his wound with this plant, whence its name κενταύρειον οτ κενταύριον, 'Centaur's plant' (see centaur). In Latin, folk etymology altered the foreign word into the compound of the Latin words centum, 'hundred', and aurum, 'gold'. As a loan translation of L. centaureum in this mistaken sense, arose G. Tausendgüldenkraut, 'centaury', lit. 'thousandgolden-herb'.

centenarian, adj., pertaining to a period of a hundred years; n., a person one hundred years old. — L. centēnārius, 'relating to a hundred', fr. centēnī, 'a hundred each', fr. centum, 'a hundred'. See cent, 'a hundred', and -arian and cp. centuer, kantar.

centenary, 1) adj., pertaining to a century; pertaining to a period of a hundred years; 2) n., a century; a period of a hundred years. — L. centēnārius, 'relating to a hundred'. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ary.

centennial, adj., of a hundred years; happening once in a hundred years; one hundred years old; n., the hundredth anniversary; the celebration of the hundredth anniversary. — Formed, on the analogy of bi-ennial, fr. L. centum, 'a hundred', and annus, 'year'. See annual, biennial. Derivative: centennial-ly, adv.

center, centre, n. — F. centre, fr. L. centrum, fr. Gk. κέντρον, 'point, prickle, spike, ox goad, point round which a circle is described', from the stem of κέντειν, 'to prick, goad', whence also κέντωρ, 'a goader, driver', κεστός (for \*κενττός), 'embroidered', κέστρα, 'pickax', κοντός, 'pole', fr. I.-E. base \*kent-, 'to prick', whence also Bret. kentr, OIr. cinteir, 'a spur', OHG. hantag, 'sharp, pointed', Lett. sīts, 'hunter's spear', situ, sist, 'to strike', W. cethr, 'nail'. Cp. centrifugal, centripetal, concentrate, eccentric, Dicentra, paracentesis. Cp. also cestrum, cestus, 'girdle', kent, 'a pole', quant, 'a pole'.

Derivatives: center, centre, intr. and tr. v., center-ing, centr-ing, centre-ing, n.

centesimal, adj., counting by hundredths. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. centēsima(pars), 'a hundredth (part)', fr. centum, 'a hundred'. See cent (in both senses).

centi-, combining form meaning 'one hundred', or 'a hundredth part'. — L. centi-, fr. centum, 'a hundred', See cent, 'a hundred'.

**centigrade**, adj. — Compounded of **centi-** and *gradus*, 'degree'. See -grade.

centigram, centigramme, n. — F. centigramme, compounded of centi- and gramme, fr. Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See centi- and -eram.

centiliter, centilitre, n. — F. centilitre, compounded of centi- and litre. See centi- and liter.

centillion, n. — Formed fr. centi- on the analogy of million (q.v.) See also billion.

centime, n. — F., formed fr. cent, 'a hundred', on the analogy of décime, 'one tenth (of a franc)', fr. L. decima (pars), 'tenth (part)', fr. decem, 'ten'. See cent, 'a hundred', and decimal.

centimeter, centimetre, n. — F. centimètre, compounded of centi- and mètre. See centi- and -meter.

centipede, n. — F. centipède, fr. L. centipeda, 'centipede, many-footed insect', compounded of centum, 'a hundred', and pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See centi- and pedal.

centner, n., commercial hundredweight. — G., fr. L. centēnārius, 'relating to a hundred'. See centenarian and cp. kantar.

cento, n., a composition made up of selections from different works. — L. centō, 'patchwork', cogn. with OI. kanthā, 'patched garment', OHG. hadara, MHG., G. hader, 'rag' [cp., with -l-formative element, MHG. hadel (whence F. haillon), 'rag']. Gk. κέντρων, 'piece of patchwork', is a loan word fr. L. centō, and was influenced in form by κέντρων, 'one that deserves the goad (= κέντρον)'. Cp. Centunculus.

central, adj. — L. centrālis, 'pertaining to a center', fr. centrum; first used by the philosopher of the Cambridge Platonist school, Henry More (1614-87), in 1647. See center and adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: central, n., central-ism, n., centralist, n., central-ist-ic, adj., central-ity, n., centralize, tr. and intr. v., central-iz-ation, n., central-ly, adv., central-ness, n.

centric, centrical, adj. — Gk. κεντρικός, fr. κέντρον. See center and -ic and cp. anthropocentric, egocentric, geocentric, heliocentric, paracentric. Derivatives: centrical-ly, adv., centric-ity, n.

centrifugal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. ModL. centrifugus, 'fleeing from the center', which was coined by Sir Isaac Newton from L. centrum, 'center', and fugere, 'to flee from'. See center and fugacious and cp. centripetal.

Derivatives: centrifugal, n., centrifugal-ize, tr.v., centrifug-al-ly, adv.

centrifuge, n., a rotary machine. — F., fr. centrifuge, 'centrifugal', fr. ModL. centrifugus. See prec. word.

centripetal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. ModL. centripetus, 'tending toward the center', which was coined by Sir Isaac Newton fr. L. centrum, 'center', and petere, 'to fall upon, move toward, seek'. See center, petition and cp. centrifugal.

Derivative: centripetal-ly, adv.

centro-, combining form meaning 'center, central'. — L., fr. Gk. κεντρο-, fr. κέντρον, 'center'. See center.

centrobaric, adj., relating to the center of gravity.

— Fr. Gk. τὰ κεντροβαρικά, title of a treatise of Archimedes on the center of gravity, compounded of κέντρον, 'center', and βάρος, 'weight'. See center, baro- and -ic.

Centrosema, n., name of a genus of the family Fabaceae (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κέντρον, 'spur', and σῆμα, 'sign, standard'. See center and semantics.

centrosome, n., a minute body occurring in the cytoplasm (biol.)—Coined by the German zoologist Theodor Boveri (1862-1915) in 1888 from Gk. κέντρον, 'center', and σῶμα, 'body'. See centro- and soma, 'body'.

centumvir, n., one of a court of one hundred judges or jurors (*Roman hist.*) — L., compounded of *centum*, 'a hundred', and *vir*, 'man'. See cent, 'a hundred', and virile.

Centunculus, n., a genus of the primrose family (bot.) — L. centunculus, 'bindweed, knotweed, patch', formed fr. centō, 'patchwork', with dimin. suff. -unculus. See cento and -uncle.

centuple, adj., a hundred times as much, a hundredfold. — F., fr. L. centuplus, 'a hundredfold', lit. 'folded a hundred times', formed fr. centum, 'a hundred', with suff. -plus, 'fold', on analogy of du-plus, 'double', fr. duo, 'two'. See double

Derivatives: centuple, tr. v., centupl-y, adv. centuplicate, tr. v., to make a hundredfold. —

L. centuplicātus, pp. of centuplicāre, 'to increase a hundredfold', fr. centuplex, gen. centuplicis, 'a hundredfold', which is compounded of centum, 'a hundred', and -plex, gen. -plicis, '-fold', from the stem of plicāre, 'to fold, bend'. See ply, 'to bend', and cp. plicate.

Derivative: centuplicat-ion, n.

centuplicate, adj. and n., a hundredfold. — L. centuplicatus. See prec. word.

centurion, n., a captain commanding a hundred men in the Roman army. — L. centuriō, gen. -ōnis, 'commander of a century', fr. centuria. See next word and cp. decurion.

century, n. — L. centuria, 'a parcel or division of a hundred things of one kind'; formed fr. centum, 'a hundred', on the analogy of decuria, 'a company of ten' (fr. decem, 'ten'). See cent, 'a hundred', and cp. decury.

ceorl, n., a churl. — OE. See churl.

cephal-, form of cephalo- before a vowel.

cephalalgia, cephalalgy, n., headache (med.) — L., fr. Gk. κεφαλαλγία, which is compounded of κεφαλή, 'head', and ἄλγος, 'pain'. See cephalic and -algia.

Cephalanthus, n., a genus of plants of the madder family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κεφαλή, 'head', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See cephalic and anther.

cephalate, adj., having a head. — See cephalic and adj. suff. -ate.

cephalic, adj., pertaining to the head. — F. céphalique, fr. L. cephalicus, fr. Gk. κεφαλικός,
'pertaining to the head', fr. κεφαλή, 'head', dissimilated fr. \*χεφαλή, fr. I.-E. base \*ghebel-,
whence also Toch. A śpāl-, 'head', Goth. gibla,
ON. gafl, 'gable', OE. gafol, 'fork'. See gable
and -ic and cp. Acanthocephala, acephalous,
acrocephalic, anencephalic, autocephalous, bicephalous, Bucephalus, dolichocephalic, Dracocephalum, encephalic, encephalon, Enchelycephali, hydrocephalus, isocephalic, macrocephalic,
megaceptalic, mesocephalic, microcephalous,
orthocephalic, mesocephalic, microcephalous,
orthocephalic.

cephalic vein (anat.) — ML. vena cephalica, fr. Arab. al-qīfál, fr. al-, 'the', and qīfál, a word of uncertain origin, which was confused by the translators of Avicenna with Gk. κεφαλή, 'head' (whence κεφαλικός, 'pertaining to the head, see prec. word). The word cephalic in its above sense appears first in a translation of Avicenna by Armegandus Blasius de Montepessulano in 1564. See Joseph Hyrtl, Das Arabische und Hebrāischeinder Anatomie, Wien, 1879, p. 96-98. cephalo-, before a vowel cephal-, combining form meaning 'head, with reference to the head'. — Gk. κεφαλο-, κεφαλ-, fr. κεφαλή, 'head'. See cephalic.

cephaloid, adj., shaped like a head. — Gk. κεφαλοειδής, fr. κεφαλή, 'head', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See cephalic and -oid. cephalopod, n., one of the Cephalopoda. — See next word.

Cephalopoda, n. pl., a class of mollusks, including the cuttlefish, squid, octopus, etc. (zool.) — ModL., compounded of κεφαλή, 'head', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See cephalic and -pod. cephalothorax, n., the united head and thorax (of spiders and crustaceans) (zool.) — See cephalo- and thorax.

Cephalotus, n., a genus of Australian plants (bot.)
— ModL., fr. Gk. κεφαλωτός, 'having a head, headed', fr. κεφαλή, 'head'. See cephalic.

cephalous, adj., having a head. — See -cephalous. -cephalous, combining form meaning 'having (such and such) a head'. — Gk. -κέφαλος (as in μακροκέφαλος, 'long-headed'), fr. κεφαλή, 'head'. See cephalic. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oc, see -ous.

cer-, form of cero- before a vowel.

ceraceous, adj., waxy. — Formed with suff. -aceous fr. L. cēra, 'wax'. See cere, n.

cerago, n., beebread. — Formed fr. L. cēra, 'wax'. See cere, n.

ceral, adj., pertaining to wax. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. cēra, 'wax'. See cere, n.

Ceramiaceae, n. pl., a family of algae (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. Ceramium. ceramiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. ceramic, adj., 1) of pottery; 2) of ceramics. — Gk. κεραμικός, 'of pottery, made of earthenware', fr. κέραμος, 'earthen vessel, jar, potter's clay, pottery', a pre-Hellenic word derived from a language of Asia Minor and not cognate with L. cremāre, 'to burn'. See Kretschmer, Glotta, 11, 284, and Schrader, Reallexikon der indogermanischen Altertumskunde II², 694. Cp. Ceramium, and the second element in Inoceramus.

ceramics, n., 1) the art of making pottery, earthenware, of porcelain, etc.; 2) objects made of any of these materials.—See prec. word and -ics. Ceramium, n., a genus of red algae (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κεράμιον, dimin. of κέραμος, 'earthen vessel, jar'. See ceramic.

cerargyrite, n., a synonym of hornsilver. — Compounded of Gk. κέρας, 'horn' (see cerato-), ἄργυρος, 'silver' (see argyro-), and subst. suff. -ite.

cerastes, n., the horned viper (zool.) — L. cerastēs, 'a horned serpent', fr. Gk. κεράστης, 'horned; a horned serpent', fr. κέρας, 'horn'. See cerato-Cerastium, n., a genus of plants of the chickweed family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κεράστης, 'horned' (see prec. word); so called from the shape of the pod.

cerate, n., a kind of ointment consisting of wax, lard, oil and other ingredients. — L. cērātum, prop. neut. pp. of cērāre, 'to cover with wax', fr. cēra, Sec cere, n., and adj. suff. -ate.

ccrated, adj., waxed. — Formed with suff. -ed fr. L. cērātus, pp. of cērāre, 'to wax', fr. cēra. See cere. n

cerato-, kerato-, before a vowel cerat-, kerat-, combining form meaning 'horn, horny'. — Gk.

κερατο-, κερατ-, fr. κέρας, gen. κέρατος, 'horn', which is cogn. with L. cornu, 'horn', fr. I.-E. base \*ker-, 'the uppermost part of the body, head, horn, top, summit'. See horn and cp. carat, cervine, crio-, keratin. Cp. also Aceraterium, Acerates and the second element in Dicruridae, Dinoceras, Megaceros, rhinoceros, Triceratops.

Ceratodus, n., a genus of fishes, the barramunda (ichthyol.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κέρας, gen. κέρᾶτος, 'horn', and -οδούς, '-toothed', fr. δδών, 'tooth'. See cerato- and odonto-.

Ceratophyllaceae, n. pl., the hornwort family (bot.) — Formed fr. Ceratophyllum with suff. -aceae.

ceratophyllaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Ceratophyllum, n., a genus of plants, the hornwort (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'with hornlike leaves', fr. Gk. κέρας, gen. κέρατος, 'horn', and φύλλον, 'a leaf' (see cerato- and phyllo-); so called because the sessile leaves are divided into hard, threadlike, parts.

cerauno-, kerauno-, a combining form meaning 'thunderbolt'. — Gk. κεραυνο-, fr. κεραυνός, 'thunderbolt, lightning', which stands for \*κερα- F(ε)νός, lit. 'smasher, crusher', rel. to κερατζειν (for \*κερα- F(ζειν), 'to lay waste', and cogn. with L. caries, 'decay, rottenness'. See caries and cp. the second element in sincere.

ceraunograph, keraunograph, n., an instrument for recording thunderstorms and lightnings. — Compounded of cerauno- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

Cerberus, n. (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Κέρβερος, which is prob. cogn. with OI. karbaráh, śárvarah, śabálah, 'spotted, speckled' (whence Śabálah, name of one of the two dogs of Yama). cercaria, n., a larval stage of trematode worms (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κέρκος, 'tail'. See cercus and -aria and cp. next word.

Cercis, n., a genus of shrubs and trees, the redbud, the Judas tree (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κερχίς, 'weaver's shuttle; the Judas tree', which is prob. a dimin. of χέρχος, 'tail'. See cercus. Cercopithecus, n., a genus of long-tailed monkeys (zool.) — L. cercopithēcus, fr. Gk. κερχοπίθηχος, 'a long-tailed monkey', which is compounded of χέρχος, 'tail', and πίθηχος, 'monkey'. See cercus and Pithecanthropus.

cercus, n., either of a pair of anal appendages found in many insects (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κέρκος, 'tail', which is of unknown origin. Cp. cercaria, Cercis, the first element in carrack and in Cercopithecus, and the second element in cysticercus. Cp. also the first element in Cecrops. cere, n., a waxlike protuberance at the base of the bill of some birds. — F. cire, fr. L. cēra, 'wax', which is a loan word fr. Gk. κηρός, 'beeswax', whence κηρίον, 'honeycomb'. Gk. κηρός is of uncertain etymology. It is perh. cogn. with Lith. korÿs, 'honeycomb', Lett. kâre, 'honey in

the comb'. Cp. cere, v., cerement, Cereus, Cerinthe, Cerion, cerumen, ceruse, cierge, ciruela, Kerite, and the second element in adipoceres, meliceris, ozocerite, tricerion.

cere, tr. v., to wrap in a cerecloth. — F. cirer, 'to cover with wax', fr. cire, 'wax', fr. L. cēra. See cere, n.

Derivative: cer-ed, adj.

cereal, adj. and n. - L. Cereālis, dissimil. fr. \*Cererālis, 'pertaining to Ceres', fr. Ceres, gen. Cereris, 'Ceres', name of the Italian goddess of agriculture, prop. 'goddess of growth', fr. I.-E. base \*ker-. \*kerē-, 'to grow', whence also L, crēscere, 'to grow', creare, 'to create', Oscan, caria, 'bread', Gk, κορεννύναι, 'to satisfy, fill with a thing' (whence xópoc, 'one's fill, satiety'), Arm. serm, sermn, 'seed, shoot, sprout', serem, 'I produce'. Alb. vier. 'acorn'. viere. 'lentil' (lit. 'food'), Lith. šeriù, šérti, 'to feed', OPruss. sermen. 'funeral repast', OHG. hirsi, hirso, 'millet'. Cn. herd, Cp. also Ceres, accrue, create, creature, creole, crescendo, crescent, decrease, excrescent, increase, increment, procreate, recreate, recruit. Cp. also cerium. For the ending see adi. suff. -al.

Derivatives: cereal-ian, cereal-ic, adjs., cereal-ism. n., cereal-ist, n.

cerebellum, n., the hinder part of the brain (anat. and zool.) — L., dimin. of cerebrum. See cerebrum.

cerebr-, form of cerebro- before a vowel.

cerebral, adj., pertaining to the brain. — F. cérébral, fr. L. cerebrum. See cerebrum and adj. suff. -al.

cerebrate, intr. v., to use one's brain; to think. — See cerebrum and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: cerebrat-ion, n.

cerebric, adj., pertaining to the brain. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. L. cerebrum. See cerebrum.

**cerebro-**, before a vowel **cerebr-**, combining form denoting the *brain*. — Fr. L. *cerebrum*. See **cerebrum**.

cerebrose, n., galactose obtained from cerebrosides (biochem.) — Formed fr. cerebrum with subst. suff. -ose.

cerebroside, n., glucoside occurring in brain and nerve tissue (biochem.) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ide.

cerebrum, n., the main part of the brain (anat. and zool.) — L. cerebrum, 'brain' (prob. for \*keresrom), fr. I.-E. base \*ker-, 'the uppermost part of the body, head, horn, top, summit', whence also OI. śiras, 'head, summit', śirsám, 'head', Avestic sarah-, ModPers. sar, 'head', Arm. sar, 'top', Homeric Gk. κάρ, 'head', Ion. κάρτ,νον, Att. απάρξ, κράς (poetic form for κάρξ), Ion. κάρτ,νον, 'skull', ON. hjarni, Du. hersenen, OHG. hirni, MHG. hirne, G. Hirn, Gehirn, 'brain'. Cp. cranium and words there referred to. Cp. also cernuous, cervical, cheer, coryphaeus, the first element in cervelat, charivari, sarangousty.

saveloy, seerband, seerpaw, serang, seraskier, sircar and the second element in mahseer. Cp. also horn and words there referred to.

cerecloth, n. — Compounded of cere, v., and

cerement, n., a shroud. — Orig. 'waxed shroud', fr. F. cirement, 'a waxing', fr. circr, 'to wax', fr. circ. 'wax'. See cere and -ment.

ceremonious, adj. — F. cérémonieux (fem. cérémonieuse), fr. Late L. caerimōniōsus, fr. L. caerimōnia. See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: ceremonious-ly, adv., ceremonious-ness, n.

ceremony, n. — OF. ceremonie (F. cérémonie), fr. L. caerimōnia, 'sacred usage, ceremony', prob. orig. meaning 'the rites performed by the Etruscan pontiffs at Caere (near Rome)'. See Sexti Pompei Festi de verborum significatu quae supersunt cum Pauli epitome, Lipsiae, 1880. For the ending see suff. -mony and cp. words there referred to. The word ceremony was introduced into English by Wycliffe.

Derivatives: ceremoni-al, adj. and n., ceremoni-al-ism, n., ceremoni-al-ist, n., ceremoni-al-ize, tr. v., ceremonious (q.v.)

Ceres, n., Italian goddess of agriculture, identified with the Greek goddess Demeter (Roman mythol.) — L. Cerēs. See cereal.

**Cereus**, n., a genus of cacti (*bot*.) — L. *cēreus*, 'wax candle', fr. *cēra*, 'wax' (see **cere**, n.); so called from the shape suggestive of a wax candle.

cerevis, n., a small cap worn by German students.
G., fr. L. cervisia, cervēsia, 'beer', a word of Gaulish origin. See cervisia.

**ceric,** adj., containing cerium (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **cerium** with suff. -ic.

**Cerinthe,** n., a genus of plants of the borage family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. cērintha, cērinthē, 'the waxflower', fr. Gk. κήρινθος, 'beebread', which was prob. formed fr. κηρός, 'wax', with suff. -ινθος. See cere, n.

Cerion, n., a genus of snails (zool.) — Gk. κηρίον, 'honeycomb', fr. κηρός, 'beeswax'. See cere, n. ceriph, serif, n., a horizontal line at the top or bottom of a capital letter. — Prob. fr. Du. schreef, 'stroke, dash', which is rel. to schrijven, 'to write', fr. L. scrībere. See scribe and cp. sanserif.

cerise, n., cherry color. — F. cerise, 'cherry'. See cherry.

cerite, n., a hydrous silicate of cerium (chem.) — Formed fr. cerium with subst. suff. -ite.

cerium, n., a metallic element. — ModL., contracted fr. cererium, a name coined by the Swedish chemist Baron Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) after the asteroid Ceres, discovered in 1801, which was called after the Roman goddess Ceres. See Ceres. For the ending of cerium see chem. suff. -ium.

cernuous, adj., bowing downward (said of the bell or cup of flowers) — L. cernuus, 'with the face toward the earth', standing for \*kers-n-

263

owos and rel. to cerebrum, 'brain'. See cerebrum. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff -ous.

cero, n., a fish of the mackerel family. — Corruption of Sp. sierra, 'saw, sawfish', fr. L. serra, 'saw'. See serra.

cero-, before a vowel cer-, combining form meaning 'wax, waxy'. — Gk. κηρο-, κηρ-, fr. κηρός, 'beeswax, wax'. See cere, n.

cerograph, n., a writing or painting on wax. — See next word.

cerography, n., the art of making cerographs on wax. — Gk. κηρογραφία, fr. κηρογραφεῖν, 'to write or paint on wax', fr. κηρός, 'wax', and γράφειν, 'to write'. See cere, n., and -graphy. Derivatives: cerograph-ic, cerograph-ic-al, adjs., cerograph-ist. n.

cerolite, n., a hydrous magnesium silicate (mineral.) — Compounded of cero- and -lite; so called in allusion to its waxy appearance.

ceroplastic, adj., pertaining to modeling in wax.

— Gk. κηροπλαστικός, 'pertaining to molding in wax', fr. κηρόπλαστος, 'molded in wax', fr. κηρός, 'wax', and πλάσσειν, 'to mold'. See ceroand plastic.

ceroplastics, n., the art of modeling in wax. — See prec. word and -ics.

cerous, adj., containing cerium (chem.) — Formed fr. cerium with suff. -ous.

cerrero, adj., wild (said of horses). — Sp., fr. cerro, 'neck of an animal', fr. L. cirrus, 'curl, lock, the hair on the forehead of a horse'. See

cerris, n., a kind of oak, the Turkey oak. — ModL., fr. L. cerrus, a word of Hamitic origin. See Schuchardt, Sitzungsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, 188, 4. Abhandlung, 18 f.

certain, adj. - ME., fr. OF. certain, certein (F. certain), fr. VL. \*certanus (whence also OIt., OSp. certano, OProvenç. certan), fr. L. certus, 'determined, resolved, sure, certain' (whence OF., OProvenç. cert, It. certo, Sp. cierto, 'certain'), which stands for \*cri-tos and is rel. to cernō (= \*crinō), cernere, pp. crētus, 'to separate, sift, distinguish, discern, understand, decide', and cogn, with Gk. xptveiv (\*for xptviety), 'to separate, pick out, decide, judge', κριτός, 'picked out, chosen, excellent' (prop. verbal adi. of κρίνειν), κριτής, 'judge', κρίσις, 'a separating, putting apart, a decision', L. crībrum (for \*qrei-dhrom), 'sieve', discrīmen, 'distinction, difference, interval', excrementum, 'what is sifted out, refuse', W. gogrynu, 'to sift', gogr, gwagr, 'sieve', MIr. crīth, 'division', crich, 'border, boundary', OE. hridder, hriddel, 'sieve', Goth. hrains, OHG. hreini, MHG. reine, G. rein, ON. hreinn, OS. hrēni, 'clean, pure'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \* $(s)q(e)r\bar{e}(i)$ -, 'to separate'. See riddle, 'sieve', and cp. acrisia, ascertain, certify, certitude, concern, crayon, cribriform, crisis, criterion, critic, decern, decree, decretal, diacritical, discern, discriminate, eccrinology, endocrine, excrement, excrete, garble, hypocrisy, hypocrite, recrement, secern, secret. Base  $*(s)q(e)r\bar{e}(i)$ -, is an enlargement of base \*(s)qer-, 'to cut', whence Gk.  $\times \epsilon i$ - $\rho \epsilon \iota \nu$  (for  $*\times \epsilon \rho$ - $\iota \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), 'to cut', L.  $car\bar{o}$ , 'flesh, meat', orig. 'a piece'. See carnal.

Derivatives: certain, n., certain-ly, adv.

certainty, n. — OF. certainete, fr. certain. See prec, word and -ty.

certes, adv. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) certes, fr. VL. certās, corresponding to L. certō, 'certainly', fr. certus. See certain.

certificate, n. — F. certificat, fr. ML. certificātum, neut. of certificātus, pp. of certificāre. See certify and adj. suff. -ate.

certificate, tr. v. — ML. certificatus, pp. of certificare. See prec. word.

certification, n. — F., fr. ML. certificationem, acc. of certificatio, fr. certificatus, pp. of certificare. See certify and -ation.

certify, tr. v. — F. certifier, fr. ML. certificare, 'to certify', lit. 'to make certain', compounded of L. certus, 'sure, certain', and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See certain, and -fy.

Derivatives: certifi-able, adj., certifi-able-ness, n., certifi-abl-y, adv., certifi-ed, adj., certifi-er, n. certiorari, n., a writ from a superior to an inferior court, calling up the records of a case (law). — L. certiōrārī, pass. pres. infin. of certiōrāre, 'to certify, inform', lit. 'to make more certain', fr. certior, compar. of certus, 'sure, certain' (see certain and -ior); so called from the word certiōrārī occurring in the Latin text of the writ (certiorari volumus, 'we wish to be certified').

certiorate, tr. v., to certify. — L. certiōrātus, pp. of certiōrāre. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate. certitude, n. — F., fr. Late L. certitūdinem, acc. of certitūdō, fr. L. certus, 'sure, certain'. Cp. It. certitudine, OProvenç. sertetut, Catal. certitut, Sp. certidumbre, and see certain and -tude. The word certitude was introduced into French by Nicole Oresme, bishop of Lisieux (about 1330-1382).

cerulean, adj., sky-blue. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. caeruleus, 'dark blue, azure', prob. dissimilated fr. \*caeluleus and lit. meaning 'sky-color', fr. caelulum, dimin. of caelum, 'sky'. See celestial.

cerumen, n., earwax (physiol.) — Medical L., coined by the Swiss anatomist Gaspard Bauhin (1560-1624) fr. L. cēra, 'wax' (see cere, n.), on analogy of albūmen, 'white of the egg' (see albumen). Cp. J. Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 104.

Derivative: cerumin-ous, adv.

**cerumini-,** combining form meaning *earwax*. — See prec. word.

ceruse, n., white lead. — F. céruse, fr. L. cērussa, which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. borrowed fr. Gk. \*κηρόεσσα (fem.), 'waxen', taken

in the sense of 'white-colored', fr. κηρός, 'bees-wax'. See cere, n.

cerussite, n., lead carbonate (mineral.) — Formed fr. L. cērussa (see prec. word) with subst. suff.-ite. cervantite, n., an antimony oxide (mineral.) —

Named after Cervantes, a town in Spain. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

cervelat, n., a saveloy sausage. — Fr. earlier F. cervelat (F. cervelas), fr. It. cervellato. See saveloy.

cervical, adj., pertaining to the neck. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. cervīx, gen. -īcis, 'neck'. The first element of this word is prob. rel. to cerebrum, 'brain', and the second, to the base of vincīre, 'to bind'. Accordingly L. cervīx lit. means 'that which binds or fixes the head'. See cerebrum and vinculum.

cervicitis, n., inflammation of the cervix uteri (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. cervix (see prec. word) and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin.

cervico-, before a vowel cervic-, combining form meaning 'cervical'. — Fr. L. cervix, gen. cervicis, 'neck'. See cervical.

cervid, adj., pertaining to the Cervidae. — See next word.

Cervidae, n. pl., a family of mammals, the deer (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. cervus. 'deer'. See next word.

cervine, adj., pertaining to the deer family (zool.)

— L. cervīnus, 'pertaining to the deer', fr. cervus, 'deer', prop. 'the horned animal'. Cp. Gk. κέρας, L. cornu, 'horn', and see Isidorus, Etymologiae, 12, 1, 18: cervī dictī ἀπὸ τῶν κεράτων ('called cervī from their κέρᾶτα, i.e. 'antlers'). See cerato-and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also serval and the second element in Rucervine. Cp. also hart. For the ending of cervine see -ine (representing L. -īnus).

cervisia, n., beer. — L. cervisia, cervēsia, 'beer', of Gaulish origin; cp. MIr. coirm, cuirm, 'beer'. Cp. cerevis.

Derivative: cervisi-al, adj.

Cervus, n., the genus of deers (zool.) — L. cervus, 'deer'. See cervine.

cesarevitch, n., title of the eldest son of the czar, or of the heir to the Russian throne. — Russ. tsesarevitch, fr. tsesar, earlier form of tsar, 'czar'. See czar and cp. czarevitch.

cesium, also caesium, n., a rare alkaline metal (chem.) — ModL. caesium, coined by Robert Wilhelm Bunsen (1811-99) and Gustav Robert Kirchhoff (1824-87) in 1860 fr. L. caesius, 'bluish gray' (see caesious); so called by them in allusion to the two blue lines of its spectrum. cespitose, adj., turfy. — Formed with adj. suff. -ose from L. caespes, gen. caespitis, 'turf, sod cut out, knot, knob; clump'. The orig.

suff. -ose from L. caespes, gen. caespitis, 'turf, sod cut out, knot, knob; clump'. The orig. meaning seems to have been 'something cut off', which makes a connection between caespes and L. caedere, 'to cut', very likely; see cement. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p. 134.

cess, n., a tax. — Fr. earlier sess, which is aphetic for assess.

Derivatives: cess. tr. v., cess-er, n.

cessation, n., a ceasing. — F., fr. L. cessātiōnem, acc. of cessātiō, 'a tarrying, delaying', fr. cessātus, pp. of cessāre, 'to tarry, delay'. See cease and ation.

cesser, n., a ceasing of liability (law.) — OF. cesser, infin. used as a noun, fr. L. cessare, 'to cease'. See cease. For the subst. use of the infinitive cp. attainder and words there referred to.

cession, n., a ceding. — F., fr. L. cessiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a giving up, surrendering', fr. cess-(um), pp. stem of cēdere, 'to go away, yield, give up'. Sec cede and -ion.

cessionary, n., an assignee. — ML. cessionārius, fr. L. cessio. gen. -ōnis. See cession and -ary.

**cesspool**, n., a receptacle for refuse.—Compounded of *cess* (which is prob. aphetic for recess) and **pool**.

cesta, n., a basket. — Sp., fr. L. cesta, 'chest, box', fr. Gk. χίστη, of s.m. See chest.

Cestoda, n. pl., a class of worms, the tapeworms (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κεστός, 'girdle', and -ώδης, 'like'. See next word.

cestode, cestoid, n., tapeworm. — Formed with suff. -ode, resp. -oid, fr. Gk. κεστός, 'girdle'. See cestus, 'girdle'.

cestrum, n., a graving tool. — L., fr. Gk. κέστρον, which stands for \*κέντ-τρον, from the stem of κέντειν, 'to prick, goad'. See center.

Cestrum, n., a genus of plants of the potato family (Solanaceae) (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κέστρον, 'betony'.

cestui, pron., 'he, the one', used in legal phrases (as in cestui que trust or cestui qui trust, the beneficiary of a trust). — AF. and OF. cestui, 'that one', fr. VL. \*ecce istui, 'behold this one'. For the etymology of ecce see ecce homo. VL. \*istui corresponds to L. istī, dat. of iste, 'this one', which is compounded of is, 'he, the same' (see idem), and the pronominal base \*te-.

cestus, n., a covering for the hand used by Roman boxers (Roman antiq.) — L. caestus, for \*caedstus, lit. 'strap for striking', fr. caedere, 'to strike'. See cement.

cestus, n., a girdle (Greek and Roman antiq.) — L., fr. Gk. χεστός, 'embroidered; girdle', which stands for \*χεντ-τός, from the stem of χέντειν, 'to prick, goad'. See center and cp. next word. Cestus, n., a genus of ribbon-shaped jelly fishes (ichthyol.) — ModL., fr. prec. word.

Cetacea, n., pl., an order of aquatic mammals, the whale, porpoise, etc. (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff.-acea fr. L. cētus, 'whale', fr. Gk. κῆτος, which is of uncertain origin. Cp. the second element in spermaceti.

cetacean, cetaceous, adj., pertaining to the order of Cetacea; n., an animal pertaining to this order. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -an, resp. -ous.

cetene, n., unsaturated hydrocarbon (chem.) —

Formed with suff. -ene fr. L. cētus, 'whate'. See

Cetacea. cetin, n., a crystalline fat forming the chief component in spermaceti (chem.) - Formed with chem suff. -in fr. L. cētus 'whale' See Cetacea.

cetology, n., that part of zoology which deals with the whales. — Compounded of Gk. κήτος. 'whale' (see ceto-), and -\oviā, fr. -\ovoc, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

cetyl, n., a univalent radical, C16H22, occurring in spermaceti, beeswax (chem.) --- Formed with suff. -vl fr. L. cētus. 'whale'. See Cetacea.

chabazite, chabasite, n., a hydrous silicate (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. γαβάζιε (occurring in the poem Περὶ λίθων ascribed to Orpheus), an erroneous reading for γαλάζιε, vocative of γαλάζιος, name of a precious stone, lit. 'resembling hailstone', fr. γάλαζα, 'hail, hailstone'. See chalaza.

chablis, n., light, white Burgundy wine. - Named from Chablis, a town in the Department of Yonne in France.

chabot, n., the fish called miller's thumb (her.) — F., 'miller's thumb', also 'bullhead', fr. earlier cabot, fr. OProvenc, cabotz, 'a large-headed (fish)', fr. VL. \*capoceus, fr. L. caput, 'head'. See capital, adj., and cp. Capito.

chabouk, chabuk, n., a long whip. — Pers. chābug. 'a whip'. Cp. chawbuck, sjambok.

cha-cha, also cha-cha-cha, n., a dance in 3-beat rhythm. — Amer. Sp. cha-cha-cha.

chaema, n., a South African baboon, - Hot-

chaconne, n., a slow Spanish dance. — F., fr. Sp. chacona, a kind of Spanish dance, prob. fr. Basque *chucun*, 'pretty'.

Chaenactis, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. γαίνειν, 'to gape, vawn' and ἀκτίς, 'ray'. The first element is cogn, with L, hiāre, 'to gape, yawn', OE. gānian, 'to yawn'; see yawn and cp. achene, chama. For the second element see actinic.

Chaenolobus, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. γχίνειν, 'to gape, yawn', and λοβός, 'lobe'. See prec, word and lobe.

Chaenomeles, n., a genus of plants of the apple family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. γαίνειν, 'to gape, yawn', and μπλον, 'apple'. See Chaenactis and Malus.

chaeto-, before a vowel chaet-, combining form meaning 'spine' or 'bristle'. — Fr. Gk. γαίτη, 'long flowing hair, mane', which is cogn. with Avestic gaēsa-, 'curly hair', Ir. gaoisideach, 'hair'. Cp. achaetous and the second element in spirochete, Coleochaete, Oligochaeta.

Chaetodon, n., a genus of fishes having spiny fins (ichthyol.) - ModL., compounded of chaetand Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See odonto-. chaetopod, adj., pertaining to the Chaetopoda; n. a chaetopod worm. — See next word.

Chaetopoda, n. pl., a class of annelids or segmented worms (zool.) - ModL., compounded of chaeto- and Gk, πούς, gen, ποδός, 'foot', See

chafe, tr. v., 1) to warm by rubbing: 2) to irritate by rubbing: 3) to irritate: intr. v., 1) to rub: 2) to become or be irritated. — ME. chaufer. fr. OF, chaufer (F, chauffer), fr. VL, \*calefare (whence also OProvenc, calfar), fr. L. calefacere, 'to make warm, to heat', which is compounded of calere, 'to be warm' and facere, 'to make, do'. See caldron and fact and co. calefacient, calorific. Cp. also chaff, 'to banter', chauffeur, ré-

Derivatives: chafe, n., chafer (q.v.)

chafer, n., a vessel for heating. — Formed fr. chafe with agential suff. -er. Co. chauffer.

chafer, n., a beetle. — ME., fr. OE. ceafor, rel. to OS, kevera, Du, kever, OHG, chevar, MHG, kever, G. Käfer, lit, 'gnawer', Cp. MHG, kiven, Du, keveren, 'to gnaw', OE, ceafl, ME, chavel, G. Kiefer, 'jaw', and see jowl, 'jaw'.

chaff, n., husk of grain, - ME, chaf, fr. OE, ceaf. rel. to MDu., Du. kaf, G. Kaff, and prob. also to OHG, cheva, MHG, keve, 'husk',

Derivatives: chaff, tr. v., chaff-v, adi.

chaff, tr. v., to banter. - Prob. a var. of chafe. chaffer, n., a bargain. — ME. cheapfare, chapfare, chaffare, fr. OE. cēap, 'price, bargain' and faru, 'going, journey, proceeding'. For the first element see chapman, cheap, for the second see

chaffer, intr. v., to bargain. — ME. chaffaren, fr. chaffare, 'bargain'. See prec. word.

Derivative: chaffer-er, n.

chaffinch, n. -- OE. ceaffinc. See chaff and finch. chagrin, n., mortification. — F., 'grief, sorrow, affliction', of uncertain origin,

Derivative: chagrin, tr. v.

chain, n. - OF. chaeine (F. chaîne), fr. L. catēna, 'chain, fetter', which is of uncertain origin. It stands perh, for \*cates-nā, from base \*aat-, 'to twist together', whence also L. cassis (assimilated fr. \*cat-sis), 'hunter's net, snare'. Cp. catena, catenary, concatinate, chignon.

Derivatives: chain, tr. v., chain-ed, adj., chain-er, n., chain-less, adi.

chair, n., seat. — ME. chaiere, chaere, chaire, fr. OF. chaiere, chaere, 'chair' (whence F. chaire, 'pulpit, throne'), fr. L. cathedra, fr. Gk, καθέδοα. 'seat, chair, pulpit', formed fr. κατά, 'down' (see cata-), and εδρα, 'seat', which is rel. to εζεσθαι, 'to sit', fr. Gk. base \*έδ-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*sed-, 'to sit', whence L. sedere, 'to sit'. See sedentary and cp. cathedra, cathedral. Cp. also chaise, which is a doublet of chair. Derivative: chair, tr. v.

chair, n., flesh color. — F. chair, 'flesh', fr. OF. charn, char, fr. L. carnem, acc. of caro, 'flesh', for which see carnal.

chaise, n., a light carriage. — F. chaise, 'chair',

orig, a dialectal variant of chaire, fr. L. cathedra, In French chaire and chaise were differentiated in meaning (chaire = 'pulpit', chaise = 'chair'). See chair, 'seat'.

chakra, n., a metal disk. — OI. cakráh, 'circle, wheel', cogn, with Gk, κύκλος, 'circle', See

chalana, n., a kind of barge. — Sp., fr. VL, chelandium, fr. Late Gk. γελάνδιον.

chalaza, n., 1) the part of an ovule where the integuments are united to the nucellus (bot.): 2) one of the two spiral albuminous chords in the white of an egg (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. γάλαζα, 'hail, hailstone, lump', which stands for \*γάλαδ-ια and is cogn. with OSlav. žlědica. 'frozen rain'. Cp. next word, Cp. also chabazite.

chalazion, n., a small tumor in the eyelid (med.) Medical L., fr. Gk. γαλάζτον, dimin, of γάλαζα, 'hail: pimple, small tubercle'. See chalaza.

chalc-, form of chalco- before a vowel.

chalcedony, n., a variety of quartz. — So called from the ancient town Chalcedon in Asia Minor. chalcid, adi., pertaining to the Chalcidae. - See next word.

Chalcididae, n. pl., a family of flies (entomol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Chalcis, gen. Chalcidis, name of the type genus, fr. Gk. γαλκός, 'copper' (see chalco-); so called from their copperlike color.

chalco-, combining form mearing 'copper'. -Gk. γαλκο-, fr. γαλκός, 'copper', dissimilated fr. \*γαλγός: cogn. with Lith, gelžis, geležis, OSlav. želėzo, 'iron'. Cp. the first element in colcothar and the second element in aurichalcite, orichalc. chalcography, n.: the act of engraving on copper.

— Compounded of chalco- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to scratch, write'. See -graphy.

chalcostibite, n., an antimony copper sulfide (mineral.) — Compounded of chalco-, stibium and subst. suff. -ite.

Chaldean, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Chaldaeus, fr. Gk. Χαλδαῖος, fr. Aram. Kaldā'é, fr. Akkad. (mat) Kaldu, dissimilated fr. (mat)Kashdu, '(the land of) the Chaldeans', rel. to Kaśdim, of s.m. According to some authorities the original meaning of the name is 'descendants of Kesed', the nephew of Abraham (see Gen. 22:22). According to others, Akkad. Kashdu and Heb. Kaśdim lit. mean 'Conquerors', and are connected with Akkad. kashādu, 'to conquer'. The change of shd, sd (in Akkad. Kashdu, resp. Heb. Kaśdim) to ld (in Aram. Kaldā'ē') is due to dissimilation.

chaldron, n., a measure for coals, 32-36 bushels. - OF. chauderon (F. chaudron), 'kettle'. Prop. a doublet of caldron.

chalet, n., 1) a herdsman's hut in the Swiss Alps; 2) a Swiss cottage. — F., formed with dimin. suff. -et fr. pre-Latin \*cala-, 'shelter', in a widened sense; 'dwelling place', found as part of many place names. The original meaning of

\*cala- must have been 'a shelter of stone' on F. caillou, 'pebble', See A.Dauzat, DELE. p. 157 s.v. chalet.

Chamaecyparis

chalice, n., a cup. — OF, chalice, a collateral form of calice (F. calice), fr. L. calicem, acc. of calix, 'cup, goblet', which is cogn, with Gk, κάλυξ, 'the cup of a flower', κύλιξ, 'cup, drinking cup'. See calvx.

Derivatives: chalice, tr. v., chalic-ed, adj.

chalk, n. - ME., fr. OE, cealc, 'chalk, lime', fr. L. calx, gen, calcis, 'stone, chalk, lime', fr. Gk. νάλιξ. See calcareous and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: chalk, v., chalk-v. adi.

challah, n. — See hallah,

challenge, n. — ME. chalenge, 'claim, accusation', fr. AF, chalenge (corresponding to OF, chalonge), 'accusation: dispute', fr. AF, chalengier (resp. OF, chalongier), 'to accuse: to dispute', fr. VL. calumniare, which corresponds to L. calumniārī, 'to accuse falsely', fr. calumnia, 'false accusation'. See calumny.

challenge, tr. v. — MF, chalengen, 'to claim, accuse', fr. AF, chalengier, See prec. word.

Derivatives: challenge-able, adj., challeng-er, n. challis, n., a fabric of wool and silk. - Of unknown origin.

chalumeau, n., a wind instrument. — F., 'reed. pipe, flute', fr. Late L. calamellus, dimin, of L. calamus, 'reed'. See calamary,

chalukkah. n. — See halukkah.

chalutz, n. — See halutz,

Chalybean, adj., pertaining to the Chalybes, an ancient people inhabiting Pontus in Asia Minor. — Formed with suff. -ean fr. L. Chalybes, fr. Gk. Χάλυβες, pl. of Χάλυψ. Cp. next word. chalvbeate, adi., impregnated with iron. -Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. Gk. γάλυψ, gen. γάλυβος, 'steel', fr. Χάλυβες, 'the Chalybes' (see prec. word), a people famous for their skill in working iron and steel. (Cp. the attribute σιδηροτέχτονες, 'workers in iron', given them by Aeschylus in Prometheus, 715.)

Chama, n., a genus of bivalve mollusks (zool.) — L. chāma, chēma, 'cockle', fr. Gk. yhun, 'vawning, gaping; clam', which is rel. to yaiveiv. 'to gape, vawn', and cogn, with L. hiāre, OE. gānian, of s.m. See vawn and cp. the first element in Chaenactis, Chaenolobus, Chaeno-

chamade, n., a signal by drum or trumpet for a parley. — F., fr. Piedmontese ciamada, prop. fem. pp. of ciamà, 'to call', fr. L. clāmāre. See claim, v.

chamae-, combining form lit. meaning 'on the ground', used in the sense of 'low' (bot. and zool.) — Gk. γαμαι-, fr. γαμαί, 'on the ground', cogn, with L. humus, 'earth', humilis, 'low, base, humble'. See humble and cp. the first element in Camelina, camomile and in germander.

Chamaecyparis, n., a genus of trees of the pine family (bot.) - ModL., lit. 'ground cypress', fr.

chamae- and κυπάρισσος, 'cypress'. See cypress. Chamaedaphne, n., a genus of plants of the heath family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. χαμαιδάφνη, 'periwinkle', lit. 'ground laurel', fr. χαμαί, 'on the ground', and δάφνη, 'laurel'. See chamae- and Daphne.

Chamaelirium, n., a genus of plants, the devil's bit (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'ground lily', fr. chamaeand λείσιον, 'a lily'. See lily.

Chamar, Chumar, n., 1) an important caste in India; 2) (not cap.) a leather worker. — Hind. chamār, fr. OI. carma-kāraḥ, 'a leather worker'. For the first element see shear and cp. corium. The second element is related to OI. karōti, kṛnōti, 'makes', fr. I.-E. base \*qwer-, 'to make, form, shape'. See Sanskrit, and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also churrus.

chamber, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) chambre, 'room, chamber', fr. L. camera, 'vault, arched roof, arch'. See camera and cp. antichamber, cabaret, chambranle. Cp. also next word and fille de chambre.

chamberlain, n. — OF. chamberlenc (F. chambellan), fr. Frankish \*kamerling (cp. OHG. chamarling, G. Kämmerling), formed with suff.—ling fr. \*kamer, a loan word fr. L. camera, 'vault, arched roof, arch'. See camera and cp. chamber. Cp. also camerlengo.

chamberlet, n., a small chamber. — Diminutive formed fr. chamber with suff. -let.

Chambertin, n., red Burgundy wine. — Named from a vineyard near Dijon, where this vine is grown.

chambranle, n., doorframe, windowframe, mantelpiece. — F., a blend of branler, 'to shake, brandish', and OF. chambrande, 'vault'. F. branler is a shortened form of OF. brandeler, 'to shake', which is rel. to OF. (= F.) brandir, 'to brandish', fr. brand, 'sword'; see brandish. OF. chambrande derives fr. L. cameranda, prop. fem. of the gerundive of camerāre, 'to vault'. fr. camera, 'vault, arched roof, arch'. See camera.

chambray, n., a kind of gingham. — Fr. Cambrai, a town in France (formerly in Flanders). Cp. cambric.

chameleon, n., a lizard that can change the color of its skin. — Lit. 'ground lion', fr. Gk. χαμαί, 'on the ground', and λέων, 'lion'. See chamaeand lion.

chametz, n. - See hametz.

chamfer, n., a small groove; bevel.— F. chanfrein, fr. OF. chanfraint, pp. of chanfraindre, 'to bevel off', fr. chant, 'edge' and fraindre, 'to break', fr. L. frangere, of s.m. See cant, 'slope', and fraction. Derivatives: chamfer, tr. v., chamfer-er, n.

chamois, n., a small kind of antelope. — F., fr. L. camox. See gemsboc and cp. It. camoscio, OProvenç. camos, Sp. camuza, gamuza, Catal. gamussa, Port. camurça, Rhaeto-Romanic chamotsch, OHG. gamiza (whence MHG. gamz, gamze, G. Gemse), which all derive fr. L. camox. Cp. also shammy.

**chamois leather, chamois,** n. — Orig. 'leather made of the skin of chamois'. See prec. word. Derivative: *chamois*, tr. v.

Chamomila, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL. See camomile.

champ, tr. and intr. v., to chew noisily. — Of imitative origin. Cp. jam, 'to press tightly'.

Derivatives: champ, n., champ-er, n.

champac, champak, n., an East-Indian tree. — Malay tshampāka, fr. OI. campakah, which is prob an Austric loan word.

champagne, n. — F., abbreviation of vin de Champagne, 'wine made in the province of Champagne', a name derived fr. Late L. campānia, 'plain, open country'. See campaign and cp. champaign.

Derivative: champagne, intr. v.

champaign, n., open country, plain. — OF. champaigne, fr. L. campānia. See campagna, campaign, and cp. champion, scamp.

champak, n. - See champac.

champertor, n., a person who commits the act known as champerty (law). — F. champarteur, fr. champart. See champerty and agential suff.

champertous, adj., pertaining to champerty (*law*).

— See next word and -ous.

champerty, n., an illegal act by which a person makes a bargain with the litigants, in order to share in the gains in case of success (law). — F. champart, 'division of land (rent)', fr. L. campi pars, 'part of the field', fr. campus, gen. campī, 'field', and pars, gen. partis, 'part'. See camp and part.

champignon, n., fungus, mushroom.—F., formed, with change of suffix, fr. OF. champegnuel, fr. VL. \*campāniolus, 'that which grows in the field', fr. Late L. campāneus, 'pertaining to the fields', fr. campus, 'field'. See camp.

champion, n. — ME., fr. OF. champion, fr. Late L. campionem, acc. of campiō, 'fighter', lit. 'one who takes the field', fr. L. campus, 'field'. See camp and cp. champaign.

Derivatives: champion, tr. and intr. v., champion-ship, n.

champlevé, adj., grooved (said of enameled work).
F., lit. 'raised field', fr. champ, 'field', and levé, pp. of lever, 'to raise'. F. champ derives fr. L. campus, 'field', F. lever, fr. L. levāre, 'to raise, lift'. See camp and lever.

chance, n. — ME. cheaunce, cheance, chance, fr. OF. cheance, chance (F. chance), fr. VL. \*cadentia, 'a falling', esp. 'a falling of dice', fr. L. cadentia, neut. pl. of cadens, pres. part. of cadere, 'to fall'. See cadence.

Derivatives: chance, adj. and intr. and tr. v., chanc-y, adj.

chancel, n., the part of a church around the altar.
OF., fr. L. cancellī (pl.), 'lattice, enclosure, crossbars, railings'. The chancel was orig. separated from the altar by a lattice or crossbars.
See cancel. Cp. chancellor.

chancellery, n. — OF. (= F.) chancellerie, fr. chancelier. See next word and -y (representing OF. -ie) and cp. chancery.

chancellor, n. — ME. chanceler, fr. OF. (= F.) chancelier, fr. Late L. cancellārius, 'chancellor', fr. L. cancellī (see chancel); so called because his place was near the lattice that surrounded the indee's seat.

chance-medley, n., accidental homicide, manslaughter (law). — AF. chance medlee, lit. 'mixed chance'. See chance and medley.

chancery, n. — ME. chancerie, shortened fr. chancelerie, fr. OF. chancellerie. See chancellery.

chancre, a venereal ulcer (*med.*) — F., fr. L. *cancer*, 'crab, ulcer, cancer'. See cancer and cp. canker. Derivative: *chancr-ous*, adi.

chancroid, n., a sore resembling chancre; soft chancre (med.) — A hybrid lit. meaning 'like chancre', coined fr. F. chancre and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See chancre and -oid and cp. cancroid.

chandaul, chandal, n., an outcast (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. chandal, fr. OI. cándalah, which is of uncertain, prob. non-Aryan, origin.

chandelier, n. — F., 'candlestick', fr. VL. \*candēlārium, which is formed, with change of suff., fr. L. candēlābrum. See candelabrum.

chandler, n. - ME. chandeler, fr. OF. chandelier, 'maker or seller of candles', fr. Late L. candēlārius, of s.m., fr. L. candēla, 'candle'. See candle. change, tr. and intr. v. - ME. chaungen, changen, fr. OF. (= F.) changer, fr. Late L. cambiāre, 'to change, exchange', which is a Gaulish loan word derived fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qamb-. \*(s)qemb-. 'to bend', whence also OIr, camm, 'crooked, curved', MIr. cimb, 'tribute', cimbid, 'prisoner', Gk. σκαμβός, 'crooked, bent', Swed. skumpa, 'to limp', skimpa, 'to skip'. The original meaning of Late L. cambiāre must have been 'to bend', whence arose the following phases of meaning: 'to turn, to change, to barter'. Cp. Gaulish \*camb-ita, 'felloe' (whence F. jante, 'felloe'), and see cambium. Cp. also excambion. exchange, gombeen. Cp. also camp and words there referred to.

Derivatives: change-able, adj., change-abil-ity, n. change-able-ness, n., change-ling, n.

change, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. changer. See change, v.

chank, also chunk, n., a large shell (*Turbinella rapa*) (*Anglo-Ind.*) — OI. śańkháh, cogn. with Gk. χόγγη, χόγγος, 'shell'. See conch.

channel, n. — ME. chanel, chanelle, fr. OF. chanel, fr. L. canālis, 'waterpipe, channel, canal'. F. canal, 'channel', is a learned word, borrowed directly fr. L. canālis. See canal.

Derivatives: channel, tr. v., channel(l)-er, n., channel(l)-ing, n.

chanson, n., a song. — F., fr. L. cantionem, acc. of cantio, 'song', fr. cant-(um), pp. stem of canere, 'to sing'. See cant, 'slang of beggars', and cp. canzone.

chant, n., a song. — F., fr. L. cantus, fr. cant-(um), pp. stem of canere, 'to sing'. See prec. word. chant, tr. and intr. v., to sing. — F. chanter, 'to sing', fr. L. cantāre, freq. of canere [pp. stem cant-(um)], 'to sing'. See chant, n.

Derivatives: chanter (q.v.), chant-ing, adj. and n., chant-ing-lv, adv.

chantage, n., extortion of hush money, black-mail.— F., prop. 'the action of causing a person to sing', fr. faire chanter quelqu'un, 'to black-mail somebody', lit. 'to make somebody sing', fr. chanter, 'to sing', fr. L. cantāre, 'to sing'; see chant. v., and -age.

chanter, n., 1) one who chants; 2) the fingerpipe of a bagpipe. — ME. chauntour, fr. OF. chanteor (F. chanteur), fr. L. cantōrem, acc. of cantor, 'singer'. See cantor.

chanterelle, n., a species of edible mushroom. — F., fr. Cantharellus (q.v.)

chantey, chanty also shanty, n., sailors' rhythmical song. — Fr. F. chantez, imper. pl. of chanter, 'to sing', fr. L. cantāre. See chant, v.

chanticleer, n., a cock. — ME. Chantecleer, fr. OF. Chantecler (F. Chanteclair), name of the cock in Reynard the Fox; compounded of chanter, 'to sing', and cler (F. clair), 'clear'. See chant, v., and clear.

chantier, n., hut, shanty. — Can. F., fr. F. chantier, 'timber yard', fr. L. canthērius, 'a gelding; rafter; trellis', fr. Gk. κανθήλιος, 'pack ass', a word of non-Aryan origin. Cp. gantry and shanty, 'hut'.

chantress, n., songstress. — F. chanteresse, fr. chanter, 'to sing'. See chant, v., and cp. chanter. chantry, n., an endowment for the chanting of masses. — Orig. 'a singing', fr. OF. chanterie, fr. chanter, 'to sing'. See chant, v.

Chanukkah, n. — See Hanukkah.

chaos, n., disorder, confusion. — L. chaos, fr. Gk.  $\chi$ άος (for \* $\chi$ ά $\Gamma$ ος), 'gulf, chasm, abyss, the rude unformed mass', which is rel. to  $\chi$ αῦνος, 'gaping; flaccid, loose', and cogn. with OE. goma, 'palate', pl. 'jaws', fr. I.-E. base \* $\hat{g}h\bar{o}(u)$ -, \* $\hat{g}h\bar{e}u$ -, \* $\hat{g}h\hat{e}u$ -, 'to gape'; see gum, 'flesh in which the teeth are set', and cp. Chauna. This base is rel. to base \* $\hat{g}h\bar{e}(i)$ -, \* $\hat{g}h\bar{e}$ -, 'to gape, yawn', whence Gk.  $\chi$ αίνειν, 'to yawn, gape',  $\chi$ άσμα, 'a yawning hollow, gulf',  $\chi$ ή-μη, 'a yawning, gaping',  $\chi$ η-λ $\hat{\eta}$ , 'fork, claw', OE. gānian, 'to yawn'; see yawn and cp. chasm, chori-.

chaotic, adj. — Coined fr. prec. word on analogy of demotic (fr. demos) and other adjectives of Greek origin ending in -otic (fr. Gk. -οτικός). Derivatives: chaotic-al, adj., chaotic-al-ly, adv. chap, tr. and intr. v., to chop, split, crack. — ME. chappen, 'to cut', rel. to MDu. kappen, 'to chop, cut'. Dan kappe, Swed. kappa, 'to cut'. Cp. chop, 'to cut'.

Derivatives: chap, n., a crack, chapp-ed, adj., chapp-ing, n.

chap, also chop, n., one of the jaws. — Of uncertain origin.

chap

chap, n. — Short for chapman, chaparajos, n. pl., overalls used to protect the less from the thorns of the chaparal — Mex

legs from the thorns of the chaparral. — Mex. Sp., fr. Sp. chaparral. See chaparral.

chaparral, n., a thicket of shrubs. — Sp., fr. chaparro, 'evergreen oak', fr. Basque txapar, dimin. of sapar. 'heath, thicket'

chapbook, n., one of a class of popular books formerly sold by chapmen. — Compounded of chap, 'chapman', and book.

chape, n., 1) the metal mounting of a scabbard;
2) the piece by which a buckle is fastened to a strap. — F., 'cope, cap, chape', fr. OF., fr. Late L. cappa, 'hood, cap, mantle'. See cape, 'cloak', and cp. chapeau, chaperon.

chapeau, n., a hat. — F., fr. VL. \*cappellus, a dimin. formed fr. Late L. cappa. See prec. word and cp. chaplet.

chapel, n. — ME., fr. OF. chapele (whence F. chapelle), fr. VL. cappella, 'cloak', later used in the sense of 'a sanctuary containing relics', orig. 'the shrine containing the cloak of St. Martin of Tours'. VL. cappella is the dimin. of Late L. cappa, 'hood, mantle'. See cape, 'cloak', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also chaplain and the first element in kapellmeister.

Derivatives: chapel, tr. v., chapel-et (F.), chapel-ry, n. (fr. OF. chapelerie).

chaperon, n., a person, esp. an older woman, who, for propriety, accompanies a young unmarried woman. — F., 'a hood', fr. OF. chape, 'a churchman's cope, a cover, a chape', whence arose its figurative use in modern French to denote 'a protector', esp. 'the protector of a young lady'. See chape.

Derivatives: chaperon, tr. v., chaperon-age, n. chapiter, n., the capital of a column (archaic). — OF. chapitre, 'capital, chapter'. See chapter.

chaplain, n. — ME., fr. OF. chapelein (F. chapelain), fr. Eccles. L. cappellānus, fr. VL. cappella. See chapel and cp. capelin.

Derivatives: chaplain-cy, n., chaplain-ry, n.

**chaplet**, n., a wreath, rosary. — ME. *chapelet*, fr. OF. (— F.) *chapelet*, 'garland, rosary', prop. 'a small hat', dimin. of OF. *chapel* (F. *chapeau*), 'hat'. See **chapeau** and **-et**.

chapman, n., an itinerant dealer, peddler. — ME. chapman, chepman, fr. OE. cēapman, 'tradesman', compounded of cēap, 'trade, bargain, price', and man, 'man'. See cheap, n., and man and cp. Du. koopman, G. Kaufmann, 'merchant'. Cp. also chap, 'chapman'.

chaps, n. pl. — Abbreviation of chaparajos.

chapter, n. — ME. chapitre, fr. OF. (= F.) chapitre, fr. earlier chapitle, fr. L. capitulum, dimin. of caput, gen. capitis, 'head; chapter'. See capital, adj., and cp. cabildo.

Derivatives: chapter, tr. v., chapter-al, adj.

char, n., an odd job. — See chare, 'turn of work'. char, n., a species of trout. — Prob. fr. Gael. ceara, 'blood-colored, red', fr. cear, 'blood'; so called from the color of its belly.

char, tr. and intr. v., to reduce to charcoal. — Back formation fr. charcoal.

Chara, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. chara, name of an unidentified plant, of unknown origin.

charabanc, char-à-banc, n., a long open car with several benches. — F. char à bancs, 'a long car with benches', fr. char, 'car', à, 'to, at, for' (fr. L. ad, 'to, toward'), and bancs, pl. of banc, 'bench'. See car, ad- and banc, bench.

Characeae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Chara with suff. -aceae.

characeous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous character, n. — ME. caracter, caractere, fr. OF. caractere (F. caractère), fr. L. charactēr, fr. Gk. χαρακτήρ, 'graving tool, mark engraved, impress, character', from the stem of χαράσσειν, 'to engrave', which is of Semitic, prob. Hebrew, origin. Cp. Heb. hārásh, 'he engraved, plowed', hārath, 'he engraved', Aram. hāráth, 'he plowed', Ugar. hrs, 'to plow'. Arab. háratha, Ethiop. harása, 'he plowed', Akkad. erēshu, 'to till the ground'. See D.H. Müller in Wiener Zeitschrift zur Kunde des Morgenlandes, I, 25. Lith. žeriù, žerti, 'to scrape, scratch', is not cogn. with Gk. χαράσσειν. Cp. gash.

Derivatives: character, tr. v., characterism (q.v.), character-ist, n., characteristic (q.v.), characterize (q.v.), character-less, adj., character-lessness, n.

**characterism**, n. — L. *charactērismus*, fr. Gk. χαρακτηρισμός, 'characterization', fr. χαρακτηρίζειν. See **characterize** and **-ism**.

**characteristic**, adj. — Gk. χαρακτηριστικός, 'characteristic', fr. χαρακτηρίζειν. See next word. Derivatives: *characteristic*, n., *characteristic-al*, adj., *characteristic-al-ly*, adv.

**characterize**, tr. v. — ML. *charactērizāre* (whence also F. *caractériser*), fr. Gk. χαρακτηρίζειν, 'to characterize', fr. χαρακτήρ. See **character** and

Derivatives: character-iz-ation, n., character-iz-er, n.

charade, n., a riddle based on the syllables of a word. — F., fr. Provenç. charrado, 'talk, chat', fr. charra, 'to talk, chat', which is of imitative origin. Cp. It. ciarlare, Sp. charlar, 'to talk, prattle'.

charcoal, n. — ME. char cole, prop. '(wood) turned to coal', fr. charren, 'to turn' (fr. char, 'a turning'), and cole, 'coal'. See chare, 'turn of work'. and coal.

Derivatives: charcoal, tr.v., charcoal-y, adj.

chard, n., the blanched leafstalks of the artichoke. — From earlier card, fr. F. carde, 'chard', fr. OProvenç. cardo, fr. L. carduus, 'thistle'. See card, 'machine for combing wool', and cp. cardoncillo, cardoon, Carduus.

chare, also char, n., 1) a turn of work, occasion (obsol.); 2) an odd job. — ME. cherr, chearr, char, 'a turn, turning, time', fr. OE. cierr, cyrr, 'a turn, time, occasion', fr. cierran, 'to turn',

which is of uncertain origin. Cp. ajar, charcoal, charwoman, chore.

Derivative: chare, intr. v.

charge, tr. and intr. v. — ME., fr. OF. chargier, charger, fr. VL. \*carricare, 'to put a load on', fr. L. carrus, 'car'. See car and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: charge, n., charge-able, adj., charge-abl-y, adv., charge-able-ness, n., charger, n. (a.v.)

chargé d'affaires, n., 1) deputy to an ambassador; 2) representative of a country sent to another, smaller country. — F., lit. 'charged with affairs'. charger, n., a large dish (archaic.) — ME. chargeour. fr. 'utensil for loading or carrying on it'.

geour, fr. 'utensil for loading or carrying on it', fr. VL. \*carricatōrium, fr. \*carricātus, pp. of \*carricāre. See charge.

charger n., anything that charges; a war horse. — See charge and agential suff. -er.

chariot, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), augment. of *char*, fr. L. *carrus*, 'car'. See car and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: chariot, tr. and intr. v., charioteer, n. and v., chariot-ry, n.

Charis, n., Grace, one of the three attendants of Aphrodite = Venus (Greek and Roman mythol.) — Gk. Χάρις, fr. χάρις, 'grace', rel. to χαίρειν, (for \*χάρ-ιειν), 'to rejoice', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝher-, 'to desirc', whence also OE. georn, 'desirous'. See yearn and cp. charism and the second element in Eleocharis, Eucharist, Hydrocharis. Cp. also Charon.

charism, n., a divine favor or gift. — Gk. χάρισμα, 'grace, favor, gift', fr. χαρίζεσθαι, 'to show favor', fr. γάρις. See prec. word and -ism.

Charissa, fem. PN. — MGk., fr. Gk. χάρις, 'grace'. See Charis.

charitable, adj.—OF. (=F.) See charity and -able. Derivatives: charitable-ness, n., charitabl-y, adv. charity, n.— F. charité, fr. L. cāritātem, acc. of cāritās, 'dearness, affection, love', fr. cārus, 'dear, precious, esteemed, loved', which is cogn. with OIr. carae, 'friend', caraim, W., Co. car, 'friend', W. caraf, 'I love', Lett. kārs, 'greedy', kāre, 'desire', kāruôt, 'to desire', ON. hōra, OE. hōre, 'whore'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*qā-, 'to desire', whence also OI. kāmah, 'desire', kāyamānaḥ, 'loving', Toch. B kawān, 'desire', Lith. kamaros, 'lasciviousness', Lett. kāmêt, 'to hunger'. Cp. caress, cherish, Kama, whore. For the ending see suff. -ity.

charivari, n., a mock serenade, rough music. — F., fr. Late L. caribaria, fr. Gk. καρηβαρία, 'heaviness in the head, top heaviness', compounded of κάρα, 'head', and βάρος, 'weight'; see cerebrum and baro. The sense development of the French word is explained easily by the effect of a deafening noise ('charivari') upon the head. Cp. shivaree.

Derivative: charivari, tr. and intr. v.

chark, n., charcoal. — Shortened fr. charcoal. Derivative: chark, tr. v.

charlatan, n., a pretender; a quack. — F., fr. It. ciarlatano, fr. earlier cerretano, of s.m., fr. ML. ceretānus, lit. 'inhabitant of Cerreto', a town near Spoleto in Italy, famous for its quacks and impostors. It. ciarlatano was influenced in form by It. ciarlare, 'to prattle'.

Charon

Derivatives: charlatan-ic, charlatan-ic-al, adjs., charlatan-ic-al-ly, adv., charlatanism (q.v.), charlatan-ry, n.

charlatanism, n. — A hybrid coined fr. prec. word and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin.

Charles, masc. PN. — F., derived (possibly through the medium of ML. Carolus), fr. MHG. karl, fr. karl, 'man, husband'. See churl and cp. Carl, carline, 'old woman', carling, Caroline, carolus.

Charles's Wain, n., the constellation Ursa Major (the Great Bear); the Big Dipper (astron.) — OE. Carles-wægn, Carles-wæn, lit. 'wain of Charles', i.e. 'wain of Charlemagne'. The name of the neighboring star Arcturus (in the constellation Boötes) having been confused with the name of King Arthur, the Ursa Major was associated with the other great hero of medieval romance, Charlemagne. See Charles and wain. Charleston, n., a kind of dance. — So called from Charleston, a seaport in Southern Carolina.

charley, charlie, n., an obsolcte name for a night watchman. — Prob. so called after Charles I who introduced a new watch system in London. charlock, n., a wild mustard. — OE. cerlic, cyrlic. Charlotte, fem. PN. — F., fem. of Charlot, dimin. of Charles. See Charles.

charlotte, n., apple charlotte. — Fr. prec. word. charm, n., incantation, spell. — F. charme, fr. L. carmen, 'song', dissimilated fr. \*can-men, from the stem of canere, 'to sing'. See cant, 'slang of beggars'. For a similar kind of dissimilation of the consonants nm to rm cp. L. germen, 'germ', dissimilated fr. \*gen-men (see germen)

Derivatives: charm-ful, adj., charm-ful-ly, adv., charm-ful-ness, n., charm-less, adj.

charm, tr. v. — F. charmer, fr. charme. See prec. word.

Derivatives: charm-ed-ly, adv., charm-er, n., charm-ing, adj., charm-ing-ly, adv., charm-ingness, n.

charm, n., song of birds (archaic) — ME. chirm, fr. OE. cirm, cerm, of imitative origin. Cp. chirm

charnel, n., a burial place, charnel house. — ME., fr. OF. charnel, from Late L. carnāle, 'grave-yard, yard', prop. neut. of the Latin adjective carnālis, 'pertaining to the flesh, fleshly', fr. carō, gen. carnis, 'flesh'. See carnal.

Charon, n., the son of Erebus, who ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Χάρων, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly is a euphemistic term lit. meaning 'lovely', and is rel. to χαίρειν (for \*χάρ-μειν), 'to rejoice'; see Charis.

charpoy, n., the common Indian bedstead. — Hind. chārpāī, lit. 'four-footed', fr. Pers. čähārpāī, 'four-footed', fr. čähār, 'four' (which is rel. to Avestic čaθwārō, 'four'), and pāī, 'foot' (which is rel. to Avestic pad-, 'foot'). See four and foot and cp. the first element in pajama and the second element in teapoy. Cp. Gk. τετράπους and L. quadrupēs, 'four-footed', which are the exact etymological equivalents of Pers. čähār-pāī. charqui, n., dried meat. — Sp., fr. Peruv. charqui, 'dried meat'. Cp. jerk, 'to dry meat'.

chart, n., a sea map. — F. carte, fr. Late L. carta, fr. L. charta. See card, 'a piece of pasteboard', and cp. next word.

Derivative: chart, tr. v.

charter, n. — OF. (= F.) chartre, fr. L. chartula, 'a little paper', dimin. of charta. See prec. word and cp. chartulary.

Derivatives: charter, tr. v., charter-ed, adj., charter-er, n.

charterhouse, n., 1) a Carthusian monastery;
2) (capit.) a charitable foundation. — Formed by folk etymology fr. F. chartreuse, 'Carthusian monastery'. See chartreuse.

charter party, a written agreement for the hiring of a ship. — F. chartre-partie or charte-partie, 'a divided chartre' (see charter and part, v.); so called because the form was made in duplicate in one sheet, which was divided between the contracting parties.

Chartism, n., the principles of a political party of reformers in England (1836-48). — See charter and -ism; so called from the *People's Charter*, which contained the principles and demands of this party

Chartist, n., an adherent of Chartism. — See prec. word and -ist.

Chartreuse, n., a Carthusian monastery. — F., fr. la Grande-Chartreuse, chief house of the Carthusians near Grenoble. See Carthusian and cp. Charterhouse.

chartreuse, n., a sweet liqueur. — The word orig. meant 'liqueur made at la Grande-Chartreuse'. See prec. word.

chartulary, n., a collection of charters. — ML. chartularium, fr. L. chartula, 'a little paper', dimin. of charta. See charter and subst. suff. -ary and cp. cartulary.

charwoman, n. — Compounded of char, 'a turn of work', and woman.

chary, adj., careful. — OE. cearig, 'sorrowful, careful', fr. cearu, caru, 'sorrow, care'. See care and -y (representing OE. -ig).

Derivatives: chari-ly, adv., chari-ness, n.

Charybdis, n., a whirlpool between Italy and Sicily. — L., fr. Gk. Χάρυβδις, a word of uncertain etymology.

chase, tr. and intr. v., to hunt. — ME. chacen, chasen, fr. OF. chacier (F. chasser), fr. VL. \*captiāre, fr. L. captāre, 'to strive, to seize', freq. of capere (pp. captus), 'to catch, seize, hold'. Cp. lt. cacciare, OProvenç., Catal. casar, Sp. cazar,

Port. caçar, 'to chase, hunt', and see catch, which is a doublet of chase.

Derivatives: chaser (q.v.), chas-ing, n.

chase, n., the act of hunting. — ME. chace, chase, fr. OE. chace, fr. chacier, 'to hunt'. Cp. It. caccia, OProvenç., Catal. casa, Sp. caza, Port. caca. and see prec. word.

chase, tr. v., to emboss, engrave. — Short for enchase.

chase, n., a rectangular, iron frame (print.) — F. châsse, 'box, case, frame', fr. L. capsa, 'chest, box'. See case, 'chest', and cp. chassis, enchase.

chase, n., a groove. — F. châsse. See prec. word. chaser, n., one who chases or hunts. — OF. chaceor (F. chasseur), fr. OF. chacier. See chase, 'to hunt', and agential suff. -er.

chaser, n., a chase gun. — From prec. word.

chaser, n., one who embosses or engraves. — Formed fr. chase, 'to emboss', with agential suff. -er.

chasm, n., a deep crack in the earth; abyss. — L. chasma, fr. Gk. χάσμα, 'a yawning hollow, gulf', which is rel. to χαίνειν, 'to yawn, gape'. See chaos and cp. polychasium.

Derivatives: chasm-al, chasm-ic, chasm-y, adjs. chasse, n. — Short for chasse-café.

chasse, n., a quick gliding step in dancing. — F., lit. 'chased', pp. of *chasser*, 'to chase, hunt'. See chase, 'to hunt'.

chasse-café, n., a glass of liqueur taken after coffee. — F., fr. chasser, 'to chase, hunt, drive, drive away', and café, 'coffee'. See chase, 'to hunt', and café.

chassepot, n., a rifle used by the French in the war of 1870. — Named after the French inventor Antoine-Alphonse Chassepot (1833-1905).

chasseur, n., 1) a hunter; 2) a soldier. — F., 'hunter, huntsman', fr. OF. chaceor, fr. chacier, 'to chase'. See chase, 'to hunt', and cp. chaser, 'one who hunts'.

Chassideans, n. — See Hasideans.

Chassidim, n. — See Hasidim.

Chassidism, n. — See Hasidism.

chassignite, n., a meteorite. — Named after Chassigny in France. For the ending see subst. suff. —ite.

chassis, n., framework. — F. châssis, 'frame, framework', fr. châsse, 'frame', fr. L. capsa, 'chest, box'. See case, 'chest', and cp. chase, 'iron frame', and sash, 'framework'.

chaste, adj. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. castus, 'exempt (from mistakes), free, pure, chaste', prob. the pp. of carēre, 'to be without, be wanting, be free from, abstain from', which prob. meant orig. 'to be cut off, be separated', and is rel. to castrāre, 'to cut, geld'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p. 167 s.v. careō. See castrate and cp. caret. Cp. also caste, castigate, chastise.

Derivatives: chaste-ly, adv., chaste-ness, n.

chasten, tr. v. — ME. chastien, fr. OF. chastier (F. châtier), 'to punish', fr. L. castīgāre. See

castigate and cp. chastise. For the ending see verbal suff. -en.

Derivatives: chasten-er, n., chasten-ed, adj.

chaste tree. — Loan translation of L. castus in agnus castus (q.v.)

chastise, tr. v. — ME. chastisen, a blend of chastien and suff. -isen (= E. -ise, -ize). See chasten. Derivatives: chastis-er, n., chastise-ment, n.

chastity, n. — OF. chastete (F. chastete), fr. L. castitātem, acc. of castitās, 'purity, chastity', fr. castus. See chaste and -ity.

chasuble, n., an ecclesiastic vestment without sleeves. — F., fr. Late L. \*casubula (contracted into casubla, a word used in the 6th cent. by Gregory of Tours), fr. L. casula, 'a little hut', dimin. of casa, 'cottage, hut, cabin', which is of uncertain origin. Chasuble orig. denoted a hooded garment resembling a little house. Cp. casino.

chat, intr. v. — Back formation fr. chatter. Derivative: chat. n.

château, n., a castle in France. — F., fr. OF. chastel, fr. L. castellum, 'citadel, fortress, stronghold'. See castle.

châtelain, n., castellan. — F. See castellan.

châtelaine, n., the mistress of a castle; key chain worn at the waist by women. — F., fem. of châtelain. See prec. word.

chati, n., a South American tiger cat. — Of South American Indian origin.

chatoyant, adj., of a changeable luster. — F., pres. part. of *chatoyer*, 'to shine with a changeable luster', lit. 'to shine like the eyes of a cat', fr. *chat*, 'cat', fr. Late L. *cattus*. See cat and -ant. Derivative: *chatoyant*, n.

chathamite, n., a variety of chloanthite (mineral.)
Named from Chatham in Connecticut. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

chatta, n., an umbrella (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. chātā, chatr, fr. OI. catrah.

chattel, n. — ME. chatel, fr. OF. chatel, fr. Late L. capitāle, 'property'. See cattle.

chatter, intr. v. — ME. chateren, of imitative origin. Cp. chat.

Derivatives: chatter, n., chatter-er, n.

chatty, adj., talkative. — Formed fr. chat with adj. suff. -y.

chatty, n., an earthen pot (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. chātī.

chauffer, n., a portable stove. — Prob. a blend of F. chauffoir, 'a heater' (fr. chauffer, 'to heat'), and E. chafer, 'a vessel for heating' (q.v.)

chauffeur, n., driver of a motor car. — F., orig. 'heater, fire man, stoker', fr. chauffer, 'to heat'. See chafe and cp. chauffer, rechauffé.

Derivative: chauffeur, intr. and tr. v.

Chaumontel, n., a variety of pear. — Named from Chaumontel, a village in the Department of Seine-et-Oise in France.

Chauna, n., a genus of birds, the chaja (ornithol.)
 ModL., fr. Gk. χαῦνος, 'gaping, flaccid, loose, porous', which is rel. to χάος (for \*χάΓος),

'gulf, schism, abyss', χάσμα, 'a yawning hollow, gulf'. See chaos and cp. words there referred to. chaussée, n., a causeway. — F., fr. VL. (via) \*calciāta, lit. 'a road paved with limestone', fr. L. calx, gen. calcis, 'lime, limestone'. See causey, causeway.

Chautauqua, n., an assembly for popular education based on the system introduced in 1874 at Chautauqua, N.Y. (U.S.A.)

Derivative: chautauqu-an, adj.

chauvin, n., a person affected by blind patriotism.

— F., from the name of Nicolas Chauvin, one of Napoleon's veterans, ridiculed for his excessive patriotism and staged by the brothers Cogniard in their vaudeville La Cocarde tricolore (1831). — The name Chauvin derives fr L. Calvīnus, hence is etymologically identical with the name of the French reformer John Calvin (1509-64), orig. called Caulvin, Chauvin. See calvinism.

Derivatives: chauvin-ism (F. chauvinisme), chauvin-ist, n. and adj., chauvin-ist-ic, adj., chauvin-ist-ic, alj., adv

chaw, tr. v. - A variant of chew.

chawbuck, n. and tr. v. (obsol.) — Anglicized form of chabouk (q.v.)

chawdron, n., the entrails (of an animal). — OF. chaudun, fr. ML. caldina, 'intestina', fr. L. calidus, caldus, 'warm'. See caldron.

chay, chaya, choya, n., the root of the herb Oldenlandia umbellata — Malayal. chāyaver, lit. 'dye root', fr. chāya, 'color', and ver, 'root'. Malayal. chāya derives fr. OI. chāyá, 'shade, splendor, glitter, color', fr. I.-E. base \*skā(i)-, 'to shine, flicker, glimmer'. See skiagraphy.

chazzan, n. — See hazzan.

cheap, n., n., 1) market (only in place names as *Cheapside*); 2) bargain (obsol.) — OE. cēap, 'barter, buying and selling, bargain, price', whence cēapian, 'to trade, buy, sell'; rel. to OHG., MHG. kouf, 'trade, buying and selling', G. Kauf, 'purchase, bargain', Du. koop, of s.m., OFris. kāp, ON. kaup, OS. kāp, 'trade, buying and selling', Swed. köp, Dan. kjøb, 'purchase, bargain'. All these words derive, like OHG. koufo, 'trader, dealer', fr. L. caupō, 'huckster, innkeeper', which is of uncertain origin. OSlav. kupiti, 'to buy'. OPruss. kāupiskan (acc.), 'trade', are Teut. loan words. Cp. cheap, v., cheapen, chaffer, chapman, cooper, 'a kind of vessel'. Cp. also caper, 'privateer'. L.

'a kind of vessel'. Cp. also caper, 'privateer'. L. caupō is not rel. to L. cūpa, 'tub, cask', as suggested by most lexicographers; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p. 189.

Derivative: cheap, adj. (q.v.)

cheap, adj., low in price. — Shortened fr. good cheap, 'a good price or bargain', i.e. 'cheap'. See cheap, n., and cp. F. bon marché, 'cheap', lit. 'a good bargain'.

Derivatives: cheap-ly, adv., cheap-ness, n.

cheap, intr. v., to barter; tr. v., to buy (obsol.) — ME. cheapian, fr. OE. cēapian, 'to trade, buy,

cheat 272

sell', fr. cēap, 'barter, buying and selling'. Cp. Goth. kaupōn, OHG. koufōn, MHG. koufen, G. kaufen, Du. kopen, ON. kaupa, Swed. köpa, Dan. kjøbe, OS. kōpian, kōpōn, 'to buy'. These verbs orig. meant 'to barter, bargain', and are traceable to L. caupō, 'huckster, innkeeper'. See cheap, n.

Derivative: cheap-en, tr. v., to buy; intr. v., to bargain.

cheat, n. — Shortened fr. escheat in the sense of 'confiscation'.

Derivatives: cheat, tr. and intr. v., cheat-er, n., cheat-ery, n., cheat-ing, adj., cheat-ing-ly, adv. chebec, chebeck, n., a xebec. — F. chébec, fr. It. sciabecco. Sec xebec.

chebule, n., the dried fruit of *Terminalia chebula*.

— F. chébule, fr. Arabo-Pers. kābulī, lit., 'from (the city of) Kabul'.

check, n., 1) a sudden stop, restrain, repulse; 2) in chess, an attack upon the king. — ME. chek, fr. OF. eschec (whence F. échec), 'check (at chess); defeat, blow, loss', fr. earlier eschac, borrowed (through the medium of Spanish and Arabic) fr. Pers. shāh, 'king' (in the Arab.-Pers. phrase shāh māt, 'the king is dead'), fr. OPers. xshaya-, 'king', which is rel. to xshāyaθiya-, 'power', fr. I.-E. base \*apē(i)-, \*ap\*(i)-, 'to rule', whence also OI. kṣāyati, 'possesses, rules', kṣatrām, 'rule, dominion', Gk. κτάομαι, 'I get, acquire'. See satrap, shah and cp. checkmate, chess, checker, exchequer, Kshatriya. Cp. also the first element in Ahasuerus, Xerxes and the second element in Nakshatra, padishah and pashah.

Derivatives: check, tr. and intr. v., check-less, adj. check, cheque, n., a written order to a bank. — Most philologists derive this word from check in the sense 'a sudden stop'. It is more probable, however, that check in the sense 'a written order to a bank', comes fr. Arab. sakk, 'agreement, contract', fr. Pers. čäk, of s.m.

checker, chequer, n., a pattern resembling a chessboard. — Shortened fr. OF. eschekier (F. échiquier), 'chessboard', fr. ML. scaccārium, ult. fr. Pers. shāh, 'king'. See check, 'a sudden stop', and co. exchequer.

Derivatives: checker, tr. v., checker-ed, adj., checkers (q.v.)

checkers, chequers, n., a game played on a checkerboard; draughts. — From prec. word. checkmate, interj. — ME. chek mat, fr. OF. eschec et mat (F. échec et mat), fr. Sp. jaque y mate, fr. Arabo-Pers. shāh māt, 'the king is dead' (whence also It. scaccomatto). See check, 'a sudden stop' and cp. mate, 'checkmate'.

Derivatives: checkmate, n. and tr. v.

checky, adj., divided into squares of alternate tincture. — Formed fr. check, n., 'a sudden stop', with adj. suff. -y.

Cheddar cheese, Cheddar, also cheddar, n. — Named fr. Cheddar, Somerset, England, where it was originally made.

Derivative: cheddar-ing, n.

cheddite, n., an explosive used for blasting. — Named after *Chedde*, a town in the Department Haute-Savoie in France, where it was first made; cp. *lyddite*. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

cheder, n. - See heder.

cheek, n. — ME. cheke, fr. cēace, 'jaw, cheek', rel. to MLG. kāke, Du. kaak, 'jaw, cheek'; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: cheek, tr. v., cheek-y, adj., cheek-i-Iv. adv., cheek-i-ness, n.

cheenar, n. — A variant spelling of chinar.

cheep, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: cheep, n., cheep-er, n., cheep-y, adi. cheep-i-ly, adv., cheep-i-ness, n.

cheer, n. — ME. chere, 'face, countenance, cheer', fr. OF. chiere, chere, 'face' (whence F. chère, 'countenance, cheer, entertainment'), fr. VL. cara, 'face', fr. Gk. κάρλ, 'head'. See cerebrum and cp. words there referred to. For the sense development of F. chère, E. cheer, cp. F. bonne chère, E. good cheer, prop. 'a happy countenance'. Derivatives: cheer, tr. and intr. v., cheer-ed, adj., cheer-ful-ness, n., cheer-less, adj., cheer-ful-ness, n., cheer-less, adj., cheer-ielss-ly, adv., cheer-ienss-ness, n., cheer-y, adj., cheer-i-ly, adv., cheer-i-ness, n.

cheese, n., milk curd. — ME. chese, fr. OE. cēse, fr. L. cāseus, 'cheese', whence also OS. kāsi, MDu. cāse (Du. kaas), OHG. chāsi, kāsi (MHG. kæse, G. Kāse). L. cāseus is prob. cogn. with Prakrit chāsī, 'buttermilk', OSlav. kvasŭ, 'leaven', kyselŭ, 'sour', kyseti, 'to turn sour', and with OI. kváthati, 'boils, seethes', but OE. hwæg (see whey) is not cognate. Cp. casein, catechu. chessel.

Derivatives: chees-er, n., chees-y, adj., chees-i-ness, n.

cheese, n., the proper thing (slang). — Urdu chīz, 'thing', fr. Pers. chīz, of s.m.

cheetah, n. — Hind. chītā, lit. 'spotted', fr. Ol. citráḥ, 'bright, spotted, variegated', rel. to Ol. kētiḥ, 'brightness', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qāit-, 'bright'. See celestial and cp. -hood. Cp. also chintz, chit, 'a short letter'.

chef, n., the head cook. — F., short for chef de cuisine, lit. 'head of the kitchen'. F. chef, 'head', derives fr. VL. \*capum, fr. L. caput, 'head'. See chief.

chef-d'oeuvre, n., masterpiece. — F., lit. 'chief work', fr. chef, 'chief, principal', de, 'from, of' (fr. L. dē, 'from, away from'), and œuvre, 'work'. See chef, de- and oeuvre. The word chef-d'oeuvre was introduced into English by Horace Walpole (1717-97).

cheil-, form of cheilo-, before a vowel.

Cheilanthes, n., name of a genus of ferns of the polypody family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'having marginal flowers'; coined fr. Gk. χεῖλος, 'lip, margin', and ἄνδιος, 'flower'. For the first element see cheilo-, for the second see anther. cheilitis, chilitis, n., inflammation of the lip

(med.) — Medical L. cheilitis, chilitis, formed fr. cheil- with suff. -itis.

cheilo-, before a vowel cheil-, combining form denoting the *lip* (anat.) — See chilo-, chil-.

cheiro-, before a vowel cheir-, combining form meaning 'hand-, pertaining to the hand'. — See chiro-, chir-.

Cheka, n., former name of the political branch of the Soviet secret police. — Formed from the initial letters of Russ. Chrezvychainaya Komissiva. 'Extraordinary Commission'.

chela, n., a Buddhist disciple. — Hind. chelā, 'slave, servant', fr. OI. cetah, cetakah, which is rel. to Marathi cedā, 'son', celā, 'pupil', Prakrit ceda-, cilla-, 'boy', Pali ceto, 'servant, youth'. chela, n., the pincerlike claw of lobsters, crabs, etc. (2001.) — ModL., fr. Gk. χηλή, 'fork, claw', which is rel. to χήμη, 'a yawning, gaping', χαίνειν, 'to gape, yawn'. See chaos and cp. the first element in cheliform. Cp. also chemosis.

chelate, adj., having chelae. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate.

Chelidonium, n., a genus of plants of the poppy family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. χελιδόνιον, 'celandine'. See celandine.

cheliform, adj., having a movable joint, as the clawlike pincer of a crab. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. χηλή, 'claw', and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See chela. 'claw' and form, n.

Chellean, adj., pertaining to Chelles, France, or to the early Paleolithic period (archaeol.) — F. chelléen; so called in allusion to the flint implements discovered there, which belong to this period. For the ending see suff. -an.

chelone, n., siege performed with shields united so as to resemble the shell of a tortoise; the same as L. testūdo (Greek hist.) — Gk. χελώνη, 'tortoise', fr. χελύς, 'tortoise', lit. 'the yellow animal', rel. to χλόος, 'greenish-yellow color', and cogn. with OSlav. žely, 'tortoise', lit. 'the yellow animal', fr. I.-E. base \*ghel-, 'yellow', whence also OE. geolo, 'yellow'. See yellow and cp. words there referred to.

Chelone, n., a genus of plants of the figwort family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. χελώνη, 'tortoise' (see prec. word); so called because the corolla resembles the head of a tortoise.

Chelonia, n., an order of reptiles, the tortoise or turtle (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. χελώνη, 'tortoise'. See chelone, 'siege performed with shields', and -ia.

**chelonian**, adj., pertaining to the order *Chelonia*.

— See prec. word and -an.

Derivative: chelonian, a tortoise, turtle.

chemic, adj. — See alchemy and -ic and cp. chemist. Derivatives: chemic-al, adj. and n., chemic-al-ize, tr. v., chemic-al-ly, adv.

**chemico-,** combining form meaning 'chemically, in connection with chemistry'. — Formed fr. **chemic.** 

chemin de fer, 1) railroad; 2) name of a gambling game resembling baccarat. — F., 'railroad', lit.

'iron road'.

chemise, n., woman's undergarment. — F., 'shirt', fr. Late L. camisa, camisia (whence also It. camicia, Sp. camisa, OProvenç. camiza), borrowed from Teutonic through the medium of Gaulish. Cp. OHG. hemidi (MHG. hemede, hemde, G. Hemd), OFris. hemethe, OS. hemithi, OE. hemede, 'shirt', fr. Teut. \*hamipia, fr. base \*hama(n)-, 'covering, cover', fr. I.-E. base \*kem-, \*kam-, 'to cover'. See hame, heaven, shame, and cp. camise, camisado, camisole.

chemisette, n., a kind of bodice worn by women.
F., lit. 'a little shirt', dimin. of *chemise*. See chemise and -ette.

chemist, n. — F. chimiste, fr. chimie, 'chemistry'. See alchemy and -ist. Derivative: chemist-ry, n. chemo-, combining form denoting relation to chemical actions or chemicals. — See chemic. chemosis, n., swelling of the conjunctiva (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. χήμωσις, 'affection of the eye in which the cornea swells like a cockleshell', fr. χήμη, 'a yawning, gaping; cockleshell', which is rel. to χαίνειν, 'to yawn, gape'; fr. I.-E. base \*ĝhēi-, \*ĝhi-, 'to gape, yawn'. See chaos and -osis and cp. chela, 'claw'.

chemotherapy, n., — Coined by the Jewish bacteriologist and chemist Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915) fr. chemo- and therapy.

Chen, n., a genus of geese, the snowgoose (ornithol.) — Gk.  $\chi \dot{\gamma}_i v$ , 'goose', rel. to Boeotian  $\chi \dot{\alpha} v$ , for \* $\chi \dot{\alpha} \zeta$ , 'goose'. See goose and cp. words there referred to.

chen-, form of cheno- before a vowel.

chenevixite, n., a copper and iron arsenate (mineral.) — Named after the Irish chemist Richard Chenevix who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

chenille, n., tufted cord of silk, wool, etc. — F., prop. 'caterpillar', fr. L. canīcula, 'a little dog', dimin. of canis, 'dog'. See canine.

cheno-, before a vowel chen-, combining form meaning 'goose'. — Gk. χηνο-, χην-, fr. χήν, gen. χηνός, 'goose'. See Chen.

Chenopodiaceae, n. pl., the goosefoot family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Chenopodium with suff. -aceae.

chenopodiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Chenopodium, n., a genus of plants of the goose-foot family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'goosefoot', fr. Gk.  $\chi \dot{\gamma} \nu$ , gen.  $\chi \dot{\gamma} \nu \dot{\epsilon}_{\varsigma}$ , 'goose', and  $\pi \dot{\phi} \dot{\epsilon}_{\varsigma}$ , gen.  $\pi \dot{\phi} \dot{\delta} \dot{\epsilon}_{\varsigma}$ , 'foot'. See cheno- and -pod.

cheque, n. — The British spelling of check, 'a written order to a bank' (q.v.)

chequer, n. - See checker.

cherish, tr. v. — ME. cherischen, fr. OF. cherisspres. part. stem of cherir (F. chérir), 'to hold dear, cherish', fr. cher, 'dear', fr. L. cārus (whence also It., Sp., Port. caro, OProvenç., Catal. car). See charity and verbal suff. -ish and cp. caress. Derivatives: cherish-er, n., cherish-ing, adj., cherish-ing-ly, adv., cherish-ment, n. cheroot, n., a kind of cigar, - Tamil śuruttu. 'roll, cigar', fr. surul 'curl'

cherry, n. - ME. cherv. fr. ONF. cherise (F. cerise), fr. VL. \*ceresia, fr. Imperial L. cerasium, fr. Gk. κέρασος, which prob. derives fr. Akkad. karshu, 'stone fruit'. Cp. Κερασοῦς, name of a town in Pontus. lit. '(the town) abounding in cherries'. The s in ONF, cherise was mistaken for the pl. suff. and consequently dropped in English, Cp. cerise, kirsch, Cp. also merry, 'the wild black cherry'.

Derivatives: cherry, tr. v., cherri-ed, adj.

chersonese, n., a peninsula. - L. chersonesus, fr. Gk. γερσόνησος, 'peninsula', which is compounded of yéogoc, 'dry, hard, harren', and νησος, 'island'. The first element is cogn. with OI. hársatē, hŕsvati, 'becomes stiff, bristles'. L. horrere, 'to stand on end, bristle, shudder, tremble'. See horror and cp. -choerus. For the second element see neso-.

chert, n., a kind of quartz. — Of uncertain origin. cherub, n. — Heb.  $k^{\ell}r\tilde{u}bh$ , 'winged angel', prob. rel. to Akkad. karābu, 'to bless', kāribu, 'one who blesses', epithet of the bull-colossus, and to Heb. bērákh, 'he blessed', berākháh, 'blessing', See berakah and cp. griffin.

Derivatives: cherub-ic, cherub-ic-al, adis., cherub-ic-al-ly, adv.

chervil, n., an aromatic plant. — OE, cerfille, fr. L. chaerephyllum, fr. Gk. γαιρέφυλλον, which is compounded of γαίρειν, 'to rejoice', and φύλλον, 'leaf'. The first element is rel. to γάρις, 'grace'; see Charis. For the second element see phyllo-.

Cheshire cat. - Named from the county of Cheshire in England.

Cheshire cheese. - So called because it is made chiefly in the county of Cheshire in England.

Cheshvan, n. — See Heshvan.

chesil, also chisel, n., gravel, shingle. — OE. ciosol, cisil, cysel, rel. to OHG. kisil, MHG. kisel. G. Kiesel, 'pebble, flint', diminutives formed from Teut. base \*kiso (whence also MHG, kis, G. Kies, 'gravel'), corresponding to I.-E. base \*ĝeis-, 'gravel', whence Lith. žiezdrà, 'gravel', žiezdros, 'coarse sand', OPruss. sixto, 'sand'. Cp. the first element in kieselguhr.

chess, n. - ME. ches, fr. OF. esches, 'chess', oblique case of eschec, 'check'. Modern French also differentiates between the sing, échec, 'check', and the pl. échecs, 'chess'. See check, 'a sudden stop'.

chessel, n., cheese vat. — Compounded of cheese and well, n.

chest, n. - ME. chest, chist, fr. OE. cest, ciste, fr. L. cista (whence also ON., OHG, kista, MDu., MHG., G. kiste, Du. kist), fr. Gk. κίστη, 'basket', which prob. means lit, 'wicker basket'. and is cogn. with OIr. cess. ciss. 'basket', ainchess 'bread basket'. Cp. cisium, cist, cistern,

Derivative: chest. tr. v

chesterfield, n., 1) a kind of overcoat; 2) a kind of sofa. - Named after one of the Earls of Chesterfield (19th cent.)

chestnut. n. — Shortened fr. chesten nut, fr. ME. chesteine, chasteine, fr. OF. chastaigne (F. châtaigne). fr. L. castanea, fr. Gk. (κάρυα) καστάνεια. fr. κάστανον, 'chestnut', which is commonly derived fr. Καστανίς, a town in Pontus, but in reality a loan word from a language of Asia Minor; cp. Arm. kask, 'chestnut', kaskeni, 'chestnut tree'. The town Καστανίς is named after the fruit and lit. means 'Chestnut Town', Cp. castanet. Derivative: chestnut, intr. v.

cheth, n., name of the 8th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. hēth, lit. 'fence, barrier' (cp. Arab. háta, 'he encompassed, fenced'); so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Cp. eta.

cheval-de-frise, n. pl., chevaux-de-frise, a series of projecting spikes (mil.) — F., lit. 'Friesland horse'; so called because it was first used in Friesland. For the etymology of cheval see cavalry.

cheval glass, a long mirror swung in a frame. -F. cheval, 'horse', fr. L. caballus. See cavalry. chevalier, n., horseman, knight. - F., fr. Late L. caballārius, fr. L. caballus. See cavalier.

cheveril, n., soft leather made of the skin of a kid. - ME. chevrelle, fr. OF. chevrele (F. chevreau), 'kid', dimin. of chievre (F. chèvre), 'goat'. See chevron.

chevet, n., the apsidal east end of the choir of a church (archit.) — F., 'pillow, apse', fr. OF. chevetz, fr. L. capitium, 'covering for the head' fr. caput, gen. capitis, 'head'. See capital, adi. and co. tête-bêche.

chevin, n., the chub. - Cp. F. chevanne; of unknown origin.

cheviot, n., cloth made from wool of sheep of Cheviot Hills. - Named from the Cheviot Hills, the range forming the borderland between England and Scotland.

chevron, n., 1) a beam, rafter; 2) a < shaped mark (her.) - F., 'rafter, joist, chevron', fr. VL. \*caprionem, acc. of \*caprio, fr. L. caper, gen. capri, 'goat'. See cabriolet.

chevrotain, n., a very small ruminant mammal, (Tragulus kanchil); the mouse deer. - F., dimin. of OF. chevrot, itself a dimin. formed fr. chievre (F. chèvre), 'she-goat', fr. L. capra. See cabriolet and cp. prec. word.

chevy, also chivy, n., a) a hunting cry; b) a hunt, chase; tr. and intr. v., to hunt, chase. — Shortened from Chevy chase, from the 16th cent. ballad of Chevy Chase, a name corrupted from orig. Cheviot chase.

chew, tr. and intr. v. - ME. chewen, fr. OE. ceo-

wan rel to MLG, keywen, Dij, kaywen, OHG, kiuwan, MHG, kiuwen, MG, kuwen, 'to chew' (whence G. kauen, 'to chew': but cp. G. wiederköuen, 'to chew the cud', fr. MHG, kiuwen) and to ON, tyggva (dissimilated fr. \*kyggva), and cogn, with OSlav, živo, živati, 'to chew', Lith. žiáunos (pl.), Lett. žaūnas (pl.), 'iaw; gill', Pers. ĭāvīdan, 'to chew', Toch, śwā, 'to eat', L. gingīva, 'gum', is not cognate with the above words. Cp.

275

Derivatives: chew. n., chew-er, n., chew-y, adv. chevney, n., a woolen fabric. — Lit, 'china ware'. The word represents the former pronunciation of China.

Chian, adi., pertaining to the island Chios. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Chius, fr. Gk. Xioc. name of an island off the coast of Asia Minor. Chian, also chian, n. — Short for Chian wine. Chiante, n., a kind of dry red wine. — Named from the Chianti Mountains in Tuscany, Italy. chiaroscuro, n., use of light and shade in painting, drawing, etc. - It., lit. 'clear dark'. fr. chiaro, 'clear', and oscuro, 'dark', fr. L. clārus, 'clear', resp. obscūrus, 'dark'. See clear and obscure.

chiasma, n., a crossing or decussation (anat.) --ModL., fr. Gk. yfagua, 'two things placed crosswise', which is rel. to γιασμός, 'a placing crosswise'. See chiasmus and -ma.

Derivatives: chiasm-al, chiasm-ic, adjs.

chiasmus, inversion of word order. - ModL., fr. Gk. γιασμός, 'a placing crosswise', fr. γιάζειν, 'to write the letter y', fr. yeï, yï, name of the 22nd letter in the Greek alphabet. Cp. chiasma. chiastic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by chiasmus. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. γιαστός, 'marked with a y, arranged diagonally', fr. γιάζειν, 'to write the letter γ'. See prec.

chiastolite, n., a variety of andalusite (mineral.) - Compounded of Gk. γιαστός (see prec. word) and λίθος, 'stone'. See -lite, litho-.

chiaus, n., a Turkish messenger. — Turk. chāwush, chāush. See chouse.

chiave, n., clef (music). - It., 'key', fr. L. clavem, acc. of clavis, 'key', whence also F. clef, 'key'. See clavicle and cp. clef, conclave.

chibouk, chibouque, n., a Turkish tobacco pipe. - F. chibouque, fr. Turk. chubūq, chibūq, 'pipe', prop. meaning 'stick, staff, tube', and rel. to chūb, 'stick, staff'.

chibrit, n., elemental mercury supposed to produce metals (alchemy). — Arab. chibrit, 'sulfur', rel. to Heb. gophrith, Jewish-Aram. guphritha, kubhrīthá, Christ.-Palest. Aram, guphrí, Syr. kebhrithá, Akkad. kuprītu, 'brimstone, sulfur'. chic, n., style, elegance. — F., prob. fr. G. Schick, 'fitness, tact, skill', fr. MHG. schicken, 'to arrange, set in order', whence G. schicken, 'to send', Geschick, 'fitness, aptness, fate, destiny', Schicksal, Schickung, 'fate, destiny'.

Derivatives: chic, adj. and tr. v.

chicane, n., chicanery. — F., 'quibble, evasion'. fr. chicaner. See chicane, v.

chiffonier

chicane, intr. v., to trick. — F. chicaner, 'to quibble, wrangle, quarrel', of uncertain origin; prob. not related to MHG, schicken, 'to arrange, set in order' (see chic).

Derivatives: chican-er, n., chicanery (q.v.)

chicanery, n., trickery, quibbling, sophistry, — F. chicanerie, fr. chicaner, See chicane, v. and

chich, n., the chick-pea (obsol.) — F. chiche, See chick-pea.

chick, n. - Shortened form of chicken.

chickadee, n., the black-capped titmouse. - Imitative of its note.

chickaree, n., the red squirrel of North America. - Imitative of its cry.

chicken, n. and adi. — ME. chiken, fr. OE. cicen. cvcen, rel, to MDu. kiekijen, kūken, Du. kieken, kuiken, ON, kiüklingr, Swed, kyckling, Dan, kylling, G. Küchlein, 'chicken', All these words are diminutives formed fr. base \*kjūk-, imitative of the sound characteristic of a chicken. Cp.

chickling, n., a small chicken. - Formed fr. chick with dimin, suff. -ling.

chick-pea, n. — F. pois chiche, chiche, fr. earlier cice, fr. L. cicer, 'chick-pea', whence also It, cece. OProvenc. ceze. Cp. Arm. sisern, 'chickpea'. Cp. also OHG. chihhira (whence MHG. kicher, G. Kichererbse), 'chick-pea', which is a loan word fr. L. cicera, pl. of cicer, but was influenced in form by the unrelated Gk. x1y6p10v. 'chicory'. Cp. also OPruss. keckers, 'chick-pea', which was prob, also borrowed fr. L. cicer.

chicle, n., a gummy substance. — Nahuatl chictli. chicory, n. — F. chicorée, fr. earlier cicorée, fr. L. cichoreum, fr. Gk. χιγόριον, χιγόρεια, χιγώρη, fr. OEgypt. kehsher. Cp. succory.

chide, intr. and tr. v. — ME, chiden, fr. OE. cidan, of unknown origin.

Derivatives: chid-er, n., chid-ing, adj., chid-ingly, adv., chid-ing-ness, n.

chief, n. - ME. chief, chef, fr. OF. (= F.) chef, fr. VL. \*capum, fr. L. caput, 'head'. See capital, adj., and cp. chef, chieftain, achieve, mischief. Derivatives: chief, adj., chief-ly, adv.

chieftain, n. - ME. chevetein, cheftayn, fr. OF. chevetain, fr. Late L. capitaneus, 'head, chief', fr. L. caput, gen. capitis, 'head'. See prec. word and cp. capitan, captain. Cp. also prec. word. Derivatives: chieftain-cy, n., chieftain-ess, n., chieftain-ry, n.

chiffchaff, n., the bird Phylloscopus collybita. -Imitative of its note.

chiffon, n., a sheer silk fabric used for women's dresses. - F., fr. chiffe, 'rag', pl. 'clothes', fr. Arab. shiff, 'light garment', fr. sháffa, it was fine and transparent' (said of materials). Derivative: chiffon, adi.

chiffonier, n., a high chest of drawers. - F. chiffonnier, fr. chiffon, 'rag'. See prec. word and -ier. chignon, n., coil of hair worn at the back of the head. — F., orig. 'nape of the neck', fr. VL. \*catēniōnem, acc. of \*catēniō, fr. L. catēna, 'chain', which first became chaaignon, then chaignon; the change of this latter to chignon as well as the sense development of this word, are due to the influence of F. tignon, 'coil of hair'. See chain and cp. concatenation.

chigoe, n., a flea (Sarcopsylla penetrans) — Of W. Indian origin. Cp. chigger.

chil-, form of chilo- before a vowel.

chilblain, n. — Compounded of chill and blain. child, n. — ME. childe (pl. childre), fr. OE. cild (pl. cildru), rel. to Goth. kilþei, 'womb', inkilþo, 'woman with child', OSwed. kulder, kolder, Swed. kull, Dan. kuld, 'children of the same marriage; litter', and cogn. with OI. jatháram (for \*jalth-áram), 'belly, womb'. Cp. kilt. Derivatives: Childermas (q.v.), child-hood, n., child-ish, adj., child-like, adj., child-ness, n.

Childermas (day), n. — OE. cildramæsse (dæg), compounded of cildra, cildru, pl. of cild, 'child' (see prec. word), and Mass (q.v.)

chili, n. — See chilli.

chiliad, n., I) a thousand; z) a thousand years. — Gk. χτλιάς, gen. χτλιάδος, 'the number one thousand', fr. χίλιοι, 'a thousand', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with OI. sahásram and with L. mīlle, 'a thousand'. See mile and cp. next word and chiliasm. For the ending see suff. -ad.

chiliarch, n., the commander of a thousand men.
— Gk. χιλιάρχης, χιλίαρχος, compounded of χίλιοι, 'a thousand', and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See prec. word and -arch.

**chiliarchy, n.**, the office of a chiliarch. — Gk.  $\chi$ τλιαρχί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $\chi$ τλιάρχης,  $\chi$ τλίαρχος. See prec. word and suff. -y (representing Gk. - $(\bar{\alpha})$ ).

**chiliasm**, n., the doctrine of the millennium. — Gk. χῖλιασμός, fr. χῖλιάς, 'the number one thousand'. See chiliad.

**chilias!**, n., a believer in the doctrine of chiliasm.— Gk. χῖλιαστής, rel. to χῖλιασμός. See prec. word. Derivative: *chiliast-ic*, adj.

chill, n. — ME. chele, fr. OE. cele, ciele, 'cold', rel. to OE. calan, 'to be cold'. See cool.

Derivatives: chill, adj. and intr. and tr. v., chilling, adj., chill-ing-ly, adv., chill-y, adj., chill-iness. n.

chilli, n., the dried pod of Capsicum. — Sp. chili, fr. Nahuatl chilli.

chillo, n., a colored cotton material. — Sp. chilla, fr. chillón, 'showy, tawdry', lit. 'crying, loud, shrill', fr. chillar, 'to scream, cry', fr. L. sībilāre, 'to hiss, whistle', whence also OProvenç. siflar, F. siffler, It. zufolare, 'to hiss, whistle'. See sibilant and co. siffle. zufolo.

chillum, n., 1) part of the hookah containing the tobacco; 2) the act of smoking the tobacco. — Hind, chilam.

chilo-, before a vowel. chil-, combining form meaning 'lip' or 'lips'. — Gk. χειλο-, fr. χεῖλος, 'lip', rel. to χελόνη, 'lip, jaw', and prob. cogn. with ON. gjölnar (pl.), 'gills'. See gill, 'organ of respiration', and cp. the second element in Megachile.

276

Chiltern Hundreds, the hundreds of Burnham, Desborough and Stoke, in Buckinghamshire, England. — See hundred (in its historical sense). To accept the Chiltern Hundreds means 'to resign from Parliament', prop. 'to accept an office under the crown' (which disqualifies a Member of Parliament).

chilver, n., a ewe lamb (dial. Eng.) — OE. cilforlamb, ceolforlamb, 'ewe lamb', rel. to OHG. kilbur (neut.), kilburra (fem.), of s.m., OE. cealf, 'calf'. See calf, 'young of a cow'.

Chimaphila, n., a genus of plants of the wintergreen family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'winterloving', fr. Gk. χεῖμα, 'winter', and φιλεῖν, 'to love'. For the first element see chimera, for the second see -phile.

chimb, n. — See chime, 'rim of a cask'.

chime, n., a set of bells. — ME. chimbe, chymbe, 'cymbal', fr. OF. chimble, cimble, cimbe, fr. L. cymbalum, 'cymbal'. See cymbal.

Derivatives: chime, tr. and intr. v., chim-er, n. chime, chimb, n., rim of a cask. — ME. chimbe, from the stem of OE. cimbing, 'joint', which is rel. to Du. kim, 'chime', G. Kimme, dial. Swed. kimb, kimbe, 'edge'. These words prob. stand in gradational relationship to comb. Cp. dial. Swed. kim, 'cockscomb'.

chimer, chimere, n., a robe worn by bishops. — MF. chamarre, samarre, 'a loose gown', fr. Sp. zamarra, fr. Arab. sammūr, 'weasel, marten'. Cp. It. zimarra, 'robe; cassock', which was formed with vowel dissimilation fr. Sp. zamarra. F. simarre, 'robe; cassock', is a loan word fr. It. zimarra. Cp. cymar, simar, zimarra.

chimera, chimaera, n., a monster with lion's head, goat's body and serpent's tail (Greek mythol.) — L. chimaera, fr. Gk. χίμαιρα, 'a young shegoat', which is rel. to χιμαρός, 'a young hegoat', lit. 'one winter old', fr. χετμα, 'winter', which is cogn. with L. hiems, 'winter', hibernus, 'pertaining to winter, wintry'. See hibernate and cp. chiono-, the first element in Chimaphila and the second element in Hedychium and in isocheime.

Derivatives: chimer-ic, chimer-ic-al, adjs.

chimere, n. - See chimer.

chimney, n. — ME. chimenee, fr. OF. cheminee (F. cheminée), fr. Late L. (camera) camīnāta, '(a room) provided with a chimney', fr. L. camīnus, 'forge, hearth', fr. Gk. κάμῖνος, which is rel. to καμάρᾶ, 'vaulted chamber', fr. I.-E. base \*qam-, \*qem-, 'to bend, vault'. See camera and cp. words there referred to.

chimpanzee, n. — From a S. African native word. chin, n. — ME., fr. OE. cin, rel. to OS., OHG. kinni, ON kinn, MHG. kinne, G. Kinn, 'chin',

Goth. kinnus, 'cheek', and cogn. with OI. hánuh, 'chin', Avestic zānu- (in compounds), 'chin', Toch. A śanwem, 'both jaws', Arm. cnawi, 'jawbone, cheek', Gk. γένυς, 'the lower jaw, cheek, chin', γένειον, 'chin', L. gena, 'cheek', Lith. żándas, 'jawbone', Lett. zuôds, 'chin', W., Bret., MCo. gen, 'jawbone, chin', OIr. gin, giun, 'mouth'. Cp. gena, genial, 'pertaining to the chin', genio-, genyo-, gnathic.

Derivatives: chin, tr. v., chinn-ed, chinn-y, adjs. China, n. — Fr. Chin or Hsin, name of the First Dynasty of China (255-206 B.C.E.). This word lit. means 'man'. Cp. cheyney, chiné, sinology. Cp. also serge, Seric, silk.

china, n. — Short for orig. *chinaware*, i.e. 'ware from China'. See prec. word.

chinar, also cheenar, n., the Oriental plane tree (platanus Orientalis). — Pers. chīnār.

chinch, n., the bedbug. — Sp. chinche, fr. L. ci-micem, acc. of cimex. 'bedbug'. See cimex.

chinchilla, n., a small S. American rodent. — Sp., a hybrid coined from a S. American native name and the Spanish dimin. suff. -illa.

chin-chin, n., polite salutation; ceremonious talk.— Chin. ts'ing-ts'ing, lit. 'please-please'.

chincough, n., whooping cough. — Contraction of chink cough. The first element of this word is rel. to the first element in Fris. kinkhoast, MLG. kinkhōste, Du. kinkhoest, 'whooping cough', fr. Teut. \*kink-, a nasalized form of the imitative base \*kik-, 'to pant, gasp', whence MHG. kīchen, 'to pant'. Cp. G. keuchen, 'to pant, gasp', which is a blend of MHG. kīchen, 'to pant', and kūchen, 'to breathe'. Cp. kinkhost. For the second element see cough.

chine, n., 1) a fissure (obsol.); 2) a narrow valley.

— ME., fr. OE. cinu, rel. to OE. cīnan, 'to gape, crack', OS., OHG. kīnan, 'to germinate', Goth. uskeinan, G. keimen, of s.m., MDu. kēne, OS. kīn, G. Keim, 'germ', fr. I.-E. base \*ģēi-, \*ģī-, 'to germinate, rise (said of flowers); to cleave, split'. See key, n., and cp. chink, 'crack', chit, 'sprout'

chine, n., backbone of an animal. — ME. chyne, 'back', fr. OF. eschine (F. échine), fr. Frankish \*skina. Cp. OHG. scina, 'needle, prickle; shinbone', and see shin.

chiné, adj., figured after the Chinese fashion. — F., pp. of *chiner*, 'to color differently, mottle, figure', lit. 'to color after the Chinese fashion', fr. *Chine*, 'China', See china.

Chinese, n., a Chinese (vulg.) — Back formation fr. Chinese, which was mistaken for a plural.

Chinese, adj. and n. — Formed fr. China with suff. -ese.

**chink**, n., split, crack. — Formed fr. **chine**, 'fissure', with dimin. suff. -k.

Derivatives: chink, tr. v., chink-y, adj.

chink, n., a sharp clinking sound; intr. and tr. v., to make, resp. to cause to make, this sound. —

Of imitative origin.

Chink, n., a Chinese (slang). — Fr. Chinee.

Chinook, n., a N. American Indian. — Native name of a N. American Indian tribe living in the Columbia River region.

chintz, n., printed cotton cloth. — Orig. written chints, fr. the sing. chint, fr. Hind. chint, 'spotted cloth', fr. OI. citráh, 'bright, spotted'. See cheefah.

Chiococca, n., a genus of plants of the madder family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. χιών, 'snow', and κόκκος, 'kernel, berry'. See chiono- and coccus.

Chiogenes, n., a genus of plants of the huckleberry family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'offspring of snow', fr. Gk. χιών, 'snow', and γένος, 'race, 'descent, gender, kind' (see chiono- and genus); so called from the snowwhite color of its berries. Cp. E. snowberry.

Chionanthus, n., a genus of plants of the olive family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'snow flower', fr. Gk. χτών, 'snow', and ἄνθος, 'flower' (see chionoand anther); so called from the snowwhite color of its flowers.

chiono-, before a vowel chion-, combining form meaning 'snow'. — Gk. χιονο-, χιον-, fr. χιών (for \*χιώμ), gen. χιόνος, 'snow', which is rel. to χεῖμα, χειμών, 'winter', χίμαρος, 'a young he-goat', lit. 'one winter old'. See chimera.

chip, tr. and intr. v. — ME. chippen, fr OE -cippian, rel. to Du. kippen, G. kippen, 'to cut', and in gradational relationship to E. chop, 'to cut'. Derivatives: chipp-er, n., chipp-ing, n. and adj., chipp-y, adj. and n.

**chipmunk**, **chipmuck**, n., a small American squirrel. — Corruption of Algonquian *achitamon*, 'red squirrel', lit. 'headfirst'.

Chippendale, adj. — Named after Thomas Chippendale, a famous English cabinetmaker (1718-79).

chir-, form of chiro- before a vowel.

chiragra, n., pain in the hand (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. χειράγρ $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'gout in the hand', which is compounded of χείρ, 'hand', and ἄγρ $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'a catching, seizure'. For the first element see chiro-, chir-. The second element is rel. to Gk. ἀγρέειν, 'to take, catch', and cogn. with OIr.  $\bar{\alpha}r$  (for \*agr $\bar{\alpha}$ ), 'defeat', W. aer, 'battle, struggle', OCo. hair, 'disaster'. Cp. dentagra, pellagra, podagra.

chiral, adj., pertaining to the hand. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. χείρ, 'hand' (see chiro-), and -al, a suff. of Latin origin.

**chirapsia**, n., friction, massage (*med*.) — Medical L., compounded of **chir**- and Gk. ἄψις, ἄψις, 'a touching, fastening'. See **ansis**.

chirata, n., the plant Swertia chirata. — Hind. chirāītā, fr. OI. kirāta tikta, lit. 'the bitter plant of the people called Kirātas'.

chirm, n., noise. — ME., fr. OE. cirm, cerm, 'shout, cry, noise'. Cp. charm, 'song of birds'. chirm, intr. v., to make a noise, to chirp. — ME. chirmen, fr. OE. cirman, 'to shout, cry', fr. cirm. See prec. word.

279

chiro-, before a vowel chir-, combining form meaning 'hand'. — Gk. χειρο-, χειρ-, fr. χείρ, gen. χειρός, 'hand', cogn. with Toch. A tsar, B sar, Hitt. keshshar, kishshar, Arm. jern, gen. jerin, Alb. dore (fr. I.-E. \*ĝherā-), 'hand', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝher-, 'to seize, take, hold, close, envelope', whence also OI. hárati, 'brings, carries, takes away, robs', Gk. χόρτος, 'enclosure', χορός, 'dance in a ring, dance', L. hortus, 'garden', Goth. gards, 'house', OE. geard, 'piece of land, garden, yard'. See yard, 'enclosure', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also cheiro-, chirurgeon, enchiridion. Cp. also chorion, chorus, chronic, and the second element in Dashahara and in vihara.

chirograph, n., a formally written legal document.
— F. chirographe, fr. L. chirographum, fr. Gk. χειρόγραφον, neut. of χειρόγραφος, 'written with the hand', which is compounded of χείρ, gen. χειρός, 'hand', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See chiro- and -graph.

chirography, n., handwriting. — Cp. Gk. χειρογραφία, 'a written testimony', and see prec. word and -y (representing Gk. -(α)).

Derivative: chirograph-ic, adj.

**chiromancer**, n., a palmist. — See next word and agential suff. -er.

chiromancy, n., palmistry. — Lit. 'divination from the hand'. See chiro- and -mancy.

chiromantic, adj., pertaining to chiromancy. — Compounded of chiro- and -mantic.

Chiron, n., a centaur famous for his knowledge of medicine (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Chīrōn*, fr. Gk. Χείρων, which is a word of uncertain origin. It is possibly the abbreviation of χειρουργός, 'working by hand; surgeon'. See chirurgeon.

**chiropody**, n., the treatment of diseases of the feet (med.) — Orig. 'the treatment of the diseases of the hands and feet', fr. Gk. χείρ, gen. χειρός, 'hand', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See chiroand podo-.

Derivative: chiropod-ist, n.

chiropractic, n., 1) a system of treating disease by adjusting the joints of the body, esp. the spinal column, by hand; 2) a chiropractor. — Compounded of Gk. χείρ, gen. χειρός, 'hand', and πρακτικός, 'fit for action, practical'. See chiro- and practical.

chiropractor, n., one who practices chiropractic.See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

Chiroptera, n. pl., the order of the bats (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. χείρ, gen. χειρός, 'hand', and πτερόν, 'wing'. See chiro- and ptero-. Chirotes, n., a genus of burrowing lizards (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. χείρ, gen. χειρός, 'hand'. See chiro-.

chirp, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. the next two words.

Derivatives: chirp, n., chirp-er, n., chirp-ing, adi., chirp-ing-ly, adv.

chirr, intr. v., to make a trilling sound (as that made by a grasshopper and some birds); tr.v..

to utter with a chirr. — Of imitative origin. Cp. churr. Cp. also prec. word. Derivative: chirr, n. chirrup, intr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. chirp. Derivatives: chirrup, n., chirrup-er, n., chirrup-y, adj.

chirurgeon, n., a surgeon (archaic). — F. chirurgien, fr. chirurgie, 'surgery', ult. fr. Gk. χειρουργία, lit. 'a working by hand', fr. χειρουργός, 'working by hand', which is compounded of χείρ, 'hand', and ἔργον, 'work'. See chiro- and ergon and cp. surgeon, which is a doublet of chirurgeon. Cp. also Chiron.

Derivative: chirurgeon-ly, adv.

**chirurgery**, n. (archaic). — See surgery, which is a doublet of chirurgery, and cp. prec. word.

-chirurgia, combining form meaning '-surgery'.

— Fr. Gk. γειοουογία: see chirurgeon.

chirurgic, chirurgical, adj. (archaic). — L. chīrurgicus (whence also F. chirurgique), fr. Gk. χειρουργικός, 'worked by hand', fr. χειρουργία. See chirurgeon, and -ic.

chisel, n., a cutting instrument. — ME., fr. AF. chisel, corresponding to OF. cisel (F. ciseau), fr. VL. \*cīsellus, which was altered fr. \*caesellus, 'cutting instrument', fr. L. caesus, pp. of caedere, 'to cut'. Cp. L. cīsōrium, 'cutting instrument', and see cement. Derivatives: chisel, tr. v., chisel(I) -ed, adj., chisel(I)-er, n.

chisel, n. - A var. of chesil.

chit, n., a shoot, sprout. — OE.  $c\bar{t}b$ , 'germ, shoot, sprout', rel. to  $c\bar{t}$ nan, 'to gape, crack'. See chine, 'a narrow valley'. Derivatives: chit, intr. v., to shoot, sprout, chitt-y, adj.

chit, n., 1) a young animal (obsol.); 2) a child. — Prob. a var. of kit, kitten. Cp. dial. E. chit, 'cat, kitten'

chit, chitty, n., a short letter. — Hind. chitthī, fr. OI. citráh, 'bright, marked, spotted'. See cheetah. chit-chat. n. — Reduplication of chat.

chitin, n., a substance forming the hard covering of insects and other invertebrates (biochem.) — F. chitine, fr. Gk. χιτών, 'undergarment, coat of mail, any coat or covering'. See chiton.

chitinous, adj., of the nature of chitin. — Formed fr. chitin with suff. -ous.

chiton, n., a garment worn by both sexes in ancient Greece. — Gk. χιτών, Ion. κιθών, borrowed—through the medium of the Phoenicians—from the Semites. Cp. Heb. kuttôneth, Aram. kittānā, Arab. kattān, Akkad. kitinnu, 'linen', Akkad. kitintu, 'linen garment'. Cp. also chitin, tunica Xιτών occurs in Mycenaean Greek as early as the 15th century. See Michael Ventris and John Chadwick, Documents in Mycenaean Greek (Cambridge University Press), Index, s.v. Semitic Loanwords. Cp. the words chrysalis, cumin, sesam.

chitter, intr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. chatter, twitter.

chitterling, n., usually pl. chitterlings, the small intestines of pigs. — Rel. to OE. cwið, 'womb', ON. kviðr, 'belly', Goth. qiþus, 'womb', MHG.

kutel, G. Kutteln, 'guts, bowels; tripe; chitterlings', and cogn. with L. botulus, 'sausage'. See bowel. For the ending see suff. -ling.

chitty, n., a short letter. — Hind. chitthī. See chit, 'a short letter'.

chivaleresque, adj. — Formed fr. chivalry with suff. -esque, on analogy of F. chevaleresque. chivalrous, adj. — OF, chevalereus, fr. chevalier.

chivalrous, adj. — OF. chevalereus, fr. chevalier. See chevalier and -ous.

Derivatives: chivalrous-ly, adv., chivalrous-ness, n. chivalry, n. — ME. chivalrie, chivalerye, fr. OF. (= F.) chevalerie, 'knighthood', fr. chevalier, 'knight'. See chevalier and cp. cavalry.

chive, n., a plant related to the onion. — ONF. chive, corresponding to OF. and F. cive, fr. L. cēpa, 'onion'. See cibol.

chiviatite, n., a lead bismuth sulfide (mineral.) — Named after Chiviato in Peru. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

chivy, n. and tr. v. - See chevy.

**chladnite**, n., a variety of enstatite. — Named after E. F. *Chladni*, a writer on meteorites. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

**chlamyd-**, form of **chlamydo-** before a vowel. **chlamydate.** adi., having a mantle (zool.) — L.

chlamydate, adj., having a mantle (2001.) — L. chlamydātus, 'dressed in a chlamys', fr. chlamys. See chlamys and adj. suff. -ate.

**chlamydeous**, adj., having a perianth (bot.) — Formed fr. **chlamys** with suff. **-eous**.

**chlamydo-,** before a vowel **chlamyd-,** combining form meaning 'mantle' (zool. and bot.) — Gk. χλαμυδο-, χλαμυδ-, fr. χλαμύς, gen. χλαμύδος. See next word.

**chlamys**, n., a short mantle worn by the ancient Greeks (*Greek antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. χλαμύς, gen. χλαμύδος, 'upper garment, mantle', which is of uncertain origin.

chloasma, n., a deposit of pigment in the skin (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. χλόασμα, 'greenness', fr. χλοάζειν, 'to be green', fr. χλόη. See next word.

Chloë, Chloe, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Χλόη, fr. χλόη, 'a young green shoot, young verdure', rel. to χλόος, 'greenish-yellow color', χλοάζειν, 'to be green', χλωρός, 'greenish yellow, pale green, green, fresh', χολή, 'gall'. See yellow and cp. choler, chlorine. Cp. also the second element in Buchloë. Hierochloë.

chlor-, form of chloro- before a vowel.

chloral, n., a colorless liquid, CCl<sub>3</sub>CHO (chem.)

— Coined fr. chlor(ine) and al(cohol).

chlorate, n., a salt of chloric acid (chem.) — See chlorine and chem. suff. -ate.

Chlorella, n., a genus of green algae (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -ella fr. Gk. χλωρός. See Chloë.

chloric, adj., pertaining to, or obtained from, chlorine (chem.) — Formed fr. chlorine with suff. -ic. chloride, chlorid, n., a compound of chlorine with another element (chem.) — See chlorine and -ide, -id.

chlorine, n., name of a nonmetallic element be-

longing to the halogen family (chem.) — Coined by the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) fr. Gk. χλωρός, 'greenish yellow, pale green, green, fresh'. See Chloë. For the ending see chem. suff. -ine and cp. brom-ine, fluor-ine, iod-ine. Derivative: chlorin-ous adi.

Chloris, n., name of the goddess of flowers in Greek mythology; later identified with the Roman goddess Flora (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk.  $X\lambda\omega\rho$ i $\zeta$ , lit. 'greenness, freshness', which is rel. to  $\chi\lambda\omega\rho$ i $\zeta$ . See prec. word.

Chloris, n., a genus of grasses (bot.) — Named after Chloris, the goddess of flowers. See prec. word. chloro-, before a vowel chlor-, combining form 1) meaning light-green; 2) denoting the presence of chlorine in a compound. — Fr. Gk. χλωράς. See chlorine.

chloroform, n., a volatile liquid, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, used as an anesthetic (chem.) — F. chloroforme, a hybrid coined by Jean-Baptiste Dumas (1800-84) in 1834 fr. chloro- and F. formique, 'formic' (fr. L. formīca, 'ant', see formic); so called by him in allusion to its capacity of forming potassium chloride and formic acid.

**chloromycetin**, n., an antibiotic drug of the penicillin-streptomycin family discovered by Paul R. Burkholder of Yale University (*med.*) — Coined fr. **chloro-**, Gk. μύχης, gen. μύχητος, 'fungus' (see **myceto-**), and chem. suff. -in.

chlorophyll, chlorophyl, n., the green coloring matter of plants. — F. chlorophylle, coined by the French chemists Pierre-Joseph Pelletier (1788-1842) and Joseph-Bienaimé Caventou (1795-1877) fr. chloro- and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See phyllo- and cp. the second element in xanthophyll.

**chloroprene**, n., a colorless liquid used to manufacture *neoprene* (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **chloro**and (**iso**)**prene**.

chlorosis, n., a kind of anemia, 'green sickness' (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -osis fr. Gk. χλωρός, 'greenish-yellow, pale green, green, fresh'. See chlorine.

choana, n., a funnel-shaped opening (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. χοάνη, 'funnel, funnel-shaped hollow in the brain', a derivative of χοή, 'a pouring out', from the stem of χεῖν, 'to pour', which is cogn. with L. fundere, 'to pour'. See found, 'to cast', and cp. chyle. Cp. also the first element in chonolith.

chobdar, n., an attendant (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. chobdār, fr. Pers. chobdār, lit. 'a stick bearer'. For the element -dār see aumildar and cp. words there referred to.

chock, n., a block of wood. — ONF. chouque, rel. to F. souche, 'stump, stock, block', fr. Gaulish \*tsukka, which is cogn. with OE. stocc, 'trunk, log, stock'. See stock and cp. chuck, n.

Derivatives: chock, tr. v., chock-er, n.

chocolate, n. — Sp., fr. Nahuati chocolati.

Choctaw, n., name of a North-American Indian

-choerus, combining form meaning 'pig', as in Hydrochoerus (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. χοῖρος, 'pig', which stands for \*ĝhor-yos and lit. means 'the bristle-bearing animal', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝher-, 'to bristle', whence also Gk. χήρ, 'hedgehog', L. horrēre, 'to stand on end, bristle, shudder, tremble'. See horror and cp. chersonese.

choice, n. — ME. chois, choys, fr. OF. chois (F. choix), fr. choisir, 'to choose', fr. Goth. kausjan, 'to prove, test' (whence also OProvenc. causir, 'to look at'), which is rel. to Goth. kiusan, OE. cēosan. 'to choose'. See choose.

Derivatives: choice, adj., choice-ly, adv., choiceness, n.

choir, quire, n. — ME. quer, fr. OF. cuer (F. chœur), fr. L. chorus, fr. Gk. χορός, 'dance in a ring'. See chorus.

Derivative: choir, tr. and intr. v.

**choke**, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *cheken*, *choken*, aphetic for *acheken*, *achoken*, fr. OE. *ācēocian*, 'to choke', which is prob. formed fr. intensive pref. *a*- and a Teut. base appearing in ON. *kok*, 'gullet'.

Derivatives: choke, n., chok-er, n., chok-ing, adj., chok-ing-ly, adv., chok-y, adj.

chokidar, n., a watchman, porter. — Hind. chaukī-dār, 'watchman', fr. chaukī, 'watching', and suff. -dār, 'holder, possessor'. For the first element see choky. For the second element see aumildar and cp. words there referred to.

chokra, n., a boy (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. chokrā, 'a boy'.

choky, n., 1) a station, esp. a police station; 2) a jail. — Hind. chaukī. Cp. the first element in chokidar.

**cholagogue**, adj., promoting the secretion of bile (*med.*) — F., fr. Gk. χολαγωγός, 'carrying off bile', which is compounded of χολή, 'bile', and ἀχωγός, 'leading', Sec **choler** and **-agogue**.

Derivatives: cholagogue, n., cholagog-ic, adj.

cholangitis, n., inflammation of the biliary ducts (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk.  $\chi \circ \lambda \dot{\tau}_i$ , 'bile',  $\dot{\alpha} \gamma \gamma \varepsilon \tilde{\tau} \circ \nu$ , 'vessel', and suff.  $-\tilde{\tau} \tau \iota \varsigma$ . See choler, angio- and -itis.

chole-, combining form meaning 'gall'. — See cholo-.

cholecyst, n., the gall bladder (anat.) — Medical L. cholecystis, incorrect formation fr. Gk. χολή, 'gall, bile', and κύστις, 'bladder, bag, pouch'. See choler and cyst.

cholecyst-, form of cholecysto- before a vowel.
cholecystitis, n., inflammation of the gall bladder.
Medical L., formed fr. cholecystis (see prec. word) with suff. -itis.

**cholecysto-**, before a vowel **cholecyst-**, combining form denoting *the gall bladder*. — See prec. word.

choledoch, adj., conveying bile (anat.) — Gk. χοληδόχος, 'containing bile', compounded of yoλή, 'bile', and δοχός, 'containing, able to

hold', which is rel. to δέχεσθαι, Attic form of Gk. δέχεσθαι, 'to receive, hold'. For the first element see **choler**. The second element is a derivative of I.-E. base \*dek-, 'to receive', whence also OI. dákṣati, 'is apt, proper', dákṣah, 'apt, proper, clever', L. decet, decēre, 'to be fitting or seemly'. See **decent** and cp. the second element in **pandect** and the third element in **synec-doche**.

**choledocho-**, combining form meaning 'containing bile'. — See prec. word.

choler, n. — ME. coler, colere, fr. OF. colere (F. colère), 'choler, anger', fr. L. cholera, fr. Gk. χολέρᾶ, 'bilious diarrhea, cholera', fr. χολή, also χόλος, 'gall, bile', which is rel. to χλόος, 'greenish-yellow color', χλοάζειν, 'to be green', χλωρός, 'greenish-yellow, pale green, green, fresh', and cogn. with Avestic zāra-, 'gall, bile', L. fel, OSlav. žlūčĭ, Russ. želč', Lith. tulžis (metathesis for \*žultis), Lett. žults, OE. gealla, galla, 'gall, bile', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝhel-, \*ghel-, 'to shine; yellow, yellowish green, green'. See yellow and cp. gall, 'bile'. Cp. also next word, Chloë, Chlorella, chlorine, Chloris, and the second element in melancholy, Chrysochloris, Echinochloa. Cp. also the second element in bezoar.

cholera, n. — L. cholera, fr. Gk. χολέρα, 'bilious diarrhea', fr. χολή, 'gall, bile'. See prec. word. choleraic, adj., related to, or resembling, cholera. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ic.

choleric, adj. — MF. (= F.) cholérique, fr. L. cholericus, fr. Gk. χολερικός, fr. χολέρα, (see choler and -ic): first used by Chaucer.

Derivatives: choleric-ly, adv., choleric-ness, n. cholesterine, n., cholesterol. — See next word and chem. suff. -ine.

cholesterol, n., a fatty alcohol (biochem.) — Formed fr. F. cholestérine, a word coined by the French chemist Michel-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889), and -ol, a suff. denoting an alcohol. F. cholestérine is formed fr. Gk. χολή, 'gall, bile', and στερεός, 'solid' (see chole- and stereo-), and is so called because it was originally found in gallstones.

choliamb, n., an iambic verse having in the last foot a spondee (instead of an iambus) (pros.) — L. chōliambus, fr. Gk. χωλίαμβος, 'a lame iambic', which is compounded of χωλός, 'lame', a word of uncertain origin, and ἴαμβος, 'iambus'. See iambus.

choliambic, adj., pertaining to a choliamb. — Gk. χωλιαμβικός, fr. χωλίαμβος. See prec. word and sie

Derivative: choliambic, n.

**cholic**, adj., pertaining to the bile. — Gk. γολικός, fr. γολή, 'bile'. See **choler** and **-ic**.

choline, n., a crystalline base,  $C_sH_{1s}NO_2$  (biochem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -ine fr. Gk.  $\chi o \lambda \dot{r}_1$ , 'bile'. See choler.

cholo-, before a vowel chol-, combining form meaning 'bile'. — Gk.  $\chi$ o $\lambda$ o-,  $\chi$ o $\lambda$ -, fr.  $\chi$ o $\lambda$  $\dot{\gamma}$ , 'bile'. See choler and cp. chole-, cholic, choline.

chololith, n., a gallstone. — Compounded of cholo- and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See -lith.

Derivative: chololith-ic adi

chômage, n., stoppage, cessation from work. — F., fr. chômer, 'to cease from work', fr. Late L. caumāre, fr. cauma, 'tranquillity'. See calm and -age.

chondr-, form of chondri- before a vowel. chondri-. — See chondro-.

**chondrify**, tr. v., to convert into cartilage. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. χόνδρος, 'cartilage', and L. *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **chondro**and **-fv**.

**Chondrilla,** n., a genus of plants of the chicory family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. chondrillē, 'Spanish succory', fr. Gk. χονδρίλλη, χονδρίλλη, name of a gum-exuding plant.

chondritis, n., inflammation of a cartilage (med.)
— Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. γόνδρος, 'cartilage'. See chondro-.

chondro-, before a vowel chondr-, combining form meaning 'grain' or 'cartilage'. — Gk. χονδρο-, χονδρ-, fr. χόνδρος, 'corn, grain, groat; cartilage', dissimilated fr. \*χρόνδρος, cogn. with L. frendere, 'to gnash the teeth', OE grindan, 'to grind'. See grind and cp. the second element in enchondroma, hypochondria, perichondrium, synchondrosis. Cp. also chrism, chrome.

chondrodite, n., a yellowish red mineral. — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. χονδρώδης, 'granular', fr. χόνδρος, 'grain', and -ώδης, 'like'. See chondro- and -ode, 'like'.

chondroid, adj., resembling cartilage. — Formed fr. Gk. χόνδρος, 'cartilage', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See chondro- and -oid. chondroma, n., a cartilaginous tumor (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -oma fr. Gk. γόνδρος, 'cartilage'. See chondro-.

chonolith, n., a mass of igneous rock (geol.) — Compounded of χώνη, 'melting pot, crucible' and λίθος, 'stone'. The first element is a contraction of χοάνη, which derives from the stem of χεῖν, 'to pour', whence also χύσις, 'effusion', χῦλός, χῦμός, 'juice'. See chyle and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see slith

choose, tr. and intr. v. — ME. cheosen, chesen, chusen, fr. OE cēosan, rel. to OS., OHG. kiosan, ON. kjōsa, OFris. kiasa, Du. kiezen, MHG., G. kiesen, Goth. kiusan, 'to choose', and to Goth. kausjan, 'to prove, test', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝeus-, \*gus-, 'to taste, enjoy by tasting', whence also Gk. γεύεσθαι, 'to taste', L. gustāre, 'to taste, enjoy', OI. jósati, jusátē, 'enjoys', Avestic zaosh-, 'to find delicious', OIr. gu-, go-, 'to choose'. Cp. OE. costian, OS., OHG. koston, ON. kosta, MHG., G. kosten, 'to test, try, taste', which are all related to OE. cēosan, etc. F. choisir, 'to choose', OProvenç. causir, 'to look at', OSlav. kusiti, 'to taste, try', are Goth. loan words. Cp. choice. Cp. also gust, 'relish', disgust, and the second element in Fergus and in valkyrie.

Derivatives: choos-er, n., choos-ing, adj., choos-ing-ly, adv.

chord

chop, tr. and intr. v., to cut. — ME. choppen, 'to cut up', in gradational relationship to ME. chappen, 'to cut'. See chap, 'to chop', and cp. chip. Derivatives: chop, n., chopp-er, n., chopp-ing, adj., chopp-y, adj.

chop, n., 1) jaw; 2) entrance of a valley or channel.See chap, 'jaw'.

Derivative: *chop*, tr. v., to snap with the jaws. **chop**, tr. and intr. v., to barter. — Rel. to ME. *cheapien*, 'to buy, bargain'. See **cheap**, v., and **chapman**.

Derivative: chop, n., a barter.

chop, n., seal, stamp; brand, quality (Anglo-Ind.)
— Hind. chāp, 'seal, stamp'.

chopin, chopine, n., a liquid measure. — F. chopine, fr. Du. schopen, lit. 'a scoop'. Cp. MLG. schope, 'scoop, ladle', and see scoop and shovel. G. Schoppen, 'mug', has been reborrowed fr. NF. chopenne, the equivalent of F. chopine.

chopine, n., a kind of thick-soled shoe, patten. — OF. chapin, fr. OSp. (= Sp.) chapin, fr. chapa, 'a plate of metal, foil, leather chape', which is of uncertain origin.

chopstick, n., two small sticks used by the Chinese in place of a fork. — Compounded of Pidgin English chop(-chop), 'quick', prop. a loan translation of the orig. Chinese name which lit. means 'the quick ones', and E. stick, n.

**chop suey**, a Chinese dish. — Chin., lit. 'various pieces'; influenced in form by E. *chop*, 'to cut'. **chor.** form of **choro**- before a yowel

choragic, adj., pertaining to a choragus. — Gk. χορᾶγικός, fr. χορᾶγός, 'leader of the chorus'. See next word and -ic.

choragus, n., the leader of the chorus (Greek antiq.)—L., fr. Gk. χορᾶγός, χορηγός, compounded of χορός, 'chorus', and the stem of ἄγειν, 'to lead', which is cogn. with L. agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead'. See chorus and agent. choral, adj. — F. choral, fr. ML. chorālis, 'pertaining to the chorus', fr. L. chorus. See chorus and adj. suff. -al.

choral, chorale, n., hymn. — G. Choral, shortened fr. Choralgesang, transl. of ML. cantus chorālis, 'choral song', fr. L. cantus, 'song', and ML. chorālis. See choral, adi.

chord, n., string of an instrument. — L. chorda, 'gut, string of a musical instrument, rope, cord', fr. Gk. χορδή, 'intestine, string of gut, string of a musical instrument', which is cogn. with Ol. hirá, 'vein', hirah, 'band', L. hernia, 'rupture', hīra, 'empty gut', haruspex, 'diviner inspecting entrails', Lith. žarná, Lett. zana, 'gut', OE. gearn, 'yarn'. See yarn and cp. cord, and the second element in acrochordon, clavichord, notochord. Cp. also hernia and the first element in haruspex. Cp. also quirt.

Derivatives: chord, tr. v., chord-ed, adj.

chord, n., combination of notes (*music*). — Fr. earlier *cord*, abbreviation of accord (q.v.) The

'string of an instrument'.

Derivative: chord, intr. v.

Chordata, n. pl., a phylum of the animal kingdom including all vertebrates (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. chorda, 'cord'. See chord, 'string'.

chore, n., a job (U.S.A.) — A var. of chare. Derivative: chore, intr. and tr. v.

chorea, n., a nervous disorder; St. Vitus' dance.
 — Medical L., fr. Gk. χορείᾶ, 'dance', fr. χορός, 'dance in a ring; chorus, choir'. See chorus.

choreography, n., the art of denoting dancing by signs. — Compounded of Gk. χορεία, 'dance', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See chorus and -graphy.

Derivative: choreograph-ic, adj.

choreus, n., a trochee (pros.) — L., fr. Gk. χορεῖος, lit. 'pertaining to a chorus', adj. used as a noun. fr. χορός, 'dance; chorus'. See chorus. chori-, pref. meaning 'separate' (bot.) — Fr. Gk. χωρίς, χῶρι, 'separate, apart', rel. to χῶρος, χώρᾶ, 'empty space, room, place, land, country', χωρεῖν, 'to give place; to hold, contain', χωρίζειν, 'to separate', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝhē(i)-, 'to lack, be empty', which is identical with \*ĝhē(i)-, 'to gape, yawn', whence Gk. χαίνειν, 'to yawn, gape'. See chaos and cp. chorisis, chorist, choristo-, chorizontes, choro-, and the second element in anchorite, enchorial, epichorial, parachor.

choriamb, n., a foot composed of a choreus (= trochee) followed by an iambus (*pros.*) — L. *choriambus*, fr. Gk. χορίαμβος, which is compounded of χορεῖος, 'choreus', and ἴαμβος, 'iambus'. See choreus and iambus.

**choriambic**, adj., pertaining to a choriamb. — L. choriambicus, fr. Gk. χοριαμβικός, fr. χορίαμβος. See prec. word and **-ic**.

Derivative: choriambic, n.

chorioid, adj., pertaining to vascular membranes (anat.) — Lit. 'like a membrane', fr. Gk. χοριοειδής, fr. χόριον, 'skin, leather', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See chorion and -oid.

Derivatives: chorioid, n., vascular tunic of the eye, chorioid-al, adj.

chorioido-, before a vowel chorioid-, combining form denoting the chorioid. — See prec. word. chorion, n., the membrane enclosing the fetus (embryol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. χόριον, 'membrane that encloses the fetus, afterbirth', which is of uncertain origin. It derives perh. fr. I.-E. base \*gher-, 'to seize, hold, close, envelop', whence also χείρ, 'hand'. See chiro-.

Derivative: chorion-ic, adj.

choripetalous, adj., having separate petals (bot.)
— See chori-, petal and -ous.

chorisis, n., separation of an organ into parts (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. χώρισις, 'separation', fr. χωρίζειν, 'to separate', fr. χωρίς, 'separate, apart'. See chori-

chorist, n., member of a chorus. — F. choriste, fr. Eccles. L. chorista, fr. L. chorus. See chorus

chorister, n., member of a choir. — See prec. word and -ister.

choristo-, before a vowel chorist-, combining form meaning 'separated'. — Fr. Gk. χωριστός, verbal adj. of χωρίζειν, 'to separate', fr. χωρίς, γῶρι, 'separate, apart'. See chori-.

chorizontes, n. pl., the Alexandrian critics who maintained that the Iliad and Odyssey were written by different authors. — Gk. χωρίζοντες, lit. 'separators', pl. of χωρίζων, pres. part. of χωρίζειν, 'to separate'. See choriand cp. chorisis, choristo-.

**choro-,** before a vowel **chor-,** combining form meaning 'place'. — Gk. χωρο-, χωρ-, fr. χῶρος, 'place'. See **chori-.** 

chorography, n., description or mapping of a particular country or region. — L. chōrographia, fr. Gk. χωρογραφία, which is compounded of χῶρος, 'place', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See choro- and -graphy.

Derivatives: chorograph-ic, chorograph-ic-al, adis.. chorograph-ic-al-ly, adv.

choroid, adj., chorioid (anat.) — Gk. χοροειδής, inexact form for χοριοειδής. See chorioid.
 Derivatives: choroid, n., choroid-al, adj.

**choroido-**, before a vowel **choroid-**, combining form denoting *the choroid.* — See prec. word and **chorioido-**.

chorology, n., the study of the geographical distribution of organisms (biol.) — Compounded of choro- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: chorolog-ical, adj., chorolog-ist, n. chortle, intr. and tr. v. and n. — A blend of chuckle and snort; coined by Lewis Carroll.

chorus, n. — L., fr. Gk. χορός, 'dance in a ring, festive dance, dance; band of dancers; chorus, choir; troop, band; place for dancing'. The first meaning was prob. 'an enclosed place for dancing', from I.-E. base \*ĝher-, 'to seize, take, hold, close, envelop', whence also Gk. χείρ, 'hand', χόρτος, 'feeding place, courtyard'. See chiroand cp. words there referred to. Cp. also choir, quire, chorea, choreus, the first element in carol and in choragus and the second element in Terpsichore.

Derivatives: chorus, v., chorus-er, n.

chose, past tense of choose. — ME. choos, formed on analogy of the pp. chosen. See chosen.

chose, n., thing, property (used in the legal terms chose in action, chose in possession). — F. chose, 'thing', fr. L. causa, 'cause, reason', in Late L. also 'thing'. Cp. OProvenç. cauza, It., Sp. cosa, Port. cousa, 'thing', which all derive fr. L. causa in its Late Latin sense, and see cause.

**chosen**, pp. of *choose*. — ME. *chosen*, fr. OE. *coren*; influenced in form by **choose**.

chou, n., an ornamental ribbon or knot in wom-

en's dress. — F., 'cabbage', fr. L. caulis, 'stalk', esp. 'cabbage stalk'. See cole.

283

Chouan, n., one of the antirevolutionary insurgents in Western France in 1791. — F., from the surname of one of their leaders Jean Cotterau, called Jean Chouan, fr. chouan, dialectal contraction of chat-huant, 'screech owl'. He and his three brothers were so named because they used to imitate the cry of the screech owl to warn one another in time of danger. Chathuant lit. 'shouting cat', is a popular alteration of OF. javan (for chavan), fr. ML. cavannus, 'owl', a word of Gaulish origin.

choucroute, n., sauerkraut. — F., fr. Alsatian G. sūrkrūt (corresponding to G. Sauerkraut), lit. 'sour cabbage', fr. sūr, 'sour', and krūt, 'cabbage', with folk-etymological change of sūr, to F. chou, 'cabbage', and krūt to F. croûte, 'crust'. See sauerkraut.

chough, n., the red-legged crow. — ME. choughe, rel. to OE. cēo, ciae, MDu. cauwe, Du. kauw, OHG. kāha, 'chough', Dan. kaa, Swed. kaja, 'jackdaw'; of imitative origin. Cp. OF. choe, 'screech owl', which derives fr. Frankish \*kawa, 'chough', and F. chouette, 'screech owl', which is a dimin. of OF. choe.

chouse, n., a swindler (obsol.); a swindle (colloq.)

— Turk. chāwush, chāush, 'sergeant, herald, messenger'. The meaning of E. chouse is due to the circumstance that in 1609 a chiaus is said to have cheated several Turkish merchants residing in England. Cp. chiaus.

Derivatives: chouse, tr. v., to swindle (colloq.). chow, n., Chinese (Australian slang). — See next word.

chowchow, n., Chinese preserves. — Pidgin English, lit. 'mixed', of Chinese origin.

chowder, n., a dish of stewed fish, clams, onion, etc. — F. chaudière, 'pot', fr. Late L. caldāria, 'a vessel containing warm water'. See caldron.

choya, n. — A var. of chay.

choza, n., hut, hovel, cabin. — Sp., fr. khoss, vulgar pronunciation of Arab. khuss, 'hut, hovel'.

chrematistic, adj., pertaining to the acquisition of wealth. — Gk. χρηματιστικός, 'pertaining to money making', fr. χρηματίζεσθαι, 'to transact business', fr. χρῆμα, 'a thing that one needs', in pl. χρήματα, 'goods, money', fr. χρή, 'it is necessary', whence also χρῆσθαι, 'to make use of', χρῆσις, 'use, employment'. See chrestomathy and cp. words there referred to.

chrematistics, π., the science of wealth. — Gk. χρηματιστική (scil. τέχνη), 'the art of money making', fem. of χρηματιστικός, 'pertaining to money making'. See prec. word.

chrestomathy, n., a collection of literary passages, esp. from a foreign language. — F. chrestomathie, fr. Gk. χρηστομάθεια, 'desire of learning; book containing select passages', lit. 'useful learning', fr. χρηστός, 'useful' (prop. verbal adj. of χρῆσθαι, 'to make use of'), and the base of

μανθάνειν, 'to learn'. See chrematistic and mathematics and cp. the second element in catachresis, polychrestic.

-chroia

Derivatives: chrestomath-ic, adj., chrestomath-ics. n. pl.

chrism, n., holy oil. — ME. crisme, fr. OE. crisma, fr. Eccles. L. chrīsma, fr. Gk. χρῖσμα, 'an unguent', fr. χρξειν, 'to anoint', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. I.-E. \*ghrēi-, \*ghrī-, whence also Lith. griejū, griēti, 'to skim the cream off'. I.-E. \*ghrēi-, \*ghrī- are enlargements of base \*gher-, 'to rub'. See grind and cp. chondro-. Cp. also rusma, which is a doublet of chrism. Cp. also Christ. Cp. also

Derivative: chrism-al, adj.

chrism, tr. v., to anoint with chrism. — OF. chresmer, fr. Eccles. L. chrīsmāre, fr. chrīsma. See chrism, n.

chrisom, n. — A var. of chrism.

Christ, n. — L. Chrīstus, fr. Gk. χρῖστός, 'anointed', translation of Heb. māshfah; verbal adj. of χρίειν, 'to anoint'. See chrism.

Christabel, fem. PN. — Prob. a compound of Christ and Belle. Cp. claribel.

Christadelphian, n., one of a religious sect founded in the U.S.A. by John Thomas (1805-71) about 1850. — Compounded of Christ and Gk. άδελφός, 'brother'. See adelpho- and -ian.

Christ-cross, n. — See criss-cross.

christen, tr. v. — ME. cristnen, cristen, fr. OE. cristnian, 'to baptize', lit. 'to make Christian', fr. cristen, 'Christian', fr. Eccles. L. christianus. See Christian.

Derivatives: christen-er, n., christen-ing, n.

Christendom, n. — OE. cristendōm, formed fr. cristen, 'Christian', with suff. -dōm. See christen and -dom.

Christian, n. and adj. — Eccles. L. chrīstiānus, fr. Eccles. Gk. γοῖστιᾶνός. See Christ and -ian.

Christian, masc. PN. — Fr. prec. word.

Christianity, n. — OF. chrestiente (F. chrétienté), 'Christendom', fr. Eccles. L. chrīstiānitātem, acc. of chrīstiānitās, fr. chrīstiānus. See Christian and -ity.

christianize, tr. v. — Eccles. L. chrīstiānīzāre, fr. Eccles. Gk. χρῖστιᾶνίζειν, fr. χρῖστιᾶνός. See Christian and -ize.

Derivatives: christianiz-ation, n., christianiz-

Christmas, n. — ME. cristesmesse, fr. Late OE. Cristes mæsse. See Christ and Mass.

Christology, n. — Compounded of Christ and Gk.  $-\lambda o \gamma (\bar{z}, \text{ fr. } -\lambda \delta \gamma o \varsigma, \text{ 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.$ 

Derivatives: Christolog-ical, adj., Christolog-ist. n.

**Christopher**, masc. PN. — Eccles. L. *Chrīstophorus*, fr. Eccles. Gk. Χρῖστοφόρος, lit. 'bearing Christ'. See Christ and -phore.

-chroia, combining form meaning 'discoloration',

-chroic 284

as in cacochroia. — Fr. Gk. χροιά, 'color', which is rel. to χρ $\tilde{\omega}$ μα, 'color'. See chrome and cp. the second element in dischroa, Xanthochroi.

-chroic, combining form meaning 'colored', as in erythrochroic. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. γρομά, 'color'. See -chroia.

chroma, n., the quality or intensity of a color. — Gk. γρῶμα, 'color'. See chrome.

chromaffin, adj., having affinity for chromium salts.—A hybrid coined fr. Gk. χρωμα, 'color', and L. affinis, 'related'. See chrome and affinity and cp. paraffin.

chromatic, adj., 1) pertaining to color; 2) progressing by halftones (mus.) — L. chrōmaticus, fr. Gk. χρωματικός, 'relating to color', fr. χρῶμα, gen. χρώματος, 'color'. See chrome and -atic and cp. achromatic, dichromatic, trichromatic, orthochromatic.

Derivatives: chromatic, n., chromatic-al-ly, adv., chromatics (q.v.)

chromatics, n., the science of color. — See prec. word and -ics.

chromatin, n., protoplasm occurring in the nuclei of cells (biol.) — Coined by the German anatomist Walther Flemming (1843-1905) in 1879 fr. Gk. χρῶμα, gen. χρώματος, 'color'. See chrome and chem. suff. -in.

**chromatism,** n., abnormal coloration. — Gk. χρωματισμός, 'a coloring', fr. χρωματίζειν, 'to color', from χρωμα, gen. χρώματος. See **chrome** and **-ism** and cp. **chromism**.

**chromato-,** before a vowel **chromat-,** combining form denoting *color* or *chromatin.* — Gk. χρωματο-, χρωματ-, fr. χρῶμα, gen. χρώματος, 'color'. See **chrome.** 

**chromatophore**, n., a pigment cell. — Compounded of **chromato**- and **-phore**.

chromatoscope, n., an instrument for combining light rays of different colors into one compound color. — Compounded of chromato- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

chrome, n., 1) chromium; 2) chrome steel. — F., coined by the French chemist Nicolas-Louis Vauquelin (1763-1829) in 1797 fr. Gk. χρῶμα, gen. χρώματος, 'surface of the body, skin, color of the skin, color', which is rel. to χροιά, of s.m., χρώς, gen. χρωτός, of s.m., χρώζειν, 'to touch the surface of a body, to tinge, to color', fr. I.-E. base \*ghrōu-, \*ghrō-, 'to rub, smear, tinge', which is rel. to base \*gher-, 'to rub', whence Gk. χρίειν, 'to rub, anoint', χρῖσμα, 'an unguent'. See chrism and cp. -chroia, chromatic, and the second element in heliochrome, homochromous, metachromatism, metachrosis, monochroic, monochrome, parachroma. Derivative: chrome, tr. and intr. v.

chromic, adj., pertaining to chromium. — Formed fr. chromium with suff. -ic.

Derivative: chromic-ize, tr. v.

chromism, n., abnormal coloration. — Irregularly formed fr. Gk. γρωμα, 'color', with suff. -ism.

The correct form is chromatism (a.v.)

chromite, n., oxide of iron and chromium, FeCr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (mineral.) — Formed fr. chromium with subst. suff. -ite,

Derivative: chromit-ite, n.

chromium, n., name of a metallic element (chem.)
— ModL., coined by the French chemist Count
Antoine-François de Fourcroy (1755-1809) and
the French mineralogist René-Just Haüy (17431822) fr. Gk. χρῶμα, 'color; see chrome and -ium.
The element was so called by them because of
its colored compounds.

Derivatives: *chrom-ic*, adj., *chromite*, n. (q.v.) **chromo-**, before a vowel **chrom-**, combining form denoting *color* or *pigment*. — Fr. Gk. χρῶμα, 'color' See **chromato-**.

**chromogen,** n., the coloring matter of a plant. — Compounded of **chromo-** and **-gen.** 

**chromolithograph**, n., colored picture printed from stones. — Compounded of **chromo-** and **litograph**.

chromolithography, n., lithographing in colors. — See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. - $i\bar{\alpha}$ ). Derivative: chromolitho-graph-ic, adj.

chromophyll, n., pigment occurring in leaves (biochem.) — Compounded of chromo- and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See phyllo-.

chromosome, n., a minute body occurring in definite number in the cells of a given animal species (biol.) — Coined by the German anatomist Wilhelm von Waldeyer-Hartz (1836-1921) in 1888 fr. Gk. χρῶμα, 'color', and σῶμα, 'body'. See chromo- and -some, combining form denoting the body.

**chromosphere**, n., envelope of gas around the sun (astron.) — Compounded of **chromo**- and **sphere**. Derivative: chromospher-ic, adj.

**chromotype**, n., a photograph in colors. — Compounded of **chromo**- and **type**.

**chromotypography**, n., printing in colors. — Compounded of **chromo-** and **typography**.

**chromotypy**, n., the same as chromotypography. — See **chromotype** and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ). **chromous**, adj., pertaining to chromium (*chem.*)

See chromium and -ous.

chron-, form of chrono- before a vowel.

chronaxy, chronaxie, n., the shortest time required to cause the excitation of a nerve cell by an electric current (physiol.) — F. chronaxie, coined by the French physiologist Louis Lapicque (1866-1952) in 1909 fr. Gk. χρόνος, 'time', and ἀξία, 'worth, value', which is rel. to ἄξιος, 'worthy'. See chrono- and axiom.

chronic, adj., 1) lasting a long time; 2) habitual.

— F. chronique, fr. L. chronicus, fr. Gk. χρονικός, 'pertaining to time', fr. χρόνος, 'time', which prob. stands for \*ghr-on-os and derives fr. I.-E. base \*gher-, 'to seize, take, hold, close, envelop', whence also Gk. χείρ, 'hand'; see chiro-. Time is regarded as 'that which embraces all things'. See Hofmann, EWG., p. 424 s.v. χρόνος. Cp. chronicle, crony, and the second

element in isochronous, anachronism, metachronism.

285

Derivatives: chronic-al-ly, adv., chronic-i-ty, n., chronicle (q.y.), chron-ist, n.

chronicle, n. — ME. cronicle, fr. cronique, cronike, fr. OF. cronique (F. chronique), fr. L. chronica, neut. pl. mistaken for a fem. sing., fr. Gk. τὰ χρονικά, neut. pl. of χρονικός, 'pertaining to time', fr. χρόνος, 'time'. See prec. word. Derivative: chronicl-er. n.

chrono-, before a vowel chron-, combining form meaning 'time'. — Gk. χρονο-, χρον-, fr. χρόνος, 'time'. See chronic.

chronogram, n., inscription in which certain letters, usually made conspicuous, record a date expressed in Roman numerals. — Compounded of chrono- and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See -gram.

Derivatives: chronogramm-atic, chronogramm-atic-al, adjs., chronogramm-atic-al-ly, adv.

chronograph, n., an instrument for measuring and recording minute intervals of time. — Compounded of chrono- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράσωειν. 'to write'. See -graph.

**chronology**, n., the science of measuring time by periods. — F. *chronologie*. See **chrono** and **logy**.

Derivatives: chronolog-ic, chronolog-ical, adjs., chronolog-ical-ly, adv., chronolog-ist, n., chronolog-ize, tr. v.

chronometer, n., an instrument for measuring time. — Compounded of chrono- and Gk. uétoov, 'measure'. See -meter.

Derivatives: chronometr-ic, chonometr-ic-al, adjs., chronometr-ic-al-ly, adv., chronometr-y, n. chronopher, n., an instrument used to broadcast time signals by electricity. — Compounded of Gk. χρόνος, 'time', and the stem of φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See chrono- and bear, 'to carry'.

chronoscope, n., an instrument for measuring minute intervals of time. — Compounded of chrono- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at. examine'. See -scope.

Derivatives: chronoscop-y, n., chronoscop-ic, adj., chronoscop-ic-al-ly, adv.

-chroous, combining form meaning 'having (such and such) a color'. — Gk. -χροος, fr. χρῶς, gen. χρωτός, 'color', rel. to χροιά, 'color'. See -chroia and -ous.

chrys-, form of chryso- before a vowel.

chrysalid, n., a chrysalis. — See chrysalis.

chrysalid, n., pertaining to a chrysalis. — See next word.

chrysalis, n., the pupa of butterflies and other insects. — L. chrysallis, fr. Gk. χρῦσαλλίς, gen. -ίδος, 'the gold-colored pupa of the butterfly', fr. χρῦσός, 'gold', fr. Hebrew-Phoenician hārūtz, 'gold', which is rel. to Ugar. hrs, Akkad. hurāṣu, 'gold', lit. 'the yellow metal'; cp. Aram.-Syr. harā', 'yellow'. Cp. also Mitanni hiaruka, 'gold', which is a Sem. loan word. Heb.-Phoen. hārūtz, 'gold', found its way into Mycenaean Greek in

the 15th century. See Michael Ventris and John Chadwick, Documents in Mycenaean Greek (Cambridge University Press), Index, s.v. Semitic Loanwords. — Cp. the words chiton, cumin. sesam.

chthonian

Chrysanthemum, n. (bot.), a genus of herbs of the thistle family; (not cap.) any plant of this genus. — L. chrÿsanthemum, fr. Gk. χρῦσάνθεμον, 'goldflower', the corn marigold', which is compounded of χρῦσός, 'gold', and ἄνθεμον, 'flower', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See chrysalis and anther.

chryselephantine, adj., overlaid with gold and ivory. — Gk. χρῦσελεφάντινος, compounded of χρῦσός, 'gold', and ἐλεφάντινος, 'made of ivory', fr. ἐλέφᾶς, gen. ἐλέφαντος, 'elephant, ivory'. See chrysalis, elephant and -ine (representing Gk. -ἴνος).

Chrysemys, n., a genus of American turtles (zool.)
— ModL., compounded of chrys- and Gk. ἐμύς,
'fresh water turtle'. See Emys.

**chryso-**, before a vowel **chrys-**, combining form meaning 'gold, golden, golden yellow'. — Gk. χρῦσο-, χρῦσο-, fr. χρῦσός, 'gold'. See **chrysalis**. **chrysoberyl**, n., a semi-precious stone (*mineral*.)

L. chrysoberyllus, fr. Gk. χρῦσοβήρυλλος,
 which is compounded of χρῦσος, 'gold', and βήρυλλος, 'beryl'. See chrysalis and beryl.

Chrysochloris, n., a genus of moles (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'golden yellow', compounded of Gk. χρῦσός, 'gold', and χλωρός, 'greenish yellow'. See chrysalis and chlorine.

chrysolite, n., a magnesium iron silicate. — ME. crisolite (F. chrysolithe), fr. L. chrÿsolithus, fr. Gk. χρῦσόλιθος, which is compounded of χρῦσός, 'gold', and λίθος, 'stone'. See chrysalis and -lite.

Derivative: chrysolit-ic, adj.

chrysoprase, n., an apple-green variety of chalcedony (mineral.) — Gk. χρῦσόπρασος, compounded of χρῦσός, 'gold', and πράσον, 'leek'. See chryso- and prase.

Chrysopsis, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family, the golden aster (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. χρῦσός, 'gold', and ὄψις, 'sight, view' (see chrysalis and -opsis); so called from its golden blossoms.

Chrysothamnus, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. χρῦσός, 'gold' and θάμνος, 'bush, shrub'. For the first element see chrysalis. The second element is related to θαμέες, 'crowded', θαμά, 'often', orig. 'thickly', and stands in gradational relationship to θημών, 'heap', from the stem of τίθημι, 'I put, place', whence also θέμα, 'anything laid down, deposit', θέσις, 'a placing, setting'. See theme and cp. words there referred to.

chthonian, adj., pertaining to the gods of the underworld (*Greek mythol.*) — Formed with suff. -an fr. Gk. χθόνιος, 'of the earth', fr. χθών, gen. χθονός, 'earth', which stands for \*χθωμ and

is cogn, with OI, ksáh, acc, ksám, 'earth', fr. I.-F. \*ghđem-, \*ghđom-, 'earth'. Cp. Toch. A tkam (B kan), 'earth, place', Hitt, tegan, gen. taknās 'earth' which derive from the above base through metathesis. Cp. also Olr. dū, gen. don, 'place' (for \*don, fr. \*dom, corresponding to Gk. γθών), duine, 'man'. From \*êhom-. \*êhem-, simplified forms of the above base, derive Gk. yaual, 'on the ground', L. humus, 'earth', Lith, žemė, Lett, zeme, OPruss, same, semme. OSlav. zemlia, 'earth'. See humus and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in autochthon. Cp. also zemstvo. the first element in chameleon, camomile, duniwassal, zemindar, and the second element in bridegroom. chub, n., a fresh water fish, the chevin. - ME. chubbe, of unknown origin.

chubby, adj., plump. — Lit. 'resembling a chub': formed fr. chub with adi. suff. -y.

Derivatives: chubb-i-ly, adv., chubb-i-ness, n. chuck, tr. v., to throw. — Fr. earlier chock, fr. F. choquer, 'to shock', which is prob. borrowed fr. Du. schokken, a word of imitative origin. Cp. shock, 'to collide'.

chuck, intr. v., to cluck. — Of imitative origin. Derivative: chuck, n.

chuck, n., a chock. - Prob. a var. of chock. 'block'. Cp. chunk.

Derivatives: chuck, tr. v., to put into a chuck, chuck-er n.

chuckle, intr. v. -- Of imitative origin. Cp. chuck, 'to cluck'.

chucklehead, n., a blockhead. - The first element derives fr. obsolete chuckle, 'stupid', fr. chuck. n. For sense development cp. blockhead.

chudder, also chuddar, n., a sheet of cloth (Anglo-Ind.) - Hind, chadar, fr. Pers, chādar, 'tent, pavilion; mantle; scarf, veil; sheet; table cloth'. Chueta, n., name of a descendant of a christianized Jew on the Balearic Islands. - Sp., fr. Majorcan juéuet, dimin. of juéu, 'Jew', fr. L. Jūdaeus, whence also Sp. judio. See Jew.

chufa, n., a sedge, Cyperus esculentus. — Sp., fr. L. cvphi, 'an Egyptian compound incense', fr. Gk. xũợi.

chuff, n., a churl. — Of uncertain origin.

chukker, also chucker, n., a wheel; a circle (India). - Hind. chakar, chakkar, fr. OI. cakráh, 'wheel, circle', which is cogn, with Gk, χύχλος, 'a ring, circle'. See cycle and cp. hackery, jack, 'an East Indian tree'.

chum, n. — Abbreviation of chamber fellow or chamber mate.

Derivatives: chum, intr. v. (collog.), chumm-y, adj., chum-ship, n.

Chumar, n. — A var. of Chamar.

chump, n. — A blend of chunk and lump. chunk, n., a thick block. — A nasalized var. of chuck, 'block'.

Derivatives: chunk-ing, chunk-y, adjs.

chupatty, also chapatty, n., a thin unleavened cake (Anglo-Indian). - Hind. chapātī, fr. OI. carnatī, 'a flat cake', fr. carpatah, 'flat', which is possibly of Dravidian origin.

chunnah, n. — See hunnah.

chuprassy, n., a messenger wearing a badge (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. chaprāsī, fr. chaprās. 'hadge plate', a word of uncertain origin. The usual derivation of chaprās fr. Pers. chap-urāst, 'left and right', is folk etymology.

church, n. — ME, chirche, churche, fr. OE, cirice, cyrice (whence ON, kirkia), fr. MGk, κῦρικόν. fr. Gk. κυριακόν (scil. δωμα), 'the Lord's house'. OS kirika ON kirkia (Dan kirke, Swed. kvrka), OFris, kerke, MDu, kerke (Du, kerk), OHG. kirihha. chirihha (MHG., G. kirche). 'church' also derive fr. MGk, κῦρικόν, OSlav, crŭky (Russ, cerkoy') is prob. a Teut, loan word. Gk, xūριακόν is prop. the neut. of the adjective κυριακός, 'belonging to the Lord', fr. κύριος. 'lord, master', from the adj. κύριος, 'having power, having authority', fr. xũρος, 'authority', which is cogn. with OI. śávīrah. śúrah. 'strong. brave, courageous', Avestic sūra-, sura-, 'strong, mighty', Gaul, Καύαρος, OIr, caur, 'hero', Co. caur. W. cawr, 'giant, hero'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \* $\hat{k}ew(e)$ -, \* $\hat{k}ew\bar{a}$ -, \* $\hat{k}\bar{u}$ -, 'to swell out', whence also Gk, xueiv, also xueiv, 'to become or be pregnant', L. cavus, 'hollow'. See cave, n., and cp. kirk, kermess, 'fair'. Cp. also curiologic, Cyril, Kyrie eleison, acyrology. Derivatives: church, tr. v., church-ing, n., churchlv. adi., church-li-ness, n., church-v. adi.

churchite, n., a hydrous cerium calcium phosphate (mineral.) — Named after the English chemist Arthur H. Church (1834-1915). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

churl, n., 1) a peasant; 2) a boor. --- ME. cheorl. cherl, churl, fr. OE. ceorl, 'a freeman of low degree, man, husband, male', rel. to MLG. kerle, Du, kerel, 'freeman of low degree', G. Kerl, 'fellow', ON, karl, 'old man, man, servant' (whence OE. carl, 'man'), Norw. kar, 'man', kall, 'an old man', OHG, karal, 'man, husband, lover' [whence MHG. karl, of s.m., and the ML. PN. Carolus, the G. PN. Karl; cp. also Lith. karālius, OSlav, kralii (Russ, koról', Pol. król, Czech král), 'king', which go back to Carolus = Charles I (Charlemagne), king of the Franks]; fr. I.-E. base \* $ger(\bar{e})$ -, 'to become ripe, grow old', whence also OI. járati, 'grows old', Gk. γέρων, 'old man', γηραιός, γηραλέος, 'old', Goth. kaurn, OE. corn, 'grain'. See corn, 'grain', and cp. next word. Cp. also Carl, carling, Caroline, caroline, 'old woman', Carolus, Charles, Charles's Wain, housecarl. Cp. also gerontoand words there referred to.

Derivatives: churl-ed, churl-ish, adjs., churl-ishlv. adv., churl-ish-ness, n., churl-y, adj.

churn, n., a machine for making butter. - ME. chirne, chyrne, cherne, fr. OE. cyrin, rel. to ON. kirna, Swed. kärna, Dan. kjerne, Du. karn, MHG. kern, dial. G. Kirn, Kern, 'a churn', fr. Teut. \*kerna-, 'cream', prop. 'the kernel of the milk': rel. also to OE, cyrnel, ON, kjarni, 'kernel', and to OE, corn. ON, OHG, korn. 'corn'. See corn, 'grain', and cn. kernel. Cp. also kirn. Cp. also prec. word.

churn, tr. v., to make (butter) in a churn; intr. v. to use a churn in making butter. — ME. chirnen, chyrnen, chernen, rel, to Swed, kärna, Dan, kierne, Du, karnen, G, kernen, 'to churn', and to ME, chirne, 'churn', See churn, n.

Derivatives: churn-er, n., churn-ing, n.

churr, intr. v., to make a whirring sound (as that made by some birds or insects): tr. v., to utter with a churr. — Of imitative origin. Cp. chirr. Derivative: churr, n.

churrus, n., an apparatus for drawing water (India). - Hind, charas, fr. charsā, 'hide', fr. OI. carman-, 'hide, leather', See corium and cp. Chamar.

chute, n., waterfall; shoot. - F. chute, 'fall', refashioned after the pp. chu. fr. OF, cheoite, fem. pp. of cheoir used as a noun fr. VL. \*cadectus, formed on analogy of L. collectus, pp. of colligere, 'to gather', fr. \*cadēre (L. cadere), 'to fall'. See cadence. In sense development, E. chute was partly influenced by the word shoot. Cn. parachute.

Derivatives: chute, tr. and intr. v., chut-er, n. chutney, n., a strong pickle. — Hind, chatnī.

chyle, n., fluid formed from the chyme in the small intestine (physiol.) — Late L. chylus, fr. Gk. γῦλός, 'juice', from the stem of γεῖν, 'to pour', whence also γυμός, 'juice', γύσις, 'effusion', γύτρα, γύτρος, 'earthen pot', γύτλον, 'a liquid' (lit. 'anything that may be poured'), γύδην, 'in a stream', γοή, 'a pouring out', γοάνη, 'funnel', γωννύναι, 'to throw up, heap up', fr. base γυ-, corresponding to L-E, base \*ghu-, \*gheu-, 'to pour', whence OI, ju-hôti, ju-huté, 'pours into the fire, sacrifices', hotar, 'sacrificer, priest', hotrah, 'offering, oblation', Arm. joyl, 'poured', iew, 'form, figure', L. fūtis, 'a water vessel, pitcher', fūtilis, 'that pours out easily; vain, futile'. Cp. chyme. Cp. also choana, chonolith, chytra, chytridium, diachylon, ecchymosis, synchytrium, urachus. For base \*ghu-d-, \*gheu-d-, a -d-enlargement of the above base, see found, 'to cast', and cp. words there referred to.

chyli-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to chyle'. - See chylo-.

chylification, n., the formation of chyle (physiol.) A hybrid coined fr. Gk. χῦλός, 'juice', and the Latin suff. -ficātiō (see -fication). The correct form would be chylosis, fr. Gk. γύλωσις, 'a converting into chyle', fr. γῦλός. See chyle and cp. chymification.

chylify, tr. v., to convert into chyle; intr. v., to be converted into chyle (physiol.) — See prec. word and -fy.

chylo-, chyli-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to chyle'. — Gk.  $\chi \bar{\nu} \lambda \sigma$ -,  $\chi \bar{\nu} \lambda t$ -, fr.  $\chi \bar{\nu} \lambda \delta \varsigma$ , 'iuice'. See chyle.

chyme, n., the semiliquid food passing from the

stomach into the small intestine (physiol) -Late L. chymus, fr. Gk. yōuóc, 'iuice', which is rel. to γῦλός, 'iuice', See chyle and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also enchyma and words there referred to.

chymiferous, adi., containing chyme. — See chyme and -ferous.

chymification. n., the conversion of food into chyme (physiol.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. γυμός, 'iuice', and the Latin suff. -ficātiō (see -fication). The correct form would be chymosis. fr. Gk. γύμωσις, 'a converting into chyme', fr. γυμός. See chyme and cp. chylification.

chymify, tr. v., to convert into chyme (physiol.) -See prec. word and -fv.

chymous, adi., pertaining to chyme. — See chyme

chytra, n., an earthen pot (Greek antia.) — Gk. γύτρα, fr. γυ-, the stem of γεῖν, 'to pour', whence also γυλός, 'juice'. See chyle and cp. next word.

Chytridium, n., a genus of fungi (bot.)—A ModL. dimin, formed fr. Gk. γύτοα, 'earthen pot'. See prec. word and -idium.

cibol, n., the Welsh onion, - F. ciboule, fr. OProvenc, cebula, fr. L. caepulla, dimin. of caepa, cēpa, 'onion', fr. Gk. \*κήπη or \*κήπια; cp. Gk. κάπια, rendered in Hesychius by σκόροδα ('garlic'). Cp. chive, cipolin.

cibophobia, n., morbid aversion to food (med.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. cibus, 'food', and Gk. φόβος, 'fear'. L. cibus is of uncertain origin. For the etymology of Gk. φόβος see -phobe. The correct form is sitophobia (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

ciborium, n., 1) a canopy, esp. one covering an altar: 2) a covered cup for keeping the consecrated Eucharistic wafers (R.C.Ch). - L. ciborium, 'a drinking cup resembling in form the leaves of the Egyptian bean', fr. Gk. κιβώριον, 'fruit of the Egyptian bean', a word of foreign, prob. Sem., origin.

Cicada, n., a genus of insects (entomol.) — L. cicāda, 'tree cricket', perh. a loan word from a Mediterranean language. Cp. cigala. Cp. also Ciconia.

cicatrice, n., a scar. - F., fr. L. cicătrīcem, acc. of cicātrīx. See cicatrix.

cicatricial, adj., relating to, or resembling, a cicatrice. - See prec. word and -ial.

cicatricle, also cicatricule, n., 1) a small cicatrix; 2) the germinating point in the yolk of an egg (embryol.) — L. cicātrīcula, dimin. of cicātrīx. gen. cicătrīcis, 'scar'. See cicatrix.

cicatricose, adi., marked by cicatrices. — L. cicātrīcōsus, 'marked with scars', fr. cicātrīx, gen. cicātrīcis. See next word and adj. suff. -ose.

cicatrix, n., a scar (med. and bot.) — L. cicātrīx, 'scar', of uncertain origin.

cicatrize, tr. and intr. v., to heal by the formation of a cicatrix. — ModL, cicātrīzāre, formed fr. L. cicātrīx, with suff. -īzāre. Cp. L. cicātrīcārī, cicely 288

'to be cicatrized'. See prec. word and -ize. Derivative: cicatriz-ation, n.

cicely, also cecily, n. — L., fr. Gk. σέσελις, 'hartwort', which is prob. of Egyptian origin; influenced in form by the PN. Cecily, Cicely.

Cicely, fem. PN. — A var. of Cecily (q.v.)

cicerone, n., guide. — It., fr. L. Cicerō, the great Roman orator (106-43 B.C.E.); so called in allusion to the talkativeness of guides.

Derivatives: cicerone, tr. v., ciceron-age, n., cicerone-ship, n., ciceron-ize, tr. and intr. v.

Ciceronian, adj., resembling Cicero, eloquent. — Formed fr. L. Cicerō (see prec. word) with suff. -ian.

Derivative: Ciceronian-ism, n.

Cichoriaceae, n. pl., the chicory family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Cichorium with suff. -aceae. cichoriaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Cichorium, n., a genus of plants, the succory or chicory (bot.) — ModL., see chicory.

Cicindelidae, n. pl., a family of beetles, the tiger beetles (entomol.) — ModL., fr. L. cicindēla, 'glowworm', formed with reduplication—through the medium of the forms \*cecandēla, \*cecendēla—fr. candēre, 'to glow'. See candid and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -idae.

cicisbeo, n., the recognized lover of a married woman. — It., prob. of imitative origin. Cp. Venetian cici, 'chattering of women', used in this sense in the 18th century.

ciclatoun, n., a medieval fabric of precious material (obsol.) — OF. ciclaton, fr. Arab. siqillát, 'tissue adorned with seals'. See scarlet.

Ciconia, n., a genus of birds, the stork (ornithol.)
L. cicōnia, 'stork'; of uncertain origin. It is possibly, like cicāda, 'tree cricket' (see Cicada), a loan word from a Mediterranean language.

Cicuta, n., a genus of herbs of the carrot family (bot.) — L. cicūta, 'hemlock', of uncertain origin. Cp. kex.

-cide, suff. meaning 'killer, murderer', as in fratricide, regicide, suicide. — F. -cide, fr. L. -cida, fr. -cidere, used in compounds for caedere, 'to strike down, slay', whence caementum, 'rough stone, stone chippings'. See cement and cp. words there referred to. For the change of ae (in L. caedere) to i (in -cidere) see acquire and cp. words there referred to.

-cide, suff. meaning 'killing, murder', as in fratricide, regicide, suicide. — F. -cide, fr. L. -cidium, fr. -cidere. See prec. word and cp. words there referred to, most of which are used according to both senses of the suff. -cide (e.g. regicide can mean both 'the killing of a king', and 'the killer of a king', etc.)

cider, n. — ME. sidre, fr. OF. sidre (F. cidre), fr. Late L. sicera, fr. Septuagint Gk. σίχερα, fr. Heb. shēkhár, 'strong drink', fr. shākhár, 'he drank his fill, became drunk', which is rel. to Arab. śakira, Ethiop. sakára, 'he was drunk', Ugar. shkr, Akkad. shakāru, 'to be drunk',

Aram. shikhrá, Syr. shakhrá, Arab. sákar, 'strong drink'.

ci-devant, adj., former. — F., 'formerly, previously', compounded of ci-, 'here', and devant, 'before, in front of'. The first element derives fr. L. ecce hīc, 'behold here' (see ecce). The second element is formed fr. de, 'from' (fr. L. dē, 'from, away from'), and avant, 'before' (see de- and avaunt).

cienaga, n., marsh, moor. — Sp. ciénaga, formed fr. L. caenum, 'dirt, filth, mud, mire'. See

cierge, n., a wax candle. — F., fr. L. cēreus, 'of wax', used as a noun, fr. cera, 'wax'. See cere, n. cigala, cigale, n., a cicada. — F. cigale, fr. OProvenç. cigala, fr. VL. \*cicāla (whence also It. cicala, Sp. cigarra), fr. L. cicāda, 'tree cricket'. See cicada.

cigar, n. — Sp. cigarro, fr. Maya siqar, 'to smoke tobacco', fr. siq, 'tobacco'. Connection with Sp. cigarra, 'grasshopper' (see cicada), is due to popular etymology.

cigarette, cigaret, n. — F. cigarette, dimin. of cigare, 'cigar', fr. Sp. cigarro. See prec. word and -ette, resp. -et.

cilia, n. pl., 1) eyelashes (anat.); 2) fine hairs resembling eyelashes (bot. and zool.) — L. cilia, pl. of cilium, 'eyelid', prob. back formation fr. supercilium, 'eyebrow', so that cilium would lit. mean 'that which is under the eyebrows', i.e. 'the eyelid'. (Cilium means also 'eyebrow'. This meaning is secondary, and prob. taken over fr. supercilium.) Supercilium, 'eyebrow', stands for \*superkeliom and prop. means 'the covering above', fr. super- and -cilium, which is rel. to cēlāre, 'to hide'. See cell and words there referred to, and cp. superciliary. Cp. also seel, 'to blind', and the second element in Blephilia.

Derivatives: cili-ary, cili-ate, cili-ated, adjs.

cilice, n., a coarse cloth. — F., fr. L. cilicium, 'a covering', orig. 'cloth made of Cilician goats' hair', prop. neut. of the adjective Cilicius, 'Cilician', fr. Gk. Κιλίκιος, of s.m., whence also Κιλικία (scil. γη), 'Cilicia', lit. 'Cilician earth'. cillosis, n., a spasmodic trembling of the eyelid (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid formed fr. L. cilium, 'eyelid', with the Greek suff. -ωσις. See cilia and -osis.

cimelia, n. pl., treasures.— ML., fr. Gk. κειμήλια, pl. of κειμήλιον, 'treasure', lit. 'anything stored up', from the stem of κεῖμαι, 'I lie down, rest'. See home and cp. civil.

cimex, n., bedbug. — L. cimex, 'a bug', lit. 'the dark-brown insect', cogn. with OI. syāmāh, 'black, blackish', Avestic sāma-, 'black', Lith. šēmas, 'bluish grey, grey'. Cp. chinch and the first element in syagush.

Cimicifuga, n., a genus of plants of the crowfoot family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'driving away the bugs', fr. L. cimex, gen. cimicis, 'bug', and -fugus, 'flying from', in modern usage, 'putting to flight'. See cimex and -fuge.

Cimmerian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Cimmerii, fr. Gk. Κιμμέριοι.

cimolite, n., a hydrous aluminum silicate (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. L. Cimölia, fr. Gk. Κιμωλία (scil. γῆ), 'Cimolian earth'. fr. Κίμωλος, 'Cimolus', an island of the Cyclades, well known for its chalky soil.

cinch, n., 1) a saddle girth; 2) a firm hold (colloq.)
Sp. cincha, 'girth', fr. cincho, 'girdle, belt', fr. L. cinctum, neut. pp. of cingere, 'to gird'.
See cincture.

Derivative: cinch, tr. v.

Cinchona, n., 1) a genus of trees of the madder family (bot.); 2) (not cap.) the dried bark of various species of Cinchona and the drug made from it. — ModL., coined by Linnaeus from the name of the countess of Chinchón, who introduced the drug into Spain in 1638. (The formation of the name is erroneous. The exact form should have been Chinchonia.)

cinchonism, n., the effect of cinchona or its alkaloids (med.) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff.

cinclis, n., an orifice for the protrusion of the acontia of sea anemones (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. χιγχλίς, 'a latticed gate'. See cincture.

cinct, adj., gird, girdled. — L. cinctus, pp. of cingere, 'to gird'. See next word.

cincture, n., a belt, girdle. — L. cinctūra, 'a girdle', fr. L. cinctus, pp. of cingere, 'to gird, bind round', prob. cogn. with OI. káñcatē, 'binds', kāñcé, 'girdle', Lith. kinkaŭ, kinkýti, 'to harness horses', and perh. also with Gk. κιγκλίς, 'a latticed gate'. For the ending see suff. -ure. Cp. cinch, cingulum, cinter, precinct, succinct, surcingle, shingles, enceinte, adj. and n.

Derivative: cincture, tr. v.

cinder, n. — OE. sinder, 'impurity of metal, dross', rel. to OS. sinder, ON. sindr, Dan sinder, MLG., MDu. sinder, Du. sintel, OHG. sintar, MHG. sinter, sinder, G. Sinter, and cogn with OSlav. sędra, 'sinter', Czech sádra (for \*sendhrā), 'gypsum'. Cp. sinter. The spelling of sinder was influenced by F. cendre, 'ashes', with which it has nothing in common.

Derivatives: cinder, tr. v., cinder-y, adj.

Cinderella, n. — Formed with dimin. suff. -ella fr. cinder on analogy of F. Cendrillon, 'Cinderella', fr. cendre, 'ashes', which derives fr. L. cinerem, acc. of cinis, 'ashes'. See cinerary and cp. G. Aschenbrödel, 'Cinderella' (fr. Asche, 'ashes', and brodeln, 'to boil').

cinema, n., a motion picture. — Short for cinematograph.

cinematograph, kinematograph. — Coined by the brothers Lumière in 1896 fr. Gk. κένημα, gen. κῖνήματος, 'motion', and -γεαφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write' See kinematic and -graph.

Derivatives: cinematograph, tr. and intr. v. and adj., cinematograph-ic, cinematograph-ic-al, adjs., cinematograph-ic-al-ly, adv., cinematograph-y, n. cinerama, n., a modern motion-picture system

employing a wide screen to simulate panoramic vision. — Formed fr. Gk. κῖνεῖν, 'to move' (see kinematic), on analogy of panorama; see -rama. The word cinerama is incorrectly formed. The correct form would be cinorama.

Cineraria, n., a genus of plants of the aster family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. cinerārius, 'of ashes', fr. cinis, gen. cineris, 'ashes' (see cinerary); so called from the color of the down on the leaves.

cinerarium, n., a place to keep the ashes of the cremated dead. — L., prop. neut. of the adjective cinerārius, 'pertaining to ashes', used as a noun, fr. cinis, gen. cineris, 'ashes'. See next word.

cinerary, adj., pertaining to ashes. — L. cine-rārius, 'pertaining to ashes', fr. cinis, gen. cineris, 'ashes', which is cogn. with Gk. κόνις, 'dust'. For the ending see adj. suff. -ary. Cp. incinerate. Cp. also aconite, conio-, conidium, and the second element in Cycloconium, Gymnoconia, pneumoconiosis.

cinereous, adj., of the color of ashes. — L. cinereus, 'ashen, ashy', fr. cinis, gen. cineris, 'ashes'. See cinerary. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

Cingalese, n. and adj., Singhalese. — See Singhalese.

cingulum, n., belt, girdle (anat. and zool.) — L., 'girdle', fr. cingere, 'to gird'. See cincture and cp. surcingle.

cinnabar, n., HgS, mercuric sulfide, a bright red mineral. — F. cinabre, fr. OF. cenobre, fr. L. cinnābaris, fr. Gk. κιννάβαρι, which prob. derives fr. Pers. shängärf, 'red lead, cinnabar'. Derivatives: cinnabar-ic, cinnabar-ine, adjs.

Cinnamonum, n., a genus of plants of the laurel family (bot.) — L., 'cinnamon'. See next word. cinnamon, n. — L. cinnamōmum, cinnamon, fr. Gk. κιννάμωμον, κίνναμον, fr. Heb. qinnāmōn. The Greek word has been altered fr. orig. \*κιννάμωνον, prob. under the influence of Gk. άμωμον, 'a spice plant'.

cinq(ue), n., the five in dice or cards. — F. cinq, dissimilated fr. L. quinque, 'five'. See quinque-cinquecentist, n., an Italian artist or poet of the 16th century. — It. cinquecentista, 'an artist of the cinquecento', a hybrid coined fr. It. cinquecento (see next word) and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

cinquecento, n., the 16th century in Italian art and literature. — It., shortened from *mil cinquecento*, 'one thousand and five hundred'. See cinque and cent, 'a hundred'.

cinquefoil, n., a plant of the rose family, with leaves compounded of five leaflets. — ME. cincfoille, fr. L. quinquefolium (whence also It. cinquefoglie, cinquefoglio), which is compounded of quinque, 'five', and folium, 'leaf': cp. F. quintefeuille, 'cinquefoil', and see cinque and 1st foil. L. quinquefolium is a loan translation of Gk. πεντάφυλλον, which is compounded of πέντε, 'five', and φύλλον, 'leaf'.

cinque-pace

cinque-pace, n., a dance whose rhythm was regulated by the number five. — Compounded of cinque and pace, n.

Cinq Ports, a group of towns (orig. five) on the southeast coast of England. — F., 'five (sea) ports'. See cinq(ue) and port, 'harbor'.

cinter, cintre, n., the centering of an arch or bridge. — F. cintre, 'curve, bend', fr. cintrer, 'to curve, bend', fr. VL. \*cinctūrāre, fr. L. cinctūra, 'cincture, girdle', fr. cinctus, pp. of cingere, 'to gird'. See cincture and cp. words there referred to. cion, n., the uvula. — Gk. ×tων, 'pillar; uvula', cogn. with Arm. siun, 'pillar'.

cipher, n. — ME. cyphre, fr. OF. cifre, 'zero', fr. Sp. cifra, fr. Arab. sifr, 'empty; zero' (fr. sáfara, 'was empty'), which is a loan translation of OI. śūnyáh, 'empty; cipher with no real value; zero' (F. chiffre, 'cipher', derives fr. It. cifra, of s.m., fr. ML. cifra, which is also borrowed fr. Arab. sifr). Cp. MHG. cifre, 'zero' (whence G. Ziffer, 'cipher'), which derives fr. OF. cifre. Cp. decipher. Cp. also zero, which is a doublet of cipher. Derivatives: cipher, tr. and intr. v., cipher-er, n. cipollino, 'a little onion', dimin. formed fr. cipolla, 'onion', fr. L. caepulla, dimin. of caepa, cēpa, 'onion'; so called because the foliated form of this marble resembles the coats of an

cippus, n., post, inscribed column used as a landmark (*Roman antiq.*) — L., 'post, stake, pillar, gravestone, boundary stone, landmark', of uncertain origin. It is possibly rel. to L. scipiō, 'staff', and cogn. with Gk. σκίπων, 'staff, stick', ON. skīfa, OS. skīβa, etc., 'disk, slice'. See sheave, n.

onion. See cibol and cp. chive.

circa, adv. and prep. — L., 'round about, nearly'. See circus and cp. circum.

Circaea, n., a genus of plants, the enchanter's nightshade(bot.)—ModL., named after L. Circē, the enchantress. See Circe.

Circaëtus, n., a genus of large hawks (ornithol.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κίρκος, 'hawk', and ἀετός, 'eagle'. The first element, together with κρέξ, κερκάς, κέρκνος, 'hawk', prob. derives from the I.-E. imitative base \*qer-q-, whence also Ol. kṛkaraḥ, 'partridge', Alb. šk'irake, 'hen', škireze, 'partridge', Gk. κέρχνος, 'hoarseness'. Cp. croak, grackle. For the imitative base \*qer-, 'to crow', see raven and cp. words there referred to. For the second element in Circaëtus see aeto-.

circar, n. — A var. of sircar.

Circe, n., name of a sorceress in the Odyssey. — L. Circē, fr. Gk. Κίρχη, which prob. means lit. 'wrapping up, covering', and derives fr. Heb.-Phoenician kārákh, 'he wrapped up'. For sense development cp. Calypso, fr. Gk. καλύπτειν, 'to cover'.

Circean, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, Circe.

— Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Circaeus, fr. Circē. See prec. word.

circinate, adj., ring-shaped. — L. circinātus, pp. of circināre, 'to make round', fr. circinus, 'a pair of compasses', fr. Gk. κίρκινος, fr. κίρκος, 'circle'. See circus and adj. suff. -ate and cp. circle. Cp. also next word.

Circinus, n., the Compasses, a southern constellation (astron.) — L., 'a pair of compasses', fr. Gk. xloxxyoc. See prec. word.

circle, n. — ME. cercle, fr. F. cercle, fr. L. circulus (whence also OProvenç. cercle, celcle, Catal. cercle, It. cerchio), dimin. of circus, 'ring'. See circus and cp. circuit. circular.

Derivatives: circle, tr. and intr. v., circl-ed, adj., circl-er, n., circl-et, n.

circuit, n. — F., fr. L. circuitus, fr. circuīre, circumīre, 'to go round', fr. circum, 'round', and īre, 'to go'. See circum- and itinerate.

Derivatives: circuit, tr. and intr. v., circuit-al, adj., circuit-er, n.

circuitous, adj., roundabout. — ML. circuitōsus, fr. L. circuitus, also circumitus, 'a going round', fr. circuitus, pp. of circuēre, circumīre, 'to go round'; see prec. word and -ous. The word circuitous was first used by Henry More (1614-87), philosopher of the Cambridge Platonist school, in 1664.

Derivatives: circuitous-ly, adv., circuitous-ness, n.

circular, adj. — L. circulāris, fr. circulus. See circle and -ar.

Derivatives: circular, n., circularity (q.v.), circular-ize, tr. v., circular-iz-ation, n., circular-iz-er, n., circular-ly, adv., circular-ness, n.

circularity, n. — ML. circulāritās, fr. L. circulāris. See prec. word and -ity.

circulate, intr. and tr. v. — L. circulātus, pp. of circulārī, 'to form a circle', fr. circulus. See circle and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: circulation (q.v.), circulat-ive, adj., circulator, circulatory (qq.v.)

circulator, n.— L., 'peddler, mountebank, quack', fr. circulātus, pp. of circulārī. See prec. word and agential suff.-or.

circulatory, adj. — L. circulātōrius, fr. circulātus, pp. of circulārī. See circulate and adj. suff. -ory.

circum-, pref. meaning 'around, all around, about'. — L., 'around, about', lit. 'in a circle', adv. acc. of circus, 'ring'. See circus.

circumambience, circumambiency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

circumambient, adj., going round, surrounding.
— Compounded of circum-, and ambient.

circumambulate, tr. and intr. v. — L. circumambulātus, pp. of circumambulāre, 'to walk around', fr. circum- and ambulāre, 'to walk'. See ambulate, amble.

Derivatives: circumambulat-ion, n., circumambulat-or, n., circumambulat-ory, adj.

circumbendibus, n., a roundabout way. — Facetiously formed fr. circum-, bend and -ibus, the Latin abl. pl. suff. of the 3rd declension.

circumcise, tr. v. — L. circumcīsus, pp. of circumcīdere, 'to cut around', fr. circum- and caedere, 'to cut'. See cement. For the change of caedere to -cīdere (in circum-cīdere) see acquire and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: circumcis-er, n., circumcision (q.v.) circumcision, n. — L. circumcīsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a cutting around', fr. circumcīsus, pp. of circum-

cidere. See prec. word and -ion.

circumference, n. — L. circumferentia, fr. L. circumferens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of circumferre, 'to carry round', fr. circum- and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry'. L. circumferentia is a loan translation of Gk. περιφέρεια, lit. 'a carrying round', fr. περιφέρειν, 'to carry round' (see periphery).

circumferential, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. circumferentia. See prec. word.

circumflex, adj. — L. circumflexus, 'bent round', pp. of circumflectere, 'to bend round', fr. circum and flectere, 'to bend'. See flex, 'to bend'. Derivatives: circumflex, tr. v., circumflex-ion, n.

circumflex, n., the mark °, ˆ, or ˜ placed over long vowels in Greek to indicate a composite (i.e. rising and then falling) tone. — L. (accentus) circumflexus, lit. '(accent) bent round' (see prec. word), is a loan translation of Gk. (προσφδίᾶ) περισπωμένη, lit. 'accent drawn round' (see perispomenon); so called in allusion to its shape.

circumfluence, n., a flowing round. — L. \*circumfluentia, fr. circumfluēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

circumfluent, adj., flowing round. — L. circum-fluens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of circumfluere, 'to flow round', fr. circum- and fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent.

circumfuse, tr. v., 1) to pour round; 2) to surround. — L. circumfūsus, pp. of circumfundere, 'to pour around', fr. circum- and fundere, 'to pour'. See found, 'to cast'.

circumfusion, n. — L. circumfusio, gen. -ōnis, fr. circumfusus, pp. of circumfundere. See prec. word and -ion.

circumgyrate, intr. v., to revolve, rotate. — Late L. circumgyrātus, pp. of circumgyrāte, 'to turn round, revolve', fr. circum- and L. gyrāre, 'to turn'. See gyrate.

Derivatives: circumgyrat-ion, n., circumgyrat-orv, adj.

circumjacence, circumjacency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

circumjacent, adj., lying around. — L. circumjacēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of circumjacēre, 'to lie around, border upon', fr. circum- and jacēre, 'to lie', which orig. meant 'to cast oneself down', fr. jaciō, jacere, 'to throw, cast, hurl'. See jet, 'to spirt forth' and -ent and cp. adjacent and words there referred to.

circumlittoral, adj., lying along the shore. — Formed fr. circum- and littoral.

circumlocution, n., a roundabout expression. —

L. circumlocūtiō, gen. -ōnis, 'circumlocution', fr. circumlocūtus, pp. of circumloquī, 'to make use of circumlocution', lit. 'to talk round', fr. circum- and loquī, 'to speak'. See locution.

Derivatives: circumlocution-al, circumlocution-ary, adjs., circumlocution-ist, n., circumlocut-ory, adj.

circumnavigable, adj. — See next word and -able and cp. navigable.

circumnavigate, tr. v., to sail round. — L. circumnāvigātus, pp. of circumnāvigāre, 'to sail round', fr. circum- and nāvigāre, 'to sail'. See navigate. Derivatives: circumnavigat-ion, n., circumnavigat-or, n., circumnavigat-ory, adj.

circumnutate, intr. v., to move around in an irregular spiral or elliptical path (said of growing parts of a plant). — Formed fr. circum- and nutate.

Derivatives: circumnutat-ion, n., circumnutat-orv. adi.

circumpolar, adj., around or near a pole. — Formed fr. circum- and polar.

circumscissile, adj., opening by a transverse circular line.—Formed with suff. -ile fr. L. circumscissus, pp. of circumscindere, 'to strip off around', fr. circum- and scindere, 'to cut, split, cleave'. See scissile.

circumscribe, tr. v., 1) to encircle; 2) to limit. — L. circumscribere, 'to draw a line round, enclose', fr. circum- and scribere, 'to write'. See scribe.

Derivative: circumscrib-er, n.

circumscript, adj. — L. circumscriptus, 'circumscribed', pp. of circumscribere. See prec. word. Derivatives: circumscript-ive, adv., circumscript-ive-ly, adv.

circumscription, n. — L. circumscriptio, gen.-onis, fr. circumscriptus, pp. of circumscribere. See circumscribe and -ion.

circumspect, adj., cautious. — L. circumspectus, pp. of circumspicere, 'to look about', fr. specere, spicere, 'to look'. See species.

Derivatives: circumspection (q.v.), circumspective, adj., circumspect-ly, adv.

circumspection, n. — L. circumspectio, gen. -onis, fr. circumspectus, pp. of circumspicere. See prec. word and -ion.

circumstance, n. — ME., fr. OF. circumstance, circonstance (F. circonstance), fr. L. circumstantia, 'a surrounding, condition, attribute, circumstance', lit. 'a standing around', fr. circumstāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of circumstāre, 'to surround', fr. circum- and stāre, 'to stand', see state. L. circumstantia is a loan translation of Gk. περίστασιε, 'circumstance', lit. 'a standing around'.

Derivatives: circumstance, tr. v., circumstance-ed. adi.

circumstantial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. circumstantia. See prec. word.

Derivatives: circumstantial, n., circumstantiality, n., circumstantial-ly, adv.

circumstantiate, tr. v., to give a detailed proof of. - Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. L. circumstantia. See circumstance.

Derivative: circumstantiat-ion. n.

circumvallate, tr. v., to surround with a rampart. - L circumvallātus, pp. of circumvallāre. 'to surround with a wall', fr. circum- and vallare, 'to entrench with a wall, to wall', fr. vallum, 'wall, rampart'. See vallum.

Derivative: circumvallat-ion, n.

circumvent, tr. v., to go around; to outwit. -L. circumventus, pp. of circumvenire, 'to come around (something), to surround in a hostile manner, to oppress', fr. circum- and venīre, 'to come'. See venue, 'arrival'.

Derivatives: circumvention (q.v.), circumvent-

circumvention, n. - L. circumventio, gen. -onis, fr. circumventis, pp. of circumvenīre. See prec. word and -ion.

circumvolution, n., a rolling around. - Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. circumvolūtus, pp. of circumvolvere, 'to roll round', fr. circum- and volvere, 'to roll'. See volute and -ion.

circumvolve, tr. and intr. v., to revolve. - L. circumvolvere. See prec. word.

circus, n. - L. circus, 'a circle, ring, a round enclosure for games', more prob. borrowed from than cogn. with Gk, κίρκος, κρίκος, 'a ring' fr. I.-E. base \*ari-q-, enlargement of base \*aer-, 'to turn, twist', whence L. curvus, 'bent, curved'. See curve and cp. cirque, search, cricoid.

cirque, n., circus. - F., fr. L. circus. See prec. word.

cirrhosis, n., a disease of the liver (med.) - Medical L., coined by the French physician René-Théophile-Hyacinthe Laënnec (1781-1826) fr. Gk. x1006c, 'orange tawny', which is of uncertain origin; so called in allusion to the yellowish color of the diseased liver. For the ending see suff. -osis.

cirri-, combining form meaning 'curl, ringlet'. -Fr. L. cirrus, gen. cirrī. See cirrus.

cirriferous, adj., having tendrils (bot.) - Compounded of cirri- and -ferous.

cirriform, adj., having the shape of a curl or tendril. — Compounded of cirri- and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See -form.

cirriped, adj., pertaining to the Cirripedia. — See next word.

Cirripedia, n. pl., an order of crustaceans (zool.) - ModL., compounded of L. cirrus, 'curl', and pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See cirrus and pedal.

cirro-. - See cirri-.

cirrose, adj., resembling a curl or curls (bot. and zool.) — Formed fr. cirrus with adj. suff. -ose. cirrous, adj., cirrose. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ous.

cirrus, n., 1) a tendril (bot.); 2) appendage (zool.); 3) a kind of cloud (meteorol.) - L., 'lock, curl, ringlet, tuft of hair', of uncertain origin. Cp. cerrero.

cirs-, form of cirso- before a vowel. Cirsium, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) - ModL., fr. Gk. κίρσιον. 'thistle'. fr. νιοσός, 'varix, enlargement of a vein', which is of uncertain origin. The plant was called xipστον for its alleged healing qualities: κίρσιον

cirso-, before a vowel cirs-, combining form meaning 'varix, dilated vein'. - Gk. x1000-. κιρσ-, fr. κιρσός. See prec. word.

prop. means 'remedy for dilated veins'.

ciruela, n., any plumlike fruit. - Sp., 'plum', fr. L. cēreola (prūna), 'wax-colored plume', neut. pl. of cēreolus, 'of the color of wax', mistaken for fem. sing: L. cēreolus is dimin. of cēreus, 'of wax, waxen', fr. cēra, 'wax'. See cere, n.

cis-, pref. meaning 'on this side'. — L. cis-, fr. cis, 'on this side', rel. to citrā, 'on this side of', from the I.-E. pron. base \*ki-, 'this', whence also OSlav. sř. Lith. šis. Hitt, kī, 'this', Teut. \*hi- in Goth, hidre, OE, hider, 'hither', Goth, hi-mma daga, 'on this day, today'. See he, her, here, hither, and cp. citra-.

cisalpine, adj., on this side of the Alps (from the point of view of Italy). - L. Cisalpīnus, fr. cis, 'on this side of' (see prec. word), and Alpīnus, 'Alpine'; see Alpine and cp. transalpine.

cisatlantic, adi., on this side of the Atlantic. --Formed fr. cis- and Atlantic. Cp. transatlantic. cisco, n., any of whitefishes of the genus Argyrosomus. - Abbreviation of Can. F. ciscoette, a word of Algonquian origin. Cp. siscowet.

cisium, n., a light two-wheeled vehicle (Rom. archaeology), - L., 'a light two-wheeled vehicle, cabriolet', a word of Gaulish origin; cp. OIr. cess, 'basket', and see chest. The spelling of L. cisium with one s is prob. due to Etruscan influence. See Vendryes, Mémoires de la société de linguistique, Paris, 19, 60ff.

cismontane, adj., on this side of the mountains; esp. on this side of the Alps, cisalpine. - L. cismontānus, fr. cis- and montānus, 'pertaining to a mountain', fr. mons, gen. montis, 'mountain'. See montane and cp. citramontane. Cp. also tramontane, ultramontane.

cispadane, adi., on this (the south) side of the river Po. - Formed fr. cis- and L. Padānus, 'pertaining to the Po', fr. Padus, 'Po'.

cispontine, adj., on this side of the bridge. -Formed fr. cis- and L. pons, gen. pontis, 'bridge'. See pons and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus) and co. transpontine.

cisrhenane, adj., on this (the western) side of the Rhine. - L. Cisrhēnānus, fr. cis- and Rhēnānus, 'pertaining to the Rhine', fr. Rhēnus, 'Rhine'. See Rhenish.

cissoid, n., a curve invented by the geometer Diocles (geom.) — Gk. κισσοειδής, 'like ivy', compounded of κισσός, 'ivy', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. eldos, 'form, shape'. See next word and -oid. Cissus, n., a genus of plants of the family Vitaceae (bot.) - L., fr. Gk. κισσός, 'ivy', which is

a foreign word of unknown origin. Cp. cissoid. cist. n., a chest, esp. one used for sacred utensils. - L. cista, 'chest, box of wood' See chest and cp. kist.

cist, n., a sepulchral stone chest. - W., fr. L. cista. See prec. word and cp. cistvaen.

Cistaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the rockrose family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Cistus with suff. -aceae.

cistaceous, adi. - See prec. word and -aceous. Cistercian, n., a monk of the Cistercian order. — Formed with suff. -an fr. ML. Cistercium (F.Citeaux), a place near Dijon, where this order was founded (in 1098).

Derivative: Cistercian, adi.

cistern, n. - ME. cisterne, fr. OF. cisterne (F. citerne), fr. L. cisterna, 'a reservoir for water, cistern', formed fr. cista, 'chest', with suff, -erna, See chest. For the suff. see cavern.

Derivative: cistern-al. adi.

cisterna, n., cistern (anat.) — See prec. word.

Cistus, n., the genus of rockroses (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. χίστος, χίσθος, 'rockrose', which is of unknown origin.

cistvaen, kistvaen, n., a stone coffin. — W. cistfaen, lit. 'stone chest', fr. cist, 'chest' (see cist, 'stone chest'), and faen, aspirated form of maen, 'stone'.

cit. n. - Contraction of citizen.

citadel. n. — F. citadelle, fr. It. cittadella, dimin. of OIt, cittade (It, città), fr. L, cīvitātem, acc. of cīvitās, 'city', Cp. Port, citadella, Sp. ciudadela,

citation, n., 1) summons; 2) quotation. — ME., fr. L. citātionem. acc. of citātio, fr. citātus, pp. of citare. See cite and -ation.

citatory, adi. - L. citātōrius, fr. citātus, pp. of citare. See next word and the adj. suffixes -ate and -orv.

cite, tr. v., 1) to summon; 2) to quote. — F. citer, fr. L. citare, 'to put into quick motion, excite, provoke, call urgently', freq. of ciere (pp. citus), 'to set in motion', fr. base \*qi-, whence also Gk. χίειν, 'to go'. This base is rel. to base  $*a\bar{i}$ -, whence Gk, xīveĩv, 'to move', and to base \*qieu-, whence OI. cyávatē, 'moves, goes away', Gk. σεύειν, 'to hunt, chase, drive away'. Cp. excite, incite, kinetic, oscitancy, recite, solicit, suscitate. Cp. also hight and words there refer-

Derivatives: cit-able, adj., citation(q.v.), cit-er, n. cithara, n., an ancient musical instrument resembling a lyre. — L., fr. Gk. κιθάρα. See next word.

cither, also cithern, a stringed musical instrument. — F. cithare, fr. L. cithara, fr. Gk. κιθάρα, fr. Pers. sihtār. Cp. cithara, citole, cittern, gittern, guitar, kit, 'a small fiddle', zither.

citizen, n. - ME. citezein, formed-prob. under the influence of denizen-fr. OF. citeain (F. citoyen), which was formed fr. cite (F. cité) with suff. -ain. See city and -an.

Derivatives: citizen-ess, n., citizen-rv, n., citizen-

citizen of the world, a cosmopolitan. — Loan translation of Gk, κοσμοπολίτης, 'a cosmopolitan', lit, 'a citizen of the world'.

citole, n., a kind of dulcimer (obsol.) — OF., fr. L. cithara, fr. Gk, χιθάος: see cither. The ending of L. cithara was mistaken for a suff, and this alleged suff, was changed into suff. -ole.

citra., pref. meaning 'on this side of'. — L. citrā. rel. to cis. 'on this side'. See cis-.

citramontane, adj., on this side of the mountain. - Formed fr. citra- and montane. See cismontane.

citrate, n., salt of citric acid. (chem.) -- Formed fr. citr(ic) with chem. suff. -ate.

citrine, adi., lemon-colored. — F. citrin, fem. citrine, fr. L. citrus, 'citron tree'. See next word and adi. suff. -ine (representing L. -īnus).

citron, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. citrus. 'citron tree,' fr. Gk. κέδρος, 'cedar'; see cedar. (Gk. κίτρον, 'citron', is borrowed fr. L. citrus.) The change of tr into dr shows that the word came from Greek into Latin through the medium of the Etruscans. — Cp. Citrus.

Derivatives: citron-ade, n., citron-in, n.

citronella, n., 1) citronella grass; 2) the horse balm. - ModL. See prec. word and -ella.

citrul, n., the watermelon; the pumpkin (bot.) — OF. citrole (earlier form of citrouille), fr. OIt. citruolo (It. cetriolo), a diminutive formed fr. Late L. citrium, 'a kind of gourd', fr. L. citrus. See Citrus and cp. next word.

Citrullus, n., a genus of plants of the cucumber family (bot.) — ModL., a diminutive formed fr. L. citrus. See Citrus and cp. prec. word.

Citrus, n., genus of shrubs and trees, including citrons, lemons, etc. — L. citrus, 'citron tree', fr. Gk. κέδρος. See citron.

citric. adj. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ic. cittern, n. - A var. of cither(n).

city, n. - ME. cite, fr. OF. cite (F. cité), fr. L. cīvitātem, acc. of cīvitās, 'citizens of a community, citizenship, state', fr. cīvis, 'member of a community, citizen'. See civil and -ty and cp. Olt. cittade (whence It. città), OProvenç. and Catal, ciutat, Sp. ciudad, Port, cidade, 'city, town', Rum, cetate, 'castle, fortress', which all derive fr. L. cīvitātem.

Derivative: citi-ed, adj.

civet, n., 1) a musklike substance obtained from the anal glands of the civet cat; 2) the civet cat. - F. civette, fr. It. zibetto, fr. Arab. zabåd, 'civet', which is rel. to zábad, 'foam, froth', zubd, 'cream', Cp. zibet.

civic, adj. - L. civicus, 'pertaining to citizens,' fr. cīvis. See civil.

civies, n., the science dealing with the duties and rights of citizens. — See prec. word and -ics. civil, adj. — F., fr. L. cīvīlis, 'pertaining to a citizen, pertaining to public life; polite', fr. cīvis, 'member of a community, citizen', fr. I.-E. base

295

\*kei- 'to lie, settle down', whence also Gk. κεῖσθαι 'to lie to lie asleep', κειμήλιον, 'treasure' lit 'anything stored up', xouxãy, 'to put to sleep' γομιατάριον, 'a sleeping room, a burial place', xoito, 'place to lie down in, bed', xoïtos, 'place to lie down in, bed; sleeping, sleep', κώμη. 'village' the second element in νεοσσός (for \*νεξο-κιό-ς), 'a young bird', and in περισσός (for\* περι-κιό-ς), 'beyond the regular number, odd' lit. 'lving beyond', OSlav, semija, 'family, domestic servants', Lith. šeimà, šeimýna, Lett. saime. OPruss. seimīns, 'domestic servants', Lett. sieva, 'wife', OSlav. po-sivu, 'able, fit', Goth, haims, 'village', OE, hām, 'home, house, dwelling', OIr. cōim, cōem, 'dear, beloved', OW. cum. ModW. cu. of s.m., and prob. also OI. śévah, śiváh, 'kind, friendly, gracious'. All these words denote relationship or love to the family or clan. See home and cp. city. citizen. Cp. also cemetery, cimelia, coma, 'insensibility'. incunabula, neossine, neossology, perissad, Perissodactyla, guiet, Siva.

civility, n. — OF. civilite (F. civilité), fr. L. cīvīlitātem, acc. of cīvīlitās, 'the art of governing, politics; courteousness, politeness', fr. cīvīlis. See prec. word and -ity.

civilize, tr. v. — F. civiliser, fr. civil. See civil and -ize.

Derivatives: civiliz-ation, n., civiliz-er, n.

civism, n., good citizenship. — F. civisme, formed fr. L. civis, 'citizen', with suff. -isme. See civil and -ism.

clachan, n., a small village (Scot. and Irish) — Gael., fr. clach, 'stone', which is rel. to OIr. cloch, 'stone', and prob. cogn. with Arm. sal, 'stone slab', OI. śilá, 'stone, rock', possibly also with ON. hallr, Goth. hallus, 'stone', ON. hella (fr. \*haljön), 'flat stone'. All these words possibly derive fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qel-, 'to cut, cleave, split'. See colter.

clack, intr. and tr. v. — ME. clacken, clakken, of imitative origin. Cp. Du. klak, 'a crack', klakken, 'to clack, crack', F. claquer, 'to clap, crack', and MHG. klac, 'crack', which all are imitative. Cp. also clap and clatter.

Derivatives: clack, n., clack-er, n.

clad, adj. — ME. cladde, clad, fr. OE. clāðod, pp. of clāðian, 'to clothe'. See clothe.

clado-, combining form denoting 'branch, shoot'.

— Gk. χλαδο-, fr. χλάδος, 'young branch or shoot', lit. 'branch lopped off', fr. I.-E. base \*qelād-, a -d-enlargement of base \*qel(ā)-, \*qol(ā)-, 'to strike, beat, break'. See holt and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the next three words.

cladode, n., a cladophyll (bot.). — Gk. κλαδώδης, 'having many shoots', compounded of κλάδος, 'sprout, shoot', and -ώδης, 'like'. See clado- and -ode. 'like'.

cladophyll, n., a branch assuming the form of a leaf (bot.) — Compounded of clado- and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See phyllo-.

Cladrastis, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., shortened fr. Gk. κλάδος, 'branch' (see clado-), and θραυστός, 'brittle', verbal adj. of θραύειν, 'to break in pieces', which is prob. rel. to θρύπτειν, 'to break in pieces, soften', τρυφή, 'softness, delicacy'. See drop.

claim, tr. and intr. v. — ME. claimen, fr. OF. claim-, accented stem of clamer, 'to call, cry out, claim', fr. L. clāmāre, 'to shout, cry aloud, call, declare', which is rel. to clā-rus, 'clear, bright', fr. I.-E. base \*klā-, var. of \*kal-, 'to shout, resound'. See calends and cp. clear. Cp. also low, 'to make the sound of a cow'. Cp. also acclaim, chamade, clamant, clamor, clarity, class and the second element in council, declaim, declamation, disclaim, exclaim, exclamation, nomenclator, nomenclature, paraclete, proclaim, proclamation, reclaim, reclamation.

Derivatives: claim, n. (q.v.), claim-able, adj., claimant (q.v.), claim-er, n.

claim, n. — ME., fr. OF. claime, fr. clamer, 'to call, cry out, claim'. See claim, v.

claimant, n. — OF., pres. part. of *clamer*. See claim, v. and -ant, and cp. clamant.

clairaudience, n., the ability to hear something not present to the ear. — Lit. 'a clear hearing', compounded of F. clair, 'clear', and audience, 'hearing'. See clear and audience.

clairvoyance, n., the ability to see objects not actually present; 'second sight'. — F., lit. 'a clear sight', formed fr. next word with suff. -ce. clairvoyant, adj., 1) related to clairvoyance; 2) having clairvoyance; n., a person having clairvoyance. — F., lit. 'seeing clearly', compounded of clair, 'clear', and voyant, pres. part. of voir, 'to see', fr. L. vidēre. See clear, vision and -ant.

clam, n., a bivalve mollusk. — Short for clamshell. The first element of this compound derives fr. OE. clamm, 'bond, fetter'. See clamp, 'a device for fastening', and cp. clem.

clam, tr. v., to smear (now dial.), intr. v., to be sticky (now dial.) — Cp. OE. clām, 'mud', clāman, 'to smear, plaster', and E. clammy, clay. Derivatives: clamm-i-ly, adv., clamm-i-ness, n. clamant, adj., loud; insistent. — L. clāmāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of clāmāre, 'to shout, cry aloud'. See claim, v., and -ant and cp. claimant. clamber, intr. v. — ME. clambren, clameren, 'to climb', rel. to MHG. klemberen, 'to climb', and

clamber, intr. v. — ME. clambren, clameren, to climb', rel. to MHG. klemberen, 'to climb', and to ME. climben, of s.m. See climb and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: clamber-er. n.

clamor, clamour, n., a loud cry. — ME. clamour, fr. OF. clamur, clamour, fr. L. clāmōrem, acc. of clāmor, 'a loud cry', fr. clāmāre, 'to shout, cry aloud'. See claim, v. and cp. acclamation.

Derivatives: clamo(u)r, v., clamo(u)r-er, n.

clamorous, adj., loud. — ML. clāmōrōsus, fr. L. clāmor. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: clamorous-ly, adv., clamorous-ness, n.

clamp, n., a device for fastening. — ME, prob. fr. MDu. \*clampe (Du klamp) 'a clamp' which is rel. to OE. clamm, 'bond, fetter, chain; grasp'. OE. beclemman, 'to bind, enclose, fetter', OHG. hiklemmen, 'to squeeze in' Du MHG G klemmen, 'to squeeze', MHG., G. klemme. 'clamp', fr. I.-E. base \*glem-, 'to embrace, compress, squeeze', whence also L. glomus. gen, glomeris, 'ball, sphere', Lith, glomóti, 'to embrace', Lith, glemžiù, glemžti, Lett, glemzt, 'to compress, crush', L.E. \*glem- is an enlargement of base \*gel-, 'to roll up into a ball compress'. See glebe and cp. glomerate. Cp. also next word. Cp. also clam, 'bivalve', class, clem, clip, 'to embrace', club, clumn, clumsy, Derivatives: clamp, to fasten with clamps, clamp-er, n.

clamp, n., a heap. — Prob. fr. Du. klamp, 'heap', which is prob. related to clamp, 'a device for fastening'.

Derivative: clamp, tr. v., to heap,

clan, n. — Gael. clann, 'offspring, children, descendants', fr. L. planta, 'sprout, shoot, twig', whence also OIr. cland, clann, 'children, descendants', clandaim, 'I plant', MW. plant, 'children, descendants', MIr. plannda, 'plant, twig'. See plant.

Derivatives: clann-ish, adj., clann-ish-ly, adv., clann-ish-ness, n., clan-ship, n.

clandestine, adj., secret. — L. clandestīnus, 'secret, clandestine', formed on analogy of intestīnus, 'inward, internal', fr. \*clam-de, \*clan-de, a derivative of clam, 'secretly', which stands for cl-am, and is formed from zero degree of base \*kel-, 'to hide, conceal' (whence L. cēlāre, 'to hide, conceal'), with the adverbial suff. -am. See cell and words there referred to. For the suff. -am cp. L. cōr-am, 'in the presence of', pal-am, 'publicly'.

Derivatives: clandestine-ly, adv., clandestine-ness. n.

clang, intr. v. — L. clangere, 'to resound, clang', of imitative origin. Cp. Gk. κλαγγή, 'a sharp, quick sound, twang', κλάζειν (for \*κλάγ-ιειν), 'to make a sharp, quick sound', Lith. klagéti, Lett. kladzét, 'to cackle', Goth. hlahjan, OE. hleahhan, 'to laugh'. See laugh, and cp. Klaxon.

clangor, n., a clang. — L., 'a sound, clang', fr. clangere, 'to resound, clang'. See prec. word. Derivative: clangor, intr. v.

clangorous, adj. — ML. clangorōsus, fr. L. clangor. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivative: clangorous-ly, adv.

clank, intr. and tr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin and related to clink. For the thinning of a to i cp. the verbs clack and click.

clap, intr. v., to make an explosive noise; tr. v., to strike together. — ME. clappen, fr. OE. clappan, 'to clap, beat, throb'; of imitative origin. Cp. ON. klappa, 'to clap, beat', Du., G. klappen, 'to clap'. Cp. also clack, clatter. Derivatives: clap, n., clapper, n.

clap, n., gonorrhea. — So called from *le Clapier*, name of a district of Paris in the Middle Ages, ill-famed for its many brothels (whence also F. *clapise*, 'brothel'). *Clap* orig. meant 'disease contracted in a brothel'.

clapboard, n. — Formed on analogy of clapholt.

clapholt, n., clapboard (obsol.) — LG. klappholt, rel. to G. Klappholz, which is compounded of klappen, 'to clap, beat, tally, fit together', and Holz, 'wood'. See clap, 'to strike together', and holt.

**clapperclaw**, tr. v., to claw with the hand and nails. — Compounded of *clapper* and *claw*.

claque, n., hired applauders in theaters. — F., fr. claquer, 'to clap', a word of imitative origin. claqueur, n., a hired applauder. — F., fr. claquer, 'to clap'. See prec. word.

Clara, Clare, fem. PN. — L. Clāra, fr. clāra, fem. of clārus, 'bright, shining, clear'. See clear and cp. Clarice, Clarinda.

clarabella, n., an organ stop with a soft tone (mus.) — Formed from the fem. of L. clārus, 'bright,' and bellus, 'beautiful'. See clear and beauty.

Clarence, masc. PN. — From ML. Clarencia, name of the dukedom created for Lionel, the third son of Edward III; so called from the name of the town Clare (in Suffolk), whose heiress Lionel married.

**clarence**, n., a closed four-wheeled carriage. — From the name of the Duke of *Clarence* (later William IV).

Clarencieux, Clarenceux, n., title of the second king-of-arms at the Heralds' College. — Formed from the name of the dukedom *Clarencia*.

clarendon, n., a kind of heavy-faced type (typogr.)
From a printer of the name Clarendon, who lived in the 19th cent.

claret, n., a red wine. — ME., prop. 'a clarified wine', fr. OF. claret, used as a noun for vin claret, lit. 'clear wine', whence F. (vin) clairet; dimin. of OF. cler (F. clair), fr. L. clārus. See clear and -et.

Claribel, fem. PN. — A name coined by Tennyson on analogy of Christabel. See Clara and Bell.

Clarice, Clarisse, fem. PN. — Derived fr. Clara (q.v.)

clarification, n. — F., fr. Late L. clārificātionem, acc. of clārificātio, 'glorification', fr. clārificātus, pp. of clārificāre. See next word and -ation.

clarify, tr. and intr. v. — OF. clarifier, fr. Late L. clārificāre, 'to glorify', fr. L. clārus, 'bright, shining, clear, glorious', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See clear and -fy.

Derivative: clarifi-er, n.

clarigation, n., a solemn demand of redress before the declaration of war by the Fetiales (Roman antiq.) — L. clārigātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. clārigāt-(um), pp. stem of clārigāre, 'to demand redress', prob. formed on analogy of OL. pūri-

296

gāre = L. pūrgāre, 'to cleanse, purify'; compounded of clārus, 'bright, shining, clear', and agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead, do, act'. See clear and agent, adj. For the ending see suff. -ation.

clarin

clarin, n., trumpet, clarion. — Sp. clarin, fr. claro, 'clear', fr. L. clārus. See clear and cp. clarion, clarinet.

Clarinda, fcm. PN. — A derivative of Clara (q.v.) clarinet, n., a woodwind instrument. — F. clarinette, dimin. formed fr. clarine, 'bell', orig. fcm. of the OF. adj. clarin, 'clear', fr. L. clārus. See clear and -et, -ette and cp. clarin, clarion. Derivative: clarinett-ist. n.

clarion, n., a kind of trumpet. — OF. claron, cleron (F. clairon), fr. ML. clāriōnem, acc. of clāriō, fr. L. clārus, 'clear'. See clear and cp. clarin clarinet.

clarionet, n., a clarinet. — Formed from prec. word with dimin. suff. -et.

Clarkia, n., a genus of herbs allied to the fuchsia (bot.) — ModL., named after its discoverer William Clark, an American explorer (1770-1838). For the ending see suff. -ia.

clary, n., name of several plants. — F. sclarée, fr. ML. sclarea.

clash, intr. and tr. v. and n. — Prob. a blend of clap and crash.

**clasp**, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *claspen*, metathesized fr. ME. *clapsen* and rel. to **clamp**, 'device for fastening' (q.v.)

Derivatives: clasp-er, n., clasp-ing, adj.

clasp, n. — ME. claspe, fr. claspen. See clasp, v. class, n. — F. classe, fr. L. classis, 'army fleet, class, division', esp. 'one of the six classes of the Roman people', which prob. stands for \*qladtis, and is related to calāre, 'to call, proclaim'. See claim, v., and cp. calends.

Derivative: class, tr. v.

classic, adj. — F. classique, fr. L. classicus, 'relating to the classes of the Roman people', esp. 'relating to the first class'. See prec. word and -ic.

Derivatives: classic, n., classic-al, adj., classic-al-ly, adv., classic-al-ness, n., classic-ism, n., classic-ist, n., classic-ize, tr. and intr. v.

classification, n. - See classify and -ation.

classificatory, adj. — See next word and adj.

classify, tr. v. — F. classifier, fr. fictitious L. classificāre, fr. L. classis, 'class', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See class and -fy.

Derivatives: classifi-able, adj., classifi-er, n.

**classy**, adj., pertaining to a higher class (*slang*.)—Formed fr. **class** with suff. -y.

clastic, adj., refracting. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk.  $\varkappa\lambda\varkappa\alpha\sigma\tau\zeta\varsigma$ , 'broken in pieces', verbal adj. of  $\varkappa\lambda\tilde{\varkappa}\nu$ , 'to break, break in pieces', fr. I.-E. base \*qel( $\bar{a}$ )-, \*qol( $\bar{a}$ )-, 'to strike, beat'. See calamity and cp. aclastic, anaclastic, cataclasm, iconclasm, oligoclase, orthoclase, periclase. Cp. also clergy, cleric, clerk.

clathrate, adj., resembling a lattice (bot.) — Formed with adj. suff.-ate fr. L. clāthrī (pl.), 'lattice', fr. Dor. Gk. κλάθρον, which is rel. to Gk. κλετθρον, Ion. κλήτθρον, Old Att. κλήθρον, 'bar for closing a door', fr. κλείειν (for \*κλέξιειν), 'to shut, close, bar'. See cleido- and cp. cleithral.

clatter, intr. and tr. v. — ME. clateren, a verb of imitative origin; related to clack and clap (qq.v.) Derivatives: clatter, n., clatter-er, n., clattering-ly, adv., clatter-y, adj.

Claude. — See Claudius.

**claudetite**, n., arsenic trioxide (*mineral*.) — Named after its discoverer F. *Claudet*. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Claudia, fem. PN. — L., fem. of *Claudius*. See Claudius and cp. Gladys.

claudicant, adj., limping. — L. claudicāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of claudicāre, 'to limp'. See next word and -ant.

claudicate, intr. v., to limp. — L. claudicāt-(um), pp. stem of claudicāre, 'to limp, halt, be lame', fr. claudus, 'lame,' which is of uncertain origin. It was influenced in form by a popular connection of this word with claudere, 'to shut, enclose' (see close, adi.).

Claudius, Claude, masc. PN. — L. Claudius, name of two Roman gentes, rel. to claudus, 'lame'. See prec. word and cp. Claudia.

clausal, adj., pertaining to a clause. — Formed fr. next word with adj. suff. -al.

clause, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) clause, fr. ML. clausa, used in the sense of L. clausula, 'the close of a rhetorical period', fr. L. clausus, pp. of claudere, 'to shut, enclose'. See close, adj., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: clause, tr. v.

claustral, adj., pertaining to a cloister. — ML. claustrālis, fr. L. claustrum, 'bolt, bar', in its ML. sense 'cloister'. L. claustrum stands for \*claud-trom and literally means 'that by which anything is shut up', and is formed fr. claudere, 'to shut', with instrumental suff. \*-trom. See close, adj., and cp. cloister. For the suff. see rostrum. Cp. also next word and the first element in claustrophobia.

claustration, n., the act of shutting up in, or as in, a cloister. — Fictitious L. claustrātiō, fr. claustrātios, pp. of claustrāre, fr. L. claustrum. See prec. word and -ation.

claustrophobia, n., morbid fear of being shut up in a confined place (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. claustrum, 'bolt, bar, a confined place', and Gk.  $-\varphi \circ \beta i \bar{x}$ , fr.  $\varphi \circ \beta \circ \xi$ , 'fear'. See claustral and -phobia.

clava, n., the clublike end of the antennae of certain insects (entomol.) — L. clāva, 'club'. See claviform and cp. next word.

clavate, adj., club-shaped (bot.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. clāva, 'club'. See claviform. clavecin, n., a harpsichord. — F., formerly spelled clavessin, shortened fr. earlier clavycimbale, fr.

ML. clavicymbalum. See clavicembalo.

Derivative: clavecin-ist, n.

clavelization, n., inoculation with sheep pox virus (med.) — F. clavélisation, fr. clavelée, 'sheep pox', fr. Late L. clāvellus, 'sheep pox', dimin. of L. clāvus, 'nail', which is rel. to clāvis, 'key'; see clavicle and -ization. The disease is so called because the pustules caused by it resemble nailheads.

clavicembalo, n., a harpsichord. — It., lit. 'cymbal with a keyboard', compounded of L. clāvis, 'key', and cymbalum, 'cymbal'. See clavicle and cymbal.

Claviceps, n., a genus of sac fungi (bot.) — ModL., compounded of L. clāva, 'club', and -ceps, '-headed', fr. L. caput, 'head'. See clava and capital, adj. For the change of Latin ă (in căput) to ě (in -cēps) see biceps.

clavichord, n., an early keyboard instrument. — ML. clavichordium, compounded of L. clāvis, 'key', and chorda, 'string'. See clavicle and chord. clavicle, n., the collarbone. — F. clavicule, fr. Late L. clāvicula, 'a little key, bar, bolt, tendril', dimin. of L. clāvis, 'key', which is rel. to clāvus, 'nail', claudere, 'to shut'. In its anatomical sense Late L. clāvicula was first used by the translators of Avicenna about the year 980. See close, adj., and cp. chiave, clavelization, clavier, clavis, clef, autoclave, conclave, enclave, kevel, laticlave, subclavian. Cp. also lot.

clavicular, adj., pertaining to the collarbone. — Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. Late L. clāvicula. See prec. word.

clavier, n., keyboard. — F., lit. 'keybearer', fr. L. clāvis, 'key'. See clavicle. In the sense of 'piano', clavier is borrowed fr. G. Klavier, which itself derives fr. F. clavier, 'keybearer'.

claviform, adj., club-shaped. — Compounded of L. clāva, 'knotty stick, cudgel, club', and forma, 'form, shape'. The first element is rel. to clāvus, 'nail'; see clavicle and cp. clava, clavate. For the second element see -form.

claviger, n., one who carries a club. — L. clāviger, 'club bearer' (epithet of Hercules), compounded of clāva, 'club', and the stem of gerere, 'to carry'. See prec. word and gerent.

clavis, n., a key (used also figuratively). — L. clāvis, 'key', whence clāvicula, 'a little key'. See clavicle.

claw, n. — OE. clawu, var. of clēa, rel. to ON. klō, OFris. klāwe, klē, MLG. klouwe, Du. klauw, OHG. klāwa, klā, MHG. klāwe, G. Klaue, 'claw', and to OE. clēowe, cleowen, cliwen, 'ball of thread'. See clew and cp. cloot, Clootie.

Derivatives: claw, tr. and intr. v., claw-ed, adj. clay, n. — ME. clei, clai, fr. OE. clæg, rel. to OS. klei, Dan. klæg, MDu. clei, Du. klei, LG. klei (whence G. Klei), 'clay', OE. clæman, ON. kleima, OHG. kleimen, 'to cover with clay, besmear', OHG. klíwa, klīa, MHG. klīge, klīe, G. Kleie, 'bran', fr. I.-E. base \*glei-, \*gli-, 'to glue, paste, stick together', whence also Gk. γλίπ,

γλοία, 'glue', γλοιός, 'anything sticky', γλίνη, of s.m., OSlav. glēnā, 'slime, mucus', glina, 'clay', Russ. glej, 'clay', Lett. glīve, 'slime, mucus', OIr. glenim, 'I cleave, adhere'. Cp. clam, 'to smear', clammy, cleave, 'to stick,' clever, clevis, cliff, climb, clote. Cp. also glioma, and the second element in neuroglia. For derivatives of I.-E. \*gleit-, a -t-enlargement of base \*glei-, see glue. Derivatives: clay, tr. v., clay-ey, adj. claymore, n., a large double-edged sword former-

ly used by the Scottish Highlanders. — Gael. claidheam mōr, lit. 'a big sword, fr. claidheamh, 'sword', and mōr, 'great'. The first word is rel. to W. cleddyf, OIr. claideb, and cogn. with Gk. κλάδος, 'young branch or shoot', L. clādēs, 'disaster', fr. I.-E. \*qelād-, a -d-en argement of base \*qelā-, \*qolā-, 'to strike, beat, break'. See holt and cp. clado-. Gael. mōr, 'great', is rel. to W. mawr, 'great', and cogn. with OE. mære, OHG. māri, 'famous'. See more.

Claytonia, n., a genus of plants of the purslane family (bot.) — ModL., named by Gronovius after the American botanist John Clayton (1693-1773). For the ending see suff. -ia.

-cle, dimin. subst. suff. — Fr. L. -culus (masc.), -cula (fem.), or -culum (neut.), either directly or through the medium of F. -cle. See -cule.

clean, adj. — ME. clene, fr. OE. clæne, 'clear, clean, purc', rel. to OS. klēni, 'dainty, graceful', OHG. kleini, 'shining, neat, elegant' (whence MHG. kleine, 'nice, graceful, small', G. klein, 'small'; in G. Kleinod, 'jewel, gem', prop. 'something neat or fine', the orig. meaning of klein survives), and prob. cogn. with Gk. γλαινοί (Hesychius), 'star-shaped ornaments', γελᾶν, 'to laugh'. See geloto- and cp. the first element in kleeneboc. Derivatives: clean, adv. (q.v.), cleaner, n. clean-ing, n., clean-ly, adv.

clean, adv. — OE. clæne, 'entirely', fr. clæne 'clear, clean, pure'. See clean, adj.

cleanly, adj. — ME. clenly, fr. OE. clænlic, fr. clæne. See clean, adj., and adj. suff. -ly.

Derivatives: clean-li-ly, adv., clean-li-ness, n.

cleanness, n. — ME. clennesse, fr. OE. clænnes, fr. clæne. See clean, adj., and -ness.

cleanse, tr. v. — ME. clensien, clensen, fr. OE. clânsian, fr. clâne, Sec clean, adj.

Derivatives: cleanser (q.v.), cleans-ing, n.

cleanser, n. — OE. clænsere, fr. clænsian. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

clear, adj. — ME. cler, cleer, fr. OF. cler, clier (F. clair), fr. L. clārus, 'bright, shining, clear, plain, manifest, illustrious, famous, glorious', which stands for clā-rus, and is rel. to clā-māre, 'to call, cry out, shout, declare', fr. I.-E. base \*klā-, var. of \*kal-, 'to shout, resound'. See calends, and cp. claim. Cp. also claret, clarify, Clara, clarin, clarinet, clarion, clarity, declare, éclair, glair, the first element in clairaudience, clairvoyance, chiaroscuro and the second element in chanticleer.

Derivatives: clear, tr. and intr. v. and adv.,

clearstory 298 299 climacteric

clear-age, n., clear-ance, n., clear-ing, n., clear-ly, adv., clear-ness, n.

clearstory, n. - See clerestory.

cleat, n., a piece of wood or metal. — ME. clete, clite, 'wedge', fr. OE. clēat, rel. to MLG. klōt, klūte, MDu. cloot, Du. kloot, OHG., MHG. klōʒ, G. Kloβ, 'clod, dumpling', and cogn. with Gk. γλουτός, 'rump', lit. 'something round'; see glutaeus and cp. clod, clot, cloud, clout. All these words are -t-enlargements of I.-E. base \*gleu-, 'to form into a ball', whence OI. glaúh, 'ball', and E. claw, clew (qq.v.)

Derivative: cleat, tr. v.

cleave, intr. v., to stick, adhere. — ME. cleven, clevien, cliven, fr. OE. cleofian, clifian, rel. to OS. klitōn, OHG. klīban, Du. kleven, OHG. klebēn (intr. v.), MHG., G. kleben, 'to stick, adhere', OHG. klīban, 'to stick', prob. also to ON. klīfa, 'to repeat over and over again', fr. 1.-E. base \*glei-, \*gli-, 'to stick, glue, paste'. See clay and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also clover.

cleave, tr. and intr. v., to divide, split. — ME. cleven, cliven, fr. OE. clēofan, rel. to OS. klioban, ON. kljūfa, Dan. klöve, Du. kloven, OHG. klioban, MHG., G. klieben, 'to cleave, split', and cogn. with Gk. γλύφειν, 'to hollow out, carve', γλύπτης, 'carver, sculptor', L. glūbere, 'to peel, strip', glūma (for \*glūbh-mā), 'hull, husk'. Cp. cleft, clove, 'bulb'. Cp. also glyph, glume, glyptic.

Derivatives: cleav-er, n., cleav-ing, n.

cleavers, n.pl., catchweed. — Lit. 'that which sticks', fr. cleave, 'to stick'.

cledonism, n., the avoidance of words deemed unlucky. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. κληδών, 'omen, presage, calling, rumor, report', which stands for \*κλεΓ-η-δών and is rel. to κλέος (Phocian κλέΓος), 'fame, report, rumor', κλέω (for \*κλέΓω), 'I celebrate, glorify', κλυτός, 'famous, renowned, glorious', and cogn. with OFris., OS., OE. hlūd, etc., 'loud'. See loud and cp. words there referred to.

cleek, n., a large hook. — ME. cleken, clechen, 'to seize firmly', rel. to clutch, v.

clef, n., sign of pitch (mus.) — F., 'key', fr. L. clāvis, whence also It. chiave, Rum. cheie, Provenç., Catal. clau, Sp. llave, Port. chave, 'key'. See clavicle and cp. enclave.

cleft, n. — ME. clift, fr. OE. geclyft, rel. to OHG., MHG., G. kluft, MLG. kluft, klucht, and to OE. clēofan, 'to cleave'. See cleave, 'to divide, split'.

cleft, past tense and pp. of cleave. — ME. cleft(e), newly formed fr. cleven. See cleave, 'to divide, split'

cleido-, before a vowel cleid-, combining form meaning 'key' or 'clavicle'.—Gk. κλειδο-,κλειδ-, fr. κλείς (for \*κληις, fr. \*κλᾶϜις, cp. Ion. κλητς, Dor. κλᾶτς, Old Att. κλής), 'bar, bolt, key', whence κλείειν (for \*κλέΓξειν), 'to shut, close, bar', κλεῖθρον, 'bar for closing a door'; cogn.

with L. clāvis, 'key', clāvus, 'nail', claudere, 'to shut'. See close, adj., and cp. cleisto-, cleithral and the first element in cleoid. Cp. also clathrate. cleisto-, before a vowel cleist-, combining form meaning 'closed', as in cleistogamy. — Gk. κλειστός, 'shut', verbal adj. of κλείειν. See cleido-.

cleistogamy, n., self fertilization of certain closed flowers (bot.) — Compounded of cleisto- and Gk. -γαμία, fr. γάμος, 'marriage'. See -gamy. Derivatives: cleistogam-ic, adj., cleistogam-ic-al-ly, adv.

cleithral, adj., having a roof (said of a temple). — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. κλεῖθρον, 'bar for closing a door'. See cleido- and cp. clathrate.

clem, tr. v., to pinch or starve (with hunger or thirst). — Cp. Du. and G. klemmen, 'to pinch', and see clamp, 'device for fastening'.

Clematis, n., a genus of plants of the crowfoot family (bot.) — L., fr. Gk. κληματίς, 'brushwood, bag of wood', dimin. of κλῆμα, gen. κλήματος, 'shoot or twig broken off (for grafting)', fr. κλᾶν, 'to break'. See clastic.

Clemence, Clemency, fem. PN. — Fr. L. *clēmentia*, 'mildness, mercy'. See next word and cp. Clement.

clemency, n. — L. clēmentia, 'calmness, mildness, forbearance, clemency', fr. clēmēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -cv.

clement, adj. — L. clēmēns, gen. -entis, 'mild, calm, soft, gentle, merciful, forbearing, indulgent', for \*kléyomenos, lit. 'inclined', a participial form of base \*klei-, 'to lean, incline', whence also OI. śráyatē, 'leans', śráyamāṇaḥ, 'leaning', Gk. xλίνειν, 'to cause to slope, slant', L.-clināre (found only in compounds), 'to bend, turn'. See clinical and cp. words there referred to. For the participial suff. -menos see alumnus. For the sense development of L. clēmēns (fr. base \*klei-, 'to lean, incline'), cp. the E. adj. inclined. in the sense 'disposed favorably'.

Clement, masc. PN. — Lit. 'mild, merciful', fr. L. clēmēns. See prec. word and cp. Clemence, Clemency.

clench, tr. v. — ME. clenchen, fr. OE. -clencan (in beclencan) 'to hold fast', lit. 'to cause to cling', causative of clingan, 'to cling' (see cling); rel. to Dan. klinke, Swed., Norw. klinka, MDu. clinken, Du. klinken, OHG. klenkēn, 'to clench, rivet', Dan., Norw. klinke, Swed. klinka, Du. klink, G. Klinke, 'latch', G. klinken, 'to press the latch'. Cp. clinch.

Derivative: clench, n.

cleoid, n., an instrument used to excavate teeth (dent.) — Lit. 'key-shaped', irregularly formed fr. Gk. κλείς, gen. κλειδός, 'key', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See cleido- and -oid.

Cleome, n., a genus of the caper family (bot.) — ModL., of uncertain origin.

clepe, tr. v., 1) to call (obsol.); 2) to name (archaic). — ME. clepen, fr. OE. cleopian, clipian,

'to call (out)', prob. related to clap, v. (q.v.)

clepsydra, n., a device for measuring time by the gradual flow of water; waterclock. — L., fr. Gk. κλεψύδρα, 'waterclock', which is compounded of the stem of κλέπτειν, 'to steal', and ὕδωρ, 'water'; so called in allusion to the circumstance that the water is flowing stealthily from it (cp. κλεψίρρυτος, 'flowing secretly', lit. 'flowing stealthily'). For the first element see klepto- and cp. klepht and the first element in kleptomania. For the second element see hydro-.

clepto-, before a vowel clept-. — See klepto-, klept-.

clerestory, clearstory, n., the upper part of the nave, transepts and choir of a large church. — Compounded of clear and story, 'section of a house, floor'.

clergy, n. — ME., fr. OF. clergie (F. clergé), 'clerkship, clergy', fr. Eccles. L. clēricātus, fr. clēricus. See next word.

Derivative: clergy-able, adj.

cleric, n. a clergyman; adj., clerical. — Eccles. L. clēricus, fr. Eccles. Gk. κληρικός, 'belonging to the clergy, clerical'. See clerk.

clerical, adj. — Eccles. L. clēricālis, 'belonging to the clergy', fr. clēricus. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: clerical, n., clericalism, n., clerical-ism, n.

clerk, n., — OE. cleric, clerec, clerk, fr. Eccles. L. clēricus, fr. Eccles. Gk. κληρικός, 'belonging to the clergy, clerical', fr. Gk. κλήρος (Dor. xàñooc). 'little piece of wood lopped off (used for casting lots)', hence 'a casting of lots, allotment, portion', in Eccles. L. 'clergy', rel. to Gk. κλᾶν, 'to break', and cogn. with OIr. clār, W. clawr, claur, 'board, plank', fr. I.-E. base \* $ael(\bar{a})$ -, \* $aol(\bar{a})$ -, 'to strike, beat, break': see calamity and co. clergy and the first element in cleruch. For a -d-enlargement of base \* $qel(\tilde{a})$ -. see holt, 'small wood', and cp. words there referred to. For the sense development of Eccles. Gk. κλήρος, 'clergy', cp. the LXX version of Deut. 18.2: χύριος αὐτὸς κλήρος αὐτοῦ, 'the Lord is his (= Levi's) inheritance'. Derivatives: clerk, intr. v., clerk-dom, n., clerk-ly, adv.

cleruch, n., a citizen who received an allotment of land in conquered territory, but retained his citizenship (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. κληροῦχος, compounded of κλῆρος, 'lot, allotment', and the stem of ἔχειν, 'to hold'. See clerk and hectic. Clethra, n., a genus of plants, the white alder (hot.) — Mod! fr. Gk κλήθοῦ 'alder' which

Clethra, n., a genus of plants, the write alder (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk.  $\kappa\lambda\dot{\eta}\vartheta\rho\bar{x}$ , 'alder', which is possibly cogn. with dial. G. lutter, ludere, 'alpine alder'.

cleveite, n., a variety of uraninite (mineral.) — Named after the Swedish chemist Per Teodor Cleve (1840-1905). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

clever, adj. — ME. cliver, 'skilled, expert', prob. rel. to ME. clivers, 'claws' (hence orig. meaning 'quick at seizing'), and to OE. clifian, 'to cleave'.

See cleave, 'to stick, adhere'.

Derivatives: clever-ly, adv., clever-ness, n., clever-ish adi clever-ish-ly adv.

clevis, n., a U-shaped piece of iron used as a securing device. — Related to cleave, 'to stick, adhere'.

clew, clue, n. — ME. clewe, clue, fr. OE. clēowe, cleowen, cliwen, 'ball of thread, anything in the shape of a ball', rel. to OS. cleuwin, Du. kluwen, OHG. kliuwa, chliwa, MHG. kliuwe, dimin. kliuwel, dissimilated into kniuwel, kniul (whence G. Knäuel), 'clue, ball', OE. clēa, 'claw', fr. I.-E. base \*gleu-, 'to form into a ball', whence also OI. glāuḥ, 'ball', OIr. glō-snāthe, 'clue, ball'. The same base—with -t-enlargement—appears in Gk. γλουτός, 'rump', OE. clūd, 'cloud'. Cp. claw, cleat, clod, clot, cloud, clout, knawel. Derivative: clew. clue, tr. v.

Clianthus, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., irregularly formed fr. Gk. κλέειν, 'to make famous' (fr. κλέος, 'fame, glory'), and ἄνθος, 'flower'. For the first element see loud and cp. cledonism, Clio. For the second element see anther.

cliché, n., a trite phrase. — F., prop. pp. of clicher, 'to stereotype', which is of imitative origin. Cp. click.

click, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. East Fris., Du. klikken, and E. clack and clink. For the thinning of a to i, cp. the verbs clank and clink, Cp. cliché, clique.

Derivatives: click, n., click-er, n., click-y, adj. client, n. — F., fr. L. clientem, acc. of cliëns, 'retainer, follower, dependent', lit. 'one who leans on another', fr. I.-E. base \*klei-, 'to lean, incline', whence also L. -clīnāre, 'to bend, turn'. See clinical and cp. words there referred to. The usual derivation of L. cliēns from the stem of cluēre, 'to be named', is erroneous.

Derivatives: client-age, n., client-al, adj., client-ed. adj., client-ry, n.

clientele, n., the clients of a lawyer, doctor, etc.—
F. clientèle, fr. L. clientēla, formed from the stem of cliēns, gen. clientis (see prec. word) on analogy of tūt-ēla, 'guardianship' (see tutelage). cliff, n., a steep rock.— ME. clif, fr. OE. clif, rel. to OS. clif, ON. klif, OHG. klep, MDu. klippe (whence Du. klip and MHG., G. klippe), 'cliff, steep rock', and to OE. clēofan, 'to cleave'. See cleave, to stick, adhere', and cp. klippe, kloof and the first element in klipspringer. For the relationship between OE. clif and clēofan cp. L. rūpēs, 'rock', which is rel. to L. rumpere, 'to break, burst, tear, rend' (see rupestrian and cp. words there referred to).

Derivatives: cliff-ed, adj., cliff-y, adj.

climacteric, n., a critical period in human life. — L. clīmactēricus, 'pertaining to a dangerous period in life', fr. Gk. κλτμακτηρικός, fr. κλτμακτήρ, 'rung of the ladder; critical point in human life', fr. κλτμαξ, gen. κλτμακος, 'ladder'. See climax and -ic.

climacteric 300 | 301

climacteric, adj., pertaining to a climacteric. — From prec. word.

climacterium, n., a critical period in human life.

— ModL., fr. L. clīmactēr, 'a critical period in human life', fr. Gk. κλιμακτήρ. See climacteric, n., and -ium.

climactic, adj., pertaining to a climax. — Irregularly formed fr. Gk. κλῖμαξ, gen. κλίμακος, 'ladder'. See climax and -ic.

climate, n. — F. climat, fr. L. clima, gen. -atis, 'region, climate', fr. Gk. κλίμα, gen. κλίματος, 'inclination, slope, region', from the stem of κλίνειν, 'to cause to slope, bend'. See clinical and cp. clime, which is a doublet of climate. Cp. also climax. acclimate. acclimatize.

Derivatives: climate, intr. v., climat-ic, climat-ic-al, adis., climat-ic-al-ly, adv.

climatography, n., description of climates. — Compounded of Gk. κλίμα, gen. κλίματος, 'climate', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See climate and -graphy.

Derivative: climatograph-ical, adj.

climatology, n., the scientific study of climates. — Compounded of Gk. κλίμα, gen. κλίματος, 'climate', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See climate and -logy.

Derivative: climatolog-ist, n.

climax, n. — L., fr. Gk. κλῖμαξ, 'ladder', lit. 'something sloping, something leading up by degrees', from the stem of κλίνειν, 'to cause to slope, bend'. See clinical and cp. ladder.

Derivative: climax, intr. and tr. v.

climb, intr. and tr. v. — ME. climben, fr. OE. clīmban, rel. to OHG. klimban, MHG. klimben, klimmen, G. klimmen, MLG. klimmen, klimmeren, and in gradational relationship to ME. clambren, clameren, 'to climb'. The original meaning of these words was 'to stick on to'. They are rel. to clam, 'to smear', clammy, cleave, 'to stick', and further to clay (qq.v.)

Derivatives: climb, n., climb-able, adj. (a hybrid), climb-er, n.

clime, n., 1) a region; 2) climate. — L. clima. See climate.

clin-, form of clino- before a vowel.

clinamen, n., inclination; bias. — L. clīnāmen, fr.-clīnāre, 'to bend, turn', which is cogn. with Gk.  $\kappa\lambda$ fvew, 'to cause to slope, bend'. See clinical. clinandrium, n., a cavity in the top of the column of certain orchids, in which the anther rests (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk.  $\kappa\lambda$ fv $\eta$ , 'bed', and  $d\nu\dot{\eta}\rho$ , gen.  $d\nu\delta\rho\dot{\phi}\rho$ , 'man', used in its modern botanic sense 'stamen'. See clinical and andro-

clinanthium, n., the receptacle in the florets of composite plants (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κλίνη, 'bed', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See clinical, anther and -ium.

clinch, tr. v. — ME. clenchen; a var. of clench. Derivatives: clinch, n., clinch-er, n., clinch-ing-ly, adv., clinch-ing-ness, n.

cling, intr. v. — ME. clingen, fr. OE. clingan, 'to shrink, shrivel, contract', rel. to Dan. klynge, 'to cluster', klynge, 'cluster'. Cp. clench, clinch, which are causatives of cling. Cp. also clutch, v. Derivatives: cling, n., cling-er, n., cling-ing, adj., cling-ing-ly, adv., cling-ing-ness, n., cling-y, adj. clinic, n. — F. clinique, fr. L. clīnicus. See next

clinical, adi. - Formed with adi. suff. -al fr L. clīnicus, fr. Gk. κλίνικός, 'a physician who attends patients in their beds', from the adjective κλίνικός, 'pertaining to a bed', fr. κλίνη, 'bed', which is rel. to xhtverv, 'to cause to slope, slant, incline', κλίμα, 'inclination, slope, region', κλῖμαξ, 'ladder', κλτμακτήρ, 'rung of a ladder'. κλιτός, κλειτός, 'slope, hillside', fr. I.-E. base \*klei-, 'to incline, lean', whence also L. -clīnāre (with the exception of the pp. clīnātus, occurring only in compounds), 'to bend, turn', clīvus. 'slope, hill', clîtellae (dimin, of \*clîtra for \*kleitrā), 'a packsaddle', Umbr. kletram (acc.). 'litter, bier', OI. śráyati, 'leans', śritáh, 'leaning', Lith, šlýti, 'to slope', šliěti, 'to lean', šlaītas, 'declivity,' šleīvas, 'bandy-legged', OIr, clōin, 'crooked, wrong', MIr. clithar, 'hedge', W. cledren. 'enclosure', MIr. clē, W. cledd. Co. cledh, Bret, kleiz, 'left', lit, 'slanting, oblique'. MIr. fo-chla, W. go-gledd, 'north', lit. 'left' (for sense development cp. Heb. sémől. Arab. sham'ál, shimál, 'left; north'), Arm, learn (gen. lerin), 'mountain', Goth. hlaiw, 'grave, tomb', OE. hlāw, hlāw, 'mound, hill; cave', OE. hlinian. 'to lean'. See lean, 'to incline', and cp. words there referred to. Cp also acclivity, aclinic, anticlinal, clement, client, climacterium, climate, climax, clinamen, clino-, clitellum, clition, clivus, declension, decline, declivity, diclinous, enclitic, heteroclite, incline, isoclinic, microcline, monoclinal, pericline, recline, synclinal, triclinium. I.-E. base \* $\hat{k}$ lei- is an enlargement of base \* $\hat{k}$ el-. for the derivatives of which see heel, 'to lean' Derivative: clinical-ly, adv

clink, intr. and tr v. — Prob. fr. MDu. clinken (Du. klinken), 'to sound, tinkle', which is rel. to MLG. klingen [whence ON. klingia, Dan. klinge, Swed. klinga], OHG. klingan, MHG., G. klingen, 'to sound, tinkle'; of imitative origin. Clink is related to clank; for the thinning of a to i cp. click and clack. Cp. clough.

Derivatives: clink, n., clink-er, n., clink-ing, adj. clino-, before a vowel clin-, combining form denoting bed, or slope, slant, incline, decline. — Gk. κλίνο-, κλίν-, fr. κλίνη, 'bed', respectively fr. κλίνειν, 'to cause to slope, slant'. See clinical clinometer, n., an instrument for measuring the angles of slopes. — Compounded of clino- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. inclinometer.

Derivatives: clinometr-y, n., clinometr-ic, adj. Clintonia, n., a genus of plants of the lily-of-the-valley family (bot.) — ModL., named after the American statesman De Witt Clinton (1769-

1828) For the ending see suff -ia.

Clio, n., the Muse of history (*Greek mythol.*) — L. Clīō, fr. Gk. Κλειώ, lit. 'the proclaimer', fr. κλείειν, κλέειν, 'to tell of, celebrate, make famous', fr. κλέος, 'fame, flory'. See loud and cp. cledonism, and the first element in Clianthus.

clip, tr. and intr. v., to embrace (archaic.) — ME. clippen, cluppen, fr. OE. clyppan, 'to embrace, love', rel. to OFris. kleppa, of s.m., OHG. klāftra, MHG. klāfter, G. Klafter, MLG. klachter, 'fathom', lit. 'the outstretched arms', and cogn. with Lith. glèbỹs, 'armful', glóbiu, glóbti, 'to embrace, support', Lett. glâbt, glèbt, 'to protect', L. glēba, 'clod', globus, 'ball, sphere'. See clamp, 'a device for fastening', and cp. words there referred to.

clip, n., a term for mechanical devices. — OE. clypp, 'embrace', fr. OE. clyppan, 'to embrace'. See prec. word.

clip, tr. v., to cut off; intr. v., to cut something. — ME. clippen, fr. ON. klippa, which is of imitative origin. Derivatives: clip, n., clipp-er, n., clipp-ing, n. and adj.

clipeus, clupeus, clypeus, a large shield. — L., possibly of Etruscan origin. Cp. Clupea.

clique, n., a small, exclusive group of persons. — F., fr. OF. cliquer, 'to make a noise', which is of imitative origin. Cp. click.

Derivatives: clique, intr. v., cliqu(e)-y, cliqu-ish, adjs., cliqu-ish-ly, adv., cliqu-ish-ness, n., cliqu-ism n

clitellum, n., the raised band of earthworms and leeches (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. clītellae, 'pack-saddle', dimin. of \*clītra (for \*kleitrā), which is rel. to Umbr. kletram (acc.), 'bier, litter'; formed fr. I.-E, base \*klei-, 'to lean, incline', with instrumental suff. -trā, fem. of -tro. See clinical. For the suff. see rostrum.

clithridiate, adj., having the form of a keyhole (zool.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. Gk. κλειθρίδιον, dimin. of κλειθρίζ, 'keyhole', fr. κλεϊθρον, 'bar for closing'. See cleithral.

clition, n., the center of the anterior part of the clivus (craniol.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κλῖτός, 'slope'. See clinical.

Clitoria, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., of uncertain origin. For the rending see suff. -ia.

clitoris, n., a small, penislike organ of the female.

— Medical L., fr. Gk. κλειτορίς, lit. 'that which is shut up (scil. by the labia minora)', fr. κλείειν, 'to shut, close, bar', which is cogn. with L. claudere, 'to shut'. See close, adj., and cp. cleido-, cleisto-, cleithral, clithridiate.

clitorism, n., hypertrophy of the clitoris (med.) — Formed fr. clitoris with suff. -ism.

clitoritis, n., inflammation of the clitoris (med.)

— Medical L., formed fr. clitoris with suff. -itis.
clivus, n., the slanting surface of the body of the
sphenoid bone (anat.) — L. clivus, 'slope, hill',
fr. \*kloi-wos (rather than fr. \*klei-wos); cogn.
with Goth. hlaiw, 'grave, tomb', OE. hlæw,

hlāw, 'mound, hill; cave', fr. I.-E. base \*klei-, 'to incline, lean', whence also L. -clīnāre, 'to bend, turn', Gk. κλίνεν, 'to cause to slope, slant, incline'. See clinical and cp. acclivity, declivity, proclivity.

cloaca, n., a sewer; a watercloset. — L., 'an artificial canal in Rome, which carried the sewage into the Tiber, sewer, drain', fr. earlier clovāca, fr. OL. cluere, 'to purge', which is cogn. with Gk. κλύζειν, 'to dash against, break over, inundate, wash away, drench with a clyster', κλύσμα, 'liquid used for washing out', κλύδων, 'wave, surge', κλυστήρ, 'clyster pipe, syringe', Toch. B klyauccan, 'broth, bubble', W. clīr, 'clear', Lith. šlúoju, šlúoti, 'to sweep', šlúota, Lett. sluôta, 'broom', Goth. hlūtrs, OHG. hlūt-(t)ar, MHG. lūter, G. lauter, OE. hlūt(t)or, 'pure, clear'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*klēu-, resp. \*kleu-d-, 'to wash up, rinse'. Cp. clysis, clysma, clyster and cataclysm.

Derivative: cloac-al, adi.

cloak, n. — ME. cloke, fr. OF. cloke, cloque, cloche (F. cloche), 'bell', fr. Late L. clocca, 'bell', also 'cloak' (so called from its bell-like appearance). See clock, which is a doublet of cloak.

Derivatives: cloak, tr. v., cloak-ed, adj., cloak-ed-ly, adv., cloak-ing, n.

cloche, n., a bell-shaped protection of glass for plants. — F., 'bell', See next word.

clock, n., a device for measuring time. — ME. clok, clokke, fr. MDu. clocke (Du. klok), fr. OF. cloke, cloque, cloche (F. cloche), fr. Late L. clocca, fr. Celtic \*klokkā (whence OIr. clocc, W. cloch, cloc'h, 'bell'), which is of imitative origin. Cp. cloak, cloche, and the first element in glockenspiel.

Derivatives: clock, intr. and tr. v., clock-ing, n. clock, n., ornament on a stocking. — Prob. identical with prec. word and orig. meaning 'bell-shaped ornament'. Derivative: clock-ed, adj.

clod, n. — ME. clodde, fr. OE. clod- (used only in compounds), a collateral form of OE. clott, 'lump'. See clot.

Derivatives: clod, tr. and intr. v., clodd-ish, adj., clodd-ish-ly, adv., clodd-ish-ness, n., clodd-y, adj., clodd-i-ly, adv., clodd-i-ness, n.

clog, n., 1) obstruction; 2) a wooden shoe. — ME. klogge, 'log of wood'. Cp. Norw. klugu, 'a knotty log of wood'.

Derivatives: clog, tr. and intr. v., clogg-y, adj., clogg-i-ly, adv., clogg-i-ness, n.

cloison, n., a partition, division. — F., fr. VL. \*clausionem, acc. of \*clausio, 'a closing', fr. L. clausus, pp. of claudere, 'to shut'. See close, adj., and cp. words there referred to.

cloisonné, n., divided into compartments. — F., 'partitioned, divided into compartments', pp. of cloisonner, 'to partition', fr. cloison. See prec word

cloister, n. — ME. cloistre, cloister, fr. OF. cloistre (F. clottre), a blend of OF. clostre, of

Clonorchis

s.m., and of cloison. OF. clostre derives fr. L. claustrum, 'bar, bolt, place shut up'; see claustral. For the etymology of F. cloison see cloison. Derivatives: cloister, tr. v., cloister-al, adj., cloister-ed, adj.

Clonorchis, n., a genus of flukes (zool.) - ModL., compounded of Gk. κλών, 'branch, twig, slip', and govic, 'testicle'. The first element stands for \*κλάων and is rel. to κλᾶν, 'to break', fr. I.-E. hase  $*ael(\bar{a})$ -  $*aol(\bar{a})$ - 'to strike, beat, break': see calamity. For the second element see orchid. Clonothrix, n., a genus of bacteria (bacteriol.) -ModL., compounded of κλών, 'branch, twig. slin' and folk, 'hair'. See prec, word and -thrix. clonus, also clonos, n., a series of violent muscular spasms (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κλόνος. 'a violent motion, confusion, tumult', prob. a derivative of I.-E. base \*kel-, 'to move violently'. whence κέλεσθαι, 'to urge on, exhort', κελεύειν, 'to urge on, exhort, order', L. celer, 'swift'. See celerity.

cloot, n., hoof, division of a hoof. — ON. klō, 'claw'. See claw and cp. next word.

Clootie, n., the devil. — Lit., 'hoofed'. See prec. word.

close, adj. - ME. clos. fr. OF. (= F.) clos. fr. L. clausus, pp. of claudere. 'to shut, close'. which is rel. to clavis. 'key', clavus, 'nail', clava. 'a knotty stick, staff, club', and cogn. with Gk. κλείς, gen. κλειδός, 'bar, bolt, key' [whence κλείειν (for \*κλέΓιειν), 'to shut, close, bar', κλείθρον, 'bar for closing a door'], OIr. clō, 'nail', OSlav. kliuči, 'kev', Russ. ključ, of s.m., OSlav. ključiti, 'to shut up', Serb. kljuka, 'hook', Lith. kliúti, 'to catch, be caught on', kliáuties, Lett. klaûties, 'to rely upon', OFris, slūta, MLG., MDu. slūten, Du. sluiten, OHG. sliu3an, MHG. sliezen, G. schließen, 'to shut, close, lock', OS. slutil, OFris, sletel, MDu. slötel, Du. sleutel, OHG. slu33il, MHG. slü33el, G. Schlüssel, 'key'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*qlau-. \*(s)aleu-, 'hook, forked branch, key; to close, shut', Cp. autoclave, chiave, clathrate, claustral, clava, clavate, clavelization, clavicle, clavier, claviform, clavis, cleido-, cleisto-, cleithral, cleoid, cloison, cloister, closet, closure, clove, 'spice', clove, 'a former weight', cloy, conclave, conclude, conclusion, disclose, eclosion, enclave, enclose, exclude, exclusion, foreclose, glaive, include, inclusion, occlude, occlusion, parclose, preclude, preclusion, recluse, seclude, seclusion, sloat, slot, 'bolt', subclavian. Cp. also lot.

Derivatives: clos-ed, adj., close-ly, adv., close-ness. n.

close, n., enclosure, space. — OF. (= F.) clos, 'enclosure', pp. used as a noun. See next word. close, tr. and intr. v. — ME. closen, fr. OF. (= F.) clos, pp. of clore, 'to shut', fr. L. claudere. See close, adi.

close, n., completion. — Fr. prec. word.

closet, n. — OF., dimin. of clos, 'enclosure'. See close, 'enclosure', and -et.

Derivatives: closet, tr. v., closet-ed, adj.

Clostridium, n., a genus of bacteria (bacteriol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idium, fr. Gk. κλωστήρ, 'thread, spindle', fr. κλώθειν, 'to spin'. See Clotho.

closure, n. — OF., fr. L. clausūra (whence also It. chiusura), fr. clausus, pp. of claudere, 'to shut'. See close, adj., and -ure. F. clôture, 'closure', has been refashioned fr. OF. closure on analogy of nouns ending in -ture. Cp. cloture. Derivative: closure, tr. and intr. v.

clot, n. — ME., fr. OE. clott, clot, 'lump', rel. to MHG. kloz, klotzes, G. Klotz, 'lump', block', and to ME. clete, clite, 'wedge'. See cleat and cp. clod. Cp. also clout, cluster, clutter.

Derivatives: clot, tr. and intr. v., clott-ed, clott-

clote, n., the burdock. — ME., fr. OE. clāte, rel. to OS. cledthe, OHG. cletha, cletto, cletta, MHG., G. klette, fr. Teut. base \*kleip-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*gleit-, -t-enlargement of \*glei-, 'to cleave, stick to', whence L. glūten, 'glue'. See clay, and cp. glue, gluten.

cloth, n. — ME., fr. OE. clāp, 'cloth', rel. to OFris. klāth, MDu. cleet, Du. kleed, MHG. kleit, G. Kleid, 'garment' (ON. klāði is possibly borrowed fr. OE. clāp, a collateral form of clāp). These words prob. stand in gradational relationship to OE. clīdan, 'to adhere to', clīda, 'plaster', clide, 'bur'. See glue.

Derivatives: clothes, n. pl., cloth-ier, n., cloth-y, adi.

clothe, tr. v. — ME. clothen, clathen, fr. OE. clāðian, 'to clothe', fr. clāþ, 'cloth'. See prec. word. Derivative: cloth-ing, adj. and n.

Clothilda, Clothilde, fem. PN. — F. Clotilde, fr. G. Klothilde, a compound lit. meaning 'famous in battle', fr. OHG. \*klod, 'famous', and hildi, 'battle'. For the first element cp. OHG. hlūt, OE. hlūd, 'loud', and see loud. For the second element see Hilda.

Clotho, n., one of the Fates in Greek mythology. — L. Clōthō, fr. Gk. Κλωθώ, lit. 'the spinner', fr. κλώθειν, 'to spin', which is prob. rel. to κάλαθος, 'basket'. See calathus and cp. Clostridium.

cloture, n., closure of a debate in parliament. — F. *clôture*, 'closing, close, cloture'. See closure. Derivative: *cloture*, tr. and intr. v.

clou, n., object of chief attraction. — F., 'nail; chief attraction', fr. L. clāvus, 'nail', which is rel. to clāvis, 'key'. Cp. It. chiodo, chiovo, OProvenç., Catal. clau, Sp. clavo, Port. cravo, 'nail', which all derive fr. L. clāvus. See clavicle and cp. clove, 'spice', clove, 'a former weight', cloy. cloud, n. — ME. clud, cloud, 'rock, cloud', fr. OE. clūd, 'mass of rock, rock', which meant orig.

Derivatives: cloud, tr. and intr. v., cloud-ed, adj., cloud-ing, n., cloud-less, adj., cloud-less-ly, adv., cloud-less-ness, n., cloud-y, adj., cloud-i-ly, adv., cloud-i-ness, n.

'mass', and is rel, to clod (q.v.)

clough, n., a ravine. — ME., fr. OE. \*clōh, rel. to OHG. klāh (in the place name Klāh-uelde), fr. Teut. \*klanh-, which stands in gradational relationship to \*klenh-, whence OHG. clingo, G. Klinge, 'clough'; prob. of imitative origin. Cn. clink.

clout, n., a patch. — ME., fr. OE. clūt, 'piece of cloth or metal, patch', rel. to ON. klūtr, 'kerchief', Dan. klud, 'rag, tatter, clout', Fris. klūt, 'lump', MLG. klūt(e), Du. kluit, 'clod, lump', and to OE. clott, clot, 'lump'. See clot.

clout, tr. v., to patch, mend. — ME. clouten, fr. OE. clūtian, 'to patch', fr. clūt, 'a patch'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: clout-ed, adj., clout-er, n.

clout, n., a stupid person. — ME. clute, fr. Du. kluit. 'clod'. See clout, 'a patch'.

clove, n., a spice. — ME. clow, fr. MF. (= F.) clou, short for clou de girofle, lit. 'nail of clove'; so called from its resemblance to a nail. F. clou derives fr. L. clāvus. 'nail'. See clou.

Derivative: clove, tr. v., to spice with cloves. clove, n., a small bulb of garlic, etc. — OE. clufu, rel. to OS. cluf- in cluflōc, MLG. klof-, in klof-lōk, MDu. clof-, cluf- in cloflooc, cluflooc (whence, with dissimilation, Du. knoflook), OHG. chlobi- in chlobilouh (whence MHG. klobelouh, and, with dissimilation, MHG. knobelouch, G. Knoblauch), 'garlic', lit. 'clove leek', and to OE. clēofan, 'to split, divide'; see cleave, 'to divide'. Hence clove lit. means 'the divided bulb'.

clove, n., a former weight. — AF. clou, fr. Anglo-L. clāvus, name of a weight, fr. L. clāvus, 'nail'. See clou and cp. clove, 'spice'.

**clove**, past tense of *cleave*, 'to divide'. — Formed on analogy of **cloven**. See **cleave**, 'to divide'.

clove, past tense of cleave, 'to stick'. — Formed on analogy of prec. word. See cleave, 'to stick'. cloven, adj. — ME. cloven, fr. OE. clofen, 'divided', pp. of clēofan. See cleave, 'to divide'. clover, n. — ME. claver, clover, fr. OE. clāfre, clāfre, rel. to MLG. klēver, MDu. clāver, Du. klaver, OS. klē, OHG. klēo, MHG. klē, G. Klee, 'clover', and prob. also to OE. cleofian, 'to stick, adhere' (see cleave, 'to stick'), so that clover lit. means 'the plant with the sticky sap'.

Derivative: clover-ed, adi.

clown, n. — Of uncertain origin. Perh. rel. to Icel. klunni, 'a clumsy, boorish fellow', North Fris. klönne, 'clown', Du. kloen, 'hoyden', dial. Swed. kluns, 'a hard knob; a clumsy fellow', klunn, 'log', Dan. klunt, 'log, block', and to Dan., Swed. klump, 'lump'. See clump.

Derivatives: clown, intr. v., clown-ade, n., clownage, n., clown-ery, n., clown-ish, adj., clown-ish-ly, adv., clown-ish-ness, n.

cloy, tr. v., to satiate; to surfeit; to weary with excess. — Aphetic for obsol. accloy, which is formed (with change of prefix) fr. F. enclouer, 'to prick (horses) in shoeing, to spike (a gun)',

lit. 'to nail up', fr. en, 'in' (see 1st en-) and clou, 'nail', fr. L. clāvus. See clou and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: cloy-er, n., cloy-ing, adj., cloy-ing-ly, ady., cloy-ing-ness. n.

club, n. — ME. clubba, fr. ON. klubba, klumba, 'a thick stick, club'. See clump and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *club*, tr. and intr. v., *clubb-able*, adj. (a hybrid), *clubb-ed*, adj., *clubb-er*, n., *clubb-ish. clubb-v*, adis.

cluck, intr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. OE. cloccian, Dan. klukke, Du. klokken, MHG. klucken, MHG., G. glucken, Gk. κλώζειν, κλώσσειν, L. glöcire, 'to cluck', which all are imitative. Cp. also clutch. 'brood'.

Derivative: cluck, n.

clue, n. — The same word as clew.

clumber spaniel, clumber, n. — Named after one of the estates of the 1st Duke of Newcastle.

clump, n., a heap, mass. — MLG. klumpe, klompe, 'clog, wooden shoe', prop. 'shoe formed from a lump of wood', rel. to LG. klump (whence G. Klumpe, Klumpen), 'clump, lump', MDu. clompe, 'lump, mass', Du. klomp, 'lump', wooden shoe', Dan., Swed. klump, 'lump', OE. clympre, 'lump of metal, metal', and to ON. klumba, klubba, 'a thick stick, club'. See clamp 'device for fastening', and cp. club. Cp. also clunch. Cp. also clown.

Derivatives: clump, intr. and tr. v., clump-y, adj. clumsy, adj. — ME. clumsed, pp. of clumsen, 'to benumb', rel. to dial. Swed. klummsen, 'benumbed with cold', OE. be-clemman, 'to bind, enclose, fetter', and to E. clamp, 'a device for fastening (q.v.). For the insertion of s before the suff. -y cp. flimsy.

Derivatives: clumsi-ly, adv., clumsi-ness, n.

clunch, n., a kind of limestone. — Cp. Du. klont, klomp, of s.m., 'lump', and see clump. For the connection between clump and clunch cp. bump and bunch, hump and hunch, lump and lunch.

clung, past tense and pp. of cling. — ME. pp. clunge(n), fr. OE. clungen, fr. clingan, 'to shrivel, contract'. See cling.

Cluniac, n., a monk of the order of Benedictines founded 910 in the abbey of Cluny, in France. Clupea, n., the genus of herrings (ichthyol.) — L. clupea, 'a kind of very small river fish', of uncertain origin; possibly rel. to clupeus, a collateral form of clipeus, 'a round shield'. See clipeus.

Clupeidae, n. pl., a family of fishes, the herrings, sardines, etc. (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae, fr. Clupea.

cluster, n. — OE. cluster, clyster, prob. rel. to OE. clott, clot, 'lump'. See clot.

Derivatives: cluster, intr. v., cluster-ed, adj., cluster-y, adj.

clutch, tr. and intr. v., to seize with the hands. — ME. clucchen, clicchen, fr. OE. clyccean, 'to bring together, clench', rel. to OFris. kletsie,

clutch

'spear', Swed. klyka, 'crotch, fork', and to E. cling (a.v.)

clutch, n., claw, grip, grasp. — ME. clucche, fr. clucchen. See prec. word.

clutch, n., a brood. — Fr. earlier *cletch*, fr. ON. *klekja*, which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. cluck.

clutter, n., confusion, disorder; intr. v., to run in disorder; tr. v., to put into disorder, to litter;
A var. of obsol. clotter, freq. of the verb clot.
See clot and freq. suff. -er.

Derivative: clutter-er, n.

Clydesdale, n., a heavy breed of cart horse. — Named fr. Clydesdale, the valley of the River Clyde in Scotland.

Clydesdale terrier, a breed of Scotch terrier. — See prec. word.

clyer, n., a scrofulous tumor, a wen. — Du. klier, 'gland, scrofula'.

Clypeaster, n., a genus of sea urchins (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. L. clypeus, 'a round shield', and astēr, 'star'. See clipeus and Aster.

clypeate, adj., shaped like a round shield. — L. clypeātus, pp. of clypeāre, 'to provide with a round shield', fr. clypeus. See clipeus and adj. suff. -ate.

clyneus, n. - See clipeus.

clysis, n., a washing out by a clyster (med.) — Gk. κλύσις, fr. κλύζειν, 'to wash away, to drench with a clyster', which is cogn. with OL. cluere, 'to purge', L. cloāca, 'sewer, drain'. See cloaca. clysma, n., an enema (med.) — Gk. κλύσμα, 'liquid used for washing out', fr. κλύζειν. See prec. word and cp. cataclysm.

clysmic, adj., washing, cleansing. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. κλυσμός, 'liquid used for washing out', fr. κλύζειν. See clysis.

clyster, n., an enema. — F. clystère, fr. L. clystër, fr. Gk. κλυστήρ, 'clyster pipe, syringe', fr. κλύ-ζειν. See clysis and op. cataclysm.

Derivatives: clyster, tr. v., clyster-ize, tr. v.

Clytemnestra, Clytaemnestra, n., the wife of Agameninon. With the aid of her lover Aegisthus she murdered her husband on his return from Troy (Greek mythol.) — L. Clytaemnēstra, fr. Gk. Κλυταιμνήστρα, a word compounded of κλυτός, 'heard of, celebrated', and μνηστήρ, 'willing to mind; mindful of; wooer, suitor', which is rel. to μνᾶσθαι, 'to remember', μνῆσις, 'memory, remembrance'. For the first element see loud, for the second see mind and cp. mnestic, mnestic.

cnemial, adj., pertaining to the shinbone (anat.)

— Formed with suff. -ial fr. Gk. χνήμη (Dor. χνάμᾶ), 'leg, shank, tibia', which is cogn. with OIr. cnāim, 'bone', OE. hamm, 'ham'. See ham, 'part of the thigh', and cp. the second element in gastrocnemius.

Cnicus, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (hot.) — L. enīcus, enēcus, 'safflower', fr. Gk. χνῆκος, 'safflower', whence Gk. κνηκός, Dor. κνῦκός, 'pale, yellow, tawny'; cogn. with OE.

hunig, 'honey'. See honey.

cnida, n., a nematocyst (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κνίδη, 'nettle', from the stem of κνίζειν, 'to scratch, scrape', rel. to Homeric Gk. κνίση, Att. κνίσα, 'smell of a burnt sacrifice, steam, savor', and cogn. with L. nīdor (for \*cnīdōs), 'smell of burnt things, savor'. See nidor.

co- short form of com-, con-.

coacervate, tr. v., to heap up (obsol.) — L. coacervātus, pp. of coacervāre, 'to heap together, heap up', fr. co- and acervāre, 'to heap up'. See acervate.

coacervation, n. — L. coacervatio, gen. -ōnis, 'a heaping up', fr. coacervatus, pp. of coacervare. See prec. word and -ion.

coach, n. — F. coche, fr. G. Kutsche, fr. Hungarian kocsi, short for orig. kocsi szekér, 'vehicle made in Kocs', fr. kocsi, 'of, or pertaining to, Kocs', formed with suff. -i, 'of', fr. Kocs, name of a village near Györ in Hungary. Cp. Sp., Port. coche, It. cocchio, Du. koets, which all derive ultimately fr. Hungarian kocsi. Cp. also the second element in porte-cochere.

Derivatives: coach, tr. and intr. v., coach-ee, n., coach-er, n., coach-ing, n.

coact, tr. v., to force, compel (obsol.) — L. coāctāre, 'to constrain', freq. of cōgere (pp. coāctus), 'to force'. See cogent.

Derivatives: coaction (q.v.), coact-ive, adj.

co-act, intr. v., act together. — Formed fr. co-and act.

coaction, n., force, compulsion. — L. coāctiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. coāctus, pp. of cōgere. See coact and -ion.

coadjutor, n. — OF. coadjuteur, fr. L. coadjūtor, torem, acc. of coadjūtor, fr. co- and adjūtor, 'helper, assistant', fr. adjūtus, pp. of adjuvāre, 'to help, assist'. See aid and cp. adjutant, adjuvant.

coadunate, tr. v., to unite. — Late L. coadūnātus, pp. of coadūnāre, 'to unite', fr. co- and L. adūnāre, 'to make one, unite', which is formed fr. ad- and ūnus, 'one'. See uni- and verbal suff. -ate. coadunate, adj., united. — Late L. coadūnātus, pp. of coadūnāre. See coadunate, v.

coadunation, n., union. — Late L. coadūnātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. coadūnātus, pp. of coadūnāre. See prec. word and -ion.

coagulate, intr. and tr. v., to curdle. — L. coāgulātus, pp. of coāgulāre, fr. coāgulum, 'means of coagulation', fr. \*co-agere, 'to drive or press together', fr. co- and agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead, do'. See agent, adj., and verbal suff. -ate. For sense development cp. curd. Cp. quail, 'to lose heart'.

coagulation, n. — L. coāgulātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. coāgulātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. coāgulātus, pp. of coāgulātus. See prec. word and -ion.

coaita, n., the spider monkey. — A Tupi name. coal, n. — ME. cole, fr. OE. col. rel. to ON., Norw., Swed. kol, Dan. kul, OFris., MDu. kole, Du. kool, OHG. kolo, kol, MHG. kol, G. Kohle,

'coal', and cogn. with Olr. gual, 'coal'. Cp. collier and the first element in collop. Cp. also collie.

Derivatives: coal, tr. and intr. v., coal-er, n., coal-ing, n., coal-y, adi.

coalesce, intr. v., to grow together, unite. — L. coalēscere, 'to grow together, unite', fr. coand alēscere, 'to grow up', inchoative of alere, 'to nourish'. See aliment and cp. adolescent.

Derivatives: coalesc-ence, n., coalescent (q.v.) coalescence, n. — Formed with suff. -ce, fr. L. coalescens, gen. -entis. See next word.

coalescent, adj. — L. coalēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of coalēscere. See coalesce and -ent.

coalite, intr. and tr. v., to unite (obsol.) — L. coalitus, pp. of coalēscere. See coalesce and next word.

coalition, n., a temporary union. — ML. coalitiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. coalitus, pp. of coalēscere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: coalition-al, adj., coalition-ist, n. coalmouse, n., the European titmouse. — OE. colmāse, fr. col, 'coal', and māse, 'titmouse'. See coal and titmouse.

coaming, n., a raised edge around an opening. —
Of uncertain origin.

Coan, adj., of, or pertaining to the island of Cos.

— Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Cōs, fr. Gk. Kῶς, one of the Doric Sporades.

Derivative: Coan. n.

coarctation, n., tightening of the aorta, an orifice, etc. (med.) — L. coarctātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a crowding or pressing together', fr. coarctātus, a collateral form of coartātus, pp. of coarctāre, resp. coartāre, 'to crowd or press together', fr. co- and arctāre, artāre, 'to press together', fr. artus, 'close, strait, narrow, fitted', which is related to ars, gen. artis, 'art', arma, 'armor'; see art and -ion. The form arctāre (for artāre) is due to folk etymology, which associated this word with L. arcēre, 'to hold off, keep off'.

coarse, adj. — Earlier also *course*, of uncertain origin; possibly adjectival use of the noun course in the term 'of course', taken in the sense of 'common, ordinary, rude'.

Derivatives: coarse-ly, adv., coars-en, tr. and intr. v., coarse-ness, n.

coast, n. — ME. cost, fr. OF. coste (F. côte), 'rib, coast', fr. L. costa, 'rib, side', which is cogn. with OSlav. kosti, 'bone'. Cp. Rum. coastă, It., OProvenç. costa, 'rib, coast', Sp. cuesta, 'hill, mount, slope', costilla, 'rib', which all derive fr. L. costa. Cp. accost, costal, costalgia, costard, costermonger, costrel, cuesta, cutlet, intercostal.

Derivative: coastal (q.v.)

coast, intr. and tr. v. — ME. costeyen, costien, fr. OF. costeier, costoier (F. côtover), fr. OF. coste (F. côte), 'coast'. See coast, n.

Derivatives: coast-er, n., coast-ing, n.

coastal, adj., pertaining to, or bordering on, a coast. — A hybrid formed fr. E. coast with -al,

a suff. of Latin origin. The proper form is **costal** (fr. L. *costa*), which, however, is used only in the sense 'pertaining to a rib or ribs'.

coat, n. — ME. cote, fr. OF. cote (F. cotte), 'coat, petticoat', fr. Frankish \*kotta, which is rel. to OHG. chozza, chozzo, MHG., G. kotze, 'a coarse coat', OS. kot, 'a woolen mantle'. OProvenç., Sp., Port. cota, It. cotta, 'coat', ML. cotta, 'cowl', are Teut. loan words. Cp. cotillion, cotise, cotta, and the second element in hausse-

Derivatives: coat, tr. v., coat-ed, adj., coatee (a.v.), coat-ing, n.

coatee, n., a short coat. — Formed fr. coat with suff. -ee.

**coati**, n., a small Brazilian raccoon. — Port., fr. Tupi *coati*, which is compounded of *cua*, 'cincture, belt', and *tim*, 'nose'.

coax, tr. and intr. v. — Fr. earlier cokes, 'a fool, dupe', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: coax, n., coax-er, n., coax-ing, n., coax-y, adi.

coaxal, coaxial, adj., having a common axis (math.) — Formed fr. co-, axis and adj. suff. -al. cob, n., a heap, lump. — Prob. rel. to cub. Cp. cobble. 'a rounded stone'.

Derivative: cobb-y, adj.

cob, n., a gull. — Rel. to Du. *kobbe*, of uncertain origin; possibly orig. denoting a plump, roundish bird and rel. to cob, 'heap, lump'.

cob, n., a spider (rare). — See cobweb.

cobalt, n., a silver-white metallic element (chem.)
— G. Kobalt, prob. a blend of MHG. kobolt, 'a malicious sprite', and Gk. χόβπλος, 'rogue. knave; an evil spirit'. See kobold and goblin. For sense development cp. nickel and wolfram. Derivative: cobalt-ic, adj.

cobble, n., a rounded stone. — Formed with suff. -le fr. cob, 'heap, lump'.

Derivatives: *cobble*, tr. v., to pave with cobbles, *cobbl-ing*, n., *cobbl-y*, adj.

cobble, tr. v., to patch. — Of uncertain origin. Perhaps rel. to cob, 'heap, lump', hence derivatively identical with cobble, 'to pave with rounded stones' (see prec. word).

Derivatives: cobbl-er, n., cobbl-ing, n.

Cobdenism, n., the doctrine of the English economist Richard *Cobden* (1804-65). — For the ending see suff. -ism.

**Cobdenite**, n., an adherent of Cobdenism. — See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite.

coble, n., a kind of fishing boat. — Bret. caubal. fr. L. caupulus, 'a kind of small ship', which is of uncertain origin.

cobnut, n. — L. 'nut in heaps or clusters', compounded of cob, 'heap, lump', and nut.

cobra, n., a poisonous snake of Asia and Africa.

— Port. cobra de capello, 'serpent with a hood' (so called because it expands its neck so as to resemble a hood). Cobra derives fr. VL. \*colobra (whence also F. couleuvre, 'adder'), formed with vowel assimilation fr. L. colubra, 'female

307

serpent', which is rel. to *coluber*, 'serpent, snake'. See Coluber.

cobriform, adj., allied to the cobra. — A hybrid coined fr. Port. cobra (see prec. word) and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

coburg, n., a thin fabric of worsted and cotton or worsted and silk. — Fr. Coburg, a town in Germany.

cobweb, n. — ME. coppeweb, shortened fr. atter-cop-web, fr. OE. ātorcoppe, attorcoppe, 'spider', which is compounded of ātor, 'poison', and cop, 'top, head'. See atter and cop, 'top of a thing'. For the second element see web. Cp. cob, 'spider'.

Derivatives: cobweb, tr. v., cobwebb-ery, n., cobwebb-y, adj.

coca, n., a South American plant. — Sp., fr. Peruvian coca. Cp. cocaine.

Coca Cola. — A trade name; so called in allusion to the extracts of coca leaves and cola nuts it contains.

cocaine, cocain, n., a drug obtained from coca leaves, used as a local anesthetic. — A hybrid coined by Niemann in 1859 fr. coca and chem. suff. -ine, resp. -in, which is of Latin origin.

cocainism, n., a morbid condition caused by the habitual use of cocaine. — A double hybrid coined fr. cocaine and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin.

cocainize, tr. v., to anesthetize with cocaine. — A double hybrid coined fr. cocaine and -ize. a suff. of Greek origin.

cocco-, before a vowel cocc-, combining form meaning 'berry, seed'. — Gk. κοκκο-, κοκκ-, fr. κόκκος. See coccus.

coccoid, adj., resembling a coccus (bacteriol.) — Compounded of cocc- and Gk. -oet $\delta \dot{\eta} \varsigma$ , 'like', fr. el $\delta \circ \varsigma$ , 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Cocculus, n., a genus of plants of the family Menispermaceae (bot.) — ModL., dimin. of coccus, 'a berry'. See next word and -ule.

coccus, n., 1) one of the carpels of a dry fruit (bot.); 2) a spherical cell (bacteriol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κόκκος, 'grain of the kermes, kernel, berry', which is prob. a foreign word. Cp. the second element in gonococcus and in Chiococca. Cp. also cocoon. Cp. also scotch, 'to make an incision'. The word coccus was introduced into bacteriology by the German surgeon Albert Christian Theodor Billroth (1829-94).

Coccus, n., a genus of insects of the family Coccidae. — See prec. word.

coccyg-, form of coccygo- before a vowel.

coccygeal, adj., pertaining to the coccyx (anat.)
 Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. κόκκυξ, gen. κόκκυγος. See coccyx.

coccygo-, before a vowel coccyg-, combining form denoting the coccyx (med.) — Fr. Gk. κόκκυξ, gen. κόκκυγος. See next word.

coccyx, n., the end of the vertebral column in .nan and in some apes; the rudiment of a tail (anat.) — Gk. κόκκυξ, gen. κόκκυγος, 'cuckoo;

coccyx', a word of imitative origin. This bone was so called from its supposed resemblance to a cuckoo's beak. See cuckoo and cp. words there referred to.

Cochin, n., a breed of large domestic fowl. — Named fr. Cochin China

cochineal, n., a scarlet dye. — Fr. F. cochenille, fr. Sp. cochinilla, prop. 'wood louse', dimin. of cochina, 'sow', which is rel. to F. cochon, pig'. Both Sp. cochina and F. cochon prob. are of imitative origin.

cochlea, n., the spiral part of the inner ear (anat.)

— L. coclea, cochlea, fr. Gk. κοχλίᾶς, 'snail with a spiral shell', fr. κόχλος, 'shellfish with a spiral shell', which is rel. to Gk. κόγχος, 'shell'. See conch and cp. cockle, 'bivalve'.

Derivative: cochle-ar, adi.

cochleare, n., a spoonful (med.) — L., 'a spoon, whose pointed end was used to extract snails from the shell', dissimilated fr. \*cocleāle, fr. coclea, cochlea, 'snail', fr. Gk. χοχλίᾶς. See cochlea. cochleate, adj., shaped like a snail shell. — Formed fr. cochlea with adj. suff. -ate.

cochleated, adj., cochleate. — See prec. word and -ed.

cock, n., the male of the domestic fowl. — ME. cok, fr. OE. cocc, coc, kok, imitative of the cry of the bird. Cp. ON. kokr. Late L. coccus, OF. coc (whence F. coq), OSlav. kokotű, OI. kukkutáh, 'cock', which all are imitative. Cp. also chicken, cockade, cockney, coquet, coquette, coquin, coxcomb.

Derivatives: cock, tr. v., cock, n., the act of cocking.

cock, n., a small pile of hay. — ME. cokke. Cp. Dan. kok, 'pile of hay', ON. kökkr, 'lump, ball'. cock, n., a cockboat. — See cockboat.

cockade, n. — F. cocarde, fr. OF. coquart, coquard, 'vain', fr. coq, 'cock'. See cock, 'the male of the domestic fowl'. In English the word was assimilated in form to the numerous nouns ending in -ade.

Derivative: cockad-ed, adj.

cock-a-doodle-doo, n. — Childish imitation of the cry of a cock.

Cockaigne, n., an imaginary land of luxury. — ME. cocaygne, fr. OF. quoquaigne (F. cocagne) in pais de quoquaigne (F. pays de cocagne), 'land of plenty', which is prob. a Teut. loan word and lit. means 'land of cake'. See cake and cp. It. cuccagna, Sp. cucaña, Port. cucanha, which are of the same origin and meaning, as OF. quoquaigne.

cockalorum, n., a conceited little man. — Formed fr. cock in facetious imitation of Latin words. cockatoo, n., a large parrot of Australia. — Du. kaketoe, fr. Malay kakatūwa, which is prob. a contraction of kakak tūwa, 'old sister'. See Yule-Burnell, Hobson Jobson, p. 227. For sense development cp. E. poll, 'parrot', fr. the PN. Poll, a shortened form of Polly, 'Mary' (see Polly). cockatrice, n., a fabulous serpent. — ME. coca-

tryse, cocatrice, fr. OF. cocatris (F. cocatrix), 'a fabulous serpent', fr. Late L. calcātrīx, 'treader, tracker', fr. calcāre, 'to tread'; see calk, 'to stop with oakum'. OF. cocatris was influenced in form by OF. coc, 'cock'. Late L. calcātrix is a loan translation of Gk. ἰχνεύμων, 'ichneumon'. lit. 'tracker'. fr. ἴχνος. 'track'.

cockboat, n., a small boat, esp. one used as a tender. — ME. cokbote, fr. cok, 'cockboat', and bote, 'boat'. The first element derives fr. OF. coque, cogue (F. coche), 'a kind of boat', fr. Late L. caudica, 'a kind of boat', lit. 'a boat made from the trunk of a tree', fr. L. caudex, gencaudicis, 'trunk of a tree'. See caudex. OF. coque, cogue, were influenced in form by MDu. cogghe. Cp. coxswain. Cp. also cog, 'a small fishing boat'. For the second element in ME. cokbote see boat. cockchafer, n. — Compounded of cock, the bird, and chafer; so called from its large size.

cocker, tr. v., to pamper. — Formed with suff. -er fr. obsol. cock, 'to make a nestle cock of'. See cock, the bird. For sense development cp. OF. cogueliner, 'to pamper', fr. coq, 'cock'.

cocker, n., quiver (obsol.) — ME. coker, 'quiver, boot', fr. OE. cocur, cocer, rel. to ODu. cocar, MDu. coker, Du. koker, OHG. kochar, kochāri, MHG. kocher, kochāre, G. Köcher, 'quiver'. These Teut. words are connected with ML. cucurum, MGk. κούκουρον, whence Russ. kukor, 'cartridge box'. Cp. quiver, 'a case for arrows'. cocker, n., also cocker spaniel. — Formed fr. cock, the bird; so called because originally used

cockerel, n., a young cock. — Dimin. of cock, the bird. For the suff. cp. dotterel (fr. dote), pickerel (fr. pike).

cocket, seal of the king's customhouse. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: cocket, tr. v.

for hunting woodcock.

cockle, n., the corn cockle. — ME. cokel, cokille, fr. OE. coccel, 'corn cockle, darnel; tares'; of uncertain origin.

cockle, n., a stove. — Du. kachel, short for kacheloven, fr. MHG. kacheloven (whence also G. Kachelofen), 'stove of Dutch tiles', fr. VL. \*cacculus, 'an earthen pot for cooking', a collateral form of L. caccabus, fr. Gk. κάκκαβος, κακκάβη, 'a three-legged pot', which is of Sem. origin; cp. Akkad. kukubu, 'a pot'. — Cp. cachucha. cockle, n., bivalve mollusk of the genus Cardium.

- ME. cokel, fr. OF. (= F.) coquille, 'shell', fr. VL. \*conchilia, neut. pl. taken for fem. sing., fr. L. conchylium, fr. Gk. κογχύλιον, dimin. of κογχύλη, 'shell', fr. κόγχη, 'shell'. See conch and cp. cochlea, cochleare, coquina, and the second element in caracole.

cockle, intr. v., to wrinkle, pucker; tr. v., to cause to wrinkle or pucker. — F. coquiller, 'to swell, form blisters', fr. coquille, 'shell'. See prec. word. Derivatives: cockle, n., a wrinkle, pucker, cockly, adj.

cockney, n., 1) a native of the East End of Lon-

don; 2) a resident of London; 3) his pronunciation. — ME. cockeney, prob. from a NF. dial. form of OF. acoquine (F. acoquiné), 'greatly attached to', pp. of acoquiner, 'to make fond of', formed fr. a, 'to' (see à), and coquiner, 'to play the knave', fr. coquin, 'knave, rascal, rogue', which prob. derives fr. coq, 'cock' (cp. F. coquard, 'ridiculous old beau', and other derivatives of coq with a depreciatory sense). See cock, the bird.

Derivatives: cockney-dom, n., cockney-ism, n. cockroach n. — Alteration of Sp. cucaracha, 'wood louse', fr. cuco, 'a sort of caterpillar; cuckoo', possibly derived fr. L. cucus, 'daw', which is of imitative origin. Cp. Gk. κόκκυξ, L. cucūlus, 'cuckoo', and see cuckoo. The change of Sp. cucaracha to E. cockroach is due to a folketymological association with E. cock and roach. cocksomb, n. — Lit. 'the comb of a cock'. See cock and comb and cp. coxcomb.

Derivative: cockscomb-ed, adj.

cocky, adj., conceited. — Formed with adj. suff. -v fr. cock, the bird. Cp. coxy.

Derivatives: cock-i-ly, adv., cock-i-ness, n.

coco, cocoa, n., palm tree. — Fr. Port. coco, 'grimace', so called from the monkeylike face at the base of the nut. Cp. coquito.

cocoa, n. - Sp. cacas. See cacao.

cocoon, n., the silky case spun by the larvae of certain insects. — F. cocon, fr. Provenç. coucoun, 'shell of eggs; cocoon', fr. L. coccum, 'excrescence on a plant; kernel, berry', whence also F. coque, 'shell of eggs'. L. coccum is a loan word fr. Gk. κόκκος, 'grain of the kermes, kernel, berry'. See coccus.

coction, n., a cooking, boiling. — L. coctiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. coctus, pp. of coquere, 'to cook, boil'. See cook and -tion.

Cocytus, n., one of the five rivers of Hades (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Κωχῦτός, 'the River of Lamentation', fr. κωκῦτός, 'lamentation', fr. κωκύειν, 'to cry, lament', dissimilated fr. \*χῦτόειν, and rel. to καύᾶξ, Homeric Gk. κήξ, κῆυξ, 'a sea bird'. Cp. OI. kάuti, 'shouts', kōkah, 'goose', Arm. k'uk', 'sighing, groaning'. All these words are of imitative origin.

cod, n., a large sea fish. — ME. cod, prob. fr. cod, 'bag' (see next word), and orig. meaning 'bag fish'. Cp. cuttlefish.

cod, n., a small bag; a pillow. — ME., fr. OE. codd, 'bag, shell, husk', rel. to ON. koddi, 'pillow', Du. kodde, 'bag', fr. I.-E. base \*geu-d-, \*gu-d-, -d-enlargement of base \*geu-, 'to bend, curve, arch'. See cove and cp. peasecod. Cp. also coddle, 'to pamper'.

coda, n., a concluding passage in a musical composition. — It. coda, fr. L. cōda, secondary form of cauda, 'tail'. See caudal and cp. words there referred to.

coddle, tr. v., to pamper. — Formed with freq. suff. -le fr. cod, 'pillow'.

Derivative: coddl-er, n.

oddle 30

coddle, tr. v., to cook slowly. — Prob. a var. form of caudle.

code, n. — F., fr. L. cōdex, later spelling for caudex, 'the trunk of a tree; a writing tablet; an account book, a code of laws'. See caudex and cp. codex.

Derivative: code, tr. v.

codeine, n., an alkaloid obtained fr. opium (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -ine fr. Gk. κώδεια, 'poppy head', which is rel. to κῶος, 'prison' (lit. 'a hollow place'), κώδων, 'bell, mouth of a trumpet, trumpet', κοῖλος (for \*κόΓιλος), 'hollow', fr. I.-E. base \*kew-, \* $k\bar{u}$ -, 'vault; to be hollow; to swell', whence also L. cavus, 'hollow'. See cave, n., and cp. codon.

codetta, n., a short coda (mus.) — It., dimin. of coda (q.v.)

codex, n. — L. See code and cp. codicil. codger, n. — A var. of cadger.

codicil, n., an addition to a will. — L. cōdicillus, 'a small writing tablet; an appendix to a will', dimin. of cōdex, gen. cōdicis. See codex.

codicillary, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, a codicil. — Late L. cōdicillāris, fr. L. cōdicillus. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ary.

codification, n. — See next word and -fication.
codify, tr. v., to reduce to a code; to systematize. — Formed fr. code with suff. -fy.
Derivative: codifi-er. n.

codille, n., a term at omber, used when the game is lost by the challenging player. — Sp. codillo, lit. 'elbow, bend, knee of quadrupeds', dimin. of codo, 'elbow, cubit', fr. L. cubitus. See cubit. codling, n., a young cod. — Formed fr. cod, 'a large fish', with the dimin. suff. -ling.

codling, n., a variety of apple. — ME. querdling, corruption of F. cœur de lion, 'heart of lion'. F. cœur derives fr. L. cor, de fr. L. dē, 'from, away from', lion fr. L. leōnem, acc. of leō, 'lion' (see cordate, de- and lion); influenced in form by E. coddle, 'to cook slowly', and by nouns ending in -ing.

codon, n., a small bell, mouth of a trumpet. — Gk. κώδων, rel. to κώδεια, 'poppy head'. See codeine and cp. the second element in Polycodium.

codpiece, n., formerly, a bag worn in the front of the breeches. — Compounded of cod, 'bag', and piece.

**coed**, **co-ed**, **n**., a female student in a coeducational college (*slang*). — Abbreviation of next word.

**coeducation**, n. — Formed fr. **co-** and **education**. Derivative: *coeducation-al*, adj.

coefficient, adj. and n. — Formed fr. co- and efficient. The term coefficient was introduced into mathematics by the French mathematician François Viète (Vieta) (1540-1603).

coehorn, n., an obsolete weapon for throwing shells. — Named after its inventor, the Baron Menno van Coehoorn (1641-1704).

coel-, form of coelo- before a vowel.

Coelenterata, n., a phylum of invertebrate animals (zool.) — ModL., lit. '(animals) with empty intestines', coined by the German zoologist Rudolf Leuckart (1822-98) fr. Gk. κοῖλος, 'hollow', and ἔντερον, 'intestine'. See coelo, enteric, and adj. suff. -ate.

coelenterate, adj. and n. — See prec. word. coelenteric, adj. — See Coelenterata and -ic. coeli-, form of coelio- before a yowel.

coelia, n., cavity (anat.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κοιλίᾶ, 'cavity in the body'. See next word.

coeliac, celiac, adj., pertaining to the cavity of the abdomen (anat.) — L. coeliacus, fr. Gk. κοιλιακός, 'pertaining to the cavity of the body', fr. κοιλία, 'cavity of the body, abdomen', a word coined by Aristotle fr. κοίλος, 'hollow'. See coelo- and cp. coelio-.

coelio-, before a vowel coeli-, also spelled celio-, celi-, pertaining to the abdomen (anat.) — Gk. κοιλιο-, κοιλι-, fr. κοιλία, 'abdomen', fr. κοίλος, 'hollow'. See coelia, coeliac, and cp. next word. coelo-, before a vowel coel-, combining form meaning 'hollow'. — Gk. κοιλο-, κοιλ-, fr.

meaning 'hollow'. — Gk. κοιλο-, κοιλ-, fr. κοιλος, 'hollow', which stands for \*κόΓιλος and is cogn. with L. cavus, 'hollow'. See cave, n., and cp. coelia, coelia, coelio-, and the second element in Odocoileus.

coelom, n., the body cavity of Metazoa (zool.) — Coined by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919) fr. Gk. κοίλωμα, 'a hollow, cavity', fr. κοΐλος, 'hollow'. See coelo-.

Coelopleurum, n., a genus of plants. — ModL., compounded of Gk. κοΐλος, 'hollow', and πλευρόν, 'rib'. See coelo- and pleura.

coen-, form of coeno- before a vowel.

coenesthesis, coenaesthesis, n., organic sensation (in contradistinction to external sensation, as hearing, seeing, etc.) (psychol.) — Fr. Gk. κοινή, αἴσθησις, 'common sensation'. See coeno- and esthesis.

coeno-, before a vowel coen-, combining form meaning 'common'. — Gk. χοινο-, χοιν-, fr. χοινός, 'common, public, general', which prob. stands for \*χοιμ-ιός, a compound prob. formed fr. \*χοιμ-, 'with', which is cogn. with L. com-, cum, 'with' (see com-), and from a derivative of I.-E. base yό-, 'going' (see itinerate). Accordingly χοινός lit. means 'that which goes together'. For the formation of the word cp. Gk. ξῦνός, of s.m., which stands for \*ξων-ιός, fr. ξύν, 'with', and \*-μος, 'that which goes'. Cp. L. comes, 'companion', for com-e-s, lit. 'he who goes with somebody', fr. com-, 'with, together', and the stem of *īre*, 'to go'. Cp. epicene.

coenobite, n. - See cenobite.

coenobium, n., a religious community. — Eccles. L. coenobium, 'a convent', fr. Gk. κοινόβιον, 'life in community, monastery', fr. κοινός, 'common', and βίος, 'life'. For the first element see coeno-, for the second see bio-. Cp. cenoby. coenosarc, n., the common soft tissue that unites the polyps of a compound zoophyte (zool.) —

Compounded of **coeno**- and Gk. σάρξ, gen. σαρχάς. 'flesh'. See **sarco**-.

coenurus, n., the larva of a tapeworm (*Taenia coenurus*). — ModL., compounded of coenand Gk. o'o'o'a. 'tail'. See uro-, 'tail-'.

coequal, adj. — Formed fr. co- and equal. Cp. L. coaequalis. 'of equal age, equal'.

Derivatives: coequal, intr. and tr. v., coequality, n., coequal-ly, adv., coequal-ness, n.

coequate, tr. v. — L. coaequātus, pp. of coaequāre, 'to make equal to (something else)', fr. co- and aequāre, 'to make equal'. See equate and cp. adequate.

Derivatives: coequat-ed, adj., coequat-ion, n. coerce, to force, constrain. — L. coercēre, 'to shut up together, confine, restrain, limit', fr. coand arcēre, 'to shut up, enclose, hold', fr. arca, 'chest, box'; see ark and cp. exercise. For the change of Latin ă (in arcēre) to ĕ (in co-ĕrcēre) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: coerc-er, n., coerc-ible, adj., coerc-ibil-ity, n., coerc-ible-ness, n., coerc-ibl-y, adv., coercion (q.v.)

coercion, n., a coercing. — MF. (= F), fr. L. coerctiō, coerciō, shortened fr. coercitō, fr. coercitus, pp. of coercēre; partly through the medium of OF. cohercion (F. coercion), a form less frequently used than OF. (= F.) coercition, which derives fr. L. coercitiōnem, acc. of coercitiō. See coerce and -ion.

Derivatives: coercion-ary, adj., coercion-ist, n. coessential, adj., having one essence. — Formed fr. co- and essential.

Derivatives: coessential-ity, n., coessential-ly, adv., coessential-ness, n.

coetaneous, adj., having the same agc. — Late L. coaetāneus, formed fr. pref. co-, L. aetās, 'age', and suff. -āneus. See co-, age and -aneous.

coeternal, adj., equally eternal. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Eccles. L. coaeternus, fr. co- and L. aeternus, 'eternal'. See eternal.

Derivative: coeternal-ly, adv.

coetus, n., an ecclesiastical meeting. — L., fr. coitus, 'coming together, assembly', fr. coitus, pp. of coire, 'to come together'. See coition, coitus.

coeval, adj., having the same age. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Late L. coaevus, fr. co- and L. aevum, 'age'. See aeon and cp. the second element in longevity, primeval.

Derivatives: coeval-ity, n., coeval-ly, adv.

coexist, intr. v. — Formed fr. co- and exist.

Derivatives: coexist-ent, adj., coexist-ence, coexist-ency, n.

coffee, n. — It. caffè, fr. Turk. qahvé, fr. Arab. qáhwah, 'wine; coffee', fr. Kaffa, Kāfa, a district in the southwestern part of Ethiopia. Arab. qáhwah orig. meant 'the plant or drink coming from Kaffa'. In Kaffa itself the coffee is called būnō and the Arabs borrowed this word in the form bunn, naming by it the raw coffee. Cp. cafe, caffeine.

coffer, n. — ME. cofre, cofer, fr. OF. cofre (F. coffre), fr. L. cophinus. See next word.

cognition

Derivatives: coffer, tr. v., coffer-er, n., coffer-ing, n.

coffin, n. — ME., fr. OF. cofin, fr. L. cophinus (whence also It. cofano, Sp. cuébano, cuévano, 'basket'), fr. Gk. κόφινος, 'basket', a word of foreign origin.

Derivative: coffin, tr. v.

coffle, n., a slave caravan. — Arab. qáfilah, 'caravan'.

coffret, n., a little coffer. — F., formed with dimin suff -et fr. F. coffre. See coffer.

cog, n., tooth on a wheel. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. *kugge*, Norw. *kug*, 'cog', and see cudgel.

Derivatives: cog, tr. v., cogg-ed, adj., cogg-er, n., cogg-ing. n.

cog, tr. and intr. v., to cheat. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: cogg-ed, adj.

cog, n., a small fishing boat. — OF. cogue, a collateral form of coque, 'a kind of boat'. See cockboat.

cogency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -cy. cogent, adj., forcible; convincing. — L. cōgēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of cōgere, 'to drive together; to compel'. fr. co- and agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead'. See agent and cp. cache, coact, squat.

Derivative: cogent-ly, adv.

cogitable, adj., thinkable. — L. cōgitābilis, 'conceivable, imaginable, thinkable', fr. cōgitāre, 'to ponder, weigh, reflect, think'. See next word and -able.

cogitate, intr. v., to think; to ponder. — L. côgitātus, pp. of côgitāre, 'to ponder, weigh, reflect, think', fr. co- and agitāre, 'to put in constant motion, drive, impel', freq. of agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead'. See agitate and cp. excogitate.

**cogitation**, n. — F., fr. L. *cōgitātiōnem*, acc. of *cōgitātiō*, 'thinking, considering, meditation, resolution', fr. *cōgitātus*, pp. of *cōgitāre*. See prec. word and **-ion**.

cogitative, adj., pertaining to thinking; meditative. — F. cogitatif (fem. cogitative), fr. ML. cogitativus, fr. L. cogitatus, pp. of cogitare. See cogitate and -ive.

Derivatives: cogitative-ly, adv., cogitative-ness, n. cognac, n., French brandy. — Prop. brandy made from wine produced at Cognac, Department of Charente, in France.

cognate, adj. — L. cognātus, 'related by blood, kindred', fr. co- and OL. gnātus, L. nātus, 'born', pp. of nāscī, 'to be born'. See natal and adj. suff. -ate and cp. connate.

Derivative: cognate, n.

cognation, n. — L. cognātiō, -ōnis, 'relationship, connection', fr. cognātus. See prec. word and

cognition, n., knowledge; perception. — L. co-

gnitiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a becoming acquainted with, acquiring knowledge, knowledge, conception, notion', fr. cognitus, pp. of cognōscere, 'to become acquainted with, perceive, understand, know', fr. co-and OL. gnōscere, L. nōscere, 'to know'. See can, aux. v., and -ition and cp. quaint, acquaint. Cp. also cognizance, cognoscente, cognoscible, cognovit, connoisseur, incognito.

cognitive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. cognitus, pp. of cognōscere. See prec. word. Derivative: cognitive-ly, adv.

cognizable, adj., recognizable. — Formed fr. cognize with suff. -able.

Derivatives: cognizable-ness, n., cognizabl-y, adv. cognizance, n., knowledge, notice. — ME. conisaunce, fr. OF. conoissance (F. connaissance), 'knowledge', fr. conoistre (F. connaitre), 'to know', fr. L. cognōscere; see cognition and -ance. E. cognizance was refashioned after L. cognōscentia.

cognize, tr. v. — Back formation fr. cognizance. Derivatives: cogniz-am, adj., cogniz-er, n.

cognomen, n., the family name of an ancient Roman. — L. cognōmen, 'a Roman family name, surname', formed fr. nōmen on analogy of cognōscere, 'to know', which derives fr. nōscere, 'to know' (i.e. cognōmen stands to nōmen, as cognōscere to nōscere). See nominal and cp. cognition.

cognominal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. cognōmen, gen. cognōminis. See prec. word. cognoscente, n., a connoisseur. — It. cognoscente, conoscente, lit. 'one who knows', fr. L. cognōscentem, acc. of cognōscente, pres. part. of cognōscere, 'to know'. See cognition and cp. next word.

cognoscible, adj., that which can be known or perceived. — Late L. cognōscibilis, 'recognizable, discernible, knowable', fr. L. cognōscere. See cognition and -ible.

cognovit, n., a document in which the defendant acknowledges liability (law). — L. cognōvit, 'he has acknowledged' (short for cognōvit āctiōnem, 'he has acknowledged the action'), 3rd pers. sing. of the perf. of cognōscere. See cognition.

cogon, n., a coarse grass, Imperata arundinacea. — Sp. cogón, from a Philippine native word.

cohabit, intr. v., 1) to live together (archaic);
2) to live together as husband and wife. — Late
L. cohabitāre, 'to dwell together', fr. co- and
L. habitāre, 'to have frequently, have possession
of, inhabit', freq. of habēre (pp. habitus), 'to
have'. See habit.

cohabitation, n. — Late L. cohabitātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. cohabitātus, pp. of cohabitāre. See prec. word and -ation.

coheir, n., a joint heir. — Formed fr. co- and heir. coheiress, n., a joint heiress. — Formed fr. coand heiress.

Cohen, n., 1) a priest; 2) a Jewish surname indicating priestly descent. — Heb.  $k\bar{o}h\acute{e}n$ , 'priest'. See Kohen.

cohere, intr. v., to stick together. — L. cohaerere, 'to stick or cling together', fr. co- and haerere, 'to stick, cleave, cling'. See hesitate and cp. cohesion. Cp. also adhere, inhere.

coherence, coherency, n. — F. cohérence, fr. L. cohaerentia, 'a sticking together, coherence', fr. cohaerēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce resp. -cy.

coherent, adj. — F. cohérent, fr. L. cohaerēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of cohaerēre, 'to stick together'. See cohere and -ent.

Derivative: coherent-ly, adv.

coherer, n. — Formed fr. cohere with agential suff. -er.

cohesion, n. — F. cohésion, fr. L. cohaesiōnem, acc. of cohaesiō, 'a sticking together', fr. cohaesus, pp. of cohaerēre. See cohere and -ion. cohesive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. cohaesus, pp. of cohaerēre. See cohere.

Derivatives: cohesive-ly, adv., cohesive-ness, n. cohort, n., a company of soldiers. — F. cohorte, fr. L. cohortem, acc. of cohors, 'an enclosed place, yard; a company of soldiers, the tenth part of a legion'. See court, which is a doublet of cohort.

Cohosh, n., name of several N. American medicinal plants. — Of Algonquian origin.

**cohue**, n., rout, mob, tumult. — F., orig. 'hall', fr. MBret. *cochuy*.

coif, n., cap, headdress. — ME. coif, coife, fr. OF. coife, coiffe (F. coiffe), fr. VL. cofia, cofea, cuphia, 'a cap' (whence also It. cuffia, scuffia. Sp. cofia, escofia, of s.m.), fr. OHG. kupphia, 'cap, coif'.

Derivative: coif. tr. v.

coiffeur, n., a hairdresser. — F., fr. coiffer, 'to dress the hair of', fr. coiffe. See prec. word. coiffure, n., headdress. — F., fr. coiffer. See prec. word and -ure.

coign, n. — An old spelling of coin.

coil, tr. and intr. v., to wind. — OF. coillir, 'to collect' (whence F. cueillir, 'to gather, pluck'), fr. L. colligere, 'to gather, collect'. See collect and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also coil, 'tumult'.

Derivatives: coil, n., coil-er, n.

coil, n., tumult. — Prob. fr. OF. acueil (F. accueil), 'reception, encounter', fr. acueillir (F. accueillir), 'to receive', fr. VL. \*accolligere, fr. ad- and L. colligere, 'to gather'. See coil, 'to wind'.

coin, n. — F., 'wedge, coin, stamp', fr. L. cuneus, 'wedge', which possibly derives fr. I.-E. \*kun-, enlargement of base \*kŭ-, 'pointed', whence perh. also L. culex, 'gnat'. See Culex and cp. cuneate, cuneiform, quoin. Cp. also OIt. cogno, 'die', OProvenç. conh, 'wedge, die', Catal. cony, Sp. cuño, Port. cunho, 'die', Sp. cuña, Port. cunha, 'wedge', Rum. cuïu, 'nail', which all derive fr. L. cuneus.

coin, tr. and intr. v., to make coins. — OF. coingnier (F. cogner), fr. coin. See coin, n.

Derivatives: coinage (q.v.), coin-er, n., coin-ing, n. coinage, n. — OF. coignaige, fr. coignier. See prec. word and -age.

coincide, intr. v., 1) to agree exactly; 2) to occupy the same place; 3) to occur at the same time. — ML. coincidere, lit. 'to fall upon together', fr. co- and L. incidere, 'to fall upon, light upon', fr. in-, 'in', and cadere, 'to fall'. See incident.

coincidence, n. — F. coincidence, fr. MF. coincidance, fr. coincidant, pres. part of coincider, fr. ML. coincidere. See prec. word and -ence. coincident, adj. — F. coincident. See prec. word and -ent.

Derivatives: coincident-al, adj., coincident-al-lv. adv.

coinstantaneous, adj., happening at the same moment. — Formed fr. co- and instantaneous. Derivatives: coinstantaneous-ly, adv., coinstantaneous-ness, n.

coir, n., fiber made from the husk of the coconut. — Malayalam  $k\bar{a}yar$ , 'cord', fr.  $k\bar{a}yaru$ , 'to be twisted'.

coition, n., sexual intercourse. — L. coitiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a coming together', fr. coitus, pp. of coīre, 'to come together', fr. co- and īre, 'to go'. See itinerate and -ition and cp. next word.

**coitus**, n., sexual intercourse. — L., 'a coming together', fr. *coitus*, pp. of *coīre*. See prec. word and cp. **coetus**.

coke, n., charred coal. — ME. colke, 'a core', in gradational relationship to ME. kelkes, 'spawn', Swed. kälk, 'pith', and cogn. with Gk. γέλγῖς (for \*γέλ-γλῖς), 'clove of garlic', ἄγλῖς, 'clove of garlic' (in the pl. 'head of garlic'). Cp. kelk. Derivatives: cok-er, n., cok-ery, n., cok-y, adj. coke, n., cocaine (slang). — Short for cocaine.

col, n., a pass between mountain peaks. — F. col, 'neck', fr. L. collum, of s.m. See collar and cp. words there referred to.

col-, assimilated form of com- before l.

col., form of colo- before a vowel.

Cola, n., a genus of trees of the chocolate family (bot.) — ModL., from a W. African native word meaning 'kola nut'. Cp. kola, kola nut.

colander, also cullender, n., a large strainer. — VL. \*cōlātōr, corresponding to L. cōlātōrium, 'a strainer', fr. cōlāre, 'to strain', fr. cōlum, 'strainer', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. coulée, coulisse, couloir, cullion, cullis, percolate, portcullis.

Colchian, adj., of, or pertaining to Colchis. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. L. Colchis, fr. Gk. Κολχίς. Cp. next word.

Colchicum, n., a genus of herbs (bot.) — L. colchicum, 'a plant with a poisonous root', prop. neut. of Colchicus, 'Colchian', fr. Gk. Κολχικός, of s.m., fr. Κολχίς, 'Colchis'. Cp. prec. word. The poisonous plant was called colchicum in allusion to the poisonous activities of the sorceress Medea, the daughter of Aeetes, King of Colchis.

colcothar, n., red oxide of iron. — F. and Sp.

colcotar, fr. Arab. qulquiár, qolqotár, fr. Gk. χάλκανθος, 'blue vitriol', which is compounded of χαλκός, 'copper, brass', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See chalco- and anther.

cold, adj. — ME. cald, cold, fr. OE. cald, ceald, rel. to OS., OFris. kald, ON. kaldr, Dan. kold, Swed. kall, Du. koud, OHG., MHG., G. kalt, Goth. kalds, 'cold', fr. Teut. \*kalda-, prop. pp. of base \*kal-, 'to be cold', whence OE. calan, 'to be cold', ON. kala, 'to freeze'. Teut. \*kalcorresponds to I.-E. base \*gel-, 'to be cold, freeze'. See cool, adj. and cp. words there referred to. Teut. -d in OE. cal-d, ceal-d, OS., OFris. kal-d, etc. is equivalent to I.-E. -t in OI. -talh, Gk. -τός, L. -tus; etc.; see -ed. For the formation of Teut. adjectives from past participles, cp. dead, loud, old, sad.

Derivatives: cold, n., cold-ish, adj., cold-ly, adv., cold-ness. n.

cold-short, adj., brittle when cold. — Swed. kall-skört, neut. of kallskör, lit. 'cold brittle', fr. kall, 'cold', and skör, 'brittle'. For the first element see cold. The second element prob. derives fr. MLG. schoren, 'to break', which is rel. to OE. sceran, scieran, 'to cut, shear'; see shear. Swed. kallskört became in English cold-short, owing to a confusion of Swed. skört with E. short, both in form and meaning. Cp. red-short.

cole, n., cabbage. — ME. col, fr. OE. cāl, cāwl, fr. L. caulis, cōlis, 'stem, stalk', esp. 'cabbage stalk', which is cogn. with Gk. καυλός, 'stem', Lith. káulas, 'bone', Lett. kaūls, 'stalk, stem; bone', OPruss. caulan, 'bone', MIr. cuaille, 'stake, pile', and possibly also with OI. kúlyam, 'bone', kulyā, 'ditch', and with OHG., OFris., OS., OE. hol, 'hollow'. See hole and cp. caulescent, cauline, Caulis, chou, kale, the first element in Caulerpa, cauliflower, coleslaw, colza, kohlrabi, and the second element in Eriocaulon, nudicaul.

Colemanite, n., a calcium borate (mineral.) — Named after William Tell Coleman of San Francisco (1824-93). For the ending see subst. suff.

coleo-, before a vowel cole-, combining form meaning 'sheath', as in *Coleo*ptera. — Gk. κολεο-, κολε-, fr. κολεός, 'sheath', of uncertain origin. L. *culleus*, 'leather bag', is not cogn. with, but borrowed from, Gk. κολεός. Cp. Coleus.

Coleochaete, n., a genus of green algae (bot.) — ModL., compounded of coleo- and Gk.  $\chi \alpha l \tau \eta$ , 'long flowing hair, mane'. See coleo- and chaeto-.

Coleoptera, n. pl., an order of insects (= Beetles).

— ModL., lit. 'sheath winged', fr. Gk. κολεόπτερος, fr. κολεός, 'sheath', and πτερόν, 'wing'. See coleo- and ptero-.

coleopteral, coleopteran, coleopterous, adj., pertaining to the Coleoptera (bot.) — See prec. word and adj. suff. -al, resp. -an, -ous.

coleorhiza, n., the sheath that envelops the ra-

coleslaw, n., sliced cabbage salad. — Du. koolsla, fr. kool, 'cabbage', and sla, 'salad'. See cole and slaw and cp. the first element in colea.

Coleus, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κολεός, 'sheath' (see coleo-); so called in reference to the union of the filaments.

colibri, n., a hummingbird. — F. colibri, fr. Sp. colibri, which is prob. of Caribbean origin.

colic, adj., pertaining to the colon. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. κόλον, 'large intestine, colon'. See colon, 'part of the larger intestine'.

colic, n., a sharp pain in the intestines. — F. colique, fr. L. colicus, 'pertaining to the colic; sick with the colic', fr. Gk. χωλικός, 'sick with the colic', fr. χώλον, incorrect form for κόλον, 'large intestine, colon'. See colon, 'part of the larger intestine', and -ic.

Derivatives: colic-al, colick-y, adjs.

Colin, n., in pastoral verse, a name denoting a shepherd. — F., prop. a dimin. of *Col*, itself a dimin. of *Nicolas*. See Nicholas and cp. collie. coliseum, n., a music hall. — ModL., a blend of

coliseum, n., a music hall. — ModL., a blend of lt. coliseo and L. Colosseum. See Colosseum.

colitis, n., inflammation of the colon. — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. κόλον, 'large intestine'. See colon.

coll-, from of collo- before a vowel.

collaborate, intr. v. — L. collabōrāt-(um), pp. stem of collabōrāve, 'to work together'. See com-, labor, v., and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: collaborat-ion, n., collaborat-ive, adi., collaborat-or, n.

collagen, n., a gelatinous substance occurring in the animal body (*physiol*.) — Compounded of Gk. κόλλα, 'glue', and -γενέξε, 'born of, of the nature of', See collo- and -gen.

**collapse**, intr. v. — L. *collapsus*, pp. of *collābī*, 'to fall in ruins, fall together', fr. **col**- and *lābī*, 'to fall'. See **lapse** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: collapse, n., collaps-ible, adi.

collar, n. — ME., fr. AF. coler, corresponding to OF, colier (F. collier), 'necklace, collar', fr. L. collare, 'a chain for the neck', fr. collum (for \*colsom), 'neck', which is cogn, with Goth., OHG., OFris., ON., OS. hals, OE. heals, 'neck'. These words prob. meant orig. 'that which turns the head', and derive fr. I.-E. base \*q"el-, 'to turn, turn round', whence also L. colere, 'to till (the ground); to dwell, inhabit', colonus, 'tiller of the ground, husbandman, farmer'. See colony and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Lith. kāklas, Lett. kakls, 'neck', fr. \*q"oq" lo-, reduplication of base \*q"el-, 'to turn' (see above and cp. cycle, wheel). Cp. col. collaret, collet, accolade, cuddle, decollate, décolleté, hauberk, hausse-col, hawse. For sense development cp. Gk. τράχηλος, 'neck', which prob.

means lit. 'turner', and is rel. to τροχός, 'wheel' (see trachelo-), and OSlav. vratŭ, 'neck', fr. vratiti. 'to turn'.

Derivatives: collar, tr. v., collar-ed, adi.

collaret, collarette, n., a small collar. — F. collerette, formed fr. collier, 'necklace, collar', with dimin. suff. -ette. See collar and -et, -ette.

collate, tr. v., to compare. — L. collātus, 'brought together' (used as pp. of conferre, 'to bring together'), fr. com- and lātus, 'borne, carried' (used as pp. of ferre, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for \*tlātos, fr. \*tl-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry', whence L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. ablation, ablative, acceptilation, allative, delate, dilatory, elate, illation, legislate, oblate, prelate, relate, correlate, sublate, superlative, translate. The word collate was introduced into English by Bacon.

Derivatives: collat-ing, adi., collat-or, n.

collateral, adj., 1) placed side by side; 2) secondary. — ML. collaterālis, 'alongside of', fr. col- and L. latus, gen. lateris, 'side'. See lateral. Derivatives: collateral, n., collateral-ly, adv., collateral-ity, n., collateral-ness, n.

collation, n., 1) the act of collating; 2) contribution; 3) a light meal. — OF. collacion (F. collation), fr. L. collātiōnem, acc. of collātiō, 'a bringing together', fr. collātus, 'brought together'. See collate and -ion.

collative, adj., having the power to confer. — L. collātīvus, 'brought together', fr. collātus, 'brought together'. See collate and -ive.

collator, n., one who collates. — L., 'one who brings together', fr. *collātus*, 'brought together'. See collate and agential suff. -or.

colleague, intr. v., to enter into an alliance (obsol.) — OF. colliguer, colleguer, 'to ally', fr. L. colligāre, 'to bind together'. See colligate.

colleague, n., an associate in work, office, etc. — F. collègue, fr. L. collēga, 'one who is chosen at the same time with another, a partner in office, colleague', which is prob. formed fr. collēgium, 'persons united by the same office'. See college.

collect, n. — F. collecte, fr. L. collecta, 'a gathering together', fem. pp. used as a noun, fr. colligere. See collect, v.

collect, tr. and intr. v. — L. collēctus, pp. of colligere, 'to gather, assemble, bring together, collect', fr. com- and legere, 'to gather, collect, pick out, choose, read'. See lecture and cp. coil, 'to wind', and cull, which are doublets of collect. Derivatives: collect-ed. adj., collect-ed-lv. adv., collect-ed-ness, n., collection (q.v.), collective (q.v.), collector (q.v.)

collectanea, n. pl., a collection of writings from works of one author or of several authors. — L., neut. pl. of collectaneus, 'gathered or collected together', formed fr. collectus, pp. of colligere, 'to gather', with suff. -āneus. See prec. word and -aneous.

313 collo-

collection, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. collectionem, acc. of collectio, 'a collecting, bringing together', fr. collectus, pp. of colligere. See collect, v., and -ion.

Derivative: collection-al adi

collective, adj. — F. collectif (fem. collective), fr. L. collectīvus, 'gathered together, collected', fr. collēctus, pp. of colligere. See collect, v., and -ive.

Derivatives: collective, n., collective-ly, adv., collective-ness, n., collectiv-ism, n., collectiv-ist, n., collectiv-ist-ic, adj., collectiv-ity, n.

collector, n. — F. collecteur, fr. ML. collēctōrem, acc. of collēctor, fr. L. collēctus, pp. of colligere. See collect, v., and agential suff. -or. Cp. OProvenç. collector, Sp. colector, It. collettore, which all derive fr. ML. collēctōrem.

colleen, n., a girl. — Ir. cailin, dimin. of caile, 'girl'. For the dimin. suff. cp. smithereens.

**college**, n. — OF. college (F. collège), fr. L. collègium, 'persons united by the same office, college, union, company', orig. 'a union formed by law', fr. col-, 'together', and lēx, gen. lēgis, 'law'. See **com**- and **legal** and cp. **colleague**, n. Derivatives: colleg-er, n., collegial (q.v.), colleg-ian, n., collegiate (q.v.)

collegial, adj. — L. collēgiālis, fr. collēgium. See college and -ial.

collegiate, adj. — L. collēgiātus, 'he who is with one in a college or society', fr. collēgium. See college and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: collegiate-ly, adv., collegiate-ness, n. Collembola, n., an order of insects, including the springtails (entomol.) — ModL., compounded of Gk.  $\varkappa \delta \lambda \lambda \chi$ , 'glue', and  $\xi \mu \beta \delta \lambda \delta \nu$ , 'anything that can be easily thrown in, peg, wedge', fr.  $\xi \mu \beta \dot{\chi} \lambda \lambda \epsilon \nu$ , 'to throw in'; see collo- and emblem. The insects of this order are so called in allusion to their collophore.

collenchyma, n., a plant tissue consisting of elongated cells thickened at the angles (bot.) — ModL., formed on analogy of parenchyma fr. Gk. κόλλα, 'glue', and ἔγχυμα, 'infusion'. See collo-, and enchymatous.

Derivative: collenchym-atic, adi.

collet, n., a metal band. — F., 'little collar', dimin. of col, cou, 'neck', fr. L. collum, of s.m. See col, collar, and -et and cp. cullet, décolleté. Derivative: collet, tr. v.

**colletic,** adj., agglutinant. — Gk. κολλητικός, fr. κολλητός, 'glued', verbal adj. of κολλᾶν, 'to glue', fr. κόλλα, 'glue'. See **collo**-.

Colletotrichum, n., a form genus of imperfect fungi (bot.) — ModL. compounded of Gk. κολλητός, 'glued', and θρίξ, gen. τριγός, 'hair'. See prec. word and tricho-.

colliculus, n., a prominence (anat. and zool.) — L., 'a little hill', dimin. of collis, which stands for \*col-n-is and is cogn. with Lith. kċlnas, Lett. kalns, 'mountain', Gk. κολωνός, κολώνη, 'hill', OE. hyll, 'hill', fr. I.-E. base \*qel-, 'to be elevated'. See column and cp. colline. Cp. also hill

and the first element in **colophon.** For the change of *ln* to *ll* cp. L. *pellis* (for \**pelnis*), 'skin' (see *fell*, 'hide'). For the ending of L. *colliculus* see suff. -cule.

collide, intr. v. — L. collidere, 'to dash together', fr. com- and laedere, 'to hurt'; see lesion and cp. elide. For the change of Latin ae (in laedere) to i (in col-lidere) see acquire and cp. words there referred to.

collidine, n., an alkaloid,  $C_8H_{11}N$  (chem.) — Lit. 'the gluelike substance', formed with chem. suff.-ine fr. Gk. κόλλα, 'glue', and εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See collo- and -oid.

collie, n., a Scottish sheep dog. — Of uncertain origin; possibly the same word as *coaly* (see **coal** and adj. suff. -y) and so called in allusion to the color of some of this breed, or perh. a dimin. of the PN. Colin (cp. Chaucer, V. I, where *Collie* is the name of a dog).

collier, n., 1) a ship for carrying coal; 2) coal miner. — ME. colyer, fr. col, 'coal'. See coal and -ier.

colliery, n., a coal mine. — Formed fr. collier with suff. -v.

colligate, tr. v., to bind together. — L. colligātus, pp. of colligāre, fr. col- and ligāre, 'to bind'. See ligament and verbal suff.-ate and cp. colleague, v. colligation, n. — L. colligātiō, gen.-ōnis, 'a binding together', fr. colligātus, pp. of colligāre. See prec. word and -ion.

collimate, tr. v., to make parallel to a given line.
Fr. collimātus, pp. of 'collimāre', an erroncous reading in early editions of Cicero for L. collīneāre, 'to direct in a straight line', fr. com- and līnea, 'line'. See line, 'row', and verbal suff. -afe.

Derivatives: collimat-ion, n., collimat-or, n.

colline, n., a small hill (obsol.) — F., fr. Late L. collina, prop. fem. of L. collinus, 'pertaining to a hill, hilly', fr. collis, 'hill'. See colliculus and -ine (representing L. -inus).

collinear, adj., lying in the same line. — Formed fr. com- and L. *līnea*, 'a line'. See linear.

Collins, n., a bread-and-butter letter. — So called from William *Collins*, a character in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, in allusion to his letter of thanks written to Mr. Bennet.

Collinsia, n., a genus of plants of the figwort family (bot.) — ModL., named after the Philadelphian botanist Zaccheus Collins (1764-1831). For the ending see suff. -ia.

Collinsonia, n., a genus of herbs of the mint family (bot.) — ModL., named after the English botanist Peter Collinson. For the ending see suff. -ia.

collision, n. — L. collisiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a dashing together, concussion', fr. collisus, pp. of collidere. See collide and -ion and cp. elision.

collo-, before a vowel coll-, combining form meaning 'glue'. — Gk. χολλο-, χολλ-, fr. χόλλα, 'glue', which stands for \*χόλια and is prob. cogn. with OSlav. klējī, klejī, 'glue', MLG. helen,

protocol.

collocate, tr. v., to place side by side; to arrange.
L. collocātus, pp. of collocāre, 'to place together, arrange', fr. com- and locāre, 'to place'.
See locate and cp. couch, which is a doublet of collocate.

collocation, n. — L. collocātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. collocātus, pp. of collocāre. See prec. word and -ion.

collocution, n., a speaking together. — L. collocūtiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. collocūtus, pp. of colloquī, 'to speak together'. See com-, loquacious and -ion and cp. colloguy.

collocutor, n. — Late L. collocutor, 'he who talks with another', fr. L. collocutus, pp. of colloqui. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

collodion, n., a solution of nitrated cellulose (chem.) — Fr. Gk. κολλώδης, 'gluelike', which is compounded of 'glue', and -ώδης, 'like'. See collo- and -ode, 'like'.

Derivative: collodion-ize, tr. v.

collogue, intr. v., to converse confidentially. — A blend of F. colloque, 'conversation' (fr. L. colloquium), and dialogue. See colloquy.

colloid, adj., 1) gluelike; of the nature of a colloid 2) n., a gelatinous substance. — Compounded of coll- and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Derivative: colloid-al. adi.

collop, n., a slice of meat. — ME. colhoppe, coloppe, compounded of col, 'coal' (see coal), and hoppe, a word of uncertain origin. Cp. dial. Swed. glödhoppa, 'baked over gleeds (i.e. glowing coals)'.

collophore, n., a suckerlike organ in the abdomen of insects (*entomol*.) — Compounded of colloand Gk. -φόρος, 'bearing'. See -phore.

colloquial, adj. — Formed fr. colloquy with adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: colloquial-ism, n., colloquial-ist, n., colloquial-ize, tr. v. colloquial-ly, adv.

colloquy, n., conversation. — L. colloquium, 'conversation', fr. com- and loqui, 'to speak'. See loquacious.

Derivative: colloquial (q.v.)

collotype, n., a photographic print made from a gelatin plate. — Compounded of collo- and -type.

collude, intr. v., to cooperate in a fraud. — L. collūdere, 'to play together', fr. com- and lūdere, 'to play'. See ludicrous, and cp. allude and words there referred to.

collusion, n., cooperation in a fraud. — F., fr. L. collūsiōnem, acc. of collūsiō, 'a playing together', fr. collūs-(um), pp. stem of collūdere. See prec. word and -ion and cp. allusion and words there referred to.

collusive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. collus-(um), pp. stem of colludere. See collude

and cp. allusive and words there referred to. Derivatives: collusive-ly, adv., collusive-ness, n. Collybia, n., a genus of agarics (bot.) — Mod L., fr. Gk. κόλλυβος, 'coin', orig. '(small) change', which stands for \*χόλλυφος, and derives fr. Heb. hālóph, fr. hāláph, 'he changed'. Mishnaic Hebrew qolbón, 'rate of exchange', has been reborrowed fr. Gk. κόλλυβος, Cp. caliph.

collyrium, n., an eye salve (med.) — L., fr. Gk. κολλόριον, 'poultice, eye salve', dimin. of κολλόρα, 'a loaf of coarse bread', which is rel. to κόλλῖξ, of s.m.; of unknown origin. The eye salve was called κολλόριον ('a little loaf'), because it was made up in small loaves.

colo-, before a vowel col-, combining form denoting the colon (med.) — Fr. Gk. κόλον. See colon, 'part of the larger intestine'.

colobium, n., a sleeveless or short-sleeved tunic, formerly used by the clergy. — Late L., fr. Gk. κολόβιον, fr. κολοβός, 'docked, curtailed, mutilated', fr. κόλος, of s.m., whence also κολούειν, 'to cut short, curtail'; rel. to κλᾶν, 'to break', fr. I.-E. base \*qel(ā)-, \*qol(ā)-, 'to strike, beat'. See clastic and cp. the next two words and the first element in colure.

coloboma, n., a defect of the eye (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κολόβωμα, 'the part taken away in mutilation', fr. κολοβοῦν, 'to mutilate', fr. κολοβός. 'mutilated'. See colobium.

Colobus, n., a genus of African monkeys (2001.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. κολοβός, 'docked, curtailed, mutilated' (see colobium); so called in allusion to the thumbs.

colocynth, n. — L. colocynthis, fr. Gk. κολοκυνθίς, 'the wild gourd', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. coloquintida.

cologne, n., perfumed liquid. — Shortened fr. eau de Cologne, lit. 'water of Cologne', fr. Cologne, French name of Köln in Germany, orig. called Colonia Agrippina ('colony of Agrippa'), after Agrippa, wife of the Roman emperor Claudius. Cp. Eau de Cologne.

colon, n., that part of the larger intestine, which extends from the caecum to the rectum (anat.)

— L., fr. Gk. κόλον, 'large intestine', which is of uncertain origin.

colon, n., the punctuation mark: — L. colon, fr. Gk, κῶλον, 'limb, member: member of a clause or a sentence', which is rel. to κωλέα, κωλή, 'thighbone', and cogn, with OSlav, koleno, 'knee', \*člěnů (fr. \*čelnů), 'limb, member' (whence Russ., Czech člen, of s.m.), Lith. kelŷs, Lett. celis, 'knee', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qel-, 'crooked, bent', whence also Gk. σκαληνός, 'limping, halting, uneven', σκέλος, 'leg', σκολιός, 'crooked, bent'. See scalene and cp. semicolon. Cp. also cylinder. colon, n., the monetary unit of Costa Rica. --Sp. colón, named after Christopher Columbus (Cristóbal Colón), the discoverer of America. colonel, n. — Earlier also spelled coronel, fr. F. colonel, earlier also coronel, fr. It. colonnello, fr. colonna, 'column'. Cp. Sp. coronel (with dissimilation of the first l to r) and see column. It. colonnello orig. meant 'the leader of a column of soldiers'

Derivative: colonel-cy, n.

315

colonial, adj. — Coined by the British statesman Edmund Burke (1729-97) fr. L. colonia. See colony and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: colonial, n., colonial-ism, n., colonial-ist, n.

colonization, n. — Formed fr. colonize with suff. -ation; first used by Edmund Burke. See prec. word.

Derivative: colonization-ist, n.

colonize, tr. and intr. v., 1) to settle with colonists;
2) to form a colony or colonies. — In the first sense formed fr. L. colonus, 'tiller of the ground, farmer'; in the second sense derived fr. colony (a.v.) For the ending see suff. -ize.

Derivatives: colonization (q.v.), coloniz-er, n.

colonnade, n., a series of columns. — F., fr. earlier colonnate, fr. It. colonnato, 'colonnade', fr. colonna, 'column'. See column.

Derivative: colonnad-ed. adi.

colonnette, n., a small column. — F., dimin. formed with suff. -ette fr. colonne, 'column'. See column.

colony, n. - ME. colonie, fr. L. colonia, 'landed estate, farm, settlement, colony', fr. colonus, 'tiller of the ground, husbandman, farmer', fr. colere, 'to till (the ground), cultivate, dwell, inhabit', rel. to incola, 'inhabitant', inquilinus, 'inhabitant of a place which is not his own, lodger'. fr. I.-E. base  $*a^wel$ -, 'to turn, turn round, move about', whence also OI. cárati, 'moves about, wanders, drives', carah, 'walk, motion'. caramáh, 'the last', divā-karah, 'sun', Gk. πέλειν, and πέλεσθαι, 'to be in motion; to be: to become', πόλος, 'pivot', τέλος, 'end' τέλειος, τέλεος, 'complete', τῆλε, 'far off' πάλιν, 'back', πάλαι, 'long ago', παλαιός, 'ancient', W., Co., Bret. pell, 'far off', OSlav, kolo, OPruss, kelan, 'wheel', and-with reduplication of the base-OI. cakráh, Toch, A kukál, B kokale, Gk. χύχλος, OE. hweogol, hweol, wheel', Lith. kāklas, 'neck'. Cp. cult, culture. Cp. also Anatolian, ancillary, autotelic, bucolic, calash, chukker, collar, cologne, cycle, domicile, fallow, 'plowed land', inquiline, Limicolae, paleo-, Paludicolae, philately, pole, pratincole, pulley, talisman, tele-, telegnosis, telegraph, teleology, telephone, telescope, telesterion, terricolous, Triteleia, wheel.

colopexy, also colopexia, n., the suturing of the sigmoid flexure to the abdominal wall (surg.) — Medical L. colopexia, compounded of κόλον, 'large intestine, colon', and πῆξις, 'a fixing'. See colon, 'part of the larger intestine', and -pexy. colophane, n., a resin. — F. colophane, fr. OF. colofonie, colofoine, fr. L. colophōnia (see colophony); influenced in form by F. diaphane, 'transparent' (see diaphanous).

colophon, n., inscription at the end of a book,

corresponding to the title page of modern books. — Gk. κολοφών, 'top, summit, finishing touch', for I.-E. \*qol-η-bho-; rel. to κολωνός, κολώνη, 'hill', and cogn. with L. collis, 'hill'. See colliculus.

Colosseum

**colophony**, n., a resin. — L. *colophōnia*, fr. Gk. (ἡητίνη) Κολοφωνίᾶ, 'resin from Colophon', fr. Κολοφών, name of a town in Lydia, lit. meaning 'summit'. See colophon.

coloquintida, n., colocynth. — Med. L., fr. Gk. κολοχυνθίδα, acc. of κολοχυνθίς. See colocynth.

color, colour, n. — ME., fr. OF. culour, colour (F. couleur), fr. L. colōrem, acc. of color, 'color of the skin, color in general, appearance'. L. color prop. means 'outward show, covering', and is rel. to L. cēlāre, 'to hide'; see conceal. Cp. It. colore, OProvenç. and Sp. color, Port. cor, 'color', which all derive fr. L. colōrem. For the sense development of L. color cp. OI. várnah, 'covering, color', rel. to vṛnắti, 'covers', and Gk. χρῶμα, 'surface of the body, skin, color of the skin, color', χρώς, of s.m. Cp. tricolor. Derivatives: colo(u)r, v. (q.v.), colo(u)r-ful, adj., colo(u)r-ful-ly, adv., colo(u)r-ful-ness, n., col(u)r-less-ness, n., colo(u)r-y, adj.

color, colour, tr. and intr. v. — F. colorer, fr. L. colorāre 'to color', fr. color, 'color'. See color, n., and cp. discolor.

Derivatives: colo(u)r-able, adj., colo(u)r-abil-ity, n., colo(u)r-able-ness, n., colo(u)r-abl-y, adv., colo(u)r-er, n., colo(u)r-ing, n.

colorado, adj., of medium color (said of cigars).
Sp., 'ruddy, reddish', lit. 'colored', pp. of colorar, 'to color, dye, paint, stain', fr. L. colorāre. See color, v.

colorant, n., a dye. — F., prop. pres. part. of colorer, 'to color', fr. L. colorare. See color, v., and -ant.

coloration, colouration, n., a coloring. — L. colōrātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. colōrātus, pp. of colōrāre. Sec color, v., and -ation.

coloratura, n., florid ornaments (*mus.*) — It., lit. 'a coloring,' fr. *colorare*, fr. L. *colorāre*. See color, v.

colorific, adj., producing color. — F. colorifique, fr. L. color, gen. coloris, 'color', and the stem of L. -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See color, n., and -fic.

colorimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the strength of colors. — A hybrid coined fr. L. color, gen. colōris, 'color', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See color, n., and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

colossal, adj., huge. — F. colossal, formed with suff. -al (fr. L. -ālis) fr. L. colossus. See colossus and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: colossal-ly, adj., colossal-ity, n. colossean, adj., colossal. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. colosseus, fr. Gk. κολοσσαῖος, 'colossal', fr. κολοσσός. See colossus and cp. Colosseum. Colosseum, less correctly Coliseum, n., the great

Colossochelys 316

amphitheater in Rome built by Vespasian and Titus. — Neut. of the adj. *colossēus*, used as a noun. See prec. word.

Colossochelys, n., a genus of Pliocene tortoises (paleontol.) — ModL., lit. 'gigantic tortoise', fr. Gk. κολοσσός, 'colossus', and χέλῦς, 'tortoise'. See colossus and Chelonia.

colossus, n., 1) a gigantic statue; 2) anything huge. — L., fr. Gk. κολοσσός, 'a gigantic statue, colossus', a word borrowed from an Aegean language.

colostrum, n., the first milk after pregnancy (med.)
 L. colostra, colostrum, 'beestings', of uncertain origin.

colpo-, before a vowel colp-, combining form meaning 'in relation to the womb' (med.) — Gk γολπο- γολπ- fr. χόλπος, 'womb'. See gulf.

colporteur, n., a hawker. — F., 'hawker, peddler', fr. colporter, 'to hawk about, peddle', lit. 'to carry on one's neck' (fr. col, cou, 'neck', and porter, 'to carry', see cou and collet), a folketymological alteration of OF. comporter, 'to carry, convey, transport', fr. L. comportare, 'to bring together'. See comport.

colt, n., a young horse. — ME., fr. OE. colt, 'young ass or camel' (for the meaning 'young camel' cp. the Authorized Version to Gen. 32:15). Cp. dial. Swed. kult, 'a boy', Dan. kuld, 'brood'.

Derivatives: colt-ish, adj., colt-ish-ly, adv.

Colt. n. a revolver. — Named after the American Samuel Colt (1814-62), who invented it in 1836. colter, coulter, n., a knife or blade attached to a plow. - ME. culter, colter, fr. OE. culter, fr. L. culter, 'plowshare, knife' (whence also OF. coltre, F. coutre), fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qel-, 'to cut, cleave, split', whence also Hitt. ishkallā, ishkallāi, 'to break', Arm. celum, 'I cleave, split', Gk, σκάλλειν, 'to hoe, dig', σκαλίς, 'hoe, mattock', σκάλμη, 'knife, sword', σκαλμός, 'pin or thole (to which the oar was fastened)', σκάλοψ, 'mole' (lit. 'the digger'), σκόλοψ, 'pale, stake'. σκῶλος, 'a pointed stake', OSlav. skolika. 'oyster', skala, 'rock, stone', Ir. scelec, 'rock', MIr. scāilim, 'I scatter, disperse', ON. skalm, 'a short sword, knife', OHG, scāla, 'drinking cup', OE. scalu, 'shell, scale of a balance'. See scale, 'weighing instrument', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also coutel, cultrate, cultriform, cutlass, cutler, cutlery, Cp. also cal-

Coluber, n., a genus of snakes (zool.) — L. coluber, 'serpent, snake', of uncertain origin. Cp. colubrine. Cp. also cobra, culverin.

Colubridae, n. pl., a family of snakes (2001.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -idae. colubrine, adj., 1) pertaining to, or like, a snake; cunning; 2) pertaining to the subfamily of snakes called Colubrinae, of the family Colubridae (2001.) — L. colubrinus, 'like a snake, cunning', fr. coluber, 'serpent, snake'. See Coluber and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

Columba, n., a genus of birds, the pigeon (ornithol.) — L., 'dove, pigeon', cogn. with Gk. κόλυμβος, κολυμβίς, 'diver' (name of a bird), OSlav. golǫbi, 'dove', lit. 'the blue bird', Russ. golubój, OPruss. golimban, 'blue', Lith. gelumbė, 'blue cloth'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*qel-, \*qol-, 'of a dark color', whence also Gk. κελαινός, 'black'. Cp. columbine, Colymbus. This base is related to base \*qāl-, whence L. cālīgō, 'darkness'. See caliginous and cp. Celaeno.

columbaceous, adj., dovelike; pertaining to the pigeons. — Formed with suff. -aceous fr. L. columba. 'dove'. See Columba.

columbarium, n., a dovecot. — L. columbārium, prop. neut. of the adjective columbārius, 'pertaining to doves', used as a noun, fr. columba. See Columba and -arium.

columbate, n., a salt of columbic acid (chem.) — See columbium and chem. suff. -ate.

Columbella, n., a genus of gastropods (zool.) — ModL., dimin. of columba, 'dove'. See Columba and -ella.

columbiad, n., a kind of heavy gun used in the American Civil War. — From next word.

Columbiad, n., an epic of America. — Formed with suff. -ad fr. Columbia, poetic name of North America, which was so called from its discoverer Christopher Columbus.

columbine, adj., pertaining to a dove or doves; dovelike. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) colombin, fr. L. columbinus, fr. columba, 'dove'. See Columba and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

columbine, n., any plant of the genus Aquilegia.

— F. colombine, fr. ML. columbina, fem. of L. columbinus, 'dovelike' (see prec. word); so called from the resemblance of the inverted flower to a group of doves.

Columbine, fem. PN. — Lit. 'dovelike', fr. L. columbina, fem. of columbinus. See columbine, adj.

Columbine, n., a female character in comedy and pantomime, the sweetheart of Harlequin. — It. Colombina, fr. L. columbina, 'dovelike'. See Columbine, adj.

**columbite**, n., a columbate of iron, Fe(CbO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (*mineral*.) — Formed fr. next word with subst. suff. -ite.

columbium, n., a metallic element (chem.) — The original name given to niobium by its discoverer Charles Hatchett (1765-1847) in 1801; he named it so because he signalized it first in the ore called columbite (q.v.) For the ending of columbium see signal.

columella, n., a part resembling a column (anat., zool. and bot.) — L., dimin. of columna. See next word and -ella.

column, n. — L. columna, 'pillar, column', prob. standing for \*qelom(e)nā, 'that which rises', fem. passive part. formed fr. I.-E. base \*qel-, 'to rise, be elevated', whence also columen, culmen, 'top, summit, gable', celsus, 'high, lofty, elevated', excellere, 'to rise, excel', collis (for\*col-n-is), 'a

hill', OI. kắṭam (for kúltam), 'top, skull' (orig. 'elevation'), Gk. κολωνός, κολώνη, 'hill', κολοφών, 'top, end', Lith. kálnas, Lett. kalns, 'mountain', Lith. kalvà, Lett. kalva, 'hill', Lith. keliù, kélti, Lett. ceļu, celt, 'to raise, lift', OSlav. čelo, 'forchead', čelesinŭ, 'particular, peculiar'. OS. holm, 'hill', OE. holm, 'island, wave, sea'. Cp. hill, holm. Cp. also colliculus, colline, colonel, colonnade, colophon, culminate, excel. For the participial suff. in L. columna (for \*qelo-menā) see alumnus and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: columnar (q.v.), column-ed, adj. columnar, adj., formed in columns. — L. columnāris, 'rising in the form of a pillar', fr. columna. See prec. word and -ar.

columniform, adi. — See column and -form.

colure, n., one of the two celestial circles intersecting each other at the poles (astron.) — Late L. colurī (pl.), fr. Gk. αἱ κόλουροι (scil. γραμμαί), 'the colures', lit. 'the truncated (lines)', pl. of κόλουρος, 'dock-tailed', which is compounded of κόλος, 'docked, mutilated, curtailed', and οὐρά, 'tail' (see colobium and uro-, 'tail-'); so called because in Greece their lower part is always 'cut off' (i.e. beneath the horizon).

Colutea, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κολουτέα, κολουτέα, κολουτέα, name of a tree.

Colymbus, n., a genus of birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κόλυμβος, 'diver (the bird)', which is cogn. with L. *columba*, 'dove, pigeon'. See Columba.

colza, n., coleseed; rapeseed. — F., fr. Du. koolzaad, lit. 'cabbage seed', fr. kool, 'cabbage', and zaad. 'seed'. See cole and seed.

com-, pref. meaning 'with, together'. — L. com-, fr. OL. com (whence L. cum), 'with', rel. to Oscan com, con, 'with', com-, kum-, Umbr. com-, co-, ku- — L. com-, con-, and to L. contrā (for \*com-tro-), 'against', and cogn. with OIr., MIr. com-, con-, 'with', Alb.  $k\varepsilon$ -, 'con-', the Teut. perfective prefixes: Goth. ga-, OE. ge-, etc., and prob. also with Gk. xotvó $\varepsilon$ , 'common, public, general' (see coeno-). Cp. 1st con-, contra-, count, 'title of nobility'. Cp. also y-.

coma, n., a state of insensibility. — ModL., fr. Gk. κῶμα, 'a deep sleep, lethargy', which is prob. rel. to χοιμᾶν, 'to put to sleep', κεῖσθαι, 'to lie', fr. I.-E. base kei-, 'to lie, settle down', whence also L. cīvis, 'member of a community, citizen'. See civil and cp. acomia.

coma, n., 1) a tuft of hairs (bot.); 2) a nebulous mass (astron.) — L., fr. Gk. κόμη, 'hair of the head', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. next word, comet, comose, pyrone.

Comandra, n., a genus of plants of the sandal-wood family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κόμη, 'hair' and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man' (see coma, 'tuft of hair', and andro-); so called because the hairs on the calyx lobes are attached to the anthers.

Comarum, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κόμαρος, 'the arbutus', a pre-Hellenic word.

combust

comatose, adj., in a state of coma. — Formed with adj. suff. -ose fr. Gk. κῶμα, gen. κώματος, 'a deen sleen'. See coma. 'insensibility'.

comb, n. — ME., fr. OE. cāmb, rel. to OS. camb, ON. kambr, Du., Dan. and Swed. kam, OHG. champ, kamb, MHG. kamp, kam, G. Kamm, 'comb', lit. 'something tooth-shaped', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝembh-, 'to bite'; to cut to pieces', whence also OI. jámbhah, 'tooth', Toch. A kam, B keme, 'tooth', Gk. γόμφος, 'bolt, nail', γομφίος (scil. δδών), 'grinder tooth, tooth of a key', γαμφαί, γαμφηλαί, 'jaws of animals, beak or bill of birds', Alb. δεmp, Gheg δam, 'tooth', OSlav. zebū, Lett. zùobs, 'tooth', Lith. žambas, 'edge of a beam', Lith. gembe, 'peg', OSlav. zebo (for \*ĝembh-), 'I tear to pieces'. See gemma and cp. cam, n., kemb, unkempt, oakum. Cp. also gomphosis.

Derivatives: comb, tr. and intr. v., comb-ed, adj., comb-er, n.

combat, intr. v., to fight; tr. v., to fight with. — F. combattre, 'to fight', fr. VL. \*combattere, fr. com- and L. battuere, battere, 'to beat, strike'. See batter, 'to beat violently', and cp. abate, debate, hors de combat.

Derivatives: combat, n., combat-ive, adj., combat-ive-ly, adv., combat-ive-ness, n.

combat, n., fight. — F., back formation fr. combattre. See prec. word.

combatant, 1) adj., fighting; ready to fight; 2) n., fighter. — F. combattant, pres. part. of combattre. See combat. v., and -ant.

combe, n., a deep valley. — OE. cumb, of Celtic origin; cp. Bret. komb, 'small valley', W. cwmm, 'dale, valley', MIr. comm, Ir. and Gael. cum, 'vessel', which are cogn. with Gk.  $x\dot{v}\mu\beta\eta$ , 'the hollow of a vessel, cup, boat'. See cymbal and cp. 2nd coomb.

combinant, adj. and n. (math.) — Late L. combināns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of combināre. See combine and -ant.

combination, n. — OF. combination (F. combinaison), fr. Late L. combinationem, acc. of combinatio, fr. combinatus, pp. of combinare. See combine and -ation.

combinative, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive from Late L. combīnātus, pp. of combīnāre, fr. comand bīnī, 'two each, two at a time'. See binary. Derivatives: combine, n., combin-ed, adj., combin-ed-ly, adv., combin-ed-ness, n., combin-er, n.

Combretum, n., a genus of plants of the myrobalan family (bot.) — L. combrētum, 'a kind of rush', of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for \*kwendhro-, and is cogn. with Lith. šveñdrai (pl.), 'a kind of rush', Faroeish Dan. qvander, the plant 'Angelica silvestris'. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I. p. 253 s.v. combrētum.

combust, adj., burnt. — L. combustus, pp. of combūrere, 'to burn up', fr. \*co(m)-ūrere, with incombustible 318

serted b on analogy of ambūrere, 'to burn round', which stands for amb-ūrere, 'to burn round', but was misdivided into am-būrere. (Owing to this misdivision the new verb \*būrere was formed, with the pp. bustum; see bust.) L. \*com-ūrere is formed fr. com- and ūrere, 'to burn', which is cogn. with OI. ōṣati, 'burns', uṣṇaḥ, 'hot', uṣṇaḥ, 'burnt, hot', Gk. eɔɛvv (for \*eɔoɛv), 'to singe', OHG. usil-far, 'yellow' (lit. 'ash-colored'), ON. ysja, 'fire', usli, OE. ysle, 'āmerge, 'embers'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*eus-, 'to burn'. See ember, 'live coal', and cp. Eurus, uredo, Urtica, urticaria, urticate, Ustilago, ustulate.

combustible, adj. — F., fr. Late L. combustibilis, fr. L. combustus, pp. of combūrere. See combust and -ible.

Derivatives: combustible, n., combustibli-ity, n., combustible-ness, n., combustibl-y, adv.

combustion, n., a burning. — F., fr. Late L. combustionem, acc. of combustio, 'a burning', fr. L. combustus, pp. of comburere. See combust and -ion.

come, intr. v. - ME. cumen, comen, fr. OE. cuman, rel. to OS, cuman, ON, koma, OFris, cuma, Du. komen, OHG, queman, koman, MHG. komen. G. kommen, Goth. giman, 'to come', fr. I.-E. base  $*g^wem$ -, 'to go; to come', whence also OI. gámati, gácchati, 'he goes', gatáh, 'gone', Avestic jamaiti, 'goes', Toch, A kakmu, B kekamu, 'come' (pp.), A kumnas, 'comes', B kamnaskem, 'they come', Arm. ekn (for \*e-gwem-t), 'he came', Gk. βαίνω (prob. for \*βάνιω fr. \*βάμιω), 'I go', L. veniō (prob. for \*g"miō), 'I come', MIr. bēim for \*ben-smen), 'pace, step', Lith. gemù, gimti, 'to be born', lit. 'to come'. Cp. the collateral base  $*g^w\bar{a}$ - in OI.  $\acute{a}g\bar{a}m$  (aor.), Gk. ἔβην (aor.), 'I went', Gk. βῆμα, 'pace, step', Bouge, 'altar', Lett. gāju, 'I went', gatwa, 'passage'. Alb. ngā. 'I run'. Cp. welcome. Cp. also base, n., and words there referred to. Cp. also venue, 'arrival', and words there referred to. Cp. also agama, iagat.

come-at-able, adj., accessible. — Formed fr. come, at, and -able.

comedian, n. — F. comédien, fr. comédie, 'commedy'. See comedy and -an.

comedienne, n. — F. comédienne, 'an actress in comedy', fem. of comédien. See prec. word.

comedietta, n., a short comedy. — It. (now commedietta), dimin. of comedia (now commedia), 'comedy', fr. L. cōmoedia. See comedy.

comedo, n., blackhead (med.) — L. comedô, 'a glutton', rel. to comedere, 'to eat entirely up', fr. com- and edere, 'to eat'. See edible and cp. comestible.

comedy, n. — F. comédie, fr. L. cōmoedia, fr. Gk. κωμωδία, 'comedy', fr. κωμωδός, 'comic actor' (orig. 'singer in the κῶμος or comic chorus'), contraction of κωμαοιδός, which is compounded of κῶμος, 'revel, carousal, merry-making,

comic chorus', and ἀοιδός, 'singer'. The first element is of uncertain origin; it is perh. rel. to Gk. κώμη, 'village'. See home and cp. comic, Comus, encomium, afikoman. The second element is rel. to Gk. ἀείδειν, 'to sing', ἀοιδή, ἀδή, 'song'; see ode and words there referred to and cp. esp. tragedy.

comely, adi. — ME, cumelich, cumlich, comeliche, comlich, fr. OE, cvmlic, formed with suff, -lic (see like, adi.), fr.  $c\bar{v}me$ , 'fine, beautiful, splendid' orig, 'frail, delicate, tender', which is rel. to ME, kime, 'weak, delicate', OHG, chūmo, kūmō, MHG, kūme, 'with difficulty', OHG, chūmīg, kūmīg, 'weak, delicate', G, kaum, 'hardly, scarcely'. The original meaning of ME. kime and OHG, chimie was 'lamentable, pitiable': cp. OHG, chūma, 'sorrow', OHG, chūmon, 'to mourn', OS, kūmian, 'to lament, deplore'. All these words are derivatives of the I.-E. imitative base \*gou-, \*gow-, 'to shout, cry' whence also OE. ciegan (for orig. \*kaujan), 'to call', cvta, 'kite', OI, gávatē, 'sounds, resounds'. Gk. Yoav, 'to wail, groan, weep', MLG. kūten. 'to chatter, babble, prate', Lith, gaudžiù, gaŭsti, 'to howl', gàudas, 'lamentation', OSlav, govoriti, 'to make a noise', Russ, govorit', Serb, and Croatian govoriti, Czech hovořiti, Slovak hovorit'. 'to speak', OIr. guth, 'voice'. Cp. kite. The word comely was influenced in meaning by an association with come.

Derivatives: comeli-ly, adv., comeli-ness, n.

comestible, adj., eatable. — F., formed with suff. -ible fr. L. comestus, a collateral form of comēsus, pp. of comedere, 'to eat up, consume', fr. com- and edere, 'to eat'. See edible and cp. comedo.

comet, n. — L. comētēs, fr. Gk. κομήτης (scil. ἀστήρ), 'comet', lit. 'a long-haired (star)', fr. κομᾶν, 'to wear long hair', fr. κόμη, 'hair'. See coma, 'a tuft of hairs'.

Derivatives: comet-ic, adj., comet-ary, adj.

cometoid, adj., resembling a comet. — Compounded of comet and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

comfit, n., a dry sweetmeat. — F. confit, prop. pp. of confire, 'to conserve, candy, pickle', fr. L. conficere, 'to put together', fr. con- and facere, 'to make, do'. See confect and cp. discomfit. For the change of Latin ă (in făcere) to i (in con-ficere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

comfort, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) conforter, fr. Late L. confortare, 'to strengthen', fr. con- and L. fortis. 'strong'. See fort.

comfort, n. — OF. (= F.) confort, back formation fr. conforter. See prec. word.

Derivatives: comfort-less, adj., comfort-less-ly, adv., comfort-less-ness, n.

comfortable, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) confortable, fr. conforter. See comfort, v., and -able. Derivatives: comfortable-ness, n., comfortabl-y, adv.

comforter, n. — OF. conforteor, fr. conforter. See comfort, v., and agential suff. -er.

comfrey, n., a plant of the borage family — ME. confirie, cumfirie, fr. OF. confirie, fr. con- (see con-) and firie, 'liver' (= F. foie), which prob. derives fr. L. (iecur) fīcātum, 'liver (of a goose) fattened with figs', neut. pp. of fīcāre, 'to fatten with figs', fr. fīcus, 'fig'; see fig. The plant was so called because of its congealing properties.

comic, adj. — L. cōmicus, fr. Gk. κωμικός, 'pertaining to comedy', fr. κῶμος, 'comic chorus'. See comedy and -ic.

Derivatives: comic, n., comic-al, adj., comic-ality, n., comic-al-ly, adv., comic-al-ness, n.

Comintern, n., the Third International. — Coined fr. Communist International.

comitia, n. pl., assembly of the Roman people (Roman antiq.) — L., pl. of comitium, 'place of the assembly', fr. \*com-itis, 'a coming together', fr. com- and the stem of itum, pp. of ire, 'to go'. See itinerate.

comity, n., courtesy. — F. comité, fr. L. cōmitātem, acc. of cōmitās, 'courtesy, kindness, affability', from cōmis, 'courteous, kind, affable', fr. OL. cosmis, which prob. stands for co-smis and lit. means 'he who smiles with', and is formed fr. co- and the I.-E. base of \*smei-, 'to smile, wonder'; see mirror, smile. OL. cosmis became L. cōmis in the sense of the Latin phonetic law, according to which s disappeared before d, l, m or n. Cp. L. lūbricus (for \*slūbricos), 'slippery', mīrus (for \*smeiros), 'wonderful', nīdus (for \*nizdos), 'nest', pōnere (for \*posnere, fr. \*po-si-nere), 'to place', prīmus (for \*prīsmos), 'first'; see lubricate, miracle, nest, position, prime.

comma, n. — L., 'division of a period; comma', fr. Gk. κόμμα, 'a piece cut off; a short clause', fr. κόπτειν, 'to cut off', which is cogn. with L. cāpō, 'castrated cock'. See capon, and cp. acopic, Coptis, pericope, syncope.

Derivative: comma, tr. v.

command, tr. and intr. v. — OF. comander, (F. commander), 'to command, order', fr. V.L. \*commandāre, refashioned after mandāre fr. L. commendāre, 'to commit to one's charge', fr. comand mandāre, 'to commit to one's charge', lit. 'to place in one's hands', fr. manus, 'hand'; see manual and cp. mandate. For the change of Latin ă (in māndāre) to ē (in com-mēndāre) see accent and cp. words there referred to. Cp. commend, which is a doublet of command.

Derivatives: command, n. (q.v.), commandant (q.v.), command-er, n., command-er-ship, n., commandery (q.v.), command-ing, adj., command-ing-ly, adv., commandment (q.v.)

command, n. — F. commande, fr. commander. See command, v.

commandant, n. — F., 'the one commanding', prop. pres. part. of *commander*. See command, v., and -ant.

commandeer, n. - S.A. Du. kommanderen, 'to

commandeer', the same word as Du. kommanderen, 'to command', fr. F. commander. See command. v.

commencement

commander, n. — OF. comandeor (F. commandeur), fr. comander. See command, v., and cp. commodore.

commandery, n. — F. commanderie, fr. ML. commendāria, fr. commenda, 'charge, trust' (in the phrase in commendam dāre, 'to give into trust'), fr. L. commendāre, 'to commit to one's charge' (see commend and -ery and cp. commendam); influenced in meaning by prec. word. For the ending see -y (representing F. -ie).

commandment, n. — F. commandement, fr. commander. See command, v., and -ment.

commando, n., 1) orig., a military force of Boers; 2) a small raiding group; 3) a member of such a group. — S.A. Du., fr. Port. commando, fr. commandar, fr. VL. \*commandare. See command, v.

commatic, adj., consisting of short clauses. — L. commaticus, fr. Gk. κομματικός, fr. κόμμα, gen. κόμματος, 'a short clause'. See comma and -ic. Commelina, n., a genus of plants, the dayflower (bot.) — ModL., named after the Dutch botanists Kaspar and Johann Commelin (1667-1731, resp. 1629-98).

Commelinaceae, n. pl., the spidewort family (bot.)

— Formed fr. Commelina with suff. -aceae.

commelinaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

commemorable, adj. — L. commemorabilis, 'worth mentioning', fr. commemorare. See commemorate and -able.

commemorate, tr. v. — L. commemorātus, pp. of commemorāre, 'to recall to memory', fr. comand memorāre, 'to bring to remembrance, mention, recount', fr. memor, 'mindful'. See memory and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: commemorat-ive, adj., commemorat-ive-ly, adv., commemorat-ive-ness, n., commemorat-ory, adj.

commemorator, n. — Late L., fr. L. commemoratus, pp. of commemorare. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

commemoration, n. — L. commemoratio, gen. -ōnis, 'a calling to mind', fr. commemoratus, pp. of commemorare. See commemorate and -ion. Derivative: commemoration-al, adj.

commence, tr. and intr. v., to begin. — ME. comencen, fr. OF. comencier, comencer (F. commencer), fr. VL. \*cominitiāre, fr. com- and L. initiāre, 'to initiate, consecrate', in Late L. also 'to begin'; fr. initium, 'beginning'. See initiate. Cp. It. cominciare, OProvenç. comensar, Catal. comensar (whence Sp. comenzar), which all derive fr. VL. \*cominitiāre.

Derivatives: commencement (q.v.), commencer, n.

commencement, n., beginning. — OF. comencement (F. commencement) fr. comencier, comencer. See prec. word and -ment.

commend

commend, tr. v. — L. commendāre, 'to commit to one's charge', fr. com- and mandāre, of s.m., lit. 'to place in one's hands'. See command, v., which is originally the same as commend, but differentiated from it in meaning.

commendable, adj. — OF., fr. L. commendabilis, 'worthy of praise, commendable', fr. commendable. See commend and -able.

Derivative: commendabl-v. adv.

commendam, n., 1) the holding of a benefice by a bishop or layman to whom it has been commended; 2) the benefice held in this manner (eccles.) — Abbreviation of ML. in commendam datum, 'given into trust'. ML. commendam is acc. of commenda, 'charge, trust'. See commandery.

commendatary, n., a commendator. — ML. commendātārius, fr. L. commendātus, pp. of commendāre. See commend, v., and adj. suff. -ary. commendation, n. — OF., fr. L. commendātiōnem, acc. of commendātiō, 'commendation, recommanding'. See commend, v., and -ation.

commendator, n. — L., fr. commendatus, pp. of commendare. See commend, v., and -ator.

commendatory, adj., 1) pertaining to, or expressing, a commendation; 2) recommending; (eccles.) holding in commendam. — Late L. commendātōrius (corresponding to L. commendāticius), 'serving for commendation, commendatory', fr. L. commendātus, pp. of commendāre. See commend, v., and the adj. suffixes -ate and -ory.

commensal, n., one who eats at the same table. — ML. commēnsālis, fr. com- and L. mēnsa, 'table'. See mensal.

Derivatives: commensal, n., commensal-ism, n., commensal-ity, n., commensal-ly, adv.

commensurable, adj. — Late L. commēnsūrābilis, fr. com- and L. mēnsūrābilis, 'measurable', fr. mēnsūrāre. See next word.

Derivatives: commensurabil-ity, n., commensurable-ness, n., commensurabl-y, adv.

commensurate, adj. — Late L. commēnsūrātus, 'equal in measure', fr. com- and L. mēnsūrātus, pp. of mēnsūrāre, 'to measure', fr. mēnsūra, 'measure'. See mensurate.

Derivatives: commensurate-ly, adv., commensurate-ness. n.

comment, n. — ME., fr. OF. comment, fr. L. commentum, 'invention, fabrication, fiction', prop. neut. of pp. commentus, used as a noun, fr. comminiscor, 'I devise, invent, contrive, fabricate', which stands for \*com-en-iscor and lit. means 'I ponder', fr. com- and mēns, gen. mentis, 'mind'. See mental, 'pertaining to the mind' comment, intr. v. — F. commenter, fr. L. commentārī, 'to consider thoroughly, meditate upon, explain', freq. formed fr. comminiscor. See prec. word. Derivative: comment-or, n.

commentary, n. — L. commentārium, 'notebook, sketch, commentary' (short for volūmen commentārium, 'a commenting book'), neut. of the

adjective commentārius, 'pertaining to a commentum'. See comment, n., and subst. suff. -ary. commentate, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. commentator.

commentation, n. — L. commentătiō, gen. -ōnis, 'meditation upon something, treatise, dissertation', fr. commentātus, pp. of commentārī. See comment, y., and -ation.

commentator, n. — L., 'inventor, contriver, interpreter', fr. commentātus, pp. of commentārī. See comment, v., and -ator.

Derivatives: commentator-ial, adj., commenta-

commerce, n. — F., fr. L. commercium, 'trade, traffic, intercourse, commerce', fr. com- and merx, gen. mercis, 'merchandise'. See mercantile. Derivatives: commerce, intr. v., to have intercourse, commercial, adj. and n., commercialism, n., commercial-ist, n., commercial-ize, tr. v., commercial-ity, n., commercial-ly, adv.

**comminate**, tr. and intr. v., to threaten; to anathematize. — L. *comminātus*, pp. of *comminārī*, 'to threaten', fr. **com-** and *minārī*, 'to threaten'. See **minatory** and cp. **menace**.

commination, n., a threat. — L. comminătiö, gen. -ōnis, fr. comminătus, pp. of comminări. See prec. word and -ion.

comminatory, adj., threatening. — ML. comminatorius, fr. L. comminatus, pp. of comminari. See comminate and -ory.

commingle, tr. and intr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. com- and mingle.

comminute, tr. v., to divide into small particles.—
L. comminutus, pp. of comminuere, 'to divide into small parts, break into pieces', fr. comand minuere, 'to make small, lessen, reduce'. See minute, adj.

Derivatives: comminut-ed, adj., comminut-ion, n. Commiphora, n., a genus of trees of the family Burseraceae (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κόμωι, 'gum', and -φόρος, 'bearing'. See gum, 'resin', and -phore.

commiserate, intr. and tr. v. — L. commiserātus, pp. of commiserārī, 'to bewail', fr. com- and miserārī, 'to pity, deplore'. See miserable and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: commiseration (q.v.), commiserative, adj., commiserative-ly, adv., commiserator, n.

commiseration, n. — F. commiseration, fr. L. commiserationem, acc. of commiseratio, 'part of an oration intended to excite compassion', fr. commiseratius, pp. of commiserari. See prec. word and -ion.

commissar, n., commissary; commissioner. — Russ. komisar, fr. ML. commissarius. See commissary

commissariat, n. — F., body of commissaries, commissary's office', fr. *commissaire*, 'commissary', fr. ML. *commissārius*. See commissary.

commissary, n., one to whom something is entrusted. — ML. commissārius, 'a person in

charge', fr. L. commissus, pp. of committere, 'to entrust, give in charge'. See commit and -arv.

commission, n. — F., fr. L. commissionem, acc. of commissio, 'a bringing together in contest, the beginning of a contest', fr. commissus, pp. of committere. See commit.

Derivatives: commission, tr. v., commission-al, adj., commission-ed, adj., commission-er, n.

commissionaire, n. — F. commissionnaire, lit. 'one commissioned', fr. ML. commissionarius, fr. L. commissio. See commission.

commissure, n., joint, seam; junction (anat.) — F., fr. L. commissura, 'a joining together, joint, seam', fr. commissus, pp. of committere. See commit and -ure.

commit, tr. v. — L. committere, 'to join or put together, to unite, connect, commit', fr. com- and mittere (pp. missus), 'to send'. See mission and cp. fideicommissum.

Derivatives: commit, n., commit-ment, n., committ-er, committ-or, n.

committee, n. — Late AF. committé, pp. corresponding to F. commis, fr. F. commettre, 'to commit'. Orig. committee meant 'a person to whom something is committeed'. See prec. word and -ee.

commix, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. earlier commixt, which derives fr. L. commixtus, 'mixed together', but was mistaken for the pp. of an English verb (i.e. commixt was supposed to have been formed from the verb commix and the pp. suff. -t). L. commixtus is pp. of commiscere, 'to mix together', which is formed fr. comand miscere, 'to mix'. See mixed and cp. admix, intermix.

commixtion, n. — Late L. commixtio, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. commixtus, pp. of commiscere. See prec. word and -ion.

commixture, n. — L. commixtūra, fr. commixtus, pp. of commiscēre. See commix and -ture.

commode, n., 1) a chest of drawers; 2) a movable washstand. — F., fr. commode, 'convenient, serviceable, comfortable', fr. L. commodus, 'fit, suitable, convenient', lit. 'measured with', fr. com- and modus, 'measure, manner, mode'. See mode and cp. accommodate, discommode.

commodious, adj., spacious, roomy. — F. commodieux (fem. commodieuse), fr. Late L. commodiōsus, fr. L. commodus. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: commodious-ly, adv., commodiousness. n.

commodity, n., 1) convenience; 2) an article of commerce. — F. commodité, fr. L. commoditâtem, acc. of commoditâs, 'measure, proportion', fr. commodus. See commode and -ity.

commodore, n., 1) in the United States Navy, an officer below the rank of a rear admiral; 2) in the British Navy, commander of a squadron. — Fr. earlier commandore, fr. F. commandeur, prob. through the medium of Du. commandeur. See commander.

common, adj. — ME. commun, comun, fr. OF. comun (F. commun), fr. L. commūnis (cp. the OL. acc. comoinem), 'commen, universal, public', formed fr. co- and OL. moinos, moenus (L. mūnus), 'service, office, function', which is rel. to OL. moenia, L. mūnia, 'official duties', fr. I.-E. base \*moin-, \*mein-, 'to change'. See mean, 'of low rank', and cp. commune, communicate, immune, municipal, munificent, remunerate. Cp. also mime, minimum.

Derivatives: common-er, n., common-ly, adv., common-ness, n.

common, n., 1) common land; 2) common people; 3) right to another's land (law). — Fr. common, adi, Cp. discommon.

Derivatives: common-able, adj., common-age, n. commonalty, n., 1) the common people; 2) the members of a body corporate. — ME. comonalte, fr. OF. comunaulte (F. communauté), fr. VL. \*commūnālitātem, acc. of \*commūnālitās, fr. L. commūnis, 'common'. See common, adj., and the suffixes -al and -ty.

commonplace, n. — Loan translation of L. locus commūnis, 'common topics', itself a loan translation of Gk. κοινοὶ τόποι, 'commonplace', lit. 'common places'.

Derivatives: commonplace, tr. and intr. v. and adj., commonplace-ly, adv., commonplace-ness, n., commonplace-er, n.

common sense. — Loan translation of L. sēnsus commūnis or Gk. κοινή αἴσθησις.

commonsensical, adj. — Formed fr. common sense on analogy of nonsensical.

Derivative: commonsensical-ly, adv.

commotion, n. — F., fr. L. commōtiōnem, acc. of commōtiō, 'violent movement, agitation, excitement', fr. commōtus, pp. of commovēre, 'to put in violent motion, stir, move', fr. com- and movēre, 'to move'. See motion.

Derivative: commotion-al, adj.

commove, tr. v. — ME. commoven, commeven, fr. OF. comovoir, fr. L. commovere. See prec.

communal, adj. — Late L. commūnālis, fr. commūna, 'a commune'. See commune, 'a small political district', and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: communal-ism, n., communal-ist, n., communal-ist-ic, adj., communal-ize, tr. v., communaliz-ation, n.

commune, n., a small political district. — F., fr. L. commūnia, neut. pl. of commūnis, 'common', which was mistaken for fem. sing. See common.

commune, intr. v. — OF. comuner, fr. comun, 'common'. See common, adj.

communicable, adj. — F., fr. Late L. communication cābilis, fr. L. communicate. See communicate and -able.

Derivatives: communicabil-ity, n., communicable-ness, n., communicabl-y, adv.

communicant, adj. and n. — L. communicans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of communicare. See next word and -ant.

cate.

communication, n. — F., fr. L. communicationem, acc. of communicatio, fr. communicatus, pp. of communicate. See prec. word and -ion.

communicative, adj. — F. communicatif (fem. communicative), fr. ML. communicativus, fr. L. communicatus, pp. of communicare. See communicate and -ive.

Derivatives: communicative-ly, adv., communicative-ness, n.

communicator, n. — Late L. communicator, fr. L. communicatus, pp. of communicare. See communicate and agential suff. -or.

communicatory, adj. — ML. commūnicātōrius, fr. Late L. commūnicātor. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ory,

communion, n. — F., fr. L. commūnionem, acc. of commūnio, 'fellowship, communion', fr. commūnis, 'common'; see common, adj., and -ion. The word communion was introduced into English by Wycliffe.

Derivatives: communion-able, adj., communion-al, adj.

communiqué, n., an official communication. — F., pp. of communiquer, fr. L. communicāre. See communicate.

communism, n., a social system based on collective ownership. — F. communisme, coined by Goodwyn Barmby in 1840 (see The Apostle, No.1, 1848) fr. L. commūnis or F. commun (see common, adj.) and suff. -isme (see -ism).

communist, n. — Coined by Goodwyn Barmby fr. L. commūnis (see prec. word) and suff. -ist; he founded *The London Communist Propaganda Society* in 1841.

Derivatives: communist, communist-ic, adjs.

community, n. — OF. comunete, comunite (F. communauté), fr. L. commūnitātem, acc. of commūnitās, 'fellowship', fr. commūnis, 'common'. See common, adj., and -ity.

Derivative: communit-arian, n.

communize, tr. v. — Formed with suff. -ize fr. L. communis. See common. adi.

commutable, adj. — L. commūtābilis, 'subject to change, changeable', fr. commūtāre. See commute and -able.

Derivatives: commutabil-ity, n., commutable-ness, n.

commutation, n. — F., fr. L. commūtātiōnem, acc. of commūtātiō, 'a changing', fr. commūtātus, pp. of commūtāre. See commute and -ation.

commutative, adj. — ML. commūtātīvus, fr. L. commūtātus, pp. of commūtāre. See commute and -ive.

Derivative: commutative-ly, adv.

commutator, n. — ModL., fr. L. commūtātus, pp. of commūtāre. See next word and -ator.

commute, tr. v., to exchange. — L. commūtāre,

'to change entirely', fr. com- and mūtāre, 'to change'. See mutable.

Derivative: commut-er, n.

comose, adj., hairy. — L. comōsus, 'hairy', fr. coma, 'hair'. See coma, 'tuft of hair', and adj. suff. -ose.

compact, adj., 1) packed together; 2) close, firm.
L. compactus, pp. of compingere, 'to fasten together, to unite', fr. com- and pangere, 'to fasten, fix'. See pact and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: compact, v. (q.v.), compact-ly, adv., compact-ness. n.

compact, tr. v., to pack together. — L. compactus, pp. of compingere. See compact, adj.

Derivatives: compacted, adj. (q.v.), compact-er, n. compact, n., an agreement; a covenant. — L. compactum, 'agreement', prop. neut. pp. of compacisci, 'to make an agreement, form a compact', from com- and pacisci, 'to make a contract or agreement', which is rel. to pāx, gen. pācis, 'peace'. See pact and cp. compact, adj.

compacted, adj., compact. — Prop. pp. of compact, 'to pack together'.

Derivatives: compacted-ly, adv., compactedness, n.

compages, n., a complex structure. — L. compāgēs, 'a joining together, connection, structure', fr. com- and I.-E. base \*pag-, 'to join together, fasten'. See pact and cp. compact, adj. and n.

compaginate, tr. v., to join together. — L. compāginātus, pp. of compāgināre, 'to join together', fr. compāgō, gen. compāginis, 'a joining together', which is rel. to compāgēs. See compages and verbal suff. -ate.

compagination, n. — Late L. compāginātiō, gen. -iōnis, fr. L. compāginātus, pp. of compāgināre. See prec. word and -ion.

companion, n., an associate. — OF. compagnon, fr. VL. compāniōnem, acc. of compāniō, lit., 'one who eats his bread with ...', fr. com- and pānis, 'bread'. See pantry and cp. company, accompany. Derivatives: companion, v., companion-able, adj., companion-able-ness, n., companion-abl-y, adv. company, n. — OF. compagnie, fr. VL. compānia, lit. 'a group eating bread together', fr. com- and L. pānis. See prec. word.

comparable, adj. — F., fr. L. comparabilis, fr. comparare. See compare and -able.

Derivatives: comparabil-ity, n., comparableness, n., comparabl-y, adv.

comparative, adj. — L. comparātīvus, 'pertaining to comparison', fr. comparātus, pp. of comparāre, 'to compare'. See next word and -ative. Derivatives: comparative-ly, adv., comparative-ness, n.

compare, tr. and intr. v. — F. comparer, fr. L. comparāre, 'to compare', fr. com- and parāre, 'to make equal'. See pair and words there referred to and cp. compeer. Cp. also comprador. Derivatives: compare, n., compar-er, n.

323 compital

comparison, n. — OF. (= F.) comparaison, fr. L. comparātiōnem, acc. of comparātiō, 'comparison', fr. comparātus, pp. of comparāre. See prec. word and -ison.

compart, tr. v., to divide into parts. — L. compartīrī, 'to divide, share with somebody', fr. com- and L. partīre, partīrī, 'to divide'. See part. v.

compartment, n. — F. compartiment, fr. It. compartimento, fr. compartire, 'to divide', fr. comand partire, fr. L. partire, partiri. See prec. word and -ment.

compass, n. — F. compas, back formation fr. compasser, 'to measure', fr. VL. \*compassāre (whence also It. compassare, Sp. compassar), 'to measure off', lit. 'to measure by steps', fr. L. passus, 'step'. See pace and cp. the second element in gyrocompass.

compass, tr. v. — F. compasser, 'to measure'. See compass, n.

Derivatives: compass-able, adj., compass-er, n., compass-ing, adj.

compassion, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) compassion, fr. Eccles. L. compassionem, acc. of compassio, 'fellow suffering, fellow feeling', fr. Late L. compassus, pp. of compati, 'to suffer with one, to feel pity', fr. com- and L. pati, 'to suffer'. See passion. Derivatives: compassion-ate, adj. and tr. v., compassion-ate-ly, adv., compassion-ate-ness, n.

compatibility, n. — F. compatibilité, fr. compatible. See next word and -ity.

compatible, adj. — F., fr. ML. compatibilis, fr. Late L. compatī. See compassion and -ible. Derivatives: compatible-ness, n., compatibl-y, adv.

compatriot, n. — F. compatriote, fr. Late L. compatriota, fr. com- and Late L. patriota, 'countryman, patriot'. See patriot.

compeer, n. — ME. comper, fr. F. compair, fr. L. compār, 'equal to another', fr. com- and pār, 'equal'. See peer.

compel, tr. v. — OF. compeller, fr. L. compellere, 'to drive together, compel', fr. com- and pellere, 'to drive'. See pulse, 'throb', and cp. appeal and words there referred to.

Derivatives: compell-able, adj., compellation (q.v.), compell-ative, adj., compell-ent, adj., compell-er, n., compell-ing, adj., com-pell-ing-ly, adv.

compellation, n., 1) a calling upon by name; 2) appellation. — L. compellātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'an accosting, addressing', fr. compellāre, 'to accost, address', which is rel. to compellere, 'to drive together'; see prec. word and -ation. For change of conjugation cp. appellāre, 'to call', interpellāre, 'to interrupt by speaking', both rel. to pellere, 'to drive'. For the cause of this change see appeal.

compendious, adj., concise. — AF., corresponding to F. compendieux (fem. compendieuse), fr. Late L. compendiosus, 'abridged, short, brief, compendious', fr. compendium. See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: compendious-ly, adv., compendious-

compendium, n., a concise summary. — L., lit. 'that which is weighed together', fr. com- and pendere. 'to weigh'. See pendant.

compensable, adj. — F., fr. compenser, 'to compensate'. See next word and -able.

compensate, tr. and intr. v. — L. compēnsātus, pp. of compēnsāre, 'to weigh together, weigh one thing against another, balance against, compensate', fr. com- and pēnsāre, freq. of pendēre, 'to weigh'. See pendant and cp. pensive. Cp. also recompense.

Derivatives: compensat-ing, adj., compensat-ingly, adv., compensation (q.v.), compensat-ive, adj., compensat-or, n., compensat-ory, adj.

compensation, n. — L. compēnsātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a weighing one thing against another, a balancing', fr. compēnsātus, pp. of compēnsāre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: compensation-al. adi.

compete, intr. v., 1) to contend; 2) to rival. — F. compéter, fr. L. competere, 'to strive together after something, coincide, agree, be suitable', fr. com- and petere, 'to fall upon, rush at, attack, assail; to seek, ask, request'. See petition and cp. compitum.

competence, competency, n. — F. compétence, fr. L. competentia, 'agreement', fr. competēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

competent, adj., 1) fit, suitable; 2) sufficient; 3) legally qualified. — F. compétent, fr. L. competentem, acc. of competēns, pres. part. of competere. See compete and -ent.

Derivative: competent-ly, adv.

competent, n., a candidate for baptism (eccles. hist.) — Eccles. L. competens, 'a candidate for baptism', prop. pres. part. of L. competere. See prec. word.

competition, n. — Late L. competitio, gen. -onis, 'agreement', fr. L. competitus, pp. of competere. See compete and -ition.

competitive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. competitus, pp. of competere. See compete. Derivatives: competitive-ly, adv., competitive-

competitor, n. — Either fr. MF. (= F.) compétiteur, or directly fr. L. competītor, fr. competītus, pp. of competere. See compete and agential suff. -or. compilation, n. — F., fr. L. compīlātiōnem, acc. of compilātiō, 'a gathering together'. See next word and -ation.

compile, tr. v., to put together; to collect. — F. compiler, fr. L. compīlāre, 'to gather together, pillage, plunder, rob, steal, snatch together and carry off', prob. meaning orig. 'to press together', and formed fr. com- and pīlāre, 'to press', compress', fr. pīla, 'pillar'. See pillar and cp. oppilate. Derivative: compil-er, n.

compital, adj., pertaining to crossroads. — L. compitalis, fr. compitum. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

complacence, complacency, n., 1) satisfaction; self-satisfaction; 2) complaisance. — ML. complacentia, fr. L. complacens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce and cp. complaisance.

complacent, adj., 1) satisfied; self-satisfied; 2) complaisant. — L. complacēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of complacēre, 'to be very pleasing', fr. com- and placēre, 'to please'. See please and -ent and cp. placate, placet.

Derivative: complacent-ly, adv.

complain, intr. v. — F. complaign-, stem of complaindre, fr. Late L. complangere, 'to bewail', fr. com- and L. plangere, 'to strike, to beat the breast' (as a sign of grief), 'to lament'. See plaint.

**complainant,** n., complainer. — F. complaignant, pres. part. of complaindre. See prec. word.

complaint, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) complainte, prop. fem. pp. of complaindre, used as a noun. See complain.

complaisance, n., disposition to oblige, politeness.
 F. complaisance, fr. ML. complacentia. See complacence.

complaisant, adj., obliging, polite. — F., pres. part. of complaire, 'to please', fr. L. complacēre. See complacent and -ant.

Derivatives: complaisant-ly, adv., complaisant-ness, n.

complement, n. — L. complēmentum, 'that which fills up or completes', fr. complēre, 'to fill up, complete'. See complete, v., and cp. compliment. Derivatives: complement, tr. v., complement-al, adj., complement-al-ly, adv., complement-ary, adj. and n., complement-ation, n.

complete, adj. — L. complētus, pp. of complēre, 'to fill up', fr. com- and plēre, 'to fill'. See full and cp. plenum. Cp. also complin, accomplish.

Derivatives: complete-ly, adv., complete-ness, n. complete, tr. v. — L. complētus, pp. of complēre. See prec. word.

completion, n. — Late L. complētiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a filling up, fulfilment', fr. L. complētus, pp. of complēre. See complete and -ion.

completive, adj. — Late L. complētīvus, 'serving for filling up', fr. L. complētus, pp. of complēre. See complete and -ive.

complex, adj. — L. complexus, pp. of complectī, 'to fold together, surround, encircle, embrace; to comprehend, understand; to comprise, include', fr. com- and plectere, 'to plait, braid, intertwine', fr. I.-E. base \*plek-, 'to plait, twist', whence also plicāre (fr. earlier \*plecāre), 'to fold'. See ply, 'to bend', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: complex, n. (q.v.), complex, tr. v., complexi-fy, tr. v., complexi-fic-ation, n., complex-ity, n., complex-ly, adv., complex-ness, n. complex, n. — L. complexus, 'a surrounding, en-

circling, embracing', fr. complexus, pp. of complectī; see prec. word. As a psychological term the noun complex (G. Komplex) was coined by Neisser in 1906 and popularized by Freud and Jung

324

complexion, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. complexionem, acc. of complexio, 'combination, association, connection', fr. complexus, pp. of complecti. See complex. adi., and -ion.

Derivatives: complexion, tr. v., complexion-al, adj., complexion-al-ly, adv., complexion-ary, adj., complexion-ed, adj., complexion-ist, n.

compliance, n. — Formed fr. comply with suff. -ance.

compliancy, n. — Formed fr. comply with suff. -ancy.

compliant, adj. and n. — Formed fr. comply with suff. -ant.

Derivative: compliant-ly, adv.

complicacy, n. — Formed fr. complicate with suff. -cy.

complicant, adj., overlapping (said of the elytra of some beetles) (entomol.) — L. complicāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of complicāre, 'to fold together'. See next word and -ant.

complicate, tr. v. — L. complicatus, pp. of complicare, 'to fold together', fr. com- and plicare, 'to fold'. See ply, 'to bend', and verbal suff. -ate and cp. plicate.

Derivatives: complicat-ed, adj., complicat-ed-ly, adv., complicat-ed-ness, n., complicat-ive, adj.

complication, n. — L. complicatio, gen. -onis, 'a folding together', fr. complicare. See prec. word and -ion.

complice, n., an accomplice (archaic). — F., fr. L. complicem, acc. of complex, 'closely connected with somebody, confederate', fr. com- and base of plectere, 'to plait, braid, intertwine'. See complex and cp. accomplice. Cp. also next word.

complicity, n., 1) partnership in crime; 2) complexity. — F. complicité, fr. VL. \*complicitātem, acc. of \*complicitās, fr. L. complex, gen. -plicis, 'closely connected with somebody, confederate'. See complex and -ity.

compliment, n. — F., fr. earlier Sp. complimiento (now cumplimiento), fr. complir (now cumplir), 'to fulfil, perform, accomplish', fr. VL. \*complire, which corresponds to L. complēre, 'to fill up, complete'. See complement.

Derivatives: compliment-ary, adj. and n., compliment-ation, n., compliment-ative, adj., compliment-er, n.

compliment, tr. v. — F. complimenter, fr. compliment. See compliment, n.

complin, compline, n., the last of the seven canonical hours (eccles.) — ME. complie, fr. OF. complie (F. complies, pl.), fr. Eccles. L. completa hōra, lit. 'the completed hour', used in the sense 'hour of the completion of the service'; see complete, adj. OF. complie was influenced in form by OF. complir, 'to accomplish, end, complete', fr. VL. \*complire (see compliment, n.)

25 compress

The ending -in in complin is prob. due to the influence of matin(s).

complot, n., a conspiracy. — F., fr. OF. complote, back formation fr. compeloter, comploter, 'to roll into a ball', fr. com- and pelote, 'a ball'. See pellet and cp. plot, 'conspiracy'.

complot, tr. and intr. v., to conspire. — F. completer, fr. complot. See prec. word.

compluvium, n., an open space over the atrium of a Roman house through which the rain flew into the impluvium (Roman antiq.) — L., fr. compluere, 'to flow together', fr. com- and pluere, 'to rain'. See pluvial and cp. impluvium.

comply, intr. v. — It. complire, fr. VL. \*complire, which corresponds to L. complere, 'to fill up, complete'. See complete and cp. compliment.

compo, n., a term applied to mortar, plaster, etc.

— Short for composition.

Derivative: compo, intr. and tr. v.

component, adj. and n. — L. components, gen. -entis, pres. part. of componere, 'to put together'. See compound, v., and -ent and cp. deponent, exponent, opponent.

comport, tr. v., to conduct (oneself); intr. v., to agree (with). — F. comporter, 'to permit, admit of, allow', se comporter, 'to behave, demean oneself', fr. L. comportāre, 'to carry or bring together', fr. com- and portāre, 'to bear, carry'. See port, 'to carry'.

comportment, n. — F. comportement, fr. comporter. See prec. word and -ment.

compose, tr. and intr. v., to place. — F. composer, fr. L. compōnere (pp. compositus), 'to put together', which was Gallicized after F. poser, 'to put, place'. See compound, v., and cp. dispose, impose, oppose, superpose, suppose, transpose. See also pose, 'to place'.

Derivatives: compos-ed, adj., compos-ed-ly, adv., compos-ed-ness, n., compos-er, n., compos-ing, adj.

Compositae, n. pl., a very large natural group of plants. — ModL., prop. fem. pl. of L. compositus, 'put together', pp. of componere. See next word.

composite, adj. — L. compositus, pp. of componere, 'to put together', fr. com- and ponere, 'to put, place'. See position and adj. suff. -ite and cp. component, compost, decomposite.

Derivatives: composite, n. and tr. v.

composition, n. — F., fr. L. compositionem, acc. of compositio, 'a putting together', fr. compositus, pp. of componere. See prec. word and -ition and cp. decomposition.

Derivative: composition-al, adj.

compositive, adj. — Late L. compositīvus, fr. L. compositus, pp. of componere. See composite and -ive.

Derivative: compositive-ly, adv.

compositor, n. — L., 'one who puts together, orders, arranges', fr. compositus, pp. of componere. See composite and agential suff. -or.

Derivative: compositor-ial, adj.

compos mentis, of sound mind, sane (law). — L., lit. 'having power over the mind', fr. compos, gen. compotis, 'having power over a thing', and mēns, gen. mentis, 'mind'. L. compos is formed fr. com- and \*pot-, the stem of potis, 'powerful'. See potent. For the second word see mental, 'pertaining to the mind'.

compost, n., 1) a composition, mixture; 2) fertilizing mixture of leaves, etc. — OF. composte, fr. VL. \*composita, prop. fem. pp. of L. componere. See composite and cp. compote.

Derivative: compost, tr. v.

composure, n., calmness. — Formed fr. compose with suff. -ure.

compotation, n., a drinking together. — L. compōtātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. com- and pōtātiō, 'a drinking'. See potation.

compote, n., stewed fruit. — F., 'stewed fruit, compote', fr. OF. composte, fr. VL. \*composita, prop. fem. pp. of L. compōnere. See compose and cp. compost.

compound, tr. and intr. v. — ME. compounen, 'to mix', fr. OF. componre, compondre, fr. L. componere, 'to put together', fr. com- and ponere, 'to put, place, set, lay'. See position and cp. composite. For the d in compound, which is excrescent, see expound.

Derivative: compound-er, n.

compound, adj. — ME. compouned, pp. of compounen. See compound, v.

Derivative: compound, n.

compound, n., an enclosure surrounding an Anglo-Indian house. — Malay kampong, lit. 'a walled place'.

comprador, n., a native agent employed by a foreign bank or office in China or Japan. — Port., 'buyer', fr. Late L. comparātor, 'purchaser, buyer', fr. L. comparātus, pp. of comparāre, 'to prepare, procure, purchase' (whence also Rum. cumpārà, 'to buy'), fr. com- and parāre, 'to prepare'. See compare.

comprehend, tr. v. — L. comprehendere, 'to seize, grasp, perceive', fr. com- and prehendere, 'to seize'. See prehensile and cp. comprise.

comprehensible, adj. — L. comprehēnsibilis, 'that can be seized', fr. comprehēnsus, pp. of comprehendere, 'to seize'. See comprehend and -ible. Derivatives: comprehensibil-ity, n., comprehensible-ness, n., comprehensibley, adv.

comprehension, n. — F. compréhension, fr. L. comprehēnsiōnem, acc. of comprehēnsiō, 'perception, idea, comprehension', fr. comprehēnsus, pp. of comprehendere; see comprehend and -ion. Comprehēnsiō was introduced into Latin by Cicero, as a loan translation of Gk. κατάληψις, a Stoic term meaning 'perception'.

comprehensive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. comprehensus, pp. of comprehendere. See comprehend and -ive.

Derivatives: comprehensive-ly, adv., comprehensive-ness, n.

compress, tr. v. — ME., fr. OF. compresser, fr.

326

L. compressare, freq. of comprimere (pp. compressus), 'to press together', fr. com- and premere. 'to press'. See press. v

Derivatives: compress-ed, adj., compress-ible, adj., compress-ibil-ity, n., compress-ible-ness, n., compress-ibl-y, adv., compress-ing-ly, adv., compress-ive, adj., compress-ive-ly, adv.

compress, n. — F. compresse, fr. OF. compresser. See compress, v.

compression, n. — F., fr. L. compressionem, acc. of compressio, 'a pressing together', fr. compressus, pp. of comprimere. See compress, v., and -ion.

compressor, n. — L. compressor, 'one who compresses', fr. compressus, pp. of comprimere. See compress, v., and agential suff or.

comprise, comprize, tr. v. — F. compris, pp. of comprendre, fr. L. comprehendere. See comprehend.

compromise, n. — F. compromis, fr. L. compromissum, 'a mutual promise to abide by the award of an arbiter', prop. neut. of promissus, pp. of promittere, 'to promise'. See promise.

Derivative: compromise, tr. and intr. v.

**compromit,** tr. v. — L. compromittere. See prec. word.

Compsognathus, n., a genus of small dinosaurs (paleontol.) — ModL., compounded of Gk.  $\times o\mu\psi\delta\varsigma$ , 'refined, clegant', and  $\gamma\nu\alpha\vartheta\circ\varsigma$ , 'jaw'. The first element prob. stands for \* $kwonq^w$ -mos and is cogn. with Lith. svankus, 'fine'. For the second element see gnathic.

Comptonia, n., a genus of shrubs (bot.) — ModL., named after the English prelate Henry Compton (1632-1713). For the ending see suff. -ia.

comptroller, n., controller. — Erroneous spelling of controller (q.v.), due to a folk-etymological association of the first element of this word with F. compte, 'account' (see count, 'to reckon').

compulsion, n., 1) a compelling; 2) force. — F., fr. L. compulsionem, acc. of compulsio, 'a driving, urging, compulsion', fr. compulsus, pp. of compellere. See compel and -ion.

compulsive, adj., compelling; implying compulsion. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. compulsus, pp. of compellere. See prec. word.

Derivatives: compulsive-ly, adv., compulsiveness, n.

compulsory, adj., 1) compelled; 2) compelling. — ML. compulsorius, fr. L. compulsus, pp. of compellere. See compel and adj. suff. -ory. Derivative: compulsor-ily, adv.

compunction, n., remorse. — ME., fr. OF. compunction (F. componction), fr. L. compunctionem, acc. of compunctio, 'puncture', in Eccles. L. 'sting of conscience', fr. compunctus, pp. of compungere, 'to prick, sting', which is formed fr.

com- and pungere, 'to prick, pierce, sting'. See pungent.

compunctious, adj., causing compunction. — See prec. word and -ous.

Derivative: compunctious-ly, adv.

compurgation, n. (legal hist.), the clearing of a man from a charge by the oaths of a certain number of others (called compurgators); vindication. — Late L. compūrgātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a complete purification', fr. L. compūrgātus, pp. of compūrgāre, 'to purify wholly', fr. com- and pūrgāre, 'to purify'. See purge and -ation.

compurgator, n. (legal hist.), a witness who took an oath to clear a person from a charge. — ML., fr. L. compūrgātus, pp. of compūrgāre. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

Derivatives: compurgator-ial, adj., compurgatorv, adi.

computable, adj. — L. computābilis, fr. computāre. See compute and -able.

Derivatives: computabil-ity, n., computabl-y, adv. computation, n. — L. computātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. computātus, pp. of computāre. See compute and -ation.

Derivative: computation-al, adj.

computative, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. computatus, pp. of computare. See next word. Derivative: computative-ness, n.

compute, tr. and intr. v., to reckon. — L. computāre, 'to sum up, reckon', fr. com- and putāre, 'to think'. See putative and cp. the verb count, which is a doublet of compute. Cp. also conte, conto.

Derivatives: compute, n., comput-er, n., comput-ist, n.

**computas**, n., a computation. — Late L., fr. L. computāre. See **compute** and cp. **count**, 'the act of reckoning'.

comrade, n. — F. camarade, fr. Sp. camarado, 'chamber fellow', orig. 'a company belonging to one chamber', fr. L. camera, 'vault, arch'. See camera.

Derivatives: comrade-ly, adj., comrad-ery, comrade-ship, n.

Comtism, n., positivism. — Lit. 'the doctrine of the French philosopher Auguste Comte (1798-1857). For the ending see suff. -ism.

Comtist, n., a positivist; adj., of positivism.—See prec. word and -ist.

Comus, n., the god of joy and revelry in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk.  $K\tilde{\omega}\mu\sigma\varsigma$ , fr.  $\kappa\tilde{\omega}\mu\sigma\varsigma$ , 'revel'. See comic.

con, tr. v., peruse; to commit to memory. — The orig. meaning was 'to know', fr. earlier cun, fr. ME. cunnen, 'to try, test', fr. OE. cunnian, 'to try, test, explore, experience', lit. 'to try to know', rel. to OE. cunnan, 'to know', and in gradational relationship to the auxiliary verb can. Cp. conner (in both senses), cunning.

con (naut.) — A var. spelling of conn.

con, adv., against. — Short for L. contrā, 'against'. See contra.

Derivative: con, n., vote against.

con-, pref. meaning 'with, together'. — A form of com-, used before all consonants except b, p, l, m, r.

con-, combining form. — See cono-.

conacre, p. formerly in Ireland, small portions of formed

a farm sublet to a tenant. — For corn acre. conarium, n., the pineal gland (anat.) — ModL., fr. Gk. χωνάριον, a dimin, coined by Galen fr.

327

κῶνος, 'pine cone'. See cone. conation, n., the faculty of making an effort. — L. cōnātiō, 'an endeavoring, effort', fr. cōnātus, pp. of cōnārī, 'to endeavor, attempt, try', from the intensive stem of the base seen in Gk. κονεῖν, rendered in Hesychius by ἐπείγεσθαι, ἐνεργεῖν ('to work, be active'), fr. Greco-L. base \*ken-, 'to toil, strive, exert oneself'. From the same base are Gk. ἀ-κονῦτί, 'without effort', ἐγκονεῖν, 'to be quick and active, to hasten', and διά-κονος, 'a waiting man, servant'. See deacon and cp. words there referred to.

conative, adj., tending to conation. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. cōnātus, pp. of cōnārī. See prec. word.

conatus, n., conation, tendency. — L., fr. cōnātus, pp. of cōnārī. See conation.

concamerated, adj., divided into chambers (zool.)

— Formed with suff. -ed fr. L. concamerātus,
pp. of concamerāre, 'to vault over', fr. con- and
camera, 'vault, arch'. See camera.

concameration, n., a vaulting; chamber. — L. concameratio, gen. -ōnis, fr. concameratus, pp. of concamerare. See prec. word and -ion.

concatenate, tr. v., to link together. — Late L. concatēnātus, pp. of concatēnāre, 'to link together', fr. con- and L. catēna, 'chain'. See catena and verbal suff. -ate.

concatenate, adj., linked together. — Late L. concatenates, pp. of concatenate. See concatenate, v. concatenation, n., a linking together; chain, sequence. — Late L. concatenatio, gen. -ōnis, 'a linking together, connecting', fr. concatenatus, pp. of concatenare. See concatenate, v., and -ionconcave, adj. — L. concavus, 'hollow, arched, vaulted, curved', fr. con- and cavus, 'hollow'.

See cave, n. Derivatives: concave, tr. v., concave-ly, adv., concave-ness, n., concav-er, n.

concavity, n. — F. concavité, fr. Late L. concavitâtem, acc. of concavitâs, 'a hollow', fr. L. concavus. See prec. word and -ity.

conceal, tr. v. — OF. conceler, fr. L. concēlāre, 'to conceal', fr. con- and cēlāre, 'to hide', fr. I.-E. base \*kel-, 'to hide, conceal', whence also L. occulere, 'to cover up, conceal', L. cella, 'storeroom, granary'. See cell and words there referred to and cp. esp. occult.

Derivatives, conceal-ed, adj., conceal-ed-ly, adv., conceal-ed-ness, n.

concealment, n. — OF. concelement, fr. conceler. See prec. word and -ment.

concede, tr. v. — F. concéder, fr. L. concédere, 'to go away, give way, yield, submit', fr. con- and cêdere, 'to go away, yield, withdraw'. See cede. Derivatives: conced-ed, adj., conced-ed-ly, adv., conced-er, n.

conceit, n. - ME. conceipt, conceit, conseit,

formed fr. conceive on analogy of deceit (fr. deceive), and receipt (fr. receive). Cp. concept.

concern

Derivatives: conceit, tr. v., conceit-ed, adj., conceit-ed-ly, adv., conceit-ed-ness, n.

conceive, tr. and intr. v. — ME. conceven, conceiven, fr. OF. conceivre, concever, conceveir (F. concevoir), fr. L. concipere (pp. conceptus), 'to take hold of, take, conceive, understand', fr. con- and capere, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See captive and cp. conceipt, concept, conception. For the change of Latin ă (in căpere) to i (in concipere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: conceiv-able, adj., conceiv-abil-ity, n., conceiv-able-ness, n., conceiv-abl-y, adv.

concent, n., harmony (obsol.) — L. concentus, 'symphony, harmony', fr. concinere, 'to sing together', fr. con- and canere, 'to sing'. See cant, 'slang of beggars' and cp. concert, n. For the change of Latin ă (in cănere) to ĕ (in con-cĕntus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

concenter, concentre, v., to concentrate. — F. concentrer, fr. con- and L. centrum, 'center'. See center and cp. next word.

concentrate, tr. and intr. v. — Formed with suff.
-ate fr. con- and L. centrum. See prec. word.
Derivatives: concentrat-ed, adj., concentrat-ion,
n., concentrat-ive, adj., concentrat-ive-ness, n.,
concentrat-or, n.

concentric, concentrical, adj. — ML. concentricus (whence also F. concentrique). See concentrate and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivatives: concentrical-ly, adv., concentricity, n.

concept, n. — L. conceptus, 'a collecting, gathering, conceiving', fr. conceptus, pp. of concipere, fr. con- and capere (pp. captus), 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See conceive and cp. accept, except, incept, intercept, percept, precept, recept; cp. also conceit, concetto. For the change of Latin ă (in căptus) to ĕ (in con-cĕptus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

conception, n. — F., fr. L. conceptionem, acc. of conceptio, 'a comprehending; conception', fr. conceptus, pp. of concipere. See conceive and -tion and cp. prec. word. Cp. also contraception.

conceptive, adj. — L. conceptīvus, 'that which is conceived', fr. conceptus, pp. of concipere. See concept and -ive.

conceptual, adj., pertaining to conception or concepts. — ML. conceptuālis, fr. L. conceptus, 'a collecting, gathering, conceiving'. See concept. conceptualism, n., the doctrine that universals exist as realities only in the mind (philos.) — A hybrid coined fr. prec. word and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin.

conceptualist, n., a believer in conceptualism (philos.) — A hybrid coined fr. ML. conceptualis (see conceptual) and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin. Derivative: conceptualist-ic. adj.

concern, tr. v. — F. concerner, fr. ML. concernere, 'to have regard to', fr. Late L. concernere,

'to mix together in, or as in, a sieve', fr. con- and L. cernere, 'to sift, distinguish, discern, understand, decide', which is rel. to certus, 'determined, resolved, sure, certain'. See certain and cp. decern, discern, secern.

Derivatives: concern, n., concern-ed, adj., concern-ed-ly, adv., concern-ed-ness, n., concern-ing, adj., n. and prep., concern-ing-ly. adv., concern-ing-ness, n., concern-ment, n.

concert, n. - F., fr. It. concerto. Most lexicographers derive this word fr. L. concertare, 'to dispute, contend'. This etymology cannot be accepted because of the great discrepancy in meaning. The origin of It. concerto and concertare must be sought in another Latin word. It. concertare prob. comes fr. L. concentare, 'to sing together' (whence concentus, 'symphony, harmony, harmonious music, concert'), fr. con- and cantare, 'to sing'. See cant, 'slang of beggars', and cp. concent. For the change of Latin a (in căntare) to ĕ (in con-cĕntare) see accent. For the change of -nt- to -rt-, which is due to dissimilation, cp. L. carmen, 'song', dissimilated fr. \*canmen (fr. canere, 'to sing'), and germen, 'bud. sprout', dissimilated fr. \*gen-men (see charm and

concert, tr. v. — F. concerter, fr. It. concertare. See concert, n., and cp. disconcert.

Derivatives: concert-ed, adj., concert-ed-ly, adv. concertina, n., a small musical instrument. — It., coined fr. concerto (see concert, n.) and dimin. suff. -ina.

concession, n. — F., fr. L. concessionem, acc. of concessio, 'an allowing, conceding', fr. concessus, pp. of concedere. See concede and -ion. Derivatives: concession-al, adj., concession-ary, adj. and n., concession-ist. n.

concessionaire, n., a person to whom a concession has been granted. — F. concessionnaire, lit. 'a person to whom concession is made'. See concession and -ary, the equivalent of F. -aire.

concessive, adj. — Late L. concessivus, fr. L. concessus, pp. of concedere. See concede and -ive and cp. concession.

Derivatives: concessive-ly, adv., concessive-ness. n.

concettism, n., the use of fanciful expressions. — A hybrid coined fr. concetto and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin.

concetto, n., a fanciful expression; conceit. — It., fr. L. conceptum, neut. of conceptus, pp. of concipere, 'to gather, collect, conceive'. See concept.

conch, n., a spiral shell. — Fr. L. concha, 'mussel, shell', fr. Gk. κόγχη, which is cogn. with OI. śańkháh. Cp. congius. Cp. also cochlea, cockle, 'mollusk', conk, coquille, coquina.

Deritatives: conch-ed, adj., conch-er, n.

conch., n., the outer part of the ear. — L. concha, 'she' See prec. word.

conchinerous, adj., shell-bearing. — Compounded of comba and -ferous.

conchiform, adj., shell-shaped. — Compounded of L. concha, 'shell', and forma, 'form, shape'. See concha and form, n.

conchoid, n., a curve of the fourth degree, invented by Nicomedes (geom.)—Gk. κογχοειδής, 'mussel-like', fr. κόγχη, 'mussel', and -οειδής, 'like'. See conch and -oid.

Derivative: conchoid-al. adi.

conchology, n., the study of shells. — Compounded of Gk. κόγχη, 'shell', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See conch and -logy. Derivatives: concholog-ic-al, adj., conchologist, n.

concierge, n., 1) a doorkeeper, janitor; 2) caretaker of an apartment house, etc. — F., 'doorkeeper, headporter', orig. 'guardian', fr. VL. \*cōnservius, fr. L. cōnservus, 'fellow servant', fr. con- and servus, 'servant'; influenced in form by L. serviēns, pres. part. of servīre, 'to serve'. See serve.

conciliar, adj., pertaining to a council. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. concilium, 'a calling together, meeting'. See council.

conciliate, tr. v., to win over. — L. conciliātus, pp. of conciliāre, 'to bring together, unite', fr. concilium, 'a calling together, meeting'. See council and verbal suff. -ate and cp. reconcile. Derivatives: conciliation (q.v.), conciliative, adj., conciliator (q.v.), conciliator conciliatorily, adv.

conciliation, n. — L. conciliatio, gen. -ōnis, fr. conciliatus, pp. of conciliare. See prec. word and -ion.

conciliator, n. — L. See conciliate and agential suff. -or.

concinnity, n., harmony. — L. concinnitās, 'skillful joining, harmony', fr. concinnus, 'skillfully put together', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. -ity.

concise, adj. — L. concīsus, 'divided, concise', pp. of concīdere, 'to cut to pieces', formed fr. conand caedere, 'to cut'. See cement and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin æ (in caedere) to ī (in con-cīdere) see acquire and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: concise-ly, adv., concise-ness, n.

concision, n. — L. concīsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a separation into divisions, lit. 'a cutting to pieces', fr. concīsus, pp. of concīdere. See prec. word and -ion. conclave, n., 1) a private meeting; 2) in the Roman Catholic Church, the meeting of the cardinals for the election of the pope; the rooms in which the cardinals meet for this purpose. — F., lit. 'persons locked up together', fr. L. conclāve, 'a room that may be locked up', fr. con- and clāvis, 'key'. See clavicle.

conclavist, n., either of two persons attending a cardinal in conclave. — F. conclaviste, fr. It. conclavista, a hybrid coined fr. L. conclāve and -ista, a suff. representing Gk. -ιστής. See prec. word and -ist.

conclude, tr. and intr. v. — L. conclūdere, 'to shut up together, to end, close', fr. con- and claudere, 'to shut'. See close, adj., and cp. exclude, include, seclude. For the change of Latin au (in claudere) to ū (in con-clūdere) see accuse and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: conclud-er. n.

329

conclusion, n. — F., fr. L. conclūsionem, acc. of conclūsio, fr. conclūsus, pp. of conclūdere. See conclude and -ion.

conclusive, adj. — Late L. conclūsīvus, fr. L. conclūsus, pp. of conclūdere. See conclude and -ive. Derivatives: conclusive-ly, adv., conclusive-ness. n.

concoct, v., to make by combining. — L. concoctus, pp. of concoquere, 'to cook together', fr. con- and coquere, 'to cook'. See cook and cp. decoct.

Derivatives: concoction (q.v.), concoct-ive, adj., concoct-or, n.

concoction, n. — L. concoctiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. concoctus, pp. of concoquere. See prec. word and -ion and cp. decoction.

**concolorous**, adj., of the same color. — Formed fr. **con-, color** and suff. **-ous.** 

**concomitance, concomitancy**, n. — Late L. *concomitantia*, 'accompaniment', fr. *concomitāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *concomitārī*. See next word and **-ce**, resp. **-cy**.

concomitant, adj., accompanying; n., an accompanying thing or condition. — Late L. concomitāns, gen. -antis, 'accompanying', pres. part. of concomitārī, 'to accompany', fr. con- and comitārī, 'to accompany', fr. L. comes, gen. comitis, 'companion'. See count, 'title of nobility', and -ant.

Derivative: concimitant-ly, adv.

concord, n. — F. concorde, fr. L. concordia, 'an agreeing together, union, harmony', fr. concors, gen. concordis, 'of the same mind', fr. conand cors, gen. cordis, 'heart'. See cordate and co. discord.

concordance, n. — F., fr. Late L. concordantia, 'agreement, harmony', fr. L. concordāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of concordāre. See next word and cp. discordance.

concordant, adj. — L. concordāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of concordāre, 'to be of the same mind, agree', fr. concors, gen. concordis, 'of the same mind'. See concord and -ant and cp. discordant.

Derivative: concordant-ly, adv.

concordat, n., an agreement; esp., an agreement between the Pope and a government. — F., fr. ML. concordātum, prop. subst. use of the neut. pp. of L. concordāre, 'to be of the same mind'. See concord.

concourse, n. — F. concours, fr. L. concursus, 'a running together, concourse, assembly', fr. concurs-(um), pp. stem of concurrere, 'to run together', fr. con- and currere, 'to run'. See course. concrescence, n., a growing together. — L. con-

crēscentia, 'a growing together', fr. concrēscere, 'to grow together', fr. con- and crēscere, 'to grow'. See crescent and cp. next word. For the ending see suff. -ce.

concrete, adj., 1) formed into a mass; 2) real. —
 L. concrētus, 'grown together', pp. of concrēscere. See prec. word.

Derivatives: concrete, n., concrete, tr. and intr. v., concretion (q.v.), concret-ive, adj., concret-ive-ly, adv., concret-or, n.

concretion, n., 1) a solidifying; 2) mass formed by solidification; 3) a solidified mass. — F. concrétion, fr. L. concrétionem, acc. of concrétio, 'a growing together', fr. concrétus. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: concretion-ary, adi.

concubinage, n. — F. See concubine and -age. concubinal, adj. — Late L. concubinālis, fr. L. concubinā. See concubine and adj. suff. -al.

concubinary, adj. — ML. concubinārius, fr. L. concubīna. See concubine and adj. suff. -ary.

concubine, n., a woman living with, but not legally married to, a man. — F., fr. L. concubīna, from con- and cubāre, 'to lie down, recline'. See cubicle.

concupiscence, n., strong desire; lust. — L. concupiscentia, 'eager desire', fr. concupiscens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of concupiscere. See next word and -ce.

concupiscent, adj., strongly desirous; lustful. — L. concupiscens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of concupiscere, 'to be very desirous of, covet', fr. conand cupiscere, 'to wish, desire', inchoative of cupere, 'to desire'. See cupid.

concur, intr. v. — L. concurrere, 'to run together', fr. con- and currere, 'to run'. Sec course.

concurrence, n. — ML. concurrentia, lit. 'a running together', fr. L. concurrēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

concurrent, adj. and n. — L. concurrens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of concurrere, 'to run together'. See concur and -ent.

Derivatives: concurrent-ly, adv., concurrent-ness, n.

concuss, tr. v., to shake violently. — L. concussus, pp. of concutere. See next word.

concussion, n., a violent shaking, an agitation. — L. concussio, gen. -ōnis, 'a shaking, concussion'. fr. concussus, pp. of concutere, 'to shake violently', fr. con- and quatere, 'to shake'. See quash, 'to make void', and -ion and cp. discuss, discussion, percuss, percussion.

Derivative: concussion-al. adi.

concussive, adj., pertaining to concussion. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. concussus, pp. of concutere. See prec. word.

concutient, adj., meeting with concussion (rare).
L. concutiens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of concutere. See concussion and -ent.

condemn, tr. v. — L. condemnāre, 'to sentence, doom, blame, disapprove', fr. con- and damnāre, 'to condemn'. See damn. For the change

できる

of Latin ă (in dămnāre) to ĕ (in con-dĕmnāre) see accent and co. words there referred to.

Derivatives: condemnable, condemnation (qq.v.), condemn-atory, adi., condemn-ed, adi., condemn-

condemnable, adj. - L. condemnābilis. fr. condemnare See prec. word and -able.

condemnation, n. -- ME., fr. L. condemnatio, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. condemnātus, pp. of condemnāre. See condemn and -ation.

condensation, n. - Late L. condensatio, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. condēnsātus, pp. of condēnsāre. See next word and -ation.

condense, tr. and intr. v. — L. condensare, 'to make very dense, condense', fr. con- and densare, 'to make dense', fr. densus, See dense. Derivatives: condens-able, adi., condens-abil-ity, n. condens-er. n.

condescend, intr. v. - F. condescendre, fr. Late L. condescendere, fr. con- and L. descendere. See descend.

Derivatives: condescendence (q.v.), condescendent n. condescend-er, n., condescend-ing, adj., condescend-ing-ly, adv., condescend-ing-ness, n., condescension (q.v.)

condescendence, n. - F. condescendance, fr. condescendre, fr. Late L. condescendere. See prec. word and -ence.

condescension, n. — Late L. condescensio, gen. -ōnis, fr. condēscēns-(um), pp. stem of condēscendere See condescend and -ion and cp. descension.

condign, adj., deserved. - F. condigne, fr. L. condignus, 'very worthy, wholly deserving', fr. conand dignus, 'worthy'. See dignity.

Derivatives: condign-ly, adv., condign-ness, n. condiment, n., a seasoning. - F., fr. L. condimentum, 'spice, seasoning', fr. condire, 'to preserve, pickle, spice', rel. to condere, 'to put together, store up', which is formed fr. con- and I.-E. base \*dhē-, 'to put, place', whence also L. facere. 'to make, do', OE, don, 'to do, perform, act'. See do and -ment and cp. incondite.

condition, n. - OF. condition (F. condition), fr. L. condīcionem. acc. of condīcio (erroneously spelled also conditio), 'agreement, stipulation, condition', fr. condicere, 'to agree upon', lit. 'to talk over together', fr. con- and dicere, 'to say, tell'. See diction.

condition. tr. v. — OF. condicioner (F. conditionner), fr. condicion. See condition, n.

Derivative: condition-ed, adj.

conditional, adj. - OF. conditionel (F. conditionnel), fr. L. condicionalis, fr. condicio. See condition, n., and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: conditional, n., conditional-ity, n., conditional-ly, adv.

condolatory, adj., expressing condolence. -Formed from the verb condole on analogy of

condole, intr. v. - L. condolere, 'to suffer with another, to feel another's pain', fr. con- and dolere 'to grieve, suffer', See dole, 'grief'.

condolence, n. - Formed with suff. -ence fr. L. condolere See condole.

condominium, n., joint sovereignty. - ModL... formed fr. con- and dominium.

condonation, n. — L. condonatio, gen. -onis, 'a giving away', fr. condonatus, pp. of condonare. See next word and -ation.

condone, tr. v. - L. condonare, 'to give up, give away forgive' fr. con- and donare, 'to give'. See donate. Derivative: condon-er. n.

condor, n., a large vulture of the South American Andes. — Sp., fr. Peruvian kuntur.

conduttiere, n., captain of freelancers. - It., formed fr. condotto (fr. L. conductus), 'one hired', pp. of condurre, 'to lead; to hire', fr. L. conducere, 'to bring together; to hire' (see next word) and suff. -iere, a later var. of -iero, fr. Late L. -erius, corresponding to L. -ārius. See adi. suff. -ary.

conduce, intr. v. - L. conducere, 'to bring together', fr. con- and ducere, 'to lead'. See duct and co. conduct, conn, n. and v.

Derivatives: conduc-er, n., conduc-ing-ly, adv., conduc-ive, adi., conduc-ive-ly, adv., conduc-ive-

conduct, n. - Late L. conductus, 'defense, escort', fr. L. conductus, pp. of conducere. See prec. word and cp. conduit.

conduct, tr. and intr. v. - Fr. L. conductus, pp. of conducere. See conduct, n.

Derivatives: conduct-ible, adi., conduct-ibil-ity, n., conduction (q.v.), conduct-ive, adj., conductiv-itv. n., conductor (q.v.)

conduction, n. - L. conductio, gen. -onis, fr. conductus, pp. of conducere. See conduce and -tion. conductor, n. - L., 'one who hires, a farmer', in Late L., 'a carrier', fr. conductus, pp. of condûcere. See conduct, v., and agential suff. -or.

conduit, n., a pipe for liquids. — F., fr. Late L. conductus, 'defense, escort; canal, conduit', fr. L. conductus, pp. of conducere. Conduit is a doublet of conduct (q.v.)

conduplicate, adj., folded together lengthwise along the middle (bot.) — L. conduplicatus, pp. of conduplicare, 'to double', fr. con- and duplicare. See duplicate.

condyle, n., ball at the end of a bone, forming a joint with the socket of another bone (anat.) -F., fr. L. condylus, 'the knuckle of a joint', fr. Gk. κόνδυλος, 'knuckle, knuckle of a joint, knob', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with kandúkah, 'ball', kandukam, 'cushion'. Cp. epicondyle.

Derivatives: condyl-oid, adj.

condylion, n., a point at the lateral tip of the condyle of the lower jaw (anat.) — Gk. κονδύλιον, dimin. of χόνδυλος. See prec. word.

condyloma, n., a wartlike growth, usually near the anus (med.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κονδύλωμα, 'knob, callous lump', fr. κόνδυλος. See condyle and -oma.

condvlomatous. adi. - Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk. κονδύλωμα, gen. κονδυλώματος. See prec.

cone. n. — F. cône. fr. L. cônus. fr. Gk. xãvoc. 'pine cone. fir cone. cone: peak', which is cogn. with OI. sanah. 'whetstone'. L. cos. gen. cotis, 'whetstone', catus. 'sharp', fr. I.-E. base  $*k\bar{o}(i)$ -, \* $k\bar{e}(i)$ -. \* $k^{\bar{e}}(i)$ -. 'sharp, whet' to sharpen, whet'. whence also OE. han, 'stone', ON, hein, 'hone', See hone and cp. conarium. Conium. Cp. also cade, 'iuniper'.

Derivatives: cone, tr. and intr. v., con-er, n. coney, n. — See conv.

confab. n. (collog.) - Abbreviation of confabulation.

confabulate, intr. v., to talk together, to chat. -L. confabulatus, pp. of confabulari, 'to converse together', fr. con- and fābulārī, 'to speak', fr. fābula. See fable.

Derivatives: confabulation (q.v.), confabulatorv. adi.

confabulation, n. - Late L. confabulatio, gen. -onis, fr. L. confabulatus, pp. of confabulari See prec. word and -ion.

confect, tr. v., to prepare by mixing (obsol.) - L. confectus, pp. of conficere, 'to make up together, prepare, accomplish', fr. con- and facere (pp. factus), 'to make, do'. See fact and cp. comfit. confetti, confiture. For the change of Latin & (in făctus) to ě (in con-fectus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

confection, n. - F., fr. L. confectionem, acc. of confectio, fr. confectus, pp. of conficere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: confection-ary, adj. and n., confection-er, n., confection-erv, n.

confederacy, n. - ME. confederacie, fr. OF. confederacie, fr. L. confoederatus. See next word and -cv.

confederate, adj. - L. confoederatus, 'leagued together'. pp. of confoederare, 'to join by a league', fr. con- and foederare, 'to establish by a league', fr. foedus, gen. foederis, 'league, treaty'. See federal. Derivatives: confederate, n. and tr. and intr. v., confederation (q.v.)

confederation, n. - F. confédération, fr. Late L. confoederationem, acc. of confoederatio, fr. L. confoederatus, pp. of confoederare. See prec. word and -ion.

confederative, adj. - Coined by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832). See confederate and -ive.

confer, tr. and intr. v. - L. conferre, 'to bring together, collect, bestow upon, give, consult'. fr. con- and ferre, 'to bring, bear'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. -fer, -ferous, fertile, circumference, defer, differ, infer, offer, prefer, proffer, refer, suffer, transfer.

Derivatives: confereee, n., conference (q.v.), confer-ment, n., conferr-er, n.

conference, n. - F. conférence, fr. ML. conferentia, fr. L. conferens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of conferre. See confer and -ence.

Conferva, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — L. conferva. 'a kind of water plant', fr. confervere, 'to boil together', fr. con- and fervere, 'to boil' (see fervent): so called in allusion to the contracting power of the plant. See Pliny 27, 69.

confess. tr. and intr. v. - F. confesser, fr. VL. \*confessare. fr. L. confessus. pp. of confiteri. 'to confess', fr. con- and fateri (pp. fassus), 'to confess, own, acknowledge', from the stem of fārī. 'to speak', whence also fāma, 'report, rumor'. See fame and cp. fate, confiteor, Cp. also profess. For the change of Latin ă (in făssus) to ĕ (in con-fessus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: confessant (q.v.), confess-ed, adi., confess-ed-ly, adv., confession (q.v.), confes-

confessant. n., one who makes confession (rare). - F., pres. part. of confesser. See confess and -ant.

confession, n. - F., fr. L. confessionem, acc. of confessio. 'confession. acknowledgement', fr. confessus. pp. of confiteri. See confess and -ion. Derivatives: confession-al, adi, and n., the hybrid nouns: confessional-ism. confessional-ist and confession-ist, confession-ary, adi.

confessor, n. - ME., fr. Eccles. L. confessor, fr. L. confessus, pp. of confiteri. See confess and agential suff. -or.

confetti, n. pl., bits of colored paper. - It., pl. of confetto, 'sweetmeat', fr. L. confectus, pp. of conficere, 'to put together'. See comfit and cp. confect.

confidant, masc. n.: confidante, fem. n., a confidential friend. - F. confident, fem. confidente, fr. It. confidente, fr. L. confidentem, acc. of confīdēns, pres. part. of confīdere, 'to trust, confide in something'. See next word and -ant and cp. confident.

confide, intr. and tr. v. - L. confidere, 'to trust in something, rely firmly upon, believe', fr. conand fidere, 'to trust'. See fidelity.

Derivatives: confid-er, n., confid-ing, adj., confid-ing-ly, adv., confid-ing-ness. n.

confidence, n. - L. confidentia, 'a firm trust in something; confidence', fr. confidens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of confidere. See prec. word. Derivatives: confidenti-al, adj., confidenti-al-ity. n., confidenti-al-ly, adv., confidenti-al-ness, n., confidenti-arv. n.

confident, adj. - L. confidens, gen. -entis, 'trusting in something, confident, self-confident', pres. part. of confidere. See confide and cp. diffident. Cp. also confidant.

Derivatives: confident, n., confident-ly, adv.

configuration, n. - Late L. configuratio, gen. -ōnis, fr. configuratus, pp. of configurare. See next word and -ation.

configure, tr. v., to shape after some model. -Late L. configurare, 'to form after something', fr. con- and L. figūrāre, 'to fashion, shape', fr. figura, 'form, shape'. See figure, n.

confine 332

confine, n., usually in the pl., boundary. — F. confins, pl., fr. OF. confines, fr. VL. confines, 'border, boundary', prop. pl. of the Latin adjective confinis, 'bordering on', fr. con- and finis, 'end, limit, boundary'. See finis.

confine, intr. v., to border on; tr. v., to limit. — F. confiner, 'to border on', fr. confins, 'confines'. See confine. n.

Derivatives: confin-ed, adj., confin-ed-ly, adv., confin-ed-ness, n., confinement (q.v.), confin-er, n., confin-ing, adj.

confinement, n. — F., fr. confiner. See confine, v., and -ment.

confirm, tr. v. — OF. confermer (F. confirmer), fr. L. cōnfirmāre, 'to make firm', fr. con- and firmāre, 'to make firm or steady', fr. firmus. See firm, adj., and cp. affirm, infirm.

Derivatives: confirm-ed, adj., confirm-ed-ly, adv., confirm-ed-ness, n., confirmee (q.v.)

confirmation, n. — F., fr. L. confirmationem, acc. of confirmatio, fr. confirmatus, pp. of confirmate, See prec. word and -ation.

confirmative, adj. — L. cōnfirmātīvus, 'suitable for confirmation', fr. cōnfirmātus, pp. of cōnfirmāre. See confirm and -ative.

Derivative: confirmative-ly, adv.

confirmatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. cōnfirmātus, pp. of cōnfirmāre. See confirm. confirmee, n., one to whom something is confirmed. — F. confirmé, pp. of confirmer. See confirm and -ee.

confiscable, adj. — See next word and -able.

confiscate, tr. v., to seize by authority. — L. cōn-fiscātus, pp. of cōnfiscāre, 'to lay up in a chest; to seize on for the public treasury', fr. con- and fiscus, 'basket, public chest, treasury'. See fisc and verbal suff. -ate.

confiscation, n. — F., fr. L. cōnfiscātiōnem, acc. of cōnfiscātiō, fr. cōnfiscātus, pp. of cōnfiscāre. See prec. word and -ion.

confiscator, n. — L., fr. confiscatus, pp. of confiscare. See confiscate and agential suff. -or. confiscatory, adi. — See confiscate and adj. suff.

-ory.

confiteor, n., a form of confession (eccles.) — L., 'I confess', 1st person sing. of cōnfitērī (see confess); so called from the first word of the formula. confiture, n., a confection; sweetmeat. — F., fr. confit, pp. of confire, 'to conserve, candy, pickle'. See comfit and -ure.

confix, tr. v., to join or fasten together. — L. confixus, pp. of configere, fr. con- and figere, 'to fix'. See fix.

conflagrate, intr. and tr. v. — L. cōnflagrātus, pp. of cōnflagrāre, 'to burn up', fr. con- and flagrāre, 'to blaze, glow, burn'. See flagrant.

Derivatives: conflagration (q.v.), conflagrat-ive, conflagrat-orv, adis.

conflagration, n. — F., fr. Late L. cōnflagrātiōnem, acc. of cōnflagrātiō, 'a burning', fr. L.
cōnflagrātus, pp. of cōnflagrāre. See prec. word
and -ion.

conflate, tr. v., 1) to blow together (rare); 2) to combine two readings. — L. cōnflātus, pp. of cōnflāre, 'to blow together', fr. con- and flāre, 'to blow'. See flatus and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

conflation, n. — Late L. cōnflātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. cōnflātus, pp. of cōnflāte. See prec. word and -ion. conflict, n. — L. cōnflīctus, 'a striking together, strife, contest', fr. cōnflīctus, pp. of cōnflīgere. See conflict, v.

conflict, intr. v. — L. conflictus, pp. of confligere, 'to strike against, strike together, contend, fight', fr. con- and fligere, 'to strike'. See afflict and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: conflict-ing, adj., conflict-ing-ly, adv., confliction (q.v.), conflict-ive, adj.

confliction, n. — L. conflictio, gen. -onis, 'a striking together', fr. conflictus, pp. of confligere. See conflict, v., and -ion.

confluence, n. — L. confluentia, 'a flowing together', fr. confluens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

confluent, adj., flowing together. — L. confluens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of confluere, 'to flow together', fr. con- and fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent. confluent, n. — L. confluens, 'the place where two rivers unite', prop. pres. part. of confluere. See confluent, adj.

conflux, n., confluence. — ML. confluxus, fr. L. confluere. See confluent, adi., and cp. flux.

confocal, adj., having the same foci (math.) — Formed fr. con- and focal.

conform, tr. and intr. v. — F. conformer, fr. L. cōnformāre, 'to form, fashion or shape symmetrically', fr. con- and formāre, 'to form, fashion, shape', fr. forma. See form, n. and v., Derivatives: conform-abil-ity, n., conform-able, adj., conform-able-ness, n., conform-abl-y, adv., conformation (q.v.), conform-er, n., conformist, conformity (qq.v.)

conformation, n. — L. cōnformātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'asymmetrical forming', fr. cōnformātus, pp. of cōnformāre. See prec. word and -ion.

conformist, n., 1) one who conforms; 2) one who conforms to the Established Church (English hist.) — Formed fr. conform with suff. -ist.

conformity, n. — F. conformité, fr. Late L. cônformis, 'similar, like', which is rel. to L. cônformāre. See conform and -ity.

confound, tr. v. — OF. confondre, confundre (F. confondre), fr. L. confundere (pp. confusus), 'to pour together', fr. con- and fundere, 'to pour'. See found, 'to cast', and words there referred to and cp. esp. fuse, 'to melt', confuse.

Derivatives: confound-ed, adj., confound-ed-ly, adv., confound-er, n., confound-ing, adj., confound-ing-ly, adv.

confraternity, n., a fraternal union. — F. confraternité, fr. ML. confraternitatem, acc. of confraternitas. See con- and fraternity and cp. next word.

confrere, n., a fellow member of a society. - F.

confrère, fr. ML. confratrem, acc. of confrater. Cp. It. confrate, OSp. confrade, Sp. cofrade, Catal. confrare, OProvenç. confraire, cofraire, which all derive fr. ML. confratrem. See conand friar.

333

confront, tr. v. — F. confronter, 'to stand face to face, confront', fr. ML. confrontare, fr. con- and L. fröns, gen. frontis, 'forehead'. See frontal. Derivative: confrontation (q.v.), confronter, n. confrontation, n. — ML. confrontatio, gen. -onis, fr. confrontatus, pp. of confrontare. See prec. word and -ation.

Confucian, adj., pertaining to Confucius (557?-479 B.C.E.) or Confucianism; n., an adherent of Confucianism. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Confucius, Latinized form of Chin. K'ung Fü Tse, lit. 'K'ung, the master of philosophers'.

Derivatives: Confucian-ism, n., Confucian-ist, n. confuse, tr. v. — ME. confus, fr. OF. (= F.) confus, fr. L. cōnfūsus, 'confused', pp. of L. cōnfūndere. See confound.

Derivatives: confus-ed, adj., confus-ed-ly, adv., confus-ed-ness, n.

confusion, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. cōnfūsiōnem, acc. of cōnfūsiō, fr. cōnfūsus, pp. of cōnfundere. See prec. word and -ion.

confutation, n. — L. cōnfūtātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. cōnfūtātus, pp. of cōnfūtāre. See next word and
-ation

confute, tr. v., to prove to be wrong. — F. confuter, fr. L. cōnfūtāre, 'to repress a boiling liquid; to check, suppress, disprove', fr. con- and \*fūtāre, which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \*bhāt-, 'to strike down', whence also OE. bēatan, 'to strike'. See beat, 'to strike', and cp. refute. Cp. also footy.

Derivative: confut-er, n.

congé, n., leave to depart, dismissal; 2) a formal farewell. — F., 'permission, leave of absence, dismissal', fr. OF. congie, fr. L. commeātus, 'a going to and fro, a going at will', fr. com- and meātus, 'a going, passing', fr. meāt-(um), pp. stem of meāre, 'to go, pass'. See meatus and cp. congee, 'dismissal'.

congeal, tr. and intr. v. — F. congeler, fr. L. congelāre, 'to cause to freeze', fr. con- and gelāre, 'to freeze', fr. gelū, 'frost, cold'. See gelid.

Derivatives: congeal-able, adj., congeal-er, n., congeal-ment, n.

congee, n., leave to depart, dismissal. — OF. congie. See congé.

congee, n., water in which rice has been boiled (Anglo-Ind.) — Tamil kanjī, 'boilings'.

congelation, n. — F. congélation, fr. L. congelationem, acc. of congelatio, fr. congelatus, pp. of congelare. See congeal and -ation.

congener, n., a person or thing of the same kind.
L. congener, 'of the same race or kind', fr.
con- and genus, gen. generis, 'race, kind, species'. See genus.

Derivatives: congener-ic, congener-ic-al, congener-ous, adjs.

congenial, adj., of the same nature. — Formed fr. con- and genial.

conglutinate

Derivatives: congenial-ity, n., congenial-ly, adv., congenial-ness. n.

congenital, adj., existing from birth. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. congenitus, 'born together with', fr. con- and genitus, pp. of gignere, 'to beget'. See genital.

Derivatives: congenital-ly, adv., congenital-ness, n.

conger, n., a kind of large marine eel. — ME., fr. OF. congre, fr. L. congrum, acc. of conger, fr. Gk. γόγγρος, 'sea eel, conger; tubercular growth on trees', prob. meaning lit. 'something round', and rel. to γογγύλος, 'round, rounded'. Cp. gingiva.

congeries, n., a heap, pile. — L., lit. 'that which is brought together', fr. congerere, 'to bring or carry together', fr. con- and gerere, 'to bear, carry'. See gerent and cp. congest.

congest, tr. v., to overcrowd. — L. congestus, pp. of congerere. See prec. word.

Derivatives: congest-ed, adj., congestion (q.v.), congest-ive, adj.

congestion, n., overcrowding. — F., fr. L. congestionem, acc. of congestio, 'a heaping up', fr. congestus, pp. of congerere. See congeries and -ion.

congius, n., 1) a liquid measure containing about three quarts; 2) in pharmacy, a gallon. — L., name of a liquid measure, cogn. with Gk. κόγχος, κόγχη, 'shell; a liquid measure' (whence L. concha, 'shell'). See conch and cp. words there referred to.

conglobate, adj., formed into a ball or rounded mass. — L. conglobātus, pp. of conglobāre, 'to gather into a ball', fr. con- and globāre, 'to make into a ball', fr. globus, 'ball'. See globe and adj. suff -afe.

conglobate, tr. v., to form into a ball or rounded mass. — L. conglobātus, pp. of conglobāre. See conglobate, adj.

conglobation, n. — L. conglobatio, gen. -ōnis, 'a heaping together', fr. conglobatus, pp. of conglobate, y., and -ion.

conglobe, tr. and intr. v., to conglobate. — F. conglober, fr. L. conglobāre. See conglobate, v.

conglomerate, adj., formed into a ball or rounded mass; n., something conglomerate; tr. and intr. v., to form into a ball or rounded mass. — L. conglomerātus, pp. of conglomerāre, 'to roll together', fr. con- and glomerāre, 'to form into a ball', fr. glomus, gen. glomeris, 'ball'. See glomerate and cp. agglomerate.

conglomeration, n. — Late L. conglomerātiō, gen.
 -ōnis, fr. L. conglomerātus, pp. of conglomerāre.
 See prec. word and -ion.

conglutinant, adj., gluing; healing. — L. conglutinans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of conglutinare. See next word and -ant.

conglutinate, tr. and intr. v., to glue together. — L. conglūtinātus, pp. of conglūtināre, 'to glue

conglutination, n. — L. conglūtinātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a gluing together', fr. conglūtinātus, pp. of conglūtināre. See prec. word and -ion.

congou, also congo, n., a kind of black China tea.

— Chin. kung-fu. 'labor'.

congratulant, adj. — L. congrātulāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of congrātulārī. See next word and -ant.

congratulate, tr. v. — Fr. L. congrātulātus, pp. of congrātulārī, 'to wish joy warmly, congratulate', fr. con- and grātulārī, 'to wish joy', fr. grātus, 'pleasing'. See grace, n., and cp. grateful.

Derivatives: congratulation (q.v.), congratulator, n., congratulat-ory, adj.

congratulation, n. — F., fr. L. congratulationem, acc. of congratulatio, fr. congratulatus, pp. of congratulati. See prec. word and -ion.

congregant, n., a member of a congregation. — L. congregāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of congregāre. See next word and -ant.

congregate, adj., assembled. — L. congregātus, 'flocking together', pp. of congregāre, 'to flock together', fr. con- and gregāre, 'to gather into a flock', from grex, gen. gregis, 'flock'. See gregarious and adj. suff. -ate.

congregate, tr. and intr. v., to gather into a crowd; to assemble. — L. congregātus, pp. of congregāre. See prec. word.

congregation, n. — F. congrégation, fr. L. congregationem, acc. of congregatio, fr. congregatus, pp. of congregare. See congregate, adj., and -ation.

Derivatives: congregation-al, adj., congregational-ism, n., congregational-ist, n.

congress, n. — L. congressus, 'a coming together, a friendly meeting', fr. congressus, pp. of congredī, 'to come or go together', fr. con- and gradī, pp. gressus, 'to step, walk, go'. See grade, 'step', and cp. gradus and retrograde. The change of Latin ă (in grādī) to ĕ (in con-grēssus) is due to the Latin linguistic law according to which, in the second element of compounds, ă in a closed radical syllable regularly became ĕ. See accent and cp. words there referred to. (The pp. of gradī should be \*grassus. The form gressus is due to the influence of the past participles of the compounds: con-gressus, prō-gressus, etc.) Derivatives: congress-er, n., congression (q.v.), congress-ive, adj.

congressional, adj., 1) pertaining to a congress; 2) (cap.) pertaining to Congress. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. congressiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a coming together', fr. congressus, pp. of congredī, 'to come or go together'. See congress and -ion.

Derivatives: congression-al, adj., congression-alist (q.v.), congression-al-ly, adv.

congressionalist, n., an adherent of a congress. —
Formed fr. congression with adj. suff. -al and suff. -ist.

congressist, n., a member of a congress. — Formed fr. congress with suff, -ist.

Congreve rocket, Congreve match. — Both named after their inventor Sir William Congreve (1772-1828).

congruence, congruency, n. — L. congruentia, 'agreement, harmony', fr. congruens, gen. -entis, 'agreeing'. See congruent and -ce. resp. -cv.

congruent, adj., agreeing, corresponding, coinciding. — L. congruens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of congruere, 'to come together, coincide, agree', fr. con- and \*-gruere, which occurs also in L. ingruere, 'to rush or break into', and is of uncertain etymology. L. ruere, 'to fall violently', is not rel. to congruere. ingruere.

Derivative: congruent-ly, adv.

congruity, n., agreement, correspondence, coincidence. — F. congruité, fr. Late L. congruitātem, acc. of congruitās, fr. congruus. See congruous and -ity.

congruous, adj., congruent, fitting, suitable. — L. congruus, 'fit, suitable, congruous', fr. congruere. See congruent. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: congruous-ly, adv., congruous-ness, n.

conic, adj., 1) pertaining to a cone; 2) coneshaped or resembling a cone. — F. conique, fr. Gk. κωνικός, 'pertaining to a cone', fr. κῶνος, 'cone'. See cone and -ic.

Derivatives: conic-al, adj., conic-al-ly, adv., conic-al-ness, n., conic-ity, n.

conidium, n., an asexual cell occurring in certain fungi. — ModL., formed with the ModL. dimin. suff. -idium fr. Gk. κόνις, 'dust'. See conioconifer, n., a cone-bearing tree (bot.) — L., compounded of cōnus, 'cone', and ferre, 'to bear'. See cone and -fer.

coniferous, adj., cone-bearing. — See prec. word and -ferous.

coniform, adj., having the form of a cone. — See cone and -form.

conine, n., a poisonous alkaloid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N, found in hemlock (*chem.*) — Formed fr. Conium with chem. suff. -ine.

conio-, combining form meaning 'dust'. — Gk. κοντο-, fr. κόντς, 'dust', which is cogn. with L. cinis, 'ashes'. See cinerary and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in anthraconite.

Conioselinum, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Conium and Gk σέλῖνον, 'celery'. See celery.

Conium, n., a genus of poisonous plants of the carrot family (bot.) — L. cōnium, 'hemlock', fr. Gk. κώνειον, of s.m., which is prob. rel. to κῶνος, 'pine cone, fir cone'. See cone.

conjecture, n., 1) guesswork; 2) guess. — L. conjectūra, 'inference, conclusion' (whence also F. conjecture), fr. conjectus, pp. of conicere (less correctly conjicere), 'to throw together; to infer, conclude', fr. con- and jacere, 'to throw'. See

jet, 'to spirt forth', and -ure. For the change of Latin ă (in jăcere) to ĕ (in con-jĕctus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: conjecture, tr. and intr. v., conjectur-able, adj., conjectur-abl-y, adv., conjectur-al, adj., conjectur-al-ly, adv.

conjoin, tr. v. — ME. conjoinen, fr. F. conjoindre, fr. L. conjungere, 'to join together' (whence also It. congiungere, Provenç. conjonher), fr. con- and jungere, 'to join'. See join and cp. conjoint, conjugate.

Derivatives: conjoin-ed, adj., conjoin-er, n.

conjoint, adj. — F. conjoint, pp. of conjoindre. See prec. word and conjunct and cp. disjoint. Derivatives: conjoint-ly, adv., conjoint-ness, n. conjugal, adj., of marriage. — L. conjugālis, 'relating to marriage' (whence also F. conjugal), fr. L. conjux (later form conjūnx), gen. conjugis, 'spouse', which is rel. to conjungere, 'to join

Derivatives: *conjugality* (q.v.), *conjugal-ly*, adv. **conjugality**, n. — Coined by Milton fr. prec. word and suff. -ity.

together'. See conjoin and adi. suff. -al.

conjugate, tr. and intr. v. — L. conjugātus, pp. of conjugāre, 'to join together, unite', fr. con- and jugāre, 'to join; to yoke; to marry', which is rel. to jugum, 'yoke', jungere, 'to join'. See join and verbal suff. -ate and cp. jugate. Cp. also conjoin.

conjugate, adj. — L. conjugātus, pp. of conjugāre. See conjugate, v.

Derivative: conjugate-ly, adv.

conjugation, n. — L. conjugātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a combining, connecting, conjugation', fr. conjugātus, pp. of conjugāre. See conjugate, v., and -ion. In its grammatical sense, L. conjugātiō is a loan translation of Gk. συζυγία, lit. 'a yoking, or binding, together'.

Derivatives: conjugation-al, adj., conjugation-ally, adv.

conjunct, adj., joined together, united (archaic).

— L. conjunctus, pp. of conjungere, 'to join together'. See conjoin and cp. conjoint.

Derivatives: conjunct, n., conjunct-ly, adv.

conjunction, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) conjonction, fr. L. conjūnctiōnem, acc. of conjūnctiō, fr. conjūnctus, pp. of conjungere. See conjunct and ion. Cp. It. congiunzione, OProveng. conjunctio, Sp. conjunción, which all derive fr. L. conjūnctiōnem. In its grammatical sense L. conjūnctiō is a loan translation of Gk. συνδεσμός (fr. συνδεῖν, 'to bind together').

Derivatives: conjunction-al, adj., conjunction-ally, adv.

conjunctiva, n., the mucous membrane which covers the inner surface of the eyelids (anat.) — Medical L. (short for membrāna conjūnctīva), fem. of L. conjūnctīvas, 'serving to connect, connective'. See next word.

Derivative: conjunctiv-al, adj.

conjunctive, adj. — L. conjūnctīvus, 'serving to connect, connective', fr. conjūnctus, pp. of con-

jungere. See conjunct and -ive and cp. disjunctive, subjunctive.

Derivatives: conjunctive, n., conjunctive-ly, adv., conjunctive-ness, n.

conjunctivitis, n., inflammation of the conjunctiva (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid formed fr. Medical L. conjūnctīva (fem. of L. conjūnctīvus), with -itis, a suff. of Greek origin. See conjunctiva.

conjuration, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) conjuration, fr. L. conjūrātionem, acc. of conjūrātio, lit. 'a swearing together, conspiracy', fr. conjūrātus, pp. of conjūrāre; cp. It. congūrazione and Sp. conjūración, which are of the same origin. See conjūre and -ation.

conjure, tr. v. — ME. conjuren, fr. OF. (= F.) conjurer, fr. L. conjūrāre, 'to swear together, conspire', fr. con- and jūrāre, 'to swear an oath'. See jury.

Derivatives: conjur-er, conjur-or, conjur-ing,

conk, n., nose (slang). — The same as conch.

conn, tr. v., to direct the steering of a ship. — Fr. obsol. cond, fr. ME. conduen, 'to lead, guide', fr. MF. (= F.) conduire, fr. L. conducere. See conduce and cp. conning tower.

Derivative: conn-er, n.

connate, adj., born with. — Late L. connātus, pp. of connāscī, 'to be born with, to be born at the same time', fr. con- and nāscī, 'to be born'. See natal and cp. cognate.

connatural, adj., 1) innate; 2) born at the same time. — ML. connātūrālis, 'of the same nature; inborn'. See con- and natural.

connect, tr. and intr. v. — L. connectere, 'to bind or join together', fr. con- and nectere, 'to tie, bind, join', fr. I.-E. base \*ned-, 'to twist, knot'; see net and cp. nexus, annex. L. nectere was influenced in form by pectere, 'to comb, dress, weed'.

Derivatives: connect-ed, adj., connected-ly, adv., connect-ed-ness, n., connect-ive, adj., connect-ive-ly, adv., connect-iv-ity, n.

connection, connexion, n. — L. connexiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a binding or joining together, connection', fr. connexus, pp. of connectere. See prec. word and -ion. The spelling connection is due to the influence of the many English nouns in -tion (fr. L. -tiōnem).

Derivative: connection-al, connexion-al, adj.

connellite, n., copper chloride with copper sulfate (mineral.) — Named after A. Connel, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

**conning tower** (*naut*.) — The first word is the pres. part. of **conn** (q.v.)

**conniption,** n., a fit of hysteria (*U.S. Slang*). — Of unknown origin.

connivance, n. — F. connivence, fr. L. coniventia, conniventia, fr. conivents, connivens, gen. -entis. See connivent and -ance.

connive, intr. v., to pretend ignorance. — L. cōniveō, cōnīvēre, less exactly spelled connīveō, connīvēre, 'to close the eyes, blink, wink at, over-

Derivatives: connivent (q.v.), conniv-er, n.

connivent, adj. — L. cōnīvēns, connīvēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of cōnīvēre, connīvēre. See prec. word and -ent.

connoisseur, n., a critical judge. — OF. conoisseor, conoisseur (F. connaisseur), fr. conoistre (F. connaître), 'to know', fr. L. cognōscere, 'to become acquainted with, perceive, understand, know'. See cognition.

connotate, tr. v. — ML. connotātus, pp. of connotāte. See connote and verbal suff. -ate and cp. annotate.

Derivatives: connotation (q.v.), connotat-ive, adi., connotat-ive-ly, adv.

connotation, n. — ML. connotātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. connotātus, pp. of connotāre. See next word and -ion and cp. annotation.

connote, tr. v. — ML. connotare, 'to mark together', fr. con-, and L. notare, 'to mark', fr. nota. 'a mark'. See note.

Derivatives: connot-ive, adj., connot-ive-ly, adv. connubial, adj., pertaining to marriage. — L. cōnūbiālis (later connūbiālis), 'pertaining to marriage', fr. cōnūbium (later connūbium), 'marriage', fr. co- and the stem of nūbere (pp. nuptus), 'to marry'. See nuptial and cp. nubile.

Derivatives: connubial-ity, n., connubial-ly, adv. cono-, before a vowel con-, combining form denoting the cone. — Gk. κωνο-, κων-, fr. κῶνος, 'cone'. See cone.

conodont, n., any of certain minute fossils of a toothlike shape. — Compounded of Gk. κῶνος, 'cone', and δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See cono- and odonto-.

conoid, adj., cone-shaped. — Gk. χωνοειδής, 'conical, cone-shaped', compounded of κῶνος, 'cone', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See cone and -oid.

Derivative: conoid, n.

Conopholis, n., a genus of plants of the broomrape family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κῶνος, 'cone' (see cone), and φολίς, 'scale', which is cogn. with φελλός, 'cork tree, cork' (see phello- and cp. words there referred to); so called because the upper scales form bracts to the flowers, resembling those of the fir cone.

Conopophagidae, n. pl., a genus of birds, the ant pipit (ornithol.) — ModL., lit. 'gnat eaters', formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. κώνωψ, 'gnat, mosquito', and the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See canopy and phago-.

conquer, tr. and intr. v. — ME. conqueren, fr. OF. conqueree, fr. VL. \*conquerere, 'to seek with

care, conquer' (remodeled after L. quaerere, 'to seek'), for L. conquirere, 'to seek for' (whence OIt. conquidere; F. conquérir, 'to conquer', is a new formation after quérir, 'to seek', fr. VL. \*quaerire, which corresponds to L. quaerere). L. conquirere is formed fr. con- and quaerere, 'to seek'. See quaere and cp. conquest. Cp. also acquire, inquire, require.

Derivatives: conquer-able, adj., conquerableness, n., conquer-ing, adj., conquer-ing-ly, adv., conqueror (q.v.)

conqueror, n. — ME. conquereour, fr. OF. conquereor, fr. conquerre, 'to conquer'. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

conquest, n. — ME., partly fr. OF. conquest (F. conquêt), 'acquisition', partly fr. OF. conqueste (F. conquête), 'acquisition, conquest'. These words prop. are the masc., resp. fem. pp. of OF. conquerre, and derive fr. VL. \*conquaesītus, resp. \*conquaesīta (corresponding to L. conquīsītus, conquīsīta), pp. of \*conquaerere. See conquer and cp. conquistador.

conquian, n., a card game with two players. — Fr. Sp. ¿con quién?, 'with whom?' Sp. con derives fr. L. cum, 'with'; see 1st con-. Sp. quién comes fr. L. quem, acc. of quis, 'who'; see who. Cp. cooncan. conquistador, n., a conqueror, applied esp. to the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru. — Sp., fr. conquistar, 'to conquer', fr. VL. conquistāre, fr. L. conquistus, pp. of conquirere, 'to seek for'; see conquer. L. conquisītus stands for \*conquaesītus. For the change of Latin ae (in quaesītus) to ī (in con-quīsītus) see acquire and cp. words there referred to.

Conrad, masc. PN. — G. Konrad or F. Conrade, fr. OHG. Kuonrāt, which is compounded of kuon, 'bold', and rāt, 'counsel'; hence Conrad lit. means 'bold in counsel'. See keen and rede. consanguine, adj., consanguineous. — F. consanguin, fr. L. cōnsanguineus. See next word.

consanguineous, adj., of the same blood; having the same ancestor. — L. cōnsanguineus, 'of the same blood, related by blood', fr. con- and sanguineus, 'of blood', fr. sanguis, gen. sanguinis, 'blood'. See sanguine and cp. sanguineous. For E. -ous, as corresponding to L. -us, see -ous. Derivative: consanguineous-ly, adv.

consanguinity, n., blood relationship. — F. consanguinité, fr. L. cōnsanguinitātem, acc. of cōnsanguinitās, 'blood relationship', fr. cōnsanguineus. See prec. word and -ity.

conscience, n. — ME., fr. E. conscience, fr. L. cōnscientia, 'consciousness, knowledge, feeling, sense', lit. 'knowledge shared with another', fr. cōnsciēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of cōnscīre, 'to be conscious of', fr. con- and scīre, 'to know'; see science. L. cōnscientia is prob. a loan translation of Gk. συνείδησις, 'consciousness, conscientiousness', lit. 'knowledge shared with another'.

Derivatives: conscience-less, adj., conscience-less-ly, adv., conscience-less-ness, n.

conscientious, adj. — F. consciencieux (fem. consciencieuse), fr. ML. cōnscientiōsus, fr. L. cōnscientia. See conscience and -ous.

Derivatives: conscientious-ly, adv., conscientious-ness. n.

conscious, adj. — L. cōnscius, 'knowing, aware of', fr. con- and scīre, 'to know'. Cp. L. nescius, īnscius, 'not knowing', which are analogously formed, and see science.

Derivatives: conscious-ly, adv., conscious-ness, n. conscribe, tr. v. — L. cōnscrībere. See next word. conscript, adj. and n. — L. cōnscrīptus, pp. of cōnscrībere, 'to write together, draw up, list, enrol', fr. con- and scrībere, 'to write'. See scribe.

conscript, tr. v. — Back formation fr. conscription (q.v.) The more correct form is conscribe (fr. L. cōnscrībere). Cp. the verbs describe, inscribe, prescribe, subscribe, which have no collateral forms ending in -script.

conscription, n. — L. cōnscrīptiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a writing together, a levying of troops', fr. cōnscrīptus, pp. of cōnscrībere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: conscription-al, adj.

consecrate, adj. — L. cônsecrātus, pp. of cônsecrāre, 'to devote as sacred, dedicate, consecrate', fr. con- and sacrāre, 'to set apart as sacred, to hallow, consecrate'. See sacred and adj. suff. -ate. For the change of Latin ă (in săcrāre) to ĕ (in côn-sĕcrāre) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

consecrate, tr. and intr. v. — L. consecratus, pp. of consecrare. See consecrate, adj.

Derivatives: consecrat-ed, adj., consecrat-edness, n., consecration (q.v.), consecrat-ive, adj., consecrator (q.v.)

consecration, n. — L. cônsecrātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. cōnsecrātus, pp. of cōnsecrāre. See consecrate, adj., and -ion.

consecrator, n. — Late L., 'one who consecrates', fr. L. cōnsecrātus, pp. of cōnsecrāre. See consecrate, adj., and agential suff. -or.

consectary, adj., that which follows logically (obsol.) — L. cōnsectārius, fr. cōnsectārī, 'to follow after eagerly', freq. of cōnsequī (pp. \*cōnsectus, cōnsecūtus), 'to follow up, go after', fr. con- and sequī, 'to follow'. See sequel and -ary and cp. sect, consequent. Cp. also next word.

Derivative: consectary, n.

consecution, n. — L. cōnsecūtiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. cōnsecūtus, pp. of cōnsequī, 'to follow up, go after, attend', fr. con- and sequī, 'to follow'. See sequel and -tion and cp. consequent.

consecutive, adj. and n. — F. consécutif (fem. consécutive), a learned word derived fr. L. cônsecutus, pp. of cônsequi. See sequel and -ive and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: consecutive-ly, adv., consecutive-

consenescence, n., the process of growing old together. — Formed with suff. -ence fr. L. con-

senēscere, 'to grow old together', fr. con- and senēscere, 'to grow old', an inchoative formed fr. senex, gen. senis, 'old'. See senile.

conservatoire

consensual, adj. — See next word and adj. suff.

consensus, n., agreement. — L., 'agreement, accordance, unanimity', fr. cōnsēnsus, pp. of cōnsentīre. See consent, v.

consent, intr. v. — OF. (= F.) consentir, fr. L. consentire, 'to feel together, agree, accord', fr. con- and sentire (pp. sēnsus), 'to feel'. See sense. Derivatives: consent-er, n., consent-ing, adj., consent-ing-ly, adv., consent-ing-ness, n., consent-ive-ness, n., consent-ive-ness, n.

consent, n. — OF. consente, fr. consentir. See consent. v.

Derivatives: consent-ful, adj., consent-ful-ly, adv. consentaneity, n., agreement. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. consentaneus. See next word. consentaneous, adj., agreeing. — L. consentaneus,

'agreeing with something', fr. consentire. See consent, v., and -aneous.

Derivatives: consentaneous-ly, adv., consentaneous-ness, n.

consentience, n., agreement. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ce.

consentient, adj., agreeing. — L. cōnsentiēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of cōnsentīre. See consent, v., and -ent.

Derivative: consentient-ly, adv.

consentment, n. — OF. consentement, fr. consentir. See consent, v., and -ment.

consequence, n. — F. conséquence, fr. L. consequentia, fr. consequentia, gen. -entis, pres. part. of conseque. See next word and -ence.

consequent, adj. — L. consequens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of conseque, 'to follow up, go after, attend'. See consecution and -ent.

Derivatives: consequent, n., consequent-ly, adv. and conj.

consequential, adj. — Formed with suff. -ial fr. L. cōnsequentia. See consequence.

Derivatives: consequential-ity, n., consequentially, adv., consequential-ness, n.

**conservable**, adj. — L. *cōnservābilis*, 'that which can be conserved', fr. *cōnservāre*. See **conserve**, v., and **-able**.

conservancy, n. — Formed from the verb conserve with suff. -ancy.

conservation, n. — ME., fr. L. cōnservātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a keeping, preserving, conserving', fr. cōnservātus, pp. of cōnservāre. See conserve, v., and -ation.

Derivatives: conservation-al, adj., conservation-ist, n.

conservatism, n. — Short for *conservativism*. See conservative and -ism.

conservative, adj. — ME., fr. MF. conservatif (fem. conservative), fr. L. conservatus, pp. of conservare. See conserve, v., and -ative.

Derivative: conservative, n.

conservatoire, n., a school of music. — F., fr. It.

conservatorio, orig. 'orphanage', fr. ML. cōnservātōrium, 'a place for preserving', fr. L. cōnservāre, 'to preserve' (the first Italian musical schools were orphanages). See conserve, v., and cp. conservatory.

conservator, n. — ME. conservatour, fr. MF. (= F.) conservateur, fr. L. conservatorem, acc. of conservator, 'a keeper, preserver', fr. conservator. See conserve, v., and agential suff. -or.

conservatory, n., a school of music. — ML. cōnservātōrium. See conservatoire and subst. suff. -ory. conserve, tr. v. — F. conserver, fr. L. cōnservāre, 'to save, keep, protect', fr. con- and servāre, 'to save, deliver, preserve, protect', which is prob. cogn. with Avestic haraiti, haurvaiti, 'takes care of, protects', haurva, 'protecting'. Gk. ῆρως (for \*ῆρωΓ-ος), 'hero', lit. 'defender, protector', "Hρā (for \*"Hρ̄ā), 'Hera', lit. 'defendress, protectress', and perh. also with ὅρμῖνος, 'the sage plant', lit. 'the saving plant' for sense development cp. L. salvia, 'the sage plant', fr. salvāre, 'to save'; see Salvia and sage, the plant). See hero and cp. observe, preserve, reserve. L. servus, 'slave', servūre, 'to serve', are not rel. to servāre.

Derivatives: conserve, n. (q.v.), conserv-er, n. conserve, n. — F., 'preserved fruit', fr. conserver, 'to preserve, keep, maintain', fr. L. conservare. See conserve, v.

consider, tr. v. — ME. consideren, fr. MF.(= F.) considérer, fr. L. cônsiderāre, 'to look at closely, observe, contemplate, meditate', orig. 'to observe the stars', fr. con- and sīdus, gen. sīderis, 'star'. See sidereal and cp. desiderate, desire. Derivatives: consider-ed, adj., consider-er, n., consider-ing, prep., consider-ing-ly, adv.

considerable, adj. — ML. cōnsīderābilis (whence also F. considerable), fr. L. cōnsīderāre. See prec. word and -able. Derivatives: considerableness, n., considerabl-v, adv.

considerate, adj. — L. consideratus, pp. of considerare. See consider and adj. suff. -ate. Derivatives: considerate-ly, adv., considerate-ness, n.

consideration, n. — F. consideration, fr. L. considerationem, acc. of consideratio, 'consideration, contemplation, reflection', fr. consideratus, pp. of considerare. See consider and -ation.

consign, tr. v. — F. consigner, fr. L. cōnsignāre, 'to mark with a seal, to subscribe, attest, certify', fr. con- and signāre, 'to set a mark upon, mark', fr. signum, 'a mark'. See sign.

Derivatives: consign-able, adj., consignation (q.v.), consign-ee, n., consign-er, n., consign-ment, n., consign-or, n.

consignation, n. — L. cōnsignātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a written proof, document', fr. cōnsignātus, pp. of cōnsignāre. See prec. word and -ion.

consilience, n., concurrence, coincidence. — Lit. 'a jumping together'; formed from next word with suff. -ce.

consilient, adj., concurring, coincident. — Formed on analogy of resilient (q.v.) fr. con- and salire, 'to leap'.

consist, intr. v. — L. consistere, 'to stand still, stop, halt, endure, subsist', fr. con- and sistere, 'to cause to stand, put, place; to stand still, stand', from the reduplicated base of stare, 'to stand'. See assist and cp. words there referred to

consistence, consistency, n. — ML. cōnsistentia (whence also F. consistance), fr. L. cōnsistēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce, resp. -cv.

consistent, adj. — L. consistens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of consistere. See consist and -ent. Derivative: consistent-ly, adv.

consistory, n., 1) a council chamber; 2) the papal senate. — ONF. consistorie, fr. Late L. consistorium, 'place of assembly; place where the emperor's council met' (whence also OF., F. consistorie), fr. L. consistere. See consist and subst. suff. -ory. Derivative: consistori-al, adi.

consociate, tr. and intr. v., to associate together.

L. cōnsociātus, pp. of cōnsociāre, 'to associate with', fr. con- and sociāre, 'to join together, associate', fr. socius, 'companion'. See social and verbal suff. -ate and cp. associate, dissociate.

consociate, n. — L. cōnsociātus, pp. of cōnsociāre. See consociate, v.

consociation, n. — L. cōnsociātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. cōnsociātus, pp. of cōnsociāre. See consociate, v., and -ion.

consolation, n. — F., fr. L. consolationem, acc. of consolatio, fr. consolatus, pp. of consolari. See console, v., and -ation.

consolatory, adj. — L. cōnsōlātōrius, 'pertaining to consolation', fr. cōnsōlātus, pp. of cōnsōlārī. See console and adj. suffixes -ate and -ory.

Derivatives: consolatori-ly, adv., consolatoriness, n.

console, tr. v., to comfort. — F. consoler, fr. L. cōnsōlārī, 'to console, comfort, encourage', fr. con- and sōlārī, 'to comfort'. See solace and cp. disconsolate.

Derivatives: consol-able, adj., consolatory (q.v.), consol-er, n.

console, n., 1) a bracket supporting a shell, cornice, etc.; 2) a console table; 3) cabinet of an organ, radio or phonograph. — F., 'console, console table', prob. a blend of consoler, 'to comfort', and consolider, 'to strengthen, make firm, consolidate'. See console, v., and consolidate.

consolidant, adj., tending to heal; n., a consolidating agent (med.) — L. cōnsolidāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of cōnsolidāre. See next word and -ant.

consolidate, tr. v., 1) to make solid; 2) to unite; intr. v., 1) to become solid; 2) to unite. — L. côn-solidātus, pp. of cōnsolidāre, 'to make quite firm or solid', fr. con- and solidāre, 'to make firm or solid', fr. solidus, 'firm, solid'. See solid and cp. console, n. Cp. also consound.

Derivative: consolidat-ed. adi.

consolidate, adj., consolidated. — L. consolidatus, pp. of consolidare. See consolidate, v.

consolidation, n. - Late L. consolidatio, -onis,

fr. L. cōnsolidātus, pp. of cōnsolidāre. See prec. word and -ion.

consols, n. pl. — Abbreviation of Consolidated
Annuities. British government securities.

consolute, adj., mutually soluble (chem.) — Late L. cōnsolūtus, 'dissolved together', pp. of \*cōnsolvere, fr. con- and L. solvere, 'to loosen, untie, dissolve'. See solve and cp. absolute, dissolute, resolute.

consommé, n., a clear, rich soup. — F., prop. pp. of consommer, 'to consume', fr. L. cōnsummāre, 'to accomplish, finish'. See consummate. F. consommer was influenced in meaning by a confusion with L. cōnsūmere, 'to consume' (see consume).

consonance, n. — F., fr. L. cōnsonantia, 'agreement, harmony', fr. cōnsonāns, gen. -antis. See next word and -ce and cp. sonance and words there referred to.

consonant, adj. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. cōnsonāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of cōnsonāre, 'to sound together or at the same time', fr. con- and sonāre, 'to sound'. See sonant and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: consonant-ly, adv., consonant-ness, n. consonant, n. — OF., fr. L. consonantem, acc. of consonants. See prec. word.

Derivatives: consonant-al, adj., consonant-ism, n., consonant-ly, adv., consonant-ness, n.

consort, n., a spouse. — F., fr. L. consortem, acc. of consors, 'sharer, partner, comrade', lit, 'having the same lot', fr. con- and sors, gen. sortis, 'lot, condition'. See sort, n., and cp. sorcerer. consortium.

Derivatives: consort, intr. v., consort-able, adj., consort-er, n.

consortium, n., union, association. — L., 'fellow-ship, partnership, society', fr. consors, gen. consortis. See prec. word.

consound, n., a plant supposed to have healing qualities; the comfrey. — OF. consolde, consoulde, fr. L. cōnsolida, 'comfrey', lit. 'the strengthening plant', fr. cōnsolidāre, 'to make firm or solid'. See consolidate, v.

conspecies, n., a fellow species of the same genus.Formed fr. con- and species.

conspecific, adj., of the same species. — Formed fr. con- and specific.

conspectus, n., a general survey. — L., 'a looking at, sight, view', fr. cōnspectus, pp. of cōnspicere, 'to look at attentively, get sight of', fr. conand specere, spicere, 'to look at'. See species and cp. aspect and words there referred to.

conspicuity, n. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. conspicuus. See next word.

conspicuous, adj. — L. conspicuous, 'visible, remarkable, conspicuous', fr. conspicere. See conspectus.

Derivatives: conspicuous-ly, adv., conspicuous-ness. n.

conspiracy, n. — ME. conspiracie, fr. OF. conspiracie, fr. L. conspirare. See conspire and -acy.

conspirant, adj., conspiring. — F., pres. part. of conspirer. See conspire and -ant.

conspiration, n. (obsol.) — F., fr. L. conspirationem, acc. of conspiratio, 'conspiracy', fr. conspiratus, pp. of conspirare. See conspire and -ation.

conspirator, n. — L. conspirator, fr. conspiratus, pp. of conspirare. See next word and -ator.

conspire, intr. and tr. v. — F. conspirer, fr. L. cōnspirāre, 'to breathe together, agree, act in concert, plot together', fr. con- and spīrāre, 'to breathe, blow'. See spirit and cp. aspire and words there referred to.

Derivatives: conspir-er, n., conspir-ing, adj., conspir-ing-ly, adv.

conspue, tr. v., to spit upon in contempt, assail.

— F. conspuer, 'to spit upon, despise, to decry', fr. L. conspuere, 'to spit upon in contempt', fr. con- and spuere, 'to spit'. See spew and cp. sputum. Cp. also cuspidor.

constable, n., peace officer. — ME., fr. OF. conestable (F. connétable), fr. Late L. comes stabulī, lit. 'count of the stable', fr. L. comes, 'companion', and genitive of L. stabulum, 'stable'. See count, 'title of nobility', and stable, 'stall'.

constabulary, adj., pertaining to a constable; n., police. — ML. cōnstabulārius, 'pertaining to a constable', fr. conestabulus, cōnstabulus, 'constable', fr. Late L. comes stabulī. See constable and adj. suff. -ary.

Constance, fem. PN. — Lit. 'constancy, firmness', fr. L. constantia. See next word.

constancy, n. — L. constantia, 'steadfastness, firmness, constancy', fr. constants, gen. -antis. See next word and -cy and cp. Constance.

constant, adj. — ME., fr. F. constant, fr. L. constantem, acc. of constants, 'firm, steadfast, unchangeable, stable, constant', pres. part. of constare, 'to stand firm, last, endure, preserve, be settled, be certain, be evident', lit. 'to stand together', fr. con- and stare, 'to stand'. See state and -ant and cp. cost.

Derivatives: constant, n., constant-ly, adv.

Constant, masc. PN. — L. Constans, lit. 'firm, steadfast, constant'. See prec. word.

Constantine, masc. PN. — F., fr. L. Constantinus, a derivative of constants, gen. constantis. See constant and -ine (representing L. -inus) and cp. prec. word.

Constantinian, adj., pertaining to the Roman emperor Constantine the Great or his period (306-337). — For the ending see suff. -ian.

constellate, tr. and intr. v., to form into a constellation; adj., constellated. — Late L. constellatus, 'starred, studded with stars', fr. conand L. stēllātus, 'starred', pp. of stēllāre. See

constellation, n. — Late L. constellatio, 'a collection of stars', fr. constellatus. See prec. word and -ion.

consternate, tr. v. - L. consternatus, pp. of con-

consternation

sternāre. See next word and verbal suff. -ate. consternation, n., dismay. — F., fr. L. cōnsternātiōnem, acc. of cōnsternātiō, 'confusion, dismay, consternation', fr. cōnsternātus, pp. of cōnsternāre, 'to stretch upon the ground, overcome, confuse, alarm, dismay', which is prob. formed fr. cōnsternere, 'to throw down, prostrate, deject', fr. con- and sternere, 'to spread out'. See stratum. constipate, tr. v. — L. cōnstīpātus, pp. of cōnstīpāre, 'to press closely together', fr. con- and stīpāre, 'to press together, stuff, cram'. See stipate and cp. costive.

constipation, n. — L. cōnstīpātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a pressing together', fr. cōnstīpātus, pp. of cōnstīpāre. See prec. word and -ion.

constituency, n. — Formed fr. constituent on analogy of *regency*, etc.; first used by Macauley. constituent, adi. — L. *cōnstituēns*, gen. *-entis*.

pres. part. of constituere. See next word and -ent. Derivatives: constituent, n., constituent-ly, adv. constitute, tr. v. — L. constitutus, pp. of constituere, 'to cause to stand, set, put, place, set up, erect, establish, bring about, appoint, constitute', fr. con- and statuere, 'to cause to stand, place, set up'. See statute and cp. words there

tuere) to i (in con-stituere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: constitution (q.v.), constitut-ive, adj. and n., constitut-ive-ly, adv., constitut-ive-ness, n.

referred to. For the change of Latin ă (in stă-

constitution, n. — F., fr. L. constitutionem, acc. of constitutio, 'constitution, disposition, nature', fr. constitutius, pp. of constituere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: constitution-al, adj. and n., constitution-al-ism, n., constitution-al-ist, n., constitution-al-ize, tr. v., constitution-al-ly, adv., constitution-er, n.

constitutor, n. — L., 'an arranger', fr. constitutus, pp. of constituere. See constitute and agential suff. -or.

constrain, tr. v., to compel. — ME. constreinen, fr. constraindre, constreindre (F. contraindre), fr. L. cōnstringere, 'to draw or bind together, to fetter, restrain', fr. con- and stringere, 'to bind, tie'. Cp. It. costringere, OProvenç. costrenher, Catal. costrenyer, Sp. constreñir, Port. constranger, which all derive fr. L. cōnstringere. See stringent and cp. strain, v. Cp. also distrain, restrain and constringe, constrict.

Derivatives: constrain-ed, adj., constrain-ed-ly, adv., constrain-ed-ness, n., constrain-er, n., constrain-ing, adj., constrain-ing-ly, adv.

constraint, n. — OF. constrainte, constreinte (F. contrainte), prop. fem. pp. of constraindre, constreindre (F. contraindre). See prec. word.

constrict, tr. v., to draw together. — L. constrictus, pp. of constringere. See constrain.

Derivatives: constrict-ed, adj., constriction, constrictive, constrictor (qq.v.)

constriction, n. - L. constrictio, gen. -onis, 'a

drawing or binding together', fr. constrictus, pp. of constringere. See constrain and -tion.

constrictive, adj. — F. constrictif (fem. constrictive), fr. Late L. cōnstrictīvus, fr. L. cōnstrictus, pp. of cōnstringere. See constrain and -ive.

constrictor, n. — ModL., fr. L. constrictus, pp. of constringere. See constrict and agential suff. -or. constringe, tr. v., to constrict. — L. constringere. See constrain.

constringency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -cv.

constringent, adj. — L. constringens, gen. -entis, pres. part of constringere. See constrain and -ent. construable, adj. — Formed fr. construe with suff. -able.

construct, tr. v. — L. constructus, pp. of construere, 'to heap or pile together, make by piling up, make, fabricate, join together', fr. con- and struere, 'to pile up, build, construct'. See structure and words there referred to and cp. esp. construct, which is a doublet of construct.

Derivatives: construct, n., construct-er, n., construction (q.v.), constructive (q.v.), construct-or, n.

construction, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. cōnstructionem, acc. of cōnstructiō, 'a joining together', fr. cōnstructus, pp. of cōnstruere. See prec, word and -ion and cp. destruction.

Derivatives: construction-al, adj., constructionally, adv., construction-ism. n.

constructive, adj. — ML. constructivus, fr. L. constructus, pp. of constructe, 'to join together'. See construct and -ive.

Derivatives: constructive-ly, adv., constructive-ness, n., constructiv-ism, n., constructiv-ist, n.

construe, tr. and intr. v. — L. construere, 'to join together'; a doublet of construct (q.v.)

Derivatives: construe, n., constru-er, n.

consubstantial, adj., having the same substance.

— Eccles. L. cōnsubstantiālis, fr. con- and L. substantiālis, 'pertaining to the substance or essence', fr. substantia. See substance and -ial. consubstantiality, n. — Eccles. L. cōnsubstantiālis, fr. cōnsubstantiālis. See prec. word and -ity. consubstantiate, tr. v., to unite in one substance.

- Eccles. L. consubstantiatus, pp. of consubstantiare. See con- and substantiate.

consubstantiation, n. — Eccles. L. cōnsubstantiātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. cōnsubstantiātus, pp. of cōnsubstantiātus, stantiāre. See prec. word and -ion and cp. substantiation.

consuetude, n., custom. — OF., fr. L. consuetudo, fr. consuetus, pp. of consuescere, 'to accustom, inure, habituate'. See custom and -tude and cp. assuetude.

consuetudinary, adj., customary. — Late L. cōn-suētūdinārius, fr. L. cōnsuētūdō, gen. -tūdinis. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivative: consuetudinary, n.

consul, n. — L. cōnsul, 'either of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state'. This word prob. meant orig. 'convener, convoker', and is

rel. to consulere, 'to take counsel, deliberate'. See consult.

consular, adj. — L. cōnsulāris, fr. cōnsul. See prec. word and -ar.

consularity, n., the office of a consul. — Late L. cōnsulāritās, 'the office of a consul', fr. L. cōnsulāris. See prec. word and -ity.

consulate, n. — L. cōnsulātus, 'the office of a consul, consulate', fr. cōnsul. See consul and subst. suff. -ate.

consult, tr. and intr. v. — F. consulter, fr. L. cōnsultāre, 'to take the advice of, consult; to consider maturely, weigh, ponder', freq. formed fr.
cōnsultus, pp. of cōnsulere, 'to take counsel; to
consider, reflect, deliberate'. The verb cōnsulere
orig. meant 'to call or gather together', as in
cōnsulere senātum, 'to call together the senate',
whence 'to ask the advice of, or to consult, the
senate'. The origin of cōnsulere is uncertain. In
consideration of its original meaning, it is perh.
formed fr. con- and L-E. base \*sel-, 'to take,
seize'; see Thurneysen in Indogermanische Forschungen, 21, 180. See sell and cp. consul,
counsel.

Derivatives: consultant, consultation (qq.v.), consult-ative, consult-atory, adjs., consult-ee, n., consult-ing, adj., consult-ive, adj., consult-ive-ly, adv.

consult, n., the act of consulting; consultation (now rare). — L. consultum, prop. neut. pp. of consultere. See consult, v.

consultant, n. — L. consultans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of consultare. See consult and -ant.

consultation, n. — L. cōnsultātiō, gen. -ōnis (either directly or through the medium of F. consultation), fr. cōnsultātus, pp. of cōnsultāre. See consult. v.. and -ation.

consume, tr. and intr. v. — OF. consumer, fr. L. consumere, 'to take entirely, eat, devour, consume, destroy', fr. con- and sumere, 'to take up', which is compounded of sub- and emere, 'to take'. See assume and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: consum-able, adj. and n., consumed-ly, adv., consum-er, n., consum-ing, adj., consum-ing-ly, adv., consum-ing-ness, n.

consummate, adj., consummated; complete, perfect. — L. cōnsummātus, pp. of cōnsummāre, 'to accomplish, finish, complete', fr. con- and summus, 'the highest, topmost'. See summit and adj. suff. -ate and cp. consommé.

Derivative: consummate-ly, adv.

consummate, tr. v., to complete; to achieve. — L. consummatus, pp. of consummare. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: consummation (q.v.), consummative, adj., consummative-ly, adv., consummative-ness, n., consummator (q.v.)

consummation, n. — OF. (= F.) consommation, fr. L. consummationem, acc. of consummatio, 'a finishing, completing', fr. consummatus, pp. of consummare. See consummate, v. and. adj., and agential suff. -or.

consummator, n. — Late L. consummator, fr. L. consummatus, pp. of consummare. See consummate. v., and -ion.

contaminate

consumption, n. — L. cōnsūmptiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. cōnsūmptus, pp. of cōnsūmere. See consume and -tion and cp. sumption and words there referred to. Derivative: consumption-al. adi.

consumptive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. cōnsūmptus, pp. of cōnsūmere. See consume. Derivatives: consumptive, n., consumptive-ly, adv., consumptive-ness. n., consumptiv-ity, n.

Consus, n., an ancient Roman god of the earth and of agriculture (Roman mythol.) — L. Consus, a contracted form of conditus, 'concealed, hidden', pp. of condere. See abscond and cp. words there referred to.

**contabescence**, n., a wasting away; atrophy. — Formed from next word with suff -ce.

contabescent, adj., wasting away; atrophied. — L. contābēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of contābēscere, 'to waste away', fr. con- and tābēscere, 'to melt gradually, waste or pine away, decay', inchoative of tābēre, 'to melt, waste away, be consumed'. See tabes and -escent and cp. tabescent.

contact, n. — L. contāctus, 'a touching contact', fr. contāctus, pp. of contingere, 'to touch closely', fr. con- and tangere, 'to touch'. See tact. Derivatives: contact, tr.v., contact-or, n. (electr.) contactual, adj. — Formed fr. contact on analogy of words like factual, actual. Cp. tactual.

contadino, n., an Italian peasant. — It., 'peasant', fr. contado, 'peasantry', fr. L. comitâtus, 'escort, retinue, court, a company', fr. comitâtus, pp. of comitârī, 'to accompany'. See county.

contagion, n. — F., fr. L. contāgiōnem, acc. of contāgiō, 'a touching contact; contagion, infection', formed fr. con- and tāg-, extension degree of tag-, the stem of tangere, 'to touch'. See tangent and -ion and cp. contaminate.

Derivative: contagion-ed, adj.

Derivative: contactual-ly, adv.

contagious, adj. — ME., fr. OF. contagieus (F. contagieux), fr. Late L. contāgiōsus, fr. L. contāgiō. See contagion. Derivatives: contagiously, adv., contagious-ness, n.

contain, tr. v. — ME. conteinen, fr. OF. (= F.) contien-, pres. sing. stem of contenir, fr. VL. \*con-tenire, which corresponds to L. continere, 'to hold together, hold fast, preserve, retain, confine, restrain', fr. con- and tenere, 'to hold'. See tenable and cp. contango, content, continent. Cp. also abstain. Derivative: contain-er, n.

contaminable, adj. — L. contāminābilis, 'that which may be polluted', fr. contāmināre. See next word and -able.

contaminate, tr. v., to render impure. — L. contāminātus, pp. of contāmināre, 'to bring into contact, mingle, blend together; to defile, stain, contaminate', fr. \*contāmen, gen. \*contāminis, 'contagion', which stands for \*con-tag-s-men and is formed fr. con- and \*tag-, the stem of tan-

contamination 34

gere, 'to touch'. See tangent, -men and verbal suff. -ate and cp. contagion.

contamination, n. — L. contāminātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a polluting, defilement, contamination', fr. contāminātus, pp. of contāmināre. See prec. word and -ion.

contango, n., interest paid to postpone payment, the opposite of backwardation (London Stock Exchange). — Of uncertain origin; possibly identical with Sp. contengo, 'I contain, refrain, restrain, check, detain', inf. contener, fr. L. continère. See contain.

conte, n., story, tale. — F., etymologically the same word as *compte*, 'account, reckoning', fr. Late L. *computus*, fr. L. *computāre*, 'to sum up, reckon', fr. com- and *putāre*, 'to think'. See compute and cp. count, 'to reckon'. For sense development cp. OE. *tellan*, 'to reckon, calculate', later used in the sense of 'to narrate' (see *tell*); cp. also the verbs recount and re-count.

contemn, tr. v., to scorn. — L. contemnere, 'to despise, scorn', fr. con- and temnere, 'to slight, scorn, despise, disdain', which is of uncertain origin. It. possibly stands for \*temb-nere and orig. meant 'to tread with one's feet', and is cogn. with Gk. στέμβειν, 'to crush with the feet, handle roughly, misuse', ON. stappa (for \*stampa), OHG. stampfon, stapfon, 'to pound in a mortar'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, pp. 657-658 s.v. temnere. See stamp, v., and cp. contempt.

Derivatives: contemn-er, n., contemn-ing, adj., contemn-ing-ly, adv.

contemplate, tr. and intr. v. — L. contemplātus, pp. of contemplāre, also contemplārī, 'to survey, behold, observe', fr. con- and templum, 'an open place marked out by the augur for the observation of the sky, consecrated place, sanctuary, temple'. See temple, 'place of worship', and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: contemplat-ing-ly, adv., contemplation (q.v.), contemplative (q.v.)

contemplation, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. contemplationem, acc. of contemplatio, 'an attentive considering, surveying, contemplation', fr. contemplatus, pp. of contemplare. See contemplate and -ion.

contemplative, adj. — OF. contemplatif (fem. contemplative), fr. L. contemplātīvus, fr. contemplātus, pp. of contemplāre. See contemplate and -ive.

Derivatives: contemplative-ly, adv., contempla-

contemporaneity, n. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. contemporaneus. See next word.

contemporaneous, adj. — L. contemporaneus, fr. con- and tempus, gen. temporis, 'time'. See temporal, 'pertaining to time'. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

Derivatives: contemporaneous-ly, adv., contemporaneous-ness, n.

contemporary, adj. — Formed fr. con- and L.

temporārius, 'temporary'. See temporal, 'pertaining to time'.

Derivatives: contemporary, n., contemporari-ly, adv., contempor-ari-ness, n.

contemporize, tr. v., to make contemporary; intr. v., to be contemporary. — A hybrid formed on analogy of Gk. συγχρονίζειν, 'to be at the same time', fr. con- (= Gk. συν-), L. tempus, gen. temporis, 'time' (= Gk. χρόνος), and suff. -ize (fr. Gk. -ίζειν).

contempt, n., 1) scorn; 2) disgrace; 3) disrespect of court. — L. contemptus, 'a despising, contempt, scorn', fr. contemptus, pp. of contemnere. See contemp.

contemptibility, n. — Late L. contemptibilitäs, fr. L. contemptibilis. See next word and -ity.

contemptible, adj. — L. contemptibilis, 'worthy of scorn', fr. contemptus, pp. of contemnere. See contemn and -ible.

Derivatives: contemptible-ness, n., contemptible

contemptuous, adj. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. contemptus, 'scorn'. See contempt.

Derivatives: contemptuous-ly, adv., contemptuous-ness. p.

contend, intr. v., to struggle, fight; to argue; tr. v., to assert. — OF. contendre, fr. L. contendere, 'to stretch out, exert, strive', fr. conand tendere, 'to stretch'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction'.

Derivatives: contend-er, n., contend-ing, adj., contend-ing-ly, adv.

content, usually pl.: contents, n. — L. contentum, neut. pp. of continere, 'to contain'. See contain. content, adj. — F., fr. L. contentus, pp. of continere, 'to contain'. See contain and cp. prec. word. F. content orig. meant 'bounded in one's desires', whence arose the meaning 'having no more desires', i.e. 'satisfied'.

Derivatives: content, n., state of being content, content-ly, adv., content-ness, n.

content, tr. v., to make content. — F. contenter, fr. Late L. contentare, fr. L. contentus. See content, adi.

Derivatives: content-ed, adj., content-ed-ly, adv., content-ed-ness, n., content-ment, n.

contention, n., 1) controversy; 2) point. — F., fr. L. contentionem, acc. of contentio, 'a stretching, straining, striving, strife', fr. contentus, pp. of contendere. See contend and -ion.

Derivative: contention-al, adj.

contentious, adj. — F. contentieux (fem. contentieuse), fr. L. contentiosus, 'contentious, obstinate, disputatious', fr. contentio. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: contentious-ly, adv., contentious-ness. D.

conterminal, adj., conterminous. — ML. conterminālis, fr. L. conterminus. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

conterminous, adj., having the same boundary. — L. conterminus, 'bordering upon, neighboring'

fr. con- and terminus, 'boundary'. See terminus. Derivatives: conterminous-ly, adv., conterminous-ness. n.

contessa, n., countess. — It., fem. of conte, 'count', fr. L. comitem, acc. of comes, 'companion'. See count, 'title of nobility', and -ess.

contest, tr. and intr. v. — F. contester, fr. L. contestārī, 'to call to witness' (esp. in the legal term contestārī lītem, 'to introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring an action'), fr. con- and testārī, 'to be a witness, bear witness, testify', fr. testis, 'witness'. See testament and cp. attest, detest.

Derivatives: contest, n., contestant (q.v.), contestation (q.v.), contest-er, n., contest-ing-ly, adv. contestant, n. — F., pres. part. of contester, fr. L. contestārī. See prec. word and -ant.

contestation, n. — F., fr. L. contestātiōnem, acc. of contestātiō, 'an attesting, testimony', fr. contestātus, pp. of contestārī. See contest and -ation and cp. attestation, detestation.

context, n. — L. contextus, 'a joining together, connection', fr. contextus, pp. of contexere, 'to weave, join together, interweave, unite', fr. conand texere, 'to weave'. See text.

contextual, adj. — Formed fr. prec. word with adj. suff. -al; first used by Coleridge. Cp. textual.

Derivative: contextual-ly, adv.

contexture, n. — F., fr. L. contextus, pp. of contextus. See context and cp. texture.

contignation, n., a framing together of beams and boards. — L. contignātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. contignātus, pp. of contignāre, 'to furnish with beams', fr. con- and tīgnum, 'beam', which is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for \*tegnom, and is cogn. with Arm. t'akn, 'cudgel, club', Lett. stēga, 'rod, pole, perch', Russ. stožar', of s.m., OE. staca, 'stake'. See stake and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ation. contiguity, n. — F. contiguité, fr. contigu, 'contiguous', fr. L. contiguus. See next word and

contiguous, adj., 1) touching; 2) near. — L. contiguus, 'bordering upon, neighboring, contiguous', lit. 'touching', which stands for \*contag-uus, fr. con- and \*tag-, the stem of tangere, 'to touch'. See tangent and cp. contingent. For the change of Latin ă to i in the second element of compounds see abigeat and cp. words there referred to. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

Derivatives: contiguous-ly, adv., contiguous-ness, n.

continence, n. — F., fr. L. continentia, 'a holding in', fr. continens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of continere. See contain and -ence and cp. countenance, which is a doublet of continence.

continent, adj. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. continentem, acc. of continents, pres. part. of continere, 'to hold together, retain', fr. con- and tenere, 'to hold'. See contain and -ent. For the change of

Latin ĕ (in těnēre) to ĭ (in con-tǐnēre) see abstinence and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: continent-ly, adv.

continent, n. — L. continens, short for terra continens, 'the mainland, continent', lit. 'the land that holds together', pres. part. of continere, hence derivatively the same word as continent, adj. (q.v.) Cp. F. continent, n., shortened fr. earlier terre continente, literal rendering of L. terra continens.

Derivatives: continent-al, adj. and n., continent-alism, -ist (qq.v.), continent-al-ity, n.

continentalism, n. — A hybrid formed fr. L. continens (see continent) and the suffixes -al (fr. L. -ālis) and -ism (fr. Gk. -ισμός).

contingency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

contingent, adj., 1) happening by chance; 2) dependent on. — L. contingēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of contingere, 'to touch on all sides, take hold of, border upon, be related to, happen', fr. con- and tangere, 'to touch'. See tangent. The change of Latin à (in tăngere) to i (in con-tingere) is due to the Latin phonetic law accor ling to which in the unaccented closed radical syllable of the second element of compounds, original à followed by ng becomes i. Cp. impinge, infringe.

Derivatives: contingent, n., contingent-ly, adv. continual adj. — ME. continuel, fr. OF. (= F.) continuel, fr. continuous', fr. L. continuus. See continuous and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: continual-ity, n., continual-ly, adv., continual-ness, p.

continuance, n. — OF., fr. continuant. See next word and -ce.

continuant, adj., continuing (obsol.) — F. continuant, fr. L. continuantem, acc. of continuāns, pres. part. of continuāre. See continue and -ant. Derivative: continuant, n., that which continues. continuation, n. — F., fr. L. continuātiōnem, acc. of continuātiō, fr. continuātus, pp. of continuāre. See continue and -ation.

continuative, adj. — Late L. continuatīvus, 'serving to connect the discourse', fr. L. continuātus, pp. of continuāre. See next word and -ative. Derivatives: continuative-ly, adv., continuative-

ness, n. continue, intr. and tr. v. — F. continuer, fr. L. continuare, 'to join together, connect, unite,

make continuous, continue', fr. continuus. See continuous and cp. discontinue.
Derivatives: continu-ed, adj., continu-ed-ly, adv.,

Derivatives: continu-ed, adj., continu-ed-ly, adv., continu-ed-ness, n., continu-er, n.

continuity, n. — F. continuité, fr. L. continuitâtem, acc. of continuitâs, fr. continuus. See next word and -ity.

continuous, adj. — L. continuus, 'joining with something, hanging together (in space or time), uninterrupted', fr. continere, 'to hold together', fr. con- and tenere, 'to hold'. For the change of Latin e' (in tenere) to i (in con-tinere) see absti-

tinuum 344

nence and cp. words there referred to. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

Derivatives: continuous-ly, adv., continuous-ness, n.

continuum, n., a continuous series, a whole. — L., neut, of *continuus*. See continuous

contline, n., space between the strands of a rope.
Prob. for cantline, fr. cant, 'slope', and line.
conto, n., a million reis. — Port., 'a million', fr.
Late L. computus, 'a computation', fr. L. computare, 'to sum up, reckon'. See compute.

contorniate, adj., having a deep furrow round the edge. — F., fr. lt. contorniato, pp. of contorniare, 'to make a circuit, to outline', fr. contorno. See contour and adj. suff. -ate and cp. next word. Derivative: contorniate, n.

**contorno**, n., contour. — It. See **contour** and cp. prec. word.

contort, tr. v., to twist, distort. — L. contortus, pp. of contorquēre, 'to twist together', fr. conand torquēre, 'to turn, twist'. See torque and cp. distort, extort, retort.

Derivatives: contort-ed, adj., contort-ed-ly, adv., contort-ed-ness, n., contortion (q.v.), contortive, adj.

contortion, n. — L. contortiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a whirling round, intertwining', fr. contortus, pp. of contorquēre. See contort and -ion and cp. torsion.

Derivatives: contortion-al, adj., contortion-ate, adj., contor-tion-ed, adj., contortion-ist (q.v.)

contortionist, n., an acrobat who twists his body.
— See contortion and -ist and cp. distortion-ist.
contour, n., outline. — F., formed under the influence of tour, 'turn', fr. It. contorno, 'circuit, outline, contour; fr. contornare, 'to compass about, to outline', fr. con- and tornare, 'to turn' (see turn); introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).

Derivative: contour, tr. v.

**contourné**, adj., turned about (said of an animal; *her.*) — F., pp. of *contourner*, 'to turn about', fr. lt. *contornare*. See prec. word.

contra, adv., prep. and n. — L. contrā. See contra.

contra-, pref. meaning 'against, opposite to'. — L. contrā, 'against, facing, opposite, contrary to, opposed to', prop. abl. fem. sing. of \*comtro, which was formed fr. OL. com, 'with, together with' and -tr, zero degree of the compar. suff. -ter-, which appears in L. alter, 'the other (of two)'. Contrā orig. denoted the being together of two things compared with each other. For the first element see com-. For the second see -ther and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also counter, adv., contrary, country, and the first element in contrast.

contraband, n. — F. contrebande, fr. earlier It. contrabando (now spelled contrabbando), fr. contra- and bando, 'proclamation'. See ban, 'edict', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: contraband, adj., contraband-age.

n., contraband-ery, n., contraband-ism, n., contraband-ist, n.

contrabass, n., bass viol, double bass (mus.) — Formed fr. contra- and bass.

contraception, n., birth control. — Formed fr. contra- and (con)ception.

contraceptive, adj., preventing conception. — See prec. word and -ive.

contract, n. — OF. (F. contrat), fr. L. contractus, 'a contract, agreement', fr. contractus, pp. of contrahere, 'to draw together, collect, bring about, conclude a bargain, make a contract', fr. con- and trahere, 'to draw'. See tract.

contract, tr. and intr. v. — L. contractus, pp. of contrahere. See contract, n., and cp. the verb abstract and words there referred to.

Derivatives: contract-ed, adj., contract-ed-ly, adv., contract-ed-ness, n., contract-er, n., contractile (q.v.), contraction (q.v.), contract-ive, adj., contract-ive-ly, adv., contract-ive-ness, n., contractor (q.v.), contracture (q.v.)

contractile, adj., 1) having the power of contracting; 2) producing contraction. — F., fr. contracter, 'to draw together', fr. L. contractus, pp. of contrahere. See contract, n., and -ile.

contractility, n. — F. contractilité, fr. contractile. See prec. word and -ity.

contraction, n. — F., fr. L. contractionem, acc. of contractio, 'a drawing together', fr. contractus, pp. of contrahere. See contract, n., and -ion. Derivative: contraction-al. adi.

contractor, n. — Late L., fr. L. contractus, pp. of contrahere. See contract and agential suff. -or. contractual, adj., pertaining to a contract. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. contractus, 'contract'. See contract, n.

Derivative: contractual-ly, adv.

contracture, n., a condition of permanent contraction of the muscles (med.) — F., fr. L. contractūra, 'a drawing together', fr. contractus, pp. of contrahere. See contract, n., and -ure.

Derivative: contractur-ed, adj.

contradict, tr. and intr. v. — L. contradictus, pp. of contradicere, 'to speak against', fr. contraand dicere, 'to say'. See diction.

Derivatives: contradict-er, n., contradiction, contradictious (qq.v.), contradict-ive, adj., contradict-ive-ly, adv., contradict-ive-ness, n. contradictor, contradictory (qq.v.)

contradiction, n. — F., fr. L. contrādictiōnem, acc. of contrādictiō, 'a reply, objection, counterargument', lit. 'a speaking against', fr. contrādictus, pp. of contrādīcere. See contradict and -ion.

contradictious, adj., inclined to contradict. — See contradict and -jous.

Derivatives: contradictious-ly, adv., contradictious-ness, n.

contradictor, n. — Late L. contrādictor, 'one who replies or objects, an opponent', fr. L. contrādictus, pp. of contrādicere. See contradict and agential suff. -or.

contradictory, adj. — Late L. contrādictōrius, 'containing a contradiction or objection', fr. L. contrādictus, pp. of contrādīcere. See contradict and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivatives: contradictory, n., contradictori-ly, adv., contradictori-ness, n.

contradistinct, adj. — Formed fr. contra- and distinct.

Derivatives: contradistinct-ion, n., contradistinct-ive, adj., contradistinct-ive-ly, adv., contradistinct-ly, adv.

contradistinguish, tr. v. — Formed fr. contraand distinguish.

contrahent, adj., contracting. — L. contrahēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of contrahere, 'to make a contract'. See contract and -ent and cp. attrahent.

Derivative: contrahent, n., a contracting party. contralto, n., the lowest female voice (mus.) — It., compounded of contra, 'against, opposite to', and alto, 'high'. See contra- and alto.

contraposition, n. — Late L. contrāpositiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. contrāpositus, pp. of contrāpōnere, 'to place opposite', fr. contra- and L. pōnere, 'to put, place'. See position.

**contraption**, n., a contrivance (*colloq*.) — An invented word prob. suggested by **contrive** and apt.

contrapuntal, adj., pertaining to counterpoint (mus.)—Formed with adj. suff. -alfr. It. contrappunto, fr. ML. cantus contrāpūnctus. See counterpoint.

contrapuntist, n., one skilled in counterpoint (mus.) — It. contrappuntista, fr. contrappunto. See prec. word and -ist.

٠<sub>٤</sub>١

\*\*\*

contrariant, adj., opposed, contrary (rare). — OF. (— F.) contrariant, fr. Late L. contrāriantem, acc. of contrāriāns, pres. part. of contrāriāre, 'to oppose, cross, thwart', fr. L. contrārius. See contrary and -ant.

contrariety, n. — F. contrariété, fr. Late L. contrarietam, acc. of contrarietas, 'opposition', fr. L. contrarius. See contrary and -ity.

contrarious, adj. — OF. contrarios, fr. ML. contrāriosus, fr. L. contrārius. See contrary and -ous.

Derivatives: contrarious-ly, adv., contrarious-ness, n.

**contrariwise**, adv. — Compounded of **contrary** and **-wise**.

contrary, adj. — ME. contrarie, fr. OF. contrarie, contraire (F. contraire), fr. L. contrārius, 'opposite, contrary, opposed', fr. contrā, 'against, opposite to'. See contra- and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivatives: contrary, n. and adv., contrari-ly, adv

contrast, tr. and intr. v. — F. contraster, 'to contrast', refashioned after It. contrastare, fr. OF. contrester, 'to strive against, dispute', fr. VL. \*contrāstāre, 'to oppose', fr. L. contrā stāre, 'to stand against', fr. contrā, 'against', and stāre, 'to stand'. See contra- and state.

Derivatives: contrast-ive, adj., contrast-ive-ly, adv.

contrive

contrast, n. — F., fr. It. contrasto, fr. contrastare.

See contrast, v.

contrate, adj., having the teeth at right angles to the surface (said of the wheels of a watch). — Lit. 'opposite', fr. L. contrā. See contra- and adj. suff. -ate.

contravallation, n., a chain of fortifications raised round an invested place (fort.) — F. contrevallation, fr. contre, 'against' (fr. L. contrā), and Late L. vallātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'entrenchment', fr. L. vallāre, 'to surround with a rampart', fr. vallum, 'rampart'. See contra-, vallum and -ation and cp. circumvallate.

contravene, tr. v., 1) to oppose; 2) to infringe; 3) to violate. — F. contrevenir, fr. Late L. contrāvenīre, 'to oppose', fr. contra- and venīre, 'to come'. See come and cp. venue, 'arrival'.

Derivative: contraven-er n

contravention, n. — Formed fr. Late L. contrāvent-(um), pp. stem of contrāvenīre. See prec. word and -ion.

contrayerva, n., a tropical American plant (Dorstenia contrayerba). — Sp. contrayerba, lit. 'counter herb' i.e. 'antidote for poison', fr. L. contrā, 'against', and hierba, yerba, 'herb'. See contra- and herb and cp. yerba.

contretemps, n., a mishap. — F., fr. contre, 'against' (fr. L. contrā), and temps (fr. L. tempus), 'time'. See contra- and temporal, 'pertaining to time', and cp. tempus.

**contribute**, tr. and intr. v. — L. *contribūtus*, pp. of *contribuere*, 'to bring together, unite, collect, dispose, arrange', fr. **con**- and *tribuere*, 'to assign, allot, bestow, give, grant'. See **tribute**.

Derivatives: contribution (q.v.), contribut-ive, adj., contribut-ive-ly, adv., contribut-ive-ness, n., contribut-or, n., contribut-ory, adj.

contribution, n. — F., fr. Late L. contribûtionem, acc. of contribûtio, fr. L. contribûtus, pp. of contribuere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: contribution-al, adj.

contrite, adj. — OF. (= F.) contrit, fr. L. contrītus, 'ground, bruised', pp. of conterere, 'to grind, bruise; to wear away by rubbing', fr. con- and terere, 'to rub, grind, wear away'.

Derivatives: contrite-ly, adv., contrite-ness, n. contrition, n. — OF. contricium (F. contrition), fr. L. contritionem, acc. of contritio, 'a grinding,

fr. L. contrītionem, acc. of contrītio, 'a grinding, bruising, grief, contrition', fr. contrītus, pp. of conterere. See prec. word and -ion.

contrivance, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ance.

contrive, tr. and intr. v. — ME. controven, contrueven, contreven, fr. OF. contrueve, 3rd person pres. of controver, contreuver (F. controuver), 'to find out, invent', fr. con- and OF. trover, 'to compose verses; to invent; to find' (whence F. trouver, 'to find'). See trover and cp. retrieve. Cp. also contraption.

Derivative: contriv-er, n.

control 346

control, tr. v. — F. contrôler, fr. contrôle, 'control register, roll, list', fr. OF. contrerole, 'control register', which is formed fr. contre, 'against' (fr. L. contrā), and OF. role (F. rôle), 'roll' (fr. L. rotulus). See contra- and roll.

Derivatives: controll-able, adj., controller (q.v.), controll-ing-ly, adv., control-ment, n.

control, n. - F. contrôle. See control, v.

controller, n. — AF. contrerollour, corresponding to OF. contrerolleor (whence F. contrôleur). See control, v., and agential suff. -er and cp. comptroller.

controversial, adj. — Late L. controversialis, 'pertaining to controversy', fr. L. controversia. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: controversial-ism, n., controversial-ist, n., controversial-ly, adv.

controversy, n., dispute. — L. controversia, fr. controversus, 'turned against, disputed, questionable', fr. contro-, a collateral form of contro- and versus, pp. of vertere, 'to turn'. See contra- and version and cp. next word.

controvert, tr. v., to dispute. — Back formation fr. L. controversus (see prec. word), on analogy of the verbs convert, invert, pervert, etc. See prec. word.

Derivative: controvert-er, n.

contubernium, n., tent companionship. —L., fr. con- and taberna, 'tent'. See tavern.

contumacious, adj., obstinate, stubborn, disobedient. — Formed with suff. -ious fr. L. contumāx, gen. -ācis, 'haughty, insolent, obstinate', which is prob. formed fr. con- and the base of tumēre, 'to swell, swell with pride'. See tumid and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also contumely. — L. contumāx is not rel. to contemnere, 'to scorn, esteem lightly' (see contemn)

Derivatives: contumacious-ly, adv., contumacious-ness, n.

contumacy, n., stubbornness, disobedience. — L. contumācia, 'haughtiness, insolence, stubbornness', fr. contumāx, gen. -ācis. See prec. word and -y (representing L. -ia).

contumelious, adj., contemptuously insolent. — OF. contumelieus, fr. L. contumeliosus, 'reproachful, insolent abusive', fr. contumelia. See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: contumelious-ly, adv., contumeliousness. n.

contumely, n., contemptuous insolence. — OF. contumelie, fr. L. contumelia, 'insult, affront, disgrace, ignominy', from the adj. \*contumelis, 'haughty, insolent', which is rel. to contumax, 'haughty, insolent'. See contumacy.

contund, tr. v., to contuse. — L. contundere, 'to beat. bruise'. See next word.

contuse, tr. v., to bruise. — L. contūsus, pp. of contundere, 'to beat, bruise', fr. con- and tundere, 'to beat, strike, stump'. See tund.

contusion, n., a bruise. — F., fr. L. contusionem, acc. of contūsiō, 'a crushing, bruising', fr. con-

*tūsus*, pp. of *contundere*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **obtusion**.

Derivative: contusion-ed, adj.

conundrum, n., a riddle. — Of uncertain origin. Conuropsis, n., a genus of parakeets (*ornithol*.) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. κῶνος, 'cone', οὐρά, 'tail', and ὄψις, 'sight'. See cono-, uro-, 'tail-', and opsis.

convalesce, intr. v., to recover from illness. — L. convalēscere, 'to regain health', fr. con- and valēscere, 'to grow strong', inchoative of valēre, 'to be well, be strong'. See valiant and -esce and cp. vale, interj.

convalescence, n. — F., fr. L. convalēscentia, 'a regaining of health', fr. convalēscēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

convalescent, adj. and n. — L. convalēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of convalēscere. See convalesce and -ent.

Convallaria, n., a genus of plants, the lily of the valley (bot.) — ModL., fr. con- and L. vallis, 'valley'. See vale, n., and -ia.

convection, n., transference of heat by the movement of the heated particles. — L. convectiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a carrying together', fr. convectus,' pp. of convehere, 'to carry together', fr. con- and vehere, 'to carry'. See vehicle and -ion.

convective, adj., 1) conveying; 2) pertaining to, or of the nature of, convection. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. convectus, pp. of convehere. See

Derivative: convective-ly, adv.

convenance, n., 1) conventional usage; 2) propriety. — F., 'fitness, suitability, decency, convenience', fr. convenant, pres. part. of convenir, 'to suit, agree', fr. L. convenīre. See next word and -ance.

convene, tr. and intr. v., to assemble. — F. convenir, 'to suit, agree', fr. L. convenire, 'to come together, assemble', fr. con- and venire, 'to come'. See come and cp. venue, 'arrival'. Cp. also convent, covenant.

Derivative: conven-er, n.

convenience, n. — L. convenientia, 'agreement, fitness, suitability', fr. conveniens, gen. -ēntis. See next word and -ce.

6/4

convenient, adj. — L. conveniens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of convenire, 'to be suitable', lit. 'to come together'. See convene and -ent.

Derivatives: convenient-ly, adv., convenient-ness, n.

convent, n. — L. conventus, 'meeting, assembly', lit. 'a coming together', fr. conventus, pp. of conventire; see convene. Cp. AF. covent (whence ME. covent), OF., F. couvent, OProvenç. coven, 'convent', fr. Eccles. L. cō(n)ventus, of s.m., fr. L. conventus. Cp. also covenant, covin.

conventicle, n., 1) a secret religious assembly; 2) the place of such an assembly. — L. conventiculum, 'a small assembly', dimin. of conventus. See prec. word and -cle.

convention, n. — F., fr. L. conventionem, acc. of

conventio, meeting, assembly, agreement', lit. 'a coming together', fr. conventus, pp. of convenire. See conven and -ion.

Derivatives: conventional (q.v.), conventionary, adi.

conventional, adj. — L. conventiōnālis, 'pertaining to an agreement', fr. conventiō, gen. -ōnis. See convention and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: conventional-ism, n., conventional-ist, n., conventional-ize, tr. v., conventional-ly, adv

conventual, adj. and n. — Eccles. L. conventualis, 'pertaining to a convent', fr. L. conventus. See convent and adj. suff. -al.

converge, intr. and tr. v., to meet in a point. — L. convergere, 'to incline or turn toward one another', fr. con- and vergere, 'to turn, bend, incline'. See verge. v.

convergence, convergency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce. resp. -cv.

convergent, adj. and n. — L. convergens, -entis, pres. part. of convergere. See converge and -ent. conversance, conversancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cv.

conversant, adj., acquainted (with). — OF. (= F.) conversant, pres. part. of converser. See converse, v., and -ant.

Derivative: conversant-ly, adv.

conversation, n. — F., fr. L. conversationem, acc. of conversatio, 'frequent abode in a place, intercourse, conversation', fr. conversatus, pp. of conversari, 'to associate with'. See converse, v., and -ation.

Derivatives: conversation-able, adj., conversation-al, adj., conversation-al-ist, n., conversation-al-ly, adv., conversation-ism, n., conversation-ist. n.

conversazione, n., a social gathering for conversation on literary or other learned subjects. — It., fr. L. conversationem, acc. of conversatio. See prec. word.

converse, intr. v. — F. converser, 'to talk, discourse, converse', fr. L. conversārī, 'to turn round, to abide, remain, live', fr. con- and versārī, 'to abide, remain, live', lit. 'to be turned', passive of versāre, freq. of vertere, pp. versus, 'to turn'. See version.

Derivatives: converse, n., conversation (q.v.), convers-able, adj., convers-able-ness, n., convers-abl-v, adv.

converse, adj., reversed in order. — L. conversus, pp. of convertere, 'to turn about'. See convert. conversion, n. — F., fr. L. conversionem, acc. of conversio, 'a turning round', fr. convertere, 'to turn round'. See con- and version and cp.

Derivatives: conversion-al, conversion-ary, adjs. conversive, adj. — F. conversif (fem. conversive), fr. L. conversus, pp. of convertere. See convert and ive

convert.

convert, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) convertir, fr. VL. \*convertire, corresponding to L. convertere, 'to

turn round', which is formed fr. con- and vertere, 'to turn'. See version.

convivial

Derivatives: convert, n., convert-er, n., convertible (q.v.), convert-ive, adi.

convertible, adj. — F., fr. Late L. convertibilis, 'changeable', fr. L. convertere. See prec. word and -ible.

Derivatives: convertible, n., convertibil-ity, n., convertible-ness, n., convertibl-v, adv.

convex, adj. - F. convexe, fr. L. convexus, 'vaulted, arched', which is usually explained as lit. meaning 'brought together', and connected with convehere, 'to bring together', but it is more probable that it stands for \*con-vac-sos, fr. con- and I.-E. base \*waq-, \*wa-n-q-, 'to be curved', whence also OL váñcati, 'moves to and fro', vacvátē, 'swings, oscillates', vakráh, 'curved. crooked'. vañcavati. 'slips away, deceives'. Avestic -vashta, 'curved', L. vacillare, 'to sway, waver, vacillate', W. gwaeth (for \*vakto-). 'worse', gwaethaf, 'worst', Co. gweth, 'worse', OE. wôh, 'crooked, perverse, wrong'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I. pp. 268-69. See vacillate. I.-E. base \*wag- is rel. to base \*wag-, 'to bend': see vagary and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: convex, n. and v., convex-ed, adi., convex-ed-ly, adv., convex-ed-ness, n., convexlv. adv., convex-ness, n.

convey, tr. v. — OF. conveier, convoier (F. convoyer), 'to escort', fr. VL. \*conviāre, lit. 'to go together with somebody', fr. con- and via, 'way'. See via, n., and cp. convoy, v., which is a doublet of convey.

Derivatives: convey-al, n., convey-ance, n., convey-anceer, n., convey-anc-ing, n., convey-er, convey-or, n.

convicium, n., the offence of reviling a person (civil law). — L. convīcium, 'a loud noise, outcry, reviling, insult', for \*con-vēc-iom, lit. 'a speaking together', fr. con- and a gradational variant of vōx, gen. vōcis, 'voice, sound'. See voice and cp. convoke, convocation.

convict, tr. v., to find guilty. — L. convictus, pp. of convincere, 'to prove guilty'. See convince. Derivatives: convict-able, convict-ible, adj., conviction (q.v.), convict-ive, adj., convict-ive-ly, adv., convict-ive-ness, n.

convict, n., a person found guilty. — L. convictus, pp. of convincere. See convict, v.

conviction, n., 1) a convicting; 2) a firm belief. — Eccles. L. convictio, gen. -ōnis, 'proof, demonstration', fr. L. convictus, pp. of convincere. See next word and -ion.

Derivative: conviction-al, adj.

convince, tr. v. — L. convincere, 'to overcome, conquer, prove wrong, refute', fr. con- and vincere, 'to conquer, overcome'. See vincible.

Derivatives: convinc-ed, adj., convinc-ed-ly, adv., convinc-ed-ness, n., convincement, n., convincer, n., convinc-ible, adj., convinc-ing, adj., convinc-ing-ly, adv., convinc-ing-ness, n.

convivial, adj., sociable. — L. convīviālis, 'per-

349

- taining to a feast festal', fr. convivium 'a feast'. lit, 'a living together', fr. con- and vivere, 'to live'. See vital and co. words there referred to. Derivatives: convivial-ist. n., convivial-itv. n., convivial-ly, adv.
- convocation, n. F., fr. L. convocationem, acc. of convocātiō, 'a calling together, convoking', fr. convocatus, pp. of convocare. See next word and
- Derivatives: convocation-al. adi., convocational-lv. adv.
- convoke, tr. v. F. convoquer, fr. L. convocare, 'to call together, assemble, convoke', fr. con- and vacāre 'to call'. See voice and cp. invoke, provoke, Derivative: convok-er. n.
- Convoluta, n. pl., a genus of flatworms (helminthol.) - ModL., neut. pl. of L. convolūtus. See next word.
- convolute, adi., rolled up together. L. convolūtus, pp. of convolvere. See next word.
- Derivatives: convolut-ed. adi., convolute-ly, adv., convolut-ion, n., convolut-ion-al, adj., convolution-arv. adi., convolut-ive, adi.
- convolve, tr. v., to roll up together; intr. v., to revolve together. - L. convolvere, 'to roll together, roll round, roll up', fr. con- and volvere. 'to roll'. See volute and cp. prec. word.
- Convolvulaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the morning-glory family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Convolvulus with suff. -aceae.
- convolvulaceous, adi. See prec. word and -aceous.
- Convolvulus, n., a genus of plants, the bindweed (bot.) - L. convolvulus, 'the bindweed', a diminutive noun formed fr. convolvere, 'to roll together'. See convolve and -ule.
- convoy, tr. v., to escort for protection, OF. convoier (F. convoyer), 'to escort', fr. VL. conviāre, lit, 'to go together with somebody', Convov is the doublet of convey (q.v.)
- convoy, n., a protecting escort. OF. (= F.) convoi, fr. convoier, 'to convoy'. See convov. v. convulse, tr. v., to shake violently. — L. convulsus, pp. of convellere, 'to tear up, pull up, shake, destroy, overthrow', fr. con- and vellere, 'to pluck, pull, twitch', See vellicate and cp. words there referred to.
- convulsion, n. L. convulsio, gen. -onis, 'cramp, convulsion', fr. convulsus, pp. of convellere. See prec. word and -ion.
- Derivatives: convulsion-al, convulsion-ary, adjs. convulsive, adj. — F. convulsif (fem. convulsive). fr. L. convulsus, pp. of convellere. See convulse and -ive.
- Derivatives: convulsive-ly, adv., convulsive-
- cony, coney, n., a rabbit. ME. coning, coni, fr. OF. conin, fr. L. cunīculus, 'rabbit', a word of Sp.-Iberian origin. Cp. Basque unchi, 'rabbit'. Cp. also cuniculus. The alteration of OF. -in to ME. -ing is due to a change of suff.; cp. pudding, fr. F. boudin.

- coo, intr. and tr. v., to utter the sound characteristic of doves and pigeons. — Of imitative origin: coined by John Dryden (1631-1700) Derivatives: coo, n., coo-er, n., coo-ing, adi.,
- coo-ing-ly, adv. cooee, cooey, interi, and n., cry used as a signal
- by the Australian aborigines and adopted by the Australian colonists. — Of imitative origin.
- cooia, n., an earthenware jar (India). Hind. kūiā, fr. Pers. kūza, which is rel. to Avestic rawza-, 'pot'.
- cook, n. ME, coc. fr. OE, coc. fr. VL, cocus. fr. L. coauus, 'cook', fr. coauere, 'to cook' (whence L. coauina, culina, 'kitchen', rel. to Oscan popina, of s.m.), cogn, with OI, pácati, 'cooks', pácvatē, 'ripens' (intr.), pakváh, 'cooked, ripe', Toch, B pepaksu, 'cooked', A p(u)kalune, 'ripening', Arm. ephem, 'cook', hac, 'bread', Gk. πέσσειν, πέπτειν, 'to soften, ripen, boil, cook'. πέπων, 'cooked by the sun, ripe, soft, sweet', the second element in ἀρτο-κόπος (for \*ἀρτο-πόκος). 'haker', lit, 'bread baker', Alb. niek, 'I bake', Lith, kepù, kèpti (metathesis for \*pekù, \*pèkti), 'to bake, roast', OSlav, \*peko, \*pešti, 'to bake', pečenů, 'roasted', peků, 'heat', pečí, 'oven', OE, ā-figen, 'roasted', W. pobi, Co. pobas, 'to bake'. W. poeth, 'cooked, baked, hot', Bret, pobet, 'baked'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*peqw- (in Latin and in the Celtic languages assimilated into  $*q^w eq^w$ -), 'to cook'. Cp. apricot, biscuit, concoct, cotta, culinary, decoct, dyspepsia, kiln, kitchen, melon, pepo, pepsin, peptic, precocious, pucka, pumpkin, quittor, terra cotta, and the second element in crumpet, drupe.
- Derivatives: cook, tr. and intr. v., cook-er, n.,
- cooky, also cookie, n., a small cake. Du. koekje, dimin. of koek, 'cake'. See cake and dimin.
- cool, adi. ME. cole. fr. OE. col. rel. to MDu. coel, Du. koel, OHG, kuoli, MHG, küele, G. kühl, 'cool', ON, kala, OE, calan, 'to be cold, freeze', fr. I.-E. base \*gel-, 'cold, to freeze', whence also L. gelū, 'frost, cold', gelāre, 'to freeze', gelidus, 'icy, frosty', glacies, 'ice'. Cp. cold, chill, keel, 'to keep cool', Cp. also congeal, gelatin, gelid, glacier, jelly.
- Derivatives: cool, n., cool, v. (q.v.), cool-ly, adv., cool-ness, n.
- cool, intr. and tr. v. OE. côlian, 'to grow cold, to cool', fr. col, 'cool'. Cp. OE. celan, 'to make cold', fr. earlier \*kōljan, hence derivatively identical with OE. colian. See cool, adj.
- Derivatives: cool-er, n., cool-ing, adj., cool-ingly, adv., cool-ing-ness, n.
- coolie, cooly, n., an unskilled laborer in Asia. -Hind, auli, prob. fr. Kulī, Kolī, name of an aboriginal tribe of Gujarat, India.
- coolth, n. Formed fr. cool with suff. -th (on analogy of warmth, fr. warm), Cp. illth, formed on the analogy of wealth.
- coomb, coom, n., a measure of grain. ME.

- combe, fr. OE, cumb, 'vessel, a measure', rel, to MLG. kump. MHG.. G. kumpf 'a deep hasin. bowl, trough', G. Kumme, 'a deep bowl'.
- coomb, combe, n., a deep valley. OE, cumb, of Celtic origin. See combe.
- coon, n., 1) a raccoon: 2) a Negro. Shortened from raccoon (q.v.)
- cooncan, n., a card game. Corruption of conquian.
- coop, n. ME, cope, 'a basket', corresponding to OE, \*cūpe (cp. OE, cvpe, 'cask'), fr. L. cūpa. 'cask, tub'. See cun.
- Derivative: cooper (q.v.)
- cooper, n., one who makes barrels. ME, couper, prob. fr. MLG, kuper (cp. Du. kuiper, G. Küfer, of s.m.), fr. L. cūpa. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.
- Derivatives: cooper-age, n., cooper-v, n.
- cooper, also coper, n., a kind of vessel. Du. koper, 'trading vessel', fr. kopen, 'to buy, trade', fr. koop, 'purchase', See cheap, n.
- co-operant, adj. and n. Late L. cooperans, gen. -antis, pres, part, of cooperari. See co-operate
- co-operate, intr. v. Fr. Late L. cooperatus. pp. of cooperārī, 'to work together with', fr. coand L. operārī, 'to work, labor'. See operate.
- Derivatives: co-operation (q.v.), co-operat-ive, adi, and n., co-operat-ive-ly, adv., cooperat-iveness, n.
- co-operation, n. Late L. cooperatio, 'a working together', fr. cooperātus, pp. of cooperārī. See prec. word and -ion.
- Cooperia, n., a genus of plants of the amarvllis family (bot.) - ModL., named after Daniel Cooper, an English botanist of the 19th cent. For the ending see suff. -ia.
- co-opt, tr. v. L. cooptare, 'to choose, elect', fr. co- and optare, 'to wish, desire, require, demand, choose'. See option and cp. adopt.
- co-optation, n. L. cooptătio, gen. -onis, fr. cooptātus, pp. of cooptāre. See prec. word and -ion.
- co-optative, adi. Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. cooptātus, pp. of cooptāre. See co-opt and cp.
- co-ordinate, adi. Formed fr. co- and ordinate (fr. L. ördinātus).
- Derivatives: co-ordinate, n. and tr. v., co-ordination, n. co-ordinat-ive, adj., co-ordinat-or, n., co-ordinat-ory, adj.
- coot, n., a web-footed water bird. ME. cote. coote, rel. to Du, koet; of uncertain origin.
- cop, n., the top of anything; a mound. ME. cop, coppe, fr. OE. cop, copp, 'summit', rel. to OE. cuppe, 'cup', ON. koppr, 'cup-shaped vessel', MLG. kopp, OHG. chuph, kopf, 'cup'. MHG. kopf, 'drinking vessel; skull', G. Kopf, 'head', Du. kop, 'head; cup'. All these words are traceable to Late L. cuppa, 'cup'. See cup and cp. kopie. For the sense development of the Teut. words cp. corrie and tête-à-tête.

- cop, tr. v., to catch, arrest (slang). A dial. var. of obsol can 'to seize' which derives fr OF caper, 'to seize', fr. L. capere. See captive and cp. copper, 'policeman'.
- cop. n., a policeman (slang). Shortened fr. copper, 'policeman'.
- copaiba, n., an oily resin obtained from trees of the genus Copaiva (pharm.) - Sp. and Port. conaiba, fr. Tupi conaiba.
- Conaifera, also Conaiva, n., a genus of trees of the senna family (bot.) — ModL. See prec. word and -ferous.
- conal, n., a resin. Sp. conal, fr. Nahuatl copalli, 'resin'.
- conarcenary, n., joint heirship. Formed fr. coand parcenary.
- coparcener, n., a joint heir. Formed fr. co- and narcener.
- conartner, n. -- Formed fr. co- and partner,
- Derivatives: copartner-v. n., copartner-ship, n.
- cope. n., a long mantle worn by ecclesiastics. ME. cope, fr. earlier cape, fr. Late L. cappa, 'hood, mantle'. See cape, 'a sleeveless cloak', and co. words there referred to.
- Derivatives: cope, tr. v., to dress in, or furnish with, a cope, coping (q.v.)
- cope, intr. v., to struggle, deal with. ME, coupen, fr. OF, colper, couper, 'to strike' (whence also F. couper, 'to cut'), fr. colp. coup (F. coup), 'stroke, blow'. See coup and cn. words there referred to. Derivative: con-ing. n.
- cope, tr. and intr. v., formerly to buy; now, to barter (dial. Eng.) - ME. copen, fr. MDu. copen (Du. kopen), 'to buy', which is related to OE. cēapian, of s.m. See cheap, v.
- copeck, n. A var. spelling of kopeck.
- copeped, n., a minute crustacean pertaining to the order Copepoda. — See next word.
- Copepoda, n. pl., an order of minute crustaceans (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κώπη, 'handle of an oar, oar', and πούς, gen, ποδός, 'foot'. Gk. κώπη is rel. to κάπτειν, 'to swallow greedily', and cogn. with L. capere, 'to catch, seize, hold'. See captive. For the second element see -poda.
- coper, n., a barterer, dealer. Formed fr. cope, 'to barter', with agential suff. -er.
- coper, n., a kind of vessel. See cooper.
- Copernican, adj., pertaining to Copernicus (1473-1543) or his system. For the ending see suff. -an. copestone, n., a coping stone. — See cope, 'mantle', and cp. coping.
- cophosis, n., deafness (med.) Medical L., fr. Gk. κώφωσις, fr. κωφός, 'deaf, dull', which stands in gradational relationship to κηφήν 'dull, lazy; drone'. For the ending see suff. -osis.
- copier, n. Formed from the verb copy with agential suff. -er.
- coping, n., course of a wall, sloped to carry off water (archit.) — Formed fr. cope, 'to furnish with a mantle' (see cope, 'mantle'), with subst. suff. -ing.

copious, adj. — L. cōpiōsus, 'well supplied, plentiful, abounding, copious', fr. cōpia, 'plenty, abundance', contraction of \*co-opia, fr. co- and ops, gen. opis, 'power, might, abundance, wealth, riches, treasure'. See opulent, and cp. copy and the second element in cornucopia. For the ending see suff -ons.

Derivatives: copious-ly, adv., copious-ness, n. copped, adj., rising to a point. — Formed fr. cop, 'top', with suff. -ed.

copper, n., a reddish metal. — ME. coper, fr. OE. copor, coper, fr. Late L. cuper, fr. L. cuprum, 'copper', fr. earlier cyprum, fr. aes Cyprium, lit. 'Cyprian brass', fr. Gk. κύπριον, 'Cyprian (brass)', neut. of Κύπριος, 'of Cyprus', fr. Κύπριος, 'Cyprus'; so called because Cyprus was the place par excellence from which the ancients obtained copper. For the etymology of Cyprus see Cyprian, adj. Cp. cupreous. Cp. also kipper and the first element in copperas.

Derivatives: copper, tr. v., to cover with copper, copper-v, adi.

copper, n., policeman (slang). — Prob. formed fr. cop, 'to catch', with agential suff. -er and lit. meaning 'catcher'.

copperas, n., 1) green vitriol; 2) sulfate of iron. — ME. coperose, fr. OF. couperose, fr. ML. cuprī rosa, 'rose of copper', fr. gen. of cuprum, 'copper', and rosa, 'rose'; see copper and rose. Cp. It. copparosa, Sp. caparrosa, which are of the same origin.

coppice, n., a wood of small trees. — OF. colpeis, copeiz, 'cut wood, brushwood', fr. colper, couper (F. couper), 'to strike', fr. colp, coup, 'stroke, blow'. See coup and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: coppice, tr. v., coppic-ed, adj.

copple, n., a crest on a bird's head. — Formed fr. cop, 'top', with the dimin. suff. -le. Derivative: coppl-ed. adi.

**coppy**, n., a dialectal form of *coppice*. — This word owes its existence to a double error. The noun **coppice** (q.v.) was misspelled *coppies*, and this latter was mistaken for a plural, from which the singular *coppy* was reconstructed.

copr-, form of copro- before a vowel.

copra, n., the dried kernel of the coconut. — Port., fr. Malayalam koppara, fr. Hind. khoprā, rel. to Hind. khoprā and khappar, 'skull', fr. OI. kharparaḥ, 'skull'. See Yule-Burnill, Hobson-Jobson, p. 254.

copro-, before a vowel copr-, combining form meaning 'dung'. — Fr. Gk. κόπρος, 'dung, excrement, filth, dirt', which is cogn. with OI. śάkṛt, 'dung', and prob. also with Lith. šikù, šikti. 'to go to stool'.

coprolith, n., fossil dung. — Compounded of copro- and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See -lith.

coprology, n., the study of obscene literature. — Compounded of copro- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. coprophagous, adj., dung eating. — Compounded

of copro- and Gk. -φάγος, 'eater of', from the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See -phagous.

Coprosma, n., a genus of plants of the madder family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'of a filthy smell', compounded of copro- and Gk.  $\delta \sigma \mu \dot{\eta}$ , 'smell'; see osmium. The genus is so called in allusion to the unpleasant odor of some species.

copse, n. — Short for coppice.

Derivatives: copse, tr. v., cops-y, adj.

Copt, n., 1) a native Egyptian descended from the ancient Egyptians; 2) a member of the Coptic church. — ModL. Coptus, fr. Arab. Quft, Qift, fr. Coptic Kuptios, Kuptaios, fr. Gk. Alγόπτιος, 'Egyptian'. See Egyptian.

Coptic, adj. — ModL. Copticus, fr. Coptus. See prec. word and -ic.

Derivative: Contic. n.

Coptis, n., a genus of plants of the crowfoot family (bot.) — ModL., from the stem of Gk. κόπτειν, 'to cut', whence also κόμμα, 'something cut off' (see comma); so called with reference to its divided leaves.

copula, n. — I. cōpula, 'that which binds together, band, bond', which stands for \*coapula, and is formed fr. co- and a dimin. from the stem of apiō, apere, 'to join, fasten'. See apt and cp. couple.

copulate, intr. v. — L. cōpulātus, pp. of cōpulāre, 'to bind together, copulate', fr. cōpulāre. See copula and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: copulation, copulative (qq.v.), copulation, adi.

copulation, n. — F., fr. L. cōpulātiōnem, acc. of cōpulātiō, 'a binding together', fr. cōpulātus, pp. of cōpulāre. See prec. word and -ion.

copulative, adj. — F. copulatif (fem. copulative), fr. L. cōpulātīvus, fr. cōpulātus, pp. of cōpulāre. See copulate and -ive.

Derivatives: copulative, n., copulative-ly, adv.

copy, n. — ME. copie, fr. MF. (= F.) copie, 'abundance; copy', fr. L. cōpia, 'plenty, abundance'; see copious. For sense development see next word. copy, tr. and intr. v. — F. copier, fr. ML. cōpiāre, 'to transcribe', orig. 'to write in plenty' (fr.

'to transcribe', orig. 'to write in plenty' (fr. L. cōpia, 'plenty, abundance'), whence arose the particular meaning 'to write the original text many times'. See prec. word.

copyist, n. — A hybrid coined fr. copy and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

coquelicot, n., red poppy. — F., fr. earlier coquelicoq, 'cock', a word of imitative origin. The name was given later to the flower, because its color resembles that of the cockscomb. Cp. cock.

coquet, adj., coquettish. — F., 'coquettish', lit. 'a little cock', dimin. of *coq*, 'cock'. See **cock** and

Derivatives: coquett-ish, adj., coquett-ish-ly, adv., coquett-ish-ness, n.

coquet, intr. v., to flirt. — F. coqueter, lit. 'to behave like a cock', fr. coquet. See coquet, adj. coquetry, n. — F. coquetterie, 'coquettishness,

flirtation, coquetry', fr. coquet, 'coquettish'. See coquet, adi., and -rv.

coquette, n. — F., fem. of *coquet*, 'coquettish'. See coquet, adj.

coquin n., rogue, rascal. — F., prob. a derivative of coq, 'cock'. See cock.

coquina, n., a whitish rock consisting of fragments of marine shells. — Sp., 'cockle, shell-fish', fr. OSp. coca, fr. VL. \*cocca, fr. L. concha, 'mussel, shell'. See conch.

coquito, n., a kind of South American palm tree.
Sp., dimin. of coco. See cocoa, 'palm tree'.
cor- assimilated form of com- before r.

Cora, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Κόρη, orig. epithet of *Persephone*, daughter of Demeter, fr. κόρη, 'maiden', rel. to κόρος, 'child, youth', which prob. stand for \*κόρ $F\bar{\alpha}$ , resp. \*κόρFος, fr. I.-E. base \*ker-, 'to grow', whence also L. creāre, 'to create', crēscere, 'to grow'. See create, crescent and cp. core-, Corinna, Curetes and the second element in Dioscuri, Halicore, hypocoristic.

Coracias, n., a genus of birds, the common roller (arnithal.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κοραχίᾶς, 'chough', fr. κόραξ, gen. κόρακος, 'crow, raven'. See coracoid.

coracine, n., a perchlike Nile fish. — L. coracīnus, fr. Gk. κορακῖνος, 'a Nile fish', fr. κόραξ, gen. κόρακος, 'crow, raven' [see coracoid and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -īnus)]; so called from its black color. Cp. crucian carp.

coracle, n., a wicker boat. — W. corwgl, cwrwgl, 'coracle', dimin. of corwg, cwrwg, 'anything round, the trunk of the body, carcass, boat', rel. to Gael. curachan, 'coracle', dimin. of curach, 'boat, little ship,' fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to cut, separate', whence also OI. kṛntāti, 'cuts', Gk. κείρειν (for \*κέρ-ἰειν), 'to cut off', L. corium, 'hide, leather'. See corium and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also currach.

coraco-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the coracoid process' (anat.) — Short for coracoid. See next word.

coracoid, adj., pertaining to a process or bone of the shoulder girdle (anat.) — Lit. 'resembling a crow's beak', fr. Gk. κορακοειδής, which is compounded of κόραξ, gen. κόρακος, 'crow', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. For the first element see raven and cp. corvine, for the second see -oid.

coral, n. — ME., fr. OF. coral (F. corail), fr. L. corallum, corallium (poet. cūralium), fr. Gk. κοράλλιον, prob. formed with the dimin. suff.-tov fr. Heb. gōrál, 'lot', which prob. meant originally 'a small stone, pebble; a small stone for casting lots', and is rel. to Arab. jāral, jāural, 'stones, pebbles'. For the change of Heb. g to Gk κ cp. Gk. κάμηλος, 'camel', fr. Heb.-Phoen gāmál. For the sense development of Heb. gōrál cp. Gk. ψῆφος, 'pebble; vote', and κύαμος, 'bean; lot'. The usual derivation of Gk. κοράλλιον fr. κούρᾶ ἀλός, 'puppet of the sea', is folk etymology.

coralline, adj. — Late L. corallīnus, 'coral-red', fr. L. corallum. See prec. word and adjet. suff. -ine (representing L. -īnus).

coralline, n., seaweed of the coral family (bot.) — Fr. It. corallina, dimin. of corallo, 'coral', fr. L. corallum. See coralline, adi.

corallite n., a fossil coral. — Formed fr. L. corallum, 'red coral' (see coral), with subst. suff. -ite. coralloid, adj., resembling coral. — Compounded of coral and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Corallorhiza, n., a genus of orchids (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κοράλλιον, 'coral' and ἑίζα, 'root'. See coral and rhizo-.

coram, prep., in the face of, in the presence of, before. — L., fr. co(m)- (see com-, co-) and \*-oram, which is formed (on analogy of clam, 'secretly', palam, 'openly'), fr. L.  $\bar{os}$ , gen.  $-\bar{oris}$ , 'mouth, face'. See oral.

coranto n., a lively dance. — Fr. F. (danse) courante, 'running (dance).' but assimil. to Sp. words ending in -o. See current.

corban, n., an offering to God (Bible). — Heb. qorbán, 'offering, oblation' (whence Arab. qurbán, Ethiop. qerbán, of s.m.), lit. 'something brought near', fr. Heb. qārábh, 'he came near', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. qërēbh, Arab. qáriba, qáruba, Ethiop. qarába, 'he came near', Akkad. qarābu, 'to come near'.

corbeau, n., a dark green color. — F. corbeau, 'raven', dimin. formed fr. OF. corp, fr. L. corvus, 'raven'. See raven and cp. the next two words, Corvus and the first element in cormorant.

corbel, n., a projection jutting out from the wall (arch.) — OF. corbel (= F. corbeau), prop. 'raven', dimin. of OF. corp. See prec. word. Derivatives: corbel, tr. and intr. v., corbel(l)-ing, n.

corbie, n., a raven; a carrion crow (Scot.) — OF. corp, 'raven'. See corbeau.

corcopali, n., the fruit of the Garcinia Indica (India). — Compounded of Malayalam kodukka, name of the fruit, and puli, 'acid'.

cord, n. — ME. corde, fr. OF. (= F.) corde, 'rope, string, twist, cord', fr. L. chorda, fr. Gk. χορδή, 'intestine, string of gut'. See chord.

Derivatives: cord, tr. and intr. v., cord-ed, adj. cordage, n. — F., fr. corde, 'rope, cord'. See prec. word and -age.

cordate, adj., heart-shaped. L. cordātus, 'wise, prudent' (in ModL. 'heart-shaped'), from cor, gen. cordis, 'heart', which is cogn. with Goth. hairto, OE. heorte, 'heart'. See heart and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: cordate-lv. adv.

Cordelier, n., a Franciscan friar. — F., formed with suff. -ier, fr. OF. cordele (F. cordelle), dimin. of corde, 'rope' (see cord and cp. cordelle); so called in allusion to the girdle of knotted cord worn by Franciscan friars.

cordelle, n., a towline. — F., dimin. of corde. See cord and cp. prec. word.

cordial 352

cordial, adj. — Late L. cordiālis, fr. L. cor, gen. cordis, 'heart'. See cordate and -ial.

Derivatives: cordial, n., cordial-ity, n., cordial-ly, adv., cordial-ness, n.

cordiform, adj., heart-shaped. — Compounded of L. cor, gen. cordis, 'heart' and forma, 'form, shape'. See cordate and form, n.

cordillera, n., one of several parallel mountain ranges. — Sp., fr. cordilla, dimin. of cuerda, 'rope, cord', fr. L. chorda (see cord); hence the name Cordilleras (pl.) given by the Spaniards to the parallel ranges of the Andes.

cordite, n., a smokeless explosive. — Formed fr. cord with subst. suff. -ite.

cordoba, n., the monetary unit of Nicaragua. — Sp. *córdoba*, named after Francisco de *Córdoba* (died in 1526). Cp. Cordovan.

cordon, n., 1) a guarded line; 2) an honorary cord or ribbon. — F., fr. corde, 'twist, cord, cordon, ribbon (of an order)'. See cord.

cordon bleu. — Orig. the blue ribbon worn by the knights of the Holy Ghost, the highest order in France under the Bourbons; later used to denote a distinguished person and, facetiously, a first-rank cook. — F., 'blue ribbon'. See cordon and blue.

Cordovan, adj., of Cordova; n. (not cap.), Cordovan leather. — Sp. cordobán, lit. 'Cordovan', fr. Córdoba, name of the famous city of Spain, fr. L. Corduba, fr. Gk. Κορδύβη. Cp. cordoba, cordwain. cordwainer.

corduroy, n., a ribbed cotton fabric. — Perh. fr. F. corde du roi, 'the king's cord'. See cord and royal.

Derivatives: corduroy, adj., corduroy, tr. v., corduroy-ed, adj.

cordwain, n., Cordovan leather (archaic). — ME. cordewane, 'leather of Cordova', fr. OF. cordoan, cordouan. See next word.

cordwainer, n., shocmaker. — ME. cordwaner, fr. OF. cordoanier (F. cordonnier), 'shocmaker', lit. 'a worker in Cordovan leather', fr. cordoan, cordouan, 'Cordovan leather', fr. OProvenç. cordoan, fr. Sp. cordobán, 'Cordovan (leather)', fr. Córdoba, 'Cordova'. See Cordovan. F. cordonnier was influenced in form by F. cordon, 'cord, cordon'.

Cordyline, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κορδόλη, 'club' (see cordylo-); so called in allusion to the thick caudex. cordylo-, before a vowel cordyl-, combining form meaning 'club'. — Gk. κορδύλο-, κορδύλ-, fr. κορδύλη, 'club, cudgel, swelling, headdress', which is of uncertain origin. See Frisk, GEW., I, p. 918 s.v. κορδόλη.

core, n., hard center of a fruit, etc. — Prob. fr. L. cor, 'heart'; see cordate. For sense development cp. Avestic zerbaya, 'middle', OSlav. srŭdice, 'heart', srědá, 'middle', Russ. sérdce, 'heart', seredá, 'middle'; Wednesday (i.e. middle of the week)', Lith. širdis, 'heart', W. craidd, 'heart; center', Bret. kreiz, 'middle'; all these

words are cogn. with L. cor, 'heart'. Cp. also Heb.  $l\bar{e}bh$ , 'heart', and  $l\bar{e}bh$   $y\bar{a}m$ , 'the midst (lit. the heart) of the sea',  $l\bar{e}bh$   $h\bar{a}'\bar{e}l\acute{a}^h$ , 'the midst of the terebinth', Akkad. libbu, 'heart; middle'. Derivative: core, tc. v.

core-, combining form denoting the pupil of the eye. — Gk. κόρη, 'girl; pupil of the eye'. See Cora

Coregonus, n., a genus of salmonid fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., compounded of core- and Gk. γωνία, 'angle'. See -gon.

coreligionist, n. — See co-, religion and -ist.

Corema, n., a genus of plants of the crowberry family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κόρημα, 'a broom', a derivative of κορεῖν, 'to sweep out', fr. κόρος, 'broom, besom', which is of unknown etymology; so called from its bushy aspect. For the ending see suff. -ma.

Coreopsis, n., a genus of yellow colored plants. — ModL., compounded of Gk. κόρις, 'bug' and ὄψις, 'sight, appearance'; see coriander and -opsis. The name Coreopsis was given to this genus in allusion to the seeds which look like bugs.

corespondent, n., a joint respondent, esp. in a divorce suit (law). — Formed fr. co- and respondent.

corf, n., a basket. - MLG. korf, prob. fr. L. corbis, 'basket', which prob. meant orig. 'something twisted or plaited', fr. 1.-E. base \*(s)aereb(h)-, 'to twist, curve, contract, shrink', whence ce also Gk. κάρφος, 'dry twigs, chips', κάρφειν. 'to dry up, wither', καρφαλέος, 'dry, parched', Lith. skrèbti, 'to be dry', ON. herpask, 'to contract convulsively'. Cp. the first element in Carphophis. It. corba 'wicker basket', derives fr. L. corbis, whence also ON, korf, OHG, chorp, korb (MHG, korp, korb, G, Korb), 'basket'. F. corbeille, 'basket', comes fr. L. corbicula, dimin. of corbis; cp. corvette. - For derivatives of \*gremb-, a nasalized enlargement of base \*gereb., see rumple. — Base \*qereb(h)- is an enlargement of base \*(s)qer-, 'to turn, twist'. See curve and cn. words there referred to.

coriaceous, adj., leathery. — L. coriāceus, 'of leather', fr. corium. See corium and -aceous. coriander, n., 1) a plant of the carrot family (Coriandrum sativum); 2) its fruit. — F. coriandre, fr. L. coriandrum, fr. Gk. κορίαννον, κορίανδρον, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. κόρις, 'bedbug', which stands in gradational relationship to ἀκαρής, 'small, tiny' (lit. 'too short to be cut'), ἄκαρι, 'mite'; fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to cut' (see shear and cp. corium); the plant would have been so called from its odor reminding that of the bedbug. Cp. the first element in Coreopsis, Corimelaena.

Coriandrum, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (bot.) — L. See prec. word.

Corimelaena, n., a genus of insects, the negro bug (entomol.) — Mod L., lit. 'black bug', fr. Gk. κόρις, 'bug', and μέλαινα, fem. of μέλας, 'black'. See coriander and melano-.

Corinna, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Κορίννα, prop. dimin. of κόοη. 'maiden'. See Cora.

Corinthian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Corinthius, 'of Corinth', fr. Gk. Κορίνθιος, fr. Κόρινθος, 'Corinth'. Cp. currant.

corium, n., vascular layer of the skin, the derma. — L., 'hide, skin, leather', lit. 'the hide stripped off', rel. to cortex, 'bark', scortum, 'skin, hide', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to cut, separate', whence also OI. kftih, 'hide', carman-, Avestic čar<sup>ε</sup>man-, 'hide, skin', Russ. skorá, 'hide', korá, 'bark, rind', Gk. κορμός, 'trunk of a tree', OHG. scerm, scirm, 'shield, defence, cover' (orig. 'the hide covering the shield'), OHG. herdo, 'fleece', OE. heorða, ON. hörundr, 'skin', MIr. scairt, 'midriff, heart', W. corwg, cwrwg, 'trunk of the body, carcass, boat', OE. sceran, sciran, 'to cut, shear'. See shear and cp. words there referred to.

Corixa, n., a genus of insects (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κόρις, 'bug'. See coriander.

cork, n. — Sp. alcorque, 'corkwood soles', fr. Mozarabic al-qurq, al-qorq, fr. Arab. al-, 'the', and qurq, 'alcorque', which prob. derives fr. L. quercus, 'oak'. See Quercus and cp. alcornoque.

Derivatives: cork, tr. v., cork-age, n., cork-ed, adi., cork-er, n., cork-v, adi., cork-i-ness, n.

corm, n., a subterranean bulb (bot.)—Gk. ×ορμός, 'trunk of a tree (with the boughs lopped off)'. See corium.

cormo-, combining form denoting the trunk of a tree. — Gk. κορμο-, fr. κορμός. See prec. word. cormophyte, n., any plant having a stem and a root (bot.) - ModL. Cormophyta, pl., coined by the Hungarian botanist Stephan Ladislaus Endlicher (1804-49) fr. Gk. κορμός, 'trunk of a tree', and outov, 'plant'. See cormo- and -phyte. cormorant, n., a large voracious sea bird. — F. cormoran, fr. OF. cormaran, fr. earlier cormare(n)g, a word compounded of OF. corp, 'raven', fr. L. corvus (see corvine and cp. corbeau, corbel), and of marenc, 'pertaining to the sea', fr. L. mare, 'sea' (see marine), and the Teut. suff. -enc. The t in cormorant is due to a confusion of the suff. -an (= Teut. -enc) with -ant (fr. L. -ans, gen. -antis, the pres. part. suff. of the verbs of the 1st conj.) Cp. ML. corvus marīnus, whence Provenç. corpmari(n), Port. corvo marinho.

cormus, n., corm. — ModL., fr. Gk. χορμός. See corm.

corn, n., grain. — ME., fr. OE. corn, rel. to OS., ON., OFris., OHG., MHG., G. korn, MDu. coren, corn, Du. koren, Goth. kaúrn, 'grain', and cogn. with L. grānum, 'grain, seed, small kernel', Gk. γίγαρτον, 'grapestone, olivestone', OSlav. zrǐno, zrǔno, 'grain', OPruss. syrne, 'kernel', Lith. žirnis, Lett. zirnis, 'pea', W. grawn, pl., OIr. grān, 'granule', fr. I.-E. base \*ģer(ē)-, 'to become ripe, grow old', whence also OI. járati, jfryati, 'makes old, grows old', járan, 'old', jarimán-, 'old age', járah, 'growing old',

jīryati, 'grows old' jīrnāh, 'old', Avestic zaurvan-, 'old age', Pers. zar, 'old man', Ossetic zārond, 'old man', Arm. cer, of s.m., Gk. γέρων, 'old man', γηραλέος, 'old', γῆρας, 'old age', OSlav. zīrēti, zrēti, 'to ripen'. Cp. geronto-, grain. Cp. also kernel. Cp. also churl and words there referred to. Derivative: corn, tr. v., to granulate; to sprinkle with salt in grains; to pickle with salt; intr. v., to form grains.

corn, n., a horny induration. — OF. corn (F. cor), fr. L. cornū, 'horn'. F. corne, 'horn', derives fr. VL. \*corna (fr. L. cornua), pl. of L. cornū, but was mistaken for a fem. sing. noun. See horn and cp. cerato-. Cp. also the second element in Capricorn, longicorn, unicorn.

Cornaceae, n. pl., a family of trees, the dogwood family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Cornus with suff -aceae.

cornaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. cornbrash, n. (geol.) — Compounded of corn, 'grain', and brash.

cornea, n., the transparent portion of the external coat of the eye (anat.) — L. cornea (short for cornea tunica, lit. 'a horny coating'), fem. of corneus, 'horny', fr. cornū, 'horn'. See horn and cp. corn. 'a horny induration'.

**corneal**, adj., pertaining to the cornea. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

cornel, n. — MDu. kornelle (Du. kornoelje), fr. OF. corneille, cornille (F. cornouille), fr. Late L. cornicula, dimin. of L. cornus, 'cornel tree', which is cogn. with Gk. κράνου, κράνεια, 'cornel cherry', Lith. Kirnis, 'god of the cherry trees'. Cp. cornelian.

Derivative: cornel-ian, adj. (in cornelian cherry). Cornelia, fem. PN. — L. Cornelia, fem. of Cornelius. See Cornelius.

cornelian, n., a variety of chalcedony. — Formed with change of suff. fr. ME. corneline, fr. OF. corneline (F. cornaline), fr. OF. corne, 'cornel cherry', fr. VL. \*corna, pl. of L. cornum, of s.m., but mistaken for a fem. sing. noun; so called because its color resembles that of the cornel cherry. See cornel and cp. carnelian.

Cornelius, masc. PN. — L. Cornelius, name of a Roman gens. Cp. Cornelia. Cp. the first element in keeshond.

cornemuse, n., bagpipe. — F., fr. cornemuser, 'to pipe', compounded of corner, 'to blow the horn', and muser, 'to play the bagpipe'. The first element derives fr. F. corne, 'horn'; see corn, 'horny induration'. The second element comes fr. OF. muse (F. musette), 'bagpipe'; see musette.

corneo-, combining form meaning 'horny'. — L. corneus, 'horny'. See corneous.

corneo-, combining form meaning 'corneal' (anat.)
— See cornea.

corneous, adj., horny. — L. corneus, 'horny', fr. cornū, 'horn'. See corn, 'a horny induration'. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous. corner, n. — ME., fr. AF. cornere, corresponding to OF, corniere, fr. ML. corneria, 'angle, cor-

354

ner', fr. VL. \*corna, which corresponds to L. cornua, pl. of L.  $corn\bar{u}$ , 'horn', but was mistaken for a fem. sing. See **horn** and cp. **corn**, 'a horny induration'.

Derivatives: corner, tr. and intr. v., corner-ed, adi.

cornet, n., a musical wind instrument. — F. cornet, 'a small horn, trumpet', dimin. of cor, 'horn', fr. OF. corn, fr. L. cornū. See horn and -et and cp. corn, 'a horny induration'. Cp. also prec. word.

cornet, n., a headdress worn formerly by women.
F. cornette, rel. to cornet, 'a small horn'. See prec. word.

cornice, n., a horizontal projection at the top of a wall, etc. — F. cornice (now corniche), fr. It. cornice, fr. L. corōnis, fr. Gk. κορωνίς, 'anything curved, a curved line', which is rel. to κορωνός, 'curved', κορώνη, 'ring, crown' (see crown); influenced in form by it. cornice, 'crow', fr. L. cornīcem, acc. of cornīx. Cp. the French architectonic term corbeau (whence E. corbel), lit. 'raven'.

Derivatives: cornice, tr. v., cornic-ed, adi.

cornicle, n., a little horn. — L. corniculum, dimin. of cornū, 'horn'. See corn, 'a horny induration', and -cle.

Corniferous, adj., pertaining to the Middle Devonian system containing hornstone (geol.) — Compounded of L. cornā, 'horn', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See corn, 'horny induration', and ferous,

Cornish, adj. and n. — Formed with adj. suff. -ish from the first element in *Cornwall* (fr. OE. *Cornweallas*, lit. 'Cornish-Welsh').

**cornopean**, n., an early form of cornet (*mus.*) — Invented word suggested by **cornet**, 'a wind instrument'.

cornucopia, n., 1) the horn of the goat Amaltha, which suckled Zeus; 2) a horn of plenty; 3) abundance; 4) a horn-shaped receptacle (*Greek mythol.*) — Late L. *cornūcōpia*, for L. *cornūcōpiae*, 'horn of plenty', fr. *cornū*, 'horn', and *cōpiae*, gen. of *cōpia*, 'plenty'. See corn, 'horny induration', and copious.

**cornucopiate**, adj., resembling a cornucopia. — Formed fr. prec. word with adj. suff. **-ate**.

Cornus, n., a genus of plants, the dogwood and the cornel (*hot.*) — L., 'cornel tree'. See cornel. cornute, cornuted, adj. — L. *cornūtus*, 'horned',

fr. cornū, 'horn'. See corn, 'a horny induration'. cornwallite, n., a basic copper arsenate (mineral.)

— Named after Cornwall in England. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

coroa, n., a former Portuguese gold coin. — Port., lit. 'a crown', fr. L. corōna. See crown. corody, corrody, n., an allowance of food (old law). — ML. corrōdium, corrēdium, 'provision'. See curry,

corolla, n., the whole of the petals of a flower (bot.) — L. corolla, 'little crown, garland', dimin. of corōna, 'crown'. See crown.

Derivatives: coroll-ate, adj., coroll-at-ed, adj. corollary, n., 1) a proposition proved from another that has been proved; 2) an inference; 3) a result. — L. corollārium, 'garland given as a present', fr. corolla, 'little crown, garland; gift, present, gratuity'. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ary.

Derivatives: corollari-al, adj., corollari-al-ly, adv.

corona, n., a crown. — L. corōna, 'garland, wreath, crown', fr. Gk. κορώνη, 'anything curved; a wreath. garland'. See crown.

coronach, n., a dirge. — Gael. corranach, fr. MIr. com-, 'with' (see com-), and rānach, 'a roaring, weeping', fr. ran, 'to roar, weep'.

coronal, adj., pertaining to a crown. — L. corōnālis, 'pertaining to a crown', fr. corōna. See corona and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: coronal-ly, adv.

coronal, n., circlet, diadem. — L. corōnālis, 'pertaining to a crown'. See coronal, adi.

coronary, adj., 1) pertaining to a crown; 2) encircling; 3) pertaining to either of the two arteries supplying the heart tissues. — L. corōnārius, 'pertaining to a crown', fr. corōna. See corona and adj. suff. -ary.

coronate, tr. v., to crown. — L. corōnātus, pp. of corōnāre, 'to crown', fr. corōna. See corona and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: coronat-ed, adj., coronation (q.v.) coronation, n. — OF. coronacion, coronation, fr. coroner, 'to crown', fr. L. corōnāre. See coronate and -ion.

coroner, n., an official whose chief duty is to inquire into the causes of deaths not obviously due to natural causes. — AF. corouner, fr. coroune, fr. OF. corone, 'crown', fr. L. corōna, 'garland, crown' (see crown and agential suff. -er); so called because his original task was to watch over crown property.

Derivative: coroner-ship, n.

coronet, n., a small crown. — OF. coronete, coronette, dimin. of corone, 'crown', fr. L. corōna. See corona and -et and cp. cronet, crownet. Derivatives: coronet(t)-ed, coronett-y, adjs.

Coronilla, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., dimin. of L. corōna, 'crown' (see corona); so called in allusion to its inflorescence.

Coronis, n., mother of Asclepius and consort of Apollo in Greek mythol. — L., fr. Gk. Κορωνίς, which is rel. to κορώνι, 'crow', from the I.-E. imitative base \*qer-, \*qor-, 'to cry, shout', whence also κόραξ, 'crow'. See coracoid.

coronium, n., an element supposed to be in the solar corona (astrophysics). — ModL., formed fr. L. corōna, 'crown'. See corona and chem. suff. -ium.

coronoid, adj., curved (anat.) — Lit. 'resembling the tip of a bow', fr. Gk. κορώνη, 'anything hooked or curved; crow; tip of a bow', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'; see

**corona** and **-oid.** The usual translation of *coronoid* as 'shaped like a crow's beak', is erroneous. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, pp. 150-51.

Coronopus, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κορωνόπους, 'the hartshorn', which is compounded of κορώνη, 'crow', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. The first element is rel. to Gk. κόραξ, 'raven', and cogn. with L. corvus, 'raven', cornīx, 'crow'; see coracoid. For the second element see -pod.

corozo, n., the name of several S. American palms.Sp. (now spelled *corojo*), from a S. American native word.

corporal, adj., of the body; bodily. — OF. corporal (F. corporel), fr. L. corporālis, 'pertaining to the body', fr. corpus, gen. corporis, 'body'. See corpus and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: corporality (q.v.), corporal-ly, adv. corporal, n., a linen cloth covering the consecrated element at the Eucharist (eccles.) — Eccles. L. corporālis (scil. palla), 'body cloth', fr. L. corporālis, 'pertaining to the body'. See corporal, adi.

corporal, n., the lowest noncommissioned officer (mil.) — Earlier F. corporal, an alteration—due to corps, 'body'—of F. caporal, fr. It. caporale, lit. 'chief', which derives fr. capo, 'head', fr. L. caput. See capital, adj., and cp. caporal. The ending of It. cap-orale shows the influence of It. pettorale.

corporality, n. — Late L. corporalitas, fr. L. corporalis. See corporal, adj., and -ity.

corporate, adj. — L. corporatus, pp. of corporare, 'to make into a body, incorporate, incarnate', fr. corpus, gen. corporis, 'body'. See corpus and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: corporate-ly, adv., corporate-ness, n. corporation, n. — Late L. corporatio, gen. -ōnis, 'incorporation, incarnation', fr. L. corporatus, pp. of corporare. See prec. word and -ion. Derivatives: corporation-al, adj., corporation-

corporative, adj. — Late L. corporatīvus, 'pertaining to the forming of a body', fr. L. corporatus, pp. of corporare. See corporate and -ive.

corporator, n., member of a corporation. — Formed with agential suff. -or fr. L. corporatus, pp. of corporare. See corporate.

corporeal, adj., of the body; bodily. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. corpus, gen. corporis, 'body'. See corpus and cp. corporal, adj.

Derivatives: corporeal-ity, n., corporeal-ly, adv. corporeity, n., corporeality. — ML. corporeitās, fr. L. corporeus, 'pertaining to the body', fr. corpus, gen. corporis, 'body'. See corpus and -ity.

corposant, n., an electric light seen sometimes in stormy weather; called also St. Elmo's fire. — Fr. Port. corpo santo, 'holy body', fr. L. corpus sanctum. See corpus and sanctus.

corps, n., 1) a group of persons; 2) a military unit.

— F., fr. L. corpus. See corpus and cp. corpse and corse

corpse, n. — ME. corse, corps, 'body', fr. OF. cors, fr. L. corpus. See prec. word. The MF. and modern F. spelling corps is due to the influence of L. corpus.

corpulence, corpulency, n., fatness. — L. corpulentia, 'grossness or fleshiness of body', fr. corpulentus. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

corpulent, adj., fat. — F., fr. L. corpulentus, 'fleshy, fat, stout'. See corpus and -ulent.

Derivatives: corpulent-ly, adv., corpulent-ness, n. corpus, n., body. — L. corpus, gen. corporis. 'body', prob. cogn. with OI. krp-, 'form, beauty'. Avestic  $k^{\ell}r^{\ell}fsh$ , gen.  $k^{\ell}hrp\bar{o}$ -, 'form, body', OE. hrif, OHG, href, 'womb, belly, abdomen', OFris. hrif, href, 'belly'; prob. fr. I.-E. base \*qwrep-, \*qwrp-, enlargement of \*qwer-, 'to make, form', whence OI. krnóti, karóti, 'makes', Avestic kar-, 'to make' kerengoiti, 'makes', OPers. kar-, 'to make', kara-, 'maker', Lith. kuriù, kùrti, 'to build', OPruss. kūra, 'he built', OIr. cruth, 'figure, shape', W. prvd, 'appearance, look'. Cp. corporal, corporate, corporation, corporeal, corporeity, corposant, corps, corpse, corpulent, corse, incorporate. Cp. also Sanskrit and words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in

corpus callosum, a mass of white fibers connecting the cerebral hemispheres (anat.) — L., 'callous body', in its modern, anatomical sense, a loan translation of  $\sigma \tilde{\omega} \mu \alpha \pi \tilde{\omega} \zeta \tau \lambda \tilde{\omega} \delta \epsilon \zeta$  (lit. 'callous body'), which is the name given to the corpus callosum by Galen. See corpus and callous.

corpuscle, n., a small particle. — Formed fr. L. corpusculum, 'a little body', dimin. of corpus (see corpus and -cle and cp. corpuscule); introduced into English by the physicist and chemist Robert Boyle (1627-91).

corpuscule, n., a corpuscle. — L. corpusculum. Sec corpuscle and -cule.

Derivatives: corpuscul-ar, adj., corpuscul-ar-ity, n., corpuscul-ated, corpuscul-ous, adjs.

corrade, tr. and intr. v., to wear by scraping (geol.)
L. corrādere, 'to scrape together', fr. comand rādere, 'scrape'. See raze and cp. corrasion.

corral, n., a pen for horses. — Sp., fr. corro, 'ring', fr. correr, 'to run', fr. L. currere, 'to run'. See courier and course and cp. corridor. Sp. corral is rel. to Port. curral, 'pen, enclosure', whence kraal (q.v.)

Derivative: corral, tr. v.

corrasion, n., the process of corrading. — L. corrāsiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. corrāsus, pp. of corrādere. See corrade and -ion.

correal, adj., under joint obligation (law). — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. correus, 'under joint obligation', fr. cor- and reus, 'defendant', lit. 'a party to an action', fr. rēs, 'thing, matter, affair, action'. See res and cp. reus, reatus.

correct, adj. — L. corrēctus, pp. of corrigere, 'to make straight, set right, correct', fr. cor- and re-

Derivatives: correct-ly, adv., correct-ness, n.

correct, tr. v. — L. correctus, pp. of corrigere. See correct, adi.

Derivatives: correct-ed, adj., correct-ed-ly, adv., correct-ed-ness, n., correction (q.v.)

correction, n. — F., fr. L. correctionem, acc. of correctio, 'a making straight, improvement', fr. correctus, pp. of corrigere. See correct, adj., and -ion.

Derivatives: correction-al, adj. and n., correction-er, n.

correctitude, n. — Formed fr. correct on analogy of rectitude.

corrective, adj. — F. correctif (fem. corrective), fr. L. correctus, pp. of corrigere. See correct and -ive.

Derivatives: corrective, n., corrective-ly, adv., corrective-ness, n.

corrector, n. — L. corrector, 'improver, corrector', fr. correctus, pp. of corrigere. See correct and agential suff. -or.

corregidor, n., a Spanish magistrate, mayor of a town. — Sp., lit. 'corrector', fr. corregir, 'to correct', fr. VL. \*corregire, which corresponds to L. corrigere, 'to correct'. See correct, adj.

correlate, intr. and tr. v., to relate mutually. — Formed fr. cor- and L. relātus, used as pp. of referre, 'to carry back, bring back, relate'. See relate.

Derivatives: correlate, n., correlative, adj. and n., correlative, adv.

correption, n., a shortening in pronunciation. — L. correptio, gen. -ōnis, 'a shortening, decreasing', fr. correptus, pp. of corripere, 'to shorten, abridge, diminish; to chide', lit. 'to seize upon', fr. com- and rapere, 'to seize' (see rapid and -ion). For the change of Latin ā (in rāptus) to ĕ (in cor-rēptus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

correspond, intr. v. — F. correspondre, fr. ML. correspondēre, fr. cor- and L. respondēre, 'to answer'. See respond.

Derivatives: correspond-ence, n., correspond-ency, n., correspond-ent, adj., correspond-ent-ly, adv., correspond-ing, adj., correspond-ing-ly, adv.

corresponsive, adj., corresponding. — Formed fr. com- and responsive.

Derivative: corresponsive-ly, adv.

corridor, n. — F., fr. It. corridore, lit. 'a place for running', fr. correre, 'to run', fr. L. currere. Cp. OProvenç. courradour and Sp. corredor, which are of the same origin and meaning.

corrie, n., a circular hollow in the side of a mountain (Scot.) — Gael. coire, 'caldron, kettle', rel. to OIr. coire, W. pair, of s.m., and cogn. with OE. hwer, ON. hverr, OHG. hwer, wer, 'kettle', Goth. hvairnei, 'skull', OI. carúh, 'kettle, pot', karañkas, 'skull'. For sense development cp. F.

tête, 'head', fr. L. testa, 'postherd' (see tester, 'canopy'), and G. Kopf, 'head', fr. MHG. kopf, 'drinking vessel, skull' (see cop, 'the top of anything', and cup).

corrigendum, n., something to be corrected. — L., neut. gerundive of corrigere, 'to make straight, correct', fr. com- and regere, 'to make straight, lead, guide, conduct; see correct. For the change of Latin ĕ (in rĕgere) to i (in corrigere) see abstinence and cp. words there referred to. For other Latin gerundives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to. corrigible, adj. — F., fr. ML. corrigibilis, 'that which can be corrected', fr. L. corrigere, 'to correct'. See prec. word and -ible.

Derivatives: corrigibil-ity, n., corrigible-ness, n., corrigibl-y, adv.

corrival, n., a rival, competitor. — L. corrīvālis, fr. cor- and rīvālis, 'rival'. See rival.

corroborant, adj. and n. — L. corrōborāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of corrōbāre, 'to strengthen'. See next word and -ant.

corroborate, tr. v. — L. corroborātus, pp. of corroborāre, 'to strengthen', fr. com- and rōbur, gen. rōboris, 'strength'. See robust and verbal suff.-ate.

Derivatives: corroboration, corroborative (qq.v.), corroborat-or, n., corroborat-ory, adj.

corroboration, n. — F., fr. corroborer, 'to strengthen, corroborate', fr. L. corroborare. See prec. word and -ion.

corroborative, adj. — F. corroboratif (fem. corroborative), fr. L. corrōborātus, pp. of corrōborāre. See corroborate and -ive.

Derivative: corroborative-ly, adv.

corroboree, n., a festivity of Australian aborigines. — A native name.

Derivative: corroboree, intr. v.

corrode, tr. v., to eat away gradually; intr. v., to become corroded. — F. corroder, fr. L. corrodere, 'to gnaw to pieces', fr. com- and rōdere, 'to gnaw'. See rodent and cp. erode.

Derivatives: corrod-er, n., corrod-ing, adi,

corrody, n. - See corody.

corrosion, n. — F., fr. L. corrōsiōnem, acc. of corrōsiō, 'a gnawing to pieces', fr. corrōsus, pp. of corrōdere. See corrode and -ion.

corrosive, adj. — F. corrosif (fem. corrosive), fr. L. corrōsus, pp. of corrōdere. See corrode and -ive.

Derivatives: corrosive-ly, adv., corrosive-ness, n., corrosiv-ity, n.

corrugate, tr. and intr. v., to wrinkle. — L. corrūgātus, pp. of corrūgāre, 'to make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle', fr. com- and rūgāre, 'to wrinkle', fr. rūga, 'wrinkle'. See ruga and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: corrugat-ed, adj., corrugat-ion, corrugator (q.v.)

corrugate, adj., wrinkled. — L. corrūgātus, pp. of corrūgāre. See corrugate, v.

corrugator, n., either of the two muscles that contract the brows (anat.) — Medical L., lit.

357 Corybant

'that which wrinkles', fr. L. corrūgātus, pp. of corrūgāre. See corrugate and agential suff. -or. corrupt, adi. — L. corruptus, pp. of corruptere.

'to destroy, ruin, corrupt', fr. com- and rumpere, 'to break'. See rupture.

Derivatives: corrupt, tr. and intr.v.; corrupt-ly, adv., corrupt-ness, n.; corrupt-ed, adj., corrupt-ed-ly, adv., corrupt-ed-ness, n., corrupt-er, n., corrupt-ing, adj., corrupt-ingly, adv.

corruptible, adj. — Late L. corruptibilis (whence also F. corruptible), 'liable to decay, corruptible', fr. L. corruptus, pp. of corrumpere. See corrupt, v., and -ible.

Derivatives: corruptibil-ity, n., corruptible-ness, n., corruptibl-y, adv.

corruption, n. — F., fr. L. corruptionem, acc. of corruptio, 'a corrupting, spoiling', fr. corruptus, pp. of corrumnere. See corrupt and -ion.

corruptive, adj. — Eccles. L. corruptivus, fr. L. corruptus, pp. of corrumpere. See corrupt and -ive.

Derivative: corruptive-ly, adv.

corsac, n., a small yellowish fox (Vulpes corsac) of Central Asia. — Russ. korsak, fr. Kirghiz karsak.

corsage, n. — F., formed with suff. -age fr. OF. cors (F. corps), 'body'. See corps and cp. corse, corset.

corsair, n., a pirate. — F. corsaire, fr. It. corsaro, 'pirate', lit. 'runner', fr. ML. cursārius, fr. L. cursus, 'a running, course, voyage'. See current, adj., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also hussar.

corse, n. (poet.) - A var. of corpse.

corselet, corslet, n., armor for the body. — F. corselet, lit., 'little body', dimin. of OF. cors (F. corps), 'body'. See corps and cp. next word.

corset, n., a close-fitting undergarment; stays. — F. corset, lit. 'a little body', dimin. of OF. cors (F. corps), fr. L. corpus, 'body'. See corpus and -et and cp. corps.

Derivatives: corset, tr. v., corset-ing, n., corset-ry, n.

cortege, cortège, n., a train of attendants; retinue. — F. cortège, fr. It. corteggio, 'retinue', fr. corteggiare, 'to court', fr. corte, 'court', fr. L. cohortem, cōrtem, acc. of cohors, cōrs, 'enclosed place, yard'. See court and cp. next word.

Cortes, n., the two chambers of the legislative assembly in Spain and Portugal. — Sp. and Port., lit. 'courts', pl. of corte, 'court', fr. L. cohortem, cortem. See prec. word.

cortex, n., the bark of a tree (bot.) — L., 'bark, rind', lit. 'that which is stripped off', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to cut, separate', whence also L. corium, 'hide, leather'. See corium, and cp. Corticium, excorticate, scorch, scortation. For sense development cp. bark, 'rind of a tree', fr. I.-E. base \*bher-, 'to cut'.

cortical, adj., pertaining to a cortex. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. cortex, gen. corticis, 'bark'. See prec. word.

corticate, corticated, adj., provided with a cortex.

— L. corticātus, 'covered with a bark', fr. cortex, gen. corticis. See cortex and verbal suff.-ate.

Corticium, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) — ModL.,
fr. L. cortex, gen. corticis, 'bark'. See cortex
and 1st -ium.

cortico-, combining form denoting the cortex. — Fr. L. cortex, gen. corticis, 'bark'. See cortex. corticosterone, n. (biochem.) — Coined fr. corticoand sterone, which is formed fr. sterol and suff. -one.

cortisone, n., an adrenal cortex hormone (biochem.) — Coined by Edward C. Kendall, its discoverer, and Philip S. Hench, of the Mayo Clinic, in 1936 through the abbreviation of prec.

**corundum**, n., a very hard mineral. — Tamil *kurundam*, fr. OI. *kuruvinda*-, 'ruby', which is of uncertain etymology.

coruscant, adj., sparkling, flashing. — L. coruscāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of coruscāre. See next word and -ant.

coruscate, intr. v., to sparkle, flash. — L. coruscātus, pp. of coruscāre, 'to thrust with the horns; to shake, vibrate, wave; to flash, glitter', fr. coruscus, 'vibrating, waving, glittering', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for \*coroscos, and orig. meant 'leaping, jumping', and is cogn. with Gk. σκαίρειν, 'to leap, skip, bound', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to jump, leap, bound'. See cardinal, adj., and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate. coruscation, n. — Late L. coruscātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. coruscātus, pp. of coruscāre. See prec. word and -ion.

corvée, n., unpaid labor. — F., 'forced labor, statute labor', fr. VL. corrogāta (opera), '(work) in which people are asked to participate', fem. pp. of L. corrogāre, 'to bring together by entreaty', fr. cor- and rogāre, 'to entreat'. See rogation.

corvette, n., a small fast war vessel (naut.) — F., dimin. formed fr. corve (a word occurring only in a text of the year 1700), which was prob. borrowed fr. MLG. korf, 'basket; a kind of ship'; see corf and -ette. It. corvetta and Sp. corbeta are French loan words.

Corvidae, n. pl., a family of birds including the ravens, crows, etc. — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. corvus, 'raven'. See corvine.

corvine, adj., pertaining to the raven or crow. — L. corvīnus, fr. corvus, 'raven', from the I.-E. imitative base \*qer-, \*qor-, \*qr-, 'to cry, shout'. See raven and -ine (representing L. -īnus) and cp. coracoid.

Corvus, n., a genus of birds, the crow (ornithol.)

— L. corvus, 'raven'. See prec. word.

Corybant, n., one of the attendants of Cybele (Greek mythol.) — F. Corybante, fr. L. Corybantem, acc. of Corybās, fr. Gk. Κορύβας, gen. Κορύβαντος, a word of uncertain, possibly Phrygian, origin.

Derivatives: Corybant-ian, Corybant-ic, adjs.

Corydalis

Corvdalis, n., a genus of plants of the fumewort family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κορυδαλλίο. 'crested lark', fr. κόρυδος, of s.m., fr. κόρυς. 'helmet', which is rel, to x000000, 'club, mace', κορυφή, 'head, top, summit'. See corvolaeus and co, words there referred to.

Corydon, n., the traditional name for a shepherd or a rustic swain in pastoral poetry. - L. Corvdon, fr. Gk. Κοουδών, name of a shepherd in the idylls of Theocritus and in Virgil's Ecloques.

Corvlus, n., a genus of trees, the hazel (bot.) — L. corvlus, corulus, 'the hazel', cogn, with ON. hasl. OE. hæsel, of s.m. See hazel.

corvmb, n., a broad cluster of flowers (bot.) — L. corymbus, 'cluster of flowers', fr. Gk. xóρυμβος, 'uppermost point, cluster of flowers'. which is rel. to x00000h, 'head, top, summit'. See corvohaeus and cp. next word.

Derivatives: corvmb-ed. adi., corvmbi-ate, corymbi-at-ed, corymb-ose, adis., corymb-ose-ly, adv., corvmb-ous, adi,

Corvneum, n., a form genus of imperfect fungi (bot.) - ModL., fr. Gk. χορύνη, 'club, mace', which is rel. to χορυφή, 'head, top, summit'. See next word and cp. corvmb.

corvohaeus, n., 1) the leader of the chorus in the Greek drama; hence 2) a leader. - L., fr. Gk. κορυφαΐος, 'leader, chief', fr. κορυφή, 'head, top, summit, the highest point', which is rel, to κόους, 'helmet', κόουμβος, 'uppermost point, cluster of flowers', κορύνη, 'club', and prob. stands in gradational relationship to Att. Gk. κάρα, Att. and Dor. κάρανον, Ion. κάρηνον, 'head', and to Gk. κρανίον, 'skull'. See cranium and co. Corydalis, corymb, Coryneum, Cp. also next word.

corvphee, n., a ballet dancer. — F. corvphée, fr. L. coryphaeus. See prec. word.

Coryphodon, n., a genus of extinct mammals (naleontal.) --- ModL., compounded of κορυφέ. 'head, top, summit', and δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See coryphaeus and odonto-.

corvza, n., nasal catarrh (med.) — L. corvza, fr. Gk, κόουζα, 'a cold in the head, nasal catarrh', which is prob. cogn. with OE. hrot, 'thick fluid, scum', OHG. hroz, roz, 'nasal mucus', MHG., G. rotz, 'nasal mucus', OE. hrūtan, 'to snore; to resound', ON. hrjota, OS. hrūtan, ON. hrjota, OHG. hrū33an, 'to rattle in one's throat'.

cos, cos lettuce, n. - Prop. 'lettuce introduced from Cos', fr. L. Cos, fr. Gk. Kos, one of the Aegean islands, now called Stanchio, Cp. Coan.

cos. n. — Abbreviation of cosine.

cosecant, n., the secant of the complement of an angle (trigon.) — Formed on analogy of cosine and cotangent fr. ModL. complementi secans. See co- and secant.

coseismal, coseismic, adj., noting points where an earthquake arrives simultaneously. — Formed fr. co- and seismal.

cosher, intr. v., to feast. — Ir. cōisir, 'a feast'.

cosher, tr. v., to pamper. — Of uncertain origin. cosher, adi. — A var. spelling of kosher.

cosignatory, adi., signing jointly with another or others. — Formed fr. co- and signatory.

cosine, n., the sine of the complement of an angle (trigon.) — Fr. co. sinus, abbreviation of ModL. complementi sinus, 'the sine of the complement'. This name and its abbreviation into co. sinus were first used by Edmund Gunter, a mathematician of the early 17th cent. See complement and sine and cp. cotangent, cosecant.

cosmetic, adi., serving to beautify. — Gk, xogυπτικός, 'skilled in arranging', fr. κοσυπτός, 'well-ordered', verbal adj. of κοσμαν, 'to order, arrange, adorn', fr. κόσμος, 'order, ornament, decoration, set form; world, universe'. See cosmos and -ic.

Derivatives: cosmetic, n., a preparation for beautifying the skin, cosmetic-al-ly, adv., cosmetic-ian, n., one who makes or applies cos-

cosmetology, n., the study of cosmetics. — Compounded of Gk. κοσμητός, 'well-ordered' (see prec. word), and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logv.

cosmic, adi., pertaining to the cosmos; vast. — Gk. κοσμικός, 'of, or connected with, the world', fr. χόσιιος, 'world'. See cosmos and -ic.

Derivatives: cosmic-al, adj., cosmic-al-ity, n., cosmic-al-ly, adv.

cosmo-, combining word denoting the world. — Gk. κοσμο-, fr. κόσμος, 'world', See cosmos, cosmogony, n., the origination of the universe. — Gk. κοσμογονία (whence also F. cosmogonie). compounded of κόσμος, 'world', and -γονία, fr. γόνος, 'race, offspring'. See cosmos and -gony. Derivatives: cosmogon-ic, cosmogon-ic-al, adis... cosmogon-ist, n.

cosmography, n., description of the universe. — Gk. κοσμογραφία, compounded of κόσμος, 'world', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See cosmos and -graphy.

Derivatives: cosmograph-ic, cosmograph-ic-al.

cosmology, n., that part of metaphysics which deals with the universe. — Compounded of cosmo- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: cosmolog-ic, cosmolog-ic-al, adjs., cosmolog-ic-al-ly, adv., cosmolog-ist, n.

cosmonaut, n., an astronaut. - Compounded of cosmo- and Gk. ναύτες, 'sailor, seaman'. See nautical and co. astronaut.

cosmonautics, n., astronautics. — Compounded of cosmo- and nautics. Cp. prec. word. Cp. also

cosmoplastic, adj., pertaining to the plastic force that forms the world. — Compounded of cosmo- and plastic.

cosmopolitan, adj., belonging to the whole world;

 a citizen of the world — Formed with suff. -an, fr. Gk, κοσμοπολέτης, 'citizen of the world'. fr. χόσμος, 'world,' and πολίτης, 'citizen' (fr. πόλις, 'city'). See cosmo- and politic.

Derivatives: cosmonolitan-ism, n., cosmonolitan-

cosmopolite, n., a cosmopolitan person. — Gk. χοσμοπολίτης. See prec. word.

Derivatives: cosmopolit-ic, cosmopolit-ic-al, adis., cosmopolit-ism. n.

cosmorama, n., an exhibition of views of different parts of the world. — Compounded of Gk. κόσμος, 'world', and δοαμα, 'that which is seen. view, sight', fr. ooav, 'to see'. For the first element see cosmos. The second element is cogn. with L. verērī, 'to observe with awe, revere, respect, fear', OE, wær, 'cautious, aware', See ware, 'alert' and co, the second element in diorama, myriorama, panorama, Cp. also -rama. Derivative: cosmoram-ic, adj.

cosmos, n., the world conceived as an ordered whole. — Gk. κόσμος, 'order, ornament, decoration, set form: world, universe', whence κοσμαν, 'to order, arrange, adorn', κοσμητός (verbal adi.), 'well-ordered, regular'; of uncertain origin. Cp. cosmetic, the first element in cosmetology and the second element in macrocosm. microcosm.

coss, n. — A variant spelling of kos.

cossack, n., one of a people of the southern Soviet union in Europe and near-by parts of Asia, noted as horsemen. - Russ, kozak, kazak, fr. Turk, aazāa, aāzāa, 'nomad, vagabond'.

cosset, n., a lamb reared by hand, a pet lamb. — Prob. fr. OE. cot-sxta, 'cottage dweller, house dweller', fr. cot, 'cot, house', and sxta, 'dweller', fr. sittan, 'to sit, to dwell'. See cot, 'cottage', and sit. For sense development cp. G. Hauslamm. 'pet lamb', fr. Haus, 'house', and Lamm, 'lamb', and It. casiccio, 'pet lamb', fr. casa, 'house'.

Derivative: cosset, tr. v., to treat as a pet.

cost, intr. v. - ME, costen, fr. OF, coster (F. coûter), 'to cost', fr. L. constare, 'to stand together, to be established, settled, certain, evident', which is formed fr. con- and stare, 'to stand'; cp. It. constare, OProvenç. Cat., Sp. costar. Port. custar. 'to cost'. Rum. custà, 'to live', which all derive fr. L. constare. See state and cp. constant.

cost, n. — OF. (F. coût), back formation fr. coster (F. coûter). Cp. It., Sp. costo, Sp. costa, Port, custa, 'cost, price', Rum. cust, 'duration of life', and see cost, v.

Derivatives: cost-less, adj., cost-less-ness, n., cost-ly, adv., cost-li-ness, n.

costal, adi., pertaining to a rib or ribs. — F., fr. ML. costālis, fr. L. costa, 'rib, side, coast'. See coast and adj. suff. -al and cp. coastal. Cp. also costard, costate, coteau.

Derivative: costal-ly, adv.

costard, n., a variety of apple. - Lit. 'ribbed', fr. OF. coste (F. côte), 'rib', fr. L. costa (see coast and -ard): so called with reference to the ribs on its surface. Cp. costermonger.

cotangent

costate, adi., having ribs, ribbed. — L. costātus. 'having ribs', fr. costa. See costal and adi suff

costean, intr. v., to bore through the soil down to the rock to find out the course of a mineral deposit. — Co. costēn. prob. contracted fr cothas stēn, 'dropped tin'. Co. stēn is rel. to Gael., Ir. stan, 'tin'. See stannary,

coster, n. — Short for costermonger.

costermonger. n.. an apple seller. — From orig. costardmonger, lit, 'apple seller', See costard and monger.

costive, adi., constipated. — MF. costivé, fr. L. constipatus, pp. of constipare, 'to press closely together'. See constipate. For the loss of the French pp. suff. -é in English cp. defile 'a parrow valley', signal, 'noticeable', trove. Derivative: costive-ness, n.

costmary, n., a plant with fragrant leaves (Chrysanthemum balsamita) — ME. costmarve. compounded of OE. cost, 'costmary', and Mary. OE, cost derives fr. L. costus, fr. Gk, κόστος, fr. Heb. *aosht*, 'an oriental aromatic plant', which, together with Arab, qust, of s.m., is borrowed

costo-, combining form meaning 'rib'. — Fr. L. costa, 'rib'. See costal,

fr. Ol. kústhah.

tom'. See custom.

costotome. n., an instrument for the dissection of ribs. — A hybrid coined fr. L. costa, 'rib'. and Gk. - τομος, 'cutting'. See coast and -tome. costotomy, n., division of a rib (med.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. costa, 'rib', and Gk. -τομία, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See coast and -tomy. costume, n., — F., 'costume, dress', fr. It. costume, 'custom, fashion, customary dress, dress'. fr. L. consuetūdinem, acc. of consuetūdo, 'cus-

Derivatives: costume, tr. v., costum-er, n., costum-ery, n., costum-ing, n.

costumier, n., a costumer. — F., 'dealer in costumes', fr. costume. See prec. word and -ier.

cosy, adi. — A var. spelling of cozy.

Derivatives: cosi-ly, adv., cosi-ness, n.

cot, n., hut, cottage. — ME. cot, cote, fr. OE. cot. cote, 'cottage, house, dwelling', rel. to ON. kot, 'hut', MDu. cot, cote, Du. kot, 'hovel, cot'. Cp. cote, coterie, cottage, cotter, 'cottager', cottier. Derivative: cot, to put in a cot.

cot, n., bedstead; bed (naut.) (Anglo-Ind.) -Hind. khāt, khatvā, fr. OI. khátvā, borrowed from Dravidian; cp. Tamil kaţţil, 'beadstead'.

cot, n. - Abbreviation of cotangent. cotangent, n., the tangent of the complement of

an angle (trigon.) — Fr. co. tangens, abbrevation of ModL. complementi tangens, 'the tangent of the complement'. This name and its abbreviation into co. tangens were first used by Edmund Gunter, a mathematician of the early 17th century. See complement and tangent and cp. cosecant, cosine.

cote, n., a shelter for pigeons, sheep, etc. — ME. cote, cot. See cot. 'hut. cottage'.

coteau, n., an upland (Canada and U.S.A.) — F., 'a hill', fr. OF. costel, orig. 'side', fr. coste (F. côte), 'rib, side, hillside', fr. L. costa. See coast. cotemporary, adj. — The same as contemporary. cotenant, n., a joint tenant. — Formed fr. co- and tenant.

coterie, n., an exclusive group of persons. — F., 'association of country people, set, circle', fr. OF. cotier, 'cottager, cotter'. See cot, 'hut', and -ery.

cothurnus, n., the buskin worn by the Greek and Roman tragic actors; tragedy; tragic style. — L., fr. Gk. κόθορνος, which is of foreign, possibly Lydian, origin.

cotillion, n., a lively dance. — F. cotillon, name of a dance, lit., 'petticoat', dimin. of cotte, 'coat', fr. OF. cote, fr. Frankish \*kotta, 'coat'. See coat and cp. cotta.

cotise, n., the fourth part of a band, used in pairs (her.) — F. cotice, fr. ML. coticium, fr. cota, cotta, 'tunic', which is of Teut. origin. See coat and cp. cotillion, cotta.

Derivative: cotise, tr. v.

Cotoneaster, n., a genus of plants of the apple family (bot.) — ModL., formed with the pejorative suff. -aster fr. L. cotōnea, 'quince'. See quince.

cotrustee, n., a joint trustee. — Formed fr. coand trustee.

cotta, n., a short surplice (eccles.) — ML. cotta, 'tunic', of Teut. origin. See coat and cp. words there referred to.

cottabus, n., a game in vogue at drinking parties in ancient Athens. — L., fr. Gk. κότταβος, 'a Sicilian game of throwing the wine left in one's cup into a metal basin', which stands perh. for \*κότξαβος and is rel. to κοτύλη, 'cup'. See cotyledon.

cottage, n. — AF. cotage, a hybrid coined fr. OF. cote, a Frankish loan word (see cot, 'hut, cottage'), and -age, a suff. of Latin origin.

Derivatives: cottag-ed, adj., cottag-er, n.

cotter, cottar, n., a cottager. — ML. cotārius, cottārius, fr. cota, cotta. See cot, 'hut, cottage'.

cotter, n., a wedge, bolt. — Of unknown origin. cotterite, n., a variety of quartz (mineral.) — Named after its discoverer Miss Cotter, of Rock-

Named after its discoverer Miss *Cotter*, of Rockforest, Ireland. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Cottidae, n. pl., a family of fishes, the sculpins, etc. (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Cottus (q.v.)

cottier, n., a cottager. — OF. cotier, fr. cote. See cote and -ier.

cotton, n. — ME. coton, fr. F. coton, fr. Sp. cotón.

fr. Arab. qútun, whence also It. cotone, OProvenç. coton, Port. cotão, Du. katoen, and (through the medium of Dutch) G. Kattun, 'cotton'. Cp. acton, kittel.

Derivatives: cotton, adj., cotton, v. (q.v.), cotton-y, adj.

cotton, intr. v., to agree. — Fr. cotton, n. The orig. meaning of the verb was 'to stick together like cotton'.

cotula, n., an ancient Greek measure (*Greek antiq.*) — L. cotula, cotyla, 'a small vessel; a measure of capacity', fr. Gk. κοτύλη. See cotyledon.

Coturnix, n., a genus of birds, the Old World quail (ornithol.) — L. cōturnīx, 'a quail', dissimilated from earlier cocturnīx, quocturnīx, fr. base \*qwok-, imitative of the quail's cry. For a similar, but not related, imitative base cp. quail, the bird

cotwal, n. - A var. spelling of kotwal.

cotyledon, n., a seed leaf (bot.) — L., 'navelwort', fr. Gk. κοτυληδών, 'any cup-shaped hollow, navelwort', fr. κοτύλη, 'anything hollow, a cup, socket of a joint', which is possibly rel. to κότταβος, 'cottabus' (name of a game), and cogn. with L. catinus, 'deep vessel for cooking, or serving up, food' (whence dimin. catillus); cp. ON. ketill, OHG. keʒʒil, 'kettle', which are borrowed fr. L. catillus, and see kettle. Cp. acotyledon, cotyliscus, cotula. Cp. also cottabus. cotyledonous, adj., having cotyledons. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ous.

cotyliscus, n., a small cup (*Greek and Roman antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. κοτυλίσκος, 'a little cup', dimin. of κοτύλη. See cotyledon.

cotyloid, adj., cup-shaped. — Compounded of κοτύλη, cup', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See cotyledon and -oid.

couch, n., a bed. — F., fr. coucher, 'to lay down'. See couch, v.

couch, tr. and intr. v. — F. coucher, 'to lay down, put to bed', fr. OF. colchier, couchier, coucher, of s.m., fr. L. collocāre, 'to place, station, arrange', whence also It. collocare, Provenç. colcar, colgar, 'to lay, place', Sp. colgar, 'to hang up, suspend', It. colcare, coricare, Rum. culcà, 'to lay down, put to bed'. See collocate and cp. accouchement.

Derivatives: couch-er, n., couch-ing, n.

couch, n., couch grass. — See couch grass. Derivative: couch-v. adi.

couchant, adj., lying down with the head up (her.)

— F., pres. part. of coucher. See couch, v., and

couch grass. — A var. of quitch grass.

cougar, n. — F. couguar, a name coined by Buffon on analogy of jaguar fr. cuguacuarana, supposed to be a Brazilian word. In reality, however, this latter is due to an erroneous reading. Tupi susuarana was transliterated by the Portuguese into cucuarana. Through the negligent omission of the cedillas from under the letters c arose the

word from which Buffon coined F. couguar. cough, intr. v. — ME. cowhen, coughen, fr. OE. \*cohhian (whence OE. cohhetan, 'to make a noise'), rel. to MDu. cochen, Du. kuchen, 'to cough', MHG. kūchen, 'to breathe'. Cp. G. keuchen, 'to pant, gasp', which is a blend of MHG. kūchen, 'to breathe', and kīchen, 'to pant'. For this latter see chincough. Derivatives: cough, n., cough-er, n.

361

could, aux. v. — Past tense of can, fr. ME. coude, fr. OE. cūbe. The l in could is etymologically incorrect and due to the analogy of should and would.

coulée, n., a stream of solidified lava. — F., fem. pp. of *couler*, 'to flow', used as a noun. See next word.

coulisse, n., back stage place. — F., prop. fem. of the adj. coulis, 'that which glides' (in vent coulis, 'a wind that comes through crevices'), fr. OF. coleis, couleis, fr. VL. \*cōlāticius, 'that which pertains to gliding', fr. L. cōlāre, 'to strain, filter', in VL. 'to flow; to glide', fr. cōlum, 'strainer'. See colander and cp. words there referred to.

couloir, n., a mountain gully, gorge. — F., 'strainer; corridor, passage way', fr. couler, 'to flow, run, strain', fr. L. cōlāre. See prec. word.

coulomb, n., the unit of quantity in electricity. — Named after the French physicist Charles-Augustin de Coulomb (1736-1806).

coumarin, n., a crystalline substance (chem.) — F. coumarine, fr. coumarou, 'the Tonka-bean tree', fr. Tupi cumaru.

council, n. — OF. cuncile, fr. L. concilium, 'a gathering, meeting, assembly', which stands for \*con-caliom, and prop. means 'a calling together', fr. con- and calāre, 'to call, proclaim'. See calends and cp. conciliar, conciliate. For the change of Latin ă (in \*con-căliom) to i (in concilium) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to. Council was often confused with counsel.

councilor, councillor, n. — Formed from prec. word with agential suff. -or.

counsel, n. — ME. conseil, counseil, fr. OF. conseil, counseil (F. conseil), fr. L. consilium, 'deliberative assembly; consultation, deliberation, plan, design, advice, counsel', which is probrel to consulere, 'to take counsel, deliberate'. See consult, v.

counsel, tr. v. — ME. conseillen, fr. F. conseiller, 'to advise, counsel, recommend', fr. L. cōnsiliārī, 'to take counsel; to give counsel', fr. cōnsilium. See counsel, n.

counselor, counsellor, n. — ME. counseiller, fr. OF. conseilleor, conseillere (F. conseiller), fr. L. cōnsiliātōrem, acc. of cōnsiliātor, 'counselor', fr. cōnsiliārī. See counsel, v., and agential suff.

count, tr. and intr. v. — ME. counten, fr. OF. conter (F. compter), 'to count, reckon', fr. L. computāre, 'to sum up, reckon'. See compute and cp. conte. Cp. also account, discount, re-

count. Modern French differentiates between compter, 'to count', and conter, 'to narrate', although the two words are etymologically identical.

counterfort

Derivatives: count-able, adj. and n., count-ableness, n., countabl-y, adv.

count, n., the act of reckoning. — Late L. computus, fr. L. computāre. See count, v., and cp. computus.

count, n., a title of nobility. — AF. counte, fr. OF. conte (F. comte), fr. L. comitem, acc. of comes, 'companion' (in Late L. also 'one belonging to the imperial court'), fr. \*com-i-t-, lit. 'one who goes with another', fr. com- and the stem of ire, 'to go'; see itinerate. Cp. It. conte, OProvenç. comte, Catal., Sp. and Port. conde, 'count', which all derive fr. L. comitem. Cp. also countess, county, contessa, concomitant, the first element in constable, and the second element in viscount.

countenance, n. — OF. (= F.) contenance, 'demeanor, bearing', fr. L. continentia, 'a holding together; self control', fr. continens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of continere, 'to hold together'. See contain and -ance and cp. continence, which is a doublet of countenance.

Derivatives: countenance, tr. v., countenanc-er, n. counter, n., one who counts. — ME. countour, fr. OF. conteor (F. compteur), fr. Late L. computātōrem, acc. of computātor, 'computer, reckoner', fr. L. computātus, pp. of computāre. See count. 'to reckon', and agential suff. -er.

counter, n., a table on which money is counted.

— ME. countour, fr. OF. conteoir (F. comptoir), fr. ML. computātōrium, prop. 'a place for counting', fr. L. computāre. See count, 'to reckon'.

counter, adv., in the opposite way or direction. — F. contre, fr. L. contrā, 'against, opposite'. See contra-.

counter, adj., contrary. — Fr. prec. word.

counter, n., that which is opposite or contrary to something. — Fr. counter, adj.

counter, tr. v., to go or act counter to; intr. v., to make a counter move; to oppose. — Fr. counter. adv. Cp. encounter.

counter-, combining form expressing opposition, contrast, correspondence, reciprocity. — F. contre-, fr. contre, 'against', fr. L. contrā. See counter, adv.

counterfeit, adj. — OF. contrefait, contrefet (F. contrefait), pp. of contrefaire, 'to counterfeit', fr. contre, 'against', and faire (fr. L. facere), 'to make do'. See counter- and fact.

Derivatives: counterfeit, n. and v., counterfeit-er, n., counterfeit-ly, adv., counterfeit-ment, n., counterfeit-ness. n.

counterfoil, n., a stub. — Formed fr. counter- and foil, 'a thin leaf of metal'.

counterfort, n., a buttress. — F. contrefort, lit., 'a strong support placed against the wall', fr. contre, 'against', and fort, 'strong'. See counterand fort. countermark 362

countermark, n. — F. contremarque, fr. contre, 'against', and marque, 'mark'. See counter- and mark.

countermark, tr. v. — F. contremarquer, fr. contremarque, See countermark, n.

counterpaly, adj., paly and divided fesswise (her.)

— F. contrepalé, fr. contre, 'against', and palé, 'provided with pales', fr. pal, 'a stake'. See counter- and pale, 'stake', and cp. paly.

counterpane, n., a coverlet. — Fr. earlier counterpoint, 'coverlet', fr. earlier F. contrepointe, which is a blend of contre, 'against', and OF. coite-pointe, lit. 'quilt stitched through', fr. L. culcita pūncta, fr. culcita, 'quilt', and pūncta, fem. pp. of pungere, 'to prick, pierce, point'. See quilt and point, n., and cp. counterpoint, 'counterpane'. F. courtepointe, 'counterpane', is a blend of court, 'short', and contrepointe. The second element in E. counterpane is due to a confusion of OF. pointe, 'stitched through', with pan, 'cloth', fr. L. pannus, 'piece of cloth' (see pane).

counterpoint, n., combination of melodies (mus.) — OF. contrepoint, fr. ML. cantus contrāpūnctus (whence also It. contrappunto), from the term pūnctus contrā pūnctum, 'note against note' (lit. 'point against point'). The former practice was to write the notes for the accompanying voice against (i.e. over or under) the notes for the first voice. See counter- and point, n., and cp. contrapuntal.

**counterpoint,** n., a counterpane (*obsol.*) — Fr. earlier F. *contrepointe*, 'coverlet'. See **counterpane**.

counterpoise, n., a counterweight. — ME. countrepeis, fr. OF. contrepois (F. contrepoids), fr. contre, 'against', and pois (F. poids), 'weight'. See counter- and poise, n.

counterpoise, tr. v., to counterbalance. — ME. countrepesen, countrepeisen, fr. OF. contrepeisen, contrepoisen, pres. sing. stem of contrepeser. See counter- and poise, v., and cp. counterpoise, n. counterscarp, n., the outer slope of a ditch (fort.) — F. contrescarpe, fr. It. contrascarpa, fr. contra, 'against' (fr. L. contrā), and scarpa, 'scarp'. See counter- and scarp.

countersign, tr. v. — F. contresigner, fr. MF., fr. contre, 'against', and signer, 'to sign' (fr. L. signāre). See counter- and sign, v. and n.

countersign, n. — MF. contresigne, fr. contresigner. See countersign, tr. v.

countertenor, n., a high tenor voice (mus.) — MF. contreteneur, fr. It. contratenore, fr. contra, 'against', and tenore, 'a tenor'. See counter and tenor.

countervail, tr. and intr. v., 1) to compensate; 2) to counteract. — ME. countrevailen, fr. OF. contrevaloir, 'to be effective against', fr. contre, 'against', and valoir, 'to be worth' (fr. L. valere, 'to be strong, be well, be worth'). See counterand valiant.

countess, n. - OF. contesse (F. comtesse), fem.

of conte (F. comte), 'count'. See count, 'title of nobility', and -ess.

countless, adj. — Formed fr. count, 'number', with suff. -less; first used by Shakespeare.

countrified, adj. — Pp. of obsol. countrify, arbitrarily formed fr. country and suff. -fv.

country, n. — ME. contree, fr. OF. cuntree, contree (F. contrée), fr. Late L. contrāta, 'land lying opposite', fr. L. contrā, 'against, opposite'. See contra- and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also It., OProvenc. Catal., Sp. and Port. contrada, which also derive fr. Late L. contrāta.

county, n. — OF. cunte, conte, contee (F. comté), fr. L. comitâtus, 'escort, retinue', lit. 'a company', fr. comitâtus, pp. of comitârī, 'to accompany', fr. comes, gen. comitis, 'companion'. See count, 'title of nobility', and cp. contadino and posse comitatus.

Derivative: county, adi.

coup, n., a successful stroke of business. — F., 'stroke, blow', fr. VL. colpus (occurring in the text of the Salic law), fr. L. colaphus, 'a blow with the fist, a box on the ear', fr. Gk. κόλαφος, of s.m., which is rel. to κολάπτειν, 'to hew, cut', fr. I.-E. base \*qolā-, 'to strike, cut', whence also κολούειν, 'to cut short, curtail', κόλος, 'docked, curtailed, stunted; short-horned, hornless', κολοβός, 'docked, curtailed, stunted, mutilated'. See calamity and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also cope, 'to struggle with', coppice, copse, coupé, coupée, coupon, recoup, culpable and the second element in Dendrocolaptidae.

coupé, n., 1) a half-compartment in a European railway car; 2) a closed carriage seating two persons with an outside seat for the driver; 3) a closed two-door automobile. — F., prop. pp. of couper, 'to cut', used as a noun, fr. coup, 'stroke, blow'. See prec. word and cp. next word.

**coupée**, n., a term of dancing. — F., prop. fem. pp. of *couper*, 'to cut', used as a noun. See **coup** and cp. preceding word.

couple, n. — OF. cople, cuple, couple (F. couple), fr. L. cōpula, 'that which binds together, band, bond'. See copula and cp. couplet.

couple, tr. and intr. v. — OF. copler, cupler, coupler (F. coupler), fr. L. cōpulāre, 'to bind together, couple', fr. cōpula. See prec. word.

Derivatives: coupl-ed, adj., coupl-er, n., coupling, n.

**couplet**, n., a pair of usually rhyming lines. — F., dimin. of *couple*. See **couple**, n., and **-et**. Derivative: *couplet-eer*. n.

coupon, n., a detachable part of a ticket or a certificate. — F., lit. 'a piece cut off', fr. couper, 'to cut', fr. coup, 'stroke, blow'. See coup.

courage, n. — ME. corage, fr. OF. corage, curage, courage (F. courage), fr. VL. \*corăticum (whence also It. coraggio, OProvenç. coratge, Sp. coraje, Port. coragem), fr. L. cor, 'heart'. See cordate and -age and cp. encourage, discourage.

courageous, adj. — AF., fr. OF. corageus (F. courageux), fr. corage. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: courageous-ly, adv., courageous-ness n

courant, n., a newspaper (now used only in the names of newspapers). — F., 'running', pres. part. of courir, 'to run'. See current, adj., and -ant and cp. next word.

courante, n., a dance characterized by running steps. — F. courante, fem. of courant. See prec. word

courier, n., a messenger. — F. courrier, fr. It. corriere, fr. ML. currērius, 'a professional runner', fr. L. currere, 'to run'. See current, adj.

courlan, n., a bird of the genus *Aramus*. — F., changed fr. *courliri*, fr. Galibi *kurliri*, which is of imitative origin.

course, n. — Partly fr. F. cours, fr. L. cursus, 'a running, course', partly fr. F. course, fr. It. corsa, 'a course', which also derives fr. L. cursus, fr. curs-(um), pp. stem of currere, 'to run'. See current, adj., and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: course, tr. and intr. v., courser (q.v.), cours-ing, n.

courser, n., a swift horse. — F. coursier, fr. ML. cursārius, fr. L. cursus, 'a running, course'. See course.

courser, n., a bird of the genus Cursorius (ornithol.) — Late L. cursorius, 'pertaining to running', fr. L. cursus, 'a running, course'. See course and cp. prec. word.

court, n. — ME. court, curt, fr. OF. court, curt (F. cour), 'court, yard', fr. L. cōrtem, acc. of cōrs, contracted form of cohors, 'yard, enclosure; company; crowd, cohort', which is formed fr. coand 1.-E. \*ghṛtis, 'enclosure', fr. base \*gherdh-, 'to enclose', whence also L. hortus, 'garden', lit. 'an enclosed place', Gk. χόρτος, 'enclosed place: cattle farm'. Goth. gards, 'house', OE. geard, 'piece of land, garden, yard'. Cp. Rum. curte, It., Sp., Port. corte, OProvenç., Catal. cort, which all derive fr. L. cōrtem. See yard, 'enclosure', and cp. cohort, which is a doublet of court. Cp. also cortege, curtain, curtilage.

Derivatives: court, tr. v., courteous, courtesy (qq.v.), court-ier, n., court-ier-ly, adj., court-ling, n., court-ly, adj. and adv., court-li-ness, n.

**courtcard**, n., a king, queen or knave of playing cards. — Folk-etymological alteration of original *coat-card*.

courteous, adj. — ME. cortais, corteis, cortois, fr. OF. curteis, corteis (F. courtois). See court and -ous and cp. courtesy.

Derivatives: courteous-ly, adv., courteous-ness, n. courtesan, courtezan, n. — F. courtisane, fem. of courtisan, 'courtier', fr. It. cortigiano, fr. corte, 'court'. See court.

courtesy, n. — ME. cortaisie, corteisie, cortesie, courtesie, fr. OF. cortesie, corteisie (F. courtoisie), fr. corteis (F. courtois). See courteous and -y (representing OF. -ie) and cp. curtesy, curtsy.

couscous, n., an African dish of meat and steamed flour. — F., fr. Arab. kúskus, fr. káskasa, 'he

pounded', which is rel. to Heb. kiskés, of s.m. These verbs are prop. Pilpel forms of Arab. kássa, resp. Heb. kāsás, 'he chewed'. Cp. Akkad. kasāsu, 'to cut small', Aram.-Syr. kissēthā, Akkad. kissatu. 'fodder'.

cousin, n. — F. cousin, rel. to OProvenç. cozin; fr. L. consobrīnus, 'cousin-german', orig. denoting only 'the child of a mother's sister', fr. con- and sobrīnus, 'a cousin by the mother's side', contraction of sorōrīnus, from soror, 'sister' (hence prop. meaning 'sister's child'), which is cogn. with Goth. swistar, OE. sweostor, 'sister'. See sister and cp. cozen.

Derivatives: cousin-ly, adj. and adv., cousin-hood, n., cousin-ship, n.

coutel, n., a kind of knife (hist.) — OF. coutel (whence F. couteau), fr. L. cultellus, dimin. of culter. 'plowshare, knife'. See colter.

coutil, coutille, n., a close-woven canvas fabric. — F. coutil, 'drill, twill, ticking', fr. OF. coute (now couette, coite), 'featherbed', fr. L. culcita, 'sack filled with feathers, cushion', which is cogn. with OI. kūrcaḥ, 'bundle, bunch, tuft'. Cp. quilt and words there referred to.

couvade, n., a practice among some primitive peoples according to which, when a child is born, the father also takes to bed and takes care of the child. — F., 'a brood', fr. couver, 'to brood', fr. L. cubāre, 'to lie down'. See covey and -ade and cp. concubine.

cove, n., a small bay; a sheltered nook. — ME., fr. OE. cofa, 'chamber', rel. to ON. kofi, 'hut', MHG, kobe, G. Koben, 'pigsty', and cogn. with Gk. γύπη, 'cave, den, hole', γόψ, gen. γῦπός, 'vulture', fr. I.-E. \*geu-p-, a -p-enlargement of base \*geu-, 'to bend, curve, arch', whence Gk. yours, 'the curved piece of a wood in a plow', γυῖον, 'limb' (chiefly used in the pl. γυῖα), and \*γύα, 'hand', which prob. appears in ἐγγύη, 'surety, security, bail', prop. 'pledge put into one's hand', and in ἐγγύς, 'near'. Cp. base \*g(u)wel-, an -l-enlargement of base \*geu-, whence OI, gōlah, gulah, 'sphere', Gk. γύαλον, 'a hollow', Megarian γυάλας, 'cup', Gk, γυλιός (also γύλιος), 'long-shaped wallet', OHG. kiol, 'vessel', kiulla, 'pocket, wallet'. Cp. bowel and words there referred to, cod, 'a small bag', endyscope, Gyps, gyre. For derivatives of I.-E. \*qeu-p-, a collateral form of base \*geu-p-, see cup and words there referred to.

Derivatives: cove, tr. and intr. v., cov-ed, adj.

cove, n., fellow, chap (slang). — Gypsy kova, 'that man'.

covellite, n., indigo copper (mineral.) — Named after the Italian chemist Niccolò Covelli (1790-1829), who discovered it in the lava of Mount Vesuvius. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. coven, covine, n., an assembly of witches. — OF. covent, 'assembly'. See convent and cp. covin.

covenant, n. OF. covenant, 'a coming together, assembly', prop. pres. part. of covenir, 'to come together, assemble', whence F. convenir, 'to

agree; to suit, fit'. See convene and -ant and cp. convenient.

Derivatives: covenant, v., covenant-ed, adj., covenant-er, n.

cover, tr. v. — OF. covrir, cuvrir (F. couvrir), fr. L. cooperire, 'to cover wholly, cover', fr. co-and operire, 'to cover', for \*op-werire, which is formed fr. ob, 'toward', and I.-E. base \*wer-, 'to enclose, cover'. See ob- and weir and cp. aperient, operculum. Cp. also the first element in curfew.

Derivatives: cover, n., cover-age, n., cover-ed, adi., cover-er, n., cover-ing, adi, and n.

coverlet, n., a bedcover. — ME. coverlyte, fr. AF. coverlit (cp. F. couvre-lit), fr. OF. covrir, cuvrir (F. couvrir), 'to cover', and lit, 'bed', fr. L. lectus. See cover and lie, 'to recline'.

covert, adj., 1) covered, hidden, sheltered; 2) (law) married (said of a woman), lit. 'covered (i.e. protected) by her husband'. — ME., fr. OF. covert (F. couvert), pp. of covrir. See cover and cp. overt. Cp. also feme covert and discovert. Derivatives: covert, n., covert-ly, adv., covertness, n.

coverture, n., the status of a married woman (law).
OF. (F. couverture), fr. covert, pp. of covrir.
See prec. word and -ure.

covet, tr. and intr. v. — Fr. OF. coveitier, fr. VL. \*cupidietāre, fr. \*cupidietās, altered fr. L. cupiditās, 'desire', fr. cupere, 'to desire'; see Cupid. OF. coveitier soon became conveitier (F. convoiter) on analogy of the numerous words beginning with con.

Derivatives: covet-able, adj., covet-er, n., coveting, adj., covet-ing-ly, adv., covetise (q.v.), covetive-ness, n., covetous (q.v.)

covetise, n., covetousness (obsol.) — OF. coveitise (F. convoitise), fr. VL. \*cupiditia, fr. L. cupidus, 'desirous', fr. cupere, 'to desire'. See covet and -ise.

covetous, adj. — OF. coveitos (F. convoiteux), from the stem of coveitier, 'to covet'. See covet and -ous.

Derivatives: covetous-ly, adv., covetous-ness, n. covey, n., a brood of partridges. — OF. covee (F. couvée), prop. fem. pp. of cover (F. couver), 'to sit on, hatch', fr. L. cubāre, 'to lie down', which is cogn. with Gk. κύβος, 'hollow above the hip of cattle'. See cubicle.

covid, n., a varying measure of length. — Indo-Port., fr. Port. covado, 'ell, cubit', fr. L. cubitum, cubitus, 'elbow, ell, cubit', whence also Sp. codo, Catal. colde, colze, Provenç. coide, F. coude, Tosc. govito, OIt. gombito, It. gomito, Rum. cot, 'elbow'. See cubit.

covil, n. - A var. spelling of kovil.

covin, n., an unlawful agreement (law). — OF. covin, covine, lit. 'a coming together', fr. covenir. See covenant and cp. coven.

covine, n. - See coven.

coving, n., a cove or series of coves (archit.) — Formed fr. cove, 'arch,' with subst. suff. -ing.

cow, n. — ME, kv. kve. fr. OE,  $c\bar{u}$  rel to OS,  $k\bar{a}$ OFris, kū, MDu, coe, Du, koe, OHG, chuo kuo MHG. kuo. G. Kuh. Dan. and Swed. ko. ON. kvr. Norw. kyr. ko, 'cow', and cogn, with OIr. bo, W. buw, 'cow', L. bos. Gk. Bove (for \*gwāus-), 'ox', Lett. gùovs, 'cow', OSlav, \*govedo, Czech hovado, Slovak hovado, 'ox', OI. gáuh, Avestic gāush, 'ox, bull, cow', Toch, A ko, ki, B keu, 'cow', Arm, kov, 'cow', kogi 'butter', All these words ult, derive fr. Sumeric gu (fr. earlier gud), 'bull, ox', a word of imitative origin. Chinese ngō, ngū, 'ox', is a Sumeric loan word (possibly through the medium of an Indo-European language). Cp. kine. Cp. also Bos. boustrophedon, bovine, Bucentaur, Bucephalus, Buceros, bucolic, buffalo, bugle, bugloss. Bupleurum, Buprestis, Busvoon, butter, Gaekwar, gaur, Gautama, gopura, hecatomb, nilgai, priest, sang-de-boeuf.

Derivatives: cow-ish, adj., cow-like, adj.

cow, tr. v., to frighten. — ON. kūga (whence Dan. kue), 'to tyrannize over'.

coward, adj. — OF. coart, coard, couard (F. couard), fr. OF. coe (F. queue), 'tail', prop. 'one who turns tail', fr. L. cōda, secondary form of cauda, 'tail', prob. orig. meaning 'stump, anything cut off', and related to caudex, 'trunk of a tree, block of wood'. See caudal and -ard.

Derivatives: coward, n., cowardice (q.v.), co-ward-ly, adv., coward-li-ness, n.

cowardice, n. — ME. cowardise, fr. OF. (= F.) couardise, fr. couard. See prec. word and -ice. cower, intr. v., to crouch in fear. — ME. couren, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. kūra, 'to doze, lie quiet', Dan. kure, Swed. kura, 'to squat', which are rel. to MLG. kūren, G. kauern, 'to squat, cower', and cogn. with Gk. γῦρος, 'circle', γῦρός, 'rounded, curved'. See gyre.

cowhage, also cowitch, n., the Indian climbing plant Mucuna pruriens, the hairs of which cause itching. — Anglicized fr. Hind. kewānch, fr. OI. kapikacchāh, lit. 'monkey itch', fr. kapih, 'monkey', and kacchāh, 'itch'. OI. kapih is etymologically connected with Akkad. uqupu, Heb.  $q\bar{o}ph$ , Gk.  $x\bar{\eta}\pi\sigma\varsigma$ ,  $x\bar{\eta}\beta\sigma\varsigma$ , and with Egypt. qephi, 'monkey', however, the ultimate origin of these words has not yet been established. See Manfred Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary, I, 156 s.v. kapih, 'monkey'. OI. kacchāh, 'itch', and the related kharjuḥ, 'itching, scratching', are Dravidian loan words; cp. Kanarese kaccu, karcu, 'to bite, sting, ail'.

cowl, n., a hood. — ME. cowle, fr. OE. cugele, cūle, fr. L. cucullus, 'hood', which is prob. of Gaulish origin; cp. L. bardocucullus, 'a Gaulish overcoat with a cowl of wool', prop. meaning 'the cowl of a bard', fr. \*bardus, 'bard', and cucullus, 'cowl'. Ir. cochull, 'a veil covering the head and the shoulders', has been reborrowed fr. L. cucullus. Cp. cucullate.

Derivative: cowl, tr. v.

cowl, n., a large tub for water. - ME. covel, coul,

fr. OF. cuvele, fr. Late L. cūpella, dimin. of L. cūpa, 'tub, cask'. See cup and cp. words there referred to

cowle, n., a grant in writing (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. qawl, fr. Arab. qaul, 'sound, voice, saying, word', from the base of qála, 'he spoke', rel. to Heb. qōl, 'sound, voice', Ugar. ql, Aram. qāl, qālá, Syr. qālá, Ethiop. qāl, of s.m., Akkad. qūlu, 'shouting' and to Heb. qāhál, 'assembly, congregation', hiqhíl, 'he assembled', q\*hilláh, 'assembly, congregation'. Cp. kehillah, Koheleth and the second element in hathkol.

cowrie, cowry, n., a small shell of the genus Cypraea, used as money in parts of S. Asia. — Hind. kaurī, kaudī, fr. Mahrati kavadī, fr. OI. kapardaḥ, kapardika-, derived—through the medium of the forms \*kavaṭu, kapaṭu, \*kapardu—fr. Tamil koṭu, 'shell', orig. meaning 'crookedness'.

cowslip, n., a plant with yellow flowers. — OE. cū-slyppe, fr. cū, 'cow', and slyppe, 'slime'. See cow and slip and cp. oxlip.

Derivative: cowslipp-ed, adi.

cox, n. and tr. v. (colloq.) — Short for coxswain. coxa, n., the hip (anat.) — L., 'hip', cogn. with OI. kákṣah, kakṣā, 'armpit', OE. hōh, 'heel', and with the first element in OE. hōh-sinu, 'hock sinew'. See hock, 'joint in the hind leg of a horse', and cp. cuisse, cushion, Quixotic. Derivative: cox-al. adi.

coxalgia, n., pain in the hip (med.) — A Medical Latin hybrid coined fr. L. coxa, 'hip', and Gk. -αλγία, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See prec. word and -algia.

Derivative: coxalg-ic, adj.

coxcomb, n. — For cock's comb. The word orig. meant 'a cap resembling a cock's comb'.

Derivatives: coxcomb-ess, n., coxcomb-ic, coxcomb-ic-al, adjs., coxcomb-ic-al-ly, adv., coxcomb-ry, n., coxcomb-y, adj.

coxitis, n., inflammation of the hip (med.) — A Medical Latin hybrid coined fr. L. coxa, 'hip' (see coxa) and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin.

coxswain, n., a steersman. — From earlier cockswain, which is compounded of cock, 'cockboat', and swain.

Derivative: coxswain, tr. and intr. v.

coxy, adj., cheeky (schoolboy's slang). — A var. of cocky.

coy, adj., shy. — ME., 'quiet', fr. OF. coi, coy, fr. earlier quei, fr. L. quiētus. See quiet, adj. Derivatives: coy, v., coy-ly, adv., coy-ness, n. coyote, n., prairie wolf of North America. — Sp., fr. Nahuatl koyoti.

coypu, n., a South American water rodent. — Sp., from native name.

coz, n. - Abbreviation of cozen.

coze, intr. v., to talk in a friendly way, to chat. — Prob. fr. F. causer, 'to talk', fr. L. causārī, 'to plead, dispute, to discuss a question', fr. causa, 'cause, reason, purpose'. See cause and cp. causerie.

cozen, tr. v., to cheat, deceive; intr. v., to act deceitfully. — Orig. 'to pretend to be a cousin; to deceive by pretending to be a cousin', fr. F. cousiner, 'to call cousin, be related to; to sponge, live on others', fr. cousin. See cousin. Derivatives: cozen-age, n. (cp. F. cousinage), cozen-er, n., cozen-ing, adj. and verbal n., cozen-ing-ly. adv.

cozy, also cosy, adj., comfortable. — Prob. fr. Norw. *koselig*, 'cosy', fr. *kose sig*, 'to make one-self comfortable'.

Derivatives: cozi-ly, adv., cozi-ness, n.

crab, n., a crustacean. — ME. crabbe, fr. OE. crabba, rel. to ON. krabbi, MLG. krabbe, MDu. crabbe, Du. krab, 'crab', OHG. krebiz, MHG. krebez, G. Krebs, 'crayfish'. These words lit. mean 'the scratcher', and are rel. to Du. krabbelen, 'to scratch'. See crawl and cp. crab, 'crab apple'. Cp. also OF. crevice, escrevice (F. écrevisse), 'crayfish', which derive fr. OHG. krebiz (see crayfish).

Derivatives: crab, intr. v., to fish for crabs; tr. v., to drift sidewise (naut. and aviation), crabb-y, adj.

crab, n., crab apple. — ME. crabbe, prob. fr. crab, the animal. For sense development cp. crabbed.

**crab apple,** a small, sour wild apple. — See prec. word and cp. Swed. *krabapple*.

**crabbed**, adj., peevish, morose. — Lit. 'resembling a crab'. Formed fr. **crab**, the animal, with suff. -ed.

Derivatives: crabb-ed-ly, adv., crabb-ed-ness, n. crachoir, n., spittoon. — F., fr. cracher, 'to spit', fr. VL. \*craccāre, of s.m. (whence also It. scracchiare, scaracchiare, OProvenç. escracar); of imitative origin.

crack, intr. and tr. v. — ME. cracken, fr. OE. cracian, 'to resound', iel. to MDu. craken, Du. kraken, OHG. krahhōn, MHG., G. krachen, 'to crack', OE. cearcian, 'to crack', to gnash (the teeth)', F. craquer, 'to crack', from the I.-E. imitative base \*ger-, 'to make a noise', whence also Lith. girgžděti, 'to creak', Arm. karkač, 'to make noise', OI. gárjati, 'roars', Cp. cracknel.

Derivatives: crack, n. and adj., crack-ed, adj., crack-er, n., crackle (q.v.), crack-y, adj.

crackle, intr. v. — Formed fr. crack with freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: crackle, n., crackl-ed, adj., crackling, n.

cracknel, n., a kind of hard, brittle biscuit. — Fr. earlier crakenel, metathesis of F. craquelin, 'cracknel', fr. MDu. crakelinc (Du. krakeling), fr. craken. 'to crack'. See crack.

cracovienne, n., a Polish dance. — F. (short for danse cracovienne, lit. 'a Cracow danse'), fem. of cracovien, 'of Cracow', fr. Cracovie, 'Cracow'. fcracy, combining form meaning a certain type of 'rule' or 'government', as in monocracy. — OF. -cracie (F. -cratie), fr. Gk. -xρατίπ, 'rule', fr.

cradge

cradge, n., a small bank raised to prevent overflow of water. — F. crèche, 'crib, cradle', fr. Frankish \*kripia, which is rel. to OHG. krippa, OE. cribb. 'crib'. See crib and cp. cratch, crèche. Derivative: cradge, tr. and intr. v.

first element in Crataegus.

cradle, n. - ME. cradel, fr. OE. cradel, cradol, rel. to OE. cræt, 'cart', and to OHG. kratto, 'basket', OHG. chrezzo. MHG. krezze, of s.m., G Krätze 'basket carried on the back', and cogn. with OI. grathnáti, grantháyati, 'twists, ties', granthah, 'knot', Cp. cart.

Derivatives: cradle, tr.v., cradl-er, n., cradl-ing, n. craft, n. skill. — ME. craft, fr. OE. cræft, 'strength, power, skill, cunning: trade, profession', rel. to OS., Dan., Swed., OHG., MHG., G. kraft, ON. kraptr, OFris. kreft, MDu. craft, cracht. Du. kracht, 'strength, power', and perhaps also to ON. krefia, 'to crave, demand', and to E. crave.

craft, n., a boat, vessel. - Shortened from the phrase a vessel of small craft, in which craft is used in its original sense (i.e. 'power'). See

crafty, adi. - ME., fr. OE. cræftig, fr. cræft. Sce craft and -y (representing OE. -ig).

Derivatives: crafti-ly, adv., crafti-ness, n.

crag, n., a steep rock. - Of Celtic origin. Cp. W. craig, Gael. creag, Ir. carraig, 'cliff, rock'. Derivatives: cragg-ed, cragg-y, adjs., cragg-iness, n.

crag, n., neck (dial.) - MDu. crāghe (Du. kraag), 'neck, guilet: collar'. See craw.

crake, n., the corn crake. — ME., of imitative origin, Cp. ON. krāka, 'crow', krākr, 'raven', and E. croak. Cp. also next word.

crake, intr. v., to utter a harsh cry. - ME. craken, 'to shriek', of imitative origin, and rel. to prec.

cram, tr. and intr. v. - ME. crammen, fr. OE. crammian, 'to cram, stuff', fr. crimman, 'to cram, insert', which is rel. to ON. kremia, 'to press, squeeze', fr. I.-E. base \*grem-, 'to press, squeeze', whence also OI. grāmah, 'heap, troop, village', OSlav. gramota, 'a heap', gromada, 'a large heap', L. gremium, 'bosom, lap'. Base \*grem- is an enlargement of base \*ger-, 'to gather together'. See gregarious and cp. gremial.

Derivatives: cram, n., cramm-er, n.

Crambe, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (bot.) - L. crambē, fr. Gk. κράμβη, 'cabbage', which is rel. to κράμβος, 'dry, shriveling', κρομβούν (assimilated fr. \*κραμβούν), 'to roast', and cogn. with OHG. hrimfan, rimfan, 'to contract, wrinkle', OE. hrympel, 'wrinkle'. See rumple and cp. next word and the second element in Cynocrambe.

crambo, n., a game in which one player gives a word to which another has to find a rhyme. -Fr. Gk. κράμβη, 'cabbage', prob. in allusion to the Latin expression crambe repetita, 'an old story', lit. 'cabbage warmed over'. See prec. word.

cramoisy, adi., crimson. - F. cramoisi, whence ME. crimosine. See crimson.

cramp. n., spasmodic muscular contraction (med.) - ME, crampe, 'spasm', fr. OF. (= F.) crampe. fr. Frankish \*krampa, 'cramp, spasm, convulsion'. Cp. OS., Du. kramp. OHG. kramph(o). MHG., G. krampf, 'cramp, spasm, convulsion'. and see next word.

Derivative: cramp, tr. v.

cramp, n., a bent piece of iron. - MDu. crampe. cramp, rel. to OHG. kramph. 'bent, crooked'. ON. krappr (for \*krampr), 'strait, narrow', and in gradational relationship to Du. and LG. krimpen, OHG, krimphan, 'to curve, shrink'. Cp. prec. word. Cp. also crimp, v., crumple and grane, grapple, grappel.

Derivatives: cramp, tr. v., cramp-ed, adj.

crampon, n., a grappling iron; climbing iron. — F fr Frankish \*kramp-, 'bent, crooked', which is rel. to OHG. kramph, of s.m. See cramp, 'a bent piece of iron'.

cran, n., a measure for herrings,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  gallons. — Gael. crann, 'tree, lot, a measure', rel. to OIr. crann, 'tree', W. prenn, 'tree stump', and possibly cogn. with Gk. πρέμνον, 'tree stump'. Cp.

cranage, n., 1) the use of a crane; 2) the charge for the use of a crane. — Formed fr. crane with suff. -age.

cranberry, n. - LG. kranbere, rel. to G. Kranichbeere, of s.m. See crane and berry.

crandallite, n., a hydrous calcium-aluminum phosphate (mineral.) - Named after its discoverer M. L. Crandall, mining engineer of Provo, Utah. For the ending see subst. suff.

crane, n. - ME. crane, crone, fr. OE. cran, rel. to OS OHG, krano, Du, kraan, MHG, krane, OE, cranoc, cornoc, MLG, kranek, OHG, chranuh, MHG, kranech, G. Kranich, 'crane', and cogn, with Arm. krunk, Gk. γέρανος, Co., W., Bret. garan, 'crane', Lith. garnys, 'heron, stork', gérvé, Lett. dzerve, OPruss. gerwe, OSlav. žeraví, 'crane', L. grūs, 'crane'. All these words derive from the I.-E. imitative base \*ger-, 'to utter a hoarse cry'. Co. the first element in cranberry. Cp. also Geranium, the first element in Gruiformes, and the last element in pedigree. For the sense development of crane, which denotes also 'a machine for raising weights' (so called from the long neck of the instrument), cp. Gk. γέρανος, 'crane' (in both senses of the English word).

Derivatives: crane, tr. v., cran-er, n., crune-y,

cranial, adj., pertaining to the skull. — Formed

with adi, suff. -al fr. ML, crānium. See cranium. Derivative: cranial-ly adv

**cranio-.** combining form denoting the skull (anat.) - Gk, κοᾶνιο-, fr. κοᾶνίου 'skull' See cra-

**craniology**, n., the science dealing with the shape. size and other characteristics of the human skull - Lit. 'the study of the skull', fr. cranio-, and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner): one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: craniolog-ical, adi., craniolog-ically, adv., craniolog-ist, n.

craniometer, n., an instrument for measuring skulls. — Compounded of cranio and Gk. uźτρον, 'measure', See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

**craniometry**, n., the science of measuring skulls. - Compounded of cranio- and Gk. - μετρία. 'measure of'. See -metry.

cranium, n., the skull (anat.) - Medical L., fr. Gk. κρανίον, 'the skull', which is rel. to, and prob. derives from, κράς, gen, κράτός (a poetic form), 'head', hence rel, also to Ion, κάση. Att. κάρα, Homeric κάρ, 'head', Att., Dor, κάρανον, Ion. μάρηνον, 'head', the first element in Gk. κράσ-πεδον, 'edge, border, skirt', lit. 'place of the head', and cogn. with L. cerebrum, 'brain'. See cerebrum and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also bias, bucranium, carrot, charivari, coryphaeus, craspedon, hemicrania, megrim, migraine, pericranium.

crank, n., a turn, twist; part of a machine. — ME. cranke, rel. to OE. cringan, crincan, 'to bend. sink down in a battle'. See crank, adi.

crank, adj., bent; sick; cranky. — G. krank. 'sick', fr. MHG. kranc, 'narrow, slender, weak', which is rel. to MDu. cranc. Du. krank, 'sick'. OE. cranc, 'brittle, tender', cringan, 'to sink down in battle, to perish', and to crank, n., MHG. krangel, 'circle', is of the same base. Outside Teut. cp. Lith. gręžiù, gręžti, 'to turn, twist', OPruss. granstis, 'borer'. Cp. cringe,

Derivatives: crank, tr. and intr. v., crank-ed, adj., crank-er, n., crank-er-y, n., crank-le, tr. and intr. v. and n., crank-v (sickly), adi., cranki-lv, adv., crank-i-ness, n.

crannog, n., an ancient lake dwelling in Scotland or Ireland. — Ir. crannog, fr. crann, 'tree, beam'.

**cranny**, n., a small cleft. — ME. crany, 'chink', fr. F. cran, 'notch', a collateral form of cren. of s.m., fr. créner, 'to notch', fr. VL. \*crēnāre. fr. Late L. crēna, 'notch'. See crenel and cp.

crape, n. - Anglicized spelling of F. crêpe, fr. OF. crespe, 'curled', fr. L. crispus. See crisp and cp. crêpe.

crape, tr. v. — F. crêper, fr. crêpe. See crape, n. crappie, n., name of a fish found in the Mississippi (Pomoxis annularis). — Of uncertain origin.

crapulence, crapulency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cv.

crapulent, adi., sick from excess in eating or drinking. - I., crānulentus 'very much intoxicated', fr. crāpula, 'drinking bout intoxication, debauch', fr. Gk, κραιπάλη, of s.m., which is possibly rel. to, κραιπνός, 'swift, rushing'. For the change of Greek  $\alpha$  to u in Latin cp. L. aplustre fr. Gk. ἄφλαστον, 'the curved stern of a ship', L. pessulus, fr. Gk. πάσσαλος, 'bolt', L. triumphus, 'triumph', fr. Gk. θοίαμβος, 'a procession (made in honor of Bacchus)': see anlustre, pessulus, triumph.

crapulous, adj., crapulent. - VL. crāpulōsus, fr. L. crāpula, 'intoxication'. See prec. word and

Derivatives: crapulous-ly, adv., crapulous-ness, n. crash, intr. v., to fall with a noise: tr. v., to cause to crash. — ME. craschen, of imitative origin: related to craze and to crack (qq.v.) Cp.

Derivatives: crash. n., a loud, sudden noise, crash-er, n.

crash, n., a coarse linen fabric. - Short for Russ. krashenina, 'colored linen', fr. krashenie, 'a dyeing', fr. krasit', 'to color, paint, dye', fr. krasa, 'beauty' (whence also krasnyi, 'red'), which is rel. to Lith. grožis, 'beauty', gražus, 'beautiful'.

crasis, n., contraction of two vowels. - Gk. κρᾶσις, 'a mixing, blending', rel. to κρᾶτήρ, 'a large bowl for mixing wine and water'. See crater and cp. dvscrasia, idiosvncrasy.

craspedon, also craspedum, n., the velum of a iellyfish (zool.) — Gk. κράσπεδον, 'edge, border, skirt', for κράσ-πεδον, lit. 'place of the head', fr. κοάς, 'head', and πέδον, 'ground, earth'. See cranium and pedal and cp. next word. Derivative: crasped-al, adi.

Craspedota, n. pl., a group of coelenterates (zool.) - ModL., fr. Gk, κρασπεδωτά, neut. pl. of κρασπεδωτός, verbal adj. of κρασπεδοῦσθαι, 'to be edged, bordered', fr. κράσπεδον. See prec. word.

crass, adj. - L. crassus, 'thick, solid, dense, fat', for \*aret-tós, fr. I.-E. base \*aerāt-, \*aert-, 'to roll or twist together', whence also L. crātis, 'wickerwork, hurdle'. See crate and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Crassula, cresset, incrassate. Cp. also dégras, grease, and the first element in grampus.

Derivatives: crass-ly, adv., crass-ness, n.

crassitude, n., grossness. — L. crassitūdō, 'thickness, density, fatness', fr. crassus. See crass and

Crassula, n., a genus of herbs (bot.) — ModL., a dimin. noun formed fr. L. crassus, 'thick'. See crass and -ule.

Crassulaceae, n. pl., a family of herbs (bot.) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae.

crassulaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. -crat, combining form denoting 'a supporter' or Crataegus

'member' of a certain type of government, as in democrat. — F. -crate, fr. Gk. -κράτης, fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See -cracy.

Crataegus, n., a genus of plants of the apple family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κράταιγος, 'thorn', which is compounded of κρατύς, 'strong', and -αιγος, 'tree, oak'. The first element is cogn. with Goth. hardus, OE. heard; see hard. The second element is cogn. with L. aesculus, 'the Italian oak', OE. āc, 'oak'; see oak and cp. Aesculus.

cratch, n., crib, rack. — ME. crecche, fr. OF. creche (F. crèche), fr. Frankish \*kripja, which is related to OHG. krippa, OE. cribb. See crib and cp. cradge, crèche.

cratch, tr. and intr. v., to scratch (obsol.) — MDu. cratsen, rel. to OHG. krazzōn, 'to scratch'. See scratch.

crate, n. — L. crātis, 'wickerwork, hurdle', fr. I.-E. base \*qerāt-, \*qert-, 'to roll or twist together', whence also L. crassus, 'thick, solid, dense, fat', OI. kṛtsnāḥ, 'complete, whole', Russ.-Church Slav. črīstvū, 'čīrstvū, 'fīrm, solid genuine', Russ. krutū, 'fīrm, thick', OE. hyrd, 'door' (orig. 'door of wickerwork'), hyrdel, 'hurdle'. See hurdle and cp. cartilage, crass, creel. The above base is a -t-enlargement of base \*qer-, 'to turn, twist', whence L. curvus, 'bent, crooked'. See curve and cp. words there referred to.

crater, n. — L. crātēr, 'a large bowl for mixing wine and water', fr. Gk. κρᾶτήρ, which is rel. to κρᾶσις, 'a mixing, blending', κεραννύναι, 'to mix, mingle, blend, temper', ἀκέραστος, ἄκρᾶτος, Ιοπ. ἄκρητος, 'unmixed, pure', fr. I.-E. base \*kerāi-, \*ker-, 'to mix, blend', whence also OI. śráyati, 'cooks', śrīnāti, 'mixes, cooks', OE. hrēran, 'to move, stir, shake', hrēr, 'underdone'. Sec rare, 'underdone', and cp. krater. Cp. also acrasia, dyscrasia, grail, 'chalice', syncretism. Derivatives: crater, intr. v., crater-al, adj., crater-ed, adj.

crateriform, adj., crater-shaped. — Compounded of crater and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n. cratometer, n., an instrument for measuring power. — Compounded of κράτος, 'strength, might, power', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See -cracy and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: cratometr-ic, adj., cratometr-y, n. craunch, tr. and intr. v., to crunch. — An earlier form of crunch.

cravat, n. — F. cravate, fr. Cravate, 'Croat, Croatian', and lit. meaning 'neckcloth worn by the Croats', fr. Serbo-Crotian Hrvat, 'Croat', fr. OSlav. Chūrvatinū; originally meaning 'necktie after the Croatian fashion'. See Croat.

Derivative: cravat, tr. and intr. v.

crave, tr. and intr. v. — ME. craven, fr. OE. crafian, 'to demand one's right, ask', rel. to ON. krefja, 'to crave, demand', krafa, 'a demand', Swed. kräfya, 'to demand', and perhaps also to E. craft (q.v.)

Derivatives: crav-er, n., crav-ing, adj. and n., crav-ing-ly, adv., crav-ing-ness, n.

craven, adj., cowardly. — ME. cravant, 'beaten, vanquished, overcome', fr. OF. cravant, pres. part. of craver, crever (F. crever), 'to crack, break, burst', fr. L. crepāre, 'to rattle, crack, break with a crack, burst'. See crepitate and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: craven, n. and tr. v., craven-ly, adv.,

craw, n., the crop of a bird. — ME. crawe, rel. to MLG. krage, MDu. craghe, Du. kraag, 'neck, gullet; collar', MHG. krage, of s.m., G. Kragen, 'collar', and prob. cogn. with Gk. βρόχθος, 'throat', ἔβροξε (aor.), 'he swallowed up', βρόγχος, 'windpipe', OIr. brāgae, 'neck', W. breuant, 'throat, gullet', fr. I.-E. base \*gwrŏgh-, a -gh-enlargement of base \*gwer-, 'to swallow', whence L. vorāre, 'to devour'. See voracious and cp. crag, 'neck'. Cp. also bronchus.

crawfish, n. - A var. of crayfish.

crawl, intr. v. — ME. crawlen, fr. ON. krafla, 'to paw, crawl', rel. to Dan. kravle, 'to crawl', Du. krabbelen, 'to scratch', LG. krabben, 'to scratch, claw' (whence G. krabbeln, 'to grope, crawl'), and to crab, 'crustacean' (q.v.) Cp. scrawl.

Derivatives: crawl, n., crawl-er, n., crawl-ing, adi, and n., crawl-ing-ly, adv.

crawl, n., an enclosure in water for turtles. — Du. kraal. See kraal and cp. corral.

crayfish, also crawfish, n. — ME. crevise, crevis, fr. OF. crevice (also escrevice, whence F. écrevisse), fr. Frankish \*krabitja, \*krebitja, dimin. forms rel. to OS. krebit, MDu. crevet, Du. kreeft, OHG. krebi3, MHG. krebe3, G. Krebs, and to LG. krabbe, Du. krab, ON. krabbi, OE. crabba, 'crab'. See crab, 'crustacean'.

cravon, n., a stick of colored chalk, - F., 'pencil', orig. 'a chalk pencil', derived fr. craie, 'chalk', fr. L. crēta, lit. 'sifted earth', fr. (terra) crēta, fem. pp. of cernere, 'to sift' (see certain). The usual derivation of Latin crēta, 'chalk', from Crēta, the Latin name of the isle of Crete, is erroneous. Any Latin derivative of the island name Crēta must needs have a Latin suff. If crēta, 'chalk', were really a derivative of the island name Crēta, its form should be crētica or crētēnsis, etc. (for terra Crētica or Crētēnsis, lit. 'earth of Crete'). Confusion with the isle of Crete is prob. due to the fact that Cimolus (Gk. Κίμωλος), one of the islands of the Cretan Sea. was famous for the chalk produced there (see cimolite). For the sense development of L. crēta, 'chalk', lit, 'sifted earth', cp. OSlav. mělů, 'lime', and Russ, mělů, 'chalk', fr. OSlav. meljo, mlěti, 'to grind'. Cp. It. creta, OProvenç., Catal., Sp., Port. greda, MLG. krîte, MDu. (= Du.) krijt, OS. krīda, MHG. krīde (G. Kreide), Bret. creiz, etc., which all derive fr. L. crēta. The word crayon was introduced into English by the English diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).

crayon, tr. v., to draw with a crayon. — F. crayonner, 'to draw with a pencil', fr. crayon, 'pencil'. See crayon, n.

crayonist, n. — F. crayonniste, 'one who draws with a pencil', a hybrid coined fr. F. crayon (see crayon, n., 1), and suff. -iste (fr. Gk. - $\iota \sigma \tau \eta \varsigma$ , see -ist)

craze, tr. and intr. v. — ME. crasen, 'to break, crack', of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. krasa, 'to crackle'. F. écraser (fr. earlier acraser), is from the same source. Swed. krasa is of imitative origin and related to E. crash and crack (qq.v.) Derivatives: craze, n., craz-ed, adj., crazy (q.v.) crazy, adj. — Formed fr. craze with suff. -y (corresponding to OF. -ip).

Derivatives: crazi-ly, adv., crazi-ness, n.

creak, intr. and tr. v. — ME. creken, 'to croak', of imitative origin. Cp. cricket, the insect, and

Derivatives: creak, n., creak-y, adj., creak-i-ly, adv., creak-i-ness, n.

cream, n. — ME. creme, fr. OF. cresme (F. crème), which is a blend of Gaulish crama and Eccles. L. chrīsma, fr. Gk. χρῖσμα. See chrism. Derivatives: cream, tr. and intr. v., cream-er, n., creamery (q.v.), cream-y, adj.

creamery, n. — F. crémerie, fr. crème. See cream and -erv.

crease, n., a fold, ridge. — Fr. earlier creast, 'a ridge', a var. of crest.

Derivatives: crease, tr. and intr. v., creas-ed, adj., creas-er, n., creas-ing, n., creas-y, adj.

crease, creese, n., a dagger. — Var. spellings of kris (q.v.)

create, tr. v. - L. creatus, pp. of creare, 'to make, produce, create', lit, 'to cause to grow', fr. I.-E. base \*ker-, \*kerē-, 'to grow', whence also crēscere, 'to grow', crēber, 'thick, close, frequent, numerous', lit. 'densely grown', Cerēs, gen. Cereris, Italian corn goddess, lit. 'goddess of growth'. pro-cerus, 'high, tall', prop. 'high grown', Gk. κορεννύναι, 'to fill with a thing. satisfy', κόρος, 'one's fill, satiety', κόρος, 'stripling, child', κόρη, 'maiden', lit. 'grown up', Arm. serm, sermn, 'seed, shoot, sprout', serem, 'I produce', Alb. &jer, 'acorn', &jere, 'lentil', lit. 'food', Lith. šeriù, šérti, 'to feed', OPruss. sermen, 'funeral repast', and prob. also OHG. hirsi, hirso, 'millet'. Cp. I.-E. base \*ker-dh-, 'row, herd', a -dh-enlargement of base \*ker-, whence OL sárdhah, 'herd', Goth, hairda, OE, heord, 'herd'. See cereal, crescent, herd and cp. creature, procreate, recreate. Cp. also accrescent, concrescence, concrete, Cora, core-, Corinna, crebri-, Creole, crescendo, decrease, decrement, Dioscuri, excrescent, hypocoristic, increase, increment, procerity, recrudesce, recruit. For the ending of create see verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: creation, creative, creator (qq.v.) creatine, creatin, n., a white crystalline substance occurring in the muscles of vertebrates (biochem.) — F. créatine, coined by the French

chemist Michel-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889), the discoverer of this substance in 1835, fr. Gk. κρέας, 'flesh', which is cogn. with L. crūdus, 'raw', cruor, 'thick blood, gore'. See crude and chem. suff. -ine, -in, and cp. the first element in creasors and the second element in Pancreas.

creation, n. — F. création, fr. L. creationem, acc. of creatio, 'a creating, producing', fr. creatus, pp. of creare. See create and -ion.

Derivatives: creation-ism, n., creation-ist, n. creative, adj. — Coined by the English philosopher Ralph Cudworth (1617-88) in 1678 (see his The True Intellectual System of the Universe, published in that year) fr. L. creātus, pp. of creāre (see create) and suff. -ive.

Derivatives: creative-ly, adv., creat-ive-ness, n., creativ-ity, n.

creator, n. — L. creātor, 'creator, author, founder', fr. creātus, pp. of creāre. See create and agential suff. -or.

creature, n. — OF. creature (F. créature), fr. Late L. creātūrā, 'a thing created', fr. L. creātus, np. of creāre. See create and -ure.

Derivatives: creatur-al, creature-ly, adjs., creature-li-ness, n.

crebri-, combining form meaning 'closely set'. — Fr. L. crēber, fem. crēbra, neut. crēbrum, 'thick, close, frequent, numerous', which stands for \*krē-dhro-s and lit. means 'growing densely', fr. I.-E. base \*ker-, \*kerē-, 'to grow', whence also L. crēscere, 'to grow', creāre, 'to create'. See create.

crèche, n., a day nursery. — F., 'crib, cradle', fr. Frankish \*kripja, which is rel. to OHG. krippa, OE. cribb, 'crib, manger'. See crib and cp. cradge, cratch.

credence, n., belief. — OF., fr. ML. crēdentia, 'belief', fr. L. crēdēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of crēdere, 'to believe'. See creed and -ence and cp. credent.

credenda, n. pl., articles of faith. — L. crēdenda, lit. 'those things which must be believed', neut. pl. of crēdendus, gerundive of crēdere, 'to believe'. See creed. For other Latin gerundives used in English see agenda and words there referred to.

credent, adj., believing. — L. crēdēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of crēdere, 'to believe'. See creed and -ent.

credential, adj., that which entitles to credit. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. ML. crēdentia. See credence.

Derivatives: credential, tr. v., credentials, n. pl. credibility, n. — ML. credibilitas, fr. L. credibilis. See next word and -ity.

credible, adj. — L. crēdibilis, 'worthy of belief, credible', fr. crēdere. See creed and -ible.

Derivatives: credible-ness, n., credibl-y, adv.

credit, n. — F. crédit, fr. lt. credito, fr. L. crêditum, 'that which is believed; a loan', pp. of crêdere, 'to believe', used as a noun. See creed. Derivatives: credit, tr. v., credit-able, adj., cre-

dit-abil-ity, n., creditable-ness, n., creditabl-y, adv

creditor, n. — L. crēditor, 'truster, lender', fr. crēditus, pp. of crēdere, 'to believe, trust'. See creed and agential suff. -or.

crednerite, n., an oxide of cuprum and manganese (mineral.) — Named after the German geologist Karl Friedrich Heinrich Credner (1809-76). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

credo, n., a creed. — L. crēdō, 'I believe'. See creed.

credulity, n. — ME., fr. L. crēdulitātem, acc. of crēdulitās, 'easiness of belief', fr. crēdulus. See next word and -ity.

credulous, adj. — L. crēdulus, 'easy of belief', fr. crēdere, 'to believe'. See creed. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

Derivatives: credulous-ly, adv., credulous-ness, n. creed, n., a formula of belief. — ME. crede, fr. OE. crēda, fr. L. crēdere, 'to believe', which is cogn. with OI. śrád-dádhāti, 'trusts, believes', Avestic zrazdā- (assimilated fr. \*sraz-dā), 'to believe'. OIr. cretim, W. credu, 'I believe', prob. fr. I.-E. base \*kred-dhē-, 'to attribute magic power to somebody', i.e. 'to believe somebody', fr. \*kred-, 'magic power' (whence OI, srad, 'magic power'). and \*dhē-, 'to place' (whence OI, dádhāti, 'he places', Gk. τιθέναι, 'to place'). See do an cp. words there referred to. The usual connection of L. crēdere, etc., with L. cor, gen, cordis. Gk. καρδία, 'heart', etc., is due to folk etymology. Cp. accredit, credence, credential, credible, credit, creditor, credulity, credulous, grant, incroyable, miscreant, recreant, sraddha.

creedite, n., a hydrous fluoride and sulfate of calcium and aluminum (mineral.) — Named after the Creede quadrangle of the U.S. Geol. Survey, Colorado. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

creek, n., 1) a brook; 2) a narrow inlet. — ME. creke, crike, fr. ON. kriki, 'bay' (whence also F. crique, 'creek'), which is rel. to MDu. creke, Du. kreek, 'creek'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'a bend, turn, angle'. They are rel. to the second element in dial. Swed. armkrik, 'bend of the arm', and to ON. krōkr, 'hook'. See crutch.

creel, n., a wicker basket. — OF. creil, 'wickerwork', fr. Late L. crāticulum, a var. of L. crāticula, 'fine hurdle work', dimin. of crātis, 'wickerwork'. See crate and cp. grill, 'gridiron'.

Derivative: creel, tr. v.

creep, intr. v. — ME. creopen, crepen, fr. OE. crēopan, rel. to ON. krjūpa, Swed. krypa, Dan. krybe, OFris. kriapa, MLG. krēpen, krūpen, MDv. crūpen, Du. kruipen, 'to creep'. These words prob. meant orig. 'to go bent down', and derive fr. I.-E. base \*greub-, whence also Gk. γρῦπός, 'curved, hook-nosed', γρῦπτειν, γρῦποῦσθαι, γρυμπάνειν, 'to become bent or wrinkled'. Cp. cripple, croft, crop, crumple. Cp. also grovel. Base \*greub- is an enlargement of base \*greu-, which itself is an enlargement of base

\*ger-, 'to turn, twist', whence Gk. γέρρον, 'anything made of wickerwork', esp. 'an oblong shield', γυργαθός, 'a wicker basket'.

Derivatives: creep, n., creep-er, n., creep-ing, n. and adj., creep-ing-ly, adv., creep-y, adj.

creeper, n., a climbing plant. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. -er; first used in this sense by Bacon.

creese, n. - See kris.

cremaster, n., the muscle by which the testicle is suspended (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κρεμαστήρ, 'suspender'; in the pl.: 'muscles by which the testicles are suspended', fr. κρεμαστός, 'hung, suspended', verbal adj. of κρεμάννῦμι, 'I hang up, suspend', which is rel. to κρήμνημι, of s.m., κρημνός, 'precipice', and perh. cogn. with Goth. hramjan, 'to crucify'. Cp. the first element in cremnophobia, cremocarn.

cremate, tr. v., to burn to ashes. — L. cremātus, pp. of cremāre, 'to consume by fire, burn', rel. to Umbr. krematra, 'an instrument for burning the intestines', fr. I.-E. \*ker-em, an -m-enlargement of base \*ker-, 'to singe, burn, glow', whence also L. carbō, 'coal', OE. heorþ, 'hearth'. See carbon, hearth and verbal suff. -ate. Gk. κέραμος, 'potter's clay', is not cogn. with L. cremāre (see ceramic).

cremation, n. — L. cremātiō, gen. -onis, 'a burning', fr. cremātus, pp. of cremāre, 'to burn'. See prec. word and -ion.

cremationist, n., one who advocates the cremation of dead human bodies instead of burying them.— See cremation and -ist.

cremator, n. — Eccles. L. cremātor, 'a burner', fr. L. cremātus, pp. of cremāre. See cremate and agential suff. -or.

**crematorium**, n. — A Modern Latin word. See **crematory**, n.

crematory, adj. — ModL. cremātōrius, 'pertaining to cremation', fr. L. cremātus, pp. of cremāre. See cremate and adj. suff. -ory.

crematory, n. — ModL. cremātōrium, 'a place for burning corpses', fr. L. cremātus, pp. of cremāre. See cremate and subst. suff. -ory.

crembalum, n., a jew's harp. — ModL., fr. Gk. κρέμβαλον, 'castanet'. See crepitate.

cremnophobia, n., a morbid fear of precipices (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. κρημνός, 'an overhanging bank, precipice, cliff, crag', and -φοβί $\bar{x}$ , 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. The first element is rel. to Gk. κρήμνημι, 'I hang up, suspend'; see cremaster. For the second element see -phobia.

cremocarp, n., a form of fructification, in which the fruit is split into two indehiscent one-seeded carpels called *mericarps*, which hang from the summit of the central axis called *carpophore* (bot.) — Lit. 'hanging fruit', fr. Gk. κρεμα-, stem of κρεμαννύναι, 'to hang', and καρπός, 'fruit'. See cremaster and carpel and cp. the first element in carpophore and the second element in mericarp.

Cremona, n., a violin made at *Cremona* in Italy. cren-, form of creno- before a vowel.

crenate, crenated, adj., notched, scalloped. — VL. \*crēnātus, pp. of \*crēnāre, 'to notch'. See crenel and adj. suff. -ate, resp. also -ed.

Derivatives: crenat-ion, n., crenat-ure, n. crenel, crenelle, n., one of the indentations in a battlement. — OF. crenel (F. créneau), dimin. of OF. cren, cran (F. cran), 'a notch', fr. crener, 'to notch', fr. VL. \*crēnāre, fr. Late L. crēna, 'notch', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. cranny, crenate.

crenelate, crenellate, tr. v. — F. créneler, fr. OF. creneler, fr. crenel, See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: crenel(l)-at-ed, adj., crenel(l)-at-ion, n.

crenic, adj., pertaining to an acid occurring in humus and in deposits (chem.) — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. κρήνη, 'spring, fountain', which prob. stands for \*κράσνα and is rel. to κρουνός (for \*κρουσός), 'spring, well head'. Cp. the second element in Hippocrene.

creno-, before a vowel cren-, combining form used in the sense of 'mineral spring'. — Fr. Gk. κρήνη. See prec. word.

crenulate, adj., minutely crenate. — ModL. crēnulātus, fr. crēnula, dimin. of VL. crēna. See crenate.

Derivatives: crenulat-ed, adj., crenulat-ion, n. Creole, n., a native of the West Indies, of European descent. — Fr. créole, earlier criole, fr. Sp. criollo, fr. Port. crioulo, orig. 'brought up (in one's house)', fr. criar, 'to nourish, bring up', fr. L. creāre, 'to make, produce, create'. See create and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: Creole, adj. Creon, n., brother of Jocasta and brother-in-law of Oedipus; he was king of Thebes (Greek mythol.) — Gk. Κρέων, fr. κρέων, a var. of κρείων, 'ruler, lord, master', which is cogn. with OI. śréyas-, Avestic srayah-, 'better'.

**creophagous**, adj., flesh-eating. — Gk. κρεοφάγος, compounded of κρέας, 'flesh', and -φάγος, 'eating'. See **creosote** and **-phagous**.

creosote, n., an oily liquid obtained from tar. — G. Kreosot, coined by the German natural philosopher, Baron Karl von Reichenbach (1788-1869) in 1832 fr. Gk. κρέας, gen. κρέως, 'flesh', and σώζεω, 'to save'. The first element is cogn. with L. crūdus, 'raw', cruor, 'gore, thick blood'; see crude. The second element is rel. to Gk. σάος, 'safe', σωτήρ, 'savior'; see soter.

crêpe, n., a light crinkled cloth of silk. — F., 'crape', fr. OF. crespe, fr. L. crispus, 'curled'. See crisp and cp. crape.

Derivative: crepe, tr. and intr. v.

Crepidula, n., a genus of gastropods (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. crepidula, 'a small sandal', dimin. of crepida, 'sandal', fr. Gk.  $\kappa\rho\eta\pi\bar{\imath}\delta\alpha$ , acc. of  $\kappa\rho\eta\pi\bar{\imath}\xi$ , of s.m., which is cogn. with L. carpisculum, 'a kind of footwear'. For the ending see suff. -ule.

Crepis, n., a genus of plants of the chicory family (bot.) — L. crēpis, fr. Gk. κρηπίς, 'sandal; name of a plant'. See prec. word.

crepitant, adj., making repeated crackling sounds.

— L. crepitāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of crepitāre. See crepitate and -ant.

crepitate, intr. v., to make repeated crackling sounds. — L. crepitāt-(um), pp. stem of crepitāre, 'to rattle, creak, crackle, clatter', freq. of crepāre, 'to rattle, crack, break with a crack, burst', which is cogn. with Ol. kfpatē, 'laments', from the I.-E. imitative base \*(s)krep-; cp. craven, crevasse, crevice, decrepit, decrepitate, discrepant, quebracho. Cp. base \*(s)qreb-, whence Gk. κρέμβαλα (pl.), 'castanets', OSlav. skrobotū, 'noise', Lith. skrebū, skrebēti, 'to rustle', and see crembalum, roup, 'to sell by auction'. Bases \*(s)qreb- and \*(s)krep- are enlargements of the imitative base \*qer-, \*qr-, \*ker-, \*kr-; see raven, n.

Derivative: crepitat-ion, n.

crepitus, n., a sound made by a sudden discharge of wind from the bowels (med.) — L. (short for crepitus ventris, lit. 'sound made by the belly'), fr. crepāre. See prec. word.

crépon, n., crêpe of firm texture — F., fr. crêpe, 'crape'. See crêpe.

crept, past tense and pp. of creep. — ME. crepte, a new formation. See creep.

crepuscle, n., twilight. — L. crepusculum, fr. creper, 'dusky', which is of uncertain origin. crepuscular, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, twilight. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. crepusculum. See prec. word.

crepuscule, n., twilight. — F. crépuscule, fr. L. crepusculum. See crepuscle.

crescendo, adj. and adv., gradually increasing in loudness; n., a gradual increase in loudness. — It., lit. 'increasing', fr. crescere, 'to increase, grow', fr. L. crēscere. See next word.

crescent, n., the waxing moon. — ME. cressant, fr. OF. creissant (F. croissant), prop. pres. part. of creistre (F. croitre), 'to grow', fr. L. crēscere, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base \*ker-, 'to grow', whence also L. creāre, 'to create'. See create and -ent and cp. decrement, increase, increment.

crescent, adj., increasing in size. — L. crēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of crēscere. See prec. word.

cresol, n., a caustic liquid (chem.) — Formed fr. creosote with suff. -ol.

cress, n., plant of the mustard family. — ME. cresse, fr. OE. cærse, cerse, cresse, rel. to MDu. kersse, Du. kers, OHG. kresso (masc.), cressa (fem.), MHG., G. kresse, 'cress', and cogn. with Gk. γράστις, 'grass, green fodder', γράειν, 'to gnaw, eat', OI. grásati, 'eats'. Cp. gastro-Cress orig. meant 'the edible plant'. See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 403 s.v. Kresse. F. cresson and It. crescione, 'cress', are Teut. loan words. cresset, n., an iron vessel for holding oil or grease. — ME., fr. OF. craisset, fr. craisse, graisse,

373

'grease', fr. VL. \*crassia, fr. L. crassus 'thick' See crass.

crest. n. - ME.. fr. OF. creste (F. crête), fr. L. crista, 'tuft on the head of animals, cock's comb'. which is cogn, with MIr. cressaim. 'I shake. swing', ON, hrista, 'to shake', OHG, rīsta, MHG, rīste, G. Reiste, 'bundle', These words derive from a -t-enlargement of L-E, base \*areis-, whence OPruss, craysi, 'blade, stalk'. crays (pl.), 'hay', Goth, af-hrisjan, us-hrisjan, 'to shake off', OF, hrisian OS, hrissan 'to rattle. creak', OE., OS., ON., OFris., OHG, hris, later rīs. MHG. rīs. G. Reis. Dan., Swed. ris, MDu., Du. riis, 'twig, sprig', L. crispus, 'curly', crīnis (for crisnis), 'hair of the head'. Cp. crinite, crisp. crease, 'a fold', and kestrel. Base \*areis- is an enlargement of base \*(s)aer-, 'to bend, turn. twist'. See curve and cp. words there referred to. cresvl. n., 1) a univalent radical, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O; 2) another name for tolyl (chem.) — Formed fr. cresol with suff. -vl.

Derivative: cresvl-ic. adi.

cretaceous, adj., chalky. - L. crētāceus, 'chalklike', fr. crēta, 'chalk'. See crayon and -aceous. Derivative: cretaceous-ly, adv.

cretic, n., name of a metrical foot. — Fr. L. (pēs) Crēticus, fr. Gk. (πούς) Κοητικός, lit. 'Cretan (foot)', fr. Kontn, 'Crete'. For the ending see suff. -ic.

Derivative: cretic, adj.

crétification, n. — See next word and -fication.

cretify, tr. v., to convert into chalk. - Formed fr. L. crēta, 'chalk' (see cravon), with suff. -fv. cretin, n., 1) a person suffering from cretinism; 2) an idiot. — F. crétin, fr. cretin, a word of the dial, of Valais, fr. F. chrétien, 'Christian', fr. L. Chrīstiānus (see Christian). The different stages of sense development were prob. 1) Christian: 2) human being: 3) wretched human being: 4) idiot.

Derivatives: cretinism (q.v.), cretin-oid, adj., cretin-ous, adj.

cretinism, n., a disease caused by the deficiency of the thyroid gland (med.) — F. crétinisme. formed fr. crétin with suff. -isme. See cretin and -ism.

Cretism, n., Cretan behavior; lying. — Gk. Kpnτισμός, fr. Κρητίζειν, 'to behave like a Cretan', i.e. 'to lie', fr. Κρής, gen. Κρητός, 'Cretan'. For the ending see suff. -ism.

cretonne, n., a kind of cotton cloth. — F., fr. Creton, a village in Normandy, where it was originally made.

crevasse, n., a deep cleft, gap, rift, crack. — F., fr. crever. See next word.

crevice, n., a narrow opening. — ME. crevasse, crevice, fr. OF. (= F.) crevasse, 'gap, rift, crack, crevasse', fr. VL. \*crepăția (whence also OProvenç. crebassa), fr. L. crepare, 'to rattle, crack, break with a crack, burst'. See crepitate.

Derivatives: crevice, tr. v., crevic-ed, adj.

crew, n. — Formerly spelled crue, aphetic for ac-

crue, 'a reinforcement', fr. OF, accreue, accrue, 'an increase', prop. fem. pp. of accroistre (F. accroître), 'to increase', fr. L. accrescere, 'to increase', fr. ad- and crescere, 'to grow'. See crescent, adi., and cp. accrue.

crewel, n., worsted varn. — Fr. earlier crule. crewle, which is of uncertain origin.

crib, n. — ME, cribb, fr. OE, cribb, rel. to OS. kribbia, Dan, krybbe, OFris., MDu, kribbe, Du, krib, kribbe, OHG, kripia, krippa, MHG, G. krippe, 'crib, manger', MHG, krebe, 'basket'. The orig, meaning of these words seems to have been 'wickerwork'. It, greppia, OProvenc. crepcha and F. creche 'manger, crib', are Teut. loan words. Cp. cradge, cratch, crèche.

Derivatives: crib. tr. and intr. v., cribb-age, n. cribb-ing, n.

cribble, n., a coarse sieve. — F. crible, fr. Late L. crībellum, 'a small sieve', dimin, of crībrum. See next word.

cribriform, adi., sievelike, perforated like a sieve. - Formed fr. L. cribrum, 'a sieve', and forma. 'form, shape'. L. crībrum stands for \*greidhrom Ilit, 'an instrument for sifting', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)aerēi-, 'to sift, separate', and instrumental suff. \*-dhro-1 and is cogn. with OIr. criathar. OW, cruitr, OCo, croider, MBret, croezr, 'sieve'. OE. hrīdder, OHG. rītera, 'a sieve'. See riddle. 'sieve', and cp. garble. Cp. also certain and words there referred to. For the second element in cribriform see -form.

crick, n., a painful spasmodic affection of the muscles. — ME. crykke, of uncertain origin. Derivative: crick, tr. v.

cricket, n., an insect of the order Orthoptera. — OF. (= F.) criquet, rel. to criquer, 'to crack'; of imitative origin. Cp. creak, grig.

Derivative: cricket-y, adj.

cricket, n., the game. — OF. criquet, 'stick, stake used as goal in the game of bowls', fr. MDu. cricke, 'stick', which stands in gradational relationship to OE, crycc, 'crutch', See crutch. Derivatives: cricket-er, n., cricket-ing, n.

crico-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the cricoid cartilage' (anat.) — See next word. cricoid (anat.), adj., pertaining to the cartilage of the larvnx: n., the cricoid cartilage. — Gk. κρικοειδής, 'ring-shaped', compounded of κρίκος, 'ring', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape. See circus and -oid.

cried, past tense and pp. of cry. — ME. cride, cried, fr. crien, 'to cry'. See cry and -ed.

crier, n. — ME. criere, fr. OF. criere, nom. of crieur, fr. crier, 'to cry'. See cry and agential

crime, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) crime, fr. L. crimen, 'judicial decision, judgment, charge, crime', which stands for cri-men and orig, meant 'cry of distress' (see Brugmann, in Indogermanische Forschungen, 9, 353f., Porzig, ibid. 42, 265). It derives fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qrei-, enlargement of the imitative base \*qer-, 'to shout,

cry', whence also OHG, scrian, 'to cry', ON, hreimr, 'to squeak', hrīna, 'to squeal, squeak'. See scream. For further derivatives of base \*gersee raven and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also criminal, criminology, incriminate, recriminate. There is no connection between L. crimen and cernere, 'to sift'.

Derivatives: crime, tr. v., crime-less, adi., crimeless-ness, n.

criminal, adi — F. criminel, fr. L. criminalis. 'pertaining to crime, criminal', fr. crimen, gen. criminis. See crime and adi. suff. -al.

Derivatives: criminal n., criminal-ism, n., criminal-ist, n., criminality (q.v.)

criminality, n. - F. criminalité, fr. ML. crīminālitātem, acc. of crīminālitās, fr. L. crīminālis. See prec. word and -itv.

criminate, tr. v., 1) to accuse of a crime; 2) to incriminate: 3) to censure. — L. crīminātus, pp. of criminari, 'to accuse somebody of a crime, to charge with', fr. crīmen, gen. crīminis. See crime and verbal suff. -ate and cp. discriminate, incriminate, recriminate.

Derivatives: crimination (q.v.), criminat-ive, adj., criminator (q.v.), criminat-ory, adj.

crimination, n. — L. criminatio, gen. -onis, 'accusation', fr. crīminātus, pp. of crīminārī. See prec. word and -ion.

criminator, n. — L., 'accuser', fr. crīminātus, pp. of crīminārī. See criminate and agential suff.

criminology, n., the study of crime. — A hybrid coined fr. L. crimen, gen. criminis, 'charge, crime' and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See crime and -logy.

Derivatives: criminolog-ic, criminolog-ic-al, adis., criminolog-ist, n.

criminous, adj., criminal. - L. crīminosus, 'slanderous, faulty, blameworthy', fr. crimen, gen. crīminis, 'charge, crime'. See crime and -ous.

Derivatives: criminous-ly, adv., criminous-ness, n. crimp. tr. v., to wrinkle. — Du. and LG. krimpen, 'to curve, shrink', rel. to OHG, krimphan, of s.m., and to E. cramp and crumple (qq.v.)

Derivatives: crimp, n., crimp-er, n., crimp-ing, n., crimp-y, adj.

crimp, n., one who procures seamen by entrapping them. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: crimp, tr. v., to entrap (seamen). crimson, n., deep red. — Sp. cremesin, fr. Arab. airmiz, ult. fr. OI. \*kŕmi-ia-, 'produced by a worm'. OI. kṛmiḥ, 'worm', is cogn. with Lith. kirmis, kirmēlē, OIr. cruim, Alb. krimp, 'worm'. Cp. kermes, carmine.

Derivatives: crimson, adj. and tr. v., crimson-ly, adv., crimson-ness, n.

crinal, adj., pertaining to the hair. — L. crīnālis, fr. crīnis, 'hair'. See crinite and adj. suff. -al.

cringe, intr. v. — ME, crengen, fr. OE, cringan, 'to fall in battle, yield', lit. 'to be bent', rel. to ON. kringr, LG., Du. kring, MHG. krinc, G.

Kring, 'circle\_ring', and to crank, crinkle (og v) Derivatives: cringe, n., cring-ing, n., cring-ingly, adv., cring-ing-ness, n. cringle, n., a small ring. — LG. kringel, dimin.

of kring, 'circle, ring', See prec, word and dimin. suff. -le and co. dégringolade.

crini-, combining form meaning 'hair', - Fr. L. crīnis, 'hair', See crinite.

crinite, adi., hairy. — L. crinitus, pp. of crinire. 'to provide or cover with hair', fr. crīnis, 'hair', which stands for \*cris-nis and is rel. to crispus. 'curly', crista, 'tuft on the head of animals, cock's comb'. See crest and adi, suff, -ite and cp. crisp. Cp. also crinal, crino- and the first element in crinoline.

crinkle, intr. and tr. v., to wrinkle, - ME, (in the participle crinkled), freq. formed fr. OE. crincan, a collateral form of cringan, 'to yield'. See cringe and freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: crinkle, n., crinkl-y, adj.

crinkum-crankum, adj., full of twists and turns (collog.) — See crinkle and crank: iocosely formed in imitation of Latin words ending in -um. crinoid, adi., lily-shaped. — Gk, κρινοειδής, compounded of xpivov, 'lily', and -oeionc, 'like'. fr. £180c, 'form, shape'. See Crinum and -oid and cp. encrinite.

Crinoidea, n. pl., a class of echinoderms (zool.) — ModL. See prec. word.

crinoline, n., 1) a stiff cloth; 2) a petticoat made of stiff cloth; 3) a hoop skirt. - F., fr. It. crinolino, which is compounded of crino, 'hair' (fr. L. crīnis), and lino, 'flax' (fr. L. līnum). It. crinolino prop. denotes a fabric whose woof is made of hair and whose warp is made of linen. See crinite and linen.

Derivative: crinoline, tr. v.

Crinum, n., a genus of plants of the amaryllis family (bot.) - ModL., fr. Gk. xolvov, 'lily', which is a foreign word of unknown origin. Cp. the first element in crinoid.

crio-, combining form meaning 'ram-headed'. — Gk. κρῖο-, fr. κρῖός, 'ram, battering ram', which prob. stands for \*χοιξός and is rel. to κεραός, 'horned', fr. κέρας, 'horn', and cogn. with ON. hreinn, 'reindeer'. See horn and cp. cerato-, cervine. Cp. also the first element in reindeer.

criosphinx, n., a sphinx with the head of a ram. — Compounded of Gk. xoīóc, 'ram', and σφίγξ, 'sphinx'. See prec word and sphinx.

cripple, n. — ME. cripel, crepel, crupel, fr. OE. crypel, rel. to ON. kryppill, OFris. kreppel, MDu. cropel, crepel. Du. kreupele, 'cripple', MHG., G. krüppel, lit. 'bent, twisted', and to OE. crēopan, 'to creep'. See creep and cp. croft, crop. Derivatives: cripple, tr. v., crippl-ed, adj., cripple-ness, n., crippl-er, n., crippl-ing, adj. and n., crippl-ing-ly, adv., crippl-y, adj.

crisis, n. — L., fr. Gk. κρίσις, 'a separating, putting apart, a decision', rel. to κριτής, 'judge,' xp(veiv, 'to separate, pick out, decide, judge', fr. I.-E. base  $*(s)q(e)r\bar{e}(i)$ -, 'to separate', whence

also L. cernere, 'to separate, sift, distinguish, discern, understand, decide', See certain and co. critic and words there referred to. Cp. also acrisia, eccrinology, endocrine, hypocrisy,

crisp. adi., 1) brittle: 2) lively: 3) fresh: 4) curly. - OE., fr. L. crispus, 'curly', which is cogn. with W. crych, Bret. crech, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base \*(s)areis-, whence also L. crīnis (for \*crisnis), 'hair', and crista, 'tuft on the head of animals, cock's comb'. See crest and cp. words there referred to, Cp. also Crispin.

Derivatives: crisp. tr. and intr. v., crispate, adj. (q.v.), crisp-ly, adv., crisp-ness, n., crisp-y, adj. crispate, adj., of a curly appearance. - L. crispātus, pp. of crispāre, 'to curl, wave', fr. crispus, See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: crispat-ion, n.

Crispin, masc. PN. — L. Crispinus, a Roman cognomen derived fr. crispus, 'curled'. See crisp, adi., and -in (representing L. -inus).

criss-cross, n., a mark made with two crossing lines. — Fr. earlier Christ-cross.

Derivatives: criss-cross, adi., tr. v., adv.

cristate, adi., crested (said esp. of birds and other animals). — L. cristātus, 'having a crest or tuft', fr. crista. See crest and adj. suff. -ate.

criterion, n. — Gk. κριτήριον, 'a means for judging', fr. κριτής, 'judge', fr. κρίνειν, 'to separate, decide, judge', See critic.

crith, n., a unit of weight for gases. — Coined by Hoffmann fr. Gk. κοῖθή, 'barleycorn', which is prob. cogn. with L. hordeum, 'barley'. See Hordeum.

critic, n. — L. criticus, fr. Gk. κριτικός, 'capable of judging', fr. κριτής, 'judge', fr. κρίνειν, 'to separate, decide, judge', which is cogn. with L. cernere, 'to sieve, distinguish, discerna understand, decide', See certain and cp. crisis, criterion, diacritical, hypocrite, oneirocritic.

Derivatives: critic-al, adj., critical-ly, adv., critical-ness, n., critic-ism, n., critic-ize, criticise, intr. and tr. v., critic-iz-er, critic-is-er, n., critic-iz-ing-ly, critic-is-ing-ly, adv.

critique, n. — F., fr. Gk. κριτική (short for κριτικά τέγγη, 'the critical art'), fem. of κριτικός, 'of, or for, judging, capable of judging'. See

croak, intr. and tr. v. — From the stem of OE. crāc-ettan, 'to croak', which is rel. to OE. cracian, 'to resound', OE, crāwan, 'to crow', ME, crēken, 'to croak'. All these words are of imitative origin. See raven and cp. Circaëtus. Cp. also crack, crake, creak, crow, grackle.

Derivatives: croak, n., croak-er, n., croak-ing, adi, and n., croak-v, adi,

Croat, n. - Fr. earlier Chorwat, fr. Serbo-Croatian Hrvat, fr. OSlav. Churvatinu, 'Croat', lit, 'mountaineer, highlander', fr. churva, 'mountain', which is rel. to OSlav., Serb. and Croatian gora, Russ. gorá, Pol. góra, Czech and Slovak hora, and cogn. with OI. girth, Avestic gairi, 'mountain', Alb. gur, 'rock', Lith. gire,

'forest' and prob. also with Gk. Bookac, 'north wind', lit, 'a mountain wind', See Boreas and cp. crayat.

Derivatives: Croat-ian, adi, and n.

crocein, croceine, n., any of several vellow and red dves (chem.) - Formed with chem. suff. -in. resp. -ine fr. L. croceus, 'saffron-colored', fr. crocus 'saffron' See Crocus.

crochet, n., a kind of knitting done with a small hook. — F., 'a small hook', dimin, of croc, 'hook', which is a Teut, loan word, Cp. ON. krōkr, 'hook' and see crook. Cp. also crotchet. crocket, and accroach, encroach,

Derivatives: crochet, tr. and intr. v., crochet-er. n., crochet-ing, n.

crocidolite, n., a blue or green fibrous mineral, consisting of silicate of iron and solium (mineral.) — Compounded of Gk, χροχύς, gen, χροχύδος, 'a nap of woolen cloth', and λίθος, 'stone'. The first element is rel. to Gk. κρόκη. 'woof, thread', stands in gradational relationship to koékety, 'to weave', and is cogn, with OF, hrēol, 'reel', hræg(e)l, 'garment', ON, hræll, 'a weaver's slev', fr. I.-E. base \*grek-, 'to strike'. See rail, 'garment', reel, 'a revolvable instrument', and cp. next word. For the second element see -lite.

Crocidura, n., a genus of shrews (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κροχύς, gen. κροχύδος, 'a nap of woolen cloth', and οὐοά, 'tail'. See prec. word and uro-, 'tail-'.

crock, n., an earthen pot. — OE. crocca, rel. to OS. krūka. MDu. crūke (Du. kruik), MHG. krūche, OHG. krōg, kruog (MHG. kruoc, G. Krug), 'pitcher, jug'. Cp. MIr. crocan, 'pot', Gk. κρωσσός, 'pitcher', OSlav, krugla, 'cup'. All these words are prob. borrowed from the same unknown language.

Derivatives: crock, tr. v., to put into a crock, crock-erv, n.

crock, n., an old, worn-out horse, - Rel. to Swed. krake, LG. krakke, 'a worn-out horse', and to E. crack (q.v.)

Derivative: crock, tr. v., to break down (a horse).

crocket, n., an ornament placed on the sides of pinnacles, gables, spires, etc. (archit.) — AF. croquet, corresponding to OF. crochet. See

Derivatives: crocket-ed, adj., crocket-ing, n.

crocodile, n. — ME. cocodrille, fr. OF. cocodrille, metathesized fr. L. crocodilus, fr. Gk. κοοκόδιλος. 'lizard: crocodile', dissimilated fr. \*κροκό-δρίλος, lit. 'stone worm', fr. χρόχη, 'pebble', and δρίλος, 'worm'. Gk. κρόκη is cogn. with OI. sarkarah, śárkarā, 'gravel, pebble, sugar'; see sugar and words there referred to. The etymology of Gk. δρίλος is unknown.

Derivatives: crocodil-ian, adj. and n.

crocoite, n., native lead chromate, PbCrO4 (mineral.) — Fr. earlier crocoisite, which was formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. προπόεις, 'saffron colored', fr. κρόκος, 'saffron', See next

375

Crocus, n., a genus of plants of the iris family (bot.) — L., fr. Gk. κρόκος, 'saffron', a word of Sem. origin, Cp. Heb. karkôm. Arab. kúrkum, 'saffron', Aram, Syr, kurkêmû, Akkad, kurkānū, 'saffron', OI, kunkumam, 'saffron', is prob a Sem Joan word: cn Manfred Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionarv. Heidelberg, 1956. I. p. 219 s.v. kunkumam. Derivative: crocus-ed. adi.

Croesus, n., name of a king of Lydia renowned for his great riches. — L., fr. Gk. Koorgoc.

croft, n. -- OE., 'a small field', rel. to MDu. krocht. Du. kroft, 'hillock', lit, 'something curved', from the base appearing also in MDu. crupen, OE, creopan, 'to creep', See creep and on words there referred to.

Derivatives: croft-er, n., croft-ing, n.

Cro-Magnon, also cro-magnon, adj. (anthropol.) - So called from the name of a cave in the Department of Dordogne in France, where remains of this race of men have been found.

cromlech, n., 1) a dolmen; 2) a circle of monoliths. - W., fr. crom, fem. of crwm, 'bent' (which is prob. cogn. with MDu. rompelen. 'to wrinkle', see rumple, v.), and llech, 'a flat stone'.

cromorna, n., an organ reed stop (mus.) - F. cromorne, corruption of krummhorn (q.v.)

crone, n., a withered old woman. - ME., fr. MDu, kronie, karonie, 'an old ewe', fr. ONF. carogne (corresponding to OF, charogne), 'carcass'. See carrion. For sense development cp. F. carogne, 'hag, jade'.

Derivative: cron-ish, adi.

Cronian, adj., Saturnian. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Κρόνιος, 'of Cronus', fr. Κρόνος. See next word.

Cronus, n., a Titan, son of Uranus and Gaea and father of Zeus in Greek mythol.; identified by the Romans with Saturn. — L., fr. Gk. Κρόνος; of unknown etymology. Cp. the second element in geocronite.

crony, n., a close friend. — Fr. earlier chrony, fr. Gk. γρόνιος, 'lasting', fr. γρόνος, 'time'. See chronic.

Derivative: cronv. intr. v.

crook, n. — ME. crok, fr. ON. krōkr, 'hook, bend', which is rel. to OE. crycc, 'crutch, staff, crozier'. See crutch and cp. crosier. Cp. also crochet and words there referred to.

Derivatives: crook, tr. and intr. v., crook-ed, adj., crook-ed-ly, adv., crook-ed-ness, n.

crookesite, n., selenide of copper, thallium and silver (mineral.) — Named after the English chemist Sir William Crookes (1832-1919). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

croon, intr. and tr. v., to sing softly; to hum. — MDu. cronen (Du. kreunen), 'to groan, whimper'; prob. of imitative origin. Derivative: croon, n.

crop, n. - ME, croppe, fr. OE, crop, cropp 'sprout, bunch of flowers or berries: the top of a plant; ear of corn; crop of a bird; kidney, relto ON, kroppr, 'trunk of a body'. Dan, krop. Swed, kropp, 'trunk of the body', MDu, crop, Du. krop, 'the craw of a bird', OHG., kropf. 'growth on human body: craw', MHG., G. kropf, 'craw'. The original meaning of these words was 'protuberance'. They derive fr. I.-E. hase \*greub-, 'curved, rough, uneven', whence also Gk. γοῦπός, 'curved, hook-nosed'. See creen and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also croup (of a horse), crupper, group.

Derivatives: crop. tr. v., to cut off (esp. the tops of plants); to pluck off, reap; intr. v., to yield a crop, cropp-er, n., cropp-y, adj.

croquet, n., a game played by driving wooden balls with wooden mallets through a series of iron hoops. — From a northern dial. var. of F. crochet, dimin, of croc, 'hook', See crochet, Derivative: croquet, tr. v.

croquette, n., a ball of minced meat, fish, or of rice or potato. — F., formed with dimin, suff. -ette fr. croquer, 'to crunch', which is of imitative origin.

crore, n., ten million rupees, i.e. one hundred lakhs (Anglo-Indian). — Hind, karor, rel. to Prakrit krodi, fr. OI. kótih, 'end', which is prob. a Dravidian loan word.

crosier, crozier, n., the staff of a bishop. — The word orig, meant 'staff-bearer', and derives fr. OF. crocier. crossier. fr. crosse, 'crosier', fr. WTeut. \*krukia, 'crutch'. See crutch and cp. words there referred to, Cp, also crosse, crossette, lacrosse.

cross, n. — ME. cros, fr. OE. cros, fr. ON. kross, fr. Olr. cros. fr. L. crucem, acc. of crux, 'cross', which is of uncertain, perh. Punic, origin. Cp. It. croce, OProvenc, crotz, F. croix, Sp., Port. cruz, Catal, creu, OS. krūzi, MDu. crūce (Du. kruis), OHG, krūzi (MHG, kriuze, G. Kreuz), which all derive fr. L. crucem. Cp. across, crucial, Crucianella, crucible, crucify, cruise, cruiser, crusade, crusily, crux, cruzeiro, excruciate, kreutzer and the second element in hakenkreuz. Cp. also ridge, rung.

Derivatives: cross, tr. and intr. v., cross-ing, n. cross, adi., 1) placed across, transverse; 2) contrary; 3) ill-humored. — Fr. cross, n.

Derivatives: cross-ly, adv., cross-ness, n.

**cross-country**, adj. — Aphetic for across-country. crosse, n., the racket used in the game lacrosse. -See lacrosse and cp. next word.

crossette, n. (archaic). — F., dimin. of crosse, 'crosier, stock.' See prec. word and -ette.

crossite, n., a variety of amphibole (mineral.) — Named after the American geologist Whitman Cross (1854-1949). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

crosso-, combining form meaning 'provided with a fringe'. — Gk. κροσσο-, fr. κροσσοί (pl.), 'tassels, a fringe', rel. to κρόσσαι (pl.), 'battlements, copings of parapets', which prob. stands for \*qroqyā-, and is cogn. with Czech and Russ. krokva, 'spar, rafter', OE. hrægan, MHG., G. ragen, 'to jut out'. See rake, 'to project'.

Crotalaria, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κρόταλον, 'rattle', fr. κρότος. See next word.

Crotalus, n., the genus consisting of the rattlesnakes (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. χρόταλον. 'rattle', fr. χρότος, 'the sound of rattling, beating, striking or clapping' (whence also xροτεῖν, 'to cause to rattle: to knock, beat, strike, clan'), fr. I.-E. base \*kret-, 'to make a noise, to rattle'. whose nasalized form appears in ON, hrinda, OE, hrindan, 'to thrust', Cp. pext word, Crotaphytus, and the second element in dicrotic, tricrotism. crotaphion, n., the point at the posterior extremity of the sphenoid (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. προτάφιον, neut, of προτάφιος, 'of the temples', fr. κρόταφος, 'side of the forehead', in the pl. 'temples', prop. meaning 'the place of beating', and rel. to κρότος, 'the sound of beating'. See prec. word.

crotaphite, adj., temporal (anat.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. κρόταφοι (pl.), 'temples'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: crotaphite, n., the temporal fossa, crotaphit-ic, adj., temporal.

Crotaphytus, n., a genus of lizards (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κροταφέτης, 'pertaining to the temples, temporal', fr. κρόταφοι (pl.), 'the temples'. See crotaphion.

crotch, n., a forked part. — F. croche, fr. croc, 'hook'. See next word.

Derivative: crotch, tr. and intr. v.

crotchet, n., 1) a small hook; 2) a hooklike part.

— ME., fr. OF. crochet (pronounced crotchet),
fr. croc, 'hook', a var. of crochet (q.v.) See also
crocket.

Derivatives: crotchet, tr. and intr. v., crotcheteer, n., crochet-y, adj., crotchet-i-ness, n.

Croton, n., a genus of plants of the spurge family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κρότων, 'a tick; castoroil tree', a word of unknown origin.

crouch, intr. v. — ME. crouchen; prob. a blend of cringe and couch.

Derivatives: crouch, n., crouch-er, n.

croup, n., an inflammatory disease. — Scot. croup, 'to croak', of imitative origin.

Derivatives: croup-y, adj., croup-i-ly, adv., croup-i-ness, n.

croup, n., the hind part of quadrupeds, esp. of a horse. — ME., fr. F. croupe, fr. Frankish \*kruppa, which orig. meant 'protuberance', and is rel. to crop (q.v.) See also next word and crupper. croupier, n., a person in charge of a gaming table, collecting stakes. — F., lit. 'rider on the croup', hence 'assistant', fr. croupir, 'to ride on the croup', fr. croupe. See prec. word.

croûton, n., a small piece of toasted bread used in soups, etc. — F., lit. 'a little crust', dimin. of croûte. See crust.

crow, intr. v. — ME. crowen, fr. OE. crāwan, 'to crow', rel. to MLG. krēien, MDu. crayen, Du. kraaien, OHG. krāen, MHG. kræjen, G. krähen, 'to crow', of imitative origin. Cp. OSlav. graje, grajati, 'to crow, caw', which is also imitative. Cp. also next word and croak.

Derivatives: crow, n., crow-ing, n., crow-er, n. crow, n., the bird. — ME. crowe, fr. OE. crāwe, rel. to OS. krāja, MDu. crāie, Du. kraai, OHG. krā, krāwa, krāja, krāha, MHG. krā, kræje, G. Krähe, 'a crow', and to OE. crāwan, etc., to crow'; see crow, v. These nouns lit. mean 'the crowing (bird)'. Cp. next word.

crowbar, n. — Lit. 'a bar with a pointed end resembling a crow's beak'.

crowd, n., an ancient Celtic stringed instrument.

— ME. crowde, fr. W. crwth, 'anything swelling, bulging', which is rel. to OIr. crot, 'harp', Gael. cruit, 'harp, violin', Ir. cruit, 'violin', and to OW. crunn, Gael. cruinn, 'round, curved'. See crown, n., and cp. rote, 'a musical instrument'. crowd, intr. and tr. v., to press. — ME. cruden, crouden, fr. OE. crūdan, 'to press, push', rel. to MDu. crūden, later kruyden, kruyen, Du. kruien, 'to push', MHG. kroten, 'to press, oppress'. Cp. curd.

Derivatives: crowd, n., multitude, crowd-ed, adj., crowd-ed-ly, adv., crowd-ed-ness, n., crowder (a.v.)

crowder, n., one who or that which crowds. —
Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. -er.
crowder, n., one who plays on a crowd (archaic).
— Formed fr. crowd, 'a musical instrument', with agential suff. -er.

crown, n. — ME. croune, fr. earlier coroune, corune, fr. OF. corone (F. couronne), fr. L. corōna, 'garland, wreath, crown', fr. Gk. κορώνη, 'anything curved; crown', fr. κορωνός, 'curved, crooked', which is cogn. with MIr. cruind, OW. crunn, W., MW. crwnn, Gael. cruinn, 'round', curved', L. curvus, 'bent, crooked'. Cp. It., Sp. corona, Port. coroa, OFris., MLG. krōne (Du. kroon, kruin), OHG. corōna (MHG krōne, G. Krone), ON. krūna, which all derive fr. L. corōna. See curve and cp. corona. Cp. also cornice, coroa, corollary, crowd, 'a musical instrument'.

crown, tr. v. — ME. crounen, fr. earlier corunen, fr. OF. coroner (F. couronner), fr. L. corōnāre, 'to crown', fr. corōnā. See crown, n. Cp. Rum. cununà, 'to crown, wreathe; to unite in wedlock', It. coronare, OProvenç., Catal., Sp. coronar, Port. coroar, 'to crown', which all derive fr. L. corōnāre.

Derivative: crown-er, n.

crozier, n. — See crosier.

crucial, adj., 1) cross-shaped; 2) decisive, critical.
F., fr. L. crux, gen. crucis, 'cross'. See cross and adj. suff. -al. In its second sense, the word crucial derives from Bacon's phrase instantia crucis (see Novum Organum II, XXXVI).
Derivative: crucial-ly, adv.

crucian carp, n., a species of a carp. — Formed with suff. -an fr. MLG. karusse (whence also Dan. karuds), which prob. derives fr. Lith. karūšis (whence also G. Karausche). Lith. karūšis is a collateral form of karūšas, which, together with Czech karas, Pol. karaš, Russ. karās', 'crucian carp', is borrowed fr. L. coracīnus, 'a Nile fish' (whence also F. coraszīno, carassin, 'crucian carp'), fr. Gk. κορακῖνος, of s.m., lit. 'a fish or ravenlike color', fr. κόραξ, gen. κόρακος, 'raven'; see coracine. MG. karaz, of s.m., is a Slavic loan word.

Crucianella, n., a genus of plants of the madder family (bot.) — ModL. formed with the dimin. suff. -ella fr. L. crux, gen. crucis, 'cross'. See cross, n.

cruciate, adj., cross-shaped. — ModL. cruciātus, 'cross-shaped', fr. crux, gen. crucis, 'cross'. See cross and adj. suff. -ate and cp. excruciate. In the now obsolete sense, 'tortured, tormented', cruciate derives fr. L. cruciātus, pp. of cruciāre, 'to crucify, torture, torment', fr. crux (see above).

crucible, n., a vessel for melting metals. — ML. crucibulum, 'night lamp, melting pot, crucible', formed fr. L. crux, gen. crucis, 'cross' (see cross, n.), and the instrumental suff. -bulum. The lamp was so called from its shape suggestive of a cross.

Derivative: crucible, tr. v.

cruciferous, adj., 1) bearing a cross; 2) pertaining to the mustard family (bot.) — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. crucifer, 'cross bearer', fr. crux, gen. crucis, 'cross', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See cross and -ferous. The mustard family is called cruciferous because the four petals of the flowers are arranged crosswise.

crucifix, n. — ME., fr. OF. crucefix (F. crucifix), fr. L. crucifixus, 'one fixed to the cross', orig. spelled in two words: cruci fixus, from the dative of crux, 'a cross', and pp. of figere, 'to fix'. See eross, n., and fix, adj., and cp. crucify.

crucifixion, n. — Eccles. L. crucifixiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. crucifīxus. See prec. word and -ion.

cruciform, adj., cross-shaped. — Compounded of L. crux, gen. crucis, and forma, 'form, shape'. See cross and form, n.

**crucify**, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) crucifier, fr. L. crucifigere, orig. spelled in two words: crucī fīgere, 'to fix to the cross'; see **crucifix**. OF. crucifier was influenced in form by the many verbs ending in -fier, a suff. corresponding to L. -ficāre.

Derivatives: crucifi-ed, adj., crucifi-er, n.

crude, adj., 1) raw; not refined; 2) not finished.

L. crūdus, 'raw, crude, not cooked', lit. 'trickling with blood, bleeding', rel. to cruor, 'blood (flowing from a wound)', cruentus, 'stained with blood, bloody', fr. I.-E. base \*qrewe-, \*qreu-, 'coagulated, congealed, bloody', whence also OI. kravíh, 'raw flesh', kravyam, 'blood', krūráḥ, 'raw, bloody, cruel', Avestic xrūm(acc.), 'a piece of bloody flesh', xrūra-, 'bloody, cruel',

xrūma-, xrūta-, 'dreadful, horrible', Gk. κρέας (for \*κρέΓας), 'flesh', OPol. kry, OSlav. krŭvī, OPruss. krawian, Lith. kraŭjas, 'blood', Lett. kreve, 'clotted blood', MIr. crū, W. crau, Co. crow, 'blood', OIr. crūaid, 'firm, hard', OE. hrēaw, 'raw'. Cp. raw. Cp. also creosote, cruel, cruentation, crust, crystal, ecru, recrudesce. Derivatives: crude-ly, adv. crude-ness. p.

crudity, n. — F. crudité, fr. L. crūditātem, acc. of crūditās, fr. crūdus. See crude and -ity.

cruel, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) cruel, fr. L. crūdēlis, 'hard, unmerciful, cruel, fierce', fr. crūdus; see crude. For the formation of crūdēlis, fr. crūdus, cp. L. fidēlis, 'true, faithful', fr. fīdus, of s m

Derivatives: cruel-ly, adv., cruel-ness, n., cruelty (q.v.)

cruelty, n. — OF. cruelte (F. cruauté), fr. L. crūdēlitātem, acc. of crūdēlitās, 'cruelty'. See prec. word and -tv.

cruentation, n., oozing of blood, esp. from a dead body after incision. — L. cruentātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a staining with blood', fr. cruentātus, pp. of cruentāre, 'to stain with blood', fr. cruentus, 'bloody', fr. cruent, 'blood', which is rel. to crūdus. See crude and -ation.

cruet, n., a small glass bottle for vinegar, oil, etc. — AF., dimin. of OF. crue, cruie, 'an earthen pot', fr. Frankish \*krūka (whence also OProvenç. cruga, and F. cruche, 'pitcher'), which is rel. to MHG. krūche, 'pitcher, jug', and to OHG. kruog, of s.m. See crock, 'earthen pot'.

cruise, intr. and tr. v. — Du. kruisen, 'to cross; to cruise', fr. kruis, 'cross', fr. L. crucem, acc. of crux, 'cross'. See cross, n.

Derivatives: cruise, n., cruiser (q.v.)

cruiser, n. — Lit. 'a cruising vessel', formed fr. cruise with agential suff. -er.

cruller, n., a small sweet cake. — Du. kruller, lit. 'a curled cake', fr. krullen, 'to curl'. See curl.

crumb, n. — ME. crume, crumme, fr. OE. cruma, rel. to ON. krumr, Dan. krumme, MLG., MDu. crōme, Du. kruim, MHG. krūme, G. Krume, 'crumb', and cogn. with Gk. γρῦμέᾶ, γρῦμείᾶ, 'bag, trash, trumpery; fish remnants', γρῦ-τη, 'frippery', γρῦ, 'dirt under the nail', L. grūmus, 'a little heap'. All these words prob. mean lit. 'something scraped together', and derive fr. I.-E. base \*greu-, 'to scrape together'. Cp. crumple. Cp. also crumen, grume.

Derivatives: crumb, tr. and intr. v., crumble, v. (q.v.), crumb-y, crumm-y, adjs.

crumble, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. crumb with freq. suff. -le.

Derivative: crumbl-v. adi.

crumen, n., the name of the suborbital gland in deer and antelopes. — L. crumīna, crumēna, 'purse, bag', fr. Gk. γρῦμέᾶ, γρῦμείᾶ. See crumb. crump, tr. and intr. v., to crunch. — Of imitative

Derivative: crump, n., 1) a crunching sound; 2) a heavy shell.

crumpet 378 379 Cryptostegia

crumpet, n., a kind of sticky cake. — ME. crompid cake (Wycliffe's rendering of Heb. rāqfq, Ex. 29:23). ME. crompid prob. derives fr. OE. cron peht, 'a thin flat cake', which is, indeed, the most exact rendering of Heb. raqfq, fr. Heb. raq, 'thin'. OE. cron peht is of Celtic origin. Cp. Bret. krampoez, 'a thin flat cake', in which the second element is rel. to W. poeth, 'cooked', and cogn. with OI. paktáh, Gk. πεπτός, L. coctus, 'cooked' Lith. kèptas, 'baked'. See cook.

crumple, tr. and intr. v. — Freq. formed with suff.-le from obsol. OE. crump, crumb, 'crooked', which is rel. to OS. crumb, Du. krom, OHG., MHG. krump, G. krumm, 'crooked', and cogn. with Gk. γρῦπός, 'curved, hook-nosed'. See creep and cp. cripple. Cp. also the first element in krummhorn.

Derivatives: crumple, n., crumpl-ed, adj., crumpler, n., crumpl-ing, n., crumpl-y, adj.

crunch, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. craunch and scrunch.

Derivatives: crunch, n., crunch-ing, n. and adj., crunch-ing-ly, adv., crunch-ing-ness, n., crunch-y, adj., crunch-i-ly, adv., crunch-i-ness, n.

crunode, n., a point at which a curve crosses itself (geom.) — Irregularly formed fr. L. crux, 'cross', and nodus, 'knot'. See cross and node. Derivative: crunod-al, adj.

crupper, n., 1) the rump of a horse, croup; 2) a leather strap attached to a saddle. — ME. cropere, fr. OF. cropiere (F. croupière), 'crupper, saddle tie', fr. crope (F. croupe), 'croupe, rump'. See croup, 'the hind part of a horse'.

Derivative: crupper, tr. v.

crural, adj., pertaining to the leg (anat. and zool.)
L. crūrālis, fr. crūs, gen. crūris, 'leg'. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

crus, n., the leg; the shank (anat.) — L. crūs, gen. crūris, 'leg, shank, shin', of uncertain origin; possibly cogn. with Arm. srun-k' (pl.), 'shin-bones, calves of the leg'; not related to L. cruor, 'blood', crūdus, 'raw'. Cp. crural.

crusade, n. — A blend of Sp. cruzada and F. croisade, fr. Sp. cruzar, resp. F. croiser, 'to cross, to take the cross', fr. Sp. cruz, resp. F. croix, fr. L. crucem, acc. of crux. See cross, n., and -ade (representing Sp. -ada) and cp. next word. Derivatives: crusade, intr. v., crusad-er, n.

crusado, cruzado, n., name of a Portuguese coin.
Port. cruzado, lit. 'marked with a cross', fr. cruzar, 'to cross, mark with a cross', rel. to Catal. crusar, Olt. crociare, OProvenç. crozar, F. croiser, fr. L. crux, 'cross'. See cross, n., and cp. prec. word.

cruse, n., a small earthen vessel. — ME. cruse, cruce, prob. fr. MDu. cruese (Du. kroes), 'cup, pot, mug', which is rel. to MLG. krūs, ON. krūs, Dan. krus, 'mug, jug', Swed. krus, 'mug', MHG. krūse, G. Krause, 'jug, mug'.

crush, tr. and intr. v. — ME. cruschen, fr. OF. cruissir, a var. of croissir, 'to break', fr. Frankish \*krostjan, 'to gnash the teeth', which is rel.

to Goth. kriustan, 'to gnash the teeth', krusts, 'the gnashing of teeth', ON. kreista, 'to press, squeeze', OSwed. krusa, krosa, 'to crush'. Cp. It. crosciare (fr. OF. croissir), and OProvenç. croisir, cruisir, Catal. cruxir (whence Sp. crujir), 'to crack', which are Teut. loan words.

Derivatives: crush, n., crush-ed, adj., crush-er, n., crush-ing, adj., crush-ing-ly, adv.

crusily, crusile, adj., sprinkled with small crosses (her.) — OF. croisillie, croisille, crusillie, fr. croisille, 'a small cross', dimin. of OF. croiz (F. croix), fr. L. crucem, acc. of crux, 'cross'. See cross.

crust, n. — ME., fr. OF, crouste (F. croûte), fr. L. crusta, 'the hard surface of a body, rind, crust, shell', which stands for \*crus-tā and lit means 'that which has been hardened by freezing', and is cogn, with Gk, κρύος (prob. for \*κρύσος), 'icy cold, frost', κουροός, 'icy, chilling', χουμός (for \*χουσμός), 'frost', χούσταλλος, 'ice, crystal', Toch, A kuras, B krost, 'cold', Lett. kruvesis, 'mud frozen in the field; roughness of the soil', Lith. at-krūsti, 'to revive' (said of frozen people), OHG, (h)rosa, (h)roso, 'ice, crust'. ON. hriōsa, 'to shudder', OE. hrūse, 'earth, ground'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*areus-. \*arus-, \*aruwes-, enlarged forms of base \*areu-. 'icy, solid, coagulated, congealed', whence also L. crūdus, 'raw'. See crude and cp. Crustacea. encrust. Cp. also croûton, crystal, custard and the first element in Caucasian.

Derivatives: crust, v. (q.v.), crust-y, adj., crust-i-ly, adv., crust-i-ness, n.

crust, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. crust, n., on analogy of OF. crouster (F. croûter), fr. crouste. Derivatives: crust-ed. adi., crust-ed-lv. adv.

Crustacea, n. pl., a large class of animals characterized by a hard outer shell; including crabs, lobsters, shrimps, crayfish, etc. (zool.) — Neut. pl. of ModL. crustāceus, lit. 'pertaining to the crust or shell', fr. L. crusta. See crust, n.

crustacean, adj., pertaining to the Crustacea. — See prec. word and -an.

Derivative: crustacean, n.

crustaceology, n., the study of crustaceans. — A hybrid coined fr. Crustacea and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. crustaceous, adj., 1) pertaining to crust; 2) the same as crustacean. — ModL. crustāceus. See Crustacea and -ous.

crutch, n. — ME. crucche, fr. OE. crycc, 'crutch, staff, crozier', rel. to OS. krukka, Dan. krykke, Swed. krycka, MDu. crucke, Du. kruk, OHG. krucka, MHG. krucke, G. Krūcke, 'crutch'. These words stand in gradational relationship to ON. krōkr, 'hook', kraki, 'a stick with a hook at its end'. They are related also to E. cricket, the game, creek, crook and crosier. Dial. It. croccia, It. gruccia, 'crutch', and crocco, 'hook', are Teut. loan words.

Derivatives: crutch, tr. and intr. v., crutch-ed, adj.

crux, n., something difficult to explain, a hard puzzle. — L. crux, 'cross', used also in the sense of 'torture, trouble'. Cp. crux interpretum, 'a crux of interpretors'. Cp. also crucial, excruciate and see cross.

## cruzado, n. — See crusado.

cruzeiro, n., the monetary unit of Brazil. — Port., fr. cruz, 'cross', fr. L. crucem, acc. of crux, 'cross'. See crucial.

cry, intr. and tr. v. — OF. (= F.) crier, fr. VL. \*crītāre, corruption of L. quirītāre, 'to cry, wail, scream', denominated fr. Quirītāre, 'Roman citizens'; see Quirites. Accordingly quirītāre orig. meant 'to address the Romans', whence arose the meanings 'to implore somebody's help; to raise a plaintive cry; to cry aloud'. Cp. It. gridare, OProvenç., OSp. cridar, Sp., Port. gritar, which all derive from L. quirītāre. Cp. also decry. descry.

Derivatives: cry, n., cry-ing, adj., cry-ing-ly, adv. cry-, form of cryo- before a vowel.

**crymodynia**, n., pain caused by cold weather (med.) — Medical L., lit. 'pain caused by frost', fr. κρῦμός (for \*κρυσμός), 'frost', and ὀδύνη, 'pain'. Gk. κρῦμός is cogn. with L. crusta, 'crust'; see **crust**, n., and cp. the second element in **isocryme**. For the second element see **-odynia**. **crymotherapy**, n., the therapeutic application of

crymotherapy, n., the therapeutic application of cold (med.) — Compounded of Gk. κρῦμός, 'frost', and θεραπεία, 'a waiting on, service, attendance'. See prec. word and -therapy.

**cryo-**, before a vowel **cry-**, combining form meaning 'cold, freezing'. — Gk. κρυο-, κρυ-, fr. κρύος (for \*κρύσος), 'iey cold, frost', which is cogn. with L. *crusta*, 'crust'. See **crust**.

**cryogen**, n., a refrigerant. — Compounded of **cryo**- and **-gen**.

cryolite, n., a fluoride of sodium and aluminum (mineral.) — Orig. kryolith, coined by Peter Christian Abilgaard (1740-1801), director of the Veterinary College in Copenhagen, fr. Gk. κρύος, 'icy cold, frost', and λίθος, 'stone'. See cryo- and -lite; so called by him from its translucency. See J. R. Partington, A History of Chemistry, Volume III, London, 1962, p. 554.

cryometer, n., a thermometer for measuring very low temperatures. — Compounded of cryo- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

**cryophorus**, n., an instrument for showing the freezing of water by its own evaporation. — Compounded of **cryo**- and Gk. -φόρος, 'bearer', fr. φέρειν, 'to bear'. See -**phore**.

crypt, n., an underground chamber. — L. crypta, 'vault, cave, crypt', fr. Gk. κρυπτή, of s.m., short for κρυπτὴ καμάρᾶ, 'a hidden vault'. Κρυπτή is fem. of κρυπτός, 'hidden, concealed', verbal adj. of κρύπτειν, 'to hide, conceal', fr. I.-E. base \*qrū-bh-, enlargement of base \*qrū-, 'to hide', whence OSlav. kryję, kryli, 'to hide'. Cp. krypton. Cp. also grot, grotto, which are doublets of crypt. Cp. also Apocrypha, undercroft.

crypt-, form of crypto- before a vowel.

**cryptic**, adj., secret. — L. *crypticus*, 'covered, concealed', fr. Gk. κρυπτικός, fr. κρυπτός, verbal adj. of κρύπτειν, 'to hide, conceal'. See **crypt** and **ic** 

Derivative: cryptic-al-ly, adv.

crypto-, before a vowel crypt-, combining form meaning 'hidden, secret'.—Gk. κρυπτο-, κρυπτ-, fr. κρυπτός, verbal adj. of κρύπτειν. See crypt. cryptocrystalline, adj., indistinctly crystalline (petrogr.)—Compounded of crypto- and crystalline.

Cryptodira, n. pl., a suborder of tortoises (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'having a concealed neck', compounded of crypto- and Ion. Gk. δειρή, 'neck', which is rel. to Gk. δέρη, Lesbian δέρρ $\bar{\alpha}$ , Dor. δήρ $\bar{\alpha}$ , Arcad. δερ $\bar{r}$ ά, of s.m. (I.-E. \* $g^wer-w\bar{a}$ ), and is cogn. with OI.  $gr\bar{i}v\dot{a}$  (for \* $g^wri-w\bar{a}$ ), 'nape', OSlav griva, 'mane', fr. I.-E. base \* $g^wer-$ , 'to swallow', whence also Gk. βορά, βρ $\bar{\omega}$ μ $\alpha$ , 'food', L.  $vor\bar{\alpha}re$ . 'to deyour'. See voracious.

Derivatives: cryptodir-an, cryptodir-ous, adjs.

**cryptogam**, n., one of the group of plants which have no external flowers and seeds. — F. *cryptogame*, fr. Gk. κρυπτός, 'hidden', and γάμος, 'marriage'. See **crypto**- and -gamy.

Derivatives: cryptogam-ian, cryptogam-ic, adjs., cryptogam-y, n., cryptogam-ist, n., cryptogam-ous. adi.

Cryptogamia, n. pl., the group of cryptogams (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ia.

**cryptogram**, n., something written in cipher. — Compounded of **crypto**- and γράμμα, 'something written'. See **-gram**.

Derivatives: cryptogram-ic, cryptogrammat-ic, adis.

Cryptogramma, n., a genus of plants of the polypody family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of crypto- and Gk. γράμμη, 'a line', which is rel. to γράμμα, 'something written' (see -gram and cp. cryptogram); so called in allusion to the lines of sporangia at first hidden by the margin.

cryptograph, n., a cryptogram. — Compounded of crypto- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: cryptograph-er, n., cryptograph-ic, adj., cryptograph-y, n.

**cryptology**, n., a secret language. — Compounded of **crypto-** and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma i \bar{z}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy**.

cryptorchid, n., one with undescended testicles (anat.) — Medical. L. cryptorchis, corrupted fr. Gk. κρύψορχις, 'undescended testicles', a word coined by Galen fr. κρύψις, 'hiding, concealment' (fr. κρύπτειν, 'to hide'), and ὄρχις, 'testicle'. See crypt- and orchid.

Derivative: cryptorchid-ism, also cryptorch-ism, n.

Cryptostegia, n., a genus of woody vines of the milkweed family (bot.) — ModL., compounded

Cryptotaenia, n., a genus of plants containing the honewort (bot.) — ModL., compounded of crypto- and Gk. Talvíā. 'fillet', See taenia.

crystal, n. — ME. cristal, fr. OF. cristal (F. crystal), fr. L. crystallum, fr. Gk. κρύσταλλος, 'ice; crystal', which is rel. to κρυσταίνειν, 'to congeal, freeze'. Both these words derive fr. κρύος (for \*κρύσος), 'frost', which is cogn. with L. crusta, 'crust'. See crust and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also crymodynia, cryogen, cryolite.

Derivatives: crystal, adj. and tr. v., crystalline (q.v.), crystall-ize, tr. and intr. v., crystallization, n., crystallized, adj., crystallizer, n.

ation, n., crystalliz-ed, adj., crystalliz-er, n. crystall-, form of crystallo- before a vowel.

crystalline, adj. — F. crystallin, fr. L. crystallinus, fr. Gk. κρυστάλλινος, 'of crystal', fr. κρύσταλλος. See crystal and -ine (representing Gk. -ἴνος.

Derivatives: crystalline n., crystallin-ity, n. crystallo-, before a vowel crystall-, combining form meaning 'crystal'. — Gk. κρυσταλλο-, κρυσταλλο-, fr. κρύσταλλος. See crystal.

crystallographer, n. — See crystallography and agential suff. er.

crystallography, n., the study of the formation of crystals. — Compounded of crystallo- and Gk. -γραφέᾶ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

crystalloid, adj., resembling a crystal. — Compounded of crystallo- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος. 'form, shape'. See -oid.

crystallomancy, n., divination by crystal gazing.

— Compounded of crystallo- and Gk. μαντείᾶ, 'oracle, divination'. See -mancy.

csárdás, n., a Hungarian national dance. — Hung. csárdás.

cten-, form of cteno- before a vowel.

ctenidium, n., the gill of a mollusk (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idium fr. Gk. κτείς, gen. κτενός, 'comb'. See cteno-.

cteno-, before a vowel cten-, combining form meaning 'comblike' (zool.) — Gk. κτενο-, κτεν-, fr. κτείς, gen. κτενός, 'comb', which stands for \*pkten, and is rel. to πέκειν, 'to comb', and cogn. with L. pecten, 'comb', pectere, 'to comb'. See pecten.

ctenoid, adj., comblike. — Compounded of cten- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Ctenophora, n. pl., a phylum of Coelenterata (zool.) — ModL., compounded of cteno- and neut. pl. of Gk. -φόρος, 'bearer', fr. φέρειν, 'to bear'. See -phore.

cuarenta, n., a silver coin of Cuba. — Sp., 'forty', fr. L. quadrāgintā. See quadragenarian and cp. quarantine.

cub, n., the young of the fox, bear, wolf, lion, tiger etc. — Of uncertain origin; perhaps rel. to ON. and Icelandic kobbi, Norw. kobbe, 'seal',

which is prob. so called from its heavy and clumsy form, to Norw. kubbe, kub, 'stump, block', and to E. cob, 'heap, lump', and further to Norw. kop, 'cup', earlier Dan. kop, 'head', Dan. kop, 'cup', OHG. chuph, kopf, 'cup', MHG. kopf, 'drinking vessel; head', G. Kopf, 'head'. See cup. Derivatives: cub, tr. and intr. v., to bring forth cubs, cubb-ing, n., cubb-ish, adj., cubb-ish-ly, adv., cubb-ish-ness, n., cub-hood, n.

cub, n., a stall, shed. — MDu. cubbe (Du. kub, kubbe), 'stall, shed', rel. to cove (q.v.) See also cubby.

cubage, n., cubic content. — See cube and -age. cubature, n., cubic content. — F., irregularly formed fr. L. cubus, 'cube', on analogy of quadrature. See cube and -ure.

cubby, n., a small space. — Derived fr. cub, 'stall, shed'.

cube, n. — F., fr. L. cubus, fr. Gk. κύβος, 'cube, cubical die', prob. of Sem. origin. Cp. Arab. ka'b, 'cube', and see Kaaba. The υ in Gk. κύβος is equivalent to Sem. ayin (represented by the sign '). See W. Muss-Arnolt in Transactions of the American Philological Association, p. 147. Gk. κύβος in the sense 'hollow above the hip', is not related to κύβος, 'cube'.

Derivatives: cube, tr. v., cub-er, n., cubic (q.v.) cubeb, n., a small aromatic berry used in medicine. — F. cubèbe, fr. ML. cubeba, fr. VArab. kubába, corresponding to Arab., kabābah, of s.m.

cubelet, n., a little cube. — A double dimin. formed fr. cube with the suffixes -el and -et. cubic, adj. — F. cubique, fr. L. cubicus, fr. Gk. κυβικός, fr. κύβος, 'cube'. See cube and -ic. Derivatives: cubic, n., cubic-al, adj., cubic-al-ly, cubic-ly, advs.

cubicle, n., 1) a small sleeping room; 2) any small room. - L. cubiculum, 'an apartment for reclining or resting', for cubi-clom, lit, 'a place for reclining', formed from the stem of cubare, 'to lie down, recline', with -clom, a suff. denoting place. L. cubāre derives fr. I.-E. base \*qeu-b-, 'to bend, curve, arch', whence also L, cubitum, 'elbow', Gk. χύβος, 'hollow above the hip of cattle' (but κύβος in the sense of 'cube, die', is a Semitic loan word). Goth, hups, OE, hype, 'hip'. See hip and cp. accumbent, concubine, couvade, covey, cubit, incubate, incubus, incumbent, procumbent, recumbent, succubus, succumb. Cp. also coomb, 'a deep valley'. Base \*qeub- is a -b-enlargement of base \*qeu-, 'to bend', curve, arch', whence — with reduplication — L. cacumen (prob. fr. orig. \*kakud), 'top, summit'. See high and cp. cacuminal. For a -p-enlargement of this base see cup and cp. words there referred to.

cubiculum, n., a cubicle. — L. See cubicle. cubiform, adj., having the form of a cube. — Compounded of L. cubus, 'cube', and forma, 'form, shape'. See cube and form, n.

cubism, n., a school of modern art characterized

by the use of cubes and other geometric solids. — F. cubisme, fr. cube, 'cube'; see cube and -ism. The word cubisme was coined by the French art critic Louis Vauxcelles on the basis of a remark made by the French painter Henri Matisse (1869-1954) before a landscape exhibited by Georges Braque (1882-1963) in the Autumn Salon of 1908. On that occasion Matisse spoke of the 'small cubes' (petits cubes) characterizing the painting of Braque. This remark induced Vauxcelles to form the word cubisme.

cubist, n., an adherent of cubism. — F. cubiste, fr. cube, 'cube'. See prec. word and -ist.

Derivative: cubist. adi.

cubit, n. — L. cubitum (also cubitus), 'elbow', fr.
 I.-E. base \*qeu-b-, 'to bend, curve', whence also cubāre, 'to lie down'. See cubicle and cp. cubitus.
 Cp. also codille.

cubital, adj., pertaining to the cubitus or cubit. —
L. cubitālis, fr. cubitum (cubitus). See cubit and adi. suff. -al.

cubitus, n., the ulna (anat.) — L. 'elbow'. See cubit.

cuboid, adj., resembling a cube in shape. — Gk. κυβοειδής, 'fike a cube, cubical', compounded of κύβος, 'cube', and -οειδής, 'fike', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See cube and -oid.

Derivative: cuboid, n.

cuckold, n., the husband of an unfaithful wife. — ME. cocold, kokewold, kokeweld, fr. OF. cucuault, 'cuckold', a hybrid coined fr. OF. cocu (whence F. coucou), 'cuckoo', and -ault, -alt, a suff. of Teut. origin. See next word. OF. cocu unites the senses of 'cuckoo' and 'cuckold'. The sense development of OF. cocu, cucuault, 'finds its explanation in the fact that the female of the cuckoo never remains with the same male for a longer time. Modern French distinguishes between coucou, 'cuckod', and cocu, 'cuckold'. Derivatives: cuckold, tr. v., cuckold-rv. n.

cuckoo, n. — F. coucou, fr. OF. cocu, a word imitative of the bird's cry. Cp. Gk. κόκκος, L. cucūlus, 'cuckoo', OI. kōkilāḥ, 'the Indian cuckoo', kókaḥ, 'goose', MIr. cūach, W. cog, 'cuckoo', which all are of imitative origin. Cp. cuckold, coccyx, koel. Cp. also cock.

cuculiform, adj., resembling, or pertaining to, the cuckoos. — Compounded of L. cuculus, 'cuckoo', and forma, 'form, shape'. See cuckoo and form, n.

cucullaris, n., the trapezius muscle (anat.) — Medical L. cucullāris, lit. 'resembling a cap', fr. L. cucullus, 'cap, hood'. See cowl and cp. next word.

cucullate, cucullated, adj., hooded; hood-shaped (bot. and zool.) — Late L. cucullātus, 'hooded', pp. of cucullāre, 'to cover with a hood', fr. L. cucullus, 'cap, hood'. See cowl and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: cucullate-ly, adv.

cuculliform, adj., hood-shaped. — Compounded

of L. cucullus, 'cap, hood', and forma, 'form, shape'. See cowl and form n

cuddy

cuculoid, adj., resembling, or pertaining, to the cuckoos. — A hybrid coined fr. L. cucūlus, 'cuckoo', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See cuckoo and -oid. The correct form is cuculiform, in which both elements are of Latin origin.

cucumber, n. — ME. cucumer, fr. OF. cocombre, cucombre (F. concombre), fr. OProvenç. cogombre, fr. L. cucumerem, acc. of cucumis, 'cucumber', fr. Gk. κύκυος, assimilated fr. σίκυος, 'cucumber', a collateral form of σικύη, of s.m., which was prob. formed through metathesis fr. Heb. qishshū'āh, 'cucumber'. See Sicyos and cp. It. cocomero, Sp. cohombro, Port. cogombro, which also derive fr. L. cucumerem. Cp. also Cucumis.

cucumiform, adj., having the form of a cucumber. — Compounded of L. cucumis, 'cucumber', and forma, 'form, shape'. See cucumber and form. n.

Cucumis, n., a genus of plants of the cucumber family (bot.) — L., 'cucumber'. See cucumber. cucurbit, n., 1) a gourd; 2) a gourd-shaped flask. — F. cucurbite, fr. L. cucurbita, 'a gourd', which is cogn. with OI. carbhaṭaḥ, 'gourd'. The reduplication in L. cu-cur-bita is prob. due to the influence of L. cu-cu-mis, 'cucumber'. Cp. Rum. cucurbetā, OProvenc. cogorda, OF. coorde (whence F. courge and gourde), 'gourd, pumpkin', OE. cyrfet, OHG. kurbi3, MHG. kürbi3, G. Kürbis), 'gourd', which all derive from L. cucurbita. Cp. gourd.

Cucurbita, n., a genus of vines (bot.) — L., 'gourd'. See prec. word.

Cucurbitaceae, n. pl., a family of vines (bot.) — Formed fr. Cucurbita with suff. -aceae.

cucurbitaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. cud, n. — ME., fr. OE. cwidu, cudu, 'mastic, cud', rel. to ME. code, 'pitch', ON. kvāða, 'resin', OHG. quiti, kuti, 'glue' (whence MHG. küte, küt, G. Kitt, 'putty'), and cogn. with OI. jātu-, lac, gum', and with L. bitūmen (an Osco-Umbrian dial. word; the genuine Latin form would have been \*vetūmen, fr. \*gwetūmen), 'mineral pitch'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. \*gwet-, \*geut-, \*gūt-, dental enlargements of base \*geu-, 'to bend, curve, arch'. See cove, 'a small bay', and cp. quid for chewing. Cp. also bitumen, bowel, guttural.

cudbear, n., a dye made from lichens. — Coined from the name of *Cuthbert* Gordon (in 1766) who patented this dye.

cuddle, tr. and intr. v. — Prob. formed fr. dial. cull, coll, 'to hug, embrace', fr. ME. collen, fr. OF. coler, 'to embrace', fr. col, 'neck', fr. L. collum. See collar.

Derivatives: cuddle, n., cuddle-some, cuddl-y, adis.

cuddy, n., a donkey. — From the Scot. name Cuddy, dimin. of Cuthbert.

Derivatives: cudgel, tr. v., cudgel(l)-er, n.

cue, n., tail; billiard rod. — F. queue, 'tail', fr. L. cōda, of s.m. See caudal and words there referred to and cp. esp. queue.

cue, n., direction for an actor's appearance. — Prob. name of the letter q, used as the abbreviation of L. quandō, 'when (the actor has to come in)'

cueist, n., a billiard player (slang). — A hybrid coined fr. cue, 'tail; billiard rod', a word of Latin origin, and suff. -ist (fr. Gk. -ιστής).

cuesta, n., a hill, slope (Southwestern U.S.A.) — Sp., fr. L. costa, 'rib, side'. See coast.

cuff, n., the lower part of the sleeve. — ME. cuffe, coffe, 'glove, mitten', of uncertain origin; not related to coff.

Derivatives: cuff, tr. v., to put cuffs on, cuff-er, n. cuff, tr. v., to strike. — ME., prob. fr. ME. cuffe, 'glove', and orig. meaning 'to strike with a glove'. See cuff. n.

cuirass, n., armor protecting the breast and back.

F. cuirasse, orig. 'a leather breastplate', fr. cuir, 'hide, leather', fr. L. corium. Cp. It. corazza, OProvenç. coirassa, cuirassa, Sp. coraza, Port. couraça, 'cuirass', and see corium.

Derivatives: cuirass, tr. v., cuirass-ed, adj.

cuirassier, n., a soldier wearing a cuirass. — F., formed with suff. -ier fr. cuirasse. See prec. word. cuisine, n., the kitchen; style of cooking. — F., 'kitchen', fr. Late L. cocīna, a var. of coquīna, 'kitchen', fr. coquere, 'to cook'. See cook and cn kitchen.

cuisse, cuish, n.. usually in the pl., armor for protecting the thigh. — ME. cuissues, fr. OF. cuisseaux, pl. of cuissel, fr. cuisse, 'thigh', fr. L. coxa, 'hip', whence also It. coscia, 'thigh', Rum. coapsă, 'hip, thigh', OProvenç. coissa, cueisa, 'thigh', Catal. cuxa, OSp., Port. coxa, of s.m. See coxa and cp. cushion.

-cula, L. fem. dimin. suff., corresponding to masc. -culus, neut. -culum. — Sec -cule.

cul-de-sac, n., a blind alley. — F., lit. 'bottom of a bag'. For the etymology of F. cul see culet. F. de, 'of, from', derives fr. L. dē, 'from, away from'; see de-. For the origin of F. sac see sac.-cule, dimin. subst. suff. — F. -cule, fr. L. -culus (masc.), -cula (fem.), or -culum (neut.) Cp. -cle. culet, n., 1) the facet forming the bottom of a

brilliant; 2) armor covering the hinder part of the body. — F., dimin. of *cul*, 'backside, posterior, bottom', fr. L. *cūlus*, 'posterior, fundament', which is cogn. with OIr. *cul*, W. *cil*, 'back'. Cp. *culot*, *culotte*, *bascule*, *recoil* and the first element in *cul-de-sac*. For the ending see suff. -et.

Culex, n., a genus of mosquitoes. — L. culex, 'gnat', cogn. with OIr. cuil (for \*ku-li) 'gnat', W. cylionen, 'gnat, fly', Co. kelionen, 'fly' and prob. also with OI. śūla-, 'spear, spit'. These words possibly derive fr. I.-E. \*kul-, enlargement of base \*kū-, 'pointed', whence also L. cuneus, 'wedge'. See coin.

culici-, combining form meaning 'gnat'. — L., stem of culex, gen. culicis, 'gnat'. See Culex.

Culicidae, n. pl., a family of insects, the mosquitoes (entomol.) — ModL., formed with suff.

-idae fr. L. culex, gen. culicis, 'gnat'. See Culex.
culinary, adj., pertaining to the kitchen; fit for cooking — L. culīnārius, 'pertaining to the kitchen', fr. culīna, 'kitchen', which is rel. to coquere, 'to cook'. For the suff. -īna in culīna cp.
Late L. coquīna, 'kitchen', dial. L. popīna, 'cookshop, eating-house'. See cook and adj. suff. -ary and cp. cuisine. Cp. also kiln.

cull, tr. v., to select. — ME. cullen, fr. OF. cuillir, coillir (F. cueillir), 'to collect, gather, pluck', fr. L. colligere, 'to collect'. See collect and cp. coil, 'to wind'.

Derivatives: cull, n., cull-age, n., cull-er, n., cull-ing, n.

cullender, n. - A var. of colander.

cullet, n., broken or refuse glass. — F. collet, 'a little neck' (see collet); so called in allusion to the small pieces of glass at the neck of the bottle detached in blowing the glass.

cullion, n., a base fellow. — The original meaning is 'testicle', fr. couillon, 'testicle; base fellow', fr. VL. \*cōleōnem, acc. of \*cōleō, fr. L. cōleus, 'testicles', lit. 'straining bag', which prob. derives fr. cōlum, 'strainer, colander', and lit. means 'that which pertains to the strainer'. See colander and cp. cullis.

cullis, n., a strong broth of meat. — OF. coleis, couleis (F. coulis), fr. VL. \*cōlāticius, 'that which pertains to straining', fr. L. cōlāre, 'to strain'. See colander and cp. coulisse, cullion.

cully, n., a dupe. — Perhaps abbreviation of cullion.

culm, n., stalk, stem. — L. culmus, 'stalk, stem', cogn. with Gk. κάλαμος, καλάμη, 'reed', OSlav. slama, Russ. solóma, 'straw', OPruss. salme, Lett. salms, 'blade of straw'. Cp. calamary, Calumet, chalumeau, haulm, shawm.

culm, n., coal dust. — ME. colme, perhaps rel. to col. 'coal'. See coal.

Derivative: culm-y, adj.

culminant, adj., culminating. — L. culmināns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of culmināre. See next word and -ant.

culminate, intr. v., to reach the highest point. — Late L. culminātus, pp. of culmināre, 'to top, to

crown', fr. L. culmen, gen. culminis, contracted form of columen, gen. columinis, 'the top of an object, summit', which is rel. to columna, 'pillar, column'. See column and verbal suff. -ate and cp. hill.

Derivative: culminat-ion, n.

culot, n., a small sheet iron cup inserted into the base of projectiles. — F., 'bottom of lamps or crucibles, metal end of crucibles', dimin. of cul, 'bottom'. See culet and cp. next word.

culotte, n., breeches. — F., fr. cul. 'bottom'. See culet and cp. prec. word. Cp. also sansculotte. culottic, adj., wearing breeches. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. F. culotte, 'breeches', See prec. word. colnability, n. — Late L. culnābilitās, 'quilt culpability', fr. L. culpābilis. See next word and -ity. culnable, adi. - ME, culnable, counable, fr. OF. culpable, coupable (F. coupable), fr. L. culpābilis, 'worthy of blame, culpable', fr. culpa 'blame, fault', which is rel, to Oscan kulupu, of s.m. It is possible that the original meaning of L. culpa was 'blow', in which case it is quite probably cogn. with Gk. κόλαφος (whence L. colaphus), 'a blow with the fist, a box on the ear', fr. I.-E. base \*aolā-, 'to strike, hew'. See coup, and -able and cp. culprit and disculpate. exculpate, inculpate.

Derivatives: culpable-ness, n., culpabl-y, adv. culprit, n. — The first element is shortened fr. culpable, the second is identical with AF. prist, prit, fr. OF. prest (F. prêt), 'ready', fr. VL. praestus, fr. L. adv. praestō, 'at hand, ready, present'. See culpable and presto. The word culprit arose from the abbreviation culpable: prest (or prist), which is the shortening of culpable: prest d'averrer ('he is guilty. I am ready to prove it'), words with which the clerk of the court expressed his readiness to prove the guilt of the accused.

cult, n. — F. culte, fr. L. cultus, 'care, cultivation, culture', fr. cultus, pp. of colere, 'to till (the ground), cultivate, dwell, inhabit'. See colony. cultivable, adj. — F., fr. cultiver, 'to cultivate'. See next word and -able.

Derivatives: cultivabil-ity, n., cultivabl-y, adv. cultivate, tr. v. — ML. cultivātus, pp. of cultivāre, fr. cultīvus, 'fit for tilling (the ground)', fr. L. cultus, pp. of colere. See cult, -ive and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: cultivat-ed, adj., cultivat-ion, n., cultivat-or, n.

cultrate, adj., shaped like a pruning knife. — L. cultrātus, 'knife-shaped', fr. culter, gen. cultrī, 'plowshare, knife'. See colter and adj. suff. -ate. cultriform, adj., cultrate. — Compounded of L. culter, gen. cultrī, 'plowshare, knife', and forma, 'form, shape'. See colter and form, n.

culture, n. — F., fr. L. cultūra, 'a cultivating, culture, agriculture', fr. cultus, pp. of colere. See cult and -ure and cp. agriculture, floriculture, horticulture. Cp. also kultur, Kulturkampf.

Derivatives: cultur-al, cultur-ed, adjs.

-culum, L. neut. dimin. suff., corresponding to masc. -culus, fem. -cula. — See next word. -culus, L. masc. dimin. suff. — See -cule.

cummerbund

culver, n., a dove, a pigeon. — ME. culver, colver, fr. OE. culfre, fr. VL. \*columbra, contraction of columbula, dimin. of columba, 'dove'. See columbine.

culverin, n., a kind of heavy cannon. — F. coulevrine, lit. 'adderlike', fr. couleuvre, 'adder', fr. VL. \*colobra, corresponding to L. colubra, 'a female snake, a snake'; so called in allusion to the very long and thin form of this kind of cannon. For the etymology of L. colubra see cobra and cp. colubrine.

culvert, n., a drain crossing, a conduit. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: culvert, tr. v.

cum, prep., with, together with. — L. See comand cp. the second word in vade mecum.

cumber, tr. v. — ME. combren, fr. OF. combrer, 'to hinder', fr. VL. combrus, 'barrier, bank of earth, ruins', fr. Gallo-Latin \*comboros, whence also MHG. kumber, 'ruins, rubbish', and G. Kummer, 'grief', lit. 'that which weighs heavily upon somebody'. Gallo-Latin \*comboros lit. means 'that which is carried together', and is formed fr. com- and I.-E. base \*bher-, 'to carry', whence also Gk. φέρειν, L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. encumber. Derivatives: cumber, n., cumber-er, n., cumber-some, adj., cumber-some-ly, adv., cumber-some-ness, n., cumbr-ous, adj., cumbrous-ly, adv., cumbrous-ness, n.

cumbly, also cumly, n., a woolen blanket (*Indic*).

— Hind. kamlī, fr. OI. kambaláh, 'woolen blanket', which prob. stands for \*ka-mbal-á and is rel. to Austroasiatic bal, 'hair'. See Manfred Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary, I, 161.

cumin, also cummin, n. — ME. cumin, comin, fr. OE. cymen, cymyn, fr. L. cumīnum, fr. Gk. κύμῖνον, which is of Semitic origin. Cp. Heb. kammôn, of s.m., Aram. kammôná, Syr. kammūná, Ugar. kmn, Akkad. kamūnu, Punic χαμᾶν, 'cumin'. Cp. also cymene, kümmel. — Κύμῖνον entered into Mycenaean Greek as early as the 15th century. See Michael Ventris and John Chadwick, Documents in Mycenaean Greek (Cambridge University Press), Index, s.v. Semitic Loanwords. Cp. the words chiton, chrysalis, sesam.

cummer, n., a woman companion (Scot.) — F. commère, 'godmother', fr. Eccles. L. commāter, lit. 'a joint mother', fr. co- and L. māter, 'mother'. See mater, mother and cp. godmother, the English equivalent of F. commère. Cp. also It. comare, OProvenç. comaire, Catal. comare, Sp., Port. comadre, 'godmother'.

cummerbund, n., waistband (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind.-Pers. kamar-band, fr. Pers. kamar, 'waist, loins', and band, 'band, bandage'. See bind and cp. band. cumulate, tr. and intr. v., to accumulate. — L. cumulātus, pp. of cumulāre, 'to heap'. See cumulus and verbal suff. -ate and cp. accumulate. Derivatives: cumulat-ed, adj., cumulat-ion, n., cumulat-ive, adj., cumulat-ive-ly, adv., cumulat-ive-ness, n.

cumulo-, combining form meaning 'a heap'. — Fr. L. cumulus. See next word.

cumulus, n., 1) a heap; 2) rounded mass of cloud with a flat base. — L., 'a heap', prob. standing for \*ku-me-los, 'a swelling', and derived fr. I.-E. base \*kew(e)-, \*kū-, 'to swell', whence also Gk. χυεῖν, χύειν, 'to become or be pregnant', χῦμα, 'a wave', lit. 'something swelling', χοῖλος, L. cāvus, 'hollow'. See cave, n., and cp. words there referred to. For the formation of cumulus cp. L. tumulus, 'a raised heap of earth'.

cunabula, n., a cradle. — L. cūnābula (pl.), dimin. formed fr. cūnae, 'cradle'. See incunabula.

cunctation, n., delay. — L. cūnctātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. cūnctātus, pp. of cūnctātī, 'to delay', fr. I.-E. base \*kenq-, \*konq-, 'to waver', whence also Goth. hāhan, OE. hōn, 'to hang'. See hang and -ation.

cunctator, n., a delayer. — L. cūnctātor, fr. cunctātus, pp. of cūnctārī. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

cuneal, adj., wedge-shaped. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. cuneus, 'wedge'. See coin.

cuneate, adj., wedge-shaped. — L. cuneātus, pp. of cuneāre, 'to furnish with wedges, drive into a wedge', fr. cuneus, 'wedge'. See coin and adj. suff. -ate.

cuneiform, adj. — Lit. 'wedge-shaped', compounded of L. cuneus, 'wedge', and forma, 'form, shape'. See coin and form, n. The name cuneiform was first applied to the characters of the ancient inscriptions of Assyria and Persia by the explorer Engelbert Kämpfer (1651-1716). Derivative: cuneiform, n.

cuniculus, n., an underground passage. — L., 'rabbit, rabbit burrowing, underground passage, hole, pit, cavity'. See cony and -culus.

Cunila, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (bot.) — L. cunīla, 'name of a plant, a species of origanum', fr. Gk. κονίλη, which is of uncertain origin. OE. cunele, 'thyme', OS. quenela, Du. kwendel, OHG. chonela, quenela (G. Quendel), of s.m., are Latin loan words.

cunner, n., either of two fishes of the family of wrasses. — Of uncertain origin.

cunning, adj. — ME., 'knowing', pres. part. of cunnen, 'to know'. See the verbs con and can and cp. canny, uncouth.

Derivatives: cunning-ly, adv., cunning-ness, n. cunning, n. — ME. cunning, conning, 'skill, knowledge', fr. cunnen, 'to know'. See cunning, adj. cup, n. — ME., fr. OE. cuppe, rel. to MLG. kopp, OHG. chuph, kopf, 'cup', chupfa, 'cap', MHG.

kopf, 'drinking vessel; skull', G, Kopf, 'head', Norw, kop, 'cup', earlier Dan, kop, 'head'. Dan, kon, 'cup', fr. Late L. cuppa, 'cup' (whence also It. coppa, OProvenc., Catal., Sp., Port. copa. F. coupe, 'cup', OProvenc, cop, cobs, 'skull', OF cone, 'summit', Sp., Port, copo, 'flax put on the distaff for spinning, flock of wool'). Late L. cuppa derives fr. L. cūpa, 'tub, cask, tun, vat', which is cogn. with OI. kūpah, 'hollow. pit, cave', Gk, κύπη, 'a kind of ship', κύπελλον. 'cup', OE, hvf, 'hive', ON, hufr, 'the hull of a ship', Lith, kúona, 'heap', kùpstas, 'hill', OSlav. kunŭ Lith kaŭnas OE hean, 'hean', OHG. hubil. OS. huvil, 'hill'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*qeu-p-, 'to bend, arch, vault', -penlargement of base \*aeu-, 'to bend'. Cp. coop. con, 'top', cowl, 'tub', cupel, cupola, cupula, cupule. Cp. also cub. 'the young of an animal'. Cp. also heap, hive, keeve. For the sense development of the above mentioned Teut, words cp. F. tête, 'head', fr. L. testa, 'potsherd' (see tester, 'canopy'). For the derivatives of base \*qeu-b-, a -b-enlargement of base \*aeu-, 'to bend', see cubicle and cp. words there referred to. From hase \*qeu-bh-, a collateral form of base \*qeu-b-, derive OI. kubhráh, 'humpbacked', Gk. κῦφος, 'hump', κῦφός, 'bent, curved, crooked', κύφελλα (nl.) 'the hollows of the ears'. Cp. cyphella, cypho-, cypsela. For derivatives of I.-E. base \*geu-n-, a collateral form of base \*geu-p-, see cove and words there referred to.

Derivatives: cup, tr. and intr. v., cupp-er, n., cupp-ing, n., cupp-y, adj.

cupboard, n. — Orig. 'a board for holding cups'. cupel, n., a vessel used in assaying metals. — F. coupelle, fr. ML. cūpella, dimin. of L. cūpa, 'tub, cask, vat'. See cup and cp. cupola.

Derivative: cupell-ation, n.

Cupid, n., the god of love in Roman mythology. - L. Cupīdō, personification of cupīdō, 'desire, love', fr. cupidus, 'longing, desirous, eager', fr. cupiō, cupere, 'to desire', which is prob. cogn. with OL kúpvati, 'bubbles up, becomes agitated', OSlav. kypljo, kypěti, 'to boil', Lith. kūpu, kūpěti, 'to boil over', Lett. kûpu, kûpêt, 'to smoke, steam', Lith. kvėpiù, kvėpti, 'to breathe, exhale fragrance', kūpúoti, 'to breathe with difficulty', Gk. καπνός (for \*κΕαπνός), 'smoke, vapor', Goth. af-hapjan, 'to put out, extinguish', afwapnan, 'to go out, be extinguished'. Cp. concupiscence, covet. Cp. also acapnia. Cp. also vapor. cupidity, n. - F. cupidité, fr. L. cupiditātem, acc. of cupiditās, desire, longing', fr. cupidus. See Cupid and -ity.

cupola, n., a small dome.—It., fr. Late L. cūpula, 'a little tub', dimin. of L. cūpa. See cup and cn. cunel.

cupreous, adj., containing, or resembling, copper.

— Late L. cupreus, 'of cupper', fr. cuprum. See copper. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

cupric, adj., containing copper as a bivalent ele-

ment (chem.) — Late L. cupricus, 'of copper', fr. cuprum. See copper and -ic.

cupriferous, adj., containing copper (chem.) — Compounded of Late L. cuprum, 'copper', and the stem of L. ferō, ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See copper and -ferous.

cuprite, n., a red oxide of copper (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Late L. cuprum, 'copper'. See copper.

cuprous, adj., containing copper as a univalent element (chem.) — Formed with suff. -ous fr. Late L. cuprum. 'copper'. See copper.

cupula, n., a cupule (anat.) — Medical L., fr. L. cūpula, 'a little tub or cask', dimin. of cūpa, 'tub'. See cupule.

Derivatives: cupul-ar, cupul-ate, adjs.

cupule, n., a little cuplike structure (bot. and zool.) — L. cūpula, 'a little tub or cask', dimin. of cūpa, 'tub, cask, vat'. See cup and -ule and cp. cupel, cupola.

cur, n., — ME. curre, fr. earlier kurdogge, prob. fr. MDu. corre, 'a house dog', lit. 'the grumbling animal', and rel. to ON. kurra, 'to grumble, murmur': prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: curr-ish, adj., curr-ish-ly, adv., curr-ish-ness. n.

curable, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. cūrābilis, fr. L. cūrāre, 'to care for'. See cure, v., and -able. Derivatives: curabil-ity, n., curable-ness, n., curabl-y, adv.

curaçao, curaçoa, n., a liqueur made from the dried peel of the Curaçao orange. — Named from Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean Sea. Cp. curassow.

curacy, n. — Formed fr. curate with suff. -cy. curare, curari, n., a blackish resinous substance used by the Indians as arrow poison. — Fr. Tupi urari, lit. 'he to whom it comes falls'. Cp. ourali, woorali.

curarine, curarin, n., an alkaloid obtained from curare, C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O (chem.) — A hybrid coined fr. curare and chem. suff. -ine, -in, which is of Latin origin.

curarize, tr. v., to poison with curare. — A hybrid coined fr. curare and -ize, a suff. of Greek origin. curassow, n., large crested bird. — Phonetic spelling of Curaçao; so called, fr. Curaçao island, its place of origin. Cp. curaçao.

curate, n., a clergyman who assists a rector or vicar. — ML. cūrātus, lit. 'one who is charged with the care of the souls', fr. L. cūra, 'care'. See cure, n., and adj. suff. -ate.

curative, adj. — F. curatif (fem. curative), formed with suff. -ive fr. L. cūrātus, pp. of cūrāre, 'to care for', See cure, v., and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: curative-ly, adv., curative-ness, n. curator, n. — Formed (partly through the medium of AF. curatour, equivalent to F. curateur) fr. L. cūrātor, 'manager, overseer, superintendent', lit. one who has the care of', fr. cūrātus, pp. of cūrāre. See curate and agential suff. -or.

curb, n., 1) a strap for restraining a horse; 2) a

restraint; 3) a stone or concrete edge of a side-walk. — F. courbe, 'curve', from the adjective courbe, 'curved, bent, crooked', fr. L. curvus. See curve and cp. kerb.

Derivatives: curb, tr. v., curb-er, n., curb-ing, n. curbstone, n. — See kerb, kerbstone.

Curculio, n., a genus of weevils (entomol.) — L. curcūliō, 'a grain weevil', lit. 'a winding, twisting (beetle)', fr. I.-E. base \*qer-, 'to turn, twist', whence also L. curvus, 'bent, curved'. See curve. Curcuma, n., a genus of plants of the ginger family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Arab. kúrkum, 'saffron, curcuma'. See Crocus and cp. turmeric.

curcumin, n., the coloring substance of curcuma root  $(C_{21}H_{20}O_6)$  (chem.) — Formed fr. prec. word with chem. suff. -in.

curd, n. — ME. curd, metathesized fr. ME. crud, fr. OE. crūdan, 'to crowd, press together'. See crowd, 'to press', and cp. curdle. For the metathesis of ME. crud to curd cp. curl. For sense development cp. L. coāgulum, 'curd', fr. \*coagere, cō-gere, 'to drive or press together' (see coagulate).

Derivatives: curd, tr. and intr. v., curd-y, adj., curd-i-ness, n.

curdle, intr. and tr. v. — Formed from the verb curd (see prec. word) with freq. suff. -le. Derivatives: curdl-er, n., curdl-y, adj.

cure, n., care. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) cure, 'care', fr. L. cūra, 'care, solicitude, concern', fr. OL. coira, which is of uncertain origin. Cp. curate, curative, cure, curette, curious, accurate, assure, manicure, pedicure, pococurante, proctor, procure, scour, 'to clean', secure, sinecure, sure, Kursaal.

Derivative: cure-less, adj.

cure, tr. and intr. v. — OF. curer, 'to take care of, to heal' (whence F. curer, 'to cleanse)', fr. L. cūrāre, 'to care for, take care of, heal', fr. cūra. See prec. word.

Derivative: cur-er, n.

cure, n., a strange, queer person (slang). — Abbreviation of curious. Cp. curio.

curé, n., a parish priest. — F., fr. ML. cūrātus, whence also E. curate (q.v.)

Curetes, n. pl., divinities worshiped on the island of Crete (Greek mythol.) — L. Cūrētēs, fr. Gk. Κουρῆτες, pl. of Κουρής. lit. meaning 'youthful', and rel. to κόρος, 'child, youth'. See Cora and cp. words there referred to.

Curetonian Syriac, name of an ancient version of the Gospels in Syriac. — So called from William *Cureton*, who published it in London in 1858.

curette, n., name of a surgical instrument. — F., fr. curer, 'to cleanse'. See cure, v., and -ette. Derivative: curette, tr. v.

curfew, n., evening signal. — ME. courfew, corfew, fr. AF. cæverfu, covrefeu, corresponding to OF. covrefeu, lit. 'cover the fire', fr. covre, imper. of OF. covrir (F. couvrir), 'to cover', and feu, fr. L. focus, 'hearth, fireside', in Late L.

curia, n., 1) the Roman senate; 2) a court; 3) the papal court. — L. cūria, 'one of the thirty parts, into which the Roman people was divided (ten for each of the three tribes); the senate house; the senate', in ML., 'court', prob. for \*co-viria, hence literally meaning 'community of men', fr. co- and vir, 'men'. See virile and cp. Quirites, cry. curial, adj., pertaining to a curia. — L. cūriālis, 'pertaining to a curia', fr. cūria. See curia and adj. suff. -al.

curie, n., the unit of radioactivity (physical chem.)

— Called after Mme Marie Curie (1867-1934),
discoverer (with her husband Pierre Curie, 18591906) of radium.

curio, n. — Abbreviation of curiosity.

curiologic, adj., pertaining to that form of hieroglyphics in which objects are represented by pictures (not by symbols, as in symbolic hieroglyphics). — Gk. χῦριολογικός, 'speaking literally', fr. χῦριολογίᾶ, 'use of literal expressions', fr. κόριος, 'lord, master' and -λογίᾶ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See church and -logy. Curiologic is an inexact transliteration of Gk. χῦριολογικός. The correct spelling should be cyriologic.

curiosity, n. — ME. curiosite, fr. OF. curiosete, curiosite (F. curiosité), fr. L. cūriōsitātem, acc. of cūriōsitās, 'desire of knowledge, curiosity', fr. cūriōsus. See curious and -ity.

curious, adj. — ME., fr. OF. curios, curius (F. curieux), fr. L. cūriōsus, 'careful, diligent, thoughtful, inquisitive, curious', fr. cūra. See cure, 'care', and -ous.

Derivatives: curious-ly, adv., curious-ness, n. curite, n., a radioactive mineral. — Named after the French chemist Pierre Curie (1859-1906). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

curium, n., name of a radioactive element (chem.)

— ModL; named in 1946 by its discoverer, the American chemist Glenn Theodore Seaborg (born in 1912) in honor of the two Curies (Pierre and his wife Marie), for their pioneering work on radioactivity. Cp. curie and prec. word. For the ending of curium see chem. suff. -ium.

curl, tr. and intr. v. — ME. curlen, metathesized fr. ME. crullen, fr. crul, 'curly', which is rel. to Norw. krull, Dan. krølle, E. Fris. krul, krulle, MDu. crulle, crolle, crul, Du. krul, 'curl', Norw. krulla, Dan. krølle, MDu. crullen, crollen, Du. krullen, 'to curl', MHG. krol, 'curly', E. Fris. krillen, 'to bend, twist'. Cp. cruller. For the metathesis of ME. crullen to curlen cp. curd. Derivatives: curl, n., curl-ed, adj., curl-ed-ly, adv., curl-ed-ness, n., curl-er, n., curl-ing, n. and adj., curl-y, curl-i-ness, n.

curlew, n., any of several kinds of wading birds.

— OF. corlieu, courlieu (F. courlis), of imitative origin.

curmudgeon, n., a churlish, surly, ill-tempered

person. — Of unknown origin.

Derivatives: curmudgeon-ish, curmudgeon-ly, adis.

curr, intr. v., to make a murmuring sound, to purr. — Of imitative origin.

currach, curragh, n., a coracle. — Ir. currach, 'boat, little ship', rel. to Gael. curach, of s.m., W. corwgl, cwrwgl, 'coracle'. See coracle.

currant, n., 1) a small seedless raisin; 2) the acid berry of certain species of *Ribes*. — AF. *raysyns of Corauntz* = F. *raisins de Corinthe*, 'dried grapes of Corinth', fr. L. *Corinthus*, fr. Gk. Κόρινθος, 'Corinth', a city of Greece. Cp. Corinthian.

currency, n. — ME. currentia, fr. L. currens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of currere, 'to run'. See current, adj., and -cy.

current, adj. - ME. currant, fr. OF. corant, curant (F courant), pres. part. of corre. curre (whence, with change of conjugation, F. courir). 'to run', fr. L. currere (pp. stem curs-um), 'to run'. which is cogn. with Gk. -xoupoc (for \*-xopσος) in ἐπί-κουρος, 'running to aid, an ally'. OIr., MW. carr, 'cart, waggon', Bret, karr, 'chariot', MW. carrawc, W. carrog, 'torrent'. Cp. currency. Cp. also coranto, corral, corridor, corsair, courant, courante, courier, course, curricle, curriculum, cursive, cursor, cursory, concourse, concur, concurrant, decurrent, decursive, discourse, discursive, excurrent, excursion, excursus, incur, intercourse, kraal, occur, occurence, precursor, recourse, recur, succor, succursal. Cp. also car and words there referred to. ON. hross, OE. hros, hors, 'horse', are prob. not cogn. with L. currere, but derivatives of I.-E. base \*(s)qerd, a -d-enlargement of \*(s)qer, 'to leap. jump' (sec horse). Derivatives: current, n. (q.v.), current-ly, adv., current-ness, n.

current, n. — ME. corant, fr. OF. corant, curant (F. courant), pres. part. of curre, 'to run', used as a noun. See current, adi.

curricle, n., a light two-wheeled carriage. — L. curriculum, 'a running, a course; a chariot for racing', fr. currere, 'to run'. See current, adj., and -cle and cp. curriculum.

Derivative: curricle, intr. v.

curricular, adj., 1) pertaining to carriages; 2) pertaining to the curriculum. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. curriculum. See next word.

curriculum, n., course of study. — L., 'a course'. See curricle.

currier, n., 1) one who dresses leather; 2) one who curries horses. — ME. corier, fr. OF. corier, fr. L. coriārius, 'tanner, currier', fr. corium, 'leather; see corium. E. currier was influenced in form by next word.

curry, tr. v., to dress leather. — ME. curreien, fr. OF. correer, correier, fr. earlier conreer, 'to prepare, equip, furnish' (whence F. corroyer, 'to curry leather'), fr. VL. \*conredāre, a hybrid coined fr. L. con-, 'with' (see con-) and Teut. \*raidjan, 'to place in order'. whence Goth. gare-

dan, 'to attend to, provide for', garaips, 'fixed, appointed, ordained', OE. geræde, ræde, 'ready, mounted', gerædu, 'armor, trappings'. See ready and cp. array.

curry, n., a kind of seasoned dish. — Tamil kari, 'sauce'.

Derivative: curry, tr. v., to flavor with curry. curse, n. — OE. curs, of uncertain origin; perhaps connected with OIr. cūrsagim, 'I reprehend'. Cp. accursed.

curse, tr. and intr. v. — OE. cursian, fr. curs. See

Derivatives: curs-ed, adj., curs-ed-ly, adv., curs-ed-ness. n.

cursive, adj. — ML. cursīvus, 'running', fr. L. curs-(um), pp. stem of currere, 'to run'. See current, adi., and -ive.

Derivatives: cursive-ly, adv., cursive-ness, n.

cursor, n., the sliding part of a mathematical instrument. — L., 'runner', fr. curs-(um), pp. stem of currere. See prec. word and agential suff.

Cursores, n. pl., 1) an order of birds (ornithol.); 2) a group of spiders (zool.) — L., 'runners', pl. of cursor. See prec. word.

cursory, adj., hastily or superficially done. — Late L. cursōrius, 'hasty', fr. L. curs-(um), pp. stem of currere, 'to run'. See course and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivatives: cursori-ly, adv., cursori-ness, n.

curt, adj., short, brief. — L. curtus, 'mutilated, broken, short', rel. to cordus, 'late born', orig. 'stunted (in one's growth)', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to cut', whence also OHG. scurz, OE. sceort, 'short'. See short and cp. curtail, curtal, Curtana, curtate. OHG. (MHG., G.) kurz, OS., OFris. kurt, ON. kortr, Du. kort, 'short', are borrowed fr. L. curtus.

Derivatives: curt-ly, adv., curt-ness, n.

**Irtail**, tr. v., to cut short. — Fr. **curtal**; influenced in form by a folk-etymological association with the noun *tail*.

Derivatives: curtail-ed, adj., curtail-er, n., curtail-ment, n.

curtain, n. — ME. cortin, fr. OF. cortine, curtine, 'curtain' (whence F. courtine, 'fortified curtain'), fr. Eccles. L. cortīna, 'curtain', rendering of Heb.  $y^e r \tilde{t}' \delta h'$  (Ex. 26:1 and passim) by the Vulgate. Eccles. L. cortīna derives fr. L. cohors, cōrs, 'court' (see court), and is prop. a loan translation of Gk.  $\alpha \delta \lambda \alpha \delta \tilde{x}$ , 'curtain' (= the Septuagint rendering of Heb.  $y^e r \tilde{t}' \delta h$ , see above), fr. Gk.  $\alpha \delta \lambda \delta \tilde{t}_i$ , 'court, courtyard'.

Derivatives: curtain, tr. v., curtain-ing, n.

curtal, n., having the tail docked, curtailed (obsol.) — OF. cortald, courtaid (F. courtaud), 'docked, thick-set', a hybrid formed with the Teut. suff. -ald fr. L. curtus, 'short'. See curt and cp. curtail. Cp. also It. cortaldo, which is of the same origin and meaning as OF. cortald. Curtana, n., the pointless sword borne before English sovereigns at their coronation. — ML.

curtāna (scil. spāda), 'a short sword', fr. L.

curtate, adj., shortened. — L. curtātus, pp. of curtāre, 'to shorten', fr. curtus, 'short'. See curt and adj. suff. -ate.

curtesy, n. - A var. of courtesy.

curtilage, n., a courtyard surrounding a dwelling house (law). — OF. cortillage, curtillage, fr. cortil, curtil, 'a small courtyard', fr. cort (F. cour), 'courtyard, court'. See court and -age.

curtle axe, curtal axe, (archaic) — Alteration of cutlass. Folk etymology explained cutlass as curtle axe, i.e. 'a short axe' (see curtail).

curtsy, curtsey, n. — Variants of courtesy.

curule, adj., designating a chair used by the highest magistrates in ancient Rome. — L. curūlis (in sella curūlis, 'the curule chair'), fr. \*currūlis, 'pertaining to a chariot or car', fr. currus, 'chariot, car, triumphal car'. See current, adj., and cp. curricle. The shortening of rr (in currus) to r (in curūlis) is due to the shifting of the accent. Cp. canal and mammilla.

curvate, curvated, adj., bent, curved. — L. curvātus, 'crooked, bent, curved', pp. of curvāre, 'to crook, bend, curve', fr. curvus. See curve and adj. suff. -ate, resp. also -ed.

curvature, n., a curving. — L. curvātūra, 'a bending', fr. curvātus, pp. of curvāre. See prec. word and -ure.

curve, n., a bent line. - L. curvus, 'crooked, bent. curved', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to bend, turn, twist', whence also Gk, κορωνός, 'curved, bent', κορώνη, 'anything curved; crown', κρίκος, κίρκος, 'ring', χυρτός, 'curved, bent, arched', MIr. cor, W. cor, 'circle', Russ. krivů, Czech křivý, etc., 'curved, crooked', Lith. kreivas, 'twisted'. kairys (dissimilated fr. \*krairys), 'left', Lett. krails, 'bent, crooked', kreilis, 'left hand', MIr. cruind, OW. crunn, MW. crwnn, Gael. cruinn, 'round'. Cp. crown, n., and words there referred to. Cp. also cartilage, circus, corf, crass, crate, crease, 'a fold', creel, cresset, crest, cricoid, crowd, 'a musical instrument', curb, Curculio, curvet, cyrto-, incurvate, kestrel, recurve, rote, 'a musical instrument', Scorzonera, scrinium, shrine, Tricyrtis.

curve, tr. v. — L. curvāre, 'to crook, bend, twist', fr. curvus. See curve, n.

Derivatives: curv-ed, adj., curv-ed-ly, adv., curv-ed-ness, n., curv-er, n.

curvet, n., a leap. — It. corvetta, dimin. of corvo (now curvo), 'a curve', fr. L. curvus. See curve, n., and cp. cavort.

curvet, intr. and tr. v., to leap, bound. — It. corvettare, fr. corvetta. See curvet, n.

curvi-, combining form meaning 'curved, bent'.Fr. L. curvus. See curve, n.

curvilineal, curvilinear, adj., consisting of, bounded by, curved lines. — Compounded of curviand L. *līnea*, 'line'. See line.

curvometer, n., an instrument for measuring the length of a curve. — A hybrid coined fr. L.

388

cuscus, n. - A var. of cous-cous.

cuscus, n., the aromatic root of an Indian grass, used for making fans, screens, etc. — Pers. khas-khas.

Cuscus, n. — A genus of marsupials, the Phalanger (zool.) — ModL., from the Moluccan native name.

Cuscuta, n., a genus of parasitic plants, the dodder (bot.) — ModL., fr. Arab. kushūth, kashūthā fr. Pers. kushūth, 'dodder', whence also Mishnaic Heb. kāshūth, 'dodder; fine hair'.

cushat, n., the wood pigeon or ringdove. — OE. cūscote, cūsceote, of uncertain origin.

cushion, n. — ME. quisshin, cusshin, fr. OF. coissin, cussin (F. coussin), fr. ML. \*coxīnus, fr. L. coxa, 'hip'; see coxa and cp. cuisse. Cp. also It. cuscino and Sp. cojin, which are French loan words. The orig. meaning of OF. coissin was 'hip cushion'.

Derivatives: cushion, tr. v., cushion-ed, adj., cushion-y, adj.

cushy, adj., easy, pleasant (slang). — Hind. khashi, 'pleasant', fr. Pers. khūsh, 'pleasant'.

cusp, n., a sharp point. — L. cuspis, 'point, pointed end', of uncertain origin. Cp. cuspid, bicuspid, tricuspid.

cuspate, adj., 1) having a cusp; 2) shaped like a cusp. — Formed fr. cusp with adj. suff. -ate.

cuspated, adj., cuspate. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ed.

cuspid, adj., a canine tooth. — L. cuspis, gen. cuspidis, 'point, pointed end'. See cusp.

cuspidal, adj., 1) pertaining to a cusp; 2) like a cusp; 3) having a cusp. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. cuspis, gen. cuspidis. See cusp.

cuspidate, cuspidated, adj., having a cusp. — L. cuspidātus, pp. of cuspidāre, 'to make pointed', fr. cuspis, gen. cuspidis. See cusp and adj. suff. -ate. cuspidor, n., a spittoon. — Port. cuspideira,

fr. cuspir, 'to spit', fr. L. conspuere, 'to spit upon', fr. con- and spuere, 'to spit', which is of imitative origin. See spew and cp. conspue.

cuss, n., a curse. — A colloquial corruption of curse.

Derivatives: cuss-ed, adj., cuss-ed-ness, n.

cuss, n., a fellow. — A colloquial abbreviation of customer.

custard, n., a cooked dish of eggs, milk and sugar.

— ME. crustad, fr. OF. (= F.) croustade, fr. It. crostata, 'fruit tart', lit. 'something covered with a crust', fr. L. crustāta, fem. of crustātus, pp. of crustāre, 'to cover with a crust', fr. crusta. See crust. The change of ME. crustad to E. custard is due to the influence of mustard.

custodial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. custodia. See custody.

custodian, n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. custādia. See next word.

custody, n. — L. custōdia, 'watching, guard, care, protection', fr. custōs, gen. custōdis, 'watch, guard, preserver, keeper, overseer, protector', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qeudh-, 'to cover', whence also L. cūdō, 'helmet made of skin', OI. kuharam, 'cave', kuhūh, 'new moon', lit. 'that which is hidden', Gk. κεύθειν, 'to cover, hide, conceal', W. cudd, 'a hiding', cuddio, 'to hide', MIr. codal, 'skin'. Cp. custos. For derivatives of the related base \*(s)qeut- see hide, 'skin'. The bases \*(s)qeu-dh- and \*(s)qeu-t- are dental enlarge ments of base \*(s)qeu-, 'to cover, hide'. See sky and cp. words there referred to.

custom, n. — ME. custume, custome, fr. OF. costume, custume (F. coutume), fr. L. cōnsuētūdinem, acc. of cōnsuētūdō, 'custom, habit, use, usage', fr. cōnsuētus, pp. of cōnsuēscere, 'to accustom', fr. con- and suēscere, 'to become used or accustomed', fr. I.-E. base \*swedh-, whence also Gk. ἔθος, ἤθος, 'custom, usage', ἔθνος, 'race'. Base \*swedh- is compounded of \*swe-, 'his, her, its, one's own', and \*dhē-, 'to put, place; to do, make', hence lit. means 'to make one's own'. See sui- and the verb do and cp. consuetude, costume, which are doublets of custom. Cp. also assuetude, de suetude, mansuete, mastiff, sodality. Cp. also ethical, ethnic, hetaira.

customable, adj. — OF. costumable, fr. costume, 'custom'. See prec. word and -able.

customary, adj. — OF. costumier (F. coutumier), fr. costume, 'custom'. See custom and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivatives: customari-ly, adv., customari-ness, n. customer, n. — Formed with agential suff. -er fr. custom, partly through the medium of AF. custumer. Cp. cuss, 'fellow'.

custos, n., keeper, guardian. — L. custos, gen. custodis. See custody.

custumal, n., a written collection of the customs of a city, a province etc. — ML. costūmālis (scil. liber), 'a book of customs', fr. OF. custumal, fr. custume. See custom and adj. suff. -al. cut, tr. and intr. v. — ME. cutten, kutten, kitten, prob. rel. to dial. Swed. kuta, kota, Icel. kuta, 'to cut with a knife, dial. Swed. kuta, kytti, Icel. kuti, 'knife'.

Derivatives: cut, pp. and n., cutt-er, n., cutt-ing, n. and adj., cutt-ing-ly, adv., cutty (q.v.)

cutaneous, adj., pertaining to the skin. — ML. cutāneus, fr. L. cutis, 'skin'. See cutis and --neous.

cutch, n., black catechu. — Malay kāchū. See

cutcherry, cutchery, n., office of administration (Anglo-India). — Hind. kachahrī.

cute, adj., clever; sharp. — Aphetic for acute. Derivatives: cute-ly, adv., cute-ness, n.

Cuterebra, n. — See Cutiterebra.

Cuthbert, masc. PN. — Compounded of OE. cūð,

'known, famous', and beorht, 'bright'. For the first element see uncouth. For the second element see bright and cp. Albert, Bardolph, Bertha, Bertram

cuticle, n., the epidermis. — L. cuticulum, dimin. of cutis. 'skin'. See cutis and -cle.

cuticular, adj., pertaining to the cuticle. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. cuticulum. See prec. word.

cutis, n., the skin beneath the epidermis, the derma (anat.) — L. cutis, 'skin', lit. 'that which covers', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qeut-, 'to cover', whence also OE. hyd, 'skin'. See hide, 'skin', and cp. cutaneous, cuticle. Cp. also cyst, -cyte, écu, escutcheon, esquire, scudo, scum, Scutellaria, scutellum, scuttle, 'receptacle', scutum, syncytium, zuchetto. Base \*(s)qeut- is rel. to base \*(s)qeudh-, 'to cover'; see custody.

Cutiterebra, Cuterebra, n., a genus of botflies (entomol.) — ModL., compounded of L. cutis, 'skin', and terebra, 'borer'. See cutis and terebra. cutlass, cutlas, n., a short curving sword. — F. coutelas, fr. It. coltellaccio, 'a large knife', which is formed with augment. suff. -accio fr. coltello, 'knife', fr. L. cultellus (whence also OF. coutel, F. couteau), dimin. of culter, 'knife'. See colter. cutler, n. — ME. cotelere, coteler, fr. OF. cotelier (whence F. coutelier), 'a knife maker', fr. Late L. cultellārius, fr. L. cultellus. See prec.

cutlery, n. — OF. cotelerie (F. coutellerie), fr. cotelier. See prec. word and -y (representing OF. -ie).

word.

cutlet, n. — F. côtelette, lit. 'a little rib', a double dimin. of côte, 'rib', fr. OF. coste, fr. L. costa, 'rib, side'. See coast and cp. costal. Cutlet was prob. influenced in form by cut.

cuttlefish, cuttle, n. — ME. cotul, codul, fr. OE. cudele, 'cuttlefish', rel. to dial. Norw. kaule (for \*kodle), lit. 'pouch fish', and to OE. codd, 'bag, shell, husk'. See cod, 'a small bag'.

cutty, adj., short (Scot. and dial.) — Formed fr. cut with adj. suff. -y.

-cy, suff. used to form abstract nouns denoting quality or rank, corresponding in meaning to the suffixes -ship and -hood. — L. -cia, -tia, or Gk.  $-\kappa \epsilon i\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $-\kappa i\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $-\tau \epsilon (\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $-\tau \epsilon i\bar{\alpha}$ . Suff. -cy occurs chiefly as the termination of the suffixes -acy, -ancy, -ency, -cracy, -mancy (qq.v.)

cyan-, form of cyano- before a vowel.

cyanate, n., a salt of cyanic acid (chem.) — See cyanic and chem. suff. -ate.

Cyanea, n., a genus of jelly fishes (ichthyol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κυάνεος, 'dark blue', fr. κύανος, 'the dark blue color'. See next word.

cyanic, adj., 1) of blue color; 2) pertaining to, or containing, cyanogen. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. χύανος, 'dark blue enamel, lapis lazuli, the dark blue color', a foreign word connected with Hitt. kuwanna(n)-, 'copper, copperblue; ornamental stone'.

cyanide, cyanid, n., a compound of cyanogen

with an element or a radical (chem.) — See prec. word and chem. suff. -ide, resp. -id.

Derivative: cvanide, tr. v.

cyanite, n., an aluminum silicate, Al<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>5</sub> (mineral.) — G. Cyanit, coined by the German geologist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750-1817) in 1794 fr. cyan- and suff. -it, which goes back to Gk. -trac; see subst. suff. -ite.

cyano-, before a vowel cyan-, combining form meaning 'dark blue'. — Gk. κυανο-, κυαν-, fr. κύανος, 'the dark blue color'. See cyanic.

Cyanocitta, n., a genus of birds, the American blue jay (ornithol.) — ModL., lit. 'blue jay', fr. Gk. κύανος, 'the dark blue color', and κίσσα, κίττα (for \*κίκια), 'jay'. For the first element see cyanic. The second element is of imitative origin. Cp. OI. kikiḥ, 'the blue jay', OHG. hehara (MHG. heher, G. Häher), 'jay', which all are imitative of the cry of the bird.

cyanogen, n., 1) the radical CN (carbon and nitrogen); 2) a poisonous gas (CN)<sub>2</sub> (chem.) — Compounded of cyano- and -gen.

cyanometer, n., an instrument for measuring the degrees of blueness. — Compounded of cyanoand Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivative: cyanometr-y, n.

cyanopathy, n., another name for cyanosis (med.)

— Compounded of cyano- and Gk. -πάθεια, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See -pathy.

Derivative: cyanopath-ic, adj.

cyanosis, n., pathological condition in which the surface of the body becomes blue for lack of aeration (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. cyano- and suff. -osis.

cyathus, n., a cup or ladle for drawing wine out of the crater (mixing-bowl) into the drinking-cup (Greek antiq.) — L., fr. Gk. κύαθος, 'cup', which is prob. rel. to κυεῖν, κύειν, 'to become pregnant', κύαρ, 'eye of a needle; orifice of the ear', κῦμα, 'anything swollen; a wave'. See cyma and cp. cyesis.

Cybele, n., goddess of the earth and mother of the gods in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Κυβέλη, a name of uncertain origin.

cybernetics, n., the comparative study of complex electronic calculating machines and the human nervous system. — Coined by the Jewish mathematician of the U.S.A., Norbert Wiener (1894-1964), fr. Gk. κυβερνήτης, 'steersman, pilot' (fr. κυβερνᾶν, 'to steer, guide, govern', whence L. gubernāre, of s.m., see govern), and suff. -ics.

Cybister, n., a genus of diving beetles (entomol.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. χυβιστητήρ, 'tumbler', fr. χυβιστᾶν, 'to tumble head foremost', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with OI. kubhanyúḥ, 'dancing', OE. hoppian, 'to hop, dance'. See hop, 'to leap'.

cycad, n., any of the plants of the family Cycadaceae. — See Cycas.

Cycadaceae, n. pl. (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. next word with suff. -aceae.

Cycas, n., a genus of trees (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κύκας, erroneously written for κόϊκας, acc. pl. of κόϊξ, 'the doom palm', which is a foreign word of unknown origin.

cycl-, form of cyclo- before a vowel.

cyclamen, n. — ML. and ModL., fr. Gk. κυκλάμῖνος, fr. κύκλος, 'circle'. See cycle.

Cyclanthus, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., coined by Poiteau fr. Gk. κύκλος, 'circle', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See cyclo- and anther.

cyclas, n., a kind of tunic worn by Roman women. — L., fr. Gk. κυκλάς, 'state robe of women', short for κυκλάς ἐσθής, 'a circular garment', from the adjective κυκλάς, 'encircling', fr. κύκλος, 'circle'. See next word.

cycle, n. — F., fr. Late L. cyclus, fr. Gk. χύχλος, 'ring, circle, wheel', which is cogn. with OI. cakráh, OE. hwēol, hwēogol, 'wheel'. See wheel and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also cyclamen, cyclas, and the second element in hemicycle, monocycle, multicycle, pericycle, tricycle. Cp. also chukker, hackery, jack, 'an East Indian tree', Ku Klux Klan.

Derivatives: cycle, intr. v., cycl-er, n., cyclic (q.v.), cycl-ing, n., cycl-ism, n., cycl-ist. n.

eyelic, adj. — F. cyclique, fr. L. cyclicus, fr. Gk. κυκλικός, 'circular, moving in a circle', fr. κύκλος. See cycle and -ic, and cp. acyclic, monocyclic.

Derivatives: cyclic-al, adj., cyclical-ly, adv.

cyclist, n., 1) one who rides a bicycle, tricycle, etc.; 2) one who reckons by cycles. — Formed fr. cycle with suff. -ist.

Derivative: cyclist-ic, adi.

yclo-, before a vowel cycl-, combining form meaning 'circular'. — Gk. κυκλο-, κυκλ-, fr. κύκλος, 'circle'. See cycle.

Cyclobothra, n., a genus of plants of the lily family; called also *Calochortus* (bot.) — Compounded of cyclo- and Gk. βόθρος, 'pit' (see bothrium); so called in allusion to the nectaries.

Cycloconium, n., a genus of imperfect fungi (bot.)

— ModL., compounded of cyclo- and Gk. κόνις, 'dust', which is cogn. with L. cinis, 'ashes'. See cinerary and cp. words there referred to.

cycloid, adj., circular; n., a curve described by a point in the circumference of a circle that rolls along a straight line. — Gk. κυκλοειδής, 'circular', compounded of κύκλος, 'circle', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See cycloand -oid.

Derivatives: cycloid-al, adj., cycloid-al-ly, adv. Cycloloma, n., a genus of plants of the goosefoot family (bot.). — ModL., compounded of cycloand Gk.  $\lambda \tilde{\omega} \mu \alpha$ , 'fringe, border' (see loma); so called in allusion to the wing of the calyx encircling it.

cyclometer, n., an instrument for measuring circles. — Compounded of cyclo- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

cyclone, n. — Irregularly formed fr. Gk. κύκλος,

'circle', or fr. κυκλῶν, 'whirling round', pres. part. of κυκλοῦν, 'to move in a circle, whirl round', which is a derivative of κύκλος (see cycle); coined by H. Piddington in 1848.

Derivative: cyclon-ic, adi.

cyclonology, n., the science dealing with cyclones. — Compounded of cyclone and Gk.  $-\lambda ο γ ί \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \dot{ο} γ ο \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivative: cyclonolog-ist, n.

**Cyclopean**, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, the Cyclopes. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. *Cyclopēus*, fr. Gk. Κυκλώπειος, fr. Κύκλωψ. See **Cyclops**.

cyclopedia, cyclopaedia, n. — ModL., abbreviation of encyclopedia (q.v.)

Derivatives: cyclop(a)ed-ic, adj., cyclop(a)ed-ist. n.

**Cyclops**, n., one of a race of one-eyed giants in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Κύκλωψ, gen. Κύκλωπος, lit. 'round-eyed', fr. κύκλος, 'circle', and ὤψ, gen. ὧπός, 'eye', fr. I.-E. base  $*\bar{o}k^w$ -, a collateral form of base  $*ok^w$ -, 'eye'. See **cyclo**-and **-opia**.

cyclorama, n., a pictorial representation of a landscape on the inner wall of a cylindrical room, the spectators standing in the middle. — Compounded of Gk. κύκλος, 'circle', and ὅραμα, 'view', fr. ὁρᾶν, 'to see'. For the first element see cycle. The second element is cogn. with L. verērī, 'to observe with awe, revere, respect, fear', OE. wær, 'cautious, aware'. See ware, 'alert', and cp. the second element in cosmorama and words there referred to.

cyclosis, n., circulation of protoplasm within a cell (plant physiol.) — ModL., coined by C.H. Schultz in 1835 fr. Gk. κύκλωσις, 'circulation', fr. κυκλοῦν, 'to move in a circle', fr. κύκλος. See cycle and -osis.

Cyclostomata, n. pl., a class of eel-like vertebrates, the lampreys and hagfishes (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'round-mouthed', fr. Gk. κύκλος, 'circle', and στόμα, gen. στόματος, 'mouth'. See cycle and stoma.

cyclostome, adj., pertaining to the Cyclostomata; n., a cyclostome vertebrate. — See prec. word.

cyclostyle, n., a device for printing copies. — Compounded of cyclo- and style.

cyclotron, n., an apparatus used for splitting atoms; an atom smasher. — Coined fr. cyclowith the ending of electron.

cyder, n. - A var. of cider.

Cydonia, n., a genus of trees of the apple family.

— L. cydōnia (scil. mala), pl., 'quince apple'.
See quince.

cyesis, n., pregnancy. — Medical L., fr. Gk. κύησις, 'conception, pregnancy', fr. κυεῖν, κύειν, 'to be pregnant', whence also κῦμα, 'anything swollen; a wave'. See cyma and cp. cyathus.

cygnet, n., a young swan. — Dimin. of F. cygne, 'swan' (refashioned after L. cygnus, a variant

of cycnus), fr. OF. cisne, fr. VL. cicinus (which occurs in the Salic law), fr. L. cycnus, fr. Gk. κύκνος, 'swan', which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. Russ. kykŭ, 'swan's cry'. Cp. also Cygnus.

Cygnus, n., 1) the Swan (name of a constellation); 2) the genus of swans (ornithol.) — L. cygnus, 'swan'. See cygnet.

cylinder, n. — F. cylindre, fr. L. cylindrus, fr. Gk. κύλινδροσ, 'roller, roll, cylinder', fr. κυλίνδειν, 'to roll', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qel-, 'to bend, twist', whence also Gk. κυλλός (for \*χυλ-νός, \*χελνός), 'crooked, crippled', κῶλον, 'limb, member; member of a clause or a sentence'. See colon, 'punctuation mark', and cp. calender. Base \*qwe-qwlos, reduplication of base \*qel-, 'to bend, twist', appears in OI. cakráh, Gk. κύχλος, 'cycle'. OE. hweogol, hwēol, 'wheel'. See wheel and cp. cycle.

Derivatives: cylinder, tr. v., cylinder-ed, adj., cylinder-er, n.

cylindr-, form of cylindro- before a vowel.

cylindrical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. ModL. cylindricus, fr. Gk. κυλινδρικός, fr. κύλινδρος. See cylinder.

cylindro-, before a vowel cylindr-, combining form meaning, 'cylindrical'. — Gk. κυλινδρο-, κυλινδρο-, fr. κύλινδρος. See cylinder.

cylindroid, adj. and n. — Compounded of Gk. κύλινδρος, 'cylinder', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See cylinder and -oid.

cylix, n., an ancient drinking cup (*Greek antiq.*)
— Gk. κύλιξ, 'drinking cup', in gradational relationship to κάλυξ, 'cup, calyx of a flower'.

See calyx.

cyllosis, n., clubfoot (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. χύλλωσις, 'clubfoot', fr. χυλλός (for \*χυλνός, \*χελ-νός), 'crooked, crippled', which is prob. rel. to χυλίνδειν, 'to roll', χύλινδρος, 'roller, roll, cylinder'. See cylinder.

cym-, form of cymo- before a vowel.

cyma, n., molding of a cornice, with an ogee profile (arch.) — ModL., fr. Gk. χῦμα, 'anything
swollen, a wave, billow, surge', fr. χυεῖν, χύειν,
'to be pregnant', whence also χύησις, 'conception, pregnancy', fr. I.-E. base \*kew-, \*kewā-,
'to swell out', whence also OI. śváyatē, 'swells',
sắrah, 'strong', L. inciēns (for \*en-kw-yent-s),
'pregnant'. See cave, n., and cp. cyme, cymatium,
cyathus, cyesis, kymatology, acyrology, church.
Cp. also casserole, coelo-, maroon, 'one of a
class of Negroes'.

cymar, n., a robe. — F. cimarre, fr. It. simarra. See chimere.

cymatium, n., 1) a molding; 2) a cyma (archit.) — L., fr. Gk. κῦμάτιον, dimin. of κῦμα. See cyma. cymba, n., 1) a boat-shaped sponge spicule (zool.); 2) the upper part of the concha of the ear (anat.) — L. cymba, fr. Gk. κύμβη, 'the hollow of a vessel, cup, boat'. See next word and cp. Cymbella, Cymbidium.

cymbal, n., either of a pair of brass plates used

in orchestras. — ME. cimbal, symbal, fr. OE. cymbal and MF. (= F.) cymbale, which both derive fr. L. cymbalum, fr. Gk. κόμβαλον, fr. κύμβη, 'the hollow of a vessel, cup, boat', fr. I.-E. base \*qumb-, 'to bend, curve', whence also OI. kumbháh, 'pot, jar', Avestic xumba, of s.m., Toch. A kumpač, 'drum', W. cwmm, 'valley', Bret. komb, 'small valley', MIr. comm, 'vessel', cummal, 'cup', and E. hump, 'swelling, protuberance' (q.v.) Cp. cymba, chime, n. Cp. also combe.

Derivatives: cymbal-er, cymbal-eer, n., cymbal-ist. n.

Cymbella, n., a genus of diatoms (bot.) — ModL., formed with dimin. suff. -ella fr. L. cymba, 'boat' (see cymba); so called in allusion to their boat-like shape.

Cymbidium, n., a genus of orchids (bot.) — ModL., formed with dimin. suff. -idium fr. Gk. κύμβη, 'cup'. See cymba.

cymbiform, adj., shaped like a boat. — Compounded of L. cymba, fr. Gk. κύμβη, 'boat', and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See cymba and form. Cymbium, n., a genus of marine snails (zool.) —

ModL., fr. L. cymbium, 'a small cup', fr. Gk. κυμβίον, dimin. of κύμβη, 'cup'. See cymbe.

cymbocephalic, adj., having a boat-shaped skull (craniol.) — Lit. 'boat-headed', compounded of Gk. κύμβη, 'boat', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See cymba and cephalic.

**cymbocephaly,** n., the condition of having a boatshaped head (*craniol*.) — See prec. word and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

Cymbopogon, n., a genus of grasses (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κύμβη, 'boat' and πώγων, 'beard'. See cymba and Pogonia.

cyme, n., a mode of inflorescence in which the primary and the secondary axes bear a single terminal flower (bot.) — L. cyma, 'young sprout of a cabbage', fr. Gk. xῦμα, 'anything swollen'. See cyma.

**cymene**, n., a hydrocarbon (*chem.*) — Gk. κύμῖνον, 'cumin'. See **cumin**.

cymling, n., a kind of squash. — A var. of simnel (with change of suff.).

cymo-, before a vowel cym-, combining form meaning 'wave' or 'sprout'. — Fr. Gk. κῦμα, 'anything swollen'. See cyma.

Cymodoce, n., one of the Nereids (*Greek mythol.*)

— L. Cymodoce, fr. Gk. Κυμοδόκη, lit. 'she who receives the waves', fr. κύμα, 'wave', and δέκεσθαι, δέκεσθαι, 'to receive'. See cyma and decent.

cymograph, n., an instrument for tracing graphs representing electric waves. — Lit. 'tracer of waves', fr. Gk. κῦμα, 'wave', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See cyme and -graph.

Derivative: cymograph-ic, adj.

cymometer, n., formerly an instrument for measuring etheric waves. — Compounded of Gk. κῦμα, 'wave', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See cyma and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

cymoscope, n., a device for detecting electric waves. — Compounded of Gk. κῦμα, 'wave', and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See cyma and -scope.

cymotrichy, n., wavy hair. — Compounded of Gk. κῦμα, 'wave', and θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair'. See cyma and tricho-.

Cymric, Kymric, adj., Welsh. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. W. Cymry, 'the Welsh', pl. of Cymro, 'Welshman', which prob. derives fr. OW. \*combrog, 'compatriot', fr. com-, 'with', and \*brog (whence W. bro), 'region', which is rel. to OIr. bruig, mruig, 'boundary, region', and cogn. with OE. mearc, 'boundary, sign, mark'. See com- and mark, 'sign'. Cp. L. Allobrogēs, name of a warlike people in Gallia Narbonensis, lit. 'those from another land'. Cp. also Cambrian. cyn-, form of cyno- before a vowel.

cynanche, n., a medical term for diseases of the throat. — Gk. κυνάγχη, 'sore throat', lit. 'dog quinsy', formed fr. κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and ἄγχειν, 'to throttle, strangle'. See quinsy.

Cynanchum, n., a genus of plants of the milkweed family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κυνάγχη, 'dog quinsy'. See prec. word.

cynanthropy, n., insanity in which the patient believes himself to be a dog (med.) — Formed with suff. -y (representing Gk. -ία), fr. Gk. κυνάνθρωπος, 'of a dog-man', which is compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See cyno- and anthropo-. The name cynanthropy prop. derives fr. Gk. νόσος κυνάνθρωπος, lit. 'dog-man's disease', a name given to this mania by Galen (see Galen 19, 719).

cynegetics, n., hunting. — Gk. κυνηγετική (scil. τέχνη), '(the art of) hunting', fr. κυνηγέτης, 'huntsman, hunter', (whence κυνηγετεϊν, 'to hunt'), which is compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and ἡγεῖσθαι, 'to lead'. See cyno, seek and -ics.

Cynias, n., a genus of Carchariidae, the smooth dogfish (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog'. See cyno-.

cyniatrics, n., that branch of veterinary medicine which deals with diseases of dogs. — Compounded of cyn- and -iatrics.

cynic, n. — L. cynicus, 'a cynic', fr. Gk. χυνιχός, an adjective formed fr. Κυνόσαργες, 'Cynosarges', a gymnasium near Athens. It was in this gymnasium that Antisthenes taught, whence his disciples were called χυνιχοί, lit. 'of Cynosarges'. (For sense development cp. stoic and academician, which are also formed from placenames.) The usual derivation of Gk. χυνιχός, 'a cynic', fr. χύων, gen. χυνός, 'dog', and the explanation that χυνιχός orig. denoted a 'dog-like' philosopher, is erroneous. The only connection between a cynic and a dog is given by

the quite incidental fact that the first element in the name Κυνόσαργες comes fr. κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog' (see *cyno*-).

392

Derivatives: cynic, cynic-al, adjs., cynic-al-ly, adv., cynic-ism, n., cynic-ist. n.

cyno-, before a vowel cyn-, combining form meaning 'dog-'. — Gk. κυνο-, κυν-, fr. κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', which is cogn. with L. canis, Goth. hunds, OE. hund, 'dog'. See hound and cp. canine. Cp. also cynanche, Cynias, cynosure, quinsy, squinancy.

cynocephalic, n., cynocephalous. — See next word and -ic.

cynocephalous, adj., dog-headed. — Gk. κυνοκέφαλος, 'dog-headed', compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See cynoand cephalic. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oc. see -ous.

Cynocrambaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.)
— ModL., formed fr. Cynocrambe with suff.
-aceae.

cynocrambaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

**Cynocrambe**, n., a genus of plants (*bot*.) — Mod-L., fr. Gk. κυνοκράμβη, 'dog cabbage', which is compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and κράμβη, 'cabbage'. See **cyno**- and **Crambe**.

Cynodon, n., a genus of plants of the family Poaceae (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κυνόδων, 'the canine tooth', compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog' and δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See cynoand odonto-.

Cynoglossum, n., a genus of the borage family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κυνόγλωσσον, 'hound'stongue', which is compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog' and γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See cyno- and gloss, 'explanation'.

cynoid, adj., 1) doglike; 2) pertaining to the dog family. — Gk. κυνοειδής, 'doglike', compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See cyno- and -oid.

cynorrhodon, n., the dogrose. — L., fr. Gk. κυνόροδον, 'dogrose', which is compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and βόδον, 'rose'. See cynoand rhodo-.

Cynoscion, n., a genus of fishes, the weakfish (ichthyol.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. χύων, gen. χυνός, 'dog', and σχίαινα, a seafish, prob. 'the grayling', fr. σχιά, 'shade, shadow'. See cyno- and skiagraphy and cp. Sciaenidae.

cynosure, n., the Lesser Bear (constellation). — F., fr. L. Cynosūra, fr. Gk. κυνόσουρα, 'dog's tail; the Lesser Bear', compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and οὐρά, 'tail'. See cyno- and uro-, 'tail'.

Cynthia, I) Artemis, goddess of the moon, whence: the moon personified; 2) fem. PN.— L., fr. Gk. Κυνθία, epithet of the goddess Artemis, lit. '(the goddess) of Cynthus', fem. of Κύνθιος, 'of Cynthus, Cynthian', fr. Κύνθος, 'Cynthus', a mountain in Delos, birthplace of Apollo and Artemis.

Cynthian, adj., pertaining to Mt. Cynthus in Delos. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Cynthius, fr. Gk. Κύνθιος, 'of Cynthus, Cynthian'.

393

Cyperaceae, n. pl., the sedge family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Cyperus with suff. -aceae. cyperaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Cyperus, n., a genus of plants of the family Cyperaceae (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κύπειρος, 'sedge', a word prob. rel. to κύπρος, 'the henna plant' (Lawsonia inermis Linn.), which is of Sem. origin; cp. Heb. köpher, Aram. kephörå, Syr. kūphrå. 'the henna plant'. Cp. Cyprinus.

cyphella, n., a cuplike depression on the lower surface of the thallus of lichens (bot.) — Mod L., fr. Gk. κύφελλα (pl.), 'the hollows of the ears', fr. κῦφός, 'bent, crooked', which is rel. to κῦφος, 'hump, hunch', and cogn. with OI. kubhráh, 'humpbacked', fr. I.-E. base \*qeu-bh-, 'to bend', which is rel. to base \*qeu-p-, whence L. cūpa, 'tub, cask, vat'. See cup and cp. cypho-, cypsela, kyphosis.

cypher, n. — A var. spelling of cipher.

cypho-, before a vowel cyph-, combining form meaning 'bent, humpbacked'. — Fr. Gk. κῦφός, 'bent, crooked', or fr. κῦφος, 'hump, hunch'. See cyphella.

cyphosis, n. — A var. spelling of kyphosis.

cy-pres, cypres, adv. and adj., as nearly as possible in agreement with the testator's intentions (law). — F. si-près, 'so near, as near', fr. VL. sīc presse, 'from so near', fr. L. sīc, 'so', and presse, adv. of pressus, 'pressed', pp. of premere, 'to press'. See sic and press, v.

cypress, n. — ME. cipres, cypres, fr. OF. cipres (F. cypresse), fr. Late L. cypressus, fr. Gk. κυπάρισσος, which prob. derives fr. Heb. gápher, name of the tree of whose wood the ark was made (see Gen. 6:14). Cp. gopher and see Hehn-Schrader, Kulturpflanzen und Haustiere in ihrem Übergang aus Asien nach Griechenland und Italien, 5th edition, p. 231. Cp. Cyprian.

Derivatives: cypress, adj., cypress-ed, adj.

cypress, n., cypress lawn. — ME. cipres, 'gauze, cloth of gold', fr. OF. Cipre, Cypre, 'the island of Cyprus'; so called because orig. brought from Cyprus.

Cyprian, adj. and n. — L. Cypriānus, 'of Cyprus, Cyprian', formed with suff. -an fr. L. Cyprius, fr. Gk. Κύπριος, of s.m., fr. Κύπρος, 'Cyprus', lit. 'the island of cypress trees'. See cypress and cp. copper. For sense development cp. Pityuses, lit. 'the islands covered with pines', fr. Gk. πίτυς, 'pine', and Port. Madeira, 'the island of timber', fr. madeira, 'timber', fr. L. materia, 'stuff', matter, timber'.

cyprinid, adj., pertaining to the family Cyprinidae. — See next word.

Cyprinidae, n. pl., a family of soft-finned fishes (ichthyol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. cyprīnus. See next word.

Cyprinus, n., the typical genus of the family Cyprinidae (ichtyol.).— L. cyprinus, 'carp', fr. Gk.

κυπρῖνος, 'carp', fr. κύπρος, 'the henna plant' (see Cyperus); so called in allusion to its color. Cypriote, adj. and n., Cyprian. — Fr. L. Cyprius, 'Cyprian'. See Cyprian and -ote.

Cypripedium, n., a genus of orchids (bot.) — ModL., 'the lady's slipper', coined by Linnaeus fr. Gk. Κύπρις, 'Aphrodite' (see next word), and πέδτλον, 'shoe, slipper', which is rel. to πέδη, 'fetter', and stands in gradational relationship to πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'; see foot. The correct form of the word would be Cypripedilum. Cypris, n., a name of Aphrodite. — L., fr. Gk. Κύπρις, lit. 'the Cyprian (goddess)', fr. Κύπρις, lit.

in prec. word.

Cypris, n., a genus of crustaceans (zool.) — Fr. prec. word.

'Cyprus', See Cyprian and cp. the first element

cypsela, n., an achene with an adherent calyx tube (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κυψέλη, 'a hollow vessel', which is rel. to κῦφός, 'bent, crooked'. See cyphella.

Cyrenaic, adj., 1) pertaining to the Cyrenaica; 2) pertaining to the hedonistic school of philosophy founded by Aristippus of Cyrene.

Derivative: Cyrenaic-ism, n.

Cyril, masc. PN. — Late L. Cyrillus, fr. Gk. Κυριλλός, lit. 'lordly, masterly', rel. to κόριος, 'lord, master'. See church and cp. words there referred to.

Cyrilla, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named after Domenico Cyrillo, professor of medicine at Naples.

Cyrillaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae.

cyrillaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Cyrillic, adj., pertaining to the alphabet ascribed to Cyril, apostle of the Slavs. — Lit. 'of, or pertaining to, Cyril'; so called because his name is associated with the invention of the Slavic alphabet. For the origin of this name see Cyril, for the ending see suff. -ic.

cyrto-, before a vowel cyrt-, combining form meaning 'curved', — Gk. κυρτο-, κυρτ-, fr. κυρτός, 'curved, bent, arched', rel. to κορωνός, 'curved, bent', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to bend, turn, twist', whence also L. curvus, 'crooked, bent, curved'. See curve n., and cp. the second element in Tricyrtis.

cyrtometer, n., an instrument for measuring the curves of parts of the body (med.)—Compounded of cyrto- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

cyrtosis, n., curvature of the spinal column (med.)

— Medical L., fr. Gk. κύρτωσις, 'being hump-backed', fr. κυρτός, 'curved, bent'. See cyrto-and see is

Cyrus, masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Κῦρος, fr. OPers. Kūrush, whence Akkad. Kurash, Heb. Kόresh, Egypt. Kawarusha.

cyst, n., a closed membranous pouch or sac containing fluid (med.) — Medical L. cystis, fr. Gk. κύστις, 'bladder, bag, pouch', which is prob.cogn.

394

with Of. śvásati, śvásiti, 'blows, breathes, sighs'. I queri, 'to complain'. See quarrel, 'dispute'. cvst-, form of cvsto- before a vowel.

-cyst, combining form meaning 'pouch, sac', as in cholecyst. — Fr. Gk. χύστις, 'bladder, bag, nouch'. See prec. word.

cysti-, combining form. — See cysto-,

cystic, adi., pertaining to a cyst; esp., pertaining to the urinary bladder. - F. cystique, fr. Medical L. cysticus, fr. cystis. See cyst and -ic.

cysticercus, n., the larval form of tapeworms (zool.) — ModL., compounded of cysti- and Gk. véovoc. 'tail'. See cercus and cp. words there referred to.

cystiform, adj., having the form of a cyst. - A hybrid coined fr. Gk. κύστις, 'bladder, bag, pouch', and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See cyst and form, n.

cystitis, n., inflammation of the bladder (med.) - Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. κύστις. See cvst.

cysto-, cysti-, before a vowel cyst-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to, or resembling, a bladder (esp. the urinary bladder)'. - Fr. Gk. χύστις, 'bladder, bag, pouch', See cyst.

cystoid, adi, resembling a cyst or bladder. — Compounded of Gk. xύστις, 'bladder, bag, pouch', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See cvst and -oid.

cystotomy, n., incision of the uninary bladder (med.) — Compounded of cysto- and Gk. -τομία, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting', See -tomy.

cvt-, form of cvto- before a vowel.

-cyte, combining form denoting a cell, as in hematocyte, leucocyte. — Fr. Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow, hollow vessel, vault, body, skin', fr. I.-E. base \*qeu-t-, 'to cover, hide', whence also L. cutis, OE.  $h\bar{v}d$ , 'skin'. See hide, 'skin', and cp. cyto-.

Cytherea, n., a name of Aphrodite or Venus. — L., fr. Gk. Κυθέρεια, lit. 'of Cythera', fr. Κύθηρα (pl.), name of an island in the Aegean Sea (now called Cerigo), celebrated for the worship of Aphrodite. Cp. next word.

Derivatives: Cythere-an, adj., pertaining to

Cytherella, n., a genus of crustaceans (zool.) -ModL., formed with dimin. suff. -ella fr. L. Cythera, a var. of Cytherea, 'Aphrodite'. See prec. word.

Cytinus, n., a genus of plants of the family Rafflesiaceae (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. χύτινος, 'flower of the pomegranate', wich derives perh. fr. χύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See -cyte and -ine (representing Gk. - ivoc).

Cytisus, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — L. cytisus, 'a kind of clover', fr. Gk. χύτισος, of s.m., a foreign word of unknown origin

cytitis, n., inflammation of the skin (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk, wireoc. 'skin' See -cyte.

cvto-, before a vowel cvt-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to a cell or cells'. — Gk, xuto-. χυτ-, fr. χύτος, 'a hollow vessel', See -cvte.

cytology, n., study of the structure, functions and life history of cells (biol.) — Lit. 'study of cells'. compounded of cvto- and -λογία, fr. -λόγος. 'one who speaks (in a certain manner): one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: cvtolog-ic-al. adi., cvtologic-al-ly.

cytoplasm, n., the protoplasm of the cells (biol. Compounded of cvto- and Gk, πλάσμα. 'something molded'. See plasma.

Derivative: cytoplasm-ic, adi.

czar, tsar, n. — Russ, tsar, fr. earlier tsesar', fr. OSlav. cesari, fr. Goth. kaisar (which is rel. to OE. casere, OHG, keisar, OFris., MHG, keiser. G. Kaiser), 'emperor', fr. L. Caesar, title adopted by Augustus and the succeeding Roman emperors from the cognomen of Caius Julius Caesar, Cp. Caesar, kaiser. For sense development cp. Lith, karālius, OSlav, kralii, 'king', fr. L. Carolus, 'Charles' in Carolus Magnus, i.e. 'Charlemagne' (see churl).

czardas, n., a Hungarian national dance. — See csárdás.

czarevitch, tsarevitch, n., a son of the czar (in contradistinction to cesarevitch, which denotes the eldest son of the czar). — Russ. tsarevitch. fr. tsar. See czar.

czarina, tsarina, n., title of an empress of Russia. - G. Zarin (formerly spelled Czarin), fr. Zar. 'czar'. The Russian equivalent is tsaritsa. See next word.

czaritza, n., czarina. — Russ. tsaritsa, fr. tsar, 'czar'. See czar and cp. prec. word.

Czech, n., a Slavic native of Bohemia. — Polish spelling of Czech Čech, inhabitant of Čechy, 'Bohemia'.

Czechoslovak, n. — Back formation fr. Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia, n. — Lit. 'the land of the Czechs and the Slovaks'.

dab, tr. and intr. v., to touch or strike lightly. -ME. dabben, prob. fr. MDu. dabben, 'to pinch. dabble', which is prob. of imitative origin, Cp. dabble, dap, dib, 'knucklebone', and tap, 'to strike lightly'.

Derivatives: dab, n. (q.v.), dabb-er, n.

dab, n., a light blow: a soft or flattish mass. — Fr. prec. word.

dab, n., any small flatfish. — Fr. dab, 'a soft or flattish mass'.

dab. n., a skillful person (collog.) — Prob. fr. dab, 'to strike lightly'.

dabb, also dab, n., a large Arabian lizard (Uromastix spinipes). — Arab. dabb, 'the thorntailed lizard', rel. to Heb. tzābh. Aram. tzabbā. Svr. 'abhá. 'ābhá. of s m

dabble, tr. and intr. v. — Freq. formed with suff. -le fr. dab, 'to strike lightly'.

Derivatives: dabbl-er, n., dabbl-ing, adj., dabbling-ly, adv., dabbl-ing-ness, n.

dabchick, n., 1) the little grebe of Europe: 2) the pied-billed grebe of America. - Fr. earlier dapchick, lit, 'dipping chick', See dan and chick and cp. didapper.

da capo, from the beginning (mus.) — It., 'from the head, from the beginning. The first word is a contraction of L. de, 'from, away from'. and  $\bar{a}$ , 'away from, from: by': see de- and a-. 'from'. The second word derives fr. L. caput. 'head'; see capital, adj., and cp. the first word in dal segno.

dace, n., a small cyprinoid fish. — ME. darce. fr. OF. darz, dars, fr. ML. darsus, a word of Gaulish origin, F. dard, 'dace', was influenced in form by a confusion with F. dard, 'dart' (see dart).

dachshund, n., a small dog of German breed. — G., compounded of Dachs, 'badger' and Hund, 'dog'. The first element is rel. to Du. das and to the second element in Dan, and Norw, svintoks, and lit, means 'the builder'; it is cogn. with OI. táksati, 'fashions, constructs', Gk. τέκτων, 'carpenter', τέχνη, 'handicraft, art', L. texere, 'to weave', ML. taxus, taxo, F. taisson, Sp. texón, later tejón, It. tasso, 'badger', are Teut. loan words. See technic and cp. text. Cp. also Taxidea and the second element in ratel. For the second element see hound.

Dacian, adi., pertaining to Dacia. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Dācia, 'Dacia', fr. Gk. Δακία. Cp. next word.

dacite, n., an igneous rock (petrogr.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. L. Dācia. See prec. word.

dacoit, n., one of an armed gang of robbers. — Hind. dākāit, dākā, 'gang robbery'. Derivative: dacoit, tr. and intr. v.

dacoity, n., robbery by dacoits. — Hind. dākāitī 'gang robbery', fr. dākāit. See prec. word.

dacron, n., a washable synthetic fabric: (can.) a trademark.

dacry-. - See dacryo-.

Dacrydium, n., a genus of plants of the vew family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δάκου, δάκουον. 'tear' (see dacryo-); so called in allusion to the resinous exudations.

dacryo-, before a vowel dacry-, combining form meaning 'tear: lachrymal'. — Gk. δακουο-. δακρυ-, fr. δάκρυον, 'tear'. See tear, n., and cp. lachrymal.

dacryon, n., the point of junction of the lachrymal and the frontal bone (craniometry). ---ModL., fr. Gk. δάχουον, 'tear': see dacryo-. The name dacryon was introduced into craniometry by the French surgeon and anthropologist Paul Broca (1824-80).

dactyl, n., a metrical foot consisting of one long syllable followed by two short syllables or one accented followed by two unaccented (pros.)— L. dactylus, fr. Gk. δάκτυλος, 'finger; dactyl' (so called in allusion to the three joints of the finger); of uncertain etymology. Gk. δάκτυλος in this sense is not related to δάκτυλος, 'date' (see date, the fruit), nor is it cogn, with L. digitus. 'finger', Cp. next word and Dactylis, Cp. also adactylous, and the second element in leptodactyl, monodactylous, tridactyl, pentadactyl,

Dactyl, n., one of the priests of Cybele (Greek mythol.) — L. Dactvlī, 'the Dactvls', fr. Gk. Δάκτυλοι, lit. 'Fingers', pl. of δάκτυλος (see prec. word); so called because they were ten in number.

dactylic, adj., pertaining to, or consisting of, dactyls. — L. dactylicus, fr. Gk. δακτυλικός. 'pertaining to a dactyl', fr. δάκτυλος. See dactyl and -ic.

Derivative: dactylic, n., a dactylic verse.

dactylio., combining form meaning 'finger ring'. - Gk. δακτυλιο-, fr. δακτύλιος, 'finger ring, signet', fr. δάκτυλος. See dactyl.

dactylioglyph, n., an engraver of rings. — Gk. δακτυλιογλύφος, 'an engraver of gems for finger rings', fr. δακτύλιος, 'finger ring', and -γλύφος, fr. γλύφειν, 'to carve, engrave'. See dactylio- and glyph.

dactyliography, n., the study of gem engraving. -Compounded of dactylio- and Gk. -γοαφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivatives: dactyliograph-er, n., dactyliograph-

dactyliomancy, n., divination by means of a finger ring. — Compounded of dactylio- and Gk. μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See -mancy.

Dactylis, n., a genus of grasses (bot.) — ModL.,

fr. Gk. δάκτυλος, 'finger' (see dactyl); so called from the digitate spikes.

dactylo-, before a vowel dactyl-, combining form meaning 'finger' or 'toe'. — Gk. δακτυλο-, δακτυλ-, fr. δάκτυλος, 'finger; toe'. See dactyl dactylogram, n., fingerprint. — Compounded of dactylo- and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See -gram.

dactylography, n., 1) dactylology; 2) the study of fingerprints. — Compounded of dactylo- and Gk.-γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy. dactyloid, adj., resembling a finger. — Gk. δακτυλοειδής, 'fingerlike', fr. δάκτυλος, 'finger', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εΐδος, 'form, shape'. See dactyl- and -oid.

dactylology, n., the art of communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers. — Lit. 'the study of the fingers', fr. dactylo- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. dactyloscopy, n., identification by means of fingerprints. — Compounded of dactylo- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scopy.

Dacus, n., a genus of flies, the olive fly (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δάκος, 'any animal, the bite of which is dangerous', lit. 'a biting animal', rel. to δάκνειν, 'to bite', δάξ, 'biting', δῆγμα, 'a biting', δῆκτης, 'biter', fr. I.-E. base \*denk-, 'to bite', whence also OI. dáśati (for \*dηkéti), 'bites', ON. töng, OE. tang, tange, 'tongs'. See tongs and cp. the second element in carpodacus, Tridacna, Demodex, Mixodectes.

dad, daddy, n., father. — A child's word. Cp. W. tad, dad, Ir. daid, Co. tat, 'father', hendat, 'grandfather', Czech táta, Russ. táta, Lith. tētis, tēte, 'father', OPruss. thetis, 'father, old man', Ir. daid, Co. tat, W., Bret. tad, tat, 'father', Alb. tate, 'father', L. tata, 'father', Gk. τάτα, 'father', τατα, τέτττα, 'O father, daddy', ταταλίζειν, 'to flatter', ModGk. δαδας, 'father', OI. tātah, 'father, son', which all are of childish origin.

Dada, n., an artistic movement characterized by incoherence and the love of paradoxes (art and lit.) — F. dada, prop. a child's word meaning 'horse, hobby horse, hobby'. This word was chosen in 1916 by Tristan Tzara, a Rumanianborn poet and editor in Paris (1896-1963), to designate this artistic movement.

Dadaism, n., Dada. — F. dadaisme, formed from prec. word with suff. -isme (see -ism).

Dadaist, n., an adherent of Dadaism. — F. dadaiste, formed fr. Dada with suff. -iste (see -ist).

dado, n., a part of the pedestal. — It. dado, 'die, cube, pedestal', fr. L. datus, 'given', pp. of dare, 'to give'. See date, 'point of time', and cp. die, 'cube'.

Derivative: dado, tr. v.

daduchus, dadouchos, n., torchbearer in the Eleusian mysteries. — L. dādūchus, fr. Gk. δαδοῦχος, 'torchbearer', which stands for \*δαδο-όχος and

is compounded of  $\delta \alpha t \zeta$ ,  $\delta \dot{\alpha} \zeta$  (gen.  $\delta \alpha t \delta \delta \zeta$ , resp.  $\delta \alpha \delta \delta \zeta$ ), 'torch', and έχειν, 'to hold, have'. The first element is rel. to  $\delta \alpha i \epsilon \iota \nu$  (for \* $\delta \dot{\alpha} f \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), 'to blaze, burn', and cogn. with OI.  $dun \delta t i$ , 'burns',  $d \bar{a} \nu \dot{a} \dot{h}$ , 'conflagration', OIr.  $d \bar{o} i m$ , 'I singe, burn'. Cp. the first element in Deianira. For the second element see hectic.

396

daedal, adj., ingenious, skillful. — L. daedalus, fr. Gk. δαίδαλος, 'cunningly made', fr. δαιδάλλειν, 'to work cunningly or skillfully', which stands for \*δαι-δάλμειν and is formed with reduplication of I.-E. base \*del-, \*dol-, 'to split, cut, carve', which appears in OI. dálati, 'splits, bursts', dāláyati, 'causes to burst, splits open', dalam, 'part, piece', L. dolāre, 'to hew with an ax', dōlium, 'a very large jar'. See dole, 'grief', and cp. Daedalus, dal and the second element in logodaedaly. Cp. also tale. The word daedal was first used in English by Spenser.

daedalian, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, the work of Daedalus. — See Daedalus and -ian.

Daedalus, n., the mythical artist, father of Icarus and builder of the Cretan labyrinth.—L., fr. Gk. Δαίδαλος, lit. 'the cunning worker'. See daedal. daemon, n. — L., fr. Gk. δαίμων. See demon.

daemonic, adj. — Late L. daemonicus, fr. L. daemon. See daemon and -ic.

daffodil, n. — Du. de affodil, 'the asphodel', fr. OF. affrodile, a var. of asfodile, fr. L. asphodelus. See the, def. art. and asphodel.

daffodilly, daffadowndilly, daffydowndilly, n., a daffodil. — Poetic and dial. variants of prec. word.

daft, adj., foolish (dial.) — ME. dafte, 'meek; stupid', fr. OE. (ge)dæfte, 'mild, gentle', rel. to gedafen, gedēfe, 'suitable', Goth. gadaban, 'to be fit'. See deft. For sense development cp. silly, simple.

Derivatives: daft-ly, adv., daft-ness, n.

dag, n., a kind of long pistol formerly used. — Of uncertain origin.

dagesh, n. - See daghesh.

dagger, n. — F. dague (whence also MDu. dagge, Dan. daggert, G. Degen), fr. OProvenç. daga, a word of Celtic origin. Cp. Gael. dag, dager, 'dagger'.

Derivatives: dagger, tr. v., dagger-ed, adj.

daggle, tr. v., to make wet by sprinkling; to draggle. — Formed with frequent. suff. -le from dial. E. dag, 'to sprinkle with water, to wet', fr. dial. E. dag, 'mist, drizzling rain', which is a Scand. loan word. Cp. ON. dögg, 'dew', and see dew.

daghesh, dagesh, n., dot in a letter denoting the reduplication of a consonant or the harder pronunciation of the consonants b, g, d, k, p, t (Hebrew and Aram. gram.) — Medieval Heb., fr. Syriac dāghésh, active participle of deghash, 'he pricked, pointed'.

Derivative: daghesh, dagesh, tr. v.

dago, n., a name given contemptuously to Spaniards. Portuguese and Italians. — From corruption of the Sp. PN. Diego, equivalent to

dagoba, n., a Buddhist shrine. — Singhal. dāgaba, fr. Pali dhātugabbha, fr. OI. dhātugarbhah, which is compounded of dhātuh, 'layer, ingredient', and garbhah, 'womb, interior'. OI. dhātuh, derives from the stem of dadhāti, 'he puts, places', fr. I.-E. base \*dhē-, 'to place'; see do, v. OI. garbhah is a derivative of I.-E. base \*gwelbh-\*gwolbh-, 'womb; young of an animal', whence also Gk. δελφύς, δολφός, 'womb', Goth kalbo, OE. cealf. 'calf'; see calf.

Dagon, n., the main god of the Philistines. — L., fr. Gk. Δαγών, fr. Heb. Dāgón, which prob. derives fr. Heb. dāg, 'fish'.

daguerreotype, n., an early kind of photograph. — F. daguerréotype, a hybrid coined fr. the name of (Louis) Daguerre (1789-1851), inventor of the process, and F. type, fr. Gk. τύπος, 'blow, mark, impression'. See type, -type.

Derivatives: daguerreotype, tr. v., daguerreotyper, n., daguerreotyp-ist, n., daguerreo-typ-y, n.

dah, n., a large hewing knife (*India*). — Hind. dāo, fr. OI. dātram, 'sickle', from the stem of dāti, dyāti, 'cuts, separates, divides', dā-yatē, 'divides, participates, destroys', fr. I.-E. base \*dā-, \*dāi-, \*dī-, \*dē-, 'to cut off, separate, divide, distribute', whence also dātar-, 'reaper, mower', dith, 'division', Gk. δαίεσθαι, 'to divide, distribute; to feed on', δαίμων, 'god, goddess', lit. 'divider, distributor (of men's destinies)'. See demon and words there referred to.

dahabiah, dahabeah, n., a sailing boat used on the Nile. — Arab. dhchabtyah, lit. 'the golden one', fem. of dhahabt, fr. dháhab, 'gold', which is rel. to Heb. zāhábh, Aram.-Syr. dehabh, dahābhá, 'gold', Heb. tzāhóbh, 'gleaming, yellow', Arab. sáhiba, 'was reddish yellow', áshabu, 'reddish yellow'.

Dahlia, n., name of a genus of Mexican plants of the family Compositae. — ModL., named by the Spanish botanist Antonio José Cavanilles (1745-1804) in 1791 after the Swedish botanist, Anders Dahl, a pupil of Linnaeus. For the ending see suff. -ia.

Dail Eireann, n., the lower house of the Parliament of the Irish Free State. — Lit. 'assembly of Ireland', fr. Ir. dāil, 'assembly', and *Eireann*, gen. of *Eire*, 'Ireland'. Cp. Erin.

daily, adj. — ME. daili, fr. OE. dæglīc, fr. dæg, 'day'. See day and adj. suff. -ly.

Derivatives: daily, n. and adv., daili-ness, n. daimio, daimyo, n., a feudal prince of Japan. —

Jap., lit. 'a great name', fr. Chin. dai, 'great', and mio, myo, 'name'.

dainty, n. — ME. deintee, fr. OF. daintie, deintie, 'pleasure, delicacy', fr. L. dignitātem, acc. of dignitās, 'greatness, rank, dignity'. See dignity, which is a doublet of dainty.

Derivatives: dainty, adj., dainti-ly, adv., daintiness, n.

daïra, n., formerly, estates of the Egyptian khedive. — Arab. då'irah (in vulgar pronunciation dáyra), 'circle, enclosure', prop. fem. partic. of dåra, 'he moved in a circle, went about', which is rel. to dār, 'house', orig. 'buildings surrounding a court', daur, 'circumference', dahr, 'long time, age', Heb. dūr (n.), 'circle, ball', dūr (v.), 'to dwell', orig. 'to move in a circle', dōr, 'generation', Mishnaic Heb. mādhôr, 'dwelling place', Aram. dūr, 'to dwell', mêdhōr, 'dwelling place', dār, 'generation', Akkad. dūru, 'wall, fortress', also 'duration, eternity', dārū, 'everlasting'. Cp. next word.

daira, n., a large kind of Oriental tambourine. —
 Fr. dayra, vulgar Arab pronunciation of då'irah,
 'circle, tambourine'. See prec. word.

dairy, n. — ME. deierie, formed with suff. -erie fr. deie, 'dairymaid', fr. OE. dæge '(female) breadmaker', lit. 'kneader of dough', fr. dāg, 'dough'. Cp. ON. deigja, Swed. deja, 'dairymaid', which derive fr. ON. deig, resp. Swed. deg, 'dough', and see dough. Cp. also the second element in lady. For the ending see -ery.

Derivative: dairy-ing, n.

dais, n., a raised platform in a hall. — ME. deis, deys, fr. OF. deis, dois, 'table; platform' (whence F. dais, 'canopy'), fr. VL. discus, 'table', fr. L. discus, 'quoit, dish, disc'. See dish, disk and cp. desk.

daisy, n. — ME. daies eie, fr. OE. dæges ēge, dæges ēage, lit. 'day's eye' (see day and eye); so called because it opens its flower in the morning. Daisy, fem. PN. — Orig. used as a pet name for Margaret, F. marguerite being identical in meaning with E. daisy.

daitya, n., a demon (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. daitya-, lit. 'a daughter of Diti', a metronymic formed fr. Diti, an aphetic form of Aditi. See Aditi.

daiva, n., the second form of marriage (India).—OI. daivah, 'marriage rite', lit. 'peculiar to the gods, divine', fr. dēváh, 'god'. See deva and cp. Devi.

dak, n. — A var. of dawk.

Daksha, n., one of the Prajapatis, a son of Brahma (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. Dákṣaḥ, lit. 'able, apt, clever, competent, intelligent', rel. to dákṣinaḥ, dakṣinaḥ, 'the able one' (i.e. 'the milch cow'), and cogn. with Gk. δεξιός, 'on the right hand', L. dexter, of s.m. See dexter.

dal, also dhal, dhall, n., split pea (India). — Hind. dāl, fr. OI. dálati, 'bursts, splits', rel. to OI. dalam, 'piece', fr. I.-E. base \*del-, \*dol-, 'to split, cut, carve', whence L. dolāre, 'to chip, cut out', dōlium, 'a large jar, vessel'. See dole, 'grief', and cp. words there referred to. For the sense development of Hind. dāl, 'split pea', fr. OI. dálati, 'bursts, splits', cp. E. split pea.

Dalai Lama, the Grand Lama of Tibet. — Lit. 'the Ocean Lama', fr. Mongolian dalai, 'ocean', and Tibetan blama, lama, 'lama'. See Lama. Dalbergia, n., a genus of trees of the pea family

(bot.) — ModL., named after the Swedish physician Nils *Dalberg* (1736-1820). For the ending see suff. -ia.

dale, n., valley. — ME., fr. OE. dæl, rel. to OS., Du., Goth. dal, ON. dalr, OHG., MHG., G. tal, 'valley', and cogn. with OSlav. dolŭ, 'pit' (do) dolŭ, 'down, downward', Russ. dol, 'valley', Gk. θάλαμος, 'inner room', θόλος, 'dome, round chamber, circular vault', and the second element in ὀφ-θαλμός, 'eye', lit. 'vault of the eye'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. \*dhol-, 'something bent', 'convex or concave surface'. Cp. dell, dollar. Cp. also thalamus, ophthalmo-.

dale, n., spout, trough. — Fr. ON. dæla, 'gutter', prob. through the medium of MF. (= F.) dalle, 'gutter; slab (of marble)'. Cp. dalle.

dalesman, n., one who lives in a valley. — Compounded of dale, 'valley', and man.

daleth, n., name of the 4th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. dáleth, pausal form of déleth, 'door', which is rel. to Ugar. dl, Akkad. daltu, 'door'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Cp. delta. For the form cp. aleph, lamedh, samekh.

Dalibardia, n., a genus of American plants (bot.)
— ModL., named after the French botanist
Thomas-François Dalibard (1703-79). For the
ending see suff. -ia.

dalle, n., a slab. — F., fr. ON. dæla, 'gutter'. Cp. dale, 'spout, trough'.

dalliance, n. — ME. daliance, fr. dalien, 'to chat'. See next word and -ance.

dally, intr. v., 1) to sport; 2) to trifle; 3) to waste time. — ME. dalien, 'to chat', fr. OF. dalier, 'to converse, talk, chat', which is of uncertain origin. Derivatives: dalliance (q.v.), dally-ing, adi., dally-ing-ly, adv.

Dalmatian, adj., pertaining to Dalmatia; n., one of the inhabitants of Dalmatia. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Dalmatia, name of the country on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. Cp. dalmatic.

**Dalmatian**, n., a large white colored dog with black spots. — Short for *Dalmatian dog*; so called from its alleged place of origin.

dalmatic, adj., a vestment worn by deacons, bishops, etc. --- Fr. L. *Dalmatica* (scil. *tunica* or *vestis*), 'garment made of Dalmatian wool'. See **Dalmatian**, adj., and -ic.

dal segno, musical direction to return to the sign.

— It., lit. 'from the sign'. The first word is contracted from da, 'from', and the def. article il (fr. L. illum, acc. of ille, 'that one'). See da capo and ille. The second word derives fr. L. signum, 'sign'. See sign and cp. al segno.

daltonism, n., color blindness. — Named after the English chemist and physicist John *Dalton* (1766-1844), who first described it in 1794. For the ending see suff. -ism.

dam, n., an earth bank built to obstruct the water of a river. — ME. dam, fr. MDu. dam, damm (Du. dam), which is rel. to ON. dammr, 'dam'.

MHG. tam, G. Damm, and to OE. for-demman, Goth. faúr-dammjan, 'to stop up', and prob. cogn. with Gk.  $(\tau \dot{\alpha})$  θέμεθλα, 'foundations, lowest part', fr. I.-E. base \*dhē-, 'to place'. See do. v., and cp. theme.

Derivative: dam, tr. v., to obstruct by a dam, damm-er. n.

dam, n., a female parent. — ME. dam, dame, fr. OF. dame. See dame.

dam, n., the name of a former copper coin in India — Hind,  $d\bar{a}m$ .

Dama, n., the genus of the fallow deer. — L. dāma, damma, 'fallow deer', prob. a Celtic loan word. Cp. OIr. dam, 'ox', dam allaid, 'stag' (prop. 'wild ox'). W. dafad, 'sheep', and see doe.

damage, n. — ME., fr. OF. damage (F. dommage), fr. VL. \*damnāticum, fr. L. damnum, 'harm, loss'. See damn and subst. suff. -age. F. dommage was prob. influenced in form by a confusion with L. dominus, 'lord, master'.

Derivatives: damage, tr. and intr. v., damage-er, n., damage-able, adj., damage-abl-y, adv., damage-able-ness. n.

daman, n., a small rabbitlike mammal (*Procavia syriaca*), the cony of the English version of the Bible (see e.g. Lev. 11:5). — Arab. damán Isrā'il, 'sheep of Israel'.

damascene, n., damson plum. — Lit. 'plum of Damascus', fr. L. Damascēna (scil. prūna), 'plums of Damascus', neut. pl. of Damascēnus, 'of Damascus', fr. Damascus. See damask and -ene and cp. damson.

damascene, tr. v., to ornament metals with inlaid patterns in gold or silver. — Fr. L. Damascēnus, 'of Damascus'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: damascen-ed, adj., damascen-er, n. damask, n., a woven figured fabric. — Orig. 'textile manufactured in Damascus', fr. It. damasco, fr. L. Damascus, fr. Heb. Damméseq, name of the ancient city situated on the river Amanah (= Gk. Χρῦσορρόᾶς, now called Nahr Barada). Cp. damascene, damaskeen, damasé, damassin.

Derivative: damask, adj, and tr. v.

damaskeen, tr. v., to damascene. — F. damasquiner, from the early French adjective damasquin, 'of Damascus', fr. It. damasco. See prec. word.

damassé, adj., woven like damask; n., a damassé fabric. — F., prop. pp. of damasser, 'to damask', fr. damas, 'damask', fr. Damas, French name of Damascus, fr. L. Damascus. See damask.

damassin, n., a kind of damask. — F., fr. damas, 'damask'. See prec. word.

dame, n., a noble lady. — ME. dame, ir. OF. (= F.) dame, fr. L. domina, 'the mistress of a household', fem. of dominus, 'lord', prop. 'owner of the house', and rel. to domus, 'house'. For the form cp. tribunūs, fr. tribus, 'tribe'. Dominus is only indirectly rel. to domāre, 'to tame' (see dome and cp. dominate); but was directly influenced in meaning by it. See Walde-Pokorny,

VWIS., I, 787. Cp. dam, 'female parent', beldam(e), belladonna, duenna, madam, madame, demijohn, grandam.

dammar, n., a resin used for making varnish. — Malay damar.

damn, tr. v., to condemn: intr. v., to say 'damn', to swear. — ME. damnen, fr. OF. damner, dampner (F. damner), fr. L. damnare, 'to injure, cause loss, condemn', fr. damnum, 'harm, loss', which stands for \*dap-nom and orig, meant 'expenditure', and is rel. to dans, 'sacrificial feast, banquet', and cogn, with Gk, δαπάνη, 'cost, expenditure', δάπτειν, 'to devour', OI, dāpavatē, 'he shares', and prob. also with Toch, A tap-, 'to eat'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*dan-, a -n-enlargement of L-E, base \*da-, \*dāi-, \*di-, \*dē-, 'to cut off, separate, divide, distribute', whence OI, dáti, dváti, 'cuts, separates, divides', dá-vatē, 'divides', Gk, δαίεσθαι, 'to divide, distribute: to feed on', δαίμων, 'god, goddess', lit. 'divider, distributor (of men's destinies)'. See demon and cp. damage, condemn. indemnify. Cp. also the first element in dapifer. Derivatives: damn, n., damnable (q.v.), damnation (q.v.), damnatory (q.v.), damn-ed, adj., damn-er, n., damn-ing, adj., damn-ing-ly, adv., damn-ing-ness, n.

damnable, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. damnābilis, 'worthy of condemnation, damnable', fr. damnāre. See damn and -able.

Derivatives: damnabil-ity, n., damnable-ness, n., damnabl-y, adv.

damnation, n., condemnation. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. damnātiōnem, acc. of damnātiō, 'condemnation', fr. damnātus, pp. of damnāre. See damn and -ation and ep. condemnation.

damnatory, adj., condemnatory. — L. damnātōrius, fr. damnātus, pp. of damnāre. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ory and cp. condemnatory.

damnify, tr. v., to cause damage. — OF. damnifier, fr. Late L. damnificare, fr. L. damnificus, 'injurious, hurtful', which is compounded of damnum, 'harm, loss', and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make do'. See damn and -fy and cp. indemnify. Derivative: daminific-ation, n.

Damocles, n., a courtier of Dionysius I, tyrant of Syracuse. — Dor. Gk.  $\Delta\bar{\alpha}\mu\alpha\lambda\bar{\eta}\varsigma$ , corresponding to Ion.  $\Delta\eta\mu\alpha\lambda\bar{\eta}\varsigma$ . The name lit. means 'fame of the people', and is compounded of  $\delta\bar{\eta}\mu\alpha\varsigma$  (Dor.  $\delta\bar{\alpha}\mu\alpha\varsigma$ ), 'people', and  $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$  (Dor.  $\kappa\lambda\epsilon F\alpha\varsigma$ ), 'fame' (see **demos** and **loud**). — Sword of Damocles is used to denote an imminent danger, in allusion to the banquet at which Dionysius seated Damocles so that a sword was suspended over his head by a single hair.

damoiseau, n., a young nobleman who has not yet been made a knight. — OF., fr. earlier damoisel, fr. VL. \*dominicellus, dimin. of L. dominus, 'lord'. See damsel and words there referred to.

damosel, n. — An archaic var. of damsel. damourite, n., hydromica (mineral.) — Named

after the French chemist A. Damour (1808-1902).
For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

damp, n. — MDu. (= Du.), 'vapor', rel. to Dan. damp, OHG., MHG. damph, tamph, G. Dampf, of s.m., ON. dampi, 'dust', and in gradational relationship to MHG. dimpfen, 'to smoke', OE. dimme, dim, 'dark, obscure'. See dim and cp. dump, 'sadness'. Cp. also dank.

Derivatives: damp, adj. and tr. v., damp-en, tr. and intr. v., damp-er, n., damp-ish, adj., damp-ly, adv., damp-ness, n.

damsel, n., a girl. — ME. dameisele, fr. OF. dameisele, damoiselle, 'a woman of noble birth' (whence F. demoiselle, 'young lady'), fr. VL. \*dominicella, dimin. of L. domina, 'mistress' (see dame), fem. of dominus, 'master, lord'. See dominus, dome, 'building', and cp. damoiseau, demoiselle, doncella, donzella, mademoiselle. For the ending see suff. el.

damson, n., a small, purple plum. — ME. damasin (plumme), prop. '(plum) of Damascus'. Cp. L. Damascēna prūna, 'plums of Damascus', and see damascene. n.

Dan, I) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible: a) son of Jacob and Bilhah; b) the tribe descended from him. — Heb. Dān, lit. 'he who judges', rel. to Heb. dīn, 'to judge', Aram. dūn, dīn, Syr. dīn, Ugar. dn, Akkad, dānu, of s.m., Heb. and Aram. dīn, 'judgment', dayyán, Akkad. dayānu, 'judge', Aram. medhīnāh, 'district, province' (whence Heb. medhīnāh, Syr. medhittā, of s.m., Arab. madlnah, 'city'), orig. 'district of jurisdiction', Heb. mādhōn, 'strife, contention'. Cp. Daniel, Dinah. Cp. also Danaüs.

Dan, n., a title of honor equivalent to Master. — OF. dan, fr. L. dominus, 'lord, master'. F. dom (an ecclesiastic title) also derives fr. L. dominus (through the medium of It. don, short form of donno). See dominus, dome, 'building', and cp. Dom, domine, dominie, domino, donna.

Danaë, n., daughter of Acrisius and mother of Perseus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk.  $\Delta \alpha \nu \alpha \eta$ , lit. prob. meaning 'she who judges', and rel. to  $\Delta \alpha \nu \alpha \phi c$ . See Danatis.

Danaid, n., one of the Danaides. — See Danaides. — Danaidean, adj., pertaining to the Danaides. — Formed fr. Danaides with suff. -an.

Danaides, Danaids, n. pl., the fifty daughters of Danaüs, king of Argos, who—with the exception of Hypermnestra—killed their husbands, at their father's command. For this crime they were condemned to draw water perpetually with vessels that had no bottoms (Greek mythol.)—L. Danaides, fr. Gk. Δαναίδες, 'daughters of Danaüs', fr. Δαναός 'Danaüs'. See Danaüs.

danaite, n., a cobaltic arsenopyrite (mineral.) — Named after the chemist J. Freeman Dana, of Boston (died in 1827). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

danalite, n., a reddish mineral. — Named after the American mineralogist James Dwight Dana

400 Danaiis

(1813-95). For the ending see combining form

Danaüs, n., a king of Argos, who commanded his fifty daughters, the Danaides, to murder their husbands on the wedding night (Greek mythol.) - L. Danaus, fr. Gk. Δαναός (whence the pl. Δαναοί, 'the Danaäns', i.e. 'descendants or subiects of Danaüs', whence 'the Greeks', in general), which prob. derives fr. Heb.-Phoen. Dan. and lit, means 'one who judges': see Dan. PN... and cp. Danaë. Danaides. This etymol, is corroborated by the fact that the myth of Belus and the Danaides "records the early arrival in Greece of Helladic colonists from Palestine" (quoted from Robert Graves, 'The Greek Myths', I. p. 203, Penguin Books). For other Greek mythological names of Hebrew origin cn. Cadmus. Niohe. - According to Kretschmer, Glotta 24, 15 ff., the Danaans are identical with the men of Tanaus, king of the Scythians, who allegedly came to Argos in the 15th cent. B.C.E. and became blended with the Greeks. Kretschmer also assumes that there is a relationship between Tanaus and the river names Tanais and L. Dānubius (whence F. and E. Danube). and Dánu-, name of an Indo-Iranian people. See Frisk, GEW., I, p. 347 s.v. Δαναοί and cp. Albert Carnov, Dictionnaire étymologique de la mythologie gréco-romaine, p. 42 s.v. \*Danaos. — Cp. Danaë, Danaides.

dance, intr. and tr. v. - ME, dancen, dauncen. fr. OF. dancer (F. danser), prob. borrowed fr. Frankish \*dintjan, 'to move to and fro', which is rel. to Du. deinzen: cp. danseuse. Cp. It. danzare, OProvenc, dansar, Sp. danzar, Port, dancar, Du. dansen, G. tanzen, 'to dance', which derive fr. OF. dancier.

Derivatives: danc-er, n., danc-er-ess, n., danc-

dance, n. - ME. daunce, fr. OF. dance, fr. dancier. See dance. v.

dancetty, dancetté, adj., indented (her.) - Fr. F. danché, 'indented', pp. of dancher, fr. OF. denchier, fr. VL. \*dentiare, 'to provide with teeth', fr. L. dens, gen. dentis, 'tooth'. See denti-,

dandelion, n., a weed with yellow flowers. - F. dent de lion, 'lion's tooth', fr. L. dentem, acc. of dēns, 'tooth', dē, 'from, away from', and leonem. acc. of leo, 'lion'; see denti-, de- and lion. The plant was so called from its indented leaves. Cp. Leontodon.

dander, intr. v., to stroll, wander about. —Cp.

dander, n., temper, anger. — Of uncertain origin. dandiacal, adj., resembling a dandy. — Formed fr. dandy on analogy of hypochondriacal and other adjectives ending in -iacal.

Dandie Dinmont terrier, n. -- Named after Dandy Dinmont, a farmer in Scott's Guy Mannering, who possessed a special breed of terriers.

dandify, tr. v., to cause to resemble a dandy; to dress up. — Compounded of dandy and -fy.

Derivative: dandific-ation, n.

dandle, tr. and intr. v. --- Of imitative origin. Cp. It dondolare, 'to dandle, swing', which is also imitative, and F. dandiner, of s.m., which derives fr. OF. dandin, 'small bell', a word of imitative origin.

Derivative: dandl-er. n.

dandruff, dandriff, n. — The first element of this compound is of uncertain origin. The second derives fr. ON. hrufa, 'scab', which is rel. to OHG, hruf, ruf, G. Rufe, MDu, rove, of s.m., ON, hrjūfr, OE, hrēof, 'rough, scabby, leprous', and cogn, with W. crawen, 'crust', Lith, kraupùs, 'rough', Lett, kraupa, 'scab',

Derivative: dandruff-v, adi.

dandy, n., a fop. — Fr. Dandy, a var. of St. Andrews. The name Andrews ult. derives fr. the Greek PN. 'Ανδοέας, which is rel. to ἀνδοεῖος. 'manly', both being derivatives of ἀνήρ, gen. άνδρός, 'man'. See andro-.

Derivatives: dandy, adi., and the hybrids dandyish, adj., dandy-ism, n.

dandy, dandi, n., 1) a boatman: 2) a hammock (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. dandī, dandī, fr. dand. dand, 'staff, stick, wand, oar', fr. OI, dandáh, of s.m., which is of uncertain etymology.

dandy, dandi, n., a Sivaitic mendicant. - Of the same origin as prec, word; so called from the small wand carried by him.

dandy, n. - Corruption of dengue.

Dane, n., a native of Denmark. — ME. Dan. fr. ON. Danir (pl.), lit. 'Lowlanders', which is rel. to MLG. denne, 'lowland, wooded vale, den', OE. denn. 'lair of a wild beast, den'. See den. For sense development cp. Pole.

Derivatives: Dan-ish, adj, and n.

Danegeld, n., an annual land tax (English hist.) — ME., lit. 'tribute paid to the Danes', fr. Dane. gen, pl. of Dan, 'Dane', and geld, 'payment, tribute', fr. OE, gield, of s.m. See Dane and vield. Danelaw, also Danelagh, n., Danish law prevailing in the northeastern part of England held by the Danes during the Danish Conquest. — OE. Dena lagu, 'Danes' law'. See Dane and law. danger, n. -- ME, danger, 'power, difficulty, resistance, jurisdiction', fr. OF, danger, 'power, domination' (whence F. danger, 'danger'), fr. VL. \*dominiārium, 'power', which derives fr. dominus, 'master, lord'. The change of L. o to a in OF, danger is due to the influence of L. damnum, 'damage'. See dominate and dome, 'building', and cp. dominion, dungeon.

Derivatives: danger-ous, adj., danger-ous-ly, adv., danger-ous-ness, n.

dangle, intr. v., to hang loosely. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. dangle, Swed. dangla, 'to swing about, dangle', which stand in gradational relationship to Dan dingle, Swed. and Norw. dingla, of s.m. Cp. also adangle.

Derivatives: dangle, n., dangl-er, n., dangl-ing, adi., dangl-ing-ly, adv.

Daniel, masc. PN., the hero of the Book of Da-

niel (Rible). -- Heb. Dānī'el. lit. 'God is my judge', rel, to Akkad, Dānilu. For the first element see Dan. PN., for the second see El.

dank, adi., moist, damp, - ME, danke, of Scand. origin: cp. Swed. dank. 'moist place', dänka, 'to moisten', which are rel, to OS, dunkar, OFris, diunk, 'dark', ON, dökkr, Du, donker, OHG, tunkal, dunkal, MHG, tunkel, G, dunkel, of s.m., and to OHG., MHG, damph, MDu., Du. damp, 'vapor'. See damp.

Derivatives: dank-ish adi. dank-ish-ness, n., dank-ly, adv., dank-ness, n.

danseuse, n., a female dancer. - F., fem. of danseur, 'dancer', fr. danser, 'to dance'. See dance. v. danta, n., a tapir, - Sp, and Port, danta, 'tapir', fr. Sp. de anta, short for piel de anta, '(of) buckskin', fr. de, 'of, from', and anta, 'elk, tapir, buckskin', fr. Arab. lamt, 'antelope', the l of which was mistaken for the article and consequently dropped.

Dantesque, adj., resembling Dante or his style. — Formed with suff. -esque from the name of the poet Dante (1265-1321).

Danthonia, n., a genus of plants, the wild oat grass (bot.) - ModL., named after the French botanist Étienne Danthoine. For the ending see suff -ia.

dap, intr. and tr. v., to fish by allowing the bait to dip into the water. - Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. dab, 'to strike gently'.

Derivative: dap. n.

Daphne, n., a nymph (who was turned into a laurel) (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Δάφνη, fr. δάφνη, 'laurel'. See next word and cp. Daphnis.

Daphne, n., a genus of plants of the mezereon family (bot.) — Gk. δάφνη, 'laurel', rel. to Pergamene λάφνη. Thessalian δαύγνα, of s.m.; borrowed-together with L. laurus, 'laurel'-from a language of Asia Minor. Cp. prec. word and laurel. Cp. also Daucus.

Daphnean, adj., pertaining to Daphne. - Formed fr. Daphne with suff. -an.

Daphnis, n., a shepherd in Sicily, the inventor of pastoral songs (Greek mythol.) - L., fr. Gk.  $\Delta$ άφνις, which is rel. to δάφνις, 'bayberry', fr. δάφνη, 'laurel'. See Daphne.

dapifer, n., a servant waiting at table. - L., 'a bringer of meat', compounded of daps, gen. dapis, 'sacrificial feast, banquet', lit. 'expense', and fero, ferre, 'to bear, carry'. The first element is rel. to L. damnum (for \*dap-nom), 'harm, loss', orig. 'expenditure', and cogn. with Gk. δαπάνη, 'cost, expenditure'. See damn. For the second element in dapifer see -fer.

dapper, adj., neat; smart. — ME. daper, 'agile, strong', fr. MDu. (= Du.) dapper, 'strong, valiant, brave', which is rel, to ON, dapr, 'deiected, sad', Dan. tapper, 'brave', OHG. tapfar, 'heavy, weighty', MHG. tapfer, dapfer, 'thick, weighty', Late MHG, and G, tapfer, 'brave', fr. I.-E. base \*dheb-, 'thick, heavy, strong', whence also Toch. A tappo, 'worth, force', OSlav. dobru, Russ, dobrvi, dobrv. Czech and Slovak dobrv. 'good' OSlav dehelů 'thick' dial Russ dehólvi. 'strong, powerful', OPruss, debīkan, 'large, great'. Derivatives: dapper-ly, adv. dapper-ness, n.

dannle, n., a spot on the skin of an animal. — Prob. of Scand, origin, Cp. ON. depill, 'a spot, dot, a dog with spots above the eyes'.

Derivatives: dapple, adi. and tr. and intr. v.. dannl-ed. adi.

dapple-gray, dapple-grey, adj. - A blend of apple-gray and dapple.

darbies, n. pl., handcuffs (slang). - Prob. shortened fr. Father Darby's bands. in which phrase Darby (prop. phonetic spelling of Derby) refers to a usurer of this name.

Darby and Joan, an old, happy married couple. - First referred to in the Gentleman's Magazine of 1735, V. 153.

dare, intr. and tr. v. - ME. dar. 'I dare' (in the past tense dorste, durste), fr. OE. ic dearr, 'I dare' (in the past tense dorste). rel. to OHG. tar. 'I dare', Goth, ga-daursan, 'to dare', preterite ga-dars, 'dared', fr. I.-E. base \*dhars-, \*dhers-, 'to dare, be courageous', whence also OI. dhársati, 'dares', dhrsúh, 'courageous', Avestic darshi-, darshita-, 'bold', Gk. θάρσος, θράσος. Att. θάρρος, 'courage, audacity', θαρσύς, θρασύς, 'bold, audacious', θαρσεῖν, Att. θαρρεῖν, 'to be, bold', Lith. dresù, dristù, dristi, 'to dare', drasùs, 'courageous', and possibly also L. in-festus, 'disturbed, molested, infested, unquiet', and Toch, B tsir, A tsrasi, 'strong, powerful'. Cp. thersitical, thrasonical, infest, manifest.

Derivatives: dare, n., dar-ing, n. and adj., daring-ly, adv.

dargah, also durgah, n., the shrine of a Mohammedan saint in India. - Hind. dargāh, fr. Pers. dargāh, lit. 'royal gate'. Pers. dar, 'door, gate', is rel. to Avestic dvarem (acc. sing.), 'gate, court', OPers. duvarayā-, 'at the door', and to OI. dvárah, 'door'. See door and cp. the first element in durbar and in durwaun.

daric, n., an ancient Persian gold coin. - Fr. Gk. Δαρεικός, also written Δαρικός, Δαριχός, fr. Δαρεῖος, 'Darius', hence lit. meaning 'of, or pertaining to, Darius'. See next word and -ic. Darius, masc. PN. — L. Dārīus, fr. Gk. Δαρεῖος. fr. OPers. Dārayava(h)ush (whence also Heb. Dāryāwesh), a compound lit. meaning 'he who holds firm the good'. The first element of this compound derives from the stem of OPers. dāravāmiv, 'I hold', fr. I.-E. base \*dher(e)-, 'to hold'; see firm, adj., and cp. the second element in aumildar and in words there referred to. The second element in OPers. Dāraya-va(h)ush means 'the good', and is related to Avestic vanhu, vohu, OI. vásuh, 'good'. Cp. prec. word. dark, adj. - ME. deork, derk, darke, fr. OE. deorc, rel. to OHG. tarchanjan, 'to hide, conceal', MHG. terken, 'to make dark, soil', and

cogn. with Lith. darga, 'rainy weather', and

prob. also with OIr. derg, 'red'.

darkie Ang

Derivatives: dark, n., dark-en, tr. and intr. v., dark-en-er, n., dark-en-ing, n., dark-ish, adj., dark-ish-ness, n., dark-ly, adv., dark-ness, n., dark-some, adj., dark-some-ness, n.

darkle, intr. v., 1) to appear dark; 2) to grow dark; tr. v., to obscure. — Back formation fr. darkling, which was mistaken for a pres. part.

darkling, adv., in the dark. — Formed fr. dark with suff. -ling. Cp. darkle.

Derivative: darkling, adi.

darky, darkey, n., a Negro (colloq.) — Formed fr. dark with suff. -v.

darling, n. and adj. — ME. derling, fr. OE. deorling, formed fr. deore, 'dear', with suff. -ling. See dear and -ling.

Derivatives: darling-ly, adv., darling-ness, n.

darn, tr. v. — From earlier dern, fr. dial. F. derner, darner, 'to patch', fr. OF. derne, 'a piece', fr. Bret. darn, of s.m. (whence F. darne, 'a slice of fish'), fr. I.-E. base \*dere-, \*der-, 'to tear, divide, flay', whence also OI. dṛnắti, 'cleaves, bursts', Gk. δέρειν, 'to flay', δέρμα, δορά, 'skin', δάρσις, 'tearing, flaying, separation', OE. teran, 'to tear'. See tear, 'to rend', and cp. derma, dartars. Derivatives: darn, n., darn-er, n., darn-ing, n. darn. tr. v. — Euphemism for damn.

darnel, n., a poisonous weed; called also rye grass. — ME. dernel, darnel, fr. dial. F. darnelle, a word compounded of an unknown first element and OF. neelle (F. nielle), 'cockle', fr. VL. nigella, 'a black-seeded plant', prop. fem. of L. nigellus, 'blackish', fr. niger, 'black'. See Negro and cp. niello.

daroga, darogha, n., governor (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. dāroghāh, fr. Pers. dārōghah, 'superintendant'; which is prob. of Mongolian origin. darrein, adj., last (law). — OF. darrein, derrain, fr. earlier dererain, fr. VL. \*dēretrānus, fr. L. dēretrō, 'from behind' (whence also F. derrière, 'behind'), fr. dē, 'from, away from', and retrō, 'back'. See de- and retro- and cp. dernier ressort.

darshana, n., any of the six schools of Hindu philosophy. — OI. darśanah, lit. 'demonstration', rel. to dadárśa, 'I have seen', drś-, 'sight, view', drśya-, 'visible', fr. I.-E. base \*derk-, \*drk-, 'to see, look at', whence also Gk. δέρκεσθαι, 'to look at', δράκων, 'dragon', lit. 'the sharp-sighted one'. See dragon and cp. words there referred to. darso, n., a hybrid grain sorghum. — Formed from the initials of dwarf, red and sorghum.

dart, n., a pointed weapon. — ME. dart, fr. OF. dart, dard (F. dard), fr. Frankish \*daroþ, 'dart', which is rel. to OE. daroþ, OHG. tart, ON. darraþr, 'dart'. OProvenç. dart is of the same origin as OF. dart, It. and Sp. dardo are OProvenç. loan words

Derivatives: dart, intr. and tr. v., darter (q.v.), dart-ing, adj., dart-ing-ly, adv., dart-ing-ness, n. dartars, n., a kind of mange affecting esp. the chin of lambs. — F. dartre, 'eruption of the skin, blotch, herpes, tetter', fr. Gaulish L. der-

bita, 'tetter', which is rel. to W. darwyden, MBret. daroueden, ModBret. dervoeden, of s.m. See tetter and cp. dartre. Cp. also darn.

darter, n., 1) one who, or that which, darts; 2) the name of various fishes. — Formed from the verb dart (see dart, n.) with agential suff. -er.

dartle, intr. v. — Formed from the verb dart (see dart, n.) with freq. suff. -le.

dartos, n., the contractile layer beneath the skin of the scrotum (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. δαρτός, 'flayed', in anatomy: 'separated by avulsion' [first used by Rufus (cca. 100 C.E.) for a tunica surrounding the testicles]. Gk. δαρτός is verbal adj. of δέρειν, 'to flay', in anatomy: 'to separate by avulsion'; which is cogn. with Goth. dis-tairan, OE. teran, 'to tear'. See tear, 'to rend', and cp. darn, dartars, derma. Derivatives: darto-ic. dart-oid. adis

dartre, n., a name for various skin diseases. — F. See dartars.

dartrous, adj., pertaining to dartre. — A hybrid coined fr. dartre and -ous, a suff. of Latin origin. darwan, n. — See durwaun.

Darwinian, adj., pertaining to Charles Robert Darwin (1809-82) or his theories. For the ending see suff. -ian.

**Darwinism,** n., the theory of the origin of species propounded by Charles Robert Darwin. — See prec. word and -ism.

darzee, n., a tailor. — Hind. darzī, 'tailor'. See Druse.

dash, tr. and intr. v. — ME. dasshen, of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. daska, Dan. daske, 'to beat, strike', Swed., Dan. dask, 'a blow'.

Derivatives: dash, n., dash-er, n., dash-ing, adj., dash-ing-ly, adv., dash-y, adj.

Dashahara, n., the 'ten days festival' (Hindu religion).—OI. dáśaharā, lit. 'that which takes away ten (sins)', fr. dáśa, 'ten', and harā, fem. of hara, 'that which takes away', from the stem of hárati, 'brings, carries, takes away, robs'. OI. dáśa is cogn. with Gk. δέκα, L. decem, Goth. taihun, OE. tien, tēn, 'ten'; see ten. OI. hárati derives fr. I.-E. base \*gher-, 'to seize, take', whence also Gk. χείρ, 'hand'; see chiro- and cp. the second element in vihara.

dasi, n., a female slave; a concubine (Hinduism).

— Hind., fr. OI. dásī-, 'female slave', which is rel. to dāsáh, 'demon, enemy, barbarian, slave, servant', and prob. also to dásyuh, 'demon, enemy of the gods, barbarian', dāsyáh, 'bondage, servitude'. Cp. the second element in devadasi.

Dasiphora, n., a genus of plants of the family Rosaceae (bot.) — ModL., irregularly formed fr. Gk. δασύς, 'thick with hair, hairy, bushy', and -φόρος, 'bearing', which is rel. to φέρειν, 'to bear'. See dasy- and -phore. The exact form of the word should have been Dasyphora.

dastard, n., a coward. — ME., prob. formed with the pejorative suff. -ard fr. dast, which is equivalent to dased, pp. of dasen, 'to daze'. See

daze and cp. ON. dæstr, 'out of breath, exhausted'.

Derivatives: dastard-ly, adj., dastard-li-ness, n. dasy-, combining form meaning 'thick, hairy, rough'. — Gk. δασυ-, fr. δασύς, 'thick with hair, hairy, bushy, thick, dense, rough'; which stands for \*dysús and is cogn. with L. dēnsus, 'crowded, dense'. See dense and cp. the first element in Dasiphora.

Dasylirion, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of dasy- and Gk. λείριον, 'lily'. See lily and cp. words there referred to.

dasymeter, n., an instrument for measuring the density of gases. — Compounded of dasy- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

**Dasypus**, n., a genus of armadillos (*zool*.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δασύπους, 'a hare', lit. 'the hairy-footed animal', fr. dasy- and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See dasy- and -pod.

Dasystephana, n., a genus of plants of the gentian family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of dasyand Gk, στέφανος, 'crown'. See stephanos.

dasyure, n., any of small marsupial mammals of Australia. — Compounded of dasy- and Gk. ovo 4. 'tail'. See uro-, 'tail-'.

data, n. - Pl. of datum (a.v.)

date, n., a given point of time. - ME., fr. OF. (= F.) date, fr. ML. data (scil. littera) (whence also It., Provenc., Sp. data). lit. '(letter) given'. prop. fem. pp. of L. dare, 'to give'. This term derived fr. L. datum (neut. pp. of dare), the first word used in letters to indicate the place and time of writing as e.g. datum Romae prīdiē Kalendās Māiās, 'given (i.e. written) at Rome on the last day of April'. L. dare is rel. to dos, 'marriage portion, dowry', dô-num, 'gift', dônô, donāre, 'to give as a present', fr. I.-E. base \*do-, \*de-, 'to give', whence also OI. dá-dā-ti, 'gives', Avestic dadāiti, of s.m., OI. dá-tar-, dā-tár-, 'giver', dā-trám, 'gift', Gk. δί-δω-μι, 'I give',  $\delta \dot{\omega}$ -τωρ,  $\delta \omega$ -τήρ,  $\delta \sigma$ -τήρ, 'giver',  $\delta \tilde{\omega}$ -ρον,  $\delta \omega$ τίνη, δώς, 'gift', δό-σις, 'a giving; gift', δο-τός (verbal adj. of δί-δω-μι), 'given', OSlav. dati, 'to give', da-rŭ, 'gift', da-nĭ, 'tax', damĭ, 'I shall give', Lith, dúomi, 'I give', OPruss. dast, 'gives', Arm. ta-m. 'I give', tu-r, 'gift', Alb. δa-šε, 'I gave'. Cp. add, addendum, anecdote, antedate, antidote, apodosis, condone, dado, dation, dative, die, 'cube', donation and words there referred to, dose, dosimeter, dosology, dot, 'marriage portion', dower, dowry, edit, irredenta, postdate, reddendum, reddition, render, rendition, sacerdotal, subdititious, surrender, tradition, traitor, treason, Cp. also mandate, command, commend, countermand, demand. Cp. also the second element in vend.

Derivatives: date, tr. and intr. v., dat-able, adj., dat-er, n., dat-ing, n.

date, n., fruit of the palm tree. — OF. date (F. datte), fr. OProveng. datil (or fr. It. dattero), fr.

L. dactylus, fr. Gk. δάκτυλος, 'date', which is of Sem. origin. Cp. Heb. déqel, Aram. diqlá, Syr. deqlá, Arab. dáqal, 'date palm', and Heb. Diqláh, name of a region in Arabia, rich in date palms (see Gen. 10:27 and I Chron. 1:21). The form of Gk. δάκτυλος, 'date', was influenced by a folk-etymological association with δάκτυλος, 'finger', suggested by the fingerlike shape of the date.

dation, n., the act of giving (law). — L. datiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a giving', fr. datus, pp. of dare, 'to give'. See date, 'point of time', and -ion.

Datisca, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., of unknown origin.

dative, adj. and n. — L. datīvus (casus), loan translation of Gk. δοτική (πτῶσις), 'the dative case'; fr. datīvus, 'pertaining to the act of giving', fr. datus, pp. of dare, 'to give'. See date, 'point of time', and -ive.

Derivatives: dativ-al, adj., dative-ly, adv.

datolite, n., a translucent calcium borosilicate (mineral.) — Formed from the stem of Gk. δατεῖσθαι, 'to cut in two, divide, distribute', and λίθος, 'stone'. Gk. δατεῖσθαι prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \*de-t-, a -t-enlargement of base \*dāi-, \*dī-, \*dē-, 'to cut off, separate, divide, distribute', whence OI. dāti, dyáti, 'cuts, separates, divide, distribute; to feed on', δαίμων, 'god, goddess', lit. 'divider, distributor (of men's destinies)'. See demon and -lite.

datum, n., something given or assumed. — L. datum, neut. pp. of dare, 'to give'. See date, 'point of time', and cp. data.

Datura, n., a genus of plants of the potato family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Hind. dhatūrā, fr. OI. dhattūrah, dhustūrah, 'thorn apple', which is cogn. with the second element in OE. dweorge-dwostle, 'penny royal', and possibly also with L. festūca, 'stalk, stem, straw'. See festuca.

daub, tr. and intr. v. — ME. dauben, fr. OF. (= F.) dauber, 'to plaster', fr. L. dēalbāre, 'to whiten, whitewash, plaster', fr. de- and albāre, 'to whiten', fr. albus, 'white'. See alb.

Derivatives: daub, n., daub-er, n., daub-ery, n., daub-ing, n., daub-ster, n., daub-y, adj.

dauberite, n., basic uranium sulfate (mineral.) — Named after H. Dauber, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

daubreeite, daubreite, n., a hydrous bismuth oxychloride (mineral.) — Named after the French mineralogist Gabriel-Auguste Daubrée (1814-96). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

daubreelite, n., a chromium iron sulfide (mineral.)
Named after Daubrée. See prec. word and the combining form -lite.

Daucus, n., a genus of plants, the carrot (bot.) — L. daucus, daucum, fr. Gk. δαῦκος, δαῦκον, 'a kind of parsnip', which is rel. to Thessalian Gk. δαύχνα, Gk. δάφνη, 'laurel'. See Daphne.

daughter, n. — ME doghter, dohter, fr. OE. dohtor, dohter, rel. to OS, dohtar, ON. dottir,

daunt 404

OFris., Du. dochter, OHG., MHG. tohter, G. Tochter, Goth. daúhtar, 'daughter', and cogn. with OI. duhitā, Avestic dugedā-, duydar-, Toch. A ckācar, B tkācer, Arm. dustr, Gk. θυγάτηρ, OSlav. dūšti, OPruss. duckti, Lith. duktē, 'daughter'.

Derivatives: daughter-hood, n., daughter-ly, adj., daughter-li-ness. n.

daunt, tr. v. — ME. daunten, fr. OF. danter, donter (F. dompter), fr. L. domitāre, 'to tame, subdue', freq. of domāre (pp. domitus), 'to tame, subdue, vanquish, conquer', lit. 'to accustom to the house', fr. domus, 'house'. See dome, 'building', and cp. indomitable. Cp. also tame. Derivatives: daunt-er, n., daunt-ing, adj., daunt-ing-ly, adv., daunt-ing-ness, n., dauntless (q.v.). dauntless, adj. — Formed fr. the ME. noun daunt, fr. daunten (see daunt) with suff. -less; first used by Shakespeare.

Derivatives: dauntless-ly, adv., dauntless-ness, n. dauphin, n., the title of the eldest son of the king of France. — F., lit. 'dolphin', translation of L. Delphīnus, lit. 'dolphin', orig. a name borne by Guigo IV, count of Vienne (died in 1142) and by his successors. The name Delphīnus was chosen in allusion to the three dolphins represented in the coat of arms of the lords above mentioned. Hence the province owned by them came to be known as Delphīnātus in Latin (whence F. Dauphiné). See dolphin.

dauphine, n., a dauphiness. — F. dauphine, fem. of dauphin. See dauphin.

dauphiness, n., the wife of a dauphin. — Formed fr. dauphin with suff. -ess.

**davenport**, n., a kind of writing desk. — So called from the name of its first maker.

David, masc. PN.; in the Bible, the second king of Israel and Judah, the writer of the Psalms. — Heb. Dāwidh, lit. 'beloved, friend', rel. to dōdh, 'beloved, uncle', and to dūdhā'lm, 'mandrake', prop. 'love-exciting (plant)'. Cp. dudaim.

daviesite, n., a lead oxychloride (mineral.) — Named after Thomas Davies, of the Mineralogical Dept. of the British Museum (1837-91). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

davit, n., a projecting piece of vessel for suspending or lowering a boat. — OF. daviet, daviot (whence F. davier, with change of suff.), dimin. of the PN. David; so called in allusion to the slaying of Goliath. See David and cp. -et.

davy, n., safety lamp. — Shortened fr. Davy lamp; named after its inventor, the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829).

davy, n. (slang). — Short for affidavit.

Davy lamp. — See davy, 'safety lamp'.

daw, n., a kind of crow, a jackdaw. — ME. dawe, rel. to OHG. tāha, MHG. tāhe, also tāhele, tāle, tāle (diminutives of tāhe), G. Dohle; cp. OPruss. doacke, 'starling', ML. tacula, It. taccola, 'jackdaw', which are German loan words. dawdle, intr. and tr. v., to waste (time). — Perhaps a var. of dial. E. daddle, 'to walk unsteadily'.

Derivatives: dawdl-er, n., dawdl-ing, n.

dawk, dak, n., transport by relays of men and horses, mail (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. dak, 'post, mail'.

dawn, intr. v. — ME. dawening, of Norse origin; cp. Swed. and Dan. dagning, 'a dawning', fr. dag, 'day'. Cp. also OE. dagian, 'to dawn', fr. dæg, 'day', Du. dagen, 'to dawn', fr. dag, 'day', G. tagen, 'to dawn', fr. Tag, 'day', and see day. Derivatives: dawn, n., dawning (q.y.)

dawning, n. — ME. dawening. See prec. word and subst. -ing.

dawsonite, n., a basic aluminum sodium carbonate (mineral.) — Named after the Canadian geologist Sir John William Dawson (1865-1951). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

day, n. — ME, dai, dei, fr. OE, dæg, rel, to ON. dagr. OS., Dan., Swed., Du. dag, Goth, dags, OHG, tag, MHG, tac, G. Tag, 'day', orig. 'burning heat', fr. I.-E. base \*dhegwh-, \*dhogwh-, 'to burn', whence also OI. dáhati, 'burns', nidāgháh. 'heat. summer'. Avestic dažaiti, 'burns'. Toch. A tsäk-, B tsak-, 'to burn', tsäk-, 'to shine. glow', L. foveo (for \*dhogwhevo), fovere, 'to warm, keep warm', favilla (for \*fovilla), 'embers' Gk.  $\tau \in \varphi \circ \bar{\alpha}$  (for \*dhegwhrā), 'ashes', OPruss. dagis, 'summer', Lith. dagas, 'burning, harvest'. dagà, 'harvest', degù, dègti, OSlav, žego, žešti, 'to burn', Alb. diek, 'I burn', MIr. daig (gen. dega), 'fire, pain, disease'. Cp. also Arm. dag. 'impressive' (orig. sense prob. 'fiery'), W. deifio. Bret. devi, 'to burn'. L. diēs, 'day', is not cognate. Cp. daisy, dawn, and the second element in landtag, Reichstag, Rigsdag, Riksdag, Cp. also favor, febrile, fever, foment, fomes, tephrite.

daydream, n., a reverie. — Coined by John Dryden (1631-1700).

Derivatives: daydream, intr. v., daydream-er, n., daydream-y, adj.

daze, tr. v. — ME. dasen, 'to stupefy', fr. ON. dasa in dasa-sk, 'to become weary', lit. 'to weary oneself' (-sk being the ON. reflexive suff., cp. bask, busk), which is rel. to dasa, 'to lie idle', dasi, 'an idle man'. Cp. dazzle, dastard.

Derivatives: daze, n., daz-ed, adj., daz-ed-ly, adv., daz-ed-ness. n.

dazzle, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. daze with freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: dazzle, n., dazzl-er, n., dazzl-ingly, adv.

**DDT**, n., a very strong insecticide. — Formed from the initials of the chemical name *d*ichloro-*d*iphenyl-*t*richloro-ethane.

de, prep. meaning 'from'. - See pref. de-.

de-, pref. meaning: 1) down; 2) away from; 3) utterly, completely; 4) the negation or reversal of the notion expressed in the primary word. — Fr. L. dē, 'from, away from, down from, out of, on account of, concerning, according to', either directly or through the medium of OF. de-, F. dé-. L. dē derives fr. I.-E. \*dē, whence also OIr.

dī, de, OW. di, ModW. y, Co. the, 'down from', 'away from'. For derivatives of rel. I.-E. \*dē and \*dō see to and cp. words there referred to. Cp. the first elemt in deteriorate, dupe and the second element in ci-devant, ibidem, tandem. — Sometimes E. de- comes fr. F. dé-, fr. OF. des-, fr. L. dīs-; see dis-.

405

deacon, n. — ME. deken, diacne, fr. OE. diacon, fr. Late L. diāconus, fr. Gk. διάκονος, 'servant, minister of a church', which is rel. to ἐγ-κονεῖν, 'to be quick and active, to hasten', ἀ-κονῖτί, 'without effort', fr. Greco-L. base \*ken-, 'to toil, strive, exert oneself', whence also L. cōnārī, 'to attempt, try, endeavour'. See conation and cp. diaconal and the second element in ratiocinate, larceny, tirocinium, vaticinate.

Derivatives: the hybrid words deacon-ess, n., deacon-hood, n., deacon-ry, n., deacon-ship, n. dead, adi. - ME. dede, deade, deed, fr. OE. dead. 'dead', rel. to OS, död, Dan, død, Swed, död, OFris, dad, MDu, doot, Du, dood, OHG, tot. tod, MHG, tot, G, tot, ON, daudr, Goth, daubs, 'dead', fr. Teut, participial base \*dau-ba, \*dauda, 'dead', formed with participal suff. - ha, -da (= I.-E. suff. -\*to), fr. Teut. base \*dau-, 'to die'. which corresponds to I.-E. base \*dhew-, \*dheu-, \*dhow-, \*dhou-, 'to pine away, die'. Fr. \*dhweian enlargement of this base, derive Arm. di. 'dead body, corpse', OIr. dīth, 'end, death'. OSlav, daviti, Russ, davit', 'to choke, suffocate'. Cp. death, die, dwindle, Cp. also funeral. For the formation of Teut, adjectives from past participles cp. cold. loud. old. sad.

Derivatives: dead, adv. and n., dead-en, tr. and intr. v., dead-en-er, n., dead-en-ing, n., deadly (q.v.), dead-ness, n.

**deadly**, adj. — ME. *deedlich*, fr. OE. *dēadlīc*, formed fr. *dēad*, 'dcad' with suff. *-līc*. See **dead** and adj. suff. **-ly**.

Derivative: deadli-ness, n.

deadly, adv. — ME. deedliche, fr. OE. dēadlīce, formed fr. dēad, 'dead', with suff. -līce. See dead and adv. suff. -ly.

deaf, adj. — ME. deef, def, fr. OE. dēaf, rel. to OS. dōf, ON. daufr, OFris. dōf, Du. doof, 'deaf', OHG. toub, MHG. toup, 'deaf, stupid', G. taub, Goth. daufs, 'deaf, insensate', and cogn. with Gk. τυφ-λός (dissimil. fr. \*θυφ-λός), 'blind', OIr. dub, dubh (for \*dhubu), 'black; ink', fr. I.-E. base \*dheu-bh-, 'to fill with smoke, to cloud, darken; to be dull, dumb or deaf'. Cp. dove. Cp. also dumb, which derives from a nasalized form of base \*dheu-bh-. Cp. base \*dheu-p-, which appears in OI. dhūpah, 'smoke'. The bases \*dheu-bh-, \*dheu-p-, are enlargements of base \*dheu-, 'to fly about like dust, to smoke'. See thio- and cp. duffer. Cp. also stove.

Derivatives: deaf-en, tr. and intr. v., deaf-ening, adj. and n., deaf-ish, adj., deaf-ly, adv., deaf-ness, n.

deal, n., part, share. — ME. deel, fr. OE. dæl, rel. to ON. deild, OS., OFris. del, Du.

deel, OHG., MHG., G. teil, Goth. dails, part, share', and cogn. with OSlav. dělů, of s.m., děliti, 'to share, divide'. Cp. dole, 'a small portion', and the second element in ordeal and in fardel.

deharrass

Derivative: deal, v. (q.v.)

deal, tr. and intr. v., to distribute. — ME. delen, fr. OE. dælan, 'to share, divide', fr. dæl, 'part, share'. Cp. OS. dēlian, ON. deila, OFris. dēla, Du. delen, OHG. teilan, MHG., G. teilen, Goth. dailjan, 'to share, divide', which derive from the respective nouns, and see prec. word. Derivatives: deal-er, n., deal-ing, n.

deal, n., a plank of fir. — MDu. dele, 'board, plank'. See thill.

Derivative: deal, adj., made of deal.

dealt, past tense and pp. of deal.

deaminate, tr. v., to remove the amino radical (NH<sub>2</sub>) (chem.) — Formed fr. de-, amino- and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: deaminat-ion, n.

dean, n. — ME. deen, dene, fr. OF. deien (F. doyen), fr. L. decānus, 'one set over ten persons', in Eccles. L. 'a superior set over ten monks', fr. decem, 'ten'. See ten and cp. decimal. Cp. also doyen, which is a doublet of dean.

Derivatives: dean, intr. v., dean-ery, n., dean-ess, n., deanship, n.

dean, n., a valley. — A var. of dene, 'valley'.

dear, adj. — ME. dere, fr. OE. dēore, dīere, rel. to OS. diuri, ON. dyrr, OFris. diore, MDu. dūre, Du. duur, OHG. tiuri, MHG. tiure, G. teuer, 'dear'. Cp. darling, dearth, endear.

Derivatives: dear, n., adv. and interj., dear-ly, adv., dear-ness, n., dear-y, dear-ie, n. (colloq.). dearborn, n., a kind of four-wheeled carriage.

Named after its inventor, either the American Henry Dearborn (1751-1829) or one of his sons. dearth, n. — ME. derth, derthe, 'dearness', fr. dere, 'dear'. See dear and subst. suff. -th.

death, n. — ME. deeth, deth, fr. OE. dēað, rel. to OS. dōth, ON. dauði, Dan. død, Swed. död, OFris. dāth, ODU. dōt, dōd, Du. dood, OHG. tōd, MHG. tōt, tōd, G. Tod, Goth. dauþus, 'death', fr. Teut. \*dau-, 'to die'. See die, dead. Derivatives: death-less, adj., death-less-ly, adv., death-less-ness, n., death-like, adj., death-ly, adj.

debacle, débâcle, n., a complete rout. — F. débâcle, 'a breaking up (of ice); downfall, collapse, disaster', fr. débâcler, 'to break up' (said of ice); 'to unfasten, unbar (a door)', formed fr. pref. dé- (see de-) and bâcler, 'to bar, fasten', fr. OProvenç. baclar, fr. VL. \*bacculāre, lit. 'to bar with a staff', fr. VL. \*bacculum, corresponding to L. baculum, 'a staff'. See baculus, bacillus.

debar, tr. v. — F. débarrer, 'to unbar', fr. OF. desbarer, formed fr. des- (see de-) and barrer, 'to bar'. See bar and cp. disbar.

debark, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. de- and bark, 'a kind of sailing ship'. Cp. disembark. Derivatives: debark-ation, n., debark-ment, n. debarrass, tr. v., to disembarrass. — F. débar-

rasser, for \*desembarrasser, See de- and embarrass and on disembarrass

debase, tr. v. - Formed fr. de- and the obsolete verb base, 'to abase', See base, adi, and cp. abase. Derivatives: debas-ed, adi., debase-ment, n., debas-er, n., debas-ing, adi.

debatable, adi. -- OF. debattable, debatable (F. débattable), fr. debatte (F. débattre), See debate and -able.

debate, tr. and intr. v. - ME. debaten. fr. OF. debatre, 'to fight, combat' (whence F. débattre, 'to discuss, debate, agree'), formed fr. de- and batre (F. battre), 'to beat, strike', fr. Late L. battere, fr. L. battuere, of s.m. See batter, 'to beat violently', and cp. combat.

Derivatives: debate, n. (q.v.), debat-er, n., debating, n. and adi., debat-ing-ly, adv.

debate, n. — ME. debat, fr. MF. (= F.) débat, 'dispute, strife, debate', fr. débattre. See debate, v. debauch, tr. v., to lead astray, corrupt, -- OF, debaucher, 'to leave work, be idle' (whence F. débaucher, 'to turn somebody away from his work: to entice away, lead astray'). The orig, meaning of OF, debaucher was 'to rough down timber'. It is a hybrid coined fr. de-, a pref. of Latin origin (see de-), and OF, balc, bauch, bau (F. bau), 'beam', fr. Frankish \*balk, which is rel. to OHG. balko, OE. balca, 'ridge between furrows': see balk and co. ébauchoir. The sense of OF, debaucher underwent the following phases of development; 'to rough down timber; to split, cleave: to separate: to turn somebody away from his work or from his duty: to entice away: to lead astray'.

Derivatives: debauch, n., debauch-ed, adi., debauch-ed-ly, adv., debauch-ed-ness, n., debauchee (q.v.), debauch-er, n., debauch-ery, n., debauchment, n.

debauchee, n., a debauched person. — F. débauché, pp. of débaucher, 'to entice away, to lead astray'. See debauch and -ee.

debenture, n., certificate of indebtedness. - L. debentur, 'they are owing', passive pres, and person pl. of debere, 'to owe': see debt. The certificate was so called because its text originally began with the words debentur mihi ('there are owing to me').

Derivative: debentur-ed, adi.

debile, adj., weak. — F. débile, fr. L. debilis, 'weak, infirm, disabled', which stands for \*deběl-is. lit. 'without strength', fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and a derivative of base \*bel-, 'strong; strength', whence also OI. bálam, 'strength, force', bálívan, 'stronger,' bálisthah, 'the strongest', Gk, βελτίων, βέλτερος, 'better', βέλτιστος, βέλτατος, 'best'. (The τ in these adjectives arose from earlier \*βελίων etc. on analogy of the comparatives and superlatives of other synonymous adjectives ending in -τερος, resp. -τατος, as e.g. φέρτερος, 'better, braver', φέρτατος, 'best, bravest'.) OSlav. boliiji (for \*bolji), 'greater', bolje (adv.), 'more,

rather', bolshe, 'more, larger', derive from the same base: see Bolshevik.

debilitate, tr. v., to render weak. — L. debilitatus. pp. of debilitare, 'to lame, cripple, maim, weaken', fr. dēbilis. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: debilitat-ed, adi.

debilitation, n. — F. débilitation, fr. L. debilitātiônem, acc. of dēbilitās. See debility and -ation. debility, n., weakness. — F. débilité, fr. L. debilitātem, acc. of dēbilitās, 'a laming, crippling, weakening', fr. dēbilis. See debile and -itv.

debit, n., an entry of debt in an account. - L. debitum, 'that which is owing', neut, pp. of dēhēre, 'to owe'. See debt.

Derivative: debit, tr. v.

debonair, also debonnaire, adj., genial, affable: gay. — ME, debonaire, fr. OF, de bon aire (F. déhonnaire), 'of good race', fr. de-, hon, 'good' and aire, 'place, extraction', fr. L. area, 'a vacant piece of ground, an open space'. See bonus and area.

Derivatives: dehonair-ity, n., dehonair-ly, adv., debonair-ness, n.

**Deborah.** fem. PN.: in the Bible, a prophetess and judge in Israel. — Heb. Děhhōráh, lit. 'bee'. rel, to Syr. debborá, 'wasp', debborithá, 'bee', Aram. dibborīthā, Arab. zunbūr, dabbūr, 'bee', from the Sem, base d-b-r-, meaning 'to hum, buzz', whence also dibbér, 'he spoke', dābhár, 'word, thing'.

**debouch.** intr. v., to flow out, emerge. — F. déboucher, 'to uncork, open; to empty itself' (said of rivers), formed fr. de- and bouche, 'mouth'. fr. L. bucca, 'cheek', See buccal and cp. disembogue, embouchure,

debouchment, n. - F. débouchement, fr. déboucher. See prec. word and -ment.

débridement, n., the excision of damaged tissue. - F., lit, 'unbridling', fr. débrider, 'to unbridle', fr. dé- (see de-) and bride, 'bridle', fr. MHG. bridel. See bridle and -ment.

debris, débris, n., rubbish. — F. débris, 'remains, waste, rubbish', fr. OF, debriser, 'to break down, shatter', fr. dé- (see de-) and briser, 'to break', fr. VL. brīsāre, 'to break', a word of Gaulish origin; cp. Ir. brissim, 'I break'. See bruise and cp. frustum. Cp. also next word.

debruise, tr. v., to cross a charge with an ordinary (her.) - OF, debruisier, 'to shatter'. See de- and bruise and co. debris.

Derivative: debruis-ed, adj.

debt, n. — ME. dette, fr. OF. (= F.) dette, fr. L. debita, neut. pl.—but mistaken for fem. sing. -of dēbitus, pp. of dēbēre, 'to owe, be under obligation', contracted fr. \*dē-habēre, fr. deand habere, 'to have'. See habit and cp. debit, debenture, debtor, devoir, due, duty, endeavor. The insertion of the letter b in debt is due to the imitation of the spelling of the Latin etymon. In ME, the word is spelled correctly without b. Cp. doubt.

debtor, n. — ME, dettur, fr. OF, detor, dettor, detur, dettur, fr. L. debitorem, acc. of debitor, fr debitus pp. of debere. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

407

debunk, tr. v., to expose the false claims of (U.S.slang) — Coined by the American writer William E. Woodward (1874-1950), fr. de- and

Derivatives: debunk-er, n., debunk-ing, n., dehunk-ment, n.

debut, début, n., first appearance in public. — F début, fr. débuter, 'to play first; to make one's first appearance', fr. dé- (see de-) and F. but. 'aim, goal', used in the sense of 'playground' (see butt, 'aim'); introduced into English by Lord Chesterfield (1694-1773).

Derivatives: debut. intr. v., debutant(e), (a.v.). debutant(e), débutant(e), n., one who makes a debut — F. débutant, fem. débutante, pres, part. of débuter. See prec. word.

deca-, before a vowel dec-, pref, meaning 'ten', -Gk. δεκα-, fr. δέκα, 'ten', cogn, with OI, dáśa, L. decem. Goth. taihun, OE. tien, ten, 'ten'. See ten and cp. decade, decem-.

decachord, n., a harp with ten strings. — Gk. δεκάγορδος, 'ten-stringed', fr. δέκα, 'ten', and γορδή, 'string'. See chord.

decad, n., the number ten. - See decade.

decadal, adj., pertaining to ten; consisting of groups of ten. — See decade and adj. suff. -al. Derivative: decadal-ly, adv.

decade, n., 1) a group of ten things; 2) a period of ten years. — F. décade, fr. L. decas, gen. decadis, fr. Gk. δεκάς, gen. δεκάδος, 'the number ten: a group of ten', fr. δέκα. See deca-.

decadence, decadency, n., deterioration, decay. - F. décadence, fr. ML. decadentia, 'a falling down', fr. \*dēcaděre, 'to fall down', fr. de- and L. caděre, 'to fall'. See cadence and cp. déchéance. For the ending see suff. -ence, resp. -ency. Cp. also decay, deciduous.

Derivative: decadent-ly, adv.

decadent, adj., 1) deteriorating; 2) pertaining to the decadents. - Back formation from prec. word: coined by Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881). For the ending see suff. -ent.

Derivative: decadent-ly, adv.

decadent, n., one of a French literary school about the end of the 19th cent. — F. décadent, back formation fr. décadence (see decadence); so called after the verse of Verlaine; "Je suis l'empire à la fin de la décadence" ("I am the empire established at the end of decadence"). See prec. word.

decagon, n., a ten-sided plane figure (geom.) — Ult. fr. Gk. δεκάγωνον, 'decagon', lit. 'having ten angles', fr. δέκα, 'ten', and -γωνος, neut. -γωνον, from the stem of γωνία, 'angle'. See deca- and -gon and cp. undecagon, adj. Derivative: decagon-al, adi.

decagram, decagramme, n. — F. décagramme, lit. 'ten grams'. See deca- and -gram.

decalcification, n., the process of removing lime. - Formed fr. de- and calcification.

decalcify, tr. v., to remove lime from bones and other substances. - Formed fr. de- and calcify. decaliter, decalitre, n. - F. décalitre, lit. 'ten liters'. See deca- and liter.

Decalog, Decalogue, n., the Ten Commandments. Gk. δεκάλογος, prop. ή δεκάλογος (scil. βίβλος), '(the book) consisting of ten words', fr. earlier of δένα λόγοι, 'the ten words', fr. δέκα, 'ten', and λόγος, 'word'. See deca- and

Decameron, n., a collection of 100 tales by Boccaccio, supposed to be told during ten days. — It. Decamerone, fr. Gk. δέκα, 'ten', and ἡμέοα, 'day'. See deca- and hemero- and co. ephemere. Derivative: Decameron-ic, adi.

decamerous, adi., having ten parts (said of a flower). — Compounded of Gk. δέκα, 'ten', and ukooc, 'part'. See deca-, mero- and -ous.

decameter, decametre, n. - Lit. 'ten meters'. See deca- and meter, 'unit of length'.

decamp, intr. v., to break up a camp; to run away. - F. décamper, 'to break up a camp; to run away', fr. dé- (see de-) and camp, 'camp', fr. L. campus. See camp. For sense development cp. scamper.

decampment, n. — F. décampement, fr. décamper. See prec, word and -ment.

decan, n., the ruler of ten parts of a zodiacal sign (astrol.) - L. decānus, 'one set over ten', fr. decem, 'ten'. See decimal and cp. dean, doyen. Derivative: decan-ate, n.

decanal, adi., pertaining to a dean. — Formed fr. Eccles. L. decānus, with adj. suff. -al. See dean and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: decanal-ly, adv.

decanate, n., deanery. — Eccles, L. decānātus, fr. decānus. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ate.

decangular, adj., having ten angles (geom.) -A hybrid coined fr. Gk. δέκα, 'ten', and L. angulus, 'angle, corner'. See deca- and angular.

decani, n., decanal; said of the south side of the choir where the dean sits. — Gen. of Eccles. L. decānus, hence lit, 'of the dean'. See decanal.

decant, tr. v., to pour off gently. - F. décanter, fr. ML. decanthare, 'to pour from the edge of a vessel', fr. de- and ML. canthus, 'edge of a vessel', fr. L. cantus, canthus, 'the iron ring round a carriage wheel'. See cant, 'a slope'.

Derivatives: decantat-ion, n., decant-er, n.

decapitate, tr. v., to behead. - Late L. decapitātus pp. of dēcapitāre, 'to cut off the head', fr. de- and L. caput, gen. capitis, 'head'. See capital,

decapitation, n. - Late L. decapitatio, gen. -onis, fr. dēcapitātus, pp. of dēcapitāre. See prec. word

decapod, adj., pertaining to the Decapoda; n., a member of the Decapoda. -- See next word. Decapoda, n. pl., an order of crustaceans (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'having ten feet', fr. Gk. δέκα, decapodal 408 409 decimalist

'ten', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See decaand -poda.

decapodal, decapodous, adj., having ten feet. — Formed fr. Gk. δέκα, 'ten', πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot', and adj. suff. -al, resp. -ous.

decarbonate, tr. v., to deprive of carbon dioxide or carbonic acid. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix), carbon and verbal suff. -ate.

decarbonize, v., to deprive of carbon. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix), carbon- and -ize.

Derivatives: decarboniz-ation, n., decarbonizer, n.

decarch, n., a commander of ten men; a decurion.
 Gk. δεκάρχης, compounded of δέκα, 'ten', and -άρχης, fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See deca- and -arch.

decarchy, n., a government of ten. — Gk. δεκαργία, fr. δεκάργης. See prec. word and -archy.

decastich, n., a poem of ten lines. — Gk. δεκάστιχος, 'containing ten lines', fr. δέκα, 'ten', and στίχος, 'row, line, rank'. See deca- and stichic. decastyle, n., a portico with ten columns (arch.) — Compounded of deca- and Gk. στΰλος, 'pillar'. See style, 'gnomon'.

decasyllabic, adj., having ten syllables. — See deca- and syllabic.

Derivative: decasyllabic, n., a line of ten syllables.

decasyllable, n., a line of ten syllables. — Compounded of deca- and syllable.

decathlon, n., an athletic contest consisting of ten different events. — Compounded of Gk. δέκα, 'ten', and ἄθλος, ἄθλον, 'contest'. See deca- and athletic and cp. pentathlon.

decatize, tr. v., to cause to uncurl by means of hot water or steam. — A hybrid formed with -ize, a suff. of Greek origin, fr. F. décatir, 'to take the gloss off (a woolen cloth), to sponge', fr. dé- (see de-) and catir, 'to press, gloss', fr. VL. \*coāctīre, a derivative of L. coāctus, pp. of cōgere, 'to press', prop. 'to drive together'. See cogent and -ize.

Derivative: decatiz-er, n.

decay, intr. v. — ONF. decair, corresponding to OF. dechair, decheeir (F. déchoir), 'to fall off, decay', fr. VL. \*dēcadēre, refashioned (after VL. \*cadēre) fr. L. dēcidere, 'to fall off, fall down'. See de- and cadence and cp. deciduous, escheat. Derivatives: decay, n., decay-ed, adj.

decease, n. — ME. deces, fr. OF. deces (F. décès), 'decease, death', fr. L. dēcessus, 'departure, death', fr. dēcess-(um), pp. stem of dēcēdere, 'to go away, depart'. See de- and cease and cp. predecessor.

Derivatives: decease, intr. v., deceas-ed, adj. deceit, n. — ME. deceite, fr. OF. deceite, prop. fem. of deceit, pp. of deceveir. See next word

and cp. receipt.

Derivatives: deceit-ful, adj., deceit-ful-ly, adv., deceit-ful-ness. n.

deceive, tr. and intr. v. — OF. deceivre, a collateral form of deceveir (F. décevoir), 'to deceive', fr. L. dēcipere, 'to beguile, deceive, elude', fr. de- and capere, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See captive and cp. apperceive and words there referred to. For the change of Latin ă (in căpere) to i (in dē-cipere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: deceiv-abil-ity, n., deceiv-able, adj., deceiv-able-ness, n., deceiv-abl-y, adv., deceiv-er, n., deceiv-ing, adi., deceiv-ing-ly, adv.

decelerate, tr. v., to decrease the velocity of; intr. v., to decrease in velocity. — Formed on analogy of accelerate fr. de- (in the privative sense of this pref.) and celerātus, pp. of celerāre, 'to hasten'.

Derivatives: decelerat-ion, n., decelerat-or, n. decem-, combining form meaning 'ten'. — L. decem-, fr. decem, 'ten', which is cogn. with Gk. δέκα, 'ten'. See deca- and cp. December, decemvir. Cp. also deci-.

**December**, n. — L. *December*, 'the tenth month', fr. *decem*, 'ten' (see **decem**-); so called because the Roman year began with March.

Derivatives: December-ish, adj., December-ly, adj., Decembr-ist, n. (Russ. hist.)

decemvir, n., 1) a member of a council of ten men (Roman hist.); 2) a member of an authoritative body of ten men. — L., back formation fr. the pl. decem virī, 'ten men.' See decem- and virile and cp. duumvir, triumvir, centumvir.

decemviral, adj. — L. decemvirālis, 'pertaining to the decemvir(s)', fr. decem virī. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

decemvirate, n., 1) office of the decemvirs; 2) an authoritative body of ten men. — L. decemvirātus, 'the office of a decemvir'. See decemvir and subst. suff. -ate.

decency, n. — L. decentia, fr. decēns, gen. -entis, 'becoming, seemly, decent'. See decent and -cy. decennary, n., a period of ten years. — Formed with subst. suff. -ary fr. L. decennis, 'of ten years'. See decennium.

decenniad, n., a period of ten years. — See decennium and -ad.

decennial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. decennis, 'of ten years'. See next word and cp. undecennial.

decennium, n., a period of ten years. — L., 'a period of ten years', fr. decennis, 'of ten years', fr. decem, 'ten', and annus, 'year'. See decemand annual and cp. decennary, decenniad. For the change of Latin ă (in ănnus) to ĕ (in decennis, decennium) see accent and cp. biennial. decent, adj. — L. decēns, gen. -entis, becoming, seemly, fitting, proper, decent', pres. part. of decet, decēre, 'to be seemly or fitting', rel. to

seemly, fitting, proper, decent', pres. part. of decet, decēre, 'to be seemly or fitting', rel. to decus, gen. decoris, 'ornament, grace, splendor, glory, honor, dignity', dignus (for \*dec-nos), 'suitable, becoming, proper' (lit. 'decorated, splendid'), dexter (for \*dexi-teros), 'on the right side' (lit. 'on the becoming or fitting side'), do-

cēre, 'to teach' (orig, 'to cause somebody to receive something'), discere, 'to learn': fr. I.-E. base \*dek-, \*dok-, 'to take receive accept: acceptable, becoming, good', whence also OI, dáksati, 'is apt, proper, pleasing', dáksah, 'able, ant clever: competent, intelligent', dáksinah, daksináh, 'on the right hand; southern', dásti, 'he honors', Gk. δέκεσθαι, Att. δέγεσθαι, 'to take, accept, receive, receive hospitably, hold', δοχεῖν, 'to seem good, to seem, think, believe'. δοκεύειν, 'to watch closely', δόξα (for \*δόκ-σα), 'notion: opinion: honor, glory', δόγμα, 'that which one thinks true, opinion, doctrine, decree'. δόκιμος, 'tried, assayed, genuine', δόκος, a wooden beam' (lit, 'that which holds the roof'), δεξιός. 'on the right' διδάσχειν 'to teach' MIr dech the best', Cp. Adoxa, choledoch, condign, Cymodoce, dainty, Daksha, decorate, decorous, deign, dexter, diadoche, Diadochi, didactic, dionify dignity, diksha, Diplodocus, disdain, docent, Docetism, docile, docimasy, docimology, Docoglossa, doctor, doctrine, document, dogma, doxastic, doxology, beterodox, orthodox, pandect, paradox, synecdoche.

Derivatives: decent-ly, adv., decent-ness, n. decentralize, tr. v. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and centralize.

Derivative: decentraliz-ation, n.

deception, n. — F. déception, fr. Late L. deceptionem, acc. of deceptio, 'a deceiving, deception', fr. L. deceptus, pp. of decipere, 'to deceive'. See deceive and -tion.

deceptive, adj. — F. déceptif (fem. déceptive), fr. ML. déceptivus, fr. L. déceptus, pp. of décipere, 'to deceive'. See deceive and -ive.

Derivatives: deceptive-ly, adv., deceptive-ness, n. decern, tr. v., to decree. — F. décerner, fr. L. dēcernere, 'to decide, determine', pp. dēcrētus. See decree and cp. concern. discern. secern.

déchéance, n., forfeiture. — F., 'fall, downfall, forfeiture', fr. ML. décadentia, 'a falling down'. See decadence.

dechristianize, tr. v., to deprive of its Christian character. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and christianize.

Derivative: dechristianiz-ation, n.

deci-, combining form used in the metric system to denote one tenth of a given unit, in contradistinction to deca-, which is used to mean 'ten times as much' (as the given unit). — F. deci-, arbitrarily formed fr. L. decimus, 'the tenth', fr. decem. 'ten'. See decimal and cp. deca-.

decibel, n., a unit for measuring the loudness of sounds. — Compounded of deci- and bel and lit. meaning 'the tenth part of a bel'.

decide, tr. and intr. v. — F. décider, fr. L. dēcīdere, 'to decide, determine, settle', prop. 'to cut off', fr. de- and caedere, 'to cut, hew, lop', whence caementum (for \*caid(s)mentom), 'rough stone, stone chippings'. See cement. For the change of Latin ae (in caedere) to ī (in dē-cīdere) see acquire and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: decid-ed, adj., decid-ed-ly, adv., decid-ed-ness, n., decid-er, n., decid-ing-ly, adv. decidua n., that part of the mucous membrane of the uterus, which is cast off at parturition (anat.) — Medical L., short for membrana dēcidua, 'the membrane that falls off', fem. of L. dēciduus. 'falling off'. See next word.

deciduous, adj., 1) falling off at a certain season or stage of growth, etc.; 2) shedding leaves annually (said of trees). — L. dēciduus, 'falling off', fr. dēcidere, 'to fall off', fr. de- and cadere, 'to fall'. See cadence and cp. decadent. For the change of Latin ă (in cădere) to i (in dē-cidere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: deciduous-ly, adv., deciduous-ness,

decigram, decigramme, n. — F. décigramme, 'the tenth part of a gram', a hybrid coined fr. deci, and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See -gram.

decile, decil, n., the aspect of two planets when distant from each other 36 degrees (i.e. one tenth of the zodiac). — F. décile, formed fr. L. decem, 'ten', with the suff. -īle (on analogy of the Latin neut. adjectives quintīle, sextīle). See decem and -ile.

deciliter, decilitre, n. — F. décilitre, 'the tenth part of a liter', a hybrid coined fr. deci- and Gk.  $\lambda t \tau \rho \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a pound'. See liter.

decillion, n., 1) in the United States and France, a thousand raised to the eleventh power (i.e. 1 followed by 33 zeros); 2) in England and Germany, a million raised to the tenth power (i.e. 1 followed by 60 zeros). — Formed fr. L. decem, 'ten' (see decem-), on analogy of million (q.v.) Cp. billion and words there referred to.

Derivatives: decillion-th, adi, and n.

Decima, fem. PN. — L., fem. of *decimus*, 'tenth'. See Decimus.

decimal, adj. — ML. decimālis, 'pertaining to a tenth part', fr. L. decimus, earlier form decumus, 'the tenth', fr. I.-E. \*dek\*mos, whence also OI. daśamáḥ, Avestic das\*ma-, OIr. dechmad, 'the tenth'. Cp. also I.-E. \*dekm-tós, whence Gk. δέκατος, Goth. tai-hunda, OHG. zehando, ON. tīundi, OE. teogoða, tēoða, OSlav. desṣtūt, Lith. dešim̃tas, Lett. desmitais, OPrusa. dessīmts, Toch. A śkānt, B śkante, śkance, 'the tenth'. For the corresponding cardinal numbers, from which these ordinal numbers derive, see ten. Cp. tithe. Cp. also dean, decan, Decimus, decuman, Decumaria, dime, doyen, and the second element in dozen, duodecimo.

Derivatives: decimal, n., decimalism (q.v.), decimalist (q.v.), decimalize (q.v.), decimal-ly, adv. decimalism, n., the use of the decimal system. — A hybrid coined fr. decimal and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin.

decimalist, n., an advocate of the decimal system.

— A hybrid coined fr. decimal and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

Greek origin. Derivative: decimaliz-ation, n. decimate, tr. v. — L. decimātus, pp. of decimāre, 'to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate', fr. decimus, 'tenth'. See decimal and verbal suff. -ate,

decimation, n. — L. decimātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. decimātus, pp. of decimāre, 'to decimate'. See prec. word and -ion.

decimeter, decimetre, n. — F. décimètre, lit. 'ten meters', a hybrid coined fr. deci- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter. 'unit of length'.

Decimus, masc. PN. — L., 'the tenth', a name given to the tenth child in a family, fr. decem, 'ten'. See decimal and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Decima. For sense cp. Sextus, Septimus. decipher, tr. v. — Formed fr. de- and cipher on analogy of F. déchiffrer. Derivatives: decipherable, adj., decipher-er, n., decipher-ment, n.

decision, n. — F. décision, fr. L. dēcīsiōnem, acc. of dēcīsiō, 'decision, settlement', fr. dēcīsus, pp. of dēcīdere, 'to decide, determine, settle'. See decide and -ion. Derivative: decision-al, adj.

decisive, adj. — ML. dēcīsīvus, fr. L. dēcīsus, pp. of dēcīdere. See decide and -ive.

Derivatives: decisive-ly, adv., decisive-ness, n. deck, tr. v., 1) to cover (obsol.); 2) to cover with ornaments, to adorn. — MDu. decken (Du. dekken), 'to cover'. See thatch.

deck, n., covering (obsol.) — MDu. decke, dek, (Du. dek), 'roof, covering', fr. decken, 'to cover'. See deck, v., and cp. next word.

deck, n., covering of a ship. — Shortened fr. G. verdeck (whence also Du. overdek, later dek), lit. 'covering' (see for- and thatch and cp. deck, v.), and prop. a loan translation of OIt. (= It.) coperta or MF. couverte. That E. deck is not a LG. or Du. loan word, as suggested by most lexicographers, is proved by the fact that the E. word appears first in 1513, whereas Du. overdek and dek occur for the first time in 1599, resp. 1675. See Friedrich Kluge, Seemannssprache, Halle, 1911, p. 177.

deckle, n., in papermaking, 1) a wooden frame serving to keep the paperpulp from spreading beyond a desired size; 2) a deckle edge. — G. Deckel, 'lid, cover', dimin. of Decke, 'cover', which is rel. to E. thatch (q.v.) See also dimin. suff. -le.

declaim, tr. and intr. v. — Fr. earlier declame, fr. L. dēclāmāre, 'to practice speaking aloud, declaim', fr. de- and clāmāre, 'to call, cry out'. See claim and cp. next word.

Derivative: declaim-er, n.

declamation, n. — F. déclamation, fr. L. dêclāmātiōnem, acc. of dēclāmātiō, 'practice in speaking, declamation', fr. dēclāmātus, pp. of dēclāmāre. See prec. word and -ion.

declamatory, adj. — L. dēclāmātorius, 'pertaining to the practice of speaking, declamatory, rhetorical', fr. dēclāmātus, pp. of dēclāmāre. See

prec. word and adi, suff. -orv.

declarant, n., one who makes a declaration (law).

— F. déclarant, fr. L. dēclārantem, acc. of dēclārāns, pres. part. of dēclārāre. See declare and -ant.

declaration, n. — F. déclaration, fr. L. dēclārātionem, acc. of dēclārātio, 'an exposition, declaration', fr. dēclārātus, pp. of dēclārāre. See declare and -ation.

declarative, adj. — L. dēclārātīvus, 'serving for explanation', fr. dēclārātus, pp. of dēclārāre. See declare and -ative.

Derivative: declarative-ly, adv.

declaratory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. dēclārātus, pp. of dēclārāre. See declare. declare, tr. and intr. v. — F. déclarer, fr. L. dēclārāre, 'to make clear, to make evident, to manifest, declare', fr. de- and clārāre, 'to make clear', fr. clārus, 'clear'. See clear.

Derivatives: declar-able, adj., declar-ed, adj., declar-ed-ly, adv., declar-ed-ness, n., declar-er, n. declass, tr. v., to degrade from one's class. — Formed on analogy of F. déclasser. See next word.

**déclassé**, adj., declassed. — F., pp. of *déclasser*, 'to degrade', fr. *dé*- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and *classer*, 'to class'. See **de**- and **class** and cp. prec. word.

declension, n. — OF. declinaison (F. déclinaison), fr. L. dēclīnātiōnem, acc. of dēclīnātiō, 'a bending aside', fr. dēclīnātus, pp. of dēclīnāre, 'to bend aside, decline'. See decline and cp. declination, which is a doublet of declension.

Derivative: declension-al. adi.

**declinable**, adj. — F. *déclinable*, fr. L. *dēclīnā-bilis*, 'that which can be declined', fr. *dēclīnāre*. See **decline**, v., and -able.

declination, n. — OF. declinacion (F. déclinaison), fr. L. dēclīnātiōnem, acc. of dēclīnātiō. See declension and -ation. 14

declinator, n., an instrument for measuring declination. — Formed with agential suff. -or fr. L. dēclīnātus, pp. of dēclīnāre. See decline.

declinatory, adj., pertaining to declination. — ML. dēclīnātōrius, fr. L. dēclīnātus, pp. of dēclīnāre. See decline, v., and the adj. suffixes -ate and -ory and cp. declivity.

decline, intr. and tr. v. — ME. declinen, fr. MF. (= F.) décliner, fr. L. dēclīnāre, fr. de- and -clīnāre. See clinical and cp. incline, recline. Derivatives: declin-ed, adi., declin-er, n.

decline, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) déclin, back formation fr. décliner. See decline, v.

declinometer, n., an instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle (phys.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. dēclīnāre, 'to decline', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See declination and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

declivitous, adj., having a downward slope. — See next word and -ous and cp. declivous.

declivity, n., a downward slope. — F. déclivité, fr. L. déclivitātem, acc. of dēclīvitās, 'a sloping

place, declivity', fr. declivis, 'sloping downward', fr. de- and clivus, 'slope, hill'. See clivus and -ity.

411

declivous, adj., having a downward slope. — See prec. word and -ous and cp. declivitous.

**declutch**, intr. v., to disengage a clutch. — Formed fr. **de**- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and clutch.

decoct, tr. v., to prepare or extract by boiling. —
L. dēcoctus, pp. of dēcoquere, 'to boil down', fr. de- and coquere, 'to cook, boil'. See cook and cp. concoct.

decoction, n. — F. décoction, fr. L. decoctionem, acc. of decoctio, 'a boiling down', fr. decoctus, pp. of decoquere. See prec. word and -ion and cp. concoction.

decode, v., to translate from a code into ordinary language. — See de- and code.

Decodon, n., a genus of plants, the swamp loosestrife (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'having ten teeth', compounded of Gk. δέκα, 'ten', and ὁδών, gen. ὁδόντος, 'tooth'; so called in allusion to the ten-toothed calvx. See deca- and odonto-.

decollate, tr. v., to behead. — L. dēcollātus, pp. of dēcollāre, 'to behead', lit. 'to cut off from the neck', fr. de- and collum, 'neck'. See collar and verbal suff. -ate and cp. collet. Cp. also décolleté.

Derivatives: decollat-ed, adj., decollation (q.v.) decollation, n., the act of beheading. — F. décollation, fr. L. dēcollātiōnem, acc. of dēcollātiō, fr. dēcollātus, pp. of dēcollāre. See prec. word and -ion.

décolleté, adj., leaving the neck and shoulders bare. — F., pp. of *décolleter*, 'to uncover the neck and shoulders', fr. *dé*- (see de-) and *collet*, dimin. of *col*, *cou*, 'neck'. See collet and cp. decollate.

**decolor, decolour,** tr. v., to decolorize. — Formed fr. **de**- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **color.** v.

**decolorant**, n., a substance that removes color. —

L. dēcolōrāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of dēcolōrāre. See next word and -ant.

decoloration, n., removal of color. — L. dē-colōrātiō, 'a discoloring,' fr. dēcolōrātus, pp. of dēcolōrāre, 'to deprive of color, discolor', fr. de- and colōrāre, 'to color'. See color, v., and -ation.

decolorize, decolourize, tr. v., to remove the color of, to bleach. — A hybrid coined fr. L. dēcolōrāre (see decolor) and -ize, a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form is decolor.

Derivatives: decolo(u)riz-ation, n., decolo(u)rizer, n.

decompose, tr. and intr. v., to separate into components; to rot. — F. décomposer, 'to decompose, rot, decay', fr. dé- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and composer. See de- and compose.

Derivatives: decompos-ed, adj., decompos-er, n. decomposite, adj., compounded more than once.

— Late L. dēcompositus, 'formed from a compound', fr. de- (with intensive force) and L. compositus, pp. of componere, 'to put together'. See composite and cp. decompound.

decrement

Derivative: decomposite, n.

**decomposition,** n., the act of decomposing. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and composition. Cp. decompose.

decompound, tr. v., to compound more than once; adj., compounded more than once; n., a decomposite. — Formed fr. de- (with intensive force) and compound.

decorate, tr. v. — L. decorātus, pp. of decorāre, 'to decorate, adorn, embellish; to honor, distinguish', fr. decus, gen. decoris, 'ornament, grace, splendor'. See decent and verbal suff.

Derivatives: decorat-ed, adj., decoration (q.v.), decorat-ive, adj., decorat-ive-ly, adv., decorat-ive-ness. n., decorat-or, n.

decoration, n. — Late L. decorātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. decorātus, pp. of decorāre. See prec. word and -ion.

decorous, adj., proper, dignified. — L. decōrus, 'becoming, fitting, seemly', fr. decus, gen. decoris, 'ornament, dignity'. See decent and cp. decorate, decorum. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous. The word decorous was introduced into English by Henry More (1614-87), philosopher of the Cambridge Platonist school. Derivatives: decorous-ly, adv., decorous-ness, n.

decorticate, tr. v., to strip off the bark, to flay. — L. dēcorticātus, pp. of dēcorticāre, 'to bark', fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix), and cortex, gen. corticis, 'rind, bark'. See cortex and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: decorticat-ion, n., decorticat-or, n. decorum, n., that which is proper. — L. decōrum, 'that which is seemly', prop. neut. of the adj. decōrus. See decorous.

decoy, n., a lure; a bait. — Formed from Du. de, def. article, and kooi, 'cage', fr. L. cavea. 'excavated place, cavity, enclosure.' See the, def. art.. and cage.

Derivative: decov. v.

decrease, intr. and tr. v. — Fr. AF. decreiss-, pres. part. stem of decreistre, corresponding to OF. descreistre, descroistre (F. décroître), fr. VL. discrescere, for L. decrescere, 'to grow less, grow shorter, decrease, diminish'. See de- and crescent.

Derivatives: decrease, n., decreas-ing-ly, adv.

decree, n. — ME. decree, fr. OF. decre, decret (F. décret), fr. L. dēcrētum, 'decision, decree, ordinance', prop. neut. of dēcrētus, pp. of dēcernere, 'to pronounce a decision, decide, determine', fr. de- and cernere, 'to separate, sift, distinguish, discern, understand, decide'. See certain and cp. decretal, decern, discern, secern. Derivatives: decree, intr. and tr. v., decre-er, n. decrement, n., decrease; diminution. — L. dēcrē-mentum, 'diminution, decrease', fr. dēcrēscere.

See decrease and cp. increment. For the ending see suff. -ment.

decremeter, n., an instrument for measuring the dampening of electric waves. — Shortened for decrement meter. See prec. word and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

decrepit, adj., feebled by age. — F. décrépit, fr. L. dēcrepitus, 'very old, infirm, decrepit', lit. 'noiseless', fr. de- and crepitus, 'a rattling, creaking, clattering, a noise', fr. crepāre [pp. stem crepit-(um)], 'to rattle, crack, burst', which is of imitative origin. See crepitate and cp. craven. Derivatives: decrepit-ly, adv., decrepit-ness, n. decrepitate, tr. v., to heat salt or mineral so as to cause crackling; intr. v., to crackle. — ML. dēcrepitātus, pp. of dēcrepitāre, which is prob. formed fr. de- (in the priv. sense of this prefix) and L. crepitāre, 'to rattle, creak, crackle', freq. of crepāre. See crepitate and cp. decrepit. Derivative: decrepitation, n.

decrepitude, n., the state of being decrepit. — F. décrépitude, fr. L. decrepitus, 'very old, infirm, decrepit'. See decrepit and -ude.

decrescendo, adj., and adv., gradually decreasing in loudness; n., a gradual decrease in loudness.
It., compounded of de- and crescendo.

decrescent, adj., growing smaller. — Compounded of de- and crescent.

decretal, adj., pertaining to a decree. — Late L. dēcrētālis, 'pertaining to a decree', fr. L. dēcrētum. See decree and adj. suff. -al.

decretal, n., a papal decree. — F. décrétale, fr. ML. dēcrētāle, prop. neut. of Late L. dēcrētālis, used as a noun. See decretal, adi.

decretalist, n., one learned in the decretals. — See prec. word and -ist and cp. next word.

**decretist**, n., the same as *decretalist*. — See prec. word.

**decretive**, adj., having the force of a decree. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. dēcrētum. See decree.

decretory, adj. — L. dēcrētōrius, 'pertaining to a decree or decision', fr. dēcrētum. See decree and adj. suff. -ory.

decrial, n. — Formed fr. decry with subst. suff. -al. decrustation, n., the act of removing a crust. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. decrustatus, pp. of decrustare, 'to peel off, split off', fr. de- and crustare, 'to cover with a crust', fr. crusta, 'crust'. See crust.

decry, tr. v. — See de- and cry, v., and cp. descry. decuman, adj., large, immense (said of waves). — L. decumānus, also decimānus, 'of, or pertaining to, the tenth', fr. decumus, decimus, 'the tenth' (see decimal and -an); so called from the idea that every tenth wave was large.

Decumaria, n., a genus of vines (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. decumārius, also decimārius, 'pertaining to the tenth part', fr. decumus, decimus, 'tenth, a tenth part', fr. decem, 'ten' (see decimal and cp. decuman); so called in allusion to its often 10-merous flowers.

decumbence, decumbency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

decumbent, adj., lying down; lying on the ground (bot.) — L. dēcumbēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dēcumbere, 'to lie down', fr. de- and -cumbere (found only in compounds), nasalized form of cubāre, 'to lie down, recline'. See cubicle and cp. accumbent and words there referred to. Derivative: decumbent-ly, ady.

decuple, adj., tenfold. — F. décuple, fr. L. decuplus, 'tenfold', formed fr. decem, 'ten', on analogy of duplus, 'double' (lit. 'twofold'), fr. duo, 'two'. See decem- and -fold and cp. ply, 'to bend', and words there referred to.

Derivatives: decuple, n. and tr. v.

decurion, n., an officer in the Roman army, commanding a company of ten men. — L. decuriō, gen. -ōnis, 'chief of a company of ten', fr. decuria, 'a company of ten men'. See decury.

decurrence, decurrency, n. — Formed fr. decurrent with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

decurrent, adj., running downward. — L. dē-currēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dēcurrere, 'to run down', fr. de- and currere, 'to run'. See current, adj., and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: decurrent-ly, adv.

decursive, adj., running downward. — ModL. dēcursīvus, fr. L. dēcursus, pp. of dēcurrere. See prec. word and -ive.

Derivative: decursive-ly, adv.

decury, n., a division or company of ten men. — L. decuria, fr. decem, 'ten'. See decem- and cp. decurion. Cp. also dicker, 'a set of ten', and century.

decussate, tr. and intr. v., to cross or divide in the form of an X. — L. dēcussātus, pp. of decussātus, 'to divide crosswise (in the form of an X)', fr. decussis (for decem assēs), 'ten asses; the number ten; the symbol X, as representing ten'. See decem- and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: decussat-ed, adi.

decussate, adj., crossed, shaped like an X. — L. dēcussātus. See decussate, v.

decussation, n. — L. dēcussātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'intersecting of two lines crosswise', fr. dēcussātus, See decussate, v., and -ion.

dedicate, tr. v. — L. dēdicātus, pp. of dēdicāre, 'to affirm, declare, announce, dedicate, consecrate', fr. de- and dicāre, 'to proclaim, dedicate', which is rel. to dīcere, 'to say, tell'. See diction and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: dedicat-ee, adj., dedication, dedicative (qq.v.), dedicat-ory, adj., dedicat-ori-ly, adv. dedicate, adj., dedicated. — L. dēdicātus, pp. of dēdicāre. See dedicate, v., and adj. suff. -ate.

dedication, n. — OF. dedication (F. dédication), fr. L. dēdicationem, acc. of dēdicātiō, 'dedication, consecration', fr. dēdicātus, pp. of dēdicāre. See dedicate, v., and -ion.

Derivative: dedication-al, adi.

dedicative, adj. — Late L. dēdicātīvus, fr. L. dēdicātus, pp. of dedicāre. See dedicate, v., and -ive.

deduce, tr. v. — L. dēdūcere, 'to lead or bring down, deduct, derive, trace down', fr. de- and dūcere, 'to lead'. See duke and cp. deduct. Derivatives: deduc-ible, adj., deduc-ibli-ity, n., deduc-ible-ness, n., deduc-ibl-y, adv.

deduct, tr. v. — L. dēductus, pp. of dēdūcere. See prec. word.

deduction, n. — L. dēductiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a leading away; deduction, diminution; reasoning', fr. dēductus, pp. of dēdūcere; see deduce and -ion. As a term of philosophy, L. dēductiō was first used by Anicius Manlius Severinus (cca. 480-524) as a loan translation of Aristotle's ἀπα-γωγή, lit. 'a leading away', fr. ἀπάγειν, 'to lead away'.

deductive, adj. — L. dēductīvus, 'derivative', fr. dēductus, pp. of dēdūcere. See deduce and -ive. Derivative: deductive-ly, adv.

deed, n. — ME. dede, fr. OE. dæd, rel. to OS. dād, ON. dāð, OFris. dēde, dēd, Du. daad, OHG., MHG. tāt, G. Tat, 'deed, act', Goth. ga-dēps, 'a putting, placing, adoption', fr. I.-E. \*dhē-ti-, whence also Lith. dētis, 'load, burden', and the second element in OSlav. blago-dēti, 'good deed, favor'; cp. I.-E. \*dhē-ti-, whence OI. -(d)hitih (only in compounds), 'a placing', Gk. θέσις, 'a placing, setting', Late L. con-diti-ō, 'a founding' (fr. L. conditus, pp. of condere). I.-E. \*dhē-ti- and \*dhē-ti- are derivatives of base \*dhē-, \*dhē-, 'to put, place; to do, make'. See do, v., and cp. thesis.

deem, tr. v. — ME. demen, fr. OE. dēman, 'to judge, condemn, think, believe', rel. to ON. dæma, OFris. dēma, OS. adōmian, Du. doemen, OHG. tuomen, Goth. -domjan (only in compounds). Cp. doom and -dom.

deemer, n., one who deems. — OE. dēmere, fr. dēman. See prec. word and agential suff. -er. deemster, n., judge. — ME. demestre, 'judge', fr. demen. See deem and -ster- and cp. doomster, demoster.

Derivative: deemster-ship, n.

deep, adj. — ME. deop, deep, deep, fr. OE. deop, rel. to OS. diop, OFris. diāp, Du. diep, OHG. tiof, tiuf, MHG., G. tief, ON. djūpr, Dan. dyb, Swed. djup, Goth. diups, 'deep', fr. Teut. base \*deupa-, 'deep', corresponding to I.-E. base \*dheubh-, \*dhubh-, whence Lish. dubūs, 'deep, hollow', duobē, 'pit', Lett. dubens, 'bottom', OSlav. dūno (for \*dhubno-), Czech, Slov., etc. dno, 'bottom', OIr. domain (for \*dhubni-), 'deep', domun (for \*dhubno-), 'world', W. dwfn, 'deep'. Cp. depth, dip, dive, dope, dopper.

Derivatives: deep, n. deep, adv. (q.v.), deep-en, v., deep-en-er, n., deep-en-ing, adj. deep-en-ing-ly, adv.

deep, adv. — ME. depe, fr. OE. dēope, 'deep' (adv.), 'deeply', fr. dēop, 'deep'. See deep, adj. deer, n. — ME. dere, deer, fr. OE. dēor, 'a wild animal', rel. to OS. dior, ON. dyr, OFris. diar, Du. dier, OHG. tior, MHG., G. tier, 'animal, Goth. dius, 'wild animal'; orig. 'a breathing

being', and cogn. with OSlav. duchŭ, 'breath, spirit', duša, 'soul', Lith. dvasas (masc.), dvasia, (fem.), 'spirit', Lett. dvaša, 'breath, odor', dvesele, 'breath, soul, life'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*dheus-, \*dhous-, \*dhwos-, \*dhewšs-, \*dhewšs-, \*to breathe', which are enlargements of base \*dheu-, 'to fly about like dust, to smoke'. See thio- and cp. words there referred to. For sense development cp. L. animal, 'animal', lit. 'a living being', fr. anima, 'air, breath of life, soul', Gk. ζφον, 'animal', lit. 'a living being', 'to. animal, beast', lit. 'a living being'; cp. animal, zoo-.

deface, tr. v., to mar. — ME. defacen, fr. OF. desfacier, 'to disfigure', fr. L. dis- and VL. facia (for L. faciēs), 'face'. See dis- and face and cp. efface.

Derivatives: deface-able, adj., deface-ment, n., deface-r. n., defac-ing., adj., defac-ing-ly, adv.

de facto, in actual fact, the opposite of de jure. — L. dē factō, 'in fact', fr. dē, 'from, down from, according to', and abl. of factum, 'deed, act, fact'. See de- and fact.

defalcate, intr. v., to embezzle. — ML. dēfalcātus, pp. of dēfalcāre, 'to cut off with a sickle'. whence fig. 'to deduct', fr. de- and L. falx, gen. falcis, 'sickle'. See falchion and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: defalcation (q.v.), defalcat-or, n.

defalcation, n., embezzlement. — ML. dēfalcātio, gen. -ōnis, fr. dēfalcātus. See prec. word and -ion.

defamation, n., calumny, aspersion. — ME. diffamacioun, fr. OF. diffamation, fr. L. diffāmātiōnem, acc. of diffāmātiō, fr. diffāmātus, pp. of diffāmāre. See defame and -ation.

defamatory, adj., tending to defame. — ML. diffāmātōrius, 'tending to defame', fr. L. diffāmātus, pp. of diffāmāre. See next word and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivative: defamatori-ly, adv.

fam-ing-ly, adv.

defame, tr. v., to calumniate, asperse. — ME. defamen, diffamen, fr. OF. diffamer, fr. L. diffāmāre, 'to spread an evil report, defame', fr. dis- and fāma, 'report, rumor'. See fame. Derivatives: defam-ed, adj., defam-er, n. de-

default, n. — ME. defaulte, defaute, fr. VL. \*dēfallita, pp. of \*dēfallere (whence F. défaillir, 'to be wanting'), used as a noun, fr. de- and L. fallere, 'to deceive'. See fail and cp. fault. Cp. OProvenç. defauta, defaulta, which are the exact equivalents of OF. defaute. In MF. and ModF., défaut, 'default, blemish', a collateral form, superseded the ancient form defaute. (Cp. also OProvenç. defaut, a collateral form of defauta. default, intr. and tr. v. — ME. defauten, fr. defaute. See default, n.

Derivatives: default-ant, adj., default-er, n. defeasance, n., the act of making null and void

(law). — OF. defesance, 'undoing', fr. defesant, desfesant, pres. part. of defaire, desfaire, 'to undo'. See defeat, v., and -ance.

Derivatives: defeasibil-ity, n., defeasible-ness, n. defeat, tr. v. - OF, defeit, defait (F, défait), pp. of defaire, desfaire (F. défaire), 'to undo', fr. VL. \*disfacere (corresponding to L. deficere), fr. disand L. facere, 'to make, do', See fact and cp. defect.

defeat, n. — Formed fr. defeat, v., on analogy of F. défaite, 'defeat', which derives fr. défaire, 'to ando'.

defeatism, n. — Formed on analogy of F. défaitisme, which derives fr. défaite. See defeat. n., and -ism.

defeatist, n., an adherent of defeatism. - F. défaitiste, fr. défaite. See prec. word and -ist.

defeature, tr. v. — OF, deffaiture, desfaiture, fr. desfaire, 'to undo'. See defeat, v., and -ure.

defecate, tr. and intr. v. — L. defaecatus, pp. of defaecare, 'to cleanse from dregs, defecate', fr. de- and faex, gen. faecis, 'dregs, lees'. See faeces and verbal suff. -ate.

defecation, n. — Late L. defaecatio, gen. -onis, fr. L. defaecātus. pp. of defaecāre. See prec. word and -ion.

defect, n. - L. defectus, 'a failing, failure', fr. defectus, pp. of deficere, 'to forsake, desert. abandon, revolt; to remove oneself, withdraw; to be wanting, fail', fr. de- and facere (pp. factus), 'to make do', See fact and cp. deficit. For the change of Latin ă (in făctus) to ě (in dēfectus) see accent and cp. words there referred

Derivatives: defect, intr. v., defect-ible, adj., defect-ibil-ity, n., defection (q.v.), defective (q.v.), defective-ly, adv., defective-ness, n., defector, (a.v.)

defection, n. - L. defectio, gen. -onis, 'failure, deficience, desertion', fr. defectus, pp. of deficere. See prec. word and -ion.

defective, adi. - F. défectif (fem. défective), fr. Late L. defectivus, 'imperfect, defective', fr. L. defectus, pp. of deficere. See defect and -ive. Derivatives: defective, n., defective-ly, adv., de-

defector, n., one who defects. — L. defector, 'one who revolts, a rebel', fr. defectus, pp. of deficere, 'to be wanting, fail; to remove oneself, withdraw'. See defect and agential suff. -or.

defence, n. - The British spelling of defense.

defend, tr. and intr. v. -- ME. defenden, fr. OF. defendre (F. défendre), fr. L. défendere, 'to ward off, keep away, defend, guard, protect', fr. deand -fendere (found only in compounds), 'to thrust, strike', fr. I.-E. base \*gwhen-, 'to strike', whence also OI. hánti, 'he strikes, kills', pl. ghnanti, 'they strike, kill', Hitt. kuenzi, 'he strikes, kills', kunanzi, 'they strike, kill', Arm. gan, gen. gani, 'a beating, thrashing', jnem, 'I,

beat strike'. Gk. Seivery (for \*ghwen-vein). 'to strike', povoc (for \*ghwonos), 'murder', Alb. ógň, 'I hunt', OSlav, ženo, gunati, 'to drive', Lith, genù, giñti, 'to drive', geniù, genéti, 'to cut off branches', OIr. gonim, 'I strike, kill', guin, 'a wound'. ON, gunnr, guðr, OE, guð, 'war, battle', gūðfana, 'banner', Cp. defense, fend, offend, offense, Cp. also phoenix, the first element in confanon. Gunther, and the second element in Bellerophon, Tisiphone, Triphasia and Edith. Derivatives: defendant (q.v.), defend-er, n. defendant, adi., defending: n., the accused party (law). - F. défendant, pres. part. of défendre. fr. L. defendere. See defend and -ant.

defenestration, n., the act of throwing out of a window. - Formed fr. pref. de-, L. fenestra, 'window' (see fenestra) and suff. -ation. Cp. fenestration.

defense, defence, n. - ME. defense, defence, fr. OF defense (F. défense), fr. VL, defensa (corresponding in sense to L. dēfēnsiō). 'defense'. prop. fem. pp. of L. defendere, used as a noun. See defend and -ce.

Derivatives: defense-less, defence-less, adi., defense-less-ly, defence-less-ly, adv., defense-lessness, defence-less-ness, n.

defensible, adi. — Late L. defensibilis, a collateral form of L. dēfēnsābilis, 'defensible', fr. dēfēnsare, 'to defend diligently', freq. of defendere (pp. dēfēnsus), 'to defend'. See defend and -ible and on defense.

Derivatives: defensibil-ity, n., defensible-ness, n., defensibl-y, adv.

defensive, adi. - F. défensif (fem. défensive), fr. ML. dēfēnsīvus, fr. L. dēfēnsus, pp. of dēfendere. See defend and -ive.

Derivatives: defensive, n., defensive-ly, adv., defensive-ness, n.

defensor, n. - L. dēfēnsor, 'a defendor', fr. dēfēnsus, pp. of dēfendere. See defend and agential

defensory, adj. - ML. dēfēnsorius, fr. L. dēfēnsus, pp. of defendere. See defend and adj. suff.

defer, intr. v., to delay, postpone. - ME. differen. fr. OF. differer (F. différer), fr. L. differre, 'to carry in different directions, spread abroad, scatter, disperse; to defer, delay'. See differ.

Derivatives: defer-ment, n., deferr-ed, adj., deferr-er, n.

defer, intr. v., to submit. - F. déférer, 'to yield, comply, pay deference', fr. L. deferre, 'to carry or bring down, grant, allot, offer', fr. de- and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. confer and words there referred to.

deference, n. - F. déférence, fr. déférer. See defer, 'to submit', and -ence.

deferent, adj., 1) carrying away or down; 2) pertaining to the ductus deferens (anat.) - L. deferens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of deferre. See defer, 'to submit', and -ent.

deferential, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr.

L. deferens, gen. -entis, pres, part, of deferre, See defer, 'to submit'.

Derivative: deferential-ly, adv.

defervescence, n., 1) a cooling down; 2) disappearance of fever (med) — Formed with suff. -ce fr. L. defervescens, gen. -entis. See next word and cp. effervescence.

defervescent, adi., pertaining to defervescence: n., a remedy causing defervescence (med.) — L. defervescens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of defervēscere, 'to cease boiling', fr. de- and fervēscere, 'to become boiling hot', inchoative of fervere. 'to boil'. See fervescent.

defeudalize, tr. v., to deprive of feudal character. - Compounded of de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and feudalize.

defiance, n. - ME. deffiance, defiaunce. fr. OF. defiance, deffiance, fr. defier, desfier, See defy

defiant, adi. — F. défiant, pres, part, of défier, See defy and -ant.

Derivatives: defiant-ly, adv., defiant-ness, n.

deficiency, n. — Late L. deficientia, 'the wanting, want', fr. deficiens, gen. -entis. See next word and -cv.

deficient, adi. — L. deficiens, gen. -entis, pres. part, of deficere, 'to be wanting', fr. de- and facere, 'to make, do'. See fact and cp. defect. deficit. For the change of Latin ă (in făcere) to i (in de-ficere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: deficient, n., deficient-ly, adv.

deficit, n., lack, shortage. — F. déficit, fr. L. deficit, 'it is wanting', 3rd pers. sing. pres. of deficere. See deficient.

defilade, tr. and intr. v., to protect (the lines) from enfilading fire. — Formed with suff. -ade fr. F. défiler, 'to unthread', See defile, 'to march in files', and cp. enfilade.

defilading, n., the art of constructing fortifications so as to protect from enfilading fire. — Formed fr. prec. word with subst. suff. -ing.

defile, tr. v., to make foul. — ME. defoulen, 'to trample under foot, crush, insult', fr. OF. defoler, defouler, of s.m., fr. de- (see de-) and foler, fouler (F. fouler), 'to tread, trample down, crush, full': see full. 'to cleanse'. The verb defile was influenced in form and meaning by foul and the verb file, 'to make foul'.

Derivatives: defil-ed, adi., defil-ed-ness, n., defile-ment, n., defil-er, n., defil-ing-ly, adv.

defile, intr. v., to march in files. — F. défiler, 'to march in files', lit. 'to unthread, unstring', fr. dé- (see de-) and file, 'row', fr. L. filum, 'thread'. Cp. OProvenc, and OSp. desfilar, Sp. deshilar, Port. desfiar, 'to march in files', and see file, 'thread'.

defile, n., a narrow passage. - F. défilé, 'a narrow passage', prop. 'a passage in which troops can march in files', orig. pp. of defiler, 'to march in lines', used as a noun. See prec. word. For the loss of the French pp. suff. -é in English loan words cp. costive and words there referred to.

define, tr. v. — OF, definer, fr. L. de (see de.) and finire, 'to set limits to, to end, finish', fr. fīnis, 'limit, boundary, end', (F. définir comes fr. L. definire, 'to set limits to: to determine, define'.) See finish.

Derivatives: defin-able, adi., defin-abil-ity, n., defin-ed, adi., defin-ed-ly, adv., define-ment, n., defin-er, n., definite (a.v.), definition (a.v.), definitive, adi. (q.v.), definit-ize, tr. v., definit-ization, n., definitor, n. (a.v.)

definite, adi. - L. definitus, pp. of definire, 'to define'. See prec. word and adi. suff. -ite. Derivatives: definite-ly, adv., definite-ness, n.

definition, n. — OF. (F. définition), fr. L. defīnītionem, acc. of definītio, 'a limiting, defining: definition', fr. definitus, pp. of definire. See define. L. definitio is prop. a loan translation of Gk. δοισμός, which derives fr. δοίζειν, 'to bound, mark out, determine', fr. 800c, 'border, boundary'. Derivative: definition-al. adi.

definitive, adj. - OF. definitif, fem. definitive (F. définitif, fem. définitive), fr. L. definitivus, 'explanatory, definitive', fr. definitus. See definite and -ive.

Derivatives: definitive-ly, adv., definitive-ness, n. definitor, n., an officer charged with the supervision of ecclesiastical property. - Eccles. L.. fr. L. definitus, pp. of definire. See define and agential suff. -or.

deflagrate, tr. and intr. v., to burn up suddenly. — L. dēflagrātus, pp. of dēflagrāre, 'to burn up, be consumed by the fire', fr. de- and flagrare. 'to burn'. See flagrant and verbal suff. -ate.

deflagration, n. — L. deflagratio, gen. -onis, fr. dēflagrātus, pp. of dēflagrāre. See prec. word

deflagrator, n., a device for causing deflagration. - Formed with agential suff. -or fr. L. deflagrātus, pp. of dēflagrāre. See deflagrate.

deflate, tr. v., to remove the air from. - Adapted in a new sense fr. L. deflatus, pp. of deflare, 'to blow off', fr. de- and flare, 'to blow'. See flatus and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: deflat-ion, n., deflat-ion-ary, adj.

deflect, tr. and intr. v. — L. deflectere (pp. deflexus), 'to bend aside or downward', fr. deand flectere, 'to bend'. See flex, v.

Derivatives: deflect-ed, adj., deflection (q.v.), deflect-ive, adj., deflector (q.v.)

deflection, deflexion, n. — Late L. deflexio, gen. -onis, 'a bending aside or downward', fr. L. deflexus, pp. of deflectere. See prec. word and -ion. deflorate, adi., having shed its pollen (bot.) — Late L. defloratus, pp. of deflorare. See next word and adj. suff. -ate and cp. deflower.

**defloration.** n., the act of deflowering. — Late L. dēflorātio, gen. -onis, fr. dēflorātus, pp. of dēflorare, 'to deprive of flowers (also figuratively, 'to deprive of virginity'), fr. de- and L. flos, gen. floris, 'flower'. See flower and -ation.

deflower 416

deflower, tr. v., to deprive of virginity. — ME. defloren, fr. OF. desflorer (F. déflorer), fr. Late L. deflorare. See prec. word.

defluent, adj., flowing downward. — L. dēfluēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dēfluere, 'to flow down or downward', fr. de- and fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent.

defoliate, 1) adj., deprived of leaves; 2) tr. v., to deprive of leaves. — Late L. dēfoliātus, pp. of dēfoliāre, 'to deprive of leaves', fr. de- and L. foliātus, 'leaved, leafy'. See foliate, adj.

Derivative: defoliat-ion, n.

deforest, tr. v., to disafforest. — Formed fr. deand forest. Cp. afforest, disafforest, disforest. Derivatives: deforest-ation, n., deforest-er, n.

deform, tr. v. — F. déformer, fr. L. dēformāre, 'to deform, disfigure', fr. de- and formāre, 'to form, shape'. See form, v.

Derivatives: deform-ed, adj., deform-ed-ly, adv., deform-ed-ness, n., deform-er, n.

deformation, n. — F. déformation, fr. L. déformationem, acc. of déformatio, 'a deforming, disfiguring', fr. déformatus, pp. of déformare. See prec. word and -ation.

deformity, n., 1) the condition of being deformed; 2) ugliness. — OF. deformite, fr. L. dēformitātem, acc. of dēformitās, 'deformity, ugliness', fr. dēformis, 'misformed, misshaped', fr. deand forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n., and -ity.

defraud, tr. v., to cheat. — OF. defrauder, fr. L. dēfraudāre, 'to defraud, cheat', fr. de- and fraudāre, 'to cheat', fr. fraus, gen. fraudis, 'deceit, fraud'. See fraud.

defray, tr. v., to pay. — F. défrayer, 'to pay costs', fr. dé- (see de-) and VL. \*fredum, 'fine, cost', fr. Frankish \*friðu, lit. 'peace'; see affray. The original meaning of defray was 'to appease, pacify' (for sense development cp. pay).

Derivatives: defray-al, n., defray-er, n., defray-ment. n.

deft, adj., dexterous. — ME., fr. OE. (ge)dæfte, 'mild, gentle', rel. to gedafen, gedēfe, 'suitable', Goth. gadaban, 'to be fit', ON. dafna, 'to grow strong', Du. deftig, 'important, relevant', fr. I.-E. base \*dhabh-, 'to become, be suitable', whence also L. faber, 'forger, smith', OSlav. dobrŭ, 'fine, good', doba, 'opportunity', podoba, 'ornament', Lith. dabinti, 'to adorn', dabnùs, 'graceful'. Cp. daft. Cp. also fabric, forge. Derivatives: defi-ly, adv., deft-ness, n.

defunct, adj., dead. — L. defunctus, pp. of defungor, defungi, 'to finish, have done with, perform, depart, die', fr. de- and fungi (pp. functus), 'to be engaged in, discharge, perform, execute, do'. See function.

Derivative: defunct, n.

defy, tr. v. — F. défier, fr. OF. desfier, defier (F. défier), fr. VL. \*disfīdāre, \*diffīdāre (whence also It. diffīdare), fr. dis- and VL. \*fīdāre, 'to trust, have confidence in', fr. L. fīdus, 'trusty, faithful'. See faith, fidelity. OF. defier, difier orig.

meant 'to renounce one's faith', whence arose the meanings 'to distrust' and 'to challenge'.

degeneracy, n. — Formed fr. degenerate, adj., with suff. -cv.

degenerate, intr. v. — L. dēgenerātus, pp. of dēgenerāre, 'to degenerate', lit. 'to depart from one's race', fr. de- and genus, gen. generis, 'birth, descent; race'. See genus and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: degeneration (q.v.), degenerative, adi

degenerate, adj. and n. — L. degeneratus, pp. of degenerare. See degenerate. v.

degeneration, n. — F. dégénération, fr. L. dēgenerātus, pp. of dēgenerāre. See degenerate, v., and suff. -ation.

deglutition, n., the act of swallowing. — F. déglutition, fr. L. dēglūtitiōnem, acc. of dēglūtitiō, 'a swallowing down', fr. dēglūtītus, pp. of dēglūtīre, 'to swallow down', fr. de- and glūtīre, 'to swallow'. See glut, 'to swallow', and -ion.

deglutitory, adj., pertaining to deglutition. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ory.

degradation, n. — F. dégradation, fr. Late L. dégradātiōnem, acc. of dēgradātiō, 'deposition from one's rank', fr. dēgradātus, pp. of dēgradāre. See degrade and ation.

degrade, tr. v., to reduce to a lower status; intr. v., to degenerate. — OF. degrader (F. dégrader), fr. Late L. dēgradāre, 'to deposit from one's rank', fr. de- and L. gradus, 'a step, pace, stage, degree'. See grade and cp. degree.

Derivatives: degrad-ed, adj., degrad-ed-ly, adv., degrad-ed-ness, n., degrad-ing, adj., degrad-ing-ly, adv., degrad-ing-ness, n.

dégras, n., fat recovered by dressing skins with fish oil. — F., formed fr. dé- (see de-) and gras, fem. grasse, 'fat', fr. L. crassus, 'thick', whence also It. grasso, Rum. gras, OProvenç., Catal. gras, Sp. graso, Port. graxo, 'fat'. See crass.

degree, n. — ME. degre, fr. OF. degret, later degre (F. degré), which is usually derived fr. Late L. \*dēgradus, lit. 'a step down', fr. Late L. dēgradūre, 'to deposit from one's rank', in VL. prob. meaning also 'to descend', fr. de- and L. gradus, 'degree'. It is more probable, however, that OF. degret, degre was formed from the prep. de (see de-) and L. gradus. See grade and cp. degrade.

degression, n., a going down; decrease. — L. dē-gressiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a going down', fr. dēgressus, pp. of dēgredī, 'to go down', fr. de- and gradī (pp. grassus), 'to take steps, to walk'. See grade and -ion. For the change of Latin ă (in grădī) to ĕ (in dē-grĕssus) see congress and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also digression.

degressive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. degressus, pp. of degredī. See prec. word. Derivative: degressive-ly, adv.

degringolade, n., a precipitate breakdown. — F. dégringolade, 'tumble, downfall', fr. dégringoler, 'to tumble down', fr. dé- (see de-) and earlier F. gringoler, which is prob. borrowed fr. Du.

kringelen, 'to roll, twist', fr. kringel, 'a circle', dimin. of kring, 'circle, ring'. See cringle and -ade. degust, tr. and intr. v., to taste (rare). — L. dēgustāre, 'to taste, try', fr. de- and gustāre, 'to taste, enjoy'. See gust, 'relish', and cp. disgust. degustation, n. — Late L. dēgustātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. dēgustātus, pp. of dēgustāre. See prec. word and -ation.

deha, n., the body (Hinduism). — OI. dēhah, 'body', lit. 'that which is formed', rel. to déhmi, 'I smear, anoint', dēht, 'rampart, dam, dike', Avestic daēza, 'wall', pairi-daēza, 'enclosure', and cogn. with Goth daigs, OE. dāg, 'dough'. See dough and cp. paradise.

dehisce, intr. v., to gape, burst open. — L. dēhīscere, 'to split open, gape, yawn', fr. deand hīscere, inchoative of hiāre, 'to yawn'. See hiatus.

dehiscence, n., the act or process of bursting open. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ce. dehiscent, adj., bursting open. — L. dēhīscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dēhīscere. See dehisce and -ent.

dehors, prep., out of, outside (law). — F., fr. VL. dēforīs, fr. de- and L. forīs, 'out of doors'. See forum and cp. the first element in forisfamiliate. dehort, tr. v., to dissuade (rare). — L. dēhortārī, 'to dissuade', fr. de- and hortārī, 'to urge, incite'. See hortation.

dehortation, n., dissuasion. — L. dēhortātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. dēhortātus, pp. of dēhortārī. See prec. word and -ation.

dehumanize, tr. v., to make inhuman. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and humanize.

Derivative: dehumaniz-ation, n.

dehydrate, tr. v., to remove water from a substance. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and hydrate.

Derivative: dehvdrat-ion, n.

dehydrogenize, tr. v., to deprive of hydrogen. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and hydrogenize.

Derivatives: dehydrogeniz-ation, n., dehydrogeniz-er, n.

dehypnotize, tr. v., to arouse from the hypnotic state. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and hypnotize.

Deianira, n., the daughter of Oeneus and wife of Heracles (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Δηϊάνειρα, lit. 'destroyer of her husband', fr. δήϊος, 'hostile', and ἀνήρ, 'man, husband'. The first element is rel. to Gk. δηϊόω, 'I cut down, slay', δαt, 'in battle', δαt-φρων, 'proved in battle', δαίειν, 'to blaze, burn up', δάος, 'torch', δᾶνός, 'combustible, dry'. For the second element see andro-.

deicide, n., the killer of a god. — Late L. deicīda, compounded of L. deus, 'god', and -cīda, 'killer'. See deity and -cide, 'killer'.

deicide, n., the killing of a god. — ModL. deicidium, compounded of L. deus, 'god', and

-cīdium, 'killing'. See deity and -cide, 'killing'. deictic, adj., demonstrating, proving directly. — Gk. δεικτικός, 'able to show', fr. δεικτός, 'shown', verbal adj. of δεικνόναι, 'to show', which is cogn. with L. dicere, 'to say, tell'. See diction and -ic and cp. apodictic, epideictic. Cp. also hyprodeik.

deific, adj., deifying. — F. déifique, fr. L. deificus, 'who makes one a god', which is compounded of deus, 'god', and -ficus, fr. -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See fact and -ic.

deification, n., the act of making a god; the state of being made a god. — See deify and -ation.

deiform, adj., having the form of a god. — ML. deiformis, compounded of L. deus, 'god', and forma, 'form, shape'. See deity and form, n.

deify, tr. v., to make a god of. — F. déifier, fr. Late L. deificare, which is compounded of L. deus, 'god', and -ficare, 'to make', fr. -ficus, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See deity and -fy.

deign, intr. and tr. v., to condescend. — ME. deinen, deignen, fr. OF. degnier, deignier (F. daigner), fr. VL. \*dignāre, fr. L. dignārī, 'to deem worthy', fr. dignus, 'worthy'. Cp. It. degnare, OProvenç. denhar, Catal. denyar, Sp. deñar, which all derive fr. VL. \*dignāre, and see dignity. Cp. also dainty, condign, dignify, disdain.

deipno-, combining form meaning 'dining'. — Gk. δειπνο-, fr. δεῖπνον, 'dinner', of unknown origin.

deipnosophist, n., one learned in the art of dining. — Gk. δειπνοσοφιστής, compounded of δείπνον, 'dinner', and σοφιστής, 'a learned man', fr. σοφός, 'skilled, clever, wise'. See deipno- and sophist. Δειπνοσοφισταί (pl.) is the title of a work by Athenaeus.

Derivative: deipnosophist-ic, adj.

deism, n., the belief that God has created the world but has no immediate relation with it. — F. déisme, a hybrid coined by Pascal (1623-62) fr. L. Deus, 'God', and -isme, a suff. of Greek origin. See deity and -ism.

deist, n., an adherent of deism. — F. déiste, a hybrid word. See prec. word and -ist.

Derivatives: deist-ic, deist-ic-al, adjs., deist-ic-al-ly, adv.

deity, n. — ME. deite, fr. OF. deite (F. déité), fr. Late L. deitātem, acc. of deitās, 'divine nature', which was coined by Augustine on analogy of Gk. θεότης, 'divine nature', fr. L. deus, 'god', fr. OL. deivos (whence also L. dīvus, 'divine'), which is cogn. with OI. dēváh, 'god', dēv', 'goddess', Avestic daēva-, 'demon', Lith. diēvas, Lett. dievs, OPruss. deiwas, deiws, OIr. dia (gen. dē), OW. duiu, MW. duw, OCo. duy, MCo. dew, 'God', OHG. Zīo, Zio, ON. Tyr, OE. Tīw, name of the Teutonic war god, Gk. δτος, 'divine', Zεύς, gen. Δι-τός, Διός, 'Zeus', OI. dyduh, 'heaven, god of Heaven', Dyduspitá, 'heavenly father', L. Diēspiter, Jupiter', 'Jupiter'.

· ject

All these words come fr. \*deyew(o)-, 'shining', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*dei-, \*deyā-, \*dī-, dyā-, 'to shine', whence also OI. di-dē-ti, 'shines, divā, 'by day', di-vasah, 'heaven; day', Arm. tiv, 'day', Gk. δέατο, 'seemed', δῆλος, Homeric δέελος (for \*δέ½-ελος), 'visible, clear', L. diēs, OIr. diē, W. dyw, 'day', OIr. in-diu, W. he-ddyw, 'today'. Cp. Adelia, adelo-, adieu, adjourn, Bhumi Devi, daiva, deiform, deify, deodand, deodar, devadasi, Dewali, dial, Diana, diary, dies non, diet, 'assembly', Diosma, Dis, dismal, diurnal, diuturnal, diva, Dives, divine, Dorothea, Dyaus, eudiometer, joss, journey, Jove, jovial, Jupiter, Lent, meridian, prie-dieu, quotidien, sojourn, Tuesday, Zenobia, Zeus.

deject, tr. v., to cast down. — L. dējectus, pp. of dējicere, 'to throw down, drive off, lower, let down; to humble', fr. de- and jacere (pp. jactus), 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin à (in jactus) to è (in dē-jectus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

dejecta, n. pl., excrements. — L., neut. pl. of dējectus, pp. of dējicere. See prec. word.

dejection, n. — OF. (F. déjection), fr. L. déjectionem, acc. of déjectio, fr. déjectus, pp. of déjicere. See deject and -ion.

déjeuner, n., breakfast. — F. déjeuner, 'breakfast', from the verb déjeuner, 'to break the fast', fr. OF. desjuner, shortened form of desjejuner (see haplology), which derives fr. VL. disjējūnāre, 'to break the fast', fr. dis- and L. jējūnus, 'fasting'. See jejune and cp. dine, dinner. For sense development cp. E. to breakfast, lit. 'to break the fast'.

Derivative: dejeuner, intr. v.

de jure, by right, rightfully; the opposite of de facto. — L. dē jūre, 'by right', fr. dē, 'from, down from, according to', and abl. of jūs, 'right'. See de- and jus.

delaine, n., a material made of wool, or of wool and cotton. — F. de laine, 'of wool', fr. L. dē, 'from', and lāna, 'wool'. See de- and lanate.

delate, tr. v., to inform against. — L. dēlātus, 'brought or carried down' (used as pp. of dēferre, 'to bring or carry down, to indict, inform against'), formed fr. de- and lātus, 'born, carried' (used as pp. of ferre, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for \*tlātos, fr. \*tl-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry', whence L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. collate and words there referred to.

delation, n., information against a person. — L. dēlātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'denunciation, accusation', fr. dēlātus, 'brought or carried down'. See prec. word and -ion.

delator, n., an informer. — L. dēlātor, fr. dēlātus, 'brought or carried down'. See delate and agential suff. -or.

delay, tr. and intr. v., to defer, postpone. — ME. delaien, fr. OF. delaier, fr. de- and laier, 'to let, leave'. Originally the verb laier occurred only

in those forms of the present, in which the radical was stressed, and in the future. These forms prob. derive from the respective forms of OF. laissier, 'to let, leave', and were influenced in their conjugation by that of faire, 'to do'. (See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 176 s.v. délai.) OF. laissier (whence F. laisser) derives fr. L. laxāre, 'to unloose, relax', fr. laxus, 'loose'. See lax and cp. relay.

Derivatives: delay, n., delay-age, n., delay-er, n., delay-ing-ly, adv.

del credere, a phrase expressing the obligation of an agent who guarantees the solvency of a buyer (law). — It., lit. 'of trust'. Del is contracted from the prep. de, 'of' (fr. L. dē), and the def. art. il (fr. L. illum, acc. of ille, 'that one'). See deand ille. It. credere derives fr. L. crēdere, 'to believe'. See creed.

dele, v., typographic direction to blot out a letter, a word, etc. — L. dēlē, imper. sing. of dēlēre, 'to destroy; wipe out, blot out, efface'. See delete.

delectable, adj., delightful. — OF. (F. délectable), fr. L. dēlectābilis, 'delightful', fr. dēlectāre, 'to delight'. See next word and -able.

Derivatives: delectabil-ity, n., delectable-ness, n., delectabl-y, adv.

delectation, n., delight, enjoyment. — OF. delectation (F. délectation), fr. L. dēlectātiōnem, acc. of dēlectātiō, 'a delighting, pleasure, amusement', fr. dēlectātus, pp. of dēlectāre, 'to delight, charm, amuse', freq. of dēlicere, 'to entice', fr. de- and lacere, 'to entice', which is cogn. with laqueus, 'noose snare'. See lace, n., and cp. words there referred to.

delectus, n., a collection of passages for translation.

L. dēlectus, 'choice, selection', fr. dēlectus, pp. of dēligere, 'to pick out, choose, select', fr. de- and legere, 'to choose; to read'. See lecture. delegacy, n. — Formed fr. delegate, n., with suff. -cv.

delegate, n. — L. dēlēgātus, pp. of dēlegāre, 'to send, assign, delegate, transfer', fr. de- and lēgāre, 'to send with a commission, appoint as a deputy'. See legate.

delegate, adj., delegated. — L. dēlēgātus, pp. of dēlēgāre. See delegate, n.

delegate, tr. v. — L. dēlēgātus, pp. of dēlēgāre. See delegate, n.

delegation, n. — L. dēlēgātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'assignment, delegation', fr. dēlēgātus, pp. of dēlēgāre. See delegate, n., and -ion.

delete, tr. v., to erase. — L. dēlētus, pp. of dēlēre, 'to efface, abolish, obliterate, destroy', which is prob. a back formation from dē-lēvī (misinterpreted as dēlē-vī), perf. of dē-linere, 'to besmear', fr. de- and linere, 'to daub, smear' (applied esp. to the wax on the writing table). Accordingly the orig. meaning of dēlēre prob. was 'to wipe out'. See liniment and cp. slime. Cp. also dele, delible.

deleterious, adj., harmful. - ML. dēlētērius, fr.

Gk. δηλητήριος, 'noxious', fr. δηλητήρ, 'destroyer', fr. δηλεῖσθαι, 'to hurt, damage', which is cogn. with Toch. A tālo, B tallāwo, 'miserable, wretched', Lett. delīt, 'to wear out, worry, harass'. These words prob. meant orig. 'to cut, split', whence 'to hurt by cutting', and derive fr. I.-E. base \*del-, \*dol-, 'to split, cut, carve', whence also L. dolāre 'to hew with an ax'. See dole, 'grief', and words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ous. The word deleterious was introduced into English by the physician Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82).

Derivatives: deleterious-ly, adv., deleterious-

deletion, n. — L. dēlētiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. dēlētus, pp. of dēlēre. See delete and -ion.

delft, also delf, n., glazed earthenware. — Prop. earthenware of *Delft* (formerly *Delf*), name of a town in Holland. The name lit. means 'canal' and is cogn, with E. delve (q.v.)

**Delia**, fem. PN. — L. *Dēlia*, orig. epithet of the goddess Artemis, lit. 'Delian', from her birthplace *Delos*. See **Delian**.

Delian, adj., pertaining to the island of Delos in the Aegean Sea. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Dēlius, fr. Gk. Δήλιος, fr. Δῆλος, 'Delos'. Cp. prec. word.

deliberate, adj. — L. dēlīberātus, pp. of dēlīberāre, 'to think over, take counsel about, reflect, determine', which prob. means lit. 'to weigh in one's mind', and derives fr. original \*dē-lībrāre, which is formed fr. de- and lībra, 'scales; that which is weighed; a pound'. See libra and adj. suff. -ate and cp. equilibrium. L. dēlīberāre was influenced in form by līberāre, 'to make free'. Derivatives: deliberate-ly, adv., deliberateness, n.

deliberate, intr. and tr. v. — L. dēliberātus, pp. of dēlīberāre. See deliberate, adj., and verbal suff. -ate.

deliberation, n. — ME. deliberacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) délibération, fr. L. dēlīberātiōnem, acc. of dēlīberātiō, 'deliberation, consideration', fr. dēlīberātus, pp. of dēlīberāre. See deliberate, v. and adi., and -ion.

deliberative, adj. — L. dēlīberātīvus, 'pertaining to deliberation', fr. dēlīberātus, pp. of dēlīberāre. See deliberate, adj., and -ive.

Derivatives: deliberative-ly, adv., deliberative-ness. n.

delible, adj., capable of being deleted. — Fr. earlier deleble, fr. L. dēlēbilis, 'that which can be blotted out', fr. dēlēre. See delete. Delible was influenced in form by the many adjectives ending in -ible (fr. L. ībilis).

delicate, adj., 1) dainty; 2) fine. — L. dēlicātus, 'delightful, charming, voluptuous', pp. of \*dēlicātus, rel. to dēlicere, 'to allure, entice, delight' (whence the freq. dēlectāre) and to dēliciae, 'allurement, charm, delight'. See lace and cp. delectation, delicious, delight. The derivation of dēlicatus, fr. \*dēliciātus, a supposed derivative

of deliciae, is erroneous. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I. p. 336.

Derivatives: delicate, n., delicate-ly, adv., delicate-ness, n., delica-cy, n., delicatessen (q.v.)

delicatessen, n. pl., cooked foods. — G. Delikatessen (pl.), fr. F. délicatesse, 'delicacy', fr. délicat, 'delicate', fr. L. délicātus. See prec. word. delicious, adi. — OF, delicieus (F. délicieux), fr.

delicious, adj. — OF. delicieus (F. delicieux), fr. VL. dēliciōsus, fr. L. dēliciae (gen. -ārum), 'allurement, charm, delight, pleasure', fr. \*dēlaquiae, which is formed fr. de- and laqueus, 'noose, snare'. See lace and cp. delicate and words there referred to. Cp. also luscious. For the change of Latin ă in lăqueus to i in dē-līciae see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: delicious-ly, adv., delicious-ness, n. delict, n., an offense against the law. — L. delictum, 'fault, offense, transgression', prop. neut. pp. of delinquere, 'to fail, be wanting, transgress, offend', fr. de- and linquere, 'to leave'. See relinquish and cp. delinquent, relict, derelict.

delight, tr. and intr. v. — ME. deliten, fr. OF. deliter, 'to delight', fr. L. delectare, 'to delight, charm, amuse'. See delectation and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: delight-ed, adj., delight-ed-ly, adv., delight-ed-ness, n., delight-er, n., delight-ing, adj., delight-ing-ly, adv.

delight, n. — ME. delit, fr. OF. delit, fr. deliter, 'to delight'. See delight, v.

Derivatives: delight-ful, adj., delight-ful-ly, adv., delight-ful-ness, n., delight-some, adj.

Delilah, n., the mistress of Samson, who betrayed Samson (Judges, chapter 16). — Heb. Delīlāh, lit. 'delicate, languishing, amorous', from the base of d-l-l, 'to hang down, to languish', whence also dal, 'low, poor, thin', dallāh, 'hair; thrum' (lit. 'that which hangs down'); rel. to Akkad. dalālu, 'to be weak or humble', Arab. dālla, 'he was low or pliant', tadāldala, 'it hung down, dandled', Ethiop. dalūl, 'hanging curls'.

delimit, tr. v., to mark the limits of. — F. dėlimiter, fr. L. dēlimitāre, 'to mark out, limit', fr. de- and līmitāre, 'to limit'. See limit, v., and cp. next word.

delimitate, tr. v., to delimit. — L. dēlīmitātus, pp. of dēlīmitāre. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

delimitation, n. — L. dēlīmitātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. dēlīmitātus, pp. of dēlīmitāre. See delimitate and -ion.

delineate, tr. v., to sketch. — L. dēlīneātus, pp. of dēlīneāre, 'to sketch out', formed fr. de- and līnea, 'line'. See line and verbal suff. -ate.

delineation, n. — Late L. dēlīneātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a sketch', fr. L. dēlīneātus, pp. of dēlīneāre. See prec. word and -ion.

delinquency, n. — L. dēlinquentia, 'a fault, crime, delinquency', fr. dēlinquens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dēlinquere, 'to fail, be wanting, transgress, offend'. See delict and -ency.

deliquesce, intr. v., to become liquid. — L. dēliquēscere, 'to melt away, dissolve', fr. de- and liquēscere, 'to become liquid'. See liquescent.

deliquescence, n. — Formed with suff. -ce fr. L. dēliquēscēns, gen. -entis. See next word.

deliquescent, adj., deliquescing. — L. dēliquēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dēliquēscere. See deliquesce and -ent.

delirious, adj. — Formed fr. delirium with suff.

Derivatives: delirious-ly, adv., delirious-ness, n. delirium, n., a violent mental excitement. — L. dēlīrium, 'madness, delirium', fr. dēlīrāre, 'to turn aside from the furrow', whence arose the meanings 'to deviate, to become deranged, crazy or delirious', fr. de- and līra, 'the earth thrown up between two furrows, furrow'. L. līra stands for \*leisā and is cogn. with Goth., OHG. leisa (in wagenleisa), 'track of carriage wheels', MHG. leise, geleis, G. Geleise, Gleis, 'track', and also with Goth. lais, 'I know', laisjan, OE. lēran, 'to teach', OE. leornian, 'to learn' (fr. Teut. base \*lais-, 'to learn, know, teach', orig. 'to follow or find the track'). See learn and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also lirella.

**delitescence**, **delitescency**, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

delitescent, adj., latent (said of symptoms of a disease). — L. dēlitēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dēlitēscere, 'to lie hidden, be concealed', fr. de- and latēscere, 'to hide oneself, lie hidden', inchoative of latēre, 'to lie hidden'. See latent. For the change of Latin ă (in lătēscere) to i (in dē-litēscere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

**deliver**, tr. v. — OF. *delivrer* (F. *délivrer*), 'to set free', fr. VL. *dēlīberāre*, of s.m., fr. **de**- and *līberāre*, 'to set free', fr. *līber*, 'free'. See **liberal** and cp. **liberate**.

**deliverance**, n. — OF. *delivrance* (F. *délivrance*), fr. *delivrer*. See prec. word and -ance.

delivery, n. — OF. delivere, prop. fem. pp. of deliver, 'to set free, to deliver', used as a noun. See deliver and cp. livery.

dell, a small valley. — OE., rel. to MLG., MDu. delle, MHG., G. delle, telle and to E. dale, 'valley' (q.v.)

Della Cruscan, 1) adj., pertaining to the Accademia della Crusca (established in 1582 for the sake of purifying the Italian language); 2) n., a member of the Accademia della Crusca.

Della Robbia, also Della Robbia ware, a kind of terra-cotta ware made in Florence by Luca della Robbia (died in 1482), his family or his pupils. Delphian, adj., Delphic. — See next word and ian

**Delphic**, adj., 1) pertaining to Delphi; pertaining to the oracle in Delphi. — L. *Delphicus*, fr. Gk.

Δελφικός, 'of, or pertaining to, Delphi', fr. Δέλφοι, 'Delphi'.

Delphinidae, n.pl., a family of toothed whales (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. delphīnus, 'dolphin'. See dolphin.

Delphinium, n., a genus of plants, the larkspur (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δελφίνιον, 'larkspur', fr. δελφίς, gen. δελφῖνος, 'dolphin' (see dolphin); so called from the shape of its flowers, which resemble a dolphin.

delta, n., 1) name of the 4th letter of the Greek alphabet; 2) triangular area formed at the mouth of some rivers, as of the Danube. — Gk. δέλτα, fr. Heb.-Phoen. dâleth; see daleth. The α was added because a Greek word cannot end with a τ; cp. alpha and words there referred to.

deltafication, n., the formation of a delta. — Formed fr. delta and -fication.

**deltaic**, adj., forming a delta. — Formed fr. **delta** with suff. -ic.

**deltoid,** adj., delta-shaped, triangular. — Gk. δελτοειδής, compounded of δέλτα and -οειδής 'like', fr. είδος 'form, shape'. See **delta** and **-oid.** 

**deltoid,** n., the large muscle covering the shoulder joint (anat.) — From **deltoid,** adj.; so called from its triangular shape.

delubrum, n., a shrine, a sanctuary (Roman antiq.) — L. dēlūbrum, 'temple, shrine, sanctuary', a derivative of dēluere, 'to wash off, cleanse', originally meaning 'place for washing (near the sanctuary)'. Dēlūbrum prob. stands for \*dēlu-dhlom or \*dē-lu-dhrom, fr. dē, 'away from', the stem of luere, 'to wash', and a suff. denoting place (cp. pollūbrum, pōlūbrum, 'wash basin', for \*pō-lu-dhlom or \*pō-lu-dhrom). See de- and lave.

delude, tr. v., to deceive, beguile. — L. dēlūdere, 'to mock, deceive, play false', fr. de- and lūdere, 'to play'. See ludicrous and cp. delusion. Cp. also allude and words there referred to.

Derivatives: delud-ing, adj., delud-ing-ly, adv.

deluge, n., the great flood, flood. — F. déluge, fr. L. diluvium, 'a flood, inundation', fr. dīluere, 'to wash away', fr. di- 'apart', and luere, 'to wash, lave, cleanse'. See lave and cp. diluvium.

Derivative: deluge, tr. v.

delundung, n., a mammal of the Malay Archipelago, pertaining to the civet family. — Native

**delusion**, n., the act of deluding; a mistaken belief. — L. *dēlūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a deceiving', fr. *dēlūsus*, pp. of *dēlūdere*. See **delude** and *-*ion and cp. **allusion** and words there referred to.

delusive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. dēlūsus, pp. of dēlūdere. See delude and cp. allusive and words there referred to.

Derivatives: delusive-ly, adv., delusive-ness, n. delve, tr. and intr. v., to dig (archaic). — ME. delven, fr. OE. delfan, 'to dig, burrow', rel. to OS. delban, Du. delven, MHG. telben, 'to dig', and cogn. with Lith. delba, 'crowbar', Russ. dolbit', Czech dlabati, Pol. dłubać, 'to chisel'.

Russ. dolotó, Czech dláto, Pol. dlóto (for \*dolb-to), 'chisel'. Cp. delft.

delve, n., a hollow. — OE. gedelf, 'ditch, trench', rel. to delfan. See delve, v.

dem-, form of demo- before a vowel.

demagnetize, tr. v. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and magnetize.

Derivatives: demagnetiz-ation, n., demagnetizer, n.

demagogic, demagogical, adj. — Gk. δημαγωγικός, 'fit for a popular leader', fr. δημαγωγός, 'a popular leader'. See next word and suff. -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: demagogical-ly, adv.

demagogue, n. — Gk. δημαγωγός, 'a popular leader, leader of the mob', compounded of δημος, 'district, country, land, people', and ἀγωγός, 'leading'. Gk. δημος, Dor. δαμος stand for \*dā-mos and are cogn. with OIr. dām, 'followers, troop'. Both Gk. δημος, δαμος, and OIr. dām orig. meant 'part, division', and are derivatives of I.-E. base dā-m-, an -m-enlargement of base \*dā-, \*dāi-, 'to divide', whence Gk. δαίεσθαι, 'to divide, distribute', δαίμων, 'god, goddess', lit. 'divider, distributor (of men's destinies)'. See demon and cp. words there referred to. Gk. ἀγωγός, 'leading', derives fr. ἄγειν, 'to lead'; see -agogue.

Derivatives: demagogic (q.v.), demagog-ism, n., demagogu-ery, n., demagogy (q.v.)

demagogy, n. — Gk. δημαγωγία, 'leadership of the people', fr. δημαγωγός. See demagogue and -y (representing Gk. -{ā}).

demand, tr. v. — F. demander, 'to ask, request', fr. L. dēmandāre, 'to give in charge, entrust, commit', in VL., 'to ask, request, demand', fr. de- and mandāre, 'to give in charge, enjoin'. Cp. It. domandare, OProvenç., Catal., Sp. demandar, 'to ask, request', and see mandate. Derivatives: demand-er. n., demand-ing. adi.

demand, n. — F. demande, fr. demander. See demand, v.

demand-ing-ly, adv.

demandant, n., plaintiff (law). — F., 'asking, requesting', pres. part of demander. See demand, v., and -ant.

demarcate, tr. v. — Back formation fr. demar-

demarcation, n. — F. démarcation, fr. Sp. demarcación, fr. demarcar, 'to mark out the boundary', fr. de- and marcar, 'to mark', fr. marca, 'mark', fr. MHG. marke. See mark, 'sign', and -ation. The word was first used of the linea de demarcación ('demarcation line') established in 1493 by Pope Alexander VI, in order to divide the New World between the Spaniards and the Portuguese.

demarch, n., 1) (in ancient Greece) a ruler of a deme; 2) (in modern Greece) a mayor. — Gk. δήμαρχος, lit. 'chief of the people', fr. δήμος, 'people', and ἀρχός, 'chief, ruler'. See deme and -arch.

démarche, n., proceeding, course of action. — F., lit. 'gait, walk, bearing', fr. dé- (see de-) and marcher, 'to walk'. See march, 'walk, advance'. dematerialize, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and materialize.

demersal

Derivative: dematerializ-ation, n.

deme, n., a township in ancient Greece. — Gk. δημος, 'district, country, land, people'. See demos.

demean, tr. v., to conduct (oneself). — ME. demeinen, demenen, fr. OF. demener, 'to guide, conduct' (whence F. se démener, 'to struggle'), fr. de- and mener, 'to lead', fr. VL. mināre, 'to drive (cattle)', prop. 'to drive by threatening' (whence also It. menare, 'to lead'), fr. L. minārī, 'to threaten' (whence Rum. mânà, 'to threa ten'). See minatory and cp. menace. promenade.

demean, tr. v., to debase. — Formed fr. de- and mean, 'low'.

demeanor, demeanour, n. — Formed fr. ME. demeanure, 'behavior', with change of suff. due to the influence of nouns ending in -or, -our. See demean, 'to behave', and -or (representing OF. -our. -or).

dement, tr. v., to cause to become mad. — L. dēmentāre, 'to drive mad, craze', fr. dēmēns, gen. dēmentis, 'mad, raving, crazy', lit. 'out of one's mind', fr. de- and mēns, gen. mentis, 'mind'. See mental, 'pertaining to the mind', and cp. dementia.

Derivatives: dement-ed, adj., dement-ed-ly, adv. démenti, n., an official denial. — F., prop. pp. of démentir, 'to give the lie to, contradict', used as a noun, fr. dé- (see de-) and mentir (fr. L. mentiri), 'to lie'. See mendacious.

dementia, n., a form of insanity. — L. dēmentia, 'insanity, madness', lit. 'a being out of one's mind', fr. dēmēns, gen. -entis, 'mad, raving, crazy'. See dement.

demerit, n., want of merit, ill desert. — OF. demerite (F. démérite), 'blame, demerit', fr. VL. dēmeritum, 'fault', fr. pref. dē-, taken in a privative sense (see de-), and meritum, 'desert, reward, merit'; see merit. In contradistinction to VL. dēmeritum, 'fault', classical L. dēmeritum means 'merit, desert'. This contrast of meaning finds its explanation in the fact that classical L. dēmeritum prop. is the neut. pp. of dēmerēre, dēmerērī, 'to merit, deserve', in which the pref. dē has intensive force; cp. next word.

demerit, tr. v., to merit, deserve (archaic). — F. démériter, 'to deserve ill', fr. démérite. See prec. word.

demeritorious, adj., blameworthy. — Formed with suff. -orious fr. VL. dēmeritum, 'fault'. See demerit, n., and cp. meritorious.

demersal, adj., sunk to the bottom (said of the eggs of fish). — Formed with adj. suff. -al from the obsolete verb demerse, 'to immerse', fr. L. dēmersus, pp. of dēmergere, 'to submerge', fr. deand mergere, 'to plunge, immerse'. See merge.

Demeter, n., the goddess of agriculture in Greek mythology. — Gk. Δημήτηρ, Dor. Gk. Δαμάτηρ, lit. 'earth-mother', fr. δα, Doric equivalent of Gk. γη, 'earth', and μάτηρ, Doric equivalent of Gk. μήτηρ, 'mother'. See geo- and mother and cp. next word.

**Demetrius**, masc. PN. — L. *Dēmētrius*, fr. Gk. Δημήτριος, lit. 'son of Demeter', fr. Δημήτηρ. See **Demeter**.

demi-, pref. meaning 'half'. — F. demi, 'half', fr. VL. dīmedius, a blend of L. medius, 'middle', and dīmidius, 'half'. This latter is a back formation fr. dīmidiātus, 'halved', pp. of dīmidiāre, 'to halve', fr. dīs-, dī-, and medius, 'middle'. OProvenç. demeg, 'half', also derives fr. VL. dīmedius. See di-, 'apart', and cp. medium.Cp. also dimidiate, demy and talmi gold.

**demigod**, n., a deified hero. — Lit. 'half god', a hybrid coined fr. **demi**- and god.

demijohn, n., a large bottle covered with wickerwork. — Alteration of F. dame-jeanne, for Dame Jeanne, 'Lady Jane', a name used humorously to denote a bottle; see dame and Jane. The alteration of F. dame to demi in English demijohn is due to a confusion with F. demi, 'half' (see

demilune, n., 1) a half-moon, crescent; 2) a crescent-shaped outwork. — F. demi-lune, 'half-moon', fr. demi, 'half', and lune (fr. L. lūna), 'moon'. See demi- and lune.

demimonde, n., a class of women of doubtful social standing. — F. demi-monde, lit. 'half-world', coined by Alexandre Dumas fils in 1855, who used it as the title of one of his most successful social comedies. For the etymology of F. demi see demi-. F. monde derives fr. L. mundus, 'world'. See mundane.

demirep, n., a woman of doubtful reputation (slang). — Shortened fr. demi-reputation, in which demi is used in the sense given to it in F. demi-monde. See prec. word and reputation.

demise, n., 1) transference of an estate by death; hence also 2) death. — AF., prop. fem. pp. of OF. — AF. demetre (whence F. démettre, pp. démis, fem. démise), 'to send away, dismiss'. See demit.

Derivatives: demise, tr. and intr. v., demis-able,

demisemiquaver, n., an English term for a thirtysecond note (*music*). — Lit. 'the half of a semiquaver'. See demi- and semiquaver. demission, n. — F. démission, fr. L. dēmissionem, acc. of dēmissiō, 'a sending down or away', fr. dēmissus, pp. of dēmittere. See next word and -ion.

demit, tr. and intr. v., to resign. — Orig. 'to dismiss', fr. L. dēmittere 'to send down or away', fr. de- and mittere (pp. missus), 'to send'. See mission and cp. demise. dismiss.

demiurge, n., 1) in some ancient Greek states, a magistrate; 2) in Platonic philosophy, the Maker of the world. — Gk. δημιουργός, 'one who works for the people, skilled workman, maker, creator, the Creator of the visible world', compounded of δήμιος, 'pertaining to the people', and ἔργον, 'work'. Gk. δήμιος derives fr. δήμος, 'people'; see demos. For the second element see ergon.

**demiurgic, demiurgical,** adj., pertaining to a demiurge; creative. — Gk. δημιουργικός, fr. δημιουργός. See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.** 

demivolt, n., a half turn with the forelegs raised (manège).—F. demi-volte, fr. demi, 'half', and volte, 'a leap'. See demi- and vault, 'to leap', and cp. volt, 'a turning movement'.

demo-, before a vowel dem-, combining form meaning 'people, population, deme'. — Gk. δημο-, δημ-, fr. δῆμος, 'district, country, land, people'. See demos.

demobilize, tr. v. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and mobilize.

Derivative: demobiliz-ation, n.

democracy, n. — F. démocratie, fr. ML. démocratia, fr. Gk. δημοκρατία, 'democracy, popular government', lit. 'rule of the people', fr. δῆμος, 'people', and -κρατία, fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See demos and -cracy.

democrate, n. — F. démocrate, back formation fr. démocratie. See prec. word.

**democratic**, adj. — F. démocratique, fr. ML. dēmocraticus, fr. Gk. δημοκρατικός, 'pertaining to democracy', fr. δημοκρατία. See **democracy** and -ic.

Derivative: democratic-al-ly, adv.

democratism, n. — See next word and -ism.

democratize, tr. v. — F. démocratiser, fr. démocratie. Cp. Gk. δημοκρατίζειν, 'to be on the democratic side', and see democrat and -ize.

Derivative: democratiz-ation, n.

Demodex, n., a genus of arachnids, the face mite (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk.  $\delta\eta\mu\delta\varsigma$ , 'fat', and  $\delta\dot{\eta}\xi$ , 'worm'. The first element is cogn. with Alb.  $\delta jam\epsilon$ , 'fat, bacon', and prob. also with Arm. tam-uk, 'moist, wet'. The second element lit. means 'biter', and is rel. to  $\delta\dot{\alpha}\xi$ , 'biting'. See Dacus.

Demogorgon, n., a terrible deity (Greek mythol.)

— Late L., first mentioned by Lactantius (or Lutatius) Placidus on Statius. The first element in the name of this deity is of uncertain origin. The second element certainly derives fr. Gk. γοργός, 'terrible'. See Gorgon.

demography, n., statistics of births, marriages,

diseases, deaths, etc. — Coined fr. demo- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See demo- and -graphy.

423

Derivatives: demograph-ic, demograph-ic-al, adjs., demograph-ic-al-ly, adv., demograph-ist, n. demoiselle, n., 1) a damsel (archaic); 2) a small crane of N. Africa; the Numidian crane. — F. fr. OF. dameiselle, damoiselle, fr. VL. \*dominicella, dimin. of domina, 'mistress, lady', fem. of L. dominus, 'lord', fr. domus, 'house'. See dome and cp. dame. Cp. also damsel, damoiseau, doncella, donzella; cp. also Don.

demolish, tr. v. — Fr. OF. demoliss-, pres. part. stem of demolir (F. démolir), 'to pull down, overthrow, destroy, demolish', fr. L. dēmolīrī, 'to throw or pull down, overthrow, demolish', fr. de- and molīrī, 'to construct', fr. molēs, 'mass, heap'. See mole, 'mound', and verbal suff. -ish. Derivatives: demolish-er, n., demolish-ment, n. demolition, n. — F. démolition, fr. L. dēmolītiōnem, acc. of dēmolītiō. 'a pulling down', fr. dē-

molitus, pp. of demoliri. See prec. word and -ion. demon, n. — L. daemon, 'a spirit', in Eccles, L. 'an evil spirit', fr. Gk. δαίμων, 'god, goddess', lit. 'a divider, distributor (of men's destinies)', which is rel. to δαίεσθαι, 'to divide, distribute: to feed on', δαίς, δαίτη, δαιτύς, 'meal, banquet', δαινύναι 'to give a banquet or feast'. δαίζειν, 'to cleave asunder, rend, divide', δημος. 'district, country, land, people', fr. I.-E. base \*dā-, \*dāi-, \*dī-, \*dē-, 'to cut off, separate, divide, distribute', whence also OE, tīd, 'time', tima, 'time, date', prop. 'division of time'. See tide and cp. demagogue, deme, democracy, demos. Cp. also eudaemonic, pandemonium, geodesy. Cp. also dah. For a derivative of  $*d^{\ell}-t$ . a -t-enlargement of base \* $d^{\ell}$ -, see datolite.

demon-, form of demono- before a vowel.

demonetization, n. — F. démonétisation, fr. démonétiser. See next word and -ation.

demonetize, tr. v., to deprive of monetary value.
F. démonétiser, fr. dé- (used in the privative sense of this prefix), and monétiser. See de- and monetize.

demoniac, demoniacal, adj., possessed by a demon. — Late L. daemoniacus, fr. Gk. δαιμονιακός, 'possessed by a demon', fr. δαιμόνιος, 'of, or pertaining to, a demon', fr. δαίμων. See demon. Derivative: demoniacal-ly, adv.

demonic, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, a demon. — Late L. daemonicus, fr. Gk. δαιμονικός, 'possessed by a demon', fr. δαίμων. See demon and -ic.

demonism, n., belief in demons. — Gk. δαιμονισμός, 'a being possessed by a demon', fr. δαίμων. See demon and -ism.

demonist, n., an adherent of demonism. — See prec. word and -ist.

demonize, tr. v., 1) to convert into a demon; 2) to subject to the influence of a demon. — ML. daemonizāre, fr. L. daemon, fr. Gk. δαίμων. See demon and -ize.

demono-, demon-, combining form from Gk. δαίμων, gen. δαίμονος, 'demon'. — See demon. demonolatry, n., the worship of ghosts. — Compounded of demono- and  $-\lambda \alpha \tau \rho \epsilon i \bar{\alpha}$ ,  $-\lambda \alpha \tau \rho \epsilon i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $\lambda \alpha \tau \rho \epsilon i \bar{\alpha}$ , 'hired labor, worship'. See -latry. demonology, n., the study of popular beliefs in demons. — Compounded of demono- and Gk.  $-\lambda o \gamma i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma o \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: demonolog-ic, adj., demonolog-ic-al-ly, adv., demonolog-ist, n.

demonstrable, adj. — L. dēmonstrābilis, 'that which can be pointed out or demonstrated', fr. dēmonstrāre. See demonstrate and -able.

Derivatives: demonstrabil-ity, n., demonstrableness, n., demonstrabl-y, adv.

demonstrate, tr. and intr. v. — L. dēmonstrātus, pp. of dēmonstrāre, 'to point out, indicate, show, demonstrate', fr. de- and monstrāre, 'to show, point out'. See monster and verbal suff. -ate.

demonstration, n. — L. dēmonstrātio, gen. -ōnis, 'a pointing out, showing, demonstration', fr. dēmonstrātus, pp. of dēmonstrāre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: demonstration-al, adj., demonstrationist (q.v.)

demonstrationist, n., one who takes part in a demonstration. — See prec. word and -ist.

demonstrative, adj. — F. démonstratif (fem. démonstrative), fr. L. dēmonstrātīvus, 'pointing out, demonstrating', fr. dēmonstrātus, pp. of dēmonstrātus. See demonstrate and -ive.

Derivatives: demonstrative-ly, adv., demonstrative-ness. n.

**demonstrator**, n. — L. *dēmōnstrātor*, 'one who points out or demonstrates', fr. *dēmōnstrātus*, pp. of *dēmōnstrāre*. See **demonstrate** and agential suff. -or.

demoralize, tr. v. — F. démoraliser, fr. dé (in the privative sense of this pref.) and moraliser, 'to moralize'. See de- and moralize.

Derivatives: demoraliz-ation, n., demoraliz-er, n. demos, n., the common people; the mob. — L., fr. Gk. δῆμος, 'district, country, land, people', which stands for \*dāmos, lit. 'a division of the people', and is cogn. with OIr. dām, 'followers', fr. I.-E. base \*dā-, \*dāi-, 'to cut off, separate, divide', whence also Gk. δαίμων, 'god, goddess', lit. 'divider, distributor (of men's destinies)'. See demon and cp. deme, demo-, demotic, endemic, epidemic, pandemic, and the first element in Damocles, demagogue, democracy.

**Demosthenic**, adj., pertaining to, or resembling. Demosthenes (384-322); eloquent. — L. *Dēmosthenicus*, fr. Gk. Δημοσθενιχός, fr. Δημοσθένης, 'Demosthenes'.

demotic, adj., 1) popular; 2) specif. designating the popular form of the ancient Egyptian writing, as distinguished from hieratic. — Gk. δημοτικός, 'pertaining to the people, popular', fr. δημος, 'people'. See demos and -ic.

demulcent, adj., soothing; n., a soothing substance. — L. dēmulcēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dēmulcēre, 'to stroke down, to soften', fr. de- and mulcēre, 'to soften, appease', fr. I.-E. base \*melk-, which is rel. to \*melg-, 'to milk' (the original meaning of both bases was 'to stroke, rub, squeeze'). See milk and cp. emulgent, emulsify, Mulciber. For the ending see suff. -ent.

demur, intr. v., to object. — OF. demorer, demurer, demourer, 'to linger, tarry' (whence F. demeurer, 'to remain, stay, reside, live'), fr. L. dēmorārī, 'to linger, loiter, tarry', fr. de- and morārī, 'to delay', fr. mora, 'hesitation, delay'. See moratory.

Derivatives: demur, n., demurrage (qq.v.), demurr-able, adj., demurrer (q.v.), demurr-ing-ly, adv.

demur, n., objection. — OF. demor, fr. demorer. See demur, v.

demure, adj., 1) sober; 2) affectedly modest. — Fr. OF. de (bons) murs, 'of (good) manners', fr. de, 'of, from' (fr. L. dē) and murs (whence F. mæurs), 'manners', fr. L. mōrēs, pl. of mōs, 'manner, custom, conduct, behavior'. See deand moral.

Derivatives: demure-ly, adv., demure-ness, n. demurrage, n., undue delay of a ship, a railroad car, etc. — OF. demorage, demurage, demourage, 'delay', fr. demorer. See demur, v., and -age.

demurrer, n., a pleading by a party that the opposite party should not be allowed to proceed (law). — OF. demorer, 'to linger, tarry'; see demur, n. For the subst. use of the infinitive in legal terminology cp. attainder and words there referred to.

demy, n., a size of paper. — Elliptical use of demy paper, lit. 'paper folded in half', fr. F. demi, 'half'. See demi-.

demyship, n., a scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford, which had originally half the value of a fellowship. — A hybrid coined fr. F. demi, 'half' (see demi-), and suff. -ship (fr. OE. -scipe). den, n. — ME., fr. OE. denn, 'lair of a wild beast', rel. to MLG. denne, 'lowland, wooded vale, den', OE. denu, 'valley', OFris. dene, 'down', OHG. tenni, MHG., G. tenne, 'threshing floor', and to ON. Danir, 'the Danes', lit. 'lowlanders' (see Danes), and prob. cogn. with OI. dhánuh, 'sandbank'. Cp. dene, 'valley', denehole. Cp. also thenar.

denarius, n., an ancient Roman silver coin. — L. dēnārius, short for dēnārius nummus, 'the coin containing ten (asses)', from dēnārius, 'containing ten', and nummus, 'coin'. Dēnārius derives fr. dēnī, 'ten each', which stands for \*dec-noi, fr. decem, 'ten'. (Cp. sēnī, 'six each', fr. \*sex-noi.) The denarius was so called because

it originally contained ten asses. See ten and cp. decem-, decimal. Cp. also denary, denier, dinar

424

denary, n., tenfold. — L. dēnārius, 'containing ten'. See prec. word and -arv.

denationalize, tr. v. — F. dénationaliser, fr. dé-(used in the privative sense of this prefix) and nationaliser. See de- and nationalize.

Derivative: denationaliz-ation, n.

denaturalize, tr. v. — Formed fr. de- (used in the privative sense of this prefix) and naturalize. Derivative: denaturaliz-ation. n.

denature, tr. v. — F. dénaturer, fr. dé- (used in the privative sense of this prefix) and nature. See de- and nature.

Derivative: denatur-ation, n.

dendr-, form of dendro- before a vowel.

dendriform, adj., shaped like a tree. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. δένδρον, 'tree', and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See dendro- and form, n. The correct form is arboriform, in which both elements are of Latin origin.

dendrite, n., a mineral with markings resembling a tree (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. δένδρον, 'tree'. See dendro-.

dendritic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a dendrite. — See prec. word and -ic.

Dendrium, n., a genus of plants of the heath family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δενδρίον, dimin. of δένδοον, 'tree'. See dendro- and -ium.

dendro-, dendri-, before a vowel dendr-, combining form meaning 'tree'. — Gk. δενδρο-, δενδρι-, δενδρο-, fr. δένδρον, 'tree', for \*δένδρε-Fον, which is dissimilated fr. \*δέρδρε-Fον, and is cogn. with δρῦς, 'an oak; a tree', δρῦμός, 'forest', δόρυ, 'stem, tree, beam, spear', fr. I.-E. base \*derew(o)-, \*drew(o)-, 'tree, wood', whence also Goth. triu, OE. trēo, trēow, 'tree'. See tree and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in Epidendrum, Liriodendron, Oxydendrum, Phoradendron, rhododendron.

Dendrobates, n., a genus of American frogs of the family Ranidae (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δενδροβατεῖν, 'to climb trees', which is compounded of δένδρον, 'tree', and βατός, 'accessible', verbal adj. of βαίνειν, 'to go'. See dendro- and -bates.

Dendrobium, n., a genus of orchids (bot.) — ModL., compounded of dendro- and Gk. βίος, 'life'. See bio-.

Dendrocolaptidae, n.pl., a family of South American birds (ornithol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. dendro- and Gk. κολάπτειν, 'to hew, cut, peck', which is rel. to κόλαφος, 'a blow with the fist', fr. base \*qolā-, 'to strike, cut'. See coup and cp. words there referred to. dendroid, adj., shaped like a tree. — Gk. δενδροειδής, 'treelike', compounded of δένδρον, 'tree', and -σειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form shape'.

See dendro- and -oid. dendrolite, n., a fossil plant. — Lit. 'tree stone'. See dendro- and -lite.

dendrology, n., the study of trees. — Compounded of dendro- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: dendrolog-ic, dendrolog-ic-al, adjs., dendrolog-ist, n.

dendrometer, n., an instrument for measuring the height and diameter of trees. — Compounded of dendro- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

dene, n., a small valley. — ME. dene, fr. OE. denu, 'valley', rel. to OE. denn, 'lair of a wild beast'. See den and cp. denehole.

dene, n., a sandy tract of land. — Prob. in gradational relationship to OE. dūn, 'hill'. See down, 'hill'.

Deneb, n., the star α in the constellation Cygnus.

— Arab. dhánab (in vulgar pronunciation dhéneb), short for dhánab ad-dajájah, 'the tail of the hen'. Arab. dhánab is rel. to Heb. zánábh, Aram. dunbá, dinbá, Ethiop. zanb, Akkad. zibbatu, 'tail'.

**Denebola**, n., the star  $\beta$  in the constellation Leo. — Arab. *dhánab al-(ásad)*, 'the tail of the (lion)'. See prec. word.

**denegate**, tr. v., to deny (obsol.) — L. dēnegātus, pp. of dēnegāre, 'to deny'. See **deny** and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: denegat-ion, n.

denehole, n., one of the ancient caves found in Kent and Essex. — Compounded of dene, 'valley', and hole.

dengue, n., an infectious tropical disease characterized by high fever, rash and severe pains in the head, back and joints. — Sp., lit. 'stiffness', fr. Swahili dinga, 'cramplike seizure'; influenced in form by Sp. dengue, 'prudery'. The Negroes of the West Indies altered this word into dandy, whence dandy fever.

denial, n. — Formed fr. deny with subst. suff. -al. denier, n., one who denies. — Formed fr. deny with agential suff. -er.

denier, n., a French coin. — F., fr. L. dēnārius, whence also OIt. danaio, It. danaro, denaro, Provenç. denier, dinier, Sp. dinero, Port. dinheiro. See denarius.

denigrate, tr. v., to blacken; to sully; to defame.

— L. dēnigrātus, pp. of dēnigrāre, 'to blacken thoroughly; to defame', fr. de- and nigrāre, 'to be black, to blacken', fr. niger, 'black'. See Negro and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: denigrat-ion, n., denigrat-or, n.

denim, n., a coarse cotton drill. — Fr. F. de Nimes, 'of Nîmes', in serge de Nîmes, 'serge of Nîmes'; so called after Nîmes, a city in southern France, where it was first made.

Denis, masc. PN. — F. Denis, fr. L. Dionysius, fr. Gk. Διονόσιος, 'of Dionysos'. See Dionysius.

Denise, fem. PN. — F., fem. of *Denis*. See prec. word.

denitrate, tr. v., to remove nitric acid from. —

Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and nitrate.

denouncement

Derivatives: denitrat-ion, n., denitrat-or, n.

denitrify, tr. v., to remove nitrogen or nitrates from. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and nitrify.

denizen, n., an alien admitted to certain rights of citizenship, a naturalized citizen. — AF. deinzein (corresponding to OF. denzein, deinzein), lit. 'one living within', fr. AF. deinz (corresponding to OF. deenz, deeinz, F. dans), 'within; in', fr. Late L. dēintus, 'within', fr. L. dē, 'from', and intus, 'within', which is formed fr. in, 'in', with adv. suff. -tus, and suff. -ein, fr. L. -āneus. Cp. Gk. ἐντός, 'within', fr. ἐν, 'in', and see in, prep., and -aneous.

Derivative: denizen, tr. v.

denominate, tr. v. — L. dēnōminātus, pp. of dēnōmināre, 'to name specifically, denominate', fr. de- and nōmināre, 'to give a name to, to name', from nōmen, gen. nōminis, 'name'. See nominate.

denomination, n. — OF. denominacion (F. dénomination), fr. L. dēnōminātiōnem, acc. of dēnōminātiō (in classical L. used only in the sense of 'metonymy'), fr. dēnōminātus, pp. of dēnōmināre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: denomination-al, adj., denomination-al-ly, adv., denomination-al-ism, n., denomination-al-ize, tr. v.

denominative, adj. — Late L. dēnōminātīvus, fr. L. dēnōminātus, pp. of dēnōmināre. See denominate and -ive.

Derivatives: denominative, n., denominative-ly, adv

denominator, n. — ML., fr. L. dēnōminātus, pp. of dēnomināre. See denominate and agential suff. -or.

denotation, n. — Late L. dēnotātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a marking or pointing out', fr. L. dēnotātus, pp. of dēnotāre. See denote and -ation.

denotative, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. dēnotātus, pp. of dēnotāre. See next word. Derivatives: denotative-ly, adv., denotative-

denote, tr. v. — F. dénoter, fr. L. dēnotāre, 'to mark or point out, indicate', fr. de- and notāre, 'to mark, note, observe'. See note, v.

dénouement, n., unraveling of a plot; final revelation in a play, etc. — F., lit. 'an unknotting, untying', fr. dénouer, 'to untie, unravel', fr. dé(see de-) and nouer, fr. L. nōdāre, 'to fill or furnish with knots', fr. nōdus, 'knot'. See node and -ment.

denounce, tr. v. — OF. denoncier, denoncer (F. dénoncer), fr. L. dēnūntiāre, 'to make an official announcement of, announce, declare; to threaten, denounce', fr. de- and nūntiāre, 'to announce, declare, report, narrate; to inform against, denounce', fr. nūntius, 'messenger, envoy'. See nuncio and cp. denunciate.

denouncement, n. — OF. denoncement, fr. denoncer. See prec. word and -ment.

\*

- dense, adj. L. dēnsus (whence also F. dense), 'thick, thickly set, crowded, dense', cogn. with Gk. δασύς (for \*dŋsús), 'thick, with hair, hairy, bushy, thick, dense'. Cp. dasy-. Cp. also condense. Derivatives: dense-ly. adv. dense-ness. p.
- densimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the density of a substance. A hybrid coined fr. L. dēnsus, 'dense', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See dense and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.
- density, n. F. densité, fr. L. densitatem, acc. of densitas, 'thickness, density', fr. densus. See dense and -ity.
- dent, n., depression. A dialectal var. of dint.
  dent, n., a toothlike projection; an indentation.
   F., fr. L. dentem, acc. of dens, 'tooth'. See denti- and cp. indentation.
- dentagra, n., 1) toothache; 2) a tooth forceps.—
  A Medical Latin hybrid coined fr. L. dēns, gen. dentis, 'tooth', and Gk. ἄγρα, 'a catching, seizure'. For the first element see denti-, for the second see chiragra. The correct word would be odontagra, fr. Gk. ὁδών, gen. ὁδόντος, 'tooth', and ἄγρα.
- dental, adj. ML. dentālis, 'pertaining to a tooth or teeth', fr. L. dēns, gen. dentis, 'tooth'. See denti- and adj. suff. -al.
- Derivatives: dental, n., a dental sound, dentalize (q.v.), dental-ly, adv.
- dentalize, tr. v., to make dental. A hybrid coined fr. ML. dentālis (see prec. word) and -ize, a suff. of Greek origin.

  Derivative: dentaliz-ation. n.
- **Dentaria**, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (bot.) ModL., fr. Late L. dentārius, 'pertaining to the teeth', fr. L. dēns, gen. dentis, 'tooth'. See denti-.
- dentate, adj., having a toothlike projection. L. dentātus, 'toothed, dentate', fr. dēns, gen. dentis, 'tooth'. See denti- and adj. suff. -ate. Derivatives: dentat-ed, adj., dentat-ion. n.
- dentato-, combining form meaning 'dentate'. Fr. L. dentātus. See prec. word.
- dentelle, n., lace. F., lit. 'a little tooth', dimin. of dent, 'tooth', fr. L. dentem, acc. of dens, 'tooth'. See denti- and cp. dentil.
- denti-, before a vowel dent-, combining form meaning 'tooth'. L. denti-, dent-, fr. dēns, gen. dentis, 'tooth; point, spike', which is cogn. with Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, Goth. tunpus, OE. tōp, 'tooth'. See tooth and cp. words there referred to.
- denticle, n., 1) a small tooth; 2) a small projection; 3) a dentil. L. denticulus, 'a small tooth', dimin. of dēns, gen. dentis, 'tooth'. See dentiand -cle.
- **denticular**, adj., resembling a small tooth. Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. denticulus. See denticle.
- denticulate, adj., having small toothlike projections. L. denticulātus, 'furnished with small teeth', fr. denticulus. See denticle and adj. suff.

- Derivatives: denticulat-ed, adj., denticulat-ion, n. dentiform, adj., tooth-shaped. Compounded of denti- and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.
- dentifrice, n., toothpowder. F. dentifrice, fr. L. dentifricium, 'powder for rubbing the teeth', fr. dēns, gen. dentis, 'tooth', and the stem of fricāre, 'to rub'; see denti- and friction. L. dentifricium was coined by Pliny. The word dentifrice was introduced into French by the surgeon Ambroise Paré (1517?-1590).
- dentigerous, adj., having teeth. Lit. 'bearing teeth', compounded of denti-, the stem of gerere, 'to bear', and suff. -ous. See gerent.
- dentil, n., one of a series of square blocks projecting like teeth (archit.) ME. dentille, fr. OF. dentille, lit. 'a small tooth', dimin. of dent, fr. L dentem, acc. of dēns, 'tooth'. See dentiand cp. dentelle.
- dentilingual, adj., pronounced with the point of the tongue against the teeth (said of consonants, esp. of the sounds of th in thin and this). See denti- and lingual.
- dentimeter, n., an instrument for measuring teeth. A hybrid coined fr. L. dēns, gen. dentis, 'tooth', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See dentiand meter, 'poetical rhythm'. The correct form would be odontometer, fr. Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth', and μέτρον, 'meter'.
- dentine, also dentin, n., a calcareous substance forming the chief mass of a tooth (anat.) Formed with suff. -ine, -in, fr. L. dēns, gen. dentis. 'tooth'. See denti-
- dentiphone, n., an instrument placed against the teeth to enable the deaf to hear. A hybrid coined fr. L. dēns, gen. dentis, 'tooth', and Gk. φωνή, 'sound'. See denti- and phone. The correct form would be odontophone, fr. Gk, δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth', and φωνή, 'sound'.
- dentist, n. F. dentiste, a hybrid coined fr. L. dēns, gen. dentis, 'tooth', and Gk. suff. -ιστής. See denti- and suff. -ist.
- Derivative: dentist-ry, n.
- dentition, n., the cutting of teeth; teething. L. dentītiō, gen. -ōnis, 'teething', fr. dentīt-(um), pp. stem of dentīre, 'to cut teeth, to teethe'. See denti- and -ion.
- dentoid, adj., tooth-shaped. A hybrid coined fr. L. dēns, gen. dentis, 'tooth', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See denti- and -oid. The correct form is either odontoid or dentiform. (In the former both elements are of Greek, in the latter, of Latin origin).
- denture, n., a set of teeth, esp. a set of false teeth.

   F., fr. dent, 'tooth'. See dent, 'toothlike projection', and -ure.
- denudation, n. F. dénudation, fr. L. dēnūdātionem, acc. of dēnūdātio, 'a laying bare', fr. dēnūdātus, pp. of dēnūdāre. See denude and -ation.
- denudative, adj. Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. dēnūdātus, pp. of dēnūdāre. See next word.

- denude, tr. v., to lay bare. L. dēnūdāre, 'to lay bare, strip; to uncover, expose', fr. de- and nū-dāre, 'to make naked; to expose', fr. nūdus, 'naked' See nude.
- denunciate, tr. v., to denounce. L. dēnūntiātus, pp. of dēnūntiāre. See denounce and verbal suff.
- denunciation, n. L. dēnūntiātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. dēnūntiātus, pp. of dēnūntiāre. See prec. word and sion
- denunciative, adj. Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. dēnūntiātus, pp. of dēnūntiāre. See denunciate. Derivative: denunciative-ly, adv.
- denunciatory, adj. Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. dēnūntiātus, pp. of dēnūntiāre. See denunciate.
- deny, tr. v. ME. denien, fr. F. dénier, fr. L. dēnegāre, 'to deny, reject, refuse' (whence also It. dinegare, Provenç., Sp., Port. denegar), fr. deand negāre, 'to say no, to deny, refuse'. See negate.
- deodand, n., a thing that had caused the death of a human being and was therefore forfeited to the Crown, to be used for pious purposes (English law). ML. deodandum, fr. L. Deō dandum, 'to be given to God', from the dative of Deus and the neut. gerundive of dare, 'to give'. See deity and date, 'point of time'. For the use of Latin gerundives in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.
- deodar, n., a kind of cedar. Hind., lit. 'divine tree', fr. OI. devadáru, fr. dēváḥ, 'divine' and dâru, 'wood, tree'. See deity and tree.
- deodorant, adj. and n. See deodorize and -ant. deodorize, tr. v., to remove the odor of. Formed fr. de- (used in the privative sense of this prefix), L. odor, 'smell', and -ize, a suff. of Greek origin. See odor.
- Derivatives: deodoriz-ation, n., deodoriz-er, n. deontology, n., the science of moral duty. Coined by the English philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) in 1826 fr. Gk. δέον, gen. δέοντος, 'that which is needful', neut. pres. part. of δεῖ, 'it is necessary, it behoves one', and -λογίᾶ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. Gk. δεῖ is the third person of δέω, 'I am in need of, I need', which prob. stands for \*δεύσω, and is rel. to δεύω, δεύσμαι, 'I am wanting, I am deficient', and cogn. with OI. dōṣaḥ, 'want, need'. Cp. deutero-. For the second element see -logy.
- Derivatives: deontolog-ical, adj., deontolog-ist, n. deoxidize, tr. v., 1) to remove oxygen from; 2) to reduce from the state of an oxide (chem.) Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and oxidize.
- Derivatives: deoxidiz-ation, n., deoxidiz-er, n. deoxygenate, tr. v., to remove oxygen from (chem.) Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix), oxygen and verbal suff. -ate. Derivative: deoxygenat-ion, n.

- depart, intr. and tr. v. ME. departen, 'to depart; to go away', fr. OF. departir (F. départir), 'to divide, distribute', se departir, 'to separate oneself', fr. de- (see de-) and partir, 'to divide, separate', se partir, 'to separate oneself, leave', fr. L. partīre, 'to divide', fr. pars, gen. partis, 'part'. See part, n. and v., and cp. OProvenç. departir, and Sp. despartir, It. spartire, 'to divide, distribute' (these latter derive fr. L. dispartire, of s.m.).
- department, n. ME., fr. OF. departement (F. département), fr. departir. See depart and -ment. Derivatives: department-al, adj., departmentalism, departmental-ize, tr. v., department-al-ly, adv., departure (Q.v.)
- departure, n. OF. departeure, fr. departir. See depart and -ure.
- **depasture**, tr. v., to pasture. Formed fr. **de-** and pasture.
- Derivatives: depastur-age, n., departur-ation, n. depauperate, tr. v., to make poor. ML. dēpauperātus, pp. of dēpauperāre, 'to make poor', fr. de- and L. pauper, 'poor'. See pauper and verbal suff. -ate.
- Derivative: depauperat-ion, n.
- depauperate, adj., depauperated. ML. dēpauperātus, pp. of dēpauperāre. See depauperate, v. depauperize, tr. v., to free from paupers or from poverty. Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and pauperize.
- Derivative: depauperiz-ation, n.
- dépêche, n., a dispatch. F., fr. dépêcher, 'to dispatch', fr. OF. despeechier (shortened fr. \*desempechier), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and -peechier (F. -pêcher) in empeechier (F. empêcher), 'to hinder', fr. L. impedicāre, 'to catch in a trap', fr. pedica, 'shackle, fetter', fr. pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See dis- and pedal and cp. impeach. E. dispatch (q.v.) is not related to dépêche.
- depend, intr. v. OF. dependre (F. dépendre), fr. VL. dēpendēre, corresponding to L. dēpendēre, 'to hang from, hang down; be dependent on', which is formed fr. de- and pendēre, 'to hang, be suspended, float, hover, depend on'. See pendant.
- Derivatives: depend-able, adj., depend-abil-ity, n., depend-able-ness, n., depend-abl-y, adv., dependence (q.v.), dependent (q.v.), depend-er, n., depend-ing, adj., depend-ing-ly, adv.
- **dependence**, also **dependance**, n. F. *dépendance*, fr. *dépendant*, pres. part. of *dépendre*. See prec. word and -ence.
- dependency, n. See prec. word and -cy.
- dependent, adj. F. dépendant, pres. part. of dépendre, 'to depend'. See depend and -ent.
- dependent, dependant, n. Fr. prec. word.
- dephlogisticate, tr. v., to deprive of phlogiston.

   Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix), phlogistic and verbal suff. -ate.
- dephlogisticated air. A name given to oxygen by its discoverer, the English clergyman and chemist Joseph Priestley (1733-1804).

dephosphorize 428 429 deraign

dephosphorize, tr. v., to remove phosphorus from.

— Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix), phosphorus and suff. -ize.

Derivative: dephosphoriz-ation, n.

depict, tr. v., to portray; to describe. — L. dēpictus, pp. of dēpingere, 'to portray, paint,
sketch, describe', fr. de- and pingere, 'to paint,
color, decorate, embellish, embroider'. See
picture.

Derivatives: depict-er, depict-or, n., depiction (q.v.), depicture (q.v.).

depiction, n.—Late L. dēpictiō, gen. -ōnis, 'painting, description', fr. L. dēpictus, pp. of dēpingere. See prec. word and -ion.

depicture, tr. v., to depict. — Formed with suff. -ure fr. L. dēpictus, pp. of dēpingere. See depict, picture.

deplenish, tr. v., to remove the furniture from. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and OF. pleniss-, pres. part. stem of plenir, 'to fill', fr. L. plēnus, 'full'. See full, adj., and verbal suff. -ish, and cp. plenum, replenish. Cp. also next word.

deplete, tr. v., to empty. — L. dēplētus, pp. of dēplēre, 'to empty out, draw off, exhaust', fr. de- and plēre, 'to fill', whence plēnus, 'full'. See full, adj., and cp. prec. word. Cp. also complete, replete.

Derivatives: deplet-ion, n., deplet-ive, deplet-ory, adis.

deplorable, adj. — F. déplorable, fr. déplorer, 'to deplore', fr. L. dēplorāre. See next word and -able. Derivatives: deplorabil-ity, n., deplorable-ness, n., deplorabl-y, adv.

**deplore**, tr. v. — F. *déplorer*, fr. L. *dēplōrāre*, 'to weep bitterly, moan, bewail, lament', fr. **de**and *plōrāre*, 'to cry out; to wail, lament', which is of imitative origin. Cp. **explore**, **implore**. Derivative: *deplor-er*, n.

deploy, tr. and intr. v., to spread out, extend (mil.)—F. déployer, 'to unfold', fr. L. displicare, 'to unfold'. See display, which is a doublet of deploy.

Derivative: deploy, n.

deployment, n. — F. déploiement, 'unfolding', fr. déployer. See prec. word and -ment.

deplume, tr. v., to pull the feathers of, to unplume. — F. déplumer, pluck, unplume', fr. ML. dēplūmāre, fr. de- and L. plūma, 'feather, down'. See plume and cp. unplume.

depolarize, tr. v., to deprive of polarity. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and polarize.

Derivative: depolariz-ation, n.

depolish, tr. v., to destroy the polish of. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and polish.

depone, tr. and intr. v., to depose. — L. dēpōnere, 'to lay down, put aside, deposit', in ML. also 'to testify', fr. de- and pōnere, 'to put, place, set up; to appoint; to propose'. See position and cp. words there referred to.

deponent, adj., said of verbs that are passive in form but active in meaning (Latin and Greek grammar). — L. dēpōnēns, gen. -entis, lit. 'putting down or aside', pres. part. of dēpōnere; see prec. word and -ent. These verbs are called deponent, because they have 'put aside', part of their conjugation, i.e. the active voice. L. dēpōnēns is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ἀποθετικός, fr. ἀποτιθέναι, 'to put away'.

Derivative: deponent, n., a deponent verb.

deponent, n., one who makes a deposition under oath. — See depone and deponent, adj.

depopulate, tr. and intr. v. — L. dēpopulātus, pp. of dēpopulārī, 'to lay waste, ravage, destroy', fr. de- and populārī, 'to lay waste, destroy', lit. 'to overrun with an army', fr. populus, 'people', also used in the sense of 'army'. See people, populate. For the sense development of L. populārī, 'to lay waste', fr. populus, 'people', cp. G. verheeren, 'to lay waste', fr. Heer, 'army'.

depopulation, n. — L. dēpopulātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a laying waste', fr. dēpopulātus, pp. of dēpopulārī. See prec. word and -ion.

deport, tr. v., to expel, exile. — F. déporter, fr. L. dēportāre, 'to carry off or away', fr. dē- (see de-) and portāre, 'to carry'. See port, 'to carry'. deport, reflexive v., to behave. — OF. deporter (F. déporter), 'to behave', fr. de- (see de-) and porter, 'to carry', fr. L. portāre. See port, 'to carry'.

deportment, n., behavior. — OF. deportement, fr. deporter. See deport, 'to behave', and -ment.

depose, tr. v. — F. déposer, fr. dé- (see de-) and poser, 'to place'. See pose, 'to place', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: depos-able, adj., depos-al, n., de-pos-er. n.

**deposit,** tr. v. — L. *dēpositus*, pp. of *dēpōnere*, 'to lay down, entrust', fr. **de-** and *pōnere*, 'to place'. See **depone**.

Derivatives: deposit-ation, n., deposit-ee, n.

**deposit**, n. — L. *dēpositum*, 'something laid down', neuter of *dēpositus*, pp. of *dēpōnere*. See prec. word and cp. **depot**, which is a doublet of *deposit*.

depositary, n., 1) a person with whom something is left for safekeeping; 2) a depository. — Late L. dēpositārius, 'one who receives a deposit', fr. L. dēpositus, 'laid down, deposited'. See deposit, v., and subst. suff. -ary.

deposition, n. — OF., fr. L. dēpositionem, acc. of dēpositio, 'a laying down, depositing', fr. dēpositus, pp. of dēponere, 'to lay down'. See deposit and -ion.

Derivative: deposition-al, adj.

depositor, n. — Late L. dēpositor, 'one who deposits', fr. L. dēpositus, pp. of dēpōnere. See deposit and agential suff. -or.

depository, n., a place where something is deposited. — ML. dēpositōrium, 'a place where something is deposited', fr. L. dēpositus, pp. of dēpōnere. See deposit, v., and subst. suff. -ory.

depot, n., 1) a storehouse; 2) a railroad station.— F. dépôt, fr. OF. depost, lit. 'a place where something is deposited', fr. L. depositum. See deposit, n.

depravation, n., corruption. — F. dépravation, fr. L. dēpravātiōnem, acc. of depravātiō, 'a perverting, distorting' fr. dēpravātus, pp. of dēpravāte. See next word and -ion.

deprave, tr. v., to corrupt. — L. dēpravāre, 'to pervert, corrupt, distort, disfigure', fr. de- and pravus, 'crooked, perverted, vicious, wicked'. See pravity.

Derivatives: deprav-ed, adj., deprav-ed-ly, adv., deprav-ed-ness, n., deprav-er, n.

depravity, n. — Formed fr. deprave on analogy of pravity.

deprecate, tr. v., 1) to seek to avert by prayer (archaic); 2) to disapprove of. — L. dēprecātus, pp. of dēprecārī, 'to avert by prayer, to pray for, intercede for', fr. de- and precārī, 'to ask, beg, pray, request'. See pray and verbal suff. -ate and cp. imprecate.

Derivatives: deprecating-ly, adv., deprecation, deprecative, deprecatory (qq.v.).

deprecation, n., disapproval. — F. déprécation, fr. L. dēprecātiōnem, acc. of dēprecātiō, 'an averting by prayer, intercession', fr. dēprecātus, pp. of dēprecātī. See prec. word and -ion.

deprecative, adj., deprecatory. — F. déprécatif (fem. déprécative), fr. Late L. dēprecātīvus, fr. L. dēprecātus, pp. of dēprecārī. See deprecate and -ive. Derivative: deprecative-ly, adv.

deprecatory, adj., deprecating. — Late L. deprecătorius, fr. L. deprecătus, pp. of deprecări. See deprecate and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivatives: deprecatori-ly, adv., deprecatoriness, n.

depreciable, adj. — See next word and -able. depreciate, tr. and intr. v., 1) to lower the price of; 2) to belittle, disparage. — L. dēpretiātus, pp. of dēpretiāre, 'to lower the price of, undervalue, depreciate', fr. de- and pretiāre, 'to prize, value', fr. pretium, 'price, value'. See price and cp. appreciate. Cp. also dispraise, disprize.

Derivatives: depreciat-ing-ly, adv., depreciation, n., depreciat-ive, adj., depreciat-ive-ly, adv., depreciat-or, n., depreciat-ory, adj., depreciatori.ness n

depredate, tr. and intr. v., to plunder. — L. dē-praedātus, pp. of depraedārī, 'to plunder, pillage', fr. de- and praedārī, 'to plunder', fr. praeda, 'booty, plunder'. See prey and verbal suff. -ate.

depredation, n., plundering. — F. déprédation, fr. L. dépraedâtionem, acc. of dépraedâtio, 'a plundering', fr. dépraedâtus, pp. of dépraedârī. See prec. word and -ion.

depredator, n., a plunderer. — Late L. dēpraedātor, 'plunderer', fr. dēpraedātus, pp. of dēpraedārī. See depredate and agential suff. -or.

depress, tr. v. — OF. depresser, fr. Late L. \*dē-pressāre, freq. of L. dēprimere (pp. dēpressus),

'to press down, weigh down, plant deep, dig deep, depress', fr. de- and premere, 'to press'. See press, v., and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: depress-ant, adj. and n., depress-ed, adj., depress-ible, adj., depress-ing, adj., depress-ing-ly, adv., depress-ing-ness, n., depression (q.v.), depress-ive, adj., depress-ive-ly, adv., depress-ive-ness, n., depress-or, n.

**depression**, n. — L. *dēpressiō*, gen. -*ōnis*, 'a pressing down', fr. *dēpressus*, pp. of *dēprimere*. See prec. word and -ion.

deprivable, adj. - See deprive and -able.

deprivation, n. — ML. deprivatio, gen. -onis, fr. deprivare. See deprive and -ion.

**deprive**, tr. v. — OF. *depriver*, fr. ML. *deprivare*, fr. **de**- and L. *privare*, 'to bereave, deprive, rob'. See private.

Derivatives: deprive-ment, n., depriv-er, n.

de profundis, name of the 130th psalm. — L., 'out of the depths'; so called from the first words of the Latin version, rendering Heb. mimma'ămaaaim. See de- and profound.

depside, also depsid, n., any of a group of compounds formed by the condensation of two molecules of a phenolic acid (chem.)—G. Depsid, coined by the German chemist Emil Fischer (1852-1929) fr. Gk. δέψειν, 'to tan', an s-enlargement of δέφειν, 'to knead, soften', which is prob. cogn. with. Arm. top'em, 'I strike, beat', Serbo-Croatian dêpām, dépati, 'to thrust, strike', Pol. deptać, 'to tread'. For the ending see chem. suff. -id.

**depth**, n. — Formed fr. **deep** on analogy of *length*. Cp. ON.  $d\bar{y}pt$ ,  $d\bar{y}p\tilde{o}$ , Du. *diepte*, Goth. *diupiḥa*, 'depth'.

depurate, tr. v., to free from impurities. — ML. dēpūrātus, pp. of dēpūrāre, 'to purify thoroughly', fr. de- and pūrāre, 'to purify', fr. pūrus, 'clean, pure'. See pure and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: depurat-ion, n., depurat-ive, adj., depurat-or, n., depurat-ory, adj.

deputation, n. - See next word and -ation.

depute, tr. v. — F. députer, fr. L. députâre, 'to cut off, prune; to esteem, consider', in Late L., 'to destine, allot', fr. de- and putâre, 'to trim, prune, lop, clean, cleanse; to think over, consider, reckon, count'. See putamen and cp. putative and words there referred to.

**deputize**, tr. v., to appoint as a deputy; intr. v., to act as a deputy. — Formed fr. **deputy** with suff. -ize.

**deputy**, n. — F. *député*, prop. pp. of *députer*, used as a noun. — See **depute** and -y (representing OF. -e. F. -é).

deracinate, tr. v., to tear out by the roots. — Fr. F. déraciner, fr. dé-(see de-) and racine, 'root', fr. Late L. rādīcīna, dimin. of L. rādīx, gen. rādīcis, 'root' (see radix and verbal suff. -ate); introduced into English by Shakespeare. Cp. Rum. rădicină, 'root', which also derives from Late L. rādīcīna. Derivative: deracinat-ion, n.

deraign, tr. v., to vindicate. — OF. deraisnier,

derail 430

'to tell, teach; to vindicate, justify', fr. de- and raisnier, 'to speak, plead, instruct', fr. VL. \*rationāre, 'to reason', fr. L. ratiō, 'reckoning, calculation, reason'. See reason and cp. arraign, 'to call to account'.

derail, tr. v., to cause to run off the rails; intr. v., to run off the rails. — F. dérailler, fr. dé- (see de-) and rail, 'rail'. See rail, 'bar'.

derailment, n. — F. déraillement, fr. dérailler. See prec. word and -ment.

derange, tr. v., 1) to disarrange; 2) to make insane. — F. déranger, fr. OF. desrengier, a hybrid coined fr. des- (fr. L. dis, 'apart, asunder') and OF. rengier, rangier (F. ranger), 'to put into line', a word of Teut, origin. See disand range and cp. arrange.

**derangement**, n. — F. *dérangement*, fr. *déranger*. See prec. word and **-ment**.

derate, tr. v., to reduce the rates of. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and rate, 'amount'.

**Derby**, n., a horse race held annually at Epsom. — Named after the 12th Earl of *Derby*.

derby, n., a bowler hat. — Of uncertain origin. Derceto, n., the same as Atargatis. — L. Dercetō, fr. Gk. Δερκετώ, shortened fr. ᾿Αταργάτις. See Atargatis.

derelict, adj., abandoned; n., something abandoned. — L. dērelictus, 'wholly forsaken', pp. of dērelinquere, 'to forsake wholly, resign, relinquish'. See de- and relinquish and cp. relict. Derivatives: dereliction (q.v.), derelict-ly, adv., derelict-ness.

**dereliction**, n., the act of abandoning. — L. dē-relictiō, gen. -ōnis, 'an abandoning, forsaking', fr. dērelictus, pp. of dērelinquere. See prec. word and -ion.

**deride**, tr. v., to mock. — L. *dērīdēre*, 'to laugh at, scorn, mock', fr. **de**- and *rīdēre*, 'to laugh'. See risible and cp. next word.

Derivative: derid-er, n.

derision, n., the act of deriding; contempt. — F. derision, fr. L. dērīsiōnem, acc. of dērīsiō, fr. dērīsus, pp. of dērīdere. See prec. word and -ion. derisive, adj., expressing derision. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. dērīsus, pp. of dērīdēre. See deride.

Derivatives: derisive-ly, adv., derisive-ness, n. derivate, adj. — L. dērīvātus, pp. of dērīvāre. See derive and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: derivate, n., derivate-ly, adv.

derivation, n. — F. dérivation, fr. L. dérivationem, acc. of dérivatio, 'a leading off, turning off; etymology, derivation'. See derive and -ation.

Derivatives: derivation-al, adj., derivation-ist, n. derivative, adj. and n. — F. dérivatif (fem. dérivative), fr. Late L. dérivativus, fr. L. dérivatus. See derivate and -ive.

derive, tr. and intr. v. — OF. deriver (F. deriver), fr. L. derivare, 'to change the course of a river', in Late L. used also in the sense of 'to derive'; fr. de- and rivus, 'a small stream'. Accordingly

the word prop. means 'to draw away a word from its source'. See rivulet.

Derivatives: deriv-able, adj., deriv-abl-y, adv., deriv-abil-ity, n., deriv-al, n., derivate (q.v.), derivation (q.v.), derivative (q.v.), deriv-ed, adj., deriv-ed-ly, adv., deriv-ed-ness, n., deriv-er, n.

-derm, suff. meaning 'skin, covering', as in blastoderm. — Fr. Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See derma and cp. pachyderm.

derma, also derm, n., skin, esp. the layer of the skin below the epidermis (anat.) — ML. derma, fr. Gk. δέρμα, 'skin', formed with suff. -μα (see -m), from the stem of δέρειν, δείρειν, 'to flay' (whence also δέρας, δέρος, δέρρις, δορά, 'skin', δάρσις, 'tearing, flaying, separation'), which is cogn. with Goth. dis-tairan, 'to tear to pieces', OE. teran, 'to tear'. See tear, 'to rend', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also adermia, ecderon, endermic, epidermis, exodermis, hypodermis, leucoderma, pachyderm, taxidermy, xeroderma.

dermal, adj., pertaining to the skin. — A hybrid formed fr. Gk. δέρμα, 'skin' (see prec. word), with -al. a suff. of Latin origin.

dermat-, form of dermato- before a vowel.

dermatalgia, n., pain in the skin (med.) — Medical L., compounded of dermat- and  $-\alpha\lambda\gamma i\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $\ddot{\alpha}\lambda\gamma\omega c$ , 'pain'. See -algia.

dermatic, adj., pertaining to the skin. — Gk. δερματικός, fr. δέρμα, gen. δέρματος, 'skin'. See derma and -ic.

dermatitis, n., inflammation of the skin below the epidermis (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. δέρμα, gen. δέρματος, 'skin'. See derma.

dermato-, before a vowel dermat-, combining form meaning 'of, or pertaining to, the skin'. — Gk. δερματο-, δερματ-, fr. δέρμα, gen. δέρματος, 'skin'. See derma.

Dermatobia, n., a genus of botflies (entomol.) — ModL., lit. 'living under the skin', compounded of dermato- and Gk. βίος, 'life' (see bio-); so called because the larvae of this genus live under the skin of animals and man.

dermatography, n., anatomical description of the skin. — Compounded of dermato- and Gk. -γοαφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write', See -graphy.

dermatoid, adj., resembling skin. — Compounded of dermat- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape', See -oid.

dermatology, n., the study of the skin. — Compounded of dermato- and Gk,  $-\lambda ο γίπ, fr. -\lambda όγος$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: dermatolog-ical, adj., dermatolog-ist, n.

dermatosis, n., any disease of the skin (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -osis fr. Gk. δέρμα, gen. δέρματος, 'skin'. See derma.

Dermestes, n., a genus of voracious beetles (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δερμηστής, 'a worm that eats skin', which is compounded of Gk.

δέρμα, 'skin', and the stem of ἐσθίειν, 'to eat'. For the first element see derma. Gk. ἐσθίειν is a back formation fr. ἔσθι, 'eat!', imper. of ἔδειν, 'to eat', which is cogn. with Goth. itan, OE. etan, 'to eat'. See eat and cp. words there referred to.

dermic, adj., pertaining to the skin. — Irregularly formed fr. Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'; see derma. The regular form is dermatic.

dermis, n., the derma. — Medical L., back formation fr. epidermis (q.v.)

dermo-, combining form, of the same meaning as dermato- (anat.) — Gk. δερμο- (as in δερμόπτερος, 'with membranous wings', δερμόπτυλον, 'leather cushion'), a short form for δερματο-. See dermato-.

Dermochelys, n., a genus of turtles (zool.) — ModL., compounded of dermo- and Gk. χελύς, 'tortoise'. See Chelonia.

dern, adj., hidden, secret (archaic). — ME. derne, fr. OE. derne, dierne, 'concealed, secret, dark', rel. to OS. derni, OFris. dern. OHG. tarni, of s.m., OHG. tarnjan, MHG. tarnen, 'to conceal, hide' (whence G. Tarnkappe, 'cloak of invisibility'). F. ternir, 'to tarnish, to dull', is a Teut. loan word: see tarnish.

dernier ressort, last expedient. — F., lit. 'last resort', F. dernier, 'last', is a contraction of OF. derrenier, which is formed on analogy of premier, 'first', fr. OF. derrain, 'last'. See darrein. For the etymology of F. ressort, 'resort', see ressort, n.

derogate, tr. v., to reduce the value of, detract from; intr. v., to detract. — L. dērogātus, pp. of dērogāre, 'to take away, detract from, diminish; to disparage', fr. de- and rogāre, 'to ask, beg, entreat'. See rogation and cp. abrogate.

derogation, n. — F. dérogation, fr. L. dērogātiōnem, acc. of dērogātiō, fr. dērogātus, pp. of dērogāre. See prec. word and -ion.

derogatory, adj. — Late L. dērogātōrius, fr. L. dērogātus, pp. of dērogāre. See derogate and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivatives: derogatori-ly, adv., derogatoriness. n.

derrick, n., a device for lifting weights. — Named after *Derrick*, a hangman at Tyburn Prison in London, who lived about the beginning of the 17th cent.

Derivative: derrick, tr. and intr. v.

derring-do, n., desperate courage. — This noun owes its existence to an error. Spenser mistook the words dorryng don in Chaucer's Troilus, v.834, for a noun. The equivalents of these two words are in reality daring do (i.e. 'daring to do').

derringer, n., a short-barreled pistol. — Named after its inventor Henry Derringer, an American. Derris, n., a genus of vines of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δέρρις, 'skin; leather covering', which is rel. to δέρμα, 'skin'. See derma.

**dervish**, n., a Mohammedan mendicant monk. — Turk. *derwish*, fr. Pers. *därwēsh*, 'beggar; poor'. Co. Ayestic *driyu*., fem. *driwī*., 'poor'.

descry

descant, n., song, melody (music). — ONF. descant, descaunt, corresponding to OF. deschant (F. déchant), fr. ML. discantus, fr. dis- and L. cantus, 'song, melody'. See cant, 'slang of beggars'.

descant, intr. v., 1) to play or sing a descant; to sing; 2) to comment (on or upon). — Partly fr. descant, n., partly fr. ONF. descanter [corresponding to OF. deschanter (F. déchanter)], fr. ONF. descant.

Derivative: descant-er, n.

descend, intr. and tr. v. — F. descendre, fr. L. dēscendere, 'to come down, descend, sink', fr. deand scandere, 'to climb'. See scan and cp. ascend, condescend. For the change of Latin ă (in scăndere) to ĕ (in dē-scĕndere) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: descendant, descendent (qq.v.), descend-er, n., descendible (q.v.), descend-ing, adj., descend-ing-ly, adv.

descendant, adj., descending (rare). — F. descendant, pres. part of descendre. See prec. word and

Derivative: descendant, n., an offspring.

descendent, adj., descending. — L. descendens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of descendere. See descend and -ent.

descension, n. — OF., fr. L. descensionem, acc. of descensio, 'a going down, descending', fr. descensus, pp. of descendere. See descend and -ion and cp. ascension.

descensive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. dēscēnsus, pp. of dēscendere. See descend and -ive and cp. ascensive.

descent, n. — F. descente, formed fr. descendre, 'to descend', on analogy of nouns like OF. pente, 'slope' (fr. pendre, 'to hang'), vente, 'sale' (fr. vendre, 'to sell'). See descend and cp. ascent.

Deschampsia, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named after the French botanist Loise-leur Deslongchamps (1774-1849). For the ending see suff. -ia.

describe, tr. v. — L. describere, 'to write down, copy; to sketch, represent, describe', fr. de- and scribere, 'to write'. See scribe and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also nondescript.

Derivatives: describ-able, adj., describ-abil-ity, n., describ-abl-y, adv.

description, n. — F., fr. L. descriptionem, acc. of descriptio, 'representation, description, copy'. fr. descriptus, pp. of describere. See describe and -ion.

**descriptive**, adj. — Late L. *dēscrīptīvus*, 'containing a description', fr. L. *dēscrīptus*, pp. of *dēscrībere*. See **describe** and **-ive**.

Derivatives: descriptive-ly, adv., descript-ive-ness. n.

descry, tr. v., to discern. — OF. descrier (F. dé-

desecrate 432

crier), 'to proclaim, decry', fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and crier (fr. L. quirītāre), 'to cry'. See dis- and cry and cp. decry.

desecrate, tr. v., to deprive of sacredness. — A blend of de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and consecrate (q.v.) (L. dēsacrāre, dēsecrāre means 'to consecrate'.) Cp. OF. dessacrer,
'to desecrate', which is formed fr. pref. des- (fr.
L. dis-) and sacrer (fr. L. sacrāre), 'to consecrate'.

Derivative: desecrat-ion, n.

desensitize, tr. v. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and sensitize.

Derivatives: desentiz-ation, n., desensitiz-er, n.

desert, intr. v., to leave one's duty. — OF. deserter (F. déserter), fr. VL. dēsertāre, freq. of dēserere (pp. dēsertus), 'to put down', hence 'to leave, forsake, abandon, desert', lit. 'to put down', fr. de- and serere, 'to put in a row, join together'. See series.

Derivatives: desert-ed, adj., desert-ed-ly, adv., desert-ed-ness, n., desert-er, n., desertion (q.v.) desert, adj., uninhabited, waste. — OF. desert (F. désert), fr. L. désertus, 'deserted; desert, waste' (whence also It. diserto, OProvenç. dezert, Sp. desierto), pp. of déserere. See desert, v. Derivative: desert-ness, n.

desert, n., wilderness. — OF. desert (F. désert), fr. Late L. dēsertum, 'a desert place, desert' (cp. the classical L. pl. dēserta, 'deserted places, deserts'), neut. of L. dēsertus, pp. of dēserere, used as a noun; the It., OProvenç. and Sp. correspondences are identical in form with the respective adjectives, See desert, adj.

desert, n., merit. — ME. deserte, fr. OF. deserte, prop. fem. pp. of deservir, used as a noun, fr. VL. \*dēservīta, corresponding to L. dēservīta, fem. pp. of dēservīre. See deserve.

desertion, n. — F. désertion, fr. L. désertionem, acc. of désertio, 'a forsaking, abandoning, deserting', fr. désertus, pp. of déserere. See desert, 'to leave', and -ion.

**deserve**, tr. and intr. v. — OF. deservir (F. desservir), fr. L. dēservīre, 'to serve diligently, take care of, be devoted to', fr. **de**- and servīre, 'to serve'. See serve and cp. **desert**, 'merit'.

Derivatives: deserv-ed, adj., deserv-ed-ly, adv., deserv-ing, adj., deserv-ing-ly, adv.

deshabille. — See dishabille.

desiccate, tr. v., to dry up; intr. v., to become dried up. — L. dēsiccātus, pp. of dēsiccāre, 'to dry up completely', fr. de- and siccāre, 'to make dry, drain', fr. siccus, 'dry'. See siccative and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: desiccat-ion, n., desiccat-ive, adj., desiccat-or, n.

desiderate, tr. v., to feel a desire for. — L. dēsīderātus, pp. of dēsīderāre, 'to feel the want of, wish for, long for, desire'. See desire and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: desideration (q.v.), desiderat-ive, adj.

desideration, n. — L. desideratio, gen. -ônis, fr. desideratus, pp. of desiderare. See prec. word and -ion.

desiderative, n., a desiderative verb (gram.) — Short for desiderative verb. See desiderate.

desideratum, n., something lacking. — L., lit. 'something desired', neut. pp. of dēsīderāre. See desiderate.

design, tr. and intr. v. — F. désigner, fr. L. dēsignāre, 'to mark out, trace out, designate, point out, appoint', fr. de- and signāre, 'to mark'. See sign. v.

Derivatives: design-ed, adj., design-ed-ly, adv., design-ed-ness, n., design-er, n., design-ing, n. and adj., design-ing-ly, adv.

design, n. — Earlier F. desseing (now spelled dessein), fr. desseigner (now dessiner), fr. It. disegnare, 'to draw, sketch; to plan', fr. L. dēsignāre. See design, v. Modern French differentiates between dessein, 'design, plan, scheme', and dessin, 'drawing, sketch'.

designate, tr. v. — L. dēsignātus, pp. of dēsignāre. See design, v., and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: designation (q.v.), designat-ive, adj., designat-or, n., designat-ory, adj.

designate, adj. — L. dēsignātus, pp. of dēsignāre. See designate. v.

designation, n. — L. dēsignātio, gen. -ōnis, 'a marking out, designating', fr. dēsignātus, pp. of dēsignāre. See design, v., and -ation and cp. prec. word.

desilverize, tr. v., to remove silver from. —
Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and silverize.

desinence, n., ending, suffix. — F. désinence, fr. ML. dēsinentia, 'ending', fr. L. dēsinēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dēsinere, 'to cease, end, terminate', fr. de- and sinere, 'to set down; to leave, let'. See site and -ence and cp. desition. desipience, n., folly. — L. dēsipientia. fr. dēsipiēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

desipient, adj., foolish. — L. dēsipiēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dēsipere, 'to be foolish', fr. de- and sapere, 'to taste, know, be wise'. See sapient. For the change of Latin ă (in săpiēns) to i (in dē-sīpiēns) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

31

desirable, adj. — F. désirable, formed fr. désirer after L. désiderábilis. See desire, v., and -able. Derivatives: desirabil-ity, n., desirable-ness, n., desirabl-v. adv.

desire, tr. v. — F. désirer, 'to wish for, long for, desire', fr. L. dēsīderāre, 'to feel the want of, wish for, long for, desire' (whence also It. desiderare, OProvenç. dezirar), orig. 'to expect from the stars', fr. de- and sīdus, gen. sīderis, 'star'. See sidereal and cp. consider.

Derivatives: desire n. (q.v.), desir-ed, adj., desir-ed-ly, adv., desir-ed-ness, n., desir-er, n., desirous (q.v.)

desire, n. — OF. desir (F. désir), fr. desirer. See desire, v.

desirous, adj. — OF. desiros, desireus (F. désireux), fr. VL. dēsīderōsus, fr. L. dēsīderāre. See desire, v., and -ous.

Derivatives: desirous-ly, adv., desirous-ness, n. desist, intr. v., to stop. — OF. desister (F. désister), fr. L. dēsistere, 'to stand aside or apart, leave off, cease', fr. de- and sistere, 'to cause to stand still, put, place; to stand still, stand', from the reduplicated base of stāre, 'to stand'. See assist and cp. words there referred to.

desistance, n., the state of desisting. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ance.

desition, n., cessation of being, ending — Formed with suff -ion fr. L. dēsitus, 'a ceasing', fr. dēsitus, pp. of dēsinere, 'to cease'. See desinent.

desk, n. — ME. deske, fr. ML. desca, 'a desk, table', fr. L. discus, 'a quoit, a disk; a table'. See dish and cp. dais, disk.

Derivative: desk, tr. v.

desm-, form of desmo- before a vowel.

desma, n., a sponge spicule (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk δέσμα, 'a bond'. See desmo-.

desman, n., either of two molelike mammals (Myogale moschata, resp. Myogale pyrenaica).

— Swed desman. 'musk'.

Desmanthus, n., a genus of plants of the mimosa family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. δέσμη, 'bundle', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See desmoand anther and cp. the first element in Desmodium and the second element in Teleodesmacea.

desmid, n., an alga of the family Desmidiaceae (bot.) — ModL. Desmidium (name of the genus) as if fr. Gk. \*δεσμίδιον, dimin. of δεσμός, 'band, bond, chain' (see desmo-); so called because it sometimes occurs in chains.

Desmidiaceae, n. pl., a family of algae (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. ModL. Desmidium. See prec. word.

desmo-, before a vowel desm-, combining form meaning 'bond'. — Gk. δεσμο-, δεσμ-, fr. δεσμός, 'band, bond', rel. to δέσμα, of s.m., δέσμη, 'bundle', δέσις, 'a binding', fr. δέειν, 'to bind', whence also δετή, 'torch', lit. 'sticks, bound together' (prop. fem. verbal adj. of δέειν, 'to bind'), the second element in χρή-δε-μνον, 'headdress', διά-δημα, 'band or fillet', ὑπό-δημα, 'a sandal' (lit. 'that which is bound under'), fr. I.-E. base \*dē(i)-, \*dê-, 'to bind. See diadem and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also desma, desmid, syndesmo-.

Desmodium, n., a genus of plants, the tick trefoil (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δεσμός, 'band, bond', and suff.  $-\dot{\omega}\delta\eta$ ς, 'like' (see desmo- and -ode); so called in allusion to the connected joints of the pods.

desmoid, adj., ligamentous. — Compounded of Gk. δεσμός, 'band, bond', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See desmo- and -oid. Desmoncus, n., a genus of trees of the palm family

(bot.) — Compounded of Gk. δεσμός, 'band,

bond', and ὅγκος, 'bend, curve, hook, barb'. See desmo- and onco-, 'barb, hook'.

See desmo- and onco-, baro, hook.

Desmoscolex, n., a genus of marine worms (helminthology). — ModL., compounded of δεσμός, 'band, bond', and σκώληξ, 'worm' (see desmo-and scolex); so called from the globular head. desolate, adj., 1) lonely; 2) deserted; 3) laid waste. — L. dēsōlātus, pp. of dēsōlāre. See desolate, v. Derivatives: desolate-ly, adv., desolate-ness, n. desolate, tr. v., 1) to make desolate; 2) to lay waste. — L. dēsōlātus, pp. of dēsōlāre, 'to leave alone, forsake, abandon, make solitary', fr. de- and sōlāre, 'to make lonely', fr. sōlus, 'alone, lonely'. See sole, 'alone', and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: desolat-ing, adj., desolat-ing-ly, adv., desolation (q.v.), desolat-or, n.

desolation, n. — F. désolation, fr. Eccles. L. désölātiönem, acc. of dēsölātiō, fr. L. dēsölātus, pp. of dēsölāre. See desolate, v., and -ion.

despair, intr. v. — ME. despeiren, desperen, fr. OF. despeir-, pres. sing. stem of desperer, 'to despair', fr. L. dēspērāre, 'to lose all hope, despair', fr. de- and spērāre, 'to hope', fr. spēs, 'hope', which prob. is cogn. with OSlav. spēje, spēti, 'to be successful', spēchǔ, 'endeavor, aspiration', Lith. spēju, spēti, 'to have time; to be quick enough'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*spē(i)-, \*spē-, 'to draw, stretch, spread, extend, swell; to be successful'. See prosperous and cp. desperado, desperate, Esperanto.

Derivatives: despair, n., despair-er, n., despair-ing, adj., despair-ing-ly, adv., despair-ing-ness, n. despatch, tr. v. — A var. of dispatch. The spelling with e is erroneous; it was introduced by Johnson.

desperado, n., a desperate criminal. — OSp., pp. of desperar, 'to despair', fr. L. dēspērāre. See despair and -ado.

desperate, adj. — L. dēspērātus, pp. of dēspērāre. See despair and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: desperate-ly, adv., desperate-ness, n. desperation, n — ME. desperacioun, fr. MF. déspération, fr. L. déspérationem, acc. of déspératio, 'despair, hopelessness', fr. déspératus, pp. of déspérare. See despair, v., and -ation.

despicable, adj. — Late L. dēspicābilis, 'contemptible, despicable', fr. L. dēspicārī, 'to despise, disdain', rel. to dēspicere, 'to look down upon; to despise, disdain', fr. de- and specere, spicere, 'to look at'. See species and -able and cp. next word.

Derivatives: despicabil-ity, n., despicable-ness, n., despicabl-y, adv.

despise, tr. v. — ME. despisen, fr. OF. despis-, pres. part. stem of despire, 'to despise', fr. L. despicere, 'to look down upon, despise, disdain', fr. de- and specere, spicere, 'to look at'. See species and cp. prec. word. Cp. also next word

despite, n. — ME. despit, fr. OF. despit (F. dépit), fr. L. despectus, 'a looking down; a despising,

Derivatives: despite, prep., despite-ful, adj., despite-ful-ly, adv., despite-ful-ness, n.

**despite**, adj. — Shortened fr. orig. 'in despite of'. Cp. in spite of.

despoil, tr. v., to plunder. — ME. despoilen, fr. OF. despoilier, despuilier (F. dépouiller), 'to despoil', fr. L. dēspoliāre, 'to rob, despoil, plunder', fr. de- and spoliāre, 'to rub, plunder, pillage, spoil', lit. 'to strip of clothing', fr. spolium, 'skin stripped from an animal; arms taken from an enemy; prey, booty'. See spoil, n., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: despoil-er, n., despoil-ment, n.

despoliation, n., plundering. — Late L. dēspoliātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a robbing, desporting, plundering', fr. L. dēspoliātus, pp. of despoliāre. See prec. word and -ation and cp. spoliation.

**despond**, intr. v., to lose hope and courage. — L. dēspondēre, 'to promise, pledge, give up, yield, lose courage, despond', fr. de- and spondēre, 'to engage oneself, promise'. See spouse.

Derivatives: despond-ence, n., despond-ency, n., despondent (q.v.), despond-er, n., despond-ing, adj., despond-ing-ly, adv.

**despondent**, adj. — L. *despondens*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *despondere*. See prec. word and *-ent*.

despot, n., tyrant. — OF. despot (F. despote), fr. Gk. δεσπότης, 'master, ruler, tyrant', which stands for orig. \*dems-potā, and prop. means 'lord of the house' and is equivalent to OI. dám-patih, 'lord of the house'. The first element stands in gradational relationship to Gk. δῶμα, L. domus, 'house'; see dome, 'building'. The second element is rel. to Gk. πόσις (for \*πότις), 'husband', and cogn. with OI. pátih, 'master, husband', L. potis, 'able, powerful', potēns, 'able, mighty, powerful'. See potent and cp. possess, possible, power, puissant.

Derivatives: despotic (q.v.), despot-ism, n., despot-ist, n.

despotic, despotical, adj., pertaining to a despot; tyrannical. — F. despotique, fr. Gk. δεσποτικός, 'inclined to tyranny, despotic', fr. δεσπότης. See prec. word and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivatives: despotical-ly, adv., despotical-ness, n.

desquamate, intr. v., to peel off (med.) — L. dē-squāmātus, pp. of dēsquāmāre, 'to scale off, peel off', fr. de- and squāma, 'scale'. See squama and verbal suff. -ate and cp. esquamate.

Derivatives: desquamat-ion, n., desquamat-ive, adj., desquamat-ory, adj.

dessert, n., a course of fruit, sweets, etc., served at the end of dinner. — F., lit. 'removal of what has been served at table', fr. desservir, 'to remove what has been served', fr. des- (fr. L. dis-, 'apart, asunder'), and servir, 'to serve' (fr. L. servīre). See dis- and serve.

destination, n. - L. dēstinātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'pur-

pose, design', fr. dēstinātus, pp. of dēstināre. See next word and -ation.

destine, tr. v. — ME. destenen, fr. OF. (= F.) destiner, 'to fix, determine, destine, purpose', fr. L. dēstināre, 'to make firm, fasten; to intend, devote, destine', which stands for \*dē-stān-āre, fr. de- and \*sta-n, -n-enlargement of I.-E. base \*stā-, \*stē-, 'to stand'. See state and cp. next word and obstinate. For the change of Latin ā (in \*stānāre) to ī (in dē-stīnāre) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

destiny, n. — ME. destinee, fr. OF. destinee (F. destinée), lit. 'that which is destined', fem. pp. of destiner. See prec. word.

destitute, adj., needy, deprived. — L. dēstitūtus, pp. of dēstituere, 'to set down; to forsake, abandon, desert; to disappoint', fr. de- and statuere, 'to cause to stand, place, set up'. See statute and cp. constitute and words there referred to. For the change of Latin ă (in stătuere) to i (in dē-stituere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

destitution, n. — F. destitution, fr. L. dēstitūtiōnem, acc. of dēstitūtiō, 'a forsaking, deserting', fr. dēstitūtus, pp. of dēstituere. See prec. word and -ion.

destour, destoor, dustoor, n., a Parsee high priest.

— Pers. dastūr, 'ruler, rule, custom', fr. Pahlavi dastōbār, 'ruler, minister, a Parsee high priest'.
destrier, n., a war horse (archaic). — OF., fr. VL.
\*dextrārius, 'led by the right hand', fr. \*dextrāre, 'to lead by the right hand, to lead, guide', fr. L. dextra (short for dextra manus, 'right hand'), fem. of dexter, 'right, on the right hand'.
See dexter.

destroy, tr. v. — ME. destroien, destruien, fr. OF. destruire (F. détruire), fr. VL. \*destrugere (whence also It. distruggere), refashioned fr. L. dēstruxī(= dēstruc-sī) and dēstruc-tus, past tense resp. pp. of L. dēstruere, 'to pull down, destroy, ruin', which is formed fr. de- and struere, 'to pile up, build, construct'. See structure and cp. destruction, construct.

Derivatives: destroy-able, adj., destroy-er, n., destroy-ing-ly, adv.

destructible, adj. — Late L. destructibilis, fr. L. destructus, pp. of destrucre. See destroy and -ible. Derivatives: destructibil-ity, n., destructibleness, n.

destruction, n. — L. dēstructiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a pulling down, destruction', fr. dēstructus, pp. of dēstruere. See destroy and -tion and cp. construction.

destructive, adj. — OF. (= F.) destructif (fem. destructive), fr. Late L. destructivus, fr. L. destructus, pp. of destructive-See destroy and -ive. Derivatives: destructive-ly, adv., destructive-ness, n.

destructor, n. — L. dēstructor, 'a destroyer', fr. dēstructus, pp. of dēstruere. See destroy and agential suff. -or.

desuetude, n., disuse. — F. désuétude, fr. L. de-

suētūdō, 'disuse, discontinuance of a habit', fr. dēsuētus, pp. of dēsuēscere, 'to give up the use of, to disaccustom', fr. de- and suēscere, 'to become used or accustomed'. See custom and cp. words there referred to.

desulfurize, tr. v., to remove sulfur from. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and sulfurize.

Derivatives: desulfuriz-ation, n., desulfuriz-er,

desultory, adj., jumping from one thing to another: unmethodical. -- L. desultorius, 'belonging to a leaper: superficial, desultory', fr. desultor, leaper' (used of a performer in the Roman circus, who leaped from one horse to another), which stands for \*de-saltor and is rel. to desilire, 'to leap down', fr. de- and salire, 'to leap, spring, jump', whence the frea. saltare. 'to leap, jump, dance'. See salient and adj. suff. -orv. The change of ă (in săltāre) to ŭ (in dē-sūltor) is due to the Latin phonetic law according to which in the unaccented and closed radical syllable of the second element of compounds, ă, followed by I and another consonant, becomes ŭ. Cp. exult, insult, result, subsultory, inculcate.

Derivatives: desultori-ly, adv., desultori-ness, n. desynonymize, tr. v., to deprive of synonymous character. — Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and synonymize.

Derivative: desynonymiz-ation, n.

detach, tr. v. — F. détacher, 'to detach, untie', fr. OF. destachier, lit. 'to untack, disjoin', fr. des- (fr. L. dis-, 'apart, asunder') and tache, 'nail, hook'. See dis- and attach and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also staccato.

Derivatives: detach-ed, adj., detach-ed-ly, adv., detach-ed-ness,n., detach-er,n., detachment (q.v.). detachable, adj. — Formed from the verb detach with suff. -able; first used by Jeremy Bentham

(1748-1832).
Derivatives: detachabil-ity, n., detachable-ness, n., detachabl-y, adv.

detachment, n. — F. détachement, fr. détacher. See detach and -ment.

detail, tr. v. — F. détailler, 'to cut in pieces, divide up; to relate in detail', fr. de- and tailler, 'to cut', fr. L. tāliāre, 'to split, cut'. See tailor.

**detail**, n. — F. *détail*, lit. 'a cutting in pieces, a dividing up', fr. *détailler*. See **detail**, v.

Derivatives: detail-ed, adj., detail-er, n.

detain, tr. v. — Late ME. deteynen, fr. OF. detenir (F. détenir), fr. L. dētinēre, 'to hold off, keep back, retain', fr. de- and tenēre, 'to hold, keep', OF. detenir was influenced in form by tenir (fr. VL. \*tenīre). Cp. Provenç., Sp. detener, Catal. detenir and sec tenable. Cp. also detention, detinue. Cp. also abstain and words there referred to.

detainer, n., one who detains. Formed from prec. word with agential suff. -er.

detainer, n., a detaining in one's possession (law).

— AF. *detener* (corresponding to OF. *detenir*), 'to detain'. For the subst. use of the infinitive— esp. in legal terminology—cp. *attainder* and words there referred to.

**detect**, tr. v. — L. *dētectus*, pp. of *dētegere*, 'to uncover, discover, disclose, reveal, detect', fr. **de-** and *tegere*, 'to cover'. See tegument.

detection, n. — L. dētectiō, gen. -ōnis, 'an uncovering, detecting', fr. dētectus, pp. of dētegere. See prec. word and -ion.

detective, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. dētectus, pp. of dētegere. See prec. word.

detective, n. — Shortened fr. detective policeman.
See detective, adj.

**detector**, n. — L. *dētector*, 'uncoverer, revealer', fr. *dētectus*, pp. of *dētegere*. See **detect** and agential suff. -or.

detent, n., a catch. — F. détente, lit. 'a loosening, slackening, relaxation,' and prop. subst. use of the fem. pp. of détendre, 'to loosen, slacken, relax', fr. OF. destendre (fr. L. dis-, 'apart, asunder') and tendre, 'to stretch' (fr. L. tendere). See dis- and tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. distend. Cp. also next word.

détente, n., a relaxing in the political situation.F. See prec. word.

detention, n. — L. dētentiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a holding off, keeping back', fr. dētentus, pp. of dētinēre. See detain and -ion.

deter, tr. v., to frighten, discourage. — L. dēterrēre, 'to frighten from, discourage from, prevent', fr. de- and terrēre, 'to frighten'. See terrible and cp. deterrent.

Derivative: deter-ment, n.

deterge, tr. v., to cleanse. — F. déterger, fr. L. dētergēre, 'to wipe off, wipe away, cleanse', fr. de- and tergēre, 'to rub, wipe off'. See terse and cp. detersion.

detergence, detergency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

detergent, adj., cleansing; n., a cleansing agent.
F. détergent, fr. L. dētergentem, acc. of dētergēns, pres. part. of dētergēre. See deterge and -ent.

deteriorate, tr. v., to make worse; intr. v., to become worse. — Late L. dēteriorātus, pp. of dēteriōrāre, 'to make worse', fr. L. dēterior, 'lower, inferior, worse, meaner', fr. \*dē-ter, 'lower', comparative of dē, 'down from'. See de-,-ther and verbal suff. -ate.

deterioration, n. — F. détérioration, fr. détériorer, fr. Late L. dēteriorāre. See prec. word and -ion. deteriorative, adj. — Coincd by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) fr. deteriorate and suff. -ive.

determinable, adj. — Late L. dēterminābilis, 'that which has an end', fr. L. dētermināre. See determine and -able.

Derivatives: determinable-ness, adj., determinabl-v, adv.

determinant, adj. — L. dētermināns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of dētermināre. See determine and -ant. Derivative: determinant, n.

determinate

determinate, adj., 1) definite; 2) decided; 3) resolute. — L. dēterminātus, pp. of dētermināre. See determine and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: determinate, n., determinate-ly, adv., determinate-ness, n.

determination, n. — L. děterminātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'conclusion, boundary', fr. dēterminātus, pp. of dētermināre. See determine and -ation.

determinative, adj. — F. déterminatif (fem. déterminative), fr. L. déterminatus, pp. of déterminare. See next word and -ive.

Derivatives: determinative, n., determinative-ly, adv., determinative-ness, n.

determine, tr. v. — OF. determiner (F. déterminer), fr. L. dētermināre, 'to bound, limit, prescribe, determine', fr. de- and termināre, 'to mark off by boundaries, mark, limit, define, terminate', fr. terminus, 'boundary, limit'. See term. Derivatives: determin-ed, adj., determin-ed-ly, adv., determin-ed-ness, n., determin-er, n.

determinism, n., the doctrine that the action of a man is determined by motives independent of his will. — F. déterminisme, fr. G. Determinismus, which is prob. a back formation of Praedeterminismus, 'predeterminism'; introduced into English by Sir William Hamilton (1788-1856), who applied it to the doctrine of Hobbes. See prec. word and -ism.

determinist, n., a believer in determinism. — See prec. word and ist. Derivative: determinist-ic, adj. deterrence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

deterrent, adj. — L. dēterrēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dēterrēre. See deter and -ent.

Derivative: deterrent, n.

detersion, n., the act of cleansing. — L. dētersiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a wiping off, a cleansing', fr. dētersus, pp. of dētergēre. See deterge and -ion.

detersive, adj., cleansing, detergent. — F. détersif (fem. détersive), fr. L. détersus, pp. of détergère. See deterge and -ive.

Derivatives: detersive, n., a detergent, detersive-ly, adv., detersive-ness, n.

detest, tr. v., to hate. — F. détester, fr. L. détestārī, 'to curse while calling a deity to witness; to execrate, abominate; to ward off', fr. de- and testārī, 'to be a witness, bear witness, testify', fr. testis, 'witness'. See testament and cp. attest. contest.

detestable, adj. — F. détestable, fr. L. dētestābilis, 'execrable, abominable', fr. dētestārī. See detest and -able.

Derivatives: detestabil-ity, n., detestable-ness, n., detestabl-y, adv.

detestation, n. — F. détestation, fr. L. détestâtionem, acc. of detestâtio, 'execration, detestation', fr. detestâtus, pp. of detestâri. See detest and -ation.

dethrone, tr. v. — Formed fr. pref. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and throne. Cp. F. détrôner, fr. de- (fr. L. dē) and trône, 'throne'. Derivative: dethrone-ment, n.

detinue, n., wrongful detention of personal property (law). — OF. detenue, 'detention', prop. fem. pp. of detenir, 'to detain', used as a noun. See detain and cp. continue, retinue.

detonate, intr. and tr. v. — L. dētonāt-(um), pp. stem of dētonāre, 'to thunder down, thunder forth', fr. de- and tonāre, 'to thunder'. See thunder, n., and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: detonat-ing, adj., detonat-ive, adj., detonat-or. p.

detour, détour, n., a degression. — F. détour, 'a turning away, shift, evasion', fr. détourner, 'to turn away', fr. dé- (fr. L. dê) and tourner, 'to turn'. See de- and tour.

Derivative: detour, intr. v.

detract, tr. and intr. v., to take away. — L. dē-tractus, pp. of dētrahere, 'to draw off, draw away, pull down', fr. de- and trahere, 'to pufl, draw'. See tract.

detraction, n. — F. détraction, fr. L. dētractiōnem, acc. of dētractiō, 'a drawing off', fr. dētractus, pp. of dētrahere. See prec. word and ion. detractive, adj. — OF. detractif (fem. detractive), fr. L. dētractus, pp. of dētrahere. See detract and ivo

Derivatives: detractive-ly, adv., detractive-ness, n.

detrain, tr. v., to set down from a railroad train; intr. v., to alight from a railroad train. — Formed fr. de- and the noun train.

detriment, n., loss, harm, damage. — F. détriment, fr. L. dētrīmentum, 'a rubbing off; a loss, damage, defeat, detriment', fr. dētrītus, pp. of dēterere, 'to rub down, rub away, wear away', fr. de- and terere, 'to rub, grind, wear away'. See throw and -ment and cp. trite, detritus, intertripo.

Derivatives: detriment, tr. v., detriment-al, adj., detriment-al-ity, n., detriment-al-ly, adv., detriment-al-ness, n.

detrital, adj., composed of detritus. — See detritus and adj. suff. -al.

detrited, adj., worn away. — See detritus and -ed. detrition, n., wearing down by friction. —Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. dētrītus, pp. of dēterere. See detriment.

detritus, n., fragments of rocks, etc., worn away by friction. — L. dētrītus, 'a rubbing away', fr. dētrītus, pp. of dēterere. See detriment.

de trop, too many, too much. — F. See de- and troppo.

detrude, tr. v., to thrust away. — L. dētrūdere, 'to thrust down, thrust away', fr. de- and trūdere, 'to thrust, push', fr. I.-E. base treud-, 'to press, push', whence also Goth. us-priutan, 'to vex', OE. prēotan, 'to weary, vex, annoy'. See threat and cp. intrude and words there referred to.

detruncate, tr. v., to shorten by cutting off a part.
 L. dētruncātus, pp. of dētruncāre, 'to lop, cut off', fr. de- and truncāre, 'to cut off'. See truncate, v.

detruncation, n. - L. detruncatio, gen. -onis, 'a

cutting off', fr. dētruncātus, pp. of dētruncāre. See prec. word and -ion.

437

detrusion, n., the act of thrusting away. — Late L. dētrūsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a thrusting away', fr. dētrūsus, pp. of dētrūdere. See detrude and -ion and cp. intrusion and words there referred to.

deuce, n., a card or die with two spots. — Fr. F. deux, fr. OF. deus, fr. L. duōs, acc. of duo, 'two'; see dual. Since two is the lowest, hence the losing, throw at dice, the word deuce in a figurative sense denotes also 'ill-luck; devil'.

Derivatives: deuc-ed, adj. and adv., deuc-ed-ly, adv.

deuter-, form of deutero- before a vowel.

deuteragonist, n., an actor taking the second part in a drama. — Gk. δευτεραγωνιστής, compounded of δεύτερος, 'second', and ἀγωνιστής, 'combatant; actor'. For the first element see deutero-, for the second see agonist and cp. words there referred to.

deuterium, n., the isotope of hydrogen of atomic weight or mass 2; heavy hydrogen (chem.) — Mod L., coined fr. deuter- and suff. -ium.

deutero-, before a vowel deuter-, combining form meaning 'second'. — Gk. δευτερο-, δευτερ-, fr. δεύτερος, 'second', orig. 'that which falls short of something', formed with the comparative suff. -τερος from the stem of δεύειν, δεύεσθαι, 'to be wanting, be deficient', which is rel. to δεῖν, 'to be in need of, to need'; see deontology. For the etymology of the Greek comparative suff. -τερος see -ther and cp. words there referred to.

deuteron, n., also deuton, the nucleus of an atom of deuterium. — ModL., coined fr. deuterium, resp. deuterium.

Deuteronomy, n., name of the 5th book of the Pentateuch. — Late L. Deuteronomium, fr. Gk. Δευτερονόμιον, 'second law', a name due to the erroneous rendering of Heb. mishnéh hattōráh hazzāth (Deut.17:18) by the Septuagint into δευτερονόμιον τοῦτο, lit. 'this second law'. The real meaning of the Hebrew words quoted is 'a copy of this law'. Δευτερονόμιον is compounded of δεύτερος, 'second', and νόμος, 'law'. See deutero- and nomo-.

deuto-, before a vowel deut-, shortened form of deutero- resp. deuter-.

deuton, n. - See deuteron.

deutoplasm, n., yolk (biol.) — Coined from deutoand plasm, on analogy of protoplasm.

Deutzia, n., a genus of shrubs (bot.) — Mod L., named after the Dutchman Johann van der Deutz (1743-84). For the ending see suff. -ia. deva, n., a deity (Hinduism). — OI. dēvāḥ, 'god', rel. to dēvīt, 'goddess', Avestic daēva-, 'demon', and cogn. with Gk. δῖος, 'divine', Ζεύς, gen. Διός, 'Zeus', OL. deivos (whence L. deus), 'god'. See deity and cp. next word, daiva, Devi and the second word in Bhumi Devi.

devadasi, n., a dancing girl in a Hindu temple. — Hind., fr. OI. dēvadāsī, 'slave girl of a god', fr.

dēváh 'deity', and dāsī, 'slave girl'. See deva and dasi. For sense development cp. Gk. ἰερόδουλος, 'temple slave' (see hierodule).

devil

devaluate, tr. v. — See de- and valuation.

Derivative: devaluat-ion, n.

Devanagari, n., the Old Indian alphabet. — OI. dēvanāgarī, lit. 'the divine city script'. See deva and Nagari.

devastate, tr. v., to lay waste. — L. dēvāstātus, pp. of dēvāstāre, 'to lay waste, devastate', fr. de- and vāstāre, 'to make empty, lay waste', fr. vāstus, 'empty, waste, desert'. See waste, adj. and v., and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: devastat-ing-ly, adv., devastat-ive, adj.

devastation, n. — F. dévastation, fr. L. dēvāstātus, pp. of dēvāstāre. See prec. word and -ion. develop, tr. and intr. v. — F. développer, fr. OF. desveloper, which is prob. formed fr. pref. des-(fr. L. dis-, 'apart, asunder'), and a blend of ML. faluppa, 'fiber, straw, ball of corn', and L. volvere, 'to roll'. See volute and cp. envelop. Derivatives: develop-able, adj., develop-er, n., develop-ment, n., develop-ment-al, adj.

devest, tr. v., to deprive of a right (law). — OF. devestir (F. dévêtir), fr. VL. dēvestīre, fr. de- and L. vestīre, 'to clothe', fr. vestīs, 'garment'. See vest and cp. divest.

Devi, n., 1) any goddess; 2) the mother goddess, the goddess par excellence (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI.  $d\bar{e}v\dot{t}$ , 'goddess', rel. to  $d\bar{e}v\dot{a}h$ , 'god', Avestic  $da\bar{e}va$ -, 'demon'. See deva and cp. the second word in Bhumi Devi.

deviate, intr. and tr. v. — Late L. dēviāt-(um), pp. stem of dēviāre, 'to turn from the straight road, go aside', fr. de- and L. via, 'way'. See devious. Derivative: deviat-ion, n.

device, n. — A blend of ME. devis, 'intention, invention', and ME. devise, 'design, plan', which derive fr. OF. devis, 'division, intention, plan; coat of arms, emblem; last will, testament' (whence F. devis, 'estimate'), resp. fr. OF. devise, of s.m. (whence F. devise, 'device, emblem'), which both derive fr. OF. deviser, 'to divide, distribute; to put in order'. See devise.

Derivatives: device-ful, adj., device-ful-ly, adv., device-ful-ness, n.

devil, n. — ME. devel, fr. OE. dēofol, dēoful, fr. Eccles. L. diabolus, fr. Eccles. Gk. διάβολος, 'devil', fr. Gk. διάβολος, 'slanderer', fr. διαβάλλειν, 'to throw across; to attack; to calumniate, slander', fr. διά (see dia-) and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See ballistic and cp. diablerie, diabolic, Eblis. Cp. also It. diavolo, Provenç., F., Catal. diable, Sp. diablo, Port. diabo, Goth. diabaúlus, which all derive fr. Eccles. L. diabolus. OHG. tiufal (whence MHG. tiuvel, G. Teufel, prob. also MDu. dūvel, Du. duivel, OS. diubal, ON. djöfull, Dan. djævel, Swed. djävul) is a Goth. loan word.

Derivatives: devil-dom, n., devil-ish, adj., devil-ish-ly, adv., devil-ish-ness, devil-ism, n., devil-ment, n., devil-ry, n.

devious, adi., roundabout, circuitous. — L. dēvius, 'off the high road, out of the way, devious'. fr. de- and via, 'way'. See via and cp. deviate. For F -ous as equivalent to L -us, see -ous. Derivatives: devious-ly, adv., devious-ness, n.

devise, tr. v. — OF, deviser, 'to divide, distribute: to put in order: to chat' (F., 'to chat, gossin') fr VI \*devisare formed with vowel dissimilation fr. \*dīvīsāre, freq. of L. dīvidere, 'to divide'. See divide and ep. device.

Derivatives: devise, n. (q.v.), devis-able, adj., devis-al, n., devis-ee, n., devis-er, n., devis-or, n.

devise, n, the act of devising; a will (law), — OF. devise, 'division: will, testament', fr. deviser, 'to divide, distribute', See devise, v.

devitalize, tr. v., to deprive of vitality. - Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and vitalize. Derivative: devitaliz-ation, n.

devitaminize, tr. v., to deprive of vitamins. — Formed fr de- (in the privative sense of this prefix), vitamin and suff. -ize.

Derivative: devitaminiz-ation, n.

devitrification, n. - See next word and -fication. devitrify, tr. v., to deprive of glassy character. -Formed fr. de- (in the privative sense of this prefix) and vitrify.

devoid, adj., completely void. — ME., short form of devoided, pp. of devoiden (whence the obsolcte E. verb devoid), fr. OF, desvuidier, desvoidier, 'to empty out' (whence F. dévider), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-, 'apart, asunder') and vuidier, voidier, 'to empty'. See dis- and void.

devoir, n., task, duty. — F., prop. subst. use of the infinitive devoir, 'to owe', fr. OF, deveir, 'to owe', fr. L. debere. See debt and cp. endeavor. devolute, tr. v., to devolve. — L. dēvolūtus, pp. of devolvere. See devolve.

devolution, n. — ML, dēvolūtiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. dēvolūtus, pp. of dēvolvere. See next word and-ion. devolve, tr. and intr. v. — L. devolvere, 'to roll down, tumble down; to have recourse to', fr. de- and volvere, 'to roll, roll along, turn about'. See volute.

**Devon.** n., one of a breed of cattle, orig, raised in Devon, a county in England.

Devonian, 1) adj., of Devonshire in England: pertaining to, or designating, a geological period; 2) n., an inhabitant or native of Devonshire. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. Devon, shortened form of Devonshire.

**devote**, tr. v. — L. dēvotus, pp. of dêvovēre, 'to vow, to devote (to a deity), to sacrifice oneself, to promise solemnly', fr. de- and vovēre, 'to vow'. See vote, vow and cp. devout.

Derivatives: devot-ed, adi., devoted-ly, adv., devoted-ness, n., devot-ee, devote-ment, n., devot-er, n., devotion (q.v.)

devotion, n. - OF. (F. dévotion), fr. L. devotionem, acc. of devotio, 'a devoting, consecrating; devotion', fr. dēvotus, pp. of dēvovēre. See devote and -ion.

Derivatives: devotion-al. adi. devotion-al-ly. adv., devotion-al-ity, n., devotion-ate, adi., and the hybrids devotion-al-ism n devotion-al-ist, n.

devour, tr. v. -- ME. devouren, fr. OF. devorer (F. dévorer), fr. L. devorare, 'to swallow, gulp down, devour to read eagerly' fr de- and vorāre, 'to swallow greedily, swallow up, devour'. See voracious and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: devour-er, n., devour-ing, adi., devour-ing-ly, adv.

devout, adi. - ME. devot. devout. fr. OF. devot (fem. devote), fr. L. devotus, pp. of devovere, 'to vow. devote'. See devote.

Derivatives: devout-ly, adv., devout-ness, n.

dew, n. - ME, deu, deau, dew, fr. OE, dēaw, rel. to OS dou. OFris. daw. MDu. day. OHG., MHG, tou, G, Tau, ON, dögg, 'dew', and cogn. with OI, dhávatě, dhávati, 'runs, flows', dhautíh, 'a spring a stream' Gk 9/sery (for \*9/sFery). 'to run, flow; to move quickly, whirl', 906c (for \*θοξός), 'quick, active', θοάζειν, 'to move quickly. Cp. daggle, dhobi.

Derivatives: dew. tr. v., dew-less, adi., dew-v. adj., dew-i-lv, adv., dew-i-ness, n.

Dewali, n., a Hindu autumnal festival. — Hind. divālī, fr. OI. dīpāvalī, dīpālī, lit. 'row of lamps, illumination', fr. dīpah, 'lamp', and āvalī, ālī, 'row'. The first element derives from a -p-enlargement of I.-E. base \*dei-, \*deyā-, \*dī-, \*dyā-, 'to shine', whence OI, divám, 'heaven; day', See deity.

dewan, n., minister of finance, chief officer in India. — Arab. and Pers. dīwān: see divan. The orig, sense of Pers, diwan was 'register', whence developed the senses 'register of accounts: department of accounts; ministry of finance; minister of finance'.

dewanee, dewany, n., the office of a dewan. --Hind. dīwānī, fr. Pers. dīwānī, fr. dīwān. See prec. word.

Dewitt, dewitt, tr. v., to lynch. - After the brothers Cornelis and Jan De Witt, Dutch statesmen, murdered by a mob in 1672.

dexiocardia, n., an abnormal condition in which the heart is on the right side (anat.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. δεξιός, 'on the right hand', and καεδία, 'heart'. See dexter and cardiac.

dexter, adi., on the right-hand side. — L. dexter, 'on the right hand', whence arose the meanings 'skillful, favorable, propitious, fortunate'; cogn. with Gk. δεξιτερός, 'on the right hand', and with OI. dáksinah, daksináh, 'on the right hand, southern, skillful', Avestic dashina-, 'on the right hand', Gk. δεξιός, 'on the right hand, fortunate, clever', OSlav. desnu, Lith. desinas, 'on the right hand', Lith. dešinė, 'the right hand', Goth, taihswa, OHG, zeso, 'on the right hand', OIr, dess, 'on the right hand, southern', W. deheu, Co. dyghow, 'on the right hand', Gaul. Dexsiva, 'goddess of fortune', Alb. djaθ-tε, 'on the right hand'. All these words are prob. derivatives of I.-E. base \*dek-. 'to take, receive, accept: acceptable, becoming, good', whence also L. dēcēre, 'to be fitting or seemly'. See decent and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also ambidexter, L. dexter and Gk. δεξιτερός were formed fr. base \*dek- with the compar. suff. -ter. -terus, resp. -reooc, and orig, meant 'that which is in the better or more favorable direction'. For the compar, suff, see -ther and cp. words there referred to. For the sense development of L. dexter. Gk. δεξιτερός, δεξιός, etc... cp. Heb. vāmin, 'right hand, south', Arab. váman, 'right hand, south', vámana, 'he was happy' (see Yemen).

Dexter, masc. PN. - L., 'on the right hand, fortunate'. See prec. word. For sense development cp. Benjamin.

dexterity, n., 1) skill: 2) cleverness. - F. dextérité, fr. L. dexteritatem, acc. of dexteritas, 'readiness, skillfulness, prosperity', fr. dexter. See dexter and -ity.

dexterous, dextrous, adj., skillful, adroit, quick.— Formed with suff. ous- fr. L. dexter. See dexter. Derivatives: dext(e)rous-ly, adv., dext(e)rousness. n.

dextrad, adv., to the right side. — A hybrid coined fr. L. dextra, 'right hand', fem. of dexter (see dexter), and -ad, a suff, of Greek origin. dextral, adi., pertaining to the right hand, — Formed with adi. suff. -al fr. L. dextra (short for dextra manus), 'right hand', fem, of dexter, See dexter.

Derivatives: dextral-ity, n., dextral-ly, adv.

dextrin, dextrine, n., a soluble gummy substance made from starch (chem.) - F. dextrine, coined by the French physicist Jean Baptiste (1774-1862) and the French chemist and pharmacist Jean-François Persoz (1805-68) in 1833 (in Annales de Chimie et de Physique) fr. L. dexter. 'on the right hand' (see dexter), with chem, suff. -ine: so called by them because it turns the plane of polarization of light to the right.

dextro-, combining form meaning 'to the right'. - Fr. L. dexter, 'to the right hand'. See dexter. dextrocardia, n., the same as dexiocardia. — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. dexter, 'right', and Gk, καρδία, 'heart'. The correct form is dexiocardia (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

dextrorse, adi., twining from left to right (bot.) - L. dextrôrsus, 'toward the right side, to the right', contraction of dextrovorsus, dextroversus, lit. 'turned toward the right', fr. dexter, right', and vorsus, versus, pp. of vortere, vertere, 'to turn'. See dexter and version and cp. sinistrorse.

dextrose, n., starch sugar (chem.) — See dextrin and subst. suff. -ose.

dextrous, adj. — See dexterous.

dey, n., the governor of Algiers (before the French conquest in 1830). — Turk. dāī, prop. 'maternal uncle'.

dhak. dhawk. n.. an East Indian bushy tree (Butea frondosa). — Hind. dhāk dhal, n. — A var, spelling of dal.

dhan, n., property, wealth, treasure, price, gain, - Hind., fr. OI. dhánam, 'booty, possession, property', rel. to dádhāti, 'puts, places', See do. v., and cp. the second element in stridhana. Dhanvantari, n., the physician of the gods in Hindu mythology. — OL. Dhanvantarih, lit. 'passing through the bow of dhanvanah, a circle', compounded of dhánva(n)-, 'bow', and tárati, 'passes through crosses over'. The first element is perh. cogn. with OS. danna. OHG. tanna, MHG., G. tanne, 'fir', OS. dennia, Du. den, 'pine'. The second element derives fr. I.-E. base \*ter-, 'to pass beyond, cross over', whence also Gk. τέρμα, 'boundary, end limit', L. terminus, 'boundary line, boundary, limit'. See term and cp. words there referred to.

dharma, n., law, right, justice (Hinduism). — OI. dharmā, dhármah, rel, to dhārávati, 'holds', and to Avestic dāraveiti, of s.m., and cogn, with L. firmus, 'firm, steadfast, stable, strong', See firm, adi., and cp. adharma, dharna.

dharmashastra, dharmasastra, n., book of laws (India). — OI. dhármaśāstrah, compounded of dharmá, 'law' (see dharma), and śāstráh, 'teaching, precept, instruction, textbook'. See shastra.

dharmsala, dhurmsala, n., a resting place (India). - Hind, dharmsālā, fr. OI dharmaśālā, lit. 'a pious building'. See dharma, and cell.

dharna, dhurna, n., a mode of demanding justice by fasting while sitting at the debtor's door (India). - Hind. dharnā, fr. OI. dhārávati. 'holds'. See dharma.

dhobi, dhoby, dobyie, n., a washerman (Anglo-Ind) — Hind. dhobī, fr. OI. dhávati, 'washes off, washes', which is prob, orig, identical with dhávati, 'runs, flows'. See dew.

dhole, n., the wild dog of India (Cuon javanicus). — Of uncertain origin.

dhoni, dhony, n., a small fishing vessel (India). — Hind, doni, fr. OI. droni, 'a trough', which is rel. to dru, 'wood', drumah, 'tree'. See dinghy.

dhoti, dhotee, dhoty, n., a loincloth worn by Hindus. — Hind. dhotī.

dhow, n., an Arabian kind of vessel. - Prob. rel. to Persian day, 'running', which is rel. to OI. dhávatē, dhávati, 'runs, flows', and cogn, with Gk. θέειν (for \*θέΓειν), 'to run', ON. dögg, OE. dēaw, 'dew'. See dew and cp. dhobi. Arab. dāw ('a kind of vessel') is an Indian loan word. dhurrie, dhurry, n., an Indian cotton fabric. — Hind. darī.

dhyana, n., meditation (Hinduism). — OI. dhyānah, 'thought', rel. to dhyāti, dhyāyati, 'thinks, meditates, fancies', Avestic dav-, 'to see', OI. dhyāman-, 'thought', and cogn. with Gk. σημα, 'sign'. See semantics.

di-, pref. meaning 'apart, asunder'. — L., form of dis- before b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v. di-, pref. meaning 'two, double, twice', used esp.

di-, form of dia- before a vowel.

dia-, before a vowel di-, pref. meaning 'through; thoroughly, entirely, utterly'. — Gk. δια-, fr. διά, 'through, throughout', which prob. stands for \*δισά and was formed (on analogy of μετά, 'after') fr. δίς, 'twice', hence orig. meant 'divided in the middle'. See di-, 'two, double, twice'.

diabase, n. (petrogr.) — F., coined by the French mineralogist Alexandre Brogniard (1770-1847) in 1807 to name what is now called diorite. The name was meant to signify 'a rock with two bases', and should really have been dibase (fr. di-, 'two', and base, n.) — In the above sense the name was given up by Brogniard himself. It is now applied to an igneous rock consisting of augite and feldspar, in the sense of Gk. διά-βασις, 'a crossing over, passage through', fr. διά (see dia-) and βάσις, 'base' (see base, n.); so called in allusion to the line of cleavage.

diabetes, n., a disease characterized by excessive discharge of urine (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk.  $\delta \iota \alpha \beta \dot{\eta} \tau \eta \varsigma$ , lit. 'that which causes a going through', fr.  $\delta \iota \dot{\alpha}$  (see dia-) and - $\beta \dot{\eta} \tau \eta \varsigma$ , 'that which goes, moves or flows', from the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go'. See base, n. and cp. adiabatic. The disease was called  $\delta \iota \alpha \beta \dot{\eta} \tau \eta \varsigma$  by Aretaeus the Cappadocian, a physician, who lived in Alexandria in the second century C.E., in allusion to the excessive urination.

diabetic, adj., pertaining to, or having, diabetes.

— See prec. word and -ic.

diablerie, n., devilry. — F., fr. diable, 'devil', fr. Eccles. L. diabolus, fr. Eccles. Gk. διάβολος, 'devil'. See devil. For the etymology of F. -erie see -ery. diabol-, form of diabolo- before a vowel.

diabolic, diabolical, adj., pertaining to devils, devilish. — F. diabolique, fr. Eccles. L. diabolicus, fr. Eccles. Gk. διαβολικός, 'devilish', fr. διά-βολος, 'devil'. See devil and -ic, resp. also -al. Derivative: diabolical-ly, adv.

diabolism, n., devil worship; devilishness. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Eccles. Gk. διάβολος, 'devil'. See devil.

diabolize, tr. v., to render diabolical. — Formed with suff. -ize fr. Eccles. Gk. διάβολος, 'devil'. See devil and cp. prec. word.

diabolo-, before a vowel diabol-, combining form denoting the *devil*. — Fr. Eccles. Gk. διάβολος, 'devil'. See devil.

diacaustic, adj., pertaining to a caustic curve caused by refraction. — Formed fr. dia- and caustic.

Derivative: diacaustic, n., a diacaustic curve.

diachylon, n., a plaster made of olive oil and lead oxide. — ModL., fr. Gk. διάχῦλον, neut. of διάχῦλος, 'juicy', fr. διά (see dia-) and χῦλός, 'juice'. See chyle.

diacid, adj., able of combining with two molecules of a monobasic acid (chem.) — A hybrid coined fr. di-, 'two' (fr. Gk. δι-), and acid (fr. L. acidus, 'sour').

diaconal, adj., pertaining to a deacon or deacons.

— Late L. diāconālis, fr. diāconus. See deacon and adj. suff. -al.

diaconate, n., the office of a deacon. — Eccles. L. diāconātus, fr. Late L. diāconus. See deacon and subst. suff. -ate.

diacoustic, adj., pertaining to the refraction of sounds. — Formed fr. di- (form of dia- before a vowel) and acoustic.

diacoustics, n., that part of acoustics which deals with the refraction of sounds. — Formed fr. di- (form of dia- before vowels) and acoustics. diacritic, adj., distinguishing; n., a diacritical mark. — Gk. διακριτικός, fr. διακρίνειν, 'to separate one from another', fr. διά (see dia-) and κρίνειν, 'to separate, decide, judge'. See critic.

Derivatives: diacritic-al, adj., diacritical-ly, adv. diactinic, adj., capable of transmitting the actinic rays of light. — Formed fr. di- (form of diabefore yowels) and actinic.

Diadelphia, n., a class of plants in the Linnaean system (bot.) — ModL., prop. 'plants, the stamens of which are united into two bundles', lit. 'like two brothers', fr. di-, 'two', and Gk. άδελφός. 'brother'. See adelpho- and -ia.

diadelphous, adj., 1) having filaments united by two bundles; 2) pertaining to the class *Diadelphia*. — Formed fr. di-, 'two', Gk. άδελφός, 'brother', and suff. -ous. See prec. word.

diadem, n., crown; fillet. — OF. diademe (F. diadème), fr. L. diadēma, fr. Gk. διάδημα, 'band, fillet, royal headband', fr. διαδεῖν, 'to bind on either side', fr. διά (see dia-) and δεῖν, 'to bind', fr. I.-E. base \*dē(i)-, \*dê-, 'to bind', whence also OI. dy-áti, 'binds', dá-man, 'band, bond', Alb. del, 'sinew, tendon', duai, 'sheaf'. See desmo- and -ma and cp. anadem. Cp. also Aditi. Aditya.

Derivatives: diadem, tr. v., diadem-ed, adj.

diadoche, n., succession. — Gk. διαδοχή, 'succession', rel. to διάδοχος, 'succeeding, successor', in gradational relationship to διαδέχεσθαι, 'to succeed', lit. 'to receive one from another', fr. διά (see dia-) and δέχεσθαι, 'to take, accept, receive', fr. I.-E. base \*dek-, \*dok-, 'to take, receive, accept; acceptable, becoming, good', whence also L. decēre, 'to be seemly or fitting'. See decent and cp. words there referred to.

Diadochi, n.pl., the successors of Alexander the Great; hence also successors (in general). — ModL. Diadochī, fr. Gk. διάδοχοι, pl. of διάδογος, successor'. See prec. word.

diadochokinesia, diadochokinesis, n., the normal

power of performing alternating movements (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. διάδοχος, 'succeeding', and κίνησις, 'motion'. See prec. word and kinesis.

diadochokinetic, adj., pertaining to diadochokinesia. — See prec. word and kinetic.

diaeresis, dieresis, n., 1) the division of one syllable into two; 2) a mark (usually two dots) placed over the second of two consecutive vowels to indicate that they are to be pronounced separately. — Late L. diaeresis, fr. Gk. διαίρεσις, 'division into parts, separation of a diphthong into two syllables', fr. διαίρειν, 'to divide', fr. δι- (see di-, form of dia- before a vowel) and αίρεῖν, 'to take'. See heresy and cp. aphaeresis, synaeresis.

diagnose, tr. v. — Back formation fr. diagnosis. diagnosis, n., determination of the nature of a disease. — Medical L., fr. Gk. διάγνωσις, 'a distinguishing, discerning, determining, decision', lit. 'a knowing thoroughly', from the stem of διαγιγνώσκειν, 'to distinguish, discern, determine', lit. 'to know thoroughly', fr. διά (see dia-) and γιγνώσκειν, 'to learn, know'. See gnome, 'maxim', and cp. gnosis.

diagnostic, adj., pertaining to diagnosis. — Gk. διαγνωστικός, 'able to distinguish', fr. διαγνωστός, 'to be distinguished', verbal adj. of διαγγωσκείν. See diagnosis and -ic.

Derivatives: diagnostic n., diagnosticate (q.v.), diagnostic-ian, n.

diagnosticate, tr. v., to diagnose. — A hybrid formed fr. Gk, διαγνωστικός (see prec. word) and -ate, a suff. of Latin origin.

Derivative: diagnosticat-ion, n.

diagonal, adj. — L. diagōnālis, fr. Gk. διάγωνιος, 'from angle to angle', fr. διά (see dia-) and γωνία, 'an angle'. See gon- and adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: diagonal, n., diagonal-lv, adv.

diagram, n., 1) a sketch, plan; 2) a chart. — F. diagramme, fr. L. diagramma, fr. Gk. διάγραμμα, 'something marked out by lines, a geometrical figure', fr. διαγράφειν, 'to mark out by lines, draw out'. See diagraph and -gram.

diagrammatic, adj., pertaining to a diagram. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. διάγραμμα, gen. διαγράμματος. See prec. word.

Derivative: diagrammatic-al-ly, adv.

diagrammatize, tr. v., to make a diagram of, to diagram. — Formed with suff. -ize fr. Gk. διάγραμμα, gen. διαγράμματος. See diagram.

diagraph, n., an instrument for drawing plans, maps, etc. — F. diagraphe, fr. Gk. διαγράφειν, 'to mark out by lines, draw out', fr. διά (see dia-) and γράφειν, 'to scratch, draw, write'. See -graph and cp. diagram.

dial, n. — ME., fr. ML. diālis, 'daily', fr. L. diēs, 'day'. See dies non and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: dial, tr.v., dial(l)-er, n., dial(l)-ing, n., dialist (q.v.).

dialect, n. - F. dialecte, fr. L. dialectus, fr. Gk.

διάλεκτος, 'talk, discourse, conversation, speech, language; the language of a country, dialect', fr. διαλέγεσθαι, 'to converse, talk with, discuss', middle voice of διαλέγειν, 'to pick out, choose', fr. διά (see dia-) and λέγειν, 'to pick out, reckon, count, tell, say, speak', which stands in gradational relationship to λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse, account'. See logos and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: dialect-al, adj., dialect-al-ly, adv., dialectic (q.v.), dialectician (q.v.)

dialectic, adj. — L. dialecticus, fr. Gk. διαλεκτικός, 'skilled in discourse', fr. διάλεκτος. See dialect and -ic.

dialectic, n., the art of discussion. — OF. (= F.) dialectique, fr. L. dialectica (scil. ars), fr. Gk. διαλεκτική (scil. τέχνη), 'the art of discussion by question and answer', fem. of διαλεκτικός, 'skilled in discourse'. See dialectic, adi.

Derivatives: dialectic-al, adj., dialectic-al-ly, n. dialectician, n. — F. dialecticien, fr. dialecte. See dialect and -ician.

dialectology, n., the study of dialects. — See dialect and -logy.

Derivatives: dialectolog-ical, adj., dialectolog-ist. n.

dialist, n., a maker of dials. — A hybrid coined fr. dial, a word of Latin origin, and suff. -ist (fr. Gk. -ιστής).

Dialister, n., a genus of parasitic bacteria (bacteriol.) — ModL., formed fr. dia- and Gk. ὁλιστήρ, 'filter', which is rel. to ὅλη, 'slime, mud', and cogn. with OI. sūrah, 'intoxicating drink', sūrā, 'brandy', Lith. sulā, Lett. sula, 'sap', OPruss. sulo, 'curdled milk', OHG. sullen, MHG. süln, G. suhlen, OE. syljan, sylian, 'to make muddy or dirty'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*sū-l-, enlargement of base \*seu-, 'to rain', sap', whence Gk. ὕειν, 'to rain', ὑετός, 'rain'. See hyeto-.

diallage, n., a dark green laminated variety of pyroxene (mineral.) — F., fr. Gk. διαλλαγή, 'change', from the stem of διαλλάσσειν, 'to change', which is formed fr. διά (see dia-) and άλλάσσειν, 'to change', fr. ἄλλος, 'another'. See else, and cp. allo-, alias. Cp. also hypallage, allagite. The mineral was so called in allusion to the irregular planes of fracture.

diallelon, n., definition in a circle (logic). — Gk. δι' ἀλλήλων, 'through one another'. See dia- and allelo-.

dialogic, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dialogue. — ML. dialogicus, 'pertaining to a dialogue', fr. Gk. διάλογος. See dialogue and -ic. Derivative: dialogic-al-ly, adv.

dialogist, n., 1) speaker in a dialogue; 2) a writer of a dialogue. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. Gk. διάλογος. See next word.

dialogue, also dialog, n., — F., fr. L. dialogus, fr. Gk. διάλογος, 'conversation, dialogue', fr. διαλέγεσθαι, 'to converse'. See dialect and cp. the second element in monologue.

lialyse

Derivatives: dialogue, dialog, intr. and tr. v., dialogu-er. n.

dialyse, v. — See dialyze,

dialysis, n., separation of crystalloids from colloids (chem.) — L., 'separation', fr. Gk. διάλυσις, 'separation, dissolution', fr. διαλύσιν, 'to part asunder, break off, dissolve', fr. διά (see dia-) and λύσιν, 'to loose, loosen'; see -lysis. The word dialysis was introduced into chemistry by the Scottish chemist Thomas Graham (1805-69), the discoverer of this process, in 1861.

dialytic, adj., pertaining to dialysis. — Gk. διαλυτικός, 'able to dissolve', fr. διάλυτος, 'dissolve', verbal adj. of διαλύειν, 'to dissolve'. See prec. word and -ic.

dialyze, also dialyse, tr. v. (chem.) — Back formation fr. dialysis.

Derivative: dialyz-er, dialys-er, n.

diamagnetic, adj., tending to take a position at right angles to the direction of the magnetic current. — Formed fr. dia- and magnetic.

Derivative: diamagnetic-al-lv, adv.

diamagnetism, n. — Formed fr. dia- and magnetism. See prec. word.

diamantiferous, adj., yielding diamonds. — F. diamantifère. See diamond and -ferous and cp. diamondiferous.

diameter, n. — OF. diametre (F. diamètre), fr. L. diametros, fr. Gk. διάμετρος (scil. γραμμή), lit. 'a diametral line'. See dia- and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: diametr-al, adj., diametrical (q.v.) diametric, diametrical, adj. — Gk. διαμετρικός, 'diametrical', fr. διάμετρος. See diameter and -ic.

Derivative: diametrical-ly, adv.

diamine, also diamin, n., a double amine (chem.)

— Formed fr. di-, 'double', and amine.

diamond, n. — ME. diamant, diamaunt, fr. OF. diamant, fr. Late L. diamantem, acc. of diamās, which is a blend of Gk. ἀδάμᾶς, 'adamant, diamond', lit. 'unconquerable' and διαφανής, 'transparent'. See adament and diaphanous.

Derivatives: diamond, adj. and tr. v., diamonded, adj., diamondize (q.v.)

diamondiferous, adj., yielding diamonds. — A hybrid coined fr. diamond and L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See diamond and -ferous and cp. diamantiferous.

diamondize, tr. v., to ornament with diamonds.
 A hybrid coined fr. diamond and -ize, a suff. of Greek origin.

Diana, n., the goddess of the moon and of hunting in Roman mythology; identified with the Greek Artemis. — L., earlier Diviāna. According to Kretschmer the name means 'belonging to \*Diviā, the goddess of the moon' (lit. 'she who illuminates'), fr. dīus, 'divine', which stands for \*diwios and is rel. to dīvus, 'god, divine', deus, 'god'. See deity.

Dianthera, n., a genus of plants, the water willow (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'having two anthers', fr.

di-, 'two', and Gk. ἀνθηρός, 'flowery', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See anther.

Dianthus, n., a large genus of herbs, the pink and the carnation (bot.) — ModL., coined by Linnaeus fr. Gk. Διός, gen. of Ζεύς, 'Zeus', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. Accordingly the word lit. means 'flower of Zeus'. See Zeus and anther.

diapason, n., the total range of a voice or instrument (music). — L. diapāsōn, 'the whole octave', fr. Gk. διαπᾶσῶν, for διὰ πᾶσῶν (short for διὰ πᾶσῶν χορδῶν συμφωνίᾶ), 'concord through all of the notes, the octave', fr. διά, 'through', and fem. pl. gen. of πᾶς, 'all'. See dia- and pandiapedesis, n., the oozing of blood from the unruptured vessel walls into the tissues (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. διαπήδησις, 'a leaping through', fr. διαπηδᾶν, 'to leap'. See pedesis.

diaper, n. — ME. diaper, diapery, fr. OF. diapre, fr. earlier diaspre (whence F. diapré, 'diapered, variegated'), fr. ML. diasprum (whence also It. diaspro, OProvenç. diaspre, Sp. diaspero, Port. diaspero, diaspro), 'jasper', fr. L. iaspis, fr. Gk. ἴασπις, 'jasper', ult. fr. Heb. yāsh²phðħ (see jasper). ML. and Romance di- (in diasprum etc.) is merely an inexact transliteration of j in L. jaspis (for L. iaspis). Cp. obsolete E. diasper = E. jasper.

diaper, tr. v. — Partly fr. OF. diasprer (F. diaprer), fr. diaspre, 'diaper', partly fr. diaper, n. (q.v.)

Derivative: diaper-ing, n.

diaphanous, adj., transparent. — ML. diaphanus, fr. Gk. διαφανής, 'transparent', fr. διαφαίνειν, 'to show through', fr. διά (see dia-) and φαίνειν, 'to show'. See phantasm and suff. -ous.

Derivatives: diaphanous-ly, adv., diaphanous-ness. n.

diaphoresis, n., perspiration (med.) — Late L., fr. Gk. διαφόρησις, 'evaporation, perspiration', fr. διαφορεῖν, 'to spread abroad, disperse, to dissipate by evaporation or perspiration', prop. 'to carry through', fr. διά (see dia-) and φορεῖν, freq. of φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. -phore. Cp. also adiaphorous.

diaphoretic, adj., promoting perspiration. — Late L. diaphorēticus, fr. Gk. διαφορητικός, fr. διαφορεῖν. See prec. word and -ic.

diaphragm, n., 1) muscular partition between the thorax and abdomen; 2) a vibrating membrane.

— Late L. diaphragma, fr. Gk. διάφραγμα, 'partition, barrier; muscle which divides the thorax from the abdomen', fr. διαφραγνύναι, διαφράσσειν, 'to divide off, barricade', fr. διά (see dia-) and φραγνύναι, φράσσειν, 'to enclose, fence round', which is cogn. with L. farcīre, 'to stuff', frequēns, gen. -entis, 'thronged, pressed together'. See farce, 'to stuff, cram', and cp. frequent.

Derivatives: diaphragm, tr. v., diaphragm-al, adi.

diaphragmatic, adj., pertaining to the diaphragm.

Formed with suff. -ic fr. διάφραγμα, gen.
 διαφράγματος. See prec. word.

Derivative: diaphragmatic-al-ly, adv.

diaphysis, n., 1) the shaft of a long bone (bot.);
2) an abnormal prolongation of the axis of inflorescence (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. διάφυσις, 'germination; division; point of separation; spinous process of the shinbone', lit. 'a growing between', fr. διαφύεσθαι, 'to grow between', fr. διά (see dia-) and φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow'. See physio- and words there referred to and cp. esp. apophysis, epiphysis. Derivative: diaphysi-al, adi.

Diaporthe, n., a genus of sac fungi (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. διαπορθεῖν, freq. of διαπέρθειν, 'to destroy utterly', fr. διά (see dia-) and πέρθειν, 'to destroy', which is of uncertain origin.

diarchy, n., government by two rulers. — Formed fr. di-, 'two', and -archy. Cp. triarchy, tetrarchy, heptarchy.

diarial, adj., pertaining to a diary. — Formed fr. diary with adj. suff. -al.

diarist, n., one who keeps a diary. — A hybrid coined fr. diary, a word of Latin origin, and suff. -ist (fr. Gk. -ιστής).

Derivative: diarist-ic, adj.

diarrhea, diarrhoea, n., excessive evacuation of the bowels. — Late L. diarrhoea, fr. Gk. διάρροια, fr. διαρρεῖν, 'to flow through', fr. διά (see dia-) and ῥεῖν, 'to flow'. See rheo- and cp. -rrhea.

Derivatives: diarrhe-al, diarrhoe-al, diarrhe-ic, diarrhoe-ic, adis.

diarthrosis, n., articulation (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. διάρθρωσις, 'articulation', fr. διαρθροῦν, 'to divide by joints, articulate', fr. διά (see dia-) and ἀρθροῦν, 'to connect by a joint', fr. ἄρθρον, 'joint'. See arthro- and -osis.

diary, n., a daily record. — L. diārium, 'a daily allowance', later used also in the sense 'diary', fr. diēs, 'day'. See dial and subst. suff. -ary.

Diasia, n., an annual festival in honor of Zeus Meilichios at Athens (*Greek religion*). — Gk. Διάσια (pl.), lit. 'festival of Zeus', fr. Διός, gen. of Zeύς. See Zeus.

diaskeuasis, n., revision, recension. — ModL., fr. Gk. διασκευάζειν, 'to prepare for oneself, revise, edit', fr. διά (see dia-) and σκευάζειν, 'to prepare, make ready, to furnish with something', fr. σκευός, 'a' vessel, an implement', which is of uncertain etymology. Cp. parasceve. For the ending see suff. -asis.

**diaskeuast**, n., a reviser. — Gk. διασκευαστής, 'a reviser, editor', fr. διασκευάζειν. See prec. word and -ast.

Diaspora, n., the Dispersion, the Jews scattered among the Gentiles after the Babylonian captivity. — Gk. διασπορά, 'a scattering about, dispersion', fr. διασπείρειν, 'to scatter about, distribute', fr. διά (see dia-) and σπείρειν, 'to scatter'. See spore and cp. next word.

.4

diaspore, n., native aluminum hydroxide (HAlO<sub>2</sub>)

(chem.) — Gk. διασπορά, 'a scattering about' (see prec. word); so called in allusion to its strong decrepitation before the blowning.

diatom

diastaltic, adj., extended (said of intervals) (Greek music). — Gk. διασταλτιχός, 'serving to distinguish', fr. διαστέλλειν, 'to put asunder, separate, divide, expand, dilate; to distinguish, define', fr. διά (see dia-) and στέλλειν, 'to make ready, set in order, arrange, equip, dispatch, send', which stands in gradational relationship to στολή, 'equipment, garment'. See stole, 'a long garment', and cp. diastole.

diastase, n., 1) an amylase; 2) an enzyme (biochemistry). — F., fr. Gk. διάστασις, 'separation', fr. διαστάναι, 'to separate', lit. 'to stand apart', fr. διά (see dia-) and στάναι, 'to stand'; see state. Diastase lit. means 'a separating substance'. It was introduced into French in this sense by Payen and Persoz in 1833.

diastatic, adj., having the properties of diastase.

— Gk. διαστατικός, 'separating, disintegrating', fr. διάστατος, 'divisible', verbal adj. of διιστάναι, 'to separate'. See prec. word and -ic.

diastole, n., dilatation of the heart (med.) — Gk. διαστολή, 'drawing asunder, dilatation; distinction, difference', fr. διαστέλλειν. See diastaltic and cp. systole.

diastyle, n., a colonnade in which the interval between each pair of columns equals three times the diameter of one column (archit.) — L. diastylos, fr. Gk. διάστυλος, 'having the space of three diameters between the columns', fr. διά (see dia-) and στύλος, 'a pillar'. See style, 'gnomon', and cp. words there referred to.

diatessaron, n., a harmony of the four gospels.

— Gk. διὰ τεσσάρων, 'by four', fr. διά, 'through, by means of, by', and gen. of τέσσαρες, 'four'. See dia- and tessera.

diathermancy, n., the property of transmitting radiant heat. — F. diathermansie, formed with suff. -cy from the stem of Gk. διαθερμαίνειν, 'to warm through', fr. διά (see dia-) and θερμαίνειν, 'to warm, heat'. See therm and cp. athermancy.

diathermanous, adj., transmitting radiant heat. — Formed fr. dia- the stem of Gk. θερμαίνειν, 'to warm, heat' (fr. θέρμη, 'heat', see therm) and -ous.

diathermic, adj., diathermanous. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. διάθερμος, 'thoroughly warm', fr. dia- and θέρμη, 'heat'. See therm.

diathermy, n., application of heat in the tissues of the body by means of high-frequency electric currents. — Medical L. diathermia, coined by Nagelschmidt in 1908 fr. dia- and -thermy.

diathesis, n., bodily constitution which makes susceptible to disease (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. διάθεσις, 'a placing in order, arrangement, disposition, physical condition', fr. διατιθέναι, 'to place separately, arrange, manage', fr. διά (see dia-) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See theme and cp. thesis and words there referred to.

diatom, n., any of microscopic unicellular algae

diatomaceous 444

(bot.) — Gk. διάτομος, 'cut through', verbal adj. of διατέμνειν, 'to cut through', fr. διά (see dia-) and τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See tome and cp. words there referred to.

diatomaceous, adj., pertaining to, or containing, diatoms. — Formed fr. Gk. διάτομος, 'cut through' (see prec. word), and suff. -aceous.

diatomic, adj., consisting of two atoms (chem.)

— Compounded of di-, 'two', atom, and -ic.

diatonic, adj., pertaining to, or consisting of, the standard major or minor scale, without chromatic variations (music). — F. diatonique, fr. L. diatonicus, fr. Gk. διατονικός, fr. διάτονος, 'extending; pertaining to the diatonic scale', fr. διατείνειν, 'to stretch out', which is formed fr. διά (see dia-) and τείνειν, 'to stretch'. See tonic.

diatribe, n., a bitter criticism. — F. diatribe, fr. L. diatriba, 'a learned disputation', fr. Gk. διατριβή, 'a wearing away', esp. 'a wearing away of time, amusement, pastime, occupation, labor', fr. διατρίβειν, 'to rub or wear away, to wear away time, to spend time', fr. διά (see dia-) and τρίβειν, 'to rub'. See tribulation.

Derivative: diatribe, intr. v.

diazo-, before a vowel diaz-, combining form denoting compounds in which two nitrogen atoms are united with one hydrocarbon radical (chem.)

— Coined fr. di-, 'two', and azo-.

dib, n., knucklebone; a game with knucklebones.Prob. fr. obsol. dib, a weakened form of dab, 'to strike lightly'.

**dibasic**, adj., having two atoms of hydrogen replaceable by bases (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **di**, 'two', and **basic**.

dibber, n. - See next word.

dibble, also dibber, n., a pointed implement for making holes. — Formed with instrumental suff. -le fr. obsolete dib, 'to strike lightly'. See dib, 'knucklebone'.

Derivative: dibble, tr. v.

dibbuk, n., the soul of a dead sinner that attaches itself to the body of a living man (Jewish folklore). — Mishnaic Heb. dibbūq, 'a joining, attachment', fr. dibbēq, 'he joined together', fr. Heb. dābhāq, 'he clung, cleaved, kept close to, attached himself', which is rel. to Aram.-Syriac d\*bhāq, d\*bhēq, Arab. dābiaq, of s.m.

dicast, n., a judge (Greek antiq.) — Gk. δικαστής, 'a judge', fr. δικάζειν, 'to judge', fr. δίκη, custom, usage, order right', which is rel. to δεικνύναι, 'to show', fr. I.-E. base \*deik-, 'to show, point out', whence also L. dicere, 'to say, tell'. See diction and cp. the second element in

dicastery, n., the body of dicasts (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. δικαστήριον, 'a court of justice, the court', fr. δικαστής. See prec. word.

dice, n. - Pl. of die.

Derivatives: dice, tr. v., dic-er, n., dic-ing, n.

Dicentra, n., a genus of plants of the family Fumariaceae (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'having two

spurs', fr. di-, 'two', and Gk. κέντρον, 'spur'. See center.

dich-, form dicho- before a vowel.

dichlamydeous, adj., having calyx and corolla (bot.) — Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk. χλαμύς, gen. χλαμύδος, 'mantle, cloak'. See chlamys.

dicho-, before a vowel dich-, combining form meaning 'in two, asunder'. — Gk. διχο-, διχ-, fr. δίχα, 'in two, asunder, apart from, separately', which is rel. to δίς, 'twice'. See di-, 'two', and cp. disso- and the first element in dittography. dichogamous, adj., characterized by dichogamy

(bot.) — See next word and -ous, dichogamy, n., maturation of the stamens and pistils at different times (bot.) — Compounded of Gk. δίχα, 'in two, apart', and γάμος, 'marriage'. See dicho- and -gamy.

dichotomous, adj., branching in pairs (bot.) — See next word and -ous.

Derivative: dichotomous-ly, adv.

**dichotomy**, n., division into two parts; branching in pairs (bot.) — Compounded of **dicho-** and Gk.  $-\tau \circ \mu t \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting of'. See **-tomy**.

Derivative: dichotom-ic. adi.

**dichroic**, adj. characterized by dichroism. — See next word and -ic.

dichroism, n., the property of certain crystals to exhibit different colors when viewed from different angles (crystallogr.) — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. δίχροος, 'two-colored', fr. δι- (see di-, 'two') and χρώς, gen. χρωτός (Ion. χροός), 'skin; color of the skin, color'. See chrome.

dichromatic, adj., having two colors. — Formed fr. di-, 'two', and chromatic.

dichromic, adj., able to distinguish only two of the three primary colors. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. δίχρωμος, 'two-colored', fr. δι- (see di-, 'two') and χρῶμα, 'color'. See chrome.

dick, n., fellow. — Fr. Dick, short for Dickon, Dickens, popular forms of Richard. Cp. dickens.

dick, n. (in the phrase to take one's dick) (slang).

— Short for declaration.

dickens, n., the devil. — From the name *Dickens*, alteration of *Dickon*, a popular form of **Richard**. Cp. dick, 'fellow'.

dicker, n., the number ten; esp. ten hides; a set of ten things. — Rel. to MLG. dēker, MHG. techer, decher, G. Decher, 'set of ten things'; fr. L. decuria, 'a company of ten', which was fr. decem, 'ten', on the analogy of centuria, 'a division of a hundred things of one kind' (from centum, 'a hundred'). See decem-, deca- and cp. decury.

dicker, intr. and tr. v., to haggle. — Fr. prec. word. The original meaning of the verb was 'to haggle about the price of ten hides'.

Dicksonia, n., name of a genus of ferns of the polypody family (bot.) — ModL., named after the English botanist James Dickson (1738-1822). For the ending see suff. -ia.

dicky, dickey, n., 1) a donkey; 2) a small bird;

3) a false shirt front. — Fr. the PN. Dick. See dick. 'fellow'.

dicky, adj., shaky (slang). — Prob. of the same origin as prec. word.

diclinous, adj., having the androecium and the gynoecium in separate flowers (bot.) — Lit. 'having two beds', fr. Gk.  $\delta\iota$ -, 'two', and  $\kappa\lambda$ ív $\eta$ , 'bed'. See di- 'two', clinic and -ous.

dicotyledon, n., a plant with two cotyledons (bot.)

— Formed fr. di-, 'two', and cotyledon.

Dicotyledones, n. pl., one of the two subclasses of angiospermous plants (bot.) — ModL. See prec. word

dicotyledonous, adj., 1) having two cotyledons; 2) pertaining to the Dicotyledones (bot.) — See di-, 'two', cotyledon and -ous.

dicoumarin, also dicoumarol, n., a white crystalline compound used as an anticoagulant (med.) — Formed fr. di-, 'two, double', and coumarin. For the ending of dicoumarol see suff. -ol.

dicrotic, adj., doubly pulsating (so that two beats of the artery correspond to one of the pulse (med.) — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. δίκροτος, 'double beating', fr. δι- (see di-, 'two, double'), and the stem of κροτεῖν, 'to beat, strike'. See Crotalus.

dicrotism, n., dicrotic condition. — See dicrotic and -ism.

Dicruridae, n. pl., a family of birds, the drongo (ornithol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. δίκροος, δίκρους, 'forked', and οὐρά, 'tail'. The first element prob. meant orig. 'two-horned', and stands for \*δί-κροΓ-ος, a compound formed fr. δι- (see di-, 'two') and a word rel. to κέρας, 'horn' (see cerato-). For the seond element see uro-, 'tail'.

**Dictamnus**, n., a genus of plants of the rue family (bot.) — L. dictamnus. See dittany.

dictaphone, n., a phonographic instrument for recording and reproducing. — A hybrid coined fr. L. dictāre, 'to dictate', and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See dictate and phone, 'speech, sound'. dictate, tr. and intr. v. — L. dictātus, pp. of dic-

dictate, tr. and intr. v. — L. dictātus, pp. of dictāre, 'to say often, pronounce repeatedly, dictate (for writing)', freq. of dīcere (pp. dictus), 'to say'. See diction and verbal suff. -ate and cp. dictum, dight, ditty, indict.

**dictate**, n. — L. *dictātum*, 'something dictated', neut. pp. of *dictāre*. See **dictate**, v.

dictation, n. — ML. dictātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. dictātus, pp. of dictāre. See dictate, v., and -ion. Derivative: dictation-al. adi.

dictator, n. — L. dictātor, fr. dictātus, pp. of dictāre. See dictate and agential suff. -or.

dictatorial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. dictātōrius, fr. dictātor. See prec. word. Derivatives: dictatorial-ly, adv., dictatorial-ness n.

diction, n. — L. dictiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a saying, speaking, speech, diction', fr. dictus, pp. of dīcere, 'to say, tell, mention, relate, affirm', orig. 'to show', rel. to dicāre, 'to proclaim, dedicate,

consecrate, devote', and to Oscan deikum deicum, 'to speak', fr. I.-E. base \*deik-, \*dik-, 'to show, point out', whence also L. digitus 'finger' (lit. 'pointer'), the second element in L. iū-dex, 'judge' (lit, 'he who shows or teaches justice'), in-dex, forefinger, index' (lit, 'pointer'). and OI. diśáti, 'shows', diśā, 'direction', dēśāh, 'region', Hitt, tekkushami, 'I show', Gk, δειχνύναι, 'to show', δίκη, 'custom, usage, order, right', Goth, ga-teihan, 'to announce', OE, teon (for \*tih-an), 'to accuse', tacen, tach, 'sign, token'. tæcan, 'to show, teach'. Cp. teach and words there referred to. Cp. also abdicate, addict. apodictic, benediction, benison, condition, contradict, dedicate, deictic, dicast, dictate, dictionarv. dictum, dight, digit, ditto, edict, endeictic, epidictic, fatidic, index, indicate, indicia, indict, indite, interdict, judge, judicial, juridical, jurisdiction, malediction, malison, paradigm, policy, 'document', preach, preconize, predicate, predict. soi-disant, swadeshi, syndic, valediction, verdict, veridical, vindicate.

didactic

dictionary, n. — ML. dictiōnārium (whence also F. dictionnaire), prop. 'a book of sayings', fr. L. dictiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a saying'. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ary.

dictograph, n., a telephonic instrument, used for transmitting conversations, etc. — A hybrid coined fr. L. dictum, 'a saying, word', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See next word and -graph.

**dictum,** n., a saying, maxim, proverb. — L., lit. 'something said', neut. pp. of *dīcere*, 'to say'. See **diction**.

dicty-, form of dictyo- before a vowel.

Dictynidae, n. pl., a family of spiders (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. δίκτυον, 'net', lit. 'that which is thrown or cast', fr. δικεῖν, 'to throw, cast', whence also δίσκος (dissimilated fr. \*δίκ-σκος), 'quoit, dish'. See dish and cp. next word. Cp. also the second element in Eriodiction.

Dictynna, n., a Cretan goddess (*Greek mythol.*)

L., fr. Gk. Δίκτυννα, lit. 'she who is associated with a net', fr. δίκτυον (see prec. word); so called because when, being pursued by Minos, she had thrown herself into the sea, fishermen rescued her in a net.

dictyo-, before a vowel dicty-, combining form meaning 'net'. — Gk. δικτυο-, δικτυ-, fr. δίκτυον, 'net'. See Dictynidae.

did, past tense of do. — ME. dude, dide, fr. OE. dvde, fr. don. See do.

Didache, n., a Christian treatise of the second century (eccles.) — Gk. διδαχή, 'teaching', from the stem of διδάσχειν, 'to learn'. See didactic.

didactic, adj., used for teaching; instructive. — Gk. διδακτικός, 'skilled in teaching', fr. διδακτός, 'taught', pp. of διδάσκειν, 'to teach', prob. dissimilated fr. \*δι-δακ-σκειν and cogn. with L. discere (for \*didk-skere), 'to learn', fr. I.-E. base \*dek-, 'to take, receive, accept; acceptable, be-

coming good', whence also L. decēre, 'to be fitting or seemly'. See decent and cp. docile. Cp. also autodidact.

didapper, n., the small grebe or dabchick. — Late ME. dydoppar, for dive dapper (which occurs in Shakespeare). Cp. OE. dūfedoppa, 'pelican', and see dive and dip. Cp. also dap. dabchick.

diddle, tr. v., to swindle. — Back formation from Jeremy Diddler, name of a swindling character in James Kenney's farce Raising the Wind (1803). Etymologically, the name Diddler is prob. connected with OE. dydrian, 'to deceive'.

diddle, intr. v., to move up and down, or to and fro. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. dial. E. didder. 'to tremble'.

Didelphia, n., the group of marsupials (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'having a double uterus', fr. di- 'two, double', and Gk. δελφύς, 'womb, uterus', which is rel. to ἀδελφός, 'brother', lit. 'from the same womb'. See adelpho- and -ia.

Dido, n., foundress and queen of Carthage. — L. Dīdō, fr. Gk. Δῖδώ, of Phoen.-Heb. origin. The name prob. means 'beloved'. Cp. Heb. dōdh, 'beloved, father's brother', dōdhim, 'love'. Cp. also David.

dido, n., a trick; a caper (U.S., colloq.) — Of uncertain origin.

didrachma, didrachm, n., an ancient Greek silver coin, a two-drachma piece'. — Late L. didrachma, fr. Gk. δίδραχμον, 'a two-drachma piece', fr. δι- (see di-, 'two') and δραχμή, 'drachm'. See drachma.

didymium, n., name of a rare metal (chem.) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the Swedish chemist Carl Gustav Mosander (1797-1858), fr. Gk. δίδυμος, 'twin', which is formed fr. δι-, (rel. to δίς, 'twice'), and -δυμος (rel. to δύο, 'two'); see di- and dual. Mosander thought that this metal consisted of one single element and called this alleged element didymium, 'the twin element', because it is always found associated with another element, the lanthanum. Cp. neodymium, prascodymium, tetradymite, tridymite, Cp. also epididymis.

die, n, cube. — ME. dee, fr. OF. de (F. dé), fr. L. datus, pp. of dare, 'to give', used as a noun. Cp. It., Sp., Port. dado, OProvenç. dat, 'die', and see date, 'point of time'. Cp. also dado.

die, intr. v. — ME. dien, deyen, fr. ON. deyja, rel. to Dan. dø, Swed. dö, 'to die', OFris. dēja, 'to kill', OS. dōian, OHG. touwēn, Goth. diwans, 'mortal', fr. Teut. base \*dau-, 'to die'. See dead and cp. words there referred to.

**dielectric** adj., nonconducting (*electr.*) — Formed fr. **di**- (form of **dia**- before a vowel) and **electric**.

Derivative: dielectric, n.

Diervilla, n., a genus of plants, the bush honeysuckles (bot.) — ModL., named by the botanist Tourneville in honor of N. Dièreville, a surgeon, who brought this plant from Canada to Tourneville in 1699. **Diesel engine**, also diesel, n. — Named after its inventor Rudolf *Diesel* (1858-1913).

Derivatives: dieselize, tr. v., diesel-iz-ation, n. Dies irae, name of a Medieval Latin hymn, ascribed to Thomas of Celano, who lived in the first half of the thirteenth cent. — Lit. 'the day of wrath'; so called from the first two words of the hymn. See dies non and ire.

diesis, n., 1) the Pythagorean semitone in ancient Greek music; 2) the difference between a major and a minor semitone (ratio 125:128); 3) the sign sharp (#) (music). — L., fr. Gk. δίεσις, 'a quarter tone', lit. 'a letting through', fr. διτέναι, 'to send through', fr. δι-, form of διά before a vowel (see dia-) and ἱέναι, 'to send', which stands for \*yi-ye-nai, and is cogn. with L. jacĕre, 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. aphesis.

dies non, a day on which no legal business is carried on. — L. diēs nōn (jūridicus), lit. 'a not juridical day'. L. diēs, 'day', derives fr. I.-E. base \*dei-, \*deyā-, \*dī-, \*dyā-, 'to shine'. See deity and cp. dial, diary, diet, 'assembly', diurnal, diuturnal, journal, and the second element in hodiernal, meridian, Midi, quotidian. For L. nōn. 'not', see non-.

diet, n., a parliamentary assembly. — ML. dieta, 'an appointed day' (whence also F. diète, 'parliamentary assembly), fr. L. diès, 'day' (see dies non); prop. a loan translation of G. Tag, 'day', in the sense of 'parliamentary assembly'. For sense development cp. landtag and words there referred to.

diet, n., fare, food. — ME. diete, fr. OF. diete (F. diète), fr. L. diaeta, 'mode of living', fr. Gk. δίαιτα, 'the office of an arbiter; mode of living; dwelling, abode', back formation fr. διαιτᾶν, 'to maintain, support', which is formed fr. δι- (form of διά before a vowel') and αΙσα (for \*αἴτια), 'share, lot, destiny'. See dia- and etio-Derivatives: diet, tr. v., to prescribe a diet, dietary, adj., diet-er, n.

dietetic, also dietetical, adj., pertaining to diet. — Gk. διαιτητικός, 'of, or pertaining to, diet', fr. δίαιτα. See prec. word and -ic.

Derivatives: dietetical-ly, adv., dietet-ics, n.

dietician, dietitian, n., an expert in dietetics. — Formed fr. diet, 'fare, food', on analogy of phys-ician.

dif-, assimilated form of dis- before f.

differ, intr. v. — F. differer, fr. L. differer, 'to carry away, scatter, disperse, protract, delay, differ', fr. dis- and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry'.

difference, n. — F. différence, fr. L. differentia, 'diversity, difference', fr. differens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

Derivative: difference, tr. v.

different, adj. — F. different, fr. L. differentem, acc. of differens, pres. part. of differre. See differ and -ent.

Derivatives: different-ly, adv., different-ness, n.

**differentia**, n., a distinguishing attribute or characteristic (*logic*). — L. See difference.

differential, adj. — ML. differentialis, fr. L. differentia. See difference and adj. suff. al.

Derivatives: differential, n., differential-ly, adv. differentiate, tr. and intr. v. — ML. differentiātus, pp. of differentiāre, which was formed fr. L. differentia. See difference and verbal suff. -ate. Derivative: differentiat-ion. n.

difficile, adj., difficult. — F., fr. L. difficilis, 'difficult'. See difficult, difficulty.

difficult, adj. — Back formation fr. difficulty.

difficulty, n. — ME. difficultee, fr. OF. difficulte (F. difficulté), fr. L. difficultātem, acc. of difficultās, 'difficulty, distress, poverty', formed fr. difficilis, 'difficult', on analogy of facultās, 'capability, power'. Difficilis is formed fr. disand facilis, 'easy'; see facile and cp. faculty. For the change of Latin ă (in făcilis) to i (in dif-ficilis) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

diffidence, n. — L. diffīdentia, 'want of confidence, distrust, diffidence', fr. diffīdēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

diffident, adj. — L. diffīdēns, gen. -entis, pres. part of diffīdere, 'to distrust, be diffident, despair'. fr. dis- and fīdere. 'to trust'. See fidelity

Derivatives: diffident-ly, adv., diffident-ness, n. diffluence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

and -ent.

diffluent, adj., tending to melt or dissolve, liquid.
L. diffluens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of diffluere, 'to flow away, melt away', fr. dis- and fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent and cp. words there referred to.

difform, adj., 1) differing in form; 2) of irregular form. — ML. difformis, fr. dis- and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n., and cp. deform.

Derivatives: difform-ed, adj., difformity (q.v.) difformity, n. — F. difformité, fr. ML. difformitātem, acc. of difformitās, fr. difformis. See prec. word and -ity.

diffract, tr. v., to break into parts. — L. diffractus, pp. of diffringere, 'to break in pieces, to shatter', fr. dis- and frangere, 'to break'. See fraction.

Derivatives: diffraction (q.v.), diffract-ive, adj., diffract-ive-ly, adv., diffract-ive-ness, n.

diffraction, n. — ModL. diffractio, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. diffractus, pp. of diffringere. See prec. word and -ion.

diffuse, adj., spread, scattered. — L. diffūsus, pp. of diffundere. See diffuse, v.

Derivatives: diffuse-ly, adv., diffuse-ness, n.

diffuse, tr. and intr. v., to spread, scatter. — L. diffusus, pp. of diffundere, 'to pour forth, spread about', fr. dis- and fundere, 'to pour, melt'. See fuse, 'to melt'.

Derivatives: diffus-ed, adj., diffus-ed-ly, adv., diffus-ed-ness, n., diffus-er, n., diffus-ible, adj., diffus-ibil-ity, n., diffus-ible-ness, n., diffusion (q.v.)

diffusiometer, n., an instrument for measuring the rate of diffusion of liquids or gases. — A hybrid coined fr. L. diffusiō and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See diffusion and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

diffusion, n. — L. diffūsio, gen. -ōnis, 'a pouring forth, spreading about', fr. diffūsus, pp. of diffundere. See diffuse, v., and -ion.

dig, tr. and intr. v. — ME. diggen, fr. F. diguer, 'to make a dike, to dam, excavate; to spur (a horse)', fr. digue, 'dike, dam'. See digue.

Derivatives: dig. n., digg-er, n., digg-ing, n.

digamist, n., one who marries for the second time (in contradistinction to bigamist, which denotes a man who has two wives or a woman who has two husbands at the same time). — See digamy and -ist.

digamma, n., the letter F, sixth letter of the original Greek alphabet, corresponding to, and pronounced like, the Semitic waw (i.e. approximately like an English w). The letter digamma was later disused. — Gk. δίγαμμα, formed fr. δι- and γάμμα, lit. 'two gammas' (see di-, 'two', and gamma); so called from its shape (F), which resembles two gammas set one above the other. digamous, adj., married for a second time. — Late L. digamus, fr. Gk. δίγαμος, fr. δι- (see di-, 'two') and γάμος, 'marriage'. See -gamy and

digamy, n., second marriage (in contradistinction to bigamy, which denotes the state of having two wives or husbands at the same time). — Late L. digamia, fr. Gk.  $\delta\iota\gamma\alpha\mu(\bar{\alpha}, 'a \ second \ marriage', fr. \delta\iota- (see \ di-, 'two') \ and \ \gamma\alpha\mu\sigma\varsigma, 'marriage'. See -gamy and cp. monogamy, bigamy, polygamy.$ 

digastric, adj., having two swollen ends (said of muscles) (anat.) — Lit. 'having two bellies', fr. di- 'two', and γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'belly'. See gastric.

digest, tr. v., 1) to arrange systematically; 2) to prepare (food in the stomach) for assimilation; intr. v., to be digested. — L. digestus, pp. of digerere, 'to carry apart, distribute, divide, spread about', fr. di-, 'apart', and gerere, 'to carry'. See gerent.

Derivatives: digest, n. (q.v.), digest-ed, adj., digest-ed-ly, adv., digest-ed-ness, n., digest-er, n., digestible (q.v.), digestion (q.v.), digestive (q.v.) digest, n., a collection; a summary. — L. digesta, 'a digested collection of writings', lit. 'digested things', pl. neut. of digestus, pp. of digerere.

digestible, adj. — F., fr. Late L. digestibilis, fr. digestus, pp. of digerere. See digest, v., and -ible. Derivatives: digestibil-ity, n., digestible-ness, n., digestibl-y, adv.

digestion, n. — F., fr. L. digestionem, acc. of digestio, 'a dividing of food, digestion', fr. digestus, pp. of digerere. See digest, v., and -ion. Derivative: digestion-al, adj.

digestive, adj. pertaining to digestion. — F. di-

Derivatives: digestive-ly, adv., digestive-ness, n. dight, tr. v., to adorn (poetic). — ME. dihten, fr. OE. dihtan, 'to dictate, guide, compose, set in order', fr. L. dictāre, 'to dictate' (whence also OHG. dihtōn, tihtōn, 'to write, compose', MHG. tihten, G. dichten, 'to write poetry'). See dictate, v.

digit, n., 1) a finger or toe; 2) any figure from 0 to 9. — L. digitus, 'finger, toe', prob. dissimilated fr. orig. \*dic-itus, prop. 'pointer', fr. I.-E. base \*deik-, 'to show', whence also OE. tāhe, tā, 'toe'. See diction and cp. toe. Cp. also interdigitate, dital, and the second element in hallux.

digital, adj., pertaining to the fingers. — L. digitālis, fr. digitus. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

digitalin, n., an extract obtained from the foxglove (chem.) — See next word and chem. suff. -in.

Digitalis, n., 1) a genus of plants of the figwort family, the foxglove (bot.); 2) (not cap.) a medicine obtained from the purple foxglove. — ModL., coined by the German botanist Leonhard Fuchs (1501-66) in 1542 fr. L. digitālis, 'pertaining to the fingers' (see digital), as a loan translation of G. Fingerhut, 'thimble; foxglove' (so called in allusion to the finger-shaped corollas).

Digitaria, n., a genus of plants, the finger grass (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. digitus, 'finger'. See digit and the suffixes -ar and -ia.

digitate, adj., having separate fingers or toes. — L. digitātus, 'having fingers or toes', coined by Pliny fr. digitus, 'finger'. See digit and adj. suff.

Derivatives: digitat-ed, adj., digitation (q.v.)

digitation, n., a fingerlike process. — Medical L., formed fr. L. digitātus. See prec. word and

digitigrade, adj., walking on the toes (zool.) — F., compounded of L. digitus, 'finger, toe', and gradī, 'to walk', which is rel. to gradus, 'step'. See digit and grade.

diglot, adj., bilingual. — Gk. δίγλωττος, fr. δι-(see di-, 'two') and γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See gloss, 'interpretation'.

diglyph, n., a projecting tablet with two grooves (archit.) — Gk. δίγλυφος, 'doubly indented', fr. δι- (see di-, 'two') and γλύφειν, 'to carve'. See glyph and cp. triglyph.

dignification, n. — ML. dignificatio, gen. -onis, fr. dignificatus, pp. of dignificare. See next word and -ation.

dignify, tr. v., — OF. dignifier, fr. ML. dignificāre, formed fr. L. dignus, 'worthy', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See dignity and -fy. Derivatives: dignifi-ed, adj., dignifi-ed-ly, adv., dignifi-ed-ness. n.

dignitary, n. — Formed with suff. -ary. fr. L. dignitās. See next word.

dignity, n. — OF. dignete (F. dignité), fr. L. dig-

nitātem, acc. of dignitās, 'worth, merit, desert, authority, rank, power', fr. dignus, 'suitable, fit, becoming, proper, worthy', which stands for \*dec-nos and is rel. to L. decēre, 'to be fitting or seemly'. See decent and -ity and cp. dainty, deign, condign, indign.

digraph, n., a group of two letters representing a single sound. — Formed fr. di-, 'two', and γραφή, 'a writing', fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

digress, intr. v. — L. dīgressus, pp. of dīgredī, 'to step aside, depart, deviate, digress', fr. di-, 'apart', and gradī, 'to step, walk', which is rel. to gradus, 'step'. See grade. For the change of Latin ā (in grādī) to ĕ (in dī-grēssus) see congress. Derivatives: digression (q.v.), digress-ive, adj., digress-ive-ly, adv., digress-ive-ness, n., digress-ory, adj.

digression, n. — L. digressio, gen. -ōnis, 'a going away, departing', fr. dīgressus, pp. of dīgredī. See prec. word and -ion and cp. degression.

Derivatives: digression-al, digression-ary, adjs. digue, n., a dike. — F., 'dike, dam' (whence also It. diga, Sp., Port. dique), fr. MDu. dijc (Du. dijk), 'dike'. See dike and cp. dig.

dihedral, adj., having two plane faces. — Formed fr. di- 'two', and Gk.  $\xi\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}$ , 'seat; base, side, face'. See sedentary and cp. -hedral.

Derivative: dihedral. n.

dik-dik, n., a small antelope of North East Africa.

— Abyssinian native name.

dike, also dyke, n. — ME. dik, fr. OE. dīc. See ditch, which is a doublet of dike.

dike, dyke, tr. v. — Fr. dike, dyke, n. Cp. OE. dician.

Derivative: dik-er, dyk-er, n.

diksha, n., initiation preceding certain ceremonies (*Hinduism*). — OI. dikṣá (for \*didk-sā), 'initiation', rel. to dákṣaḥ, 'apt, clever', dáṣṭi, 'he honors', fr. I.-E. base \*dek-, \*dok-, 'to take, receive, accept; acceptable, becoming, good', whence also L. decēre, 'to be seemly or fitting'. See decent and cp. words there referred to.

dilacerate, tr. v., to tear to pieces. — L. dīlacerātus, pp. of dīlacerāre, fr. di-, 'asunder', and lacerāre, 'to tear to pieces, to rend'. See lacerate.

dilaceration, n. — L. dīlacerātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a tearing to pieces', fr. dīlacerātus, pp. of dīlacerāre. See prec. word and -ion.

dilantin, n., a drug used in the treatment of epilepsy. — Short for diphenyl-hydantoin-so-

dilapidate, tr. v., to ruin partially, squander, waste; intr. v., to fall into decay. — L. dīlapidātus, pp. of dīlapidāre, 'to throw away, squander, waste', lit. 'to scatter like stones', fr. di-, 'apart, asunder', and lapidāre, 'to throw stones at', fr. lapis, gen. lapidis, 'stone'. See lapidary and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: dilapidat-ed, adj., dilapidation(q.v.). dilapidation, n. — L. dīlapidātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a

squandering, wasting', fr. dīlapidātus, pp. of dīlapidāre. See prec. word and -ion.

dilatable, adj. — Formed with suff. -able fr. L. dīlātāre. See dilate.

Derivatives: dilatabil-ity, n., dilatable-ness, n., dilatabl-v. adv.

dilatate, adj., dilated, enlarged. — L. dīlātātus, pp. of dīlātāre. See dilate, 'to become wider', and adj. suff. -ate.

De ivatives: dilatation (q.v.), dilatat-ive, adj.

dilatation, n. — OF. dilatation, fr. Late L. dilātātiōnem, acc. of dīlātātiō, 'a widening, enlargement, extending', fr. L. dīlātātus, pp. of dīlātāre. See next word and -ion.

dilate, intr. v., to become wider; tr. v., to make wider. — F. dilater, fr. L. dīlātāre, 'to widen, enlarge, extend'. fr. di-, 'apart', and lātus, 'broad'. See latitude.

Derivatives: dilate, adj., dilat-ant, adj. and n., dilat-ancy, n., dilatate (q.v.), dilat-ed, adj., dilat-er, n., dilat-ion, n., dilat-ive, adj., dilator (q.v.), dilatory (q.v.)

dilate, tr. v., to delay (obsol.) — F. dilater, fr. Late L. dīlātāre. See dilatory.

Derivative: dilat-ion, n.

dilatometer, n., an instrument for measuring the dilatation of a substance. — A hybrid coined fr. L. dīlātāre, 'to widen, enlarge', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See dilate, 'to become wider', and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

dilator, n., a delayer. — L. dīlātor, fr. dīlātus, pp. of differre. See next word and agential suff. -or. dilatory, adj., causing delay. — Late L. dīlātōrius, 'dilatory', fr. L. dīlātor, 'a delayer', fr. dīlātus (used as pp. of differre, 'to defer, delay'), fr. di- and lātus (used as pp. of ferre, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for \*tlātos, fr. \*tl-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry', whence L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. collate and words there referred to.

Derivatives: dilatori-ly, adv., dilatori-ness, n. dilemma, n., a choice between two unpleasant alternatives; a quandary. — Late L., fr. Gk.  $\delta(\lambda\eta\mu\mu\alpha)$ , 'a double proposition, dilemma', fr.  $\delta t$ - (see di-, 'two') and  $\lambda\eta\mu\alpha$ , 'assumption', lit. 'something received, something taken for granted'. See lemma and cp. trilemma.

dilemmatic, dilemmatical, adj., pertaining to a dilemma. — Formed with suff. -ic, resp. -ic and -al, fr. Gk. δίλημμα, gen. διλήμματος. See next word.

dilettante, n., a superficial amateur. — It., pres. part. of dilettarsi, 'to take delight in', reflexive of dilettare, 'to delight', fr. L. delectare, 'to delight'. See delight and cp. delectation.

Derivatives: dilettante, n. and intr. v., dilettantism, n., dilettantist, n.

diligence, n., assiduity. — F., 'diligence, application; haste, speed, dispatch', fr. L. dīligentia, 'attentiveness, carefulness, diligence', fr. dīligēns, gen. -entis. See diligent and -ce.

diligence, n., a public stagecoach. — F., short for earlier carrosse de diligence, 'coach of speeds'. See prec. word.

diligent, adj. — F., fr. L. dīligēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dīligere, 'to value highly, love', which stands for \*dislegere and orig. meant 'to pick out, select', fr. dis- and legere, 'to pick out, choose; to read'. See lecture and -ent and cp. predilection. For the change of Latin ĕ (in lēgere) to ĭ (in dī-līgere) see abstinence and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: diligent-ly, adv., diligent-ness, n. dill, n. — ME. dile, dille, fr. OE. dile, rel. to OS. dilli, MDu., Du. dille, Swed. dill, Dan. dild, OHG. tilli, tilla, MHG. tille, dille, G. Dill. dilly, n., a small tree. Mimusops sieberi. — Aphe-

tic for sapodilla.

dillydally, intr. v. — Antiphonic reduplication of dally.

diluent, adj., diluting. — L. dīluēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dīluere. See next word and -ent. Derivative: diluent, n., a diluting agent.

dilute, tr. v., to thin, weaken. — L. dīlūtus, pp. of dīluere, 'to wash away, dissolve, dilute', fr. di-, 'apart, asunder', and luere, 'to wash'. See lave and cp. deluge, diluvian.

Derivatives: dilut-ed, adj., dilut-ed-ly, adv., dilut-ed-ness, n., dilut-ion, n.

dilute, adj., diluted. — L. dīlūtus, pp. of dīluere. See dilute. v.

Derivatives: dilute-ly, adv., dilute-ness, n.

diluvial, adj., pertaining to the flood. — Late L. diluviālis, fr. L. diluvium. See diluvium and adj. suff. -al.

diluvialist, n., an adherent of diluvianism. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. Late L. dīluviālis. See prec. word.

diluvian, adj., pertaining to the flood. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. dīluvium. See diluvium.

diluvianism, n., the theory that many geological phenomena are due to the Deluge. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. L. diluvium. See next word. diluvium, n., an accumulation of sand and gravel (geol.) - L. dīluvium, 'flood, deluge', fr. dīluere, 'to wash away' fr. di-, 'apart', and luere, 'to wash, lave, cleanse'. See lave and cp. deluge. The accumulation of sand was formerly attributed to the Deluge, whence its name diluvium. dim, adj. - ME. dimm, dim, fr. OE. dimme, dimm, 'dark, obscure; unknown; wicked', rel. to ON. dimmr, OFris. dim, OHG., MHG. timber, 'dark, black, somber', and prob. cogn. with Gk. θέμερος, 'grave, austere', θεμερῶπις, 'of grave countenance', MIr. dem, 'black, dark'. Cp. damp, dump.

dime, n., the tenth part of a dollar. — ME. dime, fr. OF. disme, dime (F. dime), 'a tenth part, tithe', fr. L. decima, fem. of decimus, 'the tenth', fr. decem, 'ten'. Cp. It. decima, OProvenc. desma, 'a tenth part', which derive fr. L. decima, and OProvenc. desmo, Sp. diezmo, of same meaning, which come fr. L. decimus. See decem-, decimal.

Derivatives: dimension-al, adj., dimension-ality, n., dimension-al-ly, adv.

dimensionless, adj. — Formed fr. dimension and -less; first used by Milton

dimerous, adj., having two parts. — Formed fr. di-, 'two', Gk. μέρος, 'part' (see mero-), and suff. -ous (fr. L. -ōsus). See mero-.

dimeter, n., a verse consisting of two measures (prosody). — Late L. dimeter, fr. Gk. δίμετρος, '(a verse) having two measures', fr. δι- (see di-, 'two') and μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

dimidiate, adj., divided into halves. — L. dīmidiātus, 'halved', pp. of dīmidiāre, 'to divide into two equal parts', which stands for \*dismediāre and lit. means 'to go through the middle', fr. dis- and medium, 'middle', neut. of medius, 'middle'. L. dīmidius, 'half', is back formation fr. dīmidiāre. See medium and adj. suff. -ate and cp. demi-. For the change of Latin ĕ (in mēdius) to ǐ (in dī-mīdiāre) see abstinent and cp. words there referred to.

dimidiation, n., division into halves. — Late L. dīmidiātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a halving', fr. L. dīmidiātus, pp. of dīmidiāre. See prec. word and -ion.

diminish, tr. and intr. v. — A blend of earlier E. diminue (fr. OF. diminuer, fr. L. diminuere), 'to reduce', and E. minish (q.v.) For the pref. see di-, 'apart'. Cp. diminution.

Derivatives: diminish-ed, adj., diminish-er, n., diminish-ing-ly, adv.

diminuendo, adj. and adv., diminishing, growing softer (music). — It., fr. pres. part. of diminuire, which is formed—with change of conjugation—fr. L. diminuere, earlier dēminuere, 'to diminish'. See next word.

diminution, n. — F., fr. L. diminutionem, acc. of diminutio, 'a decrease, lessening, diminishing', fr. earlier deminutio, fr. deminutus, pp. of deminuere, 'to lessen, diminish', fr. de- and minuere, 'to make smaller, to lessen, diminish'. See minute, n., and -ion and cp. diminish.

diminutive, adj. — OF. (= F.) diminutif (fem. diminutive), fr. L. dīminūtivus, fr. earlier dēminūtīvus, 'diminutive', fr. dēminūtus, pp. of dēminuere. See prec. word and -ive.

Derivatives: diminutiv-al, adj., diminutive-ly, adv., diminutive-ness, n.

dimissory, adj. — Late L. dimissorius, 'pertaining to sending away', fr. dimissus, pp. of dimittere, 'to send away, dismiss', fr. di-, 'apart', and mittere, 'to send'. See dismiss and adj. suff. -ory. dimity, n., a thin cotton fabric. — It. dimiti, pl. of dimito, 'a kind of strong cotton', fr. ML. dimitum, fr. Gk. δίμιτος, 'of double thread; dimity', fr. δι- (see di-, 'apart'), and μίτος, 'warp thread, thread', which is of uncertain etymo-

logy. It is perh. cogn. with Hitt. mitish, 'string, chord'. Cp. mitosis, samite.

450

dimorph, n., one of the two forms of a dimorphous substance. — Back formation fr. dimorphous.

dimorphic, adj., dimorphous. — See dimorphous and -ic.

dimorphism, n., the property of existing in two distinct forms. — See next word and -ism.

dimorphous, adj., existing in two distinct forms.

Gk. δίμορφος, 'two-formed', fr. δι- and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See di-, 'double', and morpho-.

dimple, n. — ME. dympull, rel. to OHG. tumphilo, 'a whirlpool' (whence MHG. tümpfel, G. Tümpel, 'pool'), and to MLG. dümpelen, Du. dompelen, 'to plunge'; prob. from the nasalized form of the Teut. base \*dup-, 'to be deep'. Cp. Lith. dumbù, dùpti, 'to sink', and see deep. Derivatives: dimple, v., dimpl-y, adi.

din, n. — ME. dine, fr. OE. dyne, 'noise, a loud sound', rel. to ON. dynr, OS. done, Dan. don, Swed. dån, MLG., MHG. dōn, 'noise', from the I.-E. imitative base \*dhwen-, \*dhun-, 'to sound, roar', whence also OI. dhúnih, 'roaring', dhvánati, 'roars, resounds'.

din, tr. and intr. v. — ME. dinien, fr. OE. dynnan, dynian, rel. to ON. dynja, OS. dunian, 'to make a loud noise', and to OE. dyne, 'noise, a loud sound'. See din, n.

Dinah, fem. PN.; in the *Bible*, Jacob's daughter by Leah. — Heb. *Dīnāh*, lit. 'judgment', fr. *dīn*, 'to judge'. See Dan, PN.

dinanderie, n., decorated articles of brass. — MF. (= F.) fr. OF. dinandier, 'worker in brass', formed with -ier, a suff. denoting trade or occupation, fr. Dinand (now Dinant), a town in Belgium, famous for its brasswork. For the ending see the suffixes -ier and -erv.

dinar, n. — Arab. dīnār, fr. Late Gk. δηνάριον, fr. L. dēnārius. See denarius and cp. denier.

dine, intr. and tr. v. — ME. dinen, fr. OF disner (F. diner), 'to dine', orig. 'to breakfast', fr. \*desjuner, shortened form of desjejuner (see haplology), which derives fr. VL. \*disjējūnāre, 'to break the fast', fr. dis- and L. jējūnus, 'fasting'. See jejune and cp. dinner, déjeuner.

Derivatives: din-er, n., din-ing, n.

ding, tr. v., to beat. — ME. dingen, dengen, fr. ON. dengja, 'to hammer, beat', which is rel. to OHG. tangol, 'hammer', MHG. tengeln, G. dengeln, 'to hammer, beat'; prob. of imitative origin. Cp. next word. Cp. also dangle, dint.

ding, intr. and tr. v., to sound. — Of imitative origin.

Derivative: ding, n.

ding-dong, n., adj., v. and adv. — Of imitative origin. Cp. prec, word.

dinghy, n., a small boat. — Hind. dengī, 'a rowing boat', a collateral form of dongī, prob. fr. OI. drónam, 'a trough', which is rel. to dru-, 'wood', drumáh, 'tree', and cogn. with Gk. δρῦς, gen.

δρυός, 'an oak; a tree', Goth. triu, OE. trēo, trēow, 'tree'. See tree and cp. dryad. Cp. also dhoni

451

dingle, n., a small valley. — ME. dingel, 'a hollow', of uncertain origin.

dingle-dangle, adv. and n. — A blend of dingdong and dangle.

dingo, n., the Australian wild dog, Canis dingo.

— Native name.

**dingy**, adj., dirty; dark. — Prob. related to **dung**. For the softening of the hard g cp. stingy. Derivatives: dingi-ly, adv., dingi-ness, n.

dinic, dinical, adj., pertaining to vertigo (med.) — Formed with suff. -ic, resp. also -al, fr. Gk. δῖνος. 'a whirling, vertigo'. See dinus.

dinky, adj., dainty. — Cp. Scot. and Northern dial. dink. denk. 'neat': of uncertain origin.

dinner, n. — ME. diner, fr. F. diner, 'dinner', prop. the infinitive diner, 'to dine', used as a noun. See dine.

Derivatives: dinner-v. dinner-less, adis.

dino-, combining form meaning 'fearful'. — Gk. δεινο-, fr. δεινός (for \*δξει-νός), 'fearful', rel. to δείδω (for \*δξε-δξοι-α), 'I fear', δέος (for \*δξεῖ-ος), 'fearful, terrible, powerful, mighty, marvelous', δειλός (for \*δξει-λός), 'cowardly, and possibly cogn. with L. dirus, 'fearful'. See dire.

Dinobryon, n., a genus of flagellates (biol.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. δῖνος, 'a whirling', and βρύον, 'moss'. See dinus and bryo-.

Dinoceras, n., a genus of extinct ungulates (pale-ontol.) — ModL., compounded of dino- and Gk. κέρας, 'horn'. See cerato-.

Dinoflagellata, n. pl., an order of flagellates (biol.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. δῖνος, 'a whirling', and L. flagellum, 'whip'. See dinus and flagellum.

Dinornis, n., a genus of recently extinct birds resembling an ostrich. The New Zealand Moa belonged to this genus (paleontol.) — ModL., lit. 'a frightful bird', compounded of dino- and Gk. čovic. 'bird'. See ornitho-

dinosaur, n. any member of the Dinosauria. — See next word.

Dinosauria, n. pl., a group of extinct Saurian reptiles (paleontol.) — ModL., lit. 'frightful lizards', compounded of dino- and Gk. σαύρα, σαῦρος, 'lizard', See sauro-.

Derivatives: dinosaurian, adj. and n.

dinothere, n., any member of the genus *Dinotherium*. — See next word.

Dinotherium, n., a genus of extinct elephantlike animals (paleontol.) — ModL., lit. 'the frightful animal', compounded of dino- and Gk.  $\vartheta \dot{\eta} \rho$ ,  $\vartheta \eta \rho (ov)$ , 'wild beast, animal'. See therio-.

dint, n., a force. — The original meaning was 'blow, stroke'; ME. dint, dunt, dent, fr. OE. dynt, which is rel. to ON. dyntr, dyttr, and to E. ding, 'to beat' (q.v.) Cp. dent, 'depression'. dint, tr. v., to mark with a dint. — ME. dinten, fr. OE. dyntan, 'to beat, strike', fr. dynt, 'blow, stroke'. See prec. word.

dinus, n., vertigo (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. δῖνος, 'a whirling, rotation, vertigo', which is rel. to δίνη, 'a whirling', δῖνεύω, δῖνεύω, 'I make whirl or spin round', δίνευμα, 'a whirling round', δίεμαι, 'I hasten away', and prob. cogn. with OI. diyati, 'flies, hovers', Lett. diệt, 'to dance', OIr. dian, 'swift, rapid'. Cp. dinic and the second element in scotodinia.

Dionysia

diocesan, adj., pertaining to a diocese. — F. diocésain, fr. diocèse. See next word and -an. Derivative: diocesan. n.

diocese, n., district under a bishop's jurisdiction.

— ME. diocise, fr. OF. diocise (F. diocèse), fr. ML. diocèsis, dissimilated fr. L. dioecèsis, fr. Gk. διοίκησις, 'administration, control', fr. διά (see dia-) and οἰκεῖν, 'to inhabit, possess; to manage, govern', fr. οἶκος, 'house'. See economy and cp. next word. Cp. also L. parochia, dissimilated fr. L. paroecia, fr. Gk. παροικία (see narish).

Diodia, n., a genus of plants of the madder family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δίοδος, 'a thoroughfare', fr. διά, 'through', and όδός, 'way' (see dia- and odograph). The name prop. denotes plants growing by the wayside.

dioecious, adi., having the male and female reproductive organs in separate individuals (biol.) A hybrid formed fr. di-, 'two', Gk, οἰχία. 'house' (see diocese), and suff. -ous (fr. L. -osus). Diomedes, n., son of Tydeus and Deipyle, one of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Διομήδης, lit, 'advised by Zeus', fr. Διός, gen. of Ζεύς, 'Zeus', and μῆδος. 'counsel, plan, device, cunning'. For the first element see Zeus. The second element is rel. to μήδεσθαι, 'to devise, resolve, advise', μέδεσθαι, 'to be mindful of, give heed to, think on', μέδων, μεδέων, 'guardian, ruler' (prop. pres. part of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over'). μέδιμνος, 'a measure', fr. I.-E. base měd-, 'to measure, limit, consider', which is a -d-enlargement of base \*mē-, 'to measure'. See meditate and cp. Andromeda and words there referred

Dion, masc. PN. — Short for Dionysius.

Dionaea, n., a genus of insectivorous plants of the sundew family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. Διώνη, a name of Aphrodite. See next word.

Dione, n., 1) the mother of Aphrodite; 2) Aphrodite (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Διώνη, lit. 'pertaining to Zeus', fr. Διός, gen. of Ζεύς. See Zeus and cp. prec. word and the first element in Diomedes.

dionise, n., a kind of precious stone. — OF., fr. ML. dionysia, fr. L. dionysias, fr. Gk. διονῦσιάς, fr. Διόνῦσιος, 'Dionysus', the name of the god of wine in Greek mythology; see Dionysus. The stone was supposed to have the power of preventing intoxication, whence its name. Cp. amethyst.

Dionysia, n. pl., festivals held in honor of Dionysus (*Greek religion*). — L., fr. Gk. Διονόσια,

Dionysiac, adj., pertaining to Dionysus or the Dionysia. — L. *Dionysiacus*, fr. Gk. Διονῦσιακός, fr. Διόνῦσος, resp. Διονύσια. See **Dionysus**, resp. **Dionysia**.

Dionysian, adj., pertaining to Dionysus. — See Dyonysus and -ian.

Dionysius, masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Διονύσιος, lit. 'pertaining to Dionysus', fr. Διόνῦσος. See Dionysus and cp. Denis. Dion.

Dionysus, Dionysos, n., son of Zeus and Semele, the god of wine, orig. the god of vegetation (Greek mythol.); identified with the Roman god Bacchus. — L., fr. Gk. Διόνῦσος, a name of uncertain origin. Cp. Dionysius and dionise. Dioön, n., a genus of plants of the family Cycadaceae (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. di- and Gk. ఛov, 'egg'. See oo-.

diopside, n., a variety of pyroxene (mineral.) — Formed fr. di-, 'two', and ὄψις, 'sight, appearance'. See -opsis.

dioptase, n., a mineral consisting of hydrous copper silicate. — Formed fr. di- (form of diabefore a vowel) and the stem of δπτάζειν, 'to see', which is rel. to δπτός, 'seen; visible'. See next word.

dioptric, adj., pertaining to the refraction of light. — Gk. διοπτρικός, 'pertaining to the use of the optical instrument called δίοπτρα, fr. δι-, form of δια- before a vowel (see dia-), and the stem of ὁπτός, 'seen; visible', ὁπτικός, 'pertaining to sight'. See optic and cp. catadioptric, catoptric, scioptric.

Derivative: dioptric-al-ly, adv.

dioptrics, n., that part of optics which deals with the refraction of light, — See prec. word and -ics and cp. catoptrics.

diorama, n., a scenic representation in which a picture is seen through an aperture. — Formed fr. di- (form of dia- before a vowel) and Gk. δραμα, 'that which is seen, view, sight', fr. δραν, 'to see'. See cosmorama and cp. words there referred to.

diorite, n., an igneous rock (petrogr.) — F., formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. διορίζειν, 'to divide by limits, separate', fr. δι-, form of δια-before a vowel (see dia-), and δρίζειν, 'to mark by boundaries, to limit'. See horizon.

Dioscorea, n., a genus of plants, the yam (bot.)

— ModL., named after the Greek naturalist
Dioscorides,

Dioscoreaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae. dioscoreaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Dioscuri, n. pl., Castor and Pollux, the twin sons of Zeus (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Διόσκουροι, Att. and poetic Διόσκοροι, lit. 'the sons of Zeus', fr. Διός, gen. of Ζευς, 'Zeus', and κούροι, κόροι, pl. of κούρος, κόρος, 'boy, son'. For the first element see Zeus. The second element derives

fr. I.-E. base \*ker-, 'to grow'; see Cora, create. Diosma, n., a genus of plants of the rue family (bot.) — ModL., irregularly formed fr.  $\delta \tilde{\iota} \circ \varsigma$ , 'divine', and  $\delta \circ \mu \dot{\eta}$ , 'odor'. For the first element see deity, for the second see osmium.

452

Diospyros, n., a genus of plants of the ebony family (bot.) — L., name of a plant, fr. Gk.  $\Delta \iota \delta \sigma \pi \bar{\nu} \rho o c$ , lit. 'wheat of Zeus', fr.  $\Delta \iota \delta c$ , gen. of Zeúc, 'Zeus', and  $\pi \bar{\nu} \rho \delta c$ , 'wheat'. For the first element see Zeus, for the second see pyrene and cp. words there referred to.

diota, n., a vessel with two ears (Greek and Roman antiq.) — L., fr. Gk. δίωτος, 'two-eared', fr. δι-(see di-, 'two') and ούς, gen. ἀτός, 'ear'. See oto-.

dioxide, also dioxid, n., a compound containing two atoms of oxygen and one of a metal (chem.)

— Formed fr. di-, 'two', and oxide.

dip, tr. and intr. v. — ME. dippen, duppen, fr. OE. dyppan, 'to dip, immerse; to baptize', rel. to ON. deypa, 'to dip', Dan. dyppe, 'to dip', døbe, 'to baptize', Swed. doppa, 'to dip, immerse', döpa, 'to baptize', OS. döpian, OFris. dēpa, MLG. döpen, MDu. döpen, Du. dopen, OHG. toufan, toufen, MHG. toufen, töufen, G. taufen, Goth. daupjan, 'to baptize', lit. 'to dip', prop. a loan translation of Gk. βαπτίζειν, 'to dip, plunge'; in Eccles. Gk., 'to baptize'; rel. also to OE. dēop, 'deep', and prob. also to OHG. tupfen, MHG. tupfen, tüpfen. G. tüpfen, 'to dab', orig. prob. 'to dip'.

Derivatives: dip, n., dipp-er, n., dipp-ing, n. diphtheria, n., an infectious disease characterized by the formation of a false membrane in the air passages. — Medical L., fr. F. diphthérie, coined by the French physician Pierre Bretonneau (1778-1862) fr. Gk. διφθέρᾶ, 'prepared hide, leather, membrane', which is of uncertain origin; it is possibly rel. to Gk. δέφειν, δέψειν, 'to soften'. The disease was so called by Bretonneau because it is characterized by the formation of a false membrane. For the ending of diphtheria see 1st suff. -ia. Cp. dufter. Derivatives: diphtheri-al, diphther-ic, diphtherit-ic, adis.

diphtheroid, adj., of the nature of diphtheria. — Compounded of diphthera and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

diphthong, n., union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. — F. diphthongue, fr. Late L. diphthongus, fr. Gk. δίφθογγος, 'having two sounds', fr. δι- (see di-, 'two'), and φθόγγος, 'sound, voice, vowel', which is rel. to φθέγμα, 'sound, voice, speech', φθέγγεσθαι, 'to speak loud; to praise, sing'. Cp. monophthong, triphthong.

Derivatives: diphthong, tr. and intr. v., diphthong-al, adj., diphthong-al-ly, adv., diphthong-ize, tr. and intr. v., diphthong-iz-ation, n.

diphy-, combining form meaning 'double'. — Gk. διφυής, 'twofold, double', lit. 'of double nature', fr. δι- (see di-, 'two') and the stem of

453 dipsosis

φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow', whence also φύσις, 'nature'. See physio- and cp. Diphyes.

Diphyes, n., a genus of hydrozoans (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. διφυής, 'twofold'. See diphy-Diphylleia, n., a genus of plants of the barberry family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'having double leaves', fr. di-, 'double', and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See nhyllo-. For the ending see 2nd suff. -ia

diphyllous, adj., having two leaves (bot.) — Formed fr. di-, 'two', and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See -phyllous and cp. prec. word.

dipl-, form of diplo- before a vowel.

Diplacanthus, n., a genus of fishes (paleontol.) — ModL., lit. 'having two spines', fr. dipl- and ἄκανθα, 'spine (see acantho-); so called in allusion to the two spines between the pectoral fins

Dipladenia, n., a genus of plants of the dogbane family (bot.)—ModL., lit. 'having two glands', fr. dipl- and  $\&\delta\eta\nu$ , 'gland' (see adenoid); so called in allusion to the two nectar glands. For the ending see 2nd suff. -ia.

diplegia, n., paralysis of both arms and both legs (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. di-, 'double', and Gk. πληγή, 'stroke', from the stem of πλήσσειν, 'to strike', which is cogn. with L. plāga, 'stroke, injury, plague'. See plague and cp. monoplegia.

diplex, adj., pertaining to sending two messages simultaneously over the same line (radio). — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. δι- (see di-, 'two') and L. suff. -plex, '-fold' (see plicate). The word diplex has been arbitrarily coined to differentiate it from duplex (q.v.)

diplo-, before a vowel dipl-, combining form meaning 'double'. — Gk. διπλο-, διπλ-, fr. διπλόος, διπλοῦς, 'twofold, double', formed fr. δι- (see di-, 'two') and \*pl-, zero degree of base \*pel-, '-fold'. Cp. Gk. δι-πλάσιος, 'double', and see ply, 'to bend'. Cp. also diploma, anadiplosis. Cp. also double.

diploblastic, adj., having two germ layers (biol.)

— Compounded of diplo- and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud. sprout. shoot'. See -blastic.

diplocardiac, adj., having the heart double (as birds and mammals). — Compounded of diplo- and cardiac.

Diplodocus, n., a genus of gigantic dinosaurs (paleontol.) — ModL., compounded of diploand Gk. δοχός, 'beam, bar', lit. 'that which holds the roof', fr. I.-E. base \*dek-, dok-, 'to take, receive, accept'. See decent and cp. words there referred to.

diploë, n., the cancellous bony tissue between the tables of the skull (anat.) — ModL., fr. Gk.  $\delta \iota \pi \lambda \delta \eta$ , 'fold, doubling; cancellous substance between the double plates in the bones in the skull', prop. fem. of the adj.  $\delta \iota \pi \lambda \delta \circ \varsigma$ ,  $\delta \iota \pi \lambda \circ \circ \varsigma$ , 'twofold, double'. See diplo-.

diploic, adj., pertaining to diploë. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ic. Cp. diploetic.

diploetic, adj., diploic (anat.) — An incorrect var. of diploic. The Greek adjectival suff. -ητικός derives from nouns ending in -ησις (see e.g. exegesis and exegetic); since, however, there is no such Greek word as διπλόησις, there can be no Greek adjective of the form διπλοητικός either. See diploic.

diploma, n. — L. diploma, fr. Gk. δίπλωμα, 'anything double, folded paper, license', fr. διπλοῦν, 'to bend double, to double', fr. διπλοῦς, 'double'. See diplo- and -oma and cp. double.

Derivatives: diploma, tr. v., diplomacy (q.v.), diplomat (q.v.), diplomatic (q.v.), diplomat-ist, n., diplom-at-ize, intr. v.

diplomacy, n. — F. diplomatie, fr. diplomate; introduced into English by Edmund Burke (1729-97). See diplomatic and -cy.

diplomat, diplomate. — F. diplomate, back formation fr. diplomatique in agent diplomatique, 'diplomatic agent'. See next word.

Derivative: diplomate, tr. v.

diplomatic, adj. — F. diplomatique, fr. ModL. diplomaticus, formed with suff. -icus fr. diploma, fr. Gk. δίπλωμα. See diploma and -atic.

Derivatives: diplomatic-al, adj., diplomatic-ally, adv., diplomat-ics, n.

diplopia, n., double vision (med.) — Medical L., compounded of διπλόος, διπλοῦς, 'double', and -ωπία, from ώψ, gen. ἀπός, 'eye'. See diploand -opia.

Derivative: diplop-ic, adi.

Diplotaxis, n., a genus of plants of the family Brassicaceae (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'doubly arranged' (see diplo- and taxis); so called in allusion to the biserrate seeds.

dipnoan I) adj., pertaining to the Dipnoi; 2) n., a dipnoan fish. — See next word and -an.

Dipnoi, n. pl., a group of fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δίπνοι, pl. of δίπνοος, 'doubly breathing', fr. δι- (see di-, 'two') and -πνοος, fr. πνοή, 'breath', which is rel. to πνέειν, 'to breathe', whence also πνεῦμα, 'breath'. See pneuma.

dipolar, adj., having two poles (as a magnet, etc.)

— Formed fr. di- 'two', and polar.

Dipsacaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Dipsacus with suff. -aceae. dipsacaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Dipsacus, n., a genus of plants, the teasels (bot.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. δίψαχος, 'teasel', rel. to δίψα, 'thirst', διψην, 'to thirst'; so called in allusion to the water contained in the cup-shaped bases of the leaves. See dipsosis.

dipsomania, n., a morbid periodic craving for alcoholic liqueurs (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. δίψα, 'thirst', and μανία, 'madness'. See next word and -mania.

Derivative: dipsoman-iac, adj.

dipsosis, n., excessive thirst caused by disease (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -osis fr. Gk. δίψα, 'thirst', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. prec. word and adipsia.

Diptera, n. pl., an order of insects, the flies (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δίπτερα, neut. pl. of δίπτερος, 'having two wings', fr. δι- (see di-, 'two') and πτερόν, 'feather, wing'. See pteroand cp. pext word

dipteral, adj., 1) having two wings (said of insects); having two peristyles (archit.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. δίπτερος, 'having two wings; having a double peristyle'. See prec. word.

dipterous, adj., 1) belonging to the order Diptera (entomol.); 2) two-winged (bot.) — Gk. δίπτερος. See Diptera. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oc, see suff. -ous.

Dipteryx, n., a genus of trees of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., fr. di-, 'two', and Gk. πτέρυξ, 'wing', which is rel. to πτερόν, 'feather, wing'. See ptero-.

diptote, n., a noun having only two cases (gram.)

— Late L. diptōta (pl.), fr. Gk. δίπτωτα, pl. of δίπτωτον, prop. the neut. of the adj. δίπτωτος, 'having only two cases', fr. δι- (see di-, 'two') and πτωτός, 'fallen', verbal adj. of πίπτειν, 'to fall', which stands for πί-πτειν, fr. \*pt-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, to fall'. See feather and cp. symptom and words there referred to.

diptych, n., 1) a two-leaved tablet used by the ancients for writing; 2) picture or carving on two panels hinged together. — Late L. diptycha, fr. Gk. δίπτυχα, neut. pl. of δίπτυχος, 'double-folded, doubled', fr. δι- (see di-, 'two') and \*πτύξ, gen. πτυχός, 'fold', layer', which is rel. to πτύσσειν, 'to fold'. Cp. triptych, polyptych. Dirca, n., a genus of plants of the mezereon family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. Dircē, fr. Gk. Δίρκη, name of a fountain near Thebes.

Dircaean, adj., pertaining to the fountain Dirce; poetic. — Formed with suff. -aean fr. L. Dircē. See prec. word.

dire, adj., dreadful. — L. dīrus, 'fearful, awful, ill-omened, horrible, terrible', of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. I.-E. base \*dwei-, 'to be afraid, fear', whence also Gk. δείδω (for \*δέ-δ-δοι-α), 'fear', δέος (for \*δξεί-ος), 'fearful, terrible, powerful, mighty, marvelous', δειλός (for \*δξει-λός), 'cowardly', δεινός (for \*δξει-νός), 'fearful', OI. dvéṣṭi, 'hates', dvéṣaḥ, 'hatred', Avestic dvaēθā-, 'threat, menace', and prob. also Arm. erknēim, 'I fear'. Cp. dino-, dinosaur.

Derivatives: direful (q.v.), dire-ly, adv.

direct, tr. and intr. v. — L. dirēctus, pp. of dirigere, 'to put into a straight line, set in order, draw up, aim, direct, guide', fr. di-, 'apart', and regere, 'to keep straight, direct'. See regent and cp. dress, which is a doublet of direct. Cp. also dirge, dirigible, droit, adroit, maladroit.

direct, adj. — ME., fr. F. direct, fr. L. dīrēctus, 'straight, direct', pp. of dīrigere. See direct, v. Derivatives: direct, adv., direct-ly, adv., directness, n.

direction, n. — F., fr. L. dīrēctiōnem, acc. of dīrēctiō, 'a making straight, aiming, directing', fr. dīrēctus, pp. of dīrigere. See direct, v., and -ion.

Derivatives: direction-al, adj., directional-ly, adv.

directive, adj. — ML. dīrēctīvus, fr. L. dīrēctus, pp. of dīrigere. See direct, v., and -ive.

Derivatives: directive, n., directive-ly, adv., directive-ness. n.

directoire, n., the French Revolutionary Government of 1795-99. — F., fr. ML. dīrēctōrium. See directory, n.

director, n. — AF. directour, equivalent to F. directeur, fr. Late L. directorem, acc. of director, fr. directus, pp. of dirigere. See direct, v. and agential suff. -or.

Derivatives: director-ial, adj., director-ial-ly, adv.

directorate, n. — Formed fr. prec. word with subst. suff. -ate.

directory, adj. — Late L. dīrēctōrius, 'that which directs', fr. L. dīrēctus, pp. of dīrigere. See direct, v. and adj. suff. -ory.

directory, n. — ML. dīrēctōrium, prop. neut. of Late L. dīrēctōrius, used as a noun. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ory.

directress, n. — See director and -ess.

**directrix**, n. — ModL., formed with suff. **-trix** fr. **director**, on analogy of L. *victrīx*, 'victress' (fr. *victor*).

direful, adj., dire. — Formed on analogy of dreadful. See dire and -ful.

Derivatives: direful-ly, adv., direful-ness, n.

dirge, n., lament. — Fr. L. dīrige, 'direct', the first word of the antiphon sung in the Roman Catholic Office of the dead, adopted from the Vulgate rendering of Ps. 5:9, which begins with dīrige, a word translating Heb. hayshār (lit. 'make even'). L. dīrige is the imper. of dīrigere, 'to direct, guide'. See direct, v.

Derivative: dirge, tr. and intr. v.

dirhem, n., a weight and a silver coin used in various Mohammedan countries. — Arab. dirham, fr. Gk. δραγμή, See drachma.

dirigible, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. L. dirigere, 'to direct, guide'. See direct, v. diriment, adj., rendering null and void (law). — L. dirimens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dirimere, 'to separate, divide, interrupt, destroy', fr. di-, 'apart', and emere, 'to buy', orig. meaning 'to take, receive'. Accordingly dirimere lit. means 'to take away'. The form of the verb should properly be \*disimere (fr. dis- and emere); the change of s to r is due to rhotacism. See exempt and -ent.

dirk, n., a short dagger. — Fr. earlier durk, dork, rel. to G. Dolch, 'dagger'; of uncertain origin. The spelling dirk is arbitrary. It is based on Johnson's authority. Du., Dan., Swed. dolk are German loan words.

Derivative: dirk, tr. v.

dirndl, n., a kind of dress. — G. Dirndl, short for Dirndlkleid, fr. Dirndl, dimin. formed fr. Dirne, 'girl' (now meaning 'low woman, wench, hussy'), and Kleid, 'dress'. Dirne derives fr. MHG. dierne, 'maid' fr. OHG. thiorna, which is rel. to OS. thiorna, ON. perna, Dan. terne, MLG. dērne, MDu. dierne, 'maidservant', Du. deern(e), 'girl, wench, hussy', and to OE pegn, 'thane, man, servant'. See thane.

dirt, n. — Metathesized fr. ME. drit, fr. ON. dritr, 'excrement', which is rel. to ON. drīta, OE. drītan, 'to void excrement', and cogn. with Serb. drīskati, dial. Russ. dristát', 'to have diarrhea', Maced. Gk. δαρδαίνειν, 'to soil, defile'. Derivatives: dirt, tr. v., dirt-y, adj. and tr. v., dirt-i-ly, adv., dirt-i-ness, n.

Dis, also Dis pater, a Roman underworld god, equivalent to Greek Pluto. — L. Dīs, fr. dīs, contracted form of dīves, 'rich', prop. loan translation of Gk. Πλούτων, 'Pluto', which lit. means 'rich, wealthy' (fr. πλοῦτος, 'riches'). L. dīves is rel. to dīvus, 'divine, god', and orig. meant 'favored by the gods'. For sense development cp. OSlav. bogatǔ, 'rich', fr. bogǔ, 'God'. See deity and cp. Dives.

dis-, pref. of Latin origin denoting 1) separation: 2) removal: 3) negation, deprivation, undoing, reversal. — L. dis-, meaning 1) 'apart, asunder'; 2) 'away from'; 3) 'utterly, completely'; 4) 'un-' (in the privative sense of this prefix), derived fr. I.-E. \*dis-, 'apart, asunder', whence also Alb. tš-, a privative pref. (e.g. in tšk'ep, 'to rip, undo'), OE, te-, OS, ti-, to-, OHG, zi-, ze- [later zir- (a compound of the prefixes zi- and -ir), whence MHG., G. zer-, 'asunder']. I.-E. \*disis a secondary form of \*dwis-, which appears in OL dvih. Avestic bish. Gk. δίς (for \*dwis), OL. dvis (whence L. bis), MHG, zwis, 'twice', Goth. twis-, 'in two, asunder', ON, tvistra, 'to divide'. Cp. di-, 'apart, asunder'. Cp. also di-, 'two', and words there referred to. Cp. also de-.

disability, n. — Formed with suff. -ity from the obsolete adj. disable, fr. dis- and able.

disable, tr. v. — Formed fr. dis- and the adjective able.

Derivatives: disabl-ed, adj., disable-ment, n. disabuse, tr. v., to undeceive. — Formed fr. dis-

and abuse.
disaccord, n. — Formed fr. dis- and accord, n.
disaccord, intr. v. — ME. disaccorden, fr. OF. des-

disaccord, in. — Formed II. dis- and accord, ii. disaccord, intr. v. — ME. disaccorden, fr. OF. desaccorder, desaccorder (F. désaccorder), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and accorder, accorder. See dis- and accord, v.

disaccustom, tr. v. — OF. desacostumer (F. désaccoutumer), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and acostumer (F. accoutumer). See dis- and accustom.

disadvantage, n. — ME. disavauntage, fr. F. désavantage, fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and avantage. See dis- and advantage.

Derivatives: disadvantage, tr. v., disadvantageous, adj., disadvantage-ous-ly, adv., disadvantage-ous-ness, n. disaffect, tr. v. — Formed fr. dis- and affect, v. Derivatives: disaffect-ed, adj., disaffect-ed-ly, adv., disaffect-ed-ness, n., disaffect-ion, n.

disaffirm, tr. v., to reverse (law). — Formed fr. dis- and affirm.

Derivatives: disaffirm-ance, n., disaffirm-ation, n. disafforest, tr. v. — ML. disafforestāre. See disand afforest and cp. deforest, disforest.

Derivatives: disafforest-ation, n.

disagree, intr. v. — F. désagreer, fr. dés- (fr. L. dis-) and agréer. See dis- and agree.

Derivatives: disagreeable (q.v.), disagree-ment, n. disagreeable, adj. — F. désagréable, fr. dés- (fr. L. dis-) and agréable. See dis- and agreeable.

Derivatives: disagreeabl-y, adv., disagreeable-

disallow, tr. v. — OF. desalouer, 'to blame', fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and alouer, 'to allow'. See disand allow.

Derivative: disallow-ance, n.

disappoint-ment, n.

disannul, tr. v., to annul completely. — Formed fr. dis-, in the sense 'utterly, completely', and annul.

Derivatives: disannull-er, n., disannul-ment, n. disappear, intr. v. — Formed fr. dis- and appear. Derivatives: disappear-ance, n., disappear-er, n. disappoint, tr. v. — OF. desapointier (F. désappointer), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and apointier (F. appointer), 'to appoint'. See dis- and appoint. Derivatives: disappoint-ed, adj., disappoint-edly, adv., disappoint-ing, adj., disappoint-ing-ly, adv., disappoint-ing-ness, n.,

disapprobation, n. — Formed fr. dis- and appro-

disapprobative, adj. — Formed fr. dis- and approbative.

disapprobatory, adj. — Formed fr. dis- and approbatory.

disapprove, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. dis- and approve.

Derivatives: disapprov-al, n., disapprov-er, n., disapprov-ing-ly, adv.

disarm, tr. and intr. v. — ME. desarmen, fr. MF. (= F.) désarmer, fr. dés- (fr. L. dis-) and armer, 'to arm'. See dis- and arm, v.

disarmament, n. — Formed fr. prec. word on analogy of armament.

disarrange, tr. v. — Formed fr. dis- and arrange. Derivative: disarrange-ment, n.

disarray, tr. v. — Formed on analogy of OF. desareer, fr. dis- and array, v.

Derivative: disarray, n.

disarticulate, tr. v., to disjoint. — Formed fr. disand articulate, v.

Derivative: disarticulat-ion, n.

disassociate, tr. v. — Formed fr. dis- and associate, v. Cp. dissociate.

Derivative: disassociat-ion, n.

disaster, n., misfortune, calamity. — F. désastre, fr. It. disastro (but with the substitution of the F. prefix dés- for It, dis-). It. disastro is a back

disastrous, adj. — F. désastreux (fem. désastreuse), fr. It. disastroso, 'ill-starred', fr. disastro. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: disastrous-ly, adv., disastrousness, n.

disavow, tr. v. — ME. disavouen, fr. OF. desavouer (F. désavouer), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and avouer, 'to own, acknowledge, avow'. See dis- and avow. Derivatives: disavow-al, n., disavow-er, n., disavow-ment, n.

disband, tr. v. — Earlier F. desbander (F. débander), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and band, 'band'. See dis- and band, 'troop'.

Derivative: disband-ment, n.

disbar, tr. v., to expel from the bar. — Formed fr. dis- and bar, 'rod of metal'. Cp. debar. Derivative: disbar-ment, n.

disbelief, n. — A hybrid coined fr. dis-, a pref. of Latin origin, and the Teut, word belief.

disbelieve, tr. and intr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. dis- and the Teut. word believe. See prec. word. Derivatives: disbeliev-er, n., disbeliev-ing-ly, adv.

disbench, tr. v., 1) to deprive of a bench; 2) to deprive a bencher of the membership of an Inn of Court. — Formed fr. dis- and bench. Cp. bencher.

disbranch, tr. v. — Formed fr. dis- and branch. disbud, tr. v. — Formed fr. dis- and bud.

disburden, tr. v. — Formed fr. dis- and burden. disburse, tr. and intr. v. — Fr. earlier disbourse, fr. OF. desbourser, which is formed fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and bourse. See dis- and bourse. E. disburse was assimilated in form to Late L. bursa. Derivatives: disburse-ment, n., disburse-er, n.

**disc**, n. — See **disk**. The spelling *disc* is used esp. in *zoology*.

discalceate, adj., unshod, barefooted (said of members of religious orders). — L. discalceātus, 'unshod, barefooted', fr. dis-, and calceātus, pp. of calceāre, 'to furnish with shoes', fr. calceus, 'shoe'. See Calceolaria and adj. suff. -ate and cp. calceate.

discalced, adj., discalceate. — Formed fr. dis- and calced. Cp. prec. word.

discard, tr. v. — Lit. 'to throw a card away', fr. dis- and card.

Derivatives: discard, n., discard-er, n.

discern, tr. v., to distinguish. — F. discerner, fr. L. discernere, 'to separate, set apart, divide, distribute; to distinguish, perceive, discern, understand, decide, judge', fr. dis- and cernere, 'to separate, sift, distinguish, discern, understand, decide'. See certain and cp. concern, decern, secern. Cp. also discreet.

Derivatives: discern-er, n., discernible (q.v.), discern-ing, adj., discern-ing-ly, adv., discernment. n.

discernible, adj. — F. discernable, fr. discerner.

The English word was refashioned after L. discernibilis. See discern and -ible.

Derivatives: discernible-ness, n., discernibl-y, adv.

discerp, tr. v., to tear to pieces. — L. discerpere, 'to tear to pieces, rend', fr. dis- and carpere, 'to pluck, gather'; see carpel. For the change of Latin à (in cărpere) to è (in dis-cĕrpere) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

discerptible, adj. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. L. discerptus, pp. of discerpere. See prec. word. Derivatives: discerptibil-ity, n., discerptible-ness, n., discerptibl-y, adv.

discerption, n. — L. discerptiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a tearing to pieces, rending', fr. discerptus, pp. of discerpere. See discerp and -ion.

discharge, tr. and intr. v. — ME. dischargen, deschargen, fr. OF. deschargier, descharger (F. décharger), 'to unload, unlade, discharge', fr. VL. \*discarricāre, fr. dis- and \*carricāre, 'to put a load on'. See charge, v.

Derivatives: discharge, n., discharg-er, n., discharg-ing, n.

disciple, n. — ME., fr. OE. discipul, fr. L. discipulus, 'pupil, disciple', fr. \*dis-cipere, 'to seize mentally', fr. dis- and capere, 'to catch, seize, take hold of, take, receive'. See captive. For the change of Latin ă (in căpere) to ĭ (in dis-cipulus) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to. Folk etymology has associated L. discipulus with discere, 'to learn', although derivatively the two words are not related.

disciplinable, adj. — Late L. disciplinābilis, fr. L. disciplina, See discipline and -able.

Derivatives: disciplinabil-ity, n., disciplinable-

disciplinary, adj. — ML. disciplinārius (whence also F. disciplinaire), fr. L. disciplina. See next word and -ary.

Derivatives: disciplinar-ian, adi, and n.

discipline, n. — ME., fr. F., fr. L. disciplina, instruction, teaching, learning, knowledge, science', fr. discipulus. See disciple and subst. suff. -ine.

Derivative: disciplin-al, adj.

discipline, tr. v. — F. discipliner, fr. ML. disciplinare, 'to teach', fr. L. disciplina. See discipline, n.

**discipular**, adj., pertaining to a disciple. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. discipulus. See disciple.

disclaim, tr. and intr. v. — AF.-OF. disclamer, desclamer, fr. dis-, des- (fr. L. dis-) and clamer, 'to call, cry out, claim'. See dis- and claim and cp. declaim.

disclaimer, n., one who disclaims. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. -er.

disclaimer, n., denial of a claim (law). — AF. disclamer, desclamer, inf. used as a noun; see disclaim. For the subst. use of the infinitive in legal terminology see attainder and cp. words there referred to.

disclamation, n., the act of disclaiming. — ML. disclamatio, fr. disclamatus, pp. of disclamare.

457

disclose, tr. v. — ME. desclosen, disclosen, fr. OF. desclos- pres. stem of desclore (F. déclore), fr. des- (fr. L. dis) and clore, 'to shut, close' (fr. L. claudere). See dis- and close, adi.

Derivatives: disclos-ed, adj., disclos-er, n., disclosure (q.v.)

disco-, before a vowel disc-, combining form meaning 'disk'. — Gk. δισκο-, δισκ-, fr. δίσκος, 'quoit, disk'. See disk.

discobolus, n., a discus thrower. — L., fr. Gk. δισχοβόλος, 'a quoit thrower', fr. δίσχος, 'quoit, discus', and -βόλος, 'thrower of', which stands in gradational relationship to βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See disco- and ballistic.

discoid, adj., having the form of a disk. — Gk. δισχοειδής, 'resembling a quoit', fr. δίσχος, 'quoit, disk', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See disco- and -oid.

discolor, discolour, tr. and intr. v. — OF. descolorer (F. décolorer), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and colorāre, 'to color'. See dis- and color, v.

Derivatives: discolo(u)r, n., discolo(u)r-ation, n. discomfit, tr. v. — ME. discomfiten, fr. OF. desconfit, 'defeated', pp. of desconfire (F. déconfire), 'to defeat', fr. VL. disconficere, fr. dis- and L. conficere, 'to put together, make ready, prepare, bring about, accomplish, produce, consume'. See confect and cp. comfit.

discomfiture, n. — OF. descomfiture (F. déconfiture), fr. desconfire. See prec. word and -ure. discomfort, tr. v. — OF. desconforter (F. déconforter), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and conforter. See dis- and comfort, v.

**discomfort**, n. — OF. desconfort (F. déconfort), fr. desconforter. See discomfort, v.

discomfortable, adj. — OF. desconfortable. See discomfort and -able and cp. comfortable.

discommode, tr. v., to inconvenience. — Formed fr. dis- and L. commodāre, 'to make fit, accomodate', fr. commodus, 'fit, suitable, convenient'. See dis- and commode.

**discommodity**, n., inconvenience. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **commodity**.

discommon, tr. v., to deprive of the character of a common. — Formed fr. dis- and common, n. discompose, tr. v. — Formed fr. dis- and compose. Derivatives: discompos-ed, adj., discompos-edly, adv., discompos-ing, adj., discompos-ing-ly, adv., discompos-ure, n.

**disconcert**, tr. v. — Obsol. F. *disconcerter* (corresponding to F. *déconcerter*). See **dis-** and **concert**.

Derivatives: disconcert-ed, adj., disconcert-edly, adv., disconcert-ed-ness, n., disconcert-ing, adj., disconcert-ing-ly, adv., disconcert-ing-ness, n., disconcert-ion, n., disconcert-ment, n.

disconnect, tr. v., to disjoin, separate. — Formed fr. dis- and connect.

Derivatives: disconnect-ed, adj., disconnect-ed-

ly, adv., disconnect-ed-ness, n., disconnection

discourage

disconnection, disconnexion, n. — Formed fr. dis- and connection, connexion.

disconsolate, adj., inconsolable, sad. — ML. disconsolatus, fr. dis- and L. consolatus, pp. of consolari, 'to console, comfort'. See console, v., and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: disconsolate-ly, adv., disconsolate-

discontent, n., want of content. — Formed fr. dis- and content, n.

discontent, tr. v., to dissatisfy. — Formed fr. disand content, v.

Derivatives: discontent-ed, adj., discontent-edly, adv., discontent-ed-ness, n., discontent-ing, adi., discontent-ment, n.

discontinuance, n. — AF., fr. OF. (= F.) discontinuer. See discontinue and -ance.

discontinuation, n. — F., fr. discontinuer. See next word and -ation.

discontinue, tr. and intr. v. — F. discontinuer, fr. ML. discontinuare, fr. dis- and L. continuare, 'to join together, unite, continue'. See continue. Derivatives: discontinu-er, n., discontinu-ity, n., discontinu-ous, adj., discontinu-ous-ly, adv., discontinu-ous-ness. n.

discord, n. - ME. descord, discord, fr. OF, des-

corder, discorder. Cp. OF. discorde, sometimes descorde (F. discorde), fr. L. discordia, 'discord', fr. discors, gen. discordis. See discord, v. discord, intr. v. — ME. descorden, discorden, fr. OF. descorder, discorder (F. discorder) (the form discorder was refashioned after the Latin), fr. L. discordare, 'to be at variance, differ, disagree' (whence also It. discordare, OProvenç. descordar), fr. discors, gen. discordis, 'discordant, disagreeing, at variance', fr. dis- and cors, gen. cordis, 'heart'. See cordate and cp. scordato. Cp. also accord, concord.

**discordance**, n. — OF. descordance (F. discordance), fr. descordant. See next word and -ce and cp. concordance.

discordant, adj. — OF. descordant (F. discordant), pres. part. of descorder (F. discorder). See discord, v., and -ant.

Derivatives: discordant-ly, adv., discordant-ness, n.

discount, n. — 16th cent. F. descompte, fr. ML. discomputus (whence also It. disconto), fr. disand L. computare, 'to count'. See count, v.

discount, tr. and intr. v. — OF. descompter, desconter (F. décompter), fr. 16th cent. F. descompte. See discount. n.

Derivative: discount-able, adj.

discountenance, tr. v., to discourage, disapprove.
 Formed fr. dis- and countenance. Cp. F. décontenancer.

discourage, tr. v. — OF. descoragier, descouragier (F. décourager), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and corage (F. courage). See dis- and courage and cp. encourage.

- discouragement, n. OF. descouragement (F. découragement), fr. descouragier. See prec. word and ment.
- discourse, n. F. discours, fr. L. discursus, 'a running to and fro', in Late L., 'a conversation, discourse', fr. discurs-(um), pp. stem of discurrere, 'to run to and fro', fr. dis- and currere, 'to run'. See course.
- Derivatives: discourse, intr. and tr. v., discourser, n., discoursive (q.v.).
- discoursive, adj., 1) pertaining to discourse; 2) rational; 3) discursive. Formed from prec. word with suff. -ive. Cp. discursive.
- Derivatives: discoursive-ly, adv., discoursiveness, n.
- discourteous, adj., impolite, rude. Formed fr. dis- and courteous. Cp. F. discourtois.
- Derivatives: discourteous-ly, adv., discourteous-ness, n.
- **discourtesy,** n. Formed fr. **dis-** and **courtesy.** Cp. F. *discourtoisie*.
- discover, tr. v. OF. descovrir, descouvrir (F. découvrir), fr. Late L. discooperire, fr. dis- and L. cooperire, 'to cover wholly'. See cover.
- Derivatives: discover-able, adj., discover-ability, n., discover-abl-y, adv., discover-er, n., discovert (q.v.), discovery (q.v.)
- discovert, adj., not covert, unmarried (prop. not protected by a husband) (law). OF. descovert, descouvert (F. découvert), 'uncovered', prop. pp. of descovrir, descouvrir. See prec. word and cp. covert.
- discovery, n. Formed fr. discover on analogy of recovery.
- discredit, tr. v. Formed fr. dis- and credit.

  Derivatives: discredit, n., discredit-able, adj., discredit-abl-v. adv.
- discreet, adj., prudent. OF. (= F.) discret, fr. L. discrētus, pp. of discernere, 'to separate, set apart, discern'. See discern and cp. discrete. Cp. also decern, secern.
- discrepancy, n., difference. OF. discrepance, fr. L. discrepantia, 'discordance, discrepancy', fr. discrepāns, gen. -antis. See next word and -cy.
- discrepant, adj., different. L. discrepāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of discrepāre, 'to sound differently, differ, vary', fr. dis- and crepāre, 'to rattle, crack, break with a crack, burst'. See crepitate and -ant.
- Derivative: discrepant-ly, adv.
- **discrete**, adj., separate. L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*. See **discreet**, which is a doublet of *discrete*.
- Derivatives: discrete-ly, adv., discrete-ness, n. discretion, n. OF. descrecion, discrecion (F. discrétion), fr. L. discrétionem, acc. of discrétio, 'separation, discrimination, discernment', fr. discrétus, pp. of discernere. See discret and -ion. Derivatives: discretion-al, adj., discretion-al-ly,

adv., discretion-ary, adj., discretion-ari-ly, adv.

- discriminant, adj., discriminating. L. discrimināns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of discrimināre. See next word and -ant.
- discriminate, intr. and tr. v. L. discrīminātus, pp. of discrīmināre, 'to divide, separate, distinguish, distribute, apportion', fr. discrīmen, gen. discrīminis, 'interval, distinction, difference, turning point, critical moment, decision', from the stem of discernere (pp. discrētus), 'to separate, set apart, discern'. See discern and cp. crime, criminate, incriminate, recriminate.
- Derivatives: discriminat-ing, adj., discriminat-ing-ly, adv., discrimination (q.v.), discriminative, adj., discriminat-ive-ly, adv., discriminat-ory, adj
- discrimination, n. Late L. discriminatio, gen.
  -ōnis, 'the contrasting of opposite thoughts', fr.
  L. discriminatus, pp. of discriminare. See prec.
  word and -ion.
- discrown, tr. v. Formed fr. dis- and crown. disculpate, tr. v., to exculpate. ML. disculpātus, pp. of disculpāre, 'to free from blame', fr. dis- and L. culpāre, 'to reproach, blame', fr. culpa, 'fault, blame'. See culpable and verbal suff. -ate and cp. exculpate.
- Derivatives: disculpat-ion, n., disculpat-ory, adj. discursion, n. Late L. discursio, gen. -ōnis, 'a running to and fro', fr. L. discurs-(um), pp. stem of discurrere. See next word and -ion.
- discursive, adj., 1) running to and fro (rare); 2) rambling. — F. discursif (fem. discursive), fr. discurs-(um), pp. stem of discurrere, 'to run to and fro'. See discourse and -ive and cp. discoursive.
- Derivatives: discursive-ly, adv., discursive-ness,
- discus, n., a disk. L., fr. Gk. δίσχος, 'quoit, disk'. See disk.
- discuss, tr. and intr. v. L. discussus, pp. of discutere, 'to shake violently, shatter, dash to pieces, scatter, disperse', in Late L. 'to discuss', fr. dis- and quatere, 'to shake, wield, brandish, strike, shatter'. See quash, 'to annul', and cp. concuss, concussion, percuss, percussion.
- Derivatives: discuss-er, n., discuss-ible, adj., discussion (q.v.), discuss-ive, adj.
- discussion, n. OF. (= F.), fr. L. discussionem, acc. of discussio, 'a shaking', in Late L. 'discussion', fr. discussus, pp. of discutere. See prec. word and -ion.
- Derivative: discussion-al, adi.
- disdain, tr. v. ME. disdaynen, fr. OF. desdeignier, desdeigner (F. dédaigner), fr. VL. \*disdignāre, corresponding to L. dēdignārī. 'to disdain', prop. 'to reject as unworthy'. Cp. It. sdegnare, OProvenç. desdenhar, Sp. desdeñar, 'to disdain', and see dis- and deign.
- Derivative: disdain-er, n.
- disdain, n. ME. disdayn, fr. OF. desdeign, desdain (F. dédain), fr. desdeignier. See disdain, v. Derivatives: disdain-ful, adj., disdain-ful-ly, adv., disdain-ful-ness, n.

- disease, n. ME. disese, desese, fr. OF. desaise, lit. 'lack of ease', fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and aise, 'ease'. See dis- and ease.
- disease, tr. v. ME. disesen, fr. OF. desaaisier, fr. desaise, 'disease'. See disease, n.
- Derivative: diseas-ed, adj.

459

11

- disembark, tr. and intr. v. F. désembarquer, fr. dés- (fr. L. dis-) and embarquer, 'to embark'. See dis- and embark.
- Derivative: disembark-ation, n.
- disembarrass, tr. v. Formed fr. dis- and embarrass, on analogy of F. désembarrasser. Cp. debarrass. Derivative: disembarrass-ment n
- **disembody**, tr. v. Formed fr. **dis-** and **embody**. Derivative: *disembodi-ment*, n.
- disembogue, tr. and intr. v., to flow into the sea, lake, etc.; to empty. Sp. desembocar, fr. des-(fr. L. dis-) and embocar, 'to put or enter into the mouth', fr. em-, assimilated form of en-, 'in', and boca, 'mouth', fr. L. bucca, 'cheek'. See in-, 'in', and buccal, and cp. debouch.
- disembosom, tr. and intr. v. Formed fr. disand embosom and lit. meaning 'to cast from the bosom'.
- **disembowel**, tr. v., to remove the bowels from. Formed fr. dis- and embowel.
- **diseme**, n., a syllable of two times (*pros*.) See next word.
- disemic, adj., having the length of two times (pros.) Formed with suff. -ic fr. Late L. disēmus, 'dissyllabic', fr. Gk. δίσημος, fr. δι-(see di-, 'two'), and σῆμα, 'sign'. See semantics and cp. words there referred to.
- disenchant, tr. v. F. désenchanter, fr. dés- (fr. L. dis-) and enchanter, 'to enchant, bewitch'. See dis- and enchant.
- Derivatives: disenchant-er, n., disenchant-ment, n.
- disencumber, tr. v. F. désencombrer, fr. dés-(fr. L. dis-) and encombrer, 'to obstruct, encumber'. See dis- and encumber.
- disenfranchise, tr. v., to disfranchise. Formed fr. dis- and enfranchise. Cp. disfranchise.
- Derivative: disenfranchise-ment, n.
- disengage, tr. v. Formed fr. dis- and engage.

  Derivatives: disengag-ed, adj., disengage-ment, n.
- **disfavor**, **disfavour**, n. Formed fr. **dis-** and **favor**, **favour**.
- Derivative: disfavo(u)r, tr. v.
- disfigure, tr. v. OF. desfigurer (F. défigurer), fr. VL. \*disfigurāre, fr. dis- and L. figūrāre, 'to form, fashion', fr. figūra, 'form, shape'. See figure, n.
- Derivatives: disfigur-ation, n., disfigure-ment, n., disfigur-er, n.
- disforest, tr. v., to disafforest. Formed fr. disand forest. Cp. deforest, disafforest.
- **disfranchise**, tr. v., to deprive of a franchise. Formed fr. **dis-** and **franchise**. Cp. **disenfranchise**.
- Derivative: disfranchise-ment, n.
- disgorge, tr. v., to throw out from the throat. —

OF. desgorger (F. dégorger), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and gorge. 'throat'. See dis- and gorge.

dishonest

- disgrace, n. F. disgrâce, fr. It. disgrazia, fr. dis- (fr. L. dis-) and grazia, 'grace', fr. L. grātia, 'favor, kindness, charm'. See dis- and grace, v. Derivatives: disgrace-ful, adj., disgrace-ful-ly, adv., disgrace-ful-ness. n.
- disgrace, tr. v. F. disgracier, fr. disgrâce. See disgrace, n.
- disgruntle, tr. v., to make discontented. Formed fr. dis- and gruntle, freq. of grunt.
- Derivatives: disgruntl-ed, adj., disgruntle-ment, n. disguise, tr. v. ME. desguisen, desgisen, degisen, fr. OF. desguiser, desguiser (F. déguiser), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and OF. (= F.) guise. See disand guise.
- Derivatives: disguise, n., disguis-ed, adj., disguis-ed-ly, adv., disguis-ed-ness, n., disguis-er, n. disgust, tr. v. Earlier F. desgouster (F. dégoûter), 'to disgust', fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and gouster (F. goûter), 'to taste', fr. L. gustāre, of s.m. See gust, 'relish', and cp. degust.
- Derivatives: disgust-ed, adj., disgust-ed-ly, adv., disgust-ed-ness, n., disgust-er, n., disgust-ing, adj., disgust-ing-ly, adv., disgust-ing-ness, n.
- disgust, n. Earlier F. desgoust (F. dégoût), fr. desgouster. See disgust, v.
- Derivatives: disgust-ful, adj., disgust-ful-ly, adv., disgust-ful-ness, n.
- dish, n. ME. disch, fr. OE. disc, 'dish, plate, bowl', rel. to ON. diskr, 'dish', OS. disk, 'table', OHG. tisc, 'dish; table', MHG., G. tisch, 'table', fr. L. discus, 'quoit', in Late L. 'dish' (so called because of its shape), fr. Gk. δίσκος, 'quoit, disk', which is dissimilated fr. \*δίκ-σκος and prop. means 'that which is thrown', from the stem of δικεῖν, 'to throw, cast', whence also δίκτυον, 'net'. Cp. dais, desk, disc, discus and the second element in oftish. Cp. also Dictynidae, Dictynna, dictyo-.
- Derivatives: dish, tr. and intr. v., dish-ed, adj., dish-er, n.
- dishabille, also deshabille, n., negligee, undress. F. déshabillé, prop. pp. of déshabiller, 'to undress', used as a noun, fr. dés- (fr. L. dis-) and habiller, 'to dress'. See dis- and habiliment. For the loss of the French pp. suff. -é in E. deshabille cp. costive and words there referred to.
- disherison, n., the act of disinheriting (archaic).

   Fr. earlier disheriteson, fr. OF. desheriteison, fr. desheriter, 'to disinherit', fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and heriter, 'to inherit', fr. L. hērēditāre, 'to inherit'. See heredity and cp. disinherit.
- dishevel, tr. v. Back formation fr. disheveled. disheveled, dishevelled, adj., disarranged; untidy; tousled. Formed with suff.-ed fr. OF. deschevele, 'disheveled', fr. ML. discapillātus, 'stripped of hair', fr. dis- and L. capillus, 'hair'. In F. échevelé, 'disheveled', the pref. dés- has been replaced by the pref. é- (fr. L. ex-, 'out of, from'; see 1st ex-). See capillary.
- dishonest, adj. ME. dishoneste, fr. OF. des-

Derivative: dishonest-ly, adv.

honestus. See honest.

dishonesty, n. - OF, deshoneste (F, déshonnêteté), fr. deshoneste, adi. See prec. word and cp.

responding to L. dehonestus), fr. dis- and L.

dishonor, dishonour, n. -- OF, deshonor (F. déshonneur), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and honor. See disand honor, n.

dishonor, dishonour, tr. v. - OF, deshonorer (F. déshonorer), fr. Late L. dishonorare, 'to dishonor', fr. dis- and L. honorare, 'to honor', See honor, v.

Derivatives: dishono(u)r-able, adj., dishono(u)rable-ness, n., dishono(u)r-abl-v, adv.

dishorse, tr. and intr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. dis-, a pref. of Latin origin, and the Teut, word

disinherit, tr. v., to deprive of the right to inherit. - Formed fr. dis- and inherit. in the now obsolete sense 'to make one's heir'. Cp. disherison.

Derivative: disinherit-ance, n.

disject, tr. v., to scatter, disperse. — L. disjectus, pp. of disicere (less correctly disiicere), 'to throw asunder, scatter', fr. dis- and iacere, 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', For the change of Latin ă (in jăcere) to ě (in dis-jěctus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

disiecta membra, scattered members. — See disiect and member.

disjoin, tr. v. — OF. desjoindre (F. disjoindre, déioindre), fr. L. disjungere, 'to disjoin, disunite, separate', fr. dis- and jungere, 'to join'. See join and cp. disjoint, disjunct, disjunction.

disjoint, adj. — OF. desioint (fr. L. disjunctus). pp. of designing. See prec. word and cp. disiunct, conjoint.

Derivatives: disjoint-ed, adj., disjoint-ed-ly, adv., disjoint-ed-ness, n.

disjunct, adi. — L. disjunctus, pp. of disjungere. See disjoin.

disjunction, n. — L. disjunctio, gen. -onis, 'separation', fr. disjunctus, pp. of disjungere. See disjunct and -ion and cp. junction, conjunction.

disjunctive, adj. — L. disjunctīvus, 'placed in opposition', fr. disiunctus, pp. of disiungere. See disjoin and -ive and cp. conjunctive, subjunctive. Derivatives: disjunctive, n., disjunctive-ly, adv.

disk, also disc, n. (the latter spelling is used especially in zoology). — L. discus, 'quoit, disk',

fr. Gk. δίσκος. See dish and cp. words there referred to.

dislikable, adj. - Formed from the verb dislike with suff. -able; first used by Carlyle. Cp. adoptable, affordable, forgettable.

dislike, tr. v. - A hybrid coined fr. dis- (fr. L. dis-) and like, 'to be fond of' (fr. OE, gelician). Cp. the verb mislike, in which both elements are Teutonic.

Derivative: dislike, n.

dislocate, tr. v., 1) to put out of joint: 2) to upset - ML. dislocatus, pp. of dislocare, 'to put out of place', fr. dis- and locare, 'to put, place', fr. locus, 'place', See locate,

dislocation, n. — ML. dislocatio, gen. -onis, fr. dislocatus, pp. of dislocare. See prec. word and

dislodge, tr. v. — OF, deslogier, desloger (F. déloger), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and logier, loger, 'to lodge'. See dis- and lodge, v.

Derivative: dislodg-ment, n.

disloval, adi. — OF, desloial (F. déloval), fr. des-(fr. L. dis-) and loial (F. loval). -- See dis-and

Derivatives: disloyal-ly, adv., disloyalty (q.v.). and the hybrid noun disloval-ist. n.

dislovalty, n. - OF, desloiaute (F, déloyauté), fr, OF. desloial. See disloyal and -ty and cp. lovalty.

dismal, n., a period of dies mali, or 'unlucky days': adi.. 1) gloomy; dreary; 2) miserable. — ME. dysmal, fr. OF. dis mal, 'evil, or unlucky, day', fr. L. diēs malī, 'evil, unfortunate days'. See deity and mal-.

Derivatives: dismal-ly, adv., dismal-ness, n.

dismantle, tr. v. - OF. desmanteler (F. démanteler), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and manteler, 'to cover with a mantle', fr. mantel, 'mantle', See dis- and mantle.

Derivatives: dismantle-ment, n., dismantl-er, n. dismay, tr. v., to discourage. — ME. dismayen. fr. OF, \*desmayer, \*dismayer (occurring only in the form of the pp. dismaye), a collateral form of esmayer, 'to trouble, disturb, frighten' (whence OF, esmais, esmoi, F, émoi, 'anxiety'), fr. VL. \*exmagare, 'to remove the power from', a hybrid coined fr. L. pref. ex-, 'out of, from', and Teut, \*magan, 'to be able'. See dis- and the auxiliary verb may. Cp. It, smagare, 'to weaken, dismay, discourage', smagarsi, 'to be discouraged', OProvenc. esmagar, esmajar, 'to trouble', Port, esmagar, 'to crash', which all derive fr. VL, \*exmagare. Sp. desmayar, 'to be dispirited', is an OF, loan word.

Derivatives: dismay, n., loss of courage, dismayed. adi., dismay-ed-ness. n.

dismember, tr. v. — OF. desmembrer (F. démembrer), fr. VL. dismembrare (corresponding to L. dēmembrāre), 'to dismember', fr. dis- and membrum, 'member'. See member.

Derivatives: dismember-ed, adj., dismember-er, n., dismemberment (q.v.)

dismemberment, n. - OF. desmembrement (F. démembrement), fr. desmembrer. See prec. word

dismiss, tr. v. — Formed, with change of suffix dī- to dis-, fr. L. dīmissus, pp. of dīmittere, 'to send apart, send away', fr. di-, 'apart', and mittere, 'to send'. See mission.

Derivatives: dismiss-al, n., dismiss-ible, adj., dismiss-ion, n., dismiss-ive, adj.

disnature, tr. v. - OF. desnaturer (F. dénaturer).

fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and nature. See dis- and nature.

disobedience, n. - OF desobedience fr. VI. \*disoboedientia (corresponding to L. inoboedientia), fr. \*disoboediens, gen. -entis. See disand obedience.

disobedient, adi. - OF, desobedient, fr. VL, \*disoboedientem, acc. of \*disoboediens, which corresponds to L. inoboediens, 'disobedient', See dis- and obedient and co. next word.

Derivative: disobedient-ly, adv.

461

disobev, tr. and intr. v. - F. désobéir, fr. VL. \*disoboedire, corresponding to L. inoboedire. 'to disobey'. See dis- and obey.

disoblige, tr. v. — F. désobliger, fr. dés- (fr. L. dis-) and obliger, 'to oblige'. See dis- and oblige. Derivatives: disoblig-er, n., disoblig-ing, adi., disoblig-ing-ly, adv.

disorder, n. - Formed fr. dis- and order, on analogy of F. désordre.

Derivatives: disorder, tr. v., disorder-ed, adj., disorder-ed-ly, adv., disorder-ed-ness. n., disorder-ly, adi., n. and adv., disorder-li-ness, n.

disorganization, n. — F. désorganisation, fr. désorganiser. See next word and -ation.

disorganize, tr. v. — Coined by Edmund Burke (1729-97) fr. dis- and organize, on analogy of F. désorganiser.

Derivatives: disorganization (q.v.), disorganiz-

disparage, tr. v., to belittle, -- OF, desparagier (F. déparager), orig. 'to marry below one's rank', fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and parage, 'equality of rank', fr. VL. \*parāticum, fr. L. pār, 'equal'. See dis-, pair and verbal suff. -age.

Derivatives: disparag-er, n., disparag-ing, adj., disparag-ing-ly, adv.

disparagement, n. — OF, desparagement, fr. desparagier. See prec. word and -ment.

disparate, adj., unequal. — L. disparatus, pp. of disparāre, 'to part, separate', fr. dis- and parāre, 'to prepare'. See pare and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: disparate-ly, adv., disparate-ness, n. disparity, n., inequality. — F. disparité. See disand parity.

dispart, tr. and intr. v., to divide, separate. — OF, despartir (F. départir), fr. L. dispartire, a collateral form of dispertire, 'to divide, distribute', fr. dis- and partire, 'to divide', fr. pars, gen. partis, 'part'. See part, v., and cp. depart. dispart, n., the difference between the semidiameters at the breech of a gun and at its muzzle,

- Fr. prec. word.

dispatch, despatch, tr. v. — Sp.-Port. despachar, 'to hasten, speed', fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and VL. \*pactare, 'to fasten, fix', freq. of L. pangere (pp. pactus), 'to make firm, fasten', which is rel. to pacīscī, 'to make a treaty', pāx, gen, pācis, 'peace'. See dis- and pact and cp. words there referred to. The correct spelling is dispatch. The

spelling despatch is due to an error in Johnson's

Dictionary. Cp. It. dispacciare, 'to dispatch',

which is formed fr. dis- and VL. \*pactiare. fr. L. pactus, pp. of pangere (see above). F. dépêcher, 'to dispatch', is not related to Sp.-Port. desnachar, but derives fr. dis- and L. -nedicare (in impedicare), 'to catch in a trap', fr. pedica, 'shackle, fetter' (see dénêche).

displacency

Derivatives: dispatch, n. (q.v.), dispatch-er, n. dispatch, despatch, n. — Sp.-Port, despatch, fr. despachar. See prec. word.

dispel, tr. v. - L. dispellere, 'to drive away, scatter', fr. dis- and pellere, 'to push, drive', See pulse, 'throb', and cp. appeal and words there referred to

Derivative: dispell-er, n.

dispensable, adi. - ML, dispensābilis, fr. L. disnensare. See dispense and -able.

Derivatives: dispensabil-ity, n., dispensable-

dispensary, n. — Prop. 'a place where medicines are weighed out'. See dispense and subst. suff.

dispensation, n. — F., fr. L. dispēnsātionem, acc. of dispēnsātio, fr. dispēnsātus, pp. of dispēnsāre. See next word and -ation.

Derivative: dispensation-al, adj.

dispense, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) dispenser, fr. L. dispēnsāre, 'to weigh out, pay out, distribute; to manage, regulate, control, impart', freq. of dispenděre (pp. dispēnsus), 'to weigh out', fr. disand pendere, 'to weigh out, pay out; to consider, ponder'. See pension and cp. spend. Cp. also

Derivatives: dispensable (q.v.), dispens-er, n.

dispeople, tr. v. — OF, despeupler (F. dépeupler), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-), and peupler, 'to people, populate', fr. peuple, 'people'. See dis- and people.

disperse, tr. and intr. v. — F. disperser, fr. L. dispersus, pp. of dispergere, 'to scatter, disperse', fr. dis- and spargere, 'to sprinkle, scatter, disperse, divide'. See sparse and cp. asperse. For the change of Latin ă (in spărgere) to ě (in di-spërgere, di-spërsus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: dispers-al, n., dispers-ed-ly, adv., dispers-ible, adi., dispers-ibil-ity, n., dispersion (q.v.), dispers-ive, adj., dispers-ive-ly, adv., dispers-ive-ness, n.

dispersion, n. — F., fr. L. dispersionem, acc. of dispersio, 'a scattering', fr. dispersus, pp. of dispergere. See prec. word and -ion.

dispirit, tr. v., to discourage. — Formed fr. disand spirit.

Derivatives: dispirit-ed-ly, adv., dispirit-ed-

displace, tr. v. — OF. desplacer (F. déplacer), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-), and placer, 'to place'. See dis-

Derivatives: displace-ment, n., displac-er, n. displacency, n. — ML. displacentia (for L. displicentia), 'dissatisfaction', fr. dis-, L. placēre, 'to please'. See displease and -ency.

display, tr. v. — OF. despleier (F. déployer), 'to unfold', fr. L. displicāre, 'to unfold, scatter', fr. dis- and plicāre, 'to fold'. See ply, 'to bend', and cp. plicate. Cp. also deploy.

Derivatives: display, n., display-ed, adj., display-er, n.

displease, tr. v. — OF. desplaisir, fr. VL. \*displacēre, corresponding to L. displicēre, 'to displease', fr. dis- and placēre, 'to please'. See nlease.

Derivatives: displeas-ed, adj., displeas-ed-ly, adv., displeas-ing, adi., displeas-ing-ly, adv.

displeasure, n. — OF. desplaisir (F. déplaisir), infinitive used as a noun. See prec. word and cp. pleasure.

Derivative: displeasure, tr. v.

**displume**, tr. v., to deprive of feathers. — OF. desplumer (F. déplumer), fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and plume, 'feather'. See dis- and plume and cp. deplume, unplume.

disport, n., diversion; amusement (archaic). — ME., fr. OF. desport, fr. (se) desporter. See disport, v.

disport, intr. and tr. v., to amuse (oneself). — OF. (se) desporter 'to seek amusement', lit. 'to carry oneself in the opposite direction', fr. des-(fr. L. dis-) and porter (fr. L. portāre), 'to carry'. See port, 'to carry', and cp. sport, which is a doublet of disport.

Disporum, n., a genus of plants of the lily-of-thevalley family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. di-, 'two', and σπορά, 'seed' (see spore); so called in allusion to the two ovules in each cell.

dispose, tr. and intr. v. — OF. (= F.) disposer, fr. L. disponere (pp. dispositus), 'to dispose', which was Gallicized after F. poser, 'to put, place'. See next word and cp. compose and words there referred to. See also pose, 'to place'.

Derivatives: dispos-able, adj., dispos-abil-ity, n., dispos-able-ness, n., dispos-al, n., dispos-ed, adj., dispos-ed-ly, adv., dispos-ed-ness, n., dispos-er, n.

**disposition**, n.— ME., fr. MF. (= F.) disposition, fr. L. dispositionem, acc. of dispositio, 'arrangement, management disposition', fr. dispositius, pp. of disponere, 'to place here and there, arrange, dispose', fr. dis- and ponere, 'to put, place'. See position.

Derivatives: disposition-al, adj., disposition-ed, adj.

dispositive, adj. — F. dispositif (fem. dispositive), formed with suff. -ive fr. L. dispositus, pp. of disponere. See dispose.

dispossess, tr. v. — OF. despossessier, despossesser, fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and possessier, possesser, 'to possess'. See dis- and possess.

Derivatives: dispossess-ion, n., dispossess-or, n., dispossess-ory, adj.

dispraise, tr. v., to disparage; to blame. — OF. despreisier, despreiser, fr. VL. \*dispretiāre, corresponding to L. dēpretiāre, 'to undervalue, depreciate, disregard, make light

of'. See dis- and depreciate and cp. next word. Derivative: dispraise, n.

disprize, tr. v., not to prize, to despise. — OF. despriser. See prec. word.

disproof, n. — Formed fr. dis- and proof, on analogy of disprove.

disproportion. — F. See dis- and proportion.

Derivatives: disproportion, tr. v., disproportional, adj., disproportion-al-ity, n., disproportional-ly, adv., disproportion-ate, adj., disproportionate-ly, adv., disproportion-ate-ness. n.

disprove, tr. v. — OF. desprover, fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and pruver, prover (F. prouver), 'to prove'. See dis- and prove and cp. words there referred to. disputable, adj. — L. disputābilis, fr. disputāre. See dispute and -able.

Derivatives: disputabil-ity, n., disputable-ness, n., disputabl-v, adv

disputant, adj. and n. — L. disputāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of disputāre. See dispute and -ant. disputation, n. — L. disputātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'argument, debate, dispute', fr. disputātus, pp. of disputāre. See dispute and -ation.

**disputatious**, adj. — See prec. word and **-ous**. Derivatives: *disputatious-ly*, adv., *disputatious-ness*, n.

disputative, adj. — Late L. disputātīvus, 'pertaining to a dispute', fr. L. disputātus, pp. of disputāre. See next word and -ive.

Derivatives: disputative-ly, adv., disputative-ness, n.

dispute, tr. and intr. v. — ME. desputen, disputen, fr. OF. desputer, disputer (F. disputer), fr. L. disputare, 'to reckon up, calculate, examine, investigate, discuss, dispute', fr. dis- and putare, 'to cut, trim, prune, lop, clean, cleanse; to think over, consider, reckon, count'. See putative and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: dispute, n., disput-er, n.

disquisition, n., inquisition; examination. — L. disquisītiō, gen.-ōnis, 'a search into, an inquiry', fr. disquisītus, pp. of disquirere, 'to inquire carefully', fr. dis- and quaerere (pp. quaesītus), 'to seek'. See query and -ition. For the change of Latin ae (in quaesītus) to ī (in dis-quīsītus) see acquire and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: disquisition-al, adj.

**disrate**, tr. v., to reduce to a lower rating. — Formed fr. dis- and rate, 'amount'.

disrupt, tr. v. — Back formation fr. disruption. disruption, n. — L. disruptiō, dīruptiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a breaking asunder', fr. disruptus, dīruptus, pp. of disrumpere, dīrumpere, 'to break to pieces, break asunder, sever', fr. dis-, resp. di-, 'apart', and rumpere, 'to break, burst, tear'. See rupture and -ion.

disruptive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. disruptus, pp. of disrumpere. See prec. word. Derivatives: disruptive-ly, adv., disruptive-ness,

disse, form of disso- before a vowel.

dissect, tr. v., to cut apart. — L. dissectus, pp. of

dissecāre, 'to cut to pieces', fr. dis- and secāre, 'to cut: to cut off'. See section.

Derivatives: dissect-ed, adj., dissect-ing, adj., dissection (q.v.), dissect-ive, adj., dissect-or, n. dissection, n. — L. dissectio, gen. -ōnis, 'a cutting to pieces', fr. dissectus, pp. of dissecūre; see prec. word and -ion. The term dissection was introduced by the English philosopher, Baron Verulam Francis Bacon (1561-1626).

Derivative: dissection-al, adi.

disseize, disseise, tr. v., to deprive of seizing or possession (law). — OF. dessaisir, fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and saisir, 'to seize'. See dis- and seize and cp. next word.

disseizin, disseisin, n., the act of disseizing (law).

— Formed fr. dis- and seizin. Cp. prec. word.
dissemble, tr. and intr. v. — Fr. earlier dissimule,
fr. OF. dissimuler, 'to dissemble', fr. L. dissimulāre (see dissimulate); influenced in form by
assemble, resemble.

Derivative: dissembl-er, n.

disseminate, tr. v., to spread, scatter abroad. — L. dissēminātus, pp. of dissēmināre, 'to scatter seed, to spread abroad', fr. dis- and sēmināre, 'to sow', fr. sēmen, gen. sēminis, 'seed'. See dis-, semen and verbal suff. -ate.

**dissemination**, n. — L. dissēminātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a scattering of seed, a sowing', fr. dissēminātus, pp. of dissēmināre. See prec. word and -ion.

disseminator, n. — Late L. dissēminātor, 'one who scatters seed', fr. L. dissēminātus, pp. of dissēmināre. See disseminate and agential suff. -or.

dissension, n., disagreement. — F., fr. L. dissensionem, acc. of dissensio, 'difference of opinion, disagreement, dissension', fr. dissensus, pp. of dissentire. See dissent and -ion.

dissent, intr. v., to disagree. — L. dissentīre, 'to differ in sentiment, disagree, be unlike', fr. disand sentīre, 'to perceive by the senses, to feel'. See sense and cp. assent, consent, resent.

Derivatives: dissent, n., dissent-er, n., dissent-ing, adi., dissent-ing-ly, adv.

dissentient, adj., dissenting. — L. dissentiëns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dissentire. See dissent and -ient and cp. sentient.

dissepiment, n., a partition, enclosure. — L. dissaepimentum, 'a partition', lit. 'that which separates', fr. dissaepīre, 'to part off, separate, divide', fr. dis- and saepīre, 'to hedge in, fence in, enclose'. See septum and -ment.

dissert, tr. v., to dissertate (rare). — L. dissertus, pp. of disserere, 'to examine, argue, discuss, discourse on', fr. dis- and serere, 'to join, bind together, connect'. See series and cp. assert, insert. Cp. also next word.

dissertate, intr. v., to discourse, discuss. — L. dissertātus, pp. of dissertāre, 'to discuss, argue, debate', freq. of disserere (pp. dissertus). See prec. word and verbal suif. -ate.

dissertation, n. — L. dissertātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. dissertātus, pp. of dissertāre. See prec. word and -ion.

disserve, tr. v., to serve ill. — Formed fr. dis- and serve, on analogy of F. desservir.

disservice, n., ill service. — Formed fr. dis- and service, on analogy of F. desservice.

dissever, tr. v., to sever, separate. — AF. deseverer, corresponding to OF. dessever, desseverer, fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) and severer, 'to separate'. See dis- and sever.

disseverance, n. — OF. dessevrance, fr. dessevrer. See dissever and -ance and cp. severance.

dissidence, n., dissent. — L. dissidentia, 'diversity, contrariety', fr. dissidens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dissidene. See next word and -ce.

dissident, adj., dissenting; n., a dissenter. — L. dissidēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dissidēre, 'to sit apart, be remote from, be divided, be at variance, be unlike', fr. dis- and sedēre, 'to sit'. See sedentary. For the change of Latin ĕ (in sĕdēre) to ĭ (in dis-sĭdēre) see abstinent and cp. words there referred to.

dissilient, adj., bursting open (bot.) — L. dissiliēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dissilīre, 'to leap asunder, burst asunder', fr. dis- and salīre, 'to leap'. See salient and cp. resilient, transilient. For the change of Latin ă (in sălīre) to i (in dissilīre) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

dissimilar, adj. — Formed fr. dis- and similar, on analogy of F. dissimilaire.

Derivatives: dissimilar-ity, n., dissimilar-ly, adv. dissimilate, tr. v. — Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. L. dissimilis, 'unlike, different', on analogy of assimilate. See dis- and similar.

Derivatives: dissimilat-ion, n., dissimilat-ive, adj. dissimilitude, n. — L. dissimilitudo, 'unlikeness', fr. dissimilis, 'unlike', fr. dis- and similis, 'like'. See similar and -tude and co. prec. word.

dissimulate, tr. v., to conceal, dissemble. — L. dissimulātus, pp. of dissimulāte, 'to disguise, hide, conceal, keep secret', lit. 'to pretend that a thing is not such as it really is', fr. disamulāte, 'to imitate, assume, pretend'. See simulate and cp. dissemble.

dissimulation, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. dissimulātiōnem, acc. of dissimūlātiō, 'a concealing, disguising, dissimulation', fr. dissimulātus, pp. of dissimulāre. See prec. word and -ion.

dissipate, tr. v., 1) to scatter; 2) to squander; intr. v., 1) to disappear; 2) to engage in frivolous pleasures. — L. dissipātus, pp. of dissipāre, 'to scatter, disperse; to destroy; to squander', fr. dis- and -sipāre, -supāre, 'to throw', fr. I.-E. base \*sup-, \*swep-, 'to throw, swing, shake', whence also Lith. supù (supaù), sùpti, 'to swing, rock', OSlav. sūpǫ, suti, 'to strew', and its iterative sypati, 'to shale', ra-sypati, 'to scatter', svepiti sę, 'to be shaken about, be tossed, agitated'. For the ending see verbal suff.-ate.

Derivatives: dissipat-ed, adj., dissipat-ed-ly, adv., dissipat-ed-ness, n., dissipat-er, n., dissipation (q.v.), dissipat-ive, adj., dissipator (q.v.)

dissipation 464

dissipation, n. — L. dissipātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'dispersion, destruction', fr. dissipātus, pp. of dissipāre. See prec. word and -ion.

dissipator, n. — L. dissipātor, 'a disperser, destroyer', fr. dissipātus, pp. of dissipāre. See dissipate and agential suff. or.

disso-, before a vowel diss-, combining form meaning 'double'. — Gk. δισσο-, δισσ-, fr. δισσός, corresponding to Att. διττός, 'double', which stand for \*διχ-ιός, and are rel. to δίχα, 'in two, asunder', δίς, 'twice'. See di-, 'two', and cp. dicho- and the first element in dittography. dissociable, adj. — L. dissociābilis, 'separating, dividing, incompatible', fr. dissociāre. See dissociāte and -able.

Derivatives: dissociabil-ity, n., dissociableness. n.

dissocial, adj., unsocial. — Formed fr. dis- and social.

dissociate, tr. v., to separate. — L. dissociātus, pp. of dissociāre, 'to disjoin, disunite, to set at variance', fr. dis- and sociāre, 'to associate, unite', fr. socius, 'companion'. See dis- and sociable and cp. disassociate.

Derivatives: dissociation (q.v.), dissociat-ive, adj. dissociation, n. — L. dissociātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'separation', fr. dissociātus, pp. of dissociāre. See prec. word and -ion.

dissogeny, n., reproduction in two different periods of maturity in the same individual (2001.)

— Lit. 'double reproduction'. See disso- and -geny.

dissoluble, adj. — L. dissolūbilis, 'that whic': can be dissolved', from the stem of dissolvere. See dissolve and cp. soluble.

Derivatives: dissolubil-ity, n., dissoluble-ness, n. dissolute, adj. — L. dissolūtus, pp. of dissolvere. See dissolve.

Derivatives: dissolute-ly, adv., dissolute-ness, n. dissolution, n. — L. dissolūtiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a dissolving, destroying, interruption, dissolution', fr. dissolūtus, pp. of dissolvere. See dissolve and -tion.

Derivative: dissolution-al, adj.

dissolvable, adj. — Formed fr. dissolve with suff. -able. Cp. dissoluble.

Derivatives: dissolvabil-ity, n., dissolvable-ness,

dissolve, tr. and intr. v. — L. dissolvere (pp. dissolutus), 'to loosen, disunite, dissolve, separate, abolish, destroy', fr. dis- and solvere, 'to loosen, untie, dissolve'. See solve and cp. absolve, resolve

Derivatives: dissolv-er, n., dissolv-ing, adi.

dissolvent, adj. and n. — L. dissolvens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dissolvere. See prec. word and -ent. dissonance, n. — F., fr. Late L. dissonantia, 'dissonance', fr. L. dissonans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of dissonare. See dissonant and -ce and cp. sonance and words there referred to.

dissonant, adj. — F., fr. L. dissonantem, acc. of dissonans, pres. part. of dissonare, 'to disagree in

sound; to disagree, differ', fr. dis- and sonāre, 'to sound'. See sonant and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: dissonant-ly, adv.

dissuade, tr. v. — L. dissuādēre, 'to advise against, oppose by argument, dissuade', fr. dis- and suādēre, 'to advise, recommend, persuade'. See suasion and cp. assuage, persuade.

dissuasion, n. — L. dissuāsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'an advice to the contrary', fr. dissuāsus, pp. of dissuādēre. See prec. word and -ion.

dissuasive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. dissuāsus, pp. of dissuādēre. See dissuade.

Derivatives: dissuasive-ly, adv., dissuasive-ness. n.

dissyllabic, adj., having two syllables. — F. dissyllabique, formed with suff. -que fr. L. disyllabus, 'dissyllabic', fr. Gk. δισύλλαβος, fr. δι(see di-, 'two'), and συλλαβή, 'syllable'. See syllable and cp. syllabic. Cp. also disyllabic, which is the etymologically correct spelling.

Derivative: dissyllabic-al-ly, adv.

dissyllable, n., a word consisting of two syllables. — Formed fr. di-, 'two', and syllable. See prec. word.

dissymmetric, dissymmetrical, adj., 1) asymmetrical; 2) symmetrical in opposite directions. — Formed fr. dis- and symmetric, resp. symmetrical. dissymmetry, n., 1) absence of symmetry, asymmetry.

dissymmetry, n., 1) absence of symmetry, asymmetry; 2) symmetry in opposite directions. —
Formed fr. dis- and symmetry.

distaff, n. — ME. distaf, dysestaf, fr. OE. distæf, a compound lit. meaning 'a bedizened staff.' The first element of this compound is rel. to MLG. dise, LG. diesse, 'a bunch of flax on a distaff', and to E. dizen, bedizen. The second element is identical with OE. stæf, 'staff'. See staff.

distain, tr. v. — ME. disteinen, fr. OF. disteindre (F. déteindre), 'to take the color out of', fr. VL. \*distingere, fr. dis- and L. tingere, 'to dye'. Cp. It. stingere, Sp. desteñir, and see tinge. Cp. also stain, which is a doublet of distain.

distal, adj., remote from the center of the body (anat.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. distāre, 'to stand apart', on analogy of words like central, proximal, etc. See distant.

Derivative: distal-ly, adv.

distance, n. — F., fr. L. distantia, 'distance, remoteness', fr. distāns, gen. -antis. See distant and -ce.

Derivative: distance, tr. v.

distant, adj. — F., fr. L. distantem, acc. of distāns, pres. part. of distāre, 'to stand apart, be remote, separate or distant', fr. di- 'apart', and stāre, 'to stand'. See state and -ant and cp. distal, equidistant.

Derivatives: distant-ly, adv., distant-ness, n.

distemper, tr. v., to disturb. — OF. destemprer, 'to put out of order', fr. ML. distemperare, of s.m., fr. dis- (in the privative sense of this pre-fix), and L. temperare, 'to mingle in due pro-

portion, combine properly, moderate, regulate', fr. tempus, gen. temporis, 'time'. See temper and cp. distemper, 'to coat with distemper'.

Derivative: distemper, n., disorder,

distemper, tr. v., to coat with distemper (painting). — OF. destemprer, later, with metathesis, destremper, 'to mix' (whence F. détremper, 'to dilute, dissolve, moisten, weaken, soften'), fr. ML. distemperare, 'to mingle in exact proportion', fr. dis- (in the sense 'completely') and L. temperare. See distemper, 'to disturb', and cp. tempera. Cp. also distemper, 'to disturb'.

Derivatives: distemper, a method of painting, tempera, distemper-er, n.

distend, tr. v., to expand. — L. distendere, 'to stretch out, swell out, extend', fr. dis- and tendere, 'to stretch'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: distend-er, n.

distensible, adj. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. Late L. distēnsus, a collateral form of L. distentus, pp. of distendere. See prec. word. Derivative: destensibil-itv. n.

distension, n., the same as distention. — Late L. distēnsiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. distēnsus, collateral form of L. distentus, pp. of distendere. See distention and cp. distensible.

distention, n., expansion. — L. distentiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a stretching out', fr. distentus, pp. of distendere. See distend and -ion and cp. distension. disthene, n., cyanite (mineral.) — F. disthène, lit. 'having two forces', fr. Gk. δι- (see di-, 'two') and σθένος, 'strength' (see sthenia); so called in allusion to its different electrical properties in

two different directions. **distich**, n., a group of two lines (*pros*.) — L. *distichon*, fr. Gk. δίστιχον, neut. of δίστιχος, 'of two rows, two-ranked', fr. δι- (see **di-**, 'two') and στίχος, 'order, row, line, rank; verse', which is rel. to στείχειν, 'to go, march in order'. See acrostic and cp. words there referred to.

Distichlis, n., a genus of grasses, the spike grass (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δίστιχος, 'of two rows, two-ranked'. See prec. word.

distichous, adj., arranged in two rows (bot.) — L. distichus, fr. Gk. δίστιχος, 'of two rows'. See distich. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, L. -us, see -ous.

Derivative: distichous-lv. adv.

distill, distil, tr. and intr. v. — OF. (= F.) distiller, fr. L. dēstīllāre, later distīllāre, 'to drip, trickle down, distill', fr. de-, resp. di-, 'apart' and stīllāre, 'to drop, trickle', fr. stīlla, 'drop'. See still, 'to distill', and cp. still, 'vessel'. Cp. also instill.

Derivatives: distill-able, adj., distillate (q.v.), distillation (q.v.), distill-atory, adj., distill-ed, adj., distill-er, n., distill-ery, n., distill-ing, n. distillate, n., a product of distillation. — L. dēstīl-

distillate, n., a product of distillation. — L. destillātus, distillātus, pp. of destillāre, distillāre, 'to drip down'. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate. distillation, n. — F., fr. Late L. distillātionem,

acc. of distillatio, fr. L. distillatus, pp. of distillare. See distill and -ation.

distrain

distinct, adj. — L. distinctus, 'separate, distinct, decorated, adorned', pp. of distinguere. See distinguish and cp. contradistinct. Cp. also F. distinct, which also derives fr. L. distinctus.

Derivatives: distinct-ive, adj., distinct-ive-ly, adv., distinct-ive-ness, n., distinct-ly, adv., distinct-ness, n.

distinction, n. — F., fr. L. distinctionem, acc. of distinctio, 'separation, division, distinction, discrimination', fr. distinctus, pp. of distinguere. See prec. word and -ion.

**distingué**, adj., having an air of distinction. — F., 'distinguished', pp. of *distinguer*, fr. L. *distinguere*. See distinguish.

distinguish, tr. and intr. v. — Formed with verbal suff. -ish fr. L. distinguere, 'to separate, distinguish, discriminate; to decorate, adorn; to mark by pauses, punctuate' (gram.), fr. dis- and I.-E. base \*steig-, 'to prick, stick, pierce', whence also L. instinguere, 'to incite, impel', instigare, 'to goad'. See stick, v., and cp. words there referred to. The suff. -ish in the verb distinguish (as well as in extinguish, admonish, astonish) is due to the influence of the numerous verbs in which this suff. is the equivalent of OF. and F. -iss-, and ultimately goes back to the Latin inchoative suff. -iscere; see verbal suff. -ish. Derivatives: distinguish-able, adi., distinguish-

distort, tr. v. — L. distortus, pp. of distorquëre, 'to turn different ways, twist, distort', fr. disand torquëre, 'to turn, twist, bend'. See torque and cp. contort. extort. retort.

abil-ity, n., distinguish-able-ness, n., distinguish-

abl-v. adv., distinguish-ed, adj., distinguish-ed-

ly, adv., distinguish-er, n., distinguish-ing, adj.,

distinguish-ing-ly, adv.

Derivatives: distort-ed, adj., distort-ed-ly, adv., distort-ed-ness, n., distort-er, n.

distortion, n. — L. distortio, gen. -ōnis, 'a distorting, distortion', fr. distortus, pp. of distorquere. See distort and -ion.

Derivatives: distortion-al, adj., distortionist(q.v.) distortionist, n., an acrobat who twists his body.

— See distortion and -ist and cp. contortionist.

distract, tr. v. — L. distractus, pp. of distrahere, 'to pull apart, separate by force, tear to pieces; to perplex, distract', fr. dis- and trahere, 'to draw, pull'. See tract, 'region', and words there referred to and cp. esp. distrait, distraught, strass, 'refuse of silk'.

Derivatives: distract-ed, adj., distract-ed-ly, adv., distract-er, n., distract-ible, adj., distract-ibil-ity, n., distract-ing-ly, adv., distraction (q.v.), distract-ive, adj., distract-ive-ly, adv.

distraction, n. — L. distractio, gen. -onis, 'a pulling apart, separating', fr. distractus, pp. of distrahere. See distract and -ion.

distrain, intr. v., to levy a distress upon (law). — ME. distreinen, fr. OF. destraindre, fr. L. distringere, 'to draw asunder, stretch out; engage,

straint

detain', fr. di-, 'apart', and stringere, 'to draw tight, to draw, bind or press together'. See stringent and cp. strain, v. Cp. also distress, district.

Derivatives: distrain-ee, n., distrain-ment, n., distrain-or, n., distraint (q.v.)

distraint, n., the act of distraining. — OF. destrainte, prop. fem. pp. of destraindre. See prec. word.

distrait, adj., absent-minded. — F., fr. L. distractus, pp. of distrahere. See distract and cp. next word

distraught, adj., perplexed, bewildered. — ME. distrauhte, altered fr. distract, fr. L. distractus. See prec. word.

distress, n. — ME. destress, distresse, fr. OF. destrece, destrecce (F. détresse), fr. VL. \*districtia, 'narrowness, distress', fr. L. districtus, pp. of distringere. See distrain, and cp. district. Cp. also OProvenç. destreissa, 'distress', which is of the same origin.

Derivatives: distress-ful, adj., distress-ful-ly, adv., distress-ful-ness, n.

distress, tr. v. — OF. destresser, fr. VL. \*districtiāre, fr. \*districtia, 'distress'. See distress, n. Derivatives: distress-ed, adj., distress-ed-ly, adv. distress-ed-ness. n.

distributable, adj. — Irregularly formed fr. L. distributus, pp. of distribuere. (The suff. -able should be added to the Latin present stem—and not to the past participle stem—of the respective verb.) See next word.

distribute, tr. and intr. v. — L. distribūtus, pp. of distribuere, 'to divide, distribute', fr. dis- and tribuere, 'to assign, allot, bestow, give, grant'. See tribute and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: distributable (q.v.), distribut-ed, adj., distribut-ed-ly, adv., distribut-er, n., distribution (q.v.), distributive (q.v.)

distribution, n. — F., fr. L. distributionem, acc. of distributio, 'a division, distribution', fr. distributus, pp. of distribuere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: distribution-al. adi.

distributive, adj. — F. distributif (fem. distributive), fr. Late L. distribūtīvus, 'apportioning, distributive', fr. L. distribūtus, pp. of distribuere. See distribute and -ive.

Derivatives: distributive-ly, adv., distributive-ness, n.

distributor, n. — L., fr. distributus, pp. of distributere. See distribute and agential suff. -or.

district, n. — ML. districtus, prop. pp. of L. distringere, 'to draw as under, stretch out; to engage, detain', fr. di-, 'apart', and stringere, 'to draw'. See distrain and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: district, tr. v.

distrophy, n., defective nutrition (med.) — Medical L. distrophia, fr. dys- and Gk. τροφή, 'nour-ishment'. See -trophy.

distrust, n. — A hybrid coined fr. L. dis-, 'apart' (see dis-) and trust, a word of Scand. origin.

The etymologically correct form is mistrust, in which both elements are Teutonic.

Derivatives: distrust, tr. v., distrust-ful, adj., distrust-ful-ly, adv., distrust-ful-ness. n.

disturb, tr. v. — ME. destorben, destourben, fr. OF. destorber, desturber, destourber, fr. L. disturbāre, 'to drive asunder, separate by violence, disturb, frustrate', fr. dis- and turbāre, 'to confuse, bewilder', fr. turba, 'uproar, confusion, crowd'. See turbid and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: disturbance (q.v.), disturb-er, n., disturb-ing-ly, adv.

disturbance, n. — OF. destorbance, desturbance, fr. destorber, desturber. See prec. word and

disulfate, also spelled disulphate, n., 1) a salt of disulfuric acid; 2) a bisulfate (chem.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. δι- (see di-, 'two') and L. sulpur, sulphur, sulfur. See sulfate.

disulfide, also spelled disulphide, n., a compound in which two atoms of sulfur are united with another element or radical (chem.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. δι-, (see di-, 'two') and L. sulpur, sulphur, sulfur. See di-, 'two', and sulfide.

disuse, tr. v. — Formed on analogy of OF. desuser, fr. dis- and the verb use. Cp. misuse, v.

disuse, n. — Formed fr. dis- and the noun use. Cp. misuse, n.

**disyllabic**, adj. — The etymologically correct spelling for **dissyllabic** (q.v.)

disyllable, n. — The etymologically correct spelling for dissyllable (q.v.)

dital, n., a fingerkey by which, in a harp guitar, the pitch can be raised a semitone (music). — Formed with suff. -al fr. It. dito, 'finger', fr. L. digitus. See digit and cp. digital.

ditch, n. — ME. dich, fr. OE. dīc, rel. to ON. dīki, 'dike, ditch', OS., OFris., MLG, dīk, MDu. dijc, Du. dijk, MHG. dīch, G. Deich, 'dike', MHG. tīch, G. Teich, 'pond' (F. digue, 'dike, dam', is a Dutch loan word). These words prob. meant orig. 'something cut out', and derive fr. I.-E. base \*dhēig-, 'to cut out', whence also L. fīgere, 'to fix, fasten, drive in', Lith. diegiu, diegti, Lett. diēgt, 'to prick, sting', Lith. dygstu, dygti, Lett. digt, 'to sprout, germ', Lith. dygùs, 'pointed', dyglŷs, 'thorn', OPruss. deicktas, 'place', orig. 'point' (for sense development cp. point') See dike, which is a doublet of ditch. See also dig, finis, fix.

Derivatives: ditch, tr. and intr. v., ditch-er, n., ditch-ing, n.

ditheism, n., belief in the existence of two gods.

Formed fr. di., 'two', and theism.

dithionic, adj., pertaining to a compound that contains two atoms of sulfur (chem.) — Formed fr. di-, 'two', and Gk. θεῖον, 'sulfur'. See thio-and -ic and cp. thionic.

dithyramb, n., 1) in ancient Greece, a song in honor of Bacchus; 2) any wildly emotional song. — L. dithyrambus, fr. Gk. δῖθύραμβος,

'poem in honor of Bacchus', a loan word of pre-Hellenic origin. Cp. **triumph.** Cp. also *iamb*. Derivative: *dithyramb-ic*. adi.

ditriglyph, n., a space between two columns of the Doric style (archit.) — Formed fr. di-, 'two', and triglyph.

ditrochee, n., a double trochee (pros.) — L. ditrochaeus, fr. Gk. διτρόχαιος, 'a double trochee', fr. δι- (see di-, 'double') and τρόχαιος, 'trochee'. See trochee.

dittamy, n. — The same as dittany (q.v.)

dittander, n., 1) the Cretan dittany; 2) the European perperwort. — See next word.

dittany, n., an aromatic plant (bot.) — ME. detane, detany, fr. OF. ditain, ditame, dictam(m)e (F. dictame), fr. L. dictamnum, fr. Gk. δίκταμνον, which derives perh. fr. Δίκτη, name of a mountain in Crete. Cp. Dictamnus, dittamy, dittander.

ditto, n., the same (lit. the foresaid). — It., form used in Tuscany for literary It. detto, 'that which has been said (before)', pp. of dire, 'to say', fr. L. dicere, 'to say', See diction and cp. dictum.

dittography, n., the unintentional repetition of a letter or letters in writing. — Compounded of Gk. διττός, Att. var. of δισσός, 'double, two-fold', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. For the first element see disso- and cp. words there referred to, for the second see -graphy.

Derivative: dittograph-ic, adj.

dittology, n., a twofold reading or interpretation.

— Compounded of Gk. διττός, 'double, twofold', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks
(in a certain manner); one who deals (with a
certain topic)'. See prec. word and -logy.

ditty, n., a short song. — ME. dite, ditee, fr. OF. ditie, dite, fr. L. dictātum, 'anything dictated', prop. neut. pp. of dictāre, 'to say often, pronounce repeatedly', freq. of dīcere (pp. dictus), 'to say'. See diction and cp. dictate, dight. Derivative: ditty, tr. and intr. v.

diuresis, n., excessive excretion of urine (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. \*διούρησις, 'urination', fr. διουρεῖν, 'to pass urine', fr. διά, 'through', and οὐρεῖν, 'to make water', fr. οὕρον, 'urine'. See dia-, urine and -esis, and cp. next word.

diuretic, adj., increasing, or tending to increase the secretion of urine. — Late L. durēticus, fr. Gk. διουρητικός, 'pertaining to urine', fr. διουρεῦν, 'to pass urine'. See prec. word and -ic. Derivatives: diuretic, n., a diuretic drug. diuretic-al-ly, adv., diuretic-al-ness, n.

diurnal, adj., daily. — L. diurnālis, 'diurnal', fr. diurnus, 'daily', which is formed fr. di-(ēs), 'day', with -urnus, an adj. suff. denoting time. This suffix is a contraction of orig. \*ri-nos, which derives fr. Gk. -ρινός, a suff. of the same meaning. (Cp. e.g. Gk. χειμερινός = L. hībernus, 'wintry'.) See dies non and adj. suff. -al and cp. next word. Cp. also journal, which is a doublet of diurnal. Cp. also journey, adjourn, sojourn. For the suff. cp. nocturnal, modern.

Derivatives: diurnal-ly, adv., diurnal-ness, n.

divergence

diuturnal, adj., of long duration. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. diuturnus, 'of long duration, lasting' (on analogy of diurnus, 'daily'), fr. diū, 'by day; a long time, a long while', which is rel. to diēs, 'day'. See dies non. For the suff. see prec. word.

diuturnity, n., long duration. — L. diuturnitās, fr. diuturnus. See prec. word and -ity.

diva, n., a prima donna. — It., fr. L. dīva, 'a goddess', fem. of dīvus, 'divine'. See divine.

divagate, intr. v., to wander about. — L. dīvagātus, pp. of dīvagārī, 'to wander about', fr. di-, 'apart', and vagārī, 'to wander, ramble'. See vagary and verbal suff. -ate.

divagation, n., a wandering about. — L. divagātus, pp. of divagārī. See prec. word and -ion. divalence, n., bivalence (chem.) — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

divalent, adj., bivalent (chem.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. δt-, 'two, double', and L. valēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of valēre, 'to have power'. See di-, 'two', and -valent. The correct form of the word is bivalent, in which both elements are of Latin origin.

divan, n., 1) in Oriental countries, a council of state; 2) a court of justice; 3) a large low sofa.

— Turk. dīwān, fr. Pers. dīwān, 'a royal court; a council of state', whence on the one hand, 'a convenient seat, couch', and on the other 'a register, an account book; a collection of poems' (whence also Arab. dīwān, It. divano, F. divan, etc.); rel. to Pers. debīr, dibīr, 'writer'. Cp. dewan, dewanee, diwan, douane, aduana.

divaricate, intr. and tr. v., to branch, diverge. — L. divāricātus, pp. of divāricāre, 'to stretch apart, spread asunder', fr. di-, 'apart', and vāricāre, 'to spread the legs apart, to straddle', fr. vāricus, 'with bent feet, with feet spread apart, straddling', fr. vārus, 'bent, knock-kneed', fr. I.-E. base \*wā-, 'to bend, turn, twist', whence also L. varius, 'different, changing, varying, various'. See various and verbal suff. -ate and cp. prevaricate.

divaricate, adj., divergent. — L. dīvāricātus, pp. of dīvāricāre. See divaricate, v.

Derivatives: divaricate-ly, adv., divaricate-ness, n., divaricat-ion, n., divaricat-or, n.

dive, intr. v. — ME. diven, duven, fr. OE. dyfan, 'to immerse', a weak transitive verb, causative of OE. dūfan, a strong intransitive verb meaning 'to sink, plunge, dive'; rel. to ON. dyfa, 'to dip', and to E. dip, deep, dove (qq.v.)

Derivatives: dive, n., div-er, n.

diverge, intr. v., to move or be in different directions. — ModL. divergere, 'to go in different directions, to separate', fr. di- and L. vergere, 'to bend, incline, turn'. See verge, 'to bend', and cp. converge.

Derivatives: divergence, divergent (qq.v.), diverg-ing, adj., diverg-ing-ly, adv.

divergence, divergency, n. - ModL. divergentia,

divergent, adj. — ModL. divergens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of divergere. See diverge and -ent and cp. F. divergent.

Derivative: divergent-ly, adv.

divers, adj. — ME. divers, diverse, fr. OF (= F.) divers, fr. L. diversus, 'different, opposite, contrary, various', pp. of divertere, 'to turn or go in different ways'. See divert.

diverse, adj. — A var. of prec. word.

Derivatives: diverse-lv. adv., diverse-ness. n.

diversification, n. — See diversify and -ation.
diversiform, adj., differing in form. — Formed

fr. L. diversus, 'different', and forma, 'form, shape'. See diverse and form, n.

diversify, tr. v., to give variety to. — F. diversifier, lit. 'to make diverse', fr. ML. diversificare, which was formed fr. L. diversus, 'different' and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See diverse and -fy.

Derivatives: diversifi-ed, adj., diversifi-er, n.

diversion, n. — ML. dīversiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. dīversus, pp. of dīvertere. See divert and -ion. Derivative: diversion-al, adj.

diversity, n. — OF. diversite (F. diversité), fr. L. diversitātem, acc. of diversitās, 'difference, contrariety, contradiction', fr. diversus, 'different'. See diverse and -ity.

divert, tr. v. — ME. diverten, fr. OF. (= F.) divertir, fr. L. divertere, 'to turn or go in different ways, part, separate', fr. di-, 'apart', and vertere, 'to turn'. See version and cp. divorce.

Derivatives: divert-ing, adj., divert-ing-ly, adv., divert-ing-ness, n.

diverticulum, n., a blind process of the intestinal canal (anat.) — L. dēverticulum, dīverticulum, 'byroad, bypass', fr. dēvertere, dīvertere, 'to turn away, turn aside (something)', fr. de-, resp. di-, 'apart', and vertere, 'to turn'. See divert.

Derivatives: diverticul-ar, diverticul-ate, diverticul-ated, adjs.

Dives, n., the rich man in the parable Luke 16:19-31. — L. dīves, 'rich', rel. to dīvus, 'divine'. Dīves orig. meant 'favored by the gods'. For sense development cp. OSlav. bogatū, 'rich', fr. bogū, 'god'. See divine and cp. Dis.

divest, tr. v., to deprive. — Fr. earlier devest, fr. OF. desvestir (F. dévêtir), fr. ML. disvestīre, dīvestīre, fr. dis., and L. vestīre, 'to clothe', fr. vestis, 'garment'. See vest and cp. devest, invest. Derivatives: divestiture (q.v.), divest-ment, n.

divestiture, n. — Formed fr. divest on analogy of investiture.

divide, tr. and intr. v. — ME. deviden, dividen, fr. L. dividere, 'to force apart, separate, divide', fr. di-, 'apart', and I.-E. base \*widh-, 'to separate', whence also L. vidua, Goth. widuwō, OE. widewe, 'widow'. See widow and cp. divisi, division; device, devise, individual. I.-E. base \*widh-is probably compounded of base \*wi- 'apart, asunder', and base \*dhē-, 'to place'. Acc. 'dingly

base \*widh-, lit. means 'to place apart'. See with and do, v.

Derivatives: divide, n., divid-ed, adj., divid-ed-ly, adv., divid-ed-ness, n., dividend (q.v.), divider, n., divid-ing-ly, adv.

dividend, n. — F. dividende, fr. L. dividendum, 'that which is to be divided', neut. of dividendus, gerundive of dividere, 'to divide'. See divide. For other Latin gerundives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

divi-divi, n., a small tree of S. America and W. India (*Caesalpinia coriaria*).—Sp. dividivi, from native name.

dividual, adj., separate, divisible. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. dīviduus, 'separate, divisible', fr. dīvidere, 'to divide'. See divide and cp. individual.

Derivative: dividual-ly, adv.

divination, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. dīvīnātiōnem, acc. of dīvīnātiō, 'the power of foreseeing, divination, prediction', fr. dīvīnātus, pp. of dīvīnāre. See divine, v., and -ation.

divine, adj. — ME. devine, divine, fr. OF. devin, fr. L. divinus, 'pertaining to a deity' (whence also It., Sp. divino, Provenç. devin, Port. adivinho), fr. OL. deivinus, fr. deivos (whence L. deus), 'a god'. See deity.

Derivatives: divine, n. (q.v.), divine-ly, adv., divine-ness, n.

divine, n. — OF. (= F.) devin, 'soothsayer', fr. VL. \*dēvīnus, dissimilated fr. L. dīvīnus, 'divine'. See divine, adj.

divine, tr. and intr. v. — ME. divinen, devinen, fr. OF. (= F.) deviner, fr. VL. \*dēvīnāre, dissimilated fr. VL. dīvīnāre, 'to foresee, foretell, divine', lit. 'to be inspired by a god', fr. L. dīvīnus, 'divine'. Cp. OProvenç. devinar, endevinar, It. indovinare, Sp. adivinar, 'to foretell, divine, guess', and see divine, adj.

Derivatives: diviner (q.v.), divin-ing, n.

diviner, n. — ME. devinour, fr. OF. devineor, fr. L. dīvīnātōrem, acc. of dīvīnātor, 'soothsayer, diviner', fr. dīvīnātus, pp. of dīvīnāre. See divine, v., and agential suff. or.

divinity, n. — OF. devinite (F. divinité), fr. VL. \*dēvīnitātem, acc. of \*dēvīnitās, formed with vowel dissimilation fr. L. dīvīnitās, 'godhead, divinity', fr. dīvīnus. See divine, adj., and -ity and cp. deity.

divinize, tr. v., to deify. — F. diviniser, fr. L. divinus, 'divine'. See divine, adj., and -ize. Derivative: diviniz-ation, n.

divisi, adj., a direction for the players to divide themselves into two groups (music). — It., pl. of diviso, 'divided', fr. L. dīvīsus, pp. of dīvidere.

divisible, adj. — Late L. dīvīsibilis, fr. L. dīvīsus, pp. of dīvidere. See divide and -ible.

Derivatives: divisibil-ity, n., divisible, n., divisible-ness, n., divisibl-v, adv.

division, n. — ME. devisioun, divisioun, fr. OF. devisiun, division (F. division), fr. L. dīvīsiönem,

acc. of *dīvīsiō*, 'a division, separation', fr. *dīvīsus*, pp. of *dīvidere*. See **divide** and -ion.

Derivatives: *division-al*, adi., *division-al-lv*, adv..

division-ary, adi.

山本本 ないまご

- 1 mm

divisive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. dīvīsus, pp. of dīvidere. See divide.

Derivatives: divisive-ly, adv., divisive-ness, n. divisor, n. — L. divisor, 'divider', fr. divisus, pp. of dividere. See divide and agential suff. -or.

divorce, n. — ME., fr. F. divorce, fr. L. divortium, 'a separation, dissolution of marriage, divorce', fr. divortere, divertere, 'to turn different ways'. See divert.

divorce, tr. v. — F. divorcer, fr. divorce. See divorce. n.

Derivatives: divorce-able, adj., divorc-ee, n., divorce-ment, n., divorc-er, n., divorc-ive, adj.

divot, n., a piece of turf cut out with the club in making a stroke. — Of uncertain origin.

divulgate, tr. v., to make public. — L. dīvulgātus, pp. of dīvulgāre. See divulge and verbal suff. -ate.

divulgation, n. — Late L. dīvulgātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a publishing', fr. L. dīvulgātus, pp. of dīvulgāre. See next word and -ation.

divulge, tr. v., to make known; to disclose. — L. dīvulgāre, 'to spread among the people, publish, make known', formed fr. di-, 'apart, asunder', and vulgāre, 'to make known, spread abroad', fr. vulgus, 'the great mass, the multitude, people'. See vulgus.

Derivatives: divulge-ment, n., divulg-ence, n., divulg-er. n.

diwan, n. - A var. of dewan.

diwani, n. — A var. of dewanee.

dixie, also dixy, n., a kind of mess tin (slang). — Hind. degchī, 'a small kettle', fr. Pers. degcha, dimin. of deg, 'pot', which is rel. to Pahlavi dēg, 'pot', Arm. dēz, 'heap', and to OI. déhmi, 'I smear, anoint', fr. I.-E. base \*dhēiĝh-, \*dhoiĝh-, \*dhigh-, 'to form out of clay, to knead, form'. See dough and cp. next word.

dizdar, disdar, n., the warden of a castle. — Pers. dizdār, 'holder of a castle', fr. diz, 'castle', and -dār, 'holder, possessor'. The first element is rel. to OPers. didā, 'castle', Avestic daēza, 'wall', Arm. dēz, 'heap'; see prec. word and cp. the second element in paradise. For the second element see aumildar and cp. words there referred to.

dizen, tr. v., 1) to put flax on a distaff (obsol.);
2) to bedizen. — ME. disen, fr. MLG. dise, 'a bunch of flax on a distaff'. See distaff and cp. bedizen.

dizzy, adj. — ME. dusi, disi, fr. OE. dysig, 'foolish', rel. to LG. düsig, 'dizzy', dusel, 'dizziness', Du. duizelen, 'to be dizzy', duizelig, 'dizzy', OHG. dusig, tusig, MHG. dusec, 'foolish', MLG. dōre, MDu. dōr, MHG. tōre, 'fool, deaf person', G. Tor, 'fool', OE. dwæs, MLG. dwas, Du. dwaas, 'foolish'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*dhewěs-, \*dhwěs-, 'to breathe,

smoke', whence also L. furere, 'to rage, be mad'. See fury and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also doze.

Derivatives: dizzy, tr. v., dizzi-ly, adv., dizzi-ness. n.

do, tr., intr. and auxil, v. — ME, don, fr. OE, don. rel. to OS. dūan. OFris. duā. ODu. duon. Du. doen. OHG., MHG. tuon, G. tun, 'to do', fr. WTeut, hase \*do-, 'to do', orig, 'to put, place', corresponding to L-E, base \*dhō-, \*dhē-, \*dhē-, 'to put, place: to do, make', whence also OI, dádhāti, 'puts, places', dhitih, 'the act of placing', dhātár-, 'creator', dhátar-, 'founder, originator'. Toch. A tā-, tas-, täs-, B tes-, 'to place', Hitt. dāi-, te-, 'to place', tehhi, 'I place'. Arm. dnem. 'I place', aor. ed, 'he placed', Gk, τιθέναι, 'to nut, place, set', θέσις, 'a placing, setting', θήκη. 'case in which to put something', θέμα, 'that which is placed', θέμις, 'right, decree', θεσμός, 'law, rule, precept', lit, 'that which is laid down', θημών, θωμός, 'heap', θέμεθλα (pl.), Homeric θεμείλια (pl.), 'foundation', L. facere, 'to make, do', -dere in ab-dere, 'to hide, conceal', con-dere, 'to found, establish', per-dere, 'to lose, throw away, ruin', OSlav, dějo, děti, 'to place, lay', Lith. deti. Lett. det, 'to place, put', OSlav. a-děnů, 'clothed, dressed', Gael, dede, 'placed', Cp. ado, deed, deem, doff, -dom, don, v., doom, dout, dup. Cp. also theme and words there referred to. Cp. also fact and words there referred to. Cp. also abdomen, abscond, condiment, Consus, dagoba, dam, 'an earthbank', family, fetial, hoard, perdition, recondite, sacerdotal, samadh, samadhi, sconce, 'a metal bracket', stridhana. Cp. also the second element in creed and in jubilate, and the third element in divide and in Ormazd.

Derivatives: do, n., do-able, adj., do-er, n., do-ing, n.

do, n., a syllable used in solmization to denote the first tone of the diatonic scale (mus.).

doab, n., a track of land between two rivers in India. — Pers.-Hind. doāb, lit. 'two waters', fr. do, 'two', and āb, 'water'. The first element is rel. to OI. dváu, dvá, Avestic dva, 'two'; see two. The second element is rel. to OI. ápah, apáh, Avestic āp-, 'water'; see amnic.

doat, v. - See dote.

dobbin, n., name for a farm horse. — Fr. PN. Dobbin, dimin. of Dob, a variant of Rob, which is a dimin. of Robert (q.v.)

doblon, n., an obsolete Spanish gold coin. — Sp. doblon. See doubloon.

dobra, n., any of several former Portuguese coins.
— Port. dobra, lit. 'double', fr. dobrar, 'to double', fr. L. duplāre, 'to double' (see double, v.); so called because it was orig. the double of the iohannes.

dobson, n., the hellgrammite. — Of uncertain

docent, adj., teaching. — L. docēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of docēre, 'to teach'. See docile and -ent. docent, n., 1) short for privatdocent: 2) lecturer

Eccles. L., fr. Gk. Δοχηταί. See next word.

Docetism, n., heresy of the Docetae, who held that the body of Jesus was a phantom (Eccles. hist.) — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Fccles. L. Docētae, fr. Gk. Δοκηταί, lit, 'believers', fr. δοκείν, 'to seem, have the appearance of, think. believe', whence  $\delta \delta \xi \alpha$  (for  $\delta \delta x - \sigma \alpha$ ), 'opinion, glory'. δόγμα. 'that which one thinks true. opinion, decree'. See dogma.

doch-an-doris, n., a stirrup cup — Gael deachan-doruis, lit. 'drink of the door', fr. deach 'drink', an. 'the', doruis, gen, of dorus, 'door', Gael, dorus derives fr. OCelt, \*dvorestu-, which is cogn. with Gk. θύοα. L. fores (pl.), 'door'. OE. dor, 'door, gate'. See door,

dochmiac, adj., pertaining to the dochmius. — Gk. δοχμιαχός, fr. δόγμιος. See next word. Derivative: dochmiac-al. adi.

dochmius, n., a foot of five syllables (pros.) — L., fr. Gk. δόγμιος, lit. 'across, aslant', fr. δογμός (prob. assimilated fr. \*δαγμός), 'slantwise, sideways'; cogn. with OI. jihmáh, 'slanting, slantwise', which prob. stands for žižhmáa form assimilated fr. orig. \*dižhmá-,

docile, adj. — F., fr. L. docilis, 'easily taught. docile', fr. docēre, 'to teach, inform', orig, 'to cause somebody to receive something', fr. I.-E. base \*dek-. \*dok-. 'to take. receive, accept: acceptable, becoming, good', whence also L. decere, 'to be seemly or fitting'. See decent and words there referred to and cp. esp. docent. For the ending see suff. -ile.

Derivative: docile-ly, adv.

docility, n. - F. docilité, fr. L. docilitatem, acc. of docilitās, fr. docilis. See prec. word and -ity. docimasy, n., a judicial inquiry into the character of aspirants for office or citizenship (Greek antiq.) — Gk. δοκιμασία, 'assay, proving, examination', from the stem of δοκιμάζειν, 'to assay, prove, test', fr. δόκιμος, 'assayed, proved, genuine', prop. 'accepted', in gradational relationship to δέχεσθαι, 'to take, accept, to receive hospitably', and cogn. with L. decere, 'to be seemly or fitting'. See decent and cp. words there referred to.

docimology, n., a treatise on the art of assaying metals, etc. -- Compounded of Gk. δοκιμή, 'a test' (fr. δόκιμος, 'assayed, proved, genuine'), and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See prec. word and -logy.

dock, n., enclosure for the repairing and loading of ships. -- MLG. and MDu. docke (whence Du., Norw. dok, G. Dock). Prob. borrowed fr. Late I. \*ductia, 'aqueduct', fr. L. ducere, 'to lead, conduct'. See duct and cp. douche, conduit.

Derivative: duck, tr. v., to bring (a ship) into a dock, dock-age, n., dock-er, n., dockize (q.v.) dock, n., place for prisoner at his trial in a criminal court. - Flem. dok. docke, 'cage'.

470

dock. n., the common name of various species of the genus Rumex. — OE. docce. rel. to MDu docke-blaederen. G. Dockenblätter. 'dock (the plant)', and to E. dock, 'fleshy part of a tail' (a.v.) Cp. the second element in burdock. hardock.

dock, n., solid, fleshy part of an animal's tail -From an imitative, expressive base, appearing also in ON. dokkr. 'tail', dokka, 'bundle' oirl' Fris. dok, 'bundle, knot', MLG, docker, Swed. docka, Dan. dukke, 'doll', OHG, tocka, toccha, MHG. tocke. of s.m., G. Docke, 'small column, bundle, skein, doll, smart girl'. Cp. dock, the

dock, tr. v., to cut off, curtail. — Fr. prec. word. docket, n., a memorandum. — Of uncertain

Derivative: docket, tr. v.

dockize. tr. v.. to build docks (in a river or in a harbor). — A hybrid coined fr. dock, 'enclosure for ships', and -ize, a suff. of Greek origin.

**Docoglossa**, n., a suborder of marine gastropods. the limpets (zool.) — Mod L., compounded of Gk. δοκός, 'beam', and γλῶσσα, 'tongue'; so called in allusion to the beamlike teeth, appearing on the lingual ribbon. The first element is rel. to Gk. δέχεσθαι. Att. δέγεσθαι. 'to take, receive', fr. I.-E. base \*dek-, \*dok-, 'to take, receive, accept; acceptable, becoming, good', whence also L. decēre, 'to be seemly or fitting'; see decent and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see gloss, interpretation'.

doctor, n. - L. doctor, 'teacher, instructor', fr. doctus, pp. of docēre, 'to teach', See docile and agential suff. -or and cp. doctrine, document.

Derivatives: doctor, tr. and intr. v., doctor-al. adi., doctorate (q.v.), doctor-ess, n., doctor-ial, adi., doctor-ly, adi.

doctorate, n. — ML. doctorātus, fr. L. doctor. See doctor and subst. suff. -ate.

doctrinaire, n., an impractical person; adi., impractical. - F., orig. 'adherent of doctrines'. formed fr. doctrine with suff. -aire. See doctrine and adj. suff. -ary.

doctrine, n. - F., fr. L. doctrina, 'teaching, instruction', fr. doctor, 'teacher'. See doctor and subst. suff. -ine (representing L. -ina). Cp. indoctrinate.

Derivatives: doctrinaire (q.v.), doctrin-al, adj., doctrin-al-ly, adv., doctrin-ar-ian, adj., doctrinar-ian-ism, n., doctrin-ar-ian-ist, n., doctrin-ary, adj., doctrin-ari-ly, adv., doctrinar-ity, n., doctrin-ism, n., doctrin-ist. n.

document, n. - OF. (= F.), fr. L. documentum, 'lesson, example, pattern, proof', fr. docere, 'to teach'. See docile and -ment and cp. doctor, doctrine.

Derivatives: document-al, adj., document-ary, adj., document-ari-ly, adv., documentation (q.v.) 471 dogmatist

documentation, n. — Late L. documentatio, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. documentum. See prec. word and

dodder, n., any of the parasitic plants of the genus Cuscuta. — ME. doder, rel. to MLG. doder, dodder, 'dodder', OS, dodro, 'volk', OE, dvdring, Du. dooier, OHG, totoro, MHG, toter, tuter, G. Dotter, 'volk', and prob, also to next word. The dodder was prob, named from the color of its flower clusters which resembles that of volk.

dodder, intr. v., to shake, quaver. - Rel, to dial. Norw. dudra. 'to quaver', Cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: dodder-er, n., dodder-y, adj.

doddered, adj., having lost the branches through age or decay. — Prob. from dial. dod, 'to poll', fr. ME. dodden.

dodeca-, before a vowel dodec-, pref. meaning 'twelve'. - Fr. Gk. δώδεκα, 'twelve', shortened fr. δυώδεκα, fr. δύο, 'two', and δέκα, 'ten'; cp. OI. dvádasá. Avestic dvadasa-, L. duodecim, Umbr. desenduf, 'twelve'. See dual and decaand cp. duodecim-.

dodecagon, n., a plane figure with twelve angles and twelve sides (geom.) — Gk. δωδεχάγωνον. lit. 'having twelve angles', fr. δώδεκα, 'twelve'. and γωνία, 'corner, angle'. See dodeca- and -gon.

dodecahedron, n., a solid figure with twelve faces (geom.) — Gk. δωδεκάεδρον, lit. 'having twelve faces', fr. δώδεκα, 'twelve', and ἕδρα, 'seat, chair, bench: side, face', See dodeca- and -hedral.

dodecasyllabic, adi., having twelve syllables. — See dodeca- and syllabic.

dodecasyllable, n., a word of twelve syllables. — See dodeca- and syllable.

Dodecatheon, n., a genus of plants of the primrose family (bot.) — L. dodecatheon, 'primrose', fr. Gk. δωδεκάθεον, a name coined by Pliny fr. δώδεκα, 'twelve', and θεός, 'god'; see dodecaand theo. Dodecatheon prop. denotes the plant that is under the care of the twelve greater gods. dodge, intr. v., to move to and fro; tr. v., to

elude. — Of uncertain origin. Derivatives: dodge, n., dodg-er, n., dodg-ery, n., dode-v. adi., dode-i-lv. adv., dode-i-ness, n.

dodo, n., an extinct large bird. - Port. doudo, lit., 'stupid'.

doe. n., female of the fallow deer. — ME. do, fr. OE. dā (whence Dan. daa), prob. a Celtic loan word; cp. Co. da, 'fallow deer', Olr. dam, 'ox', dam allaid, 'stag' (prop. 'wild ox'), W. dafad, 'sheep', which are prob. cogn. with Gk. δαμάλης, 'young steer', δαμάλη, δάμαλις, 'young cow, heifer' (L. damma, dāma, 'fallow deer, buck, doe', is prob. borrowed fr. Celtic); cp. Dama. These animal names are prob. connected with I.-E. base \*domā-, 'to tame' and orig. denoted 'tamed animals'; see tame.

doff, tr. v. - Contracted fr. do and off. Cp. don, v. dout. dup.

dog, n. - ME. dogge, fr. OE. docga, of uncertain origin: F. dogue, Du. dog, Dan, dogge, Swed. dogg, 'mastiff', are E. loan words, Cp. doggerel. Derivatives: dog, tr. v., dogg-ed, adi., dogg-edly, adv., dogg-ed-ness, n., dogg-ery, n., dogg-y, adj., dogg-i-ly, adv., dogg-i-ness, n., dogg-ish, adi., dogg-ish-ly, adv., dogg-ish-ness, n.

dogana, n., a customhouse in Italy. — It., fr. Arab. dīwān, fr. Pers. dīwān, 'register, office: council: customhouse: collection of books'. See divan and cp. aduana, douane,

dogaressa, n., wife of the doge. — It., formed fr. doge with suff. -essa. See doge and -esse.

dogate, n., the office of a doge, — F. dogat, fr. It. dogato, fr. L. dūcātus, 'military leadership, command', fr. dux, gen, ducis, 'leader', See doge and subst. suff. -ate.

dogbane, n., also dog's bane, a perennial plant. — So called because it was supposed to be poisonous to dogs.

dogberry, n. -- Compounded of dog and berry, prop. 'berry fit for dogs'.

Dogherry, n., a blundering constable or official. -Fr. Dogberry, a self-satisfied, blundering constable in Shakepeare's Much Ado About Nothing. Derivatives: Dogberry-dom, n., Dogberry-ism, n. doge, n., the chief magistrate of the republics of

Venice and Genoa. — F., fr. Venetian It. doge, fr. L. ducem, acc. of dux, 'leader'; see duke. In literary Italian L. ducem became duce. Cp. dogaressa, dogate.

dogger, n., a kind of fishing boat. — ME. doggere, of uncertain origin.

doggerel, n., bad poetry, -- Prob, a derivative of dog, used contemptuously. Cp. dog rime, dog Latin

Derivative: doggerel, adi.

dogma, n., a tenet. — L., fr. Gk. δόγμα, gen. δόγματος, 'that which one thinks true, opinion, doctrine, decree', fr. δοκεῖν, 'to seem, have the appearance of, think, believe', whence also δόξα (for δόχ-σα), 'opinion, glory', fr. I.-E. base \*dek-, \*dok-, 'to take, receive, accept; 'acceptable, becoming, good', whence also L. decēre, 'to be seemly or fitting'. See decent and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ma.

dogmatic, also dogmatical, adj., 1) pertaining to a dogma: 2) opinionated. — Late L. dogmaticus, fr. Gk. δογματικός, 'pertaining to doctrines', fr. Gk. δόγμα, gen. δόγματος. See dogma and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivatives: dogmatic-al-ly, adv., dogmat-ics, n., dogmatism, dogmatist, n., dogmatize (qq. v.)

dogmatism, n., dogmatic assertion of opinion. -F. dogmatisme, fr. ML. dogmatismus, fr. L. dogma, gen. -atis, fr. Gk. δόγμα, gen. -ατος. See dogma and -ism.

dogmatist, n., a dogmatic person. — F. dogmatiste, fr. ML. dogmatista, fr. Gk. δογματιστής, from the stem of δογματίζειν. See dogmatize and -ist.

473

dogmatize, intr. v., to speak or write dogmatically; tr. v., to express dogmatically. — F. dogmatiser, fr. ML. dogmatizāre, fr. Gk. δογματίζειν, 'to lay down an opinion', fr. δόγμα, gen. δόγματος. See dogma and -ize.

Derivatives: dogmatiz-ation, n., dogmatiz-er, n. doily, also doiley, doyly, n., an ornamental nap-kin. — Named after Doily or Doyley, a London draper, who flourished in the early years of the 18th cent.

doit, n., a coin of trifling value. — MDu. duit, deyt, doyt (Du. duit), rel. to G. Deut, Dan. døjt, ON. pveit(i), 'a coin of trifling value'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'a piece cut off'. They are rel. to ON. pveita, 'to hew'. See thwaite and cp. whittle.

doited, adj., stupid (Scot.) — Of uncertain origin. dolabriform, adj., shaped like an axe (bot. and zool.) — Formed fr. L. dolābra, 'mattock, pickax', and forma, 'form, shape'. The first element lit. means 'an instrument for hewing', and is formed fr. L. dolāre, 'to hew' (with I.-E. instrumental suff. \*dhro-); see dole, grief'. For the second element see form, n.

dolce, adj., sweetly (musical direction). — It., fr. L. dulcis, 'sweet'. See dulcet.

dolce far niente, delightful idleness. — It., lit. 'sweet doing nothing'. For the first word see dolce. It. fare, far, 'to do', derives fr. L. facere, whence also F. faire; see fact. It. niente, 'nothing', comes fr. Late L. nec entem, lit. 'not a being', fr. L. nec, 'neither, nor', and entem, acc. of ēns, 'being', pres. part. of esse, 'to be'. See ens, entity. Cp. OProvenc. nien, OF. neient, noient, nient (F. néant), 'nothing', which also derive fr. Late L. nec entem.

**doldrums**, n.pl., dullness. — Perh. rel. to **dull**, **dole**, n., a small portion. — ME. dol, fr. OE.  $d\bar{a}l$ , 'part, portion', rel. to  $d\bar{x}l$ , of s.m. See **deal**, 'part'.

dole, usually dole out, tr. v., to deal out. — Fr. prec. word.

dole, n., grief (archaic and poet.) - ME., fr. OF. dol, doel, deol (F. deuil), 'sorrow, grief, mourning', fr. Late L. dolus, 'sorrow (whence also It. duolo, OProvenç. dol, 'sorrow, grief', Sp. duelo, 'sorrow, grief; mourning'), fr. L. dolēre, 'to suffer pain, grieve, be afflicted, deplore, lament', fr. I.-E. base \*del-, \*dol-, 'to split, cut, carve', whence also OI. dálati, splits, bursts', dāláyati, 'causes to burst', dalam, 'part, piece', Arm. tal, 'impression, sign', Gk. δαίδαλος, 'cunningly made', δαιδάλλειν, 'to work cunningly or skillfully', L. dolium, 'a very large jar, vessel', dolare, 'to hew with an ax', Russ. dolja, 'part', Lith. dalis, 'part, destiny', Lith. dalijù, dalýti, Lett. dalît, 'to divide', ON. tal, OE. talu, 'number' (prop. 'incision in the tally'), OIr. delb, 'figure, form', Toch, A tālo, B tallāwo, 'miserable, wretched'. The original meaning of L. dolēre was 'to be torn'. For sense development cp. E. heartrending. Cp. condole, dolabriform, dole, 'guile', dolent, dolente, Doliolum, dolium, dolor, dolorous, indolent. Cp. also daedal, dal, deleterious, taal, tale, talk, toll, Zoll.

Derivatives: dole-ful, adj., dole-ful-ly, adv., dole-ful-ness, n.

dole, n., guile. — L. dolus, 'guile, deceipt, deception', cogn. with or borrowed fr. Gk. δόλος, of s.m.; fr. I.-E. base \*del-, 'to aim at', which is prob. identical with base \*del-, 'to split, cut, carve'. See dole, 'grief', and cp. dolerite, dolose, sedulous, subdolous.

dolent, adj., sorrowful. — F., fr. L. dolentem, acc. of dolēns, pres. part. of dolēre, 'to suffer pain'. See dole, 'grief', and -ent.

Derivative: dolent-ly, adv.

dolente, adj., sorrowful (musical direction). — It., pres. part. of dolere, fr. L. dolēre. See prec. word.

dolerite, n., a coarse form of basalt (petrogr.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. δολερός, 'deceptive', fr. δόλος, 'deceipt' (see dole, 'guile'); so called because easily confused with diorite. Cp. dolose.

dolicho-, before a vowel dolich-, combining form meaning 'long'. — Gk. δολιχο-, δολιχ-, fr. δολιχός, 'long', rel. to ἐν-δελεχής, 'continued; constant', and cogn. with OI. dirgháḥ, 'long', Avestic darega-, Hitt. daluga-, 'long', Hitt. dalugashti, 'length', L. in-dulgēre, 'to indulge', lit., 'to be long-suffering', Goth. tulgus, 'firm, steadfast', OE. tulge, 'firmly', OS. tulgo, 'very, much', OSlav. dlūgū, 'long', Lith. ilgas, Lett. ilgs, OPruss. ilgi, of s.m. Cp. indulge. For connection with L. longus see long, adj.

dolichocephalic, also dolichocephalous, adj., having a relatively long head. — Lit., 'long-headed', fr. Gk. δολιχός, 'long', and κεφαλή, 'head'; see dolicho- and cephalic, resp. -cephalous. The term dolichocephalic was introduced into anthropology by the Swedish anatomist and anthropologist Anders Adolf Retzius (1796-1860).

Dolicholus, n., the same as Rhynchosia (bot.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. δολιχός, 'long' (see dolicho-), and the Latin dimin. suff. -olus (see -ole). The correct form is Dolichidium, which is formed fr. δολιχός with the Greek dimin. suff. -ίδιον (see -idium).

**Dolichos**, n., a genus of vines (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δολιχός, 'long; name of a kind of pulse'. See dolicho-.

Doliidae, n. pl., a family of mollusks (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. Dolium with suff. -idae.

Doliolum, n., a genus of tunicates (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. dōliolum, 'a small cask', dimin. of dōlium. See dolium.

dolium, n., a very large cask or jar. — L. dōlium, rel. to dolāre, 'to hew', fr. I.-E. base \*del-, \*dol-, 'to split, cut, carve'. See dole, 'grief', and cp. the first element is dolabriform.

Dolium, n., a genus of large mollusks (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. dōlium. See prec. word.

Doll, fem. PN. — A shortened form of Dorothy.

doll, n., a child's toy. — Fr. prec. word. Derivatives: doll-ish, adj., doll-ish-ly, adv., doll-ish-ness, n., dolly (q.v.)

dollar, n. — LG. daler, fr. G. Taler, abbreviation of Joachimstaler, fr. Joachimstal (lit. 'Valley of Joachim') in Bohemia; so called from the piece of money first coined there in 1519. Cp. Du. daalder, Dan., Swed. daler, It. tallero (whence Hung. tallér), which all are German loan words, and see taler. For the etymology of G. Tal see dale.

dollop, n., a coarse lump. — Of unknown origin. dolly, n., 1) pet name for a doll; 2) name for various devices suggestive of a doll. — Formed fr. doll with dimin. suff. -y.

Derivative: dollv, tr. v.

dolly, n., an offering of fruit, flowers, etc. (India).
Hind. dālī, lit. 'branch, basket, tray, that which is offered on a tray', fr. OI. dáru-, 'piece of wood, wood, wooden implement', which is rel. to dru-, 'wood', drumáh, 'tree'. See tree and cp. dryad. Cp. also dinghy.

Dolly Varden, a fantastic style of woman's dress.

— From a character in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge (1841).

dolman, n., a long Turkish robe; a kind of jacket worn by hussars. — F., fr. G. *Dolman*, fr. Hung. dolmány, fr. Turk. dölämän, the red cloak of the Janizaries.

dolmen, n., a large flat monumental stone. — F., lit. 'a table of stone', fr. Bret. taol, tōl, 'table', a loan word fr. L. tabula, 'board, plank' (see table), and Bret. maen, mēn, 'stone', which is rel. to W. maen, Co. mēn, 'stone'. Cp. the first element in menhir.

dolomite, n., a kind of rock (mineral. and petrogr.)
Named after the French geologist and mineralogist Déodat de Dolomieu (1750-1801). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Derivatives: dolomit-ic, adj., dolomit-ize, tr. v., dolomit-iz-ation, n.

dolor, dolour, n., grief, mourning. — OF. dolor, dolur, dolour (F. douleur), fr. L. dolōrem, acc. of dolor, 'pain, distress, grief, affliction', fr. dolēre, 'to suffer pain'. See dole, 'grief'.

doloroso, adj., sorrowful (musical direction). — It., fr. L. dolōrōsus, See dolorous.

Dolores, fem. PN. — Sp., shortened fr. María de los *Dolores*, lit. 'Mary of the sorrows', pl. of dolor, fr. L. dolor, 'pain, sorrow'. See dolor and cp. Mercedes.

dolorous, adj. — OF. dolorous, doleros, doloreus (F. douloureux), fr. Late L. dolōrōsus, 'painful, sorrowful', fr. L. dolor. See dolor and -ous.

Derivatives: dolorous-ly, adv., dolorous-ness, n. dolose, adj., with evil intent (law). — L. dolōsus, 'deceitful', fr. dolus. See dole, 'guile', and cp. dolerite.

dolphin, n. — ME. delphin, delfyn, fr. OF. daulphin, dalfin (F. dauphin), fr. ML. dalfinus, fr. L. delphinus, delphin, fr. Gk. δελφίς, gen. δελφῖνος, 'dolphin', which is rel. to δελφύς, 'womb'; the

animal is so called in allusion to the womb of the female. For the etymology of δελφύς see adelpho-. Cp. dauphin. Delphinium.

dolt, n., a stupid fellow. — ME. dult, lit. 'dulled', fr. dul, 'dull'. See dull and verbal suff. -t. Derivatives: dolt-ish, adj., dolt-ish-ly, adv., dolt-ish-ness. n

dom, n., 1) a title once given to certain Roman Catholic dignitaries; 2) a Portuguese title equivalent to the Spanish title don. — Port. dom, which, like Sp. don, It. donno, derives fr. L. dominus, 'master, lord', orig. 'master of a house', fr. domus, 'house'. See dome, 'building', and cp. dominus and words there referred to.

-dom, suff. denoting 1) dignity, rank or position, as in kingdom, earldom; 2) state or condition, as in freedom; 3) members of a group collectively, as in officialdom. — ME., fr. OE. -dōm, fr. dōm, 'judgment, authority'; rel. to OS. -dōm, ON. dōmr, MDu. -doem, Du. -dom, OHG., MHG. -tuom, G. -tum. See doom.

domain, n. — F. domaine, 'domain, estate', fr. OF. demaine, fr. L. dominium, 'property, right of ownership', fr. dominus, 'master, lord'. See dome, 'building', and cp. dominus and words there referred to. F. domaine was influenced in form by ML. domānium, 'domain, estate', which itself derives fr. OF. demaine.

domanial, adj., pertaining to a domain. - F., fr. ML. domānium. Sce prec. word and adj. suff. -al. dome, n., a building, palace. - F. dôme, fr. It. duomo, 'a cathedral church', fr. L. domus. 'house' (in domus Deī, 'house of God'), whence dominus, 'master, lord', lit. 'master of the house', domāre, 'to tame', lit. 'to accustom to the house'. L. domus is cogn. with Gk. δόμος, OI. dámah, 'house', Gk. δωμα (prob. for \*dom-m), 'house, chief room, housetop', OSlav. domu, 'house'. doma, 'at home', domov, 'home', Arm. tun prob. for  $*d\bar{o}(m)-m$ , 'house', the first element in Gk. δεσ-πότης (for \*dems-potā), 'despot', lit. 'lord of the house', δά-πεδον (for \*dm-pedom), 'ground about a house', and in Lith. dim-stis (for \*dm-sto-), 'estate, yard', and the second element in Gk. žv-δov (fr. èv, 'in', and \*dom), 'within', lit. 'in the house'; fr. I.-E. \*děm-, \*dom-, \*dm-, \*dm-, 'house'. These words possibly meant orig. 'building', and are cogn, with Gk. δέμειν, 'to build'. Cp. tame, timber. Cp. also adamant, belladonna, dam, 'a female parent', dama, dame, damoiseau, damsel, dan, title, danger, daunt, demesne, demijohn, despot, diamond, doe, dom, domain, domestic, Domicella, domicile, dominate, domineer, Dominic, dominion, domino, dominus, don, 'title', donjon, duenna, dungeon, endo-, duomo, Hippodamia, indomitable, madam, madame, major-domo, vidame. Cp. also toft.

Derivatives: dome, tr. and intr. v., dom-ed, adj. dome, n., cupola. — F. dôme, fr. OProvenç. doma, fr. Gk. δωμα, 'house, chief room, housetop'. See dome, 'building'.

475

domesday, n. - Ancient form of doomsday,

Domesday (Book), the record of the Great Inquest of the lands of England made by the order of William the Conqueror in 1086. — OE. domesdag, lit. 'day of judgment'. See doomsday.

domestic, adi — F. domestique, fr. L. domesticus. 'pertaining to the house private', fr. domus. 'house, home'; see dome, 'building'. The form domesticus is enlarged fr. \*domestis, which was formed on analogy of agrestis, 'pertaining to land' (fr. ager, 'land').

Derivatives: domestic, n., domestic-al-ly, adv., domestic-ity, n.

domesticable, adi. — ML. domesticābilis, fr. domesticare. See next word and -able.

domesticate, tr. v., to tame. — ML, domesticātus, pp. of domesticare, 'to tame', lit. 'to make domestic', fr. L. domesticus. See domestic and verbal suff -ate.

Derivative: domesticat-ion, n.

domett, n., a kind of cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the west woolen. - Of unknown origin.

domic, domical, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a dome. — Formed fr. dome with suff. -ic. resp. also -al-

**Domicella.** n., a genus of parrots (ornithol.) — ModL., dimin. of L. domus, 'house'. See dome, 'building'.

domicile, n., home. — F., fr. L. domicilium, 'dwelling, abode', prob. formed fr. \*domi-coliom, lit, 'house to dwell in', fr. domus, 'house', and the stem of colere, 'to till (the ground), to dwell, inhabit'. See dome, 'building', and colony.

Derivatives: domicile, v., domiciliary (q.v.), domicili-ate, v., domiciliat-ion, n.

domiciliary, adj. — ML. domiciliarius (whence also F. domiciliaire), fr. L. domicilium. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ary.

dominance, dominancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cv.

dominant, adj. and n. — F., fr. L. dominans, gen. -antis, pres, part, of dominārī. See next word and -ant.

Derivative: dominant-ly, adv.

dominate, tr. and intr. v. — L. dominātus, pp. of dominārī, 'to rule, reign, dominate', fr. dominus, 'master, lord'. See dominus and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: domination (q.v.), dominat-ive, adj., dominator (q.v.)

domination, n. - F., fr. L. dominātionem, acc. of dominātio, 'lordship, dominion, domination', fr. dominātus, pp. of dominārī. See prec. word and -ion.

dominator, n. — F. dominateur, fr. L. dominātōrem, acc. of dominator, 'ruler', fr. dominatus, pp. of dominārī. See dominate and agential suff. -or.

domineer, intr. v. - Du. domineren, fr. F. dominer, fr. L. dominārī, 'to rule' (see dominate); first used by Shakespeare.

Derivatives: domineer-ing, adj., domineer-ingly, adv.

Dominic, masc. PN. — L. dominicus, 'pertaining to a lord', fr. dominus. See dominus.

dominical, adi. — ML. dominicalis, 'pertaining to a master or lord', fr. L. dominicus, of s.m., fr. dominus. See dominus and adi. suff. -al.

Dominican, adi, and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. ML. Dominicanus, fr. Dominicus, Latinized name of Domingo de Guzmán (Santo Domingo) the founder of this order of monks. For the origin of the Latin name Dominicus see Dominic. dominie, n., 1) a schoolmaster (Scot.): 2) a clergyman. - L. domine, voc. of dominus, 'master, lord'. See dominus.

dominion, n. — Obsol, F. dominion, fr. ML, dominiônem, acc, of dominiô, corresponding to L. dominium. See next word and -ion.

dominium, n., ownership (law). — L., 'property, right of ownership, domain', fr. dominus, See dominus and cp. condominium. Cp. also danger.

domino, n., a robe with hood. — F., fr. VL. domino, dat, or abl. of dominus, 'lord, master'. See dominus.

Derivative: domino-ed, adi.

domino, n., name of the game played with 28 pieces of bone or ivory. - F., fr. It. domino. 'master, lord', fr. L. dominus (see next word): prob, so called because he who has first disposed his pieces becomes 'the master'. Cp. prec. word.

dominus, n., master. — L., 'master, lord', lit. 'master of the house', formed with -nus (for I.-E. \*-no-), a suff. denoting ownership or relation, fr. domus, 'house', See dome, 'building', and cp. dame, damoiseau, demoiselle, dom, dominate, domineer. Dominic, dominie, dominion, domino, don, 'a title', Dona, Doña, donzella, duenna, Suff. \*no- appears also in Gk. κοίρανος, 'ruler, commander' (fr. \*κοίοα, 'army'). For the suff. cp. also tribune.

don, n., a Spanish title. — Sp., fr. L. dominus, 'lord'. See dominus and cp. dom.

Derivative: donnish (q.v.)

don, tr. v. — Contracted fr. do and on. Cp. doff. dout, dup.

Dona, n., a Portuguese title corresponding to Sp. Doña. — Port., fr. L. domina. See next word.

Doña, n., a Spanish title given to a married woman. - Sp., 'lady, madam', fr. L. domina, 'mistress', fem. of dominus, 'master, lord'. See dominus and co. dame and words there referred to.

Donald, masc. PN. - Prob. fr. Gael. Domhnall, lit. 'world ruler'.

donate, tr. v. -- Back formation fr. donation. Cp. orate.

donation, n. - F., fr. L. donationem, acc. of donātio, 'a presenting, giving', fr. donātus, pp. of donare, 'to present, bestow, donate', fr. donum, 'gift, present, offering, sacrifice', which is rel. to Umbr. dunu(m), and cogn. with OI. dånam, of s.m., OSlav. dani, 'tribute', Lith.

duonis, 'gift', OIr. dan, 'gift, endowment, talent'. W. dawn. 'gift'. fr. I.-E. base \*do-nom, 'gift, a collateral form of \*do-rom. whence Arm. tur. Gk. δῶρον. OS, darŭ, 'gift', darovati, 'to present' All these words ultimately derive fr. L.E. base \*dō-. \*dē-. 'to give'. See date, 'point of time', and cp. donee, donor. Cp. also Dorus, the first element in Dorothea and the second element in pardon and in Eudora, Fedora, Fructidor, Isidore. Messidor. Theodore. For the ending see suff. -ion.

Donatist, n., an adherent of a sect which arose in the Christian Church of N. Africa in the 4th century. - ML. Dônātista, formed with suff -ista (see -ist) from the name of Donatus of Casae Nigrae, leader of this sect. For the etvmology of the name Donatus see prec. word Derivatives: Donatist, Donatistic, adis.

donative, n., an official gift, donation. — L. donatīvum, 'official gift, gratuity', fr. donātus, pp. of donare. See donation and -ive.

donatory, n., a donee. — ML. donatorius, 'one who receives a gift', fr. L. donātus, pp. of donāre. See donation and -orv.

doncella, n., 1) a wrasslike fish; 2) name of timber trees in W. Indies. -- Sp., lit, 'damsel'. fr. VL. \*dominicella, dimin. of L. domina, 'mistress'. See damsel and cp. words there referred

done, adj. — ME. doon, fr. OE. gedon, pp. of don. See do, v.

donee, n., he who receives a gift. — OF. done (F. donné), pp. of doner (F. donner), 'to give' fr. L. donare, 'to present, bestow, donate'. See donation and -ee.

donga, n., a ravine. -- A Zulu word.

donjon, n., the keep of a castle. — OF. (= F.). fr. VL. \*dominionem, acc. of \*dominio, fr. L. dominium, 'domain'. See dungeon, which is a doublet of donion.

donkey, n. - A double diminutive, formed fr. the adj. dun, 'dark, brown', with the suffixes -k and -(e)y, but influenced in form by the word monkev.

donkey's years. — Corrupted fr. donkey's ears. with reference to the long ears of this animal. donnish, adj., resembling a university don; pedantic. - Formed from the noun don with adi. suff. -ish.

Derivative: donnish-ness, n.

donor, n. - AF. donour, corresponding to OF. doneur (F. donneur), fr. L. donatorem, acc. of donator, 'giver, donor', fr. donatus, pp. of donare. See donation and agential suff. -or.

donna, n., an Italian title given to a lady. — It.. fr. L. domina. See dame and cp. Madonna. Cp. also Doña, duenna.

donzel, n., squire, page (archaic). - It. donzello, fr. VL. \*dominicello, dimin. of L. dominus, 'master, lord'. See damoiseau and cp. next word. donzella, n., damsel. -- It., fr. VL. \*dominicella, dimin. of L. domina, 'mistress'. See doncella.

doob, n., a creeping grass (Cynodon dactylon) (India). - Hind, dub, fr. OI, durva 'a kind of millet grass', which is cogn, with MLG, tarwe, ME. tare, 'vetch, darnel'. See tare, 'vetch, darnel'. doolie, dooly, dhooly, n., a covered litter (East Indies). — Hind, dolī, fr. dolnā, 'to swing' fr OI. dolā, 'swinging' which is rel. to andolávati 'swings, seesaws', a word derived fr. \*an-dola 'swing, seesaw, litter': of Austroasiatic origin Cp. landau.

doom, n. — ME. dom, fr. OE. dom, rel to OS OFris. dom, ON. domr. OHG. tuom. Goth. doms. 'iudgment. decree'. fr. I.-E. base \*dhōm-. whence also OI. dháman-, 'law', Gk. θωμός. 'heap', θέμις, 'law', Lith, domê, 'attention', I-F. \*dhōm- is an enlargement of base \*dhō-, \*dhē-, \*dhe-, 'to put, place'. See do, v., and cp. deem and -dom. Cp. also duma, theme.

Derivative: doom, tr. v.

doom palm. - F. doum, fr. Arab, dawm, daum, dūm, 'a large Egyptian palm tree'.

doomsday, n., the day of the Last Judgment. — OE. domesdæg, 'day of judgment', fr. domes, gen. of dom, 'doom, judgment', and dæg, 'day'. See doom and day and cp. Domesday (Book). Doomsday Book. - See Domesday (Book).

doomster, n., judge. - A var, of deemster, demoster; influenced in form by doom.

door, n. - ME. dore, dure, fr. OE. dor, 'door, gate', duru, 'door', rel. to OS. duru, ON. dyrr, Dan, dør, Swed, dörr, OFris, dure, dore, OHG turi, MHG., G. tür, 'door', OHG., MHG., G. tor, Goth, daur, 'gate', and cogn, with OL dvárah (nom. pl.), duráh, dúrah (acc. pl.). 'door', duróna-, 'dwelling, home', Avestic dvarem (acc. sing.), 'gate, court', OPers, duvaravā-'at the door', Toch. B twere, Arm. durk' (pl.). durn (sing.), Gk. θύρα, 'door', θυρίς, 'window'. παραθύρα, 'side door, wicket', πρόθυρον, 'front door, doorway, porch', Alb. dere, pl. düer, 'door, house', L. fores (pl.), 'door', foras, 'out of doors, out', foris, 'out at the doors, out of doors', OSlav. dviri, 'door', dvoru, 'courtyard', Lith. dùrys, Lett. duris, dùrvis, OPruss. dauris, 'door'. W., Co., OBret. dor. OIr. dorus. OCo. darat. 'door'. Cp. dargah, dehors, doch-an-doris, durbar, durwaun, foreclose, foreign, forisfamiliate. forjudge, hors de combat, hors d'oeuvre. Thyrididae, thyroid.

dopatta, also dooputty, n., a garment for women. - Hind. do-patta, lit. 'of double breadth'.

dope, n., a thick liquid. - Fr. Du. doop, 'a dipping, liquid, sauce', fr. dopen, 'to dip'. See dip and cp. dopper.

Derivatives: dope, tr.v., dop-er, n. dop-ing-ly, adv. Doppelgänger, n., the phantasm or counterpart of a living person, a double ganger. — G., lit. 'a double walker'. See double, gang and agential suff. -er and cp. doubleganger.

dopper, n., a S. African Dutch baptist. - Du. doper, lit. 'dipper', fr. dopen, 'to dip'. See dip and cp. dope.

dor, n., a droning insect, the dorbeetle. — ME. dore, fr. OE. dora, 'humblebee', rel. to MLG. dorte, 'drone', from the I.-E. imitative base \*dher-, 'to hum, buzz, murmur'. See drone.

Dora, fem. PN. — A shortened form of Dorothea, Dorothy.

dorado, n., a large fish of the genus Coryphaena.

— Sp., prop. pp. of dorar, fr. L. dēaurāre, 'to gild', fr. de- and aurāre, 'to gild', fr. aurum, 'gold'. See aureate and cp. El Dorado and dory, 'a seafish'.

Dorcas society, meeting of ladies to make garments for the poor. — From *Dorcas*, name of a woman (mentioned in Acts IX, 36-41). The name derives from Gk. δορχάς, 'gazelle', which is rel. to δόρξ, gen. δορχός, of s.m., and was altered (owing to a popular connection with δέρχομαι, 'I see, regard', see *dracon*), fr. orig. ζορχάς, resp. ζόρξ, which is cogn. with W. iwrch, Co. yorch, 'roebuck'.

dorian, n. -- See durian.

Dorian, adj., pertaining to Doris or the ancient inhabitants of Doris. — Formed with suff. -an, fr. L. Dōrius, fr. Gk. Δώριος, fr. Δωρίς, 'Doris', name of a district in Central Greece, named after Δῶρος, 'Dorus', the ancestor of the Dorians. See Dorus.

Derivative: Dorian, n.

Doric, adj., pertaining to Doris or the Dorians.

— L. Dōricus, fr. Gk. Δωρικός, fr. Δωρίς. See prec. word.

Dorize, tr. and intr. v., to make or become Doric or Dorian. — Gk. Δωρίζειν, 'to imitate the Dorians, to speak Doric Greek', fr. Δωρίς, 'Doris'. See Dorian and -ize.

**Dorking**, n. — Short for *Dorking fowl*, from *Dorking*, name of a market town in Surrey, England.

dormancy, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff.

dormant, adj., 1) sleeping; 2) inactive. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) dormant, pres. part. of dormir, 'to sleep', fr. L. dormīre, of s.m., which is cogn. with OSlav. drēmati, 'to sleep, doze', and with Gk. ἔδραθον (II aor.), 'I sleep', later form ἔδαρθον, whence the new formation δαρθάνω, 'I sleep', OI. drắti, drάyati, drάyatē, 'sleeps'. Cp. dormer, dormitory, dormouse, dormy, dorter. For the ending see suff. -ant.

Derivative: dormant, n.

dormer, n., dormer window. — OF. dormeor, fr. L. dormitōrium, 'sleeping room', fr. dormīt-(um), pp. stem of dormīre, 'to sleep'. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ory and cp. next word.

dormitory, n. — L. dormitorium. See prec. word. dormouse, n., a small rodent. — Perh. meaning lit. 'sleeping mouse', and formed fr. OF. dorm-, stem of dormir, 'to sleep' (see dormer), and E. mouse.

dormy, adj., being ahead as many holes as there remain to be played (golf). — F. dormi, pp. of dormir, 'to sleep'. See dormant.

Doronicum, n., a genus of plants. — ModL., fr. Arab. daránai. darúnai.

Dorothea, Dorothy, fem. PN. — L. Dōrothea, fr. Gk. Δωροθέα, fem. of Δωρόθεος, lit. 'gift of God', fr. δῶρον, 'gift', and θεός, 'God'. See donation and 1st theism and cp. doll, dolly. Cp. also Theodora, and the second element in Eudora, Isidore. In the form Dorothy, the name was taken over from Latin through the medium of F. Dorothée.

dors-, form of dorso- before a vowel.

dorsal, adj., pertaining to, or situated on or near, the back. — F., fr. ML. dorsālis, corresponding to L. dorsuālis, 'of the back', fr. dorsum, 'the back'. See dorsum.

dorsi-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the back', or 'on the back'. — L. dorsi-, fr. dorsum. 'back'. See dorsum.

dorso-, before a vowel dors-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the back'. — L. dorso-, dors-, fr. dorsum, 'back'. See next word.

dorsum, n., the back. — L., of uncertain origin. The derivation of this word by the ancients fr. L. \*dēvorsum, 'that which is turned away', is folk etymology. Cp. dorsal, doss, dosser, dossier, endorse, extrados, parados, reredos. The L. word dorsum was introduced into anatomy by the Belgian anatomist Andreas Vesalius (1514-64). dorter, dortour, n., the dormitory of a monastery. — OF. dortour, fr. L. dormitōrium. See dormitory

Dorus, n., the legendary ancestor of the Dorians.

— L. Dōrus, fr. Gk. Δῶρος, a word rel. to δῶρον, 'gift', which is cogn. with OSl. darŭ, 'gift', darovati, 'to present', and with L. dōnum, 'gift'. See donation and cp. Dorothy, Eudora.

dory, n., a seafish, Zeus faber. — F. dorée, 'dory', lit, 'the gilded one', fem. of doré, fr. L. dēaurātus, 'gilded'. See dorado.

dory, n., a light kind of boat. — From Honduran native name.

dory-, combining form meaning 'spear'. — Fr. Gk. δόρυ (gen. δόρατος), 'stem, tree, beam, shaft of a spear, spear', rel. to δρῦς, gen. δρυός, 'oak, tree', and cogn. with OI. dáru, wood, piece of wood, spear', and cogn. with OE. trēo, trēow, 'tree, wood'. See tree and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also dryad and the second element in Echinodorus.

dosage, n., administration of medicine in doses.

— Formed fr. dose with suff. -age.

dose, n., amount of medicine taken at one time.
F., fr. ML. dosis, fr. Gk. δόσις, 'a gift', from the stem of διδόναι, 'to give', fr. I.-E. base \*dō-, \*de-, 'to give', whence also L. dare, 'to give'. See date, 'point of time', and cp. donation, dot, 'marriage portion'. Cp. also apodosis, dosimeter, dosology.

Derivatives: dose, tr. and intr. v., dos-er, n.

477 dough

dosimeter, n., an instrument for measuring doses.

— Compounded of Gk. δόσις, 'a gift', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See dose and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

dosimetry, n., the measurement of doses. — See prec. word and -metry.

Derivatives: dosimetr-ic, adj., dosimetr-ic-ian, n., dosimetr-ist, n.

dosology, n., the science of doses. — Compounded of Gk. δόσις, 'gift', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See dose and -logy.

doss, n., a bed (slang). — Prob. fr. F. dos, 'back', fr. VL. dossum, fr. L. dorsum. See dorsum.

Derivative: doss, intr. v., to go to bed.

dossal, n., a cloth for the back of a chancel. — Eccles. L. dossāle, assimilated fr. L. dorsāle, prop. neut. of the adj. dorsālis, 'pertaining to the back', used as a noun. See dorsum.

dosser, n., 1) a dossal; 2) a pannier. — OF. dossier, fr. VL. \*dossiārium, fr. VL. dossum, 'back', assimilated fr. L. dorsum. See dorsal and cp. dossier.

doss house, a cheap lodging house. — See doss, 'bed', and house.

dossier, n., a collection of documents. — F., fr. dos, 'back', fr. VL. dossum. See dosser.

dot, n., a spot. — OE. dott, 'head of a boil, speck,' rel. to Norw. dot, 'lump, small knot', Du. dot, 'knot, small bunch, wisp', OHG. tutta, 'nipple', MHG. tütel, 'point', OE. dyttan, 'to shut, stop' (whence dial. E. dit, 'to shut, stop'). Cp. dottle. Derivatives: dot, tr. v., to mark with a dot, dotted, adi., dott-er, n., dott-y, adi.

dot, n., marriage portion. — F., fr. L. dōtem, acc. of dōs, 'marriage portion', from the base of dō, dare, 'to give'. See date, 'point of time', and cp. dower.

dotard, n., a foolish old person. — ME., formed fr. doten (see dote, v.) with suff. -ard.

dote, n., marriage portion. — F. dote, a var. of dot. See dot, 'marriage portion'.

dote, doat, intr. v., to be foolish. — ME. doten, dotien, fr. MLG. doten, 'to be foolish rave', which is rel. to MDu. doten, 'to doze, be childish' [whence OF. re-doter, later ra-doter (F. radoter), 'to drivel']. Cp. dotterel.

Derivatives: dot-age, n., dot-ard, n., dot-ing, adj., dot-ing-ly, adv.

dotterel, n., a kind of plover. — Formed fr. dote, 'to be foolish', with dimin. suff. -erel. For the suff. cp. cockerel (fr. cock), pickerel (fr. pike). dottle, n., plug of tobacco remaining in the pipe. — Formed fr. dot, 'a spot', with dimin. suff. -le.

douane, n., a customhouse. — F., fr. Arab. dīwān, fr. Pers. dīwān, 'register, office; council; customhouse; collection of books'. See divan and cp. aduana, dogana.

double, adj. — ME., fr. OF. double, fr. L. duplus, 'twofold, double', lit. 'twice folded', formed fr. du- (fr. duo), 'two', and \*pl-, zero degree of base

\*pel-, '-fold', and cogn. with Gk. δι-πλόος, δι-πλοῦς, 'double'. See dual and ply, 'to bend', and cp. plicate. Cp. also decuple, diploma, doblon, dobra, Doppelgänger, doubloon, duple, duplex, duplicity, and the second element in centuple, multiple, simple, treble, triple, triplex, quadruple, quadruplex, quintuple, sextuple, septuple. Cp. also fold, -fold.

Derivatives: double, adv., n., double, v. (q.v.), double-ness, n., doubl-v, adv.

double, tr. and intr. v. — ME. doublen, fr. OF.
(= F.) doubler, fr. L. duplāre, 'to double', fr. duplus. See double, adi.

Derivatives: doubl-er, n., doubl-ing, n.

double-entendre, n., a word of double meaning.

— Obsol. F. (for F. double entente), lit. 'a two-fold meaning', fr. double, 'double', and entendre, 'to hear; to understand, mean'. See double, adj., and entente.

**doubleganger**, n., a counterpart of a living person.

— Anglicized form of **Doppelgänger**.

doublet, n. — ME. dobbelet, 'a garment', fr. OF. doublet, lit. 'something doubled', formed fr. double with the dimin. suff. -et. See double, adj. doubloon, n., an obsolete Spanish gold coin. — F. doublon, fr. Sp. doblón, augment. of dobla, name of an ancient Spanish gold coin, lit. 'double', fr. L. dupla, fem. of duplus, 'double'. See double, adj., and -oon and cp. doblon, dobra. doublure, n., lining. — F., 'lining', lit. 'doubling',

fr. doubler, 'to double', See double, adi., and

doubt, intr. and tr. v. — ME. duten, douten, fr. OF. duter, douter (F. douter), fr. dubitāre, 'to be uncertain in opinion, to doubt', freq. formed fr. OL. dubāre, of s.m., fr. dubius, 'doubting, uncertain, doubtful'; a derivative of duo, 'two'. See dual and cp. dubious, redoubtable. The b in E. doubt was inserted later owing to an 'etymological' spelling. L. dubitāre orig. meant 'to have to choose between two things'. For sense development cp. G. Zweifel, 'doubt', fr. zwei, 'two'.

Derivatives: doubt, n. (q.v.), doubt-ful, adj., doubt-ful-ly, adv., doubt-ful-ness, n., doubt-ing, adj., doubt-ing-ly, adv., doubt-less, adj.

doubt, n. — ME., fr. OF. dute, doute (F. doute), fr. douter, 'to doubt'. See doubt, v.

douce, adj., sober, gentle (Scot.) — The orig., now obsolete, meaning is 'sweet'. It is borrowed fr. F. douce, fem. of doux, 'sweet, gentle', fr. L. dulcis. See dulcet and cp. next word and dolce. douceur, n., gentleness; tip; bribe. — F. douceur, 'sweetness; favor', fr. doux, fem. douce, 'sweet'; see prec. word. The word douceur was introduced into English by Horace Walpole.

douche, n., a jet of water. — F., fr. It. doccia, 'douche', fr. It. doccione, 'conduit, lead-pipe, tube', fr. L. ductionem, acc. of ductio, 'a leading', fr. ducere, 'to lead'. See duct, duke.

Derivative: douche, tr. and intr. v.

dough, n. — ME. dog, dogh, dah, fr. OE. dag,

rel, to ON, deig, Dan deig, Swed, deg, MLG. dech. MDu. deech. Du. deeg. OHG., MHG. teic, G. Teig, Goth, daigs, 'dough', digan 'to knead', fr. I.-E. base \*dheigh-, \*dhoigh-, \*dhigh-, 'to form out of clay, to knead, form', whence also OI, déhmi, 'I smear, anoint', dehah, 'body', lit. 'that which is formed', deht, 'rampart, dam, dike', Avestic daēza, 'wall', pairi-daēza, 'enclosure' (whence Gk. παράδεισος, 'enclosed park'), OPers, didā, 'castle', Toch, A tsek-, tsaik-, B tsik-, 'to form', tseke, 'statue', Arm, dez, 'heap, pile', dizanem, 'I heap up, pile up', Gk. τεῖγος, τοῖγος (dissimilated fr. \*θεῖγος, \*θοῖγος), 'wall' (orig. 'clay wall'), θιγγάνειν, 'to touch', Thracian -δίζα, 'castle', L. fingere, 'to form, shape, fashion', figura, 'form, shape', figulus, 'potter', Oscan feihúss, 'the walls', ORuss, děža, 'baker's trough'. Lith diežti, dýžti, 'to cudgel, thrash' (lit, 'to knead thoroughly'), OIr, digen, 'firm, solid' (orig, 'kneaded into a compact mass'). Cp. also the metathesized forms: Lith, žiedžiù, žiesti, 'to form, build', OSlav, ziždo, zidati, 'to build', zidŭ, 'wall', Cp. dairy, duff, 'pudding', and the second element in lady. Cp. also deha, dixia, dizdar, effigy, faint, feign, fictile, fiction, fictitious, figure, thigmo-, the first element in Tichodroma, thixotropy and the second element in paradise.

Derivatives: dough, tr. and intr. v., dough-y, adj., dough-i-ness, n.

doughty, adj. - ME. dohti, duhti, fr. OE. dohtig. fr. earlier dyhtig, 'able, fit, useful, valiant', rel. to MHG. tuhtec, G. tüchtig, of s.m., OE, dugan, 'to avail, be of use, be strong', ON., OFris. duga, Du. deugen, OHG, tugan, MHG, tugen, G, taugen, Goth. dugan, of s.m., OE. dugub, 'power, rule, majesty; virtue, happiness', OHG, tugundi, 'ability', MHG. tugent, 'skill, worthiness, virtue', G. Tugend, 'virtue', and cogn. with Gk. τεύχειν, 'to make ready', τυγγάνειν, 'to happen, be at a place', τεῦγος, 'tool, implement', later 'book', τύχη, 'fortune, fate, providence', Hitt, tukka-, 'to fall to a person's share', Ir. dūal (for \*dhughlo-), 'becoming, fit', dūan (for \*dhughnā), 'poem', Lith. daūg, 'much', Russ, dúžii, d'úžii, 'strong, robust'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*dheugh-, 'to be fit. be of use, prosper'. Cp. dow, 'to be able', Tyche, and the second element in Pentateuch.

Derivatives: dought-y, adj., dought-i-ly, adv., dought-i-ness, n.

**Douglas**, masc. PN. — Orig. only a river name, fr. Gael. *dub(h)glas*, 'dark blue'.

Douglas spruce, a N. American coniferous tree.
 Named after the Scottish botanist David Douglas (1798-1834).

Doukhobors, n. pl. — See Dukhobors.

doum palm. - See doom palm.

dour, adj., hard, stern (Scot.) — L. dūrus, 'hard'. See dure.

Derivatives: dour-ly, adv., dour-ness, n. douse, dowse, tr. v., to plunge into water. — Prob.

fr. obsol. douse, 'to strike', which is prob. of LG. origin. Cp. MDu. dossen, Du. doesen, 'to strike'

Derivative: dous-er. n.

dout, tr. v., to put out, extinguish. — Contracted fr. do and out. Cp. doff. don. v., dup.

dove, n. — ME. dove, douve, duve, fr. OE. dūfe(only in compounds), rel. to OS. dūba, ON.
dūfa, Swed. duva, Dan. due, MLG., MDu. dūve,
Du. duif, OHG. tūba, MHG. tūbe, G. Taube,
Goth. -dūbō (only in compounds), 'dove', orig.
'the dark-colored bird', fr. I.-E. base \*dheubh-,
\*dhubh-, 'to fill with smoke, to darken', whence
also OIr. dub, Ir. dubh, 'dark-colored'. See deaf
and cp. dumb, typhlo-. Cp. also Taube. For sense
development cp. Gk. πέλεια, 'wood pigeon',
fr. πελιός, 'grayish black'.

dovetail, n., a joint made to fit a tenon into a corresponding mortise. — Lit. 'that which resembles a dove's tail'; so called in allusion to the shape of the tenon.

Derivatives: dovetail, tr. and intr. v., dovetailed, adj., dove-tail-er, n.

dow, n., a dah (India). — A var. of dah.

dow, intr. v., to be able. — OE. dugan, 'to avail, be of use, be strong', See doughty.

dowager, n., a widow holding a jointure. — OF. douagiere, douagere (F. douairière), fem. of douagier (earlier F. douairier), 'pertaining to a dower', fr. douage (F. douaire), 'dower'. The word lit. means 'a woman who has received a dower'. See dower and the suffixes -age and -er and cp. endow.

dowdy, adj., not fashionable. — Lit. 'ill-dressed', fr. earlier dowd, of s.m.; rel. to duds (q.v.) Derivatives: dowd-i-ly, adv., dowd-i-ness, n., dowdy-ish, adi.

dowel, n., a headless pin or peg for fastening together pieces of wood, etc. — ME. dowle, prob. fr. MLG. dövel, which is rel. to OHG. (gi)tubili, MHG. tübel, G. Döbel, 'peg, pin, plug'; formed with instrumental suff. -l from Teut. base \*dub-, 'to strike' (whence also LG. dubben, 'to strike'), corresponding to I.-E. base \*dheubh-, \*dhubh-, 'to strike', whence Gk. τύφος (dissimilated fr. \*θύφος), 'wedge, peg'. Lith. dùbelis, 'peg', is a Teut. loan word. Cp. dub, 'to make a knight'. Derivative: dowel, tr. v.

dower, n., an endowment. — ME. dowere, fr. OF. (= F.) douaire, fr. ML. dôtārium, fr. L. dōtāre, 'to endow, portion', which derives fr. dōs, gen. dōtis, 'marriage portion', from the base of dō, dare, 'to give'. See date, 'point of time', and cp. dot, 'marriage portion'. Cp. also dowager, dowry.

Derivatives: dower, tr. v., dower-less, n.

dowitcher, n., the gray snipe. — Of N. American Indian origin.

dowlas, n., a coarse kind of calico. — From Daoulas (also spelled Doulas), a town near Brest in Brittany.

down, n., soft plumage. - ME. downe, doun, fr.

ON. dūnn, which is rel. to MLG. dūne (whence G. Daune), fr. I.-E. base \*dheu-, 'to fly about like dust, whirl, shake', whence also ON. dīja, 'to shake', Lith. duje, 'down', dujā, 'particle of dust; very fine flour; fine rain, drizzle', and OI. dhūnôti, 'shakes, moves'. See thio- and cp. down, 'hill'.

Derivative: downv (q.v.)

down, n., hill. — ME. doun, fr. OE. dūn, 'hill' rel. to MDu. dūnen, Du. duin (G. Dūne, F. dune, It. and Sp. duna are Dutch loan words), fr. I.-E. base \*dheu-, 'to shake'; hence down origmeant 'something cast up'. See down, 'soft plumage'. See also dun, 'hill', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: down, adv. (q.v.), downy (q.v.) down, adv., to, or in, a lower place. — Aphetic for adown, fr. OE. of-dūne, a-dūne, prop. meaning 'from the hill, downhill', fr. of-, a-, 'off, from', and dūne, dat. of dūn, 'hill'. See down,

Derivatives: down, adj., prep. tr. v. and n. downward, adv. — OE. adūnweard. See down, adv., and -ward.

Derivative: downward, adj.

downwards, adv. — Formed fr. prec. word with adv. gen. suff. -es, -s. See -wards.

downy, adj., covered with, or resembling, down.
Formed fr. down, 'plumage', with adj. suff. -y.

Derivatives: downi-ly, adv., downi-ness, n.

downy, adj., resembling downs, undulating. — Formed fr. down, 'hill', with adj. suff. -y. Derivative: downi-ness, n.

dowry, n. — ME. dowerie, fr. OF. douaire. See dower.

dowse, v. - See douse.

dowse, intr. v., to seek water by the aid of a divining rod. — The word prob. meant originally 'to dip or plunge into water', and is identical with douse.

Derivative: dows-er, n.

doxastic, adj., pertaining to opinion. — Gk. δοξαστικός, 'forming an opinion, conjecturing', from the verbal adj. stem of δοξάζειν, 'to think, imagine, to form an opinion', fr. δόξα, 'notion; opinion; honor, glory', which stands for δόκ-σα and derives fr. δοκεῖν, 'to seem good, to seem, think, believe' (whence also δόγμα, 'that which one thinks true, opinion, doctrine, decree'), fr. I.-E. base \*dek-, \*dok-, 'to take, receive, accept; acceptable, becoming, good', whence also L. decēre, 'to be seemly or fitting'. See decent and cp. dogma, the first element in doxology and the second element in heterodox, orthodox, paradox. doxology, n., a hymn of praise. — Eccles. L. doxologia, fr. Eccles. Gk. δοξολογία, 'praise,

doxology, n., a nymn of praise. — Eccies. L. doxologia, fr. Eccles. Gk. δοξολογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'praise, laudation', which is compounded of Gk. δόξα, 'glory', and -λογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See prec. word and -logy. Cp. also next word.

doxy, n., opinion, doctrine (colloq.) — Back formation from words ending in -doxy (as heterodoxy, orthodoxy, etc..) See prec. word

Dracontium

doxy, n., a wench; a mistress (slang). — Of unknown origin.

doyen, n., senior member. — F., fr. OF. deien, fr. L. decānus, 'one set over ten persons'. See dean.

doze, intr. and tr. v. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. dūsa, 'to doze', Dan. døse, 'to make drowsy', dös, 'drowsiness', døsig, 'drowsy', which are rel. to OE. dvsig, 'foolish'. See dizzv.

Derivatives: doze, n., doz-y, adj., doz-i-ly, adv., doz-i-ness, n.

dozen, n. — OF. dozaine, dosaine, douzaine (F. douzaine), fr. douze, 'twelve', fr. L. duodecim, 'twelve', fr. duo, 'two', and decem, 'ten'. See duodecim-.

drab, n., a dirty woman; a slattern. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. Ir. drobog, Gael. drabag, 'a dirty woman'.

Derivative: drab, intr. v., to associate with drabs.

drab, n., 1) a kind of cloth of brownish-yellow color; 2) a brownish-yellow color. — F. drap, 'cloth', fr. Late L. drappus, fr. Gaulish \*drappo-. See drape and cp. drabbet.

Derivatives: drab, adj., drab-ly, adv., drab-ness, n., drabb-ish, drabb-v, adjs.

**Draba**, n., a genus of plants of the family Brassicaceae (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δράβη, name of a kind of cress.

drabbet, n., a coarse linen material. — Formed fr. drab, 'cloth', with suff. -et.

drabble, tr. v., to make wet and dirty; to draggle; intr. v., to become draggled. — ME. drabelen, drablen, fr. LG. drabbeln, 'to splash in water'; prob. of imitative origin.

**Dracaena**, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δράκαινα, 'she-dragon', fem. of δράκων. See dragon.

drachm, n., a drachma. — See dram.

drachma, n., 1) an ancient Greek coin; 2) an ancient Greek weight. — L., fr. Gk. δραχμή. See dram and cp. didrachma.

**Draco**, n., name of a constellation between the Great and Little Bear. — L. *dracō*, 'dragon'. See dragon.

Dracocephalum, n., a genus of plants, the dragon head (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. δράχων, 'a dragon', and κεφαλή, 'head' (see dragon and cephalic); so called in allusion to the form of the corolla.

draconian, adj., also draconic, 'pertaining to a dragon'. — See Draco and -ian, resp. -ic.

Draconian, Draconic, also draconian, draconic, adj., severe, harsh. — Lit. 'in the manner of Draco', fr. L. Dracō, fr. Gk. Δράκων, the Athenian legislator, who codified his laws in 621 B.C.E. For the meaning of this name in Greek see dragon.

Dracontium, n., a genus of plants of the arum

dracunculus 480

family (bot.)—ModL., fr. L. dracontium, 'a kind of plant, the dragon wort', fr. Gk. δρακόντιον, of s.m., fr. δράκων, gen. δράκοντος, 'dragon'. See dragon.

dracunculus, n., 1) the Guinea worm; 2) a fish; 3) (cap.) a genus of plants of the arum family (bot.) — L., 'a small serpent; a kind of fish; the plant tarragon', dimin. of dracō, 'dragon'. See dragon and -culus.

draff, n., dregs. — ME. draf, 'dregs', rel. to ON. draf, 'refuse', Dan., Norw. drav, Swed., MLG., MDu., Du. draf, OHG. trebir, MHG., G. treber, 'draff', and possibly also to OHG. truobi, MHG. trüebe, G. trüb, 'dull, sad'; fr. I.-E. base \*dhrebh-, 'to make firm, curdle', whence also Russ. drob, drobá, 'dregs, lees', Lith. drimbù, dribti, 'to fall in clots', drebiù, drēbti, 'to blot, blur', drebnùs, 'fat', Gk. τρέφειν, 'to make solid, thicken, congeal, curdle; to nourish' (lit. 'to make thick'), θρόμβος (a nasalized enlargement of base \*dhrebh-), 'lump, clot', θρόμβοσις, 'coagulation'. Cp. drivel. Cp. also thrematology, threpsology, threptic, thrombo-, thrombosis, trophic.

Derivative: draff-y, adj.

draft, n. — ME. draht, draught, fr. OE. dragan, 'to draw'. See drag, draw, and cp. draught. Derivatives: draft, draught, tr. v. and adj., drafter, draught-er, n., draft-ing, draught-ing, n., draft-y, draught-y, adj.

drag, tr. and intr. v. — ME. draggen, fr. OE. dragan or ON. draga, 'to draw'. See draw and cp. draggle. Cp. also droshky.

Derivatives: drag, n. (q.v.), dragg-er, n., dragg-ing, adj., dragg-ing-ly, adv., dragg-y, adj., dragg-i-ly, adv., dragg-i-ness, n.

drag, n. — Fr. prec. word. The various meanings of this noun are all traceable to the original meaning, 'that which drags or is dragged'. Cp. drogue.

draggle, tr. and intr. v. — Formed from the verb drag with freq. suff. -le. Cp. drawl. Derivative: dragg-lv. adv.

dragoman, n., guide and interpreter. - F. dragoman, drogman, fr. It. dragomano, fr. MGk. δραγούμανος, fr. targumán, Egypt. pronunciation of Arab, tarjumán, fr. Aram, turghémaná, ult. fr. Akkad, targumānu, 'interpreter', See Targum, dragon, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. draconem, acc. of draco, 'a kind of a serpent; dragon', fr. Gk. δράκων, which prob. means lit. 'the sharpsighted one', and is rel. to δέρχεσθαι, 'to look at', fr. I.-E. base \*derk-, \*drk-, 'to see, look at'. whence also OI. darś-, 'to see', da-dárśa, 'I have seen', darśatáh, 'visible', drś-, 'seeing, sight', Avestic darshti-, 'sight', Alb. drite (for \*drktā-). 'light', Goth. (ga)tarhjan, 'to make distinct', OE. torht, 'bright', OHG. zoraht, 'clear', OIr. derc, 'eye', W. drych, 'aspect', drem, Bret. dremm (for \*drk-smā), 'face'. Cp. darshana, Dracaena, Dracontium, dracunculus, dragoon, drake, 'dragon', rancle, tarragon.

Derivatives: dragon-ess, n., dragonet (q.v.), dragonnade (q.v.)

dragonet, n., 1) a little dragon; 2) a small marine fish. — OF., dimin. of dragon. See dragon and -et.

dragonnade, n., persecution of the French protestants during Louis XIV; military attack on the civil population. — F., fr. dragon, 'dragoon'. See dragon and -ade.

dragoon, n. — F. dragon, 'dragon, dragoon, carbine'; so called from its resemblance to the fire breathing dragon of the fable. See dragon.

Derivatives: dragoon, tr. v., dragoon-age, n., dragoon-er. n.

drail, tr. and intr. v., to drag or trail; to draggle.

— A blend of drag and trail.

Derivative: drail. n.

drain, tr. and intr. v. — ME. draynen, fr. OE. drēhnigean, drēahnian, drēhnian, 'to strain', lit. 'to dry out', and rel. to OE. dryge, 'dry'. See dry. Derivatives: drain, n., drain-age, n., drain-ed, adj., drain-er, n.

draisine, n., a dandy horse. — F. draisine, draisienne, fr. G. Draisine, named after its inventor, Baron Karl von Drais of Saverbrun near Mannheim (died in 1851).

drake, n., the male of the duck. — ME. drake, rel. to LG. drāke and to the second element in OHG. anutrehho. (This latter stands for \*anutrahho, a compound, the first element of which is cogn. with L. anas, 'duck'; see Anas.) ME. and LG. drāke and the second element in OHG. \*anut-trahho are of imitative origin and mean 'drake'. (Cp. Alamannic rätsch, rätscher, 'drake', from the verb ratschen, 'to rattle'.) Accordingly OHG. anutrehho (whence MHG. antrech, G. Enterich) is tautological and lit. means 'duckduck'.

drake, n., dragon. — ME., fr. OE. draca, fr. L. dracō, 'dragon'. See dragon.

dram, n., a weight. — OF. drame (F. drachme), fr. L. drachma, 'drachma', fr. Gk. δραχμή, 'an Attic weight; a silver coin', lit. 'a handful', rel. to δραγμή, 'handful', δράγμα, 'a sheaf', lit. 'as much as one can grasp, a handful', from the stem of δράσσεσθαι (for \*δράχ-σεσθαι), 'to clutch, grasp, seize'; cogn. with Arm. trçak, 'faggot', perh. also with OSlav. po-dragŭ, 'border', OHG. zarga, 'border, edge, frame', ON. targa, OE. targe, 'shield, buckler'. Cp. drachma, Drassidae. Cp. also targe, 'shield'.

drama, n. — Late L., fr. Gk. δρᾶμα, 'deed, act, action represented on the stage, drama', fr. δρᾶν, 'to do, accomplish', which is rel. to δραίνειν, 'to be ready to do', and cogn. with Lith. daraù, darýti, Lett. darit, 'to make, do'. Cp. drastic. For the ending see suff. -ma.

dramatic, adj. — Late L. drāmaticus, fr. Gk. δρᾶματικός, 'dramatic', fr. δρᾶμα, gen. δράματος, 'drama'. See prec. word and -ic.

Derivative: dramatic-al-ly, adv.

dramatis personae, the characters in a play. — L.

dramatist, n., a writer of plays. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. Gk. δρᾶμα, gen. δρᾶματος, 'drama'. See drama.

dramatize, tr. v., to make into a drama. — See dramatist and -ize and cp. F. dramatiser.

Derivatives: dramatiz-ation, n., dramatiz-er, n. dramaturge, n., a dramatist. — F., fr. Gk. δραματουργός, 'a maker of plays, dramatist', which is compounded of δραμα, gen. δράματος, 'drama', and ἔργον, 'work'. See drama and work and cp. ergon and words there referred to. The word dramaturge was introduced into French in 1668 by the poet Jean Chapelain (1595-1674).

dramaturgy, n., composition and production of plays. — G. Dramaturgie, fr. Gk. δρᾶματουργία, 'dramatic composition', fr.δρᾶματουργός, 'maker of plays'. See prec. word and- y (representing Gk. -ία). Dramaturgie was introduced into German by the German critic and dramatist Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729-81) in his Hamburgische Dramaturgie (1767-69).

Derivatives: dramaturg-ic, adj., dramaturg-ist, n. drank, past tense of drink. — ME. dranc, fr. OE. dranc, fr. drincan, 'to drink'. See drink.

drape, tr. v. — F. draper, 'to cover with cloth, drape', fr. drap, 'cloth', fr. Late L. drappus, which is prob. of Gaulish origin and ult. derives fr. I.-E. \*dre-p-, 'to tear off', whence also OI. drāpih, 'mantle, garment'. Lith. drāpanos (pl.), 'linen, women's linen, undergarment' (the original meaning prob. was 'a piece torn off'), Gk. δρέπειν, 'to pluck', Russ. drápati, drjápati, Pol. drapać, Serbo-Croat. drápati, 'to scratch, tear'. I.-E. \*dre-p- is a -p-enlargement of base \*der-, 'to flay', whence Gk. δέρειν, 'to flay', δέριμα, 'skin'. See derma and cp. drah, 'a kind of cloth', trap, 'clothes'. Cp. also the first element in drepanoid.

drape, n. — Partly fr. F. drap, partly fr. drape, v. draper, n. — ME., fr. AF. draper, which corresponds to OF., F. drapier, fr. drap, 'cloth'. See drape, v., and agential suff. -er.

drapery, n. — OF. (= F.) draperie, fr. draper, 'to cover with cloth, drape'. See drape, v., and -ery.

Derivative: drapery, tr. v.

Drassidae, n. pl., a family of spiders (zool.) — ModL., lit., 'seizers', formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. δράσσεσθαι (for \*δράχ-σεσθαι), 'to clutch, grasp. seize'. See dram.

drastic, adj., having a strong effect. — Gk. δραστικός, 'active, efficient, violent', fr. δραστός, 'done', verbal adj. of δρᾶν, 'to do, accomplish'. See drama and -ic.

Derivative: drastic-al-ly, adv.

drat, interj. — Fr. od rot, which is aphetic for God rot.

draught, n. -- See draft.

draughts, n., the British name for the game of checkers. — Pl. of prec. word.

**Dravidian**, adj., pertaining to a race in Southern India or to the languages spoken by them. —

Formed with suff. ian fr. OI. *Drāviḍaḥ*, name of a region in Southern India.

draw, tr. and intr. v. — ME. drahen, drawen, fr. OE. dragan, 'to draw', rel. to ON. draga, 'to draw', OS. dragan, OFris. draga, drega, MDu. draghen, dreghen, OHG. tragan, MHG., G. tragen, 'to bear, carry', Goth. ga-dragan, 'to pull, draw', and perh. cogn. with L. trahere, 'to pull, draw'. See tract, 'region', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also drag, draggle, drail, drawl, dray, dredge, 'dragnet'. Cp. also droshky.

Derivatives: draw, n., draw-ee, n., draw-er, n., draw-ing, n.

Drawcansir, n., bully, braggart. — Named after a character in George Villiers, the 2nd Duke of Buckinham's *The Rehearsal* (1672). According to the OED. the name was coined from (the phrase) 'draw a can of liquor'.

drawing room. — Abbreviation of withdrawing room; orig. name of the room into which the ladies would withdraw at the end of dinner. See withdraw.

drawl, intr. and tr. v. — Prob. freq. of draw; cp. Du. dralen, 'to be slow', fr. dragen, 'to draw'. Cp. draggle.

Derivatives: drawl, n., drawl-er, n., drawl-ing, adj., drawl-ing-ly, adv., drawl-ing-ness, n., drawl-y, adi.

drawn, pp. of draw. — ME. drawen, fr. OE. dragen, fr. dragan, 'to draw'. See draw.

dray, n., a strong cart used for carrying heavy loads. — ME. dreie, fr. OE. dræge, 'a dragnet', lit. 'that which is drawn', fr. dragan, 'to draw'. Cp. ON. draga, pl. drögur, 'timber carried on horseback trailing along the ground', Swed. drög, 'sledge, dray', and see draw.

dray, n., a squirrel's nest. — See drey.

dread, tr. and intr. v. — ME. dreden, prob. aphetic for adreden, fr. OE. ādrædan, var. of andrædan, 'to fear', which is rel. to OS. ant-drādan, OHG. in-trātan, 'to fear'.

Derivatives: dread, n., dread, adj. (q.v.), dreaded, dread-ful, adjs., dread-ful-ly, adv.

dread, adj. - ME., prop. pp. of dread, v.

dreadnought, n. and adj. — Lit. 'dreading nothing'; compounded of dread, v., and nought.

dreadnought, n., largest type of battleship. — So called from the name of the first such battleship, launched in 1906.

dream, n. — ME. dreem, dreme, rel. to OS. drōm, ON. draumr, Norw. draum, Dan. drøm, Swed. dröm, OFris. drām, Du. droom, OHG., MHG. troum, G. Traum, 'dream'. These words prob. derive fr. Teut. \*drauma (for \*draugma-), and lit. mean 'deception, illusion, phantom', and, accordingly, are rel. to ON. draugr, OS. gidrog, MDu. gedroch, OHG. gitrog, MHG. getroc, 'phantom, ghost', OS. bi-driogan, 'to deceive', OHG. triogan, 'to lie', MHG. triegen, G. trügen, 'to deceive' (whence Trug, 'deception'). Derivatives: dream, intr. and tr. v., dream-er,

n., dream-ful, adj., dream-ful-ly, adv., dream-ful-ness, n., dream-less, adj., dream-less-ly, adv., dream-less-ness, n., dream-like, adj., dream-y, adj., dream-i-ly, adv.

drear, adj. (poet.) - Shortened fr. dreary.

dreary, adj. — ME. dreri, dreori, fr. OE. drēorig, 'bloodstained, gory; sad, sorrowful', fr. drēor, 'gore, blood'; rel. to OHG. trūrac, MHG. trūrec, G. traurig, 'sad, sorrowful', OHG. trūrēn, 'to lower the eyes; to mourn, lament; MHG. trūren, G. trauern, 'to mourn, lament', and to OE. drēosan, 'to fall, sink, become slow, become inactive', OS. driosan, Goth. driusan, 'to fall', MHG. trōr, 'dew, rain'. Cp. drowse, drizzle. Derivatives: drear-i-ly, adv., drear-i-ness, n.

dredge, n., a dragnet. — From the stem of OE. dragan, 'to draw'. See draw.

Derivative: *dredge*, tr. v., to gather with a dredge; intr. v., to use a dredge.

dredge, tr. v., to sprinkle. — Orig. 'to sprinkle with flour', fr. obsol. dredge, 'sweetmeat', fr. ME. dragie, drage, fr. OF. dragie, dragee (F. dragée), 'sugarplum, sugar almond', which derives fr. L. tragēmata (pl.), 'dessert, confectionery', fr. Gk. τραγήματα, pl. of τράγημα, 'sweetmeat, dessert, confectionery', fr. Gk. τραγεῖν, II. aor. of τρώγειν, 'to gnaw, nibble'. See trout and cp. tragic, troglodyte.

dredge, n., a mixture of grain sown together. — OF. dragie (F. dragée), 'fodder, provender', fr. Gaulish-L. \*dravocāta, fr. L. dravoca, 'bur'. See tare, 'a creeping grass', and cp. doob.

dredger, n., a boat used for dredging. — Formed fr. dredge, 'dragnet', with agential suff. -er.

dredger, n., a metal box for sprinkling flour, etc.

Formed fr. dredge, 'to sprinkle', with agential suff. -er.

dree, tr. v., to endure (archaic.) — ME. dreen, fr. OE. drēogan, 'to work, suffer, endure', rel. to ON. drygja, 'to do, accomplish', Goth. driugan, 'to serve as a soldier', and cogn. with OSlav. drugū, 'friend', Lith. draūgas, draūgalas, 'friend, comrade', Lett. draūgs, 'friend', OPruss. draugiwaldūnen (acc.), 'coheir'. Cp. drudge.

dreg, n. — ME., fr. ON. dregg, which is rel. to OE. dræst, dærst, dærste, 'dregs, lees', OHG. trestir, MHG., G. trester, 'grapeskins, husks', and cogn. with Gk. τρᾶχύς, 'rough', Alb. drā, (for \*dhroghā), 'dregs of oil'; OLith. drages, OPruss. dragios, OSlav. droždiję, 'lees'. See trachea and cp. dross.

Derivatives: dregg-ish, adj., dregg-y, adj., dregg-i-ly, adv., dregg-i-ness, n.

drench, tr. v. — ME. drenchen, fr. OE. drencan, 'to give to drink', for \*drank-jan, causative of drincan, 'to drink'. Cp. ON. drekkja, Swed. dränka, Du. drenken, G. tränken, Goth. dragk-jan, 'to give to drink', and see drink.

Derivatives: drench, n. (q.v.), drench-er, n., drench-ing-ly, adv.

drench, n. — ME. drench, fr. OE. drenc, 'a drink, potion', fr. drencan, 'to give to drink'. Cp.

OS., MLG., Du. drank, OHG., MHG., G. trank, and see drench, v.

Drepanis, n., name of a genus of birds (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δρεπανίς, a kind of bird, prob. 'the swift', fr. δρεπάνη, 'sickle'; so called from its sickle-shaped wings. See next word.

drepanoid, adj., sickle-shaped. — Compounded of Gk. δρεπάνη, 'sickle, reaping hook', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εῖδος, 'form, shape'. The first element is rel. to δρέπειν, 'to pluck'; see drape. The second element derives fr. Gk. ἴδος, 'form, shape'; see -oid.

dress, tr. and intr. v. — ME. dressen, 'to direct, prepare; to dress', fr. OF. (= F.) dresser, fr. VL. \*dīrēctiāre, fr. L. dīrēctus, pp. of dīrigere, 'to put into a straight line; to direct, guide'. See direct, v., and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: dress, n., dresser (q.v.), dress-ing, n., dress-y, adj., dress-i-ly, adv., dress-i-ness, n.

dresser, n., one who dresses. — Formed fr. dress, v., with agential suff. -er.

dresser, n., cupboard. — F. dressoir, fr. dresser. See dress. v.

drew, past tense of draw. — ME. drew, fr. OE. drew, fr. dragan, 'to draw'. See draw.

drey, also dray, n., a squirrel's nest. — Of uncertain origin.

dribble, intr. v., to fall in drops; tr. v., to let fall in drops. — Freq. of the verb *drib*, an obsolete var. of drip. For the ending see suff. -le. Derivatives: *dribble*, n., *dribbl-er*, n.

driblet, n., a small amount. — Dimin. of the obsolete noun drib. See prec. word and -et.

drift, n. — ME. drift, formed with suff. -t fr. OE. drifan, 'to drive'. Cp. ON. drift, 'snowdrift', Dan., Swed., Du. drift, G. Trift, 'pasturage, drove, flock'. See drive and cp. adrift. Drift stands to drive as gift stands to give, rift to rive, shrift to shrive, thrift to thrive.

Derivatives: drift, intr. and tr. v., drift-age, n., drift-er, n., drift-ing, n., and adj., drift-ing-ly, adv., drift-y, adj.

drill, tr. and intr. v., to bore. — Du. drillen, 'to bore; to train (soldiers)', fr. I.-E. base \*ter-, 'to turn, to bore by turning', whence also OE. byrel, 'hole'. See thrill.

drill, n., an instrument for boring. — Partly fr. Du. dril, drille, 'an instrument for boring' (fr. drillen, 'to bore'), partly fr. drill, 'to bore'.

drill, tr. v., to train (soldiers, etc.) — Du. drillen, 'to train', identical with the verb drillen, 'to bore' (see drill, 'to bore'). For sense development cp. MLG. drillen, 'to turn, roll'.

Derivative: drill, n., the act of training (soldiers, etc.).

drill, n., a small furrow. — Fr. obsol. drill, 'rill', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivative: drill, tr. v., to sow in drills,

drill, n., a kind of coarse twilled cotton. — Fr. earlier drilling, corruption of G. Drillich, fr. MHG. dril(i)ch, from the OHG. adjective drilich, 'threefold', alteration of L. trilix, gen. -līcis;

'woven with three sets of leashes, triply twilled', fr. ter, 'three times', and *līcium*, 'a thread of the web', which is rel. to *oblīquus*, 'slanting, sidelong'. See tri- and oblique and cp. twill.

drill, n., a baboon of Western Africa. — Native name. Cp. mandrill.

drilling, n., the act of a person who drills. —
Formed from the verb drill with subst. suff.
-ing.

drilling, n. — Original, but now obsolete form of drill, 'twilled cotton'.

drink, tr. and intr. v. — ME. drinken, fr. OE. drincan, rel. to OS. drinkan, OFris. drinka, Du. drinken, OHG. trinkan, MHG., G. trinken, ON. drekka, Dan. drikke, Swed. dricka, Goth. drigkan, 'to drink'. Cp. drench, drunken, drown. Derivatives: drink n., drink-able, adj., drink-er, n., drink-ing, n.

drip, intr. and tr. v. — ME. drippen, fr. OE. dryppan, rel. to MLG., Du. druipen, MHG. trüpfen, Dan. dryppe, lit. 'to fall in drops'. Cp. OHG. triofan, MHG., G. triefen, 'to drop, drip', OE. droppian, 'to drop', and see drop. Cp. also dribble.

Derivatives: drip, n., dripp-ing, n. and adj., dripp-v. adi.

drive, tr. and intr. v. — ME. driven, fr. OE. drifan, rel. to ON. drīfa, Dan. drive, Swed. driva, OS. drīban, Du. drijven, OHG. trīban, MHG. trīben, G. treiben, Goth. dreiban, 'to drive'. Cp. drift, drove, n.

Derivative: drive, n., driv-er, n., driv-ing, n. and adi. driv-ing-lv, adv.

drivel, intr.v., 1) to slaver; 2) to talk foolishly. — ME. drevelen, drivelen, dravelen, fr. OE. dreftian, 'to slobber'; prob. rel. to draff, (q.v.) Cp. drool. Derivatives: drivel, n., drivel(l)-er, n., drivel(l)-ing-ly, adv.

driven, adj., prop. pp. of drive. — ME. driven, fr. OE. drifen, 'driven', pp. of drifan, 'to drive'. See drive.

drizzle, intr. and tr. v. — Freq. of ME. dresen, 'to fall', fr. OE. drēosan. See dreary and freq. suff. -le and cp. drowse.

Derivatives: drizzle, n., drizzl-y, adj.

drogher, n., a kind of vessel. — Du., now spelled droger, lit. 'drier', whence 'a vessel for drying herrings', fr. drogen, 'to dry', fr. droog, 'dry'. See dry and agential suff. -er.

drogue, n., a small buoy attached to the end of a harpoon line. — Prob. rel. to drag, n. Cp. dial. E. drug, 'to drag'.

droit, n., legal right. — F. droit, 'right' (n.), fr. droit, 'right' (adj.), fr. L. dīrēctus, pp. of dīrigere, 'to put into a straight line, direct'. Cp. OProvenç. dreich, dreit, dret, Catal. dret, Sp. derecho, Port. dereito, It. diritto, dritto, 'right', which all derive fr. L. dīrēctus. See direct, v. and adj., and cp. adroit, maladroit.

droll, adj., 1) amusingly odd; n., a droll person, funny, droll, odd. — F. drôle, 'funny, droll, odd', from the noun drôle, 'a funny fellow', fr.

earlier F. drolle, fr. MDu. droll, 'an odd little fellow'.

Derivatives: droll, v., droll-ish, adj., droll-ishness, n., droll-y, adv., droll-ness, n.

drollery, n. — F. drôlerie, fr. drôle. See prec. word and -ery.

-drome, combining form lit. meaning 'running, course', as in *aerodrome*. — Gk. -δρομος, fr. δρόμος, 'a running, course, race, racecourse'. See dromedary.

dromedary, n. — OF. dromedaire (F. dromadaire). fr. Late L. dromedārius (camelus), fr. dromas. gen. -adis. 'running', fr. Gk. δρομάς, gen. -άδος. of s.m., which is rel. to δραμεῖν, 'to run', δέδρομα, 'I ran', δρόμος, 'a running, course, race, racecourse', fr. I.-E. base \*drem-, 'to run'. whence also OI. dramati, 'runs'. Base \*drem- is a collateral form of base \*drā-, 'to move quickly, to run', whence OI, dráti, 'runs, hastens', Gk. ἀποδιδράσχειν, 'to run away' (with reduplication of base \*δρα-), δρασμός, 'a running away, flight'. ἄδοᾶστος, 'not inclined to run away', 'Αδράστεια, 'Nemesis', lit. 'from whom there is no escape', and prob. also ON. titra, OHG. zittaron, 'to tremble'. Cp. Adrastea. -drome. Dromiacea, Dromiceius, dromond, and the second element in anadromous. Boedromion. catadromous, hippodrome, lampadedromy, loxodromic, palindrome, prodrome, syndrome. Cp. also teeter. — The change of a to e in Late L. dromedārius is due to the influence of Latin words ending in -edārius, as essedārius, 'a fighter in a British or a Gallic war chariot' (see essedum), verēdārius, 'post boy, courier' (fr. verēdus, 'a swift horse'). F. dromadaire-with a instead of e-has been refashioned after Gk. δρομάς.

Dromiacea, n., a group of crabs (zool.) — Formed with suff. acea fr. Gk. δρομίας, 'crab', lit. 'runner', rel. to δρόμος 'a running, course', δραμεῖν, 'to run'. See prec. word.

Dromiceius, n., the genus of ratite birds, the emu (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. δρομαῖος, 'running fast, swift', fr. δρόμος, 'a running, course'. See dromedary and cp. prec. word.

dromond, n., a large fast-sailing ship of the Middle Ages. — OF. dromon, dromont, fr. Late L. dromonem, acc. of dromo, 'a fast-sailing vessel', fr. Gk. δρόμων, of s.m., lit. 'a runner', fr. δρόμος, 'a running, course'. See dromedary.

-dromous, combining form meaning 'running', as in catadromous. — Gk. -δρομος, fr. δρόμος, 'a running, course'. See -drome. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see suff. -ous.

drone, n., the male of the honeybee. — ME. drane, fr. OE. drān, drēn, rel. to OS. drān, dreno, MLG. drone (whence Dan. drone, G. Drohne), MDu. drāne, OHG. treno, MHG. trene, 'drone', and cogn. with Gk. θρωνάξ, 'drone', the second element in τενθρήνη, 'a kind of wasp', and in ἀνθρήνη, 'wild bee', θρῆνος,' dirge', from the I.-E. base \*dhrěn-, 'to hum, buzz, murmur',

whence also OI. dhránati, 'resounds', MIr. drēsacht (for \*drensacht), 'to cry' (said of a swan) (L. drēnsāre, of s.m., is a Celtic loan word). Cp. threnetic, Anthrenus, Tenthredinidae. Base \*dhrěn- is an enlargement of the imitative base \*dher-, whence Gk. θρεῖσθαι (for \*θρέΓεσθαι), 'to cry aloud, shriek', θροῦν, of s.m., θρόος, θροῦς, 'noise, murmur', θρῦλος, 'murmur', θόρυβος, 'noise', OE. drēam, OS. drōm, MDu. droom, 'musical sound, melody'. Cp. dor.

drone, intr. v., to make a monotonous humming sound; tr.v., to utter in a dull monotonous tone.

— Rel. to—and prob. even derived from—drone, n. Cp. the rel. words MLG. drönen (whence Du. dreunen, G. dröhnen), Dan. drøne, Swed. dröna, Norw., Icel. drynja, 'to roar', Goth. drunjus, 'sound'.

Derivative: dron-ing-lv, adv.

drongo, n., any of various crowlike birds of the family Dicruridae. — Malagasy.

**drool,** intr. v., to drivel; n., to talk foolishly (*U.S. Slang*) — Fr. **drivel.** 

Derivative: drool, n.

droop, intr. v., to sink, hang down; to fail; tr.v., to let sink or hang down. — ME. droupen, fr. ON. drūpa, 'to droop, sink', which is rel. to ON. dropi, OE. dropa, 'drop'. See next word. Derivatives: droop-er, n., droop-ing, adj., droop-ing-ly, adv., droop-ing-ness, n.

drop, n. — ME. drope, fr. OE. dropa, 'drop', rel. to OS. dropo, ON. dropi, MLG. troppe, Du. drop, OHG. tropfo, MHG. tropfe, G. Tropfen, 'drop', OE. drēopan, OS. driopan, ON. drjūpa, OFris. driāpa, Du. druipen, OHG. triofan, MHG., G. triefen, 'to drop, drip'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*dhrāb-, whence also OIr. drucht (for \*drupt), 'dewdrop'. Cp.—with -bh formative element—Gk. θρύπτειν, 'to break to pieces, break small, crush', and—with -p-formative element—Lett. drupu, drupt, 'to crumble to pieces'. Cp. drip. Cp. also the second element in Cladrastis and in lithontriptic.

drop, tr. and intr. v. — OE. dropian, fr. dropa, 'drop'. See drop, n.

Derivatives: dropp-er, n., dropp-ing, n.

droplet, n. — Formed fr. drop, n., with dimin. suff. -let.

dropsy, n. — ME. dropsie, aphetic for ME. idropsie, ydropsie, fr. OF. idropisie (F. hydropisie), fr. L. hydropisis, fr. Gk. δδρωψ, 'dropsy', which is formed from δδωρ, 'water', and suff. -ωψ, lit. '-eyed'. See hydro- and -ops and cp. hydropsy, which is a doublet of dropsy.

Derivatives: drops-ical, adj., drops-ical-ly, adv. Drosera, n., a genus of plants, the sundew (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δροσερός, 'dewy', fr. δρόσος, 'dew', which is of uncertain origin; so called because the glands of the leaves exude drops of a fluid resembling dewdrops.

Droseraceae, n.pl., the sundew family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae. droseraceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

droshky, also drosky, n. — Russ. drožki (pl.), dimin. of drogi (pl.), 'wagon', rel. to doróga, (which corresponds to Pol. drága, Czech dráha), 'way', and cogn. with Norw. drag, 'drawing rope', and with ON. draga, 'to draw'; see drag, draw. For the relationship between Russ. drogi, 'wagon', and doróga, 'way', cp. E. wain and wagon, which are related to way.

drosometer, n., an instrument for measuring the quantity of dew. — Compounded of Gk. δρόσος, 'dew', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See Drosera and meter. 'poetical rhythm'.

dross, n., refuse. — ME. drosse, fr. OE. drōss, 'dregs, dirt', rel. to drōsna (pl.), 'dregs', MDu. droesen(e), Du. droesem, OHG. truosana, MHG. drusene, G. Drusen, 'husks, dregs', and to E. dreg (q.v.) Cp. druse.

Derivatives: dross, tr. v., dross-er, n., dross-y, adj., dross-i-ness, n.

drought, n. — ME. drougth, drugthe, fr. OE. drūgað, drūgoð, rel. to OE. drūgian, 'to dry, wither', drīge, 'dry', and to Du. droogte, 'drought'. See dry.

Derivative: drought-v, adi.

drove, n., a number of cattle, or other animals, driven; a herd. — ME. drof, drove, fr. OE. drāf, dræf, 'drove, herd, crowd, band', rel. to drīfan, 'to drive'. See drive.

Dirivative: dro-ver. n.

drove, past tense of drive. — ME. drof, fr. OE. drāf, 'drove', fr. drīfan, 'to drive'. See drive.

drown, intr. and tr. v. — ME. drunen, drounen, corresponding to OE. \*drūnian. Cp. ME. drunknen, fr. OE. druncnian, 'to become intoxicated; to be drowned'. Cp. also ON. drukna, 'to be drowned', G. ertränken, 'to drown', ertrinken, 'to be drowned', and see drink.

Derivatives: drown-er, n., drown-ing-lv, adv.

drowse, intr. and tr. v. — OE. drūsian, drūsan, 'to become languid, to be slow or sluggish', rel. to drēosan, 'to fall, sink'. See dreary.

Derivatives: drowse, n., drows-y, adj., drows-i-ly, adv., drows-i-ness, n.

drub, tr. v., to beat with a stick; intr. v., to stamp.
The orig. meaning was 'to bastinado'; prob.
fr. Arab. darb, 'a beating (with a stick)', fr. dáraba, 'he beat, struck'.

Derivatives: drub, n., drubb-er, n., drubb-ing, n. drudge, intr. and tr. v. — ME. druggen, prob. fr. OE. drēogan, 'to work, suffer, endure'. See dree. Derivatives: drudge, n., drudg-ery, n., drudg-ing-ly, adv.

drug, n. — ME. drogge, drugge, fr. F. drogue, fr. MLG. droge fate, 'dry casks', i.e. 'goods in packing cases', in which phrase droge was mistaken to be the name of the contents. See E. Gamillscheg, Etymologisches Wörterbuch der französischen Sprache, 1918, p. 327. For the etymology of MLG. droge see dry.

Derivatives: drug, tr. and intr. v. drugg-er, n., druggery (q.v.), drugget (q.v.), druggist (q.v.), drugg-y, adj.

druggery, n., 1) drugs; 2) a place for selling drugs.

— F. droguerie, fr. drogue. See drug and -ery. drugget, n., a coarse woolen fabric. — F. droguei, fr. drogue, 'drug; worthless stuff, trash'. See drug. druggist, n. — F. droguiste, a hybrid coined fr. drogue and -iste, a suff. of Greek origin. See drug and -ist.

druid, n., an ancient Celtic priest or soothsayer.

F. druide, fr. L. pl. druides (Caesar), druidae (Cicero), fr. OCelt. druid, which stands for \*dru-wid, and is compounded of \*daru-, \*dru-, 'oak', and \*wid-, 'know', hence lit. meaning 'they who know the oak'; so called in allusion to their practices with the mistletoe. Cp. Pliny, 16, 249. For the first element see tree and cp. dryas, Drusilla, for the second see vision.

Derivatives: the hybrids druid-ess, n., druid-ic, druid-ic-al, adjs., druid-ism, n., druid-ry, n.

drum, n. — Prob. fr. LG. trumme or MDu. tromme, 'drum'; cp. Du. trom, trommel, Dan. tromme, MHG. trume, trumme, trumbe, G. Trommel, Dan. tromme, Swed. trumma, 'drum'; of imitative origin. Cp. trombone, trommel, trump, 'trumpet'.

Derivatives: drum, intr. and tr. v., drumm-er, n., drumm-y, adi.

drum, n. - See drumlin.

本本一部の一種 丁香

**drumble**, n., a sluggish person. — A var. of *dumble*, which itself is a dial. var. of **dummel**. Derivative: *drumble*, intr. v., *drumbl-er*, n.

drumlin, n., a small hill consisting of glacial drift (geol.) — Fr. drumling, dimin. of drum, 'ridge' (cp. 2nd drum), fr. Gael. and Ir. druim, 'back, ridge', which is rel. to OIr. druimm, W. trum, of s.m.

**Drummond light.** — Named after the Scottish engineer Thoms *Drummond* (1797-1840).

drunk, adj. — ME. drunke, alter. of drunken, fr. OE. druncen, 'drunk', fr. drincan, 'to drink'; prop. pp. of drink.

Derivatives: drunk, n., drunk-ard, n., drunken (q.v.), drunk-erv, n.

**drunken**, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *druncen*, 'one who has drunk, intoxicated'; prop. old pp. of **drink**. Cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: drunken-ly, adv., drunken-ness, n. drupe, n., stone fruit (bot.) — F., fr. L. drupa, druppa (scil. oliva), 'an overripe (olive)', fr. Gk. δρύππα, which is shortened fr. δρυ-πεπής, 'ripened on the tree', said especially of olives. See dryad and pepsin.

Derivatives: drup-aceous, adj., drupel (q.v.), drupeole (q.v.), drupi-ferous, adj.

drupel, drupelet, n., a little drupe. — Formed fr. prec. word with the dimin. suffixes -el, resp. -el and -et.

druse, n., a cavity in a rock lined with crystals (geol.) — G. Druse, 'druse, geode; sediment, husks, dregs', rel. to OE. drōsna, 'dregs', drōss, 'dregs, dirt'. See dross.

Druse, n., member of a Mohammedan sect. — Arab. duráz, pl. of darazf, 'Druse'. Named after

the founder of the sect, *Ismail ad-Darazī*, 'the tailor' (11th cent.) Cp. darzee, 'tailor'.

Drusilla, fem. PN. — L. *Drūsilla*, fem. dimin. of

L. Drūsus, a surname frequently occurring in the Livian gens, for earlier Drausus, which is prob. a Celtic word and lit. means 'strong'. Cp. OCelt. \*daru., \*dru-, 'oak; strong', and see druid. dry, adj. — ME. dry, drie, fr. OE. dryge, 'dry', rel to MIG dröge, droge, MDu druge, dröghe.

dry, adj. — ME. dry, drie, fr. OE. dryge, 'dry', rel. to MLG. dröge, droge, MDu. druge, dröghe, Du. droog, OHG. trucchan, MHG. trucken, trocken, G. trocken, 'dry', ON. draugr, 'dry wood', OE. drūgað, drūgoð, 'drought'. Cp. drain, drogher, drought, drug.

Derivatives: dry, n., dry-ish, adj., dry-ly, adv., dry-ness, n.

dry, tr. and intr. v. — ME. dryen, drien, fr. OE. drygan, fr. dryge, 'dry'. See dry, adj. Derivative: dry-er. n.

dryad, n., a forest nymph. — L. dryas (pl. dryadēs), fr. Gk. δρυάς (pl. δρυάδες), fr. δρῦς, gen. δρυός, 'oak; tree', which is rel. to δρῦμός, 'oakwood; wood', δόρυ, 'stem, tree, beam, shaft of a spear, spear', δένδρεον, δένδρον (dissimilated fr. \*δέρ-δρεΓ-ον), 'tree', fr. I.-E. base \*derew(o)-, \*drew(o)-, 'tree, wood', whence also OE. trēo, trēow, 'tree, wood'. See tree and cp. dendro-, dory-, the first element in druid and the second element in deodar, germander, hamadryad.

dryasdust, n., a dry, pedantic man. — Compounded of the words dry as dust.

Derivative: dryasdust, adj., dry and pedantic.

dual, adj., composed of two. — L. duālis, 'containing two', fr. duo, 'two', which is cogn. with Gk. δύο, OE. tū, 'two'. See two and adj. suff. -al and cp. deuce, double, doubt, dozen, dubious, duel, duet, duplex.

Derivatives: dual, n., dualin (q.v.), dual-ism, n., dual-ist, n., dualist-ic, adj., duality (q.v.), dualize (q.v.), dual-ly, adv., dual-ness, n.

dualin, n., an explosive made of sawdust, nitroglycerin and potassium nitrate (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -in fr. L. duālis, 'containing two' (see prec. word); so called in allusion to the two substances added to nitroglycerin.

duality, n., the quality of being dual. — F. dualité, fr. Late L. duālitātem, acc. of duālitās, 'the number two', fr. L. duālis. See dual and -ity. dualize. tr. v., to make, or regard as, dual. —

Formed with suff. -ize fr. L. duālis. See dual. Derivative: dualiz-ation, n.

dub, tr. v., to make a knight. — OE. dubbian, 'to knight', rel. to ON. dubba, 'to equip, adorn; to knight', LG. dubben, 'to strike'; see dowel. OF. adober (also spelled aduber, adouber), 'to dub' [whence F. adouber, 'to touch (a piece of chess)], is a Teut, loan word.

Derivatives: dubb-er, n., dubb-ing, n.

dub, tr. and intr. v., to thrust; n., a thrust. — Prob. of imitative origin.

dub, n., a pool, a puddle. — Of uncertain origin. dub, n., a small copper coin (*India*). — Telugu dabbu.

dubash, dobash, n., an Indian interpreter. — Hind. dubhāshiyā, dobāshī, lit. 'a man of two languages', fr. du, do, 'two', and bhāsha, 'language'. The first element derives fr. OI. dvā; see two. The second element comes fr. OI. bhāṣā, 'language', which is rel. to bhāṣate, 'speaks, talks'. See bellow.

dubber, n., a large vessel. — Pers. dabbah. Cp. Mahri dabara.

**dubiety**, n., doubtfulness. — L. *dubietās*, 'doubt, uncertainty', fr. *dubius*. See next word and subst. suff. -ty.

dubious, adj. — L. dubiōsus, 'doubtful', fr. dubius, 'vacillating; doubtful', which prob. stands for I.-E. \*du-bhw-iyo-s and lit. means 'being double, of double nature', fr. du-, stem of L. duo, 'two' (see dual), and I.-E. base \*bhū-, 'to be', which prob. appears also in the second element of L. probus, 'good, serviceable', and superbus, 'haughty, proud'. See be and future and cp. doubt. Cp. also prove and superb. Cp. also Gk. διφυής, 'of double nature or form', which is formally the exact equivalent of L. dubius.

Derivatives: dubious-ly, adv., dubious-ness, n. dubitable, adj. — L. dubitābilis, 'doubtful', fr. dubitāre. See next word and -able.

Derivative: dubitabl-y, adv.

dubitate, intr. v., to doubt. — L. dubitātus, pp. of dubitāre, 'to be uncertain in opinion, to doubt'. See doubt, v., and verbal suff. -ate.

dubitation, n. — F., fr. L. dubitātiōnem, acc. of dubitātiō, 'a wavering in opinion, uncertainty', fr. dubitātus, pp. of dubitāre. See prec. word and -ion.

dubitative, adj. — L. dubitātīvus, 'doubtful', fr. dubitātus, pp. of dubitāre. See dubitate and -ive. Derivative: dubitative-ly, adv.

ducal, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a duke.

F. ducal, fr. Late L. ducālis, 'pertaining to a leader', from the stem of L. dux, gen. ducis, 'leader'. See duke and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: ducal-ly, adv.

ducat, n., name of several coins. — OF. (= F.), fr. It. ducato, of s.m., from Δούκας (fr. Δούξ, grecization of L. dux, 'leader'), surname of the emperor Constantine X of the Byzantine Empire (1059-67), which was impressed upon the gold coins struck during his reign. This name was confused later with It. ducato, 'duchy, dukedom', fr. duce, 'duke', fr. L. ducem, acc. of dux, 'leader' (see duke).

ducatoon, n., name of various former silver coins.
 F. ducaton, fr. It. ducatone, augment. of ducato. See ducat and -oon.

duce, n., a leader. — It., 'leader, chief', fr. L. ducem, acc. of dux. See duke and cp. duchess. Duchesnea, n., a genus of plants, the Indian strawberry. — ModL., named after the French botanist Antoine-Nicolas Duchesne (1747-1827).

duchess, n., the wife of a duke. — F. duchesse, fem. of duc, 'duke'. See duke and -ess and cp.

It. duchessa, OProvenç. duquessa, duguessa, Sp. duquesa, Port. duqueza, 'duchess'.

duchy, n. — OF. duchee, fr. VL. \*ducitātem, acc. of \*ducitās, from L. dux, gen. ducis, 'leader'. See duke. F. duché is not derived fr. OF. duchee. but fr. VL. ducātus, lit. 'leadership' (fr. L. dux, gen. ducis), whence also It. dogato, OProvenç. ducat. dugat. Sp. and Port. ducado.

duck, n., the bird. — ME. duk, duke, fr. OE. dūce, 'duck', lit. 'the diving bird'. See next word and cp. duckling.

duck, intr. and tr. v., to dive. — ME. douken, duken, rel. to OFris. dūka, MLG. dūken, Du. duiken, OHG. -tūhhan (only in compounds), MHG. tūchen, G. tauchen, 'to dive', MHG. tucken, tücken, G. ducken, 'to stoop, duck, dive', and to OE. dūce, 'duck'. See prec. word and cp. duiker.

Derivative: duck, n., the act of ducking; a sudden plunge.

duck, n., a cotton or linen cloth. — Du. doek, 'linen cloth', rel. to OS., OFris. dōk, ON. dūkr, Swed. duk, Dan. dug, OHG. tuoh, MHG. tuoch, G. Tuch, 'piece of cloth'.

ducker, n., one who or that which ducks. — Formed from the verb duck with agential suff. -er.

ducker, n., one who raises or hunts ducks. — Formed fr. duck, the bird, with agential suff. -er. ducking, n., the act of one who or that which ducks. — Formed from the verb duck with subst. suff. -ing.

ducking, n., the hunting of ducks. — Formed from duck, 'the bird', with subst. suff. -ing.

duckling, n., a young duck. — Formed fr. duck, the bird, with the double dimin, suff. -ling.

duct, n. — L. ductus, 'a leading, conducting, conduit', fr. ductus, pp. of dūcere, 'to lead, conduct'. See duke and cp. aqueduct, oviduct, ventiduct, viaduct.

Derivative: duct-less, adj.

ductile, adj. — F., fr. L. ductilis, 'that which may be led or conducted; that which may be hammered', fr. ducere. See prec. word and -ile. Derivatives: ductile-ly, adv., ductile-ness, n., dictil-ity, n.

duct of Steno, duct of the parotid gland (anat.) — Named after its discoverer, the Danish anatomist Nicolas Stensen (latinized into Nicolaus Steno) (1638-1687).

ductor, n., one who, or that which, leads. — L., fr. ductus, pp. of ducere. See duct and agential suff or

dud, n., a shell that fails to explode. — Prob. fr. duds, 'cast-off clothes, rags', taken in the wider sense as 'anything useless'. See duds.

dudaim, n., a variety of melon. — Heb. dūdhā'im (pl.) (Gen. 30:14), 'mandrake', prop. 'love-exciting (plant)', fr. sing. \*dūdáy, rel. to dōdh, 'beloved, uncle'. Cp. David.

dude, n., a dandy (U.S. Slang). — Of uncertain origin.

dudeen, dudheen, n., a small tobacco pipe. — Ir. düidin, dimin. of düd, 'pipe'. For the ending see suff -een.

Dudelsack, n., bagpipe. — G., fr. Czech dudy, 'bagpipe', fr. Serbian duduk, 'pipe', ult. fr. Turk. duduq, 'pipe', which is prob. of imitative origin. For the second element in Dudelsack see sack. dudgeon, n., 1) a wood, prob. boxwood, used for handles of daggers (obsol.); 2) hilt of a dagger. — ME. dogeon, fr. AF. digeon; of uncertain origin.

dudgeon, n., anger. — Of unknown origin.

duds, n. (pl.), cast-off clothes, rags. — ME. dudde, 'clothes', rel. to ON. duði, 'swaddling clothes', duða, 'to wrap up'. Cp. dud. Cp. also dowdy.

due, adj. — ME., fr. OF. deü (F. dû), fr. VL. \*dēbūtum, for L. dēbitum, 'that which is due, debt, duty', prop. neut. pp. of dēbēre, 'to owe'. See debit, debt, which are doublets of due, and cp. duty.

Derivatives: due, adv. and n., due-ness, n., du-ly, adv.

duel, n. — F., fr. L. duellum, archaic form of bellum, 'war' (see bellicose), used in ML. in the sense of 'fight between two persons', from a fancied connection with L. duo, 'two'.

Derivatives: duel, intr. and tr. v., duell-er, n., duell-ing, n., duellist (a.v.)

duellist, n. — F. duelliste, a hybrid coined fr. L. duellum and -iste, a suff. of Greek origin. See duel and -ist.

Derivative: duellist-ic, adi.

quartet, quintet, sextet.

duenna, n., an elderly woman; a chaperon. — Sp. dueña, fr. L. domina, 'mistress'. See dame. duet, n. — F., fr. It. duetto, 'duet', dimin. of due, 'two', fr. L. duo; see duo and -et and cp. tercet,

Derivatives: duet, intr. v., duett-ist, n.

duff, n., boiled suet pudding. — Dialectal pronunciation of dough.

duff, tr. v., to fake; to cheat. — Prob. back formation fr. duffer.

duffel, duffle, n., a thick woolen cloth with a thick nap. — Du. duffel, fr. Duffel, a town near Antwerp.

Derivative: duffel, adj.

duffer, n., a fool. — Prob. fr. Scot. dowfart, formed with pejor. suff. -art, fr. dowf, 'stupid', lit. 'deaf', fr. ON. daufr, 'deaf'. See deaf and -ard.

dufrenite, n., a hydrous iron phosphate (mineral.)

— F. dufrénite, named after the French mineralogist Pierre Armand Petit Dufrénoy (1792-1857). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

dufrenoysite, n., a lead arsenic sulfur compound (mineral.) — F. dufrénoysite, named after Dufrénoy. See prec. word.

dufter, n., a bundle of sheets of paper (*India*). — Hind. daftar, fr. Pers. daftar, 'record, office', fr. Arab. dáftar, fr. Gk. διφθέρα, 'skin, parchment, thin paper'. See diphtheria and cp. next word and duftery.

dufterdar, n., the head native revenue officer. — Hind. daftardār, fr. Pers. daftardār, lit. 'holder of records', formed fr. daftar, 'record, office', with suff. -dār, 'holder, possessor'. For the first element see prec. word. For the second element see aumildar and cp. words there referred to. duftery, n., a servant in an Indian office. — Hind. daftarī, fr. Pers. daftarī, 'office keeper', fr. daftar, 'record, office'. See dufter.

dug. - Past tense and pp. of dig.

dug, pap, teat. — Rel. to Dan. dægge, Swed. dägga, 'to suckle', fr. I.-E. base \*dhē(i)-, 'to suckle'. See fecund and cp. words there referred to.

dugong, n., a cetaceous mammal. — Malay dūyung, Javanese duyung.

duiker, n., a small horned antelope of S. Africa.
S. Afr. Du., lit. 'diver', fr. Du. duiken, 'to dive'. See duck, 'to dive'.

dukan, n., priestly blessing; prop. the platform in the Temple on which the priests pronounced the blessing (Jewish religion). — Mishnaic Heb. dūkhán, 'platform', lit. 'place to stand on', rel. to Arm. dūkh (masc.), dūkhtá (fem.), 'place'. Cp. Arab. dukkán, 'platform'.

duke, n. — ME, duc, duk, fr. F. duc, fr. OF, duc, acc. of ducs. fr. L. dux, gen. ducis, 'leader, conductor, chief, commander', fr. ducere, 'to lead, conduct, guide, draw', fr. OL. doucere, fr. I.-E. base \*douk-, \*deuk-, 'to pull. draw', whence also Gk. δαιδύσσεσθαι (for \*δαι-δύκιεσθαι), 'to drag', Alb. nduk, 'I pluck', MW. dygaf, 'I draw', OE. tēon, 'to draw', and prob. also Hitt. tuhhushzi, 'he takes', tuhkantish, 'first leader', See tow, 'to draw', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also abducent, abduct, adduce, adduct, andouille, aquaduct, conduce, conduct, conn. deduce, deduct, endue, dock for ships, dogaressa, dogate, doge, douche, ducat, ducatoon, duchess, duchy, duct, educate, educe, educt, eduction, induce, induction, introduce, introduction, produce. product, production, redoubt, reduce, reduction, reduit, ridotto, seduce, seduction, subduce, subduct, subdue, superinduce, traduce, traducian, traduction, ventiduct, viaduct.

Dukhobors, n. pl., the name given by the Russian Orthodox Church to a nonconformist sect. — Russ. duchobortsy, lit. 'spirit fighters', fr. duch, 'spirit', and bortsy, pl. of borets, 'wrestler, fighter'. The first element is rel. to OSlav. duchū, 'spirit, breath', duša, 'soul', and cogn. with Lith. dvasià, 'spirit', Lett. dvaša, 'breath, odor', Goth. dius, 'wild animal', orig. 'a breathing being', OE. dēor, 'a wild animal'; see deer. The second element is rel. to borót'sja, 'to wrestle', borba, 'wrestling', and cogn. with L. ferīre, 'to strike', forāre, 'to bore, pierce', fr. I.-E. base \*bher, 'to cut, bore', whence also OE. borian, 'to bore'; see bore, v., awet. — Refashioned after L. dul-

dulcet, adj., sweet. — Refashioned after L. dulcis fr. OF. doucet, 'sweetish, sweet' (whence F. doucet, 'demure, mild'), formed with dimin.

Dulcie 488 489 duodenum

suff. -et fr. L. dulcis, 'sweet; pleasant, charming', which stands for \*dlkwis and is cogn. with Gk. γλυχύς (for \*δλυχ-ύς), 'sweet'. Cp. billetdoux, dolce, dolce far niente, douce, Dulcie, dulcify, dulcimer, Dulcinea, glucinum, edulcorate, glucose, glyceria, glycerine, glyco-, licorice, Polydeuces.

Dulcie, fem. PN. — Lit. 'sweet', fr. L. dulcis. See prec. word.

dulcification, n. — See next word and -ation. dulcify, tr. v., to sweeten. — L. dulcificare, fr. dulcis, 'sweet', and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See dulcet and -fv.

dulcimer, n., an old musical instrument. — OF. doulcemele, also (with dissimilation) doulcemer, fr. L. dulce melos, 'a sweet tune'. See dulcet and melody.

Dulcinea, n., sweetheart, worshiped by her lover.

— From the name of Don Quijote's mistress in Cervantes' celebrated work. The name lit. means 'sweet', fr. L. dulcis. See dulcet.

dull, adi, - ME, dulle, dull, fr. OE, dvl, an unrecorded parallel form of OE. dol. 'foolish. presumptuous', rel. to OE, dwellan, 'to lead astray', dwala, dwela, gedwola, 'error', gedwelan, 'to err', OE. dwolma, 'chaos', OS., OFris., MLG., MDu., Du. dol. OHG., MHG., tol. G. toll, 'mad, furious', OHG, gitwelan, 'to be perplexed', MLG, dwal, Goth, dwals, 'foolish', Du. dwalen, 'to roam, wander, err', and cogn, with OIr. OCo., W., Bret, dall (for \*dhwalno-), 'blind', OIr. clūas-dall, deaf', lit. 'troubled with regard to one's sight, resp. hearing'. Lith, dūlinëti, 'to fool around', Lett, duls, 'half-mad', Gk. θολός (for \*θ Fολός, 'mud; the dark juice of the cuttle fish', θολόειν, 'to make muddy'. θολερός, 'muddy, dirty: troubled'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*dhwel-, 'muddy, gloomy, dim, dull', Cp. doldrums, dolt. dwale, dwell. Base \*dhwel- is an -l-enlargement of base \*dheu-, 'to fly about like dust'. See thioand cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: dull, tr. and intr. v., dull-ard, n., dull-ish, adj., dull-ness, n., dul-ly, adv.

dulocracy, also doulocracy, rule of slaves. — Compounded of Gk. δοῦλος, 'slave', and -κρατίᾱ, 'rule'. The first element stands for \*δόελος and derives fr. Aegean doëro, 'slave'. The second element comes fr. Gk. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See -cracy and cp. the second element in hierodule.

dulse, n., an edible seaweed. — Ir. and Gael. duileasg.

duma, n., the former Russian national assembly.
Russ., lit. 'thought', of Teut. origin. Cp. Goth. doms, 'judgment', and see doom.

dumb, adj. — OE. and ME., rel. to ON. dumbr, 'dumb', Dan., Swed. dum, 'dull, stupid', Du. dom, 'stupid', OHG. tumb, 'dumb, stupid', MHG. tump, G. dumm, 'stupid', Goth. dumbs, 'dumb'. The orig. meaning of all these words was 'dumb'. They derive fr. I.-E. base \*dhumbh-,

a nasalized form of base \*dhūbh-, 'to fill with smoke, to cloud, darken; to be dull, dumb or deaf'. See deaf and cp. dummy. Cp. also stove. dumbcow, tr. v., to browbeat (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. dhamkānā, 'to chide, threaten'.

dumbfound, tr. v. — A blend of dumb and confound

dumdum, n., bullet with soft nose, expanding on contact.—From the place name Dumdum (near Calcutta); the name lit. means 'hill, mound, battery', and is cogn. with Pers. dämdamä, of s.m.

dummy, n., a model. — For dumb-y. See dumb and adj. suff. -y. The orig. meaning of dummy was 'a dumb creature'. For primitive sense and formation cp. blacky, whity.

Derivative, dummy, v.

dummy, adj., silent. — For dumb-y. See prec. word.

dumontite, n., a hydrated phosphate of uranium and lead (mineral.) — Named after the Belgian geologist André-Hubert Dumont (1809-57). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

dumose, dumous, adj., bushy. — L. dūmōsus, 'full of thornbushes', fr. dūmus, 'thornbush, bramble', fr. OL. dusmus, which prob. stands for \*dūs-mos and is cogn. with MHG. zūs-ach, 'bush', OHG. zir-zūsōn, 'to tug, pull, dishevel', ME. -tousen, -tusen (in compounds), of s.m. See touse and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. -ose, resp. -ous.

Derivative: dumos-ity, n.

dump, n., a thick ill-shaped lump. — Back formation fr. dumpy.

dump, tr. and intr. v., to let fall, to plunge. — A Scand. loan word; cp. Dan. dumpe, Norw. dumpa, 'to fall down suddenly', which are of imitative origin.

Derivatives: dump, n., dump-er, n., dump-ing, n. dump, n., sadness, melancholy. — Rel. to G. Dampf, 'steam, vapor', dumpf, 'hollow, gloomy, musty', Dan. dump, 'dull', and to E. damp (q.v.) Derivatives: dump-ish, adj., dump-ish-ly, adv., dump-ish-ness, n.

dumpling, n., a round pudding. — Formed fr. dump, 'a lump', with the double dimin. suff.-ling. dumpy, adj., short and thick. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. dump, 'a lump'.

Derivatives: dumpi-ly, adv., dumpi-ness, n.

dumpy, adj., sulky. — Formed fr. dump, 'sadness', with adj. suff. -y.

dun, adj., dark brown. — ME. dunn, donn, fr. OE. dunn, rel. to OS. dosan, OE. dosen, 'chestnut-brown' (said of the color of a horse), OHG. dosan, tusin, 'pale yellow', and cogn. with MIr. dunn, Gael. donn, 'brown, dark', W. dwnn, 'brownish'; formed fr. I.-E. base \*dhus- with suff. \*-no. For other enlargements of the same base cp. L. fuscus, 'dark', furvus, 'dark, brown, swarthy', and OE. dosc, dox, 'dusk'. See dusk and fuscous and cp. donkey. Cp. also the first element in Duncan.

Derivatives: dun-ness, n., dunn-ish, adj., dunn-y, adi

dun, tr. v., to demand with insistence the payment of a debt. — Denominated from the name of Joe Dun, a London bailiff famous for catching defaulters.

Derivative: dun, n., a creditor who demands the payment of a debt.

dun, n., a hill; a hill fortress. — Ir. and Gael. dun, 'hill, hill fort, fortress'. See town and cp. down, 'hill', dune, and the second element in Merlin. Duncan, masc. PN. — A name of Gaelic origin, compounded of donn, 'brown' (see dun, 'dark brown'), and ceann, 'head'.

dunce, n., a stupid person. — A contemptuous appellative formed from the name of John Duns Scotus by the followers of St. Thomas Aquinas in ridicule of the disciples of the former. John Duns Scotus was born in the village of Duns in Scotland, whence his name. According to my opinion, the sense development of the word dunce from Duns, 'of Duns', is prob. due to an awkward pun made on the word Scotus ('Scotchman'), which was interpreted as Sottus ('stupid, foolish'; see sot).

**dundasite**, n., a lead aluminum carbonate (*mineral*.) — Named after *Dundas* in Tasmania. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

dunder, n., the lees or dregs of cane juice (W. Indies). — Corrupted fr. Sp. redundar, 'to overflow', fr. L. redundāre, See redundant.

dunderhead, n., a stupid person. — Of uncertain origin

Derivative: dunderhead-ed, adj.

**Dundreary whiskers,** often shortened to dundrearies, n. pl. — So called from the form of whiskers worn by E. A. Sothern (1826-81) in the role of Lord *Dundreary* in Tom Taylor's *Our American Cousin* 

dune, n., sand hill formed by the wind. — F., fr. ML. duna, fr. MDu. dūnen. See down, 'hill'. Derivative: dun-al, adi.

dung, n. — ME. dunge, fr. OE. dung, rel. to OFris. dung, OHG. tunga, MHG. tunge, G. Dung, and to ON. dyngja, 'dung, heap, women's apartment'. These words are traceable to I.-E. base \*dhengh-, 'to cover', whence also Lith. deñgti, 'to cover', OI. dingim, 'I press'. For sense development it should be considered that according to Tacitus (in Germania, chapter 16), the Germans used to cover their houses with mud to protect them against the cold.

Derivatives: dung, intr. and tr. v., dung-er, n., dung-y, adj.

dungaree, n., a coarse kind of cotton fabric. — Hind. dūngrī, from the name of a village now forming one of the quarters of Bombay.

dungeon, n. — ME. donjon, dongeon, fr. OF. (= F.) donjon, 'keep of a lord's castle', fr. VL. \*dominiōnem, acc. of \*dominiō, fr. L. dominium, 'domain'. See dominion and cp. donjon, which are both doublets of dungeon.

Derivatives: dungeon, tr. v., dungeon-er, n

duniwassal, n., a gentleman among the highlanders in Scotland. — Gael. duine uasal, lit. 'a noble man', fr. duine, 'man', and uasal, 'noble', lit. 'high, exalted'. For the first element see chthonian. The second element is rel. to OIr. ūasal, W. uchel (for \*oup-selo-), 'high, noble', Gael. os, OIr. ōs, ūas (for \*oup-su-), 'above, over': see hynsi-

dunk, v., to dip. — G. tunken, fr. MHG. tunken, dunken, fr. OHG. dunkon, fr. earlier thunkon, 'to dip'; cogn. with L. tinguere, tingere, Gk. τέγγειν, 'to moisten'. See tinge and cp. Dunker. Dunker, n., one of a sect of German Baptists in America who administer baptism only by triple

Dunker, n., one of a sect of German Baptists in America who administer baptism only by triple immersion, also called *Dippers.* — G. *Tunker*, lit. 'dipper', fr. *tunken*, 'to dip'. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

dunlin, n., a kind of sandpiper. — Formed fr. dun, 'dark brown', with the double dimin. suff. -ling. dunnage, n., loose packing of material to protect cargo (naut.) — Of unknown origin.

dunstable, n., a straw hat or its plait. — From *Dunstable* in Bedfordshire, England, where such hats were made originally.

dunstable, adj., plain, direct. — So called from Dunstable Road, an even road leading from Dunstable to London.

duo, n., a duet (music). — It. duo, lit. 'two', archaic form of due, fr. L. duo, 'two'. See dual and cp. duo.

duo-, combining form meaning 'two'. — Fr. L. duo, 'two'. See dual.

duodecim-, combining form meaning 'twelve'. — L. duodecim, 'twelve', fr. duo, 'two', and decem, 'ten'. See duo- and decem- and cp. dozen. Cp. also dodeca-.

duodecimal, adj., pertaining to twelve; pertaining to a system of numbers the base of which is twelve. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. duodecim, 'twelve'. See duodecim-

Derivative: duodecimal, n.

duodecimo, the size of a book in which each page is the twelfth part of the printer's sheet, abbreviated into 12mo. — L., abl. of duodecimus, 'twelfth', fr. duodecim. See duodecim- and cp. twelvemo, sixteenmo.

duodenary, adj., in twelves; increasing by twelves.
 L. duodēnārius, 'containing twelve', fr. duodēnī, 'each twelve'. See duodenum and adj. suff.
 -arv.

duodenitis, n., inflammation of the duodenum (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. duodenum and -itis, a suff, of Greek origin.

duodeno-, combining form, meaning 'referring to the duodenum'. — See next word.

duodenum, n., the first part of the small intestine leading from the stomach to the jejunum (anatomy). — ML. duodēnum, coined by Gerard of Cremona (died in 1187), the translator of the Canon Avicennae, fr. L. duodēnī, 'twelve each', fr. duo, 'two', and dēnī, 'ten each' which is rel. to

duologue, n., a dialogue between two persons. — A hybrid coined fr. L. duo, 'two', and Gk. λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse'. See dual and -logue. duomo, n., a cathedral in Italy. — It., fr. L. domus, 'house'. See dome.

dup, tr. v., to open. — Contracted of do and up. Cp. doff, don, v., dout.

dupe, n., a person who is easily misled. — F. dupe, fr. de huppe, i.e. the agglutination of the prep. de (see de-) with huppe, 'hoopoe', fr. L. upupa, 'hoopoe', a word of imitative origin. See hoopoe. Derivatives: dupe, tr.v., dup-able, adj., dup-ability, n., dup-ery.

duple, adj. — L. duplus, 'double'. See double and cp. next word.

duplex, adj., twofold, double. — L., 'twofold, double', cogn. with Gk.  $\delta$ ίπλαξ, 'twofold, double'; compounded of L. duo, 'two' (resp. Gk.  $\delta$ t-, 'twice, double'), and -plex (resp. Gk. -πλαξ), '-fold'. See double, adj., and cp. triplex. Derivatives: duplex, n. and tr. v.

duplicate, adj., 1) double; 2) corresponding exactly. — L. duplicātus, 'doubled', pp. of duplicāre, 'to double; to enlarge', fr. duplex, gen. duplicis. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate and cp. conduplicate.

Derivative: duplicate, n., an exact copy.

duplicate, tr. v., 1) to double; 2) to make an exact copy of. — L. duplicātus, pp. of duplicāre. See duplicate, adi.

Derivatives: duplication (q.v.), duplicat-ive, adj., duplicator (q.v.)

duplication, n. — F., fr. L. duplicationem, acc. of duplicatio, 'a doubling', fr. duplicatus, pp. of duplicare. See duplicate, v., and -ion.

**duplicator**, n. — L., 'a doubler', fr. *duplicātus*, pp. of *duplicāre*. See **duplicate**, v., and agential suff. -or.

duplicity, n., double-dealing. — F. duplicité, fr. Late L. duplicitātem, acc. of duplicitās, 'doubleness', fr. L. duplex, gen. duplicis. See duplex and -ity and cp. triplicity.

durability, n. — F. durabilité, fr. Late L. dūrābilitātem, acc. of dūrābilitās, fr. L. dūrābilis. See next word and -ity.

durable, adj., enduring. — F. durable, fr. L. dūrābilis, 'lasting', fr. dūrāre, 'to harden; to continue, last', fr. dūrus, 'hard'. See dure, 'hard', and -able. Derivatives: durable-ness, n., durabl-y, adv.

durain, n., a constituent of coal. — Formed fr. L. dūrus, 'hard' (see dure, adj.), with suff. -ain, on analogy of fusain.

duralumin, n., a strong alloy of aluminum with

copper, manganese and magnesium. — Prop. name of an aluminum alloy first made at Düren in Germany. The word duralumin is a compound of Durum in Marcodurum, ancient name of Düren, and of aluminum (q.v.)

dura mater, the tough outer membrane, which surrounds the brain and the spinal chord (anat.) — ML., shortened fr. dūra mater cerebrī, 'hard mother of the brain', loan translation of Arab. umm al-dimāgh aṣ-ṣafiqah, lit. 'thick mother of the brain'. (In Arabic, the words 'father', 'mother' and 'son' are often used to denote relationship between things). See dure, 'hard', and mater, mother, and cp. pia mater.

duramen, n., the hard wood in the center of the tree trunk, the heartwood (bot.) — L. dūrāmen, 'hardness; a hardened vinebranch', from the stem of dūrāre, 'to harden'. See dure, v., and -men.

durance, n., 1) duration; 2) imprisonment. — OF.
 durance, 'duration', fr. durer, 'to endure', fr.
 L. dūrāre, 'to harden; to continue, last', fr.
 dūrus, 'hard'. See dure, adj., and -ance.

durangite, n., a sodium aluminum fluoarsenate (mineral.) — Named after Durango in Mexico. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

duration, n. — Obsol. F., fr. Late L. dūrātiōnem, acc. of dūrātiō, 'a hardening; duration', fr. L. dūrātus, pp. of dūrāre. See dure, v., and -ation. durbar, n., a state levee; government of a native state (India). — Hind. darbār, fr. Pers. darbār, fr. dar, 'door, gate', and bār, 'court'. Pers. dar is rel. to Avestic dvarem (acc. sing.), 'gate, court', OPers. duvarayā-, 'at the door', and to OI. dvārah (nom. pl.), 'door'. See door and cp. the first element in dargah and in durwaum.

durdenite, n., a hydrous ferric tellurite (mineral.)

— Named after H.S. Durden, of San Francisco.

For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

dure, adj., hard; severe (archaic). — F. dur, fem. dure, fr. L. dūrus, 'hard, rough, rude', prob. dissimilated fr. \*drū-ros, for \*dreu-ros, and lit. meaning 'as hard as wood', fr. I.-E. base \*de-rew(o)-, \*drew(o)-, \*dru-, 'tree, wood', whence also Gk. δρῦς, 'oak, tree', δόρυ, 'stem, tree, beam, shaft of a spear, spear', OI. dru-, 'wood, wooden vessel', dáru, 'wood', OE. trēo, trēow, 'tree, wood'. See tree and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also dour, durable, durain, duralumin, dura mater, duramen, durance, duration, duress, during, endure, indurate, obdurate, perdure.

dure, intr. v., to last (obsol. or poetic). — F. durer, fr. L. dūrāre, 'to harden; to continue, last', fr. dūrus, 'hard'. See dure, adj.

duress, n., 1) imprisonment; 2) compulsion. — ME. duresse, fr. obsol. F. duresse, fr. L. dūritia, 'hardness, severity, austerity', fr. dūrus. See dure, adj., and -ess.

durgah, n. - See dargah.

durian, dorian, n., fruit of the tree Durio zibethinus. — Malay dūriān, fr. dūrī, 'thorn'; so called from its prickly rind. — Cp. Durio. during, prep. — Prop. pres. part. of the verb dure; used in imitation of the Latin ablative absolute.

491

Durio, n., a genus of trees in Asia. — Fr. Malay durian. See durian.

durmast, n., a European oak (quercus sessiliflora). — A compound, the first element of which is of unknown origin. For its second element see mast. 'acorns'.

durra, n., the Indian millet, — Arab. dhúrah.

durst, past tense of dare. — OE. and ME. dorste.
See dare.

durwaun, darwan, n., a doorkeeper (Anglo-Ind.)

— Pers. darbān, darwān, compounded of dar, 'door, gate', and -bān, resp. -wān, 'keeper, guardian'. For the first element see durbar, for the second see ban, 'governor'.

dusk, adj. — ME. dusk, dosk, fr. OE. dosc, dox, 'dusk', rel. to Swed. duska, 'to be misty', OS. dosan, 'chestnut brown', OHG. tusin, 'yellow', and cogn. with L. fuscus (for \*dhus-qo-), 'dark'; furvus (for \*dhus-wo-), 'dark, brown, swarthy', OI. dhūsaraḥ, 'dust-colored'. Cp. dun, 'dark brown', fuscous.

Derivatives: dusk, n. and tr. and intr. v., dusk-ish, adj., dusk-ish-ly, adv., dusk-ish-ness, n., dusk-v. adj., dusk-i-ly, adv., dusk-i-ness, n.

dust, n. — ME., fr. OE. dūst, rel. to ON. dust, 'dust', Dan. dyst, 'milldust', OHG. tunst, tunist, 'storm, breath', MHG. tunst, G. Dunst, 'vapor', fr. I.-E. base \*dhewēs-, \*dhwens-, \*dhūs-, 'to fly about like dust', whence also OI. dhvamsati, 'falls to dust', Toch. B taur, A tor, 'dust', A twe, B tweye, of s.m. For other derivatives of the above base see thio- and words there referred to. Derivatives: dust, tr. and intr. v., dust-er, n., dust-ing, verbal n., dust-less, adj., dust-y, adj., dust-i-ly, adv., dust-i-ness, n.

dustoor, n. - A var. of destour.

Dutch, adi, and n. - MDu. duutse, dutsch, 'Hollandish, Dutch' (whence Du. duits, 'German'), rel, to OS. thiudisk, OHG. diutisc, 'belonging to the people' (whence MHG. tiutsch, G. deutsch, 'German'), Goth, biudiskō, 'in a heathen way'. OS. thiudisk, OHG. diutisc, and Goth. biudisko derive fr. OS. thioda, resp. OHG. diot, Goth. biuda, 'people', which are rel. to OFris. thiade, ON. biōō, OE. bēod, 'people'; fr. Teut. base \*heudō-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*teutā-, 'people', whence OIr. tuoth, 'people', W. tud, 'country', Bret. tud, 'people', OLith. and Lett. tauta, 'people', OPruss, tauto, 'country', Lith. Tauta, 'Germany', Oscan touto, 'community'. Umbrian tuta, tota, of s.m. Cp. Teuton, Theobald, Theodoric and the second element in Plattdeutsch. For sense development cp. Lett.

duteous, adj., dutiful. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. OF. duete, 'duty' (see duty); first used by Shakespeare.

Derivatives: duteous-ly, adv., duteous-ness, n. dutiable, adj. — Formed fr. duty with suff. -able. duty, n. — ME. duete, fr. AF. duete, fr. du, cor-

responding to OF. deu, F. dû, fr. VL. \*dēbūtus (for L. dēbitus), pp. of L. dēbēre, 'to owe'. See due and -ty.

Derivatives: dutiable (q.v.), duti-ful, adj., duti-ful-ly, adv., duti-ful-ness, n.

duumvir, n., one of two officials having the same public function. — L., name of various magistrates; back formation from the archaic gen. pl. duum virum, '(one) of the two men'. See dual and virile and cp. triumvir, decemvir.

duumviral, adj. — L. duumvirālis, 'pertaining to the duumvirs', formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ālis (see adi. suff. -al).

duumvirate, n. — L. duumvirātus, 'the office of a duumvir'. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ate. dvaita, n., dualism (Hindu philos.) — OI. dvaita-, fr. dvi-, 'two' (in compounds), which is rel. to Avestic bi-, and cogn. with Gk. δι-, OL. dvi-, L. bi-, OE. twi-. See di-, 'two', and cp. next word.

dvandva, n., a copulative compound; dualism. — OI. dvandvá-, lit. 'pair, couple', reduplication of dvá, 'two', which is rel. to Avestic dva and cogn. with Gk. δύο, L. duo, 'two'. See dual and cp. prec. word.

dwale, n., the deadly nightshade. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. dvale, Swed. dvala, 'stupor, deep sleep', which are rel. to dwala, dwela, gedwola, 'error', dwelian, 'to lead astray'. See dwell.

dwarf, n. — ME. dwergh, dwerf, fr. OE. dweorh, rel. to OS. gidwerg, ON. dvergr, Swed. dvärg, Dan., Du. dwerg, OFris. dwerch, OHG. getwerg, twerg, MHG. getwerc, twerc, zwerc, G. Zwerg; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: dwarf, adj. and tr. and intr. v., dwarf-ish-ly, adv., dwarf-ish-ness, n., dwarf-y, adj.

dwell, intr. v. — ME. dwellen, fr. OE. dwellan, 'to lead astray, deceive; to hinder; to wander, go astray; to tarry', rel. to ON. dvelja, 'to delay; to tarry', OHG. twaljan, 'to hinder, delay', OE. dwolian, 'to stray, err', dwala, dwela, gedwola, 'error', gedwelan, 'to err', and to E. dull, dwale (qq.v.) For the sense development of E. dwell (fr. OE. dwellan, 'to tarry'), cp. F. demeurer, 'to remain, stay, lodge, reside, live'.

Derivatives: dwell, n., dwell-er, n., dwell-ing, n. dwindle, intr. v. — Dimin. of next word. The verb dwindle was first used by Shakespeare.

dwine, intr. v., to waste away (archaic and dial. Brit.) — ME. dwinen, fr. OE. dwinan, 'to languish, waste away, vanish', rel. to ON. dvīna, MDu. dvīnen, Dan. tvine, of s.m., Du. verdwijnen, 'to waste away, vanish', and cogn. with Arm. di, 'dead body, corpse', OIr. dīth, 'end, death'; fr. I.-E. nase \*dhwei-, enlargement of base \*dhew-, \*dheu-, 'to pine away, die', whence Goth. diwans, 'mortal', and, with vowel gradation, OS. dōian, ON. deyja, 'to die', Goth. daups, 'dead'. See dead and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: dwindl-er, n.

dy-

dy-, combining form meaning 'two'. — Gk. δυ-, fr. δύο, 'two', which is cogn. with L. duo, 'two'. See dual.

dyad, n., two units regarded as one. — Late L. dyas, gen. dyadis, fr. Gk. δυάς, gen. δυάδος, 'the number two', fr. δύο, 'two', See dy- and -ad.

dyadic, adj., pertaining to a dyad. — Gk. δυαδικός, 'pertaining to two', fr. δυάς, gen. δυάδος. See prec. word and -ic.

Dyak, n., one of the aborigines of Borneo. — Malay, lit. 'savage'.

dyarchy, n. - See diarchy.

dye, n. — ME. deh, deih, die, fr. OE. dēag, dēah, 'dye, color'; prob. cogn. with Lett. dūkans, 'dark-colored'.

dye, tr. and intr. v. — ME. deyen, dyen, fr. OE. deagian, fr. deag. See dye. n.

Derivatives: dy-er, n., dye-ing, n.

dying, adj. and n. — Formed from the verb die with suff. -ing.

Derivative: dying-ness, n.

dyke, n. - See dike.

dyna-, combining form meaning 'power'. — Shortened fr. Gk. δύναμις, 'power'. See dynamic.

dynameter, n., an instrument for measuring the magnifying power of telescopes. — Compounded of dyna- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: dynametr-ic, dynametr-ic-al, adis.

dynamic, adj. — F. dynamique, coined by the German philosopher and mathematician, Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (1646-1716) fr. Gk. δυναμικός, 'powerful', fr. δύναμις, 'might, power', which is rel. to δύναμαι, 'I am able, I am worth', δυνατός, 'strong, able'; of uncertain origin. Cp. dyna-, dynamite, dynamo-, dynasty. For the ending see suff. -ic. The word dynamic was introduced into English by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1812).

Derivatives: dynamic, n., dynamic-al, adj., dynamic-al-ly, adv., dynamics (q.v.), dynam-ism, n., dynam-ist, n., dynamite (q.v.)

dynamics, n., that branch of physics which deals with the action of force on bodies. — See prec. word and -ics.

dynamite, n. — A name given by the Swedish chemist Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-96) in 1867 to the explosive invented by him, fr. Gk. δύναμις, 'power'. See dynamic and subst. suff. -ite.

Derivatives: dynamite, tr. v., dynamit-er, n., dynamit-ic, dynamit-ic-al, adjs., dynamit-ic-ally, adv., dynamit-ism, n., dyniamit-ist, n.

dynamo- combining form meaning 'power' (electr.) — Formed fr. Gk. δύναμις, 'power' (see dynamic). The -o in dynamo- (for dynami-) is due to the analogy of combining forms like baro-, thermo-, etc., in which the o represents Greek o.

dynamo, n., a machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. — Orig. called

by its inventor, the German engineer Werner von Siemens (1816-92), Dynamo-elektrische Maschine ('dynamo-electric machine'). This name was later shortened by him into Dynamo-Maschine ('dynamo-machine'). The name dynamo-machine was shortened in England (in 1882) into dynamo. See dynamo-.

492

dynamometer, n., an instrument for measuring power. — Compounded of dynamo- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'. Derivatives: dynamometr-y, n., dynamometr-ic, dynamometr-ic-al. adis.

dynast, n., a ruler. — L. dynastes, fr. Gk. δυνάστης, 'ruler', from the stem of δύναμαι, 'I am able, I am worth'. See dynamic.

dynastic, adj. — Gk. δυναστικός, 'pertaining to a ruler', fr. δυνάστης. See prec. word and -ic. Derivative: dynastic-al-ly, adv.

dynasty, n. — F. dynastie, fr. Gk. δυναστεία, 'power, lordship', fr. δυνάστης. See dynast and -y (representing Gk. -εία).

dyne, n., unit of force in the C.G.S. system (phys.)
F., fr. Gk. δύναμις, 'power'. See dynamic and cp. neutrodyne.

dys-, pejorative suff. used esp. in the senses 'hard to, difficult at, slow of'; the opposite of the pref. eu-. — Gk. δυσ-, meaning 'hard, bad, ill', cogn. with the suffixes OI. dus-, Avestic dush-, duž-, of s.m., Arm. t- (negative pref.), Goth. tuz-, OHG. za-, zi-, zu-, zar-, zir-, zur-, MHG., G. zer-, 'apart, asunder', ON. tor-, 'difficult, hard', OIr. do-, du-, 'bad, ill', OS. to-, te-, ti-, OE. to-, te-, tor-, 'apart, asunder', and perh. also with OL. dvis (whence L. bis), 'twice'. See dis-.

dysacousia, dysacousis, dysacusia, n., a condition in which sounds cause discomfort (med.) — Medical L., fr. dys- and Gk. ἄκουσις, 'a hearing', fr. ἀκούω (for \*ἀκούσιω), 'I hear'. See acoustic and cp. words there referred to.

dyschroa, dyischroia, n., discoloration of the skin (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. dys- and Gk. γρόπ, resp. γροιά, 'color'. See -chroia.

dyscrasia, n., an ill state of the body (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. dys- and κρᾶσις, 'a mixing, blending'. See crater and cp. crasis. For the ending see suff. -ia.

dysenteric, adj., 1) pertaining to dysentery; 2) having dysentery. — L. dysentericus, fr. Gk. δυσεντερικός, 'pertaining to dysentery', fr. δυσεντερία. See next word and -ic.

dysentery, n., inflammation of the large intestine.

OF. dissenterie (F. dysenterie), fr. Medical L. dysenteria, fr. Gk. δυσεντερία, 'dysentery', which lit. means 'bad intestines', and was coined by the Greek physician Hippocrates fr. δυσ-(see dys-) and ἔντερα, 'intestines'. See enteric.

dysgenic, adj., detrimental to the hereditary constitution of the race; opposite to eugenic. — Formed fr. dys- and -genic. Cp. eugenic.

dyslogistic, adj., unfavorable. — A blend of dysand eulogistic.

Derivative: dyslogistic-al-ly, adv.

493 dysuria

dyspepsia, n., disturbed digestion (med.) — L., fr. Gk. δυσπεψία, 'indigestion', lit. 'bad digestion', fr. δύσπεπτος, 'hard to digest', fr. δυσ- (see dys-) and πεπτός, 'cooked', verbal adj. of πέσσειν, πέπτειν, 'to cook, to digest'. See pepsin and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff -ia.

dyspeptic, adj., pertaining to, or suffering from, dyspepsia. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. δύσπεπτος, 'hard to digest'. See prec. word and -ic and cp. peptic and words there referred to. dysphoria, n., mental anxiety; a general feeling of indisposition. — Formed with suff. -ia fr. Gk. δύσφορος, 'hard to bear', fr. δυσ- (see dys-) and the stem of φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. euphoria. For the ending see suff. -ia.

dyspnea, dyspnoea, n., difficult breathing (med.)

— L. dyspnoea, fr. Gk. δύσπνοια, 'difficulty in breathing', fr. δύσπνοιος, 'breathing with difficulty', fr. δυσ- (see dys-) and πνοή, πνοιή, 'breath'. See pneuma and cp. eupnea.

dysprosia, n., dysprosium oxide (chem.) — See next word.

**dysprosium**, n., name of an element (*chem*.) — ModL., coined fr. Gk. δυσπρόσιτος, 'hard to

get at', fr. δυσ- (see dys-) and πρόσιτος, verbal adj. of πρόσειμι, 'I go in', fr. πρός, 'toward, to' (see pros-), and είμι, 'I go', which is cogn. with OI. *ėmi*, L. *eō*, 'I go'. See itinerate and cp. words there referred to. This element was so called, because it was hard to reach.

Dyssodia, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δυσωδία, 'an ill smell', fr. δυσώδης, 'ill-smelling', fr. δυσ- (see dys-) and ὄζειν, 'to smell', whence δσμή, 'smell, odor' (see osmium and cp. hyposmia, parosmia); so called from the ill smell of the leaves. For the ending see suff. -ia.

**dystocia**, n., difficult parturition (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. δυστοκίᾶ, 'painful delivery', fr. δυσ- (see dys-) and τόκος, 'childbirth, parturition'. See -tocia.

dystrophy, dystrophia, n., defective nutrition (med.) — Medical L. dystrophia, fr. dys- and Gk. τροφή, 'nourishment'. See trophic and cp. atrophy, hypertrophy.

dysuria, n., painful urination (med.) — Late L., fr. Gk. δυσουρία, fr. δυσ- (see dys-) and οδρον, 'urine'. See urine and -ia.

Derivative: dvsur-ic, adi.

E

e-, form of L. ex- before voiced consonants.

— See 1st ex-.

each, adj. — ME. ælc, elc, eche, fr. OE. ælc, which is short for ā-gelīc, 'ever alike', and is rel. to OFris. ellīk, elk, Du. elk, OHG. iogilīh, MHG. iegelīch, G. jeglīch, 'each, every'. See aye, 'ever', and like, adi. and adv.. and CD. ilk.

eager, adj. — ME. eger, egre, 'sharp, eager', fr. AF. egre, corresponding to OF. (= F.) aigre, 'sour, acid; harsh, bitter, rough', fr. L. ācrem, acc. of ācer, 'sharp, pointed, piercing; acute, ardent, zealous'. See acrid and cp. agrito and the second element in vinegar. Cp. also are of corn. Derivatives: eager-ly, adv., eager-ness, n. eagle, n. — ME. egle, fr. OF. egle, aigle (F. aigle), fr. L. aquila, 'eagle', whence also It. aquila, Rum. aceră, Provenç, aigla, Sp. águila, Port. águia, of s.m. See aquiline.

Derivative: eaglet (q.v.)

eaglet, n., a young eagle. — Formed fr. eagle on analogy of F. aiglette, dimin. of aigle, 'eagle'. See prec. word and -et, -ette.

eaglewood, n., agalloch. — Loan translation of F. bois d'aigle, fr. Port. aguila, 'aloewood', fr. Gk. ἀγάλλοχον, 'aloe, aloewood'; see agalloch. French bois d'aigle arose from a confusion of Port. águila, 'aloewood', with Port. águia, Sp. águila, 'eagle' (see eagle).

eagre, n., a tidal wave; a bore. — Lit. 'water borer', fr. OE.  $\bar{e}a$ , 'water', and  $g\bar{a}r$ , 'spear'. See aquatic and gore, 'to pierce'.

ean, tr. and intr. v. — A var. of yean (q.v.) Derivative: ean-ling (cp. yeanling).

ear, n., the organ of hearing. — ME. ere, fr. OE. ēare, rel. to ON. eyra, Swed. öra, Dan. øre, OS., ODu., OHG. ōra, OFris. āre, Du. oor, MHG. ōre, G. Ohr, Goth. ausō, and cogn. with Gk. οὖς, gen. ἀτός (for \*οὖσος, resp. \*οὔσατος), L. auris (for \*ausis), Avestic ushi, 'both ears', OSlav. ucho (gen. ušese, dual uši), Lith. ausis, Lett. àuss, OPruss. ausins (acc. pl.), OIr. au, ō, 'ear', Arm. unkn (for \*uson-qo-m), Alb. veš, 'ear'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*au-, 'ear'. Cp. aural, 'pertaining to the ear', auricle, auscultation, orillion, ormer, oto-, oyer, oyez. Cp. also acroama.

Derivatives: ear-ed, adj., earing (q.v.)

ear of corn, n. — ME. ere, ear, fr. OE. ēare, rel. to Du. aar, OHG. ehir, ahir, MHG. eher, G. Āhre, ON. ax, Goth. ahs, 'ear of corn', fr. Teut. \*ahiz, corresponding to I.-E. \*akos-, whence L. acus, 'chaff, husk', Gk. ἀχοστή, 'barley', lit. 'the awny one', fr. I.-E. base \*ak-, 'to be sharp or pointed', whence also L. ācer, 'sharp, pointed'. See acrid and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: ear-ed, adi.

Derivative: ear-ed, adj. ear, tr. v., to plow (archaic or obsol.) — ME. erien, fr. OE. erian, rel. to OS. erian, ON. erja, OFris. era, OHG. erien, Goth. arjan, fr. I.-E. base \*arā-, 'to plow', whence also L. arāre, 'to plow'. See arable.

earing, n., rope by which the upper corners of a sail are fastened to the yard (naut.) — For ear-ring. See ear, 'organ of hearing', and ring, n. earl, n., a title of nobility. — ME. erl, fr. OE. eorl, 'man, warrior, chief, nobleman', rel. to ON. jarl, 'chief, nobleman', OS., OHG. erl, 'man'. Cp. iarl.

earl, tr. v., to pledge (Scot.) — Rel. to ME. erles, erres, 'earnest money', fr. OF. erres, fr. L. arra. See earnest, 'pledge', and cp. words there referred to.

earldom, n. — ME. erldom, fr. OE. eorldom, fr. eorl. See prec. word and -dom.

early, adv. — ME. erliche, erli, fr. OE. ærlice, 'early', compounded of ær, 'before', and suff. -lice. See ere and adv. suff. -ly.

Derivatives: early, adj., earli-ness, n.

earn, tr. v. — ME. ernien, ernen, fr. OE. earnian, 'to deserve, earn', rel. to OHG. arnēn, arnōn, 'to reap', OE. ern, OHG. aran, arn, G. Ernte, 'harvest', Goth. asans, 'harvest, summer', ON. önn (for \*aznu), 'work in the field', and cogn. with OSlav. jesenī, Russ. ósen', OPruss. assanis, 'autumn'.

Derivatives: earn-er, n., earning, n. (q.v.)

earnest, n., seriousness. — ME. ernest, fr. OE. eornost, rel. to OS., OHG., ernust, 'struggle', MHG. ernest, 'struggle; earnest', G. Ernst, 'earnest, seriousness', Goth. arniba, 'safely', ON. jarna, 'fight, combat', ern, 'able, fit, vigorous', orig. 'able to fight'. Cp. Ernest.

Derivatives: earnest, adj., earnest-ly, adv., earnest-ness, n.

earnest, n., pledge. — ME. ernest, ernes, apparently fr. OF. erres, 'earnest money', fr. L. arra, arrha, 'pledge', shortened fr. arrabō, arrhabō, fr. Gk. ἀρραβών, 'earnest money', fr. Heb. 'ērābhōn, 'pledge, surety', fr. 'ārābh, 'he pledged'. Cp. arras, arrha, arles, earl, 'to pledge'. earning, n. — OE. earnung, fr. earnian, 'to deserve, earn'. See earn and subst. suff. -ing.

earth, n. — ME. eorthe, erthe, fr. OE. eorðe, rel. to OS. ertha, ON. jörð, Dan., Swed. jord, OFris. erthe, MDu. eerde, aerde, Du. aarde, OHG. erda, MHG.. G. erde, Goth. airþa, and cogn. with MIr. -ert (in compounds), 'earth'; fr. I.-E. base \*er-t, a -t-enlargement of base \*er-, 'earth', whence OHG. ero, 'earth', Gk. ĕρā, 'earth', ἔρᾶζε (for \*ἔρᾶσ-δε, cp. Dor. ἔρᾶσδε), 'to earth', ἔρᾶς (prop. gen. of ἔρᾶ), 'of earth'. Fr. base \*er-w-, a -w-enlargement of base \*er-, 'etrive ON. jörvi, 'sandbank', W., Co. erw, 'strip of land', OBret. ero, 'furrow'. Cp. the

Derivatives: earth, tr. and intr. v., earth-ed, adj., earthian (q.v.), earth-less, adj., earth-like, adj., earth-ly, adj., earth-li-ness, n., earth-y, adj., earth-i-ness, n.

first element in aardvark, aardwolf

earthian, n., an inhabitant of the earth. — A hybrid coined fr. E. earth and suff. -ian (fr. L. -iānus)

earwig, n. — ME. erwigge, fr. OE. ēarwigga, 'earwig', fr. ēare (see ear, organ of hearing) and wicga, 'insect, beetle', lit. 'the runner', rel. to MLG. wiggen, Norw. vigga, dial. E. wig, 'to move to and fro', and to E. wiggle (q.v.)

ease, n. — ME. ese, fr. OF. eise, aise, 'empty space, comfort, ease' (whence F. aise, 'ease, comfort, convenience, leisure'), fr. adjacēns, 'that which lies near', pres. part of adjacēre, 'to lie near'; cp. OProvenç. aize (whence It. agio, Port. azo), 'occasion', which is of the same origin. See adjacent (which is a doublet of ease) and cp. disease. Cp. also agio. adagio.

Derivatives: ease, tr. v., ease-ful, adj., ease-ful-ly, adv., ease-ful-ness, n., ease-less, adj., easy (q.v.)

easel, n. — Du. ezel, 'ass, easel', fr. MDu. esel; rel. to OE. esol, OS. esil, OHG. esil (MHG., G. esel), 'ass', fr. L. asinus, of s.m. See ass and cp. asinine. For sense development cp. onager, in the sense of 'catapult', and horse, in the sense of 'wooden structure bearing rough resemblance to a horse'.

easement, n. — OF. aisement, 'case', fr. aisier, 'to ease', fr. aise. See ease and -ment.

east, n. — ME. east, est, fr. OE. ēast, 'in the east' (whence OE. ēastan, 'from the east'), rel. to Du. oost, oosten, OHG. ōstan, MHG. ōsten, G. Ost, Osten, 'east', OHG., OS. ōstar, 'to the east', ON. austr, 'from the east', fr. Teut. \*austa-, 'east', which is rel. to I.-E. \*ausos, 'dawn', whence OI. uṣáḥ, Gk. ἔως, Homeric Gk. ἡως (for \*āusōs), Lith. aušrà, 'dawn', L. auster, 'south', aurum (for \*ausom), 'gold,' lit. 'the reddish metal', aurōra (for \*ausōsa), 'dawn'. Cp next word and the first element in Ostrogoth. Cp. also aureate, aurora, Auster, austral, eo-, Eos.

Derivatives: east, adj. and adv., easter-ly, adj., eastern (q.v.), east-ward, adv.

Easter, n. — ME. ester, estern, fr. OE. ēaster, ēastre, 'Easter', fr. OE. Ēastre (usually in the pl. Ēastron), a Teutonic goddess of spring (orig. the goddess of dawn); rel. to OHG. ōstarūn, MHG. ōsteren, G. Ostern, 'Easter', and to E. east (q.v.)

easterling, n., a native of an Eastern country. — Formed fr. eastern with suff. -ling. Cp. MLG. osterlink, Du. oosterlink.

eastern, adj. — ME. esterne, fr. OE. ēasterne, fr. ēast. See east and -ern.

Derivatives: Eastern, n., eastern-er, n. easting, n., easterly departure (naut.) — Formed

fr. east with subst. suff. -ing. easy, adj. — ME. aisie, fr. OF. aisie (F. aisé),

prop. pp. of aisier, 'to ease', fr. aise, 'ease'. See ease and -y (representing OF. -e, -ie, F. -é). Derivatives: easy, adv., n. and v.

eat, tr. and intr. v. — ME. eten, fr. OE. etan, rel. to ON. eta, Swed. äta, Dan. æde, OFris. eta, īta, MDu., Du. eten, OHG. e33an, MHG. e33en, G. essen, Goth. itan, fr. I.-E. base \*ed-, 'to eat', whence also OI. ádmi, 'I eat', Arm. utem, Gk. ĕδω, L. edō, earlier Lith. émi (for \*édmi), Lith. édu, Lett. ệmu, 'I eat', OPruss. īst, 'to eat', īdis, 'eating', OSlav. jamī (for \*ēmī), 'I eat', OIr. esse, 'eaten', W. esu, ysu (for \*ed-tu), 'to devour', Hitt. edmi, 'I eat', ed, 'eat!', adanzi, 'they eat', adanza, 'food'. Cp. comedo, comestible, dent, Dermestes, edestin, edible, esculent, esurient, etch, fret, 'to consume', nestitherapy, obese, odonto-, -odynia, ort, prandial, Samoyed. Cp. also tooth.

Derivatives: eat-able, adj., eat-able-s, n. pl., eata-bil-ity, n., eat-able-ness, n., eater (q.v.), eating, verbal n. and adj.

eater, n. — OE. etere, fr. etan, 'to eat'. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

Eau de Cologne, cologne. — F., lit. 'water of Cologne'. See eau de vie and cologne.

eau de vie, brandy. — F. eau-de-vie, lit. 'water of life', fr. L. aqua, 'water', dē, 'from, away from', and vīta, 'life'. See aquatic, de- and vital. For sense development cp. aqua vitae, usquebaugh and whisky.

eaves, n. pl., the edge of a roof. — ME. evese (pl. eveses), fr. OE. efes, 'eaves, brim, border', rel. to ON. ups, upse, OHG. obasa, obisa, 'porch, hall, roof', MHG. obese, obse, 'eaves', dial. G. Obsen, Obsten, 'porch', Goth. ubizwa, 'porch', OHG. obana, 'from above', G. oben, 'above', and to E. over, up. Derivatively, eaves is a singular. It was mistaken for a plural because of the confusion of the final s in OE. efes with the plural suffix. From the alleged plural eaves the singular eave was formed. — Cp. next word.

eavesdrop, intr. v. — Formerly eavesdrip, fr. OE. yfesdrype, 'drip from eaves'. See eaves and drip. To eavesdrop orig. meant 'to stand under droppings from the eaves of a house', whence arose the meaning 'to listen to a conversation secretly' (lit. 'under the eaves', i.e. 'near the window or door'.

Derivatives: eavesdropp-er, n., eavesdropp-ing, n. ébauchoir, n., sculptor's boaster; roughing chisel.

— F. ébauchoir, fr. ébaucher, 'to rough out, sketch out', orig. 'to rough out timber', fr. bau, bauch, balc, 'beam', fr. Frankish \*balk; cp. OHG. balko, 'beam', OE. balca, 'ridge between furrows'. See balk and cp. debauch.

ebb, n. — ME. ebbe, fr. OE. ebba, rel. to OS. ebbiunga, OFris. ebba, MLG., MDu., Du. ebbe [whence MHG. (= G.) ebbe, Dan., Swed. ebb, äbb, F. èbe]. These words prob. stand in gradational relationship to ON. öfugr, Goth. ibuks, 'backwards', and to E. of (q.v.)

Ebenaceae, n.pl., the ebony family (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. L. ebenus. See ebony.

Ebenezer, masc. PN.: in the Bible, name of a stone raised by Samuel in memory of the victory over the Philistines (I Sam. 7:12). — Heb. ébben 'ézer, 'stone of beln', fr. ébben, 'stone', and 'ézer, 'help'. The first word is rel. to Aram. ébhen, in the emphatic state abhná, Ugar, 'bn, Akkad ahnu Ethion ehen 'stone' The second word derives fr. 'azár, 'he helped', and is rel. to Aram.-Syr. 'adar, 'he helped'. Arab. 'adhara, 'he excused, exculpated; he helped, aided', Cp. Azariah, Ezra.

Eblis, n., the prince of the fallen angels (Arabian religion). — Arab. Iblis, aphetic for Gk. διάβολος, 'slanderer', in Eccles, Gk, 'devil'. It is very probable that Gk. διάβολος came into Arabic through the medium of Syriac and that the first syllable of the Greek word was mistaken for the Syriac genitive particle di and subsequently dropped. See devil.

ebon, n., ebony (poetic), - ME, eban, fr. L. ebenus. See ebony.

ebonist, n., a worker or dealer in ebony. — Formed fr. ebony with suff. -ist.

ebonite, n., vulcanite. — Formed fr. ebony with subst. suff. -ite.

ebonize, tr. v., to stain wood, so as to make it resemble ebony. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ize.

ebony, n. — OF. ebaine (F. ébène), fr. L. ebenus (whence also OHG., MHG, ebēnus, G. Ebenholz), fr. Gk. ἔβενος (whence also Arabo-Persian abnús), fr. Egypt, hebni (whence also Heb. pl. hobhnim, Ezek, 27:15).

Derivatives: ebony, adj., ebonist, ebonite, ebonize (qq.v.)

ebriety, n., drunkenness. — F. ébriété, fr. L. ēbrietātem, acc. of ēbrietās, 'drunkenness, fr. ēbrius, 'drunk, intoxicated', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. inebriate and sober.

ebrious, adi., inclined to excessive drinking. — L. ēbrius. See prec. word and cp. brio. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

ebullience, ebulliency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

ebullient, adj., boiling up, exuberant. - Lit. 'bubbling over', fr. L. ēbulliēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of *ebullire*, 'to boil up, bubble over', fr. -e and bullire, 'to boil, bubble'. See boil, v.

ebullioscope, n., an instrument for indicating the boiling point of liquids. — A hybrid coined fr. L. ēbullīre, 'to boil up', and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See prec. word and -scope.

ebullition, n., the act of boiling up; sudden outburst. - L. ēbullītiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a bubbling over', fr. ēbullīt-(um), pp. stem of ēbullīre. See ebullient and -ition.

Ehurna, n., a genus of marine gastropods, the ivory shell. - ModL., fr. L. eburnus, 'of ivory', fr. ebur. 'ivory'. See ivory.

ehurnated, adi hard like ivory (med.) — Formed with suff. -ed fr. L. eburnus. 'of ivory', See prec.

eburnation, n., an increase in the density of bone. cartilage or tooth (med.) — Formed with suff. -ation fr. L. eburnus, 'of ivory', See Eburna.

eburnean, adi., pertaining to, made of, or resembling, ivory. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. ehurneus, 'of ivory', fr. ehur, 'ivory', See Eburna. eburnine, adj., eburnean. - Formed with suff.

-ine fr L. eburnus, 'of ivory', See Eburna, ec-, pref. meaning 'out of', - Gk, ex-, fr, ex.

'out of'. See 2nd ex-, and cp. ecto-.

écarté, n., a French card game for two persons, played with 32 cards. — F., lit, 'discarded', pp. of écarter, 'to discard', fr. é- (fr. L. ē, 'out of'), and carte, 'card'. See card for playing and cp.

echatic, adi., expressing mere result: the opposite of telic (gram.) - Gk, ἐκβατικός, fr. ἐκβατός. 'coming to pass', verbal adi, of ἐκβαίνειν, 'to go out, come out, result', fr. ex (see ec-) and Brivery, 'to go'. See base, n., and -ic.

ecbolic, adj., causing abortion (med.) — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἐκβολή, 'a throwing out, abortion', fr. ἐκβάλλειν, 'to throw out', fr. ἐκ (see ec-) and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See ballistic and cp. words there referred to.

ecce homo, 'behold the man' (see John 19:5). -L. ecce, 'behold', prob. stands for \*ed-ce, which is compounded of the adverbial particle \*ed and the demonstrative particle -ce, for which see he. For the etymology of L. homō, 'man', see human.

eccentric, adi. - F. excentrique, fr. ML. excentricus, 'out of the centre', fr. Gk. ἔχκεντρος, 'out of the centre', fr. έκ (see ec-) and κέντρον, 'point, prickle, spike, oxgoad'. See center.

Derivatives: eccentric, n., eccentric-al-ly, adv., eccentric-ity, n., eccentr-ing, adj.

eccentro-, combining form meaning 'eccentric'. — GK. ежжентро-, fr. ёжжентрос, 'out of the centre'. See prec. word.

ecchymosis, n., extravasation of blood (med.) -Medical I... fr. Gk. ἐχγύμωσις, 'bruise, extravasation', lit. 'a pouring out', fr. ἐκγυμοῦσθαι, 'to pour out, extravasate', fr. èx (see ec-) and γυμός, 'juice'. See chyme and -osis.

ecclesia, n., 1) assembly of citizens in ancient Athens; 2) a church. — L. ecclēsia, 'assembly of the people', in Eccles. L., 'church', fr. Gk. ἐκκλησία, 'an assembly of citizens', in Eccles. Gk. 'church', fr. ἔχχλητος, 'called out, summoned', verbal adj. of exxaleiv, 'to call out, summon forth', fr. ἐκ (see ec-) and καλεῖν, 'to call, summon'. See calends and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Ecclesiastes, Ecclesiasticus. ecclesiast, n., member of an ecclesia. - Gk. ἐκκλησιαστής. See next word.

Ecclesiastes, n., name of one of the s Scrolls of the Hagiographa, corresponding to Heb. Ooheleth (Bible). - L. ecclesiastes, fr. Gk. έχκλησιαστής, 'speaker in an assembly', fr. ἐχκλησία, 'assembly': see ecclesia and -ast. (For the meaning of ἐκκλησιαστής cp. Plato. Gorgias, 452e; the usual rendering as 'preacher', is erroneous.) Accordingly, έχκλησιαστής, the translation of aōhéleth in the LXX, is the exact rendering of this Hebrew word, which derives fr. aāhāl. 'assembly'.

ecclesiastic, adj., pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical. - F. ecclésiastique, fr. Eccles, L. ecclēsiasticus, fr. Gk. ἐκκλησιαστικός, 'pertaining to the assembly or the ecclesia', fr. ἐκκλησία. See ecclesia and -ic and cp. Ecclesiastes.

Derivatives: ecclesiastic, n., ecclesiastic-al, adi., ecclesiastic-al-ly, adv., ecclesiastic-ism, n.

Ecclesiasticus, n., name of the Jewish apocryphal work more generally known as the Book of Jesus, the son of Sirach. — Eccles, L. Ecclesiasticus, lit. 'pertaining to the church', fr. Gk. ἐκκλησιαστικός, 'pertaining to the assembly', fr. έχκλησία: so called because of its frequent use in the churches. See ecclesia and cp. Eccle-

ecclesio-, combining form for ecclesia.

ecclesiology, n. — Lit. 'study of the church': compounded of ecclesio- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivatives: ecclesiolog-ic, ecclesiolog-ic-al, adjs., ecclesiolog-ic-al-ly, adv., ecclesiolog-ist, n. eccrinology, n., the study of secretions (physiol.) - Compounded of Gk. Exaptives, 'to secrete', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner): one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is formed fr. ex (see ec-), and xptveiv, 'to separate'. See crisis. For the second element see -logy.

ecderon, n., the outer part of the skin (anat.) — Coined by Huxley fr. ec- and Gk. δέρος, 'skin', which is rel. to δέρμα, 'skin'. See derma and cp. enderon. Derivative: enderon-ic, adj.

ecdysis, n., the act of shedding (zool.) — Gk. έκδυσις, 'getting out, putting off, shedding', fr. ἐκδύειν, 'to get out of, put off, shed', fr. ἐκ (see ec-) and δύειν, 'to enter; to put on'. See advtum and cp. endysis.

echelon, n., steplike formation of troops (mil.) - F. échelon, fr. échelle, 'ladder', fr. L. scāla, 'ladder'. See scale, 'measure'.

Echeneis, n., a genus of fishes, the remora (ichthvol.) — ModL., fr. L. echenēis, 'remora', fr. Gk. ἐχενητς, lit. 'ship-detaining', compounded of ἔχειν, 'to have, hold', and ναῦς, gen. νηός, 'ship'(see hectic and naval); so called in allusion to its alleged power of detaining a ship.

echidna, n., an Australian egg-laying mammal. - L., 'adder, viper', fr. Gk. ξχιδνα, prop. fem. of an adj. \*ἔχιδνος, 'viperlike', fr. ἔχις, 'viper', which is cogn. with Norw. igle, OHG. egala,

MHG, egele, G, Egel, 'leech', and with L, anguis. 'serpent, snake'. See anguine and on Echium. echinate, adi., set with prickles. — See echinus

and adi, suff. -ate.

echinite, n., a fossil echinus. - See echinus and subst. suff. -ite. Derivative: echinit-al. adi. echino-, combining form meaning 'prickly, spiny'.

Gk, ἐγινο-, fr. ἐγῖνος, 'hedgehog', See echinus. Echinochloa, n., a genus of grasses (bot.) — ModL., lit, 'hedgehog grass', fr. echino- and Gk. γλόη. Dor. γλόα. 'grass', which is rel. to γλωρός, 'greenish vellow'. See choler and cp.

chlorine.

Echinocystis, n., a genus of plants, the wild balsam-apple (bot.) — ModL., compounded of echino- and Gk, χύστις, 'bladder' (see cvst); so called in allusion to its prickly fruit.

Echinodermata, n. pl., a phylum of sea animals with a spiny shell, including the starfishes and the sea urchins (zool.) — ModL., lit. '(having a spiny skin', compounded of echino- and Gk. δέρματα, pl. of δέρμα, 'skin'. See derma.

Echinodorus, n., a genus of herbs (bot.) — Mod L., compounded of echino- and δόρυ, 'spear', See dory-.

Echinous, n., a genus of plants, the globe thistle (bot.) — ModL., lit, 'resembling a hedgehog', fr. echino- and Gk. -ωψ, lit. '-eyed', fr. ώψ, gen. ώπός, 'eve', See -ops.

echinus, n., sea urchin, pl. echini. — L., fr. Gk. έγῖνος, 'hedgehog, sea urchin', prob. formed fr. Eyic, 'viper' (see echidna), with suff. - ĩvoc; cogn, with Arm, ozni, OSlav, ježi, Lith, ežvs, Lett. ezis. OE. igel. ME. il. OS., OHG., MHG., G. igel, Du. egel, 'hedgehog'.

Echium, n., a genus of plants, the viper's bugloss (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. Eytov, lit, 'viper's plant', fr. ἔχις, 'viper'. See echidna.

echo, n. — L. ēchō, fr. Gk. ἡγώ, 'sound, noise; echo', rel. to ἡγή, 'noise', ἡγεῖν, 'to resound', fr. Gk. base \*Fαγ- (whence also lάγειν, 'to resound'), corresponding to 1.-E. \*wag-, 'to sound', whence OI. vagnúh, 'sound', L. vagīre, 'to cry'. Cp. catechize, vagitus.

Derivatives: echo. tr. and intr. v., echo-er, n., echo-ic, adj., echo-ism, n., echo-ist, n., echo-ize, intr. v.

éclair, n., a kind of light long cake filled with cream. - F., lit, 'lightning', back formation fr. éclairer, 'to light, illuminate', fr. VL. \*exclāriare (whence also OProvenc. esclairar), corresponding to L. exclarare, 'to light up, illumine', fr. 1st ex- and clārāre, 'to make clear', fr. clārus, 'bright, clear'. See clear and cp. words there referred to.

eclampsia, n., a convulsive attack (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἔκλαμψις, 'a shining forth', fr. ἐκλάμπειν, 'to shine forth', fr. ἐκ (see ec-) and λάμπειν, 'to shine'. See lamp and -ia. The word eclampsia was introduced into medical terminology by the French pathologist François-Boissier de la Croix de Sauvages (1706-67).

498

eclamptic, adj., pertaining to eclampsia. — See prec. word and -ic.

éclat, n., brilliancy, applause. — F., 'burst, crash, clap; shiver, splinter; brightness', back formation fr. F. éclater, 'to burst, split, shiver; to explode; to cry out, exclaim; to shine, sparkle, flash', fr. OF. esclater, 'to break, burst', prob. fr. Frankish \*slaitan, 'to rend, tear', which is rel. to OHG. slīzan, OE. slītan, of s.m. See slit and cp. slate, 'piece of rock', and slate, 'to censure' eelectic, adj., selecting doctrines from various philosophic systems. — Gk. ἐχλεκτικός, 'picking out, selecting', fr. ἐχλεκτικός, verbal adj. of ἐχλέγειν, 'to pick out, select', fr. ἐχ (see ec-), and λέγειν, 'to pick out, choose; to tell, say, speak'. See lecture and -ic and cp. eclogue. Derivatives: eclectic, n., an eclectic philosopher,

eclectic-al-ly, adv., eclectic-ism, n. eclipse, n. — OF. eclipse (F. éclipse), fr. L. eclipsis, fr. Gk. ἔχλειψις, 'a leaving out, forsaking, failure; eclipse', fr. ἐχλείπειν, 'to leave out, forsake, cease; to be eclipsed', fr. ἐχ (see ec-) and λείπειν, 'to leave', which is cogn, with L.

*linquere*, 'to leave'. See **relinquish** and cp. **ellipse**. Derivatives: *eclipse*, tr. v., *eclips-er*, n.

ecliptic, adj., 1) pertaining to an eclipse; 2) pertaining to an ecliptic. — L. eclipticus, 'pertaining to an eclipse', fr. Gk. ἐκλειπτικός, fr. ἐκλείπειν. See prec. word and -ic.

ecliptic, n., apparent annual path of the sun. — Fr. L. linea ecliptica, 'the ecliptic', fr. eclipticus, 'pertaining to an eclipse'. The ecliptic was so called because it was supposed that eclipses of the sun and moon take place on the great circle forming the apparent annual path of the sun. eclogue, n., a short poem of pastoral character.

F. éclogue, églogue, fr. L. ecloga, fr. Gk.
 ἐκλογή, 'a choice, selection', fr. ἐκλέγειν, 'to pick out, select'. See eclectic.

eclosion, n., the process of hatching of a chicken from an egg, or of an insect from a pupa case (2001.) — F. éclosion, 'a breaking forth, hatching', lit. 'an opening', fr. éclos, pp. of éclore, 'to be hatched, to open' (said of an egg), fr. VL. \*exclaudere, 'to shut out, exclude, drive out'; 'to hatch out' (tr.), refashioned (after L. claudere, 'to shut, close'), fr. L. exclūdere, of s.m. See exclude and -ion.

eco-, oeco-, combining form meaning 'environment'. — Gk. οἰχο-, fr. οἶχος, 'house'. See economy.

ecology, oecology, n., that branch of science which deals with animals and plants in relation to their environment. — G. Ökologie, coined by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919) fr. Gk. οἰχο-(see eco-) and -λογίᾶ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivatives: ecolog-ic, ecolog-ic-al, adjs., ecologic-al-ly, adv., ecolog-ist, n.

economic, adj. — F. économique, fr. L. oeconomicus, 'pertaining to economy; orderly, me-

thodical', fr. Gk. οἰκονομικός, 'economical', fr. οἰκονομία. See next word and -ic.

Derivatives: economic-al, adj., economic-al-ly, adv., econom-ics, n.

economy, n.—L. oeconomia, 'the management of a household', fr. Gk. οἰκονομία, of s.m., fr. οἰκονόμος, 'the manager of a household, steward', which is compounded of οἶκος, 'house, dwelling, place to live in', and -νόμος, 'managing'. Gk. οἶκος (dial. Ϝοῖκος), is rel. to οἰκία, Gortynic Gk. Ϝοικία, 'house', and cogn. with L. νῖcus, 'district', νῖcīnus, 'near, neighboring', Goth. weihs, OE. wīc, 'dwelling, village'. See vicinage, wick, 'village', and cp. androecium, autooecious, diocese, dioecious, ecumenical, monoecious, oecist, oecus, parish, paroecious, perioeci. Gk. -νόμος stands in gradational relationship to νέμειν, 'to deal out, distribute, allot'. See Nemesis and cp. nomad.

ecru, adj., of the yellowish color of unbleached linen. — F. écru, formed with pref. é- fr. L. crūdus, 'raw' (whence also It., Sp. crudo, OProvenç. cru, crut). See crude. The pref. é- in écru derives fr. L. ē, 'out of' (see e-), but has here only intensive force.

ecstasy, n. — OF. extasie (F. extase), fr. Late L. ecstasis, fr. Gk. ἔκστασις, 'removal from the proper place, displacement', lit. 'a standing outside oneself', from the stem of ἐξιστάναι, 'to put out of place, derange; to stand aside from', fr. ἐξ, 'out of' (see 2nd ex-) and ἰστάναι, 'to place; to stand'. See state.

ecstasy, tr. v. -- F. extasier, fr. extase. See ecstasy, n.

ecstatic, adj., pertaining to, or causing, ecstasy.

— Gk. ἐκστατικός, 'unstable', fr. ἔκστασις. See prec. word and -ic. Derivative: ecstatic-al-ly, adv. ect., form of ecto- before a yowel.

ectasia, n., the same as ectasis. — Medical L. See next word.

ectasis, n., dilation of a tubular vessel (med.) — Late L. ectasis, 'a stretching out', fr. Gk. ἔχτασις, fr. ἐχτείνειν, 'to stretch out', fr. ἐχ (see ec-) and τείνειν, 'to stretch'. See tasimeter and cp. atelectasis, entasia, entasis, epitasis, protasis.

ecthlipsis, n., the suppression of a consonant. — Late L., fr. Gk. ἔκθλῖψις, 'a squeezing out', fr. ἐκθλίβειν, 'to squeeze out', fr. ἐκ (see ec-) and θλίβειν, 'to press, crush'. See thlipsis.

ecto-, before a vowel ect-, combining form meaning 'outside, external'. — Att. and Ion. Gk. ἐκτο-, ἐκτ-, fr. ἐκτός, 'outside', formed fr. ἐκ, 'out of', with suff. -τός, on analogy of ἐντός, 'inside' (fr. ἐν, 'in'). The regular form should have been \*ἐχθός. Cp. Locrian ἐχθός = Att. and Ion. ἐκτός, and see ec-.

ectoblast, n., the outer membrane of a cell (biol.)

— Compounded of ecto- and Gk. βλαστός, 'sprout'. See -blast.

ectoderm, n., the outer investing membrance of a cell (biol.) — Lit. 'outer skin', coined by the German physician Robert Remak (1815-65) fr. ecto- and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See derma and cp. endoderm, mesoderm.

-ectomy, combining form denoting 'surgical removal', as in appendectomy, gastrectomy. — Gk. -εκτομία, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out, excision', fr. ἐκτέμνειν, 'to cut out', fr. ἐκ (see ec-) and τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See -tomy.

ectopia, n., morbid displacement of an organ or another part of the body (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -ia fr. Gk. ἔκτοπος, 'away from a place', fr. ἐκ (see ec-) and τόπος, 'place'. See topic. Derivative: ectop-ic, adj., out of place. Ectopistes, n., a genus of pigeons, the wandering pigeon (ornithal.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐκτοπίζειν,

Ectopistes, n., a genus of pigeons, the wandering pigeon (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐκτοπίζειν, 'to remove from a place', fr. ἔκτοπος. See prec. word and -ist.

ectoplasm, n., the external layer of a protoplasm in a cell (biol.) — Compounded of ecto- and plasm. Cp. endoplasm.

ectro-, combining form denoting congenital absence (med.) — Fr. Gk. ἔκτρωσις, 'miscarriage', fr. ἐκτιτρώσκειν, 'to miscarry', fr. ἐκ (see ec-) and τιτρώσκειν, 'to wound, hurt, injure'. See throw and cp. words there referred to.

écu, n., an old French silver coin. — F., fr. OF. escu, fr. L. scūtum, 'shield'. See scutum and cp. escudo. The coin was called écu ('shield') from the coins issued under Louis IX, which had the shield of France as device.

ecumenic, ecumenical, adj., general, universal. — Late L. oecūmenicus, fr. Gk. οἰχουμένιχός, 'open to the whole world', fr. οἰχουμένη (scil. Υῆ), 'the inhabited world', fem. of the pass. pres. part. of οἰχεῖν, 'to inhabit', fr. οἶχος, 'house, abode, dwelling'. See economy and -ic. For the use and force of the passive suff. \*-menos in English words of Greek and Latin origin see alumnus and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: ecumenical-ly, adv., ecumenic-ity, n. eczema, n., inflammatory disease of the skin (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἔκζεμα, prop. 'something thrown out by heat', fr. ἐκ (see ec-) and ζέμα, 'that which is boiled', fr. I.-E. base \*yes-, 'to boil, seethe'. See yeast and cp. the first element in zeolite and the second element in apozem.

eczematous, adj., of the nature of eczema. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk. ἔκζεμα, gen. ἐκζέματος. See prec. word.

ed, 1) pp. suff. of weak verbs in English; 2) used also to form adjectives: a) from nouns, as in cultured; b) from other adjectives ending in -ate (derived from L. pp.s in -ātus), as in foliated, dentated. — ME. -ed, fr. OE. -ed, -od, -ad, formed from the thematic vowel -e-, resp. -o- or -a-, and -t, the pp. ending of weak verbs, which is rel. to ON. -pr, G. -t, Goth. -ps, Teut. \*-do, corresponding to 1.-E. \*-to, whence OI. -táh, Gk. -tóc, L. -tus. Cp. the final -d in cold, dead, loud, old, sad and suff. -t. Cp. also adj. suff. -ate.

-ed, suff. of the past tense of weak verbs in Eng-

lish. — ME. -ede-, -de, fr. OE. -ede, -ode, -ade, formed from the thematic vowel -e-, resp. -o- or -a-, and -de, past ending of the 1st pers. of weak verbs, which is rel. to the corresponding endings ON. -ba, OHG. -ta, G. -te, and prob. also to OE. -(e)d, pp. ending of weak verbs. See -ed, pp. suff.

-ed, suff. forming adjectives from nouns, with the sense 'possessed of, characterized by', as in bearded, toothed. — OE. -ede, rel. to OS. -ōdi. edacious, adj., devouring, voracious. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. edāx, gen. edācis, 'voracious, gluttonous', fr. edere, 'to eat'. See eat. Derivatives: edacious-ly, adv., edacious-ness, n. edacity, n., voracity. — L. edācitās, 'voracity, gluttony', fr. edāx, gen. edācis. See prec. word and -ity.

Edam cheese, often shortened to Edam, edam, n.

— From Edam, name of a village in Holland, where this cheese was originally made.

edaphic, adj., pertaining to the condition of the soil rather than to climate (plant ecology). — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἔδαφος, 'soil; floor', which was probably dissimilated fr. \*ἔδαφος and is rel. to ἔδος, 'seat, base, foundation', fr. stem \*έδ- (= I.-E. \*sed-), 'to sit', and cogn. with L. sedēre, 'to sit'. See sedentary and cp. next word.

edaphology, n., the study of soils. — Compounded of Gk. ἔδαφος, 'soil', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See edaphic and -logy.

Edda, n., orig. name of the book written by Snorri Sturluson (died in 1241); later used to denote ancient Icelandic poems in general. — ON., fr.  $\delta \partial r$ , 'spirit, mind; passion, song, poetry', rel. to OE.  $w \delta p$ , 'sound, melody, song', and cogn. with OIr.  $f \delta i t h$ , 'poet', W. g w a w d, 'poem', L.  $v \delta t \delta s$ , soothsayer, prophet, seer'. See vates and cp. words there referred to.

eddy, n., whirlpool; current of air. — ME. ydy, prob. fr. ON. iða, 'whirlpool', lit. meaning 'that which rebounds or flows back', fr. ON. pref. ið-, 'again', which is rel. to OE., OS. ed-, OHG. et-, it-, Goth. ib, 'and, but, however', and cogn. with L. et, 'and'. See et. Derivative: eddy, intr. v.

edea, form of edea- before a vowel.

edea, n. pl., the external genitals. — Fr. Gk. αἰδοῖα, 'privy parts, pudenda', prop. neut. pl. of αἰδοῖος, 'bashful, shamefaced', lit. 'having a claim to regard', fr. αἰδώς, 'shame, bashfulness, reverence', fr. the stem of αἴδεσθαι, 'to be ashamed, fear, show a sense of regard, respect', which prob. stands for \*αἴσδεσθαι, fr. I.-E. \*aiz-d-, whence also OI. idé (for \*izdé), 'I honor', Goth. aistan, 'to fear'. I.-E. \*aiz-d- is a -d-enlargement of base \*ais-, 'to honor, respect', whence OHG. ēra, MHG. ēre, G. Ehre, 'honor', ON. eir, 'grace', OE. ār, 'honor, dignity, benefice, prosperity, help, kindness, mercy'. Cp. the first element in Eric.

edema. oedema. a swelling (med.) - Medical L., fr. Gk. o'lonua, 'a swelling' fr. o'logy o'logy 'to swell', which is cogn, with Arm, aitnum, 'I swell', aitumn, 'a swelling', L. aemidus (for \*aidmo-dos or \*aidsmo-dos), 'swelling', ON, eista (for \*oid-s-to-), 'testicle', eitill, 'swelling', eitr. 'poison'. OE. ator. attor. of s.m., and prob. also with OSlav. iadu. 'poison', jadra (pl.), 'bosom'. See atter and cp. the first element in Oedipus and the second element in myxedema. Derivatives: edem-ic, oedem-ic, edemat-ous, oedemat-ous, also edemat-ose, oedemat-ose, adjs. Eden, n., in the Bible, the garden in which Adam and Eve first lived: Paradise. — Heb. 'Édhen. name of the region in which lay the Paradise (see Gen. 2:8, 10, 15, etc.) The name is usually explained as 'the place of delight', and derived fr. Heb. 'édhen, 'dainty, delight'; cp. Edna. U. Cassuto in his Commentary on the Book of Genesis, Part One, From Adam to Noah. The Hebrew University, Jersusalem, 1961, pp. 107-108. explains the name Eden—with reference to the meaning of the base 'dn in Ugariticas 'a place that is well watered throughout'. Derivative: Eden-ic, adi.

edenite, n., a variety of aluminous amphibole (mineral.) — Named after Edenville, New York. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Edentata, n. pl., a group of placental mammals including the armadillo, sloth, anteater, etc. (zool.) — ModL., neut. pl. of L. ēdentātus, 'toothless', pp. of ēdentāre, 'to render toothless', fr. e- and dēns, gen. dentis, 'tooth'. See dental.

edentate, adj., 1) toothless; 2) pertaining to the *Edentata*. — L. *ēdentātus*, 'toothless'. See prec. word.

Derivative: edentate, n., one of the Edentata. edeo-, before a vowel ede-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the genitals'.—Fr. Gk.

αίδοῖα, 'privy parts, pudenda'. See edea.

edestin, n., formerly, a globulin found in various edible seeds; now, a globulin found in hemp seed (biochem.) - Formed with chem. suff. -in fr. Gk. ἐδεστός, 'eatable', fr. ἔδειν, 'to eat', See eat. Edgar, masc. PN. — OE. Eadgar, compounded of ead, 'wealth, prosperity, happiness', and gar, 'spear'. The first element is rel. to OS. ōd, OHG. \*ōt, the second element in MHG. kleinōt (whence G. Kleinod, 'jewel, gem', lit, 'little wealth'), ON. audr, Goth. auda-, 'possession, property, prosperity, wealth', OE. ēadig, OS. ōdag, ON. audigr, OHG. ōtag, Goth. audags. 'rich'. Cp. the first element in Edith, Edmund. Edward, Edwin, and the second element in allodium. For the second element in Edgar see gar and cp. words there referred to.

edge, n. - ME. egge, fr. OE. ecg, 'edge; sword',

rel. to OS. eggia, ON. egg, Dan. eg, OS. eggia, MDu. egghe, Du. eg, egge, OHG. ecka, egga, MHG. ecke, egge, G. Eck, Ecke, 'edge, point', ON. eggja, 'to provoke', fr. I.-E. base \*ak-, 'sharp, pointed', whence also OI. aśrih, 'edge', Gk. ἀχή, 'point', ἄχρος, 'sharp', L. ācer, 'sharp, bitter'. See acrid and words there referred to and cp. esp. egg, 'to urge'. Cp. also the first element in Egbert.

Derivatives: edge, tr. v., edg-ing, n., edg-ing-ly, adv., edg-y, adj., edg-i-ness, n.

edible, adj. — Late L. edibilis, 'eatable', fr. L. edere, 'to eat'. See eat and cp. comedo, comestible, esculent, obese.

Derivatives: edibil-ity, n., edible-ness, n.

edict, n. — L. ēdictum, 'proclamation, ordinance, edict', prop. neut. pp. of ēdīcere, 'to declare, publish, ordain, decree', fr. e- and dīcere, 'to say'. See diction.

Derivatives: edict-al, adj., edict-al-ly, adv.

edification, n. — L. aedificātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a building, structure', fr. aedificātus, pp. of aedificāre. See edify and -ation.

edifice, n., a building. — F. édifice, fr. L. aedificium, 'a building', from the stem of aedificāre. See next word.

edify, tr. v. — ME. edifien, fr. F. édifier, fr. L. aedificāre, 'to erect a building, to build', fr. aedēs (or aedis), 'a building, sanctuary, temple', orig. 'a place with a hearth', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. L. aedes derives fr. I.-E. base \*aidh-, 'to burn', whence also Gk. αἴθειν, 'to burn', αἴθρᾶ, 'the clear sky, fair weather', αἴθήρ, 'the upper, purer air, ether', ἰθαρός, 'clean, pure, clear', OI. inddhé, 'bursts into 'flame', édhaḥ, idhmáḥ, 'wood for burning', OE. ād, OHG. eit, 'funcral pile, fire', OIr. aed, 'fire', W. aidd, 'heat, zeal'. Cp. aedile, Aethusa, Aludel, estival, estuary, ether, Ethiop, oast. For the second element in edify see -fy.

Derivatives: edifi-er, n., edify-ing, adj., edify-ing-ly, adv., edify-ing-ness, n.

edingtonite, n., a hydrous aluminum barium silicate (mineral.) — Named after its discoverer, Mr. Edington of Glasgow. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

edisonite, n., a variant of rutile (mineral.) — Named after the American inventor Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

edit, tr. v. - Back formation fr. editor (q.v.)

Edith, fem. PN. — OE. Eadgyth, compounded of ēad, 'wealth, prosperity, happiness', and gūð, 'war'. For the first element see Edgar and cp. words there referred to. OE. gūð is rel. to OHG. gund-, ON. gunnr, guðr, 'war', and cogn. with Gk. θείνειν, 'to strike', φόνος, 'murder', L.-fendere, 'to thrust, strike'. See defend and cp. the words there referred to.

edition, n. — F. édition, fr. L. ēditionem, acc. of ēditio, 'a bringing forth, publishing', fr. ēdere, 'to give out, bring forth, publish', formed fr. e-

501 effective

and -dere, which derives fr. dare, 'to give'. See e- and date, 'point of time'

editor, n. — L., 'one who brings forth, publishes', fr. *ēditus*, pp. of *ēdere*. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

Derivatives: editor-ial, adj., and n., editor-ially, adv.

editress, n., a female editor. — See prec. word and -ess.

Edmond, Edmund, masc. PN. — OE. Eadmund, lit. 'rich protector', compounded of ēad, 'prosperity, happiness', and mund, 'hand, protection'. For the first element see Edgar. The second element is rel. to ON. mund, OHG. munt, 'hand, protection', and cogn. with L. mānus, 'hand'. See manual and cp. mound, 'a heap of earth'. Cp. also the second element in Osmond, Raymond, Sigismund.

Edna, fem. PN. — Gk. 'Εδνά, fr. Heb. 'ednάħ, 'delight', which is rel. to 'édhen, 'delight', hith-'addén, 'he luxuriated', 'ādhín, 'voluptuous', ma'ādhanním, 'dainties', Aram. 'addén, 'he charmed, delighted', Arab. ghádan, 'luxury'. Cp. Eden.

educable, adj. - See next word and -able.

educate, tr. v. — L. ēducātus, pp. of ēducāre, 'to bring up, rear, educate', rel. to ēdūcere, 'to lead out, bring out; to bring up, rear, raise', fr. eand dūcere, 'to lead'. See duke and verbal suff. -ate and cp. educe.

Derivatives: educat-ed, adj., education (q.v.), educat-ive, adj., educator (q.v.)

education, n. — L. ēducātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a bringing up, education', fr. ēducātus, pp. of ēducāre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: education-al, adj., education-al-ly, adv., educational-ism, n., education-al-ist, n., education-ist, n.

educator, n. — L., 'bringer up, rearer', fr. ēducātus, pp. of ēducāre. See educate and agential suff. -or.

educe, tr. v., to infer, deduce; to separate from a compound (chem.) — L. ēdūcere, 'to lead out, bring out; to bring up, rear, raise'. See educate. educible, adj. — See prec. word and -ible.

educt, n., 1) that which is educed; 2) something separated from a compound (chem.) — L. ēductum, neut. pp. of ēdūcere. See educe.

eduction, n. — L. ēductiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a moving out, going out', fr. ēductus, pp. of ēdūcere. See educe and -ion.

edulcorate, tr. v., to render sweet; to free from acid. — ML. ēdulcorātus, pp. of ēdulcorāre, 'to render sweet', fr. e- and L. dulcor, 'sweetness', from the stem of dulcis, 'sweet'. See dulcet and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: edulcorat-ion, n., edulcorat-ive, adj., edulcorat-or, n.

Edward, masc. PN. — OE. Eadweard, compounded of ēad, 'wealth, prosperity', and weard, 'guardian'. For the first element see Edgar, for the second see ward, 'one who guards'.

Edwardian, adj., 1) pertaining to Edward; 2) specif., pertaining to any of the Edwards, Kings of England. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff.

Edwin, masc. PN. — OE. Eadwine, compounded of ead, 'wealth, prosperity', and wine, 'friend'. For the first element see Edgar. The second element is rel. to OE. wine, ON. vinr, 'friend', and to OE. winnan, 'to strive, struggle, fight'; see win and wish and cp. the first element in Winfred and the second element in Baldwin.

-ee, suff. formed fr. AF. (= F.) pp. suff. -é, fr. L. -ātus. See adj. suff. -ate. The suff. is used esp. in legal terminology. In sense, suff. -ee is correlative to the agential suff. -or (cp. donor and donee, advisor and advisee, etc.)

eel, n. — ME. ele, fr. OE. æl, rel. to ON. āll, OS., OHG., MHG. āl, G. Aal.

Derivative: eel-v. adi.

eelfare, n., the passage of young eels up a river.

— Compounded of eel and fare, 'passage, journey'.

eelpout, n., 1) any of a group of blennylike fishes; 2) the burbot. — OE.  $\bar{\alpha}$ lepūte. See eel and pout, the fish.

e'en, adv. — Contraction of the adverb even. e'en, n. — Contraction of the noun even.

-een, dimin. suff. of Irish origin as in dudeen. — Ir. -in.

e'er, adv. - Contraction of ever.

-eer, agential suff. — Fr. -ier, fr. L. ārius. Cp. the subst. suffixes -ary. -er. -ier. -ver.

eerie, eery, adj., 1) timid; 2) weird. — ME. eri, 'timid', fr. OE. earg, earh, ærg, 'inert, cowardly, miserable', rel. to ON. argr (also metathesized into ragr); 'unmanly, voluptuous', Dan. arrig, arg, Swed. arg, 'malicious', OFris. erg, MDu. arch, erch, Du. erg, 'bad', OHG. arag, arg, MHG. arc, arg, 'cowardly, avaricious', G. arg, 'bad, wicked'. Finn. arka, 'cowardly', is a Teut. loan word.

Derivatives: eeri-ly, adv., eeri-ness, n.

ef-, pref. — Assimilated form of 1st ex- before f. efface, tr. v. — F. effacer, fr. OF. esfacier, 'to wipe out, destroy', lit. 'to remove the face', fr. es- (F. é-), 'out', and VL. facia (for L. faciës), 'face'. See e- and face and cp. deface.

Derivatives: efface-able, adj., efface-ment, n.

effect, n. — OF. effect (F. effet), fr. L. effectus, 'accomplishment, performance', fr. effectus, pp. of efficere, 'to execute, accomplish, produce', fr. 1st ex- and facere (pp. factus), 'to make, do'. See fact and cp. feckless. For the change of Latin ă (in făctus) to ĕ (in ef-fēctus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: effect, tr. v., effective (q.v.), effectual (q.v.), effectuate (q.v.)

effective, adj. — F. effectif (fem. effective), fr. L. effectivus, 'productive, effective', fr. effectus, pp. of efficere. See effect and -ive.

Derivatives: effective, n., effective-ly, adv., effective-ness, n.

503

- effectual, adj. F. effectuel, fr. Late L. effectualis, fr. L. effectus. See effect and adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: effectual-ly, adv., effectual-ness, n.
- effectuate, tr. v. Formed on analogy of F. effectuer fr. L. effectus. See effect and verbal suff. -ate. Derivative: effectuat-ion, n.
- effeminacy, n. Formed fr. next word with suff. -cy.
- effeminate, adj. L. effēminātus, 'womanish, effeminate', pp. of effēmināre, 'to make womanish, to enervate', formed fr. 1st ex- and fēmina, 'woman'. See feminae and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: effeminate, n., effeminate-ly, adv., effeminate-ness. n.
- effeminate, tr. and intr. v. L. effeminatus, pp. of effeminare. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.
- effendi, n., a Turkish title of respect; sir. Turk. efendi, 'master', fr. MGk. ἀφέντη (read aféndi), voc. of ἀφέντης (read aféndis), fr. Gk. αὐθέντης, 'an absolute master or ruler'. See authentic.
- efferent, adj., conveying outward (physiol.) L. efferēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of efferre, 'to carry out or away; to spread abroad', fr. 1st ex- and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and -ent and cp. afferent.
- effervesce, intr. v., to give off bubbles of gas. L. effervescere, 'to boil over, effervesce, ferment', fr. 1st ex- and fervescere, 'to begin to boil, to bubble', inchoative of fervere, 'to be hot'. See fervent and -esce.
- effervescence, effervescency, n. Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.
- effervescent, adj. L. effervêscêns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of effervêscere. See effervesce and -ent. effervescive, adj., tending to effervesce. See effervesce and -ive.
- effete, adj., exhausted, worn out. L. effētus, 'that has brought forth young; exhausted, worn out', fr. 1st ex- and fētus, 'that has brought forth', fr. L. base \*fē-, corresponding to I.-E. \*dhē(i)-, 'to suckle'. See fecund and cp. fetus. Derivative: effete-ness. n.
- efficacious, adj., effective. Formed with suff. -ous from L. efficax, gen. -acis, 'powerful, efficacious', fr. efficere, 'to execute, accomplish, produce'. See effect.
- Derivatives: efficacious-ly, adv., efficacious-ness. n.
- efficacy, n., effectiveness. L. efficacia, 'efficacy, efficiency', fr. efficax, gen. efficacis. See prec. word and y- (representing L. -ia).
- efficiency, n. Formed from next word with suff. -cv.
- efficient, adj. F., fr. L. efficientem, acc. of efficiens, pres. part. of efficere, 'to execute, accomplish, produce'. See effect and -ent. For the change of Latin ă (in făcere) to Y (in efficere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: efficient-ly, adv.
- effigy, n., portrait, image. F. effigie, fr. L.

- effigiës, 'likeness, portrait, image', fr. effingere, 'to form, fashion; to portray', fr. 1st ex- and fingere, 'to shape, form'. See figure and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: effigy, tr. v. effloresce, intr. v., to come into flower. L. ef-
- flörëscere, 'to blossom, spring up', fr. 1st exand flörëscere, 'to begin to blossom', fr. flös, gen. flöris, 'flower'. See flower and cp. florescent. efflorescence, n. Formed from next word with suff. -ce. See florescence.
- efflorescent, adj. L. efflorescens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of efflorescere. See effloresce and -ent. effluence, n., a flowing out. Formed fr. effluent with suff. -ce.
- effluent, adj., flowing out. L. effluens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of effluere, 'to flow out', fr. 1st ex- and fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent and cp. affluent. Cp. also the next two words. Derivative: effluent. n.
- effluvium, n., exhalation, emanation. L., 'a flowing out, outlet', fr. effluere, 'to flow out', fr. 1st ex- and fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent and cp. effluent. efflux.
- efflux, n., the process of flowing out. L. efflūxus, pp. of effluere. See prec. word. Derivative: efflux-ion. n.
- effort, n. F., fr. OF. esforz, back formation fr. esforcier, esforcer, 'to force, reinforce' (whence F. s'efforcer, 'to exert oneself'), fr. VL. \*exfortiāre, prop. 'to show strength', fr. 1st ex- and L. fortis, 'strong'. See fort and cp. sforzando. Derivatives: effort-less, adj., effort-less-ly, adv. effrontery. n. impudence. F. effronterie, fr. ef-
- effrontery, n. impudence. F. effronterie, fr. effronté, 'shameless, bold', fr. VL. \*effrontātus, fr. 1st ex- and L. frōns, gen. frontis, 'forehead, brow; front'. See front and -ery.
- effulge, tr. and intr. v., to shine forth. L. effulgēre, 'to shine forth', fr. 1st ex- and fulgēre, 'to shine'. See fulgent.
- effulgence, n., radiance; brightness. Formed from next word with suff. -ce.
- effulgent, adj., radiant; brilliant. L. effulgens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of effulgere. See effulge. Derivative: effulgent-ly, adv.
- effuse, tr. and intr. v., 1) to pour forth; 2) to spread. L. effūsus, pp. of effundere, 'to pour forth, spread abroad', from 1st ex- and fundere, 'to pour forth, shed'. See fuse, 'to melt'.
- Derivatives: effusion (q.v.), effus-ive, adj., effus-ive-ly, adv., effus-ive-ness, n.
- effuse, adj., 1) poured out; 2) spread out (said of a flower). L. effūsus, pp. of effundere. See effuse. v.
- effusion, n. L. effūsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a pouring forth; profusion', fr. effūsus, pp. of effundere. See effuse, v., and -ion.
- eft, n., a newt (archaic.) ME. evete, efte, fr. OE. efeta, 'lizard', a word of uncertain origin. Cp. newt.
- eft, adv., again (archaic). ME., fr. OE. æft, eft, 'afterward, a second time, again', rel. to æftan, 'behind'. See aft.

- eftsoons, eftsoon, adv., forthwith, soon afterward (archaic). ME. eftsone(s), fr. OE. eftsona, which is compounded of eft (see prec. word) and sōna, 'immediately'. See soon.
- Egbert, masc. PN. OE. Ecgbeorht, compounded of ecg, 'edge, sword', and beorht, 'bright'. For the first element see edge, for the second see bright.
- egeran, n., a var. of vesuvianite (mineral.) —
  Named after Eger (now Cheb) in Bohemia.
- Egeria, n., a fountain nymph, adviser of Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome (Roman mythol.) L. Egeria, a name of Etruscan origin.
- egest, tr.v., to discharge from the body. L. *ēgestus*, pp. of *ēgerere*, 'to bring out, carry out', fr. e- and *gerere*, 'to carry'. See gerent and words there referred to and cp. esp. ingest.

Derivatives: egestion (q.v.), egest-ive, adj.

- egestion, n. L. ēgestiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a carrying out', fr. ēgestus, pp. of ēgerere. See prec. word and -ion.
- egg, n. ME. egg, egge, fr. ON. egg (Dan. æg, Swed. ägg), rel. to OE. æg, ME. ei, Crimean Goth. ada (for \*addja), OS., MLG., MDu., Du., OHG., MHG., G. ei, and cogn. with OSlav. aje, jaje, ajice, ajice, 'egg', Russ. jajco, W. wy, OCo. uy, Bret. ui, Arm. ju (gen. juoj), Gk. &ov, L. ovum, of s.m. All these words prob. mean lit. 'that which pertains to the bird', and are cogn. with OI. vih, L. avis, 'bird'. Cp. the second element in kidney. Cp. also augur, auspice, aviary, aviation, oo-, oval, ovary, ovum, the first element in ostrich and the second element in pettitoes.

  Derivatives: egg, tr. v., egg-er, n., egg-ler, n.

egg, tr. v., egg-er, n., egg-ler, n. egg, tr. v., to incite, urge on. — ME. eggen, fr. ON. eggja, 'to goad on, incite', fr. egg, 'edge'.

egger, n., one who incites. — Formed fr. egg, v., with agential suff. -er.

See edge.

- egger, n., one who collects eggs. Formed fr. egg. n., with agential suff. -er.
- egger, n., any of various moths. Prob. formed fr. egg, n., with suff. -er.
- eglantine, n., the sweetbrier. F. églantine, 'dog rose' (the flower), fr. églantier, 'dog rose' (the bush), fr. OF. aiglent, 'dog rose' (the bush), fr. VL. \*aquilentus, 'rich in prickles', irregularly formed fr. L. aculeus, 'spine, prickle', dimin. of acus, 'needle'. See acus and -ine (representing L. -īna).
- eglestonite, n., a mercury oxychloride (mineral.)

   Named after the mineralogist Prof. Thomas Egleston, of Columbia University in New York (1832-1900). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. ego, n. L., 'I', cogn. with OE. ic, 'I'. See I,
- ego, n. L., 'I', cogn. with OE. ic, 'I'. See I, personal pron.
- egoism, n., self-interest; selfishness. F. égoisme, formed with suff. -isme fr. L. ego. See prec. word and -ism.
- egoist, n. F. égotste, formed with suff. -iste fr. L. ego. See ego and -ist.

- Derivatives: egoist-ic, egoist-ic-al, adjs., egoist-ic-al-lv. adv.
- egotism, n., 1) excessive use of the pronoun *I*; speaking much of oneself; 2) self-conceit. Formed fr. L. *ego*, 'I' (see ego), with suff. -ism; first used by the English poet Joseph Addison (1672-1719). The intrusive *t* is due to the analogy of *nepotism*, in which word the *t* is organic (fr. L. *nepos*, gen. *nepotis*, 'grandson')
- egotist, n. See prec. word and -ist.
- Derivatives: egotist-ic, egotist-ic-al, adjs., egotist-ic-al-ly, adv.
- egotize, intr. v., to exhibit egotism (rare). See egotism and -ize.
- egregious, adj., 1) orig. prominent, distinguished; 2) flagrant; infamous. — L. ēgregius, 'distinguished, excellent', lit. 'chosen out of a herd', fr. ē, 'out of', and grex, gen. gregis, 'herd, flock'. See gregarious and cp. aggregate. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.
- Derivatives: egregious-ly, adv., egregious-ness, n. egress, n., 1) the act of going out; 2) exit.—L. ēgressus, 'a going out', fr. ēgressus, pp. of ēgredī, 'to go out, come forth, digress; to surpass, exceed', fr. e- and gradī, 'to step, walk, go'. See grade, congress.
- egression, n. L. ēgressiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a going out', fr. ēgressus, pp. of ēgredī. See prec. word and -ion.
- egret, n., any of various herons. ME. egrete, fr. F. aigrette, fr. OProvenç. aigreta, 'heron', fr. aigron, of s.m., which is of Teut. origin. See heron and cp. aigrette.
- Egretta, n., a genus of herons (ornithol.) --- ModL. See prec. word.
- egueiite, n., a hydrous iron phosphate containing calcium and aluminum (mineral.) Named after Eguei, in French Sudan. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.
- Egyptian, adj. F. égyptien, fr. Égypte, fr. Gk. Αίγοπτος, 'the river Nile; Egypt', fr. Amarna Hikuptah, corresponding to Egyptian Ha(t)-kaptah, one of the names of Memphis, the ancient city of Egypt. Cp. Copt. Cp. also gitano, gypsy.
- Egyptology, n., the study of Egyptian antiquities. Compounded of Gk. Αίγοπτος, 'Egypt', and -λογίᾶ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See Egypt and -logy. Derivative: Egyptolog-ist, n. eh, interj. Imitative. Cp. F. eh, G. ei.
- eider, n., duck of the genus Somateria. Fr. Icel. æðar (pron. aiðār), gen. of æðr, whence also OSwed. eider (Swed. ejder), Du. eider, G. Eider.
- eidetic, adj., pertaining to the faculty of projecting images; vivid (psychol.) G. eidetisch, coined by the German psychologist Erich Jaensch (1883-1940) fr. Gk. είδητικός, 'pertaining to images, pertaining to knowledge', fr. είδησις, 'knowledge', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See eido- and -ic.
- eido-, combining form meaning 'image, figure'.

kaleidophone, kaleidoscope.

eidograph, n., an instrument for the copying of drawings on the same or on a larger or smaller scale. — Compounded of eido- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

eidolon, n., a phantom. — Gk. εἴδωλον, 'image, phantom'. See idol.

eight, adi, and n. - ME, eighte, eihte, fr. OE. eahta, rel. to OS, ahto, ON, atta, Swed, atta, Dan. otte. OFris. ahta. Du. acht. OHG. ahto. MHG, ahte, G. acht, Goth, ahtau, 'eight', and cogn, with OI. astá. astáu, Avestic ashta, Toch, A okät, B okt, Arm. ut' (for \*optō), Gk. ὀκτώ, Alb. tete (for \*oktō-t), L. octō, OSlav. osmi (refashioned after the ordinal number osmu, 'the eighth'). Lith, aštuoni, OIr, ocht n-, W, wyth, Bret, eiz, 'eight'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. \* $okt\bar{o}(u)$ , an old dual form, orig. meaning 'twice four' (Tetradic system of reckoning!). The π in Elian Gk. ὁπτώ, and the form of Arm. ut' (for \*optō-) is due to the analogy of I.-E. \*septm- (whence Gk. ἐπτά, etc.), 'seven', Cp. also Rum. opt, 'eight' (fr. L. octō), influenced in form by sapte, 'seven'. The n in OIr. ocht n- is due to the analogy of secht n-, 'seven'. Cp. octa-, octant, octave, octet, octillion, octo-, October, octopus, octopon, octuble, utas,

eighteen, adj. and n. — ME. eightetene, eightene, eihtene, fr. OE. eahtatyne, eahtatene, fr. eahta, 'eight', and -tyne, -tene, '-teen' (see eight and -teen); rel. to OS. ahtotian, Du. achttien, OHG. ahtozehan, MHG. ahtzehen, G. achtzehn, ON. āttjān, ātjān, Swed. adertan, Dan. atten, 'eighteen'.

eighteenth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. eighteen with numeral suff. -th on analogy of tenth. Cp. OE. eahtatēoða, which was formed fr. eahtatīņe, 'eighteen', after tēoða, 'tenth'; see tithe. Cp. also ON. āttjāndi. ātjāndi. 'eighteenth'.

eighth, adj. and n. — ME. eightethe, eihtithe, fr. OE. eahtoða, rel. to OS., OHG. ahtodo, OFris. achta, MHG. ahtode, ahtede, ahte, G. achte, Goth. ahtuda, ON. ātti, 'eighth'. See eight and numeral suff. -th. Derivative: eighth-ly, adv.

eightieth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. eighty with numeral suff. -th on the analogy of tenth.

eighty, adj. and n. — ME. eigteti, fr. OE. (hund)-eahtatig, rel. to OHG. ahtozug, G. achtzig, 'eighty'. See hundred, eight and -ty, suff. denoting multiples of ten.

eikon, n. - See icon.

Eileen, fem. PN. — A name of Celtic origin (cp. Ir. Eibhlin), influenced in form by the name Helen

Einsteinian, adj., pertaining to the Jewish physicist Albert Einstein (1879-1955) or his theory of relativity. For the ending see -ian.

einsteinium, n., a radioactive element produced

espec. by bombardment of plutonium with neutrons (chem.) — ModL., named after Albert Einstein. See prec. word and chem. suff. -ium. eirenicon. n. — See irenicon.

eisel, eisell, n., vinegar (archaic). — OF. aissil, aisil, fr. VL. acētulum, dimin. of L. acētum, 'vinegar'. See acetum.

eisteddfod, n., annual assembly of Welsh bards.

— W., 'session', fr. eistedd, 'to sit' (fr. sedd, 'seat'), and bod, 'to be'. The first element is cogn. with L. sedēre, 'to sit'; see sedentary. The second element is rel. to OIr. buith, 'to be', and cogn. with OE. bēon, 'to be'; see be.

either, adj., pron., conj. and adv. — ME. aither, either, fr. OE. æghwæðer, ægðer, 'each of two, both', for \*a-gi-hwæðer, which is formed fr. ā, 'ever', pref. gi- (for ge-) and hwæðer, 'whether'. See aye, 'ever', pref. y- and whether and cp. neither. Cp. also Du. ieder, OHG. eogiwedar, iowedar, MHG. iegeweder, ieweder, ieder, G. ieder. 'either. each. every'.

ejaculate, tr. v., to exclaim. — L. ējaculātus, pp. of ējaculārī, 'to throw out, shoot out', fr. e- and jaculārī, 'to throw, hurl, cast', fr. jaculum, 'dart, javelin', from the stem of jacēre, 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth'.

Derivatives: ejaculat-ion, n., ejaculat-ory, adj. eject, tr. v. — L. ējectus, pp. of ēicere (less correctly ējicere), 'to throw out, cast out', fr. eand jacĕre, 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth'. For the change of Latin ă (in jăctus) to ĕ (in ē-jēctus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: eject, n. (q.v.), ejection (q.v.), ejective, adj., ejective-ly, adv., eject-ment, n., ejector, n.

eject, n., representation of another's mind as a copy of one's own (psychol.) — L. 'something thrown out', fr. L. ējectus, pp. of ēicere. See eject, v.

ejectamenta, n. pl., things thrown out from a volcano in eruption. — L., 'things thrown out', neut. pl. of ējectus, pp. of ēicere. See eject, v.

ejection, n. — L. ējectiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a throwing out', fr. ējectus, pp. of ēicere. See eject, v., and -ion.

eka-, combining form used in chemistry to denote next in order (said of a chemical element).

— OI. ėkah, 'one', rel. to Avestic αēνα-, OPers. aiνα-, and cogn. with Cypr. Gk. olfος, Gk. oloς, 'alone', fr. I.-E. \*oi-wos-, 'one'; cp.—with suff.-nos—Gk. οlνός, οlνή, 'the ace (on dice)', L. ūnus, 'one', OE. ān, 'one'. See one and cp. uni-eke, adv., also (arch.) — ME. ec, eke, fr. OE. ēac, rel. to OS., ODu. ōk, ON., Goth. auk, OFris. āk, OHG. ouh, MHG. ouch, G. auch, 'also', and to the verb eke (q.v.)

eke, tr. v., to increase. — ME. eken, fr. OE. ēacian, ēcan, īecan, 'to increase', rel. to OS. ōkian, ON. auka, OFris. āka, OHG. ouhhōn, Goth. aukan, fr. I.-E. base \*aweg-, \*aug-, 'to grow, increase', whence also L. augēre, 'to in-

crease'. See auction and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also eke, adv. and ekename.

505

ekebergite, n., a variety of wernerite (mineral.) — Named after the Swedish traveler A.G. Ekeberg, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff -ite.

ekename, n., a nickname (obsol.) — Compounded of eke, v., and name. Cn. nickname.

El, n., Hebrew name for God. — Heb. El, 'God', of uncertain etymology; possibly related to ēl, 'strong' (cp. e.g. Gen. 31:29 yesh l'él yādi, 'it is in my power'). Cp. Elohim. Cp. also the first element in the PN.s Eleazar, Eliezer, Elihu, Elijah, Elishah, Elizabeth, and the second element in Babel, bethel and in the PN.s Daniel, Emmanuel, Ezekiel, Gabriel, Gamaliel, Ishmael, Israel, Joel, Michael, Nathaniel, Raphael, Samuel.

-el, suff., as in hovel. — OE. -el, -ela, -ele. Cp. -le, suff. representing OE. -el, -ela, -ele.

-el, dimin. suff. of French origin. — 1) OF. -el (F. -eau), fr. L. -ellus (as in tunnel); OF. -ele, -elle (F. -elle), fr. L. -ella (as in chapel). See -le, suff. of French origin.

-el, suff. representing OF., F. -el, fr. L. -ālis, as in vowel (fr. L. vocālis), Cp. adi, suff. -al.

elaborate, adj., worked out in detail. — L. ēlabōrātus, pp. of ēlabōrāre, 'to exert oneself', lit. 'to work out', fr. e- and labōrāre, 'to work'. See labor, v., and adi, suff. -ate.

Derivatives: elaborate-ly, adv., elaborate-ness, n. elaborate, tr. v., to work out in detail. — L. ēlabōrātus, pp. of ēlabōrāre. See elaborate, adj. Derivatives: elaborat-ive. adj., elaborat-or. n.

elaboration, n. — L. ēlabōrātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'per-severing labor', fr. ēlabōrātus, pp. of ēlabōrāre.
See elaborate, adi., and -ion.

Elaeagnaceae, n. pl., the oleaster family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Eleagnus with suff. -aceae. elaeagnaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Elaeagnus, a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐλαίαγνος, name of a Boeotian plant, compounded of ἐλαία, 'olive tree', and ἄγνος, 'the agnus castus'. See elaio- and agnus castus.

Elaeis, n., a genus of palms (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk.  $\grave{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha(\bar{\alpha}, \acute{o})$  live tree'. See elaio-.

elaeo-, latinized form of elaio-.

elaio-, combining form meaning 'olive oil'. — Fr. Gk. ἔλαιον, 'olive oil, oil', for \*ἔλαιΓον, rel. to ἐλαία (for \*ἐλαίΓα), 'olive tree'; prob. of Cretan origin. See oil and cp. olive. Cp. also the second element in Thymelaeaceae.

élan, n., impetuosity, vigor. — F., 'spring, bound, impetus', fr. earlier élans, fr. élancer, 'to throw', fr. é- (for earlier es-, fr. L. ex, 'out of') and ML. lanceāre, 'to throw', orig. 'to throw a lance', fr. L. lancea, 'lance'. See 1st ex- and lance and cp. launch, v.

elance, tr. and intr. v., to throw; to lance (poetic).
F. élancer. See prec. word.

eland, n., a large S. African antelope. — S. Afr. Du. eland, 'elk, eland', fr. Du. eland, 'elk', fr.

early G. elend, elen (= G. Elentier), fr. Lith. élnis, 'hind; elk', fr. OLith. ellenis, which is rel. to OSlav. jelenī, 'stag, hart', lanī (for \*olnia), 'hind', and cogn. with W. elain, 'hind', Arm. eln, of s.m., Gk. ἐλλός (for \*ἐλνός), 'young deer, fawn', and possibly also with Toch. A yäl, 'antelope, gazelle'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*eln-, -n-enlargement of base \*el-, 'brown'. A -k-enlargement of the same base appears in elk (q.v.) See also lamb and cp. next word. Cp. also elaphine.

Elaphebolion, n., name of the 9th month of the Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to the second half of March and first half of April). — Gk. Ἐλαφηβολιών, lit. 'month in which the Elaphebolia were held', fr. Ἐλαφηβόλια (scil. ἱερά), lit. 'feast of the shooting of deer', fr. ἐλαφηβόλος, 'shooting deer', a compound of ἔλαφος, 'deer', and -βόλος, 'throwing, shooting', which stands in gradational relationship to βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See next word and ballistic.

elaphine, adj., pertaining to the red deer. — Formed with adj. suff. -ine fr. Gk. ἔλαφος, 'deer', which stands for \*el-η-bhos and is rel. to ἐλλός, 'young deer, fawn'. See eland, the first element in next word and the second element in Boselaphus, tragelaphus.

Elaphodus, n., a genus of small deer in China (2001.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐλαφώδης, 'deerlike', formed fr. ἔλαφος, 'deer', with suff. -ώδης, 'like'. See elaphine and -ode, 'like'.

Elapinae, n. pl., a sub-family of venomous snakes (2001.) — ModL., formed with suff. -inae fr. ModL. Elaps, the type genus, fr. Gk. ἔλοψ, a var. of ἔλλοψ. See ellops and cp. elops.

elapse, intr. v., to pass (said of time). — L. *ēlapsus*, pp. of *ēlabī*, 'to slip away, glide away, pass, disappear', fr. e- and *labī*, 'to slide, glide'. See lapse.

elasmo-, combining form meaning 'lamelliform'.

— Gk. ἐλασμο-, fr. ἐλασμός, 'a metal plate', fr. ἐλᾶν, 'to drive, strike'. See next word and cp. the second element in xanthelasma.

elastic, adj., springy. — ModL. elasticus, fr. Gk. ἐλαστικός, fr. ἐλᾶν, 'to drive', strike', which is rel. to ἐλαύνειν, of s.m., and to ἡλθον, 'I came, arrived' (used as the aor. of ἔρχομαι, 'I come, arrive'), and possibly cogn. with Arm. elanem, 'I go forth'. Cp. elasmo-, elater, elaterium and the second element in Oestrelata and xenelasia. Derivatives: elastic, n., elastic-ian, n., elasticity, n., elast-ic-ize, tr. v., elast-ic-iz-er, n.

elastin, n., an albuminoid forming the basic constituent of elastic tissue (biochem.) — See prec. word and chem. suff. -in.

elastometer, n., an instrument for measuring elasticity. — See elastic and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

elate, tr. v., to uplift. — L. ēlātus, 'uplifted, exalted' (used as pp. of efferre, 'to bring out, carry out; to raise, lift up'), fr. e- and lātus (used as pp. of ferre, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for

- \*tlatos, fr. \*tl-, zero degree of I-E, base \*tel-\*tol-. 'to bear, carry', whence L, tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerare, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and co. collate and words there referred to Derivatives: elat-ed, adi., elat-ed-ly, adv., elated-ness n
- elate, adi., elated. L. ēlātus. See prec. word. elater, n., an elastic filament serving to disperse the ripe spores (bot.) — Gk. έλατής, 'driver', fr. ἐλᾶν, 'to drive', See elastic.
- elaterite, n., an elastic bitumen (mineral.) --Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ἐλατήο. 'driver' (see prec. word); so called because of its elasticity.
- elaterium, n., a purgative substance obtained from the squirting cucumber. — L., fr. Gk. ἐλατήσιον. 'squirting cucumber: drug prepared from the squirting cucumber', prop. neut. of the adjective ἐλατήριος, 'driving', used as a noun, fr. ἐλᾶν, 'to drive'. See elastic and cp. elater. Elatinaceae, n. pl., the waterwort family (bot) — Formed fr. next word with suff. -aceae.
- elatinaceous, adi. See prec. word and -aceous. Elatine, n., a genus of plants, the waterwort (bot.) - L. elatinē, name of a plant, fr. Gk, έλατίνη, prop. fem. of ἐλάτινος, 'pertaining to the fir'. used as a noun, fr. ἐλάτη, 'fir', which prob. stands for \*el-n-tā and is cogn, with Arm, elevin. cedar', Russ, jálovec, 'gin'.
- elation, n., elatedness. L. ēlātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a lifting up: transport, passion: exaltation', fr. ēlātus, 'uplifted, exalted'. See elate and -ion.
- elbow, n. Prop. 'bend of the ell'; ME, elbowe, fr. OE, elnboga, 'elbow', rel, to ON, ölnbogi, MDu. ellenboghe, Du. elleboog, OHG, elinbogo. ellinbogo, MHG. ellenboge, G. Ellenbogen, Ellbogen. See ell and bow, 'anything bent'.
- Derivatives: elbow, tr. v., elbow-ed, adj., elbower, n., elbow-v, adi.
- elchee, n., an ambassador. Turk. *īlchī*, prop. 'representative of a tribe', fr. īl, 'tribe'.
- eld, n., old age (archaic.) ME. elde, fr. OE. yldo, eldo, 'old age', fr. ald, eald, 'old'. Cp. OHG. altī, eltī, ON. elli, 'old age', and see old. elder, n., a shrub or a tree of the genus Sambucus. - ME. eldre, eller, ellerne, fr. OE. ellern, ellen, rel. to OS. elora, MLG. elre, alre, OHG. elira (whence G. Eller), erila (whence G. Erle), and
- to E. alder and elm (q.v.) elder, adj., older; n., an older person. - ME. elder, fr. OE. eldra (fem. and neut. eldre), compar. of ald, eald, 'old'. See old.
- Derivatives: elder-ly, adj., elder-li-ness, n., eldership, n.
- eldest, adj. ME. eldest, fr. OE. eldest(a), ieldest(a), superl, of ald, eald, 'old', See old and -est. El Dorado, an imaginary country or city abounding in gold. — Sp. el dorado (país), lit. 'the gilded land', fr. el, masc. def. article (fr. L. ille. 'that'), and dorado, pp. of dorar, 'to gild', fr. L. deaurāre, 'to gild'. See ille and dorado.
- Eldred, masc. PN. OE. Ealdred, lit. 'great in

- counsel', fr. eald, 'old; great', and r\overline{x}d, 'counsel'. See old and read.
- eldritch, adi., uncanny. A collateral form of Scot. elphrish, which prob. derives fr. elph. 'elf'. See elf.
- Eleanor, Elinor, fem. PN. OF, Elienor, Alienor, fr. OProvenc, Alienor, a var. of Leonore (q.v.) Cp. Ella.
- Eleatic, adi., pertaining to the philosophers Xenophanes. Parmenides and Zeno, who lived in Elea. — L. Eleāticus, fr. Elea, fr. Gk, 'Ελέα. name of an ancient Greek colony in Italy (now called Velia). For the ending see suff. -ic.
- Eleazar 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible. Aaron's son and successor as high priest. — Late L... fr. Gk. 'Ελεαζάρ. 'Ελεάζαρος, fr. Heb. El'āzār. lit. 'God has helped'. For the first element see El. for the second see Ebenezer. Cp. Lazarus.
- elecampane, n., name of a plant, OF, enule campane, fr. ML, enula campana. The first word derives fr. L. inula, 'elecampane': see Inula. The second word is prob, a later form for L. campānea, fem of campāneus, 'pertaining to the field', fr. campus, 'field': see camp.
- elect, tr. and intr. v. L. ēlēctus, pp. of ēligere. 'to pick out, choose', fr. e- and legere, 'to gather, collect, pick out, choose, read'. See lecture and words there referred to and cp. esp. elegant.
- elect, adj. L. ēlēctus, pp. of ēligere. See elect. v. Derivative: elect, n.
- election, n. OF. (F. élection), fr. L. ēlēctionem. acc. of electio, 'choice, selection', fr. electus, pp. of eligere. See elect, v., and -ion.
- Derivatives: election-ary, adj., electioneer (q.v.) electioneer, intr. v., to work for the success of a candidate in an election. — Coined fr. election by the British statesman Edmund Burke (1729-97). For the ending see suff. -eer.
- Derivatives: electioneer, n., electioneer-er, n., electioneer-ing, n.
- elective, adj. F. électif (fem. élective), fr. L. ēlēctus, pp. of ēligere. See elect, v., and -ive. Derivatives: elective-ly, adv., elective-ness, n., electiv-ity, n.
- elector, n. L. ēlēctor, 'chooser, selecter', fr. ēlēctus, pp. of ēligere. See elect, v., and agential suff. -or. Derivatives: elector-al, elector-ial, adis... elector-ate, n.
- Electra, n., daughter of Agamemnon (Greek mythol.) — L. Electra, fr. Gk. 'Ηλέκτρα, which lit. means 'shining, brilliant', and is rel. to ηλέκτωρ, 'the beaming sun'. See electric.
- electress, n. See elector and -ess.
- electric, adj. ModL. ēlectricus, lit. 'resembling amber': coined by the English physicist William Gilbert (1540-1603) in 1600 to denote substances which share the quality of amber (inasmuch as they attract other substances when rubbed), fr. L. ēlectrum, 'amber', fr. Gk. ήλεκτρον, of s.m., which is rel. to ἡλέχτωρ, 'the beaming sun', and possibly cogn. with OI, ulka 'firebrand, meteor'. Cp. Electra.

Derivatives: electric, n., electric-al, adj., electrical-ly, adv., electric-ian, n., electric-ity, n., electri-fy, tr. v., electri-fi-er, n., electri-fic-ation, n., electr-ize, tr. v., electr-iz-ation, n., electr-iz-er, n. electricity, n. — Formed fr. electric with suff. -ity: first used by the English physician Sir Thomas Browne (1605-1682) in 1646.

507

- electro-, combining form meaning 'electric: electricity'. — Fr. Gk. ήλεκτρον, 'amber'. See electric.
- electrocute, tr. v. Formed fr. electro- on analogy of execute, the ending of which was mistaken for a suff. Derivative: electrocut-ion, n.
- electrode, n., a conductor by which an electric current enters or leaves another medium (phys.) Coined by the English physicist and chemist Michael Faraday (1791-1867) fr. electro- and Gk. δδός, 'way', See odograph and cp. anode and cathode.
- electrolier, n., a support for electric lamps, resembling a chandelier. — Formed fr. electric on analogy of chande-lier. Cp. gaselier.
- electrolysis, n., decomposition by electricity (phys. and chem.) — Compounded of electro- and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing, loosening, setting free; dissolution', fr. Welly, 'to loose, loosen, set free; to dissolve'. See -lysis. The word electrolysis was introduced by Faraday (see electrode) at the suggestion of Rev. William Whewell.
- electrolyte, n., substance decomposed by electrolysis. — Compounded of electro- and -lyte. Like the preceding word, this one was also introduced by Faraday at the suggestion of William Whewell.
- Derivatives: electrolyt-ic, electrolyt-ic-al, adis., electrolytic-al-ly, adv.
- electrolyze, tr. v., to decompose by electricity. -Back formation fr. electrolysis.
- Derivatives: electrolyz-ation, n., electrolyz-er, n. electromotion, n., motion by electricity, - A hybrid coined fr. electro- and motion (fr. L. mōtiō).
- electromotive, adj., pertaining to electromotion. — See prec. word and -ive.
- electron, n., 1) electrum; 2) unit of negative electricity. — ModL., fr. Gk. ήλεκτρον, 'amber'. See electric and cp. next word.
- electrum, n., an alloy of gold and silver. L. ēlectrum, 'amber', fr. Gk. ἤλεκτρον. See electron. electuary, n., a medicine formed into a pasty mass by a combination with honey or sirup. — Late L. ēlectuārium, fr. Gk. ἐκλεικτόν, neut. verbal adi, of exheivery, 'to lick out', fr. ex (see ec-) and λείγειν, 'to lick'. See lick and subst. suff. -ary.
- eleemosynary, adj., 1) charitable; 2) dependent on charity. - ML. eleēmosynārium, fr. L. eleēmosyna, 'alms', fr. Gk. ἐλεημοσύνη, 'pity, mercy'. See alms.
- Derivatives: eleemosynary, n., eleemosynari-ly, adv., eleemosynari-ness, n.
- elegance, n. F. élégance, fr. L. člegantia, fr. ēlegāns, gen. -antis. See elegant and -ce.

- elegancy, n. See prec, word and -ev. elegant, adi. — F. élégant, fr. L. ēlegantem acc. of *ēlegāns*, 'choice, tasteful, elegant', a collateral form of *ēligens*, pres. part, of *ēligere*, 'to choose, pick out'. See elect. v., and -ant.
- elegiac, adi., 1) pertaining to the elegiac meter: 2) used for elegies; 3) mournful. — Late L. elegiacus, fr. Gk. ἐλεγειαχός, 'elegiac', fr. ἐλεγεία. See elegy.
- elegize, tr. v., to lament in an elegy; intr. v., to compose an elegy. — See next word and -ize. elegy, n. — F. élégie, fr. L. elegia, fr. Gk, ἐλεγεία. 'elegy', which is short for έλεγεία ώδή, 'an elegiac song', έλεγεία being the fem, of έλεγεῖος, 'elegiac', fr. ¿λεγος, 'song of lament', which is prob. of Phrygian origin. Cp. elogium.
- element, n. OF (F. élément), fr. L. elementum, 'first principle, element'. Of the many etymologies suggested, the most probable is that which derives the word elementum fr. \*elepantum, 'ivory letter', an ancient Latin loan word fr. Gk. ἐλέφαντα, acc. of ἐλέφαζ, 'elephant: ivory'. The change of \*elepantum to elementum is prob. due to Etruscan influence. See elephant. Derivatives: element-al, adj. and n., element-ary, adj., element-ari-ly, adv., element-ari-ness, n. elemi, n., a fragrant raisin. — Sp. elemi, fr. VArab.
- elenchus, n., a refutation. L., fr. Gk. ἔλεγγος (masc.), 'disproof, argument by refutation', which is rel. to έλεγγος (neut.), 'blame, disgrace', έλέγγειν, 'to disprove; to disgrace', and possibly cogn, with Lett. langāt, 'to disgrace, abuse'. Cp.

elemi, corresponding to Arab, al-lāmi.

- elenctic, adi., serving to disprove. Gk. έλεγκτικός, 'fond of cross-questioning, critical', fr. ἐλέγγειν. See prec. word and -ic.
- Eleocharis, n., a genus of plants, the spike rush (bot.) - ModL., lit. 'delight of the marsh'. compounded of Gk, έλος, 'marsh', and γάρις, 'grace, delight'. The first element is cogn. with OI. sáras-, 'pond'. For the second element see Charis.
- elephant, n. ME. elifaunt, olifaunt, fr. OF. olifant (F. éléphant), fr. L. elephantus, fr. Gk. έλέρας (gen. -αντος). The first element of Gk. έλ-έφας appears also in Hamitic elu, 'elephant', whence prob. Pers. p-il, Arab. ph-il, Mishnaic Heb. p-il. of s.m. The second element is an Egyptian loan word. Cp. MEgypt. yb, 'elephant', whence Yebu (Heb. Yebh), original name of the island Elephantine; cp. also the second element in Heb. shen-habbim, 'ivory', lit, 'tooth of the elephant', and OI, thah, 'elephant'. See ivory and cp. Eburna. Cp. also element.
- Derivatives: elephantiac (q.v.), elephantiasis (q.v.), elephant-ic, adj., elephantine (q.v.), elephant-oid, elephant-ous, adjs.
- elephantiac, adj., one who has elephantiasis. L. elephantiacus, rel, to elephantiasis. See next word.

elephantiasis, n., a chronic disease of the skin characterized by the thickening of certain parts of the body, esp. the legs. — L., fr. Gk. ἐλεφαντίασις, fr. ἐλέφᾶς, gen. -αντος, 'elephant'. See elephant and -iasis. According to Aretaeus ἐλεφαντίασις prop. means 'disease characterized by a skin resembling that of an elephant'.

elephantine, adj., 1) of an elephant; 2) like an elephant, clumsy. — L. elephantinus, 'pertaining to the elephant', fr. elephantus, 'elephant', cp. Gk. ἐλεφάντινος, 'of ivory', fr. ἐλέφᾶς, gen. -αντος, 'elephant'. See elephant and -ine (representing Gk. -ἴνος).

Elephantopus, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'the elephant's foot', compounded of Gk. ἐλέφᾶς, gen. -αντος, 'elephant', and πούς, 'foot'. See elephant and -pod.

Elephas, n., the genus of elephants. — L. elephās, a secondary form of elephantus, fr. Gk. ἐλέφᾶς. See elephant.

Eleusine, n., a genus of grasses, the goose grass, the yard grass (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. Ἐλευσίς, gen. -ῖνος, 'the town of the cult of Demeter'. See next word.

Eleusinian, adj., pertaining to Eleusis. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Eleusinius, fr. Gk. Ἐλευστίνιος, 'pertaining to Eleusis', fr. Ἐλευστίς, gen. -τνος, town of the cult of Demeter, the goddess of harvests. Cp. prec. word.

eleuther-, form of eleuthero- before a vowel. eleutherarch, n., chief of an (imaginary) society (lit. 'chief of the free'). — Compounded of eleuthero- and Gk.  $-\alpha\rho\chi\eta\varsigma$ , 'leader of'. See -arch.

Eleutherian, adj., delivering (epithet of Zeus). — Formed with suff. -an fr. Gk. ἐλευθέριος, 'releaser, deliverer', fr. ἐλεύθερος, 'free'. See eleuthero-.

eleuthero-, before a vowel eleuther-, combining form meaning 'free'. — Gk. ἐλευθερο-, ἐλευθερο-, ἐλευθερο-, fr. ἐλεύθερος, 'free', fr. I.-E. base \*leudheros, whence also L. līber, 'free'. This base derives fr. base \*leudho-, \*leudhi-, 'people'; accordingly Gk. ἐλεύθερος and L. līber orig. meant 'belonging to the people', hence 'of legal descent'. See liberal and cp. words there referred to.

eleutheromania, n., a frantic zeal for freedom. — Compounded of eleuthero- and mania.

Derivative: eleutheromani-ac, adj. eleutheropetalous, adj., having free petals (bot.) — Compounded of eleuthero- and -petalous.

eleutherophyllous, adj., having free leaves (bot.)

— Compounded of eleuthero- and -phyllous.

eleutherosepalous, adj., having free sepals (bot.)

— Compounded of eleuthero- and -sepalous.

elevate, tr. v., to raise. — L. ēlevātus, pp. of ēlevāre, 'to raise, lift; to lighten, alleviate', fr. eand levāre, 'to lighten, alleviate; to raise, lift',
fr. levis, 'light'. See lever and verbal suff. -ate
and cp. Levant, alevin, alleviate.

Derivatives: elevat-ed, adj., elevat-ed-ly, adv.,

elevat-ed-ness, n., elevation (q.v.), elevator (q.v.), elevat-ory, adj.

elevation, n. — F. élévation, fr. L. ēlevātiōnem, acc. of ēlevātiō, 'a raising, lifting', fr. ēlevātus, pp. of ēlevāre. See prec. word and -ion.

elevator, n. — Late L. *ēlevātor*, 'one who raises or lifts', fr. L. *ēlevātus*, pp. of *ēlevāre*. See elevate and agential suff. -or.

eleven, adj. and n. - ME. elevyn, enleven, fr. OE. endleofan, endlufon, endlvfon, rel. to OS. ēlle-Ban, ON. ellifu. Dan. elve. Swed. elva, OFris. andlova, elleva, Du. elf. OHG. einlif, MHG. einlif, eilif, eilf, G. eilf, later elf, Goth. ainlif. These words are formed fr. Teut. \*ain-, 'one'. and I.-E. base \*liqw-, 'to be left over', whence also Gk. λείπειν. 'to leave behind, leave', L. linguere, of s.m. Accordingly eleven prop. means 'one left over (after ten)'; cp. Lith. vienuólika, 'eleven' (lit. 'one left over'), dvýlika, 'twelve' (lit. 'two left over'). For the first element see one, for the second see loan, Cp. twelve. eleventh, adi. and n. - Formed fr. eleven with numeral suff. -th on analogy of fourth. Cp. OE. endleofta, endlyfta, which is rel. to OS. ellifto, ON. ellifti, Dan. elvte, OFris. andlofta, ellefta, Du. elfde, OHG. einlifto, MHG. eilifte, eilfte, G. elfte, 'eleventh'.

elf, n. — OE. ælf, ylf, rel. to ON. alfr, OS., MLG. alf, MHG., G. alp, 'incubus'. The connection of these Teut. words with L. albus, 'white', is due to folk etymology. See alp, 'a demon', and and cp. Alfred, Aubrey, eldrich, oaf, Oberon, Oliver. Cp. also the first element in erlking.

Derivatives: elfin (q.v.), elf-ish, adj., elf-ish-ly, adv., elf-ish-ness, n., elf-kin, n.

elfin, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, elves; n., 1) an elf; 2) a child. — Coined by Spenser fr. prec. word. For the ending see adj. suff. -in.

Eli, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, a high priest of Israel and teacher of Samuel. — Heb. 'Elf, lit. 'high', from the base of 'āláh, 'he went up, ascended', which is rel. to Aram. — Syr. 'ālí, Ugar. 'ly, Arab. 'alá, Akkad. elū, 'he went up, ascended', Heb., Aram. 'al, Arab. alá, 'on, upon'. See aliyah and cp. Alenu.

Elias, masc. PN. — Gk. 'Ελίας, fr. Heb. *Ēliyā*h. See Elijah.

elicit, tr. v., to draw forth, provoke. — L. ēlicitus, pp. of ēlicere, 'to draw forth, elicit', fr. e- and lacere, 'to entice, allure', which is rel. to laqueus, 'a noose, snare', dēliciae, 'delight, charm'. See lace and cp. delicious, delight. For the change of Latin ă (in lăcere) to i (in ē-licere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

elide, tr. v., to leave out. — L. ēlīdere, 'to strike out', fr. e- and laedere, 'to hurt, injure'. See lesion. For the change of Latin ae (in laedere) to ī (in ē-līdere) see acquire and words there referred to and cp. esp. collide.

eligibility, n. — Formed fr. eligible with suff. -ity. Cp. F. éligibilité.

eligible, n. - F. éligible, fr. L. éligere, 'to pick

out, choose', fr. e- and legere, 'to gather, collect, pick out, choose; to read'. See lecture and -ible and cp. elect, v. For the change of Lati 1  $\check{e}$  (in legere) to  $\check{i}$  (in  $\bar{e}$ -ligere), see abstinent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: eligibility (q.v.), eligible-ness, n., eligibl-y, adv.

Elihu, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, the name of several personages, amongst whom the most famous is found in the Book of Job (see chapters 32-37); he is the youngest of the four men who visited Job. — Heb. Elihû, lit. 'He is my God'. For the first element see El. Heb. hū, 'he', is rel. to Aram.-Syr. hū, Arab. húwa, Ethiop. we'tū, Akkad. shū, 'he'.

Elijah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, name of the great prophet also known as the Tishbite. — Heb. Ēliyyáh, lit. 'The Lord is God'. For the first element see El and words there referred to and cp. esp. Joel. For the second element in Elijah cp. the second element in hallelujah, Hezekiah, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Matthew, Matthias, Nehemiah, Obadiah, Zachariah, Zephaniah. Cp. also Elias, a shortened form of Elijah.

eliminable, adj. - See eliminate and -able.

eliminant, adj., promoting elimination (med.) — L. ēlīmināns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of ēlīmināre. See next word and -ant.

eliminate, tr. v., 1) to remove; 2) to exclude. — L. *ēlīminātus*, pp. of *ēlīmināre*, 'to turn out of doors, banish', fr. e- and *līmen*, gen. *līminis*, 'threshold, entrance'. See limen and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: eliminat-ion, n., eliminat-or, n., eliminat-ory, adj.

Elishah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, an Israelite prophet, disciple and successor of Elijah. — Heb. Ĕlīshá', lit. 'God is salvation', fr. Ēl, 'God', and yėsha', 'salvation'. For the first element see El and cp. words there referred to. The second element is rel. to yėshū'áh, 'salvation, deliverance, welfare, prosperity', hōshía', 'he saved'. See hosanna and cp. the first element in Isaiah and the second element in Joshua.

elision, n. — L. ēlīsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a striking out, elision', fr. ēlīsus, pp. of ēlīdere, 'to strike out'. See elide and -ion and cp. collision.

elisor, n., a person appointed to return a jury (law). — OF. elisour (F. éliseur), from the stem of elire (F. élire), 'to choose'. See next word.

élite, n., a choice part. — F., fr. OF. eslite, fem. of eslit, pp. of eslire (F. élire), 'to choose', fr. L. ēlēctus, pp. of ēligere. See elect and cp. prec. word.

elixir, n., 1) a substance supposed to prolong life; 2) a substance supposed to change all metals into gold. — ML., fr. Arab. al-iksir, which is formed fr. Arab. al-, 'the', and Gk. ξήριον, 'dry' medicinal substance, cataplasm', fr. ξηρός, 'dry'. See serene and cp. xero-.

Elizabeth, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the Bible, the name of the wife of Aaron. — Late L. Elisabeth, fr.

Gk. 'Ελείσαβεθ, 'Ελίσαβετ, fr. Heb. Ělīshébha', lit. 'God is an oath'. For the first element see El. The second element is rel. to shiveāh, fem. shéva', 'seven', and to nishbā', 'he swore', orig. 'he bound himself by the sacred number seven'. See Shabuoth and cp. the second element in Bathsheba. Cp. also Elsa.

ellipse

Elizabethan, adj., pertaining to the age of Queen Elizabeth I. — First used by Carlyle, instead of Elizabethian, which was coined by Coleridge. See prec. word and -ian, resp. -an.

elk, n., the largest existing deer. — ON. elgr, rel. to OE. eolh, OHG. elaho, MHG. elhe, G. Elch; Gk. ἄλκη and L. alcēs, 'elk', are Teut. loan words. The above Teut. words are cogn. with OI. fśah, fśyah, 'buck of the antelope', Russ. losů, Czech los, etc., 'elk'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base \*elk-, a -k-enlargement of base \*el-, 'brown'. For derivatives of \*eln-, -n-enlargement of base \*-el-, see eland and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Alces and the first element in hellebore.

Elkanah, n., 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, name of the father of the prophet of Samuel. — Heb. Elqānāh, lit. 'God has created or acquired'. For the first element see El. Heb. qānāh, 'he created or acquired', from which derive qinyān, 'thing acquired, acquisition', and miqnēh, 'cattle', is rel. to Aram.-Syr. qēnā, 'he acquired', Arab. qánā, 'he acquired, procured', and prob. also to Akkad. qanū, 'to gain, acquire'. Cp. Cain. ell, n. — ME. ellen, eln, fr. OE. eln, rel. to OS.,

OHG. elina, ON. öln, Du. el, elle, MHG. elene, ele, G. Elle, Goth. aleina, fr. I.-E. base \*olenā, whence also OI. aratnih, 'elbow, ell', Gk. ἀλένη, 'elbow', L. ulna, 'elbow, ell', OIr. uile (gen. uilenn), W. and Co. elin (for \*olīnā), 'elbow', OI. ānih (for \*ōlni), 'part of leg above the knee', Arm. oln, 'dorsal vertebra, spine, shoulder', uln, 'spine, shoulder', OSlav. lanita (for \*olnita), 'cheek'. Cp.—with -g-enlargement—Lith. al-kūnē, 'elbow', Lith. ūolektis, OSlav. lakūtī, 'ell', Alb. lere, Gheg lane, 'the arm from the elbow to the hand'. Cp. elbow. Cp. also alnage, ulna and the first element in linchpin.

Ella, fem. PN. — Fr. earlier Ela, Ala, fr. OHG. Alia, a name derived fr. OHG. al, 'all', ala-(as the first element of compounds), 'entirely, quite'; see all. Quite frequently the name Ella appears as the diminutive or pet form of Eleanor.

-ella, dimin. suff. - L. -ella, fem. of -ellus.

ellagic, adj., rel. to the acid C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (chem.) — F. ellagique, coined by the French chemist Henri Braconnot (1781-1855) fr. ellag, anagram of galle, 'gallnut' (see gall, 'gallnut'), and -ique; so called by him because it was first obtained from oak galls.

Ellen, fem. PN. — An earlier form of Helen. ellipse, n., one of the three conic sections (geom.) — Back formation fr. L. ellipsēs, pl. of ellipsis, 'want, defect, omission, ellipse', fr. Gk. Ελλειψις,

ellipsis 510

'a falling short, defect', fr. ἐλλείπειν, 'to fall short of, fail, omit', fr. έν (see en-) and λείπειν. 'to leave, forsake, be behind', which is cogn. with L. linguere, 'to leave': see relinguish and co. eclinse. The Pythagoreans used the word ἔλλειψις if the base of a figure, that was to be constructed so that it should be equal in area to a given figure of different shape, fell short of the base of the original figure. Apollonius of Perga, 'the Great Geometer', who lived in the ard cent. B.C.E., applied the term ἔλλειψις for the first time to denote the ellipse (in his Conica. I 13), in reference to the circumstance that the square on the ordinate is equal to a rectangle whose height is equal to the abscissa, applied to the parameter, but falling short of it; see parabola and cp. hyperbola.

ellipsis, n., omission of one or more words (gram.)

— L., fr. Gk. ξλλειψις, 'a falling short, defect'.

See prec. word.

ellipsoid, n., a solid figure, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles; adj., pertaining to, or resembling, an ellipsoid (geom.) — Lit. 'ellipse-shaped'. See ellipse and -oid and cp. elliptoid.

Derivative: ellipsoid-al, adj.

elliptic, elliptical, adj., 1) pertaining to, or shaped like, an ellipse; 2) pertaining to, or characterized, by an ellipsis. — Gk. ἐλλειπτικός, 'pertaining to the ellipse', fr. ἔλλειψις, 'ellipse'. See ellipse and -ic.

Derivatives: elliptic-al-ly, adv., elliptic-al-ness, n., elliptic-ity, n.

elliptoid, adj., resembling an ellipse. — See ellipse and -oid and cp. ellipsoid.

ellops, n., 1) a serpent; 2) a kind of fish. — Gk. ἔλλοψ, 'fish; serpent', assimilated fr. \*ἐν-λοψ, lit. 'scaly', fr. ἐν, 'in' (see 2nd en-), and λοπίς, a collateral form of λεπίς, 'scale', which is rel. to λέπειν, 'to peel'. See leper and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also elops, Elapinae.

elm, n. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to Dan. elm, ON. almr, Swed., Norw. alm, OHG. elme, elm, ilme (G. Ulme is a Latin loan word), and cogn. with OIr. lem. 'elm'. See alder. elder.

Derivative: elm-v. adi.

elocution, n., 1) style of speaking in public; 2) the art of speaking in public. — L. ēlocūtiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a speaking out, utterance', fr. ēlocūtus, pp. of ēloquī, 'to speak out', fr. e- and loquī, 'to speak'. See loquacious and -ion and cp. eloquent, locution.

Derivatives: elocution-ary, adj., elocution-er, n., elocution-ist, n.

éloge, n., a eulogy; a funeral address. — F., 'praise', fr. earlier eulogie, fr. ML. eulogium; influenced in form by a confusion with L. elogium. See eulogy and cp. next word.

elogium, n., 1) inscription on a tombstone; 2) a funeral address. — L., 'a short saying, maxim, inscription on a tombstone', fr. Gk. ἐλεγεῖον (μέτρον), 'distich consisting of a hexameter and

a pentameter (the usual meter of the elegy)', neuter of ἐλεγεῖος, 'of the elegy', fr. ἔλεγος, 'elegy', but influenced in form by Gk. εὐλογία, 'praise'. See elegy and cp. eulogy. Cp. also prec. word.

Elohim, n., one of the names of God in the Bible.

— Heb. Ělōhím, pl. of Ělóαh, 'God', of uncertain etymology; possibly enlarged fr. Ēl. See El. Cp. Aram. Ěláh, in the emphatic state Ělāhá, Syr. Allāhá; Arab. Iláh, with the article, Alláhu (see Allah).

eloign, eloin, tr. v., to remove to a distance. — F. éloigner, fr. OF. esloignier, fr. Late L. exlongare, ēlongare, 'to remove, keep aloof', which is formed fr. L. ex, ē, 'out of' (see e-), and longē, 'far off', adv. of longus, 'long'. See long, adj., and cp. elongate.

elongate, tr. v., to make long; intr. v., to extend.

— L. ēlongātus, pp. of ēlongāre, 'to prolong, protract', formed fr. e- and longus, 'long'. See long and verbal suff. -ate and cp. eloign.

elongate, adj., long and thin. — L. ēlongātus, pp. of ēlongāre. See elongate, v.

elongation, n., 1) a lengthening; extension; 2) something elongated. — ML. *ēlongātiō*, gen. -*ōnis*, fr. L. *ēlongātus*, pp. of *ēlongāre*. See elongate, v., and -ion.

elope, intr. v., to run away (said esp. of lovers).

— AF. aloper, fr. ME. lopen, 'to run', fr. Du. lopen, which is rel. to ON. hlaupa, OHG. hlouffan, louffan, MHG. loufen, G. laufen, OE. hlēapan. See leap, and cp. lope, interloper, landloper.

Derivative: elope-ment, n.

elops, n., 1) formerly, a sea fish; 2) (cap.) a genus of fishes, the chiro (ichthyol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔλοψ. a var. of ἔλλοψ. See ellops.

eloquence, n. — F. éloquence, fr. L. éloquentia, 'eloquence', fr. éloquêns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

eloquent, adj., fluent, forceful. — F. éloquent, fr. L. ēloquentem, acc. of ēloquēns, pres. part of ēloquē, 'to speak out, pronounce', fr. e- and loquē, 'to speak'. See loquacious and -ent and cp. elocution.

Derivatives: eloquent-ly, adv., eloquent-ness, n. Elsa, fem. PN. — G., dimin. of Elisabet, fr. Late L. Elisabeth. See Elizabeth.

else, adj. — ME. elles, fr. OE. elles, neut. gen. of adj., used as an adv. in the sense of 'otherwise', rel. to Goth. aljis, 'other', OHG. eli-lenti, el-lenti, OS. eli-lendi, OE. el-lende, 'in a foreign land', MHG. ellende, G. elend, 'unfortunate, wretched', ON. elja, 'rival' (fem.), lit. 'the other', and to the first element in OHG. Elisā330 (whence G. Elsaβ, 'Alsace'), 'inhabitant of the other bank of the Rhine', and cogn. with Toch. A ālya-k, B alye-k, 'somebody else', Gk. ἄλλος (for \*ἄλιος), L. alius, Arm. ail, OIr. aile, W., Co. aile, 'other'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*ali-os, 'other', which is an enlargement of base \*ali-, 'there, beyond'. Cp. adulte-

rate, v., agio, alias, alibi, alien, allactite, allagite, allelo-, Allemanni, allo-, Allobroges, allotrio-, Alsatia, alter, altercate, altruism, ataunt, aubain, catallactic, diallage, hypallage, parallactic, parallel, subaltern, synallagmatic, trophallaxis, ulterior, ultra.

elucidate, tr. v., to make clear. — L. ēlūcidātus, pp. of ēlūcidāre, 'to enlighten', fr. e- and lūcidus, 'clear, bright, shining', lit. 'full of light'. See lucid and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: elucidat-ion, n., elucidat-ive, adj., elucidat-or, n., elucidat-ory, adi.

L. ēlūdere, 'to delude, deceive, cheat, frustrate', orig. 'to win from one at play', fr. e- and lūdere, 'to play'. See ludicrous and cp. elusion, elusive. Cp. also allude, delude.

Elul, n., name of the sixth Jewish month. — Heb. Élál, fr. Akkad. ulūlu, elūlu, 'harvest, harvest time', lit. 'the time when the produce of the land is brought in', rel. to Aram. 'ălál, 'he brought in', ălaltá, 'that which is brought in, produce, harvest', Heb. 'ōl, 'yoke', Akkad. allu, ullu, 'yoke, chain', Arab. ghálla, 'he put in, thrust in', ghull, 'iron ring round a prisoner's neck at which his hands are tied'.

elusion, n. — ML. ēlūsiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. ēlūsus, pp. of ēlūdere. See elude and -ion and cp. allusion, delusion, illusion.

elusive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. ēlūsus, pp. of ēlūdere. See elude and cp. allusive, delusive.

Derivatives: elusive-ly, adv., elusive-ness, n. elusory, adj. — ML. ēlūsorius, fr. L. ēlūsus, pp. of ēlūdere. See elude and adj. suff. -ory and cp. illusory.

Derivative: elusori-ness, n.

elution, n., washing, purification (chem.) — L. ēlūtiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a washing out', fr. ēlūtus, pp. of ēluere, 'to wash out, wash off, clean', fr. eand luere, 'to wash'. See lave and -ion and cp. alluvion and words there referred to.

elvan, n., quartz porphyry. — Co. elven, 'spark'. elver, n., a young eel. — The same as eelfare.

Elvira, fem. PN. — Sp., of Teut. origin. elvish, adj. — Formed fr. elf with adj. suff. -ish. Cp. elfish.

Elymus, n., a genus of plants, the wild rye, the lyme grass (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔλυμος, 'a kind of plant; millet'; which is of unknown origin. Elysia, n., a genus of sea slugs (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. Elysium. See Elysium.

Elysian, adj., pertaining to Elysium. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. *Elysius*, 'of Elysium', fr. *Elysium*. See next word.

Elysium, n., the abode of the happy souls after death (Greek mythol.) — L. Elysium, fr. Gk. 'Ηλύσιον (short for 'Ηλύσιον πεδίον, 'Elysian plain'), a pre-Greek word of unknown origin. See Frisk, GEW., p. 633.

elytral, adj., pertaining to an elytron. — See elytron and adj. suff. -al.

elytro-, combining form denoting connection with, or relation to, the vagina. — Fr. Gk. Exution, 'sheath, case'. See next word.

elytron, n., one of the hardened wings in the Coleoptera and some other insects (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔλυτρον, 'sheath, case', fr. ἐλύειν, εἰλύειν, 'to roll round', which stands for \*fελνύειν or \*ἐξελύειν, fr. I.-E. base \*welu-, 'to bend, turn, twist, roll', whence also L. volvere, 'to roll'. See volute and cp. hemielytron. Cp. also epulis, parulis.

Elzevir, adj., pertaining to the Elzevirs, a Dutch family of printers, or to books printed or published by them.

Derivative: *Elzevir*, n., a book printed by the Elzevirs.

em, n., 1) the letter m; 2) anything shaped like an m; 3) unit of measure of printed matter; orig. space occupied by the printed letter m. em-, assimilated form of en- before b, m, p. Cp. im-, 'in'.

emaciate, tr. v., to cause to become excessively lean; intr. v., to become excessively lean. — L. ēmaciātus, pp. of ēmaciāre, 'to make lean; to waste away', fr. e- and maciāre, 'to make thin', fr. maciēs, 'thinness', which is rel. to macer, 'thin'. See meager and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: emaciat-ed, adj., emaciat-ion, n. emanant, adj., that which emanates. — L. ēmānāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of ēmānāre. See

emanate, intr. v. — L. ēmānātus, pp. of ēmānāre, 'to flow out, arise, proceed, emanate', fr. e-and mānāre, 'to flow, run', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. \*mā-no-, 'moist, wet', whence also MIr. mōin, 'moor, swamp', W. mawn, 'turf'.

next word and -ant.

Derivatives: emanation (q.v.), emanat-ive, adj. emanation, n. — Late L. ēmānātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a flowing out, emanation', fr. L. ēmānātus, pp. of ēmānāre. See emanate and -ion.

emancipate, tr. v., to make free. — L. ēmancipātus, pp. of ēmancipāre, 'to declare a person free and independent, to give from under one's own authority into that of another', fr. e- and mancipāre, 'to make over as property, to transfer property', fr. manceps, gen. -ipis, 'purchaser, contractor, owner', which stands for \*mancap-s, lit. 'one who takes by hand', fr. manus, 'hand', and capere, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See manual and captive and verbal suff. -ate and cp. mancipate.

Derivatives: emancipat-ive, adj., emancipat-or, n., emancipat-ory, adj., emancipat-ress, n. (rare). emancipation, n. — L. ēmancipātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'the releasing of a son from paternal authority', fr. ēmancipātus, pp. of ēmancipāre. See prec. word and -ion and cp. mancipation.

emancipationist, n., an advocate of emancipation. — A hybrid coined fr. prec. word and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

emasculate, tr. v. 1) to castrate; 2) to weaken. — L. ēmasculātus, pp. of ēmasculāre, 'to emascu-

emasculate 512

late, castrate', fr. e- and *masculus*, 'male; manly'. See masculine and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: emasculat-ion, n., emasculat-ive, emasculat-ory, adjs.

emasculate, adj., 1) emasculated; 2) effeminate. —
L. ēmasculātus, pp. of ēmasculāre. See prec.
word and adj. suff. -ate.

embalm, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) embaumer, fr. em-, en-, 'in', and baume, 'balm'. See em- and balm. Derivatives: embalm-er, n., embalm-ment, n.

embank, tr. v. — Formed fr. em- and bank, 'edge of a river'

Derivative: embank-ment, n.

embargo, n. — Sp., 'seizure, embargo', fr. embargar, 'to impede, restrain, seize, embargo', fr. VL. \*imbarricāre, 'to impede', formed fr. 1st im- and \*barra, 'bar, barrier'. See bar, 'rod of metal', and cp. embarrass.

Derivative: embargo, tr. v.

embark, tr. and intr. v. — F. embarquer, fr. VL. \*imbarcāre, fr. im- and L. barca, 'a small boat, bark'. See em- and bark, 'a kind of ship', and cp. disembark.

Derivatives: embark-ation, n., embark-ment, n. embarras de richesse, embarrassment caused by a surplus of riches. — F.; see next word. The phrase is now replaced in French by embarras du choix (lit. 'embarrassment of choice').

embarrass, tr. v. — F. embarrasser, fr. Sp. embarazar, fr. It. imbarazzare, a derivative of imbarrare, 'to impede, bar, embarrass', fr. im- and barra, 'bar'. See em- and bar, 'rod of metal', and cp. embargo. Cp. also disembarrass, debarrass. Derivatives: embarrass-ing-ly, adv., embarrass-ment (q.v.)

embarrassment, n. — F. embarrassement, fr. embarrasser. See prec. word and -ment.

embassage, n., embassy (archaic). — See next word and -age.

embassy, n. — OF. ambassee, fr. It. ambasciata, 'embassy' (whence also F. ambassade), fr. OProvenç. ambaissada (whence also Sp. embajada), fr. OProvenç. \*ambaissa, 'service', which is a Teut. loan word. Cp. Goth. andbahti, OE. ambiht, OS. ambaht, ON. embætti, OHG. ambaht(i), MHG. ambeht, 'service, office', G. Amt, 'office'. The Teut. words themselves are of Celtic origin, and lit. mean 'a going or driving around'; cp. Gaul.-L. ambactus, 'servant', lit. 'one going around'. See ambages and cp. ambassador. amt.

embattle, tr. v., to prepare for battle. — OF. embataillier, fr. em-, 'in', and bataille, 'battle'. See em- and battle.

Derivative: embattl-ed, adi.

embattle, tr. v., to provide with battlements. — See em- and battlement.

embay, tr. v., 1) to shelter as in a bay; 2) to form into bays. — Formed fr. em- and bay, 'inlet'. Derivatives: embay-ed, adi., embay-ment, n.

embed, tr. v. — Formed fr. em- and bed.

embellish, tr. v., to adorn. — ME. embellisshen,

fr. OF. (= F.) embelliss-, pres. part. stem of embellir, 'to beautify', fr. em- and bel, 'beautiful'. See beauty and verbal suff. -ish and cp. beau, belle.

Derivatives: embellish-er, n., embellish-ment, n. ember, n. — ME. emer, aymer, fr. OE. æmerge, 'embers, ashes', rel. to ON. eimyrja, OHG. eimuria, MHG. eimer, G. Ammern, 'embers', ON. ysja, 'fire', usli, OE. ysle, 'glowing ashes, embers', fr. I.-E. base \*eus-, 'to burn', whence also L. ūrere, 'to burn'. See combust and cp. words there referred to.

ember days, twelve days of the year, three in each season, set aside for fasting and prayers (Roman Catholic and Anglican Church). — ME. ymber, fr. OE. ymbren, prop. 'recurring days', fr. ymbryne, 'a circuit', lit. 'a running around', compounded of ymb, 'round', and ryne, 'a running, course'. OE. ymb is cogn. with Gk. ἀμφί, 'round about', L. ambō, 'both'; see ambi-. OE. ryne is rel. to OE. rinnan, 'to run'; see run.

embergoose, n., the loon. — Norw. imbre, 'loon', prob. fr. imbredage, name of the days in the week before Christmas; so called because the bird appears on the coast in the days before Christmas. Norw. imbredage derives fr. ON. imbrudagar, ymbrudagar, 'ember days', fr. OE. ymbren, of s.m. See ember days.

Emberiza, n., a genus of birds, the bunting (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. Swiss G. Emmeritz, which is rel. to dial G. Emmerling and to G. Ammer, 'bunting'. See yellowhammer.

embezzle, tr. v., to appropriate by fraud. — OF. embesillier, 'to ill-treat', fr. em-, 'in' (see em-) and besillier, 'to torment', which is derived by Skeat from the OF. pref. bes- (fr. L. bis-, used in a pejorative sense). — I suggest that OF. beser derives fr. OHG. bī35an, equivalent of OE. bītan, 'to bite, sting'. See bite and cp. bezzle. Derivatives: embezzle-ment, n., embezzl-er, n. embitter, tr. v. — Formed fr. em- and bitter.

Derivatives: embitter-er, n., embittèr-ment, n.

emblaze, tr. v., to emblazon, embellish. — Formed fr. em- and blaze, 'to make known'. emblaze, tr. v., to set ablaze. — Formed fr. em-

emblaze, tr. v., to set ablaze. — Formed fr. emand blaze, 'to burn with flame'.

emblazon, tr. v., to adorn with heraldic devices, etc. — Formed fr. em- and blazon.

Derivatives: emblazon-ment, n., emblazon-ry, n. emblem, n., a visible symbol. — L. emblēma, fr. Gk. ἔμβλημα, 'insertion', lit. 'something thrown in', fr. ἐμβάλλειν, 'to throw in, insert', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See ballistic and cp. periblem, problem, symbol.

Derivatives: emblem, tr. v., emblemat-ic, emblemat-ic-al, adjs., emblemat-ic-al-ly, adv., emblemat-ic-al-ness, n., emblem-at-ist, n., emblem-at-ize, tr. v.

emblement, n., usually in the pl.: emblements, crop; profits of a crop (law). — OF. emblaement, emblavement, 'land sown with wheat', fr. emblaer (F. emblayer), 'to sow with wheat', fr.

ML. imbladāre, fr. im-(see im-, 'in') and blada, 'the yield of a land', fr. Frankish \*blād- (whence also F. blé, 'wheat, corn'), which is rel. to OE. blæd, 'flower, fruit, harvest'. See blade and -ment.

emblic, n., name of an East Indian tree. — ML. emblica, fr. ámleg, Egyptian pronunciation of Arab. ámlaj, fr. Pers. āmleh, ultimately fr. OI. āmlak, whence also Malay malāka, 'emblic', which latter, according to Malay tradition, appears also in the name of the peninsula Malakka. See Devic's Supplement to Littré's Dictionary. p. 33.

embody, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. em- and body.

Derivative: embodi-ment, n.

embog, tr. v. - Formed fr. em- and bog.

embolden, tr. v. — Formed fr. em-, bold and verbal suff. -en.

embolic, adj., pertaining to an embolus or an embolism (*med.*) — See embolus, embolism, and -ic.

embolism, n., 1) intercalation of a day or days in the calendar, as in a leap year; 2) the time intercalated; 3) in med., obstruction of a blood vessel by an embolus. — Late L. embolismus, 'insertion, interposition', fr. Gk. ἐμβολισμός, fr. ἐμβάλλειν, 'to throw in, insert'. See emblem and -ism.

Derivatives: embolism-al, embolism-ic, embolism-ic-al, adjs.

embolus, n., something inserted (calendar, mech. and med.) — L., fr. Gk. ἔμβολος, 'stopper, wedge', fr. ἐμβάλλειν. See prec. word and cp. next word.

emboly, n., invagination (embryol.) — Gk. ἐμ-βολή, 'a throwing in, putting in, insertion', fr. ἐμβάλλειν, 'to throw into'. See emblem and cp. embolism.

embonpoint, n., stoutness. — F., fr. en bon point, 'in good condition', euphemism for 'stoutness'. See 1st en-, bonus and point, n.

embosom, tr. v. — Formed fr. em- and bosom. emboss, tr. v. — Formed fr. em- and boss, 'protuberance'.

Derivatives: emboss-er, n., emboss-ment, n.

embouchure, n., mouth of a river; mouthpiece.
F., fr. emboucher, 'to put to one's mouth; to sound (a wind instrument)', fr. em- and bouche, 'mouth'. See buccal and -ure and cp. debouch.

embow, tr. v., to bend into a bow; to vault. —
Formed fr. em- and bow, 'anything bent'.

Derivative: ambound adi

Derivative: embow-ed, adj.

embowel, tr. v. — Formed fr. em- and bowel. In the sense 'to disembowel', the pref. em- has been confused with OF. es- (fr. L. ex), 'out of'. embower, tr. v., to enclose in, or as in, a bower.

- Formed fr. em- and bower, 'cottage'.
embrace, tr. v. - ME. embracen, fr. OF. em-

bracer (F. embrasser), lit. 'to take into one's arms', fr. em- and OF. braz (F. bras), 'arm', fr. L. brachium. See brace, 'clasp'.

embracer, n., one who embraces. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. -er.

embracer, also embraceor, n., one who attempts to corrupt a jury (law). — OF. embraseor, embraceur, 'instigator, corrupter', fr. embraser, 'to set on fire, instigate', fr. em- and breze (F. braise), 'wood embers, live coals'. See braze, 'to solder', and cp. embrasure.

eme

embracery, n., the attempt to corrupt a jury (law).
 Formed from prec. word with suff. -y (representing OF. -ie).

embranchment, n., a branching off. — Formed fr. em-, branch and -ment.

embrangle, tr. v., to confuse. — A blend of embroil and brangle.

embrasure, n., window opening, splay (archit.) — F., fr. embraser, 'to splay', prop. the same word as embraser, 'to fire, set on fire'; see embracer, 'one who attempts to corrupt the jury', and -ure. For the sense development of F. embrasure it should be borne in mind that this word orig. denoted an opening from which the gun was pointed.

Derivative: embrasure, tr. v.

embrocate, tr. v., to moisten with a lotion (med.) — ML. embrocātus, pp. of embrocāre, 'to moisten', fr. Gk. ἐμβροχή, 'lotion, fomentation', fr. ἐμβρέχειν, 'to steep, foment', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and βρέχειν, 'to water, wet', which is rel. to βροχή, βροχετός, 'rain'. See Brechites and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: embrocat-ion, n.

embroider, tr. and intr. v. — ME., fr. em- and broider.

Derivatives: embroider-er, n., embroider-y, n. embroil, tr. v., to confuse. — F. embrouiller, 'to embroil, confuse, confound'. See em- and broil, 'to confuse', and cp. imbroglio. Cp. also embrangle.

Derivatives: embroil, n., embroil-er, n., embroil-ment. n.

embrown, tr. v., to make brown. — Coined by Milton fr. em- and brown. Cp. empurple.

embryo, n. (biol.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἔμβρυον, 'a new-born lamb; embryo, fetus', lit. 'that which grows in the body', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and βρύειν, 'to be full, to swell'. See bryo-.

Derivatives: embryon-al, adj., embryon-ic, adj., embryon-ic-al-ly, adv., embryon-y, n.

embryo-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to an embryo'. See prec. word.

embryogeny, n., formation and development of an embryo. — Compounded of embryo- and -geny.

embryology, n., the science of the formation and development of the embryo. — Compounded of embryo- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'.

emcee, n., master of ceremonies; tr. v., to act as master of ceremonies for (colloq.) — Coined fr. M.C., abbreviation of Master of Ceremonies. eme, n., uncle (dial.) — ME., fr. OE. ēam, rel. to OFris. ēm, MLG. ōme, Du. oom, OHG., MHG.

ōheim, G. Oheim, Ohm, 'uncle', which stand for W. Teut. \*awahaim-, lit. 'he who dwells with the grandfather'. The first element is cogn. with L. avus, 'grandfather', avunculus, 'the mother's brother, maternal uncle'; see uncle. For the second element see home. Cp. oom.

emeer, n. — A var. of emir.

emend, tr. v., to correct. — L. ēmendāre, 'to correct, improve, emend', fr. e- and menda, 'defect, blemish'. See amend.

emendation, n. — L. ēmendātiō, 'correction, emendation', fr. ēmendātus, pp. of ēmendāre. See prec. word and ation.

emendatory, adj., pertaining to emendation. — Late L. *ëmendātōrius*, fr. L. *ëmendātus*, pp. of *ēmendāre*. See emend and -atory.

emerald, n., a bright-green precious stone. — ME, emeraude, fr. OF, esmeralde, esmeraude (F émeraude), fr. L. smaraedus (whence also It. smeraldo. Sp. esmeralda), fr. Gk. σμάραγδος. μάραγδος, 'emerald', which is of Sem, origin. Cp. Heb. baréaeth, Akkad. barragtu, 'emerald', lit. 'something flashing', a derivative of Heb. bārāq, resp. Akkad, birqu, 'lightning', which are rel. to Aram, berag, barga, Arab, barg, 'lightning', Heb. bāráa, Aram, bēraa, Arab, báraaa, Ethiop. barága, 'it flashed, glistened', Akkad, barāgu, 'to flash', Cp. OI, marakatam, Pers. zumurrud (whence Turk. zümrüd, whence Russ. izumrud), 'emerald', which are also Sem. loan words. Cp. also smaragd, which is a doublet of emerald. Cp. also Esmeralda.

Derivative: emerald, adi.

emeraldine, n., a dark green dye. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff.-ine (representing Gk.-ἴνος). emerge, intr. v., to rise from a fluid, to appear. — L. ēmergere, 'to come forth, come up, rise, extricate oneself', fr. e- and mergere, 'to dip, immerse, plunge'. See merge and words there referred to and cp. esp. emersion.

emergence, n. — Late L. ēmergentia, fr. L. ēmergēns, gen. -entis. See emergent and -ce.

emergency, n. — Late L. *ēmergentia*. See prec. word and -cy.

emergent, adj., emerging. — L. ēmergēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of ēmergere. See emerge and -ent

Derivatives: emergent, n., emergent-ly, adv.

emeritus, adj., retired, but retaining one's title. — L. *ēmeritus*, 'a veteran; a soldier who has served his time', prop. pp. of *ēmerērī*, 'to obtain by service, earn, deserve', fr. e- and *merērī*, 'to earn, gain, acquire, deserve'. See merit.

emerods, n., hemorrhoids (archaic.) — OF. emmeroides. See hemorrhoids.

emersion, n. — L. ēmersus, pp. of ēmergere. See emerge and -ion.

emery, n., a hard variety of corundum. — OF. emeril (F. émeri), fr. It. smeriglio, fr. MGk. σμήρι, fr. Gk. σμύρις, 'emery powder', which is prob. borrowed fr. Heb. shāmtr, 'adamant; emery'; see Jer. 17:1, Ezek. 3:9, Zech. 7:12. See

Encyclopaedia Biblica by Cheyne and Black, I, 63-64. Cp. Amyris, moray, Muraena. — E. smear is not cognate.

Derivative: *emery*, tr. v., to cover, or rub, with

Emery, also spelled Emmery, masc. PN. — Prob. fr. OF. Aimeri, fr. OHG. Amalrīc, Amelrīc (whence also G. Emmerich), lit. 'work ruler', fr. amal, 'work', and Teut. \*rīk-, 'ruler'. For the first element cp. the first element in Milicent. The second element is related to OHG. rīhhi, 'powerful, rich'. See rich and cp. words there referred to.

emesis, n., vomiting (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἔμεσις, 'vomiting', fr. ἐμεῖν. See next word. emeta- form of emeta- before a yowel.

emetic, adj., causing vomiting. — L. emeticus, fr. Gk. ἐμετικός, 'provoking sickness', fr. ἔμετος, 'vomiting', fr. ἐμεῖν, 'to vomit, throw up', which stands for \*Fεμεῖν, fr. I.-E. base \*wem-, 'to spit, vomit', whence also L. vomere, 'to vomit'. See vomit and cp. Emys.

Derivative: *emetic*, n., a substance that causes vomiting.

emeto-, before a vowel emet-, combining form meaning 1) vomiting; 2) emetic (med.) — Fr. Gk. ξμετος, 'vomiting'. See emetic.

émeute, n., a riot. — F., 'riot', fr. VL. \*exmovita, fem. pp. of \*exmovēre, 'to set in motion', used as a noun, fr. 1st ex- and movēre, 'to move'. See move.

-emia, -aemia, suff. denoting a certain, usually diseased, condition of the blood, as in hydremia, leukemia (med.) — Gk. -αιμία, fr. αΐμα, gen. αἵματος, 'blood'. See hemal and -ia.

emiction, n., urination. — Formed fr. e- and mictus, pp. of mingere, 'to make water'. See micturition.

emigrant, adj. — L. *émigrāns*, gen. -antis, pres. part. of *émigrāre*. See next word and -ant. Derivative: *emigrant*, n.

emigrate, intr. v. — L. *ēmigrātus*, pp. of *ēmigrāre*, 'to move away, remove, emigrate', fr. eand *migrāre*, 'to move, migrate'. See migrate. Derivatives: *emigration* (q.v.), *emigrat-ive*, *emigrat-ory*, adis.

emigration, n. — Late L. ēmigrātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. ēmigrātus, pp. of ēmigrāre. See prec. word and -ion.

émigré, n., an emigrant; specif., a person compelled to leave France during the French Revolution. — F., pp. of émigrer, 'to emigrate', fr. L. émigrare. See emigrate.

Emil, Emile, masc. PN. — G. Emil, fr. F. Émile, fr. L. Aemilius, name of a Roman gens, fr. aemulus, 'imitating, rivaling', fr. aemulārī, 'to strive to equal'. See emulate and cp. Emilia.

Emilia, Emily, fem. PN. — F. Émilie, fr. L. Aemilia, fem. of Aemilius. See prec. word.

eminence, n. — L. *éminentia*, 'prominence, eminence', fr. *éminēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce**.

eminent, adj., 1) high; 2) exalted. — L. ēminēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of ēminēre, 'to stand out, project; to be eminent', fr. e- and I.-E. base \*men-, 'to stand out, project'. See mount, 'hill, mountain' and -ent and cp. imminent, prominent. Derivative: eminent-ly, adv.

emir, n., 1) an Arabian prince; 2) a title given Mohammed's descendants through his daughter Fatima. — Arab. amir, 'commander', fr. amara, 'he commanded'. See amoraim and cp. ameer, admiral. omrah.

emissary, n. and adj. — L. ēmissārius, 'one sent out', fr. ēmissus, pp. of ēmittere. See emit and -ary.

emission, n. — L. ēmissiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a sending out', fr. ēmissus, pp. of ēmittere. See emit and -ion.

emissive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. ēmissus, pp. of ēmittere. See next word. Derivative: emissiv-itv. n.

emit, tr. v., 1) to send out; 2) to utter; 3) to issue. — L. *ēmittere*, 'to send out, send forth, let out, emit', fr. e- and *mittere*, 'to send'. See mission.

Emma, fem. PN. — G., fr. *Erma*, contracted from names beginning with *Erm*- (e.g. Ermentrud, q.y.) Cp. Irma.

Emmanuel, masc. PN. — Gk. 'Εμμανουήλ, fr. Heb. 'Immānū' ėl, lit. 'God is with us'. See Immanuel

emmenic, adj., capable of menstruation (med.) Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ξμμηνα, 'the menses', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-), and μήν, gen. μηνός, 'month'. See meno-, and cp. catamenia.

emmenology, n., that part of medicine which treats of menstruation. — Compounded of Gk.  $\xi\mu\mu\eta\nu\alpha$ , 'the menses', and  $-\lambda o\gamma i\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda o\gamma o\varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See emmenic and -logy.

Emmentaler cheese, often shortened to emmentaler, n. — G. Emmentaler Käse, 'Emmentaler cheese', prop. 'cheese of the valley of the Great Emmen, in Switzerland'. The second element in Emmentaler derives fr. G. Tal, 'valley'; see dale. emmer, n., amelcorn. — Dial. G. Emmer, a var. of Amelkorn. See amelcorn.

emmet, n., an ant (archaic). — ME. emete, emte, fr. OE. \(\bar{x}\)mete. 'ant'. See ant.

emmetropia, n., the normal refractive condition of the eye (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. ἔμμετρος, 'in measure', and ὤψ, gen. ἀπός, 'eye'. The first element is formed fr. ἐν, 'in' (see 2nd en-), and μέτρον, 'measure'; see meter, 'poetical rhythm'. For the second element see -opia.

Derivative: emmetrop-ic, adj.

emodin, n., a compound obtained from rhubarb (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -in fr. ModL. (Rheum) ēmōdī, 'Turkey rhubarb', lit. 'rhubarb of the Himalaya', fr. Gk. 'Ημωδός, 'the Himalaya'.

emollient, adj., softening, soothing. — L. ēmolliēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of ēmollīre, 'to soften, soothe', fr. e- and mollīre, 'to soften', fr. mollis, 'soft'. See mollify and -ent.

Derivative: emollient, n., a soothing medicine. emolument, n., gain; salary, fees. — L. ēmolumentum, 'gain, profit, advantage', orig. 'miller's fee for grinding', fr. ēmolere, 'to grind out', fr. e- and molere, 'to grind'. See meal, 'edible grain', and -ment.

emotion, n. — F. émotion, formed fr. émouvoir, 'to move, stir up (a passion), to affect, touch', orig. 'to set in motion', after the relation of F. motion (see motion) to mouvoir, 'to move'. F. émouvoir derives fr. OF. esmovoir, fr. VL. \*exmovēre, which corresponds to L. ēmovēre, 'to move out, move away; to stir up, agitate'. See e-, resp. 1st ex-, and move.

Derivatives: emotion-al, adj., emotion-al-ism, n., emotion-al-ist, n., emotion-al-ity, n., emotion-al-ize, tr. v.. emotional-ly, adv.

emotive, adj., causing emotion. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. *ēmōtus*, pp. of *ēmovēre*, 'to move out, remove'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: emotive-ly, adv., emotive-ness, n., emotiv-ity, n.

empanel, impanel, tr. v. — OF. empaneller. See em- and panel.

Derivative: empanel-ment, n.

empathy, n., sympathetic understanding of another person or an object (psychol.) — Gk. ἐμπάθεια, 'affection, passion', fr. ἐμπαθής, 'in a state of emotion, much affected', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and πάθος, 'feeling' (see -pathy); used as a loan translation of G. Einfühlung, which was coined by the German philosopher Rudolf Hermann Lotze (1817-81) in Mikrokosmus (1858), fr. ein, 'in, into', and Fühlung' 'feeling'. emperor, n. — OF. empereor (F. empereur), fr. L. imperātōrem, acc. of imperātor, 'ruler, commandor, emperor', fr. imperātus, pp. of imperāre, 'to command', fr. 1st im- and parāre, 'to prepare'. See pare and cp. imperative, imperator, empire, empress.

Empetraceae, n. pl., the crowberry family (bot.)

ModL., formed fr. Empetrum with suff.

empetraceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Empetrum, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔμπετρον, 'sea heath', prop. fem. of the adj. ἔμπετρος, 'growing on rocks', used as a noun, fr. ἐν, 'in' (see 2nd en-), and πέτρᾶ, 'rock'. See petro-.

emphasis, n., stress. — L., fr. Gk. ἔμφασις, 'outward appearance; reflection; significance, emphasis', fr. ἐμφαίνειν, 'to exhibit, display, indicate', which is formed fr. ἐν, 'in' (see 2nd en-), and φαίνειν, 'to show'. See phantasm and cp. phase. Cp. also emphatic.

Derivative: emphas-ize, tr. v.

emphatic, adj., 1) expressed with emphasis; 2) clear, definite. — Gk. ἐμφατικός, 'expres-

Derivative: emphatic-al-ly, adv.

emphysema, n., a condition caused by the abnormal presence of air in the lungs or of gas in the body tissues (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐμφῦσημα, 'inflation', fr. ἐμφῦσᾶν, 'to blow in', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-), and φῦσᾶν, 'to blow', fr. φῦσα, 'wind, blast, bladder', from the I.-E. imitative base \*pu-, \*phū-, 'to blow, swell' whence also L. pustula, 'blister, pimple, pustule'. See pustule and cp. Physalia, Physeter. For the ending see suff. -ma.

empire, n. — F., fr. OF. empirie, fr. L. imperium, 'command, authority; sovereignty, dominion, empire', which is rel. to imperare, 'to command'. See emperor.

empiric, 1) adj., derived from, or guided by, experience or experiment; 2) n., one of an ancient Greek sect of physicians who relied only upon experience. — L. empīricus, fr. Gk. ἐμπειρικός, 'experienced', fr. ἔμπειρος, 'experienced', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and πεῖρα, 'trial, experiment'. See pirate and -ic and cp. metempiric.

Derivatives: empiric-al, adj., empiric-al-ly, adv., empiric-ism, n., empiric-ist, n.

emplacement, n. 1) a placing in position; 2) (mil.) a platform for guns. — F. emplacement, 'place, situation', formed fr. en, 'in', and placer, 'to place', fr. place, 'place'. See em-, place and -ment.

emplane, tr. v., to embark on an airplane. — Formed fr. em- and plane, 'airplane'.

employ, tr. v. — F. employer, fr. L. implicare, 'to infold, involve, include'. See imply, which is a doublet of employ. Derivatives: employ-ed, adj., employee (q.v.), employ-er, n., employ-ment, n. employ, n. — F. emploi, 'employ, employment'.

back formation fr. employer. See employ, v.

employee, employe, n. — F. employé, 'employed, pp. of employer. See employ, v., and -ee.

empoison, tr. v. — F. empoisonner. See em- and poison.

emporium, n., a trading place; a center of trade.

— L., fr. Gk. ἐμπόριον, 'a trading place, market', prop. neut. of ἐμπόριος, 'pertaining to trade', used as a noun, fr. ἔμπορος, 'traveler; trader, merchant', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-), and πόρος, 'passage, way, road', which stands in gradational relationship to πείρειν (for \*πέρ-ιειν), 'to pierce, cross, traverse, go through'. See fare, 'to prosper', and cp. words there referred to.

empower, tr. v. — Formed fr. em- and power. empress, n. — ME. emperesse, fr. OF. emperesse, fem. of empereor, 'emperor'. See emperor and

empressement, n., zeal, eagerness. - F., fr. s'em-

presser, 'to be eager, be ardent', fr. em- and presser, 'to press'. See press, v., and -ment. emprise, emprize, n., enterprise, adventure (archaic). — OF. emprise, prop. fem. pp. of emprendre, used as a noun, fr. VL. \*imprendere,

'to undertake', fr. L. im-, 'in', and prehendere, prendere, 'to take'. See em- and prehensile and cp. enterprise, impresa. The word emprise was first used in English by Spenser.

emption, n., purchase. — L. emptio, gen. -ōnis, 'a buying, purchase', fr. emptus, pp. of emere, 'to buy'. See exempt and -ion and cp. pre-emption, redemption.

empty, adj. — ME. emtie, empti, fr. OE. \(\bar{z}\) metig, \(\bar{z}\) mig, 'vacant, free, idle', formed with suff. -ig (whence E. -y) fr. \(\bar{z}\) metta, 'leisure'. This latter is formed fr. priv. \(\bar{z}\)- and the stem of \((ge)\) mot, 'meeting'. See moot, meet. For the excrescent \(p\) cp. \(glimpse\), \(sempstress\), etc.

Derivatives: empty, n. and tr. and intr. v., empti-er. n., empti-ness. n.

empurple, to make purple. — Coined by Spenser fr. em- and purple. Cp. embrown.

empyema, n., accumulation of pus in a cavity of the body (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐμπύη-μα, 'suppuration', fr. ἐμπυεῖν, 'to suppurate', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and πῦον (for \*πυσον), 'matter'. See pus and -ma.

Derivative: empyem-ic, adj.

empyreal, adj., 1) heavenly, sublime; 2) formed from pure fire. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. ML. empyrius, empyreus, fr. Gk. ἐμπύριος, ἔμπυρος, 'fiery', fr. ἐν, (see 2nd en-) and πῦρ, gen. πυρός, 'fire'. See pyre and cp. empyreuma. empyrean, adj., empyreal. — See prec. word and -an.

Derivative: *empyrean*, n., the highest heaven. **empyreuma**, n., the odor of organic substances burned in close vessels (*chem.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐμπύρευμα, 'a live coal covered with ashes', fr. ἐμπυρεύειν, 'to set on fire', fr. ἔμπυρος. See **empyreal** and -ma.

empyreumatic, adj. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἐμπύρευμα, gen. ἐμπυρεύματος. See prec. word.

emu, n., a large bird of Australia. — Shortened fr. Port. ema di gei, 'crane of the ground'; so called because the emu cannot fly. Port. ema is a loan word fr. Moluccan eme.

emulate, tr. v., to try to equal or surpass. — L. aemulātus, pp. of aemulārī, 'to strive to equal, vie with, emulate,' fr. aemulus, 'striving to equal, rivaling', which stands in gradational relationship to imitārī, 'to copy, imitate', imāgō, 'representation, likeness, image'. See image, imitate and verbal suff. -ate and cp. emulous, Emil, Emilia. Cp. also even, adi.

Derivatives: emulation (q.v.), emulative, adj., emulative-ly, adv., emulator (q.v.), emulatory, adj.

emulation, n. — L. aemulātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. aemulātus, pp. of aemulārī. See prec. word and -ton

emulator, n. — L. aemulātor, fr. aemulātus, pp. of aemulārī. See prec. word and agential suff. -or. emulgent, adj., draining, purifying (applied to renal vessels). — L. ēmulgēns, gen. -entis, pres.

517 encaenia

part. of *ēmulgēre*, 'to milk out, drain out'. See milk and -ent and cp. emulsify, emulsion.

Derivative: emulgent, n., 1) renal vessel; 2) (pharm.) a medicine exciting the flow of bile.

emulous, adj., trying to equal or surpass another.

— L. aemulus. See emulate. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: emulous-ly, adv., emulous-ness, n. emulsify, tr. v., to convert into an emulsion. — L. ēmulsus, pp. of ēmulgēre. See emulgent and -fy. Derivatives: emulsifi-able, adj., emulsifi-ability, n., emulsifi-er, n.

emulsion, n., a milky fluid. — ModL. ēmulsiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. ēmulsus, pp. of ēmulgēre. See emulgent and -ion and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: emulsion-ize, tr. v.

emulsive, adj. — Formed fr. L. ēmulsus, pp. of ēmulsēre. See emulgent and -ive.

emunctory, adj., excretory; n., any organ of the body carrying off waste. — Late L. ēmūnctō-rium, 'a pair of snuffers', fr. L. ēmūnctus, pp. of ēmungere. 'to blow the nose', fr. e- and mungere. 'to blow the nose'. See mucus and -ory.

Emys, n., a genus of turtles (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐμύς, gen. ἐμύδος, 'fresh water turtle', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for \*Fεμύς and is a derivative fr. I.-E. base \*wem-, 'to spit, vomit', whence also Gk. ἐμεῖν, 'to vomit', and is so called from the bubbles emitted by the animal under the water. See emetic and cp. the second element in Chrysemys.

en, n., 1) the letter n; 2) anything resembling the letter n.

en- (em- before p, b, m), pref. meaning 'in, into'.

OF., F. en-, 'em-, fr. L. in-, -im;'; see 1st in-.
This pref. is often used to form verbs from English nouns, in which case the pref. en- means 'to put into' (cp. embay, embed, enshrine). It is also added to English adjectives and nouns to form causative verbs (cp. embitter, enable, ennoble, enslave).

en- (em- before p, b, m; el- before l; er- before r), pref. meaning 'near, at, in'. — Fr. Gk.  $\delta v$ , 'in', which is cogn. with L. in. See 1st in- and cp. prec. pref. Cp. also Gk.  $\delta c$ ,  $\epsilon l c$  (for \* $\delta v c$ ), 'into',  $\delta c c$  Jon.  $\epsilon l c c$  (for \* $\delta v c$ ), 'in, within', and see eso-, esoteric.

-en, suff. forming the plural of some nouns, as in brethren, children, oxen. — ME. -en, fr. OF. -an

-en, the pp. ending of many strong verbs, as in broken, spoken, written. — ME., fr. OE. -en, cogn. with OI. -na.

-en, old fem. suff. — OE. -en as in wylfen, 'shewolf', fyxen, 'she-fox'; rel. to G. -in. Cp. vixen. -en, suff. forming adjectives from nouns, meaning 'made of', as in golden, woolen, oaken. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to OS., ON. -in, OHG. -in, G. -en, Goth. -eins, and cogn. with L. -inus, Gk. -ίνος. Cp. adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus, resp. Gk. -ἴνος).

-en, suff. forming verbs from adjectives and nouns, as deepen, darken; lengthen, strengthen.

— ME. -en, -ien, fr. OE. -nian.

enable, tr. v. - Formed fr. 1st en- and able.

Derivatives: enabl-er, n., enabl-ing, adj.

enact, tr. v., to make into an act. — Formed fr. 1st en- and act. Derivatives: enact-ion, n., enactive, adj., enact-ment, n., enact-or, n.

Enaliosauria, n. pl., a group of extinct gigantic marine reptiles (paleontol.) — ModL., lit. 'marine lizards', compounded of Gk. ἐνάλιος, 'of the sea', and σαῦρος, 'lizard'. The first element is formed fr. ἐν (see 2nd -en) and ἄλς, gen. ἀλός (fem.), 'sea'. See halieutic. For the second element see sauro-.

enam, n., land exempt from rent or with favorable rent (Hindu law). — Hind. in'ām, borrowed, through the medium of Persian, fr. Arab. in'ām, 'benefit, favor', inf. of án'ama, 'he granted a favor, favored', IV (i.e. causative) form of ná'ima, 'was easy or pleasant', which is rel. to Heb. nā'ēm, 'was pleasant or lovely', nā'īm, 'pleasant, lovely'. Cp. the Hebrew PN.s Na'āmāh, Na'āmān, No'ŏmī, which all derive from the stem of the verb nā'ēm, and see Naaman, Naomi.

enamdar, n., holder of an enam (*India*). — Hind. in'amdār, fr. Pers. inamdār, a hybrid coined fr. Arab. in'ām (see prec. word) and Pers. -dār, 'holder, possessor'. See aumildar and cp. words there referred to.

enamel, tr. v. — ME. enamelen, fr. AF. enamayller, fr. 1st en- and amayl, fr. OF. esmail (F. émail), which is a Teut. loan word. Cp. OHG. smelzen, OE. meltan, 'to melt', and see melt, smelt.

Derivatives: enamel, n., enamal(l)-er, n., enamel-(l)-ing, verbal n.

enamor, enamour, tr. v. — OF. enamourer, fr. 1st en- and amour, 'love', fr. L. amōrem, acc. of amor. See amorous.

Derivatives: enamo(u)r-ed, adj., enamo(u)r-ed-

enanthema, n., an eruption on a mucous membrane (med.) — Medical L., fr. 2nd en- and Gk. ἄνθημα, 'efflorescence', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See anther and cp. exanthema.

enantio-, combining form meaning 'opposite'. — Gk. ἐναντιο-, fr. ἐναντίος, 'opposite', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-), and ἀντίος, 'opposite', fr. ἀντί, 'over against, opposite'. See anti-.

enantiopathy, n., allopathy. — Fr. Gk. ἐναντιοπαθής, 'of contrary properties', fr. ἐναντίος, 'opposite', and πάθος, 'suffering'. See enantionand -pathy and cp. allopathy, homeopathy.

enarthrosis, n., a ball-and-socket joint (anat.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -osis fr. Gk. ἔναρθρος, 'jointed', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and ἄρθρον, 'joint'. See arthro-, and cp. arthritis.

en bloc, in a lump. — F., fr. en, 'in', and bloc, 'block, lump'. See 1st en- and block.

encaenia, n., annual ceremony of the dedication

of a church; also annual ceremony at the University of Oxford, in commemoration of the founders and benefactors. — L., 'a dedication', fr. Gk. ἐγκαίνια, 'feast of dedication', lit. 'feast of renovation', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and καινός, 'new'. See recent and cp. kainite and words there referred to

encage, tr. v., to shut up in, or as in, a cage. —
Formed fr. 1st en- and cage.

encamp, intr. and tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and camp. Derivative: encamp-ment, n.

encase, tr. v., to put into a case. — Formed fr. 1st en- and case, 'chest'. Cp. enchase.

Derivative: encase-ment. n.

encash, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and cash. Derivative: encash-ment, n.

encarpus, n., an ornament consisting of a festoon of fruits, leaves, flowers, etc. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔγκαρπος, 'containing fruit', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and καρπός, 'fruit'. See carpel.

encaustic, adj., burnt in; prepared by heat. — Lit., 'burnt in'; fr. Gk. ἐγκαυστικός, fr. ἔγκαυστος, verbal adj. of ἐγκαίειν, 'to burn in', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and καίειν, 'to burn'. See caustic encaustic, n. — L. encaustica, fr. Gk. ἐγκαυστικής (scil. τέχνη), 'encaustic art', fem. of ἐγκαυστικός. See caustic. adi.

-ence, suff. forming abstract nouns denoting action, process, state, or quality. — L. -entia, either directly or through the medium of F. -ence. L. -entia derives fr. -ēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. suff. of the verbs of the second and third conjugations. See -ent and -ce and cp. -ance. Cp. also -ency.

enceinte, adj., pregnant (said of a woman). -F., fr. Late L. incincta (whence also It. incinta. OProvenc, encencha), lit. 'without a girdle', fr. L. priv. pref. in- and cincta, fem. of cinctus, pp. of cingere, 'to gird'. See in-, 'not', and cincture. enceinte. n., enclosure of a fortress. — F., fem. pp. of enceindre, 'to gird, surround', fr. L. incingere, of s.m., which is formed fr. in-, 'in', and cingere, 'to gird'. See cincture and cp. prec. word. Enceladus, n., a hundred-armed giant, who fought against the gods; Zeus hurled Mount Etna upon him (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Ἐγκέλαδος. Encelia, n., a genus of plants, the brittlebush (bot.) - ModL., fr. Gk. ἐγγέλειον, 'a little eel', dimin. of ἔγγελυς, 'eel'; so called in allusion to the shape of the seeds. Gk, ἔγγελυς is of uncertain origin. It possibly means, 'the snakelike fish', and is a blend of Gk, Eyic, 'viper', and the I.-E. base appearing in L. anguis, 'snake'. See anguine and cp. the first element in Enchelycephali, For sense development cp. L. anguilla, 'eel', prop. 'the snakelike fish', fr. anguis, 'snake' (see Anguilla).

encephalic, adj., pertaining to the brain. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἐγκέφαλος, 'brain', which is short for ὁ μυελὸς ἐγκέφαλος, lit. 'the marrow within the head', from the adj. ἐγκέφαλος, 'that which is within the head', fr. ἐν

(see 2nd en-) and κεφαλή, 'head'. See cephalic and cp. encephalon, anencephalic.

encephalitis, n., inflammation of the brain (med.)

— Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk.
ἐγκέφαλος, 'brain'. See prec. word and cp.
next word.

encephalon, n., the brain (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐγκέφαλος, 'brain'. See encephalic and cp. metencephalon, rhinencephalon.

enchain, tr. v. — OF. enchainer (F. enchaîner), VL. \*incatēnāre, fr. 1st in- and L. catēnāre, 'to chain', fr. catēna, 'chain'. See chain.

Derivative: enchain-ment, n.

enchant, tr. v., to bewitch; to charm. — OF. (= F.) enchanter, fr. L. incantāre, 'to chant a magic formula, bewitch, enchant', fr. 1st enand chanter, 'to sing, fr. L. cantāre. See cant, 'slang of beggars', and cp. accent, chant, disenchant, incantation.

Derivatives: enchant-er, n., enchant-ing, adj., enchant-ing-ly, adv., enchantment (q.v.), enchantress n.

enchantment, n. — OF. (= F.) enchantement, fr. enchanter. See enchant and -ment.

enchase, tr. v. — F. enchâsser, fr. 1st en- and châsse, 'box, case, frame'. See chase, 'frame', and cp. encase, casement.

Enchelycephali, n. pl., an order of Apodes, the common eels (*ichthyol*.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἔγχελυς, 'eel', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See Encelia and cephalic.

enchiridion, n., a handbook. — Late L., fr. Gk. ἐγχειρίδιον, 'handbook', prop. neut. of ἐγχειρίδιος, 'that which is held in the hand', used as a noun, fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and χείρ, 'hand'. See chiro-.

enchondroma, n., a cartilaginous tumor (med.) — Medical L., coined by the German physiologist and anatomist John Müller (1801-58) fr. Gk. ἔγχονδρος, 'cartilaginous', and suff. -oma. Gk. ἔγχονδρος is formed fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and χόνδρος, 'corn, grain, groat; cartilage'. See chondro-.

enchorial, adj., pertaining to a country; native; said esp. of demotic writing. — A hybrid formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. ἐγχώριος, 'of the country, domestic, native', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and χώρᾶ, 'place, land, country'. See chori-.

enchymatous, adj., distended by infusion (biol.)

— Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk. ἔγχυμα, gen. ἐγχύματος, 'filling (of a vessel), infusion', fr. ἐγχεῖν, 'to pour in', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and χεῖν, 'to pour'. See chyme and -ma and cp. collenchyma, mesenchyma, parenchyma, prosenchyma, sclerenchyma.

encina, n., a species of live oak (Quercus agrifolia). — Sp., fr. Late L. ilicina, 'holm oak' (whence also It. elcina, Catal. alsina, Port. enzinha), prop. fem. of ilicinus, 'of a holm oak', used as a noun, fr. L. ilex, gen. -ilicis, 'holm oak'. See ilex.

encircle, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and circle.

Derivatives: encircle-ment, n., encircl-er, n. enclasp, tr. v. — Lit. 'to take into one's clasp', fr. 1st en- and clasp.

enclave, tr. v., to enclose within alien territory. — F. enclaver, fr. VL. \*inclāvāre, 'to lock with a key' (whence also OProvenç. enclavar, 'to put in, enclave', Rum. încheià, 'to close'), fr. L. in (see in-, 'in') and clāvis, 'key'. See clavicle and cp. clef.

Derivatives: enclave, n. (q.v.), enclave-ment, n. enclave, n., a territory enclosed by the territory of a foreign country. — F., fr. enclaver. See enclave, v. and cp. exclave.

enclitic, adj., dependent on the preceding word (said of a word which has no accent but forms a mere suffix to the preceding word). — Late L. encliticus, fr. Gk. ἐγκλιτικός, 'throwing its accent back', lit. 'leaning on', from the verbal adj. stem of ἐγκλίνειν, 'to bend, lean on', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and κλίνειν, 'to lean'. See clinical and cp. proclitic.

Derivative: enclitic-al-ly, adv.

enclose, inclose, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) enclos, fem. enclose, pp. of enclore, 'to enclose', fr. VL. \*inclaudere, refashioned (after claudere, 'to shut, close') fr. L. includere, 'to shut in, enclose'. See include.

enclosure, n. — OF., fr. enclos, pp. of enclore. See prec. word and -ure.

encloud, tr. v., to envelop in a cloud. — Formed fr. 1st en- and cloud.

encomiast, n., one who writes or utters an encomium. — Gk. ἐγκωμιαστής, 'one who praises', fr. ἐγκωμιάζειν, 'to praise', fr. ἐγκώμιον, 'panegyric, encomium'. See encomium.

encomiastic, adj., pertaining to an encomium or encomiast. — Gk. ἐγκωμιαστικός, fr. ἐγκωμιαστής. See prec. word and -ic.

encomium, n., panegyric, eulogy; praise. — L., fr. Gk. ἐγκώμιον, 'panegyric, eulogy', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and κῶμος, 'banquet, revelry; an ode sung at festivities'. See comedy.

encompass, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and compass.

Derivatives: encompass-er, n., encompass-ment, n. encore, interj. used in the sense 'again'. — F., 'again, still, yet', fr. L. hanc ad hōram, 'to this hour'. L. hanc is acc. of haec, fem. of hic, 'this'; see hodiernal and cp. haecceity. For L. ad, 'to, toward', see ad-. L. hōram is acc. of hōra, 'hour'; see hour. It. ancora, 'again, still, yet', is a French loan word.

Derivative: encore, n. and tr. v.

encounter, tr. and intr. v. — OF. encontrer, 'to meet', fr. VL. \*incontrāre, fr. L. in (see in-, 'in') and contrā, 'against, opposite'. See contra- and cp. counter, v.

encounter, n. — OF. encontre, fr. encontrer. See encounter, v.

encourage, tr. v. — OF. encoragier (F. encourager), fr. 1st en-, and courage, 'courage'. See courage and cp. discourage.

Derivatives: encourage-ment, n., encourag-er, n., encourag-ing, adj., encourag-ing-ly, adv.

encrimson, tr. v., to make crimson. — Formed fr. 1st en- and crimson.

encrinite, n., a fossil crinoid (paleont.) — Formed fr. 2nd en- and Gk. κρίνον, 'lily'. See crinoid. encroach, intr. v., to trespass. — ME. encrochen, fr. OF. encrochier, 'to catch in a hook', fr. 1st en- and croc, 'hook'. See crochet and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: encroach-er, n., encroach-ment, n. encrust, incrust, tr. v. — F. incruster, fr. L. incrustāre, 'to cover with a crust', fr. in-, 'in' and crusta, 'crust'. See crust and cp. F. encroûter, 'to incrust; to plaster (walls)', which is a doublet of incruster.

Derivative: encrust-ment, n.

encumber, tr. v., 1) to hinder; 2) to burden. — OF. (= F.) encombrer, 'to block up, obstruct', fr. 1st en- and combre, 'things thrown down, abatis', fr. VL. combrus. See cumber.

Derivatives: encumber-er, n., encumber-ment, n. encumbrance, n. — OF. encombrance, fr. encombrer. See prec. word and -ance.

Derivative: encumbranc-er, n.

-ency, suff. denoting quality or state. — Fr. L. -entia (either directly, or through the medium of F. -ence), hence derivatively identical with -ence (q.v.) Cp. -ancy.

encyclic, encyclical, adj., circular, general. — Late L. encyclicus, for L. encyclius, fr. Gk. ἐγκύκλιος, 'in a circle, circular', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and κύκλος, 'circle'. See cycle and -ic, resp. also -al.

encyclic, encyclical, n., an encyclical letter, esp. one sent by the Pope to all the bishops. — See encyclic, adj.

encyclopedia, encyclopaedia, n. — Late L. encyclopaedia, fr. inexact Gk. ἐγκυκλοπαιδείᾶ, for ἐγκυκλιος παιδείᾶ, 'circular education, general education', lit. 'training in a circle'. See encyclic and pedo- and cp. cyclopedia.

Derivatives: encyclop(a)edi-ac, encyclop(a)edi-ac-al, encyclop(a)edi-al, encyclop(a)edi-an, encyclop(a)ed-ic, encyclop(a)ed-ic-al, adjs., encyclop(a)ed-ic-al-ly, adv., encyclop(a)ed-ism, n., encyclop(a)ed-ize, tr. v.

encyst, tr. v., to enclose in a cyst. — Formed fr. 2nd en- and cyst.

Derivatives: encyst-ation, n., encyst-ment, n.

end, n. — ME. ende, fr. OE, ende, rel. to OS. endi, OFris. enda, ODu. ende, Du. einde, ON. endir, endi, 'end', OHG. anti, enti, 'top, fore-head, end', MHG., G. ende, Goth. andeis, 'end'. All these words orig. meant 'the opposite side', fr. I.-E. base \*anta-, \*anti-, 'opposite, in front of, before', whence also OI. ántah, 'end, border, boundary', Toch. A antus, 'end', Hitt. hantī, 'opposite', hantezzi, 'the first', OIr. étan (for \*ant-ono-), 'forehead', L. antiae, 'the hair growing on the forehead, forelocks', ante, 'in front of, before', Gk. &vrí, 'against'. See ante-, anti-

end 520 521 enf

and cp. antiae and the second element in Vedanta.

Derivatives: end-er, n., end-ing, n., endless (q.v.) end, intr. and tr. v. — OE. endian, fr. ende, 'end'. See end, n.

end-, form of endo- before a vowel.

Endamoeba, n., a genus of parasitic amoebae (zool.) — ModL., compounded of end- and amoeba.

endanger, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and danger. endaortic, adj., pertaining to the interior of the aorta. — Compounded of end-, aorta and -ic. endear, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and dear. Derivatives: endear-ing adj. endear-ing-ly adv.

Derivatives: endear-ing, adj., endear-ing-ly, adv., endear-ment, n. endeavor, endeavour, intr. v. — MF. endever, fr.

Ist en- and dever, 'duty'; see devoir. Accordingly ME. endever lit. means 'in duty', and is used elliptically for 'to be in duty, to do one's duty'. Cp. F. se mettre en devoir de faire quelque chose, 'to set about doing something'.

Derivatives: endeavo(u)r, n., endeavo(u)r-er, n. endeictic, adj., serving to demonstrate. — Gk. ἐνδεικτικός, fr. ἐνδεικτύναι, 'to show, point out, demonstrate', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and δεικτύναι, 'to show', which is cogn. with L. dicere, 'to say, tell'. See diction and -ic and cp. apodictic.

endemic, adj., prevalent in a particular region or group. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἐνδήμιος, ἐνδημος, dwelling in a place, native', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and δῆμος, 'people'. See demos and cp. epidemic.

Derivatives: endemic, n., endemic-al-ly, adv., endemic-ity, n., endem-ism, n.

endemiology, n., the study of endemic diseases. — Compounded of Gk. ἐνδήμιος (see prec. word) and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Cp. epidemiology.

endermic, adj., acting through the skin (med.) — Formed fr. 2nd en- and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See derma and -ic and cp. epidermic.

endive, n., a kind of chicory used in salads. — F., fr. ML. endivia, fr. MGk. ἔντυβον (pronounce endibo), fr. Gk. ἐντύβιοι (pl.), ult. fr. Egypt. tybi, 'January'; so called because this plant grows in Egypt in the month of January. L. intubus and intybum, 'endive', also derive fr. Gk. ἐντύβιοι.

endless, adj. — ME. endelees, fr. OE. endelēas, which is compounded of ende, 'end', and lēas, 'devoid of'. See end, n., and -less.

Derivatives: endless-ly, adv., endless-ness, n. endo-, before a vowel also end-, combining form meaning 'within'. — Gk. ἐνδο-, ἐνδ-, fr. ἔνδον, 'within', lit. 'in the house', fr. ἔν (see 2nd en-) and the base of δόμος, 'house'. See dome, 'a building'. endocardial, adj., 1) situated within the heart; 2) pertaining to the endocardium (anat.) — Lit. 'within the heart', fr. endo- and Gk. καρδία, 'heart'. See cardio-.

endocarditis, n., inflammation of the endocardium (med.) — Medical L., coined by the French physician Jean Bouillaud (1796-1881) about 1835 from next word and suff. -itis.

endocardium, n., the serous membrane lining the cavities of the heart (anat.) — Medical L. See endocardial and cp. epicardium, pericardium. endocarp, n., the inner wall of the pericarp (bot.) — See endo- and carpel and cp. epicarp, pericarn.

endocrine, adj., secreting internally (said of certain glands (physiol.) — Compounded of endo-and Gk xofvery, 'to separate'. See critic.

endoderm, n., the epithelium lining the alimentary canal. — Lit. 'inner skin', coined by the German physician Robert Remak (1815-65) fr. endo- and derm. Cp. ectoderm, mesoderm.

Derivative: endoderm-ic, adj.

endodontitis, n., inflammation of the pulp of a tooth called also pulpitis (med.) — Medical L., coined fr. end-, odont- and suff. -itis.

endogamy, n., marriage within the tribe or clan (anthropol.) — Lit. 'in-marriage'; compounded of endo- and -gamy. Cp. exogamy.

Derivatives: endogam-ic, endogam-ous, adjs.

Endogenae, n. pl., an obsolete name of the Monocotyledones (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'growing within' (see endo- and -gen); so called because the stems were erroneously supposed to grow from within. Cp. Exogenae.

endogenous, adj., growing from within (biol.) — See prec. word and -genous and cp. exogenous. endolymph, n., the fluid in the labyrinth of the ear (anat.) — Compounded of endo- and lymph. endomorph, n., a crystal enclosed in another (mineral.) — Compounded of endo- and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape', See morpho-.

Derivative: endomorph-ic, adj.

endoparasite, n., an internal parasite (as e.g. a tapeworm). — Compounded of endo- and narasite.

endoplasm, n., the inner layer of protoplasm in a cell (biol.) — Compounded of endo- and plasm. Cp. ectoplasm.

endoplast, n., the nucleus of a protozoan (biol.) — Compounded of endo- and -plast. Cp. ectoplast. endopleura, n., the inner integument of a seed (bot.) — Compounded of endo- and pleura.

endorse, indorse, tr. v. — Fr. earlier endosse, fr. OF. (= F.) endosser, lit. 'to put on the back of', fr. en- (see 1st en-) and VL. dossum, assimilated form of L. dorsum, 'back'; see dorsal and cp. dosser, dossier. E. endorse was assimilated in form to ML. indorsāre.

Derivatives: endors-ee, n., endorse-ment, n., endors-er, n.

endosarc, n., the endoplasm (zool.) — Compounded of endo- and Gk. σάρξ, gen. σαρχός, 'flesh'. See sarco-.

endoscope, n., an instrument for examining the interior of cavities in the body (med.) — Coined by its inventor Desormeaux in 1852 fr. endo-

and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

endoskeleton, n., the internal skeleton of vertebrates, in contradistinction to the exoskeleton of invertebrates, crustaceans, etc. (zool.) — Compounded of endo- and skeleton. The term endoskeleton was introduced into science by the English anatomist Sir Richard Owen (1804-92). Cp. exoskeleton, splanchnoskeleton.

Derivative: endoskelet-al, adi.

endosmosis, n., inward osmosis (physiol.) — Compounded of end- and osmosis. Cp. exosmosis.

endosperm, n., nutritive matter formed in the embryo sac of seed plants (bot.) — Compounded of endo- and sperm.

endospore, n., the inner layer of a spore (bot., zool, and bacteriol.) — Compounded of endo-and spore.

endosteum, n., the lining of the medullary cavity in bones (anat.) — Medical L., compounded of end- and Gk, ἐστέον, 'bone', See osteo-.

endostosis, n., bone formation beginning in the substance of a cartilage (anat.) — Medical L., lit. 'bone increase from within', compounded of endo- and -ostosis. Cp. exostosis.

endothecium, n., the inner lining of the cavity of an anther (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'inner case', fr. endo- and Gk. θήκη, 'case'. See theca and cp. exothecium.

endothelium, n., a tissue which lines internal cavities of the body (anat.) — Medical L., compounded of endo- and Gk.  $\vartheta\eta\lambda\dot{\eta}$ , 'teat, nipple'. See thely- and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: endotheli-al. adi.

endow, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) endouer, fr. 1st enand douer, 'to bestow, endow', fr. L. dōtāre, 'to endow', prop. 'to provide with a dowry', fr. dōs, gen. dōtis, 'marriage portion, dowry'. See dower, dowry.

Derivatives: endow-er, n., endow-ment, n.

Endromis, n., a genus of moths, the Kentish glory (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐνδρομίς, gen. ἐνδρομίδος, 'a thick cloak worn by runners' fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and δρόμος, 'running course, raœ'; see dromedary. The genus was called Endromis in allusion to the hairy body.

endue, indue, tr.v., 1) to put on (a garment); 2) to invest; 3) to endow. — ME. endewen, fr. OF. enduire, fr. L. inducere, 'to lead into', fr. in, 'in', and ducere, 'to lead' (see in-, 'in', and duke); influenced both in form and sense by a confusion with L. induere, 'to put on' and with E. endow.

endure, tr. and intr. v. — OF. endurer, fr. L. indūrāre, 'to make hard, harden', fr. in-, 'in', and dūrāre, 'to make hard, harden', fr. dūrus, 'hard'. See dure, adj., and cp. indurate.

Derivatives: endur-able, adj., endur-abil-ity, n., endur-able-ness, n., endur-abl-y, adv., endur-ance, n., endur-ant, adj., endur-er, n., endur-ing, adj., endur-ing-ly, adv., endur-ing-ness, n.

Endymion, n., a beautiful youth loved by the Greek moon goddess Selene (Greek mythol.) ---I. fr. Gk. 'Evolution, lit. prob. 'Diver, Plunger'. fr. Evilvery, 'to enter into, sink into', fr. ev (see and en-) and δύειν, 'to enter into, sink into, plunge into, dive; to set' (prop. 'to dive into the sea': said of the sun and stars). According to the opinion of several scholars Endymion was orig, worshiped as a solar deity and his name is a personification of the Setting Sun Sinking into the Sea. See advtum and cp. Anadyomene. endysis. n., the act of developing a new coat of hair, etc. (biol.) - ModL., fr. Gk, ἔνδυσις, 'a putting on', fr. evolutive, 'to enter into; to put on', fr. έν (see 2nd en-) and δύειν, 'to enter: to put on' (lit, 'to enter into'). See adytum and cp. ecdysis, ependyma. Cp. also prec. word. -ene, suff, used to form names of unsaturated hydrocarbons (chem.) — Gk. -ήνη, fem. patronymic suff.

Eneas, masc. PN. — L. Aenēas, fr. Gk. Alveίας, lit. 'praiseworthy', fr. αἴνος, 'tale, story, saying; praise'. See enigma.

enema, n., injection of a fluid into the rectum (med.) — Late L., fr. Gk. ἔνεμα, 'injection, clyster', fr. ἐνιέναι, 'to throw in, send in', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and lέναι, 'to send, throw, project', which stands for \*yi-ye-nai and is cogn. with L. jacĕre, 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. words there referred to.

enemy, n. — OF. enemi (F. ennemi), fr. L. inimīcus, 'hostile, unfriendly; an enemy', fr. in-, 'not', and amīcus, 'friend'. Cp. It. nemico, Provenç. enemic, Catal. enamic, Sp. enemigo, Port. inimīgo, which all derive fr. L. inimīcus, and see amicable. Cp. also enmity, inimical.

energetic, adj. — Gk. ἐνεργητικός, 'able to act upon', fr. ἐνεργεῖν, 'to work, be strenuous, act upon', fr. ἐνεργής, later form of ἐνεργός, 'at work, active'. See energy and -ic.

Derivatives: energetic-s, n. pl., energetic-al-ly, adv., energet-ic-ist, n., energet-ist-ic, adj.

energumen, n., a demoniac; a fanatic. — Late L. energumenos, 'one possessed of the devil', fr. Gk. ἐνεργούμενος, pass. pres. part. of ἐνεργεῖν, 'to act upon'. See energy. For the suff. see alumnus and cp. words there referred to.

energy, n. — Late L. energia, fr. Gk. ἐνέργεια, 'energy, efficiency', which was formed by Aristotle fr. ἐνεργής, later form of ἐνεργός, 'at work, active', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and ἔργον, 'work'. See ergon and cp. allergy, anergy.

Derivatives: energ-ic, adj. (rare), energ-ize, tr. and intr. v., energ-iz-er, n.

enervate, tr. v. — L. *ēnervātus*, pp. of *ēnervāre*, 'to enervate, weaken', fr. e- and *nervus*, 'nerve, sinew'. See nerve and verbal suff. -ate.

enervate, adj. — L. ēnervātus, pp. of ēnervāre. See enervate, v.

enervation, n. — L. ēnervātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. ēnervātus, pp. of ēnervāre. See enervate, v., and -ion. enface, tr. v., to write (print, etc.) on the face (of

enfeoff, tr. v., to invest with a fief. - AF, enfeoffer, corresponding to OF, enfeffer, enfieffer. See 1st en- and feoff, fief.

Derivative: enfeoff-ment, n.

Enfield rifle. — So called from the factory in Enfield in Middlesex. England, where it was first manufactured

enfilade. n.. gunfire sweeping from flank to flank. - F., fr. enfiler. 'to thread (a needle); to enfilade', fr. 1st en- and fil. 'thread'. See file. 'collection of papers', and -ade and cp. filament, profile.

Derivative: enfilade, tr v

enfold, tr. v. - Formed fr. 1st en- and fold.

enforce, tr. v. - OF. enforcier, enforcer (F. enforcir), 'to strengthen', fr. VI. \* infortiare, 'to make strong', fr. in- 'in', and fortis, 'strong'. See force. Derivatives: enforce-able, adi., enforc-ed-ly, adv., enforcement (q.v.), enforc-er, n. enforcement, n. — OF., fr. enforcer. See prec. word and -ment.

enfranchise, tr. v., to admit to citizenship. — OF enfranchiss-, pres. part. stem of enfranchir, fr. 1st en- and franchir, 'to set free', fr. franc, fem. franche, 'free'. See franchise.

Derivatives: enfranchis-er, n., enfranchise-ment,

engage, tr. and intr. v. - F. engager, fr. 1st enand gage, 'pledge'. See gage.

Derivatives: engag-ed, adj., engage-ment, n., engag-er, n., engag-ing, adj., engag-ing-ly, adv. engender, tr. v. - F. engendrer, fr. L. ingenerare. 'to implant, produce, engender', fr. in-, 'in', and generare, 'to produce, engender'. See ingenerate. v.

Derivatives: engender-er, n., engender-ment, n. engine, n. — OF. engin, 'skill; invention; machine, engine', fr. L. ingenium, 'nature, natural disposition, talent, ability', fr. in-, 'in', and the stem of gignere (perf. genui), 'to beget'. See genus and cp. genius, ingenious.

Derivatives: engineer (q.v.), engin-ery, n.

engine, tr. v. — Partly fr. OF, enginier, 'to contrive, invent', fr. ML. ingeniare, fr. L. ingenium, partly directly fr. engine, n.

engineer, n. - Formed fr. engine with suff. -eer. Derivatives: engineer, tr. and intr. v., engineering, n.

England, n. - OE. Engla land, lit. 'land of the Angles'; see next word and land. For the contraction of OE. Engla land into England see haplology.

Derivative: England-er, n.

English, adj. and n. — OE. Englisc, Aenglisc, 'English', fr. Engle, Angle, name of a Teutonic tribe that settled in Britain, prop. 'the people coming from Angul'. See Angle and adj. suff. -ish. Derivatives: English, tr. v., English-ry, n.

engorge, tr. v. — F. engorger, 'to obstruct, block:

to congest' (med.) See 1st en- and gorge. Derivative: engorge-ment, n.

engrail, tr. v., 1) to indent (her.): 2) to adorn. —

ME. engrailen, fr. OF, engresler (F. engrêler). fr. 1st en- and gresle (F. grêle), 'hail', fr. grêler, 'to hail', which is of uncertain origin. Derivatives: engrail-ed. adi., engrail-ment. n.

522

engrain, tr. v., 1) to ingrain: 2) to grain in imitation of wood. — ME. engrevnen, lit. 'to dve in grain', fr. OF. (= F.) en graine, 'in grain'. fr. en, 'in' (see 1st en-), and graine, 'seed of plants: cochineal: scarlet grain', fr. L. grāna, pl. of grānum, 'grain, seed', which was mistaken for a fem singular. The French language differentiates between grain (fr. L. grānum), 'grain, berry' and graine (fr. L. grana), 'seed of plants'. Cp. also It. and Sp. grano, 'grain', grana, 'seed of plants: cochineal; scarlet grain' and see grain. Cp. also ingrain, which is a var. of en-

engrave, tr. v. - Formed fr. 1st en- and grave. 'to carve'.

Derivatives: engrave-d, adi., engrave-ment, n., engray-er, n., engray-ing, n.

engross, tr. v., to write in large letters. — AF. engrosser, fr. F. en grosse, 'in large letter', fr. en. 'in' (see 1st en-), and grosse, 'large writing', prop. fem of gros, 'big, bulky, thick', fr. Late L. grossus. See gross.

Derivatives: engross-ed, adj. engross-ment, n. engross, tr. v., to monopolize, absorb, - The orig, meaning was 'to buy up the whole of a commodity'; fr. F. acheter en gros, 'to buy wholesale', fr. en gros, 'in a bulk; wholesale', fr. en, 'in' (see 1st en-), and gros, 'big, bulky, thick', fr. Late L. grossus. See gross and cp. prec. word. Derivatives: engross-ed, adj., engross-ed-ly, adv., engross-ing, adj., engross-ing-ly, adv., engrossing-ness, n., engross-ment, n.

engulf, tr. v. - Formed fr. 1st en- and gulf. Derivative: engulf-ment, n.

engyscope, n., a kind of microscope (optics). — Compounded of Gk. έγγύς, 'near', and -σκόπιον, fr. σχοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. The first element is prob. formed fr. ev (see 2nd en-) and \*γύα, 'hand', and lit. means 'that which is at hand'. Cp. ἐγγύη, 'surety, security, bail', prop. 'pledge put into one's hand', which is prob. also formed fr. ἐν and \*γύα. Gk. \*γύα is cogn. with Avestic gava, 'both hands'. Both these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*geu-, 'to bend, curve, arch'; see cove and cp. words there referred to. For the sense development of Gk. eyyús, 'near', lit. 'at hand', cp. L. comminus, 'close at hand', which is formed fr. OL. com (= L. cum), 'with', and manus, 'hand'; cp. also E. at hand, G. vorhanden, 'existing', lit. 'before the hands', and Heb. 'al yad, 'next to, near', lit. 'on, or by, the hand'. For the second element in engyscope see -scope. Cp. telengyscope.

enhance, tr. v., to raise, increase. — ME. enhauncen, fr. AF. enhauncer, prob. a corruption

of OF, enhaucer, fr. VL, \*inaltiāre, 'to raise', fr. in-, 'in, upon', and \*altiare, 'to raise', fr. L. altus, 'high'. See 1st en- and alt and cn. hance, hawser.

523

Derivatives: enhance-ed, adi., enhance-ment, n., enhanc-er to

enharmonic, n., pertaining to tones derived from different degrees, but practically of the same pitch (mus.) — Late L. enharmonicus, fr. Gk. έναρμονικός, έναρμονιός, 'musical, harmonious, enharmonic', fr. ev (see 2nd en-) and &ouovia. 'harmony'. See harmony,

Derivatives: enharmonic, n., enharmonic-al-lv. adv.

Enid. fem. PN. — W., lit. 'soul' or 'purity'.

enigma, n., a riddle, puzzle. — L. aenigma, fr. Gk. αίνινμα, gen. αίνίνματος, 'dark saving, riddle', fr. αἰνίσσεσθαι, 'to speak darkly, speak in riddles', fr. αίνος, 'tale, story, saying; praise; proverb: riddle', which is of unknown origin. Cp. Eneas.

Derivatives: enigmatic(al) (q.v.), enigmat-ist, n., enigmat-ize, tr. v.

enigmatic, enigmatical, adi., 1) pertaining to an enigma: 2) puzzling. — Late L. aenigmaticus (whence also F. énigmatique), fr. aenigma, gen. aenigmatis, fr. Gk. αἴνιγμα. See prec. word and -ic, resp. also -al.

enigmatographer, n., a maker of enigmas. — See next word and agential suff. -er.

enigmatography, n., the art of making enigmas. — Compounded of Gk. αἴνιγμα, gen. αἰνίγματος, 'riddle', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See enigma and -graphy.

enisle, tr. v., 1) to place on an island; 2) to make an island of. - Formed fr. 1st en- and isle.

enjambment, n., the running over of a sentence into the next verse. - F. enjambement, fr. eniamber, 'to skip over', fr. 1st en- and iambe, 'leg', See jamb and -ment.

enjoin, tr. v., 1) to command; 2) to prohibit. — ME. enjoignen, fr. F. enjoign-, stem of enjoindre. 'to enjoin, charge, direct', fr. L. injungere, 'to ioin, attach; to charge, impose upon', fr. in-, 'in' and jungere, 'to join'. See join and cp. iniunction.

Derivatives: enjoin-er, n., enjoin-ment, n.

enjoy, tr. v. - ME. enjoyen, fr. OF. enjoir, 'to enjoy', fr. 1st en- and joir (F. jouir), fr. VL. \*gaudire, formed (with change of conjugation) fr. L. gaudēre, 'to rejoice, be glad'. Cp. OProvenç. jauzir (fr. VL. \*gaudīre), It. godere (fr. L. gaudēre), 'to rejoice', and see joy.

Derivatives: enjoy-able, adj., enjoy-able-ness, n., enjoy-abl-y, adv., enjoy-er, n., enjoy-ment, n.

enlace, tr. v. - F. enlacer, fr. L. inlaqueare, illaqueare, 'to ensuare, entangle', fr. in-, 'in' and L. laqueus, 'noose, snare'. See lace.

Derivative: enlace-ment, n.

enlarge, v. - ME, enlargen, fr. OF, enlargier, enlarger, fr. 1st en- and large, 'broad, wide'. See large.

Derivatives: enlarg-ed, adi., enlarg-ed-ly, adv., enlarg-ed-ness, n., enlarge-ment, n., enlarg-er, n enlarg-ing-ly, adv.

enormous

enlighten, tr. v. - Formed fr. 1st en- and lighten. Derivatives: enlighten-ed, adi,, enlighten-ed-ly, adv., enlighten-ed-ness, n., enlighten-ing, adi., enlighten-ing-ly, adv., enlighten-ment, n.

enlist, tr and intr v - Formed fr 1st en- and list, 'roll, catalogue'.

Derivatives: enlist-er, n., enlist-ment, n.

enliven, tr. v. -- Formed fr. 1st en-, life (cp. the plural lives) and verbal suff. -en.

Derivatives: enliven-er, n., enliven-ing, adi., enliven-ing-ly, adv.

en masse, in a mass, by the bulk, as a whole. — F., fr. en. 'in', and masse, 'mass'. See 1st enand mass, 'quantity, size'.

enmesh, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and mesh (a.v.) Derivative: enmesh-ment, n.

enmity, n. - ME, enemyte, fr. OF, enemistie, fr: VL. \*inimīcitātem. acc. of \*inimīcitās. corresponding to L. inimīcitia, 'enmity, hostility', fr. inimīcus, 'enemy'. See enemy and -ity and cp. amity.

ennear, combining form meaning 'nine'. — Fr. Gk. ἐννέα, 'nine', which stands for '\*ἐννέξα. \*ἐνFα-, and is cogn, with OI, náva, L. novem, Goth, niun, OE, nigon, 'nine'. See nine and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also ennead.

enneacontahedron, n., a polyhedron with ninety faces. — Compounded of Gk. \*ἐννεάχοντα. 'ninety', and ἔδοα, 'side, face', \*'Εννεάκοντα is erroneously formed fr. ἐννέα, 'nine'; the correct form is ἐνενήκοντα. See ennea- and -hedron. For the suff. -χοντα (in \*ἐννεάχοντα, ἐνενήχοντα) see penteconta-.

ennead, n., a group of nine things. — From Gk. έννεάς, gen, έννεάδος, 'a group of nine', fr. έννέα. See ennea- and -ad.

Derivative: ennead-ic, adj.

ennoble, tr. v. — F. ennoblir. See 1st en- and noble. Derivatives: ennoble-ment, n., ennobl-er, n., ennobl-ing, adj., ennobl-ing-ly, adv.

ennui. n., weariness, boredom. — F., fr. OF. enui, back formation fr. enuier (F. ennuyer). See annov, v. and n.

Enoch, masc. PN.; 1) the eldest son of Cain; 2) the father of Methuselah (Bible). — Late L. Enoch, fr. Gk. 'Ενώγ, fr. Heb. Hănôkh, lit. 'dedicated, consecrated', fr. hānákh, 'he dedicated, consecrated', whence also hanukkah, 'dedication', consecration', See Hanukkah.

enorm, adj., 1) abnormal (obsol.); 2) enormous; outrageous (archaic). - F. énorme, fr. L. ēnormis, 'irregular, unusual, enormous, immense', fr. ē normā, 'out of rule', fr. ē, 'out of' (see e-), and norma, abl. of norma, 'rule, pattern'. See norm. enormity, n. — F. énormité, fr. L. ēnormitātem, acc. of enormitas, 'hugeness, vastness', fr. enormis. See prec. word and -ity.

enormous, adj. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. ēnōrmis. See enorm.

524

enough, adj. - ME. inogh, enogh, enouh, fr. OE. genöh, rel. to OS. ginög, ON. gnögr, Swed, nog, Dan. nok. OFris, enoch, Du. genoeg, OHG, ginuog(i). MHG. genuoc, G. genug, Goth. ganohs, 'enough', OE, geneah, OHG, ginah, Goth, ganah, 'it suffices', fr. I.-E. base \*enek-, \*nek-, \*nk-, 'to reach, attain, carry', whence also OI. aśnóti. Avestic ashnaoiti, 'reaches, arrives at', OI, náśati, Avestic nasaiti, 'reaches', OI, ámśah, 'portion, part', Avestic asa-, 'party', Hitt, nakish, 'heavy', nikzi, 'rises', ninikzi, 'lifts, raises', Gk, έν-εγκεῖν, 'to bear, carry', διηνεκής, Att. διανεκής, 'continuous, unbroken' (which are prob. a contraction of \*δια-ηνεκής and lit. mean 'capable of being carried through', fr. διά, 'through', and ἐνεγκεῖν, 'to carry'), ὄγκος, 'bulk, size, mass, body'. L. nancisci (for na-n-c-isci), perf. nactus sum, 'to reach, obtain', OSlav, neso, nesti, Lith, nešù. nèšti. Lett. nesu, nest, 'to bear, carry', Lith. naštà, 'burden', and perh, also Toch, A ents-, B enk-, 'to seize, take', Cp. onco-, 'bulk. size'.

Derivatives: enough, n. and adv.

enounce, tr. v., 1) to state publicly; 2) to utter. — F. énoncer, fr. L. ēnūntiāre, 'to divulge, disclose, report, say, declare', fr. e- and nūntiāre, 'to announce, declare', fr. nūntius, 'messenger'. See nuncio and cp. enunciate. Cp. also announce and words there referred to.

Derivative: enounce-ment, n.

enow, adj. n. and adv., enough. — ME. inowe; an archaic var. of enough.

en passant, by the way. — F., lit. 'in passing', fr. en, 'in' and passant, pres. part. of passer, 'to pass'. See 1st en-, pass and -ant.

enquire, enquiry. - See inquire, inquiry.

enrage, tr. and intr. v. — OF. (= F.) enrager, formed fr. 1st en- and rage, 'rage, fury'. See rage.

Derivatives: enrag-ed, adj., enrag-ed-ly, adv., enrag-ed-ness, n.

enrapt, adj., enraptured. — Formed fr. 1st enand rapt; introduced by Shakespeare.

enrapture, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and rapture.
Derivative: enraptur-er, n.

enravish, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and ravish. enregister, tr. v. — F. enregistrer, 'to enter into a register', fr. 1st en- and registre. See register. Derivatives: enregistr-ation, n., enregistr-y, n.

enrich, tr. v. — F. enrichir, formed fr. 1st enand riche, 'rich'. See rich.

Derivatives: enrich-er, n., enrich-ing, adj., enrich-ing-ly, adv., enrich-ment, n.

enroll, enrol, tr. v. — ME. enrollen, fr. OF. enroller (F. enrôler), 'to enter into a roll, enroll',

which is formed fr. 1st en- and OF. rolle (F. rôle). See roll, v. and n., and cp. role.

Derivatives: enroll-ed, adj., enroll-er, n., enrollment (q.y.)

enrollment, enrolment, n. — F. enrôlement, fr. enrôler, to enroll'. See enrol and -ment.

en route, on the way. — F., fr. en, 'in, on', and route, 'road, way, route'. See 1st en- and route. ens, n., being; entity (philos.) — Late L. ēns (gen. entis), back formation fr. est, 'is'. See esse and cp. entity and the third word in dolee far niente. ensample, n., an example (archaic.) — ME. ensample, fr. OF. ensample, a var. of essample, fr. orig. example, exemple. See example and cp. sample.

ensanguine, tr. v., to stain with blood. — Formed fr. 1st en- and L. sanguis, gen. sanguinis, 'blood'. See sanguine.

ensconce, tr. v., to conceal. — The original meaning was 'to cover with a fort'. See 1st en- and sconce.

ensemble, n., the whole. — F., 'together', fr. L. insimul, 'at the same time', which is formed fr. in-, 'in', and simul, 'at the same time, together'. See simultaneous and cp. assemble.

enshrine, tr. v. — Formed fr. ist en- and shrine ensiform, adj., sword-shaped. — Compounded of L. *ēnsis*, 'sword', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. The first element stands for \*nsis and is cogn. with OI. asih, 'sword, butcher's knife'. For the second element see form, n.

ensign, n., 1) a flag; 2) in the United States Navy, a commissioned officer of the lowest rank. — OF. (= F.) enseigne, fr. L. insignia, pl. of insigne, 'mark, sign, badge of office', prop. neut. of insignis, 'remarkable, noted, distinguished', but mistaken in Vulgar Latin for a fem. sing. noun. L. insignis is formed fr. in- 'in', and signum, 'mark, sign'; see sign and cp. insignia. Cp. also It. insegna, OProvenç. ensenha and OSp. enseña, which all derive fr. L. insignia.

Derivative: ensign-cv. n.

ensign, tr. v., to distinguish. — OF. ensignier, enseignier, 'to point out, indicate, teach' (whence F. enseigner, 'to teach'), fr. VL. \*īnsignāre, corresponding to L. īnsignīre, 'to mark, distinguish', fr. in-, 'in' and signum, 'mark, sign'. See sign, n., and cp. prec. word.

ensilage, n., the preservation of food in a silo. — F. See next word and -age and cp. silage. Derivative: ensilage, v.

ensile, tr. v., to preserve (food) in a silo. — F. ensiler, fr. 1st en- and silo, fr. L. sīrus. See silo.

enslave, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and slave. Derivatives: enslave-ment, n., enslav-er, n.

ensnare, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and snare. Derivatives: ensnare-ment, n., ensnar-er, n., ensnar-ing-ly, adv.

enstatite, n., a magnesium silicate (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ἐνστάτης, 'adversary'; so called in allusion to its refractory nature. Gk. ἐνστάτης derives from the stem

of ἐνίστημι, 'I stand in; I oppose', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and ἴστημι, 'I cause to stand; I stand', fr. I.-E. base \*sta-, 'to stand', whence also L. stāre, 'to stand'. See state and cp. histo-.

ensue, tr. and intr. v. — OF. enseu, pp. of ensuivre, 'to follow, ensue', fr. VL. \*īnsequere, corresponding to L. īnsequī, 'to follow, strive after', fr. in-, 'in', and sequī, 'to follow'. See sequel and cp. sue, suit, suite.

Derivatives: ensu-ing, adj., ensu-ing-ly, adv.

ensure, tr. v. — AF. enseurer, formed fr. 1st en- and OF. seur (whence F. sûr), 'sure'. See sure and cp. insure.

Derivative: ensur-er, n.

-ent, adj. and subst. suff. denoting an agent or an instrument. — OF. and F. -ent, fr. L. -entem, acc. of -ēns, pres. part. suff. of verbs pertaining to the II and III conjugation. See -ant and cp. -ence. -ency.

entablature, n., a horizontal structure composed of cornice, frieze and architrave and supported by columns (archit.) — MF., fr. It. intavolatura, fr. intavolare, fr. in- (fr. L. in) and tavola (fr. L. tabula, 'board, plank, table'). See in-, 'in', table and -ure.

Derivative: entablatur-ed. adi.

entablement, n., platform on which a statue stands. — F., fr. VL. intabulāmentum, fr. in-, 'in', and L. tabulāmentum, 'boarding, flooring', fr. tabula, 'table', See table and -ment.

entail, tr. v., 1) to bestow as a heritage; 2) to involve. — Formed fr. 1st en- and AF. tail, 'limitation, limit of ownership', fr. OF. taillier (F. tailler), 'to cut'. See tail, tailor.

Derivatives: entail, n., entail-er, n., entail-ment, n. entangle, tr. v. -- Formed fr. 1st en- and tangle (a.v.)

Derivatives: entangl-ed, adj., entangl-ed-ly, adv., entangl-ed-ness, n., entangl-er, n., entangl-ing, adj., entangl-ing-ly, adv.

entasia, n., tonic spasm (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἔντασις, 'a stretching, straining'. See next word and -ia.

entasis, n., convexity in the shaft of a column (archit.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔντασις, 'a stretching', fr. ἐντείνειν, 'to stretch or strain tight', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and τείνειν, 'to stretch, strain'. See tasimeter and cp. ectasis and words there referred to.

entelechy, n., actuality as opposed to potentiality (philos.) — L. entelechia, fr. Gk. ἐντελέχεια, 'full reality', coined by Aristotle fr. ἐντελής, 'complete', and ἔχειν, 'to have'. The first element is formed fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and τέλος, 'end, perfection'; see tele-. For the etymology of ἔχειν see hectic.

entellus, n., name of the long-tailed monkey of the East-Indies. — Named after *Entellus*, a Sicilian hero, a pugilist, mentioned in the Aeneid (V, 387 foll.). The name is prob. related to *Entella*, a town in Sicily (now called Rocca d'Entella). entelodont, n., any animal that pertained to the extinct genus Elotherium. — Compounded of Gk. ἐντελής, 'complete, fullgrown', and ὁδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See entelechy and -odont. entente, n., an understanding. — F., 'understanding, agreement, skill, judgment', prop. fem. pp. of entendre, 'to hear, understand, intend, mean', used as a noun. F. entendre orig. meant 'to direct one's attention'. It derives fr. L. intendere, 'to stretch out. extend: to direct'. See intend.

enter, tr. and intr. v. — ME. entren, fr. OF. (= F.) entrer, fr. L. intrāre, 'to enter' (whence also Rum. intrà, It. entrare, OProvenç. entrar, intrar, Catal., Sp., Port. entrar), formed fr. intrā, 'within'; see intra- and cp. enter-, entre-, entrance, entrant, entrée, entry. For sense development cp. OE. innian, 'to enter', fr. inne, 'therein'. — There is no connection between L. intrāre and trāns, 'across, over'.

enter-, combining form in words of French origin, corresponding to F. entre-, fr. L. inter, 'among, between'. — See inter, prep., and cp. entre-.

enter-, form of entero- before a vowel.

enteric, adj., pertaining to the intestines. — Gk. ἐντερικός, 'intestinal', first used by Aristotle; formed fr. ἔντερα (pl.), 'intestines', fr. I.-E. \*enter-, compar. of \*en-, 'in', whence also L. inter, 'among, between'. See inter, prep., and -ic and cp. entero- and the second element in archenteron, Coelenterata, dysentery, exenterate, lientery, mesentery, parenteric.

enteritis, n., inflammation of the intestines (med.)

— Medical L., coined by the French pathologist François-Boissier de la Croix de Sauvages (1706-67) about 1750 fr. Gk. ἔντερα, 'intestines'. See prec. word and -itis and cp. peritonitis.

entero-, before a vowel sometimes enter-, combining form denoting the *intestines*. — Gk. ἐντερο-, ἐντερ, fr. ἔντερα, 'intestines'. See enteric.

enterotomy, n., incision of the intestines. — Compounded of entero- and Gk. -τομία, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See -tomy.

enterprise, n. — OF. (= F.) entreprise, 'an undertaking', prop. fem. pp. of entreprendre, 'to undertake', used as a noun, fr. VL. \*interprendere, fr. inter- and L. prehendere, prendere, 'to take, seize'. See prehensile and cp. entrepreneur.

Derivatives: enterpris-er, n., enterpris-ing, adj., enterpris-ing-ly, adv.

entertain, tr. and intr. v. — F. entretenir, fr. entre-(see entre-, enter-) and tenir, 'to hold', fr. L. tenēre. Cp. OProvenç, entretenir, Sp. entretener, It. intrattenere, 'to entertain', and see tenable. Derivatives: entertain-ed, adj., entertain-ing, adj., entertain-ing-ly, adv., entertain-ing-ness, n., entertain-ment. n.

enthetic, adj., introduced from without (said of diseases). — Gk. ἐνθετικός, 'fit for implanting', fr. ἔνθετος, 'that which can be introduced or

nuiraii

implanted', verbal adj. of ἐντιθέναι, 'to put in, introduce, implant', which is formed fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See theme and -ic and cp. epenthetic, hypothetic, parenthetic, prosthetic, synthetic.

enthrall, enthral, tr. v., to enslave. — Lit. 'to hold in bondage'. fr. 1st en- and thrall.

Derivatives: enthrall-er, n., enthrall-ing, adj., enthrall-ing-ly, adv., enthral(l)-ment, n.

enthrone, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and throne. Derivatives: enthrone-ment, n., enthron-ize, tr. v., enthron-iz-ation, n.

enthuse, tr. v., to make enthusiastic; intr. v., to become enthusiastic (colloq.) — Back formation fr. enthusiasm.

enthusiasm, n., 1) inspiration; 2) zeal, fervor.—Gk. ἐνθουσιασμός, 'divine inspiration', fr. ἐνθουσιάζειν, 'to be divinely inspired', fr. ἐνθεος, 'divinely inspired', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and θεός, 'god'. See theo-.

enthusiast, n. — Gk. ἐνθουσιαστής, 'a person inspired', fr. ἐνθουσιάζειν, 'to be divinely inspired'. See prec. word.

enthusiastic, adj. — Gk. ἐνθουσιαστικός, 'inspired', fr. ἐνθουσιαστής, 'a person inspired'. See prec. word and -ic.

Derivatives: enthusiastic-al, adj., enthusiastic-al-lv. adv.

enthymeme, n., a syllogism in which one premise is omitted (logic). — L. enthymema, fr. Gk. ἐνθόμημα, 'thought, argument', lit. 'a keeping in mind', fr. ἐνθῦμεῖσθαι, 'to keep in mind, consider, reflect', which is formed fr. ἐν (see 2nd en) and θῦμός, 'spirit, mind, soul'. See thyme, thioenthymematic, enthymematical, adj., pertaining to an enthymeme. — Gk. ἐνθῦμηματικός, fr. ἐνθῦμημα, gen. ἐνθῦμηματος. See prec. word and -ic.

entice, tr. v. — ME. entisen, fr. OF. enticier, 'to stir up (fire); to excite, incite', fr. VL.\*intītiāre, 'to stir up (fire)', fr. in-, 'in', and L. tītiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a burning brand, a firebrand'. L. tītiō is of uncertain origin. Cp. F. tison, 'a firebrand' (fr. L. tītiōnem, acc. of tītiō), and attiser, 'to stir up a fire. provoke' (fr. VL. \*ad-tītiāre).

Derivatives: enticement (q.v.), entic-er, n., entic-ing, adj., entic-ing-ly, adv., entic-ing-ness, n. enticement, n. — OF. enticement, fr. enticier. See prec. word and -ment.

entire, adj. — ME. enter, fr. OF. (= F.) entier, fr. L. integrum, acc. of integer, 'whole, undiminished, entire', lit. 'untouched'; see integer. The OF. form entier (beside the regular form entir) is due to the substitution of the suff. -ier for the ending of this word, which was mistaken for a suff.

Derivatives: entire-ly, adv., entire-ness, n., entirety (q.v.)

entirety, n. — AF. entiertie, corresponding to OF. entierete, fr. L. integritatem, acc. of integritas, 'completeness, soundness, integrity'. See integrity and cp. prec. word.

entitle, tr. v. — AF. entitler, corresponding to OF. entiteler, entituler (F. intituler), fr. 1st enand L. titulus, 'title'. See title and cp. intitule, which is a doublet of entitle.

entity, n. (philos.), 1) being, existence, 2) the real thing. — ML. entitās (whence also F. entitė), fr. Late L. ēns, gen. entis, 'a thing', prop. back formation fr. L. esse, 'to be', and serving as pres. part. of this verb. The formation of a pres. part. of L. esse was esp. necessary to render the Greek philosophical term τὸ ὄν, 'that which is' (ὄν is neut. of ὄν, pres. part. of εἶναι, 'to be'). See esse and cp. essence. Cp. also ens and the third word in dolce far niente.

ento-, combining form meaning 'within, inside, inner'. — Gk. ἐντο-, fr. ἐντός, 'within, inside', cogn. with L. intus, 'within', fr. I.-E. \*en-tos, fr. \*en, 'in' and adverbial suff. -tos, denoting the origin. For the first element see 2nd en-For the second element cp. OI. i-táḥ, 'from here', L. cael-itus, dīvīn-itus, 'from heaven'.

entomb, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and tomb. Derivative: entomb-ment. n.

entomic, adj., pertaining to insects. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἔντομα, 'insects'. See entomo-.

entomo-, combining form meaning 'insect, insecti-', Gk. ἐντομο-, fr. ἔντομος, 'cut up, cut in pieces', used in pl. neut. (= ἔντομα, scil. ζῷα) in the sense of 'insects', lit. 'animals cut in'); so called by Aristotle, Historia animalium, 487° 33 because their body is divided into segments; ἔντομος derives from ἐντέμνειν, to cut in', which is formed fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and τέμνειν, 'to cut'; see tome. Cp. L. *însecta*, 'insects' (fr. *însecāre*, 'to cut into'), which is a loan translation of Gk, ἔντομα (see *insect*).

entomology, n., the study of insects. — F. entomologie, which is compounded of entomo- and Gk.  $-\lambda \alpha \gamma i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \dot{\alpha} \gamma i \alpha$ , one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

entomophagous, adj., feeding on insects. — Compounded of entomo- and Gk. -φάγος, 'eater of'. See -phagous.

entomophilous, adj., fertilized by insects. — Compounded of entomo- and Gk. φίλος, 'loved, beloved'. See -philous.

Entomostraca, n. pl., a subclass of crustaceans (zool.) — Compounded of entomo- and Gk. ὄστρακον, 'oyster shell'. See entomo- and ostracon.

entomotomy, n., dissection of insects. — Compounded of entomo- and Gk. -τομία, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See -tomy.

Derivative: entomotom-ist, n.

entophyte, n., a vegetable parasite living within the body of an animal or another plant (bot.)
— Compounded of ento- and Gk. φυτόν, 'plant'. See -phyte.

Derivative: entophyt-ic, adj.

entotic, adj., pertaining to the interior of the ear.

— Compounded of Gk. ἐντός, 'within', and ἀτιχός, 'pertaining to the ear'. See ento- and otic. entourage, n., 1) surroundings; 2) circle of followers. — F., fr. entourer, 'to surround', fr. Ist en- and tour, 'turn, circuit'. See tour and -age and cp. tournure, détour.

entozoa, n. pl., internal parasites, esp. intestinal worms. — ModL., compounded of ento- and ζωα, pl. of ζωον, 'animal'. See zoo-.

Derivatives: entozo-al, adj., entozo-an, adj. and n., entozo-ic, adj.

entr'acte, n., interval between two acts: interlude. - F., formed fr. entre, 'between', and acte, 'act'. See entre- and act and co. interact. entrails, n. pl., the internal organs; specif, the intestines. - ME, entraille, fr. OF, entraille (in F. only in pl.), fr. VL, intrālia (occurring in the Reichenau Glosses, dating from the end of the 8th cent.), which is formed—with change of suff.—fr. L. interanea, neut. pl. of interaneus. 'that which is within', fr. inter, 'between, among'. See inter. prep., and cp. enteric, entero-. entrain, tr. and intr. v., to put or go aboard a train. — Formed fr. 1st en- and the noun train. entrain, tr. v., to draw on or along. — F. entraîner, fr. 1st en- and traîner, 'to draw'. See train, v.

entrammel, tr. v., to put into trammels. — Formed fr. 1st en- and trammel.

entrance, n., the act of entering. — OF., fr. entrer. See enter and -ance.

entrance, tr. v., to put into a trance. — Formed fr. 1st en- and trance.

Derivatives: entrance-ment, n., entranc-ing, adj., entranc-ing-lv. adv.

entrant, adj., entering; n., one who enters. — F. entrant, pres. part. of entrer, 'to enter'. See enter and -ant.

entrap, tr. v. — OF. entraper, 'to catch'. See 1st en- and trap, 'mechanical device for catching animals'. Derivative: entrapp-er, n.

entre-, combining form in French loan words, corresponding to English enter-. — Fr. F. entre, 'between, among', fr. L. inter, of s.m. See 1st enter-.

entreat, tr. and intr. v. — ME. entreten, fr. OF. entraiter, 'to treat', fr. 1st en- and traiter, 'to treat'. See treat.

Derivatives: entreat-ing, adj., entreat-ing-ly, adv. entreaty, n. — Formed fr. entreat on analogy of treaty.

entree, entrée, n., 1) entrance, right to enter; 2) a course of meal. — F. entrée. See entry.

entremets, n., side dish, extra dish. — F., fr. entre mets, 'between dishes'. See 1st entre- and mess. entrench, intrench, tr. v. — Lit. 'to surround with entrenchments'; formed fr. 1st en- (resp. in-, 'in') and trench.

Derivatives: entrench-er, n., entrench-ment, n. entrepôt, n., a warehouse. — F., fr. L. interpositum, 'that which is placed between', neut. pp. of interponere. See inter- and position and cp. depot.

entrepreneur, n., one who manages an undertaking. — F., fr. entreprendre, 'to undertake', fr. VL. \*interprendere. See entreprise.

envelop

entresol, n., a story between the ground floor and the first floor. — F., formed fr. Ist entre- and sol, 'ground, earth', fr. L. solum, 'the lowest part of a thing; the floor of a room', whence solea, 'sole of a sandal, sandal'. See sole, 'the under surface of the foot'

entropy, n., measure of the waste thermal energy (phys.) — G. Entropie, formed on analogy of G. Energie, 'energy', fr. 2nd en- and  $\tau\rho\sigma\pi\dot{\eta}$ , 'a turning, turn, change', first used in 1850 by the German physicist Rudolf Julius Emmanuel Clausius (1822-88). See trope and -y (representing Gk.  $-(\bar{\alpha})$ .

entrust, intrust, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- (resp. in-, 'in') and trust.

entry, n. — F. entrée, prop. fem. pp. of entrer, 'to enter', fr. L. intrâre. Cp. It. entrata (fem. pp. of entrare), OProvenç. intrada (fem. pp. of intrar), Sp. entrada (fem. pp. of entrar) and see enter. Cp. also entree.

entwine, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and twine. entwist, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and twist.

Entyloma, n., a genus of parasitic fungi (bot.) — ModL., fr. 2nd en- and Gk. τύλωμα, 'callus', fr. τύλος, 'a swelling'. See tyloma.

enucleate, tr. v., I) to remove the kernel from the husk; 2) to make clear; 3) (surg.) to remove (a tumor, etc.) from its sac.—L. ēnucleātus, pp. of ēnucleāre, 'to take out the kernel, clear from the husk, enucleate', fr. e- and nucleus, 'nut, kernel'. See nucleus and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: enucleat-ion, n.

enucleate, adj., having no nucleus. — L. ēnucleātus, pp. of ēnucleāre. See enucleate, v.

enumerate, tr. v. — L. ēnumerātus, pp. of ēnumerāre, 'to reckon up, count over, enumerate', fr. e- and numerāre, 'to count, number', fr. numerus, 'number'. See number and verbal suff.-ate.

Derivatives: enumeration (q.v.), enumerat-ive, adj., enumerat-or, n.

enumeration, n. — F. énumération, fr. L. ēnumerātionem, acc. of ēnumerātio, 'a counting up', fr. ēnumerātus, pp. of ēnumerāre. See prec. word and -ion.

enunciate, tr. v., 1) to announce; 2) to pronounce.

— L. ēnūntiātus, pp. of ēnūntiāre, 'to divulge, disclose, report, say, declare', fr. e- and nūntiāre, 'to announce, declare'. See enounce.

enunciation, n. — L. ēnūntiātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'enunciation, declaration', fr. ēnūntiātus, pp. of ēnūntiāre. See prec. word and -ion and cp. annunciation, denunciation, pronunciation.

enuresis, n., incontinence of urine (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐνουρεῖν, 'to make water in', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and οὐρεῖν, 'to make water'. See urine.

envelop, tr. v. — ME. envelupen, fr. OF. enveloper (F. envelopper), which is prob. formed fr.

Derivative: envelop-ment, n.

turn round'. See veer.

envelope, n. — F. enveloppe, back formation fr. envelopper. See prec. word.

envenom, tr. v., I) to put poison on or in; 2) to embitter. — ME. envenimen, fr. OF. envenimer, fr. 1st en- and venim 'venom'. See venom.

enviable, adj. — Formed fr. envy with suff. -able. Derivatives: enviable-ness. n., enviabl-v, adv.

envious, adj. — OF. envieus, fr. L. invidiōsus, 'full of envy, envious', fr. invidia, 'envy'. See envy, n., and -ous and cp. invidious, which is a doublet of envious.

Derivative: envious-ly, adv., envious-ness, n. environ, tr. v., to surround. — F. environner, 'to surround', fr. environ, 'round about', fr. 1st enand viron. 'a going round. circuit', fr. virer, 'to

environment, n., surroundings. — Formed fr. environ with suff. -ment; introduced by Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) to render G. Umgebung. Derivative: environment-al. adi.

environs, n. pl., outskirts. — F., fr. environ, 'round about'. See environ.

envisage, tr. v., 1) to face; 2) to visualize. — F. envisager, 'to face, consider, contemplate', fr. 1st en- and visage, 'face' (see visage); prob. introduced into English by John Keats (1795-1821).

envoy, n., a postscript to a poem or to a prose composition. — OF. envoy (F. envoi), 'a sending', back formation fr. OF. envoiier (F. envoyer), 'to send', fr. VL. \*inviāre, of s.m., lit. 'to put on the way', fr. in-, 'in' and L. via, 'way'. See via and cp. voyage, invoice.

envoy, n., a messenger. — F. envoyé, pp. of envoyer, 'to send'. See prec. word.

envy, n. — OF. (= F.) envie, fr. L. invidia, 'envy, jealousy', fr. invidēre, 'to look askance at, look maliciously at, cast an evil eye upon, to envy, grudge', fr. in-, 'in', and vidēre, 'to see'. See vision and cp. envious. For sense development cp. Avestic nipashnaka-, 'envious' (cogn. with L. speciō, 'I look at, behold'), OSlav. zavidēti, 'to envy' (fr. vidēti, 'to see') and Lith. pa-vydēti, 'to envy' (rel. to veizdēti, 'to see, to look at'). envy, tr. v. — F. envier, fr. VL. invidiāre, 'to envy', fr. L. invidia. See envy, n.

enwind, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and wind, 'to turn' (q.v.)

enwomb, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and womb (q.v.)

enwrap, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st en- and wrap (q.v.)

enzootic, adj., prevailing in a certain area (said of diseases affecting animals) and corresponding to endemic diseases in man. — F. enzootique, fr. 2nd en- and Gk. ζῷον, 'animal'. See zoo- and -ic and cp. epizootic.

Derivative: enzootic, n., an enzootic disease.

enzyme, n., a chemical ferment (biochem.) — G. Enzym, coined by the German physiologist Wilhelm Kühne (1837-1900) in 1878 fr. MGk.  $\&v \zeta \bar{\upsilon} \mu o \zeta$ , 'leavened', fr. Gk. &v (see 2nd en-) and  $\zeta \acute{\upsilon} \mu \eta$ , 'leaven'. See zymosis.

Derivatives: enzym-atic, enzym-ic, adjs.

eo-, combining form meaning 'dawn'. — Gk.  $\dot{\eta}\omega$ -, fr.  $\dot{\eta}\omega\varsigma$ , 'dawn', which stands for \* $\bar{a}us\bar{o}s$  and is cogn. with OE.  $\bar{e}ast$ , 'in the east'. See east and cp. words there referred to.

eoan, adj., pertaining to the dawn. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. ĕōus, fr. Gk. ἢῷος, 'of the dawn', pertaining to the dawn', fr. ἢώς. See eoand -an.

Eoanthropus, n., a prehistoric type of man, the Piltdown man (anthropol.) — ModL., lit. 'man of the dawn', compounded of eo- and Gk. σνθρωπος, 'man'. See anthropo-.

Eocene, adj., pertaining to the earliest division of the Tertiary period (geol.) — Compounded of eo- and Gk. καινός, 'new'. See kainite.

Derivative: Eocene, n., the Eocene period.

Echippus, n., the progenitor of the horse (pale-ontol.) — ModL., lit. 'horse of the dawn (period)'; compounded of eo- and Gk.  $\[ \pi\pi\sigma\varsigma, \]$  'horse'. See hippo-.

eolith, n., a rude stone implement. — See next word.

eolithic, adj., pertaining to the age preceding the paleolithic Age (geol.) — Compounded of eoand Gk, λίθος, 'stone'. See litho-.

Eomecon, n., a genus of Chinese plants of the poppy family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of eo- and Gk. μήκων, 'poppy'. See meconium. eon. n. — A variant of seon.

Eos, n., the goddess of dawn in Greek mythology; identified with the Roman Aurora. — L.  $E\bar{o}s$ , also  $E\bar{o}s$ , fr. Gk. 'H $\omega\varsigma$ , lit. 'dawn'. See eoeosin, eosine, n., a rose-colored dye (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -in, -ine fr. Gk.  $\dot{\gamma}\dot{\omega}\varsigma$ , 'dawn'. See eo-

-eous, adjectival suff. meaning 'of the nature of'.
L. -eus as in ligneus, 'of wood, wooden' (fr. lignum, 'wood', see ligneous). Cp. -ous.

ep-, form of epi- before a vowel.

epact, n., the excess of the solar year over 12 lunar months (chronol.) — F. épacte, fr. Late L. epacta, 'an intercalary day', fr. Gk. ἐπακταί (scil. ἡμέραι), 'intercalary days', fem. pl. of ἐπακτός, 'added, intercalated', verbal adj. of ἐπάγειν, 'to bring forward, add, intercalate', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and ἄγειν, 'to lead', which is cogn. with L. agere, 'to drive, set in motion, lead'. See agent, adj., and cp. words there referred to. eparch, n., 1) governor of an eparchy; 2) bishop

eparch, n., 1) governor of an eparchy; 2) bishop of an eparchy. — Gk. ἔπαρχος, 'commandor, governor', fr. ἐπί (see epi) and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See -arch.

eparchy, n., subdivision of a province in modern Greece. — Gk. ἐπαρχία, 'office of an eparch, province', fr. ἔπαρχος. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk, -ία).

epaulement, n., breastwork serving as protection from flanking fire (fort.) — F. épaulement, 'shoulder piece, breastwork', fr. épauler, 'to support with the shoulder, to make an epaulement', fr. épaule, 'shoulder'. See next word and

529

-ment.

epaulet, also epaulette, n., a shoulder ornament. — F. épaulette, dimin. of épaule, 'shoulder', fr. OF. espalle, espalde, fr. L. spatula, spathula, 'a broad piece' (later 'shoulder'), dimin. of spatha, 'a broad wooden instrument, a broad, two-edged sword', fr. Gk. σπάθη, 'a broad flat sword'. See spade and cp. épaulière, épée, espalier, pauldron, pawl, 'bar'. For the ending see the suffixes et. efte.

épaulière, n., shoulder piece worn on uniforms.
F., 'shoulder strap; shoulder plate (armor)', fr. épaule, 'shoulder', fr. OF. espauliere. See prec. word.

épée, n., sword. — F., fr. L. spatha. See epaulet. epeiric, adj., covering continents or parts of them — said of seas (geol.) — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἤπειρος, 'mainland', which stands for \*ἄπερ-2ος (cp. Dor. ἄπειρος, Aeol. ἄπερρος, of s.m.), and is cogn. with OE. ōfer, OFris. ōver, Du. oever, MHG. uover, G. Ufer, 'shore'.

ependyma, n., the lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain and the canal of the spinal cord (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐπένδυμα, 'upper garment', fr. ἐπενδύειν, 'to put on over', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and ἐνδύειν, 'to put on (clothes)' (whence ἔνδυμα, 'garment'); see endysis. Considering the fact that this membrane consists of a single layer (= 'garment'), endyma would be a more befitting name than ependyma, since this latter lit. denotes a garment worn over another garment.

Derivative: ependym-al, adj.

ependymitis, n., inflammation of the ependyma (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -itis.

ependymoma, n., diseased condition of the ependyma (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. ependyma with suff. -oma.

epenthesis, n., insertion of a letter or a syllable in a word (gramm.) — Late L., fr. Gk. ἐπένθεσις, 'insertion', fr. ἐπεντιθέναι, 'to insert', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and ἐντιθέναι, 'to put in', fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See theme and cp. thesis and words there referred to.

epenthetic, adj., of the nature of, or pertaining to, epenthesis. — Gk. ἐπενθετικός, fr. ἐπεντιθέναι, 'to insert'. See prec. word and -ic.

epergne, n., an ornamental centerpiece. — F. épargne, 'a saving', fr. épargner, 'to save', fr. OF. espargnier, a word of Teut. origin. Cp. OS. sparon, OHG. sparon, sparēn, 'to save, spare', and see spare. OProvenc. esparnhar and It. risparmiare, 'to save', are also Teut. loan words. epexegesis, n., an added explanation. — Gk.

έπεξήγησις, 'a detailed account, explanation', fr. ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι, 'to recount in detail', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and ἐξηγεῖσθαι, 'to explain'. See exegesis.

ephialtes

epexegetic, epexegetical, adj., explanatory. — See prec. word and exegetic. exegetical.

eph-, form of epi- before an aspirated vowel.

ephah, epha, n., a Hebrew grain measure. — Heb. epháh, prob. fr. Egypt. 'pt (whence Coptic uoipe, oipe, LXX Greek οἰφεί, οἰφί).

ephebe, n., an ephebus. — See ephebus.

ephebic, adj., pertaining to the ephebi. — Gk. έφηβικός, fr. έφηβος. See next word and -ic.

ephebus, n., a citizen between 18 and 20 years (Greek hist.) — L., fr. Gk. ἔφηβος, 'a youth', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and ἥβη, 'youth, early manhood'. See Hebe.

Ephedra, n., a genus of desert shrubs of the jointfir family (bot.) — L. ephedra, 'horsetail', fr. Gk. ἐφέδρα, prop. fem. of ἔφεδρος, 'sitting upon', used as a noun, fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and ἔδρα, 'seat'. See -hedron.

ephelis, n., a freckle. — Gk. ἔφηλις (in the pl. ἐφήλιδες), 'freckle', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and ἥλιος, 'sun'. See helio- and cp. words there referred to. Ephemera, n., the genus of the Ephemerida (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐφήμερον, 'dayfly', prop. neut. of ἐφήμερος, 'lasting but a day, short-lived', used as a noun, fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and ἡμέρα, 'day'. See hemero-

ephemeral, adj., living only for a day; short-lived, fleeting. — Lit. meaning 'of one day'; formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. ἐφήμερος. See prec. word.

Derivatives: ephemeral-ity, n., ephemeral-ly, adj., ephemeral-ness, n.

ephemerid, n., any of the Ephemeridae. — See next word.

Ephemeridae, n. pl., an order of insects, the May fly (entomol.) — ModL., formed with suff.
-idae fr. Gk. ἐφήμερον, 'dayfly'. See Ephemera.
ephemeris, n., I) a diary (obsol.); 2) an astronomical calendar. — Gk. ἐφημερίς, 'diary; calendar', fr. ἐφήμερος, 'lasting but a day'. See Ephemera.
ephemeron, n., I) an ephemerid; 2) anything transitory. — Gk. ἐφήμερον, neut. of ἐφήμερος, 'lasting but a day'. See Ephemera.

ephetae, n. pl., a court of 51 members, which tried cases of homicide in ancient Athens. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐφέται, pl. of ἐφέτης, from the stem of ἐφιέναι, 'to send to, send against, impose upon', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and lέναι, 'to send, throw', which stands for \*yi-ye-nai and is cogn. with L. jacĕre, 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. words there referred to.

Ephialtes, n., a giant slain by Apollo (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Ἐριάλτης, of uncertain origin. The explanation of the ancients that the name derives from the verb ἐφάλλεσθαι, 'to leap upon', is prob. folk etymology. See Frisk, GEW., pp. 508-509.

ephialtes, n., a nightmare. — Orig. (cap.) denot-

ephippium

ing a demon supposed to cause nightmares, and identical with prec. word.

ephippium, n., the pituitary fossa (anat.) — L. 'saddle cloth, caparison', fr. Gk. ἐφίππιον, prop. neut. of the adj. ἐφίππιος, 'for putting on a horse', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and ἵππος, 'horse' (see hippo-); so called from its shape.

ephod, n., a Jewish priestly garment. — Heb. ēphódh, whence āphádh, 'he girded on the ephod'. Cp. Akkad. ēpattum, pl. ēpadātum, 'garment'.

ephor, n., one of a body of magistrates in various ancient Dorian states, esp. in Sparta, where a body of five ephors was annually chosen. — L. ephorus, fr. Gk. ἔφορος, 'overseer, guardian', the same as ἐπίουρος, fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and οὖρος, 'watcher, guard', prop. 'seer, overseer', which is rel. to ὁρᾶν, 'to see', and cogn. with OE. wær, 'aware, cautious'. See ware, 'alert'. Derivatives: ephor-al, adj., ephor-al-ty, n., ephor-ate, n., ephor-ic, adj.

ephphatha, interj., lit. 'be opened' (see Mark 7:34). — Gk. ἐφφαθά, corrupt transliteration of Aram. ethpattáh, 'be opened!', imper. Ethpa'al of pētah, 'he opened', which is rel. to Heb. pātháh, Arab. fátaḥa, 'he opened', Akkad. pitū, patū, 'to open'.

Ephraim, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*: a) the younger son of Joseph; b) the tribe descended from him, whence c) the Kingdom of Israel. — Late L., fr. Gk. Έφρατμ, fr. Heb. *Ephráyim*, a derivative of pārāħ, 'was fruitful', which is rel. to Heb. and Aram. pērī, Aram.-Syr. pērā, 'fruit'. See Gen.41:52 and cp. Hos. 13:25.

Ephydra, n., a genus of brine flies (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐφύδρᾶ, fem. of ἔφυδρος, 'living on the water', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and ὕδωρ, 'water'. See hydro-.

epi-, before a vowel ep-, before an aspirate eph-, pref. meaning 'on, beside, among, above, anterior'. In chemistry this pref, denotes relation of some kind to a specified compound, - Gk.  $\dot{\epsilon}\pi_i$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}\pi$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}\phi$ , fr.  $\dot{\epsilon}\pi i$ , 'on, upon; up to, over, after; at; beyond, besides', cogn. with OI, ápi, 'also, besides', Avestic aipi, 'also; to, toward', Toch. -pi, Arm. ev, 'also, and', and in gradational relationship to Gk, όπι- in ὅπιθε(ν), Ion. and Att. ὅπισθε(ν), 'after, behind', L. ob, 'toward, against, in the way of; about; before; on account of; instead of'. Cp. ob- and words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in bias. bishop. For Teut. cognates see even, 'evening'. epiblast, n., the outer layer of the embryo (biol.) — Compounded of epi- and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See -blast.

Derivative: epiblast-ic, adj.

epic, adj. — L. epicus, fr. Gk. ἐπικός, 'epic', fr. ἔπος, 'word, song', in pl., 'epic poetry'. See epos and -ic and cp. epopee.

Derivatives: epic, n., epic-al, adj., epic-al-ly, adv. epicardium, n., the visceral layer of the pericardium (anat.) — Medical L., fr. epi- and Gk.

καρδία, 'heart'. See cardio- and cp. endocardium, pericardium.

Epicarides, n. pl., a group of small crustaceans parasitic on shrimp (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'those (living) on shrimps', fr. epi- and Gk. κᾶρίζ, gen. κᾶρίδος, 'shrimp, prawn'. See Caridea.

epicarp, n., the outermost layer of a pericarp (bot.) — See epi- and carpel and cp. endocarp, pericarp.

epicedium, n., a funeral hymn, dirge. — L. epicēdium, fr. Gk. ἐπικήδειον, 'a dirge, elegy', prop. neut. of the adjective ἐπικήδειος, 'funeral', used as a noun, fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and κῆδος, 'sorrow', which is rel. to Dor. κᾶδος, of s.m., and cogn. with Goth. hatis, OE. hete, 'hatred'. See hate and cp. acedia.

epicene, adj., of common gender (gramm.) — L. epicoenus, fr. Gk. ἐπίκοινος, 'common, promiscuous', fr. ἐπι (see epi-) and κοινός, 'common'. See coeno-.

epicenter, epicentre, n., the area of the earth's surface immediately above the center of an earthquake (seismol.) — Gk. ἐπίκεντρος, 'on the center', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and κέντρον, 'center'. See center.

epicentrum, n., an epicenter. — ModL. See prec. word.

epichorial, adj., pertaining, or restricted, to a country or a district. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. ἐπιχώριος, 'in, or of, the country', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and χώρα, 'country'. See enchorial.

epicondyle, n., a surface or process above a condyle (anat.) — Orig. used to denote 'the lateral epicondyle of the humerus'. The name is erroneous. It was coined by the French anatomist and surgeon François Chaussier (1746-1828) fr. epi- and condyle. The correct form should have been paracondyle (in accordance with the meaning of Gk.  $\pi\alpha\rho\dot{\alpha}$ , 'beside', in contradistinction to  $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\dot{t}$ , which means 'on, upon'). See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, pp. 200-201. A similar erroneous anatomical term (also coined by Chaussier) is epitrochlea (q.v.)

Epicrates, n., a genus of nonpoisonous boas (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐπικρατής, 'having mastery, superior', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and κράτος, 'strength, power'. See -cracy.

epicure, n., one given up to sensual enjoyment.

— L. Epicūrus, fr. Gk. Ἐπίκουρος, Greek philosopher said to have regarded sensual enjoyment as the highest good.

Epicurean, adj., pertaining to Epicurus; n., a follower of Epicurus. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Epicūrēus, fr. Gk. Ἐπιχούρειος, 'pertaining to Epicurus', fr. 'Επίχουρος. See prec. word. Epicureanism, n., 1) the doctrine of Epicurus; 2) epicurism. — See epicure and -ism.

epicurism, n., addiction to sensual enjoyment. — See epicure and -ism.

epicycle, n., a circle whose center moves along the circumference of another and larger circle. Late L. epicyclus, fr. Gk. ἐπίκυκλος, fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and κύκλος, 'circle'. See cycle.
 Derivative: epicycl-ic. adi.

531

epicycloid, n., the curve traced by a point on the circumference of a circle that rolls upon the outside of the circumference of another circle.

— Compounded of epicycle and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Derivative: epicycloid-al. adi.

epideictic, adj., serving to display or exhibit. — Gk. ἐπιδεικτικός, 'for displaying', fr. ἐπιδεικνύναι, 'to show off, display', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and δεικνύναι, 'to show'. See deictic and cp. apodictic

epidemic, epidemical, adj., prevalent among many people in a community at the same time. — F. épidémique, fr. épidémie, 'epidemic (n.)', fr. ML. epidēmia, fr. Gk. ἐπιδημία [for ἐπιδημία (νόσος), '(disease) prevalent among the péople'], fem. of ἐπιδήμιος, 'among the people', fr. ἐπίδημος, 'at home, current, prevalent', fr. ἐπί, 'among' (see epi-), and δῆμος, 'people'. See demos and -ic, resp. also -al, and cp. endemic.

Derivatives: epidemic, n., epidemic-al-ly, adv., epidemic-al-ness, n., epidemic-ity, n.

epidemiology, n., the study of epidemics. — Compounded of Gk. ἐπιδήμιος, 'prevalent among the people', and -λογίπ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See epidemic and -logy and cp. endemiology.

Derivatives: epidemiolog-ic-al, adj., epidemiolog-ist. n.

epidemy, n., an epidemic (rare). — F. épidémie, fr. ML. epidémia. See epidemic.

Epidendrum, also Epidendron, n., a genus of American orchids (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. epi- and Gk, δένδρον, 'tree'. See dendro-.

epidermal, epidermic, adj., pertaining to the skin.

— See epidermis and -al, resp. -ic.

epidermis, n., the outer skin (anat.) — Late L., fr. Gk. ἐπιδερμίς, 'the outer skin', lit. (that which is) on the skin', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and δέρμα, 'skin' (see derma); first used by the English philosopher Francis Bacon (1561-1626).

epididym-, form of epididymo- before a vowel. epididymis, n., mass at the back of the testicle (anat.) — ModL., lit. 'that which is on the testicle', fr. Gk. ἐπιδιδυμίς, a name prob. coined by the Greek anatomist Herophilus (about 300 B.C.E.) fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and δίδυμος, 'testicle', prop. an adjective meaning 'double, twofold, twin'. See didymium.

Derivative: epididym-al, adj.

epididymectomy, n., removal of the epididymis.

— Compounded of the prec. word and Gk.
-εκτομία, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See -ectomy.

epididymitis, n., inflammation of the epididymis (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. epididymis with suff. -itis.

epididymo-, before a vowel epididym-, combining

form meaning 'pertaining to the epididymis. — See epididymis.

see epididymis.
epidote, n., a complex silicate of calcium, aluminum and iron, of a yellowish-green color (mineral.) — F. épidote, a name coined by the French mineralogist René-Just Haüy (1743-1822), from the stem of Gk. ἐπιδιδόναι, 'to give besides, increase', fr. ἐπί, 'besides' (see epi-) and διδόναι, 'to give' (verbal adj. δοτός, 'given', see antidote); so called by him because two of the sides of the parallelogram serving asthe base of this mineral are much longer than the other two sides. Derivative: epidot-ic, adj. Epigaea, n., a genus of plants of the heath family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'growing on the ground', fr. epi- and Gk, γαῖα, γῆ, 'earth'. See Gaea.

epigastric, adj., on or above the stomach (anat.)

— Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἐπιγάστριος, 'above the belly', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and γαστήρ, 'belly'. See gastro- and cp. hypogastric, mesogastric.

epigastrium, n., the epigastric region of the body (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐπιγάστριον, 'that which is above the belly', prop. neut. of ἐπιγάστριος, 'above the belly', used as a noun. See prec. word and cp. hypogastrium, mesogastrium. epigene, adj., 1) growing on the surface of the earth (geol.); 2) foreign (said of crystals). — F. épigène, fr. Gk. ἐπιγενής, 'growing on or after'. See epi- and -gene.

epigenesis, n., the theory that each germ or embryo is an entirely new creation (biol.) — Formed fr. epi- and genesis.

epigeous, adj., I) growing on or near the ground; borne above ground after germination (said of cotyledons). — Gk. ἐπίγειος, 'on or of the earth', fr. ἐπί (see epi-), and γῆ, 'earth'. See Gaea. For E. -ous. as equivalent to Gk. -oc, see -ous.

epiglottic, adj., pertaining to the epiglottis. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἐπυγλωττίς. See next word.

epiglottis, n., the triangular cartilage at the base of the tongue, which closes the opening of the windpipe during swallowing (anat.) — Gk. ἐπιγλωττίς, valve which covers the larynx, epiglottis', lit. '(that which is) upon the tongue', fr. ἐπί (see epi-), and γλῶττα, 'tongue'. See glottis.

epigone, n., 1) one of the succeeding generation; esp. applied to the sons of the 'Seven against Thebes' in Greek mythology; whence 2) an inferior imitator of a great man. — L. Epigoni, 'the son of the Seven who went against Thebes', fr. Gk. 'Επίγονοι, lit. 'born after', pl. of ἐπίγονοι, fr. ἐπιγίγνεσθαι, 'to be born after', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and γίγνεσθαι, 'to be born'. See genus.

epigram, n., a terse, witty statement in prose or verse. — F. épigramme, fr. L. epigramma, fr. Gk. ἐπίγραμμα, gen. -γράμματος, 'inscription; epigram', lit. 'something written on', fr. ἐπιγράφειν, 'to write upon', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and γράφειν, 'to write'. See gramme and cp. epigraph.

epigrammatic, adj. — Late L. epigrammāticus, fr. L. epigramma, gen. -grammatis, 'epigram'. See prec. word and -atic.

Derivatives: epigrammatic-al, adj., epigrammatic-al-ly, adv.

epigrammatism, n., the use of epigrams. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. ἐπίγραμμα, gen. -γράμματος. See epigram.

epigrammatist, n., a maker of epigrams. — Late L. epigrammatista, fr. Gk. ἐπιγραμματιστής, 'writer of epigrams, epigrammatist', fr. ἐπιγραμματίζειν, 'to write epigrams', fr. ἐπίγραμμα. See epigram and -ist and cp. next word.

epigrammatize, tr. v., to express in an epigrammatic form; intr. v., to write epigrams. — Gk. ἐπιγραμματίζειν, 'to write epigrams', fr. ἐπίγραμμα. See epigram and -ize.

epigraph, n., an inscription. — Gk. ἐπιγραφή, 'inscription', fr. ἐπιγράφειν. See epigram.

Derivatives: epigraph, tr. v., epigraph-er, n., epigraph-ic, epigraph-ic-al, adjs., epigraph-ic-al-ly, adv., epigraph-ist, n., epigraph-y, n.

epilepsy, n., a chronic nervous disease characterized by convulsions. — OF. epilepsie (F. épilepsie), fr. Late L. epilēpsia, fr. Gk. ἐπιληψία, 'liability to seizure, epilepsy', rel. to ἐπιλαμβάνειν, 'to lay hold of, seize, attack', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and the future stem of λαμβάνειν, 'to take, grasp, seize'. See lemma and cp. words there referred to.

epileptic, adj. 1) pertaining to epilepsy; 2) affected with epilepsy. — F. épileptique, fr. Late L. epilepticus, fr. Gk. ἐπιληπτικός, 'subject to epilepsy, epileptic', fr. ἐπίληπτος, 'suffering from epilepsy', verbal adj. of ἐπιλαμβάνειν. See prec. word and -ic. Derivative: epileptic. n.

epilogist, n., writer or speaker of an epilogue. — See next word and -ist.

epilogue, epilog, n., speech at the end of a play. — F. épilogue, fr. L. epilogus, fr. Gk. ἐπίλογος, 'peroration; concluding part of a play', lit. 'a saying in addition', fr. ἐπίλέγειν, 'to say in addition', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and λέγειν, 'to say, speak'. See lecture and cp. logos.

Derivative: epilogue, tr. v.

Epimedium, n., a genus of plants of the barberry family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. epimēdion, fr. Gk. ἐπιμήδιον, name of a plant, possibly 'barrenwort', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and μήδιον, name of a plant (Campanula); so called because of its resemblance to the plant μήδιον.

Epimetheus, n., the brother of Prometheus (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Ἐπιμηθεύς, lit. 'after-thinker', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and \*μῆθος, corresponding to Dor. \*μᾶθος, 'care', fr. I.-E. \*mādh-, a var. of \*men-dh, enlargement of base \*men-, 'to think'. See mathematical and cp. Prometheus.

epinasty, adj., increased growth of the upper surface of an organ, causing that organ or part of it to bend downward (plant physiol.) — G. Epinastie, formed fr. epi- and Gk. γαστός, 'pressed

close, compact', verbal adj. of νάσσειν, 'to press close', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivative: enimast-ic adj.

epinicion, n., an ode in honor of a victor. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐπινίκιον, 'song of victory' (short for ἄσμα ἐπινίκιον), neut. of ἐπινίκιος, 'of victory', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and νίκη, 'victory'. See Nicholas.

epiotic, adj., pertaining to the upper ear. — Formed fr. epi- and Gk. ἀτικός, 'of, or pertaining to the ear'. See otic.

epipastic, adj., having the qualities of, or serving as, a dusting powder (med.) — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἐπίπαστος, 'sprinkled over', verbal adj. of ἐπιπάσσειν, 'to sprinkle over', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and πάσσειν, 'to besprinkle', which is of uncertain origin.

Epiphany, n., a festival held January 6, commemorating the first manifestation of Jesus to the Gentiles (eccles.) — OF. epiphanie, fr. Late L. epiphania, neut. pl., fr. Late Gk. ἐπιφάνια, prop. neut. pl. of the adj. ἐπιφάνιος, 'appearing, manifest', used as a noun, fr. ἐπιφανής, of s.m., fr. ἐπιφαίνειν, 'to show forth, display, make manifest', which is formed fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and φαίνειν, 'to bring to light, show'. See phantasm and cp. theophany, tiffany.

epiphany, n., manifestation of a divine being. — Gk. ἐπιφάνεια (neut. pl.), 'coming into light, appearance, manifestation', fr. ἐπιφανής. See prec. word.

Epiphegus, n., a genus of parasitic herbs of the broomrape family (bot.) — ModL., lit. '(that which grows) on the oak', fr. epi- and Gk. φηγός, Dor. φᾶγός, 'oak'. See beech and cp. the first element in Phegopteris.

epiphora, n., an overflow of tears (med.) — L., fr. Gk. ἐπιφορά, 'persistent flow of tears', lit. 'a bringing upon', fr. ἐπιφέρειν, 'to bring upon', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. -phore.

epiphysis, n., process on a bone (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐπίφυσις, 'outgrowth, excrescence; epiphysis', fr. ἐπιφύεσθαι, 'to grow on', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and φύεσθαι, 'to grow', pass. of φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow'. See physio- and cp. apophysis, diaphysis.

epiphyte, n., any non-parasitic plant growing on another plant (bot.) — Lit. 'growing on a plant', fr. epi- and -phyte. Cp. prec, word.

epiphytic, adj., of the nature of an epiphyte (bot.)
— See prec. word and -ic.

epiploitis, n., inflammation of the epiploon (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. next word with suff.-itis. epiploon, n., the great omentum (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐπίπλοον, 'omentum', which stands for \*ἐπί-πλοΓον. For the prefix see epi-. Gk. -πλοΓον in \*ἐπί-πλοΓον derives fr. I.-E. base \*pel-, 'skin', whence also Gk. πέλμα, 'sole foot or shoe', L. pellis, 'hide, skin', OE. filmen, 'membrane'. See fell, 'hide', and cp. words there referred to. The explanation of Galen and

Oribasius that ἐπίπλοον derives fr. ἐπιπλεῖν, 'to swim or sail against' (quoted by Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia Anatomica, p.204), and that the omentum is so called because it seems 'to swim over the intestines', is folk etymology. episcopacy, n., church government by bishops. — Formed with suff. -acy fr. Eccles. L. episcopus. See next word.

episcopal, adj., pertaining to, or governed by, bishops. — Eccles. L. episcopālis, 'episcopal', fr. L. episcopus, 'an overseer', in Eccles. L., 'bishop'. See bishop.

Derivative: episcopal-ly, adv.

episcopalian, adj., pertaining to bishops or to episcopacy. — See prec. word and -ian.

Derivative: episcopalian-ism, n.

episcopalism, n., the doctrine that authority resides in a body of bishops and not in any individual. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Eccles. L. episcopālis. See episcopal.

episcopate, n., 1) the office or dignity of a bishop; 2) the whole body of bishops. — Eccles. L. episcopātus, 'dignity of a bishop', fr. episcopus, 'bishop'. See episcopal and subst. suff. -ate.

episio-, combining form denoting 'relation to the vulva'. — Fr. Gk. ἐπίσιον, ἐπίσειον, 'public region', which is of unknown origin.

episiotomy, n., the cutting of the tissues of the pudenda (obstetrics). — Coined by Braun in 1857 fr. episio- and Gk.  $-\tau o \mu t \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting of', fr.  $\tau o \mu h$ , 'a cutting'. See -tomy.

episode, n. — Gk. ἐπεισόδιον, 'addition, episode', prop. neut. of the adjective ἐπεισόδιος, 'coming in besides, adventitious', fr. ἐπί, 'at, on, in addition to' (see epi-), εἰς, ἐς (for \*ἐνς, 'into', rel. to ἐν, 'in'; see 2nd en-) and ὁδός, 'way' (see odograph).

Derivatives: episod-ic, episod-ic-al, adjs., episod-ic-al-lv. adv.

epispastic, adj., causing blistering of the skin (med.) — Gk. ἐπισπαστιχός, 'drawing in', fr. ἐπίσπαστος, 'drawn in', verbal adj. of ἐπισπᾶν, 'to draw in', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and σπᾶν, 'to draw'. See spasm and cp. spastic.

Derivative: *epispastic*, n., an epispastic agent. epistaxis, n., bleeding of the nose (med.) — Medical L., lit. 'dropping', fr. Gk. ἐπιστάζειν, 'to let fall in drops upon', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and στάζειν, 'to drop'. See stacte.

epistemic, adj., pertaining to knowledge. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἐπιστήμη, 'knowledge, understanding', fr. ἐπίσταμαι, 'I understand, know', lit. 'I stand upon', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and ἴσταμαι, 'I stand'. See state. For sense development cp. E. understand.

epistemology, n., the theory of knowledge. — Coined by the Scottis hphilosopher James Frederick Ferrier (1808-64) in his *Institutes of Metaphysics* (1854), fr. Gk. ἐπιστήμη, 'knowledge, understanding', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See epistemic and -logy.

Derivatives: epistemolog-ic-al, adj., epistemolog-ic-al-lv, adv., epistemolog-ist. n.

episternum, n., the interclavicle (zool.) — ModL., lit. '(bone) upon the chest', formed fr. epi- and sternum.

epistle, n., letter. — OF. epistle, epistre (F. épître), fr. L. epistola, fr. Gk. ἐπιστολή, 'a letter', lit. 'something sent, message', fr. ἐπιστέλλειν, 'to send to; to order, command', fr. ἐπί, 'upon, to' (see epi-), and στέλλειν, 'to set in order, arrange, equip, make ready, send out'. See stall and cp. stele. For the sense development of Gk. ἐπιστολή, 'something sent, letter', cp. Akkad. shipru, shipir, 'message, letter, document', fr. shapāru, 'to send'.

epistler, n., epistoler. — Formed fr. epistle with agential suff. -er.

epistolary, adj., pertaining to epistles. — F. epistolaire, fr. L. epistolāris, 'epistolary', fr. epistola. See epistle and adj. suff. -ary.

epistoler, n., the priest who reads the Epistle at the Eucharistic service (eccles.) — F. épistolier, fr. L. epistolāris, 'one celebrated for his letters', fr. epistola, 'letter'. See epistle and agential suff. -er.

epistrophe, n., repetition of the same word at the end of successive clauses or sentences (rhet.) — Late L., fr. Gk. ἐπιστροφή, 'a turning about', fr. ἐπιστρέφειν, 'to turn about', fr. ἐπί, 'upon, to' (see epi-), and στρέφειν, 'to turn'. See strophe and cp. apostrophe and words there referred to.

epistropheus, n., name of the second vertebra (anat.) — Gk. ἐπιστροφεύς, 'that which causes to turn', fr. ἐπιστρέφειν, 'to cause to turn, to turn about'. See epistrophe. The name is inexact, because it is the first cervical vertebra that turns about the alveolar process of the second vertebra, and indeed, originally epistropheus was the name of the first vertebra. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, pp. 59-61.

Derivative: epistrophe-al. adi.

epistyle, n., an architrave (archit.) — L. epistylium, fr. Gk. ἐπιστόλιον, fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and στῦλος, 'pillar, column'. See style, 'gnomon', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word.

Epistylis, n., a genus of protozoans (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. epi- and Gk. στῦλος, 'pillar, column'. See prec. word.

epitaph, n., inscription of a tomb. — L. epitaphium, fr. Gk. ἐπιτάφιον, 'a funeral oration', prop. neut. of the adj. ἐπιτάφιος, 'over a tomb', used as a noun, fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and τάφος, 'tomb'. See cenotaph.

Derivatives: epitaph, tr. and intr. v., epitaph-er, n., epitaph-ic, adi,, epitaph-ist, n.

epitasis, n., that part of the play in which the main action is developed, leading to the catastrophe. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐπίτασις, 'a stretching upon or over', fr. ἐπιτείγειν, 'to stretch upon or over', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and τείνειν, 'to

epithalamium, n., a bridal song. — L., fr. Gk. έπιθαλάμιον, 'a bridal song', fr. έπί, 'at' (see epi-). and θάλαμος, 'bridal chamber'. See thalamus. Derivatives: epithalami-al, epithalam-ic, adis.

words there referred to

epithelio-, before a vowel epitheli-, combining form, meaning 'pertaining to the epithelium'. ---See next word

epithelium, n., cellular tissue forming the outer layer of the mucous membrane in animals (anat.) - Medical L., coined by the Dutch anatomist Fredrik Ruysch (1638-1731). The word lit. means 'that which is above the nipple', fr. epiand Gk. θηλή, 'nipple'. See thely- and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: epitheli-al, adi., epithel-ize, tr. v., epithel-iz-ation, n., epithel-oid, adi.

epithet, n., a descriptive name for a person or thing. - L. epitheton, fr. Gk, ἐπίθετον, 'something added', neut. verbal adj. of ἐπιτιθέναι, 'to add something to', fr. ἐπί, 'on, to' (see epi-). and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See theme and cp. words there referred to.

epithetic, epithetical, adi., 1) pertaining to an epithet; 2) full of epithets. — Gk, ἐπιθετικός. 'added', fr. ἐπίθετος, verbal adj. of ἐπιτιθέναι. See prec, word and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: epithetic-al-ly, adv.

epitomator, n., an epitomist. -- ML., fr. L. epitomātus, pp. of epitomāre, 'to abridge, epitomize', fr. epitomē. See next word and -ator. Derivative: epitomator-v, adi.

epitome, n., a summary. — L. epitomē, 'abridgment', fr. Gk. ἐπιτομή, 'abridgment', lit. 'a cutting into', fr. ἐπιτέωνειν, 'to make incisions into, cut into, cut short, abridge', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See tome.

Derivatives: epitom-ist, n., epitom-ize, tr. v.

epitrite, n., a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short (pros.) — L. epitritos, fr. Gk, ἐπίτριτος, 'containing an integer and one third; in the ratio of four to three  $(1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{2} =$ 4:3); formed fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and τοίτος. 'third'. See trito-.

epitrochlea, n., the medial condyle of the humerus (anat.) -- ModL., fr. F. épitrochlée, a name formed erroneously by the French anatomist and surgeon François Chaussier (1746-1828), fr. epi- and trochlea. In this name the meaning of Gk. ἐπί, 'on', is confused with that of παρά. 'beside'. The same confusion of the meanings of Gk. ἐπί and παρά led to Chaussier's coining the word epicondyle (a.v.)

Derivative: epitrochle-ar, adj.

epizeuxis, n., repetition of a word or words for the sake of emphasis (rhet.) — Late L., fr. Gk. ἐπίζευξις, lit. 'a joining or fastening together'. fr. ἐπιζευγνύναι, 'to join to', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and ζευγνύναι, 'to joke, join'. See zygo- and cp.

epizoon, n., an external parasite (zool.) — ModL.,

formed fr. epi- and ζωον, 'animal'. See zoo-.

534

epizootic, adi., 1) parasitic on other animals; 2) (of diseases) prevalent temporarily among animals (corresponding to epidemic diseases in man). - See prec. word and cp. enzootic.

enoch, n. — Late L. enocha, fr. Gk. ἐπονή, 'check. cessation, stoppage, pause; epoch of a star; fixed point in time, epoch', fr. ἐπέγειν, 'to keep back, withhold, stop, pause', fr. ἐπί (see eni-) and gyary, 'to hold, have, possess'. See hectic and cn. anocha.

Derivatives: epoch-al. adi., epoch-al-lv, adv., enoch-ism. n.

epode, n., a kind of lyric poem. — L. epodos, fr. Gk, ἐπωδός, 'part of an ode sung after the strophe and antistrophe; burden, refrain', prop. the adiective ἐπωδός, 'singing to or over', used as a noun, which is rel, to ἐπάδειν, 'to sing to'. a word formed fr. ἐπί, 'upon, to' (epi-), and άδειν, 'to sing'. See ode and cp. words there referred to.

eponym, n., a real or mythical person from whom a family, tribe or nation derives its name. -Gk. ἐπώνυμος. See next word.

eponymous, adi., giving name to a family, tribe or nation. — Gk. ἐπώνυμος, 'given as a name. giving one's name to (a thing or person)', fr. ἐπί, 'upon, to' (see epi-) and ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See name and cp. words there referred to. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oc. see suff. -ous.

epopee, n., an epic poem. — F. épopée, fr. Gk. ἐποποίια, 'an epic poem; epic poetry', fr. ἐποποιός, 'an epic poet', which is compounded of ἔπος, 'word; poetry', and ποιεῖν, 'to make, produce, create'. See epos and poet.

epoöphoron, n., parovarium (anat.) — Medical L., compounded of ep-, Gk. ώόν, 'egg', and the stem of φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See oo- and -phore and cp. parovarium,

epopt, n., one initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries: one initiated into any secret system. — Gk. ἐπόπτης, 'seer, beholder', formed fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and the stem  $\delta \pi$ -, 'to see', whence also όπτός, 'seen; visible', όπτικός, 'pertaining to the eyes or sight'. See optic and cp. words there referred to.

epos, n., a primitive epic poem, —L., fr. Gk. ξπος. 'word, speech, tale, song, heroic poetry', rel, to Cypr. Gk. Fέπος, of s.m., Gk. ὄψ (for \*Fόψ), 'voice', ὄσσα (for \*Fóκια), 'voice, tale', ἐν-οπή, 'crying, shouting, voice', εἶπον (for \*ἔΓειπον, fr. \*ε-Fε-υπ-ον), 'I spoke', and cogn. with L. võx, gen. võcis, 'voice'. See voice and cp. words there referred to, Cp. also epvllion and the second element in cacoepy, orthoppy.

épris (fem. éprise), adj., enamored. — F., pp. of éprendre, fr. OF. esprendre, 'to seize, kindle', fr. es- (fr. L. ex) and prendre, 'to take', fr. L. prehendere, prendere, 'to grasp'. See 1st ex- and

epsilon, n., the fifth letter of the Greek alphabet

(ε, Ε). — Gk. ε ψιλόν, 'a mere or bare e': so called in contradistinction to the diphthong at. which is pronounced in Medieval and Modern Greek exactly like  $\varepsilon$  (= e). See psilo- and cp. upsilon.

535

Epsom salts, hydrated magnesium sulfate. — So called because it was first prepared from the water of the mineral springs of Ensom, Surrey,

epulis, n., any tumor of the gum (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk, ἐπουλίς, 'gum boil', fr. ἐπί (see epi-) and οδλον, 'gum'. See ulitis.

epyllion, n., a short epic. — Gk, ἐπύλλιον, dimin. of ἔπος. See epos.

equability, n. — L. aeauābilitās, 'equality, equability', fr. aequābilis. See next word and -ity. equable, adj., 1) uniform; 2) even; serene. — L. aequabilis, 'equal, uniform, equable', fr. aequare. 'to make equal', fr. aeguus, 'equal'. See next word and -able.

Derivatives: equable-ness, n., equabl-v, adv.

equal, adj. — L. aequālis, 'even, level, smooth, equal, like', fr. aeauus, 'level, equal, like', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. adequate, aequor, coequate, equation, equator, equilibrium, equinox. equitable, equity, equivocal, iniquity.

Derivatives: equal, tr. and intr. v., equality (q.v.). equal-ize, tr. v., equal-iz-ation, n., equal-iz-er, n. equality, n. — OF. equalite (F. égalité), fr. L. aequālitātem, acc. of aequālitās, 'equality, uniformity', fr. aequalis, 'equal'. See equal and -ity. equanimity, n., calmness. — F. équanimité, fr. L. aequanimitātem, acc. of aequanimitās, 'evenness of mind, calmness', fr. aeauanimus, 'evenminded, calm', which is compounded of aeauus. 'even, level', and animus, 'soul, spirit, mind'. See equal, animus and -ity.

equate, tr. and intr. v. — L. aequatus, pp. of aequare, 'to make level or equal', fr. aeauus. See equal and verbal suff. -ate.

equation, n. - L. aequātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'an equalizing', fr. aequātus, pp. of aequāre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: equation-al, adj., equation-al-ly, adv. equator, n. -- Late L. aequator, 'one who or that which equalizes', used in the sense of (circulus) aequator diei et noctis, 'equalizer of day and night', fr. L. aequatus, pp. of aequare. See equate and agential suff. -or.

Derivative: equator-ial, adj. and n.

equerry, n., 1) originally, an officer in charge of the horses of a prince; 2) esp. in England, a personal attendant of the king, queen or another member of the Royal family. - F. écurie. 'stable', fr. OF. escuerie, escuyrie, orig. 'office of a squire', later 'place for the squires and their horses', fr. escuyer (F. écuyer), 'squire, riding master', orig. 'shield bearer', fr. VL. scūtārius (but classical L. scūtārius means 'shield maker'). fr. L. scūtum, 'shield'. See escutcheon and -y (representing OF, -ie) and cp. esquire. E. equerry was influenced in form by an association with L. eauus. 'horse'. to which, however, it is not related

equinox

equestrian, adi., 1) pertaining to horsemen or horsemanship: 2) n., horseman — Formed with suff. -ian fr. L. equester (fem. equestris, neut. equestre), 'pertaining to a horseman', from eauus, 'horse', See equine,

equestrienne, n., a horsewoman; a female performer on horseback. — Formed from prec. word with the F. fem. suff. -ienne.

equi-, combining form meaning 'equal'. — L. aequi-, fr. aequus, 'equal', See equal,

equiangular, adi., having only equal angles. — Compounded of equi- and angular.

Derivative: equiangular-ity, n.

Equidae, n. pl., the horse family (zool.) — ModL... formed with suff. -idae fr. L. equus. 'horse' See eauine.

equidistance, n., equal distance. — F. équidistance, fr. équidistant. See next word and -ce. equidistant, adi., equally distant. — F. équidistant, fr. Late L. aequidistantem, acc. of aequidistans, which is compounded of L. aeguus, 'equal', and distans, 'distant', See equal and

distant. Derivative: equidistant-ly, adv. equilateral, adj., having all sides equal. — Late L. aequilaterālis, compounded of L. aequus, 'equal', and latus, gen, lateris, 'side'. See equi- and

equilibrate, tr. and intr. v., to balance. — Late L. aequilibratus, pp. of aequilibrare 'to balance'. compounded of L. aeguus, 'equal', and libra, 'balance'. See equilibrium and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: equilibrat-ion, n., equilibrat-ive, adi. equilibrist, n., one skilled in balancing, esp. a ropedancer. - F. équilibriste, a hybrid coined fr. équilibre, 'equilibrium, balance' (fr. L. aequilibrium) and suff. -iste (fr. Gk. -ιστής). See next word and -ist.

equilibrium, n., balance. - L., 'even balance', compounded of aeguus, 'equal', and libra, 'balance'. See equi- and libra.

equimultiple, n., one of the products obtained by multiplying two or more numbers by the same number. -- Compounded of equi- and multiple.

equine, adj., pertaining to a horse. — L. equinus, 'pertaining to horses', fr. equus, 'horse' (whence equa, 'mare'), fr. I.-E. \*ekwos, 'horse', whence also OI. áśvah, Avestic aspa-, Toch. A yuk, B yakwe, Osset. jäfs, Gk. ἵππος, dial. Gk. ἵκκος, Gael. epo-, OIr. ech, 'horse', OLith. ešva, Lith. ašvà, 'mare', OE, eoh (for \*ehv), OS, ehu- (in ehuscalc), ON, jor, 'horse', Goth, aihva-tundi, 'thorn', lit, 'horse tooth'. Cp. Asvins, hippo- and the first element in Equisetum. For the ending see suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

equinoctial, adj. and n. — L. aequinoctialis, fr. aequinoctium. See equinox and -ial.

equinox, n. — F. équinoxe, fr. L. aequinoctium, 'the time of equal days and nights', lit, 'equal night', fr. aequus, 'equal', and nox, gen. noctis, quip 53

'night'. See equal and night and cp. nocti-, nocturnal.

equip, tr. v., to furnish, fit out, provide. — F. équiper, 'to fit out, furnish, equip', orig. 'to fit out a ship', fr. OF. esquiper, which is of Teut. origin. Cp. ON. skipa, 'to fit out a ship', fr. skip, 'ship', and see ship.

Derivatives: equipage (q.v.), equip-ment, n. equipage, n. — F. équipage, fr. équiper. See prec. word and -age.

equipoise, n., balance, equilibrium. — A hybrid coined fr. equi- and poise. Derivative: tr. v.

equipollence, n., equality of force. — Formed from next word and suff. -ce.

equipollent, adj., equal in force. — F. équipollent, fr. L. aequipollentem, acc. of aequipollens, 'of equal value or force', compounded of aequus, 'equal' (see equi-), and pollens, gen. pollentis, pres. part. of pollere, 'to be powerful, to be able'. equiponderant, adj., of equal weight. — See next word and -ant.

equiponderate, tr. v., to counterbalance. — ML. aequiponderātus, pp. of aequiponderāre. See equi-, ponder and verbal suff. -ate.

equipotential, adj., having equal potential force.

— Compounded of equi- and potential.

Equisetum, n., the horsetail (bot.) — L. equisaetum, equisētum, 'the horsetail', fr. equus, 'horse', and saetum, 'bristle'. See equine and seta and cp. the second element in Catasetum, Trisetum.

equitable, adj., just; fair. — F. équitable, fr. équité. See equity and -able.

Derivatives: equitable-ness, n., equitabl-y, adv. equitant, adj., having bases which overlap each other (said of leaves). — L. equitāns, gen. -antis, 'riding', pres. part. of equitāre, 'to ride', fr. eques, gen. equitis, 'horseman', fr. equus, 'horse'. See equine and -ant.

equitation, n., horsemanship. — F. équitation, fr. L. equitationem, acc. of equitatio, 'riding', fr. equitati(-um), pp. stem of equitare. See prec. word and -ion.

equity, n. — OF. equite (F. équité), fr. L. aequitâtem, acc. of aequitâs, 'equality, conformity, symmetry, fairness', fr. aequus, 'level, equal'. See equal and -ity.

equivalence, n. — F. équivalence, fr. ML. aequivalentia, fr. Late L. aequivalēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

equivalent, adj., 1) equal; 2) having the same valence (chem.) — F. ėquivalent, fr. Late L. aequivalentem, acc. of aequivalēns, pres. part. of aequivalēre, 'to have equal force of value', which is compounded of L. aequus, 'equal', and valēre, 'to be well, to be strong'. See equal and valiant and cp. -valent.

Derivative: equivalent, n., 1) something equivalent; 2) (chem.) equivalent weight.

equivocal, adj., dubious, ambiguous. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Late L. aequivocus, 'of equal voice, of equal significance, ambiguous,

equivocal', which is compounded of L. aequus, 'equal', and the stem of vōx, gen. vōcis, 'voice'. See equal and vocal and cp. equivoque. Late L. aequivocus is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ὁμώνυμος, 'having the same name; equivocal, ambiguous'.

Derivatives: equivocal, n., equivocal-ly, adv., equivocal-ness, n.

equivocate, intr. v., to use ambiguous terms. — ML. aequivocātus, pp. of aequivocāre, 'to call by the same name', fr. Late L. aequivocus. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: equivocation (q.v.), equivocat-or, n. equivocation, n. — ML. aequivocātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. aequivocātus, pp. of aequivocāre. See prec. word and -ion.

equivoque, n., an equivocal term, a pun. — Late L. aequivocus, 'of equal voice, ambiguous' (whence also F. équivoque, adj., 'ambiguous', équivoque, n., 'ambiguity'). See equivocal.

equoid, adj., resembling a horse (zool.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. equus, 'horse', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἴδος, 'form, shape'. See equine and -oid. The correct form is hippoid, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

Equus, n., the typical genus of the horse family (zool.) — L. equus, 'horse', whence equinus, 'pertaining to horses'. See equine.

-er, suff. used to form nouns denoting an agent as in hatter, ruler, teacher. — ME. -ere, -er, fr. OE. -ere, rel. to OS. -eri, ON. -ari, Dan., Du. -er, OHG. -āri, ari, -eri, MHG. -ere, G. -er, Goth. -areis, fr. OTeut. \*-ārijo-z, which derives fr. L. -ārius. See adj. suff. -ary and cp. -yer. Cp. also agential suff. -or. In some cases ME. -ere, -er comes fr. MF. -ere, fr. L. -ātōrem, acc. of -ātor; see -ator and cp. agential suff. -or.

-er, a suff. denoting a person or a thing connected with something. — OF. -er, -ier, fr. L. -ārius (if connected with persons as in butler, grocer); or -ārium (if connected with things as in laver). See adj. suff. -ary and cp. prec. suff.

-er, suff. meaning 'receptacle for', as in garner, larder. — ME. -er, fr. AF. -er (corresponding to OF., F. -ier), fr. L. -ārium. See -ary, 'a place for'. -er, suff. forming the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs. — ME. -er, -ere, fr. OE. -ra (in adjectives), -or (in adverbs), rel. to ON. -ri, -ari (in adjectives), -r, -ar (in adverbs), Du. -er, OHG. -iro, -ōro (in adjectives), -ōr (in adverbs), MHG., G. -er, Goth. -iza, -oza (in adjectives), -is, -os (in adverbs), and cogn. with L. -ior, Gk. -ίων, OI. -īyas. Cp. -ior. Cp. also superl. suff. -est.

-er, a suff. forming French infinitives, used in English (esp. in law terms) to express the action denoted by the verb. — OF. -er or -re, fr. L. -āre, resp. -ĕre, pres. inf. suff. of the first, resp. the third conjugation. Cp. e.g. attainder, disclaimer, rejoinder.

-er, suff. forming frequentative verbs as flicker, glimmer, patter. — ME. -ren, -rien, fr. OE. -rian.

37 erethism

era, n. — Late L. aera, 'era', fr. L. aera, 'counters; items of calculation, money', pl. of aes, 'brass'. See ore.

eradiate, intr. and tr. v., to emit light. — Formed fr. e- and radiate.

eradiation, n., emission of light. — Formed fr. eand radiation.

eradicable, adj. — See next word and -able.

eradicate, tr. v., to root out. — L. ērādīcātus, pp. of ērādīcāre, 'to root out', fr. e- and rādīx, gen. rādīcis, 'root'. See radix and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: eradicat-ion, n., eradicat-ive, adj., eradicat-or, n.

Eragrostis, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., compounded of ἐρᾶν, 'to love', and ἄγρωστις, 'grass'. For the first element see erotic, for the second see Agrostis.

Eranthemum, n., a genus of plants of the family Acanthaceae (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἠράνθεμον, 'a camomile-like plant', which is compounded of ἤρ, 'spring', and ἄνθεμον, 'flower'. The first element is a contraction of ἔαρ, fr. orig. \*Fέσαρ, and is cogn. with L. νēr, 'spring'; see vernal and cp. Eryngium. For the second element see anther.

Eranthis, n., a genus of plants, the winter aconite (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ħρ, 'spring', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See prec. word.

erase, tr. v., to rub out. — L. ērāsus, pp. of ērādere, 'to scratch out, scrape off', fr. e- and rāsus, pp. of rādere, 'to scrape, scratch'. See raze.

Derivatives: eras-ed, adj., eras-er, n., eras-ion, n., eras-ure, n.

Erasmus, masc. PN. — L., lit. 'beloved', rel. to Gk. ἐράσμιος, 'lovely, pleasant', fr. ἐρᾶν, 'to love', See erotic and cp. Erastus.

Erastian, adj., pertaining to, or in accordance with, the teachings of Thomas Erastus, a Swiss physician (1524-83), follower of Zwingli. For the ending see suff. -ian.

Derivative: Erastian-ism, n.

Erastus, masc. PN. — L., lit. 'beloved', fr. Gk. ἐραστός, verbal adj. of ἐρᾶν, 'to love'. See erotic and cp. Erasmus.

Erato, n., the Muse that presided over lyric poetry (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Έρατώ, fr. ἐρατός, 'loved, beloved', verbal adj. of ἐρᾶν, 'to love'. See erotic and cp. Erasmus, Erastus.

erbium, n., a rare metallic element (chem.) — ModL., coined by the Swedish chemist Karl Gustaf Mosander (1797-1858), the discoverer of this element (in 1843), from the name of the Swedish town Ytterby, on analogy of many other element names ending in -ium. Cp. terbium, ytterbium, yttrium.

ere, adv., prep. and conj. — ME. er, fr. OE. ær, 'soon, before (in time)', adv., prep. and conj.; prop. an adv. in the compar.; rel. to OS., OFris., OHG., MHG. ēr, Du. eer, G. eher, 'earlier', ON. ār, 'early', Goth. air, 'early', compar. airis, 'earlier', and cogn. with Avestic ayare,

'day', Gk. ἢρι [for \*ἄ(½)ερι], 'early, in the morning', Homeric ἢέριος, 'early, at daybreak', Gk. ἄριστον, 'breakfast'. Cp. early, erst, or, 'before'. Cp. also the first element in Erigenia, Erigeron, aristology.

Erebus, n., a place of nether darkness leading from Earth to Hades (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. "Ερεβος, fr. Heb. 'érebh, 'sunset, evening'. See maarib and cp. Europe.

Derivative: Ereb-ian, adj.

Erechtheum, Erechtheion, n., a temple on the acropolis of Athens. — L. Erechtheum, fr. Gk. 'Ερέχθειον, called after 'Ερεχθεύς, 'Erechtheus', the legendary founder of Athens. See next word. Erechtheus, n., a king said to have founded Athens (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. 'Ερεχθεύς, lit. 'the Shaker (of the Earth)', fr. ἐρέχθειν, 'to rend, break, shatter, shake', fr. I.-E. base \*rekb-, 'to pull, tug, drag, pester', whence also OI. rákṣas-, 'goblin, evil spirit', lit. 'damage, causer of damage', Avestic rashah, 'damage', rashayeiti, 'damages'. Cp. prec. word. Cp. also rakṣhasa.

Erechtites, n., a genus of plants, the fireweed (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐρεχθῖτις, 'groundsel'. erect, adj., upright. — L. ērēctus, 'upright, lofty, elevated', pp. of ērigere, 'to set up, put straight, erect, raise', fr. e- and regere, 'to keep straight, lead, direct, rule, govern'. See regent and cp. direct, v., and words there referred to.

erect, tr. v., to raise, set up. — Back formation fr. erect. adi.

Derivatives: erect-er, n., erect-ive, adj., erect-or, n.

erectile, adj. — F. érectile, fr. ērēctus, pp. of ērigere, 'to set up, erect'. See erect, adj., and -ile. erectility, n. — F. érectilité. See prec. word and -ity.

erection, n. — L. ērēctiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a setting up, erecting', fr. ērēctus, pp. of ērigere. See erect, adi., and -ion.

erem-, form of eremo- before a vowel.

eremite, n., hermit. — ME. eremite, fr. Eccles. L. erēmīta. See hermit.

eremitic, eremitical, adj., pertaining to an eremite. — See prec. word and -ic, resp. also -al. eremo-, before a vowel erem-, combining form meaning 'lonely, solitary'. — Gk. ἐρημο-, ἐρημ-, fr. ἔρημος. See hermit and cp. eremite.

erepsin, n., an enzyme in the small intestine (biochem.) — Coined by the German pathologist Julius Friedrich Cohnheim (1839-1884), on analogy of pepsin, fr. Gk. ἐρέπτεσθαι, 'to feed upon', which is cogn. with L. rapere, 'to seize'. See rapid and chem. suff. -in.

erethism, n., irritability (physiol.) — F. éréthisme, fr. Gk. ἐρεθισμός, 'irritation', fr. ἐρεθίζειν, ἐρέθειν, 'to rouse, stir, irritate', formed with -dh-enlargement from I.-E. base \*er-, \*or-, 'to set in motion, stir up, raise', whence also Gk. ὀρνύναι, 'to rouse, start, chase', L. orīrī, 'to rise'. See orient, n. and -ism.

Eretz Yisrael, the Land of Israel. — Heb. Eretz Yisra'él, 'the land of Israel'. See Amhaarez and Israel

erg, n., the unit of energy in the C.G.S. system (physics). — Fr. Gk. ἔργον, 'work'. See ergon. ergasia, n., the total functions of an individual. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔργασία, 'work', fr. ἐργά-ζεσθαι, 'to be busy, to work', fr. ἔργον, 'work'; see ergon. The word ergasia was introduced into psychiatry by the American psychiatrist Adolf Meyer (1866-1950).

ergo, adv., therefore. — L. ergō, prob. standing for \*ē regō, 'from the direction', fr. ē, 'out of' (see e-), and \*regum, a noun formed from the stem of regere, 'to direct', and meaning 'direction'. Cp. ergā, 'opposite, toward', and see regent. ergon, n., work (in terms of heat). — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔργον (dial. Fέργον), 'work'. See work and cp. erg. Cp. also allergy, alurgite, anergy, argon, chirurgeon, demiurge, dramaturge, dramaturgy, energumen, energy, ergasia, exergue, George, georgic, liturgy, metallurgy, Panurge, surgeon, synergetic, telergy, thaumaturge, theurgy. Cp. also organ, orgy.

ergosterol, n., an alcohol, C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O, occurring esp. in ergot and yeast (*biochem.*) — Compounded of ergot and sterol.

ergot, n., a disease of cereals caused by a fungus (pathol.) — F., fr. OF. argos, argot, lit. 'a cock's spur'; of unknown origin.

ergoted, adj., infected with ergot. — Formed fr. ergot with suff. -ed.

ergotin, ergotine, n., an extract of ergot (pharm.)

— Formed fr. ergot with chem. suff. -in.

ergotism, n., disease contracted by eating ergoted grain. — A hybrid coined fr. ergot and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin.

ergotize, tr. v., to infect with ergot. — A hybrid coined fr. ergot and -ize, a suff. of Greek origin. Derivative: ergotiz-ation, n.

Erianthus, n., a genus of plants, the woolly bear grass (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'wool grass', fr. Gk. ἔριον, 'wool', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See erio- and anther.

Eric, masc. PN. — ON. Eirikr. Cp. Dan. and Swed. Erik, G. Erich, lit. 'honored ruler', compounded of Teut. \*aiza-, 'honor' and \*rīk-, 'ruler'. Teut. \*aiza- derives fr. I.-E. base \*ais-, 'to honor'; see edea. For the second element see rich and cp. words there referred to.

Erica, n., the genus of heaths (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. ērīcē, 'heath', fr. Gk. ἐρείκη, ἐρίκη, of s.m., which prob. stands for \*Fερείκα and is cogn. with OIr. froech (for \*vroiko-s), 'heath', Lith. virzis, Russ. véres, of s.m. Cp. brier, 'heath'. Cp. also Hypericum.

Ericaceae, n.pl., the heath family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Erica with suff. -aceae.

ericaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Erigenia, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἡριγένεια (fem.), 'early-born', compounded of ἡρι, 'early, in the

morning', and -γένεια, fr. γεν-, stem of γίγνεσθαι. 'to become. be born'. See ere and genus.

Erigeron, n., a genus of plants, the daisy fleabane (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἢριγέρων, 'groundsel', which is compounded of ἤρι, 'early' and γέρων, 'an old man' (see Erigenia and geronto-); so called in allusion to the hoariness of some species.

erikite, n., a silicate and phosphate of cerium, lanthanum, etc. (mineral.) — Named after Erik the Red, discoverer of Greenland. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Erin, n., ancient (now poetic) name of Ireland. — OE. *Ērinn*, dat. of *Ēriu* (whence Ir. *Ēire*), 'Ireland'. Cp. Dail Eireann. Erse, Irish, Hibernian.

erinite, n., a basic copper arsenate of emeraldgreen color (mineral.) — Named after Erin, 'Ireland'. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite.

Erinys, n., one of the three avenging spirits, Alecto, Tisiphone and Megaera (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. 'Ερῖνός, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly means lit. 'the angry spirit', and is rel. to Arcadian ἐρίνειν, 'to be angry', and to Gk. ὀρίνειν, 'to raise, stir, excite', ἔρις, 'strife, discord', fr. I.-E. \*erei-, enlargement of base \*er-, 'to set in motion, stir up', whence Gk. ὀρνύναι, L. orīrī, 'to rise'. See orient, n., and cp. erethism, Eris, eristic.

erio-, combining form meaning 'wool'. — Gk. ἐριο-, fr. ἔριον, 'wool', rel. to Homeric and Ion. εἶρος, 'wool' (fr. \*ἔρΓος, which was prob. dissimilated fr. \*ΓέρΓος), Gk. ἀρήν, Gortyn. Γαρήν, 'ram', and cogn. with Ol. ἀrā, 'sheep', ἀraṇaḥ, 'ram, lamb', ura-bhraḥ, 'ram', Arm. gārn, 'lamb', L. vervēx, 'wether' (prop. 'wool bearer'). Cp. Iresine. Cp. also berger and the first element in Arnoseris.

Eriocaulaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the pipewort family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Eriocaulon with suff. -aceae.

eriocaulaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Eriocaulon, n., a genus of plants, the pipewort (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ξριον, 'wool' (see erio-), and καυλός, 'stalk' (see cauline); so called from the wool at the base of the stalk.

Eriodictyon, n., a genus of the waterleaf family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'woolen net', fr. erio- and Gk. δίκτυον, 'net'. See Dictynidae.

Eriogonum, n., a genus of plants of the buck-wheat family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of erio- and Gk. γόνυ, 'knee'. See -gon and cp. words there referred to.

erionite, n., a zeolitic silicate (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ἔριον, 'wool' (see erio-); so called from its woolly appearance.

Eriophorum, n., a genus of plants, the cotton grass (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐριοφόρος, 'woolbearing', fr. ἔριον, 'wool', and -φόρος, 'bearing, carrying'. See erio- and -phore.

Eris, n., the goddess of discord in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. "Epis, lit. 'strife, discord',

fr. I.-E. \*erei-, enlargement of base \*er-, 'to set in motion, stir up'. See Erinys and cp. next word. eristic, adj., controversial. — Gk. ἐριστικός, 'connected with strife', fr. ἔρις, 'strife, debate, discord'. See prec. word and -ic.

Derivative: eristic, n., a controversialist.

erlking, n., a spirit who does mischief, esp. to children (German and Scandinavian mythology).

— G. Erlkönig, coined by Herder as translation of Dan. elle(r)konge, fr. elve(r)konge; see elf and king. The word ellerkonge lit. means 'king of the elves', but was mistaken by Herder and by Goethe for 'king of the alder' (cp. G. Eller, Erle, 'alder', and see elder, alder').

Ermentrud, Ermentrude, Ermyntrude, fem. PN. — OHG. Ermentrudis, Irmintrud, compounded of ermin, 'whole, universal', and trūt, drūt (whence MHG. trūt, G. traut), 'beloved, dear'. For the first element cp. Irma. For the second element see true and cp. the second element in Astrid, Gertrude.

ermine, n., a kind of weasel. — OF. ermine (F. hermine), femin. of OF. ermin, hermin, which prob. derives fr. L. Armenius, 'Armenian', used in the sense of Armenius mus, lit. 'Armenian mouse', fr. Armenia, fr. Gk. 'Αρμενίπ, 'Armenia'. Derivatives: ermine, adj. and tr.v., ermin-ed, adj., ermine-s, n.pl. (her.), ermin-ois, n. (her.) -ern, suff. denoting direction. — OE. -erne, rel. to OHG. -rōni (in nordarōni, 'northern').

erne, also ern, n., a sea eagle. — ME. ern, arn, fr. OE. earn, 'eagle', rel. to ON. örn, MDu. arent, OHG., aro, arn. MHG. arn, G. Aar, Goth. ara, 'eagle', and cogn. with Gk. ὄρνις, 'bird', OSlav. orilŭ, Lith. erēlis, Bret., Co. er, W. eryr, OIr. ilar, 'eagle' (dissimil. fr. \*erir-), Hitt. harash, haranash, 'eagle'; cp. Akkad. arū, erū, 'eagle'. See ornitho- and cp. arend, the first element in Arnold and the second element in allerion.

Ernest, masc. PN. — F. Ernest, of G. origin. Cp. OHG. Ernust, whence G. Ernst. The name lit. means 'earnestness'. See earnest, 'earnestness', and cp. next word.

Ernestine, fem. PN. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ine.

erode, tr. v., to eat into, wear away. — F. éroder, fr. L. ērōdere (pp. ērōsus), 'to gnaw away, consume', fr. e- and rōdere, 'to gnaw'. See rodent and cp. corrode. Derivative: erod-ed, adi.

erodent, adj., causing erosion. — L. ērōdēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of ērōdere. See prec. word and -ent.

Erodium, n., a genus of plants of the geranium family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐρωδιός, 'heron', so called in allusion to the shape of the fruit resembling the beak of the heron. Gk. ἐρωδιός stands in gradational relationship to L. ardea, 'heron', ON. arta, 'creek duck' (whence the dimin. ertla, 'wagtail'), Serb. and Croat. róda, 'stork'. Cp. Ardea.

erogenous, adj., productive of sexual desire. -

Compounded of Gk. ἔρως, 'love, desire', and γεν-, the stem of γεννᾶν, 'to beget, bring forth, generate, produce'. See erotic and -genous.

Eros, n., the god of love in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Έρως, personification of ἔρως, 'love', which is rel. to ἐρᾶν, 'to love'. See erotic.

erosion, n. — F. érosion, fr. L. ērōsiōnem, acc. of ērōsiō, 'a gnawing away', fr. ērōsus, pp. of ērōdere. See erode and -ion.

erosive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. ērō-sus, pp. of ērōdere. See erode.

erotic, adj., of sexual love. — Gk. ἐρωτικός, 'caused by love; referring to love', fr. ἔρως, gen. ἔρωτος, 'love, sexual desire', rel. to ἐρᾶν, ἐρᾶσ-θαι, 'to love', which is of uncertain etymology. Cp. Erasmus, Erastus, Erato, Eros, the first element in Eragrostis and the second element in pederasty. For the ending see suff. -ic.

Derivatives: erotic, n., erotica, n.pl. (ModL.), erotic-al, adj., erot-ic-al-ly, adv., erot-ic-ism, n., erot-ism, n.

**erotic.**— See prec. word.

erotomania, n. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐρωτομανία, ἐρωμανία, 'mad love', which is formed fr. ἔρως, 'love', and μανία, 'madness, frenzy'. See erotic and mania.

err, intr. v. — ME. erren, fr. F. errer, 'to wander', fr. L. errāre (for \*ersāre), 'to wander, stray about, miss the right way, wander from the truth, err, mistake', which is cogn. with Goth. airzeis, 'astray, going astray', airzjan, 'to lead astray, deceive', OHG. irrōn, MHG., G. irren, 'to err.' Cp. erratic, error, aberration, inerrable. Cp. also It. errare, OProvenç., Catal., Sp. and Port. errar, which all derive fr. L. errāre.

Derivative: err-ing, adi.

errand, n. — ME. erande, fr. earlier arende, fr. OE. ærende, 'a message', rel. to OS. årundi, ON. erendi, Dan. ærende, Swed. ärende, OFris. ērende, OHG. årunti. 'message'.

errant, adj., wandering, roving. - F., pres. part. of OF. errer, 'to journey, march, wander', fr. VL. \*iterāre, fr. L. iter, 'journey'. See itinerate and cp. arrant. Cp. also eyre. OF. errer in the above sense was confused with OF. and F. errer, 'to err', fr. L. errāre: see err.

erratic, adj., irregular. — F. erratique, fr. L. erraticus, 'wandering, straying about, roving', fr. erratus, pp. of errare, 'to wander, stray about, rove'. See err and -ic. Derivative: erratic, n.

erratum, n. (pl. errata), an error in writing or printing. — L., neut. pp. of errare, 'to err'. See err.

erroneous, adj. — L. errôneus, 'wandering, straying, roving'. See err. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

Derivatives: erroneous-ly, adv., erroneous-ness, n. error, n. — L. error, 'a wandering, straying about, missing the right way, wandering from the truth, error', rel. to errāre, 'to wander, stray about'. See err.

'satz 540 541 escort

ersatz, n., a substitute. — G., lit. 'replacement', fr. ersetzen, 'to replace', fr. OHG. irsezzen, fr. pref. ir-, unaccented equivalent of pref. -ur, and setzen, 'to set'. See a-, intensive pref., and set, v. Erse, n., pertaining to Scottish or Irish Gaelic. — A var. of Irish.

Derivative: Erse, n., Scottish or Irish Gaelic. erst, adv., formerly (archaic). — ME. erest, erste, fr. OE. ærest, 'soonest, earliest' (rel. to OS. and OHG. ērist, MHG. ērst, G. erst); superl. of ær, 'soon, before (in time)'. See ere and cp. early. Compound: erst-while. adv.

erubescence, n., process of becoming red. — L. ērubēscentia, 'a blushing', fr. ērubēscēns, gen. entis. See next word and -ce.

erubescent, adj., reddening, blushing. — L. ērubēscēns, gen. -entis, pres part. of ērubēscere, 'to grow red, blush', fr. e- and rubēscere, 'to grow red', inchoative of rubēre, 'to be red'. See rubric and -escent and cp. rubescent.

eruct, tr. and intr. v., to belch. — F. éructer, fr. L. ēructāre, 'to belch forth'. See next word.

eructate, intr. v., to belch. — L. ēructātus, pp. of ēructāre, 'to belch forth', fr. e- and ructāre, 'to belch', frequentative formed fr. (ē)ructus, pp. of (ē)rūgere, to belch', from the I.-E. imitative base \*reug-, 'to belch', whence also Lith. rūgiu, rūgti, 'to belch', Gk. ἐρυγή, 'eructation', Arm. orcam, 'I belch'. The letter o in Arm. orcam (for \*o-rucam) and ε in Gk. ἐρυγή are prosthetic and due to the influence of the initial r; cp. Gk. ἐ-ρυθρός, 'red', which is cogn. with L. ruber, 'red', and see erysipelas.

eructation, n. — L. ēructātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a belching forth', fr. ēructātus, pp. of ēructāre. See prec. word and -ion.

erudite, adj., learned. — L. ērudītus, pp. of ērudīre, 'to polish, instruct', lit. 'to bring out of the rough', fr. e- and rudis, 'rough'. See rude. Derivatives: erudite-ly, adv., erudite-ness, n.

erudition, n. — L. ērudītiō, gen. -ōnis, 'instruction, education', fr. ērudītus, pp. of ērudīre. See prec. word and -ion.

erupt, intr. v. — L. ēruptus, pp. of ērumpere, 'to break out, burst', fr. e- and rumpere, 'to break forth'. See rupture.

eruption, n. — L. ēruptiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a breaking out', fr. ēruptus, pp. of ērumpere. See prec. word and -ion.

eruptive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. ēruptus, pp. of ērumpere. See erupt.

Derivatives: eruptive, n., eruptive-ly, adv.

Ervum, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — L. ervum, 'the bitter vetch', which, together with Gk. ὅροβος, 'the bitter vetch', ἐρέβινθος, 'chick-pea', OS. eriwit, erit, MDu. erwete. OHG. arawei3 (MHG. arwi3, ärwi3, G. Erbse), 'pea', of s.m., prob. derives from an unknown, perh. non-Indo-European, language. Cp. arvejon, Orobanche.

-ery, suff. denoting I) things collectively, as in finery; 2) place where something is produced.

as in bakery; 3) business, trade, occupation, as in archery, surgery; 4) behavior, conduct, as in foolery. — OF. or F. -erie, a suff. compounded of OF. or F. -ier (fr. L. -ārius) and OF. or F. -ie (fr. L. -ia). See -er, suff. denoting connectedness, and -y (representing OF. or F. -ie) and cp. -ry. Eryngium, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἡρύγγιον, dimin. of ἤρυγγος (fem.), 'sea holly, eryngo', rel. to ἤρυγγος (masc.), 'goatsbeard'; prob. derived fr. ἦρ, contracted form of ἔαρ, 'spring', and lit. meaning 'spring flower'; see Frisk, GEW., p. 644. See Eranthemum and cp. Aruncus.

eryngo, n., a plant of the genus Eryngium. — Gk. ἤρυγγος, 'sea holly, eryngo'. See prec. word. Erysibe, n., a genus of powdery mildews (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐρυσίβη, 'mildew', which is prob. rel. to ἐρυθρός, 'red', ἐρυσίπελας, 'erysipelas'. See erysipelas.

Erysimum, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (bot.) — L., fr. Gk. ἐρύσιμον, 'hedgemustard', fr. ἐρύειν, 'to draw, drag', fr. base \*Fερυ-, 'to draw', whence also ἔρυμα, 'fence, guard', ῥῦτήρ, 'one who draws'.

erysipelas, n., an acute inflammatory disease of the skin. — Gk. ἐρυσίπελας, lit. 'red skin', fr. ἐρυθρός, 'red', and -πελας, 'skin' (used only in compounds), which is cogn. with L. pellis, 'skin'. Gk. ἐρυθρός is cogn. with L. ruber, rūfus, 'red', rubēre, 'to be red', Goth. raups, OE. rēad, 'red'. The initial ἐ in ἐρυθρός is prosthetic and due to the circumstance that the Greek never begins a word with r. (Initial ρ in Greek words is the equivalent of I.-E. \*sr- or \*wr-.) See red and cp. Erysibe, Erysiphe, Erythronium. For the second element in ervsipelas see fell, 'hide'.

Erysiphe, n., a synonym of Erysibe (bot.) — ModL., short for \*Erysisiphe (see haplology); compounded of έρυσι- (for έρυθρός), 'red', and σίφων, 'tube'. See prec. word and siphon.

erythema, n., redness of the skin (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐρύθημα, 'redness of the skin', fr. ἐρυθαίνειν, 'to make red', dye red', fr. ἐρεύθειν, of s.m., which is rel. to ἐρυθρός, 'red'. See erysipelas and -ma.

erythro-, before a vowel erythr-, combining form meaning 'red'. — Gk. ἐρυθρο-, ἐρυθρ-, fr. ἐρυθρός, 'red'. See erysipelas.

erythrocyte, n., a red blood cell. — Compounded of erythro- and -cyte.

Erythronium, n., a genus of plants, the dog's-tooth violet (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐρυθρός, 'red'. See erythro-.

Esau, n., the son of Isaac and Rebecca (*Bible*). — Late L. *Esau*, fr. Gk. 'Hoaū, fr. Heb. '*Esaw*, prob. meaning lit. 'hairy', and rel. to Arab. *d'thā*, 'hairy'. See Gen. 25: 25.

escadrille, n., a small naval squadron. — F., fr. Sp. escuadrilla, dimin. of escuadra, 'square, squad, squadron', fr. escuadrar, 'to square', fr. VL. \*exquadrāre. See square and cp. squad, squadron.

escalade, n., the act of scaling the walls of a fortified place by means of ladders. — F., fr. It. scalata, prop. fem. pp. of scalare, 'to climb by means of a ladder', fr. scala, 'ladder'. See scale, 'measure', and -ade.

Derivatives: escalade, tr. v., escalad-er, n.

escalator, n., a moving staircase. — ModL. See escalade and agential suff. -or.

Escallonia, n., a genus of South American shrubs (bot.) — ModL., named after its discoverer, the 18th cent. Spanish traveler Escallón. For the ending see suff. -ia.

Escalloniaceae, n. pl., a family of shrubs. — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae. escalloniaceous, adj. — Formed fr. Escallonia with suff. -aceous.

escalop, escallop, n., scallop shell; scallop. — OF. escalope, 'shell'. See scallop.

Derivative: excal(l)op-ed, adj. (her.)

escapade, n., a wild prank. — F., fr. Sp. escapada, 'escape', prop. fem. pp. of escapar, 'to escape'. See next word and -ade.

escape, intr. and tr. v. — ME. escapen, fr. ONF. escaper, which corresponds to OF. eschaper (F. échapper), 'to escape', orig. 'to throw off the cowl', fr. VL. \*excappāre (whence also Ruman. scăpà, It. scappare, OProvenç., Catal., Sp. escapar, Port. escappar), formed fr. 1st ex- and Late L. cappa, 'hood, mantle'. See cape, 'cloak'. Derivatives: escape, n., escapement (q.v.),

escapement, n. — Formed on analogy of F. échappement from escape with suff. -ment.

escap-er, n.

escarbuncle, n. (her.) — OF. (F. escarboucle), fr. L. carbunculus, 'a small coal; a bright, reddish kind of precious stone', dimin. of carbō, gen. -ōnis 'coal'. See carbon and cp. carbuncle.

escarp, n., a steep slope. — F. escarpe, fr. It. scarpa, prob. derived fr. Goth. \*skrapa, which is rel. to MHG. schrof, 'crag'. Cp. scarp, n.

escarp, tr. v., to make into an escarp. — F. escarper, fr. escarpe. See escarp, n.

escarpment, n., wide ground formed into an escarp. — F. escarpement, fr. escarper. See prec. word and -ment.

-esce, suff. forming inchoative verbs. — L. -ēscō, -ēscere, cogn. with Gk. -σκ-ω, -σκ-ειν, OI. -ccha, Avestic -sa-; cp. OI. gácchati, Avestic jasaiti, 'goes', Gk. βάσκω, 'I go'; OI. prccháti, Avestic p<sup>e</sup>resaiti, 'asks', corresp. to L. poscere (for \*porc-scere), 'to demand, desire', OHG. forscōn (MHG. vorschen, G. forschen), 'to search, inquire'. Cp. verbal suff. -ish. Cp. also -escency, -escent.

-escence, suff. forming abstract nouns from adjectives ending in -escent. — See -escent and -ce. -escency, suff. denoting incipiency. — See the suffixes -escent and -cy.

escent, suff. forming adjectives and nouns from verbs and meaning 'beginning to; beginning to be in the condition expressed by the verb'. — L. -ēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. suff. of verbs

into -escere; meaning 'to begin to ...'. See -esce and -ent.

eschalot, n. — See shallot.

eschar, n., a dry crust on a burn (med.) — Late L. eschara, fr. Gk. ἐσχάρα, 'hearth; scar from a burn', See scar, 'mark on the skin'.

escharotic, adj., causing an eschar; caustic. — Late L. escharōticus, fr. Gk. ἐσχαρωτικός, fr. ἐσχάρῶ. See prec. word and -ic.

eschatology, n., the doctrine of the last things. — Lit. 'the study of the last things', fr. Gk. ἔσχατος, 'furthest, remotest, last', and -λογίᾶ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. Gk. ἔσχατος is a derivative of ἐξ (Boeotian ἐς), 'out of'; see 2nd ex-. For the second element see -logy.

Derivatives: eschatolog-ical, adj., eschatolog-ist, n.

escheat, n., the reverting of the land to the king or another lord of the fee. — ME. eschete, fr. OF. eschëoite, prop. fem. pp. of escheoir (F. échoir), fr. VL. \*excadēre, 'to fall out', fr. 1st ex and \*cadēre, corresponding to L. cadēre, 'to fall'. See cadence and cp. cheat, decay.

Derivative: escheat, intr. and tr. v.

eschew, tr. v., to shun, avoid. — ME. eschewen, eschuen, fr. OF. eschiwer, eschiver, eschever, 'to shun', fr. Frankish \*skiuhan, which is rel. to OHG. sciuhen, 'to avoid, escape', MHG. schiuhen, G. scheuen, 'to fear, shun, shrink from', MHG. schiech, G. scheu, 'shy, timid'. It. schivare, 'to avoid, shun, protect from' (whence F. esquiver, 'to avoid, dodge'), derives fr. It. schivo, 'shy, bashful', which is a loan word fr. WTeut. \*skiu, 'shy'. See shy and cp. skew, which is a doublet of eschew.

Derivatives: eschew-al, n., eschew-er, n.

Eschscholtzia, n., a genus of herbs of the Papaveraceae. — ModL., named after the German botanist Johann Friedrich von *Eschscholtz* (1793-1831). For the ending see suff. -ia.

esclandre, n., a scandal, scandalous scene. — F., fr. OF. escandle, fr. earlier escandele, fr. L. scandalum. See scandal and cp. slander.

esclavage, n., necklace. — F., lit. 'slavery', fr. esclave, 'slave'. See slave and -age.

escoba, n., tropical American mallow. — Sp., 'broom,' fr. L. scōpa, 'twig, shoot; broom, besom,' which is rel. to scāpus, 'shaft, beam', fr. I.-E. base \*skāp-, \*skōp-, 'shaft, thin branch', whence also shaft, 'stem, stock', and scepter (qq.y.) Cp. also scopa.

esconson, n. (archit.) — OF. escoinson (F. écoincon, ecoinson), 'jamb of doors or windows'. See scuncheon, which is a doublet of esconson.

Escorial, n., a palace built in the 16th century by Philip II of Spain, NW. of Madrid. — Sp., prop. 'a place where a mine has been exhausted', fr. escoria, 'dross, scoria', fr. L. scoria, of s.m. See scoria and adj. suff. -al.

escort, n., a person or persons accompanying another or others for protection, courtesy, etc. —

escritoire 542

F. escorte, fr. It. scorta, fr. scorgere, 'to show, to guide', fr. VL. \*excorrigere, fr. 1st ex- and L. corrigere, 'to make straight, set right'. See correct, adi.

Derivative: escort, tr. v.

escritoire, n., a writing desk. — OF. (F. écritoire), fr. Late L. scriptōrium, 'place for writing', prop. neut. of the Latin adjective scriptōrius, 'pertaining to writing', fr. scriptus, pp. of scrībere, 'to write'. See scribe and cp. scriptorium, which is a doublet of escritoire.

escrow, n., a written engagement (law). — OF. escroe, escroue, 'roll of papers'. See scroll.

escudo, n., 1) name of various Spanish and Portuguese gold and silver coins; 2) the gold monetary unit of Portugal. — Sp. and Port. escudo, fr. L. scūtum, 'shield'. See scutum and cp. escutcheon.

esculent, adj., eatable; edible. — L. ēsculentus, 'good to eat, eatable', fr. ēsca, 'food', fr. \*ēdsqā (cp. Lith. ėskà, 'appetite'), fr. I.-E. base \*ed-,
'to eat'. See eat.

escutcheon, n., a shield on which a coat of arms is depicted (her.) — ONF. escuchon, corresponding to OF. escuson, F. écusson, fr. VL. \*scūtiōnem, acc. of \*scūtiō, fr. L. scūtum, 'shield'. See scutum and cp. scutcheon, escudo. For the collateral forms escutcheon and scutcheon cp. espy. spy: esquire, squire; estate, state.

Esdras, n., either of two apocryphal books ascribed to Ezra. — Gk. "Εσδρᾶς, fr. Heb. 'Ezrá. See Ezra.

-ese, suff. used to form adjectives or nouns denoting 'names of nations or their language' (cp. Portuguese, Chinese, etc.) — OF. -eis (F. -ois) fr. L. -ēnsis.

-ese, suff. used in chemistry to denote an enzyme that accelerates synthetic action. — Suggested as a collateral form of -ase (q.v.)

-esis, suff. denoting *process of action.* — ModL., fr. Gk. -ησις, formed fr. ε-stem verbs. Cp. -asis, -osis, -iasis.

eskar, esker, n., deposit left by a subglacial stream (geol.) — Ir. eiscir, 'a ridge'.

Eskimo, n. and adj. — N. American Indian eskimantsik, 'eaters of raw flesh', a name given by the Algonquians to the N. American Indian tribes living in the Arctic and Greenland. Cp. Husky.

Esmeralda, fem. PN. — Sp., lit. 'cmerald'. See emerald.

eso-, combining form meaning 'within'. — Fr. Gk. ἔσω (Ion. εἴσω), 'in, within', which stand for \*ἔνσω and are rel. to ἐς, εἰς (for \*ἐνς), 'into', and to ἐν, 'in'. See 2nd en-.

Esocidae, n. pl., a family of fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. *esox*, gen. *esocis*, 'a kind of fish' (prob. 'salmon'), a word of Gaulish origin. Cp. OCo., MBret. *ehoc*, Ir. *ēo* (gen. *iach*), 'salmon'.

esophage, form of esophago- before a vowel, esophageal, oesophageal, adj., pertaining to the

esophagus. — See esophagus and adj. suff. -al. esophago-, before a vowel esophag-, pertaining to the esophagus. — Fr. Gk. οἰσοφάγος. See next word.

esophagus, n., the gullet (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. οἰσοφάγος, 'the gullet', which prob. means lit. 'bearer of food', and is compounded of οἴσω, 'I shall carry' (used as future of φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'), a word of unknown etymology, and wαγείν, 'to eat'. See -phagous.

esoteric, adj., intended for the initiated only, secret. — Gk. ἐσωτερικός, lit. 'pertaining to those within', fr. ἐσωτέρω, 'more within', compar. of ἔσω, 'within'. See eso- and cp. exoteric. For the etymology of the compar. suff. -ter see -ther and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: esoteric, n., esoteric-al-ly, adv., esoteric-ism. n

espadon, n., a long two-handed sword. — F., fr. It. spadone, augment. of spada, 'sword', fr. L. spada. See spade and cp. words there referred to. For the It. augment. suff. -one see -oon.

espagnolette, n., bolt for a casement window. — F., fr. espagnol, 'Spanish' (fr. Espagne, 'Spain'), and dimin. suff. -ette.

espalier, n., a trellis or framework on which fruit trees are trained flat. — F., fr. It. spalliera, fr. spalla, 'shoulder', fr. L. spatula, 'broad piece', whence also F. épaule, 'shoulder'. See epaulet and cp. epaulière.

Derivative; espalier, tr. v.

esparto, n., also esparto grass. — Sp. esparto, fr. L. spartum, fr. Gk. σπάρτον, 'rope, cable; Spanish broom; esparto', which is rel. to σπάρτος, 'Spanish broom; esparto', and to σπεῖρα, 'coil, twist', and prob. cogn. with Lith. spartas, 'band'. See spire, 'spiral', and cp. Sparting, Spartium.

especial, adj. — ME., fr. OF. especial (F. spécial), fr. L. speciālis. See special, which is a doublet of especial.

Derivatives; especial-ly, adv., especial-ness, n.

Esperanto, n. — Fr. Esperanto, pseudonym of Dr. Lazarus Ludwig Zamenhof (1859-1917), inventor of this language, fr. Sp. esperanza, 'hope', fr. esperar, 'to hope', fr. L. sperāre. See despair and -ance.

Derivatives: Esperant-ic, adj., Esperant-ism, n., Esperant-ist, n. and adj.

espial, n. — OF. espiaille, fr. espier, 'to spy'. See espy and subst. suff. -al.

espionage, n. — F. espionnage, 'spying', fr. espion, 'spy', fr. It. spione. See espy and -age.

esplanade, n., a level place; esp. one serving as a promenade. — F., fr. It. spianata, 'leveling; esplanade', prop. subst. use of the fem. pp. of spianare, 'to level', fr. L. explānāre, 'to flatten, level', whence also explain (q.v.)

espousal, n. — OF. espousailles (F. épousailles), fr. L. spōnsālia, 'betrothal, espousal' (whence also OProvenç, espozalha, OSp. esposayas, Sp. esponsales), prop. neut. pl. of the adjective spōn-

sālis, 'pertaining to betrothal', fr. spōnsus, pp. of spondēre, 'to engage oneself, promise'. See spouse and subst. suff. -al and cp. spousal.

espouse, tr. v. — OF. espouser (F. épouser), fr. L. spônsāre, 'to betroth, espouse', freq. of spondēre (pp. spônsus), 'to engage oneself, promise'. See prec. word and cp. spouse.

Derivative: espous-er, n.

espressivo, adv., with expression (musical direction). — It., 'expressive', fr. espresso, fr. L. expressus, 'distinct', lit. 'expressed', pp. of exprimere. See express. adi. and -ive.

esprit, n., spirit, wit. — F., fr. L. spiritus. See spirit.

esprit de corps, spirit of attachedness and devotion to a body of persons associated. — F., lit. 'spirit of the body'. See prec. word, de- and corps. espy, tr. v. — ME. espien, fr. OF. espier (F. épier), fr. Frankish \*spehōn, which is rel. to OHG. spehōn, 'to spy'. See spy, v.

esquamate, adj., having no scales (zool. and bot.)

— Formed fr. e- and L. squāmātus, 'scaly', fr. squāma, 'scale'. See squama and cp. desquamate.
-esque, suff. — F., fr. It. -esco, borrowed fr. Teut.
-isk. See adj. suff. -ish.

esquire, n. — ME. esquier, fr. OF. escuyer, esquier (F. écuyer), 'squire, equerry', orig. 'shield-bearer', fr. VL. scūtārius, 'shield bearer' (but classical L. scūtārius means 'shield maker'), fr. L. scūtum, 'shield'. See equerry and cp. squire. esquise, n., first sketch. — F., fr. It. schizzo. See sketch.

ess, n., 1) the letter s; 2) anything shaped like the letter s.

-ess, suff. forming feminine nouns, as in *countess*, hostess. — ME. -esse, fr. OF. (= F.) -esse, fr. Late L. -issa (whence also It. -ezza, Sp., Port. -esa), fr. Gk. -τσσα, which—in classical Greek—occurs only in βασίλισσα, 'queen' (fr. βασιλεύς, 'king'). However, in later Greek, several other nouns were formed on analogy of βασίλισσα (cp. e.g. πανδόχισσα, 'female innkeeper', fr. πανδοχεύς. 'innkeeper').

-ess, suff. forming nouns of quality from adjectives, as in duress. — ME. -esse, fr. OF. (= F.) -esse, fr. L. -itia, whence also It. -ezza, Provenç., Sp., Port. -eza. Cp. the subst. suffixes -ice, -ise. essay, tr. and intr. v. — OF. essaier (F. essayer), fr. VL. \*exagiāre, 'to weigh', fr. L. exagium, 'a weighing', fr. exigere, 'to weigh, measure, examine', lit. 'to drive out', fr. 1st ex- and agere, 'to drive'. See agent and cp. assay.

essay, n. — OF. (= F.) essai, fr. essaier. See essay, v.

essayist, n., a writer of essays. — A hybrid coined fr. essay, n., and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin. Derivatives: essayist-ic, essayist-ic-al, adjs., essayist-ic-al-ly, adv.

esse, n., being, actual existence. — L. esse, 'to be', fr. I.-E. base \*es-, 'to be', whence also L. es-t, 'is', OI. dsmi, Hitt. esmi, Arm. em, Gk. είμι, Lesb. and Thessal. ἐμμί, Dor. ἡμί, Alb.

jam, OSlav. jesmi, Lith. esmi, OIr. am, Goth. im, OE. eom, eam, am, 'I am', OI. smáh, Gk. ἐσμέν, Ion. εἰμέν, Dor. εἰμές, Lith. ēsme, OSlav. jesmū, L. sumus, 'we are' (L. sum, 'I am', has been formed on analogy of the pl. sumus). Cp. absence, absent, -ent, entity, essence, essential, interest, presence, present, prosit. Cp. also am, art, are, is, sin, 'transgression', sooth. Cp. also etymology, etymon, heteroousian, homoiousian, homoousian, onto-, sattwa, suttee, swastika.

essence, n. — F., fr. L. essentia, 'being or essence of a thing', fr. essent-, pres. part. stem of esse, 'to be'; prop. loan translation of Gk. odotā, 'essence'. See esse and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ence.

Essene, n., a member of an ancient Jewish sect of ascetics, first appearing in history in the 2nd century B.C.E. — L. Essēnī (pl.), 'the Essenes', fr. Gk. 'Εσσηνοί. Most scholars derive this word from Heb. tzenū'im, 'the modest ones', or from Heb. hāshā'im, 'the silent ones'. It is more probable, however, that Gk. 'Εσσηνοί derives fr. Syr. hāsén, pl. absolute state of hāsé, 'pious'; cp. the pl. emphatic state hasayyá, whence the parallel Greek form 'Εσσαϊοι. This etymology gains in probability by the fact that Philo (in Quod omnis probus liber sit, § 13) identifies the Essenes with the 'Pious' (τῶν 'Εσσαίων ἢ ὁσίων = 'of the Essenes or the Pious').

Derivatives: Essen-ian, adj., Essen-ian-ism, n., Essen-ic, Essen-ic-al, adjs., Essen-ism, n., Essen-ize. tr. v.

essential, adj. — ML. essentiālis, 'essential', fr. L. essentia. See essence and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: essential-ity, n., essential-ly, adv. essonite, also, more correctly, hessonite, n., cinnamon stone (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ήσσων, 'inferior to', compar. of ήκα, 'slightly, a little, slowly, faintly'; which is prob. cogn. with L. sēgnis, 'slow, tardy, sluggish'. The cinnamon stone was so called in allusion to its being less hard than true hyacinth and some other minerals.

-est, suff. forming the superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs. — ME., fr. OE. -ost, -est, rel. to ON. -astr, -str, OHG. -isto, -ōsto, G. -est, Goth. -ists, -osts, and cogn. with Gk. -ιστος, OI. -istha; formed orig. from the compar. suff. through the addition of a suff. beginning with t. See compar. suff. -er and cp. Anchistea, Calista, Callisto, kakistocracy, protista.

-est, -st, suff. of the second person singular indicative of English verbs (as in doest, dost, diddest, didst, etc.) — ME., fr. OE. -ast, -est, -st, rel. to OHG. -ist, -\(\tilde{o}st\), -\(\tilde{o}st\), -\(\tilde{c}st\), -\(\ti

establishmentarian 544

Derivatives: establish-ed, adj., establish-ment, n., establishmentarian (q.v.)

establishmentarian, n., adherent of the principle of an established church. — Formed fr. establishment (see prec. word) with suff. -arian.

estacade, n., a dike of stakes in the sea or river.

— F., fr. Sp. estacada, fr. estaca, 'stake', which is of Teut. origin. See stake, and -ade and cp. stockade.

estafette, n., a courier, esp. a mounted one. — F., fr. It. staffetta, 'small stirrup; courier', dimin. of staffa, 'stirrup', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. G. Stapfe, 'footstep', and see E. step. For the ending see suff. -ette.

estate, n. — ME. estat, fr. OF. estat (F. état), fr. L. status, 'condition, state'. See state.

esteem, tr. v. — ME. estemen, fr. OF. (= F.) estimer, fr. L. aestimāre, fr. OL. aestumāre, 'to value, appraise', which is denominated fr. \*aistemos, lit. 'one who cuts the ore', fr. aes, gen. aeris, 'ore', and I.-E. base \*tem-, 'to cut', whence also Gk. τέμνειν, 'to cut'. For the first element see ore, for the second see tome.

Derivative: esteem, n.

Estella, fem. PN. — Sp., lit. 'star', fr. L. stēlla. See star and cp. Stella, stellar.

ester, n., any compound ether (chem.) — G. Ester, coined by the German chemist Leopold Gmelin (1788-1853) in 1848 from the abbreviation of Essigäther, which is compounded of Essig, 'vinegar', and Äther 'ether'. Essig derives fr. MHG. e33ich, fr. OHG. e33ih, fr. \*atēcum, metathetized form of L. acētum, 'vinegar' (whence Goth. akeit); see acetum. For the second element see ether.

Esther, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, wife of the Persian king Ahasuerus. — Gk. Έσθήρ, fr. Heb. *Estér*, fr. Pers. *sitareh*, 'star', which is rel. to Avestic and OI. *stár*-, and cogn. with Gk. ἀστήρ, L. *stēlla*, 'star'. See star.

Estheria, n., a genus of branchiopod crustaceans.

— Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ia.

esthesia, aesthesia, n., sensibility. — ModL. aesthesia, fr. Gk. αἴσθησις, 'perception, sensation', from the stem of αἰσθάνομαι. See esthete and -ia and cp. anesthesis.

esthesio-, aesthesio-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to perception'. — Fr. Gk. αἴσθησις. See prec. word and cp. kinesthesia, pallesthesia. esthete, also aesthete, n. — Gk. αἰσθητής, 'one who perceives', from the stem of αἰσθάνομαι (for \*ἀϜισ-θ-άνομαι), 'I perceive', aor. αἰσθέσθαι, shortened fr. \*ἀϜισ-θ-έσθαι, rel. to ἀτω (for \*ἀϜίω), 'I hear', lit. 'I perceive by the ear', and cogn. with L. audiō (for \*awis-d-iō), 'I hear', fr. I.-E. base \*awēi-, 'to perceive'. See audible and cp. esthesia, anesthesia, anesthetic, coenesthesis.

esthetic, aesthetic, adj. — Gk. αίσθητικός, 'perceptive', fr. αίσθητός, 'sensible, perceptible', verbal adj. of αίσθάνομαι. See esthete and cp. kinesthetic.

Derivatives: (a)esthetic-al-ly, adv., (a)esthetic-ism, n.

esthetics, aesthetics, n. — G. Ästhetik, coined by A.G. Alexander Baumgarten (1714-62) about 1750 fr. Gk. αἰσθητικός, 'perceptive' (see prec. word), to denote that branch of science which deals with beauty.

estimable, adj. — F., fr. L. aestimābilis, 'valuable, estimable', fr. aestimāre. See esteem and -able. Derivatives: estimab-ly, adv., estimable-ness, n. estimate, tr. and intr. v. — L. aestimātus, pp. of aestimāre, 'to value, appraise'. see esteem, v., and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: estimate, n., estimating-ly, adv., estimation(q.v.), estimat-ive, adj., estimator(q.v.) estimation, n. — OF. (= F.) estimation, fr. L. aestimātiōnem, acc. of aestimātiō, 'money value of a thing, valuation', fr. aestimātus, pp. of aestimāre. See prec. word and -ion.

estimator, n. — L. aestimātor, 'valuer, appraiser', fr. aestimātus, pp. of aestimāre. See estimate and agential suff. -or.

estival, aestival, adj., pertaining to summer. — F. estival, fr. L. aestīvālis, 'pertaining to summer', fr. aestīvus, of s.m., fr. aestus, 'heat', which is rel. to aestās, gen. aestātis, 'summer', lit. 'hot season', fr. I.-E. base \*aidh-, 'to burn', whence also L. aedes, 'a building, sanctuary, temple'. See edify and words there referred to and cp. esp. estuary.

estivate, aestivate, intr. v., 1) to spend the summer; 2) to spend the summer in a dormant condition. — L. aestīvātus, pp. of aestīvāre, 'to spend the summer', fr. aestīvus. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: (a)estivat-ion, n.

estoile, n., a star with six or eight points (her.) — OF. estoile (F. étoile), fr. L. stēlla, 'star'. See stellar.

estop, tr. v., to bar; (law), to bar by estoppel. — AF. and OF. estoper (F. étouper), 'to stop', fr. L. \*stuppāre, 'to stop with flax or tow' (whence also It. stoppare, OProvenç. estopar), Fr. L. stuppa, stūpa, 'the coarse part of flax, tow'. See stop.

estoppel, n., preclusion of a statement or claim because it is contrary to a previous statement or claim (law). — OF. estoupail, 'stopper, bung', fr. estoper. See prec. word and subst. suff. el. estovers, n. pl., necessaries granted by law; specif. wood for a tenant, alimony for a wife. — OF. inf. estover, estovoir, 'to be necessary', used as a noun; of uncertain origin; cp. stover. For the subst. use of the infinitive in law terms see attainder and cp. words there referred to.

estrade, n., a platform. — F., fr. Sp. estrado, fr. L. strātum, 'something spread out', neut. pp. of sternere, 'to spread out, cover'. See stratum and cp. words there referred to.

estradiol, n., a crystalline estrogenic hormono  $C_{18}H_{24}O_2$  (biochem.) — Coined fr. estrus, pref. di-, and -ol, a suff. denoting alcohol.

estrange, tr. v. — OF. estrangier, estranger, 'to alienate', fr. VL. \*extrāneāre, 'to treat as a stranger', fr. L. extrāneus, 'stranger'. See strange.

Derivatives: estrang-ed-ness, n., estrange-ment, n., estrang-er, n.

estrangelo, n., a type of Syriac cursive writing characterized by rounded letters. — Syr. estrangelo, fr. Gk. στρογγύλος, 'twisted, round'. See stringent and cp. words there referred to.

estray, n., a strayed animal (law). — AF. estray, fr. OF. estraier, 'wandering, stray, lost'. See stray, n.

estreat, n., true extract, copy. — AF. estrete, fr. OF. estraite, fr. L. extracta, prop. fem. of extractus, pp. of extrahere, 'to draw out'. See extract.

estrepement, r., waste committed by a tenant for life in lands, woods or houses to the damage of the reversioner (law). — OF., 'waste, ravage', fr. estreper, 'to waste', fr. L. exstirpāre, 'to pluck out by the stem or root, extirpate'. See extirpate and -ment.

estriol, n., a crystalline estrogenic hormone  $C_{18}H_{24}O_3$  (biochem.) — Coined fr. estrus and -ol, a suff, denoting alcohol.

estrogen, n., a substance producing estrus (biochem.) — Coined fr. estrus and -gen.

estrogenic, adj., producing estrus (biochem.) — Coined fr. estrus and -genic.

estrone, n., a female sex hormone; theelin (bio-chem.) — Coined fr. estrus and suff. -one.

estrus, oestrus, n., 1) a vehement desire, frenzy; 2) the sexual heat of female mammals. — L. oestrus, 'gadfly; frenzy', fr. Gk. οἰστρος, 'gadfly; sting; frenzy', which is cogn. with Lith. aistrà, 'violent passion', and prob. also with L. īra, 'anger'. See ire and cp. the first element in Oestrelata.

estuary, n., broad mouth of a river. — L. aestuārium, 'a tideplace, an estuary', fr. aestus, 'heat, fire, the ebb and flow of the sea, tide', rel. to aestus, 'heat'. See estival.

esurience, esuriency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

esurient, adj., hungry; greedy. — L. ēsuriēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of ēsurīre, 'to desire, to eat, be hungry', a desiderative verb formed fr. ēsus, pp. of edere, 'to eat'. See eat. For the desiderative suff. -urīre cp. Abiturient and words there referred to.

Derivative: esurient-lv. adv.

et, conj. meaning 'and'. — L.; cogn. with OI. áti, Avestic aiti, 'over, beyond', Gk. ἔτι, 'yet, still, besides, moreover', Gaul. eti, 'also, moreover', Goth. ib, 'and, but, however', OE., OS. ed-, ON. iδ-, OHG. et-, it-, 'again'. Cp. eddy.

-et, subst. suff. of orig. diminutive force. — OF. and F. -et, prob. of Etruscan origin. In French, the suff. always had and still has diminutive force. For the feminine form of this suff. see -ette. Cp. -let.

-et, an infix used in chemistry (as in *phen-et-idine*), to denote the presence of the *ethyl radical*.

— Short for *ethyl*.

eta, n., name of the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk.  $\frac{\pi}{1}\tau\alpha$ , fr. earlier  $\frac{\pi}{1}\tau\alpha$  (see Theodor Nöldeke, Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft, Strassburg, 1904, p. 124), fr. Heb.  $\frac{\hbar}{e}th$ ; see cheth. The  $\alpha$  was added because a Greek word cannot end with a  $\tau$ ; cp. alpha and words there referred to.

etacism, n., the pronunciation of Gk.  $\tilde{e}ta$  (i.e. the letter  $\eta$ ) as  $\tilde{e}$  i.e. like a in English ale; called the Erasmian pronunciation. — Formed fr. eta with suff. -ism. Cp. itacism.

étage, n., stage. — F., 'abode, stage; story, floor', also 'rank', fr. VL. \*staticum, for L. statiō, 'station, post, residence', lit. 'a standing', fr. stāre, 'to stand'. See state and cp. stage, 'platform'.

étagère, n., cabinet. — F., fr. étage, 'shelf'. See prec. word.

estamine, n., a dress fabric of cotton, worsted or silk. — F. étamine, fr. OF. estamine, fr. VL. \*stāminea, fem. of the Latin adj. stāmineus, 'made of threads', fr. stāmen, gen. stāminis 'warp in the upright loom, thread'. See stamen. étape, n., 1) a halting place for troops; 2) a day's march. — F., 'stage of journey, halting place, distance between two halting places', fr. OF. estaple, fr. MDu. staple, 'storehouse'. See staple. état, n., state. — F., fr. L. status, prop. 'mode of standing'. See state and cp. words there referred to.

étatism, n., state socialism. — F. étatisme, formed fr. état, 'state', with suff. -isme. See prec. word and -ism.

Etat Major, the staff of the army. — F. état-major, fr. état, 'state', and L. major, 'greater'. See état and major, adj.

et cetera, 'and other things'. — L., fr. et, 'and' (see et), and neut. of cēterī, 'the others', which is formed fr. I.-E. pron. pref. \*ce-, 'there; behold' (see he), and I.-E. \*etero-, 'the other', whence also Umbr. etro-, 'another', Avestic a-tāra-, 'one of the two, this', Alb. jātere, jatre, 'the other', OSlav, jeterū, iterū, 'some, one'.

etch, tr. and intr. v., to engrave with acid. — Du. etsen, 'to etch', fr. G. ätzen, 'to corrode', fr. MHG. atzen, etzen, fr. OHG. azzōn, prop. 'to feed, bait', causative of e33an, 'to eat'. See eat. Derivatives: etch, n., etch-er, n., etch-ing, verbal n.

Eteocles, n., son of Oedipus and Jocasta, and king of Thebes (*Greek mythology*). — L., fr. Gk. Ἐτεοχλῆς, lit. 'of true fame', compounded of ἐτεός, 'true, real, genuine', and κλέος, 'fame'. The first element is rel. to ἔτυμος, 'true'; see etymon. The second element is rel. to κλυτός, 'famous', and cogn. with L. in-clutus, in-clytus, of s.m., OE., OS. hlūd, 'loud'. See loud.

eternal, adj. — L. aeternālis, fr. aeternus, 'everlasting, eternal', contracted fr. OL. aeviternus, fr. \*aeviter, an adverb formed fr. aevum, 'age'.

See aeon and adj. suff. -al and cp. age and words there referred to. Cp. also next word.

Derivatives: eternal-ly, adv., eternal-ness, n.

eterne, adj., eternal (poetic). — OF., fr. L. aeternus. See eternal.

eternity, n. — ME. eternite, fr. F. éternité, fr. L. aeternitātem, acc. of aeternitās, fr. aeternus. See eternal and -ity.

eternize, tr. v., to render eternal. — F. éterniser, a hybrid coined fr. L. aeternus (see eternal) and -ize, a suff. of Greek origin.

etesian, adj., annual (said of periodical winds). — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. etēsiae, fr. Gk. ἐτησίαι, 'periodic winds that prevail in the Aegean', lit. 'annual (winds)', fr. ἐτήσιος, 'annual', fr. ἔτος (dial. Fέτος), 'year', which is cogn. with L. vetus, 'old'. See veteran and cp. the second element in trieteric.

-eth, archaic ending of the third person singular of the present indicative, as knoweth. — ME. -eth, -th, fr. OE. -eh, -ah, -h, rel. to ON. -iδ, -ēδ, ōδ-, OHG. -it, -ēt, -ōt, G. -t, Goth. -ih, -aih-, -eih-, -oh-, and cogn. with L. -t, Gk. -τι, OI. -ti, third person sing, pres, indic, endings.

-eth, suff. forming ordinal numbers, as in fortieth. — See -th, suff. forming ordinal numbers. Ethan, masc. PN. — Heb. Ethán, fr. ēthán, 'strong, permanent, perennial, ever-flowing' (said of a river), which is rel. to Arab. wátana, 'was perpetual', wátin, 'anything permanent'.

Ethel, fem. PN. — Not directly fr. OE. Æðelu, which is rel. to æðele, 'noble', but back formation fr. names like Etheldred, Ethelinda (qq.v) Ethelbert, masc. PN. — OE. Æðelbryht, lit. 'bright through nobility', fr. æðele, 'noble', and beorht, 'bright'. For the first element see atheling, for the second see bright. Cp. Albert, which derives — through the medium of French — fr. OHG. Adalbert, the exact equivalent of OE. Æðelbryht, and cp. words there referred to.

Etheldred, fem. PN. -- OE. Æðelðryð, lit. 'of noble strength', compounded of æðele, 'noble'. and  $\partial r \bar{\nu} \partial$ , 'strength'. For the first element see atheling. The second element is rel. to ON, brūðr, 'strength', ON, brō-ask, 'to thrive', broskr, 'strong', OHG, triuwen, 'to blossom, flourish', trouwen, 'to grow', MHG, druo, 'fruit'. Ethelinda, fem. PN. — Formed fr. OE. zõele. 'noble', and lindi, 'a serpent'. For the first element see atheling and cp. the two prec, words. The second element is rel. to OHG, lind, lint, 'serpent', OHG. lindwurm, MHG. lintwurm (renewed in G. Lindwurm), 'dragon', ON. linnr (for \*linbr), 'serpent', lit, 'the lithe animal', fr. I.-E. base \*lent-, 'flexible', whence also ON., OE. lind, 'linden tree', lit. 'the tree with pliant bast', OE. līðe, OHG. lindi, 'soft, mild, gentle'. See lithe and cp. linden.

ether, also aether, n., 1) the upper regions of space; 2) (chem.), a colorless liquid used as an anesthetic. — L. aether, fr. Gk. αlθήρ, 'the upper, purer air, ether', which, together with

αἴθρα, 'the clean sky, fair weather', derives fr. αἴθειν, 'to burn', fr. I.-E. base \*aidh-, 'to burn', whence also L. aedēs, 'a building, sanctuary, temple'. See edify and words there referred to and cp. esp. Aethusa, Ethiop; cp. also hypaethral. As a chemical term, the word aether was coined by August Sigmund Frobenius (in 1730), the discoverer of this liquid.

ethereal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. aethereus, fr. Gk. αθθέριος, 'pertaining to ether', fr. αθθήρ. See prec. word.

Derivatives: ethereal-ity, n., ethereat-ize, tr. v., ethereal-iz-ation, n., ethereal-ly, adv., ethereal-ness, n.

etherification, n. - See ether and -fication.

etherify, tr. v., to change into ether. — See ether and -fy.

ethic, n., ethics. — F. éthique, fr. L. ēthica, fr. Gk. ἡθική (scil. τέχνη), 'moral art', fem. of ἡθικός. 'moral'. See ethical.

ethic, adj., ethical (now rare). — See ethical. ethical, adi., relating to morality; moral. — Formed with adi, suff. -al fr. Gk. Adixoc. 'pertaining to morals, moral', fr. 790c, 'habit .custom, usage, disposition, character, moral', rel. to έθος (for \*σΓέθος), 'custom, usage', έθίζειν, 'to accustom',  $\varepsilon i\omega \vartheta \alpha$ , (for \* $\sigma \varepsilon - \sigma F \omega \vartheta - \alpha$ ), 'I am accustomed', and cogn, with OI. svadhá. 'custom, peculiarity', L. sodālis (for \*swedhālis). 'fellow, companion', suëscere, 'to become accustomed', Goth. sidus, OHG. situ, MHG. site, G. Sitte, MDu. sede, Du. zede, ON. sior, Dan. sæd, OS. sidu, 'custom, habit, usage'. The orig. meaning of all these words was 'property, peculiarity'. They are traceable to I.-E. \*swedh-, 'a compound base lit. meaning 'to make one's own', formed from the reflexive base \*swe-, 'his. her, its, one's', and \*dhē-, 'to make, do'. See sui- and theme and cp. ethos, cacoethes, ethnic, Cp. also custom and words there referred to. Derivatives: ethical-ity, n., ethical-ly, adv., ethical-ness, n.

ethicize, tr. v., to make ethical. — See ethic, adj., and -ize.

ethico-, combining form expressing relation to ethics. — Fr. Gk. ἠθικός, 'pertaining to morals'. See ethical.

ethics, n., the science of morality. — See ethic, n., and -ics.

Ethiop, n., an Ethiopian. — L. Aethiops, fr. Gk. Alθίοψ, which prob. means lit. 'burnt face', fr. αίθειν, 'to burn' and δψ, 'eye, face'. See ether and optic. Cp. Gk. αlθοψ, 'fiery-looking'.

Ethiopia, n. — L. Aethiopia, fr. Gk. Αθοισπία, 'Ethiopia', fr. Αθοίοψ. See pree. word and 1st-ia. Derivatives: Ethiopi-an, adj. and n.

ethmoid, ethmoidal, adj., sievelike; pertaining to a bone or bones forming part of the septum and walls of the nasal cavity (anat. and zool.) — Gk. ήθμοειδής, 'like a sieve', compounded of ήθμός, 'sieve' and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. The first element derives fr. ήθεῖν, 'to

sift', which is cogn. with Lith. siėtas, OSlav. sito (for \*sēi-to-), 'sieve', W. hidl, ON. sāld (for \*sē-tlo), 'sieve', Alb. šoš, 'I sift'. For the second element see -oid.

Derivative: ethmoid, n., and ethmoid bone.

ethnarch, n., governor of a nation or province. — Gk. ἐθνάρχης, 'ruler of the people', compounded of ἔθνος, 'people' and -άρχης, 'leader'. See ethnic and -arch.

ethnarchy, n., the office of an ethnarch. — Gk. ἐθναρχία, fr. ἐθνάρχης. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. -ἰα).

ethnic, adj., related to a race. — L. ethnicus, fr. Gk. ἐθνυχός, fr. ἔθνος, 'nation, race' (in Eccles. Greek the plural ἔθνη means 'the heathens, gentiles'). Gk. ἔθνος prob. stands for \*σξέθνος and orig. meant 'one's own'. It is rel. to ἔθος (for \*σξέθος), 'custom, usage'. See ethical and cp. ethnos.

Derivatives: ethnic-al-ly, adv., ethnic-ism, n.

ethno-, combining form meaning 'race'. — Fr. Gk. 69voc, 'nation, race'. See ethnic.

ethnography, n., the description of races. — Compounded of ethno- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

ethnology, n., the study of races. — Compounded of ethno- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: ethnolog-ic, ethnolog-ic-al, adjs., ethnolog-ic-al-ly, adv., ethnolog-ist, n.

ethology, n., 1) the science of character; 2) the study of customs. — L.  $\bar{e}thologia$ , fr. Gk.  $\dot{r}_1 \vartheta o + \lambda o \gamma i \bar{z}$ , 'description of character', which is compounded of  $\tilde{r}_1 \vartheta o z$ , 'custom', and  $-\lambda o \gamma i \bar{z}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \dot{o} \gamma o z$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'; see next word and **-logy**. In the sense 'science of character' the word *ethology* was introduced by the English philosopher John Stuart Mill (1806-73). Derivatives: *etholog-ic*, *ctholog-ic-al*, adjs.

ethos, n., the moral atmosphere of a people or a community. — Gk. ἦθος, 'habit, custom, usage, disposition, character, moral'. See ethical.

ethrog, n., the citron (Citrus medica), one of the 'Four Species' of plants used in the celebration of the Feast of Tabernacles (Sukkoth). — Mishnaic Hebrew ethróg, fr. Pers. turunj (whence also Arab. túrunj, útrunj, Cp. toronja.

ethyl, n., a hydrocarbon radical, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> (chem.) — Coined by the Swedish chemist Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) in 1840 fr. Gk. αίθήρ, 'the upper air', and ὅλη, 'stuff'. See ether and -yl. -etic, adj. suff. meaning 'pertaining to; of the nature of'. — Gk. -ετικός, formed from stems ending in -ετ- through addition of suff. -ικός;

nouns ending in -εσις. Cp. e.g. Gk. θετικός (see thetic), which is rel. to θέσις (see thesis). etio-, also actio-, aitio-, combining form denoting cause or causation. — Gk. αἰτιο-, fr. αἰτία, 'cause, origin; occasion', which derives either

see -ic. Gk, adj. suff. -ετικός corresponds to

fr. αἴτιος, 'causing, occasioning', or — like αἴτιος — directly fr. \*αἴτος, 'share, lot' (whence also αἰτέω, 'I ask for, demand'), which is relto αἴσα (for αἴτια), 'share, lot, destiny', αἴνυμαι, 'I take', ἔξαιτος, 'picked, choice', αἴσιος, 'auspicious, opportune', and cogn. with Avestic aēta-, 'share, lot, due', Oscan aeteis (gen.), 'of somebody's part', Toch. B ai-, 'to give' (lit. 'to allot'). Cp. diet, 'fare'.

etiolate, tr. and intr. v., to blanch, esp. through the absence of light (bot.) — Fr. F. étiolé, pp. of étioler, 'to blanch', which prob. derives fr. éteule, 'a stalk', fr. OF. esteule, fr. L. stipula, 'stubble'; see stipule and verbal suff. -ate. Accordingly the orig. meaning of F. étioler seems to have been 'to become like straw'.

Derivatives: etiolat-ed, adj., etiolat-ion, n.

etiology, aetiology, n., the science of causes. — Late L. aetiologia, fr. Gk. αlτιολογία, 'an inquiring into causes', fr. αlτιολογεῖν, 'to inquire into causes', fr. αlτία, 'cause' and  $-\lambdaογία$ , fr.  $-\lambdaόγος$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See etioand -logy.

Derivatives: (a)etiolog-ic-al, adj., (a)etiolog-ic-al-ly, adv., (a)etiolog-ist, n.

etiquette, n., conventional rules of social behavior. — F. étiquette, fr. OF. estiquier, estiquer, 'to stick on, attach', fr. Du. stikken, 'to stitch', which is rel. to G. sticken, 'to embroider', stechen, 'to stab, prick, puncture'. See stitch and cp. ticket, which is a doublet of etiquette.

etna, n., a device for boiling water. — Fr. Mt. Etna, fr. Phoen. attūnā, 'furnace', which prob. derives fr. Akkad. atūnu, utūnu, whence also Aram. attūn, attūnā, Syr. attōniā, of s.m.; cp. Arab. attūn, Ethiop. etōn, of s.m., which are Syriac loan words. Cp. Etnean.

Etnean, adj., pertaining to Etna. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Aetneus, fr. Gk. Αλτναΐος, fr. Αἴτνη, 'Etna', fr. Phoen. attūnā, 'furnace'. See prec. word.

Etonian, n., a student of *Eton* College (i.e. the college at *Eton*, England). For the ending see suff **sign** 

Etrurian, adj. and n., Etruscan. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Etrūria, a name of uncertain etymology.

Etruscan, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Etruscus, 'Etruscan', fr. Etrūria. See prec. word

Etta, fem. PN. — Orig. used only as dimin. of Henrietta.

-ette, suff. used to form nouns which may or may not have diminutive force. — F. -ette, fem. of -et. See -et.

étude, n., study (music). — F., fr. L. studium. See study.

etui, n., a small case. — F. étui, fr. OF. estui, back formation fr. estuier, estoier, 'put in, put aside, spare', fr. VL. \*estudiāre, fr. L. studēre, 'to study; to care for'; see Meyer-Lübke, REW.,

No.8325. See study and cp. prec. word. Cp. also tweezers.

etymologic, etymological, adj. — L. etymologicus, fr. Gk. ἐτυμολογικός, 'pertaining to etymology', fr. ἐτυμολογία. See etymology and -ic, resp. also -al. Derivative: etymological-ly, adv.

etymologicon, n., an etymological dictionary. — Gk. ἐτυμολογικόν, neut. of ἐτυμολογικός, used as a noun. See prec. word.

etymology, n. — F. étymologie, fr. L. etymologia, fr. Gk. ἐτυμολογία, 'etymology', prop. 'the study of the *true* sense of a word', compounded of ἔτυμον, 'the *true* sense of a word according to its origin' (prop. neut. of ἔτυμος, 'true') and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See next word and -logy.

Derivatives: etymolog-ist, n., etymolog-ize, intr. v., etymolog-iz-ation, n.

etymon, n., primitive word. — Gk. ἔτυμον, 'the true sense of a word', neut. of ἔτυμος, 'true, real, actual', enlarged fr. ἐτεός (for \*ἐτεϜός), 'true'. This latter derives fr. ἐτός, 'true' (whence also ἐτάζειν, 'to examine, test', prop. 'to establish as true'), which prob. stands for \*ἐτός, fr. I.-E. \*se-tό-s), hence lit. means 'that which is', and is cogn. with OI. satyáh (for \*snt-yό-), Goth. sunjis, OE. sōð, 'true'. See sooth and words there referred to.

eu-, combining form meaning 'good, well'. — Fr. Gk. εδ, 'well', prop. neut. of ἐδς, 'good', which is cogn. either with Hitt. ashshush, 'good', or—more probably—with OI. vásuḥ, Avestic vohu-, 'good', Ir. feb (fr. I.-E. \*wesw-ā), 'excellence'. Eu- is the opposite of dys-.

eucaine, n., name of two synthetic alkaloids called alpha-eucaine and beta-eucaine.— Coined fr. eu- and the second and third syllable of cocaine.

eucairite, n., a copper silver selenide (mineral.) — Swed. eukairit, formed with suff. -it (representing Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite) fr. Gk. εὐκαίρως, adv. of εὕκαιρος, 'seasonable, opportune', fr. εὕ, 'well' (see eu-), and καιρός, 'the right season, the right time' (see kairine). The mineral was so called because it was found by the Swedish chemist Baron Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) soon after the discovery of selenium.

Eucalyptus, n., a genus of plants of the myrtle family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'well covered', coined by the French botanist L'Héritier de Brutelle (1746-1800) in 1788 fr. eu- and Gk. καλυπτός, 'covered', verbal adj. of καλύπτειν, 'to cover, conceal' (see calyptra); so called in allusion to the cap covering the bud.

Eucharis, n., a genus of the plants of the amaryllis family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. εὔχαρις, 'pleasant, agreeable', fr. εὖ, 'well', and χάρις, 'favor, grace'. See next word.

Eucharist, n. (eccles.), 1) communion; 2) its consecrated elements. — OF. eucariste (F. eucharistie), fr. Eccles. L. eucharistia, fr. Gk. εὐχα-

ριστία, 'thankfulness, gratitude', fr. εὐχάριστος, 'pleasant, agreeable', fr. εὐχαρίζειν, 'to render thanks', fr. εὖ (see eu-) and χάρις, 'favor, grace'. See Charis and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: euchgrist-ic euchgrist-ic-al adis

Derivatives: eucharist-ic, eucharist-ic-al, adjs., eucharist-ic-al-ly, adv.

Euchite, n., one of a medieval sect that flourished in the 4th cent., whose members believed in the saving power of perpetual prayer; applied also to various other sects that shared this belief. — Eccles. L. euchita, fr. Gk. εὐχή, 'vow, wish, prayer', which is cogn. with OI. vāghát-, 'one who offers a sacrifice', L. vovēre, 'to vow'. See vote and cp. next word.

euchology, n., prayer book. — Eccles. Gk. εὐχολόγιον, compounded of Gk. εὐχή, 'prayer', and -λόγιον, fr. λέγειν, 'to tell, say, speak'. See prec. word and -logy.

euchre, n., a card game. — Of unknown origin. Derivative: euchre, tr. v.

euclase, n., a brittle green silicate of beryllium and aluminum (mineral.) — Lit. 'that which breaks easily'; formed fr. eu- and Gk. κλάσις, 'a breaking', from the stem of κλᾶν, 'to break'. See clastic and cp. words there referred to.

Euclea, n., a genus of plants of the ebony family (bot.)—ModL., lit. 'glorious', fr. εὔκλεια, 'glory', fr. εὖκλεής, 'famous, glorious', which is formed fr. εὖ (see eu-) and κλέος, 'fame' (see Eteocles); so called in allusion to the beautiful foliage.

Euclid, euclid, n. — Short for Euclid's geometry, i.e. geometry based on the treatise of Euclid, the great Greek mathematician who lived about 300 B.C.E. (The name lit. means 'renowned', and is rel. to εὐκλεής, 'renowned', prop. 'of good report', fr. εὕ, 'well', and κλέος, 'fame'; see prec. word.)

Derivative: Euclid-ean, Euclid-ian, adj.

eudaemonic, eudaemonical, adj., producing happiness. — Gk. εὐδαιμονικός, 'conducive to happiness', fr. ευδαίμων, 'fortunate, happy', lit. 'blessed with a good genius', fr. εὐ (see eu-) and δαίμων 'god'. See demon and cp. pandemonium.

eudaemonics, n., that branch of ethics which deals with happiness. — See prec. word and -ics.

eudaemonism, n., that system of ethics which makes the moral value of actions dependent upon their relation to happiness. — Gk. εὐδαιμονισμός, 'a thinking happy', fr. εὐδαιμονίζειν, 'to think happy', fr. εὐδαίμων. See eudaemonic and -ism.

eudiometer, n., an instrument for the volumetric measuring of gases. — Coined by the English clergyman and chemist Joseph Priestley (1733-1804) fr. Gk. εύδιος, 'fine, dear' (said esp. of air and weather), and μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element stands for \*εὕ-διΓος and lit. means 'having a good day', fr. εῦ, 'well', and δῖος (for \*δίΓμος), 'divine'. Cp. OI. su-diváh, 'having ine day', which is the equivalent of Gk. εύδιος. See eu- and deity. For the second element see meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: eudiometr-ic, eudiometr-ic-al, adjs., eudiometr-ic-ol-ly, adv

549

Eudora, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Ευδώρα, lit. 'generous', fem. of εύδωρος, fr. εδ (see eu-) and δωρον, 'gift'. See donation.

Eudorina, n., a genus of flagellates (biol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -ina fr. Gk. εύδωρος, 'generous'. See prec. word.

Eugene, masc. PN. — F. Eugène, fr. L. Eugenius, fr. Gk. Εὐγένιος, fr. εὐγενής, 'well born'. See eugenic and cp. Eugenia.

Eugenia, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Εὐγενία, lit. 'nobility of birth', rel. to Εὐγένιος. See prec. word. eugenic, adj., improving the human race; pertaining to the improvement of the human race. — Gk. εὐγενής, 'well born', fr. εὕ (see eu-) and γένος 'race, descent, gender, kind', See genus and cp. Eugene, Eugenia.

eugenics, n., the study of the improvement of the human race by selection of the parents. — Coined by Sir Francis Galton (1822-1911) in 1883 from the adjective eugenic. For the ending see -ics.

Euglandina, n., a genus of snails (zool.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. eu-, L. glāns, gen. glandis, 'acorn' (see gland), and suff. -ina.

euhemerism, n., theory of Euhemerus, a Sicilian Greek philosopher of about 300 B.C.E. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. L. Euhēmerus, fr. Gk. Εὐήμερος (a name lit. meaning 'bright, happy', fr. εξ, 'well' and ἡμέρᾶ, 'day').

Derivatives: euhemerist-ic, adj., euhemerist-ic-al-ly, adv.

euhemerist, n., one who believes in the theory of Euhemerus. — See prec. word and -ist. Derivatives: eahemerist-ic, adj., euhemerist-ic-

al-ly, adv.euhemerize, tr. v., to interpret (myths) according to euhemerism. — See euhemerism and -ize.

Eulalia, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Εὐλαλία, fr. εὕλαλος, 'sweetly speaking', fr. εὕ (see eu-) and λαλία, 'talk, chat, speech', fr. λαλός, 'talkative, loquacious'. See Lalage and cp. the second element in mogilalia, paralalia. Cp. also lull.

eulogium, n., eulogy. — Late L., fr. Gk. εὐλογίᾶ. See next word.

eulogy, n., high praise. — Gk. εὐλογία, 'good language; praise, eulogy', lit. 'a speaking well', fr. εὐ (see eu-) and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy and cp. elogium. Derivatives: eulogi-ous, adj., eulog-ism, n., eulogist, n., eulog-ist-ic, eulog-ist-ic-al, adjs., eulogize, tr. v., eulog-iz-ation, n., eulog-iz-er, n.

eulysite, n., a granular kind of peridotite (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. εὐλυσία, 'dissolubility', fr. εὔλυτος, 'easily dissolved, soluble', fr. εὕ (see eu-) and λυτός, 'loosened, solved; dissolved', verbal adj. of λύειν, 'to loose, loosen, set free; to dissolve'. See -lysis and cp. words there referred to. Eumenides, n. pl., the Erinyes (Greek mythology).

— L., fr. Gk. Εὐμενίδες, lit. 'the Well-Minded Ones', a euphemistic name of the Erinyes, fr. εὐμενής, 'well-minded, kind', fr. εὐ (see eu-) and μένος, 'life, soul, spirit', which is cogn. with OI. mányatē, 'thinks', L. mēns, 'mind, reason, thought', monēre, 'to remind'. See mind and cp. mental. 'pertaining to the mind'.

Eunectes, n., a genus of snakes, the anaconda (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'the good swimmer', fr. εδ (see eu-) and Gk. νήχτης, 'swimmer', fr. νήχειν, 'to swim', which is cogn. with Gk. νάειν, L. nāre, 'to swim'. See natation.

Eunice, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Euv $t \times \eta$ , lit. 'victorious', fr. & (see eu-) and  $v t \times \eta$ , 'victory'. See Nike and cp. Nicholas.

eunomy, n., the condition of being governed by good laws. — Gk. εὐνομία, 'good order', fr. εὕνομος, 'under good laws, well ordered', which is compounded of εὖ (see eu-) and νόμος, 'law'. See -nomy.

eunuch, n. — L. eunuchus, fr. Gk. εὐνοῦχος, lit. 'guardian of the bed', fr. εὐνή, 'couch, bed', which is of uncertain etymology, and the base of ἔχειν, 'to hold, have'. See hectic and cp. the second element in Ophiuchus.

Euonymus, n. - See Evonymus.

euosmite, n., a fossil resin. — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. εὔοσμος, 'sweet-smelling', fr. ε໕ (see eu-) and ὀσμή, 'smell, odor' (see osmium); so called because it yields an aromatic odor when burned.

Eupatorium, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. εὐπατόριον, Agrimonia Eupatorium, named after Eupator Mithridates, who first used it for medicinal purposes.

eupepsia, n., good digestion (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. εὐπεψία, fr. εὕπεπτος, 'easy of digestion', fr. εὕ (see eu-) and πεπτός, 'cooked', verbal adj. of πέσσειν, πέπτειν, 'to cook'. See pepsin and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ia.

eupeptic, adj., having good digestion; promoting digestion. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. εὅπεπτος. See prec. word and cp. peptic and words there referred to.

**Euphemia**, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Εὐφημία, lit. 'speech of good omen, good repute', fr. εὖ (see eu-) and φήμη, 'prophetic saying, saying, speech'. See next word.

euphemism, n., substitution of a mild word or expression for a harsh or vulgar one (rhet.) — Gk. εὐφημισμός, 'use of an auspicious word for an inauspicious one', fr. εὐφημίζεσθαι, 'to use auspicious words', fr. εὐφημίζ, 'use of words of good omen', fr. εὕ (see eu-) and φήμη, 'prophetic saying, saying, speech' which is cogn. with L. fāma, 'talk, report'. See fame and -ism and cp. prec. word.

euphemist, n. — See prec. word and -ist. Derivatives: euphemist-ic, euphemist-ic-al, adjs., euphemist-ic-al-ly, adv.

euphemize, tr. v., to express euphemistically; intr. v., to use euphemisms.—Gk.  $s \partial \phi \eta \mu' \zeta \epsilon \sigma \vartheta \alpha \iota$ , 'to use auspicious words'. See euphemism and -ize.

Derivative: euphemiz-er, n.

euphone, n., a free-reed organ stop giving a sweet tone (*music*). — Gk. εύφωνος, 'sweet-voiced'. See euphony.

euphonium, n., a small brass instrument (music).

— ModL., fr. Gk. εὕφωνος, 'sweet-voiced'. See next word.

euphony, n., pleasantness of sound. — F. euphonie, fr. L. euphōnia, fr. Gk. εὐφωνίᾶ, 'sweetness of voice', fr. εὕφωνος, 'sweet-voiced', fr. εὕ (see eu-) and φωνή, 'sound, tone, voice'. See phone and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: euphon-ic, euphon-ic-al, adjs., euphon-ic-al-ly, adv., euphon-ic-al-ness, n., euphoni-ous, adj., euphoni-ous-ly, adv., euphoni-ous-ness. n.

**Euphorbia**, n., a genus of African plants, — ModL., fr. L. *euphorbeum*, name of an African plant. See **euphorbium**.

Euphorbiaceae, n. pl., a family of African plants.

— Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae.

euphorbiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

**euphorbium**, n., a gum resin derived from *Euphorbia resinifera*. — ModL., fr. L. *euphorbeum*, fr. Gk. εὐφόρβιον, named after Εὕφορβος, Euphorbus, a Greek physician. (The name lit. means 'well nourished', fr. εὖ, 'well' and φορβή, 'pasture, nourishment', which is rel. to φέρβειν, 'to feed'.)

euphoria, n., the sense of well-being (psychol.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. εὐφορίζ, 'well-being', lit. 'a bearing well', fr. εὕφορος, 'easy to bear, easily born', fr. εὕ (see eu-) and the stem of φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry' and cp. dysphoria. For the ending see suff. -ia.

**Euphrasia**, n., a genus of plants of the figwort family (bot.) — ModL. See next word.

euphrasy, n., name of a plant. — ML. euphrasia, fr. Gk. εὐφρασία, 'delight', fr. εὐφραίνειν, 'to delight', fr. εὐ (see eu-) and φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'mind'. See phrenetic and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

euphroe, also uphroe, n., a block of wood perforated to receive the cords of an awning.—Du. juffrouw, 'young woman; pulley', rel. to OFris. jungfrouwe, OHG. jungfrouwa, MHG. juncvrou (we), 'young woman, girl', G. Jungfrau, 'maid, virgin: spinster'. See young and frow,

Euphrosyne, n., 1) one of the three Graces (Greek mythol.); 2) fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Εὐφροσύνη, lit. 'mirth, merriment', fr. εὕφρων, 'cheerful, merry', lit. 'of a good mind', fr. εὕ (see eu-) and φεήν, gen. φρενός, 'mind'. See phrenetic and cp. Sophronia. Cp. also prec. word.

euphuism, n., the affected style used by John Lyly in his Euphues. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Euphues, a name coined by the English writer John Lyly (1554?-1606) in 1578 fr. Gk. εὐφυής, 'well-grown, excellent', fr. εὖ (see eu-) and the stem of φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow'. See physio- and cp. words there referred to.

euphuist, n., one characterized by euphuism. — See euphuism and -ist.

Derivatives: euphuist-ic, euphuist-ic-al, adjs., euphuist-ic-al-ly, adv.

eupnea, eupnoea, n., normal breathing (med.) — Medical L. eupnoea, fr. Gk. εὔπνοια, 'easy breathing', fr. εὔπνοια, 'breathing well', fr. εὖ (see eu-) and πνοή, πνοιή, 'breath'. See pneuma and cp. dyspnea.

Eurafrica, n., Europe and Africa taken together.A blend of Europe and Africa.

Derivative: Eurafric-an, adi, and n.

Eurasia, n., Europe and Asia taken together. — A blend of Europe and Asia.

Derivative: Eurasi-an, adj. and n.

eureka, interj., the exclamation attributed to Archimedes when he discovered a method to determine the purity of the gold in King Hiero's crown; hence exclamation of triumph. — Gk. εύρηκα, 'I have found', perf. of εύρίσκειν, 'to find'. See heuristic.

eurythmic, adi. - See eurhythmic.

euripus, n., a strait. — L., fr. Gk. εύρῖπος, 'strait'. fr. εὖ (see eu-) and ῥῖπή, 'rush, impetus', which is rel. to ῥίπτειν, 'to throw, hurl', and cogn. with Fris. wriwwe, MLG., MDu. wrīven, OHG. riban, MHG. rīban, G. reiban 'to rub'; see Hofmann, EWG., p. 299 s.v. ρίπτω. Cp. ribald. Euroclydon, n., a stormy wind. — New Testament Gk. εὖροκλύδων (Acts 27:14) fr. Εὖρος, 'southeast wind', and κλύδων, 'wave' (from the stem of κλύζειν, 'to dash against, break over, inundate'); prob. a false reading for εὖρακύλων. Grecization of Late L. Euraquilō, 'northeast wind', fr. L. Eurus, 'eastwind', and Aquilō, 'north wind'. See Eurus and Aquilo.

Europa, n., a daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Εδρώπε. See Europe.

**Europe**, n. — L. *Europa*, fr. Gk. Εὐρώπη, 'Europa: Europe', which is prob. of Semitic origin. Cp. Akkad. erēbu, 'to enter, go in; to go down, set' (said of the sun), ereb shamshi, 'sunset', Heb. 'érebh, 'sunset, evening'; see Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, pp. 139-140. Accordingly Εὐρώπο orig. meant 'the Region of the Setting Sun', Cp. Hesychius, who renders Εὐρώπη with the words γώρα τῆς δύσεως (= 'the Land of the Setting Sun'). Cp. also Gk. "Epeßos, 'place of nether darkness', which derives fr. Heb. 'érebh. See maarib and cp. Erebus. The form Εὐρώπη (as if the name meant εὐρ-ώπη, 'broad face') is due to the natural tendency of the Greeks to Grecize words foreign to their language. For the sense development of Gk. Εὐρώπη from a Semitic word meaning 'sunset, evening', cp. Asia.

European, adj. and n. — F. européen, fr. L. Europaeus, fr. Gk. Εὐρωπαῖος, 'European', fr. Εὐρώπη, 'Europe'. See prec. word and -an.

Derivatives: European-ism, n., European-ize, tr. v., European-iz-ation, n.

europium, n., name of a rare metallic element (chem.) — ModL., named by its discoverer, the French chemist Eugène Demarçay (1852-1903) in 1896 after the continent Europe. For the ending of europium see suff. -ium.

Eurus, n., 1) the god of the southeast wind (Greek mythol.); 2) hence the southeast wind. — L., fr. Gk. Εδρος, which possibly stands for \*Εδσ-ρος and orig. meant 'the singeing wind', fr. εὔειν (for \*εὔσειν), 'to singe', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*eus-, 'to burn'; see combust. The change of the rough spirit (in εὔειν) to the smooth one (in Εὖρος) is prob. due to the influence of αὔρᾶ, 'air'. Cp. the first element in Euroclydon.

eury-, combining form meaning 'wide'. — Gk. εὐρυ-, fr. εὐρύς, 'wide', which is cogn. with OI. urúḥ, 'broad, wide', váras-, 'breadth, width'. Cp. the first element in next word.

Eurydice, n., the wife of Orpheus (*Greek mythol.*)

— L., fr. Gk. Εὐρυδίκη, lit. 'wide justice', fr. εὐρύς, 'wide', and δίκη, 'right, custom, usage, law; justice'. For the first element see eury-, for the second see dicast.

eurythmic, eurhythmic, adj., harmonious. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. εὖρυθμίᾶ, 'rhythmical order', fr. εὖρυθμος, 'rhythmical', fr. εὖ (see eu-) and ρυθμός, 'rhythm'. See rhythm.

eurythmics, eurhythmics, n., the art of expressing musical harmony by bodily movements. — See prec. word and -ics.

eurythmy, eurhythmy, n., harmonious proportion.

— L. eurythmia, fr. Gk. εὐρυθμία. See eurythmic and -v (representing Gk. -ία).

eusol, n., an antiseptic solution for wounds. (pharm.) — Lit. 'a good solution'; coined fr. euand the first three letters of the word solution. Eustace, masc. PN. — OF. Eustace (F. Eustache), fr. Late L. Eustachius, fr. Gk. Εὐστάχιος, lit. 'fruitful', fr. εὖ (see eu-) and στάχυς, 'ear (of grain)', which is a derivative of I.-E. base \*stengh-, 'to be pointed', whence also E. sting (q.v.) Cp. Stachys. The name Eustachius should not be confused with Eustathius, which comes fr. Gk. εὐστάθης, 'stable'.

Eustachian, adj., pertaining to Eustachio or to the Eustachian tube. — Formed with suff. -an from the name of the Italian physician Bartolomeo Eustachio (1524?-1574), the discoverer of the air passage connecting the eardrum cavity with the pharynx.

eutectic, adj., of the greatest fusibility. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. εὔτηκτος, 'easily melted', fr. εὖ (see eu-) and τηκτός, 'melted', verbal adj. of τήκειν, 'to melt', which is cogn. with L. tābēs, 'a wasting away'. See tabes and cp. eutexia. Derivative: eutectic, n., a eutectic substance.

Euterpe, n., the Muse of music (*Greek mythology*).

— L., fr. Gk. Εὐτέρπη, lit. 'pleasing well', fr εὕ (see eu-) and τέρπειν, 'to delight, please'. See Terpsichore.

eutexia, n., the quality of melting at a low temperature (physics). — ModL., fr. Gk. εὐτηξία, 'fusibility', which is rel. to εὔτηκτος, 'easily melted'. See eutectic.

Euthamia, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. εὐθήμων, 'harmonious, pretty', lit. 'well placed', fr. εὖ (see eu-) and the base of τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See theme and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ia.

euthanasia, n., an easy and painless death. — Gk. εὐθανασία, 'easy death', fr. εὖ (see eu-) and θάνατος, 'death'. See thanato- and -ia and co. athanasy.

Euxine, adj., pertaining to the Euxine (= Black Sea). — L. Pontus Euxinus, fr. Gk. Πόντος Εὔξεινος, 'the hospitable sea', euphemized fr. Πόντος 'Άξεινος, 'the Axine', lit. 'the inhospitable sea', in which name 'Άξεινος is perh. a popular alteration of a name like \*Αξενάζ, metathesis of 'Ασχενάζ, 'Ασχανάζ, Septuagintal rendering of Heb. Ashkėnaz, a people mentioned in Gen. 10:3 and I Chr. 1:6. Accordingly Axine orig. would have meant 'the Ashkenaz Sea'. See Ashkenaz.

Eva. fem. PN. (Bible). — See Eve.

evacuant, adj., promoting evacuation, purgative (med.) — L. ēvacuāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of ēvacuāre. See next word and -ant.

Derivative: evacuant, n., a purgative agent,

evacuate, tr. v., 1) to withdraw troops from a place; 2) to promote evacuation (med.) — L. evacuatus, pp. of evacuare, 'to empty out, purge', formed fr. e- and vacuus, 'empty'. See vacant and verbal suff. -ate.

evacuation, n. — F. évacuation, fr. Late L. ēvacuātiōnem, acc. of ēvacuātiō, 'an evacuating', fr. L. ēvacuātus, pp. of ēvacuāre. See prec. word and -ion.

evade, tr. v., to avoid. — L. ēvādere, 'to go out; to escape', fr. e- and vādere, 'to go', which is rel. to vadum, 'a shallow', and cogn. with OE. wadan, 'to wade'. See wade and cp. vade mecum. Cp. also evasion, invade, invasion, pervade, pervasion.

Evadne, 1) the wife of Capaneus, one of 'the Seven before Thebes' (*Greek mythol.*); 2) fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Εὐάδνη, a word of uncertain origin.

evaginate, tr. v., to turn (a tube) inside out. — L. ēvāgīnātus, pp. of ēvāgīnāre, 'to unsheathe', fr. e- and vāgīna, 'sheath'. See vagina and verbal suff. -ate.

evagination, n. — Late L. ēvāgīnātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a spreading out, extending', fr. L. ēvāgīnātus, pp. of ēvāgīnāre. See prec. word and -ion.

evaluate, tr. v. — F. évaluer. See e-, value and verbal suff. -ate, and cp. valuation.

Derivative: evaluat-ion, n.

Evan, masc. PN. — W., lit. 'young'. Cp. W. iau, 'young', ieuanc, 'young man', ieuaf, 'youngest', MW. ieu, 'younger', OIr. ōa, ōam, 'younger, youngest'. These words are cogn. with L. juvenis, 'young, young man', Goth. juggs, OE. geong. 'young'. See young and cp. juvenile.

evanesce, intr. v., to vanish. — L. ēvānēscere, 'to pass away, vanish', fr. e- and vānēscere, 'to pass away', which is an inchoative verb formed from the adjective vānus, 'vain'. See vain and -esce. evanescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

evanescent, adj. — L. ēvānēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part of ēvānsēscere. See evanesce and -ent. Derivative: evanescent-lv. adv.

evangel, n., the gospel. — ME. evangile, fr. OF. evangile (F. évangile), fr. Eccles. L. evangelium, 'gospel', fr. Gk. εὐαγγέλιον, 'reward of good tidings; gospel', fr. εὐάγγελος, 'bringing good news', fr. εὐ (see eu-) and ἄγγελος, 'messenger'. See angel.

Derivatives: evangelic (q.v.), evangel-ic-ity, n., evangelist (q.v.), evangelize (q.v.)

evangel, n., evangelist. — Gk. εὐάγγελος, 'bringing good news'. See prec. word.

evangelic, evangelical, adj. — Eccles. L. evangelicus, fr. Gk. εὐαγγελικός, fr. εὐαγγέλιον. See evangel, 'gospel', and -ic, resp. also -al.

Evangeline, fem. PN. — F. Évangéline, ult. fr. Gk. εὐαγγέλιον, 'good news'. See evangel, 'gospel', and -ine (representing L. -ina).

evangelist, n. — F. évangéliste, fr. Eccles. L. evangelista, fr. Gk. εὐαγγελιστής, fr. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι. See next word and -ist.

Derivatives: evangelist-ic, adj.

evangelize, tr. and intr. v. — OF. evangeliser, fr. Eccles. L. evangelizāre, fr. Gk. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι, 'to bring good news, to preach glad tidings', fr. εὐαγγέλιον. See evangel, 'gospel', and -ize.

Derivatives: evangeliz-ation, n., evangeliz-er, n. evanish, intr. v., to vanish. — OF. esvanir (F. évanouir). See e- and vanish.

Derivative: evanish-ment, n.

evansite, n., a basic aluminum phosphate (mineral.) — Named after Brooke Evans, of England, who brought it from Hungary. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

evaporate, intr. and tr. v. — L. ēvapōrātus, pp. of ēvapōrāre, 'to disperse in vapor', fr. e- and vapor, 'steam, vapor'. See vapor and verbal suff. -ate. evaporation, n. — F. évaporation, fr. L. ēvapōrātiōnem, acc. of ēvapōrātiō, 'an evaporating', fr. ēvapōrātus, pp. of ēvapōrāre. See prec. word and -ion.

evaporative, adj. — Late L. ēvapōrātīvus, 'tending or apt to evaporate', fr. L. ēvapōrātus, pp. of ēvapōrāre. See evaporate and -ive.

evasion, n. — F. évasion, fr. L. évasionem, acc. of évasio, 'a going out; escape', fr. évasus, pp. of évadere. See evade and -ion and cp. invasion, pervasion.

evasive, adj. — F. évasif (fem. évasive), fr. L. ēvāsus, pp. of ēvādere. See evade and -ive.

Derivatives: evasive-ly, adv., evasive-ness, n.

eve, n., 1) evening; 2) time immediately preceding an event. — ME. eve; a variant of even, 'evening'.

Eve, I) fem. PN; 2) in the Bible, the wife of Adam. — Late L. Eva, fr. Heb. Hawwáh, lit. 'a living being', from the base of hāwá = hāyá, 'he lived'. See Gen. 3:20. Heb. hāyáh, 'he lived', is rel. to Aram.-Syr. hayá, 'he lived', Ugar. hwy (hyy), 'to live', Arab. háyyā, 'he lived', Heb. hayyim, Aram. hayyin, hayyé, Arab. hayáh, 'life'. Cp. Eva. Cp. also ave.

evection, n., irregularity of the moon's motion in its orbit (astron.) — L. ēvectiō, gen. -ōnis', 'a going upward', fr. ēvectus, pp. of ēvehere, 'to carry out', fr. e- and vehere, 'to carry, convey'. See vehicle and -ion.

Evelina, Evelyn, fem. PN. — 1) Dimin. of Eve; 2) fr. OHG. Avelina, fr. Avi.

Evelvn. masc. PN. — Prob. fr. prec. word.

even, n., evening (poet.) — ME. eve, even, fr. OE. æfen, rel. to OS. āband, ON. aptann, Dan. aften, OFris. ēvend, Du. avond, OHG. āband, MHG. ābend, G. Abend, and cogn. with Gk. δπι- in ὅπιθε(ν), Ion. and Att. ὅπισθε(ν), 'after, behind', ὀψέ, 'late in the day, at even', ἐπί, 'upon, after'; hence even(ing) lit. means 'the hinder' (= latter) part of the day'. See epiand cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in Halloween.

even, adj. — ME. even, fr. OE. efen, efn, 'level, even', rel. to OS. eban, OFris. even, Du. even, effen, OHG. eban, MHG., G. eben, ON. jafn, Dan. jævn, Goth. ibns, fr. Teut. base \*ebna-, which possibly corresponds to I.-E. \*im-no-, enlargement of base \*im-, whence L. im-itārī, 'to represent, copy, imitate'. See imitate and cp. anent.

Derivatives: even, n., adv. and tr. v., even-er, n., even-ly, adv., even-ness, n.

evening, n. — ME., fr. OE.  $\bar{x}$  fnung, 'evening', prop. verbal n. fr.  $\bar{x}$  fnian, 'to become evening', fr.  $\bar{x}$  fen, 'evening'. See even, 'evening', and -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns, and cp. morning (fr. morn).

evensong, n. — ME., fr. OE. *x̄fensang*, compounded of *x̄fen*, 'evening', and *sang*, 'song'. See even, 'evening', and song.

event, n. — OF. event, fr. L. ēventus, 'occurrence, event', fr. ēvent-(um), pp. stem of ēvenīre, 'to come forth, happen, occur', fr. e- and venīre, 'to come'. See come and cp. venue, 'arrival'.

eventful, adj. — Compounded of event and -ful; first used by Shakespeare.

Derivatives: eventful-ly, adv., eventful-ness, n. eventide, n. — ME., fr. OE. x̄fentīd, compounded of x̄fen, 'evening', and tīd, 'time'. See even, 'evening', and tide.

eventration, n., protrusion of the abdominal viscera (med.) — F. éventration, formed fr. e-

(see e-), L. venter, gen. ventris, 'belly' (see venter, 'abdominal cavity'), and suff. -ation.

eventual, adj. — Fictive L. \*ēventuālis (whence also F. éventuel), fr. L. ēventus. See event and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: eventual-ity, n., eventual-ly, adv.

eventuate, intr. v., to turn out, result. — Formed fr. event with verbal suff. -ate.

ever, adv. — ME. ever, fr. OE.  $\bar{x}$  fre, prob. rel. to OE.  $\bar{a}$ , 'always, ever'. See aye, 'ever', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in every and the second element in never.

Everard, masc. PN. — OF. Everart, of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. Eburhard (= G. Eberhard, Ebert), lit. 'strong as a boar', fr. ebur, 'boar', and hart, 'hard'. See aper and hard.

Evernia, n., a genus of lichens of the family Usneaceae (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. εὐερνής, 'sprouting well', fr. εὖ (see eu-) and ἔρνος, 'young sprout, twig, shoot', which is cogn. with Norw. runne, rune, 'branch', ON. renna, 'to shoot up', fr. I.-E. base \*er-, \*or-, 'to stir, move', whence also L. orīrī, 'to rise'. See orient and cp. words there referred to.

eversion, n. — F. éversion, fr. L. ēversiōnem, acc. of ēversiō, 'a turning out, overthrowing', fr. ēversus, pp. of ēvertere, 'to turn out, twist, overthrow', fr. e- and vertere, 'to turn'. See version. evert, tr. v., 1) to overthrow (archaic); 2) to turn inside out. — L. ēvertere. See prec. word.

every, adj. — ME. everilk, everich, everi, lit. 'ever each', fr. OE. æfre, 'always, ever', and ælc, 'each'. See ever and each.

evict, tr. v., to dispossess by law. — L. ēvictus, pp. of ēvincere, 'to overcome completely, vanquish; to recover one's property'. See evince. eviction, n. — Late L. ēvictiō, gen. -ōnis, 'recovery of one's property', fr. L. ēvictus, pp. of ēvincere. See prec. word and -ion.

evidence, n. — F. évidence, fr. L. évidentia, 'clearness, distinctness', fr. évidêns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

evident, adj. — F. évident, fr. L. ēvidentem, acc. of ēvidēns, 'apparent, visible, clear, evident', formed fr. e- and vidēre, 'to see'. See vision and -ent.

Derivatives: evident-ial, adj., evident-ial-ly, adv., evidenti-ary, adj., evident-ly, adv.

evil, adj. — ME. evil, evel, ivel, uvel, fr. OE. yfel, yfil, rel. to OS. util, OFris., MDu. evel, Du. euvel, OHG. util, MHG., G. ütel, Goth. utils, 'evil'. These words are prob. rel. to up, above, over (qq.v.) Accordingly, the orig. meaning of OE. yfel, etc., seems to have been 'going upward', hence 'going beyond, transgressing'. Derivatives: evil, n. and adv., evil-ly, adv.

evil-starred, adj. — Coined by the English poet Alfred Tennyson (1809-92) fr. evil, star and adj. suff. -ed. Cp. ill-starred.

evince, tr. v., 1) to show; 2) to exhibit. — L. ēvincere, 'to overcome completely, vanquish; to succeed in proving, demonstrate', fr. e- and

vincere, 'to vanquish'. See vincible and cp. evict. Derivatives: evinc-ible, adj., envinc-ibl-y, adv., envinc-iye, adi.

evirate, tr. v., to castrate. — L. ēvirātus, pp. of ēvirāre, 'to deprive of manhood', fr. e- and vir, 'man'. See virile and verbal suff. -ate.

eviration, n., castration. — L. ēvirātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a depriving of manhood', fr. ēvirātus, pp. of ēvirāre. See prec. word and -ion.

eviscerate, tr. v., to disembowel. — L. ēviscerātus, pp. of ēviscerāre, 'to disembowel', lit. 'to remove the viscera from', fr. e- and viscera, 'the inner parts of the body'. See viscera and cp. viscerate. Derivative: eviscerat-ion, n.

evitable, adj., avoidable. — L. ēvītābilis, 'avoidable'; fr. ēvītāre, 'to avoid', fr. e- and vītāre, 'to seek to escape, to avoid', which seems to be a contraction of \*vi-itāre, 'to go out of the way', fr. via, 'way', and itāre, freq. of eō, īre, 'to go'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p.805 s.v. vītō. See via and itinerate.

evocation, n., an evoking. — L. ēvocātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a calling out, summoning', fr. ēvocātus, pp. of ēvocāte. See evoke and -ation.

evocative, adj., tending to evoke. — Late L. ēvocātīvus, 'pertaining to summoning', fr. L. ēvocātus, pp. of ēvocāre. See evoke and -ative and
cp. vocative.

Evodia, n., a genus of plants of the rue family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. εὐωδία, 'sweet smell, fragrance', fr. εὐώδης, 'sweet smelling, fragrant', formed fr. εὖ (see eu-) and the stem of ὄζειν, 'to smell', whence also ὀσμή, 'smell, odor'. See odor and cp. osmium. For the ending see suff.

evoke, tr. v., to call forth. — F. évoquer, fr. L. evocāre, 'to call out, summon', fr. e- and vocāre, 'to call', from vōx, gen. vōcis, 'voice'. See voice. evolute, n., a curve which is the locus of the center of curvatures of another curve (geom.) — L. evolūtus, pp. of evolvere. See next word and cp. involute.

evolution, n. — L. ēvolūtiō, gen. -ōnis, 'an unrolling (of a scroll), an opening (of a book)', fr. ēvolūtus, pp. of ēvolvere, 'to unroll, unfold', fr. e- and volvere, 'to roll'. See volute and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: evolution-al, adj., evolution-al-ly, adv., evolution-ary, adj., evolutionism (q.v.), evolutionist (q.v.)

evolutionism, n., the theory of evolution. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. L. ēvolūtiō, gen. -ōnis. See prec. word.

evolutionist, n., one who believes in the theory of evolution. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. L. ēvolūtiō, gen. -ōnis. See evolution.

evolve, tr. v., 1) to unfold; 2) to develop gradually.

— L. ēvolvere. See evolution.

Evonymus, n., a genus of plants, the spindle tree (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'of good name', fr. Gk. εδ (see eu-) and δνυμα dialectal form of δνομα, 'name'; see onomato-. The name is euphemistic,

in allusion to the poisoning quality of this genus.

evulsion, n., the act of plucking out. — L. ēvulsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a pulling or plucking out', fr. ēvulsus, pp. of ēvellere, 'to pull out, pluck out', fr. e- and vellere, 'to pull off, pluck off'. See vellicate and -ion and cp. convulse, revulsion, vulsellum.

ewe, n. — ME. ewe, fr. OE. ēowu, fem. of ēow, 'sheep', rel. to MDu. ooye, ooy, Du. ooi, OHG. ouwi, ou, 'sheep', OE. ēowestre, OHG. awist, Goth. awistr, 'sheepfold', OE. ēowde, OHG. ewit, Goth. awebi, 'flock of sheep', and cogn. with OI. ávih, Gk. δ'ζ, Att. olζ, Argive δFιζ, L. ovis, Lith. avis, Lett. avs, 'sheep', Lith. āvinas, Lett. àuns, OPruss. awins, 'ram', OSlav. ovinū, 'ram', ovica, 'ewe', OIr. ōi, 'sheep', W. ewig, 'hind', and possibly cogn. with Arm. hoviv, 'shepherd'. Cp. ovine.

ewer, n., a wide-mouthed water pitcher. — ME., fr. AF. ewiere, ewer, corresponding to OF. aiguiere (F. aiguière), fr. OProvenç. aiguiera, 'water vessel', fr. VL. aquāria, lit. 'pertaining to, or containing, water' (cp. L. vās aquārium, 'water vessel'), fr. L. aqua, 'water'. See aquatic and cp. aquarium. Cp. also sewer.

ex, prep. meaning 'out of' and used in various phrases of Latin origin. See 1st ex-.

ex- pref. occurring in words of Latin origin used in the senses: 1) out of, from; 2) upward; 3) completely, entirely; 4) to remove from, deprive of; 5) without; 6) former (said of previous holders of office or dignity). Before f, ex- becomes ef-; before all voiced consonants (as b, d, g, etc.) ex- becomes \(\bar{e}\)-. — L. ex-, from the prep. ex, 'out of, from', which is cogn. with Gk. \(\bar{e}\)\(\bar{e}\), \(\bar{e}\)\(\bar{e}\), \(\bar{e}\)\(\bar{e}\), \(\bar{e}\) (as in y-ainem, 'I rise'), Gaul. ex, OIr. ess-, ass-, OPruss. esse, Lith. is, OSlav. is-, iz-(pref.), iz (prep.) Cp. extraneous, strange.

ex- pref. occurring in words of Greek origin and meaning 'out of'. — Gk.  $\xi\xi$ ,  $\xi\kappa$ , 'out of'. The former is used before vowels and is rendered in English by ex-; the latter appears before consonants and is transliterated ec-. For the etymology of Gk.  $\xi\xi$ ,  $\xi\kappa$  see 1st ex-. Cp. ec-, ectoand the first element in eschatology.

ex-, form of exo- before a vowel.

exacerbate, tr. v., to render worse, aggravate. — L. exacerbātus, pp. of exacerbāre, 'to exasperate, irritate, grieve, afflict', fr. 1st ex- and acerbāre, 'to make harsh or bitter; to aggravate', fr. acerbus, 'harsh to the taste, bitter; sour'. See acerb and verbal pref. -ate and cp. acerbate.

exacerbation, n. — Late L. exacerbātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'exasperation', fr. L. exacerbātus, pp. of exacerbāre. See prec. word and -ion.

exact, adj., 1) accurate; 2) precise. — L. exāctus, 'precise, accurate', pp. of exigere, 'to demand, require', lit. 'to drive out or forth', fr. 1st exand agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. See agent, adj., and cp. act. Cp.also assay

essay, examen, examine, exigent, exiguous, exility.

Derivatives: exact-ly, adv., exact-ness, n.

exact, tr. v., to demand. — L. exāctus, pp. of exigere. See exact, adj.

Derivatives: exact-ing, adj., exact-ing-ly, adv., exact-ing-ness, n., exaction (q.v.), exactitude (q.v.)

exaction, n. — ME. exaccioun, fr. MF. (= F.) exaction, fr. L. exactionem, acc. of exactio, 'a demanding, requisition', fr. exactus, pp. of exigere. See exact, adj., and -ion.

exactitude, n. — F., fr. exact, fr. L. exactus, pp. of exigere. See exact, adj., and -ude.

exactor, n. — L., 'a demander', fr. exāctus, pp. of exigere. See exact, adj., and agential suff. -or. exaggerate, tr. and intr. v. — L. exaggerātus, pp. of exaggerāre, 'to heap up; to magnify, exaggerate', formed fr. 1st ex- and agger, 'heap, pile, dam, dike, mound, rampart'. See agger and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: exaggerat-ed, adj., exaggerat-ed-ly, adv., exaggerat-ing, adj., exaggerat-ing-ly, adv., exaggeration (q.v.), exaggerat-ive, adj., exaggerat-ive-ly, adv., exaggerat-ive-ness, n., exaggerat-or (q.v.), exaggerat-ory, adj.

exaggeration, n. — L. exaggerātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a heaping up; an exaggeration', fr. exaggerātus, pp. of exaggerāre. See prec. word and -ion.

exaggerator, n. — L., fr. exaggerātus, pp. of exaggerāre. See exaggerate and agential suff. -or. exalt, tr. v., to raise, lift up; 2) to praise, extol. — OF. (= F.) exalter, fr. L. exaltāre, 'to raise, exalt', fr. 1st ex- and altus, 'high'. See alt and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: exalt-ation, n., exalt-ed, adj., exalted-ly, adv., exalted-ness, n., exalt-er, n.

exam, n. — Colloq. abbreviation of examination. examen, n., examination. — L. exāmen. See examine.

examinant, adj. and n. — L. exāmināns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of exāmināre. See examine and -ant.

examination, n. — F., fr. L. exāminātiōnem, acc. of exāminātiō, 'a weighing, examination', fr. exāminātus, pp. of exāmināre. See next word and -ation.

Derivative: examination-al, adj.

examine, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) examiner, fr. L. exāmināre, 'to weigh; to consider, ponder; to test, examine', fr. exāmen (gen. exāminis), 'the tongue of a balance; a weighing examination', which stands for \*ex-ags-men, and is formed fr. Ist ex- and agō, agere, 'to drive; to act'; the orig. meaning of exāmen was 'driving of the balance out of its equilibrium'. See agent, adj., and cp. exact, adj., and words there referred to. Derivatives: examin-ative, adj., examin-atory, examin-atori-al, adjs., examin-ee, n., examin-er, n., examin-ing, adj., examin-ing-ly, adv.

example, n. — OF. example (F. exemple), fr. L. exemplum, lit. 'something taken out of a larger

quantity', fr. 1st ex- and emere, 'to take'. See exempt and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also exemplar, exemplify, sample, ensample. For the inserted -p- in exemplum (for \*ex-em-lom) cp. L. amplus, 'large' (see ample). Derivative: example, tr. v.

exanimate, adj., 1) inanimate; 2) spiritless. — L. exanimātus, pp. of exanimāre, 'to deprive of air or breath; to deprive of life; to terrify', fr. 1st ex- and anima, 'breath of air, air, breath, soul, life'. See animus and adj. suff. -ate.

exanthema, n., an eruption, esp. one accompanied by fever (med.) — Late L., fr. Gk. ἐξάνθημα (gen. ἐξανθήματος), 'eruption', lit. 'a bursting forth into flower', fr. ἐξανθεῖν, 'to burst forth into flower', fr. ἐξ (see 2nd ex-) and ἀνθεῖν, 'to bloom', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See anther and -ma.

Derivatives: exanthemat-ic, exanthemat-ous, adis, (this latter is a hybrid).

exarch, n., 1) the governor of a province in the Byzantine Empire; 2) a bishop of the Eastern Church, standing in rank below a patriarch and above a metropolitan. — Late L. exarchus, fr. Gk. ἔξαρχος, fr. ἐξ (see 2nd ex-) and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See -arch and cp. words there referred to.

exarchate, n., the office or dignity of an exarch.
ML. axarchātus, fr. Late L. exarchus. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ate.

exasperate, tr. v., to make angry; to provoke. — L. exasperātus, pp. of exasperāre, 'to make rough, irritate, provoke', fr. 1st ex- and asperāre, 'to make rough, to excite', fr. asper, 'uneven, rough'. See asperity and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: exasperat-ed, adj., exasperat-ed-ly, adv., exasperation (q.v.)

exasperation, n. — L. exasperātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'exasperation, bitterness', fr. exasperātus, pp. of exasperāre. See prec. word and -ion.

excambion, n., exchange of land (Scot. law) — ML. excambium. See 1st ex- and cambium and cp. exchange.

ex cathedra, with authority. — L., lit. 'from the chair'. See ex and cathedra.

Derivative: ex cathedra, adj., authoritative.

excavate, tr. v., to dig out. — L. excavātus, pp. of excavāre, 'to hollow out', fr. 1st ex- and cavāre, 'to hollow, hollow out', fr. cavus, 'hollow'. See cave, 'hollow space', and verbal suff.-ate.

Derivatives: excavation (q.v.), excav-ator, n., excav-ator-ial, adj.

excavation, n. — L. excavātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a hollowing out', fr. excavātus, pp. of excavāre. See prec. word and -ion.

exceed, tr. and intr. v. — ME. exceden, fr. MF. (= F.) excéder, fr. L. excēdere, 'to go away, go beyond, depart; surpass, excel', fr. 1st ex- and cēdere, 'to go, go away, yield, withdraw'. See cede and cp. excess.

Derivatives: exceed-er, n., exceed-ing, adj. and adv., exceed-ing-ly, adv.

excel, tr. and intr. v. — F. exceller, fr. L. excellere, 'to rise, raise oneself, distinguish oneself, surpass, excel', fr. 1st ex- and -cellere (used only in compounds), 'to rise' (whence the pass. part. celsus, 'high'), fr. I.-E. base \*qel-, 'to rise, be elevated'. See column and cp. words there referred to.

excellence, n. — F., fr. L. excellentia, 'superiority, excellence', fr. excellens, gen. -entis. See excellent and -ce.

excellency, n. — F. excellence. See prec. word and -cy.

excellent, adj. — F., fr. L. excellentem, acc. of excellens, pres. part. of excellere. See excel and -ent.

Derivatives: excellent-ly, adv., excellent-ness.

excelsior, adj. and interj., higher (used as a motto). — L., 'higher', compar. of excelsus. 'high', which is prop. the pp. of excellere. See excel and compar. suff. -ior.

except, tr. v., to exclude; intr. v., to object. — ME. excepten, fr. MF. (= F.) excepter, fr. L. exceptāre, 'to take out, take up', freq. of excipere (pp. exceptus), 'to take out', fr. 1st ex- and capere (pp. captus), 'to take'. See captive and cp. excipient. For the change of Latin ă (in căptus) to ĕ (in ex-cĕptus, ex-cĕptāre) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: except, prep. (q.v.), excepting, prep. (q.v.), exception (q.v.), except-ive, adj., except-ive-ly, adv., except-ive-ness, n.

except, prep., excluding. — L. exceptō, ablative of exceptus (followed by a subst. in the ablative; the so called ablative absolute construction). See except, v.

Derivative: except, conj.

excepting, prep., except. — Prop. pres. part. of the verb except.

exception, n. — ME., fr. AF. excepcioun, corresponding to OF. excepcion, exception (F. exception), fr. L. exceptionem, acc. of exception 'an exception, restriction', fr. exceptus, pp. of excipere. See except, v., and -ion.

Derivatives: exception-able, adj., exception-able-ness, n., exception-abl-y, adv., exception-al. adj., exception-al-ity, n., exception-al-ly, adv., exception-al-ness, n.

excerpt, tr. v., to pick out, select. — L. excerptus.

pp. of excerpere, 'to pick out, choose, select.
extract', fr. 1st ex- and carpere, 'to pick, pluck.
gather'. See carpel and cp. scarce. For the change
of Latin ā (in cărpere) to ĕ (in ex-cĕrpere) see
accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: excerpt-ible, adj., excerption (q.v.). excerpt-ive, adj., excerpt-or, n.

excerpt, n., something excerpted; a passage from a book, etc. — L. excerptum, 'an extract, selection, excerpt', prop. neut. pp. of excerpere, used as a noun. See excerpt, v.

excerption, n. - L. excerptio, gen. -onis, 'an ex-

excess, n. — ME. exces, fr. OF. exces (F. excès), fr. L. excessus, 'a going beyond, departure', fr. excessus, pp. of excēdere. See exceed.

Derivatives: excess-ive, adj., excess-ive-ly, adv., excess-ive-ness. n.

exchange, n. — ME. eschaunge, eschange, fr. AF. eschaunge, which corresponds to OF. eschange, (F. échange), fr. eschangier. See exchange, v.

exchange, tr. and intr. v. — OF. eschangier (F. échanger), 'to exchange', fr. VL. \*excambiāre, 'to exchange' (whence also It. scambiare, Rum. schimbà, OProvenç. escambiar), fr. 1st ex- and Late L. cambiāre, 'to exchange'. See cambium and cp. change. Cp. also excambion.

Derivatives: exchange-able, adj., exchange-ability, n., exchange-abl-y, adv., exchange-r, n.

exchequer, n., department of revenues; treasury.

— ME. escheker, lit. 'chessboard', fr. OF. eschequier (F. échiquier), fr. ML. scaccārium. See check, 'a sudden stop', and cp. checker. Derivative: exchequer, tr. v.

excide, tr. v., to cut out. — L. excidere (pp. excisus), 'to cut out', fr. 1st ex- and caedere (pp. caesus), 'to cut'. See cement and cp. excise, 'to cut out'. For the change of Latin ae (in caedere, caesus) to i (in ex-cidere, ex-cisus) see acquire and cp. words there referred to.

excipient, n., one who receives. — L. excipiëns, gen. -entis, prep. part. of excipere, 'to take out'. See except, v., and -ient.

excise, tr. v., to cut out. — L. excisus, pp. of excidere, 'to cut out', fr. 1st ex- and caedere (pp. caesus), 'to cut'. See excide, v.

excise, n., duty. — Prob. fr. MDu. excijs, fr. ODu. accijs, fr. OF. aceis, 'tax, duty', fr. VL. \*accēnsus, fr. ad- and L. cēnsus, 'a register, census'. See censor, census.

Derivatives: excise, tr. v., to levy a tax or duty on, excis-able, adi.

excision, n., 1) a cutting out or off; 2) excommunication. — L. excīsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a cutting out, destruction', fr. excīsus, pp. of excīdere. See excise, 'to cut out', and -ion.

excitable, adj. — Late L. excitābilis, 'inciting, animating', fr. L. excitāre. See excite and -able. Derivatives: excitabil-ity, n., excitable-ness, n. excitant, adj., tending to excite. — L. excitāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of excitāre. See excite and -ant.

excitation, n. — F., fr. L. excitationem, acc. of excitatio, 'a rousing, stirring', fr. excitatus, pp. of excitare. See excite and -ation.

excitative, adj. — F. excitatif (fem. excitative), fr. L. excitâtus, pp. of excitâre. See excite and -ative.

excitatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. excitātus, pp. of excitāre. See next word. excite, tr. v. — F. exciter, fr. L. excitāre, 'to rouse, raise, stir up, excite, incite, stimulate', fr. 1st ex- and citāre, 'to put into quick motion,

excite, provoke, call urgently', freq. of *ciēre* (pp. *citus*), 'to set in motion'. See **cite** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: excit-ed, adj., excit-ed-ly, adv., excit-ed-ness, n., excite-ment, n., excit-er, n., exciting, adj., excit-ing-ly, adv.

exclaim, intr. and tr. v. — F. exclamer, fr. L. exclāmāre, 'to call or cry out, call or cry aloud', fr. 1st ex- and clāmāre, 'to call, cry out, claim'. See claim, v., and cp. next word.

Derivatives: exclaim-er, n., exclaim-ing-ly, adv. exclamation, n. — F., fr. L. exclāmātiōnem, acc. of exclāmātiō, 'a calling or crying out', fr. exclāmātus, pp. of exclāmāre. See exclaim and -ation.

exclave, n., part of a country separated from the main part and enclosed by foreign territory. — A blend of 1st ex- and enclave.

exclude, tr. v. — L. exclūdere, 'to shut out, remove, separate; to drive out; to hinder, prevent', fr. 1st ex- and claudere, 'to shut, close'. See close, adj. and cp. eclosion and sluice. For the change of Latin au (in claudere) to ū (in exclūdere) see accuse and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: exclud-er, n., exclud-ing-ly, adv.

exclusion, n. — L. exclūsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a shutting out', fr. exclūsus, pp. of exclūdere. See exclude and -ion.

Derivatives: exclusion-ary, adj., exclusion-er, n., exclusion-ism, n., exclusion-ist, n.

exclusive, adj. — ML. exclūsīvus, fr. L. exclūsus, pp. of exclūdere. See exclude.

Derivatives: exclusive-ly, adv., exclusive-ness, n., exclusiv-ity, n.

Excoecaria, n., a genus of plants of the spurge family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. excaecāre, 'to make blind', fr. 1st ex- and caecus, 'blind'. See cecity.

excogitate, tr. v., to think out. — L. excōgitātus, pp. of excōgitāre, 'to find out by thinking', fr. 1st ex- and cōgitāre, 'to think'. See cogitate. Derivatives: excogitation (q.v.), excogitative,

Derivatives: excogitation (q.v.), excogitat-ive adj.

excogitation, n. — L. excōgitātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a thinking out', fr. excōgitātus, pp. of excōgitāre. See prec. word and -ion.

excommunicate, tr. v. — Eccles. L. excommūnicātus, pp. of excommūnicāre, 'to excommunicate', fr. 1st ex- and L. commūnicāre, 'to communicate'. See communicate.

Derivatives: excommunication (q.v.), excommunicat-ive, adj., excommunicat-or, n. (fr. ML.), excommunicat-ory, adv.

excommunicate, adj., excommunicated. — Eccles. L. excommūnicātus, pp. of excommūnicāre. See excommunicate, v.

excommunication, n. — Eccles. L. excommunicatio, gen. -ōnis, fr. excommunicatus, pp. of excommunicate. See excommunicate, n., and -ion. excoriate, tr. v., 1) to flay: 2) to denounce. — L.

excoriate, tr. v., 1) to flay; 2) to denounce. — L. excoriatus, pp. of excoriare, 'to strip off', fr.

1st ex- and corium, 'hide, skin, leather'. See corium and verbal suff. -ate and cp. scourge. Derivative: exceriation. n.

excorticate, tr. v., to strip off the bark or shell from. — Late L. excorticātus, pp. of excorticāre, 'to strip off the bark from', fr. 1st ex- and L. cortex, gen. corticis, 'bark, rind'. See cortex and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: excorticat-ion, n.

excrement, n., waste matter discharged from the body. — F. excrément, fr. L. excrémentum, 'refuse', lit. 'what is sifted out', prop. neut. pp. of excernere, 'to sift out', which is formed fr. Ist ex- and cernere, 'to separate, sift, distinguish, discern, understand, decide'. See certain and -ment and cp. excrete, recrement. Cp. also decern, discern.

Derivatives: excrement-al, excrement-itious, adjs. excrescence, n., 1) a natural appendage; 2) an abnormal outgrowth. — Formed fr. excrescent with suff. -ce.

excrescency, n., 1) the state of being excrescent; 2) excrescence (rare). — Formed from next word with suff, -cv.

excrescent, adj., growing out. — L. excrēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of excrēscere, 'to grow out', fr. 1st ex- and crēscere, 'to grow'. See crescent.

excreta, n. pl., waste matter eliminated from the body. — L. excrēta, neut. pl. of excrētus, 'sifted out', pp. of excernere. See excrement and cp. excrete, excretion.

excrete, tr. v., to eliminate from the body. — L. excrētus, pp. of excernere, 'to sift out'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: excret-ion, n., excret-ive, adj., excret-ory, adj.

excruciate, tr. v., to torture. — L. excruciātus, pp. of excruciāre, 'to torment, torture, rack', fr. 1st ex- and cruciāre, 'to crucify', fr. crux, gen. crucis, 'cross'. See cross, n., and verbal suff.-ate and cp. crux, crucify.

Derivatives: excruciat-ing, adj., excruciat-ing-ly, adv., excruciation (q.v.)

excruciation, n. — L. excruciātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'torment, torture', fr. excruciātus, pp. of excruciāre. See prec. word and -ion.

exculpable, adj. - See next word and -able.

exculpate, tr. v., to free from blame. — Formed fr. 1st ex- and L. culpātus, pp. of culpāre, 'to reproach, blame', fr. culpa, 'blame, fault'; cp. ML. exculpāre. See culpable and verbal suff. -ate and cp. disculpate.

Derivatives: exculpat-ion, n., exculpat-ory, adj., exculpatori-ly, adv.

excurrent, adj., running out; radiating from the central axis. — L. excurrens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of excurrere, 'to run out, run forth', fr. 1st ex- and currere, 'to run'. See current and cp. excursus.

excurse, intr. v., to make an excursion; to digress. — Back formation fr. excursus. excursion, n. — L. excursiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a running forth, sally, attack, inroad, excursion', fr. excursus, pp. of excurrere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: excursion-al, excursion-ary, adjs., excursion-ism, n., excursion-ist, n., excursion-ize, tr. and intr. v.

excursive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. excursus, pp. of excurrere. See excurrent.

Derivatives: excursive-ly, adv., excursive-ness, n. excursus, n., a treatise appended to a work. — L., 'a running out', fr. excursus, pp. of excurrere. See excurrent.

excuse, tr. and intr. v. — ME. escusen, excusen, fr. OF. escuser, excuser (F. excuser), fr. L. excūsāre, 'to discharge, dispense, excuse', formed fr. 1st ex- and causa, 'cause, lawsuit', which stands for \*caud-tā- and is rel. to cūdere, 'to strike, beat'. See cause and cp. accuse, recusant, recuse. For the change of Latin au (in causa) to ū (in ex-cūsāre) see accuse and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: excus-able, adj., excus-abil-ity, n., excus-able-ness, n., excus-abl-y, adv., excus-al, n., excus-er, n., excus-ing-ly, adv., excus-ive, adj.

excuse, n. — OF. escuse, excuse (F. excuse), fr. escuser, excuser. See excuse, v.

exeat, n., holiday granted for a few days to boys at public schools (*Eng.*) — L., 'let him go out', 3rd pers. pres. subjunctive of *exīre*, 'to go out', which is formed fr. 1st ex- and *īre*, 'to go'. See itinerate and cp. exit, exeunt.

execrable, adj., abominable. — ME., fr. L. exsecrābilis, execrābilis, 'execrable, accursed, detestable', fr. exsecrārī, execrārī. See next word and -able.

Derivatives: execrable-ness, n., execrabl-y, adv. execrate, tr. v., 1) to curse; 2) to abhor; intr. v., to curse. — L. exsecrātus, execrātus, pp. of exsecrārī, execrārī, 'to curse, execrate, detest', fr. 1st ex- and sacrāre, 'to set apart as sacred, consecrate', from the stem of sacer, 'holy, sacred'. See sacred. For the change of Latin ā (in săcer) to ē (in ex-sēcrārī) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: execration (q.v.), execrat-ive, adj., execrat-ive-ly, adv., execrat-ory, adj.

execration, n. — L. exsecratio, execratio, gen. -ōnis, 'curse, execration', fr. exsecratus, execratus, pp. of exsecrari, execrari. See prec. word and -ion.

**executancy**, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

executant, n., one who executes or performs; a performer, esp. a musical performer — F. exécutant, pres. part. of exécuter, 'to execute'. See next word and -ant.

**execute**, tr. v. — OF. executer, back formation fr. executeur (see executor) and execution (see next word).

Derivatives: execut-ed, adj., execut-er, n., exe-

execution 51

cution (q.v.), execut-ive, adj. and n., execut-ively, adv., execut-ive-ness, n., executor (q.v.), execut-rv. n.

execution, n. — OF. execucion, execution (F. exécution), fr. L. exsecūtiōnem or execūtiōnem, acc. of exsecūtiō, execūtiō, 'a carrying out, performance', fr. exsecūtus, execūtus, pp. of exsequī, exequī, 'to follow to the end, pursue, carry out, perform, execute', fr. 1st ex- and sequī, 'to follow'. See sequel and cp. prec. word, exequatur, exequies, sue. For the ending see suff. -ion.

executor, n. — ME. executour, fr. OF. executeur (F. exécuteur), fr. L. exsecūtōrem, execūtōrem, acc. of exsecūtor, execūtor, 'carrier out, performer', fr. exsecūtus, execūtus, pp. of exsequī, exequī. See prec. word and agential suff. -or. Derivatives: executorial, executory (qq.v.)

executorial, adj. — ML. execūtōriālis, fr. Late L. execūtōrius. See next word and -ial.

executory, adj., pertaining to administration. — Late L. exsecūtōrius, execūtōrius, 'executive', fr. L. exsecūtus, execūtus, pp. of exsequī, exequī. See execution and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivative: execut-orv, n.

executrix, n., a woman executor. — ML., fem. of L. executor. See executor and -trix.

exedra, n., an outdoor seat or bench (*Greek antig.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἐξέδρα, 'a covered walk before the house, furnished with seats; seat, bench', fr. ἐξ (see 2nd ex-) and ἕδρα, 'seat'. See -hedron and cp. words there referred to.

exegesis, n., explanation, interpretation, esp. of the Bible. — Gk. ἐξήγησις, 'explanation, interpretation', fr. ἐξηγέσμαι, 'I explain, interpretation', fr. ἐξηγέσμαι, 'I explain, interpret', fr. ἐξ (see 2nd ex-) and ἡγέσμαι (Dor. ἀγέσμαι), 'I lead, guide' (orig. prob. 'I track down the way'), later sense: I suppose, believe', fr. L-E. base \*sāg-, \*s²g-, 'to track down, trace, seek', whence also L. sāgīre, 'to perceive quickly or keenly', sāgus, 'presaging, predicting, prophetic', sāgax, 'sagacious', Goth. sākjan, OE. sēcan, 'to seek'. See seek and cp. sagacious. Cp. also epexegesis, cynegetics, hegemony.

exegete, n., one skilled in the interpretation of the Bible. — Gk. ἐξηγγιτής, 'interpreter, commentator', lit. 'leader, guide', fr. ἐξηγέομαι. See prec. word.

exegetic, exegetical, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, exegesis; explanatory. — Gk. ἐξηγητικός, 'explanatory', fr. ἐξηγητής. See prec. word and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: exegetical-ly, adv.

exegetics, n., the science of Bible interpretation.

— See prec. word and -ics.

exemplar, n., 1) a person or thing worthy of imitation; model; pattern. — ME. exemplaire, fr. OF. (= F.) exemplaire, fr. L. exemplum, 'example' (see example and subst. suff. -ary). The English word was refashioned after L. exemplar, 'pattern, model'. Cp. sampler.

Derivative: exemplar-v. adi.

exemplification, n. - AF., fr. ML. exemplificatio,

gen. -ōnis, fr. exemplificātus, pp. of exemplificāre. See next word and -ation.

exemplify, tr. v., to show by example. — ME. exemplifien, fr. ML. exemplificare, 'to illustrate', formed fr. L. exemplum, 'example', and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See example and -fy. Derivative: exemplifier. n.

exempt, tr. v., to free. — F. exempter, fr. exempt. 'free', fr. L. exēmptus, pp. of eximere, 'to take out, take away', fr. 1st ex- and emere, 'to take, buy', fr. I.-E. base \*em-, 'to take', whence also OSlav. imo, ieti, 'to take' (orig. \*imo, cp. vŭzimo, 'I take away'), imami, iměio, iměti, 'to have'. Lith. imù, imti. OPruss, imt, 'to take'. Olr. -em (only in compounds as in ar-fo-emat. 'they take'): cp. OI. vámati, 'holds, subdues'. from the enlarged base \*vem-. Cp. example, and words there referred to. Cp. also adeem, adempt. ademption, assume, assumption, consume, consumption, diriment, eximious, exon, Irredentista, peremptory, pome, pre-emption, premium, presume, presumption, presumptuous, prompt, ransom, redeem, redemption, resume, resumption, Seim, sumption, sumptuary, sumptuous and the second element in vintage. For the sense development of L. emere, 'to take: to buy', cp. Heb. lāaáh, 'he took: he bought'. In the latter sense Heb. lāaáh occurs very rarely in the Bible (see e.g. Prov. 31:16), but quite frequently in Mishnah and Talmud.

exempt, adj., free. — F., fr. L. exēmptus, pp. of eximere. See exempt, v.

exemption, n. — F., fr. L. exemptionem, acc. of exemptio, 'a taking out', fr. exemptus, pp. of eximere. See exempt, v., and -ion.

exenterate, tr. v., to disembowel. — L. exenterātus, pp. of exenterāre, fr. Gk. ἐξεντερίζειν, 'to disembowel', which is formed fr. ἐξ (see 2nd ex-) and ἔντερον, 'intestine'. See enteric and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: exenterat-ion, n.

exequatur, n., official recognition of a consul by the government of the country to which he is accredited. — L. exsequātur, 'he may perform (his task)', also spelled exequātur, 3rd pers. sing. of subj. pres. fr. exsequā, exequā, 'to carry out, perform'. See execute.

exequial, adj., pertaining to funerals. — L. exsequiālis, also spelled exequiālis, 'pertaining to funerals', fr. exsequiae, exequiae, 'funeral procession'. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

exequy, n., now usually in the pl., 1) funeral rites;
2) funeral procession. — OF. exequies, fr. L. exsequiās, also spelled exequiās, acc. of exsequiae, exequiae (pl.), 'funeral procession', fr. exsequī, exequī, 'to follow to the end; to follow to the grave'. See execute and cp. obsequies.

exercise, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) exercice, fr. L. exercitium, 'exercise', fr. exercēre, 'to drive (animals) out of an enclosure', whence 'to drive on, drill, train, practice', fr. 1st ex- and arcēre, 'to enclose', fr. arca, 'chest, box'. See ark and

cp. coerce. Cp. also askari, lascar and the second element in seraskier. For the change of Latin  $\check{a}$  (in  $\check{a}$ rc $\check{e}$ re) to  $\check{e}$  (in ex- $\check{e}$ rc $\check{e}$ re) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

exercise, tr. and intr. v. — L. exercere. See exercise. n.

Derivatives: exercis-able, exercis-ed, adjs., exercis-er. n.

exercitation, n. — L. exercitātiō, gen. -ōnis, lit. 'a setting in motion; exercise, practice', fr. exercitātus, pp. of exercitāre, 'to exercise frequently', freq. of exercēre (pp. exercitus). See exercise, n., and -ation.

exergue, n., space on a coin between the bottom of the design and the rim. — F., fr. ML. exergum, lit. '(space) outside the work', a word coined fr. Gk. έξ, 'out of' and ἔργον, 'work'. See 2nd ex- and ergon.

exert, tr. v., to put into action. — L. exsertus, also spelled exertus, pp. of exserere, exerere, 'to stretch out, thrust out', fr. 1st ex- and serere, 'to put in a row, join together, connect, combine'. See series and cp. exsert.

Derivatives: exert-ion, n., exert-ive, adi.

exeunt, v., they go out (of the stage). — L., 3rd pers. pl. pres. indicative of exīre, 'to go out', which is formed fr. 1st ex- and īre, 'to go'. See itinerate and cp. exit, exeat.

exfoliate, intr. v., to come off in scales. —L.exfoliātus, pp. of exfoliāre, 'to strip of leaves', fr. 1st ex- and foliātus, 'leaved, leafy', fr. folium, 'leaf'. See folio and verbal suff. -ate and cp. foliate.

Derivatives: exfoliat-ion, n., exfoliat-ive, adj.

exhalation, n. — L. exhālātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'exhalation, vapor', fr. exhālātus, pp. of exhālāre. See next word and -ation.

exhale, tr. v., to breathe out; intr. v., to emit breath or vapor. — F. exhaler, fr. L. exhālāre, 'to breathe out', fr. 1st ex- and hālāre, 'to breathe', which prob. stands for \*an-slāre, fr. I.-E. base \*an-, 'to blow, breathe'. See animus and cp. inhale, halitus, halitosis. Cp. also anhelation.

exhaust, tr. and intr. v. — L. exhaustus, pp. of exhaurīre, 'to draw out, exhaust', fr. Ist exand haurīre, 'to draw out (water), drain, breathe', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. (πῦρ) αὕειν, 'to light (a fire)' (for \*αὕσμειν), and with ON. ausa, 'to scoop (water)', austr, 'the act of scooping', but OI. ghásati, 'consumes', is not cognate. Cp. haurient, haustellum, haustorium.

Derivatives: exhaust, n., exhaust-ed, adj., exhaust-ed-ly, adv., exhaust-ed-ness, n., exhaust-ible, adj., exhaust-ibl-ity, n., exhaust-ing, adj., exhaust-ing-ly, adv., exhaust-ion, n., exhaustive (q.v.)

exhaustive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. exhaustus, pp. of exhaurīre (see prec. word); first used by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832). Derivatives: exhaustive-ly, adv., exhaustiveness, n.

exheredate, tr. v., to disinherit. — L. exhērēdātus, pp. of exhērēdāre, 'to disinherit', fr. 1st ex- and hērēs, gen. hērēdis, 'heir'. See heir and verbal suff. -ate and cp. inherit.

exigency

exhibit, tr. and intr. v., to show, display. — L. exhibitus, pp. of exhibēre, 'to hold out, display, exhibit', fr. 1st ex- and habēre, 'to have, hold'. See habit and cp. inhibit. For the change of Latin ă (in hābēre) to i (in ex-hibēre) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: exhibition (q.v.), exhibit-ive, adj., exhibit-ive-ly, adv., exhibitor (q.v.), exhibit-orv. adi.

exhibition, n. — OF. exhibicion (F. exhibition), fr. L. exhibitionem, acc. of exhibitio, 'a holding out', fr. exhibitus, pp. of exhibēre. See prec. word and -ion.

exhibitor, n. — Late L., 'one who holds out, a giver', fr. L. exhibitus, pp. of exhibēre. See exhibit and agential suff. -or.

exhilarant, adj., exhilarating. — F., fr. L. exhilarantem, acc. of exhilarāns, pres. part. of exhilarāre. See next word and -ant.

exhilarate, tr. v., to cheer; to stimulate. — L. exhilarātus, pp. of exhilarāre, 'to gladden, make merry, exhilarate', fr. 1st ex- and hilarāre, 'to make cheerful, make merry', fr. hilaris, 'cheerful, merry'. See hilarious and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: exhilarat-ed, adj., exhilarat-ing, adj., exhilarat-ing-ly, adv., exhilaration (q.v.), exhilarat-ive, exhilarat-ory, adjs.

exhilaration, n. — Late L. exhilarātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a gladdening', fr. L. exhilarātus, pp. of exhilarāre. See prec. word and -ion.

exhort, tr. and intr. v., to advise earnestly. — ME. exhorten, fr. L. exhortārī, 'to exhort, encourage, stimulate', fr. 1st ex- and hortārī, 'to incite, encourage, urge'. See hortation and cp. words there referred to.

exhortation, n. — L. exhortātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'encouraging, exhortation', fr. exhortātus, pp. of exhortārī. See prec. word and -ation.

exhortative, adj. — L. exhortātīvus, 'pertaining to or containing exhortation', fr. exhortātus, pp. of exhortārī. See exhort and -ive and cp. hortative.

exhortatory, adj. — Late L. exhortātōrius, 'pertaining to exhortation', fr. L. exhortātus, pp. of exhortārī. See exhortation and adj. suff. -ory. exhumation, n. — ML. exhumātiō, gen. -ōnis,

exhumation, n. — ML. exhumātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'unearthing', fr. exhumātus, pp. of exhumāre. See next word and -ation.

exhume, tr. v., to dig out of the earth, disinter. — F. exhumer, fr. ML. exhumāre, 'to unearth', fr. 1st ex- and L. humus, 'earth'. See humus and cp. words there referred to.

exigeant, adj., exacting, demanding. — F., pres. part. of exiger, 'to exact, demand', fr. L. exigere. See exigent and -ant.

exigence, n., exigency. — F. See next word and

exigency, n., state of urgency. - ML. exigentia,

'urgency', fr. L. exigēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -cv.

exigent, adj., requiring immediate action, urgent. — L. exigēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of exigere, 'to demand, require; to weigh, measure', lit. 'to drive out or forth', fr. 1st ex- and agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. See agent, adj., and -ent and cp. exigeant, exiguous, exact, examine, assay, essay.

Derivative: exigent-ly, adv.

exigible, adj., capable of being exacted. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. L. exigere (see prec. word), whence also F. exigible, of s.m. See exigent.

exiguity, n., scantiness. — L. exiguitās, 'smallness, scantiness', fr. exiguus. See next word and -ity.

exiguous, adj., scanty. — L. exiguus, 'small, scanty, petty', fr. exigere. See exigent and cp. exility. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

Derivatives: exiguous-ly, adv., exiguous-ness, n. exilarch, n., head of the Jewish exiles in Babylonia (Jewish hist.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. exilium, 'exile', and Gk. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See next word and -arch.

exile, n., banishment. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), exil, fr. L. exilium, exsilium, 'banishment, exile', fr. exul, exsul, 'a banished person, wanderer', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for \*eks-al-s and is formed fr. 1st ex- and I.-E. base \*āl-, 'to wander about', whence also Gk.  $\lambda\lambda\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ , 'to wander about', L. al-ucinārī, 'to wander in mind' (see hallucinate). The spelling exsul, exsilium is due to a confusion with L. solum, 'soil', from which the ancients derived exilium and exul, but with which these words have nothing in common. Nor is there any connection between L. exilium and exsilire, 'to spring forth'.

exile, n., a banished person. — Fr. prec. word. exile, tr. v., to banish. — OF. exilier (F. exiler), fr. L. exiliare, exsiliare, fr. exilium, exsilium. See exile, 'banishment'.

exilian, exilic, adj., pertaining to the exile of the Jews in Babylonia. — Formed with suff. -ian, resp. -ic, fr. L. exilium. See exile, 'banishment'. exility, n., slenderness. — L. exilitās, 'smallness, thinness, meagerness, slenderness', fr. exilis, 'small, thin, meager, slender', which prob. stands for \*ex-āg-slis and is rel. to exiguus, 'small, scanty, petty'. See exiguous and -ity.

eximious, adj., choice, excellent. — L. eximius, 'select, choice', lit. 'taken out', fr. eximere, 'to take out, take away', fr. 1st ex- and emere, 'to take, buy'. See exempt, v. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

Derivatives: eximious-ly, adv., eximious-ness, n. exinanite, tr. v., to make empty (obsol.) — L. exinānītus, pp. of exinānīte, 'to empty, make empty', fr. 1st ex- and inānis, 'empty'. See inane. exinanition, n., 1) the action of emptying; 2) ex-

haustion. — L. exinānītiō, gen. -ōnis, 'an emptying, exhausting', fr. exinānītus, pp. of exinānīre. See prec. word and -ion.

exist, intr. v. — F. exister, fr. L. exsistere, existere, 'to stand forth, appear, exist', fr. 1st exand sistere, 'to cause to stand still, to put, place; to stand still, stand', from the reduplicated base of stāre, 'to stand'. See assist and cp. words there referred to.

existence, n. — OF. (= F.) existence, fr. ML. existentia, fr. L. existēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

existent, adj., existing. — L. existēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of existere. See exist and -ent.

existential, adj., pertaining to existence. — ML. existentiālis, fr. existentia. See existence and -ial. Derivatives: existential-ly, adv., existentialism (q.v.)

existentialism, n., a system of philosophy based on the tenet that everybody in general exists as an individual. — Orig. used to translate G. Existenzphilosophie, lit. 'philosophy of existence'; see prec. word and -ism. The term 'existence' is used here in the special sense given to it by the Danish philosopher Søren Aabye Kierkegaard (1813-55), who is the originator of existentialism.

existentialist, n., an adherent of existentialism.

— See prec. word and -ist.

Derivatives: existentialist, existentialist-ic, adjs. exit, v., he goes out (of the stage). — L., 3rd pers. pres. indicative of exīre, 'to go out', which is formed fr. 1st ex- and īre, 'to go'. See itinerate and cp. exeat, exeunt.

exit, n., a going out, departure. — L. exitus, 'a going out, egress, departure', fr. exitus, pp. of exire. 'to go out'. See prec. word.

ex-libris, n., a bookplate giving the name of the owner of the book.—L., 'from the books of...', fr. ex, 'out of, from', and abl. pl. of liber, 'book'. See 1st ex- and library.

exo-, before a vowel ex-, pref. meaning 'outer, outside'. — Gk. ἔξω, 'outside', fr. ἐξ, 'out of'. See 2nd ex-.

exoderm, n. - The same as exodermis.

exodermis, n., the outer layer in roots (bot.) — ModL. exodermis, formed fr. exo- and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See derma and cp. words there referred to.

exodus, n., going out, departure. — L., fr. Gk. ἔξοδος, lit. 'way out', fr. ἐξ (see 2nd ex- and ὁδός, 'way'. See odograph and cp. words there referred to.

ex officio. — L., 'by virtue of an office', formed fr. ex, 'out of', and abl. of officium, 'service; office'. See 1st ex- and office.

exogamy, n., marriage outside the tribe or clan (anthropol.) — Lit. 'outside marriage'; compounded of exo- and -gamy. Cp. endogamy. Derivatives: exogam-ic. exogam-ous, adis.

Exogenae, n.pl., the Dicotyledones (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'growing outside' (see exo- and

-gen); so called in allusion to the annual rings of the stem. Cp. Endogenae.

561

exogenous, adj., growing from outside (biol.) — See prec. word and -genous and cp. endogenous. exomis, n., a garment worn by the poor classes and slaves (Greek antiq.) — Gk.  $\xi\xi\omega\mu l\zeta$ , 'a garment without sleeves or with one sleeve', lit. 'that which leaves the shoulder bare', fr.  $\xi\xi$  (see 2nd ex-) and  $\delta\mu o\zeta$ , 'shoulder'. See omo-, 'shoulder-'.

exomphalos, n., umbilical hernia (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐξόμφαλος, 'a prominent navel', fr. ἐξ (see 2nd ex-) and ὁμφαλός, 'navel'. See omphalo-.

exon, n., one of four officers commanding the Yeomen of the Guard. — Corruption of F. exempt, 'an underofficer', lit. 'free'. See exempt, adi. and v.

exonerate, tr. v., to free from blame. — L. exonerātus, pp. of exonerāre, 'to unload, free from a burden, lighten', fr. 1st ex- and onerāre, 'to load, freight, overload, oppress', fr. onus, gen. oneris, 'load, burden, weight'. See onus and verbal suff. -ate and cp. onerous. Derivatives: exoneration (q.v.), exonerat-ive, adj.

exoneration, n. — Late L. exonerātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'an unloading, lightening', fr. L. exonerātus, pp. of exonerāre. See prec. word and -ion.

exophthalmic, adj., pertaining to, or affected with, exophthalmos. — See next word and -ic. exophthalmos, exophthalmus, n. abnormal protrusion of the eyeball (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. έξόφθαλμος, 'with prominent eyes', fr. ἐξ (see 2nd ex-) and ὀφθαλμός, 'eye'. See ophthalmo- and cp. lagophthalmos.

exorable, adj., susceptible of being moved by entreaty. — L. exōrābilis, 'easily moved by entreaty', fr. exōrāre, 'to move by entreaty', persuade', fr. 1st ex- and ōrāre, 'to pray'. See oration and -able and cp. inexorable.

exorbitance, exorbitancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

exorbitant, adj., excessive; extravagant. — Late L. exorbitāns, gen. -antis, lit. 'out of the track', pres. part. of exorbitāre, 'to go out of the track, deviate', fr. 1st ex- and orbita, 'wheel track, rut'. See orbit and -ant. Derivative: exorbitant-ly, adv. exorcise, exorcize, tr. v., to drive out an evil spirit by ritual charms. — F. exorciser, fr. Late L. exorcizāre, fr. Gk. ἐξορχίζειν, 'to bind by an oath; to banish an evil spirit', fr. ἐξ (see 2nd ex-) and ὀρχίζειν, 'to make to swear', fr. ὅρχος (for \*σόρχος), 'an oath', lit. 'a limitation, binding, obligation', in gradational relationship to ἔρχος (for \*σέρχος), 'enclosure, hedge, fence', and prob. cogn. with L. sarcīre, 'to patch, mend'. See sartorial and -ise, ize.

exorcism, n. — Late L. exorcismus, fr. Gk. ἐξορκισμός, 'binding by an oath; banishment of an evil spirit', fr. ἐξορκίζειν. See prec. word and -ism.

exorcist, n. - Late L. exorcista, fr. Gk. έξορ-

κιστής, 'exorcist', fr. ἐξορκίζειν. See exorcise and -ist.

expansion

exordium, n., beginning. — L. exōrdium, 'beginning of a web, beginning of a speech, beginning (in general)' fr. exōrdīrī, 'to lay the warp, begin a web, begin', fr. Ist ex- and ōrdīrī, 'to lay a warp, begin', which is rel. to ōrdō, 'a straight row, order'. See order and cp. ornament.

exoskeleton, n., the skeleton of invertebrates in contradistinction to the skeleton of vertebrates (zool.) — Compounded of exo- and skeleton. The term exoskeleton was introduced into science by the English anatomist Sir Richard Owen (1804-92). Cp. endoskeleton, splanchnoskeleton. Derivative: exoskelet-al, adj.

exosmosis, also exosmose, n., outward osmosis.

— Compounded of 3rd ex- and osmosis. Cp. endosmosis.

exosmotic, adi. — See prec. word and -otic.

exosphere, n., the outermost part of the earth's atmosphere. — Compounded of exo- and sphere. exostosis, n., a bony outgrowth from the surface of a bone (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐξόστωσις, lit. 'bone increase from without', fr. ἔξω (see exo-) and -δστωσις (see -ostosis). Cp. endostosis.

exoteric, also exoterical, adj., external. — Late L. exōtericus, fr. Gk. ἐξωτερικός, 'external', fr. ἐξωτέρω, 'more outward', compar. of ἔξω, 'outside'. See exo- and cp. esoteric. For the etymol. of the compar. suff. -tero see -ther and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: exoterical-ly, adv., exoteric-ism, n. exothecium, n., the outer covering of an anther (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'outer case', fr. exo- and Gk.  $\vartheta\eta \times \eta$ , 'case'. See theca and cp. endothecium. exotic, adj., foreign. — L. exoticus, fr. Gk.  $\xi\xi\omega$ -  $\tau \times \zeta$ , 'foreign, exotic', lit. 'from the outside', fr.  $\xi\xi\omega$ , 'outside'. See exo- and -ic.

Derivatives: exotic-al-ly, adv., exotic-ness, n. expand, tr. and intr. v., to spread out. — L. expandere, 'to spread out, unfold, expand', fr. 1st ex- and pandere, 'to spread out, extend', which is rel. to L. patēre, 'to be open', patulus, 'extended'. See fathom and cp. expanse, expansion, spandrel, spawn. Derivatives: expanded, adj., expand-ed-ly, adv., expand-ed-ness, n., expand-er, n., expand-ing-ly, adv.

expanse, n., an extended space. — L. expānsum, neut. pp. of expandere, 'to spread out', used as a noun. See prec. word.

expansible, adj. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. L. expansus, pp. of expandere. See expand.

Derivatives: expans-ibil-ity, n., expans-ibleness, n., expans-ibl-y, adv.

expansile, adj. — Formed with suff. -ile fr. L. expānsus, pp. of expandere. See expand.

expansion, n. — Late L. expānsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a spreading out, expansion', fr. L. expānsus, pp. of expandere. See expand and -ion. Derivatives: expansion-al, expansion-ary, adjs., expansionism, n., expansion-ist, n., expansion-ist-ic, adj.

expansive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. expānsus, pp. of expandere. See expand.

Derivatives: expansive-ly, adv., expansive-ness, n., expansiv-ity, n.

ex parte, from one side only. — L., formed fr. ex, 'out of', and abl. of pars, 'part'. See 1st ex- and part, n.

expatiate, intr. v., to speak or write at length. — L. exspatiātus, expatiātus, pp. of exspatiārī, expatiārī, 'to spread out, extend; to digress, expatiate', fr. 1st ex- and spatiārī, 'to spread out; to walk about, go along' (whence also It. spaziare, 'to walk about'), fr. spatium, 'space, room'. See space and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: expatiat-ion, n., expatiat-ory, adj. expatriate, intr. v., to exile. — ML. expatriātus, pp. of expatriāre, 'to expel from one's native land', formed fr. 1st ex- and L. patria, 'fatherland, native land', fr. pater, gen. patris, 'father'. See father and cp. pater. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: expatriat-ion, n.

expatriāte, adj., exiled; n., an exile. — ML. expatriātus. See expatriate, v.

expect, tr. and intr. v. — L. exspectāre, expectāre, 'to look out for, await; to desire, hope', fr. 1st ex- and spectāre, freq. of specere, spicere, 'to look at attentively, get sight of'. See species and cp. aspect and words there referred to.

**expectance**, **expectancy**, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce**, resp. **-cy**.

expectant, adj., expecting. — F., fr. L. exspectantem, expectantem, acc. of exspectāns, expectāns, pres. part. of exspectāre, expectāre. See expect and -ant.

expectation, n. — L. exspectatio, expectatio, gen. -ōnis, 'an awaiting, expectation', fr. exspectatus, expectatus, pp. of exspectare, expectare. See expect and -ation.

expectative, adj. — ML. expectātīvus, fr. L. exspectātus, expectātus, pp. of exspectāre, expectāre. See expect and -ive.

expectorant, adj., causing expectoration; n., an expectorant medicine. — L. expectorāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of expectorāre. See next word and -ant.

expectorate, tr. and intr. v., to spit up, spit. — L. expectorātus, pp. of expectorāre, 'to drive from the breast', fr. 1st ex- and pectus, gen. pectoris, 'breast, chest'. See pectoral and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: expectorat-ion, n.

expedience, n. — F. expédience. See expedient and -ce.

**expediency**, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

expedient, adj., suitable; convenient. — OF. (F. expédient), fr. L. expedientem, acc. of expediens, pres. part. of expediene, lit. 'to free the feet from fetters', hence 'to extricate, disengage, set free; to make ready', fr. ex, 'out of' (see 1st ex-), and \*pedis, 'fetter', prop. 'chain

for the feet', which is rel. to *pedica*, 'shackle, fetter',  $comp\bar{e}s$ , 'fetter', and cogn. with Gk.  $\pi \dot{e}\delta\eta$ , 'fetter', fr. I.-E. \*pėd-, \*pŏd-, 'foot'. See foot and cp. fetter. Cp. also pedal, impede, impeach.

Derivatives: expedient, n., expedient-ial, adj., expedient-ial-ly, adv., expedient-ist, n., expedient-ly, adv.

expedite, tr. v., to speed up. — L. expeditus, pp. of expedire. See prec. word.

Derivative: expedit-er, n.

expedite, adj., I) unimpeded, free; 2) prompt. —
L. expeditus, pp. of expedire. See expedient.

Derivatives: expedite-ly, adv., expedite-ness, n. expedition, n. — F. expédition, fr. L. expedītiōnem, acc. of expedītiō, 'an enterprise against the enemy', fr. expedītus, pp. of expedīre. See expedient and -ion.

Derivatives: expedition-ary, adj., expedition-ist. n.

expeditious, adj., speedy, prompt. — Formed fr. L. expeditus 'disengaged, ready, prompt', pp. of expedire. See expedient and -ious.

Derivatives: expeditious-ly, adv., expeditiousness, n.

expel, tr. v. — L. expellere, 'to drive out or away', fr. 1st ex- and pellere, 'to push, drive, strike'. See pulse, 'throb', and cp. compel and words there referred to. Cp. also expulsion.

expellant, expellent, adj., serving to expel; n., an expelling medicine. — L. expellēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of expellere. See prec. word and -ant, resp. -ent.

expend, tr. and intr. v. — L. expendere, 'to weigh out money, pay down', fr. 1st ex- and pendere, 'to cause to hang down, suspend; to weigh'. See pendant and cp. expense. Cp. also spend, which is a doublet of expend.

expenditure, n. — Coined by the British statesman Edmund Burke (1729-97) from prec. word and suff. -ure.

expense, n. — ME., fr. AF., fr. L. expēnsa, fem. pp. of expendere, used as a noun. See expend and cp. speiss, which is a doublet of expense.

expensive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. expensus, pp. of expendere. See expend.

Derivatives: expensive-ly, adv., expensive-ness, n. experience, n. — F. expérience, fr. L. experientia, 'trial, proof, experiment, experience', fr. experiens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of experiīt, 'to try, prove, test', fr. 1st ex- and the base of perītus, 'experienced', which is rel. to periculum, 'trial, experiment, risk, danger'. See peril and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ence.

Derivatives: experience, v., experienc-ed, adj., experienc-er, n.

experiential, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. experientia. See prec. word.

Derivatives: experiential-ism, n., experiential-ist, n., experiential-ly, adv.

experiment, n. - OF., fr. L. experimentum, 'trial,

proof, test', fr. experīrī. See experience and -ment.

Derivatives: experiment, intr. v., experiment-al, adj., experiment-al-ism, experiment-al-ist, n., experiment-al-ize, intr. v., experiment-al-ly, adv. experiment-ation, n., experiment-ative, adj., experiment-ed, adj., experiment-ee, n., experiment-er, n., experiment-ize, intr. v.

expert, n. — F. expert, n., fr. OF. expert, adj. See prec. word.

expiable, adj. — F., fr. expier, fr. L. expiare. See expiate and -able.

expiate, tr. v., to atone for. — L. expiātus, pp. of expiāre, 'to make amends or atonement for', fr. 1st ex- and piāre, 'to appease by sacrifice, atone for', fr. pius, 'devout, reighteous'. See pious and verbal suff. -ate.

expiation, n. — L. expiātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'satisfaction, atonement, expiation', fr. expiātus, pp. of expiāre. See prec. word and -ion.

expiatory, adj. — Late L. expiātōrius, fr. L. expiātus, pp. of expiāre. See expiate and adj. suff. -ory.

expiration, n. — L. exspīrātiō, expīrātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. exspīrātus, expīrātus, pp. of exspīrāre, expīrāre. See expire and -ation.

expiratory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. exspīrātus, expīrātus, pp. of exspīrāre, expīrāre. See next word.

expire, intr. and tr. v. — F. expirer, fr. L. exspīrāre, expīrāre, 'to blow out, breathe out, exhale, breathe one's last, die', fr. 1st ex- and spīrāre, 'to breathe'. See spirit and cp. aspire and words there referred to.

Derivatives: expir-er, n., expir-ing, adj., expir-ing-ly, adv., expir-y, n.

explain, tr. and intr. v. — L. explānāre, 'to make plain', fr. plānus, 'plain'. See plain, adj., and cp. next word. Cp. also esplanadē.

Derivatives: explain-able, adj., explain-er, n., explain-ing-ly, adv.

explanation, n. — L. explānātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a making plain', fr. explānātus, pp. of explānāre. See prec. word and -ation.

explanative, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. explanatus, pp. of explanare. See explain.

explanatory, adj. — Late L. explānātōrius, fr L. explānātus, pp. of explānāre. See explain and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivatives: explanatori-ly, adv., explanatoriness, n.

expletive, adj. — Late L. explētīvus, 'serving to fill out', fr. L. explētus, pp. of explēre, 'to fill out', fr. 1st ex- and plēre, 'to fill'. See plenum and -ive.

Derivatives: expletive, n., expletive-ly, adv., expletive-ness, n.

**explicable**, adj. — L. *explicabilis*, 'that may be explained', fr. *explicare*. See next word and -able.

explicate, tr. v. — L. explicatus, pp. of explicare, 'to unfold, uncoil, unroll, unfurl, spread out,

explain, expound'. fr. 1st ex- and plicare, 'to fold'. See ply, 'to bend', and cp. explicit.

explication, n. — L. explicātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'an unfolding, expounding, exposition, explanation', fr. explicātus, pp. of explicāre. See prec. word and -ion.

explicative, adj. — L. explicātīvus, 'pertaining to an exposition', fr. explicātus, pp. of explicāre. See explicate and -ive.

Derivative: explicative-ly, adv.

explicator, n. — L. explicator, 'an expounder, explainer', fr. L. explicatus, pp. of explicare. See explicate and agential suff. -or.

Derivative: explicator-v, adi.

explicit, v., here ends. — Prob. abbreviation of L. explicitus est (liber), '(the book or roll) has been unrolled'. See explicit, adj.

explicit, adj. — F. explicite, fr. L. explicitus, a var. of explicātus, pp. of explicāre. See explicate and cp. exploit.

Derivatives: explicit, tr. v., explicit-ly, adv., explicit-ness, n.

**explode**, intr. and tr. v. — L. explaudere, explādere, 'to drive off (the stage) by clapping', fr. 1st ex- and plaudere, 'to clap the hands'. See **plaudit** and cp. **explosive**, **implode**, **implosion**. Cp. also **applaud**. The change of the Latin diphthong au to  $\bar{o}$  is due to dialectal influence; cp. suffocate.

exploit, n. — ME. espleit, esploit, 'success', fr. OF. espleit, esploit (F. exploit), fr. L. explicitum, neut. of explicitus, used as a noun. See explicit, adj.

exploit, tr. v. — F. exploiter, fr. OF. espleitier, esploitier, 'to exploit', fr. L. explicitus. See exploit, n.

Derivatives: exploit-able, adj., exploit-age, n., exploit-ative, adj., exploit-er, n., exploit-ure, n. exploitation, n. — F., fr. exploiter, 'to exploit', fr. exploit, 'exploit', fr. L. explicitum, neut. pp. of explicare. See exploit, n., and -ation.

exploration, n. — L. exploratio, gen. -ōnis, 'examination, exploration', fr. exploratus, pp. of explorare. See next word and -ation.

Derivative: exploration-al, adj.

explore, tr. and intr. v. — F. explorer, fr. L. explorare, 'to search out, examine, explore'. Explorare was orig. a hunting term, which meant 'to shout out (the game)', i.e. 'to elicit the game through the shouts of the beaters and the cries of the dogs'. The verb explorare is formed fr. 1st ex- and plorare, 'to cry out, wail, lament', which is of imitative origin. Cp. deplore, implore. Derivatives: explor-er, n., explor-ing, adj., explor-ing-ly, adv.

explosible, adj. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. L. explosus, pp. of explodere. See explode. Derivative: explos-ibil-itv. n.

explosion, n. — L. explōsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a driving away by clapping', fr. explōsus, pp. of explōdere. See explode and -ion.

explosive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L.

- explosus, pp. of explodere. See explode and -ive. Derivatives: explosive, n., explosive-ly, adv., explosive-ness. n.
- exponent, adj. and n. L. expōnēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of expōnere, 'to set out, expose, exhibit, explain', fr. 1st ex- and pōnere, 'to put, place'. See position and cp. words there referred to.
- exponential, adj. Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. expōnēns, gen. -entis. See prec. word.
- export, tr. v. L. exportāre, 'to carry out', fr. 1st ex- and portāre, 'to bear, carry, convey'. See port, 'to carry'.
- Derivatives: export, n., export-er, n.
- **exportation**, n. F., fr. L. exportātiōnem, acc. of exportātiō, 'a carrying out, exportation', fr. exportātus, pp. of exportāre. See prec. word, and -ation.
- expose, tr. v. F. exposer, fr. 1st ex- and poser, 'to put, place'. See pose, 'to place', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also exposé.

Derivatives: expos-al, n., expos-ed, adj., expos-ed-ness, n.

- exposé, n., exposure. F., prop. pp. of exposer, used as a noun. See prec. word.
- exposition, n. F., fr. L. expositionem, acc. of expositio, 'a setting or showing forth', fr. expositus, pp. of exponere. See exponent and -ion.

expositive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. expositus, pp. of exponere. See exponent.

Derivative: expositive-ly, adv.

- expositor, n. Late L., 'expounder', fr. L. expositus, pp. of exponere. See exponent and agential suff. -or,
- expository, adj. ML. expositōrius, fr. L. expositus, pp. of expōnere. See exponent and adj. suff. -ory.
- ex post facto, retrospectively. L., lit. 'from that which is done afterward'. See 1st ex-, post-and fact.
- expostulate, intr. v., to remonstrate. L. expostulātus, pp. of expostulāre, 'to demand vehemently', fr. 1st ex- and postulāre, 'to demand'. See postulate.
- Derivatives: expostulat-ing, adj., expostulat-ingly, adv., expostulation (q.v.), expostulat-ive, adj., expostulat-ive-ly, adv., expostulat-or, n., expostulat-ory, adv.
- expostulation, n. L. expostulātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. expostulātus, pp. of expostulāre. See prec. word and -ion.
- exposure, n. Formed fr. expose with suff. -ure, on analogy of *enclosure* (fr. *enclose*) and other nouns in -ure.
- expound, tr. and intr. v. ME. expoune(n), expounde(n), fr. OF. espondre, fr. L. exponere; see exponent. The current ME. form was expoune, corresponding to the finite forms of the OF. verb (cp. e.g. 3rd pers. pl. esponent). However, beside expoune, the form expounde, derived from the inf., also appears quite early. Finally expounde prevailed, whence the English form

- expound. On the analogy of expound, fr. L. exponere, ME. compoune, compone (fr. L. componere) became E. compound, and ME. propone (fr. L. proponere) became E. propound. Cp. F. pondre, 'to lay eggs', fr. L. ponere, 'to lay'.
- express, adj. OF. expres (F. exprès), fr. L. expressus, pp. of exprimere, 'to press or squeeze out, imitate, copy, describe, express', fr. 1st ex- and premere, 'to press'. See press, v., and cp. espressivo.

Derivatives: express, n., express-ly, adv.

- express, adv. OF. expres (F. exprès), fr. L. expressē, 'expressly', adv. of expressus; see express, adj.
- express, tr. v. ME. espressen, fr. OF. espresser, expresser (F. exprimer), fr. L. ex (see 1st ex-) and pressare, freq. of premere, 'to press'; see press, v.

Derivatives: express-er, n., express-ible, adj., expression (q.v.), express-ive, adj., express-ive-ly, adv., express-ive-ness, n.

- expression, n.—F., fr. L. expressionem, acc. of expressio, 'a pressing or squeezing out; an expression', fr. expressus, pp. of exprimere. See express, adj., and -ion.
- Derivatives: expression-al, adj., the hybrid words expression-ism, n., expression-ist, n., and expression-ist-ic, adj.
- exprobrate, tr. v., to censure. L. exprobrātus, pp. of exprobrāre, 'to make a matter of reproach, accuse of something disgraceful, upbraid', fr. 1st ex- and probrum, 'a shameful act'. See opprobrium.
- exprobration, n., censure. L. exprobrātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. exprobrātus, pp. of exprobrāre. See prec. word and -ion.
- expropriate, tr. v. ML. expropriatus, pp. of expropriare, 'to deprive of one's own' (whence F. exproprier), fr. 1st ex- and L. proprius, 'one's own'. See proper and verbal suff. -ate and cp. appropriate.
- Derivatives: expropriat-ion, n., expropriat-or, n. expugn, tr. v., to take by storm. OF. expugner, fr. L. expūgnāre, 'to take by storm', fr. 1st exand pūgnāre, 'to fight', fr. pūgna, 'fight'. See pugnacious and cp. impugn, oppugn, repugnant. expugnable, adj. OF., fr. L. expūgnābilis, 'that may be taken by storm', fr. expūgnāre. See prec. word and -able.
- expulsion, n. L. expulsio, 'a driving out', fr. expulsus, pp. of expellere, 'to drive out'. See expel and -ion.
- expulsive, adj. F. expulsif (fem. expulsive), fr. ML. expulsīvus, fr. L. expulsus, pp. of expellere. See expel and -ive.
- expunction, n., obliteration. Late L. expūnctiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. expūnctus, pp. of expungere. See next word and -ion.
- expunge, tr. v., to obliterate. L. expungere, 'to prick out, blot out, erase (by putting dots above or below)', fr. 1st ex- and pungere, 'to prick, puncture'. See pungent and cp. point.

expurgate, tr. v., to remove obscene passages (from a book, etc.) — L. expurgātus, pp. of expurgāre, 'to purge out, cleanse, purify', fr. 1st ex- and purgāre, 'to cleanse, purify'. See purge and verbal suff. -ate and cp. spurge.

Derivatives: expurgation (q.v.), expurgat-ive, adj., expurgat-or, n., expurgat-ory, adj., expurgat-ori-al, adj.

- expurgation, n. L. expurgātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. expurgātus, pp. of expurgāre. See expurge and -ation.
- exquisite, adj., excellent. L. exquisitus, 'choice, excellent, exquisite', prop. pp. of exquirere, 'to search out thoroughly', fr. 1st ex- and quaerere, 'to search for'. See query and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: exquisite-ly, adv., exquisite-ness, n. exsanguinate, tr. v., to render bloodless (med.) — L. exsanguinātus, 'bloodless', fr. 1st ex- and sanguis, gen. sanguinis, 'blood'. See sanguine. Derivative: exsanguinat-ion, n.

- exsanguine, adj., bloodless. Formed fr. 1st exand sanguine. Cp. L. exsanguis, 'bloodless'.
- exscind, tr. v., to cut out, extirpate. L. exscindere, 'to tear out, extirpate', fr. 1st ex- and scindere, 'to cut, split, cleave'. See scissile.
- exsiccate, tr. v., to dry up. L. exsiccātus, pp. of exsiccāre, 'to dry up', fr. 1st ex- and siccāre, 'to make dry, drain', fr. siccus, 'dry'. See siccative and cp. desiccate.

Derivatives: exsiccat-ion, n., exsiccat-ive, adj., exsiccat-or, n.

- exsert, to thrust out (bot.) Modern formation fr. L. exsertus, pp. of exserere, 'to stretch out'. See exert.
- Derivatives: exsert-ed, adj., exsert-ion, n.
- exstipulate, adj., without stipules (bot.) See 1st ex- and stipulate, adj.
- exsuccous, adj., dry. L. exsuccus, 'sapless', fr. 1st ex- and succus, 'sap, juice'. See succulent. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.
- extant, adj., existing. L. exstāns, extāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of exstāre, extāre, 'to be extant, exist, be', lit. 'to stand out', fr. 1st ex- and stāre, 'to stand'. See state and -ant.

extasy, n. — See ecstasy.

- extemporal, adj., extemporaneous. L. extemporālis, 'extemporary, extemporaneous. See extempore and adj. suff. -al.
- extemporaneous, adj., unpremeditated; offhand.

   ML. extemporāneus, fr. L. ex tempore. See extempore and -aneous.

Derivatives: extemporaneous-ly, adv., extemporaneous-ness, n.

- extemporary, adj., extemporaneous. See extempore and adj. suff. -ary.
- Derivatives: extemporari-ly, adv., extemporariness, n.
- extempore, adv., without preparation. L. ex tempore, 'at the moment', lit. 'out of the time'. fr. ex, 'out of, from', and abl. of tempus, 'time'.

See ex and temporal, 'pertaining to time'. Derivative: extempore, adi.

extemporize, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. L. ex tempore (see prec. word) and suff. -ize.

Derivatives: extemporiz-ation, n., extemporiz-er,

extend, tr. and intr. v. — ME. extenden, fr. L. extendere, 'to stretch out', fr. 1st ex- and tendere, 'to stretch'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also standard.

Derivatives: extend-ed, adj., extend-ed-ly, adv., extend-ed-ness, n., extend-er, n.

extensible, adj. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. L. extēnsus, a collateral form of extentus, pp. of extendere. See extend.

Derivatives: extens-ibil-ity, n., extens-ibleness, n.

- extension, n. L. extēnsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a stretching out, extension', fr. extēnsus, a collateral form of extentus, pp. of extendere. See extend and -ion. Derivative: extension-al, adj.
- extensive, adj. Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. extensus, a collateral form of extentus, pp. of extendere. See extend.

Derivatives: extensive-ly, adv., extensive-ness, n. extensometer, n., an instrument for measuring minute degrees of deformation caused by tension, twisting, etc. — The word orig. denoted an instrument for measuring extension. It is a hybrid coined fr. L. extēnsus (see extension) and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure' (see meter, 'poetical rhythm').

extensor, n., a muscle serving to stretch out a limb or part of it, contrasted with flexor (anat.) — Medical L., short for musculus extēnsor, fr. Late L. extēnsor, 'stretcher', fr. L. extēnsus. See extension and agential suff. -or.

extent, n. — ME. extente, fr. AF. extente, corresponding to OF. estente, fr. Late L. extenta, fem. pp. of extendere, 'to stretch out'. See extend. extenuate, tr. v., 1) orig. to make thin; hence 2) to diminish, lessen (a fault). — L. extenuatus, pp. of extenuare, 'to make thin, diminish, lessen', fr. 1st ex- and tenuis, 'thin'. See tenuis, thin and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: extenuat-ing, adj., extenuation(q.v.), extenuatory (q.v.)

- extenuation, n. L. extenuātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a thinning out, lessening, diminution', fr. extenuātus, pp. of extenuāre. See prec. word and -ion.
- extenuatory, adj. L. extenuātōrius, 'extenuating', fr. extenuātus, pp. of extenuāre. See extenuate and adj. suff. -ory.
- exterior, adj. L., compar. of exter, exterus, 'on the outside, outward, external, foreign, strange', which itself is compar. of ex, 'out of, from'. See 1st ex- and cp. extra. Cp. also external, extraneous, extreme, extremity, extrinsic, stranger. For the compar. suff. -terus see -ther and cp. words there referred to. For the compar. suff. -ior see -ior.

566

Derivatives: exterior, n., exterior-ity, n., exterior-ize, tr. v., exterior-ly, adv., exterior-ness, n. exterminable, adj. — Late L. exterminābilis, 'that may be destroyed', fr. L. extermināre. See next word and -able.

exterminate, tr. v. — L. exterminatus, pp. of exterminare, 'to drive beyond the boundaries', whence 'to drive away, destroy', formed fr. 1st ex- and terminare, 'to limit', fr. terminus, 'boundary, limit'. See term and verbal suff. -ate and cp. terminate.

Derivatives: extermination (q.v.), exterminative, adj., exterminator (q.v.), exterminatory, adj. extermination, n. — Late L. extermination, gen. -ōnis, 'destruction', fr. L. exterminatus, pp. of exterminare. See prec. word and -ion.

exterminator, n. — Late L., fr. L. exterminātus, pp. of extermināre. See exterminate and agential suff. -or.

extern, adj., external. — F. externe, fr. L. externus, 'outward, external', fr. exterus. See exterior and cp. external. Cp. also intern.

extern, n., a day scholar. — F. externe, n., fr. extern, adj. See prec. word.

external, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. externus. See extern.

Derivatives: external, n., external-ity, n., external-ly, adv., external-ism, n., external-ist, n., external-ist-ic, adj., external-ize, tr. v., external-ization, n.

exterritorial, adj. — Formed fr. 1st ex- and territorial. Cp. extraterritorial.

Derivatives: exterritorial-ity, n., exterritorial-ly, adv.

extinct, adj., 1) extinguished; 2) no longer existing. — L. exstinctus, extinctus, pp. of exstinguere, extinguere. See extinguish.

Derivatives: extinction (q.v.), extinct-ive, adj. extinction, n. — L. exstinctiō, extinctiō, fr. exstinctus, extinctus, pp. of exstinguere, extinguere. See next word and -ion.

extinguish, tr. v. — L. exstinguere, extinguere, 'to put out (fire), quench, extinguish', fr. 1st exand I.-E. \*steig-, 'to prick, stick, pierce', whence also L. Instinguere, 'to incite, impel', instigare, 'to goad'. See stick, v., and cp. words there referred to. For the use of the suff. -ish in extinguish see distinguish.

Derivatives: extinguish-able, adj., extinguish-ed, adj., extinguish-er, n., extinguish-ment. n.

extirpate, tr. v., to destroy completely. — L. exstirpātus, extirpātus, pp. of exstirpāre, extirpāre, 'to pluck out by the stem or root', fr. stirps, gen. stirpis, 'stock, stem, root, scion'. See stirps and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: extirpation (q.v.), extirpat-ive, adj., extirpator (q.v.)

extirpation, n. — L. exstirpātiō, extirpātiō, gen. -ōnis, lit. 'an uprooting', fr. exstirpātus, extirpātus, pp. of exstirpāre, extirpāre. See prec. word and -ion.

extirpator, n. - L. exstirpator, extirpator, 'up-

rooter', fr. exstirpātus, extirpātus. See extirpate and agential suff. -or.

extol, extoll, tr. v., to praise. — L. extollere, 'to place on high, raise, elevate, exalt', fr. 1st exand tollō, tollere, 'to lift up, raise', which stands for \*tlnō, fr. I.-E. \*tl-, zero degree of base \*tel-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry', whence L. tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate.

extort, tr. v., to get by threats, force, etc. — L. extortus, pp. of extorquēre, 'to twist out, wrench out, extort', fr. 1st ex- and torquēre, 'to twist, wind'. See torque and cp. contort, distort, retort. Derivatives: extort-er, n., extortion (q.v.), extortive (q.v.)

extortion, n. — L. extortio, gen. -ōnis, 'a twisting out, extortion', fr. extortus, pp. of extorquere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: extortion-ary, extortion-ate, adjs., extortion-er. n.

extortive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. extortus, pp. of extorquēre. See extort.

extra, adv. — L. extrā, adv., on the outside, without, except', for \*exterā (short for exterā parte, 'on the outside'), abl. sing. of extera, fem. of exterus, 'on the outside, outward, external', whence the compar. exterior, 'outer, exterior' (see exterior); rel. to Umbr. ap-ehtre, 'from without', and cogn. with OIr. echtar, W. eithr, 'on the outside, without', OIr. s-echtair, anechtair, 'from without'.

Derivative: extra, n.

extra-, pref. - Fr. extra, adv.

extracanonical, adj., not included in the canonical books. — Formed fr. extra- and canonical. extracranial, adj., outside of the skull. — Formed fr. extra- and cranial.

extract, tr. v. — L. extractus, pp. of extrahere, 'to draw out', fr. 1st ex- and trahere, 'to draw'. See tract, v., and cp. the verb abstract and words there referred to.

Derivatives: extract, n. (q.v.), extract-able, adj., extraction (q.v.), extract-ive, adj., extract-or, n. extract, n. — L. extractum, neut. of extractus, pp. of extrahere, 'to draw out'; see extract, v. As a legal term, E. extract represents L. extracta, the fem. of extractus (see above). Cp. estreat.

extraction, n. — F., fr. ML. extractionem, acc. of extractio, 'the act of extracting', fr. L. extractus, pp. of extrahere. See extract, v., and -ion.

extradite, tr. v. — Back formation fr. extradition.

extradition, n. — F., fr. L. ex, 'out of', and trāditio, gen. -ōnis, 'a delivering up, surrender'. See 1st ex- and tradition.

extrados, n., the exterior surface of an arch (archit.) — F., a hybrid coined by the French dramatist and journalist Thomas Corneille (1625-1709) in 1694 fr. extra and F. dos, 'back', fr. L. dorsum. See dorsal and cp. intrados.

extramundane, adj., beyond the material world.
 Formed fr. extra- and mundane.

extramural, adj., outside the walls. — Formed fr. extra- and mural.

extraneous, adj., external, foreign.—L. extrāneus, 'external, strange'. See extra- and cp. strange. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous. Derivatives: extraneous-ly, adv., extraneous-ness. n.

extraordinary, adj. — L. extrāordinārius, 'out of the common order, extraordinary', fr. extrā ōrdinem, 'outside the (common) order', fr. extrā (see extra) and ōrdinem, acc. of ōrdō, 'order'. See ordinary.

Derivatives: extraordinari-ly, adv., extraordinari-ness, n.

extraterritorial, adj., exterritorial. — Formed fr. extra- and territorial. Cp. exterritorial.

Derivative: extraterritorial-ity, n.

extravagance, extravagancy, n. — F. extravagance, fr. extravagant. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy, and cp. extravaganza.

extravagant, adj., prodigal, wasteful., n., an extravagant person. — F., fr. ML. extrāvagantem, acc. of extrāvagāns, pres. part. of extrāvagārī, 'to wander outside (the limits)', fr. extra- and L. vagārī, 'to wander, ramble, roam about'. See yagary and -ant.

Derivatives: extravagance (q.v.), extravagant-ly, adv., extravagant-ness, n.

extravaganza, n., a fantastic musical or nonmusical composition. — It. estravaganza, stravaganza, lit. 'extravagance', fr. estravagante, stravagante, 'extravagant', fr. ML. extrāvagantem (see prec. word); influenced in form by extravagance (q.v.)

extravagate, intr. v., to rove. — ML. extrāvagātus, pp. of extrāvagārī. See extravagant and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: extravagat-ion, n. (obsol.)

extravasate, tr. v., to force out of the proper vessels, as blood; intr. v., to ooze out into surrounding tissues, as blood (pathol.) — Formed fr. extra- and L. vās, 'vessel'. See vase and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: extravasat-ion, n.

extreme, adj. — OF. (F. extrême), fr. L. extrēmus, 'outermost, utmost, extreme', superl. of exter, exterus, 'on the outside, outward, external, foreign, strange'. See exterior.

Derivatives: extreme, n., extreme-ly, adv., extreme-ness, n., extrem-ism, n., extrem-ist, n.

extremity, n. — OF. extremite (F. extrémité), fr. L. extrēmitātem, acc. of extrēmitās, 'the end of a thing', fr. extrēmus. See extreme and -ity. In the sense of 'hands or feet', L. extrēmitās was first used by the translator Gerard of Cremona (died in 1187).

extricable, adj. — See next word and -able.

extricate, tr. v. — L. extricatus, pp. of extricare, 'to disentangle, extricate', formed fr. 1st ex- and tricae (pl.), 'trifles, stuff; perplexities, wiles, tricks', which is of uncertain origin. It meant perh. orig. 'twisted ways', and derives fr. I.-E.

base \*treik-, 'to turn, twist', which is rel. to base \*tereq-, of s.m., whence torquēre, 'to turn, twist'. See torque and verbal suff. -ate and cp. trica. intricate.

Derivative: extricat-ion, n.

extrinsic, adj., external. — F. extrinsèque, fr. L. extrīnsecus, 'from without, from abroad', formed fr. exter, 'outer', and secus, 'beside, by, along'. For the first element see extra-, exterior. L. secus orig. meant 'following'; and is rel. to sequī, 'to follow'. See sequel and cp. second. Cp. also intrinsic.

Derivatives: extrinsic-al, adj., extrinsical-ity, n., extrinsical-ness, n., extrinsical-ly, adv.

extro-, pref. formed fr. extra-, on the analogy of the pref. intro-.

extrorse, adj., turned outward (bot.) — F., fr. Late L. extrōrsus, 'in an outward direction', contraction of extrā, 'on the outside', and versus, 'turned', pp. of vertere, 'to turn'. See extra-and version and cp. introrse, retrorse, introverse, prose.

Derivative: extrorse-ly, adv.

extroversion, n., 1) the condition of being turned inside out (med.); 2) also extraversion, interest directed to external things; the opposite of introversion (psychol.) — Formed fr. extro- (resp. extra-) and version.

extroversive, also extraversive, adj., pertaining or tending to extroversion; the opposite of introversive (psychol.) — Formed with suff. -ive fr. extro- (resp. extra-) and L. versus, pp. of vertere, 'to turn'. See version.

extrovert, tr. v., 1) to turn outward; 2) also extravert; intr. v., to turn one's interest toward external things; the opposite of introvert (psychol.) — Formed fr. extro- (resp. extra-) and L. vertere, 'to turn'. See version. The term extrovert was introduced into psychology by the Swiss psychiatrist Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961). Cp. introvert, v.

extrovert, also extravert, n., one characterized by extroversion; the opposite of introvert (psychol.)

— Fr. extrovert, v.

extrude, tr. v., to push out; intr. v., to protrude.—
L. extrūdere, 'to thrust out, drive away', fr. 1st
ex- and trūdere, 'to thrust, push, shove', which
derives fr. I.-E. base \*treud-, 'to press, push',
whence also Goth. us-priutan, 'to vex', OE.
prēotan, 'to weary, vex, annoy', prēatian, 'to
press, afflict, threaten'. See threat and cp. thrust.
Cp. also intrude and words there referred to.
extrusion, n. — ML. extrūsiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L.

extrūsus, pp. of extrūdere. See prec. word and -ion and cp. intrusion and words there referred to. extrusive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. extrūsus, pp. of extrūdere. See extrude and cp. intrusive, obtrusive, protrusive.

exuberance, exuberancy, n., luxuriance. — F. exuberance, fr. L. exüberantia, 'superabundance, exuberance', fr. exuberāns, gen. -antis. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

exuberant 568

exuberant, adj., lavish, luxuriant. — F. exubérant, fr. L. exūberantem, acc. of exūberāns, pres. part. of exūberāre, 'to come forth in abundance, grow luxuriantly', fr. 1st ex- and ūberāre, 'to be fruitful', from the adjective ūber, 'fruitful', which derives from the noun ūber, 'udder'. See uberous.

Derivatives: exuberant-ly, adv., exuberant-ness, n. exuberate, intr. v., to be exuberant; to abound.

— L. exūberātus, pp. of exūberāre. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

exudate, n., exuded substance. — L. exsūdātum, exūdātum, neut. pp. of exsūdāre, exūdāre. See exude and adi. suff. -ate.

exudation, n. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. exsūdātus, exūdātus, pp. of exsūdāre, exūdāre. See next word.

exude, intr. and tr. v., to ooze. — L. exsūdāre, exūdāre, 'to sweat out', fr. Ist ex- and sūdāre, 'to sweat', fr. sūdor, 'sweat', which is cogn. with OE. swāt, 'sweat', swātan, 'to sweat'. See sweat and cp. sudation.

exult, intr. v., to rejoice greatly. — F. exulter, fr. L. exsultāre, exultāre, 'to leap about, leap for joy, triumph', which stands for \*ex-saltāre and is freq. of exsilīre, 'to leap out, spring out, leap up, start up', fr. 1st ex- and salīre, 'to leap, spring, jump', whence the freq. saltāre, 'to leap, jump, dance'. See salient and cp. saltant. For the change of Latin ă (in săltāre) to ŭ (in exsültāre, ex-ŭltāre) see desultory and cp. words there referred to.

exultancy, n. — L. exsultantia, exultantia, fr. exsultāns, exultāns, gen. -antis. See next word and -cv.

exultant, adj. — L. exsultāns, exultāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of exsultāre, exultāre. See exult and -ant. Derivative: exultant-lv. adv.

exultation, n. - F., fr. L. exsultationem, exultātionem, acc. of exsultātio, exultātio, 'a leaping about', fr. exsultāt-(um), exultāt-(um), pp. stem of exsultare, exultare. See prec. word and -ion. exuviae. n. pl., cast skins of animals. — L., 'that which is stripped off, clothing, equipments', from the stem of exuere, which stands for \*exowere, 'to pull or strip off', fr. 1st ex- and \*-owere, earlier \*-ewere, fr. I.-E. base \*ew-, 'to put on', whence also OSlav. ob-ujo, ob-uti, 'to put on shoes', Lith. aunù, aŭti, 'to put on shoes', aviù, avéti, 'to wear shoes', Arm, aganim, 'I put on something', Avestic aothra-, 'footgear', OPruss. auclo, 'halter', Lith, aukle, 'bandage for the foot, anklet', Lett. àukla, 'thin cord'. Cp. indusium, induviae, omentum. For derivatives of base \*w-es, 'to clothe', an enlargement of base \*ew-, see vest, n., and wear, 'to carry on the body'. Derivatives: exuvi-al, adj., axuvi-ate, intr. v., to cast the skin, exuviat-ion, n. eyalet, n., formerly, a province of the Ottoman Empire; now called vitalet. — Turk., fr. Arab. iyalah, 'government', prop. inf. of the verb ala, 'was at the head of', whence áwwal, 'first'.

eyas, n., a nestling; a young hawk taken from the nest. — F. niais, 'nestling' (the modern French meaning is 'silly, simple'), fr. VL. \*nīdācem, acc. of \*nīdāx, 'nestling', fr. nīdus, 'nest'; see nidus. The English form arose from a misdivision of a nias into an eyas. For similar misdivisions cp. adder and words there referred to.

eve. n. — ME. eige, eve, eie, fr. OE, eage, rel, to OS, oga, OFris, age, ON, auga, Swed, oga, Dan, øie, OFris, age, MDu, aghe, Du, oog, OHG, ouga, MHG, ouge, G. Auge, Goth, augō, 'eve'. fr. I.-E. base  $*oq^w$ -, 'to see; eye', whence also OI, áksi, gen, aksnáh, 'eve', aksáh, 'die', fksatē. 'sees', Toch, A ak, B ek, 'eye', Arm, akn, gen, akan, 'eye, opening, hole', Gk, öxxoc, 'eye', όσσε (for ogwi-), 'the two eves', όσσεσθαι, 'to see, look at, presage', δπή, 'opening, hole', δύουαι, 'I shall see', όπτός, 'seen: visible'. ὄπτικός, 'pertaining to sight', Alb. sü, 'eve', L. oculus, 'eye', OSlav. oko, 'eye', okno, 'window', Lith, akis, 'eve', Fr. \*oaw-, collateral form of base \* $oq^w$ -, derive Gk.  $\mathring{\omega}\psi$ , gen.  $\mathring{\omega}\pi \acute{o}\varsigma$ , 'eye, face', and the second element in L. atrox, 'cruel, fierce', ferāx, 'wild, savage', vēlāx, 'swift, quick'. Cp. eyelet, ogle and the second element in daisy, walleyed, window. Cp. also ocular, omma, optic, ullage, the first element in ophthalmo- and the second element in antler. Cp. also the second element in atrocious, ferocious, velocity. Derivatives: eve, tr. v., ev-ed, adi.

eyelet, n. — ME. oilet, fr. MF. (= F.) aillet, dimin. of ail, 'eye', fr. L. oculus; influenced in spelling by eye (q.v.)

eyot, n., a small island. — ME. eyt, fr. OE. īgeoð, dimin. of ēg, īg, īeg, 'island'. See island and cp. the second element in Scandinavia. The ending of the word eyot was influenced by the French dimin. suff. -ot.

eyre, n., journey, circuit; circuit court. — ME., fr. OF. eire, 'journey, way', fr. L. iter, of s.m. See itinerate and cp. errant.

eyrie, eyry, n. - Variants of aerie, aery.

Ezekiel, I) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible: a) name of one of the great prophets of Israel; b) the Book of Ezekiel. - Late L. Ezechiel, fr. Gk. 'Ιεζεκιήλ, fr. Heb. Yehezgél, lit. 'God strengthens'. The first element derives fr. hāzáa, 'he was strong; he strengthened', whence hazáq, 'strong', hézeq, hezqáh, hózeq, hozqáh, 'strength'. Mishnaic Heb. hāzāaāh, 'taking hold of: presumption: usucaption'. Heb. hāzág is rel. to Aram.-Syr. hazáq, 'he was strong', Arab. házaga, 'he bound, squeezed', Akkad, eshqu, 'strong', isqu, 'possession'. Cp. Hezekiah. For the second element in the name Ezekiel see El. Ezra, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible: a) name of a celebrated scribe of the 5th century B.C.E.; b) the Book of Ezra. — Late L., fr. Heb. 'Ezrá, abbrevation of 'Azaryáh( $\bar{u}$ ), lit. 'God has helped'. See Azariah and cp. Esdras. For similar abbreviations cp. Jesse and Micah.

F

fa, n., a syllable used in solmization to denote the fourth tone of the diatonic scale (mus.)

Fabaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the pea family (bot.) — Formed with suff. -aceae fr. ModL. Faba, the type genus, fr. L. faba, 'bean', from the I.-E. child's word \*bhabhā, 'bean', lit. 'something swelling', prop. reduplication of the child's word \*bha-, 'something swelling'. See bean and cp. Fabian.

fabaceous, adj., pertaining to the Fabaceae (bot.)

— L. fabāceus, 'consisting of beans', fr. faba.

See prec. word and -ous.

Fabian, adj., dilatory, cautious. — L. Fabiānus, from the name of the Roman general Quintus Fabius Maximus, surnamed Cunctator (= 'Delayer'). — (The Latin name Fabius is rel. to faba, 'bean', for whose etymology see Fabaceae). For the ending see suff. -an.

Fabian, masc. PN. — L. Fabiānus, a derivative of Fabius. See Fabian, adj.

fable, n., a story. — OF. (= F.), 'fable, story, tale', fr. L. fābula, 'narrative, account, tale, story', lit. 'that which is told', rel. to fārī, 'to speak, tell, foretell', fāma, 'talk, report, rumor, saying, tradition, reputation', fācundus, 'eloquent', fatērī, 'to confess', fr. I.-E. base \*bhā-, 'to speak'. See fame and words there referred to and cp. esp. fabulous, confabulate, affable, fib. ineffable.

fable, intr. v., to write or tell fables; tr. v., to invent. — OF. fabler, fr. L. fābulārī, 'to speak, talk', fr. fābula. See fable, n.

Derivatives: fabl-ed, adj., fable-ist, n., fabl-er, n., fabl-ing, n.

fabliau, n., a short medieval French metrical story. — F., fr. Picard fabliau, fr. OF. fablel, fableau, masc. dimin. of fable, 'fable, story, tale'. See fable. n.

fabric, n. — F. fabrique, fr. L. fabrica, 'workshop of an artisan, building, fabric', fr. faber, gen. fabrī, 'workman, artisan, artificer, forger, smith', from L. base \*fab-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*dhabh-, 'to become or be suitable', whence Arm. darbin, 'smith', OSlav. dobrū, 'fine, good', doba, 'opportunity', Lith. dabinti, 'to adorn', dabnūs, 'graceful'. Cp. daft, deft, forge

fabricate, tr. v. — L. fabricatus, pp. of fabricarī, 'to frame, construct, build', fr. fabrica. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

fabrication, n. — L. fabricātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a framing', fr. fabricātus, pp. of fabricārī. See fabric and -ion.

fabulist, n. — F. fabuliste, fr. L. fābula. See fable and -ist.

fabulosity, n. — F. fabulosité, fr. L. fābulōsitātem, acc. of fābulōsitās, 'fabulous invention,

fabulosity', fr. fābulōsus. See next word and -ity. fabulous, adj. — L. fābulōsus, 'fabulous', fr. fābula. See fable and -ous.

Derivatives: fabulous-ly, adv., fabulous-ness, n. façade, n., the front of a building. — F., fr. earlier facciate, fr. It. facciata, lit. 'face (of a building)', fr. faccia, 'face', fr. VL. facia, fr. L. faciës. See next word and -ade.

face, n. — F., fr. VL. facia (whence also It. faccia, OProvenç. fassa), fr. L. faciës (whence also Sp. haz), 'face', orig. 'a making, shaping', fr. facere, 'to make, do', See fact and cp. façade, facet, facetious, deface, efface, superficies, surface, volta-face. For the formation of L. faciës, 'face', fr. facere, 'to make', cp. L. speciës, 'sight, appearance', fr. specere, 'to look at'; for the sense development of faciës, 'face', fr. facere, 'to make', cp. F. figure, 'face', fr. L. figüra, 'figure, appearance'. The orig. meaning of L. faciës may easily be derived from the meaning of the compound superficiës, 'surface', which lit. means 'superstructure'.

Derivatives: face, tr. and intr. v., fac-ed, adj., fac-ing, adj. and n., fac-ing-ly, adv.

facet, n., 1) surface of a cut gem; 2) aspect. — F. facette, dimin. of face. See face and -et, -ette. Derivatives: facet. tr. v., facet-ed, adj.

facetiae, n. pl., I) witticisms; 2) books of a coarse character. — L., pl. of facētia. See next word.

facetious, adj., joking. — F. facétieux (fem. facétieuse), fr. facétie, fr. L. facētia, 'jest, witticism' (pl. facētiae, 'witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry'), fr. facētus, 'elegant, fine, facetious', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to fax, gen. facis, 'torch', whence the dimin. facula, 'torch'. See facula and -ous.

Derivatives: facetious-ly, adv., facetious-ness, n.

facia, n. — See fascia.

facial, adj., of, or pertaining to, the face. — F., fr. ML. faciālis, fr. L. faciēs. See face and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: facial-ly, adv.

facient, n., an agent. — Lit. 'a maker, doer', fr. L. faciëns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of facere, 'to make, do'. See fact.

-facient, suff. meaning 'making, causing to become' (as calorifacient, 'making heat', liquefacient, 'causing to become liquefied'). — L. -faciēns, fr. faciēns, pres. part of facere. See prec. word.

facile, adj., easy. — F., fr. L. facilis, 'easy', lit. 'feasible', fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See fact and ile

Derivatives: facile-ly, adv., facile-ness, n.

facilitate, tr. v., to make easy. — F. faciliter, fr. It. facilitare, fr. facilità, 'facility', fr. L. facili-

tātem. See next word and verbal suff. -ate. Derivative: facilitat-ion. n.

facility, n. — F. facilité, îr. L. facilitātem (whence also It. facilità, OProvenç. facilitat, Sp. facilidad), acc. of facilitās, 'easiness, ease, fluency, willingness, readiness', fr. facilis. See facile and -ity.

facinorous, adj., wicked, criminal (rare). — L. facinorōsus, 'criminal, atrocious', fr. facinus, gen. facinoris, 'deed', esp. 'wicked deed, crime, villainy', fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See fact. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

facio-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the face, facial'. — Fr. L. faciës, 'face'. See face. facsimile, n., an exact copy. — L. fac simile, 'make like', fr. fac, imper. of facere, 'to make', and neut. of similis, 'like'. See fact and similar. Derivatives: facsimile, adj. and tr. v., facsimilist, n., facsimil-ize, tr. v.

fact. n. - L. factum, 'deed, act', lit, 'something done', neut. pp. of facere, 'to make, do: to perform, accomplish: to act', fr. L-F. base \*dhō-\*dhē-, \*dhē-, 'to put, place; to do, make, construct'. See do and theme and co, words there referred to. Cp. also feat (which is a doublet of fact) and the words facade, facient, facile, facilitate, facility, facinorous, facsimile, faction, -faction, factor, factory, factotum, factual, affair, affect, affettuoso, artifact, artifice, benefaction, benefactor, benefice, benefit, calefacient, comfit, confect, confection, counterfeit, defaced, defeat, defect, deficient, deficit, deific, difficult, discomfit, dolce far niente, efface, effect, efficacious, efficient, face, fashion, feasance, feasible, feature, fecit, feckless, fetish, -fy, infect, labefaction, magnificent, malefic, maleficence, malfeasance, manufacture, misfeasance, munificent, office, orifice, perfect, pontiff, prefect, proficient, refection, rifacimento, satisfaction, savoir-faire, somnifacient, Spinifex, suffice, sufficient, superficial, surface, surfeit.

faction, n., a party or clique. — F., fr. L. factionem, acc. of factio, 'a making, doing; party' (lit. 'persons acting together'), fr. factus, pp. of facere, 'to make, do, act'. See fact and -ion and cp. fashion, which is a doublet of faction. Derivative: faction-al, adj.

-faction, suff. forming nouns meaning 'a making into something' and corresponding to verbs in -fy (fr. L. facere). — Fr. L. factiō, 'a making, doing; party'. See prec. word and cp. -fication. factious, adj., addicted to faction; seditious. — L. factiōsus, fr. factiō, 'faction'. See faction and -ous. Derivatives: factious-ly, adv., factious-ness, n. factitious, adj., artificial. — L. factiōus, 'made by art, artificial', fr. factus, pp. of facere, 'to make, do'; introduced into English by Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82) in 1646. See fact and -ous and cp. fetish, which is a doublet of factitious.

Derivatives: factitious-ly, adv., factitious-ness, n. factitive, adj. — ModL. factitivus, fr. L. factus.

pp. of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact** and **-ive**. Derivative: *factitive-lv*, adv.

factor, n. — F. facteur, 'maker, agent', fr. L. factōrem, acc. of factor, 'maker, doer, performer', fr. factus, pp. of facere, 'to make, do'. See fact and agential suff. -or.

Derivatives: factor, tr. v., factor-ial, adj. and n., factor-ial-lv. adv.

factory, n. — ML. factōria, fr. L. factor. See prec. word and -v (representing L. -ia).

factotum, n., a man hired to do all kinds of work; handy man. — ML., lit. 'one who does everything', fr. L. fac tōtum, 'do everything', fr. fac, imper. of facere, 'to do', and tōtum, neut. of tōtus, 'all'. See fact and total.

factual, adj., pertaining to facts. — Formed fr. fact on analogy of actual.

Derivatives: factual-ly, adv., factual-ness, n. factum, n., a statement of facts, a fact (law). —

factum, n., a statement of facts, a fact (law). - L., prop. neut. pp. of facere. See fact.

facula, n., one of the bright spots on the disk of the sun. — L. facula, 'a little torch', dimin. of fax (OL. facēs), 'torch', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: facul-ar, facul-ous, adis.

facultative, adj. — F. facultatif (fem. facultative), 'optional, facultative', fr. faculté, 'option, faculty'. See next word and -ive.

faculty, n. — OF. faculte (F. faculté), fr. L. facultātem, acc. of facultās, 'capability, power', fr. \*fakli-tās, fr. L. facilis, 'easy'. See facile and -ty and cp. difficulty.

fad, n., a whim, craze. — Perh. a back formation fr. F. fadaise, 'trifle, nonsense, stuff', fr. OProvenç. fadeza, 'stupidity, foolishness', fr. fat, 'stupid', fr. L. fatuus. See next word.

Derivatives: fadd-ish, adj., fadd-ish-ness, n., fadd-y, adj., fadd-i-ness, n., fadd-ism, n., fadd-ist, n.

fade, adj., 1) pale, wan (archaic); 2) insipid. — F., 'insipid, tasteless, dull', fr. OF. fade, fr. VL. \*fatidus, a blend of L. fatuus, 'tasteless; stupid, foolish', and vapidus, 'that has lost its vapor, flat, flavorless, insipid'. L. fatuus prob. meant orig. 'blunt, obtuse', and is a derivative of the I.-E. base \*bhat-, 'to beat, strike'. See batter, 'to beat', and cp. beat and words there referred to. Cp. also fad, fatuous, infatuate. For the etymology of vapidus see vapid.

Derivatives: fade-less, adj., fade-less-ly, adv., fad-y, adj.

fade, intr. v., 1) to lose freshness; to languish; 2) to disappear gradually; tr. v., to cause to fade. — OF. fader, fr. fade. See fade, adj. Derivatives: fad-ed, adj., fad-ed-ly, adv., fad-

faecal, faeces. — See fecal, feces.

faerie, faery, n., fairyland. — Former spellings of fairy.

ing, adj., fad-ing-ly, adv., fad-ing-ness, n.

fag, tr. v., to weary, exhaust; intr. v., to labor, toil. — According to Skeat, possibly a corruption of flag, 'to droop'.

fag, n., the loose end of anything, esp. of a cloth.

-- Of uncertain origin.

fag, n., cigarette (slang). — Back formation fr. fag end.

Fagaceae, n. pl., the beech family (bot.) — Formed fr. Fagus with suff. -aceae.

fagaceous, adj. (bot.) — See prec. word and -accous.

fag end. — Fr. fag, 'the loose end of anything'. Fagopyrum, n., a genus of plants of the buckwheat family (bot.) — A ModL., hybrid coined fr. L. fagus, 'beech' (see beech), and Gk. πῦρός, 'wheat' (see pyrene and cp. words there referred to). The correct form would be *Phegopyrus*, fr. Gk. φηγός, 'oak' (see beech) and πῦρός, 'wheat'. Cp. Nothofagus.

fagot, faggot, n., a bundle of sticks used for fuel.

— F. fagot, prob. fr. VL. \*facus, a back formation fr. Gk. φάχελος, 'bundle', a word of uncertain origin, the ending of this word having been mistaken for the Latin dimin. suff. -ellus.

Cp. It. fagotto, OProvenc. fagot, which also derive fr. Gk. φάχελος. Cp. fagotto.

Derivatives: fag(g)ot, tr. and intr. v., fag(g)ot-ing, n.

fagotto, n., bassoon (music). — It., 'bassoon', prop. 'bundle'. See faggot.

Fagus, n., a genus of trees, the beech (bot.) — L. fāgus, 'beech'. See beech and cp. words there referred to.

Fahrenheit, n., a type of thermometer. — Named after the inventor of the mercurial thermometer, the German physicist Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit (1686-1736).

faience, n., a fine kind of painted and glazed porcelain. — F. faience, shortened fr. original vaisselle de Faience ('vessel of Faenza'), fr. Faenza, name of a town in Italy.

fail, n., failure. — ME. faille, faile, fr. OF. faille, faile, fr. faillir. See fail, v.

fail, intr. and tr. v. — ME. faillen, failen, fr. OF. (= F.) faillir, fr. VL. \*fallire, corresponding to L. fallere, 'to deceive'. See false and cp. faucet, fault.

Derivatives: fail-ing, n., failing, prep. (q.v.)

failing, prep. — Prop. pres. part. of the verb fail. failure, n. — Orig. failer, fr. AF. failer, which corresponds to F. faillir; infinitive used as a noun. See fail, v.

fain, adj., 1) glad; 2) compelled; 3) willing, eager.

— ME. fain, 'joyful', fr. OE. fægen, 'glad, rejoicing', rel. to OS. fagan ON. feginn, 'glad', OS., OHG. faginon, Goth. faginon, 'to rejoice', OE. gefeon, OHG. gifehan, 'to rejoice', ON. faga, 'to adorn'. Cp. fawn, 'to act in a servile manner'.

Derivatives: fain, adv., gladly, fain, v. (q.v.) fain, intr. v., to rejoice. — OE. fægnian, 'to rejoice', fr. fægen. See fain, adj.

fainaigue, intr. v., to revoke at cards. — Of uncertain origin.

fainéant, adj., idle; n., an idler. — F. fainéant,

'idler', altered by popular etymol. fr. OF. faignant, feignant, pres. part. of faindre, feindre, 'to feign', often used in OF. in the sense 'to be idle'. Faignant was changed by folk etymology to faineant as though it denoted one who 'does nothing', fr. faire, 'to do', and neant, 'nothing'. See feign.

faint, adj. — ME. faint, feint, 'weak', fr. OF. feint, 'soft, weak, sluggish', prop. pp. of feindre, 'to feign'. See feign.

Derivatives: faint, intr. v., faint, n., faint-ish, adj., faint-ly, adv., faint-ness, n., faints (q.v.) faints, also feints, n. pl., the impure spirit which comes last in the distillation of whisky. — From prec. word.

fair, n., a gathering of buyers. — ME. faire, fr. OF. faire (F. foire), fr. VL. fēria (whence also It. fiera, OProvenç. feira, fiera), fr. L. fēriae, 'holidays, festivals', fr. OL. fēsiae, which is rel. to L. fēstus, 'solemn, festive, joyous'. See feast and cp. fane, ferial.

fair, adj., beautiful. — ME. fair, fayer, faiger, fr. OE. fæger, rel. to OS. fagar, ON. fagr, OHG. fagar, 'beautiful', Goth. fagrs, 'fit', ON. fāga, 'to adorn', MLG., Du., MHG. vegen, 'to sweeep', and cogn. with Lith. púošiu, 'I decorate'. Cp. feague.

Derivatives: fair, adv., fair-ly, adv., fair-ness, n. fairy, n. — ME. faierie, 'enchantment, fairy', fr. OF. faerie (F. féerie), 'enchantment', fr. fae (F. fée), 'fairy'. See fay, 'fairy'.

Derivatives: fairy, adj., fairy-dom, n., fairy-hood, n., fairy-ism, n., fairy-like, adj.

fairy tale. — Loan translation of F. conte de fé. faith, n. — ME. feith, fr. OF. feid, fei (F. foi), fr. L. fidēm, acc. of fidēs, 'trust, belief'. See bid and cp. fidelity and words there referred to. Derivatives: faith-ful, adj., faith-ful-ly, adv., faith-ful-ness, n., faith-less, adj., faith-less-ly, adv., faith-less-ness, n.

Faith, fem. PN. - From prec. word.

fake, tr. v., 1) to counterfeit; 2) to alter, to tamper with; intr. v., to practice faking (colloq.) — Perh. a var. of feague.

Derivatives: fake, n., fak-er, n., fak-er-y, n.

fakir, n., a Moslem or Hindu ascetic beggar. — Arab. faqir, fr. faqura, 'he was poor'.

Falange, n., the Fascist party in Spain. — Sp. Falange (Española), '(Spanish) Phalanx', fr. falange, 'phalanx', fr. L. phalanx, gen. phalangis, fr. Gk. φάλαγξ, gen. φάλαγγος. See phalanx.

Falangista, n., a member of the Falange. — Sp. Falangista, formed fr. Falange (see prec. word) with -ista, fr. L. -ista (see -ist). The formation of the name is erroneous. It should be Falangita, fr. Gk. φαλαγγίτης, 'soldier in a phalanx', fr. φάλαγξ.

Falasha, n., one of a tribe of dark-skinned Jews in Abyssinia. — Ethiop., lit. 'exiled, wanderer, immigrant', fr. falása, 'he wandered', which is rel. to Syr. p²lásh, 'he broke through', Akkad. palāshu, 'to dig a hole'.

falbala, n., flounce, frill. - F., prob, an alteration of Franco-Provenc. farbélla, 'fringe, lace'. which is prob, of imit, origin, Cp. furbelow.

falcate, adi., curved like a sickle. — L. falcātus. 'sickle-shaped, curved', fr. falx, gen. falcis. 'sickle', prob. a back formation fr. falcula, 'a sickle' (which, however, was mistaken for the dimin. of falx), fr. Ligurian \*dalkla, whence also Sicil. Ζάγκλη, the ancient name of Messina, lit. 'the hook-shaped town' (rel. to ζάγκλον, 'sickle'). See M. N. Niedermann. Essais d'étymologie et de critique verbale latines. Neuchâtel, 1918. pp. 17 ff. Cp. falchion, falcon, falcula, falx. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate. Derivative: falcat-ed. adi.

falchion, n., 1) a short curved sword: (poet.) any sword. - ME, fauchoun, fr. OF, fauchon, fr. VL, \*falcionem, acc. of \*falcio, dimin, of L. falx. gen. falcis, 'sickle'. See prec, word and suff. -ion. falciform, adi., sickle-shaped. — Formed fr. L. falx, gen. falcis, 'sickle', and forma, 'form, shape'. See falcate and -form.

falcon, n. - ME. faucoun fr. OF. (= F.) faucon, fr. Late L. falconem, acc, of falco, prop. 'the bow-legged (animal)', and identical with L. falcō, -ōnis, 'bow-legged', fr. falx, gen. falcis, 'sickle', for which see falcate. For sense development cp. Gk. ἄοπη, 'sickle: kite', OHG, falcho (MHG, valke, G, Falke), MDu, valke (Du, valk), ON: falki, are Latin loan words. Cp. gerfalcon. Derivatives: falcon, intr. v., falconer, n. (q.v.) Falcon, n., the typical genus of falcons (ornithol.) - L. falcō. See falcon.

falconer, n. - ME. fauconer, fr. OF. falconier, fauconier (F. fauconnier), fr. faucon, See falcon. falcula. n., a sharp-pointed claw (zool.) - L., 'sickle'. See falcate.

Derivatives: falcul-ar, falcul-ate, adis.

falderal, also folderol, n., 1) a refrain in old songs; 2) a trifle. — Perh. of imitative origin. faldstool, n., a folding stool. — OE. faldestoel,

fr. ML. faldistolium, fr. OHG, faldstuol, which is compounded of faldan, 'to fold', and stuol, 'stool, chair'. See fold and stool and cp. fauteuil. Falernian, adj., pertaining to the ager Falernus ('Falernian field') in Italy, or to the wine grown in it. - Formed with suff. -ian fr. L. Falernus, 'Falernian', fr. Falerii, name of the capital of the Falisci. Cp. next word.

Faliscan, adj., pertaining to the Falisci, a people of ancient Etruria. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Falisci, 'the Faliscans', which is rel. to Falerii, name of the capital of the Falisci, Cp. prec. word.

fall, intr. v. - ME. fallen, fr. OE. feallan, rel. to ON., Swed. falla, Du. vallen, OHG. fallan, MHG. vallen, valn, G. fallen, Dan, falde and prob. cogn. with Arm. p'ul, 'downfall', p'lanim. 'I fall down', Lith. púolu, pùlti, Lett. púolu, pult, 'to fall', OPruss. aupallai, 'finds' (orig. 'falls upon'). All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*phol-, 'to fall'. Cp. fell, tr. v.

Derivatives: fall, n. (q.v.), fall-ing, verbal n.

fall, n. — Fr. fall, v. In the sense of 'autumn' fall is short for 'the season of the falling leaves'. fallacious, adi. - L. fallāciosus, 'deceitful, deceptive, fallacious', fr. fallax, gen. fallacis, 'deceitful': fr. fallere, pp. falsus, 'to deceive'. See false and -acious.

Derivatives: fallacious-ly, adv., fallacious-ness, n. fallacy. n. - L. fallācia. 'deceit, artifice, stratagem', fr. fallax, gen, fallacis. See prec. word and -v (representing L. -ia).

fallal. n.. a bit of finery. — An invented word. fallalery, n., valueless finery. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ery.

fallen, pp. of fall, - ME, fallen, fr. OE, feallen. 'fallen', fr. feallan, 'to fall', See fall, v.

fallible, adj. -- Late L. fallibilis, fr. L. fallere. 'to deceive'. See false and -ible.

Derivatives: fallibil-ity, n., fallible-ness, n. fallibl-v. adv.

Fallopian, adj., discovered or described by Gabriel Fallopius (in Italian Gabriele Fallopio). the celebrated Italian anatomist (1523-62).

Fallopian tubes, the oviducts of mammals. — So called because they were discovered and first described by Fallopius. See prec. word.

fallow, adj., brownish vellow, — OE, fealo, gen. fealwes, 'dull-colored, vellow, vellowish red. brown', rel. to OS. falu, ON. fölr. MDu. valu. vale, Du. vaal, OHG, falo, MHG, val. valwer. G. fahl, falb, fr. I.-E. base \*pel-, 'dark-colored. gray', whence also OI. palitáh, 'gray', pāndúh (for \*pāln-du-), 'whitish, pale', Arm. alik', 'waves; white beard', alevor, 'gray', Gk, πελιός (prob. for \* $\pi$  $\epsilon\lambda\iota$ -F6 $\epsilon$ ), 'livid',  $\pi$  $\epsilon\lambda\iota\tau\nu$ 6 $\epsilon$ . Ion. πελιδνός, 'gray', πελλός, (for \*πελιός or \*πελνός), 'dark-colored, dusky', πελαργός, 'stork' (for \*πελα Ε-αργός), 'stork', lit. 'the blackish white bird', πέλεια, 'pigeon', lit, 'the darkcolored bird', πολιός (prob. for \*πολι-Fός), 'gray', L. pallēre, 'to be pale', pallor, 'paleness', pullus, 'dark-colored, blackish gray, dusky'. palumbēs, 'wood pigeon', lit, 'the dark-colored bird', OSlav. plavů, Lith. palvas, 'sallow', pilkas, 'grey', pilvė, 'mud, mire', pelė, 'mouse', OPruss, poalis, 'pigeon', MIr, liath, W. llwvd. 'gray'. Cp. appall, favel, pale, adj., pall, v., pallid, pallor, Pelargonium, Pellaean, peristeronic, Pleiad, polyomyelitis.

fallow, n., land plowed, but left unsown. -- ME. falwe, falow, fr. OE, fealg, fealh, 'harrow', rel. to OHG. felga, of s.m., MHG, valgen, velgen, 'to plow up', and cogn, with Gaul. olka (for \*polkā-), whence Late L. olca, 'land fit for plowing'. I.-E. \*polkā- lit. means 'something turned', and derives fr. base \*pel-, 'to turn', whence also Gk. πόλος, 'pivot (on which something turns)'. For other derivatives of base \*pel- see colony. Co.

Derivatives: fallow, adj. and tr. v.

false, adj. — ME. fals, fr. OF. fals, fem. false

573 fancy

(F. faux, fem. fausse), fr. L. falsus, pp. of fallere, 'to deceive', which is of uncertain etymology, It is nerh, cogn, with Gk, φηλός or φήλος. 'deceitful', φηλόω, Dor, φαλόω, 'I deceive', φήλωμα, 'deception', φήλωσις, 'deceit'. Cp. fail, fallacy, faucet, fault.

Derivatives: false, adv., false-hood, n., false-ly, adv., false-ness, n., falsify (q.v.), fals-ity, n.

falsetto n., an artificial voice (mus.) — It., dimin, of falso, 'false', fr. L. falsus, See prec. word.

falsificate, n. — Late L. falsificatus, pp. of falsificare. See falsify and adi. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: falsification (q.v.), falsificat-or, n. falsification, n. - F., fr. Late L. falsificationem, acc. of falsificātiō, fr. falsificātus, pp. of falsificare. See next word and -ion.

falsify, tr. v. - F. falsifier, fr. Late L. falsificare, 'to falsify'. See false and -fv.

Derivative: falsifi-er, n.

falsity, n. - OF, falsete (F. fausseté), fr. Late I. falsitātem, acc. of falsitās, 'falsity, falsehood', fr. L. falsus. See false and -ity.

falter, intr. v., to waver. - ME. falteren, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: falter, n., falter-ing, adj., faltering-lv, adv.

falx, n., a sickle-shaped structure (anat.) — L. falx, 'sickle'. See falcate.

Fama, n., the personification of rumor in Roman mythology. - L. See fame.

fame, n. - F. fame, fr. L. fama, 'talk, report, rumor, tradition, reputation, lit, 'saying', from the stem of for, fārī, pp. fātus, 'to speak', rel. to fatērī, 'to confess', fābula, 'narrative, account, tale, story', fās, 'divine law' (lit. 'utterance'), fr. I.-E. base \*bhā-, 'to speak, tell, say', whence also OI, bhánati, 'speaks', Arm, bay, gen. bayi, 'word, term', bay, 'he said', ban, gen. bani, 'word, speech, judgment', Gk. onul, 'I say', φήμη, Dor. φάμα, 'voice, report, rumor', φάτις, 'saving, speech, report', OSlav, bajo, bajati, 'to talk, tell', basni, 'fable, tale, charm', OE. bōian, 'to boast', ON, bon, OE, ben, 'prayer, request'. Cp. phone, 'speech sound'. Cp. also abandon, affable, aphasia, aphemia, apophasis, ban, 'to prohibit', ban, 'edict', bandit, banish, bifarious, blame, blaspheme, boon, confabulate, confess, defamation, defame, euphemism, fabulous, famous, fascinate, fate, infamous, infamy, infant, infantry, multifarious, nefarious, -phasia, -phemia. Polyphemus, preface, prefatory, profess, prophet, trifarious.

Derivatives: fame, tr. v., fam-ed, adj.

familiar, adj. — OF. (= F.) familier, fr. L. familiāris, 'pertaining to a household, domestic', dissimilated fr. \*familia-lis, fr. familia, 'household'. See family and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivatives: familiar, n., familiar-ism, n., familiarity (q.v.), familiar-ize, tr. v., familiar-ization, n., familiar-iz-er, n., familiar-ly, adv.

familiarity, n. - F. familiarité, fr. L. familiari-

tātem, acc. of familiāritās, fr. familiāris. See familiar and -ity.

family, n. - L. familia, fr. famulus, fr. OL. famul. 'servant', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly means lit, 'belonging to the house' and derives fr. L.-E. base \*dhe-mo-, 'house', whence also OI. dháman. 'seat. house'. Gk. θαιμός (Hesychius). 'house'. Base \*dhê-mo- is an enlargement of hase \*dhe-. 'to put, place: to do. make'. See do and fact and cp. famulus and the second element in forisfamiliate.

Derivatives: famili-al. adi., familiar (q.v.)

famine, n. - F., fr. VL. \*famīna, fr. L. famēs. 'hunger', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see -ine (representing L. -ina). Cp. next word.

famish, tr. and intr. v. - Formed on analogy of synonymous verbs in -ish fr. L. famēs, 'hunger'. See prec. word.

Derivative: famish-ing, adj.

famous, adj. - OF. fameus (F. fameux), fr. L. fāmōsus, 'much talked of, renowned', fr. fāma. See fame and -ous.

Derivatives: famous-lv. adv.. famous-ness. n. famulus, n., attendant, esp. on a magician. — L., 'servant', See family.

fan, n., an instrument for winnowing. — ME., fr. OE. fann, fr. L. vannus, 'winnowing fan'. See van. 'winnowing fan'.

Derivatives: fan, tr. and intr. v., to winnow, fann-er, n., fann-ing, n.

fan, n., an enthusiastic supporter of any sport. esp. of base-ball (U.S. Slang). - Shortened fr. fanatic.

fana, n., nullification of the will of the individual before the divine will (an important principle of Sufism). - Arab. faná', 'disappearance', inf. of fániya, 'he passed away, disappeared', rel. to Heb. pānāh, Aram.-Syr. pēnā, 'he turned', Heb. pāntm, 'face', liphné, 'in front of, before' Ethiop. fanáwa, 'he sent away'.

fanam, n., a small coin formerly in use in India. - Formed, through the medium of Arabic, fr. Tamil panam, 'money', fr. OI. panah, lit. 'bet, wager', from the stem of panate, barters, purchases'. The change of p to f is due to the Arabic, whose alphabet has no p. OI. pánate stands for \*prnate, fr. \*plnate, fr. I.-E. base \*pel-, 'to sell, purchase, barter, gain', whence also Gk. πωλεῖν, 'to sell'. See monopoly.

fanatic, n. and adi. — L. fanaticus, 'pertaining to a temple, inspired, enthusiastic', fr. fānum, 'temple'. See fane and -atic.

Derivatives: fanatic-al, adj., fanatic-al-ly, adv., fanatic-al-ness, n., fanatic-ism, n., fanatic-ize, tr. and intr. v.

fancier, n. - Lit., one who fancies'; formed from next word with agential suff. -er.

fancy, n. — ME. fantsy, contraction of fantasy. See fantasy.

Derivatives: fancy, adj. and tr. v., fanci-ful, adj., fanci-ful-ly, adv., fanci-ful-ness, n.

fandangle, n., a fantastic ornament. — Prob.

fandango, n., a lively Spanish dance. — Sp., of uncertain origin; perh. assimilated fr. \*fadango, a supposed derivative of fado, name of a popular song and dance in Portugal, which derives fr. L. fātum, 'fate, destiny' (see fate), and was so called because the fado describes poetically the destiny of the players.

fane, n., temple (poet.) — L. fānum, fr. earlier fas-nom, 'a consecrated place', which is rel. to Oscan filsnú, acc. filsnam, 'temple'. See fair, 'gathering of buyers' and feast and cp. profane. For the disappearance of the original s in L. fānum cp. L. ponō (for \*posinō, \*posnō), dīnumerō (for \*disnumerō), 'I count up, enumerate', and many other compound verbs with pref. dī- (for dis-).

fanfare, n., a flourish of trumpets. — F., of imitative origin.

fanfaronade, n., 1) a fanfare: 2) a boasting talk. — F. fanfaronnade, fr. Sp. fanfarronada 'boast brag', fr. fanfarrón, 'blusterer, swaggerer', dissimil. fr. Arab. farfår, 'babbler', which is of imitative origin. For the ending see suff. -ade. fang, n., a long pointed tooth. — ME., lit. 'that which catches or seizes', fr. OE. fang, 'a catching, seizing', from the now dial, fang, 'to catch, seize, take', fr. ME. fangen, fr. earlier fongen, fon. fr. OE, fon, of s.m., rel. to ON, fanga, OFris. fangia, MLG., MDu., Du. vangen, G. fangen. ON., OFris. fā, OS., OHG., Goth. fāhan, MHG. vähen, for Teut. \*fanyan, 'to catch, seize, take', fr. I.-E. base \*pank-, a nasalized form of base \*pāk-, \*päĝ-, 'to make firm, to fix', whence L. pācīscī, 'to covenant, make a treaty, agree, stipulate', pāx, gen, pācis, 'peace', See nact and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also vang, infangthief, outfangthief, newfangled.

Derivatives: fang-ed, adi., fang-less, adi.

Fanny, fem. PN. — Dimin. of Frances (q.v.) fanon, n., a maniple. — ME. fanoun, fr MF. (=F.) fanon, fr. Frankish \*fano, rel. to OS. fano, Goth. fana. 'piece of cloth', OHG. fano, MHG. van(e).

G. Fahne, 'flag, standard'. See pane and cp. panel, vane and the second element in gonfalon. fan-tan, a Chinese gambling game. — Chin.

fantasia, n., an instrumental composition free in form (mus.) — It., fr. L. phantasia. See fantasy. fantassin, n., an infantry soldier. — F., fr. It. fantaccino, fr. fante, 'boy; infantry soldier', which is aphetic for infante. See infant and cp. fantoccini.

fantast, n. — ML. phantasta, fr. Gk. φανταστής, 'one who is fond of display, a boaster', fr. φαντάζειν, 'to make visible'. See phantasm.

fantastic, adj. — OF. (= F.), fr. ML. fantasticus, fr. Late L. phantasticus, fr. Gk. φανταστικός, 'able to present to the mind', fr. φανταστής. See prec. word and -ic.

Derivatives: fantastic-al, adj., fantastic-al-ity, n., fantastic-al-ly, adv., fantastic-al-ness, n.

fantasy, phantasy, n. — OF. fantasie (F. fantasie), fr. L. phantasia, fr. Gk. φαντασία, 'look, appearance, imagination, image', fr. φαντάζειν, 'to make visible'. See phantasm and -y (representing Gk. -ία) and cp. fancy.

Derivative: fantasy, tr. and intr. v.

fantoccini, n. pl., puppets; a puppet show. — It., pl., dimin. of fantoccio, 'puppet', dimin. of fante, 'child'. See infant and cp. fantassin.

far, adv. and adi. — ME. fer, feor, fr. OE. feorr. adv. and adi., rel. to OS, ferr, fer, ON, figrre. OFris, fer, fir, Du, ver, OHG, ferro, MHG. verre, adv., OHG, ferrana, MHG, verrene, verne, 'from afar', G. fern, adi, and adv., Goth fairra, adv., fr. I.-E. base \*per-, 'through, across, beyond', whence also OI, párah, 'farther, remoter, ulterior', paráh, 'beyond' (adv.). Toch, A parne, parnamne, 'outer exterior'. Hitt. parā (a postpos.), 'outside of', Arm. heri. 'far, remote', Gk, πέοᾶ, 'across, beyond', περαΐος, 'being or dwelling beyond'. L. ner. 'through'. OIr. ire, 'farther, that is beyond'. and prob. L. perperam, 'wrongly, falsely' (for \*per-peram. 'beyond'). See fare, 'to prosper', and cp. fore, adv. Cp. also para-, 'beside', per, Perean, peri-, pro-,

Derivatives: far, adj., far, tr. v. (fr. OE. feorran), farad, n., the unit of electric capacity. — Named after the English physicist Michael Faraday (1791-1867).

faradic, adj., pertaining to induced electrical currents. — Lit. 'pertaining to Faraday'. See prec. word and -ic.

farandole, n., a dance of Provenç. origin. — F., fr. Provenç. farandoulo.

farce, n., a light comedy. — F., 'stuffing, forcemeat; farce; practical joke', fr. OF. farce, 'stuffing', fr. VL. \*farsa, fem. of \*farsus, pp. of L. farcīre, 'to stuff, cram', which is of uncertain etymology. It is perh. rel. to L. frequēns, gen. -tis, 'crowded, constant', and cogn. with Toch. A prakär, B prākre, 'firm, solid', Gk. φράσσειν (for \*φράχιειν), 'to press', MIr. barc, gen. bāirce, 'fortress' (but Lith. brukû, 'I press into', is not cognate). Cp. frequent. Cp. also Phragmites, cataphract, diaphragm, infarct.

Derivatives: farceur (q.v.), farc-ic-al, adj., farc-ic-al-ity, n., farc-ic-al-ly, adv., farc-ic-al-ness, n. farce, tr. v., to stuff, season. — ME. farcen, farsen fr. OF farsir (F. farcir) fr. I. farcire 'to

sen, fr. OF. farsir (F. farcir), fr. L. farcire, 'to stuff, cram'. See farce, n., and cp. force, 'to stuff'. Derivative: farc-ing, n.

farceur, n., a joker. — F., fr. farce. See farce, n. farcy, n., a disease of horses. — F. farcin, fr. L. farcimen, 'sausage; a disease of horses', fr. farcīre, 'to stuff, cram'. See farce, v. and n.

fard, n., paint for the face (archaic). — F. fard, 'paint', fr. farder, 'to paint', prob. fr. Frankish \*farwidhon, 'to dye' (cp. OHG. farawen, of s.m., fr. farawa, 'appearance, color', whence MHG. varwe, of s.m., G. Farbe, 'color'.

Derivative: fard, tr. v.

fardel, n., a bundle; a burden. — OF. fardel (F. fardeau), dimin. of farde, fr. Arab. fárdah, in yulgar pronunciation fárde. 'package'.

fardel, n., the fourth part. — Haplologic contraction of OE. feorda dæl, 'fourth part'. See fourth and deal, 'to distribute', and cp. farl. Cp. also firkin.

fare, intr. v., to prosper. - ME. faren, 'to go, travel', fr. OE, faran, rel, to OS., OHG., Goth, faran, ON., OFris, fara, Du, varen, MHG, varn, G. fahren, of s.m., fr. Teut, base \*far-, which corresponds to L-E. \*per-, 'to pass over', whence OL piparti, 'brings over', pārāvati, 'carries over'. Gk. πόρος, 'passage, way', πορεύειν, 'to bring, carry, convey', πέραν, 'beyond', περάν, 'to press through', πείρειν (for \*πέριειν), 'to penetrate', πεῖρα, Lesb, πέρρα (for \*πέρια), 'trial, attempt', ξμ-πειρος, 'experienced, skillful', L. perītus, 'experienced', experīrī, 'to pass through, experience', perīculum, 'danger', portus. 'harbor', portare, 'to carry', Arm. hordan, 'to go away'. Alb. pruva, prura, 'he brought, led'. Cp. far, fere, ferry, firk, ford, führer, the first element in Ferdinand, and the second element in fieldfare, welfare and in chaffer, gaberdine. Cp. also apeiron, emporium, experience, expert, opportune, per, peril, peroneal, porch, pore, Porpita, port, 'to carry (a rifle)', port, 'harbor'. port, 'gate', porter, portico.

Derivatives: fare, n. (q.v.), far-er, n.

fare, n., passage, transportation. — ME., fr. OE. faru, 'journey, expedition, baggage', rel. to OE. faran, 'to go, travel'. See fare, v.

farewell, interj. — Orig. written in two words fare well. See fare, v., and well, adv., and cp. welfare. Derivatives: farewell, n. and adj.

farina, n., meal, flour. — L. farīna, 'ground meal or flour', for \*farrīna, fr. far, gen. farrīs, 'coarse grain, corn, meal', which is cogn. with ON. barr, OE. bere, 'barley', Goth. barizeins, 'of barley', and prob. also with Russ. bor', 'a kind of millet', OIr. bairgen, W., Co., Bret. bara, 'bread', OSlav. brašīno, 'food', Russ. bórošno, 'rye meal'. Cp. farrage, confarreation. Cp. also barley, barn, barton.

farinaceous, adj., containing meal; resembling meal. — Late L. farināceus, fr. L. farīna. See farina and -aceous.

farinose, adj., yielding farina; resembling farina.

— Late L. farīnōsus, fr. L. farīna. See farina and adj. suff. -ose.

-farious, combining form meaning -'fold'. — L.
 -fārius. See bifarious and cp. words there referred to.

farl, n., a thin cake of oatmeal. — The orig. meaning was 'the fourth part (of a cake); contracted fr. fardel, 'the fourth part' (q.y.)

farm, n. — ME. ferme, 'rent, lease', fr. MF. (= F.) ferme, 'lease', fr. ML. firma, 'fixed payment', fr. L. firmāre, 'to strenghten, fix, establish', fr. firmus, 'strong, fixed, firm'. See firm, adj. Derivatives: farmer (q.v.), farm-ing, n.

farmer, n. — ME. fermour, fr. AF. fermer, corresponding to F. fermier, fr. ML. firmārius' fr. firma. See prec word and agential suff. -er. In some meanings, the noun farmer derives directly from the noun farm.

faro, n., a gambling game at cards. — So called because the picture of the Egyptian *Pharaoh* was formerly represented on one of the cards. See Pharaoh.

far-off, adj., remote. — Fr. far, adv., and off; first used by Shakespeare.

farouche, adj., shy, wild. — F., 'wild, fierce, savage', fr. OF. faroche, fr. forasche, fr. Late L. forasticus, 'foreign, strange', whence developed the sense of 'fierce, wild'. Late L. forasticus derives fr. L. forās, 'out of doors, out', which is related to L. forīs, 'outside'. See door and cp. foreign, forisfamiliate, dehors.

farraginous, adj., forming a medley. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. farrāgō, gen. -ginis. See next word

farrago, n., a medley. — L. farrāgō, 'mixed fodder', fr. far, gen. farris, 'coarse grain, corn, meal'. See farina and cp. prec. word.

farrier, n., 1) one who shoes horses; a blacksmith; 2) (archaic) a veterinary surgeon. — ME. ferrour, fr. OF. ferrier, fr. L. ferrārius. 'blacksmith', fr. ferrum, 'iron', fr. \*fersom, a word of Sem. origin, Cp. Heb.-Phoen, barzél, Svr. parzela. Akkad, parzillu, 'iron', According to my opinion, the loss of the Sem, ending -el, resp. -illu is prob. due to its having been mistaken for the Latin dimin, suff. -ellus, -illus and consequently dropped. It is very probable that the Etruscans who coming from Asia Minor settled in Etruria, served as mediators, a supposition rendered probable by the circumstance that in Europe, iron appears for the first time in Etruria. Cp. ferro-. Cp. also brass, brazen. Derivatives: farrier, intr. v., farrier-y, n.

farrow, n., a litter of pigs. — OE. fearh, 'young pig', rel. to OHG. farh, farah, 'pig', farhilī(n), MHG. verhelīn, G. Ferkel, 'little pig', and cognate with L. porcus, 'pig'. See pork and cp. the second element in aardvark.

Derivatives: farrow, adj. and tr. and intr. v.

farther, adj. and adv., compar of far. — A blend of ME. ferrer, compar. of fer, 'far', and further. See far and cp. forth and farthest.

Derivative: farther, adv.

farthest, adj. and adv. — A blend of furthest and farther.

farthing, n., the fourth part of a penny. — ME. ferthing, fr. OE. feordung, lit., 'a little fourth', fr. OE. feorda, 'fourth', fr. feower, 'four'. See four and subst. suff. -ing and cp. fourth.

farthingale, n., a hooped petticoat. — ME. vardingale, fr. OF. verdugale (F. vertugade, vertugadin), fr. Sp. verdugado, 'hooped; hoopskirt', fr. verdugo, 'young shoot of a tree; hoop for a ring', fr. verde, 'green', fr. L. viridis, 'green'. See viridity.

fasces

fasces, n. pl., a bundle of rods containing an ax, carried before Roman magistrates, as a symbol of authority. — L. fascēs, 'bundles', pl. of fascis, prob. cogn. with MIr. basc, 'neckband', W. baich, 'load, burden', OBrit. bascauda, 'rinsing bowl of brass', Maced. Gk. βάσκιοι (pl.), 'bundle of wood', OE. bæst, 'inner bark of the linden tree'. See bast and cp. basket. Cp. also fascia, fascicule, Fascism, fess.

fascia, n., band; a horizontal part of the architrave (archit.) — L., 'band, fillet, bundle', fr. fascis, 'bundle'. See prec. word.

fasciate, fasciated, adj., bound with a band; grown together. — L. fasciātus, pp. of fasciāre, 'to bind with a band, to swathe', fr. fascia. See prec. word and the adj. suffixes -ate and -ed. Derivatives: fasciate-ly, adv., fasciate-ly, adv., fasciation, n.

fascicle, n., 1) a small bunch (bot.); 2) an installment of a book published in parts. — L. fasciculus, 'a small bundle, a bunch', dimin. of fascis. See fasces and cp. fascicule.

fascicular, adj., pertaining to a fascicle. — Formed with suff. -ar, fr. L. fasciculus. See prec. word.

fasciculate, adj., fascicular. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: fasciculated, adj., fasciculately, adv., fasciculation, n.

fascicule, n., fascicle, — L. fasciculus. See fascicle. fascinate, tr. v., to attract, charm. - L. fascinātus, pp. of fascināre, 'to enchant, bewitch, charm', fr. fascinum, 'charm, witchcraft', which was prob. borrowed fr. Gk. βάσκανος, 'sorcerer', but was later formally associated with L. fārī, 'to speak', or with L. fascis, 'bundle', Gk. βάσκανος (whence βασκαίνειν, 'to bewitch'), prob. derives from a Northern—possibly Thracian—equivalent of Gk. φάσκειν, 'to say', fr. I.-E. \*bh\*-skō-, pres. tense enlargement of base \*bhā-, 'to speak', whence Gk, onui, 'I say', φήμη, 'a voice, report', L. fāma, 'report, rumor, tradition, reputation', fārī, 'to speak'. See fame and verbal suff. -ate. L. fascinum is not related to L. fascis, 'bundle'. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 459, and Frisk, GEW., I, 223-224. For the sense development of Gk. βάσκανος, 'sorcerer', βασκαίνειν, 'to bewitch', from a base meaning 'to speak', cp. G. besprechen, 'to speak of; to charm', fr. sprechen, 'to speak'.

Derivatives: fascinat-ed, adv., fascinat-ed-ly, adv., fascinat-ed-ness, n., fascinat-ing, adj., fascinat-ing-ly, adv., fascination (q.v.), fascinative, adj., fascinat-or, n.

fascination, n. — L. fascinātiō, gen.-ōnis, fr. fascinātus, pp. of fascināre. See prec. word and -ion. fascine, n., a bundle of sticks used to fill ditches, etc. — F., fr. L. fascīna, 'a bundle of sticks, fagot', fr. fascis, 'a bundle'. See fasces and subst. suff. -ine.

Fascism, n. — It. fascismo, formed fr. fascio, 'bundle; political group, organization', fr. L.

fascēs, 'bundle', with suff. -ismo (= L. -ismus). See fasces and -ism.

576

Fascist, n. — It. fascista, formed fr. fascio with suff. -ista (representing Gk. - $\iota\sigma\tau\dot{\eta}\varsigma$ ). See prec. word and -ist.

Derivatives: fascist, fascist-ic, adjs., fascist-ic-ally, adv.

fash, tr. and intr. v., to worry. — OF. fascher (F. facher), fr. VL. \*fasticāre (whence also OProvenç. fastic, 'disgust', fastigos, 'disdainful'), alteration of \*fastīdiāre, fr. L. fastīdīre, 'to feel disgust, to loathe', fr. fastīdium, 'distaste, disgust'. See fastidious.

Derivative: fash, n.

fashion, n. — ME. faciun, fasoun, fassoun, fr. OF. façon, faceon (= F. façon), fr. L. factionem, acc. of factio, 'a making; a faction', fr. factus, pp. of facere, 'to make, do'. See fact and cp. faction, which is a doublet of fashion.

Derivatives: fashion, tr. v., fashion-able, adj., fashion-able-ness, n., fashion-abil-ity, n., fashion-abl-y, adv., fashion-ed, adj., fashion-er, n., fashion-ist, n., fashion-ize, tr. v.

fast, adj., fixed, established, firm; swift. — ME. fast, fr. OE. fast, rel. to ON. fastr, OS., ODu. fast, Dan., Swed., Du. vast, OFris. fest, OS., OHG. festi, MHG. vest, veste, G. fest, fr. I.-E. base \*past-, 'firm', whence also Arm. hast, 'fast, firm', and OI. pastyàm, 'dwelling place', orig. 'a firm, established place'. Cp. fast, 'abstinence from food'. Cp. also avast.

Derivatives: fast, adj. and adv., fasten (q.v.), fast-ish, adj., fastness (q.v.)

fast, intr. v., to abstain from food. — ME. fasten, fr. OE. fæstan, 'to abstain from food', rel. to ON. fasta, OHG. fastēn, MHG. vasten, G. fasten, Goth. (ga)fastan. These verbs orig. meant 'to hold firmly'. They are related to the adjective fast (q.v.)

Derivatives: fast, n., fast-er, n., fast-ing, n. and adi., fast-ing-ly, adv.

fasten, tr. and intr. v. — ME. fastnen, festnen, fr. OE. fæstnian, 'to fasten, fix; to conclude (peace); to ratify', fr. fæst, 'fix'. See fast, adj., and verbal suff. -en.

Derivatives: fasten-er, n., fasten-ing, n.

fasti, n. pl., a chronological register of events. — L. fāstī, 'a day on which courts could be held, a calendar', pl. of fāstus, orig. 'a day on which it is allowed to speak', rel. to fās, 'divine law' (lit. 'utterance'), fārī, 'to speak, to utter'. See fame. fastidious, adj., hard to please. — L. fastīdiosus, 'full of disgust, disdainful', fr. fastīdium, 'distaste, squeamishness, loathing', which is a haplologic contraction of \*fasti-tīdium, fr. fastus, gen. -ūs, 'pride, haughtiness, arrogance', and taedium, 'weariness, tediousness'. The first element of this compound is of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to the first element in L. fastigium, 'gable, end'; see next word and cp. fash. For the second element see tedium, for the ending see

Derivatives: fastidious-ly, adv., fastidious-ness, n. fastigiate, adi., rising toward a point. — Formed with adi, suff. -ate fr. L. fastīgium, 'gable end, top, summit: highest degree', which prob. stands for \*farstigium, and lit, means 'driving to the top'. The first element of this compound is cogn, with OI, bhrstih, 'point, spike', OE, byrst, ON., OHG, burst, 'bristle', OE, brord, 'prickle, top, germ', OIr, barr, 'top, summit, spear, foliage, tuft', W., Co. bar, Bret, barr, 'summit'. MIr. brot. 'prick, prickle', OSlav. bruzda, 'bridle, rein', OE, bærs, bears, 'barse', See bur and on, fastuous, Cp. also bar, 'maigre', barse, bass, 'perch', beard, 'device for cleaning', bristle. The second element in L. fastīgium is rel. to agere, 'to drive'. See agent and cp. the second element in castigate and in words there referred to.

fastness, n. — ME. fastnesse, fr. OE. fæstnes, fr. fæst, 'fast'. See fast, adj., and -ness.

fastuous, adj., proud, arrogant, ostentatious. — F. fastueux (fem. fastueuse), fr. L. fastuōsus, a collateral form of fastōsus, 'proud, haughty, arrogant', fr. fastus, gen. -ūs, 'pride, haughtiness, arrogance'. See fastigiate and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: fastuous-lv, adv., fastuous-ness, n. fat, adj. — ME. fatt, fat, fr. OE. fatt, contraction of fatted, pp. of fattian, 'to fatten', rel. to ON. feitr, OFris. fatt, fet, MLG., MDu., Du. vet, OHG. feizit, MHG. veiz(e)t, G. feist, 'fat' (G. fett, 'fat', is a LG, loan word). These adjectives are prop. pps. of Teut. \*faitian, 'to feed, fatten' (appearing in ON, feita, OHG, feizen), fr. I.-E. base \*poid-, \*pid-, 'to abound in water, milk. fat, etc.', whence also Gk. πιδύειν, 'to gush forth', πῖδαξ, 'spring, fountain', πῖδήεις, 'rich in springs'. Base \*poid-, \*pld-, is a -d-enlargement of base \*poi-, \*pf-, 'sap, juice; to abound in sap or juice, etc.', whence OI. páyatē, 'swells, exuberates', páyas-, 'water, milk', Lith. pienas, 'milk', Cp. OI, pitúh, 'juice, sap, resin, drink', ptvan, 'fat, fatty', ptvah 'fat, grease', Gk. πίτυς, 'the pine tree', πίων, 'fat, wealthy', πῖαρ, 'fat, tallow', πιμελή, 'fat', πίσσα (for \*πίκια), 'pitch', L. pinguis, 'fat', pītuīta, 'slime, phlegm, viscous moisture', L. pix, 'pitch', opimus, 'fat, fertile, rich', which also derive from enlargements of base \*poi-, \*pi-. Cp. pay, 'to coat with pitch', pimelosis, pinguid, pip, pitch, 'a resinous substance', pituitary and the second element in propionic. Cp. also pine, the tree, and words there referred to.

Derivatives: fat, n., fat, v. (q.v.), fat-less, adj., fat-ling, n., fat-ness, n., fatt-en, tr.v., fatt-ish, adj., fatt-ish-ness, n., fatt-y, adj., fatt-i-ly, adv., fatt-i-ness. n.

fat, tr. and intr. v. — ME. fatten, fr. OE. fættian, 'to grow fat', fr. fætt, 'fat'. See fat, adj.

fat, n., vessel. — ME. fat, fr. OE. fæt; a var. of vat (q.v.) Cp. fettle. fatal, adj., — OF. (= F.) fatal, fr. L. fātālis, 'or-

dained by fate', fr. fātum, 'fate'. See fate and adi. suff. -al.

Derivatives: fatal-ism, n., fatal-ist, n., fatal-ist-ic, adj., fatal-ist-ic-al-ly, adv., fatality (q.v.)

fatality, n. — F. fatalité, fr. VL. fātālitātem, acc. of fātālitās, 'fatal necessity', fr. L. fātālis. See prec. word and -ity.

fata morgana, mirage. — It.; a name orig. given to the mirages that are often to be seen in the streets of Messina. The name lit. means 'the fairy Morgana'; Morgana itself derives fr. Arab. marjān, 'pearl', used also as a female name, and is to be explained from the Arabic popular belief which ascribes mirages to the work of the sorceress Marjān. See fairy and margaric, marguerite.

fate, n. — ME., fr. OF. fate, fr. L. fātum, 'oracle, fate, destiny', lit. 'that which is spoken', neut. pp. of for, fārī, 'to speak; to foretell', used as a noun, rel. to fāma, 'report, rumor, tradition, reputation'. See fame and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also fandango and the second element in Boniface, mauvais.

Derivative: fat-ed, adj.

fateful, adj. — Coined by the English poet Alexander Pope (1688-1744) fr. fate and -ful. Derivatives: fateful-ly, adv., fateful-ness, n.

father, n. — ME. fader, fr. OE. fader, rel. to OS. fadar, ON. faðir, Dan., Swed. fader, OFris. feder, Du. vader, OHG. fater, MHG., G. vater, Goth. fadar (occurring only once), and cogn. with OI. pitár-, Toch. A pācar, B pācer, Arm. hayr, Gk. πατήρ, L. pater, OIr. athir, 'father'. All these words are traceable to pa, a child's word for 'father'. Cp. pater, 'father'. Cp. also expatriate, impetrate, Jupiter, padre, parricide, patriarch, Patrician, patrimony, patron, pattern, père, perpetrate, repair, 'to resort', repatriate. Derivatives: father, tr. v., father-hood, n., father-land (q.v.), father-less, adj., father-ly, adj., father-li-ness, n.

fatherland, n. — Loan translation of G. Vaterland, which itself is a loan translation of L. patria (scil. terra), 'native land', lit. 'father's land'

fathom, n. - ME. fadme, fathme, 'fathom, the outstretched arms', fr. OE. fæðm, 'the outstretched arms, embrace, bosom, fathom', rel. to ON. faomr, 'embrace, bosom', OFris. fethem, 'thread', OS. fathmos (pl.), 'the outstretched arms, fathom', OHG, fadum, fadam, MHG. vadem, vaden, G. Faden, 'thread', Dan. favn, Norw., Swed. famn, 'fathom', fr. Teut. \*fab-ma, 'embrace', corresponding to I.-E. \*pet-emā, whence—with the regular loss of the initial p— OW. etem, W. edaf, 'thread'; fr. I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to spread', which occurs also in Gk. πεταννύναι, 'to spread out', πέταλον, 'leaf', L. patēre, 'to be open', patera, 'a broad flat dish used in offerings', patulus, 'extended, open', passus (for \*pat-tus), 'step, pace', pandere, 'to spread out', Lith. petys, OPruss. pettis, 'shoulder'. Cp. fother, 'a weight'. Cp. also expand, expanse, pace, pan, 'a broad vessel', pandiculation, pandy, passage, passim, passport, paten, patent, patera, patibulary, patina, patio, patulous, petal, petalon, Petasites, petasus, sur- pass, trespass.

Derivatives: fathom, tr. v. (q.v.), fathom-age, n., fathom-er, n., fathom-less, adj., fathom-less-ly, adv., fathom-less-ness, n.

fathom, tr. v. — ME. fadmen, fathmen, fr. OE. fæðmian, 'to embrace, surround, envelop', fr. fæðm. See fathom, n.

fatidic, fatidical, adj., prophetic. — L. fātidicus, 'predicting future events, prophetic, prophesying', compounded of fātum, 'prophecy, fate, destiny', and dīcere, 'to say, tell'. See fate and diction.

fatigue, n. — F., back formation fr. fatiguer, 'to fatigue', fr. L. fatīgāre, 'to weary, tire, vex, worry', fr. \*fati-agos, \*fati-igos, 'driving toward exhaustion', fr. \*fati, 'exhaustion, weariness', and agere, 'to drive'. \*Fa-ti, the first element of this compound is rel. to af-fatim (whence with back formation fatim), 'sufficiently' (lit. 'to weariness'). For the second element see agent, adj., and cp. the second element in castigate and in words there referred to. Cp. also indefatigable. fatigue, tr. v. — F. fatiguer. See fatigue, n.

Derivatives: fatigue-less, adj., fatigu-ing, adj., fatigu-ing-ly, adv.

fatuity, n., silliness, foolishness. — F. fatuité, fr. L. fatuitātem, acc. of fatuitās, 'foolishness, folly', fr. fatuus. See next word and -ity.

fatuous, adj., silly, foolish. — L. fatuus, 'foolish, silly, simple; tasteless'. See fade and cp. infatuate. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: fatuous-ly, adv., fatuous-ness, n. faubourg, n., outskirts, suburb. — ME. faubourg, fabour, fr. MF. faux bourg (F. faubourg), fr. OF. forsbourc, lit. 'that which is outside of the town', fr. OF. pref. fors, 'outside' (fr. L. forīs) and bourc, 'town'; see forum and borough. The change of OF. forsbourc to F. faubourg (MF. faux bourg), lit. 'a false town', is due to folk etymology; the suburb was looked upon as a not genuine town.

faucal, adj., pertaining to the upper part of the throat. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. faucēs, 'the upper part of the throat', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. suffocate.

fauces, n. pl., the cavity at the back of the mouth, leading to the pharynx (anat.) — L. See prec. word.

faucet, n., a tap for drawing liquid. — F. fausset, 'vent plug', fr. fausser, 'to make false, to falsify', fr. Late L. falsūre, fr. L. falsūs. See false and -et. faucitis, n., inflammation of the fauces (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. fauces and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin.

faugh, interj.; an exclamation of disgust or abhorrence. — Imitative.

faujasite, n., a natitum, calcium and aluminum

silicate (mineral.) — Named after the French geologist Barthélemy Faujas de Saint-Fond (1741-1819). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. fault, n. — ME. faute, fr. OF. (= F.) faute, fr. VL. \*fallita, fem. pp. of fallere, 'to deceive, disappoint; to fail'; see fail, v., and cp. default. The l in fault is intrusive and was originally mute in pronunciation; its insertion into the word is due to the influence of L. fallere. For the insertion of the l cp. vault.

Derivatives: fault, intr. v., fault-ful, adj., fault-ful-ly, adv., fault-ing, n., fault-less, adj., fault-less-ly, adv., fault-y, adj., faulti-ly, adv., faulti-ness, n.

faun, n., one of a class of deities represented with horns, pointed ears and goat's feet. — L. Faunus. See fauna.

Fauna, n., sister of Faunus (Greek mythol.) — See next word.

fauna, n., a collective name for the animals of a certain region or time. - ModL., fr. L. Fauna. goddess of fruitfulness in Roman mythology. sister of Faunus. These names are of uncertain origin. They are perh. cogn. with Gk. θαῦνος (Hesychius), 'wild beast', Illyr, Δαῦνος, Daunus (name of a fabulous king said to have reigned in a part of Apulia), fr. I.-E. \*dhau-no-, 'wild beast, strangler', enlargement of base \*dhau-, 'to strangle', whence OSlav. davljo, daviti, 'to strangle', Goth. af-dau-ibs, 'maltreated'. Cp. faun, Faunus, Fauna. Cp. also avifauna. Cp. also Thos. The name fauna was introduced into zoology by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (Karl von Linné (1707-78); cp. flora. Derivatives: faun-al, adj., pertaining to the fauna; faun-ist, n., a student of fauna, faun-ist-ic-

al-ly, adv. faunology, n., zoogeography. — A hybrid coined fr. fauna and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals

Faunus, n., an Italian deity of agriculture; identified later with *Pan.* — L. See Fauna, fauna.

(with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

stoel, faldestueil, faudeteuil, fr. Frankish \*faldistoel, faldestueil, faudeteuil, fr. Frankish \*faldistol, which is rel. to OHG. faldstuol. See faldstool. It. faldistorio, 'faldstool', OProvenç. faldestol, 'armchair, chorister's desk, lectern', and Sp. facistol, 'chorister's desk, lectern', are also Teut. loan words.

faux pas, a mistake, blunder. — F., lit. 'false step'. See false and pace.

favel, adj., fallow (said of a horse). — OF. favel, fauvel, fr. WTeut. \*falwa, whence also OF. falve (F. fauve), OProveng. falp, It. falbo, 'fallow, tawny'. Cp. OHG. falo, 'fallow, tawny, pale', and see fallow, adj.

Derivative: favel, n.

favonian, adj., pertaining to the west wind. — L. Favōniānus, fr. Favōnius, 'west wind'. See next word.

Favonius, n., personification of the west wind

(Roman mythol.) — L. Favõnius, 'west wind', dissimilated fr. \*fovõnius, lit. 'the warming wind', fr. fovēre, 'to warm'. Cp. favilla, 'glowing ashes', which stands for \*fovilla, hence is of the same base. See foment and cp. Foehn. Favõnius is not rel to L. favēre. 'to favor'.

favor, favour, n. — ME. favor, favour, fr. OF. favor, favour (F. faveur), fr. L. favõrem, acc. of favor, 'good will, inclination, favor', coined by Cicero from the stem of L. favēre, 'to be inclined toward, be favorable, befriend', which is prob. cogn. with OSlav. govějo, gověti, Czech. hověti, 'to indulge, spare'.

favor, favour, tr. v. — OF. favorer, fr. favor, favour, 'favor'. See favor, n.

Derivatives: favo(u)r-ed, adj., favo(u)r-ed-ly, adv., favo(u)r-ed-ness, n., favo(u)r-er, n., favo(u)r-ing, adj., favo(u)r-ing-ly, adv.

favorable, favourable, adj. — F. favorable, fr. L. favorābilis, 'favored, in favor', fr. favor. See favor. n., and -able.

Derivatives: favo(u)rable-ness, n., favo(u)rabl-y, adv

favorite, favourite, adj. — F. favori (fem. favorite), fr. It. favorito, pp. of favorire, 'to favor', fr. favore, fr. L. favorem. See favor, n.

Derivative: favo(u)rit-ism, n.

favose, adj., resembling a honeycomb. — L. favōsus, fr. favus, 'honeycomb'. See next word and adj. suff. -ose.

favus, n., a skin disease caused by a parasitic fungus (med.) — L. favus, 'honeycomb', of uncertain origin; so called in allusion to the depressions left on the scalp.

fawn, n., a young deer. — ME. foun, fr. OF. feon, faon, 'the young of an animal', esp. 'a young deer' (whence F. faon, 'a young deer'), fr. VL. \*fētōnem, acc. of \*fētō, fr. L. fētus, 'an offspring'. Cp. OProvenç. fedon, 'lamb', and see fetus.

Derivatives: fawn, adj., fawn-colored; fawn, intr. and tr. v., to give birth (to a fawn).

fawn, intr. v., to act in a servile manner, cringe.

— ME. faunen, 'to rejoice, flatter', fr. OE. fagenian, fagnian, fahnian, collateral forms of OE. fagenian, fagnian, 'to rejoice', fr. fagen, resp. fagen, 'glad'. See fain.

Derivatives: fawn-er, n., fawn-ery, n., fawn-ing-ly, adv., fawn-ing-ness, n.

fay, tr. and intr. v., to join, to fit. — ME. fegen, feien, fr. OE. fēgan, 'to join', rel. to OS. fōgian, OFris. fōgia, MDu. voeghen, Du. voegen, OHG. fuogen, MHG. vüegen, G. fügen, 'to join, fit, unite', and cognate with OI. paś-, pāśa-, 'cord, rope', Gk. πηγνύναι, 'to fix, make firm', L. pacīscī, 'to covenant, make a treaty, agree, stipulate', pāx, gen. pācis, 'peace'. See pact.

fay, fairy. — OF. fae (F. fée), fr. VL. fāta, 'goddess of fate', fr. L. fātum, 'fate', prop. neut. pp. of fārī, 'to speak'. Cp. It. fata, OProvenç. fada, Sp. hada, 'fairy', and see fairy. Cp. also fata morgana.

Fay, fem. PN. — Either fr. ME. fei, fr. OF. fei (F. foi), 'faith' (see faith and cp. Faith), or identical with fay. 'fairy'.

feague, tr. v., to whip, beat (obsol.) — Prob. fr. Du. vegen, or G. fegen, 'to sweep'. See fay, v., and cp. fake.

feal, adj., faithful. — OF. feal, a collateral form of feeil, fr. L. fidēlis, 'faithful'. See fidelity and cp. next word.

fealty, n. — OF. fealte, feelte, fr. L. fidēlitātem, acc. of fidēlitās, 'fidelity'. See fidelity, which is a doublet of fealty.

fear, n. — ME. fere, feer, fr. OE. fær, 'sudden danger, calamity', rel. to OS. fār, 'ambush', ON. fār, 'harm, distress, deception', Du. gevaar, 'danger', OHG. fāra, MHG. vāre, 'ambush, evil intent', MHG. gevāre, 'treachery', G. Gefahr, 'danger', and cogn. with Gk. πεῖρα, 'trial, attempt, experience', ἔμ-πειρος, 'experienced', L. perīculum, 'trial, experiment, risk, danger'. See peril and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also afeard.

Derivatives: fear-ful, adj., fear-ful-ly, adv., fear-ful-ness, n., fear-less, adj., fear-less-ly, adv., fear-less-ness, n., fear-some, adj., fear-some-ly, adv., fear-some-ness, n.

fear, tr. and intr. v. — ME. feren, 'to frighten; to be afraid', fr. OE. færen, 'to alarm, terrify', fr. fær, 'sudden danger'. See fear, n.

Derivatives: fear-er, n., fear-ing-ly, adv.

feasance, n., the doing of a condition, duty (law).

— AF. fesance, corresponding to OF. (= F.) faisance, which derives fr. OF., F. faisant, pres. part. of faire, 'to make, do', fr. L. facere. See fact and cp. malfeasance, misfeasance, non-feasance.

feasible, adj., that can be done. — ME. faisible, fr. OF. faisible, fr. fais-, imperf. stem of faire, 'to make, do', fr. L. facere. See prec. word and -ible.

Derivatives: feasibil-ity, n., feasibl-y, adv.

feast, n. — OF. feste (F. fête), 'festival, feast', fr. VL. fēsta (scil. diēs), 'festival, feast, holiday', fem. of the Latin adjective fēstus, 'solemn, festive, joyous'; which is rel. to OL. fēsiae (whence L. fēriae), 'holidays, festivals', fānum (for \*fasnom), 'a consecrated place'. Cp. It. festa, OProvenç., Catal., Port. festa, Sp. fiesta, 'feast, holiday', and see fane, feria. Cp. also festival, festive, festoon, Festus, fête. The above Latin words derive fr. I.-E. base \*dhes- (= L. \*fēs-, \*fas-), 'holy', whence also Gk. θεός, 'god', OI. dhisnyah, 'pious, devoted'. See 1st theism and cp. words there referred to.

feast, intr. and tr. v. — ME. festen, fr. OF. fester (F. fêter), fr. feste, 'festival, feast'. See feast, n. feat, n., a deed. — ME. fait, fet, fr. OF. fait, fet (F. fait), fr. L. factum, 'deed', neut. pp. of facere, 'to make, do', used as a noun. See fact, which is a doublet of feat, and cp. feat, adj., and feature.

feat, adj., neat, dexterous (archaic). — ME. fete,

fr. OF, fait, fet, 'made', fr. L. factus, pp. of facere. See feat, n.

Derivative: feat-ly, adv

feather, n. - ME, fether, fr. OE, feder, rel. to OS. fethara, ON. fjöðr, Swed. fjäder, Norw. fjør, Dan, fjær, MLG., MDu, vedere, veder Du. veder, veer, OHG, fedara, MHG, vedere, veder, G. Feder, fr. Teut, \*feb(a)rō-, corresponding to I.-E. \*netrā-, zero degree \*nterā-, 'wing; feather', whence OI, pátram, 'wing, feather: leaf', Hitt. pittar, 'wing', Gk. πτερόν. 'feather; wing', πτέρυξ, 'wing', OSlav, pero (for \*ptero), 'feather', Arm, t'ir (for \*pter-), 'flight', OW. eterin. 'bird', atar, 'birds', and the second element in L. acci-viter, 'hawk': fr. I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, fall upon, fall', whence also OI. pátati. 'flies, descends'. patávati, 'flies', Gk. πέτεσθαι, 'to fly', ποτή, πότημα, 'flight', ποταμός, 'river', lit. 'something flowing, running', πίπτειν, 'to fall' (formed fr. orig. \*πίπτειν on analogy of δίπτειν, 'to throw, cast'). L. petere, 'to fall upon, rush at, attack, assail: to seek, ask, request', penna (OL, pesna; for pet-s-nā), 'feather', OIr. ēn, gen. eoin (for \*petnos), ModW. edn. OBret. etn. 'bird'. Cp. Accipiter, appetence, appetite, aptote, asymptote, compete, diptote, fern, helicopter, hippopotamus, impetigo, impetus, malabathrum, Mesopotamia, pen, 'feather', pennate, pennon, peripeteia, peripteral, perpetual, Petaurista, petition, petulant, pinion, 'distal segment of a bird's wing', potamo-, propitious, pteno-, pteridium, Pteris, ptero-, pterygium, ptomaine, ptosis, repeat, repetition, symptom, talipot, triptote.

feather, tr. and intr. v. — ME. fetheren, fr. OE. gefiðerian, fr. feðer, 'feather'. See feather, n. Derivative: feather-ed, adj., feather-let, n.

feature, n. - ME. feture, 'shape, form, feature', fr. OF. faiture, feture, 'fashion, shape, form', fr. L. factūra, 'something made', fr. factus, pp. of facere, 'to make, do'. See fact and -ure.

Derivatives: feature, tr. v., feature-less, adj. febri-, combining form meaning 'fever'. - L.

febri-, fr. febris, 'fever'. See fever.

febrifugal, adj., dispelling fever. — See next word and adj. suff. -al.

febrifuge, n., a remedy for allaying or removing fever (med.) -- F. fébrifuge, lit. 'driving fever away', fr. L. febris, 'fever', and fug-āre, 'to put to flight', fr. fug-ere, 'to flee'. See fever and fugitive and cp. feverfew.

Derivative: febrifug-al, adj.

febrile, adj., 1) pertaining to fever; 2) feverish; 3) caused by fever. — F. fébrile, fr. Late L. febrīlis, 'pertaining to fever', fr. L. febris, 'fever'. See fever and -ile.

Derivative: febril-ity, n.

February, n. - L. Februarius, 'the month of purification', fr. februare, 'to purify, expiate', fr. februum, 'means of purification', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. -ary. fecal, faecal, adj., pertaining to feces. - Formed

with adi. suff. -al fr. L. faecēs. See feces.

feces, faeces, n. pl., excrement, - L. faeces, pl. of faex, 'dregs, sediment': of uncertain origin. Cp. fecula, feculent, defecate.

fecit. v.. he (or she) made (it). - L.. 3rd pers. sing, perf. of facere, 'to make', See fact.

feckless. adi.. 1) ineffective; 2) thoughtless. — Scot., short for effectless. See effect and -less. Derivatives: feckless-lv. adv., feckless-ness, n. fecula. n., starch. — L. faecula, 'burnt tartar, salt of tartar', dimin, formed fr. faex, gen, faecis, 'dregs'. See feces. For the ending see suff.

feculence, n. - F. féculence, fr. L. faeculentia, 'dregs, lees', fr. faeculentus. See next word and

feculent. adi., muddy; foul, - F. féculent, fr. L. faeculentus, 'abounding in dregs', fr. faecēs, See feces and -ent.

fecund, adi., fruitful, - F. fécond, fr. L. fecundus, 'fruitful, fertile', which is rel. to fe-nus, 'proceeds, increase', lit. 'that which is produced', fē-lāre. 'to suck'. fē-mina. 'a woman', fī-lius. (for \*fē-lios), 'son', fr. Latin base \*fē-, corresponding to I.-E. base  $*dh\bar{e}(i)$ -,  $*dh\bar{e}(i)$ -. \*dht-. 'to suck. suckle'. See filial and cp. words there referred to. For the suff. -cundus in L. fecundus cp. fā-cundus, 'eloquent' (fr. fārī, 'to speak'), irā-cundus, 'irascible' (fr. ira, 'anger'). jū-cundus, 'pleasant' (fr. jūvāre, 'to help, aid, delight'), rubi-cundus, 'reddish' (fr. rubēre, 'to be red'), verē-cundus, 'shamefaced' (fr. verērī, 'to observe with awe, revere'). Cp. jocund, rubicund. verecund

fecundate, tr. v., to make fecund; to impregnate. - L. fēcundātus, pp. of fēcundāre, 'to make fruitful, fertilize', fr. fēcundus. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: fecundat-ion, n., fecundat-ive, adj., fecundator (q.v.), fecundat-ory, adi.

fecundity, n., fruitfulness. - L. fēcunditās, 'fruitfulness, fertility', fr. fēcundas. See fecund and -ity.

federal, adj. - F. fédéral, from L. foedus, gen. foederis, 'league, treaty, covenant', which stands in gradational relationship to fidere, 'to trust', fidēlis, 'true, faithful, sincere'. See fidelity and cp. federate, confederate. For the ending see adi. suff. -al.

Derivatives: federal, n., federalism (q.v.), federalist (q.v.), federal-ize, tr. v., federal-iz-ation, n., federal-ly, adv., federal-ness, n.

federalism, n., the principle of federal union. — Coined by the English statesman and author Edmund Burke (1729-97) fr. federal and suff.

federalist, n., an adherent of federalism. -Coined by Edmund Burke fr. federal and suff, -ist. See prec. word.

federate, tr. v., to unite into a league or federation. - L. foederātus, pp. of foederāre, 'to establish by treaty', fr. foedus, gen. foederis, 'treaty' See federal and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: federat-ion, n., federation-ist, n., federat-ive, adj., federat-ive-lv, adv.

federate, adi., leagued: confederate. - L. foederātus, 'leagued together, allied', pp. of foederāre. See federate, v.

Fedora, fem. PN. - F. Fédora. fem. of Russ. Fedor, fr. Gk. Θεόδωρος, lit, 'gift of God', which is compounded of θεός, 'god', and δῶρον, 'gift'. See Theodore.

fedora, n., a kind of soft felt hat. - So called from Fédora, a play written by Victorien Sardou in 1882. For sense development cp. trilbv.

fee. n., cattle: property; money (obsol.) - ME. feoh, fr. OE. feoh, 'cattle, money, property, wealth', rel. to OS. fehu, ON. fe. Dan. fæ. Swed, fä. OFris, fiā, Du, vee, OHG, feho, fihu, MHG, vihe, vich, G. Vieh, 'cattle', Goth. faihu, 'money, fortune', and cogn, with OI, páśu, paśu, paśuh, Avestic pasu-, L. pecū, 'cattle', pecus, gen, pecoris, 'cattle', pecus, gen, pecudis, 'a single head of cattle', pecūnia, 'money, property', Umbr. pequo, Lith. pekus, OPruss. pecku, 'cattle', fr. I.-E. base \*peku-. 'the woolly animal', whence 'sheep, cattle, property, money'. This base is an enlargement of base \*pek-, 'to pluck (wool or hair); hairy, woolly', whence OI. pákşman, 'eyebrows, hair', Pers. pashm, 'wool', Arm, asr, gen. asu, 'sheep's wool, fleece', Gk. πέχος, πόχος, Aeol. πέχχος, 'uncombed wool, fleece', Gk. πέκειν, Att. πεκτεῖν, 'to comb, shear', Gk. κτείς, gen. κτενός (for \*pkten-), 'comb', L. pexus, 'woolly', pectere, 'to comb, shear', pecten, 'comb', pectus, gen. pectoris, 'breast', Toch, A päśśäm, B päścane (dual.), 'the breasts' (prop. 'the hairy part of the body'), OE. feax, OS., OHG. fahs, 'hair', ON, fax, 'mane', OE, feohtan, 'to fight' (orig. 'to pluck, pull, scuffle'). Cp. fee, 'estate', fight, and the first element in fellow. Cp. also cteno-, pashm, paxwax, Pecora, pecten, pectinate, pectoral, peculate, pecuniary, impecunious, peignoir, pekin, 'a civilian', petto, poitrel, and the second element in parapet.

Derivative: fee, tr. v., to pay a fee to.

fee. n., estate. - AF. fee, fie, fr. OF. feu, fieu, fiu, fr. ML. feum, fevum, a word of Teut. origin; cp. Goth. faihu, 'property', OHG. fihu, 'cattle'. See fee, 'cattle, money', and cp. feu, feud, 'estate', fief, feodary, feoffee.

feeble, adj. - ME. feble, fr. OF. feble (F. faible), formed, with dissimilation, fr. L. flebilis, 'lamentable, doleful, mournful', lit. 'to be wept over', fr. flēre, 'to weep', which is of imitative origin. Cp. It. fievole, OProvenç. feble, 'weak', which also derive fr. L. flebilis. Cp. also foible. Derivatives: feeble-ness, n., feebl-ish, adj., feebl-y, adv.

feed, tr. and intr. v. - ME. feden, fr. OE. fedan, rel. to OS. fodjan, ON. fæða, OFris. feda, OHG. fuotan, Goth. fodjan, 'to feed', Goth. födeins, OE. föda, 'food'. See food.

Derivatives: feed, n., feed-er, n., feed-ing, adi., feed-v. adi.

feel, tr. and intr. v. — ME, felen, fr. OE, felan, rel. to OS. gi-fōlian. OFris. fēla. MDu. Du. voelen, OHG, fuolen, MHG, vüelen, G, fühlen, 'to feel', ON, falma, 'to grope', and prob. cogn. with OI. ā-sphālavati, 'he causes to collide. strikes', Gk, ψάλλειν, 'to pluck, twitch the harp, play on a stringed instrument'. ψάλμα, 'tune played on a musical instrument', ψαλμός, 'a plucking, twitching of the harp', later 'song, psalm', ψαλτήρ, 'harper', ψαλτήριον, 'stringed instrument, harn', ψαλιωδία, 'a singing to the harn' ψηλαφάω. 'I feel or grope about' (compounded of \*ψαλα, 'a twitching', and ἀφάω, 'I touch'), L. palpare, 'to touch softly, stroke', palpitare, 'to move quickly', palpebra, 'eyelid', lit. 'that which moves quickly'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*(s)phěl-, \*(s)phål-, 'to strike softly'. Cp. palp, palpable, palpebra, nsalm, psalter, psaltery, and the first element in Pselaphidae.

Derivatives: feel, n., feel-er, n., feel-ing, n. and adi., feel-ing-ly, adv.

fehmgericht, n. - See vehmgericht.

feign, tr. and intr. v. - ME. feinen, fr. OF. (= F.) feign-, pres. part. stem of feindre, fr. L. fingere, 'to form, shape, invent', fr. I.-E. base \*dheigh-, 'to form, shape'. See dough and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: feign-ed, adj., feign-ed-ly, adv., feien-ed-ness, n.

feint, n., something feigned; pretence. - F. feinte, fem. of feint, 'something feigned', pp. of feindre. See prec. word.

feint, adj., feigned (obsol.) - F. feint, pp. of feindre. See feint, n., and cp. faint, which is a doublet of feint, adi.

feint, intr. v., to make a feint. - F. feint, pp. of feindre. See feint, n.

feldspar, n., any of a group of crystalline minerals. - G. Feldspat, compounded of Feld, 'field', and Spat, 'spar'. See field and spathic and cp. next word. The form feldspar is due to the influence of spar, 'a nonmetallic element'.

feldspathic, adj., pertaining to, or consisting of, feldspar. - Formed with suff. -ic fr. G. Feldspath, now spelled Feldspat. See prec. word.

Felicia, fem. PN. - L., from fēlīx, gen. fēlīcis, 'happy'. See felicity and cp. Felicity, Felix.

felicide, n., the killing of a cat. — Compounded of fēlēs, 'cat', and -cīdium, 'a killing', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See felid and -cide, 'killing'.

felicific, adj., making happy. - L. fēlīcificus, 'making happy', fr. fēlīx, gen. fēlīcis, 'fruitful; auspicious, happy', and -ficus, from the stem of -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See felicity and -fic and cp. next word.

felicify, tr. v., to make happy (rare). - Formed fr. L. fēlīx, gen. fēlīcis, 'fruitful; happy', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See prec. word and -fy. felicitate, tr. v. — VL. fēlīcitātus, pp. of fēlīcitāre, 'to render happy, felicitate', fr. L. fēlīcitās, gen. fēlīcitātis, 'fruitfulness, happiness', fr. fēlīx, gen. -īcis. See felicity and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: felicitat-ion. n., felicitat-or. n.

felicitous, adj., happy (rare). — Formed fr. felicity with suff. -ous.

Derivative: felicitous-ly, adv.

felicity, n., happiness, blissfulness. — OF. felicite (F. félicité), fr. L. fēlīcitātem, acc. of fēlīcitās, 'fruitfulness; happiness, felicity', fr. fēlīx, gen. fēlīcis, 'fruitful; auspicious, happy', which is rel. to fē-cundus, 'fruitful, fertile', fī-lius (for \*fē-lios), 'son', fr. L. base \*fē-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*dhē(i)-, \*dhē(i)-, \*dhī-, 'to suck, suckle'. See filial and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ity.

Felicity, fem. PN. — Fr. L. *fēlīcitās*, 'happiness'. See prec. word.

felid, n., an animal pertaining to the cat family.

— See next word.

Felidae, n. pl., the cat family (zool.) — Mod L., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. fēlēs, 'cat', which is of uncertain etymology. It is perh. cogn. with W. bele, 'marten'. Cp. felicide.

feline, adj., pertaining to the cat family (zool.) — L. fēlīnus, fr. fēlēs, 'cat'. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ine.

felinity, n., the quality of being feline. — See feline and -ity.

Felix, masc. PN. — L., lit. 'happy'. See felicity and cp. Felicia, Felicity. For sense development cp. Asher.

fell, n., hide, skin. - OE., rel. to ON. fiall, 'skin'. OHG. fel. MHG. vel, G. Fell, 'hide, skin', Goth. fill (only in derivatives and compounds, as e.g. filleins, 'leathern', faura-filli, 'foreskin'), L. pellis (for \*pel-nis), 'hide, skin, leather', fr. I.-E. base \*pel-, 'skin', whence also Gk. πέλαα, 'sole of foot or shoe', πέλλα (prob. for \*πέλ-να). 'wooden bowl, milk pail' (the orig, meaning prob. was 'a vessel made of skin'), and the second element in έρυσί-πελας, 'erysipelas', and Lith. plevē, 'a fine, thin layer of skin'. Cp. film and the first element in veldtshoen. Cp. also epiploon, erysipelas, paillasse, pall, 'claok', pelisse, pell, pellagra, pellicle, pelta, Peltandra, peltry, pilch, pillion, plaid, surplice, Uropeltidae. fell, n., rocky hill. - ME. fell, fr. ON. fiall, 'mountain,' which is rel. to OHG, felis (masc.), felisa (fem.), MHG. vels, G. Fels, 'stone, rock', and cogn. with Gk. πέλλα (for \*πέλσα), 'stone', OI. pāṣāṇāh, 'stone, rock', OIr. all (for \*palsos), 'stone'. Cp. felstone.

fell, tr. v., to cause to fall. — ME. fellen, fr. OE. fellan, rel. to ON. fella, Swed. fälla, Dan. fælde, OFris. fälla, MDu., Du. vellen, OHG. fellan, MHG. vellen, G. fällen; causative of OE. feallan, etc., 'to fall'. See fall, v.

Derivatives: fell-er, n., fell-ing, n.

fell, adj., cruel. — ME. fel, fr. OE. fel, 'fierce, cruel', fr. OF. fel (nom.), fr. VL. fellō, 'felon'. See felon.

fell, past tense of fall. — ME. fell, fr. OE. feoll, 'fell', fr. feallan, 'to fall'. See fall. v.

fellah, n. pl. fellahin, an Egyptian peasant or laborer. — Arab. falláh, in vulgar pronunciation felláh, 'plowman', fr. fálaha, 'he cleft, tilled the ground' (in this latter sense, borrowed fr. Aramaic); rel. to Heb. pāláh, 'he cleft', Aram.-Syr. peláh, 'he tilled the ground; he served' (whence the noun polhán, 'work, service', esp. 'divine service'), Heb. pélah, 'cleavage' (whence the meanings 'millstone, slice of fruit').

felloe, n. — See felly.

fellow, n. — ME. felaghe, felawe, fr. OE. feolaga, fr. ON. felagi, 'partner, companion', from felag, 'companionship', lit. 'laying down of money', fr. fe, 'cattle, money', and lag, 'a laying'. See fee, 'money', and lay, 'to place'.

Derivatives: fellow, tr. v., and adj., fellow-ship, n. felly, felloe, n., the rim of a spoked wheel. — ME. feli, felwe, felow, fr. OE. felg, felge, rel. to OS. felga, MLG., MDu. velge, Du. velg, OHG. felga, felaga, MHG. velge, G. Felge. These words are -k-enlargements of I.-E. base \*qwel-, 'to turn'. See wheel and cp. cycle. Cp. also fallow, n.

**felo-de-se**, n., one who commits suicide. — Anglo-Latin  $fel(l)\bar{o}$ - $d\bar{e}$   $s\bar{e}$ , lit. 'one guilty concerning himself'. See next word de- and sui.

felon, adj., cruel, criminal; n., a criminal. — ME., fr. OF. felon (F. félon), fr. Carolingian L. fellônem, acc. of fellô (the pl. fellônēs occurs in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald), prob. of Teut. origin and lit. meaning 'whipper (of slaves)'; cp. OHG. fillen, 'to whip', Cp. prec. and next word.

**felon**, n., a painful swelling of the finger. — The same word as the preceding.

felonry, n., the class of felons. — Formed fr. felon, 'criminal', with suff. -ry.

felony, n. (law). — F. félonie, fr. félon. See felon, 'criminal', and suff. -y (representing OF. and F. -ie).

Derivatives: feloni-ous, adj., felonious-ly, adv., felonious-ness, n.

felsite, n. (petrogr.) — A hybrid var. of felstone. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Derivative: felsit-ic, adj.

felstone, n., an igneous rock containing quartz and feldspar (petrogr.) — Altered fr. G. Felsstein, lit. 'stone of a rock', fr. Fels, 'rock', and Stein, 'stone'. See fell, 'rocky hill', and stone. felt, n. — OE, rel. to OS, filt. OHG, filz MHG.

felt, n. — OE. rel. to OS. filt, OHG. filz, MHG. vilz, G. Filz, fr. Teut. \*felti-, 'something beaten'. The same base appears in the second element of OE. an-filte, OHG. ana-falz; see anvil. The base is prob. not cognate with L. pellere, 'to strike' (see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 277). Cp. felter, filter.

Derivatives: felt, tr. and intr. v., felt-ed, adj., felt-er, n., felt-ing, n., felt-y, adj.

felter, tr. v. — OF. feltrer (F. feutrer), fr. feltre (F. feutre), 'felt', fr. ML. feltrum, filtrum, felt,

strainer of felt'. See filter.

felucca, n., a small coasting vessel used in the Mediterranean. — It. feluca, fr. Arab. fulk, 'ship', rel. to fálak, 'circle', from the base of fálaka, 'was round'; rel. also to Heb. pélekh, 'spindle'. See S. Fraenkel, Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen, p.212.

female, n. and adj. — ME. femele, femelle, assimilated in ending to male, fr. OF. femelle, fr. L. fēmella, dimin. of fēmina, 'woman; female animal'. See feminine and cp. fimble.

Derivatives: femal-ity, n., female-ly, adv., female-ness. n.

feme, n., wife. — ME., fr. OF. feme (F. femme), fr. L. fēmina, 'woman'. See feminine.

feme covert, a married woman (law). — OF. feme coverte. For the first word see prec. word. OF. coverte (F. couverte) is the feminine of covert (couvert), 'covered'. See covert.

feme sole, an unmarried woman (law). — For the first word see feme; the second comes fr. OF. sole, 'alone', fr. L. sōla, fem. of sōlus, 'alone'. See sole, 'alone'.

feminality, n., the quality or state of being female. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. the rare adjective *feminal*, fr. OF. *feminal*, 'female'. See feminine and adj. suff. -al.

femineity, n., the quality or state of being feminine; womanliness. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. fēmineus, 'pertaining to a woman, womanish', fr. fēmina. See next word.

feminine, adj. — OF. feminin (F. féminin), fr. L. fēminīnus, 'feminine', fr. fēmina, 'woman', orig. a middle pres. part. meaning 'she who suckles', fr. L. base \*fē-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*dhē(i)-, \*dhē(i)-, \*dhi-, 'to suck, suckle', whence also L. fē-cundus, 'fruitful', fē-lāre, 'to suck', fē-līx, 'fruitful; auspicious, happy', fīlius (for \*fē-lios), 'son'. See filial and adj. suff. -ine and cp. effeminate. For the middle and passive part. suff. -meno- see alumnus and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: feminine-ly, adv., feminine-ness, n., feminin-ism, n., feminin-ity, n., femini-ism,n., femini-ist, n., feminity (q.v.)

feminity, n., the quality or state of being feminine. — OF. feminite, fr. L. fēmina, 'woman'. See feminine and -ity.

feminize, tr. v., to render feminine; intr. v., to become feminine. — A hybrid coined fr. L. fēmina, 'woman' (see feminine), and -ize, a suff. of Greek origin.

Derivative: feminizat-ion, n.

femme de chambre, 1) a lady's maid; 2) a chambermaid. — See feme, de- and chamber.

femoral, adj., pertaining to the thigh. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. femur, gen. femoris. See next word.

femur, n., 1) the thighbone; 2) the thigh (anat.) — L., 'thigh', of uncertain origin.

fen, n., flat marshy land. — ME. fen, fr. OE. fenn, rel. to OS. feni, ON. fen, OFris. fenne. fene,

Du. veen, OHG. fenna, G. Fenn, 'marsh', Goth. fani, 'mud', and cogn. with Gaul. anam, MIr. an, 'water', OI. pánkaḥ, 'bog, marsh, mud'. Derivative: fenn-y, adj.

fence, n. — Aphetic for defence.

Derivatives: fence, intr. and tr. v., fence-less, adi., fence-er, n., fenc-ing, n.

fencible, n., soldier enlisted for home service only (hist.) — Aphetic for defencible.

fend, tr. and intr. v. — Aphetic for defend. Cp. forfend.

Derivatives: fend-er, n., fend-er-less, adj.

fenestella, n., a small window. — L. dimin. of fenestra, 'window'. See next word and -ella.

fenestra, n., a small opening in a bone (anat.) — L., 'window', prob. fr. Etruscan \*fnes-tra; -(s)tra is an Etruscan suff. (cp. the L. words aplustre, 'the carved stern of a ship with its ornaments', genista, 'the plant broom', and lanista, 'trainer of gladiators'; see aplustre, Genista, lanista). L. fenestra is not cogn. with Gk. φαίνειν, 'to shine' (see phantasm), as suggested by most lexicographers.

Derivatives: fenestr-al, adj., fenestr-ate, adj., fenestr-at-ed, adj., fenestration (q.v.), fenestrule (q.v.)

fenestration, n., 1) arrangement of windows in a building (archit.); 2) the state of being perforated (zool. and bot.) — See fenestra and -ation and cp. defenestration.

fenestrule, n., a small opening (zool.) — L. fenestrula, dimin. of fenestra, 'window'. See fenestra and -ule.

Fenian, n. and adj. — A blend of OIr. fēinne, pl. of fīann, name of a band of Irish warriors, and OIr. Fēne, name of the ancient inhabitants of Ireland.

Derivative: Fenian-ism, n.

fenks, n., refuse of whale's blubber. — Of unknown origin.

fennec, n., a small African fox. — Arab. fának, in vulgar pronunciation fének.

fennel, n., a plant of the parsley family (Foeniculum vulgare).—OE. fenol, finul, fr. OF. fenoil (F. fenouil), fr. VL. \*fēnuc(u)lum, fr. L. fēniculum, dimin. of fēnum, 'hay', which prob. means lit. 'produce, yield', fr. Latin base \*fē-, 'to suck, suckle, produce, yield', whence also fē-nus, 'proceeds, increase', fē-mina, 'woman'; see feminine. The fennel was so called in allusion to its smell which reminds that of hay. Cp. next word.

fenugreek, n., a leguminous plant. — ME. fenugrek, fr. MF. (= F.) fenugrec, fr. L. fenugraecum, for fenum Graecum, lit. 'Greek hay'. See fennel and Greek and cp. finochio and the second element in sainfoin.

feoff, tr. v., to invest with a fee. — ME. feoffen, fr. AF. feoffer, corresponding to OF. feffer, fieffer (F. fieffer), fr. OF. fieu, fief (F. fief), 'fee'. See fee, 'estate', and cp. fief, enfeoff. Derivatives: feoff-ment, n., feoffor (q.v.)

feoffee, n., a person to whom a feoffment is granted. — ME. feoffe, fr. AF. feoffe, pp. of feoffer. See prec. word and -ee.

feoffor, feoffer, n. — ME. feoffor, fr. AF. feoffour, fr. feoffer. See feoff and agential suff. -or, resp. -er.

-fer, Latin subst. suff. denoting the agent, as in conifer. — From the stem of L. ferre, 'to bear, carry', which is cogn. with OE. beran, 'to bear'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. -ferous (which is the adj. suff. corresponding to the subst. suff. -fer). feral, adj., wild, savage, untamed. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. fera (scil. bēstia), 'a wild animal', fem. of ferus, 'wild'. See fierce and cp. ferocious.

feral, adj., funereal, deadly. — L. fērālis, 'funereal, deadly, fatal', prob. meaning lit. 'pertaining to the feast of the souls', fr. \*dhwēsā, 'soul, spirit, ghost', and rel. to Lith. dvāsē, 'spirit', dvasià, 'breath, soul'. See deer and adj. suff. -al. ferash, farash, n., a menial servant. — Hind. farrāsh, fr. Arab. farrāsh, prop. 'one who spreads carpets', fr. farsh, 'rug, carpet', from the stem of fárasha, 'he spread out', which is cogn. with Heb. pāráś, Aram.-Syr. pēras, 'he spread out', Akkad. parāshu, 'to fly', lit. 'to spread one's wings'.

ferberite, n., a basic ferrous tungstate (mineral.)

— Named after Rudolph Ferber, of Gera, Germany. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

fer de lance, a large poisonous snake of South America and Mexico (Bothrops atrox). — F., 'iron of a lance, lance head' fr. fer (fr. L. ferrum), 'iron', de (fr. L. dē), 'from', and lancea, 'lance' (see ferro-, de- and lance); so called in allusion to its shape.

Ferdinand, masc. PN. — F., a compound of Teut. origin. The first element is prob. a derivative of Teut. \*farði, an abstract noun formed from base \*far-, 'to fare, travel'; see fare, 'to prosper'. The second element is rel. to Goth. -nanþjan, in ana-nanþjan, 'to risk, venture', OE. nēðan, OS. nāðian, OHG. nendan, 'to risk, venture'.

fere, n. (archaic) 1) a companion; 2) a husband or wife. — ME. fere, aphetized fr. OE. gefēra, which is formed fr. ge- (see y-) and -fera, from the base of faran, 'to go, travel'. Cp. OHG. giferto (whence MHG. geverte, G. Gefährte), 'companion', formed fr. gi- and faran, 'to go, travel', and see fare, v.

feretory, n., a shrine, reliquary. — ME. fertre, 'shrine, bier', fr. OF. fiertre, fr. L. feretrum, 'a litter, bier', fr. Gk. φέρετρον, a derivative of φέρειν, 'to carry', fr. I.-E. base \*bher-, 'to bear, carry', whence also OE. beran, 'to bear, carry', bær, 'bier'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. bier.

ferganite, n., a hydrated uranium vanadate (mineral.) — Named after Fergana in Turkestan. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Fergus, masc. PN. — OIr. Fer-gus, lit. 'man's ability', fr. fer, 'man', and gus, 'ability, excellency, strength, inclination'. The first element is cogn.

with L. vir, 'man'; see virile. The second element derives fr. Celtic \*gustu-, 'choice', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝeus-, \*ĝūs-, 'to taste'; see choose.

fergusonite, n., a niobate and tantalate of yttrium, erbium etc. (mineral.) — Named after Robert Ferguson (1799-1865), of Raith (Scotland). For the ending see subst. suff. ite.

feria, n. (pl. feriae), 1) pl., feast days, holidays; 2) (eccles.) a weekday. — Late L. fēriae (pl.), 'days of rest, holidays, festivals', fr. OL. fēsiae (see rhotacism), rel. to fēstus, 'solemn, festive, festal', fānum, 'temple'. See fair, n., and cp. words there referred to.

ferial, adj., 1) pertaining to holidays; 2) (eccles.) pertaining to weekdays. — OF., fr. ML. fēridālis, fr. L. fēriae. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

ferine, adj., wild. — L. ferīnus, 'pertaining to wild animals', fr. ferus, 'wild'. See fierce and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -īnus).

Feringhee, n., a name used in India for the European.—Pers. Farangi, fr. Arab. Farangi, which was formed with the ethnic suff. -i fr. OF. Franc, 'Frank'. See Frank.

fermata, n., a pause (mus.)—It., 'stop, pause; halting place', fr. fermare, 'to fasten; to stop; to resolve', fr. fermo, 'strong, fastened', fr. L. firmus, 'firm, steadfast, stable, strong'. See firm, 'solid'.

ferment, n. — F., fr. L. fermentum, 'substance causing fermentation', fr. I.-E. base \*bher-, 'to boil up, seethe'. See barm and cp. fervent. Cp. also fry, 'to cook in fat'. For the ending see suff.-ment.

ferment, tr. and intr. v. — F. fermenter, fr. L. fermentāre, 'to ferment', fr. fermentum. See ferment, n.

Derivatives: ferment-able, adj., ferment-abil-ity, n., ferment-arian, n., fermentation (q.v.), ferment-ative, adj., ferment-ative-ly, adv., ferment-ative-ness, n., ferment-er, n., ferment-itious, adj., ferment-ive, adj., ferment-or, n.

fermentation, n. — L. fermentātiō, gen. -iōnis, fr. fermentāre, 'to ferment'. See ferment, v. and n., and -ation.

fermium, n., a radioactive element produced by nuclear bombardment in a cyclotron (chem.) — ModL., named after the Italian physicist Enrico Fermi (1901-54). For the ending of fermium see chem suff. -ium.

fermorite, n., an arsenate, phosphate and fluoride of calcium and strontium (mineral.) — Named after Lewis Leigh Fermor (died in 1954), director of the Geological Survey of India. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

fern, n. — ME. fern, fr. OE. fearn, rel. to OS. farn, MDu. varn, varen, Du. varen, OHG. farn, MHG. varn, G. Farn, Farnkraut, and cogn. with OI. parná-m, 'feather', Lith. papártis, 'fern', Lett. paparnite, Russ. páporot', Gaul. ratis (for \*pratis), OIr. raith, of s.m., Gk. πτέρις, 'fern', πτερόν, 'feather'. See feather.

Derivatives: fern-ed, adj., fern-ery, n., fern-like. adi.

fernandinite, n., a hydrous calcium vanadyl vanadate (mineral.) — Named after Eulagio E. Fernandini, from whose vanadium deposit it was first obtained. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. ferocious, adj., fierce. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. ferōx, gen. ferōcis, 'wild, savage, untameable, bold', prop. 'wild-looking', fr. ferus, 'wild', and  $-\bar{o}x$ , gen.  $-\bar{o}cis$ , 'looking'. For the etymology of L. ferus see fierce. The second element in L. fer- $\bar{o}x$ , 'wild', is cogn. with Gk.  $\ddot{\omega}\psi$ , gen.  $\dot{\omega}\pi\dot{o}\varsigma$ , 'eye, sight'. See eye and cp. -ops. Cp. also the second element in atrocious, velocity.

Derivatives: ferocious-ly, adv., ferocious-ness, n. ferocity, n., fierceness. — F. férocité, fr. L. ferōcitātem, acc. of ferōcitās, 'fierceness', fr. ferōx, gen. ferōcis. See ferocious and -ity.

Feronia, n., an ancient Italian goddess identified later with Juno. — L. Fērōnia, of Etruscan origin.

Feronia, n., a genus of trees of the family Rutaceae (= the rue family). — ModL., from preceding word.

-ferous, adj. suff. meaning 'bearing, having, containing, producing, yielding', as in *coniferous*, ferriferous. — Prop. formed fr. L. -fer, 'bearing, producing' (see -fer), and suff. -ous.

ferrate, n., a salt of ferric acid (chem.) — See ferro- and chem. suff. -ate.

ferreous, adj., pertaining to, or containing, iron.

— L. ferreus, 'made of iron, iron', fr. ferrum, 'iron'. See ferro-. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

ferret, n., a small animal of the weasel family. — ME. feret, foret, fr. OF. \*fuiret, \*furet, fr. VL. \*fūrittus (whence also It. furetto), lit. 'a little thief', fr. L. fūr, 'thief'. (Cp. OF. fuiron, furon, 'ferret', fr. VL. \*fūriōnem, acc. of \*fūriō, enlarged fr. Late L. fūrō, 'thief', fr. L. fūr.) See furtive.

Derivatives: ferret, tr. and intr. v., to hunt (rabbits) with ferrets, ferret-v, adi.

ferret, n., a kind of ribbon. — It. fioretti, 'floss silk', pl. of fioretto, dimin. of fiore, 'flower', fr. L. flörem, acc. of flös, 'flower'. See flora and cp. floret.

ferret, n., the iron used to try the molten glass. — F., dimin. of fer, 'iron', fr. L. ferrum. See ferro-ferri-, combining form meaning 'iron'. — L. ferri-, fr. ferrum, gen. ferri, 'iron'. See ferro-ferric, adj., of iron. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. L. ferrum, 'iron'. See ferro-.

ferriferous, adj., yielding iron. — Compounded of ferri- and -ferous.

ferro-, combining form meaning 'iron'. — L. ferrō-, fr. ferrum, 'iron'. See farrier and cp. ferret, 'iron used for trying', ferruginous.

ferrotype, n., a photograph taken on a thin iron plate. — Compounded of ferro- and type. ferrous, adj., pertaining to, or containing, iron.

— Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. ferrum, 'iron'.

ferruginous, adj., 1) containing iron; 2) rust-colored. — L. ferrūgineus, ferrūginus, fr. ferrūgō, gen. -ginis, 'rust; rust color', fr. ferrum 'iron'. See ferro- and -ous.

ferrule, n., a metal ring or cap on the end of a stick, etc. — A blend of L. ferrum, 'iron' (see ferro-), and earlier E. verrel, which derives fr. OF. virelle, virol, fr. L. viriola, 'a little bracelet', dimin. of viriae, 'bracelet', a word of Celtic origin. Cp. OIr. fiar, 'bent, crooked', and see wire. Derivative: ferrul-ed, adj.

ferry, tr. and intr. v. — ME. ferien, 'to carry, transport', fr. OE. ferian, rel. to ON. ferja, 'to pass over, to ferry', and to OE. faran, 'to go, travel'. See fare, 'to prosper', and cp. words there referred to

ferry, n. — Fr. ferry, v. Cp. ON. ferja, Swed. färja, Dan. færge, MDu. vere, Du. veer, MHG. vere, ver, vere, G. Fähre, 'a ferry'.

fertile, adj. — OF. fertil, fr. L. fertilis, 'fruitful, fertile', fr. ferre, 'to bear, carry, produce', which is cogn. with OE. beran, 'to bear'. See bear, 'to carry', and -ile.

Derivatives: fertile-ly, adv., fertile-ness, n., fertility (q.v.), fertil-ize, tr. v., fertil-iz-able, adj., fertil-iz-ation, n., fertil-iz-er, n.

Fertile Crescent, a semicircle of fertile land extending from Palestine and Phoenicia around the Euphrates-Tigris valley to the Persian Gulf (Ancient hist.) — Coined by the American archaeologist and historian James H. Breasted (1865-1935).

fertility, n. — F. fertilité, fr. L. fertilitatem, acc. of fertilitas, 'fruitfulness, fertility', fr. fertilis. See fertile and -ity.

ferula, n., the giant fennel. — L., 'the giant fennel; branch, staff, rod', which prob. stands for \*fes-olā and is rel. to festūca (for fes-tūca) 'stalk, straw, rod'. Cp. ferule, fescue, Festuca; cp. also furl. The association of L. ferula with ferīre, 'to strike, smite', is folk etymology.

ferule, n., a rod for punishing children. — L. ferula, 'the giant fennel; branch, staff, rod'. See prec. word.

Derivative: ferule, tr. v.

fervency, n. — OF. fervence, fr. L. fervere. See next word and -cy.

fervent, adj., 1) hot; 2) deeply earnest; ardent. — L. fervēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of fervēre, 'to boil, glow, foam', fr. I.-E. base \*bheru-, enlarged form of \*bher-, 'to boil, seethe', whence also L. dēfrutum, 'must'. See barm and -ent and cp. ferment.

Derivatives: fervent-ly, adv., fervent-ness, n.

fervescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

fervescent, adj., growing hot. — L. fervēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of fervēscere, 'to become hot', inchoative of fervēre. See fervent and -escent.

fervid, adj., 1) very hot; 2) vehement. — L. fervidus, 'glowing, burning, fiery, vehement, impetuous, violent', fr. fervēre. See fervent and adj. suff. -id. Derivatives: fervid-ity, n., fervid-ly, adv., fervid-ness. n.

fervor, fervour, n., 1) intense heat; 2) ardor. — OF. fervor (F. ferveur), 'fervor', fr. L. fervorem, acc. of fervor, 'violent heat', fr. fervere. See fervent and or.

Fescennine, also fescennine, adj., scurrilous, obscene. — L. Fescenninus, 'of Fescennia', fr. Fescennia, a city in ancient Etruria.

Derivative: fescennin-ity. n.

fescue, n., 1) teacher's pointer (rare); 2) a kind of tall meadow grass used as pasture. — ME. festu, 'bit of straw', fr. OF. festu (F. fétu), fr. VL. festūcum, fr. L. festūca, 'stalk, straw, rod', which prob. stands for \*fes-tūca and is rel. to ferula, 'the giant fennel; branch, staff, rod'. See ferula and cp. Festuca.

fess, fesse, n., a white horizontal band drawn across the center of an escutcheon (her.) — ME. fesse, fr. OF. faisce, fesse, fr. L. fascia, 'a band'. (F. fasce is formed directly from L. fascia.) See fascia, fasces.

festal, adj., of a feast. — OF., formed with adj. suff. -al fr. feste (F. fête), 'feast'. See feast. Derivative: festal-ly, adv.

fester, n., a small sore discharging pus; a pustule.

— ME. festre, fr. OF. festre, fr. L. fistula, 'pipe, tube; sort of ulcer, fistula'. See fistula.

fester, intr. v., to form pus; to suppurate. — ME. festren, fr. festre, n. See fester, n.

festival, adj. — ME., fr. OF. festival, fr. ML. fēstīvālis, fr. L. fēstīvus. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: festival, n., festival-ly, adv.

festive, adj. — L. fēstīvus, 'festive, joyous, gay', fr. fēstum, 'holiday, festival', fr. fēstum, neut. of the adj. fēstus, 'festive'. See feast and -ive.

Derivatives: festive-ly, adv., festive-ness, n.

festivity, n. — OF. festivite, fr. L. fēstīvitātem, acc. of fēstīvitās, 'festivity, joy, merriment', fr. fēstīvus. See prec. word and -ity.

festoon, n., a garland. — F. feston, fr. It. festone, lit. 'a festive ornament', fr. festa, 'feast', fr. VL. fēsta (scil. diēs), 'festival, feast, holiday'. See feast and -oon. Derivatives: festoon, n., festoonery, n., festoon-y, adj.

Festuca, n., a genus of plants, the fescue grass (bot.) — L. festūca, 'stalk, straw'. See fescue. Festus, masc. PN. — L., lit. 'solemn, festive, joyous'. See feast and cp. festive.

fetal, foetal, adj., pertaining to a fetus. — See fetus and adj. suff. -al.

fetation, foetation, n., formation of a fetus. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. fētātus, pp. of fētāre, 'to produce offspring', fr. fētus, 'a bringing forth; offspring'. See fetus.

fetch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. fecchen, fr. OE. feccan, earlier fetian, 'to fetch, bring', rel. to OE. fatian, of s.m., obsol. E. fet, 'to fetch', ON.

feta, 'to find one's way', OHG. sih faʒʒōn, 'to mount, climb', MHG. sih vaʒʒen, 'to go, travel', OE. fōt, 'foot'. See foot and cp. fetlock, fetter. Derivatives: fetch, n., fetch-er, n., fetch-ing, adj., fetch-ing-ly, adv.

fetch, n., an apparition, specter; a double. — Of unknown origin.

fête, n., a festival. — F., fr. OF. *feste*, 'festival, feast'. See feast and cp. words there referred to. The word *fête* was introduced into English by Horace Walpole (1717-97).

**fête**, tr. v. — F. *fêter*, 'to celebrate; to entertain, feast', fr. *fête*. See **fête**, n.

**fetial,** adj., pertaining to the fetiales; pertaining to declarations of war or treatises of peace. — L. *fētiālis*. See next word.

fetial, n., one of a college of twenty priests whose duty it was to act as heralds and maintain the laws of war. — L. fētiālis, 'pertaining to the fetiales', fr. \*fētis, fr. I.-E. \*dhē-ti-s, 'statute, treaty', fr. base \*dhē-, \*dh\*-, 'to put, place; to do, make', whence also L. facere, 'to make, do'. See fact and -ial.

fetialis, n., a fetial. — See prec. word.

feticide, foeticide, n., the act of destroying a fetus.

— Compounded of L. fētus, 'a bringing forth; offspring', and -cīdium, 'killing', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See fetus and -cide. 'killing'.

fetid, foetid, adj., having a bad smell. — L. fētidus, written also foetidus, 'having an ill smell', fr. fētēre, foetēre, 'to have an ill smell, to stink', which is prob. rel. to fi-mus, 'dung', suf-fīre, 'to fumigate', and possibly also to fūmus, 'smoke'. See fume and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in asafetida.

Derivatives: fetid-ity, n., fetid-ly, adv., fetid-ness n

fetish, n., an object worshiped. — F. fétiche, fr. Port. feitiço, fr. L. factīcius, 'made by art', fr. faciō, facere, 'to make'. See fact and cp. factitious. Derivatives: fetish-ism, n., fetish-ist, n., fetish-ist-ic, adj.

fetlock, n., 1) part of a horse's leg where a tuft of hair grows; 2) the tuft. — ME. fetlak, fytlok, lit. 'lock of the foot', rel. to MHG. vi33eloch, G. Fiβloch, and to ON. fit, 'the webbed foot of a water bird', fet, 'pace, step', ON. fotr, OE. fot, 'foot'. See foot and lock and cp. fetch, fetter. Derivative: fetlock-ed, adj.

feto-, foeto-, combining form meaning 'fetus'. — See fetus.

fetor, foetor, n., an offensive smell. — L. foetor, fētor, 'offensive smell, stench', fr. foetēre, fētēre. See fetid and -or.

fetter, n., a shackle. — ME. feter, fr. OE. fetor, rel. to OS. feteros (pl.), MDu. veter, OHG. fezgara, fezzera, MHG. vezzer, ON. fjöturr, Swed. fjätter, and cogn. with Gk. πέδη, 'fetter', πεδᾶν, 
'to bind with fetters', L. peda, 'footstep', pedica, 
'shackle, fetter', impedire, 'to entangle, ensnare, 
hinder, detain', expedire, 'to extricate, disengage'. 
All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base

\*ped-, 'foot'. See foot and cp. fret, 'ornament'. Cp. also expedient, impede.

Derivatives: fetter, tr. v., fetter-er, n., fetter-less, adi.

fettle, tr. v., to put in order, arrange. — ME. fetlen, 'to gird up', fr. OE. fetel, 'girdle, belt', rel. to ON. fetill, 'strap, brace', MLG. vetel, OHG. fezzil, MHG. vezzel, G. Fessel, 'fetter, chain', to OE. fatian, OHG. fazzōn, 'to seize, hold', and to E. vat (q.v.); confused with OE. fetor, OS. feteros, etc. 'fetter' (see prec. word). Derivatives: fettle, n., fettl-er, n., fettl-ing, yerb. n.

fetus, foetus, n., unborn offspring. — L. fētus, foetus, 'a bringing forth, offspring', rel. to fēmina, 'a woman', lit., 'she who suckles', fē-lāre, 'to suck', fē-cundus, 'fruitful, fertile', fē-nus, 'proceeds, increase', lit. 'that which is produced', fī-lius (for \*fē-lios), 'son', lit. 'a suckling', fr. Latin base \*fē-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*dhē(i)-, \*dhē(i)-, \*dhř-, 'to suck, suckle'. See filial and cp. words there referred to. fetwa. n. — See futwa.

feu, n., a fief. — OF. feu, fieu, fiu, fr. ML. feum, fevum, a word of Teut. origin. See fee, 'estate', and cp. feud, 'fief'.

Derivatives: feu, tr. v., feuar (q.v.)

feuar, n., a person holding a feu (Scot. law). — A hybrid coined fr. feu and -ar, a suff. of Latin origin. Cp. fiar.

feud, n., enmity. — ME. fede, feide, fr. OF. fede, fr. OHG. fēhida (MHG. vēde, G. Fehde), 'contention, quarrel, feud', which is rel. to OE. fãh∂(o), 'feud, enmity', MDu. vēde, vēte, (Du. vete), of s.m., OE. fāh, 'hostile'. See foe.

Derivative: feud-al, adj.

feud, n., a fief. — ML. feudum, fr. feum, a word of Teut. origin; cp. Goth. faihu, 'property', OHG. fihu, 'cattle', and see fee (in both senses) and cp. infeudation. The d in ML. feudum is prob. due to the influence of the word allodium (q.y.)

Derivatives: feudal (q.v.), feudatory (q.v.)

feudal, adj., 1) pertaining to land held in feud; 2) pertaining to feudalism. — OF., fr. ML. feudālis, fr. feudum. See feud, 'fief', and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: feudal-ism, n., feudal-ist, n., feudal-ist-ic, adj., feudal-ity, n., feudal-ize, tr. v., feudal-iz-ation, n., feudal-ly, adv.

feudatory, adj. and n. — A collateral form of obsolete feudatary, fr. ML. feudātārius, fr. feudum, 'fief'. See feud, 'fief', and adj. suffixes -ate and -ory. Derivatives: feudatori-al, adj.

feu de joie, public bonfire. — F., lit. 'fire of joy'. F. feu derives fr. L. fōcus, de, 'of, from', comes fr. L. dē, 'from, away from', joie derives fr. L. gaudia, pl. of gaudium, 'joy'. See focus, deand joy.

feuille morte, adj. and n., filemot. — F. feuille morte, 'dead leaf'. See filemot.

feuilleton, n., 1) part of a French newspaper de-

voted to criticism, etc.; 2) installment of a serial story printed in a newspaper. — F., orig. a 'leaflet added to the newspaper', dimin. of feuille, 'leaf', fr. L. folium, of s.m. See foil, 'leaf of metal'.

Derivatives: feuilleton-ism, n., feuilleton-ist, n., feuilleton-ist-ic, adj.

fever, n. — ME. fevre, fevere, fr. OE. fēfor, fēfer, rel. to MLG. vēver (whence Dan. and Swed. feber), OHG. fiebar (whence MHG., vieber, G. Fieber), fr. L. febris, 'fever' (whence also It. febbre, Rum. febră, OProvenç febre, F. fièvre, OSp. hiebre, Sp. fiebre, Port. febre), which is rel. to L. fovēre, 'to warm, keep warm', favilla (for \*fovilla), 'embers', fr. I.-E. base \*dōgwh, \*degwh-, 'to burn', whence also Goth. dags, OE. dæg, 'day', orig. 'burning heat'. See day and cp. next word and febrifuge, febrile. Cp. also foment

Derivatives: fever, tr. and intr. v., fever-ed, adj., fever-ish, adj., fever-ish-ly, adv., fever-ish-ness, n., fever-ous, adj., fever-ous-ly, adv.

feverfew, n., a plant of the aster family. — OE. feferfuge, fr. Late L. febrifuga, fr. L. febrifugia, lit. 'driving fever away', fr. febris, 'fever', and fug-are, 'to put to flight', fr. fug-ere, 'to flee': so called for its alleged medicinal properties. See prec, word and fugitive and cp. febrifuge. few, adj. -- ME. fewe, fr. OE. feawe, pl. of fea, rel. to OS. fāh. ON. fār. Dan. faa. Swed. få, 'few', OFris, fe, OHG, fao, fo, foh, 'little', Goth, fawai (pl.), 'few', and cogn, with L. paucus, 'few, little' (for \*pau-gos), paullus (later spelled paulus), 'little' (for \*pauc-slo-s), pauper, 'poor' (prob. for \*pauc(o)-pars, lit. 'he who acquires little'), and cogn. with Gk. παῦρος, 'few, little', παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'child', πῶλος. 'foal', L. pūber, pūbēs, 'grown up, adult', puer, 'child, boy', puella, 'girl', pūtus, 'boy', pullus, 'a young animal', Oscan pu-klu, 'child', OI. pótah, 'a young animal', putráh, 'son', Avestic puθra-, 'son, child', OSlav. pŭta, pŭtica, 'bird', Lith. putvitis, 'young animal, young bird', Lett. putns, 'bird', Alb. pel'E, 'mare', OE. fola, Goth. fula, 'foal'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \* $p\delta u$ -, \* $p^{\epsilon}u$ -, \* $p\tilde{u}$ -, 'small, little, few, young'. Cp. foal. Cp. also catchpole, encyclopedia, orthopedic, parvi-, paucity, Paul, paulo-postfuture, pauper, polecat, poltroon, pony, pool (in gambling), poor, poult, poulter, poultry, poverty, puberty, pubes, pubescent, pubis, pucelle, puerile, puerperal, pullet, Punchinello, pupa, pupil, 'scholar', pupil of the eye, puppet, puppy, pusillanimous, putti and the second element in Rainut. Cp. also the second element in semper. Derivatives: few, n., few-ness, adi.

fey, adj., fated; doomed to die. — ME. feie, fr. OE. fage, rel. to OS. fegi, feg, ON. feigr, OFris. fai, OHG. feigi, 'doomed to die', MDu. vege, Du. veeg, 'about to die', MHG. veige, 'doomed to die; timid, coward', Dan. feig, Swed. feg, G. feig, 'cowardly', and to OE. fah, 'hostile',

fez, n., a red felt cap with a long black tassel. — Fr. Fez. a town in Morocco.

flacre, n., a French hackney cab. — F., fr. the Hôtel St. Fiacre, rue St. Antoine, Paris, where carriages were first hired (since 1640). Fiacre is the French form of the name of the Celtic saint Fiachra.

fiancé, fem. fiancée, n., a betrothed person. — F., pp. of *fiancer*, 'to affiance, betroth'. See affiance.

fiar, n., a person in whom a fee simple is vested (Scot. law). — See feuar.

fiars, n. pl., prices of grain, fixed every February for the coming year (Scot.) — OF. fuar, fuer, 'price' (whence F. fur, 'proportion'), fr. Late L. forum, 'price', fr. L. forum, 'market, public place'. See forum.

fiasco, n., a complete failure. — It., lit. 'bottle', in the phrase far fiasco, 'to make a bottle; to fail'. This sense development is prob. due to the fact that the Venetian glass-makers used only perfectly flawless material for the articles manufactured by them. If in the course of their work the glass showed any flaw, they set it aside to make of it a fiasco, a common bottle or flask. Accordingly far fiasco came to denote not only 'to make a bottle', but 'to fail in one's work or plans'. For the etymol. of It. fiasco see flask.

fiat, n., an authoritative command. — L. fiat, 'let it be done', 3rd person sing. subj. pres. of fierī, 'to be done, to become', rel. to L. fuī, 'I have been'. See be and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in ratafia. fib, n., a mild lie. — Prob. fr. carlier fibble-fable, antiphonic reduplication of fable.

Derivatives: fib, intr. v., fibb-er, n., fibb-ery, n. fiber, fibre, n. — F. fibre, fr. L. fibra, 'fiber', which is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for I.-E. \*gwhis-rā and is rel. to fīlum, 'thread', which stands for \*gwhis-lom. See file, 'a collection of papers.

Derivatives: fibril (q.v.), fibrilla (q.v.), fibrin (q.v.), fibro-, combining form, fibroid(q.v.), fibro-in, n., fibroma (q.v.), fibrosis (q.v.), fibr-ous, adj., fibr-ous-ly, adv., fibr-ous-ness. n.

fibriform, adj., fiberlike. — Compounded of L. fibra, 'fiber', and forma, 'shape, form'. See fiber and form, n.

fibril, n., a small fiber. — Back formation fr. ModL. fibrilla. See next word.

fibrilla, n., a fibril. — ModL., 'fibril', dimin. of L. fibra, 'fiber'. See fiber.

Derivatives: fibrill-ar, fibrill-ary, adjs., fibrill-ate, intr. v., fibrill-ated, adj., fibrill-ation, n., fibrilled, fibrill-ose, fibrill-ous, adjs.

fibrin, n., a coagulable fibrous protein found in blood (biochem.) — Coined fr. L. fibra (see fiber) and chem. suff. -in. The term fibrin was introduced by the Swiss anatomist and physio-

logist Albrecht von Haller (1708-77) and adopted by Alexander Schmidt (1831-94) about 1870. **fibrinogen**, n., a protein in the blood, which produces fibrin (biochem.) — A hybrid coined by Alexander Schmidt (see prec. word) fr. **fibrin** and Gk. -γενής, 'born of, produced by'. See -gen. Derivatives: fibrinogen-ic, fibrinogen-ous, adjs. **fibroid**, adj. and n. — A hybrid coined fr. L. fibra (see fiber) and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

588

fibroin, n., an albuminoid, forming the chief constituent in natural silk. — F. fibroine, formed fr. L. fibra (see fiber) with suff. -ine (see chem. suff. -ine, -in).

fibroma, n., a benign fibrous tumor (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined by Verneuil fr. L. fibra (see fiber) and -oma, a suff. of Greek origin.

fibrosis, n., abnormal formation of fibrous tissue (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. fibra (see fiber) and -osis, a suff. of Greek origin.

fibula, n., 1) a clasp; 2) the outer bone of the leg (anat.) — L. fībula, 'clasp, buckle, brooch', haplologic contraction of VL. \*fivibula, for \*figwe-bula, fr. VL. \*fīvere, a collateral form of L. fīgere, 'to stick, fasten, fix'. See ditch and cp. fix. Cp. also infibulate.

Derivative: fibul-ar, adj.

-fic, adj., suff. meaning 'making, causing'. — L. -ficus (mostly through the medium of F. -fique), formed from the stem of -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See fact and cp. -ficate, -fy. The suff. -fic is connected with the primary word by the thematic vowel -i- (cp. e.g. aur-i-fic, color-i-fic).

-ficate, verbal suff. meaning 'to make, cause'. — L. -ficātus, pp. suff. of verbs in -ficāre. See -fic and verbal suff. -ate and cp. -fy.

-fication, subst. suff. denoting a making or causing. — F. -fication, fr. L. -ficātiōnem, acc. of -ficātiō, fr. -ficātus. See -ficate and -ion.

ficelle, adj., string-colored. — F., 'string, thread, cord', fr. VL. \*filicella, a double dimin. derived fr. L. fīlum, 'thread'. See file, 'collection of papers'.

fichu, n., a kind of small triangular garment worn by women round the neck. — F., 'neckerchief', popular pp. of ficher, 'to fix' (influenced in form by a coarser synonym), fr. VL. \*fīgicāre, a derivative of L. fīgere, 'to fix'. See fix. fickle, adj. — ME. fikel, fr. OE. ficol, 'deceitful', rel. to OE. be-fician, 'to deceive', OE. fācen, OS. fēkan, OHG. feihhan, 'deceit, fraud, treachery', OE. fāh, 'hostile', OHG. fēhan, 'to hate', fr. I.-E. base \*peig-, 'evil-minded, treacherous, hostile', whence also L. piget, 'it irks, troubles, displeases', piger, 'reluctant, averse, lazy'. Cp. the collateral base \*peik-, whose derivatives see under feud, 'enmity', fey and foe.

Derivatives: fickle-ness, n., fickl-y, adv. (rare). ficoid, adj., resembling a fig. — A hybrid coined fr. L. fīcus, 'fig', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἴδος, 'form, shape'. See Ficus and -oid.

589 fiend

fictile, adj., capable of being molded, plastic. — L. fictilis, 'made of clay, earthen', fr. fictus, pp. of fingere, 'to form, shape, invent'. See next word and -ile.

fiction, n. — F., fr. L. fictiōnem, acc. of fictiō, 'a forming, shaping', fr. fictus, pp. of fingere, 'to form, shape'. The original meaning of this verb was 'to knead'. It derives fr. I.-E. base \*dheißh-, \*dhoißh-, \*dhißh-, 'to knead, form out of clay, form, shape', whence also OE. dāg, 'dough'; see dough and -ion. For the change of the concrete meaning to the abstract cp. L. comprehendere, 'to seize, grasp; to comprehend, understand' (see comprehend).

Derivatives: fictionist (q.v.), fiction-al, adj., fiction-al-lv, adv.

fictionist, n., a writer of fiction. — A hybrid formed fr. fiction with -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

Derivative: fictionist-ic, adi.

fictitious, adj., 1) imaginary; 2) false. — L. fictīcius, 'counterfeit, feigned, not genuine', fr. fictus, pp. of fingere. See fiction and -itious. Derivatives: fictitious-ly, adv., fictitious-ness, n. fictive, adj., imaginary; feigned. — F. fictif (fem. fictive), fr. L. fictus, pp. of fingere. See fiction and -ive.

Derivative: fictive-ly, adv.

Ficus, n., a genus of trees, the fig. — L. fīcus, 'fig tree, fig.' See fig.

fid, n., a bar of wood used as support (naut.) — Of uncertain origin.

fiddle, n. — ME. fithele, fr. OE. fiōele, rel. to ON. fiòla, MDu. vedel(e) [Du. ve(d)el], OHG. fidula (MHG. videle, G. Fiedel). These words probably derive fr. VL. vitula, name of a stringed instrument, which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly a back formation fr. L. vītulārī, 'to exult, be joyful', which prob. stands for vī-tulārī and orig. meant 'to lift up one's voice in joy', fr. \*vi, exclamation of joy (cp. Gk. evoī, exclamation used in the cult of Dionysus) and tulō, a secondary form of tollō, 'I raise'. See tolerate and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also viol.

Derivatives: fiddle, v., fiddler (q.v.), fiddl-ing, adj. fiddle-faddle, intr. v., to trifle. — Antiphonic reduplication of fiddle.

fiddler, n. — OE. fiðelere, fr. fiðele. See fiddle and agential suff. -er.

fiddley, n., the iron framework round the deck opening that leads to the stokehole of a steamship (naut.) — Of uncertain origin.

fideicommissum, n. (law). — L., lit. '(something) entrusted to faith', fr. fideī, dat. of fidēs, 'faith', and neut. pp. of committere, 'to join together; to entrust'. See faith and commit.

fidelity, n. — F. fidélité, fr. L. fidélitatem acc. of fidélitas, 'faithfulness, fidelity', fr. fidélis, 'true, faithful', fr. fidés, 'faith, confidence, belief', which is rel. to foedus, 'compact, treaty', and cogn. with OE. biddan, 'to ask'. See bid and

-ity and cp. affidavit, auto-da-fé, beadle, bona fide, confederate, confide, defy, diffident, feal, fealty, federal, fideicommissum, fiducial, fiduciary, infidelity, mala fide, perfidy.

fidget, intr. v., to move restlessly; tr. v., to cause to fidget. — Dial. E. fidge, 'to move restlessly', fr. ME. fiken, 'to fidget, hasten', fr. ON. fikjask (refl. v.). 'to desire eagerly'.

Derivatives: fidget, n., fidget-er, n., fidget-ing, adj., fidget-ing-ly, adv., fidget-y, adj., fidget-i-ly, adv., fidget-i-ness, n.

fidibus, n., a paper spill for lighting pipes. — G., prob. from facetious interpretation of the word fidibus in Horace, Odes I 36: Et tūre et fidibus juvat plācāre ... deōs ('It pleases to appease the gods with incense and lyre'); tūre abl. of tūs, 'smoke', was taken humorously, in the sense of 'tobacco-smoke', and fidibus was accordingly explained as 'spill for lighting the pipe'. Fidibus is the pl. ablative of L. fidēs, 'gut string, stringed instrument, lyre', which is cogn. with Gk. σφίδες (Hesychius), 'sausage'. The word fidibus was introduced into English by the American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-82) in 1829.

fiducial, adj., I) based on faith; 2) like a trust.—
L. fīdūciālis, 'reliable', fr. fīdūcia, 'trust, faith', fr. fīdere, 'to trust'. See fidelity and adj. suff. -al. fiduciary, adj., I) of a trustee; 2) held in trust; n., a trustee.— L. fīdūciārius, 'relating to a thing held in trust', fr. fīdūcia. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ary.

fie, interj. — ME. fi, fr. OF. fi; imitative. Cp. L. fi.

fief, also feoff, n., land held in fee. — OF. feof, fief, fr. feudum, 'fief'. See feud, 'a fief'.

field, n. — ME. feld, fild, fr. OE. feld, rel. to OS., OFris., OHG. feld, MHG. velt, G. Feld, Du. veld, 'field', and to ON. fold, 'earth', OE. folde, OS. folda, of s.m. Cognates outside Teut. are Lett. plātit, 'to flatten', OIr. lāthar, 'distribution', MIr. lāthair, 'surface'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*pelā-to, enlargement of base \*pelā-, 'flat, plain', whence L. plānus, 'flat, level', OSlav. polje, 'field'. See plain, adj., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also veld and the first element in feldspar. Cp. also Pole. Derivatives: field, tr. and intr. v., field-er, n.

fieldfare, n., a kind of thrush. — ME. feldefare, fr. OE. feldefare, lit. 'field goer'. See field and fare. 'to prosper'.

fiend, n. — ME., fr. OE. fēond, 'enemy, foe', lit. 'hater', rel. to ON. fjāndi, OHG. fīant (MHG. vīent, G. Feind), Goth. fijands; prop. pres. participles of OE. fēon, fēogan, resp. ON. fjā, OHG. fīēn, Goth. fijan, 'to hate'; fr. I.-E. base \*peī-, \*pī-, 'to blame, revile', whence also Goth. faian, 'to blame', OI. pfjati, 'reviles, scorns'. For mode of formation cp. friend.

Derivatives: fiend-ful, adj., fiend-ful-ly, adv., fiend-ish, adj., fiend-ish-ly, adv., fiend-ish-ness, n., fiend-like, fiend-ly, adjs., fiend-li-ness, n.

fierce, adj. — ME. fers, fiers, fr. OF. fers, fiers, nom. of fer, fier, 'wild, ferocious' (whence F. fier, 'proud'), fr. L. ferus, 'wild', fr. I.-E. base \*gwēr-, 'wild, wild animal', also Gk. θήρ, whence Lesbian φήρ, Thessal. φείρ, 'wild beast', OSlav. zvēri, Lith. žvēris, 'wild beast', OPruss. swīrins (acc. pl.), 'wild beasts'. Cp. feral, 'wild', ferocious. Cp. also theralite, theriac, therio-, treacle. Derivatives: fierce-ly, adv., fierce-ness, n.

fieri facias, name of writ issued by a sheriff concerning the sum for which judgment has been obtained (law). — L., 'cause it to be done'. See fiat and fact.

fiery, adj. — Formed fr. fire with adj. suff. -y. Derivatives: fieri-ly, adv., fieri-ness, n.

fife, n. — F. fifre, 'fife, fifer', fr. Swiss G. pfifer, 'fifer', fr. MHG. pfife (G. Pfeife), 'fife; pipe', fr. VL. \*pīpa, 'tube, pipe', back formation fr. \*pīpāre, 'to pipe'. See pipe and cp. peep, 'to chirp'. Derivatives: fife, intr. and tr. v., fif-er, n.

fifteen, adj. and n. — ME. fiftene, fr. OE. fīftīne, fīftēne, which is formed fr. fīf, 'five', with suff. -tīne, -tēne, '-teen' (see five and -teen); rel. to OS. fīftein, ON. fimtān, Dan., Norw. femten, Swed. femton, OFris. fīftīne, Du. viiftien, OHG. finfzehan, MHG. viinfzehen, fünfzehen, G. fünfzehn, Goth. timftathun, 'fifteen'.

fifteenth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. fifteen with numeral suff. -th on the analogy of tenth. Cp. ME. fiftethe, fr. OE. fiftēcda, 'fifteenth', which was formed fr. fīftīyne, 'fifteen', on the analogy of tēoda, 'tenth'; see tithe, n. Cp. also ON. fimmtāndi, Dan. femtende, Swed. femtonde, OFris. fīftuda, Du. vijftiende, OHG. finftazehanto, G. fünfzehnte, Goth. fimftataihunda, 'fifteenth'.

fifth, adj. and n. — ME. fifthe, formed—on the analogy of fourthe, 'fourth'—fr. ME. fifte, 'fifth', fr. OE. fifta, fr. fif, 'five' (see five and numeral suff.-th); rel. to OS. fifto, ON. fimmti, Dan., Swed., Norw. femte, Du. vijfde, OHG. fimfto, funfto, MHG. vünfte, G. fünfte, Goth. fimfta.

fiftieth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. fifty with numeral suff. -th on analogy of tenth. Cp. OE. fiftigoða, fr. fiftig, 'fifty'. Cp. also ON. fimmtugande, Swed. femtionde, 'fiftieth'.

fifty, adj. and n. — ME., fr. OE. fiftig, which is formed fr. OE. fif, 'five', with -tig, 'ten' (see five and -ty, suff. denoting multiples of ten); rel. to OS. fiftich, ON. fimm tigir, Swed. femtio, Norw. femti, OFris. fiftich, fiftech, Du. vijftig, OHG. fimfzug, MHG. fümfzec, fünfzec, G. fünfzig, Goth. fimf tigius, 'fifty'.

fig, n., the fruit. — OF. (= F.) figue, fr. OProvenç. figa, fr. VL. \*fica, fr. L. ficus, 'fig tree, fig', which prob. derives fr. Phoen.-Heb. pagh, phagh (pl. paggim, phaggim), 'half-ripe fig'. Cp. Ficus, the first element in ficoid and the second element in beccafico, caprification, comfrey.

fig, tr. v., to dress. — A var. of feague. Derivative: fig, n., dress; condition.

fight, tr. and intr. v. — ME. fehten, fr. OE. feohtan, rel. to OFris. fiuhta, OS., OHG. fehtan, Du. vechten, MHG. vehten, G. fechten, fr. I.-E. base \*pek-, 'to pluck out (wool or hair)', whence also Gk. πέχειν, Att. πεχτεῖν, 'to comb, shear', χτείς, gen. χτενός (for \*pkten-), 'comb', L. pecten, gen. -inis, of s.m., pectere, 'to comb'. For sense development cp. Lith. pèšti, 'to pluck out', su-si-pèšti, 'to fight, scuffle', which are of the same base. See fee, 'cattle', and cp. pecten. Derivatives: fight, n. (q.v.), fight-er, n., fight-ing, adj., fight-ing-ly, adv.

590

fight, n. — ME. fiht, fr. OE. feoht, fr. feohtan, 'to fight'. See fight, v.

figment, n., I) something imaginary. 2) invented story. — L. figmentum, 'formation; fiction; figure', rel. to figūra, 'shape, figure', lit. 'something shaped', fr. fingere, 'to form, shape'. See fiction and -ment and cp. figure.

Derivative: figment-al, adj.

figurant (masc.), figurante (fem.), n., a ballet dancer. — F., prop. masc., resp. fem., pres. part. of figurer, 'to figure, shape', fr. L. figūrāre, fr. figūra, 'shape, figure'. See figure, n., and -ant. figurate, adj. — L. figūrātus, pp. of figūrāre. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate.

figuration, n. — F., fr. L. figūrātiōnem, acc. of figūrātiō, 'a forming, shaping', fr. figūrātus, pp. of figūrāre. See prec. word and -ion.

figurative, adj. — F. figuratif (fem. figurative), fr. Late L. figūrātīvus, 'figurative', fr. L. figūrātus, pp. of figūrāre. See figurate and -ive.

Derivatives: figurative-ly, adv., figurative-ness, n. figure, n. — F., fr. L. figūra, 'form, shape, figure; nature, species', rel. to fingere, 'to form, shape'. See fiction and -ure.

figure, tr. and intr. v. — F. figurer, fr. L. figūrāre, 'to form, shape', fr. figūra. See figure, n., and cp. configure, disfigure, prefigure, transfigure. Derivative: figur-ed, adj.

figurine, n., a small figure; a statuette. — F., fr. It. figurina, dimin. of figura, fr. L. figūra. See figure, n., and -ine (representing L. -inus).

fig wart, a condyloma. — Cp. OE. fic, MHG. vic, veig, 'the piles', fr. L. ficus, 'fig tree, fig; the piles' (see fig, n.); so called from its shape.

Filago, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. fīlum, 'thread'. See file, 'collection of papers'. Cp. Gifola.

filament, n., a fine thread, fiber. — F., fr. ModL. filamentum, fr. Late L. filare, 'to spin'. See file, 'collection of papers', and -ment.

Derivatives: filament-ary, filament-ed, filament-ous, adjs.

Filaria, n., a genus of nematode worms (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'threadlike', fr. filum, 'thread'. See file, 'collection of papers'.

filariasis, n., a disease caused by Filaria (med.) —
A Medical Latin hybrid coined fr. Filaria (fr.
L. filum) and -iasis, a suff. of Greek origin.

filature, n., the reeling of silk from cocoons. — F., fr. Late L. *filātus*, pp. of *fīlāre*, 'to spin', fr.

filum, 'thread'. See file, 'collection of papers',

filbert, n., the hazelnut. — Fr. dial. F. noix de filbert, lit. 'nut of Philibert'; so called because the day of St. Philibert (Aug. 22) fell in the nutting season. The name Philibert derives fr. OHG. Filuberht and lit. means 'very bright'. See bright and cp. the second element in Albert and in names there referred to.

filch, tr. v., to steal. — Of unknown origin. Derivatives: filch-er, n., filch-ery, n., filch-ing, adj., filch-ing-ly, adv.

file, n., 1) a collection of papers; 2) a line, row.

— In some senses fr. F. file, 'row', fr. filer, 'to spin', fr. Late L. fīlāre, 'to spin' (whence also It. filare, OProvenç. filar, Sp. hilar, 'to spin'), fr. L. fīlum, 'thread', in some fr. F. fil, 'thread' (fr. L. fīlum). L. fīlum stands for I.-E. base \*gwhislom and is cogn. with Arm. jīl, 'sinew, string, line', Lith. gýsla, 'vein, sinew', Lett. dzſsla, 'vein', OPruss. pette-gislo, 'vein of the back', OSlav. žīla, 'vein'. L. fūnis, 'rope, line, cord', is not cognate. Cp. Filago, filament, Filaria, filigree, ficelle, enfilade, profile, purfle. Cp. also hilum, nihil.

Derivative: file, tr. v., to arrange in a file.

file, tr. v., to march in file; tr. v., to cause to march in file. — F. filer, fr. Late L. filāre, 'to march in file', fr. L. fīlum, 'thread'. See file, 'a collection of papers', and cp. defile, 'to march in file'.

file, n., a tool of steel. — ME. file, fr. OE. feol, fil, rel. to OS., OHG. fila, OSwed. fæl, MDu., MHG. vīle, Du. vijl, G. Feile, and prob. cogn. with OI. pimśáti, 'hews out, carves', L. pingere, 'to paint'. See paint and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: file, tr. v., to rub with a file, fil-er, n., fil-ing, n.

file, tr. v., to make foul, to defile (archaic or dial.)

— ME. filen, fulen, fr. OE. -fylan (occurring only in compounds), fr. fūl, 'foul'. See foul and cp. defile, 'to make foul'.

filemot, adj., of the color of a dead leaf. — Corruption of F. feuille morte, 'dead leaf', fr. feuille, 'leave' (fr. L. folia), and morte, fem. of mort, 'dead', pp. of mourir, 'to die'. See folio and mortal and cp. feuille morte. Cp. also feuilleton. filial, adj. — VL, fīliālis, 'filial', fr. L. fīlius, 'son', assimilated fr. \*fēlios, orig. 'a suckling', rel. to fē-lāre, 'to suck', fē-cundus, 'fruitful, fertile', fē-mina, 'woman', lit., 'she who suckles', fē-lix, 'fruitful; auspicious, happy', fē-tus, n., a bringing forth; offspring', fe-tus, adj., 'pregnant, breeding, fruitful', fē-nus, 'proceeds, increase', lit. 'that which is produced', fr. L. base \*fe-. corresponding to I.-E. base \*dhē(i)-, \*dhē(i)-, \*dhi-, 'to suck, suckle, produce, yield', whence also OI. dhávati, 'sucks', dhávah, 'nourishing', dhārúh, 'sucking', Gk, θη-λή, 'mother's breast, teat, nipple', θη-λυς, 'female, fruitful', Homeric θη-σθαι, 'to suck, milk', Gk. θή-νιον (Hesychius), 'milk', OSlav. doję, dojiti, 'to suckle', dojilica, 'nurse', děti, 'child', déva, 'virgin', Lith. dėlė, 'leech', Lett. dėju, dėt, 'to suck', dėls, 'son', dilit, 'to suckle', OPruss., dadan, 'milk', Goth. daddjan, 'to suckle', OSwed. dæggja, OHG. tāen, of s.m., OHG. tila, 'female breast', OIr. dīnu, 'lamb', denaim, 'I suck', Bret. denaff, of s.m., MIr. del, 'teat, nipple'. Cp. affiliate, dug, 'teat', effeminate, effete, epithelium, fecund, felicity, female, feminine, fennel, fenugreek, fetus, Fitz-, thely-, the first element in hidalgo and the second element in sainfoin.

Derivatives: filial-ity, f., filial-ly, adv.

filiate, tr. v., to adopt as a son or daughter; to affiliate. — ML. fīliātus, pp. of fīliāre, 'to have a child', fr. L. fīlius, 'son', fīlia, 'daughter'. See filial and verbal suff. -ate and cp. affiliate.

filiation, n., the act of filiating; affiliation. — F., fr. ML. *filiātiōnem*, acc. of *fīliātiō*, fr. *fīliāre*. See prec. word and **-ion**.

filibeg, n., a kilt. — Gael. fēileadh beag, fr. fēileadh, 'kilt', and beag, 'small'.

Filibranchia, n., an order of bivalve mollusks (zool.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. filum, 'thread', and Gk. βράγχιον, 'gill'. See file, 'collection of papers', and branchia.

filibuster, n., 1) freebooter, pirate; 2) one who obstructs political action by wasting (lit. 'pirating') the time of Congress by talking (U.S.A.) — Sp. filibustero, 'freebooter', prob. fr. 16th cent. E. flibutor (whence also F. flibustier), a var. of freebooter (q.v.)

Derivatives: filibuster, intr. and tr. v., filibusterer, n., filibuster-ism, n., filibuster-ous, adj.

filicide, n., one who kills his son or daughter. — Compounded of L. *fīlius*, 'son', or *fīlia*, 'daughter', and -cīda, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See filial and -cide. 'killer'.

filicide, n., the act of killing one's son or daughter.

— Compounded of L. filius, 'son', or filia, 'daughter', and -cidium, 'killing', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See filial and -cide, 'killing'.

filigrain, filigrane, n., filigree (archaic). — F., fr. It. filigrana, fr. L. filium, 'thread', and grānum, 'grain'. See file, 'collection of papers', and grain, and cp. next word.

Derivative: filigran-ed, adj.

filigree, n., ornamental work of fine wire. — Corrupted fr. filigrane.

Derivatives: filigree, tr. v., filigre-ed, adj.

Filipendula, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of L. filum, 'thread', and pendulus, 'hanging' (see next word); so called in allusion to the roots. Cp. next word.

filipendulous, adj., suspended by a thread. — Compounded of L. *fīlum*, 'thread', and *pendulus*, 'hanging', fr. *pendēre*, 'to hang'. See file, 'a collection of papers', **pendant** and **-ous**, and cp. prec. word.

Filix, n., a genus of ferns of the family Polypodiaceae (bot.) — L. filix, gen. -icis, 'a fern', of uncertain origin. Derivatives: fill-er, n., filling, n. and adj., fill-ing-ly, adv., fill-ing-ness, n.

fill, n., a full supply. — ME. fille, fr. OE. fyllo, rel. to OE. fyllan, 'to fill'. Cp. ON. fyllr, OHG. fulli, 'abundance', Goth. ufar-fullei, 'superabundance', and see fill, v.

fille de chambre, chambermaid. — F., fr. L. filia, 'daughter', dē, 'from, away from', and camera, 'vault, arched roof'. See filial, de-, and chamber. fillet, n. — F. filet, dimin. of fil, 'thread, fr. L. filum. See file, 'collection of papers', and -et. Derivatives: fillet, tr. v., fillet-er, n., fillet-ing, n. fillip, tr. and intr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin. Cp. flap, flip, flippant, flop.

fillister, n., a plane for grooving. — Of unknown origin.

fillowite, n., a hydrous phosphate of manganese. iron, sodium, etc. (mineral.) — Named after A.N. Fillow of Branchville, Connecticut. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

filly, n., a female foal. — ME. fillie, fr. ON. fylja, fem. of foli, 'foal'. See foal and cp. words there referred to.

film, n. — ME. filme, fr. OE. filmen, 'membrane', rel. to OFris. filmene, 'skin', OE. fell, 'hide, skin'. See fell, 'hide', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: film, intr. and tr. v., film-ic, adj., film-y, adj., film-i-ly, adv., film-i-ness, n.

filoselle, n., floss silk. — F., fr. dial. It. filosello, 'cocoon of the silkworm; floss silk', a blend of \*folisello, 'a little bag', and filo, 'thread'. It. \*folisello derives fr. VL. \*follicellus, fr. L. folliculus, 'a little bag', dimin. of follis, 'a pair of bellows; a bag'; see follicle. It. filo comes fr. L. filum, 'thread'; see file, 'a collection of papers'.

filter, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) filtre, fr. ML. filtrum, 'a strainer of felt', fr. Teut. \*felti-, 'felt'. See felt and cp. felter.

filter, tr. and intr. v. — ML. filtrāre, fr. filtrum. See filter, n., and cp. filtrate.

Derivatives: filter-able, adj., filter-abil-ity, n., filter-able-ness, n., filter-er, n., filter-ing, n.

filth, n. — ME. filthe, fulthe, fr. OE. fylð, rel. to OHG. fülida. 'filth'. See foul and subst. suff. -th. Derivatives: filth-y, adj., filth-i-ly, adv., filth-i-ness, n.

filtrable, adj. — See filtrate and -able and cp. filterable.

filtrate, tr. and intr. v., to filter. — ML. filtrātus, pp. of filtrāre. See filter, v., and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: filtrate, n., filtrat-ion, n.

fimble, n., the male hemp plant; its fiber. — MDu. fimele (cp. the variants femele, femeel, fumeel), fr. F. (chanvre) femelle, lit. 'female

hemp'; now used to denote the male hemp. See female.

fimbria, n., fringe, border. — L., 'fiber, fringe'. See fringe.

fimbriate, adj., fringed. — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. fimbria. See prec. word.

Derivative: fimbriat-ed, adj.

'to punish by a fine'.

Fimbristylis, n., a genus of plants of the sedge family (bot.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. fimbria, 'thread, fringe' (see fimbria), and stylus, fr. Gk. στῦλίς, 'pillar', which is rel. to στῦλος, 'pillar' (see style, 'gnomon'). The correct form would be Lomatostylis, in which both elements are of Greek origin (see loma).

fin, n. — ME. finne, fr. OE. finn, rel. to MLG., MDu. vinne, Du. vin (G. Finne is a LG. loan word), and possibly cogn. with L. spīna, 'thorn, spine'. See spine.

Derivatives: fin, tr. and intr. v., finn-ed, adj. finable, adj. — Formed with suff. -able fr. fine,

final, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) final, fr. Late L. fīnālis, 'pertaining to boundaries, concluding, final', fr. L. fīnis, 'limit, boundary, extremity, end'. See finis and adj. suff. -al and cp. next word. Cp. also finial.

Derivatives: final, n., finalism, finalist (qq.v), finality (q.v.), final-ly, adv.

finale, n., close, conclusion. — It., fr. Late L. finalis, 'concluding', fr. L. finis, See final.

finalism, n., teleology. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. L. finālis. See final.

finalist, n., an adherent of finalism. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. Late L. fīnālis. See final.

finality, n. — F. finalité, fr. Late L. fīnālitātem, acc. of fīnālitās, 'the state of being final', fr. fīnālis. See final and -ity.

finance, n. — ME. finaunce, fr. OF. (= F.) finance, fr. finer, 'to pay, settle a debt', orig. 'to settle any dispute', fr. ML. fināre, a collateral form of L. fīnīre, 'to put an end to, finish', fr. fīnis, 'end'; see finis and cp. fine, 'end'. For sense development cp. Gk.  $\tau \dot{\epsilon} \lambda o \varsigma$ , 'end', pl.  $\tau \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \eta$ , 'services due; dues exacted by the state; financial means'. For the ending see suff. -ance.

Derivatives: finance, tr. and intr. v., financial (q.v.), financier (q.v.), financ-ist, n.

financial, adj. — Coined by the British statesman Edmund Burke (1729-1797) fr. finance and suff. -ial.

Derivatives: financial-ist, financial-ly, adv.

financier, n. — F., fr. finance. See finance and -ier.

Derivatives: financier, v., financier-y, n.

finch, n. — ME. finch, fr. OE. finc, rel. to Du. vink, OHG. finco, fincho, MHG. vinke, G. Fink; of imitative origin; cp. Gk. σπίγγος, 'chaffinch', σπίζα (for \*σπίγ-ια), of s.m., σπίζειν (for \*σπίγ-ιειν), 'to chirp, pipe', which are also imitative. Cp. also spink.

Derivatives: finch-ed, adj., finch-ery, n. find, tr. and intr. v. — ME. finden, fr. OE. findan,

rel. to OS. findan, fīthan, ON., Swed. finna, Dan. finde, MDu., Du. vinden, OHG, findan, fintan. MHG, vinden, G, finden, Goth, finban, The orig. meaning of these words was 'to come upon'. fr. I.-E. base \*pent-, 'to go, pass: path. bridge'. whence also OHG. fendeo. 'pedestrian'. OI. pántháh, 'path, way', Avestic, pantå, 'way', Arm. hun, gen, hni (for \*ponti), 'way, ford', Gk. πόντος, 'open sea', πάτος (for \*pntos), 'trodden way, path', πατέω, 'I step', L. pôns, gen. pontis. 'bridge', OSlav, poti, 'path', peta, 'heel', OPruss. pintis, 'way, road'. For sense development cp. Hitt. wemiva. 'to find'. lit. 'to come upon'. OSlav, na-iti, 'to find', fr. iti, 'to go', and L. invenire, 'to find', lit. 'to come upon', fr. in, 'in, on', and venire, 'to come'. Cp. pad, 'road', paddle, path. Cp. also peripatetic, pons, ponceau, 'culvert', pontifex, pontiff, pontoon, punt, 'river hoat'. Cp. also sputnik.

Derivatives: find, n., find-able, adj., find-er, n., find-ing, n.

fine, n., end, conclusion. — ME. fine, fin, fr. OF. (= F.) fin, 'end, settlement', fr. L. finis. See finis. fine, n., a sum paid as penalty. — Lit., 'a sum paid as final settlement', fr. fine, 'end, conclusion'.

Derivative: fine, tr. and intr. v., to punish by a fine.

fine, adj., delicate. — OF. fin, fr. VL. \*finus, fr. L. fīnis, 'limit, boundary, end', also used in the sense of 'the highest'. See finis and cp. fine, 'end', finite.

Derivatives: fine, intr. v., adv., and n., fine-ly, adv., fine-ness, n., finery (see next word), finish. adi.

finery, n., an elaborate adornment. — Lit. 'something that is fine'; see fine, adj., and -ery.

finery, n., hearth for making cast iron, malleable. — F. finerie, fr. fin, 'fine, delicate'. See fine, adj., and -ery and cp. refinery.

finesse, n., 1) delicacy; 2) artfulness. — F., fr. fin, 'fine'. See fine, adj., and 2nd -ess.

Derivative: finesse, intr. and tr. v.

finger, n. — OE., rel. to OS., OHG. fingar, ON. fingr, Du., MHG. vinger, G. Finger, Goth. figgrs; prob. rel. to five and cogn. with Arm. hinger-ord, 'the fifth'. See A. Meillet in Bulletin de la société de linguistique, 1928, 29, 36.

Derivatives: finger, tr. and intr. v., finger-ed, adj., -finger-ed, combining form, fingering (q.v.), finger-less, adj., fingerling (q.v.), finger-y, adj. fingering, n., the act of using the fingers (esp. mus.) — Formed fr. finger, v. (see prec. word) with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

fingering, n., a fine woolen yarn. — Earlier fingram, corrupted fr. F. fin grain, lit. 'fine grain'. See fine, adj., and grain. For a similar corruption cp. grogram.

fingerling, n., a small object. — Formed fr. finger with dimin. suff. -ling.

finial, n., an ornament at the apex of a spire, gable, etc. (archit.) — A var. of final.

finical, finicking, finicky, adj., over-fastidious. — Related to fine, adj.

Derivatives: finical-ity, n., finical-ly, adv., finical-ness, n.

finis, n., end, close, conclusion. — L. fīnis, 'limit, boundary, extremity, end', of uncertain origin; possibly standing for \*fīg-snis, 'something fixed, firmly set', fr. fīgere, 'to fix, fasten'. See ditch and cp. fix. Cp. also final, fine, 'end', fine, 'delicate', finance, finial, finical, finish, finite, affine, affinity, confine, define, definition, infinite, refined, superfine, trephine.

finish, tr. and intr. v. — OF. feniss- (F. finiss-), pres. part. stem of OF. fenir (F. finir), fr. L. finire, 'to set limits to, bound, enclose, determine, fix, end, finish', fr. finis. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ish.

Derivatives: finish, n., finish-er, n., finish-ing, n. finite, adj. — L. finitus, pp. of finire, 'to set limits to, bound, end, finish'. See finish and adj. suff.

Derivatives: finite-ly, adv., finite-ness, n.

Finn, n., a native of Finland. — OE. Finnas, 'the Finns'.

Derivatives: Finn-ic, Finn-ish, adjs.

finnan haddock, also finnan, n., smoked haddock.

— So called from *Findon*, a fishing village in Scotland.

finny, adj., 1) having fins; 2) abounding in fish (poet.) — Formed fr. fin with adj. suff. -y.

finochio, n., the sweet fennel. — It. finocchio, fr. VL. fēnuc(u)lum, fr. L. fēniculum, dimin. of fēnum, 'hay'. See fennel and cp. fenugreek.

fiord, fjord, n., a narrow arm of the sea. — Norw. fiord, fr. ON. fjörðr (whence also E. firth, frith); rel. to ford (q.v.)

fiorin, n., a sort of meadow grass. — Ir. fiorthann, 'a sort of grass'.

fiorite, n., a kind of opal (mineral.) — Named after Santa Fiora, Italy. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

fir, n. — ME. firre, fr. Dan. fyr, which is rel. to ON., Swed. fura, Norw. furu, OS. furie, OHG. foraha, forha, MHG. vorhe, G. Föhre, 'fir', OHG. fereheih, 'mountain oak', fr. I.-E. base \*perq\*w(o)-, whence also OI. parakaṭāḥ, 'the holy fig tree', Hind. pargāi, 'the evergreen oak', L. quercus, 'oak'. Cp. alcornoque, cork, Quercus. I.-E. \*perq\*w(o)-, 'oak', developed over 'oak forest' into 'wooded mountain', in Goth. fairguni, 'mountain', OE. fiergen-, 'wooded mountain', OCelt. \*Perkuniā, whence Gk. 'Αρχύνια δρη,' Ορχύνιος δρῦμός, L. Hercynia silva, Hercynius saltus, 'Hercynian forest'. See Hercynia. Derivative: firr-y, adj.

fire, n. — ME. fire, fir, fur, fyr, fr. OE. fyr, rel. to OS., OFris. fiur, ON. fürr, fyrr, MDu., Du. vuur, OHG. fiur, MHG. viur, viuwer, G. Feuer, 'fire', and cogn. with Toch. A por, B pwār, 'fire', Arm. hur, 'fire, torch', Gk. πύρ, Umbr. pir, 'fire', Czech pyř, 'hot ashes'; fr. I.-E. base \*pewōr-, \*pūwer-, 'fire'. Compare, with -n for

-r, Goth. fon, gen. funins, ON. funi, and OPruss. panno, 'fire'. Cp. also, with -r in the nom. and -n in the gen., Hitt. paḥḫur, gen. paḥḫuenash, 'fire'. Cp. also pyre.

Derivatives: fire, tr. and intr. v., fire-less, adj., fir-ing, n.

firkin, n., a small cask. — Fr. earlier ferdekyn, fr. Du. vierdekijn, dimin. of vierde, 'fourth', which is rel. to E. fourth (q.v.) For the ending see suff. -kin. Cp. fardel, 'fourth part'. The firkin was so called because it orig. contained a quarter of a barrel.

firm, adj. - ME. ferme, fr. OF. (= F.) ferme, fr. L. firmus, 'firm, steadfast, stable, strong', rel. to ferē, fermē, 'nearly', prob. also to frētus, 'relying on', fr. I.-E. base \*dher(e)-, 'to hold, support', whence also OI. dhārávati, 'he holds. supports', dháranah, 'holding', dhármah, 'custom, law'. Avestic daraveiti, 'he holds, supports', OPers. dāravāmiv, 'I hold', Gk. θρᾶνος, 'bench', θρήνυς, 'footstool', θρόνος, 'seat', Ion. θρήσασθαι (aor.). 'to sit down', possibly also θέοαψ and θεοάπων, 'servant, attendant', Cp. firm, n., firmament, affirm, confirm, infirm, farm, frenum, refrain, v. Cp. also therapeutic, throne, thorax. dharma. dharma. the first element in Darius and the second element in aumildar and in words there referred to.

Derivatives: firm, adv. and tr. and intr. v., firm-ly, adv., firm-ness, n.

firm, n., partnership. — It. firma, 'confirmation, signature', fr. firmare, fr. L. firmāre, 'to make firm or steady, to strengthen, confirm', fr. firmus. See firm, adj.

firmament, n. — L. firmāmentum, 'strengthening, support; the sky fixed above the earth, the firmament', fr. firmāre. See firm, v., and -ment. Derivative: firmament-al, adj.

firman, also firmaun, n., a decree issued by an Oriental sovereign. - Turk. fermān, fr. Pers. farman, 'order, decree, passport' (rel. to farmūdan, 'to order'), fr. OPers. framānā, which is rel. to OI. pramānah, 'measure, scale, standard, rule'; fr. I.-E. \*prŏ-, 'before, forward, for', and \*mē-, 'to measure'. See pro- and meditate and cp. matra and the second element in vimana. firn, n., last year's snow, névé (phys. geogr.) --G. Firn, lit. 'last year's (snow)', fr. Swiss G. firn, 'of last year', fr. MHG. virne, 'old', fr. OHG. firni, of s.m., which is rel. to OE. fyrn, 'old', Goth. fairns, 'of last year, old', and cogn. with Lith. pérnai, 'last year', Lett. pērn-s, 'old', Gk. πέρυσι, 'a year ago, last year', OI. parút, 'of last year', purá, 'before, formerly', purānáh, 'former'. See fore, adv., and per and cp. next word.

first, adj. — ME. first, firste, fr. OE. fyrst, rel. to OS., OHG. furist, ON. fyrstr, Dan første, OFris. ferest, 'first', OFris. fersta, MDu. vorste, Du. vorst, OS., OHG. furisto, MHG. fürste, G. Fürst, 'prince'. These words are prop. superlatives formed fr. I.-E. \*prő-, 'before', whence

OI. purá, 'before, formerly'. See prec. word. Derivatives: first, n. and adv., firstling (q.v.), first-ly, adv., first-ness. n.

firstling, n. — Formed fr. first with suff. -ling, prob. on analogy of G. Erstling or Du. eersteling.

firth, n., a narrow inlet of the sea; estuary. — ME., fr. ON. fjörðr. See fiord and cp. frith.

fisc, n., state treasury. — F., fr. L. fiscus, 'woven basket, purse; treasury', which stands for \*bhids-ko-s, fr. I.-E. base \*bheidh-, 'to bind, twist', whence also L. fidēlia (for \*bhidesliā), 'clay vessel' (orig. 'anything tied up together'), Gk. πίθος (dissimilated fr. \*φίθος), 'winejar', ON. biða, 'milk pail'. Cp. confiscate. Cp. also pithos. Cp. also besom.

fiscal, adj., financial. — F., fr. Late L. *fiscālis*, 'relating to the treasury, fiscal', fr. L. *fiscus*. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: fiscal, n., fiscal-ly, adv.

fischerite, n., a basic aluminum phosphate (mineral.) — Named after the German naturalist Gotthelf Fischer von Waldheim (1771-1853). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

fish, n., an aquatic animal. — ME. fisch, fr. OE. fisc, rel. to OS., OFris., OHG. fisc, ON. fiskr, Dan., Swed. fisk, MDu. visc, Du. vis, MHG. visc, visch, G. Fisch, Goth. fisks, 'fish', and cogn. with L. piscis, OIr. iasc, gen. ēisc (for \*piska), 'fish', Russ. piskar', 'groundling'. Cp. Pisces, piscatory, piscina, and the second element in grampus and in porpoise.

Derivatives: fish, v. (q.v.), fish-ery, n., fish-y, adj., fish-i-ly, adv., fish-i-ness, n.

fish, intr. and tr. v., to catch fish. — ME. fisken, fischen, fr. OE. fiscian, fr. fisc, 'fish'; rel. to ON. fiska, OHG. fiscon, G. fischen, Goth. fiskon, 'to fish'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: fisher (q.v.), fish-ing, n.

fish, n., a counter used in games. — F. fiche, 'peg, mark, counter', back formation fr. ficher, 'to thrust in, drive in', fr. VL. \*figicāre (whence also It. ficcare, OProvenc. ficar, Sp. hincar, 'to thrust in, drive in', fr. L. figere, 'to fix, fasten, attach, affix'. See fix and cp. fitché.

fisher, n. — ME. fischere, fr. OE. fiscere, fr. fisc, 'fish'. See fish, 'an aquatic animal', and agential suff. -er.

fissi-, combining form meaning 'divided'. — Fr. L. fissus, pp. of findere, 'to cleave'. See next word.

fissile, adj., capable of being cleft. — L. fissilis, 'that which may be cleft or split', fr. fissus, pp. of findere, 'to cleave, split', which is cogn. with OI. bhinátti, 'splits, cleaves', OE. bītan, 'to bite'. See bite and cp. fistula. Cp. also the second element in bifid, trifid, quadrifid, multifid, palmatifid. Derivative: fissil-ity, n.

fission, n. — L. fissio, gen. -onis, 'a cleaving', fr. fissus, pp. of findere. See prec. word and -ion. Derivative: fission, tr. and intr. v.

fissiparous, adj., reproducing by fission. — Com-

pounded of fissi- and L. -parus (in vīviparus, 'bringing forth its young alive'). See -parous.

fissure, n. — F., fr. L. fissura, 'a cleft', fr. fissus, pp. of findere. See fissile and -ure.

Derivatives: fissure, tr. and intr. v., fissur-ed, fissur-v. adis.

fist, n. — ME. fust, fist, fr. OE. fyst, rel. to OS., OHG., MHG. füst, OFris. fest, MDu. vuust, Du. vuist, G. Faust, and cogn. with OSlav. pesti, Russ. piasti, 'fist'. Cp. foist.

Derivatives: fist-ed, adj., fistic (q.v.), fist-y, adj. fistic, adj., pertaining to boxing (colloq.) — A hybrid coined fr. fist and -ic, a suff. of Greek or Latin origin.

Derivatives: fistic-al, adj.

fisticuff, n., a cuff with the fist. — Compounded of fist and cuff.

Derivative: fisticuff, tr. v.

fistula, n., 1) a pipe or tube; 2) a long sinuous pipelike ulcer. — L., 'pipe, tube, fistula', prob. a diminutive formed fr. fid-, the stem of findere, 'to cleave, split'. See fissile.

fistular, adj., fistulous. — L. fistulāris, fr. fistula. See prec. word and -ar.

fistulous, adj., 1) tubelike; 2) containing tubelike parts; 3) pertaining to a fistula. — L. fistulōsus, 'pipe-shaped', fr. fistula. See fistula and -ous.

fit, n., division of a song (archaic). — ME. fitte, fr. OE. fitt, 'song, poem', rel. to OS. fittea, 'division of a poem', OHG. fizza, MHG. vitze, 'list of cloth' (whence G. Fitze, 'skein'), ON. fitja, 'to knit together', ME. fitten, 'to array', and cogn. with Gk.  $\pi \dot{\epsilon} \zeta \alpha$  (for \* $\pi \dot{\epsilon} \delta - \iota \alpha$ ), 'foot; extremity, end, border',  $\pi o \dot{b} \zeta$ , gen.  $\pi o \delta \dot{o} \zeta$ , 'foot'. See foot and cp. fit, v.

fit, tr. and intr. v., to suit. — ME. fitten, 'to array, arrange', rel. to MDu. vitten, 'to fit, suit', ON. fitja, 'to knit together', OE. fitt, 'song, poem'. See fit, 'division of a song'.

Derivatives: fit-ment, n., fitt-er, n., fitt-ing, adj. and n., fitt-ing-ly, adv., fitt-ing-ness, n.

fit, adj. — ME. fyt, prob. fr. fitten, 'to array' (see fit, v.); influenced in meaning by a confusion with ME. fete, 'well done, fitting', fr. L. factus (see feat).

Derivatives: fit-ly, adv., fit-ness, n.

fit. n., fitness. - Fr. fit, v.

fit, n., sudden attack of sickness; paroxysm.

— ME., fr. OE. fitt, 'conflict', of uncertain origin.

fitch, n. - A dial. var. of vetch.

fitch, n., a fitchew or its fur. — MDu. fisse, visse, vische, prob. related to vies, 'stinking', and to E. fizz (q.v.) Cp. fitchew.

fitché, adj., pointed at its lower end (her.) — F. fiché, 'fixed', pp. of ficher. See fish, 'counter'. fitchet, n., a fitchew or its fur. — Formed with dimin. suff. -et fr. fitch, 'fitchew'.

fitchew, n., the polecat or its fur. — ME., fr. Picard ficheux, corresponding to OF. fichau, fr. MDu. fisse, visse. See fitch, 'fitchew'.

fitful, adj., irregular. — Coined by Shakespeare

fr. fit, 'paroxysm', and the adj. full. The word was reintroduced after 1800.

Derivatives: fitful-ly, adv., fitful-ness, n.

Fitz-, first element in PNs., and meaning 'son' (esp. of illegitimate descendants). — AF., fr. OF. fiz (pronounced fits), fr. earlier fils (cp. F. fils), fr. L. filius, 'son'. See filial.

five, adj. and n. — ME. fif, fr. OE. fif, rel. to OS. fif, ON. fimm, Dan., Swed., Norw. fem, OHG. funf, finf, MHG., G. fünf, Goth. fimf, fr. I.-E. \*penqwe (with assimilation of  $q^w$  to initial p); cogn. with OI. páñca, Toch. A pãn, B pic, Arm. hing (in sense of the phonetic law according to which k preceded by a nasal sound becomes g), Gk.  $\pi$ évre, Aeol.  $\pi$ é $\mu$ re, L. qu $\bar{n}$ nque (with assimilation of initial p in the first syllable to initial  $q^w$  in the following syllable (see quinque-), Alb. pess., Gheg pess., OSlav. peti, Lith. penkè, OW. pimp, OIr.  $c\bar{o}$ ic (with assimilation as in L. qu $\bar{n}$ nque). Cp. cinq(ue), kantar, keno, Panchatantra, panchayat, penta-, punch, 'a beverage', quinary, quinque-. Cp. also finger.

fives, n., a ball game played by two or four persons. — Pl. of five.

fix, tr. and intr. v. — ME. fixen, fr. fix, 'fixed', fr. OF. fix (F. fixe), 'fixed', fr. L. fixus, pp. of figere, 'to fix, fasten'. See ditch and cp. finis. Cp. also fibula, affiche, affix, antefixa, confix, crucifix, infix, transfix, palafitte.

Derivatives: fix, n. (colloq.), fix-able, adj., fixate (q.v.), fixation (q.v.), fix-ed, adj., fix-ed-ly, adv., fix-ed-ness, n., fix-er, n., fix-ing, n. (the pl., 'equipment', is colloq.)

fixate, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr.

Derivative: fixat-ive, adj.

fixation, n. — ML. fīxātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. fīxātus, pp. of fīxāre, freq. of fīgere (pp. fīxus), 'to fix, fasten'. See fix and -ation.

fixity, n. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. fixus, 'fixed', Cp. F. fixité and see fix.

fixture, n. — Fr. earlier fixure, which is formed with suff. -ure fr. L. fixus, 'fixed' (see fix); influenced in form by the false analogy of mixture (rel. to mix), in which, however, the t is organic (it represents L. t in mixtus, 'mixed', pp. of miscere, 'to mix').

fizgig, n., 1) a flirtatious girl; 2) a kind of noisy firework. — Compounded of fizz and gig, 'anything whirling'.

fizz, intr. v., to hiss. — Of imitative origin. Cp. ON. fisa, 'to break wind', Dan. fise, 'to foist, fizzle', G. fisten, 'to break wind', and E. fitch, 'fitchew'.

Derivatives: fizz, n., fizz-y, adj.

fizzle, intr. v. — Formed fr. fizz with freq. suff.

Derivative: fizzle, n.

fjord, - See fjord.

flabbergast, tr. v., to astound (colloq.) — A blend of flabby and aghast.

flabby, adj., limp; lacking firmness, weak. — Fr.

earlier flappy, which is formed fr. flap, n., with suff. -v.

Derivatives: flabbi-ly, adv., flabbi-ness, n.

flabellate, adj., fan-shaped. — L. flābellātus, pp. of flābellāre, 'to fan', fr. flābellum. See flabellum and adj. suff. -ate.

flabelliform, adj., fan-shaped. — Compounded of L. *flābellum*, 'a small fan', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See next word and **form**, n.

flabellum, n., 1) a fan used in religious ceremonies; 2) a fan-shaped organ (zool.) — L. flābellum, 'a small fan', dimin. of flābrum, 'breeze', from the stem of flāre, 'to blow', which is cogn. with OE. blāwan, 'to blow'. See blow, 'to puff', and cp. flatus and words there referred to.

flaccid, adj., flabby. — F. flaccide, fr. L. flaccidus, fr. flaccus, 'flabby', which is of uncertain origin. Derivatives: flaccid-ity, n., flaccid-ness, n., flaccid-ly, adv.

flag, intr. v., to droop. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. flag, 'ensign'. Cp. also fag, 'to weary'.

flag, n., an aquatic plant; esp. a plant of the genus *Iris*. — ME. flagge, rel. to Du. vlag, Dan. flag, 'iris'.

flag, n., piece of cloth used as an ensign, etc. — Late ME. flagge, rel. to Dan. flag, Swed. flagg, 'flag', and perh. also to E. flag, 'to droop'. Derivative: flag, to put a flag on.

flag, n., paving stone, flagstone. — ON. flaga, 'slab of stone', of uncertain origin. It possibly means lit. 'flake', and is rel. to ON. flaki, 'flake'. See flake, 'a thin piece', and cp. words

there referred to.

Derivatives: flag, tr. v., to pave with flagstones, flagg-ing, n., flaggy (q.v.)

flagellant, n., one who scourges; esp., one who scourges himself for a religious purpose; adj., given to flagellation. — L. flagellans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of flagellare. See flagellate, v., and -ant.

flagellate, tr. v., to scourge, whip, flog. — L. flagellātus, pp. of flagellāre, 'to scourge'. See flagellum and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: flagellation (q.v.), flagellat-ory, adj. flagellate, adj., 1) furnished with flagella; 2) shaped like a flagellum. — L. flagellātus, pp. of flagellāre. See flagellate, v.

flagellation, n., a scourging, a beating, a flogging. — L. flagellātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a scourging', fr. flagellātus, pp. of flagellāre. See flagellate, v., and -ion,

flagelliform, adj., shaped like a flagellum. — Compounded of L. flagellum, 'whip', and forma, 'form, shape'. See next word and form, n.

flagellum, n., a long whiplike process (med.) — L., 'whip', dimin. of flagrum, 'whip, scourge, lash', fr. \*flāgere, 'to whip' (whence the frequentative flāgitāre, 'to whip, decry; to demand passionately'); cogn. with ON. blak, 'a blow', blaka, blakra, 'to strike, beat the wings, flutter', and with Lith. blaškyti, 'to throw hither and

thither'. Cp. flail, which is a doublet of flagel-lum. Cp. also flagitious, flog.

flageolet, n., kidney bean. — F., borrowed fr. It. fagiuolo, 'bean', fr. VL. \*fabeolus, which is a blend of L. faba, 'bean' (see fabaceous), with phaseolus, dimin. of phaselus, fr. Gk. φάσηλος, 'a kind of bean'. The form flageolet is due to the influence of flageolet, 'wind instrument' with which it was associated because of the flatulent property of beans. For the ending see suff. -et.

flageolet, n., a small wind instrument. — F., dimin. of OF. flageol, flajol, 'pipe', fr. VL. flābeolum, a derivative of L. flāre, 'to blow'. See flabellum and cp. flute.

flaggy, adj., drooping. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. flag, 'to droop'.

flaggy, adj., abounding in the plants called flags.

— Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. flag, 'an aquatic plant'.

flaggy, adj., pertaining to flagstone. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. flag, 'flagstone'.

flagitious, adj., extremely wicked; scandalous. — L. flāgitiōsus, 'shameful, disgraceful', fr. flāgitium, 'shameful deed, shame', fr. flāgitāre, 'to whip, decry; to demand passionately', freq. of \*flāgere, 'to whip' (a verb of which flagrum, 'whip', is a derivative). The verb flāgitāre stands to \*flāgere as agitāre, 'to put in constant motion', stands to agere, 'to move'. See flagellum and -ous.

Derivatives: flagitious-ly, adv., flagitious-ness, n. flagon, n. — ME. flakon, fr. OF. (= F.) flacon, fr. VL. flascōnem, acc. of flascō, augment. of flascus, a collateral form of flasca, 'bottle'. See flask and cp. -oon.

flagrancy, n. — L. flagrantia, 'a burning, a vehement desire' fr. flagrāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of flagrāre. See next word and -cy.

flagrant, adj., glaring. — L. flagrāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of flagrāre, 'to blaze, glow, burn', which stands in gradational relationship to L. fulgēre, 'to shine', and is cogn. with Gk. φλέγειν, 'to burn, scorch', OE. blæc, 'black'. See black and -ant and cp. flambé, flambeau, flamboyant, flame, flammule, conflagrate, deflagrate, fulgent, fulgurant, Phlegethon, phlegm.

Derivatives: flagrant-ly, adv., flagrant-ness, n. flail, n., an implement for threshing grain by hand. — ME., fr. OF. flaiel (F. fléau), fr. L. flagellum, 'scourge' (whence also OProvenç. flagel). See flagellum.

Derivative: flail, tr. v.

flair, n., aptitude. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) flair, 'odor', fr. flairer, 'to smell', orig. 'to emit an odor', fr. VL. \*flagrāre, dissimilated fr. L. fragrāre, 'to emit fragrance'. See fragrant.

flajolotite, n., a hydrous iron antimonate (mineral.) — Named after the French chemist Flajolot, by whom it was first analyzed. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

flak, n., anti aircraft shell. — Formed from the

initials of G. Flieger-Abwehr-Kanone, lit. 'gun warding off fliers'.

flake, n., a thin, flat piece; a film. — ME., of Scand. origin. Cp. OS. flaka, 'sole of the foot', Norw. flak, 'disk, floe', Swed. flake, 'plate', which are rel. to MDu. vlac, Du. vlak, 'flat, level', OHG. flah, MHG. vlach, G. flach, of s.m., in gradational relationship to MDu. vlocke, Du. vlok, OHG. floccho, flocko, MHG. vlock, vlocke, G. Flocke, 'flake', and cogn. with Lett. plauki, 'snowflakes', plaukas, 'fibers', L. plaga, 'a flat surface, district, region'. See plagal, and cp. also flake, 'rack for storing goods', flag, 'paving stone', flaw, 'defect', fluke, 'flatfish'.

flake, n., a rack for storing goods. — ME. flake, fleke, fr. ON. flaki, rel. to Du. vlaak, 'paling, hurdle', and to Swed. flake, 'plate'. See flake, 'a thin, flat piece'.

flam, n., sham, trick. — Shortened fr. flimflam. flam, n., a drumbeat. — Of imitative origin.

flambé, adj., decorated by irregularly splashed glaze. — F., pp. of *flamber*, 'to singe, blaze', fr. OF. *flambe*, 'flame', which is a back formation fr. *flamble*. See next word.

flambeau, n., a large torch. — F., fr. OF. flamble, 'flame', fr. L. flammula, 'a little flame', dimin. of flamma, 'flame'. See flame, n., and cp. prec. word. flamboyance, flamboyancy. n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

flamboyant, adj., characterized by flamelike tracery (archit.) — F., pres. part. of flamboyer, 'to flame', fr. OF. flambe. See flambé and -ant. Derivative: flamboyant-ly, adv.

flame, n. — ME. flamme, fr. OF. flame, flamme (F. flamme), fr. L. flamma, 'blaze, flame', which stands for \*flagma and is rel. to flagrāre, 'to blaze, glow, burn'. See flagrant and cp. words, there referred to. Cp. also flimmer and the second element in oriflamme.

flame, intr. v. — ME. flamen, fr. OF. flamer, 'to flame' (whence F. flammer, 'to singe'), fr. L. flammāre, 'to flame', fr. flamma. See flame, n. Derivatives: flam-ed, adj., flam-er, n., flam-ing, adj., flam-ing-ly, adv., flam-y, adj.

flamen, n., a priest devoted to the service of one particular deity (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *flāmen*, which prob. stands for \*bhlādmen, and is cogn. with Goth. blotan, 'to worship', ON. blōta, OE. blōtan, OHG. bluo3an, 'to sacrifice'.

flamenco, n., dancing style of the gypsies of Andalusia. — Sp., 'Flemish; gypsy', fr. MDu. Vlāming. See Fleming.

flamingo, n. — Port. flamingo, fr. Sp. flamenco, fr. Provenç. flamenc (whence also F. flamant, 'flamingo'), lit. 'flame-colored', fr. flama, 'flame', fr. L. flamma (see flame), and -enc, a suff. of Teut. origin (see -ing, 'pertaining to'); so called in allusion to the color of its feathers. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p.252 s.v. flamant. Cp. Gk. φοινικόπτερος, 'flamingo', lit. 'redfeathered'.

flammable, adj., inflammable. — Formed with suff. -able fr. L. flammāre, 'to flame'. See flame, v., and cp. inflammable.

Derivative: flammabil-ity, n.

flan, n., a kind of pastry. — See flawn.

flanch, n., either of two segments of a circle on either side of the shield (her.) — OF. flanc, flanche, 'flank, side'. See flank and cp. flange. flanerie, n., idleness; idling. — F., lit. 'a strolling, loafing, sauntering', fr. flâner, 'to stroll, loaf saunter', prob. a Scand. loan word. Cp. Norw. flana, flanta, 'to gad about'.

flâneur, n., loafer. — F., fr. flâner. See prec. word. flange, n., a projecting rim or edge. — OF. flanc, flanche, 'flank, side'. See next word and cp. flanch. Derivatives: flange, tr. v., to furnish with a flange, flang-er, n.

flank, n. — ME. flanke, fr. OF. (= F.) flanc, fr. Frankish \*hlanka, which is rel. to OHG. (h)lanca, MHG. lanke, 'hip, joint', MHG. linken, G. lenken, 'to bend, turn, lead', fr. I.-E. base \*qleng-, 'to bend'; see lank and link, n., 'ring of a chain', and cp. flanch, flange, flinch, flunkey. OProvenç. flanc, It. flanco, and G. Flanke are French loan words.

Derivatives: flank, tr. and intr. v., flank-er, n. flannel, n., adj. — W. gwlanen, 'flannel', fr. gwlân, 'wool', which is cogn. with L. lāna, 'wool', OE. wull, 'wool'. See wool and cp. lanate.

Derivatives: flannel, tr. v., flannel-ette, n., flannel-ed, adj., flannel-ly, adv.

flap, tr. and intr. v., to move up and down. — ME. flappen, of imitative origin. Cp. Du. flappen, 'to flap'. Cp. also fillip, flip, flippant, flop. Cp. also flabby.

Derivatives: flap, n. (q.v.), flapp-er, n.

flap, n. — ME. flap, flappe, fr. flappen. See flap, v. flare, intr. v. and n. — Of uncertain origin; possibly a blend of flame and glare.

Derivative: flar-ing, adj., flar-ing-ly, adv.

flash, intr. and tr. v., — ME. flasken, flaschen, 'to splash', of imitative origin.

Derivative: flash, n. and adj., flash-er, n. flashing, n. and adj., flash-ing-ly, adv., flash-y, adj., flash-i-ly, adv., flash-i-ness, n.

flask, n., bottle. - OF. flasque, 'bottle for powder', fr. ML. flasca, of Teut. origin. Cp. OE. flasce, flaxe, ON., Swed., Norw., OHG. flaska, Dan. flaske, MDu. flasce, Du. fles, MHG. vlasche, G. Flasche, 'bottle'. The original meaning of these Teut. words prob. was 'a bottle plaited round; case bottle', fr. I.-E. \*plok-skō-, 'a plaited vessel', fr. base \*plek-, 'to plait', whence also Gk, πλέχειν, 'to plait', πλοκή, 'network', L. plicare, 'to fold, bend', OE. fleohtan, 'to braid, plait'; see ply, 'to bend'. Cp. It. fiasco, fiascone, F. flacon, 'case bottle, bottle', which derive fr. ML. flasco (resp. its acc. flasconem), augment, of flascus, a collateral form of flasca (see above). Cp. flasco, flagon, flasket.

flask, n., either of the plates forming the sides of the trail of a gun carriage. — F. flasque, 'cheek (of a gun carriage)', rel. to Wallon flache, fr. G. flach, 'flat'. See flav.

flasket, n. — OF. flasquet, dimin. of flasque, 'bottle'. See flask, 'bottle', and et.

flat, adj., level. — ME., fr. ON. flatr, whence also Swed. flat, Dan. flad, 'flat'; rel. to OS. flat, OHG. flaz, 'flat, level', OE. flet, OS. fletti, OHG. flezzi, 'floor', fr. I.-E. base \*plet-, \*plēt, \*plāt-, 'spread out, broad; whence also Gk. πλατύς, 'broad, flat'. See place and cp. plantar, platy-. Cp. also flat, 'floor'. Cp. also flatter.

Derivatives: flat, adv., flat, n., a flat surface, flat, tr. and intr. v., to flatten (rare), flat-ling, adv. and adj., flat-ly, adv., flat-ness, n., flatt-en, adj., flatt-ing, n., flatt-ish, adj.

flat, n., floor. — ME. flet, fr. OE. flet, 'ground, floor'. See flat, adj.

flatter, n., one who or that which flattens. — Formed fr. flat, 'to flatten', with agential suff.

flatter, tr. v., to court, cajole. — ME. flateren, fr. OF. flater (F. flatter), 'to smooth, caress, flatter', fr. Frankish \*flat, 'flat, level', which is rel. to OHG. flaz, 'flat, level', See flat, adj. Derivatives: flatter-er, n., flatter-ing, adj., flat-

flattery, n. — ME. flaterie, fr. OF. flaterie (F. flatterie), fr. OF. flater. See flatter and -y (representing F. -ie).

ter-ing-ly, adv., flattery (q.y.)

flatulence, flatulency, n. — F. flatulence, fr. flatulent. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

flatulent, adj., windy; vain. — F., fr. L. flātulentus, fr. flātus. See next word and -ent.

Derivatives: flatulent-ly, adv., flatulent-ness, n. flatus, n., a puff of wind; accumulation of gas in the stomach or bowels. — L. flātus (scil. ventris), 'blowing (of the stomach)', fr. flātus, pp. of flāre, 'to blow', which is cogn. with OE. blāwan, 'to blow'. See blow, 'to puff', and cp. afflatus, conflate, deflate, flabellum, flageolet, 'wind instrument', inflate, perflation, reflate, sufflate. Cp. also soffione, souffle. Cp. also flavor. flaunt, intr. v., to make an ostentatious display; tr. v., to display ostentatiously. — Prob. a blend of flout and vaunt.

Derivatives: flaunt, n., flaunt-er, n., flaunt-ing, adj., flaunt-ing-ly, adv., flaunt-y, adj., flaunt-i-ly, adv., flaunt-i-ness, n.

flautist, n., flute player. — It. flautista, a hybrid coined fr. Late L. flauta, 'flute', and -ista, fr. Gk. -ιστής. See flute and -ist and cp. flutist.

flavedo, n., yellowness of the skin. — Medical L., fr. L. flavus, 'yellow'. See flavescent.

Flaveria, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. flavus, 'yellow'. See next word.

flavescent, adj., turning yellow, yellowish. — L. flāvēscēns, gen. flāvescentis, pres. part. of flāvēscere, 'to become yellow', inchoative verb formed fr. flāvus, 'yellow', which is rel. to L. fulvus, 'reddish-yellow', and cogn. with OE.

blāw, 'blue'. See blue and -escent and cp. fulvous.
 Cp. also flavedo, Flaveria, Flavia, Flavius, flavine.

Flavia, fem. PN. — L. Flāvia, fem. of Flāvius. See Flavius.

flavin, also flavine, n., I) a complex ketone  $C_{10}H_6N_4O_2$  (chem.); 2) an artificial yellow dyestuff obtained from quercitron bark. — Formed with chem. suff. -ine fr. L. flāvus, 'yellow'. See flavescent.

Flavius, masc. PN. — L. Flāvius, name of a Roman gens, rel. to flāvus, 'yellow'. See flavescent and cp. Flavia.

flavone, n., a colorless crystalline compound,  $C_{15}H_{10}O_2$  (chem.) — Formed with suff. -one fr. L. flāvus, 'yellow', See flavescent.

flavor, flavour, n. — ME. flavor, fr. OF. flaor, flaür, fleür, 'smell, odor, scent' (whence F. fleurer, 'to smell, be fragrant'), fr. VL. \*flātōrem, acc. of \*flātor, lit. 'that which blows', fr. L. flātus, pp. of flāre, 'to blow', which is rel. to OE. blāwan, 'to blow'. See blow, 'to puff', and cp. flatus. Cp. OIt. fiatore, 'a bad odor', which also derives fr. VL. \*flātōrem. The insertion of the v in flavor is due to the influence of savor. Derivatives: flavo(u)r, tr. v., flavo(u)r-ed, adj., flavo(u)r-ing, n., flavo(u)r-less, flavo(u)r-ous, adjs.

flaw, n., crack, defect, fault, blemish. — ME. flaw, flawe, flai, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. flaga, 'flaw, crack, flake', ON. flaga, 'slab of stone', and see flag, 'paving stone'. Derivatives: flaw, tr. v., to make a flaw in (q.v.), flaw-less, adj., flaw-less-ly, adv., flaw-less-ness, n. flaw, n., a sudden gust of wind. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan., Norw. flage, Swed. flaga, 'gust of wind'. These words prob. derive fr. Teut. base \*flah-, which corresponds to I.-E. base \*plāq-, \*plāg-, 'to strike', whence Gk. πλήσσειν, πληγνύναι, 'to strike'. See plague.

flawn, n., a kind of pie. — OF. flaon (F. flan), fr. Frankish \*flado, which is rel. to OHG. flado, 'offering cake', MHG. vlade, 'a broad thin cake', G. Fladen, 'flat cake', Du. vla, 'baked custard'. All these Teut. words are derivatives of I.-E. \*plet-, \*plēt-, \*plēt-, 'spread out', broad, flat', whence also Gk. πλατύς, 'broad, flat'. See place and cp. flat, 'level', flat, 'floor'. It. fladone, 'honeycomb', OProvenç. flauzon, 'flat cake', are Teut. loan words.

flax, n. — ME. flax, fr. OE. fleax, rel. to OS. flas, OFris. flax, OHG., MHG. flahs, G. Flachs, fr. Teut. base \*fleh-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*plek-, 'to weave, plait', whence Gk. πλέκειν, 'to plait', L. plectere, 'to plait, braid, intertwine'. See ply, n., 'to bend', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: flax, adj., flaxen (q.v.), flax-y, adj. flaxen, adj. — OE. fleaxen, fr. fleax. See flax and adj. suff. -en.

flay, tr. v., to strip off the skin of. — ME. flean, flan, fr. OE. flean, rel. to ON. fla, OHG. flahan,

'to flay', and cogn. with Lith. pléšiu, pléšti, 'to tear'.

Derivative: flav-er, n.

599

flea, n. — ME. fle(e), fr. OE. flēa(h), rel. to ON. flō, MDu. vlō, Du. vlo, OHG., MHG. flōh, G. Floh, and prob. also to OE. flēon, 'to flee'; see flee. Accordingly flea would lit. mean 'the jumping animal'.

fleam, n., a lancet used for opening veins (surg.)

— OF. flieme, fr. VL. \*fletomus (whence also OFris. flieme, MDu. vlīme (Du. vlijm), OHG. fliotuma (MHG. vliete, G. Fliete), fr. Late L. phlebotomus, fr. Gk. φλεβοτόμον (short for φλεβοτόμον σμιλίον), 'lancet', neut. of φλεβοτόμος, 'opening veins'. See phlebotomy. F. flamme, 'fleam', was influenced in form by F. flamme, 'flame'.

flèche, n., an arrow; a spire (archit.) — F., 'arrow', prob. fr. Frankish \*fliugica, which is rel. to OLG. fliuca, MDu. vliecke, of s.m. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 254, s.v. flèche. It. freccia, OProvenç. flec(h)a and Sp. flecha, 'arrow', are Teut. loan words. Cp. fletcher. Cp. also parfleche. fleck, n., spot, freckle. — MDu. vlecke (Du. vlek), rel. to ON. flekkr, OHG. flec, fleccho, MHG. vlec, vlecke, G. Fleck, and cogn. with L. plaga, 'a flat surface; district, region'. See plagal and cp. words there referred to. For the Dutch origin of the English word see Bense, Dictionary of the Low Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 99.

Derivatives: fleck, tr. v., flecker (q.v.), fleck-less (q.v.)

flecker, tr. v., to fleck. — Formed fr. fleck with freq. suff. -er.

fleckless, adj. — Formed fr. fleck with suff. -less; first used by Tennyson.

flection, flexion, n. — F., fr. L. flexionem, acc. of flexio, 'a bending, turning', fr. flexus, pp. of flectere. See flex, v., and -ion.

fled, past tense and pp. of flee. — ME. fledde, fr. fleon, fleen, 'to flee'. See flee.

fledge, tr. and intr. v. — From the obsol. adj. fledge, 'fledged', fr. OE. -flycge (in unflycge, 'not yet fledged'), which is rel. to MDu. vlugge, Du. vlug, LG. flügge (whence G. flügge), OHG. flucki, MHG. vlücke, 'fledged', and to E. fly (q.v.) Derivatives: fledg-ed, adj., fledge-less, adj., fledge-ling, n., fledg-y, adj.

flee, intr. and tr. v. — ME. fleon, fleen, fr. OE. flēon (for \*flēohan), rel. to OS., OHG. fliohan, ON. flöja, flējja, Dan., Swed. fly, OFris. fliā, Du. vlieden, MHG. vliehen, G. fliehen, Goth. fliuhan, 'to flee'. Cp. flea. Cp. also flight, 'the act of fleeing'.

fleece, n., the wool of a sheep. — ME. flees, fr. OE. flēos, flīes, rel. to MDu. vluus, Du. vlies, MHG. vlius, G. Vlies, and prob. cogn. with L. plūma, 'feather, down', Lith. plūnksna, 'feather', OPruss. plauxdine, 'feather bed', Lith. plūskos (pl.), 'tufts of hair', Lett. pluskas (pl.), of s.m. Cp. plume.

Derivatives: fleece, tr. v., fleec-ed, adj., fleec-er, n., fleec-y, adj., fleec-i-ly, adv., fleec-i-ness, n. fleer, intr. v., to jeer, sneer. — ME. flerien, ot Scand. origin; cp. Norw. flira, dial. Dan. flire, 'to giggle, titter'.

fleet, intr. and tr. v., to pass swiftly. — ME. fleten, fleoten, fr. OE. flēotan, 'to float', rel. to OE. flotan, 'to float', ON. fljōta, Swed. flyta, Dan. flyde, 'to flow, float', OS. fliotan, OFris. fliāta, 'to flow', MLG. vlēten, MDu., Du. vlieten, OHG. flioʒʒan, 'to flow, float', MHG. vliezen, G. fließen, 'to flow', and cogn. with Lith. plūdau, plūsti, 'to overflow', Lett. plūdi, 'flood'. All these words are -d-enlargements of I.-E. base \*pleu-'to flow, run, swim'. See flow and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also lead, 'a heavy metal'. Derivative: fleet-ing, adj.

fleet, adj., swift. — Rel. to, or derived from, ON. fljōtr, 'swift' (fr. fljōta, 'to flow, run'). See fleet, v. Derivatives: fleet-ly, adv., fleet-ness, n.

fleet, n., a number of ships. — ME. flete, fleote, 'a fleet', fr. OE. fleot, 'ship, vessel', lit. 'that which floats or glides', rel. to fleotan, 'to float'. See fleet, v., and cp. next word.

fleet, n., a creek. — OE. fleot, 'mouth of a river, bay, sea, ship, vessel', derivatively identical with prec. word.

Fleming, n., 1) a native of Flanders; 2) a native of Belgium who speaks Flemish. — MDu. Vlāming (Du. Vlāming), rel. to Vlaemisch, 'Flemish', fr. Vlām-, which appears also in Du. Vlaanderen, 'Flanders'. Cp. next word. Cp. also flamenco. For the ending see -ing, suff. meaning 'pertaining to'.

Flemish, adj. — MDu. Vlaemisch (whence Du. Vlaams), fr. Vlām-. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ish.

flench, flense, flinch, tr. v., to strip the blubber from a whale. — Dan. flense, of s.m.

flesh, n. — ME. flesch, fr. OE. flæsc, rel. to OS., OFris. flesk, MLG. vlees, vleis, Du. vlees, OHG. fleisc, MHG., G. fleisch, 'flesh', ON., Dan. flesk, 'pork, bacon'. The ultimate origin of these words is uncertain.

Derivatives: flesh, tr. v., flesh-er, n., fleshings, n. pl., fleshly (q.v.), flesh-ment, n., flesh-y, adj. fleshly, adj. — ME. fleschlich, fr. OE. flæsclic, fr. flæsc, 'flesh'. See flesh and adj. suff. -ly. Derivative: fleshli-ness, n.

fletch, tr. v., to provide (an arrow) with a feather; to feather. — Back formation fr. fletcher.

fletcher, n., one who makes arrows. — OF. flechier, fr. fleche (F. flèche), 'arrow'. See flèche. Fletcherism, n., the practice of chewing one's food thoroughly. — So called after the American nutritionist Horace Fletcher (1849-1919), who advocated this practice. For the ending see suff. -ism.

fleur-de-lis, n., the iris. — F., lit. 'flower of lily'. Fleur derives fr. L. florem, acc. of flos, 'flower', de comes fr. L. dē, 'from, away from', and lis, orig. a plural, derives fr. L. līlium, 'lily'. See

flower, de- and lily and cp. flower-de-luce.

fleuret, n., a small flower. — F. fleurette, dimin. of fleur, 'flower'. See flower and the suffixes -et, -ette, and cp. floret.

fleuron, n., a flowerlike ornament. — F., augment. of fleur, 'flower'. See flower and -con.

fleury, adj., sprinkled with fleurs-de-lis (her.)

— F. fleuri, 'flowery, florid; covered with flowers', pp. of fleurir, 'to flower, blossom'. See flourish.

flew, pp. of fly. — ME. flew, fr. OE. fleah, fr. fleogan, 'to fly'. See fly.

flews, n. pl., the hanging chaps of bloodhounds.

— Of unknown origin.

flex, tr. and intr. v., to bend. — L. flexus, pp. of flectere, 'to bend', which—according to Ernout-Meillet, DELL., p. 352—is perh. a popular collateral form of plectere, 'to plait, braid, intertwine'. See ply, n., 'to bend', and cp. flection, flexible, circumflex, deflect, inflect, reflect, retroflex.

flexibility, n. — F. flexibilité, fr. Late L. flexibilitātem, acc. of flexibilitās, fr. L. flexibilis. See next word and -ity.

flexible, adj. — F., fr. L. *flexibilis*, 'that may be bent, pliant', fr. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*. See flex and -ible.

Derivatives: flexible-ness, n., flexibl-y, adv.

flexile, adj., flexible. — L. flexilis, 'pliant, flexible', fr. flexus, pp. of flectere. See flex and -ile.

Derivative: flexil-ity, n.

flexion. - See flection.

flexor, n., a muscle that bends a joint; contrasted with extensor (anat.) — Medical L., short for musculus flexor, 'a bending muscle', formed with agential suff. -or fr. L. flexus, pp. of flectere. See flex.

flexuose, adj., flexuous. — L. flexuōsus, 'full of turns, tortuous, flexuous', fr. flexus, 'a bending', fr. flexus, pp. of flectere. See flex and adj. suff. -ose.

Deri /ative: flexuos-ity, n.

flexuous, adj., 1) full of windings; 2) wavering. — L. flexuōsus. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: flexuous-ly, adv., flexuous-ness, n. flexure, n., a bending or turning. — L. flexura, 'a bending, turning', fr. flexus, pp. of flectere.

See flex and -ure. flibbertigibbet, n., a chatterer. — An invented

flick, n., a light blow; tr. v., to strike. — Prob. of imitative origin.

flicker, intr. v., to flutter. — ME. flikeren, fr. OE. flicorian, 'to flutter, waver', rel. to OE. flacor, 'fluttering', ON. flökra, MDu. flockeren, OHG. flagarōn, flogarōn, 'to flutter', MHG. vlackern, G. flackern, 'to flare, flicker'. These verbs prob. meant orig. 'to beat with the wings', and are rel. to dial. E. flack, 'to flap, strike'. See prec. word.

Derivative: flicker, n., the act of fluttering.

flicker, n., one who or that which flicks. — Formed fr. flick with agential suff. -er.

flicker, n., a woodpecker of N. America. — Lit. 'the striking bird', hence prop. identical with prec. word.

flier, flyer, n. — Formed fr. fly, v., with agential suff. -er.

flight, n., the act of flying. — ME. fliht, fr. OE. flyht, rel. to OE. flēogan, 'to fly'. Cp. LG. flugt (whence G. Flucht), MLG., Du. vlucht, 'flight of birds', OE. flyge, OS. fllugi, ON. flugr, OHG. flug, MHG. vluc, G. Flug, 'flight', and see fly, v. Cp. also next word. For the ending see subst. suff. -t.

Derivatives: flight-y, adj., flight-i-ly, adv., flight-i-ness. n.

flight, n., the act of fleeing. — ME. fluht, fliht, fr. OE. flēoh-, stem of flēon (for \*flēohan), 'to flee', rel. to OS., OHG. fluht, OFris. flecht, Du. vlucht, MHG. vluht, G. Flucht, 'the act of fleeing' (see flee); confused with prec. word.

flight, intr. v., to fly in a flock; tr. v., to shoot birds flying in a flock. — Fr. flight, 'the act of flying'.

flimflam, n., humbug. — Antiphonic reduplication of flam, 'sham, trick', fr. obsol. flamfew, 'gewgaw, trifle', fr. OF. fanfelue (F. fanfreluche), 'trifle, bauble', fr. ML. famfalūca, corruption of Gk. πομφόλυξ, 'air bladder', lit. 'water bubble'. See pompholyx. Cp. It. fanfalūca, 'trifle', which also derives fr. ML. fanfalūca.

flimmer, intr. v., to glitter, glimmer. — Prob. a blend of flame and glimmer. Cp. G. flimmern.

flimsy, adj., 1) thin; 2) weak. — Formed with metathesis fr. film. For the insertion of the letter s before the suff. -y cp. clumsy.

Derivatives: flimsi-ly, adv., flimsi-ness, n.

flinch, intr. v., to shrink back. — OF. flainchir, flenchir, 'to turn, bend', prob. of Teut. origin. Cp. MHG. linken, G. lenken, 'to bend, turn, lead', and see flank, lank, link, 'ring of a chain'. Derivatives: flinch, n., flinch-er, n., flinch-ingly, adv.

flinch, v. - A var. of flench.

flinders, n. pl., fragments. — ME. flenderis, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. flindra, 'a thin piece, splinter', which is rel. to Norw. flinter, 'a little piece', and to Du. flenter, 'piece, fragment', and prob. also to OE. flint, 'flint, rock'. See flint.

Flindersia, n., a genus of Australian timber trees. — ModL., named after the English navigator Matthew Flinders (1774-1814). For the ending see suff. -ia.

fling, tr. and intr. v. — ME. flingen, flengen, 'to rush', of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. flengja, 'to flog', Dan. flenge, dial. Swed. flänga, 'to slash', which are of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: fling, n., fling-er, n., fling-y, adj. flinkite, n., a basic manganese arsenate (mineral.)

— Named after the Swedish mineralogist Gustaf Flink (1849-1931). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

flint, n. — ME., fr. OE. flint, cogn. with Gk. πλίνθος, 'brick', OIr. slind, 'brick', fr. I.-E. base \*splind-, \*splid-, 'to split, cleave', OSlav. plinŭta, plita, Lith. plytà, Lett. plite 'brick', are Greek loan words. Cp. plinth. Cp. also flinders. Cp. also snlint. splitt.

Derivatives: flint, adj., flint-y, adj., flint-i-ness, n. flip, tr. and intr. v., to move with a jerk, tap, whip.

—Of imitative origin. Cp. flap, fillip, flippant, flop.
Derivative: flip, n., the act of flipping.

flip, n., a drink consisting of beer, egg, sugar. — Lit. 'beaten up; whipped', derived fr. flip, v. flippancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

flippant, adj., frivolous; disrespectful. — Coined from the verb flip in imitation of French present participles and adjectives in -ant. For a similar formation cp. blatant.

Derivatives: flippant-ly, adv., flippant-ness, n. flipper, n., a broad flat limb adapted for swimming. — Formed from the verb flip with agential suff. -er.

flirt, tr. and intr. v. — OF. fleureter (= F. conter des fleurettes), 'to talk sweet nonsense, to flirt', fr. OF. fleurete (F. fleurette), 'little flower'; courteous flattery', dimin. of fleur, 'flower', fr. L. florem, acc. of flos, of s.m. See flower.

Derivatives: flirt, n., flirt-ation, n., flirt-ation-al, adj., flirt-atious, adj., flirt-atious-ly, adv., flirt-atious-ness, n., flirt-ish, adj., flirt-ish-ness, n., flirt-y, adi.

flit, intr. v., 1) to move rapidly; 2) to flutter. — ME. flitten, flutten, 'to carry away, go away', fr. ON. flytja, 'to cause to flit', which is the weak grade of fljōta, 'to float'. See fleet, v., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: flit, n.

flitch, n., side of bacon. — ME. flicche, fr. OE. flicce, 'flitch of bacon', rel. to ON. flikki, Norw. flika, MLG. vlicke, 'piece of flesh', ON. flik, 'tip, patch rag', and cogn. with Lith. plyšti, 'to tear', plaišinti, 'to cause to burst', Lett. plaisa, 'cleft, gap'; not rel. to flesh.

Derivative: flitch, tr. v.

flite, flyte, intr. v., to quarrel; tr. v., to quarrel with, to scold. — ME. fliten, fr. OE. flītan, 'to contend, struggle, quarrel', rel. to OHG. flīzan, 'to strive', OHG., MHG. flīz, 'contest, diligence', G. Fleiβ, Du. vlijt, 'diligence, industry'.

fliting, flyting, n., 1) a scolding; 2) an abusive speech. — ME. fliting. See prec. word and -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

flitter, intr. v., to flutter. — Freq. of flit. Cp. flutter.

flittermouse, n., bat (dial.) — Lit. 'a fluttering mouse'. See prec. word and mouse and cp. OHG. flēdarmūs (MHG. fledermūs, G. Fledermaus), 'bat', which is compounded of flēdarōn, 'to flutter', and mūs, 'mouse'. Cp. the equivalent Du. vledermuis, vleermuis.

flivver, n., a small and cheap motorcar (U.S. Slang). — An invented word.

flix. n., down; fur. — Of uncertain origin.

float, intr. and tr. v. — ME. floten, flotien, fr. OE. flotian, rel. to ON. flota, MDu. vloten, Du. vloten, and to OE. fleotan, 'to float'; OE. flotian was influenced in form by OF. floter (F. flotter), 'to float'. See fleet, v., and cp. float, n.

Derivatives: float, n. (q.v.), float-er, n., float-ing, n. and adj., float-ing-ly, adv., float-y, adj., float-ation (q.v.)

float, n. — ME. flote, 'ship, fleet', fr. OE. flota, lit. 'that which floats', rel. to ON. floti, Dan. flaade, MDu. vlōte, Du. vlot, OHG., MHG. vlōz, G. Floβ, 'float, raft', and to OE. flotian, 'to float'. F. flotte, It. flotta, 'fleet', are Teut. loan words. G. Flotte, 'fleet', has been reborrowed fr. F. flotte. See float, v., and cp. flotilla, flotsam. Derivatives: floatage (q.v.)

floatage, n., flotage. — Formed fr. float, n., with suff. -age. Cp. flotage.

floatation, n., flotation. — Formed fr. float, v., with suff. -ation. Cp. flotation.

floccillation, n., picking at bedclothes in delirium (med.) — Formed with suff. -ation fr. L. floccus, 'flock of wool'. See flock of wool.

floccose, adj., woolly. — L. floccōsus, fr. floccus, 'flock of wool'. See flock of wool, and adj. suff. -ose.

Derivative: floccose-ly, adv.

floccule, n., detached mass of wool. — See flocculus.

flocculence, n. — Formed fr. flocculent with suff. -ce.

flocculent, adj., resembling wool, flocky. — Formed fr. flocculus with suff. -ent.

Derivative: flocculent-ly, adv.

flocculose, adj., minutely floccose. — See flocculus and adj. suff. -ose.

flocculous, adj., flocculose. — See next word and

flocculus, n., 1) a small tuft of wool or woolly substance; 2) a small lobe on the lower side of the cerebellum (anat.); 3) cloudlike mass of vapors in the solar atmosphere. — ModL., dimin. of L. floccus, 'flock of wool'. See next word.

floccus, n., tuft of wool or hair. — L., 'lock or flock of wool', which prob. stands for \*bhlōkos and is cogn. with OHG. blaha, MHG. blahe, G. Blahe (dial. Blache), OSwed. blan, bla, earlier Dan. blaa, Dan. blaar, 'tow, hards', ON. blæja, Dan. ble, 'sheet'. Cp. flock of wool, floccule, floss.

flock of wool. — ME. flocke, fr. OF. floc, fr. L. floccus. See prec. word.

Derivatives: flock, tr. v., to fill with flocks, flock-y, adj.

flock of sheep, n. — ME., fr. OE. flocc, rel. to ON. flokkr, 'crowd, troop, band', Dan. flok, Swed. flock, MLG. vlocke, 'crowd, flock', of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *flock*, intr. v., to crowd together; tr. v., to bring together (*rare*).

floe, n., a field of floating ice. — Norw. flo, 'layer', fr. ON. flō; rel. to flag, 'stone' (q.y.)

Floerkea, n., a genus of plants, the false mermaid (bot.) — ModL., named after the German botanist Heinrich Gustav Flörke (1764-1835).

flog, tr. v., to beat; to whip. — Prob. corruption of L. flagellāre, 'to scourge'. See flagellum.

Derivatives: flogg-ing, n., flogg-ing-ly, adv.

flood, n. — ME. flod, fr. OE. flod, 'a flowing, flow, stream, flow of tide, tide', rel. to OS., OFris. flod, ON. floð, Dan., Swed. flod, MDu. vloet, vloed, Du. vloed, OHG., MHG. fluot, G. Flut, Goth. flodus and to ON. floa, 'to flood', and cogn. with Gk. πλώειν, 'to float, swim', πλωτός, 'floating, navigable'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base \*plou-, a gradational variant of \*pleu-, 'to flow, swim'. See flow and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: flood, tr. and intr. v., flood-ed, adj., flood-ing, n.

floodometer, n., an instrument for measuring the height of floods. — A hybrid coined fr. flood and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

floor, n. — ME. flor, fr. OE. flor, rel. to MDu., Du. vloer, ON. flor, florr, Norw. flor, 'floor of a cow stall', MHG. vluor, G. Flur, 'field, meadow, plain, floor', fr. I.-E. base \*plāros, \*plāra, whence also OIr. lār (for \*plār), W. llawr, Bret. leur, 'ground, floor'. This base is an enlargement of base \*p(e)lā-, 'spread out, broad, flat', whence L. plānus, 'level, flat'. See plain, adj., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: floor, tr. v., floor-er, n., floor-ing, n. flop, intr. v., to fall down suddenly; tr. v., to throw with a sudden thud. — Orig. an antiphonic variant of flap (q.v.) Cp. flump.

Derivatives: flop, n. and adv., flopp-y, adj., flopp-i-ly, adv., flopp-i-ness, n.

Flora, 1) Roman goddess of flowers; 2) fem. PN. — L. Flora. See next word.

flora, n., plants of a region or period. — L. Flōra, name of the goddess of flowers, fr. flōs, gen. flōris, 'flower'. See flower and cp. floral, Floreal. The name flora was introduced into botany by Linnaeus; cp. fauna.

floral, adj., 1) pertaining to a flora; pertaining to flowers. — L. Flōrālis, 'pertaining to Flora', fr. Flōra. See Flora and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: floral-ly, adv.

Floreal, n., name of the 8th month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting from April 20th to May 19th). — F. Floréal, lit. 'the month of flower'; a word coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 from L. floreālis, 'pertaining to flowers', fr. flos, gen. floris, 'flower'. See flower and adj. suff.

Florence, fem. PN. — L. Flōrentia, fem. of Flōrentius, lit. 'blooming', fr. flōrēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of flōrēre, 'to flower, flourish', fr. flōs, gen. flōris, 'flower'. See flower and -ence and cp. florence.

florence, n., a kind of woven material (esp. of silk). — Orig. 'anything made in Florence (Italy)', fr. L. Flōrentia, 'Florence', lit. 'bloom' (whence It. Fiorenze, later contracted into Firenze, and F. Florence), fr. flōrēns, gen. -entis. See prec. word and cp. Florentine.

Florentine, adj., pertaining to the city of Florence, Italy. — L. Florentīnus, 'of Florence', fr. Florentia. See florence and adj. suff. -ine.

florescence, n., a blooming, blossoming. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce. Cp. ef-florescence, inflorescence.

florescent, adj., blooming, blossoming. — L. flörēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of flörēscere, 'to begin to flower', inchoative of flörēre, 'to flower, flourish', from flös, gen. flöris, 'flower'. See flower and -escent and cp. efflorescent, inflorescent.

floriculture, n., the cultivation of flowers. — Formed on analogy of agriculture, fr. L. flös, gen. flöris, 'flower', and cultūra, 'a cultivating, culture'. See flower and culture.

Derivatives: floricultur-al, adj., floricultur-al-ly, adv., floricultur-ist, n.

floret, n., a small flower. — OF. florete (F. fleurette), dimin. of OF. flor (F. fleur), fr. L. florem, acc. of flos, 'flower'. See flower and -et and cp. fleuret.

Derivative: floret-ed, adi.

floriate, floriated, adj., decorated with floral ornaments. — Formed with adj. suff. -ate (resp. also -ed), fr. L. flōs, gen. flōris, 'flower'. See flower.

Derivative: floriat-ion, n.

florid, adj., full of flowers. — L. flōridus, 'abounding in flowers', fr. flōs, gen. flōris, 'flower'. See flower and adj. suff. -id.

Derivatives: florid-ity, n., florid-ly, adv., florid-ness. n.

Florideae, n. pl., an order of algae (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. flöridus, 'abounding in flowers'. See prec. word and -idae.

floriferous, adj., bearing flowers. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. flörifer, 'bearing flowers', from flös, gen. flöris, 'flower', and ferö, ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See flower and -ferous.

florilegium, n., 1) a collection of flowers: 2) an anthology. — ModL., formed on analogy of Gk. ἀνθολογία (cp. anthology) fr. L. flörilegus. 'flower-culling', fr. flos, gen. floris, 'flower', and legere, 'to gather, collect'. See flower and lecture. florin, n., 1) orig. a gold coin issued in Florence in 1252; 2) name of various European gold and silver coins. — ME., fr. OF., fr. It. fiorino, fr. fiore, 'flower', fr. L. florem, acc. of flos, 'flower': so called because gold coins issued at Florence had originally the figure of a lily (the badge of the city) stamped upon them; see flower, n. OF. florin was influenced in form by Latin florem. florist, n. — Formed on analogy of F. fleuriste, from L. flos, gen. floris, 'flower'. See flower and -ist.

-florous, combining form meaning 'having (a certain number of) flowers, as uniflorous, multi-florous. — Formed fr. L. flōs, gen. flōris, 'flower' (see flower), and -ous.

floruit, n., period at which a person flourished. — L., 'he flourished', pret. of florere, 'to flower, flourish', fr. flos, gen. floris, 'flower'. See flower. flory. adi. — A variant of fleury.

floscule, n., a floret. — F., fr. L. *flōsculus*, 'a little flower', dimin. of *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'a flower'. See flower and -cule.

Derivatives: floscul-ar, floscul-ous, adjs.

floss, n., 1) the rough outside silk of a silkworm's cocoon; 2) waste fiber of silk; 3) soft silk used in embroidery. — Orig. used as an adj. in floss silk, translation of the Old French phrase soye flosche (F. soie floche), lit. 'soft silk'. OF. flosche derives fr. OF. floc, 'a small tuft of wool', fr. L. floccus. See floccus.

Derivative: floss-y, adj.

flotage, n., 1) the act of floating; 2) anything that floats. — See floatage.

flotant, adj., floating in water; flying (her.) — OF. flotant (F. flottant), pres. part. of floter (F. flotter), 'to float'. See float, v., and -ant.

flotation, n., 1) the act of floating; 2) the act of starting a business. — Altered fr. floatation under the influence of F. flotation, 'floating', flottaison, 'water line'. Cp. flotsam.

flotilla, n., a small fleet. — Sp., dimin. of *flota*, 'fleet', which is of Teut. origin. See float, n., and cp. words there referred to.

flotsam, n., floating wreckage. — AF. floteson, 'flotsam', corresponding to OF. flotaison, 'a floating' (whence F. flottaison, 'water line'), fr. floter (F. flotter), 'to float'; see float, v., and cp. flotation. The ending of flotsam was influenced by the Scand, suff. -sam. Cp. jetsam.

flounce, intr. v., to move jerkily; to plunge; to flounder. — Prob. borrowed from Scand. Cp. dial. Swed. flunsa, 'to plunge', Norw. flunsa, 'to hurry', which are of imitative origin; prob. influenced in form by bounce.

Derivative: flounc-ing, n.

flounder, n., one of several edible flatfishes. — OF. flondre, of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed., Norw. flundra, Dan. flynder, ON. flyðra, 'flatfish', which are rel. to MLG. vlundere, MHG. vluoder, 'flounder' (G. Flunder, of s.m., is a LG. loan word), and cogn. with Gk. πλατύς, 'flat, wide, broad', L. planta, 'sole of the foot'. See place and cp. plaice. Cp. also flat.

flounder, intr. v., to struggle in an awkward manner. — Prob. a blend of founder and blunder. Derivatives: flounder, n., flounder-ing, adj., flounder-ing-ly, adv.

flour, n. — A var. of flower, orig. identical also in meaning with it, but later used only in the figurative sense as 'flower (i.e. the finest part) of the meal'.

Derivatives: flour, tr. v., flour-y, adj. flourish, intr. and tr. v. — ME. florisshen, fluris-

shen, fr. OF. floriss-, pres. part. stem of florir, fr. VL. \*florīre, corresponding to flōrēre, 'to blossom, flourish', flōs, gen. flōris, 'flower'. See flower, n., and verbal suff. -ish and cp. fleury. Derivatives: flourish, n., flourish-ing, adj., flourish-v, adj.

flout, tr. and intr. v., to mock, jeer. — Fr. ME. flouten, 'to play the flute'. For sense development cp. the related MDu. fluyten, Du. fluiten, 'to play the flute; to jeer'. See flute.

Derivatives: flout. n., flout-er, n., flout-ing-ly, adv. flow, intr. v. - ME. flowen, fr. OE. flowan. rel. to Du. vloeien, 'to flow', ON. floa. 'to deluge'. flood', OHG. flouwen, 'to rinse, wash', fr. I.-E. base \*pleu-, 'to flow, swim', whence also OI. nlávatě, 'navigates, swims', plavávati, 'causes to swim, overflows', Toch, B plewe, 'ship', Arm, luanam, 'I wash', helum, 'I pour', Gk. πλύνω. 'I wash', πλέω (for \*πλέΓω), 'I sail, go by sea, swim', L. pluere, 'to rain', pluvia, 'rain', OSlav. plovo, pluti, 'to flow, navigate'. Lith. pilù. pìlti. 'to pour out', pláuju, pláuti, 'to swim, rinse'. See pluvial and cp. fleet, v., adj. and n., flit, float, flood, flutter, fly, v. and n. Cp. also paludal, Plynteria, pneumo-, pulmo-, pvelo-, I.-E. base \*pleu-, 'to flow', is ult. identical with base \*pelē-, \*plē-, 'to fill'. See full, adj., and words there referred to and co. esp. plutocracy.

Derivatives: flow, n., flow-ing, adj., flow-ing-ly, adv.

flower, n. - ME. flour, fr. OF. flour, flur, flor (F. fleur), fr. L. florem, acc. of flos, 'flower', fr. I.-E. base \*bhlō-, \*bhlē-, \*bhlā-, 'to blossom, flourish', whence also MIr. blath, W. blawd, 'bloom, flower', OE. blowan, 'to flower, bloom'. See blow, 'to flower', and cp. blade, blood, bloom, blossom, Cp. also cauliflower, defloration, deflower, effloresce, ferret, 'ribbon', fleuret, fleur-de-lis, flirt, Flora, flora, floral, Floreal, Florence, Florentine, florescent, floret, florid, florin, flour, flourish, millefiori, Phyllis, phyllo-. The meaning 'to blossom, flourish', denoted by base \*bhlo-, \*bhle-, \*bhla-, is secondary. The orig, meaning of this base is 'to blow, to swell'. See blow, 'to puff', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: flower, v., flower-ed, adj., flower-er, n., flower-ing, adj., flower-y, adj.

flower-de-luce, n., iris. — Corruption of fleur-de-lis (a.v.)

floweret, n., a little flower. — Dimin. of flower. Cp. fleuret, floret.

flown, pp. of fly.

flu, n., influenza (colloq.) — Shortened fr. influenza.

flucti-, combining form meaning 'wave'. — L. flucti-, fr. fluctus, 'wave', fr. fluct-(um), archaic pp. stem of fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent and cp. fluctuate.

fluctuant, adj., undulating (rare). — L. fluctuans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of fluctuare. See next word and -ant.

fluctuation, n. — L. flūctuātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a wavering motion, fluctuation', fr. flūctuāt-(um), archaic pp. stem of flūctuāre. See prec. word and -ion.

flue, n., formerly, a chimney; now, a channel for the passage of smoke, etc. — Of uncertain origin.

flue, n., fluff. — ME. fluwe, fr. Flemish vluwe, fr. F. velu, 'hairy, shaggy', fr. Late L. villūtus, corresponding to L. villūsus, 'hairy'. See velours and cp. flue, 'fishing net', which is derivatively identical with flue, 'fluff'. Cp. also fluff. Derivative: flue-v. adi.

flue, n., the fluke of an anchor or a harpoon. — Cp. fluke, 'broad end of the arm of an anchor'. flue, n., a kind of fishing net. — ME., fr. Flem. vluwe. See flue, 'fluff'.

fluellite, n., aluminum fluoride (mineral.) — A blend of flu(orine) and (wav)ellite.

fluency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

fluent, adj. — L. fluēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of fluere, 'to flow', whence flūmen, 'river'; cogn. with Gk. φλύειν, 'to boil over, bubble up', φλεῖν, 'to abound', fr. I.-E. \*bhleu-, enlargement of base \*bhel-, \*bhlē-, 'to blow, swell'. See blow, 'to puff', and -ent and cp. affluent, afflux, circumfluent, confluent, defluent, diffluent, flimflam, floss, fluid, flume, fluor, fluorescence, fluorine, flush, 'number of cards', Flustra, fluvial, flux, influence, influenza, influx, mellifluent, reflux, superfluous. Cp. also phello- and words there referred to.

Derivatives: fluent-ly, adv., fluent-ness, n.

fluff, n., soft down. — Prob. rel. to flue, 'fluff'. Derivatives: fluff, tr. and intr. v., fluff-y, adj., fluff-i-ly, adv., fluff-i-ness, n.

flugelman, n. fugleman. — G. Flügelmann, 'file leader, fugleman', lit. 'man on the wing'. See fugleman.

fluid, adj. — F. fluide, fr. L. fluidus, 'flowing, fluid', fr. fluere. See fluent and adj. suff. -id. Derivatives: fluid, n., fluid-al, adj., fluid-al-ly, adv., fluid-ly, adv., fluid-ness, n., fluidity (q.v.), fluidize (q.v.)

fluidify, tr. v., to make fluid. — See fluid and -fy. fluidity, n., fluid state or quality. — See fluid and -ity and cp. F. fluidité.

fluidize, tr. v., to make fluid. — A hybrid coined fr. L. fluidus (see fluid) and -ize, a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form is fluidify, in which both elements are Latin.

fluke, n., 1) flounder, flatfish; 2) a flat parasitic worm. — ME. floke, fluke, fr. OE. floc, 'flatfish', rel. to ON. floki, of s.m., and in gradational relationship to Norw. flak, 'disk, floe'. See flake, 'a thin, flat piece' (q.v.), and cp. next word. fluke, n., part of an anchor. — Prob. figurative

use of prec. word (q.v.) The broad end of the arm of an anchor was compared with a flatfish. fluke, n., a lucky accidental stroke at billiards or other games. — Of unknown origin

fluky, adj., infested with flukes. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. fluke, 'flatfish; a flat parasitic worm'

fluky, adj., lucky. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. fluke. 'accidental stroke'.

Derivatives: fluki-lv, adv., fluki-ness, n.

flume, n., artificial water course. — ME., fr. OF. flum, 'river', fr. L. flümen, 'river', from the stem of fluere. 'to flow'. See fluent.

flummery, n., 1) a soft jellylike food made from the husks of oats; 2) empty compliments; nonsense. — W. *llymru*, 'sour oatmeal jelly boiled with the husks'.

flummox, tr. v., to confound (slang). — Prob. rel. to OE. flummocks, 'to maul, mangle', and, together with it, of imitative origin.

flump, tr. v., to move or fall heavily, to plump; n., the act of flumping. — Prob. a blend of flop and plump.

flung, past tense and pp. of fling. — ME. flungen, fr. flingen. See fling.

flunky, flunkey, n., a lackey. — Prob. meaning lit. 'the man at the side', and rel. to flank. Cp. F. flanquer, 'to be at the side of, to flank', fr. flanc. 'side'

Derivatives: flunkey-dom, n., flunkey-ish, adj., flunkey-ism, n.

fluo-, combining form indicating the presence of fluorine (chem.) — Short for F. fluor, 'fluorine'. See next word.

fluor, n., a mineral containing fluorine, fluorite.

— ModL., fr. L. fluor, 'a flowing', fr. fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent and -or and cp. fluorine.

fluoresce, intr. v. — Back formation fr. fluorescence.

fluorescence, n. (physics). — Formed with suff.

-escence (on analogy of opalescence, phosphorescence) fr. fluor(spar). The word fluorescence was coined by the English mathematician and physicist, Sir George Gabriel Stokes (1819-1903) in 1852 in allusion to the circumstance that he noticed this phenomenon first in fluorspar.

fluorescent, adj. - See prec. word and -ent.

fluoric, adj., pertaining to fluorine (chem.) — Formed with suff. -ic fr. fluor.

fluorine, n., name of a nonmetallic element belonging to the halogen family (chem.) — Coined by the English chemist Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829) fr. fluor with chem. suff. -ine (on analogy of brom-ine, chlor-ine, iod-ine). The element was so called by him because it was found first in fluorspar.

fluorite, n., fluorspar (mineral.) — Formed fr. fluor with subst. suff. -ite.

fluoro-, combining form denoting either 1) fluorine or 2) fluorescence. — See fluor.

fluoroscope, n., an instrument for observing fluorescence. — A hybrid coined fr. L. fluor and

Gk, -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See fluor and -scope.

Derivative: fluoroscop-v. n.

fluorspar, n., fluorite. — Lit. 'fluor used as a spar'. See fluor and spar, and cp. G. Fluβspat. Cp. also feldspar, feldspathic.

flurry, n., 1) a gust of wind; 2) agitation. — Prob. a blend of obsol. flurr, 'to whir' (which is of imitative origin), and hurry.

Derivative: flurry, tr. v.

flush, intr. and tr. v., to start up suddenly. — ME. fluschen, of imitative origin.

flush, n., a flock of flushed birds. — Fr. prec. word. flush, intr. v., 1) to rush (said of blood); to flow suddenly; 2) to blush; tr. v., 1) to cleanse with a sudden flow of water; 2) to make red; 3) to excite. — A blend of flash and blush.

flush, adj. and adv., full to overflowing. — Fr. prec. word.

Derivatives: flush, tr. v., to fill up, flush-ness, n. flush, adj., even, level. — Prob. identical with prec. word and orig. applied to a river running full, hence level with its banks,

flush, n., a number of cards of the same suit. — F. flux, lit. 'flux, flow', fr. L. flūxus. See flux. Derivative: flush, adj., consisting of cards of the same flush.

flushing, n., a kind of coarse cloth. — From Flushing (Vlissinger), seaport in Holland.

fluster, tr. v., to confuse with drink; to confuse; intr. v., to be confused. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Icel. flaustr, 'bustle', flaustra, 'to bustle'; which are prob. imitative.

Derivatives: fluster, n., fluster-y, adj.

Flustra, n., a genus of marine Polyzoa (zool.) — ModL., coined by Linnaeus fr. L. flustra (pl.), 'the usual calm of the sea', which prob. stands for \*flugs-tra and derives fr. fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent.

flute, n. — ME. floute, floite, fr. OF. flaüte, fleüte (F. flûte), fr. OProvenç. flaüt, which is prob. a blend of OProvenç. flaujol, 'flageolet', and laüt, 'lute'. See flageolet and lute, 'a musical instrument'. It. flauto and Sp. flauta are OProvenç. loan words. Cp. flout.

flute, intr. v. — ME. flouten, floiten, fr. OF. flaüter, fleüter (F. flûter), fr. OF. flaüte, fleüte, 'flute'. See flute, n.

Derivatives: flut-ed, adj., flut-er, n., flut-ing, n., flut-y, adj.

flutist, n. — A hybrid coined fr. flute and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin. Cp. flautist.

flutter, intr. v., to flap the wings; tr. v., to move quickly. — ME. floteren, fr. OE. floterian, 'to be tossed by waves, to flutter', freq. of flotian, 'to float'. See float, v.

Derivatives: flutter, n., flutter-er, n., flutter-ing, adj., flutter-ing-ly, adv., flutter-y, adj.

fluvial, adj., pertaining to a river. — L. fluvialis, fr. fluvius, 'river', which is rel. to fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent and adj. suff. -al.

Luviatic, adj., fluvial. - L. fluviāticus, 'pertaining

to a river', fr. fluvius. See prec. word and 2nd

foam

fluviatile, adj., fluvial. — F., fr. L. fluviātilis, 'pertaining to a river', fr. fluvius. See fluvial and -ile. fluvio-, combining form meaning 'river'. — Fr. L. fluvius. See fluvial.

flux, n., 1) a flowing; 2) a continuous change. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) flux, fr. L. flūxus, 'a flowing, flow, flux', fr. flūxus, pp. of fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent and cp. flush, 'a number of cards', afflux, conflux, efflux, influx, reflux.

Derivatives: flux, v., fluxible (q.v.), flux-ibil-ity, n. fluxible, adj., 1) fluid; 2) capable of being melted.

— OF., fr. Late L. flūxibilis, 'fluid', fr. L. flūxus, pp. of fluere, 'to flow'. See flux and -ible.

fluxion, n., 1) a flowing; 2) a continuous change.
— F., fr. L. flūxiōnem, acc. of flūxiō, 'a flowing', fr. flūxus, pp. of fluere. See flux and -ion.
Derivatives: fluxion-al, fluxion-ary, adjs.

fly, intr. and tr. v. — ME. flegen, flien, fr. OE. fleogan, rel. to OS., OHG. fliogan, ON. fljūga, Swed. flyga, earlier Dan. flyge, Dan. flyve, OFris. fliūga, MDu. vlieghen, Du. vliegen, MHG. vliegen, G. fliegen, 'to fly', Goth. us-flaugjan, 'to cause to fly', and cogn. with Lith. plaukiù, plaükti, 'to swim'; fr. I.-E. base \*pleuq-, 'to move forward (by swimming, running or flying)', enlargement of \*pleu-, 'to flow, swim'. See flow and cp. fledge, flight, 'the act of flying', fowl. Derivatives: fly, n., the act of flying, fly, adj. (q.v.), fly-ing, adj. and n.

fly, n., a two-winged insect. — ME. flege, flie, fr. OE. flēoge, flyge, rel. to OS. fliega, ON., Swed. fluga, Norw. fljuge, earlier Dan. fluge, Dan. flue, MDu. vlieghe, Du. vlieg, OHG. flioga, fliuga, MHG. vliuge, vliege, G. Fliege, 'fly', lit. 'the flying (scil. insect)', fr. OE. flēogan etc., 'to fly', See fly, v.

fly, adj., agile; knowing, sharp (slang). — Fr. fly, v. flyte, flyting. — See flite, fliting.

foal, n. — ME. fole, fr. OE. fola, rel. to OS., OHG, folo, ON. foli, OFris. fola, MHG. vole, G. Fohlen, Goth. fula, and cogn. with Gk. πῶλος, 'foal', Arm. ul (for \*pōlon), 'kid', Alb. pel'ε, 'mare', L. pullus, 'a young animal', fr. I.-E. base \*pŏul-, \*p²ul-, \*pul-, 'young animal', prop. -l-enlargement of I.-E. base \*pŏu-, \*p²u-, \*pū-, 'small, little, young, few'. See few and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also filly.

Derivatives: foal, tr. v., foal-y, adj.

foam, n. — ME. fame, fome, fr. OE. fām, rel. to OHG., MHG. veim, G. Feim, and cogn. with OI. phénah, L. pûmex, 'pumice', spūma, 'foam', OSlav. pēna, 'foam', Lith. spáinė, 'a streak of foam', OPruss. spoayno, 'foam'. Cp. pumice, spume.

Derivatives: foam, v. (q.v.), foam-y, adj., foam-i-ly, adv., foam-i-ness, n.

foam, intr. v. — ME. famien, fomen, fr. fame, fome, 'foam'. Cp. OE. fāman, 'to foam', and see foam, n.

Derivative: foam-er, n.

fob, tr. v., to cheat (archaic). — Prob. fr. G. foppen, 'to jeer at, make a fool of, hoax'. Cp. fub and fon.

fob, n., a little pocket. — Prob. fr. G. Fuppe, 'a pocket', a dialectal word used in Livonia.

focal, adj. — Formed fr. focus with adj. suff. -al. Cp. bifocal, confocal.

Derivatives: focal-ize, tr. v., focal-iz-ation, n., focal-ly, adv.

focimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the distance of the focus. — A hybrid coined fr. L. focus, 'hearth', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See focus and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivative: focimetr-y, n.

fo'c'sle. - Phonetic spelling of forecastle.

focus, n., a point at which rays of light, heat, etc., meet. — ModL., fr. L. focus, 'hearth' (in VL., 'fire'), which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with Arm. bosor, 'red', boc, 'flame'. The word focus was introduced into mathematics by Kepler in 1604. Cp. curfew, foyer, fuel, fusil, 'musket', feu de joie.

Derivatives: focus, tr. and intr. v., focus-er, n. fodder, n. — ME. foder, fr. OE. fōdor, from the stem of fōda, 'food', rel. to ON. fōōr, Dan., Swed. foder, MDu. voeder, Du. voe(de)r, OHG. fuotar, MHG. vuoter, G. Futter. See food. Derivatives: fodder-er, n., fodder-less, adi.

foe, n. — ME. fo, fa, fr. OE. fāg, fāh, 'hostile', rel. to OHG. fēhan, 'to hate', gi-fēh, MHG. ge-vēch, 'hostile', Goth. faih, 'deception', bi-faih, 'envy, covetousness', OE. fæhð(o), 'feud, enmity', fæge, 'doomed to die, fated'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*peik-, 'evil-minded, treacherous, hostile', whence also OI. piśunah, 'malicious', picācāḥ, 'demon', Lith. piktas, 'wicked, angry', pūkti, 'to become angry', peikti, 'to blame', OPruss. paikemmai, 'we deceive'; cp. feud, 'enmity', fey. Cp. the related base \*peig-, whence L. piger, 'reluctant, averse, lazy', piget, 'it irks, troubles, displeases', OE. fācen, OS. fēkan, OHG. feihhan, 'deceit, fraud, treachery'; see fickle.

Foehn, Föhn, n., a warm dry wind blowing down the valleys of the Alps. — MHG. fanne, fr. OHG. phōnno, fr. VL. \*faōnius, fr. L. favōnius, 'west wind'. See Favonius.

foeman, n., foe, enemy. — ME. fomon, fr. OE. fāhman. See foe and man.

Foeniculum, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (bot.) — L. foeniculum, faeniculum, 'fennel'. See fennel.

foetal, adj. — See fetal.

foetation, n. — See fetation.

foeticide, n. — See feticide.

foetus, n. - See fetus.

fog, n., coarse grass, aftermath. — ME. fogge, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. fogg, 'long grass in a moist hollow', which is rel. to OE., OS. füht, MLG., MDu. vucht, Du. vocht, OHG. füht(i), MHG. viuhte, G. feucht, 'moist, damp', and cogn. with OI. páńkah, 'mud. mire'.

and prob. also with Arm. zanganem (for \*z-han-ganem), 'to knead',

Derivative: fog, tr. v., to leave the grass

fog, n., mist. — Dan. fog, 'spray, shower, drift of snow', rel. to ON. fok, of s.m., fjūk, 'snow-storm', fjūka, 'to be driven by the wind'.

Derivative: fog, tr. v., to envelop into a fog, to befog.

foggage, n., the right of pasturing cattle on fog (law). — A hybrid coined fr. fog, 'coarse grass', and -age, a suff. of Latin origin.

fogger, n., a man employed to place fog signals on railroad. — Formed fr. fog, 'mist', with agential suff. -er.

foggy, adj., misty. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. fog. 'mist'.

Derivatives: foggi-ly, adv., foggi-ness, n.

foggy, adj., pertaining to, or abounding in, the grass called fog. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. fog, 'coarse grass'.

fogy, fogey, adj., an old dull fellow. — Of uncertain origin.

foible, n., a weak point in one's character. — OF., 'weak' (F. faible), dissimil. fr. L. flēbilis, 'lamentable' (see feeble, which is a doublet of foible). The word orig meant 'the weakest part of a sword blade', in contradistinction to its strongest part, called forte.

foil, n., 1) a leaflike space in the tracery of a window; 2) a leaf of metal. — OF. foil, fuil, fr. L. folium, 'leaf'. Cp. F. feuille, 'leaf', fr. L. folia, pl. of folium (but mistaken for fem. sing.), and see folio. Cp. also the second element in trefoil, quatrefoil, cinquefoil, milfoil, counterfoil.

Derivatives: foil, tr. v., to furnish with foils, foil-ing, n.

foil, tr. v., 1) to trample (a hunting term); 2) to baffle. — ME. foilen, 'to tread under one's foot, to trample', irregularly formed fr. OF. foler, fuler, fouler, of s.m., fr. VL. \*fullāre, 'to full (cloth)'. See full, 'to thicken cloth'.

foil, n., trail of an animal. — Fr. foil, 'to trample'. foil, n., a small sword used in fencing. — Orig. 'that which is used to baffle (scil. the opponent)', fr. foil, 'to baffle'.

foiling, n., decoration with foils. — Formed with subst. suff. -ing fr. foil, 'space in the tracery of a window'.

foiling, n., trail of a deer. — Formed with subst. suff. -ing fr. foil, 'trail of an animal'.

foin, intr. v., to thrust with a sword (archaic). — ME. foinen, fr. OF. foisne, foine (F. fouine), 'fish spear', fr. L. fuscina, 'a trident', which is of uncertain origin.

foison, n., abundance, plenty (archaic). — OF. (= F.) foison, fr. L. füsiönem, acc. of füsiö, 'a pouring out'. See fusion, which is a doublet of foison.

foist, tr. v., to palm off; to put in surreptitiously.
MDu. vuisten, 'to take in the fist', fr. vuist, 'fist'. See fist.

fold, tr. and intr. v., to double. — ME. falden, folden, fr. OE. fealdan, rel. to ON. falda, Dan. folde, Swed. falla, MLG. volden, MDu. vouden, Du. vouwen, OHG. faldan, MHG. valden, valten, G. falten, Goth. falþan, and cogn. with OI. puṭaḥ, 'fold, pocket', Alb. pal'ε, 'fold', MIr. alt, 'a joint'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*pel-to-, enlargement of base \*pel-, 'to fold'. See ply, n. and v., and -fold, and cp. plait. Cp. also the first element in faldstool, fauteuil. Derivatives: fold, n. (q.v.), fold-er, n., fold-ing, n. fold, n., a folding; anything folded. — ME. feald, fold. See prec. word.

fold, n., pen for sheep. — ME. fold, fr. OE. falod, falud, fald, rel. to Dan. fold, 'pen for sheep', Du. vaalt, 'a dung pit'. Cp. the second element in ninfold.

Derivative: fold, to keep (sheep) in a fold.

-fold, suff. — ME., fr. OE. -feald, rel. to OS. -fald, ON. -faldr, OHG., MHG, G. -falt, Goth. -falps, and cogn. with Gk. -παλτος, -πλάσιος, and -πλός, -πλόσς, Att. -πλοῦς (in ἀ-πλός, ἀ-πλόος, resp. Att. ἀ-πλοῦς, 'simple, single', δι-πλός, δι-πλόος, resp. Att. δι-πλοῦς, 'double', etc.), and L. -plus (in sim-plus, 'simple, single', du-plus, 'double', etc.) See fold, v., and cp. haplo-. Cp. also simple, double.

folding, n., the act of folding. — Formed fr. fold, 'to double', with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

folding, adj., that which folds or is folded. — Formed fr. fold, 'to double', with part. suff.-ing. folding, n., the act of enclosing or keeping sheep in a fold. — Formed from the verb fold, 'to keep (sheep) in a fold' (see fold, 'pen'), with -ing, a suff. forming verbal nouns.

foliaceous, adj., pertaining to, or consisting of, leaves. — L. foliāceus, 'leafy', fr. folium, 'leaf'. See folio and -aceous.

foliage, n. — Altered fr. F. feuillage, fr. feuille, 'leaf', fr. L. folia, 'leaves', pl. of folium, but mistaken for a fem. sing. E. foliage was influenced in form by L. folium. See folio and -age and cp. foil, 'space in the tracery of a window'. foliar, adj., pertaining to leaves. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. folium, 'leaf', See folio.

foliate, adj., 1) having leaves; 2) resembling leaves. — L. foliātus, 'leafy', fr. folium, 'leaf'. See folio and adj. suff. -ate and cp. defoliate, exfoliate, perfoliate.

foliate, tr. v., 1) to beat into a leaf; 2) to furnish with foils; intr. v., to split into laminae or leaves. — L. foliātus. See prec. word.

Derivatives: foliat-ed, adj., foliat-ion, n.

foliature, n., foliage. — L. foliātūra, fr. foliātus, 'leafy'. See foliate, adi., and -ure.

folio, n., 1) a leaf of a book; 2) a sheet of paper once folded. — Abl. of L. folium, 'leaf', which prob. stands for I.-E. \*bholyom, and is cogn. with Gk. φύλλον (for \*bhulyom), 'leaf', Gael. bile (for \*bhelyom), 'leaflet, blossom'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*bhlō-, \*bhlē-, 'to blossom',

properly 'to swell'. See blow, 'to flower', blow, 'to puff', and cp. foliage, foil, 'leaf of me'l', feuilleton, filemot, and asperifoliate, bifoliate, Caprifoliaceae, defoliate, exfoliate, perfoliate, portfolio, Trifolium. Cp. also phyllo-. Cp also blade.

Derivatives: folio, adi, and tr. v.

foliole, n., leaflet (bot.); a small organ resembling a leaf (zool.) — F., fr. L. foliolum, dimin. of folium, 'leaf'. See folio and dimin. suff. -ole.

foliose, adj., leafy. — L. foliosus, fr. folium. See folio- and adj. suff. -ose

folium, n., 1) a leaf; 2) a thin layer. — L. See folio-.

folk, n. — ME., fr. OE, folc, 'people, crowd', rel. to ON., Dan., Swed., OFris, folk, MLG., MDu. volc. Du. volk. OHG. folc. MHG. volc. G. Volk, 'people', fr. Teut, \*fulka-, which prob. meant orig, 'host of warriors'. The above words are rel. to OE, ge-fylce, ON, fylki, 'troop, army', and prob. cogn. with Alb. plogu, 'heap, crowd'. For the orig, meaning of Teut, \*fulka- cp. Lith. pulkas, 'heap, troop', OSlav, plūkū (for \*pūlkū), 'host of warriors', which are traceable to Teut. \*fulka-. The orig, meaning of the above Teut. words shows that they cannot be connected etymologically with Gk, πληθος, 'multitude', L. plēbs, 'people; mob', populus, 'people', as is done by most linguists. Cp. the first element in Volkslied, Volksraad,

folkland, n., land held by customary right (*Engl. Hist.*) — OE. *folcland*. See folk and land.

folklore, n., the traditional customs, beliefs and tales of a people. — Coined by the English antiquary William John Thomas (1803-85) in 1846 for earlier popular antiquities. See folk and lore. folklorist, n., an expert in folklore. — A hybrid coined fr. folklore and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

folkmote, folkmoot, n., general assembly of a town or shire in Anglo-Saxon England. — Modern rendering of OE. folcmot, folcgemot, lit. 'people's meeting'. See folk and moot.

follicle, n., 1) a small sac, cavity or gland (anat.);
2) a seed vessel (bot.) — F. follicule, 'a little bag', fr. L. folliculus, of s.m., dimin. of follis, 'a leather sack; a pair of bellows, moneybag, wind cushion, stomach'. L. follis stands for \*bhol-nis or \*bhl-nis and is a derivative of base \*bhel-, 'to swell'. See bull, 'male of the ox', and cp. belly and words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -cle.

follicular, adj., pertaining to a follicle. — L. folliculāris, 'pertaining to a little bag', fr. folliculus. See follicie and adj. suff. -ar.

folliculate, adj., consisting of a follicle or follicles. — Formed fr. L. folliculus (see follicle) with adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: folliculat-ed, adj.

folliculitis, n., inflammation of follicles (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. folliculus (see follicle) and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin.

folliculosis

folliculosis, n., abnormal development of the lymph follicles (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. folliculus (see follicle) and -osis, a suff. of Greek origin.

follow, tr. and intr. v. - ME, folewen, foluwen, folwen, folgen, fr. OE. folgian, also fylgan, rel. to OS. folgon, OFris. folgia, fulgia, ON., Norw. fylgia, Swed, fölia, Dan, følge, MDu, volghen, Du. volgen. OHG. folgen. MHG. volgen. G. folgen, 'to follow', and perh. cogn. with W.. Co. ol (for I.-E. \*polgh-), 'track of the foot'. W. ar ol, 'behind, after', olafiad, 'successor'.

Derivatives: follow, n., follower (q.v.), following, adi, and n.

follower, n. - ME. folwere, fr. OE. folgere. fr. folgian, 'to follow'. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

folly, n. — ME, folie, fr. OF. (= F.), folie fr. OF. fol (F. fou, fol), 'fool'. See fool and -y (representing OF. -ie).

foment, tr. v., 1) to treat with warm water; 2) to stir up, stimulate. - F. fomenter, fr. L. fomentare, 'to foment', fr. fomentum, contraction of \*fovimentum, 'a warm application, poultice'. fr. fovēre, 'to warm, keep warm', which stands for \*dhogwevo, prop. a causative form lit. meaning 'I cause to burn', fr. I.-E. base \*dhegwh-, \*dhogwh-, 'to burn'. See day and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ment.

Derivatives: foment, n., foment-er, fomentation, n.

fomes, n., a porous substance capable of absorbing contagious germs. - L. fomes, 'kindling wood, touchwood, tinder', rel. to fomentum, 'a warm application, poultice'. See foment.

fond, n., foundation. — F. fond (now fonds), fr. OF. fonz, fons, fr. L. fundus, 'bottom, basis, foundation'. See fund and cp. the second element in plafond.

fond, adj., infatuated; loving. - ME. fonned, 'infatuated', pp. of fonnen, 'to make a fool of', fr. fon, fonne, 'fool, foolish', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. fondle, fun. Derivatives: fondle (q.v.), fond-ly, adv., fond-ness, n.

fonda, n., hotel, inn. — Sp., fr. Arab. fúnduq. See

fondaco, n., inn. - It., fr. Arab. funduq. See fonduk and cp. prec. word.

fondant, n., a kind of sweetmeat that melts easily in the mouth. — F., prop. pres. part. of fondre, 'to melt', fr. L. fundere, 'to pour'. See found, 'to establish', and -ant and cp. fondue.

fondle, tr. and intr. v. — Formed with freq. suff. -le fr. obsol. fond, 'to be fond of', fr. fond, adj. Derivative: fondl-ing, n.

fondue, n., a dish made of melted cheese, eggs, butter, etc. — F., prop. fem. of fondu, pp. of fondre, 'to melt'. See fondant.

fonduk, n., 1) a warehouse, also an inn, in N. Africa. — Arab. fúndug, fr. Mishnaic Heb. pundag, or Aram. pundega, fr. Gk. πανδοκεῖον, 'inn', lit. 'a place for the reception of everybody', fr.

πάνδοκος, 'all-receiving', compounded of πᾶν. 'all, everything', and the stem of δέγεσθαι. 'to receive hospitably, entertain', Cp. Sp. alfondega, which derives fr. Arab. al-, 'the', and fundua. 'inn', and see pandect. Cp. also fonda, fondaco. font, n., receptacle for baptismal water - ME. fr. OE. font, 'baptismal font', fr. L. fons, gen. fontis, 'spring, fountain', in Eccles. Latin 'baptismal font'. See 1st fount.

font, n., set of type of one size (typogr.) — F. fonte, 'a casting', prop. the fem. pp. of fondre, 'to cast, melt', used as a noun. See found, 'to cast', and cp. fount, 'font'.

fontal, adi., 1) pertaining to a fountain; 2) baptismal. - Late L. fontālis, fr. L. fons, gen. fontis, 'fountain', See 1st fount and adi, suff. -al. fontanel, fontanelle, n., membranous space between the bones of the skull of a baby or a young animal (anat.) - F. fontanelle, transformation of OF. fontenelle. fr. Medical L. fontanella, prop. the latinized form of the dimin. of F. fontaine, 'fountain'. See fountain and dimin. suff. -el, resp. -elle.

food, n. - ME. fode, fr. OE. foda (whence OE. fodor, 'fodder'), rel. to Goth. fodeins, 'food', fodjan, 'to feed', and cogn. with Gk. πατεῖσθαι, 'to feed', fr. I.-E. \*pāt-, \*pēt-, -t-enlargements of base \*pā-, 'to tend, keep, pasture, feed, guard, protect', whence also Messapian πανός, 'bread', L. pā-bulum (for \*pādhlo-m), 'food, fodder', pā-nis, 'bread', pā-scere (pp. pā-stus), 'to graze, pasture, feed', pā-stor, 'shepherd', lit. 'feeder', OSlav. paso (for paskō), pasti, 'to feed, tend (the flock)', Toch. A pās-, B pāsk-, 'to feed, tend (the flock)', Hitt. pahhshi, 'I keep, tend, protect'. Cp. feed, fodder, forage, foster, fother, v. Cp. also appanage, companion, company, impanate, pabulum, panda, panetela, panification, pannage, pannier, pantler, pantry, pascual, pastern, pastille, pastor, pasture, repast. - Related, and equivalent in meaning, to I.-E. base \*pā-, is base \*pō-, \*pōi-, \*pt-, whence OI. páti, 'he guards, protects', gō-páh, 'shepherd', pāyúḥ, 'guarding, protecting', Gk. ποιμήν, 'shepherd', πῶϋ, 'flock of sheep', πῶμα, 'lid, cover', Lith. piemuo, 'shepherd'. Cp. the and element in bapala and in satrap. Cp. also ban, 'governor', and words there referred to. fool, n., a jester, a dupe. — ME. fol, fr. OF. fol (F. fou, fol), 'fool', fr. L. follis, 'bag, bellows, ball filled with air', in VL. 'empty-headed person, fool'. See follicle. Derivatives: fool, intr. and tr. v., fool-ery, n., fool-ing, n., fool-ish, adj., fool-ish-ly, adv., fool-ish-ness, n.

fool, n., dish consisting of crushed fruit, milk and cream. - Fr. prec. word in its colloquial sense 'a trick, a joke'. For sense development cp. trifle, 'a thing of small value; a sweet dish'.

foolhardy, adj., foolishly bold; rash. — ME. folherdi, fr. OF. fol hardi. See fool, 'jester', and hardy.

Derivatives: foolhardi-ly, adv., foolhardi-ness, n.

foolscap, n., a size of writing paper. — So called because it formerly bore a fool's can as watermark.

foot, n. - ME, fot, fr. OE, fot, rel. to OS, fot, ON. fotr. Swed. fot. Dan. fod. Du. voet. OHG. fuoz, MHG, vuoz, G, Fuß, Goth, fotus, 'foot', and cogn, with OI, pắt, acc, pắdam, 'foot', Avestic pad-, 'foot', Toch, A pe, B pai, 'foot', A pem, B paine, 'both feet', Arm, ot-n, 'foot', ot-k', 'feet', Dor. Gk. πώς. Att. πούς (formed on analogy of οὖς, 'ear'), gen. ποδός, L. pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot', OI. padám, 'step, track', Arm, het, gen, hetov, 'track, footmark', Gk, πέδη, 'fetter', πεδᾶν, 'to bind with fetters', πέδον, 'ground, earth', L. peda, 'footstep', pedica, 'shackle, fetter', impedire, 'entangle, ensnare', expedire, 'to extricate, disengage', Lith, pėdà, 'footstep, trace', OSlav, podŭ, 'loft', Russ, pod-oshva, 'sole of foot', All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*pod-, \*ped-, 'foot'. Cp. fetch, fetlock, fetter, fit, 'part of a song', Cp. also antipodes, apod, babouche, biped, breviped, caliber, cap-a-pie, charpoy, expedient, expedite. impeach, impede, impedimenta, Lycopodium, millepede, multiped(e), octopus, oppidan, palmiped, pawn (in chess), parallelepiped, pajama, pedal, pedate, -pede, pedesis, pedestal, Pedetes. pedicel, pedicle, pedigree, pedology, 'the study of soils', peduncle, peon, pes, petiole, pew, Peziza, pie, 'a small coin', piepoudre, pilot, podagra, podal, podium, podo-, pug, 'footprint', puy, seerpaw, Taliped, Tarsipes, teapoy, trapezium, triped, tripos, vamp, 'front part of the foot', velocipede. Cp. also pejorative, pessimism.

Derivatives: foot, tr. and intr. v., foot-ed, adj., foot-er, n., foot-ing, n., foot-less, adi,

footeite, n., a hydrous copper oxychloride (mineral.) - Named after A.E. Foote of Philadelphia (died in 1895). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

footfall, n. — First used by Shakespeare.

footle, intr. v., to trifle. — Formed with suff. -le fr. dial. E. footer, 'to trifle', which is rel. to footy (q.v.)

Derivative: footl-ing, adj., trifling, paltry.

footpad, n., a highway robber on foot, — Compounded of foot and pad, 'pathway'.

Derivatives: footpad, intr. v., footpadd-ery, n. footy, adj., mean; paltry (dial. English). - F. foutu, pp. of foutre, 'to thrust, to deal blows', se foutre, 'to care nothing', fr. OF, foutre, 'to copulate with', fr. L. futuere, of s.m., orig. 'to strike, thrust', which is rel. to confutare, 'to repress a boiling liquid; to suppress, check, disprove'. See confute and cp. footle.

foozle, tr. and intr. v., to bungle. — Cp. Bavarian G. fuseln, 'to work quickly and badly'; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: foozle, n., foozl-er, n.

fop, n., a dandy. — ME. fop, foppe, 'fool', fr. Du. foppen, fr. G. foppen, 'to jeer at, make a fool of'. Cp. fob, fub.

Derivatives: fop-ling, n., fopp-ery, n., fopp-ish,

adi., flopp-ish-ly, adv., fopp-ish-ness, n.

for, prep. — ME., fr. OE, for, fore, 'before (prep. and adv.), for, on account of', rel. to OS. fur, furi 'before' Du voor, 'for, before', OHG, forg, 'hefore', furi, MHG, vur, G, für, 'for', Dan, for, 'for', for, 'before' (prep. and adv.), Swed. for, 'for', fore, 'before', Goth, faur, 'for', faura, 'before (adv. and prep.), for'. See fore, adv., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: for, coni. for-, pref. — OE., replacing earlier fær-, fer-, rel. to ON, for-, Du, ver-, OHG, fir-, far-, MHG., G. ver-, Goth, faur-, fair-, fra-, and cogn, with Gk, παρα-, περι-, L. per-, prae-, pro-, OSlav. prě-. Lith. per-. See for and words there referred to and co. the first element in fret, 'to eat away'. forage, n., fodder. - ME., fr. OF. forage, forrage, fourage (F. fourrage), fr. OF, forre, fuerre (F. feurre), 'fodder, straw', fr. Frankish \*fodr. which is rel. to OHG, fuotar, OE, fodor, 'fodder'. See fodder and -age and cp. foray. Cp.

forage, tr. and intr. v. - F. fourrager, fr. fourrage. See forage, n.

also forel.

forager, n. - ME., fr. OF. foragier, forragier, collateral forms of forrageur (whence F. fourrageur), 'forager'. See forage, n. and v., and agential suff. -er.

foralite, n., marking found in rocks (geol.) — A hybrid coined from the stem of L. forare, 'to bore', and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See foramen and -lite.

foramen, n., a small orifice, aperture. - L. foramen, 'hole, opening', fr. forare, 'to bore, pierce, through', which is cogn, with OE, borian, 'to bore'. See bore, v., and -men.

foraminate, adj., perforated. — L. forāminātus, 'bored, pierced through', fr. foramen, gen. forāminis, 'hole, opening', See prec, word and adj. suff. -ate. Derivative: foraminat-ed, adj.

Foraminifera, n. pl., an order of rhizopods (zool.) - ModL., lit, 'bearing holes', compounded of L. foramen, gen, foraminis, 'hole, opening', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See foramen and -fer.

foraminiferal, foraminiferous, adj., containing Foraminifera; pertaining to the Foraminifera. - See prec. word and adj. suff. -al, resp. -ous. foraminous, adj., having foramina. - L. forāminosus, 'full of holes', fr. foramen, gen. foraminis, 'hole, opening'. See foramen and -ous.

foray, tr. and intr. v., to raid, ravage. - ME. forrayen, back formation fr. forreier, 'forayer'. See forayer.

foray, n., a raid. — ME. forrai, fr. forrayen. See forav. v.

foraver, n. — ME. forreier, 'forager', fr. OF. forrier, fr. forrer, forer, 'to forage', fr. forre, fuerre, 'fodder'. See forage, v., and agential suff. -er.

forbade, forbad, past tense of forbid.

forbear, n. - See forebear.

forbear, tr. and intr. v., to refrain from. — ME. forberen, fr. OE. forberan, 'to endure, suffer; to restrain from', formed fr. for- and beran, 'to

Derivatives: forbear-ance, n., forbear-er, n., forbear-ing, adi., forbear-ing-ly, adv

forbesite, n., a hydrous nickel cobalt arsenate (mineral.) — Named after the English geologist David Forbes (1828-76), who first analyzed it For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

forbid, tr. v. - ME. forbeden. fr. OE. forbeodan. rel. to Du. verbieden, OHG. farbiotan, MHG., G. verbieten, Goth, faúrbiudan, 'to forbid'. See for- and bid.

Derivatives: forbidd-ance, n., and forbidd-en, adi.. forbidden-lv. adv.. forbidden-ness, n., forbidd-er, n., forbidd-ing, adi., forbidd-ing-ly, adv., forbidd-ing-ness, n.

forbore, past tense of forbear.

bear'. See bear, 'to carry'.

forby, forbye, prep., near, next to: adv. 1) aside. 2) past; 3) besides. — ME, forbi, fr. for-, fore-'fore-', and by, 'by', Cp. G. vorbei, 'along, by, past, over', and see fore- and by.

force, n., strength. -- ME., fr. OF. (= F.) force. 'strength, force, power', fr. VL, fortia, prop. neut. pl. of L. fortis, 'strong', but mistaken for a fem. sing. noun. See fort and cp. rinforzando. Derivatives: force-ful, adi., force-ful-ly, adv., force-ful-ness, n., force-less, adi.

force, tr. v., to compel. — F. forcer, fr. VL. \*fortiāre, fr. fortia. See force, n.

Derivatives: forc-ed, adi., forc-ed-ly, adv., forced-ness, n., forc-er, n., forcible (q.v.), forc-ing, n. force, n., waterfall. — ON. fors. foss. whence Swed. fors, Dan. fos, of s.m., Swed. forsa, frusa, 'to gush forth'.

force, tr. v., to stuff, farce. — A var. of farce. force majeure, irresistible force. - F., lit. 'superior strength'. See force, 'strength', and major, adi.

forcemeat, n., minced meat. — Compounded of force, 'to stuff', and meat.

forceps, n., a pair of pincers used in surgery. — L., 'pair of tongs, pincers', contracted fr. \*formi-caps, fr. formus, 'hot', and capere, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See warm and captive and cp. forfex. For the change of Latin a (in căpere) to ĕ (in for-cĕps) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

forcible, adj. - OF., fr. force. See force, 'strength', and -ible.

Derivative: forcibl-v, adv.

forcipate, adj., resembling a forceps. - Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. forceps, gen. forcipis, 'a pair of tongs'. See forceps.

forcipated, adj., forcipate. - Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ed.

Forcipulata, n. pl., an order of starfishes (ichthyol.) — ModL., lit. 'resembling a small forceps'. See next word.

forcipulate, adj., resembling a small forceps. — ModL. forcipulātus, fr. forcipulus, dimin. of L. forceps, gen. forcipis. See forceps and cp. prec. word.

ford, n. - ME., fr. OE. ford, rel. to OS, ford, OFris. forda. OHG. furt. MHG. vurt. G. Furt. 'ford', and cogn, with L. portus, 'harbor' (orig. 'entrance, passage'), OW., Co. rit, W. rhvd. 'ford' (cp. the Gallo-L. place name Augustoritum, lit. 'Ford of Augustus', and to OE, faran 'to go'. See fare, 'to prosper', and cp. fiord, firth. frith. Cp. also port, 'harbor'. Derivatives: ford, tr. v., ford-ing, n.

610

fordo. tr. v., to undo (archaic), - ME, fordon. fr. OE. fordon, fr. for- and don, 'to do'. See do, v. fore, adv. - ME. fore, fr. OE. fore, 'before (prep. and adv.), for, on account of', rel. to OS. OHG. fora, OFris. fara, fore, 'before' (adv. and prep.), MLG., MHG. vore, vor. G. vor (prep. and adv.), 'before', Goth, faura, 'before' (adv and prep.). ON. fvrr, 'before' (adv.), fvrir, 'before' (prep.), and cogn, with OI. purá, 'before formerly', puráh, 'in front, before', Avestic para, parō, 'before', pára, 'beyond', pra-, 'before, forward, forth', Hitt. parā-, 'on, forth', Gk, πάρος. 'before', παρά, 'from beside, against, beyond'. περί, 'around, about, toward', πρό, 'before'. L. pro, 'before, for, on behalf of, instead of' prae, 'before', per, 'through', OSlav, prefixes pro-, par-, 'through, for', Lith, pra, OPruss pro, pra, 'through, for', OSlav, pra-dědů, 'greatgrandfather', pravu, 'right', OIr, ar, air, 'before', Ir. pref. pro-, OBret. prefixes ro-, ru-, MBret., Bret. pref. ra-, W. pref. ry-, Gallo-L. place name Armorica, which stands for Aremor-ica and lit. means 'before the sea'. All these words derive from I.-E. \*per-, \*pr-. See for, for-, para-, per, peri-, pre-, preter-, 1st and 2nd pro-, and cp. far, fare, 'to prosper', firn, first, ford, former, forth, further. Cp. also arpent, experience, experiment, expert, firman, paradise. pardao, parallel, Perean, peregrine, peril, peroneal, pilgrim, poligar, pore, 'opening', porrect, port, 'harbor', port, 'gate', port, 'to carry', post, 'stake', Prajapati, Prakrit, prakriti, Pralava, pram, 'a kind of boat', prana, priest, primary, prime, prior, proceres, procerity, prodigal, prone, prose, proso-, protero-, proto-, province, prow, 'fore part of a ship', prowess, Purana, and the second element in reciprocal.

Derivatives: fore, adi, and n.

fore, interj. (golf). — Short for before.

fore-, prefix meaning 'before' (in place, rank or time). - ME., fr. OE. See fore, adv.

forebear, forbear, n., ancestor. — Formed fr. fore, be and agential suff. -er.

forecastle, n., the forward part of the upper deck (naut.) — Formed fr. fore- and castle.

foreclose, tr. v., to exclude. — ME. forclosen, fr. OF. forclos, pp. of forclore, 'to exclude', fr. OF. fors (F. hors), 'outside', and OF. (= F.) clore, 'to close'. The first element derives fr. L. foris, 'outside'; see door and cp. foreign and words there referred to. For the second element see close, adi.

forefront, n. - A hybrid coined fr. fore, adj., a

Teutonic word (see fore, adv.), and front, a word of Latin origin.

foreground, n. - Formed fr. fore- and ground: first used by the English poet John Dryden (1631-1700). Cp. Du. voorgrond.

forehead, n. - ME. forheved. fr. OE. forheafod. See fore- and head.

foreign, adj. - ME. foreine, fr. OF. (= F.) forain, fr. Late L. foranus, 'residing outside', fr. L. forās, 'outside'. See door and co. foreclose, forest. forfeit, forisfamiliate, forjudge. Cp. also dehors, hors de combat, hors d'oeuvre. The spelling of the word foreign was influenced by an erroneous association with reign.

Derivatives: foreign-er, n., foreign-ism, n., foreign-ly, adv., foreign-ness. n.

forel, forrel, n., a kind of parchment used for book covers. - ME. forel, fr. OF. forrel (F. fourreau), 'sheath', dimin. of OF, fuerre (F. feurre), 'fodder, straw', See forage, n.

foremost, adj. - OE. formest, frymest, a superlative of forma, 'first', which stands for for-ma and itself is a superl. of fore: see fore, adv. OE. forma is rel. to OE. fram, 'forward; from', ON. framr, 'excellent', OS, formo, ON, frum- (in compounds), Goth. fruma, 'first', OS., OHG. fruma, 'advantage, profit', MHG. vrum, 'zealous, able', G. fromm, 'pious, devout', and cogn. with Gk. πρόμος, 'foremost man', L. prīmus, Lith. pirmas, 'first'. For the etymology of the double superl. suff. appearing in OE. formest see after-most. The change of e (in OE. formest) to o (in E. foremost) is due to an erroneous association with most. Cp. -most and words there referred to. Cp. also first, former, frame, from, frow, furnish. Cp. also prandial, prime, prow, 'the bow of a ship'.

forensic, adj., pertaining to the law courts. — L. forensis, 'pertaining to the forum, pertaining to public speaking', fr. forum, 'public place'. See forum.

Derivative: forensic-al-ly, adv.

foreordain, tr. v. - A hybrid coined fr. fore, adv., and ordain, a word of Latin origin.

Derivative: foreordain-ment, n.

foreordinate, tr. v. - See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: foreordinat-ion, n.

foresee, tr. v. - ME. forseen, foreseen, fr. OE. foreseon, fr. fore- and seon, 'to see'. See see.

Derivatives: foresee-ing, adj., foresee-ing-ly, adv., forse-er, n.

foreship, n., the front part of a ship (obsol.) — ME. foreship, fr. OE. forscip. See fore, adv. and ship. foresight, n. - ME. foresiht. Cp. G. Vorsicht and see fore, adv., and sight.

Derivative: foresight-ed, adj.

forest, n. - ME., fr. OF. forest (F. forêt), fr. ML. forestis (silva), 'the outside (unfenced) wood', a term occurring in the Capitularies of Charlemagne and denoting the royal forest. The term orig. meant 'the forest depending on the king's court of justice'. ML. forestis derives fr. I., forum, 'public place', used in its ML, sense 'court of justice'. G. Forst and It. foresta are French loan words. See forum and co. afforest. deforest, disafforest, disforest.

Derivatives: forest, tr. v., forest-age, n., forestal. adi., forest-ation, n.

forestall, tr. v. - ME. forstallen. fr. OE. foresteall, 'a wavlaying, ambush, assault', lit. 'a standing before another', fr. fore- and OE. steall, 'the act of standing'. See stall.

Derivatives: forestall, n., forestall-er, n.

forester, n. - ME., fr. OF. forestier, fr. forest. See forest and agential suff. -er.

forestry, n. - OF., fr. forestier, 'forester'. See prec. word and -y (representing F. -ie).

foreword, n. - Loan translation of G. Vorwort. See fore, adv., and word.

forfeit, n., that which is forfeited; hence a fine. a penalty. - ME. forfet, 'crime', fr. OF. forfait, 'crime, crime punishable by fine, fine', prop. pp. of forfaire, 'to transgress', fr. ML, forisfacere, lit, 'to act outside (scil. outside the law)'. fr. L. foris. 'outside'. See foreclose and fact.

forfeit, adj., lost, given up, as a forfeit. - OF. forfait, pp. of forfaire. See forfeit, n.

forfeit, tr. v., to lose the right to. - ME. forfeten, 'to transgress' fr. forfet. See forfeit, n.

forfeiter, n. - ME. forfetour, fr. ML. forīsfactor, 'one who acts outside (the law)', fr. forīsfactus, pp. of forisfacere. See forfeit, n., and agential suff. -er.

forfeiture, n., the act of or forfeiting. -ME. forfeture. See forfeit and -ure.

forfend, tr. v., to ward off (archaic). - ME. forfenden, 'to protect, prohibit', a hybrid coined fr. for- and fend (fr. L. defendere, 'to ward off'). forfex, n., a pair of scissors. - L., 'a pair of scissors; claw (of a crab)', a var. of forceps, 'a pair of tongs, pincers'. The acc. forcipem gave, through metathesis, the form forpicem and this latter was assimilated into forficem, whence arose (through back formation) the nom. forfex. See Brandis, De aspiratione Latina, Diss. Bonn 1881, pp. 32 ff.

forficate, adj., shaped like scissors (zool.) -Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. forfex, gen. forficis. See prec. word.

forgave, past tense of forgive. — OE. forgeaf, fr. forgiefan. See forgive.

forge, n. - ME., fr. OF. (= F.) forge, fr. L. fabrica, 'workshop of an artisan, building, fabric'. See fabric.

forge, tr. and intr. v. - ME. forgen, fr. OF. forgier (F. forger), fr. L. fabricārī, 'to frame, construct, build', fr. fabrica. See forge, n., and cp. fabricate. Derivatives: forge-able, adj., forg-er, n., forg-

forge, tr. and intr. v., to haul (a ship) slowly. -Of uncertain origin.

forget, tr. and intr. v. - ME. forgeten, forgiten, fr. OE. forgietan, forgitan, rel. to OS. fargetan,

613

Derivatives: forget-ful, adj., forget-ful-ly, adv., forget-ful-ness, n., forgett-er, n., forgett-ing-ly, adv.

forget-me-not, n. — Loan translation of OF. ne m'oubliez mie (F. ne m'oubliez pas). Cp. Du. vergeet-mij-nietje, G. Vergiβmeinnicht, Swed. forgätmigej, Hungarian nefelejcs, Czech and Slovak nezabudka, 'forget-me-not', which are also direct or indirect loan translations of the French.

forgettable, adj. — Formed fr. forget with suff. -able; first used by Carlyle. Cp. adoptable, affordable, dislikeable.

forgive, tr. and intr. v. — ME. forgeven, forgiven, fr. OE. forgiefan, forgifan, rel. to Du. vergeven, G. vergeben. See for- and give.

Derivatives: forgiv-able, adj., forgiveness (q.v.), forgiv-ing, adj., forgiv-ing-ly, adv., forgiv-ingness, n.

forgiveness, n. — ME. forgivenesse, fr. OE. forgifenness, forgifeness, fr. forgifen, pp. of forgiefan, 'to forgive'. See prec. word and -ness.

forgo, tr. v., to give up. — ME. forgon, fr. OE. forgān, 'to go over, pass over, forgo, neglect'. See for and go.

forgot, past tense of forget.

forgotten, pp. of forget.

forisfamiliate, v., to emancipate (a son) by giving him his share of the estate (law). — ML. forīsfamiliātus, pp. of forīsfamiliāre, fr. L. forīs, 'outside', and familia, 'family'. See door, family and verbal suff. -ate and cp. foreign and words there referred to.

Derivative: forisfamiliat-ion, n.

forjudge, tr. v., to expel or dispossess by a judgment. — ME. forjugen, fr. OF. forjugier, forjuger, which is compounded of OF. fors, 'outside' (fr. L. forīs), and jugier, juger, 'to judge'. See forum and judge, v.

Derivatives: forjudg(e)-ment, n., forjudg-er, n. fork, n. — ME. forke, fr. OE. forca, which, together with ON. forkr, derives fr. L. furca (either directly or through the medium of ONF. forque, the equivalent of OF. furche, F. fourche), 'fork'. The etymology of L. furca is uncertain. Cp. bifurcate, bifurcation, carfax, fourchée, fourchete, furca, furcate, furcula, trifurcate.

Derivatives: fork, v., fork-ed, adj., fork-ed-ly, adv., fork-ed-ness, n., fork-y, adj., fork-i-ness, n. forlorn, adj., 1) quite lost; abandoned; 2) wretched. — ME. forloren, fr. OE. forloren, pp. of OE. forlēosan, 'to lose', which is rel. to OS. farliosan, OFris. urliasa, MDu. verliesen, Du. verliezen, OHG. virliosan, MHG. verliesen, G. verlieren, Goth. fraliusan, 'to lose'. See for- and lose and cp. lorn and next word.

Derivatives: forlorn-ly, adv., forlorn-ness, n.

forlorn hope, 1) a group of soldiers selected for a very dangerous mission; hence 2) a desperate

enterprise. — Lit. 'a lost troop', fr. Du. verloren hoop. See forlorn and heap, n.

form, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) forme, fr. L. forma, 'form, shape, figure, outline, plan, pattern', prob. borrowed fr. Gk. 40000, 'form. shape' (through the medium of the Etruscans) The intermediate form was prob. \*morma. For the dissimilation of m-m into f-m co. Gk. whoung. 'ant', with L. formīca, 'ant', and Gk. 1100116. 'bugbear, hob, goblin', with L. formīdō, 'dread, terror'. The connection of L. forma with ferire. 'to beat, cut', suggested by Fick and others is justly rejected by Hofmann in Walde-Hofmann. LEW., I. p. 530. See morpho- and cp. formal. formula and conform, deform, inform, v., inform, adj., perform, reform, transform, uniform, Derivatives: formless, adj., formless-lv, adv., formless-ness, n.

form, tr. and intr. v. — ME. formen, fr. OF. fourmer (F. former), fr. L. formāre, 'to form, shape', fr. forma. See form, n.

form-, combining form meaning 'formic' (chem.)
— Shortened fr. formic.

-form, suff. meaning 'having the form of' as in cordiform, dentiform; synonymous with -morphous. — F. -forme, fr. L. -formis, fr. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

formal, adj. — L. formālis, 'of a form, of a set form, formal', fr. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n., and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: formal-ism, n., formal-ist, n., formal-ist-ic, adj., formal-ize, tr. and intr. v., formal-iz-ation, n., formal-iz-er, n., formality (q.v.), formal-ly, adv., formal-ness, n.

formaldehyde, n., a colorless compound used as a deodorant (chem.) — Compounded of formand aldehyde.

formalin, n., an aqueous solution of formaldehyde (chem.) — Formed from the abbreviation of formaldehyde and chem. suff. -in.

formality, n. — F. formalité, fr. L. formālis. See formal and -ity.

formant, n., any of the elements determining the quality of a vowel (phonetics). — F., pres. part. of former, 'to form'. See form, v., and -ant.

format, n., shape and size of a book. -- F., fr. It. formato, 'form, figure', fr. L. formātus, 'formed', pp. of formāre. See form, v.

formation, n. — F., fr. L. formātiōnem, acc. of formātiō, 'a forming, shaping', fr. formātus pp. of formāre. See form, v., and -ation.

Derivative: formation-al, adj.

formative, adj. -- F. formatif (fem. formative), fr. L. formātus, pp. of formāre. See form, v., and -ive. Derivatives: formative, n., formative-ly, adv., formative-ness, n.

former, n., one who forms. — Formed fr. form, v., with agential suff. -er.

former, adj., preceding in time, previous. — ME. formere, comparative, back formation fr. formest. See foremost.

Derivative: former-ly, adv.

formic, adj., 1) of, or pertaining to, ants; 2) pertaining to, or designating, a colorless acid, HCO<sub>2</sub>H (chem.) — Contraction of \*formic-ic, fr. L. formīca, 'ant', dissimilated fr. \*mor-mīca, fr. orig. \*vormīca; cogn. with OI. vamrt- (fem.) vamrāḥ (masc.), 'ant', valmt-kaḥ ,'anthill', Avestic maoirī-, Arm. mrjiun, Gk. μύρμηξ, OSlav. mravīji (for \*morvī), OIr. moirb (for \*morvī), W. myrion, ON. maurr, 'ant'. See pismire and cp. myrmeco- and the second element in chloroform. For the contraction of \*formic-ic into formic see haplology.

Formica, n., the genus of ants (entomol.) — L.; see prec. word.

Derivatives: formicary (q.v.), formic-ate, intr.v., formic-ate, adj., formication (q.v.), formic-ative, adj., Formicidae (q.v.)

formicary, n., an ant's nest. — ML. formīcārium, fr. L. formīca, 'ant'. See formic and subst. suff. -ary.

Derivative: formicari-an, adj., pertaining to ants' nests.

formication, n., a morbid sensation resembling that caused by ants creeping over the skin (med.)

— L. formicātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'an irritation of the skin resembling the crawling of ants', fr. formīcāt-(um), pp. stem of formīcāre, 'to craw like ants', fr. formīca, 'ant'. See formic and -ation.

Formicidae, n. pl., the family of ants (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. formica, 'ant'. See formic.

formicide, n., substance used for killing ants.—Contraction of \*formici-cide, fr. L. formīca, 'ant', and -cīda, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See formic and -cide, 'killer'. For the contraction of \*formici-cide into formicide see haplology.

formidable, adj., causing fear. — F., fr. L. formīdābilis, 'causing fear, terrible', fr. formīdāre, 'to fear, dread', fr. formīdō, 'terror', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. μορμώ, 'bugbear, hobgoblin'. Cp. mormo. For the dissimilation of m-m to f-m see form, n.

Derivatives: formidabil-ity, n., formidable-ness, n., formidabl-y, adv.

formula, n. — L., 'a small form, formula', dimin. of *forma*, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

formular, adj., 1) formal; 2) formulary. — Formed fr. L. formula (see prec. word) with suff. -ar. Derivatives: formular-ize, tr. v., to formulate, formulariz-ation, n.

formulary, adj., pertaining to formulas. — See formula and adj. suff. -arv.

formulary, n., a collection of formulas. — F. formulaire, fr. formule, fr. L. formula. See formula formulate, tr.v. — See formula and verbal suff.-ate. Derivative: formulat-ion, n.

formulism, n., excessive reliance on formulas. — Formed fr. formula with suff. -ism; first used by Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881).

formulist, n., a believer in formulas. — Formed fr. formula with suff. -ist.

Derivative: formulist-ic, adj.

formulate, tr. v., to formulate. — Formed fr. formula with suff -ize.

Derivative: formuliz-ation, n.

formyl, n., the radical of *formic* acid. — Coined fr. combining form form and suff. -vl.

Forsythia

Fornax, n., the goddess of ovens in Roman mythology. — L., personification of *fornāx*, 'oven'. See furnace.

fornent, prep., opposite to (provincial). — Formed fr. fore, adv., and anent.

fornicate, intr. v., to commit fornication. — ML. fornicātus, pp. of fornicārī, 'to commit whoredom', fr. fornix, gen. fornicis, 'arch, vault; brothel', which derives fr. fornus, 'oven', later used in the general sense of 'vault, arch'; see furnace and cp. fornix. Brothels were called fornices, i.e. 'arches', because prostitutes used to gather 'under the arches' of certain buildings of ancient Rome.

fornicate, adj., arched; having arched appendages (bot.) — L. fornicātus, 'arched, vaulted', fr. fornix, gen. fornicis. See prec. word.

Derivative: fornicat-ed, adj.

fornication, n., sexual intercourse by an unmarried person. — OF., fr. Late L. fornicātiōnem, acc. of fornicātiō, fr. fornicātus, pp. of fornicārī. See fornicate and -ion.

fornicator, n., a person who fornicates. — ME. fornicatour, fr. Late L. fornicātor, fr. fornicātus, pp. of fornicārī. See fornicate and agential suff. -or.

fornicatress, n. — See fornicator and -ess.

fornix, n., an arch or vault; specif., the vault of the cranium (anat.) — L., 'arch, vault'. See fornicate, adi, and v.

forrel, n. - See forel.

forsake, tr. v. — ME. forsaken, 'to forsake', fr. OE. forsacan, 'to oppose, refuse', fr. for- and OE. sacan, 'to contend, dispute', fr. sacu, 'dispute, quarrel'. See sake.

forsaken, pp. of forsake. — OE. forsacen, pp. of forsacan. See forsake.

Derivatives: forsaken-ly, adv., forsaken-ness, n. forsook, past tense of forsake. — OE. forsōc, past tense of forsacan. See forsake.

forsooth, adv. — ME. for soth, fr. OE. forsoo, 'for a truth'. See for and sooth.

forspent, adj., exhausted. — Pp. of obsol. forspend, fr. ME. forspenden, fr. OE. forspendan, 'to squander'. See for- and spend.

forswear, tr. and intr. v. — ME. forswerien, fr. OE. forswerian, 'to renounce, forswear; to swear falsely', rel. to G. verschwören, 'to forswear, abjure', sich verschwören. 'to conspire'. See for- and swear.

forsworn, pp. of forswear. — OE. forsworen, pp. of forswerian. See prec. word.

Derivative: forsworn-ness, n.

Forsythia, n., a genus of shrubs of the olive family (bot.) — ModL., named after William Forsyth (1737-1804), who brought the shrub from China. For the ending see suff. -ia.

foulard

fort, n. — F. fort, 'stronghold, fort', from the adjective fort, 'strong', fr. L. fortis, 'strong', which is rel. to OL. forctus, dial. horctus, horctis, 'good'; prob. fr. I.-E. base \*bhergh-, 'high, to raise'. See borough and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also force, 'strength', fortalice, forte, fortress, comfort, counterfort, sforzando.

fortalice, n., a small fort. — Orig. 'a fortress', fr. OF. fortelece, corruption of forteresse. See fortress.

forte, n., a strong point. — F. fort, 'strong'. See fort. For the addition of the e at the end cp. locale, morale.

forte, adj., loud; adv., loudly (mus.) — It., lit. 'strong', fr. L. fortis. See fort.

Derivative: forte, a loud passage.

forte-piano, loud and then soft (mus.) — See prec. word and piano, adi.

fortepiano, orig. name of the pianoforte.

forth, adv. and prep. — ME., fr. OE. forð, rel. to OS. forð, Du. voort, MHG. vort, G. fort, and to E. fore, adv. Cp. afford, further.

forthwith, adv. — ME. forth with, fr. OE. forð mid. See forth and with.

fortieth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. forty with numeral suff. -th on the analogy of tenth. Cp. OE. feowertigoða, 'fortieth', fr. feowertig, 'forty'. Cp. also ON. fertugonde, fertugande, Swed. fyrationde, fyrtionde, Dan. fyrretyvende, 'fortieth'.

fortification, n. — F., fr. Late L. fortificationem, 'a strengthening, fortifying', fr. fortificatus, pp. of fortificare. See fortify and -ion.

fortify, tr. v. — F. fortifier, fr. Late L. fortificare, 'to strengthen', lit. 'to make strong', formed fr. L. fortis, 'strong', and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See fort and -fy.

Derivatives: fortifi-er, n., fortify-ing, adj., fortify-ing-ly, adv.

fortissimo, adj. and adv., very loud (*mus.*) — It., superl. of *forte*, 'loud', lit. 'strong'. See **forte**, adj.

Derivative: fortissimo, n., a very loud passage. fortitude, n., courage in endurance. — F., fr. L. fortitūdinem, acc. of fortitūdō, 'strength, courage', fr. fortis, 'strong'. See fort and -tude.

fortnight, n. — Shortened fr. fourteen nights. Cp. sennight, which is contracted fr. seven nights. Derivative: fortnight-ly, adv.

fortress, n. — ME. fortresse, fr. OF. (= F.) forteresse, 'strong place, stronghold', fr. VL. \*fortaricia, fr. L. fortis, 'strong'. See fort and cp. fortalice.

Derivative: fortress, tr. v.

fortuitism, n., the doctrine that natural phenomena are the result of chance. — A hybrid coined fr. L. fortuītus (see fortuitous) and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin.

fortuitist, n., an adherent of fortuitism. — A hybrid coined fr. L. fortuitus (see next word) and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

fortuitous, adj., happening by chance; accidental.

— L. fortuītus, 'casual, accidental', prob. a blend of \*fortūtus and \*fortītus, fr. \*fortū = forte, 'by chance', prop. abl. of fors, 'chance', which is rel. to fortūna, 'chance, fate'. See fortune. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous. The word fortuitous was introduced into English by Henry More (1614-1687), philosopher of the English Platonist school.

Derivatives: fortuitous-ly adv., fortuitous-ness, n. fortuity, n., chance. — Contraction of \*fortuitity; formed with suff. -ity fr. L. fortuitus. See fortuitous. For the contraction of \*fortuit-ity into fortuity see haplology.

fortunate, adj. — L. fortūnātus, pp. of fortūnāre, 'to make prosperous', fr. fortūna. See next word and adi. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: fortunate, n., fortunate-ly, adv., fortunate-ness, n.

fortune, n. — ME., fr. F. fortune, fr. L. fortūna, 'chance, fate, good luck', fr. fors, gen. fortis, 'chance', which stands in gradational relationship to ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry' and cp. fortuitous.

Derivative: fortune-less, adi.

fortune, tr. v. — ME. fortunen, fr. OF. fortuner, fr. L. fortūnāre, 'to make fortunate', fr. fortūna. See fortune, n.

forty, adj. and n. — ME. fourti, fr. OE. fēowertig, which is formed fr. OE. fēower, 'four', with -tig, '-ty' (see four and -ty, suff. denoting multiples of ten); rel. to OS. fiwartig, fiartig, OFris. fiuwertich, fiortig, Du. veertig, OHG. fiorzug, MHG. vierzic, G. vierzig, ON. fjörir tigir, Swed. fyratio, fyrtio, Norw. fyrti, Dan. fyrretyve, Goth. fidwor tigjus, 'forty'.

forum, n., 1) a market place, esp. the market place in Rome; 2) a law court; 3) an assembly for public discussion.—L., 'public place, market place, market', prob. meaning lit. 'a place fenced by planks', and rel. to forus, 'plank, board' (fr. I.-E. \*bhoros, 'something cut, section'), and to VL. \*barra, 'beam, rafter', a word of Gaulish origin. See bar, 'rod', and cp. forensic, affeer, fiars, triforium.

forward, adv. — ME. foreward, forward, fr. OE. foreweard, forweard, formed fr. fore, for, 'before', and -weard, '-ward'. See fore, adv. and -ward.

Derivatives: forward, adj., n. and tr. v., forwarder, n., forward-ing, n., forward-ness, n.

forwards, adv. — ME. forewardes. See prec. word. For suff. -es in ME. foreward-es, see adv. suff. -s.

forwearied, adj., tired out, exhausted (obsol. or archaic). — ME. forweried, pp. of forwerien, 'to weary out', fr. for- and weri, 'weary'. See weary and -ed, pp. suff.

forwhy, adv., why; conj., because (archaic). — ME. forwhi, fr. OE. for hwy, 'because', fr. for, 'for', and hwy, instrumental of hwæt, 'what'. See for and what.

forworn, adj., worn out (archaic). — Formed fr.

for- and worn, pp. of wear, 'to carry on the body: to last'.

fossa, n., pit, cavity (anat.) — L., 'ditch'. See next word.

fosse, n., ditch, moat. — F., fr. L. fossa, 'ditch', prop. short for fossa terra, 'earth dug', fr. fossa, 'dug', fem. pp. of fodere, 'to dig', fr. I.-E. base \*bhedh-, \*bhod-, 'to dig, pierce'. See bed and cp. fossette, fossil and the second element in calaboose.

fossette, n., a dimple... F., dimin. of fosse. See prec. word and ette.

fossick, intr. v., to search for gold in old workings; tr. v., to dig out. — Prob. fr. dial. E. fussock, fossick, 'to bustle about', fossick, 'a troublesome person'.

Derivative: fossick-er, n.

fossil, n., petrified remains of an animal or plant dug out of the earth; adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fossil. — F. fossile, fr. L. fossilis, 'dug out, dug up', fr. fossus, pp. of fodere. See fosse and -ile.

fossiliferous, adj., containing fossils. — See prec. word and -ferous.

fossilize, tr. v., to change into a fossil; intr. v., to become fossilized. — See fossil and -ize. Derivative: fossiliz-ation, n.

fossilology, n., former name of paleontology. — A hybrid coined fr. L. fossilis, 'dug out, dug up', and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See fossil and -logy.

fossorial, adj., digging. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. fossōrius, 'fit for digging', fr. fossus, pp. of fodere. See fosse.

foster, n., food, nourishment (obsol.) — ME., fr. OE. fostor, foster, 'feeding; food', rel. to ON. fostr, 'the bringing up (of a child)', and to OE. foda, 'food'. See food.

foster, tr. v., to nourish. — ME. fostren, fr. OE. fostrian, 'to nourish', fr. fostor, foster, 'feeding; food'. See foster, n.

Derivatives: foster-age, n., foster-er, n., foster-ling (q.v.)

foster, n., forester. — Contraction of forster, forester. See forest and agential suff. -er.

foster brother, n. — OE. föstorbröðor. See foster, 'food', and brother.

foster father, — OE. fostorfæder. See foster, 'food', and father.

fosterling, n. — OE. fosterling. See foster, 'food', and -ling.

foster mother, n. — OE. fostormodor. See foster, 'food', and mother.

foster sister, n. — OE. fostorsweostor. See foster, 'food', and sister.

fostress, n. -- See foster, 'food', and -ess.

fother, n., a load, weight. — OE. fōðor, 'a cartload', rel. to OS. fōther, MDu. voeder, Du. voer, OHG. fuodar, MHG. vuoder, G. Fuder [whence F. foudre (masc.), 'tun, hogshead'], and in gradational relationship to OE. fzðm, 'the out-

stretched arms, embrace, bosom, fathom'. See fathom.

fathom.

fother, tr. v., to cover (a sail) with oakum, rope yarn, etc. — MDu. voederen (Du. voeren), rel. to OHG. fōtar, fuotar, 'a cover, coverlet', MHG. vuoter, 'lining, case, sheath', G. Futter, 'lining', Goth. fōdr, 'sheath of a sword', and cogn. with OI. pātram, 'receptacle, container', Hitt. paddar, 'basket', fr. I.-E. \*pāt-, \*pōt-, 'a -t-enlargement of base \*pā-, \*pō-, 'to protect'. See food and cp. fur.

Fothergilla, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named after the English physician Dr. John Fothergill (1712-80).

foudroyant, adj., stunning, dazzling. — F., pres. part. of foudroyer, 'to thunderstrike', fr. foudre (fem.), 'lightning, thunder, thunderbolt', fr. L. fulgur. See fulgurant.

fougasse, n., a small mine (mil.) — F., formed, with change of suffix, fr. fougade, fr. It. fogata, prop. subst. use of fem. pp. of fogare, 'to put to flight, chase', fr. foga, 'flight', fr. L. fuga, of s.m. See fugitive.

fought, past tense and pp. of fight. — ME. fauht, fr. OE. feaht, 'fought', past tense of feohtan, 'to fight'. See fight, v.

foughten, old pp. of fight. — ME. foughten, fr. OE. fohten, pp. of feohtan, 'to fight'. See fight, v. foujdar, n., an officer; a criminal judge (India). — Hind. fawjdār, fr. Pers. fawjdār, a hybrid lit. meaning 'a holder of military force', coined fr. Arab. fauj, 'band, troop, military force', and the Pers. suff. -dār, 'holder, possessor'. See aumildar and cp. words there referred to.

foujdary, also foujdarry, n., a criminal court. — Hind. fawidāri, fr. fawjdār. See prec. word.

foul, adj. - ME. foul, fr. OE. fūl, rel. to OS., OFris., MLG., OHG., MHG. fūl, ON. fūll, Dan., Swed., Norw. ful, MDu. vuul, Du. vuil, G. faul, Goth. fuls; formed with suff. -la fr. Teut. base \*fū- (whence also ON. fūinn, 'foul, rotten'), corresponding to I.-E. base \*pu-. whence OI. pūyati, 'rots, stinks', pūtih, 'foul, rotten', Arm. hu, 'purulent blood', Gk. πυός, 'first milk after the birth', πύον οr πύον, 'discharge from a sore; matter', πύθειν, 'to cause to rot', L. pūs, 'matter', pūtēre, 'to stink', puter, putridus, 'foul, rotten', Lith. pūviù, pūti, 'to rot', púliai, 'matter', MIr. othrach, 'dung'. Cp. filth, defile, 'to pollute', foumart. Cp. also empyema, purulent, pus, pustule, putanism, putois, Putorius, putrid, pyaemia, pyo-, Pythium, suppurate.

Derivatives: foul, adv. and n., foul, v. (q.v.), foully (q.v.), foulness (q.v.).

foul, intr. and tr. v. — OE. fūlian, 'to become foul, to rot', fr. fūl. See foul, adj.

foulard, n., 1) a thin textile of silk; 2) a handkerchief made of this material. — F., prob. formed, with change of suff., fr. OProvenç. foulat, 'fulled', fr. VL. \*fullare, 'to full'. See full, 'to thicken (cloth)'.

frail

foully, adv. — ME., fr. OE. füllīce, 'in a foul manner'. See foul, adi, and adv. suff -ly.

foulmouthed, adj., speaking foully or obscenely.— Formed fr. foul, 'filthy', and pp. of mouth, v. (see mouth); first used by Shakespeare.

Derivatives: foulmouthed-ly, adv., foulmouthed-ness, n.

foulness, n. — ME. foulnesse, fr. OE. fūlness, fr. fūl, 'foul'. See foul, adi., and -ness.

fournart, n., polecat. — ME. fulmart, fulmard. fr. OE. fūl, 'foul', and mearð, 'marten'. See foul, adj., and marten. E. fournart was influenced in form by F. marte, 'marten'.

found, tr. and intr. v., to establish. — ME. founden, fr. OF. funder, fonder (F. fonder), 'to found', fr. L. fundāre, 'to found', lit. 'to lay the bottom of', fr. fundus, 'bottom'. See fund and cp. fond, 'foundation'.

found, tr. v., to cast. — F. fondre, fr. L. fundere, 'to pour, melt', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝhu-d-, 'to pour', whence also Goth. giutan, OS. giotan, OFris. giata, OE. gēotan, OHG. giozan, MHG. giezen, G. gieβen, ON. gjōta, Swed. gjuta, Dan. gyde, 'to pour'; cp. ingot, and gut. Base \*ĝhu-d-, is a -d-enlargement of base \*ĝhu-, 'to pour', for the derivatives of which see chyle. Cp. circumfuse, confound, confuse, diffuse, effuse, funnel, fusel oil, fusible, fusion, futile, infundibulum, infuse, infusion, interfuse, profuse, refound, refund, refuse, ruse, rush, v., transfuse. Cp. also geyser.

found, adj., provided, equipped, with. — Prop. pp. of find.

foundation, n. — F. fondation, fr. L. fundātiōnem, acc. of fundātiō, 'a founding', fr. fundātus, pp. of fundāre. See found, 'to establish', and -ation. Derivatives: foundation-al, adj., foundation-ally, adv., foundation-ary, adj., foundation-er, n., foundation-less, adj.

founder, n., one who founds something. — Formed fr. found, 'to establish', with agential suff. -er. founder, n., one who casts metal or glass. — Formed fr. found, 'to cast', with agential suff. -er. Cp. F. fondeur.

founder, intr. and tr. v., to sink. — OF. fondrer, 'to fall to the bottom', fr. fond, 'bottom', fr. L. fundus. Cp. F. effondrer, 'to dig deeply', s'effondrer, 'to break in', fr. OF. fondrer, 'to sink to the bottom', and see found, 'to establish'.

founder, n., inflammation in the foot of a horse.

— Fr. founder, 'to sink'.

foundling, n. -- ME. foundling, fundling, fr. funden, pp. of finden, 'to find'. Cp. Du. vondeling, G. Findling, and see find and -ling.

founderss, n., a female founder. — Fem. of founder. For the ending see suff. -ess.

foundry, n. — F. fonderie, fr. fondre, 'to cast'. See found, 'to cast', and -ry,

fount, n., fountain. — F. font, fr. L. fontem, acc. of fons, 'spring, fountain', which is cogn. with OI. dhánvati, 'flows, runs', dhánu-tar-, 'running, flowing'. Cp. next word and font, 'receptacle for baptismal water'.

fount, n., the British equivalent of font. — F. fonte. See font, 'set of type of one size'

fountain, n. — OF. (= F.) fontaine, fr. Late I. fontana, prop. fem. of fontanus, 'pertaining to a spring', used as a noun, fr. L. fons, gen, fontis. 'spring'. See font, 'recentacle', and on fontanel four. adi. and n. - ME. feower, fower, foure. four, fr. OE, feower, rel. to OS, fiuwar, fiwar OFris. fiūwer, fiōr, Du, vier, OHG, fior, MHG. G. vier, ON. fjörir, Dan. fire, Swed. fyra, Norw. fire, Goth. fidwor, 'four', and cogn, with OI, catvárah, Avestic čaðwārō, Pers. čatvār, Toch. A śtwar, B śtwer, Arm. čork', Gk, τέσσαρες, Att. τέτταρες, Ion. τέσσερες, Aeol. πίσυρες, πέσυosc. L. quattuor. Oscan petora, Umbr. petur-, OSlav, četvre, Lith, keturi, OIr, cethir, W netguar, pedwar, 'four', (Alb. kater is a loan word fr. L. auattuor.) All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*qwetwor-, 'four', Cp. fardel, 'fourth part'. farthing, firkin, forty. Cp. also cadre, cahier. carfax, carillon, cater, 'four at cards or dice'. charpoy, quadrant, quadrate, quadri-, quadrille, quadroon, quarantine, quarrel, 'arrow, bolt'. quarry, 'a place for excavating stones', quart, quatrain, quaternion, quire of paper, squad, square, tessara-, tetarto-, tetra-, tetrakis-, tetrarch, trapezium, trocar,

fourchée, fourché, adj., forked, divided (her.) — F. fourchée, fem. of fourché, 'forked', fr. fourche, 'fork'. See fork. Since the adj. mostly refers to a cross (F. croix, a fem. noun), the fem. form of the adjective is preferred to the masculine.

fourchette, n., a fork or something resembling a fork. — F., dimin. of *fourche*, 'fork'. See fork and -ette.

fourfold, adj. and adv. — ME. fourfold, fr. OE. feowerfeald, fr. feower, 'four', and -feald, '-fold'. See four and -fold.

fourgon, n., a baggage waggon. — F., of uncertain origin.

Fourierism, n., a system for the reorganization of society. — Named after the French socialist François-Marie-Charles Fourier (1772-1837). For the ending see suff. -ism.

fourteen, adj. and n. — ME. fourtene, fr. OE. feowertyne, feowertene, which is formed fr. feower, 'four', with suff. -tyne, -tene, '-teen' (see four and -teen); rel. to OS. fiertein, ON. fjörtän, Dan. fjorten, Swed. fjorton, OFris. fiuwertine, Du. veertien, OHG. fiorzehan, MHG. vierzehen, G. vierzehn, Goth. fidwortaihun, 'fourteen'.

fourteenth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. fourteen with numeral. suff. -th on the analogy of tenth. Cp. ME. fourtethe, fr. OE. feowerteoða, 'fourteenth', which was formed fr. feowertyne, 'fourteen', on the analogy of teoða, 'tenth'; see tithe, n. Cp. ON. fjörtandi, Dan. fjortende, Swed. fjortonde, Du. veertiende, G. vierzehnte, 'fourteenth'.

fourth, adj. — ME. fourthe, formed—under the influence of ME foure, four, 'four'—fr. OE. fēorða, 'fourth', which is rel. to OS. fiortho, ON. fiōrðe, Dan., Swed. fjerde, Du. vierde, OHG.

fiordo, MHG., G. vierte, 'fourth', and cogn. with OI. caturtháḥ, Toch. A start, Gk. τέταρτος, τέτρατος, L. quārtus, OSlav. četvrĭtŭ. OIr. cethramad, MW. pedweryd, 'fourth'. See four and numeral suff. -th and cp. fardel, 'fourth part', and firkin. Cp. also quart.

Derivatives: fourth, n., fourth-ly, adv.

fovea, n., a small pit (anat. and bot.) — L., rel. to favissae, 'underground reservoirs'; of uncertain, possibly Etruscan, origin.

foveola, n., a small fovea. — ModL., dimin. of L. fovea. See prec. word and -ole.

fowl, n. — ME. foghel, fugel, fowel, foule, fr. OE. fugol, 'bird', rel. to OS. fugal, ON., Dan. fugl, Swed. fågel, OFris. fugel, MDu. voghel, Du. vogel, OHG. fogal, MHG., G. vogel, Goth. fugls, 'bird, fowl', prob. fr. Teut. \*fug-la-, dissimilated fr. \*flug-la-, and lit. meaning 'flyer', fr. Teut. base \*flug-, 'to fly', corresponding to I.-E. base \*pleuq-, 'to move forward (by swimming, running or flying)'. See fly, v.

fowl, intr. v. — ME. foulen, fr. OE. fuglian, 'to catch birds', fr. fugol. See fowl, n.

fowler, n. — ME. fugelere, fr. OE. fugelere, fr. fugol, 'bird'. See fowl, n., and agential suff. -er. fowlerite n., a variant of rhodonite (mineral.) — Named after Samuel Fowler (1779-1844) of New Jersey. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. fowling, n. — ME. foulinge, fr. foulen. See fowl, v., and -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

fox, n. — ME., fr. OE. fox, rel. to OS. vohs, MLG., MDu., Du. vos, OHG., MHG. fuhs, G. Fuchs, 'fox', ON. fōa, MLG. vohe, vō, OHG. foha, MHG. vohe, G. Fohe, Goth. faúho, 'vixen'; prob. fr. I.-E. base \*pŭq-, \*peuq-, 'bushy, shaggy', whence also OI. púcchah, 'tail', Russ. and Pol. puch, 'woolly hair'. Accordingly fox prob. means lit. 'the bushy-tailed animal'. For sense development cp. Lith. uodēgis, 'fox', lit. 'tailed', fr. uodegà, 'tail'. Cp. vixen. Cp. also the first element in Bovista.

Derivatives: fox, v., fox-y, adj., fox-i-ly, adv., fox-i-ness, n.

foxglove, n. — ME. foxes glove, fr. OE. foxes glofa. See fox and glove.

foyer, n., lobby in a theater. — F., orig. 'fire-place', fr. L. focārium, 'fireplace', prop. neut. of the adj. focārius, 'pertaining to a fireplace', used as a noun, fr. focus, 'hearth, fireplace'. See focus and subst. suff. -ary.

fra, n., title of a friar. — It., abbreviation of frate, 'brother'. See frate.

fracas, n., noisy dispute; brawl. — F., fr. It. fracasso, 'a crash', back formation fr. fracassare, 'to break in pieces', fr. fra-, 'among', which is aphetic for L. infrā, 'below', and It. cassare, 'to break', fr. L. quassāre, 'to shake'. See infra and quash. 'to make void'.

fracted, adj., having a part displaced as if broken (her.) — Formed with suff. -ed fr. L. frāctus, 'broken', pp. of frangere. See fraction.

fractile, adj., fragile. — Formed with suff. -ile

fr. L. frāctus, 'broken', pp. of frangere. See next word and -ile.

fraction, n. — ME., fr. OF. fraccion, fraction (F. fraction), fr. L. frāctiōnem, acc. of frāctiō, 'a breaking', fr. L. frāctus, pp. of frangere, 'to break', fr. I.-E. base \*bhreg-, 'to break', whence also Goth. brikan, OE. brecan, 'to break'. See break and -ion and cp. fractile, fractious, fracture, fragile, fragment, frail, frangible, diffract, fritter, 'a fragment, infract, infringe, irrefragable, refract, refractory, refrain, n., suffrage, and the second element in chamfer, naufragous, ossifrage, osprey, septifragal.

Derivatives: fraction-al, adj., fractional-ly, adv., fraction-ary, adj., fractionate (q.v.), fractionize (q.v.)

fractionate, tr. v., to separate into fractions (chem.) — See fraction and verbal suff. -ate.

fractionize, tr. v., to separate into fractions. — See fraction and -ize.

Derivative: fractioniz-ation, n.

fractious, adj., peevish, irritable. — A blend of fraction (in the now obsolete sense 'dissension') and factious.

Derivatives: fractious-ly, adv., fractious-ness, n. fracture, n. — F., fr. L. frāctūra, 'a breach, fracture', fr. frāctus, pp. of frangere, 'to break'. See fraction and -ure.

Derivative: fracture, tr. and intr. v.

fraenum, n. - See frenum.

Fragaria, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. frāgum, 'strawberry', which is of uncertain origin.

fragile, adj. — F., fr. L. fragilis, 'easily broken, brittle', fr. frangere, 'to break'. See fraction and -ile and cp. frail, adj., which is a doublet of fragile.

Derivatives: fragile-ly, adv., fragile-ness, n.

fragility, n. — ME. fragilite, fr. MF. (= F.) fragilité, fr. L. fragilitatem, acc. of fragilitas, 'brittleness, fragility', fr. fragilis. See prec. word and -ity and cp. frailty, which is a doublet of fragility.

fragment, n. — F., fr. L. fragmentum, from the stem of frangere, 'to break'. See fraction and -ment.

Derivatives: fragment-al, adj., fragment-al-ly, adv., fragment-ary, adj., fragment-ari-ly, adv., fragment-ari-ness, n.

fragrance, n., sweetness of smell. — OF., fr. L. fragrantia, fr. fragrāns, gen. -antis. See next word and -ce.

fragrant, adj., sweet-smelling. — L. fragrāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of fragrāre, 'to emit fragrance, smell sweetly', which is cogn. with MHG. bræhen, 'to smell', MDu. bracke, OHG. braccho, 'hound, setter'. Cp. brach. Cp. also flair. For the ending see suff. -ant.

Derivatives: fragrant-ly, adv., fragrant-ness, n. frail, n., rush basket for figs, raisins, etc. — ME. fraiel, fr. OF. fraël, freël, 'rush basket for fruit', which is of uncertain origin.

frail, adj., fragile. — ME. freile, frele, fr. OF.

fraile, frele (F. frêle), fr. L. fragilis. See fragile. frailty, n. — ME. frelete, freilte, fr. OF. frailete, fr. L. fragilitātem, acc. of fragilitās. See fragility.

fraise, n., 1) a ruff for the neck; 2) a palisade consisting of pointed stakes (fort.); 3) a tool for enlarging holes. — F. fraise, fr. fraiser, 'to ruffle; to enlarge a hole', fr. OF. frese, 'laced, plaited', fr. Frankish \*frisi, 'curling', which is rel. to OFris. frisle, 'curl'. See frizzle and cp. frieze, 'to curl'.

fraise, tr. v., to enlarge a hold (in a stone). — F. fraiser. See fraise, n.

frambesia, framboesia, n., the yaws, a tropical skin disease. — Medical L., fr. F. framboise, 'raspberry', fr. Frankish \*brambasi, which is rel. to Du. braambezie, 'blackberry'. See bramble, berry and -ia. F. framboise was influenced in form by F. fraise, 'strawberry'.

frame, tr. and intr. v. — ME. framien, framen, 'to be profitable; to frame', fr. OE. framian, 'to avail, be profitable', fr. OE. fram, 'vigorous, bold', orig. 'going forward', fr. fram, 'forward; from', which is rel. to OE. forma, Goth. fruma, 'first', OE. fremman, 'to further'. See from and cp. foremost and words there referred to.

Derivatives: frame, n., frame-less, adj., fram-er, n., fram-ing, n.

franc, n., name of two old French coins, one of gold and the other of silver; now the monetary unit of France. — F., from the ML. legend on the first coin: Francorum rex ('king of the Franks'). See Frank.

Frances, fem. PN. — Fr. OF. Franceise (F. Francoise), fem. of OF. Franceis (F. François). See Francis.

franchise, n., 1) orig., freedom from servitude; hence 2) a privilege granted; 3) the right to vote. — ME., fr. OF. franchise, 'freedom', fr. franc, fem. franche, 'free'. See frank, adj., and -ise.

franchise, tr. v., to enfranchise. — OF. franchiss-, pres. part. stem of franchir, 'to free', fr. franc, fem. franche, 'free'. See franchise, n., and cp. enfranchise.

Francis, fem. PN. — OF. Franceis (F. François), fr. Late L. Franciscus, lit. 'Frankish' whence 'French', which is of the same origin as E. frank (q.v.) Cp. Frances.

Franciscan, adj., pertaining to St. Francis of Assisi. — See next word.

Franciscan, n., a friar of the Franciscan order. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Franciscus, ML. name of St. Francis of Assisi (1182-1226), who established this order.

francium, n., name of a chemical element. — ModL., coined by the French chemist Mlle. Marguerite Perey (1909-) on analogy of the names of many chemical elements ending in -ium fr. Francia, Latinized name of France, her native land.

franckeite, n., a complex sulfide (mineral.) -

Named after the German mining engineers Carl and Ernest *Francke*. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Franco-, combining form meaning 1) Frankish; 2) French. — Fr. ML. Francus, 'a Frank'. See Frank.

francolin, n., name of various genera of partridges. — F., fr. It. *francolino*, which is of uncertain etymology.

francolite, n., a variety of apatite (*mineral*.) — Named after Wheal *Franco* in Devonshire. For the ending see combining form -lite.

Francophile, Francophil, n., a friend of France or the French. — Compounded of Franco- and Gk. φίλος, 'friend', See -phile, -phil.

Francophobe, n., one who fears or hates France or the French. — Compounded of Franco- and Gk. -φόβος, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See -phobe.

Francophobia, n., fear or hatred of France or the French. — Compounded of France- and Gk.  $-\phi \circ \beta (\bar{\alpha}, \text{ fear of'}, \text{ fr. } \phi \circ \beta \circ \varsigma, \text{ fear'}.$  See -phobia. franc-tireur, n., a sharpshooter of the irregular infantry. — F., lit. 'free shooter', fr. franc, 'free', and tireur, 'shooter', fr. tirer, 'to draw; to shoot'. See frank, adj., and tire, 'to pull'.

frangible, adj., breakable; fragile. — OF., fr. L. frangere, 'to break'. See fraction and -ible. Derivatives: fragibil-itv. n., fragible-ness. n.

frangipane, frangipani, n., a kind of pastry cream.

— From the Italian family name Frangingni.

frank, adj. — OF. (= F.) franc, 'free', fr. ML. Francus, 'Frank', fr. Frankish \*Frank, 'a Frank' (rel. to OHG. Franko, OE. Franca, of s.m.), whence also F. France, orig. 'the land of the Franks'. In the territory formerly called Gaul the Franks were looked upon as the free nation par excellence (whence the sense development of F. franc). Cp. franc, franchise, Franco-, Frank, French. Cp. also frankalmoign, franklin.

Derivatives: frank-ly, adv., frank-ness, n.

Frank, n., member of a West Teutonic people. — OHG. Franko, rel. to OE. Franca. See frank, adj.

frank, tr. v., to free (whence to frank a letter, lit. 'to exempt a letter from charge'). — Fr. frank, adi

frank, n., signature showing that a letter is free of charge. — Fr. prec. word.

frankalmoign, frankalmoigne, frankalmoin, n., perpetual tenure of land by a religious corporation.—AF. franke almoigne, lit. 'free alms'. AF. franke is fem. of frank, which corresponds to OF. franc. See frank, adj. AF. almoigne corresponds to OF. almosne, F. aumône. See alms. Frankenstein, n.—Name of hero in a novel by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (1818), who creates

frankincense, n. — OF. franc encens, fr. franc, 'free' (here used in the sense of 'pure'), and encens, 'incense'. See frank, adj., and incense.

a monster which kills him.

franklandite, n., sodium calcium borate (mineral.)

— Named after the English chemist Sir Edward

Frankland (1825-99). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

franklin, n., a small landowner. — ME. frankelein (cp. ML. franchilānus), formed fr. frank, 'free', and -lein, a suff. of Teut. origin (occurring also in ME. chamberlein, 'chamberlain'). See frank. adi., and -ling.

franklinite, n., a magnetic oxide of iron (mineral.)

— Named after Franklin Furnace in New Jersey, where it was discovered. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

frankpledge, n., a system by which the members of a tithing were made responsible for one another's behavior. — AF. franc plege, lit. 'free pledge', mistranslation of OE. friôborh, 'peace pledge', in which the first element was confused with OE. frēo, 'free'. See belfry and pledge.

frantic, adj., 1) insane (archaic); 2) frenzied; furious. — ME. frenetike, frantik, fr. OF. frenetique (F. frénétique), fr. L. phrenēticus, fr. Gk. φρεντικός, 'mad, delirious, frantic'. See phrenetic.

Derivatives: frantic-al-ly, frantic-ly, adv., frantic-ness, n.

frap, tr. v., to bind firmly (naut.) — OF. fraper (F. frapper), 'to strike; to bind firmly, trap', prob. of imitative origin. Cp. next word.

frappé, adj., iced, frozen (said of beverages). — F., pp. of frapper, 'to strike'. See prec. word. Frasera, n., a genus of plants of the gentian family (bot.) — ModL., named after the Scottish botanist John Fraser, (1750-1811).

frass, n., refuse or excrement left by insect larvae. — G. Frass, 'a devouring', in gradational relationship to G. fressen, 'to devour'. See fret, 'to eat away'.

frate, n., a friar. — It., 'brother', fr. L. frātrem, acc. of frāter. See next word.

frater, n., a brother; hence 1) a friar (obsol.); 2) a comrade. — L. frāter, 'brother'. See fraternal and cp. words there referred to.

frater, also fratery, fratry, n., refectory of a monastery (hist.) — ME. fraitour, fr. OF. freitor, which is aphetic for refreitor, refraitor, refeitor, fr. ML. refectorium, 'refectory'. See refectory'.

fraternal, adj., brotherly. — ML. frāternālis, fr. L. frāternus, 'brotherly', fr. frāter, 'brother', which is cogn. with OE. brōðor, 'brother'. See brother and adj. suff. -al and cp. fra, frate, frater, 'comrade', friar.

Derivatives: fraternal-ism, n., fraternal-ity, n., fraternal-ly, adv.

fraternity, n. — ME. fraternite, fr. OF. fraternitee, fraternite (F. fraternité), fr. L. frāternitātem, acc. of frāternitās, 'brotherhood', fr. frāternus, 'brotherly'. See prec. word and -ity and cp. confraternity.

fraternize, intr. and tr. v. — F. fraterniser, fr. L. frāternus, 'brotherly'. See fraternal and -ize. Derivatives: fraterniz-ation, n., fraterniz-er, n. fratery, n. — See frater, 'refectory'.

fratricidal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. fratricide (in either sense).

fratricide, n., a person who kills his own brother.

— F., fr. L. frātricida, 'a brother-slayer', which is compounded of frāter, gen. frātris, 'brother', and -cīda, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See fraternal and -cīde, 'killer'.

fratricide, n., the act of killing one's own brother. — F., fr. L. frātricīdium, 'the killing of a brother', which is compounded of frāter, gen. frātris, 'brother', and -cīdium, 'killing', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See fraternal and -cide, 'killing'. fratry, n. — See frater, 'refectory'.

Frau, n., in Germany, a woman; a married woman. — G. Frau, 'woman, wife', fr. MHG. vrouwe, 'lady, mistress', fr. OHG. frouwa. See province and cp. Fräulein, frow.

fraud, n., deceit; trickery. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) fraude, fr. L. fraudem, acc. of fraus, 'deceit, guile', fr. I.-E. base \*dhreu-, \*dhru-, 'to deceive', whence prob. also OI. dhrútih, 'deception', dhúrtah, 'cunning, fraudulent, deceptive', dhúrvati, dhvárati, 'injures' (prop. 'injures through cunning'). Cp. fraudulent, defraud. Cp. also frustrate.

fraudulence, n. — OF. See next word and -ce. fraudulent, adj., using fraud; based on fraud. — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. fraudulentus, 'cheating, deceitful', fr. fraus, gen. fraudis. See fraud. Derivatives: fraudulent-ly, adv., fraudulent-

ness, n.

fraught, adj., laden; filled. — ME., pp. of frahten, fr. MDu. vrachten, fr. vracht, 'load, cargo', fr. OFris., whence also Dan. fragt, Swed. frakt, of s.m.; fr. Teut. \*fra-aihti, which is compounded of pref. fra- meaning 'for-' (see for-), and the stem of OE. āgan, Goth. aigan, 'to possess'. See owe and cp. freight.

Fräulein, n., 1) in Germany, an unmarried woman; a title corresponding to E. Miss. — G., fr. MHG. vrouwelīn, dimin. of vrouwe, 'woman'. See Frau.

Fraunhofer lines, the dark lines in the spectrum (phys.) — Named after the German physicist Joseph von Fraunhofer (1787-1826).

fraxinella, n., a perennial plant, the dittany. — A ModL. dimin. formed fr. L. fraxinus, 'ash tree' (see Fraxinus); so called in allusion to the leaves resembling those of the ash tree.

Fraxinus, n., a genus of plants of the olive family (bot.) — L. fraxinus, 'the mountain ash', for \*far(a)g(s)nos, lit. 'the white tree', fr. I.-E. base \*bhereë. 'to shine, be white'. See birch.

fray, n., tumult, brawl. — ME. frai, aphetic for affrai. See affray, n. and v.

fray, tr. v., to frighten. — ME. fraien, aphetic for affraien. See affray, v., and cp. prec. word.

fray, tr. and intr. v., to wear out by rubbing. — F. frayer, 'to rub against', fr. OF. freiler, fr. L. fricare, 'to rub'. See friction.

Derivative: fray-ing, n.

frazil, n., ice crystals at the bottom of a river. —

Can. F. frasil, 'snow floating in water'; rel. to F. fraisil, 'cinders', which derives fr. VL. \*facilis, 'that which pertains to a firebrand', short for scoria \*facilis, 'cinders of a firebrand', fr. L. fax, gen. facis, 'torch, firebrand'; see facula and -ile. The r in frasil, fraisil is intrusive and due to the influence of F. fraiser, 'to plait, ruffle'. frazzle, tr. and intr. v., to fray; to reduce to tatters. — A blend of fray, 'to wear out by rubbing', and G. faseln, 'to separate the fibers, to ravel out', which is rel. to G. Faser, 'thread, fiber, filament', OE. fas, 'fringe', and to obsol. E. feaze, 'to unravel'.

freak, n., whim. — Of uncertain origin. Possibly fr. ME. frek, 'bold, quick', fr. OE. frec, 'gluttonous, greedy, bold, dangerous', which is rel. to ON. frekr, 'greedy, rough, severe', OHG. freh, 'untamed, covetous, avaricious', MHG. vrech, 'bold, daring', G. frech, 'bold, impudent', Goth. -friks (in faihufriks, 'covetous, avaricious'). These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*preg-, 'greedy, violent, impetuous, bold', whence also W. rhewidd (for \*pragio-), 'lasciviousness', Pol. pragnąć, 'to crave for'. Cp. fresh, obtrusive'.

freak, tr. v., to streak. — Prob. a blend of freak, 'whim, fancy', and freckle; coined by Milton. freakish, adj. — Formed fr. freak, n., with adj. suff. -ish; first used by Henry More (1614-1687), philosopher of the Cambridge Platonist school. Derivatives: freakish-ly, adv., freakish-ness, n. freckle, n., a small brownish spot on the skin. — Dimin. formed fr. ME. frecken, fr. ON. freknur (pl.), 'freckles' (whence freknottr, 'freckled', Dan. fregne, Swed. frägne, 'freckle'), which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with Gk. πέρχος, περχνός, 'spotted; dusky'. See perch, name of a fish.

Derivatives: freckl-ed, freckl-v, adis.

Frederic, Frederick, masc. PN. — F. Frédéric, fr. G. Friedrich, fr. OHG. Fridurih, lit. 'peaceful ruler', compounded of OHG. fridu, 'peace', and rihhi, 'powerful, rich'. See friend and rich and cp. the second element in Geoffrey.

Frederica, fem. PN. — Fem. form of Frederic (q.v.) Cp. F. Frédérique, fr. Frédéric.

fredricite, n., a variety of tennantite (mineral.)

— Named after the Fredrik shaft in Falu,
Sweden. For the ending see subst, suff. -ite.

free, adj. — ME. freo, fre, fr. OE. frēo, frī, rel. to OS., OHG., MHG. vrī, G. frei, Du. vrij, Goth. freis, 'free', OE. frēogan, frēon, Goth. frijōn, 'to love', OE. frēod, 'affection, friendship', frīga, 'love', frēodryhten, 'noble lord', OE. friðu, OS. frithu, ON. friðr, OFris. frethu, OHG. fridu, MHG. fride, G. Friede, 'peace', OE. frēo, OS. frī, 'wife', ON. Frigg, name of the wife of Odin (lit. = 'beloved, loving; wife'), MLG. vrien, 'to take to wife', Du. vrijen, G. freien, 'to woo'. The primary sense of all these words was 'beloved, friend; to love'. In English frēo, etc., this sense developed into 'free'. (The

terms 'beloved' and 'friend', were applied, as a rule, to the free members of the clan and in contradistinction to slaves.) For sense development cp. L. līberī, which unites the meanings 'free' (pl.) and 'children'. The above Teut. words are cogn. with OI. priyāh, 'own, dear, beloved', prīyate, 'loves', OSlav. priyati, 'to help', priyatelji, 'friend', W. rhydd (for \*priyos), 'free'. Cp. affray, defray, fray, 'tumult', fresh, 'obtrusive', friend, Frigg, frith, 'brushwood', the first element in filibuster, Frederic, Friday, and the second element in belfry, Geoffrey, Godfrey, Humphrey, Winfred. Derivatives: free, adv., free, v. (q.v.), free-ly, adv., free-ness, n.

free, tr. v. — ME. freen, fr. OE. freogan, freon, 'to free', fr. freo. See free, adi.

freeboot, intr. v. — Back formation fr. freebooter.

Derivative: freeboot-ing, n.

freebooter, n., a plunderer; a pirate. — Loan translation of Du. vrijbuiter, 'plunderer, robber', fr. vrijbuiten, 'to plunder, rob', fr. vrijbuit, 'plunder', lit. 'free booty'. See free, adj., and booty and cp. filibuster.

Derivative: freebooter-y, n.

freedom, n. — ME. fredom, fr. OE. frēodōm. See free, adj., and -dom.

freeman, n. — ME. freeman, fr. OE. frēeman. See free, adj., and man.

freemason, n. — For free mason. He was called free owing to a confusion with F. frère, 'brother' (in the term frère maçon, 'brother mason'). F. franc-maçon, 'freemason', is a loan translation of E. freemason.

Derivatives: freemason-ic, adj., freemason-ry, n. Freesia, n., a genus of plants of the iris family (bot.) — ModL., named after the German physician Friedrich Heinrich Theodor Freese (1795-1876). For the ending see suff. -ia.

freeze, intr. and tr. v. — ME. freosen, fresen, fr. OE. frēosan, rel. to ON. frjōsa, OHG. friosan, MHG. vriesen, G. frieren, 'to freeze', Goth. frius, 'frost', fr. Teut. base \*freus-, which corresponds to I.-E. \*preus-, \*prus-, a base uniting the opposite meanings 'to freeze', and 'to burn', whence, on the one hand, OI. prusvá, 'hoarfrost', L. pruīna (for \*prusvāna, \*prūvīna), 'hoarfrost', OCo. reu, Bret. reo, W. rhew (for I.-E. \*preusos), 'frost', and, on the other, OI. prusṭah, 'burnt', Alb. pruš, 'burning coals, glowing fire', L. prūna, 'a live coal', prūrīre, 'to itch'. Cp. frost. Cp. also pruinose, prurient. Derivatives: freeze, n., freez-er, n., freez-ing, adj., freez-ing-ly, adv.

freight, n. — ME. freyght, freyte, freite, fr. MDu. vrecht, a secondary form of MDu. (= Du.) vracht. See fraught. Derivatives: freight, tr. v., freightage (q.v.), freight-er, n.

freightage, n., freight. — A hybrid coined from prec. word and -age, a suffix of ult. Latin origin. fremitus, n., a palpable vibration (med.) — L., 'a murmur', fr. fremit-(um), pp. stem of fremere, 'to roar, resound, murmur', fr. I.-E. base

\*bhrem-, a variant of base \*brem-, whence Gk. Boouge, 'any loud noise'. See bromo-.

frenate, adj., having a frenum (anat. and zool.)

— Fr. L. frēnātus, pp. of frēnāre, 'to bridle, curb', fr. frēnum, 'bridle, curb'. See frenum and adj. suff. -ate.

French, adj. and n. — ME. Frenkisch, Frensch, fr. OE. Frencisc, fr. Franca, 'Frank'. See Frank. Derivative: French-ness, n.

Frenchification, n. (colloq.) — See Frenchify and -ation.

Frenchify, tr. v., to make French; intr. v., to become French (colloq.) — A hybrid coined fr. French and -fy. a suff. of Latin origin.

frenetic, adj., frantic. - See phrenetic.

frenulum, n., a small frenum (anat. and zool.) — ModL., dimin. of frēnum, 'bridle, curb, ligament'. See next word and -ule.

Derivative: frenul-ar, adi.

frenum, also, less exactly, fraenum, n., a small ligament supporting or checking the movements of any organ. — L. frēnum, fraenum, 'bridle, curb, bit', prob. standing for \*frē-nom, 'something to hold with', fr. I.-E. base \*dher(e)-, 'to hold, support', whence also L. firmus, 'firm, strong'. See firm, adj., and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: fren-al, adj., frenate (q.v.)

frenzy, n., wild excitement. — ME. frenesye, fr. OF. frenesie, fr. ML. phrenēsia, fr. Late L. phrenēsis, fr. pseudo-Gk. φρένησις (back formation from the Late L. adj. phrenēticus, corruption of Gk. φρενῖτικός, 'suffering from the inflammation of the brain'), corresponding to Gk. φρενῖτις, 'inflammation of the brain', fr. φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'midriff, heart, mind'. See phrenetic.

Derivatives: frenzi-ed, adj., frenzi-ed-ly, adv.

frequence, n. — F. fréquence, fr. L. frequentia. See next word and -ce.

frequency, n. — L. frequentia, 'a crowding, crowd', fr. frequēns. See frequent, adj., and -cy. frequent, adj. — F. fréquent, fr. L. frequentem, acc. of frequēns, 'crowded, repeated, constant', which is rel. to farcēre, 'to stuff, cram'. See

farce, and -ent. Derivatives: frequent, v. (q.v.), frequent-ly, adv., frequent-ness, n.

frequent, tr. v. — F. fréquenter, fr. L. frequentare, 'to resort to frequently, to frequent', fr. frequens. See frequent, adj.

Derivatives: frequent-able, adj., frequentation (q.v.), frequent-er, n.

frequentation, n. — F. fréquentation, fr. L. frequentationem, acc. of frequentatio, fr. frequentatus, pp. of frequentare. See frequent, v., and

frequentative, adj. — F. fréquentatif (fem. -ive), fr. Late L. frequentātīvus, 'that which denotes the repetition of an act', fr. L. frequentātus, pp. of frequentāre. See frequent, v., and -ive.

fresco, n. — It., lit. 'fresh'. See fresh, 'newly made', and cp. alfresco.

fresh, adj., newly made; cool. — ME. fresch, fr. OF. fres, freis, fem. fresche (whence F. frais, fem. fraiche), 'fresh', fr. Teut. \*frisk- (whence also It., Sp., Port. fresco, OProveng. fresc); cp. OE. fersc [whence ON. ferskr (Dan. fersk, Swed. farsk)], OFris. fersk, MLG. versch, Du. vers (Dan., Swed., Norw. frisk are MLG. loan words), OHG. frisc, MHG. vrisch, G. frisch, 'fresh' [MLG., MDu. vrisch (Du. fris), are borrowed fr. MHG. vrisch]. These Teut. words are prob. cogn. with OSlav. prěsšnů (for \*praiskino-), 'fresh' (whence Lith. prěskas, 'sweet; unleavened'). Cp. afresh, refresh. Cp. also fresco, frisk. Derivatives: fresh, n., fresh-en, tr. and intr. v., fresh-en-er, n., fresh-ley, adv., fresh-ness, n.

fresh, adj., obtrusive, impudent (slang). — G. frech, 'impudent', fr. OHG. freh, 'covetous, avaricious', rel. to OE. frec, 'gluttonous, greedy, bold' (see freak, 'whim'); influenced in form, but different in origin, from fresh, 'new'.

freshet, n., a stream of fresh water; a flood. — Formed fr. fresh, 'newly made', with suff. -et. fret, tr. v., to eat away; intr. v., to gnaw (into, on or upon); to be worn away. — ME. freten, fr. OE. fretan, 'to eat up, devour'; which stands for fr-etan, fr. pref. fr- (fr. Teut. \*fra-) and OE. etan, 'to eat'; rel. to Du. vreten, OHG. fre33an, MHG. vre33en, G. fressen, Goth. fra-itan, of s.m. See for- and eat and cp. frass.

Derivatives: fret, n., the act of fretting; worry, anxiety; fretful (q.v.)

fret, n., ornament. — ME. frete, fret, fr. MF. frete, frette (F. frette), 'interlaced work, iron hoop, ferrule', fr. OF. frete, frette, prob. derived fr. Frankish \*fetur, which is rel. to OE. fetor, OHG. fe33ara, 'fetter'. See fetter.

fret, tr. v., to ornament. — ME. fretten, fretien, fr. MF. freter, fretter (F. fretter), 'to decorate with interlaced designs, to bind with a ring or with a ferrule', fr. OF. freter, fr. frete. See prec. word.

Derivative: frett-ed, adj.

fretful, adj. — Formed fr. fret, 'the act of fretting' (see fret, 'to eat away' and -ful); first used by Shakespeare.

Derivatives: fretful-ly, adv., fretful-ness, n.

fretty, adj., interlaced (her.) — ME. frette, fr. MF. freté, fretté pp. of freter, fretter. See fret, 'to ornament', and -y (representing OF. -e, MF., F. -é).

Freudian, adj., pertaining to, or agreeing with, the theories of Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). For the ending see suff. -ian.

Frey, n., the god of the crops and fertility in Norse mythology. — ON. Freyr. See next word

Freya, n., the goddess of love and beauty in Norse mythology. — ON. Freyja, rel. to Freyr, and to OE. frēa, 'lord', OS. frūa, MDu. vrouwe, 'wornan, wife'. See frow.

freyalite, n., a radioactive silicate of thorium, cerium, etc. (mineral.) — Named after Freya,

623

goddess of love in Norse mythology. See prec. word and -lite.

friable, adj. — F., fr. L. friābilis, 'crumbling', fr. friāre, 'to crumble, rub away', which is prob. cogn. with OI. bhrīnānti, 'they hurt, damage', Avestic pairi-brīnēnti, 'they cut round about', OSlav. britva, 'razor', Russ.-Church Slav. briju, briti, 'to shear'. L. friāre is rel. to fricāre, 'to rub'. See friction and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also frivolous. For the ending see suff. -able. Derivative: friabil-itv, n., friable-ness, n.

friar, n. — ME. frere, fr. OF. frere, freire (F. frère), fr. L. frātrem, acc. of frāter, 'brother'. See fraternal.

Derivative: friar-v, n., a convent of friars.

**fribble**, intr. v., to trifle. — Prob. of imitative origin; influenced in meaning by an association with *frivolous*.

Derivatives: fribble, n., fribbl-er, n., fribbl-ery, n. fricandeau, n., stew of veal. — F., back formation fr. fricasser, 'to fricassee', which was erroneously supposed to derive from base fric- and suff. -asser. For the real etymology of this verb see next word.

fricassee, n., a dish made of meat stewed in gravy. — F. fricassée, fr. fricasser, 'to fricassee, fry', compounded of the verbs frire, 'to fry', and casser, 'to break'. See fry, 'to cook with fat', and quash, 'to make void', and cp. prec. word. Derivative: fricassee, tr. v.

fricative, adj., produced by forcing the breath through a narrow opening between the lips, teeth, etc. (said of a consonant). — ModL. fricātīvus, fr. L. fricātus, pp. of fricāre, 'to rub'. See friction and -ative.

Derivative: fricative, n., a fricative consonant. friction, n. — F., fr. L. frictionem, acc. of frictio, 'a rubbing', fr. frictus, pp. of fricare, 'to rub', which is rel. to friare. See friable and -ion and cp. 3rd fray, fry, 'spawn of fishes', affricate and the second element in dentifrice.

Derivatives: friction-al, adj., friction-al-ly, adv., friction-less, adj.

Friday, n. -- ME. fridai, fr. OE. frīgedæg, lit. 'the day of the goddess Frig', fr. Frīge, gen. of Frīg, which corresponds to ON. Frīge, name of the wife of Odin (see Frigg), and dæg, 'day', rel. to ON. frijādagr, Dan., Swed. Fredag, OFris. frīgendei, frīadei, frēdei, MLG., MDu. vrīdach, Du. vrijdag, OHG. frīatag, MHG. vrītac, G. Freitag; prop. a loan translation of L. Veneris diēs, 'the day of Venus, Friday' (whence It. venerdi, Rum. vineri, OF. vendresdi, F. vendredi, Provenç. divenes, Sp. viernes), itself a loan translation of Gk. 'Αφροδίτης ἡμέρᾶ, 'the day of Aphrodite'; ON. Frigg, was considered as the goddess of love. For the second element in OE. frigedæg see day.

friedelite, n., a manganese silicate (mineral.) — Named after the French mineralogist Charles Friedel (1832-99). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

friend, n. — ME. freond, frend, fr. OE. frēond, 'friend, lover', rel. to ON. frændi, OS., OFris. friund, Du. vriend, OHG., MHG. friunt, G. Freund, Goth. frijōnds, 'friend'. All these nouns are prop. pres. participles and orig. meant 'loving' (so e.g. OE. frēond is the pres. part. of OE. frēogan, frēon, 'to love', and Goth. frijōnds the pres. part. of Goth. fryōn, 'to love'). They are rel. to OE. frēo, 'free'. See free, adj., and cp. words there referred to. For the participial origin of the noun friend cp. fiend.

Derivatives: friend, tr. v. (rare), friend-less, adj., friend-less-ness, n., friendly (q.v.)

friendly, adj. — ME. frendly, fr. OE. frēondlīc. See friend and adj. suff. -ly.

Derivatives: friendli-ly, adv., friendli-ness, n. friendly, adv. (rare). — ME. frendly, fr. OE. frēondlīce. See friend and adv. suff. -ly.

friendship, n. — ME. frendship, fr. OE. freondscipe. See friend and -ship.

frieseite, n., a silver iron sulfide (mineral.) — Named after F. M. von Friese. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Friesian, adj., and n. — A var. spelling of Frisian. Friesic, adj., Frisian. — See Frisian and -ic.

Friesish, adj. — See Frisian and adj. suff. -ish. frieze, n., a kind of woolen cloth. — F. frise, rel. to friser, 'to curl, frizz'. See frizz, 'to curl'.

frieze, tr. v., to cover with a nap, to trim. — F. friser, 'to curl, frizz'. See prec. word.

frieze, n., an ornamented band (archit.) — F. frise, fr. ML. frisium, a collateral form of frigium, phrygium, 'fringe', lit. 'Phrygian, related to Phrygia'. Cp. L. Phrygiae vestēs in the sense of 'embroidered garments' (Virgil, Aen. 3, 483). Cp. also It. fregio, equivalent of F. frise.

frigate, n., a fast sailing vessel. — F. frégate, fr. It. fregata, fr. Neapolitan fregate, prob. fr. Gk. ἄφρακτος, 'unfenced; not decked' (said of ships), fr. ά- (see priv. pref. a-) and φράσσειν, 'to fence, enclose', which is cogn. with L. farcire, 'to stuff'. See farce, 'to stuff, cram'.

Frigg, n., the wife of Odin, the goddess of heaven and of love in Norse mythol. — ON., prop. subst. use of a fem. adj. lit. meaning 'beloved, loving; wife'. See free and cp. Friday.

fright, n. -- ME. fryght, fryhte, fyrhte, fr. OE. fyrhto, fryhto, rel. to OS. forhta, OFris. fruchte, OHG. forhta, forahta, MHG. vorhte, G. Furcht, Goth. faurhtei, 'fear'. These words prob. derive fr. 1.-E. \*prk-, 'to fear; fright', whence also Toch. A pärsk-, prask-, B pārsk-, prāsk-, 'to fear', A praski, B prosko, 'fear, fright'.

Derivatives: fright, v. (q.v.), fright-en, tr. v., fright-en-ed, adj., fright-en-ed-ly, adv., fight-en-ed-ness, n., fright-en-er, n., fright-en-ing, adj., fright-en-ing-ly, adv., fright-ful, adj., fright-ful-ly, adv., fright-ful-ness, n.

fright, tr. v., to frighten. — ME. frigten, fr. OE. fyrhtan, 'to frighten', rel. to OE. forhtian, 'to fear', OS. forahtian, OFris. fruhtia, OHG. forahtan, furihten, MHG. vürhten, G. fürchten, Goth.

faurhtjan, 'to fear', OE. forht, OS., OHG. foraht, Goth. fauhrts, 'fearful', and to OE. fyrhto, fryhto. 'fear, fright', See fright, n.

frigid, adj., very cold. — L. frīgidus, 'cold', fr. frīgus, 'cold, frost', from the stem of frīgēre, 'to be cold', which is rel. to L. rigidus, 'hard, stiff, rough, severe', rigēre, 'to be stiff', and cogn. with Gk. ὁῖγος (for \*σρῖγος), 'cold'. Cp. rigid and the first element in rhigolene. Cp. also refrigerate, refrigerator and the second element in sang-froid.

Derivatives: frigidity (q.v.), frigid-ly, adv., frigid-ness, n.

frigidity, n. — F. frigidité, fr. Late L. frīgiditātem, acc. of frīgiditās, 'the cold', fr. L. frīgidus. See frigid and -ity.

frigorific, adj., causing cold. — F. frigorifique, fr. Late L. frigorificus, 'cooling', which is compounded of L. frigus, gen. frigoris, 'cold', and -ficus, 'making', from the stem of -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See

frijole, n., bean. — Sp. frijol, fréjol, fr. L. phaseolus, phasēlus, 'kidney bean'. See Phaseolus.

frigid and -fic.

frill, n., a ruffle. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: frill, tr. and intr. v., frill-ed, adj., frill-ery, n., frill-ing, n., frill-y, adj.

Frimaire, n., name of the 3rd month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting from November 21st to December 20th). — F., lit. 'the month of frost'; a hybrid coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 from F. frimas, 'frost, hoarfrost', a word of Teut. origin, and F. suff. -aire (fr. L. -ārius). See rime, 'hoarfrost', and adj. suff -arv.

fringe, n., a border of loose threads. — ME. frenge, fr. OF. fringe, frenge, fr. VL. \*frimbia, metathesis of L. fimbriae (pl.), 'border, edge, fringe', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. fimbria. Derivatives: fringe, tr. v., fring-ed, fring-y, adjs.

Fringilla, n., a genus of birds of the finch family (ornithol.) — L., 'the chaffinch', fr. L. frigere, 'to squeak, squeal', which is of imit. origin. Cp. Gk. φρυγίλος (a metathesized form of orig. \*φριγύλος), a kind of bird, dial. Russ. bergléz', 'goldfinch', Czech brhel, 'golden oriole'. OI. bhŕngā, 'a large black bee', is not related.

Fringillidae, n.pl., the finch and sparrow family (ornithol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. fringilla. See prec. word.

frippery, n., tawdry finery. — F. friperie, fr. OF. freperie, fr. frepe, ferpe, felpe, 'fringe, old garment', ult. fr. ML. faluppa, 'fiber, trifle'.

frisette, n., a fringe of curled hair worn on the forehead. — F., 'little curl', fr. friser, 'to curl'. See frizz, 'to curl', and -ette.

friseur, n., a hairdresser. — F., fr. friser, 'to curl'. See prec. word.

Frisian, adj. and n., belonging to the tribe Frisii.
Fr. L. Frisii, a name of Teut. origin, lit. meaning 'curly-headed'. Cp. OFris. frisle, 'curly

hair', and see frizz, 'to curl'. For the ending see suff. -ian, Cp. Friesian.

frisk, adj., lively. — OF (= F.) frisque, fr. MDu. vrisch, 'fresh', which is rel. to OHG. frisc, OE. fersc. 'fresh'. See fresh. 'newly made'.

Derivatives: frisk, intr. v., to leap in a lively manner; tr. v., 1) to move in a playful manner; 2) (slang) to search (a person), esp. for concealed weapons, frisk-y, adj., frisk-i-ly, adv., frisk-i-ness, n.

frisket, n., a light frame of iron attached to the tympan (printing). — F. frisquette, of uncertain origin.

frit, n., material for glass-making. — F. fritte, fr. frite, fem. pp. of frire, 'to fry'. See fry, 'to cook in fat'.

frit fly, a small fly. — Of uncertain origin.

frith, n., a narrow arm of the sea, inlet; a firth. — A var. of firth.

frith, n., enclosure; wooded land, brushwood. — ME., fr. OE. friðu, 'peace, security' (cp. OE. friðgeard, 'enclosure, court'). For sense development cp. MHG. vride, 'enclosure', G. einfriedigen, 'to fence in, enclose', Friedhof, 'cemetery', which are rel. to G. Friede, 'peace'. See free and cp. words there referred to.

Fritillaria, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. fritillus, 'dicebox' (so called from the markings on the petals), which is rel. to fritinnire, 'to twitter'; of imitative origin. The dicebox was called fritillus in allusion to the rattle of dice.

fritillary, n., 1) any plant of the genus Fritillaria;
2) any butterfly of the genus Argynnis. — See prec. word and -ary.

fritter, n., a slice of fruit fried in butter. — F. friture, 'something fried', fr. frit, pp. of frire, 'to fry'. See fry, 'to cook in butter'.

fritter, n., a fragment. — OF. fraiture, freture, 'a breaking', fr. L. frāctūra, fr. frāctus, pp. of frangere, 'to break'. See fraction.

fritter, tr. v., to waste. — Fr. prec. word.

Derivative: fritter-er, n.

frivol, intr. and tr. v. — Back formation fr. frivolous.

frivolity, n. — F. frivolité, fr. frivole. See next word and -itv.

frivolous, adj., trifling. — L. frīvolus, 'brittle, crumbling; silly', prob. rel. to friāre, 'to crumble, rub away'. See friable. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

Derivatives: frivolous-ly, adv., frivolous-ness, n. frizz, friz, tr. and intr. v., to curl. — F. friser, 'to curl, dress the hair', a word of Frisian origin. Cp. OFris. frisle, 'curly hair', and the name Frisian, which lit. means 'curly-headed'. Cp. also frieze, 'woolen cloth', frieze, 'to trim', frizzle, 'to curl'.

Derivatives: friz(z), n., frizz-y, adj., frizz-i-ly, adv., frizz-i-ness, n., frizz-ly, adi.

frizz, tr. and intr. v., to fry or sear with a sizzling noise; to sizzle. — Of imitative origin.

frizzle, tr. and intr. v., to curl. — Formed fr. frizz, 'to curl', with freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: frizzle, n., frizzl-er, n.

frizzle

frizzle, tr. and intr. v., to fry thoroughly. — Formed fr. frizz, 'to sizzle', with freq. suff. -le. fro, adv., away; backward. — ME. fra, fro, fr. ON. frā, which is rel. to OE. fram, 'from'. See from.

frock, n. — ME. frok, froc, fr. OF. froc, 'cowl', fr. Frankish \*hroc, which is rel. to ON. rokkr, OE. rocc, OFris. rokk, OS., Du. rok, OHG. roc, roch, MHG. roc, G. Rock, 'coat'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base \*rug-, 'to spin', whence also OIr. rucht, 'jacket'. See rock, 'distaff', and cp. rochet, 'ecclesiastical vestment'.

Derivative: frock, tr. v., to cover with a frock. froe, n., a wedge-shaped cleaving tool. — Prob. shortened from the adjective froward and orig. meaning 'turned away'. Cp. frommard, fromward, dial. equivalents of froe.

frog, n., a small tailless amphibian. — ME. frogge, fr. OE. frogga, rel. to OE. frosc, frox, ON. froskr, Dan., OHG. frosk, MDu. vorsc, Du. vors, MHG. vrosch, G. Frosch, 'frog'. These words prob. mean lit. 'hopper' and are cogn. with OI. právatē, 'hops', and with Russ. prýgat', 'to hop, jump', pryg, 'a jump'; see frolic. For sense development cp. Westphalic hopper, Alemanic hopzger, 'frog', lit. 'hopper'. frog, n., a loop on a belt for receiving a sword, etc. — Of uncertain origin.

frog, n., a horny pad in a horse's hoof. — Of uncertain origin, Cp. frush.

frolic, adj., merry. — MDu. vrolyc (also frolic, vroilic; Du. vrolijk), fr. MDu. vrō; rel. to OS. frā, frō, fra(h)o, OFris. frō, OHG. frao, frō, MHG. frō, G. froh, 'joyful, glad', G. fröhlich, of s.m., ON. frār, 'swift', ME. frow, 'hasty', and cogn. with OI. praváh, 'fluttering', právatē, 'he leaps up'. Cp. frog, 'a small tailless amphibian'.

Derivatives: frolic, n. and intr. v., frolick-er, n, frolic-ly, adv., frolic-ness, n., frolick-y, frolic-ful, frolic-some, adjs., frolic-some-ly, adv., frolic-some-ness. n.

from, prep. — ME., fr. OE. fram, from, rel. to OS., OHG., Goth. fram, 'from, away', orig. 'forward', ON. frā, 'from', fram, 'forward', OE. forma, Goth. fruma, 'first', OHG. fruma, 'advantage', MHG. frum, 'zealous, able', G. fromm, 'pious, devout', OE. frāmian, 'to avail, be profitable', fremman, 'to further'. See foremost and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also fro.

frond, n., a leaflike organ, foliage. — L. frons, gen. frondis, 'leafy branch, foliage'; possibly cogn. with ON. brum, 'leaf buds'.

Derivative: frond-age, n.

Fronde, n., name of a party in France during the minority of Louis XIV. — F., fr. L. funda, 'sling; casting net; purse', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with, or derived from, Gk. σφενδόνη, 'sling'; see sphendone. L. funda was influenced in form by L. fundere, 'to pour, shed'.

frondesce, intr. v., to put forth leaves. — L. frondēscere, inchoative of frondēre, 'to put forth leaves', fr. frōns, gen. frondis, 'leafy branch, foliage'. See frond and -esce.

624

frondescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff are.

frondescent, adj. — L. frondēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of frondēscere. See frondesce and -ent.

frondiferous, adj., bearing fronds. — L. frondifer, 'bearing leaves', compounded of frons, gen. frondis, 'leafy branch, foliage', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See frond and -ferous.

frondose, adj., bearing fronds. — L. frondōsus, 'leafy', fr. frōns, gen. frondis. See frond and adj. suff. -ose.

front, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) front, fr. L. frontem, acc. of frons, 'forehead, brow, countenance; the forepart of anything', prob. meaning lit. 'that which projects', and standing for I.-E. \*bhron-i-, fr. base \*bhren-, 'to project, stand out', whence also MIr. broine, 'prow of a ship', Ir. brainech, Co. brenniat, 'watchman at the prow of a ship'. For the sense development of L. frons, 'forehead', from a base meaning 'to project', cp. OSlav. čelo, 'forehead', which is cogn. with L. excellere, 'to rise, stand out'. Cp. affront, confront, effrontery, frontispiece.

Derivatives: front, adj. and tr. and intr. v., front-age, n., front-ag-er, n., frontal (q.v.), fronting, n., front-less, adj., front-less-ly, adv., front-less-n.

frontal, n., a band worn on the forehead. — OF. frontel (F. fronteau), fr. Late L. frontāle, 'an ornament for the forehead', fr. L. frōns, gen. frontis. See front.

frontal, adj., pertaining to the front; pertaining to the forehead. — ModL. frontālis, fr. L. frōns, gen. frontis. See front and adj. suff. -al and cp. prec. word.

frontier, n., — OF. frontier (F. frontière), from the adjective frontier, 'facing, neighboring', fr. front, 'forehead, forepart'. Cp. It. frontiera, Sp. frontera, and see front.

Frontignac, n., a kind of muscat grape and wine made from it. — A blend of *Frontignan* in the Department of Herault, and cognac.

frontispiece, n., an illustration facing the title page of a book. — F. frontispice, fr. ML. frontispicium, 'a front view', fr. L. frons, gen. frontis, 'forehead, forepart', and specere, spicere, 'to look at'. See front and species. The spelling frontispiece is due to a confusion with piece.

frontlet, n., a band worn on the forehead. — OF. frontelet, dimin. of frontel (F. fronteau). See front and -let.

fronto-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the forehead, frontal'. — Fr. L. frôns, gen. frontis, 'forehead, forepart'. See front.

fronton, n., a pediment (archit.) — F., fr. It. frontone, which is formed fr. fronte, 'front, fore-

part', with augment. suff. -one. See front and

frore, adj., frosty; frozen (archaic). — ME. frozen, fr. OE. froren, pp. of frēosan, 'to freeze'. See freeze. frost, n. — ME. forst, frost, fr. OE. forst, frost, rel. to OS., OHG. frost, MHG. vrost, ON. frost, Du. vorst, fr. Teut. \*frus-ta, an abstract noun formed with -t-formative element fr. Teut. base \*freus-, 'to freeze'. See freeze.

Derivatives: frost, tr. and intr. v., frost-ed, adj., frost-er, n., frost-ing, n., frost-y, adj., frosti-ly, adv., frosti-ness, n.

froth, n. — ME. frothe, fr. ON. froða, rel. to OE. afrēoðan, 'to froth up', and cogn. with OI. prothati, 'pants, snorts'.

Derivatives: froth, intr. and tr. v., froth-y, adj., froth-i-ly, adv., froth-i-ness, n.

frou-frou, n., a rustling. — F., of imitative origin. frounce, tr. and intr. v., to wrinkle, curl. — ME. frouncen, 'to wrinkle', fr. OF. froncier (F. froncer), fr. fronce, 'a wrinkle', fr. Frankish \*hrunkja, 'wrinkle', which is rel. to ON. hrukka, OHG. runza, 'wrinkle'. See ruck, 'crease', wrinkle, and cp. flounce, 'strip of material'.

frounce, n., a wrinkle, curl. — OF. (= F.) fronce, fr. OF. froncier. See frounce, v.

frow, n., a Dutch woman; a woman. — ME. frowe, fr. MDu. vrouwe (Du. vrouw), rel. to OHG. frouwa, MHG. vrouwe, G. Frau, OS. frūa, 'woman, wife', ON. Freyja, name of the goddess of love in Norse mythology, OE. frēa, OHG. frō, Goth. frauja, 'lord'. See province and cp. Frau, Fräulein, Frey, Freya. Cp. also the second element in euphroe.

froward, adj., perverse. — Lit. 'turned away'; formed fr. fro, with suff. -ward. Cp. froe.

Derivatives: froward-ly, adv., froward-ness, n. frown, intr. and tr. v. — ME. frounen, fr. OF. froignier, 'to knit one's brows' (whence F. renfrogner, of s.m.), fr. Gaulish \*frogna, 'nostril'. Cp. W. ffroen, 'nose'.

Derivatives: frown, n., frown-ing, adj., frown-ing-ly, adv.

frowsty, adj., musty (dial. English). — See frowzy.
Derivatives: frowsti-ly, adv., frowsti-ness, n.

frowzy, also frousy, adj., musty. — Of uncertain origin; prob. rel. to frowsty.

Derivatives: frowzi-ly, adv., frowzi-ness, n.

froze, past tense of freeze.

frozen, pp. of freeze.

Fructidor, n., name of the 12th month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting from August 18th to Sept. 16th). — F., lit. 'the month of fruit'; a hybrid coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 from L. frūctus, 'fruit', and Gk. δῶρον, 'gift'. See fruit and donation and cp. the second element in Messidor, Thermidor.

fructiferous, adj., bearing fruit. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. frūctifer, 'fruit-bearing', which is compounded of frūctus, 'fruit', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See fruit and -ferous.

fructification, n. - L. frūctificātio, gen. -onis,

'bearing of fruit', fr. frūctificātus, pp. of frūctificāre. See next word and ation.

fructify, intr. v., to bear fruit; tr. v., to make productive. — F. fructifier, fr. L. fructificare, 'to bear fruit', which is compounded of fructus, 'fruit', and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See fruit and -fy.

fructose, n., fruit sugar (chem.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ose fr. L. frūctus, 'fruit'. See fruit. fructuous, adj., fruitful. — OF., fr. L. frūctuōsus, 'abounding in fruit, fruitful', fr. frūctus. See fruit and -ous.

Derivatives: fructuous-ly, adv., fructuous-ness, n. frugal, adj., thrifty. — L. frūgālis, 'pertaining to fruit; thrifty, temperate, frugal', fr. frūgī, 'useful, fit, proper', prop. dat. of frūx, 'fruit', which is rel. to fruī, 'to enjoy', frūctus, 'fruit'. See fruit and adi, suff. -al.

Derivatives: frugality (q.v.), frugal-ly, adv., frugal-ness, n.

frugality, n., frugalness, thrift. — F. frugalité, fr. L. frügālitātem, acc. of frügālitāts, 'thriftiness, temperance, frugality', fr. frügālis. See prec. word and -ity.

fruit, n. — ME. fruit, fr. OF. fruit, fr. L. frūctus, 'enjoyment, the means to enjoyment, produce, fruit', fr. fruor, 'I enjoy', which stands for \*frūgwor, \*frūwor, for \*frūgor, and is cogn. with OE. brūcan, 'to enjoy'. See brook, v., and cp. Fructidor, fructify, frugal, frumentaceous, and the second element in tutti-frutti, usufruct. Derivatives: fruit, intr. and tr. v., fruit-age, n., fruit-ari-an, n. and adj., fruit-ari-an-ism, fruit-ed, adjs., fruiterer (q.v.), fruit-ful-ness, n., fruit-jul, adj., fruit-iness, n., fruit-iness, n., fruit-ive, adj., fruit-less, adj., fruit-less-ly, adv., fruit-less-ness, n., fruit-let, n.

fruiterer, n., one who deals in fruit. — Formed with agential suff. -er fr. obsol. fruiter, a loan word fr. F. fruitier, 'fruiterer', fr. fruit, 'fruit'. See fruit. Accordingly the suff. -er in fruiterer is redundant. Cp. caterer, poulterer, sorcerer, upholsterer.

fruitery, n. — F. fruiterie, 'fruit loft'. See fruit and -ery.

frumentaceous, adj., made of, or resembling, wheat or other grain. — Late L. frümentäceus, 'of corn or grain', fr. L. frümentum (for \*frügmentum or \*früg-smentum), 'corn, grain', which is formed from the stem of frügī, 'useful, fit, proper'. See frugal and -aceous.

frumenty, n., a kind of food made of wheat boiled in milk. — OF. frumentee, fr. L. frumentum, 'corn, grain'. See prec. word.

frump, tr. and intr. v., to flout. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: frump, n., frump-ery, n., frump-ish, adj., frump-ish-ly, adv., frump-ish-ness, n., frump-y, adj., frump-i-ly, adv., frump-i-ness, n. frush, n., a horny pad in a horse's foot. — See frog, 'a horny pad'.

frustrate, tr. v., to make vain, to thwart. — L. frūstrātus, pp. of frūstrārī. See frustrate, adj. Derivatives: frustrat-er, n., frustration (q.v.), frustrat-ive. frustrat-orv. adjs.

frustration, n. — L. frūstrātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'deception, disappointment', fr. frūstrātus, pp. of frūstrārī. See frustrate, adi., and -ion.

frustule, n., the shell of a diatom (bot.) — F., fr. L. frustulum, 'a small piece', dimin. of frustum. See next word and -ule.

frustum, n., the lower part of a solid figure formed when the top of a cone is cut off parallel to the base. — L., 'piece', fr. I.-E. \*bhrus-to-, fr. base \*bhreus-, 'to break, crush, crumble', whence also OE. brysan, 'to bruise'. See bruise.

frutescent, adj., shrubby. — Incorrectly formed for \*fruticescent, fr. L. frutex, gen. fruticis, 'a bush'. See next word and -escent.

frutex, n., a shrub. — L., 'shrub, bush'; of uncertain origin. Cp. frutescent, fruticose. L. Frutis, name of Venus, is not related to L. frutex (see bride).

fruticose, adj., bushy, shrubby. — L. fruticōsus, 'full of shrubs or bushes', fr. frutex, gen. fruticis. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ose.

fry, tr. v., to cook in fat; intr. v., to be cooked in fat. — ME. frien, fr. frire, fr. L. frīgere, 'to roast, parch, fry', which is cogn. with OI. bhṛjjáti, 'roasts', bharjanaḥ, 'roasting' (part.); ModPers. birishtan, 'to roast', Gk. φρόγειν, 'to roast, bake', Lith. birgelas, 'small beer', Lett. birga, 'vapor, smoke', OPruss. au-birgo, 'owner of a cook shop'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*bher(e)g-, \*bhrīg-, \*bhrūg-, enlargements of base \*bher-, 'to boil, seethe'. See brew and cp. fervent. Cp. also fricandeau, fricassee, frit, fritter, 'piece of fruit'.

Derivatives: fry, n., 'fried food', fry-er (also fri-er), n.

fry, n., 1) young fish; 2) young, offspring. — ME. fri, 'seed, offspring', prob. fr. AF. frie, fry, which corresponds to OF. froi (F. frai), 'spawn', fr. freier, froier, 'to rub, spawn', fr. L. fricare, 'to rub'. See friction.

fub, tr. v., to cheat. — G. foppen, 'to jeer at, make a fool of'. See fob.

fubsy, adj., plump, squat (Colloq. Engl.) — Of uncertain origin.

Fuchsia, n., a genus of plants of the evening primrose family (bot.) — ModL., named after the German botanist Leonhart Fuchs (1501-1566). For the ending see suff. -ia.

fuchsin, fuchsine, n., a variety of rosaniline (mineralogy). — Formed fr. Fuchsia with suff.

· -in, resp. -ine; so called in allusion to its color, which resembles that of fuchsia.

626

fucoid, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, seaweed; n., a seaweed. — A hybrid coined fr. L. fūcus, 'rock lichen', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape' (see Fucus and -oid). The correct form would be phycoid (fr. Gk. σῦχος, 'seaweed', and -οειδής, 'like').

Fucus, n., 1) a genus of algae; 2) (not cap.) any plant of this genus (bot.) — L. fūcus, 'rock lichen', fr. Gk. φῦκος, 'seaweed; red paint, rouge', fr. Heb. pūkh, 'antimony, stibium, lye, paint'. Cp. the second element in Zygophyceae. fuddle, tr. v., to render confused. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: fuddle, n., fuddle-ment, n.

fudge, tr. v., to fake. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: fudge, n.

fuel, n. — OF. fouaille, fuaille, fr. Late L. focālia, neut. pl. of focālis, 'pertaining to the hearth', fr. L. focus, 'hearth'. See focus and cp. focal. Derivatives: fuel, tr. and intr. v., fuel(l)-er, n., fuel(l)-ing, n.

fugacious, adj., fleeting. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. fugāx, gen. fugācis, 'apt to flee, transitory', fr. fugere. See fugitive and cp. fougasse.

Derivatives: fugacious-ly, adv., fugacious-ness, n. fugacity, n. — Late L. fugācitās, fr. L. fugāx, gen. fugācis, 'apt to flee, transitory'. See prec. word and -itv.

fugal, adj., pertaining to a fugue (mus.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. It. fuga. See fugue. Derivative: fugal-ly, adv.

-fuge, combining form meaning 'that which drives away (something)', as in febrifuge, vermifuge. — F., fr. L. fugus, 'fleeing away' (used in Modern Latin in the sense 'causing to flee, putting to flight'), fr. L. fugere. See fugitive.

fugient, adj., fleeing. — L. fugiēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of fugere, 'to flee'. See fugitive and -ent.

fugitive, adj. — OF. (= F.) fugitif (fem. fugitive), fr. L. fugitīvus, 'running away, fleeing, fugitive', fr. fugit-(um), pp. stem of fugere, 'to flee', which is cogn. with Gk. φεύγειν, 'to flee', Lith. būgstu, būgti, 'to be frightened', fr. I.-E. base \*bheug-, 'to flee', which prop. meant originally 'to bend one's course away from a place', and is identical with base \*bheug(h)-, 'to bend', whence OI. bhujāti, 'bends, thrusts aside', Goth. biugan, 'to bend', OE. būgan, 'to bow down, stoop; to bend, turn; to flee'. See bow, 'to bend', and cp. fougasse, fugacious, fugue, centrifugal, Cimifuga, feverfew, heliofugal, lucifugous, refuge, refugee, subterfuge. Cp. also apophyge, hypophyge, phygoid.

Derivatives: fugitive, n., fugitive-ly, adv., fugitive-ness, n.

fugle, intr. v. — Back formation fr. fugleman. fugleman, also fugelman, n., 1) a well-drilled soldier placed in front of a company to serve as a

model; hence 2) a leader, guide. — Dissimilated fr. G. Flügelmann, 'file leader, fugleman', lit., 'man on the wing' (of a regiment), fr. Flügel, 'wing' and Mann, 'man'. G. Flügel is rel. to fliegen, 'to fly'; see fly, v. For the second element in fugleman see man.

627

fugue, n. (mus.) — F., fr. It. fuga, 'flight, escape; ardor', fr. L. fuga, 'a fleeing, flight; swiftness, speed', from the stem of fugere, 'to flee'. See furitive.

fuguist, n., a composer of fugues. — A hybrid coined fr. It. *fuga* (see prec. word) and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

führer, fuehrer, n., a title applied chiefly to the leader of the German nazis. — G. Führer, 'leader', fr. führen, 'to lead', fr. MHG. vüeren, 'to lead, drive', fr. OHG. fuoren, 'to set in motion, lead', prop. a causative of OHG. faran, 'to go, travel', which is rel. to OE. faran, of s.m. See fare, v. and agential suff. -er.

Fuirena, n., a genus of plants, the umbrella grass (bot.) — ModL., named after the Danish physician and botanist Jørgen Fuiren (1581-1628)

-ful, adj. suff. meaning 'full of'. — See full, adj. fulcrum, n., the support on which a lever turns. — L., 'bedpost', fr. fulcīre, 'to prop', which is cogn. with Gk. φάλκης, 'beam', φάλαγξ, 'trunk, log, line of battle, battle array', OE. balca, 'ridge'. See balk, n., and cp. words there referred to.

fulfill, fulfil, tr. v. — ME. fulfillen, fr. OE. full-fyllan, 'to fulfill', lit. 'to fill full', fr. ful, 'full', and fyllan, 'to fill'. See full, adj., and fill.

Derivatives: fulfill-er, n., fulfil(1)-ment, n.

fulgent, adj., shining. — L. fulgēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of fulgēre, 'to shine', rel. to fulgur, 'lightning', fulmen (for \*fulg-men), of s.m., flagrāre, 'to blaze, glow, burn'. See black, and cp. effulgent, refulgent, fulminate. Cp. also flagrant. For the ending see suff. -ent.

Derivatives: fulgent-ly, adv., fulgent-ness, n. fulgid, adj., glittering, shining. — L. fulgidus, fr. fulgēre, 'to shine'. See prec. word and adj. suff. -id.

Fulgora, n., a genus of insects, the lantern fly (entomol.) — L., name of the goddess of lightning, rel. to fulgus, gen. fulguris, 'lightning'. See fulgent and cp. next word.

fulgurant, adj., flashing. — L. fulgurāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of fulgurāre, 'to lighten', fr. fulgur, 'lightning', which is rel. to fulgēre, 'to shine'. See fulgent and -ant and cp. foudroyant. fulgurite, n., glassy substance produced by the passage of lightning (geol.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. fulgur, 'lightning' (see fulgent), and -ite, a suff. of Greek origin.

fulham, also fullam, fullom, n., a loaded die. — From Fulham in London, formerly a resort of crooks

Fulica, n., a genus of birds, the true coot (ornithol.) — L. fulica, 'coot', lit. meaning 'having a white spot (scil. on the head)', and cogn. with Gk maλός, 'white'. See full, 'to thicken'.

fuliginous, adj., sooty. — Late L. fūlīginōsus, fr. L. fūlīgō, gen. fūlīginis, 'soot'; cogn. with OI. dhūliḥ, 'dust', dhūlikā, 'fog', Lith. dūlis, 'fog, vapor', fem. pl. dūlkės, 'dust', Lith. dūlsvas, 'smoke-colored'.

Derivatives: fuliginous-ly, adv., fuliginous-ness, n.

full, adj. - ME., fr. OE. full. rel. to OS. full. OFris. ful. ON. fullr. Swed. full. Dan. fuld. OHG. fol, MHG. vol, G. voll, Goth. fulls, 'full', and cogn, with OSlav, plunu, Lith, pilnas, OIr. lān, W. llawn, Bret, leun, L. plēnus, OI. pūrnáh, 'full' Avestic perena-, 'full', fr. I.-E. base \*plnó-, 'filled, full'. This base is a participial derivative of base \*pelē-, \*plē-, 'to fill', whence Gk. πλήθειν. 'to be full', πιμπλάναι, 'to fill', πλήρης, 'full', L. plēre, 'to fill'. Cp. also OE. fela. feala. feola, OFris. felo, fel, OS., OHG. filu, MHG. vil. G. viel. Goth. filu, 'much', OI. purúh, Gk. πολύς, 'much', L. plūs, 'more', Lith. pilus, OIr. il, 'plenty'. E. folk is not cognate. Cp. fill. Cp. also flow. Cp. also accomplish, complement. complete, comply, deplete, expletive, implement, maniple, manipulate, plebeian, pleio-, Pleistocene, plenary, plenty, plenum, pleonasm, plerome, plethora, plethysmograph, plural, plus, plutarchy, plutocracy, poly-, replenish, replete, replum, supplement, supply, terreplein.

Derivatives: full, n., tr. and intr. v. and adv., ful-ly, adv., ful(l)-ness, n.

full, tr. v., to thicken (cloth). — ME. fullen, fr. OE. fullian, 'to whiten, full', fr. OF. foler, fouler (F. fouler), 'to tread, trample on, to full', fr. VL. \*fullāre, fr. L. fullō, 'fuller', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with Gk. φαλός, 'white', ME. balled, 'bald', orig. 'white'. See bald and cp. words there referred to. Provenç., Catal. folar, Sp. hollar, 'to full', also derive fr. VL. \*fullāre. Cp. foil, 'to baffle', foulard. Derivative: full-ing, n.

fuller, n., one who fulls. — ME., fr. fullere, fr. L. fullō, 'a fuller'. See full, 'to thicken (cloth)'. fuller, n., a grooving tool. — Formed fr. full, 'to make full' (see full, adj.), with agential suff. -er. fulmar, n., an arctic sea bird resembling a gull. — Compounded of ON. full, 'foul', and mār, 'sea mew'. See foul, adj., and mew.

fulminant, adj., fulminating. — L. fulmināns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of fulmināre. See next word and -ant.

fulminate, intr. v., to explode; tr. v., to cause to explode; to denounce. — L. fulminātus, pp. of fulmināre, 'to lighten, to hurl lightnings', fr. fulmen, gen. fulminis, 'lightning', which stands for \*fulg-men and is rel. to fulgēre, 'to shine'. See fulgent and verbal suff. -ate and cp. fulmine.

Derivatives: fulminat-ing, adj., fulmination (q.v.), fulminatory (q.v.)

fulminate, n., a salt of fulminic acid (chem.) — See fulminic and chem. suff. -ate.

fulmination, n. — L. fulminātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. fulminātus, pp. of fulmināre. See fulminate v., and -ion.

fulminatory, adj. — F. fulminatoire, fr. fulminer, 'to fulminate', fr. L. fulmināre. See fulminate and adj. suff. -ory.

fulmine, intr. and tr. v., to fulminate (rare). — F. fulminer, fr. L. fulmināre. See fulminate, v. fulminic, adj., pertaining to the acid CNOH (chem.) — Formed with suff. -ic fr. L. fulmen, gen. fulminis, 'lightning' (see fulminate); so called in allusion to its forming highly explosive salts.

fulminous, adj., resembling lightning. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. *fulmen*, gen. *fulminis*, 'lightning'. See fulminate. adj.

fulsome, adj., cloying; disgusting; offensive. — Formed fr. full, adj., and -some; influenced in meaning by ME. ful, 'foul'.

Derivatives: fulsome-ly, adv., fulsome-ness, n. fulvous, adj., reddish yellow, tawny. — L. fulvus, cogn. with L. flāvus, 'yellow'. See flavescent. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

fumade, fumado, n., a smoked and salted pilchard. — Sp. fumado, 'smoked', fr. L. fūmātus, pp. of fūmāre, 'to smoke'. See fume.

fumarole, n., a hole in a volcano whence fumes issue. — F. fumerole, Frenchified fr. It. fumaruolo, fr. Late L. fūmāriolum, 'a smoke hole', fr. L. fūmārium, 'a smoke chamber for aging wine', fr. fūmus. 'smoke'. See fume.

fumatorium, n., a place for smoking or fumigating. — ModL., fr. L. fūmātus, pp. of fūmāre, 'to smoke'. See fume and -orium.

fumatory, adj., pertaining to smoking; n., fumatorium. — See prec. word and adj., resp. subst., suff. -ory.

fumble, intr. v., to grope about; tr. v., to handle awkwardly. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. and dial. Norw. fumla, which are rel. to Du. fommelen, 'to grope'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'to rub'. They are prob. of imitative origin. Derivatives: fumble, n., fumbl-er, n., fumbl-ing, n. and adj., fumbl-ing-ly, adv.

fume, n. — OF. fum, fr. L. fūmus, 'smoke, steam, vapor', whence also It. fumo, OProvenç. fum, Sp. humo. L. fūmus is cogn. with OI. dhūmāḥ, 'smoke', OSlav. dymū, Lith. dūmai, Lett. dūmi (pl.), OPruss. dumis, 'smoke', MIr. dumacha, 'fog', Ir. dumhach, 'foggy', Gk. θūμός, 'spirit, mind, soul'; these words derive fr. I.-E. \*dhūmo-s, fr. base \*dheu-, 'to fly about like dust', whence also OI. dhūnōti, 'shakes'. See thio- and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also fumigate, perfume. sfumato.

fume, intr. and tr. v. — F. fumer, fr. L. fūmāre, 'to smoke', fr. fūmus. See fume, n.

Derivatives: fum-ed, adj., fum-er, n., fum-ing, adj., fum-ing-ly, adv.

fumigate, tr. v., to disinfect with fumes. — L. fūmigātus, pp. of fūmigāre, 'to smoke, fumigate', lit. 'to cause to smoke', compounded of

fūmus, 'smoke, steam, vapor', and agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. See fume, n., and agent, adj., and cp. the second element in castigate and in words there referred to.

Derivatives: fumigation (q.v.), fumigat-or, n., fumigat-ory, adj.

fumigation, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. fümigātiōnem, acc. of fūmigātiō, 'a smoking', fr. fūmigātus, pp. of fūmigāre. See prec. word and -ion.

fumitory, n., a plant formerly used as an antiscorbutic. — ME., fr. OF. fumeterre, lit. 'smoke of the earth', compounded of fume, 'smoke', and terre, 'earth', fr. L. terra. See fume, n., and terra.

fumous, adj., smoky. — L. fūmōsus, 'full of smoke, smoky', fr. fūmus. See fume, n., and -ous. Derivative: fumous-lv. adv.

fumy, adj., full of fumes; vaporous. — Formed fr. fume, n., with adj. suff. -y.

Derivatives: fumil-y, adv., fumi-ness, n.

fun, n. — Fr. obsol. E. fun, 'to trick', fr. ME. fon, fonne, 'a fool', fr. fonnen, 'to make a fool of'. See fond, adj.

Derivatives: fun, intr. v., to cause fun, funny (q.v.)

funambulist, n., a ropewalker. — A hybrid coined fr. L. fūnis, 'rope', and ambulāre, 'to walk', and Gk. suff. -tστής. See funicular, amble and -ist. Funaria, n., a genus of mosses (bot.) — ModL., fr. Late L. fūnārius, 'pertaining to a rope', fr. L. fūnis. See funicle and cp. prec. word.

function, n. — OF. function (F. fonction), fr. L. functionem, acc. of functio, 'performance, execution', fr. functus, pp. of fungi, 'to perform, execute, discharge', which is cogn. with OI. bhunákti, bhuñjati, 'enjoys, consumes', bhógah, 'enjoyment'. Cp. fungible, defunct, perfunctory. For the ending see suff. -ion.

Derivatives: function, intr. v., function-al, adj., function-al-ly, adv., function-ary, adj., functionate, intr. v.

fund, n., stock of money. — F. fond, 'bottom, foundation, basis', fr. L. fundus, 'bottom piece of land, farm', which is metathesized fr. \*fudnos and cogn. with OI. budhnáh, Gk. πυθμήν, 'foundation, bottom', OE. botm, 'lowest part, depth, bottom'. See bottom and cp. found, 'to establish', fond, 'foundation', founder, 'to sink', profound, fundament, latifundium.

Derivatives: fund, tr. v., fund-ed, adj., fund-ing, n. fundament, n. — ME. fondement, fr. OF. (= F.) fondement, fr. L. fundamentum, 'foundation', fr. fundare, 'to lay the bottom, found'. See fund and -ment.

Derivatives: fundament-al, adj. and n., fundamental-ism, n., fundamental-ist, n., fundamental-ly, adv.

funebrial, adj., funereal. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. fūnebris, 'pertaining to a funeral', which stands for \*fūnesris, fr. fūnus, gen. fūneris, 'funeral'. See funeral, n.

funeral, adj., pertaining to a funeral. — ML.

fūnerālis, fr. L. fūnus, gen. fūneris. See funeral, n. funeral, n., a burial. — OF. funeraille (F. funérailles), fr. ML. fūnerālia, 'funeral rites', fr. L. fūnus, gen. fūneris, 'burial, funeral', which prob. stands for \*dhewenos, 'that which pertains to death', fr. I.-E. base \*dhew-, \*dheu-, 'to die', whence also Goth. daubs, 'dead', diwans, 'mortal'. See dead and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also funebrial.

funerary, adj., pertaining to a funeral. — L. fünerārius, fr. fūnus, gen. fūneris, 'burial, funeral'. See funeral, n., and adj. suff. -ary.

funereal, adj., pertaining to a funeral; mournful.

— Coined by Pope fr. L. fünereus, fr. fünus, gen. füneris. See funeral. n.

Derivative: funereal-ly, adv.

fungible, adj., capable of being used in place of another (law). — ML. fungibilis, fr. L. fungi, 'to perform, execute, discharge'. See function, and -ible.

Derivative: fungible, n., a fungible thing.

fungicide, n., a substance that kills fungi. — Compounded of fungus and L. -cīda, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See -cide, 'killer'.

fungiform, adj., having the form of a fungus.— Compounded of fungus and forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

fungoid, adj., resembling a fungus. — A hybrid coined fr. L. fungus, 'mushroom', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See fungus and -oid.

fungosity, n., a fungoid excrescence. — Formed fr. fungus with suff. -ity.

fungous, adj., spongy. — L. fungōsus, 'spongy, fungous', fr. fungus. See fungus and -ous.

fungus, n., 1) any of a group of plants including mushrooms, molds, mildews, etc.; 2) (med.) a spongy morbid growth. — L., 'mushroom', fr. Att. Gk. σφόγγος, corresponding to Gk. σπόγγος, 'sponge'. For the change of Gk. σφ to f in Latin cp. L. fidēs, 'gut string; lyre, lute' (if it derives fr. Gk. σφίδες, 'sausage'). Cp. sponge. Derivative: fungus-y, adj.

funicle, n., a small cord. — L. fūniculus, dimin. of fūnis, 'rope', which prob. stands for \*dhūnis and is cogn. with Gk. θῶμιγξ, θῶμιξ, 'rope, cord'. Cp. Funaria and the first element in funambulist. For the ending see suff. -cle.

funicular, adj., pertaining to a rope or cord. — Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. L. fūniculus, 'a small rope'. See prec. word.

funk, n., cowardice, panic (colloq.) — Perh. fr. Flemish fonck, 'perturbation'.

Derivatives: funk, intr. and tr. v., funk-y, adj., funk-i-ness, n.

funnel, n. — ME. fonel, fr. OProvenc. founhil, enfounhil, ft. Late L. fundibulum, short for L. infundibulum, 'funnel', lit. 'instrument for pouring into', fr. infundere, 'to pour into', fr. in-, 'in', and fundere, 'to pour'. See found, 'to cast', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: funnel, intr. and tr. v.

funny, adj., amusing. — Formed with adj. suff.

-v from the noun fun.

Derivatives: funni-ly, adv., funni-ment, n., funni-ness. n.

funny, n., a small rowboat. — Prob. fr. prec. word.

fur, n. — ME. forre, furre, 'fur', orig. 'covering', fr. furren. 'to cover'. See fur, v.

fur, tr. v. — ME. furren, fr. OF. forrer (F. fourrer), 'to cover', fr. OF. fuerre, forre, 'sheath, case, covering' (whence OF. furrel, F. fourreau, of s.m.), fr. Frankish \*fōdr, which corresponds to OHG. fōtar, fuotar, 'a cover, coverlet'. Cp. It. fodera, 'covering, lining, sheathing', which is also a Teut. loan word, and see fother.

Derivatives: furr-ed, adj., furri-er, n., furri-er-ed, adj., furri-ery, n., furr-ing, n., furr-y, adj., furri-i-y, ady., furr-i-ness, n.

furan, furane, furfuran, furfurane, n., a colorless liquid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O (*chem.*) — Formed fr. L. *furfur*, 'bran' (see furfur), with suff. -an, resp. -ane.

furbelow, n., a flounce. — Folk-etymological corruption of Franco-Proveng. farbélla, 'fringe, lace' (whence also F. falbala), which is of imitative origin. Cp. falbala.

Derivative: furbelow-ed, adj.

furbish, tr. v., to polish. — ME. forbischen, fr.OF. forbiss-, furbiss- (F. fourbiss-), pres. part. stem of forbir (F. fourbir), 'to polish, burnish, furbish', which is of Teut. origin; cp. OHG. furban, MHG. fürben, 'to polish'. It. forbire and OProvenc, forbir are of the same origin and meaning as OF. forbir.

furca, n., a fork; a process resembling a fork (zool.) — L. See fork and cp. next word.

furcate, adj., forked. — ML. furcātus, fr. L. furca, 'fork'. See fork and adj. suff. -ate and cp. bi-furcate.

Derivatives: furcate, intr. v., furcat-ion, n.

furcula, n., the clavicular bone of a bird, the wishbone (zool.) — L., 'a forked prop', dimin. of furca, 'fork' (see fork); so called from its forked shape.

furfur, n., dandruff, scurf. — L., 'bran, scurf', of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for \*for-for, and was formed by reduplication and vowel gradation fr. I.-E. base \*gher-, 'to rub', whence Gk. χόνδρος (dissimilated fr. orig. \*χρόνδρος), 'corn, grain, groat', OE. grindan, 'to grind'. See grind and cp. chondro-.

furfuraceous, adj., scurfy. — Late L. furfurāceus, 'resembling bran', fr. L. furfur. See furfur and

furfural, n. — The same as furfurol.

furfuran, furfurane, n. — The same as furan, furane. furfurol, n., a volatile oil,  $C_5H_4O_2$  (chem.) — Compounded of L. furfur, 'bran', and oleum, 'oil' (see furfur and -ol, 'oil'); so called because it is easily obtained by distilling bran.

furibund, adj., furious (rare). — L. furibundus, 'raging, furious', fr. furere, 'to rage, be mad'. See fury.

Furies

furious, adi. — OF, furieus (F, furieux), fr. L. furiōsus, 'full of rage or madness', fr. furia, See fury and -ous.

Derivatives: furious-ly, adv., furious-ness, n. furl, tr. v., to roll up. — F. ferler, 'to furl', of uncertain origin. It derives perh. fr. OF. ferle. 'branch, staff, rod', fr. L. ferula. See ferule. Derivatives: furl, n., furl-er, n.

furlong, n., a measure of distance equal to 220 vards. — ME, furlang, furlang, fr. OE, furlang, 'length of a furrow', compounded of furh, 'furrow', and lang, 'long'. See furrow and long, adj. furlough, n., leave of absence. — Earlier E. furloff, fr. Du. verlof, which is formed fr. ver-. 'for-' and lof, 'leave, permission', and is rel. to MLG, vorlof, 'leave, permission', Late MHG. verlouben, 'to permit', G. Verlaub, 'leave, permission'. See for- and leave.

Derivatives: furlough, tr. v., furlough-ed, adi,

furmety, n. — See frumenty.

furnace, n. -- ME. forneis, fornais, fr. OF, fornais (a collateral form of fornaise, whence F. fournaise), fr. L. fornācem, acc. of fornāx, 'furnace, oven', fr. fornus (also furnus), 'oven', which is rel. to L. formus and cogn. with Gk. θερμός. OE, wearm, 'warm'. See warm and cp. Fornax. fornicate, Furnarius, hornito. Cp. also therm. Derivatives: furnace, tr. v., furnac-er, n.

furnacite, n., a lead copper chrom-arsenate (mineral.) - Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. furnax. erroneous form for L. fornāx, 'furnace' (see furnace); so called after the colonial governor Lucien Fourneau (fr. fourneau, 'furnace').

Furnariidae, n. pl., a family of South American birds, the ovenbirds (ornithol.) - ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Furnarius (q.v.)

Furnarius, n., the type genus of birds of the family Furnariidae (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. L. furnārius, 'baker', fr. furnus. 'oven'. See furnace and 2nd -arv.

furnish, tr. and intr. v. -- OF. forniss-, furniss-(F. fourniss-), pres. part. stem of fornir, furnir (F. fournir), fr. orig. \*furmir (cp. AF, furmir). fr. OHG. frumjan, 'to do, execute, provide', which is rel. to OE. fremman, 'to further'. See from, frame and verbal suff. -ish and cp. veneer. Cp. also perform.

Derivatives: furnish, n., furnish-ed, adj., furnisher, n., furnish-ing, n., furnish-ment, n.

furniture, n. — F. fourniture, fr. fournir, 'to furnish'. See prec. word and -ure.

furor, n., 1) craze, rage; 2) general enthusiasm. — L. furor, 'rage, madness', fr. furere, 'to rage, be mad'. See furv.

furore, n., furor (2nd sense). — It., fr. L. furorem, acc. of furor. See prec. word.

furrow, n. — ME. forow, forgh, furgh, fr. OE. furh, rel. to ON. for, 'furrow, drainage ditch',

Dan, fure, Swed, fåra, MDu, vore, Du, voor, OFris. furch, OHG, furuh, furh, MHG, furch, G. Furche, 'furrow', fr. I.-E. base \*prk-, whence also L. porca, 'ridge between two furrows' (whence porculētum, 'a field divided into beds'). Gaul.-L. \*rica. 'furrow' (whence F. raie. OProvenc. rega). OIr. -rech (in compounds). W. rhvch. 'furrow', OBret, rec, 'I plow', Cp. furlong, Cp. also porcate.

Derivatives: furrow, tr. v., furrow-ing, n.

further, adj. - ME. forther, further. fr. OE. furðra, fr. furðor, 'further', adv.: rel. to OS. further, 'further', adv., OHG, furdir, MHG. vürder, G. fürder, 'further', adv., and to OHG. fordar, MHG., G. vorder, 'forward, foremost'. and cogn, with Gk, πρότερος, 'former'. See forth and -ther and cp. furthest. Cp. also farther.

further, adv. — ME. forthere, furthere, fr. OE. furðor, forðor, compar, of forð. See further, adi. further, tr. v. — ME. forthren, furthren, fr. OE. fyrdran, 'to advance, further, promote', rel. to MLG, vorderen, OHG, furdiran, MHG, vürdern, G. fördern, of s.m., and to OE, furðra, 'further', See further, adi., and cp. afford.

Derivatives: further-ance, n., further-er, n. furthest, adj. and adv. - Superl. formed on analogy of the comparative further. Cp. far. farthest.

furtive, adi., stealthy. — F. furtif (fem. furtive). fr. L. fūrtīvus, 'stolen: concealed, secret', rel. to fūrtum, 'theft', fr. fūr, 'thief', which is cogn. with Gk. φώρ, 'thief', prop. 'he who carries (things) away', and stands in gradational relationship to L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and -ive, and cp. ferret, 'the animal', furuncle, and the first element in Phoradendron. For sense development cp. O1. bhárah, 'robbery', and MPers, burt, 'stolen', which are from the same base.

Derivatives: furtive-ly, adv., furtive-ness, n.

furuncle, n., a boil. — L. fürunculus, 'a petty thief; a boil, furuncle', dimin. of fūr, 'thief'. See prec. word and -cle.

furuncular, adi. — Formed with adi. suff. -ar fr. L. fūrunculus. See prec. word.

furunculosis, n., condition marked by being affected with furuncles (med.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. fūrunculus (see furuncle) and -osis, a suff. of Greek origin.

furunculous, adi. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. fürunculus. See furuncle.

fury, n. - F. furie, fr. L. furia, 'rage, madness', fr. furō, furere, 'to rage, be mad', which prob, stands for \*dhusō and is cogn, with Gk. 95ew, Lesb. θύιειν, Gk. θυιάζειν, 'to rage', θυῖα, θυιάς, 'bacchante', Gk. θτειν, 'to sacrifice', prop. 'to cause to smoke'. See thio- and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Furies, furor.

furze, n., a spiny evergreen plant; also called whin or gorse. — ME. firse, fr. OE. fyrs, cogn. with Gk. πῦρός, 'corn, wheat', OSlav. pyro, 'spelt', Russ. pyrej, Czech pýr, 'couch grass', Lith. pūrai (pl.), 'wheat'. Cp. pyrene, 'stone of a drupelet'.

631

630

Derivatives: furz-ed, adj., furz-erv, n., furz-v.

fusain, n., fine charcoal used in drawing. - F., 'the spindle tree, charcoal made from spindle wood', fr. L. fūsus, 'spindle'. See fuse, 'tube'.

Fusarium, n., a genus of imperfect fungi (bot.) -ModL., fr. L. fūsus, 'spindle'. See fuse, 'tube'. fuscous, adi., dark-colored. - L. fuscus (fr. \*dhusgo-), 'dark, swarthy', rel. to L. furvus (fr. \*dhuswo-), 'dark, brown, swarthy', and cogn. with OI. dhūsarah, 'dust-colored'. OE. dosc. dox. 'dusk'. See dusk and co. infuscate. obfuscate. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

fuse, tr. and intr. v., to melt, dissolve. - L. fūsus, pp. of fundere, 'to pour, melt'. See found, 'to cast', and cp. infuse, profuse, refuse, transfuse. Cp, also fuse, 'tube', and words there referred to. Derivatives: fusible (q.v.), fus-ing, n.

fuse, n., a tube filled with explosive material. -It. fuso, 'spindle', fr. L. fusus, of s.m., which prob. derives fr. fūsus, pp. of fundere, 'to pour'. See fuse, v., and cp. fusain, Fusaria, fusee, fuselage, fusil (her.), Fusus. For sense development cp. Gk. σφόνδυλος, 'spindle, circular whorl, vertebra', which is rel. to σφενδόνη. 'sling'.

fusee, n., 1) a kind of wooden match; 2) a conical wheel of a clock or watch, on which the chain is wound; 3) a flare used as a railroad signal; 4) a bony growth on a horse's leg. - F. fusée, 'spindleful', fr. ML, fūsāta, fr. L. fūsus, 'spindle'. See prec, word.

fuselage, n., the body of an airplane. — F., fr. fusil, 'spindle', fr. OF. fusel (F. fuseau). See fusil (her.) and -age.

fusel oil, an oily liquid of unpleasant odor (chem.) - G. Fusel, 'a bad liquor', fr. L. fūsilis, 'molten, liquid', fr. fūsus, pp. of fundere, 'to pour'. See found, 'to cast'.

fusibility, n. - F. fusibilité, fr. fusible. See next word and -ity.

fusible, adj., that which can be fused. - F., fr. L. fūsus, pp. of fundere, 'to pour'. See fuse, 'to melt', and -ible.

Derivatives: fusible-ness, n., fusibl-y, adv.

fusiform, adj., spindle-shaped. — Compounded of L. fūsus, 'spindle', and forma, 'form, shape'. See fuse, 'tube', and form, n.

fusil, n., a flintlock musket. - F., 'musket, gun, rifle', orig. 'steel for striking sparks', fr. OF. foisil, fuisil, fr. VL. \*focīlis (scil. petra), '(stone) producing fire' (whence also It. fucile, OProvenc. fozil, 'musket, gun, rifle'), fr. L. focus, 'hearth'. See focus.

Derivative: fusil-ly, adv.

fusil, n., a lozengelike figure (her.) — OF. fusel (F. fuseau), 'spindle', dimin. formed fr. L. fūsus, 'spindle'. See fuse, 'tube'.

fusil, fusile, adj., molten, fluid. - L. fusilis, fr. fūsus, pp. of fundere, 'to pour'. See found, 'to cast', and -ile and cp. fuse, 'to melt'.

fusilier, fusileer, n., a soldier belonging to one of those British regiments that were formerly armed with fusils. — Orig. 'a soldier armed with a fusil': F. fusilier, fr. fusil. See fusil, 'musket', and -ier. -eer.

Fusus

fusillade, n., rapid and continuous fire from many firearms. - F., fr. fusiller, 'to shoot', fr. fusil. See fusil, 'musket'. and -ade.

Derivative: fusillade. tr. v.

fusion, n. — L. fūsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a pouring out', fr. fūsus, pp. of fundere, 'to pour'. See found. 'to cast', and cp. fuse, 'to melt'. Cp. also foison, which is a doublet of fusion.

Derivatives: fusion-al, adj., fusion-ism, n., fusion-ist, n.

fuss, n., bustle. — Prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: fuss. intr. and tr. v., fuss-y, adj., fuss-i-ly, adv., fuss-i-ness, n.

fust, n., 1) the shaft of a column (archit.); 2) a strong moldy smell. - OF. fust (F. fût), 'shaft, cask', fr. L. fūstis, 'stick, staff, cudgel, club', whence also It. fusto, 'stem, stalk, trunk', OProvenc. fust, 'staff, cask'. L. fūstis corresponds to Gaul. \*būstis. 'trunk of a tree' (whence OProvenc. bust, of s.m.). For Teut. cognates of L. fūstis see bush and cp. words there referred to. E. beat is not cognate. Cp. fustian, fustigate.

Derivatives: fust-y, adj., moldy, fust-i-ness, n. fustanella, n., a short skirt of stiffened linen. - F. fustanelle, fr. It. fustanella, dimin. of fustagno, fr. ModGk. φουστάνι, fr. ML. füstäneum. See next word and -ella.

fustian, n., thick cloth of cotton. — Orig. 'a coarse cloth of cotton', fr. ME. fustyane, fr. OF. fustaigne, fustaine (F. futaine), fr. ML. füstäneum, translation of Septuagint Greek λίνα ξύλινα, 'cotton of wood', i.e. 'tissue of cotton coming from a tree'. Fūstāneum is prop. an adjective formed from L. fūstis, 'stick, staff'; see fust. For sense development cp. G. Baumwolle, 'cotton', lit. 'wool of a tree', and the explanation of ML. xylinum (= Gk. ξύλινον) as läna de ligno, 'wool coming from wood'. Arabic fushtán is a Romance loan word. The usual derivation of fustian fr. Fostāt, name of a suburb of Cairo, is untenable. Cp. fustanella.

Derivative: fustian, adj.

fustic, n., the wood of a Mexican tree (Chlorophora tinctoria) and the yellow dye it yields. -Sp. fustoc, fr. Arab. fústuq, fr. Pers. pistah. See pistachio.

fustigate, tr. v., to cudgel. — L. fūstīgātus, pp. of füstīgāre, 'to cudgel', which is formed on analogy of castīgāre, 'to chastise', fr. fūstis, 'staff, cudgel', and agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. See fust and agent and cp. castigate and the compound words there referred to.

Derivatives: fustigat-ion, n., fustigat-or, n., fustigat-orv. adi.

Fusus, n., a genus of marine snails (zool.) — L.

futchel

fūsus, 'a spindle' (see fuse, 'tube'); so called in allusion to the spindle-shaped shell.

futchel, futchell, n., a timber supporting the shafts of a carriage. — Of unknown origin.

futharc, futhorc, n., the runic alphabet. — So called from the first six letters f, u, h (= th), a (or o), r, c.

futile, adj., 1) vain; 2) trifling. — F., fr. L. fūtilis, 'that which easily pours out; brittle; worthless', rel. to fūtis, 'pitcher', fr. base \*ĝhu-, 'to pour'. See found. 'to cast', and -ile.

Derivatives: futile-ly, adv., futile-ness, n.

futility, n. — F. futilité, fr. L. fütilitätem, acc. of fütilitäs, 'worthlessness', fr. fütilis. See futile and -ity.

futtock, n., one of the crooked timbers of a ship.

— Prob. corrupted fr. foot hook.

future, adj. — OF. (= F.) futur, fem. future, fr. L. fūtūrus, 'about to be', used as fut. part. of esse, 'to be'. See be and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: future, n., future-less, adj., futurity, n.

futurism, n., a modern movement in art, literature and music, emphasizing originality. --- It. futu-

rismo, lit. 'the movement considering the future'; coined by its founder, the Italian poet and writer Filippo Tommaso Marinetti (1876-1944) in 1909 fr. L. fūtūrus, 'future', and suff. -ismo (fr. L. -ismus). See future and -ism.

632

futurist, n., an adherent of futurism; adj., pertaining to futurism or futurists. — See prec. word and -ist.

futwa, also fetwa, n., a judicial sentence pronounced by a mufti. — Arab. fatwå, fr. fátā, 'he decided, declared'. Cp. mufti.

fuzz, n., light particles or fibers. — Prob. back formation fr. fuzzy.

fuzzy, adj., covered with fuzz; fluffy. — LG. fussig, 'weak, loose, spongy'; rel. to Du. voos, 'spongy'.

Derivatives: fuzzi-ly, adv., fuzzi-ness n

-fy, suff. meaning 'to make into'. — F. -fier, fr. L. -ficāre, fr. -ficus, fr. -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See -fic, -fication.

fylfot, n., the swastika. — Prob. for fill - foot and orig. denoting the device that fills the foot of a painted window.

fytte, n. — A var. of fit, 'division of a song'.

**C** 

gab, intr. v., to chatter. — Of imitative origin. Cp. gabble.

Derivative: gab, n., idle talk.

gabardine, n. - See gaberdine.

gabble, intr. v., to chatter, talk rapidly; tr. v., to utter rapidly. — Freq. of gab. Cp. gobble, 'to make the noise of a turkey'.

Derivatives: gabble, n., gabbl-er, n.

gabbro, n., a basic igneous rock (geol.) — It. (Tuscan), fr. L. glaber, 'bare, smooth, bald'. See glabrous.

gabelle, n., 1) a tax levied in certain countries; 2) specif. a tax on salt levied in France before the Revolution of 1789. — F., 'tax on salt', fr. It. gabella, fr. Arab. qabálah, 'tax', lit. 'receipt', fr. qábala, 'he received, accepted', which is rel. to Heb. qibbél, 'he received, accepted'. See cabal.

gaberdine, gabardine, n., a long, loose gown; specif. a gown worn esp. by Jews in the Middle Ages. — Sp. gabardina, lit. 'pilgrims frock', fr. MHG. wallevart (G. Wallfahrt), 'pilgrimage', which is compounded of MHG. wallen (fr. OHG. wallon), 'to roam, wander', and OHG., MHG. vart, 'journey', fr. OHG. faran, 'to go'. The first element is rel. to OE. weallian, 'to wander', OHG. wadal, wadol, MLG. wadel, OE. waôol, 'full moon', and prob. also to OHG. wadal, MHG. wadel, wedel, G. Wedel, 'tail, duster, fan'. For the second element see fare, v. gabion, n., a basket of wickerwork. — F., fr. It. gabione, augment. of gabbia, fr. L. cavea, 'an excavated place, cavity, cage'. See cage.

Derivatives: gabion, tr. v., gabion-ed, adj.

gabionade, n., embankment made with gabions (fort.) — F. gabionnade, fr. gabionner, 'to cover with gabions', fr. gabion. See prec. word and -ade.

gabionage, n., gabions (taken in a collective sense). — F. gabionnage, fr. gabionner. See prec. word and -age.

gable, n., the triangular upper part of a wall at the end of a ridged roof. — ME., fr. OF. gable, fr. ON. gafl, which is rel. to MDu. ghevel, Du. gevel, OHG. gibil, MHG. gibel, G. Giebel, Goth. gibla, 'gable', OHG. gibilla, OS. gibillia, 'skull', OE. gafol, OS. gafala, Du. gaffel, OHG. gabala, MHG. gabele, gabel, 'pitchfork', G. Gabel, 'fork', for I.-E. \*ghebhél, whence also OIr. gabul, 'forked twig, fork', W. gafl, 'fork', Toch. A śpāl-, 'head', Gk. κεφαλή, 'head'. See ceohalic and cp. gaffle.

Derivatives: gabl-ed, adj., gablet (q.v.)

gablet, n., a small gable-shaped ornament. — Formed fr. gable with dimin. suff. -et.

Gabriel, I) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, name of an angel. — Heb. *Gabhrī'êl*, lit. 'man of God', fr.

gébher, 'man', and  $\overline{E}l$ , 'God'. Heb. gébher derives from the base of the verb gābhár, 'was strong', whence also gibbór, 'strong, mighty; hero', gébhír, 'lord', gébhíráh, gébhéreth, 'lady, queen', gébhūrāh, 'strength, might'. Cp. the related words: Aram.-Syr. gébhár, 'was mighty', gébhár, gabhrá, 'man', Syr. gabbár, 'hero', Arab. jabr, 'a strong, young man', jabbár, 'tyrant', Akkad. gapru, 'strong', Ethiop. gabára, 'he acted'. For the first element cp. gibbar, for the second see El.

gaby, n., a foolish person. — Prob. related to gape and assimilated in form to baby.

gad, interi. — Used as a var. of God.

Gad, n., in the Bible: 1) son of Jacob and Zilpah; 2) the tribe descended from him. — Heb. Gādh, fr. gādh, 'fortune', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. gaddā, Arab. jadd, of s.m. See the explanation of the name in Gen. 30:11.

gad, intr. v., to rove about. — Perh. back formation fr. obsol. gadling, 'companion', fr. ME. gadeling, fr. OE. gædeling. See gather.

gad, n., a bar, rod. — ME. gad, gadd, 'a goad', fr. ON. gaddr, 'spike, sting, nail'. See yard, 'unit of length', and cp. gadfly.

gaddi, guddy, guddee, n., a cushion serving as a throne, a throne (*India*). — Hind. gaddī.

gadfly, n. — Lit. 'a goading fly', compounded of gad, 'bar', and fly, n.

gadget, n., any small ingenious device. — Of uncertain origin.

Gadidae, n. pl., a family of fishes (ichthyol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. gadus, 'cod'. See Gadus.

gadoid, adj., pertaining to the family Gadidae. — A hybrid coined fr. ModL. gadus, 'cod', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See Gadus and -oid and cp. prec. word.

gadolinia, n., gadolinium oxide (chem.) — ModL., named by the French chemist Paul-Émile Lecoq de Boisbaudran (1838-1912); so called by him because it was discovered in the mineral gadolinite. For the ending of gadolinia see -ia.

gadolinite, n., a silicate of iron, yttrium, cerium, erbium, beryllium, etc. (mineral.) — Named after its discoverer, the Finnish mineralogist Johan Gadolin (1760-1852). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

gadolinium, n., a rare metallic element (chem.)
ModL. See gadolinia. For the ending of gadolinium see suff. -ium.

Derivative: gadolin-ic, adj.

gadroon, also spelled godroon, n., a kind of fluting; a notched molding. — F. godron, 'gadroon', orig. written goderon, formed with dimin. suff. -eron, fr. godet, 'bowl, cup, mug; fold, crease', which derives fr. MDu. codde, 'cylindriform piece

of wood'. For change of meaning cp. G. Humpen, 'piece of wood', later used in the sense of 'goblet, hanap'.

Gadus, n., the genus of codfishes (*ichthyol*.) — ModL., 'cod', fr. Gk. γάδος, 'a kind of fish', which is of uncertain origin.

Gaea, Gaia, n., the earth as a goddess (Greek mythol.) — Gk. Γαῖα, personification of γαῖα, 'earth', a collateral form of γῆ, Dor. γᾶ, Cypr. ζᾶ, 'earth'; of uncertain origin. Cp. geo-, Epigaea, epigeous.

Gaekwar, Gaikwar, n., title of the Marathi rulers of Baroda, India. — Marathi Gāekvāḍ, lit. 'cowherd', fr. OI. gáuḥ, gen. góḥ, 'ox'. See cow and cp. gaur, Gautama, the first element in gopura and the second element in nilgai.

Gael, n., a Scottish or Irish Celt. — Gael. Gāidheal, corresponding to Ir. Gaedheal. Cp. L. Gallus, 'a Gaul' (see Gallic). Cp. also Goidelic. Derivatives: Gael-ic, adi, and n.

gaff, n., a fishing hook. — F. gaffe, fr. OProvenç. gaf, which is prob. of Gothic origin.

Derivative: gaff, tr. v., to strike with a gaff.

gaff, n., place of amusement for the lowest classes (English Slang). — Prob. fr. prec. word and orig. denoting a place where fish are gaffed. gaffer, n., an old man, esp. an old rustic. —

corrupted fr. grandfather. Cp. gammer.

gaffle, n., a lever for bending a crossbow. — Du. gaffel, 'fork', rel. to OE. gafol, 'pitchfork'. See gable.

gag, tr. and intr. v. — ME. gaggen, 'to choke, strangle', imitative of the sound of choking.

Derivatives: gag, n., gagg-er, n., gagg-ery, n. gage, n., pledge, security. — ME., fr. OF. guage, gage (F. gage), fr. Frankish \*wadi, 'pledge', which is rel. to Goth. wadi, OE. wedd, 'pledge'. It. gaggio and Sp. and Port. gage are French loan words. See wage and cp. wed. Cp. also the second element in mortgage.

gage, tr. v., to offer as pledge. — F. gager, fr. gage. See gage, 'pledge', and cp. engage. gage, n., a variety of plum. — See greengage. gage, n. — See gauge.

gageite, n., a hydrous silicate of magnesium, manganese and zinc (mineral.) — Named after R. B. Gage of Trenton, New Jersey. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

gaggle, intr. v., to cackle. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Du. gagelen, gaggelen, 'to cackle, chatter', G. gackern, 'to gaggle'; cp. also ON. gaggl, 'flock of geese', and E. giggle.

Derivative: gaggle, n., a flock of geese.

gahnite, n., a pure zinc aluminate, ZnAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (mineral.) — Named after the Swedish chemist and mineralogist Johan Gottlieb Gahn (1745-1818). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Gaia, n. — See Gaea.

gaiety, n. — F. gaieté, fr. gai, 'gay'. See gay and -ty.

Gaillardia, n., a genus of plants of the family Carduaceae (bot.) — ModL., named after the

French botanist *Gaillard* de Charontonneau in 1788. For the ending see suff. -ia.

gaily, also spelt gayly, adv. — Formed fr. gay with adv. suff. -lv.

gain, tr. v., to earn; to win; intr. v., to profit. — F. gagner, fr. OF. gaaignier, 'to win', fr. Frankish \*waidanjan, 'to provide oneself with food', which is rel. to OHG. weida, 'pasture, grazing, food; pasture land', weidanōn, 'to search for food, to hunt', OE. wāp, 'hunting', ON. veiðr, 'hunting; catch of fish', fr. I.-E. base \*wei-, 'to strive after', whence also L. vēnārī, 'to hunt'. See venery, 'hunting'.

Derivatives: gain-er, n., gain-ing, n.

gain, n., profit. — F., fr. OF. gaain, fr. gaaignier. See gain, v.

Derivatives: gain-ful, gain-less, adjs.

gainly, adj., shapely; comely. — Formed with adj. suff. -ly fr. obsol. E. gain, 'graceful, suitable, kindly', fr. ME. gayn, geyn, 'direct, ready, convenient', fr. ON. gegn, of s.m. See again.

gainsay, tr. v., to contradict. — ME. geinseien, lit. 'to say against', fr. ON. gegn, 'against' (which is rel. to OE. gegn-, geun-, 'against'), and ME. seggen, seien, 'to say'. See again and say, v. gainst, prep. — Aphetic for against.

gait, n., manner of walking. — ME. gate, 'a way'. See gate, 'passage'.

Derivatives: gait, tr. v., gait-ed, adj.

gaiter, n., covering for the lower leg. — F. guêtre, prob. fr. Frankish \*wrist, 'instep', which is rel. to MHG. riste, 'back of the hand; instep', and to OE. wrist. See wrist.

Derivative: gaiter-ed, adj.

gala, n., festival; celebration. — F., fr. Sp. gala (in vestido de gala, 'robe of state'), fr. Arab. khil'ah, 'robe of honor presented by oriental rulers to their favorites'. Cp. gallant and words there referred to.

Derivative: gala, adj., festive.

galact-, form of galacto- before a vowel.

galactagogue, adj., promoting the secretion of milk. — Lit. 'leading milk'; compounded of galact- and Gk. ἀγωγός, 'leading', fr. ἄγειν, 'to lead'. See -agogue.

Galactia, n., a genus of plants, the milk pea (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. γάλα, gen. γάλακτος, 'milk'. See next word.

galactic, adj., pertaining to the Milky Way (astron.) — Gk. γαλακτικός, 'milky', fr. γάλα, gen. γάλακτος, 'milk', which is cogn. with L. lac (for \*glac-t), 'milk'. See lacteal, adj., and -ic and cp. galaxy and the second element in Ornithogalum. Cp. also lactic, lettuce.

galacto-, before a vowel galact-, combining form meaning 'milk'. — Fr. Gk. γάλα, gen. γάλακτος, 'milk'. See prec. word.

galactometer, n., an instrument for measuring the purity of milk. — Compounded of galactoand Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. lactometer.

galactonic, adj., pertaining to a crystalline acid,

CH<sub>2</sub>OH(CHOH)<sub>4</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H (chem.) — Coined fr. combining form galact- and suff. -onic. Cp.

galactophorous, adj., conveying milk. — Compounded of galacto- and Gk. -φόρος, 'bearing'. See -phorous.

**galactopoietic**, adj., producing milk. — Compounded of **galacto**- and Gk. ποιητικός, 'capable of making, productive'. See **-poietic**.

galactorrhea, galactorrhoea, n., an excessive flow of milk. — Compounded of galacto- and Gk. -poofa, 'flow, flowing'. See -rrhea.

galactose, n., a crystalline sugar (chem.) — Formed fr. galact- with subst. suff. -ose. Cp. tagatose.

Galago, n., a genus of African lemurs (zool.) — ModL., from native African name.

galangale, n. - See galingale.

Galanthus, n., a genus of plants, the snowdrop (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'milk flower', fr. Gk. γάλα, 'milk', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See galactic and anther.

galantine, n., veal, chicken or other meat, boned and served cold. — F., fr. ML. galatīna, assimil. fr. gelatīna, fr. L. gelātus, 'frozen', pp. of gelāre, 'to cause to freeze', fr. gelū, 'frost'. See jelly. galanty show, pantomime produced by throwing shadows of puppets on a wall or screen. — It. galante, 'gallant'. See gallant.

Galatea, n., a sea nymph in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Γαλάτεια.

galatea, n., a cotton fabric of superior quality used for children's sailor suits. — So called from *Galatea*, name of a British warship. For the origin of this name see prec. word.

Galatian, adj., pertaining to Galatia, in Asia Minor. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Galatia, fr. Gk. Γαλατία, 'Galatia'.

Galax, n., a genus of plants of the family Diapensiaceae (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. γάλα, 'milk'. See galactic and cp. Galactia, galaxy.

galaxy, n., the Milky Way. — F. galaxie, fr. L. galaxiās, fr. Gk. γαλαξίᾶς (scil. κύκλος), 'the Milky Way' (lit. 'the Milky Circle'), fr. γάλα, gen. γάλακτος, 'milk'. See galactic.

galbanum, n., a bad-smelling gum resin. — L., fr. Gk. γαλβάντ, fr. Aram. halbán, fr. Heb. helbenán, 'galbanum', fr. hélebh, 'fat', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. helbá, Arab. hilb, 'fat'. Cp. jaundice.

gale, n., an aromatic shrub. — ME. gawel, fr. OE. gagel, 'sweet gale', rel. to Du., MHG., G. gagel, 'sweet gale'; of uncertain origin.

gale, n., a strong wind. — Of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to Dan. gal, 'furious', and to Norw. galen, of s.m. (this latter is often used of the weather), and also to OE. galan, 'to sing', giellan, 'to scream, cry'. See yell and cp. the last element in nightingale.

gale, n., a periodical payment of rent (rare). — Contraction of gavel, 'tribute'.

galea, n., a helmet-shaped structure (zool. and

bot.) — L., 'helmet', borrowed fr. Gk.  $\gamma \alpha \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \eta$ , Att.  $\gamma \alpha \lambda \ddot{\eta}$ , 'weasel, polecat, marten'. The phases of sense development seem to have been: 1) weasel; 2) weasel's skin or hide; 3) leather; 4) helmet made of leather. Gk.  $\gamma \alpha \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \eta$  is prob. cogn. with OI. girih, girikā, 'mouse', L. glīs, 'dormouse'. Cp. galley. Cp. also Glīres, loir.

galeated, adj., covered with a helmet-shaped structure. — L. galeātus, pp. of galeāre, 'to cover with a helmet', fr. galea. See galea and adj. suff. -ate and -ed.

galeeny, n., a guinea fowl (dial. E.) — Sp. gallina (Morisca), '(Moorish) hen', fr. L. gallīna, 'hen'. See gallinaceous.

galeiform, adj., helmet-shaped. — Compounded of L. galea, 'helmet', and forma, 'form, shape'. See galea and form, n.

Galen, n., a physician (facet.) — See Galenic. galena, n., native lead sulfide. — L., first mentioned by Pliny. Galena is a foreign, prob. Etruscan, word, and has nothing in common with Gk. γαλήνη, 'calmness of the sea'. See A.E. Ernout in Bulletin de la société de linguistique 30, 92.

galenic, galenical, adj., pertaining to galena. — See prec. word and -ic.

Derivative: galenic-al, adj.

**Galenic, Galenical,** adj., pertaining to Galen (L. *Galēnus*, fr. Gk. Γαληνός), the celebrated Greek physician (lived about 130-200).

Galeopsis, n., a genus of plants, the hemp nettle (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. γαλίοψις, which is compounded of γάλιον, 'bedstraw', and ὄψις, 'appearance'. See Galium and -opsis.

gali, galee, n., abuse (*India*). — Hind. gālī, fr. OI. gāliļi, 'execration', which is of uncertain origin.

Galilean, n., adj., of Galilee. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Galilaeus, 'Galilean', fr. Galilaea, 'Galilee'. See next word.

Galilee, name of the northern province of western Palestine. — L. Galilaea, fr. Gk. Γαλιλαία, fr. Heb. Haggālil, lit. 'the district', shortened fr. Gelil haggōyim, 'the District of nations' (Is. 8:23). Haggālil was the name of a district in the hill country of Naphtali (see Josh. 20:7 and 21:32), and it was only at a relatively later period that it began to denote the territory of Palestine north of the Emek Jezreel (Esdraelon). For the etymology of Heb. gālil, 'district', see gelilah. galimatias, n., jargon. — F., 'nonsense, gibberish', prob. a deformation of Late L. ballimathia, 'indecent songs'. For the etymology of this latter word see Du Cange, Glossarium mediae et infimae latinitatis, s.v. balare.

galingale, n., an aromatic root of the ginger family. — OF. galingal, formed—through the medium of MGk, γαλάγγα and ML. galanga—fr. Arab. khalanján, fr. Pers., ult. fr. Chin. Koléung-kéung, lit. 'mild ginger from the region of Kao'.

Galinsoga, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL.,

named after the Spanish botanist Mariano Martinez de Galinsoga (died in 1797).

galiot, galliot, n., a small swift galley. — F. galiote, fr. OF, galie. See galley.

galipot, gallipot, n., resinous substance of certain pines. — F. galipot, of unknown origin.

Galium, n., a genus of plants, the bedstraw (bot.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. γάλιον, 'bedstraw', coined by Dioscorides fr. γάλα, 'milk' (see galactic); so called by him because used in place of rennet. For the ending see suff. -ium.

gall, n., bile. — ME. galle, gawle, fr. OE. gealla, galla, rel. to ON. gall, OS., OHG. galla, MHG., G. galle, and cogn. with Gk. χολή, L. fel, fr. I.-E. base \*ĝhel-, 'to shine; yellow, yellowish green, green'. See choler and cp. words there referred to. gall, n., gallnut. — F. galle, fr. L. galla, 'gallnut', prop. 'a globulous excrescence', fr. I.-E. base \*gel-, 'to form into a ball'. See glebe, globe, and cp. ellagic.

gall, n., sore (esp. on horse). — ME. galle, fr. OE. gealla, 'sore place', fr. L. galla, 'gallnut', whence also Du. gal, MLG., MHG., G. galle, 'a sore place'. See gall, 'gallnut'.

Derivatives: gall, tr. v., to make sore, to abrade, gall-ing, adj., gall-ing-ly, adv., gall-ing-ness, n. gallant, adj., brave; noble. — F. galant, fr. Sp. galante, fr. galán, shortened form of galano, 'gallant', fr. gala. See gala and cp. galanty show, gallimaufry, gallivant, galloon, regale, 'feast'. Derivatives: gallant, n. and tr. and intr. v., gallant-ly, adv.

gallantry, n. — F. galanterie, fr. galant. See gallant and -ry.

galleass, n., a large three-masted galley. — F. galéasse (also galéace), fr. It. galeazza, augment. of galea, 'galley'. See galley.

galleon, n., a large ship formerly used esp. by the Spaniards. — Sp. galeón, formed fr. ML. galea, 'galley', with augment. suff. -on. See galley and -oon.

gallery, n. — F. galerie, fr. It. galleria, which is of uncertain origin.

Derivative: galleri-ed, adi.

galley, n. — ME. galei, galeie, fr. OF. galie, fr. ML. galea, fr. Byzant. Gk. γαλέα, which derives fr. Late Gk. γαλία, name of a seafish, and ult. fr. Gk. γαλέη, 'weasel'. See galea and cp. galiot, galleass, galleon, gallipot.

galliambic, n., name of a meter in Greek and Roman prosody. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. L. galliambus, 'a song of the priests of Cybele', fr. Gk. γαλλίαμβος, which is compounded of Γάλλος, 'priest of Cybele' (a name related to Γάλλος, a river of Phrygia, whose water caused madness), and ἴαμβος, 'iambus'. See iambus. Derivative: galliambic, adj.

galliard, adj., gay. — OF. (= F.) gaillard, 'strong, vigorous, merry', of uncertain origin.

galliard, n., a lively dance of the 16th cent. — Fr. prec. word.

gallic, adj., pertaining to, or obtained from, galls.

— Formed with suff. -ic fr. L. galla, 'gallnut'. See gall, 'gallnut'.

gallic, adj., pertaining to, or containing, gallium.

— See gallium and -ic.

Gallic, adj., pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls. — L. Gallicus, fr. Gallus, 'a Gaul'. Cp. Gael, galosh. Gallican, adj., pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church in France. — L. Gallicānus, 'pertaining to Gaul', fr. Gallicus. See Gallic and -an.

Derivatives: Gallican-ism, n., Gallican-ist, n.

Gallice, adv., in French. — L., 'in Gallic', adv. of Gallicus. See Gallic.

Gallicism, also spelled gallicism, n., a French idiom (used in another language). — See Gallic and -ism.

Gallicize, also spelled gallicize, tr. and intr. v., to make French, to Frenchify. — See Gallic and -ize.

Galliformes, n. pl., an order of birds including the common domestic fowl (ornithol.) — ModL., compounded of gallus, 'cock', and forma, 'form, shape'. See gallinaceous and form, n.

galligaskins, n. pl., loose breeches. — OF. garguesque, metathesis of greguesque, fr. It. grechesca, prop. fem. of grechesco, 'Grecian', fr. Greco, 'Greek'; influenced in form by galley and Gascony. See Greek and -esque.

gallimaufry, n., a medley. — F. galimafrée, 'hash, ragout', a compound, whose first element is related to OF. galer, 'to make merry, to live well', which is of uncertain origin; the second element is identical with Picard mafrer, 'to eat much', which is borrowed fr. MDu. maffelen, of s.m.

gallinacean, adj., gallinaceous. — See next word and -acean.

gallinaceous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, the domestic fowls. — L. gallināceus, 'of domestic fowls', fr. gallina, 'hen', fr. gallus, 'cock', which is prob. a loan word from a language of Asia Minor. Cp. galeeny, gallinazo, gallinule, Gallus. For the ending see suff. -aceous. gallinazo, n., a vulture. — Sp. gallinaza, 'vulture', formed with augment. suff. -aza fr. gallina, 'hen', fr. L. gallīna. See prec. word.

gallinule, n., water hen, moor hen. — L. gallīnula, 'chicken', dimin. of gallīna. See gallinaceous and -ule.

Gallio, n., a careless official; an easy-going person. — From *Gallio*, name of a Roman proconsul (mentioned in Acts, XVIII, 17).

galliot, n. — A var. spelling of galiot.

gallipot, n., a pot for holding medicines. — Compounded of galley and pot. The orig. meaning was 'pot shipped in a galley'.

gallipot, n. — A var. spelling of galipot.

gallium, n., a rare metallic element (chem.) — ModL., coined by the French chemist Paul-Émile Lecoq de Boisbaudran (1838-1912), the discoverer of this element, from L. Gallia, the former name of France (cp. Gallic, Gaul). The name gallium may also be an allusion to his

name Lecoq (lit. 'the cock' = L, gallus). For the ending of gallium see -ium.

gallivant, intr. v., to gad about. — A playful derivative of gallant.

gallnut. — See gall, 'gallnut'.

Gallo-, combining form meaning, 1) Gallic; 2) French. — Fr. L. Gallus, 'a Gaul'. Cp. Gallic, galloglass, gallowglass, n., a heavily armed retainer of an Irish chief. — Ir. gallöglach, lit. 'a foreign soldier', fr. gall, 'foreigner', and öglach, 'servant, soldier', fr. OIr. ōclach, 'youth', which derives fr. OIr. ōac, 'young'. See young.

gallon, n., a measure equal to 4 quarts. — ME. galoun, fr. AF. galon, corresponding to OF. jalon, 'a liquid measure', and rel. to OF. jale, 'a bowl', which is of uncertain origin. F. gallon, 'gallon', is an English loan word.

galloon, n., a braid used for trimming. — F. galon, fr. galonner, 'to lace, braid the hair', which is prob. rel. to F. gala, 'festivity'. See gala and cp. gallant.

gallop, intr. and tr. v. — F. galoper, fr. Frankish \*wala hlaupan, 'to run well'. The first element is rel. to OHG. wala, wela, wola, OE. wel, 'well'; see well, adv. The second element is rel. to OHG. hlauffan, loufan, 'to run'; see leap. Cp. galop, wallop.

Derivatives: gallop, n., gallop-er, n., gallop-ing-ly, adv.

gallopade, n. — F., fr. galoper, 'to gallop'. See prec. word and -ade.

Gallophile, Gallophil, n., a friend of France or the French. — Compounded of Gallo- and Gk. φίλος, 'friend', See -phile, -phil.

Gallophobe, n., one who fears or hates France or the French. — Compounded of Gallo- and Gk. -φόβος, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See -phobe.

Gallophobia, n., fear or hatred of France or the French. — Compounded of Gallo- and -φοβία, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See -phobia.

Galloway, n., a small horse. — Orig. meaning 'horse bred in *Galloway*, Scotland'.

gallows, n. — ME. galowes, galwes (pl.), fr. OE. gealga, rel. to OS., OHG. galgo, ON. galgi, OFris. galga, MHG. galge, 'gallows; cross', G. Galgen, 'gallows', Goth. galga, 'cross', and to ON. gelgja, 'pole, perch', and cogn. with Arm. jalk, 'twig', Lith. žalgà, Lett. žalga, 'pole, perch'. Gallus, n., a genus of birds, the common domestic fowl and the jungle fowl. — L. gallus, 'cock'. See gallinaceous.

galop, n., a quick dance. — F. galop, fr. galoper. See gallop.

Derivative: galop, intr. v.

galore, adv., in abundance. — Ir. go leōr, 'to sufficiency, enough'.

galosh, n., an overshoe. — OF. (= F.) galoche, fr. VL. gallicula, dimin. formed fr. L. solea Gallica, 'Gaulish sandal'. Gallica is fem. of Gallicus, 'Gaulish' (see Gallic). VL. gallicula was influenced in form by L. caligula, 'a small military boot'.

galumph, intr. v., to prance about in a self-satisfied manner. — Coined by Lewis Carrol (penname for Charles Lutwidge Dodgson), as the blend of gallop and triumph.

galuth, n., the Diaspora (Jewish history). — Heb. gālūth, 'exile', fr. gālāh', 'he uncovered, removed; he departed; he went into exile, was deported', whence also Heb. gōlāh, 'exile, exiles', gillāyōn, 'tablet'. Cp. Aram. gelā, 'he revealed, uncovered; he departed, went into exile', Arab. jālā, 'he made clear, revealed, disclosed; he ousted, removed; he went away, departed, left', ājlā, 'emigrated', Ethiop. taglēgala, 'he was led into exile', which are related to Heb. gālāh. Cp. also golah.

galvanic, adj., caused by, or producing, an electric current. — See next word and -ic.

Derivative: galvanic-al-ly, adv.

galvanism, n., 1) current electricity; 2) that branch of physics which deals with electric currents; 3) treatment of disease by electricity. — F. galvanisme, from the name of the Italian physicist Luigi Galvani (1737-98), who discovered and first described it. For the ending see suff.

galvanist, n. — See prec. word and -ist.

galvanize, tr. v. — See galvanism and -ize.

Derivative: galvaniz-ation, n.

galvano-, combining form used for galvanic or galvanism.

Galwegian, adj., pertaining to Galloway; n., a native of Galloway. — Formed fr. Galloway on analogy of Norwegian (fr. Norway). For the ending see suff. -ian.

gam-, form of gamo- before a vowel.

Gamaliel, masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Γαμαλιήλ, fr. Heb. Gamli'él, lit. 'reward of God', compounded of gāmál, 'he dealt out to; he rewarded', lit. 'he dealt fully with', and Ēl, 'God'. From the base of gāmál derive gemál, 'recompense, taghmūl, 'benefit'. Cp. Aram. gemál, 'he dealt out to, rewarded', Arab. jámala, 'he collected', jámula, 'he was beautiful', kámula, 'he was complete, perfect', Akkad. gitmalu, 'perfect', which are rel. to Heb. gāmál. For the second element in the name Gamaliel see El.

gamashes, n. pl., a kind of legging (archaic). — F. gamaches, fr. ModProvenç. gamacho, fr. OProvenç. galamacha, fr. Sp. guadamaci, fr. Arab. ghadamasí, lit. '(leather) from Ghadames (a town in Tripolis)'.

gamb, gambe, n., an animal's leg or shank; used esp. in heraldry. — Dial. F. gambe, corresponding to F. jambe, fr. ML. gamba, 'leg', fr. Late L. camba, gamba, 'fetlock; hoof; leg', borrowed fr. Gk. καμπή, 'a turn, bend, joint', which is cogn. with L. campus, 'field'. See camp and cp. gamba, gambol, gammon, 'ham', jamb.

gamba, n., an organ stop (mus.) — Orig. an abbreviation of viola da gamba (q.v.); fr. It. gamba, 'leg', fr. ML, gamba. See prec. word.

gambade, n., gambado. — F. See next word.

gambado, n., a long legging or gaiter. — It. gamba, 'leg'. See gamb and cp. prec. word.

gambe, n. — See gamb.

gambeson, n., a medieval military garment of defense. — OF. gambaison, gambeson, fr. gambais, wambais, fr. Frankish \*wamba, 'stomach, belly'. Cp. OHG., Goth. wamba and see womb. gambier, n., the extract of the shrub Uncaria gambir. — Malay gambir.

gambit, n., opening move in chess in which the first player risks a pawn to gain an advantage later. — F., fr. Sp. gambito, fr. Arab. janbi, 'lateral', fr. janb, 'side' (whence jánaba, 'he put aside'), which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. gabh, gabbā, 'side', Heb. gānābh, Aram.-Syr. gēnābh, 'he stole', lit. 'he put aside', Heb. gannābh, 'thief'. Cp. gonnof.

gamble, intr. and tr. v. — Dial. ME. gammlen, gamblen, fr. ME. gamenen, fr. OE. gamenian, 'to play', fr. gamen, 'sport, game, amusement'. See game, n.

Derivatives: gamble, n., gambler, n., gamblesome, adi., gambl-ing, n.

gamboge, n., a gum resin. — ModL. gambogium, fr. Cambodia, a region (now a state) in Indochina, fr. native Kambuja, which was named after Kambu, the founder of the Khmer race. gambol, n., a skipping, a caper. — Earlier gambold, gambalde, formed, with change of suff., fr. F. gambade, fr. It. gambata, fr. gamba, 'leg', fr. ML. gamba. See gamb.

Derivative: gambol, intr. v.

gambroon, n., a twilled cloth. — Fr. Gambroon, Gombroon, now Bandar Abbas, name of a town on the Persian Gulf. Cp. gombroon.

game, n., sport, play. — ME. gamen, game, fr. OE. gamen, 'sport, game, amusement', rel. to OFris. game, OS., ON., OHG. gaman, Dan. gamen, Swed. gamman, 'merriment'. Cp. gamble, gammon, 'backgammon'.

Derivatives: game-some, adj., game-some-ly, adv., game-some-ness, n.

game, intr. and tr. v., to play. — ME. gamenen, fr. OE. gamenian, 'to play, jest, joke', fr. gamen. See prec. word.

Derivatives: game-ster, n.

game, adj., plucky, courageous. — Fr. gamecock. Derivatives: game-ly, adv., game-ness, n.

game, adj., lame, crippled. — Of uncertain origin. gamecock, n. — Prop. 'cock (bred) for fighting'. Gamelion, n., name of the 7th month of the Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to the second half of January and first half of February). — Gk. Γαμηλιών, lit. 'month of marriages', fr. γαμήλιος, 'bridal, nuptial', fr. γαμεῖν, 'to marry'. See gamo-.

gamene, n., the common sort of Dutch madder.— Inexact spelling of Du. gemean (18th century), whence Du. gemeen, 'common', which is rel. to OE. gemæne (whence ME. mene, E. mean), Goth. gamains, OHG. gimeini (whence MHG., G. gemein); see Bense, Dictionary of the Low Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p.117. The above words are formed fr. Teut. pref. ge- (see y-), and I.-E. base \*mei-, 'to change'. See common, adj., and cp. words there referred to.

638

gamete, n., a germ cell (biol.) — ModL. gametēs, fr. Gk. γαμέτης, 'husband', or γαμετή, 'wife', fr. γαμεῖν, 'to marry'. See gamo-. The name gamete was introduced into science by the Austrian biologist Gregor Johann Mendel (1822-84).

gamin, n., a street Arab. — F., of unknown origin. gamma, n., name of the 3rd letter of the Greek alphabet. — ME., fr. L. gamma, fr. Gk. γάμμα, for \*γάμλα, fr. Heb.-Phoen. gīmėl, lit. 'camel'; see gimel and cp. gammadion, gamut. For the form cp. Heb. gāmāl, Aram. gamlā, 'camel'.

gammacism, n., difficulty in the pronunciation of the guttural consonants. — ModL. gammacismus, formed on analogy of Late L. lambdacismus, etc., fr. Gk. γάμμα. See prec. word and -ism.

gammadion, n., a figure formed by four capital gammas. — MGk. γαμμάδιον, dimin. of Gk. γάμμα. See gamma.

Gammarus, n., a genus of crustaceans. — ModL., fr. L. cammarus, gammarus, 'sea crab, lobster', fr. Gk. κάμμαρος. See Cambarus and cp. Homarus.

gammer, n., an old woman. — Corrupted fr. grandmother. Cp. gaffer.

gammon, n., backgammon. — ME. gamen, 'game'. See game, n.

gammon, n., ham; the lower end of the side of a bacon. — ONF. gambon (corresponding to F. jambon), fr. ONF. gambe (corresponding to F. jambe), 'leg'. See gamb.

Derivative: gammon, tr. v., to make bacon of. gammon tr. v., to fasten (a bowsprit) to the stem of a ship. — Of uncertain origin.

gammon, n., nonsense, humbug. — ME. gamen, 'game', fr. OE. gamen. See game, 'sport, play'. Derivative: gammon, tr. and intr. v., to hoax. gamo-, combining form meaning 1) sexual union (biol.); 2) union of parts (bot.) — Fr. Gk. γάμος, 'marriage', whence γαμεῖν, 'to marry, take to wife'; fr. I.-E. base \*ģem-, 'to marry'. See bigamy and cp. words there referred to.

-gamous, combining form meaning 'marrying', as in monogamous, heterogamous. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk. γαμος, 'marriage'. See

gamp, n., a large umbrella. — From the umbrella of Mrs. Sarah Gamp in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.

gamut, n., range of musical sounds from gamma (the lowest) to ut (the highest). — Coined by Guido d'Arezzo fr. gamma, a name given by him to the lowest note of the old (= medieval) scale, and ut, name of the highest tone of that scale.

gamy, also gamey, adj., having the flavor of game. — Formed fr. game, n., with adj. suff. -y. -gamy, combining form meaning 'marriage, union', as in heterogamy, polygamy. — Gk. -γαμία, fr. γάμος, 'marriage'. See gamo-.

gander, n. — ME. gandre, fr. OE. ganra, gandra, rel. to Du. gander, MLG. ganre, Bavarian gander, 'gander'. See goose and cp. gannet.

ganef, n. — See gonnof.

gang, intr. v., to go, walk (dial.) — OE. gangan. See next word.

gang, n., a group of people; a band. — ME. gang, 'going; passage', fr. OE. gang, 'going, passage, channel', rel. to OS., OFris., Dan., Du., OHG., MHG., G. gang, ON. gangr, Swed. gang, Goth. gagg, 'the act of going', verbal nouns to OE. gangan, ON. ganga, Goth. gaggan, etc., 'to go'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base \*ghengh-, \*ghongh-, 'to step', whence also OI. jánghā, 'shank', Avestic zanga-, 'ankle', Lith. žengiù, 'I stride, step'. The above words are not related to E. go. Cp. gangue and the second element in Doppelgänger.

Derivative: gang-er, n.

gange, tr. v., to protect a fishing line by twisting wire round it. — Of unknown origin.

Derivative: gang-ing, n.

gangliated, adj., having ganglia. — Formed with the adj. suff. -ate and -ed, fr. γαγγλίον. See ganglion.

gangliform, adi., having the form of a ganglion. - A hybrid coined fr. Gk. γαγγλίον (see ganglion) and L. forma, 'form, shape' (see form, n.) ganglion, n., swelling, excrescence; center of cavity; nerve center. — Medical L., fr. Gk. γαγγλίον, 'encysted tumor on a tendon'. According to Galen the proper sense of the word is 'anything gathered into a ball' ('conglobatus'). The word γαγγλίον prob. stands for \*γα-γλ-ιον and is a loan word from Heb, galgál, 'anything round: a wheel', from the base of gālál, 'he rolled', gilgél, of s.m.; see gelilah. For the dissimilation of the first l in galgál to n in Gk. γαγγλίον cp. E.-F. gonfalon, gonfanon, 'flag'. Derivatives: ganglion-ary, adj., ganglion-ate. tr. v., ganglion-ic, adj.

gangrene, n., mortification; decay. — L. gangraena, fr. Gk. γάγγραινα, lit. 'that which eats away', formed through reduplication fr. γρᾶν, γραίειν, 'to gnaw, eat', whence also γράστις, 'green fodder'. See gastro-.

Derivatives: gangrene, tr. and intr. v., gangrenous, adj.

gangster, n., member of a gang of roughs or criminals. — Formed fr. gang with suff. -ster. gangue, n., the matrix in which valuable metals

or minerals occur. — F. gangue, fr. G. Gang, 'a going, walking, passage, vein (of ore)'. See gang.

gangway, n. — OE. gangweg, 'road', fr. gang, 'going, way, passage', and weg, 'way'. See gang and way.

ganister, n., a hard siliceous rock. — Dial. G. Ganster, rel. to MHG. g(a)neist(e), fr. OHG. gneisto, 'spark'. Cp. OPruss. knaistis, 'a burning', and see gneiss.

ganja, gunja, n., the Indian hemp (Cannabis sativa, formerly called Cannabis Indica). — Hind. gåja, fr. Ol. gañjā.

gannet, n., the solan goose. — OE. ganot, 'sea bird, gannet', rel. to Du. gent, OHG. ganna330, ganzo. 'gander'. See gander, goose.

ganoid, adj., 1) smooth (said of fish scales); 2) pertaining to the Ganoidei. — F. ganoide, compounded of Gk. γάνος, 'brightness, brilliance, splendor', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. The first element stands for γά-νος and is rel. to γάνυμαι (for γά-νυ-μαι), 'I am glad, I rejoice', γαίω (for \*γά-ξω), 'I rejoice'. See gaud, 'ornament', and cp. the first element in Ganymede. For the second element see -oid. gantang, n., a weight in the Malay Archipelago.

— Malay gantang. gantlet, also spelled gauntlet, n., a former military punishment in which the offender was compelled to run between two files of men who struck him with switches, clubs, etc., as he passed. — Formed under the influence of gauntlet, 'glove', fr. earlier gantlope, fr. Swed. gatlopp, lit. 'a running down a lane', a compound of gata, 'lane', and lopp, 'a running, course', which is rel. to Swed. löpa, 'to run'. The first element is rel. to ON. gata, 'road'; see gate, 'passage'. For the second element see leap.

gantlet, n., a glove. — See gauntlet.

gantry, also gauntry, n., 1) a wooden frame for barrels; 2) a spanning framework. — OF. gantier, chantier (F. chantier), 'timber yard', fr. L. canthērius, 'a gelding; trellis; rafter', fr. Gk. κανθήλιος, 'pack ass'. Cp. chantier, shanty.

Ganymede, n., a beautiful boy, cupbearer to Zeus (Greek mythol.) — L. Ganymēdēs, fr. Gk. Γανυμήδης, lit. 'rejoicing in his virility', compounded of γάνυμαι, 'I am glad, rejoice', and μήδεα (pl.), 'counsels, plans, cunning'. For the first element see ganoid. The second element is rel. to μήδεσθαι, 'to devise, resolve, advise', μέδων, μεδέων, 'guardian, ruler' (prop. pres. part of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over'), μέδεσθαι, 'to be mindful of, give heed to, think on', μέδιμνος, 'a measure', fr. I.-E. base \*mēd-, 'to measure, limit, consider', which is a -d-enlargement of base \*mē-, 'to measure'. See meditate and cp. Andromeda and words there referred to. Cp. also catamite.

gaol, gaoler, gaoleress. See jail, jailer, jaileress. Gaon, n., a title given to the heads of the two Babylonian academies of Sura and Pumbedita (Jewish hist.) — Heb. gā'ón, prob. meant as an abbreviation of geón Ya'akobh, 'the pride of Jacob' (Ps. 47:5). Heb. gā'ón, 'exaltation, pride, excellence', derives from the stem of gā'áh, 'rose', whence also gē, gē'éh, 'proud', ga'āwáh, 'pride, majesty', gē'ûth, 'majesty'. Cp. Aram.

641

geá, ethgā'ē, Syr. ethgā'i, 'was proud'. Derivative: Gaon-ic, adj.

gap, n. — ME. gap, fr. ON. gap, 'chasm, abyss', rel. to ON. gapa, 'to gape'. See next word. Derivative: gapp-y, adj.

gape, intr. v. — ME. gapen, fr. ON. gapa, whence also Swed. gapa, Dan. gabe; rel. to Du. gapen, MHG., G. gaffen, 'to gape, stare'. The ultimate origin of these words is unknown. Cp. prec. word. Cp. also gasp.

Derivatives: gape, n., gap-er, n.

gar, n., any of certain fishes having an elongate body and spearlike jaws; called also garfish, garpike. — ME., fr. OE. gār, 'spear', rel. to ON. geirr, OS., OHG., MHG. gēr, G. Ger, 'spear'. See goad and cp. gore, 'a triangular piece of land', and words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in Gerald, Gerard, Gertrude, Gervais, and the second element in Edgar, Oscar, Roger.

garage, n.—F., orig. meaning 'a place for storing something', fr. garer, 'to make safe, protect', fr. Frankish \*warōn, 'to guard', which is rel. to OHG. biwarōn, of s.m. See ware, 'alert', and -age. Derivative: garage, tr. v.

garb, n., costume, style. — MF. garbe (F. galbe), 'graceful curb; graceful outline', fr. It. garbo, 'grace', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. gar(a)wī, 'dress, equipment, preparation', and see gear.

Derivative: garb, tr. v.

garb, n., representation of a sheaf of wheat (her.)

— ONF. garbe, corresponding to OF. jarbe,
F. gerbe, 'sheaf', fr. Frankish \*garba, which is
rel. to OS. garba, OHG. garba, MDu. garve, Du.
garf, MHG., G. garbe, 'sheaf', lit. 'that which is
gathered up or together', fr. I.-E. base \*gherebh-, \*ghrebh-, 'to seize'. OProvenç. and Sp.
garba, 'sheaf', are also Teut. loan words. See
grab, 'to seize', and cp. gerbe.

garbage, n. — Perh. a blend of OF. garbe, 'sheaf' (see garb, 'sheaf'), and garble, 'to sift'. Accordingly the original meaning of garbage would have been 'things sifted'. For the ending see suff. -age.

Derivative: garbage, intr. v.

origin.

garble, tr. v., to select improperly; to misquote.

OF. garbeller, grabeller, 'to garble spices, to sift', fr. Sp. garbillar, 'to garble, sift', fr. Arab. ghárbala, 'he sifted', fr. ghirbál, 'sieve', ult. fr. Late L. crībellum, dimin. of L. crībrum, 'sieve', which is rel. to cernere, 'to distinguish, separate, sift'. See cribriform.

Derivatives: garble, n., garbl-er, n., garbl-ing, n. garboard, n., in shipbuilding, the planks or plates next to the keel. — Obsol. Du. gaarboord, fr. garen, contraction of gaderen, 'to gather', and boord, 'board'. See gather and board, 'plank'. garbure, n., a soup of bacon and cabbage. — F., 'soup of bacon, cabbage, fat and ryebread', rel. to Sp. garbias, a kind of ragout; of unknown

garce, n., a measure of capacity in India. — Telugu gārisa (cp. Tamil karisai), fr. OI. gárīyas, 'very heavy', superl. of gurúh, 'heavy, weighty, venerable', which is cogn. with Gk. βαρύς, L. gravis, 'heavy'. See grave, 'weighty', and cp. guru.

garçon, n. — F., 'boy, waiter', orig. objective case of OF. gars (this latter is still used as a provincial word, pronounced gâ); prob. fr. Frankish \*wrakjo, which is rel. to the OHG. PN. Wracchio and to OS. wrekkio, OHG. recko, 'a banished person, exile', MHG., G. recke, 'renowned warrior, hero', and to E. wretch (q.v.) Cp. gossoon. Cp. also gasket.

gardant, adj., having the head turned toward the spectator (her.; said of animals). — F., 'watching, looking at', pres. part. of garder, 'to keep, watch, guard, protect, defend'. See guard, v., and -ant and cp. guardant.

garden, n. — ME. gardin, fr. ONF. gardin (corresponding to OF. and F. jardin), derived fr. ONF. gart (corresponding to OF. jart), fr. Frankish \*gardo, 'garden', which is rel. to OS. gardo, OFris. garda, OHG. garto, MHG. garte, G. Garten, 'garden', Goth. garda, 'fold', ON. garðr, 'enclosure, court, yard', OE. geard, 'enclosure, piece of land, yard'. See yard, 'enclosure', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also jardinière and the second element in kindergarten. Cp. also It. giardino, Sp. jardin, 'garden', which are borrowed fr. F. jardin.

Derivatives: garden, intr. v., garden-ed, adj., garden-er, n., garden-ing, n.

Gardenia, n., genus of trees and shrubs. — ModL., named after the American botanist Alexander Garden (1730-91). For the ending see cuff sign

garefowl, n., the great auk. — ON. geirfugl, fr. geirr, 'spear', and fugl, 'bird'. See gar and fowl. garfish, n., a pikelike fish. — ME. garfish, fr. OE. gār, 'spear', and fisc, 'fish'. See gar and fish.

Gargantuan, adj., resembling, or reminding of, Gargantua; very large. — From Gargantua, name of the hero in Rabelais' satirical romance. This name comes fr. Sp. garganta, 'gullet', which is a derivative of the imitative base \*garg-; see next word. For the ending of gargantuan see suff. -an.

garget, n., 1) inflammation of the throat in cattle and swine; 2) inflammation of the udder in cows, etc. — ME. gargate, 'throat', fr. OF. gargate, from the imitative base \*garg-, which appears also in gargle, gargoyle (q.v.) Cp. prec. word. Cp. also goglet.

Derivative: garget-y, adj.

gargle, intr. and tr. v. — F. gargouiller, 'to gurgle, dabble, paddle', fr. gargouille, 'throat', from the imitative base \*garg-. See prec. word and cp. next word and gurgle. Cp. also jargon, 'confused speech'.

Derivative: gargle, n., a liquid used for gargling. gargoyle, n., a grotesque waterspout representing

a human or animal figure. — OF. gargouille, 'throat, waterspout, gargoyle', compounded of the imitative base \*garge (see garget) and goule, Western dial. form of gueule, 'mouth', fr. L. gula. See gullet.

garibaldi,, n., a kind of blouse worn by women.

Named after the Italian patriot Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882); so called because it resembles the red shirts worn by Garibaldi and his followers.

garish, adj., showy; glaring. — Possibly rel. to ME. gauren, 'to stare', which is of uncertain origin. Derivatives: garish-ly, adv., garish-ness, n.

garland, n., a wreath of flowers, leaves, etc. — ME., fr. OF. garlande, which is rel. to OProvenç. and Catal. garlanda and to OProvenç. guirlanda, It. ghirlanda (whence F. guirlande), Sp. and Port. guirnalda; of uncertain, possibly Teut., origin.

Derivative: garland, tr. v.

garlic, n. — ME. garlek, fr. OE. gārlēac, compounded of gār, 'spear', and lēac, 'leak' (see gar and leak); so called in allusion to the spearlike leaves.

garment, n. — ME. garnement, fr. OF. garniment, garnement (F. garnement), fr. OF. garnir, 'to fortify; to provide, furnish, adorn'. See garnish and -ment.

Derivative: garment, tr. v.

garner, n. — ME. garner, gerner, fr. OF. gernier, gerner, metathesized fr. OF. (= F.) grenier, fr. L. grānārium, 'granary', whence also Rum. grânar, It. granaio, OProvenç. granier, Catal. graner, Sp. granero (whence Port. granel). See granary, which is a doublet of garner. For the ending see suff. -er (in the sense 'receptacle for'). Derivative: garner, tr. v.

garnet, n., 1) a hard silicate mineral of various colors; 2) a deep red color. — ME. gernet, metathesized fr. OF. (= F.) grenat, fr. ML. pōmum grānātum, 'pomegranate', lit. 'seeded apple'; so called from its resemblance to the seeds of a pomegranate; cp. G. Granat and see grain. Cp. also grenade, pomegranate.

garnierite, n., a hydrous nickel magnesium silicate (mineral.) — Named after the French geologist Jules Garnier (died in 1904), the discoverer of the New Caledonian nickel ores. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

garnish, tr. v., 1) to adorn; 2) to decorate (food).

— ME. garnisshen, fr. OF. (= F.) garniss-, pres. part. stem of OF. garnir, 'to fortify; to provide, furnish, adorn' (F. garnir, 'to provide, furnish, adorn, trim, line, mount'), fr. Teut. \*warnjan, 'to provide, furnish', whence also OProvenç. garnir, It. guarnire, Catal. gornir, Sp. and Port. guarnecer. Cp. OHG. warnōn, 'to take head', and see warn and verbal suff. -ish. Derivatives: garnish, n., garnish-ee, n., adj. and tr. v., garnish-ing, n., garnish-ment, n.

garniture, n. — F., fr. garnir. See prec. word and -ure.

garotte, n. — See garrote.

garran, n. — See garron.

garret, n., attic. — ME. garite, fr. OF. garite, 'watchtower, place of refuge' (whence F. guérite, 'sentry box, turret, watchtower'), fr. OProvenç. garida, 'watchtower', fr. garir, 'to protect', which is rel. to OF. garir, guerir, 'to protect, defend' (whence F. guérir, 'to cure, heal'), and to It. guarire, 'to cure, heal'. These words are traceable to Teut. \*warjan, 'to protect, defend'. See weir and cp. next word.

Derivative: garret-eer, n.

garrison, n. — OF. garison, warison, 'protection' (whence F. guérison, 'cure, healing'), fr. garir, 'to protect'. See garret and cp. warison, which is a doublet of garrison. F. garnison, 'garrison', which has influenced the sense development of E. garrison, derives fr. OF. garnison, 'provision; munitions', fr. garnir, 'to provide, furnish'; see garnish.

Derivative: garrison, tr. v.

garron, garran, n., a small breed of horse. — Gael. gearran.

garrot, n., the goldeneye (a kind of duck). — F., of uncertain origin.

garrote, garrotte, n., an instrument used for execution in Spain and Portugal. — Sp. garrote, 'club, bludgeon, stick, cudgel, garrote', fr. F. garrot, 'racking stick', fr. OF. guaroc, 'shaft of the cross-bow' (with change of suff. -oc to -ot, owing to the identical pronunciation of these suffixes in later French). OF. guaroc is back formation fr. garokier, 'to garrote, strangle', fr. Frankish \*wrokkan, 'to twist', which is rel. to MDu. wroken, 'to twist'.

Derivatives: garrot(t)e, tr. v., garrot(t)-er, n. garrulity, n., talkativeness. — F. garrulité, fr. L. garrulitātem, acc. of garrulitās, 'chattering, loquacity', fr. garrulus. See garrulous and -ity. garrulous, adj., talkative. — L. garrulus, 'chattering, talkative', fr. garrīre, 'to chatter, talk', from the I.-E. imitative base \*gar-, \*ger-, 'to cry'. See care and words there referred to, and cp. esp. German and the first element in Gerygone. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: garrulous-ly, adv., garrulous-ness, n. garry, n. — A var. of gharri.

garter, n. — ONF. gartier (corresponding to OF. jartier, whence F. jarretière, of s.m.), fr. ONF. garet, 'bend of the knee', from a Gaulish base \*garr, meaning 'leg' (cp. W. garr, Bret. gâr, 'ham, shinbone'), whence also Sp., Port. garra, 'claw'.

Derivative: garter, tr. v.

garth, n., enclosed space, garden (archaic). — ME., fr. ON. garðr, 'enclosure, court, yard'. See yard, 'enclosure', and cp. garden.

gas, n. — First used in its usual sense by the Belgian chemist Van Helmont (1577-1644). The word is not his invention, although he says that it suggested itself by Gk. χάος (see chaos). The

Gascon

word gas was used for the first time by Paracelsus (died in 1541), who named the air by it. Derivatives: gas, tr. v., gaseity, gaseous, gasser, gassy (qq.v.)

Gascon, n., 1) a native of Gascony (= F. Gascogne); 2) (not capit.) a braggart. — F., fr. VL. \*Wasco, fr. L. Vasco, sing. of Vascones, name of the ancient inhabitants of the Pyrénées. See Basque and cp. next word.

gasconade, n., boastful talk; brag. — F. gasconnade, 'boastful talk, bravado', fr. Gascon, 'inhabitant of Gascony'; so called from the proverbial boastfulness of the Gascons. — See prec. word and -ade.

Derivatives: gasconade, intr. v., gasconad-er, n. gaseity, n., gaseousness. — Formed fr. gas with suff. -ity.

gaselier, n., a chandelier for burning gas. — Formed fr. gas on analogy of *chande-lier*. Cp. electrolier.

gaseous, adj. — Formed fr. gas with suff. -eous. Derivative: gaseous-ness, n.

gash, tr. v., to cut deeply. — Fr. earlier garsh, fr. ME. garsen, fr. OF. garser, jarser, 'to incise' (whence F. gercer, 'to chap, crack, cleave'), fr. VL. \*charissāre, fr. earlier \*charassāre, fr. Gk. χαράσσειν, 'to engrave, incise', whence χαραχτήρ, 'graving tool, mark engraved, impress, character'. See character.

Derivative: gash, n.

gasification, n. — A hybrid coined fr. gas and -fication.

gasiform, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. gas and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

gasify, tr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. gas and -fy. Derivatives: gasifi-able, adj., gasifi-er, n.

gasket, n., a piece of rope (naut.) — F. garcette, dimin. of garce, 'wench', femin. to garçon, 'boy'; used only in a figurative sense. See garçon.

gasoline, gasolene, n. — A hybrid coined fr. gas, -ol (fr. L. *oleum*, 'oil') and chem. suff. -ine, resp. -ene.

gasometer, n. — A hybrid coined fr. gas and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'. gasp, intr. and tr. v. — ME. gaispen, gaspen, 'to yawn', fr. ON. geispa, 'to yawn', whence also Swed. gäspa, Dan. gispe, 'to gasp'. ON. geispa is prob. formed by metathesis fr. \*geip-sa and is rel. to ON. gapa, 'to gape'. Cp. LG. gapsen, 'to gasp', and see gape.

Derivatives: gasp, n., gasper (q.v.), gasp-ing, adj., gasp-ing-ly, adv.

Gaspar, masc. PN. — Of Persian origin; lit. 'treasure holder'. See Jasper.

gasper, n., 1) one who gasps; 2) a cheap cigarette (*British Slang*). — Formed fr. gasp with agential suff. -er.

gasser, n., one who or that which gasses. —
Formed fr. gas with agential suff. -er.

gassy, adj., 1) full of, or containing, gas; 2) like gas. — Formed fr. gas with adj. suff. -y. gastaldite, n., a variety of glaucophane (mineral.)

— Named after Professor Bartolomeo Gastaldi. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

gastero-, before a vowel gaster-, combining form meaning 'stomach' or 'belly'. — Gk. γαστερο-, γαστερ-, identical in meaning with γαστρο-, yαστο-. See gastro-.

gasteropod, n., any of the Gasteropoda. — See next word.

Gasteropoda also Gastropoda, n. pl., a class of mollusks including the snails, slugs, etc. (zoology). — ModL., lit. 'having a foot in the ventral surface'; compounded of Gk. γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'belly', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See gastro- and -pod.

gastrectomy, n., the surgical removal of part of the stomach. — Compounded of gastr- and Gk. -εκτομία, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See -ectomy.

gastric, adj., pertaining to the stomach. — Formed with suff. -ic, fr. Gk. γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'stomach'. See gastro- and cp. digastric, epigastric, hypogastric, mesogastric.

gastritis, n., inflammation of the stomach (med.)
— Medical L., coined by the French pathologist
François-Boissier de la Croix de Sauvages
(1706-67) fr. Gk. γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'stomach' (see gastro-), and suff. -itis.

gastro-, before a vowel gastro-, combining form meaning 'stomach' or 'belly'. — Gk. γαστρο-, γαστρο-, fr. γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'stomach, belly, womb', which is dissimilated fr. \*γραστήρ anp lit. means 'eater, devourer', fr. γρᾶν, 'to gnaw, eat', whence also γράστις, 'green fodder', γάστρις (dissimilated fr. \*γράστρις), 'pot-bellied; glutton'; prob. cogn. with OI. grásati, 'eats, devours'. See cress and cp. gangrene.

gastrocnemius, n., the largest muscle of the calf of the leg (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. γαστροχνημία, 'the calf of the leg', which is compounded of γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'belly', and χνήμη, 'part between knee and ankle, leg, shank'. For the first element see gastro-, for the second see cnemial.

Derivatives: gastrocnemi-al, gastrocnemi-an, adis.

gastrology, n., 1) the sciences of the structure, functions and diseases of the stomach; 2) gastronomy. — Gk. γαστρολογία, title of the Greek Almanach des Gourmands, a poem written by Archestratus, a contemporary of Aristotle; compounded of γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'stomach', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See gastro- and -logy. Derivatives: gastrolog-er, n., gastrolog-ist, n.

gastronome, n. — F., back formation fr. gastronomie. See gastronomy.

gastronomer, n. — See next word and agential suff. -er.

gastronomy, n., the act or science of caring for the stomach, i.e. cookery. — F. gastronomie, fr. Gk. γαστρονομία, another name for γασ-

τρολογία (see gastrology); formed fr. γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'stomach', on analogy of ἀστρονομία, 'astronomy' (fr. ἀστήρ, 'star'). See gastroand -nomy.

Derivatives: gastronom-ic, gastronom-ic-al, adjs., gastronom-ic-al-ly, adv., gastronom-ist. n.

gastroscope, n., an instrument for examining the interior of the stomach. — Compounded of gastro- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

gastroscopy, n., examination of the interior of the stomach. — Compounded of gastro- and Gk. -σκοπία, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scopy.

gastrotomy, n., an incision into the stomach. — Compounded of gastro- and Gk.  $-\tau \circ \mu i \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting of', fr.  $\tau \circ \mu \dot{\eta}$ , 'a cutting'. See -tomy.

gastrula, n., a form of embryo (embryol.) — ModL., dimin. of L. gaster, 'belly; a big-bellied vessel', fr. Gk. γάστρ $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'the lower part of a vessel resembling a paunch; a vase with a bulging belly', fr. γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'belly'; see gastro- and -ule. The name gastrula was coined by the German biologist Emil Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919).

Derivatives: gastrul-ar, gastrul-ate, adjs., gastrul-ation, n.

gate, n., opening, entrance. — ME. gate, gat, fr. OE. gaet, gat, geat, 'gate', rel. to ON., OS., OFris., Du. gat, 'an opening', and prob. also to gate, 'passage' (q.v.) Cp. gait, gantlet.

Derivatives: gate, tr. v. (British), to confine to the college grounds, gateage (q.v.), gat-ed, gate-less, adjs., gating (q.v.)

gate, n., passage. — ME., fr. ON. gata, 'way, path, road' (whence also Norw., Swed. gata, Dan. gade), rel. to Goth. gatwō, OHG. ga33a, MHG. ga33e, G. Gasse, 'street'. Finn. katu, Lett. gatva, 'street', are Teut. loan words. Cp. gate, 'opening'.

gateage, n., the use of gates. — A hybrid coined fr. gate, 'opening', and suff. -age.

gather, tr. and intr. v. — ME. gaderen, fr. OE. gaderian, gædrian, 'to gather, collect, store up', rel. to OFris. gaderia, gadria, MLG. gadderen, MDu., Du. gaderen, of s.m., MHG. gatern, 'to unite', OE. gæd, 'companionship', OE. gada, ge-gada, MHG. gate, ge-gate, 'companion', Du. gade, 'spouse', G. Gatte, 'husband', and to OE. gædeling, OS. gaduling, OHG. gatuling, Goth. gadiliggs, 'companion', which are prop. diminutives of Teut. \*gad-, 'companion'. See good and cp. gad, 'to rove about', together.

Derivatives: gather-er, n., gather-ing, n.

gating, n., confinement to college. — Formed fr. gate, 'opening', with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns

Gatling gun. — Named after its inventor Richard Jordan Gatling (1818-1903).

gauche, adj., left-handed; awkward, tactless. — F., fr. gauchir, 'to turn aside, flinch', a blend of OF. guenchir, 'to turn aside, slant, swerve', and

OF. gauchier, 'to full'. OF. guenchir derives fr. Frankish \*wankjan, which is rel. to OHG. wankōn, ON. vakka, 'to stagger, totter'; see wink and cp. wince. OF. gauchier is a derivative of Frankish \*walkan, 'to full'; see walk.

Derivatives: gauche-ly, adv., gauche-ness, n.

gaucherie, n., awkwardness, tactlessness. — F., fr. gauche. See prec. word and -ery.

gaucho, n., a cowboy. — Sp., prob. fr. Araucanian *cauchu*, 'wanderer'.

gaud, n., ornament. — ME. gaude, prob. fr. OF. gaudir, 'to make merry, rejoice', fr. VL. \*gaudīre, corresponding to L. gaudēre, 'to rejoice', which stands for \*gāwidēre and is cogn. with Gk. γαίω (for \*γάΕξω), 'I rejoice, exult', γηθέω, Dor. γαθέω (for \*γάΕεθέω), 'I rejoice', γαῦρος, 'exulting, superb', γαύρᾶξ, Ion. γαύρηξ, 'braggart', ἄγαυρος, 'proud', MIr. gūaire, 'noble'. Cp. joy, rejoice. Cp. also Gaura, the first element in ganoid, Ganymede, and the scond element in Origanum.

Derivative: gaud, tr. v.

gaud, n., ornamental bead (hist.) — Prob. fr. L. gaudium, 'joy', fr. gaudēre, 'to rejoice'. See gaud, 'ornament'.

Derivatives: gaud-y, adj., gaud-i-ly, adv., gaud-i-ness, n.

gaudy, n., feast, entertainment. — L. gaudium, 'joy, delight, occasion of joy', fr. gaudēre, 'to rejoice'. See gaud, 'ornament'.

gauffer. — Sec goffer.

gauge, gage, tr. v., 1) to measure; 2) to estimate.

— ONF. gauger, corresponding to OF. and F. jauger, fr. jauge, 'gauging rod', fr. Frankish \*galgo, prop. 'pole for measuring', and rel. to ON. gelgja, 'pole, perch', OHG. galgo, 'gallows; cross'. See gallows.

Derivatives: gauge, n. (q.v.), the hybrid gaugeable, adj., gaug-er, n.

gauge, gage, n. — ONF. gauge, corresponding to OF. and F. jauge. See gauge, v.

Gaul, n., 1) name of an ancient country of W. Europe; 2) one of the natives of Gaul; 3) (used facetiously) a Frenchman. — F. Gaule, 'the country of Gaul', fr. Gallia, fr. Gallus, 'a Gaul'. See Gallic.

Derivatives: Gaul-ish, adj. and n.

gault, n., a heavy clay (dial. English). — Cp. ON. gald, 'hard snow', Norw. gald, 'hard ground'. Derivatives: gault, tr. and intr. v., gault-er, n. Gaultheria, n., a genus of plants, the aromatic wintergreen (bot.) — ModL., named after the Canadian botanist Jean-François Gaulthier (also spelled Gaultier, Gautier) (cca. 1708-56). For the ending see suff. -ia.

gaunt, adj., thin; lean. — ME., prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. gand, 'a thin stick; a tall and thin man'.

Derivatives: gaunt-ness, n., gaunt-y, adj.

gauntlet, n., a glove. — ME. gantelet, fr. MF. (= F.) gantelet, double dimin. of gant, 'glove', fr., OF. want, guant, gant, fr. Frankish wanth,

which is rel. to MDu. want, 'mitten', ON. vöttr (for \*vantr), 'glove', Dan. vante, 'mitten'. These words prob. stand in gradational relationship to E. wind, 'to turn'. For sense development cp. G. Gewand, 'garment', which is rel. to wenden, 'to turn', winden, 'to wind, twist, turn', and to E. wind, 'to turn'. It. guanto, Sp. guante, 'glove', are French loan words.

Derivative: gauntlet-ed, adj.

gauntlet, n. - See gantlet.

gauntry, n. -- See gantry.

gaur, gour, n., the wild ox Bos gauros. — Hind. gaur, fr. OI. gauráh, 'white, yellowish; the Bos gaurus', fr. gáuh, gen. góh, 'ox, bull, cow'. See Gautama.

Gaura, n., a genus of American plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. γαῦρος, 'exulting, superb'. See gaud. 'ornament'.

gauss, n., the C.G.S. unit of intensity of the magnetic field. — Named after the German mathematician Karl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1855).

gaussage, n., the intensity of a magnetic field expressed in gausses. — Formed fr. gauss with suff. -age.

gaussbergite, n., a kind of lava (petrogr.) — So called from Gaussberg, a mountain in Kaiser Wilhelm II Land, Antarctica, a name compounded of Gauss, name of the ship used by the German Antarctic Expedition, and of G. Berg, 'mountain'. See borough and subst. suff. -ite.

Gautama, n., the name of many sages, also surname of Buddha. — OI. Gótamah, prop. a patronymic meaning lit. 'descendant of the greatest ox', and superl. of gáuh, gen. góh, 'ox, bull, cow'. See cow and cp. gaur, the first element in Gaekwar and in gopura and the second element in nilgai.

gauze, n., a very fine fabric of silk, cotton etc. — F. gaze, fr. Gaza, a town in Palestine, famous for the very fine transparent tissues fabricated there.

Derivatives: gauz-y, adj., gauz-i-ly, adv., gauz-i-ness, n.

gavage, n., forced feeding (med.) — F. gavage, fr. gaver, 'to gorge, to feed forcibly', a Picard loan word, rel. to Provenç. gava, 'crop (of a bird)', prob. of Gaulish origin. Cp. gavotte. For the ending see suff. -age.

gave, past tense of give. — ME. gave, past tense of given, 'to give'. See give.

gavel, n., tribute (obsol.) — ME., fr. OE. gafol, 'tribute', rel. to MDu. gavel, MHG. gaffel, 'society, guild', and to OE. giefan, 'to give'. See give and cp. gavelkind and gale, 'rent'.

gavel, n., a small mallet. — Of uncertain origin. gavelkind, n., a kind of tenure (law). — ME. gavelkynde. See gavel, 'tribute', and kind, n.

gavial, n., crocodile of the Ganges. — F., corrupted fr. Hind. ghariyāl.

gavote, n., a lively dance. — F., fr. OProvenç. gavoto, fr. gavot, 'inhabitant of the Alps' (hence gavoto lit means 'dance of the inhabitants of

the Alps'). Cp. OProvenç. gavach, 'boor, mountaineer' (whence F. gavache, 'coward, dastard'). Both OProvenç. words derive fr. OProvenç. gava, 'crop (of a bird)'. See gavage.

gawk, n., an awkward person. — Of uncertain origin; perh. fr. obsol. E. gaw, 'to stare', fr. ME. gawen, fr. ON. gā, 'to heed', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: gawk-y, adj. and n., gawk-i-ness, n. gay, adj. — F. gai, prob. fr. Frankish \*gāhi, which is rel. to OHG. gāhi, MHG. gāch, 'rapid, impetuous', G. jäh, 'rapid, sudden; steep, precipitous'. OProvenç. gai and It. gaio are French loan words. Cp. the second element in nosegay.

Gaylussacia, n., a genus of plants, the huckleberry (bot.) — ModL., named after the French chemist Joseph-Louis Gay-Lussac (1778-1850). For the ending see suff. -ia.

gaze, intr. v. — ME. gasen, of Scand. origin. Cp. dial. Swed. gasa, 'to stare, gaze'; of uncertain origin.

gazebo, n., turret, balcony. — Facetious formation fr. gaze after L. vidēbo, 'I shall see'.

gazelle, n. — F., fr. ghazél, N. African pronunciation of Arab. ghazál.

gazette, n., newspaper. — F., fr. It. gazzetta, of s.m., fr. gazzetta, name of the smallest Venetian coin, said to have been paid for the perusal of the manuscript newspaper issued by the Venetian Government once a month. It. gazzetta, 'coin', is prob. a dimin. formed fr. L. gaza, 'treasure', fr. Gk. γάζα, which is of Persian origin. See genizah and cp. next word.

Derivatives: gazette, tr. v., gazetteer (q.v.)

gazetteer, n., 1) a journalist; 2) a geographical dictionary. — F. gazettier (now spelled gazetier), lit. 'one who writes in a gazette', fr. gazette. See prec. word and -eer.

Derivative: gazetteer, tr. v.

gazogene, n., an apparatus for fabricating aerated water. — F. gazogène, a hybrid coined fr. gaz, 'gas', and combining form -gène. See gas and

ge-, combining form meaning 'earth'. — See geo-gear, n., equipment, harness, tackle. — ME. gere, prob. fr. ON. gervi, 'apparel', which is rel. to OE. gearwe, OS. garewi, OHG. garawī, garwī, 'clothing, dress', OE. gearwian, OS. garuwian, gerwean, OHG. garawen, gariwen, 'to make ready', MHG. gerwen, G. gerben, 'to tan', ON. görva, Dan. gjøre, 'to make', OE. gearo, gearu, OS. garo, ON. görr, OHG. garo, garawēr, MHG., G. gar, 'ready, prepared'. See yare, and cp. garb, 'style'.

Derivatives: gear, tr. and intr. v., gear-ing, n., gear-less, adj.

gecko, n., a kind of house lizard. — Malay gēkoq, imitative of its cry.

gedanite, n., a variety of amber (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gedanum, the Latin name of Danzig.

gedrite, n., a variety of antophyllite (mineral.) — F. gédrite, named after Gèdre, in the French Pyrences. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

gee-gee, n., a horse (colloq.) — Reduplication of gee, a child's word for 'horse', fr. gee a word of command to a horse.

geezer, n., an old fellow. — Dial. alteration of guiser (q.y.)

Gegenschein, n., counterglow, a faint luminous light seen opposite the sun's direction (astron.)

— G., formed fr. gegen, 'against, counter', and Schein, 'shine, light, appearance'. See again and shine.

gehenna, n., hell. — Eccles. L., fr. Gk. γέεννα, fr. Heb. Gē Hinnóm, 'the Valley of Hinnom', shortened fr. Gē Ben-Hinnóm, 'the Valley of the Son of Hinnom', a valley SW. and S. of Jerusalem, where children were sacrificed to Moloch. gehlenite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate, Ca<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>10</sub> (mineral.) — Named by the Ger-

Ca<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>10</sub> (mineral.) — Named by the German chemist Johann Nepomuk Fuchs (1774-1856) after his colleague A. F. Gehlen (1775-1815). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

geikelite, n., magnesium titanate (mineral.) — Named after Sir Archibald Geikie, director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain (1835-1924). For the ending see combining form -lite geikia, n., a toothless reptile from the New Red Sandstone of Scotland (paleontol.) — ModL., named after Sir Archibald Geikie. See prec. word.

geikielite, n., magnesium titanate, MgTiO<sub>3</sub> (mineral.) — Named after Sir Archibald Geikie. See geikelite and subst. suff. -ite.

geisha, n., a Japanese professional singing and dancing girl. — Jap., composed of gei-sha, lit. 'artistic person'.

gelada, n., an Abyssinian ape. — A native name. gelatin, gelatine, n., animal jelly. — F. gélatine, fr. It. gelatina, fr. gelata, 'jelly', fr. L. gelāta, fem. pp. of gelāre, 'to freeze, stiffen'. See gelid and chem. suff. -in, -ine and cp. jelly.

gelatiniform, adj. — Formed fr. gelatin and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

gelatinize, tr. v., to change into gelatin; intr. v., to be changed into gelatin. — A hybrid coined fr. gelatin and -ize, a suff. of Greek origin.

gelatinoid, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. gelatin and Gk.-οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid. gelatinous, adj. — F. gélatineux (fem. gélatineuse), fr. gélatine. See gelatin and -ous.

Derivatives: gelatinous-ly, adv., gelatinous-ness. n.

gelation, n., freezing. — L. gelātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'freezing', fr. gelātus, pp. of gelāre, 'to freeze'. See gelid and -ion.

geld, tr. v., to castrate; to spay. — ME. gelden, fr. ON. gelda, 'to geld', fr. ON. geldr, 'barren', which is rel. to OSwed. galder, Swed. gall, Dan. gold, Norw. gjeld, MLG. gelde, OE. gielde, MHG. galt, G. galt, gelt, 'barren', and prob. also to OE., OHG. galan, 'to sing', OE. giellan, 'to scream,

cry'. Accordingly, ON. *geldr*, etc., prob. meant originally 'enchanted, bewitched'. See yell and cp. gale, 'a strong wind', and the last element in nightingale.

geld, n., payment, tax (English history). — OE. geld, gield, gild, 'payment', rel. to OS. geld, OHG., MHG. gelt, 'payment, contribution', Du., G. geld, 'money', ON. gjald, 'payment', Goth. gild, 'tribute, tax', and to E. yield (q.v.) Cp. the second element in Danegeld.

gelding, n., a castrated animal. — ON. geldingr, fr. geldr, 'barren'. See geld, 'to castrate', and subst. suff. -ing.

Gelechia, n., a genus of moths, the pink bollworm (entomol.) — ModL., formed with suff.

-ia fr. Gk. γηλεχής, 'sleeping on the earth', fr. γῆ, 'earth', and λέχος, 'bed'. For the first element see geo-. The second element is cogn. with OE. licgan, 'to lie'; see lie, 'to recline'. For the ending see suff. -ia.

Gelechiidae, n. pl., a family of moths (entomol.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -idae. gelid, adj., freezing, frosty. — L. gelidus, 'icy, frosty', formed—prob. on analogy of calidus, 'warm'—fr. gelū, 'frost'; which is rel. to glaciēs, 'ice', fr. I.-E. base \*gel-, 'to freeze, be cold', whence also Gk. γελανδρός, 'cold', OE. cald, ceald, 'cold'. See cold and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. -id. Derivatives: gelid-ity, n., gelid-ly, adv., gelidness, n.

gelignite, n., a high explosive. — Formed from the abbreviation of gelatin, L. ignis, 'fire' (see igneous), and subst. suff. -ite.

gelilah, n., the wrapping up of the Scroll of the Law (Jewish liturgy). — Heb. gelîláh, 'a rolling up', fr. gālál, 'he rolled, unfolded', rel. to Aram. gelál, gallél, of s.m., Heb. gilgél, Aram. galgél, 'he rolled away', Heb. gal, Aram. gal, gallá, 'heap, wave, willow', Akkad, gillu, 'wave', Heb. gulláh, 'basin, bowl', Akkad. gullatu, 'a vessel', Heb. gālāl. Aram. gallē, gallēlē (pl.), gēlālā, Arab. jállah, 'dung', Heb, gālíl, 'cylinder; district'. Haggālfl. 'Galilee', gillūlím (pl.), 'idols', galgál, 'wheel, whirlwind', Aram, galgál, gilgelā, 'wheel', Mishnaic Heb. galgal (hā'ayin), Aram. galgelá (de'ēná), Akkad. gaggultu, 'apple of the eve', Heb. gulgöleth, Aram. gulgültá, gūgaltā, Akkad. gulgullu, Arab. jálajah, júmjumah, 'skull'. Cp. Megilloth. Cp. also Galilee, Golgotha and the second element in Abigail. Cp. also ganglion.

gelo-, combining form meaning 'laughter'. — Fr. Gk. γέλως, 'laughter'. See geloto-.

geloscopy, n., divination by laughter. — Compounded of gelo- and Gk. -σκοπέα, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scopy.

geloto-, combining form meaning 'laughter'. — Gk. γελωτο-, fr. γέλως, gen. γέλωτος, 'laughter', rel. to γελᾶν, 'to laugh', γαληνός, 'calm, serene', γαλήνη, 'stilness of wind and wave', and cogn. with Arm. calr, gen. calu, 'laughter, ci-calim,

Gelsemium

'I laugh'. Cp. gelo-, Aglaia, Aglaspis, glenoid. Cp. also clean.

Gelsemium, n., a genus of plants, the yellow jessamine (bot.) — ModL., fr. gelsomino, the Italian name of the jessamine. See jasmine, iessamine. For the ending see 1st -ium.

gem, n., precious stone. — ME. gemme, fr. MF. (= F.) gemme, 'precious stone', fr. L. gemma, 'precious stone; bud'. See gemma. Derivative: gem. tr. v.

Gemara, n., commentary on the Mishnah (together with which it forms the Talmud). — Aram.  $g^{\ell}m\bar{a}r\hat{a}$ , emphatic state of  $g^{\ell}m\bar{a}r$ , 'completion; learning', fr.  $g^{\ell}m\hat{a}r$ , 'he finished, completed; he learned completely; he learned', which is rel. to Heb.  $g\bar{a}m\hat{a}r$ , 'he ended, completed', and to Arab.  $j\acute{a}mmara$ , 'he collected, assembled'

gematria, n., explanation of the sense of a word by substituting for it another word, so that the numerical value of the letters constituting either word is identical. — Mishnaic Heb. gimatriyyá, metathesis of Gk. \*γραμματεία, 'play upon letters', fr. γράμμα, gen. γράμματος, 'letter', lit. 'that which is written'. See -gram, -graph.

gemel, n., one of a pair of bars (her.) — OF. (whence F. gémeau, jumeau), 'twin', fr. L. gemellus, dimin. of geminus. See Gemini and cp. next word and gimbal.

gemellus, n., name of either of two small muscles (anat.) — L., 'twin'; in the modern, anatomical sense, it is a loan translation of F. les jumeaux, 'the twins', a name coined by the French surgeon Ambroise Paré (died in 1590). See gemel.

geminate, adj., found in pairs. — L. geminātus, pp. of gemināre, 'to double, repeat', fr. geminus. See Gemini and adi. suff. -ate.

geminate, tr. v., to double. — See prec. word. gemination, n. — L. geminātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a doubling', fr. geminātus, pp. of gemināre. See geminate, adj., and -ion.

Gemini, n. pl., 1) the constellation of Castor and Pollux; 2) the third sign of the Zodiac. — L., 'twins', specif. 'the constellation Castor and Pollux'; prob. cogn. with OI. yamáḥ, Avestic y'mō, 'twin', MIr. emon (masc.), emuin (fem.), 'pair of twins'. These words possibly derive fr. I.-E. base \*gem-, 'to press', whence also Gk. γέμειν, 'to be pregnant, to be full of', MIr. gemel, W. gefyn, 'fetter'. Gk. γαμεῖν, 'to marry', is not cogn. with L. geminus. Cp. gemel, trigeminous.

gemma, n., 1) a bud (bot.); 2) a budlike growth (zool.) — L., 'bud; precious stone', possibly for \*ĝembh-mā, fr. I.-E. base \*ĝembh-, 'to cut to pieces', whence also Lith. žémba, žémbėti, 'to sprout', žembiù, žembti, 'to cut to pieces', OSlav. zębę, 'I tear to pieces', pro-zębati, 'to sprout, shoot forth', OI. jámbhatē, jábhatē, 'snaps at', jámbhaḥ, 'tooth', OE. cāmb, 'comb'. See comb and cp. gem, gemmule.

gemmate, adj., having buds. — L. gemmātus, 'provided with buds', pp. of gemmāre, 'to put forth buds', fr. gemma, 'bud'. See gemma and adj. suff. -ate.

646

gemmate, intr. v., to bud. — L. gemmātus, 'provided with buds'. See prec. word.

Derivative: gemmat-ion, n.

gemmiferous, adj., 1) yielding gems; 2) bearing buds (bot. and zool.) — Compounded of gemma and -ferous.

gemmiparous, adj., producing buds (biol.) — Compounded of gemma and -parous.

gemmule, n., a small gemma or bud. — L. gemmula, 'a little bud', dimin. of gemma. See gemma and -ule.

gemmy, adj., full of gems. — Formed fr. gem with adj. suff. -v.

Derivatives: gemmi-ly, adv., gemmi-ness, n.

Gemonies, n. pl. (Roman antiq.) — L. Gemōniae, shortened fr. Gemōniae scālae, steps on the Aventine Hill down which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged to be thrown into the Tiber. The name is prob. of Etruscan origin; its connection with L. gemere, 'to sigh, groan', is folk etymology.

gemot, n., a meeting (English hist.) — OE. gemõt, 'meeting'. See moot, 'meeting', and cp. hallmoot, witenagemot.

gemsbok, n., a South African antelope. — Du., rel. to G. Gemsbock, lit. 'the male of the chamois', fr. Du. gems (resp. G. Gemse), 'chamois', and bok (resp. G. Bock), 'buck'. The first element is a loan word fr. L. camox, 'chamois', which itself is a loan word from an Indo-European language spoken by the ancient inhabitants of the Alps. This word derives fr. I.-E. base \*kem-, 'hornless', whence also Gk. κεμάς, 'young deer, gazelle'. See hind, 'female of the deer', and cp. chamois. For the second element in gemsbok see buck.

-gen, combining form used in the senses: 1) something produced; 2) something that produces as in oxygen, hydrogen. The second sense is modern; it was introduced by the French chemist Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier (in his Traité de Chimie, published in 1789). — F. -gène, fr. Gk. -γενής, 'born of, produced by', from the stem of γενιᾶν, 'to beget, bring forth, generate, produce'. See genus and cp. words there referred to. gena, n., the cheek (zool.) — L., 'cheek'. See chin and cp. words there referred to.

genappe, n., a smooth worsted yarn. — Fr. Genappe, a town in Belgium; so called because first made at Genappe.

gendarme, n., an armed policeman. — F. gens d'armes, 'men at arms', lit. 'men of arms'. F. gens, 'men', is the plural of gent, 'nation, people', fr. L. gentem, acc. of gens, 'race, nation, people'; F. de, 'from, of', comes fr. L. de, 'from, away from'; F. armes derives fr. L. arma, 'weapons'. See gens, de- and arm, n.

gendarmerie, n., gendarmes collectively. - F.

See prec. word and -erv.

gender, n. — ME. gendre, fr. OF. gendre (F. genre), fr. L. genus, gen. generis, 'sort, kind, class; sex, gender'. See genus and cp. genre, which is a doublet of gender.

Derivative: gender-less, adj.

gender, tr. v., to engender (Biblical and archaic). — OF. gendrer, fr. L. generāre, 'to engender', fr. genus, gen. generis. See prec. word and cp. engender.

gene, n., a hypothetical agent transmitted from parent to offspring (biol.). — See -gen.

-gene, combining form, identical in meaning and origin. with -gen (q.v.)

genealogical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. γενεαλογικός, 'of genealogy', fr. γενεαλογία. See next word and -ic.

Derivative: genealogical-ly, adv.

genealogy, n. — ME. genealogie, fr. OF. genealogie (F. généalogie), fr. Late L. genealogia, fr. Gk. γενεαλογία, 'account of a family, making of a pedigree, genealogy', fr. γενεαλόγος, 'maker of a pedigree, genealogist', which is formed fr. γενεά, 'descent', and -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See genus and -logy.

Derivatives: genealogical (q.v.), genealog-ist, n., genealog-ize, v.

gener, n., son-in-law. — L., prob. fr. \* $\hat{g}emeros$  (the n being due to the influence of words like  $g\bar{e}ns$ , 'nation', genitor, 'parent, creator'), fr. I.-E. base \* $\hat{g}eme$ -, 'to marry'; cogn. with Gk.  $\gamma \dot{\alpha} \mu \beta \rho \rho \varsigma$ , 'son-in-law, brother-in-law, father-in-law', and with Gk.  $\gamma \dot{\alpha} \mu \epsilon \bar{\nu} v$ , 'to take to wife, to marry'. See bigamy and cp. words there referred to.

generable, adj., capable of being generated. — L. generābilis, 'that which has the power of generating', fr. generāre. See generate and -able.

general, adj. — OF. (F. général), fr. L. generālis, 'of a specific kind; relating to all, general', fr. genus, gen. generis, 'sort, kind, class'. See genus and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: general, n., generality (q.v.), general-ize, tr. and intr. v., general-ly, adv.

general, n. — OF. (F. général), fr. general, adj. See general, adj.

generalissimo, n., supreme military commander.
It. superl. of generale, 'general', fr. generale, adj., 'general', fr. L. generalis. See general, adj. and n.

generality, n. — F. généralité, fr. L. generālitātem, acc. of generālitās, 'generality', fr. generālis. See general, adj., and -ity.

generate, tr. v. — L. generātus, pp. of generāre, 'to beget, bring forth, produce, generate', fr. genus, gen. generis, 'birth, descent, race'. See genus and verbal suff. -ate and cp. gender, v., engender.

Derivatives: generation (q.v.), generat-ive, adj., generative-ly, adv., generative-ness, n., generator (q.v.)

generation, n. — L. generatio, gen. -ōnis, 'a generating, generation', fr. L. generatus, pp. of generate. See generate and -ion.

generator, n., 1) a person who or a thing that generates; 2) an apparatus for producing steam or gas; 3) an apparatus for changing mechanical into electrical energy; a dynamo. — L., 'engenderer, producer, generator', fr. generātus, pp. of generāre. See generate and agential suff.

generatrix, n., a point, line or surface that generates a line, surface or solid (geom.) — L., 'she that generates', fem. of generator. See prec. word and -trix.

generic, adj., pertaining to a genus, kind or class.

— Formed with suff. -ic fr. L. genus, gen. generis, 'sort, kind, class'. See genus.

Derivatives: generic-al-ly, adv., generic-alness. n.

generosity, n. — F. générosité, fr. L. generōsitātem, acc. of generōsitāts, 'nobility, excellence, magnanimity', fr. generōsus. See next word and -ity.

generous, adj. — F. généreux (fem. généreuse), fr. L. generōsus, 'of noble birth, noble, excellent, magnanimous', fr. genus, gen. generis, birth, descent, origin'. See genus and -ous.

Derivatives: generous-ly, adv., generous-ness, n. genesis, n., 1) (cap.) the first book of the Pentateuch; 2) origin, creation. — L., fr. Gk. γένεσις, 'birth, descent, origin', which is rel. to γένος, 'birth, descent, race', γενεά, γενεή, γενετή, of s.m., γενετήρ, 'father', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝen-, \*ĝenē-, 'to beget, produce'. See genus and cp. words there referred to.

-genesis, combining form meaning 'origination, generation, formation', as in *biogenesis*, pathogenesis. — Fr. L. genesis, fr. Gk. γένεσις. See prec. word.

genet, n., a small civetcat; also its fur. — OF. genete, genette (F. genette), fr. Sp. gineta, fr. Arab. járnait.

genethliac, adj., pertaining to the casting of nativities; pertaining to a birthday. — L. genethliacus, fr. Gk. γενεθλιακός, 'pertaining to birth, pertaining to nativity', fr. γενέθλιος, 'of one's birth', fr. γενέθλη, 'birth', which is rel. to γένεσις, 'birth, descent, origin'. See genesis.

genethliacon, n., a birthday ode. — Gk. γενεθλιακόν, prop. neut. of the adjective γενεθλιακός, 'pertaining to a birthday', used as a noun. See prec. word.

genethlialogy, n., the art of casting nativities; astrology. — Gk. γενεθλιᾶλογίᾶ, 'casting of nativities, astrology', fr. γενεθλιᾶλόγος, 'caster of nativities', which is compounded of γενέθλιος, 'of one's birth', and -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See genethliac and -logy. genetic, adj., pertaining to genesis. — A modern word formed fr. genesis on analogy of Greek adjectives ending in -ετικός, which correspond

-genetic G

to nouns ending in -εσις. See suff. -etic.

Derivatives: genetic-al-ly, adv., genetics (q.v.)

-genetic, combining form meaning 'pertaining to genesis or generation', as in *biogenetic*. — See prec. word.

genetics, n., that branch of biology which deals with heredity. — Coined by the English biologist and geneticist William Bateson (1861-1926) fr. genetic and suff. -ics.

genetrix, n., a mother. — L. genetrix, genitrix, 'a mother', lit. 'she that bears', fem. of genitor, 'parent, father'. See genitor and -trix.

geneva, n., gin (liquor). — Earlier Du. genever (now jenever), fr. ON. genevre (F. genièvre), fr. L. jūniperus, 'juniper'. See juniper and cp. gin, 'liquor'.

Genevieve, fem. PN. — F. Geneviève, fr. Late L. Genovefa, which is prob. of Celtic origin.

genial, adj., mild, kindly. — L. geniālis, 'pertaining to birth or generation; nuptial, festival; pleasant', fr. genius, 'tutelary spirit'. See genius and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: geniality (q.v.), genial-ize, tr. v., genial-ly, adv., genial-ness, n.

genial, adj., pertaining to the chin. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. γένειον, 'chin', which is related to γένος, 'the lower jaw, cheek, chin', and cogn. with L. gena, 'cheek', Goth. kinnus, 'cheek', OE. cinn, 'chin'. See chin and cp. words there referred to.

geniality, n. — Late L. geniālitās, 'festivity, pleasantness', fr. L. geniālis. See genial, 'mild', and -ity.

genic, adj., pertaining to a gene (biol.) — See gene and -ic.

-genic, combining form meaning 'producing', as in *endogenic*, *eugenic*. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. nouns ending in -gen or -geny.

geniculate, geniculated, adj., having knots or joints.— L. geniculātus, 'having knots or joints', fr. geniculum, 'little knee; knot on the stalk of a plant', dimin. of genū, 'knee'. See genu and the suff. -cule, and -ate, resp. also -ed.

Derivatives: geniculated, adj., geniculately, adv., geniculation, n.

geniculum, n., a small kneelike structure (anat.)

— L., 'little knee'. See prec. word.

genie, n., a jinni. — F. génie, fr. L. genius, 'tutelary spirit' (see genius); confused in sense with jinni. genio-, pertaining to the chin (anat.) — Gk. γενειο-, fr. γένειον, 'chin'. See genial, 'pertaining to the chin'.

Genista, n., a genus of plants, the woad waxen (bot.)— L. genista, 'broom', a foreign word, as proved by its ending. -ista. The var. genistra points to Etruscan origin. See fenestra and cp. Herbig, Indogermanische Forschungen, 37, 171 ff.

genital, adj., 1) pertaining to reproduction; 2) pertaining to the reproductive organs. — L. genitālis, 'pertaining to generation or birth', fr. genitus, pp. of gignere, 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce'. See genus and adj. suff. -al and cp. congenital. Cp. also genesis.

genitalia, n. pl., the genitals. — L. genitālia (scil. membra), 'genitals', neut. pl. of genitālis. See prec. word.

genitals, n. pl., the reproductive organs. —

genitive, adj. and n. — Fr. L. (casus) genitivus, lit. 'the case expressing origin', fr. genitivus, 'pertaining to birth or generation', fr. genitus, pp. of gignere, 'to beget, bear, bring forth' (see genus and -ive and cp. Gentoo). L. casus genitivus is prop. mistranslation of Gk. γενική (πτῶσις), 'the case expressing race or kind', fr. γένος, 'race, kind' (see genus). For the Latin mistranslation of another Greek case name see accusative.

Derivatives: genitiv-al, adj., genitive-ly, adv. genito-, pertaining to the genitals. — Fr. L. genitus, pp. of gignere. See genital.

genius, n. — L., 'tutelary spirit; inclination', orig. 'generative power', for \*ĝen-yos, fr. I.-E. base \*ĝen-, 'to beget, produce'. See genus and cp. king. genius loci, the tutelary of a place. — See prec. word and locus.

genizah, n., storeroom of a synagogue in which Hebrew books are preserved. — Mishnaic Heb. genīzāh, 'hiding place', fr. gānāz, 'he saved; he hid', rel. to Biblical Heb. genāzīm (pl.), 'treasury' (in the Bible the word occurs only in the construct state pl. ginzē); borrowed fr. Pers. ganī, 'treasure', whence also Aram. genaz, 'he saved', ginzā, gazzā, 'treasure', Arab. jānaza, 'he covered up'. Cp. Arm. ganī, Gk. γάζα (whence L. gāza), and Hung. kincs, 'treasure', which are also Persian loan words. Cp. also gunge. Cp. Jasper.

genocide, n., extermination of an ethnic group. — Lit. 'killing a tribe'; a hybrid coined fr. Gk. γένος, 'race, tribe', and L. -cidere, fr. caedere, 'to kill'; see genus and -cide, 'killing'. The correct word would be genticide, in which both elements are of Latin origin. The word genocide was introduced by Raphael Lemkin in his Axis Rule in Occupied Europe, 1944, p. 19. See Encyclopedia Britannica, Book of the Year 1949, p. 386. -genous, suff. forming adjectives meaning 1) 'generating, producing, yielding', as in erogenous; 2) 'produced by', as in autogenous. — Compounded of the suffixes -gen and -ous.

genre, n., 1) kind, sort; 2) style. — F., fr. L. genus, gen. generis, 'sort, kind, class'. See genus and cp. gender, n., which is a doublet of genre.

genro, n., the elder statesmen of Japan. — Jap., lit. 'first elders'.

gens, n., a tribe, clan (Roman hist.) — L. gēns, gen. gentis, 'race, clan, nation, people', rel. to genus, gen. generis, 'birth, descent, origin, race, sort, kind, class'. See genus and cp. genteel, gentile, gentle, Gentoo, gentry, jaunty. Cp. also the first element in gendarme.

genteel, adj., well-bred. — Re-adopted in the 16th cent. fr. F. gentil, which appears first in English under the form gentle (q.v.) See also gens and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: genteel-ly, adv., genteel-ness, n., genteel-ism, n.

gentian, n., any plant of the genus Gentiana.

OF. (= F.) gentiane, fr. L. gentiāna, a word of prob. Illyrian origin (the suff. -ān frequently occurs in Illyrian words). The connection with the Illyrian king Gentius, suggested by Pliny, is folk etymology. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I. p. 592.

Gentiana, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL. See prec. word.

Gentianaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae. gentianaceous, adj., — See prec. word and -aceous.

gentile, adj., not Jewish; n., a non-Jew. — F. gentil, fr. L. gentīlis, 'belonging to the same gens (stock); heathen, pagan, non-Jew', fr. gēns, gen. gentis, 'race, clan'. See gens and words there referred to.

Derivatives: gentil-ic, adj. and n., gentil-ish, adj., gentil-dom, n., gentil-ism, n.

gentilicious, adj. (obsol.), pertaining to a gentile.

— See prec. word and -ous.

gentilitial, adj., pertaining to a gens; peculiar to a nation. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. gentilicius, 'pertaining to a gens', fr. gentilis. See gentile.

gentility, n., 1) gentle birth; 2) politeness. — OF. gentilite (F. gentilité), fr. L. gentilitātem, acc. of gentīlitās, 'relationship of those who belong to a gens', fr. gentīlis. See gentile and -ity.

gentle, adj., 1) well-born; 2) honorable; 3) respectable. — OF. gentil, 'of good family, noble' (whence F. gentil, 'nice, graceful, pleasing, fine, pretty'), fr. L. gentilis, 'belonging to the same gens'. See gentile and cp. genteel.

Derivatives: gentle, n., gentle-ness, n., gently (q.v.)

gentleman, n. — Compounded of gentle, in the sense of 'well-born', and man.

Derivatives: gentleman-hood, n., gentleman-like, adj., gentleman-ly, adj., gentleman-li-ness, n., gentleman-ship, n.

gentlewoman, n. — Compounded of gentle, in the sense of 'well-born', and woman. Cp. gentleman.

Derivatives: gentlewoman-hood, n., gentlewoman-like, adv., gentlewoman-ly, adj., gentlewoman-li-ness, n.

gently, adv. — Formed fr. gentle with adv. suff. -ly.

Gentoo, n., a Hindu; a Telugu; the Telugu language. — Corruption of Port. gentio, 'a gentile', fr. L. genitīvus, 'pertaining to generation', fr. genitus, pp. of gignere, 'to beget'. See genus and cp. genitive, gens, gentile.

gentrice, n., noble birth; gentry (archaic). -

ME., fr. OF. genterise, a var. of gentelise, 'nobility', fr. gentil. See gentle and cp. next word.

gentry, n. — ME., 'nobility', prob. back formation fr. prec. word, the ending of which was mistaken forthe plural suff.-s. For similar back formations cp. pea and words there referred to.

genu, n., the knee (anat.) — L. genū, cogn. with OI. jānu, Gk. γόνυ, Goth. kniu, OE. cnēo, 'knee'. See knee, and cp. geniculate, genuflect, -gon.

Derivative: genu-al, adj.

genuflect, intr. v., to bend the knee. — ML. genüflectere, 'to bend the knee', fr. L. genü, 'knee', and flectere, 'to bend'. See prec. word and flex.

Derivatives: genuflection (q.v.), genuflect-ory,

genuflection, genuflexion, n. — F. génuflexion, fr. ML. genüflexionem, acc. of genüflexiö, 'bending of the knee', fr. genüflex-(um), pp. stem of genüflectere. See prec. word and -ion and cp. flection, flexion.

genuine, adj. — L. genuīnus, 'innate, native, natural', back formation fr. ingenuus, 'native, freeborn, upright' (the ending was influenced by adulter-īnus, 'born of adultery, bastard, counterfeit'), fr. I.-E. base \*ĝen-, 'to beget; to be born'. See next word and cp. ingenuous.

Derivatives: genuine-ly, adv., genuine-ness, n.

genus, n., a class; a kind, sort. - L., 'birth, descent, origin, race, sort, kind, class; sex, gender', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝen-, \*ĝenē-, \*ĝenō-, \*gn-, 'to beget, bear, bring forth; produce', whence also L. gens, 'race, clan, nation, people', gignere (for gi-gn-ere), 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce', nāscī (for \*gnāscī), 'to be born', nātus, gnātus, 'born', nātio, 'birth, breed, race, people, nation', natura, 'birth, nature', Gk. γένος, 'race, descent, gender, kind', γίγνεσθαι, (for γί-γνε-σθαι), 'to be born, become, happen', γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, race, descent', γενεά, γενεή, γενετή, 'birth', γενετήρ, γενέτωρ, γενέτης, 'begetter, father, ancestor', γονεύς, 'father, ancestor', γονή, 'that which is begotten, offspring; that which generates, seed, semen; genitals; the act of generation; race, family', γόνος, 'that which is begotten, child, offspring; procreation; race, birth, descent; seed, semen; genitals', -γνητος (in compounds), 'born', γνωτός, 'kinsman, brother', OI. jánati, 'begets, bears', janitár-, 'begetter, father', jániman-, jánman-, 'birth', jánah, 'race', jātáh, 'born', jātiḥ, 'birth, family', jñātiḥ, 'kinsman', Avestic zīzaninti, 'they bear', zazinti, 'they beget', zāta-, 'born', Arm. cnanim (aor. cnay), 'I bear; I am born', Lett. znuõts, 'son-in-law, brother-in-law', Lith. gentis, 'kinsman', OIr. ro-genar, 'I was born', W. geni, 'to be born'. Cp. Antigone, archegonium, benign, cognate, congener, connate, degenerate, engine, epigone, Erigenia, eugenic, -gen, gendarme, gender, gene, genealogy, gener, general, generate, generation, generous, genesis,

to their bending and twisting motion appear as if they were measuring the ground.

651

genetic, genial, 'mild', genie, genital, genitive, genius, genre, gens, genteel, gentile, gentility, gentle. gentleman, Gentoo, gentry, genuine, -geny, genyo-, germ, german. germane. germen. germinal. Gerygone, gingerly, gonad, gonidium, gonorrhea, -gony, heterogeneous, homogeneous, indigene, indigenous, ingenuous, innate, Iphigenia, Jataka, iaunty, kin, kinchin, kind, n., kind, adi., kindred, king, malign, mirza, miscegenation, nascent, natal, nation, native, nature, nevus, oogonium, perigonium. Prajapati, primogeniture, progeny, shahzada. Telegonus, ultimogeniture.

-geny, suff, denoting 'genesis, origin, production'. as in biogeny, embryogeny. — F. -génie, fr. Gk. -γένεια, fr. -γενής, 'born, produced'. See -gen and -y (representing Gk. -ία, -εια).

genvo-, combining form denoting the lower jaw. - Fr. Gk. γένυς, 'the lower jaw', which is rel. to yévetov, 'chin'. See genial, 'pertaining to the chin', and cp. genio-.

geo-, combining form meaning 'earth'. — Gk. γεω-, fr. γη, 'the earth', rel. to Dor. Gk, γα, Homeric γαῖα. Cyprian ζᾶ, 'the earth': of unknown origin. Cp. Gaea, apogee, Epigaea, epigeous, George, georgic, hypogeum, perigee.

geocentric, adi., having the earth as center. Compounded of geo-, and centric, Cp. helio-

Derivatives: geocentric-al-ly, adv., geocentricism. n.

geocronite, n., a lead antimony sulfide (mineral.) - Compounded of geo-, Gk. Koóvoc, 'Cronus'here used in its alchemistic sense 'lead'—and subst. suff. -ite. Cp. Saturn, which is the Roman equivalent of Cronus and is used in alchemy in the same sense, and see Cronus.

geode, n., a rounded stone having a hollow center lined with crystals. — F. géode, fr. L. geodes. fr. Gk. γεώδης, 'earthlike', fr. γñ, 'earth', and -ώδης, 'like'. See geo- and -ode, 'like', and cp. geoid.

geodesic, adi., pertaining to geodesy. — See geodesy and -ic.

geodesist, n., a student of geodesy. - See next word and -ist.

geodesy, n., the science of determining the shape and size of the earth. — Gk. γεωδαισία, 'division of the earth', compounded of γεω- (see geo-) and the stem of δαίεσθαι, 'to divide'. See demon.

geodetic, geodetical, adj., geodesic. - See geodesic.

Derivative: geodetical-ly, adv.

geodic, adj., pertaining to a geode. — See geode and -ic.

Geoffrey, masc. PN. — OF. (= F.) Geoffroi, fr. ML. Galfridus, Gaufridus, a compound traceable to OHG, gewi, gouwes (MHG, göu, gou, G. Gau), 'district', which is perh. cogn. with Arm. gav-ar, 'region', and to OHG, fridu, 'peace', for which see free and cp, words there referred to.

geognostic, adj., pertaining to geognosy. -

Formed fr. geo- and Gk. Υνωστικός, 'pertaining to knowing', fr. γνωστός, later form of γνωτός, 'known', verbal adi, of γιγγώσκειν, 'to know', See gnosis, and -ic and cp. next word.

geognosy, n., that part of geology which deals with the structure of the earth. — F. géognosie. lit. 'the knowledge of the earth', fr. Gk. γεω-(see geo-) and γνῶσις, 'knowledge'. See gnosis and cn. prec. word.

geogony, n., the science of the genesis of the earth. — Compounded of geo- and -gony.

geographic, adi., geographical. — See next word. geographical, adi. — L. geographicus, fr. Gk. γεωγραφικός, 'pertaining to geography', fr. γεωγοαφία. See next word, -ic and adi, suff. -al. Derivative: geographical-ly, adv.

geography, n. — F. géographie, fr. L. geographia, fr. Gk. γεωγραφία, 'geography', lit. 'description of the earth', fr. γεωγράφος, 'earth-describing', which is compounded of γεω- (see geo-) and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write', See -graphy and cp. anthropogeography, phytogeograph, zoogeography.

geoid, n., a geometrical solid nearly identical with the figure of the earth. - G. Geoid, coined by the German geodesist Johann Benedikt Listing (1808-82) in 1872 fr. Gk. γεοειδής, 'earthlike', which is compounded of yn, 'the earth', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See geoand -oid and cp. geode.

geology, n. — ModL. geologia, 'the study of the earth' (to be distinguished fr. ML. geologia, which was used in the sense of 'the study of earthly things', esp. applied to law); compounded of geo- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: geolog-ic, geolog-ic-al, adjs., geolog-ic-al-ly, adv., geolog-ist, n., geolog-ize, intr. and tr. v.

geomancy, n., divination by means of figures: orig, divination by means of figures formed by handfuls of earth. - F. géomancie, fr. ML. geōmantia, which is compounded of geo- and Gk. μαντεία, 'oracle, divination', See -mancy.

geomantic, adj., pertaining to geomancy. — See prec. word and mantic.

geometer, n. — L. geometres, geometra, fr. Gk. γεωμέτρης, 'land measurer, geometer', which is compounded of γεω- (see geo-) and μετρεΐν, 'to measure', fr. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

geometric, adj. — Gk. γεωμετρικός, 'of geometry, geometrical', fr. γεωμετρία. See geometry and -ic. Derivatives: geometric-al, adj., geometrical-ly,

geometrician, n. — Formed fr. geometry with suff. -ician.

Geometridae, n. pl., a family of moths (entomol.) - ModL., formed with suff. -idae, fr. L. geometrēs, geometra, 'measurer of the earth' (see geometer); so called because the larvae owing geometrize, intr. v., to study geometry: tr. v., to work out by geometrical methods. - Formed from next word with suff. -ize.

geometry, n. — F. géométrie, fr. L. geômetria, fr. Gk. γεωμετρία, 'geometry', lit, 'measurement of the earth', fr. γεωμέτρης. See geometer and -y (representing Gk,  $-(\bar{\alpha})$ ).

Geonoma, n., a genus of American palms of the family Arecaceae (hot.) — ModL., fr. Gk, γεωvouce, 'one who distributes land; one who receives a portion of distributed lands, colonist', which is compounded of γεω- (see geo-) and -νόμος, fr. νέμειν, 'to deal out, distribute'. See geo- and Nemesis and cp. gnome, 'a dwarfish

geophagy, n., the practice of eating earth. - Lit. 'eating of earth'; compounded of geo- and Gk. -φαγία, 'eating of'. See -phagy.

Derivative: geophag-ist, n.

geophone, n., instrument for detecting sounds passing underground. — Compounded of geoand Gk. φωνή. 'sound'. See -phone.

geophysics, n., the physics of the earth. — Compounded of geo- and physics.

Derivative: geophysic-al, adj.

geoponic, adj., pertaining to agriculture. — Gk. γεωπονικός, 'pertaining to a husbandman', fr. γεωπόνος, 'husbandman', which is compounded of γεω- (see geo-) and πόνος, 'toil, labor', whence πονείν, 'to toil, work hard', πονηρός, 'painful, distressed; bad, worthless'. Gk. πόνος stands in gradational relationship to  $\pi \notin vnc$ , 'poor',  $\pi \in v(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\alpha})$ 'poverty', πένεσθαι, 'to work for one's living, to toil, labor'. Cp. Ponera and the second element in Melipona, leucopenia.

geoponics, n., agriculture. — See prec. word and

George, masc. PN. — F. George(s), fr. Late L. Georgius, fr. Gk. γεωργός, 'husbandman', which is compounded of yn, 'earth', and the base of έργον, 'work'. See geo- and ergon and cp. georgic.

Derivatives: Georgi-an, adj. and n.

georgette, n., a thin silk crêpe. — F., named after Mme. Georgette de la Plante, a French dress-

Georgian, adj., pertaining to any of the four Georges, kings of England. - See George and

Georgian, adj., pertaining to the country of Georgia in the Caucasus. - Formed fr. Georgia with suff. -an.

Georgiana, Georgina, fem. PN. - Fem. derivatives of George (q.v.)

georgic, adj., relating to agriculture. - L. geôrgicus, fr. Gk. γεωργικός, 'of husbandry, agricultural', fr. γεωργός, 'husbandman'. See George and -ic.

geotropic, adj., pertaining to geotropism. - See next word and -tropic.

geotropism, n., tendency to grow toward the center of the earth (biol.) - Coined by the German hotanist Albert Bernhard Frank (1839-1900) in 1868 fr. geo-, Gk. τοοπή, 'a turning', and suff. -ism. See trope, tropism, and cp. heliotropism and words there referred to.

genhyr-, form of genhyro- before a vowel.

Genhvrea, n., a class of marine worms (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. γέφυρα, 'bridge'. See gephyro-. genhyro-, before a vowel genhyr-, combining form meaning 'bridge'. — Fr. Gk. γέσῦρα. 'bridge', which is prob, cogn. with Arm. kamurī, 'bridge'.

ger, n., a proselyte to Judaism. — Heb. ger, lit. 'sojourner', from the stem of gūr, 'to sojourn'. rel, to Arab, iār, Ethiop, gōr, 'neighbor', Aram. givvorá. Syr. givvurá, 'proselyte'. Cp. the first element in Gershom.

gerah, n., 1/20th of a shekel (Hebrew antiq.) -Heb. gērāh, 'bean: the 1/20th part of the shekel'. rel. to Akkad. girū, '1/20 of a shekel', and to Heb. gargár, Aram, gargérá, 'berry', Arab. járjar, 'bean', Akkad. gurgurru, gingirru, name of a plant, Cp. Gigartina.

Gerald, masc. PN. - OF. Giralt, Giraut (cp. F. Géralde, Géraud, Giraud), introduced into England by the Normans: fr. OHG, Gerwald, lit. 'spear wielder', compounded of ger, 'spear', and -wald, from the base of waltan, 'to rule', which is rel. to OE, wealdan, of s.m. For the first element see gar and cp. Gerard, for the second see wield.

Geraldine, fem. PN. - Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ine.

Geraniaceae, n. pl., the geranium family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Geranium with suff. -aceae. geraniaceous, adi. — See prec. word and -aceous. Geranium, n., a genus of plants, the cranesbill (bot.) — L. geranion, geranium, 'cranesbill', fr. Gk. γεράνιον, of s.m., fr. γέρανος, 'crane', which is cogn, with L. grūs, OE, cran, 'crane'; so called because the fruit resembles a cranesbill. See crane and cp. words there referred to.

Gerard, masc. PN. - OF. Gerart (F. Gérard), of Teut. origin; cp. OHG. Gerhard, lit. 'strong with the spear', compounded of ger, 'spear', and hart, 'hard'. For the first element see gar and cp. Gerald; for the second see hard.

Gerardia, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named after the English botanist John Gerarde (1545-1612). For the ending see suff. -ia.

geratology, n., the study of decadence, esp. in groups of animals approaching extinction. -Lit. 'the study of old age', compounded of Gk. γῆρας, gen. γήρατος, 'old age', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See geronto- and -logy.

gerbe, gerb, n., a wheat sheaf. - F. gerbe. See garb. gerent, n., one who rules, governs. — L. gerens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of gerere, 'to bear, carry. produce, show, manifest, manage, rule, govern,

gerfalcon 652 653

accomplish, perform, do', of uncertain origin; not connected with ON. kasta, 'to cast' (see cast). Cp. gest, jest and the second element in armigerent, belligerent, vicegerent, claviger, Globigerina, Peltigera. Cp. also gerund, gestation, gesticulate, gesture, agger, congestion, digest, egest, exaggerate, ingest, progestion, register, registration, registry, res gesta, suggest.

gerfalcon, gyrfalcon, n., a large falcon of the northern regions. — ME. gerfaucon, fr. OF. gerfalc, gerfauc, gerfaucon (F. gerfaut), of Teut origin; cp. ON. geirfalki, MHG. girfalc, gerfalc. The first element of these Teut. words is prob. related to Du. gier, OHG., MHG. gir, G. Geier, 'vulture'; see lammergeier. For the second element see falcon.

gerhardtite, n., a basic copper nitrate (mineral.)

— Named after the French chemist CharlesFrédéric Gerhardt (1816-56). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

geriatrics, n., that part of medicine which deals with the diseases of old age. — Coined by I.L. Nascher (1863-1944) in 1914 fr. Gk. γέρων, 'an old man', and ἰᾶτρίᾶ, 'a healing'. See geronto-and -iatric. The correct form would have been gerontiatrics.

germ, n. — F. germe, fr. L. germen, 'sprig, off-shoot, bud, germ', dissimilated from \*gen-men and cogn. with OI. jánman-, 'birth, origin'; fr. I.-E. base \*ĝen-, 'to beget, bear' (see genus and cp. german, germen, germinate). For a similar dissimilation of the consonants nm to rm, cp. L. carmen, 'song', which derives from the stem of canere, 'to sing'.

Derivative: germ, intr. v.

german, adj., having the same parents. — ME., fr. OF. germain, fr. L. germānus, 'having the same parents' (said of brothers or sisters), 'genuine', lit. 'of the same seed', fr. germen, 'bud, germ'. See germ and cp. hermandad.

German, n. and adj. — L. Germānus, 'German', prob. of Celtic origin and orig. meaning 'noisy', from the I.-E. imitative base \*gār-, 'to shout, cry', whence also W. garm, OIr. gāirm, 'shout, cry'. See care and cp. garrulous.

Derivatives: Germanic (q.v.), German-ism, n., German-ist, n., German-ist-ic, adj., German-ize, tr. and intr. v., German-iz-ation, n., German-iz-er, n. germander, n., any plant of the genus Teucrium (bot.) — ME. germander, fr. OF. germandree, fr. ML. germandra, fr. earlier gamandria, fr. MGk. χαμανδρυά, fr. Gk. χαμαίδρῦς, 'germander', lit. 'tree on the ground', fr. χαμαί, 'on the ground', and δρῦς, 'oak tree, tree'. See chamaeand dryad.

germane, adj., relevant, appropriate. — A var. of german. Cp. human and humane, urban and

Derivatives: germane-ly, adv., germane-ness, n. Germanic, adj. — L. Germānicus, 'pertaining to the Germans or Germany', fr. Germānus. See German and -ic.

Derivative: Germanic, n.

germanite, n., a copper iron germanium sulfide (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. germanium; so called because it contains germanium

germanium, n., name of a rare metallic element (chem.) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the German chemist Klemens Alexander Winkler (1838-1904) in 1886 after Germānia, the Latin name of his country. See German and -ium.

Germano-, combining form meaning 'German'.

— See German.

Germanophile, Germanophil, n., a friend of Germany or the Germans; adj., friendly to Germany or the Germans. — Compounded of Germanoand Gk. σίλος, 'friend'. See -phile, -phil.

Germanophobe, n., one who fears or hates Germany or the Germans. — Compounded of Germano- and Gk. -φόβος, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See -phobe.

Germanophobia, n., fear or hatred of Germany or the Germans. — Compounded of Germano- and Gk, -φοβία, fr. φόβος, 'fear', See -phobia.

Germantown, germantown, n., a small, four-wheeled, covered wagon. — Orig. a wagon made at Germantown in Pennsylvania.

germen, n., germ (now used only figuratively). — L. germen, 'bud, germ'. See germ.

germicide, adj., destroying germs; n., a substance destroying germs. — Compounded of germ and L. -cīda, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See -cide, 'killer'.

Derivative: germicid-al, adi.

germinal, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, a germ. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. germen, gen. germinis, 'bud, germ'. See germ and cp. germen.

Derivative: germinal-ly, adv.

Germinal, n., name of the 7th month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting from March 21st to April 19th). — F., lit. 'the seed month'; coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793, fr. L. germen, gen. germinis. See prec. word.

germinant, adj., germinating. — L. germināns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of germināre. See next word and -ant.

germinate, intr. and tr. v. — L. germinātus, pp. of germināre, 'to sprout, bud', fr. germen, gen. germinis, 'sprig, offshoot, bud, germ'. See germ and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: germination (q.v.), germinat-ive, adj., germinative-ly, adv., germinat-or, n.

germination, n. — L. germinātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a sprouting forth, budding', fr. germinātus, pp. of germināre. See prec. word and -ion.

germon, n., the albacore (Germo alalunga). — F., of unknown origin.

geront-, form of geronto- before a vowel.

gerontic, adj., pertaining to old age. — Gk. γεροντικός, 'pertaining to an old man', fr. γέρων, gen. γέροντος, 'old man'. See geronto- and -ic. geronto-, before a vowel geront-, combining form meaning 'old man'. - Gk. YEPOVTO-, YEPOVT-. fr. γέρων, gen. γέροντος, 'old man', rel. to γεραιός, 'old', Υῆρας, 'old age', γηραλέος, 'old', γέρας, 'gift of honor, gift, present', γραῦς, 'old woman: wrinkled skin', fr. I.-E. base \*ger(e)-, 'to become ripe, grow old', whence also OI. iará, jarás-, 'old age', járati, jíryati, 'makes old, grows old', jarimán-, 'old age', jārah, 'growing old' iirnáh 'old'. Avestic zaurvan, 'old age', ModPers. zar, 'old man', Arm. cer, 'old; old man'. Formally Gk. γέρων represents a pres. part, and is the exact equivalent of OI. járant-, Ossetic zärond, 'old man'. See corn, 'grain', and cp. Ageratum, caloyer, geratology, geriatrics, gerusia, progeria. Cp. also Zoroaster. For the participial suff. (OI. -ant. Gk. -ων (for \*-οντ)

gerontocracy, n., rule of old men. — Compounded of geronto- and Gk. -κρατία, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See -cracy.

gerontology, n., study of the phenomena of old age. — Compounded of geronto- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

-gerous, combining form meaning 'bearing, carrying, producing', as in *lanigerous*. — Formed on analogy of -ferous fr. Latin adj. suff. -ger, from the stem of gerere, 'to bear, carry, produce'. See gerent.

gerrymander, tr. v., to divide (a county, etc.) into electoral divisions so as to gain advantage for one's own party. — Formed from the name of Elbridge Gerry, governor of Massachusetts, U.S.A., and the ending of salamander.

Derivative: gerrymander, n.

gersdorffite, n., a nickel sulfarsenide (mineral.) — Named after von Gersdorff, proprietor of the mine where it was found. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Gershom, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, the firstborn son of Moses. — Heb. Gēreshom, a derivative of the base of garásh (Qal), gērásh (Pi'el), 'he drove out, cast out', hence lit. meaning 'exile'. The explanation of the name 'I have been a sojourner in a foreign land' (Ex. 2:23; 18:3) indicates that Moses chose for his son such a current name (cp. Gērěshôn, name of a son of Levi), as might also be interpreted as a compound of the words ger, 'a sojourner' (see ger), and shām, 'there', thus commemorating the fact that at the time of his first son's birth Moses was a sojourner in a foreign land (cp. the Septuagint rendering of the name: Γηρσάμ, which is the transliteration of ger sham, 'a sojourner there'). Heb. gārásh, gērásh is rel. to Aram. gerash (Pe'al), garésh (Pa'el), 'he divorced', and prob. also to Arab. jáshara, 'he sent beasts to pasture [for sense development cp. Heb. mighrásh, 'pasture land', orig. 'place of (cattle) driving', fr. gārásh, 'he drove out']. Gertrude, fem. PN. - F., fr. OHG. Geretrudis, trūt, drūt (whence MHG trūt, G. traut), 'beloved, dear'. For the first element see gar and cp. Gerald, Gerard, Gervais. For the second element see true and cp. the second element in Astrid, Ermentrud.

gerund, n., verbal noun used for all cases of the second hut the prominents (Latin grammar)

gerund, n., verbal noun used for all cases of the infinitive but the nominative (Latin grammar).

— L. gerundium, fr. gerundum = gerendum, 'that which is to be done', fr. gerere, 'to bear, carry, accomplish, do'. See gerent.

Geredrudis, compounded of ger, 'spear', and

Derivatives: gerund-ial, adj., gerund-ial-ly, adv. gerundive, adj., pertaining to the gerund; n., verbal adj., formed from the stem of the gerund and expressing necessity, fitness, etc. (Latin grammar). — L. gerundivus, fr. gerundium. See prec. word and -ive.

Derivatives: gerundiv-al, adj., gerundive-ly, adv. gerusia, n., council of the elders; spec. the senate of Sparta and other Dorian cities. — L. gerusia, fr. Gk. γερουσία, Att. form of γεροντία, 'council of the elders', fr. γέρων, gen. γέροντος, 'old man'. See geronto-.

Gervais, Gervas, Gervase, masc. PN. — F. Gervais, fr. OHG. Gērvas, lit. 'serving with one's spear', fr. gēr, 'spear', and the Celtic base \*vas, meaning 'servant'. For the first element see gar and cp. Gertrude and words there referred to. For the second element see vassal.

Gerygone, n., a genus of small Australian singing birds (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. γηρυγόνη, fem. of γηρυγόνος, 'born of sound', compounded of γῆρυς, 'voice, sound', and -γόνος, 'born of', from the stem of γίγνεσθαι, 'to be born'. See garrulous and genus and cp. gono-.

Gesneria, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named after the Swiss naturalist Konrad von Gesner (1516-65). For the ending see suff. -ia. gesso, n., plaster of Paris. — It., fr. L. gypsum, 'plaster, gypsum'. See gypsum.

gest, n., an exploit, a deed (archaic). — F. geste, lit. 'something done', fr. L. gesta, 'deeds, acts', neut. pl. of gestus, pp. of gerere, 'to bear, carry, produce, do'. See gerent and cp. jest, which is a doublet of gest. Cp. also res gestae.

Gestalt, n., an organized whole in which all elements affect one another, the whole being more than the simple sum of its elements; a configuration (psychology). — G., 'shape, form, figure, configuration', fr. MHG. gestalt, 'appearance, quality', prop. pp. of MHG. stellen, 'to place; to fashion' (whence G. stellen, 'to place'). See stall. The term Gestalt was introduced into psychology by the German philosopher Christian von Ehrenfels (1859-1932) in 1890.

Gestalt psychology, the psychology of a school founded about 1912 by M. Wertheimer, K. Koffka and W. Köhler and based on the concept of Gestalt or 'organized whole'; configurationism. — See prec. word.

Gestapo, n., the German secret state police under

gestate

the Nazis. — From the abbreviation of Geheime Staatspolizei, lit. 'secret state police'.

gestate, tr. v., to carry in the womb during pregnancy. — L. gestātus, pp. of gestāre, 'to carry, carry about', intensive of gerere (pp. gestus), 'to carry'. See gerent and verbal suff. -ate.

gestation, n., 1) the act of carrying in the uterus, pregnancy; 2) the period of gestation. — L. gestātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a carrying about', fr. gestātus, pp. of gestāre. See prec. word and -ion. gestatorial, adj., used for carrying about (applied to the chair in which the Pope is carried on certain occasions.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. gestātōrius, 'that which serves for carrying', fr. gestus, pp. of gerere, 'to carry'. See gestate and adj. suff. -ory.

gesticulate, intr. v., to make gestures; tr. v., to indicate by gesticulating. — L. gesticulātus, pp. of gesticulārī, 'to make pantomimic gestures', fr. gesticulus, 'gesticulation, gesture', dimin. of gestus, 'gesture', lit. 'carriage, posture', fr. gestus, pp. of gerere, 'to bear, carry'. See gerent and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: gesticulation (q.v.), gesticulative, adj., gesticulative-ly, adv., gesticulator (q.v.), gesticulator, adj.

gesticulation, n. — L. gesticulātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a pantomimic motion, gesticulation', fr. gesticulātus, pp. of gesticulātī. See prec. word and -ion. gesticulātor, n. — L., fr. gesticulātus, pp. of gesticulātī. See gesticulate and agential suff. -or. gesture, n. — ML. gestūra, 'behavior, conduct', fr. L. gestus, pp. of gerere, 'to bear, carry'. See gerent and -ure.

Derivatives: gesture, intr. and tr. v., gestur-er, n. get, tr. and intr. v. — ME, geten, fr. ON, geta, 'to reach, get', rel. to OE, -gitan, -gietan (only in compounds, as be-gitan, be-gietan, 'to get, beget', for-gietan, 'to forget'), fr. I.-E. base \*ghe(n)d-, 'to clasp, seize, reach, attain, hold', whence also Gk. γανδάνειν, 'to hold, contain', L. -hendere in prehendere, 'to grasp, seize, lay hold of', hedera, 'ivy', lit. 'the clasping plant', praeda (for \*prai-heda), 'prey', Alb. ģēń, ģeń, Gheg gei, 'I find', W. gannu, 'to hold, contain', genni, 'to be held, contained', and perh. also OSlav. gadati, 'to guess, suppose', Cp. beget, forget, guess. Cp. also apprehend, apprentice, apprise, comprehend, comprise, depredate, emprise, enterprise, entrepreneur, épris, Hedera, impregnable, impresa, impresario, lierre, misprision, predatory, pregnant, 'with child', prehensile, presa, prey, prison, purpresture, pry, 'to raise', reprehend, reprehensible, reprisal, reprise, surprise. Derivatives: get, n. (lit. 'something got'), gett-er, n., gett-ing, n.

Geullah, n., the benediction which follows the Shema in the morning and evening service (Jewish liturgy). — Heb.  $g^{i'}ull\dot{a}^h$ , 'redemption', from the stem of  $g\ddot{a}$ ' $\dot{a}l$ , 'he has redeemed': so called because it ends with the words "who has redeemed Israel". Cp. goel.

Geum, n., a genus of plants, the avens (bot.) — L. 'gēum, 'the herb bennet, avens'.

gewgaw, n., a toy, a specious trifle. — Of uncertain origin.

geyser, n. — Icel. Geysir, name of a geyser in Iceland, lit. meaning 'the gusher', fr. geysa, 'to gush', which is rel. to ON. gjōsa, 'to gush', freq. of gjōta, 'to pour'. See found, 'to cast', and cp. gust, 'blast of wind'.

Derivatives: gevser-ic, adi., gevserite (q.v.)

geyserite, n., a variety of opal (mineral.) — Formed fr. prec, word with subst. suff. -ite.

gharry, gharri, garry, n., cart, carriage (Anglo-Indian). — Hind. gārī.

ghastly, adj., horrible. — ME. gastly, fr. OE. gāstlīc, 'spiritual', fr. gāst, 'spirit'. See ghost and adj. suff. -ly and cp. aghast.

Derivatives: ghastli-ly, adv., ghastli-ness, n.

ghat, ghaut, n., a mountain pass; a landing place (*India*). — Hind. ghāt, fr. OI. ghattah, 'landing place, bathing place', which is of uncertain etymology.

ghazi, n., among Mohammedans, a warrior fighting against infidels. — Arab. ghāzi, prop. partic. of gházā (stem gh-z-w), 'he made war'. Cp. razzia.

Gheber, Ghebre, n., a member of the Persian sect of fireworshipers. — F. guèbre, fr. Pers. gäbr, 'fireworshiper'; not borrowed fr. Arab. káfir, 'unbeliever' (as most lexicographers would have it), but a native Persian word. Cp. giaour.

ghee, n., boiled butter (*India*). — Hind. *ghī*, fr. OI. *ghṛtám*, 'clarified butter, ghee', which is cogn. with MIr. *gert*, 'milk', and prob. rel. to OI. *iigharti*. 'besprinkles'.

gherkin, n., a small cucumber. — Fr. Du. gurken (pl. of gurk, but mistaken for a singular), shortened form of a(u)gurk(je); rel. to EFris. augurke, G. Gurke, Dan. agurk, Swed. gurka. These words are traceable to a Slavic source (cp. Pol. ogórek, Russ. oguréc, etc.). The Slavic words themselves derive fr. Late Gk. ἀγγούριον, 'watermelon', which is a loan word fr. Pers. angārah. Cp. anguria.

ghetto, n., the Jews' quarter in a city. — It., perhaps aphetic for *borghetto*, dimin. of *borgo*, 'a small market town, borough', which is of Teut. origin. See borough.

Ghibelline, n., an adherent of the emperor in medieval Italy (opposed to the Papal party; see Guelph). — It. Ghibellino, fr. G. Waiblinger, named after Waiblingen, a castle of the Hohenstaufen family in the valley of the Rems River in Württemberg, Germany.

Derivative: Ghibelline, adj.

ghost, n. — ME. gast, gost, fr. OE. gāst, 'breath, spirit, soul, life', rel. to OS. gēst, OFris. jēst, gāst, MDu. gheest, Du. geest, OHG., MHG., G. geist, 'spirit, ghost', OE. gāstan, 'to frighten, alarm', fr. I.-E. base \*ģheizd-, 'to frighten; to be angry', whence also OI., hēḍaḥ, 'wrath', hīdati, 'excites, vexes', Avestic zōiždishta-, 'the

most abominable'. Base \*ĝheizd is a -d-enlargement of base \*ĝheis-, whence Avestic zaēsha-, 'horrible', zōishnu-, 'shuddering', Goth. usgais-jan, 'to frighten', ON. geiski, 'fright, terror', geis-ka-fullr, 'terrible'. Cp. aghast, ghastly. Cp. also the second element in zeitgeist.

ghostly, adj. — ME. gostly, fr. OE. gāstlīc, 'spiritual', See ghastly.

Derivatives: ghost-li-ly, adv., ghost-li-ness, n. ghoul, n., an evil demon who robs graves and feeds on the dead. — Arab. ghūl, fr. ghála, 'he took suddenly'. Cp. Algol.

Derivatives: ghoul-ish, adj., ghoul-ish-ly, adv. ghurry, n., clepsydra, clock, watch, space of time, hour (India). — Hind. gharī, fr. Ol. ghaṭikā, 'water jar, pot' (serving as a water clock), fr. ghaṭah, of s.m., which is of uncertain origin.

ghvll. n., a ravine. — A N. Engl. dialectal var.

of gill, 'ravine'; introduced into English by the English poet William Wordsworth (1770-1850). giant, n. — ME. geant, fr. OF. geant (F. géant), fr. earlier jaiant, fr. VL. \*gagantem, acc. of \*gagās, assimilated vr. L. gigās, 'a giant', fr. Gk. γίγᾶς, 'a giant', fr. Γίγᾶς, 'any of the sons of the Earth and Tartarus', which is prob. a pre-Hellenic word. Cp. gigantic.

Derivatives: giant, adj., giant-ess, n., giantism (q.v.), giant-like, adj.

giantism, n., pathological condition characterized by abnormal tallness (*med.*) — A hybrid formed from prec. word with -ism, a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form is gigantism (q.y.)

giaour, n., a term applied by the Turks to all non-Mohammedans. — Turk. giaur, 'infidel', fr. Pers. gaur, a variant of gäbr, 'fireworshipper'. See Gheber.

gib, n., a tomcat. — From Gib, pet form of the name Gilbert.

gib, n., a hook. — Of uncertain origin.

gibbar, n., a finback whale (obsol.) — F., fr. Arab. jabbár, 'giant, tyrant', which is rel. to Heb. gibbár, 'strong, mighty; mighty man, hero'. See Gabriel. gibber, intr. v., to speak unintelligibly. — Of imi-

tative origin. Cp. jabber. gibberish, n., unintelligible talk. — Formed from prec. word with adj. suff. -ish.

gibbet, n., gallows. — ME. gibet, fr. OF. (= F.) gibet, 'gallows; a bent stick', dimin. of OF. gibe, 'staff, stick', which is perh. of Teut. origin; see Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 281 s.v. gibet. Cp. jib, 'the projecting arm of a crane'.

Derivative: gibbet, tr. v.

gibbon, n., a small, long-armed ape. — F., a name of Indian origin brought to Europe by the Marquis Joseph-François Dupleix (1697-1763), governor-general of the French possessions in India (1742-54).

gibbose, adj., gibbous. -- See gibbous.

gibbosity, n. — F. gibbosité. See next word and -ity.

gibbous, adj. — L. gibbōsus, 'humpbacked', fr. gibbus, 'hump', which is of uncertain origin. It

is possibly a loan word fr. Heb. gibbén, 'hump-backed'; see Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, p. 71. — Heb. gibbén is rel. to Heb. gabhnón, 'peak, summit', Talmudic Heb. gabhnūn, 'humpbacked', Mishnaic Heb. gabhín, Aram.-Syr. gebhīpá, 'eyebrow', Arab. jabín, 'side of the forehead'.

Derivatives: gibbous-ly, adv., gibbous-ness, n. gibe, jibe, intr. v., to sneer. — Prob. rel. to Du. gijbelen, 'to sneer', and possibly also to ON. geip, 'idle talk', geipa, 'to talk nonsense'. Derivatives: gibe, jibe, n., gib-ing-ly, adv.

giblets, n. pl., edible internal parts of poultry. — ME. gibelet, fr. OF. gibelet, 'game' (whence F. gibelotte, 'ragout, stew'), formed fr. \*giberet, dimin. of OF. (= F.) gibier, 'game', a var. of OF. gibiez, fr. Frankish \*gabaiti, 'the act of hunting with falcons', which is rel. to OHG. beizan, 'to fly a falcon', lit. 'to cause to bite' (whence MHG. gebeize = Frankish \*gabaiti) fr. bizzan. 'to bite'. See bite.

Gibraltar, n., name of the Rock at the western entrance to the Mediterranean. — Fr. Arab. jábal (in vulgar pronunciation jébel) al Táriq, 'mount of Tariq', named after Tariq, the Moslem invader of Spain who landed there in 711. See javali and cp. Bible.

gibraltar, n., American name of a hard ('rocky') candy. — Named after the fortress Gibraltar. See prec. word.

gibus, n., an opera hat. — F., named after its inventor, a Parisian hatmaker, who lived in the 1st half of the 19th century.

gid, n., a brain disease of sheep. — Back formation fr. giddy.

giddy, adj. — ME. gidy, 'mad', fr. OE. gydig, 'insane', orig. 'possessed by a god', fr. Teut. base \*gud-, 'god'; see god. For sense development cp. Gk. ἔνθεος, 'full of the god, inspired by a god' (see enthusiasm). Cp. gid.

Derivatives: giddy, tr. and intr. v., giddi-ly, adv., giddi-ness, n.

Gideon, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, a hero and judge of Israel. — Heb. Gidh'ôn, lit. 'feller', from the stem of gādhá', 'he cut off, hewed, felled', which is rel. to Aram. gedhá', Arab. jáda'a, of s.m.

gidya, n., an Australian tree. — A native name. gieseckite, n., a variety of pinite (mineral.) — Named after Sir Charles Giesecke, who brought it from Greenland. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Gifola, n., a genus of plants, the cotton rose (bot.)
ModL., anagram of Filago, the name of a related genus.

gift, n. — ME., fr. ON. gift, gipt, which is rel. to OE. gift (whence ME. yift), OS., Du. gift OFris. jefte, MLG. gifte, MDu. ghifte, Goth.-gifts (in compounds), OHG., MHG. gift, 'gift; poison', G. Gift (neut.), 'poison', Mit-gift (fem.), 'dowry'; prop. verbal nouns formed fr. ON. gefa, OE. gifan, giefan, etc., 'to give'. See give.

gig, n., a light two-wheeled carriage. — Prob. of Scand. origin and lit. meaning 'a whipping top'. Cp. Dan. gig, 'top', ON. geiga, 'to turn aside, waver', which are prob. of imitative origin. Cp. fizgig, whirligig.

gigantean, adj., gigantic. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. giganteus, fr. gigās, gen. gigantis, 'giant'. See giant.

gigantic, adj. — Formed with suff. -ic, fr. L. gigās, gen. gigantis, 'giant'. See giant.

Derivatives: gigantic-al-ly, adv., gigantic-ness, n. gigantism, n., abnormal tallness. — See giant and -ism and cp. giantism.

giganto-, combining form meaning 'giant'. — Gk. γιγαντο-, fr. γίγᾶς, gen. γίγαντος, 'giant'. See giant.

gigantomachy, gigantomachia, n., the war between the Olympian gods and the giants (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. γιγαντομαχία, 'battle of the giants', compounded of γίγας, gen. γίγαντος, 'giant', and μάχη, 'battle'. See giant and -machy. Gigartina, n., a genus of red algae (bot.) — Mod L., fr. Gk. γίγαρτον, 'grapestone', prob. fr. Aram. gighartá, 'kernel, stone', which is rel. to Aram. garg<sup>ε</sup>rά, 'berry, grain'. See gerah.

giggle, intr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin.

gigliato, n., name of a Neapolitan silver coin, issued by Charles II of Anjou. — It., fr. giglio, 'iily', a word formed with dissimilation fr. L. lilium, which, for its part, was assimilated fr. Gk. λείριον, 'lily'. See lily.

gigolo, n., a paid male dancing partner. — F., fr. gigoter, 'to move the shanks, to hop', fr. gigue, 'shank, fiddle', which is of Teut. origin. See gigue.

gigot, n., leg of mutton. — F., 'leg of mutton', fr. OF. gigue, whence also E. gigue (q.v.) Cp. prec. word.

gigue, n., 1) a stringed instrument; 2) a kind of dance. — F., reborrowed fr. E. jig, 'a quick dance' (q.v.), which itself was borrowed fr. OF. giguer, 'to move the shanks, hop, dance', fr. gigue, 'shank; fiddle'. Cp. the two prec. words. Gila monster, a kind of venomous lizard. — From Gila, name of a river in Arizona.

Gilbert, masc. PN. — A blend of OF. Guillebert (whence F. Guilbert) and OF. Gilebert (whence F. Gilbert). Both OF. names are of Teut. origin. OF. Guillebert derives fr. OHG. Williberht, lit. 'a bright will', fr. willio, willo, 'will', and beraht, 'bright'; see will and bright. OF. Gilebert comes fr. Gisilbert, lit. 'a bright pledge', fr. OHG. gisil, 'pledge', which is a Celtic loan word (cp. OIr. giall, W. gwystl, 'pledge'), and fr. OHG. beraht, 'bright'.

gilbert, n., name of the C.G.S. unit of magnetomotive force (electr.) — Named after the English physician and physicist William Gilbert

(1544-1603).

Gilbertian, adj., resembling the style of the English author Sir William Schwenck Gilbert (1836-

1011). For the ending see suff. -ian.

Gilbertine, n., a member of the religious order founded by St. Gilbert in the 12th century. For the ending see suff. -ine (representing L. -īnus). gilbertite, n., a variety of damourite (mineral.) — Named after Davies Gilbert (1767-1839). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. gild, n. — See guild.

gild, tr. v. — ME. gilden, fr. OE. gyldan, fr. OE. gold, 'gold'. Cp. ON. gylla, 'to gild', fr. ON. gull. goll, 'gold', and see gold.

Derivatives: gild-ed, adj., gild-er, n., gild-ing, n. Giles, masc. PN; often used to denote a simple-minded farmer. — OF. Gil(l)es (F. Gilles), fr. L. Aegidius, fr. aegis. See aegis.

gilet, n., a waistcoat. — F., fr. Sp. jileco, gileco (the modern Sp. form is chaleco), fr. Algerian Arab. jaleco, 'coat of Christians in Moorish captivity', ult. fr. Turk. yelek.

Gilia, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named in 1794 after the Spanish botanist Felipe Luis Gil.

gill, n., the organ of respiration in fishes. — ME. gile, gille, from Scandinavian; cp. ON. giölnar (pl.), 'jaws', Swed. gäl, 'gill, jaw', Dan. gælle, 'gill', which are cogn. with Gk. χεῖλος, 'lip', γελόνη, 'lip, jaw'. Cp. chilo-.

Derivative: gill-ed, adj.

gill, n., a small measure. — ME. gille, gylle, fr. OF. gille, gelle, fr. L. gillō, gellō, 'cooling vessel', which is prob. of Sem. origin. Cp. Heb. gullāh, 'oilcan', Arab. gullāh, 'earthen pitcher'.

gill, ghyll, n., a ravine (Scot. and dial. Engl.) — ME. gille, gylle, fr. ON. gil, 'a narrow valley, glen', which is rel. to MLG. gīl, 'throat', OHG. gil, 'hernia', OE. gālan (for \*gailjan), 'to hinder, impede'. Cp. goal.

Gill, also Jill, 1) fem. PN.; 2) girl sweetheart. — Abbreviation of Gillian, resp. Jillian, fr. L. Jūliāna. See next word and cp. jilt.

Gillian, fem. PN. — Fr. F. Juliane, fr. L. Jüliana, fem. of Jūliānus, lit. 'of Julius'. See Julian, Juliana.

Gillenia, n., a genus of plants, the Indian physic (bot.) — ModL., named after the German botanist Arnold Gill (latinized into Gillenius), who wrote on horticulture in 1627. For the ending see suff. -ia.

gillie, n., a male attendant on a Highland chief.

— Gael. gille, giolla, 'boy, servant'.

gillyflower, n. — Altered fr. ME. gilofre, fr. OF. gilofre, girofre (F. girofle), 'clove', fr. L. caryophyllon, fr. Gk. καρυόφυλλον, 'clove tree', which is compounded of κάρυον, 'nut', and φύλλον, 'leaf'. See careen and phyllo- and cp. Caryophyllaceae.

gilt, n., gilding. — Prop. pp. of gild, used as a noun. gimbal, n., a device consisting of a pair of rings. — Fr. earlier gimmal, fr. OF. gemel (whence F. jumeau), 'a twin'. See gemel.

gimcrack, n., a tawdry, useless thing. — Of unknown origin.

Derivatives: gimcrack, adj., gimcrack-ery, n. gimel, n., name of the 3rd letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. gīmél, rel. to gāmál, 'camel' (whence Gk. κάμηλος, L. camēlus, 'camel'); so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter representing the neck of a camel. See camel and cp. gamma.

gimlet, gimblet, n., a small tool for boring holes.

— ME. gymelot, fr. MF. guimbelet, gimbelet (F. gibelet), fr. MDu. wimmelkijn, dimin. of wimmel, 'auger, drill'; see wimble. The dimin. suff. -et in OF. guimbelet, etc., is the exact rendering of the Dutch dimin. suff. -kijn (see -kin). Cp. wimble.

Derivatives: gimlet, tr. v., gimlet-y, adj.

gimmal, n. — See gimbal.

gimmer, n., she lamb. — ON. gymbr, 'ewe lamb of one year'. See chimera.

gimmick, n., a secret device (slang). — Of uncertain origin.

gimp, n., ornamental material used for trimming women's dresses, furniture, etc. — F. guimpe, fr. OF. guimple, wimple, fr. OHG. wimpal. See wimple and cp. guipure.

gin, n., liquor. — Abbreviation of geneva (q.v.) gin, n., machine. — ME., aphetic for engine (q.v.) gin, tr. and intr. v., to begin (poetic). — ME. ginnen, aphetic for beginnen, fr. OE. beginnan, 'to begin'. See begin.

gin, n., an aboriginal Australian woman. — A native name.

ginete, n., a horseman. — Sp. ginete, jinete, fr. Arab. Zanáta<sup>h</sup>, in VArab. pronunciation Zenéta, Zenéte, name of a great Berber tribe, famous for its horsemen, many of whom served the sultans of Granada. For the change of Arab. z to Sp. g cp. giraffe.

gingal, n. — See jingal.

gingeli, n. - See gingili.

ginger, n. — ME. gingevir, gingivere, fr. OE. gingiber, fr. OF. gingiber, gingembre (F. gingembre), fr. L. gingiber, zingiber, fr. Gk. ζιγ-γίβερις, fr. Pali singivera-, fr. OI. śrngavera-, 'ginger', lit. 'hornlike', fr. śrngam, 'horn', and vēra, 'body'; so called in allusion to the hornlike shape of the root. See horn and cp. Zingiber. Derivatives: ginger, tr. v., ginger-y, adj.

gingerly, adj., wary; adv. warily. — Of uncertain origin; possibly formed with suff. -ly fr. OF. gençor, gensor, 'prettier', compar. of gent, 'of noble birth, noble, gentle, pretty', fr. L. genitus, 'born', pp. of gignere, 'to beget, bear, bring forth'. See genus.

gingham, n., a kind of striped cotton or linen. — F. guingan, fr. Malay ginggang, 'striped', used as a noun in the sense of 'striped cotton'.

gingili, also gingeli, n., sesame seed (*India*). — Hind. *jinjalī*, fr. Arab. *juljulān*, 'sesame seed'. For the corruption of this Arabic word in Hind. cp. Sp. *aljonjoli*, *ajonjoli*, 'sesame seed', fr. Arab. *al-juljulān*, 'the sesame seed'.

gingiva, n., gum (anat.) - L. gingīva, 'gum', of

uncertain origin; possibly meaning lit. 'something round', and cogn. with Gk. γογγόλος, 'round', γόγγρος, 'tubercular growth on trees; sea eel, conger', lit. 'something round'; not cogn, with E. chew. Cp. conger.

gingival, adj., pertaining to the gums. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. gingīva, 'gum'. See prec. word.

gingivitis, n., inflammation of the gums (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. gingiva (see gingiva) and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin.

ginglymoid, adj., resembling a hinge joint (anat.)

— Gk. γιγγλυμοειδής, 'having the shape of a hinge joint', lit. 'like a hinge', fr. γίγγλυμος, 'hinge', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See next word and -oid.

ginglymus, n., a hinge joint (anat.) — Medical L., lit. 'hingelike joint', fr. Gk. γίγγλυμος, 'hinge', which is of unknown origin. The name γίγγλυμος was introduced into anatomy by Hippocrates and denoted originally the roll-like part of the bone of the upper arm. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 238.

ginkgo, n., an ornamental tree of Japan and China. — Jap. gingko.

ginseng, n., a Chinese medical plant. — Chin. iën-shën.

Giottesque, adj., in the style of Giotto di Bondone, an Italian painter who lived about 1300. For the ending see suff. -esque.

gipsy, n. — See gypsy.

giraffe, n. — F. girafe, It. giraffa, fr. Arab. zaráfah, which is prob. of African origin. The circumstance that Arab. z has become g (pronounced j) proves that the word came into the European languages through the medium of the Italians.

girandole, n., 1) a kind of firework; 2) a water jet; 3) a kind of earring. — F., fr. It. girandola, dimin. of giranda, 'a revolving jet', fr. L. gyrandus, gerundive of gyrāre, 'to turn round in a circle, revolve'. See gyrate and cp. next word. For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

girasol, girasole, n., 1) the sunflower; 2) the fire opal. — It. girasole (whence also F. girasol), lit. 'turning toward the sun', fr. girare, 'to rotate, turn' (fr. L. gyrāre), and sole (fr. L. solem, acc. of sol), 'sun'. See gyrate and Sol and cp. Jerusalem, artichoke. For sense development cp. heliotrope, and It. tornasole (see turnsole).

gird, tr. v., to encircle. — ME. girden, gerden, etc., fr. OE. gyrdan, rel. to OS. gurdian, ON. gyrôa, OFris. gerda, OHG. gurtan, gurten, MHG. gurten, gürten, G. gürten, Goth. bigairdan, uf-gairdan, 'to gird', ON. gjörð, MHG., G. gurt, Goth. gairda, 'girdle', and to OE. geard, ON. garðr, 'hedge, enclosure'. See yard, 'enclosure', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also girdle, girt, girth.

gird, intr. v., to gibe, taunt. -- The original

meaning was 'to strike'; fr. ME. girden, gerden, etc., 'to strike, cut through', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. gride.

Derivative: gird, n., a taunt, gibe.

girder, n., a wooden or steel beam. — Formed with agential suff. -er fr. gird, 'to encircle'.

Derivative: girder-age, n.

girder, n., one who gibes or taunts. — Formed with agential suff. -er fr. gird, 'to gibe, taunt'. girdle, n., belt. — ME. girdli, gerdelle, gurdel, fr. OE. gyrdel, rel. to ON. gyrðill, Swed. gördel, OFris. gerdel, MLG. gördel, Du. gordel, OHG. gurtil, gurtila, MHG., G. gürtel, 'belt', and to OE. gyrdan, 'to gird'. See gird, 'to encircle', and instrumental suff. -le. Derivative: girdle, tr. v. girdle, n. — A var. of griddle.

girl, n. — ME. gurle, gurl, gerle, gerl, 'boy, girl', rel. to LG. göre, gör, 'a child'; of uncertain origin. Derivatively, the -l in girl is identical with dimin. suff. -el.

Derivatives: girl-hood, n., girl-ish, adj., girl-ish-lv. adv., girl-ish-ness, n.

giron, n. — See gyron.

Girondist, n., a member of the moderate republican party in France (1791-93). — F. Girondiste, formed with suff. -iste (see -ist) fr. Gironde, name of a department in Southwestern France; so called because the leaders of the party were deputies of that department.

girt, past tense and pp. of gird.

girt, n., measure around something. — A var. of girth.

girth, n. — ME. gerth, fr. ON. gjörð, 'girdle'. See gird, 'to encircle'.

Derivative: girth, tr. v., to gird.

gisarme, n., battle-ax with a long shaft carried by foot soldiers in the Middle Ages. — ME., fr. OF., fr. OHG. getisarn, lit. 'weeding iron', fr. getan, 'to weed', and isarn, 'iron' (see iron). OF. gisarme was influenced in form by OF. arme, 'weapon' (see arm, 'weapon').

gismondite, n., a hydrous calcium aluminum silicate (mineral.) — Named after the Italian mineralogist Carlo Giuscppe Gismondi (1762-1824), who first analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

gist, n., essence, pit, main point of a matter. — OF. giste (F. gite), 'lying place, resting place', fem. pp. of OF. gesir (F. gésir), 'to lie', used as a noun, fr. VL. jacita, fem. pp. of L. jaceō, jacēre, 'to lie'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. agist. Cp. also joist.

gitano, n., a gypsy. — Sp., 'gypsy', fr. Egiptano, 'Egyptian', fr. Egipto, fr. L. Aegyptus, 'Egypt'. See gypsy.

gith, n., 1) any plant of the genus Nigella; 2) the corn cockle. — OE. gip-corn, fr. L. gīt (later forms gitti, gitte), 'the plant Nigella sativa', which is prob. a Punic loan word, and ult. derives fr. Heb. gadh, 'coriander'. In an addition to Dioscurides 3,63 it is mentioned that the Africans call the coriander yoto (pronounced)

in Late Gk. gid). It is very probable that Latin git was influenced in form by the pronunciation mentioned.

gittern, n., an obsolete musical instrument resembling a guitar. — ME. giterne, fr. OF. guiterne, fr. L. cithara, fr. Gk. κιθάρα. See cither. Derivative: gittern, intr. v. (obsol.)

give, tr. and intr. v. — ME. given, of Scand. origin; cp. ON. gefa, Dan. give, Swed. gifva, giva, which are rel. to OE. giefan, gifan, OS. geban, OFris. jeva, MDu. gheven, Du. geven, OHG. geban, MHG., G. geben, Goth. giban, 'to give', Goth. gabei, 'riches', gabeigs, gabigs, 'rich', fr. I.-E. base \*ghab(h)-, 'to take, hold, have; to give', whence also OIr. gaibim, 'I take', gabāl, 'the act of taking', Lith. gabénti, 'to remove', L. habēre, 'to have, possess' and prob. also OI. gabhastih, 'hand'. See habit and cp. gavel, 'tribute', gift. Derivatives: giv-er, n., giv-ing, n. given, pp. of give.

gizzard, n., the muscular stomach of a bird. -ME, giser, fr. OF, gezier, giser, gisier, gusier (F. gésier), fr. L. gizeria, 'cooked entrails of poultry', which is prob. a Punic-Phoen.-Heb. loan word. Cp. Heb. gezārim, construct state gizré, 'pieces of sacrificed animals', pl. of gézer, 'anything cut, a piece', from the stem of gāzár. 'he cut, divided', in Mishnaic Heb. 'he circumcised; he decided, decreed', rel. to Aram.-Syr. gezár, 'he cut, split, circumcised; he decided, decreed', Arab. jázara, Ethiop. gazára, 'he cut, slaughtered'. In L. gigeria, a collateral form of gizeria, z has been assimilated to the preceding g. The final d in gizzard is due to a confusion of this word with words ending in -ard; cp, the final d in hazard, mallard, scabbard.

glabella, n., the space between the eyebrows (anat.) — Medical L., prop. fem. of the adj. glabellus, 'without hair, smooth', used as a noun. This latter word is the dimin. of glaber, for which see next word.

glabrous, adj., bald; smooth. — Formed with suff. -ous. fr. L. glaber, 'without hair, smooth, bald', which stands for \*ghladh-ros, and is cogn. with OE. glæd, 'bright, glad'. See glad and cp. gabbro.

glace, adj., having a smooth surface. — F., pp. of glacer, 'to freeze; to glaze', fr. glace, 'ice'. See next word and cp. glacier.

glacial, adj., pertaining to ice; icy. — F., fr. L. glaciālis, 'icy', fr. glaciēs, 'ice', prob. formed on the analogy of aciēs, 'sharp edge, point', fr. orig. \*gla-giēs, fr. I.-E. base \*gel-, 'to freeze', whence also L. gelū, 'frost'. See gelid and adj. suff. -al and cp. glace, glacier, glacis.

glacialist, n., one who supports the glacial theory.

- See prec. word and -ist.

glaciate, tr. v., to freeze. — L. glaciātus, pp. of glaciāre, 'to turn to ice', fr. glaciēs. See glacial and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: Glaciat-ion, n., the act or process of freezing.

glacier, n., mass of ice moving slowly down a mountain slope or valley. — F., fr. glace, 'ice', fr. VL. glacia (whence also OProvenc. glassa, It. ghiaccia), corresponding to L. glaciës, 'ice'. See glacial and -ier and cp. glance, 'to glide off'. glaciology, n., the study of glaciers. — A hybrid coined fr. L. glaciës, 'ice', and Gk.  $-\lambda o \gamma i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma o \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See glacial and -logy.

Derivatives: glaciolog-ical, adj., glaciolog-ist, n. glacis, n., a gentle slope; an external slope (fort.)

— F., fr. OF. glacier, 'to slip', fr. L. glaciāre, 'to make or turn into ice', fr. glaciēs. See glacial.

glad, adj. — ME., fr. OE. glæd, 'bright; glad, cheerful', rel. to ON. glaðr, 'smooth, bright, glad', Dan., Swed. glad, 'glad, joyful', OS. gladmöd, 'glad', OFris. gled, Du. glad, 'slippery', OHG., MHG. glat, 'shining, smooth', G. glatt, 'smooth', fr. I.-E. \*ghlédho-, 'bright, smooth', whence also L. glaber (for \*ghladh-ros), 'smooth; bald', OSlav. gladūkū, Lith. glodūs, glodnūs, 'smooth', OPruss. glosto, 'whetstone'. Cp. glade. Cp. also glabrous.

glad, tr. v., to gladden (archaic). — ME. gladien, fr. OE. gladian, fr. glæd. See glad, adi.

gladden, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. glad, adj., with verbal suff. -en.

glade, n., an open space in a forest. — Rel. to glad, adj., in its orig. sense 'bright, clear', hence glade means lit. 'a bright, clear place'. For sense development cp. E. clearing, cp. also F. clairière, 'glade', fr. clair, 'clear, bright', and G. Lichtung, 'clearing, glade', fr. Licht, 'light'.

Derivative: glad-y, adj.

gladiate, adj., sword-shaped (bot.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. gladius, 'sword'. See next word.

gladiator, n., a Roman swordsman who fought in the arena for the entertainment of spectators.

— L. gladiātor, 'swordsman, fighter', fr. gladius, 'sword', of Celtic origin. Cp. OIr. claid-eb, W. cleddyf, Co. clethe, Bret. kleze, 'sword'; fr. I.-E. base \*qelad-, 'to strike, beat', whence also MIr. claidim, 'I dig', caill (for \*caldēt), 'forest', Gk. κλάδος, 'young branch or shoot', lit., 'branch lopped off', OE. holt, 'copse, wood; timber'. See holt and cp. gladius, gladiolus, glaive. Cp. also halt, 'lame'.

Derivatives: gladiatori-al, gladiatori-an, adjs. gladiolus, n., 1) (cap.) a genus of plants of the iris family; 2) any plant of this genus. — L., 'a small sword', dimin. of gladius, 'sword' (see prec. word and -ole); so called by Pliny from the swordlike leaves.

gladius, n., I) the swordfish; 2) the pen of a cuttlefish. — L., 'sword', See gladiator.

gladly, adv. — ME., fr. OE. glædlīce. See glad, adj., and adv. suff. -ly.

gladness, n. — ME. gladnesse, fr. OE. glædnes. See glad, adj., and -ness.

gladsome, adj. — ME. gladsum. See glad, adj., and some.

Gladstone bag, also gladstone. — Named after the English statesman William Ewart Gladstone (1800-08).

Gladys, fem. PN. — W. Gwladys, prob. Welshified fr. L. Claudia. See Claudia.

Glagolitic, adj., pertaining to the ancient Western Slavic alphabet. — A hybrid coined fr. OSlav. glagolü, 'word', and -itic, a suff. of Greek origin. OSlav. glagolü is cogn. with ON. kalla, 'to shout, sing', OE. ceallian, 'to call'. See call.

glair, n., white of egg. — ME. gleyre, fr. OF. (= F.) glaire, fr. VL. \*clāria (ōvī), 'white part (of an egg)', fr. L. clārus, 'bright, clear'. See clear, adj.

Derivatives: glair, tr. v., glair-eous, glair-y, adjs., glair-i-ness. n.

glaive, n., sword; spear. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) glaive, a blend of L. gladius, 'sword', and clāva, 'knotty branch, cudgel, club', which is rel. to clāvus, 'nail'. See gladiator and close, adj.

glamour, glamor, n., magic; alluring charm. — Corruption of grammar, used in the sense of gramarye; popularized by Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832).

Derivatives: glamo(u)r, tr. v., glamo(u)r-ous, adj., glamo(u)r-ous-ly, adv., glamo(u)r-y, adj. glance, intr. and tr. v., to glide off obliquely; to flash; to look quickly. — ME. glacen, fr. OF. glacier, 'to slip, slide', fr. glace, 'ice'; see glacier. The word glance was prob. influenced both in form and meaning by ME. glenten, 'to shine' (see glint). Cp. glissade. Cp. also next word. Derivative: glance, n., a gliding off obliquely;

glance, n., a lustrous metallic sulfide (mineral.) — Du. glans, 'brightness, luster'. See next word. glance, tr. v., to polish (metal). — Prob. fr. Du. glanzen, 'to gleam, polish', fr. MDu. glansen,

a flashing: a quick look.

'to gleam', fr. glans, 'brightness', fr. MHG. glanz' (whence G. glanz), fr. Late OHG. glanz, of s.m., fr. OHG. glanz, adj., 'bright', which is rel. to ME. glenten, 'to shine'. See glint.

gland, n. — F. glande, fr. L. glandem, acc. of glāns, 'acorn' (used in the sense of L. glandula, 'gland', dimin. of glāns), which is cogn. with Gk. βάλανος, Arm. katin (gen. katnoy), OSlav. želodī, 'acorn', Lith. gilē, Lett. (d)zīle, OPruss. gile, 'oak; gland'. Cp. next word and the second element in Euglandina and in Juglans. Cp. also the first element in balaniferous and the second element in myrobalan. Cp. also valonia.

Derivatives: glandi-ferous, adj., glandi-form, adj. glanders, n. pl., a contagious disease of horses, mules, etc., characterized by the swelling of the glands beneath the lower jaw. — OF. glandres (pl.), fr. L. glandulae (pl.), 'glands of the throat'. See glandule.

Derivatives: glander-ed, glander-ous, adi.

glandular, adj., consisting of, or pertaining to, glands. — Fr. L. glandula. See next word and -ar.

glandule, n., a small gland. — F., fr. L. glandula, 'gland of the throat', dimin. of glāns, gen. glandis, 'acorn'. See gland and -ule.

Derivatives: glandul-ar (q.v.), glanduli-ferous, adj., glandul-ous, adj. (q.v.), glandul-os-ity, n. glandulous, adj., glandular. — F. glanduleux (fem. glanduleuse), fr. L. glandulōsus, 'full of glands, glandulous', fr. glandula. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivative: glandulous-ness, n.

glare, intr. v. — ME. glaren, 'to shine', rel. to MDu. and MLG. glaren, 'to glow', and to next word.

Derivatives: glare, n., glar-ing, n., glar-ing-ly, adv.

glass, n. — ME. glas, gles, fr. OF. glas, rel. to OS. glas, gles, ON. gler, Dan. glar, MDu., Du. glas, 'glass', OHG., MHG. glas, 'amber, glass', G. Glas, 'glass', OE.-glar, 'amber', and cogn. with L. glaesum, glesum, 'amber', OIr. glass, 'green, blue, gray', W. glas, 'blue', MIr. glaisin, 'woad', fr. I.-E. base \*ghles-, \*ghles-, 'to shine, glitter', which is an enlargement of base \*ghel-, \*ghel-, \*ghle-, 'to gleam, glimmer; to be green or yellow'. Cp. glare, glaze, glow. Cp. also gleam and words there referred to. Cp. also yellow. Derivatives: glass, tr. v., glass-ful, adj., glass-y, adj., glass-i-ly, adv., glass-i-ness, n.

Glassite, n., an adherent of the teachings of John Glas(s) (1695-1773), the founder of a Scottish sect. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

glauberite, n., a sodium calcium sulfate (mineral.)

— Named after the German physician and chemist Johann Rudolf Glauber (1604-68). Cp. next word. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. Glauber's salt, sodium sulfate. — Named after J. R. Glauber. See prec. word.

glaucescent, adj., somewhat glaucous. — See glaucous and -escent.

Glaucidium, n., a genus of small owls (ornithol.)

— Mod L., dimin. formed fr. Gk. γλαύξ, gen. γλαυκός, 'owl', which seems to be a hypocoristic abbreviation of γλαυκῶπις, '(the bird) with the gleaming eyes', fr. γλαυκός, 'gleaming, bright', and ὤψ, gen. ὧπός, 'eye, face'. See glaucous, -opia and -idium.

Glaucium, n., a genus of plants of the poppy family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. γλαύκιον, 'juice of the horned poppy', fr. γλαυκός (see glaucous); so called from the color of its foliage.

**glaucoma**, n., an eye disease (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. γλαύκωμα, fr. γλαυκός. See glaucous

glaucomatous, adj., pertaining to glaucoma. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. γλαύκωμα, gen. γλαυκώματος. See prec. word.

Glauconia, n., a genus of snakes, the burrowing snake (zool.) — ModL., fr. γλαυκός. See glaucous and cp. next word. For the ending see suff. -ia.

glauconite, n., a dull-green silicate (mineral.) —
Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. γλαυκός

(see glaucous); so called from its color. Cp. prec. word.

glaucous, adj., bluish green. — L. glaucus, fr. Gk. γλαυχός, 'gleaming, bright; gray, bluish green', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. Glaucidium, Glaucium, glaucoma, Glauconia, Glaucus, Glaux. Derivative: glaucous-ly, adv.

Glaucus, n., a fisherman of Boeotia, changed into a sea god (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Γλαυκός, fr. γλαυκός, 'bluish green', so called in allusion to the glaucous color of the sea. See prec. word.

Glaucus, n., a genus of mollusks (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. γλαυκός, 'bluish green' (see glaucous); so called in allusion to their color.

Glaux, n., a genus of plants of the primrose family (bot.)—L. glaux, name of a plant, fr. Gk. γλαϋξ, 'the milk vetch', which is prob. rel. to γλαυκός, 'gleaming, bright; bluish green'. See glaucous, and cp. Glaucidium, Glaucium.

glaze, tr. v., to furnish with glass; intr. v., to become glassy. — ME. glasen, fr. glas, 'glass', fr. OE. glæs. See glass.

Derivatives: glaze, n., glaz-er, n., glazier (q.v.), glaz-ing, n., glaz-y, adj., glar-i-ly, adv., glaz-i-ness. n.

glazier, n. — Formed fr. glaze with suff. -ier. Derivative: glazier-y, n.

gleam, n., a beam of light. — ME. glem, gleam, fr. OE. glām, 'brightness, splendor', rel. to OS. glīmo, of s.m., MHG. glim, 'spark', OHG. gleimo, MHG. gleime, 'glowworm', lit. 'the gleamer', MHG., G. glimmen, 'to glimmer, glow', and to ON. gljā, 'to shine, glitter', fr. I.-E. base \*ghlei-, 'to shine, glitter, glow; to be warm', whence also Gk. χλίειν, 'to become warm', χλιαρός, 'warm', χλιαίνειν, 'to warm', OIr. glē, W. gloew, 'bright, clear'. Base \*ghlei- is an enlargement of base \*ĝhel-; \*ghlē-, \*ghlē-, 'to gleam, glimmer'. See glass and cp. glee, glimmer, glimpse, glisten, glister, glitter.

Derivatives: gleam-y, adj., gleam-i-ly, adv., gleam-i-ness, n.

gleam, intr. v. — ME. glemen, fr. glem. See gleam, n.

glean, tr. v., to gather after the reapers; intr. v., to gather what is left after the reapers. — ME. glenen, fr. OF. glener (F. glaner), fr. Late L. glenāre (whence also OProvenc. glenar), a word occurring in the Salic Law; of Celtic origin; cp. OIr. do-glinn, 'he collects, gathers'.

Derivatives: glean, n. (q.v.), glean-er, n., gleaning, n.

glean, n., something gleaned. — OF. glene, fr. Late L. glena, fr. glenāre. See glean, v.

glebe, n., soil; land; field. — L. glēba, fr. earlier glaeba, 'clod, soil, land', in gradational relationship to globus, 'ball, sphere', and cogn. with Lith. glēbỹs, 'armful; clue, ball', glóbiu, glóbii, 'to embrace, support', Lett. glâbt, glêbt, 'to protect', Polish globić, 'to press', Czech hlobiti, 'to fasten with tags', OHG. klāftra, MHG. klāfter, G. Klafter, 'fathom', lit. 'the outstretched arms',

OE. clyppan, OFris. kleppa, 'to embrace, love', fr. I.-E. base \*gelebh-, \*glebh-, 'to roll up into a ball, compress', which is an enlargement of base \*gel-, of s.m. See clamp, 'a device for fastening', and cp. globe. Cp. also gall, 'gallnut'. Glecoma, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. γλήχων, βλήχων, 'pennyroyal'; of unknown origin.

glede, n., the common kite. — ME., fr. OE. glida, 'kite', lit. 'the gliding (bird)', rel. to ON. gleða, 'kite', and to OE. glīdan, 'to glide'. See glide. Gleditsia, n., a genus of plants, the honey locust (bot.) — ModL., named after the German botanist Johann Gottlieb Gleditsch (1714-86). For the ending see suff. -ia.

glee, n., joy; mirth. — ME. gle, gleo, fr. OE. glīw, glēo, 'mirth, jest; music minstrelsy', fr. ON. glīy, of s.m., which is rel. to gljā, 'to shine'. See gleam and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: glee-ful, adj., glee-ful-ly, adv., glee-ful-ness, n.

gleed, n., a live coal (dial.) — ME. glede, fr. OE. glēd, 'live coal; flame, fire', rel. to ON. glõð, Du. gloed, OHG., MHG. gluot, G. Glut, 'glowing fire', and to OE. glōwan, 'to glow'. See glow and cp. words there referred to.

gleek, n., an old card game (obsol.) — OF. glic, fr. earlier ghelicque, fr. MDu. ghelijc (whence Du. gelijk), 'equal', which is rel. to OE. gelic, 'similar, equal'. See like, adj. The game is so called because it is three cards of the same rank that form a gleek.

gleemaiden, n., a female minstrel (archaic). — OE. glēo-mægden, 'female minstrel'. See glee and maiden.

gleeman, n., a minstrel (archaic). — OE. glēoman. 'minstrel, jester'. See glee and man.

gleesome, adj., gleeful, merry. — Compounded of glee and 1st -some.

Derivatives: gleesome-ly, adv., gleesome-ness, n. gleet, n., morbid discharge from the urethra (med.) — ME. glet, glette, fr. OF.-MF. glete, 'slime, filth' (whence F. glette, 'litharge'), fr. L. glītem, acc. of glīs, 'sticky, glutinous ground', which is a back formation fr. glittus, 'sticky', suggested by the analogy of the related glūs, gen. glūtis. See glue.

gleg, adj., quick of perception (Scot.) — ME., fr. ON. glöggr, 'clear-sighted, clear, distinct', rel. to OS., OHG. glau, 'clever', OE. glēaw, 'clever, wise', Goth. glaggwo, 'exactly', glaggwaba, glagggwuba, 'carefully', ON. gluggi, gluggir, 'loophole, light', Swed., Norw. glugga, 'to look at, lie in wait, lurk', OE. glōwan, 'to shine, glow'. See glow.

glen, n., a narrow valley. — ME., fr. Gael. gleann, 'mountain valley, glen', which is rel. to MIr. glenn, glend, W. glyn, of s.m. Cp. the next two words.

Glengarry cap or Glengarry bonnet, also glengarry. — Named after a valley in Inverness-shire (Scotland), lit. glen of the river Garry.

Glenlivet, Glenlivat, n., a kind of whisky. — Named after Glenlivet (or Glenlivat) in Scotland; so called from the place where it was first manufactured. The name lit. means 'the glen of the Livet (a tributary of the Avon)'.

glenoid, adj., having the form of a shallow cavity (anat.) — Gk. γληνοειδής, 'resembling the socket of a joint', compounded of γλήνη, 'eyeball; socket of a joint', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. The first element is prob. rel. to γελεῖν (Hesychius), 'to shine, be bright', γελᾶν, 'to laugh', γελᾶνής, 'smiling, joyful'. For the first element see geloto-, for the second see -oid. glib, adj., 1) smooth; 2) fluent. — The orig. meaning of this word was 'slippery'. It is of Dutch origin. Cp. Du. glibberen, 'to slide', glibberig, 'slippery', glibber, 'jelly'.

Derivatives: glib-ly, adv., glib-ness, n.

glide, intr. v. — ME. gliden, fr. OE. glidan, rel. to OS. glidan, OFris. glida, MLG. gliden, Du. glijden, OHG. glitan, MHG. gliten, G. gleiten, 'to glide'. Dan. glide, Swed. glida, are borrowed fr. MLG gliden. Cp. glede, glissade.

Derivatives: glide, n., glid-er, n., glid-ing-ly, adv. gliff, intr. and tr. v., to glance, glimpse; n., a glimpse. — Of uncertain origin.

glim, n., 1) a light, as a lamp; 2) an eye (slang). — Rel. to gleam, glimmer.

glimmer, intr. v. — ME. glemeren, glimeren, 'to shine', rel. to Du. glimmeren, MHG., G. glimmen, G. glimmer, 'to shine dimly, glimmer', G. Glimmer, 'a faint glow', and to OE. glæm, 'brightness, splendor'. See gleam and cp. glimpse.

Derivatives: glimmer, n., glimmer-ing, n. and adj., glimmer-ing-ly, adv., glimmer-y, adj.

glimpse, tr. and intr. v. — Formerly glimse, fr. ME. glimsen, fr. Teut. base \*glim-, whence also gleam, glim, glimmer (qq.v.) For the excrescent p cp. empty, sempstress.

Derivatives: glimpse, n., glimps-er, n.

glint, intr. v. — ME. glenten, 'to shine', rel. to dial. Swed. glanta, glinta, 'to shine', OHG. glanz, 'bright', fr. I.-E. base \*ghlendh-, 'to shine', whence also OSlav. ględati, 'to see'. See glance, 'to polish'.

Derivative: glint, n.

glioma, n., a tumor of the brain, spinal chord, etc. (med.) — Medical L., lit. 'glue tumor', coined by the German pathologist Rudolf Virchow (1821-1902), fr. Gk. γλία, 'glue', and suff. —ωμα. See glue and -oma and cp. the second element in neuroglia.

gliomatosis, n., disease characterized by glioma (med.) — Medical L. See prec. word and -osis. gliomatous, adj., pertaining to gliomata (med.) — See glioma and -ous.

Glires, n. pl., a synonym of Rodentia (zool.) — L. glīrēs, pl. of glīs, 'dormouse', cogn. with OI. giriḥ, 'mouse', Gk. γαλέη, Att. γαλῆ, 'weasel, polecat, marten'. See galea.

gliriform, adj., resembling the Rodentia (zool.)

— Compounded of L. glis (see prec. word) and forma. 'form, shape'. See form, n.

glirine, adj., pertaining to the Rodentia (zool.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ine fr. L. glīs, gen. glīris, 'dormouse'. See Glires.

glissade, n., a sliding down a slope of snow. — F., formed with suff. -ade fr. F. glisser, 'to slip, glide, slide', which is a blend of OF. glier, 'to glide', and OF. glacer, of s.m. OF. glier derives fr. Frankish \*glidan, which is rel. to OHG. glītan, OE. glīdan, 'to glide'; see glide. OF. glacer comes fr. glace, 'ice', fr. L. glaciēs; see glacial. Derivatives: glissade, intr. v., glissad-er, n.

glisten, intr. v., to glitter. — ME. glisnen, glistnen, fr. OE. glisnian, rel. to OE. glisian and to OFris. glisa, 'to shine', fr. I.-E. base \*ghleis-, enlargement of base \*ghel-, \*ghle-, 'to gleam, glimmer'. See glass and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word.

Derivative: glisten, n.

glister, intr. v. — ME. glistren, glisteren, prob. fr. LG. glisten, which derives fr. I.-E. base \*ghleis-, 'to gleam, glimmer'. See prec. word. Derivatives: glister. n., glister-ing-ly, adv.

glitter, intr. v. — ME. gliteren, fr. ON. glitra; rel. to OE. glitenian, OS. glitan, OHG. glīʒʒan, MHG. glīʒen, G. gleißen, MHG., G. glitzern, Goth. glitmunjan, 'to glitter, glisten', fr. I.-E. \*ghleid-, \*ghlid-, whence also Gk. χλιδών, χλίδος, 'ornament', χλιδή, 'luxury, delicacy'. I.-E. \*ghleid- is a dental enlargement of base \*ghlei-, 'to shine, glitter, glow; to be warm'. See gleam and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: glitter, n., glitter-ing, adj., glitter-ing-ly, adv., glitter-y, adj.

gloaming, n., twilight. — ME., fr. OE. glōmung, 'twilight', fr. glōm, of s.m., which is rel. to OE. glōwan, 'to glow'. See glow.

gloat, intr. v., to gaze with malicious joy. — ON. glotta, 'to smile scornfully', rel. to MHG., G. glotzen, 'to stare, gloat'. Cp. glout.

Derivatives: gloat, n., gloat-er, n., gloat-ing, adj. gloat-ing-ly, adv.

global, adj., spherical. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. globus. See globe.

globate, adj., spherical. — L. globātus, pp. of globāre, 'to make into a globe', fr. globus. See next word and adj. suff. -ate.

globe, n. — F., fr. L. globus, 'a round body, ball, sphere', in gradational relationship to L. glaeba, glēba, 'clod, soil, land'. See glebe and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also globose, globule, conglobate and the second element in hemoglobin.

Globigerina, n., a genus of Foraminifera (2001.)

— ModL., compounded of L. globus, 'a round body', and gerere, 'to bear, carry'. See globe and gerent.

globose, adj., spherical. — L. globōsus, 'round as a ball, spherical', fr. globus. See globe and adj.

Derivatives: globose-ly, adv., globose-ness, n., globos-ity, n.

Globularia, n., a genus of plants, the globe daisy (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. globulus, 'a little ball'. See globule.

globule, n., a very small spherical body; a drop.

— F., fr. L. globulus, 'a little ball', dimin. of globus. See globe and -ule.

Derivatives: globul-ar, adj., globulin (q.v.), globulous (q.v.)

globulin, n., a protein substance (biochem.) — Coined by the Swedish chemist Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) from L. globulus (see prec. word) and chem. suff. -in.

globulite, n., a variety of crystallite (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. L. globulus. See globule.

globulous, adj., globular. — F. globuleux (fem. globuleuse), fr. globule. See globule and -ous. Derivative: globulous-ness. n.

glochidiate, adj., barbed (bot.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. Gk. γλωχίς. See next word. glochidium, n., larva of fresh-water mussel (zool.)

 ModL., dimin. of Gk. γλωχίς, 'point of an arrow; projecting point'. See gloss, 'interpretation', and -idium.

glockenspiel, n., a percussion instrument (mus.) — G. Glockenspiel, lit. 'play of bells', fr. Glocke, 'bell', and Spiel, 'a play'. See clock and spiel, and cp. the second element in bonspiel, kriegspiel. glomerate, tr. v., to roll up, accumulate. — L. glomerātus, pp. of glomerāre, 'to make into a ball, gather into a round heap', fr. glomus, gen. glomeris, 'a round heap, ball, clue', fr. I.-E. \*gle-m-, a collateral form of base \*gleb(h)-, 'to make into a ball, press together', enlarged fr. base \*gel-, of s.m. See clamp, 'a device for fastening', and verbal suff. -ate and cp. Glomerella, glomerulus, agglomerate, conglomerate. Cp. also glebe, globe.

glomerate, adj., rolled up, accumulated. — L. glomerātus, pp. of glomerāre. See prec. word. glomeration, n., accumulation; ball. — L. glomerātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. glomerātus, pp. of glomerāre. See glomerate, v., and -ion.

Glomerella, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) — ModL., a dimin. formed fr. glomus, gen. glomeris, 'ball'. See glomerate, v., and -ella and cp. next word. glomerulus, n., a capillary tuft (anat.) — Medical L., coined by Schumlansky fr. L. glomus, gen. glomeris, 'ball' (see glomerate), and dimin. suff.-ule.

gloom, intr. v., to look sullen. — ME. gloumen, gloumben, 'to look sullen, be gloomy', rel. to MLG. glum, 'turbid', glomen, 'to make turbid', LG. glūren, Du. gluren, 'to leer'; not rel. to OE. glōm, 'twilight'. Cp. glower, 'to lour', glum. Derivatives: gloom, n., gloom-y, adj., gloo-mi-ly, adv., gloom-i-ness, n.

Gloria, n., the great doxology in Christian liturgy.

— L.; so called from the first word of the text, which begins "Gloria in excelsis Deo" ("Glory be to God on high"). See glory.

glorification, n. - Late L. glorificatio, gen. -onis,

fr. glörificātus, pp. of glorificāre. See next word and ation.

glorify, tr. v. — ME. glorifien, fr. F. glorifier, fr. Late L. glōrificāre, 'to glorify', which is formed fr. L. glōria, 'glory', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See glory and -fy.

Derivative: glorifi-er, n.

gloriole, celestial crown, aureole. — F., fr. L. glôriola, 'a small glory', dimin. of glôria. See glory and -ole.

glorious, adj. — OF. glorious (F. glorieux), fr. L. glôriōsus, 'glorious, famous', fr. glôria. See glory and -ous.

Derivatives: glorious-ly, adv., glorious-ness, n. glory, n. — ME. glorie, fr. OF. glorie (F. gloire), fr. L. glōria, 'glory, fame, renown, praise', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. gloriole. Derivative: glory, intr. v.

gloss, n., interpretation. — L. glōssa, 'an antiquated or foreign word that requires explanation', hence also 'explanation, note', fr. Gk. γλῶσσα, Att. γλῶττα, 'tongue, speech', which stands for \*γλωχ-½α, prop. 'that which is projected', and is rel. to γλωχίς, 'a projecting point', and perh. cogn. with OSlav. glogǔ, 'thorn'. Cp. glottis, epiglottis, and gloze, 'a note'. Cp. also the second element in monoglot, diglot, triglot, polyglot, and in bugloss, Cynoglossum, Docoglossa, Hippoglossus, hypoglossus, Odontoglossum, Ophioglossum, Pangloss, Salpiglossis, Tachyglossus, Triglochin.

Derivative: gloss, tr. v., to write glosses to. gloss, n., polish. — Rel. to obsol. Du. gloos, 'a

glowing', MHG. glosen, Norw. glosa, 'to glow', and prob. also to OE. glowan, of s.m. See glow and cp. gloze, 'to shine'.

Derivative: gloss, tr. and intr. v., to polish.

glossary, n., a collection of glosses; a partial dictionary. — L. glössärium, 'vocabulary of antiquated or foreign words, glossary', formed with suff. -ārium, fr. glössa. See gloss, 'interpretation', and subst. suff. -ary.

Derivative: glossari-al, adj.

glossator, n., a writer of glosses. — ML., formed with suff. -ator fr. L. glōssa. See gloss, 'interpretation'.

glossic, n., a phonetic system invented by Alexander John Ellis (1814-90). — Coined by A.J. Ellis fr. Gk. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See gloss, 'interpretation', and -ic.

glossitis, n., inflammation of the tongue (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See gloss, 'interpretation'.

glosso-, combining form denoting the *tongue*. — Gk. γλωσσο-, fr. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See gloss, 'interpretation'.

glossograph, n., an instrument for recording the movements of the tongue in speaking. — Compounded of glosso- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

glossographer, n., a writer of glosses. — Formed with suff. -er fr. Gk. γλωσσογράφος, 'a writer of

glosses', which is compounded of γλωσσο- (see glosso-) and -γράφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write' (see -grapher).

glossology, n., the science of language (obsol.) — Compounded of glosso- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy and cp. glottology.

Derivatives: glossolog-ical, adj., glossolog-ist, n. glossotomy, n., the cutting out of the tongue (surg.) — Compounded of glosso- and Gk. -τομίπ, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See -tomy.

glottis, n., the opening between the vocal cords of the larynx (anat.) — Att. Gk. γλωττίς, 'the mouth of the windpipe', fr. γλῶττα, 'tongue'. See gloss, 'interpretation', and subst. suff. -id and cp. epiglottis.

**glotto-,** combining form meaning 'language'. — Att. Gk. γλωττο-, fr. γλῶττα, 'tongue; language'. See **gloss**, 'interpretation'.

glottology, n., the science of language (obsol.) — It. glottologia, coined by the Italian comparative philologist Graziadio Isaia Ascoli (1829-1907) fr. glotto- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy and cp. glossology.

glout, intr. v., to frown, scowl (archaic). — ME. glouten, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. glotta, 'to smile scornfully', and see gloat.

glove, n. — ME. glofe, glove, fr. OE. glöf, 'palm of the hand', rel. to ON. glöfi. Both these words are a contraction of Teut. \*ge-löf, fr. pref. ge-(see y-) and \*löf-, 'palm of the hand', whence also ON. löfi, Goth. lofa and (with vowel gradation) OHG. laffa, 'palm of the hand; oarblade'. These words are cogn. with Lith. lópa, 'claw', lópeta, 'shovel, spade'; waterlily', Lett. lépa, 'paw', lāpusta, lāpsta, 'shovel, spade'. OPruss. lopto, 'spade', Russ. lapa, 'paw', lopáta, 'shovel'. Cp. loof, aloof, luff, laveer.

Derivatives: glove, tr. v., glov-er, n.

glow, intr. v. — ME. glowen, fr. OE. glowan, rel. to OS. gloian, ON. gloa, OHG. gluoen, MHG. glüen, glüejen, G. glühen, 'to glow', fr. I.-E. \*ghlou-, enlargement of base \*ghel-, \*ghel-, 'to gleam, glimmer'. See glass and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also gleg, gloaming.

Derivatives: glow, n., glow-ing, adj., glow-ing-ly, adv.

glower, intr. v., to lower; to scowl. — Cp. LG. glūren, Du. gluren, 'to leer', see gloom.

Derivatives: glower, n., glower-er, n., glower-ing, adj., glower-ing-ly, adv.

Gloxinia, n., a genus of tropical plants (bot.) — ModL., named after Benjamin Peter Gloxin, an 18th century German botanist and physician. For the ending see suff. -ia.

gloze, intr. v., to shine, blaze (Scot.) — See gloss, 'to polish'.

Derivative: gloze, a blaze.

665

gloze, n., 1) a note (obsol.); 2) flattering speech; flattery (archaic). — OF. glose, fr. ML. glōsa, a var. of L. glōssa, 'a word that requires explanation'. See gloss, 'interpretation'.

gloze, intr. v., I) to make glosses (obsol.); 2) to flatter (archaic). — ME. glosen, fr. OF. gloser, fr. glose. See gloze, n.

glucase, n., maltase, i.e. an enzyme capable of converting maltose into glucose (chem.) — Formed fr. gluc(ose) with suff. -ase.

glucina, n., another name for beryllia (chem.) — ModL., coined by the French chemist Nicolas-Louis Vauquelin (1763-1829) in 1798 fr. Gk. γλυχύς, 'sweet' (see glyco-); so called by him in allusion to the sweet taste of some of its salts. glucinum, also glucinium, n., another name for beryllium (chem.) — ModL. See prec. word.

glucose, n., a sugar, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub> (chem.) — F. glucose, fr. misspelling of Gk. γλεῦχος, 'must, sweet wine', which is rel. to Gk. γλουνός, 'sweet'. See glyco- and subst. suff. -ose.

glucoside, also spelled glycoside, n., a group of compounds yielding glucose (chem.) — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ide.

glue, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) glu, 'birdlime', fr. Late L. glūtem, acc. of glūs, fr. L. glūten, of s.m., which derives fr. I.-E. base \*gleit-, 'to glue, paste', whence also Lith. glitùs, 'sticky, glutinous, smooth', glytùs, 'smooth, even', glitas, glitis, 'slime, mucus', OE. clīðan, 'to adhere to', clīða, 'plaster', cliðe, 'bur'. I.-E. \*gleit- is a -t-enlargement of base \*glei-, 'to glue, paste, stick together'. Port. grude, 'paste', is of the same origin as OF. glu. See clay and cp. gluten. Cp. also gleet. Cp. also cloth.

Derivatives: glue, tr. v., glue-y, adj.

glum, adj., gloomy; sullen. — MT. gloumen, gloumben, 'to look sullen, gloomy'. See gloom, v., and cp. grum. Derivatives: glum-ly, adv., glum-ness, n., glumm-y, adj.

glume, n., a bract of grasses. — L. glūma, 'husk, hull', for \*glūbh-smā, from the stem of glūbō, glūbere, 'to peel, shell', which stands for \*gleubhō and is cogn. with Gk. γλύφειν, 'to hollow out, engrave, carve', γλυφίς, 'notch', OE. clēofan, 'to cleave'. See cleave, 'to split', and cp. glyph.

glumous, adj., bearing glumes. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ous.

glut, tr. v., to swallow. — OF. glotir, glutir, fr. L. gluttīre, 'to swallow, gulp down', fr. I.-E. base \*glu-, 'to swallow', whence also L. inglu-viēs, 'crop, maw; gluttony, voraciousness', Russ. glot, 'draft, gulp', glotát', 'to gulp, swallow', OSlav. po-glūštati, 'to gulp, swallow'. Base \*gl-u is a -u-enlargement of base \*gel-, 'to swallow', whence OHG. ceole, 'throat', L. gula, 'throat'. See gullet, and cp. glutton, deglutition, ingluvies.

Derivative: glut, n., a swallow, gulp.

glut, tr. v., to feed to satiety; intr. v., to eat to satiety. — ME. glotten, fr. OF. glut, glout,

'gluttonous', back formation fr. glotir, glutir, 'to swallow, gulp down'. Cp. OF. glotoler, 'to eat greedily', freq. of glotir, and see glut, 'to swallow'.

Derivatives: glut, n., the act of glutting; full supply, glutt-ing, adi., glut-ing-lv. adv.

gluteal, adj., pertaining to the muscles of the buttocks. — Formed from next word with adj. suff. -al.

gluteus, n., any of the three large muscles of the buttocks (anat.) — Medical L. glutaeus, gluteus, fr. Gk. γλουτός, 'rump', in the þl. 'buttocks', which is cogn. with MHG. klōz, 'lump, ball', Du. kloot, 'ball, testicle', OE. clēat, 'wedge'. See cleat, and cp. words there referred to.

gluten, n., a viscid albuminous substance made from wheat flour. — L. glüten, 'glue'. See glue. glutinous, adj., of the nature of glue, sticky. — L. glütinösus, 'gluey, viscous, tenacious', fr. glüten, gen. glütinis, 'glue'. See glue and -ous and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: glutinous-ly, adv., glutinous-ness, n. glutton, n., 1) a gormandizer; 2) a carnivorous mammal (Gulo luscus): wolverine. — ME. gloton, glutun, fr. OF. gloton, gluton (F. glouton), fr. L. gluttonem, acc. of glutto, 'glutton, gormandizer', fr. gluttīre, 'to swallow, gulp down': see glut, 'to swallow'. In the sense of 'wolverine', glutton is the loan translation of G. Vielfraß. 'gormandizer: wolverine', fr. viel, 'much', and fressen, 'to devour'. The name Vielfraß itself arose from an erroneous translation of earlier Norw, fieldfross, 'wolverine', lit, 'mountain cat', fr. field, 'mountain', and fross, 'tomcat; bear' (cp. ON. fross, 'tomcat; bear'), but folk etymology identified Norw. fjeldfross with MHG. villefras (G. Vielfraß), lit, 'much devourer'. (ModNorw, fieldfras, in its turn, shows the influence of G. Vielfraß.) Derivatives: glutton-ize, intr. and tr. v., glutton-ous, adj., gluttony (q.v.) gluttony, n. — ME, glotonie, fr. OF, glotonie, glutonie, fr. OF. gloton, gluton. See glutton and -y (representing OF. -ie).

Glyceria, n., a genus of grasses, the manna grass (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. γλυκερός, 'sweet', fr. γλυκός, 'sweet' (see glyco-); so called in allusion to the taste of its grain.

glyceride, n., a compound of glycerol and organic acids (chem.) — Formed fr. glycer(in) with suff. -ide.

glycerin, glycerine, n. (chem.) — F. glycérine, coined by the French chemist Michel-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889) fr. Gk. γλυκερός, 'sweet'. fr. γλυκός, 'sweet'. See glyco- and chem. suff. -in, -ine.

glyco-, combining form meaning 'sweet'. — Gk. γλυχο-, fr. γλυχός, 'sweet', assimilated to the following x from orig. \*δλυχ-ός, and cogn. with L. dulcis (for \*dlkwis), 'sweet'. See dulcet and cp. glucinum, glucose, licorice.

glycogen, n., a carbonhydrate found in the liver

of animals (chem.) — Coined by the French physiologist Claude Bernard (1813-78) in 1848 from Gk. γλυκύς, 'sweet' (see glyco-), and -gen. glycol, n., an alcoholic liquid, regarded as intermediate between glycerin and ethyl alcohol, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub> (chem.) — Formed fr. glyc(erine) and (alcoh)ol. Derivative: glycol-ic, adj.

glyconic, adj., pertaining to a monoacid,  $C_6H_{12}O_7$  (*chem.*) — See glycose and -onic.

Glyconic, also Glyconian, adj., denoting a form of classical meter or verse. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. Γλύκων, name of a Greek lyric poet. For the ending see suff. -ic, resp. -ian.

glycose, n., glucose. — F. See glucose.

glycoside, n., glucoside. — See glucoside.

glycosuria, n., a form of diabetes in which glucose is excreted in the urine (med.) — Medical L., compounded of glucose and Gk.  $-ovpl\bar{\alpha}$ , 'diseased condition of urine'. See -uria.

Glycyrrhiza, n., a genus of plants, the licorice (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. γλυκύρριζα, lit. 'sweet root' (see licorice); so called in allusion to the taste of its root.

glyph, n., a vertical channel or groove. — F. glyphe, fr. Gk. γλυφή, 'a carving' fr. γλύφειν, 'to hollow out, engrave, carve', which is cogn. with L. glūbere, 'to peel, shell', OE. clēofan, 'to cleave'. See cleave, 'to split', and cp. glume. Cp. also glyptic and the second element in anaglyph, dactylioglyph, hieroglyph, petroglyph, triglyph.

glyphic, adj., pertaining to carving or sculpture.

— Gk. γλυφικός, 'pertaining to carving', fr. γλυφή. See glyph and -ic.

glyphograph, n., an etched plate made by glyphography. — See next word and -graph.

glyphography, n., process by which a raised plate suitable for printing is made from an etching. — Compounded of Gk. γλυφή, 'carving' and -γραφία, 'writing', fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See glyph and -graphy. Derivative: glyphograph-ic, adj.

glyptic, adj., pertaining to carving. — Gk. γλυπτικός, 'pertaining to carving', fr. γλυπτός, 'engraved, carved; fit for carving', verbal adj. of γλύφειν. See glyph and -ic.

Glyptodon, n., a genus of extinct gigantic mammals (paleontol.) — Compounded of Gk. γλυπτός, 'engraved', verbal adj. of γλύφειν, and δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See prec. word and odontoglyptograph, n., an engraved gem. — Compounded of Gk. γλυπτός, 'engraved', verbal adj. of γλύφειν, 'to engrave', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See glyptic and -graph.

glyptography, n., the art or process of gem engraving. — See prec. word and -graphy.

Gnaphalium, n., a genus of plants, the cudweed (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. gnaphalium, 'cudweed', fr. Gk. γναφάλλιον, of s.m., fr. γνάφαλλον, 'flock of wool', fr. γνάπτειν, 'a collateral form of χνάπτειν, 'to card', which is cogn. with W. cnaif, Olr. cnae, 'fleece', and prob. also with Lith. knabéti, 'to peel', ON. hneppa, 'to squeeze, pinch. rob'. OE. hnæppan, 'to strike', Dan.

nappe, Swed., Norw, nappa, 'to pinch'.

gnar, gnarr, intr. v., to snarl. — Of imitative origin. Cp. MHG. gnarren, knarren, G. knarren, 'to creak, rattle', G. knurren, Du. knorren, Dan. knurre, 'to snarl, growl', which all are of imitative origin. Cp. knar.

gnarl, intr. v., to snarl. — Formed from prec. word with frequent. suff. -1.

gnarled, adj., knotted. — A var. of knurled, 'knotted', fr. knurl (q.v.); first used by Shakespeare.

gnash, tr. v. — ME. gnasten, 'to gnash the teeth', rel. to ON. gnastan, 'a gnashing', gnīsta, of s.m.; of imitative origin. Cp. G. knistern, 'to crackle'. Derivatives: gnash, n., gnash-ing, n.

gnat, n. — ME., fr. OE. gnætt, rel. to LG. gnatte, in gradational relationship to MLG. gnitte, 'gnat', G. Gnitze, 'gnat' and prob. also to OE. gnagan, 'to gnaw'. See gnaw.

gnathic, adj., pertaining to the jaw. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. γνάθος, 'jaw, cheek', which is cogn. with Lith. žándas, 'jaw', and prob. stands in gradational relationship to Gk. γένυς, 'the lower jaw, cheek, chin', γένειον, 'chin'. See genial, 'pertaining to the chin', and cp. words there referred to.

gnathism, n., relative projection of the lower jaw (a term of craniometry). — See prec. word and -ism.

gnathitis, n., inflammation of the jaw or cheek (med.) — Medical L. See gnathic and -itis.

-gnathous, combining form lit. meaning '-jawed', as in orthognathous, prognathous (a term of craniometry). — See gnathic and -ous.

gnaw, tr. and intr. v. — ME. gnawen, fr. OE. gnagan, rel. to OS. gnagan, ON., Swed. gnaga, Dan. gnave, MDu., Du. knagen, OHG. gnagan, nagan, MHG. gnagen, nagen, G. nagen. Outside Teut. cp. the second element in Avestic aiwi-ynixta, 'gnawed, nibbled, eaten'. Cp. nag, 'to worry'. Cp. also gnat.

Derivatives: gnaw-er, n., gnaw-ing, n. and adj., gnaw-ing-ly, adv.

gneiss, n., a composite rock consisting of feldspar, quartz, mica and hornblende. — G., rel. to OHG. gneisto, MHG. g(a)neist(e), ON. gneisti, OE. gnāst, 'spark'. Cp. OPruss. knaistis, 'a burning', and see ganister.

gnome, n., a fabulous dwarfish person. — F., fr. ModL. gnomus, a word coined by the Swiss-German physician and alchemist Paracelsus (died in 1541) prob. fr. Gk. γνώμη, 'intelligence' (see next word; gnomes were supposed to be intelligent people) or perh. fr. Gk. \*γηνόμος, 'inhabitant of the earth', formed on the analogy of θαλασσονόμος, 'inhabitant of the sea'. See Geonoma.

Derivative: gnom-ish, adj.

gnome, n., a moral maxim. — Gk. γνώμη, 'a means of knowing; mind, judgment, intelligence; maxim, opinion', from the base of γιγνώσκειν, 'to know, perceive, understand'. See

can, aux, v., and cp. gnomon, gnosis, Cp. also prec. word.

gnomic, gnomical, adj., pertaining to gnomes, sententious, aphoristic. -- Gk, γνωμικός. 'suited to maxims', fr. yvoun. See prec. word and -ic, resp. also -al.

gnomon, n., index on a sundial. — L. gnomon, fr. Gk. γνώμων, 'judge, indicator', lit. 'one that knows', rel. to γνώμη, 'mind, judgment, maxim. opinion'. See gnome, 'maxim', and cp. the second element in pathognomonic and in physiognomy.

gnomonic, adi., pertaining to a gnomon. — L. enomonicus, fr. Gk. γνωμονικός, fr. γνώμων, See prec, word and -ic.

gnosis, n., knowledge, especially that claimed by the Gnostics. - Mod L. gnosis, fr. Gk. γνώσις. 'knowledge', from the base seen also in woun. 'mind, judgment; maxim, opinion'. See gnome. 'maxim', and cp. diagnosis, prognosis,

gnostic, adi., pertaining to knowledge. — Gk. γνωστικός, 'of knowing', fr. γνωστός, 'known. perceived, understood', a later collateral form of γνωτός, verbal adj. of γιγνώσκειν, 'to know'. See gnosis and -ic and cp. next word. Cp. also diagnostic, prognostic.

Gnostic, n., a member of the sect of Gnostics: adi., pertaining to Gnosticism. — Late L. Gnosticus, fr. Gk. γνωστικός, 'Gnostic, member of a religious sect of the 2nd cent.', lit. 'knowing'. See prec. word and cp. Mandaean.

Derivative: Gnostic-ism, n.

gnu, n., a large S. African antelope. — Fr. gnoo. the word by which the German traveler Georg Forster (1754-1794) rendered Kaffir ngu (in his book 'A Voyage Around the World', I, p. 83). go, intr. v. — ME. gon, fr. OE. gān, rel. to OS., OFris., MLG, gan, Dan, gaa, Swed, gd, MDu, gaen, Du. gaan, OHG., MHG. gan, gen, G. gehen, Crimean Goth. geen, 'to go', fr. I.-E. base \*êhē-, \*êhēi-. The same base appears reduplicated in OI, iihītē (for \*ghi-ghē-tē), 'goes away', já-hā-ti (for \*ghē-ghē-ti), 'leaves, abandons', Gk, χιγάνω (for \*ghi-ghē-nō), χίγημι (for \*ghi-ghē-mi), 'I reach, meet with', Avestic zazāmi, 'I dismiss'. Base \*ĝhē-, \*ĝhēi-, 'to go', is identical with base \*ghē-, \*ghēi-, 'to lack, be in want of' (prop. 'to go without'), whence Gk. χῆτος, 'want, need', χατεῖν, 'to want, be in need of, long for, desire', χήρος, 'bereaved of', L. hērēs, 'heir'; see heredity and cp. chori-. Cp.

Derivatives: go, n., that which goes, go-er, n., go-ing, n.

goad, n. - ME. gode, fr. OE. gad, 'point, sting, goad, arrow', rel. to Lombard gaida, 'spear', and cogn, with OI, hētih, 'missile, projectile', háyati, hinőti, 'pushes on, hurls', Avestic zaēna-, 'weapon', Gk. χαΐος, 'shepherd's staff', Gaul.-L. gaesum, 'a long heavy javelin', OIr. gae, 'spear', OE. gar, 'spear', Du. gesel, OHG. geisila, MHG. geisel, G. Geißel, 'whip, lash'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. base \* êhei-. 'to drive on, push on'. Cp. gore, 'a triangular piece of land', and words there referred to. Derivative: goad, tr. v.

goaf, n., the open space from which the coal has been extracted (dial. E.) — ME. golf, 'heap of sheaves placed in a barn', fr. ON, golf, 'floor, apartment, division'.

goal, n. — ME. gol, 'limit, boundary', prob. fr. OE, \*gāl, 'hindrance', whence gālan, 'to hinder'; see gill, 'ravine'. For sense development cp. L. mēta, 'end, boundary; goal',

goat, n. — ME. goot, gote, fr. OE, gat, rel. to OS. gēt. ON., Norw. geit. Swed. get. Dan. gied. MDu. gheet, Du. geit, OHG., MHG. geiz, G. Geiß. Goth. gaits. 'goat', fr. I.-E. base \*ghaido-, 'kid, goat', whence also L. haedus, 'kid, young goat'. Derivatives: goatee (q.v.), goat-ish, adi., goatish-ly, adv., goat-ish-ness, n., goat-ling, n., goat-ly, adi.

goatee, n., a man's beard resembling a goat's beard. - Formed from prec, word with suff. -ee. Derivative: goate-ed, adi.

gob, n., a mouthful of saliva; a lump of slimy substance. — OF, gobe, 'a mouthful, a lump' [whence F. gobe, gobbe, 'fattening ball (for poultry); poisoned ball (for a dog)'], of Celtic origin; cp. Ir. gob, 'mouth', Gael. gob, 'beak'. Cp. gobbet, gobble, 'to eat greedily', goblet.

gob. n., a sailor in the navy (slang). — Perh. lit. 'a lump', and orig, identical with prec. word. gobang, also goban, n., a Japanese game resembling checker. — Japan, goban, corruption of Chinese k'i-p'an, 'checkerboard'.

gobbet, n., a piece of flesh; a lump of food (archaic or rare). - ME. gobet, ft. OF. gobet, dimin, of gobe, 'a mouthful, a lump'. See gob, 'a mouthful', and dimin. suff. -et and cp. goblet. gobble, tr. and intr. v., to eat greedily. - Formed with freq. suff. -le fr. F. gober, 'to gulp down, swallow', fr. OF. gobe, 'a mouthful, a lump'. See gob, 'a mouthful'.

gobble, intr. v., to make the characteristic noise of a turkey cock. — Of imitative origin, Cp. gabble.

Derivative: gobble, n., the noise made by a turkey cock.

gobble, n., a successful putt into the hole (a term of golf). — Prob. fr. gobble, 'to eat greedily'. gobbledegook, gobbledygook, n., the overinvolved, pompous talk of officialdom (slang). — Coined by Maury Maverick (1895-1954), a U.S. public official.

gobbler, n., one who eats greedily. - Formed fr. gobble, 'to eat greedily', with agential suff. -er. gobbler, n., a turkey cock. — Formed fr. gobble, 'to make the noise of the turkey cock', with agential suff. -er.

Gobelin, adj., pertaining to tapestry produced at the Gobelin looms; resembling such tapestry. - Named after the French dyers Gilles and Jehan Gobelin, who established near Paris a factory of tapestry (about the middle of the fifteenth century).

Derivative: Gobelin, n., a Gobelin tapestry.

gobi. n., lenticular mass of deposits (geol.) — Mongolian gobi, 'desert'. Cp. the Gobi Desert. which is a pleonasm, because gobi means the same as English desert.

gobiid, adi., pertaining to the Gobiidae. — See next word.

Gobiidae, n. pl., the family of fishes constituted by the gobies (ichthvol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. gōbius, a kind of fish. See gobv.

cohlet, n. — ME, gobelet, fr. OF. (= F.) gobelet, 'goblet, cup', fr. OF. gobel, of s.m., orig. identical with OF, gobel, 'mouthful', dimin. of gobe. See gob, 'a mouthful', and -et.

goblin, n., an evil spirit. — F. gobelin, formed fr. ML. cobālus, fr. Gk. κόβαλος, 'rogue, knave; an evil spirit', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. kobold, cobalt.

Derivative: goblin-rv, n.

goby, n., a small marine fish. — L. gōbius, fr. Gk. κωβιός, which is of uncertain origin. Co. Gobiidae, gudgeon, the fish.

God: god, n. — ME., fr. OE. god, rel. to OS., Du. god, OHG., MHG. got, G. Gott, ON. guð, Dan., Swed. gud. Goth. gub. for Teut. \*guða-, which is prob. a participial formation (cp. cold, loud, old) meaning 'the invoked being', and corresponds to I.-E. ghu-tó-m, fr. base \*ghu-, 'to invoke', whence OI. hū-ta-, 'invoked' (epithet of Indra), pp. of hávatē, 'invokes', which is rel. to Avestic zavaiti, of s.m., Gk, καυγάομαι, 'I boast', OSlav. zovo, zŭvati, 'to call'. Cp. bigot, giddy, good-by, gossip.

Derivatives: goddess (q.v.), god-like, adj., god-ly, adi., god-li-ness, n.

goddess, n. - ME. godesse, goddesse, a hybrid coined fr. god and -esse, a suff. of ult. Gk. origin. See god and -ess.

Godetia, n., a genus of plants of the evening primrose family (bot.) — ModL., named after the Swiss botanist Charles-H. Godet (1797-1879). For the ending see suff. -ia.

Godfrey, masc. PN. — OF. Godefrei (F. Godefroi), fr. OHG. Godafrid (G. Gottfried), lit. 'the peace of God', fr. OHG, got, 'God', and fridu, 'peace'. See god and free and cp. the first element in Frederic and the second element in

godown, n., a warehouse; a store (Anglo-Ind.) — Anglicized fr. Malay godong, 'warehouse', which prob. derives fr. Telugu gidangi, fr. Tamil kidangu, prop. 'a place where things lie', fr. kidu, 'to lie'. For sense development cp. G. Lager, 'storehouse, warehouse, store', lit. 'a place where things lie', fr. liegen, 'to lie'.

godsend, n., that which comes unexpectedly, as if sent by God.; a welcome event. - For God's send, in which send derives fr. ME. sande, sonde, 'that which is sent, message', fr. OE. sand, fr. sendan, 'to send'. See send.

goel, n., next of kin: redeemer: avenger of blood (Hebrew antiq.) — Heb. gō'él, 'redeemer', active part, of gā'al, 'he has redeemed', whence ge'ulláh 'redemption'. See Geullah.

poff. n., a stupid fellow (now dial.) — ME, goffe, prob. fr. F. goffe, 'awkward', fr. It. goffo, of s.m., which is of uncertain origin. Cp. goof.

goffer, tr. v., to plait, flute. - F. gaufrer, 'to figure (cloth, leather or velvet), fr. gaufre. 'honeycomb, waffle', fr. Frankish \*wafel, which is rel. to MDu. wāfel, 'wafer', See wafer and cp. conher, 'a rodent'.

Derivatives: goffer, n., goffer-er, n., goffer-ing, n. goggle, intr. v. - ME. gogelen, prob. formed with freq. suff. -le fr. the imitative base \*gog-. Cp. iog, joggle.

Derivatives: goggle, n. and adj., goggl-ed, adj., goggl-v. adi.

goggler, n., name of a fish (Trachurops crumenonhthalmus). — Formed from prec, word with agential suff. -er.

goglet, also guglet, n., a waterbottle. - Corruption of Port. gorgoleta, 'a narrow-mouthed vessel out of which the water guggles', which is rel. to gorgolejar, 'to drink by draughts or gulps', an alteration of gargarejar, 'to gargle', fr, L. gargarizāre, from the imitative base \*garg-. See garget.

goi, goy, n., a gentile, a non-Jew. — Heb. gōy, 'people, nation' (in Mishnaic and Modern Hebrew, also 'gentile'), pl. gōyim. Cp. goyim.

Goidelic, adi., pertaining to the Gaelic language. - Formed with suff. -ic fr. OIr. Goidel, 'Gael'. See Gael.

goiter, goitre, n. - F. goitre, fr. OF. goitron, 'throat', fr. VL. \*gutturionem, acc. of \*gutturio, fr. L. guttur, 'throat'. See guttural.

Derivatives: goiter-ed, goitr-ed, adi., goitrous (q.v.)

goitrous, adj. pertaining to, or affected with, goiter. - F. goitreux (fem. goitreuse), fr. goitre. See goiter and -ous.

gola, n., a storehouse for grain. — Hind. golā, prop. 'a round house', fr. gol, 'round'; so called from the usual form of such storehouses.

golah, n., Diaspora, galuth (Jewish hist.) — Heb. gōláh, 'exile; exiles', fr. gāláh, 'he uncovered, removed; he departed; he went into exile, was deported'. See galuth.

Golconda, n., a mine of wealth. — From Golconda, the old capital of the kingdom of The Deccan in India, a famous center of the diamond trade.

gold, n. - ME., fr. OE. gold, rel. to OS., OFris., OHG. gold, MHG. golt, G. Gold, MDu. gout, Du. goud, ON. gull, goll, Swed. gull, Dan. guld, Goth. gulb, 'gold', and cogn. with OSlav. zlato (for \*zol-to), Russ. zóloto, Lett. zelts, OI. hiraņyam, Avestic zaranya-, 'gold'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. base \*ghel-, \*ghel-, 'to shine; yellow', and orig. meant 'the yellow metal'. See yellow and cp. gild, guilder, gulden. Cp. also zloty. Derivatives: gold, gold-en, adis,

golem, n., an artificial man; an automaton. — Heb. gölem (in Ps. 139: 16), 'embryo', fr. gālám, 'he wrapped up. folded'.

golf, n., a game of Scottish origin. — Of uncertain origin. It derives perh. fr. MDu. colf, colve (Du. kolf), 'club for striking balls', which is rel. to ON. kölfr, 'clapper of a bell; a kind of bolt', OHG. kolbo, MHG. kolbe, G. Kolben, 'mace, club'.

Derivatives: golf. intr. v., golf-er, n.

Golgotha, n., calvary. — Greek transliteration of Aram. gulgūltá, 'skull' (= Heb. gulgōleth), the name given to a hill near Jerusalem (so called in reference to its shape); cp. Calvary. For the etymology of Aram. gulgūltá see gelilah.

goliard, n., jester, buffoon, poet. — OF. goliard, goliart, 'glutton; buffoon', fr. gole (whence F. gueule), 'mouth', fr. L. gula. See gullet and -ard. Goliath, n., a giant. — Late L. Goliath, fr. Heb. Golyáth, name of a Philistine giant killed by David (see I Sam., chapter 17).

golliwog, n., 1) a grotesque doll; 2) a grotesque person. — Coined by the portrait painter and illustrator Florence K. Upton (died in 1922). The word was prob. modeled on polliwog.

golosh, n. - A var. of galosh.

goluptious, adj., luscious. — Facetiously formed on the analogy of *voluptuous*.

gomasta, gomastah, gomashta, n., a native agent or factor (*India*). — Pers. gumāshtah, 'appointed'

gombeen, n., usury (Irish-English) — Ir. gaimbin, 'interest', fr. Late L. cambium, 'exchange', fr. cambiare, 'to exchange'. See cambium and cp. words there referred to.

gombroon, gomroon, n., a kind of white semiporcelain. — Fr. Gombroon (now Bandar Abbas), name of a town on the Persian Gulf. Cp. gambroon.

gomer, n., a measure. — L. gomor, Gk. γόμορ, fr. Heb. 'ómer. See omer.

gomer, a conical chamber. — Named after its inventor.

gomeral, gomerel, n., a fool.—Of unknown origin. gomphosis, n., an immovable union of bony parts in the body (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. γόμφωσις, 'a bolting together', fr. γομφοῦν, 'to fasten with bolts', fr. γόμφος, 'bolt', which is cogn. with OE. cāmb, 'comb'. See comb and rosis and cp. agomphious.

Gomphrena, n., a genus of plants of the family Amaranthaceae (bot.) — Altered fr. L. gromphaena, name of a kind of amaranth.

gomroon, n. — See gombroon.

gomuti, n., a palm growing in the Archipelago (Arenga saccharifera). — Malay gumuti.

gon-, form of gono- before a vowel.

-gon, combining form meaning 'having (such and such) a number of angles', as in trigon, pentagon.
 — Gk. -γωνος, from the stem of γωνία, 'angle, corner', which is rel. to γόνο, 'knee', and cogn.

with OI. jánu, Goth. kniu, OE. cnēo 'knee'. See knee and cp. gonio-, gonion, gony-. Cp. also agonic, Coregonus, diagon, diagonal, Eriogonum, isogonic, orthogonal.

gonad, n., a reproductive gland (biol.) — Formed with suff. -ad fr. Gk. γονή, 'that which is begotten; offspring; that which generates, seed, semen; genitals; the act of generation; race, family'. See gono-.

gondola, n., a narrow boat used in the canals of Venice. — It., fr. Friaul. gondola, 'to waver, vacillate', which is prob. of imitative origin. It is not connected with L. gandeia, 'a kind of African ship'.

Derivative: gondola, intr. v.

gondolet, n., a small gondola. — It. gondoletta, dimin. of gondola. See prec. word and -et. gondoler, n., one who rows a gondola. — F., fr. It. gondoliere, fr. gondola. See gondola and -ier.

gone, adj., lost; prop. pp. of go. — ME. gon, fr. OE. gān, pp. of OE. gān, 'to go'. See go. Derivatives: gone-ness, n., goner (q.v.)

goner, n., one ruined, lost (slang). — Formed fregone with suff. -er.

gonfalon, n., an ensign. — OF. (= F.), formed with dissimilation from gonfanon (q.v.)

gonfalonier, n., one who bears the gonfalon. — F., fr. gonfalon. See prec. word and -ier.

gonfanon, n., a gonfalon. — F., fr. OHG. gundfano (cp. OE. gūbfana, ON. gunnfani), lit. 'banner of war', fr. gund, gunt, 'war', and fano, 'flag, banner'. The first element is rel. to OE. gūð, ON. guðr, gunnr, 'war', fr. I.-E. base \*gwhen-, 'to strike', whence also Gk. θείνειν, 'to strike', L. dē-fendere, 'to ward off, keep away, defend, guard, protect'; see defend and cp. the first element in Gunther. The second element is rel. to OE., Goth. fana, 'cloth', and cogn. with L. pannus, 'piece of cloth'; see pane, 'sheet of glass', and cp. fanon. Cp. also gonfalon.

gong, n. — Malay gong, of imitative origin. Cp. gum-gum.

Derivative: gong, intr. v.

Gongorism, n., an artificial, affected style. — Prop. 'a style resembling that of the Spanish poet Luis de Góngora y Argote (1561-1627)'. For the ending see suff. -ism.

Goniatites, n., a genus of cephalopods (paleontol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. γωνία, 'angle' (see -gon); so called from the angular sutures.

gonidium, n., an asexual reproductive spore(bot.)

— ModL., formed with suff. -idium fr. Gk.
γόνος, 'that which is begotten, offspring'. See

gonio-, combining form meaning 'angle, corner'.
— Gk. γωνιο-, fr. γωνία, 'angle, corner'. See -gon.

goniometer, n., an instrument for measuring angles. — F. goniomètre, fr. Gk. γωνία, 'angle', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See gonio- and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

goniometry, n., the measurement of angles. -

F. goniométrie. See prec. word and -metry. Derivatives: goniometr-ic, goniometr-ic-al, adjs., goniometr-ic-al-ly, adv.

gonion, n., the point at the angle on either side of the lower jaw (craniol.) — ModL., fr. Gk.  $\gamma\omega\nu(\bar{\alpha}$ , 'angle, corner'. See -gon.

gonitis, n., inflammation of the knee (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. γόνυ, 'knee', with suff. -itis. See -gon.

-gonium, combining form denoting a mother cell (biol.) — ModL. -gonium, fr. Gk. -γόνος, 'begetting, producing; born of', fr. γόνος, 'that which is begotten, offspring'. See gono-.

gonnardite, n., a zeolite (mineral.) — Named after the French mineralogist Ferdinand Gonnard, who first analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

gonnof, gonnoph, also ganef, n., a thief. — Yiddish ganef, fr. Heb. gannábh (in Modern Heb. pronunciation gannáv), 'thief', fr. gānábh, 'he stole'. See gambit.

gono-, before a vowel gon-, combining form meaning 'sexual, reproductive'. — Gk. γονο-, γον-, fr. γόνος, 'that which is begotten, child, offspring; procreation; race, birth, descent; seed, semen; genitals', or fr. γονή, 'that which is begotten, offspring; that which generates, seed, semen; genitals; the act of generation; race, family'. See genus and cp. gonad, gonidium, -gonium, -gony.

gonococcus, n., the micro-organism that causes gonorrhea (bacteriol.) — Medical L., coined by the German physician Albert Ludwig Sigmund Neisser (1855-1916) in 1882 fr. gono- and Gk. κόκκος, 'kernel, berry'. See coccus.

Gonolobus, n., a genus of plants, the anglepod (bot.) — ModL., compounded of the stem of  $\gamma\omega\nu(\bar{\alpha}$ , 'angle' and  $\lambda\alpha\beta\delta\varsigma$ , 'pod' (see gonio- and lobe). The genus is so called from the shape of the fruit.

gonophore, n., 1) elongation of the axis of a flower above the perianth (bot.); 2) one of the generative buds containing the reproductive elements in Hydrozoa (zool.) — Compounded of gonoand -phore.

gonorrhea, gonorrhoea, n. (med.) — Late L. gonorrhoea, fr. Gk. γονόρροια, which is compounded of γόνος, 'seed, semen', and ῥοία, 'flux', fr. ῥεῖν, 'to flow'. See gono- and -rrhea. Derivative: gonorrhe-al, gonorrhoe-al, adj.

gony-, combining form denoting the *knee*. — Fr. Gk. γόνυ, 'knee', rel. to γωνία, 'angle, corner'. See -gon.

-gony, combining form meaning 'generation, genesis, origination', as in cosmogony, geogony.

— L. -gonia, fr. Gk. -γονίπ, fr. γόνος, 'that which is begotten, offspring'. See gono- and cp. -geny.

good, adj. — ME. good, fr. OE. god, rel. to OS., OFris. god, ON. goðr, Dan., Swed. god, Du. goed, OHG, MHG. guot, G. gut, Goth. gops, 'good'. The original meaning of these words was

'fit, adequate, belonging together'. They stand in gradational relationship to OE. gada, gegada, 'companion', gaderian, gædrian, 'to gather, collect, store up'; see gather and cp. the first element in gospel. Cognates outside Teutonic are OSlav. godŭ, 'pleasing time', godžnž, 'pleasing', godžit, 'to be pleasing'.

Derivatives: good, n., good-ly, adj., good-li-ness, goodness (q.v.), goody (q.v.)

good-by, good-bye, interj. and n. — Contraction of God be with ye.

goodness, n. — ME. goodnesse, fr. OE. godnes, fr. god, 'good'. See good and -ness.

goody, n., sweetmeat, bonbon. — Formed fr. good with adi. suff. -v.

goody, n., civility applied to a woman of humble station. — From goodwife.

goody, also goody-goody, adj., affectedly pious, sanctimonious. — Formed fr. good with adj. suff. -v.

goof, n., a stupid person (U.S. Slang). — Of uncertain origin; possibly a var. of goff.

Derivatives: goof-y, adj., goof-i-ly, adv., goof-i-ness, n.

googly, adj. (a term of cricket). — Of uncertain origin.

googul, n. - A var. of gugal.

goon, n., a ruffian. — Fr. Alice the Goon, a subhuman character in the comic strip *Thimble Theatre* by the American cartoonist Elzie Crisler Segar (1894-1938).

gooroo, n. — A var. of guru.

goorul, n. — A var. of goral.

goosander, n., the merganser. — Prob. formed fr. goose on analogy of bergander (q.v.)

goose, n. — ME. gos, goos, fr. OE. gōs, rel. to OFris., MLG. gōs, ON. gās, OHG., MHG., G. gans, 'goose', and cogn. with OI. hanisāḥ (masc.), hanisī (fem.), 'goose, swan', Dor., Boeot. Gk. χέν, Gk. χήν, L. ānser (for \*hānser), Lith. žąsis, OPruss. sansy, 'goose', OIr. gēiss, 'swan'. OSlav. gus', 'goose', and Sp. ganso, 'gander, goose', are Teut. loan words. Cp. gander, gannet, gosling and the first element in goosander, goshawk, gossamer. Cp. also anserine, Chen. Derivatives: goos-ish, goos-y, adjs.

gooseberry, n. — Prob. fr. G. Krausbeere or Kräuselberre, which are rel. to MDu. croesel, 'gooseberry'. These words prop. mean 'curly berry', and derive fr. G. kraus, resp. MDu. croes, 'crispy, curly; cp. ME. crous, 'curly'. E. gooseberry owes its form to an association with goose (as if it were a compound of goose and berry). Cp. F. groseille, It. grossularia and Sp. grosella, 'gooseberry', which are Dutch loan words. Cp. also Grossularia.

gopher, n., a burrowing rodent. — F. gaufre, 'waffle, honeycomb' (see goffer); so called in allusion to its burrows.

gopherwood, n. — Heb. gopher, name of the wood of which Noah's ark was made. See cypress. gopura, n., a pyramidal tower above the entrance-

gate of a Hindu temple. — OI., 'city gate', lit. 'cow city', fr. gáuḥ, gen. góḥ, 'ox, bull, cow', and púram, 'city'. Gopura prob. denoted orig. that part of the city (usually the suburb), in which cattle breeding was practiced. For the first element see cow and cp. Gautama and words there referred to, for the second element see policy, 'method of government'.

goral, goorul, n., the Himalayan goat antelope. — Hind. gūral, goral.

Gordian, adj., pertaining to Gordius, king of Phrygia or to the knot tied by him. For the ending see suff. -ian.

Gordonia, n., a genus of plants of the tea family (bot.) — ModL., named after James Gordon, a London nurseryman (1728-91). For the ending see suff. -ia.

gore, n., 1) dirt (obsol.); 2) clotted blood. — ME., fr. OE. gor, 'dung, dirt', rel. to ON. gor, 'cud', Swed. gorr, 'dirt', OHG., MHG. gor, 'dung', Du. goor, 'foul, dirty', OE. gyre, 'dung', Norw. gyria, 'mud, mire'.

gore, n., a triangular piece of land. — ME. gare, gore, fr. OE. gāra, 'a triangular piece of land', lit. 'a spearshaped piece of land', fr. OE. gār, 'spear', which is rel. to ON. geirr, OS., OHG., MHG. gēr, G. Ger, of s.m. See goad and cp. gore, 'to pierce'. Cp. also gar, and words there referred to. Cp. also auger, garlic, gyron, the first element in gerfalcon, and the second element in eagre, 'a tidal wave'.

gore, to pierce. — Fr. OE.  $g\bar{a}r$ , 'spear'. The orig. meaning was 'to pierce with a spear'. See prec. word

gorge, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. VL. gurga, 'whirl-pool, abyss', fr. L. gurges, gen. gurgitis, of s.m. See voracious and cp. gorgeous, gorget, disgorge, regorge. Cp. also gurgitation.

Derivatives: gorge, intr. and tr. v., gorg-ed, adj. gorgeous, adj. — OF. gorgias, 'finely dressed, luxurious', formed from the name of Gorgias, a Greek sophist and rhetorician (about 483-375), who took pleasure in showing off his luxury.

Derivatives: gorgeous-ly, adv., gorgeous-ness, n. gorget, n., a piece of armor defending the throat.

— OF. gorgete, dimin. of gorge, 'throat'. See gorge and -et.

Derivative: gorget-ed, adj.

Gorgon, n., one of the three sisters in Greek mythology who had the power to turn to stone all who looked upon them. — L. Gorgō, fr. Gk. Γόργω, fr. γοργός, 'terrible', which is of uncertain etymology. It is perh. cogn. with OIr. garg, 'rough, fierce, wild', OSlav. groza, Russ. groza, Pol. groza, Czech hrūza, 'horror'. Cp. Demogorgon.

gorgoneion, n., representation of the head of a Gorgon, esp. that of Medusa. — ModL., fr. Gk. Γοργόνειον, fr. Γοργώ. See prec. word.

Gorgonian, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a Gorgon. — Formed fr. Gorgon with suff. -ian.

Gorgonzola, n., a kind of Italian cheese. — Short for *Gorgonzola cheese*; so called from a village near Milan.

gorilla, n. — An African word quoted by the Punic navigator Hanno in his *Periplus* (about 450 B.C.E.)

gormandize, n., indulgence in good eating and drinking. — F. gourmandise, 'gluttony, greediness', fr. gourmand, 'glutton'. See gourmand. Derivatives: gormandize, intr. v., gormandiz-er,

gorse, n., furze. — ME. gorst, fr. OE. gorst, rel. to OS., OHG. gersta, MDu. gherste, Du. gerst, MHG., G. gerste, 'barley', and cogn. with L. hordeum, 'barley'. See Hordeum.

gory, adj., 1) covered with blood; bloody; 2) characterized by much bloodshed. — Formed fr. gore, 'clotted blood', with adj. suff. -y.

Derivatives: gori-ly, adv., gori-ness, n.

goshawk, n., a kind of large hawk. — ME. goshawke, fr. OE. gōshafoc, compounded of gōs and hafoc, lit. 'goose hawk'. See goose and hawk. goshenite, n., a variety of beryl (mineral.) — Named after Goshen in Massachusetts. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

goslet, n., a very small goose. — Formed with suff. -let fr. ME. gos, 'goose'. See goose.

gosling, n., a young goose. — Formed fr. ME. gos, 'goose', with dimin. suff. -ling.

gospel, n. — ME. godspel, gospel, fr. OE. godspell, lit. 'the good message', fr. god, 'good', and spell, 'narrative, story, saying, message' (see good and spell, 'charm'). Gospel is prop. a loan translation of Eccles. L. evangelium (see evangel). gospelize, tr. v., to evangelize. — A hybrid formed fr. gospel with -ize, a suff. of Greek origin.

gospeler, gospeller, n. — OE. gödspellere, 'evangelist', fr. gödspel. See gospel and agential suff. -er. gospodar, n. — See hospodar.

gossamer, n., a filmy cobweb. — ME. gossomer, gosesomer, lit. goose summer; so called because it appears early November, at the time when geese are in season. See goose and summer. Derivatives: gossamer-ed, gossamer-y, adjs.

gossip, n., 1) godparent (obsol. or dial.); 2) one given to idle talk; 3) idle talk. — ME. godsib, gossib, fr. OE. godsibb, 'sponsor', fr. god, 'God', and sibb, 'relationship'. See god and sib.

Derivatives: gossip, intr. v., gossip-y, adj. gossoon, n., a boy. — Corruption of F. garçon,

cossoon, n., a boy. — Corruption of F. garçon, 'boy'. See garçon.

Gossypium, n., a genus of plants of the mallow family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. gossypion, 'the cotton tree', which is of uncertain origin.

got, past tense and pp. of get. — ME. past tense gat, pp. geten, goten, fr. geten, 'to get'. See get. Goth, n., member of an East Teutonic people. — Late L. Gothī (pl.), fr. Gk. Γότθοι, Γόθοι, fr. Gut-, the first element in Gothic Gut-biuda, 'the Gothic people'. For the second element in Gut-biuda see Teuton. Cp. Jocelin, Joyce.

Gothamite, n., a simpleton. — Formed fr. Gotham, name of a village in England, whose inhabitants were proverbial for their stupidity. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. Cp. Abderite. Gothic, adj. — F. gothique, fr. Late L. Gothicus, fr. Gothus, 'Goth', See Goth and -ic.

Derivatives: Gothic, n., Gothic-al-ly, adv., Gothic-ism, n., Gothic-ist, n., Gothic-ize, tr. and intr. v.

gouache, n., a method of painting with water-colors mixed with gum and honey. — F., fr. It. guazzo, orig. meaning 'a place where there is water', derived fr. L. aquātiō, 'the act of watering', fr. aquātus, pp. of aquārī, 'to bring water for drinking, fr. aqua, 'water'. See aquatic.

Gouda, n., also Gouda cheese. — Named after the town of Gouda in Holland.

gouge, n., a tool for making grooves. — F., 'a hollow chisel', fr. Late L. gubia (for \*gulbia), of s.m., which is of Celtic origin; cp. OIr. gulban, 'prick, prickle', MIr. gulba, W. gylfin, OCo. geluin, 'beak'. These words are prob. cogn. with Gk. γλάφειν, 'to hollow out, hew, carve', γλαφυρός, 'hollowed out, hollow', Bulg. glob, 'eyesocket', Slovenic glóbati, 'to hollow out, to gnaw'. OProvenç. goja and Sp. gubia, 'gouge', also derive fr. L. gubia. Cp. gudgeon, 'a pivot'.

Derivatives: gouge, tr. v., goug-er, n.

goulard, n., a solution of lead subacetate. — Short for Goulard's extract or Goulard's cerate; named after Thomas Goulard, a French surgeon of the 18th cent.

goulash, n., a stew made of beef or veal, flavored with paprika. — Fr. Hung. gulyás (hus), lit. '(meat) of a herdsman', fr. gulya, 'herd'.

gour, n. — A var. of gaur.

Goura, n., a genus of pigeons, the crowned pigeon (ornithol.) — ModL., from native name in New Guinea, fr. Javanese gora, lit. 'great noise'; so called in allusion to the moaning cries with which the male calls the female; gora is rel. to the verb gheroq, 'to low, moan, snore'.

gourami, n., a large fish of the Malay Archipelago. — Malay gurāmeh.

gourd, n., the fruit of cucurbitaceous plants. — F. gourde, fr. OF. cohourde, courde, fr. L. cucurbita, 'gourd; pumpkin'. See cucurbit.

gourde, n., the monetary unit of Haiti. — F. gourde, prop. fem. of the adjective gourd, 'numb, stiff, heavy', fr. L. gurdus, 'dull', which is of Iberian origin. Accordingly gourde prop. denotes 'a heavy or thick coin'. Cp. next word.

gourdy, adj., swollen in the legs (veter.) — OF. gourdi, 'benumbed, swollen', pp. of gourdir, fr. gourd, See prec. word and -y (representing F. -i).

gourmand, n., one very fond of eating. — F., of uncertain origin; not connected with gourmet. Cp. gormandize, n.

Derivatives: gourmand-er, n., gourmand-ery, n. gourmet, n., a connoisseur in eating and drinking. — F., 'gourmet, epicure', fr. OF. gromet,

groumet, gourmet, 'servant, page; wine merchant's assistant, shopboy'; of uncertain origin. F. gourmet was influenced in meaning by F. gourmand. Cp. groom.

gout, n. — OF. goute (F. goutte), 'drop; gout', fr. L. gutta, 'drop', which is prob. cogn. with Arm. kat', kat'n, 'drop', kit', kt'an, 'milk' (see Ernout-Meillet, DELL., p. 286 s.v. gutta). This disease was ascribed to the influence of the drops of certain fluids in the body (whence the sense development of OF. goute). Cp. gutter. Derivatives: gout-y, adj., gout-i-ly, adv., gout-i-ness, n.

goût, n., taste. — F., fr. L. gustus. See gust, 'taste', and cp. gusto.

govern, tr. and intr. v. — OF. governer (F. gouverner), fr. L. gubernāre, 'to steer or pilot a ship; to govern', a loan word introduced through the medium of the Etruscans fr. Gk. κυβερνᾶν, which is often compared with, but prob. not related to, OI. kūbaraḥ, 'pole, beam, tiller', Lith. kumbryti, 'to govern', kumbras, 'tiller'. Cp. gubernatorial. Cp. also cybernetics.

Derivatives: govern-able, adj., governabil-ity, n., governable-ness, n., governabl-y, adv., governing, adj., governor (q.v.)

governail, n., 1) a rudder; 2) government. — OF. governail (F. gouvernail), fr. L. gubernāculum, 'rudder', fr. gubernāre. See prec. word.

governance, n. — OF. gouvernance. See govern and -ance.

governess, n. — Shortened fr. ME. governeress, fr. OF. go(u)verneresse. See govern and -ess and cp. governor.

Derivative: governess, tr. and intr. v.

government, n. — OF. government (F. gouvernement), fr. governer, 'to govern', fr. L. gubernāre. See govern and -ment.

Derivatives: government-al, adj., government-ally, adv., and the hybrid nouns government-alism, government-al-ist.

governor, n. — OF. governeür (= F. gouverneur), fr. L. gubernātōrem, acc. of gubernātor, 'steersman, pilot, ruler, governor', fr. gubernātus, pp. of gubernāre. See govern and agential suff. -or. Derivatives: governor-ate, n., governor-ship, n. gowan, n., the daisy (Scot.) — Fr. obsol. gowlan, golan (whence dial. E. golland), 'a gold-colored flower', which is rel. to gold (q.v.)

Derivative: gowan-v, adi.

gowk, n., 1) cuckoo; 2) a fool. — ME. goke, gowk, fr. ON. gaukr, 'cuckoo', rel. to OE. gēac, OS. gāk, gōk, MLG. gōk, MDu. gooc, OHG. gauh, MHG. gouch, G. Gauch, 'cuckoo'; of imitative origin. Cp. cuckoo.

Derivatives: gowk, intr. v., to stare foolishly, gowk-ed, adj., foolish, gowk-ed-ly, adv., gowk-ed-ness, n.

gown, n., a loose robe; a woman's dress. — ME. goune, fr. OF. gone, goune, fr. Late L. gunna, 'fur', prob. a word adopted from a language of the Apennine or the Balkan Peninsula. W. gwn,

gowpen

'gown', is a loan word fr. ME. goune. Derivative: gown, tr. and intr. v.

gowpen, n., the hollow of the hand; a handful or double handful (Scot. and dial.) — ON. gaupn, 'the hollow of the hand', rel. to OHG. goufana, of s.m., OE. gēap, 'open, wide', gēopan, 'to swallow', ON. gaupa, 'lynx', Norw. gop, 'rayine'.

goyim, pl., gentiles; all non-Jewish nations. — Heb.  $g\bar{o}y$ fm, pl. of  $g\bar{o}y$ , 'people, nation'. See goi. Graafian follicle, Graafian vesicle (anat.) — Named after the Dutch anatomist Regnier de Graaf (1641-73).

grab, tr. and intr. v., to seize suddenly. — MDu. grabben, rel. to OS. garva, MDu. garve, OHG. garba, 'sheaf', lit. 'that which is gathered up or together', fr. I.-E. base \*gherebh-, \*ghrebh-, 'to seize', whence also OI. grbhnáti, grhnáti, 'seizes', OSlav. grabiti, 'to seize, rob', Lith. grébiu, grébti, 'to rake'. Cp. garb, 'sheaf', grabble.

Derivatives: grab, n., a sudden grasp, grabber, n.

grab, n., a kind of vessel used in the Indian ocean. — VArab. ghrāb, fr. Arab. ghuráb, 'raven; galley', of imitative origin. Cp. Heb. 'ōrébh, Aram. 'ōrbhá, Syr. 'ūrbhá, Akkad. āribu, 'raven', which all are imitative.

grabble, intr. v., to grope; tr. v., to seize. — Du. grabbelen, freq. of MDu. grabben. See grab, 'to seize', and freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: grabbl-er, n., grabbl-ing, n.

grace, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) grâce, fr. OF. grace, fr. L. grātia, 'favor shown to another, kindness, loveliness, charm; thanks, thankfulness, gratitude', fr. grātus, 'beloved, pleasing, dear, agreeable; grateful', fr. I.-E. base \*gwer-, 'to praise, welcome', whence also OI. grnāti, grnītē, 'sings, praises, announces', gfr. girāh, 'praise, song', gūrtih, of s.m., gūrtāh, 'welcome', Avestiv gar-, 'to praise', Lith. girīt, 'to praise, celebrate', Lett. dzirītēs, 'to boast', OPruss. girtwei, 'to praise', girsnan, 'praise, reputation'. Cp. gracious, grateful, gratify, gratis, gratuitous, gratulate, agree, congratulate, disgrace, ingrate, ingratiate, mauger.

Derivatives: grace, v. (q.v.), grace-ful, adj., grace-ful-ly, adv., grace-ful-ness, n., grace-less, adj., grace-less-ly, adv., grace-less-ness, n.

grace, tr. v. — OF. gracier, fr. grace. See grace, n. Grace, fem. PN. — Lit. 'favor, grace', fr. L. grātia. See grace, n.

Gracilaria, n., a genus of algae (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. gracilis, 'slender'. See gracile.

gracile, adj., 1) slender; 2) gracefully slender. —
L. gracilis, 'slender, thin, slight, meager', dissimilated fr. \*cracilis, rel. to cracens, 'slender', and prob. cogn. with OI. kṛśáḥ, 'thin, weak', Avestic keṛṣa-, 'lean, meager', Lith. kárštu, káršti, 'to be very old, to age', Lett. karst, kārst, 'to grow old, ripen'. Cp. Gracilaria. For the ending of grac-ilis cp. habilis, 'handy, supple, suitable', fr. habēre, 'to have, hold' (see able).

Derivatives: gracile-ly, adv., gracile-ness, n., gracil-ity, n.

672

gracious, adj. — OF. gracious (F. gracieux), fr. L. grātiōsus, 'enjoying favor, agreable, obliging', fr. grātia. See grace, n., and suff. -ous.

Derivatives: gracious-ly, adv., gracious-ness, n. grackle, n., any of various birds of the starling family. — L. grāculus, 'the jackdaw', of imitative origin; cp. croak, v., and words there referred to.

gradatim, adv., gradually. — L., 'step by step', formed fr. gradus, 'step, degree', with the suff. -ātim. This suff. was formed on analogy of L. statim, 'immediately' (prop. acc. of the ancient noun sta-ti-s, 'a standing'), and was used to form adverbs. Cp. literatim, seriatim, verbatim. gradate, intr. and tr. v. — Back formation fr. gradation.

gradation, n., 1) a scale of degrees; 2) the act of arranging in degrees; 3) (philology) ablaut. —
L. gradātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'that which goes up or down by degrees; staircase; gradation', fr. gradus, 'step, degree'. See grade and -ation.

Derivatives: gradation, tr. v., gradation-al, adj. grade, n., a degree. — F., fr. L. gradus, 'step, degree; stage, position; that on which one steps, a stair', rel. to gradī, 'to step, walk, go', and cogn. with Lith. gridiju, gridyti, 'to go, wander', OSlav. gredo, gresti, 'to come', OIr. in-greinn, do-greinn, 'he pursues', prob. also with Avestic aiwi-g²r²ômahi, 'we begin'. Cp. -grade, gradatim, gradation, gradient, gradin, gradual, graduate, gradus, aggress, congress, degrade, degree, degression, digression, egress, grail, 'book for the use of the choir', Grallatores, gree, 'superiority', gressorial, ingredient, ingress, progress, regress, retrograde, retrogress, transgress.

Derivatives: grade, tr. and intr. v., grad-ed, adj., grad-er, n.

-grade, combining form denoting 'mode of walking', as in digitigrade, plantigrade. — F. -grade, fr. L. -gradus, 'stepping, walking, going', from gradī, 'to step, walk, go'. See grade.

Gradgrind, n., a hard utilitarian. — Character in Charles Dickens' *Hard Times*.

Derivatives: Gradgrind-ian, Gradgrind-ish, adjs. gradient, adj., walking, capable of walking. — L. gradiēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of gradī, 'to step, walk, go'. See grade and -ent.

gradient, n., degree of inclination; grade. See prec. word.

Gradientia, n. pl., an order of Amphibia; also called Caudata (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. gradientia, neut. pl. of gradiens, 'walking, going', pres. part. of gradi. See gradient, adj.

gradin, gradine, n., a series of steps rising one upon another. — F. gradin, fr. It. gradino, dimin. of grado, fr. L. gradus, 'step'. See grade, n.

gradometer, n., an instrument for measuring grades. — A hybrid coined fr. L. gradus, 'step,

degree', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See grade and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

gradual, adj. — ML. graduālis, fr. L. gradus. See grade and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: gradual, n. (q.v.), gradual-ity, n., gradual-ness, n., gradual-ly, adv.

gradual, n., I) an antiphon; 2) a book for the use of the choir (eccles.) — ML. graduāle, prop. neut. of the adjective graduālis (see prec. word), used as a noun; so called because the antiphon was sung originally from the steps (L. gradus) of the altar. Cp. grail, 'book for the use of the choir'. graduate, n. — ML. graduātus, fr. L. gradus, 'step, degree'. See grade and adj. suff. -ate. Derivative: graduate, tr. and intr. v.

graduation, n. — ML. graduātiō, 'raising to a degree', fr. L. gradus, 'step, degree'. See grade and -ation.

gradus, n., a dictionary of prosody, used as an aid for writing Greek or Latin verses. — L., short for 'gradus ad Parnassum', 'steps to Parnassus'. See grade.

Graecism, Graecize, Graeco-. — See Grecism, Grecize. Greco-.

Graf, n., a German title of nobility equivalent to F. comte (whence E. count) and to E. earl. — See grave, 'a count'.

graffito, n., ancient writing scratched on rocks, walls, etc. — It., dimin. of graffio, 'a scratching', fr. graffiare, 'to scratch', which prob. derives fr. grafio, 'a writing style', fr. L. graphium, of s.m., fr. Gk. γραφίον. See next word.

graft, n. — ME. graffe, graff, fr. OF. grafe, a collateral form of grefe, 'pencil; a shoot for grafting' (whence F. greffe, 'a shoot for grafting'), fr. L. graphium, 'a writing style', fr. Gk. γραφίον, γραφεῖον; so called from the resemblance of the shoot to a pointed pencil. See -graph and cp. archaic E. graff (which is the original form of graft). Cp. also graffito, greffier.

Derivatives: graft, v., graft-er, n., graft-ing, n. graham bread. — Named after Sylvester Graham, an American advocate of temperance (1794-1851).

grahamite, n., a bituminous mineral (mineral.) — Named after J. A and J. L. Graham, in whose mine it was discovered. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

grail, also graal, n., according to medieval legend the platter used by Jesus at the Last Supper. — OF. graal, grael, fr. ML. gradālis, 'cup, platter', fr. VL. \*crātālis, fr. \*crātus, 'a mixing bowl', fr. L. crātēr, fr. Gk. xpāthp. See crater.

grail, n., book for use of the choir (eccles.) — OF. grael, fr. ML. gradāle, a collateral form of graduāle. See gradual, n.

grain, n., seed, corn. — F., fr. L. grānum, 'grain, seed, small kernel'. See corn, 'grain', and cp. garner, garnet, gram, 'chick-pea', granadilla, granary, grange, granilla, granite, granule, grenade, grenadier, grenadine, engrain, filigrane, pomegranate, grogram. Cp. also gravy.

Derivatives: grain, intr. and tr. v., grain-ed, adj., grain-er, n., grain-ing, n., grain-y, adj.

grain, n., branch, prong of a fork. — ON. grein, 'branch, fork', whence also Dan. and Swed. gren. 'branch'.

graith, tr. v., to make ready (Scot. and dial. E.)

— ME. greithen, fr. ON. greiða, 'to make ready',
fr. greiðr, 'ready', which is rel. to OE. geræde,
ræde, of s.m. See ready.

graith, adj., ready; direct, exact. — ON. greiðr, 'ready'. See graith, v.

graith, n., 1) readiness (obsol.); 2) apparatus, equipment (Scot.); 3) material (Scot.) — ON. greiði, fr. greiðr, 'ready'. See graith, v.

Grallatores, n. pl., the wading birds (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. L. grallātōrēs, 'stilt-walkers', pl. of grallātor, fr. grallae, 'stilts', assimilated fr. \*grad-lae, from the stem of gradī. 'to walk, go'. See grade.

grallatorial, adj., pertaining to the Grallatores.

— See prec. word and -ial.

gralloch, n., offal of a deer. — Gael. grealach, 'intestines'.

gram, n., the chick-pea; the horse gram. — Port. grāo, 'grain', fr. L. grānum. See grain, 'seed, corn'. gram, gramme, n., the metric unit of weight. — F. gramme, fr. Late L. gramma, fr. Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written; written character, letter; a small weight'. See -gram.

-gram, combining form denoting 'something written', as in anagram, cardiogram, diagram. — Gk. -γραμμα (rarely -γραμμον), fr. γράμμα, gen. γράμματος, 'that which is written; a written character, letter', from the stem of γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

grama (grass), pasture grass belonging to the genus *Bouteloua*. — Sp. grama, a kind of grass, fr. L. grāmen, 'grass'. See gramini-.

gramarye, gramary, n., magic (archaic). — ME. gramarye, grammarie, 'grammar; magic', fr. OF. gramaire, grammaire, 'grammar', esp. 'Latin grammar', whence arose the meanings 'an obscure, unintelligible book; book of spells, magic'. Cp. F. grammaire, 'grammar', differentiated from grimoire, 'book of spells, black book; unintelligible language', which both derive from OF. gramaire. See grammar and cp. glamour.

gramercy, interj., exclamation expressing 1) thanks; 2) surprise. — F. grand-merci, 'great thanks'. See grand and mercy.

gramicidine, gramicidin, n., a crystalline antibiotic obtained from a soil bacterium. — Coined by the bacteriologist René Jules Dubos, of the Rockefeller Institute (born in 1901), in 1940 fr. gram- (in gram-positive), 1st-cide and chem. suff.

gramineous, adj., resembling grass; pertaining to the family of grasses. — L. grāmineus, 'of grass, grassy', fr. grāmen, gen. grāminis, 'grass'. See gramini-. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

gramini- 674 675 graphometer

gramini-, combining form meaning 'grass'. — Fr. L. grāmen, gen. grāminis, 'grass', which prob. stands for \*ghras-men and is cogn. with OE. græs, 'grass'. See grass and cp. grama (grass).

graminiferous, adj., bearing grass. — Compounded of gramini- and -ferous.

graminivorous, adj., feeding on grass. — Compounded of gramini- and -vorous.

grammalogue, n., a word represented by a logogram. — Compounded of Gk. γράμμα, 'letter', and λόγος, 'word'. See -gram and -logue and cp. logogram.

grammar, n. — ME. gramere, grammere, fr. OF. gramaire, grammaire (F. grammaire), fr. L. grammatica, fr. Gk. γραμματική (scil. τέχνη), 'grammar', orig. 'the art of reading and writing letters'. Γραμματική is prop. fem. of the adj. γραμματικός, 'knowing one's letters; knowing grammar', fr. γράμμα, gen. γράμματος, 'letter', lit. 'that which is written', from the stem of γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph and cp. grammarye, grammatical.

grammarian, n., a student of, or an expert in, grammar. — ME. gramarien, fr. OF. gramarien (F. grammairien), fr. OF. gramaire (F. grammaire), 'grammar'. See prec. word and -ian.

grammatical, adj. — L. grammaticālis, fr. grammaticus, 'pertaining to grammar', fr. Gk. γραμματικός, 'knowing one's letters; knowing grammar'. See grammar.

Derivatives: grammatical-ly, adv., grammaticalness. n.

grammaticaster, n., a petty grammarian. — ME., fr. L. grammaticus, 'grammarian', fr. grammaticus, 'pertaining to grammar'. See prec. word and -aster.

grammaticize, tr. v., to make grammatical; intr. v., to discuss points of grammar. — See grammatical and -ize.

gramme, n. - See gram.

Gramophone, n., trademark used for a type of phonograph. — Coined by its inventor Emile Berliner (1851-1929) fr. Gk. γράμμα, 'something written', and φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See -gram and phone, 'speech sound', and cp. phonograph. gram-positive, adj., holding the purple dye when stained by Gram's method; said esp. of bacteria. — So called after the Danish physician Hans Christian Joachim (1853-1938).

grampus, n., a cetacean (Grampus griseus). — Fr. earlier graundepose, altered—after grand—fr. ME. graspeys, grapeys, fr. OF. craspeis, graspeis, lit. 'fat fish', fr. L. crassum piscem, acc. of crassus piscis. See crass and Pisces.

granadilla, n., the fruit of certain kinds of passion flower. — Sp., dimin. of granada, 'pomegranate'. See pomegranate.

granary, n., a storehouse for grain. — L. grānārium, 'granary', fr. grānum, 'grain, seed, small kernel'. See grain, 'seed, corn', and subst. suff. -ary and cp. garner, which is a doublet of granary.

grand, adj., great. — ME. grant, fr. OF. grant, grand (F. grand), fr. L. grandem, acc. of grandis, 'large, tall, fullgrown, great, lofty, powerful', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. grandee, grandiose, aggrandize, and the first element in gramercy.

Derivatives: grand, n., grand-ly, adv., grand-

grandam, grandame, n., a grandmother; an old woman. — AF. graund dame, 'grandmother', corresponding to OF. grand dame. See grand and dame.

granddaughter, n. — Formed on analogy of grandmother.

grandee, n., nobleman of the highest rank in Spain and Portugal. — Anglicized form of Sp. grande, 'nobleman of the first rank', from the adj. grande, 'great', fr. L. grandem. See grand and -ee.

grandeur, n. — F., 'greatness', fr. grand, 'great'. See grand.

grandfather, n. — A hybrid coined fr. grand and father on analogy of F. grand-père.

grandiloquence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

grandiloquent, adj. — Formed with suff. -ent fr. L. grandiloquus, 'speaking loftily, bombastic', fr. grandis, 'great, lofty', and loquī, 'to speak'. See grand and loquacious.

Derivative: grandiloquent-ly, adv.

grandiose, adj., grand, imposing, impressive. — F., fr. It. grandioso, fr. grande, 'great', fr. L. grandem. See grand and adj. suff. -ose.

Derivatives: grandiose-ly, adv., grandios-ity, n. grandmother, n. — A hybrid coined fr. grand and mother on analogy of F. grand-mère.

grandparent, n., grandson etc. — Formed on analogy of grandfather.

grange, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) grange, fr. VL. \*grānica, fr. L. grānum, 'grain'. See grain, 'seed,

granger, n., a farm steward. — OF. grangier, fr. grange. See grange and -er (representing OF. -ier).

grangerism, n., the practice of grangerizing. — See next word and -ism.

grangerize, tr. v., to illustrate a book by the addition of prints, engravings, etc. — Lit. 'to illustrate a book in the manner in which James Granger's 'Biographical History of England' (1769) was illustrated.

Derivatives: grangeriz-ation, n., grangeriz-er, n., grangerism (q.v.)

graniferous, adj., producing grain. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. grānifer, 'grain-bearing', fr. grānum, 'grain', and the stem of ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See grain, 'seed, corn', and -ferous.

granilla, n., the refuse of cochineal. — Sp., dimin. of grana, 'cochineal', rel. to grano, 'grain', fr. L. grānum. See grain, 'seed, corn'.

granite, n. — F., fr. It. granito, lit. 'grainy', pp. of granire, 'to make grainy', fr. grano, 'grain',

fr. L. grānum. See grain, 'seed, corn', and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: granit-ic, adi.

granitiform, adj., shaped like granite. — Compounded of granite and -form.

granivorous, adj., feeding on grain. — Compounded of L. grānum, 'grain', and vorāre, 'to devour'. See grain, 'seed, corn', and -vorous.

granny, also grannie, n., a familiar form of grandmother. — Formed from the first syllable of grandam and dimin. suff. -y, resp. -ie.

granophyre, n., a porphyritic igneous rock (petrogr.) — G. Granophyr, formed from the first syllable of Granit and the second syllable of Porphyr. See granite and porphyry.

Derivative: granophyr-ic, adj.

grant, tr. v. — ME. granten, fr. OF. granter, a collateral form of craanter, creanter, fr. VL. \*crēdentāre, 'to promise', fr. L. crēdēns, gen. crēdentis, pres. part. of crēdere, 'to believe'. See creed and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: grant, n. (q.v.), grant-able, adj., grant-ee, n., grant-er, n., grant-or, n.

grant, n. — ME. grant, fr. granten. See grant, v. granular, adj. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. Late L. grānulum. See granule.

granulate, tr. and intr. v. — Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. Late L. grānulum. See granule.

Derivatives: granulat-ed, adj., granulat-ion, n., granulat-ive, adj., granulat-or, n.

granule, n., a small grain. — Late L. grānulum, 'small grain', dimin. of L. grānum, 'grain'. See grain, 'seed, corn', and -ule.

granuliform, adj. — See prec. word and -form. granulose, adj., granular. — Formed with adj. suff. -ose fr. Late L. grānulum. See granule.

granulose, n., part of starch convertible into sugar. — Formed with subst. suff. -ose, fr. Late L. grānulum. See granule.

granulous, adj., granular. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. Late L. grānulum. See granule and cp. granulose, adj.

grape, n. — OF. grape, grappe, 'hook; a bunch of grapes' (whence F. grappe, 'a bunch of grapes'), fr. OF. craper, graper, 'to seize with a hook; to gather grapes', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. MDu. crappe, OHG. krāpfo, 'a hook', G. Krapfen, 'fritter', OHG. krampho, 'an iron hook'. OF. grapin, 'hook' (whence F. grappin, 'grapnel,hook'),derives fr. OF. grape. Cp. OProvenç., Sp. grapa, It. grappa, 'hook', which are also Teut. loan words. See cramp, 'a bent piece of iron', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also agraffe.

Derivative: grap-v, adj.

graph, n., a diagram. — Abbreviation of graphic formula. See -graph.

-graph, combining form meaning 1) 'something written', as in autograph; 2) 'something that writes', as in telegraph. — F. -graphe, fr. Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to scratch, engrave, draw, paint, write, inscribe', which is cogn. with OE.

ceorfan, 'to cut, engrave, tear'. See carve and cp. graph, -graphia, graphite, grapho-, -graphy, graffito, graft. For the sense development of Gk. γράφειν cp. E. write; cp. also Heb. kātābh, 'he wrote', kêthābeth, 'tattooing', Arab. kātaba (in its original sense), 'he sewed together' (in the sense 'he wrote', Arab. kātaba is a Hebrew or Aramaic loan word), S. Arab. miktab, 'awl' (see ketubah).

grapheme, n., 1) a letter of an alphabet; 2) the sum of all letters representing one phoneme. — Gk. γράφημα, 'letter', fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph and cp. the second element in phoneme and in words there referred to. Cp. also Gk. γράμμα, 'letter', from the stem of γράφειν (see -gram).

Derivatives: graphem-ic, adj., graphem-ic-al-ly,

-grapher, combining form; the English equivalent of Greek words in -γραφος, denoting 'a person who writes', as in *lexicographer*, *telegrapher*. — See -graph and agential suff. -er and cp. -graphy. -graphia, combining form identical in meaning with -graphy; used esp. to form terms in the sphere of abnormal psychology.

**graphic**, adj. — L. *graphicus*, fr. Gk. γραφικός, 'pertaining to writing or drawing', fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph and -ic.

Derivatives: graphic-al, adj., graphic-al-ly, adv., graphics (q.v.)

graphics, n., the art of drawing. — See graphic and -ics.

graphite, n., a form of carbon, black lead, plumbago (mineral.) — G. Graphit, coined by the German mineralogist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750-1817) in 1789 fr. Gk. γράφειν, 'to write'; so called by him because this mineral is used for making pencils. See -graph and subst. suff. -ite.

Derivatives: graphite, tr. v., graphit-ic, adj. grapho-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to, or used for, writing', as in graphology. — Gk. γράφοι, fr. γράφοιν, 'to write'. See -graph.

graphology, n., the study of handwriting. — F. graphologie, coined by Abbé Jean-Hippolyte Michon (1806-81) in 1868 fr. Gk. γράφειν, 'to write', and -λογίξ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See grapho- and -logy.

Derivatives: grapholog-ic, grapholog-ic-al, adjs., grapholog-ist, n.

graphomania, n., a morbid desire for writing. — Compounded of grapho- and Gk. μανία, 'madness, frenzy'. See mania.

graphomaniac, n., one suffering from graphomania. — See prec. word and maniac.

graphometer, n., surveyor's instrument for measuring angles. — F. graphomètre, coined by the French engraver Philippe Danfrie (1535-1606) in 1597 fr. Gk. γράφειν, 'to write', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See grapho- and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

graphophone, n., an instrument for sound recording. - Lit, 'that which writes the sounds': comnounded of grapho- and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See phone, 'speech sound'.

-graphy, combining form denoting: 1) processes of writing, drawing, representing, recording, as in phonography: 2) names of descriptive sciences, as in geography. — F. or G. -graphie. fr. L. -graphia, fr. Gk. -γοαφία. 'description of'. fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph and -y (representing Gk. -(a), and cp. -graphia.

grapnel, n., a small hook. — ME, grapenel, dimin. formed fr. OF. grapin, 'hook'. See grape. Derivative: grapnel, tr. v.

grapple, n., grappling iron, grapnel. - OF. \*granelle, dimin, of grape, 'hook'. See grape and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: grapple, tr. and intr. v., grappl-er, n.. grappl-ing, n.

grapsoid, adj., pertaining to the genus Grapsus (zool.) - Lit. 'resembling a crab'. See Grap-

Grapsus, n., a genus of crabs (zool.) - ModL., fr. Gk. γραψαῖος, 'crab', which is of uncertain origin; it is prob. not connected with It. gravosta, ravosta, OHG, krebiz, OE, crabba, 'crab'. graptolite, n., a fossil zoolite bearing markings resembling writing (paleontol.) - ModL. Graptolithus, lit. 'a stone with engraving', fr. Gk. γραπτός, 'engraved, written, painted' (verbal adj. of γράφειν), and λίθος, 'stone'. See -graph and -lite.

Derivative: graptolit-ic, adj.

grasp, tr. and intr. v. - ME. graspen, metathesized fr. grapsen, 'to grope', from the stem of OE. grāpian, 'to touch, feel, grope'. Cp. LG. grapsen, 'to grasp', MDu. grapen, 'to seize, grasp', and see grope. Cp. also grip, gripe.

Derivatives: grasp, n., grasp-er, n., grasp-ing, adi., grasp-ing-ly, adv., grasp-ing-ness, n.

grass, n. - ME. gras, gres, gers, fr. OE. græs, gærs, rel. to ON., OS., Du., OHG., MHG., G., Goth. gras, Dan. græs, Swed. gräs, 'grass', and prob. cogn. with L. grāmen (for ghras-men), 'grass', fr. I.-E. base \*ghrōs-, 'young shoot, sprout'. This base is an -s-enlargement of base \*ghrō-, 'to grow', whence OE, grōwan, ON. grōa, 'to grow'. Enlarged by suff. -n, base \*ghrōappears in OE. grēne, ON. grænn, 'green'. See grow and green and cp. grama (grass), gramini-, graze (in both senses).

Derivatives: grass, tr. v., grass-less, adj., grasslike, adj., grass-y, adj.

grass widow, a woman separated from her husband, — Orig. 'a discarded mistress'; cp. Du. grasweduwe, G. Strohwitwe (fr. Stroh, 'straw'), 'grass widow' (in modern sense); prob. so called in allusion to a bed of grass or straw.

grass widower, a man separated from his wife. — Cp. Swed. gräsänk, gräsänker, gräsenkling, 'grass widower', and see prec. word.

grate, tr. and intr. v., to scrape, rub. — ME.

graten fr OF, grater (F, gratter), 'to scratch, scrape', fr. Teut. \*kratton (whence also It, grattare, OProvenc, gratar). Cp. OHG. krazzon. 'to scratch, scrape', and see scratch. Cp. also regrate. regrater.

Derivatives: grat-er, n., grat-ing, n. and adj., grat-ing-ly, adv.

grate, n., a frame of metal bars. - ME. grate. fr MI. grāta 'lattice' (whence also It. grata, 'grate, gridiron'), fr. L. crātis. 'wickerwork. hurdle'. See crate and cp. graticule, griddle.

Derivative: grate, tr. v., to furnish with a grate. grateful, adi. — Formed with suff. -ful from obsol. grate, 'agreable, thankful', fr. L. grātus, 'agreable, grateful', whence grātia, 'kindness, loveliness'. See grace, n., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: grateful-ly, adv.

graticule, n., a design divided into squares. - F., fr. ML, grāticula, 'gridiron', dimin. of grāta. See grate, 'frame of metal bars', and -cule.

gratification, n. - L. grātificātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'obligingness, complaisance', fr. grātificātus, pp. of grātificārī. See next word and -ation.

gratify, tr. v., to please. - F. gratifier, fr. L. gratificare, a collateral form of gratificari, 'to do favor to, to oblige, gratify', formed fr. gratus, 'agreeable, grateful', and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See grace, n., and -fy.

Derivatives: gratifi-ed, adj., gratifi-ed-ly, adv., gratifi-er, n., gratify-ing, adj., gratify-ing-ly, adv. gratin, n., light crust over a dish. - F., 'burnt part; bread crumbs', fr. OF. grater (F. gratter), 'to scrape, scratch', of Teut. origin. See grate, 'to scrape'.

gratinate, tr. v., to cook until a crust is formed. -Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. F. gratiner, 'to prepare a dish with bread crumbs', fr. gratin. See prec. word.

Gratiola, n., a genus of plants, the hedge hyssop (bot.) - ML., dimin. formed fr. L. grātia, 'kindness, loveliness' (see grace, n., and -ole); so called in allusion to its supposed medicinal properties.

gratis, adv., for nothing; freely. - L. grātīs, contraction of grātiīs, 'out of favor; without reward, for nothing, gratuitously', abl. pl. of grātia, 'favor, kindness'. See grace, n.

Derivative: gratis, adj.

gratitude, n. — F., fr. Late L. grātitūdō, 'thankfulness, gratitude', fr. grātus, 'beloved, pleasing. dear, thankful'. See grace, n., and -tude.

gratuitous, adj., given for nothing; free. - L. grātuītus, 'that which is done without pay, spontaneous, gratuitous', formed - on analogy of fortuitus, 'casual' — fr. grātus, 'pleasing, agreeable'. See grace, n. For the ending see fortuitous.

Derivatives: gratuitous-ly, adv., gratuitous-ness,

gratuity, n., gift; tip. - F. gratuité, fr. ML. grā-

tuitatem, acc. of gratuitas, 'free gift', fr. L. grātuītus. See prec. word and -ity.

gratulate, tr. v., to congratulate. — L. grātulātus. pp. of grātulārī, 'to manifest joy, congratulate'. contracted fr. \*grati-tulārī, 'to bring something agreeable', compounded of grātus, 'pleasing, agreeable', and  $tul\bar{o} = fer\bar{o}$ , 'I bring', See grace, n., and tolerate and cp. congratulate. Cp. also L. opitulor, 'I help, aid, assist', lit, 'I bring help', fr. ons. gen. onis. 'help, assistance', and  $tul\bar{o} =$ fero, 'I bring'. - For the contraction of \*grātitulor into grātulor see haplology.

gratulation, n., congratulation, — L. grātulātiō. gen. -onis. 'manifestation of joy, congratulation', fr. grātulātus, pp. of grātulārī. See prec. word and -ion.

gratulatory, adj., congratulatory. - Late L. grātulātorius, 'pertaining to congratulation', fr. L. grātulātus, pp. of gratulārī. See gratulate and adi. suff. -orv.

gravamen, n., a grievance. — Late L. gravamen. 'trouble, physical inconvenience', fr. gravāre, 'to burden, aggravate', fr. gravis, 'heavy', See grave, 'weighty', and -men.

grave, tr. and intr. v., to engrave. — ME. graven, fr. OE. grafan, 'to dig, carve', rel. to ON. grafa, Dan, grave, Swed, gräva, OFris, grēva, Du. graven, OHG, graban, MHG., G, graben, Goth, grahan, 'to dig, carve', fr. I.-E. base \*ghrebh-, \*ghrobh-, 'to scratch, scrape', whence also OSlav. grebo, greti, 'to dig', pogrebo, pogreti, 'to bury', Lett, grebiu, grebt, 'to scrape, hollow out'. Cp. grave, 'mound, tomb', graven, engrave. Cp. also groove, grub, 'to dig'. Derivative: grav-er, n.

grave, n., mound, tomb, — ME., fr. OE, græf, rel. to OS, graf. OFris. gref. OHG., MHG., G. grab, 'grave, tomb', OE, grafu, ON, gröf, 'cave; grave', Goth. graba, 'ditch', OE, grafan, 'to dig, carve', and cogn. with OSlav. grobu, 'grave, tomb'. See grave, 'to engrave'.

Derivative: grave-less, adj.

grave, tr. v., to clean (the wooden hull of a ship) of grass, etc. — OF, grave (F, grève), 'strand of sand, sandbank'. See gravel and cp. Graves. grave, adj., weighty. - F., fr. L. gravis, 'heavy, weighty; troublesome, painful, grievous, hard; important, honorable', which is cogn. with OI. gurúh, 'heavy, weighty' (compar. gárīyas-; superl. gáristhah), Avestic gouru- (only in compounds), 'heavy, weighty', Gk. βάρος, 'weight', βαρύς, 'heavy', βρίθειν, 'to be laden with', βρίθύς, 'heavy', βριαρός, 'strong', Goth. kaúrus, 'heavy', Lett. grũts, 'heavy'. Cp. gravedo, gravid, gravity, grief, grieve, grievous, aggravate, aggrieve, ingravescent. Cp. also baro-, bary, Briareus, brute, centrobaric, charivari, garce, guru, isobar.

grave, n., a count; used esp. of the counts of Nassau. — MDu. grāve (whence Du. graaf), 'count', rel. to OHG. gravo (whence MHG. grāve, G. Graf), MLG. grēve (whence ON. greifi, Dan., Swed. greve), 'count'. The orig.

meaning of these words seems to have been 'judge'; cp. Goth, ga-grēfts, 'decision', Cp.-grave and words there referred to. Cp. also Graf.

-grave, suff. meaning 'ruler'. — Fr. grave, 'count'. Cp. burgrave, landgrave, margrave, palsgrave.

gravedo, n., cold in the head (med.) — Li gravēdō. 'heaviness of the limbs, cold in the head', lit. 'heaviness', fr. gravis, 'heavy', See grave, 'weighty'.

gravel, n. - ME. gravel, fr. OF. gravele. gravelle. 'gravel, sand, beach, strand' (whence F. gravelle, 'gravel', a medical term), dimin, of OF, grave (F. grève), 'strand of sand, sandbank', which is of uncertain, possibly Celtic, origin, Cp. W. gro, 'coarse gravel', Bret, grouan, Co. grow, 'gravel', Cp. also grave, 'to clean (the hull of a ship)', grit, groats, grout.

Derivatives: gravel, tr. v., gravel-lv, adj., gravelli-ness, n.

graven, adj., carved (archaic). - ME. graven, fr. OE. grafen, prop. pp. of grafan. 'to dig. carve'. See grave, 'to dig, carve'.

graveolent, adi., having a rank smell. — L. graveolēns, gen. -entis, 'strong-smelling', prop. grave olēns, fr. grave, neut, of gravis, 'heavy', and pres. part. of olere, 'to smell'. See grave, weighty', olfactory and -ent.

graves, n. pl. — A var. of greaves.

Graves, n., wine from the Graves district of the Gironde in the SW. of France. — The name Graves lit, means 'gravelly place'. See grave, 'to clean (the hull of a ship)'.

Graves' disease. — Named after the Irish physician Robert James Graves (1796-1853).

graveward, adv. and adj., gravewards, adv., toward the grave. — Compounded of grave and -ward, resp. -wards.

gravid, adj., being with child; pregnant. — L. gravidus, 'loaded; pregnant', fr. gravis, 'heavy'. See grave, 'weighty'.

Derivatives: gravid-ly, adv., gravid-ness, n.

gravidity, n. - L. graviditās, 'pregnancy,' fr. gravidus. See prec. word and -ity.

gravimeter, n., an instrument for measuring specific gravity. - F. gravimètre, a hybrid coined fr. L. gravis, 'heavy', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See grave, 'weighty', and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

gravitate, intr. v. — ModL. gravitātus, pp. of gravitāre, coined by Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) fr. L. gravitās, 'weight'. See gravity and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: gravitation (q.v.), gravitat-ive, adj. gravitation, n. - ModL. gravitātiō, gen. -ōnis, coined by Newton. See prec. word and -ion. Derivatives: gravitation-al, adj., gravitation-al-Iv. adv.

gravity, n. - F. gravité, fr. L. gravitātem, acc. of gravitās, 'weight, seriousness', fr. L. gravis, 'heavy'. See grave, 'weighty', and -ity.

gravure, n. - Short for photogravure. Cp. heliogravure, rotogravure.

grave, n. — ME, grave (pronounced grave), from misreading of OF, grane, 'a dish powdered with grains', lit. 'grained', fr. ML, granatus, pp. of grānāre, 'to grain', fr. L. grānum, 'grain'. See grain, 'seed, corn'.

grav, grev, adi. — ME, gray, grey, fr. OE, grag, rel to ON grār. Dan, graa, Swed, gra, OFris, grē, MDu, grā, Du, grauw, OHG, grāo. MHG. grā, G. grau, 'gray', and cogn. with L. rāvus, 'gray'. See roan, 'chestnut-colored', and cp. grizzle, 'gray'. and words there referred

Derivatives: grav, grev, n, and tr, and intr. v., grav-ish, adi., grav-ly, adv., grav-ness, n.

graylag, greylag, n., the gray goose. — Short for gray lag goose, i.e. 'the gray lagging goose' (see lag, adi., and goose); so called because it is late in migrating.

gravling, n., a freshwater fish. — Formed fr. grav with suff. -ling.

graze, tr. and intr. v., to feed on grass. - ME. grasen, fr. OE. grasian, fr. græs, 'grass'. See grass and co. next word.

Derivative: graze, n., pasturage.

graze, tr. v., to touch slightly. - Formed from prec, word and orig, used in the sense 'to touch the (grassy) ground' (said of bullets that touched the ground and rebounded). Cp. G. grasen, 'to feed on grass' (fr. Gras, 'grass'), which is used also in the above mentioned military sense.

Derivative: graze, n., a slight contact. grazier, n., one who grazes cattle. — Formed fr.

graze, 'to feed', with agential suff, -ier. grazioso, adi., graceful (musical direction). — It.,

fr. L. grātiōsus. See gracious.

grease, n. — ME. gresse, grese, fr. OF. gresse, graisse (F. graisse), fr. VL. \*crassia, 'thickness, fatness', fr. L. crassus, 'thick, fat', Cp. OIt. grascia, OProvenç, graissa, Catal. graxa, Port. graixa, 'fat', It. grasce (pl.), 'victuals' [Sp. graso, 'fat', n., is formed fr. graso, 'fat', adi., a collateral form of craso, fr. L. crassus], and see crass. Cp. also degras.

Derivatives: grease, tr. v., greas-er, n., greas-y, adj., greas-i-ly, adv., greas-i-ness, n.

great, adj. - ME. great, gret, greet, grete, fr. OE. grēat, rel. to OS. grōt, OFris. grāt, Du. groot, OHG., MHG. gros, G. gross, 'great'. The original meaning of these adjectives was prob. 'gross-grained, coarse'. Cp. ON. grautr, 'groats', E. grēot, 'grit, sand, dust, gravel', and see grit, 'coarse sand', and words there referred to.

Derivatives: great, n., great-en, v., great-ly, adv., great-en (tr. and intr. v.), great-ness, n.

greave, n., armor for the leg. - ME. greve, fr. OF, greve, 'shin; greave', fr. Port, greba, fr. Egypt. Arab. gaurab, corresponding to Arab. jáurab, 'stocking, apparel for the leg'.

Derivative: greav-ed, adj.

greave, n., sediment of melted tallow. - LG. greven (pl.), rel. to OHG. griobo (MHG., G. griebe); of uncertain origin.

greve, n., a diving bird. — F. grèbe, of doubtful

Grecian, adi. and n. - Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Graecia, 'Greece', fr. Graecus, 'Greek'. See Greek.

Grecism, Graecism, n. — F. grécisme, fr. ML. Graecismus, fr. L. Graecizare, 'to imitate the Greeks'. See next word and -ism.

Grecize, Graecize, tr. v., to make Greek; intr. v., to imitate the Greeks. — F. gréciser, fr. L. Graecizāre, 'to imitate the Greeks', fr. Gk. \*Γραικίζειν, fr. Γραικός, 'Greek'. See Greek and -ize.

Greco-, Graeco-, combining form denoting the Greeks. - Fr. L. Graecus, 'Greek'. See Greek. greed, n. — Back formation fr. greedy.

greedily, adv. - ME. grediliche, OE. grædiglice, fr. grædig, 'greedy', and -līce, 'like'. See greedy and adv. suff. -lv.

greediness, n. - ME, gredinesse, fr. OE, grædignes, formed fr. grædig, 'greedy', with suff. -nes. See greedy and -ness.

greedy, adj. — ME. gredy, fr. OE. grædig, rel. to OS. grādag, 'greedy', ON. grāðr, 'greed, hunger'. ON, grāðugr, Dan, graadig, Du, gretig, OHG, grātag, 'greedy', Goth. gredus, 'hunger', gredags, 'hungry', and perh. cogn. with OI. grdhyati, 'is greedy', gardhah, 'greed'. Cp. greed.

Greek, n. — OE. Grēcas, Crēcas, (pl.), 'the Greeks', fr. L. Graecus, 'Greek', fr. Γραικός, 'inhabitant of Γραῖα (Graia) in Boeotia', a name orig, given by the Latins to Greek colonists coming from Graia and settling at Cumae in southern Italy, but later applied to every Greek. The Greeks reborrowed Γραικός in this new sense from the Latins: Aristotle was the first Greek to use Γραικοί (the pl. of Γραικός) in the sense of "Ελληνες (i.e. 'Hellenes, Greeks').] Cp. Grecian, grego, Gringo, and the second element in fenugreek and in galligaskins.

Greek, adj. - ME. Grec, fr. F. grec, fr. L. Graecus, 'Greek'. See Greek, n.

green, adj. - ME. grene, fr. OE. grene, rel. to OFris, grēne, OS, grōni, ON, grænn, Dan, grøn, Swed. grön. Du. groen, OHG, gruoni, MHG. gruene, G. grün, 'green'. These adjectives are -n-enlargements of I.-E. base \*ghrō-, 'to grow'. See grow and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: green, n., green, v. (q.v.), green-ish, adj., green-ish-ness, n., green-ly, adv., greenness, n., greenth (q.v.), green-y, adj.

greengage, n., a variety of plum. - Compounded of green and the surname of the English botanist Sir William Gage (died in 1820), who was the first to cultivate this fruit in England.

greening, n., a green variety of apple. - MDu. groening. See green and -ing, 'related to'.

greenling, n., a fish, called also rock trout. -Formed fr. green with suff. -ling.

greenockite, n., cadmium sulfide (mineral.) -Named in 1841 after the English soldier Charles Murray Cathcart (1783-1859), styled Lord Greenock (1807-43), who discovered it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

greenovite, n., manganese titanite (mineral.) — Named by the French geologist Ours-Pierre-Armand-Petit Dufrénov (1792-1857) in 1840 after the English geologist George Bellas Greenough (1778-1855). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

greet, tr. v., to salute. — ME, greten, fr. OE. grētan, 'to address, approach, visit, greet', rel. to OS, grōtian, OFris, grēta, Du, groeten, OHG. gruozen, MHG, grüezen, G, grüßen, 'to salute, greet', fr. Teut, base \*grōtian, orig, 'to cause to speak', whence also OE, grētan, grætan, 'to ween, bewail'. See next word.

Derivatives: greet-er, n., greet-ing, n., greet-inglv. adv.

greet, intr. v., to ween: tr. v., to hewail (archaic or dial.) — ME. greten, graten, fr. OE. grētan, grātan, 'to weep, bewail', rel. to OS, grātan, ON, grāta, Dan, græde, Goth, gretan, greitan, 'to ween'. ON. græta. 'to cause to ween, cry'. The orig, sense of all these verbs was 'to sound, speak, shout'. They derive from I.-E. base \*ghrēd-, 'to sound, clash, speak loudly', whence also OI. hrádatē, 'it sounds, rustles'. See greet, 'to salute', and cp. regret.

Derivatives: greet-er, n., greet-ing, n.

greffier, n., registrar. — F., 'clerk of the court, registrar', fr. ML. graphiārius, fr. L. graphium, 'a writing style'. See graft and -ier.

gregarious, adi., pertaining to a flock; living in flocks. - L. gregārius, 'pertaining to a flock', fr. grex, gen. gregis, 'flock', fr. I.-E. base \*gre-g-, partial reduplication of base \*gere-, \*ger-, 'to gather together, assemble', whence Gk, ἀγείρειν, 'to assemble', ἀγορά, 'assembly; place of assembly', άγυρις, 'assembly', άγύρτης, 'beggar', OSlav. grusti (for \*gr-s-ti-), 'handful', Lith, gurgulvs, 'chaos, confusion', gùrguolè, 'crowd, mass', and Gk. τὰ γάργαρα (Hesychius), 'crowd, plenty' and possibly also OI. ganáh (for \*grná-), 'herd, troop, company', Cp. aggregate, congregate, egregious, segregate. Cp. also agora, allegory, category, panegyric, paregoric. Cp. also cram.

Derivatives: gregarious-ly, adv., gregariousness. n.

grego, n., a short cloak. — Port. Grego or Sp. Griego, 'Greek', fr. L. Graecus, See Greek.

Gregorian, adj. — Lit. 'pertaining to Gregory', fr. Late L. Gregorianus, fr. Gregorius. See next word and -an.

Gregory, masc. PN. — Late L. Gregorius, fr. Gk. Γρηγόριος, fr. γρήγορος, 'watchful', which is rel. to ἐγρήγορα, second perfect of ἐγείρειν, 'to awaken', fr. I.-E. base \*ger-, 'to be awake', whence also OI. jāgárti, 'he is awake', Avestic ā-garayeiti, 'wakes up, arouses'.

Gregory powder. - Named after the Scottish physician James Gregory (1753-1821).

greisen, n., a crystalline rock consisting of quartz and mica (petrogr.) — G., fr. greißen, 'to cleave.

gremial, adi., pertaining to the lap or bosom, ---Late L. gremiālis, fr. L. gremium, 'lan, bosom'. fr. L.-E. base \*grem-, 'to press, squeeze', whence also OE. crammian, 'to cram, stuff'. See cram, v and adi suff -al.

Derivative: gremial, n., a bishop's apron.

gremlin, n., a mischievous imp. — A word coined in the time of World War II.

grenade, n., a small bomb. — F., fr. It, granata. 'pomegranate: grenade', fr. VL. (pōmum) grānatum, 'pomegranate', lit, 'an apple having many grains', fr. L. pōmum, 'fruit' (in VL, 'apple'), and granum, 'grain', See grain, 'seed, corn', and -ade and cp. garnet, pomegranate.

grenadier, n., a member of a special regiment or corns. — F., orig. 'a soldier for throwing grenades', formed fr. grenade. See grenade and -ier. grenadin, grenadine, n., carnation. — F. grenadin. fr. grenade, 'pomegranate'. See grenade and -in, -ine.

grenadine, n., fine woolen fabric. — F., fr. grenade, 'pomegranate'. See prec. word.

Gresham's law, the tendency for inferior currency to drive the superior one out of circulation. — So called after the English financier Sir Thomas Gresham (about 1519-79), who explained this theorem to Oueen Elizabeth.

gressorial, adj., adapted for walking (zool.) — Formed with adi, suff. -al fr. ModL, gressorius, 'pertaining to walking', fr. L. gressus, pp. of gradī, 'to walk, go', See grade.

Grevillea, n., a genus of Australian trees (bot.) — ModL., named in 1809 after the Rt. Hon. Charles Francis Greville (1749-1809).

grew, past tense of grow. — ME. greu, fr. OE. grēow, past tense of growan, 'to grow'. See grow. grey, adj. - See gray.

greyhound, n., a tall and slender dog. — ME. grihond, grehund, grehounde, fr. OE. grighund, rel. to ON, greyhundr, fr. grey, 'dog', and hundre, 'hound' (see hound). The word is not related to grey.

gribble, n., a small marine crustacean. — Prob. in gradational relationship to grub; formed with dimin, suff. -le.

grid, n., a grating or gridiron. — Back formation fr. gridiron, the ending of which was mistaken for the noun iron.

griddle, n., a shallow frying pan. — ME. gredil, gridell, fr. AF, gridil, fr. OF, gredil, a var. of grail, graile, fr. Late L. \*crātīculum, fr. L. crātīcula, 'fine hurdle work, small gridiron', dimin. of crātis, 'hurdle'. See crate and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also grill, grille, gridiron.

Derivative: griddle, tr. v., griddl-er, n.

gride, tr. and intr. v., to cut, pierce; to grate. — Metathesized fr. gird, 'to strike' (now 'to taunt, gibe').

Derivative: gride, n., a grating noise.

80

gridelin, n., a grayish violet color. — F. gris-delin, gridelin, lit. 'gray of flax', i.e. 'flax gray'. For the etymology of gris see grizzle, adj.; de, 'from, of', comes fr. L. dē, 'away from, from' (see de-); lin, 'flax, linen', derives fr. L. līnum (see linen).

gridiron, n. — ME. gredirne, gridirne, folketymological variants of ME. gredire, gridire (due to a confusion of the ending -ire with ME. iren, 'iron'). ME. gredire, gridire are altered fr. ME. gredil, gridell, 'griddle'. See griddle and cp. andiron.

grief, n. — ME. grief, gref, greve, fr. OF. grief, gref, fr. grever, 'to burden'. See grieve.

Derivative: grief-less, adi.

grievance, n. — ME. grevance, fr. OF. grevance, fr. grever, 'to burden'. See grieve and -ance.

grieve, tr. and intr. v. — ME. greven, fr. OF. grever, 'to burden, oppress; aggravate' (whence F. grever, 'to burden, wrong, encumber'), fr. L. gravāre, 'to charge with a load, burden, weigh down, oppress', fr. grāvis, 'heavy'. Cp. It. gravare, Sp. gravar, 'to load, burden', OProvenç. grevar, 'to vex', which all derive fr. L. gravāre. See grave, 'weighty', and cp. grief.

Derivatives: griev-ed, adj., griev-ed-ly, adv., griev-er, n., griev-ing-ly, adv.

grievous, adj. — ME. grevous, fr. OF. grevos, grevous, 'heavy, hard, toilsome'. See grief and -ous.

Derivatives: grievous-ly, adv., grievous-ness, n. griff, n., a narrow glen (North. Engl.) — Of uncertain origin.

griff, n., a claw. — F. griffe. See next word. griffe, n., an ornament resembling a claw. — F. griffe, 'claw', fr. griffer, 'to seize', which is prob. borrowed fr. OHG. grifan, 'to seize'. See gripe and cp. griffonage.

griffin, griffon, gryphon, n., a mythical animal. — ME. griffon, fr. OF. grifoun (F. griffon), fr. Late L. gryphus (whence also It., Sp. grifo, OHG., MHG. grīf, G. Greif, 'griffin'), fr. Gk. γρόψ, gen. γρūπός, which was prob. borrowed from the Semites through the medium of the Hittites. Cp. Heb. k²rūbh, 'a winged angel', Akkad kāribu, epithet of the bull-colossus, lit. 'one who blesses', and see cherub. Cp. also the second element in hippogriff. The connection of Gk. γρόψ, 'griffin', with γρῦπός, 'curved, hooked, hooknosed', is folk etymology.

griffin, n., in India, a new comer (Anglo-Ind.) — Of uncertain origin.

Griffith, masc. PN. — Fr. W. *Gruffydd*, which prob. derives fr. L. *Rūfus*, fr. *rūfus*, 'red'. See rufous. Rufus.

griffon, n. — A var. of griffin, 'mythical animal'. griffon, n., a sporting dog. — Prob. fr. prec. word.

griffonage, n., scrawl, scribble. — F. griffonnage, fr. griffonner, 'to scrawl, scribble', fr. griffer, 'to seize'. See griffe and -age.

griffon vulture, n., a large species of vulture (Gyps

fulvus). — Fr. griffon, 'mythical animal'. Cp. G. Greif, 'griffin; condor'.

grig, n., 1) a lively person; 2) (obsol. or dial.) a small eel; 3) (obsol. or dial.) a cricket. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. Du. kriek, 'cricket', and E cricket, the insect.

grill, n., a gridiron. — F. gril, a var. of grille, fr. OF. grille, fr. earlier gratile, gretile, fr. L. crāticula, 'fine hurdle work, gridiron'. See griddle and cp. words there referred to.

grill, n., the act of grating. — From grille (q.v.) grill, tr. and intr. v., to broil on a grill. — F. griller, fr. gril, whence E. grill, 'gridiron' (q.v.) Derivative: grill, n., the act of grilling.

grillage, n., a framework of crossbeams used to form a foundation in marshy soil. — F., 'frame', fr. grille, 'fine hurdle work'. See grille and -age. grille, n., ornamental metal grating. — F., 'metal grating; frame', fr. L. crātīcula, 'fine hurdle work, gridiron'. See grill, 'gridiron'.

grilse, n., salmon on its return to the river for the first time. — Prob. metathesis of OF. grisle, 'grayish', fr. gris, 'gray'. See grizzle, 'gray'.

grim, adj. - ME., fr. OE. grimm, grim, 'cruel, fierce, terrible, severe', rel. to OS., OFris., OHG., MHG., G. grimm, ON. grimmr, Swed. grvm, 'fierce, furious', Dan, grim, 'ugly', OS, grimmag. Du., OHG., G. grimmig, MHG. grimmec, 'fierce, furious', MDu. grimmen, grimmelen, 'to grumble', and in gradational relationship to OE., OS., OHG., MHG. gram, 'angry, fierce', ON. gramr, Dan. gram, 'angry', G. gram, 'averse to', Gram, 'grief, sorrow'. These words are traceable to I.-E. base \*ghrem-, 'to give a hollow sound, to thunder', whence also Gk. γρεμίζειν, 'to neigh', γρόμαδος, 'a crashing sound', OSlav. vŭzgrimëti, 'to thunder', gromŭ, 'thunder', Russ gremět', 'to thunder', Lith. gramù, graměti, 'to fall into the deep with a rumbling sound', grumù, gruměti, 'to thunder'. Cp. grum, grumble. Cp. also pogrom.

Derivatives: grim-ly, adv., grim-ness, n.

grimace, n., distortion of the face. — F., 'wrinkle, wry face; sham, humbug, cant', fr. MF., prob. fr. OSp. grimazo, lit. 'mask', formed with pejor. suff. -azo (fr. L. -āceus), fr. Goth. \*grīma, which may be inferred fr. OE. grīma, 'mask, helmet, ghost, specter', ON. grīma, MDu. grīme, 'soot; mask'. These latter words lit. mean 'blackened face', and are rel. to MLG. grīmet, 'striped black', MLG. grēme, 'dirt'. Cp. grime.

Derivatives: grimace, intr. v., grimac-er, n., grimac-ing-ly, adv.

grimalkin, n., a cat, a she-cat. — Fr. earlier gray-malkin (cp. Graymalkin in Shakespeare's Macbeth), which is compounded of gray and malkin, dimin. of ME. Malt, Mault, 'Maud'. See malkin.

grime, n., dirt. — Flemish grijm, fr. MDu. grīme, 'soot; mask'. See grimace and cp. begrime. Derivatives: grim-y, adj., grim-i-ly, adv., grim-i-ness, n.

grime, tr. v., to soil. — ME. grimen, fr. Flem. grimen, fr. grijm. See grime. n.

681

Grimm's law. — Named after the German philologist Jacob *Grimm* (1785-1863), who was the first to describe this law in a comprehensive, generalizing manner.

grin, intr. and tr. v., to smile broadly. — ME. grennen, grinnen, fr. OE. grennian, 'to grin', rel. to ON. grenja, 'to howl', ON. grina, Dan. grine, Swed. grina, 'to grin', Du. grienen, 'to sniffle, blubber, whine', OHG. grinan, MHG. grinen, 'to grumble, growl, snarl', G. greinen, 'to grumble, growl, snarl', G. greinen, 'to ord, 'MHG. grinnen, 'to grate, creak', OHG. grennan, 'to mutter', MHG. grennen, 'to snarl', and to OHG. granon, 'to grunt', MHG. grannen, 'to grunt, wail', OE. granian, 'to groan, murmur'. See groan. OF. grignier, grigner, It. digrignare, 'to gnash the teeth', and Provenç. grinar, 'to grunt', are Teut. loan words.

Derivatives: grin, n., grinn-er, n., grinn-ing, adj., grinn-ing-ly, adv.

grind, tr. and intr. v. — ME. grinden, fr. OE. grindan, cogn. with L. frendere, 'to gnash the teeth', Gk. χόνδρος (dissimilated fr. \*χρόνδρος), 'corn, grain', Alb. grunde, 'bran', Lith. gréndu, grésti, 'to scrape, scratch'; fr. I.-E. \*ghren-d(h)-, enlargement of base \*ghren-, 'to rub', whence Gk. χράνειν, 'to touch slightly'. Base \*ghren- itself has been enlarged fr. I.-E. base \*ghren- 'to rub', whence Gk. χέραδος, 'gravel'. Fr. base \*ghrēi-, \*ghrī-, another enlargement of base \*gher-, derives Gk. χρέειν, 'to anoint with oil, smear'. Cp. grist, 'corn for grinding', ground, 'bottom'. Cp. also chondro-, chrism, chrome, furfur.

Derivatives: grind, n., grinder (q.v.), grind-ing, n. and adj., grind-ing-ly, adv.

grinder, n. — ME. grindere, fr. OE. grindere, fr. grindan, 'to grind'. See grind and agential suff. -er.

Gringo, n., Mexican contemptuous name for an Englishman or an American of the U.S. — Sp. gringo, corruption of griego, 'Greek', fr. L. Graecus. See Greek.

griotte, n., morello (cherry). — F., fr. earlier agriote, fr. Provenç. agriota, fr. agre, 'sour', fr. L. acer. See acrid and cp. words there referred to. grip, n., a grasp, clutch. — ME., fr. OE. gripe, fr. gripan, 'to gripe', rel. to ON. gripr, OFris. gripe, OHG., MHG. grif, G. Griff, 'grasp, hold; claw: handle'. See gripe.

grip, tr. v., to grasp, clutch. — ME. grippen, fr. OE. grippan, rel. to OHG. gripfen, griffen, 'to rob', and to OE. gripan, 'to seize'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: gripp-er, n., gripp-ing, adj., gripp-ing-ly, adv., gripp-ing-ness, n.

grip, n., trench (dial. English) — OE. grēpe, grÿpe, rel. to MLG. grüppe, of s.m., MLG. gröpen, 'to hollow out', Swed. gröpa, grypa, 'to cut out', OE. gropa, 'pot'.

gripe, tr. v., to grasp. — ME. gripen, fr. OE.

grīpan, 'to seize', rel. to OS. grīpan, ON. grīpa, Dan. gribe, Du. gripen, Goth. greipan, OHG. grīfan, MHG. grīfen, G. greifen, 'to seize', fr. I.-E. base \*ghrlb-, whence also Lith. griebiù, griëbti, 'to seize', Lett. griba, 'will', gribēt, 'to wish, will, want'. F. gripper, 'to seize', griffer, 'to seize', griffe, 'claw', are Teut. loan words. Cp. griffe, griffonage, grip, 'a grasp', gripple, grasp, grope.

Derivative: gripe, n.

grippe, n., influenza. — F., prob. fr. Russ. chrip, 'hoarseness', which is of imitative origin.

gripple, adj., griping (dial.) — ME. gripel, fr. OE. gripul, fr. grīpan, 'to seize'. See gripe.

gripsack, n., a handbag. — Compounded of grip, v., and sack.

grisaille, n., a kind of painting in gray. — F., fr. gris, 'gray'. See grizzle, 'gray'.

Griselda, fem. PN. — It., fr. G. Grishilda, Griselde, fr. OHG. grīsja hilda, 'gray battle maid'. The first element derives fr. OHG. grīs, 'gray'; see grīzzle, 'gray'. The second element comes fr., OHG. hildi, 'battle'; cp. the second element in Clothilda, Kriemhild.

grisette, n., a French working girl. — F., prop. 'a girl wearing a gray gown', fr. grisette, 'a gray gown', fr. gris, 'gray', fr. Frankish \*gris, 'gray'. See grizzle, 'gray'.

griskin, n., the lean part of a pork loin (Engl.) — Lit. 'a little pig', formed with suff. -kin fr. ME. grys, grice (whence archaic E. grice, 'a little pig'), fr. ON. griss, 'a young pig', lit. 'a gray animal', rel. to Du. grijs, 'gray'. See grizzle, 'gray', and cp. prec. word.

grisly, adj., terrible. — ME. grislich, grisly, fr. OE. grislic, 'terrible', formed with suff. -līc (see adj. suff. -ly) from the stem of OE. a-grīsan, 'to shudder, fear', which is rel. to MLG. grīsen, gresen, Du. griezelen, OHG. grūsēn, MHG. grūsen, G. grausen, MHG. griuseln, 'to shudder, fear', MLG. greselik, MDu. griselijk, Du. griezelig, OHG. grīsenlīh, G. gruselig, 'terrible'. Cp. gruesome.

Derivative: grisli-ness, n.

grison, n. a South-American mammal. — F. grison, 'grayish, gray-haired', fr. gris, 'gray'. See grizzle, adj.

grist, n., 1) grain for grinding; 2) grain that has been ground. — ME., fr. OE. grīst, 'grinding; corn to be ground', from the root of OE. grindan, 'to grind'. See grind and cp. gristle.

grist, n., size of rope. — Of uncertain origin; perh. rel. to gird, 'to encircle'.

gristle, n., cartilage. — ME. gristil, fr. OE. gristle, rel. to OFris., MLG. gristel, and to OE. grost, MHG. gruschel, 'cartilage', and prob. also to OE. grīst, 'grinding'. See 1st grist.

Derivatives: gristl-y, adj., gristl-i-ness, n.

grit, n., coarse sand, gravel. — ME. grete, fr. OE. grēot, 'grit, sand, dust, gravel', rel. to OS. griot, OFris. grēt, ON. grjōt, 'rock, stone', OHG. grio3, MHG. grie3, grū3, G. Grieβ, 'grit, sand,

gravel', and cogn. with Lith. grúdas. Lett. grauds, 'corn, kernel', Lith, graudus, 'brittle', grudžiu, grusti, 'to stamp', OSlav. gruda, 'clod', fr. I.-E. \*ghreud-. a -d-enlargement of base \*ghrēu-, 'to grind, pulverize, crush'. Cp. W. gro, 'coarse gravel'. Bret. grouan. Co. grow. 'gravel' which derive from the unenlarged form of the base. L. rūdus, 'rubbish', is not cognate with the above words. Cp. grit, 'coarsely ground grain'. Cp. also gravel, groats, grout, 'coarse meal', gruel, and the first element in gromwell. Cn. also great.

Derivatives: grit, tr. v., to cover with grit; intr. v., to make a grating sound, gritt-v, adj., gritt-ily, adv., gritt-i-ness, n.

grit, n., coarsely ground grain. — OE. grvtt. rel, to MLG. grütte, görte. Du. gort, OHG. gruzzi, MHG., G. grütze, 'peeled grain, groats'. These words originally meant 'that which is coarsely ground', and derive fr. I.-E. \*ghreud-, 'to grind, crush'. See grit, 'coarse sand'.

grivet, n., a monkey of N. East Africa. - F., of unknown origin, Cp. vervet.

grizzle, adj., gray. - ME. grisel, fr. OF. grisel, dimin. of gris, 'gray', fr. Frankish \*grīs, 'gray', which is rel. to OS., OFris., gris, MDu., Du. grijs, OHG. grīs, 'gray', MHG grīs 'gray, grayhaired', grīse, 'old man' (whence G. Greis, 'old man'), ON. griss, Dan., Swed. gris, 'young pig' (prop. 'the gray animal'). Sp., Port. gris. It. griso, grigio, 'gray', are Teut. loan words. Cp. grilse, grisaille, grisette, griskin, grison, the first element in Griselda and the second element in ambergris. — The above Teut. words are prob. rel. to OE. grag, 'gray', and its equivalents in the other Teut, languages; see gray.

Derivatives: grizzle, tr. v., to make gray; intr. v., to become gray; grizzle, n., the color gray, grizzl-y, adj.

grizzle, intr. v., to grin (Engl.) - Of uncertain origin.

groan, intr. and tr. v. - ME, gronen, fr. OE. grānian, 'to groan, murmur', rel. to ON. grenja, 'to howl', OE. grennian, 'to grin'. See grin.

Derivatives: groan, n., groan-er, n., groan-ing, n. and adj., groan-ing-ly, adv.

groat, n., a small coin. - ME. groot, fr. MDu. (= Du.) groot, 'great, big', used as a noun in the sense of 'a thick (coin)'. See great and cp. words there referreed to. For sense development cp. gross, name of coins, and groschen. groats, n. pl., hulled oats. — ME. grotes, fr. OE. grot, 'particle, atom', rel. to greot, 'grit'. See grit, 'coarse sand', and cp. groat.

grobian, n., a rude, boorish person. — G. Grobian, fr. facetious L. grobiānus, fr. G. grob, 'coarse, rough', which is cogn. with E. gruff (q.v.) grocer, n. - ME. grosser, fr. OF. grossier, fr. ML. grossārius, 'one who sells wholesale', which is formed fr. Late L. grossus, 'great, thick, gross', with Latin suff. -ārius. See gross, adj., and -ier and cp. F. vendre en gros, 'to sell wholesale'.

grocery, n. - ME. grosserie. fr. OF. grosserie. fr. grossier, 'grocer', See grocer and -y(representing OF -ie).

grog, n., alcoholic drink diluted with water. -Shortened fr. Grogram, nickname of Admiral Edward Vernon (1684-1757), who used to wear a grogram cloak (see grogram); the drink was so called because he was the first to order dilution of sailor's rum.

Derivatives: grog, tr. v., grogg-ery, n. (U.S.), grogg-v. adi., grogg-i-ness, n.

grogram, n., a coarse kind of cloth made of silk or of silk and mohair. - Corruption of F. gros grain, 'coarse grain'. See gross, adi., and grain and cp. grog. For a similar corruption cp. fingering, 'a fine woolen yarn'. For the change of final n to m cn. also pilgrim and venom.

groin, n., the fold between the abdomen and the thigh. - Formed (prob. on analogy of loin) fr. earlier grine, fr. ME. grynde, fr. OE. grynde, 'abyss' (which may have meant also 'depression. hollow'), a word rel. to OE. grund. 'bottom'. See ground, n., 'bottom'.

Derivatives: groin, tr. v., groin-ed, adj., groining, n.

grommet, grummet, n., ring of a rope (naut.) -OF. gromette (whence, with metathesis, F. gourmette, 'curb of a bridle'); of uncertain

gromwell, n., any plant of the genus Lithospermum. — OF. gromil (F. grémil), compounded of OF. gres (F. grès), 'sandstone', and mil, 'millet'. The first element derives fr. Frankish \*griot. which is rel. to OHG. grio3, 'grit, gravel'; see grit, 'coarse sand'. For the second element see millet.

groom, n. - ME. grome, grom, orig. 'boy', fr. OF. grome, gromet, groumet, gourmet, 'servant, page'. See gourmet and cp. the second element in bridegroom.

Derivatives: groom, tr. v., groom-er, n., groom-y,

groove, n., a furrow. — ME. groof, grofe, fr. MDu. groeve (Du. groef), 'trench, channel, groove', which is to related Du. groeve, 'furrow, pit', ON. grof, Norw. grov, 'brook, river bed', OHG. gruoba, MHG. gruobe, G. Grube, 'pit, ditch', Goth. groba, 'pit, cave', OE. græf, 'cave, grave', grafan, 'to dig, carve'. See grave, 'to engrave', grave, 'tomb'.

Derivatives: groove, tr. v., groov-ed, adj., groov-er, n., groov-ing, n., groov-y, adj., groovi-ness, n.

grope, intr. and tr. v. - ME. gropien, gropen, fr. OE. grāpian, 'to touch, feel', fr. grāp, 'a grasp, clutch', which stands in gradational relationship to OE. gripan, 'to clutch'. See gripe.

Derivatives: grop-er, n., grop-ing-ly, adv.

grosbeak, n., any of various finches. - F. grosbec, lit. 'large beak'. See gross, adj., and beak. groschen, n., a small silver coin, formerly current in Germany. — G., fr. Czech groš, name of a

coin, fr. ML, (dēnārius) grossus, lit. 'a thick coin', fr. L. grossus, 'thick'. See gross, adi., and cp. gross, name of various coins.

gross, adj., big. - ME. groos. grose, fr. OF. gros. 'thick', fr. L. grossus, of s.m., which is cogn. with OIr, bres, MIr. bras, 'big'. Co. bras, 'thick'. Cp. grocer, grogram, grosbeak, engross (in both senses).

Derivatives: gross, n. (q.v.), gross, tr. v., grossen, tr. and intr. v., gross-er, n., gross-ly, adj., gross-ness, n., gross-i-fv, tr. and intr. v., gross-i-

gross, n., bulk, mass. - Fr. L. grossus. 'thick'. See prec. word.

gross, n., twelve dozen. - Fr. F. la grosse (douzaine), 'the great dozen', fr. gros, fem. grosse, 'big'. See gross, adi.

gross, n., name of various coins (obsol.) - Lit. 'something thick', partly fr. F. gros, 'thick', partly fr. It. grosso, of s.m., which both derive fr. L. grossus, 'thick'. See gross, adj., and cp. groschen.

grossulaceous. - Contraction of grossulariaceous (a.v.)

grossular, adi., belonging to the gooseberry. -ModL, grossulārius, fr. Grossularia (q.v.)

Grossularia, n., a genus of plants of the gooseberry family (bot.) - ModL., fr. F. groseille, 'gooseberry', fr. MDu. croesel, 'gooseberry'. See gooseberry.

Grossulariaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the gooseberry family (bot.) - ModL., formed from prec. word with suff, -aceae.

grossulariaceous, adj., pertaining to the gooseberry family. -- See prec. word and -aceous.

grot, n., a grotto. — F. grotte, fr. It. grotta. See grotto.

grotesque, adj., fantastic. - F. grotesque, fr. It. (pittura) grottesca, 'grotesque painting', orig. 'painting (found) in a grotta', fr. grotta, 'crypt, cave'. See grotto and -esque.

Derivative: grotesque-ly, adv., grotesque-ness, n. grotto, n., a cave. — It. grotta, fr. VL. crupta, fr. L. crypta, fr. Gk. κρυπτή, short for κρυπτή καμάρα, 'a hidden vault'. See crypt.

grouch, intr. v., to be sulky. - Prob. fr. ME. grouchen, 'to grumble'. See grudge.

Derivatives: grouch, n., grouch-y, adj., grouchi-ly, adv., grouch-i-ness, n.

ground, n., bottom. - ME. ground, fr. OE. grund, rel. to OS., OFris., Dan., Swed. grund, Du. grond, OHG., MHG. grunt, G. Grund, 'ground, soil, bottom', ON. grunn, 'a shallow place', grund, 'field, plain', grunnr, 'bottom', Goth. grundu- in grundu-waddjus, 'foundation wall'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. \*ghrn-tu-, 'sandy soil', fr. base \*ghren-, 'to rub', whence also Gk. χραίνειν, 'to touch slightly'. A -d(h)-enlargement of base \*ghren- appears in OE. grindan, 'to grind'. See grind and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also groin.

Derivatives: ground, intr. and tr. v., groundage

(a.v.), ground-ed, adi., grounder (a.v.), grounding. n.

ground, adi., reduced to particles by grinding. — Prop. pp. of grind.

groundage, n., fee for letting a ship in a port. -A hybrid formed fr. ground, n., with -age, a suff. of ult. Latin origin.

grounder, n., a ball moving along the ground (baseball). - Formed fr. ground. n., with agential suff. -er.

groundless, adj. - ME. groundeles, 'bottomless'. fr. OE. grundleas. See ground, n., and -less. Derivatives: groundless-ly, adv., groundless-

groundling, n., 1) a fish that lives near the bottom: 2) a spectator in the pit of a theater; hence 3) an uncritical person. - The original meaning of this word is 'that which lives on, or is near to. the ground. It is formed fr. ground, n., with suff. -ling, 'pertaining to'.

groundsel, n., any plant of the genus Senecio. --ME. groundeswele, fr. OE. grundeswelge, fr. earlier gundeswelge, lit. 'pus swallower', fr. gund, 'pus', and swelgan, 'to swallow'; so called in allusion to its use in making poultices. OE. gund is rel, to OHG. gunt, 'pus', Goth. gund, 'cancer', dial. Norw. gund, 'scurf, scab', and possibly cogn. with Gk. κανθύλη (dissimilated fr. \*γανθύλη), 'swelling, tumor'. For OE. swelgan see swallow, v.

groundsel, n., threshold, sill. - Compounded of ground and sill.

group, n. - F. groupe, fr. It. gruppo, 'group', orig, 'cluster, packet, knot', fr. OProvenç. grop, 'knot', which derives fr. Teut. \*kruppa, 'a rounded lump or mass'. See crop.

Derivatives: group, tr. and intr. v., group-ed, adj. group-ing, n.

grouper, n., any of various fishes. - Port. garupa, of uncertain, possibly Am. Indian, origin.

grouse, n., a game bird. — Of unknown origin. grouse, intr. v., to grumble. - Prob. of imitative origin; cp. Gk. γρῦ, 'a grunt', γρύζειν, 'to grunt, grumble', L. grundire, grunnire, OE. grunian, 'to grunt', which all are of imitative origin. Cp. grunt. Cp. also grouch, grudge, grutch. Derivative: grous-er, n.

grout, intr. and tr. v., to dig with the snout. -Of uncertain origin. Cp. rout, 'to dig with the

grout, n., coarse meal (archaic). - ME., fr. OE. grūt, 'coarse meal, grains of meal', rel. to MLG. grūt, 'dregs', and cogn. with Lith. grūdas, Lett. grauds, 'corn, kernel'. See grit, 'coarse

grout, n., coarse mortar. — A special use of prec. word.

Derivatives: grout, intr. and tr. v., to fill up with cement, grout-ing, n.

grove, n. - ME., fr. OE. graf, 'grove, copse', rel. to OE. grāfa, 'grove, thicket, brushwood', Norw. greivla, 'to branch out'.

grovel, intr. v., 1) to lie flat on the ground; 2) to behave abjectly. — Coined by Shakespeare through back formation fr. obsol. E. grovelling, fr. ME. grufelinge, 'on the face', which was mistaken for a pres. part., whereas it is formed fr. ME. (on) grufe (fr. ON. ā grūfu), 'on the face, prone', with adv. suff. ling. ON. grūfa, 'proneness', is rel. to ON. grūfa, 'to bend over'.

Derivatives: grovel(l)-er, n., grovel(l)-ing, adj. and adv., grovel(l)-ing-lv, adv.

grow, intr. and tr. v. — ME. growen, fr. OE. grōwan, rel. to ON. grōa, OFris. grōia, Du. groeien, OHG. gruoen, MHG. grüejen, 'to grow', fr. I.-E. base \*ghrō-, 'to grow'. See grass, green, and cp. gramini-.

Derivatives: grow-er, n., grow-ing, n. and adj., grow-ing-ly, adv.

growl, intr. and tr. v. — Prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: growl, n., growl-er, n., growl-ery, n.

grown, pp. of grow.

growth, n. — Formed with subst. suff. -th fr. grow, on analogy of ON, grōði, 'growth' (fr. ON. grōā, 'to grow').

grovne, n. — A var, of groin.

grub, tr. and intr. v., to dig up. — ME. grobben, grubben, rel. to OHG. grubilon, MHG. grübilen, 'to dig, search, investigate', G. grübeln, 'to rack one's brains, meditate, ponder', and to OHG. graban, OE. grafan, 'to dig, carve'. See grave, 'to engrave'.

Derivatives: grub, n., grubber (qq.v.), grubb-y, adj., grubb-i-ness, n.

grub, n., the larva of an insect. — ME. grubbe, lit. 'digger', fr. grubben, 'to dig'. See grub, n. grubber, n., one who or that which grubs. —

ME. grubbare. See grub, 'to dig', and agential suff. -er.

grudge, intr. and tr. v. — Fr. dial. grutch, fr. ME. grochen, gruchen, 'to murmur, grudge', fr. OF. groucier, grouchier, which is of Teut., ult. imitative, origin. Cp. OHG. grunnizōn, 'to grunt', and see grunt.

Derivatives: grudge, n., grudg-ing, adj., grudg-ing-ly, adv.

gruel, n., thin broth made by boiling oatmeal in water. — OF. (F. gruau), 'oatmeal, grits, groats', dimin. of OF. gru, fr. Frankish \*grūt, which is rel. to Du. grut, OHG. gruzzi, 'groats'. See grit, 'coarsely ground grain'.

gruesome, adj., horrible. — Formed with 1st suff.
-some fr. dial. E. grue, 'to shudder', which is
prob. of LG. origin. Cp. MLG. grūwen, 'to
shudder', grusam, 'gruesome', which are rel.
to MDu. grūwen, grouwen, Du. gruwen, OHG.
ingrūen, MHG. grūwen, G. grauen, 'to shudder',
MDu. grūwel, MHG. griuwel, griul, G. Greuel,
'horror, terror', and to MLG. grīsen, gresen,
etc., 'to shudder'. Cp. Du. gruwzaam, MHG.
grūwesam, grūsam, G. grausam, 'cruel', and see
grisly. Dan. grue, 'to dread', gruelig, 'dreadful,
terrible', are LG. loan words.

Derivatives: gruesome-ly, adv., gruesome-ness, n.

gruff, adj., surly. — MLG. or MDu. (= Du.) grof, rel. to OHG. gerob, grob, MHG. gerop, grop, G. grob, 'coarse, rough', OHG. hriob, riob, OE. hrēof, ON. hrjūfr, 'rough, scabby', and prob. cogn. with Lith. kraupùs, 'rough', Lett. k'raūpa, 'scab, scurf', W. crawen, Co. crevan, 'crust'. Derivatives: gruff-ish, adj., gruff-ly, adv., gruff-ness, n., gruff-y, adj., gruff-i-ly, adv., gruff-iness, n.

gruiform, adi., cranelike. — See next word.

Gruiformes, n. pl., the order of the cranes (ornithol.) — Formed fr. L. grūs, gen. gruis, 'crane', and forma, 'form, shape'. See crane and form, n. grum, adj., morose. — Prob. a blend of glum and grim.

grumble, intr. and tr. v. — F. grommeler, fr. MDu. grommelen, freq. of grommen, 'to grumble' (see freq. suff. -le), which stands in gradational relationship to MDu. grimmen, grimmelen, 'to grumble', and to OE. grimm, grim, 'cruel, fierce, terrible, severe'. See grim and cp. words there referred to. The b in grumble is intrusive. Cp. ramble.

Derivatives: grumble, n., grumbl-er, n., grumbling, adj., grumbl-ing-ly, adv.

grume, n., a clot of blood; a viscous fluid. — Obsol. F. grume, 'clot' (whence F. grumeau, a dimin.), fr. L. grūmus, 'a little heap, hillock', which is cogn. with OE. cruma, 'crumb'. See crumb.

grummet, n. — See grommet.

grumose, adj., consisting of granules (bot.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ose fr. L. grūmus, 'a little heap'. See grume.

grumous, adj., I) containing grume; clotted; 2) grumose. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. grūmus. See prec. word.

Derivative: grumous-ness, n.

grumpy, adj., irritable, peevish. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. obsol. grump, 'ill humor', which is rel. to grum, grumble, grim.

Derivatives: grumpi-ly, adv., grumpi-ness, n.

Mrs. Grundy, a name denoting a prudish and excessively conventional woman. — A character of the comedy Speed the Plough (1798) by Thomas Morton, often referred to in the phrase 'What will Mrs. Grundy say?'

Derivatives: Grundy-ism, n., Grundy-ist, n.

grünerite, n., a variety of amphibole (mineral.) — Named after the German mineralogist E. L. Grüner, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

grunt, intr. and tr. v. — ME. grunten, fr. OE. grunnettan, freq. of grunian, 'to grunt', rel. to Dan. grynte, OHG. grunnizōn, MHG., G. grunzen, 'to grunt'; of imitative origin. Cp. L. grundīre, grunnīre, 'to grunt', which is also imitative. Cp. also grouse, 'to grumble', and words there referred to. Cp. also gurnard.

Derivatives: grunt, n., grunt-ing, adj., grunt-ing-

gruntle, intr. v. — Freq. of grunt. Cp. disgruntle.

grutch, intr. v., to grudge (dial. English). — ME. gruchen, 'to murmur, grudge'. See grudge. Derivative: grutch. n.

Gruyère, n. — Short for *Gruyère cheese*, so called fr. *Gruyère*, a town in Switzerland, where it was originally made.

Gryllidae, n. pl., a family of insects, the crickets (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. Gryllus with suff. -idae.

Gryllus, n., the typical genus of the crickets. — L. grillus, gryllus [whence also OHG. grillo, (MHG., G. grille), 'cricket'], fr. Gk. γρύλλος, 'an Egyptian dance; a performer in such a dance; comic figure, caricature'.

gryphon, n. — See griffin, 'a mythical animal'. grysbok, n., a small grayish S. African antelope. — S. Afr. Du., fr. Du. grijsbok, lit. 'gray buck', fr. grijs, 'gray', and bok, 'buck'. See grizzle, 'gray', and buck.

guacharo, n., a South-American night bird. — Sp. guácharo, fr. guacho, 'orphan', fr. Quechua wáḥcha, 'poor; orphan', dim. of waḥ, 'strange, foreign'.

guaco, n., a South American climbing plant. —
 Sp., borrowed from a native language spoken in Central or South America.

guaiacol, n., a colorless liquid. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ol.

guaiacum, n., 1) any of tropical American trees of the genus *Guaiacum*; 2) resin from any of these trees. — ModL., fr. Sp. guayaco, from a Haitian word.

guan, n., any of large gallinaceous birds of Central and South America. — Sp. guan, from W. Indian native name.

guana, n. — A var. of iguana.

guanaco, n., a kind of large wild llama. — Sp., fr. Quechua huanaco, huanacu.

guano, n., a manure consisting of the dung of sea birds. — Sp., fr. Quechua huanu, 'dung'.

Derivative: guano, tr. v., to manure with guano. guarana, n., a paste made from the seeds of the Brazilian climbing plant Paullinia cupana. — Port. and Sp. guaraná, fr. Tupi guaraná.

guarantee, n. — Formed fr. guaranty, on analogy of other legal terms ending in -ee.

Derivative: guarantee, tr. v.

guarantor, n. — See guaranty and agential suff.-or. guaranty, n. — OF. guarantie, garantie, corresponding to ONF. warantie. See warranty, which is a doublet of guaranty.

guard, tr. and intr. v. — OF. guarder, garder (F. garder), 'to keep, watch over, guard, protect, defend', corresponding to ONF. warder. See ward, v., which is a doublet of guard, v.

Derivatives: guard-ed, adj., guard-ed-ly, adv. guard-ed-ness, n., guard-er, n.

guard, n. — OF. guarde, garde (F. garde), 'watching, keeping, custody'. See ward, 'the act of guarding', which is a doublet of guard, n. guardant, adj., the same as gardant (her.) — F.

gardant, pres. part. of garder. See gardant.

guardian, n. — ME. gardein, fr. AF. gardein, corresponding to OF. (= F.) gardien, which was formed with change of suff. fr. OF. gardenc, fr. garder. See guard, v., and -ian, and cp. warden, which is a doublet of guardian.

guarinite, n., a calcium titanium silicate (mineral.)

— Named after Professor G. Guarini of Naples.
For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

guarneri, n. — Short for Guarneri violin, prop. a violin made by members of the Guarneri family at Cremona in Italy. Cp. amati and stradivarius. guava, n., a tree of the genus Psidium. — Sp. guayaba, 'fruit of the guava tree', guayabo, 'the guava tree'. fr. Tupi guajava.

gubernatorial, adj., pertaining to a governor. — Formed with suff. -ial fr. L. gubernātor, 'steersman, pilot, ruler, governor', fr. gubernātus, pp. of gubernāre, 'to steer, direct, conduct, govern'. See govern, governor.

guddee, guddy, n. — Variants of gaddi.

gudgeon, n., a small freshwater fish of the carp family. — ME. gojon, fr. F. goujon, fr. L. gōbiōnem, acc. of gōbiō, a collateral form of gōbius, fr. Gk. κωβιός 'gudgeon', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. goby.

gudgeon, n., a pivot. — ME. gojone, fr. OF. gojon (F. goujon), 'dowel', dimin. of gouge, 'a tool for making grooves, a hollow chisel'. See gouge and -on.

guelder rose, n. — Lit. 'rose of Gelderland', from the name of a province in Holland. Cp. F. rose de Gueldre, of s.m.

Guelph, Guelf, n., a member of the papal party in Italy during the Middle Ages. — It. Guelfo, fr. ML. Guelphus, fr. MHG. Welf, name of the ancestor of a family of princes. The name derives fr. OHG. Hwelp, orig. a nickname meaning 'whelp, cub'. See whelp.

Derivative: Guelph-ic, Guelf-ic, adj.

Guendolen, fem. PN. — A var. of Gwendolin(q.v.) guenon, n., any of a genus of long-tailed African monkeys. — F., 'she-monkey, monkey', of uncertain origin.

guepard, n., the cheetah. — F. guépard, fr. earlier gapard, shortened fr. It. gattopardo, lit. 'cat-leopard'. See cat and pard and cp. leopard. Cp. also F. chat-pard, 'mountain cat', lit. 'cat-leopard'.

guerdon, n., a reward. — ME., fr. OF. guerredon, guerdon, fr. ML. widerdönum, which is a blend of OHG. widarlön, 'recompense' and L. dönum, 'gift'. OHG. widarlön lit. meant 'return gift', fr. widar, 'against', and lön, 'reward, gift'. The first element is rel. to OE. wider, 'against', wið, 'against, opposite'; see withers, with. The second element is rel. to OE. lēan, 'reward', fr. I.-E. base \*lau-, 'to gain, enjoy', whence also L. lucrum, 'gain, profit, advantage'; see lucre. For the etymology of L. dönum see donation.

guerdon, tr. v., to reward. — ME. guerdonen, fr, OF. guerredonner, guerdonner, 'to recompense. reward', fr. guerdon. See guerdon, n.

guerilla, n. — See guerrilla.

Guernsey, n., name of a breed of cattle. — So called because orig. reared on the Island of Guernsey.

Guernsey lily. — This flower was discovered in Japan by Kaempfer, the Dutch botanist. Its name is due to the circumstance that the ship which brought the first specimens of this plant to Europe was wrecked on the coast of Guernsey, in whose soil some of the bulbs germinated. guerrilla, also guerilla, n., 1) irregular warfare; 2) a person who engages in irregular warfare. — Sp. guerrilla, lit. 'little war', dimin. of guerra, 'war', fr. OHG. werra, 'war' (whence also Port., Provenç., It. guerra, F. guerre). See war.

guess, tr. and intr. v. — ME. gessen, 'to think, believe', prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. gisse, Swed., Norw. gissa, 'to guess', which are rel. to MLG., MDu. and G. gissen, of s.m., and ult. to ON. geta, 'to get; to guess'. See get. Derivatives: guess. n., guess-er. n.

guest, n. — ME. gest, fr. ON. gestr, which is rel. to OE. gæst, giest, OFris. jest, OS., Du. gast, OHG. gast, gesti, MHG. gast, geste, G. Gast, Goth. gasts, 'guest', orig. 'stranger', and cogn. with L. hostis, 'stranger; enemy', hospes (for hosti-potis), 'host, guest', orig. 'lord of strangers', OSlav. gosti, 'guest', and perh. also with Gk. ξένος, Ion. ξεῖνος, Dor. ξέντος, 'stranger, guest'. Cp. host, 'landlord, guest', host, 'army', hospital, hostile, hotel, xeno-.

Derivatives: guest, tr. and intr. v., guest-less, adj.

Gueux, n. pl., the patriot nobles of the Netherlands (hist.) — F., lit. 'beggars', fr. earlier \*gueu (to be inferred from the fem. gueue), prob. fr. Du. guit, 'rogue, rascal'.

guff, n., foolish talk. — Orig. 'a breath, puff'; of imitative origin. Cp. next word.

guffaw, intr. v., to laugh loudly; n., a loud laughter. — Of imitative origin.

gugal, googul, n., an aromatic gum resin; bdellium. — Hind. gūgal, guggul, fr. OI. gūggulu. guggle, intr. v., to gurgle. — Of imitative origin. Cp. gurgle.

guglet, n. - A var. of goglet.

guhr, n., an earthy deposit. — Dial. G., 'carthy deposit', lit. 'fermentation', from the stem of G. gären, 'to ferment' (tr.), fr. MHG. jesen, 'to ferment' (intr.), fr. OHG. jesan, of s.m. See yeast and cp. the second element in kieselguhr. guidage, n., 1) guidance; 2) fee for guidance (obsol.) — A hybrid coined fr. guide and -age, a suff. of Latin origin.

guidance, n. — A hybrid coined fr. guide and -ance, a suff. of Latin origin.

guide, tr. v. — ME. guiden, guyden, gyden, fr. F. guider, 'to guide, lead, conduct', refashioned—after the noun guide—fr. OF. guier (whence ME. gyen), 'to guide, lead', which derives fr.

Frankish \*wītan, 'to show' (whence also OProvenç. guidar, guizar). Cp. OS. wīsian, ON. vīsa, Dan. vise, Swed., Norw. visa, OFris. wīsa, MDu. wīsen, Du. wijzen, OHG., MHG. wīsen, G. weisen, 'to show, point out', OE. wītan, 'to see'. See wise, adj. and n., wit, v., and cp. guise. Cp. also guidone, guy, 'rope', Guy.

guide, n. — F., fr. OProvenç. or It. guida, 'guide, leader', fr. OProvenç. guidar, 'to lead'. See guide, v.

guidon, n., 1) a small flag or pennant; 2) an officer carrying such a flag. — F., fr. It. guidone, 'standard', fr. guida, 'guide'. See guide, n. and v. guige, n., a long leather strap serving to fasten the shield to the neck. — OF. guiche, guige, fr. Frankish \*wiþig, 'withe, wickerwork', which is rel. to OHG. wīda, 'willow', OE. wīðe, 'withe', wiðig, 'willow'. See withy.

guild, gild, n., an association for mutual aid. — ME. gilde, fr. ON. gildi, 'payment, contribution, fraternity', which is rel. to ON. giald, 'payment'. See geld.

Derivative: guild-ry, n.

guilder, n., a Dutch coin. — Altered fr. Du. gulden, lit. 'golden'. See gold and cp. gulden.

guile, n., cunning. — ME. guile, gile, fr. OF. guile, which is of Teut. origin. See wile and cp. beguile.

Derivatives: guile-ful, adv., guile-ful-ly, adv., guile-ful-ness, n., guile-less, adj., guile-less-ly, adv., guile-less-ness, n.

guillemot, n., a seabird of the auk family. — F., dimin. of PN. Guillaume, 'William'. For sense development cp. jay, martin, martlet, which all are traceable to proper names.

guilloche, n., an ornament formed by two or more bands. — F. guillochis, formed from Guilloche, a PN. altered fr. Guillot, which is a pet form of Guillaume, 'William'. See William. For sense development cp. F. guillaume, 'rabbet-plane' (fr. Guillaume). Cp. also guillemot and words there referred to.

guilloche, tr. v., to ornament with guilloche. — F. guillocher, fr. guillochis. See guilloche, n.

guillotine, n., an instrument for beheading. — F., named after the physician Joseph-Ignace Guillotin (1738-1814), who recommended its adoption by the National Convention in 1789. His aim in inventing this machine was to make the execution of those condemned as swift and painless as possible.

guillotine, tr. v., to behead with a guillotine. — F. guillotiner, fr. guillotine. See guillotine, n.

guilt, n., the fact of having committed a wrong.

— ME. gult, gilt, fr. OE. gylt, 'guilt, crime, debt, fine'; of unknown origin.

Derivatives: guilt-less, adj., guilt-less-ly, adv., guilt-less-ness, n., guilt-y, adj., guilt-i-ly, adv., guilt-i-ness, n.

guimpe, n. — See gimp.

guinea, n., 1) a former English gold coin; a sum of 21 shillings. — From Guinea, a country in

W. Africa; so called because first coined in 1663 from gold brought from the Guinea coast. guinea pig, n. — The guinea pig comes from Brazil and owes its name to the circumstance that it was brought to England by Guinea men, i.e. ships trading between England, Guinea and South America

Guinevere, fem. PN. — W. Gwenhwyvar, lit. 'white checked'. See Gwendolin(e), gwyniad.

guipure, n., any of various kinds of laces. — F., fr. OF. guiper, 'to cover with silk', fr. Frankish wīpan, 'to cover with silk', which is rel. to Du. wippen, OHG. wīfan, MHG. wīfen, G. weifen, 'to wind, reel', and cogn. with L. vibrāre, 'to move rapidly to and fro, shake, brandish, agitate'. See vibrate and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ure.

guise, n., 1) manner, fashion; 2) appearance; 3) disguise. — ME. guise, gise, fr. OF. (= F.) guise, which is borrowed fr. Teut. \*wīsa, 'manner' (whence also OProvenç. guiza, It., Sp., Port. guisa). See wise, n., which is a doublet of guise, and cp. disguise.

guiser, n., a mummer (*Engl.* and *Scot.*) — Formed fr. guise with agential suff. -er.

guitar, n., a stringed musical instrument. — F. guitare, fr. Sp. guitarra, fr. Arab. qītārah, fr. Gk. κιθάρα, fr. Pers. sihtār. See cither and cp. gittern. zither.

Derivative: guitar-ist, n.

gula, n., the upper throat (zool.) — L., 'throat'. See gullet.

Derivative: gul-ar, adj.

gulch, n., a deep ravine. — Prob. fr. dial. E. gulch, 'to swallow greedily', fr. ME. gulchen, which is of imitative origin.

gulden, n., formerly, a German and Dutch silver coin (orig. a gold coin). — Du. and G. gulden, shortened fr. Du. gulden florijn, 'a gold coin'. See gold and cp. guilder.

gules, n., the color red; adj., red. — ME. goules, fr. OF. goules, gueules (F. gueules), 'gules', prop. 'neckpieces of (red) fur', pl. of gole, gueule (F. gueule), 'throat', fr. L. gula, 'throat'. See gullet.

gulf, n. — ME. goulf, golf, fr. It. golfo, fr. Gk. κόλπος, 'bosom, lap, bay, gulf, womb', for \*qolpos, dissimilated fr. \*qwolpos, 'something vaulted', fr. I.-E. base \*qwelp-, 'to vault', whence also ON. hvalf, OE. hwealf, OHG. walbo, MHG. walbe, MLG. welve, OHG. gi-welbi, G. Gewölbe, 'vault, arch', ON. hvelfa, 'to vault', OE. ā-hwielfan, 'to cover with a vault; to overwhelm', OS. bi-hwelbian, MDu., Du. welven, OHG., MHG. welben, G. wölben, 'to vault', Goth. hilf-trjom (dat. pl.), 'coffin'. See whelm and cp. colpo-.

Derivatives: gulf, tr. v., gulf-y, adj.

gulix, n., a kind of fine linen. — Fr. Guliche, former name of the town Jülich in Western Prussia.

gull, n., an unfledged bird (now dial.) — ME.

goll, prob. rel. to ME. gull, 'yellow', fr. ON. gulr, 'yellow'. See yellow.

gum

gull, tr. v., to deceive. - Prob. fr. prec. word.

Derivatives: gull, n., a dupe, gull-ish, adj., gull-ish-ly, adv., gull-ish-ness, n.

gull, n., a long-winged, web-footed aquatic bird.

— ME. gull, of Celtic origin. Cp. Co. gullan, gwilan, W. gwylan, Bret. gwelan (whence F. goéland), 'gull'.

gullet, n., the throat. — ME. golet, fr. OF. golet, goulet, dimin. of gole, goule, 'throat' (whence F. gueule, 'mouth of some animals'), fr. L. gula, 'throat', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*gel-, \*gwel- (this latter is prob. a blend of the bases \*gel- and \*gwer-), 'to swallow, devour', whence also L. gluttīre, 'to swallow, gulp down, devour', OE. ceole, OHG. kela, MHG. kel, G. Kehle, ON. kjölr, 'throat', OSlav. glūtū, 'gullet', OIr. gelim, '1 eat up, devour', W. gel, 'leech', and prob. also Gk. δέλεαρ (for \*δέλεΓαρ), 'bait, lure'. See glut, 'to swallow', and cp. glutton, gula, gully, gulosity. Cp. also goliard. For the derivatives of base \*gwer- see voracious and cp. gurgitation and words there referred to.

gullible, adj., easily deceived. — A hybrid coined fr. gull. 'to deceive', and suff. -ible.

Derivative: gullibil-ity, n.

gully, n., a small ravine. — Altered fr. gullet. Derivative: gully, tr. v.

gulosity, n., gluttony (rare). — Late L. gulōsitās, fr. L. gulōsus, 'gluttonous', fr. gula. See gullet, adi, suff. -ose and suff. -ity.

gulp, tr. and intr. v. — ME. gulpen, golpen, glubben, of imitative origin. Cp. Du. gulpen, 'to gulp, guzzle', Swed., Norw. glupa, 'to swallow, devour', which are also imitative. Cp. also OE. gielpan, 'to boast', OHG. gelph, 'outcry', MHG. gelfen, 'to boast', and see yelp.

Derivatives: gulp, n., gulp-ing-ly, adv., gulp-y, adj.

gum, n., flesh in which the teeth are set. — ME. gome, fr. OE. gōma, 'palate' (pl. gōman, 'jaws'), rel. to ON. gōmi, 'palate', gōmr, 'gum', Swed. gom, 'palate', Dan. gumme, 'gum', OHG. goumo, MHG. goume, G. Gaumen, 'palate', and cogn. with Lith. gomurỹs, 'palate', Lett. gãmurs, 'windpipe, trachea', fr. I.-E. base \*ġhōu-, \*ġhēu-, \*ġhēu-, 'to gape', whence also Gk. χάος (for \*χάΓος), 'gulf, chasm, abyss, the rude unformed mass', χαΰνος, 'gaping', χάσμα, 'chasm, gulf'. The above base is rel. to base \*ġhēi-, \*ġhi-, 'to gape, yawn'. See yawn and words there referred to.

gum, n., a viscid substance. — ME. gomme, fr. OF. (= F.) gomme, fr. VL. gumma, fr. L. cummi, gummi, fr. Gk. κόμμι, ult. fr. Egypt. kmj-t. Cp. gumma.

Derivatives: gumm-y, adj., gumm-i-ness, n.

gum, tr. and intr. v., to fasten with gum. — F. gommer, fr. gomme. See prec. word.

Derivatives: gumm-ed, adj., gumm-er, n., gumm-ing, n.

gumbo, gombo, n., the okra plant. — From native name in Angola.

guin-gum, n., a bowl of iron used as a musical instrument in India and S. Africa. - Prob. pl. of Malay gong. See gong.

gumma, n., a soft tumor, characteristic of tertiary syphilis. - Medical L., fr. L. gummi. See gum, 'a viscid substance'.

gummatous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a gumma. - Formed with suff. -ous fr. Medical L. gumma, gen. gummatis. See gumma.

gummiferous, adj., producing gum. — See gum, 'a viscid substance', and -ferous.

gum mogador, Morocco gum. - So called from Mogador, a seaport in Morocco, whence it is exported.

gummous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, gum; gummy. - L. gummosus, 'gummy', fr. gummi. See gum, 'a viscid substance', and -ous.

gumption, n., shrewdness, common sense (collea.) — Orig. Scot.; of uncertain origin.

gun, n. - ME. gunne, gonne, prob. from the fem. PN. Gunne, shortened from the name Gunhild, which was applied to a war engine (in 1330-31). For sense development cp. the gun names Mons Meg, Big Bertha, etc.

Derivatives: gun, intr. v., gunnage (q.v.), gunner, n., gunn-ery, n., gunn-ing, n.

gunge, n., a storehouse; a market (India). -Hind. ganj, fr. OI. ganjah, 'treasury', which is an Iranian loan word. Co. Pers. gani. 'treasure'. and see genizah.

gunja, n. — A var. of ganja.

gunnage, n., number of guns carried by a warship. — A hybrid coined fr. gun and -age, a suff. of Latin origin.

gunnel, n., a kind of blenny. — Of uncertain origin.

gunnel, n. — A var. of gunwale.

Gunnera, n., a genus of plants (bot.) - ModL., named after the Norwegian botanist Johan Ernst Gunnerus (1718-73).

gunter n. - Shortened fr. gunter rule, scale, resp. rig; named after the English mathematician Edmund Gunter (1581-1626).

Gunther, Gunter, masc. PN. — OHG. Gundhard, lit. 'bold in war', fr. gund, 'war', and harti, hart, 'hard, strong, bold'. For the first element see gonfanon, for the second see hard.

gup, n., gossip (India). — Hind. gap, fr. Pers. gap, 'prattle, gossip'.

gurge, n., a whirlpool (rare). - L. gurges. See next word.

gurges, n., a spiral representing a whirlpool (her.) - L. gurges, 'whirlpool'. See next word.

gurgitation, n., a boiling liquid. - Formed with suff. -ien fr. L. gurgitātus, pp. of gurgitāre, 'to surge, flood', fr. gurges, gen. gurgitis, 'whirlpool, gulf'; fr. base \*gurg-, which is formed with defective reduplication fr. I.-E. base \*gwer-, 'to devour'. See voracious and -ation and cp. ingurgitate, regurgitate. Cp. also next word

and garget, gargle, gargoyle, gorge, gurge, gurges.

gurgle, intr. v., to flow with a bubbling sound. — Prob. fr. OF. gorguler. fr. L. gurguliö. 'gullet' [whence MLG., Du. gorgel, OHG, gurgula (MHG., G. gurgel), 'throat' l, which is dissimilated fr. \*gurgurio, is rel. to gurges, 'whirlpool', and cogn, with OI. gárgarah, 'whirlpool', OHG. querchala, querka, 'throat, gullet', ON. kverk, 'crop, maw'. See prec. word.

Derivative: gurgle, n., a gurgling sound.

gurnard, n., a small marine fish of the family Triglidae. - OF. gornard, gornart, formed with metathesis fr. OF. gronir, grognir, fr. L. grunnire, 'to grunt'. See grunt and -ard. The fish is so called because it emits a grunting sound when drawn out of the water.

gurnet, n. — A var. of gurnard.

gurry, n., a little fort (India). — Hind. garhī, 'a fort'.

guru, also gooroo, n., a teacher, a priest (India). - Hind, gurū, fr. OI. gurúh, 'heavy, weighty, venerable: teacher', which is cogn, with Gk. Βαρύς, L. gravis, 'heavy'. See grave, 'weighty', and cp. garce.

gush, intr. v. - ME. guschen, prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: gush, n., gush-er, n., gush-ing, adi., gush-ing-ly, adv., gush-ing-ness, n., gush-y, adj. gusset, n., a piece of chain mail at the armpit. F., 'armpit; fob pocket', dimin. of gousse, 'pod, husk', which is of unknown origin. For the ending see suff. -et.

Derivative: gusset, tr. v.

gust, n., a sudden blast of wind. — ON. gustr, 'gust, blast', formed with suff. -t from gus-, weak grade of gjosa, 'to gush'. See geyser. Derivatives: gustful (q.v.), gust-y, adj., gusti-ly, adv., gust-i-ness, n.

gust, n., relish. — L. gustus, 'tasting, taste'. See choose and cp. goût, gustation, gusto, degust, disgust, ageustia, ragout.

Derivative: gustful (q.v.)

gustation, n., the act of tasting. - L. gustatio, gen. -onis, 'a tasting', fr. gustātus, pp. of gustare, 'to taste', fr. gustus. See prec. word and -ation.

gustative, adj., pertaining to the sense of taste. -Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. gustātus, pp. of gustāre. See gustation.

Derivative: gustative-ness, n.

gustatory, adj., gustative. — Formed with suff. -ory fr. gustātus, pp. of gustāre. See gustation. Gustavus, masc. PN. - Latinized form of Swed. Gu-staf, a name compounded of two elements. The first element is of uncertain origin, the second means 'staff' (see staff).

gustful, adj., windy. - Compounded of gust, 'a blast of wind', and -ful.

gustful, adj., tasty. — Compounded of gust, 'relish', and -ful.

Derivatives: gustful-ly, adv., gustful-ness, n.

gusto, n., taste: keen relish. — It., fr. L. gustus. 'tasting, taste'. See gust, 'taste'.

gut, n., the alimentary canal: the intestines. — ME, gut, gutte, fr. OE, guttas (pl.), 'entrails', rel to MDu. gote. Du. goot. G. Gosse, 'gutter, drain', ME, gote, 'channel, stream', and in gradational relationship to OE. geotan. 'to pour'. See found, 'to cast', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also guttle.

Derivative: gut, tr. v.

gutta, n., in the Doric entablature, one of a series of ornaments, attached to the lower side of the mutules. — L., 'drop', See gutter.

gutta, n., the principal constituent of guttapercha (chem.) — See gutta-percha.

gutta-percha, n., a rubberlike substance formed from the juice of various Malaysian trees. -Lit. 'gum of the gutta-percha tree'. fr. Malay gětah, 'gum, balsam', and pěrcha, name of the tree vielding this gum; influenced in form by L. gutta, 'a drop'.

guttate, adi., 1) resembling drops; 2) spotted as if with drops. - L. guttātus, pp. of guttāre, 'to drop', fr. gutta, 'drop'. See gutter and adj. suff. -ate and cp. gutté, which is a doublet of guttate. gutté, guttee, gutty, adj., sprinkled with drops (her.) - AF, gutté, corresponding to F. goutté. 'sprinkled with drops', fr. L. guttātus, pp. of guttāre. See prec. word.

gutter, n. — ME. goter, gotere, fr. OF. gutiere, goutiere (F. gouttière), 'gutter, spout (of water), channel: groove', fr. gute, goute (F. goutte), 'drop', fr. L. gutta, 'drop'. See gout, and cp. gutta, 'ornament', guttate, gutté, guttula. OF. subst. suff. -iere (F. -ière) is prop. the fem. form of the adi, suff. -ier (fr. L. -ārius). See -ier.

Derivatives: gutter, tr. and intr. v., gutter-ing, n. guttiferous, adj., producing drops. — Compounded of L. gutta, 'drop', and the stem of ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See gutter and -ferous.

guttiform, adj., drop-shaped. - Compounded of L. gutta, 'drop', and forma, 'form, shape'. See gout and form, n.

guttle, intr. and tr. v., to gormandize. — Formed fr. gut wit freq. suff. -le. Derivative: guttl-er, n.

guttula, n., a small droplike spot (bot. and zool.) - L., 'a small drop', dimin. of gutta. See gutter. Derivatives: guttul-ar, guttul-ate, adjs.

guttural, adj., pertaining to the throat. — F., fr. ML. gutturālis, fr. L. guttur, 'throat', which prob. stands for \*gūtur and derives fr. I.-E. base \*gwet-, \*geut-, \*gŭt-, 'to vault', whence also OE. cwiò, 'belly, womb', Goth. qibus, 'stomach, belly, womb', ON. kviðr, 'belly'. See bowel and adj. suff. -al and cp. botulism. Cp. also goiter. Derivatives: guttural-ity, n., guttural-ly, adv., guttural-ness, n., gutturalism, gutturalize (qq.v.) gutturalism, n., tendency to gutturalize. - See guttural and -ism.

gutturalize, tr. v., to pronounce gutturally. --See guttural and -ize.

Derivative: gutturaliz-ation, n.

gutturo-, combining form meaning guttural. — Fr. L. guttur, 'throat', See guttural. gutty, adj. - See gutté.

gutty, n., a gutta-percha ball. — Formed from the abbreviation of gutta-percha and suff. -v.

guy, n., a rope. — OF, guie, 'a guide', fr. guier. See next word.

guy, tr. v., to guide with a guy. — OF. guier. 'to guide'. See guide.

Guy, masc. PN. - F., rel. to It., Sp., Port. Guido, lit, 'leader'; of Teut, origin. See guide, n. and v., and cp. guy, 'rope'.

guy, n., 1) a grotesque effigy of Guy Fawkes; 2) a grotesquely dressed person. — From the name of Guy Fawkes, the ill-famed conspirator, For the etymology and meaning of this PN. see Gnv.

Derivative: guv, tr. v., to make fun of.

guzzle, intr. and tr. v., to drink greedily. — OF. gosillier, gosiller, 'to go down the gullet: to vomit; to chatter', fr. gosillier, 'throat, gullet'. which prob. derives fr. OF. (= F.) gosier, of s.m., which derives fr. Gaul.-L. geusiae, 'gullet'; influenced in form by F. gorge, 'throat'.

Derivatives: guzzle, n., guzzl-er, n.

gweduc, n., a large edible clam, — N. American Ind.: lit. 'dig deep'.

Gwen, fem. PN. - Dimin. of Gwendoline.

Gwendolin(e), also Gwendolen, Gwendolyn, fem. PN. — A compound of Celtic origin; the first element is Bret. gwenn, 'white'. See next word. gwyniad, n., a fish of the salmon family. — Lit. 'white (fish)', a hybrid formed with suff. -iad fr. W. gwyn, 'white', which is rel. to Bret. gwenn, Co. guyn, OIr. find, Gael., Ir. fionn, Gaul. vindo-, 'white', fr. Celtic \*vindo-, 'visible; 'shining; white', a nasalized form of \*vid-, 'to see', whence OIr. fiss, Gael., Ir. fios, 'knowledge', fr. I.-E. base \*weid-, \*woid-, \*wid-, 'to see, to know', whence also L. videre, 'to see'. See vision and cp. winter and words there referred to. Cp. also Guinevere, Gwendolin(e). gybe, v. — A var. of jibe, 'to swing round'.

Gygis, n., a genus of terns (ornithol.) - ModL., fr. Gk. γύγης, name of a water bird, which is prob. of imitative origin.

gyle, n., 1) amount of beer produced at one brewing; 2) fermenting wort; 3) fermenting vat. -ME., fr. MDu. ghijl, ghijle (Du. gijl), 'ferment', from the verb ghijlen, 'to ferment', whence F. guiller, of s.m.

gymkhana, n., display of athletic sports (orig. Anglo-Indian). - A blend of Hind. gend-khāna, 'ball house' (fr. gend, 'ball', and khāna, 'house'), and E. gymnastics (q.v.)

gymn-, form of gymno- before a vowel.

gymnasial. — Formed fr. gymnasium with adj. suff. -al.

gymnasiarch, n., at ancient Athens, a superintendent of athletic training. — L. gymnasiarchus, fr. Gk. γυμνασίαρχος, which is compounded 1

of γυμνάσιον, 'gymnasium', and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See next word and -arch.

gymnasium, n., 1) a building equipped for gymnastics; 2) in Germany and some other countries, a secondary school for students. — L., fr. Gk. γυμνάσιον, 'gymnastic school, school', fr. γυμνάζειν, 'to practice gymnastic exercises', lit. 'to train naked', fr. γυμνός, 'naked'; so called because the athletes trained naked. See gymnogymnast, n., one who teaches gymnastics. — Gk. γυμναστής, 'trainer of athletes', fr. γυμνάζειν. See prec. word and -ast.

gymnastic, also gymnastical, adj., pertaining to physical exercises. — L. gymnasticus, fr. Gk. γυμναστικός, 'pertaining to, or fond of, gymnastic exercises', fr. γυμνάζειν. See prec. word and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivatives: gymnastics (q.v.), gymnastic-al-ly, adv.

gymnastics, n., physical exercises. — See prec. word and -ics.

gymno-, before a vowel gymn-, combining form meaning 'naked'. — Gk. γυμνο-, γυμν-, fr. γυμνός, 'naked', cogn. with OI. nagnáh, L. nūdus, Goth. naqaþs, OE. nacod, 'naked'. See naked and cp. nude.

Gymnocladus, n., a genus of plants, the Kentucky coffee tree (bot.) — ModL., compounded of gymno- and Gk. κλάδος, 'branch'. See clado-.

Gymnoconia, n., a genus of rusts (bot.) — ModL., compounded of gymno- and Gk. κόνις, 'dust', which is cogn. with L. cinis, 'ashes'. See cinerary and cp. conio-, conidi-. For the ending see suff.

Gymnodontes, n. pl., a group of fishes (ichthyol.)

— ModL., compounded of gymno- and Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See odonto-.

Gymnonoti, n.pl., an order of fishes including the electric eel and allied forms (ichthyol.) — ModL. Gymnonōtī, compounded of gymno- and Gk. νῶτος, 'the back', which is cogn. with L. natēs, 'rump'; so called in allusion to the absence of the dorsal fin. See noto- and cp. nates. Cp. also the second element in Gymnotus.

Gymnophiona, n., an order of Amphibia (zool.)

— ModL., compounded of gymno- and Gk. δφιόνεος, 'pertaining to, or like, a serpent', fr. δωις. 'serpent'. See ophidian.

Gymnorhina, n., a genus of birds, the piping crow (ornithol.) — ModL., prop. 'having naked nostrils', compounded of gymno- and Gk. ἡt̄ς, gen. ἡτ̄νός, 'nose'. See rhino- and cp. next word. gymnorhinal, adj., having naked nostrils (said of crows). — See prec. word and rhinal.

gymnosophist, n., member of a sect of philosophers in ancient India, who walked naked. — L. gymnosophistae (pl.), fr. Gk. γομνοσοφισταί (pl.), which is compounded of γομνός, 'naked', and the pl. of σοφιστής, 'philosopher'. See gymno- and sophist.

gymnosophy, n., the doctrine of the gymnosophists. — See prec. word and -sophy.

gymnosperm, n., a plant that has its seeds naked (i.e. not enclosed in an ovary). — ModL. gymnospermus, fr. Gk. γυμνόσπερμος, 'having naked seeds', compounded of γυμνός, 'naked', and σπέρμα, 'seed'. See gymno- and sperm and cp. angiosperm.

gymnospermous, adj., having the seeds not enclosed in an ovary. — See prec. word and -ous. Gymnotus, n., a genus of fishes, the electric eel (ichthyol.) — ModL. Gymnōtus, contraction of Gymnonōtus, which is compounded of Gk. γυμνός, 'naked', and νῶτος, 'the back'; so called because of the absence of the dorsal fin. See gymno- and noto-. The contraction of Gymno-nōtus into Gymnōtus is due to haplology. (Cp. Gymnonoti, which is formed without such contraction).

gyn-, form of gyno- before a vowel.

gynaeccum, n., 1) apartment for women (Greek antiq.); 2) the pistils of a flower collectively (bot.)

— L. gynaecēum, fr. Gk. γυναικεῖον, 'women's apartment', prop. neut. of the adjective γυναικεῖος, 'pertaining to a woman; womanly, feminine,' used as a noun, fr. γυνή, gen. γυναικός, 'woman'. See gyneco-.

gynaeco-. — See gyneco-.

gynandrous, adj., having the gynoecium and androecium united in a column (as in orchids). — Gk. γύνανδρος, 'of doubtful sex', fr. γυνή, 'woman', and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. See gyneco- and andro- and cp. androgynous. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous.

gynarchy, n., government by a woman or women. — Compounded of gyn- and Gk.  $-\alpha\rho\chi(\bar{\alpha}, \text{ 'rule'})$ . See -archy.

gynec-, form of gyneco- before a vowel.

gynecium, n. - See gynoecium.

gyneco-, before a vowel gynec-, combining form meaning 'woman'. — Gk. γυναικο-, γυναικ-, fr. γυνή, gen. γυναικός, 'woman', rel. to Boeotian βανά, fr. I.-E. \*gwǔnā, \*gwenā, 'woman', whence also OI. gnā, ganā, 'wife of a god, goddess', jánih, 'wife', Goth. qinō, 'woman, wife', qens, 'woman', OE. cwēn, 'woman, wife, queen'. See quean and cp. queen. Cp. also agynary, androgynous, misogyny, monogynous.

gynecocracy, gynaecocracy, n., government by a woman or women. — Gk. γυναιχοκρατία, compounded of γυνή, gen. γυναιχός, 'woman', and -κρατία, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See gyneco- and -cracy.

gynecocrat, gynaecocrat, n., an adherent of gynecocracy. — See prec. word and -crat.

Derivatives: gynecocrat-ic, gynecocrat-ic-al, adjs. gynecology, gynaecology, n., the study of diseases peculiar to women. — Compounded of gyneco-and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma i\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: gynecolog-ic, gynecolog-ical, adjs., gynecolog-ist, n.

gyniatrics, n., the treatment of diseases peculiar to

women. — Compounded of Gk. γυνή, 'woman', and ἐατρικός, 'pertaining to healing'. See gyneco-and -iatric.

gyno-, combining form, equivalent to gyneco-. — Fr. Gk. γυνή, 'woman'. See gyneco-.

gynobase, n., the flat enlargement of the receptacle of a flower bearing the gynoecium (bot.) — Compounded of gyno- and base, n.

gynocracy, n., gynecocracy. — Compounded of gyno- and -cracy. Cp. gynecocracy.

gynoecium, gynecium, n., the pistils of a flower collectively (bot.) — ModL., usually explained as compounded of Gk. γυνή, 'woman', and οἶχος, 'house' (see gyno- and economy), but in reality a corruption of gynaeceum (taken in its second meaning). This corruption was suggested by the ending -oecium in androecium.

-gynous, combining form meaning 1) 'female', as in polygynous; 2) 'having female organs or pistils', as in androgynous (bot.) — Gk. -γυνος, fr. γυνή, 'woman'. See gyneco- and -ous.

gyp, n., a male college servant (at Cambridge or Durham). — Of uncertain origin; possibly short for gypsy.

**Gypaëtus**, n., a genus of birds, the lammergeier (*ornithol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. γύψ, gen.  $\gamma$ ūπός, 'vulture', and ἀετός, 'eagle'. See **Gyps** and **aeto-.** 

**Gyps**, n., a genus of birds, the griffon vulture (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk.  $\gamma \dot{\phi} \psi$ , gen.  $\gamma \bar{\sigma} \pi \dot{\phi} \varsigma$ , 'vulture', rel. to  $\gamma \dot{\phi} \pi \eta$ , 'cave, den, hole', fr. I.-E. \*geu-p-, a-p-enlargement of base \*geu-, 'to bend, curve, arch'. See **cove**, 'a small bay', and cp. gyre.

gypseous, adj., 1) containing gypsum; 2) resembling gypsum. — L. gypseus, 'of gypsum', fr. gypsum. See gypsum and -ous.

gypsiferous, adj., producing gypsum. — See gypsum and -ferous.

Gypsophila, n., a genus of plants of the pink family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk.  $\gamma$ ύψος, 'chalk, gypsum', and φίλειν, 'to love'. See gypsum and philo-.

gypsous, adj. - A var. of gypseous.

gypsum, n. — L., fr. Gk. γύψος, 'chalk', of Sem. origin. Cp. Arab. jibs, Mishnaic Heb. gébhes, géphes, 'plaster, mortar, gypsum', which prob. derive fr. Akkad. gasşu (whence also Aram. gasşá, whence Arab. jass, jiss, juss, qass, qiss), 'gypsum'. — Cp. gesso.

gypsy, gipsy, n. — Fr. earlier gypcian, aphetized fr. still earlier Egypcian, 'Egyptian, gypsy', fr. OF. Egyptien (F. Égyptien), fr. L. Aegyptiānus, 'Egyptian'. See Egyptian and cp. gitano. Cp. also gyp.

Derivatives: gypsy, intr. v., gypsy-ish, adj.

gyr-, form of gyro- before a vowel.

gyral, adj., moving in a gyre or circle. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. gyrus. See gyre. Derivative: gyral-ly, adv.

gyrate, intr. v., to revolve. — L. gyrātus, 'circular', pp. of gyrāre, 'to turn round in a circle',

fr. gyrus. See next word and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: gyrat-ion, n., gyrat-ion-al, gyrat-ory, adis.

gyre, n., a circular motion. — L. gȳrus, fr. Gk. γῡρος, 'circle, ring', which is rel. to γῡρός, 'rounded, curved', and cogn. with Aşm. kor, 'crooked', kurn, 'the back', Lith. gūrnas, 'hip, ankle, bone', Norw. kaure, 'a curly lock of hair', Swed. kura, Dan. kure, 'to squat', MLG. kū̄ren, 'to lie in wait', G. kauern, 'to squat, cower'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. \*geu-r-, an -r-enlargement of base \*geu-, 'to bend, curve, arch'. See cove, 'a small bay', and cp. cower. Cp. also gyrus, the first element in girandole, virelai, and the second element in autogiro, circumgyrate, helicogyre. Cp. also Gyps.

gyre, intr. v., to gyrate. — L. gyrāre, 'to turn round in a circle', fr. gyrus. See gyre, n.

gyrfalcon, n. — A var. of gerfalcon.

gyro-, combining form meaning 'circle, circular, spiral'. — Gk. γūρο-, fr. γῦρος, 'circle'. See gyre, n.

gyrocompass, n., a compass with gyroscope. — Compounded of gyro and -compass.

**gyrograph**, n., an instrument for recording revolutions of a wheel, etc. — Compounded of **gyro-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

gyromancy, n., divination by walking in a circle till one falls from dizziness (the prognostic being made from the place or direction of the fall). — Compounded of gyro- and Gk. μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See -mancy.

gyron, also giron, n., an ordinary of triangular form (her.) — F. giron, orig. 'piece of cloth of triangular shape', fr. Frankish \*gairo-, of s.m., which is rel. to OHG. gēr, OE. gār, 'spear'. See gore, 'a triangular piece of land'.

gyronny, adj., divided into gyrons (her.) — F. gironné, fr. giron. See prec. word and -y (representing F. -é).

gyroplane, n., a flying machine furnished with rotating horizontal planes. — Compounded of gyro- and plane, 'airplane'.

gyroscope, n., a heavy rotating wheel, having its axis free to turn in any direction. — Compounded of gyro- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

Derivative: gyroscop-ic, adj.

gyrostat, n., a modified form of a gyroscope. — Compounded of gyro- and Gk. στατός, 'placed'; standing'. See static and cp. aerostat, and words there referred to.

Derivatives: gyrostat-ic, adj., gyrostatics (q.v.) gyrostatics, n., that branch of dynamics which deals with rotating bodies. — Compounded of gyro- and statics.

gyrus, n., a convolution between grooves (anat.)

— L. gyrus, 'circle'. See gyre, n.

gyve, n. (usually pl.: gyves), shackle. — ME. gives, gyves (pl.), of uncertain origin.

H

ha, interj. — This imitative word occurs in most languages.

Habakkuk, n., 1) the eighth in the order of the Twelve Prophets; 2) the Book of Habakkuk (Bible). — Heb. Hābhaqqūq, prob. from the base of hābhaq, 'he embraced'. Cp. Akkad. hambaqūqu, name of a garden plant, Arab. habaqīq, name of a plant in Yemen ('the basil').

habanera, n., a Cuban dance imported from Africa. — Sp. (danza) habanera, 'Havanan dance', fem. of habanero, 'Havanan', formed fr. Habana, 'Havana', with suff. -ero fr. L. -ārius; see adi. suff. -ary.

habdalah, n., ceremony terminating formally sabbaths and festivals. — Mishnaic Heb. habhdālāh, 'separation, distinction, division', verbal noun of hibhdīl, 'he divided, separated, set apart, distinguished', rel. to Mishnaic Heb. bādhāl, 'he separated, divided', Aram. bedhal, 'he was separated, he abstained', Arab. bādala, 'he changed, substituted', Heb. bedhīl, 'tin; dross', lit. 'that which is separated' (scil. from the precious metal).

nabeas corpus, n., a writ commanding the production of the detained person before the judge (law). — L. 'have thou the body'. L. habeās is the second person sing. of the pres. subj. of habēre, 'to have'; see habit. For the etymology of L. corpus, 'body', see corpus.

Habenaria, n., a genus of plants, the rein orchis (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. habēna, 'thong, rein', which stands for habēna, fr. habēne, 'to hold, to have'; habēna prop. means 'that by which something is held'; see habit. The genus is so called in allusion to the shape of the spur.

habendum, n., part of a deed that defines the estate which the grantee is to have (law). — L., 'to be had', neut. gerundive of habēre, 'to have' (see habit); so called because it begins in Latin with the word habendum. For other Latin gerundives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

haberdasher, n., a seller of small wares. — ME. haberdassher, formed with agential suff. -er fr. AF. hapertas, name of a material, which is of unknown origin.

Derivative: haberdasher-y, n.

habergeon, n., a short coat of mail. — ME. hauhergoun, fr. OF. haubergeon, dimin. of hauberc. See hauberk and -on.

habile, adj., able; ready. — F. habile, fr. L. habilis, 'that which may be easily handled, suitable, fit, proper'. See able, which is a doublet of habile, and cp. next word.

habiliment, n., an article of clothing; in the pl., dress. — F. habillement, 'clothing', fr. habiller, 'to dress', fr. OF. abiller, 'to fit out, make

ready', fr. Gaulish-VL. \*bīlia, 'stump, trunk' [whence also F. bille, 'billet (of timber')]; influenced both in form and meaning by the word habit (see next word). See billet, 'stick, log', and cp. dishabille. For the ending see suff. -ment. Derivatives: habiliment-al, habiliment-ary, habiliment-ed, adjs.

habilitate, tr. v., to clothe; to equip. — ML. habilitātus, pp. of habilitāre, 'to make fit', fr. habilitās, 'suitability, fitness', fr. habilis, 'suitable, fit, proper'. See habile and verbal suff. -ate and cp. rehabilitate.

Habiru, also Habiri, n., a name used to denote various groups of invaders of Palestine, mentioned in the Tell el-Amarna letters from the 19th and 18th centuries B.C.E. — Akkad. Habiru, which is prob. a blend of the plur. partic. of base h-b-r, 'to pass, wander' (corresponding to Heb. 'ābhár, Arab. 'ábara, etc.), and of Heb. 'ibhrí, 'Hebrew', which itself derives from the stem of Heb. 'ābhár; see Hebrew. Since there is no 'ayin in the Akkadian, this letter is usually rendered in Akkad. PN.s of Hebrew origin by h. Cp. Akkad. Humrī == Heb. 'Omrī, Akkad. haparu = Heb. 'āphár, 'dust', Akkad. hullu == Heb. 'āl, 'yoke', Akkad. zuruh = Heb. zerða', 'arm'.

habit, n., practice, custom; dress. — ME. habit, abit, fr. OF, habit, abit (F, habit), fr. L. habitus, 'condition, state, habit, dress', fr. habēre, 'to have, hold, possess', sē habēre, 'to be constituted. be in a condition', fr. 1.-E. base \*ghab(h)-, 'to seize, take, hold, have', whence also OIr. gaibim, 'I take, hold; I have', gabāl, 'the act of taking', W. gafael, 'the act of holding fast', Lith, gabanà, 'armful', gabénti, 'to remove', gobti (with vowel gradation). 'to wrap up', Goth. gabei, 'riches,' gabeigs, 'rich', Goth. giban, OE. gifan, giefan, 'to give'. Goth. haban, OE. habban, 'to have', are not cogn. with L. habere. L. habitus is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ἕξις, 'condition, habit', fr. eyelv, 'to have'. Cp. give. Cp. also able, adhibit, binnacle, cohabit, debt, due, duty, exhibit, Habenaria, habendum, habile, habilitate, habitat, habitual, havior, inhabit, inhibit, malady, prebend, prohibit.

habit, tr. v., to dwell, inhabit. — ME. habiten, 'to inhabit', fr. F. habiter, fr. L. habitāre, 'to inhabit, dwell, reside', prop. 'to have frequently', freq. of habēre (pp. habitus), 'to have'. See habit, n., and cp. inhabit. Cp. also binnacle.

habitable, adj. — ME., fr. F. habitable, fr. L. habitābilis, 'habitable', fr. habitāre. See habit, v., and -able.

Derivatives: habitabil-ity, n., habitable-ness, n., habitabl-y, adv.

habitant, n., inhabitant. — F., pres. part. of ha-

693 hadro-

biter, 'to inhabit, dwell'. See habit, v., and suff.

habitat, n., natural location of an animal or plant. — L., 'it dwells', 3rd person sing. pres. of habitāre. 'to dwell'. See habit. v.

habitation, n., 1) the act of inhabiting; 2) a dwelling place. — ME. habitacioun, fr. F. habitation, fr. L. habitātiōnem, acc. of habitātiō, 'a dwelling, inhabiting, habitation,' fr. habitātus, pp. of habitāre. See habit, v., and -ation.

Derivatives: habitation-al, adj.

habitual, adj. — ML. habituālis (whence also F. habituel), fr. L. habitus. See habit and adj. suff [al].

Derivatives: habitual-ly, adv., habitual-ness, n. habituate, tr. v., to accustom. — Late L. habituātus, pp. of habituāre, 'to bring into a habit or condition' (whence also F. habituer), fr. habitus. See habit, n., and verbal suff. -ate and cp. habitue.

Derivative: habituat-ion, n.

habitude, n., custom, habit. — F., fr. L. habitudinem, acc. of habitudō, 'condition, habit', fr. habitus. See habit, n., and -ude.

habitue, n., one who habitually visits a place. — F., pp. of habituer, 'to habituate'. See habituate. habro-, combining form meaning 'graceful'. — Gk. άβρο-, fr. άβρός, 'graceful, delicate, pretty'; rel, to ἄβρα, 'a favorite slave', which is borrowed fr. Aram, habhrá, 'companion; female companion', from the stem of habber, 'he joined', which is rel. to Heb. hābhár, 'he joined, was ioined: he charmed', hābhér, 'companion', hébher, hebhrá, 'company', Ethiop, habára, 'he bound', Akkad. ebru, 'companion', ubburu, 'to bind, ban', See H. Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, p. 68, and Muss Arnolt, Semitic Words in Greek and Latin, in Transactions of the American Philological Association, Vol. XXIII, p. 65.

hachure, n., a short line used in shading. — F., fr. hacher, 'to cut'. See hatch, 'to engrave', and -ure. Derivative: hachure, tr. v.

hacienda, n., a large estate, ranch. — Sp., 'landed estate', fr. earlier facienda, fr. L. facienda, 'things to be done', neut. pl. gerundive of facere, 'to do'. See fact. For other words traceable to Latin gerundives cp. agenda and words there referred to.

hack, tr. and intr. v., to chop, cut. — ME. hacken, fr. OE. -haccian (only in compounds), rel. to OFris. hackia, Du. hakken, OHG. hacchōn, MHG., G. hacken, 'to chop, cut', and prob. also to OE. haca, 'bolt'. See hook and cp. hack, 'cutting tool', and the second element in nuthatch. Derivative: hack, n., the act of hacking.

hack, n., a cutting tool. — Fr. hack, 'to cut'. Cp. Dan. hakke, 'mattock', G. Hacke, 'pickax, hatchet. mattock. hoe'.

hack, n., board on which a hawk's meat is placed.

OE. hæc, 'grating; gate'. See hatch, 'door'.

Derivative: hack, tr. v., to put on a hack.

hack, n., a horse let out on hire. — Fr. hackney. Derivative: hack, tr. v., to let out on hire; intr. v., to ride on a hack.

hackamore, n., a halter, esp. for breaking horses.
Folk-etymological alteration of Sp. jáquima, 'headstall of a halter', fr. Arab. shakimah, 'bit of a bridle: curb. restraint'.

hackberry, n. - A var. of hagberry.

hackbut, n., a kind of harquebus. — OF. (= F.) haquebute, fr. MDu., hakebusse. See harquebus. hackery, n., an Indian bullock cart (India). — Corruption of Hind. chakra, 'cart', fr. OI. cakráh, 'wheel'. See cycle and words there referred to and cp. esp. chukker.

hackle, n., 1) a comb for dressing flax; 2) one of the long feathers on the neck of a cock. — ME. hekele, 'an instrument for cleansing and carding flax or hemp'. See hatchel, n., and cp. heckle. Derivatives: hackle, v., hackl-er, n.

hackney, n., a horse or carriage let out on hire.
ME. hakene, hakenei, fr. Hackney, a town in Middlesex, renowned for its horses. Cp. hack, 'a horse let out on hire'. F. haquenée, 'an ambling nag', is an English loan word.

Derivative: hackney, tr. v.

had, past tense and pp. of have. — ME. hadde, had, fr. habben, 'to have'. See have.

haddock, n., a small fish related to the cod. — ME. haddok, hadok, of unknown origin. Gael. adag and OF. hadot, F. haddock, are English loan words.

hade, n., the inclination of a vein from the vertical (geol.) — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *hade*, intr. v., to incline from the vertical.

Hades, n., the lower world. – Gk. "Aιδης, also 'Atδης, 'the god of the lower world, Pluto', a name of uncertain origin. It meant perh. orig. 'invisible', fr. \*ἀΓιδεῖν, 'to make invisible', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. a-) and ἰδεῖν, 'to see', which is cogn. with L. vidēre, 'to see'; cp. Gk. ἀtδηλος, 'making unseen', which is of the same origin. See vision and cp. words there referred to.

Hadith, n., the whole of Mohammedan traditions (Islam). — Arab. hadith, 'tradition', rel. to the adjective hadith, 'new, young', hádatha, 'it happened, occurred', hádutha, 'was new, was young', háddatha, 'he told, related', and to Heb. hādásh, 'new'. See Rosh Hodesh.

hadj, n., pilgrimage to Mecca. — Arab. hajj, 'pilgrimage', fr. hájja, 'he went on a pilgrimage', which is rel. to Heb. hāghágh, 'he made a pilgrimage, celebrated a feast', hagh, 'a festival gathering, a feast'. See Haggai and cp. next word.

hadji, hajji, n., a Moslem who has made his pilgrimage to Mecca. — Arab. hājji, fr. hājj, part. of hájja, 'he went on a pilgrimage'. See prec. word

hadro-, combining form meaning 'thick'. — Gk. άδρο-, fr. άδρός (for \*sadros), 'thick, stout; full-grown, ripe', which stands for άδ-ρο-ς and is

695

rel. to άδινός (for \*sadinos): 'crowded'. lit. 'thick', αδην (for \*sadēn), 'to one's fill, to satiety' and cogn. with L. satis, 'enough', OE. sæd, 'sated, satisfied'. See sad and co. the first element in Adenhaga.

Hadromerina. n., a group of sponges (zool.) — ModL., compounded of hadro-, Gk. uéooc. 'part' (see 1st mero-). and suff. -ina.

hadrosaur, n., any reptile of the genus Hadrosaurus --- See next word.

Hadrosaurus, n., a genus of extinct dinosaurian reptiles (paleontol.) - ModL., compounded of hadro- and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See sauro-.

haecceity, n., thisness; individuality (scholastic philos.) - ML. haecceitās, fr. L. haecce (rēs), 'this (thing)', with better spelling haece, fem. of hice (hicce), intensive form of hic (fem. haec. neut. hoc), 'this'. See hodiernal and cp. encore. langue d'oc. For the ending see suff. -itv.

haem-. - See hem-.

Haemanthus, n., a genus of plants of the amaryllis family (bot.) - ModL., compounded of Gk. αΙαα, 'blood', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See hemal and -anthus.

haemat-, haemato-, haemo-. -- See hemat-, hemato-, hemo-,

haematinon, n., a hard red glass. - L. haematinus, 'blood-colored, blood-red', fr. Gk. aiuáτίνος, fr. αΐμα, gen. αΐματος, 'blood'. See hemal and adi, suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

Haemodoraceae, n. pl., the bloodwort family (bot.) - ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. haemo-, and Gk. δῶρον, 'gift', fr. I.-E. base \*do-, 'to give', whence also L. donum, 'gift'. See donation.

haemodoraceous, adi. - See prec. word and -aceous.

haff, n., a lagoon separated from the open sea by a sandy bar, as esp. along the Baltic coast of Eastern Germany. - G., fr. LG, haf, fr. MLG. haf, 'sea', which is rel. to ON., Swed. haf, Dan, hav, OFris. hef, OE. hæf, wnich all mean 'sea'. The primitive sense of these words was 'the rising one'. They are rel. to heave and to have, haven (qq.v.)

hafiz, n., a Mohammedan who knows the Koran by heart. — Pers., fr. Arab. háfiz, 'watch, guard; one who knows the Koran by heart', prop. part. of háfiza, 'he watched, kept, protected, learned by heart', rel. to Heb. hāphétz, 'he delighted in, desired', héphetz, 'delight, pleasure, desire; business matter', in Mishnaic Hebrew 'thing, object' (lit. 'that in which one takes delight'), Aram. hephtzá, 'thing, object'. Cp. Hephzibah.

hafnium, n., name of a rare element (chem.) -ModL, coined by the Dutch chemist Dirk Coster (1889- ) and the Hungarian chemist George de Hevesy (1885- ) in 1923 fr. Hafnia, the Latin name of Copenhagen. For the ending see suff. -ium.

haft, n., handle. — ME., fr. OE. hæft, rel. to ON. hepti, Du. heft, hecht, OHG. hefti, MHG. hefte, G. Heft, 'handle', lit. 'that which holds', fr. Teut, base \*haf-, whence also E, have, heave, heavy (qq.v.) Cp. heft, n.

Derivative: haft, tr. v., to supply with a haft. haftarah, n. - See haphtarah.

hag, n., a witch: a repulsive old woman. — ME. hagge, hegge, fr. OE. hægtesse, 'witch', rel. to MDu. haghetisse. Du. heks. OHG. hagzusa. hagazussa, hagzissa, MHG, hecse, häxe, G. Hexe, 'witch'. The first element of OE. hægtesse, etc., is rel. to OE. haga, hæg, OHG. hag, 'hedge'; the second element is rel. to Norw. tysia, 'fairy; crippled woman', Gaul. dusius. 'demon', Co. dus. diz. 'devil'. Lith. dvasià. 'spirit', OE. dūst, 'dust', fr. I.-E. base \*dhewes-, \*dhūs-, 'to fly about like dust, to smoke, be scattered, vanish'. Accordingly, OE, hæg-tesse, etc. orig. meant 'woman of the hedge'. For the first element of these words see hedge and cp. hagberry, hagfish, haggard, for the second see thio- and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: hagg-ish, adj., hagg-ish-ly, adv., hagg-ish-ness. n.

hag, n., a notch. — ON. högg, 'a cutting, hewing', from the stem of höggva, 'to cut, hew'. See hag, 'to hew'.

hag, tr. v., to hew, cut. - ME. haggen, of Scand. origin, Cp. ON. höggva, 'to cut, hew', which is rel. to OE. hēawan, 'to cut, strike, hew'. See hew and cp. haggis, haggle.

Haganah, n., defense force of Jewish settlers in Palestine during the British mandate. After the proclamation of independence it was incorporated into the Army of Israel. - Heb. haghannáh, lit, 'defence', verbal noun of hēghén, 'he covered, defended', Hiph'il (= causative) of gānán, of s.m., whence māghén, 'shield' (lit. 'that which covers'), gan, gannāh, 'garden' (lit. 'enclosure'; for sense development cp. L. hortus, E. garden); rel. to Akkad. ganānu, 'to cover', ganūnu, 'chamber' (whence Aram. genānā, 'bridal chamber'). Arab. jánna, 'he covered', Aram. meghinnā, Arab. mijánn, 'shield', Aram. ginnā, ginnēthá, Syr. gannēthá (whence Arab. jánnah, Ethiop, ganat), 'garden'.

Hagar, n., Sarah's Egyptian handmaid (Bible). — Heb. Hāghár, prob. rel. to Arab. hájara, 'he fled, emigrated', hijrah, 'flight, emigration'. See hegira.

hagberry, also hackberry, n. - Of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. hæggebær, ON. heggr, Swed. hägg, 'the bird cherry tree'. Dan hæggebær, lit. means 'hedge berry'. See hedge and berry and cp. hag, 'witch'.

hagfish, n., a marine cyclostome (Myxine glutinosa). - Compounded of hag, 'witch', and fish. haggadah, haggada, n., 1) rabbinical teaching of an edifying character; popular lecture; the opposite of halakah; 2) the narrative of the Exodus read at the Seder on the first two nights of Passover; 3) the book containing this narrative and the ritual of the Seder. — Talm. Heb. haggādhāh,

'narration, exposition', verbal n. of Heb. higgidh. 'he narrated, related, declared, expounded', from higgidh hakkātūbh, maggidh hakkātūbh ('the verse expounded', resp. 'the verse expounds'). the usual term introducing haggadic interpretations. Higgidh is a Hiph'il (= causative) form of the Semitic base n-p-d, 'to rise', whence 'to be conspicuous'. From this base are derived Heb. neghedh, 'in front of, before, in sight of', naghidh. 'leader' (lit. 'he who is in front'). Aram -Svr. nèghadh, 'he led; he dragged', Aram, nāghōdhá, Syr. nāghūdhá 'leader, ruler', Arab. nájada, 'he conquered; was conspicuous', naid, 'high land', nájuda, nájida, 'was courageous', najíd, 'nobleminded'. For the sense development of these words cp. Heb. nāśi, 'prince, chief', lit. 'one lifted up', fr. nāśā, 'he lifted'.

Derivatives: haggad-ic, haggad-ic-al, adis., hag gad-ist, n., haggad-ist-ic, adi.

Haggai, n., 1) a prophet who lived about 500 B.C.E., the tenth in the order of the Twelve Prophets: 2) the Book of Haggai (Bible). — Heb. Haggáy (whence Gk. 'Αγγαῖος, L. Aggaeus), lit. 'festal, born on a feast day', fr. Heb. hagh, 'a festival gathering, a feast', from the stem of hāghágh, 'he made a pilgrimage, celebrated a feast', which is rel. to Syr, haggi, 'he made a pilgrimage, celebrated a feast', Aram,-Syr, haggá, 'a feast', Arab, háija, 'he went on a pilgrimage'. Cp. hadi, hadii.

haggard, n., an untamed hawk; adj., hard to tame (said of a hawk). — MF. (= F.) hagard, 'a haggard', which is of Teut. origin and orig. meant '(a bird) of the hedge', i.e. 'a wild, untameable (bird)', Cp. ME. hagger, 'wild: an untamed hawk, haggard', and see hedge and -ard. Cp. also hag, 'witch'.

haggard, adj., harassed. — From prec. word. The orig. meaning was 'wild-looking'.

Derivatives: haggard-ly, adv., haggard-ness, n. haggis, n., a Scottish dish made of the lungs. heart, liver, etc., of a sheep or calf. — ME. hagese, hageys, hagas, 'a kind of pudding', prob. fr. haggen, 'to hew'. See hag, 'to hew'.

haggle, tr. v, to mangle; intr. v., to bargain in a mean way. — Freq. of hag, 'to cut' (q.v.) For the ending see freq. suff. -le. Cp. higgle. Derivatives: haggle, n., haggl-er, n.

hagi-, form of hagio- before a vowel.

hagiarchy, n., government by men in holy orders. Compounded of hagi- and Gk. -αργία, 'rule', fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See -archy.

hagio-, before a vowel hagi-, combining form meaning 'holy, sacred'. — Gk, άγιο-, άγι-, fr. άγιός, 'holy, sacred', which is rel. to ἄζεσθαι (for \*αγιεσθαι), 'to stand in awe of, to revere', αγος, 'sacrifice, expiation', άγίζειν, 'to hallow', άγνός, 'holy, chaste', and prob. cogn. with OI. vájati, 'reveres (a god) with sacrifices, worships'. yajas-, 'worship', yajñáh, 'worship, sacrifice', OPers. a-yadana 'temple'. Cp. the second element in Trisagion. Cp. also Yajna.

hagiocracy, n., government by persons considered holy. — Compounded of hagio- and Gk. -κρατία, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See -cracy.

Hagiographa, n. pl., the third and last division of the Hebrew Bible. -- L., fr. Gk. άγιόγραφα (βιβλία), lit. 'sacredly written (books)': see hagio- and -graph. Since all the 3 parts of the Hebrew Bible are sacred books (= kithbhé hagaódesh in Hebrew), the word Hagingrapha denoting the third division of the Bible can only be meant as an abbreviation of τὰ ἄλλα βιβλία άγιόγραφα, i.e. 'the other sacred books'. Cp. the rendering of Hebrew kethubhim (name of the 3rd division of the Bible, lit. 'writings') by the grandson of Sirach with the words τὰ ἄλλα πάτρια βιβλία ('the other books of the fathers') and τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν βιβλίων ('the remaining books'). Derivatives: hagiographer (q.v.), hagio-graphic. hagio-graph-ic-al, adis.

hagiographer, n., 1) a writer of any of the Hagiographa; 2) a writer of lives of the saints. — Formed with agential suff. -er fr. ML. hagiographus, 'a writer of holy things'. See prec. word.

hagiography, n., the saints' lives. — Compounded of hagio- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

hagiolater, n., a worshipper of saints. — Compounded of hagio- and -later.

hagiolatry, n., the worship of saints. — Compounded of hagio- and Gk. λατοεία, 'service. worship', See -latry.

hagiology, n., the study of the lives of the saints. - Compounded of hagio- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivatives: hagiolog-ic, hagiolog-ic-al, adjs., hagiolog-ist, n.

hagioscope, n., an opening in a church to enable the worshippers in the side aisle to see the altar. Compounded of hagio- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

hagride, tr. v., to ride as a hag does, to oppress. — Compounded of hag, 'witch', and ride; esp. used in the pp. hagridden.

ha ha, interi, imitative of laughter or surprise.

ha-ha, n., a sunk fence, usually visible only when one is close to it. - F., prob. from the interjection ha ha, expressing the surprise of him who faces suddenly such a fence.

haiduk, heiduck, n., a brigand or bandit among the Balkan Slavs; a Hungarian lackey. — G. Heiduck, fr. Hung, haidúk, pl. of hajdú, but mistaken for a singular. Hung. hajdú is prob. a loan word fr. Turk, haidūd, 'brigand'.

haik, haick, n., a piece of cloth worn by Arabs. — Arab. hayk, fr. háka, 'he wove'.

hail, n., small pellets or masses of ice. — ME. hagel, hawel, hail, fr. OE. hagol, hægl, 'hail', rel. to OS., OHG, hagal, ON., Dan, hagl, Du., MHG., G. hagel, 'hail'. These words prob. hail

hail, intr. v., to shower down (said of hail); tr. v., to pour down like hail. — ME. hagelen, hawelen, hailen, fr. OE, hagalian, fr. hagol, 'hail'. See prec. word.

hall, interi. - Short for original "be thou hail!". fr. obsol. adi. hail. 'sound, healthy', fr. ME. hail, heil, of s.m., fr. ON, heill, 'whole, healthy', See whole and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also hale, 'healthy', and the second element in wassail.

Derivatives: hail, to greet (q.v.), hail, n., greet-

hail, tr. and intr. v., to greet, - ME, hailen, 'to greet', lit. 'to say "hail", fr. hail, heil, interi. See hail. interi.

hailstone, n. — ME., fr. OE, hagolstān, rel, to ON. haglsteinn. Du. hagelsteen. MHG., G. Hagelstein. See hail, 'nellets of ice', and stone, hair, n. - ME, her, heer, hare, fr. OE, har, rel. to OS., ON., OHG., MHG, har, Dan. hor,

Swed, hår, OFris, hēr, Du., G. haar, 'hair', These words are cogn, with Lith, šervs, 'bristle', and with the second element in OI, kapúcchala-. 'hair on the hind part of the head', E. hair was influenced in form by a confusion with ME. haire, 'haircloth', fr. OF. (=F.) haire, fr. Frankish \*hāria, which is rel. to OE, hære, OHG, hārra, 'haircloth', and further to OE, hær, 'hair'.

Derivatives: hair-ed, hair-less, hair-like, hair-v. adis.. hair-i-ness. n.

hake, n., any of several marine fishes of the genus Merluccius. — ME. hake, related to OE. haca, 'hook', hacod, hæced, 'pike (fish)', OS, hact, MLG, heket, OHG, hachit, hechit, MHG, hechit, hecht, G. Hecht, of s.m., and to OE. hok, 'hook'. See hook.

hakeem, hakim, n., in Mohammedan countries, a physician. — Arab. hakim, lit. 'wise', from the stem of hákuma, 'he was wise', whence also hákam, 'judge', híkmah, 'wisdom, science', hákkama, 'he was a physician', hukm, 'judgment, sentence', rel. to Heb. hākhám, 'he was wise', hākhām, 'skillful, learned, wise', hokhmāh, 'wisdom', Aram.-Syr. hakham, 'he was wise'. See hokhmah and cp. next word.

hakenkreuz, n., swastika; used as the emblem of Nazism, - G. Hakenkreuz, lit. 'hook-cross'. See hook and cross, n.

hakim, n., in Mohammedan countries, a judge, ruler. — Arab. hákim, prop. part. of hákuma, 'he was wise'. See hakeem.

halakah, also halachah, n., oral law; rule prescribed by oral law (Jewish religion). - Mishnaic Hebrew halakhah, 'rule, practice, tradition', lit, 'something to go by', fr. Heb, hālákh, 'he went', which is rel. to Aram. hălákh, hakh, hallēkh, 'he went', Akkad, alāku, 'to go', Arab. hálaka (used euphemistically), 'he perished', Heb. hélekh, 'traveler', hălīkháh, 'a going', mahălákh, 'a going', tahălūkháh, 'procession'.

halalcor, halalcore, n., a person of the lowest class, a scavenger (India). — Hind., fr. Arab.-Pers, halāl-khōr, 'one to whom all food is lawful', a hybrid coined fr. Arab, halál, 'that which is allowed or lawful', and Pers. khor, 'eating'. Arab, halál derives fr. hálla, 'he unknotted, untied, undid', which is rel. to Heb. hillél. 'he profaned', hēhėl, 'he began', Aram.-Svr. hallēl. ahēl, 'he profaned'. Heb. hōl. 'profaneness. commonness', hālflāh, 'far be it'.

halation, n., a term of photography. — Lit, 'a halolike appearance', irregularly formed fr. halo with suff. -ation.

halbert, n., a kind of battle-ax. - ME. halberd, fr. MF. (= F.) hallebarde. fr. MHG. helmbarte (whence G. Hellebarde), lit, 'an ax with a long handle', fr. helm, halm, 'handle', and barte (fr. OHG, barta), 'ax', It. alabarda, Sp. and Port, alabardo, 'halberd', are also borrowed fr. MHG. helmbarte. See helm, 'handle', and

halberdier, n., soldier armed with a halberd. ---MF. (= F.) hallebardier, fr. hallebarde. See prec, word and -ier.

halevon, n., kingfisher. — L. alevon, also halevon, fr. Gk. άλκυών, incorrectly spelled άλκυών, 'kingfisher', which is of uncertain origin. The form άλχυών (with the rough spirit) arose from a confusion with Gk. αλς, 'salt; sea'. L. alcēdō, 'kingfisher', is a loan word fr. Gk, άλκυών (with change of Gk. suff. -ών to L. suff. -ēdō). Cp. next word. Cp. also Alcedinidae.

Halcyone, n., daughter of Aeolus, who, when widowed, threw herself into the sea and became a kingfisher. — L. Halcyonē, Alcyonē, fr. Gk. 'Αλκυόνη, fr. άλκυών. See prec. word.

hale, adj., sound, healthy. - ME. hale, hal, fr. OE. hāl. 'whole, uninjured, healthy', rel. to ON. heill, of s.m. See whole and cp. hail, interj. Derivative: hale-ness, n.

hale, tr. v., to haul. - ME. halien, halen. See haul.

Halenia, n., a genus of plants of the gentian family (bot.) - ModL., named after the German botanist Johann Halen. For the ending see suff. -ia.

Halesia, n., a genus of plants of the storax family (bot.) - ModL., named after the English physiologist Stephen Hales (1677-1761). For the ending see suff. -ia.

half, n. - ME., fr. OE. healf. See half, adj.

half, adj. - ME. half, fr. OE. healf, 'side, half', rel. to ON, halfr. OS., OFris., MDu., Du. half, Dan., Swed., halv, OHG., G. halb, MHG. halp, Goth. halbs, 'half', and to the nouns OS. halba, ON. halfa, MDu. halve, OHG. halba, MHG. halbe, Goth halba, 'side'. The original meaning of these words was '(something) divided'. They are cogn. with OI. klptáh, 'arranged', kálpatē, 'is arranged', kalpáyati, 'arranges, allots', L. scalpere, 'to cut, carve, scrape'. See shelf, 'slab of wood', and cn. words there referred to. The original meaning of OE, healf was 'side'. This meaning is still alive in behalf (q.v.) Cp. halve. helve.

Derivative: half, adv.

697

half ice, name of a Portuguese gold coin. — Short for half iohannes, fr. johannes, name of a gold coin struck in honor of King Johannes V of Portugal, Cp. iohannes,

hali-, combining form meaning 'salt' or 'the sea'. — Gk, άλι-, fr, άλς, gen, άλός (masc.), 'salt'; (fem.) 'sea'. See halieutic.

Haliaeetus, n., a genus of eagles (ornithol.) ---ModL., fr. Gk. άλιαίετος, άλιάετος, 'sea eagle'. prob. 'osprey', which is compounded of αλc. gen, άλός (fem.), 'sea' and αἰετός, ἀετός, 'eagle'. See halieutic and aeto-.

halibut, holibut, n., the largest species of flatfish. - ME, halvbutte, compounded of halv, 'holy', and but, butte, 'flatfish' (cp. LG, hilligbutt, hillebutt. Du. heilbot. G. Heilbutt): so called because usually eaten on holy days. See holy and butt, 'flatfish', and cp. turbot.

Halicore, n., a genus of aquatic mammals. the dugong (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. αλε. gen. άλός (fem.), 'sea', and κόρη, 'maiden'. See halieutic and Cora.

halidom, n., a holy thing (obsol, or archaic). — ME., fr. OE. hāligdom, 'holiness, relic, sanctuary', formed fr. hālig, 'holy', with suff. -dōm. See holy and -dom.

halieutic, halieutical, adi., pertaining to fishing. - L. halieuticus, fr. Gk. άλιευτικός, 'pertaining to fishing', fr. άλιεύειν, 'to fish', fr. άλς, gen. άλός (fem.), 'sea', which stands for \*sal- (cp. Gk. έξ, L. sex, 'six'; Gk. έπτά, L. septem, 'seven', etc.), whence also L. sāl, gen, sălis, 'salt: sea'. See salt and cp. hali-, halo-, the first element in Haliaeetus, Halicore, alurgite, and the second element in aphthitalite, Enaliosauria. halieutics, n., the art of fishing. -- See prec. word and -ics.

haliography, n., description of the sea. — Compounded of hali-, 'sea', and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

**Haliotis.** n., a genus of univalve shells (zool.) — ModL., lit, 'ear of the sea', fr, Gk, αλς, gen. άλος (fem.), 'sea', and οδς, gen. ώτος, 'ear'; so called because of the resemblance to the ear. See halieutic and oto-.

haliplankton, n., oceanic plankton. — ModL., fr. Gk. άλίπλαγκτον, neut. of άλίπλαγκτος, 'seawandering', which is compounded of αλς, gen. άλός (fem.), 'sea', and πλαγκτός, 'wandering', verbal adj. of πλάζειν, 'to wander'. See halieutic and plankton.

halite, n., rock salt (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ἄλς, gen. ἀλός (masc.), 'salt'. See halieutic.

halitosis, n., offensive breath. — A hybrid coined fr. L. hālitus, 'breath' (see next word), and -osis, a suff. of Greek origin.

halitus, n. breath exhalation — L. hālitus 'breath', rel. to hālāre, 'to breathe', See exhale, hall, n. - ME, halle, hal, fr. OE, heall, hall, rel. to OS., OHG, halla, MHG., G. halle, Du, hal, ON, höll, 'hall', and to OE, hell, Goth, halia, 'hell', fr. L-E, base \*kel-, 'to hide, conceal', whence also OE., OS., OHG, helan, OFris. hela, MDu, helen, Du, (ver)helen, MHG, heln, G. hehlen, 'to conceal', OL śálā, 'hut, house, hall, stable', śāláh, 'hedge, enclosure, wall', Gk, καλιά, 'hut, nest', καλύβη, 'hut, cabin', καλύπτειν, 'to cover, hide, conceal', OIr, cuile, 'cellar, magazine', L. cella, 'store room, granary; cell', celare, 'to hide, conceal', occulere, 'to cover, conceal', See cell and words there referred to and cp. esp. hell, Valhalla.

hallah, n., 1) a kind of cake used in offerings: 2) priest's share of the dough: 3) twisted bread used at the Sabbath meals (Jewish religion). — Heb. halláh, 'cake', prob. meaning lit, 'perforated (cake)', fr. hillél, Pi'el of hālál, 'he pierced, perforated', whence also hallon, 'window', hall, 'pipe', hālāl, 'pierced; slain'; rel. to Svr. hālāl. 'hollow', hălōlá, 'a cave', Arab, khálla, 'he perforated', Ethiop, hallat, 'a (hollow) reed'.

hallel, n., psalm of praise especially applied 1) to the group of Psalms 113-118, called the Egyptian Hallel: 2) to Psalm 136, called the Great Hallel. — Heb. hallel, 'praise, song of praise', prop. inf. used as a noun fr. hillel, 'he praised', whence the nouns hillúl, mahălál, tëhilláh, 'praise'; rel. to Aram.-Syr. hallel, 'he praised', Arab. halla, 'he shouted', hállala, ahálla, 'he praised (in worship)'. Aram, hillūlā, 'marriage song', Akkad. alālu, 'to shout for joy'. All these words are of imitative origin, with the primary sense 'to trill'. Cp. next word. Cp. also Hillel, Tehillim.

hallelujah, halleluja, interj. and n. - Heb. hallelūváh, 'praise ve the Lord', compounded of hallelú, pl. imper, of hillél, 'he praised', and the shortened form of the Tetragrammaton. See prec, word and Elijah and cp. alleluia.

halliard, n. -- See halyard.

hallmoot, n., the court of the lord of a manor (English hist.) - ME. halimot, lit. 'hall meeting', fr. hal, 'hall', and -imot, fr. OE. gemot, 'meeting'. See hall and moot, 'meeting', and cp. gemot, witenagemot.

hallo, halloa, interj., n. and intr. and tr. v. — Variants of hollo.

halloo, tr. and intr. v., to incite dogs by shouting 'halloo', - ME. halowen, fr. OF. halloer, which is of imitative origin.

Derivatives: halloo, interj. and n.

hallow, n., now only in All-hallows. — OE. hālga, 'a holy person', fr. hālig, 'holy'. See holy and cp. Halloween.

hallow, tr. v. — ME, halowen, fr. OE, halgian, 'to hallow', fr. hālig, 'holy'. Cp. OS. hēlagon (fr. hēlag), OHG. heilagon (fr. heilag), and see holy.

hallow, v. -- A var. of halloo.

Hallowmas, n., the Church festival of Allhallows. — Shortened fr. All hallow mass. See hallow n., and mass.

Hallstatt, adj., pertaining to the period of prehistoric civilization in Europe, during which iron was introduced. — From *Hallstatt*, a village in Austria, where various implements belonging to this period were found.

hallucinate, tr. v., to affect with visions. — L. hallūcinātus, pp. of hallūcinārī, more correctly alūcinārī, 'to wander in mind, dream', borrowed fr. Gk. ἀλ-ὁειν, Att. ἀλ-ὁειν, 'to wander in mind', which is rel. to ἄλ-η, 'ceaseless roaming', ἀλ-ᾶσθαι, ἀλ-αίνειν, 'to wander about', ἀλ-εός, 'distraught, foolish, roaming about', ἀλ-ήτης, 'wanderer, vagabond'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*āl-, 'to wander about', whence also Lett. al-uôt, 'to wander about'. Cp. Alastor, aleatory, Aleochara. Cp. also amble. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate. The ending -cinārī in alūcinārī is prob. due to the influence of vāti-cinārī, 'to prophesy', used also in the meaning 'to rave'.

Derivatives: hallucination (q.v.), hallucinat-ive, hallucinat-ory, adjs.

hallucination, n., a vision without reality. — L. hallūcinātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a wandering of mind, dreaminess', fr. hallūcinātus, pp. of hallūcinārī. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: hallucination-al, adj.

hallux, the first digit on the hind leg of a mammal; the great toe of man; the hind toe of birds (anat.) — Medical L., a blend of L. allux and hallus, which both mean 'the great toe'. — These Latin words prob. stand for original \*hal(o)-doik-s, and lit. mean 'the great digit'. The first element of this compound is cogn. with OSlav. golěmű, 'great, high', W. gallu, Co. gallos, 'power'; the second element is rel. to L. digitus, 'finger', whence digit (q.v.) See J.S. Schmidt, Die Pluralbildungen der indogermanischen Neutra, Weimar, 1889, p. 183.

Derivative: halluc-al, adi.

halm, n. — See haulm.

halma, n., a game played on a board of 256 squares, with pieces moved or jumped from one corner to the opposite. — Gk. ἄλμα, 'a leap', from the stem of ἄλλεσθαι, 'to leap', which is cogn. with L. salire, 'to leap'. See salient and -ma. halo, n., 1) a circle of light surrounding the sun or the moon; 2) radiance surrounding a head

or the moon; 2) radiance surrounding a head — F., fr. L. halō, acc. of halōs, fr. Gk. ἄλως, 'threshing floor; disk of the sun or of the moon', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. halation, Haloa.

Derivative: halo-ed, adj.

halo-, combining form meaning 1) 'salt; 2) sea'.

— Gk. άλο-, fr. ἄλς, gen. άλός (masc.), 'salt'; (fem.) 'sea'. See halieutic.

Haloa, n., ancient Greek festival of harvest in

honor of Demeter. — Gk. 'Αλῶα or 'Αλῷα, prop. 'threshing festival', fr. ἄλως, 'threshing floor'. See halo.

halogen, n., any of the four chemical elements chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine. — Lit. 'salt-producer', coined by the Swedish chemist Baron Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) fr. Gk. ἄλς, gen. ἀλός (masc.), 'salt', and γεννᾶν, 'to produce'. See halo- and -gen.

Derivative: halogen-ous, adj.

haloid, adj., resembling salt. — Compounded of halo- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εΐδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

halomancy, n., divination by means of salt. — Compounded of halo- and Gk. μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See -mancy.

halometer, n., an instrument for measuring the planes and angles of salt crystals.—Compound ed of halo- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter. 'poetical rhythm'.

halophilous, adj., growing in salt water (said of plants and animals). — Lit. 'salt-loving'; compounded of halo- and Gk. -φιλος, fr. φίλος, 'friend'. See -philous.

halophyte, n., a plant growing naturally in a soil impregnated with salt. — Compounded of haloand Gk, φυτόν, 'plant'. See -phyte.

Haloragidaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.)
 A ModL. hybrid formed with suff. -aceae fr. halo- and Gk. ράξ, gen. ραγός, 'berry', which is cogn. with L. racēmus, 'cluster of grapes'. See raceme.

haloragidaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

halse, tr. v. (obsol.), 1) to conjure; 2) to greet.

— ME. halsen, 'to adjure, conjure; to greet',
fr. OE. hālsian, 'to adjure, observe omens,
exorcise', fr. hāl, 'whole, healthy'. Cp. OHG.
heilisōn, 'to adjure, predict', ON. heilsa, 'to
greet', and see hail, 'to greet'.

halt, adj., lame. — ME. halt, fr. OE. healt, halt, rel. to OS., OFris. halt, ON. haltr, OHG. halz, Goth. halts, 'lame', and cogn. with Russ. koldýka, 'lame', koldýkat', 'to limp, go lame', fr. I.-E. \*qelā-d-, enlargement of base \*qel(ā)-, 'to break', whence Gk. κόλος, 'docked, curtailed', κολοβός, of s.m., lit. 'broken'. See holt, 'small wood', and cp. words there referred to.

halt, intr. v., to be lame. — ME. halten, fr. OE. healtian, haltian, fr. healt, halt, 'lame'. See prec. word

Derivatives: halt, n., lameness, halt-ing, adj., halt-ing-ly, adv., halt-ing-ness, n.

halt, n., stoppage. — F. halte, fr. G. Halt, in haltmachen, where halt is prop. the imper. of halten, 'to stop, halt', a word rel. to E. hold (q.v.) halt, intr. v., to stop; tr. v., to make (troops) halt. — Shortened fr. make halt, the literal rendering of G. haltmachen. See prec. word.

halter, n., a rope for leading a horse. — ME. helfter, helter, halter, fr. OE. hælfter, hælftre, rel. to MDu. halfter, halchter, Du. halster, OS. haliftra, OHG. halftra, MHG., G. halfter, 'halter', and to OF. helma, 'tudder'. See helm, 'tiller'.

halukkah, n., support of the Jewish poor of the Holy Land with funds collected abroad. — Heb. haluqqåh, 'division, distribution', from the stem of hāláq, 'he divided, apportioned, assigned', whence also héleq, helqåh, 'part, portion', mahālóqeth, 'division, course' (in Mishnaic Hebrew: 'difference of opinion, controversy'), rel. to Aram. hāláq, 'he divided', hāláq, 'field', helqå, hulqå, 'portion', Arab. hālaqa, 'he measured'.

halutz, also chalutz, fem. halutzah, nalutzah, n., Jewish pioneer immigrant to Israel. — Heb. hālūtz, passive partic. of hālūtz, 'he equipped for war', rel. to Syr. hālūtzā, 'energetic, vigorous', Akkad, halsu, 'fortification'.

halve, tr. v. — ME. halven, fr. half. See half. halyard, halliard, haulyard, n., a rope for hoisting sails. — ME. halier, hallyer, lit. 'that which hales or hauls'. See haul. The ending in hal-yard is due to a confusion with the noun yard; cp. lanyard.

ham, n., the inner or hinder part of the knee; the thigh of an animal (anat.) — ME. hamme, fr. OE. hamm, rel. to ON. höm, MLG., MDu., MHG., dial. G. hamme, Du. ham, OHG. hamma, and cogn. with Gk. xνήμη, 'part between knee and ankle', OIr. cnāim, 'bone'. Cp. the first element in hamshackle. Cp. also cnemial. Derivative: hamm-ν. adi.

ham, n., a hamlet, village, town; used as a suff. in place names (now dial. Engl.) — OE. hām, 'dwelling, home'. See home.

hama-, combining form meaning together with; at the same time with. — Gk. ἄμα, together with'. See same.

hamadryad, n., a wood nymph in Greek mythology. — L. Hamadryas, gen. -adis, fr. Gk. 'Αμαδρυάς, chiefly in pl. 'Αμαδρυάδες, 'hamadryads', i.e. 'nymphs whose life depended on that of particular trees', lit. 'those being together with trees', fr. ἄμα, 'together with', and δρυάς, gen. δρυάδος, 'nymph whose life depended on that of her tree', fr. δρῦς, gen. δρυός, 'oak, tree'. See hama- and dryad.

hamal, also hammal, hummaul, n., a burden bearer in Turkey. — Arab. hammál, 'porter', fr. hámala, 'he carried'.

Hamamelidaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.)

— ModL., formed fr. Hamamel's with suff.
-aceae.

hamamelidaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -accous.

Hamamelis, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἁμαμηλίς, 'a kind of medlar', which is compounded of ἄμα (see hama-) and μῆλον, 'apple, fruit'. See Malus, 'the genus of apple trees'.

hamartiology, n., that part of theology which deals with sin. — Compounded of Gk. άμαρτίζ, 'sin', and -λογίζ. The first element derives

from the stem of ἀμαρτάνειν, 'to miss the mark, fail of one's purpose, err, sin', which is of uncertain origin (for sense development cp. Heb. hāṭá' 'he sinned', prop. 'he missed the mark'); cp. Nemertinea. The second element comes fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain, manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'; see -logy. hamburger, n., 1) ground beef; 2) cooked patty of ground beef; 3) sandwich made of such a patty. — Short for Hamburger steak; named after Hamburg in Germany.

hame, n., either of the two curved pieces lying round the collar of a horse. — ME. hame, fr. OE. hama, 'cover, skin', rel. to MDu. hamme, Du. haam, 'collar of a horse', ON. hamr, 'skin, covering', OHG. hamo, of s.m., OHG. hemidi, 'shirt', and cogn. with OI. śāmulyáh, 'woolen shirt'; fr. I.-E. base \*kam-, \*kem-, 'to cover'. See heaven and cp. chemise.

hamesucken, n., assaulting of a person in his own dwelling house. — ME. hamsoken, fr. OE. hāmsōcn, compounded of hām, 'home', and sōcn, 'attack', which is rel. to ON. sōkn, of s.m., and to OE. sēcan, 'to seek; to try to get, attack'. Cp. OFris. hāmsēkenge, 'attack on a house', G. Heimsuchung, 'visitation', and see home and seek.

hametz, also chametz, n., leavened food; forbidden during Passover (Jewish religion). — Heb. hāmétz, 'that which is leavened', from the stem of the verb hāmétz, 'was sour, was leavened', which is rel. to Aram. hāmá', of s.m. (passive part. hamía', 'leavened'), Arab. hámuḍa, 'was sour'.

Hamite, n. — Lit. a descendant of Ham', formed with subst. suff. -ite from the name *Ham*, fr. Heb. *Hām*, son of Noah.

Derivative: Hamit-ic, adj.

Hamites, n., a genus of extinct cephalopods (paleontol.) — ModL., fr. L. hāmus, 'hook'. See hamulus and subst. suff. -ite.

hamlet, n., a small village. — ME. hamelet, fr. MF. hamelet, dimin. of hamel (whence F. hameau), itself a dimin. of OF. ham, fr. Frankish \*haim, 'home', which is rel. to OHG. heim, OE. hām, 'home'. See home and the dimin. suffixes. -el and -et.

hammal, n. — See hamal.

hammam, n., a Turkish bath. — Arab. hammam, 'bath', fr. hamma, 'became hot, was warm', which is rel. to Heb. ham, Aram.-Syr. ham, hămâm, of s.m., Heb. hōm, 'heat', ham, 'hot', hammān, 'sun pillar'. Akkad. emmu, 'hot', ummu, 'heat'.

hammer, n. — ME. hamur, hamer, fr. OE. hamor, hamer, rel. to OS., OHG. hamur, hamar, ON. hamarr, Dan. hammer, Swed. hammare, MDu., Du., MHG. hamer, G. Hammer, 'hammer', orig. 'stone hammer'; cogn. with OI. áśman-, 'stone; rock; sky', Avestic asman-, of s.m., Gk. ἄχμων, '(stone) anvil', Lith. akmuõ, OSlav. kamy, 'stone'. All these words are traceable to

I.-E. base  $*a\hat{k}$ -, 'sharp, pointed'. See acrid and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: hammer, tr. and intr. v., hammer-ed, adi., hammer-er, n., hammer-ing, n. and adi.

hammock, n., a swinging bed or couch, usually made of canvas. — Sp. hamaca (whence also F. hamac), of Caribbean origin. Cp. Yukuna hamaca, Taino amaca, 'net for sleeping'.

hammock, n. - A var. of hummock.

hammock

hamose, hamous, adj., hooked. — Formed with adj. suff. -ose, resp. -ous, fr. L. hāmus, 'hook'. See hamulus.

hamotzi, n., name of the benediction over bread (Jewish liturgy). — Heb. hammōtzi, 'he who brings forth'; so called from the first of the concluding words of the benediction. The word hammōtzi is formed from the article ha-, 'the', and mōtzi, 'bringing forth', part. Hiph'il of yātzā, 'he went out', for whose etymology see Asia.

hamper, tr. v., to impede. — ME. hampren, of uncertain origin.

hamper, n., things that are important for a ship but are in the way at certain times. — Fr. hamper, 'to impede'.

hamper, n., a large basket. — A var. of hanaper. Derivative: hamper, tr. v., to put into a hamper. hamshackle, tr. v., to fasten (an animal) by binding the head to a foreleg; hence, to bind, to impede. — The orig. meaning prob. was 'to tie by the hams or legs'. See ham, 'thigh', and shackle. hamster, n., a ratlike rodent. — G., fr. MHG., fr. OHG. hamustro (cp. OS. hamustra), fr. OSlav. chomēstorū; for the first element cp. Russ. chomiak, 'hamster', for the second cp. Lith. staras, of s.m.

hamstring, n. — Compounded of ham, 'thigh', and string, n.

Derivative: hamstring, tr. v.

hamulus, n., a process resembling a small hook (anat.) — L. hāmulus, 'a small hook', dimin. of hāmus, 'hook', which is prob. cogn. with Gk.  $\chi\alpha\mu\delta\zeta$  (Hesychius), 'hooked, crooked'. Cp. Hamites, hamose.

hamza, hamzah, n., the sign of the glottal stop (') in Arabic grammar. — Arab. hámzah, 'compression' (viz. of the upper part of the windpipe), fr. hámaza, 'he compressed'.

hanap, n., a medieval goblet. — F. See next word. hanaper, n., a case for holding documents (archaic). — OF. hanapier, 'a basket for holding a goblet', fr. hanap, 'goblet', fr. Frankish \*hnap (whence also ML. hanappus, OProvenc. enap, It. nappo), which is rel. to OE. hnæpp, OS. hnapp, ON. hnappr, MLG., MDu., Du. nap, OHG. hnapf, MHG., G. napf, 'cup, bowl'. Cp. prec. word and hamper, 'a large basket'. The first a in OF. hanap is an auxiliary vowel, which arose from the tendency of facilitating the pronunciation of the consonants hn- at the beginning of the word. Cp. harangue.

hance, n., the haunch of an arch. — Prob. fr.

AF. haunce, corresponding to OF. hauce (F. hausse), 'a raising, rise', fr. haucer (F. hausser), 'to raise'. See enhance.

700

hancockite, n., a complex silicate containing aluminum, calcium, iron, lead and other metals (mineral.) — Named after E. P. Hancock of Burlington, New Jersey. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

hand, n. — ME., fr. OE. hand, hond, rel. to OS., Swed., OFris., Du., G., hand, ON. hönd, Dan. haand, MDu., OHG., MHG. hant, Goth. handus, 'hand'. These words prob. stand in gradational relationship to OE. hentan, 'to try to seize, attack, scize', ON. henda, 'to grasp', Goth. -hinhan (used only in compounds), 'to seize', and orig. meant 'the grasper'. Cp. hunt and words there referred to.

Derivatives: hand, tr. v., hand-ed, adj., handle (q.v.), handy (q.v.)

handcuff, n. — Compounded of hand and cuff, n. Cp. OE. hondcops, 'a pair of handcuffs'.

handful, adj. — ME., fr. OE. handfull. See hand and -ful.

handgrip, n. — ME., fr. OE. handgripe, 'a grasp of the hand'. See hand and grip.

handicap, n. — For hand in cap, orig. a kind of lottery game, in which the forfeit money was held in the hand in a cap.

Derivatives: handicap, tr. v., handicapp-er, n. handicraft, n. — Altered (on analogy of handiwork) fr. handcraft, fr. OE. handcræft, 'skill of the hand, handicraft'. See hand and craft.

handiwork, n. — ME. handiwerk, fr. OE. handgeweorc, compounded of hand and geweorc,
'work' (in a collective sense), fr. weorc, 'work'
(see hand and work); the i in handiwork is the
regular English equivalent of OE. ge-; see yhandkerchief, n. — Compounded of hand and
kerchief. Etymologically the word contains a
contradiction, since kerchief denotes a covering
for the head, fr. OF. couvrechef, couvrechief, lit.
'cover-head'. Cp. neckerchief.

handle, tr. v. — ME. handlen, fr. OE. handlian, 'to touch with the hands; to handle; to treat', rel. to ON. höndla, 'to seize, capture; to treat', Dan. handle, 'to trade, deal; to act', Swed. handla, 'to trade', OFris. handelia, hondelia, 'to seize, handle', Du. handelen, 'to trade, deal; to act', OHG. hantalōn, 'to touch with the hands', MHG., G. handeln, 'to bargain, trade, deal; to act'. See hand and verbal suff. -le.

handle, n. — ME. handele, fr. OE. handle; lit. 'that which is held by the hand', fr. hand. See hand and instrumental suff. -le.

handless, adj. — ME. handles. See hand and -less.

handling, n. — ME. handlinge, fr. OE. handlung, formed fr. handlian with suff. -ung. See handle, v., and -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

handsel, hansel, n., a gift made as a token of luck (archaic). — ME. handsale, hansel, fr. ON. handsal, 'the closing of a bargain by joining

hands', lit. 'hand sale'. Cp. Dan. handsel, Swed. handsöl. and see hand and sale.

701

handsome, adj. — ME. handsom, lit. 'easy to handle, treatable', compounded of hand and 1st-some. Cp. MDu. handsaem (Du. handzaam), 'treatable', which is the exact etymological equivalent of E. handsome.

Derivatives: handsome-ly, adv., handsomeness, n.

handy, adj. — The original meaning was 'done by the hand'; formed fr. hand with suff. -y (representing OE, -ig).

Derivatives: handi-ly, adv., handi-ness, n.

hang, tr. and intr. v. — Prop. a blend of three related verbs: 1) ME. hon. fr. OE. hon (for \*hōhan), tr. v., to cause to hang; to execute by hanging'; rel, to OS., OHG., Goth. hāhan, tr. verbs, MHG, hāhen, tr. and intr. v.: 2) ME. hangen, hongen, fr. OE, hangian, intr. and tr. v.: rel. to OS. hangon, ON. hanga, OFris, hangia, hongia, OHG, hangen, MHG, hangen, G, hangen, hängen, intr. verbs. Dan, hænge, Swed. hänga, Du. hangen, intr. and tr. verbs; 3) ME. hengen, hingen, fr. ON, hengia, 'to cause to hang', causative of hanga; rel. to OHG., MHG. hengen, G. hängen, tr. verbs. All these words derive fr. Teut. \*hanhan, corresponding to I.-E. base \*kena-. \*kona-. 'to waver, be in suspense'. whence Hitt, gang-, kank-, 'to hang', OI, śánkatē, 'wavers', L. cūnctārī, 'to delay'. Cp. cunctation. Cp. also hangar, hank, hanker, hinge. Derivatives: hang, n., hang-er, n., hang-ing, n. and adi.

hangar, n., a shed for airplanes and airships. — F., 'shed', prob. cogn. with ML. angarium, 'a shed for shoeing horses', and ult. traceable to OHG. hangian, 'to hang'; see hang. Accordingly hangar orig. denoted a place where horses were suspended for the sake of being shod. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 301 s.v. hangar.

hangnail, n. — Altered fr. agnail. Folk etymology explained this word as the compound of hang and nail.

hanif, n., a faithful Moslem. — Arab. hanif, fr. Aram. hānēph, 'hypocrite, heathen, heretic', which is rel. to Heb. hānēph (verb), 'he was wicked', hehēnīph, 'he polluted' (in Mishnaic Hebrew: 'he was hypocritical, he flattered'), hānēph (adj.), 'wicked, profane, impious', hānuppāh, 'profaneness, wickedness, impiety', Akkad. hanpu, 'ruthlessness', hanāpu, 'to exercise ruthlessness toward'.

hank, n., a coil or skein of yarn. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. hönk, 'coil, hank', hanki, 'hasp, clasp', Swed. hanka, 'to tie up', Dan. hank, 'handle', which are rel. to MLG. hank, 'handle', OHG., MHG. henken, 'to hang' (tr.), whence G. Henkel, 'handle'. OHG., MHG. henken is a collateral form of hengen. (G. hängen and henken are differentiated in sense; the former means 'to cause to hang, to hang', the latter, 'to execute by hanging'). See hang.

hank, tr. v., to form into hanks. — ME. hanken, fr. ON. hanka, 'to coil', fr. hönk, 'coil'. See hank. n.

hanker, intr. v., to long for or after. — Flem. hankeren, 'to long for', rel. to Du. honkeren, hunkeren, intensive and freq. of hangen, 'to hang'. See hang.

Derivatives: hanker, n., hanker-er, n., hanker-ing, verbal n., hanker-ing-ly, adv.

hanky-panky, n., jugglery, hocus-pocus. — Coined on analogy of hokey-pokey (q.v.)

Hannah, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the Bible, the mother of the prophet Samuel. — Heb. Hannáh, lit. 'graciousness', from the stem of hānán, 'he was gracious, showed favor', whence also hēn, 'favor, grace', hinnám, 'for nothing, gratuitously', hannán, 'gracious', tehinnáh, tahánán, 'supplication for favor'; rel. to Aram. hānán, Syr. han, Arab. hánnan, 'was favorable, merciful', Akkad. jihnanuni, 'he has mercy on me', jenninunu, 'he has mercy on us'. Cp. the first element in the Punic PN. Hannībhá'al, 'Hannibal', lit. 'my favor is with Baal'. Cp. also Ann, Jane, Jenny, Joanna, John.

Hansard, n., official reports of the Parliament at Westminster. — So called fr. Luke *Hansard* (1752-1828) and his descendants, printers of these reports.

Derivative: *Hansard-ize*, tr. v., to confront (a member of Parliament) with his former statements as recorded in Hansard.

Hansa, n., medieval guild of merchants. — MF. hanse, fr. MLG. hanse, 'merchants' guild', fr. OHG. hansa, 'troop of warriors', which is rel. to Goth. hansa, 'troop, company, multitude', OE. hōs, 'attendants, retinue'. Finn. kansa, 'people, society', Russ.-Karelian kanža, 'synagogue' are Teut. loan words.

Hanseatic, adj., pertaining to the Hansa. — ML. Hanseaticus. See prec. word and -atic.

hansom, n., also hansom cab, a light, covered hackney carriage. — Named after its inventor Joseph Aloysius *Hansom* (1803-82), a famous English architect.

Hanukkah, also Chanukkah, n., the Feast of Dedication (Jewish religion). — Heb. hanukkah, 'dedication', consecration', fr. hānákh, 'he dedicated, consecrated, trained up', which is denominated fr. hēkh (for \*hink), 'palate', and orig. meant 'to rub the palate of a child with chewed dates'. Cp. Arab. hának, 'palate' (whence hánnaka, 'he rubbed the palate of a child', hánaka, 'he taught, instructed'), which is rel. to Heb. hēkh (see above). Heb. hāntkh, 'trained, experienced', Mishnaic Heb. hinnékh, 'he dedicated, inaugurated; he accustomed' (in ModHeb. 'he brought up, educated'), hinnákh, 'inauguration; accustoming' (in ModHeb. 'education'), are derivatives of hānákh. Cp. Enoch.

hap, n., chance. — ME. happe, hap, fr. ON. happ, 'good luck', which is rel. to OE. gehæp, 'fit, con-

venient', Swed. hampa sig, 'to occur, happen', and cogn. with OSlav. kobŭ, 'fate, foreboding, omen', OIr. cob, 'victory'. Cp. happy, perhaps. hap, intr. v., to happen. — ME. happen, fr. hap, 'chance'. See prec. word and cp. happen.

hap, tr. v., to snap, seize (obsol.) — F. happer, a Teut. loan word of imitative origin. Cp. Du. happen, 'to snap; to bite', G. Happen, 'a mouthful'. hapax legomenon, a word occurring only once. — Gk. ἄπαξ λεγόμενον, 'once said'. Gk. ἄ-παξ, 'once', is a compound word whose first element corresponds to I.-E. \*sm-, 'one'; the second is rel. to Gk. πηγνύναι, 'to make firm or fast', and cogn. with L. pangere, 'to join, make firm'; see haplo- and pact. Gk. λεγόμενον is neut. pass. pres. part. of λέγειν, 'to say'; see lecture. For the Greek pass. suff. -μενος see alumnus and cp. words there referred to.

haphazard, n. — Compounded of hap, 'chance', and hazard.

Derivatives: haphazard, adj., haphazard-ly, adv., haphazard-ness, n.

haphtarah, also spelled haftarah, n., a portion of the Prophets read in the synagogue, immediately after the reading of the Torah, on Sabbaths, feasts and fasts. — Mishnaic Heb. haphtārāh, lit. 'conclusion', short for hapthārāh bēnābht', 'conclusion with a prophet(ic portion)', verbal noun of hiphth', 'he concluded', also 'discarded, dismissed', Hiph'il of Bibl. Heb. pātár, 'he broke through, split, separated, removed' (in Mishnaic Hebrew: 'he discharged, acquitted; he exempted'), rel. to Arab. fátara, 'he cleft, split; he created', Ethiop. fatāra, 'he created', Aram. Syr. pētar, 'he departed', Akkad. paṭāru, 'to break through', ipṭiru, 'ransom'.

hapless, adj. — Formed with suff. -less fr. hap, 'chance' (taken in the now obsol. sense 'good luck')

Derivatives: hapless-ly, adv., hapless-ness, n.

haplo-, combining form meaning 'simple, single, simply, once'. — Fr. Gk. ἀπλόος, ἀπλοῦς, 'simple, single', compounded of ἀ- (fr. I.-E. \*sm-), 'one, together', and -πλό-ος, '-fold', which is cogn. with L. -plus, -plex, of s.m. For the first element see same and cp. words there referred to; for the second see ply, 'to bend', and cp. -fold. Cp. aplome, Aplopappus, hapax legomenon, hexapla, tetrapla.

haplography, n., copyist's error consisting in writing only once a letter or letters that should have been written twice. — Compounded of haplo- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

haplology, n., contraction of a word through the omission of one of two adjacent similar syllables. — Compounded of haplo- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. The following words owe their form to haplology: amphora, Anthrenus, Artamus, calamint, calamitous, cardamom, England, Erysiphe, fardel,

'fourth part', fastidious, fibula, formic, formicide, gratulate, Gymnotus, hirundine, homily, -itous, Lentibulariaceae, limitrophe, megaron, mineralogy, monomial, nuncio, onomancy, pacifism, pacifist, palmistry, procuress, pulmotor, quercitron, stipend, surgery, symbology, Tagetes, tragicomedy, viper, volumeter.

haply, adv., by chance (archaic). — Formed fr. hap, 'chance', with adv. suff. -ly.

happen, intr. v. — ME. happenen, hapenen, hapnen, fr. happen, 'to happen'. See hap, 'to happen', and verbal suff. -en.

Derivative: happen-ing, n.

happy, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. hap, 'chance' (taken in the now obsol. sense 'good luck').

Derivatives: happi-ly, adv., happi-ness, n.

Hapsburg, n., also Habsburg. — G. Habsburg, from the castle of Habsburg or Habichtsburg on the Aar in Switzerland, lit. 'hawk's castle'. See hawk and burgh.

hapteron, n., a special organ by which certain plants are fixed to rocks (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄπτειν, 'to touch, fasten'. See hapto-.

haptic, pertaining to the sense of touch. — Gk. ἀπτικός, 'able to seize or touch', fr. ἀπτός, 'tangible', fr. ἄπτειν, 'to touch, fasten'. See hapto-.

hapto-, combining form denoting contact. — Fr. Gk. ἄπτειν, 'to touch, fasten; to kindle'. See assis and cp. words there referred to.

hara-kiri, n., suicide by disembowelment. — Vulgar Jap., lit. 'belly cutting', fr. hara, 'belly', and kiri, 'to cut'.

harangue, n., a formal speech. — ME. arang, fr. MF. arenge, harangue (F. harangue), prob. fr. It. aringare, 'to harangue', fr. aringo, 'public place for assemblies and horse races', fr. Goth. \*hriggs (pronounced \*hrings), 'circle'; see Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 301 s.v. harangue. Cp. OE., OHG. hring, 'circle, ring', and see ring, n. The first a in harangue is an auxiliary vowel with the aim of facilitating the pronunciation of the consonants hn at the beginning of the word. Cp. hanaper.

harangue, tr. and intr. v. — F. haranguer, tr. harangue. See harangue, n.

Derivative: harangu-er, n.

haras, n., a stud farm (archaic). — OF. haraz (F. haras), 'stud', prob. fr. Arab. fáras, 'horse', the change of f to h being prob. due to Gascon influence. Arab. fáras (whence fáris, 'horseman') is rel. to Heb. pārāsh, Ethiop. paras, 'horse'. Heb. pārāsh. Aram. pārāsh, Syr. parrāshā, 'horseman'. Cp. harridan.

harass, tr. v., to trouble, worry. — F. harasser, fr. OF. harer, 'to set dogs on', fr. hare, cry to set dogs on, which is of imitative origin.

Derivatives: harass-er, n., harass-ment, n.

harbinger, n., a forerunner. — Formed—with insertion of *n*—fr. ME. herbergeour, fr. OF. herbergeor, 'provider of lodging', fr. herbergier

(whence F. héberger), 'to provide lodgings for'. fr. herberge, 'lodging, shelter', fr. Frankish \*heriberga, 'lodging, inn', orig, 'army shelter'. which is rel. to OHG., OS. heriherga, OFris., MLG, herberge, 'lodging, inn', Cp. OProvenc. alberga (whence F. auberge) and It albergo, 'inn'. and see next word. The n in harbinger is intrusive. Cp. messenger, passenger, porringer, scavenger, harbor, harbour, n. — ME. hereherge, herherwe. prob. fr. ON, herbergi, fr. MLG, herberge, 'lodging, inn', orig, 'army shelter', fr. MLG, here. 'army', and the stem of bergen, 'to protect, defend, shelter'. The first element is rel. to OE. here. OHG. heri, 'army'; see harry and cp. prec. word. For the second element see bury and cp. borrow. Cp. the first element in arrière-ban and the second element in Walter. For the change of ME, e (in hereberge, herberwe) to E, a (in harbor) cp. arbor, 'a shady retreat', carve.

harbor, harbour, tr. and intr. v. — ME. herebergen, herberwen, fr. hereberge, herberwe. See harbor, n.

Derivatives: harbo(u)r-er, n.

hard, adj. — ME. hard, fr. OE. heard, rel. to hearde (adv.), 'extremely', OS., Du, hard, ON. harðr (adi.), 'hard', ON, harða (adv.), 'verv', Dan, haard, Swed, hard, 'hard', OHG, harto (adv.), 'extremely, very', harti, herti (adi.). 'hard', MHG. harte (adv.), 'very', herte (adj.). 'hard', G. hart, Goth. hardus, 'hard', fr. I.-E. base \*qar-, 'hard'. Fr. I.-E. \*qret-, \*qrt-, a -t-enlargement of base \*qar-, derive Gk. κράτος, Ion, κάρτος, Aeol, κρέτος, 'strength', Gk. κρατύς, 'strong', Cp. hardy, -ard, arditi, and the second element in Bernard, Everard, Gerard, Gunther, Leonard, Revnard, Cp. also acratia. -cracy, the first element in Epicrates, pancratium. Cp. I.-E. \*auar-a-, whence OI, karkatah, 'crab'. karkarah, 'rough, hard', Gk, καρκίνος, 'crab', L. cancer (dissimilated fr. \*carcro-), 'crab, ulcer, cancer'. See cancer and cp, words there referred

Derivatives: hard, adv. (q.v.), hard, n., harden (q.v.), hardly (q.v.), hardship (q.v.), hardy (q.v.) hard, adv. — ME. harde, fr. OE. hearde, 'extremely', rel. to ON. harða (adv.), 'very', OE. heard, adj., 'hard'. See hard, adj.

harden, tr. and intr. v. — ME. hardnen, fr. hard. See hard, adj., and verbal suff. -en.

Derivatives: harden-er, n., harden-ing, n.

hardly, adv. — ME., fr. OE. heardlice. See hard, adj., and adv. suff. -ly.

hardness, n. — ME. hardnesse, fr. OE. heardnes. See hard, adj., and -ness.

hardock, n., burdock. — Compounded of OE. hār, 'gray, hoary' (see hoar), and dock, 'the plant'.

hards, n. pl. — See hurds.

hardship, n. — ME. hardscipe. See hard, adj., and -ship.

hardy, adj. — ME. hardi, fr. OF. (= F.) hardi, 'bold, daring, fearless', prop. pp. of hardir, 'to

make bold', fr. Frankish \*hardjan, 'to harden', which is rel. to OHG. herten, OFris. herda, O.N. herda, O.S. herdian, OE. hierdan, Goth. ga-hardjan, 'to harden', OHG. harti, herti, OE. heard, 'hard'. See hard, adj., and cp. foolhardy. Derivative: hardy, tr. v., to make hardy yintr. v., to become hardy.

hardy, n., blacksmith's short chisel. — Formed fr. hard, adj., with suff. -y.

hare, n. — ME. hare, fr. OE. hara, rel. to ON. heri, Dan., Swed. hare, OFris. hasa, MDu. hase, Du. haas, OHG. haso, MHG., G. hase, 'hare'. These words lit. denote the gray animal, and are rel. to OE. hasu, OHG. hasan, 'gray', ON. höss (for \*haswa-), 'grayish brown', and cogn. with OI. śaśáh, Afghan soe, OPruss. sasins, W. ceinach, 'hare', L. cānus (for \*cas-nos), 'gray, hoary, white', cascus, 'old' (orig. 'gray', whence 'gray with age'). For sense development cp. Russ. sĕrjak, 'gray hare', fr. sĕryj, 'gray'. Cp. harrier, hound used for hunting hares'. Cp. also canescent.

hare, tr. v., to frighten (obsol.) — Rel. to harry.

Cp. the first element in harum-scarum.

harem, n., women's section in an Oriental house.

— Arab. harím, 'sacred, forbidden', fr. hárama, 'he forbade', háruma, 'was forbidden', rel. to Ethiop. haráma, 'he prohibited from common use, he devoted to God', Heb. hehērím, 'he banned, devoted to destruction, excommunicated', hérem, 'person or thing devoted to destruction'. See herem and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also harmattan, ihram, Muharram.

haricot, n., ragout, meat. — F., fr. OF. harigoter, 'to cut in pieces'; of unknown origin.

haricot, n., kidney bean. — F., fr. Nahuatl ayacotli; influenced in form by F. haricot, 'ragout'. hark, tr. and intr. v., to listen. — ME. herkien, herken, intensive form of the v. hear (to which it stands in the same relationship as talk to tell and lurk to lower); rel. to OFris. harkia, herkia, MLG., MDu. horken, OHG. hörechen, MHG. hörchen, G. horchen, 'to hearken, listen'. Cp. hearken.

harken, v. - A var. of hearken.

harl, harle, n., fiber of flax or hemp. — ME. herle, 'fiber', rel. to MLG. herle, harle; of uncertain origin.

harl, tr. v., to drag; intr. v., to drag oneself along (Scot.) — ME. harlen, of uncertain origin.

Harlequin, n., 1) a leading character in pantomime; 2) (not cap.) a clown, buffoon. — F. harlequin (whence It. arlecchino), fr. OF. Hellequin, Hierlekin, 'leader of a demon troop called maisnie Hellequin, maisnie Hierlekin. The name is traceable to Herrequin, the count of Boulogne, whose sudden death in 882 was regarded as a fit punishment for his wickedness (he had waged war against his uncle). See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 289, s.v. Harlekin. F. arlequin was reborrowed fr. It. arlecchino.

harlequinade, n., a piece in which the Harlequin

plays a leading part. - F. arleauinade. fr. arleauin. See prec. word and -ade.

hariot, n. - ME. harlot. herlot. 'vagabond'. fr. OF, harlot, herlot, arlot, 'lad, vagabond', which is rel. to OProvenc. arlot. Sp. arlote, 'vagabond'. It, arlotto, 'hedge priest'; of uncertain origin. Derivative: harlot-rv, n.

harm, n. - ME. hearm, herm, harm, fr. OE. hearm, rel. to OS. harm. ON. harmr. OFris. herm, OHG. haram. harm. MHG.. G. harm. 'grief, sorrow, harm', and cogn, with Pers. sharm, 'shame', OSlav. sramŭ (metathesized fr. \*sorm\(\vec{u}\), of s.m.

Derivatives: harm. v. (q.v.), harm-ful, adi., harmful-ly, adv., harm-ful-ness, n., harm-less, adi., harm-less-ly, adv., harm-less-ness, n.

harm, tr. v. — ME. hermen. harmen. fr. OE. hearmian, 'to injure, harm', fr. hearm. See harm, n.

harmal, harmala, harmel, n., the wild rue (Peganum harmala). — ModL., fr. Gk. άρμαλά, fr. Arab. hármal. 'rue'.

harmattan, n., a dry wind, charged with dust, blowing from the Sahara to the Atlantic coast. - Sp. harmatán, fr. Fanti haramata, fr. Arab. harám, 'a forbidden thing', used in the sense of 'an evil thing', from the stem of hárama. 'he forbade', háruma, 'was forbidden'. See harem.

Harmonia, n., the wife of Cadmus in Greek mythology. -- L., fr. Gk. 'Αρμονία, lit. 'concord'. See harmony.

harmonic, adi. - L. harmonicus, fr. Gk. άρμονικός, 'fitting, harmonious; skilled in music', fr. άρμονία. See harmony and -ic.

Derivatives: harmonic-al, adj., harmonic-al-ly, adv., harmonics (q.v.)

harmonica, n., an instrument consisting of a series of glasses (mus.) — Fr. L. harmonica, fem. of harmonicus; see prec. word. The name harmonica was given to this instrument by its inventor Benjamin Franklin (he spelled it armonica).

harmonicon, n., a small mouth organ (mus.) -ModL., fr. Gk. άρμονικόν, neut. of άρμονικός. See harmonic.

harmonics, n., the science of musical harmony. See harmonic and -ics.

harmonious, adj. - F. harmonieux (fem. harmonieuse), fr. harmonie, fr. L. harmonia. See harmony and -ous.

Derivatives: harmonious-ly, adv., harmoniousness, n.

harmoniphon, harmoniphone, n., an obsolete wind instrument (mus.) — Compounded of Gk. άρμονία, 'harmony', and -φωνος, 'sounding', fr. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See harmony and phone, 'speech sound'.

harmonist, n. - See harmonize and -ist.

Derivatives: harmonist-ic, adj., harmonist-ic-ally, adv.

harmonium, n., a small reed organ (mus.) -ModL, coined by the French organ maker

Alexandre-François Debain (1809-77) fr. L. harmonia. See harmony.

704

harmonize, tr. and intr. v. - F. harmoniser fr. harmonie. See harmony and -ize.

Derivatives: harmoniz-ation, n., harmoniz-er, n. harmonometer, n., an instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of musical sounds. — F. harmonomètre. See harmony and meter. 'noetical rhythm'.

harmony, n. - ME. harmonie, fr. F. harmonie. fr. L. harmonia, fr. Gk. άομονία, 'a fitting together. ioining, proportion, concord, agreement, musical harmony', which is rel. to ἀρμόζειν. 'to fit together, adapt, accomodate', άρμός, 'a joining', fr. I.-E. base \*ar-, 'to join'. See arm, 'the upper limb', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Harmonia, harmonica, harmonicon, harmonium.

harness, n. - ME. harneis, herneis, fr. OF. harneis, herneis, harnes (F. harnais), fr. ON. \*hernest, 'provisions for the army'. The first element is rel. to OE, here, OHG, heri, 'army'; see harry and cp. words there referred to. The second element is rel. to OE. nest, 'provisions'. and to OE., OS., OHG. nerian. MHG. nerigen. nern, G. nähren, Goth, nasjan, 'to nourish', lit. 'to cause to recover', fr. OE. genesan. resp. OS.. OHG., ginesan, MHG., G. genesen, Goth. ganisan, 'to recover'; see nostalgia. MHG. harnæst, harnas (whence G. Harnisch), 'harness, armor', is reborrowed fr. OF. harnais.

harness, tr. v. - ME. harneisen, fr. harneis. See harness, n.

Derivatives: harness-ed, adj., harness-er, n., harness-rv. n.

haro, interi. - A var. of harrow, interj.

Harold, masc. PN. - OE. Harald, Harold, fr. ON, Haraldr, fr. Teut. \*Hariwald, lit. 'ruler of the army', compounded of \*harja (whence ON. herr, OE. here, etc.), 'host, army', and \*waldan (whence ON, valda, OE, wealdan, etc.), 'to rule'. For the first element see harry and cp. harbor, for the second element see wield. Cp. herald, Walter.

harp, n. - ME. harpe, fr. OE. hearpe, rel. to ON, harpa, Du. harp, OHG, harpfa, MHG. harphe, harfe, G. Harfe. These words lit. mean 'an instrument plucked with the crooked fingers', and are rel. to ON. herpask, 'to contract (one's fingers)', and cogn. with Russ. korôbit', 'to bend', Gk. κράμβος, 'shriveled'. It., OProvenç., Catal., Sp., Port. arpa are Teut. loan words. See rumple, v., and cp. arpeggio and the first element in harpsichord.

harp, intr. v. - ME. harpien, fr. OE. hearpian, 'to play the harp', fr. hearpe. See harp, n.

harpagon, n., a grappling hook. — L. harpago, fr. harpaga, 'hook', fr. Gk. ἀρπάγη, 'hook; rake', from the stem of άρπάζειν, 'to grasp, seize; to plunder'. See harpy and cp. next word.

Harpagon, n., the chief character in Molière's l'Avare, the typical miser. — F., fr. L. harpagō,

'grappling hook', whence, figuratively, 'a rapacious person'. See prec. word.

Harpalus, n., a genus of beetles (entomol.) -ModL., fr. Gk. ἀοπαλέος, 'attractive, pleasant: devouring, greedy', formed with dissimilation fr. άλπαλέος and rel. to άλπιστος. άλπνιστος. 'sweetest, loveliest' (superl, of obsol, άλπος, άλπνος), fr. I.-E. \*w/p-, zero degree of base \*welp-, whence Gk. έλπίς, 'hope'. Base \*wel-pis a -n-enlargement of base \*wel-, 'to will, wish, hope, choose', whence L. volō, velle, 'to will. wish'. See voluntary.

harper, n. - ME, harpere, fr. OE, hearpere, fr. hearne. See harn, n., and agential suff. -er.

harpings, n. pl., the stout wales round the bow of a vessel (naut.) — Rel. to harpoon.

harpist, n., a harper. — A hybrid coined fr. harp and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

harpoon, n., a barbed spear used against whales. etc. - Fr. earlier E. harpon. prob. fr. Du. harnoen, fr. MDu, harpoen (whence also earlier G. Harpon, G. Harpune), fr. OF, harpon, 'clamp, grappling iron, harpoon' (whence F. harpon, 'harpoon'), fr. OF. (= F.) harpe, 'claw', fr. OF. (= MF.) harper, 'to seize, grapple', which is prob. of Teut, origin, Cp. ON, herpask, 'to contract (one's fingers)', and see harp. F. harpon was influenced in meaning by an association with Late L. harpē (fr. Gk. αρπη), 'sickle', with which however, it is not connected.

Derivatives: harpoon, tr. v., harpoon-er, n.

harpsichord, n., a keyboard stringed instrument, forerunner of the piano (mus.) - Earlier harpsechord, fr. obsol. F. harpechorde, fr. It. arpicordo, which is compounded of arpa, 'harp', and corda, 'string, chord', See harp and chord.

harny, n., 1) any of several rapacious monsters in Greek mythology; 2) a rapacious person. - F. harpie, fr. L. harpyia, fr. Gk. ἄρπυιαι (pl.), lit. 'snatchers', which is rel. to αρπη, 'sickle', άρπάζειν, 'to snatch, seize', άρπάγη, 'hook; rake', ἄρπαξ, 'rapacious', prob. fr. I.-E. base \*srep-, \*srp-, 'to seize, rob', whence also OSlav. srupu, 'sickle', Russ. serp', Lith. sirpe, of s.m. Base \*srep-, \*srp- is prob. rel. to base \*rep-, whence Gk. ἐρέπτεσθαι, 'to pluck off', L. rapere, 'to seize and carry off'. See rapid and cp. sarmentose.

harquebus, also arquebus, n., an early form of firearm. — F. arquebuse, harquebuse, fr. MDu. hakebusse (Du. haakbus), fr. hake, 'hook', and busse, 'box, tube, gun', hence lit, meaning 'hook gun'. Cp. G. Hakenbüchse and see hook and box, 'case'. Cp. also hackbut. The alteration of the Dutch word into F. arquebus, It. arcobugio is due to a confusion of the first element of the word with F. arc, resp. It. arco (see arc). The second element in F. arque-buse owes its form to the influence of F. buse, 'buzzard' (see buzzard), taken in a figurative sense to denote a weapon; the ending of It, arcobugio is due to a confusion with It. bugio, 'hole'.

Derivative: arguebus-ier harguebus-ier n

barridan, n., a disreputable old woman, -- Prob. formed with change of suffix fr. F. haridelle, 'a worn-out horse, a jade: a tall gaunt woman'. which is prob. rel. to F. haras, 'stud'. See haras. harrier, n., a hound used for hunting hares. — Formed fr. hare, n., with suff. -ier.

harsh

harrier, n., any of the hawks of the genus Circus. - Lit, 'that which harries', See harry and -ier. Harriet, also Harriot, fem. PN. - E. equivalent of F. Henriette, fem. dimin. of Henri, See Henrietta.

Harrisbuck, n., also Harris buck, the sable antelope. - Named after the engineer William Cornwallis Harris (1807-48), who first described it.

Harrisia, n., a genus of cacti. - ModL., named after William Harris (1860-1920), a Jamaican botanist. For the ending see suff. -ia.

harrisite, n., a plutonic rock (petrogr.) - So called from Harris, on the Isle of Rum in the Hebrides. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. harrow, n., an agricultural implement. - ME. haru, harwe, rel. to ON. harfr, herfi, 'harrow', and to OE. hærfest, OHG. herbist, 'harvest'. See

Derivatives: harrow, tr. v., harrow-er, n., harrow-ing, n. and adj., harrow-ing-ly, adj., harrowing-ness, n.

harrow, tr. v., to harry (archaic). - OE. hergian. See next word.

harry, tr. v., 1) to ravage; 2) to harass. — ME. harien, herien, fr. OE. hergian, 'to ravage, lay waste', rel. to ON, heria, 'to make a raid, to plunder', OHG, herion, MHG, hern, 'to ravage, plunder', OHG. firherion, MHG. verhern, 'to destroy by war', G. verheeren, 'to destroy'. These words lit. mean 'to afflict with, or destroy by, an army', being denominated fr. OE. here, resp. ON. herr (whence Dan. hær, Swed. här), OHG. hari, heri, MHG. her, G. Heer, 'host, army', which are rel. to OS., OFris. heri, Du. heir, Goth. harjis, of s.m. These latter words orig, meant 'that which pertains to war', and are cogn. with Lith. kāras, 'war, quarrel', kārė, 'war', kārias, 'host, army', OPruss. karjis, 'army', OSlav. kara, 'strife', MIr. cuire, 'troop', OPers. kāra. 'host, army', Gk. κοίρανος, 'ruler, leader, commander' (prop. 'leader of an army', fr. \*κοῖρα, for \*κόρια, 'army'). Cp. prec. word. Cp. also the first element in arrière-ban, harbinger, harbor, harness, Harold, herald, Herbert, heretoga, heriot, Herman, hership, and the second element in Lothario, Oliver, Walter.

Harry, masc. PN. - F. Henri. See Henry.

harsh, adj. - ME. harsk, of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan., Norw., harsk, Swed. härsk, 'rancid', which are rel. to MLG., G. harsch, 'harsh, rough, raw'; fr. I.-E. base \*qars-, 'to scrape, scratch, rub', whence Lith, karšiù, karšti, 'to comb', OSlav. krasta (for \*korsta), Russ. korósta, 'itch', MLG. harst, 'rake', L. carrere,

707

'to card (wool)', carduus, 'thistle', OI. kaşati (for \*karşati), 'rubs, scratches', kaşāyah, 'acid, sharp', kuşthah, 'leprosy'. Cp. card, 'machine for combing', and words there referred to.

Derivatives: harsh-ly, adv., harsh-ness, n.

hart, n., a male deer. — ME. hert, heort, fr. OE. heorot, heort, rel. to ON. hjörtr, Dan., Swed. hjort, OS. hirot, OFris., Du. hert, OHG. hiruz, hirz, MHG. hirz, G. Hirsch, 'deer, stag, hart', ON. hrūtr, 'ram', and cogn. with W. carw, Co. carow, L. cervus, 'deer'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*ker-, 'the uppermost part of the body, head, horn, top, summit', and lit. mean 'the horned animal'. See horn and cp. cervine. Cp. also hurt, rother.

hartal, n., cessation of all work, esp. a sign of protest. — Hind. hartāl, for hattāl, fr. OI. hattah, 'market'. and tālah, 'lock, bolt'.

hartebeest, hartbeest, n., a large S. African antelope. — S. Afr. Du., compounded of Du. hart (an earlier collateral form of hert), 'deer, stag', and beest, 'beast', fr. MDu. beeste, beest, fr. OF beste. See hart and beast.

hartshorn, n., ammonium carbonate. — Lit. hart's horn; so called because orig. obtained from antlers of hart.

harum-scarum, adj., reckless (colloq.) — Facetious formation from the verbs hare and scare. haruspex, n., an ancient Roman soothsayer. — L., for haru-spex, 'inspector of the entrails'. The first element is rel. to L. hernia, 'rupture', and cogn. with Gk. χορδή, 'gut', OE. gearn, 'yarn'. See yarn and cp. hernia and chord. For the second element see species.

harvest, n. — ME. hervest, harveste, 'autumn', fr. OE. hærfest, of s.m., rel. to OS. hervist, OFris. Du. herfst, OHG. herbist, MHG. herbest, herbst, G. Herbst, 'autumn', ON. haust, Dan. høst, Swed. höst, 'harvest', fr. I.-E. \*qarpistos, prop. superl. meaning 'the most suitable (season) for harvesting', formed with superl. suff. -istos fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qerp-, 'to cut; to pluck', whence also OI. kṛpāṇaḥ, 'sword', Gk. καρπός, 'fruit' (lit. 'that which is plucked'), L. carpere, 'to pluck, cull, gather'. See carpel and superl. suff. -ist and cp. harrow, n.

harvest, tr. and intr. v. — ME. hervesten, fr. hervest. See prec. word.

Derivatives: harvest-er, n., harvest-ing, n.

hash, tr. v., to chop (meat, etc.) into small pieces.
Earlier hache, fr. F. hacher, 'to hack, chop', fr. hache, 'ax, hatchet'. See hatch, 'to engrave'.
Derivative: hash, n., dish of chopped cooked meat.

hashish, n., an intoxicating drink made from hemp. — Arab. hashish, 'hemp', prop. 'dried grass', rel. to Heb. hāshash, 'dried grass'. Cp. assassin.

Hasideans, Hasidaeans, also Assideans, Chassideans, n. pl., the party of the Hasidim (in sense no. 1) — Formed with suff. -an fr. Gk. 'Aσιδαΐοι, fr. Heb. hāsīdim, 'pious ones'. See next word.

Hasidim, also Chassidim, n. pl., 1) adherents of the religious party that arose in opposition to Hellenism and flourished during the time of the Maccabean wars: it urged steadfast faith and the strict observance of the ritual laws; 2) adherents of the religious movement called Hasidism, founded by Rabbi Israel ben Eliezer Baal Shem Tobh about 1750 (Jewish hist.) — Heb. hasidhim, lit, 'pious ones', pl. of hasidh, 'kind, pious', from the stem h-s-d, 'to be kind', whence also hithhassédh, 'he showed himself kind' (in MedHeb: 'he pretended to be pious'), hésedh, 'niety, kindness, lovingkindness, mercy', hasīdhất, 'stork', lit. 'the pious bird' (so called in allusion to its love to its young); rel. to Aram. hisdá, 'piety, kindness, mercy', hasídhūthá, 'piety, kindness'. Cp. prec. word. Cp. also the second element in Bethesda.

Hasidism, also Chassidism, n., the movement of the Hasidim (*Jewish hist*.) — See prec. word and -ism.

Haskalah, n.. Jewish movement which arose in Eastern Europe about the middle of the 18th cent, with the aim of acquainting the Jews of Eastern and Central Europe with the languages and cultures of the nations of Western Europe. - ModHeb. haśkālāh, 'enlightenment', prop. a new meaning of haskālāh, 'understanding, consideration', occurring in the Midrash, prop. a verbal noun of Biblical Heb. hiśkil 'was attentive, had understanding, considered; was successful, prospered', Hiph'il (= causative form) of śākhál, 'was prudent', whence śékhel, 'insight, prudence, understanding', Mishnaic Heb. histakkél, 'he looked at attentively, observed closely, considered', Aram. askél, Syr. sakkél, 'he taught', Bibl. Aram. hiśtakkál, Aram. istakkál, 'he looked at attentively'. As a technical term in the sense 'enlightenment', the word haśkāláh was introduced by the Jewish orientalist and writer Judah Jeiteles (1773-1838) in 1832.

haslet, harslet, n., edible viscera of an animal. — ME. hastelet, hastlet, fr. OF. hastelet (F. hâtelette). The original meaning was 'something roasted on a spit', fr. haste, 'a spit', fr. L. hasta, 'a spear'. See hastate and et. The r in harslet is due to the influence of OHG. harst, 'gridiron'. hasp, n., a clasp. — ME. haspe, hespe, fr. OE. hæsp, hæpse, rel. to ON. hespa, Dan. haspe, Swed. haspe, hasp, Norw. hasp, MLG., MDu., MHG., G. haspe, OHG. haspa, 'hasp, hook', and cogn. with L. capsa, 'chest, box'. See case, 'box'. E. hasp is not cognate with L. cuspis (see cusp).

hasp, tr. v. — ME. haspen, fr. OE. hæpsian, fr. hæpse. See hasp, n.

hassock, n., a small cushion used as a footstool.
ME. hassok, 'a large tuft of grass', fr. OE. hassuc, hassoc, of uncertain origin.

Derivative: hassock-y, adj.

hasta, n., 1) symbolic position of the hands in

dancing; 2) a cubit (measure). — OI. hástaḥ, 'hand; trunk of an elephant', rel. to Avestic zasta-, OPers. dasta- (whence Pers. däst), 'hand', and cogn. with Lith. pažastě, 'armpit'. Cp. hath and the second element in abdest.

hastate, adj., spearlike; resembling the head of a spear (bot.) — L. hastātus, 'armed with a spear', fr. hasta, 'shaft, spear', which is cogn. with Goth. gazds, 'goad', OE. gierd, geard, 'rod, stick, yard'. See yard, 'unit of length', and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: hastate-lv, adv.

haste, n. — ME. hast, haste, fr. OF. haste (F. hâte), fr. Frankish \*haifst, 'violence', which is rel. to OE. hæst, 'violence, fury', OFris. hāst, 'haste', OHG. heisti, OFris. hāste, OE. hæste, 'violent', OHG. heiftīg, of s.m., ON. heipt (for \*heift), heifst, 'war, hatred', Goth. haifsts, 'struggle, strife'. Du. haast (whence MLG. hast, whence G., Dan., Swed. hast), 'haste, hurry', is borrowed fr. OF. haste.

Derivatives: haste-ful, adj., haste-ful-ly, adv.

haste, tr. and intr. v. — ME. hasten, fr. OF. haster (F. hâter), fr. haste, See haste, n.

hasten, intr. and tr. v. — Formed from prec. word with verbal suff. -en.

hasty, adj. — ME. hasti, fr. OF. hasti, a var. of hastif, fr. haste (see haste, n.). The ending -i was confused in English with suff. -y (representing OE. -ig). For the loss of OF. final f cp. F. joli (fr. OF. jolif) and see jolly.

Derivatives: hasti-ly, adv., hastiness, n.

hat, n. — ME., fr. OE. hætt, hæt, rel. to Fris. hat, ON. hattr, höttr, 'hat, hood', and to E. hood (q.v.)

Derivatives: hat, tr. v., hat-ful, adj., hat-less, adj., hatt-er, n., hatt-ery, n., hatt-ing, n.

hatch, n., door, wicket. — ME. hacche, hecche, fr. OE. hæc, 'hatch, grating; gate', rel. to MLG., MHG. heck, Du. hek, 'fence; gate'. Cp. hack, 'board', heck, 'frame'.

hatch, tr. and intr. v., to produce (young) from eggs by incubation. — ME. hacchen, rel. to MHG., G. hecken, to hatch, breed', OHG. hegidruosa, MHG. hegedruos, 'testicle', MHG., G. hagen, 'bull kept for breeding', and cogn. with Lett. kakale, 'membrum'.

Derivatives: hatch, n., hatch-er, n., hatch-ing, n. hatch, tr. v., to engrave. — F. hacher, 'to hack, chop' fr. hache, 'ax, hatchet'. See hatchet.

hatchel, n., a comblike implement for cleaning flax or hemp. — ME. hechele, a var. of hekele, rel. to Du. hekel, MHG. hachel, hechel, G. Hechel, 'hatchel, hackle', Swed. häckla, Dan. hegle, 'to hackle', from a Teut. base meaning 'to sting', whence also OHG., MHG. hecchen, hecken, 'to sting'; in gradational relationship to ON. haki, OE. haca, 'hook'. See hook and cp. hackle and heckle, which are variants of hatchel. hatchel, tr. v. — ME. hechelen, fr. ME. hechel; rel. to Du. hekelen, G. hecheln. See hatchel, n. Derivative: hatchel(l)-er, n.

hatchet, n., a small ax. — ME. hachet, fr. OF. (= F.) hachette, dimin. of hache, 'ax, hatchet', fr. Frankish \*hāpja, 'sickle', which is rel. to OHG. happa, 'sickle'; prob. derived fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qāp-, \*(s)qép-, \*(s)qŏp-, 'to cut', whence also Gk. κοπίς, 'knife', Lith. kaplỹs, Lett. kaplis, 'hatchet', Lith. kapõnė, Lett. kapans, 'chopping knife'. See capon and cp. hash, hatch, 'to engrave'. Cp. also the second element in quebracho.

hatching, n. — Formed fr. hatch, 'to engrave', with -ing, a suff, forming verbal nouns.

hatchment, n., an escutcheon. — From earlier atcheament, alteration of achievement.

hate, n. — ME. hete, hate (the second form is due to the influence of the verb hate, see next word), fr. OE. hete, rel. to OS. heti, ON. hatr, Swed. hat, Dan. had, OFris. hat, MDu. hate, Du. haat, OHG., MHG. ha3, G. Haβ, Goth. hatis, fr. I.-E. base \*kād-, 'ill-humor, hatred', whence also Avestic sādra-, 'grief, sorrow, calamity', Gk. κῆδος, Dor. κᾶδος, 'care; trouble, sorrow', Gk. κηδεύειν, 'to take charge, tend', MIr. caiss, W. cas, Bret. kas, Co. cueth, 'pain, anger'. Cp. hatred, heinous. Cp. also acedia, epicedium. Derivatives: hate-ful. adi., hate-ful-lv, adv., hate-

hate, tr. and intr. v. — ME. hatien, haten, fr. OE. hatian, rel. to OE. hete, 'hate', and to OS. hatōn, ON., Swed., Norw. hata, OFris. hatia, Du. haten, OHG. haʒʒōn, haʒʒēn, MHG. haʒʒen, G. hassen, Goth. hatan, 'to hate'. See hate, n. Derivative: hat-er. n.

hath, hauth, n., a cubit. — Hind. hāth, 'a cubit', lit. 'the hand', fr. OI. hástah, 'hand'. See hasta. Hathor, n., the goddess of love and joy in Egyptian mythology. — Gk. 'Αθωρ, fr. Egypt. Het-Hert, lit. 'the house above'.

Derivative: hathor-ic, adj.

ful-ness, n.

hatred, n. — ME. hatereden, hatered, compounded of hate, n., and OE. rāden, 'rule, condition' (fr. rādan, 'to advise, discuss, rule, guess, read'), used as a subst. suff. See read and cp. the second element in kindred.

hatter, n. — Formed fr. hat with agential suff. -er. hauberk, hawberk, n., a medieval piece of armor. — ME. hauberc, fr. OF. halberc, hauberc (F. haubert), fr. Frankish \*halsberg, which is rel. to OHG. halsberc, halsberge, lit. 'neck cover', fr. hals, 'neck', and bergan, 'to cover, protect'. Further Teut. equivalents are MDu. halsberch, OE. healsbeorg, ON. halsbjörg. See hawse and bury and cp. habergeon.

hauchecornite, n., nickel and bismuth sulfide (mineral.) — Named after W. Hauchecorn. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

hauerite, n., manganese disulfide (mineral.) — G. Hauerit, named after the Austrian geologist Franz von Hauer (1822-1899). The ending -it goes back to Gk.  $-i\tau\eta_c$ ; see subst. suff. -ite.

haugh, n., flat ground in the valley of a river. — ME. holch, hawk, rel. to OE. healh, 'corner', and to OE. hol. 'cave. hollow. opening'. holh. 'cave'. See hole and cp. hollow.

haughtonite, n., a variety of biotite (mineral.) -Named in 1878 after Samuel Haughton. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

haughty, adi., proud; arrogant. - Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. OF. (= F.) haut, 'high' (whence archaic E. haught) fr. L. altus, 'high'; influenced in form by OHG, hoh, 'high'. See alt and cp.

Derivatives: haughti-ly, adv., haughti-ness, n. haul, tr. and intr. v. - ME, halien, halen, haulen, fr. OF. (= F.) haler, 'to pull, draw, haul', fr. ODu. (= Du.) halen. which is rel. to OS. halon. ON. hala, OFris. halia, OHG. halon, holon, MHG, haln, holn, holen, G, holen, 'to draw, haul: to fetch', OE. geholian. 'to obtain'. These Teut, words possibly derive from an I.-E. base \*kal-, 'to draw, pull', whence also Gk. κάλως, 'rope'. Cp. hale, 'to haul', the first element in halyard, and the second element in keelhaul. Derivatives: haul, n., haul-age, n., haul-er, n.

haulm, halm, n., stalk. — ME. halm, fr. OE. healm, 'straw, stem of grass', rel. to OS., Dan., Swed., Du., OHG., MHG., G. halm, ON. halmr, and cogn. with L. culmus, 'stalk, stem', Gk. κάλαμος, 'reed'. See culm and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in

haunch, n., hip. - Earlier hanch, fr. ME. hanche, haunche, fr. OF. (= F.) hanche, fr. Teut. \*hanka; cp. MDu. hanke, 'haunch'. Derivatives: haunch-ed, adj., haunch-ing, n.

haunt, tr. v., to visit, frequent. - ME. haunten,

fr. OF. (= F.) hanter, which is of Teut. origin. Cp. ON. heimta, 'to bring home, fetch', which derives fr. heimr, 'homeland', and OE. hāmettan, 'to shelter', which comes fr. ham, 'home', and see home. Cp. hamlet.

Derivatives: haunt, n., haunt-ed, adj., haunt-er, n., haunt-ing, n. and adj., haunt-ing-ly, adv.

haurient, also hauriant, adj., with the head in chief; said of a fish (her.) - L. hauriens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of haurīre, 'to draw out (water), to drain, breathe'. See exhaust and -ent and cp. haustellum, haustorium.

hausen, n., a large kind of sturgeon. - G., 'sturgeon', fr. MHG. hūse(n), fr. OHG. hūso. See

hausmannite, n., manganese oxide (mineral.) — Named after the German mineralogist J.F.L. Hausmann (1782-1859). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Hausmannize, tr. and intr. v., to reconstruct a city by straightening and widening its streets. -Prop. 'to follow the example of Baron Georges-Eugène Haussmann (1809-91), who was prefect of Paris between 1853 and 1870 and during this period much contributed to its beautification.

For the ending see suff. -ize. hausse-col, n., a piece of armor. - F., 'neck

piece', fr. MF. houscot, prob. fr. MDu. \*halskote, 'clothing of the neck', which is compounded of hals, 'neck', and kote, 'coat, clothing', which is rel. to OHG. chozza. 'a coarse coat'. See collar and coat. Folk etymology converted houscot into hausse-col. i.e. 'that which raises the neck'.

haustellum, n., in certain insects. a proboscis adapted for sucking blood or juices of plants. --ModL., fr. L. haustus. pp. of haurīre. 'to draw (water), to drain'. See haurient.

haustorium, n., a small sucker of a parasitic plant (bot.) - ModL., fr. L. haustus, pp. of haurīre. See prec. word and -orium.

hautboy, n., an oboe. — F. hautbois, fr. haut, 'high' and bois, 'wood'. See haughty and bush, 'shrub', and cp. oboe, tallboy.

hauteur, n., haughtiness. - F., 'height, altitude; haughtiness, arrogance', formed fr. haut, 'high', with suff. -eur. See haughty and -or. -our.

hautefeuillite, n., magnesium calcium phosphate (mineral.) - Named after the French chemist Paul-Gabriel Hautefeuille (1836-1902). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Havana, n., Havana cigar. - Named after Havana, the capital of Cuba. Cp. habanera.

havdalah, n. — A var. of habdalah.

have, tr. v. - ME. habben, haven, fr. OE. habban, 'to hold, possess, have', rel. to ON. hafa, OS. hebbjan, OFris. habba. hebba. OHG. habēn. MHG., G. haben, Goth. haban, 'to have', and to OE. hebban, etc., 'to lift, raise', fr. Teut. base \*haf-, 'to hold, have', corresponding to I.-E. \*qap-, 'to seize, hold, contain', whence L. capere, 'to catch, seize, take hold of'. (The above Teut, words are not cogn. with L. habēre, 'to have'.) See captive and cp. haff, haft, haven, havoc, hawk, the bird, heave, heavy, behavior, behoof, hobnob.

havelock, n., a light covering for cap and neck. - Named after Sir Henry Havelock (1795-1857). haven, n. - ME. havene, fr. OE. hæfen, hæfene, rel, to MLG. havene (whence G. Hafen), MHG. habene, ON. höfn, Dan. havn, 'haven'. These words lit. mean 'receptacle', and derive fr. I.-E. base \*qap-, 'to seize, hold, contain', whence also have and heave (qq.v.) Cp. haff.

haver, n., one who has (rare). - Formed fr. have with agential suff. -er.

haver, intr. v., to talk foolishly. - Of unknown origin.

Derivative: haver, n., foolish talk.

haver, n., the oat; oats (dial. E.) - ME. haver, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. hafri, Dan. havre, Swed. hafre, which are rel. to MDu. havere, Du. haver, OS. habero, OHG. habaro, MHG. habere, haber (G. Hafer is a LG. loan word). Cp.next word.

haversack, n., soldier's bag for provision. - F. Laprack, wallet', fr. G. Habersack, lit. 'a sack for oats'. See haver, 'oats', and sack, 'bag'.

havildar, n., a noncommissioned native officer corresponding to a sergeant. — Hind, havildar, fr. Pers. hwāldār, hawāladār, lit. 'one holding an office', a hybrid coined fr. Arab. hawálah. 'charge, office', and the Persian suff. -dar, 'holder, possessor'. See aumildar and cp. words there referred to.

havior, haviour, n., behavior (archaic). — ME. haviour, 'possession', fr. earlier havour, fr. OF. aveir (F. avoir), 'possession', prop. infinitive used as a noun, fr. L. habēre, 'to have, possess'. see habit, n. The h is due to a confusion with ME. haven, E. have, with which the word havior has nothing in common. Cp. behavior.

havoc, n., destruction, devastation. — OF. havot, 'seizure: plunder', faire havot, 'to take hold of', rel, to haver, 'to seize, grasp, grab', hef, 'a hook', havee, 'a handful'; of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. haben, 'to hold, have', heffan, 'to raise, heave'. and see have, heave. For the change of final -t (in OF. havot) to -c (in E. havoc) cp. apricot (from orig. apricock), bat (fr. ME. bakke) and milk (in the sense of 'milt of fishes').

Derivatives: havoc, tr. v., havock-er, n.

haw, n., enclosure. — ME. hawe, fr. OE. haga, 'hedge: hawthorn', rel, to ON, hagi, hage, pasture', OS. hago, Du. haag, OHG., MHG. hac. hages, G. Hag, 'hedge', and in gradational relationship to OE, hecg, 'hedge'. See hedge and cp. next word, and the first element in hawthorn. Cp. also hag, 'witch', haggard, hay, 'hedge', and the first element in hagberry.

haw, n., berry of the hawthorn. — OE. haga, perh. short for \*haguberige, lit. 'hedge berry'. See prec. word.

haw, n., the nictitating membrane of a horse, dog, etc. — Of unknown origin,

haw, intr. v., to hesitate in speech. - Imitative; lit. 'to make the sound haw'.

Derivative: haw, n., hesitation in speech.

hawk, n., any bird of the falcon family. — ME. havec, hauk, fr. OE. heafuc, heafoc, hafoc, rel. to OS. habuc, ON. haukr, Swed. hök, Dan. høg, MLG. havec. MDu., Du. havik, OHG. habuh, MHG. habech, G. Habicht, 'hawk', and cogn. with Russ. kóbec, a kind of falcon. These words lit. mean 'seizer'. They derive fr. I.-E. \*gabh-, a var. of base \*qap-, 'to seize', whence have and heave. Cp. the first element in Hapsburg and the second element in goshawk. L. accipiter, 'hawk', is not cognate with the above words. Derivatives: hawk, tr. v., to hunt animals by means of trained hawks, hawker (q.v.), hawking, n.

hawk, n., a small square board for holding mortar. — Of unknown origin.

hawk, intr. v., to clear one's throat. — Of imitative origin.

hawk, tr. v., to offer for sale. — Back formation fr. hawker, 'vendor'.

hawker, n., a falconer. — Formed fr. hawk, the bird, with agential suff. -er.

hawker, n., an itinerant vendor. - LG. höker (whence also G. Höker), rel. to Du. heuker, 'retailer' (see huckster); influenced in form by prec. word.

hawse, n., I) part of a ship's bow containing the hawseholes; 2) the hawseholes. — ME. halse. fr. ON. hals, 'neck: part of a ship's bow', which is rel. to OS., OFris., LG., Du., OHG., MHG., G., Goth, hals, OE, heals, 'neck', and cogn. with L. collus (for \*colsus), 'neck'. See collar and cp. the first element in hauberk and in hausse-col. hawser, n., a large rope used for mooring, towing. etc. (naut.) - Fr. earlier halser, lit. 'hoister', fr. ME. halsen, 'to raise, lift, hoist', fr. OF, halcier. haucier (F. hausser), fr. VL. \*altiare, 'to raise, lift', fr. L. altus, 'high', See alt and agential suff

-er and cp. hance, enhance. hawthorn, n. - ME, hawethorn, fr. OE, haguborn, hægborn, compounded of haga, 'enclosure. hedge', and born, 'thorn', hence lit, meaning 'hedge thorn', i.e. 'thorns used for making hedges': rel. to ON, hagborn, MHG, hagendorn, hagedorn, G. Hagedorn, 'hawthorn', See haw, 'enclosure', and thorn.

hay, n., grass mown. — ME, have, hey, fr. OE. hīeg, hīg, hēg, rel. to OS. hōi, ON. hey, Dan. hø, Swed. hö, Norw. høy, OFris. hā, hē, MDu. hoy, hoov. Du. hooi, OHG, houwi, hewi, MHG. höuwe, höu, G. Heu, Goth. hawi, 'hay', lit. 'that which is to be cut', or 'that which is cut'. Cp. OE. hēawan, 'to cut', and see hew. Derivative: hay, tr. v., to supply with hay.

hay, n., a kind of country-dance. — OF. have. of uncertain origin.

hay, n., a hedge (archaic). — ME. hai, hei, a blend of OE. hege, 'hedge', and F. haie, of s.m. F. haie is a loan word fr. Frankish \*hagja, which is rel. to OHG. hegga, OE. hege, 'hedge', OE. hecg, of s.m. See hedge and cp. the first element in haybote, hayward.

haybote, n., the right of the tenant to take thorns or wood for repairing his hedge or fence. -Compounded of hay, 'hedge', and bote (qq.v.) haydenite, n., a variety of chabazite (mineral.) — Named after the American dentist Horace H. Hayden (1769-1844), who discovered it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

havward, n., an officer appointed for the inspection of hedges and fences. - ME. heiward, compounded of hei, 'hedge' and ward. See hay, 'hedge', and ward, 'one who guards'.

hazard, n., 1) a game played with dice; 2) chance; 3) risk. - OF. (= F.) hasard, fr. Sp. azar, 'unfortunate throw at dice, unforeseen accident', usually derived fr. Arab. al-zahr (pronounced az-zahr), 'the die'. This derivation is rightly doubted by most lexicographers (see e.g. Devic's Supplement to Littré's Dictionnaire de la langue française, s.v. hasard, and Skeat's Etymological Dictionary, s.v. hazard), owing to the fact that the word zahr does not occur in the dictionaries of Classical Arabic. According to my opinion Sp. azar derives fr. Arab. yásara, 'he played at dice'; z is the regular Spanish equivalent of Arabic s. — The d in OF. hasard (whence E. hazard) is due to a confusion of the ending -ar with suff. -ard (see -ard).

Derivatives: hazard, v. (q.v.), hazard-ous, adj. (cp. F. hasardeux), hazard-ous-ly, adv., hazard-ous-ness, n., hazard-ry, n.

hazard, tr. v. — F. hasarder, fr. hasard. See prec.

haze, n., fog, mist. — Prob. back formation fr. hazv.

Derivative: haze, tr. v., to make hazy; intr. v., to become hazy.

haze, tr. v., to harass. — OF. haser, 'to vex, irritate', of unknown origin.

hazel, n. — ME. hasel, fr. OE. hæsel, hæsl, rel. to ON., Norw. hasl, Dan., Swed. hassel, MLG., MDu. hasel, Du. hazelaar, OHG. hasal, MHG., G. hasel, 'hazel', and cogn. with L. corulus, corylus (for \*kozulus), 'hazel, filbert tree', OIr., OCo., W., Bret. coll (for \*coslo-), 'hazel', perh. also with OLith. kasulas, 'a hunting spear' (so called because it was usually made of hazel wood). Cp. Corylus.

Derivatives: hazel, hazel-ed, hazel-ly, adjs.

hazing, n., the act of harassing. — Formed fr. haze, 'to harass', with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

hazy, adj., characterized by haze. — Of unknown origin. Cp. haze, 'fog'.

Derivatives: hazi-ly, adv., hazi-ness, n.

hazzan, chazzan, also spelled hazan, chazan, n., Jewish cantor. — Mishnaic Heb. and Aram. hazzán, 'superintendent, officer', later 'cantor', prob. borrowed fr. Akkad. hazānu, hazannu, 'chief magistrate of a town' (cp. Aram. hazzāné māthá, 'superintendents of the town', Talmud Babha Metzi'a, 93b). It is very probable, however, that Akkad. hazānu was borrowed from a WSem. language and that the word orig, meant 'overseer', from a verb meaning 'to see'; cp. Heb. hāzāh, Aram, hāzā, 'he saw'. (In Akkadian, the verb hazā, 'to see', does not occur; if it had existed, hazānu might be its derivative.) If Akkad. hazānu is a WSem. loan word, then Heb. and Aram. hazzán were reborrowed from Akkadian. See Heinrich Zimmern, Akkadische Fremdwörter als Beweis für babylonischen Kultureinfluß, Leipzig, 1917, p.6, Note 3.

he, nom. sing. of the 3rd pers. masc. pron. — ME. he, fr. OE. hē [fem. hēo, hīo, neut. hit; pl. (for all genders) hī, hīe], rel. to OS., OFris. hē, hī, MDu. he, hi, Du. hij, OHG. hē, 'he', Goth. neut. hita (acc.), 'it', masc. himma (dat.) (in himma daga, 'on this day'), masc. hina (acc.) (in und hina daga, 'until that day'), and to the first element in OE. hēodæg, OS. hiudu, OFris. hiude, MDu. hūden, OHG. hiutu, MHG. hiute, G. heute, 'today' (for the second element, which appears in its full form only in OE. hēo-dæg, see day); fr. Teut. base \*hi-, corresponding to

I.-E. base \*ki-, 'this one', whence also Hitt. kī, 'this', Gk. ἐ-κεῖ, 'there', Ion. Gk. κεῖ-νος, Aeol. κῆ-νος, Gk. ἐ-κεῖ-νος, 'that person or thing', σῆ-μερον, 'today' (for \*κιάμερον, lit. 'this day', fr. I.-E. \*kyo-, 'this', and Gk. ἡμέρα, 'day'), L. cis, citer, citrā, 'on this side', ce- and -ce, emphatic particles meaning 'here, there', OSlav. sī, Lith. šīs, 'this'. Cp. him, her, it, hence, here, hither. Cp. also cede, cis-, citra-, cy-pres, et cetera, hodiernal, sic.

he, n., name of the 5th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb.  $h\bar{e}$ , probably meaning 'lattice window'

head, n. — ME. heved, hed, fr. OE. hēafod, rel. to OS. hōbid, ON. höfuð, Dan. hoved, Swed. huvud, OFris. hāved, hāfd, MDu. hōvet, hooft, Du. hoofd, OHG. houbit, houpit, MHG. houbet, houbt, houpt, G. Haupt, Goth. haubiþ, 'head', and cogn. with OI. kaput-, 'head' (in kapucchalam, 'hair of the hind part of the head'), L. caput. 'head'. See capital, adi.

Derivatives: head, v., head-ed, adj., head-er, n., head-ing, n., head-y, adj., head-i-ly, adv., head-i-ness, n.

-head, a rare collateral form of suff. -hood.

headless, adj. — ME. hevedles, hedles, fr. OE. hēafodlēas. See head and -less.

headlong, adv. — ME. hedling, formed with adv. suff. -ling fr. hed, 'head'; see head. The form headlong (for \*headling) is due to folk-etymological association with -long (cp. sidelong).

headman, n. — ME. hevedman, hedman, fr. OE. hēafodman, fr. hēafod, 'head', and man, 'man'. See head and man and cp. ON. höfuðsmaðr, Swed. huvudman, OHG. houbitman, MHG. houbetman, 'headman, leader, chief', G. Hauptmann. 'captain'. Cp. also hetman.

heal, tr. and intr. v. — ME. helen, fr. OE. hælan, rel. to OS. hēlian, ON. heila, OFris. hēla, Du. heelen, OHG., MHG., G. heilen, Goth. ga-hailjan, 'to heal'. These verbs lit. mean 'to make whole', and are denominated fr. OE. hāl, 'whole', resp. its equivalents in the other Teut. languages. See whole and cp. hale, 'healthy'.

Derivatives: heal-er, n., heal-ing, n. and adj., heal-ing-ly, adv.

heald, n., a heddle. — ME. helde, fr. OE. hefeld. See heddle.

health, n. — ME. helthe, fr. OE. hālò, lit. 'wholeness', formed fr. hāl, 'whole', with suff. -ð. See heal and substantial suff. -th. For sense development cp. Heb. shālòm, 'completeness, wholeness, health, peace', fr. shālom, 'was complete, was safe'.

Derivatives: health-ful, adj., health-ful-ly, adv., health-ful-ness, n., health-y, adj., health-i-ly, adv., health-i-ness. n.

heap, n. — ME. heap, heep, hepe, 'troop, heap', fr. OE. hēap, 'troop, band, multitude', rel. to OS. hōp, MLG. hūpe, Du. hoop, OHG. hūfo, houf, MHG. hūfe, houfe, G. Haufe, 'heap', fr. I.-E. base \*qeu-p-, 'to bend, arch, vault', whence

also OSlav. kupŭ, Lith. kaŭpas, 'heap'. kuprà, 'hump'. See cup and cp. hive and hope, 'troop'. Cp. also howitzer. Skupshtina.

heap, tr. and intr. v. — ME. hepen, fr. OE. hēapian, 'to heap', fr. hēap. See heap, n.

Derivative: heap-er, n.

hear, tr. and intr. v. — ME. heren, fr. OE. hieran, hỹran, hẽran, rel. to ON. heyra, Swed. höra, Dan. høre, OS. hōrian, OFris. hēra, hōra, Du. horen, OHG. hōran, hōrren, MHG. hæren, G. hören, Goth. hausjan, fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qeu-, \*(s)qēu-, 'to look at, observe, perceive', whence also OI. kavih, 'wise', Gk. κοεῖν, 'to mark, perceive, hear', and prob. also ἀκούειν (with copul. pref. ἀ-), 'to hear'. See show and cp. hark, hearken. Cp. also acoustic.

Derivatives: hear-er, n., hear-ing, n.

heard, past tense and pp. of hear. — ME. herde, fr. OE. hērde, fr. hēran, 'to hear'. See hear.

hearken, intr. and tr. v. (the latter is archaic). — ME. herknien, herknen, fr. OE. heorcnian, hyrcnian, rel. to OFris. harkia, herkia and to E. hark (q.v.)

Derivative: hearken-er, n.

hearse, n. — ME. herce, herse, fr. MF. herce (F. herse), 'harrow; portcullis; triangular frame for holding candles', fr. L. hirpicem, acc. of hirpex, 'harrow', fr. Samnite hirpus, 'wolf'; so called in allusion to the teeth of the harrow, which resemble the teeth of a wolf. Samnite hir-pus is rel. to L. hir-cus, 'he-goat'. Both these words are prob. rel. to L. hir-sūtus, 'shaggy, prickly, bristly'. See hirsute and cp, rehearse. Derivative: hearse, tr. v.

heart, n. - ME. herte, hert, fr. OE. heorte, rel. to OS. herta, ON. hjarta, OFris. herte, hirte. ODu. herta, Du. hart, OHG. herza, MHG. herze, G. Herz, Goth. hairtō, 'heart', and cogn. with Hitt, kardiash (gen.), 'of the heart', Arm. sirt (for \*kērdi-), Gk. καρδία, poet. κήρ, L. cor (gen. cordis), OSlav. srudice, Russ. sérdce, 'heart', Lith. širdis, 'heart', OPruss. seyr (for \*kērd), acc. sīran, OIr. cride, Ir. croidhe, 'heart', W. craidd, 'heart; center', Bret. kreiz, 'middle', OSlav. srědá, Russ. seredá, 'middle', Avestic  $z^{\epsilon_r \epsilon_r} \delta_{aya}$ , 'middle'. For sense development cp. Heb. lebh, 'heart', and lebh yam, 'the midst (lit. the heart) of the sea', lebh ha'elah, 'the midst of the terebinth', Akkad. libbu, 'heart; middle'. Cp. cordate, cordial, core, accord, accordion, codling, 'a variety of apple', courage, concord, discord, misericord, record. Cp. also cardiac, cardio-, carditis, endocardium, epicardium, pericardium. L. crēdere, 'to believe', is not related to L. cor, 'heart' (see creed).

Derivatives: heart, tr. and intr. v., heart-ed, adj., heart-ed-ly, adv., heart-en, tr. and intr. v., heart-en-er, n., heart-y, adj., heart-i-ly, adv., heart-iness, n., heart-less, adj., heart-less-ly, adv., heart-less-ness. n.

hearth, n. — ME. herth, fr. OE. heoro, rel. to OS., OFris. herth, MDu. hert, Du. haard, OHG.

herd. MHG. hert. G. Herd. 'hearth', fr. Teut. base \*her-, corresponding to L-E, base \*ker-, 'to singe, burn, glow', whence also Goth, hauri, 'coal', ON, hyrr, 'fire', OI, kūdayati, kūlayati, 'singes', OSlav. kurio, kuriti se, 'to smoke', Lith, kuriù, kùrti, Lett, kuru, kurt, 'to heat', Lith, kárštas, 'hot', karštis, 'heat', Lett, karsts. 'hot' kafst, 'to grow hot', and prob, also L. carbō, 'coal, charcoal'; see carbon. Cp. cremate. heat, n. -- ME, hete, Fr. OE, hætu, hæto, rel, to OS. hittia, ON. hiti, Dan. hede. Swed. hetta. OFris, hēte, Du, hitte, OHG, hizzea, hizza, heizi, MHG., G. hitze, 'heat', OE. haða, 'hot weather', Goth, heito, 'fever', and to OE. hat, etc., 'hot', see hot. It, izza, 'wrath, anger', is a Teut, loan word.

heat, tr. and intr. v. — ME. heten, fr. OE. hātan, 'to heat', fr. hātu, 'heat'. See heat, n.

Derivatives: heat-ed, adj., heat-ed-ly, adv., heat-er, n., heat-ing, n.

heath, n. — ME. heth, fr. OE. hæð, 'heath (land); heath (the plant), heather', rel. to OS. hētha, ON. heiðr, Dan. hede, Swed. hed, 'heath', OHG. heida, 'heather', MHG., G., Du. heide, 'heath; heather', Goth. haiþi, 'field', and cogn. with Gaulish cēto- in Gaulish-Latin place names like Cētobriga, etc., and with OIr. cīad, OW. coit, W. coed, OCo. cuit, Bret. coet (for \*kaito-), 'wood, forest', but L. būcētum, 'cow pasture', is not cognate. Cp. heathen, heather. Derivative: heath-y, adj.

heathen, n. — ME. hethen, fr. OE. hæðen, adj. and n., rel. to OS. hēthin, adj., ON. heiðinn, adj., OFris. hēthen, adj., MDu. heidijn, heiden, Du. heiden, n., OHG. heidan, MHG. heiden, adj., OHG. heidano, MHG. heiden, G. Heide, n., 'heathen', Goth. haiþnō, 'heathen woman'. These words prob. meant orig. 'dwelling on the heath'. See prec. word and cp. hoyden.

Derivatives: heathen, adj., heathenish (q.v.), heathenism, heathenize, heathenry (qq.v.)

heathendom, n. — ME., fr. OE. hāðendom, 'paganism', fr. hāðen. See prec. word and -dom. heathenesse, n., heathenism (archaic). — ME. hethenesse, fr. OE. hāðennes, lit. 'heathenness'. See heathen and -ness.

heathenish, adj. — OE. hāðenisc, rel. to OHG. heidanisc, G. heidnisch, 'heathenish'. See heathen and adj. suff. -ish.

Derivatives: heathenish-ly, adv., heathenish-

heathenism, n. — A hybrid coined fr. heathen and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin.

heathenize, tr. v., to render heathen; intr. v., to become heathen. — A hybrid coined fr. heathen and -ize, a suff, of Greek origin.

heathenry, n. — A hybrid coined fr. heathen and -rv. a suff. of L.-F. origin.

heather, n., a plant of the heath family. — ME. hather, hadder, possibly derived fr. heth, 'heath, heather'. See heath.

Derivative: heather-y, adj.

heaume, n., a kind of large helmet. — F., fr. OF. helme, fr. Frankish \*helm, which is rel. to OHG. helm. See helmet.

heave, tr. and intr. v. — ME. hebben, heven, fr. OE. hebban, 'to lift, raise', rel. to OS. hebbian, ON. hefja, Du. heffen, OHG. heffan, MHG. heben, heven, G. heben, Goth. hafjan, 'to lift, raise', and to OE. habban, etc., 'to hold, possess, have'. See have and cp. heavy. Cp. also heddle.

Derivatives: heave, n., heav-er, n.

heaven, n. — ME. heovene, hevene, heven, fr. OE. heofon, hefon, rel. to OS. heban, LG. heben, heven, ON. himinn, Goth. himins, OS., OHG. himil, OFris. himel, himul, MDu., Du. hemel, MHG. himel, G. Himmel, 'heaven, sky'. These words prob. derive fr. Teut. base \*hama(n)-, fr. I.-E. base \*kem-, \*kam-, 'to cover'. See chemise and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: heaven, tr. v., heaven-ish, adj., heaven-ish-lv, adv., heavenly (q.v.)

heavenly, adj. — ME. hevenly, fr. OE. heofonlic. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ly.

Derivative: heavenli-ness, n.

heavenly, adv. (archaic). — ME. hevenly, fr. OE. heofonlice, fr. heofonlic. See heaven and adv. suff. -lv.

heavily, adv. — ME. hevily, fr. OE. hefiglice. See heavy and adv. suff. -ly.

heaviness, n. — ME. hevinesse, fr. OE. hefigness. See heavy and -ness.

Heaviside layer, n., a layer of ionized air from about 60 to 100 miles above the earth. — Named after the English physicist Oliver *Heaviside* (1850-1925).

heavy, adj. — ME. hevy, fr. OE. hefig, rel. to OS. hefig, OHG. hebig, hevig, LG. hevig, ON. höfugr, höfigr, 'heavy', and to OE. hefe, 'weight', hebban, 'to lift, raise'. See heave and -y (representing OE. -ig).

heavy, adv., heavily. — ME. hevy, fr. OE. hefige, fr. hefig. See heavy, adj.

hebdomad, n., a group of seven things; a week.

— L. hebdomas, gen. -adis, fr. Gk. ἐβδομάς, gen.
-άδος, fr. ἔβδομος, 'seventh', which is formed
with suff. -μος, fr. ἐπτά, 'seven'. See hepta- and
-ad and cp. seventh. The Greek suff. -μος forms
ordinal numerals and is cogn. with OI. -máh,
Hitt. -ma, L. -mus, OLith. and OPruss. -mas,
Ir. -mad (cp. e.g. OI. saptamáh, Hitt. shiptama,
L. septimus, OLith. sēkmas, OPruss. septmas,
Ir. sechtmad, 'seventh'.

hebdomadal, adj., occurring every seventh day, weekly. — Late L. hebdomadālis, fr. L. hebdomas, gen. -adis. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al. hebdomadary, adj., hebdomadal. — ML. hebdomadārius, fr. L. hebdomas, gen. -adis. See hebdomad and adj. suff. -ary.

Hebe, n., the goddess of youth in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. "H $\beta\eta$ , name of the goddess of youth, fr.  $\eta\beta\eta$ , 'youth, strength of youth', which prob. stands for I.-E. \* $y\bar{e}g^w\bar{a}$ -, whence also

Lett. ję̃ga, 'strength, understanding, intellect', Lith, nuo-jėgà, 'power, ability'. Cp. ephebus.

712

hebe-, combining form denoting *puberty* or the *pubes*. — Fr. Gk. ήβη, 'youth, pubescence, puberty, the pubes'. See prec. word.

hebephrenia, n., adolescent insanity (med.) — Medical L., coined by the German psychiatrist Ewald Hecker in 1871 fr. Gk. ήβη, 'youth, puberty', and φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'mind'. See Hebe, phrenetic and -ia.

Derivative: hebephren-ic, adj.

hebetate, tr. v., to make blunt or dull. — L. hebetātes, pp. of hebetāre, 'to make blunt or dull', fr. hebes, gen. hebetis, 'blunt', whence also hebēre, 'to be blunt or dull'; of uncertain origin. hebetude, n., dullness. — F., fr. L. hebetūdinem, acc. of hebetūdō, 'dullness', fr. hebēre. See prec. word and -ude.

Hebraic, adj. — Late L. Hebraicus, fr. Gk. Έβραϊκός, fr. Έβραῖος, 'Hebrew'. See Hebrew and -ic.

Derivative: Hebraic-al-ly, adv.

Hebraism, n. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. Έβραῖος. See prec. word.

Derivatives: Hebraist-ic, adj., Hebraistic-al-ly, adv

Hebraize, tr. and intr. v. — Gk. ἑβρατζειν, 'to speak Hebrew' (whence also F. hébraiser), fr. 'Έβοαῖος. See next word and -ize.

Hebrew, n. and adj. — ME. Ebreu, fr. OF. Ebreu, Ebrieu (F. Hébreu), fr. L. Hebraeus, fr. Gk. 'Εβραῖος, fr. Aram. 'ibhráy, 'ebhráy, fr. Heb. 'ibhrí, 'Hebrew', lit. 'he who came from across (the River)', fr. 'ébher, 'region across, side', from the stem of 'ābhár, 'he passed across or over', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. 'ābhár, Arab. 'ābara, 'he passed across', Akkad. ebēru, 'to pass over', Heb. 'ebhráh', 'fury, anger' (lit. 'overflow'), Mishnaic Heb. 'ābhēráh', 'transgression, sin' (for sense development cp. E. transgression), Heb. ma'ābhār, ma'ābhāráh', 'ford, pass'. Cp. Habiru. Cp. also averah.

Hecate, also Hekate, n., an ancient Greek goddess, daughter of the Titan Perseus and Asteria (Greek mythol.) — L. Hecatē, fr. Gk. Έκατη, shortened fr. έκατηβόλος, which was regarded already by the ancients as an enlarged form of έκηβόλος and accordingly explained as 'fardarting, far-shooting'. See Hecuba.

hecatomb, n., a sacrifice of a hundred oxen (Greek antiq.) — F. hécatombe, fr. Gk. έχατόμβη, which is compounded of ἕκατόν, 'a hundred', and the stem of βοῦς, 'ox'. Gk. ἑκατόν is formed fr. ἔν, 'one', or fr. ἀ- (fr. I.-E. \*sm-, 'one'), and \*κατόν (fr. I.-E. \*kmtóm, 'hundred'). Accordingly ἑκατόν lit. means 'one hundred' (cp. OI. sa-hásram, 'one thousand'). See heno- and hundred. For the second element in Gk. ἐκατόμβη see bovine.

Hecatombaeon, n., name of the 1st month of the

Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to July-August). — Gk. Έκατομβαιών, lit. 'the month in which ἐκατόμβαι (i.e. a hundred oxen) were sacrificed at Athens'. See prec. word.

hecaton-, combining form meaning 'a hundred'.

— Gk. See hecatomb.

heck, n., frame for holding the warp threads. — Dial. var. of hatch, 'door' (q.v.) Cp. hack, 'board'.

heckelphone, n., baritone oboe (mus.) — G. Heckelphon, a hybrid coined fr. Wilhelm Heckel, name of the inventor, who introduced it in 1905, and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See phone. 'speech sound'.

heckle, tr. v., 1) to hackle; 2) to embarrass the speaker with questions. — ME. hekelen, fr. hekele, 'an instrument for cleansing and carding flax or hemp'. See hatchel and cp. hackle.

Derivatives: heck-ler, n., heckl-ing, n.

hect-, form of hecto- before a vowel.

hectare, n., a surface measure containing 100 ares.— F., lit. 'a hundred ares', a hybrid coined in 1795 by a decree of the French National Convention fr. Gk. ἐχατόν, 'a hundred', and L. ārea, 'a vacant piece of ground'. See hecto- and are, 'a square unit'.

hectic, adj., 1) consumptive; 2) feverish. — F. hectique, fr. Late L. hecticus, fr. Gk. ἐχτικός, 'habitual; consumptive', formed with suff. -ικός, fr. ἐχτός, 'that which one may have' (in the neut. pl. τὰ ἐχτά, 'the qualities of substances'), verbal adj. of ἔχειν, 'to have, hold, possess' (whence also ἔξις, 'being in a certain condition, state of mind'). See scheme and -ic and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Hector, apocha, cachexy, cleruch, daduchus, Echeneis, entelechy, epoch, eunuch, Ophiochus, pleonexia, Stylochus.

Derivatives: hectic, n., hectic-al, adj., hectic-ally, adv.

hecto-, before a vowel hect-, combining form meaning 'a hundred'. — F. hecto-, hect-, arbitrarily shortened fr. Gk. ἐκατόν, 'a hundred' (see hecatomb); introduced by the French National Convention.

hectocotylize, tr. v., to change into a hectocotylus. — See next word and -ize.

Derivative: hectocotyliz-ation, n.

hectocotylus, n., one of the tentacles of the males of certain cephalopods. — ModL. name coined by the French naturalist, Baron Georges-Léopold-Chrétien-Frédéric-Dagobert Cuvier (orig. meant to denote a supposed parasite); compounded of hecto- and Gk. κοτύλη, 'anything hollow, a cup'. See cotyledon.

hectogram, n., weight of 100 grammes. — F. hectogramme, coined fr. hecto- and F. gramme, 'gram', fr. Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See gram.

hectograph, n., a device for multiplying a writing.
— Compounded of hecto- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

Derivatives: hectograph, tr. v., hectograph-ic, adi., hectograph-v. n.

hectoliter, hectolitre, n., measure of 1000 liters.

— F. hectolitre, coined fr. hecto- and F. litre.
See liter.

hectometer, hectometre, n., measure of 100 meters. — F. hectomètre, coined fr. hecto- and F. mètre, 'meter'. See meter, 'measure of unit'. Hector, n., 1) in Homer's Iliad, the eldest son of

Hector, n., 1) in Homer's Iliad, the eldest son of Priam and Hecuba, and the greatest Trojan hero; 2) masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Εκτωρ, fr. έκτωρ, 'holder, stayer', agent noun formed fr. έχειν, 'to have, hold, possess'. See hectic.

hector, n., blusterer, bully. — Fr. prec. word. Derivative: hector, tr. and intr. v.

Hecuba, n., principal wife of Priam and mother of Hector. — L., fr. Έκάβη, prob. short for \*έκα-βόλος (whence through metrical lengthening ἑκηβόλος), which is of uncertain origin and meaning. It possibly means lit.—as explained already by the ancients—'far-darting, far-shooting', fr. ἐκάς, 'far, afar, far off', and -βόλος, 'thrower. Gk. ἐκάς stands for \* $\sigma F$ ε-κάς, 'by or for himself', which contains the base of the reflexive pronoun (see sui-) and the suff.—κάς (appearing also in ἀνδρα-κάς, 'man by man'), and is cogn. with OI. ἐka-śáḥ, 'single'. Gk. -βόλος, 'thrower', is rel. to βάλλειν, 'to throw, cast'; see ballistic. — Cp. Hecate.

heddle, n., (a term of weaving). — Formed with metathesis fr. OE. hefeld, hefel, hebeld, hebel, 'thread for weaving', for orig. \*haf-ild, from the root of OE. hebban, 'to lift, raise'. Cp. MLG. hevelt, ON. hafald, 'heddle' and see heave. Cp. also heald.

Derivative: heddle, tr. v.

hedenbergite, n., a calcium iron pyroxene (mineral.) — Named after the Swedish chemist M. A. Ludwig Hedenberg. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Hedeoma, n., a genus of plants, the mock pennyroyal (bot.) — ModL., altered fr. Gk. ήδύσσμον, 'the mint', prop. neut. of the adj. ήδύσσμος, 'sweet-smelling, fragrant', which is compounded of ήδύς, 'sweet', and δσμή, 'scent, odor'; so called in allusion to the fragrant blossoms. See hedonic and osmium.

heder, cheder, n., Jewish school for little children.

— Yiddish kheyder, fr. Heb. héder, lit. 'room', rel. to Punic h-d-r, 'sepulchral vault', h-d-r-t, 'chamber in the sanctuary', Arab. hidr, 'sanctuary', and prob. also to Ethiop. khadára, 'he dwelled'.

Hedera, n., a genus of woody vines of the ginseng family (bot.) — L. hedera, 'ivy', prob. lit. 'the clasping plant', which possibly derives fr. I.-E. base \*ghed-, 'to clasp, reach, attain, hold', whence also L. praeda (for \*prai-heda), 'prey', prehendere, 'to grasp, seize, take hold of'. See prehensile and cp. lierre.

hederaceous, adj., pertaining to ivy. — L. hederāceus, fr. hedera, 'ivy'. See prec. word and -aceous.

Derivative: hederaceous-ly, adv.

hederal, adj., pertaining to ivy. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. hedera, 'ivy'. See Hedera.

hederated, adj., crowned with ivy. — Formed with suff. -ed fr. L. hederātus, fr. hedera, 'ivy'. See Hedera.

hederic, adj., pertaining to ivy. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. L. hedera, 'ivy'. See Hedera.

hedge, n. — ME. hegge, fr. OE. hecg, rel. to MDu. hegge, Du. heg, OHG. hegga, MHG. hegge, hecke, G. Hecke, 'hedge', ON. heggr, 'the bird cherry (tree)', prop. 'a tree used for making hedges', and in gradational relationship to OE. haga, OS. hago, 'hedge', fr. I.-E. base \*qagh-, 'to encompass, enclose', whence also L. caulae (prop. a dimin. of \*cavā, fr. orig. \*qaghā), 'a hole, sheepfold, enclosure', Gaul. caio, 'circumvallation', W. cae, 'fence, hedge', Co. kē, 'hedge'. Cp. haw and words there referred to. Cp. also inchoate, quay.

hedge, tr. and intr. v. — ME. heggen, fr. hegge, 'hedge'. See hedge, n.

Derivatives: hedg-er, n., hedg-ing, n., hedg-y, adi.

hedonic, hedonical, adj., pertaining to pleasure. — Gk. ἡδονικός, fr. ἡδονή, 'pleasure', fr. ἡδός, 'sweet', which stands for \*swādu, 'sweet', and is cogn. with L. suāvis (for \*suadvis), 'sweet', OE. swēte, 'sweet, pleasant'. See sweet and -ic and cp. the first element in Hedychium and the second element in Moneses.

hedonism, n., the doctrine that pleasure is the chief good (philos.) — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. ήδονή, 'pleasure'. See hedonic.

hedonist, n., an adherent of hedonism. — See nrec, word and -ist.

Derivatives: hedonist-ic, adj., hedonist-ic-al-ly, adv.

-hedral, combining form used to form adjectives from nouns ending in -hedron, as in hexahedral.

— See -hedron and adj. suff. -al.

-hedron, combining form used to form nouns with the meaning 'having a certain number of faces' (said of geometrical solid figures), as in hexahedron, polyhedron. — Gk. -εδρον, fr. ἔδρᾶ (for \*sedra-), 'seat; base, side, face', from the stem of ἔζεσθαι, 'to seat oneself, to sit down', which stands for \*sezesthai and is cogn. with L. sedēre, 'to sit'. See sedentary and cp. Ephedra, exedra, Sanhedrin, holohedral.

Hedwig, fem. PN. — G., fr. OHG. Haduwig, a compound of two words which both mean 'strife, struggle'.

Hedychium, n., a genus of plants of the Zingiberaceae family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἡδύς, 'sweet', and χιών, 'snow'. See hedonic and chiono-.

Hedysarum, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἡδύσαρον, 'the sainfoin', compounded of ἡδύς, 'sweet', and σάρον, 'broom; sweepings', which is rel. to σαίρειν, 'to sweep, clean'. See hedonic and syrma.

heed, tr. and intr. v. — ME. heden, heeden, fr. OE. hēdan, rel. to OS. hōdian, OFris. hōda, OHG. huotan, MHG. hüeten, G. hüten, 'to guard, watch', which are denominated fr. OS. hōd, resp. OFris. hōd, OHG. huota, MHG. huote, G. Hut, 'protection, care', OE. hōd, 'hood'. See hood.

heed, n. — ME. hede, fr. heden. See heed, v. Derivatives: heed-ful, adj., heed-ful-ly, adv., heed-ful-ness, n., heed-less, adj., heed-less-ly, adv., heed-less-ness, n.

heehaw, n., 1) the bray of a donkey; 2) a guffaw; intr. v., 1) to bray like a donkey; 2) to guffaw. — Imitative.

heel, n., the hind part of the foot. — ME. hele, heele, fr. OE. hāla, hēla, contracted fr. OE. \*hōhila, dimin. of OE. hōh, 'heel'; rel. to ON. hæll, OFris. hēl, hēla, Du. hiel. See hock, 'joint', and dimin. suff. -le.

Derivatives: heel, tr. v., to furnish with heels; intr. v., to move one's heel, heel-er, n.

heel, intr. v., to lean to one side (said of ships). — ME. helden, heelden, hielden, fr. OE. heldan, hieldan, 'to lean, incline, bend down', rel. to MLG., MDu, helden, Du. hellen, of s.m., OE. heald, ON. hallr, OHG. hald, 'inclined', helden, 'to bow', OHG. halda, MHG., G. halde, 'slope, declivity', OE., OS., OFris., OHG., MHG., G. hold, ON, hollr, Goth, hulbs, 'gracious, friendly', lit, 'inclined', OE, hyldu, hyld, ON, hylli (for \*hvlbi), OS. huldi, OFris. helde, MLG., Du. hulde, OHG. huldī, MHG. hulde, G. Huld, 'favor, grace'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*kel-. 'to bend, incline', whence also Lith. šalis, 'side, region'. Cp. hilding. For derivatives of base \*klei-, an enlargement of base \*kel-, see clinical. Derivative: heel-ing, n.

heft, n., 1) the act of heaving (dial.); 2) weight; importance (colloq.) — Formed from the stem of heave (q.v.); heft stands to heave as weft stands to weave. Cp. haft.

Derivatives: heft, tr. v., 1) to lift; 2) to try (the weight of something) by lifting; 3) to weigh, heft-y, adj., muscular.

Hegelian, adj., pertaining to the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831). For the ending see suff. -ian.

Derivatives: *Hegelian*, n., an adherent of Hegel or his philosophy, *Hegelian-ism*, n., the philosophy of Hegel.

hegemonic, adj., pertaining to hegemony; leading. — Gk. ἡγεμονικός, 'related to a leader', fr. ἡγεμών, gen. ἡγεμόνος. See next word and -ic. Derivative: hegemonic-al, adj.

hegemony, n. — Gk. ἡγεμονία, 'leadership', fr. ἡγεμών, gen. ἡγεμόνος, 'leader', fr. ἡγεῖσθαι (Dor. ἀγεῖσθαι), 'to lead', orig. prob. 'to track down the way', fr. I.-E. base \*sāg-, \*s\*g-, 'to track down, trace, seek', whence also L. sāgīre, 'to perceive quickly or keenly', sāgus, 'presaging, predicting, prophetic', sāgāx, 'sagacious', Goth. sōkjan, OE. sēcan, 'to seek'. See

seek and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ) and cp. hegumen. Cp. also exeges is and words there referred to

hegira, n., the flight of Mohammed from Mecca (in 622). — Arab. híjrah, 'flight', fr. hájara, 'he fled. emigrated'. Cp. Hagar.

hegumen, n., the first official in a monastery of an Orthodox Eastern Church. — ML. hēgumenus, fr. Gk. ἡγούμενος, lit. 'leading', pres. part. of ἡγεῖσθαι, 'to lead'. See hegemony. For the suff. –μενος see alumnus and cp. words there referred to.

heifer, n. — ME. hayfare, fr. OE. hēahfore, of uncertain origin.

heigh, interj. — Imitative.

715

heigh-ho, interj. — Imitative.

height, n. — ME. heighthe, heighte, fr. OE. hiehðu, hēahðu, hēhðu, 'height', rel. to ON. hæð, Dan. høide, Swed. höjd, Du. hoogte, OHG. hōhida, Goth. hauhiþa, 'height', and to OE. hēah, 'high'. See high and subst. suff. -t.

Derivative: height-en, tr, and intr. v.

heinous, adj., hateful. — ME. heynous, fr. OF. haineus (F. haineux), 'full of hatred', fr. haine (F. haine), 'hatred', fr. OF. (= F.) hair, 'to hate', fr. Frankish \*hatjan, which is rel. to OHG. ha33ōn, ha33ēn, OE. hatian, 'to hate'. See hate, v. and n. For the ending see suff. -ous.

Derivatives: heinous-ly, adv., heinous-ness, n.

heintzite, n., a hydrous magnesium potassium borate (mineral.) — G. Heintzit, named after the German chemist Wilhelm Heinrich Heintz (1817-80). The ending -it goes back to Gk. - fτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

heir, n. - ME., fr. OF. heir, eir (F. hoir), fr. VL. \*hērem (whence also OProvenç. er, 'heir'), for L. hērēdem, acc. of hērēs, 'heir', prob. a compound meaning 'he who obtains that which is left'. The first element of this compound derives fr. I.-E. base  $*\hat{g}h\bar{e}(i)$ -, 'to lack, be empty: to vawn', whence also OI, iáhāti, 'leaves, abandons, gives up', jihītē, 'goes away', Gk. γῆρος, 'bereaved of', χαίνειν, 'to gape, yawn', γῆτος. 'lack, want'. See go and cp. chori-. The second element is \*ēd-. It is prob. formed from the preposition \*ē, 'beside, close by' (which stands in gradational relationship to prep. \*o, 'close, by', appearing in OI., Avestic  $\bar{a}$ -, 'toward'; see agama, 'Indian scripture'), and base \*do-, 'to give'. See date, 'point of time'. Cp. heredity, heritage, exheridate, inherit.

Derivatives: heir, tr. v., heirdom (q.v.), heirloom (q.v.)

heirdom, n. — A hybrid coined fr. heir and suff. -dom (fr. OE. -dōm).

heirloom, n. — A hybrid coined fr. heir and loom (this latter is here used in the original, now obsol., sense 'tool, implement, piece of furniture').

heirship, n. — A hybrid formed fr. heir with suff. -ship (fr. OE. -scipe).

hejira, n. — See hegira.

helcosis, n., ulceration (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἕλκωσις, fr. ἕλκος, 'festering wound, sore, ulcer', which is cogn. with L. ulcus. See ulcer and osis.

held, past tense and pp. of hold. — ME. held, fr. OE. hēold, fr. healdan, haldan. See hold.

Helen, fem. PN. — L. Helena (prob. through the medium of F. Hélène), fr. Gk. 'Ελένη, which prob. derives fr. ἐλένη (Hesychius), 'torch of reeds', a collateral form of ἐλάνη, of s.m. These words, which have also the meaning 'bundle of reeds', prob. derive from the stem of εἰλεῖν, Att. εἰλεῖν, 'to roll, turn, twist'. See volute and cp. Helenus, Helle.

Helenium, n., a genus of plants, the sneczeweed (bot.) — L. helenium, 'elecampane', fr. Gk. ἐλένιον, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. ἔλος, 'marsh, marsh meadow', and was so called because it grows in humid places. Gk. ἔλος stands for \*selos and is cogn. with OI. sáras-, 'pond'. Cp. Helonias.

Helen of Troy, the beautiful sister of the Dioscuri, and wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta (Greek mythol.) — See Helen.

Helenus, n., a soothsayer, son of Priam, king of Troy (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Έλενος, which is rel. to Ἑλένη. See Helen.

heliacal, adj., pertaining to the sun. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. ἡλιακός, 'of the sun', fr. ἥλιος, 'sun', which stands for \*sāwelios and is cogn. with L. sōl (prob. fr. \*sāwel-, through \*sāwōl, \*swōl), 'sun'. See Sol and cp. helio-, anthelion, aphelion, ephelis, Heliothis, parhelion, perihelion.

heli-, form of helio- before a vowel.

Helianthemum, n., a genus of plants, the rockrose (bot.) — ModL., compounded of heliand Gk. &νθος, 'flower'. See anther.

Helianthus, n., a genus of plants, the sun flower (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'sun flower', coined by Linnaeus fr. Gk. ἥλιος, 'sun', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See heliacal and -anthus.

helic-, form of helico- before a vowel.

helical, adj., having the form of a spiral. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. helix, gen. helicis, 'coil, spiral'. See helix.

Derivative: helical-ly, adv.

helico-, before a vowel helic-, combining form meaning 'spiral'. — Gk. έλιχο-, έλιχ-, fr. έλιξ, gen. έλιχος, 'spiral'. See helix.

helicogyre, n., a kind of helicopter. — Com pounded of helico- and Gk. γῦρος, 'circle, ring'. See gyre.

helicoid, adj., spiral. — Gk. ἐλιχοειδής, 'of spiral form', compounded of ἔλιξ, gen. ἔλιχος, 'spiral', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See helical and -oid.

Derivative: helicoid, n., a screwlike surface.

Helicon, n., a mountain in Boeotia sacred to the Muses. — L., fr. Gk. Ἑλικών (Boeotian Ϝελικών), lit. 'the tortuous mountain', fr. ἔλιξ, gen. ἔλικος, 'spiral'. See helix.

helicopter, n. — F. hélicoptère, compounded of Gk. ἔλιξ, gen. ἕλικος, 'coil, spiral', and πτερόν, 'wing'. See helix and ptero-.

helicotrema, n., the opening connecting the two scalae in the cochlea (anat.) - Medical L.. fr. F. hélicotrème, a word coined by the French anatomist Gilbert Breschet (1784-1845) fr. Gk. ελιξ, gen. ελιχος, 'spiral', and τοπμα, 'that which is bored through, hole'. Accordingly helicotrema lit, means 'hole in the cochlea (of the ear)'. For the etymology of the first element see helix. The second element is rel. to τι-τραν, 'to rub, grind, pierce', τείρειν, 'to rub away, wear away', fr. I.-E. base \*ter-, 'to rub, turn, twist', whence also L. terere, 'to rub', OE. brāwan, 'to throw'. See throw. For the ending see suff. -ma. helio-, before a vowel heli-, combining form denoting the sun. - Gk. haio-, hai-, fr. haioc, 'sun'. See heliacal.

heliocentric, adj., pertaining to the sun as the center. — Compounded of helio- and centric. Cp. geocentric.

Derivative: heliocentric-ism, n.

heliochrome, n., photograph in natural colors. — Compounded of helio- and Gk. χρῶμα, 'color'. See chrome.

Derivatives: heliochrom-ic, adj., heliochrom-y, n. heliofugal, adj., tending to fly from the sun (astron.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ήλιος, 'sun', L. fugere, 'to fly from, flee', and L. suff. -ālis (see helio-, fugacious and adj. suff. -al). The correct form would be solifugal, in which both elements are of Latin origin.

heliogram, n., a message conveyed by heliograph. — Compounded of helio- and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See -gram.

heliograph, n., 1) an instrument for taking photographs of the sun; 2) an instrument for measuring the intensity of sunlight. — Compounded of helio- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

Derivatives: heliograph, tr. v., heliograph-ic, adj., heliograph-y, n.

heliogravure, n., photoengraving. — F. héliogravure, a hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἥλιος, 'sun', and gravure, 'engraving', a word of Teut. origin. See Helios and gravure.

heliology, n., the study of the sun. — Compounded of helio- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

heliometer, n., an instrument for determining the angular distance between two stars (astron.) — F. héliomètre, orig. 'instrument for measuring the diameter of the sun'; compounded of helioand Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivative: heliometr-y, n.

Heliopsis, n., a genus of plants, the oxeye (bot.)

— ModL., compounded of heli- and Gk. δψις,

'sight, appearance'. See -opsis.

Helios, n., the sun god in Greek mythology. —

Gk. "Ηλιος, personification of ἥλιος, 'sun'. See helio-.

helioscope, n., a device for observing the sun without injury to the eyes (astron.) — F. hélioscope, compounded of helio- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope. Derivatives: helioscop-ic, adj., helioscop-y, n. heliosis, n., injury caused to the body by exposure to the sun (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk.

heliosis, n., injury caused to the body by exposure to the sun (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἡλίωσις, 'exposure to the sun', fr. ἡλιοῦσθαι, 'to be exposed to the sun', fr. ἡλιος. See heliacal and -osis.

heliostat, n., an instrument for reflecting the rays of the sun in one direction. — ModL. hēliostata or F. héliostat, compounded of Gk. ἥλιος, 'sun', and στατός, 'placed, standing'. See heliacal and static and cp. aerostat and words there referred to. Derivative: heliostat-ic, adj.

heliotherapy, n., treatment of disease by sunlight. — Compounded of helio- and -therapy.

Heliothis, n., a genus of moths, the bollworm (zool.) — ModL., irregularly formed fr. Gk. ἡλιῶτις, 'the dawn', prop. fem. of the adjective ἡλιώτης, meaning 'of the sun', fr. ἥλιος. See heliacal.

heliotrope, n., orig. a plant that turns to the sun; now any plant of the borage family, with fragrant purple or white flowers. — F. héliotrope, fr. L. hēliotropium, fr. Gk. ἡλιοτρόπιον, 'heliotrope', lit. 'that which turns toward the sun', fr. ἥλιος, 'sun', and -τροπος, 'turning', fr. τοέπειν, 'to turn'. See helio- and trope.

heliotropic, adj., characterized by heliotropism.

— See next word and -tropic.

Derivative: heliotropic-al-ly, adv.

heliotropism, n., tendency of a plant to turn toward the sun's rays. — Compounded of helio-, Gk. τρόπος οτ τροπή, 'a turning', and suff. -ism. See trope, tropism and cp. geotropism, hydrotropism, hygrotropism, nyctitropism, orthotropism, selenotropism.

Heliotropium, n., a genus of plants, the turnsole (bot.) — ModL. See heliotrope.

heliotype, n., picture produced by heliotypy. — Compounded of helio- and type.

heliotypography, n., a process of photoengraving.

— Compounded of helio- and typography.

heliotypy, n., process in which prints are made from a gelatin film exposed under a negative. — See heliotype and subst. suff. -y.

Heliozoa, n. pl., an order of protozoans (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'sun animals', fr. helio- and ζῷα, pl. of ζῷο, 'animal'. See zoo-.

Derivatives: heliozo-an, adj. and n.

helium, n., name of a gaseous element (chem.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἥλιος, 'the sun'; so called by the English astronomer Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer (1836-1920) and the English chemist Sir Edward Frankland (1825-99), because it was first observed by them in the spectrum of the sun (in 1868, during an eclipse). See heliacal and -ium.

helix, n., spiral line. — L., fr. Gk. Ελιξ (for \*Fέλιξ), 'spiral, coil', from the stem of ελίσσειν (for \*Fελίκιειν), 'to turn about, wind, roll', fr. I.-E. base \*wel-, 'to bend, turn, twist, roll'. See volute and words there referred to and cp. esp. Helicon, helminth.

hell, n. — ME. helle, fr. OE. hell, rel. to OS. hellja, ON. hel, OFris. helle, hille, Du. hel, OHG. hellia, hella, MHG. helle, G. Hölle, Goth. halja, 'hell', lit. 'that which hides', fr. I.-E. base \*kel-, 'to hide, conceal', whence also OE. heall, hall, 'hall'. See hall.

Derivatives: hell-ish, adj., hell-ish-ly, adv., hell-ish-ness. n.

hellbender, n., a large aquatic salamander. — Formed fr. hell, bend, v., and agential suff. -er. Helle, n., the daughter of Athamas and Nephele, who was drowned in the strait which was called the Hellespont (now = the Dardanelles) after her. — L., fr. Gk. "Ελλη, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly means 'the bright one', and is rel. to ἐλάνη, 'torch of reeds'. See Helen.

hellebore, n. — F., fr. L. helleborus, fr. Gk. ἐλλέβορος, which prob. means lit. 'eaten by fawns', and is compounded of ἐλλός (ἐλλός), 'fawn', and stem βρω- (whence βιβρώσκειν), 'to eat'. For the first element see elk, for the second see voracious.

helleborine, n., name of an orchidaceous plant. — L. helleborine, fr. Gk. ἑλλεβορίνη, lit. 'a plant resembling hellebore', fr. ἑλλέβορος. See hellebore and -ine (representing Gk. -tvn).

Helleborus, n., a genus of plants, the hellebore (bot.) — ModL. See hellebore.

Hellen, n., son of Deucalion and eponymous ancestor of the Greeks. — Gk. "Ελλην, 'Hellen' (whence the pl. "Ελληνες, 'descendants of Hellen; Greeks'), of uncertain origin; possibly standing for "Ελ-λην and lit. meaning 'seizer, taker', and rel. to ἑλ-εῖν, 'to take', ἕλωρ, ἑλώριον, 'prey, booty'. See sell and cp. Hellenize. Cp. also counsel.

Hellene, n., Greek. — Gk. "Έλλην. See prec.

Hellenic, adj., Greek. — Gk. 'Ελληνικός, 'Greek', fr. "Ελληνικός, 'Greeks'. See Hellen and -ic.

Hellenism, n., 1) a Greek phrase or idiom; 2) Greek culture; 3) adoption of Greek culture.

— Gk. Ἑλληνισμός, imitation of the Greeks, Hellenism', fr. Ἑλληνίζειν, 'to speak Greek, make Greek' (see Hellenize); introduced in 1836 by the German historian Johann Gustav Droysen (1808-84) as a term denoting the development of Greek culture from Alexander the Great to the end of antiquity.

Hellenist, n., 1) an admirer of Greek culture; 2) a Greek Jew. — Gk. Ἑλληνισμός, 'one who uses the Greek language', esp. 'Greek Jew', fr. Ἑλληνίζειν. See next word.

Derivative: Hellenist-ic, Hellenist-ic-al, adjs., Hellenist-ic-al-ly, adv.

Hellenize, tr. v., to make Greek in character;

intr. v., to adopt the Greek speech, customs, etc. — Gk. Ἑλληνίζειν, 'to speak Greek, make Greek, Hellenize', fr. "Ελληνες, 'Greeks'. See Hellen and -ize.

Derivatives: Helleniz-ation, n., Helleniz-er, n. Helleno-, combining form meaning 'Greek-'. — 'Ελληνο-, fr. 'Έλληνες, 'Greeks'. See Hellen. heller, n., name of a small coin formerly current in Germany and Austria. — G. Heller, fr. MHG. haller, heller, short for Haller pfenninc, i.e. 'pfennig coined at Hall (in Swabia)'. For sense development cp. dollar. For the ending see agential suff. -er.

hellhound, n., 1) a dog of hell, such as Cerberus; 2) a demon. — ME. hellehund, fr. OE. helle hund, lit. 'hound of hell'. See hell and hound.

hello, interi. — A var. of hallo.

helm, n., tiller; steering wheel of a vessel. — ME. helme, fr. OE. helma, 'rudder', rel. to OHG. helmo, 'tiller', MHG. halm(e), helm, G. Helm, 'handle of an ax, helve', and to E. helve and halter (qq.v.)

helm, n., helmet (poet.) — ME., fr. OE. helm. See helmet. Derivative: helm-ed, adj.

helmet, n. — OF., dimin. of helme (F. heaume), 'helmet', fr. Frankish \*helm, which is rel. to OHG., MHG., G., OFris., OS., OE. helm, ON. hjalmr, Goth. hilms. These words prob. meant orig. 'cover, protection', and derive fr. I.-E. base \*kel-, 'to cover, hide, conceal', whence also OE. helan, etc., 'to conceal'. See hall and cp. the second element in Anselm, Kenelm, William. Cp. also It. elmo, OProvenç. elm, Sp. yelmo, 'helmet', which also are Teut. loan words. Derivative: helmet-ed, adj.

helminth, n., a parasitic worm. — Gk. ἔλμις (later form ἔλμινς), gen. ἔλμινθος, for \*Fέλμινς, lit. 'that which rolls or twists', rel. to ἐλίσσειν (for \*Fελίκιειν), 'to wind, roll', ἕλιξ (for \*Fέλιξ), 'spiral'. See helix and cp. the second element in nemathelminth. Derivative: helminth-ic, adj. helminth-, form of helminth- before a vowel.

helminthiasis, n., a disease caused by the presence of parasitic worms in the body (med.)—
Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐλμινθιᾶν, 'to suffer from worms', fr. ἔλμις, gen. ἔλμινθος. See helminth and -iasis.

helmintho-, before a vowel helminth-, combining form meaning 'worm' (med.) — Gk. ἑλμινθο-, έλμινθο-, fr. ἕλμις, gen. ἕλμινθος, 'worm'. See helminth.

helminthology, n., the study of worms (esp. of parasitic worms). — Compounded of helmintho- and Gk. -λογίᾶ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

helmless, adj., having no helm (said of a vessel).

-- See helm, 'tiller', and -less.

helmless, adj., having no helmet. — See helmet and -less.

helo-, combining form meaning 'marsh'. — Gk. έλο-, fr. έλος, 'marsh'. See Helenium.

helo-, combining form meaning 'nail'. — Gk. ἡλο-, fr. ἦλος (= Dor. ἄλος), 'nail', which is rel. to Aeol. Fάλλοι (pl.), written γάλλοι (Hesychius), 'nails', and prob. cogn. with L. vallus, 'stake, pale', vallis, 'valley', fr. I.-E. base \*wal-, \*wel-, 'to bend'. See vale, 'valley', and cp. words there referred to.

Heloderma, n., a genus of lizards (zool.) — ModL., compounded of helo-, 'marsh', and derma.

Helonias, n., a genus of plants of the family Melanthaceae (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'a marsh plant', fr. Gk. ἕλος, 'marsh'. See Helenium.

Helot, n., 1) one of the original inhabitants of Laconia, made serfs by the Spartans (Greek hist.);
2) (not cap.) a serf. — L. Helotes, fr. Gk. Εἴλωτες, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for \*τρωτες, fr. \*ε-Fελ-ωτες, lit. 'captives (scil. of the Spartans)', and is rel. to Gk. ἀλίσκεσθαι (for \*Fαλίσκεσθαι), 'to be taken captive', fr. I.-E. base \*wel-, 'to seize, take, steal', whence also L. vellere (for \*welsere), 'to pluck, pull, twitch', volnus, vulnus, 'wound'. See vellicate and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: helot-age, n., helot-ism, n., helot-ry, n.

help, tr. and intr. v. — ME. helpen, fr. OE. helpan, rel. to OS. helpan, ON. hjalpa, Dan. hjælpe, Swed. hjälpa, OFris. helpa, MLG., MDu., Du. helpen, OHG. helfan, MHG., G. helfen, Goth. hilpan, 'to help', and cogn. with Lith. šelpiù, šelpti, 'to help, support', pa-šalpà, 'support'. Derivatives: help, n. (q.v.), help-er, n., help-ing, n.

help, n. — OE. help (fcm. and masc.), helpe (fcm.), fr. helpan, 'to help', rel. to ON. hjalp, Dan. hjælp, Swed. hjälp, OFris. helpe, Du. hulp, OHG. helfa, hilfa, MHG. helfe, hilfe, G. Hilfe. See help. v.

Derivatives: help-ful, adj., help-ful-ly, adv., help-ful-ness, n., help-less, adj., help-less-ly, adv., help-less-ness, n.

helpmate, n., a companion; esp. applied to a wife. — Corruption of helpmeet.

helpmeet, n., a helpmate. — From a misunderstanding of the English rendering of Heb. 'ézer k\*neghdő in Gen. 2:18 and 20 'an help meet for him'. See help, n. and meet, 'suitable'.

helter-skelter, adv., in haste and confusion. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: helter-skelter, adj. and n.

helve, n., handle of an ax. — ME. hilve, helve, fr. OE. hielf, helfe, rel. to OS. helvi, MDu. helf, helve, OHG. halb, MHG. halp, 'handle of an ax, helve', OHG. helmo, 'tiller', and cogn. with Lith. kilpa, 'stirrup', kálpa, 'traverse of a sledge'. Cp. halter and helm, 'tiller'.

Derivative: helve, tr. v.

Helvella, n., a genus of sac fungi (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. helvella, 'a small potherb', dimin. formed fr. helvus, 'light bay'. See yellow and -ella and cp. next word.

helvite, n., a yellow mineral. — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. L. helvus, 'light bay'. See yellow and cp. prec. word.

hem, n., edge, border. — ME. hemm, hem, fr. OE. hemm, hem, rel. to ON. hemja, 'to bridle, curb', Dan. hemme, Swed. hämma, 'to stop, restrain', OFris. hemma, 'to hinder', MDu., MHG., G. hemmen, 'to hem in, stop, hinder', and to OE. hamm, 'enclosed pasture land'.

hem, tr. v. — ME. hemmen, fr. OE. hemman, fr. hem. 'edge, border', See hem, v.

Derivative: hemm-er. n.

hem, n., interjection and intr. v. - Imitative.

hem-, form of hemo- before a vowel.

hemal, haemal, adj., pertaining to blood. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. αξμα, 'blood', which possibly stands for \*sai-men and is cogn. with OS. sēm, ON. seimr, MDu. seem, Du. zeem, OHG., MHG., G. seim, 'virgin honey'. The original meaning of both Greek αξμα and these Teut. words seems to have been 'a viscid liquid'. Cp. -emia.

hemat-, form of hemato- before a vowel. hematic, haematic, adj., pertaining to blood, of

hematic, naematic, adj., pertaining to blood, of the color of blood. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. αξμα, gen. αξματος, 'blood'. See hemal. hematin, hematine, haematin, haematine, n., the coloring matter of hemoglobin (biochem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -in, resp. -ine, fr. Gk. αξμα, gen. αξματος, 'blood'; see hemal.

hematite, haematite, n., an ore of iron (mineral.)

— L. haematītes, fr. Gk. αἰματίτης, 'bloodlike', used in the sense of λίθος αἰματίτης, 'a red iron ore', fr. αἰμα, gen. αἵματος, 'blood'. See hemal and subst. uff. -ite.

Derivative: hematit-ic, adj.

hemato-, haemato-, before a vowel hemat-, haemat-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to blood'. — Gk. αίματο-, αίματ-, fr. αΐμα, gen. αἵματος, 'blood'. See hemal.

hematocele, haematocele, n., a tumor containing blood (med.) — Compounded of hemato- and Gk, κήλη, 'tumor'. See -cele.

hemato-crystallin, haemato-crystallin, hemoglobin in a crystalline condition. — See hematoand crystalline.

hematocyte, haematocyte, n., a blood cell. — Compounded of hemato- and Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See -cyte.

hematoidin, haematoidin, n., an ironfree yellowish pigment (biochem.) — Coined by the German pathologist Rudolf Virchow (1821-1902) fr. hemato-, -oid and chem. suff. -in.

hematology, n., the science of the blood (med.)

— Compounded of hemato- and -logy.

Derivatives: hematolog-ic adj., hematolog-ist, n. hemer-, form of hemero- before a vowel.

hemeralopia, n., 1) day blindness; 2) night blindness. — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἡμεράλωψ, 'blind by day', compounded of ἡμέρᾶ, 'day', ἀλαός, 'blind', and ὤψ (gen. ὠπός), 'eye'. For the etymology of Gk. ἡμέρᾶ see hemero-. Gk. ἀλαός

prob. means lit. 'not seeing', and is formed fr.  $\dot{\alpha}$ -(see priv. pref. a) and the stem of λάειν, 'to see', which is cogn. with OI. *lásati*, 'shines, beams'. For the etymology of Gk.  $\ddot{\omega}\psi$  see **-opia**. Cp. **nyctalonia**. Derivative: hemeralop-ic. adi.

hemero-, before a vowel hemer-, combining form meaning 'day'. — Gk. ἡμερο-, ἡμερ-, fr. ἡμέρα, 'day', which is rel. to ἡμαρ of s.m., and cogn. with Arm. aur (fr. \*amur), 'day'. Cp. ephemeral, hemeralopia, Mesembryanthemum.

Hemerocallis, n., a genus of plants, the day lily (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἡμεροκαλλές, 'a kind of lily', which is compounded of ἡμέρα, 'day' and κάλλος, 'beauty' (see hemero- and calo-); so called because its flowers blossom only one single day.

hemi-, pref. in words of Greek origin, meaning 'half'. — Gk. ἡμι-, for \*sēmi-, cogn. with OI. sāmi, 'half', L. sēmi-, OE. sām-, OHG. sāmi-, 'half'. See semi-.

-hemia, haemia. — Variants of -emia.

hemialgia, n., pain involving only one side of the body (med.) — Medical L., compounded of hemi- and Gk.  $-\alpha\lambda\gamma i\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $\delta\lambda\gamma o_{S}$ , 'pain'. See -algia.

hemicrania, n., a periodical headache, usually on one side of the head only. — Late L. hēmicrānia, fr. Gk. ἡμικρᾶνία, 'pain on one side of the head', which is compounded of ἡμ- (see hemi-) and κρᾶνίον, 'head, skull'; see cranium. Cp. migraine, megrim.

hemicycle, n., semicircle. — F. hémicycle, fr. L. hēmicyclus, fr. Gk. ἡμικύκλιον, 'semicircle', prop. neut. of the adjective ἡμικύκλιος, 'semicircular', fr. ἡμι- (see hemi-) and κύκλος, 'circle'. See cycle.

hemielytron, hemielytrum, n., one of the fore wings of certain insects (entomol.) — ModL., compounded of hemiand elytron.

hemin, haemin, n., the hydrochloride of hematin (biochem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -in fr. Gk. αΙμα. 'blood'. See hemal.

hemiplegia, n., paralysis of one side of the body (med.) — Medical L., compounded of hemiand Gk. -πληγία, fr. πληγή, 'stroke'. See -plegia. Derivative: hemipleg-ic, adj.

Hemiptera, n. pl., an order of insects, the bugs (entomol.) — ModL., compounded of hemiand Gk, πτερόν, 'wing'. See ptero-.

hemipterous, adj., pertaining to the Hemiptera.

— See prec. word and -ous.

hemisphere, n., half of the surface of a sphere a sphere; esp. half of the surface of the earth. — F. hémisphère, fr. L. haemisphaerium, fr. Gk. ήμισφαίριου, which is compounded of ήμι- (see hemi-) and σφαῖρα, 'ball, globe, sphere'. See sphere.

hemispherical, adj. — See hemi-, spheric and adj. suff. -al.

hemistich, n., half of a poetic line. — L. hēmistichium, fr. Gk. ἡμιστίχιον, 'half line, half verse', compounded of ἡμι- (see hemi-) and στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse', which is related

to στείχειν, 'to go, march in order'. See acrostic and cp, words there referred to.

hemlock, n. — ME. humlok, hemlok, fr. OE. hymlic, hymlice, hemlic, of uncertain origin.

hemo-, haemo-, before a vowel hem-, haem-, combining form meaning 'blood'. — Gk. αίμο-, αίμ-, fr. αΐμα, 'blood'. See hemal and cp. hemato-.

hemoglobin, haemoglobin, n., the coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles (biochem.) — Shortened by the German chemist Ernst Felix Immanuel Hoppe-Seyler (1825-95) fr. earlier haematoglobulin, fr. haemato- (in the sense of haematin) and globulin.

hemophilia, haemophilia, n., tendency to bleeding (med.) — Medical L., coined by the German physician Johann Lucas Schönlein (1793-1864) in 1828 fr. haemo- and Gk. φιλία, 'friendship', here used in the sense of 'tendency to'. See philo-.

hemoptysis, haemoptysis, n., spitting of blood (med.) — ModL., compounded of hemo- and Gk. πτύσις, 'spitting', fr. πτύειν, 'to spit'. See ptyalin.

hemorrhage, haemorrhage, n., bursting of a bloodvessel (med.) — Medical L. haemorrhagia, fr. Gk. αίμορραγία, 'haemorrhage', which is compounded of αίμο- (see hemo-) -ρραγία, 'a bursting forth', fr. ἡηγνύναι, 'to break, burst'. See -rrhagia.

Derivatives: hemorrhag-ic, hemorrhag-ic-al, adjs. hemorrhoidal, haemorrhoidal, adj. — F. hémorr(h)oidal. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

hemorrhoids, haemorrhoids, n. pl., piles. — F. hémorr(h)oides, fr. L. haemorrhoidae, fr. Gk. αἰμορροίδες (φλέβες), '(veins) liable to discharge blood' (esp. used in the sense of 'hemorrhoids') pl. of αἰμορροίς, fr. αἰμόρροος, 'flowing with blood', compounded of αἰμο- (see hemo-) and ῥέειν, 'to flow', which stands for \*σρέΓειν. See stream.

hemostasis, haemostasis, hemostasia, haemostasia, n., stoppage of bleeding (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. αίμόστασις, which is compounded of αίμο- (see hemo-) and στάσις, 'standing, standing still'. See stasis.

hemostat, haemostat, n., anything that stops hemorrhage; specif., an instrument used to compress a bleeding vessel. — Fr. hemostatic. hemostatic, haemostatic, adj., serving to stop hemorrhage; styptic. - Compounded of hemoand Gk. στατικός, 'causing to stand'. See static. hemp, n. — ME., fr. OE. hænep, henep, rel. to OS. hanap, ON. hampr, Swed. hampa, Dan. hamp, MDu., Du. hennep, OHG, hanaf, MHG, hanef, hanf, G. Hanf (= Teut, \*hanap). Cp. Gk. κάνναβις (whence L. cannabis), Arm. kanap', Alb. kanep, Russ.-Church Slav. konoplja (whence Lith. kanāpés), 'hemp'. All these words are loan words from a foreign, possibly Scythian, language. Cp. canvas, canvass. Cp. also sunn. Derivative: hemp-en, adj.

hen, n. — ME., fr. OE. hen, henn, rel. to OFris. henn, MDu. henne, Du. hen, OHG. henna, heninna, MHG., G. henne, 'hen', OE., OFris., Goth. hana, OS., OHG. hano, ON. hani, Dan., Swed., MLG., MDu. hane, Du. haan, MHG. hane, han, G. Hahn, 'cock'. These words lit. mean 'the singing bird', and are cogn. with L. canere, 'to sing'. For sense development cp. the cogn. Gk. ἡ'ι-κανός, (Hesychius) 'cock', lit. 'singer of the dawn'. See cant, 'slang of beggars', and words there referred to and cp. esp. chanticleer.

Derivative: henn-ery, n.

henad, n., a unit, monad (*Platonic philosophy*). — Gk. ἐνάς, gen. ἐνάδος, formed fr. ἔν, neut. of εἴς, 'one', with suff. -άς, gen. -άδος. See henoand -ad.

henbane, n. — Compounded of hen and bane. hence, adv. — ME. hennes (formed with adv. gen. suff. -s fr. earlier henne), contracted later into hens (written hence, in order to show that the s has the voiceless sound), fr. OE. heonan, heonon; rel. to OS. hinan, hinana, OHG. hinnan, hinnan, hinana, MHG., G. hinnen, fr. Teut. pronominal base \*hi-. See he and cp. hinder, adj. For the spelling with -ce cp. thence, whence.

henchman, n., 1) a page or squire; 2) a follower.—
ME. hengestman, henxtman, henksman, hencheman, 'groom, squire', formed fr. OE. hengest, hengst, 'horse', and man, 'man', lit. 'a man attending on a horse'. The first element is rel. to OFris. hengst, hanxt, Du. hengst, OHG. hengist, MHG. hengest, hengst, G. Hengst, 'stallion'. These words prob. mean lit. 'leaper, jumper', fr. I.-E. base \*kāq-, whence also Gk. κηκίειν, 'to gush forth', Lith. šókti, 'to jump, dance', šankūs, 'quick, swift', MW., OCo. cassec, Bret. kazek, 'a mare', lit. 'that which belongs to a stallion'. For the second element see man.

hendeca-, combining form meaning 'eleven'. — Gk. ἔνδεκα, compounded of ἕν, neut. of εξς, 'one', and δέκα, 'ten'. See heno- and deca-.

hendecagon, n., a plane figure with eleven angles and eleven sides. — Gk. ἐνδεκάγωνος, 'having eleven angles'. See hendeca- and -gon and cp. undecagon.

hendecasyllabic, adj., having eleven syllables. — L. hendecasyllabus, fr. Gk. ἐνδεκασύλλαβος, 'having eleven syllables'. See hendeca- and syllabic.

hendiadys, n., a figure of speech in which two nouns joined by and are used instead of a noun with an adjective. — ML. alteration of Gk. εν διά δυοῖν, 'one (thing) by means of two'. See heno-, dia- and dual.

henequen, n., the fiber of the plant Agave rigida sisalana. — Sp. henequén, jeniquén, fr. Taino henequén.

henna, n., the shrub Lawsonia inermis and the reddish dye made from its leaves. — Arab. hinná', 'henna', a name of Persian origin. Cp. alkanet, Alkanna, orcanet.

heno-, combining form meaning 'one'. — Gk.  $\dot{\epsilon}$ vo-, neut. of  $\dot{\epsilon}$ l $\zeta$  (for \* $\dot{\epsilon}$  $\mu$ - $\zeta$ ), fr.  $\ddot{\epsilon}$ v (for \* $\dot{\epsilon}$  $\mu$ -), 'one', fr. I.-E. base \*sem-, \*sm-, 'one, together'. See same and words there referred to and cp. esp. hendica. hendiadys. henotic.

henotheism, n., a kind of polytheism in which one god of the pantheon is raised over the rest. — Coined by Friedrich Max Müller (1823-1900), professor of comparative philology at Oxford, in his Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion (1878), fr. heno- and 1st theism.

henotheist, n., an adherent of henotheism. —See prec, word and -ist.

Derivative: henotheist-ic, adj.

henotic, adj., unifying; harmonizing. — Gk. ἐνωτικός, 'serving to unite', fr. ἐνοῦν, 'to make one, unite', fr. ἔν, neut. of εἴς, 'one'. See heno-. Henrietta, fem. PN. — F. Henriette, fem. dimin. of Henri. See next word and cp. Harriet. Cp. also Etta.

Henry, masc. PN. — F. Henri, fr. Late L. Henricus, fr. G. Heinrich, fr. OHG. Heimerich, lit. 'the ruler of the house', fr. heim, 'house, home', and rīhhi, 'ruler'. The first element is rel. to OE. hām, 'home'; see home. For the second element see rich. Cp. Harry.

henry, n., the unit of inductance (electr.) — Named after the American physicist Joseph Henry (1797-1878).

hent, tr. v., to seize (archaic). — ME. henten, fr. OE. hentan, 'to try to seize, to attack, seize', which stands in gradational relationship to OE. huntian, 'to hunt'. See hunt and cp. hint.

heortology, n., the study of feasts. — Compounded of Gk. ἐορτή, 'feast, festival', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for \*Fε-Fορ-τά and lit. means 'a kindly act (to a deity)' and is rel. to ἔρανος (for \*Fέρανος), 'a meal to which everyone contributed his share', and to ἤρα, acc. (for \*Fῆρα), in ἤρα φέρειν, 'to do a favor', ἐπί-ηρα, 'pleasing gifts', and cogn. with L. sevērus, 'serious, grave, strict, austere'; see severe. For the second element see -logy.

Derivative: heortolog-i-cal, adj.

hepar, n., 1) the liver; 2) a liver-colored substance.

— ML., fr. Gk. ἤπαρ, 'liver'. See hepatic.

heparin, n., an anticoagulant obtained from the livers of animals (pharm.) — Coined by the American physiologist William Henry Howell (1860-1945) and the American physician Luther Emmett Holt Jr. (1895- )(see the article "Two new factors in blood coagulation — Heparin and Pro-antithrombin" in American Journal of Physiology, 47, 328, 1918), fr. Gk. ἤπατος), 'liver' (see hepatic), and chem. suff. -in. The correct form would have been hepatin.

hepat-, form of hepato- before a vowel. hepatic, adj., pertaining to the liver. — Gk. ἡπατικός, 'of the liver', fr. ἡπαρ, gen. ἡπατος, 'liver', fr. I.-E. base \*yĕq<sup>w</sup>-r(t), gen. yeq<sup>w</sup>-nés, whence also OI. yákṛt, gen. yaknáḥ, Avestic yákar<sup>‡</sup>, MPers. Jakar, ModPers. Jigar, L. jecur, OLith. jeknos, jekanas, Lith. jäknos (pl.), Lett. aknas, aknis (pl.), 'liver'. Cp. hepar, heparin, jecoral.

Hepatica, n., a genus of plants, the liverleaf (bot.)

— ML. hēpatica, 'liverwort', fr. L. hēpatica, fem. of hēpaticus, 'of the liver', fr. Gk. ἡπατικός, 'of the liver', of s.m., fr. ἤπαρ, gen. ἤπατος, 'liver' (see prec. word); so called because the leaves of the plant resemble the liver.

Hepaticae, n. pl., a class of plants, the liverworts.

ModL., prop. pl. of prec. word.

hepatization, n., consolidation of the lung owing to pneumonia (med.) — Lit. 'appearance of a liver'; coined by the Italian physician Giovanni Battista Morgagni (1682-1771), fr. Gk. ἡπατίζειν, 'to be like a liver', fr. ἡπαρ, gen. ἡπατος, 'liver'. See hepatic and -ize.

hepato-, before a yowel hepat-, combining form denoting the *liver*. — Gk. ήπατο-, fr. ήπαρ, gen. ήπατος, 'liver'. See hepatic.

hephaestic, adj., pertaining to smiths; — hephaestic cramp, cramp caused by the excessive use of the hammer. — See next word and -ic.

Hephaestus, n., the god of fire and metal-working; identified later with Vulcan (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. "Ηφαιστος, a pre-Hellenic word of uncertain origin.

Hephzibah, fem. PN. (Bible). — Heb. Hephtzībāh, lit. 'my delight is in her', compounded of hephtzī, 'my delight', fr. héphetz, 'delight, pleasure, desire', which derives fr. hāphétz, 'he delighted in, desired', and of bāh, 'in her', fr. bê-, 'in', with the fem. suff. of the 3rd person. See haftz.

Hepplewhite, adj., relating to the style introduced in England by the cabinetmaker George Hepplewhite (died in 1786).

hept-, form of hepta- before a vowel.

hepta-, before a vowel hept-, combining form meaning 'seven'. — Gk. ἐπτα-, ἐπτ-, fr. ἐπτά, 'seven', which stands for \*septm and is cogn. with L. septem, Goth. sibun, OE. seofon, 'seven'. See seven.

heptachord, n., 1) a seven-stringed instrument; 2) diatonic system of seven tones (mus.) — Gk. έπτάχορδος, 'seven-stringed'; compounded of έπτά (see hepta-) and χορδή, 'chord'. See chord and cp. words there referred to.

heptad, n., a group of seven things. — Gk. ἐπτάς, gen. ἑπτάδος, 'a group of seven', formed fr. ἑπτά, 'seven', with suff. -άς, gen. -άδος. See hepta- and -ad.

heptagon, n., a plane figure with seven angles and seven sides (geom.) — Gk. ἐπτάγωνος, 'seven-cornered', compounded of ἐπτά (see hepta-) and -γωνος, from the stem of γωνία, 'angle'. See -gon.

Derivative: heptagon-al, adj.

heptahedron, n., a solid figure with seven plane faces (geom.) — Compounded of hepta- and Gk. εδρα, 'seat; base, side, face'. See -hedron. heptamerous, adj., consisting of seven parts. — Compounded of hepta- and Gk. μέρος, 'part'. See -merous.

heptarch, n., one of the rulers in a heptarchy. — Compounded of hept- and Gk. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See -arch.

heptarchy, n., government by seven persons. — Compounded of hept- and Gk. -αρχία, 'rule'. See -archy.

Heptateuch, n., the first seven books of the Bible.

— Late L. Heptateuchos, fr. Gk. ἐπτάτευχος (scil. βίβλος), 'a book consisting of seven volumes', which is compounded of ἐπτά (see hepta-) and τεῦχος, 'tool, implement', later, 'book'. See Pentateuch and cp. Hexateuch, Octateuch.

her, pers. pron. — ME. hire, here, hir, fr. OE. hiere, hire, hyre, dat. hēo, hīo, 'she', fem. of hē, 'he'. See he and cp. hers.

her, possessive pronominal adj. — ME. hire, here, hir, OE. hiere, hire, hyre, gen. of hēo, hīo. See prec. word.

Hera, n., sister and wife of Zeus, queen of the gods (Greek mythol.); identified by the Romans with Juno.—L., fr. Gk. "Hρā, which stands for \*"Hρ̄ā, lit. means 'protectress', and is rel. to ἡρως, 'hero', orig. 'defender, protector'. See hero. Heracles, Herakles, n. — See Hercules.

Heracleum, n., a genus of plants, the cow parsnip (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἡρακλεία, name of a plant, prop. fem. of the adj. Ἡράκλειος, 'pertaining to Hercules', fr. Ἡρακλῆς (see Hercules). Accordingly Gk. ἡρακλεία lit. means 'the flower dedicated to Hercules'.

Heraclidae, n. pl., the descendants of Hercules.

— L., fr. Gk. 'Ηρακλείδαι, pl. of 'Ηρακλείδης, 'son or descendant of Hercules'. See Hercules and patronymic suff. -id.

herald, n., 1) forerunner; 2) proclaimer. — ME. herald, heraud, fr. OF. heralt, heraut (F. héraut), fr. Frankish \*hariwald, a compound lit. meaning 'officer of the army'. The first element is rel. to OHG. heri, MDu., OE. here, 'host, army'; see harry. The second element is rel. to OHG. waltan, 'to rule'; see wield and cp. the suffix in spring-al, spring-ald. Cp. the name Chariovolda, the Batavian chief, mentioned by Tacitus, and ON. Harald (see Harold), which are of the same etymology as OF. heralt. It. araldo, Sp. heraldo, G. Herold, are French loan words.

Derivatives: herald, tr. v., herald-ic, adj., herald-ic-al-ly, adv., herald-ry, n.

herapathite, n., quinine sulfato-periodide (mineral.) — Named after the English chemist William B. Herapath (1795-1868). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

herb, n. — ME. herbe, erbe, fr. OF. erbe (F. herbe), fr. L. herba, 'grass, herb', which is of uncertain origin. The spelling with h is due to the

Derivatives: herb-v, herb-less, adis,

element in contraverva.

herbaceous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, herbs. — L. herbāceus, 'grassy', fr. herba. See herb and -aceous.

herbage, n., herbs collectively. — ME. erbage, fr. F. herbage, fr. ML. herbāticum, fr. L. herba. See herb and -age.

herbal, adj., pertaining to herbs. — ML. herbālis, fr. L. herba. See herb and adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: herbal, n. (q.v.), he.

herbal, n., a treatise on herbs. — ML. herbāle, prop. neut. of the adjective herbālis, used as a noun. See herbal. adi.

herbarium, n., a collection of plants. — Late L. herbārium, prop. subst. use of the neut. of the adj. herbārius, 'pertaining to herbs', fr. L. herba. See herb and -arium and cp. herbary. Cp. also arbor.

herbary, n., 1) herbarium; 2) a garden of herbs or vegetables. — Late L. herbārium. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ary.

herb bennet, a European herb with an astringent root, Geum urbanum. — ME. herbe beneit, fr. OF. herbe beneite, fr. L. herba benedicta, 'the blessed herb' (see herb and bennet); so called for its medicinal properties.

Herbert, masc. PN. — Not the direct derivative of OE. *Herebeorht*, but of its OHG. equivalent *Hariberct*, through the intermediate Latinized form *Herbertus*, introduced into England by the Normans. OHG. *Hariberct* is compounded of *hari*, *heri*, 'host, army', and *beraht*, 'bright'. See harry and bright and cp. the first element in Herman.

herbiferous, adj., bearing herbs. — L. herbifer, compounded of L. herba, 'grass, herb', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See herb and -ferous.

Herbivora, n. pl., a group of mammals (zool.) — ModL., lit. '(mammals) feeding on grass', compounded of L. herba, 'grass, herb', and vorāre, 'to devour'. See herb and voracious.

herbivore, n., a herbivorous animal. — See prec. word.

herbivorous, adj., feeding on grass. — See Herbivora and -ous.

herborist, n., 1) a collector of plants; 2) a herbalist. — F. herboriste, fr. earlier herboliste, fr. herboliser. See herborize and -ist.

herborization, n. — F. herborisation, fr. herboriser. See next word and -ation.

herborize, intr. v., to botanize (archaic). — F. herboriser, fr. earlier herboliser, a hybrid coined fr. L. herbula, 'a little herb', dimin. of herba, and -iser, a suff. of Greek origin. See herb and -ize.

herb Paris, a liliaceous herb (Paris quadrifolia).

— ML. herba paris, of uncertain origin. Some scholars see in paris the gen. of L. pār, 'equal; a couple, pair', and translate herba paris accordingly 'herb of a couple' (see pair). The herb

should have been so called in allusion to the regular formation of the four leaves. Others explain the name *herba Paris* as 'the herb of Paris', and see in it a reference to Paris, son of Priam of Troy. Cp. **Paris**.

herb Robert, n., a kind of geranium with red flowers (Geranium robertianum). — ME. herbe robert, fr. ML. herba Robertī, lit. 'Robert's herb'. It was possibly to called after Robert Duke of Normandy.

Herculean, adj., I) pertaining to Herculus; 2) (usually not cap.) having the strength of Hercules; 3) (usually not cap.) very difficult, dangerous. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Herculës. See next word.

Hercules, n., a hero, son of Zeus and Alcmene (Greek mythol.) — L. Herculës, fr. earlier Herclës, fr. Gk. 'Ηρακλέης, 'Ηρακλῆς, lit. 'glory of Hera', fr. "Ήρα, 'Hera', and κλέος, 'glory'. See Hera and loud and cp. Clio, cledonism, the first element in Clianthus and the second element in Damocles, Eteocles, Euclea.

Hercynian, adj., designating, or pertaining to, the forest-covered mountains of ancient Germany.

— Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Hercynia(silva), Hercynius(saltus), 'Hercynian forest', which, together with Gk. 'Αρχύνια δρη, 'Ορχύνιος δρῦμός, derives fr. OCeltic \*Perkunyā, fr. I.-E. base \*perq (o)-, 'oak; oak forest; wooded mountain'. See fir and cp. Quercus.

hercynite, n., iron aluminate (mineral.) — So called because found at Ronsberg, in the Bohemian Forest. See Hercynian. For the ending see subst suff. -ite.

herd, n., a number of animals. — ME. heorde, herd, fr. OE. heord, 'herd, flock', rel. to ON. hjörð, Dan., Swed. hjord, OHG. herta, MHG. herte, G. Herde, Goth. hairda, 'herd', and cogn. with OI. śárdhaḥ, 'herd, troop', OSlav. črėda, 'herd', Gk. κόρθυς, 'heap', κορθύνειν, 'to lift, raise', MW. cordd, 'troop, family', Lith. kerdžius, 'shepherd' (derived fr. \*kerdà, 'flock'). These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*kerdh-, 'kordh-, 'row, herd, troop'. Cp. herd, 'herdsman', herder.

herd, n., herdsman, now used chiefly in compounds as cow-herd, shep-herd. — ME. heorde, herde, fr. OE. hierde, hyrde, rel. to OS. hirdi, ON. hirðir, Dan. hyrde, Swed. herde, MLG., MDu. herde, OHG. hirti, MHG. hirte, hirt, G. Hirt, Goth. hairdeis, 'herdsman, shepherd', and to OE. heord, 'herd, flock'. See herd, 'a number of animals'.

herd, tr. v., to put into a herd; intr. v., to flock together. — ME. herdien, fr. herde, 'herd'. See herd, 'a number of animals'.

herder, n., one who herds, a herdsman. — Not derived fr. the E. verb herd, but borrowed fr. MDu. (= Du.) herder, of s.m., fr. herde, 'herd' (see herd, 'a number of animals'). See J.F. Bense, A Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 142.

723 hermandad

herderite, n., a beryllium and calcium fluophosphate (mineral.) — Named after Baron Siegmund A. W. von Herder (1776-1838), director of the Saxon mines. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

herdic, n., a kind of cab with two or four wheels.

— Named after its inventor, the American Peter Herdic (died in 1888).

here, adv. — ME. her, fr. OE. hēr, rel. to OS. hēr, hīr, ON., Goth. hēr, Dan. her, Swed. här, MDu., Du. hier, OHG. hiar, MHG., G. hier, hie, 'here', fr. Teut. pron. base \*hi-, corresponding to I.-E. \*ki-, 'this; here'. See he and cp. hither.

Derivative: here, n.

hereafter, adv. and n. — ME. here after, fr. OE. hēræfter. See here and after.

hereditable, adj., heritable. — ML. hērēditābilis, fr. hērēditāre, 'to inherit', fr. hērēs, gen. hērēdis. See heredity and -able and cp. heritable.

Derivative: hereditabil-ity, n.

hereditament, n., any property that may be inherited (law). — ML. hērēditāmentum, fr. hērēditāre. See prec. word and -ment.

hereditary, adj., I) derived from ancestors; 2) passed down by heredity; 3) transmitted by inheritance. — L. hērēditārius, 'relating to an inheritance, hereditary', fr. hērēditās, gen. hērēditātis. See next word and adj. suff. -ary and cp. heritor.

Derivative: hereditari-ly, adv.

heredity, n., the transmission of bodily and mental characters of parent to offspring. — F. hérédité, fr. L. hērēditātem, acc. of hērēditās, 'heirship', fr. hērēs, gen. hērēdis, 'heir'. See heir and -ity. Hereford, n., name of a breed of red and white beef cattle. — So called because first bred in Herefordshire in England.

herem, n., Biblical ban, excommunication. — Heb. hérem, 'person or thing devoted to destruction', rel. to hehěrím, 'he banned, devoted to destruction, excommunicated', Aram. ahārim, 'he banned; excommunicated', Arab. hárama, 'he forebade', háruma, 'was forbidden', harim, 'sacred, forbidden', Ethiop. haráma, 'he prohibited from common use; he devoted to', Akkad. harāmu, 'to dedicate', harimtu, 'a dedicated woman, a female hierodule'. Cp. maranatha, marrano. Cp. also harem and words there referred to.

heresiarch, n., a founder or leader of heresy. — Eccles. L. haeresiarcha, fr. Late Gk. αἰρεστάρχης. See heresy and -arch.

heresiography, n., a treatise on heresies. — See heresy and -graphy.

heresiologist, n., a student of heresies. — Formed from next word with suff. -ist.

heresiology, n., the study of heresies. — Compounded of heresy and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

heresy, n., unorthodox belief or doctrine. - ME.

eresie, heresie, fr. OF. eresie, heresie (F. hérésie), fr. Late L. haeresis, fr. Gk. αἴρεσις, 'a taking, choosing, choice; sect, heresy', fr. αἰρεῖσθαι, 'to take for oneself', middle voice of αἰρεῖν, 'to take, choose', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. aphaeresis, diaeresis, synaeresis.

heretic, n., a person guilty of heresy. — ME. heretike, fr. F. hérétique, fr. Eccles. L. haereticus, fr. Gk. αἰρετικός, 'able to choose; heretical', fr. αἰρετός, 'to be chosen, that which may be chosen', verbal adj. of αἰρεῖν. See prec. word and -etic.

Derivatives: heretic-al, adj., heretic-al-ly, adv., heretic-al-ness, n.

hereticate, tr. v., to declare to be heretical. — Eccles. L. haereticātus, pp. of haereticāre, 'to declare to be heretical', fr. haereticus, 'heretical'. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

heretoga, n., leader of an army (Old English hist.)

— OE. heretoga, compounded of here, 'host, army', and -toga, 'leader', from the stem of togian, 'to draw, drag', rel. to OS. heritogo, ON. hertogi, OFris. hertoga, OHG. herizoho, herizogo, 'leader of an army', prop. loan translations of Gk. στρατηλάτης, 'leader of an army' (fr. στρατός, 'army', and ἐλαύνεν, 'to drive, draw'). See harry and tow, 'to draw', and cp. herzog.

heriot, n., feudal due paid to the lord on the death of a tenant (English law). — ME. heriet, heriot, fr. OE. heregeatwa, heregeatwe, (pl.), 'military equipments', which is compounded of here, 'host, army', and geatwa, geatwe (pl.), fr. earlier getāwe (pl.), 'apparatus, equipments, arms'. For the first element see harry. The second element is rel. to OE. tāwian, 'to prepare'; see taw, 'to prepare'.

heritable, adj., inheritable. — F. héritable, fr. hériter, fr. L. hērēditāre. See hereditable and -able and cp. inherit.

Derivatives: heritabil-ity, n., heritabl-y, adv.

heritage, n. — OF. eritage, heritage (F. héritage), fr. eriter, heriter (F. hériter), 'to inherit', fr. ML. hērēditāre, fr. L. hērēs, gen. hērēdits, 'heir'. See heir and -age and cp. heredity.

heritor, n., an inheritor; heir. — ME. heriter, fr. OF. heritier (F. héritier), 'heir', fr. L. hērēditārius, 'relating to an inheritance' (whence also OProvenç. heretier, eretier, Sp. heredero, Port. herdeiro, 'heir'). See hereditary.

herma, n., pillar representing a head of the god Hermes (*Greek antiq.*) — L. *Herma*, fr. Gk. 'Έρμῆς, 'Hermes; statue of Hermes'. See Hermes.

Herman, masc. PN. — G. Hermann, fr. OHG. Hariman, lit. 'man of war, warrior', fr. hari, heri, 'host, army', and man, 'man'. See harry and man and cp. the first element in Herbert.

hermandad, n., name of a league originally formed against the violence of the nobles, organized later as national police. — Sp. lit. 'brotherhood', fr. hermano, 'brother', fr. L. germānus, 'having the same parents' (said of brothers or

sisters); see german, 'having the same parents'. Sp. suff. -dad derives fr. L. -tāt- (nom. -tās, gen. -tātis); see subst. suff. -tv.

hermaphrodism, n., hermaphroditism. — F. hermaphrodisme, fr. hermaphrodite, fr. L. hermaphroditus. See next word and -ism.

hermaphrodite, n., a person or animal having both male and female sexual organs. — L. hermaphroditus, fr. Gk. ἑρμαφρόδῖτος, fr. 'Ερμαφρόδῖτος, the son of Hermes (= the male principle) and Aphrodite (= the female principle). See Hermes and Aphrodite.

Derivatives: hermaphrodit-ic, adj., hermaphrodit-ism, n.

hermeneutic, adj., interpretative. — Gk. έρμηνευτικός, 'interpreting', fr. έρμηνευτής, 'interpreter', fr. έρμηνεύς, 'interpreter', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: hermeneutic-al-ly, adv., hermeneutics (q.v.)

hermeneutics, n., the science of interpretation. — Gk. ἐρμηνευτική (scil. τέχνη), 'the art of interpretation', fem. of ἑρμηνευτικός, 'pertaining to interpretation'. See prec. word and -ics.

Hermes, n., the son of Zeus and Maia, the god of commerce and messenger of the gods in Greek mythology; identified by the Romans with Mercury. — L. Hermēs, fr. Gk. 'E $\rho\mu\bar{\eta}\varsigma$ , of uncertain origin. Cp. next word and herma, Hermia, Hermione.

hermetic, adj. — ML. hermeticus, 'pertaining to Hermes (Trismegistus)', fr. Gk. 'Ερμῆς Τρισμέγιστος, 'Hermes thrice greatest', the Greek name for the Egyptian god Toth, who is said to have invented the art of making a glass-tube airtight. See prec. word and -ic.

Derivative: hermetic-al-ly, adv.

Hermia, fem. PN. — Fem. name formed fr. L. Hermēs, fr. Gk. Έρμῆς. See Hermes and cp. next word.

Hermione, fem. PN. — Gk. 'Ερμιόνη, fr. 'Ερμῆς, 'Hermes'. See Hermes.

hermit, n. — ME. ermit, hermit, fr. OF. ermite, hermite (F. ermite), fr. Eccles. L. erēmīta, fr. Gk. ἐρημίτης, 'hermit', lit. 'he who lives in the desert', fr. ἐρημία, 'desert', fr. ἔρημος, 'solitary, isolated', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \*erĕ-, 'to separate, be rare', whence also L. rārus, 'thin, loose'. See rare, 'thin', and cp. eremite, which is a doublet of hermit.

Derivatives: hermit-age, n., hermit-ess, n.

hernia, n., protrusion of an organ or its part through the containing cavity; rupture. — L., rel. to the first element in haruspex, 'diviner inspecting entrails', and to hīra, 'emtpy gut'. See yarn and cp. haruspex. Derivatives: herni-al, herni-ate, herni-ated, adjs., herni-ation, n.

hernio-, combining form denoting the hernia. — See hernia.

herniotomy, n., operation of cutting for strangulated hernia (med.) — A hybrid coined fr. hernioand στομία, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'.

See -tomy.

hero, n. — MF. heroe, fr. heroe (F. héros), fr. L. hērōem, acc. of hērōs, 'hero', fr. Gk. ήρως (for \*ήρωF-ος), orig. 'defender, protector', rel. to "Hρā (for \*"Hρā), 'Hera' (lit. 'tutelary goddess'), and cogn. with L. servāre, 'to save, deliver, preserve, protect'. See conserve and cp. Hera.

724

Hero, n., priestess of Aphrodite in Sestos; loved by Leander of Abydos (see *Leander*). — L. *Hērō*, fr. Gk. 'Hoo; of uncertain origin.

heroic, adj. — F. heroique, fr. L. hērōicus, fr. Gk. ηρωικός, fr. ηρως, gen. ηρωος, 'hero'. See hero and -ic. Derivatives: heroic, n., heroic-al, adj., heroic-al-ly, adv., heroic-al-ness, n.

heroin, also heroine, n., a poisonous drug obtained from morphium. — G. Heroin, coined by H. Dreser, who prob. formed it fr. Gk. ἥρως, 'hero', and chem, suff. -in, resp. -ine.

heroine, n., a female hero. — L. hērōīna, fr. Gk. ἡρωτνη, 'a heroine', fr. ἥρως, 'a hero'. See hero and -ine (representing Gk. -fvη).

heroism, n. - F. héroisme. See hero and -ism.

heron, n. — ME. heiroun, heroun, fr. OF. hairon, heron (F. héron), fr. Frankish \*haigiro, which is rel. to OHG. heigir, heiger, heigaro, 'heron', and to OE. higera, higere, 'magpie, woodpecker', ON. hegri, hēri, 'heron', Swed. häger, OHG. hehara, MHG. heher, G. Häher, 'jay', OE. hrāgra, Du. reiger, OHG. reigaro, MHG. reiger, G. Reiher, 'heron', and cogn. with OSlav. krikŭ, 'cry, scream', kričati, 'to cry, scream', Lith. krŷkšti, 'to shriek', W. cryg, 'hoarse', Gk. xpíζew, 'to creak, screech'. All these words are of imitative origin. Cp. next word. Cp. also aigrette, egret.

heronsew, n., heron. — ME. heronsewe, fr. OF. heroncel, heronceau, 'a young heron', dimin. of heron. See prec. word.

herpes, n., an inflammatory disease of the skin (med.) — Gk. ἔρπης, 'shingles', lit. 'that which creeps', fr. ἔρπειν, 'to creep' (whence also ἑρπετόν, 'creeping animal, reptile'); cogn. with L. serpere, 'to creep'. See serpent and cp. reptile.

herpetic, adj., pertaining to herpes (med.) — Formed fr. Gk. ἕρπης, gen. ἕρπητος, 'shingles', with suff. -ic. See prec. word.

herpetiform, adj., resembling herpes (med.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἔρπης, gen. ἔρπητος, 'shingles', and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See herpes and form, n.

herpetiform, adj., like a reptile. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἐρπετόν, 'creeping animal, reptile', and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See prec. word. herpetology, the study of reptiles. — Compounded of Gk. ἐρπετόν, 'creeping animal, reptile', and -λογίπ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain form); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See herpes and -logy.

Derivatives: herpetolog-ic, herpetolog-ic-al, adjs., herpetolog-ic-al-ly, adv., herpetolog-ist, n.

Herr, n., lord, master; Mr. — G., fr. MHG. herre, fr. OHG. hēriro, herro, which is derivatively

compar. of OHG. hēr, 'noble', hence orig. meant 'nobler, superior'; cp. OS., ODu. herro, OFris. hēra, Du. heer. These words are prop. loan translations of the ML. title senior (whence It. signore, F. seigneur, monsieur, Sp. señor, Port. senhor), fr. L. senior, 'older'. See hoar and cp. the second element in mynheer and in younker.

725

herring, n. — ME. hering, fr. OE. hæring, hēring, rel. to OS., MLG. hering, OFris. hēreng, MDu. herinc, Du. haring, OHG. hārinc, MHG. hærinc, G. Hering; prob. orig. meaning 'the gray fish', and rel. to OE. hār, 'gray'. See hoar and subst. suff. -ing and cp. prec. word.

hers, pron. — Earlier spelled her's, fr. ME. hires, for hire's, formed with gen. suff. -s from the possessive pronoun hire. See her and cp. ours, yours.

herse, n., portcullis. — F. See hearse.

hership, n., a raid, foray (obsol.) — ME. heir-schip, fr. OE. here, 'army', and -scipe, '-ship'. See harry and -ship.

Hertzian, adj. (e.g. Hertzian waves), discovered by, or pertaining to, the German physicist Heinrich Hertz (1857-94). For the ending see suff. -ian.

Herzog, n., a German or Austrian duke. — G., 'duke', fr. MHG. herzoge, fr. OHG. herizoho, herizogo, 'leader of an army'. See heretoga.

Heshvan, n., name of the eighth Jewish month. — ModHeb. heshwán, erroneously shortened fr. Mishnaic Heb. marheshwán. This latter was namely misdivided into mar-heshwán and the first 'element' so obtained was dropped (prob. owing to an association with Heb. mar, 'bitter'). See Marheshvan.

hesitance, hesitancy, n. — L. haesitantia, 'stammering', fr. haesitāns, gen. -antis. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

hesitant, adj. — L. haesitāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of haesitāre. See next word and -ant. Derivative: hesitant-ly, adv.

hesitate, intr. and tr. v. — Fr. L. haesitātus, pp. of haesitāre, 'to stick fast, to be uncertain, hesitate', freq. of haereō, haerēre, 'to stick, cling', which stands for \*ghais-eyō and is cogn. with Lith. gaištu, gaištu, 'to delay, tarry'. Cp. adhere and words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: hesitat-er, hesitat-or, n., hesitation (q.v.), hesitat-ing-ly, adv., hesitat-ive, adj., hesitat-ive-ly, adv., hesitat-ory, adj.

hesitation, n. — F. hésitation, fr. L. haesitātiōnem, acc. of haesitātiō, 'irresolution, uncertainty, hesitation', fr. haesitātus, pp. of haesitāre. See hesitate and -ion.

hesped, n., a funeral oration. — Mishnaic Heb. hespédh, fr. hispídh, 'he delivered a funeral oration', Hiph'il (= causative form) of Biblical Heb. sāphádh, 'he wailed, lamented', whence mispédh, 'wailing'; rel. to Aram.-Syr. séphadh, 'he wailed, lamented', Akkad. sipdu, sipittu, 'mourning', Ethiop. sadaphē (metathesis), 'dirge'.

Hesper, n. -- See Hesperus.

Hesperian, adj., Western. — Formed with suff.

-an fr. L. hesperius, fr. Gk. ἐσπέριος, 'western',
fr. ἔσπερος (for \*Fέσπερος), n., 'evening'; adj.,
of the evening, western', which is cogn. with
L. vesper, 'evening'. See vesper.

Hestia

Hesperides, n. pl., the three nymphs who guarded the golden apples which Gaea had given as a wedding present to Hera (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. 'Εσπερίδες, lit. 'daughters of the west', pl. of the fem. adj. ἐσπερίς, 'western'; so called because they dwelt at the western end of the world. See Hesperis.

Derivative: Hesperid-ian, adi.

hesperidin, a crystalline glycoside,  $C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$  (*chem.*) — Formed from next word with chem. suff. -in.

hesperidium, n., a many-celled fleshy fruit with a leathery rind, as the orange, lemon, etc. (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. Hesperides (see Hesperides); so called in allusion to the golden apples of the Hesperides. For the ending see suff. -ium.

Hesperis, n., a genus of plants of the family Brassicaceae (bot.) — L. hesperis, 'the damewort', fr. Gk. ἐσπερίς, prop. fem. of the adjective ἐσπέριος, 'of the evening; western', fr. ἔσπερος, 'evening'. See Hesperian and cp. Hesperides.

Hesperonis, n., a genus of very large swimming birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas (paleontol.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἔσπερος, 'of the evening; western', and ὅρνις, 'bird'. See Hesperian and ornitho.

Hesperus, also (poet.) Hesper, n., the evening star, esp. Venus. — L. Hesperus, fr. Gk. ἔσπερος, short for ἔσπερος ἀστήρ, 'evening star'. See Hesperian.

Hessian, adj., pertaining to Hesse in Germany.
— Formed fr. Hesse = G. Hessen, a subdivision (formerly a grand duchy) in Germany. For the ending see suff. -ian.

hessian, n., a coarse cloth of hemp or of hemp and jute. — Short for *Hessian cloth*. See prec.

hessite, n., a silver telluride (mineral.) — Named after the Swiss chemist Henry Hess (1802-50) in Russia, who first analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

hest, n., bidding, behest. — ME. hest, formed with excrescent t fr. hes, fr. OE. hæs, from the stem of hātan, 'to bid'. See hight and cp. hehest.

hesternal, adj., of yesterday. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. hesternus, 'of yesterday', which stands for \*hestrinos and is cogn. with OI. hyastanah, Gk. χθεσινός, 'of yesterday'. L. hesternus derives fr. heri, 'yesterday', as OI. hyastanah derives fr. OI. hyáh, 'yesterday', Gk. χθεσινός fr. χθές, of s.m. See yester-

Hestia, n., the goddess of the hearth in Greek mythology. — Gk. 'Εστία, fr. ἐστία, 'hearth; house, home, family', whence ἐστιαν, 'to receive at one's hearth'. See Vesta.

727

hetaera, hetaira, n., mistress. — ModL. hetaera, fr. Gk. ἐταίρα, 'female companion, courtesan', fem. of ἐταῖρος, 'companion', fr. earlier ἔταρος, 'companion', fr. a dental enlargement of I.-E. \*se-, a collateral form of base \*swe-, 'his, her, its: one's'. See sui and cp. sodality.

hetaerism, hetairism, n., concubinage. — Gk. ἐταιρισμός, 'harlotry', fr. ἐταιρίζειν, 'to associate with a courtesan, hetaera', fr. ἐταίρα. See hetaera and -ism.

hetero-, before a vowel heter-, combining form meaning 'other, different'. — Gk. ἐτερο-, ἐτερ-, fr. ἔτερος, 'the other (of two); another, different', altered—under the influence of εἴς, gen. ἐνός, 'one'—fr. earlier ἄτερος (cp. Gk. ἐ-κατόν, 'one hundred', fr. \*ἀ-κατον, which was also influenced in form by \*εἴς, gen. ἐνός). Gk. ἄτερος stands for I.-E. \*sm-tero-. The first element of this compound means 'one at one, together'; see same and cp. haplo-, hecatomb. The second element is the comparative suffix; it is cogn. with the suffixes in L. al-ter, Goth. an-par, OE. δ-δer, 'other'. See -ther and cp. words there referred to.

heteroblastic, adj., developed from cells of another kind (biol.) — Compounded of heteroand Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See -blastic and cp. homoblastic.

heterochromous, adj., of different colors. — Compounded of hetero- and Gk.  $\chi \rho \tilde{\omega} \mu \alpha$ , 'color'. See chrome and -ous and cp. homochromous.

heteroclite, adj., irregular in declension (gram.) — F. hétéroclite, fr. Late L. heteroclitus, which is compounded of hetero- and Gk. κλιτός, 'inflected', verbal adj. of κλίνειν, 'to bend, incline, inflect'. See clinical.

Derivatives: heteroclite, n., an irregular noun, heteroclit-al, heteroclit-ic, heteroclit-ic-al, heteroclit-ous, adjs.

heterodont, adj., having teeth of different kinds (as man and most mammals) (zool.) — Compounded of heter- and Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See odonto- and cp. homodont.

heterodox, adj., unorthodox. — Gk. ἐτερόδοξος, 'holding opinions other than the right', compounded of ἔτερος, 'the other' (see hetero-), and δόξα, 'opinion', fr. δοχεῖν, 'to think'. See decent and dogma and cp. doxastic and words there referred to.

Derivatives: heterodox-ly, adv., heterodox-ness, n.

heterodoxy, n., the quality of being heterodox. — Gk. έτεροδοξί $\bar{x}$ , 'a taking one thing for another', fr. έτερόδοξος. See heterodox and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{x}$ ).

heterodyne, adj. (radio). — Coined by the Canadian physicist and radio technician Reginald Aubrey Fessenden (1866-1932) in 1908 fr. hetero- and -dyne.

heterogamous, adj., bearing flowers of sexually two kinds (bot.) — Compounded of hetero- and

Gk. γάμος, 'marriage'. See -gamous and cp. homogamous.

heterogamy, n. (bot.) — See prec. word and -gamy and cp. homogamy.

heterogeneal, adj., heterogeneous. — See heterogeneous and adj. suff. -al and cp. homogeneal.

heterogeneity, n., quality of being heterogeneous.

— F. hétérogénéité, fr. ML. heterogeneitās, fr. heterogeneus. See next word and -ity and cp. homogeneity.

heterogeneous, n., not homogeneous, disparate.— ML. heterogeneus, fr. Gk. ἐτερογενής, 'of different kind', fr. ἕτερος, 'another, different', and γένος, 'race, descent, gender, kind'. See hetero-, genus and -ous and cp. homogeneous.

Derivatives: heterogeneous-ly, adv., heterogeneous-ness, n.

heterogenesis, n., 1) abiogenesis; 2) alternation of generations (biol.) — Coined by the French anatomist Gilbert Breschet (1784-1845) fr. hetero- and genesis. Cp. homogenesis.

heterogenetic, adj., pertaining to heterogenesis. — Compounded of hetero- and -genetic. Cp. homogenetic.

heterogeny, n., 1) heterogenesis; 2) a heterogeneous collection. — Compounded of heteroand -geny. Cp. homogeny.

Derivatives: heterogen-ic, adj., heterogen-ic-ity, n., heterogen-ist, n.

heterography, n., incorrect spelling. — Compounded of hetero- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivatives: heterograph-ic, heterograph-ic-al, adis.

heterogynous, adj., having females of two kinds, as the ants and bees. — Compounded of heteroand Gk. γυνή, 'woman'. See gyneco-.

heterologous, adj., containing different elements; not corresponding. — Compounded of heteroand Gk. λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse; proportion'. See logos and -ous and cp. homologous.

heteromorphic, adj., differing in shape. — See heteromorphous and -ic and cp. homomorphic.

heteromorphism, n., the quality of being heteromorphic. — See heteromorphous and -ism and cp. homomorphism.

heteromorphous, adj., 1) heteromorphic; 2) of irregular shape. — Gk. ἐτερόμορφος, 'of different form', fr. ἔτερος, 'another, different', and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See hetero- and -morphous and cp. homomorphous.

heteromorphy, n., heteromorphism. — See prec. word and -morphy.

heteronomous, adj., under the rule of another; subject to, or having, different laws. — Compounded of hetero- and Gk. νόμος, 'law'. See nomo- and -ous and cp. autonomous.

Derivative: heteronomous-ly, adv.

heteronomy, n., subjection to the rule of another; subjection to different laws. — See prec. word and -nomy and cp. autonomy.

heterousian, heterousian, adj., of different es-

sence (*Eccles. hist.*) — Formed with suff. -an fr. Gk. ἐτερούσιος, ἐτερούσιος, 'of different essence', fr. ἔτερος, 'another, different' (see hetero-), and οὐσία, 'essence, substance', which derives fr. οὖσα, fem. of ἄν, 'being', pres. part. of εἶναι, 'to be'. See esse and cp. essence. Cp. also homoiousian, homoousian.

Derivative: Heteroousian, Heterousian, n.

heterophyllous, adj., having different kinds of leaves on the same plant (bot.) — Compounded of hetero- and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See -phyllous.

heterosexual, adj., having sexual desire for those of the opposite sex. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἔτερος, 'the other, different', and L. sexus, 'sex'. See hetero- and sexual and cp. homosexual. Derivative: heterosexual-ity, n.

heterousian, n. — The same as heteroousian.

hetman, n., a Cossack commander. — Pol., fr. G. Hauptmann, 'captain', lit. 'headman', fr. Haupt, 'head', and Mann, 'man'. See head and man and cp. headman. Cp. also ataman.

Heuchera, n., a genus of plants of the saxifrage family (bot.) — ModL., named after the German botanist Johann Heinrich von Heucher (1677-1747).

heulandite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate (mineral.) — Named after the English mineralogist Henry Heuland. For the ending see subst. suff.-ite.

heuristic, adj., serving to discover or find out. — G. heuristisch, fr. ModL. heuristicus, which was formed with suff. -isticus (see -istic) from the stem of Gk. εύρισχειν, Aor. εύρον, 'to find, discover', which stands for \*ἐΓρίσχειν and is cogn. with OIr. fūar, 'I have found', frīth, 'was found'. Cp. eureka. arytenoid.

Derivative: heuristic-al-ly, adv.

hew, tr. and intr. v. — ME. hewen, fr. OE. hēawan, 'to cut, strike, hew', rel. to OS. hauwan, ON. höggva, Swed. hugga, Du. houwen, OHG. houwan, MHG. houwen, G. hauen, 'to cut, strike, hew', fr. I.-E. base \*qāu-, \*q²u-, 'to strike, beat', whence also Toch. B kaut-, A kot-, 'to cleave, cut', OSlav. kovo, kovati, Lith. káuju, káuti, 'to beat, forge', Lett. kaûju, kaût, 'to beat', Lith. kovd, 'battle', L. cūdere (for \*caudere), 'to strike, beat'. Cp. hag, 'to hew', haggle, hoe. Cp. also caudal, caudex, cause, codex, concuss. coward, incus.

Derivative: hew-er, n.

bewettite, n., a hydrous calcium vanadate (mineral.) — Named after the American geologist
D. Foster Hewett (born in 1881). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

hewn, adj., prop. pp. of hew. — ME. hewen, fr. OE. hēawen, pp. of hēawan, 'to hew'. See hew. hexa-, before a vowel hex-, combining form meaning 'six'. — Gk. έξα-, έξ-, fr. εξ, 'six', which is cogn. with L. sex, Goth. saihs, OE. six, seox; see six. The α in έξα- is due to the analogy of έπτά, 'seven', ἐννέα, 'nine', δέκα, 'ten'; cp. penta-, octa-.

hexachord, n., a diatonic series of six tones (Greek

and Medieval music). — Compounded of hexaand Gk. χορδή, 'chord'. See chord and cp. words there referred to.

hexad, n., a group of six things. — Late L. hexas, gen. hexadis, fr. Gk. έξάς, gen. έξάδος, ;a group of six', fr. έξ. See hexa- and -ad.

hexagon, n., a plane figure with six angles and six sides (geom.) — L. hexagōnum, fr. Gk. ἐξάγωνος, 'having six angles', which is compounded of ἐξα- (see hexa-) and -γωνος, from the stem of γωνία, 'angle'. See -gon.

Derivative: hexagon-al, adj.

hexagram, n.—Compounded of hexa- and -gram. hexahedral, adj., having the form of a hexahedron.— See next word and adj. suff. -al.

hexahedron, n., a solid figure with six plane faces.

— Compounded of hexa- and ἔδρα, 'seat; base, side, face'. See -hedron.

hexamerous, adj., consisting of six parts in each whorl (bot.) — Compounded of hexa- and Gk. μέρος, 'part'. See -merous.

hexameter, n., a verse of six metrical feet (pros.)

L., fr. Gk. ἐξάμετρος (scil. στίχος), lit. '(a verse) having six measures'; compounded of ἑξα- (see hexa-) and μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. tetrameter, pentameter.

Derivatives: hexameter, adj., having six metrical feet, hexametr-al, hexametr-ic, hexametr-ic-al, adjs., hexameter.

hexapla, n., a book containing six versions in parallel columns; specif., the *Hexapla* compiled by Origen. — Eccles. L. hexapla, fr. Gk. έξαπλῆ. neut. pl. of έξαπλόος, έξαπλοῦς, 'sixfold', fr. έξα- (see hexa-) and suff. -πλόος, '-fold', which occurs also in ἀπλόος, ἀπλοῦς, 'simple'. See hanlo- and cp. tetrapla.

hexapod, n., 1) any six-footed insect; 2) any insect of the class Hexapoda. — Gk. ἐξάπους, gen. ἐξάπους, 'six-footed', compounded of ἐξα- (see hexa-) and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See -pod. Hexapoda, n., a class of six-footed insects (entomol.) — ModL. See prec. word.

hexastich, n., a stanza or poem consisting of six verses or lines (pros.) — Gk. έξάστιχος, 'of six lines', compounded of έξα- (see hexa-) and στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse'. See stichic and cp. acrostic and words there referred to.

hexastyle, adj., having six columns in front. — Gk. ἐξάστῦλος, 'having six columns', compounded of ἑξα- (see hexa-) and στῦλος, 'pillar, column'. See style, 'gnomon'.

Hexateuch, n., the first six books of the Bible, i.e. the Pentateuch and the book of Joshua.—Compounded of hexa- and Gk. τεῦχος, 'tool, implement', later 'book'. See Pentateuch and cp. Heptateuch, Octateuch.

Derivative: Hexateuch-al, adj.

hexathlon, n., an athletic contest in which each competitor takes part in six events. — Formed on analogy of pentathlon fr. hexa- and Gk. &θλον, 'prize of contest'. See athlete.

hexode, adj., pertaining to a system of telegraphy in which six messages can be transmitted simultaneously. — Compounded of Gk. ἔξ, 'six', and ὁδός. 'way'. See hexa- and odograph.

hexone, n., any of certain compounds containing six atoms of carbon in the molecule (biochem.)

— Fr. Gk. EE, 'six'. See hexa.

hey, interj. — Imitative. Cp. Du. and G. hei, and E. hi.

heyday, interj. — Du. heida; the ending was influenced by day.

heyday, n., time of vigor. — Perh. lit. meaning 'high day', fr. ME. hey day. See high and day. Hezekiah, 1) masc. PN; 2) in the Bible, any of several persons, esp. a king of Judah, son of King Ahaz. — Heb. Hizqiyyáh, lit. 'the Lord has strengthened', compounded of hāzáq, 'he was strong, he strengthened', and the shortened form of the Tetragrammaton. See Ezekiel and Elijah.

hi, interj. - Imitative. Cp. hey.

hiatus, n., a gap, lacuna. — L., 'opening, aperture, gap', fr. hiāt-(um), pp. stem of hiāre, 'to yawn'. See yawn and cp. dehisce.

hibernaculum, n., that which serves for protection during winter (zool.) — L. hībernāculum, 'winter residence', fr. hībernāre, 'to spend the winter'. See hibernate and -culum.

hibernate, intr. v., to pass the winter. - L. hibernāt-(um), pp. stem of hibernāre, 'to pass the winter, to winter', fr. hibernus, 'pertaining to winter, wintry', which is rel, to hiems (gen, hiemis), 'winter', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝhei-, \*ĝhi-, 'winter; snow', whence also OI. héman, 'in winter', hēmantáh, 'winter,' himáh, 'winter', Hitt, gimmanza, 'winter', Avestic zaya(n)-, zyå (gen. zimō), 'winter', Arm. jiun, 'snow', jmern, 'winter'. Gk. yeiua, 'winter, winter weather, storm', γειμών, 'the season of winter', γειμερινός 'wintry', χιών (for \*χιώμ), 'snow', Alb. Gheg dimen, Tosk dimere, 'winter', OSlav. zima, Lith, žiemà, Lett, ziema, OPruss. semo, 'winter', OIr, gaim (for Celtic \*giamo-), MIr. gem-red, 'winter', Gk. χίμαρος, 'he-goat', χιμάρα, χίμαιρα, 'goat' (lit. 'a goat one winter old'), Toch. A cemäl, 'goat' (lit. 'a goat one winter old'), L. bīmus (contraction of \*bi-himos), 'two years old' (lit. 'two winters old'), trīmus (contraction of \*tri-himos), 'three years old' (lit. 'three winters old'), ON, gymbr, 'a ewe one year (lit. one winter) old'. Cp. chimera, chiono-, hiemal, the first element in Chimaphila, Himalaya and the second element in Hedvchium, isocheime. Cp. also gimmer, 'a she-lamb'.

Derivative: hibernat-ion, n.

Hibernian, adj., Irish. — Formed with suff. -an

fr. L. Hibernia (cp. Ptolemy's 'Ιουερνία) 'Ireland', fr. Iverna, Juverna (cp. Gk. 'ΙΓέρνη, 'Ιέρνη), fr. OCelt. \*Iverin, whence also OIr. Ērin, Ir. Ēire (see Erin); influenced in form by L. hībernus, 'wintry' (see hibernate).

Derivatives: Hibernian, n., Hibernian-ism, n., Hibern-ic, Hibernic-al, adjs., Hibern-ic-al-ly, adv., Hibern-ic-ism, n., Hibern-ic-ize, tr. v.

Hiberno-, combining form meaning 'Irish'. — Formed fr. L. Hibernia, 'Ireland'; see prec. word.

Hibiscus, n., a genus of plants, the rose mallow (bot.) — L. hibiscum, ibiscum, later hibiscus, ibiscus, 'marshmallow', prob. a Celtic loan word. Gk. εβίσκος, of s.m., is borrowed fr. Latin.

hiccup, hiccough, n. and intr. and tr. v. — Fr. earlier hickup: of imitative origin.

hic jacet, epitaph. — L., 'here lies'; so called from the first words of Latin epitaphs.

hick, n., a rustic (Amer. Slang). — Fr. Hick, a pet form of Richard.

hickory, n. — Aphetic for *pokahickory* from the Virginian native name *powcohiccora* denoting the product made from the pounded kernels.

hid, past tense of hide. — ME. hid, fr. OE. hydde, past tense of hydan. See hide.

hidage, n., formerly, a tax paid for every hide of land. — A hybrid coined fr. OE. hīgid, hīd (see hide, 'measure of land'), and -age, a suff. of Latin origin.

hidalgo, n., a Spanish nobleman of secondary rank. — Sp., fr. OSp. fidalgo, contraction of fijo de algo, lit. 'son of something; son of fortune', fr. fijo, 'son' (fr. L. fīlius), de, 'from, of' (fr. L. dē, 'from, away from'), and algo, 'something, property, fortune' (fr. L. aliquod, something'); see Meyer-Lübke, REW., No. 345 and No. 3303. For the origin of the above Latin words see filial, de- and aliquot.

hidden, adj., prop. pp. of hide. — ME. hidden, a new formation. Cp. OE. (ge)hydd, 'hidden', and see hide, 'to conceal'.

Derivatives: hidden-ly, adv., hidden-ness, n.

hide, tr. and intr. v., to conceal. — ME. huden, hiden, fr. OE. hydan, cogn. with Gk. κεύθειν, 'to hide, conceal', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qeudh-, 'to cover, hide, conceal'. See custody and cp. next word. Cp. also hoard, hose, house, huddle, hut. hide, n., skin. — ME, hide, hude, fr. OE, hvd. 'skin', rel. to OS. hūd, ON. hūð, Dan., Swed. hud, OFris. hēd, MDu. huut, Du. huid, OHG., MHG. hūt, G. Haut, 'skin', lit. 'that which covers', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qeut-, 'to cover', whence also Gk. κύτος, 'skin, cover', σκῦτος, 'leather', L. cutis, 'skin', Lith. kiáutas, 'husk', OPruss. keuto, 'skin', W. cwd, 'scrotum', OFris. hothan, OHG. hodo, MHG., G. hode, 'scrotum'. Base \*(s)qeu-t- is a collateral form of base \*(s)qeu-d-. See prec. word. See also cutis. Derivative: hide, tr. v., to take the hide off;

hiero-, before a vowel hier-, combining form

hide, n., a measure of land (Engl. history). — ME. hid, fr. OE. hīd, contraction of hīgid, orig. 'land (sufficient) to support a family', rel. to hīgan, hīwan (pl.), 'members of a family', hīwen, 'family, household'. See home and cp. hind, 'farm servant'. Cp. also hud. husk.

729

hideous, adj., very ugly. — ME. hidous, fr. OF. hisdous, hidous (F. hideux), fr. OF. hisde, 'hideous', which possibly derives fr. L. hispidus, 'shaggy; prickly, bristly'; 'rough' (in a fig. sense); see hispid and -eous. See R. Grandsaignes d'Hauterive, Dictionnaire d'ancien français, p. 353 s.v. hisde, adj.

Derivatives: hideous-ly, adv., hideous-ness, n. hiding, n., flogging. — Formed fr. hide, 'to flog' (fr. hide, 'skin'), with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns. hiding, n., concealment. — Formed fr. hide, 'to conceal', with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns. hidrosis, n., excessive perspiration (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -osis fr. Gk. iδροῦν, 'to sweat', fr. iδρώς '(for \*swīdrōs), 'sweat, perspiration', which is reto Iδος, (for \*swīdrōs), 'violent heat', fr. I.-E. base \*sweid-, \*swoid-, \*swoid-, \*swoid-, \*to sweat', whence also L. sū-dāre (for \*swoidāre), OE. swætan, 'to sweat'.

hidrotic, adj., causing perspiration; sudorific (med.) — Gk. ίδρωτικός, 'sudorific', fr. ίδρώς, gen. ίδρῶτος, 'sweat'. See prec. word and -ic. hie, intr. and tr. v., to hasten. — ME. highen, hien, fr. OE. hīgian, 'to strive, hasten', which is prob. cogn. with OI. śīghrah 'quick, fast', Russ. sigat', 'to leap'.

hiemal, adj., pertaining to winter; wintry. — L. hiemālis, 'of winter', fr. hiems, gen. hiemis, 'winter'. See hibernate and adj. suff. -al.

hier-, form of hiero- before a vowel.

See sweat and cp. sudation.

Hieracium, n., a genus of plants, the hawkweed (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἰεράχιον, name of a plant, fr. ἰέρᾶξ, gen. ἰέρᾶχος, 'hawk', lit. 'the swift (bird)', fr. ἰερός, 'quick, swift'. See hiero-hierarch, n., the chief of a religious group; high priest. — ML. hierarchia, fr. Gk. ἰεράρχης, 'leader of sacred rites, high priest', which is compounded of ἱερός, 'holy, sacred', and -άρχης, 'leader'. See hiero- and -arch.

hierarchic, hierarchical, adj., pertaining to a hierarchy. — ML. hierarchicus, fr. hierarchia. See next word and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: hierarchical-ly, adv.

hierarchy, n., 1) church government by priests; 2) graded system of officials, esp. of sacred persons. — F. hiérarchie, fr. ML. hierarchia, fr. Gk. lεραρχία, 'office of a hierarch', fr. lεράρχης. See hierarch and -y (representing Gk. -lα).

Derivatives: hierarch-al, adj., hierarch-al-ly, adv., hierarchic (q.v.)

hieratic, adj., pertaining to sacred things; priestly. — L. hierāticus, fr. Gk. leρāτικός, 'pertaining to a priest', fr. leρός, 'holy, sacred'. See hiero- and -ic.

meaning 'holy, sacred'. — Gk. ἱερο-, ἱερ-, fr. ἱερός, 'holy, sacred', orig. 'filled with (divine) force', and prop. identical with ἱερός, 'strong, lively, active, quick, swift', fr. I.-E. base \*eis-, 'to set in quick motion, drive on, incite'. See ire and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Hieracium and the first element in Jerome.

hierophantic

Hierochloë, n., a genus of plants, the holy grass (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'holy grass', fr. hiero- and Gk. χλόη, 'a young green shot'. See Chloë.

hierocracy, n., rule of sacred persons, hierarchy.

— Compounded of hiero- and Gk. -κρατίᾶ, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'.

See -cracy.

hierocratic, hierocratical, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, hierocracy. — See prec. word and -ic, resp. also -al.

hierodule, n., a temple slave in ancient Greece. — Late L. hierodūlus, fr. Gk. ἰερόδουλος, lit. 'temple slave', compounded of ἰερός, 'holy, sacred' (see hiero-), and δοῦλος, 'slave', which stands for \*δόελος and derives fr. Aegean doēro, 'slave'. Cp. the first element in dulocracy. For sense development cp. devadasi.

hieroglyph, n., picture writing used by the ancient Egyptians. — F. hiéroglyphe, back formation fr. hiéroglyphique, fr. L. hieroglyphicus. See next word.

hieroglyphic, adj., pertaining to hieroglyphs. — L. hieroglyphicus, fr. Gk. ἱερογλυφικός, 'hieroglyphic', lit. 'pertaining to sacred carvings' compounded of ἱερός, 'holy, sacred' (see hiero-), and γλύφειν, 'to carve'. See glyph and -ic and cp. anaglyph.

Derivatives: hieroglyphic, n., hieroglyphic-ally, adv.

hierogram, n., a sacred character or symbol. — Compounded of hiero- and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written; a written character'. See -gram. hierograph, n., a hierogram. — Compounded of

hierograph, n., a hierogram. — Compounded of hiero- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

hierographic, adj., pertaining to sacred symbols.

— Gk. ἰερογραφικός, 'pertaining to sacred writing', compounded of ἱερός, 'holy, sacred' (see hiero-), and γράφειν, 'to write'. See graphic. hierolatry, n., worship of saints. — Compounded of hiero- and Gk. -λατρείᾶ, -λατρίᾶ, fr. λατρείᾶ, 'worship'. See -latry.

hierology, n., the sacred literature of a people. — Compounded of hiero- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος. 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. hierophant, n., an interpreter of religious mys-

nerophant, i., an interpreter of rengious hysteries. — Late L. hierophantēs, fr. Gk. ἱεροφάντης, 'one who initiates into mysteries, hierophant', lit. 'one who shows sacred things', which is compounded of ἱερός, 'holy, sacred' (see hiero-), and the stem of φαίνειν, 'to show'. See phantasm.

hierophantic, adj., pertaining to a hierophant or his acts. — Gk. ἐεροφαντικός 'pertaining to a

hierophant', fr. ἰεροφάντης. See prec. word and

Derivative: hierophantic-al-ly, adv.

Hierosolymitan, adj., of Jerusalem; n., a native of Jerusalem. — L. Hierosolymitānus, fr. Hierosolyma, fr. Gk. Ἱεροσόλυμα, alteration of Heb. Y²rūshāláyim owing to a mistaken association with Gk. ἱερός, 'holy', and Σόλυμοι, name of a people in Lycia. See Jerusalem. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite and suff. -an.

**Hierosolymite**, adj. and n., Hierosolymitan. — See prec. word.

higgle, intr. v., to haggle. — A weakened form of haggle.

Derivative: higgl-ing, n.

higgledy-piggledy, adv., in confusion; adj., confused; n., confusion. — Of uncertain origin.

high, adi. - ME, heigh, hegh, heh, hev, fr. OE. hēah, hēh, rel. to OS, hōh, ON, hār, Dan, høi, Swed. hög, OFris. hāch, MDu. hooch, Du. hoog, OHG. hoh. MHG. hoch. G. hoch. Goth. hauhs. 'high', ON, haugr, 'mound', MHG, houc, houges. OSwed. hugli, G. Hügel, 'hill', and cogn. with Toch, A koc, B kauc, 'high', Lith, kaŭkas, 'boil, tumor', kaukarà, kaŭkaras, 'hill', Lett, kukurs, 'hump', OIr. cūar, 'bent. crooked'. OI. kucáti, kuñcatē, 'bends, twists' (intr.). All these words are derivatives of I,-E, \*qeu-q-, enlargement of base \*qeu-, 'to bend', whence, with reduplication, L. cacūmen (prob. fr. orig. \*kakud), 'tip, summit'. Cp. how, 'hillock', huckster, huge, shock, 'group of sheaves', and the first word in Hogen Mogen. Cp. also cacuminal, cubicle, cup. Derivatives: high, n. and adv., highly (q.v.). highness (a.v.)

highboy, n., a high chest of drawers. — A hybrid formed fr. E. high and F. bois, 'wood'. See bush and cp. hautboy. Cp. also tallboy, lowboy.

highfalutin, highfaluting, adj., bombastic; n., bombast. — Of uncertain origin.

highly, adv. — ME. heghly, heyly, fr. OE. hēalīce, formed fr. hēah, 'high', with suff. -līce. See high and adv. suff. -ly.

highness, n. — ME. heghnes, heynes, fr. OE. hēahnes, formed fr. hēah, 'high', with suff. -nes. See high and -ness.

hight, v., called, named (archaic). — ME. highte, a blend of OE. hātte, 'I am called, I was called', passive pres. and past tense of hātan, 'to call, name, command', and OE. hēht, 'called', active past tense of the same verb; rel. to ON. heita, MLG. hēten, MDu., heeten, Du. heten, OHG. hei33an, MHG. hei3en, G. heißen, Glth. haitan, 'to call, be called; to command'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*qeid-, \*qoid-, a -d-enlargement of \*qī-, 'to set or be in motion'. See cite and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also behight, hest, behest.

high treason. — Loan translation of F. haute trahison, whence also G. Hochverrat.

hijacker, n., robber who preys on bootleggers (U.S. Slang). — Prob. fr. Hi Jack, words with

which the robber is supposed to bring his victim to a sudden stop.

hiira, n. — See hegira.

hike, intr. v. — Prob. a var. of hitch.

hilarious, adj., merry, gay. — Formed with suff.
-ous fr. L. hilarus, hilaris, 'cheerful, gay', fr. Gk.
lλαρός, of s.m., which is rel. to \*ΐλημι (for \*σίσλη-μι), 'I am gracious' (only in the imper.:
Homeric ἴληθι, Dor. ἵλαθι, Aeol. ἔλλαθι, 'be
gracious!'), ἱλάσκομαι (for \*σι-σλά-σκομαι), 'I
appease, propitiate, reconcile to myself', Lesbic ἴλλαος, Homeric ἴλα(Ϝ)ος, Laconic ἵληϜος,
Att. ἵλεως, 'propitious, gracious', and cogn.
with L. sōlārī, 'to comfort', salvus, 'whole, safe',
OE. sūlig, gesūlig, 'happy, fortunate'. See silly
and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Hilary,
exhilarate.

Derivatives: hilarious-ly, adv., hilarious-ness, n. hilarity, n., merriment, gaiety. — F. hilarité, fr. L. hilaritātem, acc. of hilaritās, 'cheerfulness, gaiety', fr. hilaris. See prec. word and -ity.

Hilary, masc. PN. — Late L. Hilarius, lit. 'cheerful'. fr. L. hilaris. See hilarious.

Hilda, fem. PN. — G., lit. 'battle maid', fr. OHG. hildi, 'war, battle', which is rel. to OE. hild, ON. hildr, of s.m., and prob. cogn. with MIr. cellach (for \*celdach), 'war'. Cp. the first element in Hildebrand, Hildegard and the second element in Clothilda, Matilda.

Hildebrand, masc. PN. — OHG. Hildibrand, lit. 'battle sword', fr. hildi, 'war, battle' and branda 'sword'. See Hilda and brand.

Hildegard(e), fem. PN. — OHG. Hildegard, lit. 'protecting battle maid', compounded of hildi, 'war, battle', and \*gard, 'to enclose, protect'. For the first element see Hilda, for the second see yard, 'enclosure', and cp. garden.

hilding, n., a base wretch; adj. base (archaic). — Formed with suff. -ing fr. OE. hyldan, heldan, 'to lean, incline, bend down'. See heel, 'to lean'. hill, n. — ME. hil, hul, hull, fr. OE. hyll, rel. to MDu. hille, LG. hull, 'hill', ON. hallr, 'stone', Goth. hallus, 'rock', ON. holmr, OE. holm, 'rising land, island', fr. I.-E. base \*qel-, 'to rise, be elevated', whence also OI. kūṭam (for kultam), 'top, skull' (orig. 'elevation'), Gk. κολωνός, κολώνη, L. collis, 'hill', columen, 'top', columna, 'column'. See column and cp. holm. Cp. also hillock.

Derivatives: hill, tr. v., hill-y, adj., hill-i-ness, n. hillebrandite, n., a hydrous calcium orthosilicate (mineral.) — Named after the American chemist William Frances Hillebrand (1853-1925). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Hillel, masc. PN. — Heb. Hillél, fr. hillél, 'he praised', whence hallél, 'to praise'. See hallel. hillock, n. — Formed fr. hill with dimin. suff.

hilsa, hilsah, n., a fish (Clupea ilisha). — Hind. hilsā, fr. OI. ilīšah.

hilt, n. — ME., fr. OE. hilt, hilte, rel. to ON. high, OHG. helza, 'hilt', OS. helta, 'oar handle'

prob. also to OE. *holt*, 'wood'. See holt, 'small wood', Derivative: *hilt*, tr. v.

hilum, n., scar on a seed (bot.) — L. hīlum, 'a little thing, triffe'. The orig. meaning was perhaps 'a little thread or fiber', in which case hīlum would be a var. of fīlum, 'thread'. See file, 'a collection of paners', and cp. nihil.

him, pers. pron. — ME., fr. OE. him, dat. of  $h\bar{e}$ . See he.

Himalayas, n. pl. — OI. himālayaḥ, lit. 'abode of snow', fr. himáḥ, 'snow', and ālayaḥ, 'abode'. See hibernate.

Derivative: Himalay-an, adi.

himation, n., Greek garment worn over the chiton (Greek antiq.) — Gk. τμάτιον, for είμάτιον, fr. εἴμα, 'a garment', which stands for \*Fέσμα, and is rel. to ἐννύναι (for \*Fεσ-νύναι), 'to clothe', and cogn. with L. vestis, 'garment, clothes'. See vest and cp. Anemia, 'a genus of plants'

himself, pron. — ME., fr. OE. him selfum, dat. sing. of he self. See he and self.

hin, n., name of a liquid measure, the sixth part of a bath (Bible). — Heb. hīn, fr. Egypt. han, hanw.

hind, n., female of the deer. — ME. hinde, fr. OE. hind, rel. to ON. hind, Du. hinde, OHG. hinta, MHG. hinde, G. Hinde, Hindin, 'hind', fr. I.-E. base \*kem-, 'hornless', whence also OI. śámaḥ, 'hornless', Gk. κεμάς, 'young deer, gazelle', Lith. šmùlas, of s.m. Cp. gemsbok.

hind, n., a farm servant. — ME. hine, fr. OE. hīna, gen. of hīwan (pl.), 'members of a family'. See hide, 'measure of land'.

hind, adj., posterior. — ME., prob. back formation fr. hinder, adj., influenced in form by OE. hindan, 'from behind'. Cp. behind.

hinder, adj., posterior. — ME. hindere, fr. OE. hinder (adv.), 'behind', rel. to OHG. hintar, MHG. hinter, hinder, G. hinter, Goth. hindar, 'behind' (prep.), ON. hindr- (in compounds, as e.g. hindr-vitni, 'superstition'), orig. comparatives to OE. hine, 'hence'. See hence and -ther and cp. hinder, v. Cp. also the first element in hinterland.

hinder, tr. and intr. v., to prevent. — ME. hinderen, hindren, fr. OE. hindrian, rel. to ON. hindra, Du. hinderen, OHG. hintarôn, MHG., G. hindern, lit. 'to keep back', fr. OE. hinder, etc., 'behind'. See hinder, adj.

Derivative: hinder-er, n.

Hindi, n., the language of Northern India. — Hind. Hindī, formed with suff. -ī (expressing relationship) fr. Hind, 'India'. See Hindu.

Hindoo, Hindooism, Hindoostani. — See Hindu, Hinduism, Hindustani.

hindrance, n. — A hybrid coined fr. hinder, v., and -ance, a suff. of Latin origin.

Hindu, also Hindoo, n., one of the Hindu race. — Pers. *Hindū*, fr. *Hind*, 'India', fr. OI. *Sindhuḥ*, 'the river Indus; the region of the river Indus'. See India and cp. words there referred to.

Hinduism, also Hindooism, n., the religion of the Hindus. — Formed fr. Hindu with suff -ism

Hindus. — Formed IT. Hindu with suff. -ism.
Hindustani, also Hindoostani, n., the most important dialect of Western Hindi; adj., pertaining to Hindustan or Hindustani. — Hind.
Hindūstānī, formed with suff. -ī (expressing relationship) fr. Pers. Hindūstān, lit. 'the country of the Hindus', fr. Hindū, 'Hindu', and stān, 'place, country'. For the first element see Hindu. The second element is rel. to Avestic stāna- (in compounds), 'place', lit. 'a place where to stand', from the stem of stā-, 'to stand', fr. I.-E. base \*stā-, 'to stand', whence also L. stāre, 'to stand'. See state and cp. stand. Cp. also Afghanistan, Baluchistan, lit. 'place (i.e. land) of the Afghans, resp. Baluchis'. Cp. also the second element in bezesteen and in bostangi.

Derivative: Hindustani, n.

hing, n., asafetida. — Hind. hīng, fr. OI. hinguh. hinge, n. — ME. henge, lit. 'that on which the door hangs', fr. hengen, 'to hang'. Cp. MLG. henge, 'hinge', MDu. henge, 'hook, handle', Du. hengsel, 'hinge', and see hang.

Derivatives: hinge, intr. and tr. v., hing-ed, adj. hinny, n., offspring of a stallion and a she-ass. — L. hinnus, fr. Gk. ἴννος = γίννος, which is of uncertain origin.

hinny, intr. v., to neigh. — ME., fr. L. hinnīre, 'to neigh', which is of imitative origin.

hint, n. — ME. henten, 'to seize, take', fr. OE. hentan, which stands in gradational relationship to OE. huntian, to hunt'. See hunt and cp. hent. Derivatives: hint, v., hint-ing-ly, adv.

hinterland, n., land lying behind a coast district.

— G., compounded of hinter, 'behind', and land, 'land'. See hinder, adi, and land.

hip, n., the haunch. — ME. hipe, hippe, hupe, fr. OE. hype, rel. to Du. heup, OHG., MHG. huf, G. Hüfte, Goth. hups, 'hip', fr. I.-E. base \*qeu-b-, 'to bend', whence also Gk. κύβος, 'hollow above the hip of cattle'. See cubicle and cp. hive.

Derivative: hip, tr. v., to sprain the hip of.

hip, n., seed vessel of the dog rose. — ME. hepe, hipe, fr. OE. hēope, rel. to OE. hiopa, 'briar', OS. hiopo, dial. Norw. hjupa, OHG. hiafo, hiufa, MHG., G. hiefe, Du. joop, 'bramble', Dan. hyben, 'hip', and cogn. with OPruss. kaāubri, 'thorn'.

**hip**, n., melancholy. — For *hyp*, which is short for **hypochondria**.

hip, interj. used in applauding (as in hip, hip, hurrah). — Of imitative origin.

hipe, also hype, n., a kind of throw in wrestling.
Of uncertain origin; perhaps rel. to hip, 'haunch'. Derivative: hipe or hype, tr. and intr. v., to throw by means of a hipe.

hipp-, form of hippo- before a vowel.

hippalectryon, n., an imaginary animal combining the forms of the horse and the cock (*Greek antiq.*)—Gk. ἱππαλεκτρυών, compounded of ἵππος, 'horse' and ἀλεκτρυών, 'cock'. See

hipped, adj., depressed. — Formed with suff. -ed fr. hip, 'melancholy'.

hippish, adj., somewhat depressed (colloq.) — Formed with suff. -ish fr. hip, 'melancholy'.

hippo-, before a vowel hipp-, combining form meaning 'horse'. — Gk. ἰππο-, ἰππ-, fr. ἵππος, 'horse', rel. to dial. Gk. ἵκκος, for I.-E. \*ekwos, whence also OI. áśvah, L. equus, 'horse'. See equine and cp. the second element in Eohippus, ephippium, Philip, Xanthippe.

hippo, n. - Short for hippopotamus.

Hippoboscidae, n. pl., a family of parasitic bloodsucking flies (entomol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. hippo- and Gk. βόσκειν, 'to feed'. See botany.

hippocampus, n., sea horse. — L., fr. Gk.  $i\pi\pi\delta$ καμπος, compounded of  $i\pi\pi$ ος, 'horse' (see hippo-), and καμπος, 'sea monster', which is possibly rel. to καμπη, 'caterpillar'. Cp. the first element in Campephagidae, Campephilus, Campodea.

hippocras, n., a highly spiced wine. — ME. ypocras, fr. OF. ipocras, ypocras (F. hypocras), prop. fr. Hippocrates, the celebrated Greek physician; so called because the wine was strained through a woolen bag named Hippocrates sleeve. The French spelling hypocras is due to a confusion with the numerous words beginning with hypo-, fr. Gk. δπ6, 'under, below'.

Hippocratic, adj., of, or pertaining to, the Greek physician Hippocrates (460? — 357 B.C.E.) — Late L. Hippocraticus, fr. L. Hippocratēs, fr. Gk. 'Ιπποκράτης. For the ending see suff. -ic. Hippocrene, n., a fountain on Mt. Helicon sacred to the Muses. — L., fr. Gk. 'Ιπποκρήνη, lit. 'horse's fountain', which is compounded of 'ιππος, 'horse', and κρήνη, 'fountain'. See hippoand crenic. Derivative: Hippocren-ian, adj.

Hippodamia, n., daughter of Oenomaus, king of Pisa, who offered her to the suitor who should defeat him in a chariot race (Classical mythol.)

— L., fr. Gk. Ἡπποδάμεια, fr. ἱππόδαμος, 'tamer of horses', which is formed fr. ἵππος, 'horse', and the stem of δαμᾶν, 'to tame'. See hippo- and tame and cp. adamant.

hippodrome, n., 1) in ancient Greece and Rome, a course for horse races; 2) a circus for equestrian performances. — F., fr. L. hippodromos, fr. Gk. ἱππόδρομος, 'race course', which is compounded of ἵππος, 'horse', and δρόμος, 'course'. See hippo- and dromedary. Derivatives: hippodrome, intr. v., hippodrom-ic, adj.

Hippoglossus, n., a genus of flatfishes, the halibut (ichthyol.) — ModL., compounded of hippoand Gk. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See gloss, 'interpretation'.

hippogriff, also hippogryph, n., an imaginary monster combining the forms of the horse and the fabulous griffin. — F. hippogriffe, fr. It.

ippogrifo, a hybrid coined fr. Gk.  $\ell \pi \pi \sigma \varsigma$ , 'horse' (see hippo-), and grifo, 'griffin'. See griffin, 'a mythical animal'.

hippoid, adj., resembling a horse (zool.) — Compounded of hippo- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid and cp. equoid.

Hippolyte, n., an Amazon, daughter of Ares; taken prisoner by Theseus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἱππολύτη, fem. of the name Ἱππόλυτος. See Hippolytus and cp. next word.

Hippolyte, n., a genus of prawns (zool.) — ModL., named after the Amazon Hippolyte. See prec. word

Hippolytidae, n., pl., a family of prawns.—ModL., pl., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -idae.

Hippolytus, PN., a son of Theseus (*Greek my-thol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἱππόλυτος, fr. ἱππόλυτος, lit. 'letting horses loose', formed fr. ἵππος, 'horse', and the stem of λύειν, 'to loose, let loose'. See hippo-, and -lysis.

hippophagous, adj., eating horseflesh. — Compounded of hippo- and Gk. -φάγος, 'eating', from the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See -phagous. hippophagy, n., the practice of eating horseflesh. — Compounded of hippo- and -φαγίᾶ, fr. -φάγος, 'eating'. See -phagy.

hippopotamic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a hippopotamus. — See next word and -ic.

hippopotamus, n. — L., fr. Gk. ἱπποπόταμος, lit. 'horse of the river', fr. ἔππος, 'horse' and ποταμός, 'river'. See hippo- and potamo-.

Hipposelinum, n., a genus of plants, the lovage (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἱπποσέλῖνον, 'coarse parsley', lit. 'horse parsley', fr. ἴππος, 'horse', and σέλῖνον, 'parsley'. See hippo- and parsley and cp. the second element in Petroselinum.

hippuric, adj., pertaining to the acid C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> (chem.) — Compounded of Gk. ἵππος, 'horse', and οδρον, 'urine' (see hippo-, urine and adj. suff. -ic). This acid was so called because it was first found (by Rouelle) in the urine of horses. Hippuris, n., a genus of plants, the mare's tail (bot.) — Modl., lit. 'horse's tail', fr. hippoand Gk. οδρά. 'tail'. See uro-, 'tail-'.

Hiram, masc. PN. — Phoen.-Heb. Hīrám, prob. aphetic for Ăḥīrâm, lit. 'brother of the lofty', fr. ăhf, construct state of āh, 'brother', and rām, 'high, lofty'. The first element is rel. to Aram. ah, Ugar. 'h, Arab. áh, Ethiop. ahaw, Akkad. ahu, 'brother', Heb. āhāth, Aram. ăhāth, Syr. hāthā, Ugar. 'ht, Arab. uht, Ethiop. ahat, Akkad. ahātu, 'sister'. For the second element in Ăhīrām see Abram.

Hiramite, n. (applied to Freemasons). — Lit. 'descendant of Hiram (king of Tyre)'. Formed fr. Hiram with subst. suff. -ite.

hircarra, n., a messenger; a spy (India). — Pers. harkārā, 'messenger, spy', compounded of har, 'every, all' (fr. OPers. haruva-), and kār, 'work, business', fr. OPers. kar-, 'to make'. See corpus and cp. Sanskrit and words there referred to. hircine, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a he-

goat; of a rank smell. — L. hircīnus, 'pertaining to a he-goat', fr. hircus, 'he-goat', which is prob. rel. to hirsūtus, 'shaggy, prickly, bristly'. See hirsute and adj. suff. -ine and cp. hearse.

733

hire, n. — ME., fr. OE. hyr, 'hire, wages, usury, interest', rel. to OS. hūra, hūria, Dan. hyre, Swed. hyra, 'hire, wages', OFris. hēre, MLG., MDu. hūre, Du. huur, G. Heuer, 'hire, wages, rent, lease'. The ulterior etymol. of these words is unknown.

hire, tr. v. — ME. hiren, fr. OE. hyrian, rel. to Dan. hyre, Swed. hyra, OFris. hēra, MLG., MDu. hūren, Du. huren, G. heuern, 'to hire, rent'. These verbs are prob. denominated fr. OE. hyr, resp. its equivalents in the other Teut. languages. See hire, n.

Derivatives: hir-er, n., hire-ling, n.

hirple, intr. v., to walk lamely; to hobble (chiefly Scot.) — Of unknown origin.

hirrient, adj., snarling; trilled. — L. hirriëns, gen. -entis, 'snarling,' pres. part. of hirrire, 'to snarl', of imitative origin. Cp. hirundine. For the ending see suff. -ent.

Derivative: hirrient, n., a trilled sound.

hirsute, adj., shaggy, bristly. — L. hir-sūtus, 'shaggy, prickly, bristly', rel. to hir-tus, 'rough, shaggy, hairy', and in gradational relationship to horrēre, 'to stand on end, bristle, shake, shudder, shiver, tremble'. See horror and cp. hearse, hispid.

Derivatives: hirsute-ness, n., hirsut-ism, n.

hirsuties, n., excessive growth of hair. — ModL. hirsūtiēs, lit. 'shagginess', fr. L. hirsūtus. See prec. word.

Hirtella, n., a genus of plants of the peach family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. hirtus, 'rough, hairy, shaggy'. See prec. word and -ella.

Hirudo, n., a genus of leeches (zool.) — L. hirūdō, gen. hirūdinis, 'leech', of uncertain origin.

hirundine, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a swallow. — Contraction of \*hirundin-ine (see haplology), which is formed with adj. suff. -ine fr. L. hirundō, gen. -inis, 'swallow', fr. hirrīre, 'to snarl'. See hirrient.

his, pron. — ME., fr. OE. his, 'of him, his', gen. of masc. hē, 'he', and of neut. hit, 'it'. See he and it. hisingerite, n., a hydrous ferric silicate (mineral.) — G. Hisingerit, named after the Swedish chemist Wilhelm Hisinger (1766-1852). The ending -it goes back to Gk. -tτης; see subst. suff. -ite. Hispania, n., the Latin name of the country now comprising Spain and Portugal. — L. Hispānia, 'Spain', lit. 'the country of the Spaniards', fr. Hispānius, 'Spaniard', which is prob. of Iberian

origin. The *i* in (*H*)*i-spānia* is prob. the Iberian article. Cp. Spaniard, spaniel. Hispanic, adj., Spanish. — L. *Hispānicus*, fr.

Hispānia. See prec. word and -ic. hispid, adj., bristly. — L. hispidus, 'shaggy, prickly, bristly', prob. rel. to hirsūtus, of s.m. See hirsute. Derivative: hispid-ity, n.

hiss, intr. v. and n. — ME. hissen, of imitative

origin. Derivatives: hiss-er, n., hiss-ing, n., hiss-ing-ly. adv.

historify

hist, inter., hush. — Of imitative origin. Cp. hush, whisht. whist, interi.

hist-, form of histo- before a vowel.

histamine, n., an amine, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, occurring in ergot and produced by the decomposition of histidine (chem.) — Coined fr. histidine and amine.

histidine, histidin, n., an amino acid  $C_6H_9N_3O_2$  (chem.) — Coined fr. Gk. lottlov, dimin. of lot $\delta_C$  (see histo-), and suff. -idine.

histo-, before a vowel hist-, combining form meaning 'tissue'. — Gk. loτο-, loτ-, fr. loτός, 'ship's mast; loom; warp, web', which stands for \*σιστός and lit. means 'that which causes to stand', fr. loτημι (for \*σί-στη-μι), 'I make to stand; I stand', fr. I.-E. base \*stā-, 'to stand', whence also Gk. στήμων, 'the warp in the loom', L. stāre, 'to stand', stāmen, 'the warp in the loom'. See state and cp. anhistous, Actinistia. Cp. also stamen.

histogenesis, n., formation of organic tissue. — Compounded of histo- and Gk. γένεσις, 'origin'. See genesis.

histogenetic, adj., pertaining to histogenesis. — See prec. word and genetic.

histology, n., the study of organic tissues. — Compounded of histo- and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivatives: histolog-ic, histolog-ic-al, adjs., histolog-ist, n.

histolysis, n., dissolution of organic tissue. — Compounded of histo- and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing', fr. λύειν, 'to loose'. See -lysis.

histolytic, adj., pertaining to histolysis. — See prec. word and -lytic.

histone, n., any of a group of basic proteins (chem.) — Coined fr. Gk. ἱστός (see histo-) and suff. -one.

historian, n. — F. historien, fr. L. historia. See history and -an.

historiated, adj., illustrated with figures of flowers or animals, etc. — Formed with suff. -ed fr. ML. historiātus, pp. of historiāre, 'to narrate, depict; to paint', fr. L. historia, 'history'. See history and adj. suff. -ate and cp. storiated. For sense development cp. story, 'horizontal section of a building'.

historic, adj. — L. historicus, fr. Gk. ἱστορικός, 'historical', fr. ἱστορίᾶ, 'historical narrative'. See history and -ic. Derivatives: historic-al, adj., historic-al-ly, adv., historic-ity, n.

historico-, combining form meaning 'historical'.

— Fr. Gk. Ιστορικός. See historic.

historied, adj., having a history. — See history and -ed.

historiette, n., a short history, a short story. — F., dimin. of histoire, 'history, story', fr. L. historia. See history and -ette.

historify, tr. v., to treat in, or as in, history. — Formed fr. history with suff. -fy.

AN AR SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

735

historiographer, n., historian. — Formed with suff. -er fr. carlier historiograph, fr. Late L. historiographus, fr. Gk. ἱστοριογράφος, 'history writer', which is compounded of ἱστορία, 'history', and -γράφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See history and -graph.

historiography, n., the writing of history. — See prec, word and -graphy.

Derivatives: historiograph-ic, historiograph-ic-al, adjs., historiograph-ic-al-ly, adv.

history, n. — L. historia, 'narrative, story, narration, account', fr. Gk. lστορία, 'learning by inquiry, knowledge obtained by inquiry; account of one's inquiries; narration, historical narrative; history', fr. ἴστωρ (Boeot. Ϝίστωρ), 'knowing, learned', which stands for \*Ϝίδτωρ and is rel. to οἶδα (for \*Ϝροῖδα), 'I know', εἶδον (for \*ἔϜιδον), 'I saw', ἰδεῖν (for \*Ϝιδεῖν), 'to see', ἰδέα (prob. for \*Ϝιδέσα), 'look, semblance; kind, nature, class, species', and cogn. with L. vidēre, 'to see'. See vision and cp. idea and words there referred to. Cp. also story, polyhistor.

histrionic, adj., pertaining to an actor. — Late L. histrionicus, 'pertaining to an actor', fr. histrio, gen. -ōnis, 'actor', fr. hister, 'actor', which is of Etruscan origin.

Derivative: histrionic-al-ly, adv.

hit, tr. and intr. v. — ME. hitten, fr. ON. hitta, 'to hit upon, meet with', whence also Dan. hitte, Swed. hitta. 'to hit. find'.

Derivatives: hit, n., hitt-er, n.

hitch, tr. and intr. v., to move by jerks. — ME. hytchen, 'to move, remove', rel. to dial. E. hike, 'to move with a jerk', Scot. hitch, 'a motion by jerks'. Cp. hike.

Derivatives: hitch, n., hitch-er, n., hitch-y, adj., hitch-i-ly, adv., hitch-i-ness, n.

hithe, n., landing place, port (archaic or in place names). — ME. hythe, fr. OE. hyth, 'landing place', rel. to OS. hūth, of s.m.

hither, adv. — ME. hider, hither, fr. OE. hider, rel. to ON. heòra (for \*hiòra), 'here', Goth. hidre, 'hither'; formed from the Teut. demonstrative base \*hi- (whence also he, here) with the comparative suff. -ther. Cp. thither. Cp. also cis-, citra-.

Derivative: hither, adi.

hitherward, also hitherwards, adv. — OE. hiderweard. See hither and -ward, resp. -wards.

Hittite, n. — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Heb. Hitti, 'Hittite' (pl. Hittim), fr. Hitt. Hatti. hive, n. — ME. hive, fr. OE. hyf, rel. to ON. hūfr, 'hull of a ship', and cogn. with OI. kūpaḥ, 'hollow, pit, cave', Gk. κύπτ, 'a kind of ship', κύπελλον, 'cup', L. cūpa, 'tub, cask, vat'. See cup and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: hive, tr. and intr. v.

hives, n., any of various eruptive skin diseases. — Of uncertain origin.

Hivite, n., one of an ancient tribe of Canaan dispossessed by the Israelites. — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Heb. Hiwwi, lit. 'villager', fr.

hawwā<sup>h</sup>, 'tent-village, village', which prob. derives fr. base h-w-h, 'to gather', and is rel. to Arab. háwa, 'he collected, gathered', hiwā', 'circle of tents'.

ho, interj. — Imitative. Cp. whoa.

hoactzin, n. -- See hoatzin.

hoar, adj. — ME. har, hor, fr. OE. hār, 'gray, gray-haired, old', rel. to ON. hārr, of s.m., OS., OHG. hēr, 'distinguished, noble, glorious, excellent', MHG. hēr, 'distinguished, noble, proud, gay, holy', G. hehr, 'exalted, august, noble, sublime', Herr, 'lord, master', herrlich, 'glorious, excellent', fr. Teut. base \*haira, corresponding to I.-E. \*koiro-; cp. MIr. cīar, 'dark', fr. base \*keiro-, a vowel-gradation form of \*koiro-. Cp. Herr, herring, and the second element in mynheer, younker. Cp. also hue.

Derivatives: hoar, n., and intr. and tr. v., hoar-y, adi., hoar-i-ness, n.

hoard, n. — ME. hord, fr. OE. hord, rel. to OS. hord, ON. hodd, OHG., MHG., G. hort, Goth. huzd, 'treasure', lit. 'hidden treasure', fr. I.-E. \*quz-dho-. The first element in this base means 'hidden'; see hide, 'to conceal', and cp. words there referred to. The second element in \*quz-dho- means 'placed', fr. base \*dhē-, \*dhō-, 'to place', whence also Gk. τιθέναι, 'to place', OE. dōn, 'to do'. See do and cp. theme. Cp. also treasure.

hoard, tr. and intr. v. — ME. horden, fr. OE. hordian, fr. hord. See hoard, n.

Derivatives: hoard-er, n., hoarding (q.v.)

hoarding, n., the act of one who hoards. — Formed fr. hoard, v., with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

hoarding, n., a temporary fence. — Formed with subst. suff. -ing fr. obsol. E. hoard, fr. OF. hourd, hourt, hort, 'scaffold', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. hurd, 'hurdle', and see hurdle.

hoarhound, n. — See horehound.

hoarse, adj. — ME. hors, fr. earlier hos, fr. OE. hās, rel. to OS. hēs, ON. hāss, Dan. hæs, Swed, hes, Du. hees, OHG. heisi, heis, MHG. heise, heiser, earlier G. heisch, G. heiser, 'hoarse'. These words prob. meant orig. 'dried out; rough', and are rel. to OE. hāt, etc., 'hot'; see hot. The insertion of the r in ME. hors is prob. due to the influence of harsh.

Derivatives: hoarse-ly, adv., hoarse-ness, n.

hoatzin, hoatzin, n., a bird of S. America. — Sp., fr. Nahuatl *uatzin*.

hoax, n. and tr. v. — Fr. earlier hocus. See hocus-

Derivative: hoax-er, n.

hob, n., 1) a rustic; a clownish lout; 2) a fairy.
Fr. Hob, a pet form of Robin. Cp. hobgoblin.
hob, n., projection at the side of a fireplace; peg.
Of uncertain origin. Cp. hub.

hobble, intr. v., to go haltingly, to limp; tr. v., to cause to go haltingly. — ME. hobelen; rel. to Du. hobbelen, 'to rock from side to side',

freq. of *hobben*, 'to toss, to rock'. Cp. hopple and hobby, 'a small species of falcon'.

Derivatives: hobble, n., hobbler (q.v.), hobbling-ly, adv.

hobbledehoy, also hobbadehoy, hobbedehoy, n., a clumsy youth. — Of uncertain origin.

hobbler, n., one who, or that which, hobbles. — Formed from the verb hobble with agential suff. -er.

hobbler, n., a retainer who maintained a horse for military service (Engl. hist.) — ME. hobler, hobeler, a blend of OF. hobin, hobi, 'a small horse' (see hobby, 'a nag'), and OF. hobeler, 'to skirmish', fr. OF. hober, 'to bestir oneself; shake, agitate', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. Du. hobben, 'to toss', and see hobble.

hobby, n., a small species of falcon. — ME. hobi, hoby, fr. OF. hobet, dimin. of hobe, 'falcon' (whence also F. hobereau, 'hobby; squireen'), fr. OF. hober, 'to bestir oneself'. See prec. word. hobby, n., 1) a nag; 2) hobby horse; 3) favorite occupation. — ME. hobin, 'nag', fr. OF. hobin, hobi, 'a small horse', orig. 'the ambling animal', fr. OF. hober, 'to bestir oneself'. See hobby, 'a species of falcon', and cp. aubin.

hobgoblin, n., 1) (cap.) Robin Goodfellow; 2) an elf, goblin; 3) a bogey. — Compounded of hob, 'a kind of fairy', and goblin.

hobnail, n. — Compounded of hob, 'fairy', and nail.

Derivative: hobnail-ed, adj.

hobnob, intr. v., to be on intimate terms. — A var. of early ModE. hab nab, fr. OE. habban, 'to have', and nabban, contraction of ne habban, 'not to have'. Hence hobnob orig. meant 'have or have not'. See have.

hobo, n., a tramp (American Slang). — Of unknown origin.

hobson-jobson, n., a festal excitement. — Corruption of Arab. ya Hasan! ya Husayn! 'O Hasan! O Husain!', cry of the Mohammedans at the procession of the Moharram. See Yule and Burnell, Hobson-Jobson, p. 419.

Hobson's choice, n. — So called after Thomas Hobson (died in 1631), who had livery stables at Cambridge and let out horses to customers on the condition that they had to take the animal standing in the stable nearest to the stable door. hock, n., the joint in the hind leg of a horse. —

ME. hough, hoch, fr. OE. hōh, 'heel', rel. to the first element in ON. hā-sin, OE. hōh-sinu, 'hock sinew', OHG. hahsa, MHG. hahse, G. Hachse, 'hock', ON. hæll, OE. hæla, 'heel', and cogn. with OI. kákṣah, kakṣā, Avestic kasha, 'armpit', L. coxa, 'hip', Lith. kinka, kenklē, 'knee joint', cinksla, 'knee sinew', OIr. coss, 'foot'. Cp. hough. Cp. also heel. Cp. also coxa. For the second element in ON. hā-sin, OE. hōh-sinu, see sinew. Derivative: hock, tr. v., to hamstring.

hock, n., white Rhenish wine. — Orig. 'wine of Hochheim', abbreviation of obsol. hockamore, 'wine of Hochheim', fr. G. Hochheimer, fr.

Hochheim, a village near Mainz in Germany. Hockday, n., the second Tuesday after Easter..—
The first element in this compound is of unknown origin. It is not related to G. hoch, 'high'. hockey, n. — Prob. fr. OF. hoquet, 'bent club, shepherd's crook', formed with suff. -et fr. OF. hoc, 'a hook', which is of Teut. origin (cp. OE. hoc and see hook); prob. so called because played with clubs hooked slightly at the end. hocus, n. and tr. v. — Short for hocus-pocus.

hocus, n. and tr. v. — Snort for nocus-pocus, hocus-pocus, n., a conjurer's trick. — Sham L. Cp. hoax, hokey-pokey.

hod, n., a portable trough for carrying mortar.
MDu. hodde, 'basket', rel. to Frankish \*hotta (whence F. hotte, 'basket for the back') and to dial. G. Hotte, 'basket for the back'.

hodden, n., a coarse woolen cloth. — Perh. fr. Northern E. dial. form of holden, pp. of held, hence lit. 'cloth held (at home)'. See hold.

Hodge, n., the agricultural laborer. — A popular form of the name Roger.

hodgepodge, n. — A var. of hotchpotch (q.v.)

hodgkinsonite, n., a hydrous zinc manganese silicate (mineral.) — Named after H. H. Hodgkinson of Franklin Furnace, New Jersey. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

hodiernal, adi., of this day. — Formed with adi. suff. -al fr. L. hodiernus, 'of this day', fr. hodie, 'today', which stands for hoc die, 'on this day', fr. abl, of hic, 'this', and dies, 'day', L. hic prob. stands for hi-ce or he-ce, which is compounded of the emphatic particle hi-, resp. he-, and the demonstrative particle -ce. Particle hi-, he- is cogn, with the emphatic particles: OI, phc. 'just, indeed, certainly', ha, 'of course, surely', OI. hi, Avestic zī, 'for, because; surely, indeed'. Gk. -χι (in οὐ-χί, μή-χι, 'not', ναί-χι, 'yea, verily'), OSlav. -go-, -že (after a negation), Lith. -gu, -gi. For the demonstrative particle -ce cp. the second element in L. istic, 'this', illic, 'that'. See he and cp. haecceity, encore and langue d'oc. For the second element in L. hodie see dies non.

hodograph, hodometer. — See odograph, odometer.

hoe, n. — ME. howe, fr. MF. (= F.) houe, fr. Frankish \*hauwa, which is rel. to OHG. houwa (MHG. houwe, G. Haue), 'hoe, mattock, pickax', fr. OHG. houwan, which is rel. to OE. hēawan, 'to cut, hew'. See hew.

hoe, tr. v. — ME. howwen, fr. howe. See hoe, n. Derivative: ho-er. n.

hoernesite, n., a hydrous magnesium arsenate (mineral.) — G. Hoernesit, named after the Austrian paleontologist Moritz Hoernes (1852-1917). The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst, suff. -ite.

hog, n. — ME. hog, hogge, fr. OE. hogg, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: hog, tr. and intr. v., hogg-ed, adj., hogg-ery, n., hogg-ish, adj., hogg-ish-ly, adv., hogg-ish-ness, n.

Hogarthian

Hogarthian, adj., in the satirical manner of the English painter and caricaturist William Hogarth (1697-1764).—For the ending see suff.-ist. Hogen-Mogen, n., 1) 'Their High Mightinesses', i.e. the States-General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands (obsol.); 2) the Dutch; a Dutchman (used contemptuously).—Fr. Du. Hoogmogendheden, 'High Mightinesses' (fr. hoog, 'high', and mogend, 'mighty'), title of the States-General in the Netherlands. See high, and may, mighty.

hoicks, hoick, interj., a call to incite hounds. — Of unknown origin. Cp. yoicks.

hoiden, n. - See hoyden.

**hoi polloi,** the common people, the rabble. — Gk. οί πολλοί, 'the many', pl. of πολύς. See **poly-**.

hoise, tr. v., to hoist (obsol.) — Late ME. hoise, alter. of earlier hyce, hysse, fr. MLG. hissen or MDu. hischen (Du. hijsen), 'to hoist' (whence also G. hissen, F. hisser, It. issare, Sp., Port. izar); possibly of imitative origin. Cp. next word. hoist, tr. v., to raise, lift. — Alter. of hoise, prob. due to a confusion with hoised, hoist, pp. of hoise.

Derivatives: hoist, n., hoist-er, n., hoist-ing, n. and adi.

hoity-toity, adj., 1) giddy, flighty; 2) haughty, arrogant; 3) petulant. — From the obsol. v. hoit, 'to indulge in riotous gaiety', which is of uncertain origin.

hokey-pokey, n., 1) hocus-pocus; 2) cheap icecream sold in the streets. — Prob. altered fr. hocus-pocus.

hokhmah, n., wisdom; (cap.), wisdom literature, a division of ancient Hebrew writings. — Heb. hokhmáh, 'wisdom', from the stem of hākhám, 'he was wise', whence also hākhám, 'skillful, learned, wise', rel. to Aram.-Syr. hākhám, 'he was wise', Arab. hákuma, 'he was wise', hakím, 'wise'. See hakeem.

hol-, form of holo- before a vowel.

holcad, n., a ship of burden (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. όλκάς, gen. όλκάδος, 'ship of burden', lit. 'a ship that is towed', rel. to Ελκειν, 'to draw'. See Holcus and -ad and cp. hulk.

holcodont, adj., having the teeth set in a continuous groove. — Compounded of Gk. δλκος, 'furrow', and the stem of δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See next word and odonto-.

Holcus, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — L., a kind of grass, fr. Gk. δλχός, adj., 'attractive', which is rel. to δλχός, n., 'that which draws; a track made by drawing, a furrow', and to έλχειν, 'to draw, attract', fr. I.-E. base \*selq-, 'to draw', whence also L. sulcus, 'furrow, trench'. See sulcate and cp. holcad, holcodont, hulk.

hold, tr. and intr. v. — ME. healden, halden, holden, fr. OE haldan, healdan, rel. to OS. haldan, ON. halda, Dan. holde, Swed. hålla, OFris. halda, MLG. halden Du. houden, OHG. haltan, MHG., G. halten, 'to hold', Goth. haldan, 'to

tend' (orig. prob. 'to drive on'), fr. Teut. \*hal-ðan, which is prob. a dental enlargement of I.-E. base \*quel-, 'to drive'. The phases of the sense development of the above words prob. were 'to drive on' (cattle, etc.); 'to tend' (cattle; as in Goth. haldan); 'to hold' (cattle, etc.)'. For other derivatives of I.-E. base \*qel-, see celerity and words there referred to. Cp. behold, halt, 'stoppage', hodden, holt, 'lair of an animal'. Derivatives: hold, n., hold-er, n., hold-ing, n.

736

hold, n., space in a ship below the lower deck, in which cargo is stowed (naut.) — ME. holl, fr. MDu. hool, hol, 'hole; hold'. See hole.

holden, archaic pp. of the verb hold.

holdenite, n., a basic manganese zinc arsenate (mineral.) — Named after the American mineral collector Albert Fairchild Holden (1866-1913). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

hole, n. — ME., fr. OE. hol, 'hollow place, hole' (prop. neut. of the adj. hol, 'hollow', used as a noun), and OE. holh, 'hollow place, hole'; rel. to OS., OFris., MDu., OHG., MHG. hol, MDu. hool, ON. holr, G. hohl, 'hollow', Goth. us-hulōn, 'to hollow out', prob. fr. I.-E. base \*qaul-, \*qul-, 'hollow, a hollowed thing', whence also Gk. καυλός, 'stem', L. caulis, cōlis, 'stem, stalk'; see cole.

Derivatives: hole, tr. and intr. v., hole-ly, adj. Holi, Hoolee, Hooly, n., spring festival in honor of Krishna (Hindu religion). — Hind. holī, fr. OI. holākā, which is prob. of imitative origin. holiday, n. — ME. holidei, fr. OE. hāligdæg, lit. 'a holy day'. See holy and day.

holily, adv. — ME., fr. OE. hāliglīce. See holy and adv. suff. -ly.

holiness, n. — ME. holynesse, fr. OE. hālignes. See holy and -ness.

holism, n., the theory that regards nature as consisting of 'wholes' (philos.) — Coined with suff. -ism fr. Gk. δλος. 'whole, entire'. See holo-.

Holland, n., the Netherlands. — Du. Holland, fr. earlier Holllant, lit. 'wood land' (in allusion to the important district with the center Dordrecht). MDu. holt, hout (Du. hout), 'wood', is rel. to 1st E. holt (q.v.) For Du. land see land. Cp. next word and Hollands.

hollandaise, n., a seasoned sauce made of yolk of eggs and butter. — Short for F. sauce hollandaise, 'Dutch sauce'; hollandaise is the feminine of hollandais, 'Dutch', fr. Hollande, 'Holland'. See prec. word.

hollandite, n., manganate of barium, manganese and iron (mineral.) — Named after the English geologist Sir Thomas Henry Holland (1868-1947), director of the geological survey of India. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Hollands, n., gin made in Holland. — Du. Hollandsch genever (now spelled Hollands jenever), 'Holland gin'. See Holland. The suff. -sch in Hollandsch corresponds to E. -ish (q.v.)

hollo, interj., n. and intr. and tr. v. — Imitative. hollow, adj. — ME. holh, holwe, fr. holh, 'hole',

fr. OE. holh, 'hollow, place, hole'. See hole. Derivatives: hollow, adv., n., v., hollow-ly, adv., hollow-ness, n.

737

holly, n. — ME. holi, holin, fr. OE. holegn, holen, rel. to OS., OHG. hulis, huls, ON., hulfr, MDu., MHG. huls, Du., G. hulst, 'holly', and cogn. with MIr. cuilenn, W. celyn, Gael. cuilionn, 'holly'. These words lit. mean 'the pricking tree'. They derive fr. I.-E. base \*qel-, 'to prick', whence also OSlav. kolja, klati, 'to prick', OSlav. klasŭ, Russ. kólos, 'ear of corn', lit. 'that which pricks'. See Solmsen in Beiträge zur Geschichte der Deutschen Sprache und Literatur, 27, 366. — F. houx, 'holly', is a loan word fr. Frankish \*huls, 'which is rel. to OHG. huls, 'holly'. Cp. holm oak, hulver.

hollyhock, n., a plant of the mallow family. — ME. holihoc, lit. 'holy mallow' compounded of ME. holi, 'holy (see holy), and OE. hoc, 'mallow', which is of unknown origin.

holm, n., an island situated in a lake or river. — OE., 'sea, island, hill', rel. to ON. holmr, 'island, rising land', fr. I.-E. base \*qel-, 'to rise, be elevated'. See hill.

holmia, n., holmium oxide (chem.) — ModL., named by its discoverer the Swedish chemist Per Teodor Cleve (1840-1905) in 1879 after Holmia, the Latin name of Stockholm, his native city. For the ending see suff. -ia.

holmium, n., name of a metallic element (chem.)

— Coined by the French chemist Lecoq de Boisbaudran (1838-1912) in 1886 fr. prec. word. For the ending see suff. -ium.

holm oak, — ME. holm, fr. OE. holen, 'holly'. See holly.

holo-, before a vowel hol-, combining form meaning 'whole, entire, complete'. — Gk. όλο-, όλ-, fr. ὅλος, 'whole, entire', which stands for \*ὅλρος, fr. I.-E. \*sol-wos, whence also L. sollus (for \*solwos), 'whole, entire'. See safe and words there referred to and cp. esp. the second element in catholic.

holocaust, n., 1) a burnt offering; 2) complete destruction by fire; 3) a great destruction. — F. holocauste, fr. L. holocaustum, fr. Gk. δλόκαυστον, lit. 'a thing wholly burnt', neut. of the adj. δλόκαυστος, which is compounded of δλος, 'whole' (see holo-), and καυστός, verbal adj. of καίειν (for \*κάξιειν), 'to burn'. See caustic. Derivatives: holocaust-al, holocaust-ic, adjs.

holograph, n., a document written entirely by the person from whom it proceeds. — Late L. holographus (whence also F. holographe), fr. Gk. δλόγραφος, 'written in full, written entirely by the same hand', which is compounded of δλος, 'whole' (see holo-), and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

Derivatives: holograph-ic, holograph-ic-al, adjs. holohedral, adj., having the full number of faces required by complete symmetry (said of crystals). — Compounded of holo- and Gk. ἔδρᾶ, 'scat; base, side, face'. See -hedral.

holomorphic, adj., of symmetrical form. — Compounded of holo- and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See -morphic.

holt

holophote, adj., an optical apparatus by which all the light of a lighthouse lamp is utilized. — Compounded of holo- and Gk. φῶς, gen. φωτός, 'light'. See photo-.

holophrasis, n., the expression of a whole phrase in a single word (as in some agglutinative languages). — Compounded of holo- and Gk. φράσις, 'speech, expression, phrase'. See phrase. holophrastic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, holophrasis. — Compounded of holo- and Gk. φραστικός, 'expressive', fr. φράζειν, 'to point out, show, tell', whence also φράσις. See prec. word and -ic.

holophyte, n., a plant.capable of manufacturing its own food. — Compounded of holo- and Gk. ωυτόν, 'plant'. See phyto-.

Holosteum, n., a genus of plants, the jagged chickweed (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δλόστεον, used by Dioscorides for a plant. The word lit. means 'wholly of bones', fr. ὅλος, 'whole', and ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, 'bone'. See holo- and osteo-.

Holothuria, n., the genus of sea cucumbers (zool.)
ModL., fr. L. holothuria (pl.), fr. Gk. όλοθούριον, 'a kind of marine zoophyte'.

holpen, archaic op, of help.

holster, n., leather case for a pistol. — Du., a collateral form of holfter, rel. to OHG. huluft, MHG. hulft, 'cover, case, sheath', MHG. hulfter, 'quiver', G. Holfter, 'holster', OE. heolstor, 'that which covers, hiding place, concealment, darkness', ON. hulstr, 'case, sheath', Goth. hulistr, 'covering, veil', and to OE. helan, 'to conceal', fr. I.-E. base \*kel-, 'to hide, conceal'. See cell and cp. housing, 'covering'. The suff.-tr, -str, in the above words is instrumental. Derivatives: holster, tr, v., holster-ed, adj.

holt. n., small wood. -- OE,, rel. to OS., ON., Dan., Norw., OFris. holt, MDu. holt, hout. Du. hout. OHG., MHG., G. holz, 'wood', and cogn. with Gk. κλάδος, 'young branch or shoot', L. clādēs, 'injury, mischief, disaster', Russ.-Church Slavic klada, 'beam', kladivo, 'hammer', MIr. claidim, 'I dig', caill (for \*caldet), 'forest', W. clawdd, Co. claud, 'ditch', OIr. claid-eb, W. cleddyf, 'sword' (L. gladius, 'sword', is a Celtic loan word). All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*qelad-, \*qolād-, \*qlād-, \*qldo-, -d-enlargements of base \* $qel(\bar{a})$ -, \* $qol(\bar{a})$ -, 'to strike, beat, break', whence Gk. κλᾶν, 'to break', κλῆρος, Dor. κλάρος, prop. 'little piece of wood lopped off (used for casting lots)', hence 'a casting of lots', L. calāmitās, 'damage, injury, loss, misfortune' (with the primary meaning 'blow'), in-columis, 'unimpaired, uninjured', Lith. kalùl, kálti, 'to strike, forge', Lett. kaļu, kalt, 'to forge', OSlav. koljo, klati, 'to pierce, slaughter'. Cp. the second element in clapholt and the first element in Holland. Cp. also halt, 'lame', hilt. Cp. also calamity, clastic, claymore, Clematis, clergy, cleric, clerk,

739

colobium, coloboma, Colobus, coup, gladiator, glaive, Procellaria. Cp. also the first element in colure

holt, n., retreat or lair of an animal. — A var. of hold, n. See hold.

holus-bolus, adv., all at once. — Sham Latin coined fr. whole and bolus.

holy, adj. — ME. hali, holi, fr. OE. hālig, rel. to OS. hēlag, ON. heilagr, Dan. hellig, Swed. helig, OFris., MDu. hēlich, Du. heilig, OHG. heilag, MHG. heilec, G. heilig, Goth. hailags, 'holy', and to OE. hāl, 'whole, healthy'. See whole and cp. hale, 'sound, healthy'. Cp. also halibut, halidom, hallow, hollyhock. Cp. also Olga.

hom-, form of homo- before a vowel.

homage, n. — ME., fr. OF. homage (F. hommage), fr. ML. homināticum, 'vassal's service', fr. L. homō, gen. hominis, 'man', which is rel. to hūmānus, 'human'. See human and -age and cp. the second element in bonhomie.

homalo-, before a vowel homal-, combining form meaning 'even'. — Gk. ὁμαλο-, ὁμαλ-, fr. ὁμαλός, 'even, level, of like degree', fr. ὁμός, 'one and the same', which is cogn. with L. similis, 'like'. See homo- and cp. anomalo-.

Homarus, n., a genus of crustaceans (2001.) — ModL., fr. F. homard, fr. ON. humarr, which is cogn. with Gk. κάμμαρος, 'lobster'. See Cambarus.

hombre, n., a man. — Sp., fr. L. hominem, acc. of homō, 'man'. See homage.

home, n. - ME. home, hoom, fr. OE. ham, rel. to OS, hēm, 'home', OFris, hem, hām, 'home, village', ON. heimr, 'residence, world', heima, 'home', Swed, hem, Dan, hjem, MDu, heem, heim, OHG., MHG., G. heim, 'home', Goth. haims, 'village', and cogn, with Gk, κώμη, 'village', κοιμαν, 'to lull, put to sleep', Lith. káimas, OPruss, caymis, 'village', OSlav, sěmíja, Lith. šeimýna, Lett. sàime, OPruss, seimīns, 'domestic servants', OIr. cōim, cōem, 'dear, beloved', OW. cum. ModW. cu. of s.m., L. -haemum (a Teut. loan word) in Boihaemum, 'Bohemia', lit. 'home of the Boi': formed—with -m-formative element -fr. I.-E. base \*kei-, 'to lie, settle down', whence also Goth. heiwa-frauja, 'master of a house', OE. hiwan (pl.), 'members of a family', hiwen, 'family, household', OHG. hīwo, 'husband', hīwa, 'wife', hīun (pl.), 'married couple', ON. hiūn, 'married couple, household', OE, higid, hid, 'hide of land', lit, 'land (sufficient) to support a family', OE. hīw-ræden, hī-red, 'family, household', OHG., MHG. hī-rāt, G. Hei-rat, 'marriage', orig. 'care of the house' (the second element of these latter words means 'advice, counsel'; see rede, n.), and L. civis, 'citizen'. See civil and cp. the first element in comedy. Cp. also ham, 'hamlet', hamesucken, hamlet, haunt, Henry, hide, 'measure of land', hind, 'farm servant', Bohemia. Cp. also eme, oom.

Derivatives: home, adj., adv. and tr. and intr. v., home-less, adj., home-less-ly, adv., home-less-

ness, n., home-ly, adj., home-li-ly, adv., home-li-ness. n.

homeo-, homoeo-, combining form meaning 'similar to'. — Gk. ὅμοιο-, fr. ὅμοιος (also ὁμοῖος), 'like, resembling', rel. to ὁμός, 'one and the same'. See homo- and cp. the second element in Inomoea.

homeomorphism, homoeomorphism, n., similarity in form. — See next word and -ism.

homeomorphous, homoeomorphous, adj., of similar form. — Compounded of homeo- and -morphous.

homeopath, homoeopath, n., homeopathist. — Back formation fr. homeopathy.

homeopathy, homoeopathy, n., a system of healing based on the theory that a disease can be cured by medicines which in a healthy person would produce symptoms similar to those of the disease treated. — G. Homöopathie, coined by the German physician Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843), the founder of homeopathy, fr. Gk. δμοιοπάθεια, 'likeness in feeling, likeness in suffering', fr. δμοιος, 'like', and -πάθεια, 'feeling, suffering'. See homeo- and -pathy and cp. allopathy.

Derivatives: homeopath-ic, adj., homeopath-ic-al-ly, adv.

homer, n., a Hebrew measure of capacity. — Heb. hômer, 'heap; measure', fr. hāmár, 'he heaped, piled up', rel. to Akkad. imēru, 'a measure'.

homer, n., a homing pigeon. — Formed with agential suff. -er from the verb home, 'to send homeward'. fr. home, n. See home.

Homer, masc. PN. — L. Homērus, fr. Gk. "Ομη<sub>e</sub> ρος, 'Homer', name of the alleged author of th. Iliad and the Odyssey, fr. ὅμηρος, 'hostage (prop. 'companion'); 'blind' (prop. 'going with a companion') (whence ὁμηρεύειν, 'to accompany, go together with'), which is prob. formed fr. ὁμοῦ, 'together', and the stem of ἄρ-θρον, 'joint', ἀρ-αρ-ίσκειν, 'to join'. See homo- and arm, 'upper limb'.

Homeric, adj., pertaining to Homer or his poems.

— L. Homēricus, fr. Gk. 'Ομηρικός, 'pertaining to Homer', fr. "Ομηρος. See Homer and -ic. homesick, adj. — Back formation fr. next word.

Derivative: homesick-ly, adv.

homesickness, n. — Loan translation of G. Heimweh, fr. Heim, 'home', and Weh, 'woe, pain'. homestead, n. — OE. hāmstede, 'residence', compounded of hām, 'home', and stede, 'place'. See home and stead.

homeward, adv. and adj. — ME. hamward, fr. OE. hāmweard. See home and -ward.

bomewards, adv. — OE. hāmweardes, formed fr. hāmweard with adv. gen. suff. Cp. OHG. heimwartes, G. heimwärts, and see prec. word and -wards.

homey, also homy, adj., homelike (colloq.) — Formed fr. home with adj. suff. -y.

homicidal, adj., pertaining to homicide. - Late

L. homicīdālis, 'pertaining to manslaughter', fr. L. homicīda. See next word and adj. suff. -al. Derivative: homicidal-ly, adv.

homicide, n., manslayer. — F., fr. L. homicida, 'manslayer, murderer', which is compounded of homi- (shortened for homini-, stem of homō, gen. -inis, 'man') and -cīda, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See human and -cīde. 'killer'.

homicide, n., manslaughter. — F., fr. L. homicīdium, 'manslaughter', which is compounded of homi- (shortened fr. homini-, stem of homō, gen. -inis, 'man') and -cīdium, 'killing', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See human and -cide, 'killing'.

homiletic, adj., pertaining to sermons or homiletics. — Gk. ὁμῖλητικός, 'conversable', fr. ὁμῖλητός, verbal adj. of ὁμῖλεῖν, 'to be together with, converse with', fr. ὁμῖλός, 'crowd, assembly'. See homily.

Derivatives: homiletic, n., homiletic-al, adj., homiletical-ly, adv., homiletics (q.v.)

homiletics, n., the art of preaching. — See prec. word and -ics.

homiliary, n., a book of homilies. — Eccles. L. homiliārium, 'a book of homilies', fr. homilia. See homily and -ary.

homilist, n., one who composes or preaches homilies. — See homily and -ist.

homilite, n., an iron calcium borosilicate (mineral.) — G. or Swed. homilit, formed fr. Gk. δμτλεῖν, 'to be together with, converse with' with subst. suff. -it, which goes back to Gk. -tτης (see homily and subst. suff. -ite); so called in allusion to its association with erdmannite and meliphanite.

homily, n., sermon. — OF. omelie (F. homélie), fr. Eccles. L. homîlia, fr. Gk. ὁμτλία, 'converse, meeting, assembly', fr. ὅμτλος, 'crowd, throng, assembly', which is prob. a contraction of \*ὁμό-μτλος, lit. 'a gathering together' (see haplology). For the first element see homo. The second element is cogn. with OI. miláti, 'meets', mēlaḥ, 'assembly', L. mīles, gen. -itis, 'soldier', lit., 'one who marches in a troop'; see militia. Cp. homilite.

Derivatives: homil-ist, n., homil-ist-ic, adj., homil-ize, intr. v. (rare).

homing, adj., bound for home (esp. used in the term homing pigeon). — Formed with adj. suff. -ing from the verb home, 'to send homeward', fr. home, n. See home.

hominy, n., a meal made from maize. — Prob. aphetic for Algonquian *auhuminea*, 'parched corn'.

homo, n., man — L. homō. See human.

homo-, before a vowel hom-, combining form meaning 'one and the same, jointly'. — Gk. όμο-, όμ-, fr. ὁμός (for \*somos), 'one and the same, belonging to two or more jointly', rel. to όμοῦ, 'together', and cogn. with Ol. samah, 'even, the same', L. similis, 'like', Goth. sama, 'the same', samana, 'together'. See same and words there referred to and cp. esp. homeo-,

homalo-, hama-, the first element in Homer and the second element in schorlomite.

homoblastic, adj., developed from cells of the same kind (biol.) — Compounded of homo- and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See -blastic and cp. heteroblastic.

homochromous, adj., of the same color. — Compounded of homo- and Gk. χρῶμα, 'color'. See chrome and -ous and cp. heterochromous.

homodont, adj., having all the teeth of the same form (zoòl.) — Compounded of hom- and the stem of Gk. δδών, gen. δδύντος, 'tooth'. See odonto- and cp. heterodont.

homoeo-, a var. spelling of homeo-.

homogamous, adj., bearing flowers that do not differ sexually (bot.) — Gk. δμόγαμος, 'married together', compounded of δμο- (see homo-) and γάμος, 'marriage'. See -gamous and cp. heterogamous.

homogamy, n. (bot.) — See prec. word and -gamy and cp. heterogamy.

homogeneal, adj., homogeneous. — See homogeneous and adj. suff. -al and cp. heterogeneal. homogeneity, n., the quality of being homogeneous. — F. homogénéité, fr. ML. homogeneitātem, acc. of homogeneitās, fr. homogeneus. See next word and -ity and cp. heterogeneity.

homogeneous, adj., of the same kind, uniform. — ML. homogeneus, fr. Gk. ὁμογενής, 'of the same kind or race', which is compounded of ὁμο- (see homo-) and γένος, 'race, descent, gender, kind'. See genus and -ous and cp. heterogeneous.

Derivatives: homogeneous-ly, adv., homogeneous-ness. n.

homogenesis, n., reproduction in which the successive generations are alike. — Compounded of homo- and genesis. Cp. heterogenesis.

homogenetic, adj., pertaining to homogenesis. — Compounded of homo- and -genetic. Cp. heterogenetic.

homogenous, adj., having a common descent. — Compounded of homo- and Gk. γένος, 'race, descent'. See genus and -ous.

homogeny, n., structural resemblance due to a common ancestor. — Compounded of homoand -geny. Cp. heterogeny.

homograph, n., a word of identical spelling with another, but different from it in origin and meaning. — Compounded of homo- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

Derivatives: homograph-ic, adj., homograph-y, n. homoiousian, adj., of like essence. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Gk. ὁμοιούσιος, 'of like essence', fr. ὅμοιος, 'like' (see homeo-), and οὐσίᾳ, 'essence', substance', which derives fr. οὖσα, fem. of ὤν, 'being', pres. part. of εἶναι, 'to be'. See esse and cp. essence. Cp. also homoousian and heteroousian.

Derivative: Homoiousian, n.

homologate, tr. v., to approve (law). — ML. homologātus, pp. of homologāre, fr. Gk. ὁμολογεῖν, 'to agree, grant, concede', fr. ὁμόλογος,

'agreeing, of one mind'. See homologue.

homologation, n., approval (law). — See prec. word and -ion.

homologize, tr. v., to make homologous; intr. v., to be homologous. — See next word and -ize. homologous, adj., corresponding. — Gk. δμόλογος, 'agreeing, of one mind', compounded of δμο- (see homo-) and λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse; proportion'. See logos. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous. Cp. heterologous. homologue, n., a homologuous thing. — F., fr. Gk. δμόλογον, neut. of δμόλογος, 'agreeing, of one mind'. See prec. word.

homology, n., 1) quality of being homologous; 2) (biol.) correspondence in the structure of animal organs. — F. homologie, fr. Gk. ὁμολογία, 'agreement', fr. ὁμόλογος, 'agreeing'. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. -ία). As a biological term, F. homologie was prob. used first by the French naturalist Étienne-Geoffroy St. Hilaire (1772-1844).

homomorphic, adj., of the same form. — Compounded of homo-, Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape' (see morpho-), and suff. -ic. Cp. heteromorphic.

homomorphism, n., resemblance of form. — See prec. word and -ism and cp. heteromorphism.

homomorphous, adj., homomorphic. — See homomorphic and -ous and cp. heteromorphous.

homomorphy, n., similarity of form. — See prec. word and -morphy.

homonym, n., a homonymous word. — F. homonyme, fr. L. homōnymum, fr. Gk. ὁμώνυμον, neut. of ὁμώνυμος, 'having the same name'. See next word.

Derivatives: homonym-ic, adj., homonymous (q.v.)

homonymous, adj., like in sound, but different in meaning. — F. homonyme, fr. L. homonymus, fr. Gk. δμώνομος, 'having the same name', which is compounded of δμός, 'the same' (see homo-), and ὄνομα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See name and cp. onomato-.

Derivative: homonymous-ly, adv.

homoousian, homousian, adj., of the same essence (Eccles. hist.) — Formed with suff. -ian fr. Gk. δμοούσιος, ὁμούσιος, 'of the same essence', which is compounded of ὁμο- (see homo-) and οὐσία, 'essence, substance'. See homoiousian and cp. heteroousian.

Derivative: Homoousian, Homousian, n.

homophone, n., like in sound, but differing in origin and meaning. — F., fr. Gk. δμόφωνον, neut. of δμόφωνος, 'having the same sound', which is compounded of δμο- (see homo-) and φωνή, 'sound, tone, voice'. See phone, 'speech sound'.

Derivatives: homophon-ic, homophon-ous, adjs., homophony (q.v.)

homophony, n., quality of being homophonic.

F. homophonie, fr. Gk. δμοφωνία, 'unison', fr. δμόφωνος. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

homoplast, n., a homoplastic part. — Compounded of homo- and Gk. πλαστός, 'molded', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, 'to mold'. See plastic.

homoplastic, adj., resembling in structure, but of different origin. — Compounded of homo- and Gk. πλαστικός, 'fit for molding', fr. πλαστός. See prec. word.

Homoptera, n. pl., an order of insects (entomol.)

— Compounded of homo- and Gk. πτερά, pl. of πτερόν, 'wing'. See ptero-

Derivatives: homopter-an, n., homopter-ous, adj. homorganic, adj., lit., pertaining to the same organs. — Compounded of hom- and organic. homosexual, adj., having sexual desire for those of the same sex. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. δμός, 'one and the same', and L. sexus, 'sex'. See homo- and sexual and cp. heterosexual.

Derivative: homosexual-ity, n.

homuncular, adj., pertaining to a homunculus. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. homunculus. See next word.

homunculus, n., a little man; a mannikin. — L., dimin. of homō, gen. hominis, 'man'. See homo and -culus.

homy, adj., homelike (colloq.) — Formed fr. home with adj. suff. -y.

hone, n., a whetstone. — ME. hoone, 'hone', fr. OE. han, 'stone', rel. to ON. hein, 'hone', and cogn. with OI. śi-śā-ti, 'sharpens', śānah, 'whetstone', śātah, 'sharpened, sharp', śitáh, of s.m., Avestic saēni-, 'pointed; point, top of a tree', ModPers. sāyaδ, 'rubs', Arm. sur (for \*kō-ro-). 'sharp', sur (gen. srov), 'sword, knife', srem, 'I sharpen', Gk, κῶνος, 'pine cone, fir cone', L. cos, gen. cotis, 'whetstone', catus, 'sharp'. MIr. cath, 'wise, sage'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base  $*k\bar{o}(i)$ -,  $*k\bar{e}(i)$ -,  $*k\dot{e}(i)$ -, 'sharp, whet; to sharpen, whet', whence also possibly OI. śikhā, 'top, point; tuft of hair', śikharáh, 'pointed: summit', śēkharah, 'top, summit'. Cp. cone and words there referred to. Cp. also sikhara. Base  $*\hat{k}\hat{o}(i)$ -,  $*\hat{k}\hat{e}(i)$ -,  $*\hat{k}^{\hat{e}}(i)$ -, prob. developed fr. base \*ak-, 'sharp'. See acrid.

Derivative: hone, tr. v., to sharpen.

honest, adj. — ME., fr. OF. honeste (F. honnête), fr. L. honestus, 'honorable, worthy', fr. honês, honor. See honor.

Derivatives: honest-ly, adv., honest-ness, n.

honesty, n. — ME. honeste, fr. OF. honeste (F. honnêteté), fr. L. honestātem, acc. of honestās, 'honor, honesty', fr. honestus. See prec. word and -v (representing OF. -e, -ee).

honey, n. — ME. huni3, honi, fr. OE. hunig, rel. to OS. huneg, honeg, ON. hunang, Dan. honning, Swed. honung, OFris. hunig, MDu. honich, honinc, Du. honig, honing, OHG. honang, honag, MHG. honec, hönic, G. Honig, 'honey', and prob. cogn. with OI. kāñcanam, 'gold', Dor. Gk. κνακός, Gk. κνηκός, 'pale yellow', κνῆκός, 'safflower', OPruss. cucan (= cuncan), 'brown', W. canecon, 'gold'. Cp. Cnicus.

Derivative: honey-ed, honi-ed, adj.

honeycomb, n. — ME. hunicomb, fr. OE. hunig-camb. See honey and comb.

Derivative: honeycomb, tr. v.

741

honeysuckle, n. — ME. honisocle, hunisuccle, formed with dimin. suff. -le fr. ME. honysouke, fr. OE. hunig-sūce, 'privet', lit. 'honey suck' (so called because honey can be sucked from it). See honey and suck.

hong, n., warehouse, factory. — Chin. hang, 'warehouse, factory', lit. 'a row (of houses)'.

honk, n., the cry of a wild goose; any sound resembling the cry of the wild goose. — Imitative.

Derivatives: honk, intr. and tr. v., honk-er, n. honor, honour, n. — ME. honor, honour, fr. OF. honor, honur (F. honneur), fr. L. honorem, acc. of honos, honor, 'honor, dignity, office; reputation', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. honesty, Honora.

honor, honour, tr. v. — ME. honouren, fr. OF. honourer (F. honorer), fr. L. honōrāre, 'to honor', fr. honōs, honor. See honor, n.

Derivative: hono(u)r-er, n.

Honora, Honoria, fem. PN. — L. Honoria, fem. of Honorius, lit. 'a man of reputation', fr. honos, honor. Cp. Nora.

honorable, honourable, adj. — OF. honorable, honurable (F. honorable), fr. L. honōrābilis, 'honorable', lit. 'that which procures honor', fr. honōs, honor. See honor, n., and -able.

Derivative: hono(u)rabl-v. adv.

honorarium, n., an honorary payment; gratuity.

— L. honōrārium, short for honōrārium dōnum, 'a present made on being admitted to an honor'; prop. neut. of the adjective honōrārius. See next word.

honorary, adj. — L. honōrārius, 'pertaining to honor, honorary', fr. honōs, honor, 'honor'. See honor, n., and adj. suff. -ary.

honorific, adj. — L. honōrificus, 'that which does honor, honorable', compounded of honōs, honor, 'honor', and -ficus, 'making, doing', from the stem of L.-ficere, unstressed form of facere. See honor and -fic.

Derivative: honorific, n.

hooch, n., an alcoholic liquor. — Shortened fr. hoochingo.

hoochinoo, n., an alcoholic liquor made by the Hoochinoo Indians of Alaska.

hood, n. — ME. hod, hood, fr. OE. hōd, rel. to OS., OFris. hōd, MDu. hoet, Du. hoed, 'hat', OHG., MHG. huot, 'helmet, hat', G. Hut (masc.), 'hat', OE. hætt, 'hat', ON. hattr, höttr, 'hat, hood'. These words lit. mean 'protection of the head', and are rel. to OFris. hōde, 'guard, protection', OHG. huota, MHG. huote, 'guard, protection', G. Hut (fem.), of s.m.; fr. I.-E. base \*kadh-, 'to guard, watch; to cover', whence also L. cassis (for \*kadh-tis), 'helmet'. Cp. hat, heed, hoodie. Cp. also Cassis.

Derivative: hood, tr. v.

-hood, suff. denoting state or condition. — ME.

-had, -hod, fr. OE. -hād, fr. hād, 'person, rank, state, condition, nature'; rel. to OS., OFris. -hēd, MDu., OHG., MHG., G. -heit, Du. -heid, suffixes denoting state or condition, and to OHG., MHG. heit, 'person, rank, state, condition', OS. hēd, 'position, dignity', ON. heiðr, 'honor, dignity', Goth. haidus, 'manner', and to ON. heið, 'clear sky', OE. hādor, OHG. heitar, MHG., G. heiter, 'clear, shining, cloudless', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qait-, 'bright', whence also L. caelum (for \*caidslom, \*caislom), 'sky, heaven'. See celestial and cp. -head and the second element in Adelaide. Cp. also cheetah, chintz, chit, chitty, 'a short letter'.

hoodie, hoody, n., the hooded crow. — Lit. 'provided with a hood'. See hood and adj. suff.-y. hoodlum, n., a young rowdy (colloq.) — Orig. noodlum, coined by a newspaper reporter through the inversion of Muldoon, name of the leader of a gang of young ruffians in San Francisco. Owing to an error, the letter n was changed by the compositor to h, whence arose the word hoodlum. See Crowther's Encyclopedia of Phrases and Origins, p. 56.

hoodoo, n. and tr. v. — A var. of voodoo.

hoodwink, tr. v. — Compounded of hood, and wink.

Derivatives: hoodwink, n., hoodwink-er, n.

hoof, n. — ME. hoof, fr. OE. hôf, rel. to OS., OFris. hôf, ON. hôfr, Dan. hov, Swed. hof, Du. hoef, OHG., MHG. huof, G. Huf, 'hoof', and cogn. with OI. śapháḥ, 'hoof', Avestic safa-, 'hoof of the horse'.

Derivatives: hoof, tr. v., hoof-ed, adj.

hook, n. — ME. hok, fr. OE. hōc, rel. to OFris., MLG. hōk, MDu. hoec, Du. hoek, 'angle, corner, hook', in gradational relationship to OE. haca, 'bolt', OS. haco, 'hook', ON. haka, Dan. hage, 'chin', Swed. hake, Du. haak, 'hook', OHG. hācko, hāko, hāggo, MHG. hāke, hāgge, G. Haken, 'hook', and prob. cogn. with Russ. kógot', 'claw'. Cp. hack, 'to chop', hake, hackle, heckle, hatchel, hockey, hooker, 'fishing vessel', and the first element in hackbut and in haken-kreuz. Cp. also the first element in arquebus. Derivatives: hook, tr. and intr. v., hook-ed, adj., hook-ed-ness, n., hooker (q.v.), hook-y, adj. hookah, hooka, n., Oriental tobacco pipe with a long flexible stem. — Arab. húqqah, 'small to-

hooker, one who or that which hooks. —Formed fr. hook with agential suff. -er.

hooker, n., a Dutch fishing vessel; an English or Irish fishing boat. — Du. hoeker, fr. hoek, 'hook, fishhook'. See hook and agential suff.

hooligan, n., a young ruffian. — Prob. fr. Hoolihan, Hooligan, name of an Irish family, whose members were notorious hoodlums.

Derivative: hooligan-ism, n.

bacco box'.

hoolock, n., the black gibbon (Hylobates hoolock). — Fr. hūlak, hulluk, native name in NE.

743

India, rel, to OI, úlūkah, 'owl', from an imitative base meaning 'to wail'. Both the gibbon and the owl have the common feature that they are 'wailing animals'.

hoon, n., a gold pagoda (coin). — Hind. hūn. prob. fr. Canarese honnu, 'gold'.

hoondy, n. — A variant of hundi.

hoop, n., a circular band. — ME. hop, fr. OE. hop, rel. to OFris, hop, MDu., Du. hoep, 'hoop', ON, hop, 'a small bay', and cogn, with Lith. kabē, 'hook'. Cp. hope, 'a small bay'.

Derivative: hoop, tr. v., to bind with a hoop. hoop, intr. v., to shout, whoop. — ME. houpen. fr. OF. houper, fr. interj. houp, call to dogs or horses. Cp. whoop, which is a later spelling of hoon.

hooped, adj., having hoops. — Formed with suff. -ed fr. hoop, 'circular band'.

hooper, n., one who makes hoops. — Formed with agential suff. -er fr. hoop, 'circular band'. hooner, n., the common wide swan, - Lit, 'the hooping bird'. See hoop, 'to shout', and agential suff. -er.

hoopoe, n., an Old World bird with a long curved bill and a large crest. - Fr. early E. houpe, fr. F. huppe, fr. L. upupa, a word of imitative origin; cp. Gk. ἔποψ, 'hoopoe'. Cp. also dupe.

hoosegow, n., a jail (U.S. Slang). — Prob. fr. Sp. iuzgado, 'court of justice, tribunal', prop. pp. of juzgar, 'to judge', used as a noun, fr. L. jūdicāre, 'to judge'. See judge, v.

hoot, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. ME, hoten, houten and Swed., Norw. huta, lit. 'to utter the sound hūt'. Cp. also F. huer, 'to shout', and see hue, 'an outcry',

Derivatives: hoot, n., hoot-er, n.

hop, intr. and tr. v., to leap. — ME. hoppen, huppen, fr. OE. hoppian, 'to hop, dance', rel. to ON., Swed. hoppa, Dan. hoppe, MLG., Du. huppen, MHG., G. hüpfen, 'to hop', and perh. cogn. with Gk. χυβισταν, 'to tumble', OI, kubhanyúh, 'dancing'. Cp. Cybister. Cp. also hope, 'expectation'. Derivative: hop, n., the act of hopping.

hop, n., plant of the hemp family. — Late ME. hoppe, fr. MDu. hoppe (Du. hop), rel. to Late OHG. hopfo (MHG. hopfe, G. Hopfen), possibly also to dial. Norw. hupp, 'tassel'.

Derivative: hop, tr. v., to flavor with hops; intr. v., to gather hops.

ope, tr. and intr. v. — ME, hopen, fr. OE, hopian, 'to hope', rel. to OFris. hopia, MLG., MDu., Du. hopen, MHG., G. hoffen, 'to hope'. These words are prob, related to OE. hoppian, ON., Swed, hoppa, etc., 'to hop', so that the orig. meaning of OE. hopian, OFris. hopia, etc., would have been 'to leap with expectation'. See hop, 'to leap'.

hope, n., expectation. — ME. hope, fr. OE. hopa, 'hope', fr. hopian, 'to hope'. Cp. OFris., MLG., MDu. hope, Du. hoop, MHG. hoffe, 'hope', which derive from the respective verbs. See hope, v.

Derivatives: hope-ful, adi, and n., hope-ful-ly, adv., hope-ful-ness, n., hope-less, adj., hope-lesslv. adv., hope-less-ness. n.

hope, n., a small bay, - ME, hope, fr. OE, hop (in compounds, as fenhop, 'a piece of land in a fen', morhop, 'piece of land in a marsh'), rel, to ON, hop, 'a small bay', See hoop, 'circular band'. hope, n., troop. — Only in forlorn hope (a.v.)

hopeite, n., a mineral; prob. a hydrous zinc phosphate (mineral.) - Named after Professor Thomas C. Hope (1766-1844) of Edinburgh. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

hopl-, form of hoplo- before a vowel.

hoplite, n., a heavy-armed foot-soldier (Greek antia.) — Gk. ὁπλίτης, 'heavy armed', fr. ὅπλον, 'tool, weapon', fr. ἕπειν (for \*σέπειν), 'to be about, busy oneself', which is cogn, with OI, sanati, 'applies himself to, caresses, fondles'. The  $-\lambda$ - in  $\delta \pi$ - $\lambda$ -ov has instrumental force and lit, means 'that with which one busies himself'. Cp. hoplo-, panoply, sepulcher. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

hoplo-, before a vowel hopl-, combining form meaning 'armed, heavy-armed' (used esp. in zoology). — Gk. δπλο-, δπλ-, fr. ὅπλον, 'weapon'. See hoplite.

hopper, n., one who, or that which, hops. — ME, hoppere, See hop, v., and agential suff. -er. hopper, n., a hop picker. — Formed fr. hop, 'a plant', with agential suff. -er.

hopple, tr. v., to hobble; to fetter. - Formed fr. hop, 'to leap', with freq, suff, -le. Cp. hobble. Derivative: hopple, n.

hopscotch, n., a children's game. - Compounded of hop, 'to leap', and scotch, 'an incision, line' (see scotch, 'to cut').

Horace, masc. PN. - F., fr. L. Horātius, name of a Roman gens. Cp. Horatio.

Horae, n. pl., the goddesses of the seasons in Greek mythology. - L., fr. Gk. Dραι, fr. δραι, pl. of ὤρα, 'season; hour'. See hour.

horal, adj., pertaining to an hour or hours. -L. hōrālis, fr. hōra, 'hour'. See hour and adj. suff. -al.

horary, adj., pertaining to an hour or hours. -ML. hōrārius, fr. L. hōra, 'hour'. See hour and adj. suff. -ary.

Horatian, adj., pertaining to the Roman poet Quintus Horatius Flaccus (65-8 B.C.E.) — L. Horātiānus, 'of, or pertaining to, Horatius', fr. Horātius, 'Horace', See Horace.

Horatio, masc. PN. — L. Horātius (see Horace); influenced in form by It. Orazio, which is of the same origin.

horde, n., 1) a wandering tribe; 2) a multitude. — F., fr. Turk. ordū, 'camp, army', fr. Tatar urdu, 'camp' (lit. 'something pitched up'), fr. urmak, 'to strike'. Cp. Urdu.

Derivative: horde, intr. v.

hordeaceous, adj., pertaining to barley. — L. hordeāceus, 'pertaining to barley', fr. hordeum, 'barley'. See Hordeum and -aceous.

Hordeum, n., a genus of grasses, the barley (bot.) - L. hordeum, 'barley', which prob. stands for \*horzdevom (I.-E. \*ghrzdevom) and is cogn. with OS., OHG. gersta, MDu. gherste, Du. gerst, MHG., G. gerste (for pre-Teut. \*ghérz $d\bar{a}$ -), 'barley', Gk. xoĩ (for \*xoĩ $\vartheta$ ), 'barley', κριθή, pl. 'barley', sing. 'barleycorn' (prob. for ĝhrzda), Alb. driθ, driθε (for ĝhrzd-), 'corn; barley'. All these words prob. mean lit. 'the bearded plant' and derive fr. I.-E. base \*ghers-. 'to bristle', whence also L. horrêre. 'to stand on end, bristle', horror, 'bristling, roughness'. See horror and cp. crith. orgeat. Cp. also gorse. horehound, also hoarhound, n., name of a plant. compounded of har, 'gray' (see hoar), and hune.

- ME. horehoune. fr. OE. hārhūne, which is 'horehound', a word of uncertain origin. The d in horehound is excrescent. Cp. bound, 'ready', and words there referred to.

horizon, n. - OF. orizon (F. horizon), fr. L. horizōn, fr. Gk. ὁρίζων (κύκλος), lit. 'bounding (circle)', pres. part. of ool(civ. 'to bound. limit', fr. 8005, 'boundary, limit, border', which prob. stands for \*FóρFoς and lit. means 'furrow', and is rel. to Att. ὀρεύς. Homeric οὐρεύς. 'mule', lit. 'furrow drawer', and cogn. with L. urvus, 'furrow, marking a boundary line', Oscan uruvú, 'boundary', fr. I.-E. base \*weru-, 'to draw', whence also Gk. ἐρύειν (for \*Γερύειν), 'to draw, drag'. Cp. aorist, aphorism, diorite, Penthorum.

Derivative: horizon, tr. v.

horizontal, adj. - F. horizontal, fr. L. horīzon, gen. horīzontis, 'horizon'. See horizon and adi. suff. -al.

Derivatives: horizontal, n., horizontal-ity, n., horizontal-ly, adv.

hormone, n., endocrine gland secretion which stimulates functional activity (physiol.) — Gk. όρμῶν, 'that which urges or arouses', pres. part. of δρμαν, 'to set in motion, urge, stimulate', fr. όρμή, 'onset, impulse', fr. I.-E. base \*ser-, 'to run, flow', whence also Gk. ὀρός (for \*σορός), L. serum, 'watery fluid, whey'. See serum and cp. words there referred to. The word hormone was used by Hippocrates to denote a vital principle. In its modern sense it was first applied by the English physiologist Ernest Henry Starling (1866-1927) in 1903.

horn, n. - ME., fr. OE. horn, rel. to ON., OFris., OHG., MHG., G. horn, Du. horen, hoorn, Goth. haurn, 'horn' and cogn. with Gk. κέρας, Galatian Gk. κάρνον, L. cornū, OI. śŕńgam, 'horn', fr. I.-E. base ker-, 'the uppermost part of the body, head, horn, top, summit', whence also L. cerebrum (prob. for \*ker\*s-rom), 'brain'. See cerebrum and cp. hornet. Cp. also hart, hurt and the second element in krummhorn, waldhorn. Cp. also cerato-, cervine, crio-, corn, 'hardened skin', the first element in ginger and the second element in Capricorn, unicorn.

Derivatives: horn, tr. v., horn-ed, adj., horn-er,

n horn-ful, horn-less, horn-v, adis., horn-iness. n.

hornblende, n. (mineral.) - G. Hornblende, See horn and blende.

hornet, n. - ME, harnette, hernet, fr. OE, hvrnet. rel. to OS. hornut, OHG, hornaz, hornuz, MHG. hornus, hornis, G. Hornisse. MDu. huersel. hursel, horsel, Du. horzel, 'hornet', and cogn. with L. crābrō (for \*crāsrō), OSlav. srušeni, 'hornet' Lith siršuo, širšė, 'wasp', širšuonas, 'hornet'. Lett. sirsis. 'wasp', OPruss. sirsilis, 'hornet', fr. I.-E. base \*ker-, 'the uppermost part of the body, horn'; see horn. E. hornet was influenced in form by horn.

horning, n., the act of outlawing a person by three blasts of horn (Scot. law). - Formed fr. horn with subst, suff. -ing.

hornito, n., an oven-shaped mound in volcanic regions emitting smoke and vapors (geol.) — Sp., dimin. of horno, 'oven', fr. L. furnus. See furnace.

horography, n., the art of constructing instruments for marking the hours. — F. horographie, compounded of Gk. ώρα, 'hour', and -γραφία. fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See hour and -graphy.

horologe, n., a sundial; a clock, watch. - ME., fr. OF. (= F.) horloge, fr. L. hörologium, fr. Gk. ώρολόγιον, lit. 'that which tells the hour', fr. ώρα, 'hour', and -λόγος, 'telling, saying'. See hour and -logue.

Derivatives: horolog-er, n., horolog-ic, horologic-al, adjs., horolog-ist, n., horolog-y, n.

horopter, n., the aggregate of points that are seen single when both eyes are directed on the same point (optics). - Compounded of Gk. opoc. 'boundary, limit', and ὁπτήρ, 'one who looks'. For the first element see horizon. The second element is rel. to ὁπτός, 'seen; visible', whence όπτικός, 'pertaining to the eyes or sight'. See optic, adj.

horoscope, n., a chart of the zodiacal signs used by astrologers. — F., fr. L. hōroscopus, fr. Gk. ώροσκόπος, 'nativity', lit. 'watcher of the hour'; compounded of ωρα, 'hour', and σχοπός, 'watcher'. See hour and scope.

Derivatives: horoscope, intr. and tr. v., horoscop-er, n., horoscop-ic, adj., horoscop-ist, n., horoscop-v. n.

horrendous, adj., dreadful. - L. horrendus, 'to be regarded with horror', gerundive of horrere, 'to shudder, tremble'. See horror. For the gerundive suff. cp. agenda and words there referred to. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see

horrent, adj., bristling. — L. horrens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of horrere, 'to stand on end, bristle, shake, shudder, tremble'. See horror and -ent. horrescent, adj., expressing horror; shuddering. - L. horrēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of horrēscere, 'to shudder', inchoative of horrēre. See horror and -escent.

horribility, n. — ME. orriblete, horriblete, fr. OF.

horriblete, fr. horrible. See next word and -ity. horrible, adj. — ME., fr. OF. orrible, horrible (F. horrible), fr. L. horribilis, fr. horrēre, 'to shudder, tremble'. See horror and -ible.

Derivatives: horrible-ness, n., horribl-y, adv. horrid, adj., repulsive, abominable. — L. horridus, 'bristly, prickly, rough, horrid, frightful', fr. horrēre. See horror and cp. ordure.

Derivatives: horrid-ly, adv., horrid-ness, n. horrific, adj., horrifying. — Formed fr. L. horrificus, 'terrible, dreadful' (either directly or through the medium of F. horrifique), lit. 'making the hair to stand on end', fr. horrēre, 'to stand on end', and -ficus, from the stem of -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See horror and -fic.

horrification, n. — See next word and -ation. horrify, tr. v. — Formed fr. L. horrificāre, lit. 'to make the hair to stand on end' (on analogy of E. verbs derived fr. L. verbs in -ficāre through the medium of F. verbs in -fier). See horrific and -fv.

horripilate, tr. v., to cause (the hair) to bristle; intr. v., to bristle. — L. horripilāt (-um) pp. stem of horripilāre, 'to bristle with hair, be shaggy', compounded of horrēre, 'to stand on end, bristle', and pilus, 'hair'. See pile, 'hair', and verbal suff. -ate.

horripilation, n., bristling of the hair. — L. horripilātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. horripilāt(-um), pp. stem of horripilāre. See prec. word and -ion.

horror, n. — ME. horrour, fr. OF. orror, horror, horrour (F. horreur), fr. L. horrōrem, acc. of horror, 'bristling, roughness, rudeness, shaking, trembling', fr. horrēre, 'to stand on end, bristle, shake, shudder, shiver, tremble', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝhers-, 'to bristle', whence also L. hirsūtus, 'shaggy, prickly, bristly', OI. hárṣatē, hṛṣyati, 'bristles', Avestic zarshayamna-, 'ruffling one's feathers'. Base \*ĝhers- is an enlarged form of base \*ĝher-, which appears in Gk. χήρ, gen. χηρός, L. ēr (for \*hērs), gen. ēris, 'hedgehog', lit. 'the prickly creature'. See urchin and cp. chersonese, -choerus, hideous, hircine, hirsute, hispid, Hordeum and the second element in Hypochaeris. Cp. also hearse.

horror-stricken, horror-struck, adj. — Compounded of horror and the pp. of strike.

hors de combat, out of the combat; disabled. — F., lit. 'out of fight'. F. hors, 'outside', is a var. of fors, which derives fr. L. forīs, 'outside' (see door); F. de, 'of, from', comes fr. L. dē, 'from, away from' (see de-); for F. combat, 'combat, fight', see combat.

hors d'oeuvre, an appetizer. — F. hors d'œuvre, 'annexe, outwork, side-dish', lit. 'outside of the work'. For hors see prec. word. F. d' in d'œuvre is the apostrophized form of de, 'of, from' (fr. L. dē, 'from, away from'); see de-. For the etymology of F. œuvre see oeuvre.

horse, n. — ME. hors, fr. OE. hors, rel. to OS. hros, ON. hross, OFris. hors, hars, MLG. ros,

ors. MDu. ors, Du. ros, OHG. hros, ros, MHG. ros, ors, G. Roβ, wich possibly meant orig. 'the jumping animal', fr. Teut. \*hrossa-, corresponding to pre-Teut. \*qru-tá-s, participle of a lost verb meaning 'to jump', from a dental enlargement of I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to leap, jump, bound', whence also OI. kárdati, 'leaps, hops'. See Scarus and cp. cardinal, adj., and words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in walrus. F. rosse, OProvenç. rosa, It. rozza, 'mare', are Teut. loan words. Derivatives: horse, v. (q.v.), horse, adj., horsy (q.v.)

horse, tr. and intr. v. — ME. horsen, 'to provide with a horse or with horses', fr. OE. horsian, fr. hors. See horse, n.

horsfordite, n., a copper antimonide (mineral.) — Named after the American chemist Eben Norton Horsford (1818-93). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

horsy, adj., fond of horses. — Formed fr. horse with adj. suff. -y.

Derivatives: hors-i-ly, adv., hors-i-ness, n.

hortation, n., exhortation. — L. hortātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'encouragement, exhortation', fr. hortātus, pp. of hortārī, 'to urge, incite, instigate, encourage, exhort', freq. of horior, gen. horīrī, 'to urge, incite, encourage, exhort', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝher-, 'to desire', whence also OE. geornan, giernan, 'to desire'. See yearn and -ation.

hortative, adj., pertaining to exhortation; exhortative. — L. hortātīvus, fr. hortātus, pp. of hortārī. See prec. word and -ive.

hortatory, adj., hortative. — L. hortātōrius, 'encouraging', fr. hortātus, pp. of hortārī. See hortation and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivative: hortatori-ly, adv.

Hortense, fem. PN. - F. See Hortensia.

hortensia, n., the plant Hydrangea L. — ModL., named by the French botanist Commerson after *Hortense*, wife of the chronometer maker Lepaute. Commerson, Lepaute and Hortense took part in Bougainville's round-the-world voyage, which lasted from 1766 to 1769, and it was in the course of this voyage that Commerson found this plant in China and gave it the above name. For the etymology of the name *Hortense* see next word.

Hortensia, fem. PN. — L. Hortensia, fem. of Hortensius, the name of a Roman gens, rel. to hortus. 'garden'. See next word.

horticulture, n., the cultivation of gardens. — L. hortī cultūra, 'cultivation of a garden'. Hortus (gen. hortī), 'garden', lit. means 'an enclosed place'. It derives fr. I.-E. \*ĝhor-to-, whence also Gk. χόρτος, 'enclosed place'. I.-E. \*ĝhor-to- is a dental enlargement of base \*ĝherdh-, 'to enclose'. See yard, 'enclosure', and cp. cohort, court, cortege, curtain, Hortensia, ortolan. Cp. also garden and the first element in orchard. For the second element see culture.

Derivatives: horticultur-al, adj., horticultur-ally, adv., horticultur-ist, n.

hortus siccus, a collection of dried plants; a herbarium. — L. 'dry garden', fr. hortus, 'garden', and siccus, 'dry'. See prec. word and siccative. Horus, n., name of the Egyptian hawk-headed god. — L. Hōrus, fr. Egyptian Hōr, lit. 'the high-flying one'.

Hosackia, n., a genus of plants of the family Fabaceae (bot.) — ModL., named after David Hosack (1769-1835), professor of botany in Columbia College in New York City. For the ending see suff. -ia.

hosanna, interi., an exclamation of praise to God. — Gk. 'Ωσαννά, fr. Heb. höshá' nā, 'save, we pray'. Hōshá' is the Hiph'il imper, of stem v-sh-' (this form of the imper, occurs Jer. 31:16 and Psalms 86:2): whence also the nouns vésha', veshū'āh, teshū'āh, 'salvation, deliverance, welfare'. This stem is rel, to Arab, wási'a, 'was capacious'. Heb. nā is a particle of imitative origin, used esp. after the imper, to emphasize a request. Cp. hōshť āh nnā Psalms 118:25, which is the lengthened form of hoshá' nā. In the Talmud, hōsha'nā (written as one word) occurs as a noun denoting the willow twigs used on the Feast of Tabernacles, whence  $v \bar{o} m h \bar{o} s h a' n \bar{a} =$ 'the day of  $h \bar{o} s h a' n \bar{a}'$ , i.e. the seventh day of the Feast of Tabernacles, Cp. also the first element in Isaiah. Hosea, and the second element in Elisha.

Derivatives: hosanna, n. and tr. v.

hose, n., article of clothing for the legs; stocking. — OE. hosa, rel. to OS., ON., OHG. hosa, MHG. hose, 'covering for the leg', Dan. hose, 'stocking, hose', G. Hose, 'trousers', Du. hoos, 'waterspout'. These words lit. mean 'cover, covering', and derive fr. I.-E. \*qeus-, -s-enlargement of base \*qeu-, 'to cover, hide'. See hide, v., and cp. house. OF. hose (whence F. houseau) and It. uosa, 'gaiter', are Teut. loan words. Derivatives, hose, tr. v., hosier (q.v.)

Hosea, 1) masc. PN; 2) in the *Bible*, the first in the order of the Twelve Prophets; the Book of Hosea. — Heb. *Hōshéa*, lit. 'salvation', fr. stem *y-sh-*, 'to save'. See hosanna.

hosier, n. — Formed fr. hose with suff. -ier. Derivative: hosier-v. n.

hospice, n. — F., fr. L. hospitium, 'inn, hospitality', fr. hospes, gen. hospitis, 'host; guest'. See host, 'landlord'.

hospitable, adj. — Obsol. F. hospitable, fr. L. hospitāre, 'to receive as a guest', fr. hospes, gen. hospitis, 'host; guest'. See host, 'landlord', and -able.

Derivatives: hospitable-ness, n., hospitabl-y, adv. hospital, n. — ME., fr. OF. hospital (F. hôpital), fr. Late L. hospitāle, 'apartment for guests', prop. neut. of the Latin adjective hospitālis, 'pertaining to a host or guest', fr. hospes, gen. hospitis, 'host; guest'. See host, 'landlord' and cp. hostel and hotel, which are doublets of hospital.

hospitaler, hospitaller, n., member of a religious

order formed for the care of the sick. — ME. hospitaler, fr. OF. hospitalier, fr. ML. hospitāliārius, 'one who cares for guests', fr. L. hospitālis. See hospital and -er (representing L. -ārius), and cp. hostler, which is a doublet of hospitaler.

hostility

hospitality, n. — F. hospitalité, fr. L. hospitālitātem, acc. of hospitālitās, 'hospitality', fr. hospitālis. See hospital and -ity.

hospodar, n., prince (hist.) — Rum., fr. OSlav. gospodi, 'lord, master'. See host, 'landlord'.

host, n., army. — ME. host, ost, fr. OF. host, ost, 'army', fr. L. hostis, 'stranger; enemy', in ML. 'army'; which is cogn. with Goth. gasts, OE. gast, giest, 'guest', orig. 'stranger'. See guest and cp. host, 'landlord', host, 'consecrated bread'. hostile.

host, n., landlord. — ME. hoste, host, fr. OF. hoste (F. hôte), 'host; guest', fr. L. hospitem (whence also It. ospite, Rum. oaspete, OProvenç., Catal. oste, Sp. huesped, Port. hospede), acc. of hospes, 'host; guest', which stands for \*hostipot(i)s and orig. meant 'lord of strangers'. Cp. OSlav. gospodi, 'lord, master', which also means lit. 'lord of strangers' and is the exact equivalent of L. hospes. The first element in L. hospes and in OSlav. gospodi' is cogn. with Goth. gasts, OE. gast, giest, 'guest'. See guest and cp. hospodar, hospital, host, 'army', hostage, hostel. The second element is cogn. with L. potis, 'able', potēns, 'powerful'. See potent and cp. despot.

host, n., consecrated bread. — ME. oist, ost, host, fr. F. oiste, hoiste (F. hostie), fr. L. hostia, 'sacrificial victim', which is prob. related to L. hostis, 'stranger; enemy'. See host, 'army'.

Hosta, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (bot.) — ModL., named after the Austrian physician and botanist Nicolaus Thomas Host (1761-1834).

hostage, n. — ME. ostage, hostage, fr. OF. ostage, hostage (F. ôtage), which is prob. a blend of OF. ostage, hostage, 'lodging', fr. VL. \*hospitāticum (fr. L. hospes, gen. hospitis, 'host, guest', see host, 'landlord') and OF. ostage, 'hostage', fr. VL. \*obsidāticum, fr. Late L. obsidātus, 'hostageship', which is formed with suff.-ātus, fr. L. obses, gen. obsidis, 'hostage', fr. ob, 'at', and the stem of sedēre, 'to sit'. See obsedentary and -age.

hostel, n., an inn. — ME. hostel, ostel, fr. OF. hostel, ostel (F. hôtel), fr. Late L. hospitāle. See hospital and cp. hotel.

hosteler, n. — ME. See hostler.

hostelry, n., an inn. — ME. hostelrie, fr. OF. hostelerie (F. hôtellerie), fr. hostel. See hostel and -rv.

hostess, n. — OF. hostesse (F. hôtesse), fr. hoste. See host, 'landlord', and -ess.

hostile, adj. — F., fr. L. hostīlis, fr. hostis, 'enemy'. See host, 'army', and -ile.

Derivatives: hostile-ly, adv., hostile-ness, n. hostility, n. — F. hostilité, fr. L. hostilitâtem, acc.

of hostīlitās, 'enmity, hostīlity', fr. hostīlis. See prec. word and -ity.

hostler, n., one who takes care of horses at an inn. — ME. hosteler, 'innkeeper', fr. OF. hostelier (F. hôtelier), fr. hostel. See hostel and agential suff. -er and cp. hosteler, ostler, which are doublets of hostler.

hot, adj. — ME. hat, hoot, hot, fr. OE. hāt, rel. to OS., OFris. hēt, ON. heitr, Dan. hed, Swed. het, MDu., Du. heet, OHG., MHG. heiz, G. heiβ, 'hot', Goth. heito, 'heat of the fever', fr. I.-E. base \*qāi-, 'heat', whence also Lith. kaistū, kaīstī, 'to grow hot', kaitrā, 'heat, glow', kaitrūs, 'hot'. Cp. heat. Cp. also hoarse.

Derivatives: hot, adv. (q.v.), hot-ly, adv., hotness, n.

hot, adv. — ME. hoote, fr. OE. hāte, 'hotly', fr. hāt. 'hot'. See hot, adj.

Hotchkiss gun. — Named after its inventor B. B. Hotchkiss (1826-85).

hotchpot, n., a blending of properties for equal division (law). — ME., fr. F. hochepot, fr. F. hocher, 'to shake', and pot, 'pot'. See pot. The first element is of Teut. origin; cp. MHG. hotzen, Du. hotsen, 'to shake', LG. hotten, 'to balance, rock'. For the second element see pot.

hotchpotch, n., a stew of many ingredients. — Formed fr. preceding word, with assimilation of the second element of the word to the first. Cp. hodgepodge.

hotel, n. — F. hôtel, fr. OF. hostel, ostel, fr. Late L. hospitāle. See hostel.

Hottentot, n. and adj. — S. Afr. Du. hot en tot, lit. 'hot and tot'; so called from the clicks and jerks in the native speech of the Cape of Good Hope.

Hottonia, n., a genus of plants, the featherfoil (bot.) — ModL., named after the Dutch botanist Peter Hotton (1649-1709). For the ending see suff. -ia.

Houdan, n., a French breed of domestic poultry.
 Named after Houdan, a town in the department Seine-et-Oise in France.

hough, n., the hock (chiefly Scot.) — The orig. spelling of hock, 'joint in the hind leg of the horse'.

houghite, n., a variety of hydrotalcite (mineral.)
Named after Franklin B. Hough (1822-85) of Somerville, New York. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

hound, n., dog. — ME. hound, hund, 'dog', fr. OE. hund, rel. to OS., Dan., Swed., OFris., G. hund, ON. hundr, Du. hond, OHG., MHG. hunt, Goth. hunds. These words derive from a dental enlargement of I.-E. base \*kwon-, 'dog', whence OI. śván-, Vedic śuván-, Avestic spā (gen. sūnō), Medean spáka (whence Russ. sobáka), Toch. A ku, 'dog', Arm. shun (gen. shan), Gk. xóων, L. canis, Lith. šuō (gen. šunès), OIr. cū (gen. con), W. ci, Bret., Co. ki, 'dog', and perh. also Russ. súka, 'bitch'. Cp. Gk. σπάδωχες (Hesychius),

'dogs', which seems to be metathesized fr. \*σπάκαδες, fr. Medean spáka. Cp. the second element in dachshund, keeshond. Cp. also canaille, Canidae, canine, Canis, chenille, kennel, 'shelter for a dog', and the first element in cynanche, Cynanchum, quinsy, squinancy, scybalum.

Derivatives: hound, tr. y., hound-er, p., hound-

ish, hound-y, adjs.

hound, n., projection at a masthead serving to support trestletrees, etc. (naut.) — ME. hun, prob. fr. ON. hūnn, 'knob, knob at the mastend: bear's cub'. which is prob. cogn. with

ol. sūnāh, 'swollen', L. cavus, 'hollow, concave'.

hounds-tongue, n., name of a plant. — OE. hundes tunge. See hound, 'dog', and tongue.

hour, n. — ME., fr. OF. ure, ore, hore (F. heure), fr. L. hōra, 'hour', fr. Gk. ἄρᾶ, 'any limited time, the time of day, hour, season spring, year', which is cogn. with Avestic jar², 'year', OSlav. jarŭ, 'spring', L. hōrnus (fr. \*hō-yōrinos), 'of this year', Goth. jēr, OE. gēar, 'year'. See year and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Horae, horal, horary, the first element in horography, horologe, horoscope, and the second element in encore.

Derivatives: hour-ly, adj. and adv.

houri, n., a nymph of the Moslem Paradise; (fig.) a seductive woman. — F., fr. Pers. hūrī, fr. Arab. hūr, pl. of áhwar, fem. haurá', 'having beautiful black eyes', fr. háwira, 'had black eyes', which is rel. to Heb. hūwár, Aram.-Syr. hǎwár, 'was white', Heb. hūr, 'white stuff', hōrī, 'white bread'. The -ī in Pers. hūrī is a formative element serving to denote the singular.

house, n. — ME. hus, hous, fr. OE. hūs, rel. to OS., ON., OFris., OHG. MHG, hūs, Du. huis, G. Haus, Goth. -hūs (in the compound gudhūs, 'temple', lit. 'the house of God'); orig. 'shelter', fr. I.-E. \*qeus-, -s-enlargement of base \*qeu-, 'to cover, hide'. See hide, v. and cp. hoard, hose, hut. Cp. also husk, the first element in husband, husting and the second element in caboose.

house, tr. and intr. v. — OE. hūsian, 'to take into a house', fr. hūs, 'house'. See house, n.

housecarl, n., member of the bodyguard of a Danish or early English king or nobleman (hist.) — OE. hūscarl, fr. ON. hūskarl, which is compounded of ON. hūs, 'house', and karl, 'man'. See house and churl.

housel, n., the Eucharist (obsol.) — ME. husel, fr. OE. hūsel, 'the Eucharist', rel. to ON. hūsl, of s.m., Goth. hunsl, 'sacrifice', and prob. cogn. with Lith. šveñtas, OSlav. svetū, OPruss. swints, 'holy', Lett. svinêt, 'to hallow, celebrate', Avestic spēnta-, 'holy'.

housel, tr. v., to administer the Eucharist to. — ME. huslen, fr. OE. hūslian, fr. hūsel, 'the Eucharist'. Cp. ON. hūsla, 'to administer the Eucharist', Goth. hunsljan, 'to sacrifice', which also are denominatives, and see housel, n.

housewife, n. - ME. houswif, fr. hous, 'house',

and wif, 'woman, wife'. See house and wife and cn. hussy.

Derivatives: housewife-ly, adj., housewife-ry, n. housing, n., the act of taking into a house. — Formed fr. house, v., with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

housing, n., an ornamental covering for a horse.

— Formed with subst. suff.-ing fr. obsol. house, 'housing', fr. OF. houce (F. housse), 'horse-cloth, housing', fr. Frankish \*hulftia (whence also ML. hultia), which is related to OHG. huluft, 'case, sheath'. See holster.

Houstonia, n., a genus of plants of the madder family (bot.) — ModL., named after the English botanist William Houston (1695-1733). For the ending see suff. -ia.

Houyhnhnm, n., one of a race of noble horses (in (Swift's Gulliver's Travels). — Coined by Swift to suggest the whinnying sound made by horses.

hovel, n., a small hut. — ME. hovel, hovyl, of uncertain origin.

Derivative: hovel, tr. v.

hoveler, hoveller, n., coast boatman. — Of uncertain origin.

hover, intr. v. — ME. hoveren, formed with freq. suff. -er fr. hoven, 'to hover,' which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: hover, n., hover-er, n., hover-ing, n. and adi., hover-ing-ly, adv.

how, adv. — ME. hou, hu, fr. OE. hū, 'how', rel. to OS. hwō, hū, OFris., MDu. hū, Du. hoe, 'how', OHG. hwio, wio, MHG., G. wie, Goth. hvaiwa, 'how', and cogn. with Lith. kaī, 'how', fr. I.-E. pronominal base \*qwo-, \*qwe-. See who and cp. words there referred to.

how, n., a mound; hillock. — ME., fr. ON. haugr, 'mound', which is rel. to OE. hēah, 'high'. See high.

howardite, n., a meteorite (petrogr.) — Named after the English meteorologist Luke Howard (1772-1864). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. howbeit, conj. — Compounded of how, be and it.

howdah, n., a seat for riding on an elephant. — Hind. haudah, fr. Arab. haúdaj, 'litter for riding on a camel'.

howitzer, n., a kind of short cannon. — Du. houwitser, fr. G. Haubitze, fr. MHG. haufeniz, haufniz, borrowed fr. Czech houfnice, 'catapult', fr. Czech houf 'heap, crowd', which is a loan word fr. MHG. hūfe, 'heap'. See heap.

howl, intr. and tr. v. — ME. houlen, fr. MDu. hūlen, huylen (Du. huilen), which is rel. to Dan. hyle, Norw. hyla, MHG. hiuweln, hiulen, G. heulen, 'to howl', and to OHG. hiwilōn, 'to rejoice' (prop. 'to shout with joy'), hūwila, 'owl' (lit. 'the screeching bird'); of imitative origin. Derivatives: howl, n., howl-er, n., howl-ing, adj. and n., howl-ing-ly, adv.

howlet, n., owl; owlet. — A blend of F. hulotte, 'owlet', and E. owlet. F. hulotte itself is a blend of Teut. \*ul- 'owl' (cp. OE. ūle, 'owl', and see

owl), and OF. *huer*, 'to hoot' (said of an owl), which is of imitative origin.

howlite, n., a calcium borosilicate (mineral.) — Named after the Canadian mineralogist Henry How (died in 1879). For the ending see combining form \_life

hoy, interj., an exclamation to call attention. — Imitative; cp. Du. and Dan. hui and E. ahoy. Derivative: hoy, tr. and intr. v.

hoy, n., a small vessel or barge (naut.) — ME., fr. MDu. hoey (obsol. Du. heu), 'hoy'. Cp. Flem. hui, 'hoy'.

Hoya, n., a genus of plants of the milkweed family; the honey plant (bot.) — ModL., named after the English horticulturist Thomas Hoy (died in 1821).

hoyden, hoiden, n., a romping girl. — Prob. fr. Du. heiden, 'a heathen; a rustic'. See heathen. Derivative: hoyden-ish, hoiden-ish, adi.

hsien, n., subdivision of a department in China.

— Chin.

hub, n., the central part of a wheel. — Prob. a var. of hob. 'projection'.

hubba, n., a grain (used as a weight). — Arab.
hábbah, 'a grain', noun of unity fr. habb, 'grain'.
Cp. the first element in Abelmoschus.

hubble-bubble, n., a hookah in its primitive form.
Imitative; formed through reduplication on bubble.

hubbub, n., uproar; turmoil. — Of Irish, imitative, origin. Cp. OIr. abu, a war cry, Gael. ubub, an exclamation of contempt.

Hubert, masc. PN. — F., fr. OHG. Hugubert, lit. 'bright-minded', fr. hugu, 'mind', and beraht, 'bright'. See hug and bright and cp. Hugh.

hübnerite, n., a manganese tungstate (mineral.) — Named in 1865 after the German mineralogist Adolph Hübner, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

hubris, n., insolence, arrogance. — Irregular (for hybris), fr. Gk. ὕβρις, 'wanton violence, riotousness, insolence; outrage', which is prob. a compound whose first element is identical with ὑ-, the equivalent of OI. út, 'up, out', Goth., OE. ūt, 'out'; see out. The second element of this compound is of uncertain origin. hubristic, adj., insolent, arrogant. — Irregular form (for hybristic), fr. Gk. ὑβριστικός, 'insolent, wantonly', fr. ὕβρις. See prec. word and -istic. Derivative: hubristic-al-lv, adv.

huckaback, n., a cotton fabric used esp. for towels. — Of uncertain origin.

hubshi, hubshee, n., a Negro (*India*). — Pers. *Ḥabshī*, fr. Arab. *Ḥabashī*, 'an Abyssinian', formed with gentilic suff. -ī fr. *Ḥábasha*h, 'Abyssinia', fr. *Ḥábash*, 'Abyssinians'. Cp. Abyssinia.

huckleberry, n. — Prob. altered fr. hurtleberry, a dial. form of whortleberry (q.v.)

huckster, n. — ME. hokester, hukster, fr. MDu. hokester, hoekster, fem. of hoeker (whence Du. heuker), fr. hoken, hoeken, 'to bear on the back,

squat', which is rel. to ON. hūka, 'to crouch, squat', ON. hoka, hokra, MHG. hūchen, G. hocken, of s.m. These words derive fr. I.-E. \*qou-g-, \*qū-g-, enlargement of base \*qeu-, 'to bend'. For the ending see suff. -ster. Cp. hawker, hunker. Cp. also I.-E. \*qeu-q-, whence Goth. hauhs, OE. hēah, 'high' (see high).

Derivatives: huckster, intr. v., huckster-ess, huckstr-ess, n., huckster-y, n.

hud, n., the husk of nuts, etc. — ME. hudde, of uncertain origin.

huddle, tr. and intr. v. — Prob. rel. to ME. huden, hiden, 'to hide'. See hide, 'to conceal', and freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: huddle, n., huddl-er, n., huddl-ing,

Hudibrastic, adj., resembling the style of Samuel Butler's "Hudibras"; mock-heroic. — Formed fr. Hudibras on analogy of fantastic, etc.

Hudsonia, n., a genus of plants of the rockrose family (bot.) — ModL., named after the English botanist William Hudson (1730-93). For the ending see suff. -ia.

hue, n., color. — ME. hew, hewe, fr. OE. hīw, hīew, 'form, shape, appearance; color', rel. to ON. hō, 'bird's down', Swed. hy, 'skin, complexion', Goth. hiwi, 'form, appearance', OE. hāwen, 'bluish gray, blue', prob. also to OE. hār, 'gray' (see hoar), and prob. cogn. with OSlav. sivū, 'gray'. Lith. šývas, 'white', OPruss. sywan, 'gray', OI. śyāvas, 'blackish brown'.

Derivatives: hue, tr. and intr. v., to color, hu-ed, hue-less, adjs., hue-less-ness, n.

hue, n., an outcry. — ME., fr. OF. hu, fr. huer, 'to cry out, shout', which is of imitative origin. Cp. hoot. Cp. also howlet.

Derivatives: hue, intr. v., to cry out, hu-er, n. huff, tr. v., 1) to hector, bully; 2) to anger; intr. v., 1) to bluster; 2) to become angry. — The origin meaning was 'to puff, blow'; of imitative origin. Derivatives: huff, n., huff-ish, adj., huff-ish-ly, adv., huff-ish-ness, n., huff-y, adj., huff-i-ly, adv., huff-i-ness, n.

hug, tr. v., to embrace closely. — Of uncertain origin; perh. fr. ON. hugga, 'to soothe, comfort', which is rel. to ON. hyggja and huga, OE. hycgan, OS. huggian, OFris. hugia, OHG. huggen, hukken, Goth. hugjan, 'to think', and to OE. hyge, ON. hugr, OS. hugi, OFris. hei, OHG. hugu, Goth. hugs, 'mind, soul; thought'. Cp. Hugh and the first element in Hubert.

Derivatives: hug, n., hugg-ing-ly, adv.

huge, adj. — ME. huge, hoge, shortened fr. OF. ahoge, 'high', fr. a hoge, 'on high', fr. a, 'to, at, on' (see à) and hoge, 'hill, high place', which is of Teut. origin; cp. ON. haugr, 'mound', OSwed. hugli, 'hill', and see high. Cp. also how, 'a mound'.

Derivatives: huge-ous, adj., huge-ous-ly, adv., huge-ous-ness, n., hug-y, adj.

huggermugger, adv., secretly. — Fr. earlier hucker mucker; of unknown origin.

Derivatives: huggermugger, n., adj. and v.

Hugh, masc. PN. — ONF. Hugues (acc. Hugon), rel. to OF. Hue (acc. Huon), of Teut. origin; cp. OHG. Hugi, which is rel. to OHG. hugu, 'mind, soul, thought'. See hug and cp. next word.

Hugo, masc. PN. — ONF. Hugon, acc. of Hugues. See prec. word.

Huguenot, n., French protestant of the 16th and 17th centuries. — F., fr. earlier eiguenot, fr. MHG. eitgenõze (G. Eidgenosse), 'confederate', which is compounded of eit (G. Eid), 'oath', and genõze (G. Genosse), 'comrade'. For the first element see oath. The second element derives fr. OHG. ginõzo, 'comrade', which is rel. to OS. ginõt, OE. genēat, OFris. nāt, ON. nautr, 'companion, comrade', Goth. niutan, 'to reach, attain', OE. nēotan, 'to enjoy', nēat, 'ox, cow'. See neat, 'an animal of the ox family'. F. Huguenot was influenced in form by the name of Hugues Besançon, a Genevan party leader.

Huldah, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the Bible, name of a prophetess. — Heb. Huldāh, lit. 'weasel', rel. to Heb. hōledh, Aram.-Syr. hūldā, Arab. khuld, 'mole', from a base meaning 'to dig, to hollow out' (cp. Heb. hālādh, hehlīdh, 'he dug, undermined').

hulk, n., a heavy ship. — ME. hulke, 'ship', fr. OE. hulc, 'a light ship', fr. ML. holcas [whence also OF. hulque, MLG. holk, MDu. hulc (Du. hulk), OHG. holcho (MHG. holche, hülk), G. Holk, Hulk)], fr. Gk. δλκάς, gen. δλκάδος, 'a ship of burden', lit. 'a ship that is towed'. See Holcus and cp. holcad.

hulking, adj., unwieldy. — Formed with adj. suff. -ing fr. dial. E. hulk, 'to be wieldy', fr. hulk, 'a heavy ship', taken in the sense of 'an unwieldy person'.

hull, n., husk, pod, shell. — ME. hul, hule, hole, fr. OE. hulu, fr. Teut. base \*hul-, 'to cover', weak grade of base \*hel-, of s.m., whence OE. helan, 'to conceal'. Cp. Du. huls, OHG. hulsa, MHG., G. hülse, 'hull', OHG. hulla, MHG., G. hülle, 'a covering', which also derive from Teut. \*hul-. See cell and cp. hall, hell.

Derivative: hull, tr. v., to remove the husk of. hull, n., the body of a ship. — Figurative use of prec. word. Cp. L. carīna, 'keel of a ship', orig. 'shell of a nut', F. coque, 'shell (of walnuts, other fruits, eggs, etc.); hull of a ship'. Cp. ahull. Derivative: hull, tr. v., to strike or pierce the hull of a ship.

hullabaloo, n., uproar. — Of imitative origin.

hulled, adj., deprived of the husk. — Formed with suff. -ed fr. hull, 'husk'.

hulled, adj., having a hull (said of a ship). —
Formed with suff. -ed fr. hull, 'the body of a ship'.
huller, n., a machine for hulling grain. — Formed
with agential suff. -er fr. hull, 'to remove the
husk of'. See hull, husk.

hullo, interj. — Imitative.

hulsite, n., a hydrous iron magnesium tin borate

(mineral.) — Named after Alfred Hulse Brooks of the U.S. Geological Survey (1871-1924). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

hum, interi. — Imitative, Cp. hum, v.

749

hum, v., to utter an inarticulate sound. — ME. hummen, of imitative origin. Cp. G. hummen, of s.m. Cp. also hem, interj., humblebee, humdrum, hummingbird.

Derivatives: hum, n., humm-er, n., humm-ing, adj. and n., humm-ing-ly, adv.

hum, n., a hoax; tr. v., to humbug (both colloq.)

— Short for humbug.

human, adj. — ME. humayne, fr. OF. (= F.) humain, fr. L. hūmānus, 'human', fr. homō, gen. -inis, 'man', which is rel. to humus, 'earth', hence prop. means 'earthly being', and is cogn. with Toch. B śaumo, OLith. žmuō (acc. žmūnį), Lith. žmogùs (acc. žmōgų), OPruss. smoy, 'man, male person', smūni, 'person', smonenawino, 'man', Goth., OE. guma, 'man'; see bridegroom. All these words lit. mean 'earthly being'. For sense development cp. Heb. ādām, 'man', which derives fr. ādāmāh', 'ground' (see Adam). See humus and cp. humane. Cp. also homage, hombre, homo, homunculus, humble, omber, ombre, and the first element in homicide. Cp. also the first element in duniwassal.

Derivatives: human, n., humanist (q.v.), humanitarian (q.v.), humanity (q.v.), human-ize, tr. and intr. v., human-iz-ation, n., human-ly, adv., human-ness, n.

humane, adj. — Prop. identical with, and representing an earlier spelling of, human (q.v.), from which it was later differentiated in meaning. For a similar differentiation in form and meaning of orig. one and the same word cp. german and germane, urban and urbane.

Derivatives: humane-ly, adv., humane-ness, n.

humanism, n. — Formed after humanist fr. human and suff. -ism.

humanist, n. — F. humaniste, fr. It. umanista, which was coined by the Italian poet Lodovico Ariosto (1474-1533) fr. umano (fr. L. hūmānus; see human) and suff.-isto (fr. Gk.-ιστής; see -ist). Derivatives: humanist-ic, humanist-ic-al, adjs., humanist-ic-al-ly, adv.

humanitarian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -arian fr. L. hūmānitās. See next word.

Derivative: humanitarian-ism, n.

humanity, n. — F. humanité, fr. L. hūmānitātem, acc. of hūmānitās, 'human nature, humanity', fr. hūmānus, 'human'. L. hūmānitās is loan translation of Gk. φιλανθρωπία, lit. 'love of mankind'. See human and -ity.

humanize, tr. and intr. v. — F. humaniser, fr. L. hūmānus, 'human'. See human and -ize.

Derivative: humaniz-ation, n.

humanoid, adj., of human character (anthropol.)

— A hybrid coined fr. L. hūmānus, 'human', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See human and -oid.

Derivative: humanoid, n.

humble, adj. — ME. humble, umble, fr. OF. (= F.) humble, fr. L. humilem, acc. of humilis, 'low, base, humble', lit. 'on the ground', fr. humus, 'earth, ground, soil'. See humus and words there referred to and cp. esp. humiliate, humility.

Derivatives: humble, tr. v., humble-riess, n., humbl-er, n., humbl-ing, n., humbl-y, adv.

humblebee, n., a bumblebee. — ME. humbyl-bee, a compound whose first element is rel. to Dan. humle, humlebi, Swed., Norw. humla, MDu. hummel, homel, hommel, Du. hommel, OHG. humbal, MHG. humbel, hummel, G. Hummel, 'humblebee', prop. 'the humming bee'. See hum, 'to utter an inarticulate sound', and freq. suff. -le, and cp. Czech čmel, Pol. czmiel, OPruss. camus, Lith. kamãnė, 'humblebee', which are also of imitative origin. For the second element in ME. humbyl-bee see bee.

humble pie, pie made of the umbles of a deer. — For umble pie, 'pie made of umbles'. Cp. umble pie, umbles and see numbles. The h in humble pie is due to a confusion of umble with humble, 'low'.

humbug, n., a hoax. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: humbug, tr. and intr. v., humbugg-

er, n., humbugg-er-y, n. humdrum, adj. and n. — Of imitative origin. Cp. hum. 'to utter an inarticulate sound'.

humeral, adj., pertaining to the shoulder. — Late L. humeralis, fr. L. humerus. See humerus and adi. suff. -al.

humero-, combining form meaning 'humeral; humeral and' (anat.) — L. humero-, fr. humerus. See humerus.

humerus, n., the bone of the upper arm (anat.) — L. (h)umerus, 'shoulder', fr. I.-E. \*omesos; cogn. with OI. ámsah, Toch. A es, B āntse, Arm. us (gen. usoys), Gk. &μος (for \*ōmsos, less probably for \*omsos), 'shoulder', Umbr. uze, onse, 'in the shoulder', ON. āss, Goth. ams, amsa, 'shoulder'. Cp. omo-, 'shoulder-', and words there referred to.

humid, adj. — F. humide, fr. L. (h)ūmidus, 'moist, wet', fr. (h)ūmēre, 'to be moist or wet'. See humor.

Derivatives: humid-ly, adv., humid-ness, n.

humidify, tr. v., to render humid. — See humid and -fv.

humidity, n. — F. humidité, fr. L. (h)ūmiditātem, acc. of (h)ūmiditās, 'moisture, wetness', fr. (h)ūmidus. See humid and -ity.

humiliate, tr. v. — Fr. L. humiliatus, pp. of humiliare, 'to humble', fr. humilis. See humble and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: humiliat-ing, adj., humiliat-ing-ly, adv., humiliat-or, n., humiliat-ory, adj.

humiliation, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) humiliation, fr. L. humiliātionem, acc. of humiliātio, 'humbling, humiliation', fr. humiliātus, pp. of humiliāre. See prec. word and -ion.

humility, n. — ME. humilite, fr. F. humilité, fr. L. humilitātem, acc. of humilitās, 'lowness, in-

hummanl, n — A var. of hamal.

hummingbird, n. — So called from its humming sound.

hummock, n., 1) a knoll, hillock; 2) pile of ice in an icefield. — Dimin. of hump. See -ock and cp. hillock, which is a dimin. of hill.

Derivative: hummock-y, adj.

humor, humour, n. — ME. humor, humour, umor. umour, fr. OF, humor, umor (F, humeur), fr. L. (h)ūmōrem, acc. of (h)ūmor, 'fluid, moisture', rel. to (h)ūmēre, 'to be moist, wet', (h)ūmidus, 'moist, wet'. Hūmor stands for \*ugwmor-, fr. I.-E. base \*ūgw-, \*wegw-, 'wet, moist, to sprinkle', whence also Gk. ὑγρός, 'wet, moist', Arm. oyc, 'fresh', ON, vökr, 'moist, damp', OI, uksáti, 'sprinkles', uksan-, 'ox', Goth, auhsa, OE, oxa, 'ox', and prob. also Olr.  $f\bar{u}al$  (for \* $wog^wlo$ -), 'urine'. The correct spelling of the above Latin words is ūmor, ūmēre, ūmidus. The spelling with initial h is due to folk etymology, which associated these words with L. humus, 'earth', Cp. humid, hygro-, ox. udograph, udometer, Ulex, uliginose, uxorious, wake, 'track left by a moving ship'. Derivatives: humo(u)r, tr. v., humo(u)r-less, humo(u)r-some, adis., humoral, humoresque, humorist, humorous (qq.v.)

humoral, adj., pertaining to the humors of the body (archaic). — See humor and adj. suff. -al. humoralism, n., an obsolete doctrine which attributes all diseases to the state of the humors of the body. — See prec. word and -ism.

humoralist, n., an adherent of humoralism. — See humoral and -ist.

humoresque, n., a humorous or fanciful composition. — G. *Humoreske*, 'humorous sketch'. See humor and esque.

humorist, humourist, n. — F. humoriste, fr. It. umorista, 'capricious', fr. ML. hūmorista, which prop. denoted an adherent of 'humorism', i.e. the doctrine that diseases are due to the change of 'humors' in the body. See humor and -ist.

Derivative: humo(u)rist-ic, adj.

humorous, adj. — L. (h)ŭmōrōsus, 'moist', fr. (h)ūmor. See humor and -ous.

Derivatives: humorous-ly, adv., humorous-ness, n.

hump, n., a rounded protuberance. — Of LG. origin. Cp. MLG. hump, 'bump, hunch', Du. homp, 'lump, chunk', Norw. hump, 'knoll'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base \*qumb-, 'to bend, curve', whence also OI. kumbháh, 'pot, jar', Gk. κύμβη, 'the hollow of a vessel, cup. boat'. See cymbal and cp. chime, 'set of bells'. Derivatives: hump, tr.v., hump-ed, adj., hump-y, adi., hump-i-ness, n.

humpback, n. — Compounded of hump and back. Derivative: humpback-ed, adj.

humph, interj. expressing doubt or contempt.

— Imitative.

Derivatives: humph, intr. v. and n.

Humphrey, masc. PN. — OE. Hunfrið, prob. formed fr. Tcut. \*hun, 'strength', and OE. friðu, 'peace' (see free); influenced in form by names like Geoffrey, which, though also of Teut. origin, came into English through the medium of French.

750

humpty-dumpty, n., a short or dumpy figure. — Fr. *Humpty-Dumpty*, hero of a nursery rhyme. The name prob. arose through the reduplication of *Humpty*, a pet form of **Humphrey**. Cp. Ernest Weekley's Etymological Dictionary s.v.

Humulus, n., a genus of vines, the hop (bot.) — ModL., fr. ML. humulus, 'hop', which, together with ON. humli (OSwed. humbli, Dan., Swed. humle), OE. hymele, Frankish \*humilo (whence F. houblon), ModGk. χουμέλι, 'hop', is traceable to OSlav. \*chuměli (contracted into chměli), which itself seems to be of Finnish-Tatar origin. Cp. Finnish humala, Vogul qumlix, 'hop'.

humus, n. — L., 'earth, ground, soil' (cp. Oscan huntrus, 'those below' (acc.), Umbr. hutra, hondra, 'below'), for \*homos, fr. I.-E. \*ĝhom-, whence also Gk. χαμαί, 'on the ground', Lith. žẽmė, Lett. zeme, OPruss. same, semme, OSlav. zemlja, 'earth'. L. humilis, 'low', and homō, 'man', are rel. to humus. See chthonian and cp. homage, human, humble, humiliate, exhume, inhume.

Hun, n. — Late L. Hūnī, Hunnī, Chunnī (pl.), rel. to Gk. Οδυνοι (pl.), 'the Huns', OS., OHG. Hūni, Hūn, MHG. Hiune, 'Hun'. Cp. MHG. hiune (whence G. Hüne), 'giant', orig. 'a Hun'. Derivative: Hunn-ish, adj.

hunch, n., 1) hump; 2) a thick piece. — Prob. altered fr. hump. For a similar alteration cp. lunch, which prob. derives fr. lump. Cp. hunk. Derivative: hunch, tr. v.

hundi, n., a bill of exchange (India). — Hind. hundī, hundavī, fr. OI. hundikā, fr. hundatē, 'collects'.

hundred, n. -- ME. hondred, honderd, fr. Late OE. hundred, prob. fr. ON. hundrað (whence also Dan, hundrede, Swed, hundrade, hundra), lit. 'the number of hundred', fr. Teut.\*hunda-, 'hundred' (seen also in OE., OS., Goth. hund, OHG. hunt), and \*-rao, 'reckoning, number', (seen in Goth. rabjo, 'a reckoning, account, number', ga-rabian, 'to count', see reason); cp. OS. hunderod (whence MLG., MHG., G. hundert, MDu. hondert, honderd (Du. honderd). Teut. \*hunda-, 'hundred', corresponds to I.-E. \*kmto-, which appears in OI. śatám, Avestic satem [OSlav. sūto (Russ. sto), is prob. an Iranian loan word], Toch. A kant, B kante, kante, Gk. έ-κατόν, L. centum, Lith. šimtas, Lett. simts, OIr. cet, W. cant, Bret. kant, Co. kans, 'hundred'. I.-E. \*kmto-, 'hundred', orig. meant 'ten tens', fr. \*kmt-, 'ten', which also appears in the Latin ending -ginti, -ginta (in vīgintī, 'twenty', trīgintā, 'thirty', quadrāgintā, 'forty', etc.), in the Greek ending -κοντα (in τριάκοντα, 'thirty', τεσσαράκοντα, 'forty', etc.), and in L. decem, 'ten', which stands for \*(d)kmtom); see decad, decimal, ten. Accordingly hundred prop. means 'the great ten'. Cp. cent, centenary, century, hecatomb, sotnia. Cp. also the second element in thousand.

Derivatives: hundred, adj., hundreder (q.v.), hundred-fold, adj., hundreth (q.v.)

hundreder, hundredor, n., the chief officer of a hundred (hist.) — ML. hundredārius. See hundred and -er (representing L. -ārius).

hundredth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. hundred with numeral suff. -th.

hung. — Past tense and pp. of hang.

751

hunger, n. — ME., fr. OE. hungor, rel. to OS., OHG. hungar, ON. hungr, OFris., MHG., G. hunger, Du. honger, Goth. hūhrus (for \*huŋhruz), 'hunger', and cogn. with Gk. κάγκανος, 'dry', lit. 'burning', κέγκειν, 'to starve, to hunger', Lith. kankà, 'suffering', keñkti, 'to pain, ache'; fr. I.-E. base \*kenk-, kŋk-, 'to burn, be dry, pain'.

hunger, intr. v. — ME. hungren, hingren, fr. OE. hyngran; influenced in form by the noun. Cp. OS. gi-hungrean, ON. hungra, OFris. hungeria, OHG. hungerön, hungiren, Goth. huggrjan, 'to hunger', and see hunger, n.

hungry, adj. — ME., fr. OE. hungrig, fr. hungor, 'hunger'. See hunger, n., and -y (representing OE. -ig).

Derivatives: hungri-ly, adv., hungri-ness, n.

hunk, n., a large lump (esp. of bread) — Cp. Flem. hunke, which is prob. rel. to Du. homp, 'lump, chunk'. See hump and cp. hunk.

hunker, intr. v., to squat, crouch (dial., esp. Scot.) — Perh. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. hoka, hokra, 'to crouch, squat', and see huckster.

hunks, n., a niggard, miser. — Of uncertain origin.

hunt, tr. and intr. v. — ME. hunten, fr. OE. huntian, in gradational relationship to OE. hentan, 'to try to seize, to attack, seize', Goth. -hinpan (used only in compounds), 'to seize'. See hand and cp. hent, hint.

Derivatives: hunt, n., hunt-er, n., hunt-ing, adj. and n., huntress (q.v.)

huntress, n. — Formed fr. hunter with suff. -ess. huppah, n., the bridal canopy (Jewish religion) — Heb. huppāh, 'canopy', orig. 'bridal chamber', lit. 'that which encloses', from the stem of hā-pháph, 'he enclosed, surrounded, covered', 'which is rel. to Arab. háffa, 'he surrounded', hifáf, 'side or border of something' (lit. 'that which surrounds').

hurdle, n. — ME. hirdel, hurdel, fr. OE. hyrdel, rel. to Du. horde, OHG. hurd, MHG. hurt, hürde, G. Hürde, 'hurdle, fold pen', and to ON. hurð, Goth. hairds, 'door' (orig. 'door of wickerwork'), and cogn. with L. crātis, 'hurdle, wickerwork', Gk. κάρταλος, 'a kind of basket', κύρτος, κύρτη, κυρτίᾶ, 'wickerwork', κροτώνη, 'excrescence on trees', OPruss. corto, 'enclosure', MIr. ceirtle, 'clew', OI. kṛṇátti, 'spins',

crtáti, 'binds'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*qerāt-, \*qert-, 'to twist together, weeve, plait'. See crate and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also grate, 'frame', griddle, hoarding.

hurt

Derivatives: hurdle, tr. and intr. v., hurdl-er, n. hurds, also hards, n. pl., refuse of flax or hemp.—
ME. herdes, fr. OE. heordan (pl.), rel. to OE. heorð (only in compounds), ON. haddr, 'hair on a woman's head', Du., OFris., MLG., MDu. hēde, Du., G. hede, 'hurds', fr. I.-E. base \*qes-, 'to scrape, scratch, comb', whence also Gk. κέσκεον (for \*κέσ-κεσ-ον), Russ. česka, Czech pa-čes, 'tow, oakum', OSlav. češǫ, česati, 'to comb'.

hurdy-gurdy, n., an obsolete musical instrument.

— Of imitative origin.

hurl, tr. and intr. v. — ME. hurlen, horlen, hourlen, prob. an -l-enlargement of the Teut. imitative base \*hurr-. Cp. LG. hurreln, 'to toss', and see hurry. Cp. also hurly-burly.

Derivatives: hurl, n., hurl-er, n., hurley (q.v.) hurley, n., 1) game of hurling; 2) stick used in the

game. — Formed fr. hurl with suff. -ey. hurly, n., uproar, tumult. — Back formation fr. hurly-burly.

hurly-burly, n., turmoil; uproar. — From earlier hurling and burling, which was formed through reduplication fr. hurling, verbal noun of hurl, used in the now obsol, sense 'commotion'.

hurrah, interj. — Imitative. Cp. Dan., Swed., Norw., G. hurra, Du. hoera. Cp. also huzza. Derivative: hurrah, n. and v.

hurricane, n. — Sp. huracán, fr. Taino hurakán, fr. Maya hunraken, 'Charles's Wain', lit. 'or.e-legged (giant)'. Since the dangerous cyclonic storms usually rose in the sign of Charles's Wain, Maya hunraken became identical with 'evil spirit', and finally obtained the meaning of hurricane. F. ouragan, It. uragano, Du. orkaan (whence G. Orkan), 'hurricane', are all traceable to Taino hurakán. E. hurricane (fr. Sp. huracán) was influenced in form by hurry.

hurry, tr. and intr. v. — Formed from the Teut. imitative base \*hurr-, 'to move with haste', whence also OSwed. hurra, 'to whirl round', dial. Swed. hurr, 'haste, hurry', MHG. hurren, 'to move with haste'. Cp. hurl. Cp. also flurry. Derivatives: hurry, n., hurri-ed, adj., hurri-ed-ly, adv., hurri-ed-ness, n.

hurry-scurry, hurry-skurry, n., intr., v., and adv.

— Compounded of hurry and scurry.

hurst, n., wood, copse (used esp. in Place-Names). — ME. hurst, fr. OE. hyrst, 'wood, copse', rel. to OS. hurst, 'thicket', MDu. horst, hurst, 'underwood', Du. horst, 'thicket; eyrie', OHG. hurst, 'thicket', MHG. hurst, hürste, 'bushes, shrubbery', G. Horst, 'thicket, shrubbery; eyrie', dial. Norw. rust, 'thicket'.

hurt, tr. and intr. v. — ME. hurten, hirten, 'to push, dash; to injure', fr. OF. hurter (F. heurter), 'to strike against', OF. hurter, orig. meant 'to butt or toss like a ram'. It derives fr. Fran-

kish \*hurt, 'ram', which is rel. to ON. hrūtr, 'ram'; see hart. OProvenç. urtar, It. urtare, 'to strike against', are French loan words.

Derivatives: hurt, n., hurter (q.v.), hurt-ful, adj., hurt-ful-ly, adv., hurt-ful-ness, n.

hurter, n., one who, or that which, hurts. — Formed from the verb hurt with the agential suff. -er.

hurter, n., shoulder on the axle of a wheel. — OF. hurtoir, fr. hurter. See hurt and agential suff. -er.

hurtle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. hurtlen, freq. of hurten. See hurt and freq. suff. -le.

Derivative: hurtle, n.

hurtleberry, n. - See whortleberry.

husband, n. — ME. husbonde, 'master of a house, husband', fr. OE. hūsbonda, 'master of a house', fr. ON. hūsbondi, 'householder; husband', which is shortened fr. husbūandi, a word lit. meaning 'dwelling in the house', compounded of ON. hūs, 'house', and būandi, 'dwelling', prop. pres. part. of būa, 'to dwell'. See house and bond, 'serf'.

Derivatives: husband, tr. v., husband-age, n., husband-er, n., husband-less, adj., husband-ly, adj. and adv., husband-li-ness, n., husband-ry, n.

hush, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation from the obsolete adj. husht (fr. ME. husht), a word of imitative origin, which, however, was regarded as the past participle of a verb (i.e. husht was misdivided into hush-t and identified with hushed, whence arose the verb hush). Cp. whisht, whist, interi., and hist.

Derivatives: hush, n. and interj., hush-ing-ly, adv. hushaby, intr. v., imper. — Prob. a blend of hush and lullaby.

husk, n. — Late ME. huske, fr. MDu. huuskiin, huusken, 'little house; husk of fruit', dimin. of huus. 'house'. See house and -kin.

Derivatives: husk, tr. v., husk-ed, adj., husk-er, n., husky (q.v.)

husky, adj., 1) abounding in, or resembling, husks; 2) dry as husks; dry in the throat, hoarse.

— Formed fr. husk with adj. suff. -y.

Derivatives: husk-i-ly, adv., husk-i-ness, n.

Husky, n., 1) an Eskimo; 2) an Eskimo dog; 3) the Eskimo language. — Prob. corruption of Esky, a slang abbreviation of Eskimo.

huso, also huse, n., the great sturgeon. — ML., fr. OHG. hūso (MHG. hūse, hūsen, G. Hausen), which is rel. to ON. hauss, 'skull, cranium' (whence dial. Norw. huse, 'skull of fish'); fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qeu-, 'to cover, hide'. See sky and cp. hausen. Cp. also the first element in isinglass.

hussar, n. — G. Husar, fr. Hung. huszár, fr. Serbo-Croatian gusar, husar, 'pirate, bandit', fr. It. corsaro, 'pirate', lit. 'runner', fr. ML. cursārius, fr. L. cursus, 'a running, course, voyage'. See corsair.

hussif, n. — Contraction of ME. houswif. See housewife.

Hussite, n., a follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer (burnt in 1415). — For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

hussy, n. — Contracted fr. housewife (q.v.)

husting, n., usually in the pl. hustings, a court held in London; a platform. — OE. hūsting, fr. ON. hūsping, lit. 'house assembly', fr. hūs, 'house, and hing, 'thing; assembly'. See house and thing, 'assembly'.

hustle, tr. and intr. v. — Metathesized fr. Du. hutselen, freq. of hutsen, 'to shake', which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. 2nd rustle, 'to act energetically'.

Derivatives: hustle, n., hustle-ment, n., hustler, n.

hut, n. — F. hutte, fr. MHG. hütte or fr. OHG. hutta [OS. hutta, Dan. hytte, Swed. hytta, Fris., MLG., MDu. hutte (Du. hut) and Sp. huta are borrowed fr. HG.], which is rel. to OE. hydan, 'to hide'. See hide, 'to conceal', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also cuddy, 'cabin'. Derivative: hut. tr. and intr. v.

hutch, n., 1) a chest or box for storage; 2) a coop or case for small animals; 3) a hut, hovel; 4) a mining trough; 5) a truck; 6) a measure.—ME. huche, fr. OF. (= F.) huche, 'bin, kneading trough', fr. ML. hutica, which is of uncertain origin.

Derivative: hutch, tr. v.

hutchinsonite, n., sulfarsenite of thallium, copper, silver, etc. (mineral.) — Named after the English mineralogist Arthur Hutchinson (1866-1937). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

hutment, n., 1) housing in huts; 2) a camp of huts. — A hybrid coined fr. hut and -ment, a suff. of French-Latin origin.

huzoor, n., a respectful title of address used by natives (*India*). — Arab. hudár (pronounced in India huzár), 'presence', prop. infin. of hádara, 'he was present'.

huzza, interj. (archaic). — Of imitative origin. Cp. G. hussa and E. hurrah.

Derivatives: huzza, intr. and tr. v. and n.

hyacinth, n., I) a fabulous flower supposed to have sprung from the blood of Hyacinthus (Greek mythol.); whence 2) among the ancients, a precious stone of blue color; now, a red or brownish variety of zircon. — F. hyacinthe, fr. L. hyacinthus, a kind of flower, the jacinth', fr. Gk. ὑάκινθος, 'wild hyacinth, bluebell', fr. earlier \*Fάκινθος, a pre-Hellenic word. Cp. Hyacinthus. Cp. also jacinth, Vaccinium.

hyacinthine, adj., resembling the hyacinth in color. — L. hyacinthinus, fr. Gk. ὑαχίνθινος, fr. ὑάχινθος. See hyacinth and -ine (representing Gk. -ἴνος).

Hyacinthus, n., a beautiful youth, beloved and slain by Apollo (*Greek mythology*). — L. Hyacinthus, fr. Gk. Υάκινθος. See hyacinth.

Hyacinthus, n., a genus of plants of the lily family, the hyacinth (bot.) — ModL., fr. hyacinthus. See hyacinth.

Hyades, n. pl., a group of stars near the Pleiades (astron.) — L. Hyadēs, fr. Gk. Ύάδες, lit. 'the rain-bringers', fr. σειν, 'to rain' (see hyeto-); so called because the wet weather begins when they set.

Hyaena, n., the typical genus of the hyena family.

— L. hyaena. See hyena.

hval-, form of hvalo- before a vowel.

hvalin, n. — See hvaline, n.

hyaline, adj., glassy; transparent. — L. hyalinus, fr. Gk. ὑάλινος, 'glassy', fr. ὕαλος, 'alabaster, crystal, amber', prop. 'a transparent stone', later 'glass', which prob. stands for \*sualo-. Cp. L. suali-ternicum, 'a kind of reddish amber', which, according to Pliny 37, 33, is of Scythian, i.e. North European, origin. See Boisacq, DELG., p. 996, s.v. ὕαλος, and Walde-Hofmann, LEW, II, 611, s.v. sualiternicum. For the ending see suff. -ine (representing Gk. -ἴνος).

hyaline, n., 1) something glassy, as the smooth sea or the clear sky; 2) (in this sense spelled also hyalin) a substance forming the walls of hydatid cysts. — See hyaline, adj.

hyalite, n., a colorless variety of opal (mineral.)

— G. Hyalit, coined by the German geologist and mineralogist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750-1817) in 1794 fr. Gk. ὕαλος, 'glass', and suff. -it (representing Gk. -tτης). See hyaline, adi., and subst. suff. -ite.

hyalitis, n., inflammation of the vitreous humor of the eye (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. oakog (see hyaline, adj.), with suff. -itis.

hyalo-, before a vowel hyal-, combining form meaning 'glassy, transparent'. — Gk. ὑαλο-, ὑαλ-, fr. ὕαλος, 'glass'. See hyaline, adj.

hyaloid, adj., glassy, transparent; n., the hyaloid membrane (anat.) — Gk. ὁαλοειδής, 'resembling glass, glassy, transparent', compounded of ὕαλος, 'crystal, glass', and -oειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See hyaline, adj., and -oid.

Hybanthus, n., a genus of plants, the green violet (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ὑβός, 'humpbacked', which is of uncertain origin, and ἄνθος, 'flower' (see anther); so called in allusion to the dorsal gibbosity.

hybrid, n., 1) a mongrel; anything of mixed origin; 2) in linguistics, a word compounded of elements from different languages, as sociology.

— L. hybrida, hibrida, 'offspring of a tame sow and a wild boar, mongrel', fr. Gk. \*ὑβρίς, gen. \*ὑβρίδος, which is prob. of the same origin as L. iber, 'mule' [cp. ἴβηρ, rendered by Hesychius as χερσαϊόν τι θηρίον ('a land animal')], but was assimilated in Greek to ὕβρίς, 'wanton violence, insolence'. Cp. "Υβρίς as the name of a dog (Xenophon, Cynegeticus 7,5). Gk. \*ὑβρίς in the above sense is not identical with ὑβρίς, a night bird of prey. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 665-666 s.v. hybrida.

Derivatives: hybrid, adj., hybrid-ism, n., hybrid-ist, n., hybridize (q.v.)

hybridize, tr. and intr. v., to cause to produce hybrids. — Formed from prec. word with suff.

Derivatives: hybridiz-able, adj., hybridiz-ation, n. hybridiz-er. n.

hvdat-, form of hydato- before a vowel.

hydatid, n., a cyst or sac in the body of man or animals, containing a watery fluid (med. and zool.) — Gk. ύδατίς, gen. ύδατίδος, 'a watery vesicle', fr. ὕδωρ, gen. ὕδατος, 'water'. See hydro- and -id.

hydato-, before a vowel hydat-, combining form meaning 'water'. — Gk. ύδατο-, ύδατ-, fr. ύδωρ, gen. ύδατος, 'water'. See hydro-.

hvdr-, form of hvdro- before a vowel.

Hydra, n., 1) a nine-headed water-serpent killed by Hercules (*Greek mythol.*); 2) (not cap.) a manifold evil; 3) a southern constellation; 4) any of fresh-water animals constituting the genus Hydra (zool.) — L. hydra, fr. Gk. ὕδρᾶ, 'water serpent', fr. ὕδωρ, 'water', whence also ὕδρος, of s.m., ἐνυδρίς, 'otter', OI. udráh, 'an aquatic animal', Avestic udra, 'otter', OE. ottor, otor, 'otter'. See water and cp. Hydrus. Cp. also otter. hydracid, n., an acid that contains hydrogen. — A hybrid coined fr. hydr- and L. acidus, 'sour,

acid'. See acid and cp. oxyacid. hydraemia, n. — See hydremia.

hydragogue, adj., having the property of removing water or serum from the body (med.) — F., fr. L. hydragōgus, fr. Gk. ὑδραγωγός, 'leading water', which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water' (see hydro-), and ἀγωγός, 'leading', fr. ἄγειν, 'to lead'. See -agogue.

Hydrangea, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., compounded of hydr- and Gk. ἀγγεῖον, 'vessel, receptacle' (see angio-); so called in allusion to the shape of the capsules.

Hydrangeaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Hydrangea with suff. -aceae. hydrangeaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

hydrant, n., a pipe with a spout for drawing water. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ὕδωρ, 'water' (see hydro-), and -ant, a suff. of Latin origin. hydranth, n., one of the zooids in colonial Hydrozoa (zool.) — Compounded of hydr- and Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See anther.

hydrargyriasis, hydrargyrism, hydrargyrosis, n., chronic mercurial poisoning (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. hydrargyrum with suff. -iasis, resp. -ism or -osis.

hydrargyric, adj., pertaining to mercury. — See hydrargyrum and -ic.

hydrargyrum, n., mercury. — ModL., fr. L. hydrargyrus, fr. Gk. ὑδράργυρος '(artificially prepared) quicksilver', which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water', and ἄργυρος, 'silver'. See hydrand argyro-.

Hydrastis, n., a genus of plants, the orangeroot (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὕδωρ, 'water'. See hydro-.

755

754

Derivatives: hydrate, tr. and intr. v., hydration. n.

hydraulic, adj., 1) pertaining to, or operated by, water; 2) pertaining to hydraulics. — L. hydraulicus, fr. Gk. ὕδραυλις, 'water organ', which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water', and αὐλός, 'pipe, tube, flute'. For the first element see hydro-. The second element is cogn. with L. alveus, 'a hollow, cavity', alvus, 'belly'; see alveolus and -ic.

Derivatives: hydraulic-al-ly, adv., hydraulics (q.v.)

hydraulics, n., science dealing with liquids in motion. — See prec. word and suff. -ics.

hydrazine, hydrazin, n., a colorless liquid base  $N_2H_4$  (chem.) — Coined fr. hydr-, az- and chem. suff. -ine, resp. -in.

hydraemia, hydraemia, n., excessively watery state of the blood (med.) — Medical L., compounded of hydr- and Gk. αξμα, 'blood'. See hemal and -ia. Derivative: hydrem-ic, hydraem-ic, adj.

hydria, n., a kind of water jar (*Greek and Roman antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. ὑδρία, 'waterpot', fr. ὕδωρ, 'water'. See hydro-.

hydric, adj., containing hydrogen (chem.) — Formed with suff. -ic fr. hydr- (short for hydrogen).

hydride, n., a compound of hydrogen with another element (chem.) — Formed with suff. -ide fr. hydr- (short for hydrogen).

hydro-, before a vowel hydr-, combining form meaning 'water', used to denote 1) water in general; 2) a hydrophyte (bot.); 3) the presence of hydrogen (chem.); 4) short for hydroid (2001.) — Gk. ὑδρο-, ὑδρ-, fr. ὕδωρ, 'water'. See water and words there referred to and cp. esp. hydria, anhydrous, dropsy, Ephydra, klepsydra.

hydro, shortened form of 1) hydropathic; 2) hydroairplane; 3) hydraulic power. — See hydro-.

Hydrobates, n., a genus of birds, the true stormy petrel (*ornithol.*) — ModL., compounded of hydro- and Gk. βάτης, 'threading on', from the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go, walk'. See -bates.

hydrobromic, adj., pertaining to, or designating, an acid, HBr (chem.) — Coined by the French chemist Joseph-Louis Gay-Lussac (1778-1850) fr. hydro- (short for hydrogen) and bromic.

hydrocarbon, n., a compound of hydrogen and carbon (chem.) — Compounded of hydro- (short for hydrogen) and carbon.

hydrocele, n., an accumulation of serous fluid; esp. dropsy of the scrotum (med.) — L., fr. Gk. δδροκήλη, which is compounded of δδωρ, 'water' (see hydro-), and κήλη, 'tumor'. See -cele. hydrocephalic, adj., pertaining to hydrocephalus. — See hydrocephalus and -ic.

hydrocephalous, adj., affected with hydrocephalus. — See next word and -ous.

hydrocephalus, n., an accumulation of serous fluid in the cranian cavity (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ὑδροχέφαλον, 'water in the head', which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water' (see hydro-), and κεφαλή, 'head'. See cephalic.

Hydrocharis, n., a genus of plants of the frogbit family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑδροχαρής, 'delighting in water', which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water', and the stem of χαίρειν, 'to rejoice', whence also χάρις, 'favor, grace'. See Charis.

Hydrocharitaceae, n. pl., the frogbit family (bot.)
 ModL., formed from prec. word with suff.
 -aceae.

hydrocharitaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

hydrochloric, adj., pertaining to, or designating, an acid, HCl (chem.) — F. hydrochlorique, coined by the French chemist Louis-Joseph Gay-Lussac (1778-1850) in 1814 fr. hydro- (short for hydrogen) and chlorique. See chloric.

Hydrochoerus, n., the genus consisting of the capybara (zool.) — ModL., compounded of hydro- and Gk. χοῖρος, 'pig'. See -choerus.

Hydrocotyle, n., a genus of plants, the water pennywort (bot.) — ModL., compounded of hydro- and Gk. κοτύλη, 'a flat cup' (see cotula, cotyledon); so called in allusion to the cupshaped leaves of some species.

hydrocyanic, adj., pertaining to, or designating, an acid, HCN (also called *prussic acid*) (chem.) — F. hydrocyanique, coined by the French chemist Louis-Joseph Gay-Lussac (1778-1850) in 1815 fr. hydro- (short for hydrogen) and cyanique. See cyanic.

hydrodynamic, adj., pertaining to hydrodynamics.

— Compounded of hydro- and dynamic.

hydrodynamics, n., the dynamics of fluids. — See prec. word and -ics.

hydrofluoric, adj., pertaining to, or designating, an acid, a compound of hydrogen and fluorine, HF or H<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub> (chem.) — Coined by the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) about 1814 fr. hydro- (short for hydrogen) and fluoric and adopted by the French chemist Louis-Joseph Gay-Lussac (1778-1850).

hydrofoil, n., a kind of boat that travels through the water on wings or 'foils'. — A hybrid coined fr. hydro- and foil, a word of Latin origin.

hydrogen, n., name of a gaseous element (chem.)

— F. hydrogène, lit. 'producing water', coined by the French chemist Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier (1743-94), in 1787 fr. Gk. ὕδωρ, 'water', and the stem of γεννᾶν, 'to beget, bring forth, generate, produce'. See hydro- and -gen.

Derivatives: hydrogen-ate, tr. v., hydrogen-ation, n., hydrogen-ator, n., hydrogenize, tr. v., hydrogen-ous, adi.

hydrograph, n., a hydrographic chart. — Compounded of hydro- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

hydrographer, n., one versed in hydrography. — See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

hydrography, n., description of the waters of the earth. — F. hydrographie, compounded of hydro- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivatives: hydrograph-ic, hydrographic-al, adjs., hydrograph-ic-al-ly, adv.

hydroid, adj., resembling the hydra (zool.) — Compounded of Gk. ὕδρα, 'water serpent', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἴδος, 'form, shape'. See hydra and -oid.

Derivative: hydroid, n., an animal resembling the hydra.

hydrokinetic, adj., pertaining to the motion of fluids. — Compounded of hydro- and kinetic.

hydrokinetics, n., the kinetics of fluids. — Compounded of hydro- and kinetics.

Hydrolea, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. hydro- and -ol (fr. L. oleum, 'oil').

hydrology, n., the study of water. — Compounded of hydro- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: hydrolog-ic, hydrolog-ic-al, adjs., hydrolog-ist. n.

hydrolysis, n., decomposition of a compound through the addition of water (chem.) — Compounded of hydro- and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing, loosening, setting free; dissolution'. See -lysis.

hydrolytic, adj., pertaining to hydrolysis (chem.)
— Compounded of hydro- and Gk. -λυτικός, 'loosing'. See -lytic.

hydrolyze, tr. v., to subject to hydrolysis (chem.)

— Back formation fr. hydrolysis.

hydromancy, n., divination by means of water.

— F. hydromancie, fr. L. hydromantia, fr. Late Gk. ὑδρομαντεία, 'divination by water', fr. Gk. ὕδωρ, 'water', and μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See hydro- and -mancy.

hydromedusa, n., a coelenterate produced by budding from a hydroid (zool.) — ModL. hydromedusa. See hydro- and medusa.

**Hydromedusae**, n. pl., a subclass of Hydrozoa (zool.) — ModL., pl. of hydromedūsa. See prec. word.

hydromel, n., a liquor consisting of honey and water. — L. hydromeli, fr. Gk. ὑδρόμελι, which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water', and μέλι, 'honey'. See hydro- and melliferous.

hydrometer, n., an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids. — Compounded of hydro- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: hydrometr-y, n., hydrometr-ic, hydrometric-al, adjs.

hydropath, n., a hydropathist. --- Back formation fr. hydropathy.

hydropathy, n., water cure; hydrotherapy (med.)
— Coined by Vincenz Priessnitz (1799-1851) in
1825 fr. hydro- and -pathy on analogy of homeopathy, allopathy.

Derivatives: hydropath-ic, hydropath-ic-al, adjs., hydropath-ist. n.

hydrophane, n., a variety of opal which becomes transparent when immersed into water (mineral.)—Compounded of hydro- and Gk. -φανής, from the stem of φαίνειν, 'to show'. See -phane.

hydrophobia, n., rabies. — L., fr. Gk. ὑδροφοβίᾶ, 'horror of water', which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water', and -φοβίᾶ, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'; so called because aversion to water is a symptom of this disease. See hydro- and -phobia.

hydrophobic, adj. — L. hydrophobicus, fr. Gk. ὑδροφοβικός, 'of hydrophobia', fr. ὑδροφοβίᾶ. See prec. word and -ic.

hydrophone, n., 1) an instrument used to detect the sound of water flowing through a pipe; 2) an instrument for detecting the sound made by submarines. — Compounded of hydro- and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See phone, 'speech sound'.

Hydrophyllaceae, n. pl., the waterleaf family (bot.)
— ModL., formed fr. Hydrophyllum with suff.

hydrophyllaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Hydrophyllum, n., a genus of plants of the water-leaf family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'waterleaf', compounded of hydro- and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See phyllo-.

hydrophyte, n., a plant that grows in water and in wet soil. — Compounded of hydro- and Gk. φυτόν, 'plant'. See -phyte.

Derivative: hvdrophyt-ic, adj.

hydropic, adj., dropsical. — ME. ydropike, fr. OF. idropique, fr. L. hydropicus, fr. Gk. ύδρωπικός, 'suffering from dropsy', fr. ὕδρωψ, gen. ὕδρωπος, 'dropsy'. F. hydropique and E. hydropic have been refashioned after L. hydropicus. See dropsy and -ic.

Derivative: hydropic-al-ly, adv.

hydroplane, n. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ὕδωρ, 'water' (see hydro-), and plane, 'airplane' (ult. fr. L. plānus, 'level, flat')

Hydropotes, n., a genus of deer (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑδροπότης, 'water drinker', which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water' (see hydro-) and πότης, 'drinker', fr. 1.-E. base \* $p\bar{o}(i)$ -, 'to drink'. See potion and cp. Poterium.

**hydropsy**, n., dropsy. — ME. *idropisie*, *ydropisie*, fr. OF. *idropisie*. See **dropsy**.

hydroscope, n., an instrument for examining objects at considerable depths from the surface of the sea. — Compounded of hydro- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: hydroscop-ic, hydroscop-ic-al, adjs. hydrosome, also hydrosoma, n., the entire body of a hydroid colony. — Compounded of hydroand Gk. σωμα, 'body'. See soma, 'the body of an organism'.

hydrosphere, n., 1) the water on the surface of the earth; 2) the aqueous vapor of the atmo756

sphere. — Compounded of hydro- and Gk. σωχῖωχ, 'ball, globe, sphere'. See sphere.

hydrostat, n., a device indicating the height of water in a boiler or reservoir. — Compounded of hydro- and Gk. στατός, 'placed, standing'. See static and cp. aerostat and words there referred to.

hydrostatic, hydrostatical, adj., pertaining to hydrostatics. — Compounded of hydro- and Gk. στατικός, 'causing to stand', fr. στατός, 'placed, standing'. See static.

hydrostatics, n., that branch of physics which deals with liquids in equilibrium. — See prec. word and -ics.

hydrotherapeutic, adj., pertaining to hydrotherapeutics.—Compounded of hydro- and Gk. θεραπευτικός, 'inclined to serve; able to cure'. See therapeutic.

hydrotherapeutics, n., that part of therapeutics which deals with water cure. — See prec. word and -ics.

hydrotherapy, n., treatment of disease by means of water. — Compounded of hydro- and Gk. θεραπεία, 'a waiting on, service'. See therapy. hydrothermal, adj., pertaining to heated water. — Compounded of hydro- and thermal.

hydrotropic, adj., characterized by hydrotropism.

— See next word and -ic.

hydrotropism, n., tendency to grow organs either toward or away from moisture (biol.) — Compounded of hydro-, Gk. τροπή, 'a turning', and suff. -ism. See trope and tropism and cp. heliotropism and words there referred to.

hydrous, adj., containing water. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. δδωρ, 'water' (see hydro-), and suff. -ous (fr. L. -ōsus).

hydroxide, n., a compound containing bydroxyl (chem.) — Compounded of hydr(ogen), ox(ygen) and suff. -ide.

hydroxy-, combining form indicating the presence of the hydroxyl radical (chem.) — Formed fr. hydrogen) and oxy(gen).

hydroxyl, n., the univalent group or radical OH containing hydrogen and oxygen (chem.) — Formed fr. hydr(ogen), ox(ygen) and suff. -yl. Hydrozoa, n. pl., a class of coelenterates (zool.) — ModL., coined by the English zoologist and biologist Sir Richard Owen (1804-92) in 1843 fr. hydro- and Gk. ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον, 'animal'. See zoo-.

Derivatives: hydrozo-an, adj, and n.

Hydrus, n., 1) a fabulous water serpent; 2) a southern constellation; the Water Snake (astron.) — L., 'water serpent; the constellation of the Water Serpent', fr. Gk. ὕδρος, 'water serpent', which is rel. to ὕδρα, of s.m. See Hydra.

hyena, hyaena, n. — L. hyaena, fr. Gk. ὕαινα, 'hyena', lit. 'sow' formed with the fem. suff. -αινα, fr. ὕς, gen. ὑός, 'swine'; see sow, 'female pig'. The hyena was so called in allusion to its bristly mane. For sense development cp. Hungarian sertés, 'hog, swine', lit. 'the bristly ani-

mal', fr. serte, sörte, 'bristle'. For the meaning of the Gk. suff. -αινα cp. Gk. λέαινα, 'lioness', fem. of λέων, 'lion', λύκαινα, 'she-wolf', fem. of λύκος, 'wolf'.

hyeto-, before a vowel hyet-, combining form meaning 'rain'. — Gk. ὑετο-, ὑετ-, fr. ὑετός, 'rain', for \*suwetós, from the stem of ὑειν (for \*suwein), 'to rain'; prob. cogn. with Toch. A swase, B swese, 'rain', B suwam, 'they rain', Alban. šī, 'rain', OI. sunóti, 'squeezes', sómaḥ, 'soma' (lit. 'a sappy plant'), OIr. suth, 'juice, milk', OE. sēaw, OHG. sou, 'sap', fr. I.-E. base \*seu-, 'sap, juice; to squeeze, press; to rain, flow'. Cp. Hyades. Cp. also soma, 'a plant', sura, 'fermented sap of plants', and the second element in Dialister. For derivatives of bases \*seu-q-, \*seu-g-, 'to suck; sap', enlargements of base \*seu-, see suck and cp. words there referred to.

hyetograph, n., a chart showing the annual rainfall. — Compounded of hyeto- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

hyetography, n., that branch of meteorology which deals with the distribution of rain. — Compounded of hyeto- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivatives: hyetograph-ic, hyetograph-ic-al, adjs., hyetograph-ic-al-ly, adv.

hyetology, n., that branch of meteorology which deals with the precipitation of snow, rain, etc.

— Compounded of hyeto- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivative: hyetolog-ical, adj.

Hygeia, Hygea, Hygia, n., the goddess of health in Greek mythology. — L. Hygēa, Hygīa, fr. Gk. Ὑγίεια, Ὑγεία, 'personification of ὑγίεια, ὑγεία, 'health', fr. ὑγιής, 'healthy'. See next word

hygiene, n., the science of health. — F. hygiène, fr. Gk. ὑγιεινόν, neut. of ὑγιεινός, 'pertaining to health, healthful', but used by Aristotle also as a noun in the sense of 'health', fr. ὑγιής, 'healthy', which stands for \*su-gwiyēs and lit. means 'living well', fr. I.-E. \*su- (Gk. ὑ-), 'well', whence also OI. su-, OPers. hu, OIr. su-, so-, 'well' (cp. sundari), and \*gwiyēs, 'living', enlargement of \*gwi-, 'to live', whence also Gk. βίος, 'life'. See bio- and cp. words there referred to. L. vegēre, 'to be lively, vigorous, to thrive, flourish', vegētus, 'lively, vigorous', are not cognate with Gk. ὑγιής. As a formative element, ὑ- was replaced later by εὐ- (see eu-).

Derivatives: hygien-ic, adj., hygien-ic-al-ly, adv., hygien-ics, n., hygien-ist, n.

hygro-, before a vowel hygr-, combining form meaning 'moist, humid'. — Gk. ὑγρο-, ὑγρ-, fr. ὑγρός, 'wet, moist, humid', rel. to L. (h)ūmor, 'fluid, moisture'. See humor and cp. words there referred to.

hygrodeik, n., wet and dry bulb hygrometer. — Lit., 'that which shows moisture', fr. hygroand Gk. δειχνύναι, 'to show', which is cogn. with L. dīcere, 'to say'. See diction and cp. deictic.

hygrograph, n., an instrument for recording automatically the variations in atmospheric humidity.— Compounded of hygro- and Gk. -γρασος, fr. γράσειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

hygrology, n., the science that treats of humidity.

— Compounded of hygro- and Gk. -λογία, fr.
-λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner);
one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.
hygroma, n., a cystic tumor containing serum
(med.) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. ὑγρός, 'wet,
moist', with suff. -ωμα. See hygro- and -oma.
hygrometer, n., an instrument for measuring the
humidity of the atmosphere. — Compounded of
hygro- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter,
'poetical rhythm'.

hygrometry, n., that branch of physics which deals with humidity (esp. with that of the atmosphere). — Compounded of hygro- and Gk. -ustoiā. fr. ustoov. 'measure'. See -metry.

Derivatives: hygrometr-ic, adj., hygrometr-ic-ally, adv.

hygroscope, n., an instrument showing variations in the humidity of the atmosphere. — Compounded of hygro- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

Derivative: hvgroscop-ic, adj.

hygrotropism, n. — Coined by Theodore Horace Savory on analogy of heliotropism, etc. See hygro-, trope and -ism.

Hyksos, n. pl., a dynasty of Egyptian Kings called the Shepherd Kings.—Gk. Υκσώς, 'shepherd kings', fr. Egypt. *Hiq shasu*, 'ruler of nomads'.

hyl-, form of hylo- before a vowel.

Hyla, n., a genus of amphibians, the tree frog or tree toad (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὅλη, 'wood, forest'. See hyle.

Hylas, n., a beautiful youth, companion of Hercules (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Hylās*, fr. Gk. Ύλᾶς, prob. meaning 'of the woods', fr. Gk. ὅλη. See hyle.

hyle, n., matter, substance. — Gk. ὅλη, 'wood, forest, material, matter', of uncertain origin. Cp. Hyla, Hylas, hylic, -yl, -ethyl, methylene, ylem. hylic, adj., material, corporeal (philos.) — ML. hylicus, fr. Gk. ὁλικός, 'pertaining to matter, material', fr. ὅλη. See prec. word and -ic.

hylicism, n., materialism. — See hylic and -ism. hylicist, n., a materialist. — See hylic and -ist. hylo-, before a vowel hyl-, combining form meaning 1) wood, forest; 2) matter. — Gk. ὑλο-, ὑλ-, fr. ὑλη. See hyle.

Hylobates, n., the genus of the gibbons (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑλοβάτης, 'wood walker', which is compounded of ὑλη, 'wood' (see hylo-), and βάτης, 'treading on', from the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go, walk'. See -bates.

hylophagous, adj., eating wood (zool.) — Gk. ὅλοφάγος, compounded of ὅλη, 'wood' (see hylo-), and -φάγος, 'eater of', from the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See -phagous.

hylotheism, n., the doctrine that the material universe is God. — Compounded of hylo- and theism. 'belief in a personal God'.

hylozoic, adj., pertaining to hylozoism. — See next word and -ic.

hylozoism, n., the doctrine that all life is derived from matter. — Compounded of hylo-, Gk.  $\zeta\omega\dot{\eta}$ , 'life' (see zoo-) and suff. -ism.

hylozoist, n., a believer in hylozoism. — See prec, word and -ist.

Derivatives: hylozoist-ic, adj., hylozoist-ic-al-ly.

hymen, n., the virginal membrane. — Gk. ὁμήν, 'skin, membrane', prob. fr. I.-E. \*syu-men, lit. 'tie', hence cogn. with OI. syūman-, 'tie, band', syūtāḥ, 'sewed', L. suō, suere, 'to sew', fr. I.-E. base \*syū, \*sū-, \*sīw, 'to sow'; see sew and cp. suture, sutra. The word hymen orig. denoted any membrane. In its present specific meaning it was first used by Vesalius in 1550. Cp. hymn. Derivative: hymen-al, adj., pertaining to the hymen.

Hymen, n., the god of marriage in Greek mythology. — L. Hymēn, fr. Gk. Ύμήν, fr. Ύμήν &, Ύμέναι &, etc., refrain of the song sung at the marriages of the ancient Greeks. Cp. next word and hymn.

hymen-, form of hymeno- before a vowel.

hymeneal, adj., pertaining to marriage. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. hymenaeus, fr. Gk. ὑμέναιος, 'wedding or bridal song', fr. 'Υμέναιος, an enlarged form of 'Υμήν, the god Hymen. See prec. word.

hymeno-, before a vowel hymen-, combining form meaning 'membrane'. — Gk. ὑμενο-, ὑμεν-, fr. ὑμήν, gen. ὑμένος, 'membrane'. See hymen, 'membrane'.

Hymenocallis, n., a genus of plants of the amaryllis family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ὑμήν, gen. ὑμένος, 'membrane' and κάλλος, 'beauty'. See hymen, 'membrane', and calo- and cp. the second element in Hemerocallis.

Hymenophyllaceae, n. pl., the filmy fern family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Hymenophyllum with suff. -aceae.

hymenophyllaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Hymenophyllum, n., a genus of ferns (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ὑμήν, gen. ὑμένος, 'membrane' and φύλλον, 'leaf'. See hymen, 'membrane', and phyllo-.

Hymenoptera, n., the highest order of insects (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑμενόπτερος, 'membrane-winged', which is compounded of ὑμήν, gen. ὑμένος, 'membrane', and πτερόν, 'wing'. See hymen, 'membrane', and ptero-.

hymenopterous, adj., pertaining to the Hymenoptera. — Gk. ὑμενόπτερος, 'membranewinged'. See prec. word. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous.

hymn, n. — ME. ymne, fr. OF. ymne (F. hymne), fr. L. hymnus, fr. Gk. ὅμνος, 'a song in praise of gods or heroes', orig. 'a wedding song', and prob. rel. to 'Υμήν, 'the god of marriage'. See Hymen and cp. Polyhymnia.

Derivatives: hymn, tr. and intr. v., hymn-al, adj., and n., hymn-ic, adj., hymn-ist, n.

hymnary, n., a hymnal. — ML. hymnārium, fr. L. hymnus. See prec. word and subst. suff. -arv.

hymnody, n., 1) singing of hymns; 2) hymns collectively. — Gk. ὑμνφδία, 'singing of hymns', fr. ὑμνφδός, 'singing hymns', which is compounded of ὕμνος, 'hymn', and ἀδή, 'song'. See hymn and ode.

Derivative: hvmnod-ist, n.

hymnographer, n., 1) a writer of hymns; 2) one who writes about hymns. — Formed with agential suff. -er fr. Gk. ὑμνογράφος, 'composer of hymns', which is compounded of ὕμνος, 'hymn', and -γράφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See hymn and -graph.

hymnography, n., 1) composition of hymns; writing about hymns. — See prec. word and -graphy.

hymnology, n., 1) the study of hymns; 2) the composition of hymns; 3) hymns collectively. — Gk. ὁμνολογία, 'the singing of hymns', compounded of Gk. ὅμνος, 'hymn' (see hymno-), and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: hymnolog-ic, hymnolog-ic-al, adjs., hymnolog-ist, n.

hyo-, combining form denoting the hyoid bone (anat.) — Fr. Gk. ύο-, short for ὑοειδής. See hyoid.

hyoid, adj., designating a bone at the base of the tongue (anat. and zool.) — F. hyoīde, fr. Gk. ὑοειδής, 'shaped like the Greek letter Y', which stands for ὑ-οειδής and is compounded of the letter Y and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἴδος, 'form, shape'; see -oid. The letter was called later u psilon (lit. 'mere or simple y'). See ypsilon.

Derivative: hyoid, n., the hyoid bone.

hyoscine, hyoscin, n., a poisonous alkaloid (chem.)
— See Hyoscyamus and chem. suff. -in(e).

Hyoscyamus, n., a genus of plants, the henbane (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑοσκύαμος, 'henbane', compounded of  $5\varepsilon$ , gen. ὑός, 'hog, pig', which is cogn. with L.  $s\bar{u}s$  (see sow, 'female pig'), and of κύαμος, 'bean', a word of foreign origin. The name prop. means 'poisonous to swine'. Cp. hyoscine.

hyp-, form of hypo- before a vowel.

hypaethral, hypethral, adj., open to the sky (archit.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. hypaethrus, fr. Gk. ὅπαιθρος, 'under the open sky', which is formed fr. ὁπό (see hypo) and αἰθήρ, 'sky, ether'. See ether.

hypallage, n., a figure of speech which consists in the reversion of the syntactic relation between two words (rhet.) — L., fr. Gk. ὑπαλλαγή, 'inter-

change, exchange, substitute', from the stem of ὑπαλλάσσειν, 'to exchange', which is formed fr. ὑπό (see hypo-), and ἄλλος, 'other'. See else and cp. allo-, alias. Cp. also diallage, allagite.

hyper-, pref. of Greek origin, generally equivalent to super- and over-. It usually denotes excess; abnormal excess (in terms of medicine); abnormally great power of sensation (in terms of physiology and pathology); the highest in a series of compounds (chem.) Hyper- is the opposite of hypo-. — Gk. ὁπερ-, fr. ὁπέρ, 'over, above, beyond', cogn. with OI. upári, L. super, 'over, above, beyond', fr. I.-E. base \*uper-, \*uperi-, 'over, above, beyond,' which is prop. a comparative from base \*upo-, 'from below; turning upward, upward; up, over, beyond', whence also Gk. ὑπό, 'under'. See over and cp. Hyperion, hypo-. Cp. also super-.

hyperacusis, n., an abnormally acute sense of hearing (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. hyperand Gk. ἄκουσις, 'a hearing', fr. ἀκούειν (for \*ἀκούσιειν), 'to hear'. See acoustic and cp. words there referred to.

hyperalgesia, hyperalgesis, n., an abnormally excessive sensitiveness to pain. — Medical L., formed fr. hyper- and Gk. ἄλγησις, 'sense of pain', fr. ἀλγεῖν, 'to feel pain'. See -algia. Derivative: hyperalges-ic, adi.

hyperbatic, adj., pertaining to hyperbaton. — Gk. ὑπερβατικός, fr. ὑπέρβατον. See hyperbaton and -ic.

hyperbaton, n., an inversion of the natural order of words for the sake of emphasis (rhet.) — L., fr. Gk. ὑπέρβατον, neut. of ὑπέρβατος, 'transposed', verbal adj. of ὑπερβαίνειν, 'to go over', which is formed fr. ὑπέρ (see hyper-) and βαίνειν, 'to go'. See base, n.

hyperbola, n., one of the three conic sections (geom.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑπερβολή, 'a throwing beyond, overshooting; excess', fr. ὑπερβάλλειν, 'to throw over or beyond, overshoot; to exceed', fr. ὑπέρ (see hyper-) and βάλλειν, 'to throw, shoot'; see ballistic. The Pythagoreans used the word ὑπερβολή if the base of a figure, that was to be constructed so that it should be equal in area to a given figure of different shape, 'exceeded' the base of the original figure. Apollonius of Perga, 'the Great Geometer', who lived in the 3rd cent. B.C.E., applied the term ὑπερβολή for the first time to denote the hyperbola (in his Conica, 1, 12), in reference to the circumstance that the square on the ordinate is equal to a rectangle whose height is equal to the abscissa, applied to the parameter, but overlapping (lit. 'exceeding') it; see parabola and cp. ellipse.

hyperbole, n., exaggeration (*rhet.*) — L., fr. Gk. ὑπερβολή, 'excess, exaggeration'. See prec. word

Derivatives: hyperbol-ism, n., hyperbol-ist, n., hyperbol-ize, tr. and intr. v.

hyperbolic, hyperbolical, adj. — L. hyperbolicus

fr. Gk. ὑπερβολικός, 'excessive', fr. ὑπερβολή. See prec. word and -ic.

Derivative: hyperbolic-al-ly, adv.

Hyperborean, n., a fabulous people living beyond the north wind (*Greek mythol.*) — Late L. *hyperboreānus*, fr. L. *hyperboreus*, fr. Gk. ὑπερβόρεος, 'pertaining to the region far north', fr. ὑπέρ, 'over, beyond' (see hyper-) and βορέᾶς, 'north wind'. See Boreas.

hypercatalectic, adj., having an additional syllable at the end of the verse (pros.) — Late L. hypercatalecticus, fr. Gk. ὑπερκατάληκτος, 'left off beyond', which is formed fr. ὑπέρ (see hyper-), and καταλήγειν, 'to leave off, stop'. See catalectic.

hypercritic, n. — Compounded of hyper- and critic.

Derivatives: hypercritic-al, adj., hypercritic-ally, adv., hypercritic-ism, n., hypercritic-ize, tr. and intr. v.

hyperdimensional, adj., pertaining to a space of more than three dimensions. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ὑπέρ, 'over, beyond', L. dīmensiō, 'measuring' and L. suff. -ālis; see hyper-, dimension and adj. suff. -al. The correct form would be superdimensional, in which both elements and the suff. are of the same (i.e. Latin) origin.

hyperemia, hyperaemia, n., increase of blood in any part (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. hyperand Gk. αΙμα. 'blood'. See hemal and -ia.

Hypericaceae, n. pl., the St.-John's-wort family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Hypericus with suff. -aceae.

hypericaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Hypericum, n., a genus of plants, the St.-John's-wort (bot.) — L., fr. Gk. ὑπέρειχον, ὑπέριχον, 'St.-John's-wort', which is compounded of ὑπό, 'under, among' and ἐρείχη, ἐρίχη, 'heath, heather'. See hypo- and Erica.

Hyperion, n., a Titan, the son of Uranus and Gaea; identified later with Apollo (Greek mythol.) — L. Hyperion, fr. Gk. Υπερίων, lit. 'he who looks from above', fr. ὑπέρ, 'above'. See hyper-.

hyperkinesia, hyperkinesis, n., abnormally excessive muscular movement (med.) — ModL., formed fr. hyper- and κίνησις, 'movement', fr. κῖνεῖν, 'to move'. See kinesis.

hypermeter, n., a hypercatalectic line (pros.) — Gk. ὑπέρμετρος, 'going beyond the meter, beyond measure', fr. ὑπέρ, 'over, beyond', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See hyper- and meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. next word.

Derivatives: hypermetr-ic, hypermetr-ic-al, adjs. hypermetropia, n., farsightedness, the opposite of myopia. — Medical L., compounded of Gk. ὑπέρμετρος, 'beyond measure', and ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye'. See prec. word and -opia.

Derivative: hypermetrop-ic, adj.

hyperopia, n., hypermetropia (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. hyper- and Gk. ἄψ, gen. ἀπός, 'eye'. See -opia and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: hyperop-ic, adi.

hyperosmia, n., an abnormally acute sense of smell (psychol.) — ModL., formed fr. hyper-, Gk. ὀσμή, 'smell, odor' (see osmium), and suff. -ia. Cp. hyposmia.

Derivative: hyperosm-ic, adj.

hyperostosis, n., outgrowth of bony tissue (med.)

— Medical L., formed fr. hyper-, Gk. δστέον, δστοῦν, 'bone' (see osteo-), and suff. -osis. Cp. ostosis and words there referred to.

hypersensitive, adj., excessively sensitive (med.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk.  $\delta\pi\phi\rho$  (see hyper) and sensitive, a word of Latin origin. The correct form would be supersensitive, in which both elements are of Latin origin.

Derivative: hypersensitive-ness, n.

hyperspace, n., a space of more than three dimensions. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk.  $\delta\pi$ ép (see hyper-) and space (fr. L. *spatium*). The correct form would be *superspace*, in which both elements are of Latin origin.

hypertrophy, n., excessive development of an organ (med.) — Medical L. hypertrophia, formed fr. hyper- and Gk. -τροφία, fr. τροφή, 'food, nourishment'. See trophic and cp. atrophy, dystrophy.

Derivatives: hypertrophy, intr. v., hypertroph-ic, hypertrophi-ed, adjs.

hypha, n., one of the threadlike elements in the shallus of a fungus (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑφή, 'web', which is rel. to ὕφος, 'web', ὑφαίνειν, 'to weave', fr. I.-E. base \*webh-, 'to weave', whence also OE. wefan, 'to weave'. See weave. hypheme, n., a hyphened compound word. — Coined fr. hyph(en) and (phon)eme.

hyphen, n., a short line (-) joining parts of a word.

L., fr. Gk. ὑφέν, 'together, in one, as a single word', fr. ὑφ' ἔν, which stands for ὑπὸ ἔν, lit., 'under one'. For the first element see hypo; for ἔν which is the neut. of εξς, 'one', see heno-Derivatives: hyphen, tr. v., hyphen-ate, tr. v., adj. and n., hyphen-at-ed, adj., hyphen-ic, adj., hyphen-ism, n., hyphen-ize, tr. v., hyphen-ization, n.

hypn-, form of hypno- before a vowel.

hypnagogic, adj., inducing sleep. — Compounded of hypn-, Gk. ἀγωγός, 'leading' (see -agogue), and suff. -ic.

hypnic, adj., inducing sleep. — Gk. ὑπνικός, 'pertaining to sleep', fr. ὕπνος. See hypno- and -ic. Derivative: hypnic, n., a soporific.

hypno-, before a vowel hypn-, combining form meaning 'sleep'. — Gk. ὑπνο-, ὑπν-, fr. ὕπνος, 'sleep', which stands for \*sup-no-s and is cogn. with OI. svápnah, 'sleep, dream', L. somnus (for \*swepnos or \*swopnos), 'sleep'. See somnolent and cp. Hypnos.

hypnoid, adj., resembling hypnosis. — Compounded of hypn- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

hypnology, n., the study of (hypnotic) sleep. — Coined by James Braid (1795-1861) fr. hypno-

and  $-\lambda \alpha \gamma t \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma \alpha \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: hypnolog-ic, hypnolog-ic-al, adjs., hypnolog-ist, n.

hypnophobia, n., a morbid fear of falling asleep.
— Compounded of hypno- and Gk. -φοβίᾶ, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See -phobia.

Hypnos, Hypnus, n., the god of sleep in Greek mythology; identified with Somnus. — Gk. "Υπνος, personification of ὕπνος, 'sleep'. See hypno-.

hypnosis, n. — ModL., coined fr. Gk. ὑπνοῦν, 'to put to sleep', and suff. -osis. Gk. ὑπνοῦν derives fr. ὕπνος, 'sleep'. See hypno- and cp. hypnotism.

hypnotic, adj. — L. hypnoticus, fr. Gk. ὑπνωτικός, 'inclined to sleep', fr. ὑπνοῦν, 'to put to sleep', fr. ὑπνος, 'sleep'. See hypno- and -otic.

Derivatives: hypnotic, n., hypnotic-al-ly, adv. hypnotism, n. — Coined by James Braid of Manchester (1795-1861) fr. hypnotic and suff. -ism. Cp. hypnosis.

hypnotist, n. — Coined fr. hypnotic and suff. -ist. Derivative: hypnotist-ic, adj.

hypnotize, tr. v. — Coined fr. hypnotic and suff.

Derivatives: hypnotiz-ation, n., hypnotiz-er, n. hypo, n., sodium hyposulfite. — Short for hyposulfite.

hypo-, before a vowel hyp-, suff. of Greek origin generally equivalent to sub- and under. It unites the following meanings: under, below, in a lower position; in a lesser degree; slightly, gradually, somewhat; secretly. In terms of medicine it is used to denote an abnormal decrease; in psychology it expresses a deficient power of sensation; in chemistry it indicates the lowest of a series of compounds. — Gk. ὑπο-, ὑπ-, fr. ὑπό, 'under, below, from below', cogn. with OI. úpa, 'near, under, up to, on', L. sub (for \*sup-), 'under'. See sub- and cp. hyper-. Cp. also hyphen, hypsi-, anthypophora.

hypocaust, n., space in the floor of a building in an ancient Roman house filled with hot air from the furnace. — L. hypocaustum, fr. Gk. ὑπόκαυστον, lit. 'burnt below', which is formed fr. ὑπό (see hypo-) and neut. of καυστός, 'burnt', verbal adj. of καίειν (for \*κάρ-μειν), 'to burn'. See caustic.

Hypochaeris, n., a genus of plants, the cat's ear (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑποχοιρίς, 'swine's succory', which is formed fr. ὑπό (see hypo-) and χοῖρος, 'young pig'. See -choerus.

hypochondria, n., morbid depression of spirits, melancholy (med.) — L. hypochondria, gen. -ōrum, 'the soft part of the body from the ribs to the groin, the abdomen', fr. Gk. ὑποχόνδρια, of s.m., prop. neut. pl. of the adjective ὑποχόνδριος, 'that which is below the cartilage (of the breastbone)', formed fr. ὑπό (see hypo-) and χόνδρος, 'granule, gristle, cartilage'. See grind,

gristle. The abdomen was thought to be the seat of *hypochondria*, whence the name of this morbid condition.

hypochondriac, adj., and n. — F. hypochondriaque, fr. ML. hypochondriacus, fr. Gk. ὑποχονδριακός, 'pertaining to the abdomen', fr. ὑπογόνδοια. See prec. word.

Derivative: hypochondriac-al, adi.

hypocoristic, adj., pertaining to pet names; endearing. — Gk. ὑποχοριστικός, 'pertaining to a pet name, diminutive', fr. ὑποχορίζεσθαι, 'to call by a pet name', lit. 'to use childish language', formed fr. ὑπό (see hypo-) and κορίζεσθαι, 'to caress', fr. κόρος (for \*κόρΓος), 'a child', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*ker-, 'to grow'. See create and cp. Cora, Corinna.

hypocrisy, n. — ME. ipocrisie, fr. OF. ypocrisie, fr. Eccles. L. hypocrisis, fr. Gk. ὑπόκρισις, 'an acting on the stage; hypocrisy', from the stem of ὑποκρίνεσθαι, 'to answer, pretend, play a part', fr. ὑπό (see hypo-) and κρίνεσθαι, 'to dispute', middle voice of κρίνειν, 'to judge'. F. hypocrisie and E. hypocrisy have been refashioned after the Latin form of the word. See critic and cp. words there referred to.

hypocrite, n. — ME. ipocrite, ypocrite, fr. OF. ipocrite, ypocrite (F. hypocrite), fr. Eccles. L. hypocrita, fr. Gk. ὑποκριτής, 'an actor, pretender, hypocrite', fr. ὑποκρίνεσθαι. See prec. word.

Derivatives: hypocritic-al, adj., hypocritic-al-ly, adv.

hypoderma, n., a tissue of cells beneath the epidermis (bot.) — Medical L., formed fr. hypoand Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See derma.

hypodermic, adj., pertaining to the parts under the skin. — See prec. word and -ic.

Derivatives: hypodermic, n., a hypodermic injection, hypodermic-al-ly, adv.

hypodermis, n., the layer of tissue that lies beneath the cuticle of arthropods (zool.) — Medical L. See hypoderma.

hypogastric, adj., pertaining to the lower part of the abdomen (anat.) — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ὑπογάστριος, 'pertaining to the lower belly', fr. ὑπό (see hypo-) and γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'belly'. See gastric and cp. epigastric, mesogastric.

hypogastrium, n., the lower part of the abdomen (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ὑπογάστριον, 'the lower belly (from the navel downward)', prop. neut. of the adjective ὑπογάστριος, 'pertaining to the lower belly', used as a noun. See prec. word and cp. epigastrium, mesogastrium.

hypogeal, hypogean, adj., subterranean. — Formed with adj. suff. -al, resp. -an, fr. Gk.  $\gamma \tilde{\eta}$ , 'earth'. See geo-.

hypogene, adj., formed beneath the earth's surface.—Formed fr. hypo- and -gene. Cp. epigene. hypogeous, adj., subterranean. — L. hypogēus, fr. Gk. ὑπόγειος, 'underground, subterranean', which is formed fr. ὑπο- (see hypo-) and Gk.

γαῖα, γῆ, 'earth'. Cp. next word. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oc, see suff. -ous.

hypogeum, hypogaeum, n., the underground part of a building (ancient archit.) — L., fr. Gk. ὑπόγειος, ὑπόγαιος, 'underground, subterranean'. See prec. word.

hypoglossitis, n., inflammation of parts under the tongue (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. next word with suff. -itis.

hypoglossus, n., the hypoglossal nerve (anat.) — Medical L., lit. 'that which is under the tongue', incorrect formation fr. hypo- and Gk. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'; see gloss, 'interpretation'. The correct form would have been hypoglotticus, fr. Gk. γλωττικός, 'pertaining to the tongue', fr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, 'tongue'.

Derivative: hypogloss-al. adi.

hypophosphate, n., a salt of hypophosphoric acid (chem.) — Formed fr. hypo- and phosphate.

hypophosphite, n., a salt of hypophosphorous acid (chem.) — Formed fr. hypo- and phosphite. hypophosphoric, adj., pertaining to the acid  $H_4P_2O_6$  (chem.) — Formed fr. hypo- and phosphoric.

hypophosphorous, adj., pertaining to the acid H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>2</sub> (*chem.*) — Formed fr. hypo- and phosphorous.

hypophyge, n., a hollow molding, esp. beneath Doric capitals (archit.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὁποφυγή, lit. 'refuge', from the stem of ὑποφεύγειν, 'to withdraw', lit. 'to flee from under', fr. ὑπό (see hypo-) and φεύγειν, 'to flee', which is cogn. with L. fugere, 'to flee'. See fugitive.

hypophysis, n., 1) the pituitary body (anat.); 2) a part of the embryo (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑπόφυσις, 'offshoot, outgrowth', fr. ὑπό (see hypo-) and φύσις, 'nature, natural growth'. See physio- and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: hypophysi-al, adi.

hypopituitarism, n., diminished activity of the pituitary body (med.) — Formed fr. hypo-, pituitary and suff. -ism.

Hypopitys, n., a genus of parasitic plants of the Indian-pipe family (bot.) — ModL., lit. '(growing) under pine trees', fr. hypo- and Gk. πίτυς, 'pine tree'. See pituitary.

hyposcope, n., a form of altiscope, attached to a rifle or the like. — Formed fr. hypo- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

hyposmia, n., a weakening of the sense of smell (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. hypo- and Gk. δσμή, 'smell, odor'. See osmium and cp. hyperosmia.

hypostasis, n., substance, reality (philos.) — L., fr. Gk. ὑπόστασις, 'substance, subsistence, underlying nature, essence', from the stem of ὑφίστασθαι, 'to stand under, subsist', which is formed fr. ὑπό (see hypo-) and ἴστασθαι, 'middle voice of ἱστάναι, 'to cause to stand'. See state and cp. substance, subsistence.

hypostatic, hypostatical, adj., pertaining to a

hypostasis. — Gk. ὑποστατικός, fr. ὑπόστασις. See prec. word and static.

Derivatives: hypostatical-ly, adv., hypostat-ize, tr. v., hypostat-iz-ation, n.

hypostyle, adj., having pillars to support the roof (archit.) — Gk. ὑπόστῦλος, 'resting on pillars', formed fr. ὑπό (see hypo-) and στῦλος, 'pillar'. See style, 'gnomon'.

hyposulfite, n., 1) a thiosulfate; 2) a salt of hyposulfurous acid (chem.) — Formed fr. hypoand sulfite.

hyposulfurous, adj., pertaining to or designating a dibasic acid,  $H_2S_2O_4$  (chem.) — Formed fr. hypo- and sulfurous.

hypotaxis, n., dependence (esp. of clauses) (gram.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. ὑπόταξις, 'subjection', lit. 'a placing under', from the stem of ὑποτάσσειν, 'to place under', which is formed fr. ὑπό (see hypo-) and τάσσειν, 'to arrange, array, post, place, appoint'. See taxis and cp. parataxis.

hypotenuse, n., the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle. — F. hypoténuse, fr. L. hypotēnūsa, fr. Gk. ὑποτείνουσα [short for ἡ τὴν ὀρθὴν γωνίᾶν ὑποτείνουσα πλευρά, 'the side subtending (lit. 'stretching under') the right angle'], fem. of ὑποτείνων, pres. part. of ὑποτείνειν, 'to stretch under, subtend', fr. ὑπό (see hypo-) and τείνειν, 'to stretch', which is cogn. with L. tendere, 'to stretch'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. words there referred to.

hypothec, n., security given to a creditor over a debtor's property without transfer of possession or title (law). — F. hypothèque, fr. Late L. hypothèca, fr. Gk. ὑποθήκη, 'a deposit, pledge, mortgage', from the stem of ὑποτιθέναι, 'to put under, lay down, pledge', which is formed fr. ὑπό (see hypo-) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See thesis.

hypothecary, adj., pertaining to a hypothec. — Late L. hypothēcārius, 'pertaining to a hypothec', fr. hypothēca. See prec. word and adj. suff. -arv.

hypothecate, tr. v., to pledge as security without transferring possession or title; to mortgage. — ML. hypothēcātus, pp. of hypothēcāre, 'to pledge', fr. Late L. hypothēca. See hypothec and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: hypothecation (q.v.), hypothecator. n.

hypothecation, n. — ML. hypothēcātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. hypothēcātus, pp. of hypothēcare. See prec. word and -ion.

hypothesis, n., a supposition. — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑπόθεσις, 'foundation, supposition', lit. 'a placing under', from the stem of ὑποτιθέναι, 'to put under, lay down', fr. ὑπό (see hypo-) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See thesis.

hypothesize, intr. and tr. v. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ize.

hypothetical, hypothetic, adj. — L. hypotheticus,

Hypoxis

762

fr. Gk. ὑποθετικός, 'hypothetical', fr. ὑπόθετος, verbal adj. of ὑποτιθέναι. See hypothesis and -ic. resp. also -al.

Derivative: hypothetical-ly, adv.

Hypoxis, n., a genus of plants, the star grass (bot.) — ModL., coined fr. hyp- and Gk. ὀξός, 'sharp' (see oxy-); so called in allusion to the base of the capsule.

hypsi-, before a vowel hyps-, combining form meaning 'on high'. — Gk. ὑψι-, ὑψ-, from ὕψι, 'alcft, on high', which stands for ὅπ-σι, is rel. to ὕψος (for ὅπ-σος), 'height', and cogn. with L. sus (for \*sup-s) in the expression susque dēque, 'both up and down', and with OIr. ōs, ūas (for \*oup-su-), 'above, over', ūasal (for \*oup-selo-), 'high, noble', OSlav. vysokǔ (for \*ūp-soko-), 'high'. All these words are ult. cogn. with Gk. ὑπό,' under', L. sub, of s.m. See hypo- and cp. hypso-. Cp. also the second element in duniwassal.

hypso-, combining form denoting *height*. — Gk. όψο-, from όψος, 'height'. See hypsi-.

hypsography, n., a scientific description of the form of the earth's surface. — Compounded of hypso- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivatives: hypsograph-ic, hypsograph-ic-al, adjs.

hypsometer, n., an instrument for measuring altitudes. — Compounded of hypso- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'. hypsometry, n., the measuring of altitudes. — See prec. word and -metry.

Derivatives: hypsometr-ic, hypsometr-ic-al, adjs., hypsometr-ic-al-ly, adv., hypsometr-ist, n.

hypsophobia, n., a morbid fear of high places. — Compounded of hypso- and Gk. -φοβία, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear', See -phobia.

hypsophyll, n., a leaf below the sphorophylls (bot.) — ModL. hypsophyllum, lit. 'high leaf', formed fr. hypso- and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See phyllo- and cp. cataphyll, sporophyll. ModL. hypsophyllum is prop. a loan translation of G. Hochblatt, fr. hoch, 'high', and Blatt, 'leaf'. Derivative: hypsophyll-ary, adj.

Hyracoidea, n. pl., an order of ungulates (zool.)

— ModL., compounded of Gk. ὅραξ, 'shrew mouse' and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See next word and -oid.

hyrax, n., any animal of the genus Procavia. — Gk. δραξ, 'shrewmouse', for \*surak-s, cogn. with L. sōrex (for \*swōrak-s), of s.m. See Sorex. hyson, n., a kind of China tea. — Chin. hsi-chun, lit. 'blooming spring'.

hyssop, n., name of a plant. — ME. ysope, fr. OF. (=F.) hysope, hyssope, fr. L. hysōpus, hyssōpus, fr. Gk. ὅσσωπος, an aromatic plant, fr. Heb. ēzðbh, 'hyssop', which is rel. to Akkad. zūpu, Syr. zuphā, Arab. zūfā, Ethiop. azobh, of s.m. Hyssopus, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (bot.) — L. See hyssop.

hyster-, form of hystero- before a vowel.

hysterectomy, n., excision of the uterus (surg.)—Compounded of hyster- and Gk. -ἐμτομία, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐμτομή, 'a cutting out, excision'. See -ectomy.

hysteresis, n., the lagging in the magnetic force behind the magnetizing force (magnetism). — Gk. ὑστέρησις, 'shortcoming, deficiency', fr. ὑστερεῖν, 'to be behind, come late, lag', fr. ὕστερον, 'later'. See hysteron proteron.

hysteria, n. — Medical L., fr. Gk. ὑστέρα, 'womb', which is rel. to ὕστρος (Hesychius), 'belly, womb', and cogn. with Maced. ὅδερος (Hesychius), of s.m., OI. udáram, 'belly', L. uterus, 'womb'; see uterus and -ia. Hysteric disturbances, which most frequently occur in women, were ascribed erroneously to the influence of the womb and were for this reason called hysteria, 'disease of the womb'.

hysteric, more frequently hysterical, adj. — L. hystericus, fr. Gk. ὑστερικός, 'pertaining to the womb', fr. ὑστέρα. See prec. word and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivatives: hysteric, n., hysterics, n. pl., hysteric-al-ly, adv.

hysteritis, n., inflammation of the womb (med.)

— Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. ὑστέοᾶ. 'womb'. See hysteria.

hystero-, before a vowel hyster-, combining form denoting 1) the womb; 2) hysteria. — See hysteria.

hysteron proteron, a figure in which the order of words, phrases, or clauses is reversed (rhet.) — Late L., fr. Gk. ὅστερον, πρότερον, 'the latter (is put) as the former'. Gk. ὅστερον is neut. of ὅστερος, for I.-E. \*ud-tero-s (whence also OI. uttárah, 'the higher, upper, latter, later'), which is formed fr. base \*ud-, 'up, out, away', with compar. suff. \*-ter. See out and -ther and cp. the first element in Hystrix. For the etymology of proteron see protero-.

hysteropexy, n., the operation of fixing the uterus to the wall of the abdomen (surg.) — Medical L. hysteropēxia, compounded of hystero- and Gk.  $\pi \tilde{\eta} \xi \iota \zeta$ , 'a making firm, fastening', which derives from the stem of  $\pi \eta \gamma \nu \dot{\nu} \nu \alpha \iota$ , 'to join, make firm'. See -pexy.

hysterotomy, n. (surg.), 1) the Caesarian section; 2) the operation of cutting into the uterus. — Compounded of hystero- and Gk.  $-\tau o \mu l \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting of', fr.  $\tau o \mu \dot{\eta}$ , 'a cutting'. See -tomy.

Hystrix, n., a genus of porcupines (zool.) — L., fr. Gk. ὕστριξ, 'porcupine', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. compounded of ὑσ-, 'upward, up to', fr. I.-E. \*ud-, 'up' (whence also Gk. ὕσ-τερος, 'the latter', see hysteron proteron), and ϑρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair' (see tricho-). Accordingly Gk. ὕστριξ would lit. mean 'having the hair turned upward'.

Hystrix, n., a genus of plants, the bottle brush grass (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ιστριξ, 'porcupine' (see prec. word); so called in allusion to the bristly spikes.

I, pers. pron. — ME. ich, i, fr. OE. ic, rel. to OS., OFris., Du. ik, ON. ek, Norw. eg, Dan. jeg, Swed. jag, OHG. ih, MHG., G. ich, Goth. ik, 'I', and cogn. with OI. ahám, Avestic azêm, OPers. adam, Hitt. ūk, Arm. es, Gk. ἐγώ, dial. Gk. ἐγών, L. ego, VL. eo (whence It. io, Rum. eu, OF. jou, F. je, OProvenç., Catal., Port. eu, Sp. yo), OSlav. azŭ, jazŭ, Russ., Pol., Czech, Slovak ja, OLith. eš, Lith. àš, Lett. es, OPruss. as, 'I', Cp. ego, egoism, egotism.

i-, pref. representing in-, 'not', before gn in words of Latin origin, as in *ignore*.

-ia, suff. used to form 1) names of countries;

 names of diseases;
 names of alkaloids;
 names of flowers from the name of the discoverer or introducer. — L. -ia, or Gk. -ia, usually forming abstract nouns of feminine gender. L. -ia and Gk. -ia are compounded of a thematic or connective i, resp. ι, and the fem. suff. -a, resp. -a.

-ia, pl. suff. used to form names of classes and orders in botany and zoology. — 1) L. -ia, pl. suff. of nouns ending in the sing. in -ium or -e;
2) Gk. -ια, pl. suff. of nouns ending in the sing. in -ιον. L. -ia and Gk. -ια are compounded of a thematic or connective i, resp. ι, and the neut. pl. suff. -a, resp. -α.

-ial, suff. forming English adjectives from Latin adjectives in -is or ius. — L. -iālis (neut. -iāle) which consists of a thematic or connective i and suff. -ālis (see adj. suff. -al). Cp. e.g. E. celestial formed fr. L. caelestis, 'heavenly', and E. senatorial, formed fr. L. sēnātōrius, etc.

iamb, n., a metrical foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one (pros.) — F. iambe, fr. L. iambus, fr. Gk. ἔαμβος, which is a loan word of pre-Hellenic origin. See Frisk, GEW., I, p. 704 s.v. ἔαμβος. Cp. the second element in choliamb, choriamb, galliambic. For the form and meaning of the word ἔαμβος cp. δτθύραμβος and θρίαμβος (see dithyramb, triumph).

iambic, adj., pertaining to, or made up of, iambs; n., 1) an iamb; 2) an iambic. — F. iambique, fr. L. iambicus, fr. Gk. lαμβικός, fr. ἴαμβος. See prec. word and -ic.

iambus, n., an iamb. — L. iambus. See iamb.
-ian, suff.; used to form adjectives from PN.'s and—to a lesser degree—from common nouns.
— L. -iānus (directly, or through the medium of F. -ien); it consists of the vowel i (which may be thematic or connective) and suff. -ānus.
See -an.

Iapetus, n., one of the Titans, son of Uranus and Ge, and father of Atlas, Prometheus, Epimetheus and Menoetius (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Ἰάπετος, which is perh. of Sem. origin

and rel. to Heb. Yépheth, name of the youngest of the three sons of Noah; see Japheth. See D.S. Margoliouth in Hastings, Dictionary of the Bible, II, p. 549.

-iasis, suff., used to indicate 1) a process (as in odontiasis); 2) a morbid condition (as in elephantiasis). — Medical L., fr. Gk. -ίασις, formed from the aorist of verbs ending in -ιάω, which often express bodily or mental disease. Cp. e.g. λαρυγγιάω, 'I have a sore throat', δδοντιάω, 'I have toothache'.

iatric, also iatrical, adj., medical. — Gk. ἐπτρικός, 'healing', fr. ἰᾶτρός, 'physician', fr. ἰᾶσθαι, 'to heal', which prob. stands for \*ἰσάμεσθαι and is rel. to ἰαίνειν (for \*ἰσάνιειν), 'to refresh, invigorate', fr. I.-E. base \*eis-, 'to set in quick motion', whence also Gk. ἱερός, 'holy, sacred', orig. 'filled with (divine) force', and prop. identical with ἱερός, 'strong, lively, active, quick, swift'. See hiero- and -ic and cp. ire. Cp. also Jasione, Jason, 'leader of the Argonauts', the first element in Jatropha and the second element in pediatric.

-iatrics, combining form denoting 'treatment of disease', as in *geriatrics*, *gyniatrics*. — Gk. lāτρική (scil. τέγνη), 'surgery, medicine'. See prec. word and -ics.

iatro-, combining form meaning 1) physician; 2) medicine. — Gk. lāτρο-, fr. lāτρός, 'physician'. See iatric.

iatrology, n., the study of medicine. — Compounded of iatro- and Gk. -λογίπ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

-iatry, combining form meaning 'medical treatment'. — F. -iatrie, fr. Gk. ἐπτρείπ, 'healing, medical treatment', fr. ἐπτρός, 'physician', (whence also ἐπτρεύειν, 'to treat medically').

Iberia, n., the ancient name of the Spanish peninsula. — L. Hibēria, Ibēria, 'Spain', prop. 'country of the Hibēres or Ibēres', fr. Gk. "Ίβηρες, 'the Spaniards', also name of an ancient Asiatic people near the Caucasus. Cp. next word.

Derivatives: Iberi-an, adj. and n.

Iberis, n., candytuft. — L. (quoted by Pliny), fr. Gk. lβηρίς, 'pepperwort', lit. 'the Iberian plant', fr. "Ιβηρές. See prec. word.

ibex, n., the wild goat of the Alps. — L. ibex, 'a kind of goat, chamois', loan word fr. an I.-E. language spoken in the Alps.

ibidem, adv., in the same place. — L., formed fr. ibi, 'there', and the particle of identity -dem. The adv. ibi is rel. to Umbr. ife, 'there, thither', and cogn. with OI. i-hā, Avestic iδa, 'here', Gk. lθᾶγενής, 'native, lawfully begotten, legitimate'

(lit. 'here born'). All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*i-dha, \*i-dhe, from the pronominal base \*i-; see idem and cp. the second element in alibi; cp. also ubiety. The particle -dem in ibidem derives fr. I.-E. \*dē: see de- and cp. tandem.

-ibility, subst. suff. expressing ability, capacity, fitness. — L. -fbilitās, forming nouns from adjectives ending in -fbilis. See -ible and -ity and cp. -ability.

ibis, n., a large wading bird. — L. *ībis*, fr. Gk. Ιβις, fr. Egypt. hīb.

-ible, adj. suff. expressing ability, capacity, fitness. — L. -ībilis or -ĭbilis (either directly or through the medium of F. -ible), compounded of ī (stem vowel of the 4th conjugation), resp. ĭ (stem vowel of the 3rd conjugation) and -bilis. See -ble and cp. -able.

-ic, adj. suff. meaning 'pertaining to; of the nature of'. It is still in use to form adjectives 1) from PN.'s (as in Slavonic, Napoleonic, etc.); 2) from nouns ending in -ist (see -istic). In chemistry, suff. -ic is used to denote a higher valence of the element indicated in the adjective than is expressed by suff. -ous. Cp. nitric acid (HNO<sub>3</sub> with nitrous acid (HNO<sub>2</sub>). — 1) Gk. -ικός: either directly, or through the medium of L. -icus, or through the medium of F. -ique and L. -icus. — 2) L. -icus, a native suff. (as in civicus, classicus): either directly (as in civic) or through the medium of F. -ique (as in classic). Cp. subst. suff. -ic and suff. -atic.

-ic, subst. suff. used to form names of arts and sciences (as music, logic, rhetoric). — Gk. -ική (short for -ική τέχνη, 'the art of'), fem. of -ικός. Cp. e.g. E. music, fr. Gk. μουσική (scil. τέχνη), lit. 'musical art'. See adj. suff. -ic. Another way of forming names of arts and sciences in Greek was to use -ικά, the neut. pl. ending of adjectives in -ικός: see -ics.

-ical, adj. suff. compounded of the suffixes -ic and -al.

Icarian, adj., pertaining to Icarus. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. *Icarius*, fr. Gk. Ἰκάριος, 'of Icarus', fr. Ἰκαρος. See next word,

Icarus, n., the son of Daedalus (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Icarus*, fr. Gk. 'Ίκαρος, 'Icarus', a name of uncertain origin.

ice, n. — ME. is, fr. OE. is, rel. to ON. iss, OS., OFris., MLG., OHG., MHG. is, Dan., Swed. is, Du. ijs, G. Eis. Outside Teut. cp. Avestic isav-, 'frosty', aēxa-, 'ice', Afghanic asaī, 'frost'. Cp. iceberg, icicle, Isold.

Derivatives: ice, adj. and tr. v., ic-ing, n., icy

-ice, suff. forming concrete and abstract nouns.

— ME. -ice, -ise, fr. OF. (F.) -ice fr. L. -itium (as precipice, fr. OF. precipice, fr. L. praecipitium; hospice, fr. OF. hospice, fr. L. hospitium). Cp. the next two suffixes and subst. suff. -ise.

-ice, suff. forming nouns denoting dependence, attachedness. — OF., F. -ice, fr. L. -īcius, -ītius (as novice, fr. OF. novice, fr. L. novīcius, novītius).

-ice, suff. forming abstract nouns denoting quality, condition or function. — OF., F. -ice, fr. L. -itia (as avarice, fr. OF. avarice, fr. L. avāritia), iceberg, n., a floating mass of ice. — Fr. Du. ijsberg (lit. 'mountain of ice'), with substitution of E. ice for Du. ijs (see ice); cp. Dan. isbjerg, Swed., Norw. isberg, G. Eisberg. For the etymology of the second element of these words see borough and cp. barrow, 'mound'.

icebone, n., the aitchbone. — Rel. to OS., MLG. isbēn, Dan. isben, MDu. isebeen, Du. ijsbeen, OHG. ispein (G. Eisbein). The first element in these compound words is borrowed fr. L. ischia (pl.), fr. Gk. τὰ lσχία, pl. of τὸ lσχίον, 'the hip joint'. See sciatic. For the second element in icebone see bone.

Icerya, n., a genus of scale insects (entomol.)

— ModL., of unknown origin.

ichneumon, n., 1) the mongoose; 2) the ichneumon fly. — L., fr. Gk. Ιχνεύμων, lit. 'tracker', fr. Ιχνεύειν, 'to track, trace, hunt', fr. ἴχνος, 'track, footprint' (see ichno-); so called because it digs up the eggs of the crocodile.

ichnite, n., a fossil footprint (paleontol.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ἔχνος, 'track, footprint'. See ichno-.

ichno-, combining form meaning 'track, trace, footprint'. — Gk. lχνο-, fr. lχνος, 'trace, footprint', of uncertain origin. It derives perh. fr. I.-E. \*ei-gh, 'to go', whence also Gk. οlχομαι, 'I go away', οlχνέω, 'I go, I come', Arm. ijanem (aor. 3rd person sing. ēj), 'I go down, descend', Lith. eigā, 'going, course', OIr. oegi, 'guest'. I.-E. \*ei-gh- is an enlarged form of base \*ei-, 'to go', whence Gk. εlμι, L. eō (for \*eiō), 'I go'. See itinerate.

ichnography, n., the art of making ground plans.

— F. ichnographie, fr. Late L. ichnographia, fr. Gk. lχνογραφία, which is formed fr. ichno- and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy. Derivatives: ichnograph-ic, ichnograph-ic-al, adjs., ichnograph-ic-al-ly, adv.

ichnolite, n., a fossil footprint (paleontol.) — Compounded of ichno- and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See -lite.

ichnology, n., the study of fossil footprints. — Compounded of ichno- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivative: ichnolog-ic-al, adj.

ichor, n., an ethereal fluid supposed to flow in the veins of the gods (*Greek mythol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. tχώρ, 'ichor; watery fluid', of uncertain, prob. foreign, origin.

ichthus, n. - See ichthys.

ichthyo-, before a vowel ichthy-, combining form meaning 'fish'. — Gk. lχθυο-, lχθυ-, fr. lχθύς, 'fish', which is cogn. with Arm. jukn, 'fish', Lith. žuvis, Lett. zuvs, OPruss. suckans (pl. acc.), of s.m.

ichthyography, n., a treatise on fishes. — Lit. 'a description of fishes', formed fr. ichthyo- and

Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy. Derivative: ichthyograph-ic. adi.

ichthyoid, adj., resembling a fish. — Gk. ἰχθυσειδής, compounded of ἰχθύς, 'fish' (see ichthy-) and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἴδος, 'form, shape'. See -nid.

ichthyolatry, n., the worship of fishes. — Compounded of ichthyo- and Gk. -λατρεία, -λατρεία fr. λατρεία, 'worship'. See -latry.

ichthyolite, n., a fossil fish. — Compounded of ichthyo- and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See -lite.

ichthyology, n., that branch of zoology which deals with fishes. — Compounded of ichthyoand Gk.  $-\lambda ο \gamma t \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma ο \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: ichthyolog-ic, ichthyolog-ic-al, adjs., ichthyolog-ic-al-ly, adv., ichthyolog-ist, n.

ichthyophagous, adj., eating fish. — Gk. ἰχθυο-φάγος, compounded of ἰχθύς, 'fish' (see ichthy-), and -φάγος, fr. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See -phagous.

Ichthyornis, n., a genus of toothed birds (paleontol.) — ModL., compounded of ichthy- and Gk. govic. 'bird'. See ornitho.

Ichthyosauria, n. pl., an order of Mesozoic reptiles (paleontol.) — ModL., formed from next word with suff. -ia.

Ichthyosaurus, n., the chief genus of Ichthyosauria (paleontol.) — ModL., compounded of ichthyo- and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See -saurus. ichthyosis, n., a scaly disease of the skin (med.) — Medical L., lit. 'fish disease', coined by the English physician Robert Willan (1757-1812) in 1801 fr. Gk. lχθός, 'fish' and suff. -ωσις. See ichthyoand -osis.

ichthys, ichthus, n., early Christian symbol in the form of a fish. — Gk. lχθός, 'fish'. See ichthyo-ician, suff. denoting a person skilled in a specified art or science, as in musician. — F. -icien, a suff. compounded of -ique (whence E. -ic or -ics) and -ien (whence E. -ian). Cp. e.g. E. logician, fr. F. logicien, which is formed from the noun logique (whence E. logic) and suff. -ien (E. -ian). icicle, n. — ME. isikel, fr. OE. īs, 'ice' (see ice) and gicel, 'icicle', which is rel. to ON. jökull, 'icicle', jaki, 'broken ice', and cogn. with OIr. aig, 'ice'. Cp. jokull.

-icity, subst. suff. denoting quality. — F. -icité, fr. L. -icitātem, acc. of -icitās, which is nothing but suff. -tās added to adjectives ending in -icus or in -ex, gen. -icis. (Cp. e.g. simplicity, fr. L. simplicitās, fr. simplex, gen. simplicits.) Cp. -acity. In many cases -icity is merely suff. -ity aided to adjectives ending in -ic (cp. electric, electricity).

icon, n., an image, esp. sacred portrait of a saint.

— L. īcōn, fr. Gk. εἰχών, gen. εἰχόνος, 'likeness, image, portrait, picture, statue', rel. to ἐοιχώς, Att. εἰχώς, "similar, like, reasonable', ἔοιχε, 'is like, is fit', ἴχελος, 'like', and possibly cogn. with Lith. į-νÿkti, 'to occur, come true', pavėikslas, 'example'. Cp. aecidium.

iconic, adj., 1) pertaining to an icon; 2) conventional. — Late L. *Iconicus*, fr. Gk. εἰκονικός, 'pertaining to an image', fr. εἰκών, gen. εἰκόνος, 'image'. See icon and adj. suff. -ic.

icono-, combining form denoting an *image*, an *icon*. — Gk. εἰχονο-, fr. εἰχών, gen. εἰχόνος, 'likeness, image'. See icon.

iconoclasm, n., the destruction of images. — Compounded of icono- and Gk. χλάσμα, 'a breaking', fr. χλαν, 'to break', fr. I.-E. base \* $qel(\bar{a})$ , \* $qol(\bar{a})$ -, 'to strike, beat'. See calamity and cp. clastic and words there referred to.

iconoclast, n., a destroyer of images. — ML. *īconoclastēs*, compounded of icono- and Gk. -κλάστης, 'breaker', fr. κλᾶν. See prec. word. Derivatives: iconoclast-ic, iconoclast-ic-al, adjs., iconoclast-ic-al-ly, adv., iconoclast-ic-ism. n.

iconography, n., the study of portraits. — ML. *īco-nographia*, fr. Gk. εἰκονογραφία, 'sketch, description', which is compounded of εἰκών, gen. εἰκόνος (see icono-) and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

iconolatry, n., the worship of images. — Compounded of icono- and Gk. -λατρεία, -λατρεία, fr. λατρεία, 'worship'. See -latry.

iconology, n., the study of icons. — Compounded of icono- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

iconomachy, n., hostility to icons as objects of devotion. — Gk. εἰκονομαχία, 'war against images', compounded of εἰκών, gen. εἰκόνος, 'image' (see icono-), and μάχη, 'battle'. See -machy.

iconostasis, n., in the Greek Church, a screen on which the icons are placed, separating the sanctuary from the rest of the church. — ModL., fr. ModGk. εἰκονόστασις, which is compounded of Gk. εἰκών, gen. εἰκόνος, 'image' (see icono-), and στάσις, 'standing, position'. See state.

icosahedron, n., a polyhedron with twenty planes (geom.) — Gk. εἰχοσάεδρον, 'a body with twenty surfaces', compounded of εἴχοσι, 'twenty', and εδρα, 'seat; side, face, base'. See icosiand -hedron.

icosi-, before a vowel icos-, combining form meaning 'twenty'. — Gk. εἰκοσι-, εἰκοσ-, fr. εἴκοσι, 'twenty', rel. to Dor. Fίκατι and cogn. with OI. viṃśatiḥ, L. vīgintī, 'twenty'. See vicenary.

-ics, suff. used to form names of arts and sciences. — Formally this suff. is nothing but the plural of suff. -ic (= "ic-s"). It was formed in imitation of Gk. -ικά (neut. pl. of the adj. suff. -ικός), used to form names of arts and sciences in Greek. Cp. e.g. Gk. τὰ μαθηματικά (neut. pl. of μαθηματικός, 'mathematical'), which was Anglicized into 'mathematics' (meant as mathematic-s, i.e. pl. of mathematic). Another way of forming names of arts and sciences in Greek was the subst. use of -ική (fem. of -ικός), shortened fr. -ική τέχνη, 'the art of'; the cor-

767

icteric, icterical, adi., affected with jaundice. — L. ictericus, fr. Gk. lxtecixóc, 'jaundiced', fr. integer. See icterus and -ic. resp. also -al.

Icteridae, n. pl., a family of American oscine birds, the oriole (ornithol.) - ModL., formed from next word with suff. -idae.

icterus, n., jaundice (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἴκτερος, 'jaundice; oriole' (lit. 'a vellowish bird'), which is prob. rel. to ἐκτῖνος, 'kite', and is cogn, with Arm, cin, 'kite', possibly also with OI. śvēnah, 'eagle, falcon'.

Icterus, n., a genus of American oscene birds, the oriole (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἴκτερος, 'iaundice; oriole'. See prec. word.

ictic, adj., 1) of the nature of a blow; 2) pertaining to the ictus. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. L. ictus. 'blow'. See ictus.

ictus, n., verse stress (pros.) -- L. ictus, 'a blow, stroke; metrical stress', fr. ictus, pp. of icere, 'to strike': cogn, with Gk, αίνακ, 'point of a spear, spear' (which stands for aiksmā), Lith. iesmas, Lett. iesms, 'roasting spit', OPruss. aysmis (which prob. stand for aiksmos). Cp. the first element in Aechmophorus.

icy, adj. — OE, īsig, fr. īs, 'ice'. See ice and -y (representing OE. -ig).

Derivatives: ici-ly, adv., ici-ness, n.

id. n., inherited instinctive energies (psychoanalysis). — L. id. 'it', neut. of is, 'he' (see idem); used as the translation of G. es, 'it', in Freud's Das Ich und das Es.

id, n., a hypothetical unit of germ plasm (biol.) — Coined by the German biologist August Weismann (1834-1914) from the first two letters of Idioplasma. See idioplasm.

-id, adj. suff. denoting state or condition. — L. -id(us), either directly or through the medium of F. -ide.

-id, patronymic subst. suff. meaning 'daughter of'. — L. -is, gen. -idis, fr. Gk. -ίε, gen. -ίδος, fem. patronymic suff, (cp. Nereid, fr. Gk. Nagate, gen. -tôre, 'daughter of Nereus'; see Nereid). This suff, is used also in astronomy, where it is added to names of constellations and serves to name meteors that appear to radiate in showers from the respective constellation. Cp. e.g. Andromedid, i.e. the meteor which appears to radiate from the constellation Andromeda. Cp. next suff.

-id, subst. and adj. suff. used in zoology to indicate members of a family, as in felid. — ModL. -idae, pl. of -ides, fr. Gk. -ίδης, masc. patronymic suff. (lit. 'son or descendant of').

Cp. prec. suff. Cp. also -ida. -idae. Ido.

-id. suff. in nouns from Greek, as in chrysalid, nyramid: in hotany, denoting a member of a family (as in orchid). — Gk. -ic. gen. -i8oc. either 1) directly or 2) through the medium of I -is gen -idis: 3) through the medium of F. -ide, fr. L. -is, gen. -idis.

-id. suff. used in chemistry. — A var. of -ide. Ida, fem. PN. — ML., fr. OHG, Ida, which is prob. related to ON. iô, 'labor'.

-ida, pl. suff, used to form names of zoological groups, classes, orders, as in Arachnida. -ModL, neut. pl. suff. See zool, suff. -id and

-idae, pl. subst. suff, used to form the names of families in zoology. — L., pl. of -idēs, fr. Gk. -ίδης, masc, patronymic suff. See zool, suff. -id. Idalia, n., a surname of Aphrodite (Greek mythol.) — L. Idalia, fem. of Idalius, 'of, or pertaining to'. Idalium, fr. Idalium, name of an ancient town in Cyprus, sacred to Aphrodite, fr. Gk. -Ιδάλιον.

-idan, suff. used to denote a member of the group indicated by the suff. -ida (zool.) - Compounded of the suffixes -ida and -an.

idant, n., a hypothetical unit of germ plasm(biol.) - G., arbitrarily coined by August Weismann fr. id. 'unit of germ plasm', and suff. -ant. Id-ant is supposed to mean 'an aggregation of ids'. ide, n., a freshwater fish. — Swed. id.

-ide, suff, used to form names of compounds of two elements (chem.) — Back formation fr. oxide, in which the ending -ide was taken for a

idea, n. – Late L. idea, fr. Gk. iδέα, 'form, kind, sort, nature, class, species, opinion, notion, idea, ideal form'. The original, pre-Platonic meaning is 'look, semblance'. 'Ιδέα prob. stands for \*Fιδέσα and derives fr. ίδεῖν (for \*Fιδεῖν), 'to see', which is rel. to οἶδα (for \*Foidx), 'I know', eldov (for Efidov), 'I saw', είδος (for \*Fείδος), 'form, shape', lit. 'that which is seen', εἴδωλον, 'image, phantom', ΐστωρ, Boeot, Είστωρ (for \*Είδτωρ), 'knowing, learned', lozopía, 'learning, knowledge', and cogn, with L. vidēre, 'to see'. See vision and cp. eido-, eidograph, eidolon, Hades, idol, idolatry, idyll, iso-, kaleidophone, kaleidoscope, -oid.

Derivative: idea-ed, idae-'d, adj.

-idea, suff. used to form names of groups, classes and orders (zool.) — ModL. Cp. suff. -ida.

ideal, adj. - F. idéal, fr. Late L. idealis, fr. idea. See idea and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: ideal, n., ideal-ism, n., ideal-ist, n., ideal-ist-ic, adj., ideal-ist-ic-al-ly, adv., ideal-ity, n., ideal-ize, tr. and intr. v., ideal-iz-ation, n., idealiz-er, n., ideal-ly, adv., ideal-ness, n.

ideate, tr. and intr. v., to form an idea. - Formed fr. idea with verbal suff. -ate.

idem, pron., the same. — L. *idem* (masc.), eadem (fem.), idem (neut.), 'the same'. This latter stands for id-em, which is compounded of id,

'it' (neut. of is, 'he') and the emphatic particle -em. The first element derives fr. I.-E. pronominal base \*i-. whence also L. i-ta, 'so', i-bi, 'there', i-terum, 'again', Umbr. itek, 'so', OI, i-ti. 'so, thus', ittha, 'here, there', ittham, 'so, thus', it, emphatic particle, avám, 'he', ivám, 'she', Goth, is, 'he', ita, 'it', OHG., MHG, er, 'he', ez, 'it', G. er, 'he', es, 'it'. Through a misdivision of L. id-em into i-dem, the fem, eadem (fr. ea-dem) and the masc, idem(fr. is-dem) have been formed. For the emphatic particle -em in id-em cp. it-em 'just so, in like manner' (fr. ita, 'so'), aut-em. 'however', quid-em, 'indeed, certainly' (fr. quid. 'what'). Cp. OI. idám (neut.). 'this'. which corresponds exactly to L. idem. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 671 s.v. idem. Cp. id, 'instinctive energies', identic, identify, identity, Cn. also item, iterate, the first element in ilk and the second element in cestui and in interim.

identic, adi. - ML. identicus, formed from the stem of Late L. identi-tas. 'identity'. See identity

Derivatives: identic-al, adj., identic-al-ly, adv., identic-al-ness, n.

identification, n. - See next word and -ation. identify, tr. v. - Late L. identificare, formed from the stem of identitās, 'identity', and L. -ficare, fr. -ficus, fr. -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See identity and -fy.

identity, n. -- F. identite, fr. Late L. identitatem. acc. of identitās, 'identity', lit. 'sameness', fr. L. idem, 'the same'; see idem and -ity. Late L. identitās is prop. a loan translation of Gk, ταύτότης, 'identity', which is formed with suff. -της (= L. -tas), fr. ταὐτό, contraction of τὸ αὐτό. 'the same' (= L. idem).

ideo-, combining form meaning 'idea'. - F. idéo-, fr. Gk. ιδέα, 'form, idea'. See idea.

ideogram, n., symbol used in writing. — Compounded of ideo- and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written, a written character, letter'. See -gram. ideograph, n., an ideogram. — Compounded of ideo- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

Derivatives: ideograph-ic, ideograph-ic-al, adis... ideographic-al-ly, adv., ideograph-y, n.

ideology, n. - F. idéologie, coined by the French philosopher Destutt de Tracy (1754-1836) fr. Gk.  $i\delta \dot{\epsilon}\bar{\alpha}$ , 'idea', and  $-\lambda o \gamma (\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \dot{o} \gamma o \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)', See -logy.

Derivatives: ideolog-ic-al, adj., ideolog-ic-al-ly, adv., ideolog-ist, n.

Ides, also ides, n. pl., the fifteenth day of March, May, July, October; the thirteenth of the other months (Roman calendar). - F., fr. L. īdūs, which is prob, of Etruscan origin.

-idine, -idin, suff. used in chemistry to denote a compound which is related to another compound. - Compounded of the chemical suffixes -ide and -ine, resp. -in.

idio-, combining form meaning 'one's own;

separate, distinct'. — Gk. ίδιο-, fr. ίδιος, 'one's own, private, personal, separate, distinct', for \*Fibioc. fr. earlier \*Fhebioc (cp. Argive \*Fheδιέστας, corresponding to Gk, ίδιώτης, 'a private person'), for L-E, \*swed-vos, fr. base \*swed-, 'separate, set apart', whence also L. sed, 'but'. sēd. sē, 'without', ult, from L-E, reflexive base \*swe-, \*se-. See se- and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also idiom, idiot.

idioblast, n., a cell that differs from the surrounding cells in form or contents (bot.) — Coined by the German embryologist Oskar Hertwig (1849-1922) fr. idio- and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See -blast.

idiocy, n. — Formed with suff. -cv fr. idiot. The original spelling of the word was idiotey. Later the t was dropped on analogy of words like prophecy (from prophet), etc.

idiom, n. - F. idiome, fr. L. idioma, fr. Gk. ίδίωμα, 'peculiarity', esp. 'peculiarity in a language', fr. ίδιοδμαι, 'I make my own', fr. ίδιος. 'one's own'. See idio- and -ma.

idiomatic, adj. — L. idiomaticus, fr. Gk. ίδιωματικός, fr. ίδίωμα, gen. ίδιώματος. See prec. word and adi, suff. -ic.

Derivatives: idiomatic-al-ly, adv., idiomatic-alness, n.

idiomorphic, adj., having its proper form. -Compounded of idio- and Gk, μορφή, 'form, shape'. See -morphic.

idiomorphous, adi., having its own form. — Gk. ίδιόμορφος, compounded of ίδιος, 'one's own', and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See idio- and -morphous.

idiopathy, n., a primary disease i.e. a disease not caused by another disease. — Gk. ίδιοπάθεια. 'a disease having its own origin, compounded of ίδιος, 'one's own', and -πάθεια, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See idio- and -pathy.

Derivatives: idiopathic, adj., idiopathic-al-ly,

idioplasm, n., that kind of protoplasm which is supposed to be the physical basis of inheritance (biol.) - G. Idioplasma coined by the botanist Karl Wilhelm von Nägeli (1817-1901) in 1884 fr. idio- and Gk. πλάσμα, 'something molded'. See plasma and cp. id, 'unit of germ, plasm',

idiosyncrasy, n., 1) temperament peculiar to an individual; 2) mannerism. — Gk, ίδιοσυγκρασία, 'a peculiar temperament', lit, 'a proper blending together', compounded of idios, 'one's own, proper', σύν, 'with', and κράσις, 'a blending'. See idio-, syn- and crasis.

idiosyncratic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, idiosyncrasy. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

idiot, n. — F. idiot, fr. L. idiota, fr. Gk. ίδιώτης, 'private person, one not holding office, layman, an ignorant', fr. ίδιος. See idio- and cp. idiocy,

idiotic, adj. - L. idioticus, 'uneducated, ignor-

ant', fr. Gk. ἰδιωτικός, fr. ἰδιώτης. See prec. word and adi, suff. -ic.

Derivatives: idiotic-al-ly, adv., idiotic-al-ness,

idiotism, n., idiom (obsol.) — F. idiotisme, fr. L. idiotismus, fr. Gk. ίδιωτισμός, 'the way of a private person', fr. ίδιωτίζειν, 'to use common language', fr. ίδιωτης. See idiot and -ism.

-idium, dimin, suff. — ModL., fr. Gk. -ίδιον.

idle, adj. — ME. idel, 'empty; idle', fr. OE. idel, 'empty, desolate, useless, vain, idle', rel. to OS. idal, OFris. idel, 'empty, worthless', ODu. idil, Du. ijdel, 'idle, vain', OHG. ītal, 'empty, useless', MHG. ītel, G. eitel, 'vain, useless; mere, pure'. The basic meaning of these words is 'empty'; they are not cogn. with Gk. αίθειν, 'to burn', L. aedēs. 'a building, temple'.

Derivatives: idle, intr. and tr. v., idl-er, n., idle-ship, n., idl-ing, n., idl-y, adv.

Ido, n., an artificial language, prop. a simplified and improved form of Esperanto devised in 1907 by a committee under the leadership of the Frenchman Baudouin de Courtenay. — Fr. Esperantic -ido, 'offspring', a suff. representing L. -ida, fr. Gk. -ίδης (as in Πριαμίδης, 'son, descendant, of Priam', etc.). Cp. -idae.

idol, n. — ME. idole, fr. OF. (= F.) idole, fr. L. idōlum, fr. Gk. εἴδωλον, 'image, phantom; idol', which is rel. to εἴδος, 'form, shape'. See idea and cp. idolum, eidolon.

Derivatives: idol-ize, tr. v., idoliz-ation, n., idoliz-er, n.

idolater, n., a worshiper of idols. — F. idolâtre, fr. Late L. īdōlolatrēs, fr. Gk. εἰδωλολάτρης, 'idol-worshiper', compounded of εἴδωλον, 'idol', and -λάτρης, 'worshiper', which is rel. to λατρεία, 'worship'; see idol and -later. For the contraction of Late L. īdōlolatrēs into F. idolâtre see haplology.

idolatress, n., a female idolater. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ess.

idolatrous, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, idolatry. — Formed fr. idolater with suff. -ous. Derivative: idolatrous-ly, adv.

idolatry, n., worship of idols. — OF. idolatrie (F. idolâtrie), fr. Late L. īdōlolatria, fr. Gk. εἰδωλολατρία, 'worship of idols, idolatry', which is compounded of εἴδωλον, 'idol', and -λατρεία, -λατρία, fr. λατρεία, 'worship'. See idol and -latry. For the contraction of Late L. īdōlolatria into OF. idolatrie see idolater.

idolum, n., 1) an idea; 2) a fallacy. — Late L. idōlum, fr. Gk. εἴδωλον, 'image, phantom, idea'. See idol.

idoneous, adj., suitable, fit. — L. idôneus, 'fit, becoming, suitable', of uncertain origin. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous. Derivative: idôneous-ness, n.

idrialin, n., a crystalline compound (chem.) — See next word and chem. suff. -in.

idrialite, n., a mineral whose main constituent part is idrialin (mineral.) — Named after Idria,

a mining city in N. Italy. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

idyl, idyll, n. — L. idyllium, fr. Gk. εἰδύλλιον, 'a little picture', whence 'a short descriptive poem', dimin. of εἴδος, 'form, shape'. See idea and cp. idol

Derivatives: idyl(l)-er, n., idyl(l)-ist, n., idyl(l)-ize, tr. v., idyl(l)-ic, adj., idyl(l)-ic-al-ly, adv., idyl(l)-ic-ism, n.

-ie, dimin. suff., as in birdie, dearie; frequently spelled -v.

-ier, suff. denoting occupation. — 1) OF. or F.
-ier, fr. L. -ārius, as in cottier, financier, etc.;
2) added to English words as in glazier, graizier,
hosier, etc. See -ary and -eer and cp. -yer. Suff.
-ier is of the same origin and meaning as agential
suff. -er.

if, conj. — ME. gif, if, fr. OE. gif, rel. to OS. ef, ON. ef, if, OFris. gef, ef, ief, 'if', OHG. ibu, uba, oba, 'if', MHG. oba, ob, G. ob, Du. of, 'if, whether', Goth. ibai (interrogative particle). All these conjunctions are prob. traceable to the dative of a noun meaning 'doubt', and orig. meant 'on condition that'. (Cp. ON. if, 'doubt', OHG. iba, 'doubt, condition'.)

igloo, iglu, n., a snowhut. — Eskimo igdlu, 'snowhouse'.

Ignatius, masc. PN. — L. *Ignātius*, a collateral form of *Egnātius*. Gk. Ἰγνάτιος is borrowed from Latin. Cp. Inigo.

igneous, adj., fiery. — L. igneus, 'of fire, fiery', fr. ignis, 'fire', which is cogn. with OI. agnih, OSlav. ogni, Lith. ugnis, Lett. uguns, 'fire'. Cp. Agni, gelignite. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

ignescent, adj., emitting sparks of fire. — L. ignēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of ignēscere, 'to take fire', formed with inchoative suff. -ēscere fr. L. ignis, 'fire'. See igneous and -escent.

ignis fatuus, phosphorescent light seen hovering over swamps, will-o'-the wisp; delusion. — L., lit. 'foolish fire'. See prec. word and fatuous. ignite, tr. v., to set on fire; intr. v., to take fire. — L. ignītus, pp. of ignīre, 'to set on fire', fr. ignīs. See igneous.

Derivatives: ignit-able, adj., ignit-er, n., ignit-ion n

ignivomous, adj., vomiting fire. — Late L. ignivomus, compounded of L. ignis, 'fire', and vomere, 'to vomit'. See igneous and vomit.

ignoble, adj., 1) of low birth; 2) base; 3) dishonorable. — F., fr. L. *īgnōbilis*, 'unknown, undistinguished, obscure', fr. i- and OL. *gnōbilis* (L. *nōbilis*), 'known, famous, renowned, noble'. See noble.

Derivatives: ignoble-ness, n., ignobl-y, adv.

ignominious, adj., disgraceful, dishonorable, contemptible. — F. ignominieux (fem. ignominieuse), fr. L. īgnōminiōsus, 'disgraceful, shameful', fr. īgnōminia. See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: ignominious-ly, adv., ignominious-ness, n.

ignominy, n., disgrace, dishonor. — F. ignominie, fr. L. īgnōminia, 'disgrace, dishonor', lit. 'without a name', fr. i- and nōmen, gen. nōminis, 'name'. See name and cp. nominal.

Derivative: ignominious (q.v.)

ignoramus, n., an ignorant person. — L. īgnōrāmus, 'we do not know'. See ignore.

ignorance, n. — F., fr. L. *īgnōrantia*, 'want of knowledge', fr. *īgnōrāns*, gen. -antis, pres. part. of *īgnōrāre*. See ignore and -ance.

ignorant, adj. — F., fr. L. *īgnōrantem*, acc. of *īgnōrāns*, pres. part. of *īgnōrāre*. See ignore and -ant.

Derivatives: ignorant, n., ignorant-ly, adv.

ignoration, n., the act of ignoring. — L. *īgnōrātiō*, gen. -*ōnis*, fr. *īgnōrātus*, pp. of *īgnōrāre*. See ignore and -ation.

ignore, tr. v. — F. ignorer, fr. L. īgnōrāre, 'not to know, to have no knowledge of, to be ignorant', fr. \*in-gnō-rus, 'not knowing' (cp. the gradational variant īgnārus, of s.m.); formed fr. i- and I.-E. suff. \*gnō-, 'to know', whence also OL. gnōscere, L. nōscere, 'to know', L. nōtus, 'known', Gk. γιγνώσκειν, 'to know', γνωτός, 'known'. See know and cp. noble, note. Cp. also gnome, 'a maxim', gnosis, gnostic.

iguana, n., a large tropical American lizard. — Sp., fr. Caribbean *iwana*, *ihuana*, *iuana*. Cp. guana and leguan.

Iguanidae, n. pl., a family of lizards (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -idae. Iguanodon, n., a genus of dinosaurs (paleontol.) — A hybrid coined fr. iguana and Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See odonto-.

ihleite, n., a hydrous ferric sulfate (mineral.) — Named in 1876 after *Ihle*, superintendent of mines in Mugrau, Bohemia. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

ihram, n., the dress consisting of two white cloths worn by Mohammedan pilgrims to Mecca. — Arab. *iḥrām*, 'prohibition, interdiction', prop. inf. of *áḥrama*, 'he prohibited, interdicted', 4th conjugation of *ḥārama*, 'he prohibited'. See harem.

il-, assimilated form of in-, 'in', before *l*, as in illumine.

il-, assimilated form of in-, 'not', before l, as in illegal.

-il, suff. - A var. of -ile.

ilang-ilang, n., also ylang-ylang, a tree of the Philippines, Malaysia, etc. (Canagium odoratum).

— Tagala, lit. 'flower of flowers'.

-ile, also -il, adj. suff. denoting ability or capacity.
 L. -īlis (either directly or through the medium of OF. or F. -il, fem. -ile).

ile-, combining form. - See ileo-.

ileac, adj., pertaining to the ileus. — See iliac, 'pertaining to the ileus'.

ileitis, n., inflammation of the ileum (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. ileum with suff. -itis. ileo-, ile-, combining form denoting the ileum. — See ileum.

ilesite, n., a hydrous manganese zinc iron sulfate (mineral.) — Named after the metallurgist M.W. Iles of Denver (died in 1890), who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

ileum, n., the lower part of the small intestine (anat.) — L. *īleum*. 'groin, flank'. See flium.

ileus, n., colic (med.) — L. īleos, īleus, 'a severe kind of colic', fr. Gk. είλεός, ίλεός, of s.m., orig. 'a winding, twisting', fr. είλεω, 'I wind, roll up tight', which stands for \*Fελ-νέω, fr. I.-E. base \*wel-, 'to bend, turn, twist, roll'. See volute and cp. words there referred to.

ilex, n., 1) the holm oak; 2) (cap.) a genus of plants, the holly (bot.) — L. ilex, prob. a pre-Indo-European word.

iliac, adj., pertaining to the ilium. — F. iliaque, 'pertaining to the ilium', fr. L. iliacus, fr. ilia, pl. of ilium. See ilium.

iliac, also ileac, adj., pertaining to the ileus. — F. iliaque, fr. L. ileus, 'colic'; confused with iliaque, 'pertaining to the ilium'. See ileus and cp. prec. word.

Iliad, n., Greek epic poem attributed to Homer telling of the siege of Troy. — L. Ilias, gen. Iliadis, fr. Gk. Ἰλιάς, gen. Ἰλιάδος, 'the Iliad', short for Ἰλιάς ποίησις, lit. 'poem treating of Ilium', fr. "Ίλιος "Ίλιον, 'Ilium, Troy', prop. 'city of Ilus', fr. Ἰλιος, 'Ilus', founder of Ilium. For the ending see suff. -ad.

ilio-, combining form meaning 1) 'of the ilium';
2) 'iliac and'. — Fr. L. ilium. See ilium.

-ility, a suff. denoting ability. — F. -ilité, fr. L. -ilitātem, acc. of -ilitāts; formed from adjectives ending in -ile, -il, -able, -ible, as in fragility, civility, capability, sensibility.

ilium, n., one of the broad upper bones of the pelvis (anat.) — L. ilium (also ile and ileum), usually pl. ilia, 'groin, flank', prob. cogn. with Gk. Γλια, explained by Hesychius as μόρια γυναικεῖα (female genitals), possibly also with Pol. jelito, 'gut, sausage'; pl. 'intestines'. Cp. ileum, iliac, 'pertaining to the ilium', jade, 'nephrite'.

ilk, adj., the same (obsol.); n., family, kind (colloq.) — ME. ilke, ilk, fr. OE. ilca, 'the same', which prob. stands for \*ī-līca, fr. ī-, 'the same' (from the pronominal base \*i-, whence also Goth. is, 'he'), and OE. gelīc, 'like'. See idem and like, adj., and cp. each.

ill, adj. — ME. ille, ill, fr. ON. illr, 'ill, bad', of uncertain origin.

illaqueate, tr. v., to ensnare. — L. illaqueātus, pp. of illaqueāre, 'to take in a snare, ensnare', formed fr. in-, 'in', and laqueāre, 'to ensnare', fr. laqeus, 'noose, snare', which is rel. to lacere, 'to entice'. See lace and verbal suff. -ate and cp. Illicium.

illation, n., inference; that which is inferred. — L. illātiō, 'deduction', lit. 'a carrying or bringing in', fr. illātus, 'brought in' (used as pp. of inferre, 'to bring in'), fr. in-, 'in', and lātus, 'born, carried' (used as pp. of ferre, 'to bear,

carry'), which stands for \*tlātos, fr. \*tl-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry', whence L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. collate and words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ion.

illative, adj., pertaining to an illation, inferential.

Late L. illātivus, fr. L. illātus, 'brought in'.
See prec. word and -ive.

Derivative: illative-ly, adv.

illaudable, adj., not laudable. — L. illaudābilis, fr. in-, 'not' and laudābilis, 'praiseworthy, laudable'. See laudable.

Derivatives: illaudabl-y, adv.

ille, pron., that one, he. — L., altered—prob. under the influence of is, 'he', iste, 'this, that' fr. OL. ollus, olle, 'that one, he', which is rel. to Oscan úlleis, 'his' (corresponding to L. illius, gen, of ille), and to L. ol-im, 'formerly', ul-tra, 'on the other side, beyond', prob. also to al-ius. 'another', and cogn, with OSlav, lani, Czech loni, Pol loni (for \*olnei), 'last year' (lit, 'in that year'), OIr, oll, 'large, wide, ample', lit. 'beyond (measure)'. The personal pronouns: It. egli, ella, 'he, she', Rum, el, ea, Provenc, el, ila, F. il, elle, Catal. ell, ella, Sp. el, ella, Port. elle, ella, 'he, she', and the defin, articles: It. il, lo, la, Rum, -le, Provenc, lo, le, la, F, le, la, Sp. el, lo, la, Port. o, a, 'the', all derive fr. L. ille, 'he', resp. illa, 'she'. See else, ultra and cp. à la, alarm, alfresco, Algernon, alligator, al segno, dal segno, del credere. El Dorado, lagniappe. langue d'oil, lierre, lingot, louver, postil.

illegal, adj. — F. illégal, fr. ML. illégālis, 'unlawful, illegal', which is formed fr. in-, 'not', and L. lēgālis, 'pertaining to law, legal'. See legal.

Derivatives illegal-ity, n., illegal-ly, adv., illegal-ness, n.

illegible, adj. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and legible. Derivatives: illegibil-ity, n., illegible-ness, n., illegibl-y, adv.

illegitimacy, n. — Formed fr. illegitimate with suff. -cy. Cp. legitimacy.

illegitimate, adj. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and legitimate.

Derivatives: illegitimate, n. and tr. v., illegitimat-ion, n.

illiberal, adj. — F. illibéral, fr. L. illīberālis, 'unworthy of a freeman, ungenerous', which is formed fr. in-, 'not', and līberālis, 'pertaining to a freeman, pertaining to freedom'. See liberal.

Derivatives: illiberal-ity, n., illiberal-ly, adv., illiberal-ness, n.

illicit, adj., not lawful. — F. illicite, fr. L. illicitus, 'not allowed, unlawful, illegal', which is formed fr. in-, 'not', and licitus, 'allowed, lawful'. See licit.

Derivatives: illicit-ly, adv., illicit-ness, n.

Illicium, n., a genus of trees of the magnolia family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. illicium, 'allure-

ment', lit. 'that which entices or allures', fr. in-, 'in', and *lacere*, 'to entice'; see lace and cp. illaqueate. For the change of Latin ă (in *lăcere*) to ĭ (in *il-lĭcere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

illinition, n., a smearing in or on. — Formed with suff. -ition fr. L. illinīre, a later var. of illinere, 'to besmear', fr. in-, 'in', and linīre, a later var. of linere, 'to smear, daub'. See liniment and -ion.

illinium, n., an element of the rare-earth group, now called promethium (chem.) — ModL., coined in 1926 by the American chemist B. Smith Hopkins, of the University of Illinois, from the name of the State of *Illinois*. For the ending see suff. -ium.

illiteracy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

illiterate, adj. — L. illīterātus, 'unlearned, ignorant', fr. in-, 'not', and līterātus, 'learned'. See literate.

Derivatives: illiterate, n., illiterate-ly, adv., illiterate-ness, n.

ill-starred, adj. — Coined fr. ill, star and -ed. Cp. evil-starred.

illth, n. — Coined by the English author and art critic John Ruskin (1819-1900) in 1860 (see *Unto this Last*, IV, 126) fr. ill and subst. suff. -th on the analogy of wealth. Cp. coolth.

illude, tr. v., to mock (obsol.); to trick. — L. illudere, 'to play with, sport with, mock at; to deceive', fr. in-, 'in', and lūdere, 'to play'. See ludicrous and cp. allude and words there referred to.

illume, tr. v. - Shortened fr. illumine.

illuminant, adj., illuminating. — L. illūmināns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of illūmināre. See next word and -ant.

illuminate, tr. v. — L. illūminātus, pp. of illūmināre, 'to make light, illuminate', fr. in-, 'in', and lūmen, gen. lūminis, 'light'. See luminous and verbal suff. -ate and cp. allumette, limn.

Derivatives: illuminat-ed, adj., illuminat-ing, adj., illuminat-ing-ly, adv., illumination (q.v.), illuminat-ive, adj., illuminator (q.v.)

illuminati, n. pl., 1) persons professing to possess superior enlightenment; 2) (cap.) name of various sects. — L., lit. 'enlightened', pl. of illūminātus. pp. of illūminātus. See prec. word.

illumination, n. — F., fr. L. illūminātiōnem, acc. of illūminātiō, 'a lighting up; enlightening', fr. illūminātus, pp. of illūmināre. See illuminate and -ion.

illuminator, n. — Eccles. L. illūminātor, 'an enlightener' (in ML. also 'illuminator of books'), fr. L. illūminātus, pp. of illūmināre. See illuminate and agential suff. -or.

illumine, tr. v., to illuminate. — F. illuminer, fr. L. illüminäre. See illuminate.

Illuminism, n., the doctrines of the Illuminati. — F. illuminisme, fr. L. illüminäre. See Illuminati and -ism.

Illuminist, n., a believer in Illuminism. — Formed with suff -ist fr. I., illüminäre. See Illuminati.

illusion, n. — F., fr. L. illūsiōnem, acc. of illūsiō, 'a mocking, jesting', in Eccles. L. 'deception, illusion', fr. illūsus, pp. of illūdere, 'to play with, sport with, mock at; to deceive'. See illude and -ion and cp. allusion and words there referred to. Derivatives: illusion-al, adj., illusion-ary, adj., illusion-ed, adj., illusion-ism, n., illusion-ist, n. illusive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. illūsus, pp. of illūdere, 'to play with, sport with, mock at; to deceive'. See illude, and cp. allusive and words there referred to.

Derivatives: illusive-ly, adv., illusive-ness.

illusory, adj. — Late L. illūsōrius, 'ironical', fr. L. illūsus, pp. of illūdere. See illusion and adj. suff. -ory and cp. elusory.

Derivatives: illusori-ly, adv., illusori-ness, n.

illustrate, tr. v. — L. illūstrātus, pp. of illūstrāre, 'to make light, light up, enlighten, illustrate, render illustrious', fr. in-, 'in', and lūstrāre, 'to illuminate'. See luster, 'brilliance', and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: illustration (q.v.), illustrat-ive, adj., illustrat-ive-ly, adv., illustrator (q.v.)

illustration, n. — F., fr. L. illūstrātionem, acc. of illūstrātio, 'an enlightening', fr. illūstrātus, pp. of illūstrāte. See illustrate and -ion.

Derivative: illustration-al, adi.

illustrator, n. — L. illūstrātor, 'an enlightener', fr. illūstrātus, pp. of illustrāre. See illustrate and agential suff. -or.

illustrious, adj. — L. illūstris, 'light, bright, brilliant; clear; famous', prob. back formation fr. illūstrāre. See illustrate and -ous.

Derivatives: illustrious-ly, adv., illustrious-ness, n. Illyrian, adj., pertaining to Illyria, an ancient country extending along the NE. shore of the Adriatic. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Illyria, fr. Gk. Ἰλλυρία, which is short for ἡ χώρα ἡ Ἰλλυρία, 'the Illyrian country', Ἰλλυρία being the fem. of Ἰλλύριος, 'Illyrian'.

Derivative: *Illyrian*, n., 1) an inhabitant of Illyria; 2) the language of the Illyrians.

ilmenite, n., a mineral compounded of iron, titanium and oxygen (mineral.) — Named after the Ilmen Mountains in the Ural. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

ilvaite, n., an iron calcium silicate (mineral.) — Named after L. Ilva, name of the island now called Elba, where it was found. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Ilysanthes, n., a genus of plants, the false pimpernel (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. tλός, 'mud, mire', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. The first element is cogn. with OSlav. ilŭ, 'mud, mire'. For the second element see anther.

im-, assimilated form of in-, 'in', before b, m, p, as in imbibe, immanent, impart. In some English words im- alternates with em- (q.v.)

im-, assimilated form of in-, 'not', before b, m, p, as in imbecile, immature, impatient.

image, n. — F., fr. OF. *imagene*, fr. L. *imāginem*, acc. of *imāgō*, 'representation, likeness, picture, image, appearance, idea', from the stem of *imitārī*, 'to copy, imitate'. See **imitate**.

Derivatives: image, tr. v., image-able, adj., imagery (q.v.)

imagery, n., use of figurative language. — ME. imagerie, fr. OF. imagerie, fr. imager, 'painter' (whence obsol. E. imager), fr. image. See prec. word and -ery.

imaginable, adj. — Late L. *imāginābilis*, fr. L. *imāginārī*. See imagine and -able.

Derivatives: imaginable-ness, n., imaginabl-y, adv.

imaginal, adj., pertaining to the imago of an insect. — Formed with suff. -al fr. L. imāgō, gen. imāginis. See image.

imaginary, adj. — L. imāginārius, 'that which exists only in appearance, imaginary', fr. imāgō, gen. imāginis. See image and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivatives: imaginari-ly, adv., imaginari-ness, n. imagination, n. — ME., fr. L. imāginātionem, acc. of imāginātiō, 'mental image, fancy', fr. imāginātus, pp. of imāginārī. See imagine and -ation.

Derivative: imagination-al, adj.

imaginative, adj. — OF. imaginatif (tem. imaginative), fr. Late L. imāginātīvus, 'imaginative', fr. L. imāginātus, pp. of imāginārī. See next word and -ive.

Derivatives: imaginative-ly, adv., imaginative-ness. n.

imagine, tr. and intr. v. — ME., fr. MF. (=F.) imaginer, fr. L. imāginārī, 'to picture to oneself, imagine', fr. imāgō, gen. -inis; see image. L. imāginārī is prop. a loan translation of Gk. φαντάζεσθαι, 'to become visible, imagine'. See image. Derivative: imagin-er. n.

imago, n., the final stage of an insect (entomol.) — L. imāgō, 'picture'. See image.

imam, also imaum, n., 1) the leading priest in a Moslem mosque; 2) religious leader of Islam. — Arab. imám, 'leader', lit. 'one who precedes', fr. ámma. 'he preceded'.

imamah, n., the office or dignity of an imam. — Arab. imámah, fr. imám. See prec. word.

imaret, n., in Turkey, an inn. — Turk., fr. Arab. 'imárah, 'pious institution, hospice', fr. 'ámara, 'he lived'.

imbecile, adj., mentally feeble; n., a mentally feeble person. — F. imbécile, fr. L. imbécillus, 'weak, feeble', which prob. stands for \*imbaccillos and lit. means 'without a staff, without support', fr. in-, 'not', and bacillum, 'a small staff', dimin. of baculum, 'staff'. See bacillus and cp. debacle.

Derivative: imbecile-ly, adv.

imbecility, n. — F. imbécillité, fr. L. imbécillitātem, acc. of imbécillitās, 'weakness, feebleness', fr. imbécillus. See prec. word and -ity. imbed, tr. v. — Formed fr. im-, 'in', and bed; var. of embed.

imbibe, tr. v., to drink in. — F. imbiber, fr. L. imbibere, 'to drink in', fr. in-, 'in', and bibere, 'to drink', whence bibulus, 'drinking readily'. See bibulous and cp. beverage. Cp. also imbrue.

Derivatives: imbib-er, n., imbibition (q.v.)

imbibition, n. — F., fr. L. imbibit-(um), pp. stem of imbibere, 'to drink in'. See prec. word and -ition.

imbitter, tr. v., obsol. var. of embitter.

imbrex, n., a roof tile (Roman antiq.) — L. See next word.

imbricate, adj., overlapping like tiles (zool. and bot.) — L. imbricātus, 'covered with tiles', pp. of imbricāre, 'to cover with tiles; to form like a tile', fr. imbrex, gen. imbricis, 'a hollow roof tile to lead off the rain', fr. imber, gen. imbris, 'rain', which stands for \*mbhros and is cogn. with Gk. ὅμβρος, 'rain', OI. abhrám, 'cloud, atmosphere', Avestic awrēm, 'cloud', OI. ámbhah, 'water', Arm. amb, amp, 'cloud', ump, 'drink', and also with L. nebula, 'mist'. See nebula and cp. ombro-. Gk. ἀφρός, 'foam', is not cognate with L. imber, but with Arm. p'rp'ur, 'foam'.

imbricate tr. v., to lay so as to overlap; intr. v., to overlap. — L. imbricātus, pp. of imbricāre. See imbricate, adj.

Derivatives: imbricat-ed, adj., imbricat-ion, n., imbricat-ive, adj.

imbroglio, n., a confused situation; perplexity. — It., fr. imbrogliare, 'to entangle, confuse, embroil', which prob. derives fr. MF. (= F.) embrouiller. See embroil.

imbrue, tr. v., to stain, soil. — ME. embrowen, embrewen, fr. OF. embevrer, embreuver, 'to give to drink, to moisten', fr. VL. \*imbiberāre, 'to give to drink', which is formed fr. in-, 'in', and L. bibere, 'to drink'. See bibulous and cp. imbibe. imbrute, tr. v., to make like a brute; intr. v., to sink to the level of a brute. — Formed fr. in-, 'in', and brute.

imbue, tr. v., to saturate. — L. imbuere, 'to wet, moisten, stain, taint; to accustom, inure, initiate', of uncertain origin.

imburse, tr. v., to put into one's purse or a purse. (rare). — VL. imbursāre (whence also F. embourser), fr. in-, 'in', and Late L. bursa, 'leather bag'. See burse and cp. bursar, reimburse.

imide, imid, n., a compound of the bivalent radical NH united to a bivalent acid radical (chem.)
Coined through alteration of amide, amid.
imido-, combining form meaning 'containing the bivalent radical NH united to a bivalent acid radical' (chem.)
Fr. prec. word.

imidogen, n., the bivalent radical NH (chem.) — Coined fr. imido- and -gen.

imine, imin, n., a compound containing the bivalent radical NH united to a bivalent hydrocarbon radical (chem.) — Coined through alteration of amine, amin.

imino-, combining form meaning 'containing the bivalent radical NH united to nonacid radicals' (chem.) — Fr. prec. word.

imitable, adj. — F., fr. L. imitābilis, 'that which may be imitated, imitable', fr. imitārī. See next word and -able.

Derivatives: imitabil-ity, n., imitable-ness, n.

imitate, tr. v. — L. imitātus, pp. of imitārī, 'to represent, copy, imitate, counterfeit', rel. to im-āgō, 'representation, likeness, picture, image, appearance, idea', and in gradational relationship to aemulus, 'striving to equal', aemulārī, 'to strive to equal'. See image and verbal suff.-ate and cp. emulate. Cp. also even, adj.

imitation, n. — F., fr. L. imitātiōnem, acc. of imitātiō, 'imitation', fr. imitātus, pp. of imitārī. See prec. word and -ion.

imitative, adj. — L. imitātīvus, fr. imitātus, pp. of imitārī. See imitate and -ive.

Derivatives: *imitative-ly*, adv., *imitative-ness*, n. **immaculacy**, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

immaculate, adj., spotless; pure. — L. immaculātus, 'unstained', fr. in-, 'not', and maculātus, 'spotted, stained', pp. of maculāre, 'to make spotted, to stain; to defile', fr. macula, 'spot, mark'. See macula and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: immaculate-ly, adv., immaculateness, n.

immane, adj. (archaic), 1) monstrous, huge; 2) inhuman; cruel. — L. immānis, 'monstrous, enormous, huge', lit. 'not good', fr. in-, 'not' and OL. mānus, 'good', which is rel. to mānēs, 'the gods of the Lower World', lit. 'the good gods', a euphemistic term. See manes.

Derivatives: immane-ly, adv., immane-ness, n. immanence, immanency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

immanent, adj., indwelling; inherent. — Late L. immanēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of immanēre, 'to dwell in, remain in', fr. in-, 'in', and L. manēre, 'to remain, stay'. See remain and -ent.

Derivatives: immanent-al, adj., immanent-ly, adv.

immanity, n., monstrosity, enormity. — L. immānitās, 'monstrous', fr. immānis. See immane and -ity.

Immanuel, masc. PN. — Heb. 'Immānū' ėl, lit. 'God (is) with us'. This name is compounded of 'immānū, 'with us' (which is formed fr. 'im, 'with', with the pronominal suff. of the 1st person pl.), and Ēl, 'God'. Heb. 'im derives fr. stem '-m-m, 'to join, be united', whence also 'am, 'people'. See Amhaarez. For the second element in the name Immanuel see El. Cp. Emmanuel, Manuel.

immarcessible, adj., unfading, imperishable. — Late L. immarcēscibilis, 'unfading', fr. in-, 'not', and marcēscibilis, 'withering', fr. L. marcēscere, 'to wither, pine away'. See marcescent and -ible. Derivatives: immarcessible-ness, n., immarcessibl-y, adv.

immaterial, adj. — ML. immateriālis, fr. in-, 'not', and Late L. materiālis, 'of matter; material'. See material.

Derivatives: immaterial-ism, n., immaterial-ist, n., immaterial-ity, n., immaterial-ize, tr. v., immaterial-ly, adv., immaterial-ness. n.

immature, adj. — L. immatūrus, 'unripe, untimely, immature', fr. in-, 'not', and matūrus, 'ripe, mature'. See mature.

Derivatives: immatur-ity, n., immature-ly, adv., immature-ness n

immeasurable, adj. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and measurable. Cp. immensurable.

Derivatives: immeasurabil-ity, n., immeasurableness, n., immeasurabl-y, adv.

immediacy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

immediate, adj. — ML. immediātus, fr. in-, 'not', and Late L. mediātus, pp. of mediāre, 'to divide in the middle, to halve'. See mediate, v., and cp. intermediate.

Derivatives: immediate-ly, adv., immediate-ness. n.

immedicable, adj., incurable. — L. immedicābilis, 'incurable', fr. in-, 'not', and medicābilis, 'curable'. See medicable.

immemorable, adj., not memorable. — L. immemorābilis, fr. in-, 'not', and memorābilis, 'remarkable. memorable'. See memorable.

immemorial, adj., extending beyond memory. — ML. immemoriālis, fr. in-, 'not', and L. memoriālis, 'of memory'. See memorial.

Derivative: immemorial-ly, adv.

immense, adj. — F., fr. L. immēnsus, 'immeasurable, boundless, vast, immense', fr. in-, 'not', and mēnsus, 'measured', pp. of mētior, mētīrī, 'to measure'. See measure, mete.

Derivatives: immense, n., immense-ly, adv., immense-ness, n., immensity (q.v.)

immensity, n. — F. immensité, fr. L. immēnsitātem, acc. of immēnsitās, 'immeasurableness, immensity', fr. immēnsus. See prec. word and -ity.

immensurable, adj. — F., fr. Late L. immēnsūrābilis, 'immeasurable', fr. in-, 'not', and mēnsūrābilis. 'measurable'. See mensurable.

Derivatives: immensurabil-ity, n., immensurableness, n.

immerge, tr. v., to immerse; intr. v., to plunge. —
L. immergere, 'to plunge into'. See next word.
immerse, tr. v., to plunge into. — L. immersus,
pp. of immergere, 'to plunge into', fr. in-, 'in',
and mergere, 'to dip, immerse, plunge'. See
merge and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: immers-ed, immers-ible, adjs., immersion (q.v.)

immersion, n. — Late L. immersiö, gen. -ōnis, 'a plunging into', fr. L. immersus, pp. of immergere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: immersion-ism, n., immersion-ist, n. immigrant, adj. and n. — L. immigrāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of immigrāre. See next word and -ant.

immigrate, intr. and tr. v. — L. immigrāt-(um), pp. stem of immigrāre, 'to go or remove into',

fr. in-, 'in', and *migrāre*, 'to remove (from one place to another)'. See migrate.

Derivatives: immigrat-ion, n., immigrat-ory, adj. imminence, imminency, n. — Late L. imminentia, fr. L. imminēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

imminent, adj. — L. imminēns, gen. imminentis, pres. part. of imminēre, 'to hang over, project over; to threaten, be imminent', fr. in-, 'in', and I.-E. base \*men-, 'to stand out, project'. See mount, 'hill, mountain', and -ent and cp. eminent, prominent.

Derivatives: imminent-ly, adv., imminent-ness, n. immission, n., injection. — L. immissio, gen. -ōnis, 'a sending in, introduction', fr. immissus, pp. of immittere. See next word and -ion.

immit, tr. v., to send in; to inject. — L. immittere, 'to send in, introduce', fr. in-, 'in', and mittere, 'to send'. See mission.

immitigable, adj. — Late L. immītigābilis, 'not mitigable', fr. in-, 'not', and L. mītigāre, 'to make soft, mitigate'. See mitigate and -able.

immobile, adj. — F., fr. L. immöbilis, 'immovable', fr. in-, 'not', and möbilis, 'movable'. See mobile.

immobility, n. — F. immobilité, fr. L. immobilitatem, acc. of immobilitas, 'immovableness', fr. immobilis. See prec. word and -ity.

immobilize, tr. v. — F. immobiliser, fr. L. immobilis. See immobile and -ize.

Derivative: immobiliz-ation, n.

immoderate, adj. — L. immoderātus, 'without measure; intemperate, unrestrained', fr. in-, 'not', and moderātus, pp. of moderāre, 'to moderate'. See moderate, adj.

Derivatives: immoderate-ly, adv., immoderate-ness, n.

immoderation, n. — L. immoderatio, gen. -onis, 'want of moderation, excess', fr. immoderatus. See prec. word and -ion.

immodest, adj. — L. immodestus, 'unrestrained, immoderate', fr. in-, 'not', and modestus, 'measured, moderate; modest'. See modest.

Derivative: immodest-ly, adv.

immodesty, n. — L. immodestia, 'immoderate conduct', fr. immodestus, 'immoderate'. See prec. word and -y (representing L. -ia).

immolate, tr. v., to kill (a sacrificial victim), to sacrifice. — L. immolātus, pp. of immolāre, 'to sacrifice', lit. 'to sprinkle (the sacrificial victim) with meal', fr. in-, 'in', and mola, 'mealstone; meal'. See molar, 'grinding' and verbal suff.-ate. immolation, n. — L. immolātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a sacrificing', fr. immolātus, pp. of immolāre. See prec. word and -ion.

immoral, adj. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and moral. Derivatives: immoral-ity, n., immoral-ly, adv.

immoralism, n., moral indifference; immorality.

— G. Immoralismus, coined by the German philosopher Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844-1900) fr. F. (= E.) immoral (see prec. word) and suff. -ismus, fr. L. -ismus. See -ism.

**immoralist**, n., an advocate of immoralism. — See prec. word and **-ist**.

Derivatives: *immoralist*, *immoralist-ic*, adjs. **immortal**, adj. — L. *immortālis*, 'deathless, undying, immortal, everlasting', fr. in-, 'not', and *mortālis*, 'mortal'. See mortal and cp. immortelle.

Derivatives: immortal, n., immortality (q.v.), immortalize (q.v.)

immortality, n. — F. immortalité, fr. L. immortālitātem, acc. of immortālitāts, 'immortality', fr. immortālis. See prec. word and -ity.

immortalize, tr. v. — Formed with suff. -ize fr. L. immortalis. See immortal.

Derivative: immortaliz-ation, n.

immortelle, n., any of various flowers which preserve their shape and color even after being dried. — F., fem. of *immortel*, 'immortal', used as a noun. See immortal.

immovable, adj. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and movable.

Derivatives: immovabil-ity, n., immovable-ness, n., immovabl-y, adv.

immune, adj., 1) free from obligation, exempt; 2) protected from a certain disease. — L. immūnis, 'exempt from public service, free from taxes; exempt, free', formed fr. in-, 'not', and -mūnis, from the stem of mūnia (pl.), 'duties, services', which is rel. to L. com-mūnis, 'common'. See common, adi.

immunity, n. — F. immunité, fr. L. immūnitātem, acc. of immūnitās, 'exemption from public service', fr. immūnis. See prec. word and -ity.

immunize, tr. v. — Formed with suff. -ize fr. L. immūnis. See imune.

Derivative: immuniz-ation, n.

immuno-, combining form meaning 'immune, immunity'. — Fr. L. immūnis. See immune.

immunology, n., that branch of science which deals with immunity. — A hybrid coined fr. immuno- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: immunolog-ic, immunolog-ic-al, adis., immunolog-ist, n.

immure, tr. v., to shut up. — Lit. 'to shut up within walls', fr. ML. immūrāre, fr. in-, 'in', and L. mūrus, 'wall'. See mural.

Derivatives: immur-ation, n., immure-ment, n. immutability, n. — L. immūtābilitās, fr. immūtābilis. See next word and -itv.

immutable, adj. — L. immūtābilis, 'unchangeable', fr. in-, 'not', and mūtābilis, 'changeable', fr. mūtāre, 'to change'. See mutable.

Derivatives: immutable-ness, n., immutabl-y, adv

imp, n., a little devil. — ME. impe, fr. OE. impa, 'shoot, graft; young tree', fr. impian, 'to graft'. See imp, v.

Derivatives: imp-ish, adj., imp-ish-ly, adv., imp-ish-ness. n.

imp, tr. v., 1) to graft, engraft; 2) to repair (a

wing). — ME. impen, fr. OE. impian, 'to graft', fr. VL. \*imputāre [whence also OHG. impfōn (MHG., G. impfen), F. enter], fr. Late L. impotus, 'graft', a word occurring in the Salic Law, fr. Gk. ἔμφυτος, 'implanted', verbal adj. of ἐμφύειν, 'to implant', which is formed fr. ἐν (see 2nd en-) and φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce'. See phyto-.

impact, tr. v., to press firmly. — L. impactus, pp. of impingere, 'to strike against'. See impinge. impact, n., a striking together; collision; the force of a collision. — L. impactus, fr. impactus, pp. of impingere. See impact, v.

impaction, n. — L. impactiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a striking against', fr. impactus, pp. of impingere. See impact, v., and -ion.

impair, tr. v., to make worse; to damage. — ME. empeiren, fr. OF. empeirier, earlier form of empirier (F. empirer), fr. VL. \*impējōrāre, 'to make worse', fr. in-, 'in', and L. pejor, 'worse'. See pejorative.

Derivatives: impair-er, n., impair-ment, n.

impale, tr. v., to fix on a stake. — F. empaler, fr. ML. impālāre, 'to fix on a stake', fr. in-, 'in', and L. pālus, 'stake'. See pale and cp. empale. impalement, n. — F. empalement, fr. empaler. See prec. word and -ment.

impanate, adj., present in the consecrated bread (Christian theol.) — Eccles. L. impānātus, pp. of impānāre, 'to embody in bread', fr. in-, 'in', and L. pānis, 'bread'. See pastor and cp. panification. For the ending see adj. suff. -ate.

impanation, n. — ML. impānātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. Eccles. L. impānātus, pp. of impānāre. See prec. word and -ion.

impanel, tr. v. - A var. of empanel.

impark, tr. v. — OF. emparquer, fr. parc. See im-, 'in', and park.

Derivative: impark-ation, n.

impart, tr. v. — OF. empartir, fr. L. impartīre, 'to share with another, impart, communicate', which is formed fr. in-, 'in', and partīre, 'to divide, distribute', fr. pars, gen. partis, 'part'. See part, n.

Derivatives: impart-ation, n., impart-ment, n. impartible, adj., indivisible (said of an estate). — Late L. impartībilis, fr. im-, 'not', and partībilis, 'divisible'. See part, n., and -ible.

Derivatives: impartibil-ity, n., impartibl-y, adv. impartible, adj., capable of being imparted. — Formed fr. impart with suff. -ible.

Derivative: impartibil-ity, n.

impasse, n., blind alley. — F., formed fr. in-, 'not', and passer, 'to pass'. See pass, v.

impassibility, n. — Late L. impassibilitās, fr. impassibilis. See next word and -ity.

impassible, adj. — Late L. impassibilis, 'incapable of passion', fr. in-, 'not', and passibilis. See passible.

Derivatives: impassible-ness, n., impassibl-y, adv.

impassion, tr. v. - It. impassionare, 'to fill with

passion', fr. in (fr. L. in, see in-, 'in') and passione (fr. L. passionem, acc. of passio), 'passion'. See passion.

Derivatives: impassion-ed, adj., impassion-ed-ly, adv., impassion-ed-ness. n.

impassionate adj., free from passion. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and passionate.

impassive, adj. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and passive.

Derivatives: impassive-ly, adv., impassiv-ity, n. impaste, tr. v., to cover with paste. — It. impastare, fr. in (fr. L. in, see in-, 'in'), and pasta, 'paste'. See paste.

impasto, n., laying on of colors thickly (painting).

— It., fr. impastare, See prec. word.

impatience, n. — ME. impacience, fr. OF. impacience, impatience (F. impatience), fr. L. impatientia, fr. impatiens, gen. -entis. See impatient and -ce and cp. patience.

Impatiens, n., a genus of plants, the balsam (bot.)

— L., 'impatient' (see next word): so called in allusion to the circumstance that the pods burst when touched.

impatient, adj. — ME. impacient, fr. OF. impacient, impatient (F. impatient), fr. L. impatientem, acc. of impatiens, 'impatient', fr. infort', and patiens, 'suffering, patient', pres. part. of patī, 'to suffer'. See patient.

Derivatives: impatient-ly, adv., impatient-ness, n. impawn, tr. v., to put in pawn. — Formed fr. in-, 'in', and pawn, 'pledge'.

impayable, adj., that cannot be paid. — F., formed fr. in-, 'not', and payable. See payable. impeach, tr. v., to accuse. — ME. empechen, fr. OF. empescher, empeechier (F. empêcher), 'to prevent, hinder, impede', fr. Late L. impedicāre, 'to entangle', fr. in-, 'in', and L. pedica, 'shackle, fetter'. See impede and cp. dépêche.

Derivative: *impeach-able*, adj., *impeach-ment*, n. **impearl**, tr. v., to form into pearls or pearl-like drops. — Formed on analogy of F. *emperler* fr. in-, 'in', and pearl.

impeccable, adj., 1) not liable to sin; 2) faultless.

— Late L. impeccābilis, 'impeccable', lit. 'not liable to sin', fr. in-, 'not', and L. peccāre, 'to sin'. See peccant and -able.

Derivatives: impeccabil-ity, n., impeccabl-y, adv. impeccant, adj., sinless. — See prec. word and -ant.

impecuniosity, n. — See next word and -ity. impecunious, adj., habitually without money; poor. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', L. pecūnia, 'money', and suff. -ous. See pecuniary.

impedance, n., the apparent resistance in an alternating electric current. — Formed from next word with suff. -ance.

impede, tr. v., to obstruct. — L. impedire, 'to entangle, ensnare, shackle, hinder, impede', lit. 'to put the feet into fetters', fr. im-, 'in', and \*pedis, 'fetter', prop. 'chain for the feet', which is rel. to pedica, 'shackle, fetter', compēs, 'fetter', and cogn. with Gk. πέδη, 'fetter', fr. I.-E.

base \*pěd-, \*pŏd-, 'foot'. See foot and cp. fetter. Cp. also pedal. expedient, impeach.

Derivatives: imped-er, n., imped-ible, adj., imped-ibil-ity, n., impediment (q.v.)

impediment, n., hindrance. — L. impedimentum, lit. 'that by which one is impeded', fr. impedire. See impede and -ment.

Derivatives: impediment-al, adj., impediment-ary, adj.

impedimenta, n. pl., traveling equipment. — L., 'traveling equipage, luggage, baggage', lit. 'that by which one is impeded (on a journey)', pl. of impedimentum. See prec. word.

impel, tr. v. — L. impellere, 'to push, strike against; to drive forward, urge on; incite, instigate', fr. in-, 'in', and pellere, 'to drive'. See appeal and pulse, 'throb', and cp. impulse. Derivative: impell-ent. adi.

impend, intr. v., 1) to hang over; 2) to be about to happen. — L. impendëre, 'to hang over; to impend, be imminent, threaten', fr. in-, 'in', and nendëre. 'to hang'. See pendant.

impendence, impendency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce. resp. -cy.

impendent, adj., impending. — L. impendēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of impendēre, 'to hang over'. See impend and -ent.

impenetrable, adj. — ME. impenetrabel, fr. MF. (= F.) impénétrable, fr. L. impenetrabilis, 'that cannot be penetrated; unyielding', fr. in-, 'not', and penetrabilis. See penetrable.

Derivatives: impenetrabil-ity, n., impenetrable-ness, n., impenetrabl-v, adv.

impenetrate, intr. v., to penetrate deeply. — Formed fr. in-, 'in', and penetrate.

Derivative: impenetrat-ion, n.

impenitence, impenitency, n. — L. impaenitentia, fr. impaenitēns, gen. -entis. See next word and suff. -ce, resp. -cy, and cp. penitence.

impenitent, adj. — L. impaenitēns, gen. -entis, 'not repenting', fr. in-, 'not', and paenitēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of paenitēre, 'to repent'. See penitent.

Derivatives: impenitent, n., impenitent-ly, adv., impenitent-ness, n.

imperative, adj. — L. imperātīvus, 'pertaining to, or proceeding from, a command', fr. imperātus, pp. of imperāre, 'to command'. See emperor and -ive.

Derivatives: imperative, n., imperativ-al, adj., imperative-ly, adv., imperative-ness, n.

imperator, n. — L., 'commander-in-chief, general, commander; emperor', fr. imperātus, pp. of imperāre, 'to command'. See emperor.

Derivatives: imperator-ial, adj., imperator-ially, adv.

imperceptible, adj. — F., fr. ML. imperceptibilis, fr. in-, 'not', and Late L. perceptibilis. See perceptible.

Derivatives: imperceptibil-ity, n., imperceptibleness, n., imperceptibl-y, adv.

imperfect, adj. — ME. imperfit, imparfit, fr. MF.

(= F.) imparfait, fr. L. imperfectus, 'unfinished, incomplete', fr. in-, 'not', and perfectus, 'finished, completed'; see perfect. E. imperfect was remodeled after L. imperfectus.

Derivatives: imperfect, n., imperfect-ly, adv., imperfect-ness, n.

imperfection, n. — F., fr. Late L. imperfectionem, acc. of imperfectio, 'imperfection', fr. L. imperfectus. See prec. word and -ion.

imperial, adj. — ME. emperial, imperial, fr. OF. emperial, imperial (F. impérial), fr. L. imperiālis, 'pertaining to the empire; pertaining to the emperor', fr. imperium. See imperium and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: imperial, n., imperial-ism, n., imperial-ist, n., imperial-ist-ic, adj., imperial-ize, tr. v., imperial-ly, adv.

imperious, adj., commanding, dominating, domineering; imperative. — L. imperiosus, 'possessed of power, mighty, powerful; domineering, tyrannical', fr. imperium. See imperium and -ous. Derivatives: imperious-ly, adv., imperious-ness, n.

imperium, n., supreme power; empire; right of jurisdiction.— L., 'command, order; dominion, empire', from the stem of *imperāre*, 'to command'. See imperator and cp. empire.

impermeable, adj. — F. imperméable, fr. Late L. impermeabilis, fr. im-, 'not', and permeabilis. See permeable.

Derivatives: impermeabil-ity, n., impermeableness, n., impermeabl-y, adv.

impersonal, adj. — Late L. impersonālis, formed fr. in-, 'not', and personālis, 'personal'. See personal.

Derivatives: impersonal-ity, n., impersonal-ly, adv.

impertinence, n. — F. impertinence, fr. ML. impertinentia, fr. Late L. impertinens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

impertinent, adj. — F., fr. Late L. impertinentem, acc. of impertinens, 'not belonging, not pertinent', fr. in-, 'not', and L. pertinens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of pertinere, 'to pertain'. See pertinent.

Derivatives: impertinent-ly, adv., impertinent-ness, n.

imperturbable, adj. — Late L. imperturbābilis, 'that cannot be disturbed', fr. in-, 'not', L. perturbāre, 'to confuse, disturb', and suff. -ābilis. See perturb and -able.

Derivatives: imperturbabil-ity, n., imperturbableness, n., imperturbabl-y, adv.

impervious, adj., not allowing passage. — L. impervius, 'that cannot be passed through', fr. in, 'not', and pervius. See pervious.

Derivatives: impervious-ly, adv., impervious-ness, n.

impetiginous, adj., afflicted with impetigo. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. impetigō, gen. -īginis. See next word.

impetigo, n., a pustular disease of the skin (med.)

— L. impetīgō, 'eruption of the skin', from im-

petere, 'to rush at, assail, attack; to seek', fr. in-, 'in', and petere, 'to rush at, attack'. See petition.

impetrate, tr. v., to obtain by entreaty. — L. impetrātus, pp. of impetrāre, 'to accomplish, obtain, procure', fr. in-, 'not', and patrāre, 'to bring about', a verb formed fr. pater, gen. patris, 'father'; see father and verbal suff. -ate and cp. perpetrate. For the change of Latin ǎ (in pǎtrāre) to ě (in im-pětrāre) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

impetration, n. — L. impetratio, gen. -ōnis, 'an obtaining by entreaty', fr. impetratus, pp. of impetrare. See prec. word and -ion.

impetrative, adj. — L. impetrātīvus, 'obtained by entreaty', fr. impetrātus, pp. of impetrāre. See impetrate and -ive.

impetuosity, n. — F. impétuosité, fr. ML. impetuōsitātem, acc. of impetuōsitās, fr. Late L. impetuōsus. See next word and -ity.

impetuous, adj., vehement, violent. — F. impétueux (fem. impétueuse), fr. Late L. impetuōsus, 'impetuous, violent', fr. L. impetus, 'attack'. See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: impetuous-ly, adv., impetuous-ness, n.

impetus, n., the force with which a body moves.

L., 'attack, assault, onset, impulse, violence, vigor, force, ardor, passion', fr. in-, 'in', and petere, 'to rush at; to seek'. See petition.

Impeyan pheasant. — Named by the English ornithologist John Latham (1740-1837) in 1787 after Sir Elijah and Lady *Impey*, who tried to naturalize this bird in England. For the ending see suff. -an.

impi, n., an organized body of Kaffir warriors.
— Zulu.

impiety, n. — F. impiété, fr. L. impietātem, acc. of impietās, 'want of reverence', fr. impius, 'impious'. See impious and -ty and cp. piety.

impinge, intr. v., to strike against; to infringe upon. — L. impingere, 'to drive or strike against', fr. in-, 'in', and pangere, 'to drive in, fasten, fix; to settle, determine'; see pact. For the change of L. ă (in păngere) to i (in impingere) see contingent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: impinge-ment, n.

impious, adj. — L. impius, 'irreverent, wicked, impious', fr. in-, 'not', and pius, 'dutiful, pious'. See pious.

Derivatives: impious-ly, adv., impious-ness, n. implacability, n. — Late L. implācābilitās, fr. L. implācābilis. See next word and -ity.

implacable, adj. — F., fr. L. implācābilis, 'unappeasable', fr. in-, 'not', and plācābilis, 'easily appeased'. See placable.

Derivatives: implacable-ness, n., implacabl-y, adv. implacental, adj., having no placenta (applied to a group of mammals including the marsupials).

— Formed fr. in-, 'not', placenta and adj. suff. -al.

implant, tr. v. — F. implanter, fr. in-, 'not', and planter, fr. L. plantāre, 'to plant'. See plant.

Derivatives: *implantation* (q.v.), *implant-er*, n. **implantation**, n. — F., fr. *implanter*, 'to implant'. See prec. word and -ation.

implead, tr. v., to sue at law. — OF. emplaidier, fr. em- (fr. L. im-) and plaidier, 'to plead'. See in-, 'in', and plead.

implement, n., a tool. — Late L. implēmentum, 'a filling up', fr. L. implēre, 'to fill up'. See next word and -ment.

Derivatives: implement, tr.v., implement-ation, n. impletion, n., a filling; the state of being full. — Late L. implētiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a filling up, fulfillment', fr. L. implētus, pp. of implēre, 'to fill up', fr. in-, 'in', and OL. plēre, 'to fill' (in classical Latin the verb plēre is used only in compounds). See full, adj. and cp. plenum. For the ending see -ion.

implicate, adj., intertwined, entangled. — L. implicatus, pp. of implicare. See implicate, v.

Derivatives: implicate-ly, adv., implicate-ness, n. implicate, n., something implied. — L. implicātum, neut. pp. of implicāre, used as a noun. See implicate, v.

implicate, tr. v., to envelop, infold; to imply. — L. implicatus, pp. of implicare. See imply and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: implicat-ive, adj., implicat-ive-ly, adv., implicat-ory, adi.

implication, n. — L. implicatio, gen. -ōnis, 'interweaving, entanglement', fr. implicatus, pp. of implicare. See implicate v., and -ion.

Derivative: implication-al, adj.

implicit, adj., — F. implicite, fr. L. implicitus, pp. of implicāre. See implicate, v.

Derivatives: implicit, n., implicit-ly, adv., implicit-ness, n.

implode, intr. and tr. v., to burst inward. — Formed fr. in-, 'in', and L. plaudere, plōdere, 'to clap'. See plaudit and cp. explode and words there referred to.

imploration, n. — L. implōrātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a beseeching for help', fr. implōrātus, pp. of implōrāre. See next word and -ation.

implore, tr. v. — L. implōrāre, 'to invoke with tears, beseech, implore', fr. in-, 'in', and plōrāre, 'to cry out, wail, lament', which is of imitative origin. Cp. deplore, explore.

Derivatives: implor-er, n., implor-ing, adj., implor-ing-ly, adv., implor-ing-ness, n.

implosion, n. — Formed fr. implode on the analogy of the ratio explode: explosion.

implosive, adj. — Formed fr. implode on the analogy of the ratio explode: explosive.

Derivative: implosive-ly, adv. impluvium, n., rainwater tank in the atrium of the ancient Roman house. — L., fr. impluere, 'to rain into', fr. in-, 'in', and pluere, 'to rain'. See pluvial and cp. compluyium.

imply, tr. v. — OF. emplier, fr. L. implicare, 'to infold, involve, intangle', fr. in-, 'in', and pli-

cāre, 'to fold'. See ply, 'to bend', and cp. plicate. Cp. also implicate, v., and employ, which are doublets of imply.

Derivative: impli-able, adj.

impolite, adj. — L. impolitus, 'rough, unpolished, inelegant', fr. in-, 'not', and politus, 'polished, elegant'. See polite.

Derivatives: *impolite-ly*, adv., *impolite-ness*, n. **imponderable**, adj., having no weight. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and Late L. *ponderābilis*, 'that can be weighed'. See **ponderable**.

Derivatives: imponderable, n., imponderabil-ity, n., imponderable-ness, n., imponderabl-y, adv.

impone, tr. v., to wager (obsol.) — L. impōnere, 'to place into, lay upon; to impose', fr. in-, 'in', and pōnere, 'to put, place'. See position and cp. words there referred to.

imponent, adj., that imposes; n., one who imposes. — L. impōnēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of impōnere. See prec. word and -ent.

import, tr. v. — L. importāre, 'to bring into; to bring about, cause' (in Medieval Latin also 'to be of importance'), fr. in-, 'in', and portāre, 'to carry'. See port, 'to carry'.

Derivatives: import, n., import-able, adj., import-abil-ity, n., import-ation, n., import-er, n.

importance, n. — F., fr. important. See next word and -ce.

important, adj. — F., fr. ML. importantem, acc. of importāns, pres. part. of importāre, 'to be of importance'. See import and -ant.

Derivative: important-ly, adv.

importunate, adj., troublesomely urgent. — ML. importūnātus, pp. of importūnārī. See next word and adj. suff. -ate.

importune, tr. v., to molest. — F. importuner, fr. ML. importūnārī, 'to be troublesome', fr. L. importūnus, 'inconvenient, unsuitable', which is formed fr. in-, 'not', and portus, 'port, harbor', and orig. meant 'without a harbor', i.e. 'difficult of access'. See port, 'harbor', and cp. opportune.

Derivative: importun-ate-ly, adv.

importunity, n. — L. importūnitās, 'unsuitableness, want of consideration', fr. importūnus. See importune, v., and -ity.

impose, tr. and intr. v. — F. imposer, fr. L. imponere (pp. impositus), 'to impose', which was Gallicized after F. poser, 'to put, place'. See impone and cp. compose and words there referred to. See also pose, 'to place'.

Derivatives: impos-er, n., impos-ing, adj., impos-ing-ly, adv., impos-ing-ness, n.

imposition, n. — L. impositiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a laying on, application (of a name to a thing)', fr. impositus, pp. of impōnere, 'to impose'. See impone. Derivative: imposition-al, adj.

impossibility, n. — F. impossibilité, fr. L. impossibilitātem, acc. of impossibilitās, 'impossibility', fr. impossibilis. See next word and -ity.

impossible, adj. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. impossibilis, 'impossible', fr. in-, 'not', and possibilis, 'possible'. See possible.

Derivative: impossibl-y, adv.

impost, n., tax, duty. — OF. impost (F. impôt), fr. L. impositus, pp. of impōnere, 'to place upon', fr. in-, 'in', and pōnere, 'to place'. See position. impost, n., upper part of a pillar. — F. imposte, fr. It. imposta, fr. L. imposita, fem. pp. of impōnere. See prec. word.

impostor, n. — F. imposteur, fr. Late L. impostorem, acc. of impostor, fr. impostus, a collateral form of L. impositus, pp. of imponere, 'to impose upon, deceive'. See imposition and agential suff. -or.

impostume, imposthume, n., abscess. — OF. empostume, formed—with change of suff.—fr. L. apostēma, fr. Gk. ἀπόστημα, lit. 'a standing off'. See aposteme.

imposture, n. — F., fr. Late L. impostūra, 'deceit, imposture', fr. impostus. See impostor and -ure. impotence, impotency, n. — L. impotentia, 'inability', fr. impotēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce. resp. -cy.

impotent, adj. — L. impotens, gen. -entis, 'power-less, impotent'. See in-, 'not', and potent.

Derivatives: impotent-ly, adv., impotent-ness, n. impound, tr. v., to shut up in a pound. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and pound, 'enclosure'.

impoverish, tr. v. — OF. empoveriss-, pres. part. stem of empoverir, 'to render poor', fr. em-, 'im-', and povre (F. pauvre), 'poor'. See in-, 'in', poor and verbal suff. -ish.

Derivatives: impoverish-er, n., impoverishment, n.

imprecate, tr. v., to call down by prayer. — L. imprecatus, pp. of imprecarī, 'to invoke on, call down upon, imprecate', fr. in-, 'in', and precarī, 'to ask, beg, pray, request'. See pray and verbal suff. -ate and cp. deprecate.

Derivatives: imprecation (q.v.), imprecat-ory, adj.

imprecation, n. — L. imprecātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. imprecātus, pp. of imprecārī. See prec. word and -ion.

impregnability, n. — See next word and -ity.

impregnable, adj., that cannot be taken. — F. imprenable, fr. prendre, 'to take', fr. L. prehendere, prendere, 'to take'. See prehensile and -able. The intrusive g in impregnable is prob. due to next word.

Derivatives: impregnable-ness, n., impregnabl-y, adv.

impregnate, adj., pregnant. — Late L. impraegnātus, 'pregnant', pp. of impraegnāre, 'to render pregnant'. See im-, 'in', and pregnant, 'with child', and adj. suff. -ate.

impregnate, tr. v., to make pregnant. — Late L. impraegnātus, pp. of impraegnāre. See impregnate. adi.

Derivative: impregnat-ion, n.

impresa, n., an emblem; the sentence accom-

panying an emblem. — It. impresa, 'undertaking; device', prop. fem. pp. of imprendere, fr. VL. \*imprendere, 'to undertake', fr. L. in (see in-, 'in') and prehendere, prendere, 'to take'. See prehensile and cp. emprise, enterprise. Cp. also next word.

impresario, n., the manager of an opera company, etc. — It., fr. *impresa*, 'undertaking'. See prec. word.

imprescriptible, adj., inalienable. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and L. praescriptus, pp. of praescribere, 'to write beforehand, order, appoint'. See prescriptible.

impress, tr. v., to imprint. — ME. impressen, fr. OF. empresser, fr. L. impressus, pp. of imprimere, 'to press into, impress, imprint', fr. in-, 'in', and premere, 'to press'. See press, v., and cp. imprint.

Derivatives: impress-ed, adj., impress-ed-ly, adv., impress-er, n., impress-ible, adj., impress-ibility, n., impression (q.v.), impress-ive, adj., impress-ive-ly, adv., impress-ive-ness, n.

impress, tr. v., to compel to serve in the army or navy. — Formed fr. in-, 'in', and press, 'to compel to serve'.

Derivative: impress-ment, n.

impression, n. — F., fr. L. impressionem, acc. of impressio, 'impression', lit. 'a pressing into', fr. impressus, pp. of imprimere. See impress, 'to imprint', and -ion.

Derivatives: impressionable (q.v.), impression-al, adj., impression-al-ly, adv., impression-ary, adj., impressionism (q.v.), impressionist (q.v.)

impressionable, adj. — F. impressionnable, fr. impressionner, 'to impress', fr. impression. See prec. word and -able.

Derivatives: impressionabil-ity, n., impressionable-ness, n., impressionabl-y, adv.

impressionism, n. — F. impressionnisme, formed on the analogy of next word fr. F. impression and suff. -isme. See impression and -ism.

impressionist, n. — F. impressionniste, from the phrase école impressionniste, coined by the French critic Louis Leroy in 1874 to ridicule a painting by Claude Monet, called Impression-Sunrise. For the ending see suff. -ist.

Derivatives: impressionist-ic, adj., impressionist-ic-al-ly, adv.

imprest, tr. v., to advance money. — Formed fr. in-, 'in', and prest, 'an advance of money'. Cp. It. imprestare, 'to advance money'.

imprest, n., advance of money. — Fr. prec. word. Cp. It. impresto, of s.m.

imprimatur, n., license to print a book, etc. — ModL. imprimatur, 'let it be printed', fr. L. imprimere (pp. impressus), 'to press into, impress, imprint'. See impress.

imprimis, adv., in the first place. — L., for in primis, 'among the first', whence 'chiefly, especially', fr. in, 'in', and ab., pl. of primus, 'the first'. See in-, 'in' and prime, adj.

imprint, tr. v. - ME. empreynten, fr. OF. em-

preinter, fr. empreinte, fem. pp. of empreindre, 'to impress, imprint', used as a noun. OF. empreindre derives fr. VL. \*impremere (for L. imprimere), 'to impress, imprint'. See impress, 'to imprint'.

Derivatives: imprint-ed, adj., imprint-er, n.

imprint, n. — ME. empreynte, fr. OF. empreinte. See imprint, v.

imprison, tr. v. — OF. emprisoner (F. emprisonner), fr. em-, en-, 'in', and prison. See im-, 'in', and prison.

imprisonment, n. — OF. emprisonement (F. emprisonnement), fr. emprisoner. See prec. word and -ment.

improbability, n. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. improbabilis. See next word.

improbable, adj. — L. improbābilis, 'not deserving of approbation; objectionable', fr. in-, 'not', and probābilis, 'that may be proved; likely, probable'. See probable.

Derivatives: improbable-ness, n., improbabl-y, adv

improbity, n., want of probity. — L. improbitās, 'wickedness, dishonesty', fr. improbus, 'wicked, vile, base, dishonest', fr. in-, 'not', and probus, 'good, proper, serviceable'. See probity.

impromptu, adv. and adj., extempore, offhand. — F., fr. L. in prōmptū, 'in readiness', fr. in, 'in', and abl. of prōmptus, 'readiness', fr. prōmptus, pp. of prōmere, 'to take or bring out or forth'. See in-, 'in', and prompt.

improper, adj. — F. impropre, fr. L. improprius, 'unsuitable, improper', fr. in-, 'not', and proprius, 'one's own, proper'. See proper.

Derivatives: improper-ly, adv., improper-ness, n. impropriate, tr. v., to appropriate. — ML. impropriatus, pp. of impropriare, 'to appropriate', fr. in-, 'in', and L. proprius, 'one's own, proper'. See proper and verbal suff. -ate and cp. appropriate.

impropriate, adj., impropriated. — ML. impropriātus, pp. of impropriāre. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: impropriat-ion, n., impropriat-or, n. impropriety, n. — L. improprietās (prob. through the medium of F. improprietē), fr. improprius, 'improper'. See improper and subst. suff. -ty and cp. propriety.

improve, tr. and intr. v. — AF. emprower, 'to turn to profit', fr. OF. em, en, 'in, into', and prou (n.), 'profit', fr. prou (adj.), 'valiant, brave'. See in-, 'in', and prow, adj.

Derivatives: improvement, n., improv-er, n., improv-ing, adj., improv-ing-ly, adv.

improvise, tr. and intr. v. — F. improviser, fr. It. improvisare, fr. improvviso, 'unforeseen', fr. L. imprōvīsus, 'unforeseen', unexpected', fr. in, 'not', and prōvīsus, 'foreseen', pp. of prōvidēre, 'to see beforehand'. See provide, provision and cp. proviso.

Derivative: improvis-er, n.

imprudence, n. - L. imprūdentia, 'lack of fore-

sight', fr. imprūdēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce

imprudent, adj. — L. imprūdēns, gen. -entis, 'not foreseeing, imprudent', fr. in-, 'not', and prūdēns, gen. -entis, 'foreseeing'. See prudent. Derivatives: imprudent-ly, adv., imprudent-ness. n.

impudence, impudency, n. — L. impudentia, 'shamelessness', fr. impudēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

impudent, adj., shamelessly bold; insolent. — L. impudēns, gen. -entis, 'shameless, impudent', fr. in-, 'not', and pudēns, gen. -entis, 'ashamed, bashful, modest', pres. part. of pudēre, 'to be ashamed'. See pudency and -ent.

Derivatives: impudent-ly, adv., impudent-ness, n. impudicity, n., immodesty; shamelessness. — F. impudicité, fr. impudique, 'shameless', fr. L. impudicus, of s.m., fr. in-, 'not', and pudicus, 'bashful, modest', which derives fr. pudēre, 'to be ashamed'. See pudency and the suffixes -ic and -ity and cp. prec. word.

impugn, tr. v., to attack by arguments. — ME. impugnen, fr. MF. (= F.) impugner, fr. L. impūgnāre, 'to attack, assail', lit. 'to fight with', fr. in-, 'in', and pūgnāre, 'to fight', whence pūgna, 'fight'. See pugnacious and cp. expugn, oppugn, repugnant. Derivatives: impugn-able, adj., impugn-er, n., impugn-ment, n.

impuissance, n., weakness, want of power. — F. See in., 'not', and puissance.

impuissant, adj., weak, powerless. — F. See in-, 'not', and puissant.

impulse, n. — L. *impulsus*, 'pressure, shock; incitement, instigation', fr. *impulsus*, pp. of *impellere*. See impel.

Derivative: impuls-ive, adj.

impulsion, n. — F., fr. L. impulsionem, acc. of impulsio, 'a pushing against, external pressure', fr. impulsus, pp. of impellere. See prec. word and -ion.

impulsive, adj. — OF. (= F.) impulsif (fem. impulsive) or ML. impulsīvus, fr. L. impulsus, pp. of impellere. See impel and -ive.

Derivatives: impulsive-ly, adv., impulsive-ness, n. impunity, n. — F. impunité, fr. L. impūnitātem, acc. of impūnitās, 'freedom from punishment', fr. impūnis, 'without punishment', fr. in-, 'not', and poena, 'punishment, penalty'. See penal and -ity.

impure, adj. — L. impūrus, 'unclean', fr. in-, 'not', and pūrus, 'clean, pure'. See pure.

Derivatives: impure-ly, adv., impure-ness, n. impurity, n. — F. impureté, fr. earlier impurité, fr. L. impūritātem, acc. of impūritās, 'uncleanness, impurity', fr. impūrus. See prec. word and

-ity. imputable, adj. — ML. imputābilis, fr. L. imputāre. See impute and -able.

Derivatives: imputabil-ity, n., imputable-ness, n., imputabl-y, adv.

imputation, n. — Late L. imputātiō, gen. -ōnis,

'account, charge', fr. L. imputātus, pp. of imputāre. See impute and -ation.

imputative, adj. — L. imputātīvus, 'charging', fr. imputātus, pp. of imputāre. See next word and -ive. Derivatives: imputative-ly, adv., imputative-ness, n.

impute, tr. v. — F. imputer, fr. L. imputare, 'to reckon, account, charge, ascribe', fr. in-, 'in', and putare, 'to trim, prune, lop, clean, cleanse; to think over, consider, reckon, count'. See putative.

in, prep. — ME. in, fr. OE. in, rel. to OS., OFris., Du., OHG., MHG., G., Goth. in, ON. ī, and cogn. with Arm. i; y- and n- (before a vowel), Gk. ėv, dial. iv, Homeric ėvi, OL. en, L. in, Oscan en, Osco-Umbrian -en (postposition), an- (before consonants), OPruss. en, Lith. ī, Lett. î, OIr. in, ini-, en-, OW., OBret. en, in, Co., Bret. en, ModW. yn-, 'in', OSlav. on-, vŭn-, vŭ-, Russ. v, vo, vn-, Alb. in (for \*eny), 'as far as'; fr. I.-E. \*en, \*n, \*eni, 'in'. Cp. in-, 'in', inn, inning, inter-, interior, into, intro-, ben, 'within', denizen. Cp. also indigene and words there referred to.

in, adj. - Fr. prec. word.

in, adv. — ME. in, fr. OE. in, inn, inne, rel. to the adverbs: OS. in, inn, ON. inn, OHG. in and to OE. in, prep. See in, prep.

in-, pref. meaning in, into, toward, up, against, as in inborn, incline. — E. in or L. in; see in, prep. In words of Latin origin, in- becomes ilbefore l, im- before b, m and p, ir- before r (see il-, 'in', im-, 'in', ir-, 'in'). Cp. em-, en-.

in-, privative pref., as in inadvertence. — L. in-, 'not', cogn. with Goth., OE. un, 'not'; see un-, priv. pref. L. in-, 'not', becomes î- before gn, il- before l, im- before b, m and p, ir- before r (see i-, il-, 'not', im-, 'not', ir-, 'not').

in-, form of ino- before a vowel.

-in, suff. used in chemistry. — Sec -ine, suff. used in chemistry.

-ina, a fem. suff. used to form titles (as czarina) and names (as Georgina). — L. -īna, a fem. suff., as in rēg-īna, 'queen' (fr. rēx, gen. rēgis, 'king').
-ina, pl. suff. used to form names of groups of animals (zool.) — ModL. use of L. -īna, neut. pl. ending of adjectives in -īnus; see adj. suff. -ine. The neut. form is due to L. animalia, 'animals', a neut. noun in the pl., which is understood. Cp. -inae.

inaccessible, adj. — F., fr. Late L. inaccessibilis, 'unapproachable', fr. in-, 'not', and accessibilis. See accessible.

Derivatives: inaccessibil-ity, n., inaccessibleness, n., inaccessibl-y, adv.

inadvertence, inadvertency, n. — ML. inadvertentia, fr. in-, 'not', and Late L. advertentia. See advertence.

inadvertent, adj. — Back formation fr. inadvertence, inadvertency. For the ending see suff. -ent.

Derivative: inadvertent-ly, adv.
-inae, pl. suff. used to form names of subfamilies

(zool.) — ModL. use of L. -īnae, fem. pl. ending of adjectives in -īnus. The feminine form is due to L. bestiae, 'beasts', a feminine noun, which is understood. Cp. -ina, suff. used in zoology.

inamorata, n., a female lover. — It. innamorata, fem. of innamorato. See next word.

inamorato, n., a male lover. — It. innamorato, pp. of innamorare, 'to fall in love', fr. in (fr. L. in; see in-, 'in', and amore, 'love', fr. L. amōrem, acc. of amor. See amorous and cp. enamor.

inane, adj., I) empty (rare); 2) foolish. — L. inānis, 'empty, void; worthless, useless', of uncertain origin. Cp. exinanite.

Derivatives: inane, n., inane-ly, adv.

inanimate, adj. — Late L. inanimātus, 'lifeless', fr. in-, 'not', and L. animātus, 'animate'. See animate.

Derivatives: inanimate-ly, adv., inanimate-ness, n., inanimat-ed, adj., inanimat-ion, n.

inanition, n., emptiness; exhaustion, starvation.

— L. inānītiō, gen. -ōnis, 'emptiness', fr. inānītus, 'emptied', pp. of inānīre, 'to empty', fr. inānis. See inane and -ion.

inanity, n., emptiness; silliness; vanity. — L. inānitās, 'emptiness; uselessness', fr. inānis. See inane and -ity.

inapt, adj., not apt. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and apt. Cp. inept, unapt.

Derivatives: inapt-ly, adv., inapt-ness, n.

inarticulate, adj. — Late L. inarticulātus, 'inarticulate, indistinct', fr. in-, 'not', and L. articulātus, pp. of articulāre. See articulate.

Derivatives: inarticulate-ly, adv., inarticulate-

inartificial, adj. — L. inartificiālis, 'inartificial', fr. in-, 'not', and artificiālis, 'pertaining to art, artificial'; see artificial. L. inartificiālis is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ἄτεχνος (which is formed fr. priv. pref. ά- and τέχνη, 'art').

Derivatives: inartificial-ity, n., inartificial-ly, adv., inartificial-ness, n.

inaudible, adj. — L. inaudibilis, 'inaudible', fr. in-, 'not', and audibilis, 'audible'. See audible. Derivatives: inaudibil-ity, n., inaudible-ness, n., inaudibl-y, adv.

inaugural, adj. — F. See inaugurate and adj. suff. -al. Derivative: inaugural, n.

inaugurate, tr. and intr. v. — L. inaugurātus, pp. of inaugurāre, 'to take omens from the flight of birds; to consecrate, inaugurate; to install', fr. in-, 'in', and augurāre, 'to examine omens, to augur', fr. augur. See augur and verbal suff.

Derivatives: inauguration (q.v.), inaugurat-ory, adi.

inauguration, n. — L. inauguratio, gen. -ōnis, 'a beginning', fr. inauguratus, pp. of inaugurare. See prec. word and -ion.

Inca, n., a king of ancient Peru; a member of the royal family of ancient Peru. — Sp., fr. Quechua *inca*, 'a noble, a prince'.

Derivatives: Inc-an, adj. and n.

incalescence, n. — Formed from next word with

incalescent, adj., increasing in heat. — L. incalēscēns, gen. -entis, 'growing hot', pres. part. of incalēscere, 'to grow hot', fr. in-, and calēscere, 'to grow hot'. See calescent.

incandesce, tr. v., to cause to glow with heat; intr. v., to glow with heat. — L. incandēscere, 'to become hot, to glow', fr. in-, 'in', and candēscere, 'to begin to glow'. See candescent.

incandescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

incandescent, adj. — L. incandēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of incandēscere. See incandesce and

incantation, n., magic formula; magic, spell. — L. incantātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'enchantment', fr. incantātus, pp. of incantāre, 'to chant a magic formula, to bewitch, enchant', lit. 'to sing in', fr. in-, 'in', and cantāre, 'to sing'. See cant, 'slang of beggars', and -ation and cp. enchant. Derivative: incantation-al, adj.

incapable, adj. — F., fr. Late L. incapābilis, fr. in-, 'not', and L. capābilis, 'capable'. See capable. Derivatives: incapabil-ity, n., incapable-ness, n., incapabl-y, adv.

incapacity, n. — F. incapacité, fr. ML. incapācitātem, acc. of incapācitās, fr. Late L. incapāx, gen. -ācis, 'incapable', fr. in-, 'not', and L.capāx, gen. -ācis, 'capable'. See capacity.

incarcerate, tr. v., to imprison. — ML. incarcerātus, pp. of incarcerāre, 'to imprison', fr. in-, 'in', and L. carcer, 'an enclosed place; prison', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. cancel, chancel, carcer. For the ending see subst. suff. -ate.

incarceration, n. — ML. incarceratio, gen. -onis, fr. incarceratus, pp. of incarcerare. See prec. word and -ion.

incarnadine, adj., flesh-colored. — F., fr. dial. It. incarnadino, fr. It. incarnatino, 'flesh color', fr. incarnato, 'incarnate'. See incarnate. Derivative: incarnadine. tr. v.

incarnate, adj., invested with flesh. — L. incarnātus, pp. of incarnāre, 'to make flesh', fr. carō, gen. carnis, 'flesh'. See carnal and adj. suff. -ate. incarnate, tr. v., to invest with flesh. — L. incarnātus, pp. of incarnāre. See incarnate, adj.

incarnation, n. — F., fr. Late L. incarnātionem, acc. of incarnātio, fr. L. incarnātus, pp. of incarnāre. See incarnate, adj.

incendiary, adj., pertaining to arson. — L. incendiārius, 'causing a fire', fr. incendium, 'fire', fr. incendere, 'to set fire to, kindle, burn', fr. in, 'in', and candēre, 'to shine, be white; to glow with heat'. See candid and adj. suff. -ary and cp. incense. For the change of Latin ă (in căndēre) to ĕ (in in-cĕndere) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

incense, n., smoke of burning spices. — ME. encens, fr. OF. (= F.) encens, fr. Late L. incēnsum, 'incense', lit. 'something burnt', neut. pp. of L. incendere. See prec. word and cp. censer.

incense, tr. v., to offer incense; to perfume with incense. — ME. encensen, fr. OF. (= F.) encenser, fr. encens. See incense, n.

incense, tr. v., to anger. — ME. encensen, fr. L. incēnsus, pp. of incendere, 'to set fire to, kindle, burn; to excite, irritate, anger'. See incense, n. incensory, n., censer. — Eccles. L. incēnsōrium, fr. L. incēnsus, pp. of incendere. See incense, n., and subst. suff. -orv.

incentive, adj., tending to incite. — L. incentīvus, 'setting the tune; inciting', fr. incentus, pp. of incinere, 'to sound, sing', fr. in-, 'in', and canere, 'to sing'. See cant, 'slang of beggars' and -ive. For the change of Latin ă (in cănere) to ĕ (in in-cĕntus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: incentive, n., incentive-ly, adv.

incept, tr. v., 1) to begin; 2) to take in, ingest. — L. inceptus, pp. of incipere, 'to take in hand, begin', fr. in-, 'in', and capere, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See captive. For the change of Latin ă (in căpere) to ĕ (in in-cĕptus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

inception, n. — L. inceptio, gen. -ōnis, 'a beginning, undertaking', fr. inceptus, pp. of incipere. See prec. word and -ion.

inceptive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. inceptus, pp. of incipere. See incept.

Derivative: inceptive, n., an inceptive verb.

incertitude, n. — F., fr. ML. incertitudinem, acc. of incertitudo, fr. L. incertus, 'uncertain', fr. in-, 'not', and certus, 'sure, certain'. See certain and -tude and cp. certitude.

incessancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

incessant, adj., uninterrupted. — F., fr. Late L. incessantem, acc. of incessans, 'unceasing', fr. in-, 'not', and L. cessans, gen.-antis, pres. part. of cessare, 'to cease'. See cease and -ant.

Derivatives: incessant-ly, adv., incessant-ness, n. incest, n. — L. incestus, 'unchastity, incest', fr. in-, 'not', and OL. castus (gen. castūs), 'chastity', which is rel. to L. castus, 'chaste'. See chaste. For the change of Latin ă (in căstus) to ĕ (in in-cĕstus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

incestuous, adj. — L. incestuōsus, 'incestuous', fr. incestus, 'unchaste', fr. in-, 'not', and castus, 'chaste'. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: incestuous-ly, adv., incestuous-

inch, n., the twelfth part of a foot. — ME. inche, inch, fr. OE. ynce, fr. L. uncia, 'the twelfth part (of anything); the twelfth part of a foot, an inch: the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce'. See uncia and cp. ounce, 'the twelfth part of a pound', which is a doublet of inch.

Derivative: inch, v., to move by inches.

inch, n., a small island (Scot.) — ME. inch, fr. Gael. innis, 'island', rel. to OIr. inis, W. ynys, Co. enys, Bret. enez, of s.m.

inchoate, adj., just begun. - L. inchoātus, pp. of

inchoāre, more correctly spelled incohāre, 'to begin', orig. 'to harness', fr. in-, 'in', and cohum, 'a strap fastening the plowbeam to the yoke', into rapid motion, rouse', fr. in-, 'in', a

lit. 'that which holds or encloses', fr. I.-E. base \*qogh-, a gradational var. of \*qagh-, 'to encompass, enclose'. See hedge and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. -ate.

inchoate, tr. v., to begin. — Fr. L. inchoātus, pp. of inchoāre. See inchoate, adj. Derivatives: inchoation (q.v.), inchoat-ive, adj. and n.

inchoation, n., beginning. — L. inchoātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. inchoātus, pp. of inchoāre. See inchoate and -ion.

incidence, n. — F., formed fr. incident, adj. See next word and suff. -ce.

incident, adj. — F. incident, fr. L. incidentem, acc. of incidens, pres. part. of incidere, 'to fall upon; to happen, occur', fr. in-, 'in', and cadere, 'to fall'. See cadence and suff. -ent. For the change of Latin ă (in cădere) to Y (in in-cidere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: incident, n. (q.v.), incident-al, adj. and n., incident-al-ly, adv., incident-al-ness, n. incident, n. — F. See incident, adj.

incinerate, tr. v., to reduce to ashes. — L. incinerātus, pp. of incinerāre, 'to reduce to ashes', fr. in-, 'in', and cinis, gen. cineris, 'ashes'. See cinerary and verbal suff -ate.

Derivatives: incineration (q.v.), incinerat-or, n. incineration, n. — F. incineration, fr. ML. incinerationem, acc. of incineratio, fr. L. incineratios, pp. of incinerare. See prec. word and -ion.

incipience, incipiency, n., beginning. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

incipient, adj., beginning, initial. — L. incipiēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of incipere, 'to begin'. See inceptive and -ent.

Derivative: incipient-ly, adv.

incipit, n., the opening words of a book, etc. — L., '(here) begins', 3rd pers. sing. pres. of incipere. See prec. word.

incise, tr. v. — F. inciser, fr. L. incisus, pp. of incidere, 'to cut into, cut through, carve, engrave', fr. in-, 'in', and caedere, 'to cut'. See cement and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin ae (in caedere) to i (in in-cidere, in-cisus) see acquire and cp. words there referred to.

incision, n. — F., fr. L. incīsiōnem, acc. of incīsiō, 'a cutting into, incision', fr. incīsus, pp. of incīdere, 'to cut into'. See prec. word and -ion.

incisive, adj. — ML. incīsīvus, fr. L. incīsus, pp. of incīdere, 'to cut into'. See incise and -ive.

Derivatives; incisive-ly, adv., incisive-ness, n. incisor, n., a front tooth. — ML. incisor, 'a cut-

ting tooth', lit. 'that which cuts into', fr. L. incīsus, pp. of incīdere. See incise and agential suff. -or.

incitation, n. — F., fr. L. incitationem, acc. of incitatio, 'an inciting', fr. incitatus, pp. of incitatus. See next word and -ion.

incite, tr. v. — F. inciter, fr. L. incitāre, 'to put into rapid motion, urge, encourage, stimulate, rouse', fr. in-, 'in', and citāre, 'to set into quick motion, excite, provoke, call urgently', freq. of ciēre (pp. citus), 'to set in motion'. See cite and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: incit-er, n., incite-ment, n., incit-ing-lv. adv.

incivility, n. — F. incivilité, fr. Late L. incīvīlitātem, acc. of incīvīlitās, fr. incīvīlis, 'not civil', fr. in-, 'not', and L. cīvīlis, 'pertaining to a citizen, civil'. See civil and -ity.

incivism, n., neglect of civic duties. — F. incivisme, fr. in (fr. L. in-; see in-, 'not') and civisme. See civism.

inclemency, n. — L. inclēmentia, 'rigor, harshness, roughness, severity', fr. inclēmēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -cy and cp. clemency. inclement, adj. — L. inclēmēns, gen. -entis, 'harsh, rough, severe', fr. in-, 'not', and clēmēns, gen. -entis. 'mild. calm'. See clement.

Derivatives: inclement-ly, adv., inclement-ness, n. inclinable, adj. — OF. enclinable, fr. encliner, incliner. See incline and -able.

inclination, n. — F., fr. L. inclīnātiōnem, acc. of inclīnātiō, 'a leaning, bending, inclining, inclination', fr. inclīnātus, pp. of inclīnāre. See next word and -ation.

incline, tr. and intr. v. — ME. enclinen, fr. OF. encliner, incliner (F. incliner), fr. L. inclīnāre, 'to cause to lean, to bend, bow, incline', fr. in-, 'in', and -clīnāre (found only in compounds), 'to bend'. See clinic and cp. decline, v.

Derivatives: incline, n., inclin-ed, adj., inclin-er, n., inclin-ing, n. and adj.

inclinometer, n., an instrument for measuring the inclination or dip of the magnetic needle. — A hybrid coined fr. L. inclīnāre, 'to incline', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See incline and meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. clinometer.

inclose, v. - See enclose.

include, tr. v. — L. inclūdere, 'to shut in, shut up, enclose, include, insert', fr. in-, 'in', and claudere, 'to shut, close'. See close, adj., and cp. enclose. For the change of Latin au (in claudere) to  $\bar{u}$  (in in-clūdere) see accuse and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: includ-ed, adj., includ-ed-ness, n. inclusion, n. — L. inclūsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a shutting up, confinement', fr. inclūsus, pp. of inclūdere. See prec. word and -ion.

inclusive, adj. — ML. inclūsīvus, fr. L. inclūsus, pp. of inclūdere. See include and -ive.

Derivatives: inclusive-ly, adv., inclusive-ness, n. incogitable, adj., unthinkable. — ML. incōgitābilis, fr. in-, 'not', and L. cōgitābilis, 'conceivable, imaginable, thinkable'. See cogitable. incognito, adv., adj. and n. — It. incognito, 'unknown', fr. L. incognitus, fr. in-, 'not', and cognitus, 'known', pp. of cognōscere, 'to become acquainted with, perceive, understand, know'. See cognition and cp. inconnu.

income, n. — Lit. 'that which comes in', formed fr. in. adv. (see in) and come.

incommensurable, adj. — ML. incommensūrābilis, fr. im-, 'not', and Late L. commēnsūrābilis. See commensurable.

Derivatives: incommensurable, n., incommensurabil-ity, n., incommensurable-ness, n., incommensurabl-v, adv.

incommode, tr. v. — F. incommoder, fr. L. incommodāre, 'to cause inconvenience, be inconvenient, be troublesome', fr. incommodus, 'inconvenient, troublesome', fr. in-, 'not', and commodus, 'suitable, convenient'. See commode.

incommodious, adj. — Formed on analogy of L. incommodus (see prec. word) fr. in-, 'not', and commodious.

Derivatives: incommodious-ly, adv., incommodious-ness, n.

incommodity, n. — F. incommodité, fr. L. incommoditātem, acc. of incommoditās, 'inconvenience, disadvantage', fr. incommodus. See incommode and -ity.

incommutable, adj. — L. incommūtābilis, 'unchangeable', fr. in-, 'not', and commūtābilis, 'changeable'. See commutable.

Derivatives: incommutabil-ity, n., incommutableness, n., incommutabl-y, adv.

incomparable, adj. — F., fr. L. incomparābilis, fr. in., 'not', and L. comparābilis. See comparable. Derivatives: incomparable, n., incomparabil-ity, n., incomparable-ness, n., incomparabl-v, adv.

incompatible, adj. — ML. incompatibilis, fr. in-, 'not', and ML. compatibilis. See compatible.

Derivatives: incompatible, n., incompatibil-ity, n., incompatible-ness, n., incompatible, adv.

incompetence, n. — F. incompétence, fr. incompétent. See next word and -ce.

incompetent, adj. — F. incompétent, fr. Late L. incompetentem, acc. of incompetēns, 'insufficient', fr. in-, 'not', and L. competēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of competere, 'to strive together, be suitable'. See competent.

Derivatives: incompetent, n., incompetent-ly, adv., incompetent-ness, n.

incomplete, adj. — Late L. incomplētus, 'incomplete', fr. in-, 'not', and L. complētus, pp. of complēre, 'to fill up'. See complete.

Derivatives: incomplete-ly, adv., incomplete-ness. n.

incomprehensible, adj. — L. incomprehēnsibilis, 'that cannot be seized; incomprehensible', fr. in-, 'not', and comprehēnsibilis. See comprehensible.

Derivatives: incomprehensibil-ity, n., incomprehensible-ness, n., incomprehensibl-y, adv.

incondite, adj., badly constructed. — L. inconditus, 'unformed, uncouth, rude', fr. in-, 'not', and conditus, pp. of condere, 'to put together'. See condiment.

incongruence, n. — Late L. incongruentia, 'incongruity', fr. L. incongruens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

incongruent, adj. — L. incongruens, gen. -entis, 'incongruous, inconsistent', fr. in-, 'not', and congruens, gen. -entis, pp. of congruere, 'to agree'. See congruent.

Derivative: incongruent-ly, adv.

incongruity, n. — ML. incongruitās, fr. L. incongruus. See next word and ity.

incongruous, adj. — L. incongruous, 'incongruous, inconsistent', fr. in-, 'not', and congruous, 'fit, suitable, congruous'. See congruous.

Derivatives: incongruous-ly, adv., incongruous-ness, n.

inconnu, n., 1) an unknown person; 2) a large food fish (Stenodus mackenzii). — F., 'unknown', fr. in-, 'not', and connu, 'known', pp. of connattre, 'to know', fr. L. cognōscere, 'to become acquainted with, perceive, understand, know'. F. connu goes back to OF. coneü, fr. VL. \*cogneūtus, which corresponds to L. cognitus, pp. of cognōscere. See cognition and cp. incognito.

inconsequence, n. — L. inconsequentia, fr. inconsequens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

inconsequent, adj. — L. incōnsequēns, gen. -entis, 'not logically connected', fr. in-, 'not', and cōnsequēns, gen. -entis, pp. of cōnsequī, 'to follow'. See consequent.

Derivatives: inconsequent-ly, adv., inconsequentness, n., inconsequent-ial, adj., inconsequent-ially, adv., inconsequent-ial-ness, n.

inconsiderate, adj. — L. inconsideratus, 'thoughtless, inconsiderate', fr. in-, 'not', and consideratus, pp. of considerare, 'to consider'. See considerate.

Derivatives: inconsiderate-ly, adv., inconsiderate-ness, n.

inconsideration, n. — Late L. incōnsīderātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'inconsiderateness', fr. L. incōnsīderātus. See prec. word and -ion.

inconsolable, adj. — L. incônsōlābilis, 'inconsolable', fr. in-, 'not', and cōnsōlābilis, 'consolable'. See consolable.

Derivatives: inconsolabil-ity, n., inconsolableness, n., inconsolabl-y, adv.

inconspicuous, adj. — L. inconspicuous, fr. in-, 'not', and conspicuous. See conspicuous.

Derivatives: inconspicuous-ly, adv., inconspicuous-ness, n.

inconstancy, n. — L. inconstantia, fr. inconstans, gen. -antis. See next word and -cy.

inconstant, adj. — F., fr. L. inconstans, gen. -antis, 'inconstant, changeable, fickle', fr. in-, 'not', and constans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of constare, 'to stand firm'. See constant.

Derivatives: inconstant-ly, adv., inconstant-ness, n.

incontinence, incontinency, n. — F., fr. L. incontinentia, fr. incontinens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

incontinent, adj., not continent, incapable of restraint. — F., fr. L. incontinentem, acc. of incontinents, 'incontinent', fr. in-, 'not', and continents, gen. -entis, pres. part. of continere, 'to

hold together'. See continent, adi.

incontinent, also incontinently, adv. immediately (archaic). — Fr. Late L. in continent i (scil. tempore), 'in continuous time', fr. in-, 'in', and abl. of continents. See prec. word.

incontrovertible, adj. — Coined by Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82), fr. in-, 'not', controvert and suff. -ible.

Derivatives: incontrovertibil-ity, n., incontrovertible-ness, n., incontrovertibl-y, adv.

inconvenience, inconveniency, n. — OF. inconvenience (F. inconvenance), fr. Late L. inconvenientia, 'lack of consistency, incongruity', fr. L. inconveniëns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

inconvenient, adj. — F. inconvénient, 'unsuitable', fr. L. inconvenientem, acc. of inconveniens, 'unsuitable', fr. in-, 'not', and conveniens, gen.-entis, 'suitable', pres. part. of convenire, 'to be suitable'. See convenient.

Derivatives: inconvenient-ly, adv., inconvenient-ness. n.

inconvertible, adj. — Late L. inconvertibilis, fr. in., 'not', and convertibilis. See convertible.

Derivatives: inconvertibil-ity, n., inconvertibleness, n., inconvertibl-y, adv.

incorporate, adj., incorporeal. — L. incorporatus, 'not embodied', fr. in-, 'not', and corporatus. See corporate.

incorporate, adj., united in one body. — Late L. incorporatus, 'incorporated', pp. of incorporare, 'to provide with a body, incorporate', fr. in-, 'in', and L. corporare, 'to make into a body', fr. corpus, gen. corporis, 'body'. See corpus and adj. suff. -ate and cp. corporate.

incorporate, tr. v., to form into a body, to form into a society; intr. v., to unite. — Late L. incorporatus, pp. of incorporare. See prec. word. Derivatives: incorporat-ed, adj., incorporat-ing, adj., incorporation (q.v.), incorporat-ive, adj., incorporat-or, n.

incorporation, n., the act of incorporating. — ME. incorporacioun, fr. OF. incorporation, fr. Late L. incorporationem, acc. of incorporatio, fr. incorporatus, pp. of incorporare. See incorporate, 'united in one body', and -ion.

incorporeal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. incorporeus, 'incorporeal', fr. in-, 'not', and corpus, gen. corporis, 'body'. See corpus. Derivatives: incorporeal-ity, n., incorporeal-ly, adv.

incorporeity, n. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. incorporeus. See prec. word.

incorrect, adj. — L. incorrectus, 'uncorrected', fr. in-, 'not', and correctus, pp. of corrigere, 'to make straight, set right, correct'. See correct, adj. Derivatives: incorrect-ly, adv., incorrectiness, n. incorrigible, adj. — F., fr. L. incorrigibilis, 'not to be corrected'. fr. in-, 'not', and corrigibilis, 'corrected'.

rigible'. See corrigible.

Derivatives: incorrigible, n., incorrigibil-ity, n., incorrigible-ness, n., incorrigibl-y, n.

incorrupt, adj. — L. incorruptus, 'unspoiled, uncorrupted', fr. in-, 'not', and corruptus, pp. of corrumpere, 'to destroy, corrupt'. See corrupt. Derivative: incorrupt-ly, adv.

incorruptible, adj. — F., fr. Late L. incorruptibilis, fr. in-, 'not', and corruptibilis. See corruptible.

Derivatives: incorruptibil-ity, n., incorruptibleness, n., incorruptibl-y, adv.

incorruption, n. — Late L. incorruptiō, gen. -ōnis, 'incorruptibility', fr. in-, 'not', and L. corruptiō, gen. -ōnis, 'corruption'. See corruption.

incrassate, tr. and intr. v., to thicken. — L. incrassātus, 'made thick', pp. of incrassāre, 'to make thick', fr. in-, 'in', and crassus, 'thick'. See crass and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: incrassat-ion, n.

incrassate, adj., thickened. — L. incrassatus, pp. of incrassare. See incrassate, v.

increase, intr. and tr. v. — ME. encresen, incresen, fr. AF. encress-, corresponding to OF. encreis-, encreiss-, pres. part. stem of encreistre, encroistre, fr. L. incrēscere, 'to grow in or upon', fr. in-, 'in', and crēscere, 'to grow'. See crescent and cp. increment.

Derivatives: increase, n., increas-able, adj., increas-ed-ly, adv., increase-ment, n., increas-er, n., increas-ing, adj., increas-ing-ly, adv.

incredibility, n. — L. incredibilitas, 'incredibility', fr. incredibilis, See next word and -ity.

incredible, adj. — L. incrēdibilis, 'that cannot be believed', fr. in-, 'not', and crēdibilis, 'worthy of belief'. See credible and cp. incroyable.

Derivatives: incredible-ness, n., incredibl-y, adv. incredulity, n. — F. incrédulité, fr. L. incrédulitātem, acc. of incrédulitās, 'disbelief', fr. incrédulus. See next word and -ity.

incredulous, adj. — L. incrēdulus, 'unbelieving', fr. in-, 'not', and crēdulus, 'credulous'. See credulous.

Derivatives: incredulous-ly, adv., incredulous-

increment, n., increase; growth. — L. incrēmentum, 'growth, increase', fr. incrēscere, 'to grow in or upon', fr. in-, 'in', and crēscere, 'to grow'. See increase and cp. decrement.

Derivatives: increment-al, adj., increment-ation, n.

incriminate, tr. v. — ML. incrīminātus, pp. of incrīmināre, 'to incriminate', fr. in-, 'not', and L. crīmināre, crīminārī, 'to accuse one of a crime', fr. crīmen, gen. crīminis, 'crime'. See criminate. Derivatives: incriminat-ion, n., incriminat-or, n., incriminat-ory, adj.

increach, intr. v. - See encroach.

incroyable, n., name of a French fop or dandy in the period of the Directory (1795-99). — F., 'incredible', fr. OF. increable, fr. in-, 'not', and OF. creire (F. croire), 'to believe', fr. L. crēdere (see creed and cp. incredible); so called in allusion to their frequent use of the word incroyable.

incrust, tr. v. — F. incruster, fr. L. incrustare, 'to cover with a crust or coat, incrust', fr. in-, 'in', and crustare, 'to cover with a crust', fr. crusta, 'crust'. See crust and cp. encrust.

785

incrustate, adj. — L. incrustātus, 'covered with a crust', pp. of incrustāre. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate.

incrustation, n. — Late L. incrustatio, gen. -ōnis, 'a covering with a crust', fr. L. incrustatus, pp. of incrustare. See incrust and -ion.

incubate, tr. and intr. v. — L. incubātus, pp. of incubāre, 'to lie in or upon', fr. in-, 'in', and cubāre, 'to lie down'. See cubicle and verbal suff. -ate and cp. incumbent.

Derivatives: incubation (q.v.), incubat-ive, adj., incubator (q.v.), incubat-ory, adj.

incubation, n. — L. incubātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a lying upon eggs', fr. incubātus, pp. of incubāre. See prec. word and -ion.

incubator, n. — Lit. 'one who or that which incubates', fr. L. incubātor, fr. incubātus, pp. of incubāre. See incubate and agential suff. -or.

incubus, n., 1) an evil spirit supposed to lie on sleeping persons; 2) a nightmare. — Late L., 'nightmare', lit. 'what lies upon one', fr. incubāre. See incubate and cp. succubus.

incudal, incudate, adj., pertaining to the incus (anat.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al, resp. -ate, fr. L. incūs. gen. incūdis, 'anvil'. See incus.

incudo-, before a vowel incud-, combining form denoting the *incus* (anat.) — Fr. L. *incūs*, gen. *incūdis*, 'anvil'. See incus.

inculcate, tr. v., to impress on the mind. — L. inculcātus, pp. of inculcāre, 'to impress or urge upon', lit. 'to tread in', fr. in-, 'in', and calcāre, 'to tread', fr. calx, gen. calcis, 'heel'. See Calceolaria and verbal suff. -ate and cp. recalcitrate. For the change of Latin ă (in călcāre) to ŭ (in in-cūlcāre) see desultory and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: inculcation (q.v.), inculcat-ive, adj., inculcat-or, n., inculcat-ory, adj.

inculcation, n. — Late L. inculcātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'an inculcating', fr. L. inculcātus, pp. of inculcāre. See prec. word and -ion.

inculpable, adj., not culpable. — Late L. inculpābilis, fr. in-, 'not', and L. culpābilis. See culpable.

Derivatives: inculpabil-ity, n., inculpable-ness, n., inculpabl-y, adv.

inculpate, tr. v. — ML. inculpātus, pp. of inculpāre, 'to reproach, blame', fr. in-, 'in', and L. culpāre, 'to reproach, blame, censure', fr. culpa, 'blame, fault'. See culpable.

Derivatives: inculpat-ion, n., inculpat-ive, adj., inculpat-orv, adj.

incult, adj., uncultivated. — L. incultus, 'untilled, uncultivated, unpolished, rude, unadorned', fr. in-, 'not', and cultus, 'tilled, cultivated', pp. of colere, 'to till, cultivate'. See cult. incumbency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

incumbent, adj., obligatory. — L. incumbēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of incumbere, 'to lie upon, apply oneself to', fr. in-, 'in', and -cumbere (found only in compounds), 'to lie'. See cubicle and cp. accumbent and words there referred to.

incus

Derivatives: incumbent, n. (q.v.), incumbent-ly, adv.

incumbent, n., one who holds an ecclesiastical benefice or any other office. — Fr. prec. word. incunabula, n. pl., 1) the first stages of anything; 2) books printed before the year 1500. — L. incūnābula (pl.), 'swaddling clothes; cradle; childhood; origin, beginning', formed fr. in-, 'in', and cūnae, 'cradle', which stands for \*koinā, 'a place to lie down in', and is cogn. with Gk. κοίτη, 'place to lie down in, bed', κεῖσθαι, 'to lie, to lie asleep', κοιμᾶν, 'to lull to sleep', fr. I.-E. base \*kei-, 'to lie, settle down', whence also L. cīvis, 'member of a community, citizen'. See civil and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also cunabula.

incur, tr. v. — L. incurrere, 'to run into, run toward, rush at', fr. in-, 'in', and currere, 'to run'. See current, adj., and cp. words there referred to. incurable, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) incurable, fr. Late L. incūrābilis, fr. in-, 'not', and L. cūrābilis. See curable.

Derivatives: incurable, n., incurabil-ity, n., incurable-ness, n., incurabl-y, adv.

incuriosity, n. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. incuriosus. See next word.

incurious, adj. — L. incūriōsus, 'careless, indifferent, negligent', fr. in-, 'not', and cūriōsus, 'careful diligent'. See curious.

Derivatives: incurious-ly, adv., incurious-ness, n. incurrent, adj., running in. — L. incurrens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of incurrere. 'to run into'. See incur and -ent.

incursion, n. —L. incursiō, gen. -ōnis, 'an assault, inroad, attack', fr. incursus, pp. of incurrere. See incur and -ion.

incursive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. incursus, pp. of incurrere. See incur and -ive.

incurvate, adj., bent or curved inward. — L. incurvātus, pp. of incurvāre, 'to bend, crook, curve', fr. in-, 'in', and curvāre, 'to bend, crook, curve'. See curve, v., and adj. suff. -ate.

incurvate, tr. and intr. v., to bend or curve inward. — L. incurvātus, pp. of incurvāre. See incurvate, adj.

incurvation, n. — L. incurvātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a bending, curving', fr. incurvātus, pp. of incurvāre. See incurvate, adj., and -ion.

incurve, tr. v., to bend or curve inward. — L. incurvāre. See incurvate, adj.

incus, n., the middle of three small bones in the ear (anat.)—L. incūs, 'anvil', a name given to this bone by the Belgian anatomist Andreas Vesalius (1514-64) because of its resemblance to an anvil. L. incūs derives from the stem of incūdere, 'to forge with a hammer', fr. in-, 'in', and cūdere, 'to strike, beat', which is cogn. with

ON. höggva, OE. hēawan, 'to hew'. See hew and cp. caudex.

incuse, adj., stamped in, impressed (esp. used in numismatics). — L. incūsus, pp. of incūdere, 'to forge with a hammer'. See incus.

Derivative: incuse, n., impression (esp. on a coin)

incuse, tr. v., to stamp (esp. on a coin). — L. incūsus, pp. of incūdere. See incuse, adi.

indaba, n., meeting, council (among S. African tribes). — Zulu in-daba, fr. pref. in and daba, 'business, matter news'.

indagate, tr. v., to search out, investigate. — L.  $ind\bar{a}g\bar{a}tus$ , pp. of  $ind\bar{a}g\bar{a}re$ , 'to trace out, track, search, investigate', formed fr. ind(u)-, 'in', and  $\bar{a}g$ -, the lengthened form of the stem of agere, 'to drive'; orig. a hunting term used in the sense 'to drive (the game) in'. For the first element see indigene, for the second see agent, adj., and cp. ambages. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate. indagation, n. — L.  $ind\bar{a}g\bar{a}ti\bar{o}$ , gen.  $-\bar{o}nis$ , 'a tracing out, investigation', fr.  $ind\bar{a}g\bar{a}tus$ , pp. of  $ind\bar{a}g\bar{a}re$ . See prec. word and -ion.

indagator, n. — L. indāgātor, 'tracker, investigator', fr. indāgātus, pp. of indāgāre. See indagate and agential suff. -or.

indamine, indamin, n., any of a series of organic bases containing the NH group (chem.) — G. Indamin, prob. coined from the abbreviation of ind(igo) and amin.

indebted, adj. — ME. endetted, pp. of endetten, 'to indebt, oblige', fr. OF. endetter, fr. en, 'in', and dette, 'debt'. In ModE. L. in- has been substituted for ME. and OF. en-. See 1st en-, in-, 'in', and debt.

Derivative: indebted-ness, n.

indecency, n. — L. indecentia, 'unseemliness, impropriety', fr. indecēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -cy.

indecent, adj. — L. indecēns, gen. -entis, 'un-, seemly, improper', fr. in-, 'not', and decēns, gen. -entis, 'becoming, fitting, seemly, proper'. See decent.

Derivatives: indecent-ly, adv., indecent-ness, n. indecision, n. — F. indécision, fr. in-, 'not', and décision. See decision.

indeclinable, adj. — F. indéclinable, fr. L. indéclinābilis, fr. in-, 'not', and dēclīnābilis. See declinable.

Derivatives: indeclinable-ness, n., indeclinabl-y, adv

indecorous, adj. — L. indecōrus, 'unbecoming, unseemly, disgraceful, indecorous', fr. in-, 'not', and decōrus, 'becoming, fitting, seemly, proper'. See decorous.

Derivatives: indecorous-ly, adv., indecorous-ness, n.

indecorum, n., lack of decorum. — L. indecōrum, 'that which is not suitable', neut. of indecōrus. See indecorous and cp. decorum.

indeed, adv. — Formed fr. in and deed. Derivative: indeed, interj.

indefatigable, adj. — Obsol. F. indéfatigable, fr. L. indéfatīgābilis, 'that cannot be wearied', fr. in-, 'not', and dēfatīgāre, 'to tire, exhaust', fr. de- and fatīgāre, 'to weary'. See fatigue and -able.

786

Derivatives: indefatigabil-ity, n., indefatigableness. n., indefatigabl-y, adv.

indefinite, adj. — L. indēfinītus, 'indefinite', fr. in-, 'not', and dēfinītus, pp. of dēfinīre, 'to limit, define'. See definite.

Derivatives: indefinite-ly, adv., indefinite-ness, n. indelible, adj. — L. indēlēbilis, 'indelible, imperishable', fr. in-, 'not', and dēlēre, 'to efface, abolish, obliterate, destroy'. See delete and -ible. Derivatives: indelibil-ity, n., indelible-ness, n., indelibl-v. adv.

indemnification, n. — See next word and -ation. indemnify, tr. v. — Formed with suff. -fy fr. L. indemnis, 'unhurt, uninjured', fr. in-, 'not', and damnum, 'loss, injury'. See damn. For the change of Latin ă (in dămnum) to ĕ (in in-dĕmnis) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

indemnity, n. — F. indemnité, fr. Late L. indemnitātem, acc. of indemnitās, 'security from damage or loss, indemnity', fr. L. indemnis. See prec. word and -ity.

indene, n., a hydrocarbon, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, obtained from coal tar (*chem.*) — Coined from the abbreviation of indole and suff. -ene.

indent, tr. v., to notch; intr. v., to make out an order with a counterfoil. — ME. endenten, 'to notch', fr. OF. (= F.) endenter, fr. ML. indentāre, 'to furnish with teeth', fr. in-, 'in', and L. dēns, gen. dentis, 'tooth'. See tooth and cp. denti-.

Derivatives: indent, n., a notch; indenture, n., indent-ation, n., indent-ion, n., indenture (q.v.) indent, tr. v., to make a dent, impress. — Formed fr. in-, 'in', and dent.

Derivative: indent, n., a dent, indent-ation, n. indenture, n., 1) an indented document; 2) any deed or contract; esp. 3) a contract of apprenticeship. — ME. endenture, fr. OF. endenteüre, endenture, fr. endenter. See indent, v., and -ure. Derivatives: indenture, tr. v., indentur-ed, adj.

independence, n. — Formed fr. independent with suff. -ce. Cp. F. indépendance.

independency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ev.

independent, adj. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and dependent. Cp. F. indépendant.

Derivatives: independent, n., independent-ly, adv. indeterminable, adj. — Late L. indeterminabilis, 'that cannot be defined', fr. in-, 'not', and determinabilis. See determinable.

Derivatives: indeterminable-ness, n., indeterminabl-y, adv.

indeterminate, adj. — Late L. indēterminātus, 'undefined', fr. in-, 'not', and L. dēterminātus, pp. of dētermināre. See determinate.

Derivatives: indeterminate-ly, adv., indeterminate-ness, n., indeterminat-ion, n.

indeterminism, n., the doctrine that human will is free (philos.) — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and determinism.

indeterminist, n., a believer in indeterminism. — See prec word and ist.

index, n. — L. index, gen. indicis, 'a pointer, indicator; the forefinger; sign, mark, indication; guide, witness, informer', rel. to indicāre, 'to point out, show'. See indicate.

Derivatives: index, tr. v., index-ed, adj., index-er, n., index-ing, n.

India, n. — L., fr. Gk. Ἰνδία, fr. Ἰνδος, 'the river Indus', fr. OPers. Hindu, fr. OI. sindhuh, 'river', spec. 'the river Indus', whence 'the region of the river Indus'. Cp. Hindu, indigo, indium, sandia, sendal, sindon. Cp. also the second element in Sapindus and in tamarind.

Derivatives: Indi-an, adi, and n.

Indic, adj., of, or pertaining to, India. — L. Indicus, fr. Gk. Ἰνδικός, fr. Ἰνδία. See prec. word and -ic and cp. indigo.

indicate, tr. v. — L. indicātus, pp. of indicāre, 'to point out, show, indicate, declare', fr. in-, 'in', and dicāre, 'to proclaim, dedicate, consecrate', which is rel. to dīcere, 'to say, tell'. See diction and verbal suff. -ate and cp. index, indicia, indict.

Derivatives: indicat-ed, adj., indication (q.v.), indicative (q.v.), indicator (q.v.), indicat-ory, adj. indication, n. — F., fr. L. indicātionem, acc. of indicātio, 'an indicating', fr. indicātus, pp. of indicāre. See prec. word and -ion.

indicative, adj. — F. indicatif (fem. indicative), fr.
 L. indicātīvus, fr. indicātus, pp. of indicāre. See
 indicate and -ive.

Derivative: indicative-ly, adv.

indicative, n. — F. indicatif. See indicative, adj. indicator, n. — Late L., 'one that points out or shows', fr. L. indicātus, pp. of indicāre. See indicate and agential suff. -or.

indicia, n. pl., indications. — L., pl. of indicium, 'information, discovery, disclosure; sign, mark', fr. index. gen. indicis. See index.

indict, tr. v., to charge with a crime. — ME. enditen, 'to dictate, write down, accuse, indict', fr. OF. enditer, 'to dictate, write down; to suggest, teach; to prescribe', fr. VL. \*indictāre, 'to declare, proclaim in writing', fr. in-, 'in', and L. dictāre, 'to say often, declare, prescribe, dictate'. See dictate and cp. indite, which is a doublet of indict. Cp. also indicate, indicia.

Derivatives: indict-able, adj., indict-ee, n., indict-or, n., indict-ment, n.

indiction, n., 1) the edict of a Roman emperor establishing the valuation of a property for purposes of taxation at the beginning of every fifteen years; 2) a recurring cycle of fifteen years.

— L. indictiö, gen. -ōnis, 'declaration, appointment', esp. 'appointment of tax', fr. indictus, pp. of indicere, 'to declare, appoint', fr. in-, 'in', and dicere, 'to say'. See diction and -ion and cp. prec. word.

Indies, n. pl. — Pl. of *Indie*, *Indy*, fr. L. *India*. See India.

indifference, indifferency, n. — L. indifferentia, 'want of difference, similarity', fr. indifferens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy. indifferent, adj. — L. indifferens, gen. -entis, 'indifferent, similar; neither good nor evil', fr. in-, 'not', and differens, pres. part. of differen.

Derivatives: indifferent, n., indifferent-ism, n., indifferent-ist, n., indifferent-ly, adv.

'to differ'. See different.

indigence, n. — L. indigentia, 'need, want, insatiable desire', fr. indigens, gen. -entis. See indigent and -ce.

indigene, n., a native. — F. indigène, fr. L. indigena, 'native', lit. 'born within (the tribe)'. fr. \*indu-gena, fr. OL. indu, fr. earlier endo. 'in'. and the base of L. gignere, perf, genui, 'to beget'. OL, endo is formed fr. en, 'in', and -do, 'to': it is cogn, with Hitt, anda, andan, 'in, into, within', Gk. ἔνδινα, 'entrails', OIr. inne (for \*en-d-io-), 'within' (but Gk. ἔνδον, 'within', is formed fr. ev. 'in', and the base of δόμος, 'house'; see endo-). See in-, 'in', and to and cp. the first element in indagate, indigent, industry. For the second element in L. indigena see genus. indigenous, adi., native. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. indigena, 'native'. See prec. word. Derivatives: indigenous-ly, adv., indigenousness, n.

indigent, adj., needy, poor. — F., fr. L. indigentem, acc. of indigēns, 'needy', pres. part. of indigēre, 'to need, want, require', which is compounded of OL. ind(u)-, 'in', and L. egēre, 'to be in need, be in want'. For the first element see indigene. The second element is prob. cogn. with ON. ekla, 'want, lack', ekla, 'hardly', OHG. eko-rōdo, 'only', ekrōdi, eccherode, 'thin, weak'. For the change of Latin ĕ (in ĕgēre) to ĭ (in indigēre) see abstinence and cp. words there referred to. L. egēre is not cogn. with OE. acan, 'to ache', nor with the second element in L. indi-gena, 'a native', and in ex-iguus, 'scanty, small'.

indigested, adj. — Formed with suff. -ed fr. L. indigestus, 'undigested; unarranged, confused', fr. in-, 'not', and digestus, pp. of digerere, 'to divide, distribute; to digest'. See digest, v.

indigestible, adj. — Late L. indigestibilis, 'indigestible', fr. in-, 'not', and digestibilis. See digestible.

Derivatives: indigestibil-ity, n., indigestible-ness, n., indigestibl-y, adv.

indigestion, n. — F., fr. Late L. indīgestionem, acc. of indīgestio, 'indigestion', fr. L. indīgestus. See indigested.

indigestive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. indigestus. See indigested.

indign, adj., unworthy (obsol.) — ME. indigne, fr. MF. (= F.) indigne, fr. L. indignus, 'unworthy, undeserving', fr. in-, 'not', and dignus, 'worthy'. See dignity.

indignant, adj. — L. indignāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of indignārī, 'to be displeased at, to be indignant', fr. in-, 'not', and dignus, 'worthy'. See dignity and -ant.

Derivative: indignant-ly, adv.

indignation, n. — F., fr. L. indignātionem, acc. of indignātio, 'indignation, displeasure', fr. indignātus, pp. of indignārī. See indign and -ation.

indignity, n. — L. indignitās, gen. -ātis, 'unworthiness, meanness, baseness', fr. indignus, 'unworthy'. See indign and -ity.

indigo, n., a blue dye. — F., fr. Du. indigo, borrowed fr. Sp. indico, indigo, fr. L. indicum, 'indigo', fr. Gk. ἰνδικόν, 'indigo', (short for 'Ινδικόν φάρμακον, lit. 'Indian dye'), neut. of 'Ινδικός, 'Indian'. See Indic.

indigotic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, indigo. — Irregularly formed fr. indigo with suff. -ic.

indirect, adj. — Late L. indīrēctus (prob. through the medium of F. indirect), fr. in-, 'not', and L. dīrēctus. See direct, adj. and v.

Derivatives: indirect-ion, n., indirect-ly, adv., indirect-ness, n.

indiscreet, adj., not discreet; imprudent. — ME. indiscrete, fr. F. indiscret (fem. indiscrète), fr. L. indiscrètus, 'unseparated, undivided, undistinguished; not distinguishing, indiscreet', fr. in-, 'not', and discrètus, pp. of discernere. See discreet and cp. next word.

Derivatives: indiscreet-ly, adv., indiscreet-ness, n. indiscrete, adj., not consisting of distinct parts. — L. indiscretus, 'unseparated'. See prec. word.

indiscretion, n. — F. indiscrétion, fr. Late L. indiscrétionem, acc. of indiscrétio, 'lack of discernment', fr. L. indiscrétus. See prec. word and -ion and cp. discretion.

indispensable, adj. — ML. indispensābilis, fr. in-, 'not', and dispēnsābilis. See dispensable.

Derivatives: indispensabil-ity, n., indispensableness, n., indispensabl-y, adv.

indisputable, adj. — Late L. indisputābilis, fr. in-, 'not', and L. disputābilis. See disputable.

Derivatives: indisputabil-ity, n., indisputableness, n., indisputabl-y, adv.

indissoluble, adj. — L. indissolūbilis, 'that cannot be dissolved', fr. in-, 'not', and dissolūbilis. See dissoluble.

Derivatives: indissolubil-ity, n., indissolubleness, n., indissolubl-y, adv.

indistinct, adj. — L. indistinctus, 'not distinct; confused', fr. in-, 'not', and distinctus. See distinct.

Derivatives: indistinct-ion, n., indistinct-ive, adj., indistinct-ive-ly, adv., indistinct-ive-ness, n., indistinct-ly, adv., indistinct-ness, n.

indite, tr. v., to write, put down in writing.
ME. enditen, 'to dictate, write down'. See indict.
indium, n., name of a rare metallic element (chem.)
ModL., coined by its discoverers, the German chemists Ferdinand Reich and Theodor Richter, in 1863, fr. L. indicum, 'indigo' (see

indigo); so called by them in allusion to its color in the spectrum.

individual, adj. — ML. indīviduālis, 'individual', fr. L. indīviduus, 'undivided, indivisible', fr. in-, 'not', and dīviduus, 'divisible', fr. dīvidere, 'to divide'. See divide and adj. suff. -al and cp. dividual. L. indīviduus was coined by Cicero to translate Gk. ἄτομος, 'that cannot be cut, indivisible'

Derivatives: individual, n., individual-ism, n., individual-ist, n., individual-ist-ic, adj., individual-ist-ic-al-ly, adv., individual-ity, n., individual-ize, tr. v., individual-iz-ation, n., individualiz-er, n., individual-ly, adv.

individuate, tr. v., to individualize. — ML. individuatus, pp. of individuare, 'to individualize', fr. L. individuus. See individual and verbal suff. -ate. individuation, n. — ML. individuatio, gen. -ōnis, fr. individuatus, pp. of individuare. See prec. word and -ion.

indivisible, adj. — Late L. indīvisibilis, 'indivisible', fr. in-, 'not', and dīvisibilis. See divisible.

Derivatives: indivisible, n., indivisibil-ity, n., indivisible-ness, n., indivisibl-y, adv.

Indo-, combining form meaning 'Indian'. — Fr. Gk. 'Ινδός, 'Indian', fr. 'Ινδός, 'the river Indus'. See India.

indocile, adj. — F., fr. L. indocilis, 'that cannot be taught', fr. in-, 'not', and docilis, 'docile'. See docile.

indocility, n. — F. indocilité, fr. L. indocilitâtem, acc. of indocilitâs, 'unteachableness', fr. indocilis. See prec. word and -ity.

indoctrinate, tr. v. — Formed fr. in-, 'in', L. doctrīna, 'teaching' (see doctrine), and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: indoctrinat-ion, n., indoctrinat-or, n. Indo-European, adj. and n. — Coined by the physician, physicist and Egyptologist Thomas Young (1773-1829).

indole, indol, n., a white crystalline compound,  $C_8H_7N$ , obtained by reduction from indigo derivatives (chem.) — Coined from the abbreviation of ind(igo) and suff. -ol (for alcoh-ol).

indolence, n. — L. indolentia, 'freedom from pain, insensibility', fr. in-, 'not', and dolēns, gen. -entis; see next word and -ce. L. indolentia is prop. a loan translation. It was formed by Cicero to render the Greek philosophical term  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ , lit. 'impassibility', which was coined by Aristotle from  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{$ 

indolent, adj. — Late L. indolēns, gen. -entis, fr. priv. pref. in- and L. dolēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of dolēre 'to feel pain'. See dole, 'grief', and -ent.

Derivatives: indolent, n., indolent-ly, adv.

indomitable, adj. — Late L. indomitābilis, 'indomitable', fr. in-, 'not', domitāre, 'to tame', and suff. -ābilis. See daunt, and -able.

Derivatives: indomitabil-ity, n., indomitable-ness, n., indomitabl-y, adv.

Indonesia, n., the East Indian Archipelago. -

Compounded of Indo- and Gk. νῆσος, 'island', which is prob. rel. to νή-χειν, 'to swim', fr. I.-E. base \*snā-, 'to flow', whence also OI. snāti, 'bathes' (intr.), L. nāre, natāre, 'to swim'. See natation and cp. the second element in Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia.

Derivatives: Indonesi-an, adj. and n.

indorse, tr. v. — A var. of endorse (q.v.)

Derivatives: indors-ation, n., indors-ee, n., indors-er, n., indorse-ment, n.

indoxyl, n., a yellow crystalline compound,  $C_8H_7NO$  (chem.) — Formed from the abbreviation of ind(igo) and (hydr)oxyl.

Indra, n., the god of the firmament in Hindu mythology. — OI. Indrah, of uncertain origin. indri, n., the short-tailed lemur (Indris brevicaudatus). — Malagasy; prop. an interjection meaning 'behold!', but mistaken for the name of the animal.

indubious, adj. — L. indubius, 'not doubtful, certain', fr. in-, 'not', and dubius, 'doubtful, dubious'. See dubious.

indubitable, adj. — L. indubitābilis, 'that cannot be doubted', fr. in-, 'not', and dubitābilis. See dubitable.

Derivatives: indubitable-ness, n., indubitabl-y, adv.

induce, tr. v. — L. inducere, 'to lead in, bring in; to introduce; to persuade', fr. in-, 'in', and ducere, 'to lead'. See duke and words there referred to and cp. esp. andouille.

Derivatives: induc-ed, adj., induce-ment, n., induc-ible, adj.

induct, tr. v. — L. inductus, pp. of inducere. See induce.

inductance, n., the property of a circuit by virtue of which induction occurs (*elect.*) — See prec. word and -ance.

inductile, adj., not ductile. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and ductile.

induction, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. inductionem, acc. of inductio, 'a leading in, introduction; a mode of reasoning from the particular to the general', fr. inductus, pp. of inducere. See induce and -ion. As a term of logic, L. inductio is a loan translation of Gk. ἐπαγωγή, 'a bringing on or in; induction', fr. ἐπάγειν, 'to bring on or in'.

inductive, adj. — Late L. inductīvus, fr. L. inductus, pp. of inducere. See induce and -ive.

Derivatives: inductive-ly, adv., inductive-ness, n. inductor, n. — L., 'one who stirs up or rouses', fr. inductus, pp. of inducere. See induce and agential

indue, tr. v., to put on (a garment); to invest, endow. — A var. of endue.

indulge, tr. and intr. v. — L. indulgēre, 'to be kind, yield, indulge in', orig. 'to be long-suffering, be bearing, be patient'; cogn. with OI. dīrgháḥ, 'long', Gk. δολιχός, 'long'. See dolichoand cp. indult.

Derivatives: indulg-er, n., indulg-ing, adj., indulg-ing-ly, adv.

indulgence, n. — Either fr. F. indulgence, or directly fr. L. indulgentia, 'indulgence, gentleness, complaisance', fr. indulgens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ence.

Derivatives: indulgence, tr. v., indulgenc-ed, adj. indulgent, adj. — L. indulgens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of indulgere. See indulge and -ent.

Derivatives: indulgent-ly, adv., indulgent-ness, n. induline, indulin, n., any of a group of blue black and grayish aniline dyes (chem.) — Formed from the abbreviation of ind(igo) and the suffixes -ule and -ine.

indult, n., an extraordinary dispensation granted by the Pope. — L. indultum, 'indulgence, grace, favor', prop. neut. pp. of indulgere. See indulge.

indurate, tr. and intr. v. — L. indūrātus, pp. of indūrāre, 'to make hard, harden', fr. in-, 'in', and dūrāre, 'to make hard, harden', fr. dūrus, 'hard'. See dure, adj., and verbal suff. -ate, and cp. endure, obdurate.

Derivatives: indurat-ed, adj., induration (q.v.), indur-at-ive, adj.

indurate, adj. — L. indūrātus, pp. of indūrāre. See indurate, v.

induration, n. — F., fr. ML. indūrātionem, acc. of indūrātio, 'hardness (esp. of heart)'. See indurate, v., and -ion.

indusium, n., 1) the covering of the sorus of a fern (bot.); 2) a cuplike collection of hairs (bot.); 3) a case enclosing an insect larva (entomol.) — L. indūsium, 'a tunic', fr. induere, 'to put on (a garment)'. See induviae.

Derivatives: indusi-al, indusi-ate, indusi-at-ed, adjs.

industrial, adj. — ML. industriālis (partly through the medium of F. industriel), fr. L. industria. See industry and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: industrial-ly, adv.

industrialism, n. — F. industrialisme, coined by the comte de Saint-Simon (1760-1825) in his work Catéchisme des industriels, published in 1823 (pp. 163 ff.), fr. industriel, 'industrial', fr. industrie, 'industry'. See industrial and -ism.

industrialist, n. — F. industrialiste, coined by the comte de Saint-Simon in 1823 fr. industriel. See prec. word and -ist.

industrialize, tr. v. — F. industrialiser, fr. ML. industrialis. See industrial and -ize.

Derivative: industrializ-ation, n.

industrious, adj. — L. industriosus, 'diligent', fr. industrius. See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: industrious-ly, adv., industrious-ness, n.

industry, n. — F. industrie, fr. L. industria, 'diligence, industry', orig. fem. of industrius, 'diligent, industrious', used as a noun, fr. OL. indostruus, lit. 'building into', fr. indu, 'in', and struere, 'to build, erect'. See indigene and structure.

induviae, n. pl., leaves that remain attached to the stem after withering (bot.) — L. induviae, 'clothes, garments', from the stem of induere,

'to put on (a garment)', which is formed fr. ind(u)-, 'in', and -uere, for \*-overe, earlier \*-evere, fr. I.-E. base \*ew-, 'to put on'. For the first element see indigene, for the second see exuviae. Cp. indusium.

-ine, adj. suff. meaning 'of, pertaining to; of the nature of, like'. — L. -īnus (masc.), -īna (fem.), -īnum (neut.), either directly or through the medium of OF., F. -in (masc.), -ine (fem.) Cp. e.g. canine (fr. L. canīnus), saline (fr. L. salīnus). Cp. also adi, suff. -en.

-ine, adj. suff. meaning 'of the nature of, like'. — L. -inus (masc.), -ina (fem.), -inum (neut.), fr. Gk. -īνος (masc.), -ἴνη (fem.), -ἴνον (neut.) — Cp. e.g. adamantine, fr. L. adamantinus, fr. Gk. ἀδαμάντἴνος.

-ine, suff. forming abstract nouns as in doctrine, discipline, medicine. — F. -ine, fr. L. -ina.

-ine, suff. forming feminine common nouns. — L. -ina, fr. Gk. -ίνη. Cp. e.g. heroine, fr. F. héroine, fr. L. hērōina, fr. Gk. ἡρωτνη. Cp. 2nd adi. suff. -ine.

-ine, also -in, suff. used in chemistry to form

1) names of alkaloids and bases (as cocaine,
aniline, etc.); 2) names of elements (as bromine,
chlorine, etc.) — F. -ine, fr. Latin adj. suff. -īna,
fem. of -īnus. See 1st adj. suff. -ine.

-ine, also -in, dimin. suff. — Fr. It. dimin. suff. -ino, -ina, either directly or through the medium of F. -ine. Cp. e.g. mandolin(e), fr. F. mandoline, fr. It. mandolino.

-ineae, pl. suff. used to form names of subfamilies of plants (hot.) — ModL., fr. L. -ineae, fem. pl. of -ineus (as in grāmineus, 'gramineous'). The fem. form is due to L. plantae, 'plants', a fem. noun in the pl., which is understood.

inebriant, adj., inebriating. — L. inēbriāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of inēbriāre. See next word and -ant.

inebriate, tr. v., to make drunk, intoxicate. — L. inēbriātus, pp. of inēbriāre, 'to make drunk, inebriate', fr. in-, 'not', and ēbriāre, 'to make drunk', fr. ēbrius, 'drunk'. See ebrious and verbal suff. -ate.

inebriate, adj. — L. *inēbriātus*, pp. of *inēbriāre*. See inebriate, v.

inebriation, n. — Late L. *inēbriātiō*, gen. -*ōnis*, fr. L. *inēbriātus*, pp. of *inēbriāre*. See **inebriate**, v., and suff. -**ion**.

inebriety, n. — Prob. a blend of ebriety and inebriation.

ineffable, adj. — F., fr. L. ineffabilis, 'unutterable, unpronounceable', fr. in-, 'not', and effabilis, fr. 1st ex- and fārī, 'to say, speak'. See fable. Derivatives: ineffabil-ity, n., ineffable-ness, n., ineffabl-y, adv.

inefficacious, adj. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. inefficāx, gen. -ācis, 'inefficacious', fr. in-, 'not', and efficāx, gen. -ācis. See efficacious.

Derivatives: inefficacious-ly, adv., inefficacious-

inefficacy, n. - Late L. inefficacia, fr. L. inefficax,

gen. -ācis. See prec. word and -y (representing L. -ia).

inelegance, inelegancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce. resp. -cv.

inelegant, adj. — F. inélégant, fr. L. inélegantem, acc. of inélegans, 'without taste, without judgment', fr. in-, 'not', and élegans, gen. -antis. See elegant.

Derivative: inelegant-ly, adv.

ineluctable, adj., not to be avoided. — L. inēluctabilis, 'unavoidable, inevitable', fr. in-, 'not', and ēluctārī, 'to struggle out of, to surmount', fr. e- and luctārī, 'to struggle, wrestle', which is cogn. with Gk. λύγος, 'any pliant twig', λυγίζειν 'to twist, bend', OE. locc, 'lock'. See lock, 'tuft', and cp. reluctance.

Derivatives: ineluctabil-ity, n., ineluctabl-y, adv. inept, adj., 1) unfit; 2) foolish. — L. ineptus, 'unsuitable, improper, tactless', fr. in-, 'not', and aptus, 'fitted, suited'. See apt and cp. inapt, unapt. For the change of Latin ă (in āptus) to ĕ (in in-ĕptus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: inept-ly, adv., inept-ness, n.

ineptitude, n. — L. ineptitūdō, fr. ineptus. See prec. word and -ude.

inequal, adj. — L. inaequālis, fr. in-, 'not', and aequālis, 'equal'. See equal.

Derivatives: inequal-ly, adv., inequal-ness, n. inequality, n. — Late L. inaequālitās, 'unevenness, inequality', fr. L. inaequālis. See prec. word and -ity.

inerm, adj., unarmed; destitute of thorns (bot.) — L. inermis, inermus. 'unarmed', formed fr. in-, 'not', and arma, 'arms'. See arm, 'weapon'. For the change of Latin ă (in ărma) to ĕ (in in-ĕrmis, in-ĕrmus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

inerrable, adj., not erring; infallible. — L. inerrābilis, 'unerring', fr. in-, 'not', and errāre, 'to err'. See err and -able.

Derivatives: inerrabil-ity, n., inerrable-ness, n., inerrabl-y, adv.

**inerrancy**, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

inerrant, adj., not erring. — L. inerrāns, gen. -antis, 'not wandering', fr. in-, 'not', and errāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of errāre, 'to err'. See err and -ant.

Derivative: inerrant-ly, adv.

inert, adj., I) without inherent power to move or resist; 2) inactive. — L. iners, gen. -ertis, 'unskilled; inactive, idle', fr. in-, 'not', and ars, gen. artis, 'skill; art'. See art. For the change of Latin ă (in ārs) to ē (in in-ērs) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: inert-ly, adv., inert-ness, n.

inertia, n., inertness; the tendency of matter to remain at rest when at rest, and in motion when moving. — L., 'unskillfulness; inactivity, idleness', fr. iners, gen. -ertis. See prec. word. The word inertia was introduced into physics by the

German astronomer and mathematician Johann Kenler (1571-1630)

inerudite, adj. — L. inērudītus, 'unlearned, illiterate, ignorant', fr. in-, 'not', and ērudītus. See erudite.

Derivatives: inerudite-ly, adv., inerudit-ion, n. inestimable, adj. — F., fr. L. inaestimābilis, 'that cannot be estimated; inestimable, invaluable', fr. in-, 'not', and aestimābilis. See estimable.

Derivatives: inestimabil-ity n. inestimable-ness.

Derivatives: inestimabil-ity, n., inestimable-ness, n., inestimabl-y, adv.

inevitable, adj. — L. inēvītābilis, 'unavoidable', fr. in-, 'not', and ēvītābilis. See evitable.

Derivatives: inevitabil-ity, n., inevitable-ness, n., inevitabl-y, adv.

inexorable, adj. — L. inexōrābilis, 'that cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable', fr. in-, 'not', and exōrābilis. See exorable.

Derivatives: inexorabil-ity, n., inexorable-ness, n., inexorabl-y, adv.

inexperience, n. — F. inexpérience, fr. Late L. inexperientia, fr. in-, 'not', and L. experientia. See experience.

Derivative: inexperienc-ed, adj.

inexpert, adj. — OF., fr. L. inexpertus, 'unpracticed, inexperienced', fr. in-, 'not', and expertus. See expert.

Derivatives: inexpert-ly, adv., inexpert-ness, n. inexpiable, adj. — L. inexpiābilis, 'that cannot be atoned for, implacable', fr. in-, 'not', and expiāre, 'to make amends or atonement for'. See expiable.

Derivatives: inexpiable-ness, n., inexpiabl-y, adv. inexplicable, adj. — F., fr. L. inexplicabilis, fr. in-, 'not', and explicabilis. See explicable.

Derivatives: inexplicabil-ity, n., inexplicable-ness, n., inexplicabl-y, adv.

inexplicit, adj. — L. inexplicitus, 'not to be unfolded, unexplained', fr. in-, 'not', and explicitus. See explicit, adj.

Derivatives: inexplicit-ly, adv., inexplicit-ness, n. inexpugnable, adj. — F., fr. L. inexpūgnābilis, 'not to be taken by assault', fr. in-, 'not', and expūgnābilis. See expugnable.

Derivatives: inexpugnabil-ity, n., inexpugnable-ness, n., inexpugnabl-y, adv.

inextricable, adj. — L. inextricābilis, 'that cannot be disentangled', fr. in-, 'not', and extricābilis. See extricable.

Derivatives: inextricabil-ity, n., inextricable-ness, n., inextricabl-y, adv.

Inez, fem. PN. — Sp., equivalent to Agnes (q.v.) infallibilism, n., the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. ML. infallibilis. See infallible.

infallibilist, n., a believer in the infallibility of the Pope. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. ML. *infallibilis*. See infallible.

infallibility, n. — ML. *înfallibilitās*, fr. *înfallibilis*. See next word and -ity.

infallible, adj. — ML. *infallibilis*, fr. in-, 'not', and Late L. *fallibilis*. See fallible.

Derivatives: infallible-ness, n., infallibl-y, adv. infamize, tr. v., to render infamous (archaic). — Formed with suff. -ize fr. L. înfāmis. See next word

infamous, adj. — ML. *înfāmōsus*, fr. L. *înfāmis*, 'ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious', fr. in-, 'not', and *fāma*, 'talk, report, rumor'. See famous.

Derivatives: infamous-ly, adv., infamous-ness, n. infamy, n. — F. infamie, fr. L. înfamia, 'bad repute, dishonor, infamy', fr. înfamis. See prec. word and -y (representing F. -ie).

infancy, n. — L. *īnfantia*, 'early childhood', lit. 'inability to speak', fr. *īnfāns*, gen. -antis. See infant and -cv.

infangthief, n., the right of a lord to try a thief caught within his jurisdiction (Old English law).

— OE. infangenpēof, fr. in (see in), fangen, 'taken' (pp. of fon, 'to take'), and pēof, 'thief'. See fang and thief and cp. outfangthief.

infant, n. — OF. (= F.) enfant, fr. L. infantem, acc. of infans, 'a young child, a babe', lit. 'that cannot speak, not yet able to speak', fr. in-, 'not', and fāns, gen. fantis, pres. part. of fārī, 'to speak'. See fame.

Derivative: infant, adj.

infanta, n., any daughter of a king of Spain or Portugal. — Sp. and Port., fem. of infante. See infante.

infante, n., any son of a king of Spain or Portugal, except the heir to the throne. — Sp. and Port., fr. L. *infantem*, acc. of *infans*, 'a young child'. See infant.

infanticidal, adj., pertaining to infanticide (in either sense). — Formed fr. infanticide with adj. suff. -al.

infanticide, n., one who kills an infant. — F., fr. Late L. *înfanticīda*, compounded of L. *înfāns*, gen. -fantis, and -cīda, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See prec. word and -cide, 'killer'.

infanticide, n., the killing of an infant; child murder. — F., fr. Late L. *infanticīdium*, compounded of L. *infāns*, gen. -fantis, and -cīdium, 'killing', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See infant and -cīde, 'killing'.

infantile, adj., childish. — L. *infantilis*, 'pertaining to an infant', fr. *infāns*, gen. -fantis. See infant and -ile.

Derivatives: infantilism (q.v.), infantil-ity, n.

infantilism, n., abnormal persistence of childish traits in an adult (med.) — See infantile and -ism.

infantine, adj., childish. — F. infantin, fem. -ine, var. of enfantin, fem. -ine, fr. enfant. See infant and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

infantry, n. — F. infanterie, fr. It. infanteria, fr. infante, 'infant, youth; servant; foot soldier', fr. L. infantem, acc. of infans, 'a young child, a babe'. See infant and -ry and cp. fantassin, fantoccini. For sense development cp. uhlan.

infarct, n., a region of necrosis of tissue (med.) — ML. infarctus, corresponding to L. infartus,

Derivatives: infarct-ed, adi., infarct-ion, n.

- infatuate, adj. L. infatuātus, pp. of infatuāre. See infatuate. v.
- infatuate, tr. v., to make foolish. L. *infatuātus*, pp. of *infatuāre*, 'to make a fool of, infatuate', fr. in-, 'in', and *fatuus*, 'foolish'. See fatuous and verbal suff. -ate.
- Derivatives: infatuat-ed, adj., infatuat-ed-ly, adv., infatuation (q.v.)
- infatuation, n. Late L. *infatuātiō*, gen. -*ōnis*, fr. L. *infatuātus*, pp. of *infatuāre*. See prec. word and -ion.
- infect, tr. v., to taint; to corrupt. L. infectus, pp. of inficere, 'to put into, dip into; to stain, taint; to infect', fr. in-, 'in', and facere (pp. factus), 'to make, do'. See fact. For the change of Latin ă (in făctus) to ĕ (in in-fĕctus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.
- Derivatives: infect-ed, adj., infect-ed-ness, n., infection (q.v.), infect-ious, adj., infect-ious-ly, adv., infect-ious-ness, n., infect-ive, adj., infect-ive-ly, adv., infect-ive-ness, n.
- infection, n. F., fr. Late L. *înfectionem*, acc. of *înfectio*, fr. L. *înfectus*, pp. of *înficere*. See prec. word and -ion.
- infelicific, adj., causing unhappiness. Formed fr. L. *înfēlīx*, gen. *-īcis*, 'unfortunate, unhappy' with suff. -fic. See infelicity and cp. felicific.
- infelicitous, adj., unhappy. See next word and -ous.
- Derivatives: infelicitous-ly, adv., infelicitous-ness. n.
- infelicity, n. L. *înfēlīcitās*, gen. -ātis, 'ill luck, misfortune', fr. *înfēlīx*, gen. -īcis, 'unfortunate, unhappy', fr. in-, 'not', and fēlīx, gen. -īcis, 'fortunate, happy'. See felicity.
- infer, tr. v., to imply. L. *Inferre*, 'to bring into, carry in; to introduce; to deduce, infer', fr. in-, 'in', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. confer and words there referred to.
- inference, n. ML. *Inferentia*, fr. L. *Inferens*, gen. -entis, pres. part. of *Inferre*. See infer and suff. -ence.
- inferential, adj. Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. ML. *inferentia*. See prec. word.
- Derivative: inferer tial-ly, adv.
- inferior, adj., lower. L., 'lower in place, under, nether', compar. of *inferus*. See infra and compar. suff. -ior.
- Derivatives: inferior, n., inferior-ity, n., inferior-ly, adv.
- infernal, adj., pertaining to hell; devilish. F., fr. L. *Infernālis*, 'pertaining to the lower regions', fr. *Infernus*, 'lying beneath, infernal', fr. *Inferus*, 'lower'. See infra and cp. prec. word.
- Derivatives: infernal-ity, n., infernal-ly, adv. inferno, n., hell. It., fr. L. Infernus, 'lying be-
- neath, infernal'. See infernal. infertile, adj. Late L. infertilis, 'unfruitful', fr. in-, 'not', and L. fertilis. See fertile.

- Derivatives: infertile-ly, adv., infertile-ness, n. infertility, n. F. infertilité, fr. Late L. infertilitātem, acc. of infertilitās, 'unfruitfulness', fr. infertilis. See prec. word and -ity.
- infest, tr. v., to harass. F. infester, fr. L. īnfestāre, 'to trouble, disturb, molest', fr. īnfestus, 'disturbed, molested, infested, unquiet, hostile', lit. 'seized', rel. to manifestus, 'evident', lit. 'that which can be seized by the hand', and prob. cogn. with OI. dhárṣati, 'dares', Gk. θάρσος, θράσος, 'courage, audacity', OE. ic dearr, 'I dare'. See dare and words there referred to and cp. esp. manifest.
- infestation, n. Late L. *īnfestātiō*, gen. -*ōnis*, 'a troubling, disturbing, molesting', fr. L. *īnfestātus*, pp. of *īnfestāre*. See infest and -ation. infeudation, n., enfeoffment (*Engl. law*). ML. *īnfeudātiō*, gen. -*ōnis*, fr. *īnfeudātus*, pp. of *īnfeudāte*, 'to enfeoff'. See in-, 'in', feud, 'fief', and -ation.
- infibulate, tr. v., to fasten, buckle (esp. the sexual organs). L. *infibulātus*, pp. of *infibulāte*, 'to close with a clasp', fr. in-, 'in', and *fibula*, 'clasp, buckle, brooch'. See fibula and verbal suff. -ate. Derivative: *infibulat-ion*, n.
- infidel, adj. F. infidèle, fr. L. înfidèlis, 'that cannot be relied upon, faithless', fr. in-, 'not', and fidèlis, 'true, faithful'. See fidelity.
- Derivative: infidel, n.
- infidelity, n. F. infidélité, fr. L. înfidēlitātem, acc. of înfidēlitās, 'faithlessness', fr. înfidēlis. See prec. word and -itv.
- infinite, adj. L. *Infinitus*, 'boundless, unlimited, endless', fr. in-, 'not', and *finitus*, pp. of *finire*. See finite. Derivatives: *infinite*, n., *infinite-ly*, adv., *infinite-ness*, n.
- infinitesimal, adj., immeasurably small. Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. ModL. *înfinītēsimus*, which was coined by the German philosopher and mathematician Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (1646-1716) fr. L. *înfinītus* (see prec. word) on analogy of L. *centēsimus*, 'the hundredth'.
- Derivatives: infinitesimal, n., infinitesimal-ity, n., infinitesimal-ly, adv., infinitesimal-ness, n.
- infinitive, adj. and n. Late L. *înfīnītīvus*, fr. L. *înfīnītus*. See infinite and -ive.
- Derivatives: infinitiv-al, adj., infinitiv-al-ly, infinitive-ly, advs.
- infinitude, n., the state of being infinite. Coined by Milton fr. infinite and suff. -ude.
- infinity, n. ME. infinite, fr. OF. infinite (F. infinité), fr. L. infinitātem, acc. of înfīnītās, 'boundlessness, endlessness'. See infinite and -ity. L. înfīnītās is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ἀπειρία, 'infinity', fr. ἄπειρος, 'endless, infinite'.
- infirm, adj. ME. infirme, fr. L. infirmus, 'weak, feeble, infirm, sick', fr. in-, 'not', and firmus, 'strong, firm'. See firm, adj.
- Derivatives: infirm-ly, adj., infirm-ness, n.
- infirmary, n. ML. *înfirmāria*, 'hospital', lit. 'a place for the infirm', fr. L. *înfirmus*; cp. Sp. en-

- fermo (fr. L. *înfirmus*), 'sick', enfermedad (fr. L. *înfirmitātem*, acc. of *înfirmitās*), 'sickness'. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ary.
- Derivative: infirmar-ian, n.

793

- infirmity, n. ME. infirmite, fr. MF. (= F.) infirmité, fr. L. infirmitatem, acc. of infirmitas, 'weakness'. fr. infirmus. See infirm and -ity.
- infix, tr. v. L. *infixus*, pp. of *infigere*, 'to fix in', fr. in-, 'in', and *figere*, 'to fix, fasten'. See fix.
- infix, n. L. Infixus, pp. of Infigere. See infix, v. inflame, tr. and intr. v. ME. enflamen, fr. OF. enflamer, enflammer (F. enflammer), fr. L. inflammāre, 'to set on fire, kindle', fr. in-, 'in', and flammāre, 'to flame', fr. flamma, 'flame'. See flame. Derivatives: inflam-ed, adj., inflamed-ly, adv., inflam-ed-ness, n., inflam-ing, adj., inflam-ing-ly, adv.
- inflammable, adj. F., fr. L. *înflammāre*. See inflame and -able.
- Derivatives: inflammable, n., inflammabil-ity, n., inflammable-ness, n., inflammabl-y, adv.
- inflammation, n. F., fr. L. *înflammātiōnem*, acc. of *înflammātiō*, 'a setting on fire', fr. *înflammātus*, pp. of *înflammāre*. See inflame and -ation.
- inflammatory, adj. Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. *inflammātus*, pp. of *inflammāre*. See inflame and cp. F. *inflammatoire*.
- Derivative: inflammatori-ly, adv.
- inflate, tr. v. L. *inflatus*, pp. of *inflare*, 'to blow into, inflate; to pull up', fr. in-, 'in', and *flare*, 'to blow'. See flatus and verbal suff. -ate.
- Derivatives: inflat-ed, adj., inflat-ed-ly, adv., inflat-ed-ness, n., inflat-er, n., inflation (q.v.), inflat-or, n.
- inflation, n. L. *înflătiō*, gen. -ōnis, 'a blowing or puffing up, inflation', fr. *înflātus*, pp. of *înflāte*. See prec. word and -ion.
- Derivatives: inflation-ary, adj., inflation-ism, n., inflation-ist, n. and adj.
- inflect, tr. v. L. *inflectere* (pp. *inflexus*), 'to bend, curve; to change, alter, modulate', fr. in-, 'in', and *flectere*, 'to bend'. See flex and cp. words there referred to.
- Derivatives: inflect-ed, adj., inflect-ed-ness, n., inflection (q.v.), inflect-ive, adj.
- inflection, inflexion, n. L. *înflexio*, gen. -ōnis, 'a bending, inflection, modification', fr. *înflectus*, pp. of *înflectere*, 'to bend, curve'. See inflect and -ion.
- Derivatives: inflection-al, inflexion-al, adj., inflection-al-ly, inflexion-al-ly, adv., inflection-less, inflexion-less, adj.
- inflexible, adj. L. inflexibilis, 'inflexible', fr. inflexus, pp. of inflectere. See inflect and -ible. Derivatives: inflexibil-ity, n., inflexible-ness, n., inflexibl-y, adv.
- inflict, tr. v. L. *inflictus*, pp. of *infligere*, 'to strike or dash against', fr. in-, 'in', and *fligere* (pp. *flictus*), 'to strike'. See afflict and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: *inflict-er*, n., *infliction* (q.v.), *inflict-ive*, adj.

infliction, n. — Late L. *inflictio*, gen. -ōnis, 'an inflicting', fr. L. *inflictus*, pp. of *infligere*, 'to strike or dash against'. See prec. word and -ion. inflorescence, n., 1) a flowering; 2) arrangement of flowers on an axis (bot.) — ModL. *inflorescentia*, fr. Late L. *inflorescens*, gen. -entis. pres. part. of *inflorescene*, 'to begin to blossom, to put forth blossoms', fr. in-, 'in', and L. *florescere*, 'to begin to blossom'. See florescence. inflorescent, adj., flowering. — Late L. *inflorescens*, gen. -entis. See prec. word.

infra

- inflow, n. Formed fr. in-, 'in', and flow.
- Derivatives: inflow-ing, adj. and n.
- influence, n. F., fr. Late L. influentia, 'a flowing in', fr. L. influens, gen. -entis. See influent and -ce and cp. influenza. Derivative: influence, tr. v. influent, adj., flowing in; n., a tributary stream, L. influens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of influere, 'to flow in', fr. in-, 'in', and fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent.
- influential, adj. Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Late L. *īnfluentia*. See influence.
- Derivative: influential-ly, adv.
- influenza, n., an acute contagious disease. It., lit. 'influence' (see influence). The disease was so called because it was originally attributed to the 'influence' of the stars.
- Derivative: influenz-al, adj.
- influx, n., a flowing in. Late L. *īnflūxus*, gen. -ūs, 'a flowing in', fr. L. *īnflūx(um)*, pp. stem of *īnfluere*, 'to flow in', fr. in-, 'in', and *fluere*, 'to flow'. See fluent.
- influxion, n. --- Late L. *înflūxiō*, gen. -ōnis, 'a flowing in', fr. L. *inflūx-(um)*, pp. stem of *înfluere*. See prec. word and -ion.
- inform, adj., without form, shapeless. F. informe, fr. L. informis, 'unformed, shapeless', fr. in-, 'not', and forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n. inform, tr. and intr. v., to apprise, notify. ME. enformen, fr. OF. enformer (F. informer), fr. L. informāre, 'to give form to, to shape', fr. in-, 'in', and formāre, 'to form, shape'. See form, v.
- Derivatives: inform-al, adj., informant (q.v.), information (q.v.), inform-ed, adj., inform-ed-ly, adv., inform-er, n.
- informant, n. L. *înformâns*, gen. -antis, pres. part. of *informâre*. See inform, v., and -ant.
- information, n. ME. enformacion, fr. OF. enformacion (F. information), fr. L. informationem, acc. of informatio, 'representation, outline, sketch; idea, conception', fr. informatus, pp. of informare. See inform. v., and ation.
- Derivatives: information-al, adj.
- informative, adj. Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. informatus, pp. of informare. See inform, v.
- Derivative: informative-ly, adv.
- informatory, adj. Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. *Informatus*, pp. of *Informare*. See inform, v.
- infra, adv., under, below. L. înfrā, 'below (adv.); below (prep.), under', fr. I.-E. \*ndher-,

whence also OI. adháḥ, 'below', ádharaḥ, 'lower', OE. under, 'under, among'. See under and cp. inferior, infernal, inferno. Cp. also inter-, interior, intra-, Cp. also fracas.

infra-, pref. meaning 1) below; 2) within. — L. infrā-, fr. infrā. See prec. word.

infract, tr. v., to break, infringe. — L. *Infractus*, pp. of *infringere*, 'to break'. See infringe.

infraction, n., infringement. — L. înfrăctiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a breaking', fr. infrăctus, pp. of înfringere. See infringe and -ion.

infra dig, colloquial abbreviation of L. *înfrā dig*nitātem, 'beneath the dignity of'.

infraspinatus, n., name of one of the muscles of the shoulder (anat.) — Medical L. (musculus) infrāspīnātus, a name coined by J.Riolan (in Anthropographia, Book 5, chapter 24, quoted by Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia Anatomica, pp. 501-503). The correct form of the name should be musculus infrā spīnam, lit. 'the muscle below the backbone', fr. infrā, 'below', and spīna, 'spine, backbone'. See infra- and spine and cp. supraspinatus.

infrequency, infrequence, n. — L. *infrequentia*, 'scantiness', fr. *infrequents*, gen. -entis. See next word and -cy, resp. -ce.

infrequent, adj. — L. *infrequens*, gen. -entis, 'occurring seldom, unusual, uncommon, not frequent', fr. in-, 'not', and *frequens*, gen. -entis. See frequent.

Derivative: infrequent-ly, adv.

infringe, tr. v. — L. *infringere*, 'to break off, impair, destroy', fr. in-, 'in', and *frangere*, 'to break'. See **fraction** and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin <u>ă</u> (in *frăngere*) to <u>i</u> (in *în-fringere*) see *contingent*.

Derivative: infringe-ment, n.

infructuous, adj., fruitless. — L. *infrūctuōsus*, 'unfruitful, fruitless, useless', fr. in-, 'not', and *frūctuōsus*, 'fruitful'. See fructuous.

Derivative: infructuous-ly, adv.

infundibulum, n., name of several funnel-shaped organs (anat.) — L. īnfundibulum, 'funnel', fr. īnfundō, -ere, 'to pour in', fr. in, 'in', and fundere, 'to pour' (see infuse). In the sense of 'the funnel-shaped hollow in the brain', īnfundibulum is a loan translation of Gk. χοάνη, 'funnel, funnel-shaped hollow in the brain', fr. χεῖν, 'to pour'.

Derivatives: infundibul-ar, infundibul-ate, adjs. infuriate, adj., infuriated. — It. infuriato, fr. ML. infuriātus, pp. of infuriāre, 'to madden', fr. L. in furiā, 'in a fury', fr. in (see in-, 'in') and abl. of furia (see fury). For the ending see adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: infuriate-ly, adv.

infuriate, tr. v. — ML. *înfuriātus*, pp. of *înfuriāre*. See infuriate, adi.

Derivative: infuriat-ion, n.

infuscate, adj., darkened with a brownish shade (said of the wings of insects). — L. *infuscātus*, 'darkened', pp. of *infuscāre*, 'to darken', fr. in-,

'in', and fuscāre, 'to make dark, to make swarthy', fr. fuscus. See fuscous and adj. suff. -ate.

infuse, tr. v. — L. *înfūsus*, pp. of *înfundere*, 'to pour into; to wet, moisten', fr. in-, 'in', and *fundere*, 'to pour'. See fuse, 'to melt' and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: infus-er, n., infus-ible, adj., infus-ibil-ity, n., infusion (q.v.)

infusion, n. — L. *infusio*, gen. -onis, 'a pouring into', fr. *infusus*, pp. of *infundere*. See prec. word and -ion.

Infusoria, n. pl., a class of Protozoa (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'found in infusions', coined by Ledermuller in 1763 fr. L. *infusus*, pp. of *infundere*, 'to pour into'. See infuse and the suffixes -ory and -ia.

Derivatives: infusori-al, adj., Infusori-an, adj. and n

-ing, suff. forming nouns from verbs (i.e. 'verbal nouns'). — ME. -ing, fr. OE. -ing, -ung, rel. to ON. -ing. Du. -ing. OHG., MHG., G. -ung.

-ing, suff. forming the present participle — ME. -inge, -ing, altered fr. ME. -end, -and, -ind, fr. OE. -ende, which is rel. to Du., G. -end, Goth. -and, and cogn. with OI. -ant-, Gk. -ων (fem. -ουσα, neut. -ον), L. -āns, -ēns, -iēns (from verbs of the I, II and III, resp. IV conjugation). Cp. the suffixes -ant, -ent.

-ing, suff. meaning 'pertaining to, related to; descended from; resembling'; used to form patronymics (as in atheling, king). — ME., fr. OE. -ing, -ung, rel. to ON. -ingr, -ungr, OHG. -ing, Goth. -iggs. Cp. adv. suff. -ling.

-ing, suff. occurring in place names. — Partly fr. OE. ing, 'meadow' [rel. to ON. eng, engi, 'meadow' (whence Dan., Norw. eng, of s.m.)], as in Reading, partly patronymic as in Buckingham (see -ing, suff. meaning 'pertaining to').

Inga, n., a genus of plants of the mimosa family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Port. ingá, fr. Tupi ingá. ingeminate, tr. v., to repeat. — L. ingeminātus, pp. of ingemināre, 'to redouble, repeat, reiterate', fr. in-, 'in', and gemināre, 'to double', fr. geminus. 'twin'. See Gemini.

ingenerate, adj., not generated. — Late L. ingenerātus, fr. in-, 'not', and L. generātus, 'engendered, produced, generated', pp. of generāre. See generate.

ingenerate, tr. v., to generate within, to engender.
 L. ingenerātus, pp. of ingenerāre, 'to engender, produce', fr. in-, 'in', and generāre. See generate and cp. engender.

ingenious, adj., clever. — F. ingénieux (fem. ingénieuse), 'ingenious, clever', fr. L. ingeniōsus, 'intellectual, clever', fr. ingenium, 'nature; disposition', lit. 'that which is inborn', fr. in-, 'in', and I.-E. base \*gen-, 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce'. See genus and -ous and cp. engine.

Derivatives: ingenious-ly, adv., ingenious-ness, n. ingénue, n., an artless, naive girl. — F., fem. of ingénu, 'ingenuous, artless, simple', fr. L. ingenuus. See ingenuous.

ingenuity, n., ingeniousness. — L. ingenuitās (gen. -tātis), 'frankness, nobility', fr. ingenuus; see next word and -ity. The English meaning of the word is due to a confusion with ingenious.

ingenuous, adj. — L. ingenuus, 'native; freeborn, noble; upright', fr. in-, 'in', and I.-E. base \*ĝen-, 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce'. See genus and cp. ingénue. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

Derivatives: ingenuous-ly, adv., ingenuous-ness. n.

ingest, tr. v., to take into the body. — L. ingestus, pp. of ingerere, 'to bring in, carry in', fr. in-, 'in', and gerere, 'to carry'. See gerent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: ingestion (q.v.), ingest-ive, adj.

ingestion, n. — L. ingestiö, gen. -ōnis, 'a pouring in', fr. ingestus, pp. of ingerere. See prec. word and -ion.

ingle, n., fire; fireplace. — Scot., fr. Gael. aingeal, 'fire', which is of uncertain origin.

inglorious, adj. — L. ingloriosus, 'inglorious', fr. in-, 'not', and gloriosus. See glorious.

Derivatives: inglorious-ly, adv., inglorious-ness, n. ingluvies, n., the crop (zool.) — L. ingluviēs, 'crop, maw', which stands for in-gluv-iēs, fr. in-, 'in', and I.-E. base \*glu-, 'to swallow', whence also L. gluttīre, 'to swallow, gulp down'. See glut and cp. words there referred to.

ingot, n., a mass of unwrought metal. — ME., fr. OE. in (see in-, 'in') and goten, pp. of geotan, 'to pour'. See found, 'to cast', and cp. lingot.

ingrain, tr. v., 1) to dye in grain; 2) to work into the texture. — See engrain.

Derivative: ingrain-ed, adj.

ingrain, adj., dyed in grain; n., ingrain yarn, carpet, etc. — Fr. in grain. See in, prep., and grain.

Ingram, masc. PN. — Prob. fr. Latinized OHG. Angilramnus or Ingilramnus, lit. 'angel's raven', fr. OHG. angil, 'angel', and hram, a collateral form of hraban, 'raven'. See angel and raven and cp. the second element in Bertram.

ingrate, adj., ungrateful. — OF. ingrat, fr. L. ingrātus, 'unpleasant; ungrateful', fr. in-, 'not', and grātus, 'beloved, pleasing, dear, agreeable'. See grace and cp. grateful.

ingratiate, tr. v., to commend to favor. — It. ingraziare, 'to bring into favor', fr. It. in grazia, fr. L. in grātiam, 'into grace, into favor'. See in-, 'in', grace, and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: ingratiat-ing, adj., ingratiat-ing-ly, adv., ingratiat-ion, n., ingratiat-ory, adj.

ingratitude, n. — F., fr. L. ingratitudinem, acc. of ingratitudo, 'ingratitude', fr. ingratus. See ingrate and -ude.

**ingravescence**, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

ingravescent, adj., gradually increasing in gravity.

L. ingravēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of ingravēscere, 'to grow worse', fr. in-, 'in', and gravēscere, 'to become burdened, grow worse',

an inchoative verb formed fr. gravis. See grave, adi., and -escent.

ingredient, n., that which enters into a mixture; component. — L. ingrediens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of ingredi, 'to go into, to enter', fr. in-, 'in', and gradi, 'to step, walk, go', fr. 'gradus, 'step'. See grade and -ent.

ingress, n., entrance. — L. ingressus, gen. -ūs, 'way in, entrance', fr. ingressus, pp. of ingredī. See prec. word.

Derivatives: ingression (q.v.), ingress-ive, adj., ingress-ive-ness. n.

ingression, n., the act of entering. — L. ingressiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a going into', fr. ingressus, pp. of ingredī. See prec. word and -ion.

inguen, n., the groin (anat.) — L., 'groin, abdomen', fr. I.-E. \* $\eta g^w \acute{e}n$ , whence also Gk. ἀδήν, 'gland'; cogn. with ON.  $\ddot{o}kkr$ , 'a swelling',  $\ddot{o}k$ -kvinn, 'swollen'. Cp. adeno-.

inguinal, adj. — Medical L. inguinālis, 'of the groin', fr. L. inguen, gen. -inis. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

inguino-, before a vowel inguin-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the groin'. — See inguen.

ingurgitate, tr. v., to swallow greedily. — L. ingurgitātus, pp. of ingurgitāre, 'to pour in like a flood; to flood, fill', fr. in-, 'in', and gurges, gen. gurgitis, 'whirlpool, gulf'. See gurgitation and cp. words there referred to.

ingurgitation, n. — L. ingurgitātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'immoderate eating and drinking', fr. ingurgitātus, pp. of ingurgitāre. See prec. word and ion

inhabit, tr. v. — ME. enhabiten, fr. OF. enhabiter, fr. L. inhabitāre, 'to dwell in', fr. in-, 'in', and habitāre, 'to dwell'. See habit, 'to dwell'.

Derivatives: inhabit-able, adj., inhabitancy, inhabitant, inhabitation (qq.v.)

inhabitancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

inhabitant, n. — ME. inhabitaunt, fr. AF. (= OF.) enhabitant (= pres. part. of enhabiter), fr. L. inhabitantem, acc. of inhabitāns, pres. part. of inhabitāre. See inhabit and -ant and cp. habitant.

inhabitation, n., the act of inhabiting; the state of being inhabited. — Late L. inhabitātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a dwelling, habitation', fr. L. inhabitātus, pp. of inhabitāre. See inhabit and -ation.

inhalation, n. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. inhālātus, pp. of inhālāre. See next word.

inhale, tr. v., to breathe in; intr. v., to inhale air.

— L. inhālāre, 'to breathe upon', fr. in-, 'in', and hālāre, 'to breathe'. See exhale.

inhere, intr. v., to be an essential part; to be innate. — L. inhaerēre, 'to cling or cleave to, be closely connected with, inhere in', fr. in-, 'in', and haerēre, 'to stick, cling, hang, adhere'. See hesitate and cp. adhere, cohere.

inherence, inherency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

inherent, adi., essential, innate. - L. inhaerens. gen. -entis, pres, part. of inhaerere. See inhere and ent

Derivative: inherent-lv. adv.

inherit, tr. and intr. v. - ME. enheriten, fr. OF. enheriter, fr. Late L. inhērēditāre, 'to appoint an heir', fr. in-, 'in', and L. hērēditāre, 'to inherit', fr. hērēs, gen. hērēdis, 'heir', See heir and co heredity. Co. also disinherit.

Derivatives: inherit-able, adi., inherit-abil-ity, n., inherit-able-ness, n., inherit-abl-y, adv., inheritance (q.v.), inherit-or, n., inherit-ress, n.

inheritance, n. - OF, enheritance, fr. enheriter, 'to inherit'. See inherit and -ance.

inhesion, n., inherence. — Late L. inhaesio. gen. -onis, 'a clinging to', fr. L. inhaesus, pp. of inhaerēre. See inhere and -ion.

inhibit, tr. v., to prohibit: to check, - ME. inhibiten, fr. L. inhibitus, pp. of inhibēre, 'to keep back, curb, check, restrain', fr. in-, 'in', and habēre, 'to have, hold, possess', See habit, n. For the change of Latin ă (in hăbēre) to i (in in-hibere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: inhibition (q.v.), inhibit-ive, adj., inhibitory (a.v.)

inhibition, n. — OF, inibicion, inhibicion (F. inhibition), fr. L. inhibitionem, acc. of inhibitio, 'a restraining', fr. inhibitus, pp. of inhibēre. See prec, word and -ion.

inhibitory, adi. - ML. inhibitorius, fr. L. inhibitus, pp. of inhibēre. See inhibit and adj. suff. -orv.

inhospitable, adj. - OF., fr. ML. inhospitābilis (corresponding to L, inhospitālis), 'inhospitable', fr. in-, 'not', and ML. hospitābilis. See hospitable.

Derivatives: inhospitable-ness, n., inhospitabl-v.

inhospitality, n. - F. inhospitalité, fr. L. inhospitālitātem, acc. of inhospitālitās, 'inhospitality', fr. in-, 'not', and hospitālis, 'hospitable'. See hospitality.

inhuman, adi. - L. inhūmānus, 'inhuman, savage, cruel', fr. in-, 'not', and hūmānus. See human.

Derivatives: inhuman-ly, adv., inhuman-ness, n. inhumane, adj. — L. inhūmānus. See prec. word and humane.

Derivative: inhumane-ly, adv.

inhumanity, n. — F. inhumanité, fr. L. inhūmānitātem, acc. of inhūmānitās, 'inhuman conduct, savageness', fr. inhūmānus. See inhuman and -ity. inhumation, n., burial, — Formed with suff. -ion

fr. L. inhumātus, pp. of inhumāre. See next word. inhume, tr. v., to bury. — L. inhumāre, 'to bury', lit. 'to put into the ground', fr. in-, 'in', and humus, 'ground', See humus and cp. exhume.

Derivative: inhum-er, n.

inial, adi., pertaining to the inion. — See inion and adj. suff. -al.

Inigo, masc. PN. — Sp. Iñigo, prob. altered fr. L. Ignātius. See Ignatius.

inimical, adi. — Late L. inimīcālis 'hostile', fr. L. inimicus, 'enemy', fr. in- 'not' and amicus, 'friend'. See amicable and adi, suff. -al. and cp. enemy. For the change of Latin & (in &mīcus) to i (in in-imicus) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

796

Derivatives: inimical-itv. n., inimical-lv, adv., inimical-ness, n.

inimitability, n. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. inimitābilis See inimitable.

inimitable, adi. — L. inimitābilis, 'that cannot be imitated', fr. in-, 'not', and imitabilis. See imi-

Derivatives: inimitable-ness, n., inimitabl-v, adv. Iniomi, n.pl., an order of teleost fishes (ichthyol.) - ModL., formed fr. Gk. tviov, 'nape', and διιος, 'shoulder'. See next word and omo-, 'shoulder-'.

inion, n., the name. — ModL., fr. Gk. 19109. 'nape', a derivative of to (gen. \*tv6c), 'sinew, tendon: muscle, fiber', which prob, stands for \*Ftc (gen. \*Ftv6c) and derives fr. I.-E. base \*wei-, 'to bend, twist', whence also Gk, ἰτέα, είτέα (for \*Fειτέα), 'willow'. See withy and cp. ino- and the first element in Inodes and in Inhigenia.

iniquitous, adi. — See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: iniquitous-ly, adv., iniquitous-ness, n. iniquity, n., wickedness. — Fr. OF, iniquite (F. iniquité), fr. L. iniquitatem, acc. of iniquitas, 'iniquity', fr. inīquus, 'unequal, uneven, unfair, unjust', fr. in-, 'not', and aequus, 'equal, even'. See equal. For the change of Latin ae (in aeauus) to ī (in in-īquus) see acquire and cp. words there referred to.

initial, adi., pertaining to, or indicating, the beginning. — L. initiālis, 'initial, incipient', fr. initium, 'beginning, origin', fr. init-(um), pp. stem of inīre, 'to go into, enter; to enter upon, begin', fr. in-, 'in', and eo, īre, 'to go'. See itinerate and adj. suff. -al and cp. initiate.

Derivatives: initial, n. and tr. v., initial-ly, adv. initiate, tr. v., to begin. — L. initiatus, pp. of initiare, 'to begin, originate', fr. initium, 'beginning'. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

initiate, adj., initiated; begun. — L. initiatus, pp. of initiare. See initiate, v.

Derivative: initiate, n.

initiation, n. — L. initiatio, gen. -onis, 'participation in secret rites', fr. initiatus, pp. of initiare. See initiate, v., and -ion.

initiative, adi. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. initiātus, pp. of initiāre. See initiate, v.

Derivatives: initiative, n., initiative-ly, adv.

initiator, n. — Late L., 'an originator', fr. L. initiātus, pp. of initiāre. See initiate, v., and agential suff. -or.

initiatory, adi. — Formed with adi. suff. -ory fr. L. initiatus, pp. of initiare. See initiate.

inject, tr. v. - L. injectus, pp. of inicere (less correctly initere), 'to throw in, fling in; to inspire', formed fr. in-, 'in', and jactus, pp. of iacere, 'to throw, fling, cast'. See jet, 'to spirt forth'. For the change of Latin ă (in iăctus) to ě (in in-iěctus) see accent and cp. words there

injection, n. — L. injectio, gen. -onis, 'a throwing in, an injection' fr. injectus, pp. of inicere. See inject and -ion.

injector, n. - Formed with agential suff. -or fr. L. injectus, pp. of injecte. See inject and agential suff. -or.

injunction, n. - Late L. injunctio. 'command. injunction', gen. -onis, fr. L. injunctus, pp. of injungere, 'to join into, unite, attach to: to impose upon, enjoin', fr. in-, 'in', and jungere, 'to join'. See join and cp. junction, enjoin.

injunctive, adi. - Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. injunctus, pp. of injungere. See prec. word.

Derivatives: injunctive, n., injunctive-ly, adv. injure, tr. v. - Back formation fr. injury.

Derivatives: injur-ed, adj., injur-ed-ness, n.

injurious, adi. - F. injurieux (fem. injurieuse), fr. L. iniūriosus, 'unlawful, wrongful, harmful, noxious', fr. iniūria. See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: injurious-lv. adv., injurious-ness, n. injury, n. - L. injūria, 'injury, wrong, violence. injustice: insult; harm, damage', fr. in-, 'not', and jūs, gen. jūris, 'right'. See jus and -y (representing L. -ia).

injustice, n. - F., fr. L. injūstitia, 'injustice'. fr. injūstus, 'unjust, wrongful, unreasonable. oppressive, excessive', fr. in-, 'not', and justus, 'just'. See just and cp. justice, unjust.

ink, n. - ME. enke, inke, fr. OF. enque (F. encre), lit, 'something burnt in', fr. Late L. encaustum, fr. Gk. ἔγκαυστον, 'burnt in' (said of colors of paintings, etc.), neut. verbal adi. of έγκαίειν. 'to burn in'. See encaustic.

Derivatives: ink, tr. v., ink-er, n., ink-ish, adj., ink-less, adj., ink-y, adj., ink-i-ness, n.

inkling, n., a hint. — ME. inkling, 'a hint', fr. inklen, 'to hint at, hint', which is of uncertain

inlet, n., anything put in; an arm of the sea, etc. - Formed fr. in, adv., and let, 'to leave'.

inly, adv., within, inwardly. - ME. inliche, inly, fr. OE, inlice, 'internally; sincerely'. See in and adv. suff. -ly.

inmost, adj. - ME. innemest, fr. OE. innemest, which stands for \*inne-ma-est and is a double superlative of inne, 'in'. The change of e (in OE. innemest) to o (in E. inmost) is due to an erroneous association with most. See in, adv., and -mort and cp. words there referred to.

inn, n. — Orig. 'house, abode', fr. ME. inn, in, fr. OE. inn, 'house, chamber', fr. inn, 'in', adv. Cp. ON. inni, 'house, home', and see in, adv. and prep.

innate, adj., inborn; natural. - ME. innat, fr. L. innātus, 'inborn', pp. of innāscor, innāscī, 'to be born in; to arise, originate, in', fr. in-, 'in', and nāscor, nāsci, 'to be born'. See natal and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: innate-ly, adv., innate-ness, n.

innavigable, adi. — L. innāvigābilis, fr. in-, 'not'. and nāvigābilis. See navigable.

Derivatives: innavigabil-ity, n., innavigable-ness, n. innavigabl-v. adv.

inner, adi. - ME., fr. OE. innera, compar, of inne, 'within': rel. to OHG, innaro, MHG, innere. G. inner, 'inner', See in, adv. and adi., and compar. suff. -er.

Derivatives: inner. n., inner-ly, adv., inner-ness, n. innerve, tr. v. — Formed fr. in-, 'in', and nerve. Derivatives: innervate, tr. v., innerv-at-ion, n. inning, n., 1) a taking in: 2) (baseball) a numbered round of play. - ME, inninge, fr. OE, innung. lit. 'a taking in', fr. innian, 'to take in, put in', fr. inn. 'in'. Cp. obsol. in. 'to take in', and see in, adv. and prep.

innocence, n. - L. innocentia. 'harmlessness. blamelessness, uprightness', fr. innocēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

innocent, adi. - L. innocens, gen, -entis, 'harmless, blameless, upright', fr. in-, 'not', and pres. part, of noceo, nocere, 'to harm, hurt'. See noxious and -ent and cp. nocuous, innocuous. Derivative: innocent, n., innocent-ly, adv., innocent-ness, n.

innocuity, n. - Prob. fr. F. innocuité, fr. L. innocuus. See next word and -ity.

innocuous, adj., harmless. - L. innocu-us, 'harmless', fr. in-, 'not', and the stem of nocēre, 'to harm, hurt'. See innocent. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: innocuous-ly, adv., innocuous-

innominate, adj., unnamed. — Late L. innominātus, 'unnamed', fr. in-, 'not', and L. nōminātus, pp. of nominare, 'to name'. fr. nomen. gen. nominis, 'name'. See nominal and adj. suff. -ate.

innominatum, n., the innominate bone (anat.) — Medical L. (short for os innominatum, 'the unnamed bone'), neut. of innominatus (see prec. word); so called by the Roman physician Claudius Galen (131-201).

innovate, intr. v. — L. innovātus, pp. of innovāre, 'to renew, alter', fr. in-, 'in', and novāre, 'to make new', fr. novus, 'new'. See novel, adj., and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: innovation (q.v.), innovat-ive, innovat-ory, adis.

innovation, n. — L. innovatio, gen. -onis, fr. innovātus, pp. of innovāre. See prec. word and

innoxious, adj., harmless. - L. innoxius, 'harmless; blameless, innocent', fr. in-, 'not', and noxius, 'harmful'. See noxious and cp. innocent. Derivatives: innoxious-ly, adv., innoxious-ness, n.

innuendo, n., an oblique hint. - L. innuendo, 'by giving a nod, by intimating', abl. of the gerund of innuō, innuere, 'to give a nod, to intimate', lit. 'to nod to', fr. in-, 'in', and nuō, nuere, 'to nod, wink'. See nutate.

Derivative: innuendo, intr. v.

Innuit, n., an Eskimo of Alaska. - Native name, lit, meaning 'men', Cp. Yuit.

Innuit

innumerability, n. - L. innumerabilitas, fr. innumerāhilis. See next word.

innumerable, adi. — ME., fr. L. innumerabilis, fr. in-, 'not', and numerābilis. See numerable. Derivatives: innumerable-ness, n., innumerabl-v.

ino-, before a vowel in-, combining form meaning 'fibrous'. - Gk, tvo-, tv-, fr. tc (gen, tvoc), 'sinew tendon: muscle, fiber', See inion.

inobservance, n. - F., fr. L. inobservantia, 'inattention, negligence\*, fr. inobservans, gen. -antis. See next word and cp. observance.

inobservant, adi. — L. inobservans, gen, -antis, 'inattentive, negligent', fr. in-, 'not', and observans, gen. -antis, pres, part, of observare. See observant.

Derivatives: inobservant-ly, adv., inobservant-

Inoceramus, n., a genus of extinct bivalve molusks (paleontol.) — ModL., compounded of ino- and Gk. κέραμος, 'earthen vessel'. See ceramic.

inoculate, tr. v. - L. inoculātus, pp. of inoculāre, 'to engraft an eve or bud from one tree into another, to implant', fr. in-, 'in', and oculare, 'to furnish with eyes', fr. oculus, 'eye; bud'. See ocular and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: inoculation (q.v.), inoculat-ive, adj., inoculator (q.v.)

inoculation, n. - L. inoculatio, gen. -onis, 'an engrafting', fr. inoculātus, pp. of inoculāre. See prec, word and -ion.

inoculator, n. — L., 'engrafter', fr. inoculātus, pp. of inoculare. See inoculate and agential suff. -or. Inodes, n., a genus of fan palms (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ts, gen. tvós, 'fiber', and -ώδης, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See inoand -ode, 'like'.

inodorous, adi., odorless. — L. inodorus, 'without smell', fr. in-, 'not', and odorus. See odorous. Derivatives: inodorous-ly, adv., inodorous-

inofficious, adj. — L. inofficiosus, 'undutiful', fr. in-, 'not', and officiosus. See officious.

Derivatives: inofficious-ly, adv., inofficious-

inogen, n., a hypothetical substance supposed to exist in the muscles (physiol.) — Formed fr. ino- and -gen.

inopportune, adj. - L. inopportunus, fr. in-, 'not', and opportunus. See opportune.

Derivatives: inopportune-ly, adv., inopportuneness, n., inopportun-ity, n.

inordinate, adi. - ME. inordinat, fr. L. inordinātus, 'disordered, not arranged', fr. in-, 'not', and ordinatus, pp. of ordinare, 'to set in order'. See ordain and cp. ordinate.

Derivatives: inordinate-ly, adv., inordinate-

inornate, adi. — L. inornatus, 'unadorned', fr.

in-, 'not', and ornatus, pp. of ornare, 'to adorn'. See ornate.

inosite, n., inositol. — Coined fr. in- (form of ing- before a vowel) and the subst. suffixes -ose

inositol, n., a white crystalline compound. C<sub>e</sub>H<sub>e</sub>(OH)<sub>e</sub> (chem.) — Formed from prec, word with suff. -ol (for alcohol).

inquest, n. — ME. enqueste, fr. OF, enqueste (F. enquête), fr. VL. \*inquaesita, fem. pp. of \*inaugerere (remodeled after L. augerere, 'to seek'). for L. inquirere. See inquire and cp. conquest. request. Cp. also It, inchiesta and OProvenc. enquesta, which also derive fr. VL, \*inquaesita. inquiet, adi. — L. inquiētus, 'restless, unquiet', fr. in-, 'not', and auiētus. See quiet, adi.

Derivatives: inquiet-ly, adi., inquiet-ness, n.

inquietude, n. - F. inquiétude, fr. Late L. inaviētūdinem, acc. of inauiētūdō, 'restlessness, disquietude', fr. L. inquiētus. See prec. word and -ude and cp. quietude.

inquiline, n., an animal that lives in the abode of another: a guest (zool.) — L. inquilīnus, 'inhabitant of a place which is not his own, lodger', rel, to incola, 'inhabitant', colere, 'to till (the ground), cultivate, inhabit', See colony and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ine (representing L. -īnus).

inquinate, tr. v., to defile. — L. inquinātus, pp. of inquināre, 'to stain, pollute, defile', fr. in-, 'in', and -quināre, which is prob. rel. to cūnīre, 'to defecate', and possibly also to caenum, 'filth, dirt, mud, mire'. See obscene and verbal suff.

inquire, enquire, tr. and intr. v. — ME. enquerre, fr. OF, enquerre (F, enquérir), fr. VL, \*inquaerere (remodeled after L. quaerere, 'to search into'), for L. inquirere, 'to seek after, search for, inquire into', fr. in-, 'in', and quaerere (see query). E. inquire represents the learned spelling of the 15th cent., showing the influence of L, inquirere. For the change of Latin ae (in quaerere) to i (in in-quirere) see acquire and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: inquir-able, adj., inquir-er, n., in-

inquisite, inquisit, tr. and intr. v., to inquire into; to investigate. - L. inquisitus, pp. of inquirere. See prec. word.

inquisition, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. inquisitionem, acc. of inauisitio, 'a searching for, an inquiring into', fr. inquisitus, pp. of inquirere. See inquire and cp. inquest.

Derivatives: inquisition, tr. and intr. v., inquisition-al, adj., inquisition-ist, n.

inquisitive, adj. - OF. inquisitif (fem. inquisitive), fr. Late L. inquisitivus, 'making inquiry', fr. L. inquisitus, pp. of inquirere. See inquire and -ive. Derivatives: inquisitive-ly, adv., inquisitive-

inquisitor, n. — OF. (= F.) inquisiteur, fr. L. inquisitorem, acc. of inquisitor, 'searcher, examiner', fr. inauisitus, pp. of inauirere. See inquire and agential suff. -tor.

Derivatives: inquisitor-ial, adj., inquisitor-ial-ly, adv., inquisitor-ial-ness, n.

insalubrious, adi., unhealthy. — Formed with suff -ous fr I. insalübris 'unhealthy unwholesome', fr. in-, 'not', and salūbris. See salubrious. insalubrity, n. - F. insalubrité, fr. insalubre, 'unhealthy, unwholesome', fr. L. *însalūhris*, See prec. word and -itv.

insane, adi. - L. *īnsānus*, 'mad, insane, outrageous, excessive, extravagant', fr. in-, 'not', and sānus. See sane.

Derivatives: insane-ly, adv., insane-ness, n. insanitary, adj. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and

sanitary.

Derivative: insanitari-ness, n.

insanity, n. — L. insanitas, fr. insanus. See insane

insatiability, n. -- L. insatiābilitās, fr. insatiābilis. See next word and -itv.

insatiable, adi. — F., fr. L. insatiābilis, fr. in-, 'not', and satiābilis. See satiable.

Derivatives: insatiable-ness, n., insatiabl-y, adv. insatiate, adi. — L. insatiatus, 'unsatisfied', fr. in-, 'not', and satiatus, 'satisfied', pp. of satiare, 'to satisfy'. See satiate.

Derivatives: insatiate-ly, adv., insatiate-ness, n. inscribe, tr. v. - L. *inscribere*, 'to write in or on anything, inscribe', fr. in-, 'in', and scribere, 'to write'. See scribe.

Derivatives: inscrib-able, adj., inscrib-able-ness, n., inscrib-ed, adj., inscrib-er, n.

inscription, n. — L. *inscriptio*, gen. -onis, 'a writing upon, inscription', fr. inscriptus, pp. of inscrībere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: inscription-al, adj., inscription-ed,

inscriptive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. inscriptus, pp. of inscribere. See inscribe.

Derivative: inscriptive-lv, adv.

inscrutable, adj. — Late L. înscrūtābilis, fr. in-, 'not', and L. scrūtārī, 'to search, examine, investigate'. See scrutable.

Derivatives: inscrutabil-ity, n., inscrutable-ness, n., inscrutabl-y, adv.

insect, n. - L. insectum (scil. animal), lit, '(animal) cut into', neut. pp. of *insecare*, 'to cut into', fr. in-, 'in', and secare, 'to cut' (see section); first used in this sense (in the plural *insecta*) by Pliny, Hist. nat., II, I, I, as loan translation of Gk. ἔντομα, 'insects', lit. '(animals) cut in', from the stem of ἐντέμνειν, 'to cut in' (see entomo-).

insectarium, n., a place for keeping living insects. - ModL., formed with suff. -arium fr. L. insectum, 'insect', See prec. word.

insecticide, n., a substance for killing insects. — Compounded of L. *insectum* and -cida, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See insect and -cide, 'killer'. Derivative: insecticid-al, adj.

Insectivora, n. pl., an order of mammals living on insects (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'insect-eaters', fr. L. *insectum*, 'insect', and *vorāre*, 'to devour', See insect and voracious.

insectivore, n., an insect-eating animal. — F. See prec. word.

insectivorous, adi., living on insects. — See Insectivors and -ons.

insectology, n., the study of insects. --- A hybrid coined fr. L. insectum, 'insect', and Gk. -λογία. fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See insect and -logy. The correct form is entomology (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin. insecure, adi., not safe. — ML. insēcūrus, fr. in-. 'not', and L. sēcūrus. See secure.

Derivatives: insecure-ly, adv., insecure-ness, n. insecurity, n. - ML. însēcūritās, fr. însēcūrus (see prec. word and -ity): introduced by Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82).

inseminate, tr. v., to implant: to impregnate. --L. însēminātus, pp. of însēmināre, 'to sow, implant', fr. in-, 'in', and semen, gen, seminis, 'seed'. See semen and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: inseminat-ion, n.

insensate, adj., without sensation, inanimate, -Late L. *însēnsātus*, 'irrational, foolish', fr. in-. 'not', and sēnsātus. See sensate, adi., and adi. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: insensate-ly, adv., insensate-ness, n. insensibility, n. — Late L. însēnsibilitās, fr. L. īnsēnsibilis. See next word and -itv.

insensible, adj. - L. īnsēnsibilis, 'that cannot be felt, imperceptible, insensible', fr. in-, 'not', and sēnsibilis. See sensible.

Derivatives: insensible-ness, n., insensibl-v, adv. insensitive, adj. - Formed fr. in-, 'not', and sen-

Derivative: insensitive-ness, n.

inseparability, n. — Late L. *însēparābilitās*, fr. L. însēparābilis. See next word and -ity.

inseparable, adj. — L. inseparabilis, 'that cannot be separated', fr. in-, 'not', and separabilis. See separable.

Derivatives: inseparable-ness, n., inseparabl-y,

insert, tr. v. — L. *insertus*, pp. of *inserere*, 'to put in, bring in, graft, introduce, insert', fr. in-, 'in', and serere, 'to put in a row, join together, connect, combine'. See series and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: insert-ed, adj., insert-er, n., inserting, n., insertion (q.v.)

insertion, n. - Late L. insertio, gen. -onis, 'a putting in, grafting', fr. L. insertus, pp. of inserere. See prec. word and -ion.

Insessores, n. pl., in former terminology, an order of birds, the Perchers (ornithol.) -- ModL... fr. L. *însessōrēs*, 'besetters', lit. 'sitters on', pl. of insessor, fr. insessus, pp. of insidere. See insidious.

inside, n., adj., prep. and adv. — Formed fr. in, adj., and side.

Derivative: insid-er, n.

insidious, adj., cunning, crafty. — F. insidieux (fem. insidieuse), fr. L. īnsidiösus, 'cunning, artful, deceitful, insidious', fr. īnsidiae (gen. -ārum), 'ambush, stratagem, plot, snare', fr. īnsidēre, 'to sit in or on', fr. in-, 'in', and sedēre, 'to sit'. See sedentary and cp. Insessores. For the change of Latin ě (in sědēre) to ǐ (in īn-sīdēre) see abstinent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: insidious-ly, adv., insidious-ness, n. insignia, n. pl., signs or badges of rank, office or honor. — L., pl. of insigne, 'distinctive mark, badge of office or honor', prop. neut. of the adjective insignis, 'distinguished, noted, remarkable', used as a noun; formed fr. in-, 'in', and signum, 'a mark, token, sign'. See sign and cp. ensign.

insincere, adj. — L. *īnsincērus*, 'not genuine, not pure, adulterated', fr. in-, 'not', and *sincērus*. See sincere.

Derivatives: insincere-ly, adv., insincere-ity, n. insinuate, tr. v., to introduce indirectly. — L. insinuātus, pp. of insinuāre, 'to wind oneself into, ingratiate oneself', fr. in-, 'in', and sinuāre, 'to wind, bend, curve', fr. sinus. See sine, n., and verbal suff. -ate and cp. sinuate.

Derivative: insinuat-ing, adj., insinuat-ing-ly, adv., insinuation (q.v.). insinuat-ive, adj., insinuat-ive-ly, adv., insinuat-ive-ness, n.

insinuation, n. — L. *însinuātiō*, gen. -*ōnis*, 'entrance through a narrow way; ingratiating one-self', fr. *însinuātus*, pp. of *īnsinuāre*. See prec. word and -ion.

insipid, adj., tasteless. — Late L. *insipidus*, 'tasteless', fr. in-, 'not', and L. *sapidus*. See sapid. For the change of Latin ă (in *săpidus*) to i (in *insipidus*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: insipid-ity, n., insipid-ly, adv., insipid-ness, n.

insipient, adj., foolish. — L. *Insipiëns*, gen. -entis, 'unwise, foolish', fr. in-, 'not', and sapiëns, gen. -entis, 'wise'. See sapient. For the change of Latin ă (in săpiëns) to i (in īn-sĭpiëns) see abigeat and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: insipient-ly, adv.

insist, v. — L. *insistere*, 'to set foot on, stand, tread on; to dwell upon; to begin', fr. in-, 'in', and *sistere*, 'to cause to stand, put, place; to stand still, stand', from the reduplicated base of *stāre*, 'to stand'. See state. See also assist and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: insistence, insistency, insistent (qq.v.)

insistence, insistency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

insistent, adj. — L. insistēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of insistere. See insist and -ent.

Derivative: insistent-ly, adv.

insolate, tr. v., to expose to the rays of the sun.—
L. *īnsōlātus*, pp. of *īnsōlāre*, 'to place in the sun',
fr. in-, 'in', and *sōl*, gen. *sōlis*, 'sun'. See sol and
verbal suff. -ate.

insolation, n., exposure to the rays of the sun. — L. *īnsōlātiō*, gen. -ōnis, 'a placing in the sun', fr. *īnsōlātus*, pp. of *īnsōlāre*. See prec. word and -ion.

insolence, n. — L. *īnsolentia*, 'unusualness; haughtiness, arrogance, insolence', fr. *īnsolēns*, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

insolent, n. — L. *īnsolēns*, gen. -entis, 'unusual; haughty, arrogant, insolent', fr. in-, 'not', and pres. part. of solēre, 'to use, be accustomed', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. -ent.

Derivatives: insolent-ly, adv., insolent-ness, n. insolubility, n. — Late L. insolubilitas, fr. L. insolubilits. See next word and -ity.

insoluble, adj. — L. *însolūbilis*, 'that cannot be loosed; incontestable', fr. in-, 'not', and *solūbilis*. See soluble.

Derivatives: insoluble-ness, n., insolubl-y, adv. insomnia, n., sleeplessness. — L., 'want of sleep', fr. insomnis, 'sleepless', fr. in-, 'not', and somnus, 'sleep'. See somnolent and -ia.

insouciance, n., indifference. — F., 'carelessness, thoughtlessness, heedlessness', fr. *insouciant*. See next word and -ce.

insouciant, adj., indifferent. — F., 'careless, thoughtless, heedless', fr. in-, 'not', and pres. part. of soucier, 'to care, be anxious', fr. VL. \*sollicītāre, 'to disquiet, trouble, disturb', altered fr. classical L. sollicītāre, 'to stir, agitate, move, excite', under the influence of excītus, pp. of excīre, 'to excite'. See solicit and -ant. Derivative: insouciant-ly, adv.

inspan, tr. and intr. v., to harness. — Du. inspannen, fr. in-, 'in', and spannen, 'to span; to join'. See span, v.

inspect, tr. v. — L. *inspectus*, pp. of *inspicere*, 'to look into, look at, inspect, consider', fr. in-, 'in', and *specere*, *spicere*, 'to see, to look at, behold'. See species and cp. words there referred to.

inspection, n. — L. *înspectio*, gen. -*ônis*, 'a looking into, inspection', fr. *înspectus*, pp. of *înspicere*. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: inspection-al, adj.

inspective, adj. — Late L. *īnspectīvus*, 'considering, contemplative', fr. L. *īnspectus*, pp. of *īnspicere*. See inspect and -ive.

inspector, n. — L., 'inspector, examiner', fr. *Inspectus*, pp. of *inspicere*. See inspect and agential suff. -or.

Derivative: inspector-al, adj., inspector-ate, n., inspector-ial, adj.

inspectress, n. — See prec. word and -ess.

inspiration, n. — OF. (= F.) inspiration, fr. Late L. inspirationem, acc. of inspiratio, fr. L. inspiratus, pp. of inspirare. See inspire and -ion.

Derivatives: inspiration-al, adj., inspirationism, inspirationist (qq.v.)

inspirationism, n., belief in divine inspiration. — See prec. word and -ism.

inspirationist, n., one who believes in divine inspiration. — See inspiration and -ist.

inspirator, n. — Late L. *īnspīrātor*, fr. L. *īnspīrātus*. See inspire and -ator.

inspiratory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. *īnspīrātus*. See next word.

inspire, tr. v. — ME. enspiren, inspiren, fr. OF. enspirer, inspirer (F. inspirer), fr. L. inspirare, 'to breathe into, blow upon; to inflame, inspire', fr. in-, 'in', and spīrāre, 'to breathe'. See spirit.

Derivatives: inspir-ed, adj., inspir-ed-ly, adv., inspir-er, n., inspir-ing, adj., inspir-ing-ly, adv.

inspissate, tr. and intr. v., to thicken. — L. *inspissātus*, pp. of *inspissāre*, 'to make thick, thicken', fr. in-, 'in', and *spissāre*, 'to make thick thicken', fr. *spissus*, 'thick, crowded, compact, dense'. See spissated.

Derivative: inspissat-ion, n.

instability, n. — ME. instabilitee, fr. MF. (= F.) instabilité, fr. L. īnstabilitātem, acc. of īnstabilitās, 'unsteadiness', fr. īnstabilis. See next word and -ity.

instable, adj. — F., fr. L. *īnstabilis*, 'unsteady', fr. in-, 'not', and *stabilis*. See **stable**, adj., and cp. unstable. Derivative: *instable-ness*, n.

install, instal, tr. v. — F. installer, fr. ML. installāre, 'to introduce formally', fr. in-, 'in', and stallum, 'stall, seat', fr. OHG. stall, stal, 'stand, place, stable; stall'. See stall.

installant, n., an installer. — ML. *înstallāns*, gen. -antis, pres. part. of *īnstallāre*. See prec. word and -ant.

installation, n. — ML. *installātiō*, gen. -ōnis, 'formal introduction', fr. *installātus*, pp. of *installāte*. See install and -ation.

installment, installment, n. — Formed fr. install with suff. -ment.

instance, n. — F., fr. L. *instantia*, 'constancy, perseverance, earnestness, urgency', prop. 'a standing near, presence', fr. *instants*, gen. -antis. See instant and -ce. Derivative: instance, tr. v. instancy, n. — L. *instantia*. See prec. word and

nstancy, n. — L. *înstantia*. See prec. word and -cy.

instant, adj. — L. *instāns*, gen. -antis, 'present; pressing, urgent', lit. 'standing near', pres. part. of *instāre*, 'to press upon, urge, insist', lit. 'to stand in, stand upon, stand near', fr. in-, 'in', and stāre, 'to stand'. See state and -ant.

Derivatives: instant, n. (q.v.), instant-aneous, adj., instant-aneous-ly, adv., instant-aneous-ness, n., instant-ly, adv.

instant, n. — Fr. instant, adj. Cp. F. instant, n., in the same sense.

instanter, adv., immediately. — L., 'pressingly, urgently', fr. *īnstāns*, gen. -antis. See instant, adj. instar, n., stage of an arthropod between successive molts (entomol.) — L., 'equivalent, value; image, resemblance, form, figure', orig. shortened form of the infinitive *īnstāre*, 'to stand in' (said of the tongue of the balance when it stands so that the balance is in the equi-

librium), whence *instar* came to denote 'equivalent, value', etc. See instant, adj. For the sense development of L. *instar* cp. Gk. ἔστημι, 'I cause to stand; I weigh' and στατήρ, 'balance', which is rel. to ἔστημι (see *stater*).

instar, tr. v., to place as a star. — Formed fr. in-, 'in', and star.

instauration, n. — L. *īnstaurātiō*, gen. -*ōnis*, 'renewal, restoration', fr. *īnstaurātus*, pp. of *īnstaurāre*, 'to renew, repeat, restore', fr. **in-**, 'in', and -*staurāre* (found only in compounds), which is prob. cogn. with Gk. στωρός, 'pale, stake, pole', ON. *staurr*, of s.m., ON. *stīri*, OE. *stēor*, 'rudder, helm', OE. *stīeran*, 'to steer, guide'. Accordingly the orig. meaning of L. *īnstaurāre* prob. was 'to attach to a stake or post, to fasten'. See steer, 'to direct', and cp. store, v. and n., restaurant, restore.

instead, adv. — Formed fr. in-, 'in', and stead. instep. n. — Formed fr. in-, 'in', and step.

instigate, tr. v., to urge on. — L. *īnstīgātus*, pp. of *īnstīgāre*, 'to urge, stimulate, incite, goad, instigate', fr. in-, 'in', and \*stīgāre, 'to prick, goad', fr. I.-E. base \*steig-, 'to prick, stick, pierce', whence also OE. stician, 'to prick, goad, stab'. See stick, v., and cp. instinct. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

instigation, n. — L. *īnstīgātiō*, gen. -*ōnis*, 'an urging, incitement', fr. *īnstīgātus*, pp. of *īnstīgāre*. See prec. word and -ion.

instill, instill, tr. v. — L. *instillāre*, 'to pour in by drops, drop in', fr. in-, 'in', and stīllāre, 'to drop, trickle', fr. stīlla, 'drop'. See still, 'to distill'. Derivatives: instillation (q.v.), instill-er, n., instill(l)-ment, n.

instillation, n. — L. *īnstīllātiō*, gen. -*ōnis*, 'a dropping in', fr. *īnstīllātus*, pp. of *īnstīllāre*. See prec. word and -ation.

instinct, n. — L. *instinctus*, gen. -ūs, 'instigation, impulse', fr. *instinctus*, pp. of *instinguere*, 'to incite, impel', which is rel. to *instigāre*. See instigate.

Derivatives: instinct-ive, adj., instinct-ive-ly, adv. instinct, adj. — L. Instinctus, pp. of Instinguere. See instinct, n.

institute, n. — L. *institūtum*, 'purpose, design, plan', prop. neut. pp. of *instituere*, 'to put, fix, set, plant, erect, establish, appoint', used as a noun; formed fr. in-, 'in', and statuere, 'to cause to stand, set up, establish, constitute'. See statute. For the change of Latin ă (in stătuere) to i (in in-stituere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

institute, tr. v. — L. *înstitūtus*, pp. of *înstituere*. See institute, n.

institution, n. — OF. (= F.) institution, fr. L. înstitūtionem, acc. of īnstitūtio, 'a disposition, arrangement, instruction, appointment', fr. înstitūtus, pp. of īnstituere. See institute, v. and n., and -ion.

Derivative: institution-al, adj.

instruct, tr. v. - ME. instructen, fr. L. instruc-

instruction 802

tus, pp. of *instruere*, 'to build, erect, construct; to prepare, provide, furnish; to teach, instruct', fr. in-, 'in', and *struere*, 'to pile up, build, construct'. See structure and words there referred to and cp. esp. instrument.

Derivatives: instruction (q.v.), instruct-ive, adj., instruct-ive-ly, adv., instruct-ive-ness, n., instructor (q.v.).

instruction, n. — OF. (= F.) instruction, fr. L. instructionem, acc. of instructio, 'building, erection, construction; arrangement, disposition, teaching, instruction', fr. instructus, pp. of instructe. See instruct and -ion.

Derivative: instruction-al, adj.

instructor, n. — L. *instructor*, 'preparer' (in ML. also 'teacher, instructor'), fr. L. *instructus*, pp. of *instruere*. See instruct and agential suff.-or. instructress. n. — See prec. word and -ess.

instrument, n. — L. *īnstrūmentum*, 'utensil, tool, instrument, apparatus, furniture, provision, supply', fr. *īnstruere*. See instruct and -ment.

Derivatives: instrument, tr. v., instrument-al, instrumentation (q.v.)

instrumental, adj. — F., fr. instrument, fr. L. īnstrūmentum. See instrument and adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: instrumental, n., instrumentalism (q.v.), instrumentalist (q.v.), instrumental-ity, n. instrumentalism, n., the doctrine that the value of a thing depends on experience; pragmatism (philos.) — See prec. word and -ism.

instrumentalist, n., 1) one who plays on a musical instrument; 2) a believer in instrumentalism (philos.) — See instrumental and -ist.

instrumentation, n., 1) arrangement of music for instruments; 2) the use of scientific instruments.
F., fr. instrument, fr. L. instrumentum. See instrument and -ation.

insufficiency, n. — Late L. *insufficientia*, fr. *insufficiens*, gen. -entis. See next word and -cy.

insufficient, adj. — Late L. *īnsufficiēns*, gen. -entis, 'insufficient', fr. in-, 'not', and L. sufficiēns, gen. -entis. See sufficient.

Derivative: insufficient-ly, adv.

insufflate, tr.v., to blow in. — Late L. *īnsufflātus*, pp. of *īnsufflāre*, 'to blow into or upon, breathe into or upon', fr. in-, 'in', and L. *sufflāre*, 'to blow', fr. sub- and *flāre*, 'to blow'. See blow, 'to puff', and cp. inflate.

insufflation, n. — Late L. *insufflatio*, gen. -onis, 'a blowing into or upon', fr. *insufflatus*, pp. of *insufflate*. See prec. word and -ion.

insular, adj. — L. *insulāris*, 'of, or pertaining to, an island, fr. *insula*, 'island'. See isle and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ar.

Derivatives: insular-ism, n., insular-ity, n., insular-ly, adv.

insulate, tr. v., I) to make into an island; 2) to set apart; to isolate. — L. *īnsulātus*, pp. of *īnsulāre*, 'to insulate', fr. *īnsula*, 'island'. See isle and verbal suff. -ate and cp. isolate, which is a doublet of *insulate*. Cp. also peninsula.

Derivatives: insulat-ed, adj., insulat-ing, adj., insulat-ion. p., insulat-or. p.

insulin, n., an extract containing the active principle of the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas (med.) — Formed fr. L. insula, 'island' (see insular and chem. suff. -in); introduced by Banting, Best and Macleod in 1921. The name was suggested by the English physiologist Sir Edward Albert William Sharpey (1850-1935).

Edward Albert William Sharpey (1850-1935).

insult, n. — Either fr. MF. insult (F. insulte), from the verb insulter or directly fr. Late L. Insultus, 'a scoffing, reviling', lit. 'a leaping upon', fr. Insulture, 'to leap upon'; influenced in meaning by the verb Insultare, 'to insult'. See insult, v. insult, tr. v. — F. insulter, fr. L. Insultare, 'to leap upon, spring at', used already by Cicero in the sense of 'to scoff, revile, insult', which stands for \*In-saltare and is freq. of Insilire, 'to leap upon, spring at', fr. in-, 'in', and salire, 'to leap, spring, jump'. See salient and cp. saltant. For the change of Latin ă (in săltāre) to ŭ (in In-sŭltāre) see desultory and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: insult-er, n., insult-ing, adj., insult-ing-ly, adv.

insuperable, adj. — L. *īnsuperābilis*, 'that cannot be passed over, unconquerable', fr. in-, 'not', and *superābilis*. See superable.

Derivatives: insuperabil-ity, n., insuperable-ness, n., insuperabl-v, adv.

insupportable, adj. — Late L. *insupportābilis*. See in-, 'not', and supportable.

Derivatives: insupportabil-ity, n., insupportableness, n., insupportabl-y, adv.

insure, tr. v. - A var. of ensure.

Derivatives: insur-able, adj., insur-ance, n., insur-ant, n., insur-ed, adj., insur-er, n.

insurgency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

insurgent, adj. and n. — L. *insurgens*, gen. -entis, pres. part. of *insurgere*, 'to rise up; to rise against, revolt', fr. in-, 'in', and surgere, 'to rise'. See surge and -ent and cp. insurrection. Cp. also assurgent.

insurmountable, adj. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and surmountable, on analogy of F. insurmontable. Derivatives: insurmountable-ness, n., insurmountable-y, adv.

insurrection, n. — ME. insurrection, fr. MF. (= F.) insurrection, fr. Late L. insurrectionem, acc. of insurrectio, 'a rising up, insurrection', fr. L. insurrectus, pp. of insurgere. See insurgent and -ion.

Derivatives: insurrection-al, adj., insurrection-al-ly, adv., insurrection-ary, adj., insurrection-ist. n.

intact, adj. — L. intāctus, 'untouched, uninjured, intact', fr. in-, 'not', and tāctus, pp. of tangere, 'to touch'. See tact and cp. intangible.

Derivatives: intact-ly, adv., intact-ness, n.

intagliated, adj., carved in intaglio. — Formed with suff. -ed fr. It. intagliato, pp. of intagliare. See next word. intaglio, n., incised carving.—It., back formation fr. intagliare, 'to cut in, engrave', fr. in-, 'in', and VL. \*tāliāre, 'to cut', fr. L. tālea, 'rod, stick, bar'. See tailor and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: intaglio, tr. v.

intangible, adj. — ML. intangibilis, fr. in-, 'not', and L. tangibilis. See tangible.

Derivatives: intangibil-ity, n., intangible-ness, n., intangibl-v, adv.

intarsia, n., mosaic woodwork. — It. intarsio, fr. intarsiare, 'to inlay', fr. in-, 'in', and tarsiare, 'to inlay', fr. tarsia, 'inlaid work, tarsia', fr. Arab. tarşi', 'inlaid work', inf. of ráşşa'a, 'he laid in'. integer, adj. — L., 'undiminished, unhurt, unimpaired, whole, complete', lit. 'untouched', fr. \*éntag-ros, fr. in-, 'not', and \*tag-, the stem of tangere, 'to touch'. See tangent and cp. intact, intangible, integrity. Cp. also entire. For the change of Latin ă (in tă-n-gere) to ĕ (in in-tĕger) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: integr-able, adj., integr-abil-ity, n. integral, adj., 1) pertaining to a whole; 2) necessary to completeness; n., a whole. — ME., fr. Late L. integrālis, fr. L. integer. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al. The word integral was introduced into mathematics by Jacques Bernouilli (1654-1705), professor of mathematics at the University of Basel.

Derivatives: integral-ity, n., integral-ly, adv. integrant, adj., forming a whole. — L. integrāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of integrāre, 'to make whole, renew', fr. integer. See integer and -ant. integrate, adj., composite; complete, whole. — L. integrātus, pp. of integrāre. See next word. integrate, tr. v., to form a whole. — L. integrātus, pp. of integrāre, 'to make whole, renew', fr. integer. See integer and verbal suff. -ate.

integration, n. — L. integrātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a renewing', fr. integrātus, pp. of integrāre. See integrate, v., and -ion.

integrity, n., wholeness, completeness; uprightness. — F. intégrité, fr. L. integritatem, acc. of integritas, 'completeness, soundness, blamelessness', fr. integer. See integer and -ity.

integument, n., a covering. — L. integumentum, 'a covering', fr. integere, 'to cover', fr. in-, 'in', and tegere, 'to cover'. See tegument.

Derivatives: integument, tr. v., integument-al, integument-ary, adjs., integument-ation, n.

intellect, n. — L. intellectus, gen. -üs, 'perception, discernment, understanding', fr. intellectus, pp. of intellegere, intelligere, 'to understand, comprehend'. See intelligent.

intellection, n. — L. intellectio, gen. -onis, fr. intellectus, pp. of intellegere, intelligere. See prec. word and -ion.

intellective, adj. — F. intellectif (fem. intellective), fr. Late L. intellectivus, 'pertaining to discernment', fr. L. intellectus, pp. of intellegere, intelligere. See intellect and -ive.

Derivative: intellective-ly, adv.

intellectual, adj. - L. intellectualis, 'relating to

the understanding', fr. intellectus, pp. of intellegere, intelligere. See intellect and adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: intellectual, n., intellectualism(q.v.) intellectual-ist, n., intellectuality (q.v.), intellectual-ize, v., intellectualiz-ation, n., intellectually, adv.

intendant

intellectualism, n. — G. Intellektualismus, coined by the German philosopher Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von Schelling (1775-1854) in 1803 fr. Late L. intellēctuālis, 'relating to understanding', and suff. -ismus. See intellectual and -ism.

intellectuality, n. — Late L. intellēctuālitās, 'understanding', fr. L. intellēctuālis. See intellectual and -ity.

intelligence, n. — F., fr. L. intellegentia, intelligentia, 'power of discerning, power of understanding, intelligence', fr. intellegens, intelligens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce and cp. intelligentsia.

Derivatives: intelligence, v., intelligence-er, n. intelligent, adj. — L. intellegens, intelligens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of intellegere, intelligere, 'to understand, comprehend', fr. inter- and legere,

'to gather, collect; to pick out, choose; to read'. See lecture and cp. intellect.

Derivatives: intelligent, n., intelligent-ly, adv. intelligential, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. intellegentia, intelligentia. See intelligence.

intelligentsia, n., the intellectual classes taken collectively. — Russ. intelligentsiya, fr. It. intelligenzia, fr. L. intellegentia, intelligentia. See intelligence.

intelligible, adj. — L. intellegibilis, intelligibilis, 'that can be understood', fr. intellegere, intelligere, 'to understand, comprehend'. See intelligent and -ible.

Derivatives: intelligibil-ity, n., intelligible-ness, n., intelligibl-v, adv.

intemperance, n. — F. intempérance, fr. L. intemperentia, 'intemperateness, immoderation, excess', fr. in-, 'not', and temperantia. See temperance.

intemperate, adj. — L. intemperātus, 'intemperate, immoderate', fr. in-, 'not', and temperātus. See temperate.

Derivatives: intemperate-ly, adv., intemperateness. n.

intend, tr. v. — ME. entenden, fr. MF. (= F.) entendre, 'to direct one's attention' (now, 'to hear'), fr. L. intendere, 'to stretch out, extend; to direct, turn, bend, aim; to direct one's attention, to apply oneself to, endeavor, intend', fr. in-, 'in', and tendere, 'to stretch out'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. entente, superintend. Derivatives: intendant (q.v.), intend-ed, adj., intendment (q.v.)

intendance, intendancy, n. — F. intendance, fr. intendant. See next word and -cy.

intendant, n. — F., back formation fr. surintendant, fr. ML. superintendentem, acc. of superintendens. See superintendent.

intense, adj. — F., fr. L. *intēnsus*, a collateral form of *intentus*, 'stretched out, strained, bent, tight', pp. of *intendere*, 'to stretch out, extend'. See intend.

Derivatives: intense-ly, adv., intense-ness, n. intensification, n. — See next word and -ation. intensify, tr. v. — Formed with suff. -fy fr. L. intēnsus, 'stretched out' (see intense); first used by the English poet and philosopher Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834).

Derivative: intensifi-er, n.

intension, n. — L. intēnsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a stretching out, straining, effort', a collateral form of intentiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. intentus, pp. of intendere. See intention.

Derivatives: intension-al, adj., intension-al-ly, adv.

intensity, n. — Coined by the English physicist Robert Boyle (1627-91) fr. intense and suff. -ity. intensive, adj. — F. intensif (fem. intensive), fr. ML. intēnsivus, fr. L. intēnsus, a collateral form of intentus, pp. of intendere. See intense and -ive. Derivatives: intensive, n., intensive-ly, adv., intensive-ness. n.

intent, n., an intending; intention; purpose. — ME. entent, fr. OF. entent, fr. L. intentus, gen. -ūs, 'a stretching out, extending', fr. intentus, pp. of intendere. See intend.

intent, adj., firmly fixed. — L. intentus, 'stretched out, extended', pp. of intendere. See intend.

Derivatives: intent-ly, adv., intent-ness, n.

intention, n. — OF. entention, intention (F. intention), fr. L. intentionem, acc. of intentio, 'a stretching out, straining, exertion, effort, attention', fr. intentus, pp. of intendere. See intend and cp. intension, which is a doublet of intention. intentional, adj. — ML. intentionalis, fr. L. intentio, gen. -ōnis. See prec. word and -al.

Derivatives: intentional-ity, n., intentional-ly, adv.

inter, prep., among, between, occurring in Latin phrases occasionally used in English, as inter alia, 'among other things'. - L. inter, fr. I.-E. \*enter or \*nter, 'between, among', whence also Oscan anter, Umbr. anter, ander-, OI. antár, Avestic antare, OPers. antar, 'among, between', OI. ántarah, 'inner, interior', āntrám, 'intestine', Toch. B etsar, 'within', Arm. 'nder-k' (pl.), 'intestines', Gk. ἔντερα (pl.), 'intestines', Alb. nder, 'between, in', OSlav. atru, 'between', atroba, 'entrails', jetro, 'liver', OIr. eter, etar, etir, OW. ithr, Co. ynter, Bret. entre, 'among, between', Goth. undar, OHG. untar, OE, under, in the sense of 'among', ON. idrar (pl.), 'intestines'. I.-E. \*en-ter, \*n-ter is compar. of \*en, 'in'. See in, prep., and -ther and cp. enteric and words there referred to. Cp. also enter, enter-, entrails, entr'acte, entre-, interior.

inter, tr. v., to bury. — ME. enterren, fr. MF. (= F.) enterrer, fr. VL. \*interrare, 'to place in the earth', fr. in-, 'in, into', and terra, 'earth'; see terra; influenced in form by VL. \*interrare. Derivative: inter-ment, n.

inter-, pref. meaning 'among, between'. — L., fr. inter. See inter, prep.

interact, n., interval between two acts. — Formed fr. inter- and act, n. on analogy of F. entr'acte (see entr'acte).

interact, intr. v., to act on each other. — Formed fr. inter- and act. v.

Derivatives: interact-ion, n., interact-ive, adj.

intercalary, adj., inserted in the calendar. — L. intercalārius or intercalāris, fr. intercalāre. See next word and adj. suff. -ary.

intercalate, tr. v., to insert (a day or a month) in the calendar. — L. intercalātus, pp. of intercalāre, 'to proclaim the insertion of an intercalary day', etc., fr. inter- and calāre, 'to call out, proclaim'. See calendar and verbal suff.-ate.

Derivatives: intercalation (q.v.), intercalat-ive, intercalat-ory, adjs.

intercalation, n. — L. intercalātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'insertion of an intercalary day', fr. intercalātus, pp. of intercalāte. See prec. word and -ion.

intercede, intr. v., to plead on behalf of. — L. intercēdere, 'to go between, intervene, interpose, interfere', fr. inter- and cēdere, 'to go, depart'. See cede.

intercept, tr. v. — L. interceptus, pp. of intercipere, 'to seize while passing; to interrupt', fr. inter- and capere (pp. captus), 'to catch, seize, take hold of'. See captive. For the change of Latin ă (in căptus) to ĕ (in inter-cĕptus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: intercept-er, intercept-or, n., interception (q.v.), intercept-ive, adj.

interception, n. — L. interceptiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a seizing, taking away', fr. interceptus, pp. of intercipere. See prec. word and -ion.

intercession, n. — L. intercessiö, gen. -önis, 'a going between, intervention', fr. intercess-(um), pp. stem of intercedere. See intercede and -ion. Derivative: intercession-al, adi.

intercessor, n. — L., 'one who intervenes', fr. intercess-(um), pp. stem of intercedere. See intercede and agential suff. -or.

Derivative: intercessor-ial, adi.

intercessory, adj, — ML. intercessorius, fr. L. intercess-(um), pp. stem of intercedere. See intercede and adj. suff. -ory.

interchange, tr. and intr. v. — ME. entrechangen, fr. OF. entechangier, fr. entre- (fr. L. inter-) and changier, 'to change' (see inter- and change, v.), remodeled after L. inter-.

Derivatives: interchange-able, adj., interchange-abil-ity, n., interchange-able-ness, n., interchange-abl-y, adv.

interchange, n. — OF. entrechange, fr. entrechangier. See interchange, v. intercolumniation, n., the space between two columns (archit.) — Formed with suff. -ation fr. L. intercolumnium, 'the space between two columns'. fr. inter- and columna. See column.

805

intercourse, n. — ME. intercurse, fr. OF. entrecours, 'exchange, commerce', fr. Late L. intercursus (gen.-ūs), 'a running between or amongst', fr. L. intercursus, pp. of intercurrere, 'to run between or amongst', fr. inter- and currere, 'to run' (see current, adj.); remodeled after L. intercursus.

interdict, n. — ME. entredit, fr. OF. entredit, fr. L. interdictum, 'prohibition, interdict', prop. neut. pp. of interdicere, 'to forbid, prohibit, interdict', fr. inter- and dicere, 'to say'; see diction. F. interdit and E. interdict have been remodeled after L. interdictum.

interdict, tr. v. — ME. entrediten, fr. entredit, 'interdict'. See interdict, n.

interdiction, n. — L. interdictio, gen. -ōnis, 'prohibition, interdiction', fr. interdictus, pp. of interdicere. See interdict, v. and n., and -ion.

interdictory, adj. — ML. interdictörius, 'pertaining to an interdict', fr. L. interdictum. See interdict, n., and adj. suff. -ory.

interdigitate, intr. v., to interlock like the fingers of the two hands. — Formed fr. inter-, L. digitus, 'finger' (see digit), and verbal suff. -ate.

interest, n. — ME., altered fr. earlier interess, fr. AF. interesse, fr. ML. interesse, 'interest', prop. subst. use of L. interesse, 'to be between, lie between; to take part in; to import, be of interest', fr. inter- and esse, 'to be'; see esse. The alteration of earlier E. interess to interest is prob. due to the influence of OF. interest (whence F. intérêt), 'interest', a word derived fr. L. interest, 'it imports, it is of interest', which was, however, taken for a noun in the sense of 'that which imports or is of interest'. Cp. G. Interesse, 'interest', which also derives fr. ML. interesse (see above).

interest, tr. v. — Fr. interess'd, pp. of earlier English interess, 'interest'. See interest, n. Derivatives: interest-ed, adj., interest-ed-ly, n., interest-ed-ness, n., interest-ing, adj., interesting-ly, adv., interest-ing-ness, n.

interfere, intr. v. — OF. s'entreferir, 'to strike each other', fr. entre, 'between', and ferir (F. férir), 'to strike', fr. L. ferīre, 'to strike, smite', which stands in gradational relationship to forāre, 'to bore, piece', and is cogn. with OE. borian, 'to bore': see inter- and bore, v. E. interfere was remodeled after L. inter-.

Derivatives: interfer-ence, n., interferent-ial, adj., interfer-er, n., interfer-ing, adj., interfer-ing-ly, adv., interfer-ing-ness, n.

interferometer, n., an instrument for measuring the interference of light waves. — A hybrid coined from interfere, a word of Latin origin, and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

interfuse, tr. and intr. v. - L. interfusus, pp. of

interfundere, 'to pour between, flow between', fr. inter- and fundere, 'to pour'. See found, 'to cast', and cp. words there referred to.

interlocution

interfusion, n. — L. interfūsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a flowing between', fr. interfūsus, pp. of interfundere.

See prec. word and -ion.

interglacial, adj., pertaining to, or occurring in, a period between two glacial epochs. — Coined by the Swiss naturalist Oswald Heer (1809-83) in 1865 fr. inter- and glacial.

interim, n., meantime. — L. interim, adv., 'meanwhile', formed fr. inter, 'between' (see inter, prep.), with adv. suff. -im, which derives from the pronominal base \*i- (whence also is, ea, id, 'he, she, it'). Cp. OL. im, em (= L. eum), 'him', and see idem.

Derivative: interim, adj., temporary.

interior, adj. — L. interior, 'inner, within', compar. of \*interus, 'on the inside, inward' (cp. intrā, 'within'), which itself is compar. of in, 'in'. See inter, prep., and -ior and cp. intra-, intro-.

Derivatives: interior, n., interior-ly, adv.

interjacent, adj., lying between; intervening. — L. interjacēns, gen. -entis, 'lying between', pres. part. of interjacēre, 'to lie between', fr. interand jacēre, 'to lie', which orig. meant 'to cast oneself down', fr. jaciō, jacĕre, 'to throw, cast, hurl'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and -ent and cp. adjacent and words there referred to. Cp. also next word.

interject, tr. v. — L. interjectus, pp. of intericere (less correctly interjicere), 'to throw between, insert; to intersect', fr. inter- and jacere (pp. jactus), 'to throw'. See prec. word. For the change of Latin ă (in jăctus) to ĕ (in inter-jēctus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: interjection (q.v.), interject-ory, adj. interjection, n. — F., fr. L. interjectionem, acc. of interjectio, 'a throwing between, insertion; interjection', fr. interjectus, pp. of intericere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: interjection-al, adj., interjection-ally, adv., interjection-ary, adj.

interlace, tr. and intr.v.—ME. entrelacen, fr. MF. (= F.) entrelacer (see entre-, inter- and lace, v.); remodeled after L. inter-.

Derivatives: interlace, n., interlac-ed, adj., interlac-ed-ly, adv., interlace-ment, n., interlace-ry, n. interlard, tr. v., to insert between, mix. — F. entrelarder, 'to insert between' (see entre-, interland lard); remodeled after L. inter-.

interline, tr. and intr. v. — ME. enterlinen, fr. ML. interlīneāre, 'to interline', fr. inter- and L. līnea, 'line' (see line and cp. next word); remodeled after L. inter-.

interlinear, adj. — ML. interlinearis, 'that which is between the lines'. See inter- and linear.

interlineation, n. — Formed with suff. -ation fr. ML. interlineatus, pp. of interlineare. See interline.

interlocution, n. — L. interlocūtio, gen. -onis, 'a

interlocutor, n. — Formed with agential suff. -or fr. interlocūtus, pp. of interloquī. See prec. word. interlocutory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. interlocūtus, pp. of interloquī. See interlocution.

interlocutress, n. — See interlocutor and -ess. interlocutrix, n., an interlocutress. — See interlocutor and -trix.

interlope, intr. v. — Back formation fr. interloper.

interloper, n., an intruder. — Fr. earlier enterloper, which is prob. a hybrid coined fr. enter-(fr. L. inter-) and Du. loper, 'runner', fr. lopen, 'to run'; see leap and cp. lope and words there referred to. E. interloper was remodeled after L. inter-.

interlude, n. — ME. enterlude, fr. ML. interlūdium, 'interlude', fr. inter- and L. lūdus, 'play' (see ludicrous); remodeled after L. inter-.

Derivatives: interlude, v., interlud-ial, adi.

intermediary, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ary fr. L. intermedius. See next word,

Derivative: intermediary, n.

intermediate, adj. — ML. intermediātus, 'lying between, intermediate', fr. L. intermedius, 'that which is between, intermediate', fr. inter- and medius, 'middle'. See medium and adj. suff. -ate and cp. mediate, immediate. Cp. also intermezzo. Derivatives: intermediate, intr. v., intermediately, adv., intermediat-ion, n., intermediat-or, n.

intermedium, n., an intermediate agent; medium.

— ModL., neut. of intermedius. See prec. word.
intermezzo, n., a short dramatic performance
between the acts of a play or opera. — It., fr.
L. intermedius. See intermediate.

interminable, adj. — Late L. interminabilis (prob. through the medium of F. interminable). See in-, 'not', and terminable.

Derivatives: interminabil-ity, n., interminableness, n., interminabl-y, adv.

intermission, n. — L. intermissio, gen. -ōnis, 'a breaking up, interruption', fr. intermissus, pp. of intermittere. See next word and -ion.

intermit, tr. and intr. v., to interrupt. — L. intermittere, 'to leave off, break up, omit, neglect; to cease, pause', fr. inter- and mittere, 'to send'. See mission.

Derivatives: intermitt-ed, adj., intermitt-ed-ly, adv., intermittent (q.v.), intermitt-ing, adj., intermitt-ing-ly, adv.

intermittence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

intermittent, adj. — L. intermittens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of intermittere. See intermit and -ent. Derivative: intermittent-ly, adv.

intermix, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. intermixt, which derives fr. L. intermixtus, 'intermixed', but was mistaken for the pp. of

an English verb (i.e. intermixt was supposed to have been formed from the verb intermix and the pp. suff. -t). L. intermixtus is pp. of intermiscēre, 'to intermix', lit. 'to mix among', fr. inter-, and miscēre, 'to mix'. See mixed and cp. mix, admix, commix.

Derivative: intermix-ture, n.

intern, adj., internal (archaic). — F. interne, 'inward, internal, resident within', fr. L. internus, 'inward, internal', fr. \*interus, 'on the inside, inward'. See interior and cp. internal. Cp. also extern.

intern, also interne, n., a resident physician in a hospital. — F. interne, fr. interne, adj. See intern, adj.

intern, tr. v., to confine. — F. interner, fr. L. internus. See intern, adj.

Derivative: intern-ment. n.

internal, adj. — ML. internālis, fr. L. internus. See intern, adj., and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: internal, n., internal-ity, n., internal-ly, adv., internal-ness, n.

international, adj. — Coined by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) in 1780 fr. inter- and national.

Derivatives: international-ism, n., international-ist, n., international-ity, n., international-ize, tr. v., international-iz-ation, n., international-ly, adv. International, n., any of several international

International, n., any of several international socialistic associations. — Orig. short for *International Working Men's Association*, which was founded in London on September 28, 1864. See prec. word.

Internationale, n., 1) the same as *International*;
2) a socialist hymn written by Eugène Pottier in 1871. — F., fem. of *international*. See international.

internecine, adj., deadly. — L. internecīnus, 'deadly, murderous, destructive', fr. internecāre, 'to kill, destroy', fr. inter- and necāre, 'to kill', which is rel. to nex, gen. necis, 'murder', nocēre, 'to harm, hurt', noxius, 'harmful, injurious'. See noxious and cp. words there referred to.

internist, n. — Formed from the abbreviation of intern(al, scil. *medicine*), and suff. -ist.

internode, n., part between two nodes or joints.

— L. internodium, fr. inter- and nodus, 'knot'.

See node.

Derivative: internod-al, adj.

internuncial, adj., communicating between different organs of the body (said of nerves). — Lit. 'acting as messenger between', formed fr. L. internuntius, 'messenger' (see next word) with adj. suff. -al. See Todd and Bowman, Phys. Anat., 1845, I, 205.

internuncio, n., a papal ambassador of lesser rank than a nuncio. — It. internunzio, fr. L. internuntius, 'messenger, mediator', fr. internuntius, 'messenger'. See nuncio.

interosseous, adj., situated between bones (anat.)
Formed fr. L. inter ossa, 'between bones'.
See inter, prep., and os. For the ending see suff.
ous.

interosseus, n., name of certain muscles situated between the bones of the metacarpus or meta-tarsus (anat.) — Medical L. See prec. word.

807

interpellate, tr. v. — L. interpellātus, pp. of interpellāre, 'to interrupt in speaking', fr. inter- and -pellāre (found only in compounds), fr. pellere, 'to drive'. See pulse, 'throb', and verbal suff. -ate. The change from the 3rd conjugation (pellere) to the first (interpellāre) is due to the iterative sense of the latter verb. Cp. appellāre, 'to address, accost, call', which is formed fr. adand -pellāre and also has an iterative meaning (see appeal, v.)

interpellation, n. — L. interpellatio, gen. -onis, 'an interruption in speaking', fr. interpellatus, pp. of interpellare. See prec. word and -ion.

interpolate, tr. v., to alter by inserting new or false matter. — L. interpolātus, pp. of interpolāre, 'to give a new form to, to polish, furbish; to change, vary; to falsify; to insert, interpolate'. The verb was orig. a fuller's term with the meaning 'to scrape or polish between', and is formed fr. inter- and polīre, 'to smooth, polish, furbish'; see polish. The change of conjugation fr. polīre to inter-polāre is due to the iterative sense of the latter verb. See interpellate. interpolātus, pp. of interpolātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. interpolātus, pp. of interpolāre. See prec. word and -ion.

interpolator, n. — L. interpolator, 'one who gives a new form to things, polisher, furbisher', fr. interpolatus, pp. of interpolare. See interpolate and agential suff. -or.

interpose, tr. v. — F. interposer, fr. inter- and poser, 'to place'. See pose, 'to place', and cp. words there referred to.

interposition, n. — L. interpositio, gen. -ōnis, 'a putting between, insertion', fr. interpositus, pp. of interponere, 'to put between, insert', fr. inter- and ponere, 'to put, place'. See position.

interpret, tr. and intr. v. — OF. interpreter, fr. L. interpretārī, 'to explain, expound', fr. interpres, gen.-pretis, 'an agent between two parties, explainer, expounder', lit. 'mediator'. For the first element see inter-. The second is rel. to L. pretium, 'price, value'; see price and cp. words there referred to.

interpretable, adj. — Late L. interpretabilis, fr. L. interpretarī. See prec. word and -able.

Derivatives: interpretabil-ity, n., interpretableness, n., interpretabl-y, adv.

interpretation, n. — ME. interpretacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) interprétation fr. L. interpretātionem, acc. of interpretātio, 'explanation, exposition', fr. interpretātus, pp. of interpretārī. See interpret and -ation.

Derivative: interpretation-al, adj.

interpretative, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. interpretātus, pp. of interpretārī. See interpret. Derivative: interpretative-ly, adv.

interpreter, n. — ME. interpretour, fr. OF. inter-

preteur, fr. Late L. interpretātōrem, acc. of interpretātor, 'explainer, interpreter', fr. L. interpretātus, pp. of interpretārī, 'to explain, expound'. See interpret and agential suff. -er.

intersperse

interpretive, adj., interpretative. — See interpet and -ive.

Derivative: interpretive-ly, adv.

interpunction, n., punctuation. — L. interpunctio, gen. -ōnis, 'a putting of points between, punctuation', fr. interpunctus, pp. of interpungere, 'to put points between', fr. inter- and pungere, 'to prick'. See pungent and cp. point, n. and v. For the ending see suff. -ion.

interregnum, n., time between two reigns. — L. interregnum, 'the time between the death of one king and the election of another', fr. interand regnum, 'reign'. See reign.

interrogate, tr. v., to question. — L. interrogātus, pp. of interrogāre, 'to ask, question, inquire', fr. inter- and rogāre, 'to ask, beg, entreat'. See rogation and verbal suff. -ate.

interrogation, n. — L. interrogatio, gen. -ōnis, 'question, inquiry', fr. interrogatus, pp. of interrogare. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: interrogation-al, adj. interrogative, adj. — L. interrogātīvus, 'pertaining to a question', fr. interrogātus, pp. of interrogāre. See interrogate and -ive.

Derivative: interrogative-ly, adv.

interrogatory, adj. — L. interrogātōrius, 'consisting of questions, interrogatory', fr. interrogātus, pp. of interrogāre. See interrogate and adj. suff. -ory. interrupt, tr. v. — L. interruptus, pp. of inter-

rumpere, 'to break up, break to pieces; to break off, interrupt', fr. inter- and rumpere, 'to break'. See rupture and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: interrupt-ed, adj., interrupt-ed-ly, adv., interrupt-ing, adj., interrupt-ing-ly, adv., interruption (q.v.), interrupt-ive, adj., interrupt-ive-ly, adv., inte

interruption, n. — L. interruptiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a breaking off, interruption, interval', fr. interruptus, pp. of interrumpere. See prec. word and -ion.

intersect, tr. v., to cut across; intr. v., to cross each other. — L. intersectus, pp. of intersecāre, 'to cut asunder, intersect', fr. inter- and secāre, 'to cut'. See section and cp. words there referred to.

intersection, n. — L. intersectio, gen. -ōnis, 'a cutting asunder, intersection', fr. intersectus, pp. of intersecare. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: intersection-al, adj.

orv. adi.

intersperse, tr. v., to scatter. — L. interspersus, 'strewn, sprinkled upon', fr. inter- and sparsus, 'scattered', pp. of spargere, 'to scatter'. See sparse. For the change of Latin ă (in spărsus) to č (in inter-spērsus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: interspers-al, n., interspers-ion, n.

interstitial, adj., pertaining to an interstice. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. interstitium. See prec. word.

intertexture, n., the act of interweaving. — Formed with suff. -ure fr. L. intertextus, 'interwoven', pp. of intertexere, 'to interweave', fr. inter- and texere, 'to weave'. See text and cp. texture.

intertrigo, n., inflammation of the skin caused by the friction of adjacent parts (med.) — L. intertrīgō, lit. 'a rubbing between', fr. \*interterere, 'to rub between', fr. inter-, and terere, 'to rub'. See throw and cp. terebra, trite, detriment. interval, n. — F. intervalle, fr. L. intervallum, 'the open space between two palisades; space between, interval', fr. inter- and vallum, 'a palisaded wall or rampart'. See vallum.

Derivative: intervall-ic, adj.

intervene, intr. v. — L. intervenīre, 'to come between, come upon, intervene, interrupt', fr. inter- and venīre, 'to come'. See come and cp. venue, 'arrival'.

Derivatives: interven-er, n., intervenient (q.v.) intervenient, adj. — L. interveniēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of intervenīre, 'to come between'. See prec. word and -ent.

intervention, n. — Late L. interventio, gen. -onis, 'an interposition', fr. L. intervent-(um), pp. stem of intervenire. See intervene and -ion.

Derivatives: intervention-al, adj., interventionist, n., one who favors intervention.

interview, n. — F. entrevue, fr. entrevoir, 'to see imperfectly, to catch a glimpse of', s'entrevoir, 'to visit each other, to have a short interview', fr. entre, 'between' (fr. L. inter) and voir, 'to see' (fr. L. vidēre). See inter- and view.

Derivatives: interview, tr. v., interview-er, n.

intervolve, tr. v., to twist or coil (two things) together. — Formed fr. inter- and L. volvere, 'to roll'. See volute.

interweave, tr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. interand weave.

interwind, tr. v., to wind together. — A hybrid coined fr. inter- and wind, 'to turn'.

intestacy, n., the fact or state of one's dying intestate. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy. intestate, adj., having made no will. — L. intestātus, 'having made no will', fr. in-, 'not', and testātus, pp. of testātīt, 'to witness; to make a will', See testament and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: intestate, n., a person who has died intestate.

intestine, adj., I) inward; 2) domestic. — L. intestīnus, 'inward, internal, intestine', altered from \*intustīnus, on analogy of clandestīnus, 'secret' (for which see clandestīne), L. intestīnus prob. means lit. 'that which is within', and de-

rives fr. intus, 'on the inside, within', whence also \*interus, 'inward'. Cp. OI. antastyam, Gk. ἐντόσθια. 'bowels'. and see interior.

Derivatives: intestine, n. (q.v.), intestin-al, adj. intestine, n., bowel, gut (anat.) — L. intestīnum, 'gut, intestine', prop. neut. of intestīnus, 'inward, internal'. See intestine, adj.

intima, n., the innermost coat of an organ (anat.)

— ModL., prop. fem. of L. intimus, 'inmost'.

See intimate. adi.

intimacy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

intimate, adj. — Fr. earlier intime, fr. F. intime, fr. L. intimus, earlier intumus, 'inmost', prop. superl. of L. in, 'in'. The form intimate is due to the influence of L. intimātus, pp. of intimāre. See in, prep. and adv., and cp. intimate, v. Cp. also interior. For the superl. suff. -tumus in intumus see aftermost and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: intimate, n., intimate-ly, adv., intimate-ness. n., intimate, v. (q.v.)

intimate, tr. v. — L. intimātus, pp. of intimāre, 'to put into, bring into, drive into, announce, publish, make known', fr. intimus. See intimate, adj.

intimation, n. — L. intimātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'announcement, intimation', fr. intimātus, pp. of intimāre. See intimate, v., and -ion.

intimidate, tr. v. — ML. intimidātus, pp. of intimidāre, 'to frighten, intimidate', fr. in-, 'in', and L. timidus, 'timid'. See timid and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: intimidat-ion, n., intimidat-or, n., intimidat-ory, n.

intimity, n. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. intimus, 'inmost'. See intimate, adj.

intinction, n., dipping of the eucharistic bread in the wine. — Eccles. L. intinctiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a dipping in', fr. L. intinctus, pp. of intingere, 'to dip in', fr. in-, 'in', and tingere, 'to wet, moisten'. See tinge and -ion.

intitule, tr. v., to give a title to. — OF. entituler, intituler (F. intituler), fr. Late L. intitulāre, 'to give a name to', fr. in-, 'in', and titulāre, 'to give a title to, entitle', fr. L. titulus, 'title'. See title and cp. entitle, which is a doublet of intitule.

into, prep. — ME., fr. OE. *intō*, which is compounded of *in*, 'in', and *tō*, 'to'. See in, prep. and to

intolerability, n. — Late L. intolerabilitas, fr. L. intolerabilis. See next word and -ity.

intolerable, adj. — F. intolérable, fr. L. intolerābilis, 'that cannot be borne, insupportable', fr. in-, 'not', and tolerābilis. See tolerable.

Derivatives: intolerable-ness, n., intolerabl-y, adv. intolerance, n. — L. intolerantia, 'impatience, intolerance', fr. intolerāns, gen. -antis. See next word and -ce.

intolerant, adj. — L. intolerāns, gen. -antis, 'impatient, intolerant', fr. in-, 'not', and tolerāns, gen. -antis. See tolerant.

Derivatives: intolerant-ly, adv., intolerant-ness, n.

809

intonate, tr. v., to intone. — ML. intonātus, pp. of intonāre, 'to intone'. See next word.

Derivatives: intonat-ion, n., intonat-or, n.

intone, tr. and intr. v. — ML. intonāre, 'to intone', fr. L. intonāre, 'to thunder, make a noise, resound', fr. in-, 'in', and tonāre, 'to thunder, resound', fr. tonus, 'tone'. See tone.

intoxicant, adj., intoxicating; n., an intoxicating agent; specif. I) an intoxicating drug; 2) alcoholic liquor. — ML. intoxicāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of intoxicāre. See next word and -ant. intoxicātus, pp. of intoxicāre, 'to dip into poison', fr. in-, 'in', and L. toxicāre, 'to poison', fr. toxicum, 'poison', fr. Gk. τοξιχόν (scil. φάρμαχον), 'arrow poison'. See toxic and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: intoxicat-ed, adj., intoxicat-ed-ly, adv., intoxicat-ed-ness, n., intoxicat-ing, adj., intoxicat-ing-ly, adv., intoxicat-ion, n., intoxicat-ive, adj., intoxicat-or, n.

intra-, pref. meaning 'within, inside'. — L. intrā-, fr. intrā, 'within, on the inside, inwardly', fr. \*interā (short for \*interā parte, 'on the inside'), abl. sing. of \*intera, fem. of \*interus, 'on the inside, inward'. See interior.

intractable, adj. — L. intractābilis, 'not to be handled, unmanageable, intractable', fr. in-, 'not' and tractābilis. See tractable.

Derivatives: intractabil-ity, n., intractable-ness, n., intractabl-v, adv.

intrados, n., the interior of an arch (archit.) — F., a hybrid formed fr. intra- and dos, 'back', fr. L. dorsum. See dorsal and cp. extrados.

intramural, adj., within the walls. — Formed fr. intra- and L. mūrālis, 'pertaining to a wall', fr. mūrus, 'wall'. See mural.

intransigence, intransigency, n. — F. intransigeance, fr. intransigeant. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

intransigent, adj., refusing to compromise; irreconcilable. — F. intransigeant, fr. Sp. intransigente, an adherent of the federalist republicans
in Spain (1873-74), who refused to compromise.
Sp. intransigente lit. means 'not coming to an
agreement'. It is formed fr. in-, 'not', and L.
trānsigentem, acc. of trānsigēns, pres. part. of
trānsigere, 'to carry through, bring to an end,
come to an agreement'. See transact and -ent.
Derivatives: intransigent, n., intransigent-ism,
n., intransigent-ist, n., intransigent-ly, adv.

intransitive, adj. — Late L. intrānsitīvus, 'intransitive', lit. 'that does not pass over (to another person)', fr. in-, 'not' and trānsitīvus, 'that may pass over'. See transitive.

Derivatives: intransitive, n., intransitive-ly, adv., intransitive-ness, n.

intrant, adj., entering; n., one who enters. — L. intrāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of intrāre, 'to enter'. See enter and -ant.

intrench, tr. and intr. v. — See entrench.

Derivatives: intrench-er, n., intrench-ment, n. intrepid, adj., fearless. — L. intrepidus, 'unshaken,

undaunted', fr. in-, 'not', and trepidus, 'anxious, alarmed'. See trepidation.

intromittent

Derivatives: intrepid-ity, n., intrepid-ly, adv., intrepid-ness, n.

intricacy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

intricate, adj. — L. intrīcātus, pp. of intrīcāre, 'to entangle, perplex, embarrass', fr. in-, 'in', and trīcae (gen. trīcārum), 'trifles, perplexities, tricks'. See extricate.

Derivatives: intricate-ly, adv., intricate-ness, n. intrigant, n., a man given to intrigue. — F., fr. It. intrigante, pres. part. of intrigare. See intrigue, v. and -ant.

intrigante, n., a woman given to intrigue. — F., fem. of intrigant. See prec. word.

intrigue, intr. v., to plot underhandedly. — F. intriguer, fr. It. intrigure, 'to intrigue', fr. L. intricare. See intricate.

intrigue, n., an underhand plotting; an underhand plot. — F., fr. It. *intrigo*, fr. *intrigare*. See intrigue, v.

intrinsic, adj., pertaining to the real nature of a thing; inherent; essential. — F. intrinsèque, fr. L. intrinsecus, 'on the inside, inwardly', fr. inter, 'in the midst of, between, among', and secus, 'beside, by, along'. For the first element see inter, prep. L. secus orig. meant 'following'; and is rel. to sequi, 'to follow'. See sequel and cp. second. Cp. also extrinsic.

Derivatives: intrinsic-al, adj., intrinsic-al-ly, adv., intrinsic-al-ness, n.

intro-, pref. — L. intrō, 'into the inside, within', for \*intero-, fr. \*interus, 'on the inside, inward'. See interior.

introduce, tr. v. — L. intrōdūcere, 'to lead in, bring in; to introduce; to bring forward; to institute, originate', fr. intro- and dūcere, 'to lead, conduct, guide'. See duke and cp. words there referred to.

introduction, n. — F., fr. L. introductionem, acc. of introductio, fr. introductus, pp. of introductere. See prec. word and -ion.

introductive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. introductus, pp. of introducere. See introduce. Derivative: introductive-ly, adv.

introductory, adj. — Late L. introductorius, fr. L. introductus, pp. of introducere. See introduce and adj. suff. -ory.

introit, n. (eccles.) — F. introit, lit. 'a going in', fr. L. introitus (gen. -ūs), fr. introitus, pp. of introīre, 'to enter', formed fr. intro- and īre, 'to go'. See itinerate.

intromission, n. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. intromissus, pp. of intromittere, 'to let in'. See next word.

intromit, tr. v., to cause to enter; to admit. — L. intrōmittere, 'to send in, let in', fr. intro- and mittere, 'to send'. See mission.

intromittent, adj. — L. intrômittens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of intrômittere. See prec. word and -ent.

ia.

introspect, intr. v. — L. intrōspectus, pp. of intrōspicere, 'to look into, look at', fr. intro- and -spicere, fr. specere, spicere, 'to see, look at, behold'. See species and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: introspect-ion, n., introspection-al, adj., introspection-ism, n., introspection-ist, n., introspect-ive, adj., introspect-ive-ly, adv., introspect-ive-ness, n.

introversible, adj., capable of being introverted. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. intro- and L. versus, pp. of vertere, 'to turn'. See version.

introversion, n., 1) the act of introverting; the state of being introverted; 2) interest directed inward; the opposite of extroversion (psychol.)

— Formed fr. intro- and version.

introversive, adj., pertaining or tending to introversion. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. intro- and L. versus, pp. of vertere, 'to turn'. See version. introvert, tr. v., 1) to turn inward; 2) intr. v., to turn one's interest inward; the opposite of extrovert (psychol.) — Formed fr. intro- and L. vertere, 'to turn'. See version. The term introvert was introduced into psychology by the Swiss psychiatrist Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961). Cp. extrovert, v.

Derivatives: introvert, n., introvert-ive, adj. introvert, n., one characterized by introversion; the opposite of extrovert (psychol.) — Fr. introvert. v.

intrude, tr. and intr. v. — L. intrūdere, 'to thrust in', fr. in-, 'in', and trūdere, 'to thrust, push, shove', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*treud-, 'to press, push', whence also Goth. us-priutan, 'to vex', OE. prēotan, 'to weary, vex, annoy'. See threat and cp. thrust. Cp. also abstruse, detrude, extrude, obtrude, protrude.

Derivatives: intrud-er, n., intrud-ing, adj., intrud-ing-ly, adv.

intrusion, n. — ME. intrusioun, fr. MF. (= F.) intrusion, fr. ML. intrūsionem, acc. of intrūsio, 'a thrusting in', fr. L. intrūsus, pp. of intrūdere. See prec. word and -ion and cp. detrusion, extrusion, obtrusion, protrusion.

intrusive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. intrusus, pp. of intrudere. See intrude and cp. extrusive, obtrusive, protrusive.

Derivatives: intrusive-ly, adv., intrusive-ness, n. intubate, tr. v., to insert a tube into a hollow organ (med.) — Formed fr. in-, 'in', and L. tubus, 'tube'. See tube and verbal suff. -ate.

intubation, n., insertion of a tube into a hollow organ (med.) — See prec. word and -ion.

intuit, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. intuition.

intuition, n. - ML. intuitio, gen. -onis, fr. L. in-

tuitus, pp. of intuērī, 'to look at, regard, consider', fr. in-, 'in', and tuērī, 'to look at, regard, consider; to look after, preserve, defend'. See tuition.

Derivatives: intuition-al, adj., intuition-al-ism, n., intuition-al-ist, n., intuition-ism, n., intuition-ist, n.

intuitive, adj. — ML. intuitīvus, fr. L. intuitus, pp. of intuērī. See prec. word and -ive.

Derivatives: intuitive-ly, adv., intuitive-ness, n., and the hybrid nouns intuitiv-ism. intuitiv-ist.

intumesce, intr. v., to swell up. — L. intumescere, 'to swell up', fr. in-, 'in', and tumescere, 'to begin to swell', inchoative of tumere, 'to swell'. See tumid and -esce.

intumescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

intumescent, adj. — L. intumescens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of intumescene. See intumesce and -ent.

intussusception, n., the reception of one part within another (med.) — Lit. 'a taking in'; coined by the English surgeon and anatomist John Hunter (1728-93) fr. L. intus, 'within' (see intro-), and susceptiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a taking in hand, acceptance', fr. susceptus, pp. of suscipere, 'to accept, undertake'. See susceptible and -ion.

inula, n., elecampane; (cap.) a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — L. inula, formed with metathesis fr. Gk. ἐλέντον, 'elecampane'; see Helenium. L. inula was influenced in form by L. inuleus, 'fawn'.

inulin, n., a starchlike substance (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -in fr. L. inula, 'elecampana' (see prec. word); so called because it is obtained esp. from the roots of the plants of the genus Inula.

inunction, n., the act of anointing. — L. inunctio, gen. -ōnis, 'an anointing', fr. inunctus, pp. of inunguere, 'to anoint', fr. in-, 'in', and unguere, 'to anoint'. See unction and cp. ointment.

inundant, adj., inundating. — L. inundans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of inundare. See next word and -ant.

inundate, tr. v., to flood; to overflow. — L. inundātus, pp. of inundāre, 'to overflow, run over, inundate', fr. in-, 'in', and unda, 'wave'. See undate.

inundation, n. — L. inundatio, gen. -onis, 'an overflowing, inundating', fr. inundatus, pp. of inundare. See prec. word and -ion.

inurbane, adj. — L. inurbānus, 'rustic, boorish, unpolished', fr. in-, 'not', and urbānus, 'polished, refined', lit. 'of the city', fr. urbs, gen. urbis, 'city'. See urban, urbane.

Derivatives: inurbane-ly, adv., inurbane-ness, n., inurban-ity, n.

inure, tr. v., to accustom; intr. v., to take effect.

— Formed fr. in-, 'in', and obsol. E. ure, 'use, work', fr. OF. uevre (F. œuvre), fr. L. opera.

Sec opera and cp. hors d'oeuvre.

Derivatives: inur-ed, adj., inur-ed-ness, n., inure-

inurn, tr. v., to place in an urn. — Formed fr. in-, 'in', and urn.

inutile, adj., useless. — L. inūtilis, 'useless, unprofitable', fr. in-, 'not', and ūtilis, 'useful'. See utility.

inutility, n. — F. inutilité, fr. L. inūtilitātem, acc. of inūtilitās, 'uselessness', fr. inūtilis. See prec. word and -ity.

invade, tr. v. — ME. invaden, fr. L. invādere, 'to go into, enter upon; to assail, assault, attack, invade', fr. in-, 'in', and vādere, 'to go, move', which is cogn. with ON. vaða, OE. wadan, 'to wade'. See wade and cp. vade mecum and words there referred to.

Derivative: invad-er, n.

811

invaginate, tr. v., to put into a sheath. — Lit. 'to insheathe', fr. in-, 'in', and L. vagina, 'sheath'. See vagina and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: invaginat-ion, n.

invalid, adj., not valid. — L. invalidus, 'not strong, infirm, weak, feeble', fr. in-, 'not', and validus, 'strong'. See valid.

Derivatives: invalid-ity, n., invalid-ly, adv.

invalid, adj., infirm, sick. — F. invalide, fr. L. invalidus. See prec. word.

Derivatives: invalid, n. and tr. v., invalid-ate, tr. v., invalid-ation, n., invalid-hood, n., invalid-ism. n.

invar, n., an alloy of steel and nickel characterized by a very small coefficient of thermal expansion. — Short for *invariable*.

invasion, n. — F., fr. Late L. invāsiōnem, acc. of invāsiō, 'assault, attack', fr. L. invās-(um), pp. stem of invādere. See invade and -ion and cp. evasion.

invasive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. invās-(um), pp. stem of invādere. See invade.

invecked, adj., invected. — Formed with suff. -ed fr. inveck, alteration of invect (fr. L. invectus), the t of which was mistaken for the pp. suff. See next word.

invected, adj., bordered by a series of small convex semicircles or arcs (her.) — Formed with suff. -ed fr. L. invectus, 'carried in', pp. of invehere. See inveigh.

invective, n., an abusive speech. — ML. invectīva (scil. ōrātiō), 'abusive speech', fem. of invectīvus, 'abusive', fr. L. invectus, pp. of invehere. See next word and -ive.

inveigh, intr. v., to make a violent verbal attack.
— L. invehī, 'to be carried on against', passive inf. of invehere, 'to carry in, bring in; to enter, penetrate; to attack, inveigh against', fr. in-, 'in', and vehere, 'to carry'. See vehicle and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: inveigh-er, n.

inveigle, tr. v., to entice, delude, seduce. — Fr. earlier envegle, aveugle, fr. F. aveugler, 'to blind', fr. aveugle, 'blind', fr. ML. ab oculis, loan translation of Gk. ἀπ' ομμάτων, 'without eyes',

lit. '(away) from the eyes'. See ab- and ocular. Derivatives: inveigle-ment. n., inveigl-er. n.

invent, tr. v. — ME. inventen, fr. L. inventus, pp. of invenīre, 'to find', prop. 'to come upon', fr. in-, 'in', and venīre, 'to come'. See come and cp. venue, 'arrival'. For sense development cp. Hitt. wemiya-, 'to find', prop. 'to come upon', OSlav. na-iti, 'to find', fr. na, 'on, upon', and iti, 'to go', OE. findan, 'to find out', fr. I.-E. base \*pent-, 'to go' (see find).

Derivatives: invent-er, n., invent-ible, adj., inventi-bil-ity, n., invent-ible-ness, n., invention (q.v.), inventor (q.v.), inventory (q.v.)

invention, n. — ME. invencioun, fr. MF. (= F.) invention, fr. L. inventionem, acc. of inventio, 'invention', fr. inventus, pp. of invenire. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: invention-al, adj.

inventive, adj. — ME. inventif, fr. MF. (= F.) inventif, fem. inventive, fr. L. inventus, pp. of invenire. See invent and -ive.

Derivatives: inventive-ly, adv., inventive-ness, n. inventor, n. — L. inventor, 'one that finds out, author, discoverer, inventor', fr. inventus, pp. of invenire. See invent and agential suff. -or.

inventory, n. — ML. inventorium, for Late L. inventarium, 'list, inventory'. See invent and subst. suff. -ory.

Derivative: inventory, tr. v.

inveracity, n., lack of veracity. — Formed fr. in-, 'not', and veracity.

inverness, n., a kind of sleeveless cape, also Inverness cape. — Named after *Inverness*, a town in Scotland.

inverse, adj. — L. inversus, pp. of invertere. See invert.

Derivatives: inverse, n. and tr. v., invers-ed, adj., invers-ed-ly, inverse-ly, advs., invers-ive, adj.

inversion, n. — L. inversio, gen. -ōnis, 'inversion', fr. inversus, pp. of invertere. See next word and -ion.

invert, tr. v. — L. invertere, 'to turn upside down, turn about, upset; to transpose, reverse', fr. in-, 'in', and vertere, 'to turn'. See version.

Derivatives: invert, n., invert-ed, adj., invert-edly, adv., invert-er, n., invert-ible, adj., invert-ibil-ity, n., invert-ile, adj.

invertase, n., a ferment converting cane sugar into fruit sugar (biochem.) — Coined by the German chemist Emil Fischer (1852-1919) from the stem of L. invertere, 'to turn about' (see prec. word), and suff.-ase. The name invertase was suggested by F. ferment inversif ('converting ferment'), a name given to this ferment by the French physiologist Claude Bernard (1813-78).

Invertebrata, n. pl., all animals excepting the Vertebrata (zool.) — ModL. (short for animalia invertebrāta), neut. pl. of invertebrātus, which is formed fr. in-, 'not', and L. vertebrātus, 'vertebrate'; see Vertebrata. The term goes back to the French word invertébré, which was coined

by the French naturalist Baron Georges-Léopold-Chrétien-Frédéric-Dagobert Cuvier (1769-1832) in 1805 (in Leçons d'anatomie comparée). invertebrate, adj., having no backbone; pertaining to the Invertebrata. — ModL. invertebrātus. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate. Derivative: invertebrate. p.

invest, tr. v. — L. investīre, 'to clothe, cover', fr. in-, 'in', and vestīre, 'to clothe'. See vest, v. and n. Derivatives: invest-ment, n., invest-or, n.

investigate, v. — L. investīgātus, pp. of investīgāre, 'to trace out, to search after, inquire into', fr. in-, 'in', and vestīgāre, 'to track out', fr. vestīgium. See vestīge and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: investigat-ing, adj., investigat-ing-ly, adv., investigation (q.v.), investigat-ive, adj., investigator (q.v.), investig-atory, adj.

investigation, n. — F., fr. L. investīgātiōnem, acc. of investīgātiō, 'a searching into', fr. investīgātus, pp. of investīgāre. See prec. word and -ion. Derivative: investigation-al. adi.

investigator, n. — L. investīgātor, 'he that searches into', fr. investīgātus, pp. of investīgāre. See investigate and agential suff. -or.

investiture, n., the ceremony of investing a person with an office, authority, etc. — ML. investītūra, fr. L. investītus, pp. of investīre, 'to clothe'. See invest and -ure.

**inveteracy**, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

inveterate, adj. — L. inveterātus, 'kept for a long time, of long standing, inveterate', pp. of inveterāre, 'to render old, give age to; to grow old', fr. in-, 'in', and vetus, gen. veteris, 'old'. See veteran and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: inveterate, tr. v., inveterate-ly, adv., inveterate-ness, n.

invidious, adj., likely to cause ill will or envy. — L. invidiōsus, 'full of envy, envious', fr. invidia, 'envy'. See envy, n., and -ous, and cp. envious, which is a doublet of invidious.

Derivatives: invidious-ly, adv., invidious-ness, n. invigilate, tr. v., to keep watch over. — L. invigilātus, pp. of invigilāre, 'to be awake, be watchful, watch over', fr. in-, 'in', and vigilāre, 'to watch, be awake', fr. vigil, 'awake, wakeful'. See vigil and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: invigilat-ion, n., invigilat-or, n.

invigorate, tr. v., to make vigorous. — Formed fr. in-, 'in', L. vigor, 'strength' (see vigor), and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: invigorat-ing, adj., invigorat-ing-ly, adv., invigorat-ing-ness, n., invigorat-ive, adj., invigorat-ive-ly, adv., invigorat-or, n.

invincible, adj. — F., fr. L. *invincibilis*, 'invincible, unconquerable', fr. in-, 'not', and *vincibilis*. See vincible.

Derivatives: invincibil-ity, n., invincible-ness, n., invincibl-y, adv.

inviolable, adj. — L. inviolābilis, 'invulnerable, inviolable', fr. in-, 'not', and violābilis. See violable.

Derivatives: inviolabil-ity, n., inviolable-ness, n., inviolabl-v, adv.

inviolacy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

inviolate, adj., not violated. — L. inviolātus, 'unhurt, inviolate', fr. in-, 'not', and violātus, pp. of violāre, 'to violate'. See violate.

Derivatives: inviolate-ly, adv., inviolate-ness, n. invisible, adj. — F., fr. L. invisibilis, 'invisible, unseen', fr. in-, 'not', and visibilis. See visible. Derivatives: invisible, n., invisibil-ity, n., invisible-ness, n., invisibl-y, adv.

invitant, n., one who invites. — F., pres. part. of inviter, 'to invite'. See invite and -ant.

invitation, n. — L. invītātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'invitation', fr. invītātus, pp. of invītāre. See invite and -ation.

invitatory, adj., containing an invitation. — Late L. invītātōrius, 'pertaining to invitation', fr. L. invītātus, pp. of invītāre. See invite and adj. suff. -ory.

invitatory, n., invitation to take part in religious worship. — ML. invitātōrium, fr. Late L. invitātōrius. See invitatory, adi.

invite, tr. v. — F. inviter, fr. L. invītāre, 'to invite, entertain, challenge', prob. formed fr. in-, 'in', and -vītāre, which is of uncertain origin.

Cp. envv.

Derivatives: invit-er, n., invit-ing, adj., invit-ing-ly, adv., invit-ing-ness, n.

invocation, n. — ME. invocacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) invocation, fr. L. invocātionem, fr. invocātus, pp. of invocāte, 'to invoke'. See invoke and -ation. invocative, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ive fr. L. invocātus, pp. of invocāte. See invoke.

invocatory, adj. -- Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. invocātus, pp. of invocāte. See invoke.

invoice, n. — Fr. earlier invoyes, pl. of obsolete invoy, 'anything sent', fr. F. envoy, now spelled envoi, 'a sending', fr. envoyer, 'to send'. See envoy.

Derivative: invoice, tr. v.

invoke, tr. v. — ME. invoken, fr. MF. (= F.) invoquer, fr. L. invocāre, 'to call upon, appeal to, invoke, implore', fr. in-, 'in', and vocāre, 'to call'. See voice and cp. convoke, provoke.

involucre, involucrum, n., 1) a covering (esp. a membraneous one); 2) a group of bracts round a cluster of flowers (bot.) — F. involucre, fr. L. involūcrum, 'wrapper, covering, envelope, case', for \*involū-clo-m, which is formed with instrumental suff. \*-clo-m, \*-cro-m, fr. involvere, 'to wrap up, roll up'. See involve. The change of suff. \*-clo-m to \*-cro-m is due to the dissimilatorial influence of the l in the preceding syllable.

involuntary, adj. — Late L. involuntārius, 'involuntary', fr. in-, 'not', and L. voluntārius. See voluntary.

Derivatives: involuntari-ly, adv., involuntariness, n.

involute, adj., 1) involved, intricate; 2) rolled up

in a spiral. — L. involūtus, 'rolled up', pp. of involvere, 'to roll up'. See involve.

involute, n., anything involved; esp., in geom., a curve traced by any point of a flexible and inextensible thread, which is wound upon or unwound from a given curve (this latter being called the *evolute*). — Fr. involute, adj. Cp.

involution, n., the act of involving or the state of being involved. — L. involūtiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a rolling up', fr. involūtus, pp. of involvere, 'to roll up'. See next word and -ion.

involve, tr. v. — L. involvere, 'to roll up, wrap up; to cover, envelop; to surround, entangle', fr. in-, 'in', and volvere, 'to roll'. See volute and cp. involucre.

Derivatives: involv-ed, adj., involv-ed-ly, adv., involv-ed-ness, n., involve-ment, n., involv-er, n. invulnerable, adj. — L. invulnerabilis, 'invulnerable', fr. in-, 'not', and vulnerabilis. See vulnerable.

Derivatives: invulnerabil-ity, n., invulnerable-ness, n., invulnerabl-y, adv.

inward, inwards, adv. — ME. inward, resp. inwardes, fr. OE. innanweard, inneweard, inweard, fr. innan, inne, inn, 'in', adv., fr. in, 'in', prep. See in-, prep., and -ward, resp. -wardes.

inward, adj. — OE. innanweard, inneweard, inweard. See inward, adv.

Derivatives: inward-ly, adv., inward-ness, n.

inwardly, adv. — ME., fr. OE. inweardlice. See inward, adv., and adv. suff. -ly.

inyala, n., an antelope of Central Africa (Tragelaphus angasi). — A Bantu name.

Io, n., the daughter of Inachus, beloved by Zeus, and changed by Hera into a cow (Greek mythol.)
L., fr. Gk. 'Ιώ, which is of uncertain origin. iod., form of iodo- before a vowel.

iodic, adj., pertaining to iodine (chem.) — See iodine and -ic.

iodide, also iodid, n., compound of iodine with another element or radical (chem.) — See next word and -ide.

iodine, n., name of a nonmetallic element belonging to the halogen family (chem.) — Formed by the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) fr. F. iode, 'iodine' (to make the name of this element equal in ending to chlorine and fluorine), which was coined by its discoverer, the French chemist Bernard Courtois (1777-1838), in 1811 fr. Gk. loetδής, 'like a violet', fr. 'fov, 'violet', and -oetδής, 'like', fr. elδος, 'form, shape'; so called by him from the color of its vapor. See iolite and -oid. For the ending see chem. suff. -ine.

iodism, n., iodine poisoning (med.) — See prec. word and -ism.

iodize, tr. v., to treat or impregnate with iodine.

— See iodine and -ize.

iodo-, before a vowel iod-, combining form meaning iodine. — Fr. ModL. iodum, fr. F. iode. See iodine.

iodoform, n., a crystalline compound (chem.) — A blend of iodine and chloroform.

iolite, n., a blue mineral. — G. *Iolit*, coined by the German geologist and mineralogist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750-1817) in 1810 fr. Gk. τον, 'violet', and λίθος, 'stone'. Gk. τον is prob. a Mediterranean loan word. Cp. the first element in Janthine and the second element in Leucojum. Cp. also *violet*. For Gk. λίθος see lite, litho.

ion, n., either of the two elements into which a compound is decomposed through electrolysis.

— Gk. τον, neut. of των, 'going', pres. part. of lέναι, 'to go', fr. I.-E. base \*i-, 'to go', whence also L. īre, 'to go', iter (gen. itineris), 'a journey'; see itinerate. The word ion was introduced into electricity by the English physicist and chemist Michael Faraday (1791-1867); cp. anion, cation.

-ion, suff. forming nouns denoting state, condition or action.

L. -iō, gen. -iōnis (either directly or through the medium of OF. and F. -ion). Cp. -ation, -ition.

Ionian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Iōnius, fr. Gk. Ἰώνιος, 'Ionian', fr. "Ίων (gen. Ἰάονος), contraction of 'Ιάων (gen. Ἰάονος), 'Ionian', fr. orig. \*'ΙάΓων, whence Heb. Yāwān, Akkad. Iāmanu, Iāvanu, Egypt. Yēvana, Yēvanna, 'Greek'. Cp. also OI. Yavanah, OPers. Yaunā, 'Greek', OI. yavanikā, 'Greek woman'; 'curtain (in the theater)', lit. 'Greek (partition)'. Ionic, adj. — L. Iōnicus, fr. Gk. Ἰωνικός, 'Ionic', fr. 'Ἰων. See prec. word and -ic.

ionium, n., a radioactive element pertaining to the uranium group (chem.) — ModL., formed fr. ion with suff. -ium; so called in allusion to its ionizing power.

ionize, tr. v., to separate into ions. — Formed fr. ion with suff. -ize.

ionosphere, n., that part of the earth's atmosphere which extends from the stratosphere to the exosphere. — Compounded of ion and sphere. —ior, suff. representing the Latin compar. ending —ior, as in anterior, excelsior. — L. -ior, cogn. with OI. -īyas, Gk. -tων, Goth. -iza, -oza, OE. —ra (in adjectives), -or (in adverbs). See compar. suff. —er.

-ior, suff. representing -or preceded by thematic i, as in warrior.

iota, n., the 9th letter of the Greek alphabet. — L., fr. Gk. ἰῶτα, fr. Heb. yōdh; see yodh and cp. jot. The α was added because a Greek word cannot end with a τ; cp. alpha and words there referred to.

iotacism, n., 1) excessive use of the Greek letter iota; 2) Greek tendency to give the sound of iota to other vowels. — Late L. iōtacismus, fr. Gk. ἰωτακισμός, 'doubling or repetition of the letter ἰῶτα'. See prec. word and -ism and cp. lambdacism, rhotacism.

-ious, suff. standing for -i-ous, i.e. suff. -ous preceded by thematic i. — 1) Fr. L. -iōsus (either directly or through the medium of OF. -ieus,

F. -ieux); see e.g. delicious, religious. 2) Fr. L. -ius; see e.g. conscious, dubious. See -ous.

ipecac, n. — Shortened fr. ipecacuanha.

ipecacuanha, n., the dried root of a S. American plant (Cephaëlis ipecacuanha) — Port., from a Tupi compound lit. meaning 'a small emetic tree.

Iphigenia, n., the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. 'Τφιγένεια, lit. 'mightily born' (i.e. a mighty princess), compounded of τφι, instrumental of τφ, 'sinew, tendon; muscle, fiber', and γένος, 'race, descent'. For the first element see inion, for the second see genus and cp. words there referred to.

Ipomoea, n., a genus of plants, the morning glory (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. τψ, gen. tπός, 'a kind of worm', which is possibly rel. to τψασθαι, 'to press hard, oppress', and δμοιος, 'like'. See homeo-.

ipse dixit, n., dictum. — L., 'he himself has said it', originally translation of Gk. αὐτὸς ἔφα, used by the disciples of Pythagoras when quoting their master. See next word and diction.

ipseity, n., selfhood. — Formed from L. ipse, 'himself', contraction of \*is-pse, fr. is, 'he' (see idem), and the emphatic particle -pse (= Gk.  $-\psi \epsilon$ ). For the ending see suff. -ity. Cp. the second element in solipsism.

ir-, assimilated form of in-, 'in', before r.

ir-, assimilated form of in-, 'not', before r.

Ira, masc. PN. (Bible) — Heb. 'Irá, lit. 'watchful', from the stem of 'ūr, 'to awake, to rouse oneself', rel. to Aram.-Syr. 'ūr, 'to be awake', Aram. 'īr, 'awake', Bibl.-Aram. 'īr, 'angel', Arab. 'ára (base 'a-y-r), 'was awake', ghára (stem gh-y-r), 'he was jealous', Akkad. ēru, 'to be awake, to watch'.

irade, n., written decree of a Mohammedan ruler formerly, a written decree of the Sultan of Turkey. — Turkish, fr. Arab. *irâdah*, 'will', verbal noun of *arâda*, 'he wished, wanted to', which is prop. causative of *rāda* (base *r-w-d*), 'he sought'.

Iran, n., Persia. — Pers. Irān, fr. OPers. ariya, 'noble', which is rel. to OI. áryaḥ, 'noble'. See Aryan.

Derivatives: Iran-ian, adi, and n.

irascible, adj. — ME., fr. F. irascible, fr. L. irāscibilis, fr. īrāscī, 'to be angry', fr. īra. See ire and -ible.

Derivatives: irascibil-ity, n., irascible-ness, n., irascibl-y, adv.

irate, adj. — L. *īrātus*, 'angry, enraged, violent, furious', fr. *īra*. See ire and adj. suff. -ate.

ire, n., anger. — OF., fr. L. *īra*, 'anger', which prob. stands for \*eisā and is cogn. with Avestic aēshma, 'anger', Gk. οἶμα (for \*οἴσμα), 'impetus', οἴστρος, 'gadfly', Lith. aistrà, 'violent passion', fr. I.-E. base \*eis-, 'to set in quick motion, drive on, incite', whence also OI. éṣati, iṣṇâti, iṣṇati, 'sets in motion', iṣaṇyáti, 'stirs up,

incites, urges on', işiráḥ, 'lively, strong', Gk. lαίνειν (for \*ισάνιειν), 'to warm, heat, cheer, refresh', ON. eisa, 'to hasten forward'. Cp. hiero-, iatric, oestrum, perineum. Cp. also iron.

Derivatives: ire-ful, adj., ire-ful-ly, adv., ire-ful-ness. n.

Irene, fem. PN. — F. Irène, fr. L. Irēnē, fr. Gk. Εἰρήνη, lit. 'peace'. See next word.

irenic, irenical, adj., promoting peace. — Gk. εἰρηνικός, 'peaceful, peaceable', fr. εἰρήνη, 'peace', a word of unknown etymology. Cp. Irene.

Derivatives: irenical-ly, adv., irenic-ism, n., irenic-ist, n.

irenicon, n. — See eirenicon.

Iresine, n., a genus of plants of the amaranth family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. εἰρεσιώνη, 'a wreath of olive wound round with wool', fr. εἴρος, 'wool', which is rel. to ἔριον, 'wool' (see erio-); so called in allusion to the woolly calyx. Iridaceae, n. pl., the iris family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Iris with suff. -aceae.

iridaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. iridescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

iridescent, adj., showing rainbowlike colors. — Lit. 'rainbow colored', formed with suff. -escent fr. L. *îris*, gen. *īridis* (fr. Gk. ἴρις, gen. ἤριδος), 'rainbow' (see iris).

Derivative: iridescent-ly, adv.

iridium, n., name of a silverwhite metallic element (chem.) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the English chemist Smithson Tennant (1761-1815), fr. Gk. Ιρις, gen. ἴριδος, 'rainbow' (see iris), and suff. -ium; so called by him in allusion to the varying color of its compounds.

Derivatives: irid-ate, n., irid-ious, adj., irid-ite, n., irid-ize, tr. v., irid-iz-ation, n.

irido-, before a vowel irid-, combining form denoting the iris (of the eye). — Fr. Gk. Ιρις, gen. ξριδος. See next word.

iris, n., 1) the rainbow; 2) the colored portion of the eye. — L. *īris*, fr. Gk. *ໂρις*, 'the rainbow', orig. form \*Fiρις, lit. 'something bent or curved', fr. I.-E. base \*wei-, 'to bend, twist', whence also Gk. ἴτυς, Aeol. \*Fίτυς, 'the edge or rim of anything', †τέα, 'willow', L. viēre, 'to bend, twist', OE. wīðig, 'willow'. See withy and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also orris, 'the Florentine iris'.

Iris, n., the goddess of the rainbow in Greek mythology. — L. *Iris*, fr. Gk. Ίρις, personification of Ιρις, 'rainbow'. See prec. word.

Irish, adj. and n. — ME., fr. OE. \*Irisc, fr. Iras, 'the Irish', which is rel. to OE. Eriu, 'Ireland'. Cp. Erin, Erse. For the ending see adj. suff.-ish. iritis, n., inflammation of the iris of the eye (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff.-itis fr. Gk. Ipic. See iris.

irk, tr. v., to vex, annoy. — ME. irken, yrken, rel. to MHG. erken, 'to disgust'; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: irk-some, adj., irk-some-ness, n. Irma, fem. PN. — A var. of Erma, which is a shortened form of Ermentrud (q.v.) Cp. Emma. iron, n. — ME. iren, iron, fr. OE. īse(r)n, īren, rel. to OS. īsarn, ON. īsarn, jārn, OFris. īser(n), MDu. īser, Du. ijzer, OHG. īsarn, īsan, MHG. īsern, īser, īsen, G. Eisen, Goth. eisarn, isarn. These words, as well as the Gaul. PN. Isarno- and OIr. iarann, iarn, W. haiarn, OCo. hoern, 'iron', are prob. Illyrian loan words, and orig. denoted the 'strong' metal (in contradistinction to the softer bronze). Cp. OI. iṣiráh, 'vigorous, strong', Gk. lepóc, 'strong', and see ire.

Derivatives: iron, adj. and v., iron-er, n., iron-ing, n., irony (q.v.)

Iron Curtain. — Coined by Winston Churchill in 1946 (in a speech at Fulton, Mo., U.S.A.)

ironic, also ironical, adj. — Late L. *īrōnicus*, fr. Gk. εἰρωνικός, 'dissembling', fr. εἴρων, 'dissembler'. See irony and -ic, resp. also -al. Derivative: ironical-lv, adv.

ironmold, n. — Altered fr. iron mole by folk etymology, which associated this word with mold. See iron and mole. 'spot'.

Derivative: ironmold, tr. and intr. v.

irony, n. — L. *īrōnīa*, fr. Gk. εἰρωνεία, 'irony', fr. εἴρων, 'dissembler', for \*Fέρμων, lit. 'sayer' (i.e. one who speaks in order to hide his thoughts), fr. εἴρω (for \*Fέρμω), 'I say, speak', which is rel. to ῥήτωρ, Aeol. Fρήτωρ, 'public speaker, orator; rhetor', and cogn. with L. verbum, 'word', Goth. waúrd, OE. word, 'word'. See word and cp. rhetor. Cp. also verb.

irony, adj. — Formed fr. iron with adj. suff. -y. irradiance, irradiancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

irradiant, adj. — L. irradians, gen. -antis, pres. part, of irradiare. See next word and -ant.

irradiate, tr. and intr. v. — L. irradiātus, pp. of irradiāre, 'to illumine, cast forth rays, irradiate', fr. in-, 'in', and radiāre, 'to shine with rays'. See radiate.

Derivatives: irradiat-ed, adj., irradiat-ive, adj., irradiat-or, n.

irradiation, n. — F., fr. Late L. irradiationem, acc. of irradiatio, fr. L. irradiatus, pp. of irradiare. See prec. word and -ion.

irrational, adj. — L. irratiōnālis, 'without reason, irrational', fr. in-, 'not', and rationālis. See rational.

Derivatives: irrational, n., irrational-ism, n., irrational-ist, n., irrational-ist-ic, adj., irrational-ity, n., irrational-ize, tr. v., irrational-ly, adv. irrecusable, adj., not to be refused. — Late L. irrecūsābilis, 'not to be refused', fr. in-, 'not', and L. recūsāre, 'to object to, decline, refuse'. See recusant and -able.

Derivative: irrecusabl-y, adv.

Trib

irredenta, adj., unredeemed. — It., used esp. as abbreviation of *Italia irredenta*, 'unredeemed Italy'. See Irredentist.

Irredentism, n., the policy of the Irredentists. —

A hybrid coined fr. It. irredenta (see next word) and -ism. a suff. of Greek origin.

Irredentist, n., a member of an Italian political party which demands the incorporation with Italy of all Italian speaking regions neighboring upon Italy. — It. Irredentista, a hybrid formed with -ist, a suff. of Greek origin, fr. (Italia) irredenta, 'unredeemed (Italy)', fr. in-, 'not' (fr. L. in-, see in-, 'not'), and redenta, 'redeemed', fr. L. redempta, fem. of redemptus, pp. of redimere, 'to redeem'. See redeem.

irrefragable, adj., that cannot be refuted. — Late L. irrefragābilis, fr. in-, 'not' and L. refragārī, 'to oppose, resist', fr. re- and frag-, base of frangere, 'to break'. See fraction and -able and cp. next word.

Derivatives: irrefragabil-ity, n., irrefragable-ness, n., irrefragabl-y, adv.

irrefrangible, adj., 1) that cannot be broken; 2) that cannot be refracted. — Formed fr. in-, 'not' and refrangible.

Derivatives: irrefrangibil-ity, n., irrefrangibleness, n., irrefrangibl-y, adv.

irrefutable, adj. — L. irrefütābilis, 'irrefutable', fr. in-, 'not' and L. refütābilis. See refutable.

Derivatives: irrefutabil-ity, n., irrefutable-ness, n., irrefutabl-y, adv.

irregular, adj. — ME. irreguler, fr. OF. irreguler (F. irrégulier), fr. ML. irregulāris, fr. in-, 'not', and L. rēgulāris. See regular.

Derivatives: irregular, n., irregularity (q.v.), irregular-lv, adv., irregular-ness, n.

irregularity, n. — F. irrégularité, fr. ML. irrēgulāritātem, acc. of irrēgulāritās, fr. irrēgulār:s. See prec. word and -ity.

irreligion, n., the lack of religion; the quality of being irreligious. — Late L. *irreligiō*, gen. -ōnis, 'irreligion, impiety', fr. in-, 'not', and L. religiō, gen. -ōnis. See religion.

irreligious, adj. — Late L. irreligiōsus, 'irreligious, impious', fr. in-, 'not', and L. religiōsus. See religious.

Derivatives: irreligious-ly, adv., irreligious-ness, n.

irremeable, adj., admitting of no return. — L. irremeābilis, 'from which one cannot return', fr. in-, 'not', remeāre, 'to go back, return', fr. re- and meāre, 'to go, pass'. See meatus and cp. permeate, congé.

irremediable, adj. — Late L. irremediabilis, 'incurable, irremediable', fr. in-, 'not', and L. remediabilis. See remediable.

Derivatives: irremediable-ness, n., irremediabl-y, adv.

irremissible, adj. — Eccles. L. irremissibilis, 'unpardonable', fr. in-, 'not', and L. remissibilis. See remissible.

Derivatives: irremissible-ness, n., irremissibl-y, adv.

irreparable, adj. — F. irréparable, fr. L. irreparābilis, 'irreparable, irrecoverable', fr. in-, 'not', and reparābilis. See reparable. Derivatives: irreparabil-ity, n., irreparable-ness, n., irreparabl-v. adv.

irreverence, n. — L. irreverentia, 'want of reverence', fr. irreverens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

irreverent, adj. — L. irreverēns, gen. -entis, 'disrespectful, irreverent', fr. in-, 'not', and reverēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of reverērī, 'to stand in awe of'. See reverent.

Derivative: irreverent-lv. adv.

irreverential, adj. — Formed with adj suff. -al fr. L. irreverentia. See irreverence.

irrevocable, adj. — L. irrevocābilis, 'that cannot be recalled, irrevocable', fr. in-, 'not', and revocābilis. See revocable. Derivatives: irrevocability. n., irrevocable-ness, n., irrevocabl-y, adv.

irrigate, tr. v., to water. — L. irrigātus, pp. of irrigāre, 'to conduct water to; to water, irrigate; to wet, moisten; to refresh, nourish',fr. ir-, 'in', and rigāre, 'to wet, moisten', which is cogn. with Goth. rign, OE. regn, 'rain'. See rain, n., and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: irrigation (q.v.), irrigat-ive, adj., irrigat-or n.

irrigation, n. — L. irrigātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a watering, irrigating', fr. irrigātus, pp. of irrigāre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: irrigation-al, adj., irrigation-ist, n. irrigative, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. irrigātus, pp. of irrigāre. See irrigate.

irriguous, adj., moist, irrigated. — L. irriguus, 'watered, wet', from the stem of irrigāre. See irrigate. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

irritable, adj. — L. irrītābilis, 'easily excited', fr. irrītāre, 'to excite'. See irritate, 'to anger', and -able. Derivatives: irritabl-y, adv., irritabil-ity, n. irritancy, n., the state of being irritating. — Formed fr. irritant, 'causing irritation', with suff. -cy. irritancy, n., the act of rendering null and void (law). — Formed fr. irritant, 'rendering null and void', with suff. -cy.

irritant, adj., causing irritation. — L. irrītāns, gen. irrītantis, pres. part. of irrītāre, 'to excite, stimulate'. See irritate, 'to anger', and -ant. Derivative: irritant, n.

irritant, adj., rendering null and void (law). — L. irritāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of irritāre, 'to make null and void'. See irritate, 'to make null and void', and -ant.

irritate, tr. v., to anger. — L. irrītātus, pp. of irrītāre, 'to excite, stimulate, stir up, provoke', prob. freq. of \*ir-rī-re, 'to stir up, excite', fr. in-, 'in', and I.-E. base \*erei-, 'to set in motion, stir up', whence also Gk. δρίνειν, 'to raise, stir, excite', δρνύναι, 'to rise', L. orior, orīrī, 'to rise'. See orient and cp. rivulet. Cp. also run. Derivatives: irritat-ing, adj., irritat-ing-ly, adv., irritation (q.v.), irritat-ive, adj., irritat-ory, adj. irritāte, tr. v., to make null and void (law). — L. irrītātus, pp. of irrītāre, 'to make void, invalidate', fr. irrītus, 'invalid, void', formed fr.

ir-, 'not', and ratus, 'fixed', pp. of reor, rērī, 'to think, count'. See rate, 'amount', and verbal suff. -ate. For the change of Latin ă (in rătus) to ĭ (in in-rītus, ir-rītus) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

irritation, n. — L. irrītātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'incitement, irritation', fr. irrītātus, pp. of irrītāre, 'to excite, stimulate'. See irritate, 'to anger', and -ion

irrupt, intr. v. — Back formation fr. irruption. irruption, n. — L. irruptio, gen. -ōnis, 'a breaking in, bursting in, irruption, invasion', fr. irruptus, pp. of irrumpere, 'to break in, burst in', fr. in-, 'in', and rumpere, 'to break'. See rupture and -ion. irruptive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. irruptus, pp. of irrumpere. See prec. word. Derivative: irruptive-ly, adv.

is, v., 3rd sing. pres. indic. of be. — Rel. to OHG., MHG., G., Goth. is-t, ON. es, er, 'is', fr. I.-E. \*es-ti, whence also OI. ásti, Gk. ἐστί, L. est, Oscan-Umbr. est, Lith. ẽsti, OSlav. jesti, OIr. is, 'is'. In English, the final t was lest. See esse and cp. am, art, are and the 2nd element in yes. is-, form of iso- before a vowel.

Isaac, 1) masc. PN; 2) in the *Bible*, one of the patriarchs, son of Abraham and Sarah and father of Jacob and Esau. — Late L., fr. Gk. 'Ισαάκ, fr. Heb. *Yitzhāq*, lit. 'he laughs', prop. imperf. of *tzāhāq*, 'he laughed', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. g²hēkh, Arab. dáḥika, 'he laughed'. Isabel, fem. PN. — Sp. See Isabella.

isabelita, n., an angelfish. — American Sp., lit. 'little Isabella', dimin. of *Isabel*, 'Isabel'. See prec. and next word.

Isabella, fem. PN. — Sp. Isabel, altered fr. Elizabeth (q.v.) Cp. next word.

isabella, n., a brownish yellow color. — Fr. prec. word. Derivative: isabella, adj.

isabelline, adj., of the color isabella. — Formed fr. prec. word with adj. suff. -ine.

isagoge, n., an introduction. — L. isagōgē, fr. Gk. εἰσαγωγή, 'introduction', which is formed fr. εἰς, 'into', and ἀγωγή, 'a leading, carrying', fr. ἄγειν, 'to lead'. Gk. εἰς stands for \*ens and is rel. to ἐν, 'in', and cogn. with L. in, 'in, into'. See in, prep. Gk. ἄγειν is cogn. with L. agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead'. See agent, adj., and cp. -agogue.

isagogic, adj., introductory. — L. *īsagōgicus*, fr. Gk. εἰσαγωγικός, 'introductory', fr. εἰσαγωγή, 'introduction'. See prec. word and -ic.

isagogics, n., introduction; esp., introduction into the exegesis of the Bible. — See isagoge and

Isaiah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) name of the great Hebrew prophet whose activity extended from about 738 to 701 B.C.E.; the Book of Isaiah.—Heb. Y²sha'yáh, shortened fr. Y²sha'yáhū, lit. 'salvation of the Lord'. The first element is rel. to yêsha', y²shū'áh, 'salvation, deliverance, welfare'; see hosanna. For the second element in Isaiah see Elijah and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: Isai-an, Isai-an-ic, adjs.

isanthous, adj., having regular flowers. — Formed fr. Gk. ἴσος, 'equal', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See iso-, anther, and -ous.

Isanthus, n., a genus of plants, the false penny-royal (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'having regular flowers' (see prec. word); so called in allusion to the almost regular corolla.

isatin, n., a yellowish or reddish crystalline compound, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -in fr. Gk. lσάτις, 'woad'. See next word. Isatis, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family

(bot.) — L., fr. Gk. ἰσάτις, 'woad', which probstands for \*Fιτσάτις and is cogn. with L. vitrum, 'woad; glass', OE. wād; 'woad'. See woad and cp. vitreo-, vitriol.

isba, n., a hut. — Russian, fr. OSlav. istuba, a Teut. loan word; cp. OHG. stuba, 'a heatable room, bathroom', and see stove.

isch-, form of ischo- before a vowel.

ischemia, ischaemia, n., local diminution of blood (med.) — Medical L. ischaemia, fr. ischaemus, 'stopping blood', fr. Gk. ἴσχαιμος, which is compounded of ἴσχειν, 'to keep back', and αἴχμα, 'blood'. See ischo- and -emia.

ischi-, form of ischio- before a vowel.

ischiadic, adj., ischial. — L. ischiadicus, fr. Gk. lσχιαδικός, 'pertaining to the hip', fr. lσχίον. See ischium and cp. sciatic.

ischial, adj., pertaining to the hip. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. ischium. See ischium.

ischialgia, n., sciatica. — ModL., lit. 'pains in the hip', compounded of Gk. lσχίον, 'hipjoint', and ἄλγος, 'pain', See ischium and -algia.

ischiatic, adj., ischial. — ML. ischiaticus, altered fr. L. ischiadicus. See ischiadic.

ischio-, before a vowel ischi-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the hip'. — Gk. lσχιο-, lσχι-, fr. lσχιον, See next word.

ischium, n., the seat bone (anat.) — L., fr. Gk. loχίον, 'hipjoint', in pl. 'the hips', prob. formed fr. ἴσχι (Hesychius), 'loin', which is of uncertain origin. It is prob. not cogn. with OI. sákthi, 'thigh'; see Frisk, GEW., I, p. 741 s.v. loχίον. Cp. ischiadic, sciatic, and the first element in icebone.

ischo-, before a vowel isch-, combining form meaning 'checking, suppression, deficiency' (med.) — Gk. lσχο-, lσχ-, fr. lσχειν, 'to keep back, restrain, check, stop', reduplicated form of ἔχειν, 'to have, hold, possess'. See hectic and cp. words there referred to.

-ise, suff. forming nouns denoting quality, condition or function. — OF. and F. -ise, fr. L. -itia, -itia, -itium, -icium. Suff. -ise is the regular form for the ending of nouns formed in French itself (e.g. in franchise, merchandise). French and English nouns borrowed directly from Latin are usually spelled -ice (as justice, service). See the suffixes -ice and cp. 2nd -ess.

-ise, verbal suff. - See -ize.

-ish, adj. suff. - ME. -isch, -ish, -issh, fr. OE.

-isc, rel. to OS., OFris., OHG. isc, ON. -iskr, Du., G. -isch, Goth. -isks, and cogn. with Gk. -10x6c. Cp. -esque.

-ish, verbal suff. — ME. -ischen, -ishen, -issen, fr. OF., F. -is, -iss-, occurring in the pres. part. and some other forms of certain French verbs in -ir, and corresponding to the Latin inchoative suff. -isc-. E.g. the E. verb finish derives fr. F. je finis, 'I finish', fr. VL. \*fīnīscō, an inchoative verb formed fr. L. fīniō, 'I finish'. Cp. the verbs abolish, cherish, furnish, polish, punish, etc.

Ishmael, n., son of Abraham and Hagar (Bible); used in a figurative sense to denote an outcast (see Gen. 16:12) — Heb. Yishmā'él, lit. 'God hears'. Heb. yishmá', 'he will hear', is imperf. of shāmá', 'he heard'. See Shema and cp. Simeon, Simon. For the second element in the name Ishmael see El and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: Ishmael-ite, n.

Ishtar, n., the chief goddess of the Assyrians and Babylonians, the counterpart of the Phoenician Astarte. — Akkad. Ishtar. See Ashtoreth.

Ishvara, Isvara, n., a title given to Siva (Hindu mythol.) — OI. īśvárah, 'ruler, lord', fr. īśaḥ, 'owner, lord', fr. īś-, 'to have, possess', which is rel. to Avestic īs-, 'riches, fortune', īsvan, 'well off, rich', fr. I.-E. base \*aik-, 'to own', whence Goth. áigan, OE. āgan, 'to have, possess'. See owe and cp. Ixora.

Isiac, adj., pertaining to the Egyptian goddess Isis or her cult. — L. Isiacus, fr. Gk. Ίσιακός, fr. Ίσις. See Isis.

Isidore, masc. PN. — F., fr. L. Isidōrus, fr. Gk. <sup>\*</sup>Ισίδωρος, lit. 'gift of Isis', compounded of Ίσις, 'Isis', and δῶρον, 'gift'. See Isis and donation.

isinglass, n., a gelatinous substance prepared from the airbladders of certain fishes. — Corruption of obsol. Du. huizenblas, fr. MDu. huusblase, fr. huus, 'sturgeon', which is rel. to OHG. hūso, of s.m., and blase (= Du. blass), 'bladder', which is rel. to OHG. blāsa, of s.m., blāsan, 'to blow'. For the first element see huso, for the second see blast and cp. bladder.

Isis, n., an Egyptian goddess, sister and wife of Osiris. — L. Isis, fr. Gk. Toic.

Islam, n. — Arab. islām, 'submitting oneself to God, surrender, obedience', infin. of áslama, 'he surrendered, submitted', IV (= causative) conjugation of sálima, 'he was safe'. See salaam and cp. selamlik, Moslem, Mussulman. Cp. also shalom. Derivatives: Islam-ic, adj., Islam-ism, n., Islam-ite, n.

island, n. — ME. *īland*, fr. OE. *ēgland*, *īgland*, *īegland*, 'island', which is compounded of *ēg*, *īg*, *īeg*, 'island', and *land*, 'land', and rel. to ON. *eyland*, OFris. *eiland*, 'island'. The first element of these words is rel. to OE. *ēa*, 'water, river', ON. *ā*, 'river', *ey*, 'island', Norw. *øy*, Swed. *ö*, Dan. *ø*, 'island', MLG. *ōge*, *ōch*, *ouwe*, *ou*, OHG. *aha*, 'river', OHG. *auwia*, *ouwa*, MHG. *ouwe*, 'island, damp meadow', G. *Aue*, *Au*, 'meadow

isle 818

watered by a brook, brook, a small island', Goth. alva, 'water, river', and cogn. with L. aqua, 'water'. See aquatic and words there referred to and cp. esp. eyot. For the second element in island see land. The spelling of island was influenced by a confusion with isle.

Derivatives: island, tr. v., island-er, n.

isle, n., an island. — OF. isle (F. île), fr. L. īn-sula, 'island', which is of uncertain origin. Following the ancients, some modern philologists derive L. īnsula fr. in salō, 'that which is in the sea', fr. in, 'in', and abl. of salum, 'the open sea, the high sea', which is cogn. with MIr. sāl (gen. saile), 'sea'; cp. Gk. ἔν-αλος, ἐν-άλιος, 'in the sea', fr. ἐν, 'in', and ἄλς, gen. ἀλός (masc.), 'salt'; (fem.), 'sea'. Cp. islet and insular, isolate, peninsula.

islet, n., a very small island. — MF. islette (F. ilette), dimin. of isle, 'island'. See prec. word and et.

-ism, subst. suff. denoting 1) action; 2) state, condition; 3) usage, characteristic; 4) doctrine.

— F. -isme, fr. L. -isma, fr. Gk. -ισμα, which is formed from the stem of verbs in -ίζειν. See -ize and -ma and cp. -ist.

ism, n., a doctrine or system (usually derisive). —
Back formation from words ending in -ism.
Derivative: ism-y, adj.

iso-, before a vowel is-, combining form meaning 'equal'. — Gk. lσo-, lσ-, fr. ἴσος, 'equal', which possibly stands for \*Fίτσ-Fo-ς (cp. Cretan FίσFος, 'equal'), and is rel. to Gk. εἴδος (for \*Fεῖδος), 'form, shape', lδέα (prob. for \*Fιδέσα), 'form, kind, nature'. See idea and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also aniso-.

isobar, n., a line connecting places on the earth's surface having the same barometric pressure at a given time or for a given period (*meteorol*.)—Compounded of iso- and Gk. βάρος, 'weight'. See baro-. Derivative: *isobar-ic*, adj.

isobath, adj., having the same depth. — Gk. looβαθής, 'of equal depth', compounded of τσος, 'equal', and βάθος, 'depth'. See iso- and bathos. Derivative: isobath-ic, adj.

isocephalic, adj., having the heads of the principal figures at about the same level (art). — Gk. lσοκέφαλος, 'like-headed', compounded of ἴσος, 'equal', κεφαλή, 'head', and suff. -ic. Sec iso- and cephalic.

Derivatives: isocephal-ism, n., isocephal-y, n.

isocheime, isochime, n., a line connecting places on the earth's surface having the same mean winter temperature (phys. geogr.) — Compounded of iso- and Gk. χεῖμα, 'winter'. See chimera and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: isoch(e)im-al, isoch(e)im-ic, adjs.

isochromatic, adj., having the same color (optics).

— Compounded of iso- and Gk. χρωματικός, 'relating to color'. See chromatic.

isochronal, isochronous, adj., equal in time. — Gk. lσόχρονος, 'equal in time, contemporary, regular', compounded of ίσος, 'equal' (see iso-),

and χρόνος, 'time' (see **chronic**), and adj. suff. -al, resp. -ous.

isoclinal, isoclinic, adj., having the same inclination (magnetism). — Compounded of iso-, Gk. κλίνειν, 'to incline' (see clinic), and adj. suff. -al. resp. -ic.

isocracy, n., equal power. — Gk. ἰσοκρατίᾶ, 'equality of power', compounded of ἴσος, 'equal', and -κρατίᾶ, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See iso- and -cracy and cp. words there referred to.

isocryme, n., a line connecting points on the earth's surface at which the temperature is the same during a specified coldest period of the year. — Compounded of iso- and Gk. κρῦμός (for \*κρυσ-μός), 'frost', which is rel. to κρύος (for \*κρύσος), 'frost', and cogn. with L. crusta, 'crust'. See crust and cp. cryo-

**Isoetaceae**, n. pl., the quillwort family (bot.) — ModL., formed from next word with suff. -aceae.

Isoetes, n., a genus of plants, the quillwort (bot.)

— L. īsoetes, name of a plant mentioned by Pliny, prob. denoting the houseleek, fr. Gk. Ισοετές, name of an evergreen plant, prop. neuter of Ισοετής, 'that whose duration equals a year', fr. ἴσος, 'equal', and ἔτος, 'year'. For the first element see iso-, for the second see veteran.

isogenous, adj., of the same origin (biol.) — Compounded of iso- and Gk. γεν-, the stem of γεννᾶν, 'to beget, bring forth, generate, produce'. See -genous.

isogonic, adj., having, or pertaining to, equal angles. — Compounded of iso- and Gk. γωνίᾶ, 'angle, corner'. See -gon and -ic.

Derivative: isogonic, n.

isolate, tr. v., to insulate. — Back formation from the participial adjective isolated, fr. F. isolé, fr. It. isolato, pp. of isolare, 'to isolate', fr. isola, 'island', fr. L. insula. See isle and verbal suff.-ate and cp. insulate, which is a doublet of isolate.

isolation, n. — F., fr. isoler, back formation fr. isolé, fr. It. isolato. See prec. word and -ion. Isold, fem. PN. — OF. Isolt, Iseut; of OHG. origin and lit. meaning 'ice rule', fr. OHG. is, 'ice', and waltan, 'to rule'. For the first element see ice, for the second see wield and cp. words there referred to.

Isoloma, n., a genus of plants of the gesneria family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of iso-and Gk.  $\lambda \bar{\omega} \mu \alpha$ , 'fringe, border'. See loma and cp. words there referred to.

isomer, n., a compound isomeric with one or more compounds (chem.) — See isomeric.

isomeric, adj., compounded of the same elements in the same proportion by weight, but differing in one or more properties (chem.) — Formed after G. isomerisch, a word coined by the Swedish chemist Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) fr. Gk. lσομερής, 'composed of equal parts', fr.

ἴσος, 'equal', and μέρος, 'part'. See iso-, mero-

isometric, adj., of the same measure; characterized by equality of measure. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ἰσόμετρος, 'of equal measure', fr. ἴσος, 'equal' and μέτρον, 'measure'. See iso-and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: isometric, n., isometric-al, adj., isometric-al-ly, adv.

isomorph, n. - See next word.

819

isomorphic, isomorphous, adj., equal in form; crystallizing in the same form. — Formed with suff. -ic, resp. -ous, fr. iso-, Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape' (see next word), and suff. -ic, resp. -ous. isomorphism, n., the property of being isomorphic. — G. Isomorphismus, coined by its discoverer, the German chemist Eilhardt Mitscherlich (1794-1863) in 1828 fr. iso-, Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape' (see morpho-), and suff. -ismus (see -ism).

-ison, subst. suff. of OF. origin, as in comparison, orison, venison. This suff. represents 1) OF. -aison (fr. L. ātiōnem, fr. -ātus, pp. suff. of verbs in -āre); 2) OF. -eison (fr. L. -ētionem, fr. -ētus, pp. suff. of verbs in -ēre); 3) OF. -ison (fr. L. -ītiōnem or -ītiōnem), fr. -ītus or -ītus, pp. suff. of verbs in -īre, resp. -ĕre, -ēre). Cp. the suffixes -ation (fr. L. -ātiōnem), and -ition (fr. L. Itiōnem or -ītiōnem), which are learned doublets of -ison. isopod, n., one of the Isopoda. — See next word. Isopoda, n., an order of crustaceans with seven pairs of usually similar legs (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'equal-footed', fr. iso- and -pod.

isopolity, n., equality of rights of citizenship. — Gk. ἰσοπολῖτείᾶ, 'equality of civil rights', fr. ἰσοπολίτης, 'one having equal civil rights', which is compounded of ἴσος, 'equal' (see iso-), and πολίτης, 'citizen', fr. πόλις, 'fortified city, city'. See policy, 'method of governing'.

isoprene, n., a colorless volatile liquid compound,  $C_3H_8$ , obtained by the dry distillation of raw rubber (chem.) — Coined by the English chemist Charles Hanson Greville (1829-1910) fr. pr(opyl) and suff. -ene. Cp. the second element in chloroprene and in neoprene.

isosceles, adj., having two equal sides (said of a triangle). — L., fr. Gk. ἰσοσκελής, 'equallegged', fr. ἴσος, 'equal', and σκέλος, 'leg'. For the first element see iso-, for the second see scalene and cp. triskelion.

isothere, isotheral, n., a line connecting places on the earth's surface having the same mean summer temperature (phys. geogr.) — Compounded of iso- and Gk. θέρος, 'summer, harvest', which is rel. to θερμός, 'warm', θέρμη, 'heat'. See therm.

isotherm, n., a line connecting places on the earth's surface having the same mean temperature (phys. geogr.) — Compounded of iso- and Gk. θέρμη, 'heat'. See therm and cp. prec. word. Derivatives: isotherm-al, adj., isotherm-al-ly, adv., isotherm-ic, adj.

isotonic, adj., pertaining to, or having, equal tones. — Formed with suff.-ic fr. Gk. ἰσότονος, 'of level pitch', fr. ἴσος, 'equal' and τόνος, 'pitch of the voice, tone'. See iso- and tonic.

isotope, n., one of two or more forms of an element having the same properties and the same atomic number but different atomic weights. — Lit. 'having the same place', compounded of iso- and Gk. τόπος, 'place' (see topic). The term isotope was introduced into chemistry by the English chemist Frederick Soddy (1877-1956) in 1913 at the suggestion of Margaret Todd. Derivatives: isotop-ic, adj., isotop-ism, n., isotop-y, n.

Israel, n. — L. Israel, fr. Gk. 'Ισραήλ, fr. Heb. Yiśrā' el, lit. 'he contends with God', fr. śārā'h, 'he fought, contended', and El, 'God'. The first element is rel. to Arab. shárā, 'he was angry', in the III conj. 'he contended'. For the second element see El.

**Israelite**, n. — L. *Israelīta*, fr. Gk. Ἰσραηλίτης, 'Israelite', fr. Ἰσραήλ. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite.

Derivatives: Israelit-ic, adj., Israelit-ish, adj., Israelit-ism, n.

Issachar, n., son of Jacob by Leah; a tribe of Israel (Bible). — Gk. 'Ισσάχαρ, fr. Heb. Yiśśā-khár, which prob. stands for yēsh śākhár, 'there is a reward'. See Gen. 30:18.

issue, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) issue, 'way out, exit', fr. OF. eissue, issue, prop. fem. pp. of eissir, issir (MF. issir), 'to go out', fr. L. exīre, of s.m. (whence also It. uscire, Rum. ieṣi, OProvenç. eissir, Catal. exir), fr. 1st exand ire, 'to go'. See itinerate.

issue, intr. and tr. v. — ME. issuen, fr. MF. issu, pp. of issir. See issue, n.

Derivatives: issu-able, adj., issu-ance, n., issueless, adj., issu-er, n.

-ist, suff. forming a) agent nouns from verbs in -ize (e.g. apologist, dramatist); b) nouns denoting the adherent of a certain doctrine, principle or custom (e.g. socialist). — F. -iste, fr. L. -ista, fr. Gk. -ιστής, which stands for -ισ-τής and is formed fr. -ισ- (ending of the stem of the verbs in -(ζειν) and agential suff. -τής. Cp. -ism, -ize. Cp. also -ast.

-ister, suff. — OF. -istre, formed fr. original -iste, on the false analogy of the word ministre (see minister). Cp. e.g. chorister, fr. choriste, fr. Eccles. L. chorista.

isthmian, adj., pertaining to an isthmus; esp. (cap.) pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. isthmius, Isthmius, fr. Gk. ἴσθμιος, "Ισθμιος, 'Isthmian', fr. 'Ισθμός. See isthmus and -ian.

isthmus, n., a narrow neck of land connecting two larger portions of land. — L., fr. Gk. lσθμός, 'neck of land, isthmus, any narrow passage' (as a proper name, 'the Isthmus of Corinth'), which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. formed with suff. -θμο, fr. είμι, lέναι, 'to go'

istle, n., fiber obtained from various tropical plants. — Mexican Sp. ixtle, fr. Nahuatl ichtli. Isurus, n., a genus of sharks (ichthyol.) — ModL., compounded of is- and Gk. οὐρά, 'tail'. See uro-, 'tail-'.

it, pron. — ME. hit, it, fr. OE. hit, neut. of hē, 'he'. Cp. OFris. hit, Du. het, Goth. hita, 'it', and see he and words there referred to. Cp. also its. Derivative: it. n.

itabirite, n., a kind of quartz (mineral.) — Named after Itabira in Minas Geraes, Brazil. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

itacism, n., pronunciation of Gk.  $\bar{e}ta$  (i.e. the letter  $\eta$ ) as i (as in Modern Greek), in contradistinction to etacism. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk.  $\tilde{\eta}\tau\alpha$ , name of the letter  $\bar{e}$ . See etacism and cp. iotacism.

itacolumite, n., a kind of quartzite (mineral.) — Named after Itacolumi, a mountain in Brazil, where it occurs. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Italian, adj. and n. — It. *italiano*, fr. *Italia*, fr. L. *Italia*, fr. *Vitelia* (cp. Oscan *Vitelia*, 'Italy'), which prob. meant orig. 'Land of cattle', and is rel. to L. *vitulus*, 'calf'. See veal and -an.

Derivatives: Italianate, Italianated (qq.v.), Italian-ism, n., Italian-ity, n., Italianize (q.v.)

Italianate, adj., rendered Italian. — It. italianato, fr. italiano. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate.

Italianate, tr. v., to render Italian. — Back formation fr. Italianated.

Derivative: italianat-ion, n.

Italianated, pp. adj., rendered Italian. — Formed fr. It. *italianato* (see Italianate, adj.) with pp. suff. -ed.

Italianize, intr. v., to play the Italian; to become Italian; tr. v., to render Italian. — F. italianiser, fr. italian, 'Italian', fr. It. italiano. See Italian and -ize.

Derivatives: Italianiz-ation, n., Italianiz-er, n. Italic, adj. — L. Italicus, from Italia. See Italian and adj. suff. -ic.

italic, n., Italic type of letters. — From prec. word; so called because it was first used in an Italian edition of Virgil, printed (in Venice) by Aldus Manutius in 1501.

Italiot, Italiote, n., a Greek inhabitant of Italy.
— Gk. Ἰταλιώτης, fr. Ἰταλία, fr. L. Italia. See Italian

Italo-, combining form meaning 'Italian and'. — Fr. L. Italus, 'Italian'. See Italian.

itch, intr. v. — ME. yicchen, icchen, fr. OE. giccan, rel. to MDu. jöken, Du. jeuken, OHG. jucchen, MHG., G. jucken, 'to itch'.

itch, n. — ME. jicche, icche, fr. OE. gicce, fr. giccan, 'to itch'. See itch, v.

Derivatives: itch-y, adj., itch-i-ness, n.

-ite, subst. suff. denoting 'origin' or 'relationship' (as in *Israelite, Canaanite*, etc.). It is used also to form names of minerals and fossils (as in *ammonite*, dolomite, trilobite), chemical compounds (as in *phosphite*), explosives (as in dynamite, lyddite), commercial products (as in vulcanite). — F. -ite, fr. L. -īta, -ītēs, fr. Gk. -tτης (fem. -ἴτις), 'pertaining to'. Cp. -itis.

-ite, suff. forming adjectives, nouns and verbs and representing Latin -itus in past participles of verbs ending in -ire and -ere. Cp. e.g. polite (fr. L. politus, pp. of polire); unite (fr. L. unitus, pp. of unire); appetite (fr. L. appetitus, pp. of appetere); composite (fr. L. compositus, pp. of componere).

Itea, n., a genus of shrubs. — ModL., fr. Gk. tτέα (prob. for \*Fειτέα), 'willow', which is rel. to ἔτυς, 'the edge or rim of anything round', fr. I.-E. base \*wei-, 'to bend, twist', whence also OE. wiðig 'willow'. See withy and words there referred to and cp. esp. the second element in Stomoisia.

item, adv., likewise. — L., 'just so, in like manner, likewise, also', rel. to *ita*, 'so', *itaque*, 'and so, accordingly, in like manner', *itidem*, 'so, just, in like manner', *īdem* (masc.), *ĭdem* (neut.), 'the same'. See idem and words there referred to and cp. esp. iterate.

Derivatives: item, n. (q.v.), item, tr. v., itemize, tr. v.

item, n., detail; article. — L. item, 'likewise'; see prec. word. The sense of the English noun arose from the circumstance that the word item was generally used to introduce all the sections of a bill, except the first.

iterance, iterancy, n., the quality of being iterant.

— Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp.

iterant, adj., iterating. — L. iterāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of iterāre. See next word and -ant. iterate, tr. v., to do again, repeat. — L. iterātus, pp. of iterāre, 'to do over a second time, repeat, say again', fr. iterum, 'again', which stands for i-terum and prop. is the neuter of \*i-teros, comparative formed from the pronominal base \*i-whence also OI. i-tarah, 'the other'. For other derivatives of the I.-E. pronominal base \*i- see idem, for the comparative suff. see -ther, for the ending of iterate see verbal suff. -ate.

iteration, n. — L. iteratio, gen. onis, 'repetition', fr. iteratus, pp. of iterare, 'to repeat'. See iterate and -ion.

iterative, adj. — F. itératif (fem. itérative), fr. Late L. iterātīvus, fr. L. iterātus, pp. of iterāre, 'to repeat'. See iterate and -ive.

Derivatives: iterative-ly, adv., iterative-ness, n. ithyphallic, adj., pertaining to the phallus carried in the Bacchic rites; obscene; pertaining to the meter used in the Bacchic hymns. — L. īthyphallicus, fr. Gk. tθυφαλλικός, 'ithyphallic', fr. tθύφαλλος, 'phallus carried erect in the Bacchic

rites', which is compounded of tθύς, 'straight, erect', and φαλλός, 'phallus'. The first element stands for \*sīdhus and is cogn. with OI. sādhúh, 'straight, direct, right', sídhyati, 'succeeds', Arm. aj (for \*sādhyo-), 'right, just'. For the second element see phallus. Cp. next word.

Derivative: ithyphallic, n., an ithyphallic.

Ithyphallus, n., a genus of fungi of the family of the true stinkhorns (bot.) — ModL. See prec. word.

-itic, suff. forming adjectives from nouns ending in -ite or -itis. — L. -iticus, fr. Gk. -ιτικός. See the suffixes -ite. -itis and -ic.

itinerancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

itinerant, adj. — L. itinerāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of itinerārī, 'to travel'. See itinerate and -ant.

itinerary, adj. — L. itinerārius, 'pertaining to a journey', fr. iter, gen. itineris, 'journey'. See itinerate and -ary.

itinerary, n. — L. itinerārium, 'account of a journey', prop. neut. of the adjective itinerārius, 'pertaining to a journey', used as a noun. See itinerary, adj.

itinerate, intr. v., to travel from place to place. -L. itinerātus, pp. of itinerārī, 'to travel', fr. iter, gen. itineris, 'a journey', which is cogn. with Toch, A vtār, B vtārve, 'way', Hitt, itar, 'going', way', fr. I.-E. base \*ei-, 'to go', whence also OI. émi, Gk. είμι, L. eō (for \*eiō), Lith. eimi. eiti, OSlav. ido, iti, 'to go', OIr. ethaim, 'I go' (corresponding in form to L. itō, freq. of eō, 'I go'), possibly also Gk, ζ-θμα, 'a step, movement', είσ-ί-θμη, 'entrance', possibly, also i-σθμός, 'neck of land, isthmus, any narrow passage'. Cp. Abeona, abiturient, adit, ambit, ambition, anion, cation, circuit, coeno-, coetus, coition, coitus, comitia, commence, count, 'title of nobility', dysprosium, errant, exeat, exeunt, exit, eyre, ichno-, inevitable, initial, introit, ion, issue, isthmus, jadoo, janitor, jaun, limit, obit, obituary, perish, praetor, preterit, Rathayatra, sedition, seditious, sudden, trance, transient, transire, transit, Cp. also oath and the second element in wide.

Derivative: itinerat-ion, n.

-ition, subst. suff. — F. -ition (or directly) fr. L. -itionem, acc. of -itio, a suff. forming nouns of action fr. -itus, or -itus, pp. suff. of verbs of the 4th, resp. 3rd Latin conjugation. See adj. suff. -ite and cp. suff. -ation.

-itious, adj. suff. representing L. -icius, which is added usually to past participles ending in -tus. Cp. e.g. factitious, fr. L. facticius, 'made by art', fr. factus, 'made', pp. of facere, 'to make'. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

-itious, adj. suff. representing L. -*Itiosus*, which is formed fr. -*Itio*, gen. -*onis*, fr. -*Itus*, pp. suff. Cp. e.g. ambitious, fr. L. ambitiosus, fr. ambitio, which is formed fr. ambitus, pp. of ambire, 'to go round' See the suffixes -ition and -ous.

-itis, subst. suff. denoting diseases characterized by inflammation. — ModL., fr. Gk.- ἔτις, prop. fem. of the adjectival suff. -ίτης, 'pertaining to' (see subst. suff. -ite), used with the feminine noun νόσος, 'disease', either expressed or understood, as e.g. (νόσος) νεφρῖτις, 'disease of the kidneys'. The generalization of suff. -itis is due to Sauvages.

-itish, adj. suff., compounded of subst. suff. -ite and adj. suff. -ish. Cp. e.g. *Israelitish*, which is formed fr. *Israelite*, fr. *Israel*.

-itol, a suff. used to form the names of certain alcohols, as in *inositol*, mannitol (chem.) — Compounded of subst. suff. -ite and suff. -ol (for alcohol).

-itous, adj. suff. — F. -iteux (fem. -iteuse), fr. L. -itōsus, contraction of \*-itātōsus, from nouns in -itās (gen. -itātis); see -ity and -ous. Cp. e.g. calamitous, fr. L. calāmitōsus, contraction of \*calāmitātōsus, fr. calāmitās, gen. -ātis (see calamitous). The contraction of L. \*-itātōsus to -itōsus is due to haplology. In many cases suff. -itous is formed directly from nouns ending in suff. -itv.

its, adj. — For earlier it's; formed from the pronoun it with s, the ending of the possessive case. itself, pron. — Compounded of it and self.

-ity, suff. forming abstract nouns. — F. -ité, fr. L. -itātem, acc. of -itās, which prop. consists of thematic -i and suff. -tās (see -ity). Cp. e.g. sincerity, fr. F. sincérité, fr. L. sincēritātem, acc. of sincēritās, fr. sincērus. 'sincere'.

-ium, suff. used to form ModL. scientific names.

-- L. -ium, fr. Gk. -tov, frequently of diminutive force. Cp. e.g. geranium.

-ium, modern suff. used to form names of metallic elements (*chem.*) — See prec. word and cp. e.g. radium. sodium.

Iva, n., a genus of plants, the marsh elder (bot.)

— ModL., fr. Gaulish ivos, whence also F. if,
'yew'. See yew and cp. uva.

Ivan, masc. PN. — Russ., fr. Gk Ἰωάννης. See

-ive, suff. meaning 'tending to; of the quality of'.
 L. -ivus (mostly through the medium of F.
 -if, fem. -ive).

ivory, n. — ME. ivorie, fr. OF. ivurie (F. ivoire), fr. L. eboreus, 'of ivory', fr. ebur, 'ivory', borrowed fr. Egyptian āb, ābu, 'elephant, ivory', prob. through the medium of the Phoenicians. The same word appears in the second element of Heb. shen-habbim, 'ivory' (lit. 'tooth of the elephant'), whence Yebu (= Heb. Yēbh), original name of the island Elephantine; cp. also OI. ibhah, 'elephant', and the second element in Gk. ἐλ-έφᾶς, 'elephant'. Cp. eburnine, elephant.

ivy, n. — ME. ivi, fr. OE. īfig, rel. to MLG. if-lōf, iw-lōf, Du. ei-loof, OHG. ebah, eba-hewi, ebe-hewi, MHG. ebe-höu, ep-höu, G. Efeu.

Derivative: ivi-ed, adj.

Ixia. n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr.

lxion

Gk. ιξός, 'mistletoe; birdlime', which stands for \*Fιζός and is cogn. with L. viscum, of s.m.

Ixion, n., king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, who was tied to an ever-revolving wheel in Hades for having sought the love of Hera (Greek mythol.) — L. Ixiōn. fr. Gk. Ίξίων.

Ixodidae, n. pl., name of a family of acarids (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. Ixodes, name of the typical genus, fr. Gk. ἰξώδης, 'like bird-lime', which is compounded of ἰξός, 'mistletoe; birdlime', and -ώδης, 'like'. See Ixia, -ode, 'like', and -idae.

Ixora, n., a genus of tropical plants of the madder family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Isvara, a title of Siva, fr. OI. iśvaráh, 'ruler, lord'. See Ishvara.

Iyar, n., name of the second Jewish month. — Heb. ivyár, a loan word fr. Akkad. aaru.

izar, n., I) the outer garment of Mohammedan women covering the whole figure; 2) loin cloth (part of the ihram). — Arab. izár, 'veil, cover-

ing', from the stem of  $\dot{a}zara$ ,  $\dot{a}zzara$ , 'he girded, encompassed', rel. to Heb.  $\bar{a}z\dot{a}r$ , 'he girded',  $\bar{e}z\dot{b}r$ , 'waisteloth, girdle'.

izard, n., chamois inhabiting the Pyrenecs. — F. isard, of Basque origin; cp. Basque izar, 'star; white spot on the forehead'; cp. also Berber ichri, of s.m., which is a Basque loan word. The spelling with d is prob. due to a confusion with suff. -ard.

-ization, a suff. forming nouns fr. verbs ending in -ize. — L. -izātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. -izātus, pp. suff. of verbs in -izāre. See -ize and -ation.

-ize, -ise, suff. forming verbs in one of the following senses; I) 'to act in a certain way' (as in Attic-ize, philosoph-ize); 2) 'to treat in a certain way' (as in sympath-ize); 3) 'to make into' (as in Christian-ize, civil-ize, Gallicize; 4) 'to treat with' (as in chloral-ize). — F. -iser, fr. Late L. izāre (whence also It. -izzare, Sp. -izar), fr. Gk. -ίζειν, 'to act in a certain way'. Cp. -ism, -ist.

jaal goat. — Heb. yā'él, 'wild goat', rel. to Aram. yê'ēlā, Syr. ya'lā, Arab. wa'al, wa'l, Ethiop. we'lā, 'wild goat'. Cp. Jael.

jab, tr. v., to strike. — Of imitative origin. Cp. job, 'to stab'.

Derivative: jab, n.

jabber, intr. and tr. v., to chatter. — Of imitative origin. Cp. gibber.

Derivatives: jabber, n., jabber-er, n., jabber-ing, adi., jabber-ing-ly, adv.

jabiru, n., a large stork of South America. — Sp. jabiru, fr. Tupi jabiru.

jaborandi, n., the dried leaflets of S. American shrubs of the genus *Pilocarpus*. — Port., fr. Tupi vaborandi.

jabot, n., frill of a shirt. — F., 'crop, maw; frill of a shirt', prob. rel. to F. gaver, 'to cram, gorge', OProvenç. gava, 'crop, maw'. See jaw. jacamar, n., an insectivorous bird of tropical America. — F., erroneously formed by the French naturalist, Comte Georges-Louis Leclerc Buffon (1707-88) fr. Tupi jacamá-ciri.

jacana, n., a S. American wading bird resembling the rail. — Port. jaçanā, fr. Tupi yasana.

jacaranda, n., a tropical American tree. — Port. jacarandá, fr. Tupi vacarandá.

jacinth, n. — ME. iacynth, iacinth, fr. OF. iacinthe (F. jacinthe), fr. L. hyacinthus, fr. Gk. υάκυνθος. See hyacinth.

Jack, masc. PN. — Familiar form of John, but derived fr. OF. Jaques (F. Jacques), fr. Late L. Jacobus, for earlier Jacobus, fr. Gk. fr. Heb. Yaaqobh, 'Jacob'. See Jacob and cp. next word.

jack, n., 1) fellow; 2) knave in playing-cards; 3) the male of certain animals; 4) a small flag; 5) the name of various machines, vessels and devices. — Fr. prec. word. For the use of proper names to form names of vessels cp. jeroboam, tohy.

jack, n., 1) a sleeveless coat; 2) a vessel for liquor.

— OF. jaque, 'sleeveless coat', fr. Jacques, 'Jack', a nickname given to the French peasant in the 14th century, for this kind of garment was used especially by the peasants of that era. See Jack and cp. Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 333 s.v. jaquette. Cp. also jacket. For sense development cp. jacquerie.

jack, n., an East Indian tree (Artocarpus integrifolia). — Port. jaca, fr. Malayalam chakka, lit. 'something round', fr. OI. cakráh, 'wheel, circle', which is cogn. with Gk. κύκλος, 'ring, circle'. See cycle and words there referred to and cp. esp. chukker, hackery.

jackal, n. — Turk. chagāl, fr. Pers. shaghāl, fr. OI. srgāláh, lit. 'the howler'.

jackanapes, n., 1) a monkey (archaic); 2) an impertinent, conceited fellow, a coxcomb. — Fr.

Jack a Napes = Jack o'Napes, Jack of Napes, = 'a monkey from Naples (in Italy)'.

jackaroo, n., a new apprentice on a sheep farm in Australia (slang). — A blend of Jack and (kang)aroo.

jackass, n., a male ass. — Compounded of jack, 'male of animals', and ass.

Derivative: jackass, intr. v., to ride a jackass. jackass copal, Zanzibar copal. — Corruption of chakazi copal, fr. Zanzibar chakāzi, chakazzi.

jackdaw, n. — Compounded of jack, 'male of animals', and daw.

jacket, n. — OF. jaquet (F. jaquette), dimin. of jaque. See jack, 'a sleeveless coat', and -et.

jack rabbit, a long eared American hare. — Short for jackass rabbit; so called in allusion to its long ears. Cp. its earlier names mule-eared rabbit, mule rabbit.

Jacksonia, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — Named after the English botanist George Jackson. For the ending see suff. -ia.

Jacob, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, one of the patriarchs, son of Isaac and Rebecca and father of the founders of the twelve tribes. — Late L. Jacobus, fr. Gk. 'Ιάχωβος, fr. Heb. Ya'aqóbh, lit. 'one that takes by the heel', a derivative of 'āqébh, 'heel', whence 'āqábh, 'he followed at the heel, he overreached, circumvented', whis rel. to Aram. 'iqbá, Akkad. iqbu, 'heel; tracc. mark', Arab. 'áqib, 'heel', 'íqbah, 'mark, trace, sign', 'áqaba, 'he followed (at the heel), succeeded'. Cp. Jack, jack, 'sleeveless coat', Jacobin, jacobus, jacquery, jakes, James.

Jacobin, n., 1) a Dominican friar; 2) a member of the political club of the Jacobins. — F., fr. ML. Jacōbīnus, fr. L. Jacōbus [see Jacob and -ine (representing L. -īnus)]. The Dominican friars are so called because their first convent in Paris was established in the rue St. Jacques (= St. James Street). As a political term, the word Jacobin refers to the fact that (after Oct. 6, 1789) the club of the Jacobins used to meet in the monastery of the Jacobins in the rue St. Honoré.

Derivatives: Jacobin, Jacobin-ic, Jacobin-ic-al, adjs., Jacobin-ic-al-ly, adv., Jacobin-ism, n., Jacobin-ize, tr. v., Jacobin-iz-ation, n.

**jacobin,** n., a kind of pigeon. — F. *jacobine*, fem. form of *jacobin*, 'Jacobin, Dominican'; so called because the neck-feathers resemble a monk's

Jacobite, n., an adherent of James II after his abdication (English hist.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Late L. Jacōbus, 'Jacob, James'. For the etymology of the name see Jacob. Cp. next word

Derivatives: jacobit-ical, adj., Jacobit-ism, n.

jacobus, n., an English gold coin. — From Latin *Jacobus*, 'James' (see Jacob); so called because struck during the reign of James I.

jaconet, n., a kind of soft white cotton fabric. —
Corruption of Jagannath, name of a town in
Bengal, where it was first manufactured. For
the meaning of the name see Juggernaut.

Jacquard, n. — Short for Jacquard apparatus, Jacquard fabric, Jacquard loom, etc. Named after the French inventor Joseph Jacquard (1752-1834).

jacquerie, n., peasants' revolt, esp. revolt of the French peasants in 1358. — F. jacquerie, prop. 'rising of peasants', fr. Jacques, a contemptuous name given by the nobles to the French peasant. See jack, 'sleeveless coat' and -ery.

jactitation, n., restlessness (med.); assertion of a false claim (law). — ML. jactitātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. jactitātus, pp. of jactitāre, 'to toss about', fr. L. jactus, pp. of jacĕre, 'to throw, cast, hurl'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and -ation.

jade, n., a kind of silicate. — F. le jade, fr. earlier l'éjade, fr. Sp. (piedra de) ijada, 'stone for curing pains in the side', a derivative of L. ilia, 'the flanks'. See iliac.

jade, n., a worn-out horse. -- ME., fr. ON. jalda. 'mare', whence also dial. Swed. jäldä, 'mare'. Derivatives: jade, tr. v., to make a jade of (a horse); to make weary; intr. v., to become weary; jad-ed, adj., jad-ed-ly, adv., jad-ed-ness, n., jad-ish, adj., jad-ish-ly, adv., jad-ish-ness, n. jadeite, n., a variety of jade (mineral.) - Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. jade, 'a kind of silicate'. jadoo, jadu, n., conjuring, magic. — Pers.-Hind. jādū, fr. OI. yātúḥ, 'magic, sorcery', prob. meaning lit. 'a going against', from the stem of yati. váte, 'goes, moves, proceeds; advances, marches against (the enemy)', fr. I.-E. base \*yā-, enlargement of base \*ei-, 'to go'. See janitor and cp. jaun and the second element in Rathayatra. jaeger, n., a sharpshooter. — G. Jäger, 'hunter', fr. jagen, 'to hunt', fr. MHG. jagen, fr. OHG. jagon, which is rel. to OFris. jagia, Du. jagen, 'to hunt'. ON. jaga, 'to drive; to move to and fro', orig. 'to hunt', is a MLG. loan word. Cp. yager, vacht, yaw.

jaeger, n., a flannel coat. — Named after Jäger, professor at Stuttgart, who emphasized the hygienic value of flannel clothing.

Jael, n., the wife of Heber the Kenite, who killed Sisera with a tent nail (Judges 4: 17-22). — Heb. Yā'él. lit, 'wild goat'. See jaal goat.

jag, n., a tooth; a notch. — Prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: jag, tr. v., jagg-ed, adj., jagg-ed-ly, adv., jagg-ed-ness, n., jagg-y, adj., jagg-er, n.

Jagannath, n. — See Juggernaut.

jagat, n., moving beings (Hinduism). — OI. jágat, 'moving', participial formation from the base of OI. jigāti, 'goes', Aor. ágāt, 'went', which is cogn. with Lett. gāju, Gk. ξθην, Dor. ξβαν, 'I went', Gk. βαίνειν 'to go', fr. I.-E. base

\*gwem-, 'to go, to come'. See come and cp. the first element in Juggernaut.

jaggery, n., coarse dark brown sugar. — Anglicized fr. Hind. jāgrī, fr. OI. śárkarā, śarkaraḥ, 'sugar'. Accordingly jaggery is prop. a doublet of sugar (a.v.)

jaghire, jagheer, jagir, n., an assignment of land as an annuity (*India*). — Pers. jāgīr, lit. 'placeholding', compounded of jā, 'place', and gīr, 'holding'.

jaghiredar, jagheerdar, jagirdar, n., the holder of a jaghire (*India*) — Formed fr. prec. word and the Persian suff. -dār, 'holder, possessor'. See aumildar and cp. words there referred to.

jaguar, n. — Tupi yaguara, a name denoting any larger beast of prey. In its modern zoological sense (= Felis onca) the name jaguar was first used by the French naturalist Comte Georges-Louis Leclerc Buffon (1707-88).

Jah, n., the Lord. — Heb. Yāh, shortened form of the Tetragrammaton. Cp. the second element in halleluyah. Cp. also the second element in Elijah and in words there referred to.

jail, gaol, n. — ME. jaile, gail, fr. OF. jaiole (F. geôle), fr. VL. caveola, dimin. of L. cavea, 'cage'. See cage.

Derivatives: jail, gaol, tr. v., jail-er, gaol-er, n. Jain, n., an adherent of a non-Brahmanic sect in India. — Hind. Jaina, fr. OI. Jainah, 'of a Buddha', fr. jinah, 'hero, saint', which is rel. to jáyati, 'conquers', jayáh, 'victory', jináti, 'overcomes, subdues', jyá, jiá, 'superior force', jyáyān, 'mightier', jyeṣṭháh, jyéṣṭháh, 'mightiest', and cogn. with Gk. βία, 'force, might, violence'. Cn. the second element in Zenobia.

Derivatives: Jain-ism, n., Jain-ist, n.

jakes, n., a privy (archaic). — Fr. F. Jacques, 'Jack'. See Jack.

jalop, n., root of a Mexican plant (*Exogonium jalapa*), used as a purgative. — F., fr. Sp. *jalapa*, fr. *Jalapa* for *Xalapa*, a town in Mexico.

jalousie, n., a window shutter made with slats. — F., lit. 'jealousy'. See jealousy.

Derivative: jalousi-ed, adj.

jalpaite, n., a cupriferous argentite (mineral.) — Named after Jalpa in Mexico. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

jam, also jamb, tr. and intr. v., to press tightly.

— Prob. a variant of champ.

Derivative: jam, n., congestion; crush.

jam, n., conserved fruit. — Prob. fr. jam, 'to press tightly', and orig. meaning 'fruit pressed together'.

Jamaica. - Short for Jamaica rum.

jamb, n., sidepost. — F. jambe, fr. Late L. gamba, 'leg'. See gamb and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also enjambment.

iamb, v. — See jam, v.

jamboo, jambool, jambul, n., the Java plum; the rose apple. — Hind. jambū, 'the rose apple', fr. OI. jambūh, jambūh, which is prob. of non-Arvan origin.

jamboree, n., gathering (esp. of boyscouts). —
Of Hindu origin; introduced by Rudyard
Kipling (1865-1936).

James, masc. PN. — Late L. Jacomus, altered fr. Jacobus. See Jacob and cp. jimmy.

jamesonite, n., a lead antimony sulfide (mineral.)

— Named after Professor Robert Jameson of Edinburgh (1774-1854), who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

jampan, also jompon, n., a kind of sedan (*India*).

— Bengali *jhāpān*, fr. Hind. *jāpān*, *jhappān*, fr. *jāp*. 'a cover'.

Jane, fem. PN. — F. Jeanne, fr. OF. Jehane, fr. ML. Johanna, Joanna. See Joan and cp. Jean, fem. PN. Cp. also demijohn, jenny.

Jane, n., a small Genoese coin. — OF. Jane, fr. ML. Jānua, 'Genoa'. Cp. L. Genua, whence It. Genova, F. Gênes.

Janet, fem. PN. — A dimin. of Jane (q.v.) jangada, n., a kind of catamaran. — Port., fr. Malayalam cannātam, fr. OI. samghātah, 'a ioining together of timber, union'.

jangar, n., a raft. — Port. jangada. See prec. word. jangle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. janglen, 'to chatter, quarrel', fr. OF. jangler, 'to chatter', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. MDu. jangelen, Du. jengelen, 'to whine', dial. G. jangeln, 'to speak in a whining manner', which are prob. imitative. Cp. iingle.

Derivatives: jangl-er, n., jangl-ing, n.

jangle, n. — ME., fr. OF. jangle, fr. jangler. See iangle, v.

Janissary, n. — See Janizary.

janitor, n., doorkeeper, porter. — L., formed with suff. -tor fr. jānus, 'a covered passage, arcade', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with OI. yānah (masc.), 'path', (neut.), 'a going', yāti, Avestic yāiti, 'goes, travels', Avestic yāh-, 'crisis, decision', Toch. A yā, 'he went', Hitt. iva-, 'to walk, go', Lith. jōju, jōti, Lett. jāju, jāt, 'to ride', OSlav. jado, \*jati (whence jachati), 'to travel'. The underlying base \*yā- represents an enlargement of base \*ei-, 'to go', for which see itinerate. Cp. January, Janus. Cp. also jadoo, jaun and the second element in Rathayatra.

Derivatives: the nouns janitor-ess, janitr-ess, janitr-ix (which all mean 'female janitor'), and the adi. janitor-ial.

Janizary, also Janissary, n. — Fr. janissaire, fr. It. giannizzero, fr. Turk. yeñi-cheri, lit. 'new troops', name of the troops formed in 1362 from slaves and prisoners of war, fr. yeñi, 'new', and cheri, 'troops'.

jannock, adj., genuine, candid, frank (dial.) — Of uncertain origin.

Jansenism, n., the doctrine of Cornelis Jansen, bishop of Ypres (1585-1638). For the ending see suff. -ism.

Jansenist, n., an adherent of Jansenism. — See prec. word and -ist.

Derivative: jansenist-ic, adj.

Janthina, n., a genus of pelagic snails (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. ianthinus, 'violet blue', fr. Gk. ἐάνθινος, which is compounded of ἔον, 'violet', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See iolite, anther and -ine (representing Gk. - ἔνος).

January, n. — L. Jānuārius (mēnsis), 'the month dedicated to Jānus. See Janus and -ary.

Janus, n., ancient Italian god of doors and gates, entrances and beginnings; represented with two faces. — L. Jānus, personification of jānus, 'arched passage, arcade', whence jānua, 'door'. See janitor and cp. January.

Jap, adj. and n. — Colloquial abbreviation for Japanese.

Japan, n. — Chinese Jih-pun (corresponding to Jap. Ni-pon), 'sunrise', formed fr. jih (resp. Jap. ni), 'sun', and pun (resp. Jap. pon), 'origin'.

japan, n., a hard kind of varnish. — Fr. prec. word; so called because this varnish was orig. used in Japan.

Derivative: japan, tr. v., to lacquer with japan. Japanese, adj. and n. — Formed fr. Japan with suff. -ese.

Japanesque, adj., in the Japanese style. — A hybrid formed fr. Japan with suff. -esque.

jape, intr. v., to joke, jest. — Prob. a blend of OF. gaber, 'to mock', and OF. japer (F. japper), 'to yelp'.

Derivatives: jape, n., jap-er, n., jap-ery, n.

Japheth, n., the youngest of the three sons of Noah (Bible). — L Japheth, fr. Gk. Ἰαφέθ, fr. Heb. Yépheth, lit. 'enlargement' (see Gen. 9:27), fr. Hiph'il (= causative) form of stem p-t-h (prop. p-t-y), 'to be wide, spacious', and rel. to Aram.-Syr. pêthā, pêthī, 'was wide, spacious', Bibl.-Aram. pêthāy, Aram. puthyā, Syr. pêthāyā, 'width'. Cp. Iapetus.

Derivatives: Japhet-ic, adj. and n., Japhet-ide, adj. and n., Japheth-ite, adj. and n.

Japonic, adj., Japanese. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. F. Japon, 'Japan'. See Japan.

japonica, n., the camelia; the Japanese quince. — ModL., lit. 'Japanese', fr. *Japonia*, 'Japan'. See Japan.

jar, intr. and tr. v., to make a harsh, creaking noise. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. ajar, 'out of harmony', nightjar.

Derivatives: jar, n., a harsh noise, jarr-ing, adj., jarr-ing-ly, adv.

jar, n., a vessel of earthenware, glass or stone. — F. jarre, fr. OProvenç. jarra, fr. Arab. járra<sup>h</sup>, 'a large earthen vessel' (whence also Sp. jarra, It. giarra).

Derivative: jar-ful, adj.

jardinière, n., an ornamental flower stand. — F., prop. fem. of jardinier, 'of the garden', fr. jardin, 'garden' (used as a noun, jardinier means 'gardener'). See garden and cp. Jordan almond.

jargon, n., confused speech. — OF., 'chatter, warbling', from the same base as E. gargle. This base means lit. 'to make noise with the throat'. See gargle, gurgle.

Derivative: iargon-ize, intr. and tr. v.

jargon, also jargoon, n., a variety of zircon. — F., fr. Port. zarcão, fr. Arab. zarqūn, 'minium', ult. fr. Pers. zargūn, 'gold-colored', compound of zar, 'gold' (see arsenic), and gūn-'color', which is rel. to Avestic gaona-, 'color', Cp. zircon.

jargonelle, n., an early variety of pear. — F., dimin. of prec. word; so called from its color. jarl, n., a Scandinavian chieftain. — ON. jarl, 'a man of noble birth, chief', See earl.

jarool, n., the tree Lagerstroemia reginae. — Hind. jarūl.

jarosite, n., a potassium iron sulfate (mineral.) — Named after Barranco Jaroso, Almeria, Spain. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

jarrah, n., a eucalypt of Australia (Eucalyptus marginata). — From Australian native name, jarvey, n., a cabdriver. — From Jarvey or Jervis, name of a Dublin driver who lived in the 18th century.

jasey, also jazy, a wig, esp. a wig of worsted. — Orig. the word meant a wig made of *Jersey* yarn, *jasey* being a corruption of *Jersey*.

Jasione, n., a genus of plants, the sheep's bit (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἰᾶσιώνη, 'bindweed', fr. Γασις, 'healing', fr. ἰᾶσθαι, 'to heal'. See iatric and cp. 1st Jason.

jasmine, jasmin, n. — F. jasmin, fr. Arab. yāsamin, fr. Pers. yāsemīn. Cp. jessamine, Gelsemium. Jason, n., son of Aeson and famous leader of the Argonauts in Greek mythology. — L. Jāsōn, fr. Gk. Ἰάσων, which is prob. rel. to ἰᾶσθαι, 'to heal'. See jatric and cp. Jasione.

Jason, masc. PN. — Gk. Ἐάσων, Εἰάσων, Grecized forms of Heb. Yehōshūa', Yēshūa'; see Joshua. The name Jason was in frequent use among Hellenistic Jews, and it occurs occasionally in modern times; it should not be confused with Jason, the equivalent of the Greek name Ἰάσων (see Jason, 'leader of the Argonauts'), with which it is only connected inasmuch as the latter influenced the Greek transliteration of Hebrew Yēshūa'.

iasper, n., an opaque variety of quartz, — ME. iaspre, fr. OF, jaspe, jaspre, fr. L. jaspis, fr. Gk. ἴασπις, 'jasper', which is of Sem. origin, Cp. Heb. vāshēphéh. Akkad. vashupū, ashpū, 'iasper'. Jasper, masc. PN. — A name of Persian origin. Jas-per lit. means 'treasure holder'. The first element of this compound name is traceable to Pers. ganj, 'treasure'. See genizah and cp. Gaspar. Jataka, n., a birth story of Gautama Buddha. — OI. jātakah, 'begotten by; birth', fr. jātáh, 'born; son', which is cogn. with L. gnātus, 'born', Gk. -yyntoc (in compounds), 'born', fr. I.-E. base gen-, 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce'. whence also L. gignere, 'to beget, bear, bring forth', genus, 'birth, descent, origin'. See genus and cp. words there referred to.

Jatropha, n., a genus of plants of the spurge family (bot.) — ModL., inaccurately formed by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (1717-

83) fr. Gk. ἐᾶτρός, 'healer, physician' (see iatric), and τοοφή, 'food, nutrition' (see trophic).

jaun, n., a small palankin. — Bengali jān, yān, fr. OI. yānaḥ (masc.), 'path', (neut.), 'a going'. See janitor and cp. the second element in Rathavatra.

jaundice, n. — Formed with intrusive d fr. OF. jaunice, jaunisse (F. jaunisse), fr. jaune, 'yellow', fr. L. galbinus, 'greenish yellow', which is rel. to galbanus, 'yellow', prop. 'having the color of galbanum', fr. galbanum, name of a yellowish gum resin. See galbanum and suff. -ice (representing L. -itia). For the so-called inorganic d in jaundice cp. gender, sound, 'noise', thunder. Derivative: jaundice, tr. v.

**jaunt**, intr. v., to make a short pleasure journey; n., a short pleasure journey. — Of uncertain origin.

jaunty, adj., careless, sprightly. — Earlier jantee, janty, fr. F. gentil. See gentle.

Derivatives: jaunti-ly, adv., jaunti-ness, n.

jaup, intr. and tr. v., to splash (Scot. and N. of England). — Of imitative origin.

javali, n., the collared peccary. — Amer. Sp. javali, fr. Sp. jabali, 'wild boar', fr. Arab. jabali, 'pertaining to the mountains, inhabitant of mountains', adj., formed fr. jábal, 'mountain', which is rel. to Heb. g'bhūl, 'frontier, boundary', orig. 'earth wall or mountain serving as boundary'. Cp. Bible and the first element in Gibraltar.

javelin, n., a light spear. — F. javeline, of Gaul. origin. Cp. OIr. gabul, W. gafl, 'fork', W. gaflach, 'feathered spear', and see gable. Derivative: javelin. tr. v.

jaw, n. — ME. jawe, jowe, fr. OF. (= F.) joue, 'cheek, jaw', fr. VL. \*gauta, which is prob. a contraction of \*gavita, fr. \*gabita, fr. pre-Latin \*gaba, 'gorge, jaw, goiter', whence also F. gaver, 'to cram, gorge', OProvenc, gava, 'crop, maw'; prob. influenced in form by jowl. Cp. jabot. Derivative: jaw, intr. v., to talk (slang); tr. v., to scold (tr. v.)

jawab, n., an answer; a building corresponding to, or imitating, another. — Hind. jawāb, fr. Arab. jawāb, 'answer', which is rel. to ajāba, jāwaba, 'he answered'.

jay, n. — ME., fr. OF. iay, gay (F. geai), fr. Late L. gaius, a word of imitative origin. The word gaius arose from the attempt of rendering the natural sound gau, gai made by this bird, but was assimilated in form to the Latin PN. Gaius. Cp. L. titus, 'blue rock', lūcius, 'pike' (see luce), which come from Latin PN's. Cp. also the French bird names martinet, sansonnet, pierrot, which all derive from PN's. Cp. also E. martin, a kind of swallow.

jazerant, n., armor made of small overlapping metal plates. — ME. jesseraunt, fr. OF. jaseran, jaserenc, jazerenc, fr. Sp. jacerina, fr. Arab. Jazá'ir, 'Algerian', fr. al-Jazá'ir, 'Algiers', lit. '(the) islands', pl. of jazfrah, 'island'.

jazz, n., 1) a kind of syncopated music; 2) dance to this music. — An Amer. Negro word of W. African origin. Derivatives: jazz, tr. and intr. v., jazz-er, n., jazz-y, adj.

jealous, adj. — ME. jalous, gelus, fr. OF. gelos (F. jaloux), fr. ML. zēlōsus, fr. Late L. zēlus, 'zeal'. See zeal and -ous and cp. zealous, which is a doublet of jealous.

Derivatives: jealous-ly, adv., jealous-ness, n. jealousy, n. — OF. gelosie (F. jalousie), fr. gelos, 'jealous'. See prec. word and -y (representing OF, and F. -ie).

Jean, masc. PN. — The French equivalent of John. Cp. jenneting.

Jean, fem. PN. - Equivalent of Jane.

jean, n., a strong cotton fabric. — OF. (= F.) Gênes, Genoa, city in Italy. Cp. Jane, 'a Genoese coin'.

ieans, n. pl., trousers. — Fr. jean.

jecoral, adj., pertaining to the liver (anat.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. jecur, gen. jecoris, 'liver', which is cogn. with OI. yákrt, Gk. ηπαρ, 'liver'. See hepatic.

**jeep**, n., a small rugged automobile. — Prob. contraction of *gee pee*, i.e. *GP*, the initials of *General Purpose* (Car).

jeer, intr. and tr. v., to mock. — Of uncertain origin. Derivative: jeer, n., derision.

jeers, n. pl., a combination of tackles for hoisting and lowering the lower yards (naut.) — Of unknown origin.

Jeffersonia, n., a genus of plants, the twinleaf (bot.) — ModL., named after Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), third president of the United States of America. For the ending see suff. -ia. jeffersonite, n., a variety of pyroxene (mineral.) — Named after Thomas Jefferson. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite.

jehad, n. — See jihad.

Jehovah, n., an erroneous transliteration of the Tetragrammaton, first used in 1518 by Peter Gallatin, confessor of Pope Leo X; formed through the addition of the vowel points of Adondy, 'my Lord', to the consonants forming the Tetragrammaton.

jehu, n., a fast, skillful driver. — Fr. Jehu, king of Israel, with reference to II Kings 9:20. "The driving is like the driving of Jehu, the son of Nimshi; for he driveth furiously".

jejune, adj., 1) barren; 2) dull, dry. — L. jējūnus, 'fasting, hungry; barren, unproductive', of obscure origin. Cp. next word. Cp. also déjeuner, dine.

Derivative: jejune-ly, adv., jejune-ness, n.

jejunum, n., the second part of the small intestine (anat.) — Medical L., fr. L. jējūnus, 'fasting' (see prec. word), translation of Gk. νῆστις, a name given to the second part of the small intestine by the Greek physician Claudius Galen (cca. 130-cca 200), because he thought it was always found empty after death.

ielly, n. — Fr. earlier gelly, fr. F. gelée, 'frost,

jelly', fr. L. *gelāta*, fem. pp. of *gelāre*, 'to freeze, stiffen', used as a noun, fr. *gelū*, 'frost'. See gelid and cp. gelatin, galantine.

Derivatives: jelly, tr. v., jelli-ed, adj.

jemadar, n., a native officer in the Indian army, corresponding to the lieutenant in the English army. — Hind. jama'dār, lit. 'the holder of a body of men', fr. Pers. jamā'at, 'a body of men', and -dār, 'holder, possessor'. The first element is borrowed fr. Arab. jamā'ah, 'a body of men, troop', fr. jáma'a, 'he gathered together' whence also júm'ah, 'union; week', yaum aljūm'ati, 'Friday', lit. 'the day of gathering'; cp. jumma. For the second element see aumildar and cp. words there referred to.

Jemima, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, one of Job's daughters. — Heb.  $Y^{\ell}m\bar{l}m\dot{a}^{h}$ , lit. 'dove'; rel. to Arab.  $yam\dot{a}ma^{h}$ , 'dove'.

jemmy, n., burglar's short crowbar. — Formed fr. Jimmy, Jemmy, popular variants of James. jennet, n., a small Spanish horse. — F. genet, fr. Sp. jinete, 'a light horseman', fr. Arab. Zanátah (in vulgar pronunciation Zenáta), name of a Berber tribe famous for its horsemen.

jenneting, n., a kind of early apple. — Formed with subst. suff. -ing fr. F. Jeannet, dimin. of Jean (see Jean, masc. PN.); so called because supposed to be ripe about St. John's Day, June 24.

jenny, n., a locomotive crane. — Dimin. form of the name Jane.

jeopard, tr. v., to put in jeopardy. — Back formation fr. jeopardy.

Derivatives: jeopard-er, n., jeopard-ous, adj., jeopard-ous-ly, adv., jeopard-ous-ness, n.

jeopardy, n., hazard, danger. — ME. jeparti, juparti, fr. OF. jeu parti, 'split game, even game or chance', fr. jeu, 'game' (fr. L. jocus, 'jest'), and parti, pp. of partir, 'to divide' (fr. L. partīre, of s.m., fr. pars, gen. partis, 'part'). See joke and part, v. and n.

Derivatives: jeopard (q.v.), jeopard-ize, tr. v., jeopardy, tr. v.

Jephthah, n., a judge of Israel (Bible). — Gk. 'Ιεφθάε, fr. Heb. Yiphtáh, lit. 'God opens', imperf. of pātháh, 'he opened', whence péthah, 'opening, entrance, doorway', miphtáh, 'opening', maphtéah, 'key' (lit. 'opening instrument'), rel. to Aram.-Syr. pethah, Arab. fátaha, Ethiop. fatáha, 'he opened', Akkad. pitū, patū, 'to open'.

jequirity, n., 1) the Indian licorice plant; 2) its seeds (Abrus abrus), used in medicine. — F. jéquirity, fr. Port. jequiriti, which is of uncertain, possibly Indian, origin.

jerboa, n., a mouselike jumping rodent. — ModL., fr. Arab. yarbů.

jereed, jerid, n., javelin used in Mohammedan countries. — Arab. jarid, which orig. meant 'a leaflest palmbranch'.

jeremiad, n., lamentation, tale of woe. — F. jérémiade, fr. Jérémie, fr. Late L. Jeremias (see Jeremiah and -ad); so called in allusion to the Lamentations of Jeremiah.

Jeremiah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) the great Hebrew prophet whose activity extended from 626 to 586 B.C.E.; the Book of Jeremiah. — Late L. Jeremias, fr. Heb. Yirmèyāh, shortened fr. Yirmèyāhū, which is prob. compounded of rāmāh, 'he cast, threw', and a shortened form of the Tetragrammaton, and accordingly means 'the Lord casts' or 'the Lord founds'. For rāmāh = 'he founded', see S. Kraus, Palestine Exploration Quarterly, 1945, p. 23. Severatine Exploration Quarterly, 1945, p. 23. Severatine Exploration exaltes', or of yarūm-yah, 'the Lord exalts', or of yarūm-yah, 'the Lord exalts', or of yarūm-yah, 'the Lord is exalted'. For the second element in the name Jeremiah see Elijah and cp. words there referred to.

Jeremy, n., a form of the name Jeremiah. — F. Jérémie, fr. Late L. Jeremias. See Jeremiah.

jerk, tr. and intr. v., to move suddenly; n., a sudden movement. — Prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: jerk-y, adj., jerk-i-ly, adv., jerk-i-ness, n.

jerk, tr. v., to dry meat. — Anglicized fr. S. Am. Sp. charquear, 'to dry meat', fr. Peruv. charqui. See charqui.

ierkin, n., a jacket. — Of uncertain origin.

Heb. Yārobh'ām, lit. meaning 'let the people increase', fr. yārōbh, 3rd person sing. imperf. of base r-b-b, 'to become many, to increase', and 'am, 'people'. For the first element see rabbi, for the second see Amhaarez. See Martin Noth, Die israelitischen Personennamen im Rahmen der gemeinsemitischen Namengebung, 206, and G. Buchanan Gray, Studies in Hebrew Proper Names, 59.

jeroboam, n., a large wine bottle (slang). — From prec. word, in allusion to I Kings, 11:28 "a mighty man in Israel", and 14:16 "who made Israel to sin".

Jerome, masc. PN. — F. Jérome, fr. L. Hierō-nymus, fr. Gk. 'Ιερώνυμος, lit. 'holy name', compounded of ἱερός, 'holy', and ἕνυμα, dialectal form of ἕνομα, 'name'. For the first element see hiero-, for the second see name and cp. onomato-.

Jerry, masc. PN. — A popular form of Jeremy, jerry, n., 1) a machine for shearing cloth; 2) chamber pot. — Fr. prec. word.

jerry-built, adj., built poorly; filmsy. — The first element of this word is prob. a blend of the adjective jury, 'temporary' (cp. jury-mast, jury-rigged), and of the name Jerry.

Derivative: jerry-build-er, n.

jersey, n., a kind of knitted or woven garment. — Named from one of the Channel Islands. Cp.

Jerusalem, n. — Gk. Ἱερουσαλήμ, fr. Heb. Y<sup>e</sup>rū-shālāyim, lit. 'foundation of peace', fr. base of yārāh, 'he threw, cast', and shālām, 'peace'.

Heb. yārāħ in the above sense is rel. to Ethiop. waráwa, 'he threw', ModArab. wārra, of s.m. For sense development cp. Akkad. nadū ushshē, Gk. βάλλεσθαι ἄστυ, L. fundamenta jacĕre, 'to lay the foundations'. Cp. Shālēm, the ancient Heb. name of Jerusalem. Cp. also Aram. Yērūshēlēm, Akkad. Ursalimmu. (in the Tell El-Amarna Tablets: Urusalim), Arab. Ūrſshalam, Gk. Ἱεροσόλυμα, 'Jerusalem' (see Hierosolyma). For the second element in Heb. Yērūshālāyim see shalom.

Jerusalem artichoke. — Folk etymological alteration of It. girasole, 'sun flower'. See girasol. Jeshurun, n., poetic name of Israel. — Heb.

 $Y^e sh \bar{u} r \bar{u} n$ , prop. 'the righteous people', denominated fr.  $y \bar{a} sh \bar{u} r = y \bar{a} sh \bar{u} r$ , 'straight, right, upright', which derives fr.  $y \bar{a} sh \bar{u} r$ , 'was smooth, straight, right', whence also  $y \bar{o} sh e r$ , 'straightness, uprightness, uprightness, equity',  $m \bar{s} sh \bar{o} r$ , 'evenness, uprightness, equity',  $m \bar{s} sh \bar{o} r$ , 'uprightness, level place, plains'; rel. to Aram.  $m \bar{e} sh r \bar{d}$ , 'level place', Arab.  $y \bar{a} sa r a$ , 'was gentle, tractable, easy',  $y \bar{a} sa r a$ , 'tractable, easy', Akkad.  $e sh \bar{e} r u$ , 'to be straight or right,'  $m \bar{e} sh a r u$ , 'justice'; cp. Sharon. The defective writing of the first u in  $Y^{\bar{e}} sh u r u n$  (with  $q u b b \bar{u} t z$  inst. of with  $s h \bar{u} r e q$ ) does not affect its quantity, and is due to the tendency to avoid the scriptio plena in two successive syllables.

jess, n., a short strap fastened round the leg of a hawk (falconry) — ME. ges, fr. OF. ges, gies, pl. of get, giet (F. jet), 'a throwing', lit. 'that which is thrown', fr. L. jactus, pp. of jacere, 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth'.

Derivative: iess, tr. v.

jessamine, n., jasmine. — MF. jassemin; a var. of jasmine (q.v.)

Jesse, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, father of David. — L., fr. Gk. 'Ιεσσαί, fr. Heb. *Yīsháy*, which is of uncertain etymology.

Jessica, fem. PN. — Late L. Jesca (Gen. 11:29), fr. Gk. Ἰεσχά (Septuagint l.c.), fr. Heb. Yiská<sup>h</sup>, name of a daughter of Haran.

jest, n. — Lit. 'a deed, exploit', fr. ME. geste, jeste, fr. OF. geste, 'a deed, exploit', fr. L. gesta, 'deeds, acts', neut. pl. of gestus, pp. of gerere, 'to bear, carry, produce, perform, do', used as a noun. See gerent and cp. gest, gestation, gesticulate, gesture, register.

Derivatives: jest, intr. v., jest-ee, n., jest-er, n., jest-ing, n. and adj., jest-ing-ly, adv.

Jesuit, n. — ModL. Jēsuīta, formed fr. Jesus with suff. -ite.

Derivatives: Jesuit-ess, n., Jesuit-ic, adj., Jesuit-ic-al-ly, adv., Jesuit-ish, adj., Jesuit-ism, n., Jesuit-ist, n., Jesuit-ize, v., Jesuit-ry, n.

Jesus, n. — L. Jēsus, fr. Gk. Ἰησοῦς, fr. Heb. Yēshha', later form of Y'hōshūa'. See Joshua. jet, n., a hard black mineral. — ME. jete, geet, fr. OF. jayet (F. jalet, jais), fr. L. gagātem, acc. of gagātēs, fr. Gk. γαγάτης (scil. λίθος), 'jet', lit. 'stone of Gagas (a town and river in Lycia)'.

The exact equivalent of L. gagātem should have been \*jaié. The form jaiet is due to change of cuffix

Derivative: iet. adi., of the color of iet.

829

jet, intr. and tr. v., to spirt forth. — F. jeter, 'to throw', fr. VL. jectāre, fr. L. jactāre, 'to throw, toss, fling, hurl', freq. of jacēre, 'to throw, cast', which is rel. to jacēre, 'to lie', orig. 'to cast one-self down', and cogn. with Gk. ἔημι, ἱέναι (for \*yi-yē-mi, \*yi-ye-nai), 'to send, throw', Hitt. ijami, 'I make'. Cp. abject, adjective, adjacent, amice, 'vestment', aphesis, aphetic, catheter, circumjacent, conjecture, deject, ejaculate, eject, enema, ephetae, gist, inject, interject, interjection, jactitation, jess, jetsam, jettison, jetty, joist, jut, object, paresis, parget, project, reject, subjacent, subject, superjacent, synesis, traghetto, trajectory. Derivative: jet, n., stream, spirt.

Jethro, I) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, father of Zipporah, Moses' wife. — Heb. Yithrô, collateral form of Yéther, lit. 'abundance', from base y-t-r, 'to be left over, remain', whence also yōthêr, 'remainder, excess' (prop. partic. Qal), hōthîr (Hiph'îl), 'he left over', yéther, 'cord' (lit. 'that which hangs over'), Aram.-Syr. yathrô, Arab. wátar, Ethiop. weter, 'bowstring', Heb. yithrôn, 'advantage, profit', Aram. yūthrānô, 'gain'. Cp. Martin Noth, Die israelitischen Personennamen im Rahmen der gemeinsemitischen Namengebung, 193.

jetsam, n., goods thrown overboard to lighten a ship. — AF. getteson, 'jetsam', corresponding to OF. getaison, 'a throwing', fr. L. jactātiōnem, acc. of jactātiō, of s.m., fr. jactātus, pp. of jactāte, freq. of jacĕre, 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. next word. The ending of jetsam was influenced by the Scand. suff. -sam. Cp. flotsam

jettison, n., the act of throwing goods overboard to lighten a ship. — AF. getteson. See prec.

jetton, n., a counter used in gambling. — F. jeton, 'mark, counter', fr. jeter, 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth'.

jetty, n., 1) projecting part of a building; 2) a landing pier. — ME. jettey, fr. OF. getee, jetee, prop. fem. pp. of geter, jeter (F. jeter), 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and -y (representing OF. -e, -ee).

Derivative: jetty, tr. v.

Xeek Agt Ten

jeu, n., play, game. — F., fr. L. jocus, 'jest, joke'. See joke.

Jew, n. — ME. Gui, Jui, Jewe, fr. OF. giu, juiu (F. juif), fr. L. Jūdaeus, fr. Gk. Ἰουδαῖος, fr. Aram. Y<sup>e</sup>hudhay(ā), fr. Heb. Y<sup>e</sup>hūdhi, ʿJew'. See Judaic and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: Jew-ess, n., Jew-ish, adj., Jewry (a.v.)

jewel, n. — ME. jowel, juel, fr. OF. joiel, joel, jouel, juel (F. joyau), fr. VL. \*jocālis, 'that which causes joy', fr. L. jocus, 'joy'. See joke and cp. jeu.

Derivatives: jewel, tr. v., jeweler (q.v.), jewelry (q.v.), jewel(l)-ing. n.

jeweler, jeweller, n. — ME. jueler, joweler, fr. AF. jueler, corresponding to OF. juelier, fr. juel. See prec. word and agential suff. -er and cp. F. joaillier.

jewelry, jewellery, n. — ME. juelrie, jowelrie, fr. OF. juelerie, fr. juelier. See prec. word and -ry, resp. -ery, and cp. F. joaillerie.

Jewry, n. — OF. juierie (F. juiverie), fr. juiu, 'Jew'. See Jew and -rv.

jew's harp or jews' harp. — Cp. G. Judenharfe, which is the exact equivalent of the English word. Jew's harp is prob. a folk-etymological alteration of the original name, which is unknown to us. jezail, juzail, n., a big Afghan rifle. — Pers. jazäil, prob. fr. Arab. jazä'il, broken plural of jazil. 'big'. used as a noun.

Jezebel, n., daughter of Ethbaal, king of Tyre, and wife of Ahab, king of Israel (Bible); used to denote a vicious woman. — Heb. Izébhel, a name of uncertain origin and meaning.

jeziah, jezia, n., poll tax imposed by Mohammedan law on unbelievers. — Arab. jizyah, fr. Syr. gezīthá, 'poll tax'. See Fraenkel, Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen, p. 283, and cp. Arthur Jeffery, Ph. D., The Foreign Vocabulary of the Qur'ān, pp. 101-102.

jhow, jow, n., a tamarisk used for rough basket making (*India*). — Hind. *jhāū*, fr. OI. *jhāvuh*, *jhāvukah*, 'Tamarix Indica', which is of uncertain origin.

jib, intr. v., to swing round (said of a sail, boom, etc.) — Prob. a variant of jibe, 'to swing round'.
jib, n., a triangular sail. — Prob. fr. prec. word and orig. meaning 'that which swings from side to side'.

jib, intr. v., to move restively sideways or backward. — Prob. from figurative use of jib, 'to swing round'.

Derivative: iibb-er, n.

jib, n., projecting arm of a crane. — Prob. abbreviation of gibbet.

jibe, also gybe, intr. v., to swing round; tr. v., to cause to swing round (said of a fore-and-aft sail or its boom). — Obsol. Du. gijben, Du. gijpen, rel. to Dan. gibbe, Swed. gippa. Cp. also jib, 'to swing round'.

iibe, intr. v., to sneer. — See gibe.

jiffy, also jiff, n., a moment; an instant (colloq.)

— Of unknown origin.

jig, intr. and tr. v., to dance. — OF. giguer, 'to move the shanks, hop, dance', fr. gigue, 'shank; fiddle', fr. ODu. gīga, 'stringed instrument, a kind of violin', which is rel. to ON. gīgja, late OHG. gīga, MHG. gīge, G. Geige, 'violin', and to ON. geiga, 'to move across'. Cp. gigolo, gigot, gigut,

Derivatives: jig, n., lively dance, jigg-er, n., jigg-er, tr. v., jigg-ish, adj., jiggle (q.v.), jigg-y, adj., jigg-l-ness, n.

jigger, n., a kind of mite. — A var. of chigger.

jiggered, adj., a word used in oaths for the sake of euphemism. — Of uncertain origin.

jiggle, intr. and tr. v. — Freq. of jig (q.v.) For the ending see freq. suff. -le.

Derivative: jiggl-y, adj.

jihad, also jehad, n., religious war against unbelievers. — Arab. jihád, 'contest, war', prop. inf. of jáhada, 'he waged war', 3rd conjugation of jáhada, 'he applied himself to'.

Jill, fem. PN. - A variant of Gill.

jilt, n., a woman who casts off a lover after encouraging him. — Prob. fr. obsol. Gillot, dimin. of Gill (q.v.)

Derivatives: jilt, tr. v., jilt-ee, n., jilt-er, n.

Jim Crow, 1) discrimination against Negroes (colloq.); 2) a contemptuous name for a Negro (slang). — From a Negro song with the refrain 'Wheel about and turn about and jump, Jim Crow'.

jimmy, n., burglar's crowbar. — From a popular form of the name James.

Derivative: iimmy, tr. v.

jimp, adj. (Scot. and dial. Engl.), 1) slender; 2) scanty. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: jimp-ly, adv., jimp-ness, n.

Jimson weed, a poisonous weed (Datura stramonium). — For earlier jimson weed, Jimson weed, refashioned from Jamestown weed, named after Jamestown in Virginia.

**jingal**, also **gingal**, n., a musket of India, China, etc. — Hind. *janjāl*.

jingle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. ginglen, of imitative origin. Cp. jangle.

Derivatives: jingle, n., jingl-er, n., jingl-ing, n., jingl-ing, adj., jingl-ing-ly, adv., jingl-y, adj.

jingo, n., a chauvinist. — Possibly corruption of Jainko, name of the supreme god of the Basques, from whom the word was brought into England through the medium of the Basque soldiers used by Edward I in his Welsh wars.

Derivatives: jingo, adj., jingo-ish, adj., jingo-ism, n., jingo-ist, n., jingo-ist-ic, adj.

iinn, n. -- Pl. of jinnee (q.v.)

jinnee, jinni, n., demon, spirit (Mohammedan mythology). — Arab. jinni (pl. jinn), 'spirit, genie'; in English often confused with genie (q.v.)

jinrikisha, jinricksha, n., a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by a man, used in Japan and China. — Jap., lit. 'manpower-vehicle', fr. jin, 'man', riki, 'power', and sha, 'vehicle'. The word is usually shortened to ricksha(w).

jinx, n., hoodoo (slang). - See Jynx.

jirgah, n., Afghan council of elders. — Pers. jarga, 'a ring of men'.

jitney, n., a five-cent piece, a nickel. — Of uncertain origin.

jiu-jitsu. — See ju-jitsu.

jiva, n., life, the individual soul, vital energy (Hinduism). — OI. jīváḥ, 'living, alive'; cogn. with L. vīvus, OE. cwicu, 'alive', Gk. βίος, 'life'. See quick and cp. words there referred to.

jnana, n., knowledge (Hinduism). — OI. jñānaḥ, 'knowledge', from the stem of jānāti, 'he knows', which is rel. to Avestic zānāiti, of s.m. and cogn. with Gk. γιγνώσκειν, OL. gnōscere, L. nōscere, OE. cnāwan, 'to know'. See can, aux. v., and cp. words there referred to.

Joab, I) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the chief captain of David's army. — Late L.  $J\bar{o}ab$ , fr. Gk. ' $I_{\omega}\alpha\beta$ , fr. Heb.  $Y\bar{o}'\dot{a}bh$ , lit. 'the Lord is (his) father'. For the first element cp. the PN's Joel, John, Jonathan, Joshua, for the second see Aboth and cp. words there referred to.

Joanna, fem. PN. — ML. Johanna, Joanna, fem. form of ML. Johannēs, Joannēs. See John and cp. Jean, fem. PN., Johanna.

job, n., piece of work. — Of uncertain origin. Derivatives: job, intr. v., to do odd jobs, etc; tr. v., to hire or to let out for hire (a horse or carriage), jobb-er, n., jobb-ery, n., jobb-ing, adj. job, tr. v., to stab, to prod. — ME. jobben, apparently of imitative origin. Cp. jab.

Job, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible: a) a man who endured much suffering with faith and patience; b) the Book of Job. — Late L. Jōb, Jōbus, fr. Gk. 'Ἰωβ, fr. Heb. Iyyóbh, which—according to several scholars—lit. means 'treated as an enemy, hated, persecuted', fr. āyyábh, 'he was hostile to', rel. to ēbhāh, 'enmity'. For the passive sense of the form of the word cp. yillódh, 'born'. Cp. Niobe. Others explain the name Iyyóbh as rel. to Arab. āba, 'he returned', iyáb, 'return', awwáb, 'repentant'; accordingly Iyyóbh would mean 'the penitent one'. See J. Hastings, A Dictionary of the Bible, II 660-661. Cp. the first element in jobbernowl.

jobbernowl, n., a foolish person. — A compound of F. jobard, 'fool', and ME. nol, 'head'. F. jobard is a derivative of OF. jobe, 'patient fool', fr. Job, the great sufferer of the Bible whose afflictions were increased by the reproachful 'consolations' of his friends. See Job. For the second element see noll.

Jocasta, n., the wife of Laius and mother of Oedipus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἰοκάστη. Jocelin, masc. PN. — A name with many variants

(cp. Joslin, Joselin, Gosling, etc.), fr. OHG. Gautelen, Gauzelen, fr. Gauta, lit. 'Goth'; see Goth. The name was introduced into England by the Normans. See The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names, 2nd ed., pp. 169-

Joceline, fem. PN. — From prec. word.

Jocelyn, masc. and fem. PN. - See Jocelin.

jockey, n. — Dimin. of Scot. *Jock*, equivalent to

Derivatives: jockey, tr. and intr. v., jockey-dom, jockey-ship, n.

jocko, n., 1) a chimpanzee; 2) any monkey. — F., coined by the French naturalist, Count Georges-Louis Leclerc Buffon (1707-88) from native West African ncheko.

jocose, adj., merry; humorous. - L. jocosus, 'jo-

cose, humorous, facetious', fr. *jocus*, 'jest, joke'.

Derivatives: jocose-ly, adv., jocose-ness, n., jocos-ity, n.

jocular, adj., joking; humorous. — L. joculāris, 'jocular, facetious', fr. joculus, 'a little jest', dimin. of jocus, 'jest, joke'. See joke, -ule and -ar.

Derivatives: jocular-ity, n., jocular-ly, adv., jocular-ness, n.

jocund, adj., cheerful. — ME. jocunde, joconde, fr. OF. jocond, fr. L. jōcundus, collateral form of jūcundus, 'pleasant, agreeable, delightful', orig. 'useful', contraction of \*juvicondos, fr. juvāre, 'to help, aid, assist'. See aid and cp. words there referred to. For the suff. cp. fecund. L. jōcundus (fr. jūcundus) shows the influence of L. jocus, 'jest, joke'.

Derivatives: jocundity (q.v.), jocund-ly, adv., jocund-ness. n.

jocundity, n. — L. jōcunditās, a collateral form of jūcunditās, 'pleasantness', fr. jūcundus. See prec. word and -ity.

jodhpurs, n. pl., riding breeches. — Shortened fr. *Jodhpur breeches*, fr. *Jodhpur*, name of a state in Rajputana (India).

Joe, masc. PN. -- Dimin. of Joseph.

Joel, 1) masc. PN.; 2) a) the second in the order of the Twelve Prophets; b) the Book of Joel (Bible). — Late L. Jōēl, fr. Gk. Ἰωήλ, fr. Heb. Yō'ēl, lit. 'the Lord is God'. See Elijah, in which the same two elements are contained, but in an inverted order.

Joe Miller, 1) a jestbook; 2) a stale joke. — From *Joseph Miller*, name of a comedian (1684-1738), whose name was connected with a jestbook published in 1739.

Joev. n., masc. PN. - Dimin. of Joe.

joey, n., a young kangaroo. — Fr. native Australian *ioè*.

jog, tr. v., to push or shake slightly; to nudge; intr. v., to move slowly. — Of imitative origin. Cp. shock, 'to collide'.

Derivative: jog, n.

joggle, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. jog with freq. suff. -le.

iogee, n. -- A var. of yogi.

Johanna, fem. PN. — See Joanna.

Johannean, adj., Johannine. — Formed fr. Johannes with suff. -an. Cp. Johannine.

Johannes, masc. PN. — ML., fr. Gk. Ἰωάννης. See John and cp. next word.

johannes, n., a Portuguese gold coin. — ModL., named after King John V of Portugal. See Johannes and cp. half joe.

Johannine, adj., pertaining to John, esp. the apostle John. — Formed with adj. suff. -ine fr. Ml. Johannes. See Johannes. John.

Johannisberger, n., a delicate white Rhine wine.

— G., prop. '(wine) of Johannisberg' in the Rheingau in Germany. For the ending see suff. -er.

johannite, n., a hydrous uranium copper sulfate (mineral.) — G. Johannit, named after Archduke Johann of Austria (1782-1859). The energy -it goes back to Gk.  $t\tau\eta_5$ ; see subst. suff. -ite.

John, masc. PN. — ML. Jöhannës, fr. Late L. Jöannës, fr. Gk. Ἰωάννης, fr. Heb. Yöḥānán, lit. 'the Lord is gracious'. For the first element see Joab and cp. words there referred to. The second element derives fr. hānán, 'he was gracious'. See Hannah and cp. Ivan, Jane, Jean, masc. and fem. PN., jenneting, Jenny, Joan, Joanna, Johnny.

John Bull, the English nation personified. — Fr. John Bull, a character representing the English nation in Arbuthnot's satire The History of John Bull (1712).

Johnny, masc. PN. — Formed fr. John with dimin, suff. -v.

Johnsonese, n., a pompous, inflated style. — Prop. the style of Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-84). For the ending see suff. -ese.

Johnsonian, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, Dr. Samuel Johnson or his style. — See prec. word and -ian.

Derivative: Johnsonian-ism. n.

johnstrupite, n., a complex silicate of cerium and other metals (mineral.) — G. Johnstrupit, named after Professor Frederik Johnstrup of Copenhagen (died in 1894). The ending -it goes back to Gk. -tτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

join, tr. and intr. v. - ME. ioinen, fr. OF. (= F.) join-, joign-, stem of joindre, 'to join', fr. L. jungere, 'to join, unite', which is cogn, with OI. yunákti, 'he harnesses', yuktáh, 'harnessed'. Gk. ζευγνύναι, 'to yoke, harness', Avestic yaoj-, yuj-, 'I harness', yuxta-, 'harnessed'. Lith, iùngiu, iùngti, 'to yoke'. All these words are dervatives of I.-E. base \*yeug-, 'to join, unite', enlargement of base \*yeu-, of s.m., whence OI. váuti, vuváti, 'he harnesses'. See yoke and cp. adjoin, adjunct, conjoin, conjoint, conjugal, conjugate, conjugation, conjunct, disjoin, disjoint, disjunct, injunction, jostle, joust. Jugatinus, jugular, jugulate, junction, juncture, junta, junto, juxta-, rejoin, rejoinder, subjoin, subjugate, subjunctive, and the second element in quadriga. For a special use of base \*yeu- in the sense 'to mix', see juice and cp. jube.

Derivatives: join-ing, verbal n., and adj., join-ing-lv. adv.

joinder, n., the act of joining (law). — F. joindre, 'to join' (fr. L. jungere), used as a noun; see join. For the subst. use of infinitives in law terms see attainder. Cp. rejoinder.

joiner, n. ME. joynour, fr. OF. joigneor, fr. joigner (F. joindre), 'to join'. See join and agential suff. -er.

Derivative: joiner-y, n.

joint, n. — OF. (= F.) joint, 'a joint', fr. joint, pp, of joindre. See joint, adj.

Derivatives: joint, tr. v., joint-ed, adj., joint-ed-ly, adv., joint-ed-ness, n., joint-less, adj.

joint, adj. — OF. (= F.), 'joined', fr. L. jūnctus, pp. of jungere, 'to join'. See join and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: ioint-ly, adv.

jointress, n., a woman who has a jointure. — Formed with suff. -ess fr. obsol. *jointer*, 'one who holds a jointure'. See joint and -ess.

jointure, n., an estate settled on a wife at her marriage. — F., fr. L. jūnctūra, 'a joining, juncture', fr. jūnctus, pp. of jungere, 'to join'. See join and -ture.

Derivative: iointure, tr. v.

joist, n., any of the small timbers supporting the boards of a floor. — ME. giste, gyste, fr. OF. giste (F. gite), 'stratum, bed (of mineral)', fr. VL. jacita, 'lying place', prop. fem. pp. of L. jacēre, 'to lie', orig. 'to cast oneself down', rel. to jacēre, 'to throw, cast'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. gist.

Derivative: joist, tr. v., to provide with joists. joke, n. — L. jocus, 'jest, joke', fr. I.-E. base \*yek-, 'to speak', whence also Umbr. iuka, iuku, 'request, prayer', MW. ieith, Bret. iez, 'language', OS. gehan, OHG. jehan, 'to say, declare; to confess', Du. biechten, OHG. bi-jehan, MHG. be-jehen, 'to confess', and the verbal nouns OS. bi-gihto, Du. biecht, OHG., MHG. bi-jiht, bi-giht, MHG. biht, G. Beichte, 'confession'. Cp. jeopardy, jeu, jewel, jocular, juggle,

ju-ju. Derivatives: joke, intr. and tr. v., jok-er, n., jok-ing-lv, adv., jok-y, adj.

jokull, jökull, n., mountain covered with snow; snow mountain. — Icel. jökull, 'icicle'. See icicle. jollification, n. — See next word and -ation.

jollify, tr. v., to make jolly; intr. v., to become jolly (colloq.) — Compounded of jolly and -fy. jollity, n., the quality or state of being jolly. — ME. jolivete, jolite, fr. OF. jolivete, joliete, fr. jolif, joli, 'merry, gay'. See next word and -ty.

jolly, adj. — ME. jolif, joli, fr. OF. jolif, joli, 'merry, gay' (whence F. joli, 'pretty, fine, nice'), lit. 'festive', fr. ON. jöl, 'Christmas, yule'. See yule. For the formation of the OF. adjective jolif (fr. ON. jöl) cp. OF. aisif, 'easy', fr. aise, 'ease'.

Derivatives: jolly, n., tr. v. and adv., jolli-ly, adv. jolly boat, a kind of boat. — Prob. fr. Dan. jolle or Du. jol (see yawl); influenced in form by the adj. jolly. The word boat, which is tautological, was added to explain the foreign word.

jolt, tr. and intr. v., to jerk. — Prob. corruption of jot, 'to jolt'.

Derivatives: jolt, n., jolt-er, n., jolt-y, adj., jolt-i-ness, n.

jolterhead, jolthead. — Compounded of jolt and head; lit. 'one whose head has been jolted'.

jompon, n. — A var. of jampan.

Jonah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the fifth in the order of the Twelve Prophets; whence 3) often used in the sense 'bringer of bad luck'. — Late L. Jōnās, fr. Gk. 'Ιωνᾶς, fr. Heb. Yōnāh,

fr. yōnáh, 'dove, pigeon' (cp. Aram. yōná, Syr. yauná, of s.m.); lit. 'the moaning one', rel. to Heb. ānáh, 'he groaned, moaned, mourned'.

Jonathan, n., 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, son of Saul and friend of David. — Heb. Yōnāthān, shortened fr. Yēhōnāthān, lit. 'the Lord has given'. For the first element see Joab. For the etymology of Heb. nāthān, 'he has given' see Nathan and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Brother Jonathan.

jongleur, n., a wandering minstrel. — F. jongleur, 'jongleur; juggler', fr. OF. jogleor, fr. L. joculātor, 'jester, joker'. See juggler. The nasalization of F. jongleur (fr. OF. jogleor) is prob. due to the influence of the OF. verb jangler, 'to chatter' (see jangle).

jonquil, n., 1) a variety of narcissus; 2) its bulb.— F. jonquille, fr. Sp. junquilla, dimin. of junco, 'rush', fr. L. juncus. 'rush'. See Juncus.

joola, n., a rude suspension bridge in the Himalaya (India). — Hind. jhūlā, 'a swing'.

Jordan almond, n. — Transformation of ME. jardyne almaunde, lit. 'garden almond', fr. OF. jardin, 'garden', and almande, 'almond'; see jardiniere and almond. The change of ME. jardyne to Jordan is due to folk etymology.

jordanite, n., a lead arsenic sulfide (mineral.) — G. Jordanit, named after Dr. Jordan of Saarbrücken, Germany. The ending -it goes back to Gk. -trac; see subst. suff. -ite.

jorum, n., a large drinking vessel or its contents (colloq.) — Lit. 'the vessel of Joram', fr. Heb. Yōrām; so called in allusion to II Sam. 8:10, where we read: "And Joram brought with him vessels of silver ands vessels of gold and vessels of brass".

joseite, n., a telluride of bismuth, containing some sulfur and selenium (mineral.) — Named after São José do Paraíso in Brazil. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Joseph, I) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, the elder son of Jacob by Rachel. — Late L. Jōsēph, Jōsēphus, fr. Gk. 'Ιωσήφ, fr. Heb. Yōséph (also Y²hōséph, Ps. 81:6), lit. 'adds, increases', Hiph'il (= causative form) of yāsáph, 'he added', which is rel. to Aram. ōsíph, Syr. auséph, 'he added, increased'. Cp. next word.

joseph, n., a woman's riding coat. — Prob. so called fr. Joseph's 'coat of many colors'. See Gen. 37:3.

Josepha, fem. PN. — ModL., fr. L. Jösēphus. See Joseph and cp. next word.

Josephine, fem. PN. — F. Joséphine, fr. Joseph. See Joseph and -ine (representing L. -īna).

josephinite, n., a natural alloy of iron and nickel (mineral.) — Named after Josephine County in Oregon.

Joshua, I) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, Moses' successor and the leader of the Israelites into the Land of Canaan. — Heb. Ythōshūa', lit. 'the Lord is salvation'. For the first element see Joab, for the second see hosanna.

joss, n., an idol (Pidgin English). — Port. deos, 'a god', fr. L. deus, See deity.

josser, n., a fellow (slang). — Of uncertain origin. jostle, tr. and intr. v., to push roughly. — Formed fr. joust with freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: jostle, n., jostle-ment, n., jostl-er, n. jot, n., the letter iota; a point. — L. iōta, fr. Gk. iöτα, the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet, fr. Heb. yōdh, name of the 10th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. See yodh and cp. iota. Derivatives: jot. tr. v., jott-er, n., jott-ing, n.,

Derivatives: jot, tr. v., jott-er, n., jott-ing, n., jott-y, adj.

jot, tr. and intr. v., to jolt (now dial.) — Of imitative origin. Cp. jolt.

Jotham, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible: a) the youngest son of Gideon; b) a king of Judah. — Heb. Jōthám, lit. 'the Lord is perfect'. For the first element of this name cp. Joab and words there referred to. The second element derives from the base of tām, 'he was complete', whence also tōm, 'completeness, integrity', tām, tāmīm, 'complete, sound', m\*thōm, 'soundness'. Cp. Aram. t\*mīmā, Syr. tammīmā, 'complete, perfect', Arab. tāmma, 'he was complete'.

joule, n., unit of electrical energy (physics). — Named after the English physicist James Prescott Joule (1818-89).

jounce, tr. and intr. v., to jolt; n., a jolt. — Prob. a blend of jump and bounce.

journal, adj., daily (archaic). — ME., fr. OF. jornal, jurnal, journal (F. journal), 'daily', fr. L. diurnālis, 'diurnal', fr. diurnus, 'daily'. See diurnal, which is a doublet of journal and cp. journey.

journal, n. — F., lit. 'a daily paper', fr. OF. jornal, jurnal, journal, 'daily'. See journal, adj. Derivatives: journal-ese, n., journal-ism, n., journal-ist, n., journal-ist-ic, adj., journal-ize, tr. and intr. v.

journey, n. — OF. jornee, jurnee, journee (F. journée), 'day; day's work, day's journey', fr. VL. \*diurnāta, 'day, day's work', fr. L. diurnus, 'daily'. Cp. It. giornata, OProvenç. jornada and see diurnal, adj. Cp. also journal, adj. and n., adjourn, sojourn. The ending -āta in diurnāta is prop. fem. pp. suff. See adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: journey, intr. v., journey-er, n., journey-ing, n.

joust, just, intr. v., to tilt. — ME. justen, jousten, fr. OF. joster, juster, jouster (F. jouter), 'to joust, tilt', fr. VL. \*juxtāre, 'to approach', fr. L. juxtā, 'near, close'. See juxta- and cp. juxtaposition.

joust, just, n., combat of two knights on horse-back. — ME. juste, jouste, fr. OF. joste, juste, jouste (F. joute), 'joust, tilt', fr. joster, juster, jouster. See joust, just, v.

Jove, n., Jupiter. — L. Jovis, fr. OL. Jovis, also Diovis, used as the gen. (also nom.) of Jupiter. See Jupiter and cp. next word. Cp. also the first element in Juglans.

jovial, adj., cheery, merry. — F., fr. It. joviale, lit. 'pertaining to Jupiter', whence arose the

meaning 'born under the planet Jupiter; joyful' (this planet having been regarded as the source of joy), fr. L. Joviālis, 'of Jupiter', fr. Jovius, of s.m., fr. OL. Jovis, Diovis, 'Jupiter'. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: jovial-ity, jovial-ly, adv., jovialness, n.

Jovian, adj., 1) pertaining to, or resembling, Jupiter; 2) pertaining to the planet Jupiter. — See Jove and -ian.

iow, n. - A var. of jhow.

jowar, jowarie, jowarree, n., millet, durra (India).
 Hind. jawār, joār, juār, prob. fr. OI. yávaakāra-, 'of the nature of barley'.

jowl, n., jaw. — ME. chawl, chavel, cholle, fr. OE. ceaff, 'jaw', rel. to MHG. kiver, kivel, G. Kiefer, ON. kjaptr, 'jaw', and cogn. with OIr. gop, Ir. gob, 'beak, mouth', Avestic zafare, 'mouth, gullet'. Cp. chafer, 'beetle'.

joy, n. — ME. joye, fr. OF. joie, joye (F. joie), fr. L. gaudia, pl. of gaudium, 'joy' (but mistaken for a fem. singular noun), which is rel. to gaudere, 'to rejoice'. See gaud and cp. enjoy. Cp. also feu de joie, rejoice.

Derivatives: joy, v. (q.v.), joy-ful, adj., joy-ful-ly, adv., joy-ful-ness, n., joy-less, adj., joy-less-ly, adv., joy-less-ness, n.

joy, intr. and tr. v., to rejoice. — OF. joir (F. jouir), fr. VL. \*gaudīre (whence also OProvenc. jauzir), corresponding to L. gaudēre, 'to rejoice' (whence It. godere, of s.m.) See joy, n. Joyce, fem. PN. — Earlier Josse, Goce, etc., orig.

Joyce, fem. PN. — Earlier Josse, Goce, etc., orig. used both for men and women; of Celtic origin. joyous, adj. — OF. joios, joious, joyous (F. joyeux), fr. joie, 'joy'. See joy and -ous.

Derivatives: joyous-ly, adv., joyous-ness, n.

jube, n., rood loft in a church. — F. jubé, fr. L. jubē, 'bid thou', imper. of jubēre, 'to bid, command', fr. OL. joubēre, of s.m., orig. 'to set in motion, stir', fr. I.-E. base \*yeudh-, whence also OI. võdháyati, 'involves in a fight', yúdh-, 'fight', yudhmáh, 'warlike, warrior', Avestic vuiôveinti, 'they fight', vaoshti-, 'activity, agility', Arm. yuzem, 'I stir up', Gk. ύσμίνη (for \*yudhs-minē), 'battle' (prop. 'turmoil'), Lith. judù, juděti, 'to move trembling, to quarrel', L. juba, 'mane', lit. 'that which waves, flutters'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*yeu-dh-, 'to be moved, to be shaken', which seems to be a dental enlargement of base \*yeu-, 'to mix, stir'. The rood loft is called from the first word of a Latin prayer, which was said from the gallery above the rood screen.

jubilance, jubilancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

jubilant, adj. — L. jūbilāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of jūbilāre. See next word and -ant.

Derivative: jubilant-ly, adv.

jubilate, intr. v., to exult. — Fr. L. jūbilāt-(um), pp. stem of jūbilāre, 'to shout for joy' (whence prob.—through back formation—jūbilum, 'wild cry, shout of joy'), fr. I.-E. \*yu-dhe-los, lit. 'one

who makes yu', compounded of the imitative base  $*y\bar{u}$ , 'to shout for joy, shout', and base  $*dh\bar{e}$ , 'to place, make, do'. The first element appears also in Gk.  $l\bar{u}\gamma\dot{\eta}$ , 'outcry',  $lu\gamma\mu\dot{u}\dot{c}$ , 'shout of joy; cry of pain',  $lu\zeta_{EW}$ , 'to shout, yell', Lith. yvas, 'owl', MHG.  $j\bar{u}$ ,  $j\bar{u}ch$ , 'shout of joy',  $j\bar{u}wen$ ,  $j\bar{u}wezen$ , 'to jubilate', G. jauchzen, 'to shout for joy, exult'. Base \*y $\bar{u}$  is rel. to base \*yo-, whence MHG.  $j\bar{o}deln$ ,  $j\bar{o}len$ , 'to shout, yodel'. See yodel, yowl and cp. jynx. For the second element in jubilate see do and cp. fact, theme. See also verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: jubilation (q.v.), jubilat-ory, adj. Jubilate, n., name of the one hundredth psalm. — L. jūbilāte, 'shout with joy', imper. pl. of jūbilāre, 'to shout with joy' (see prec. word); so called from the introductory word of the Latin rendering of the psalm.

jubilation, n. — L. jūbilātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a shouting', fr. jūbilātus, pp. of jūbilāre. See jubilate, 'to exult'. and -ion.

jubilee, n. — F. jubilé, fr. Late L. jūbilaeus (scil. annus), '(year of) jubilee', fr. Gk. lωβηλαῖος, 'pertaining to a jubilee', fr. lώβηλος, 'jubilee', fr. Heb. yōbhėl, 'ram; ram's horn; rejoicing; jubilee' (so called because the inauguration of every fiftieth year was proclaimed through the sound of the ram's horn on the Day of Atonement; see Lev. 25:9). Heb. yōbhėl is prop. the partic. of stem y-b-l, 'to bear, conduct, lead', hence lit. means 'leader, leading animal'. Cp. Heb. hōbhil, 'stream', Aram. ōbhil, Syr. aubhėl, 'he lead, conducted'. L. jūbilaeus (annus) was influenced in form by a confusion of this word with L. jūbilāre, 'to shout for joy'.

Judah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible a) son of Jacob by Leah; b) a tribe of Israel. — Heb. Yêhūdhāh, prop. imperfect Hoph'al (= passive of the causative) of stem y-d-h (prop. y-d-y), lit. 'praised'; cp. the causative hōdhāh, 'he gave thanks, praised, confessed', tōdhāh, 'thanksgiving, thank-offering', Mishnaic Heb. hōdhā'āh, 'thanksgiving, confession', Aram. ōdhīt, Syr. audhīt, 'he gave thanks, praised, confessed'. For the explanation of the name see Gen. 29:35 and cp. 49:8. Cp. next word and words there referred to. Derivative: Judah-ite, n.

Judaic, adj., pertaining to the Jews; pertaining to Judaism. — L. Jūdaicus, fr. Gk. Ἰουδαϊκός, 'Jewish', fr. Ἰουδαῖος, fr. Aram. Yɨhūdhāy(ā), 'Jew', fr. Heb. Yɨhūdhī, 'Jew', orig. meaning 'of the tribe of Judah', fr. Yɨhūdhāh, 'Judah'. See Judah and -ic and cp. Jew, Yiddish. Cp. also Chueta.

Judaism, n. — Late L. jūdaīsmus, fr. Gk. ἰουδατσμός, fr. Ἰουδαῖος, 'Jew'. Cp. F. judaisme and see prec. word and -ism.

Judaist, n. - See prec. word and -ist.

Derivative: Judaist-ic, adj. judaize, tr. and intr. v. — Late L. jūdaīzāre, fr.

Gk. ἰουδατζειν, fr. 'Ιουδαῖος, 'Jew'. See Judaic and -ize and cp. Judaism.

Derivatives: iudaiz-ation, n., iudaiz-er, n.

Judas, n. — L., fr. Gk. Ἰούδᾶς, fr. Heb. Υ<sup>ε</sup>hūdhá<sup>h</sup>. See Judah.

Jude, masc. PN. — A variant of Judah.

judex, n., a judge. - L. See judge.

judge, n. — ME. juge, fr. OF. (= F.) juge, fr. L. jūdicem, acc. of jūdex, 'judge', which stands for \*jous-dik-s and orig. meant 'one who shows right', fr. jūs, 'right', and the stem of dīcere, 'to show, tell, say'. See jus and diction and cp. prejudice. Cp. also the second element in preach.

judge, tr. and intr. v. — ME. jugen, fr. OF. jugier, juger (F. juger), 'to judge', fr. L. jūdicāre, of s.m., fr. jūdex, gen. jūdicis. See judge, n., and cp. adjudicate. Cp. also hoosegow.

judgmatic, judgmatical, adj., showing good judgment (colloq.) — A hybrid formed fr. judge, n., with the ending -matic (on analogy of dogmatic). Derivative: judgmatic-al-ly, adv.

judgment, judgement, n. — ME. jugement, fr. OF. (= F.) jugement, fr. juger, 'to judge'. See judge, v., and -ment.

judicatory, adj., pertaining to judgment. — Late L. jūdicātōrius, 'pertaining to judgment', fr. L. jūdicātus, pp. of jūdicāre, 'to judge'. See judge, v., and adj. suff. -ory.

judicatory, n., a court of justice. — Late L. jūdicātōrium, prop. neut. of jūdicātōrius, 'pertaining to judgment', used as a noun. See prec. word. judicature, n. — F., fr. ML. jūdicātūra, fr. L. jūdicātus, pp. of jūdicāre, 'to judge'. See judge, y., and -ure.

judicial, adj. — L. jūdiciālis, 'judicial', fr. jūdicium, 'judgment', fr. jūdex, gen. jūdicis, 'judge'. See judge, n.. and -ial.

Derivatives: judicial-ly, adv., judicial-ness, n. judiciary, adj., pertaining to a court of justice. — L. jūdiciārius, fr. jūdex, gen. jūdicis, 'judge'. See judge, n., and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivative: judiciary, n., judges collectively.

judicious, adj., having sound judgment; wise. — F. judicieux (fem. judicieuse), fr. L. jūdicium, 'judgment'. See judge, n., and -ous.

Derivatives: judicious-ly, adv., judicious-ness, n. Judith, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. 'Ιουδίθ, fr. Heb. Y'hūdíth, prop. fem. of Y'hūdíth, 'Jewish; Jewess', fr. Y'ehūdhāh', 'Judah'. See Judah.

**judo**, n., a modern form of jujitsu. — Jap.  $j\bar{u}d\bar{o}$ , fr.  $j\bar{u}$ , 'soft', and  $d\bar{o}$ , 'road, way'.

jug, n., a vessel. — Fr. Jug, a pet form of Joan or Judith; cp. juggins. For sense development cp. jack, 'sleeveless coat'.

Derivatives: jug, tr. v., jug-ful, adj.

jug, n., note of a nightingale. — Of imitative origin.

jugate, adj., having the leaflets in pairs (bot.) — L. jugātus, 'connected', pp. of jugāre, 'to join, connect', fr. jugum, 'yoke'. See yoke and cp. next word and conjugate, subjugate.

Jugatinus, n., the god of marriage in Roman

mythology. — L. Jugātīnus, fr. jugātus, pp. of jugāre, 'to join, connect'. See prec, word.

Juggernaut, also Jagannath, n., 1) a title of Vishnu or of Krishna (*Hindu mythol.*); 2) anything that demands blind devotion or merciless sacrifice.

— Hind. Jagannāth, fr. OI. Jagannāthah, 'lord of the world', fr. jágat, 'world', and náthah, 'lord'. The first element lit. means 'mobile', and is a participial formation from the base of OI. jigāti, 'goes'; see jagat. The second element is rel. to nāthám, 'help', and derives fr. I.-E. base \*nā-, 'to help, be useful', whence also Gk. δνίνημι, 'I help, profit, benefit'. Cp. jaconet.

juggins, n., a simple person (slang). — Diminutive of Jug, which is a pet form of Joan. Cp. jug, 'vessel', and muggins.

juggle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. jogelen, fr. OF. jogler (F. jongler), fr. L. joculārī, 'to joke, jest', fr. jocus, 'jest'. See joke and cp. jongleur.

Derivatives: juggle, n., juggler (q.v.), juggl-ery, n., juggl-ing, n. and adj., juggl-ing-ly, adv.

juggler, n. — ME. jogelour, joglere, fr. OF. joglere (nom. joglere), fr. L. joculātōrem, acc. of joculātor, 'jester', fr. joculārī. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

Juglandaceae, n., the walnut family (bot.) — Formed from next word with suff. -aceae.

Juglans, n., a genus of trees, the walnut. — L. juglāns, 'walnut', contraction of Jovis glāns, which is a loan translation of Gk. Διὸς βάλανος, 'chestnut', lit. 'acorn of Jupiter'. See Jove and gland.

Jugoslav, n. — A var. of Yugoslav.

Jugoslavia, n. — A var. of Yugoslavia.

jugular, adj., 1) pertaining to the throat and neck (anat.); 2) having the pelvic fins beneath the throat under the pectoral (zool.); n., a jugular vein. — ModL. jugulāris, fr. L. jugulum, 'collarbone, throat', which is rel. to L. jugum, 'yoke'. See jugate and -ar.

jugulate, tr. v., to cut the throat of, strangle. — L. jugulātus, pp. of jugulāre, 'to cut the throat of, kill, destroy', fr. jugulum. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

juice, n. — ME. juce, juse, fr. MF. (= F.) jus, fr. L. jūs, 'broth, soup', fr. I.-E. base \*yūs-, whence also OI. yūs-, 'broth', OSlav., Pol., etc., jucha, 'broth, soup', OPruss. iuse, 'broth, soup'. Lith. jūšė, 'fish soup', Gk. ζόμη, 'leaven' (G. Jauche, 'liquid manure', is a loan word fr. Pol. jucha), ON. ostr, 'cheese'. Cp. verjuice. Cp. also zyme. Base yūs- is an enlargement of base \*yeu-, 'to mix', which represents properly a special use of base \*yeu-, 'to join, unite'; see join and cp. jube.

Derivatives: juice-less, adj., juic-y, adj., juic-i-ly, adv., juic-i-ness, n.

ju-jitsu, ju-jutsu, n. — Jap. jū-jutsu, fr. jū, 'ten', and juts, 'trick'. See Lokotsch, EW., No. 963. ju-ju, n., charm, spell; ban. — Prob. fr. F. joujou, 'toy', infantile reduplication of jouet, of s.m., fr. jouer, 'to play', fr. L. jocāre, 'to jest'. See joke.

jujube, n., the fruit of the tree called zizyphus. — F., fr. Late L. zizyphum, 'jujube', which together with Late L. zizyphus, 'jujube tree', derives fr. Gk. ζίζυφον, 'jujube tree; jujube', which is of unknown origin. Cp. Zizyphus.

julep, n., a sweet drink. — F., fr. OProvenç. julep or fr. Sp. julepe, fr. VAr. juléb, corresponding to classical Arab. juláb, fr. Pers. gulāb, 'rose water, julep', which is compounded of gul, 'rose', and āb, 'water'. See rose and abdest.

Julia, fem. PN. — L. Jūliā, fem. of Jūlius. See

Julian, masc. PN. — L. Jūliānus, a derivative of Jūlius. See Julius and -an.

Julian, adj., pertaining to Julius Caesar. — L. Jūliānus, 'of, or belonging to, Julius Caesar'. See prec. word and cp. the PN. Gill.

Juliana, fem. PN. — L. Jūliāna, fem. of Jūliānus, lit. 'belonging to Jūlius'. See Julius and cp. Julian.

julienite, n., a hydrous cobalt chloronitrate (mineral.) — Named after the Belgian geologist Henri Julien (died in 1920). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

julienne, n., a kind of clear soup. — F., prop. 'soup made in the manner of Julien', an otherwise unknown cook. For the origin of the PN see Julian.

Juliet, fem. PN. — It. Giulietta, dimin. of Giulia. Cp. F. Juliette and see Julia and -et.

Julius, masc. PN. — L. Jūlius, name of a Roman gens (Caius Julius Caesar was a member of this gens). The name Jūlius is prob. a contraction of \*Jovilios, lit. 'pertaining to, or descending from Jupiter'. See Jove, Jupiter.

July, n. — ME. Jule, fr. OF. Jule (F. juillet), fr. L. Jūlius (mēnsis), lit. 'month of Julius Caesar'; see Julius. It was orig. the fifth month of the year and was therefore called Quintīlis (fr. quintus, 'fifth'). It was renamed in honor of Julius Caesar, who was born in this month.

jumble, tr. and intr. v., to mix up. — Prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: jumble, n., jumbl-er, n., jumbl-y, adj. jumble, n., a thin sweet cake. — Prob. fr. prec. word

jumbo, n., a large and clumsy animal or person.

— Fr. Jumbo, name of a very large elephant exhibited by the American showman Phineas Taylor Barnum (1810-91).

jumma, n., assessment (*India*). — Hind. prop. 'total assessment', fr. Arab. *jam*', 'assembly; addition', fr. *jáma'a*, 'he gathered together'. See jemadar.

jump, intr. and tr. v. — Of uncertain, possibly imitative, origin. Cp. jounce.

jump, n., a kind of jacket. — Corrupted—prob. under the influence of jump, 'to leap'—fr. F. juppe, variant of jupe, 'petticoat, skirt'. See jupon and cp. jumper, 'blouse'.

jumper, n., one who, or that which, jumps. — Formed fr. jump, v., with agential suff. -er.

Junco, n., a genus of American finches (ornithol.)
ModL., lit. 'rush bird', fr. Sp. junco, 'rush', fr. L. juncus. See Juncus.

Juncoides, n., a genus of plants, the wood rushes (bot.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. juncus, 'a rush', and Greek suff. -οειδής, '-like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'; see Juncus and -oid. The correct form would be Thryoides (fr. Gk. θρύον, 'rush', and -οειδής).

junction, n., a joining. — L. jūnctiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a joining, uniting', fr. jūnctus, pp. of jungere, 'to join'. See join and -ion.

juncture, n., 1) a, joining; 2) a critical point of time. — L. jūnctūra, 'a joining, uniting; a joint', fr. jūnctus, pp. of jungere, 'to join'. See join and -ure.

Juncus, n., a genus of plants, the rush (bot.) — L. juncus, 'rush, bulrush', which stands for \*yoini-kos and is cogn. with MIr. āin, 'reed', and prob. also with ON. einir, Swed. en, 'juniper'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 727f. Cp. jonquil, Junco, junk, 'bulrush', junk, 'old cable', junket. and the first element in juniper.

June, n. — L. Jūnius (mēnsis), lit. 'the month (named in honor of) Juno', fr. Jūnō. See Juno. jungle, n. — Hind. jangal, 'desert, forest', fr. OI. jangalah, 'dry ground, waste land, desert', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: jungl-ed, jungl-v, adis.

junior, adj., younger. — L. jūnior (prob. contracted fr. \*juveniōs), compar. of juvenis, 'young man'. See juvenile and cp. Juno.

Derivatives: junior, n., junior-ate, n., junior-ity, n.

juniper, n., any shrub or tree of the genus Juniperus.— L. juniperus, 'juniper tree', a compound, the first element of which is prob. rel. to juncus, 'rush'; see Juncus. The second element is of uncertain origin.

Junius, masc. PN. — L. Jūnius, name of a Roman gens.

junk, n., a bulrush (obsol.) — ME., fr. OF. jonc, junc (F. jonc), fr. L. juncus. See Juncus and cp. words there referred to.

junk, n., 1) old cable; 2) old cordage. — Port. junco, 'rush, cordage', fr. L. juncus. See Juncus and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: junk, tr. v., to make into junk.

junk, n., a Chinese three-masted vessel. — Port. junco, fr. Javanese jon, of s.m.

junker, n. - G. See younker.

junket, n., curd sweetened and flavored. — It. giuncata, 'cream cheese', fr. VL. \*juncāta, prop. 'something served in a rush basket', fr. L. juncus, 'rush'. See Juncus.

Derivatives: junket, intr. v., junket-ing, verbal n. Juno, n., wife of Jupiter and queen of the gods in Greek mythology. — L. Jūnō, of uncertain

origin; possibly rel. to juvenis, 'young' (cp. jūnior, 'younger', compar. of juvenis), and lit. meaning 'the youthful one'. See juvenile and cp. junior. Cp. also June.

junta, n., 1) Spanish legislative council; 2) a junto.
Sp., 'meeting, conference, assembly, council, convention, union, fraternity', fr. L. jūncta, fem. pp. of jungere, 'to join'. See join and cp. next word.

**junto**, n., a political faction, cabal. — Sp. *junto*, corruption of prec. word due to the influence of Spanish nouns in -a.

Jupiter, n., the supreme god of heaven in Roman mythology. — L. Juppiter, Jūpiter, for Jū-piter, which is orig. a vocative and stands for \*dveu peter (corresponding to Gk. Ζεῦ πάτερ, voc. of Ζεὺς πατήρ, 'Father Zeus'). Cp. the nominative Diēspiter, 'Jupiter', and OI. Dyāuspitá, 'heavenly father', and see deity and father. Cp. also Jove, Zeus.

jupon, n., skirt, petticoat. — F., fr. Arab. júbbah, 'a long woolen garment' (whence also It. giubba, OProvenç. jupa, Sp. aljuba). Cp. gyp, jump, 'a kind of jacket', jumper, 'blouse'.

Jura, n., name of a mountain range between France and Switzerland. — F., fr. L. Jūra.

jural, adj., pertaining to law. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. jūs, gen. jūris, 'right, law'. See jus. Derivative: jural-ly, adv.

juramentado, n., a Moro of Mohammedan faith who has taken an oath to die while killing Christians. — Sp., 'bound by an oath', pp. of juramentar, 'to bind by an oath', fr. juramento, 'an oath', fr. L. jūrāmentum, of s.m., fr. jūrāre. See jury and cp. jurat (in both senses).

Jurassic, adj., 1) of granular limestone (as are the Jura Mountains); whence 2) pertaining to the middle period of the Mesozoic era (geol.)

— Prop. 'of the character of the Jura Mountains', formed fr. Jura on analogy of liassic (from lias) and triassic (from trias).

jurat, n., one who has taken an oath. — F., fr. ML. jurātus, lit. 'a sworn man', and prop. pp. of L. jūrāre, 'to take an oath, swear'. See jury and cp. juramentado.

jurat, n., memorandum on an affidavit (law). — L. jūrātum, neut. pp. of jūrāre. See prec. word. jurel, n., any of several carangoid food fishes. — Sp., fr. Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. Cp. OProvenç. saurel (whence F. saurel), which is of the same origin. See sauro- and cp. saurel.

juridical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. jūridicus, 'judicial', which is compounded of jūs, gen. jūris, 'right, law', and dīcere, 'to say'. See jus and diction and cp. jurisdiction.

jurisconsult, n., a jurist. — L. jūriscōnsultus, 'one skilled in the law, lawyer', compounded of jūs, gen. jūris, 'right, law', and cōnsultus, 'skilled', pp. of cōnsulere, 'to take counsel, consult'. See consult.

jurisdiction, n. — OF. jurediction, juridiction (F. juridiction), fr. L. jürisdictiönem, acc. of jüris-

dictiō, 'administration of justice, jurisdiction', which is compounded of  $j\bar{u}s$ , gen.  $j\bar{u}ris$ , 'right, law', and dictiō, gen.  $-\bar{o}nis$ , 'a saying', fr. dictus, pp. of dīcere, 'to say'. See jus and diction. In OF. and F., the omission of the s is due to the influence of the adjective  $j\bar{u}ridicus$ , 'judicial' (see juridical).

Derivatives: jurisdiction-al, adj., jurisdiction-ally, adv.

jurisprudence, n., the science of law. — L. jūrisprūdentia (also prūdentia jūris, 'science of law, jurisprudence', compounded of jūs, gen. jūris, 'right, law', and prūdentia, 'a foreseeing'. See jus and prudence.

**jurisprudent**, adj. and n. — Obsol. F. *jurisprudent*, back formation fr. F. *jurisprudence*. See prec. word and **prudent**.

jurisprudential, adj., pertaining to jurisprudence.

— Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. jūrisprūdentia.

See jurisprudence.

Derivative: jurisprudential-ly, adv.

jurist, n. — F. juriste, fr. ML. jūrista, 'jurist', fr. L. jūs, gen. jūris, 'right, law'. See jus and -ist. Derivatives: jurist-ic, jurist-ic-al, adjs., jurist-ic-al-lv, adv.

juror, n., a member of a jury. — ME. juroure, fr. AF. jurour, corresponding to OF. jureor (F. jureur), 'one who swears', fr. L. jūrātōrem, acc. of jūrātor, fr. jūrātus, pp. of jūrāre, 'to take an oath, swear'. See jus and agential suff. -or.

jury, n., a body of persons sworn to give a true answer or verdict on a matter submitted to them. — OF. juree, 'oath, legal inquiry', prop. fem. pp. used as a noun, fr. OF. (= F.) jurer, 'to take an oath, swear', fr. 1.. jūrāre, of s.m., fr. jūs, gen. jūris, 'right, law'. See jus and -y (representing OF. -ee, F. -ée) and cp. jurat (in both senses), juror, abjure, adjure, conjure, perjure.

jury, adj., temporary (esp. in jury mast). — Aphetic for ajury, fr. OF. ajurie, 'aid, help', fr. L. adiūtāre, 'to help'. See aid.

jus, n., right, law. — L. jūs (OL. jous), gen. jūris, 'right, justice, law', prob. cogn. with OI. yōh, 'safety'. Cp. judge, judgment, judicious, juramentado, jurat (in both senses), juridical, jurisconsult, jurisdiction, jurisprudence, juror, jury, n., just, adjudge, adjudicate, injury.

Jussiaea, n., a genus of plants, the primrose willow (bot.) — ModL., named after Bernard de Jussieu (1699-1777), the founder of the Natural System of Botany.

**jussive**, adj., expressing command. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. *jussus*, pp. of *jubēre*. 'to bid. command'. See jube.

Derivative: jussive, n., a word or form expressing command.

just, adj. — ME. just, juste, fr. F. juste, fr. L. jūstus, 'just, right, upright, fair, equitable', fr. jūs, 'right, law'. See jus and cp. justice. Cp. also Justin, Justina, Justus, adjust and the first element in juste-milieu.

Derivatives: just, adv., just-ly, adv., just-ness, n. iust. v. — See joust.

juste-milieu, n., the golden mean. — F., lit. 'the just mean'. See just, adj., and milieu.

justice, n. — ME., fr. OF. justice, justise (F. justice), fr. L. jūstitia, 'justice, equity, uprightness', fr. jūstus. See just and -ice.

justiciable, adj., subject to jurisdiction. — OF. (= F.), fr. OF. justicier, 'to administer justice', fr. M. jūstitiāre, fr. L. jūstitia. See prec. word and able.

Derivatives: justiciable, n., a person subject to jurisdiction, justici-abil-ity, n.

justiciar, n., the highest judicial officer of the kings of England from the reign of William I to that of Henry III. — ML. jūstitiārius, 'officer of justice', fr. L. jūstitiā. See justice and subst. suff. -ary (representing L. -ārius).

justiciary, adj., pertaining to justice; n., an officer of justice. — ML. jūstitiārius, 'officer of justice'. See prec. word.

justifiable, adj. — F., fr. justifier, 'to justify'. See justify and -able.

Derivatives: justifiabil-ity, n., justifiable-ness, n., justifiabl-y, adv.

justification, n. — Late L. jūstificātiō, fr. jūstificātus, pp. of jūstificāre. See justify and -ation. justificative, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. Late L. jūstificātus, pp. of jūstificāre. See justify and -ive.

justificatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. ML. jūstificātus, pp. of jūstificāre. See next word.

justify, tr. v. — F. justifier, fr. Late L. jūstificāre, 'to justify', which is compounded of L. jūstus, 'just', and -ficāre, fr. -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See just, adj., and -fy.

Justin, masc. PN. — L. Jūstīnus, lit. 'just', a derivative of jūstus, 'just'. See just, adj., and -ine (representing L. -īnus) and cp. next word.

Justina, Justine, fem. PN. — L. Jūstīna, fem. of Jūstīnus. See prec. word.

Justus, masc. PN. — Lit. 'just', fr. L. jūstus. See just, adj., and cp. Justin, Justina.

jut, intr. v., to project. — Corruption of obsol. jet, 'to project', which is derivatively identical with jet, 'to spirt forth'. Cp. jetty.

Derivatives: jut, n., jutt-ing, adj., jutt-ing-ly, adv. Jute, n., one of the ancient inhabitants of Jutland. — Fr. Jutae or Juti (as they are called by Bede), 'Jutes', fr. ON. Iōtar, 'Jute'.

Derivatives: Jut-ic, Jut-ish, adjs., Jut-land, n., Jut-land-er, n., Jut-land-ish, adj.

jute, n., a fiber of two East Indian plants, Corchorus capsularis and Corchorus olitorius. — Bengali joto, juto, fr. OI. jūtaḥ, 'twisted hair', which is rel. to jāṭā, 'braid of hair'; of uncertain, probably non-Aryan, origin.

Juturna, n., a water nymph (Roman mythol.) — L., Jūturna, a name of Etruscan origin.

juvenescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

iuvenescent 838

juvenescent, adj., becoming young or youthful. — L. juvenēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of juvenēscere, 'to grow up to youth', an inchoative verb formed fr. juvenis. See next word and -escent and cp. rejuvenesce.

juvenile, adj., young, youthful. — F. juvénile, 'youthful', fr. L. juvenīlis, 'youthful', fr. juvenis, 'young man'. See young and -ile and cp. Juventas, rejuvenate. Cp. also junior, Juno, Evan.

Derivatives: juvenile-ly, adv., juvenile-ness, n., juvenil-ity, n.

Juventas, n. (Roman mythol.), the goddess of youth, identified with Greek Hebe. — L. Juventās, prop. personification of juventās, 'youth', fr. juvenis. See prec. word.

**juxta**-, pref. meaning 'near, close to'. — Fr. L. *juxtā*, 'near, next, close to, by the side of', contracted fr. \**jugistā*, adv. superl. formed from the adjective \**jugos*, 'closely connected', from the stem of *jugum*, 'yoke', *jungere*, 'to join'. See

join and cp. next word. Cp. also jostle, joust, adjust.

juxtapose, tr. v., to place side by side. — Formed fr. juxta- and pose, 'to place'.

juxtaposition, n. — F., formed fr. juxta- and position.

juzail, n. — A var. of jezail.

jynx, n., 1) the wryneck; 2) a charm (from the use of this bird in witchcraft). — ModL. jynx (pl. jyngēs), fr. L. iynx, fr. Gk. τυγξ (gen. τυγγος), 'the wryneck'. Some philologists derive τυγξ fr. τύζειν, 'to shout, yell', so that τυγξ would lit. mean 'the shouting bird' (see jubilate). According to others, τυγξ is a word of foreign origin, but was assimilated in form to τύζειν. See Frisk, GEW., I 744 s.ν. τυγξ.

Jynx, n., a genus of birds, the wryneck (ornithol.)
 ModL., fr. L. iynx, 'the wryneck'. See prec. word

K

Kaaba, n., the cube-shaped building in the Great Mosque of Mecca containing the Black Stone of Mecca. — Arab.  $k\hat{a}^iba^h$ , 'square house', fr.  $ka^ih$ , 'cube'. Cp. cube.

kaama, n., a hartebeest.—S. African native name. Kabyle, n., 1) a Berber of Algeria or Tunisia; 2) the langauge spoken by the Kabyles.—F., fr. Arab. qabd'il, pl. of qabilah, 'tribe', rel. to qabila, 'was in front of'. See cabal and cp. kiblah.

kaddish, n., doxology of the Jewish ritual. — Fr. Aram. qaddish, 'holy', from the stem of q\*dhash, 'was holy', ithqaddásh, 'was sanctified', rel. to Heb. qādhásh, 'was holy', qādhôsh, 'holy'; see Kedushshah. The kaddish prob. owes its name to the second word of the text (v\*yithqaddásh, 'and sanctified be').

Kaffir, Kafir, n., 1) a non-Mohammedan; 2) a member of the most intelligent group of S. African Bantu races. — Fr. Arab. káfir, 'infidel', prop. part. of káfara, 'he blotted out, covered, hid; he denied'. See Yom Kippur and cp. cafard.

Derivative: Kaffir, Kafir, adj.

kaftan, n. - A var, of caftan.

kagu, n., a crested bird peculiar to Caledonia. — Native name.

kaid, n., the chief of a tribe in N. Africa. — Arab. qá'id, 'leader', part. of qáda, 'he led (the army)'. Cp. alcaide.

kail, n. - See kale.

kaimakam, n., lieutenant colonel of the Turkish army. — Turk. qāimaqām, 'deputy', contraction of Arab. qâ'im maqām, 'substitute, proxy', lit. 'standing in the place (of another)', fr. qâ'im, participle of qâma, 'he stood', and maqām, 'place' (also from the base of qâma), rel. to Heb. and Aram. qūm, 'to arise, stand up', Heb. māqām, 'place', Ethiop. qāma, 'he stood', Akkad. kummu, 'place, dwelling', kum, kēmu, 'in place of', and prob. also to Akkad. kaiamānu, 'constant, enduring; the planet Saturn' (whence Heb. kiyyān, Syr. kē'wān, Arab. and Pers. kaiwān, the planet Saturn').

kainite, n., a compound of sulfates of potassium and magnesium (mineral.) — G. Kainit, coined by C. F. Zincken in 1865 fr. Gk. καινός, 'new', which is cogn. with L. re-cēn-s, gen. recentis, 'fresh, new', and suff. -it, which goes back to to Gk. -tτης. See recent and subst. suff. -ite.

Kainozoic, adj. — See Cenozoic.

kairine, n., an alkaloid made from quinoline (mineral.) — Prob. fr. Gk. καιρός, 'the right season, the right time'. Cp. eucairite. For the ending see chem. suff. -ine.

kaiser, n., an emperor; esp. (cap.) a German emperor. — G. Kaiser, fr. MHG. keiser, fr. OHG. keisar, fr. L. Caesar, whence also OE. casere.

OS. kēsur, OFris. keiser (Goth. kaisar is borrowed fr. Gk. Καϊσαρ, which itself is a loan word fr. L. Caesar). See Caesar and cp. czar.

kaka, n., any of certain New Zealand parrots. — Maori kaka, 'parrot', imitative of its cry.

kakapo, n., the owl parrot. — Maori. Cp. prec.

kakemono, n., a Japanese hanging picture usually mounted on a roller. — Jap.

kakistocracy, n., government by the worst men. — Formed on analogy of aristocracy fr. Gk. κάκιστος, 'worst' superl. of κακός, 'bad', and -κρατία, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See caco-, and -cracy. For the Greek superl. suff. -ιστος in κάκιστος see -est and cp. Callisto and words there referred to.

kala, n., a black bulbul. — Hind.  $k\bar{a}l\bar{a}$ , 'black', fr. OI.  $k\bar{a}lah$ , 'blue black, black', which is of Dravidian origin (see Albert Thumb, Handbuch des Sanskrit, II, p.202). Cp. kala azar, Kali.

kala azar, an infectious tropical disease. — Hind, kālā āzār, 'black sickness'. See kala.

kale, also kail, n. — Scot. variants of cole (q.v.) Cp. sea kale.

kaleidophone, n., an instrument invented by the English physicist Sir Charles Wheatstone (1802-75) to make sound waves visible (physics). — Lit. 'beautiful form of sound', coined fr. Ck. καλός, 'beautiful', είδος, 'form, shape', and φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See calo-, eido- and phone, 'speech sound', and cp. next word.

kaleidoscope, n., an instrument showing various patterns. — Lit. 'observer of beautiful forms'; coined by its inventor, Sir David Brewster (1781-1868) in 1817 fr. Gk. καλός, 'beautiful', είδος, 'form, shape', and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See calo-, eido- and -scope. Derivative: kaleidoscop-ic, kaleidoscop-ic-al, adis. kaleidoscop-ic-al-ly, adv.

kaleyard, kailyard, n., a cabbage garden. — Compounded of kale, resp. kail, and yard.

Kali, n., one of the seven tongues of the goddess Agni (Vedic mythol.) — OI. Kālī, lit. 'the black one', fem. of kālah. See kala.

kali, n., glasswort. — Arab. qilf, 'charred ashes of the saltwort'. See alkali and cp. kalium.

kalidium, n., a cystocarp (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. καλίδιον, dimin. formed fr. καλιά, 'hut, nest'. See caliology and -idium.

kaligenous, adj., producing alkalis. — A hybrid coined fr. kali and Gk. γεννᾶν, 'to beget, bring forth, generate, produce'. See -genous.

kalium, n., potassium (chem.) — ModL., fr. Arab. qilf. See kali and 2nd -ium.

kallilite, n., a nickel bismuth sulfide (mineral.) — Compounded of Gk. κάλλος, 'beauty' (fr. καλός,

Kalmia, n., a genus of plants, the laurel of America (bot.) — ModL., named after Peter Kalm (1715-79), a pupil of Linnaeus. For the ending see suff. -ia.

kalmuck, n., a member of any of a group of Buddhist Mongol tribes. — Turk. kalmuk, prop. 'that part of a tribe which remains at home', pp. of kalmak, 'to remain'.

kalong, n., a fruit-eating bat. — A Malay word. Kama, n., the god of love in Hindu mythology. — OI. Kāmaḥ, fr. kāmaḥ, 'desire, love', rel. to kāyamānaḥ, 'loving', Avestic kā-, 'to desire', kāma, 'desire', fr. I.-E. base \*qā-, 'to desire', whence also L. cārus, 'dear, precious'. See charity.

kamala, n., name of an East Indian tree. — OI. kamalam, 'lotus', which is prob. of Dravidian origin.

kame, n., a narrow hill, ridge; an eskar (geol.) — Scot. variant of comb.

kamsin, n. - See khamsin.

Kanaka, n., a native of the South Sea Islands. — Hawaiian kanaka, 'man'.

Kanarese, n., 1) a member of the people inhabiting the districts of North and South Kanara in India; 2) the language spoken by this people. — Formed fr. Kanara with suff. -ese.

kangaroo, n. - Australian native name.

kantar, n., an Egyptian weight corresponding to the hundredweight. — Arab. qinṭār, fr. Aram. qinṭār, qinṭārā, short for qinṭīnārā, 'hundred pounds', fr. Late Gk. κεντηνάριος, representing L. centēnārius, 'consisting of a hundred; weighing a hundred pounds'. (See S. Fraenkel, Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen, Leiden 1886, p. 203). See centenarian and cp. centner. Cp. also quintal and kilderkin.

Kantian, adj., pertaining to Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) or his philosophy; n., an adherent of the teachings of Kant.

Kantianism, n., the philosophy of Immanuel Kant. — See prec. word and -ism.

**kaolin,** n., china clay. — F., fr. Chinese *kao-ling*, lit. 'high hill'; so called from the name of the place where it was first found.

kapellmeister, n., conductor. — G., lit. 'chapel master', compounded of Kapelle, 'chapel', and Meister, 'master'. See chapel and master.

kaph, n., name of the 11th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. kaph, lit. 'the hollow of the hand' (rel. to kāpháph, 'he bent'); so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Cp. kappa.

kapok, n., silky fiber gained from the seed of the cotton tree. — Malay kāpoq, 'cotton tree'.

kappa, n., the 10th letter of the Greek alphabet.

— Gk.  $x \acute{\alpha} \pi \pi \alpha$ , fr. Heb. kaph; see kaph. The  $\alpha$  was added because a Greek word cannot end

with a π; cp. alpha and words there referred to. Karaism, n., doctrine of the Karaites, based exclusively on the literal interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.—A hybrid coined fr. Heb. qārå', 'he read', and suff. -ism (representing Gk. -ισμός). Karaism lit. means 'religion based on miqrā' (i.e. the Bible text)'. See mikra and cp. kere, Koran.

Karaite, n., an adherent of Karaism. — A hybrid coined fr. Heb. qārā, 'he read', and suff. -ite (representing Gk. -ίτπα). See prec. word.

kareeta, n., a silk bag for letters in the correspondence of native nobles; letter (*India*). — Hind. *kharīṭa*, fr. Arab. *kharīṭa*<sup>h</sup>, 'bag, purse', which is rel. to Heb. *kharīṭ*, of s.m.

karma, n., act; fate (Buddhism). — OI. kárma, 'action, work, deed; fate', rel. to  $krn\delta ti$ ,  $kar\delta ti$ , Avestic  $k^er^e$ naoiti, 'makes', fr. I.-E. base  $*q^wer$ -, 'to make, form'. See corpus and cp. Sanskrit and words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in Vishvakarma.

kaross, n., a cloak of skin worn by S. African natives. -- Prob. fr. Hottentot.

karroo, karoo, n., barren table land in S. Africa.

— From a Hottentot word meaning 'dry'.

karyo-, before a vowel kary-, combining form denoting the nucleus of a cell (biol.) — Gk. καρυο-, καρυ-, fr. κάρυον, 'nut, kernel', which is cogn. with L. carīna, 'keel of a ship'. Sec careen. karyoplasm, n., nuclear protoplasm. — Compounded of karyo- and Gk. πλάσμα, 'something molded'. See -plasm and cp. cytoplasm.

Derivative: karyoplasm-ic, adj.

kasher, also kosher, adj., ritually fit or pure (said esp. of food). — Heb. kāshér, 'fit, suitable, proper', in Mishnaic Heb. 'ritually fit, kasher', from the base of kāshér, 'was suitable, proper, succeeded, prospered,' whence also hikhshír, 'he made fit', in Mishnaic Heb. also 'he pronounced ritually fit, he pronounced kasher', Heb. kishrán, 'skill, success, advantage', in Modern Heb. also 'aptitude, talent', Mishnaic Heb. kósher, 'fitness' (whence sh'ath hakkósher, 'opportunity'), kashráth, 'fitness', esp. 'ritual fitness'; rel. to Aram.-Syr. késhar, 'was fit or suitable', akhshár, 'made fit or suitable', ithkashshár, 'was made fit', Mishnaic Heb. hekshér, Mod. Heb. hakhshár,' a making fit, preparation'.

Derivative: kasher, kosher, tr. v.

kasolite, n., a hydrous uranium lead silicate (mineral.) — Named after Kasolo in Katanga, Congo. For the ending see combining form

kata-, combining form. -- A var. of cata-.

katabolism, n. - See catabolism.

katha, n., story (Indian liter.) — Ol. kathá, 'narrative, story' (whence katháyati, 'tells, narrates'), lit. 'how (scil. happened this)?', from the I.-E. pronom. stem ka-, whence also Ol. káḥ, L. quis, OE. hwā, 'who'. See who.

Katharine, Katherine, fem. PN. — See Catherine. katydid, n., an insect of the locust family. — So

called from the stridulous sound of the insect, suggestive of the words katy did.

Derivative: katvdid, intr. v.

841

kauri, n., a tall tree of New Zealand (Agathis australis). — Maori.

kava, n., a Polynesian pepper shrub. — Native name

kavass, n., a Turkish policeman. — Turk. qawās, fr. Arab. qawwās, 'bowman', fr. Arab. qaus, 'bow', which is rel. to Heb. qésheth, Aram. qashtā, Syr. qeshtā, Akkad. qasthu, Ethiop. qast, 'bow', Heb. qashshāth, Aram. qashshāthā, Syr. qushshāthā, 'bowman'.

Kavi, Kawi, n., the ancient language of Java. — Javanese kavi, 'poetic (scil. language)', fr. OI. kavih, 'wise, sage; seer, poet', which is rel. to kavārih, 'stingy', ā-kuvatē, 'intends', and cogn. with Gk. κοέω (for \*κοΓέω), 'I mark, perceive, hear', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qĕu-, 'to look at, observe, perceive', whence also OE. scēawian, 'to look, see'. See show and cp. words there referred to. kayak, n., an Eskimo canoe made of sealskin stretched on a wooden frame. — Eskimo.

kea, n., a large New Zealand parrot. — Maori. keck, intr. v., to retch. — Imitative.

Kedar, n., a tribe of northern Arabia. — Heb. Qēdhár, fr. Qēdhár, son of Ishmael (see Gen. 25:3, IChr. 1:29), rel. to qādhár, 'was black, dark, swarthy', whence also qadhráth, 'darkness, gloom', qēdhōranníth, 'gloomily,' Qidhrón, name of a wady and valley east of Jerusalem, Mishnaic Heb. qēdhēráh, 'pot', qaddár, 'potter', and to Aram. qidhrá, qēdhērá, Syr. qedhrá, 'pot', Arab. qádhura, qádhira, 'was dirty'.

Derivative: Kedar-ite, adj. and n.

keddah, n., an enclosure for entrapping elephants (*India*). — Hind. khedā, rel. to khednā 'to chase, hunt', fr. Ol. ākheṭaḥ, kheṭaḥ, 'hunting', which is of uncertain origin.

kedge, tr. v., to warp (a ship); intr. v., to move a ship by kedging (naut.) — Of uncertain origin; perh. a var. of cadge.

kedgeree, n., a mixture of rice and lentils cooked together (*India*) — Hind. *khichrī*, fr. OI. *khiccā*, which is of uncertain origin.

Kedushah, n., proclamation of holiness, inserted before the third benediction of the Amidah; it is recited during the repetition of the Amidah by the Reader (Hebrew liturgy). - Mishnaic Heb. qedhushshah, 'holiness', from the stem of Heb. qādhásh, 'was holy', whence also Heb. qādhósh, 'holy', qódhesh, 'holiness', qódhesh qodhāshím, 'the Holy of Holies', miqdásh, 'sanctuary, temple' (lit. 'a sacred place'), qiddésh, 'he hallowed, sanctified', Mishnaic Heb. qiddush, 'sanctification'; rel. to Aram.-Syr. qaddésh, 'he hallowed, sanctified', gaddish, 'holy', Arab. gádusa, 'was pure, was holy', qáddasá, 'he purified, hallowed, sanctified; he went to Jerusalem', quds, 'purity, holiness', al-Quds, 'Jerusalem' (lit. 'the Holy Place'), qiddts, 'holy', qaddús, 'very holy', Akkad. quddusuh, 'to cleanse,

hallow, sanctify'. Cp. kaddish, kiddush, kiddush, kiddushin. Kodashim.

keepsake

keek, intr. v., to peep. — ME. kiken, fr. MDu. kiken (whence Du. kijken).

Derivatives: keek, n., keek-er, n., keek-ing, n. keel, n., the lowest longitudinal timber of a ship.

— ME. kele, fr. ON. kjölr, (whence Dan., Norw. kjøl, Swed. köl). Cp. MDu. kel, kil, G. Kiel, 'keel'.

Derivatives: keel, tr. v., to turn up the keel of; intr. v., to turn up the keel; keel-age, n., keel-ed, adj., keel-less, adj.

keel, n., ship, barge. — ME. kele, fr. MDu. kiel, 'ship', rel. to OE. cēol, OS., OHG. kiol, ON. kjöll, MHG., G. Kiel, 'ship'; of uncertain origin. Gk. γαυλός, 'milkpail, waterbucket', γαῦλος, 'round-built Phoenician merchant vessel', with which the above words are usually connected, are prob. Sem. loan words; cp. Heb. gullāh, 'basin, bowl' (see gelilah).

keel, tr. v., to keep cool. — ME. kelen, fr. OE. cēlan, 'to cool', fr. cōl, 'cool'. See cool.

keelhaul, tr. v., to drag under the keel of a ship.

— Du. kielhalen, compounded of keel, 'kiel', and halen, 'to haul'. See keel, 'timber of a ship', and haul.

keelson, kelson, n., a set of timbers or plates above the keel. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan., Norw. kjølsvin, Swed. kölsvin, which are compounded of kjøl, resp. köl, 'keel', and svin (fr. ON. svīnn), 'pig'. Cp. also MDu. colzwijn, Du. kolzwijn, G. Kielschwein, and see keel, 'timber of ship', and swine.

keen, adj., sharp. — ME. kene, 'sharp, bold', fr. OE. cēne, 'brave, bold, wise', rel. to ON. kænn, 'skillful, wise'. MDu. coene, Du. koen, 'bold', OHG. kuoni, 'pugnacious, strong', MHG. küene, G. kühn, 'bold, daring'. These words derive fr. Teut. \*kōn-i and orig. denoted one who knows. They are rel. to E. can, aux. v., and to the first element in Conrad and in Kenelm (qq.v.)

Derivatives: keen-ly, adv., keen-ness, n.

keen, n., lamentation, dirge. — Ir. caoine, 'wail, dirge', fr. caoinim, 'I wail'. See keen, v. Derivative: keen-er, n.

keen, intr. v., to wail; tr. v., to bewail. — Ir. caoinim, fr. OIr. cāinim, cōinim, 'I wail'.

keep, tr. and intr. v. — ME. kepen, fr. OE. cēpan, 'to observe, notice, attend to, seek, keep', rel. to OE. capian, OS. kapōn, OHG. kapfēn, 'to look', ON. kōpa, 'to stare, gaze'; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: keep, n. (q.v.), keep-er, n., keep-er-ship, n., keep-ing, n.

keep, n. — ME. kep, keep, fr. kepen, 'to keep'; see prec. word. All meanings of the noun keep are traceable to the original sense 'that which keeps'.

keepsake, n. — Compounded of keep and sake. The literal meaning of the word is 'object kept for the sake (of the giver)'.

843

**keeshond**, n., a small kind of dog. — Du., fr. *Kees hond. Kees* is dimin. of the PN. *Cornelis*, 'Cornelius' (see Cornelius). *Hond* is rel. to E. **hound** (a v.)

keeve, n., a large tub. — ME. kive, keve, fr. OE. cyf, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. VL. \*cūpia, fr. L. cūpa, 'tub cask, tun, vat'. See cup.

kef, kief, n., state of dreaminess caused by the use of hemp or bhang. — Arab. kayf, in VArab. pronounced kef, 'ease, well-being, pleasure'.

keg, n., a small cask. — Of Scand. origin; cp. ON. kaggi, Swed. and Norw. kagge, 'cask'.

kehillah, n., Jewish community or congregation. — Heb.  $q^zhill\dot{a}^h$ , 'assembly, congregation', from the stem of  $q\bar{a}h\dot{a}l$ , of s.m., highfl, 'he assembled', whence also  $Q\bar{o}h\dot{e}leth$ , 'Ecclesiastes', lit. 'assembler, collector'; rel. to  $q\bar{o}l$ , 'sound, voice', and to Arab. qaul, of s.m. See cowle and cp. Koheleth and the second element in bathkol.

**kelp**, n., a large seaweed. — From earlier *kilp*, fr. ME. *culp*; of unknown origin.

kelpie, kelpy, n., a water spirit resembling a horse (Gaelic mythol.) — Prob. rel. to Gael. colpach, 'heifer, steer, colt', colpa, 'cow, horse'.

kelson, n. - See keelson.

Kelt, n. - See Celt.

**kelt**, n., salmon after spawning (Scot.) — Of unknown origin.

kelyphite, n. (petrogr.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. κέλῦφος, 'sheath, case', which stands in gradational relationship to καλύπτειν, 'to cover, hide, conceal'. See calyptra.

kemb, tr. v., to comb (dial. Engl.) — ME. kemben, fr. OE. cemban, rel. to OS. kembian, ON. kemba, OHG. kemben, 'to comb'. These words are denominated fr. OE. camb, 'comb', resp. its OS., ON., OHG. equivalents. See comb and cp. kempt.

kemp, n. (esp. used in the pl. kemps), coarse hair.

— ME. kempe, fr. Scand. Cp. ON. kampr, 'mustache', which is rel. to OE. cenep, OFris. kanep, of s.m.

kempt, partic., adj., combed (archaic). — Pp. of kemb.

ken, tr. v., to know. — ME. kennen, fr. OE. cennan, 'to make known, declare, attest', prop. causative of cunnan, 'to know', rel. to ON. kenna, 'to know, make known', Swed. känna, Dan. kjende, 'to know', OFris. kanna, kenna, 'to recognize, admit', OHG. chennan, OHG., MHG., 'to make known', G. kennen, 'to know', Goth. kannjan, 'to make known'. See can, aux. v., and cp. know.

ken, n., range of sight; range of knowledge. — Fr. prec. word.

ken, n., a resort for thieves (slang). — Prob. short for kennel. 'shelter for a dog'.

ken-, form of keno- before a vowel.

kendal, n., a green woolen cloth. — So called from *Kendal* in Westmorland, England, where this cloth was manufactured and dyed green.

Kenelm, masc. PN. — OE. *Cēnhelm*, compounded of *cēne*, 'brave, bold', and *helm*, 'helmet'. See keen, adj. and helmet.

Kennedya, n., a genus of herbs of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., named after Lewis Kennedy, a London gardener (1775-1818).

kennel, n., shelter for a dog. — ME. kenel, fr. OF. (= F.) chenil, fr. chen (F. chien), 'dog', fr. L. canem, acc. of canis, 'dog'. See hound and cp. canine. Derivative: kennel, tr. and intr. v.

kennel, n., a gutter. — A doublet of cannel.

Kenneth, masc. PN. — Scot., fr. Gael. Caioneach, lit. 'handsome, comely'.

keno, n., a game of chance resembling lotto. — Prob. fr. F. quine, 'five winning numbers in a lottery', fr. L. quinī, 'five each', which is rel. to quinque, 'five' (see quinque); so called because in this game numbered balls are arranged in rows of five; the player who first has a row of five covered wins.

keno-, before a vowel ken-, combining form meaning 'empty'. — Gk. κενο-, κεν-, fr. κενός, 'empty', which stands for \*κεν-Fός and is cogn. with Arm. sin, 'empty, vain'. Cp. the first element in cenotaph.

kenosis, n. (Christian theol.) — Eccles. L., fr. Gk. κένωσις, 'an emptying', fr. κενοῦν, 'to empty', fr. κενοῦν, 'to empty', fr. κενοῦν, 'empty'. See keno- and -osis. kent, n., a long staff or pole. — L. contus, fr. Gk. κοντός, 'a pole', which stands in gradational relationship to κεντεῖν, 'to prick, goad', κέντρον, 'point, prickle, ox goad'. See center and cp. quant, 'pole'.

Kentish, adj., pertaining to the county of Kent. — ME., fr. OE. Centisc, formed with suff. -isc fr. Cent, 'Kent'. For the ending see adj. suff. -ish. Cp. the first element in canterbury.

kentledge, n., pig iron used as ballast. — Of uncertain origin.

kephalic, adj. — See cephalic.

kepi, n., a peaked cap worn by soldiers. — F. képi, fr. Swiss G. Käppi, dimin. of G. Kappe, 'cap', fr. Late L. cappa, 'hood, cap'. See cap.

kept, past tense and pp. of keep. — ME. kepte, kept, past tense and pp. of kepen, 'to keep'. See keep, v.

keramic, adi. — See ceramic.

keratin, n., the basic substance of horns, nails, hair and feathers (biochem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -in fr. Gk. κέρας, gen. κέρᾶτος, 'horn'. See cerato-.

keratitis, n., inflammation of the cornea of the eye (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. κέρας, gen. κέρατος, 'horn'. See cerato-kerato-, before a vowel kerat-, combining form meaning 'horn, horny'. — See cerato-.

keratose, n., a horny substance forming part of the skeleton in some sponges (biochem.) — Formed with subst. -ose fr. Gk. κέρας, gen. κέρατος, 'horn'. See cerato-.

keratosis, n., an excess of the horny layer of the skin (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff.

-osis fr. Gk. κέρας, gen. κέρᾶτος, 'horn'. See

kerauno-, combining form meaning 'thunderbolt'.

— Gk. κεραυνο-, fr. κέραυνος, 'thunderbolt'.
See cerauno-.

keraunograph, n. - See ceraunograph.

kerb, n. - A variant spelling of curb.

kerchief, n. — ME. curchef, coverchef, fr. OF. covrechief, lit. 'cover head', fr. covrir (F. couvrir), and chief, 'head; chief'. See cover and chief and co. the first element in curfew.

kere, less correctly, keri (term of the Masorah), part. adj., indicating that the reading given in the margin should be substituted for what is written in the text; n., the reading to be substituted. — Lit. '(to be) read', fr. Aram.  $q^{e}r\bar{e}$ , passive part. of  $q^{e}r\bar{a}$ ', 'he read', which is rel. to Heb.  $q\bar{a}r\bar{d}$ ', of s.m. See mikra and cp. Karaism, Koran.

kerf, n., 1) the act of cutting; 2) a cut made by a saw; 3) a piece cut off. — ME. kirf, kerf, fr. OE. cyrf, 'a cutting', rel. to OE. ceorfan, 'to cut'. See carve.

Derivative: kerf, tr. v.

**Kerite,** n., a trademark for artificial cautchouc.

— Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. κηρός, 'wax'. See cere, n., and cp. kerosene.

kermes, n., the bodies of the females of an insect found on the kermes oak. — F. kermès, fr. Arab. qirmiz, ult. fr. OI. kṛmi-dža-, 'produced by a worm'. See crimson and cp. carmine.

kermess, kermis, n., 1) an annual outdoor fair in the Low Countries; 2) in the United States, an indoor fair. — Du. kermis, 'church-mass', contraction of kerk mes, fr. kerk, 'church', and mis. 'mass'. See church and Mass.

kern, kerne, n., a light-armed foot soldier in ancient Ireland. — Ir. ceatharn, 'a band of soldiers, a soldier'. Cp. cateran.

kernel, n. — ME., fr. OE. cyrnel, dimin. of corn. See corn, 'grain', and dimin. suff. -el.

Derivatives: kernel, tr. v., kernel(l)-ed, adj.

kerosene, n., an illuminating oil. — Formed with suff. -ene fr. Gk. κηρός, 'wax'. See cere, n., and cp. Kerite.

Kerria, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (bot.) — ModL., named after the English gardener William Kerr (died in 1814). For the ending see suff. -ia.

kerrite, n., a kind of vermiculite (mineral.) — Named after the American geologist W. C. Kerr (1827-85). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Kerry, n., an Irish breed of cattle. — Named after County Kerry in the Irish Free State.

kersey, n., a kind of coarse cloth. — Named after Kersey, a village in Suffolk, England.

kerseymere, n., cassimere. — A blend of cassimere and kersey.

kerygma, n., preaching. — Gk. κήρυγμα, 'proclamation', from the stem of κηρύσσειν, 'to proclaim (said of a herald)', which is denominated fr. κήρυξ, 'herald'. See caduceus and -ma.

kestrel, n., a kind of falcon (Falco tinnunculus). — ME. castrel, fr. MF. cresserelle (F. crécerelle), 'kestrel', enlarged fr. cresselle, 'kestrel', fr. cresselle (F. crécelle), '(hand-)rattle', which probederives fr. VL. \*crepicella, 'a rattle', a word related to L. crepitāculum, 'a rattle', crepitācillum, 'a small rattle', fr. crepitāre, 'to rattle'; see crepitate. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 160 s. vv. crécelle and crécerelle.

ketch, n., a kind of small sailing vessel. — Fr. earlier catch, from the verb catch, 'to seize' (q.v.) ketchup, also catchup, catsup, n., a kind of tomato sauce. — Chin. ke-tsiap, 'pickled fish sauce'.

kethib, also spelled ketib (term of the Masorah), part. adj., designating that which is written in the text as opposed to the reading in the margin called kere; n., that which is written in the text.

— Aram. k\*thībh, 'written', passive part. of k\*thabh, 'he wrote' (whence also k\*thābh, 'a writing'), rel. to Heb. kātábh, 'he wrote'. See ketubah.

kethubah, n. — See ketubah.

Kethubim, n. - See Ketubim.

ketone, n., a group of compounds containing CH (chem.) — G. Keton, coined by the German chemist Leopold Gmelin (1788-1853) in 1848 fr. G. Aketon, fr. F. acétone. See acetone.

Derivatives: keton-ic, adj., keton-ize, tr. v.

kettle, n. - ME, ketel, fr. ON, ketill, fr. L. catillus (dimin, of catīnus, deep vessel for cooking. or serving up food'), whence also OE. cetel. OS. ketil, ON, ketill, OFris, zetel, zitel, MDu. (Du.) ketel, OHG, kezzil (MHG, kezzel, G, Kessel), Goth. \*katils or \*katilus (occurring only in gen. pl. katile), 'kettle'. L. catinus is possibly cogn. with Gk, κοτύλη, 'anything hollow, cup, socket of a joint', OHG, kezzi (MHG, chezzi) is borrowed fr. L. catīnus, OSlav. kotīlu is a Teut. loan word, Lith. kātilas, Lett. kātls, OPruss. catils are borrowed from Slavonic. Cp. cotula, cotyledon, OI. cátvālah (masc.), 'hole', is prob. not cognate with L. catinus, but rel, to catvarah, 'four' (see four) and orig, denoted a square hole.

ketubah, also spelled kethubah, n., Jewish marriage contract. — Mishnaic Heb. kethubbáh, lit. 'writing, writ', from the stem of Heb. kāthábh, 'he wrote' (whence also mikhtábh, 'a writing, letter'); rel. to Aram.-Syr. kethābh, 'he wrote' (whence kethābh, 'a writing'). Cp. Arab. kátaba, 'he wrote', kitáb, Ethiop. katāb, 'book', which are Heb. or Aram. loan words. The original meaning of the Semitic base k-t-b seems to have been 'to engrave'; cp. Heb. kethôbeth, 'tattooing' (Lev. 19:28), Arab. kátaba in its orig. sense 'he sewed together', and S. Arab. miktab, 'awl'. Cp. kethib, Ketubim, kitab. For sense development cp. Gk. γράφειν, 'to scratch, engrave, write' (see -graph).

Ketubim, also spelled Kethubim, n. pl., the Hagiographa (Bible). — Heb. k<sup>3</sup>thūbhīm, lit. 'written things', pl. of kāthūbh, '(something) written', passive partic. of kātābh, 'he wrote'. See prec. word. **Keturah**, fem. PN. (Bible). — Heb. Qeţūrāh, lit. 'incense', from the stem of qiṭṭēr, hiqtīr, 'he made sacrifices, smoke', whence also qeţōreth, 'sweet smoke of sacrifice. incense'. See nectar.

kevalin, n., a soul freed from matter (Jainism). — OI., fr. kévalah, 'alone, belonging exclusively to a single person', fr. I.-E. base \*qail-, \*qoil-, 'complete, sound, well, happy', whence also Goth. hails, 'complete, whole, well, sound', OE. hāl, 'whole, uninjured, healthy'. See whole and cp. words there referred to.

kevel, n., a peg or bollard to which certain ropes are fastened (naut.)—ONF. keville (corresponding to F. cheville), 'peg, pin, bolt', fr. VL. \*cāvicula, dissimilated fr. Late L. clāvicula, 'a little key'. See clavicle.

**Kewpie**, n., trademark for a doll. — Prob. altered fr. Cupid.

**kex**, n., the dry stocks of hemlock or other plants. — ME. *kex*, *kyx*, ult. fr. L. *cicūta*, 'hemlock'. See Cicuta.

key, n., an instrument for opening or closing a door, box, etc. -- ME. keye, keige, etc., fr. OE.  $c\bar{x}g$ , lit, 'tool to cleave with', fr. Teut, base \* $k\bar{\imath}$ -. 'to cleave, split; to germinate, rise (said of flowers)', whence also OHG., MHG. kil, G. Keil, 'wedge', Goth. us-kijans (passive part.), 'come forth' (said of seeds), OS., OHG. kīmo, MHG, kime, G. Keim, 'germ', G. keimen, 'to germinate', OS, kīn, MLG, kīne, MDu, kēne, 'germ', OS., OHG, kīnan, Goth, keinan, 'to germinate', OE. cinan, 'to gape, crack', OE. cīð, OS, kīth, OHG, (frumi) kīdi, MHG, kīde, 'sprout'. Teut, base \*ki- corresponds to I.-E. \*ĝēi-, \*ĝī-, whence Arm. cit, ciut, 'stalk, blade', Lett. zeiju, ziet, 'to rise' (said of flowers: also fig.) See chine, 'valley', and chink, 'crack'.

key, tr. and intr. v. — ME. keyen, fr. key, keye, 'key'. See key, n.

key, n. - A var. of quay.

**Keziah**, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, one of Job's daughters. — Heb.  $Q^{e}tz\bar{t}'\hat{a}^{h}$ , lit. 'cassia'. See cassia

**khaki**, adj., dust-colored; n., a dust-colored cloth used for military uniforms. — Hind. *khākī*, 'dusty, dust-colored', fr. Pers. *khāk*, 'dust'.

khalif, n. - A var. of caliph.

khalifate, n. — A var. of caliphate.

khalsa, n., the community of the Sikhs. — Hind., fr. Arab. kháliṣaħ, 'pure', prop. fem. pp. of khálaṣa, 'he was pure, withdrew, retired', which is rel. to Akkad. halṣu. 'pure', Heb. hālátz, 'he drew off, withdrew', hillétz, 'he saved, delivered, freed', Aram.-Syr. hālātz, 'he drew off, withdrew', Syr. halītzā, 'free'.

khamsin, also spelled kamsin, n., a hot wind flowing from the Sahara for about fifty days (in March, April and May). — Arab. khamsin, 'fifty', short for rikh-al-khamsin, 'the wind of fifty (days)'. Khamsin is gen, of khamsūn, 'fifty',

which is rel. to Heb. hămishshîm, Aram.-Syr. hamshîn, Akkad. hamshāti, 'fifty'.

khan, n., a title of ruler in Mohammedan countries. — Pers. and Arab. khān, 'lord, prince', fr. Turki khān, contraction of khāqān, 'ruler, sovereign', which is prob. of Mongolian origin.

khan, n., a caravanserai. — Pers. and Arab. khān, 'caravanserai, inn'. Cp. astrakhan.

**khanate**, n., a district ruled by a khan. — A hybrid coined fr. **khan**, 'title of ruler', and -ate, a suffix of Latin origin.

khansamah, n., a butler (*India*). — Hind. *khān-sāmān*, fr. Pers. *khānsāmān*, lit. 'lord of stores', fr. *khān*, 'lord' (see khan, 'title of ruler'), and *sāmān*, 'stores, household'.

khedive, n., title of the Turkish viceroy of Egypt (hist.) — F. khédive, fr. Turk. khidīv, fr. Pers. khidīw, 'prince', a derivative of khudā, 'master, prince'.

Derivatives: khediv-al, khedivi-al, adjs., khe-divi-ate. n.

khidmatgar, khidmutgar, n., a male waiter (India). — Hind. khidmatgār, fr. Pers. khidmatgār, a hybrid formed fr. Arab. khidmah, 'service' (fr. khádama, 'he served'), with Pers. suff. -gār, 'holder, owner'.

Khitan, adj. and n., Tatar. — Lit. 'of the kingdom of the Khitans', fr. Khitai, name of a Tatar kingdom. See Cathay.

khoja, khojah, n., a title of respect in Persia, India and Turkestan. — Turk. khōjah, fr. Pers. khwājah.

kibbutz, n., a collective agricultural settlement in Israel. — Heb. qibbūtz, lit. 'gathering, assemblage', prop. verbal noun of qibbētz, 'he gathered, gathered together', Pi'el of qābhatz, 'he gathered'; rel. to Arab. qābaḍa, 'he grasped, seized'.

kibe, n., chillblain. — ME. kybe. Cp. W. cibi, cibiost. 'chillblain'.

kibitzer, n., 1) looker-on at a card-game; 2) a meddlesome person. — G. Kiebitzer (slang), 'a looker-on (at cards)', fr. kiebitzen, 'to look on', fr. Kiebitz, 'pewit, plover', whence arose the meaning (used only in slang) 'a meddlesome looker on'. The birdname Kiebitz derives fr. MHG. gibi3, giwi3, which is of imitative origin. Cp. MLG. kivit, MDu., Du. kievit, 'plover', and E. pewit, which all are imitative.

kiblah, n., the point toward which the Mohammedans turn in prayer (i.e. the Kaaba in Mecca). — Arab. qiblah, 'direction to which Mohammedans turn in prayer', fr. qábila, 'he lay opposite, was in front of'. See cabal and cp. Kabyle.

kibosh, n., in the phrase to put the kibosh on, 'to put an end to'. — Of unknown origin.

kick, intr. and tr. v., to strike with the foot. — ME. kiken, of unknown origin. Cp. kicksies. Derivatives: kick, n., a blow with the foot, kick-er. n.

kickshaw, kickshaws, n., fancy dish; delicacy. —

Corrupted fr. F. quelque chose, 'something', fr. quelque, 'some', and chose, 'thing'. F. quelque is compounded of quel (fr. L. quālis), 'of what kind or nature', and que (fr. L. quod), 'what'; see quality and quod. F. chose derives fr. L. quasa; see cause, n.

kicksies, n. pl., trousers (slang). — Fr. kick, 'to strike with the foot'.

kid, n., 1) a young goat; 2) (slang) a child. — ME. kid, kidde, fr. ON. kið (whence also Dan., Swed. kid), 'a kid', rel. to OHG. kizzī, chizzī, MHG., G. kitze, 'kid'; of imitative origin. Cp. next word and the first element in kidnap.

Derivative: kid, intr. v., to bring forth young (said of goats).

kid, tr. v., to hoax, humbug. — Prob. fr. kid, 'a young goat', and lit. meaning, 'to make a kid of'.

Derivative: kid, n., a hoax.

kid, n., a small tub. — Prob. a var. of kit, 'tub'. Kidderminster, n., a kind of carpet. — Prop. 'a carpet made at Kidderminster'; so called after the town Kidderminster in England.

kiddle, n., a barrier with nets, used for catching fish. — ME. kydle, fr. OF. quidel, guidel (F. guideau), of uncertain origin.

kiddush, n., proclamation of the holiness of the sabbath or a festival, by saying the benediction over wine (or over two loaves) and over the sabbath, resp. the festival (Jewish ritual). — Mishnaic Heb. qiddúsh, 'sanctification', prop. verbal noun of Heb. qiddésh, 'he hallowed, sanctified'. See Kedushah and cp. words there referred to.

kiddushin, n. pl., 1) Jewish betrothal; 2) (cap.) a Mishnaic and Talmudic treatise dealing with betrothal and marriage. — Mishnaic Heb. Qiddushin, prop. pl. of qiddush, 'sanctification'. See prec. word.

kiddy, n., 1) a young goat; 2) a little child (slang).

— Formed with suff. -y fr. kid, 'a young goat'.

kidnap, tr. v. — Compounded of kid, 'a young goat', used in the sense of 'child', and nap, dial. form of nab, 'to seize, catch, steal'.

Derivatives: kidnapp-er, n., kidnapp-ing, n.

kidney, n. — ME. kidenei, which stands for kiden-ei. The first element is unknown. The second element is identical with ME. ei, 'egg'. See egg.

kief, n. - See keg.

kieselguhr, n., a fine siliceous powder used as an absorbent. — G. (now spelled Kieselgur), compounded of Kiesel, 'flint' (see chesil) and Guhr (Gur), 'earthy deposit', lit. 'fermentation', from the stem of gären, 'to ferment'. See chesil and guhr.

kieserite, n., a hydrous magnesium sulfate (mineral.) — G. Kieserit, named after Dietrich G. Kieser, president of the Academy of Jena (died in 1862). For the ending -it, which goes back to Gk. -trng, see subst. suff. -ite.

kiki, n., the castor-oil plant. — Fr. Egypt.,

whence also Akkad. kukkānīta, Heb. qīqāyón. kikumon, n., Japanese imperial emblem, representing an open chrysanthemum. — Jap., compounded of kiku, 'chrysanthemum', and mon, 'crest'. Cp. the second element in kirimon. kil-, the first element in many Celtic place names, meaning 'cell, church, burial place'. — Gael. and Ir. -cil, fr. cill, a gradational variant of ceall, 'cell, church, burial place', fr. L. cella.

kilerg, a physical unit of work, equal to 1000 ergs. — See kilo- and erg.

kilderkin, n., 1) a cask; 2) an old English liquid measure. — ME., dissimilated fr. MDu. kinderkin (also kindeken), a dimin. formed with suff. -kin, fr. OF. quintal, 'quintal, hundredweight'. See quintal.

kill, tr. and intr. v. — ME. killen, fr. earlier cullen, prob. rel. to ME. quellen, 'to kill, strike', fr. OE. cwellan, of s.m., causative of cwelan, 'to die'. See quell and cp. qualm.

Derivatives: kill, n., kill-er, n., kill-ing, adj. and n.

**killadar**, n., commandant of a fortress (*India*). — A hybrid coined fr. Arab.  $q\acute{a}l'a^h$ , 'fortress', and Pers. suff.  $-d\bar{a}r$ , 'holder, possessor'. For the etymology and force of this suff. see aumildar and cp. words there referred to.

kiln, n., a large oven. — ME. kilne, kulne, fr. OE. cylene, cylne, fr. L. culīna, 'kitchen'. See culinary.

kilo-, combining form meaning 'one thousand'.

— F. kilo-, fr. Gk. χίλιοι (Ion. χείλιοι), 'a thousand', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with L. mille, 'a thousand'; see mille.

kilo, n., a kilogram. — F., short for kilogramme. See next word.

kilogram, kilogramme, n. — F. kilogramme, lit. 'one thousand grams', coined fr. kilo- and gram, 'the metric unit of weight'.

kiloliter, kilolitre, n. — F. kilolitre, lit. 'one thousand liters', coined fr. kilo- and liter.

kilometer, kilometre, n. — F. kilomètre, lit. 'one thousand meters', coined fr. kilo- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See -meter.

Derivatives: kilometr-ic, kilometr-ic-al, adjs.

kilowatt, n. (electr.) — Lit. 'one thousand watts', coined fr. kilo- and watt.

kilt, tr. v., to tuck up. — Of Scand. origin; cp. Dan. kilte, Swed. kilta, 'to tuck up', ON. kilting, 'shirt'.

Derivatives: kilt, n., kilt-ed, adj., kilt-ing, n.

kilter, kelter, n., good condition (colloq.) — Of uncertain origin.

kimberlite, n., a peridotite often containing diamonds (petrogr.) — Named after Kimberley in
S. Africa, where it occurs. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

kimono, n., a long, loose Japanese garment. — Jap., lit. a thing (mono) put on (ki).

kin, n., family, relationship. — ME. kin, kun, fr.

847

OE, cvnn, 'kind, kin, race, species, family' rel to OE, cennan, 'to beget', to bear', ON, kvn. OHG, chunni, MHG, künne, Goth, kuni 'family race', ON, kundr, 'son', OS, OHG, MHG, G kind, 'child', fr. Teut, base \*ken-, corresponding to I.-E. \*gen. 'to beget, bear, bring forth'. whence OI, jánati, 'begets', jánah, 'race', Gk, γίγνεσθαι (for γί-γνε-σθαι), 'to become, happen', γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, race descent', L. genus, 'birth, descent, origin, race. sort, kind, class'. See genus and words there referred to and cp. esp. kinchin, kind, n., kind, adi., kindred, king. Cp. also the first element in kindergarten.

Derivative: kin-ship, n.

kin-, form of kino- before a vowel.

-kin. dimin. suff. as in kilderkin, lambkin, mannikin. — ME. -kin, fr. MDu. -kin, -kiin, prop. a double dimin, suff, formed from the dimin. suffixes -k and dimin. -in; cp. OS, -kin, MHG. -kīn, G. -chen.

kinah, n., an elegy, a dirge (Hebrew poetry). — Heb. qînáh, 'elegy, dirge' (whence ainén, 'he chanted a kinah'), rel. to Svr. aintá, 'elegy'. gávnah, 'slave girl who is a singer'. Ethiop. qenē, 'song' (with reduplication, Syr. qangēn, 'he sang', Jewish-Aram, aunaannithá, 'musical instrument'), fr. Sem. stem a-v-n, 'to fit together, fabricate', whence also Arab, aana, 'he fabricated, forged', agvn, 'craftsman, worker in steel or another metal, smith', Aram, aēnā'ā. Syriac qēnāyā, Akkad. qinai, 'metal worker'. For sense development cp. Gk. ποιητής, 'poet', lit. 'a maker', fr. ποιείν, 'to make, produce'. Cp. Cain, Elkanah,

kinchin, n., child. - Corrupted fr. G. Kindchen, 'little child', dimin. of Kind, 'child', which is rel. to ON, kundr, 'son'. See kin and -kin.

kincob, n., a kind of East Indian brocade. — Hind. kimkhāb, fr. Pers. kimkhāb.

kind, n. — ME, kinde, kund, kende, fr. OE, cynd. ge-cynd, 'kind, nature, quality, manner, origin. generation, offspring', rel. to OE. cyn, 'kind, kin'. See kin and cp. kind, adi.

kind, adj. - ME. kinde, kynde, kunde, fr. OE. cynde, ge-cynde, 'innate, natural', lit, 'according to nature', fr. cynd, ge-cynd. See kind, n.

Derivatives: kindly, kindness (qq.v.)

kindergarten, n. — G. Kindergarten, lit. 'garden of children', coined by the German educator Friedrich Fröbel (1782-1852) in 1840 fr. Kinder, pl. of Kind, 'child', and Garten, 'garden'. For the first element see kin, for the second see garden. Derivatives: kindergarten-er, n. (cp. G. Kindergartner), kindergarten-ing, n.

kindhearted, adj. — Compounded of kind, adj., and -hearted (see heart and 3rd -ed); first used by Miles Coverdale (1488-1569), English translator of the Bible, in 1535.

Derivatives: kindhearted-ly, adv., kindhearted-

kindle, tr. and intr. v. — ME. kindlen, formed fr.

ON, kvnda, 'to light a fire', with freq. suff. -le. Derivatives: kindl-er, n., kindl-ing, n.

kindly, adi. — ME., fr. OE, cyndelic, ge-cyndelic. 'natural', fr. cvnd. ge-cvnd. 'nature'. See kind. n., and adi, suff. -lv.

Derivative: kindli-ness. n

kindly, adv. - ME., fr. OE, cyndelice, ge-cyndelice, 'naturally', fr. ge-cynde, 'natural', See kind. adi., and adv. suff. -lv.

kindness, n. — ME, kindenesse, fr. kinde, See kind, adi., and -ness.

kindred, n. - ME. kinrede, kinreden, compounded of kin, fr. OE. cynn, 'kind, kin, race, species, family', and -red, fr. OE, ræden, 'rule, condition' (fr. rædan, 'to advise, discuss, rule, guess, read'). used as a noun. See kin and read and cp. the second element in hatred. The first d in kindred is epenthetic.

Derivatives: kindred, adi., kindred-ship, n.

kine, n., archaic and poetic pl. of cow. — OE.  $c\bar{v}na$  (gen. pl.), 'of cows', fr.  $c\bar{v}$ , 'cows', pl. of  $c\bar{u}$ , 'cow'. See cow.

kinema, n. — See cinema.

kinematic, also kinematical, adj., pertaining to kinematics. — See cinema and -ic, resp. also -al. Derivative: kinematic-al-lv, adv.

kinematics. n., that branch of science which deals with motion. — Formed with suff. -ics fr. Gk κίνημα, gen, κινήματος, 'motion', fr. κινείν, See kinetic and cp. words there referred to.

kinematograph, n. — See cinematograph.

kinesis, n., physical movement. — Gk. xtvnouc. 'movement, motion', fr. κῖνεῖν. See next word and cp. akinesia, diadochokinesis, hyperkinesia, telekinesis.

kinesthesia, kinesthesis, also kinaesthaesia, kinaesthesis, n., the muscle sense (psychol.) -ModL., compounded of Gk, xīveīv, 'to move'. and αἴσθησις, 'perception'. See kin- and esthetic. kinesthetic, also kinaesthetic, adj., pertaining to kinesthesia. — See prec. word and esthetic.

kinetic, adi., 1) pertaining to motion: 2) having moving force. — Gk. κτνητικός, 'putting in motion', fr. κῖνητός, 'moved', verbal adj. of κίνειν, 'to move', which is rel, to κίειν, 'to go'. and cogn. with L. ciere, 'to put in motion'. citare, 'to put into quick motion'. See cite and cp. cinema, cinerama, kinematics, kino-, Acineta. Derivatives: kinetic-al, adj., kinetic-al-ly, adv. kinetics, n., that branch of science which deals with the action of forces in causing or changing the motion of bodies. — See prec, word and -ics. kineto-, combining form denoting motion. — Gk. κῖνητο-, fr. κῖνητός, 'moved', verbal adj. of κῖνεῖν, 'to move'. See kinetic.

kinetoscope, n., an instrument for producing motion pictures. — Compounded of kineto- and Gk. -σχόπιον, fr. σχοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

Derivative: kinetoscop-ic, adj.

king, n. — ME. kynge, fr. OE. cyning, cyng, 'king', rel. to Du. koning, OS., OHG. kuning, kunig. ON. konungr. Dan. konge. Swed. konung. kung, MHG. künic. künec. G. König: fr. Teut. \*kuninga-z, 'king', which is formed fr. \*kunva-'kind. kin, race, species, family' and suff. -ing. -ung: see kin and patronymic suff. -ing. OE. cyning, etc., orig. denoted 'pertaining to a kin'. whence arose the meaning 'the first of his kin'. Cp. the second element in erlking. Finn. kuningas, 'king', and OSlav. kŭnegŭ, kŭnezi, 'prince'. Lith, kùnigas, Lett. kùngs, 'clergyman, priest'. are Teut. loan words. Cp. knez.

Derivatives: king, tr. and intr. v., king-less, adi., king-less-ness, n., king-like, adi. and adv., kinglv. adi. and adv., king-li-ness, n.

kingdom. n. — ME., fr. OE. cvningdom. n., fr. cyning, 'king'. See prec. word and -dom.

kinglet, n. - A hybrid coined fr. king and -let, dimin. suff. of French origin.

kink, n., a twist in a rope. — Fr. Swed, or Du. kink, 'a twist in a rope', which are rel. to ON. kika, 'to bend at the knee', Norw. kank, 'a twist'.

Derivatives: kink, intr. and tr. v., kink-v, adi., kink-i-ly, adv., kink-i-ness, n.

kinkajou. n.. a racoonlike animal. — F.. of Algonquian origin.

kinkhost, n., whooping cough. — Rel. to Fris. kinkhoast, MLG. kinkhöste. Du. kinkhoest. 'whooping cough', and to chincough (q.v.)

kinkle, n. - Formed fr. kink with dimin. suff. -le. Derivatives: kinkle, tr. and intr. v., kinkl-ed, adj. kinnikinnic, kinnikinic, n., mixture of dried leaves and bark, used instead of tobacco. - A

N. American Indian word lit. meaning 'mixture'. kino, n., gum of various tropical trees. — A W. African native word.

kino-, before a vowel kin-, combining form denoting motion. — Gk. xīvo-, xīv-, fr. xīveīv, 'to move'. See kinetic.

kinoplasm, n., the active element of protoplasm. — Compounded of kino- and Gk. πλάσμα. 'something molded'. See -plasm.

kiosk, also kiosque, n., an open pavilion or summerhouse; an open building used as a newsstand. - F. kiosque, fr. Turk. kiöshk, 'pavilion', fr. Pers. kūshk, 'palace'.

kip, n., the hide of a calf or another young beast. - Of uncertain origin.

kip, n., a lodging; a bed (slang). — Rel. to Dan. kippe, 'a miserable inn'.

kipper, n., the male salmon. — ME. kypre, fr. OE. cypera, 'a kind of salmon', prob. rel. to OS. cupiro, of s.m., and to OE. copor, 'copper' (see copper), and so called in allusion to the coppercolored spots of the male salmon.

Derivative: kipper, tr. v., to cure (fish) by salting and drying.

kirimon, n., the Japanese Imperial emblem representing three leaves and three buds of the paulownia tree. — Jap., compounded of kiri, 'the paulownia tree', and mon, 'crest'. Cp. the second element in kikumon.

kirk, n., a church (Northern Engl. and Scot.). -ON kirkia fr. OE. cirice. circe, 'church'. See church and co. kermis.

kirsch, n., kirschwasser. — See next word.

kirschwasser.n., an alcoholic liquor distilled from the fermented juice of cherries. - G. lit. 'cherry water', fr. Kirsche, 'cherry', and Wasser, 'water'. The first element derives fr. MHG. kirse, fr. OHG. kirsa. fr. VL. \*ceresia. fr. Imperial L. cerasium. 'cherry': see cherry. For the second element see water.

kirtle, n.. 1) a man's tunic: 2) a woman's skirt (archaic or dial.) - ME. kirtel, fr. OE. cyrtel, rel. to ON. kvrtill. 'tunic'. Both the OE. and the ON, word are prob. formed fr. L. curtus, 'short', and the dimin. suff. -el, resp. -ill, and orig, denoted a short garment. See curt and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see

Kisley, also Kisley, n., name of the ninth Jewish month. - Heb. kisléw, fr. Akkad. kislímu, kisliwu. For the interchangibility of w and m in Akkadian cp. Marheshvan.

kismet, n., fate. - Turk. qismet, fr. Arab. qismah, 'portion, lot, fate', fr. aásama, 'he divided, distributed, apportioned', esp. 'he divided by drawing lots at the sanctuary', whence ágsama, 'he swore'; rel. to Ethiop. gasáma. Heb. gāsám, Aram. qësam, Syr. qëtzam, 'he practiced divination', Heb. aésem, Aram. aismá, 'divination' kiss, tr. and intr. v. - ME. kissen, fr. OE. cvssan. rel. to OS. kussian, ON. kyssa, OFris. kessa. Du., OHG. kussen, MLG., MHG., G. küssen. 'to kiss', which are denominated fr. OE. coss. ON., OFris. koss, resp. OS., MLG., Du., OHG. kus, 'kiss'; prob. cogn. with Gk. κυνεῖν, 'to kiss', Hitt, kuwash-anzi, 'they kiss', OI. cúmbati, 'he kisses'. All these words are of imitative

kiss, n. - ME., alteration (due to the influence of the verb kissen) of cos, fr. OE. coss. Sec kiss, v.

kist, n., a chest (Northern Engl. and Scot.) -ME, kiste, kist, fr. ON. kista, 'chest', fr. L. cista. See chest and cp. cist.

kist, n. — The same as cist, 'a sepulchral stone chest'.

kistvaen, n., a stone coffin. - W. cistfaen, lit. 'a stone chest'. See cistvaen.

kit, n., a wooden tub, tankard. — MDu. kitte (Du. kit), rel. to Norw. kitte, 'bin'. Cp. kid, 'a small tub', and caboodle.

kit, n., a small fiddle used formerly by dancing teachers. - Abbreviation of OE. cythere, fr. L. cithara, 'lute', fr. Gk. κιθ άρα. See cither.

kit, n. - Abbreviation of kitten.

kitab, n., a book; esp. the Koran or the Bible (Mohammedanism). — Arab. kitáb, 'book', lit. 'a writing', fr. Aram. k'thābh, 'a writing', fr. kethabh, 'he wrote' (whence Arab. kátaba, 'he wrote'). See ketubah and cp. words there referred to.

Kit-cat, adj., 1) designating a club founded by Whig politicians in London in 1703; so called from Christopher (Kit) Cat(ling), keeper of the tavern in which the club first met; 2) designating a particular size of portrait which is less than half-length; said to have been so called because the room in which the portraits of the members of the Kit-cat Club were to be hung was too low for half-length pictures.

Derivatives: Kit-cat, n. 1) the Kit-cat Club; 2) a Kit-cat portrait.

kitchen, n. — ME. kuchene, kichene, kichen, fr. OE. cycene, fr. L. cucīna [whence also It. cucīna, OProvenç. cozīna, F. cuisīne, Sp. cocīna, and MDu. cökene (Du. keuken), OHG. chuhhina (MHG. küchen, küche, G. Küche), Dan. kjøkken], dissimilated var. of L. coquīna, 'kitchen', fr. coquere, 'to cook'. See cook and cp. cuisīne. Derivatives: kitchen, tr. v., kitchen-er, n., kitchenette (q.v.)

**kitchenette**, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **kitchen** with **-ette**, a suff. of French origin.

kitchen midden, refuse marking a primitive human settlement. — Dan. kjøkken mødding, lit. 'kitchen midden'. See kitchen and midden.

kichery, n. — A variant of kedgeree.

kite, n. — ME. kite, fr. OE. cȳta, 'kite, bittern', rel. to ciegan (for orig. \*kaujan), 'to call', MHG. (stein-)kūze, G. Kauz, 'screech owl', MLG. kūten, 'to chatter, babble, prate', LG. kōter (whence G. Köter), 'cur, dog', fr. I.-E. base \*gou-, \*gow-; 'to shout, cry', whence also OI. gávatē, 'sounds, resounds', Gk. γοᾶν, 'to wail, groan, weep', γόος, 'wailing, groaning, weeping', OE. cȳme, 'fine, beautiful, splendid', orig. 'frail, delicate, tender'. See comely.

kith, n., now used only in the phrase kith and kin.

— ME. cuththe, kith, fr. OE. cyδδ(u)-, 'knowledge, acquaintance, relationship; native country', fr. cūδ, 'known', pp. of cunnan, 'to know'. See can, aux. v., and cp. uncouth.

kitling, n., a small kitten. — ME., fr. ON. ketlingr, 'kitten; young of other animals', dimin. of köttr, 'cat'. See cat and dimin. suff. -ling.

kittel, n., a white cotton robe which pious Jews wear during the High Holiday services, and in which they are buried. — Yiddish kitel, fr. G. Kittel, 'frock, coat', fr. MHG. kittel, kitel, ult. fr. Arab. qutn, 'cotton', whence also G. Kattun, 'cotton'; see cotton. For the ending -el in kittel see the suffixes -el and -le.

kitten, n. — ME. kitoun, a blend of kitling and ONF. caton (corresponding to OF., F. chaton), 'little cat', dimin. of ONF. cat (corresponding to OF., F. chat), 'cat'. See cat and cp. kittle, 'to bring forth kittens', kitty, 'kitten'.

Derivatives: kitten, intr. v., kitten-ish, adj., kitten-ish-ly, adv., kitten-ish-ness, n.

kittiwake, n., seagull of the genus Rissa. — Imitative of its cry.

kittle, tr. v., to tickle. — ME. kytyllen, fr. MDu. (= Du.) kietelen; rel. to ON. kitla, OHG. kiz-

zilōn, kuzzilōn, MHG., G. kitzeln, 'to tickle'. Cp. tickle, which is a metathesis var. of kittle. kittle, intr. v., to bring forth kittens (obsol.) — Prob. back formation fr. kitling.

kitty, n., a pet name for a kitten. — Formed fr. kit. 'kitten', with dimin, suff. -v.

kitty, n., a prison or jail (Northern Engl. or slang).Of uncertain origin.

kiwi, n., a flightless bird of New Zealand; apteryx. — Maori, of imitative origin.

klaprothite, n., a synonym of *lazulite* (mineral.) — Named after the German mineralogist Martin Heinrich Klaproth (1743-1817). For the ending see subt. suff. -ite.

**klaprotholite**, n., a copper bismuth sulfide (*mineral*.) — See prec. word and -lite.

Klaxon, n., a trade mark for motor horns. — Coined from the stem of Gk. κλάζω (fut. κλάγξω), 'I shout aloud, scream', which is cogn. with L. clangere, 'to resound'. See clang.

kleeneboc, n., a small kind of antelope (Antilope perpusilla). — S. African Du. kleinbok, lit. 'little buck', fr. Du. klein, 'small', and bok, 'buck'. See clean and buck.

kleisto-, combining form. - See cleisto-.

klepht, n., one of a group of Greeks who after the conquest of Greece by the Turks formed communities of partisans; a brigand. — Mod. Gk. κλέφτης, corresponding to Gk. κλέπτης, 'thief, robber', from the stem of κλέπτειν, 'to steal', whence—with vowel gradation—κλοπή, 'theft', κλοπός and κλώψ, 'thief'; cogn. with L. clepere, 'to steal', Goth. hlifan, 'to steal', hliftus, 'thief', MIr. cluain, 'deception, flattery', cluainech, 'deceptive'. Cp. klepto-, kleptomania, clepsydra.

Derivatives: klepht-ic, adi., klepht-ism, n.

klepto-, combining form meaning 'theft' or 'thief'. — Gk. κλεπτο-, fr. κλέπτης. See klepht.

kleptomania, n., an uncontrollable propensity to steal (med.) — Medical L., coined fr. klepto-and Gk. μανία, 'madness, frenzy'. See mania. Derivative: kleptomani-ac, n. and adj.

klino-, combining form. — See clino-.

klippe, n., a thrust mass of strata, an outlier (geol.) — G. Klippe, 'cliff, crag, steep rock', fr. MHG. klippe, fr. MDu. klippe (Du. klip), which is rel. to OHG. klep, OE. clif. See cliff.

**klipspringer**, n., a small African antelope. — S. Afr. Du., lit. 'cliff-springer', fr. Du. *klip*, 'cliff, rock' and *springer*, 'leaper, springer'. See cliff and spring, v.

kloof, n., a deep gorge, ravine. — S. Afr. Du., fr. MDu. clove, 'cleft', which stands in gradational relationship to OE. cleofian, clifian, 'to stick, adhere'. See cleave, 'to stick, adhere'.

knack, tr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Dan. knage, Swed., Norw. knaka, MHG., G. knacken, 'to crack', and E. knock, which all are imitative.

knacker, n., one who buys or slaughters worn out horses. — Of uncertain, possibly Scand.

origin. Cp. Icel. hnakkur, 'saddle', which is rel. to ON. hnakki, hnakkr, 'nape of the neck', and to OE. hnecca, 'nape of the neck'. See 1st neck and agential suff. -er.

Derivative: knacker-v, n.

knag, n., a knot in wood. — ME. knagge; cp. Swed. knagg, 'knot in wood', LG. knagge (whence G. Knagge), of s.m., Dan. knag, 'hook to hang clothes on'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. \*gnegh-, enlargement of base \*gen-, 'pressed together'. Cp. knight.

Derivative: knagg-v, adi.

kmap, n., the crest of a hill. — ME., fr. OE. cnæp, cnæpp, 'top, mountain top, knob, button', rel. to LG. knap, 'summit, top', ON. knappr, 'knob, button', and to E. knob, knop.

knap, tr. v., to snap; to strike with a sharp sound (obsol.) — Of imitative origin. Cp. MDu. cnappen, Du. and G. knappen, 'to crack'.

Derivative: knapp-er, n.

knapsack, n. — Du. knapzak, compounded of knappen, 'to crack, snap; to crunch, eat', and zak, 'bag, sack'. See knap, v. and sack, 'bag'.
Derivatives: knapsack-ed, adj., knapsack-ing, n. knapweed, n. — ME. knopwed, fr. knop, 'knop',

and wed, 'weed'. See knop and weed.

knar, n., a knot in wood. — ME. knarre; rel. to MHG. gnarren, knarren, G. knarren, 'to creak, rattle', and to E. gnarl (q.v.) Cp. knur, knurl.

knave, n., 1) a boy, a servant (archaic); 2) a rascal: 3) a playing card; the jack. — ME. knaue (= knave), 'boy, servant, knave', fr. OE. cnafa. 'boy, youth, servant', rel. to OHG. knabo, 'boy, youth, servant', MHG., G. knabe, 'boy, lad', and to OE. cnapa, 'boy, youth, servant'. ON. knapi, 'servant boy', MLG, knape, ODu, knapo, MDu. knape, Du. knaap, 'a youth, servant', OHG. knappo, MHG. knappe, 'a young squire'. G. Knappe, 'squire, shieldbearer, attendant'. The orig, meaning of these words prob. was 'stick, peg, piece of wood'; cp. dial. G. Knabe and dial. Swed, knabb, knappe, 'peg', ON, knefill, 'crossbar', MLG, knevel, OHG, knebil, MHG., G. knebel, 'peg, short piece of wood, crossbar'. See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 379 s.v. Knabe.

Derivatives: knav-ery, n., knav-ish, adj., knav-ish-ly, adv., knav-ish-ness, n.

knead, tr. v. — ME. kneden, fr. OE. cnedan, rel. to OS. knedan, MDu. cneden, Du. kneden, OHG. knetan, MHG., G. kneten, ON. knoða, Swed. knada, 'to knead', and cogn. with OSlav. gnedo, gnesti, 'to crush, squeeze', OPruss. gnode, 'a trough for kneading bread'.

Derivatives: knead-er, n., knead-ing, adj., knead-ing-ly, adv.

knee, n. — ME. kne, knee, fr. OE. cnēo, cnēow, rel. to OS. kneo, knio, ON. knē, OFris. knī, knē, MDu. cnie, Du. knie, OHG. kniu, MHG., G. knie, Goth. kniu, and cogn. with OI. jānu, Avestic žnūm (acc.), Toch. A kanwem (dual), B kenīne, Hitt. genu, 'knee', Arm. cun-r, pl. cunk-k', Gk. γόνυ, gen. γόνατος (for \*γόνΓατος), 'knee', γωνία

(for \*γωνΓία), 'corner, angle', γνύξ, 'on the knees', γνύ-πετος, 'falling on the knees', L. genū, 'knee'. Cp. genual, genuflect, gonio, diagonal.

Derivatives: knee, tr. and intr. v., knee-d, adj., kneel (q.v.)

kneel, intr. v. — ME. knelen, fr. OE. cnēowlian, fr. cnēo, 'knee'; rel. to MLG. knēlen, MDu. cnielen, Du. knielen, 'to kneel'. See knee. Derivatives: kneel-er, n., kneel-ing, adj., kneel-ing-ly. adv.

kneelet, n., a covering for the knee. — A hybrid coined fr. knee and -let, a suff. of French origin. kneippism, n., system of hydrotherapy introduced by Sebastian Kneipp, a German priest (1821-97). — G. Kneippismus. For the ending see suff.

knell, intr. and tr. v. — ME. knyllen, knellen, fr. OE. cnyllan, 'to sound the bell, to ring', of imitative origin. Cp. MHG. erknellen, 'to resound', whence, with back formation, G. Knall, 'sharp report, detonation', knallen, 'to explode, detonate'.

knell, n. — ME. knell, fr. OE. cnyll, fr. cnyllan. See knell, v.

knelt, past tense and pp. of kneel.

Kneseth, n., the Israeli Parliament. — Mishnaic Heb.  $k^e n \acute{e}seth$ , 'gathering, assembly' (cp.  $b\bar{e}th$   $k^e n \acute{e}seth$ , 'synagogue' lit. 'house of assembly'), from the stem of Heb.  $k\bar{a}n \acute{a}s$ , 'he gathered, assembled, collected', which is rel. to Aram.  $k^e n \acute{a}sh$ , 'he gathered, assembled, collected' (whence  $b\bar{e}$   $k^e n \acute{s}n \acute{s}h \acute{t}$ , 'synagogue', lit. 'house of assembly').

knew, past tense of know. — ME. knew, fr. OE. cnēow, 'he knew', past tense of cnāwan. See

knez, kniaz, n., a Slavonic title. — Russ. knyaz', 'prince', fr. OSlav. kŭnęgŭ, kŭnęzĭ, of s.m., of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG., OS. kuning, kunig, 'king', and see king.

Knickerbocker, n., a descendant of the Dutch settlers of New York; a New Yorker. — From Diedrich Knickerbocker, the pretended author of Washington Irving's History of New York. The name Knickerbocker is formed fr. Du. knikker, 'marble' (fr. imitative knikken, 'to crack, click'), and bocker, 'baker', hence it lit. means 'baker of marble'.

knickerbockers, n. pl., loose, short breeches. — Fr. prec. word.

knickers, n. pl., bloomers (vulgar). — Abbreviation of prec. word.

knickknack, n., trifle, toy. — Antiphonic reduplication of knack.

Derivatives: knickknack-ed, adj., knickknack-ery, n., knickknack-y, adj.

knife, n. — ME. knif, fr. OE. cnif, prob. fr. ON knifr, which is rel. to MLG. knif, MDu. cnijf, Du. knijf, G. Kneif, Kneip, 'knife', MLG. knipen, G. kneifen, 'to pinch, to nip', and prob. cogn. with Lith. gnýbiu, 'I pinch, I nip', gnÿbis,

'a pinching, nipping'. F. canif, 'penknife', is borrowed fr. OE, or fr. ON.

Derivative: knife, tr. v.

knight, n. — ME., 'boy, youth, knight', fr. OE. cniht, 'boy, youth, attendant, servant, retainer', rel. to OFris. kniucht, MLG., MDu., Du. knecht, OS., OHG., MHG. kneht, 'boy, youth, lad, man, hero', G. Knecht, 'servant, bondman, vassal'; of uncertain origin; perhaps rel. to Swed. knagg, 'knot in wood', dialectally used also in the sense of 'a thickset man'. Cp. E. knag and see Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., pp. 380-81 s.v. Knecht. Cp. also the second element in lansquenet.

Derivatives: knight, tr. v., knight-hood, n., knight-lv. adi, and adv., knight-i-ness, n.

knit, tr. v. — ME. knitten, fr. OE. cnyttan, 'to tie, knot', rel. to ON. knytja, MLG. knütten, 'to tie, knot', and to OE. cnotta, 'a knot'. Cp. knot.

Derivatives: knit, n., knitt-er, n., knitt-ing, n. knob, n. — ME., rel. to LG. knobbe, 'knob', and to E. knap, 'crest of a hill', knop, knub, nub. Derivatives: knobb-v, adi., knobb-i-ness, n.

knobkerrie, n., a short Kaffir club used as a weapon. — S. Afr. Du. knopkierie, a hybrid coined fr. Du. knob(be), 'knob' (see knop), and Hottentot kirrie, 'stick, club'.

knock, tr. and intr. v. — ME. knokken, fr. OE. cnucian, cnocian, of imitative origin. Cp. ON. knoka, 'to knock', which is also imitative.

Derivatives: knock, n., knock-er, n.

knoll, n., top of a small hill. — ME. knol, fr. OE. cnoll, 'hill top, hill', rel. to ON. knollr, 'hilltop', MLG., MHG., G. knolle, 'clod, glebe, lump', Du. knol, 'turnip', and to OHG. nollo, Du. nol, 'a hill'.

Derivative: knoll-y, adj.

knoll, tr. and intr. v., to knell, ring. — A blend of knell and toll.

Derivative: knoll, n., knell.

knop, n., a knob. — ME. knop, knoppe, fr. OE. cnoppa, rel. to MLG. knoppe, MDu. cnoppe, Du. knop, knoppe, 'knob, bud', OHG., MHG. knopf, 'knotty excrescence, bud, knob, knot', G. Knopf, 'button, knob, top, pommel', Swed. knopp, Dan. knop, 'knob, bud', and to E. knap, knob. Cp. the first element in knobkerrie.

knopite, n., a mineral intermediate between perovskite and dysanalyte. — G. Knopit, named after Professor Adolf Knop of Karslruhe, Germany (died in 1893). The ending -it goes back to Gk. -tτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

knot, n., bow, tie. — ME. knot, knotte, fr. OE. cnotta, rel. to OE. cnyttan, 'to knit', and to Du. knot, OHG. knoto, knodo, MHG. knote, knode, G. Knoten, ON. knūtr, Swed. knut, Dan. knude, 'knot'. Cp. knit, knout. Cp. also quenelle.

Derivatives: knot, tr. v., knott-ed, adj., knott-er, n., knott-ing, n., knott-y, adj., knott-i-ness, n. knot, n., a variety of the sandpiper. — Of unknown origin

knout, n., a leather whip. — Russ. knut, lit. 'knotted whip', of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. knūtr, Swed. knut, 'knot', and see knot, 'bow, tie'

know, tr. and intr. v. — ME. knawen, knowen, fr. OE. cnāwan, rel. to OHG. bi-chnāan, ir-chnāan, 'to know', Goth. kannjan, 'to make known', OE. cunnan, 'to know', cennan, 'to make known, declare, attest', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝenē-, \*ĝenō-, 'to know'. See can, aux. v., and words there referred to and cp. esp. keen, adj., ken. 'to know', ken, 'range of sight'.

Derivatives: know, n., know-er, n., know-ing, adj., know-ing-ly, adv., know-able, adj., know-abil-ity, n., know-able-ness, n.

knowledge, n. — ME. knawleche, knowleche, knowlege, fr. knawlechen, knowlechen, 'to acknowledge', fr. knawen, knowen, 'to know' (see prec. word), and the suff. -ledge, which prob. derives fr. Swed. -leck a suff. rel. to E. -lock in wedlock (q.v.) Cp. acknowledge.

Derivatives: knowledge-able, adj., knowledge-abil-ity, n., knowledge-able-ness, n., knowledge-abl-y, adv.

known, pp. of know.

knub, n., a protuberance. — Prob. fr. LG. knubbe, 'knob, protuberance', fr. MLG. knubbe, of s.m., which is rel. to E. knob, nub.

knuckle, n. — ME. knokel, knokil, knokyl, rel. to MLG. knökel, MDu. cnockel, Du. kneukel, MHG. knöchel, knüchel, G. Knöchel, 'knuckle'. All these words lit. mean 'little bone'; they are formed fr. MLG. knoke, resp. MDu. cnoke, Du. knok, MHG. knoche, G. Knochen, 'bone', with the dimin. suff. -le.

Derivatives: knuckle, v., knuckl-ed, adj., knucklv, adj.

knur, n., a knotty excrescence. — ME. knorre, rel. to MLG., MHG. knorre, G. Knorren, 'a knotty excrescence'. Cp. knar, knurl, gnarl.

knurl, n., a small knotty excrescence. — Related to prec. word.

Derivatives: knurl, tr. v., knurl-ed, adj., knurl-ing, p.

koa, n., the Hawaiian acacia (Acacia koa). — Native name.

koala, n., a small Australian marsupial (*Phascolarctus cinereus*). — Native name.

kob, n., any of various African antelopes. — Native name.

koban, kobang, n., an obsolete Japanese coin. — Jap. ko-ban, fr. ko, 'small', and ban, 'division'.

kobellite, n., a lead bismuth antimony sulfide (mineral.) — Named after the German mineralogist Franz von Kobell (1803-82). For the ending see subst. suff. ite.

kobold, n. — MHG. kóbolt (also kobólt), fr. ML. cobālus, fr. Gk. κόβᾶλος, 'a malicious sprite'. The ending of Gk. κόβ-ᾶλος, resp. ML. cobālus was mistaken for a suff. and confused with MHG. suff. -alt, -olt (cp. MHG. heralt, herolt and see herald). See cobalt and goblin.

Kodak, n. — Trade name coined by the American inventor George Eastman (1854-1932) about

Derivatives: kodak, tr. and intr. v., kodak-er, n. Kodashim, n. pl., the fifth order of the Mishnah.

— Heb. qodāshim, 'holy things', pl. of qódesh, 'holiness'. See Kedushshah and cp. words there referred to.

koel, n., a cuckoo of the genus Eudynamys orientalis. — Hind. koel, fr. OI. kōkiláḥ, 'the Indian cuckoo', which is of imitative origin. See cuckoo.

**Koheleth, n.**, the book of Ecclesiastes. — Heb.  $q\bar{o}h\acute{e}leth$ , 'preacher', rel. to  $q\bar{a}h\acute{a}l$ ,  $q^{e}hill\acute{a}h$ , 'assembly, congregation'. See kehillah.

Kohen, also Cohen, a priest (Jewish religion). — Heb. kōhén, 'a priest', from the base of kihén, 'he acted as a priest', whence also kēhunnáh, 'priesthood'; rel. to Aram. kāhén, kāhǎná, 'priest', Arab. káhana, 'he divined, prophesied', káhin (properly partic. of the prec. verb), 'seer'. Cp. Cohen.

Koh-i-noor, n., a famous diamond, one of the British crown jewels. — Pers. kōh-i-nūr, lit. 'mountain of light', prop. a hybrid coined fr. Pers. kōh, 'mountain', which is rel. to Pers. kōhe, 'hump', OPers. kaufa-, 'mountain', Avestic kaofa-, 'mountain, hump', and fr. Arab. nūr. 'light' (see Menorah).

kohl, n., powder (esp. of antimony), used by Eastern women to darken the eyelids. — Arab. kuhl. See alcohol.

kohlrabi, n., a kind of cabbage. — G. Kohlrabi, fr. It. cavoli rape, pl. of cavolo rapa, lit. 'cole rape'; influenced in form by G. Kohl, 'cabbage'. Cp. F. chou-rave and see cole and rape, 'a plant allied to the turnip'.

kola, n., 1) the kola nut; 2) extract of the kola nut. — See Cola, 'a genus of trees'.

kolach, n., a variety of cake. — Czech koláč (rel. to Pol. kołacz, Serbo-Croatian kolač, Church Slavonic kolači, etc.), lit. 'a cake resembling a wheel', fr. kolo, 'wheel'; so called from its original shape. See kolo.

kola nut, nut of the African tree called Cola acuminata. See kola.

kolinsky, n., fur of certain kinds of mink. — Russ., lit. 'of Kola', fr. Kola, name of a district in N.W. Russia.

Kol Nidre, declaration made in Aramaic at the beginning of the evening service on the eve of Yom Kippur. — Aramaic kol nidhré, 'all vows'; so called from the opening words of the declaration.

kolo, n., a popular round dance of the Slavonic nations. — OSlav. kolo, 'circle, wheel', cogn. with Ol. cakráh, Gk. κύκλος, OE. hweogol, hwēol. 'wheel'. See wheel, and cp. kolach.

konak, n., a large mansion or government house in Turkey. — Turk. qōnāq, 'inn, mansion, governmenthouse'.

kopeck, also copeck, kopek, n., one hundredth

part of a ruble. — Russ. kopeika, fr. kop'e, 'lance'; so called because orig. the coin represented the czar with a lance in his hand. Russ. kopeika is rel. to Russ. kopat', 'to dig', Lett. kapãns, 'chopper, chopping knife', and cogn. with Gk.  $\kappa o \pi l \varsigma$ , 'chopper, cleaver, billhook'. See canon.

kopje, n., a small hill in S. Africa. — S. African Du., dimin. of Du. *kop*, 'head; hill'. See cop, 'mound, hill'.

**koph, qoph,** n., name of the 19th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb.  $q\bar{o}ph$ , lit. 'eye of a needle'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Cp. next word.

koppa, n., a letter of the early Greek alphabet, corresponding to Hebrew qōph. — Gk. κόππα, fr. an Aramaized form of Heb. qōph. See prec. word.

koppite, n., a cerium mineral. — G. Koppit, named after Professor Hermann F. M. Kopp of Heidelberg (1817-92). The ending -it goes back to Gk. -tvnc; see subst. suff. -ite.

kor, n., a Hebrew measure, also called *homer*. — Heb.  $k\bar{o}r$ , lit. 'a round vessel', fr. base k-r-r, 'to be round'.

**Koran**, n., the sacred book of the Mohammedans. — Arab.  $Qur'\acute{a}n$ , lit. 'reading', fr.  $q\acute{a}ra'a$ , 'he recited, read aloud, read', which is prob. borrowed fr. Aram.  $q\acute{e}r\ddot{a}$ ', 'he called, recited, read'. See mikra and cp. karaism.

Derivative: Koran-ic, adj.

kos, n., a measure of distance in India. — Hind. kos, fr. OI. krósah, lit. 'a call, a shout' (i.e. 'the distance within which a man's shout can be heard'), from the I.-E. imitative base \*qer., \*qor., \*qr-, 'to shout'. See raven and cp. words there referred to.

kosher, adj. — See kasher.

Kosteletzkya, n., a genus of plants of the family Malvaceae (bot.) — ModL., named after the Czech botanist Vincenz Franz Kosteletzky (1801-87).

koto, n., a Japanese thirteen-stringed musical instrument. — Jap.

kotow. — See kowtow.

kotwal, n., a police officer (East-India). — Hind. fr. Pers. kotwāl, 'seneschal, commandant of a castle', fr. Turk. kotāul, kotāwal, 'keeper of a castle, chief of a garrison'.

koumiss, n. — See kumiss.

kourbash, n. — See kurbash.

kouskous, kuskus, n. - See cous-cous.

**kovil**, n., a Hindu temple (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Tamil  $k\bar{o}$ -v-il. 'house of God', fr.  $k\bar{o}$ , 'lord, heaven', and il, 'house'.

kowtow, kotow, n., the act of kneeling and knocking the forehead on the ground: a Chinese form of salutation to a superior.—Chin., compounded of ko, 'knock', and tou, 'head'.

Derivative: kowtow, kotow, intr. v., to make a kowtow.

kraal, n., a village of S. African natives. — S.

852

African Du. kraal, 'village, pen, enclosure', fr. Port. curral, 'pen for cattle', fr. correr, 'to run'. See current, adj., and cp. corral, crawl, 'enclosure'.

krait, n., a venomous Indian snake. — Hind. karait.

kraken, n., a mythical seamonster of northern seas. — Formed fr. dial. Norw. krake and the definite article n.

**kran**, n., name of a gold and a silver coin in Persia — Pers. *arān*.

krantz, kranz, n., precipice. — S. African Du., fr. Du. krans, 'garland, wreath, cornice', which is related to G. Kranz, of s.m.; of uncertain origin.

krantzite, n., a fossil resin (mineral.) — G. Krantzit, named after A. Krantz, a German mineralogist of the 19th cent. The ending -it goes back to Gk. - $t\tau\eta c$ ; see subst. suff. -ite.

krater, n., a large bowl used for mixing wine and water (archeol.) — Gk. κρατήρ. See crater.

kraurosis, n., shriveling of the skin due to atrophy (med.) — Medical L., lit. 'brittle condition (of the skin)', fr. Gk. κραῦρος, 'brittle, friable', which is of unknown origin. For the ending see suff. -osis.

kraurotic, adj. — See prec. word and -otic.

kremersite, n., a hydrous chloride of potassium, ammonium and iron (mineral.) — G. Kremersit, named after the German chemist Peter Kremers (born in 1827), who first analyzed it. The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

Kremlin, kremlin, n., the citadel of a Russian city, esp. that of Moscow. — F., fr. Russ. kreml', 'citadel', which is of Tatar origin.

krennerite, n., a gold silver telluride (mineral.) — G. Krennerit, named after the Hungarian mineralogist Joseph S. Krenner (1839-1920). The ending -it goes back to Gk. -tτης; see subst. suff.

kreutzer, kreuzer, n., a former German and Austrian coin. — G. Kreuzer, fr. MHG. kriuzer, fr. kriuze, 'cross'; so called from the figure of a cross stamped upon it. See cross and -er.

kriegspiel, n., a war game. — G. Kriegsspiel, lit. 'war game', fr. Krieg, 'war', and Spiel, 'game'. The first element is of uncertain origin. For the second element see spiel and cp. the second element in bonspiel, glockenspiel.

Krigia, n., a genus of plants, the dwarf dandelion (bot.) — ModL., named after David Krieg or Krig, an 18th cent. American plant collector. For the ending see suff. -ia.

krimmer, n., also crimmer, krimma, a kind of fur made from the fleeces of lambs. — G., prop. 'fur of lambs of *Crimea*', fr. *Krim*, a Russian name of Tatar origin (whence *Crimea*, the Latinized name of the peninsula).

kris, also creese, creas, n., a short Malay dagger with a waved blade. — Malay  $kr\bar{i}s$ .

Krishna, n., the eighth avatar of Vishnu (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. Krsnáh, lit. 'the Black One',

cogn. with Church Slav. črŭnŭ, Russ. čoron (černyj), Serbo-Croatian crn, Czech černý, OPruss. kirsnas, 'black', Lith. kéršas, 'black and white, variegated'.

Krishnaism, n., the worship of Krishna. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ism.

krona, n., the monetary unit of Sweden. — Swed. See krone.

kroehnkite or kröhnkite, n., a hydrous copper sodium sulfate (mineral.) — Named after B. Kröhnke, a German mineralogist of the 19th cent., who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

krone, n., I) the monetary unit of Denmark and Norway. — Dan. and Norw. krone, rel. to Swed. krona, G. Krone, fr. L. corōna, 'crown'. See crown.

krone, n., the former monetary unit of Austria-Hungary. — G. Krone, fr. L. corōna. See prec. word.

**krummhorn**, n., a curved wind instrument. — G., lit. 'a crooked horn', fr. *krumm*, 'curved, crooked', and *Horn*, 'horn'. See **crumple** and **horn** and cp. **cromorne**.

krypto-, combining form. — The same as crypto-krypton, n., name of an inert gaseous element (chem.) — ModL., lit. 'the hidden (element)', fr. Gk. κρυπτόν, neut. of κρυπτός, 'hidden' (see crypto-); coined by the discoverers of this element, the Scottish chemist Sir William Ramsay (1852-1916) and the English chemist Morris William Travers (1872-1961) in 1898. The element was long undiscovered, hence its name. Cp. neon, xenon.

Kshatriya, n., a member of the Hindu military caste. — OI. kṣatriyaḥ, fr. kṣatrám, 'rule, dominion'. See check, 'sudden stop'.

Kuba, also kuba, n., a kind of fine rug. — Short for Kuba rug; so called after Kuba, a town in Azerbaijan.

Kubera, n., the god of wealth (*Hinduism*). — OI. Kúberah, prob. meaning lit. 'the humpbacked one', and rel. to kubjáh, kubhráh, 'crooked, humpbacked'; prob. of Austroasiatic origin.

kuchen, n., a variety of German cake. — G. Kuchen, fr. MHG. kuoche, fr. OHG. chuohho, kuocho, rel. to MDu. kõke, 'cake', and in gradational relationship to ON. kaka. See cake and cp. Cockayne. Cp. also Catal. coca and OProvenç. coco, which are Teut. loan words.

kudos, n., fame, renown (colloq.) — Gk. κῦδος, 'glory, fame', which stands for \*qūdos and lit. means 'that which is heard of'. It is cogn. with OSlav. čudo, gen. -ese (for \*qēudos), 'wonder', lit. 'that which is heard of', fr. čujǫ, čuti, 'to feel, perceive, hear'. Cp. Gk. κοέω, 'I mark, perceive, hear', and see show.

kudu, n., a large S. African antelope (Strepsiceros kudu). — Hottentot.

Kufic, Cufic, adj., 1) pertaining to the town Kufa;
2) applied to a form of Arabic letters used at
Kufa by copyists of the Qoran. — Formed with

suff. -ic fr. Kufa (fr. Arab.  $al-Kufa^h$ ), name of a town on the Euphrates.

Kuhnia, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., named after the American physician and botanist Adam Kuhn (died in 1817), who brought this plant to Linnaeus. For the ending see suff. -ia.

Kuklux, Ku-klux, Ku-Klux Klan, n., name of a secret organization in the U.S.A. — Said to be a corruption of Gk. χύκλος, 'circle' (see cycle). kukri, n., a knife with a broad curved blade. — Hind. kukri.

kultur, n., culture, civilization. — G. Kultur, fr. L. cultūra. See culture.

Kulturkampf, n., the struggle between the German government and the Roman Catholic Church over the control of educational and ecclesiastical appointments (1872-86). — G., lit. 'struggle for culture', compounded of Kultur (see prec. word) and Kampf, 'combat, fight, struggle', which is a loan word fr. L. campus, 'field, battlefield'. See camp.

kumiss, koumiss, n., fermented mare's or camel's milk. — Russ. kumys, fr. Tatar kumiz.

kümmel, n., liqueur flavored with carawai seeds.

— G. Kümmel, 'cumin', fr. OHG. kumil, a dissimil. var. of kumīn, fr. OF. cumin, comin (F. cumin), fr. L. cumīnum. See cumin.

kummerbund, n. — See cummerbund.

kumquat, also cumquat, n., a small orange (Citrus Japonica). — Cantonese pronunciation of Chin. kin-kii. lit. 'gold orange'.

**kuomintang**, n., the Chinese nationalist revolutionary party. — Chin., compounded of *kuo*, 'nation, nationalist', *min*, 'people', and *tang*, 'party'.

kunkur, n., a coarse kind of limestone (*India*). — Hind. kankar, 'gravel'. fr. OI. karkarah, lit. 'raw'. See cancer.

kunzite, n., a variety of spodumene (mineral.) — Named after the American mineralogist and gem expert Dr. George Frederick Kunz (1856-1932). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

kupfferite, n., a variety of amphibole (mineral.) — Named afther the Russian physicist Adolph T.

Kupffer (died in 1865). For the ending see subst. suff -ite.

kurbash, kourbash, n., a whip. — Turk. qyrbach (whence also Hung. korbács, Czech karabáč, G. Karbatsche), 'a whip'.

Kursaal, n., public hall at a health resort, casino.

— G. Kursalon, compounded of Kur, 'cure, medical treatment', and Salon, 'hall'. See cure, n. and v., and salon.

kusa, n., a grass used in Hindu ceremonies.— Hind. kusā, fr. OI. kušáh, 'grass; sacred grass', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly rel. to OI. kusúmam, 'flower', kusúmbhah, 'safflower'. Cp. next word.

kusum, n., the safflower (*India*). — Hind., fr. OI. kusumbhah. See prec. word.

kvass, n., a Russian fermented drink made from rye or barley. — Russ. kvas, fr. OSlav. kvasŭ, 'yeast', which is cogn. with L. caseus, 'cheese'. See cheese, 'milk curd'.

kyanize, tr. v., to preserve wood from decay by impregnating it with corrosive sublimate. — Formed with suff. -ize from the name of John H. Kyan (1774-1850), who invented this process in 1832.

kyle, n., a strait, a narrow channel. — Gael. caol. kymatology, n., the science of waves. — Compounded of Gk. κῦμα, gen. κύματος, 'wave', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See cyma and -logy.

kymograph, n. — See cymograph.

Derivative: kymograph-ic, adj.

kyphosis, n., backward curvature of the spine (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. κῦφός, 'bent, crooked, hump-backed' (see cyphella), with suff. -osis.

Kyrie eleison, a brief petition used in various offices of the Eastern and Roman Churches. — Gk. Κόριε ἐλέησον, 'Lord, have mercy'. Κόριε is νος. of κόριος, 'lord, master'; see church. Gk. ἐλέησον is aorist imper. of ἐλέω, 'I have pity on, show mercy to', fr. ἔλεος, 'pity, mercy'; see alms.

## A COMPREHENSIVE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Dealing with the origin of words and their sense development thus illustrating the history of civilization and culture

BY

DR. ERNEST KLEIN

A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver

PROVERBS 25:11

**VOLUME II L-Z** 

ELSEVIER PUBLISHING COMPANY

AMSTERDAM LONDON NEW YORK

1967

ELSEVIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
335 JAN VAN GALENSTRAAT, P.O. BOX 211, AMSTERDAM

AMERICAN ELSEVIER PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC. 52 VANDERBILT AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

ELSEVIER PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED
RIPPLESIDE COMMERCIAL ESTATE
BARKING, ESSEX

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG CARD NUMBER 65-13229

COPYRIGHT © 1967 ELSEVIER PUBLISHING COMPANY, AMSTERDAM

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

THIS BOOK OR ANY PART THEREOF MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN ANY FORM,

INCLUDING PHOTOSTATIC OR MICROFILM FORM,

WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE PUBLISHERS

PRINTED IN THE NETHERLANDS

COVER AND RINDING SUSANNE HEYNEMANN

DEDICATED TO THE BLESSED MEMORY OF

ARTHUR MINDEN, Q.C.

THE DEAREST FRIEND I EVER HAD.

THE NOBLEST MAN THAT EVER LIVED,

WHO DIED IN TORONTO IN 1966

MAY HIS SOUL BE BOUND IN THE BOND OF LIFE



la, interj. — Imitative. Cp. the interjection law. la, n., a syllable used in solmization to denote the sixth tone of the diatonic scale (mus.)

laager, n., a temporary camp. — S. Afr. Du., rel. to Du. leger, G. Lager, 'camp'. See lair and cp. lager, leaguer, 'camp'.

Derivative: laager, intr. v.

labarum, n., the military standard of the late Roman Empire. — Late L. (whence Byzant. Gk. λάβαρον), of uncertain etymology; possibly a Gaulish word cogn. with OS. lappo, OHG. lappa, 'rag, shred', OE. læppa, 'tip, end, skirt, district'; see lap, 'flap of a garment', and cp. label. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 737.

labdanum, n., a fragrant, bitter resin. — ML. labdanum, fr. L. lādanum, lēdanum, fr. Gk. λάδανον, λήδανον, fr. λῆδον, 'mastic', which is of Sem. origin; cp. Akkad. ladunu, Arab. lādan, Heb. lōṭ, 'labdanum'. Pers. lādan is an Arabic loan word. Cp. laudanum, lotus.

labefaction, n., the process of shaking; downfall.

— Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. labefactus, pp. of labefacere, 'to cause to totter, shake, overthrow', which is compounded of lābī, 'to slip, slide, glide', and facere, 'to make, do'. See labor and fact and cp. next word.

label, n. — ME., fr. OF. label, lambel, 'a strip' (whence F. lambeau, 'strip, rag, shred, tatter, fragment, scrap'), prob. fr. Frankish \*labba. Cp. OHG. lappa, 'rag, shred', and see lap, 'flap of a garment'. Cp. also labarum.

Derivatives: label, tr. v., label(l)-er, n.

labellum, n., one of the three parts forming the corolla in orchidaceous plants (bot.) — L., 'a little lip', dimin. of labrum. See lip and cp. labrum. Cp. also next word.

labial, adj., pertaining to, or formed by, the lips.

— ML. labiālis, fr. L. labium, 'lip'. See lip and adj. suff. -al and cp. labrum.

Derivatives: labial, n., a labial sound, labial-ly, adv., labialism, labialize (qq.v.)

labialism, n., 1) quality of being formed by the lips; 2) tendency to labialize. — See labial and -ism.

labialize, tr. v., to make labial. — See labial and -ize.

Derivative: labializ-ation, n.

labiate, adj., 1) having a labium; 2) having one or several liplike parts (bot. and zool.) — ModL. labiātus, lit. 'lipped', fr. L. labium, 'lip'. See lip and adj. suff. -ate and cp. labial.

Derivative: labiate, n., a labiate plant.

labile, adj., unstable. — ME. labyl, fr. MF. (=F.) labile, fr. L. lābilis, 'slipping, gliding', lit. 'prone to slip', fr. lābī, 'to slip, slide, glide'. See labor and -ile and cp. lapse. Cp. also the second element in thermolabile.

Derivative: labil-ity, n.

labio-, combining form denoting 1) the lips; 2) labial and. — Fr. L. labium, 'lip', See labial.

labiodental, adj., pertaining to, or formed with, the lips and teeth. — Compounded of labio- and dental.

Derivative: labiodental, n., a sound formed with the lips and teeth.

labium, n., a lip or a liplike part (anat., zool., bot. etc.) — L., 'lip'. See labial.

labor, labour, n. - ME. labour. fr. OF. labour (F. labeur), fr. L. laborem, acc. of labor, 'labor, toil, exertion, hardship, fatigue, distress, pain, work', orig, prob, meaning 'a tottering under a burden'. and rel. to labare, 'to totter', labi, 'to slide, slip, glide', fr. I.-E. base \*lab-, \*leb-, 'slack, loose; to hang down', whence also OI. lámbatē, 'hangs down', L. limbus (for \*lembos), 'hem, border', OS. lappo, OHG, lappa, 'rag, shred', OE, lappa, 'tip, end, lappet; district', and perh. also OIr. lohur, 'weak' (see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 739-40 s. vv. labo and labor). See lap, 'flap of a garment', and cp. laboratory, belabor, collaborate, elaborate, Cp. also labefaction, lapse, lava. Cp. also limb, 'border', limp, v. and adj. For derivatives of L.-E. \*slab-. \*sleb-. -s-enlargement of base \*lah-, \*leh-, see sleep, v.

labor, labour, intr. and tr. v. — ME. labouren, fr. MF. (= F.) labourer, 'to labor, drudge, toil, take pains', fr. OF. laborer, labourer, fr. L. labōrāre, 'to labor, take pains, suffer, be afflicted, be in difficulty; to work out, elaborate, work', fr. labor. See labor, n.

Derivatives: labo(u)r-ed, adj., labo(u)r-ed-ly, adv., labo(u)r-ed-ness, n., labo(u)r-ing, adj., labo(u)r-ing-ly, adv., Labo(u)r-ite, n.

laboratory, n. — ML. laborātōrium, 'workshop', fr. L. laborātus, pp. of laborāte, 'to work'. See labor, v., and subst. suff. -ory.

laborer, labourer, n. — ME. labourer, laborer, fr. MF. (= F.) laboureur, fr. OF. laboreor, fr. laborer, labourer, 'to labor'. See labor, v., and agential suff. -er.

laborious, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) laborieux, fr. L. labōriōsus, 'toilsome, wearisome, troublesome; industrious', fr. labor. See labor, n., and -ous.

Derivatives: laborious-ly, adv., laborious-ness, n. labradorite, n., a brilliant variety of feldspar (mineral.) — Named after the peninsula on the N.E. of North America. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Derivative: labradorit-ic, adj.

labret, n., an ornament of wood, shell or bone worn in a hole pierced through the lip. — Formed with dimin. suff. -et fr. L. labrum, 'lip'. See next word.

rom

labrum, n., a lip; applied to liplike parts (zool.) — L., 'a lip', rel. to labium, of s.m. See labial and cp. prec. word.

Laburnum, n., a genus of poisonous plants of the pea family (bot.); (not cap.) any plant of this genus. — L. laburnum, prob. an Etruscan loan word. For the suff. cp. viburnum, 'the wayfaring tree'.

labyrinth, n.—L. labyrinthus, fr. Gk. λαβύρινθος, 'maze; large building with intricate passages', rel. to λάβρυς, 'double hatchet', a word of Carian origin. Accordingly λαβύρινθος originally denoted the 'palace of the double hatchet'. In its anatomical sense ('the internal ear') the word labyrinthus was first used by the Italian anatomist Gabriello Fallopia (1523-62).

Derivatives: labyrinth, tr. v., labyrinth-al, adj., labyrinth-al-ly, adv., labyrinth-ian, adj., labyrinthic (q.v.), labyrinth-ine, adj.

labyrinthic, labyrinthical, adj. — L. labyrinthicus, 'pertaining to a labyrinth', fr. labyrinthus. See prec. word and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: labvrinthical-ly, adv.

labyrinthitis, n., inflammation of the labyrinth (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. L. labyrinthus (see labyrinth) with suff. -itis.

lac, lakh, n., 1) one hundred thousand; 2) a great number. — Pers. lak, fr. Hind. lākh, ult. fr. OI. lākṣā, 'one hundred thousand', prop. 'sign, mark', rel. to lákṣati, lakṣayati, 'marks, characterizes, defines', and prob. also to rākṣā, 'protection, deliverance, preservation, observation', rákṣati, 'protects, delivers, preserves, observes', and cogn. with Gk. ἀλέξειν, ἀλέκειν, 'to ward off'. See Alexander and cp. Lakshmi.

lac, n., a red resinous substance. — Pers. lak, fr. Hind. lākh, fr. OI. lākṣā, lit. 'one hundred thousand' (see prec. word), a name given to the insects Cocca ilicis, in allusion to their great number. Their name is used also to denote the resin of the Quercus coccifera, which flows from this tree in consequence of the sting of these insects. Cp. lacquer and the second element in shellac. Cp. also the second element in Phytolacca.

lace, n. — ME. las, lace, fr. OF. laz, las (F. lacs), 'noose, snare', fr. L. laqueus, of s.m. (whence also It. laccio, Sp. lazo), fr. Italic base \*laq-, 'to ensnare', whence also L. lacere, 'to entice', dēlicere, 'to entice, allure, delight'. Cp. F. lacet, 'lace, noose, snare', dimin. of lacs. Cp. also lasso, which is a doublet of lace. Cp. also lash, 'to bind', latchet, delectation, delicate, delicious, delight, elicit, enlace, Illicium, interlace.

Derivatives: lac-y, adj., laci-ly, adv., laci-ness, n. lace, tr. and intr. v. — ME. lacen, fr. OF. lacier (F. lacer), fr. OF. laz, las. See lace, n. Derivatives: lac-ed, adj., lac-ing, n.

Lacedaemonian, also Lacedemonian, adj., of, or pertaining to, Lacedaemon or Sparta; n., a Lacedaemonian or Spartan.—Formed with suff.-ian fr. L. Lacedaemonius, fr. Gk. Λακεδαι-

μόνιος, 'Lacedaemonian, Spartan', fr. Λακεδαίμων, 'Lacedaemon, Sparta', Cp. Lacenic.

lacerable, adj. — Late L. lacerābilis, 'that can be easily lacerated', fr. L. lacer, 'torn'. See lacerate and -able.

Derivative: lacerabil-ity, n.

lacerate, adj. — L. lacerātus, 'torn', pp. of lacerāre, 'to tear to pieces'. See lacerate, v.

Derivative: lacerate-lv. adv.

lacerate, tr. v., to tear. — L. lacerātus, pp. of lacerāre, 'to tear to pieces, rend, lacerate', fr. lacer, 'torn', fr. I.-E. base \* $l\bar{e}q$ -, \* $l^{\bar{e}}q$ -, 'to rend', whence also Gk.  $\lambda\alpha\kappa l\zeta$ , 'tatter, rag',  $\lambda\alpha\kappa l\zeta$ etv, 'to tear to pieces, lacerate', Alb. lakur, 'naked', l'ekure, l'ikure, 'hide, leather, rind'. Cp. lacinia, lancinate. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: lacerat-ed, adj., laceration (q.v.)

laceration, n. — L. lacerātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a tearing, rending, laceration', fr. lacerātus, pp. of lacerāre. See prec. word and -ion.

Lacerta, n., a genus of lizards (zool.) — L. lacerta, 'lizard'. See lizard.

lacertian, adj., pertaining to lizards. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. L. lacertus, lacerta. See prec. word.

Derivative: lacertian, n.

Lacertilia, n. pl., an order of reptiles comprising the ordinary lizards, chameleons, etc. (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. lacertus, lacerta, 'lizard'. See lizard and cp. Lacerta.

lacertilian, adj., pertaining to the Lacertilia. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -an.

Derivative: lacertilian, n., one of the Lacertilia. laches, n., remissness in asserting a right. — ME. lachesse, fr. OF. laschesse, fr. lasche (F. lâche), 'loose, slack', fr. VL. \*lascus (whence also OProvenç. lasc), which was formed—through the metathesis of x (= cs) into sc—fr. L. laxus, 'wide, loose, open'. See lax and cp. lash, 'soft and watery'. The regular E. equivalent of the F. suff. -esse is -ess (q.v.); laches (with a single -s) forms an exception to this rule (cp. riches).

Lachesis, n., one of the Fates in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Λάχεσις, lit. 'the apportioner, disposer of lots', fr. λαχεῖν, aor. II inf. of λαγγάνειν, 'to obtain by lot'; of uncertain origin.

Lachnanthes, n., a genus of plants, the redroot (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk.  $\lambda \dot{\alpha} \chi \nu \eta$ , 'woolly hair', and  $\dot{\alpha} \nu \vartheta \circ \varsigma$ , 'flower'. The first element prob. stands for \*Γλακ- $\sigma v$ - $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. I.-E. \*wolk- $\sigma$ -, whence also Avestic var \*sa-, ModPers. gurs, OSlav. vlasū, Russ. vólos, 'hair'; for the second element see anther. The genus was so called in allusion to the woolly flowers.

lachrymal, also lacrimal, adj., 1) related to tears; 2) marked by tears. — ML. lacrimālis, fr. L. lacrima, a var. of lacruma, fr. OL. dacruma, 'tear from the eye', which is a loan word fr. Gk. δάχρυμα, 'tear', fr. δαχρύειν, 'to shed tears', fr. δάχρυ, 'tear', which is cogn. with Goth. tagr, OE. tēar, 'tear'. See tear from the eye and cp.

larmoyant. The change of Latin d- to l- (the so called 'Sabine' l) is prob. due to dialectal influence. Cp. L. lingua (fr. OL. dingua), 'tongue', L. lēvir (for I.-E. \*daiwēr) 'husband's brother'. Cp. also L. solium (for \*sodium), 'chair of state, throne', which is rel. to sedēre, 'to sit', olēre (for \*odēre), 'to smell', which is rel. to odor, 'smell', and mālus (for \*mazdos), 'mast of a ship', which is cogn. with OHG. mast, OE. mæst, of s.m., and Ulixēs, L. equivalent of Gk. 'Οδυσσεύς, 'Odysseus'. Outside Indo-European cp. Malagasy, 'a native of Madagascar', which is rel. to Madagascar. The spelling lachrymal, lachrymation, etc. (with -y- instead of with -i-), is due to the influence of the Greek cognates δάκρυ. δάκρυον.

Derivative: lachrymal, n.

δάκουμα, 'tear'.

857

lachrymation, also lacrimation, n., weeping. — L. lacrimātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. lacrimāt-(um), pp. stem of lacrimāre, 'to shed tears, weep', fr. lacrima. See prec. word and -ation

lachrymatory, also lacrimatory, adj., pertaining to tears. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. lacrimāt-(um), pp. stem of lacrimāre. See lachrymal.

Derivative: lachrymatory, n.

lachrymose, adj., tearful. — L. lacrimōsus, fr. lacrima, 'tear'. See lachrymal and adj. suff. -ose. Derivatives: lachrymose-ly, adv., lachrymoseness. n., lachrymos-ity, n.

lachrymous, adj. — A rare var. of lachrymose. For the ending see suff. -ous.

lacinia, n. (bot. and zool.) — L., 'lappet, flap, or edge of a garment', rel. to lacer, 'torn'. See lacerate.

laciniate, laciniated, adj. — Formed from prec. word with adj. suff. -ate, resp. also 1st -ed.

Derivative: laciniat-ion, n.

lacinula, n., a small lacinia (bot. and zool.) — ModL., dimin. of lacinia. For the ending see suff. -ule.

Derivatives: lacinul-ate, lacinul-ose, adjs.

lack, n. — ME. lac, prob. fr. MDu. lac, 'deficiency, fault', which is rel. to ON. lakr, 'lacking', and to E. slack (q.v.)

lack, tr. and intr. v. — Either fr. lack, n., or fr. MDu. laken, 'to be wanting; to blame', which is rel. to MDu. lac.

lackadaisical, adj., listless. — Formed from the interj. lackadaisy, fr. lackaday; coined by the English novelist Laurence Sterne (1713-68).

lackaday, interj. — Aphetic form of alack-a-day. See alack and day.

lacker, n. — A var. of lacquer.

lackey, also lacquey, n. — MF. (= F.) laquais, fr. Sp. lacayo, fr. It. lacchè, fr. ModGk. οὐλάχης (read ulakis), ult. fr. Turkish ulak, 'runner, courier', from stem ul-, 'to go'.

Derivatives: lackey, intr. v., lackey-ed, adj.

Laconian, adj., pertainining to Laconia; n., a Laconian or Lacedaemonian. — See Laconic and suff. -an.

lacmus, n., litmus. — Du. lakmoes, fr. MDu. leecmõs, fr. lēken (Du. lekken), 'to drip, leak', and mõs (= Du. moes), 'green vegetables; pulp'. The first element is rel. to OE. leccan, 'to moisten, water'; see leak. The second element is rel. to OE., OS., OFris. mõs, 'food', OE. mete, 'food': see meat.

lactase

Laconic, adj., pertaining to Laconia; (not cap.) concise, abrupt (lit. 'resembling the style of the Lacedaemonians or Spartans'). — L. Lacōnicus, fr. Gk. Λακωνικός, 'pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Lacedaemonians', fr. Λάκων, 'Laconian, Lacedaemonian, Spartan', which is prob. a hypocoristic form of Λακεδαιμόνιος. See Lacedaemonian.

Derivatives: laconic-al-ly, adv., laconic-al-ness, n. laconicism, n., laconism. — Formed fr. laconic with suff. -ism.

laconism, n., 1) laconic (i.e. brief) way of expression; 2) a laconic utterance. — MF (= F.) laconisme, fr. Gk. Λακωνισμός, 'imitation of the Lacedaemonians, laconism', from the stem of Λακωνίζειν. See next word and -ism.

laconize, tr. and intr. v., to imitate the Lacedae-monians. — Gk. Λακωνίζειν, 'to imitate the Lacedaemonians (in dress, manners etc.)', fr. Λάκων, 'Laconian, Lacedaemonian, Spartan'. See Laconic and -ize.

lacquer, lacker, n., a kind of varnish. — MF. lacre, fr. Port. lacre, 'sealing wax', fr. laca, 'gum lac', which derives fr. Hind. lākh, 'lac', fr. OI. lāksā. See lac. 'a resinous substance'.

Derivatives: lacquer, tr. v., lacquer-er, n., lacquer-ing. n.

lacquev. n. - A var. of lackev.

lacrimal, adi. - See lachrymal.

lacrimatory, adj. — See lachrymatory.

lacroixite, n., a complex basic fluophosphate (mineral.) — Named after the French mineralogist François-Antoine-Alfred Lacroix (1863-1948). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

lacrosse, n., a game in which a ball is thrown by means of a long-handled racket, the crosse.—F. la crosse, 'the crozier, the racket used in certain games', fr. fem. def. article la (fr. L. illa, fem. of ille, 'that') and WTeut. \*krukja, 'crutch'. See ille and crutch and cp. crosse, crossette, crosier. lactarene, also lactarine, n., material made from casein of milk, used in calico printing.—Formed with suff.—ene, resp.—ine, fr. L. lac, gen. lactis. 'milk'. See lacteal.

Lactarius, n., a genus of agarics (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. lactārius, 'pertaining to, or containing, milk; milky' (see next word); so called in allusion to the milky juice it exudes when broken.

lactary, adj., pertaining to milk. — L. lactārius, 'pertaining to, or containing, milk; milky', fr. lac, gen. lactis, 'milk'. See lacteal, adj., and cp. prec. word.

lactase, n., an enzyme capable of decomposing lactose (biochem.) — Formed with suff. -ase fr. L. lac, gen. lactis, 'milk'. See lacteal, adj.

859

lactate, intr. v., to secrete milk (rare). — L. lactātus, pp. of lactāre, 'to contain milk; to suckle young', fr. lac, gen. lactis, 'milk'. See lacteal, adi.. and verbal suff. -ate.

lactate, n., a salt of lactic acid (chem.) — See lactate, v.

lactation, n. — Late L. lactātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a suckling' [prob. through the medium of MF. (= F.) lactation], fr. L. lactātus, pp. of lactāre. See lactate. v., and -ion.

Derivative: lactation-al, adj.

lacteal, adj., pertaining to milk. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. lacteus, 'milky, full of milk', fr. lac, gen. lactis, 'milk', which is cogn. with Gk. γάλα, gen. γάλακτος, 'milk'. The original base was \*glact- (cp. Gk. γλακτοφάγος, 'eating milk', Homeric γλάγος, 'milk'). This base was partly enlarged into Gk. γαλακτ-, partly dissimilated into L. \*lact-. MIr. lacht, W. llaeth, 'milk', are Latin loan words. See galactic, and cp. lactate, v., lactation, lettuce.

lacteal, n., any one of the lymphatic vessels of the small intestine that take up the chyle (anat.) — Fr. prec. word.

lactesce, intr. v., to become milky. — L. lactē-scere, 'to become milky', inchoative of lactēre, 'to contain milk, be milky', fr. lac, gen. lactis. See lacteal, adj., and -esce.

lactescence, n., the process of becoming milky. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

lactescent, adj., becoming milky. — L. lactēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of lactēscere, 'to become milky'. See lactesce and -ent.

lacti-, combining form meaning 'milk, milky, milklike'. — L. lacti-, fr. lac, gen. lactis, 'milk'. See lacteal, adj.

lactic, adj., pertaining to milk (used in chemistry).

— Formed with suff. -ic fr. L. lac, gen. lactis, 'milk'. See lacteal, adj., and -ic and cp. galactic. lactide, n., a compound formed from lactic acid (chem.) — Formed with suff. -ide fr. L. lac, gen. lactis, 'milk'. See lacteal, adj.

lactiferous, adj., yielding milk. — Compounded of lacti- and L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See-ferous. lacto-, combining form meaning 'milk'. — Fr. L. lac, gen. lactis, 'milk'. See lacteal, adj.

lactometer, n., an instrument for measuring the purity of milk. — A hybrid coined fr. L. lac, gen. lactis, 'milk', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See lacteal, adj., and meter, 'poetical rhythm'. The correct form is galactometer (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

lactose, n., sugar of milk (chem.) — Coined by the French chemist Marcelin-Pierre-Eugène Berthelot (1827-1907) fr. L. lac, gen. lactis, 'milk' (see lacteal, adj.), and subst. suff. -ose.

lacuna, n., a gap. — L. lacūna, 'ditch, pit, pool, pond, hole, hollow, cavity', dimin. of lacus, 'basin, tank, tub, a large reservoir for water, lake'. See lake, 'pool', and cp. lagoon.

Derivatives: lacun-al, lacun-ar, lacun-ary, adjs. lacunar, n., 1) a caisson; 2) a ceiling consisting of

caissons. — L. lacūnar, 'a wainscoted and gilded ceiling', prop. neut. of the adj. \*lacūnāris, 'provided with cavities', fr. lacūna. See prec. word.

lacunose, adj., full of lacunae. — L. lacūnōsus, 'full of holes or pits', fr. lacūna. See lacuna and adj. suff. -ose.

Derivative: lacunos-ity, n.

lacunule, n., a small lacuna. — Formed fr. lacuna with dimin, suff. -ule.

Derivative: lacunul-ose, adi.

lacustrian, adj., lacustrine; n., a lake dweller. — See next word and -ian.

lacustrine, adj., pertaining to a lake. — Prob. fr. F. lacustre, which was formed fr. L. lacus, 'lake,' on analogy of paluster, 'marshy, swampy' (fr. palus, 'marsh, swamp'). See lake, 'pool', and adj. suff. -ine.

lad, n. — ME. ladde, 'a youth, manservant'; of unknown origin.

ladanum, n. — L. See labdanum.

ladder, n. — ME. laddre, fr. OE. hlædder, hlædder, rel. to OFris. hlædere, MDu. ledere, leder (Du. leer), Du. ladder, OHG. leitara, MHG. leitere, leiter, G. Leiter, 'ladder', fr. I.-E. base \*klī-, 'to slope, incline', whence also Goth. hleibra, 'tent'. See lean, v., and cp. climax, clinical.

Derivatives: ladder, intr. v., ladder-y, adj.

laddie, n., a young lad (chiefly Scot.) — Dimin. of lad.

lade, tr. v. — ME. laden, fr. OE. hladan, ladan, 'to load, put as a load, pile; to draw (water)', rel. to ON. hlaða, Dan. lade, Swed. ladda, OFris. hlada, MDu., Du. laden, OHG. hladan, ladan, MHG., G. laden, Goth. -hlaþan (in af-hlaþan), 'to lade, load', fr. I.-E. base \*qlā-, 'to spread', whence also Lith. klóju, klóti, Lett. kláju, klát, 'to spread', OSlav. klade, klasti (for \*klad-ti), 'to lay, set, place', Lith. paklödi, 'sheet'. Cpn. ladle, last, 'measure of weight', lathe, 'machine for turning', and the first element in larboard. Derivative: lad-ing, n.

laden, pp. of lade. — OE. hladen, fr. hladan, 'to lade'. See lade.

ladida, n., an affected person, a fop; adj., affected, foppish (slang). — Orig. 'affected imitator of fine speech'; prob. of imitative origin.

Ladin, n., a Rhaeto-Romanic dialect (esp. the chief dialect) spoken in Switzerland and Tyrol. — Rhaeto-Romanic, fr. L. Latinus, 'Latin'. See Latin and cp. next word.

Ladino, n., Spanish mixed with Hebrew, Arabic and other elements, spoken by Sephardim in Turkey, Greece and elsewhere. — Sp. ladino, 'sagacious, cunning, crafty', orig. 'Latin', fr. L. Latinus. See Latin and cp. prec. word.

ladle, n. — ME. ladel, fr. OE. hlædel, fr. hladan, 'to draw (water)'. See lade and instrumental suff. -le.

Derivatives: ladle, tr. v., ladl-ed, adj., ladl-er, n., ladle-ful, adj.

lady, n. — ME. lafdi, lavede, ladi, fr. OE. hlæfdige, 'mistress of the house', lit. 'loaf-maker', compounded of  $hl\bar{a}f$ , 'loaf', and  $d\bar{x}ge$ , 'maid'. For the first element see loaf, n. The second element is rel. to Goth. deigan, 'to knead'. See dough and cp. lord.

Derivatives: lady, adj., lady-hood, n., lady-like, adj., lady-ship, n.

ladybird, n. — In this compound—as in many others—lady refers to Virgin Mary. For sense development cp. G. Marienkäfer, 'ladybird', lit. 'Mary's chafer'.

laeotropic, laeotropous, adj., sinistral. — Compounded of Gk. λαιός, 'left', and τρόπος, 'a turn'. The first element stands for \*λαι Fός and is cogn. with L. laevus, 'left'; see levo-. For the second element see -tropic.

Laertes, n., king of Ithace and father of Odysseus (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk.  $\Lambda \bar{\alpha} \not\in \rho \tau \eta \varsigma$ , lit. 'gatherer of the people', compounded of  $\lambda \bar{\alpha} \not\circ \varsigma$ , 'people', and  $\varepsilon \not\circ \varsigma$ , 'to fasten together, string together'. For the first element cp. liturgy, for the second see series.

laevo-, combining form. - See levo-.

laevulose, n. - See levulose.

lag, n., stave of a cask. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *lögg*, 'rim of a barrel', Swed. *lagg*, 'stave of a barrel'.

Derivatives: *lag*, tr. v., to cover with lags, *lag-g-ing*, n.

lag, adj., last, hindmost. — Of uncertain origin, perh. a childish distortion of last, adj.

lag, intr. v., to walk behind. — Of uncertain origin; perh. fr. lag, adj. Cp. graylag.

Derivatives: lag, n., one who lags, laggard (q.v.), lagg-er, n.

lag, n., retardation. - Fr. lag, 'last'.

lag (slang), tr. v., 1) to transport as a convict; 2) to arrest; n., 1) a convict; 2) a term of transportation. — Of unknown origin.

lag-, form of lago- before a vowel.

lagan, n., cargo sunk in the sea. — OF. lagand, lagan, of Teut. origin and lit. meaning 'that which is lying'. See lay, 'to place', lie, 'to recline'. lagena, n., flask, bottle. — L., fr. Gk. λάγῦνος, a loan word fr. Heb. lōgh, 'a liquid measure' (cp. Copt. lok), to which the Syriac suff. -ena has been added; see Nöldeke, Syrische Grammatik,

§ 132. See log, 'a liquid measure'.

lager (beer), n., a kind of beer which is kept on store for some months before being drunk. —

G. Lager, 'camp; storehouse', rel. to OE. leger.

laggard, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -ard fr. lag, 'to walk behind'.

Derivatives: laggard-ly, adv., laggard-ness, n.

See lair and cp. laager, leaguer, 'camp'.

lagniappe, n., gift, gratuity. — Amer. F., fr. Amer. Sp. la ñapa, 'the gift', fr. Sp. la, 'the', fem. of el, fr. L. ille, 'that' (see ille), and Amer. Sp. ñapa, yapa, 'lagniappe', fr. Quechua yapa, 'something added, gift'.

lago-, before a vowel lag-, combining form meaning 'hare'. — Gk. λαγο-, λαγ-, fr. λαγώς, 'hare', which stands for \*λαγ(0)-ω[υσ]-ός and

lit. means 'the animal with the flapping ears'. The first element of this compound is rel. to Gk.  $\lambda\alpha\gamma\alpha\rho\delta\varsigma$ , 'slack, hollow', and cogn. with L. languēre, 'to faint, weary'; see languid. The second element is rel. to Gk.  $o\dot{v}\varsigma$ , gen.  $\dot{\omega}\tau\dot{o}\varsigma$ , 'ear'; see

lagomorph, n., an animal of the order Lagomorpha. — From next word.

Lagomorpha, n.pl., an order of rodent mammals including the hares, rabbits and pikas (zool.) — ModL., compounded of lago- and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See morpho-.

lagoon, n., a shallow pond connected with a lake or sea. — F. lagune, fr. It. laguna, fr. L. lacūna, 'pool, pond'. See lacuna.

lagophthalmos, lagophthalmus, n., a morbid condition in which the eyes cannot be entirely closed (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. λαγόφθαλμος, lit. 'hare-eyed', fr. λαγώς, 'hare', and ὀφθαλμός, 'eye'; so called from the belief that hares cannot close their eyes entirely. See lago- and ophthalmo- and cp. exophthalmos.

**Lagopus**, n., a genus of birds, the ptarmigan and the red grouse (*ornithol.*) — ModL., lit. 'harefooted', compounded of Gk.  $\lambda \alpha \gamma \omega \varsigma$ , 'hare', and  $\pi o \omega \varsigma$ , gen.  $\pi o \delta \delta \varsigma$ , 'foot'. See lago- and -pod.

Lagurus, n., a genus of grasses, the hare's-tail grass (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'hare's tail', compounded of Gk.  $\lambda\alpha\gamma\omega\varsigma$ , 'hare', and  $\sigma\dot{\phi}$ , 'tail'. See lago- and uro-, 'tail-'.

laic, adj. — F. laique, fr. Late L. lāīcus, fr. Gk. λαϊκός, 'of, or belonging to, the people', fr. λαός, 'people'. See lay, 'pertaining to the laity'. Derivatives: laic, n., laic-al, adj., laic-al-ity, n., laic-al-ly, adv., laic-iz-ation, n., laic-ize, tr. v.

laid, past tense and pp. of lay, 'to place'.

lain, pp. of lie. — ME. lein, fr. OE. (ge)legen, pp. of licgan. See lie, 'to recline'.

lair, n., resting place, den of wild beasts.—ME.leir, fr. OE. leger, rel. to ON. legr, OFris. leger, OS., OHG. legar, MHG. leger, G. Lager, Goth. ligrs, 'place of lying, lair, couch, bed', fr. I.-E. base \*legh-, 'to lie'. See lie, 'to recline', and cp. laager, lager, leaguer, 'camp', beleaguer.

Derivative: lair, intr. and tr. v.

laird, n., a landed proprietor. — Scot. form of

laissez-faire, n., noninterference. — F., lit. 'let do' (i.e. 'let people do what they like').

laity, n. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. lay, 'pertaining to the laity'.

lake, n., a pool. — ME. lac, lake, fr. OF. (= F.) lac, fr. L. lacus, 'basin, tank, pond, lake, cistern', which is cogn. with Gk. λάχχος (for \*λάχρος), 'pond, cistern, pit', OSlav. loky, 'pool, puddle, cistern', ON. lögr, OS., OE. lagu, 'sea, flood, water', OIr. loch, 'lake, pond'. Cp. lacuna, lacustrine, lagoon, loch.

Derivative: lak-y, adj.

lake, n., pigment prepared from lac. — F. laque, fr. OProvenç. laca, fr. Pers. lak. See lac, 'resinous substance'. lakh, n. — See lac, 'one hundred thousand (ru-

Lakshmi, n., goddess of beauty (Hindu mythol.)
— OI. Laksmī, fr. laksmī, 'mark, fortune, riches, beauty', rel. to lāksati, laksayati, 'marks, characterizes, defines'. See lac, 'one hundred thousand rupees'.

Lalage, Roman fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk λαλαγή, 'babble, prattle' (whence λαλαγεῖν, 'to babble, prattle'), fr. λαλεῖν, 'to talk, chat, prattle', fr. λάλος, 'talkative, loquacious', fr. I.-E. imitative base \*lal-, whence also OI. lalallā, imitation of stammering, L. lallāre, 'to sing to sleep, to lull', G. lallen, 'to stammer', Lith. lalúoti, 'to stammer'. Cp. Eulalia, paralalia. Cp. also lull.

lalique, n., a kind of decorative glassware. — Short for *Lalique glassware*; named after its inventor René *Lalique* (1860-1944).

lam, tr. v., to beat, thrash (slang). — The original meaning was 'to make lame'; rel. to lame.

lama, n., priest. — Tibetan blama, lama, 'priest'. Cp. Dalai Lama.

Lamaism, n., the religious system of the lamas. — Coined fr. lama with suff. -ism.

Lamaist, n., an adherent of Lamaism. — Formed fr. lama with suff. -ist.

Derivative: Lamaist-ic, adj.

Lamarckian, adj., pertaining to, or based on, the teachings of the French naturalist Lamarck (1744-1829); n., a follower of Lamarck. — For the ending see suff. -ian.

Lamarckism, n., the teachings of Lamarck. — See prec. word and -ism.

lamasery, n., monastery of lamas. — F. lamaserie, fr. lama. See lama.

lamb, n. — ME. lamb, lomb, fr. OE. lamb, rel. to OS., ON., OFris., OHG., Goth. lamb, MHG. lamp, Dan., Du. lam, Swed. G. lamm, 'lamb', for orig. \*lon-bho-s; cogn. with Gk. ἔλαφος (for \*eln-bhos), 'hart', ἐλλός (for \*elnos), 'fawn'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. base \*el-, 'brown'. See eland, elk, and cp. the first element in lammergeier.

Derivatives: lamb, intr. v., lamb-ing, n., lamb-like, adi.

lambda, n., name of the 11th letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk.  $\lambda \alpha \beta \delta \alpha$ ,  $\lambda \alpha \mu \beta \delta \alpha$ , fr. Heb.-Phoen. lâmedh; see lamed. The final  $\alpha$  was added because a Greek word cannot end with a  $\delta$ ; cp. alpha and words there referred to.

lambdacism, lambdacismus, n., 1) too frequent use of the letter *l* in speaking or writing; 2) confusion of *l* and *r* in pronunciation; 3) lallation. — Late L. labdacismus, lambdacismus, fr. Gk. λαβδακισμός, λαμβδακισμός, 'too frequent use of the letter lambda', fr. λάβδα, resp. λάμβδα, the letter *l*. See prec. word and -ism.

lambdoid, adj., shaped like the Greek lambda (Λ); in anatomy, designating the suture that connects the two parietal bones with the occipital. — Gk. λαβδοειδής, λαμβδοειδής, 'of the shape of a Λ', compounded of λάβδα, resp.

λάμβδα, and -οειδής, 'like', fr εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and -oid, and cp. hyoid. Derivative: lambdoid-al, adj.

lambency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

lambent, adj., moving about lightly; flickering. — The orig. meaning was 'licking', fr. L. lambens, gen. lambentis, pres. part. of lambere, 'to lick', which is cogn. with Gk. λάπτειν, 'to sip, lick', OE. lapian, 'to lick, lap up, sup'. See lap, 'to lick up', and -ent.

Lambert, masc. PN. — F., fr. G. Lambert, fr. OHG. Lambreht, Landberht, which is compounded of lant, 'land', and beraht, 'bright', hence lit. meaning 'illustrious with land'. See land and bright and cp. Albert.

lambkin, n. — Formed fr. lamb with dimin. suff.

lambrequin, n., valance, hanging; mantling (her.)

— F., fr. MDu. \*lamperkijn, dimin. of lamper, 'veil', lit. 'something hanging'. For the ending see suff. -kin.

lame, adj. — ME. lame, fr. OE. lama, rel. to ON. lami, OS. lamo, ON. lami, Dan., Swed., MDu., Du., OHG., MHG. lam, G. lahm, 'lame', lit. 'broken', fr. I.-E. base \*lem-, 'to break', whence also OSlav. lomiti, 'to break', lomiti se, 'to grow lame', Russ. lomit', to break', lom, 'fragment', lomóta, 'gout', Lith. lúomas, 'lame', l'imt, 'to break down', OPruss. limtwei, 'to break', OIr. laime, 'ax', and prob. also Gk. νωλεμές, 'unceasingly', lit. 'unbroken' (fr. negative particle \*νε- and δ-λεμος, 'a breaking').

Derivatives: lame, tr. and intr. v., lame-ly, adv., lame-ness, n.

lame, n., a thin plate. — F., fr. L. *lāmina*, 'a thin piece of metal'. See lamina and cp. lamella.

lamed, lamedh, n., name of the 12th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. låmedh, lit. prob. 'the rod of the teacher', from the stem of lāmádh, 'he exercised, learned', whence also malmådh, 'ox goad', talmidh, 'scholar, pupil'. See Talmud and cp. lambda.

lamella, n., a thin plate. — L. lāmella, 'a small thin plate', dimin. of lāmina, 'a thin plate of metal or wood'. See lamina and -ella and cp. omelet.

lamellar, lamellary, lamellate, adjs., composed of lamellae. — Formed fr. L. lāmella (see prec. word) with suff. -ar, resp. -ary, -ate.

Lamellibranchia, also Lamellibranchiata, n. pl., a class of mollusks (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'those with lamellate gills'. See lamella and branchia, resp. branchiate.

lamellibranchiate, adj., pertaining to the Lamellibranchia. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate.

lamelliform, adj., having the form of a lamella. — See lamella and -form.

lament, intr. v. — MF. (= F.) lamenter, fr. L. lā-

lament, intr. v. — MF. (= F.) lamenter, fr. L. lāmentārī, 'to wail, moan, weep, lament', fr. lāmentum, 'a wailing, moaning, weeping, lamentātion', which stands for \*lā-men-tom, from the I.-E. imitative base \*lā-, 'to shout, cry', whence also L. lātrāre (for lā-trāre), 'to bark', Arm. lam, 'I weep', Gk λαίειν, λαήμεναι (Hesychius), 'to speak loud', Lith. löju, löti, Lett. lāt, 'to bark', OSlav. laje, lajati, 'to bark; to abuse'. Cp. Larus. For the ending of lament see suff. -ment.

Derivatives: lament-at-ory, adj., lament-ed, adj., lament-ed-ly, adv., lament-er, n., lament-ing, n. and adj., lament-ing-ly, adv., lament-ive, adj.

lament, n. -- L. lāmentum. See lament, v.

lamentable, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. lāmentābilis, 'full of sorrow, mournful, lamentable', fr. lāmentārī. See lament, v., and -able. Derivatives: lamentable-ness, n., lamentabl-y, adv.

lamentation, n. — ME. lamentacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) lamentation, fr. L. lāmentātiōnem, acc. of lāmentātiō, 'wailing, moaning, weeping, lamenting', fr. lāmentātus, pp. of lāmentārī. See lament, v., and -ation.

lamia, n., a devouring monster; vampire, witch.

L., fr. Gk. Λάμια (fem.), 'monster, specter', which is rel. to λαμυρός, 'voracious, gluttonous', λάμια (neut. pl.), 'chasm', λαιμός, 'throat, gullet', and cogn. with L. lemurēs, 'spirits of the dead; ghosts, specters', and prob. also with Lett. lamât, 'to scold', lamatas, 'mousetrap'. The idea underlying all these words is 'jaws open wide'. Cp. Lamium, Lamnidae. Cp. also lemur.

Lamiaceae, n. pl., a family of plants; synonym of Menthaceae (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Lamium with suff. -aceae.

lamiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. lamina, n., a thin piece of metal. — L. lāmina, 'a thin piece of metal or wood, leaf, layer'; of uncertain origin. Cp. lame, 'a thin plate', and lamella

laminal, laminar, adj., arranged in laminae. — Formed with suff. -al, resp. -ar, fr. L. lāmina. See prec. word.

laminate, tr. v., to cause to form laminae; intr. v., to split into thin layers. — Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. L. lāmina. See lamina.

Derivatives: laminat-ed, adj., laminat-ion, n.

laminiferous, adj., having laminae. — Compounded of L. *lāmina*, 'a thin piece', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See lamina and -ferous.

laminitis, n., inflammation in the laminae of the horse's foot (veter.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. lāmina (see lamina) and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin.

**Lamium**, n., a genus of plants, the dead nettle (bot.) — L., 'dead nettle', fr. Gk. \*λάμιον, which is rel. to Λάμια, 'monster' (see lamia); so called from the labiate flower.

Lammas, n., the first day of August. — ME. Lammasse, fr. OE. hlāfmæsse, hlāmmæsse, lit. 'loaf mass', a compound of hlāf, 'loaf', and mæsse, 'mess'. See loaf, n., and Mass.

lammergeier, the largest European bird of prey.

— G. Lämmergeier, compounded of Lämmer, pl. of Lamm, 'lamb' (see lamb), and Geier, 'vul-

ture', fr. MHG. gir, fr. OHG. gir, a noun derived from the OHG. adjective giri (whence MHG. gire), 'greedy', which is formed with -ro-formative element fr. I.-E. base \*ghi-, 'to open the mouth wide'. Cp. Du. gier, 'vulture', and see yearn. Cp. also the first element in gerfalcon.

Lamnidae, n. pl., a family of sharks (ichthyol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. λάμνα, 'a large fish of prey', which is rel. to  $\Lambda$ άμια, 'monster'. See lamia and cp. words there referred to.

lamp, n. — ME. lampe, lamp, fr. OF. (= F.) lampe, fr. Late L. lampada (nom.), fr. L. lampada, acc. of lampas, fr. Gk. λαμπάς, acc. λαμπάδα, 'torch', fr. λάμπειν, 'to shine, be bright', whence also λαμπρός, 'bright, clear', λαμπτήρ, 'light, torch, lantern', λαμπυρίς, 'glowworm', fr. I.-E. base \*lāp-, \*l²p-, 'to shine', whence also Lith. lópe', 'light', Lett. lãpa, 'torch', OPruss. lopis, 'flame'; fr. \*lap-s, an -s-enlargement of base \*lāp-, derive OIr. lassar, 'flame', lassaim, 'I flame', W. llachar, 'shining, bright'. Cp. lantern. Cp. also lampro-, Lampsilis, Lampyridae, eclampsia.

Derivatives: lamp, tr. and intr. v., lamp-less, adj., lamp-let, n.

lampadedromy, n., a torch race in honor of Prometheus in which a lighting torch was handed on from runner to runner (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. λαμπαδηδρομία, 'torch race', compounded of λαμπάς, gen. λαμπάδος, 'torch', and δρόμος, 'course, race'. See lamp and dromedary and cp. next word.

lampadephore, n., a torchbearer (Greek antiq.) — Gk. λαμπαδηφόρος, 'torchbearer', compounded of λαμπάς, gen. λαμπάδος, 'torch', and -φόρος, 'bearer'. See lamp and -phore.

lampadephoria, n., torch race (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. λαμπαδηφορία, 'torch bearing', fr. λαμπαδηφόρος. See prec. word and -ia.

lampas, n., a disease in horses. — F., fr. lamper, 'to guzzle'. See lampoon.

lampas, n., silk damask — F., of unknown origin. lampern, n., the river lamprey. — ME. lamproun, lampurn, fr. OF. lamprion, lampreon, dimin, of lampreie, 'lamprey'. See lamprey.

lampoon, n., a virulent satire. — F. lampon, 'drinking song', from the cry of students in coffeehouses lampons, 'let us drink', fr. lamper, 'to guzzle', a nasalized form of laper, 'to lap', which is of imitative origin. Cp. lampas, 'a disease in horses'. Cp. also OE. lapian, 'to lap' (see lap).

Derivatives: lampoon, tr. v., lampoon-er, n., lampoon-ery, n., lampoon-ist, n.

lampr-, form of lampro- before a vowel.

lamprey, n., any of a group of eellike aquatic animals. — ME. lampreie, fr. OF. lampreie (F. lamproie), fr. ML. lamprēda, a blend of L. nauprēda, 'mud-lamprey, limpet', which is of Gaulish origin, and L. lambere, 'to lick'. See lambent and cp. limpet.

lampro-, before a vowel lampr-, combining form meaning 'bright'. — Gk. λαμπρο-. λαμπρ-, fr. λαμπρός, 'bright', rel. to λάμπειν, 'to shine, be bright', λαμπάς, gen. λαμπάδος, 'torch'. See lamp.

Lampsilis, n., a genus of N. American mussels (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. λάμπειν, 'to shine, be bright', and ψτλός, 'naked, bare, stripped of feathers, smooth'. See lamp and psilo-.

Lampyridae, n. pl., a family of beetles including many luminous insects (entomol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. lampyris, fr. Gk. λαμπυρίς, 'glowworm', which derives fr. λάμπειν, 'to shine, be bright'. See lamp.

lanarkite, n., a basic lead sulfate (mineral.) — Named after Leadhills, Lanarkshire, in Scotland. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

lanate, adj., woolly; covered with wool.—L. lānātus, 'woolly, downy', fr. lāna, 'wool, soft hair, down', fr. I.-E. \*w<sup>ĕ</sup>l<sup>e</sup>nā, \*wl̄nā, whence also OE. wull, 'wool'. See wool and words there referred to and cp. esp. delaine, flannel, laniferous, lanigerous, lanolin, lanose, lanugo. For the ending see adj. suff. -ate.

lance, n. — ME. launce, lance, fr. OF. (= F.) lance, fr. L. lancea, 'a light spear, lance', which is a Celtic loan word. Cp. It. lancia, OProvenç. lansa, Catal. llansa, Sp. lanza, Port. lança, Du., Swed. lans, G. Lanze, etc., which all are borrowed from Latin. Cp. élan, launch, fer-de-lance.

lance, tr. v. — ME. launcen, fr. MF. lancier, lancer (F. lancer), fr. Late L. lanceāre, 'to wield a lance' (whence also It. lanciare, Sp. lanzar), fr. L. lancea. See lance, n.

lance-knight, n., a lansquenet (hist.) — Folk-ety-mological alteration of G. Landsknecht, 'foot soldier' (lit. 'land servant'; see lansquenet), due to a confusion of the first element of the word with lance.

lancelet, n. — Formed fr. lance, n., with dimin. suff. -let.

Lancelot, masc. PN.—F., formed with the double dimin. suff. -el-ot fr. OHG. Lanzo, lit. 'landed', fr. OHG. land, 'land'. See land, -el and -ot.

lanceolate, adj., lance-shaped (zool. and bot.) — L. lanceolātus, 'shaped like a small lance', fr. lanceola, dimin. of lancea, 'lance'. See lance, n., -ole and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: lanceolat-ed, adj.

lancer, n. — F. lancier, 'a soldier armed with a lance', fr. lance. See lance, n., and agential suff.

lancet, n., a small surgical instrument. — F. lancette, lit. 'a small lance', dimin, of lance. See lance, n., and the suffixes -et and -ette.

lanciform, adj., lance-shaped. — Compounded of L. lancea, 'lance', and forma, 'form, shape'. See lance, n., and form, n.

lancinate, tr. v., to tear. — L. lancinātus, pp. of lancināre, 'to tear to pieces, rend, lacerate', which is rel. to lacerāre, of s.m. See lacerate.

Derivatives: lancinat-ing, adj., lancinat-ion, n. land, n. — ME. land, lond, fr. OE. land, lond, rel. to OS., ON., Dan., Swed., OFris., Du., G., Goth. land, MDu., OHG., MHG. lant, fr. I.-E. base \*lendh-, 'land, heath', whence also OIr. land, MW. llan, 'an open space', Ir. lann, 'enclosure', W. llan, 'enclosure, yard, churchyard', Co. lan, Bret. lann, 'heath' (F. landa, 'heath, moor', is borrowed fr. Gaul. \*landa), OPruss. lindan (acc.), 'valley', OSlav. ledina, ledo, 'waste land, heath', Russ. ljádá, 'land newly cleared', Czech lada, 'fallow land'. Cp. lawn, 'stretch of grass'. Cp. also Lancelot, the first element in Lambert and the second element in Roland, uitlander.

Derivatives: land, tr. and intr. v., land-ed, adj., land-er, n., land-ing, n., land-less, adj.

landau, n., a four-wheeled covered horse-carriage. — Usually connected with Landau, name of a town in Bavaria, Germany, but in reality derived fr. Sp. lando, orig. 'a light four-wheeled carriage drawn by mules', fr. Arab. al-andul, misread as a-landul. Arab. andul is traceable to OI. an-dolah, hin-dolah, 'swing, seesaw, litter'; see Manfred Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary, I, 549 and Brockelmann in ZDMG., vol. 51 (1897), p. 658; vol. 52, p. 282, "Nochmals Landauer". Cp. doolie.

landaulet, n., 1) a small landau; 2) a kind of automobile. — Formed fr. prec. word with dimin. suff. -let.

landgrave, n., 1) formerly, a German count having jurisdiction over a certain territory; 2) later, the title of certain German princes. — G. Landgraf, lit. 'landcount', compounded of Land (fr. MHG. lant, fr. OHG. lant), 'land', and Graf (fr. MHG. grāve, fr. OHG. grāvo), 'count, earl'. See land and grave, 'count', and cp. margrave.

landgraviate, n., the office, jurisdiction or territory of a landgrave. — ML. landgraviātus, a hybrid coined fr. landgrave and L.-ātus (see 3rd suff. -ate).

landgravine, n., wife of a landgrave. — G. Land-gräfin, lit. 'landcountess'. See prec. word.

landloper, landlouper, n., a vagabond. — Du. landloper, lit. 'landrunner', fr. land, 'land', and lopen, 'to run'. See land, leap and cp. elope, interloper.

landmark, n. — OE. landmearc. See land and mark, n.

landscape, n. — Du. landschap, fr. MDu. landscap, 'region' (which is rel. to OE. landscipe, ON. landskapr, OHG. lantscaf, G. Landschaft, 'region'), fr. land, 'land', and -scap, '-ship'. See land and -ship.

Derivative: landscape, tr. and intr. v.

landsturm, n., a general levy. — G., compounded of Land, 'country', and Sturm, 'storm'. See land and storm.

landtag, n., the legislative assembly in German states. — G., lit. 'day of the country'. See land and day. For sense development cp. diet, 'par-

liamentary assembly'. Cp. also the second element in Reichstag, Rigsdag, Riksdag.

landwehr, n., military reserve of trained armed forces in Germany and other countries (mil.) — G., fr. MHG. lantwer, fr. OHG. lantweri, 'army for the protection of the country', which is compounded of lant, 'land', and weri, 'protection'. See land and weir.

lane, n. — ME. lane, fr. OE. lane, rel. to OFris. lana, lona, MDu. lāne, Du. laan, 'lane', ON. lön, 'row of houses'. The ultimate etymol. of these Teut. words is unknown. Cp. the second element in slalom.

långbanite, n., a manganese silicate with ferrous antimonate (mineral.) — Swed. långbanit, named after Långban in Värmland, Sweden. The ending-it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite. langbeinite, n., double sulfate of potassium and magnesium (mineral.) — G. Langbeinit, named after the chemist A. Langbein of Dessau, Germany. The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

langley, n., a unit of solar radiation, corresponding to one gram calorie per square centimeter per unit of time. — Named after the American astronomer Samuel Pierpont Langley (1834-1906).

Langobard, n., Lombard. — L. Langobardī (pl.), name of a people of Northern Germany. See Lombard.

langrage, n., a kind of shot. — Formed on analogy of *cartridge* fr. earlier *langrel*, a word of unknown origin.

Derivative: langrag-ed, adj.

lang syne, adv., long since; n., the long ago, ancient times — Scot. form of long since.

language, n. — ME. langage, language, fr. OF. (= F.) langage, fr. VL. \*linguāticum, fr. L. lingua, 'tongue; speech, language'. See tongue and -age and cp. lingual. The spelling language (with u) is due to the influence of F. langue, 'tongue; language'. Cp. next word and languet. langued, adj., having the tongue of a tincture different from the rest (her.) — Formed with 3rd suff. -ed fr. L. langue, 'tongue'. See prec. word. langue d'oc, the Romance language of Southern France; the Provençal language. — OF. langue d'oc, 'language of oc', lit. 'ves language' (i.e. the language in which oc, fr. L. hoc, 'this thing', is used for 'yes'). L. hoc is the neut. form of hic; see hodiernal and cp. haecceity. Cp. next word. langue d'oil, the Romance language spoken in the center and north of France; the French language. — OF. langue d'oil, 'language of oil, lit. 'yes language', i.e. the language in which oil (now oui; derived fr. L. hoc ille, scil. fēcit, 'he did it') is used for 'yes'. See prec. word and ille.

languet, languette, n., a little tongue; used of various tongue-shaped parts of objects. — ME. languet, languette, fr. MF. (= F.) languette, dimin. of langue, 'tongue'. See tongue and -et, -ette, and cp. language.

languid, adi., 1) drooping: weak: 2) dull. — ME. languide, fr. L. languidus, 'faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid' (prob. through the medium of F. languide), fr. languere, 'to faint, weary', rel. to laxus, which stands for  $*(s)l^{e}g$ -sos, 'wide, loose, open', fr. L.-E. base  $*(s)l\tilde{e}g$ ,  $*(s)l\tilde{e}g$ . \*(s)leng-, 'to be slack', whence also Gk, λήγειν, 'to leave off, stop', lit, 'to grow tired or weary'. λαγαρός, 'slack, hollow, sunken', λαγώς, 'hare' If or  $\lambda \alpha \gamma(0) - \omega(0) \delta c$ , lit, 'the animal with the flapping ears'], OIr. lacc, 'slack, loose', Gael., Ir. lag. 'slack, weak', ON, slakr, OE, slac, 'slow, slack'. See slack and cp. lack, slake. Cp. also languish, languor. Cp. also catalectic, delay, laches, lago-, lash, adj., lax, laxative, leash, lush, relay, release, relish, and the second element in algolagnia.

Derivatives: languid-ly, adv., languid-ness, n. languish, intr. v., 1) to become languid; 2) to become dull. — ME. languishen, fr. OF. (= F.) languiss-, pres. part. stem of languir, fr. VL. \*languire, corresponding to L. languere, 'to faint, weary'. See languid and verbal suff. -ish.

Derivatives: languish, n., languish-ing, adj., languish-ing-ly, adv., languish-ment, n.

languor, n., 1) weakness; 2) dullness. — ME. langour, fr. OF. languor (F. langueur), fr. L. languōrem, acc. of languor, 'faintness, feebleness, weariness', fr. languēre. See languid.

Derivatives: languor-ous, adj., languor-ous-ly, adv

langur, n., a long-tailed monkey of Asia (genus *Presbytis*). — Hind. *laṅgūr*, fr. OI. *lāṅgūlin*, 'having a (long) tail'.

lani-, combining form meaning 'wool'. — L. lāni-, fr. lāna, 'wool'. See lanate.

laniard, n. — A var. of lanyard.

laniary, adj., canine (anat.) — L. laniārius, 'pertaining to a butcher', fr. lanius, 'butcher', which is of Etruscan origin and rel. to lanista, 'trainer of gladiators'. See lanista and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivative: laniary, n., a laniary tooth.

laniferous, adj., wool-bearing. — L. lānifer, 'wool-bearing', compounded of lāna, 'wool', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See lanate and -ferous. lanigerous, adj., wool-bearing. — L. lāniger, 'wool-bearing', compounded of lāna, 'wool', and gerere, 'to bear, carry'. See lanate and gerent.

Laniidae, n. pl., a family of birds, the true shrikes (ornithol.) — ModL., formed fr. Lanius with suff. -idae.

lanista, n., a trainer of gladiators. — L., 'trainer of gladiators, fencing master'; as shown by the suff. -ista, a word of Etruscan origin; cp. fenestra. Cp. laniary, Lanius, lanner, lanneret.

Lanius, n., a genus of birds, the shrike (ornithot.)

L. lanius, 'butcher'. See laniary.

lank, adj., slender; lean. — ME. lank, fr. OE. hlanc, 'lank, lean', rel. to OHG. (h)lanca, MHG. lanke, 'hip, flank', and to OE. hlence, 'link of a coat of mail, (pl.) armor', MHG., G. lenken,

865

'to bend, turn, lead', MHG. gelenke, 'bending', G. Gelenk, 'joint', fr. I.-E. base \*qleng-, 'to bend', whence also L. clingō, clingere, 'to girdle'. Cp. the var. base \*qlenq-, whence OSlav. klęčę, -ati, 'to kneel', Russ. kljačŭ, 'cudgel, crossbar', Lith. lenkti, 'to bend'. See link, 'ring of chain', and cp. flank.

Derivatives: lank-ly, adv., lank-ness, n., lank-y, adi., lank-i-ly, adv., lank-i-ness, n.

lanner, n., a falcon. — ME. laner, fr. OF (= F.) lanier, fr. L. laniārius, 'butcher', See laniary.

lanneret, n., the male lanner (falconry). — F. laneret, formed fr. lanier, 'lanner' (see prec. word), with dimin. suff. -et (the male lanner is smaller than the female).

lanolin, lanoline, n., wool fat. — Coined by the German physician Mathias Eugenius Oscar Liebreich (1838-1908) in 1886 fr. L. lāna, 'wool', oleum, 'oil, fat', and chem. suff. -in, -ine. See lanate and -ole (fr. L. oleum).

lanose, adj., woolly. — L. lānōsus, 'woolly', fr. lāna, 'wool'. See lanate and adj. suff. -ose.

lansfordite, n., a hydrous basic magnesium carbonate (mineral.) — Named after Lansford in Pennsylvania. For the ending see subst. suff.-ite. lansquenet, n., 1) a German mercenary in the 16th and 17th centuries; 2) a card game. — F., fr. G. Landsknecht, lit. 'servant of the country', fr. Lands, gen. of Land, 'land, country', and Knecht, 'slave, servant'. See land and knight and cp. lance-knight.

Lantana, n., a genus of plants of the vervain family (bot.) — ModL., 'viburnum', altered fr. lentana (form used by Gesner), of s.m., lit. 'the pliant plant', fr. L. lentus, 'flexible, pliant'. See lithe and cp. lentiscus, lentitude.

lantern, n. — ME. lanterne, fr. OF. (= F.) lanterne, fr. L. lanterna, fr. Gk.  $\lambda \alpha \mu \pi \tau \dot{\eta} \rho$  (see lamp), to which the Etruscan diminutive suff. -na has been added. The same suff. appears in L. persona (see person).

Derivatives: lantern, tr. v., lantern-ist, n.

lanthana, n., lanthanum oxide. — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the Swedish chemist Carl Gustaf Mosander (1797-1858) in 1839 fr. Gk. λανθάνειν, 'to escape notice, lie hid, be unseen', which is cogn. with L. latēre, 'to lie hid' (see latent); so called by him, because it lay concealed in erbia. lanthanum, n., name of a metallic element of the rare-earth group (chem.) — ModL., from prec. word.

lanthorn, n., lantern. - An old var. of lantern.

lanuginous, adj., covered with soft hair, downy.

L. lānūginōsus, fr. lānūgō, gen. lānūginis. See next word and -ous.

Derivative: lanuginous-ness, n.

lanugo, n., downy hair that covers the fetus (anat.)

— L. lānūgō, gen. lānūginis, 'down', fr. lāna, 'wool'. See lanate.

lanyard, laniard, n., a short, thick rope. — ME. lanyer, fr. MF. (= F.) lanière, 'thong, lash', fr. OF. lasniere, fr. lasne, 'strap, thong', a metathe-

sis form of nasle, 'lace', fr. Frankish \*nastila, which is related to OS., OHG. nestila, MHG., G. nestel, 'string, lace, strap'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base \*ned-, 'to knot'; see net. The transposition of nasle to lasne was prob. made under the influence of OF. laz, 'noose'. The change of the French ending -ière (in lanière) to -yard (in E. lanyard) is due to a confusion with the noun yard; cp. halyard.

Laocoon, n., a priest of Apollo (Greek mythol.) — L. Lāocoōn, fr. Gk. Λαοκόων, compounded of  $\lambda \bar{\alpha} \delta \varsigma$ , 'people', and κοέω (for \*κοΓέω), 'I mark, perceive', which is cogn. with OI. kavih, 'wise, sage; seer, poet', L. cavēre (for \*covēre), 'to be on one's guard, take care, beware'. For the first element see lay, 'pertaining to the laity', for the second see show and cp. cave, interj.

Laodicean, adj., 1) pertaining to Laodicea; lukewarm in religion (in allusion to Revelations III, 14-16); 2) n., an inhabitant of Laodicea; one lukewarm in religion. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Lāodicēa, fr. Gk. Λāοδίχεια, name of a city in Phrygia (in Asia Minor). Cp. latakia.

lap, n., flap of a garment. — ME. lappe, fr. læppa, 'tip, end, skirt, district', rel. to OS. lappo, 'tip, lappet', MDu, lappe, Du. lap, 'tip, end', OHG. lappa, MHG. lappe, G. Lappen, 'rag, shred', ON. leppr, Norw. lap, 'patch, rag', Norw. lapa, 'to hang loosely', fr. I.-E. base \*låb-, \*lěb-, 'loose; to hang down', whence also L. lābāre, 'to totter', lābī, 'to slide, slip, glide down' and prob. also labor, 'labor'. See labor and cp. lapel, lappet. Cp. also labarum.

Derivative: lap, tr. and intr. v., to wrap, enfold. lap, tr. v., to lick up; intr. v., to lick up a liquid.

— ME. lapen, lappen, fr. OE. lapian, 'to lick, lap up, sup', rel. to Swed. lapa, 'to drink, lap', OHG. laffan, 'to lick', OS. lepil, MLG., Du. lepel, OHG. leffil, MHG. leffel, G. Löffel, 'spoon', OE. læpeldre, 'pot', and cogn. with Gk. λάπτειν, 'to sip, lick', λαφύσσειν, 'to swallow greedily, gulp down', Arm. lap'el, L. lambere, 'to lick'. All these words derive from the I.-E. imitative base \*lab-, \*lap(h)-. Cp. lambent.

Derivatives: lap, n., the act of lapping, lapp-er, n. lapar-, form of laparo- before a vowel.

laparectomy, n., surgical removal of a part of the abdominal wall. — Compounded of lapar- and Gk. -εκτομία, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See -ectomy.

laparo-, before a vowel lapar-, combining form denoting the *flank* or, less exactly, the *abdominal wall (anat.)*—Fr. Gk.  $\lambda \alpha \pi \dot{\alpha} \rho \bar{\alpha}$ , 'the flank, loins', which is rel. to  $\lambda \alpha \pi \alpha \rho \dot{\alpha} \varsigma$ , 'soft, flaccid, hollow',  $\lambda \alpha \pi \dot{\alpha} \dot{\zeta} \varepsilon \iota \nu$ ,  $\lambda \alpha \pi \dot{\alpha} \sigma \varepsilon \iota \nu$ , 'to empty', and in gradational relationship to  $\lambda \varepsilon \pi \tau \dot{\alpha} \varsigma$ , 'fine, thin, small'. See lepto-.

laparotomy, n., incision into the abdominal wall (surgery). — Coined by the English surgeon Sir Thomas Bryant (1828-1914) fr. laparo- and Gk. -τομία, 'cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting, section'. See-tomy.

lapel, n., part of a coat folded back. — Diminutive of lap, 'flap of a garment'.

Derivatives: lapel-er, n., lapell-ed, adj.

lapidary, adj., 1) pertaining to stones; 2) pertaining to, or suitable for, engraving on stone monuments. — L. lapidārius, 'pertaining to stone', fr. lapis, gen. lapidis, 'stone', which is cogn. with Gk. λέπας, 'a bare rock, crag', and prob. also with λέπειν, 'to strip off, peel'; see leper and cp. Lepas. For the relationship between Gk. λέπας and λέπειν cp. L. saxum, 'stone', which is rel. to secāre, 'to cut', and rūpēs, 'rock', which is rel. to rumpere, 'to tear, break, rend' (see saxatile and rupestrian).

lapidary, n., one who cuts or polishes precious stones. — L. lapidārius, 'a worker in stone', prop. the adjective lapidārius, 'pertaining to stone', used as a noun. See prec. word.

lapidate, tr. v., to stone. — L. lapidātus, pp. of lapidāre, 'to pelt with stones, to stone', fr. lapis, gen. lapidis. See lapidary, adj., and verbal suff.

Derivatives: lapidat-ion, n., lapidat-or, n.

lapidification, n., the state of being converted into stone. — See next word and -ation.

lapidify, tr. v., to convert into stone; intr. v., to be converted into stone. — F. lapidifier, fr. ML. lapidificare, 'to convert into stone', which is compounded of L. lapis, gen. lapidis, 'stone', and -ficare, fr. -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See lapidary, adj., and -fy.

lapilli. n. pl., small stones; specif. small stones erupted by volcanoes. — L., pl. of *lapillus*, 'a little stone', dimin. of *lapis*, 'stone'. See *lapidary*, adi.

lapis lazuli, an azure blue stone. — ML., fr. L. lapis, 'stone', and gen. of ML. lazulum, 'lapis lazuli', fr. Arab. lāzaward. See lapidary, adj., and azure.

Laportea, n., a genus of plants, the wood nettle (bot.) — ModL., named after François L. de Laporte, a 19th-century entomologist.

lappet, n., a small flap. — Formed with dimin. suff. -et fr. lap, 'flap of a garment'.

Derivatives: lappet, tr. v., lappet-ed, adj.

Lappula, n., a genus of plants, the stickseed (bot.)
ModL., dimin. of L. lappa, 'a bur'; of uncertain origin.

Lapsana, n., a genus of plants, the nipplewort (bot.) — L. lapsana, lampsana, 'charlock', fr. Gk, λαψάνη, λαμψάνη, of s.m.

lapse, n., 1) a slip; 2) an error. — L. lapsus, 'a slipping, a fall', fr. lapsus, pp. of lābī, 'to slide, slip, glide down'. See labor, n., and cp. words there referred to.

lapse, intr. v., 1) to slip; 2) to fail. — L. lapsāre, 'to slide', fr. lapsus, pp. of lābi. See lapse, n., and cp. collapse, elapse, prolapse, relapse.

Derivatives: laps-able, adj., laps-ed, adj., laps-er, n., laps-ing-ly, adv.

lapsus calami, a slip of the pen. — L. See lapse, n., and calamary.

lapsus linguae, a slip of the tongue. — L. See lapse, n., and lingual.

lapwing, n., a bird of the plover family. — ME. lappewinke, fr. OE. hlēapewince, lit. 'leaperwaverer', fr. hlēapan, 'to leap', and wincian, 'to blink, wink' (the original meaning of this latter was 'to move rapidly, to waver'); influenced in form by a folk-etymological association with wing. See leap and wink.

larboard, n., left-hand side of a ship to a person on board looking from the stern toward the bow. — ME. ladeborde, lit. 'the loading side'. The first -r- in E. larboard is due to the analogy of starboard. See lade and board of a ship.

Derivatives: larboard, adi, and adv.

larcener, n., one guilty of larceny. — See larceny and agential suff. -er.

larcenist, n., a larcener. — See larceny and -ist. larcenous, adj., of the nature of larceny. — See next word and -ous.

Derivative: larcenous-ly, adv.

larceny, n., theft. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) larcin, fr. OF. larrecin, fr. L. latrōcinium, 'service of mercenaries; freebooting, robbery', which is compounded of latrō, 'a mercenary soldier; robber', and suff. -cinium. L. latrō is prob. borrowed fr. Gk. \*λάτρων, 'a mercenary soldier', which is rel. to λάτρον, 'pay, hire', λάτρις, 'servant, worshiper', λατρεία, 'hired labor, service paid to the gods, worship'. Several philologists derive these Greek words fr. I.-E. base \*la-, \*lē(i)-, 'to grant; possession'. See -latry and cp. lathe, 'administrative district'. Suff. -cinium is prob. cogn. with Gk. -κονος in διάκονος, 'a servant'. See deacon and cp. tirocinium.

larch, n., a tree of the genus Larix. — Introduced by the English botanist W. Turner in 1548 through adaptation of G. Lärche, fr. MHG. larche, lerche, fr. OHG. \*larihha, \*lerihha, borrowed fr. L. larix, gen. laricis, 'larch', which is prob. a Gaulish loan word from the Alpine region, ult. derived fr. I.-E. base \*derev(o)-, 'tree' (see tree). See Walde-Hofmann LEW., I. p. 765. For the change of d- to l- cp. L. lacrima, fr. OL. dacruma, 'tear' (see lachrymal). It is also possible, however, that L. larix is a word of non-Indo-European origin.

lard, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. lāridum, lārdum, 'bacon', which is cogn. with Gk. λᾶρῖ-νός, 'fat'. Derivatives: lard, tr. v., lard-aceous, adj., larder (q.v.), lard-y, adj.

larder, n. — ME., fr. AF. larder, corresponding to OF. lardier, 'a place where bacon is kept', fr. lard, 'bacon'. See lard and suff. -er, in the sense 'receptacle for'.

Derivative: larder-er, n.

lardite, n., agalmatolite (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. L. lārdum, 'lard'. See lard.

lardon, lardoon, n., a strip of bacon used in larding. — See lard and -oon.

lares, n. pl., tutelary gods (Roman mythol.) —

L. lărēs, 'tutelary gods, household deities: home', pl. of lar; prob. derived fr. I.-E. base \*las-, 'greedy', whence also L. lascivus, 'wanton'. See lascivious and co. Lariidae. larva.

large, adi. - ME., fr. OF. (= F.) large, 'broad, wide', fr. L. largus, 'abundant, copious, plentiful; liberal', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. largess, largo, enlarge.

Derivatives: large, adv. and n., large-ly, adv., large-ness, n., larg-ish, adi.

largess, largesse, n., a gift generously given. -ME. largesse, fr. OF. (= F.) largesse, 'bounty, munificence', fr. VL. \*largitia, 'abundance', fr. L. largus, 'abundant', See large and -ess.

larghetto, adj. and adv., rather slow (musical direction). - It., dimin. of largo, 'slow'. See next word.

largo, adj. and adv., very slow (musical direction). - It., 'broad, wide; slow', fr. L. largus, 'broad, wide'. See large.

lariat, n., a lasso. - Sp. la reata, 'the rope', from the fem. article la and reata. 'rope'. Sp. la derives fr. L. illa, fem. of ille, 'that'; see ille. For Sp. reata see reata.

Derivative: lariat, tr. v.

Laridae, n. pl., a family of birds including the gulls and terns (ornithol.) - ModL., formed fr. Larus with suff. -idae.

Lariidae, n. pl., a family of beetles (entomol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Laria (name of the type genus), fr. L. lar. See lares.

Larinae, n. pl., a subfamily of the Laridae; the typical gulls (ornithol.) - ModL., formed fr. Larus with suff. -inae.

Larix, n., a genus of trees of the pine family (bot.) - L. larix, 'larch'. See larch.

lark, n. - ME. larke, fr. OE. lāwerce, læwerce, rel. to OS. lēwerka, ON. lævirki, Dan. lerke, OSwed. lārikia, Swed. lärka, Norw. lerka, LG. lewerke, Du. leeuwerik, OHG. lērahha, MHG. lewreche, lereche, G. Lerche, 'lark'; of uncertain

lark, intr. v., to make sport. - Of uncertain ori-

Derivatives: lark-er, n., lark-ing, adj., lark-ingly, adv., lark-ish, lark-some, lark-y, adjs.

larkspur, n., the delphinium. — Compounded of lark, n., and spur; so called in allusion to the shape of its leaves.

larmoyant, adj., tearful. - F., pres. part. of larmoyer, 'to shed tears, whimper', fr. larme, 'tear', fr. L. lacrima. See lachrymal and -ant.

larnax, n., a chest; a coffin. — Gk. λάρναξ, 'chest, coffer, box', dissimilated ir. νάρναζ (Hesychius), of s.m., which is of uncertain origin.

larrup, tr. v., to beat, thresh. - Of uncertain origin; perh. borrowed fr. Du. larpen, 'to thresh'. Larus, n., a genus of birds, the gull, the tern and the jaeger (ornithol.) - Late L. larus, 'gull', fr. Gk. λάρος, which is prob. rel. to λήρος, 'idle talk', and lit. means 'the chattering bird', fr. the I.-F. imitative base \*lā-, \*lē-, 'to shout, cry',

whence also L. lāmentāre. 'to wail. moan, weep. lament'. See lament.

larva, n. - L. larva, 'ghost, specter, mask', for \*lāsowā-, lit. 'having the shape of a lar, resembling a lar', fr. lar, 'a tutelary god'. See lares.

larval, adj. - L. larvalis, 'pertaining to a ghost'. fr. larva. See larva and adi. suff. -al.

larvi-, combining form denoting a larva. - Fr. L. larva. See larva.

laryng-, form of laryngo- before a vowel.

laryngeal, adi., pertaining to the larynx. - Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. λάρυγξ, gen. λάρυγyoc, 'throat', See larvnx.

laryngitis, n., inflammation of the larynx (med.) - Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. λάρυγξ, gen. λάρυγγος, 'throat'. See larynx. Derivative: larvngit-ic, adj.

laryngo-, combining form denoting 1) the larynx; 2) larvngeal and. — Gk. λαρυγγο-, fr. λάρυγξ. gen. λάρυγγος, 'throat'. See larynx.

laryngology, n., that branch of medicine which deals with the diseases of the larynx. - Compounded of laryngo- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: laryngolog-ic, laryngolog-ic-al, adis., laryngolog-ist, n.

laryngoscope, n., an instrument for examining the larynx. — Compounded of laryngo- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

Derivatives: laryngoscop-ic, laryngoscop-ic-al, adjs., laryngoscop-ist, n., laryngoscop-y, n.

larvnx, n., the upper part of the windpipe (anat.) - Medical L., fr. Gk. λάρυγξ, gen. λάρυγγος, 'throat, upper part of the windpipe', which is prob. a blend of φάρυγξ, 'throat' (see pharynx), and λαιμός, 'throat, gullet'. See Frisk, GEW., II 87 s.v. λάρυγξ It is also possible, however, that Gk. λάρυγξ derives from the I.-E imitative base \*(s)lrg- 'to sip', whence also MHG. slurc, 'gullet, gorge', slurken, 'to sip', Swed. slurca, 'to sip in big quaffs', and possibly also L. lurco, lurcāre (also lurcor, lurcāri), 'to devour' (fr. \*lurgicos, 'devouring'); see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 837 s.v. lurcō. If this latter etymology is correct, the form of λάρυχξ is prob. due to the influence of φάρυγξ, 'throat'.

lascar, n., an East Indian sailor. - Pers. lashkar, 'army', fr. Arab. al'askar, 'the army', fr. al-, 'the', and 'áskar, 'army', which prob. derives fr. Late Gk. ἐξέρκητον, fr. L. exercitus, 'army', fr. exercēre, 'to train, drill'. See exercise and cp. askari and the second element in seraskier. E. lascar was influenced in meaning by Pers. lashkarī, 'soldier', lit. 'of the army', fr. lashkar.

lascivious, adj., wanton, lustful. — Late L. lasciviōsus, fr. L. lascīvia, 'wantonness, playfulness, lustfulness', fr. lascivus, 'wanton, playful, lustful', fr. I.-E. base \*las-, 'greedy, desirous', whence also OI. -laşati (dissimilated fr. \*lalsati), 'yearns', lásati, 'plays, frolics' (also 'flashes, glitters'), Hitt. ilaliva-, 'to desire, covet', Gk. λι-λαίομαν (for \*λι-λάσιομαι), 'I desire'. λάστη, 'harlot', λάσθη, 'mockery, insult', O-Slav. laska, 'flattery'. laskaio. laskati. 'to outwit. flatter', laskanije, 'flattery', laskrudu, 'loving dainties'. Czech and Slovak láska, 'love', Pol. taska, 'favor', OIr. lainn (for \*las-nis), 'greedy', Goth. lustus, OE. lust, 'lust'. Cp. list, 'to please', lust. Cp. also lares, larva.

867

Derivatives: lascivious-lv, adv., lascivious-ness.

laser, n. - Coined from the initials of Light Amplification (by) Stimulated Emission (of) Radia-

lash, tr. v., to bind. - ME. lasshen, 'to lace', fr. MF. lachier, lacier, fr. OF. See lace. v.

lash, adj., soft and watery. - OF. lasche (F. lâche), 'loose', fr. L. laxus, of s.m. See lax and cp. laches, lush.

lash, tr. and intr. v., to strike with, or as with, a whip. - ME. lashen, 'to strike', prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: lash, n., a stroke with a whip, lasher, n., lash-ing, n.

lashkar, n., a body of soldiers (India). - Pers. lashkar, 'army'. See lascar.

lasio-, before a vowel lasi-, combining form meaning 'shaggy'. -- Gk. λασιο-, λασι-, fr. λάσιος, 'shaggy', for \*Fλάτ-ιος, fr. I.-E. \*wltios, 'hairy, woolly, shaggy', whence also Lith. váltis, 'panicle of oats', Little Russian voloti, 'panicle', ON. folt, 'hair'. The above base is prob. a -tenlargement of base \*wel-, 'to break, tear, pluck', whence also Gk. ληνος, Dor. λανος (for \* ξληνος, resp. \* ξλανος), 'wool', L. vellere, 'to pluck, twitch', vellus, 'wool shorn off, fleece'. See vellicate and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word.

Lasius, n., a genus of ants (entomol.) - ModL., fr. Gk. λάσιος, 'hairy, woolly, shaggy'. See lasio-. laspring, n., a young salmon (dial. English). -Perh, altered fr. laxpink, a compound of OE. lax, 'salmon', and dial. E. pink, 'a young salmon'. See lax, 'salmon'.

lass, n., a girl. - ME. lasse, of uncertain origin. lassie, n., a young girl. - Dimin. of lass.

lassitude, n., weariness, exhaustion. - MF. (= F.), fr. L. lassitūdinem, acc. of lassitūdō, 'faintness, weariness, languor, exhaustion', fr. lassus, 'faint, weary, languid, exhausted', which stands for \*lad-to-s, and is cogn. with OE. læt, 'sluggish, slow'. See late and -tude and cp. alas.

lasso, n., a long rope with noose for catching cattle and horses. - Sp. lazo. fr. L. laqueus, 'noose, snare'. See lace, n., which is a doublet of lasso.

Derivatives: lasso, tr. v., lasso-er, n.

last, adj. - ME. last, dissimilated fr. latst, contraction of latest, fr. OE. latost, superl. of læt, adj., late, adv.; rel. to the superlatives OFris. lest, MDu. latest, laest, lest, Du. laatst, OHG. lezzist, lazzöst, MHG. lezzist, lest, G. letzt,

'last', ON. latastr, 'slowest'. See late. For the dissimilation of ME. latst to last cp. best. Derivatives: last. n. and adv., last-ly, adv.

last, n., a model of foot. — ME. laste. fr. OE. læste, 'last', fr. OE. last, 'sole of foot, footprint, track', rel. to ON. leistr, 'the foot below the ankle, sock'. Dan. læst, Du. leest, 'last', OHG. leist, 'track, footprint, last', MHG. leist, G. Leisten, 'last', Goth. laists, 'footprint, track', laistjan, 'to follow', laisjan, 'to teach'. lais. 'I know', OE. læran (for \*lar-jan), 'to teach'. See learn and cp. last, 'to continue'.

Derivative: last, tr. v., to shape with a last.

last, intr. v., to continue, endure. - ME. lasten. fr. OE. læstan, 'to follow, carry out, perform; to continue, last, endure'. The orig. meaning was 'to follow a track', fr. OE. lāst. 'sole of foot. footprint, track'. Cp. Goth. laistjan, 'to follow', OHG. leistan, MHG., G. leisten, 'to perform, achieve, afford', and see last, 'model of foot'. Derivatives: last, n., staying power, last-ing, adj., last-ing-ly, adv., last-ing-ness, n.

last, n., 1) load (obsol.); 2) unit of weight. - ME. last, 'load; unit of weight', fr. OE. hlæst, 'burden', rel. to OFris. hlest, MDu., Du. last, OHG. hlast, last, MHG., G. last, 'load', and to OE., OHG. hladan, 'to load'. E. last prop. means 'that which is laden'. See lade and cp. the second element in ballast. Cp. also alastrim.

lat, n., the unit of currency in Latvia. - Lett. lats (pl. lati), formed from the first syllable of Latviia, the Lett name of the country.

latakia, n., a kind of Syrian tobacco. — Prop. 'tobacco grown in Latakia', a town in N.W. Syria. The name Latakia is traceable to Gk. Λ ᾱοδίκεια, name of a city in Phrygia. See Laodice-

latch, tr. v., to fasten. - ME. lacchen, 'to seize, catch, take hold of', fr. OE. læccan, prob. cogn. with Gk. λάζομαι, 'I take, grasp', which stands for \*λάγ-ιομαι or \*λάγγ-ιομαι and is rel. to λαμβάνω, of s.m. See lemma.

latch, n., a fastening; a device for fastening. -ME. lacche, 'catch, fastening', fr. lacchen. See latch, v.

latchet, n. - ME. lachet, fr. OF. lachet, a dial. var. of lacet, 'a thong', dimin. of laz, 'noose'. See lace, n.

late, adj. - ME. lat, fr. OE. læt, 'sluggish, slow; late', rel. to OFris. let, 'late', OS. lat, ON. latr, Dan. lad, 'sluggish, lazy', MDu. lat, of s.m. (whence Du. laat, 'late', laatst, 'last'), OE. latost, OHG., MHG. la3, G. laß, 'idle, weary', Goth. lats, 'weary, sluggish, lazy', OHG. le3ist, 'last', lit. 'slowest, tardiest', Goth. latjan, 'to hinder', OHG. lezzen, MHG. letzen, 'to stop, check' (whence MHG., G. ver-letzen, 'to hurt, injure'), fr. Teut. base \*lata-, corresponding to I.-E. base  $*l\bar{e}(i)d$ -,  $*l^{e}d$ -, 'to leave behind, leave, yield', whence L. lassus (for \*lad-to-s), 'faint, weary, languid, exhausted', Gk. ληδεῖν (Hesychius), 'to be weary'. See let, 'to leave', and

0 32 cp. words there referred to. Cp. also latter, last, adi

Derivatives: late-ly, adv., lat-en, tr. and intr. v., late-ness. n., lat-ish, adi.

lateen, adj., 1) designating a triangular sail suspended from a short mast at an angle of 45°; 2) having such a sail. — F. (voile) latine, lit. 'Latin (sail)'; so called because used on Mediterranean vessels. See Latin.

Derivative: lateen, n., a vessel having such a sail. latence, latency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

latent, adj., hidden, concealed. — L. latēns, -entis, pres. part. of latēre, 'to lie hid or concealed, to lurk', which is cogn. with Gk. λήθη, 'forgetfulness, oblivion', ἀ-ληθής, 'true', lit. 'not concealing anything' (fr. priv. pref. ἀ- and λήθη, 'forgetfulness'), λανθάνειν, 'to escape notice, lie hid, be unseen', and with OSlav. lajati, 'to lie in wait for'. Cp. lanthanum, Lethe, lethargy, Alethea, alethiology.

-later, combining form meaning 'worshiper', as in *bardolater*, *idolater*. — Fr. Gk. -λάτρης, 'worshiper of', which is rel. to  $\lambda$ ατρεί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'worship'. See -latry.

lateral, adj., pertaining to the side; sideways. — L. laterālis, 'pertaining to the side', fr. latus, gen. lateris, 'side', which is prob. rel. to lātus, 'broad'. See latitude and adj. suff. -al and cp. collateral.

Derivatives: lateral, n., lateral-ly, adv., and the hybrids lateral-ize, tr. v., lateral-iz-ation, n.

Lateran, n., 1) the church of St. John Lateran in Rome; 2) the palace adjoining it; adj., pertaining to this church or palace; specif., designating a number of general councils held there. — L. Laterānus, name of a Roman family whose palace stood on the site of the present basilica.

lateri-, combining form meaning 'lateral'. See latero-.

laterite, n., a reddish soil formed by the decomposition of rocks (geol.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. L. later, gen. lateris, 'brick, tile', which is of uncertain etymology.

latero-, combining form meaning 'lateral'. — Fr. L. latus, gen. lateris, 'side'. See lateral.

latescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

latescent, adj., becoming latent. — L. latēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of latēscere, 'to hide one-self', inchoative of latēre. See latent.

latex, n., a milky juice in plants (bot.) — L., 'a liquid, fluid', prob. borrowed fr. Gk. λάταξ, 'drop of wine', which has been connected by several philologists with Gaul. Are-late, lit. 'city east of the swamp', MIr. laith (for \*lati-), 'beer; swamp', Co. lad, OW. llat, 'liquor', W. llaid, MIr. lathach, 'mud, mire', Lith. latākas, 'pool, puddle', ON. leþja, 'filth', OHG. letto, G. Letten, 'potter's clay, loam'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 770 s.v. l. latex. Cp. the first element in laticiferous.

Jath, n. — ME. laththe, fr. OE. lætt, rel. to OS., ON., OHG. latta, MDu., MHG., G. latte, Du. lat, 'lath', MHG. lade, 'plank', G. Laden, 'shop', and cogn. with OIr. (= Ir.) slat, W. llath, Bret. laz, 'rod, pole'. Cp. lattice.

Derivatives: *lath*, tr. v., *lath-en*, adj., *lather*, one who puts up laths (q.v.), *lath-ing*, n.

lathe, n., a machine for turning. — Prob. of Scand. origin; cp. Dan. -lad in dreje-lad, 'turning lathe', which is rel. to ON. hlada, 'to lade, load'. See lade.

Derivatives: lathe, tr. v., lath-er, n.

lathe, n., one of the five (orig. six) districts of the county of Kent in England. — ME., fr. OE. læð, 'landed property, district', rel. to ON. lāð, of s.m., OE. un-læd, un-læde, 'poor, miserable', Goth. un-lēds, 'poor', orig. 'without property', and prob. cogn. with Gk. λάτρον, 'pay, hire'. See -latry.

lathee, n. - See lathi.

lather, n., froth, foam. — ME., fr. OE. lēapor, rel. to ON. lauðr, 'washing soap, foam', and cogn. with Gaul. lautron, OIr. lōathar, lōthar, 'bathing tub', Gk. λούτιν, 'to bathe', λουτρόν, 'bath, water for bathing', L. lavāre, 'to wash, bathe'. See lave and cp. lye.

Derivatives: *lather*, intr. and tr. v., to cover with lather, *lather-er*, n., *lather-y*, adj.

lather, n., one who puts up laths. — Formed fr. lath with agential suff. -er.

lathi, also lathee, n., a heavy wooden staff bound with iron (India). — Hind. lāṭhī, fr. Prakrit laṭṭhī, 'staff, stick, rod, club', which is rel. to OI.
yastih of s.m., Avestic yaxshti-, 'branch'.

lathyrism, n., a morbid condition caused by the use of meal from the seeds of certain species of *Lathyrus (med.)* — Formed from next word with suff. -ism.

Lathyrus, n., a genus of plants, the vetchling (bot.)
— ModL., fr. Gk. λάθυρος. 'a kind of pulse'.
See lentil.

laticiferous, adj., containing latex. — Compounded of L. latex, gen. laticis, 'a liquid, fluid', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See latex and -ferous. laticlave, n., one of two broad purple stripes on the front of the tunic, worn by senators, etc., as a badge of their rank (Roman antiq.) — L. lāticlāvus, 'a broad purple stripe (on the tunic)'. See latitude and clavicle.

latifundium, n., a large landed estate. — L., compounded of *lātus*, 'broad', and *fundus*, 'bottom, foundation, estate'. See latitude and fund.

Latin, adj. — ME., fr. L. Latinus, 'Latin', prop. 'pertaining to Latium', fr. Latium, name of a district of Italy in which Rome was situated. According to P.P. Persson Latium stands for \*stl\*-t-iom and lit. means 'the flat or plain land' (in contradistinction to the mountainous country inhabited by the Sabines) fr. I.-E. base \*stelā-, 'to spread, extend', whence also lātus (for \*stlātos), 'broad, wide'; see latitude. It is also possible, however, that the name Latium is of non-

Indo-European origin. See Walde-Hofmann, IFW. I. 770-71 s.v. Latium.

Derivatives: Latin, n. and tr. v., Latin-ate, adj., Latin-ic, adj., Latin-ism, n., Latin-ist, n., Latin-ist-ic, adj., Latinity (q.v.), Latinize (q.v.)

Latine, adv., in Latin. — L. Latīnē, fr. Latīnus, 'Latin'. See Latin.

Latinity, n. — L. latīnitās, fr. Latīnus. See Latin and -ity.

Latinize, tr. and intr. v. — Late L. latinizāre, fr. I. Latinus. See Latin and -ize.

Derivatives: Latiniz-ation, n., Latiniz-er, n.

latitude, n., breadth. — ME., fr. L. lātitūdō, 'breadth', fr. lātus, 'broad', which stands for \*stlātos and is rel. to stlatta, 'a kind of broad ship', and prob. also to latus, gen. lateris, 'side', fr. I.-E. base \*stelā-, 'to spread', whence also OSlav. steljo, stilati, 'to spread out', po-stelja, 'bed', Arm. lain, 'broad'. Cp. lateral, laticlave, latifundium, Latin. For the ending see suff. -tude.

Derivatives: latitudin-al (q.v.), latitudin-ous, adj. latitudinal, adj., pertaining to latitude. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. lātitūdō, gen. lātitūdinis, 'breadth'. See prec. word.

Derivative: latitudinal-lv, adv.

latitudinarian, adj., characterized by latitude in opinion or behavior. — Formed with suff. -arian fr. L. lātitūdō, gen. lātitūdinis, 'breadth'. See latitude.

Derivatives: latitudinarian, n., latitudinarian-ism,

Latona, n., the mother of Apollo and Diana in Roman mythology; equivalent to the Greek Leto. — L. Lātōna, Latinized form of Gk. Λητώ, Dor. Λατώ. See Leto and cp. Leda. For the suff. -na in Lātōna cp. L. Bellō-na, the Roman goddess of war (fr. bellum, 'war'), and L. mātrō-na, 'matron' (fr. māter, 'mother'); see Bellona, matron.

latria, n., the highest kind of worship, which may be offered to God only. — Eccles L., fr. Gk. λατρεί \(\bar{z}\), 'service, worship'. See -latry.

latrine, n., a privy. — F. latrines (pl.), fr. L. lātrīna, 'a privy', contraction of early lavātrīna, 'bath', fr. lavātus, pp. of lavāre, 'to wash'. See lave. For sense development cp. lavatory.

latrobite, n., a variety of anorthite (mineral.) — Named after its discoverer, the Reverend C. J. Latrobe. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

latrocinium, n., robbery; brigandage (Roman law).

L. See larceny.

-latry, combining form meaning 'worship'. It occurs not only in original Greek words, but also in new coinages (cp. e.g. bibliolatry). — Gk. -λατρεία, -λατρία, fr. λατρεία, 'hired labor, service, service paid to the gods, worship', which is rel. to λάτρον, 'pay, hire', λάτρις, 'servant, worshiper', λατρεύειν, 'to serve, worship'. Several philologists derive these words fr. I.-E. base \*la-, \*lē(i)-, 'to grant; possession', whence also ON. lāð, OE. lāð, 'landed property, district', Goth. un-lēds, 'poor', OE. un-lēd, un-lēde, 'poor,

miserable', orig. 'without property' (for I.-E. \*n-lēto-s). Cp. -later, latria, larceny. Cp. also lathe, 'administrative district'.

latten, n. 1) an alloy of copper and zinc; 2) a thin sheet of metal. — ME. latoun, laton, fr. OF. laton (F. laiton), fr. Arab. lāṭūn, 'copper' [whence also Sp. latón, Port. latão, OProvenç. laton, leton, It. ottone (in which the l of the Arabic word was mistaken for the It. article and consequently dropped)]; ult. fr. dial. Turk. altan, 'gold'.

latter, adj. — ME. later, læter, 'later', fr. OE. lætra, 'slower; later', compar. of læt. Cp. the comparatives ON. latari, MHG. la33er, 'slower', OFris. letora, lettera, 'latter', Du. later, 'later', and see late.

Derivative: latter-ly, adv.

lattice, n. — ME. latis, fr. OF. lattis, fr. latte, 'lath', which is of Teut. origin. See lath.

Derivatives: lattice, tr. v., lattic-ed, adj., lattic-ing, n.

Latvia, n. — Lit. 'the country of the Letts'. See Lett and cp. lat.

Derivatives: Latvi-an, adj. and n.

laubanite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate (mineral.) — Named after Lauban in Silesia. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

laud, n., praise. — ME. laudes (pl.), fr. MF. laudes (pl.), fr. L. laudēs, pl. of laus, 'praise', which is prob. cogn. with OE. lēoð, 'song, poem', ON. ljöð, 'strophe' (in the pl., 'song'), OHG. liod, MHG. liet, G. Lied, 'song', Goth. liuþön, 'to praise', awiliuþ, 'thanksgiving'. Cp. allow, 'to permit'. Cp. also lied.

laud, tr. v. — L. laudāre, 'to praise', fr. laus, gen. laudis. See laud, n.

Derivative: laud-er, n.

laudability, n. -- Late L. laudābilitās, fr. L. laudābilis. See next word and -ity.

laudable, adj. — ME., fr. L. laudābilis, 'praiseworthy, laudable', fr. laudāre, 'to praise'. See laud, v., and -able.

Derivatives: laudable-ness, n., laudabl-y, adv.

laudanine, n., a poisonous alkaloid (chem.) — Formed from next word with subst. suff. -ine.

laudanum, n., a tincture of opium. — A ModL. word used by the Swiss alchemist and physician Paracelsus; prob. a var. of L. lādanum. See ladanum, labdanum.

laudation, n., praise. — L. laudātiō, 'a praising, commendation', fr. laudātus, pp. of laudāre. See laud, v., and -ation.

laudative, adj., laudatory. — L. laudatīvus, 'relating to praise, laudatory', fr. laudātus, pp. of laudāre. See laud, v., -ive.

laudatory, adj., expressing praise. — Late L. laudātōrius, 'relating to praise, laudatory', fr. L. laudātus, pp. of laudāre. See laud, v., and adj. suff.-ory.

Derivative: laudatori-ly, adv.

Laudian, adj., pertaining to Archbishop Laud (1573-1645) or his principles.

r, laugh, intr. and tr. v. - ME. lahen, laughen, fr. OE.

hleahhan, hliehhan, rel. to ON. hlæja, Dan. lee, Swed.le, Du., MHG., G. lachen, OHG.(h)lahhēn, hlahhan, Goth. hlahjan, 'to laugh'. Cp. Gk. κλαγγή, 'a sharp, quick sound, twang', κλάζειν (for \*κλάγγ-μειν), 'to make a sharp, quick sound', L. clangere, 'to resound, clang', Lith. klagĕti, Lett. kladzēt, 'to cackle', OSlav. klokotati, 'to clack, cackle'. All these words derive from the bases \*qlēg-, \*qlēg-; cp. clang.

Derivatives: laugh, n., laugh-er, n., laugh-ing, n. and adj., laugh-ing-ly, adv., laughable (q.v.), laughter (q.v.)

laughable, adj. — A hybrid coined from the verb laugh and suff. -able; first used by Shakespeare. Derivatives: laughable-ness, n., laughabl-y, adv.

laughing jackass, a bird of the kingfisher family in Australia. — So named from its laughlike call suggesting the braving of an ass.

laughter, n. — ME. lahter, fr. OE. hleahtor, fr. hleahhan, 'to laugh'. Cp. ON. hlātr, Dan. latter, Norw. laatt, OHG. hlahtar, MHG. lahter, gelehter. G. Gelächter. 'laughter', and see laugh.

laumontite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate (mineral.) — Named after the French mineralogist Gillet Laumont (1747-1834), its discoverer. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

launch, tr. and intr. v., to hurl, cast. — ME. lanchen, launchen, fr. ONF. lanchier, which corresponds to OF. lancier (F. lancer), 'to fling, hurl, throw, cast, launch', fr. Late L. lanceāre, 'to wield a lance', fr. L. lancea. See lance, n. and v. Derivatives: launch, n., the sliding of a boat from the land into the water, launch-er, n.

launch, n., a large boat carried by a warship. — Sp. and Port. lancha, fr. Malay lancharan, 'a kind of boat', fr. lanchar, 'swift, speedy'.

launder, n., a conduit or trough for conveying water. — The orig. meaning was 'one who washes', fr. ME. lander, launder, contraction of lavender, fr. OF. lavandier, 'washerman', fem. lavandiere (F. lavandière), 'washerwoman', fr. Late L. lavandāria (pl.), 'things to be washed', fr. L. lavandus, 'to be washed', gerundive of lavāre, 'to wash'. See lave. For Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English see agenda and cp. words there referred to.

launder, tr. v., to wash (clothes, etc.); intr. v., to wash clothes, etc. — Obsol. launder, 'launderer, laundress', fr. ME. launder. See launder, n. Derivative: launder-er. n.

laundress, n. — Formed fr. launder, n., with suff.

laundry, n. — ME. lavenderie, lavendrie, fr. OF. lavanderie, fr. Late L. lavandāria (pl.), 'things to be washed'. See launder and -y (representing OF. -ie).

Laura, fem. PN. — It., prob. pet form of L. Laurentia, fem. of Laurentius, 'of Laurentum'. See Laurence.

Lauraceae, n. pl., the laurel family (bot.) — Formed fr. Laurus with suff. -aceae.

laureate, adj. and n. — L. laureātus, 'crowned with laurel, laureate', fr. laureus, 'laurel'. See laurel and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: laureate-ship, n.

laureate, tr. v., to crown with laurel. — L. laureātus. See laureate, adj.

Derivative: laureat-ion, n.

laurel, n. — ME. laurer, lorer, lorel, fr. OF. laurier, lorier (F. laurier), 'laurel', fr. OF. lor, fr. L. laurus, 'bay tree, laurel; laurel crown', which is prob. borrowed from a Mediterranean language, whence prob. also Gk. δάφνη, 'laurel' (cp. the variants δαῦκον, Thessal., Cypr. δαύχνα, δαυχμός, Pergamene λάφνη). Cp. Daphne. Cp. also Laurus, Laura, Laurence.

Derivative: laurel, tr. v.

Laurence, Lawrence, masc. PN. — OF. Lorenz (F. Laurent), fr. L. Laurentius, prop. 'of Laurentum', fr. Laurentum, name of a maritime town in Latium, lit. 'town of bay trees', fr. laurus, 'bay tree'. It. Lorenzo is of the same origin. See laurel and cp. Laura.

Laurentian, laurentian, n., a kind of granite and granitic gneiss in Canada (geol.) — Named from the Laurentian Mountains in Canada, themselves called after the St. Lawrence River. For the ending see suff. -ian.

laurite, n., an osmium ruthenium sulfide (mineral.) — Named by the German chemist Friedrich Wöhler (1800-82) in 1866 after Mrs. Laura Joy, the wife of a friend. — For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Laurus, n., a genus of plants of the laurel family (bot.) — L. laurus. 'laurel'. See laurel.

laurustine, n., a shrub with evergreen leaves (bot.)

— ML. laurustīnus, compounded of L. laurus, 'laurel', and tīnus, 'laurustine'. For the first element see laurel. The second element is prob. cogn. with Gk. τῖλος, 'a purging', W. tail, 'dung', OSlav. tina, timěnije, 'mud, mire', OE. þīnan, 'to become moist', þāwian, 'to thaw' (see thaw); so called in allusion to its purging qualities.

laurustinus, n., the laurustine. — See prec. word. lautarite, n., calcium iodate (minerat.) — G. Lautarit, named after the Oficina Lautaro in Chile. The ending -it goes back to Gk.  $-\tilde{t}\tau\eta_{\zeta}$ ; see subst. suff. -ite.

lava, n. — It., orig. 'torrent, stream', fr. Neapolitan lave, fr. L. lābēs, 'a fall, falling down', which is rel. to lābī, 'to slide, slip, glide' (see labor); not connected with L. lavāre, 'to wash'.

lavabo, n. (eccles.) — L. lavābō, 'I will wash', fut. of lavāre, 'to wash' (see lave); so called from the first word of Ps. 26:6 in the Vulgate text recited by the priest in the Mass while washing his hands

lavage, n., washing; specif., in *med.*, the washing out of an organ. — F., 'a washing', fr. *laver*, 'to wash'. See lave and -age.

lavallière, n., an ornament. — F. lavallière, 'necktie', named after La Vallière (1644-1710), mistress of Louis XIV.

Lavandula, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (bot.) — ModL., fr. ML. lavandula, lavendula, 'lavender'. See lavender.

lavation, n., washing. — L. lavātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a washing, bathing', fr. lavātus, pp. of lavāre. See lave and -ation.

lavatory, n. — ME. lavatorie, fr. Late L. lavātōrium, 'place for washing', prop. neut. of the adj. lavātōrius, 'pertaining to washing', used as a noun, fr. L. lavātus, pp. of lavāre. See lave and subst. suff. -ory and cp. laver, 'vessel for washing'.

lave, tr. and intr. v., to wash, bathe. - ME. laven, prob. a blend of OF. (= F.) laver, 'to wash' (fr. L. lavare, 'to wash, bathe'), and OE. lafian, 'to wash' (which is prob. also a derivative of L. lavāre). L. lavāre is prob. assimilated fr. \*lovāre and is rel. to L. luere, 'to wash', and cogn. with Gk. λούειν, Homeric λόειν (for \*λό Γειν), 'to wash, bathe', Arm. loganam, 'I bathe, take a bath', OIr, loathar, lothar, 'basin', MBret. lovazr. Bret. laouer, 'trough', lūaith, W. lludw, Bret, ludu, 'ashes', OE. leah, 'lye, ashes and water for washing', leabor, 'lather'. See lve, lather and co. ablution, alluvion, alluvium, delubrum, deluge, dilute, diluvium, latrine, launder, lavabo. lavage, lavatory, lavender, lavish, loment, lotion, and the second element in aurilave, pyrolusite.

laveer, intr. v., to beat against the wind (naut.; archaic). — Du. laveren, fr. MDu. loveren, laveren, fr. MF. louvier (F. louvoyer), fr. MF. (= F.) lof, 'windward side of a ship', which is a loan word fr. MDu. lōf (Du. loef), 'luff'. See luff.

lavement, n., a washing. — F., fr. laver, 'to wash'. See lave and -ment.

lavender, n., a fragrant plant of the mint family.

— ME. lavendre, fr. AF. lavendre, fr. ML. lavandula, fr. It. lavandula, dimin. of lavande (whence F. lavande), fr. lavare, 'to wash', fr. L. lavāre; so called from the use of this plant to perfume the water for bathing. See lave, 'to wash'.

låvenite, n., a complex zirconium mineral. — Named after the Island of Låven, Langesund Fiord, in Norway. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

laver, n., a vessel for washing. — ME. lavour, fr. MF. (= F.) lavoir, fr. Late L. lavātōrium, 'place for washing'. See lavatory.

laver, n., a seaweed. — L. laver, 'a water plant', of uncertain origin.

laverock, n., an archaic var. of lark.

lavish, adj., profuse, prodigal. — Fr. earlier lavish, n., 'profusion', fr. ME. lavas, fr. OF. lavasse, lavache, 'deluge of rain', fr. laver, 'to wash'. See lave, 'to wash'.

Derivatives: lavish, tr. v., lavish-er, n., lavish-ly, adv., lavish-ness, n.

lavrovite, also lavroffite, n., pyroxene colored green by vanadium (mineral.) — Russ. lavrovit, named after N. von Lavrov. The ending -it goes back to Gk. - έτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

law, n. — ME. laghe, lawe, fr. OE. lagu, 'law', of

Scand. origin; cp. ON. lög, 'law', prop. pl. of lag, 'something laid down, a layer', fr. Teut. base \*lag-, 'to lay'; see lay, 'to place', lie, 'to recline' and cp. outlaw. Hence law lit. means 'something laid down, something fixed'. For sense development cp. statute, lit. 'something made to stand' (fr. L. statuere), G. Gesetz, 'law', and Satzung, 'statute', lit. 'something set' (fr. setzen, 'to set'). Cp. also Gk. κεῖται νόμος, 'the law is laid (down), fr. κεῖμαι, 'I lie'.

Derivatives: law-ful, adj., law-ful-ly, adv., law-ful-ness, n., law-less, adj., law-less-ly, adv., law-less-ness, n., lawyer (q.v.).

law, interj. — Imitative. Cp. the interjection la. law, n., a hill. — OE. hlāw, hlāw. See low, 'a hill'

lawn, n., a kind of fine linen. — Formerly called laune lynen, 'linen from Laon', fr. Laon, a town in France, where it was originally manufactured. F. Laon comes from OF. Lan, fr. L. Laudunum, a name of Celtic origin.

lawn, n., a stretch of grass. — ME. launde, laund, fr. OF. launde, lande (F. lande), 'heath, moor', which is borrowed fr. Gaul. \*landa. See land. The omission of the d in lawn (for \*lawn-d) is prob. due to its having been confused with the suff. -ed. For a similar omission of the final -d cp. scan.

lawn tennis. Lit. 'tennis played in the lawn'.

lawny, adj., made of, or resembling, lawn (cloth).

—Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. lawn, 'a kind of fine linen'.

lawny, adj., 1) like a lawn; containing lawns. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. lawn, 'a stretch of grass'.

Lawrence, masc. PN. - See Laurence.

lawrencite, n., ferrous chloride (mineral.) — F., named after the American chemist and mineralogist J. Lawrence Smith (died in 1883). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

lawsonite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate (mineralogy). — Named after the American geologist Andrew Cowper Lawson (1861-1952). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

lawyer, n. — ME. lawyere. See law and -yer. Cp. bowver, sawyer.

Derivatives: lawyer-ess, n., lawyer-ly, adj., lawyer-y, n.

lax, adj., 1) loose; 2) slack. — ME., fr. L. laxus, for \*(s)l<sup>e</sup>g-sos, 'wide, loose, open', rel. to languere, 'to faint, weary', whence languidus, 'faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid'. See languid and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also laxate, laxation, laxative, laxity, relax.

Derivatives: lax, n. (q.v.), lax-ly, adv., lax-ness, n.

lax, n., looseness of the intestines. — Fr. prec. word.

lax, n., a salmon. — Norw. laks, fr. ON. lax, rel. to OE. leax, OS., OHG., MHG. lahs, G. Lachs, LG. las, 'salmon', and cogn. with Lith. lāšis, Lett. lasis, OPruss. lasasso, Russ. lósos, 'salmon',

and with Toch. B laks, 'fish'. Cp. the first element in laspring.

laxate, tr. v., to loosen. — L. laxātus, pp. of laxāre, 'to open, unloose, relax', fr. laxus. See lax, adj., and verbal suff. -ate.

laxation, n. — ME., fr. L. laxātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a widening, mitigation', fr. laxātus, pp. of laxāre. See prec. word and -ion.

laxative, adj., loosening; mildly purgative. — ME. laxatif, fr. ML. laxātivus, fr. L. laxātus, pp. of laxāre, 'to open, relax', fr. laxus, 'wide'. See lax, adj., and -ative.

Derivatives: laxative, n., a purgative medicine, laxative-ly, adv., laxative-ness, n.

laxity, n., the quality or state of being lax. — F. laxité, fr. L. laxitātem, acc. of laxitās, 'spaciousness, roominess; languor, laxity', fr. laxus. See lax. adi., and -ity.

lay, tr. and intr. v., to place. — ME. leggen, leyen, leien, fr. OE. lecgan, 'to lay, put, place', rel. to OS. leggian, ON. leggja, OFris. ledza, MDu. legghan, leghan, Du. leggen, OHG., MHG. lecken, legen, G. legen, Goth. lagjan, 'to lay, put, place'. These verbs lit. mean 'to cause to lie', and are causatives of OE. licgan, 'to lie', resp. its equivalents in the other Teut. languages. See lie, 'to recline', and words there referred to and cp. esp. lagan, law, ledge, ledger and the second element in fellow. Cp. also layer, allay, underlay. Derivatives: lay, n., the way in which something lies, layer (q.v.), lay-ing, n.

lay, past tense of lie.

lay, n., a short song. — ME. laye, lay, fr. OF. (= F.) lai, a word of Celtic origin; cp. OIr. lōid, Ir. laid, Gael. laoidh, 'poem, verse, play'. These words are not connected with L. ludus, 'play'. Cp. roundelay.

lay, adj., pertaining to the laity, secular. — ME., fr. OF. lai, fr. Late L. lālcus, 'pertaining to the people', fr. Gk. λαϊκός, of s.m., fr. λαός (Att. λεώς). 'people', which is of unknown origin. Cp. laic, laity, the first element in Laertes, Laocoon, liturgy and the second element in Menelaus, Nicholas. Cp. also lewd.

layer, n. — ME. legger, leyer, fr. leggen, leyen, 'to lay'. See lay, v., and subst. suff. -er. Accordingly layer lit. means 'that which is laid'.

Derivatives: layer, tr. v., layer-ed, adj.

layette, n., baby's outfit. — F., 'baby's outfit', dimin. of MF. laie, 'drawer, case', fr. MDu. laeye, which is rel. to G. Lade, of s.m., and to E. lade, load (qq. v.) For the ending see suff. -ette.

lay figure, n., a jointed model of the human form.

—Fr. earlier layman, fr. Du. leeman, lit. 'jointed man', fr. MDu. led, lit, ghelit (Du. lid, gelid), 'limb, joint', and man, 'man'. MDu. led, lit, ghelit is rel. to OE. lib, OS., OFris. lith, ON. liör, Dan., Swed. led, OHG. gilid, MHG. gelit, gelid, G. Glied, Goth. libus, 'limb, joint', fr. Teut. base \*li-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*lei-, 'to bend, be movable, be nimble'. See limb.

lazar, n., a filthy beggar; esp. a leper. — ME., fr. ML. lazarus, named after Lazarus mentioned Luke 16:20. See Lazarus and cp. lazaretto, lazzarone.

lazaret, n., lazaretto. — F., fr. It. lazzaretto. See

lazaretto, n., a hospital for lepers; place in a ship used as storehouse. — Venetian lazareto (whence It. lazzaretto), a blend of Lazaro (It. Lazzaro), name of the Venetian hospital for lepers (so called after Luke 16:20) and Nazaret, the name of another hospital in Venice, which was so called because it was established after the decay of the former, in the neighborhood of the church Santa Maria di Nazaret. See Lazarus and cp. lazar.

Lazarus, masc. PN. — L. Lazarus, fr. Gk. Λάζαρος, aphetic for 'Ελεάζαρος, fr. Heb. El'āzār, lit. 'God has helped'. See Eleazar.

laze, intr. v. - Back formation fr. lazy.

lazy, adj. — Fr. earlier *laysy*; of uncertain origin. Derivatives: *lazi-ly*, adv., *lazi-ness*, n.

lazzarone, n., one belonging to a very low class of people in Naples, living by odd jobs or by begging. — It., augment. of lazzaro, fr. Lazzaro, 'Lazarus'. See lazar. For the suff. -one see -oon.

-le, suff. forming diminutive nouns. — 1) ME. -el, -ele, -elle, fr. OE. -el, -ela, -ele; cp. e.g. knuckle; 2) ME. -el, -elle, fr. OF. -el, fr. L. -ellum; cp. e.g. castle, fr. OF. chastel (F. château), fr. L. castellum; 3) ME. -el, fr. OF. -eille, fr. L. -icula; cp. e.g. bottle, fr. OF. botele (F. bouteille), fr. VL. butticula.

-le, agential suff. — ME. -le, fr. Teut. -el (often through the medium of French). Cp. e.g. beadel, fr. ME. bedel, fr. OF. bedel (F. bédeau).

-le, suff. denoting an instrument. — ME. -el, fr. OE. -el. Cp. e.g. ladle, fr. ME. ladel, fr. OE. hlædel, fr. hladan, 'to draw (water)'.

-le, suff. forming adjectives from verbs. This suff. indicates tendency toward the action or process expressed by the verb. — ME. -el, -il, -le, fr. OE. -ol. Cp. e.g. brittle, fr. ME. britel, fr. OE. brēotan, 'to break'.

-le, suff. forming verbs with freq. or dimin. meaning. — ME. -elen, -len, fr. OE. -lian. Cp. e.g. wrestle, fr. ME. wrestlen, fr. OE. wræstlian, 'to wrestle', freq. of wræstan, 'to twist, wrest'.

lea, n., a tract of open country. — ME. lee, leye, fr. OE. lēah, 'open field, meadow', rel. to OHG. lōh, 'cluster of bushes' (whence the PN. Hohenlohe), Flem. loo, of s.m. (whence the place name Water-loo), and cogn. with OI. lōkáh, 'open space', L. lūcus, 'grove', Lith. laūkas, Lett. laūks, 'open field', Toch. A lok, B lauke, 'far away', and with L. lūcēre, 'to shine'; see light, 'brightness'. For sense development cp. E. clearing (fr. clear).

lea, n., a measure of yarn (varying in different places). — ME. lee, prob. fr. F. lier, 'to bind', fr. L. ligāre. See ligament,

leach, tr. v., to moisten; intr. v., to melt. — A

blend of OE. leccan, 'to moisten', and ON. leka, 'to leak' (whence E. leak, q.v.)

Derivative: leach, n.

lead, n., a heavy, bluish grey metal. — ME. lede, fr. OE. lēad, rel. to OFris. lād, MDu. loot, lood, Du. lood, MHG. lōt, 'lead', G. Lot, 'weight, plummet'; of Celt. origin. Cp. OIr. lúaide (for \*loudiā, fr. \*ploudiā), fr. I.-E. base \*plou(d)-, \*pleu(d)-, 'to flow', for which see fleet, 'to pass swiftly'.

Derivatives: lead, adj. and tr. v., leaden (q.v.), lead-v. adj., leading (q.v.)

lead, tr. and intr. v., to guide. — ME. leden, fr. OE. lædan, 'to lead, guide', rel. to OS. lēdian, ON. leiða, OFris. lēda, Du. leiden, OHG. leittan, leiten, MHG., G. leiten, fr. Teut. \*laidian, 'to lead', lit. 'to make go', causative formed fr. \*li-pan, 'to go', which appears in OE. līðan, 'to go, travel, sail', OS. līthan, ON. līða, 'to go', OHG. ga-līdan, 'to travel', Goth. ga-leiþan, 'to go'. Cp. Teut. \*laidō-, 'way, guidance', appearing in OE. lād, 'path, track, way, course', OS. lēda, ON. leið, 'guidance'. Cp. also load, lode, and the first element in leitmotiv.

Derivatives: lead, n., lead-er, n., lead-er-ship, n., leading (q.v.)

leaden, adj., made of lead. — ME. leden, fr. OE. lēaden, fr. lēad. See lead, 'a metal', and adj. suff.

Derivative: leaden-ness, n.

leaderette, n., a short editorial paragraph. — Lit. 'a short leading article', a hybrid formed fr. leader and -ette, a suff. of French origin.

leading, n., leadwork. — Formed fr. lead, 'a metal', with subst. suff. -ing.

leading, n., guidance. — Formed from the verb lead with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

leading, adj., directing, guiding. — Formed from the verb lead with part. suff. -ing.

leaf, n. — ME. leef, lef, fr. OE. lēaf, rel. to OS. lōf, ON. lauf, Dan. løv, Swed. löf, OFris. lāf, Du. loof, OHG. loub, MHG. loup, loub, G. Laub, 'foliage', Goth. lauf, 'foliage', laufs, 'leaf', and cogn. with Lith. lupü, lupti, 'to shell, peel', Lett. lupt, 'to peel; to rob,' Russ. lupljú, lupit', 'to peel', OSlav. lubŭ, 'bark, rind', Lith. lubà, OPruss. lubbo, 'board', Lith. lüobas, 'bark, rind'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*leub(h)-, \*leup-, 'to strip, to peel', whence prob. also L. liber (fr. \*lūber), 'bast, book'; see library and cp. alypin. I.-E. base \*leub(h)-, \*leup- is rel. to base \*lep-, 'to peel', whence Gk. λέπειν, 'to strip off the rind, peel, bark'; see leper and cp. lodge.

Derivatives: leaf, intr. v., leaf-less, adj., leaf-less-ness, n., leaf-y, adj., leaf-i-ness, n.

leafit, n., leaflet (archaic). — Coined by the English poet John Keats (1795-1821) fr. leaf and diminutive suff. -it = -et.

leaflet, n. — A hybrid coined fr. leaf and -let, a dimin. suff. of French origin.

league, n., alliance. — OF (=F.) ligue, 'confeder-

acy, league', fr. OIt. *liga*, fr. L. *ligāre*, 'to bind'. See ligament (It. *lega* is a back formation fr. It. *legare*, 'to bind'. fr. L. *ligāre*).

Derivative: leaguer (q.v.)

league, tr. v., to form into a league; intr. v., to form a league. — Fr. prec. word. Cp. F. se liquer. 'to form a league'.

league, n., an old measure of distance varying in different times and countries. — OF. legue (F. lieu), fr. Late L. leuga, leuca (whence also OProvenç. lega, Sp. legua), which is of Gaulish origin. leaguer, n., member of a league. — Formed with agential suff. -er fr. league, 'alliance'.

leaguer, n., camp. — Du. leger, 'camp'. See lair and cp. laager, lager.

Derivative: leaguer, intr. and tr. v.

Leah, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the Bible, the elder daughter of Laban and wife of Jacob. — Lit. 'wildcow'; cp. Arab. láan, 'wildcow'. See Friedrich Delitzsch, Prolegomena eines neuen hebr.-aram. Wörterbuchs zum Alten Testament p. 80, G. Buchanan, Studies in Hebrew Proper Names, p. 96, and Martin Noth, Die israelitischen Personennamen im Rahmen der gemeinsemitischen Namengebung, p. 10.

leak, intr. v. — ME. leken, fr. ON. leka, 'to leak, drip', which is rel. to OE. leccan, 'to moisten, water', MDu. lecken, Du. lekken, 'to leak', OHG. lecchen, MHG. lechen, 'to become dry', MHG. lechezen, lechzen, G. lechzen, 'to be parched with thirst', ON. lekr, OE. hlec. MDu. leck, Du. lek, G. leck, 'leaky'. Outside Teut. cp. OIr. legaim, '1 melt, dissolve' (intr.), ModW. llaith (for \*lekto-), 'moist'. Cp. leach and the first element in lacmus.

leak, n. — ON. leki, fr. leka, 'to leak, drip'. See leak, v.

Derivatives: *leak-y*, adj., *leak-i-ness*, n., and the hybrid noun *leak-age*.

leal, adj., loyal (dial. or poet.). — ME. leel, lel, fr. OF. leial, leal, loial (F. loyal); a doublet of legal and loyal.

lean, intr. and tr. v., to incline, bend. — ME. lenen, fr. OE. hleonian, hlinian, 'to lean; to recline, lie', rel. to OS. hlinōn, OFris. lena, MDu. lēnen, Du. leunen, OHG. hlinēn, linēn, MHG. linen, lenen, G. lehnen, 'to lean'; fr. I.-E. base \*klei-, 'to incline, lean', whence also Gk. ×λτνειν, 'to cause to slope, slant, incline'. See clinical and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also lean, 'thin', ladder, lid, linch, linchet, links, 'sand hills', low, 'hill'.

Derivatives: lean, n., a slope, lean-ing, n.

lean, adj., thin. — ME. lene, fr. OE. hlæn, 'lean, thin', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly meant orig. 'bending, drooping', and is rel. to OE. hleonian, 'to lean'. See lean, v.

Derivatives: lean, n., lean-ish, adj., lean-ly, adv., lean-ness, n.

Leander, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in Greek mythology, a young man of Abydos, lover of Hero. He swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit Hero in

leap, intr. and tr. v. — ME. lepen, fr. OE. hlēapan, 'to jump, dance; to run', rel. to OS. hlēpan, ON. hlaupa, Dan. løbe, Swed. löpa, OFris. hlāpa, MDu. lōpen, Du. lopen, OHG. hlouffan, louffan, MHG. loufen, G. laufen, 'to run', Goth. ushlaupan, 'to jump up'. The ult. etymol. of these words is uncertain. Cp. elope, gallop, gantlet, interloper, landloper, lapwing, lope, loup, orlop, wallop.

Derivatives: leap, n., leap-er, n., leap-ing, n. and adi.

learn, tr. and intr. v. - ME. lernen, fr. OE. leornian, rel. to OS, līnon (for \*līznon), OFris, lernia, lirnia, OHG, lernen, lirnen, MHG,, G, lernen, 'to learn', Goth. lais, 'I know', laisjan, OE. læran (whence ON. læra), OS. lērian, OFris. lēra, MDu. leeren, Du. leren, OHG, lerran, leren, MHG, lēren. G. lehren. 'to teach', lit. 'to make known'. All these words orig, meant 'to follow or find the track, to follow, go after', resp. 'to cause to find the track, to cause to follow'. They are related to OHG, leisa (in wagenleisa), 'track of carriage wheels', MHG. leise, geleis, G. Geleise, Gleis, 'track', OE. last, 'sole of foot, track, footprint, last', OHG. leist, 'track, footprint, last', MHG. leist, G. Leisten, 'last', ON. leistr, 'foot, sock', Goth.laists, 'track', laistjan, 'to follow'. Cognates outside Teut. are L. līra (for \*leisā), 'the earth thrown up between two furrows, furrow', OSlav. lěcha, 'ridge (in a field)', OPruss. lvso, of s.m., Lith. lýsė, 'garden bed'. Cp. last, 'model of foot', last, 'to endure', lore. Cp. also delirium. Derivatives: learn-ed, adj., learn-ed-ly, adv.,

learn-ed-ness, n., learning (q.v.)
learning, n. — ME. lerning, fr. OE. leornung, 'learning, study', fr. leornian, 'to learn'. See learn and subst. suff. -ing.

lease, tr. v. — AF. lesser, fr. OF. laissier, lessier, lesser (F. laisser), 'to let, leave', fr. L. laxāre, 'to open, make wide, slacken, relax, relieve', fr. laxus, 'wide, loose, open'. See lax, adj., and cp. lessee

lease, n. — ME. les. fr. AF., fr. OF. lais, 'a letting, leaving', verbal n. of laissier (see lease, v.). The F. equivalent of OF. lais is legs, whose spelling is due to the erroneous derivation of this word fr. L. lēgātum, 'bequest, legacy' (see legacy)

leash, n., a thong for holding a dog. — ME. lese, lees, fr. OF. lesse, laisse (F. laisse), fr. L. laxu, fem. of laxus, 'wide, loose, open'. See lax, adj., and cp. lease.

Derivative: leash, tr. v.

leasing, n., a lie, falsehood (archaic). — ME. lesing, fr. OE. lēasung, 'falsehood, deception', fr. lēas, 'devoid of, without; false, feigned', rel. to lēosan, 'to lose'. See lose and -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns. and CD.-less.

least, adj. — ME. leste, lest, fr. OE. læst, contraction of læsast, læsest, 'smallest', superl. of læssa, 'less'. See less.

Derivatives: least, n., least-ways, adv. (colloq.), least-wise, adv.

leat, n., an open water trench. — ME. leet, fr. OE. gelāt, gelāte, 'junction of roads, outlet', from pref. ge- (see y-) and the stem of lātan, 'to leave'. See let. 'to leave'.

leather, n. — ME. lether, fr. OE. leðer, rel. to OS. lethar, ON. leðr, Dan. læder, Swed. lader, OFris. lether, MDu. lēder, Du. leder, leer, OHG. ledar, MHG., G. leder, and cogn. with OIr. lethar, W. lledr, Bret. lezr, 'leather'.

Derivatives: leather, adj. and tr. v., leather-ing, n., leathern (q.v.), leather-y, adj., leather-i-ness,

**leatherette**, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **leather** and **-ette**, a suff. of French origin.

leathern, adj. — Formed fr. leather with suff. -en. leatheroid, n., material used instead of leather; artificial leather. — A hybrid coined fr. leather and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

leave, tr. and intr. v. - ME. leven, fr. OE. læfan, 'not to take away, to leave, bequeath', rel. to OE. laf. 'what remains, remnant', OE. belifan, OS. biliban, OHG. biliban, MHG. beliben, G. bleiben, Goth, bileiban, 'to remain', and prob. also to OE. līf, 'life', libban, lifian, 'to live', orig. 'to remain'; cogn. with Gk. λίπος, 'grease, fat', λἴπαρός, 'oily, fat, greasy', λῖπαρής, 'persisting, persevering', lit. 'sticky', λιπαρείν, 'to persist, persevere', lit. 'to stick', OI. limpáti, 'smears', lintáh, 'sticking together', lēpah, 'unguent', L. lippus, 'blear-eyed', Lith. limpù, lìpti, 'to stick, adhere', OSlav. pri-linoti, of s.m., lepu, 'birdlime', Alb. l'aparos, 'I soil', gl'ep, gel'epε, šklepε, 'mucus secreted by the glands of the eyelid', and possibly also Hitt. lippanzi, 'they smear, paint' (but Gk, λείπω, L. linguō, 'I leave', are not cognate). All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*leip-, 'to anoint; to stick, adhere; to remain, persevere, continue, live'. Cp. life, live, liver and the second element in Olaf. Cp. also adipose, Liparis, lipase, lipo-, 'fat', lipoma, the first element in liparoid and the second element in celibate. Derivative: leav-ing, n.

leave, n. — ME. leve, fr. OE. lēaf, rel. to OE. lēof, 'dear', ON. leyfi, MHG. loube, 'permission', OS. orlōf, OFris. orlof, orlef, OHG., MHG. urloup, G. Urlaub, 'leave of absence', OE. līefan, ON. leyfa, 'to permit, allow', OE. ālīefan, ālīyfan, OHG. irlouben, MHG. erlouben, G. erlauben, Goth. uslaubjan, of s.m., OE. gelēafa, OS. gilōbo, OHG. giloubo, MHG. geloube, gloube, G. Glaube, Goth. galaubeins, 'belief', OE. gelīefan, gelēfan, OS. gilōbian, MHG. gelouben, glöuben, G. glauben, Goth. galaubjan, 'to believe', fr.I.-E. base \*leubh-, 'to love, approve, praise'. See lief and love and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in furlough.

leave, intr. v., to put forth leaves, to leaf. — ME. leven, fr. lef. 'leaf'. See leaf.

leaved, adj., having leaves. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ed.

leaven, n. — ME. levain, levein, fr. F. levain, fr. VL. \*levāmen, 'something that raises' (classical L. levāmen, means 'alleviation, mitigation'), fr. levāre, 'to lift, raise; to lighten, alleviate, mitigate', fr. levis, 'light'. See level and cp. relieve. Derivatives: leaven, tr. v., leaven-ing, n.

leban, lebban, also leben, n., coagulated sour milk (an Arab beverage). — VArab. lában, leben, 'sour milk', fr. Arab. lában, 'milk', which is rel. to Heb. lābhán, 'white', lĕbhānāh', poetic name for the moon (lit. 'the white one'), lĕbhōnāh', Aram.-Syr. lĕbhūntá, Arab. lubán, 'frankincense' (Gk. λίβανος, λιβανοτός, 'frankincense', are Sem. loan words), Heb. Lĕbhānón, Akkad. Labnānu, Aram. Libhnān, Arab. Lubnān, 'Mount Lebanon', lit. 'the white one'; so called from the whiteness of its cliffs. Cp. olibanum and the first element in benzoin.

Lecanium, n., a genus of scale insects (entomology). — ModL., fr. Gk. λεκάνιον, dimin. of λεκάνη, 'dish, pan'. See lekane and cp. Lecidea. lecanomancy, n., divination by the inspection of water in a basin. — Compounded of Gk. λεκάνη, 'dish, pan', and μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See lekane and -mancy.

Lechea, n., a genus of plants, the pinweed (bot.)

— ModL., named after the Swedish botanist
Johan Leche (1704-64).

lecher, n., lecherous, lewd. — ME. lechour. fr. OF. lecheur (F. lécheur), 'libertine', lit. 'licker', fr. lechier (F. lécher), 'to lick', fr. Frankish \*likkon, which is rel. to OHG. leckōn, 'to lick'. See lick.

lecherous, adj., lustful. — ME., fr. MF. lechereus, fr. OF., fr. lecheur, 'libertine'. See prec. word and -ous and cp. lickerish.

Derivatives: lecherous-ly, adv., lecherous-ness, n. lechery, n., lust, lewdness. — ME. lecherie, fr. OF. lecherie, fr. lecheur, 'libertine'. See lecher and -y (representing OF. -ie).

Lecidea, n., a genus of crustacean lichens (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. λεκίς, gen. λεκίδος, dimin. of λέκος, 'dish', See lekane and cp. Lecanium.

lecithin, n., a waxy substance found in tissues of the brain and the nerves (biochem.)—Coined by Gobley fr. Gk. λέκιθος, 'the yolk of an egg', which is of uncertain, prob. foreign, origin, and chem. suff. -in.

lecontite, n., a hydrous sodium ammonium potassium sulfate (mineral.) — Named after the American scientist John L. Le Conte, its discoverer. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

lectern, n., a reading desk in a church. — ME. lectorne, refashioned (after ML. lectorinum, lectrinum) fr. ME. lettorne, lettron, fr. OF. letrin, fr. ML. lectorinum, lectrinum, fr. Late L. lectrum, 'reading desk, pulpit', fr. L. lectus, pp. of legere, 'to read'. See lecture.

lection, n., a reading, a lesson. — L. lēctiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a reading', fr. lēctus, pp. of legere, 'to read'. See lecture and -ion and cp. lesson, which is a doublet of lection.

lectionary, n., a list of lections. — Ecclesiastic L. lēctiōnārium, fr. L. lēctiō, gen.-ōnis, 'a reading'. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ary.

lector, n., a reader, esp. in a church or in a university. — Late L. lēctor, 'reader', fr. L. lēctus, pp. of legere. See lecture and agential suff. -or.

lectorate, n., the office of a lector. — ML. *lēctō-rātus*, fr. Late L. *lēctor*. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ate.

lecture, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) lecture, fr. ML. lēctūra, fr. L. lēctus, pp. of legere, 'to gather, collect; to pick out, choose; to read, recite' (prop. 'to choose words'), fr. I.-E. base \*leê-. 'to pick together, gather, collect', whence also Gk. λέγειν, 'to pick out, choose; to say, tell, speak, declare' (prop. 'to choose words'), λέξις (for \*λέγ-σις), 'speech, diction', λόγος, 'word. speech, discourse, account, thought, reason', Alb. mb-l'eθ, 'I gather, collect, harvest'. Cp. alexia. Alogians, analects, analogue, analogy, apologetic, apologize, apologue, apology, coil, colleague, collect, college, curiologic, Decalog, dialect, dialogue, diligent, duologue, dyslogy, eclectic, eclogue, elect, election, elegant, eligible. elite, epilogue, eulogy, florilegium, intellect, intelligent, lectern, lection, legal, legation, legend, legible, legion, legislation, legitimate, legume, lesson, lexicon, ligneous, logic, logos, monologue, neglect, negligee, paralogy, predilection, prolegomena, prologue, recollect, religion, sacrilege, select, sortilege, syllogism, tetralogy, trilogy. For the ending of lecture see suff. -ure.

Derivatives: lecture, intr. and tr. v., lectur-er, n., lecture-ship, n.

lecythus, n., a tall, slender vase with a single handle (Greek antig.) — Late L., fr. Gk. λήκυθος, 'oil flask', which is of unknown origin.

led, past tense and pp. of lead. — ME. ledde, fr. OE. lædde, fr. OE. lædan, 'to lead'. See lead, v. Leda, n., mother of Castor and Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra (Greek mythol.) — L. Lēda, fr. Gk. Αἡδα, which prob. derives fr. Lycian Lada, and lit. means 'wife, woman'. She is identical with Latona and Leto (qq.v.)

lederite, n., a variety of sphene (mineral.) — Named after Baron Louis von Lederer, Austrian Consul at New York, in recognition of his interest in mineralogy. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

ledge, n., a shelf projecting from a wall; a ridge of rocks. — ME. legge, 'support, bar', prob. related to ME. leggen, 'to lay'. See lay, 'to place', and cp. next word.

Derivative: ledg-y, adi.

ledger, n., an account book. — ME. legger, fr. leggen, 'to lay'; cp. the ME. var. lidger, which prob. derives fr. liggen, 'to lie'. ME. legger, lidger orig. meant 'a book that lies permanently in

the same place'. See lay, 'to place', lie, 'to recline', and cp. prec. word.

ledger

ledger, adj., stationery — From the stem of ME. leggen, 'to lay', fr. OE, leggen, See ledger, n.

Ledum, n., a genus of plants, the Labrador tea (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ληδον, the plant Cistus Cyprius. See ladanum.

lee, n., 1) shelter; 2) the side of a ship turned away from the wind. — ME. lee, 'shelter', fr. OE. hlēo (gen. hlēowes), 'shelter, protection', rel. to OS. hleo, ON. hlē, Dan. læ, Swed. lä, Du. lij, 'lee', and to ON. hlō, 'shelter, warmth', hlōr, hlær, 'warm, mild', MLG., Du. lauw, MDu. laeu, OHG. lāo (inflected lāwēr), MHG. lā, lāwes, G. lau, 'tepid'; prob. fr. I.-E. \*kleu-, enlargement of base \*kel-, 'warm', whence L. calēre, 'to be warm'. See caldron and cp. lew, luke, 'lukewarm'. Derivative: lee, adj.

leech, n., 1) physician (archaic); 2) a blood sucking worm. — ME. leche, fr. OE. læce, 'physician; leech', rel. to ON. læknir, OS. lāki, OFris. lētza, OHG. lāhhi, lāchi, Goth. lēkeis, 'physician', prob. meaning orig. 'magician', and cogn. with OIr. liaig, 'charmer, exorcist, physician'.

leech, n., either edge of a square sail (naut.) — Rel. to MLG. līk, Du. lijk, G. Leik, ON. līk, 'boltrope, leechrope'; prob. fr. I.-E. base \*leiĝ-, 'to bind', whence also L. ligāre, 'to bind, tie'. See ligament and cp. words there referred to.

leechcraft, n., medical science (archaic). — ME. lechecraft, fr. OE. læcecræft. See leech, 'physician', and craft.

leechdom, n., medicine, remedy (obsol.) — ME. lechedom, fr. OE. læcedōm, 'medicine, remedy'. See leech, 'physician', and -dom.

leek, n. — ME. lek, lik, fr. OE. lēac, lēc, 'leek, onion, garlic', rel. to OS. lōk, 'leek', ON. laukr, 'leek, garlic', Dan. løg, Swed. lök, 'onion', Du. look, 'leek, garlic', OHG. louh, louhh, MHG. louch, G. Lauch, 'leek', fr. I.-E. base \*leug-, \*lug-, 'to bend, twist', whence also OE. locc, 'lock of hair'. Finn. lauka, Lith. lukai, Lett. luoks and OSlav. lukū are Teut. loan words. See lock, 'tuft of hair', and cp. Lygodium, reluct.

leer, n., cheek, face (obsol.) — ME. ler, fr. OE. hlēor, 'cheek, face', rel. to ON. hlēr, OS. hlēor, hlīor; of uncertain origin.

leer, intr. v., to look askance. — Prob. fr. prec. word.

Derivatives: *leer*, n., a side glance, *leer-ing*, adj., *leer-ing-ly*, adv., *leer-y*, adj.

Leersia, n., a genus of grasses, the cut grass (bot.)

— ModL., named after the German botanist
Johann Daniel Leers (1727-74). For the ending
see 1st suff. -ia.

lees, n. pl. — ME. lie, fr. OF. (= F.) lie, 'lees', fr. Gallo-L. lia (for \*liga), 'sediment' (cp. OIr. lige, 'a lying'); fr. I.-E. base \*legh-, 'to lie'. See lie, 'to recline'.

leet, n., a courtleet; its jurisdiction. — Cp. AF. lete, AL. leta; of uncertain origin.

leeward, adv., adj. and n. — Compounded of lee, 'shelter', and -ward.

876

Derivative: leeward-lv, adv.

leeway, n.—Compounded of lee, 'shelter', and way. left, past tense and pp. of leave. — ME. lafte, lefte, past tense and pp. of leven, 'to leave'. See leave, v.

left, adj., adv. and n. — ME. luft, lift, left, orig. 'weak, infirm', fr. OE. lyft, 'weak' (whence OE. lyftādl, 'paralysis'), rel. to MLG. lucht, MDu. lucht, luft, 'left', prob. not connected with Gk. λεπρός, 'scaly', λέπρᾶ, 'leprosy' (see leper). See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 786 s.v. lepidus.

leg, n. — ME. legge, leg, fr. ON, leggr, 'leg' (which is rel. to ON, armleggr, 'arm'), which is prob. rel. to OE. līra (for \*ligiza). 'fleshy part of the body, flesh', ON, lær, Swed, lår, 'thigh', and prob. cogn. with OI. rksálā, 'foot joint of a hoofed animal', L. lacertus, 'upper arm, arm'. lacerta, 'lizard', locusta, 'grasshopper, locust', lit. 'the jumper', Gk, λάξ, λάγδην, 'kicking with the foot', λακτίζειν, 'to kick with the foot'. λάκτις, 'pestle', λικερ-τίζειν (Hesychius), 'to spring, leap', Lith, lekiù, lekti, 'to fly', lakstýti, 'to hop', Lett. lezu, lékt, 'to iump'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \* $l\bar{e}q$ -, \* $l^{\bar{e}}q$ -, 'to bend, twist'. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 743-44, s.v. lacertus. Cp. Lacerta, lacertian, lizard, lobster, locust, Cp. also polatouche.

Derivatives: leg, intr. v., legg-ed, adj., legg-ing, n., legg-y, adj., legg-i-ness, n.

legacy, n. — ME. legacie, fr. OF. legacie, 'legate's office', fr. ML. lēgātia, fr. L. lēgātus, 'ambassador, envoy'. See legate and -cy.

legal, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) légal, fr. L. lēgālis, 'pertaining to the law, legal', fr. lēx, gen. lēgis, 'law'. which is prob. rel. to legere, in the sense of 'to gather', and orig. meant 'collection'; see lecture, collection and cp. the second element in privilege. For the lengthening of the e in lēx cp. the noun rēx, 'king', which is rel. to regere, 'to guide, direct'. Cp. leal and loyal, which are doublets of legal.

Derivatives: legal-ism, n., legal-ist, n., legal-ist-ic, adj., legal-ist-ic-al-ly, adv., legality (q.v.), legal-ize, tr. v., legal-iz-ation, n., legal-ly, adv.

legality, n. — ME. legalite, fr. MF. (= F.) légalité, fr. ML. légālitātem, acc. of lēgālitās, fr. L. lēgālis, 'pertaining to the law'. See prec. word and -ity.

Legate, n., envoy. — ME., fr. OE. legat, fr. OF., fr. L. lēgātus, 'ambassador, envoy', prop. pp. of lēgāre, 'to send with a commission, to send as ambassador', rel. to lēx, gen. lēgis. 'law'. See legal and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: legate-ship, n.

legate, tr. v., to bequeath by will. — L. lēgātus, pp. of lēgāre, 'to send with a commission; to appoint by a last will'. See legate, n.

legatee, n., one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.
 L. lēgātus, pp. of lēgāre. See prec. word and
 ee.

legatine, adj., pertaining to a legate. — See prec.

legation, n. — ME. legacioun, fr. OF. (= F.) légation, fr. L. lēgātiōnem, acc. of lēgātiō, 'embassy', fr. lēgātus, pp. of lēgāre, See legate, n., and -ion. legato, adv., to be played smoothly, i.e. without intervals (mus.) — It. legato, 'tied, bound', pp.

of *legare*, fr. L. *ligāre*, 'to bind'. See **ligament**. **legator**, n., one who bequeaths. — L. *lēgātor*, fr. *lēgātus*, pp. of *lēgāre*, 'to appoint by a last will'. See **legate**, 'to bequeath'. and agential suff. -or.

legend, n. — ME. legende, fr. OF. legende (= F. légende), fr. ML. legenda, 'a thing to be read', fr. L. legendus, 'to be read', gerundive of legere, 'to read'. See lecture. For other Latin gerundives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

Derivatives: legendary (q.v.), legend-ry, n.

legendary, adj. — ME. legendārius, fr. legenda, 'legend'. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ary.

legerdemain, n., conjuring tricks, jugglery. — F. léger de main, 'light of hand'. F. léger, 'light', derives fr. VL. \*leviārius, fr. L. levis, 'light in weight'; see lever and cp. legerity. F. de, 'from, of', comes fr. L. dē, 'from, away from'; see de-F. main, 'hand', derives fr. L. manum, acc. of manus, of s.m; see manual.

Derivative: legerdemain-ist, n.

legerity, n., lightness, nimbleness. — F. légèreté, fr. léger, fr. VL. \*leviārius, fr. L. leviş, 'light in weight'. See legerdemain and -ity.

Leghorn., 1) Leghorn straw; 2) a hat made from this straw; 3) a Leghorn breed of fowl. — Named fr. Leghorn (Livorno) in Italy.

legible, adj. — Late L. legibilis, 'readable', fr. L. legere, 'to read'. See lecture and -ible. Derivatives: legibil-ity, n., legible-ness, n., legibl-

y, adv.

legion, n. — ME. legioun, fr. OF. legiun, legion (F. légion), fr. L. legionem, acc. of legio, 'a legion', fr. L. legere, 'to gather, collect; to read'. See lecture and -ion.

legionary, adj. and n. — L. legiōnārius, 'pertaining to a legion', fr. legiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a legion'. See prec. word and -ary.

legislate, intr. v. — Back formation fr. legislation. legislation, n., the making of laws. — L. lēgislātiō, prop. two words: lēgis lātiō, 'proposing' (lit. 'bearing) of a law', fr. lēgis, gen. of lēx, 'law', and lātiō, 'a bringing (forward)', fr. lātus, 'borne, brought, carried' (used as pp. of ferre, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for \*tlātos, fr. \*tl-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry', whence L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See legal and tolerate.

legislative, adj. and n. — See prec. word and -ive. legislator, n. — L. lēgis lātor, 'proposer' (lit. 'bearer') of a law', fr. lēgis, gen. of lēx, 'law', and lātor, 'proposer', fr. lātus, 'borne, brought, carried'. See legislation and agential suff. -or.

legislature, n., a law-making body. — See legislation and -ure.

legist, n., one versed in the law. — MF. (= F.) légiste, fr. ML. légista, fr. L. lêx, gen. légis, 'law'. See legal and -ist.

**legitimacy**, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

legitimate, adj. — ML. lēgitimātus, pp. of lēgitimāre, 'to legitimate', fr. L. lēgitimus, 'lawful', fr. lēx, gen. lēgis, 'law'. See legal.

Derivatives: legitimate-ly, adv., legitimate-ness, n., legitimation (q.v.), legitimat-ize, tr. v.

legitimate, tr. v. — ML. lēgitimātus, pp. of lēgitimāre. See legitimate, adj.

legitimation, n., the action of making legitimate.

— ME. legitimacioun, fr. MF. (= F) légitimation, fr. ML. légitimâtionem, acc. of légimâtion, fr. légitimâtus, pp. of légitimâre. See legitimate, adi., and -ion.

legitimism, n., the principles of a legitimist. — F. légitimisme, fr. L. lēgitimus, 'lawful'. See legitimate, adi., and -ism.

legitimist, n., a supporter of legitimate authority.

— F. légitimiste, fr. L. légitimus, 'lawful'. See legitimate, adj., and -ist.

Derivatives: legitimist, legitimist-ic, adis.

**legitimize**, tr. v., to legitimate. — Formed with suff. -ize fr. L. *lēgitimus*. See **legitimate**, adj. Derivative: *legitimiz-ation*, n.

leguan, n., a large lizard. — Formed by the agglutination of the Sp. def. article la, fr. l'eguan, l'iguan, fr. Sp. l'iguana, lit. 'the iguana'. See iguana, guana. Sp. la derives fr. L. illa, fem. of ille, 'that'; see ille. For the agglutination of the article cp. lierre and words there referred to.

legume, n., 1) a plant of the group of the pulse family; 2) pod. — F. légume, fr. L. legümen, 'pulse or other leguminous plants', lit. 'that which is gathered', fr. legere, 'to gather, collect'. See lecture.

legumen, n., the same as legume.

legumin, n., a proteid obtained from the seeds of leguminous plants (biochem.) — Formed with suff. -in fr. L. legümen, gen. legüminis, 'pulse'. See legume.

Leguminosae, n. pl., the pulse family (bot.) — ModL. See leguminous and adj. suff. -ose.

leguminous, adj., 1) pulselike; 2) pertaining to the Leguminosae. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. legümen, 'pulse'. See legume.

Leibnizian, also Leibnitzian, adj., pertaining to the German philosopher, Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (less correctly spelled Leibnitz) (1646-1716) or to his doctrines.

Leibnizianism, n., the doctrines of Leibniz. — See prec. word and -ism.

Leicester, n., a breed of sheep. — Named fr. Leicester, a county in Leicestershire, England.

Leila, Leilah, fem. PN. — Arab. Láylah, prop. 'dark as night', fr. láylah, 'night', which is rel. to Heb. láyil, láylāh, Aram. lēlā, lēlyā, Syr. lēlyā, Ethiop. lēlīt, 'night', Akkad. līlātu, 'evening'. Cp. Lilith.

leio-, combining form meaning 'smooth'. — Gk.

leiomyoma, n., a tumor of smooth muscles (med.)

— Medical L., coined fr. Gk. λεῖος, 'smooth',
μῦς, 'muscle', and suff. -ωμα. See leio-, myoand -oma.

Leiophyllum, n., a genus of plants, the sand myrtle (bot.) — ModL., compounded of leio- and φύλλον, 'leaf'. See phyllo-.

leister, n., a spear with prongs for striking fish. — ON. *ljōstr*, 'spear with prongs', fr. *ljōsta*, 'to strike', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with Russ. *lústa*, 'cut, slice'. Derivative: *leister*, tr. v.

leisure, n. — ME. leyser, fr. OF. leisir (F. loisir), 'leisure, spare time', orig. an inf. meaning 'to be permitted', fr. L. licēre. See license. For the use of the inf. as a noun and for the change of F. suff. -ir to E. -ure cp. pleasure.

Derivatives: leisure, leisur-ed, leisure-less, leisure-ly, adis., leisure-li-ness, n.

leitmotiv, also leitmotif, n., a short musical phrase recurring with a given personage or situation.—
G. Leitmotiv, lit. 'leading motive', fr. leiten, 'to lead', and Motiv, 'motive'. See lead, 'to guide', and motive, n.

Leitneria, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named after the German naturalist Edward F. Leitner. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Leitneriaceae, n. pl., the cork wood family (bot.)
— ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff.
-aceae.

leitneriaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. lekane, n., a large dish or bowl (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. λεκάνη, 'dish, pot, pan', fr. λέκος, of s.m., prob. meaning lit. 'something bent', and cogn. with L. lanx, gen. lancis, 'plate, dish; scale of weighing machine'. See balance and cp. words there referred to.

Lelia, fem. PN. — L. Laelia, fem. of Laelius, name of a Roman gens.

leman, n., sweetheart; usually in the sense of paramour. — ME. leofman, lefman, lemman, fr. OE. leof, 'dear', and man, 'man'. See lief and man.

lemma, n., an assumption taken for granted. — L., fr. Gk. λημμα, 'something received; something taken for granted, assumption, premise', rel. to εἴ-λημμαι, perſ. pass. of λαμβάνω, 'I take, grasp, seize; I receive', which derives partly fr. I.-E. base \*(s)lag<sup>w</sup>-, 'to take, seize', whence also λάζομαι (for \*λάγ-ιομαι or \*λάγγ-ιομαι), 'I take, grasp. (see latch), and partly fr. base \*labh-, 'to take, seize', whence Gk. λάφορον, 'spoil, prey', ἀμφι-λαφής, 'wide-spreading' (lit. 'taking in on both sides'), OI. lábhate, lambhate, rábhate, 'seizes', Lith. lābis, 'possession, riches', lābas, 'good'. Cp. analemma, dilemma, trilemma, astrolabe, catalensy, epilepsy, narcolepsy, nym-

pholepsy, prolepsis, syllable. For base \*rabh-, as a probable secondary form of base \*labh-, see rabid. For the ending of lemma see suff. -ma. lemming, n., a small, ratlike animal. — Norw., fr. Lapp, luomek.

878

Lemna, n., a genus of plants, the duckweed (bot.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. λέμνα, 'a kind of marsh plant'.

Lemnaceae, n. pl., the duckweed family (bot.) — Formed fr. Lemna with suff. -aceae.

lemnaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

lemniscate, n. (geom.) — Late L. lēmniscātus, 'adorned with ribbons', fr. lēmniscus, 'ribbon', fr. Gk. λημνίσκος, of s.m. See next word and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: lemniscat-ic, adj.

lemniscus, n., 1) the form ÷ used in annotations; 2) a band of fibers (anat.) — Late L. lēmniscus, fr. Gk. λημνίσχος, 'ribbon', which is prob. rel. to Λῆμνος, 'Lemnos' (name of an island in the Aegean Sea), hence orig. meant 'of Lemnos'. Cp. lemniscate.

lemon, n. — ME. lymon, fr. MF. (= F.) limon, fr. Turk. limon, fr. Pers. limūn, 'limon, citron'. Cp. lime, 'a fruit'. limonene.

Derivatives: lemon, adj. and tr. v., lemonade (q.v.), lemon-y, adj.

lemonade, n. — F. limonade, fr. limon, 'lemon'. See prec. word and -ade.

lemur, n., any of a group of nocturnal mammals related to the monkeys. — Mod L., fr. L. lemurēs, 'spirits of the dead, ghosts, specters', cogn. with Gk. λαμυρός, 'voracious, gluttonous', Λάμια, 'spirits of the dead, ghosts, specters'. See lamia and cp. words there referred to. The animal was called lemur in allusion to its nocturnal habits.

lemures, n. pl., the spirits of the dead (Roman religion). — L. lemures. See prec. word.

lemuroid, adj., resembling, or pertaining to, the lemurs or the Lemuroidea. — A hybrid coined fr. lemur and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Lemuroidea, n. pl., a suborder of Primates, the lemur (zool.) — ModL. See prec. word.

Lena, fem. PN. — Shortened fr. Helena or Magdalena.

lend, tr. and intr. v. — ME. lenen, fr. OE.  $l\bar{\alpha}$ nan, 'to lend, grant', fr.  $l\bar{\alpha}$ n, 'loan', rel. to Du. lenen, OHG.  $l\bar{\epsilon}$ hanōn, MHG.  $l\bar{\epsilon}$ henen, G. lehnen, 'to lend'. See loan.

Derivative: lend-er, n.

length, n. — ME. lengthe, fr. OE. lengou, for \*tangioa, fr. OE. lang, 'long', rel. to ON. lengd, Dan. længde, Swed. längd, OFris. lengethe, MLG. lengede, Du. lengte, 'length'. See long adj., and subst. suff. -th and cp. Lent.

Derivatives: length-en, tr. and intr. v., length-y, adj., length-i-ly, adv., length-i-ness, n.

leniency, lenience, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy, res.p. -ce.

lenient, adj., mild. — L. lēniens, gen. -entis, pres.

part. of *lēnīre*, 'to soften, alleviate, mitigate, allay, soothe, calm', fr. *lēnīs*, 'soft, smooth, mild, gentle, calm', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \**lē(i)*-, 'to leave behind, leave, yield', whence also Lith. *lēnas*, 'quiet, tranquil; tame; slow', Lett. *lēns*, 'slow, lazy', OSlav. *lēnū*, 'lazy'. Fr. base \**lē(i)d-*, a -*d*-enlargement of base \**lē(i)*-, derive L. *lassus* (for \**lad-to-s*), 'faint, weary, languid', OE. *læt*, 'sluggish, slow', *lēxtan*, 'to leave behind'. See let, 'to leave', and cp. *lassitude*, *lafe*. For the ending see suff. -ent.

Derivative: lenient-ly, adv.

879

lenify, tr. v., to soften, mitigate. — Compounded of L. *lēnis* (see lenient) and suff. -fy.

lenitive, adj., softening, mitigating. — ML. lēnitīvus, fr. L. lēnītus, pp. of lēnīre, 'to soften'. See lenient and -ive.

Derivatives: lenitive, n., lenitive-ly, adv., lenitive-ness, n.

lenity, n., leniency. — OF. lenite, fr. L. lēnitātem, acc. of lēnitās, 'softness, smoothness, mildness', fr. lēnis. See lenient and -ity.

leno, n., a soft cotton fabric. — Prob. fr. F. linon, 'lawn' (= a fine linen fabric), fr. lin, 'linen'. See linen.

lens, n., 1) a piece of glass resembling a lentil; 2) a lens-shaped transparent body in the eye (anat.) — L. lēns, gen. lentis, 'lentil'; see lentil.

Lent, n. - Fr. earlier Lenten, fr. ME. lenten, lente, fr. OE. lengten, lencten, 'spring, Lent', rel. to OS. lentin, MLG., MDu. lenten, OHG. lengizin, lenzin, fr. Teut. \*langat-tin, lit. 'long days'. For the first element of this compound see long, adj. The second element appears also in Goth. -teins (in the compound sin-teins, 'daily') and is cogn. with OI. dina-, OSlav. dini, Lith. dienà, Lett. diena, OPruss. deinam (acc.), 'day', L. -dinae (in nūn-dinae, 'the ninth day, the market day'); and with L. dies, 'day', deus, 'god'; see dies non, deity. Accordingly OE. lengten, etc., prop. meant 'the season of long days'. Cp. MDu., Du. lente, OHG. lenzo, MHG. lenze, G. Lenz, 'spring', which arose from short dialectal forms. lent, past tense and pp. of lend.

lentamente, adv., slowly (musical direction). — It., 'slowly', formed fr. lenta, fem. of lento, 'slow', and adverbial suff. -mente, fr. L. mente, abl. of mēns, 'mind'. See lento and mental, 'relating to the mind', and cp. tardamente, tostamente.

lentando, adv., getting slower (musical direction).

— It., gerund of lentare, 'to render slow, slacken', fr. lento. See lento and cp. rallentando.

Lenten, adj. — Formed fr. Lent with suff. -en; not to be confused with the noun Lenten, which derives fr. OE. lencten (see Lent).

Lentibulariaceae, n. pl., the bladderwort family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Lentibularia, name of the genus (synonymous with Utricularia), shortened from L. \*Lenti-tubularia (see haplology), which is compounded of lēns, gen. lentis, 'lentil', and tubulus, dimin. of tubus, 'tube'. See lentil, tubule and the suffixes -ary and -aceae.

lentibulariaceous, adj. — See prec. word and

lenticel, n., a lenticular spot in the bark of a tree (bot.) — F. lenticelle, dimin. of L. lēns, gen. lentis, 'lentil'. See lentil.

lenticula, n., 1) a freckle (med.); 2) a lenticel (bot.); 3) a small lens (optics). — L., 'a small lentil', dimin. of lēns, gen. lentis. See lentil.

Derivatives: lenticul-ar, adj., lenticul-ate, adj. and tr. v.

lentiginous, adj., pertaining to lentigo; freckly.— L. lentiginōsus, fr. lentigō, gen. lentiginis, 'a lentil-shaped spot'. See next word and -ous.

lentigo, n., freckles. — L. lentigō, lit. 'a lentilshaped spot', fr. lēns, gen. lentis, 'lentil'. See lens, lentil.

lentil, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) lentille, fr. L. lenticula, 'a small lentil', fr. lēns, gen. lentis, 'lentil'. Cp. Gk. λάθυρος, 'a kind of pulse, OSlav. lešta, 'lentil', OHG. linsi, MHG., G. linse, of s.m. Cp. lens, Lentibularia, lenticel, lenticula, Lentigo, lentiginous. Cp. also Lathyrus.

lentiscus, also lentisc, lentisk, n., the mastic tree; mastic.—L. lentiscus, fr. lentus, 'flexible; slow'. See next word.

lentitude, n., slowness (rare). — L. lentitūdō, gen.
-tūdinis, 'slowness, sluggishness', fr. lentus, 'flexible, pliant; tenacious; slow, sluggish, immovable', which is cogn. with OS. līthi, OE. līōe, 'soft,
mild, gentle'. See lithe and Lantana, lentamente,
lentando, lentiscus, lento, relent. For the ending
see suff. -tude.

lento, adj., slow; adv., slowly (musical direction).

— It. lento, 'slow', fr. L. lentus. See lentitude.

lentoid, adj. lens-shaped. — A hybrid coined fr. L. lēns, gen. lentis, 'lentil', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἴδος, 'form, shape'. See lens and -oid. Leo, l) masc. PN.; 2) name of a northern constellation. — L. Leō, 'lion'. See lion and cp. Leander, Leonard, Leonid, Leonine.

Leonard, masc. PN. — F. Léonard, fr. OF. Leonard, fr. G. Leonhard, fr. OHG. \*Lewenhart, lit. 'strong as a lion', compounded of lēwo, lewo (fr. L. leō), 'lion', and hart, 'hard'. See lion and hard and cp. Leo.

Leonid, n., any of a shower of shooting stars. — Formed fr. Leo with patronymic suff. -id; cp. F. Léonides (pl.); so called because they appear to radiate from the constellation Leo.

**Leonidas**, masc. PN. — L. *Leōnidās*, fr. Gk. Λεω-νίδας.

leonine, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a lion.
— L. leōnīnus (whence also F. léonin), fr. leō, gen. leōnis, 'lion'. See lion and suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

Leonine, adj., pertaining to one called Leo; esp. pertaining to one of the thirteen popes called Leo. See Leo and prec. word.

Leonora, fem. PN. — It. Leonora, of the same origin as Eleanor (q.v.)

Leontodon, n., a genus of plants, the hawkbit (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'lion's tooth', fr. Gk. λέων,

Leonurus, n., a genus of plants, the motherwort (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'lion's tail', fr. Gk. λέων, 'lion', and οὐρα, 'tail'. See lion and uro-, 'tail-'.

leopard, n. — ME. leopard, lepard, fr. OF. leopard (F. léopard), fr. L. leopardus, lit. 'lion pard', fr. leō, 'lion', and pardus, 'pard'. See lion and nard.

Derivative: leopard-ess, n.

leopardite, n., a quartz porphyry spotted with stains of manganese (mineral.) — Formed fr. leopard with subst. suff. -ite; so called in allusion to its spotted appearance.

Leopold, masc. PN. — F. Léopold, of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. Leutpald, Liutbalt, lit. 'bold in the people', fr. leudi, 'people' and bald, 'bold'. For the first element see liberal and cp. Lett, liege, for the second see hard.

Lepadidae, n. pl., a family of birds, the goose barnacles (ornithol.) — Formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. λεπάς, gen. λεπάδος. See Lepas.

Lepas, n., a genus of birds, the goose barnacle (ornithol.)—L., lepas, 'limpet', from Gk. λεπάς, gen. λεπάδος, of s.m., which is rel. to λέπας, gen. λέπαδος, 'a bare rock, crag', and prob. also to λέπειν, 'to peel'. See next word and lapidary, adi.

leper, n. — The word orig. meant 'leprosy'; ME., fr. OF. lepre (F. lèpre), fr. L. lepra, fr. Gk. λέπρα, 'leprosy', lit. 'that which scales off', fr. λεπρός, 'scaly', which is rel. to λεπίς, λέπος, 'scale', λέπειν, to strip off the rind or husks, peel, bark', fr. I.-E. base \*lep-, 'to peel, scale', whence possibly also L. lepōs (lepor), gen. -oris, 'pleasantness, charm', lepidus, 'pleasant, charming, neat', and OE. læfer, 'rush, bulrush, thin plate of metal', OHG. leber, 'rush'; cp. Lepas, Lepidium, lepido-, lepto-, lapidary, adj. Base \*lep- is rel. to base \*leub(h)-, \*leup-, 'to peel'; see leaf. Cp. lobe. Gk λέπρα, 'leprosy', is prob. not cogn. with OE. left, 'weak' (see left).

Derivative: leper-ed, adj.

Lepidium, n., a genus of plants, the pepperwort (bot.) — L., 'pepperwort', fr. Gk. λεπίδιον, fr. λεπίς, 'scale', which is rel. to λέπειν, 'to peel, strip'. See leper and cp. lepido-. For the ending see 1st suff. -ium.

lepido-, combining form meaning 'scale or flake'.

— Gk. λεπίδ(ο)-, stem of λεπίς, gen. λεπίδος, 'scale'. See leper and -id.

Lepidoptera, n. pl., insects with four scaly wings.

— ModL., lit. 'scale-winged animals', coined by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (Karl von Linné) (1707-78) in 1735 fr. Gk. λεπίς, 'scale', and πτερόν, 'wing'. See lepido- and ntero-

Derivatives: lepidopter-al, adj., lepidopter-an, adj. and n., lepidopter-ous, adj.

leporid, n., one of the Leporidae; adj., pertaining

to the Leporidae. — See next word. Leporidae, n. pl., the family of the hares and rab-

bits (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. lepus, gen. leporis, 'hare'. See next word.

leporine, adj., pertaining to a hare. — Formed with suff. -ine (representing L.-inus) fr. L. lepus, gen. leporis, 'hare', which is of non-Indo-European, prob. Iberian origin. Cp. leveret.

lepra, n., leprosy. — L., fr. Gk. λέπρα, 'leprosy'. See leper.

leprechaun, n., a pygmy sprite (Irish folklore). — Ir. lupracān, metathesized fr. MIr. luchrupān, lit. 'a very little body', fr. lu, 'little', and corpān, dimin. of corp, 'body', fr. L. corpus. See corpus.

leprology, n., the study of leprosy. — Coined fr. Gk.  $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \pi \rho \bar{\alpha}$ , 'leprosy', and  $-\lambda o \gamma \dot{\iota} \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \dot{o} \gamma o \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See leper and -logy. leprosery, n., leper hospital. — F. léproserie, fr. lépreux, 'leprous', fr. lèpre. See leper and -ery.

leprosy, n. — Formed fr. leprous with suff. -y (corresponding to L. -ia).

Derivative: leprosi-ed, adj.

leprous, adj. — ME. leprous, lepros, fr. Late L. leprosus, fr. L. lepra. See leper and -ous.

Derivatives: leprosy (q.v.), leprous-ly, adv., leprous-ness, n.

-lepsia. — The same as -lepsy.

-lepsy, combining form meaning 'a violent attack' as in catalepsy, epilepsy (med.) — Medical L. -lepsia, fr. Gk. -ληψί $\bar{\alpha}$ , lit. 'a seizing', fr. ληψ-, the future stem of λαμβάνειν, 'to take, grasp, seize'. See lemma.

lepto-, before a vowel lept-, combining form meaning 'thin, small, fine, delicate'.—Gk. λεπτο-, λεπτ-, fr. λεπτός, 'cleaned of the husks; thin, fine, slender, delicate, slight, small; pleasant, elegant', lit. 'peeled', verbal adj. of λέπειν, 'to peel'. See leper.

leptodactyl, n., a bird or another animal having slender toes. — Compounded of lepto- and Gk. δάκτυλος, 'finger, toe'. See dactyl.

leptomeninges, n. pl., the pia mater and the arachnoid (anat.) — Medical L., prop. 'the delicate membranes', fr. lepto- and Gk. μήνιγγες, pl. of μηνιγξ, 'membrane' (see meninx). The term μηνιγξ λεπτή was used orig. by Galen in its literal sense to denote 'delicate membranes'.

leptomeningitis, n., inflammation of the pia mater and the arachnoid (med.) — Medical L., prop. meaning 'inflammation of the delicate membranes'. See prec. word and -itis.

lepton, n., 1) a small coin in ancient Greece; 2) the smallest coin of modern Greece, equivalent to 1/100 of a drachma. — Gk. λεπτόν, neut. of λεπτός. 'thin, small'. See lepto-.

Leptothrix, n., 1) a genus of filamentous organisms first observed by Leeuwenhoek (bacteriol.) — ModL., coined by the English physician Sir William James Erasmus Wilson (1809-84) fr. Gk. λεπτός, 'fine, delicate', and θρίξ, 'hair'. See lepto- and -thrix.

lerot, n., a kind of dormouse. — F. lérot, orig. written leyrot, dimin. of loir, 'dormouse'. See loir.

Lesbian, adj., 1) pertaining to Lesbos; 2) crotic; n., 1) an inhabitant of Lesbos; 2) a homosexual woman; so called from the homosexuality attributed to Sappho, who lived in Lesbos. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Lesbius, fr. Gk. Λέσβιος, fr. Λέσβος, name of the island now called Mytilene.

881

Lesbianism, n., homosexuality between women.

— See prec. word and -ism.

lese majesty, high treason. — F. lèse-majesté, fr. L. laesa mājestās, lit. 'hurt majesty', fr. fem. pp. of laedere, 'to hurt, injure', and mājestās, 'majesty'. See lesion and majesty.

lesion, n., an injury. — ME. lesioun fr. MF. (= F.) lésion, fr. OF., fr. L. laesionem, acc. of laesio, 'injury, attack', fr. laesus, pp. of laedère, 'to hurt, injure, damage, offend, insult, violate', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. collide, collision, elide, elision.

Lespedeza, n., a genus of plants, the bush clover (bot.) — ModL., named by the French botanist and traveler André Michaux (1746-1802) after Vincente Manuel de Céspedez (misspelled Lespedes), the Spanish governor of East Florida, a contemporary of Michaux.

Lesquerella, n., a genus of plants, the bladderpod (bot.) — ModL., named after the Swiss-American bryologist and paleobotanist Leo Lesquereux (1085-89). For the ending see suff. -ella. less, adj. — ME. lesse, partly fr. OE. læs, 'less', partly fr. OE. læssa, compar. of læs; rel. to OS.,

partly fr. OE.  $l\bar{\alpha}ssa$ , compar. of  $l\bar{\alpha}s$ ; rel. to OS., OFris.  $l\bar{e}s$ , 'less', and prob. cogn. with Lith. liesas, 'thin'; used as compar. of little, but not rel. to it. Cp. least, lest, unless.

Derivatives: less, adv. and n., lessen, lesser (qq. v.)

-less, suff. — ME. -less, -lesse, fr. OE. -lēas, fr. lēas, 'devoid of; false, feigned; incorrect, worthless', rel. to Du. -loos, G. -los, '-less', ON. lauss, 'loose, free, vacant, dissolute' (whence E. loose), MDu., Du. los, OS., OHG., MHG. lōs, G. los, 'loose, free', Goth. laus, 'empty, vain'. See lose.

lessee, n., one to whom a lease is given.—ME., fr. AF. lessee, 'one to whom a lease is given', corresponding to OF. lesse, pp. of OF. laissier, lessier, lesser (F. laisser), 'to let, leave'. See lease and -ee.

lessen, intr. and tr. v. — Formed fr. less with verbal suff. -en.

lesser, adj. — A double compar.; formed fr. less with compar. suff. -er.

lesson, n. — ME. lessoun, fr. OF. (= F.) leçon, fr. L. lēctiōnem. acc. of lēctiō, 'a reading', fr. lēctus, pp. of legere, 'to read'. See lecture and cp. lection, which is a doublet of lesson.

Derivative: lesson, tr. v.

lessor, n., one who grants a lease. — See lessee and agential suff. -or.

lest, conj. — ME. leste, fr. OE.  $b\bar{y}$  læs be, 'lest', lit. 'by that the less that';  $b\bar{y}$  is the instrumental case of the def. article be, 'the'; for læs see less,

be is the indeclinable relative (see **the**). After the dropping of  $b\bar{y}$ ,  $l\bar{x}s$  be was contracted into lest (in the sense of the rule, according to which b after s becomes t).

-lestes, combining form meaning 'robber'; used to form generic names (zool. and paleontol.)
— Fr. Ion., Att. Gk. ληστής, 'robber', contraction of ληἴστής, of s.m., from the stem of ληἄζεσθαι, 'to win, plunder', fr. ληᾶς, 'prey, booty', which is rel. to Ion. ληᾶη, Att. λεία, Dor. λαᾶα, of s.m., ἀπολαύειν, 'to enjoy', and prob. cogn. with Ol. lötam, lötram, 'booty', L. lucrum, 'gain'. See lucre and cp. apolaustic.

let, tr. v., to leave. — ME. læten, leten, fr. OE. lætan, 'to leave behind, bequeath, leave', rel. to OS. lātan, ON. lāta, Dan. lade, Swed. låta, Norw. lata, OFris. lēta, MLG., MDu., Du. laten, OHG. lā33an, MHG. lā3en, G. lassen, Goth. lētan, 'to leave, let', fr. I.-E. base \*lē(i)d-, \*lěd-, 'to leave behind, leave, yield', whence L. lassus (for \*lad-to-s), 'faint, weary, languid, exhausted', Gk. ληδεῖν (Hesychius), 'to be weary', Alb. l'oθ, 'I tire, weary', l'oδem, 'I grow tired', Gheg l'a, Tosk l'ε, 'I let, leave', Lith. lēidžiu, lēisti, 'to let, to let loose'. Cp. let, 'to hinder', late, leat, inlet, outlet. Cp. also alas, lassitude. I.-E. \*lē(i)d- is a -d-enlargement of base \*lē(i)-, whence L. lēnis, 'smooth, soft, gentle'. See lenient.

Derivatives: let, n., a letting of a house etc., lett-er, n.

let, tr. v., to hinder (archaic). — ME. letten, fr. OE. lettan, 'to delay, hinder, procrastinate', rel. to OS. lettian, 'to hinder', ON. letja, 'to hold back', OHG. lezzen, MHG. letzen, 'to stop, check' (whence MHG., G. ver-letzen, 'to hurt, injure'), Goth. latjan, 'to hinder, make late, tarry', and to OE. læt, 'sluggish, slow; late'. See late and cp. let, 'to leave'.

Derivative: let, n., hindrance.

-let, dimin. suff. — Not a contraction of the two dimin. suffixes -el and -et (as most lexicographers suggest), but the dimin. suff. -et, to which the letter l was prefixed. The addition of the l is due to a misdivision of words that had an organic l before the suff., as e.g. in circlet, islet, etc. (which were misdivided into circlet, is-let, etc.; in reality they stand for circl-et, isl-et as diminutives of circle, resp. isle). From the generalization of the ending -l-et in the above and similar words with organic l arose the new dimin. suff. -let.

lethal, adj., deadly, mortal. — L. lētālis (less correctly lēthālis), 'deadly, fatal', fr. lētum (lēthum), 'death', which is of uncertain etymology. The spelling with -h- (in lēthum, lēthālis) is due to a confusion with Gk. λήθη, 'forgetfulness, oblivion'. For the ending see adj. suff. -al.

lethargic, lethargical, adj. — MF. (= F.) léthargique, fr. Late L. léthargicus, fr. Gk. ληθαργικός, 'lethargic', fr. ληθαργία. See lethargy and -ic, resp. also -al.

lethargy, n., morbid drowsiness; torpidity. — F. léthargie, fr. Late L. lēthargia, fr. Gk. ληθαργία,

'forgetfulness', fr. λήθαργος, 'forgetful', which is compounded of λήθη, 'forgetfulness', and ἀργός, 'idle, lazy', contraction of \*ά-Γεργός, lit. 'not working'. See Lethe, argon and -y (representing Gk. - $i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

Lethe, n., 1) a river of Hades, whose water when drunk caused forgetfulness of the past; 2) forgetfulness, oblivion. — L. Lēthē, fr. Gk. λήθη, 'forgetfulness, oblivion', which is rel. to λήθαρ-γος, 'forgetful', λάθρη, 'secretly, by stealth', λάθριος, 'stealthy', λανθάνειν, 'to be hidden'; cogn. with L. latēre, 'to lie hid'. See latent and cp. lethargy, lanthanum, Alethea, alethiology.

Lethean, adj., pertaining to Lethe. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Lēthēus, fr. Gk. Ληθαῖος, 'of Lethe' (fr. ληθαῖος, 'causing forgetfulness'), fr. Λήθη, 'Lethe'. See prec. word.

Letitia, fem. PN. — Lit. 'gladness', fr. L. laetitia, fr. laetus, 'glad', which is of uncertain etymology. Cp. Lettice.

Leto, n., daughter of the Titan Coeus and mother of Artemis and Apollo by Zeus (*Greek mythol.*)

— Gk. Λητώ, Dor. Λᾶτώ, prob. fr. Lycian Lada, a word lit. meaning 'wife, woman'. Cp. Leda. Latona.

Lett, n., an inhabitant of Latvia. — The word orig. meant 'people'. It comes fr. OHG. liuti (whence MHG. liute, G. Leute), 'people', which is possibly cogn. with Gk. ἐλεύθερος, L. liber, 'free'. See liberal and cp. eleuthero-. Cp. also Latvia. For sense development cp. Dutch.

Derivatives: Lett-ic, Lett-ish, adjs. and n.'s.

letter, n., graphic symbol, character. — ME. lettre, fr. OF. (= F.) lettre, fr. L. littera, 'letter of the alphabet' (in pl. 'epistle, document'), which is of uncertain origin. Ernout and Meillet (in DELL., p. 363) point out that since the Latin alphabet was borrowed from the Greeks (through the medium of the Etruscans), it is not improbable that littera itself would be of Greek origin. According to Bréal (quoted by Ernout-Meillet 1.c.) littera would derive fr. Gk. διφθέρα, 'tablet', a word glossed by Hesychius; for the change of d- to l- see lachrymal. Cp. literal, literary, literate, literature, alliteration, belles-lettres, obliterate.

Derivatives: letter, tr. v., letter-ed, adj., letter-er, n., letter-ing, n.

Lettice, fem. PN. — A var. of Letitia (q.v.) Letto-, combining form meaning 'Lettish and'. — See Lett.

lettuce, n. — ME. letuse, fr. OF. laitues, pl. of laitue, fr. L. lactūca, 'lettuce', fr. lac. gen. lactis, 'milk' (see lacteal, adj.); so called in allusion to the milky juice of this plant. For the suff. -ūca cp. L. ēr-ūca, 'a kind of colewort', alb-ūcus, 'the plant asphodel'.

leu, also ley, n., monetary unit of Rumania. — Rum. leŭ (pl. lei), lit. 'lion', fr. L. leō. See lion and cp. lev.

leuce, form of leuce- before a vowel.
leucaemia, leucemia, n. — See leukemia.

leucaemic, leucemic, adj. — See leukemic.

leucine, also leucin, n., a white amino acid (biochem.) — Coined by the French chemist Henry Braconnot (1781-1855) in 1820 fr. Gk. λευκός, 'white' (see leuco-), and chem. suff. -ine, -in; so called by him because of its color.

leucite, n., a crystalline mineral found in volcanic lava (mineral.) — G. Leucit (now spelled Leuzit), coined by the German mineralogist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750-1817) in 1791 fr. Gk. λευχός, 'white', and suff. -it, which goes back to Gk. -ττης (see leuco- and subst. suff. -ite); so called by him in allusion to its glassy appearance.

leuco-, before a vowel leuc-, combining form meaning white'.—Gk. λευχο-, λευχ-, fr. λευχός, white', which is cogn. with Goth. liuhaþ, OE. lēoht, 'light'. See light, n., and cp. words there referred to.

leucocyte, n., a white blood corpuscle (anat.) — Coined by Littré and Robin fr. Gk. λευκός, 'white', and κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See leucoand -cyte.

Derivative: leucocyt-ic, adj.

leucocythemia, leucocythaemia, n., leukemia. — Compounded of leuco-, Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel', and αξμα, 'blood'. See -cyte and -emia and cp. leukemia.

leucocytosis, n., an increase in the number of white blood corpuscles (med.) — Medical L., coined by the German pathologist Rudolf Virchow (1821-1902) about 1865 fr. leucocyte and suff. -osis.

leucoderma, n., abnormal whiteness of the skin (med.) — Medical L., compounded of leucoand Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See derma.

Leucojum, n., a genus of plants, the snowflake (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. λευκότον, 'snowflake', fr. λευκόν ζον, lit. 'white violet'. See leuco- and iolite.

leucoma, n., disease of the eye characterized by white opacity of the cornea (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. λεύχωμα, 'whiteness, anything whitened; a white spot in the eye; a white tablet for notices', fr. λευχός. See leuco- and -oma.

leucomaine, n., any basic substance normally produced in the living animal body through metabolism (biochem.) — Coined by the French chemist Armand Gautier (1837-1920) fr. Gk. λεύχωμα, 'anything whitened' (see prec. word), on analogy of ptomaine. See William Bulloch, The history of bacteriology, Oxford University Press, 1938, p. 135.

leucopenia, n., a diminution in the number of white blood corpuscles (med.) — Compounded of leuco-, abbrev. of leucocyte, and Gk. πενία, 'poverty', fr. πένης, gen. πένητος, 'poor', which stands in gradational relationship to πόνος, 'toil, labor', πονεῖν, 'to toil, work hard', πονηρός, 'painful, distressed; bad, worthless'. Cp. Ponera and the second element in geoponic, Melipona.

leucoplakia, n., a disease characterized by the formation of white patches on a surface (med.) — Medical L., coined fr. leuco-, Gk.  $\pi\lambda\Delta\xi$ , 'anything flat' (see placenta), and suff. -ia; introduced by Schwimmer as a term for white patches seen on the tongue, lips or cheeks.

leucoplast, n., one of the colorless bodies found in the cytoplasm of plants (bot.) — Compounded of leuco- and Gk. -πλαστος, fr. πλαστός, 'molded, formed', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν. See -plast.

leucorrhea, leucorrhoea, n., white discharge from the vagina (med.) — Medical L., compounded of leuco- and Gk. -ρροία, 'a flow, flowing', from the stem of ὁεῖν. 'to flow'. See -rrhea.

Leucothoë, n., the daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon; said to have been changed by Apollo into a shrub (Greek and Roman mythol.) — L. Leucothoë, n., a genus of plants, the fetter bush (bot.) — ModL., fr. prec. word.

leukemia, leukaemia, n. (med.) — Medical L., lit. 'whitebloodedness', fr. λευκός, 'white', and αξμα, 'blood'. See leuco- and -emia.

lev, n., the monetary unit of Bulgaria. — Bulg. lev, 'lion', fr. OSlav. livŭ, which prob. derives through the medium of Goth. \*liwa- fr. Gk. λέων. See lion and cp. leu.

Levana, n., the goddess of childbirth in Roman mythol. — L. Levāna, fr. levāre, 'to lift up, raise' (see lever); so called because she was supposed to raise newborn infants from the ground.

Levant, n., the countries of the Mediterranean East of Italy. — ME. levaunt, orig. 'the East', fr. F. levant, lit. 'the rising (of the sun'), fr. (se) levant, pres. part. of (se) lever, 'to rise', fr. lever, 'to raise', fr. L. levare, 'to lift up, raise'. See lever and -ant. For sense development cp. Bactrian.

levant, intr. v., to run away without paying one's gambling debts. — Fr. Sp. levantar el campo, 'to break up camp', fr. L. levāns, gen. levantis, pres. part. of levāre, 'to lift up. raise'. See prec. word. levanter, n., one who levants. — Formed fr. levant, 'to run away', with agential suff. -er.

levanter, n., a strong eastern wind blowing in the Mediterranean. — Formed fr. Levant with agential suff. -er.

Levantine, adj., related to, or connected with, the Levant. — Formed fr. Levant with adj. suff. -ine. Derivative: Levantine, n., a native of the Levant. levator, n., a muscle serving to raise a part of the body (anat.) — Medical L. levātor, lit. 'a lifter', fr. L. levātus, pp. of levāre. See lever and agential suff. -or.

levee, n., a reception held by a sovereign or his representative. — F. levé, for lever, 'a rising', prop. the inf. lever, 'to raise', se lever, 'to rise', used as a noun. See lever and cp. Levant. The word levee was applied orig. to the morning reception held by the French king immediately after rising from bed.

levee, n., a natural or artificial embankment. -

F. *levée*, 'raising, lifting; embankment', prop. fem. pp. of *lever*, 'to raise', used as a noun. See **lever** and cp. prec. word.

level, n. — ME. livel, level, fr. OF. livel, level (whence, with dissimilation, F. niveau), fr. VL. \*lībellus, fr. L. lībella, dimin. of lībra, 'pound, measure for liquids, balance, level'; cp. It. livello, OProvenc. livel (whence Sp. nivel), 'level', which all derive fr. VL. \*lībellus. See lībra and cp. deliberate.

Derivatives: level, adj., adv. and tr. v., level(l)-er, n., level(l)-ing, n., level-ness, n.

lever, n. - ME. levere, levour, fr. OF, leveor (F. leveur), lit, 'a lifter', fr. lever, 'to lift, raise', fr. L. levare, of s.m., fr. levis, 'light in weight', which stands for \*legwis or \*legwis, fr. I.-E. base \* $le(n)g^{w}h$ -, 'light, easy, agile, nimble', whence also OI. laghúh. Vedic raghúh. 'quick: small'. Toch. B. lykacke, A. lykäly, 'fine, mince', Gk. έλαγύς (prob. for  $*l^{\delta}gh\dot{u}s$ ), 'small', έλαφρός (prob. for \*lng whrós), 'light', OSlav, ligŭkŭ, 'light', Lith, lengvas, lengvàs, Lett, liegs, 'light', Olr. laigiu (compar.), 'smaller: worse', Goth, leihts, OE, leoht, 'light', OE, lungun, 'the lungs', lit. 'the light organs'. See light, adi., and cp. lights, lung. Cp. also Levant, levator, levee (in both senses), levitate, levity, levy, v., alevin, alleviate, elevate, elevator, leaven, legerdemain, Levana, relief, relieve, and the second element in cantilever, champlevé, pontlevis,

Derivatives: lever, tr. v., lever-age, n.

leveret, n., a hare in its first year. — MF. \*levrete, \*levrette (F. levrette), dimin. of levre (F. lièvre), 'hare', fr. OF., fr. L. leporem, acc. of lepus, 'hare'. See leporine and -et.

Levi, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, son of Jacob by Leah. — Heb.  $L\bar{e}w\bar{l}$ , lit. 'joining', from the stem of Heb.  $l\bar{a}w\bar{a}^h$ , 'he joined', rel. to Aram.-Syr.  $l^{\bar{e}}w\bar{a}$ , 'he accompanied', Mishnaic Heb.  $l^{\bar{e}}wiyy\bar{a}^h$ ,  $l^{\bar{e}}w\bar{a}y\bar{a}^h$ , 'accompaniment, escort, caravan'. Cp. Levite, Leviticus.

leviable, adj. — Formed with suff. -able fr. levy, v. See levy, n.

Leviathan, n. — Late L. Leviathan, fr. Heb. liwyāthán, 'serpent, dragon, leviathan', prop, 'tortuous', which is rel. to liwyáh, 'wreath', fr. base l-w-h, 'to wind, turn, twist', whence also Arab. láwā, 'the wound, turned, twisted', Akkad. lamū, 'to surround, encircle'.

levigate, tr. v., to grind to a fine powder. — L. lēvigātus, pp. of lēvigāre, 'to make smooth; to pulverize', compounded of lēvis, 'smooth', and agere, 'to drive, lead, do, make'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. λεῖος, 'smooth, flat'; see leio-. For the second element see agent, adj., and cp. the second element in castigate and in words there referred to.

levigation, n. — L. *lēvigātiō*, gen. -*ōnis*, 'a smoothing; a pulverizing', fr. *lēvigātus*, pp. of *lēvigāre*. See prec. word and -ion.

levin, n., lightning. — ME. levene, leven, levin (revived by Walter Scott), rel. to ON. lyvna, OE.

lēoma (whence obsol. E. leam, 'flash'), OS. liomo, 'brightness, light', Goth. lauhmuni, 'lightning', and cogn. with L. lūmen, 'light', fr. I.-E. base \*leuq-, 'to shine', whence also L. lūcēre, 'to be light, to shine', OE. lēoht, 'light'. See light, 'brightness'.

levirate, n., the ancient Jewish law according to which a man was obligated to marry his brother's widow if his brother had died childless. — Formed with subst. suff. -ate fr. L. lēvir, 'husband's brother, brother-in-law', which stands for I.-E. \*daiwēr and is cogn. with OI. dēvár-, Homeric Gk. δαήρ (for \*δαι Γήρ), Arm. taigr, Russ.-Church Slav. děveri, Lith. dieveris, OE. tācor, OHG. zeihhur, 'brother-in-law'. For the change of initial d- to l- see lachrymal.

Levisticum, n., a genus of plants, the lovage (bot.)

— VL. levisticum, fr. L. ligusticum, lit. 'belonging to Liguria'. See lovage and cp. words there referred to.

levitate, intr. v., to tend to rise, to rise; tr. v., to raise. — Formed on analogy of gravitate fr. L. levitās. See levity and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: levitat-ion, n.

Levite, n., any member of the tribe of Levi — ME., fr. Late L. Lēvītes, fr. Gk. Λευΐτης, fr. Heb. Lēwī, 'Levi, a Levite'. See Levi and subst. suff. -ite.

Derivatives: Levit-ic, Levit-ic-al (qq. v.).

Levitical, also Levitic, adj. — Late L. Lēviticus, fr. Gk. Λευῖτικός, 'pertaining to a Levite or Levites', fr. Λευΐτης. See prec. word and -ic, resp. also -al.

Leviticus, n., the third book of the Pentateuch. — Late L. Lēvīticus (scil. liber), 'Book of the Levites', fr. Gk. τὸ Λευῖτικὸν βιβλίον, of s.m., prop. the part of the Pentateuch dealing with the function of the priests who were of the tribe of Levi. Accordingly the name τὸ Λευῖτικὸν βιβλίον corresponds to the orig. Hebrew name of the Book, i.e. Tōráth Kōhǎním lit. 'the Law of the Priests'. Gk. Λευῖτικόν is neut. of Λευῖτικός. See prec. word.

levity, n., lightness; frivolity. — OF. levite, fr. L. levitātem, acc. of levitās, 'lightness; fickleness, inconstancy', fr. levis, 'light in weight'. See lever and -itv.

levo-, laevo-, combining form meaning 'left, to the left' — L. laevus, 'left', cognate with Gk.  $\lambda\alpha\iota\dot{\varsigma}$  (for \* $\lambda\alpha\iota\ddot{\varsigma}\dot{\varsigma}$ ), OSlav.  $l\ddot{e}v\ddot{u}$ , 'left'. Cp. levulose.

levorotatory, laevorotatory, adj., turning the plane of polarization to the left. — Compounded of levo- and rotatory.

levulose, laevulose, n., fruit sugar (chem.) — Coined by the French chemist Pierre-Eugène-Marcelin Berthelot (1827-1907) fr. L. laevus, 'left' (see levo-), dimin. suff. -ule and subst. suff. -ose; so called by him because it is levo-rotatory (q.v.) Cp. dextrose.

levy, n., the act of raising or collecting. — F. levée, 'a raising, lifting, levying', prop. fem. pp. of

lever, 'to raise', used as a noun. See lever and cp. levee (in both senses).

Derivative: levy, tr. and intr. v.

levynite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate (mineral.)
 Named after the French mineralogist Armand Lévy (died in 1841).

lew, adj., lukewarm (dial. E.) — ME. lew, lewe, fr. OE. hlēow, 'warm', rel. to hlēo, 'shelter'. See lee.

lewd, adj., 1) ignorant (obsol.); 2) indecent; 3) base. — ME. lewed, 'lay, ignorant', fr. OE. læwede, 'lay, layman', of uncertain origin; perhaps borrowed fr. L. lāīcus, fr. Gk. λαϊκός. See lay, 'pertaining to the laity'.

Derivatives: lewd-ly, adv., lewd-ness, n.

Lewis, masc. PN. — Anglicized form of Louis (q.v.)

lewis, n., a dovetailed tenon. — Prob. from the PN. Lewis.

lewis, also Lewis gun. — Named after its inventor Isaac Newton Lewis (1858-1931).

lewisite, n., a calcium titano-antimonate (mineral.) — Named after the English mineralogist William J. Lewis (1847-1926). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

lewisite, n., a vesicant used in chemical warfare.

— Named after the American chemist Winford Lee Lewis (1878-1943). For the ending see subst. suff -ite.

lex, n., law. — L. lēx, gen. lēgis. See legal.

lexical, also lexic, adj. — See lexicon and adj. suff. -al.

lexico-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to dictionaries, lexical'. — See lexicon.

lexicographer, n., writer of a dictionary. — Formed with agential suff. -er fr. Gk. λεξικογράφος, 'lexicographer', which is compounded of λεξικόν (see lexico-) and -γράφος, 'writer', fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

lexicography, n., the act or process of making a dictionary. — Formed fr. Gk. λεξικογράφος, 'lexicographer' (see prec. word), with suff. -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

Derivatives: lexicograph-ic, lexicograph-ic-al, adis., lexicograph-ic-al-ly, adv.

lexicology, n., the study of words. — Compounded of lexico- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: lexicolog-ic, lexicolog-ic-al, adjs., lexicolog-ist, n.

lexicon, n., a dictionary. — Gk. λεξικόν (scil. βιβλίον), 'dictionary', lit. 'book of words', neut. of λεξικός, 'pertaining to words'. fr. λέξις, 'word, phrase, speech, diction', from the stem of λέγειν, 'to speak', which is cogn. with L. legere, 'to read'. See lecture and cp. alexia.

lexigraphy, n., mode of writing in which each character represents a word. — Compounded of Gk. λέξις, 'word', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See lexicon and -graphy.

ley, n. — See leu.

Leyden jar, a jar used for accumulating and storing static electricity. — Named after Leyden (now spelled Leiden) in Holland, because it was first described by the physicist Pieter van Musschenbroek of Leyden (1692-1761) in 1746.

li, n., a Chinese measure of distance corresponding to about one third of a mile. — Chin.

liable, adj. — Fr. F. lier, 'to bind', fr. OF., fr. L. ligāre. See ligament and -able.

Derivatives: liabil-ity, n., liable-ness, n.

liaison, n., relation, link. — F., fr. MF., fr. Late L. ligātiōnem, acc. of ligātiō, 'a binding', fr. L. ligātus, pp. of ligāre, 'to bind'. Cp. OProvenç. liazon, which is of the same origin and meaning, and see ligament.

liana, n., any climbing woody tropical plant. — F. liane, fr. dial. F. lione, liorne, fr. F. viorne, fr. L. viburna, pl. of viburnum, 'wayfaring-tree' (in VL. the L. neut. pl. became fem. sing.); initial li- for vi- is due to the influence of L. ligāre, 'to bind'. See Viburnum.

liar, n. — ME. lier, liar, fr. OE. leogere, fr. leogan, 'to lie'. See lie, 'to tell an untruth'.

Lias, n., the oldest division of the European Jurassic (geol.) — OF. liois (F. liais), 'calcareous limestone'; of uncertain origin. F. lias, 'lias', has been reborrowed from English.

liassic, adj., pertaining to Lias. — Formed fr. Lias with suff. -ic.

Liatris, n., a genus of plants, the button snakeroot (bot.) — ModL., of uncertain origin.

libation, n., the pouring out of a wine in honor of a deity. — L. libātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a drink offering', fr. libātus, pp. of libāre, 'to pour out, make a libation', cogn. with Gk. λείβειν, 'to pour, pour forth, make a libation', λοιβή, 'drink offering', λίψ, gen. λιβός (masc.), 'the southwest wind', \*λίψ, gen. λιβός (fem.), 'drop, stream, libation', fr. I.-E. \*(slēib-, 'to pour, drop', enlargement of base \*lēi-, 'to pour, drop', whence Lith. lieju, lieti, 'to pour', lÿja, lýti, 'to rain', lytùs, 'rain'. Cp. also with—t-formative element—Goth. leibu, OE. lib, 'strong drink'. For the ending of libation see -ation. Cp. next word. Cp. also littoral, Lithuanian.

libeccio, n., the southwest wind. — It., fr. Gk. λίψ, gen. λιβός (masc.), 'the southwest wind'. See prec. word.

libel, n. — ME., fr. OF. libel (F. libelle), fr. L. libellus, 'a little book, pamphlet, lampoon', dimin. of liber, 'book'. See library.

Derivatives: libel(I)-ant, n., libel(I)-ee, n., libel(I)-er, n., libel(I)-ous, adj., libel(I)-ous-ly, adv.

liberal, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) libéral, fr. L. liberālis, 'pertaining to freedom, befitting a free man, honorable, noble, gracious, generous', fr. liber, 'free', fr. I.-E. base \*leudhero-s, whence also Gk. ἐλεύθερος, 'free'. This base prob. meant orig. 'belonging to the people', hence 'of legal descent', and derives fr. base \*leudho-, \*leudhi-, 'people', whence also OSlav. ljudū, 'people, nation', ljudīje, 'people', ORuss. ljudūī,'

'free men', Lith. liàudis, 'people, nation', Lett. laùdis, 'men', OPruss. ludis, 'man', ON. lyðr, ljöðr, 'people, nation', OE. lēod, pl. līede, līode, ME. lede, OS. liud, OFris. liōd(e), MDu. liede, OHG. liuti, MHG. liute, G. Leute, WGoth. leodes, 'people'. I.-E. base \*leudho-, \*leudhi-, 'people', is a derivative of base \*leudh-, 'to grow, rise'. This latter appears in OI. rōdhati, 'grows, rises, climbs', Avestic raoδa-, 'growth, authority', Toch. A lūt-k, 'to cause to grow'. Cp. liberate, liberty, liege, livery, 'allowance of food', deliver, eleuthero-. Cp. also Lett. For the ending see adi. suff. -al.

Derivatives: liberal, n., liberal-ly, adv., the hybrids liberal-ism, n., liberal-ist, n., liberal-ist-ic, adj., liberal-ize, tr. and intr. v., liberal-iz-ation, n., liberal-iz-er, n., and liberality, liberty, libertine (qq. v.)

liberality, n. — ME. liberalite, fr. OF. (= F.) liberalité, fr. L. liberalitatem, acc. of liberalitas, 'way of thinking or acting befitting a freeman', fr. liberalis. See prec. word and -ity.

**liberate**, tr. v. — L. *liberātus*, pp. of *līberāre*, 'to set free', fr. *līber*, 'free'. See **liberal** and verbal suff. -ate.

liberation, n. — ME. liberacion, fr. L. liberātiōnem, acc. of līberātiō, 'a setting or becoming free', fr. līberātus, pp. of līberāre, fr. līber. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: liberation-ism, n., liberation-ist, n. liberator, n. — L. liberator, 'one who sets free, a deliverer', fr. liberatus, pp. of liberare. See liberate and agential suff. -or.

libertarian, adj., believing in the doctrine of the freedom of the will. — Formed fr. liberty with suff. -arian.

Derivatives: libertarian, n., libertarian-ism, n.

liberticide, n., a destroyer of liberty. — Formed from L. libertās, 'liberty', and -cīda, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See liberty and -cide, 'killer'. Derivative: liberticid-al, adj.

liberticide, n., destruction of liberty. — Formed fr. L. libertās, 'liberty', and -cīdium, 'killing', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See liberty and -cide, 'killing'. Derivative: liberticid-al, adi.

libertine, n., a licentious man. — Fr. L. libertīnus, 'a freedman', fr. lībertus, 'a manumitted slave, a freedman', fr. līber. See liberal and -ine (representing L. -īnus).

Derivatives: libertin-age, n., libertin-ism, n.

liberty, n. — ME. liberte, fr. MF. (= F.) liberté, fr. L. libertātem, acc. of libertās, 'freedom, condition of a free man', fr. liber. See liberal and -ty.

libidinous, adj., lustful; lascivious. — ME. lyby-dynous, fr. OF. libidineus (F. libidineux), fr. L. libidinõsus, 'full of desire, lustful', fr. libidō, gen. libidinis, 'pleasure, desire, sensual passion, lust', fr. libet, earlier lubet, 'it pleases, it is agreeable', which is cogn. with OI. lübhyati, 'desires', OE. lufu, 'love'. See love, n., and -ous and cp. quod-libet. Cp. also quillet.

Derivatives: libidinous-ly, adv., libidinous-ness, n. libido, n., the sexual instinct. — L. libidō. See prec. word.

libra, n., a pound. — L. lībra, 'balance; Roman pound', fr. earlier \*līþrā, whence also Gk. λίτρā (Dor. λίτρā is a later form), of s.m. Cp. librate, deliberate, equilibrium. Cp. also litra, litre, livre. Derivative: libr-al, adj.

library, n. — ME. librarie, fr. OF. librairie, 'library' (F. 'bookshop'), fr. livraire, since the 13th cent. libraire, 'copyist' (F. 'bookseller'), fr. L. librārius, 'copyist, bookseller', fr. liber, gen. libri, 'book', orig. 'the inner bark of a tree', whence 'the text written on this', 'collection of leaves for writing', and finally 'book'. L. liber prob. stands for \*lūber and is a derivative of I.-E. base \*leu-b(h)-, \*leu-p-, 'to strip, to peel'. See leaf and subst. suff. -ary and cp. leper, lepido-. Cp. also libel, libretto, ex-libris.

Derivatives: librari-an, n., librari-an-ess, n., librari-an-ship, n.

librate, n., land worth a pound a year (English hist.) — ML. librāta (scil. terra), fr. L. libra. See libra and adj. suff. -ate.

**librate**, intr. v., to be balanced or poised — L. *librātus*, pp. of *lībrāre*, 'to balance, level, make even', fr. *lībra*, 'balance; pound'. See **libra** and verbal suff. -ate.

libration, n., a librating. — L. lībrātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a balancing, leveling', fr. lībrātus, pp. of lībrāre. See librate, v., and suff. -ion.

librettist, n., the writer of the libretto of an opera.

— A hybrid coined fr. libretto, and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

libretto, n., the words of an opera. — It., 'a little book', dimin. of *libro*, 'book', fr. L. *liber*. See **library**.

license, licence, n. — ME. licence, fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. licentia, 'freedom, liberty, license', fr. licēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of licēre, 'to be lawful, be permitted', which is prob. cogn. with Lett. līkstu, likstu, 'I come to terms'. Cp. licit, illicit, scilicet, videlicet, leisure.

Derivatives: license, licence, tr. v., licens-ed, licenc-ed, adj., licens-ee, licenc-ee, n., licens-er, licenc-er, n.

licentiate, n., a person licensed to exercise a profession. — ML. licentiātus, pp. of licentiāre, 'to permit, license', fr. L. licentia. See prec. word and -ous.

licentious, adj., 1) lawless; 2) lewd. — L. licentiōsus, 'unrestrained, wanton, licentious', fr. licentua. See license and -ous.

Derivatives: licentious-ly, adv., licentious-ness. n.

lich, lych, n., body; corpse (obsol. and dial. English). — ME. liche, lyche, fr. OE. lic, 'body'. See like, adj., and cp. lich-gate. Cp. also adj. and adv. suff. -ly.

lichen, n. — L. lichen, fr. Gk. λειχήν, 'lichen', fr. λείχειν, 'to lick', hence lit. meaning 'the licker'. See lick.

Derivatives: lichen, tr. v., lichen-ed, lichen-ic, lichen-oid, lichen-ose, lichen-ous, adjs., lichenification, p.

lichenology, adj., the study of lichens. — Compounded of Gk. λειχήν (see prec. word) and  $-\lambda ογί\bar{a}$ , fr.  $-\lambda όγος$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: lichenolog-ic, lichenolog-ic-al, adjs., lichenolog-ist. n.

lich-gate, lych-gate, n., gate to a churchyard under which a bier is placed to await the coming of the clergyman. — Lit. 'body gate'. See lich.

lichi, n. - A var. spelling of litchi.

licit, adj., permitted, lawful. — F. licite, fr. L. licitus, 'permitted, allowed, lawful', pp. of licēre. See license and cp. words there referred to

Derivatives: licit-lv, adv., licit-ness, n.

lick, tr. and intr. v. - ME. licken, fr. OE. liccian. rel. to OS. likkon, Du. likken, OHG. lecchon, MHG., G. lecken, 'to lick', Goth, bi-laigon, 'to lick at' (F. lécher, 'to lick', is a Teut. loan word). from the I.-E. imitative base \*leigh-, whence also OI. lédhi, rédhi, also (a later form) lihati, 'he licks', Avestic raēz-, 'to lick', Arm. lizum. lizem, lizanem, 'I lick', lakem, of s.m., Gk. λείγειν, 'to lick', λειγήν, 'lichen'(lit. 'licker'), λιγνεύειν. 'to lick at', λιγανός (scil. δάκτυλος), 'forefinger' (lit. 'licker'), L. lingere, 'to lick', Lith. liežiù, liẽžti, OSlav. ližo, lizati, 'to lick', OIr. ligim, 'I lick', MBret. leat, 'to lick', W. llvfu, llvv. 'to lick', MIr. liag, W. llwy, 'spoon'. Cp.—with initial s-ON. sleikja, MHG. slecken, G. schlecken, 'to lick'. Cp. electuary, lecher, lichen, ligule, linctus, lingula.

Derivatives: lick, n., lick-ing, n.

lickerish, liquorish, adj., 1) eager; 2) lecherous. — Formed, with change of suff. -ous to -ish, fr. ME. likerous, 'lecherous', fr. AF. \*likerous, which corresponds to OF. licherous, lecherous. See lecherous.

Derivatives: lickerish-ly, adv., lickerish-ness, n. licorice, liquorice, n., 1) a plant of the pea family; 2) its root. — ME. licoris, fr. AF. lycoryce, corresponding to OF. licorece, licorice (whence, by metathesis, OF. ricolice, F. réglisse), fr. Late L. liquiritia, fr. Gk. γλυκύρριζα 'licorice', lit. 'sweet root', fr. γλυκύς, 'sweet', and ρίζα, 'root'; cp. It. legorizia (whence, by metathesis, regolizia). See glyco- and rhizo- and cp. Glycorrhiza.

lictor, n., an officer attending a magistrate in ancient Rome. — L. lictor, lit. 'binder', fr. \*lictus, pp. of \*ligere, 'to bind', a collateral form of ligāre, of s.m. (see ligament); so called from the bound rods, which he bore.

lid, n. — ME. lid, fr. OE. hlid, 'lid, cover, aperture, gate', rel. to hlidan, OFris. hlida, 'to cover', ON. hlid, 'gate, gap', Swed. lid, Dan. led, 'gate', OFris. hlid, MLG., MDu. lit. Du. lid, OHG. hlit, lit, MHG. lit, 'lid, cover', MHG. ougelit,

G. Augenlid, 'eyelid'; prob. fr. I.-E. base \*klei-, 'to incline, lean', whence also OE. hlænan, 'to cause to lean'. See lean, 'to incline'.

Derivatives: lidd-ed, lid-less, adis.

lie, intr. v., to tell an untruth. — ME. ligen, leyen, lien, fr. OE. lēogan, rel. to ON. ljūga, Dan. lyve, OFris. liāga, Du. liegen, OS., OHG. liogan, MHG., G. lūgen, Goth. liugan, 'to lie', and cogn. with OSlav. lūžo, lūgati, 'to lie', lūža, 'a lie'. Cp. next word and the second element in warlock.

lie, n., an untruth. — ME. lige, leye, lie, fr. OE. lyge, fr. leogan, 'to lie', rel. to ON. lygi, Dan. løgn, Swed. lögn, OS., OHG. lugina, OFris. leyne, Du. leugen, MHG. lugen(e), lügen(e), G. Lüge, Goth. liugn, 'a lie'. See prec. word.

lie, intr. v., to recline, - ME, liggen, lien, fr. OE. licgan, rel. to OS, liggian, ON, liggia, Swed. ligga, Dan. ligge, OFris. lidzia, lidza, MDu. ligghen, Du. liggen, OHG., MHG. ligen, licken, G. liegen. Goth. ligan. 'to lie'. fr. L-E. base \*legh-, 'to lie', whence also Toch. A lake, B leke, 'couch, bed', Hitt. laggari, 'falls, lies', Gk. λέγεσθαι, 'to lie down', λέγος, 'couch, bed. marriage bed', λόγος, 'place for lying in wait, ambush; company of soldiers: childbirth', λέκτρον, 'couch, bed', L. lectus, 'bed', OSlav, lego, ležti, 'to lie down', ležo, ležati, 'to lie', lože, 'couch, bed', za-logŭ, 'pledge', Lith, at-lagaĩ, 'fallow land', Lett. pār-lags, 'piece of ground left uncultivated', Olr. laigim, 'I lie down', lige, 'bed; grave', W. lle, Co. le, MBret. lech, ModBret. leac'h, 'place', Bret. gwele, 'bed', Modlr. luighe, 'couch, grave'. Cp. lay, v., lagan, lair, law. ledge, ledger, lees, litter, log, 'piece of wood', low, adj., lochia, lochio-, and the second element in Aristolochia, Gelechia, coverlet. Cp. also rely. Derivative: lie, n., position, direction.

liebigite, n., a hydrous uranium calcium carbonate (mineral.) — Named after the German chemist Baron Justus von Liebig (1803-73). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

lied, n., a German song. — G. Lied, fr. MHG. liet, fr. OHG. liod, rel. to ON. ljōð, 'strophe', in the pl., 'song', OE. lēoð, 'song, poem', Goth. liuþōn, 'to praise', awiliuþ, 'thanksgiving', and cogn. with L. laudāre, 'to praise'. See laud and cp. Nibelungenlied, Volkslied.

lief, adj. (archaic), 1) dear, beloved; 2) glad. — ME. leef, lef, lif, fr. OE. lēof, 'dear, beloved', rel. to OS. liof, ON. ljūfr, OFris. liaf, Du. lief, OHG. liob, MHG. liep, G. lieb, Goth. liufs, 'dear, beloved', and to OE. lufu, 'love'. See love, n., and words there referred to and cp. esp. belief, believe. Cp. also the first element in leman, livelong. Derivative: lief, adv. (rare).

liege, adj. land n. — ME. lege, liege, liege, fr. OF. liege, 'liege; free', fr. Late L. \*liticus (corresponding to Late L. laeticus), 'belonging to a serf', formed with suff. -icus (see -ic) fr. litus, letus, 'serf', which occur in the Salic law and are collateral forms of Late L. laetus, which is of Teut. origin. OE. frēolāta, Goth. fralets, 'freedman',

OFris. lethar, 'freedmen'; prob. not related to G. ledig. 'free'.

lien, n., the right to hold the property of another till a debt is paid. — F., fr. L. ligāmen, 'band, tie', fr. ligāre, 'to bind, tie'. See ligament.

lien, obsol. pp. of *lie*, 'to recline'. — ME. *lien*, formed directly from ME. inf. *lien*, 'to lie'. See lie, 'to recline'.

lienal, adj., pertaining to the spleen (anat.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. liēn, 'the spleen'. See spleen.

lienculus, n., an accessory spleen (anat.) — ModL., dimin. of L.  $li\bar{e}n$ , 'spleen'. See prec. word and -cule.

lienee, n., owner of a property that is subject to a lien (law). — Formed from the noun lien with suff. -ee.

lienitis, n., inflammation of the spleen (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. liēn, 'the spleen' (see spleen), and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form is splenitis, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

lieno-, combining form denoting the spleen (anat.)

— Fr. L. liēn, 'spleen'. See spleen.

lienor, n., the holder of a lien (law). — Formed from the noun lien with agential suff. -or.

**lienteric,** adj., pertaining to lientery. — Either directly fr. L. *lientericus* or through the medium of F. *lientérique* fr. Gk. λειεντερικός, fr. λειεντερία. See next word and -ic.

lientery, n., a form of diarrhea (med.) — Either directly fr. ML. lienteria or through the medium of F. lientérie, fr. Gk. λειεντερία, which is compounded of λεῖος, 'smooth', and ἔντερον, 'intestine'. See leio- and entero-.

lierne, n., a short connecting rib in Gothic vaulting (archaic). — F., prob. fr. lier, 'to bind', fr. L. ligāre. See ligament and cp. liaison, liana, lien.

lierre, n., the color of ivy green.—F. lierre, 'ivy', formed through the agglutination of the definite article from l'ierre, lit. 'the ivy', from the article la and OF. iere, ierre, earlier edre, 'ivy', fr. L. hedera. F. la derives fr. L. illa, fem. of ille, 'that'; see ille. For the etymology of L. hedera see Hedera. For the agglutination of the article cp. leguan, lingot, loriot, louver.

lieu, n., place. — ME. liue (in in liue of), fr. OF. (= F.) lieu, fr. L. locum, acc. of locus, 'place'. See locus.

**lieutenancy**, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

**lieutenant**, n. — Lit. 'holding the place of some-body'. See lieu and tenant. The British pronunciation of the word as 'leftenant' is due to a confusion of v with v and f[u] and v were represented originally by one and the same letter (v)]. Cp. locum igners.

lieve. — The same as lief.

life, n. — MF. lif, fr. OE. līf, rel. to ON. līf, 'life, body', Du. lijf, 'body', OHG. līb, 'life', MHG. līp, līb, 'life, body', G. Leib, 'body', prop. 'con-

tinuance, perseverance', fr. I.-E. base \*lip-, 'to remain, persevere, continue, live'. See leave, v., and cp. live, liver, alive.

lifer, n., one sentenced to imprisonment for life. — Formed fr. life with agential suff.

lift, tr. and intr. v. — ME. liften, leften, fr. ON. lypta (whence Dan. lefte, Swed. lyfta), 'to lift', rel. to MLG. lüchten, Du. lichten, MHG., G. lüften, 'to lift'. These verbs are rel. to OS. luft, ON. lopt, OE. lyft, Du. lucht, OHG., MHG., G. luft, Goth. luftus, 'air', and lit. mean 'to raise into the air'. Cp. loft.

Derivatives: lift, n., lift-er, n.

ligament, n., 1) a tie, band; 2) a band of tissue (anat.) — L. ligāmentum, 'band, bandage', fr. ligāre, 'to bind, tie', prob. cogn. with Alb. l'ið, 'I bind', l'iδε l'iδe, 'band, fetter', MLG. līk, 'band', ON. līk, 'boltrope', MHG. geleich, 'joint, limb'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*leiĝ-, 'to bind'. Cp. ligature. Cp. also alligation, alloy, ally, colligate, league, 'alliance', leech, 'edge of a sail', liable, liaison, lictor, lien, n., lierne, ligation, obligato, obligate, oblige, rally, 'to gather together', religion. Cp. also rely. For the ending see suff. -ment.

Derivatives: ligament-al, ligament-ary, ligament-ous, adjs.

ligate, tr. v., to bandage. — L. ligātus, pp. of ligāre. See ligament and verbal suff. -ate and cp. religate.

ligation, n., 1) that act of binding; 2) bond, ligature. — MF., fr. Late L. ligātiōnem, acc. of ligātiō, 'a binding', fr. L. ligātus, pp. of ligāre. See prec. word and -ion.

ligature, n., anything that serves for binding; a cord used for tying up an artery (surg.) — F., fr. Late L. ligātūra, 'a band', fr. L. ligātus, pp. of ligāre. See ligament and -ure.

light, n., brightness. - ME. liht, light, fr. OE. leoht, rel. to OS. lioht, OFris. liacht, MDu. lucht, liecht, licht, Du. licht, OHG. lioht, MHG. lieht, G. Licht, Goth. liuhab, 'light', ON. ljomi, OE. leoma, 'ray of light, radiance', ON. ljos, 'light', ON. lysa, OE. liexan, 'to shine', fr. I.-E. base \*leuq-, 'to emit light, to shine; bright', whence also OI. rốcatē, 'shines', rõkáḥ, 'light', rõcanaḥ, Avestic raočant-, 'shining', raoxshna-, 'shining, bright', Arm. lois, 'light', lusin, 'moon', Gk. λευκός, 'bright, shining, white', λύχνος, 'lamp', λοῦσσον, 'the white pith of the fir tree', ἀμφι-λύκη, 'twilight', L. lūcēre, 'to shine', lūx, gen. lūcis, 'light', lūcidus, 'full of light, clear, bright', lucerna, 'light, lamp', lūcubrāre, 'to work by lamplight', lūcus, 'grove, thicket' (orig. 'an open place in the wood'), lumen (for \*leugs-men or \*louqs-men), 'light', luna (for \*louqs-na), 'moon', lūstrum, 'a purificatory sacrifice; a period of five years', lūstrāre, 'to purify by an offering', Gaul. Leucetius, surname of Mars, L. Lūcetius, surname of Jupiter, Lūcetia, surname of Juno. OSlav. lučí, 'light', luča, 'ray', Lith. laŭkas,

'pale'. OPruss. lauxnos(pl.) 'stars'. W. llug. 'gleam. glimmer'. OIr. lūach. 'white'. loche. 'lightning'. luchair, 'brightness, luster', MIr. luan, lon, 'moon', Toch. A luk-, 'to shine', A lok, B lauke 'far away', Hitt. lukezi, lukzi, 'is bright'. Base \*leua-, 'to be light, to shine', is identical with base \*leug-, 'to see, behold', whence OI. locate. lőkatē, 'sees, perceives', lōcávati, lōkávati, 'regards, looks at', Toch, A läk-, B lvk-, 'to see', Gk. λεύσσειν (for \*λεύκιειν), 'to look at, see'. W. am-lwg, 'conspicuous', Lith. láukti, 'to wait'. Cp. lea. 'a track of open country', leuco-, levin, link, 'torch', loka, low, 'blaze', luce, lucent, lucid, Lucifer, Lucius, lucubrate, luculent, lucule, lucus a non lucendo, lucern, Lucy, luminous, lunar, lunation, lune, luster, 'gloss', lustrum, lux, Luzula. Lychnis, lynx.

light, tr. v., to illuminate; intr. v., to light up (said of the face). — ME. lihten, lighten, fr. OE. lihtan, 'to shine, give light', rel. to OS. liohtian, OHG. liuhtan, MHG. liuhten, G. leuchten, Goth. liuhtjan, 'to light', and to OE. lēoht, 'light' (n.) See light, 'brightness'.

light, adj., not dark, bright. — ME. liht, light, fr. OE. lēoht, rel. to OS., OHG. lioht, OFris. liacht, MHG. lieht, G. licht, 'bright', and to OE. lēoht, 'light' (n.). See light, 'brightness'.

Derivatives: light-ish, adj., light-ly, adv., light-ness, n.

light, adj., not heavy. — ME. liht, light, fr. OE. lēoht, liht, rel. to OS. liht-, ON. lēttr, Dan. iet, Swed. lätt. OFris., MLG., MDu., Du. licht, OHG. lihti, liht, MHG. lihte, liht, G. leicht, Goth. leihts, 'light', fr. I.-E. base \*le(n)g\*h-, 'light, easy, agile, nimble', whence also L. levis, 'light'. See lever and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also lighter, 'a flat-bottomed boat'.

Derivatives: light-ly, adv., light-ness, n.

light, adv., lightly, easily. — ME. lihte, lighte, fr. OE. lēohte, līhte, fr. lēoht, līht, 'light'. See light, 'not heavy'.

light, intr. v., to dismount, get off. — ME. lihten, lighten, fr. OE. lihtan, 'to alight', lit. 'to make light', fr. lēoht, liht, 'light'; orig. used in the sense 'to relieve a horse of the rider's burden'. See light, 'not heavy', and cp. alight and lighten, 'to make less heavy'.

lighten, tr. v., to illuminate; intr. v., to shine. — ME. lihtenen, lightenen, fr. liht, 'light'. See light, 'bright'.

Derivative: lighten-er, n.

lighten, tr. v., to make less heavy; intr. v., to become less heavy. — ME. lihtenen, lightenen, fr. liht, light, 'light'. See light, 'not heavy', and verbal suff. -en.

Derivative: lighten-er, n.

lighter, n., one who lights. — Formed fr. light, 'to illumine', with agential suff. -er.

lighter, n., a flat-bottomed boat. — Du. lichter, fr. lichten, 'to lighten, unload', fr. licht, 'light'. See light, 'not heavy', and agential suff. -er. For 'the sense development of Du. lichter cp. F. allège,

'lighter', fr. alléger, 'to lighten', fr. L. alleviāre, of s.m., fr. levis, 'light'.

889

Derivatives: *lighter*, tr. v., to convey in, or as in, a lighter, *lighter-age*, n.

lightning, n. — ME. lightening, lightning, fr. lightenen, 'to lighten'. See lighten, 'to illuminate', and -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

lights, n. pl., the lungs, — Lit. 'the light organs'; cp. Flemish *lichte*, 'lights', and see light, 'not heavy'. Cp. also lung.

lightsome, adj., bright.—Formed fr. light, 'bright', with 1st. suff. -some.

lightsome, adj., agile, nimble. — Formed fr. light, 'not heavy', with 1st suff. -some.

lignaloes, n., 1) aloes wood; 2) the drug aloes. — OF., fr. Late L. lignum aloes, 'the wood of aloe'. See ligneous and aloe.

ligneous, adj., of the nature of wood; woody. — L. ligneus, 'woody', formed with suff. -eous fr. lignum, 'wood', which stands for \*leg-nom and lit. means 'that which is collected', fr. legere, 'to gather, collect; to read'. See lecture and cp. lignaloes, lignum vitae, pyroligneous.

ligni-, combining form meaning 'wood'. — Fr. L. lignum, 'wood'. See prec. word.

lignification, n. — See next word and -ation.

lignify, tr. v., to make into wood; intr. v., to become wood. — Lit. 'to make into wood', compounded of ligni- and -fy.

lignite, n., an imperfectly formed coal (mineral.)

— F., formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. L. lignum, 'wood'; see ligneous. F. lignite seems to have been derived prop. from Lithanthrax Lignius, a name given to woody coal by Wallerius (in Systema Mineralogicum, vol. II. p. 98, 1775). See Encyclopedia Britannica, 1947 edition, vol. 14, p. 118a.

lignivorous, adj., eating wood (the same as xylophagous). — Compounded of ligniand L. -vorus, from the stem of vorāre, 'to devour'. See -vorous.

lignum vitae, a S. American tree (Guaiacum officinale). — ModL., fr. L. lignum vitae, 'wood of life'. See ligneous and vital.

ligroine, ligroin, n., a volatile, inflammable liquid.

— Of unknown origin.

ligula, n., a ligule. — L. See next word.

Derivatives: ligul-ar, adj., ligul-ate, adj.

ligule, n., a thin appendage at the base of the blade of a leaf (bot.) — ModL. ligula, fr. L. ligula, 'spoon', fr. I.-E. base \*leigh-, 'to lick', whence also L. lingere, 'to lick', MIr. liag, W. llwy, 'spoon'. For sense development cp. OHG. leffil, 'spoon', fr. laffan, 'to lick'. See lick and -ule and cp. lingula.

Ligurian, adj., pertaining to Liguria, an ancient country in northwestern Italy and southeastern France; n., one of the inhabitants of Liguria. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Liguria, fr. Ligurēs, 'the Ligurians', pl. of Ligus, 'a Ligurian', whence Ligusticus, 'Ligurian'. Cp. lovage and words there referred to.

ligusticum, n., a genus of plants, the lovage (bot.)

— L., 'lovage', lit. 'of Liguria'. See lovage and cp. words there referred to.

Ligustrum, n., a genus of plants, the privet (bot.)

— L., lit. 'of Liguria'. See prec. word.

like, adj. — ME, lik, ilik, fr. OE, ge-līc, 'similar, equal, like', rel. to OS. gilīk, ON. glīkr, līkr, Dan, lig. Swed, lik. OFris, lik. MDu, gheliic, Du. gelijk, OHG, gilīh, MHG, gelīch, G, gleich, Goth, galeiks, 'equal, like'. For the pref. ge- in OE. ge-līc, etc., see y-; līc in OE. ge-līc is idential with OE, līc, 'body, form', Accordingly OE, ge-lic and its equivalents in the other Teut, languages lit, mean 'having the same body or form'. OE. lic, 'body, form', is rel. to ON., OS., OFris., ON. līk, Dan. lig, Swed. lik, MDu. liic, Du. liik, OHG. lih, MHG. lich, Goth. leik, 'body, corpse', G. Leiche, 'corpse', and cogn, with Lith. lýgus. Lett. līdzigs, OPruss. polīgu, 'equal', Lith. lýgstu, lýgti, 'to equal', Cp. lich, lich-gate, Cp. also alike. -lv. gleek and the second element in each, ilk, such, which and in barley.

Derivatives: like, adv. (q.v.), like, n., prep. and coni.

like, adv. — ME. lik, like, ilik, ilike, fr. lik, ilik, adj. See like, adj.

like, a) intr. v., to be pleasing (obsol.); b) tr. v., to be pleased with, enjoy. — ME. liken, fr. OE. lician, 'to please', rel. to OS. līkon, ON. līka, OFris. līkia, OHG. līhhēn, Goth. leikan, 'to please'. The orig. meaning of these verbs was 'to be like, be suitable to, be pleasing to; they derive fr. OE. -līc in gelīc, resp. from its equivalents in OS. gilīk, ON. glīkr, OHG. gilīh, Goth. galeiks, 'equal, like'. See līke, adj.

Derivatives: lik(e)-able, adj., lik(e)-abil-ity, n., lik(e)-able-ness, n.

-like, adj. and adv. suff. — See like, adj. and like, adv.

likely, adj. — ME. likli, fr. ON. glikligr, likligr, 'likely', fr. likr, 'like'. Cp. OE. geliclic and see like, adj., and adj. suff. -ly.

Derivatives: likeli-hood, n., likeli-ness, n.

likely, adv. — ME. likli, adv., fr. likli, adj. — See likely, adj.

liken, tr. v. — ME. liknen, fr. lik, 'like'. See like, adi. and verbal suff. -en.

likeness, n. — ME. liknesse, fr. OE. licnes, short for gelicnes, fr. gelic, 'like'. See like, adj., and -ness.

likewise, adj. — Compounded of like, adj., and -wise.

likin, n., a Chinese tax imposed on articles in transit. — Chin., lit. 'ready money'.

liking, n. — ME., fr. OE. licung, 'pleasure', fr. lician, 'to please'. See like, 'to be pleased with', and subst. suff. -ing.

Lila, fem. PN. — See Leila.

lilac, n. — MF., fr. Sp. lilac, fr. Arab. láylak, līlak, fr. Pers. līlak, var. of nīlak, 'bluish', fr. nīl, 'blue, indigo', fr. OI. nīlah, 'dark blue', which is of uncertain etymology. It possibly derives fr. I.-E.

base \*ni-, 'to shine'. See neat. adi., and cp. anil and the first element in nilgai and in nainsook. Derivative: lilac, adj.

Liliaceae, n. pl., the lily family (bot.) - ModL., formed fr. Lilium with suff. -aceae.

liliaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Lilith, n., a female evil spirit. — Heb. Līlīth, fr. Akkad Lilītu (whence also Svr. Lelīthā), not related to, but folk-etymologically connected with. Heb. lávlah, 'night', and explained accordingly as 'night demon'.

Lilium, n., a genus of plants, the lily (bot.) — L. līlium. See lilv.

Lilliputian, adj., diminutive, tiny. - Prop. 'pertaining to Lilliput', a fabulous island with inhabitants 6 inches high. The name was coined by Swift in Gulliver's Travels (1726). For the ending see suff. -ian.

Derivative: Lilliputian, n.

lilt, intr. and tr. v., to sing rhythmically. - ME. lulten, of uncertain, perhaps imitative, origin. Derivative: lilt, n.

lily, n. - ME. lilie, fr. OE. lilie, fr. L. līlium, 'lily', which, together with Gk. \astoptov, of s.m., is prob. borrowed fr. Egypt, hrr-t (pronounced in Coptic hrēri, hlēli). Cp. fleur-de-lis, gigliato and the second element in Chamaelirium. Dasylirion.

limaceous, adi., limacine (zool.) — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. līmāx, gen. -ācis, 'snail, slug'. See limax.

limacine, adj., pertaining to the slugs or to the genus Limax (zool.) — Formed fr. L. līmāx, gen. -ācis, 'snail, slug' (see next word), with suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

Limax, n., the genus containing the slugs (zool.) \_ L. līmāx, gen. -ācis, 'slug, snail', fr. Gk. λείμαξ, which is cogn. with Russ. slimák, 'snail', lit. 'the slimy animal', OPruss. slayx, Lith. sliekas, Lett. sliêka, 'earth worm', OE. slāw-wyrm, 'slowworm' (see slowworm). All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*(s)lei-, 'slimy', whence also OE. slīw, 'tench', slīm, 'mud'. See slime and cp. lime, 'birdlime'.

limb, n., member. - ME. lim. fr. OE. lim, rel. to ON. limr, 'limb', lim, 'small branch of a tree', Norw. lim, Dan., Swed. lem, 'member'; formed with -m-formative element fr. Teut. base \*li-, which corresponds to I.-E. base \*lēi-, 'to bend, be movable, be nimble'. With -d-formative element, the same base appears in Goth. lithus, OE. lib. 'joint, limb', and possibly also in L. lituus, 'the crooked staff borne by the augurs'. From base \*lēi- prob. derive also L. līmus, 'aslant, sidelong', limen, 'threshold', and the first element in limes, 'boundary, limit'. See limit and cp. lituus. Cp. also lay figure.

Derivatives: limb-ed, limb-y, limb-less, adjs.

limb, n., edge, border. - L. limbus, 'hem, border', for \*lembos, cogn. with OI. lámbatē, 'hangs down', lambah, 'hanging down, long, big', MHG. limpfen, 'to limp', and to E. limp (q.v.) limbate, adj., edged, bordered. — Late L. limbātus, fr. L. limbus, 'hem, border', See prec. word and adi. suff. -ate.

limbec, n., alembic (archaic). - Aphetic for alem-

limber, n., the detachable fore part of a gun carriage. - Prob. rel. to F. limonière. 'wagon with two shafts', fr. limon, 'shaft', which is rel. to Sp. limón, 'shaft', Sp. and Port. leme, 'helm', Sp. leman, 'helmsman'; prob. of Celtic origin.

Derivative: limber, tr. and intr. v.

limber, adj., pliant, flexible. - According to W. W. Skeat, related to limp, 'flaccid'.

Derivatives: limber, tr. v., limber-ly, adv., limber-ness, n.

limbers, n. pl. (naut.) - F. lumière, 'light: limbers', fr. L. lūmināria, which is the plural of lūmināre, 'a light, lamp, torch', but was mistaken in Vulgar Latin for a fem. sing. noun. L. lūmināre is prop. neut. of the adjective lūmināris, 'giving light', used as a noun. See luminary.

limbo, n., a region between heaven and hell. -Prop. abl. of L. limbus, 'border' (see limb, 'border'). The abl. form was taken from the phrase in limbo patrum ('in the border of hell, reserved for the fathers or saints'), a phrase used by the church fathers.

Limburger, n., a kind of cheese. - Short for Limburger cheese, prop. 'cheese made in the province Limburg in Belgium'.

lime, n., 1) birdlime (rare); 2) calcium oxide. — ME. lim, fr. OE. lim, 'birdlime; calcium oxide'. rel. to OS., ON., MLG., OHG., MHG. lim, Dan. lim. Du. lijm, G. Leim, 'birdlime', and cogn, with L. limus, 'slime, mud, mire', Cp., with other formative elements, ON. leir, 'clay, loam', OPruss. layso, 'clay', laydis, 'loam', Alb. l'eθ, 'watery clay'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*lei-, 'slime, slimy, sticky'. See slime and cp. loam. Cp. also limno-, and words there referred to. Cp. also oblivion.

Derivative: lime, tr. v., 1) to smear with birdlime: 2) to mix with lime.

lime, n., a fruit allied to lemon. - F., fr. Provenç. limo, fr. Arab, limah (whence also Sp. lima), noun of unity, formed from the collective noun līm, which derives fr. Pers. līmūn. See lemon and cp. limonene.

lime, n., the linden tree. - Fr. earlier line, fr. lind; see linden. The change of line to lime prob. occurred first in compounds whose second element began with a labial (as in line-bark, line-bast, etc.)

limehouse, n., defamation of one's political oppopents. - Named after the borough Limehouse, near London, where David Lloyd George (1863-1944) delivered a speech July 30, 1909.

limejuicer, n. (slang), 1) a British ship; 2) an English sailor; 3) an Englishman. — Formed fr. lime, the fruit, juice, and suff. -er; so called from the limejuice served on British ships to prevent

limen, n., the threshold of consciousness (psy-

chol.) — L. limen, gen, liminis, 'threshold', prob. rel, to limes, gen, limitis, 'boundary, limit', See limit and -men and cp. lintel, eliminate, preliminary, postliminy, sublime, subliminal.

Limerick, n., a nonsense verse of five lines, usually rhyming a a b ba. — So called after the Irish place name Limerick, which is mentioned in the refrain of a similar verse. (The refrain runs: "Will you come up to Limerick?")

limes, n., boundary. - L. līmes. See limit.

lime tree, the linden tree. - See lime, 'the linden tree'

limey, n. (slang), 1) an English sailor; 2) an Englishman. — Shortened fr. limeinicer. For the ending see adj. suff. -y.

Limicolae, n. pl., a group of wading birds (ornithol.) - ModL., lit. 'mud dwellers', compounded of L. limus, 'slime, mud, mire', and colere, 'to till (the ground), inhabit'. For the first element see limno-, for the second see colony.

liminal, adi., pertaining to, or situated at, the limen. — Formed with adi, suff. -al fr. L. līmen. gen. liminis. See limen.

limit, n. — ME. limite, fr. MF. (= F.) limite, fr. L. līmitem, acc. of līmes, 'boundary, limit'. which prob. stands for \*līm-it, lit. 'crossway'. and is compounded of *līmus*, 'aslant, sidelong', and \*it-, 'going', from the stem of  $e\bar{o}$ ,  $\bar{i}re$ , 'to go'. L. limus is prob. rel. to L. limen, 'threshold', both these words being prob. derived fr. I.-E. base \*lěi-, 'to bend, be movable', whence also ON. limr, OE. lim, 'member'. See limb, 'member', and cp. Limulus, lituus, oblique. For the second element in limit see itinerate. Cp. also delimit, delimitate.

limit, tr. v. — ME. limiten, fr. MF. (= F.) limiter. fr. L. limitare, 'to bound, limit, fix', fr. limes, gen. līmitis. See limit, n.

Derivatives: limit-able, adj., limit-ed, adj., limited-ly, adv., limit-ed-ness, n., limit-er, n., limit-

limitary, adj., serving as a limit, limited. — L. līmitāris, fr. līmes, gen. līmitis. See limit. n., and

Derivative: limitar-ian, n., one who limits.

limitation, n. — ME. limitacioun, fr. L. līmitātiō. gen. -onis, 'a fixing', fr. limitatus, pp. of limitare. See limit, v. and n., and -ation.

limitative, adj. - F. limitatif (fem. limitative), fr. ML. līmitātīvus, 'limiting', fr. L. līmitātus, pp. of limitare. See limit, v. and n., and -ive.

limitless, adj. — Formed fr. limit, n., and suff. -less; first used by the English poet, statesman and soldier Sir Philip Sidney (1554-86) in 1581. Derivatives: limitless-ly, adv., limitless-ness, n.

limitrophe, adj., bordering, adjacent. — F. limitrophe, fr. Late L. limitrophus, 'set apart for the support of troups', a hybrid coined fr. L. limes, gen. limitis, 'boundary, limit', and Gk. τροφός, 'feeder', fr. τρέφειν, 'to feed, nourish'. See limit, n., and trophic.Late L. limitrophus is shortened fr. \*limitotrophus (see haplology).

limma, n., a semitone (pros.) — Late I., fr. Gk. λεΐμμα, 'a semitone', lit. 'a remainder', from the stem of λείπω, 'I leave', which stands for \*leigwo, and is cogn, with L. linguo (for \*li-n $q^{w}\bar{o}$ ), 'I leave, abandon', both deriving fr. I.-E. base \*liqw-, 'to let, leave', whence also OE, lan, 'loan', lænan, 'to lend', See loan and cp, words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ma. limn, tr. v., to illuminate. — ME. limnen, fr. luminen, which is aphetic for enluminen, fr. MF. enluminer, 'to illuminate', fr. OF, enluminer, 'to

light up, make brilliant', fr. en, 'in' (see 1st en-). and L. lūmināre, 'to illuminate'. See illuminate. Derivatives: limn-er, n., limn-erv, n.

limn. form of limno- before a vowel.

Limnanthaceae, n. pl., the false-mermaid family (bot.) - ModL., lit, 'marsh flower family', compounded of limno. Gk. avoc. 'flower' (see anther), and suff. -aceae.

limnanthaceous, adi. — See prec. word and -aceous.

limnetic, adj., pertaining to, or inhabiting, fresh water. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. λιμνήτης, 'living in marshes', fr. λίμνη. See limno- and cp. next word.

Limnetis, n. a genus of crustaceans (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk, λιμνήτις, fem. of λιμνήτης, 'living in marshes'. See prec. word.

limno-, before a vowel limn-, combining form meaning 'marsh, marshy lake'. -- Gk, λιμνο-, λιμν-, fr. λίμνη, 'marsh, pool, lake', which is rel. to λιμήν, 'harbor, haven', λειμών, 'a moist, grassy meadow', and prob. cogn. with L. limus. 'slime, mud, mire'. See slime and words there referred to and cp. esp. lime, 'birdlime'. Cp. also limnetic, limonite, Limonium, Lymnaea, and the first element in Limicolae and in Limosella.

Limnobium, n., a genus of plants, the American frogbit (bot.) - ModL., fr. Gk. λινμόβιος, 'living in lakes', which is compounded of λίμνη, 'pool, lake', and Bioc, 'life'. See limno- and bio-.

limnology, n., the study of fresh waters, esp. of ponds and lakes. — Compounded of limno- and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: limnolog-ic, limnolog-ic-al, adjs., limnolog-ic-al-ly, adv., limnolog-ist, n.

limonene, n., a terpene of lemonlike odor (chem.) - Formed with suff. -ene fr. ModL. limonum, 'lemon', fr. F. limon. See lemon and cp. lime, 'a fruit'.

limonite, n., hydrous ferric oxide (mineral.) — G. Limonit, lit. 'meadow ore', coined by Hausmann in 1813 fr. Gk. λειμών, 'meadow', and suff. -it. Gk. λειμών is rel. to λιμήν, 'harbor', λίμνη, 'marsh, pool, lake'; suff. -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης. See limno- and subst. suff. -ite. For sense development cp. its former German name Wiesenerz, lit. 'meadow ore'.

Derivative: limonit-ic, adj.

Limonium, n., a genus of plants, the sea lavender

word and 1st -ium.

Limosella, n., a genus of plants, the mudwort (bot.) — ModL., compounded of L. līmus, 'slime, mud, mire', and sella, 'seat', which stands for \*sed-lā, from the stem of sedēre, 'to sit'. For the first element see limno-, for the second see sedentary and cp. subsellium.

limousine, n., a large automobile, orig. with a closed compartment. — F., prop. fem. of the adjective *limousin*, 'of Limousin', used as a noun, fr. *Limousin*, name of an old province in Central France.

limp, adj., flaccid, drooping. — Related to MHG. lampen, 'to hang down', and to limp, v. Cp. blimp.

Derivatives: limp-ly, adv., limp-ness, n.

limp, intr. v., to walk lamely. — Related to OE. lemp-healt, 'halting', MHG. limpfen, 'to limp', lampen, 'to hang down', and cogn. with OI. lámbatē, 'hangs down', lambah, 'hanging down', L. limbus (for \*lembos), 'hem, border', Du. lomp, 'piece, mass', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)lāb-, \*(s)lēb-, 'slack, loose; to hang down', whence also OE. slāpan, 'to sleep'. See sleep and cp. limp, 'flaccid'. Cp. also limb, 'edge, border', lumber, 'to move clumsily', lump, 'mass'.

Derivatives: limp, n., limp-er, n., limp-ing, adj., limp-ing-ly, adv., limp-ing-ness, n.

limpet, n., a marine gastropod mollusk. — ME. lempet, fr. OE. lempedu, fr. ML. lampreda, 'limpet, lamprey'. See lamprey.

limpid, adj., clear; transparent. — F. limpide, fr. L. limpidus, 'clear', fr. limpa, lumpa, 'water goddess; water' (see lymph). L. limpidus orig. meant 'as clear as water'. It was influenced in form by liquidus, 'flowing, fluid'.

Derivatives: limpid-ly, adv., limpid-ness, n.

limpidity, n. — F. limpidité, fr. Late L. limpiditātem, acc. of limpiditās, 'clarity', fr. L. limpidus. See prec. word and -ity.

Limulus, n., the genus of the king crab (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. limulus, 'somewhat askance', dimin. of limus, 'askance', which is prob. rel. to limen, 'threshold', limes, 'boundary'. See limit, n.

limy, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. lime, 'birdlime'.

Linaceae, n. pl., the flax family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Linum with suff. -aceae.

linaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

linage, lineage, n., number of printed lines on a page. — Formed fr. line, 'string, cord', with suff. -age.

Linaria, n., a genus of plants, the toadflax (bot.)
— ModL., fr. linum, 'flax' (see Linum); so called from the resemblance of the foliage to flax. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

linch, linchet, n., a strip of unplowed land. — OE. hlinc, 'slope, hill', rel. to hlinian, 'to lean'. See lean, 'to incline', and -et and cp. links.

linchpin, n., a pin passing through the end of an axletree. — Fr. earlier linspin, lit. 'axle pin'. The first element of this compound derives fr. OE. lynis, 'axletree', which is rel. to OS. lunisa, MLG. lunse (whence G. Lünse), MDu. lunse, lons (whence Du. luns), 'axletree', and cogn. with OI. āṇiḥ (for \*ōlni), 'part of the leg above the knee'; see ell. For the second element see pin.

892

linctus, n., a sirupy medicine. — L. linctus, 'a licking', fr. linctus, pp. of lingere, 'to lick'. See lick. lindackerite, n., a complex nickel copper arsenate (mineral.) — G. Lindackerit, named after the 19th-cent. Austrian chemist Joseph Lindacker, who analyzed it. The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

linden, n., the lime tree. — Prop. subst. use of the obsol. adjective linden, 'of linden wood', fr. obsol. lind, 'linden tree', fr. OE. lind, which is rel. to OS. linda, lindia, ON. lind, OHG. linta, MHG., G. linde, 'the lime tree'. These words prob. mean lit. 'the tree with pliant bast', and derive fr. I.-E. base \*lent-, 'flexible', whence also dial. Russ. lut, 'lindenbast', Russ lutijó, 'a forest of lime trees', Pol. let, 'switch, twig', Lith. lenta, 'board, plank', L. lentus, 'flexible', OE. liðe, 'soft, mild, gentle'. See lentitude and cp. the second element in Ethelinda. Cp. also lime, 'linden'.

line, n., flax (obsol.) — ME., fr. OE. līn, 'flax'. See linen.

line, n., a string, cord. — ME.; partly fr. F. ligne, fr. L. linea, 'a linen thread, string, cord, line', prop. fem. of the adj. lineus, 'of linen', fr. linum, 'flax, linen'; partly fr. OE. line, 'cord, rope, line', which prob. derives fr. OE. lin, 'flax'. See linen and cp. line, 'flax'. Cp. also allineate, collimate, curvilinear, interline, interlineage, lineament, linear, lingerie, rectilinear.

Derivatives: lined, liner (qq.v.)

line, tr. v., to mark with lines; intr. v., to form a line — ME. linen, fr. line. See prec. word.

line, tr. v., to cover the inner side of. — Orig. 'to cover with *linen*'. See line, 'flax'.

Derivatives: lined (q.v.), lin-er, n., lining (q.v.)

lineage, n., lineal descent, pedigree. — ME. lignage, linage, fr. OF. lignage, fr. VL. \*līneāticum, fr. L. līnea, 'line'. See line, 'string, cord', and

lineage, n. — A var. spelling of linage.

lineal, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. lineālis, 'pertaining to a line', fr. L. linea, 'line'. See line, 'string, cord', and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: lineal, n., lineal-ity, n., lineal-ly,

lineament, n., feature; contour.—ME. liniament, îr. L. lineāmentum, 'stroke made with a pen; a feature, lineament', fr. lineāre, 'to reduce to a straight line', fr. lineā. See line, 'string, cord', and -ment. linear, adj. — L. lineāris, 'pertaining to a line or lines, consisting of a line or lines', fr. linea. See line, 'string, cord', and -ar and cp. collinear. 'Derivative: linear-ly, adv.

893 liniment

lineate, adj., marked with lines. — L. lineātus, pp. of lineāre, 'to make into a straight line', fr. linea, 'line'. See line, 'string, cord', and adj. suff.-ate.

lineation, n. — ME. lineacion, fr. L. līneātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'the making into a straight line, the drawing of lines', fr. līneātus, pp. of līneāre. See prec. word and -ion.

lined, adj., marked with lines. — Formed with 3rd suff. -ed fr. line, 'string, cord'.

lined, adj., provided with a lining. — Pp. of line, 'to cover'.

linen, n. and adj. — Orig. an adjective in the sense of 'made of flax'; ME., fr. OE. linen, fr. lin, 'flax', which is rel. to OS., ON., OHG. lin, 'flax, linen', MHG. linin, linen, 'linen' (adj.), G. Leinen and Linnen, 'linen' (n.), Goth. lein, 'linen cloth'. These words are prob. borrowed fr. L. linum, 'flax, linen', which, together with Gh. λίνον, of s.m., prob. derives from a non-Indo-European source.Cp. Lith. linaî(pl.), 'flax, linen', Russ. lën (gen. lina), of s.m., which are prob. borrowed fr. Gk. λίνον. Alb l'i-ri, Gheg l'i-ni, and possibly also Corn., Bret. lin, W. llin, 'flax' are Latin loan words. See line, 'string, cord', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also crinoline, gridelin, linon, linnet, linoleum, linseed, lint, Linum.

Derivatives: linen-ette, n., linen-ize, tr. v., linen-iz-er, n.

liner, n., a ship belonging to a line of steamships.Formed fr. line, 'string, cord', with agential suff. -er.

ling, n., a seafish allied to the cod. — ME. lenge, rel. to ON. langa, Du. leng, G. Länge, 'ling', lit. 'the long fish', and to OE. lang, 'long'. See long, adi

ling, n., the common heather. — ME. lyng, fr. ON. lyng (whence Dan. lyng, Swed. ljung), 'heather', rel. to ON. slyngva, 'to throw, sling', and to OE. slingen, 'to creep'. See sling, 'to throw'. Derivative: ling-y, adj.

-ling, subst. suff. meaning belonging to or having the quality of (as in earthling, darling), or having diminutive of depreciatory force (as in duckling, gosling, resp. in lordling, underling). — ME., fr. OE. -ling, rel. to ON. -lingr, OHG., MHG., G. -ling, Goth. -liggs. Cp. -ing, 'pertaining to'. -ling, -lings, adv. suff. expressing direction as in back-lings. — ME. -ling, -linges, fr. OE. -linge, -linges (the -s in -linges is the adv. genitive suff.); prob. rel. to OE. lang, 'long', hence derivatively identical with suff. -long, by which it has now been replaced.

linga, lingam, n., the phallic emblem under which Siva is worshiped. — OI. linga, nom. lingam, 'mark, token, sign, emblem', lit. 'something attaching to an object'; of uncertain origin.

linger, intr. v. — Northern ME. lengeren, freq. of lengen, 'to tarry', fr. OE. lengan, 'to prolong, delay', fr. lang, 'long'. Cp. Du. lengen, 'to lengthen', and see long, adj.

Derivatives: linger-er, n., linger-ing, adj., linger-ing-ly, adv.

lingerie, n., linen goods. — F., fr. linge, 'linen', fr. OF. linge, 'linen', fr. linge (adj.), 'of linen', fr. L. lineus, of s.m., fr. linum, 'linen'. See linen and -ery.

lingo, n., language; dialect, jargon. — Provençal lingo, lengo, 'tongue, language', fr. L. lingua. See lingual.

lingot, n., an ingot (archaic). — F., formed by the agglutination of the definite article le, l', from l'ingot, lit. 'the ingot'. F. le derives fr. L. ille, 'that'. See ille and ingot. For the agglutination of the article cp. lierre and words there referred to.

lingua franca, a hybrid language consisting esp.
of Italian, Spanish, French and Greek elements.
It., prop. 'the language of the Franks'. See
lingual and Frank.

lingual, adj. — ML. linguālis, 'pertaining to the tongue', fr. L. lingua, 'tongue, speech, language', fr. OL. dingua, which is cogn. with OE. tunge, Goth. tuggō, 'tongue'. See tongue and cp. language, langued, languet, langue d'oc, langue d'oil, lingo, lingula, dentilingual, bilingual, trilingual. The change of d (in OL. dingua) to l (in L. lingua) was prob. due to dialectal influence (the socalled 'Sabine l'); see lachrymal. It was facilitated by a folk-etymological association with lingere, 'to lick', the tongue having been conceived as 'the licking organ'.

Derivatives: *lingual*, n., a lingual sound, *linguality*, n., *lingual-ly*, adv.

linguiform, adj., tongue-shaped. — Compounded of L. *lingua*, 'tongue', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See lingual and form, n.

linguist, n. — A hybrid coined fr. L. lingua (see lingual) and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

Derivatives: linguist-ic, adj., linguist-ic-al-ly, adv., linguistics (q.v.)

linguistics, n., the science of language. — See prec. word and -ics.

lingula, n., a tonguelike part (anat. and zool.) — L., 'a little tongue', dimin, of lingua, 'tongue'. See lingual and -ule and cp. ligule.

lingulate, adj., tongue-shaped. — L. lingulātus, 'tongue-shaped, lingulate', fr. lingula, 'little tongue'. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate and cp ligulate.

linguo-, combining form meaning lingual, lingually. — Fr. L. lingua, 'tongue'. See lingual.

liniment, n., an oily liquid for applying to the skin.—ME. lynyment, fr. Late L. līnimentum, fr. L. līnīre, a secondary form of līnere, 'to daub, besmear, anoint', which stands for \*lī-nēre and is cogn. with Ol. lināti, lāyatē, līyatē, līyatē, 'adheres to; slips into; disappears', Gk. ἀλίνειν, 'to anoint, besmear', OIr. as-leinamm, 'I soil', leinam, 'I follow' (lit. 'I stick to'); fr. I.-E. base \*(s)lei-, 'slime, slimy, sticky', whence also OE. slīm, 'slime'. See slime and -ment and cp. lime, 'birdlime'. Cp. also delete. The change

of L. linere (3rd conj.) to linere (4th conj.) is prob. due to the influence of polire, 'to polish'. linin, n., a bitter white substance obtained from the purging flax (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -in fr. L. linum, 'flax, linen'. See Linum.

lining, n. — Formed fr. line, 'to cover', with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

link, n., ring of a chain. — ME. linke, of Scand. origin; cp. Swed. länk, 'ring', and ON. hlekkr, 'chain, link', which are rel. to OE. hlence, 'link, (pl.) armor', MHG. linken, G. lenken, 'to bend, turn, lead', fr. I.-E. base \*qleng-, 'to bend'. See lank.

Derivatives: *link*, tr. v., to join together with or as with a link; intr. v., to join, *link-age*, n.

link, n., a torch. — Prob. fr. ML. linchinus, secondary form of lichinus, 'wick', fr. Gk. λύχνος, 'portable light, lamp', which stands for \*luqsnos and derives fr. I.-E. base \*leuq-, 'to emit light, shine'. See light, 'brightness', and cp. lune. links, n. pl., sand hills; a golf course. — OE. hlinc, 'slope, hill', rel. to OE. hlinian, 'to lean'. See lean, 'to incline', and cp. linch, linchet.

linn, n., a waterfall. — Prob. a blend of OE. hlynn, 'torrent', and W. llyn, 'pool, pond'.

Linnaea, n., a genus of plants, the twinflower (bot.) — ModL., named after Linnaeus. See next word.

Linnaean, Linnean, adj., pertaining to the system or method of Linnaeus. — Formed fr. Linnaeus, Latinized form of Linné, name of the great Swedish botanist (1707-78). For the ending see suff.

linnet, n., a small singing bird of the finch family.
OF. (F. linot, linotte), fr. lin, 'flax', fr. L. linum, of s.m. (see Linum, line, 'string, cord'); so called because it feeds on the seeds of flax.

linoleum, n. — Orig. 'solidified oil'; coined by the English inventor Frederick Walton in 1863, fr. L. *līnum*, 'flax', and *oleum*, 'oil'. See Linum and oleo-.

linotype, n. — Contraction of line o' type. See line, 'string, cord', and type.

Linsang, n., a genus of long-tailed catlike mammals of S. Asia (zool.) — ModL., fr. Javanese native word.

linseed, n., seeds of flax. — ME. linsed, fr. OE. linsæd. See line, 'flax', and seed.

linsey-woolsey, n., a coarse cloth made of wool or cotton. — The first element derives fr. Lindsey, a village in Suffolk (England). The second element is formed fr. wool, on analogy of linsey, which was supposed to be formed fr. lin(en) with the alleged suff. -sev.

linstock, n., formerly, a staff used for firing cannon. — Du. lontstok, compounded of lont, 'match', and stok, 'stick'. See lunt and stock.

lint, n., soft linen used for dressing wounds.— ME. lynt, linnet, fr. L. linteum, 'linen cloth', prop. neut. of the adjective linteus, 'of linen', fr. linum, 'flax'. See linen and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: lint-en, lint-y, adjs.

lintel, n. — ME., fr. OF. lintel (F. linteau), var. of lintier, fr. VL. \*limitâris, which is a blend of L. limināris, 'pertaining to the threshold', and limes. gen. limitis, 'boundary'. See limen, limit.

894

lintonite, n., a variety of thomsonite (mineral.) — Named after the American scientist Miss Laura A. Linton (died in 1915), who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Linum, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — L. linum, 'flax'. See linen and cp. line, 'string, cord', and words there referred to.

liny, adj., marked with lines. — Formed fr. line, 'string, cord', with adj. suff. -y.

lio-, a var. of leio-.

lion, n. — ME. lion, leon, fr. OF. (= F.) lion, fr. L. leōnem, acc. of leō, fr. Gk. λέων, 'lion', which is of uncertain, possibly Semitic, origin; cp. Heb. lābhī', Akkad. labbu, 'lion'. Cp. also Homeric λίς, 'lion', which is prob. a loan word fr. Heb. lāyish, 'lion'. OE. lēo, OHG. lēwo, lewo (whence MHG. leu, lewe, G. Löwe), Goth. \*liwa (whence OSlav. līvŭ), OIr. leon (gen. pl.), MIr. leo, OCo. leu, W. llew, 'lion', are Latin loan words. Cp. Lionel, chameleon, codling, Lyon, 'a variant of apple', dandelion, Leander, Leonard, Leontodon, Leonurus, leopard, leu, lev, pantaloon.

lioncel, n., a young lion. — OF. lioncel (F. lionceau), dimin. of lion. See lion.

Lionel, masc. PN. — F., lit. 'young lion'. See lion. lionesque, adj., resembling a lion. — A hybrid formed fr. lion with -esque, a suff. of Italian, ult. Teut. origin.

lioness, n., a female lion. — Formed fr. lion with suff. ess.

lionism, n., the practise of lionizing. — A hybrid coined fr. lion with -ism, a suff. of Greek origin. lionize, tr. v., to treat as a lion; intr. v., to visit the sights (lit. 'the lions') of a place. — A hybrid coined fr. lion with -ize, a suff. of Greek origin. Derivative: lioniz-ation, n.

lip, n. — ME. lippe, fr. OE. lippa, rel. to OFris. lippa, MDu. lippe (whence F. lippe, 'thick lower lip'), Du. lip, OHG. lefs, MHG. lefs, lefse, dial. G. Lefze (G. Lippe is borrowed fr. LG.), Swed. läpp, Dan. læbe, 'lip', and prob. cogn. with L. labium, labrum, 'lip', and prob. also with Toch. A lym-, 'lip'. Cp. labial, labrum.

Derivatives: lip, v. (q.v.), lip-less, adj.

lip, tr. v., to touch with the lips, to kiss. — Fr. lip, n.; first used by Shakespeare.

Derivative: lipp-ed, adj.

lipar-, form of liparo- before a vowel.

Liparis, n., a genus of plants, the twayblade (bot.)
— ModL., fr. Gk. λιπαρός, 'oily, fat, greasy'.
See liparo-,

liparo-, before a vowel lipar-, combining form meaning 'oily'. — Gk. λιπαρο-, λιπαρ-, fr. λιπαρός, 'oily, fat, greasy', fr. λίπος, 'fat, grease'. See lipo-, 'fat'.

liparoid, adj., fatty. - Compounded of lipar- and

Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

lipase, n., a class of enzymes (biochem.) — Formed with suff. -ase fr. Gk.  $\lambda \ell \pi \circ \zeta$  'fat, grease'. See lipo-, 'fat'.

lipide, lipid, n., any of a group of organic substances comprising the fats. — F. lipide, coined fr. Gk.  $\lambda l \pi o \varsigma$ , 'fat' (see lipo-, 'fat'), and chem. suff. -ide.

lipo-, combining form meaning 'fat', as in *lipolysis*. — Gk. λιπο-, fr. λίπος, 'fat, grease', which is cogn. with L. *lippus*, 'blear-eyed', OE, be-lifan, 'to remain'. See leave, v., and cp. Liparis, lipoma.

lipo-, combining form meaning 'lacking', as in lipography. — From the stem of Gk. λείπεσθαι, 'to be lacking', passive of λείπειν, 'to leave'. See loan.

lipography, n., omission of a letter or syllable in writing. — Compounded of lipo-, 'lacking', and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

lipoid, n., a fatlike substance. — Coined fr. Gk. λίπος, 'fat', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος 'form, shape'. See lipo-, 'fat', and -oid.

lipolysis, n., decomposition of fat. — Compounded of lipo-, 'fat', and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing, loosening, setting free; dissolution'. See -lysis.

lipolytic, adj., pertaining to, or causing, lipolysis.

— Compounded of lipo-, 'fat', and -lytic.

lipoma, n., a fatty tumor (med.) — Medical L., coined by the French physician Alexis Littré (1658-1726), fr. Gk.  $\lambda \ell \pi \sigma \varsigma$ , 'fat, grease'. See lipo-, 'fat', and -oma.

ipothymia, n., a fainting (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. λιποθυμία, 'swoon', fr. λιποθυμεῖν, 'to fall into a swoon, to faint', which is compounded of the base of λείπεσθαι, 'to be lacking', and θυμός 'spirit, mind, soul'. For the first element see lipo-, 'lacking', for the second see this

lipper, n., a slight ruffling of the sea. — Prob. rel. to ON. hleypa, 'to cause to leap', and to E. leap (q.v.)

Lippia, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named after the Italian naturalist Agostino Lippi. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

**liquate**, tr. v., to separate the more fusible substance from the less fusible. — Orig. 'to melt', fr. L. *liquātus*, pp. of *liquāre*, 'to make liquid, to melt', from the stem of *liquāre*, 'to be liquid'. See **liquid** and verbal suff. -ate.

liquation, n., the process of liquating. — Late L. liquātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. liquātus, pp. of liquāre. See prec. word and -ion.

liquefacient, adj., making liquid. — L. liquefaciens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of liquefacere. See liquefy and -facient.

Derivative: liquefacient, n.

liquefaction, n. — Late L. liquefactiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. liquefactus, pp. of liquefacere. See next word and -ation. liquefy, tr. and intr. v., to change into a liquid. — MF. (= F.) liquéfier, fr. L. liquefacere, 'to make liquid, to melt', which is compounded of liquère, 'to be liquid', and facere, 'to make, do' (but assimilated in form to the numerous French verbs ending in -fier). See liquid and fact and cp. -fy. Derivatives: liquefi-able. adi., liquefi-er. n.

liquescent, adj., tending to become liquid. — L. liquēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of liquēscere, 'to become liquid, to melt', inchoative of liquēre, 'to be liquid'. See liquid and -escent and cp. deliquesce, deliquescent.

liqueur, n., any of certain alcoholic liquors sweetened and flavored. — F., fr. L. liquōrem, acc. of liquor, 'a fluid, liquid'. See liquor.

Derivative: liqueur, tr. v.

liquid, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) liquide, fr. L. liquidus, 'flowing, fluid, liquid, clear', fr. liquere, 'to be fluid, be liquid', which is rel. to lix, gen. licis, 'ashes', lixa, 'water; lye', prolixus, 'extended', orig. 'flowing forward', and prob. cogn. with OIr. fliuch, 'moist, wet', OW. gulip, ModW. gwlyb, of s.m., W. glwith, 'dew', MBret. gloeb, ModBret. gleb, 'moist, wet'. Cp. lixiviate, prolix. Derivatives: liquid, n., liquidate (q.v.), liquid-ly, adv., liquid-ness. n.

Liquidambar, n., a genus of trees, the sweet gum tree (bot.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. liquidus, 'fluid', and Arab. ánbar, 'amber'. See liquid and amber.

liquidate, tr. and intr. v. — ML. liquidātus, pp. of liquidāre, 'to liquidate', fr. L. liquidus. See liquid and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: liquidat-ion, n., liquidat-or, n.

liquiditiy, n. — L. liquiditās, fr. liquidus. See liquid and -ity.

liquor, n., 1) any liquid substance; 2) any beverage; specif. an alcoholic beverage. — ME. likour, licur, fr. OF. licour, licur (F. liqueur), fr. L. liquorem, acc. of liquor, 'a fluid, liquid', which is rel. to liquore. See liquid and or and cp. liqueur, which is a doublet of liquor.

Derivatives: liquor, tr. and intr. v., liquorish (q.v.)

liquorice, n. — See licorice.

liquorish, adj., fond of liquor. — Formed fr. liquor with suff. -ish.

Derivatives: liquorish-ly, adv., liquorish-ness, n. liquorish, adj. — A var. of lickerish.

lira, n., an Italian silver coin and monetary unit.
It., 'pound', fr. L. libra. See libra and cp. words there referred to.

lirella, n., in lichens, the narrow shield with a furrow along the middle (bot.) — ModL., dimin. of L. lira, 'the earth thrown up between two furrows, furrow', whence delirāre, 'to turn aside from the furrow; to deviate, become deranged, crazy, delirious'. See delirium and -ella.

Derivatives: lirell-ate, lirell-ous, adjs.

Liriodendron, n., a genus of trees, the tulip tree (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. λείριον, 'lily', and δένδρον, 'tree'. See lily and dendro-.

lithotrity

liripipe, liripoop. n., the tail at the back of a hood (hist.) - ML. liripipium, of uncertain origin.

lisbon, n., a kind of sweet wine. - Prop. 'wine shipped from Lisbon', the capital of Portugal.

lisle thread. - From Lisle, original spelling of Lille, town in France, where it was first made. The town derived its name fr. OF. l'isle (F. l'île), 'the island', in allusion to its geographical situation.

lisp, intr. and tr. v. - ME. lispen, fr. OE. -wlispian, 'to stammer, lisp', fr. wlisp, 'lisping', which is of imitative origin. Cp. MDu., Du., OHG., MHG. lispen (whence the dimin. lispeln), Dan. læspe, Swed. läspa, dial. Norw. leispa, which all are imitative.

Derivatives: lisp, n. (q.v.), lisp-er, n., lisp-ing, n.

lisp, n. — OE. wlisp. See lisp. v. lissome. adi. — For lithesome.

der'.

list, n., border of cloth, selvage. — ME. liste, fr. OE. liste, rel. to ON. lista, MLG. liste, Du. lijst, OHG. lista, MHG. liste, G. Leiste, 'border, selvage'; prob. cogn. with Alb. l'e8. 'raised bor-

list, n. (usually in the pl.), enclosed ground; ground for holding tournaments. - A blend of list, 'border of cloth', and OF. lice, 'barrier, lists', which itself is prob. borrowed fr. Teut.; cp. OHG. lista, 'border, selvage', and see prec.

list. n., a catalog. - F. liste, 'list, roll, catalog'. orig. 'strip of paper', fr. It. lista, which is a Teut. loan word. Cp. OHG. lista, 'border, selvage', and see list, 'border of cloth'.

Derivatives: list, tr. v., to make a list of, list-er, n., list-ing, n.

list, n., inclination (naut.) — Of uncertain origin; perh. fr. list, 'to be pleased', taken in the sense 'to incline to'.

Derivative: list, tr. and intr. v.

list, intr. v., to be pleased; to desire (obsol.) — ME. lusten, listen, 'to please, desire', fr. OE. lystan, of s.m., fr. lust, 'pleasure, desire'. See

list, intr. and tr. v., to listen (archaic). — ME. listen, fr. OE. hlystan. See listen.

listen, intr. v. - ME. listnen, a blend of ME. listen (fr. OE. hlystan, 'to hear, listen', fr. hlyst, 'a hearing'), and OE. hlysnan, 'to listen', which is rel. to OE. hlosnian, 'to listen in suspense', OHG. hlosen, 'to listen', \*hlūsken (whence MHG. lūschen, G. lauschen), 'to listen' (cp. also ON. hlust, 'hearing; ear', hlusta, 'to listen', Swed. lystra, Du. luisteren, OHG. lūstrēn, 'to listen'), and cogn. with OSlav. slyšati, slušati, 'to hear', Lith. klausaū, klausýti, 'to hear', OIr. cluas, 'ear', OI. śrósati, 'hears, obeys', fr. I.-E. \*kleu-s-, an -s-enlargement of base \*kleu-, 'to hear', whence Gk. κλέος, 'rumor, fame', OE. hlūd, 'loud'. See loud and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: listen, n., listen-er, n., listen-ing,

adj. and n. Listera, n., a genus of plants, the twayblade (bot.)

- ModL.. named after the English naturalist Martin Lister (1638-1711).

listerine, n., an antiseptic. - Named after the English surgeon Lord Joseph Lister (1827-1912), For the ending see chem. suff. -ine.

listerize, tr. v., to use an antiseptic during operations. - Named after Lord Lister. See prec. word and -ize.

listless, adi., languidly indifferent. — Formed fr. list, 'to be pleased', with suff. -less.

Derivatives: listless-lv, adv., listless-ness, n.

lit, past tense and pp. of the verb light.

litany, n., form of prayer, - ME. letanie, fr. ML. litania, fr. Gk. λιτανεία, 'prayer, entreaty, supplication'. fr. λιτανεύειν, 'to pray, entreat, supplicate', fr. λιτανός, 'praying, entreating, suppliant', fr. λιτή, 'prayer, supplication', which is of uncertain origin. L. litare, 'to sacrifice under auspicious signs', is prob. a denominative verb fr. \*lita. fr. Gk. λιτή.

litchi, n., the fruit of a Chinese tree (Litchi chinensis). — Chinese.

-lite, combining form meaning 'stone', used esp. in geology mineralogy and paleontology (cp. e.g. foralite, chrysolite, graptolite). - F. -lite, a var. of -lithe, fr. Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See lithoand cp. -lith.

liter, litre, n., a measure of capacity. — F. litre, fr. earlier litron, 'an old measure for grain', fr. ML. litra, 'a liquid measure', fr. Gk. λίτοα, 'a pound'. See litra.

literacy, n. - Formed fr. literate with suff. -cy. literal, adj. - ME., fr. MF. litéral (F. littéral), fr. L. litterālis (līterālis), 'pertaining to a letter', fr. littera (litera), 'letter'. See letter and

adi. suff. -al. Derivatives: literal-ism, n., literal-ist, n. and adj., literal-ist-ic, adi., literal-ity, n., literal-ize, tr. v., literal-iz-ation, n., literal-ly, adv., literal-ness, n.

literary, adj. - L. litterārius (līterārius), 'pertaining to reading and writing', fr. littera, 'letter'. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivatives: literari-ly, adv., literari-ness, n.

literate, adj., learned, educated; n., an educated person. - L. litterātus (līterātus), 'learned, educated', lit. 'one who knows the letters', fr. littera (litera), 'letter'. See letter and adj. suff. -ate and cp. literatus.

literati, n. pl., men of letters. — L. litterātī (līterāti), pl. of litterātus (līterātus). See literatus.

literatim, adv., letter by letter; literally. - L. litterātim (līterātim), formed fr. littera (lītera), 'letter', with adv. suff. -ātim. See letter. For suff. -ātim see gradatim and cp. words there referred

literature, n. - ME. litterature, fr. L. litteratura (līterātūra), 'writing; grammar; learning, scholarship', fr. littera (litera), 'letter'. See letter and

literatus, n., a learned person. — L. litterātus (līterātus), 'learned, educated'. See literate and cp. literati.

lith, n., a limb, a joint, — ME., fr. OE. lið. See limb, 'member', and cp. lay figure.

lith., form of litho- before a vowel.

-lith, combining form meaning 'stone', used esp. in archaelogy, biology and medicine (as in eolith, chololith): in geology, mineralogy, and paleontolagy, -lite is the regular combining form. — F. -lithe, fr. Gk, λίθος, 'stone', See litho- and cp. -lite. litharge, n., lead monoxide. — ME. litarge, fr. OF, litarge (F. litharge), fr. L. lithargyrus, fr. Gk. λιθάργυρος, 'vitrified lead, lead monoxide'. lit. 'stone silver', fr. λίθος, 'stone', and ἄργυρος, 'silver'. See litho- and argent.

lithe, adi., flexible, supple, - ME, lithe, lith, fr. OE. liðe, 'soft, mild, gentle', rel, to OS. līthi, OHG, lindi, MHG, linde, G, lind, ON, linr, fr. I.-E. base \*lent-, 'flexible', whence also L. lentus, 'flexible, pliant; slow', and prob, also ON., OE. lind, 'linden tree', lit, 'the tree with pliant bast'. See lentitude, and cp. linden.

Derivatives: lithe-ly, adv., lithe-ness, n., lithesome (q.v.)

lither, adj., bad, wicked (obsol.); lazy (dial.); flexible, pliant (archaic). - ME., 'bad, wicked'. fr. OF. lvåre, 'base, bad, wicked', rel. to MLG. lüder, 'a lewd fellow', G. liederlich, 'lewd', OE. loddere, 'beggar'. See loiter.

Derivatives: lither-ly, adv., lither-ness, n.

lithesome, adi. — Formed fr. lithe with suff. -some, Cp. lissom.

lithia, n., the oxide of lithium (chem.) — ModL., changed fr. lithion (an earlier name for lithia). which was formed fr. Gk. histor, neut, of λίθειος, 'stony', fr. λίθος, 'stone'; see litho. The name was suggested by the Swedish chemist, Baron Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) for the fixed alkali discovered by his pupil Johan August Arfvedson (1792-1841) in 1817, owing to the former's belief that this oxide occurred only in minerals.

lithiasis, n., the formation of calculi in the body (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. λιθίασις, lit. 'disease of the stone', formed fr. λίθος, 'stone' (see litho-), and suff. - ασις (see -asis).

lithic, adj., of, or pertaining to, stone. — Gk. λιθικός, 'of, or pertaining to, stone', fr. λίθος, 'stone'. See litho- and -ic.

lithium, n., name of a silver-white metallic element (chem.) — ModL., fr. lithia.

Derivatives: lithi-ate, tr. v., lith-ic, adi,

litho-, before a vowel lith-, combining form meaning 'stone'. — Gk. λιθο-, λιθ-, fr. λίθος, 'stone', of unknown origin. Cp. -lite, -lith.

Lithobius, n., a genus of myriapods (zool.) -ModL., compounded of litho- and Gk. Bioc. 'life'. See bio-.

Lithodes, n., a genus of crabs (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. λιθώδης, 'stonelike', which is compounded of λίθος, 'stone', and -ώδης, 'like'. See litho- and -ode, 'like'.

lithodid, n., any of the crabs of the family Lithodidae. — See next word.

Lithodidae, n., a family of crabs (zool.) - ModL. See Lithodes and -idae.

lithograph, n., a print made by lithography; intr. v., to make prints by lithography; tr. v., to reproduce by lithography. - Back formation fr. lithography. See -graph.

Derivative: lithograph-er, n.

lithography, n., the art or process of printing from a prepared stone or metal plate. - Lit. 'writing on stone', compounded of litho- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivatives: lithograph-ic, adj., lithograph-ic-allv. adv.

lithoid. adi., stonelike. — Gk. λιθοειδής, 'like a stone', compounded of \lambda 190c, 'stone', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape', See litho- and -oid.

lithology, n., the study of the formation of rocks. - Compounded of litho- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivatives: litholog-ic, litholog-ic-al, adjs., litholog-ic-al-ly, adv.

lithomancy, n., divination by stones. — Compounded of litho- and Gk. μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See -mancy.

lithomarge, n., a variety of kaolin. — ModL. lithomarga, a hybrid coined fr. Gk. λίθος, 'stone', and L. marga, 'marl'. See litho- and marl. lithontriptic, adj., destroying the calculi in the bladder (med.) -- Medical L. lithontripticus, for lithonthrypticus, fr. Gk. λίθων θρυπτικά, '(drugs) crushing stones'. Gk. λίθων is gen. pl. of λίθος, 'stone': see litho-. Gk. θουπτικά is neut. pl. of θρυπτικός, 'able to crush', fr. θρυπτός, 'crushed', verbal adi, of θρύπτειν, 'to crush'; see drop, n. The spelling lithontriptic (for lithonthryptic), arose from a confusion of Gk. θρυπτός, 'crushed', with τριπτός, 'rubbed, ground, pounded', verbal adj. of τρίβειν (see trite).

Lithospermum, n., a genus of plants, the gromwell and the puccoon (bot.) - ModL., compounded of litho- and Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed' (see sperm); so called in allusion to the hard nutlets. lithosphere, n., the solid part of the earth. --Compounded of litho- and Gk. σφαῖρα, 'ball, globe, sphere'. See sphere and cp. words there referred to.

lithotomy, n., the operation of cutting for stone in the bladder (surg.) - Late L. lithotomia, fr. Gk. λιθοτομία, 'cutting for the stone', which is compounded of λίθος, 'stone' (see litho-), and -τομία, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See -tomy.

Derivatives: lithotom-ic, adj., lithotom-ist, n.

lithotrite, n., an instrument for performing lithotrity. — Back formation fr. lithotrity.

lithotrity, n., operation of crushing a stone in the bladder into very small pieces capable of being voided naturally (surg.) - A hybrid coined fr. Gk. λίθος, 'stone', and L. trītus, pp. of terere, 'to rub, bruise, crush'. See litho- and throw and cp. trite.

Derivatives: lithotrit-ic, adi., lithotrit-y, n.

Lithuania

Lithuania, n. — Lith. Lietuvà, 'Lithuania', of uncertain origin; perh. rel. to Lith. \*lei-, 'to pour, drop', fr. I.-E. base \*lĕi-, 'to flow', whence possibly also L. lītus, 'shore'; see littoral. Accordingly Lietuvà would lit. mean 'shoreland'. For sense development cp. ML. Ripuārii, lit. 'people living on the banks of a river' (see Ripuarians). Derivatives: Lithuani-an, adj. and n.

litigant, adj., engaged in a lawsuit; n., a party in a lawsuit. — F., fr. L. lītigāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of lītigāre. See next word and -ant.

litigate, intr. v., to go to law; tr. v., to contest in a lawsuit. — L. litigāt-(um), pp. stem of litigāre, 'to dispute, quarrel, strive', formed from the term litem agere, lit. 'to lead a dispute or strife'. Litem is the acc. of lis, 'dispute, quarrel, strife, lawsuit', for earlier stlis, which stands for \*stl-ī-t-s, lit. 'that which is placed', fr. I.-E. base \*stel-, 'to place', whence also OL. stlocus, locus, 'place', lit. 'where something is placed'. See locus and cp. allege. For the etymology of L. agere see agent. For the formation of L. litigāre, fr. litem agere, cp. L. jūrigāre, 'to quarrel, scold, chide', fr. jūre agere (see objurgate).

Derivatives: litigation (q.v.), litigator (q.v.), litigatory, adj.

litigation, n., the act of litigating; a lawsuit. — Late L. lītigātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a dispute, quarrel', fr. L. lītigāt-(um), pp. stem of lītigāre. See prec. word and -ion.

litigator, n., one who litigates. — L. lītigātor, 'a disputant', fr. lītigāt-(um), pp. stem of lītigāre. See litigate and agential suff. -or.

litigious, adj., quarrelsome. — ME., fr. MF (=F.) litigieux (fem. litigieuse), fr. L. lītigiōsus, 'full of disputes; fond of disputes, quarrelsome', fr. lītigium, 'dispute, litigation', fr. lītigāre. See litigate and -ous.

Derivatives: litigious-ly, adv., litigious-ness, n. litmus, n., a dyestuff obtained from lichens. — ON. litmose, lit. 'lichen for dyeing', fr. litr, 'color', and mosi, 'moss'. The first element is rel. to OE. wlite, 'splendor, appearance, face, form', OS. wliti, of s.m., OFris. wlite, 'exterior, form', Goth, wlits, 'face, form', and to the second element in OE, and-wlita, ON, and-lit, OFris, andlete, OHG. ant-lizzi, MHG. ant-litze, ant-lütze, G. Ant-litz, 'face, countenance' (the first element of these words is cogn. with L. ante, 'before', see ante-), and to OE. wlītan, 'to look', wlātian, 'to gaze', ON. lita, 'to look', leita, 'to seek, search', Goth. wlaiton, 'to spy, look'. These words are prob. rel. to Goth. wulbus, 'splendor', and cogn. with L. voltus, vultus, 'expression of the face, countenance, look', W. gweled, 'to see' and ult. derive fr. I.-E. base \*wel-, 'to see'.

litotes, n., a figure of rhetoric in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of its opposite.

— Gk. λῖτότης, 'plainness, simplicity', fr. λῖτός, 'plain, simple', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)lē(i)-, 'slimy, sticky, dauby, slippery', whence also Gk λεῖος (for \*λεῖΓος), 'smooth'. See leio-.

litra, n., name of a Greek weight and coin. — Gk. λίτρα (Dor. λίτρα), 'pound', fr. earlier \*līþrā, whence also. L. lībra, 'Roman pound'. Cp. libra, liter.

litre. n. - See liter.

Litsea, n., a genus of plants of the laurel family (bot.) — ModL., fr. F. litsé, fr. Chin. li tsai, 'cherry'.

litter, n., a portable bed. — ME. litere, liter, fr. AF. litere, fr. OF. litiere (F. litière), fr. VL. \*lectāria. fr. L. lectus, 'bed'. See lie, 'to recline'.

Derivatives: litter, tr. and intr. v., litter-y, adj. little, adj. — ME. lutel, litel, fr. OE. lytel, which is prob. orig. a dimin. of OE. lyt, 'little, few'; rel. to OS. luttil, Du. luttel, OHG. luzzil, MHG. and dial. G. lützel, Goth. leitils, 'little', fr. Teut. base \*leut-, 'to bow, bend, stoop', whence also OE. lūtan, 'to bow, bend, turn, fall', ON. lūta, 'to stoop, fall'. Teut. base \*leut- corresponds to I.-E. base \*leud-, 'to bow, bend, stoop', whence OSlav. ludū, 'foolish', Russ. ludīt', 'to deceive', Czech ludar, 'deceiver', MIr. lūta, 'the little finger'. Cp. lout, 'to bow, stoop'.

Derivative: little-ness, n.

littoral, adj., pertaining to the seashore. — F., fr. L. littorālis, prop. lītorālis, fr. lītus, gen. lītoris, 'seashore', which is of uncertain origin. It meant perh. orig. 'a place where water flows', and derives fr. I.-E. base \*lēi-, 'to pour, flow', whence also L. lībāre, 'to pour out, make a libation' (see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 815 s.v. lītus). See libation and adj. suff. -al and cp. Lithuanian. Cp. also next word.

Derivative: littoral, n.

Littorella, n., a genus of plants of the plantain family (bot.) — ModL., prop. meaning 'growing on the shore', fr. L. litus, gen. litoris. See prec. word and -ella.

liturgics, n., the study of public worship. — Formed fr. liturgy with suff. -ics.

liturgiology, n., the study of liturgy. — Compounded of liturgy and Gk. -λογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: liturgiolog-ical, adj., liturgiolog-ist, n. liturgy, n., public worship. — F. liturgie, fr. Late L. liturgia, fr. Gk. ληϊτουργία, λειτουργία, 'public duty, public worship', fr. ληϊτουργός, λειτουργός, 'public servant', which is compounded of λήϊτος, λεῖτος. 'of the people'. and a contracted form of ἔργον, 'work'. The first element derives fr. λᾶός, Att. λεώς, 'people'. See lay, 'pertaining to the laity'. For the second element see work and cp. ergon and words there referred to.

Derivatives: liturg-ic, liturg-ic-al, adjs., liturg-ic-al-ly, adv., liturg-ist, n.

lituus, n., the crooked staff borne by the augurs. --

L., of uncertain etymology; possibly a deriv. of I.-E. base \*lė̃i-, 'to bend; to be movable, be nimble', whence also OE. lip, 'joint, limb', OE. lim, 'member'. See limb, 'member', and cp. words there referred to.

live, intr. and tr. v. — ME. liven, livien, fr. OE. libban, lifian, rel. to OS. libbian, ON. lifa, OFris. libba, liva, OHG. lebēn. MHG., G. leben, Goth. liban, 'to live', fr. I.-E. base \*leip-, 'to remain, persevere, continue, live', whence also Gk. λῖπαρεῖν, 'to persist, persevere'. See leave, v., and words there referred to and cp. esp. life, liver and the second element in celibate.

Derivatives: liv-able, adj., live, adj., liv-ing, adj. and n.

live, adv. - Aphetic for alive.

livelihood, n. — Altered fr. ME. livelode, lit. 'course of life', fr. OE. līf-lād, 'life way'. See life and lode

livelong, adj. — ME. lef long; see lief and long, adj. The first element was confused later with live

lively, adj. — Partly fr. ME., fr. OE. *liffic*, 'living, life-giving', lit. 'lifelike', fr. *lif*, 'life', and *-lic*, '-ly'; partly newly formed fr. *life* and adj. suff. -lv.

Derivative: liveli-ness, n.

liven, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. life with suff. -en. Cp. enliven.

liver, n., one who, or that which, lives. — Formed from the verb live with agential suff. -er.

liver, n., secreting organ of the body. — ME., fr. OE. lifer, rel. to ON. lifr, Dan., Swed. lever, OFris. livere, MDu. levere, lever, Du. lever, OHG. lebara, MHG. lebere, leber, G. Leber, 'liver', and cogn. with Arm. leard (fr. \*lepard), 'liver', and possibly also with Gk. λίπαρός 'oily, fat, greasy'. See leave, v., and cp. life, live.

livery, n., 1) allowance of food; 2) distinctive uniform of servants. — ME. livere, fr. OF. livree (F. livrée), orig. 'clothes delivered by the master to his servants', prop. fem. pp. of livrer, 'to deliver, hand over', which is a doublet of libérer, 'to set free', fr. L. liberāre, 'to set free', fr. L. liberāre, 'free'. See liberal and words there referred to. For sense development cp. delivery.

Derivative: liveri-ed, adj.

livery, adj., resembling liver. — Formed fr. liver, 'secreting organ of the body', with -y (corresponding to OE. -ig).

livid, adj., of a bluish color. — F. livide, fr. L. līvidus (for \*slīvidus), 'bluish, livid', fr. līvēre, for \*slīvēre, 'to be of a bluish color', which is cogn. with OSlav. slīva, 'plum' (prop. 'the fruit of blue color'), OIr. lī, W. llīw, 'color, splendor', OE. slā, slāh, 'sloe'. See sloe and -id (representing L. -idus).

Derivatives: livid-ity, n., livid-ly, adv., livid-ness, n.

livor, n., bluish discoloration of the surface of the body. — L. *līvor*, 'bluish color', fr. *līvēre*, 'to be of a bluish color'. See livid and -or.

livre, n., ancient French money of account. — F., lit. 'a pound', fr. L. libra. See libra and cp. lira, liter. litra.

lixiviate, tr. v., to leach. — Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. L. lixīvius, 'made into lye'. fr. lix, 'ashes, lye', which is rel. to liquēre, 'to be fluid, be liquid'. See liquid and cp. prolix.

Derivative: lixiviat-ion, n.

lizard, n. — ME. lesard, fr. OF. laisard, lesard, fem. laisarde (F. lézard, fem. lézarde), formed—with change of suffix—fr. L. lacertus (masc.), resp. lacerta (fem.), 'lizard', which stand for \*lacer-tos, \*lacro-tos, resp. \*lacer-ta, \*lacro-tā, and derive fr. I.-E. base \*lēq-, \*lēq-, 'to bend, twist', whence prob. also L. locusta, 'grasshopper, locust', lit. 'the jumper', ON. leggr, 'leg'. See leg and cp. Lacerta, lacertian, lobster, locust. Cp. also It. lucerta, OProvenç. lazert, lauzert, Sp. lagarto, 'lizard', which all derive fr. L. lacerta, resp. lacertus. Cp. also alligator.

llama, n., a S. American ruminant animal. — Sp., fr. Peruy, native name.

llanero, n., a cowboy. — Sp., lit. 'plainsman', fr. llano, 'plain'. See next word.

llano, n., one of the extensive plains of S. America. — Sp., 'plain, even, level, smooth', fr. L. plānus, See plain, adj.

Lloyd, masc. PN. - W. Llwyd, lit. 'gray'.

Lloyd's, n., an association of marine underwriters. — So called from Lloyd's Coffee House in Tower St., London, opened by Edward Lloyd in 1688.

lo, interj. — A blend of ME. lo, fr. OE. lā, with ME. lo, prob. a short form of loke, imper. of loken, 'to look'. See look and cp. the second element in wellaway.

loach, n., a small edible fish. — ME., fr. F. loche, which is of unknown origin.

load, n., a burden. — ME. lode, 'way, course; load', fr. OE. lad, 'way, journey, course; carrying of goods; sustenance'; rel. to lead, 'to guide', and to lode; influenced in meaning by the verb lade, to which, however, it is not related.

Derivatives: load, tr. and intr. v., load-ed, adj., load-er, n.

loadstar, n. — See lodestar.

loadstone, lodestone, n., magnetite; magnet. — Compounded of load, lode (fr. OE.  $l\bar{a}d$ ), and stone.

loaf, n. — ME. laf, lof, fr. OE. hlāf, 'bread, loaf', rel. to ON. hleifr. Swed. lev, Norw. leiv, OFris. hlēf, OHG. hleib, leib, MHG. leip, leib, G. Laib, Goth. hlaifs, 'bread, loaf'. OSlav. chlēbū, Lett. klāips and Finn. leipā, 'bread, loaf', are very probably Teut. loan words. L. libum, 'cake', is not cognate with the above Teut. words. Cp. lady, lord, Lammas.

loaf, intr. v., to loiter about. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: loaf-er, n., loaf-ing, adj., loaf-ing-ly, adv.

loam, n. — ME. lam, lome, fr. OE. lam, rel. to OS.

loan

lēmo, Du. leem, OHG. leimo, MHG. leime, leim, G. Lehm, 'loam', and to OE. līm, 'lime'. See lime, 'birdlime', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: loam, tr. v., loam-y, adj., loam-i-ly, adv., loam-i-ness, n.

loan, n. - ME. lan, lon, fr. ON. lan, which is rel. to OF lan 'lending thing lent, loan', lanan, 'to lend', OS., OHG, lehan, OFris, len, 'thing lent, loan', Du. leen, 'loan, fief', MHG. lehen. G. Lehen, Lehn, 'fief', OE, leon, ON, lia, OFris, līa 'to lend', OHG, līhan, 'to borrow', MHG, lihen, 'to borrow: to lend', G. leihen, 'to lend'. rarely, 'to borrow', Goth. leilvan, 'to lend'. The orig, meaning of these verbs was 'to let have. leave'. They derive fr. I.-E. base \*lia\*-, 'to let. leave', whence also OI. rinákti, 'leaves', riktáh, 'empty', reknah, 'possession, property', atirekah, 'remainder', Arm. lk'anem. 'I leave'. e-lik'. 'he left'. Gk. λείπειν, 'to leave', λοιπός, 'remaining, surviving', L. linauere (perf. līaui), 'to leave', Lith. liekù, lìkti, 'to leave behind'. lìktas. Lett. likts. 'left. left over', Lith. lekas, 'left behind', pālaikas, 'remainder', the second element in OSlav. otŭ-lěkŭ, of s.m., OPruss. polinka. 'he remains'. OIr. lēicim, 'I leave', and the second element in Lith, vienúo-lika, 'eleven', dvý-lika, 'twelve'. Cp. lend and the second element in eleven, twelve. Cp. also relinquish and delict, delinguent, derelict, eclipse, ellipse, ellipsis, elliptic, limma, lipo-, 'lacking', paraleipsis.

Derivatives: loan, tr. and intr. v., loan-able, adj., loan-er, n.

loan word, — Loan translation of G. Lehnwort, which is compounded of lehnen, 'to borrow', and Wort, 'word'. See loan and word.

Loasa, n., a genus of American plants (bot.) — ModL., from a S. American Indian native word. Loasaceae, n. pl., the loasa family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae. loasaceous, adi. — See prec. word and -aceous.

loath, loth, adj. — ME. lath, loth, fr. OE. lāð, 'hateful, hostile', rel. to OS., OFris. lēth, ON. leiðr, of s.m., Dan., Swed. led, 'odious', OHG. leid, MHG. leit, 'offensive, grievous', G. leid, 'painful', OHG. leid, MHG. leit, G. Leid, 'sorrow', Du. leed, 'sorrow', and prob. cogn. with Toch. Aa-litk, 'to be averse', Gk. ἀλιτεῖν, 'to sin', ἀλείτης, ἀλοιτός, 'sinner', Ir. liuss (for \*litu-s), 'horror, disgust'. F. laid, 'ugly', is borrowed fr. Frankish \*laid, which corresponds to OHG. leid, 'offensive, grievous'.

Derivatives: loath-ful, adj., loath-ful-ly, adv., loath-ful-ness, n., loath-some, adj., loath-some-ly, adv., loath-some-ness, n.

loathe, tr. v. — ME. lothen, fr. OE. lāðian, fr. lāð, 'hateful, hostile'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: loath-ing, n., loath-ing-ly, adv.

loathly, adj. — ME. lothly, fr. OE. låðlic, 'hateful, horrible, unpleasant', fr. låð, 'hateful, hostile'. See loath.

Derivative: loathli-ness, n.

lob, n., a clumsy person. — Orig. prob. imitative and suggesting 'something clumsy; a thick mass of flesh or fat'. Cp. lop, 'to hang down'. Cp. also looby, lubber.

Derivative: lob, intr. v., to move clumsily.

lobar, adj., pertaining to a lobe or lobes. — ModL. lobāris. fr. Late L. lobus. See lobe and -ar.

lobate, adj., having lobes. — ModL. lobātus, fr. Late L. lobus. See lobe and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: lobat-ed, adj., lobate-ly, adv., lobat-

lobby, n., a hall; a vestibule. — ML. laubia, lobia, fr. OHG. \*laubja. See lodge, which is a doublet of lobby.

Derivatives: lobby, tr. and intr. v., lobby-er, n., lobby-ism. n., lobby-ist. n.

lobe, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. lobus, fr. Gk. λοβός, 'lobe of the ear; lobe of the liver; lobe of the lung; seed, pod', prob. rel. to Gk. λέβινθοι, 'peas', λεβηρίς, 'husk of fruits'; fr. I.-E. base \*leb-, which is rel. to base \*lep-, 'to peel', whence Gk. λέπειν, 'to peel'. See leper and cp. lobule and the second element in bilobate, trilobate, antilobium, Gonolobus.

Derivative: lob-ed, adj.

Lobelia, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named after the Flemish botanist Matthias de Lobel (1538-1616). For the ending see 1st suff.

Lobeliaceae, n. pl., the lobelia family (bot.) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff.

lobeliaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. loblolly, n., 1) a thick gruel; 2) a mudhole. — Of uncertain origin; perh. compounded of dial. E. lob, 'to bubble in boiling', and dial. E. lolly, 'broth'.

lobscouse, n., stewed dish of meat, vegetables, etc. — Of uncertain origin; cp. prec. word and scouse.

lobster, n., an edible marine shellfish. — ME., fr. OE. lopustre, loppestre, prob. corruption of L. lōcusta. 'lobster; locust'. See locust.

Lobularia, n., a genus of plants, the sweet alyssum (bot.) — ModL., fr. Late L. lobulus, 'lobule', fr. F. lobule. See next word and adj. suff. -ary.

lobule, n., a small lobe. — F. lobule, dimin. of lobe. See lobe and -ule.

Derivative: lobul-ar, adj.

lobworm, n., a lugworm — Compounded of lob and worm.

local, adj. — ME. localle, fr. MF. (= F). local, fr. Late L. localis, 'pertaining to a place', fr. L. locus, 'place'. See locus and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: local, n., local-ism, n., locality (q.v.), local-ize, tr. v., local-iz-ation, n., local-ly, adv., local-ness, n.

locale, n., a place or locality. — F. local, fr. Late L. locālis, 'pertaining to a place'. See prec. word. locality, n. — F. localité, fr. Late L. locālitātem, acc. of locālitās, 'locality', fr. locālis. See local . and -ity.

locate, tr. v., to find the place of. — L. locātus, pp. of locāre, 'to place, put, set, dispose, arrange', fr. locus, 'place'. See locus and verbal suff. -ate and cp. allocate, collocate, dislocate, couch, accouchement.

location, n. — L. locatio, gen. -onis, 'a placing, location, disposition', fr. locatus, pp. of locare. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: location-al, adj.

locative, adj., pertaining to a case indicating place; n., the locative case. — Incorrectly formed fr. L. locus, 'place', on analogy of L. vocātivus, 'vocative' (fr. vocātus, pp. of vocāre, 'to call, summon'). See locus and -ive.

loch, n., a lake. — Gael. loch, 'lake', rel. to OIr. loch, OCo., Bret. lagen, 'lake', and cogn. with L. lacus, 'lake'. See lake, 'a pool', and cp. lough. lochia, n., the discharge from the uterus after childbirth (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. λόχια, neut. pl. of λόχιος, 'pertaining to childbirth', fr. λόχος, 'childbirth', which stands in gradational relationship to λέχος, 'bed'. See lie, 'to recline', and cp. the second element in Aristolochia, Gelechia.

Derivative: lochi-al, adj.

lochio-, pertaining to childbirth. — Fr. Gk. λόyeas, 'pertaining to childbirth'. See prec. word. lock, n., tuft of hair. - ME. lokk, lokke, fr. OE. locc, rel. to ON, lokkr, OS., OFris., Du. lok, OHG., MHG. loc, G. Locke, 'lock of hair', fr. I.-E. base\*leug-,\*lug-,'to bend, twist', whence also Gk. λυγίζειν, 'to bend, twist', λύγος, 'any pliant twig, withe', OL. luctare, L. luctari, 'to wrestle, struggle, strive, contend', lit. 'to twist, intertwine', Lith. lùgnas, Lett. lugt, 'flexible', OE, lēac, lēc, 'leek, garlic'. Cp. leek, luck. Cp. also incluctable, luxate, luxe, reluct, Lygodium, lock, n., a contrivance for closing doors. - ME. lok, fr. OE, loc, 'lock, bolt', rel. to OE, lūcan, OS. lūkan, ON., OFris. lūka, OHG. lūhhan, Goth. ga-lūkan, 'to close, shut up', ON. lok (neut.), luka (fem.), 'fastening, lock', Goth. usluks, 'opening', OHG. loh, MHG. loch, 'dungeon, cavern, hole', G. Loch, 'hole, opening', Du. luik, 'shutter; trapdoor', G. Luke, 'dormer window', and cogn, with OI. rujáti, 'breaks', Lith. lúžti, 'to break' (intr.), láužyti, 'to break' (tr.); see Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 443 s.v. Loch. See lugubrious and cp. locket and the second element in padlock. Cp. also lucarne. Derivatives: lock, tr. and intr. v., lock-ed, adj.,

Derivatives: lock, tr. and intr. v., lock-ed, adj., lock-er, n., locket (q.v.), lock-ful, n., lock-ing, adj. and verbal n., lock-less, adj., lock-let, n.

locket, n., a small hinged case worn on a necklace. — OF. (= F.) loquet, 'latch of door', dimin. of OF. loc, 'lock, latch', fr. ON. lok, 'lock'. See 2nd lock and -et.

Lockian, adj., pertaining to John Lock (1632-1704) or to his philosophy.

lockram, n., also lockeram, a cheap kind of linen cloth. — ME. lokerham, fr. MF. (= F.) locrenan, locronan, fr. Locronan, name of a place in

Lower Brittany where it was first made. The name *Locronan* lit. means 'Ronan's cell' (fr. Bret. *lok*, 'cell' and the PN. *Ronan*). Cp. *St. Renan*. the modern name of the same place.

loco-, combining form meaning 'from place to place', as in *locomotive*. — Fr. L. *locus*, 'place'. See locus.

locomote, intr. v. — Back formation fr. locomotion. Cp. donate. orate.

locomotion, n. — Compounded of L. loco, abl. of locus, 'place' and motio, gen. -ōnis, 'a moving'. See locus and motion.

**locomotive**, adj. — Compounded of L. *locō*, abl. of *locus*, 'place', and Late L. *mōtīvus*, 'moving'. See locus and motive.

Derivatives: locomotive, n., locomotiv-ity, n.

locomotor, adj. and n. — Compounded of L. locō, abl. of locus, 'place', and mōtor, 'mover'. See locus and motor.

locular, adj., having loculi. — Formed fr. loculus with suff. -ar.

loculus, n., a cell (bot. and zool.) — L., 'a little place', dimin. of locus, 'place'. See locus and -ule. locumtenens, n., a deputy. — L., 'holding the place', fr. locum, acc. of locus, 'place', and tenens, pres. part. of tenere, 'to hold'. See tenant and cp. lieutenant.

locus, n. — L., 'place', fr. OL. stlocus, lit. 'where something is placed', fr. I.-E. base \*st(h)el-, 'to cause to stand, to place'. See stall and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also lieu and the second element in milieu.

locust, n. — ME., fr. L. locusta, 'grasshopper, locust', prob. fr. \*lokos-tā, lit. 'the jumper', and rel. to lacertus (masc.), lacerta (fem.), 'lizard'; see lizard and cp. lobster. For the form of L. locusta cp. rōbustus, 'strong', onustus, 'laded, loaden'. For the sense development of locusta cp. F. sauterelle, 'grasshoper, locust', fr. sauter, 'to leap, hop', G. Heuschrecke, 'grasshopper, locust', lit. 'hay-jumper', fr. Heu, 'hay', and schrecken, in the orig. meaning of this verb, 'to jump'.

locusta, n., 1) a spikelet (bot.); 2) (cap.) a genus of grasshoppers (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. locusta, 'locust'. See locust.

locution, n., style of speech. — L. locūtiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a speaking, speech, discourse', fr. locūtus, pp. of loquī, 'to speak'. See loquacious and -ion and cp. allocution, elocution.

lode, n., 1) way, course; 2) vein of ore. — ME. lod, lode, fr. OE. lād, 'way, journey, course; carrying of goods; sustenance', rel. to OE. līdan, 'to go, travel', lādan, 'to lead, guide'. See lead and cp. load and the second element in livelihood.

lodestar, also loadstar, n. — Compounded of lode and star; lit. 'a leading star'.

lodestone, n. — See loadstone.

lodge, n. — ME. loge, logge, fr. OF. loge, 'arbor, hut' (whence F. loge, 'hut, cabin, lodge, box at a theater'), fr. OHG. \*laubja, louba, 'porch,

lodge 902

gallery', whence MHG. *loube*, of s.m. (whence G. *Laube*, 'bower, arbor', which was influenced in meaning by *Laub*, 'foliage'; see *leaf*). OHG. *louba* is rel. to ON. *lopt*, 'upper room'. See *loft* and cp. *lobby*, *loge*, *loggia*. Cp. also *logistics*.

lodge, intr. and tr. v. — ME. loggen, fr. OF. logier
(F. loger), 'to lodge', fr. loge, 'lodge'. See lodge,
n.

Derivatives: lodg-er, n., lodg-ing, n., lodg(e)-ment (q.v.)

lodgment, lodgement, n. — MF. (= F.) logement, fr. OF., fr. loger. See lodge, v., and -ment,

loess, n., an unstratified deposit of loam. — G. Löss, coined by K.C. von Leonhard in 1823 through the alteration of Lösch, 'soil interspersed with snail-shells', fr. dial. Swiss lösch, 'loose', the equivalent of G. los, of s.m. See loose.

loft, n. — ME., fr. Late OE. loft, fr. ON. lopt, 'air, sky, upper room', which is rel. to OE. lyft (dial. E. lift), Du. lucht, OHG., MHG., G. luft, Goth. luftus, 'air'. Cp. aloft, lift. Cp. also lodge, n. Derivatives: loft, tr. v., loft-er, n., loft-i-ly, adv., loft-i-ness, n., loft-ing, n.

log, n., a heavy piece of wood. — ME. logge, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. lāg (whence Dan. laag, Norw. lôg), 'felled tree', orig. 'that which lies', from the stem of ON. liggja, 'to lie'. See lie, 'to recline', and cp. the first element in loggerhead. Derivatives: log, tr. v., to cut into logs; intr. v., to fell trees and transport the logs to a sawmill, adi., logged (q.v.), logg-er, n., logg-ing, n.

log, n., a liquid measure, the 12th part of a hin.
— Heb. lögh, rel. to Syr. laggā, laggēthā, 'a (dessert) dish', and prob. also to Arab. lájja, 'was deep', laij, 'depth, abyss', Akkad. lignu, 'vase, vessel'. Cp. also Copt. lok, 'a liquid measure', and see lagena.

log, n. — Abbrev. of logarithm.

log-, form of logo- before a vowel.

loganberry, n., a kind of dewberry. — So called after the American jurist James Harvey *Logan* (1841-1928), who first cultivated it.

Logania, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named after James Logan (1614-1751), an Irish botanist, secretary to William Penn. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Loganiaceae, n. pl., the logania family (bot.) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. -aceae.

loganiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. logan stone, rocking stone. — For logging stone, lit. 'rocking stone', fr. dial. E. log, 'to rock'.

logarithm, n. — Lit. 'ratio-number', fr. L. logarithmus, a word coined by the Scottish mathematician John Napier (1550-1617) in 1614 fr. Gk. λόγος, 'word, ratio', and ἀριθμός, 'number'. See logos and arithmetic.

Derivatives: logarithm-ic, adj., logarithmic-al-ly,

loge, n., box in a theater. — F. See lodge, n. logged, adj., made heavy. — Formed with suff.

-ed fr. log, 'to cut into logs'. See log, 'a piece of

loggerhead, n., a blockhead. — Fr. obsol. log head, compounded of log, 'a piece of wood', and head. For sense development cp. blockhead. Derivative: loggerhead-ed. adi.

loggia, n., a roofed gallery used as an open-air room. — It., fr. F. loge. See lodge, n., and cp. lobby.

logic, n. — ME. logike, fr. OF. (= F.) logique, fr. L. logica, fr. Gk. λογική, which is short for λογική τέχνη, 'logic art', i.e. 'the art of speaking and reasoning'; λογική is fem. of λογικός, 'pertaining to speaking or reasoning, logical', fr. λόγος, 'word, speech; reason'. See logos and -ic. logical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. logicus, fr. Gk. λογικός, 'logical'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: logical-ly, adv., logical-ity, n.

logician, n., one skilled in logic. — F. logicien, fr. logique, 'logic'. See logic and -ian.

logie, n., a piece of sham jewellery. — Named after the English inventor David *Logie*, who invented it about 1860.

logion, pl. logia, saying of Jesus not recorded in the Gospels. — Gk. λόγιον, 'a saying', fr. λόγος, 'word, speech'. See logos.

logistic, adj., skilled in logic. — ML. logisticus (prob. through the medium of F. logistique), 'of calculation; of reasoning', fr. Gk. λογιστικός, 'skilled in calculation, skilled in reasoning', fr. λογίζεσθαι, 'to calculate, reason', fr. λόγος, 'word, speech, reason; calculation'. See logos and -istic.

logistic, n., the art of calculation, arithmetic. — See prec. word.

logistics, n., the art of transporting, quartering and supplying troops. — F. logistique (short for l'art logistique), a hybrid coined fr. F. logis, 'a lodging' (fr. loger, 'to lodge', loger des soldats, 'to quarter soldiers', fr. loge, 'hut, cabin, lodge'), and the Greek suff.-ιστικός. See lodge and -istic. For the ending of logistics see suff. -ics.

logo-, before a vowel log-, combining form meaning 'word, speech', as in logogram, logogriph.—Fr. Gk. λόγος, 'word, speech'. See logos. logodaedaly, n., a playing with words. — Gk. λογοδαιδαλία. See logo-, daedal and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

logogram, n., a letter or sign representing a word.

— Compounded of logo- and Gk. γράμμα, gen. γράμματος, 'letter', lit. 'that which is written'. See-gram and cp. grammalogue.

Derivative: logogrammat-ic, adj.

logograph, n., a logogram. — Compounded of logo- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

Derivative: logograph, tr. v.

logographic, adj., pertaining to logography. — Gk. λογογραφικός, 'of writing speeches', fr. λογογραφία. See next word and -ic.

Derivative: logographic-al-ly, adv.

logography, n., a method of reporting speeches in longhand, each of several reporters taking down a few words in succession. — Gk. λογογραφία, 'a writing of speeches', fr. λογογράφος, 'a speech writer', compounded of Gk. λόγος, 'word, speech', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See logo-, -graph and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

903

logogriph, n., word puzzle. — Compounded of logo- and Gk. γρῖφος, 'fishing net; something intricate; a riddle', which prob. stands for \*gribhos and is cogn. with MHG. krebe, 'basket', ON. kiarf, kerfi, 'bundle', OI. grapsah, 'bundle'. logomachy, n., a fight in, or about, words. — Gk. λογομαχία, 'war about words', compounded of λόγος, 'word, speech', and μάχη, 'battle'. See logo- and -machy.

logometric, adj., serving to represent graphically chemical elements (chem.) — Compounded of logo- and Gk, μέτρον, 'measure'. See metric.

logos, n., the divine Word. — Gk. λόγος, 'word, speech; word which expresses the inward thought; the thought itself; tale, story; maxim, proverb, narrative; prose; ratio, reason; relation, proportion, analogy, calculation, reckoning, account; discussion, deliberation, dialogue', fr. λέγειν, 'to pick out, choose; to speak, declare', and cogn. with L. legere, 'to gather, collect; to pick out, choose; to read, recite'. See lecture and cp. logic, logistic, adj., -logue, -logy, Alogians, apologue, curiologic, Decalog, dialect. Cp. also paralogism, syllogism.

logothete, n., name of various officers of the Byzantine empire. — ML. logotheta, orig. 'an auditor of accounts', fr. Gk. λογοθέτης, which is compounded of λόγος, 'word, speech; account', and -θέτης, a derivative of θη-, the stem of τιθέναι, 'to place, set, lay down'. See logo- and theme.

logotype, n., two or more letters cast in a single type (print.) — Compounded of logo- and type. Derivative: logotyp-y, n.

-logue, combining form denoting a kind of discourse as in dialogue, epilogue. — F. -logue, fr. Gk. -hogos. See -logy.

-logy, combining form denoting a 'speaking, discourse, treatise, doctrine, theory, science', as in biology, geology. — Gk. -λογία (either directly or through the medium of OF. or F. -logie or ML. -logia), fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner): one who deals (with a certain topic)', fr. λέγειν, 'to pick up, choose; to speak, declare', whence also λόγος, 'word, speech; account'. In some cases—as e.g. in τριλογία, 'trilogy'. τετοαλογία. 'tetralogy'—λογία derives directly from λόγος. See logos and cp. -ology.

lohoch, lohock, n., linctus. — MF. (= F.) looch, fr. Arab.  $la'\dot{u}q$ , in vulgar pronunciation  $la'\dot{o}q$ , lit. 'anything licked', fr.  $l\dot{a}'iqa$ , 'he licked'. Cp. L. linctus, fr. lingere, 'to lick'.

loimic, adj., pertaining to plague. — Gk. λοιμικός, 'pertaining to pestilence or plague', fr. λοιμός, 'pestilence, plague', which is prob. rel. to

 $\lambda \bar{\iota} \mu \dot{o} \varsigma$ , 'hunger',  $\lambda o \iota \gamma \dot{o} \varsigma$ , 'ruin, destruction, disease, death', and possibly to  $\dot{o} \lambda \dot{\iota} \gamma o \varsigma$ , 'small, little, few'. See oligo- and -ic and cp. the second element in bulimia.

Lollard

loimo-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to plague, pestilential'. — Gk. λοιμο-, fr. λοιμός, 'pestilence, plague'. See prec. word.

loin, n. — ME. loyne, fr. loigne, logne, var. of OF. (F.) longe, 'loin', fr. ML. \*lumbea, fem. of \*lumbeus, adj. used as a noun, fr. L. lumbus, 'loin'. See lumbar and cp. the second element in sirloin.

loir, n., a species of dormouse. — F., fr. VL. glirem, corresponding to L. glirem, acc. of glis, 'dormouse', which is cogn. with OI. giriḥ, girikā, 'mouse', Gk. γαλέη, 'weasel, polecat, marten'. See galea and cp. lerot.

Loiseleuria, n., a genus of plants, the Alpine azalea (bot.) — ModL., named after the French botanist J. L. A. Loiseleur-Delongchamps (1774-1849). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

loiter, intr. and tr. v. — ME. loitren, fr. MDu. loteren, 'to be loose' (whence Du. leuteren, 'to delay, linger, loiter'), which is rel. to OE. loddere, 'beggar', ME. lodder, 'good-for-nothing', OHG. lotar, 'empty, vain', MHG. loter, 'loose, vain, frivolous', G. Lotterbube, 'vagabond, rascal', OE. lyōre, 'base, bad, wicked'. See lither. Derivative: loiter-er, n.

loka, n., open space, universe, world (Hinduism).

— OI. lōkáh, lit. 'a clear place, clearing', rcl. to lōkáyati, lōcáyati, 'regards, looks at', fr. I.-E. base \*leuq-, 'to see, behold', which is identical with base \*leuq-, 'to emit light, shine; bright'. See light, 'brightness', and cp. the first element in lokapala.

lokapala, n., a guardian of the world, prop. one of the eight deities who guard the eight cardinal points (Hindu mythol.) — OI. lokapālāh, compounded of lōkāh, 'open space, universe, world', and pālāḥ, 'guardian'. For the first element see loka. The second element derives fr. I.-E. base \*pō-, 'to keep, guard, protect', whence also OI. pāti, 'he guards, protects', gō-pāḥ, 'shepherd'. This base is rel., and equivalent in meaning, to base \*pā-, whence pā-scere, 'to feed, nourish', pā-stor, 'shepherd'. See food.

Lola, fem. PN. — Dimin. of Sp. Dolores (q.v.) Loligo, n., a genus of squids (zool.) — L. lolligō, loligō, 'cuttlefish', of uncertain origin.

Lolium, n., a genus of plants, the darnel (bot.)—
L. lolium, 'darnel', of uncertain etymology.
OHG. lolli (whence MHG. lullich, lulche, G. Lolch), 'darnel', is a Latin loan word.

loll, intr. v., to lounge; tr. v., to let hang. — ME. lollen, lullen 'to lounge', of imitative origin. See lull and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: loll, n., loll-er, n.

Lollard, n., member of a sect of reformers, followers of John Wycliffe. — MDu. Lollaerd, lit. 'mutterer (scil. of psalms)', formed fr. lollen, 'to hum, mumble'. See lull and -ard and cp. loll.

Derivative: lollop, n.

loll shraub, loll shrob, claret (*India*). — Hind. *lāl* sharāb, 'red, wine', fr. Pers. *lāl*, 'red', and Arab. sharāb, 'drink, wine' (see sirup).

loma, n., a membranous fringe (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk.  $\lambda \tilde{\omega} \mu \alpha$ , 'hem, fringe, border', which probstands for \* $F\lambda \tilde{\omega} \mu \alpha$  and is cogn. with L. lōrum (for \*wlōrum), 'strap, thong'. See lore, 'space between the eyes and beak of birds', and cp. next word and the second element in Cycloloma, Isoloma, Tricholoma.

Lomatium, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. λωμάτιον, 'small border', dimin. of λωμα. See prec. word.

Lombard, n., 1) an inhabitant of Lombardy; 2) a banker or moneylender. — F., fr. Late L. Langobardus, Longobardus (= G. Langbart, lit., 'Long Beard'), one of a Teut. tribe which invaded Italy in 568. See long, adj., and beard and cp. Langobard. The Lombards were generally known as pawnbrokers, hence the sense development of the word Lombard in English. Cp. also OF. lombart. 'usurer', and see lumber, n.

Derivatives: Lombard, Lombard-esque, Lombard-ic, adjs.

loment, n., a legume which breaks at maturity into one-seeded indehiscent joints (bot.) — L. lōmentum, 'bean meal (used as a wash)', contracted fr. lovimentum, which derives fr. lavāre (for \*lovāre), 'to wash'. See lave and -ment.

lomentaceous, adj., bearing loments (bot.) — Formed with suff. -aceous fr. L. lōmentum. See prec. word.

loncho-, before a vowel lonch-, combining form meaning 'lance'. — Fr. Gk. λόγχη, 'lance', which is of uncertain, possibly Sem., origin; cp. Heb. rômah, Aram. rumhâ, Arab. rumh, 'lance'. lone, adj. — Aphetic form of alone (q.v.)

Derivatives: lone-ly, adj., lone-li-ness, n., lone-some, adj., lone-some-ly, adv., lone-some-ness, n.

some, adj., lone-some-ly, adv., lone-some-ness, n. long, adj. — ME. long, lang, fr. OE. long, lang, rel. to OS., Dan., Du., OHG., MHG., G. lang, ON. langr, Swed. lāng, MDu., MHG. lanc, Goth. laggs, 'long', and cogn. with L. longus, 'long', fr. I.-E. base \*dlonghos, whence also MPers. drang, Pers. dirang, 'long'. Base \*dlonghos is prob. a nasalized derivative of base \*de-lēgh-, which appears in OI. dīrgháḥ, 'long', Gk. δολιχός, 'long', ἐν-δελεχής, 'constant, continual', L. in-dulgēre, 'to be kind', lit. 'to be long-suffering'. See dolicho- and cp. indulge. Cp. also length, Lent, ling, 'a fish', linger, long, v., longeron, longitude, lunge, allonge, belong, oblong, prolong.

Derivatives: long, adv., long-ish, adj.

long, n., a long note (mus.); a long sound (prosody). — Fr. long, adj.

long, intr. v., to desire. — ME. longen, fr. OE. langian, 'to grow long; to desire, crave, long

after' (impers.), rel. to OS. langōn (impers.), ON. langa (pers. and impers.), MDu. langhen, verlanghen (impers. and pers.), OHG. langēn (impers.), bilangēn, gilangēn (impers. and pers.), MHG. belangen, also (rarely) verlangen, G. verlangen, 'to desire', and to E. long, adj. Derivative: long-ing. n.

904

-long, adverbial suff. expressing direction. — ON. -langr (in endlangr, 'endlong'), from langr, 'long' (see long, adj.) This suff. has now displaced adv. suff. -ling.

longan, n., the tree Euphoria longan or its fruit. — Chin. lung-ven, lit. 'dragon's eye'.

longanimity, n., patience. — Late L. longanimitās, 'long-suffering, patience, forbearance', fr. L. longanimis, 'long-suffering, patient', which is compounded of longus, 'long', and animus, 'soul, spirit, mind'. See long, adi., animus and -ity.

longeron, n., a longitudinal member of an airplane fuselage. — F., fr. longer, 'to skirt, extend along', shortened fr. allonger, 'to lengthen'. See allonge.

longevity, n., long duration of life. — Late L. longaevitās, 'great age, long life', fr. L. longaevus, 'of great age', which is compounded of longus, 'long', and aevum, 'age'. See long, adj., age and -ity and cp. aeon and the second element in coeval, primeval.

longi-, combining form meaning 'long'. — L. longi-, fr. longus, 'long'. See long, adj.

longicorn, adj., having long antennae (zool.) — Compounded of longi- and L. cornu, 'horn'. See horn and cp. corn, 'horny induration'.

longinquity, n., remoteness. — L. longuinquitās, gen. -ātis, 'length, extent, long duration', fr. longinquus, 'long, extensive, remote, distant', which is formed fr. longus, 'long', with suff. -inquus. See long, adj. For the suff. -inquus cp. L. propinquus, 'near' (see propinquity).

longipennate, adj., having long wings. — Compounded of longi- and pennate.

longirostral, adj., having a long beak (ornithol.)
— Compounded of longi- and Late L. rōstrālis.
See rostral.

longitude, n., length (geogr. and astron.) — L. longitūdō, 'length', fr. longus, 'long'. See long, adj., and -tude.

longitudinal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. longitūdō, gen. longitūdinis, 'length'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: longitudinal, n., longitudinal-ly, adv. longshoreman, n. — Aphetic for along-shore-man. long-suffering, n. — First used by Tyndale.

Lonicera, n., a genus of plants, the honeysuckle (bot.) — ModL.; so called after the German botanist Adam Lonitzer (Latinized into Lonicerus) (1526-86).

loo, n., a card game. — Short for earlier lanterloo, fr. F. lanturelu, orig. the refrain of a song. Derivative: loo, tr. v.

looby, n., a clumsy fellow. — ME. loby, possibly derived fr. lob (q.v.), or from the French PN.

loquacity

Lubin, which was an abusive name for the monk in the Middle Ages. The former sense of looby was 'loafer'.

oof, n. - A variant of luff.

905

Joofah, n. — Fr. Arab. lűfah. See luffa.

look, intr. v. — ME. loken, fr. OE. lōcian, rel. to OS. lōkon, MDu. loeken, 'to look', OHG. luogēn, MHG. luogen, G. lugen, 'to look out', and perh. cogn. with Toch. A läk-, 'to see', and with OCorn. lagat, Bret. lagad, 'eye'. Cp. lo. Derivatives: look, n., look-er, n., look-ing, adj.

loom, n., a machine for weaving. — ME. lome, 'tool', fr. OE. gelōma, 'tool, utensil', rel. to OE. andlōman (pl.), 'utensils'; of uncertain origin. Cp. heirloom.

Derivative: loom, tr. v., to weave on a loom.

loom, intr. v., to appear, to come into view. — Of uncertain origin; perhaps orig. meaning 'to come slowly toward', and rel. to EFris. *lōmen*, dial. Swed. *loma*, 'to move slowly'.

Derivatives: loom, n., loom-ing, adj.

loom, n., a puffin, loon. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *lõmr*, Dan., Swed., Norw. *lom*. Cp. also loon, 'a water bird'.

loon, n., a lout, rascal. — ME. lowen, loun. Cp. MDu. loen, 'a stupid person'.

loon, n., a waterbird. — Corrupted fr. loom, 'loon'

loony, adj., crazy; n., a crazy person (slang). — For luny, short for lunatic.

Derivative: looni-ness, n.

loop, n., a noose. — Of uncertain, possibly, Celtic, origin, Cp. Gael, and Ir. *lūb*, 'bend'.

Derivative: *loop*, tr. and intr. v., to form into a loop.

loop, n., a small opening. — ME. loupe, perhaps fr. MDu. lupen, 'to lie in wait'. Cp. loophole.

looper, n., 1) one who or that which loops; 2) a measuring worm. — Formed fr. loop, 'noose', with agential suff. -er.

loophole, n. — Compounded of loop, 'opening', and hole.

loose, adj. — ME. loos, lous, los, fr. ON. lauss, 'loose, free, vacant, dissolute', rel. to OE. lēas, 'devoid of; false, feigned, incorrect, worthless', Dan. los, 'loose, untied', Swed. lös, 'loose, movable, detached', MDu., Du. los. OS., OHG., MHG, lōs, G. los, 'loose, free', Goth. laus, 'empty, vain', and to OE. for-lēosan, 'to lose; to destroy', losian, 'to perish, be lost'. See lose and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: loose, adv. and tr. v., n., loose-ly, adv., loos-en, tr. and intr. v., loos-en-er, n., looseness, n.

loosestrife, n., any plant of the genus Lysimachia (bot.) — Compounded of loose, v., and strife; loan translation of the Greco-Latin name Lysimachia.

loot, n., plunder, booty. — Hind. lūt, fr. Ol. lōtam, lōtram, 'booty', which is rel. to luntati, 'robs, plunders', and prob. cogn. with L. lucrum, 'gain, profit, advantage'. See lucre.

Derivatives: *loot*, tr. and intr. v., *loot-er*, n. lon, tr. v., to hew. cut. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: lop, n., lopp-ing, n.

lop, intr. v., to hang down; tr. v., to cause to lop.

— Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. lob.

Derivative: lop, adi.

lope, intr. v., to move with a long stride; tr. v., to cause to lope. — ME. lopen, a var. of loupen, fr. ON. hlaupa, 'to leap'. See leap and cp. loup, elope, interloper, landloper.

Derivatives: lope, n., lop-er, n.

Lopezia, n., a genus of plants of the evening primrose family (bot.) — ModL., named after the Spanish botanist J. López. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

loph-, form of lopho- before a vowel.

lophio-, before a vowel lophi-, combining form meaning a 'small crest' or 'small tuft'. — Gk. λοφιο-, λοφι-, fr. λόφιον, 'a small crest, a small tuft', dimin. of λόφος, 'crest, tuft'. See lopho-.

Lophiola, n., a genus of plants of the amaryllis family (bot.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. λόφιον, 'a small crest' (see lophio-), and the L. suff. -ola (see -ole). The correct form would be Lophidium, fr. Gk. λοφίδιον, fr. λόφος, 'crest', and dimin. suff. -ίδιον (see -idium).

**lopho-**, before a vowel **loph-**, combining form meaning 'crest, tuft'. — Gk. λοφο-, λοφ-, fr. λόφος, 'back of the neck; crest, tuft', which is prob. cogn. with Toch. *lap*, 'summit, head'. Cp. **Zalophus**.

lophobranchiate, adj., pertaining to the Lophobranchii; n., any of the Lophobranchii. — See next word and adj. suff. -ate.

Lophobranchii, n. pl., a suborder of teleost fishes (ichthyol.) — ModL., compounded of lopho- and Gk. βράγχιον, 'gill' (see branchiate); so called in allusion to the gills, which are arranged in tufts. lophodont, adj., having transverse ridges on the upper surface of the molar teeth (zool.) — Compounded of loph- and the stem of Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See odonto-.

Lophornis, n., a genus of humming birds, the coquette (ornithol.) — ModL., compounded of loph- and Gk. ὄρνις, 'bird'. See ornitho-.

Lophura, n., a genus of pheasants, the fireback (ornithol.) — ModL., compounded of loph- and Gk, οὐρα, 'tail'. See uro-, 'tail-'.

lopsided, adj., inclining to one side. — Compounded of lop, 'to hang down', and side.

loquacious, adj., talkative. — Formed with suff.
-ous fr. L. loquāx, gen. -ācis, 'talkative', fr. loquā,
'to speak', which is of uncertain etymology. It is
perh. cogn. with OIr. -tluchur in atluchur, 'I
think', duttluchur, 'I pray' (see Ernout-Meillet,
DELL., p. 366 s.v. loquor). Cp. locution, loquitur, allocution, collocution, colloquy, elocution,
eloquent, grandiloquent, magniloquent, obloquy,
soliloquy, ventriloquism.

Derivatives: loquacious-ly, adv., loquacious-ness,

loquacity, n., talkativeness. - L. loquācitās, 'talk-

loquat, n., the Japanese medlar (*Eriobotrya japonica*). — Canton Chin. *lu kwet*, corresponding to Pekin Chinese *lu chü*, lit. 'rush orange'.

loquitur, intr. v., he or she speaks (stage direction).—L., 3rd person pres. indic. sing. of loqui, 'to speak'. See loquacious.

Lora, fem. PN. - A var. of Laura.

Loran, n., long range navigation system. — Invented word, formed fr. the initials of *long range* navigation.

Loranthaceae, n., pl., the mistletoe family (bot.)

— ModL., formed fr. Loranthus with suff.
-aceae.

loranthaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -ace-

Loranthus, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. Late Gk. λῶρον, 'strap, thong', which is a loan word fr. L. lōrum, and Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See lore, 'space between eyes and beak', and anther.

lorate, adj., having the shape of a thong (said of leaves). — L. lōrātus, fr. lōrum, 'thong'. See lore, 'space between eyes and beak', and adj.-ate.

lorcha, n., a light Chinese sailing vessel. — Port. lord, n. — ME. laverd, loverd, lord, fr. OE. hlā-ford; lit. 'loaf keeper', fr. hlāf, 'loaf', and weard, keeper'. See loaf and ward, 'one who guards', and cp. laird and the first element in lady.

Derivatives: lord, intr. and tr. v., lord-less, adj., lord-ling, n., lordly, adj. (q.v.), lord-ly, adv., lordship (q.v.)

lordly, adj. — ME., contraction of *loverdlich*, fr. OE. *hlāfordlīc*, fr. *hlāford*. See lord and adj. suff. -ly.

Derivative: lord-li-ness, n.

lordosis, n., forward curvature of the spine (med.)

— Medical L., fr. Gk. λόρδωσις, fr. λορδός, 'bent forward', which is prob. cogn. with Arm. lorc-k' (pl.), 'distention of the posteriors', Gael. loirc, 'a deformed foot', MHG. lerz, lurz, 'left' (lit. 'curved'). For the ending see suff. -osis.

lordship, n. — ME., fr. OE. hlāfordscipe. See lord and -ship.

lore, n., learning, knowledge. — ME. lare, lore, loor, fr. OE. lār, 'learning, teaching, doctrine, science', rel. to OS., OHG. lēra, OFris. lāre, Du. leer, MHG. lēre, G. Lehre, 'teaching, precept, doctrine', and to OE. læran, 'to teach'. See learn and cp. words there referred to.

lore, n., space between the eyes and beak of birds.

L. lōrum, 'strap, thong', for \*μlōrum, cogn. with Gk. εὕληρα (for \*ἔ-Ϝληρα), Dor. αὕληρα (for \*ἄ-Ϝληρα), 'reins', Arm. lar (for \*wlar), 'cord, rope', Gk. λῶμα (for \*Ϝλῶμα), 'hem, fringe, border', fr. I.-E. base \*wel-, 'to turn, twist, roll', whence also L. volvere, 'to roll, turn about'. See volute and cp. loma and words there referred to. Cp. also lorica, loricate, lorimer.

lorgnette, n., cycglass, csp. one with a long hand-

le; an opera glass. — F., fr. lorgner, 'to leer at, ogle', fr. lorgne, 'squinting'; of uncertain origin. lorgnon, n., an eyeglass; a pair of eyeglasses. — F., fr. lorgner. See lorgnette.

906

lorica, n., a cuirass; a hard protective covering (zool.) — L. lōrica, 'leather cuirass, corselet of thong; a plastering', fr. lōrum, 'thong'. See lore, 'space between eyes and beak', and cp. words there referred to.

loricate, adj., covered with a lorica. — L. lōricātus, pp. of lōricāre, 'to clothe in mail, to plaster', fr. lōrica. See lorica and adj. suff. -ate.

lorikeet, n., a small parrot allied to the lory. — A blend of lory and parakeet.

lorimer, loriner, n., a maker of bits for bridles and saddles (archaic). — ME. lorimer, loriner, fr. OF. loremier (F. lormier), fr. loraim, lorain, 'bridle strap', fr. VL. \*lōrāmen, fr. L. lōrum, 'strap, thong, the rein of a bridle'. See lore, 'space between eyes and beak'.

loriot, n., the golden oriole. — F., fr. MF., formed with the agglutination of the def. article (loriot for OF. Foriot) and change of suff., fr. OProvenç. auriol, fr. L. aureolus, 'gold colored', fr. aurum, 'gold' (see ille and aurora and cp. oriole and the first element in oriflamme); so called in allusion to its yellow plumage. According to my opinion, the change of suff. -ol to -ot is due to the dissimilation of the final -l.

loris, n., either of two small nocturnal lemurs found in Ceylon and Malaya. — F., of uncertain origin.

lorn, adj., lost, ruined (archaic). — ME. loren, lorn, fr. OE. -loren, pp. of obsol. lēosan, 'to lose', whence forlēosan, 'to lose'. See lose, forlorn.

lorry, n., a truck. — Perhaps fr. dial E. lurry, 'to pull, drag'.

Derivative: lorry, tr. and intr. v.

lory, n., a small parrot of New Guinea and Australia. — Malay *lūrī*, 'a kind of parrot', var. of

lose, intr. and tr. v. - ME. losien, 'to perish, lose', fr. OE. losian, 'to perish, be lost', fr. los, 'dissolution, destruction', rel. to ON. los, 'breaking up (of the army)', OE. leas, 'devoid of', for-leosan (pp. for-loren), 'to lose; to destroy', OS. far-liosan, OFris. ur-liasa, MDu. ver-liesen, Du. ver-liezen, OHG. vir-liosan, MHG. verliesen, G. ver-lieren, Goth. fra-liusan, 'to lose'. fr. I.-E. base \*leus-, an -s-enlargement of base \* $l\bar{e}u$ -, \* $l^{\bar{e}}u$ -, \* $l\bar{u}$ -, 'to cut off, untie, separate', whence Goth. lun, usluneins, 'ransom', OI. lunati, lunoti, 'cuts, cuts off', lavih, lavitram, 'sickle', Hitt. lā-, 'to untie, undo, unfasten', G. hier, 'to loose, loosen, untie, slacken; to set free, ransom, dissolve', λύσις, 'a loosing, setting free, releasing', λύτρον, 'ransom', Alb. l'aj, 'I pay', perl'aj, 'I rob, deprive', L. luere, 'to loose, release, atone for, expiate', luēs, 'plague, pestilence', solvere (for \*sĕ-luere), 'to loosen, untie, dissolve'. See lysis and cp. leasing, -less, loose, losel, loss, forlorn. Cp. also lues, solve.

Derivatives: los-able, adj., los-er, n., los-ing, adj., los-ings, n. pl., los-ing-ly, adv.

907

losel, n., a worthless person. — ME. losel, fr. losen (pp. of lesen, 'to lose'), a var. of loren, fr. OE. loren, pp. of leosan, 'to lose', which is rel. to OE. losian, 'to perish, be lost'. See lose.

loss, n. — Back formation fr. lost, pp. of lose (q.v.) lost, past tense and pp. of lose.

lot, n. — ME. lotte, fr. OE. hlot, rel. to ON. hlutr, 'lot, share', OHG, hlu3, lu3, 'share of land', OS. hlōt, ON. hlaut, Swed. lott, Dan. lod, OHG. hlō3, lō3, MHG. lō3, G. Los, Goth. hlauts, of s.m., OE. hlēotan, OS. hliotan, ON. hljōta, OHG. hlio33an, lio3an, MHG. lie3en, 'to cast lots, to foretell', fr. Teut. base \*hlut-, which possibly meant orig. 'to hook to', and corresponds to I.-E. base \*(s)qlēu-, \*qlāu-, 'a hook, forked branch, key; to close, shut; to catch, be caught on'. See close, adj., and cp. words there referred to. F. lot, 'lot, portion, share', It. lotto, 'lot, portion, share', lottery', are Teut. loan words. Cp. lottery, lotto, allot.

Derivative: lot, tr. v.

Lot, n., son of Haran and nephew of Abraham (*Bible*). — Heb.  $L\bar{o}t$ , lit. 'envelope, wrap, covering'.

lota, lotah, n., a round water vessel. — Hind. lotā.

loth, adj. - A var. of loath.

Lothario, n., a rake. — Fr. Lothario, a character in Rowe's play "The Fair Penitent". The name Lothario, and its French equivalent Lothaire, are of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. Hlothari, Hludher (whence G. Luther), lit. 'famous warrior'. The first element of this name is rel. to OHG. lūt, 'famous, celebrated', the second, to OHG. heri, 'host, army'. See loud and harry.

lotion, n., a medicinal wash. — L. lōtiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a washing', fr. lōtus, pp. of lavāre, 'to wash'. See lave and -ion.

Lotophagi, n. pl., a people mentioned in Homer's Odyssey, IX; they were supposed to live in a state of indolence caused by their subsisting on the fruits of the lotus. — L., fr. Gk. Λωτοφάγοι, lit. 'lotus eaters', fr. λωτός, 'lotus', and the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See lotus and -phagous.

lottery, n. — It. lotteria, 'public lottery', fr. lotto, 'lot, portion, share' (but F. loterie derives fr. Du. loterije, fr. Du. lot, 'lot'). See lot and cp. lotto.

Lottie, Lotta, fem. PN. — Dimin. of Charlotte. lotto, n., a game of change. — It., lit. 'a lot'. See lot and cp. lottery.

lotus, n. — L., fr. Gk. λωτός, name of various plants, fr. Heb. lōt, 'labdanum'. See labdanum and cp. the first element in Lotophagi and the second element in melilot.

loud, adj. — ME. loud, fr. OE. hlūd, rel. to OS., OFris. hlūd, MDu. luut, luud, Du. luid, OHG. hlūt, lūt, MHG. lūt, G. laut, 'loud', fr. I.-E. pp. base \*klū-to-s, whence also OI. śrutáh, Gk. κλυτός, 'heard of, celebrated', L. in-clutus, inclitus, 'celebrated, famous', Arm. lu, 'known',

MIr. cloth, 'glory', W. clod. 'praise'; fr. I.-E. base \*kleu-, 'to hear', whence also OI. śrnóti, 'hears', śrūtih, 'the act of hearing', srōtram, Avestic sraobra- 'ear'. Avestic srao-tū, 'he shall hear', Toch. A klošām (dual), 'ears', B klautso, 'ear', A kaklyu, 'celebrated, famous', Arm. lsem (aor. luai), 'I hear'. OSlav. slovo, sluti, 'to be called', slovo, 'word', slava, 'glory', Lith. šlóvė, šlově, 'glory, splendor', OSlav, sluchu, 'hearing', OL śravas-, 'praise, glory', Avestic sravah-, 'word'. Gk. κλέος (dial. \*κλέ Foς), 'rumor, report, fame', κλείειν, κλέειν, 'to celebrate', L. cluëre, 'to hear oneself called, be spoken of', OIr. roclui-nethar, 'hears', clū, 'glory', W. clvwaf, Co. clewaf, 'I hear', Toch. A klyw, B. kälywe, 'glory'. From base \*kleus-. an -s-enlargement of base \*kleu-, derive Arm. lur (for \*klusri-), 'silent', OIr. cluas (for \*kloustā), 'ear', OSlav. slyšo, slvšati. Lith. klausaū, klausýti, 'to hear'. Cp. ablaut, anlaut, inlaut, auslaut. Cp. also auscultation, cledonism, Clianthus, Clio, Clothilda, Clytemnestra, Damocles. Eteocles. Euclea. Heracles. Lewis, Lothario, Louis, Slav, slave, sloka, sruti, Thecla. Cp. also listen. For the formation of Teut. adjectives from past participles cp. cold. dead, old, sad.

louse

Derivatives: loud-en, tr. and intr. v., loud-ly, adv., loud-ness, n.

lough, n., a lake. — Ir. and Gael. loch. See loch. Louis, masc. PN. — F., fr. OF. Loois, which derives—prob. through the medium of ML. Ludovicus—fr. OHG. Hluodowig (whence G. Ludwig), lit. 'famous in war', fr. Teut. \*hluda-, 'heard of, famous' (whence also OHG. hlūt, 'loud'; see loud), and \*wiga, 'war'. Cp. next word, Lewis and Aloysius. Cp. also louisine.

Louisa, Louise, fem. PN. — F. Louise, fem. of Louis. See prec. word.

louis d'or, a French gold coin. — F., lit. 'gold louis'; so called because first struck by *Louis* XIII of France (in 1640).

louisine, n., a twilled silk used for making dresses.

F., formed fr. the PN. Louise, or, less probably, fr. the PN. Louis. See Louis, Louisa. For sense development cp. georgette.

Louis Quatorze, pertaining to Louis XIV of France (1643-1715). — F., lit. 'Louis fourteenth'. Louis Quinze, pertaining to Louis XV of France (1715-74). — F., lit. 'Louis fifteenth'.

Louis Seize, pertaining to Louis XVI of France (1774-93). — F., lit. 'Louis sixteenth'.

lounge, intr. v., to loll idly. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: lounge, n., loung-er, n., loung-ing-ly,

loup, intr. v., to leap. — ME. loupen, fr. ON. hlaupa, 'to leap'. See lope.

lour, v., to frown. - A var. of lower.

louse, n. — ME. lous, fr. OE. lūs, rel. to ON., MLG., MDu., OHG., MHG. lūs, G. Laus, and cogn. with OCo. lowen, W. lleuen, 'louse'. Derivatives: louse, tr. and intr. v., lous-y, adj.,

Derivatives: louse, tr. and intr. v., lous-y, ad lous-i-ly, adv., lous-i-ness, n.

909

lout, intr. v., to bow, stoop. — ME. luten, louten, fr. OE. lūtan, rel. to ON. lūta, 'to stoop, fall', OE. lot, 'deceit', lytig, 'deceitful', Goth. lutōn, 'to deceive', liuts, 'deceitful', fr. Teut. base \*leut-, 'to bow, bend, stoop', whence also OE. lytel, 'little'. See little and cp. next word.

**lout**, n., a clown; a clumsy fellow. — Prob. meaning orig. 'a fellow bent down', and derived fr. ON. *lūtr*, 'stooping', fr. *lūta*, 'to stoop, fall'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: lout-ish, adj., lout-ish-ly, adv., lout-ish-ness. n.

louver, n., a lantern-shaped turret on the roof of an ancient building (medieval archit.) — ME. lover, fr. OF. lover, louvert, formed by the agglutination of the def. article, fr. l'ouvert, lit. 'the open (place)', from le (fr. L. ille, 'that') and pp. of ouvrir, 'to open', fr. VL. \*ōperire, which corresponds to L. aperire, 'to open'. See ille and aperient. For the agglutination of the article cp. lierre and words there referred to.

Derivative: louver-ed, adj.

lovage, n., a European herb of the carrot family.

— ME. loveache, fr. OF. luvesche, levesche (F. livèche), fr. VL. levistica, fr. L. ligusticum, 'lovage', prop. neuter of the adj. ligusticus, 'of Liguria', used as a noun, fr. Ligus, 'a Ligurian'. See Ligurian and cp. Levisticum, Ligusticum, Ligustrum.

love, n. — ME. luve, love, fr. OE. lufu, 'love, affection, friendliness', rel. to OE. lēof, OS. liof, OFris. liaf, Du. lief, OHG. liob, MHG. liep, G. lieb, ON. ljūfr, Goth. liufs, 'dear, beloved', OHG. liubi, 'joy', MHG. liebe, 'joy; love', G. Liebe, 'love', OE., ON., Swed., OFris., Du. lof, Dan. lov, OHG. lob, MHG. lop, G. Lob, 'praise', fr. I.-E. base \*leubh-, 'to love, approve, praise', whence also L. lubet, later libet, 'pleases', OI. lúbhyati, 'desires', OSlav. l'ubū, 'dear, beloved', l'uby, 'love', l'ubiti, 'to love', Lith. liaupsē, 'song of praise'. Cp. leave, n., lief, belief, believe, and the second element in furlough. Cp. also libidinous.

Derivatives: love-less, adj., love-less-ly, adv., love-less-ness, n.

love, tr. and intr. v. — ME. luvien, loven, fr. OE. lufian, 'to love', fr. lufu, 'love'. See love, n.

Derivatives: lov-er, n., lov-er-ly, adj., lov-ing, adj., lov-ing-lv, adv., lov-ing-ness, n.

love apple, n., the tomato. — Loan translation of F. pomme d'amour, fr. It. pomo d'amore, lit. 'apple of love', which is a popular transformation of the original name pomo de' Mori, 'apple of the Moors, Moorish apple'. See pome and Moor.

love-lorn, adj., pining from love. — Coined by Milton from love, n., and lorn.

lovely, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *luftic*, 'loving, amiable', fr. *lufu*, 'love'. See love, n., and adj. suff.

Derivatives: loveli-ly, adv., loveli-ness, n. lovingkindness, n. — Coined by Coverdale fr.

loving, pres. part. of the verb love, and kindness. low, intr. v., to make the sound of a cow. — ME. lowen, fr. OE. hlōwan, rel. to OS. hlōwan, MDu. loeyen, Du. loeien, OHG. hluojen, 'to low'; fr. Teut. base \*hlō-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*klā-, whence L. clā-māre, 'to call, shout, cry out'. See claim, v.

Derivatives: low, n., low-ing, n.

low, adj., not high; humble. — ME. lah, louh, low, lowe, fr. ON. lāgr, which is rel. to Swed. låg, Dan. lav, OFris. lēch, MDu. lage, Du. laag, MHG. læge, dial. G. läge, 'low'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'that which is lying flat'; they are related to ON. liggja, Swed. ligga, Dan. ligge, OE. licgan etc., 'to lie'. See lie, 'to recline'.

Derivatives: low, adv. and n., low-ly, adj. and adv., low-ness, n.

low, n., a hill. — ME., fr. OE. hlāw, hlāw, 'hill, mound', rel. to OS., OHG. hlēo, 'hill, mound', Goth. hlaiw, 'a grave', and to OE. hleonian, hlinian, 'to lean', and cogn. with L. clīvus, 'hill'. See lean, 'to incline', and cp. clinical and words there referred to. Cp. also law, 'a hill'.

low, n., blaze (now Scot. and dial. English). — ME., fr. ON. logi, 'blaze, flame', rel. to ON. Loki, 'god of flame', OS. lōgna, OFris. loga, MDu. laye, Du. laai, OHG. loug, MHG. lohe, lō, G. Lohe, 'flame', fr. I.-E. base \*leuq-, 'to emit light, to shine; bright', whence also OE. lēoht, 'light'. See light, 'brightness', and cp. words there referred to.

low, intr. v., to flame. — ME. lowen, fr. ON. loga, fr. logi, 'blaze, flame'. See prec. word.

lowboy, n., chest of drawers supported on short legs. — A hybrid coined fr. E. low, adj., and F. bois, 'wood'. See bush and cp. highboy, tallboy. Cp. also hautboy.

lower, adj. — Compar. of low, adj.

Derivative: *lower*, tr. v., to cause to descend; intr. v., to descend.

lower, lour, intr. v., to frown. — ME. louren, luren, 'to frown, lurk', rel. to MDu. (= Du.) loeren, of s.m., 'to lurk, lie in wait', MLG., MHG. lūren, G. lauern, of s.m. Cp. lurk.

Derivatives: lower, n., lower-ing, adj., lower-ing-ly, adv., lower-y, adj.

lox-, form of loxo- before a vowel.

loxia, n., wryneck (med.) — Medical L., formed with 1st suff. -ia fr. Gk. λοξός. See loxo-.

Loxia, n., a genus of birds, the crossbill (ornithol.)
— ModL. See prec. word.

loxo-, before a vowel lox-, combining form meaning 'oblique'. — Gk.λοξο-,λοξ-, fr. λοξός, 'slanting, crosswise, oblique', rel. to λέχριος, 'slanting, crosswise', and prob. also to λέχος, λεχάνη, 'dish, pot, pan'. See lekane.

loxodrome, n., rhumb line. — Back formation fr. loxodromic.

loxodromic, adj., pertaining to oblique sailing. — Compounded of loxo- and Gk. δρόμος, 'a running, course'. See dromedary and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: loxodromic-al-ly, adv., loxodromics (q.v.)

loxodromics, loxodromy, n., the art of oblique sailing. — See prec. word and -ics, resp. -y (representing Gk.  $-(\bar{\alpha})$ .

loyal, adj. — MF. (= F.), fr. OF. loial, leial, fr. L. lēgālis, 'pertaining to the law, legal', fr. lēx, gen. lēgis, 'law'; see leal and legal, which are doublets of loyal. F. loyal orig. meant legal. Cp. for this sense its OProvenç. equivalent leial, which means 'legal'.

Derivatives: loyal, n., loyal-ism, n., loyal-ist, n., loyal-ly, adv., loyal-ness, n., loyalty (q.v.)

loyalty, n. — ME. loyaltee, fr. OF. loialte (F. loyauté), fr. loyal, 'legal'. See prec. word and -ty. lozenge, n., a figure having four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles, a rhomb. — ME. losenge, fr. OF. losenge, 'a flattering device' (whence losengier, 'to flatter, praise'), fr. los (fr. L. laus), 'praise'; see laud. The device was usually painted or engraved into a rhomb, whence OF. losenge (F. losange), became synonymous with rhomb. See Darmesteter, La vie des mots, 13th edition, pp. 50 and 79.

lozengy, adj., divided into lozenges. — OF. losengie, fr. losenge. See prec. word and -y (representing OF. -e, F. -é).

L.s.d., money (colloq.) — Abbreviation of the Latin words librae, solidi, denarii (pounds, shillings and pence).

lubber, n., 1) a clumsy fellow; 2) a clumsy seaman.
ME. lobre, lobur, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. dial. Swed. lubber, 'a plump lazy fellow'. Cp. also lob. looby.

Derivatives: lubber-ly, adj. and adv., lubber-liness, n.

lubra, n., an aboriginal girl or woman in Australia. — Native Tasmanian name.

lubricant, adj., reducing friction. — L. lūbricāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of lūbricāre, 'to make smooth'. See next word and -ant.

Derivative: *lubricant*, n., a substance for reducing friction.

lubricate, tr. v., to make slippery or smooth; to apply as a lubricant; intr. v., to serve as a lubricant. — L. lūbricātus, pp. of lūbricāre, 'to make slippery or smooth', fr. lūbricus, 'slippery, smooth', which prob. stands for \*slūbricus and derives fr. I.-E. base \*(s)leub-, 'to slip, slide', whence also Goth. sliupan, OE. slūpan, 'to slip, glide'. See sleeve and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: lubricat-ion, n., lubricat-ion-al, adj., lubricat-ive, adj., lubricat-or, n., lubricat-ory, adj. lubricity, n., 1) slipperiness; smoothness; 2) instability; 3) lewdness. — F. lubricité, fr. Late L. lübricitātem, acc. of lübricitās, 'slipperiness', fr. L. lübricus. See prec. word and -ity.

lubricous, adj., 1) slippery; smooth; 2) unstable;
3) lewd. — L. lübricus. See lubricate. For E. -ous,
as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

lubritorium, also lubritory, n., a place for lubricat-

ing automobiles. — Formed fr. lubricate on analogy of words like *auditorium*, etc. See suff. -orium, resp. subst. suff. -ory.

Derivative: lubritor-ian, adj.

lucarne, n., a dormer window (archaic). — F., a blend of OF. lucanne, 'lucarne', and luiserne, 'light'. OF. lucanne is borrowed fr. OProvenç. lucana, which is a Teut. loan word; cp. Du. luik, 'shutter; trapdoor', G. Luke, 'dormer window', G. Loch, 'hole, opening', and see lock for closing doors. OF. luiserne derives fr. L. lucerna, 'lamp'; see lucerne.

luce, n., 1) pike; 2) figure of a pike (her.) — ME., fr. MF. lus, fr. L. lūcius, 'pike' (fish), prob. orig. meaning 'the shining fish' and derived fr. lūcēre, 'to shine' (see lucent); assimilated in form to the PN. Lūcius. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p. 825 s.v. lūcius.

lucence, lucency, n. — Formed fr. lucent with suff. -ce. resp. -cy.

lucent, adj., bright; transparent. — L. lūcēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of lūcēre, 'to shine', fr. lūx, gen. lūcis, 'light', fr. I.-E. base \*leuq-, 'to emit light, to shine; bright'. See light, 'brightness' and -ent and cp. luce, lucerne, lucid, lucule, luculent, Luzula, relucent, translucent, Noctiluca.

lucerne, n., a plant grown for forage, alfalfa. — F. luzerne, fr. ModProvenç. luzerno, which is prob. a figurative use of luzerno, 'glowworm'; so named in allusion to the glittering grains of the lucerne. ModProvenç luzerno, 'glowworm' derives fr. L. lucerna, 'lamp', which is prob. formed fr. lūcēre, 'to shine'; see lucent. The ending of L. lucerna is due to the analogy of its synonym lanterna (see lantern).

Lucia, fem. PN. — L. Lūcia, fem. of Lūcius. See Lucius and cp. Lucy.

Lucian, masc. PN. — L. Lūciānus (whence also F. Lucien), a derivative of Lūcius. See Lucius and

lucid, adj., bright. — L. lūcidus, 'full of light, bright', fr. lūcēre, 'to shine'. See lucent and -id (representing L. -idus) and cp. elucidate, pellucid. Derivatives: lucid-ity, n., lucid-ly, adv., lucidness, n.

Lucifer, n., the planet Venus appearing as the morning star. — L., lit. 'light-bearing', compounded of  $l\bar{u}x$ , gen.  $l\bar{u}cis$ , 'light', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See lucent and -fer.

luciferase, n., an enzyme present in fireflies (bio-chem.) — See Lucifer and -ase.

luciferous, adj., emitting light. — See Lucifer and -ous.

lucifugous, adj., avoiding light. — L. lūcifugus, 'avoiding light', compounded of lūx, gen. lūcis, 'light', and fugere, 'to flee'. See lucent and fugitive.

Lucile, Lucille, fem. PN. — F. Lucille, diminformed fr. L. Lūcia, fem. of Lūcius. See Lucius. lucimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the intensity of light. — A hybrid coined fr. L. lūx, gen. lūcis, 'light' (see lucent), and Gk. μέτρον,

Lucina, n., the Roman goddess of childbirth (Roman mythol.) — L. Lūcīna, lit. 'she who brings to the light', fem. of lūcīnus, fr. lūx, gen. lūcīs, 'light'. See lucent.

Lucius, masc. PN. — L. Lūcius, fr. lūx, gen. lūcis, 'light'. See lucent and cp. Lucia, Lucian, Lucile, Lucy.

luck, n. — ME. lucke, fr. early MDu. luc (whence MDu. ghelucke, Du. geluk), rel. to MHG. g(e)-lücke, G. Glück, 'fortune, good luck', lit. 'that which bends together', fr. I.-E. base \*leug-, 'to bend'. See lock, 'tuft of hair', and cp. leek (see J. F. Bense, A Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 199).

Derivatives: luck-ful, luck-less, adjs., luck-less-ly, adv., luck-less-ness, n., luck-y, adj., luck-i-ly, adv., luck-i-ness, n.

luck, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *lukken*, 'to happen', fr. MDu. *lucken*. See prec. word.

lucrative, adj., profitable. — ME. lucratif, fr. OF.
(= F.) lucratif, fr. L. lucrātīvus, 'gainful, profitable', fr. lucrātus, pp. of lucrārī, 'to gain, acquire', fr. lucrum. See lucre and -ative.

Derivatives: lucrative-ly, adv., lucrative-ness, n. lucre, n., riches, money. — ME., fr. L. lucrum, 'gain, profit, advantage', for \*lu-tlom, in gradational relationship to OI. lotam, lotram, 'booty', luntati, 'robs, plunders', Gk. λεία, Dor. λατά, Ion. λητη, Ion., Att. λητς, 'prey, booty', ληστής, Dor. λαστάς, 'robber', ἀπο-λαύεν, 'to enjoy', OE. lēan, ON. laun, OS., MLG. lōn, ON. laun, OFris, lān, OHG., MHG. lōn, G. Lohn, Goth. laun, 'reward', OIr. lōg, lūag, lūach, 'reward', prob. also with OSlav. lovū, 'hunt', loviti, 'to pursue, seize'. Cp. apolaustic, guerdon, -lestes, loot.

Lucrece, fem. PN. — F. Lucrèce, fr. L. Lucrétia. See next word.

Lucretia, fem. PN. — L. Lucretia, fem. of Lucretius. See next word.

Lucretius, masc. PN. — L. Lucretius, name of a Roman gens.

lucubrate, intr. v., to work at night; to work laboriously. — L. lūcubrātus, pp. of lūcubrāre, 'to work by lamplight, to work at night', from the stem of lūcēre, 'to shine'. See lucent and verbal suff. -ate.

lucubration, n., nocturnal work; laborious study.

— L. lūcubrātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'nocturnal study; nightwork', fr. lūcubrātus, pp. of lūcubrāre. See prec. word and -ion.

lucule, n., a small luminous spot on the surface of the sun (astron.) — F., fr. ModL. lūcula, dimin. of L. lūx, gen. lūcis, 'light'. See lucent and -ule.

luculent, adj., clear, lucid. — ME., fr. L. lūculentus, 'bright, brightly burning', formed from the stem of lūx, gen. lūcis, 'light' (see lucent), with suff. -u-lentus, meaning 'full of, abounding in, rich in'. Cp. L. opulentus, 'rich, wealthy', lit. 're-

sourceful, powerful', fr. ops. gen. opis, 'strength, might; riches' (see opulent).

Derivative: luculent-ly, adv.

Lucullan, Lucullean, adj., pertaining to, or resembling L. Licinius Lucullus (about 110-57), a Roman general famous for the luxury of his banquets.

lucullite, n., a marble colored black by carbon (mineral.) — L. marmor Luculleum, 'marble of Lucullus', named after L. Licinius Lucullus. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite.

lucumo, n., an Etruscan noble who performed the functions both of a priest and a prince. — L. lucumō, lucmō, fr. Etruscan \*lauxme.

lucus a non lucendo, an absurd etymology. — L., lit. 'a grove because it is not light'. Prop. an etymology as absurd as that which derives L. lūcus, 'grove', fr. lucēre, 'to light', although a grove is dark, as a rule. Actually, however, L. lūcus is related to lucēre. Lūcus, 'grove', denotes not 'a place with no light', but 'a place into which light may come'. It stands for \*loukos and is cogn. with OI. lōkáh, ulōkáh, 'open place, space', Lith. laūkas, Lett. laūks, 'field, open country', fr. I.-E. base \*leuq-, 'to be light, to shine; bright'. See light, 'brightness', and cp. lea, 'a track of open country'.

Lucy, fem. PN. — F. Lucie, fr. L. Lūcia, fem. of Lūcius. See Lucius and cp. words there referred to

Luddite, n., any of a band organized to destroy machinery. — Named after Ned Ludd, who broke stocking frames (in 1779). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

ludicrous, adj., laughable, ridiculous. — L. lūdicrus, a secondary form of lūdicer, 'sportive, playful', fr. lūdus, fr. OL. loidos, 'play, game, sport, pastime', which is rel. to lūdere (for \*loidere), 'to play, sport, frolic'; and cogn. with Gk. λίζειν (Hesychius), 'to play', λοίδορος, 'abusing, insulting', λοίδορεῖν, 'to abuse, insult' (for sense development cp. MHG. schimpf, 'joke, amusement', whence G. Schimpf, 'disgrace, insult'. Cp. allude, allusion, collude, collusion, delude, delusion, elude, elusion, illude, illusion, interlude, ludo, prelude, prelusion, prolusion. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: ludicrous-ly, adv., ludicrous-ness, n. ludlamite, n., a hydrous iron phosphate (mineral.)

— Named by Maskelyne and Field after Mr. Ludlam, a friend of theirs. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

ludo, n., a kind of simple play. — L. ludō, 'I play'. See ludicrous.

Ludovic, Ludowick, Ludwig, masc. PN. — See Louis.

ludwigite, n., an iron magnesium borate (mineral.) — G. Ludwigit, named after Ernst Ludwig, professor of chemistry in Vienna (died in 1915). The ending -it goes back to Gk. - ΐτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

lues, n., a) any plague or pestilence (obsol.); b)

syphilis. — L. *lues*, 'a plague, pestilence', prop. 'dissolution', fr. *luere*, 'to loose, release', which is cogn. with Gk. λύειν, 'to unfasten, loosen, untie, slacken; to loose, release, set free, ransom'. See lose and CD. -lysis.

luff, n., windward side, weather side. — ME. luf, looff, fr. OF. (= F.) lof, fr. MDu. löf (whence also Du. loef), 'luff', which is rel. to ON. löfi, Goth. löfa, 'palm of the hand' (G. Luv, Dan. luv, Swed. luf are Dutch loan words), Dan. lab, Swed., Norw. labb, 'paw', and cogn. with Lith. lópa, 'claw', lópeta, 'shovel, water lily', Lett. lépa, 'paw', lápst, 'shovel, spade', OPruss. lopto, 'spade', Russ. lopáta, 'shovel', lápa, 'paw'. Cp. loof, aloof, laveer. Cp. also glove.

Derivative: luff, intr. v.

911

Luffa, n., a genus of plants of the family Cucurbitaceae (bot.); (not cap.) any plant of this genus; also its fruit. — ModL., fr. Arab.  $l\tilde{u}fa^h$ . Cp. loofah

lug, tr. and intr. v., to drag, pull, tug. — ME. luggen, prob. of Scand. origin; cp. Swed. lugga, Norw. lugge, 'to pull', which derive fr. Swed., resp. Norw. lugg, 'tuft of hair, forelock'. Cp. next word and luggage.

lug, n., 1) the ear (Scot.); 2) anything that projects like an ear. — ME. lugge, perh. fr. Swed. lugg, 'forelock'. See prec. word.

lug, n., a lugworm. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. lurg.

luge, n., a kind of small toboggan used in Switzerland. — F., a Savoyard word derived fr. ML. sludia, which occurs in glosses of the 9th cent. and is of Gaulish origin.

Derivatives: luge, intr. v., lug-er, n.

luggage, n. — Formed fr. lug, 'to pull', with suff.

lugger, n., one who or that which lugs. — Formed fr. lug, 'to pull', with agential suff. -er.

lugger, n., a small ship rigged with a lugsail or lugsails (naut.) — Back formation fr. lugsail.

lugsail, n. — The circumstance that the French for lugsail is voile de fortune (lit. 'sail of luck'), makes it probable that lugsail stands for \*lucksail. Cp. the English PN. Higson, which stands for Hickson. See E. Weekley, The Romance of Words, p. 101.

lugubriosity, n. - See lugubrious and -ity.

lugubrious, adj., mournful. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. lūgubris, 'pertaining to mourning, mournful, painful', fr. lūgēre, 'to mourn, lament, bewail'; which is cogn. with OI. rujāti, 'breaks, torments', rugnāḥ, 'broken', rōgaḥ, 'frailty, disease', Avestic uruxti-. 'a breaking, tearing', Gk. λευγαλέος, λυγρός, 'mournful, sad, dismai', λυγμός (Hesychius), 'a loud cry', Lith. lūžti, 'to break' (intr.), lāužyti, 'to break' (tr.), Lett. laūzit, 'to break the heart', Lith. lūžtis, lāužis, 'breach'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*leuḡ- (Baltic), \*leuȝ-, 'to break; to cause pain'; see lock, 'contrivance for closing doors'. For the sense development of this base cp. OI. lumpāti,

'breaks', Gk. λύπη, 'pain' (both fr. base \*leup-). Derivatives: lugubrious-ly, adv., lugubrious-ness,

**lugworm**, n. — Compounded of **lug**, 'lugworm', and worm.

luke, adj., lukewarm (now dial. English). — ME. lewk, luke, rel. to LG. luk, Du. leuk, 'tepid', and to OE. hlēow, gehlēow, 'warm, sheltered, sunny'. See lew. lee.

Derivatives: luke-ly, adv., luke-ness, n.

Luke, masc. PN. — L. Lūcās, contraction of L. Lūcānus, lit. 'of Lūcānia (a district in Lower Italy). For the contraction of Lūcās, fr. Lūcānus cp. Silas, which is a pet form of Silvānus (see Silas).

lukewarm, adj. — Compounded of luke, adj., and

Derivatives: lukewarm-ly, adv., lukewarm-ness,

lulab, n., palm branch used for the festive wreath during the Feast of Tabernacles (Jewish Religion). — Mishnaic Heb. lūlābh, 'branch', esp. 'palm branch', dissimilated fr. \*lubhlābh, from the verb libhlābh, 'it bloomed, blossomed', which is prob. a Pilpel denominative fr. Heb. lābh, 'heart'.

lull, tr. and intr. v. — ME. lullen, lollen, of imitative origin. Cp. Swed. lulla, MLG., MDu. lollen, G. lullen, 'to rock', Ol. lólati, 'moves to and fro', lulitaḥ, 'swinging', lálati, 'skips, frisks'. All these words are derivatives of the I.-E. imitative base \*lel-, \*lul-, 'to move to and fro'. Cp. loll, Lollard, lollop. Cp. also the imitative base \*lal-, scen in Gk. λαλεῖν, 'to talk, chat, prattle', λάλος, 'talkative, loquacious', L. lallāre, 'to sing to sleep, to lull'; see Lalage and words there referred to.

Derivative: lull, n.

**lullaby,** n. — Formed fr. **lull** and -by. For the second element cp. bye-bye, a child's word for good-bye.

Derivative: lullaby, tr. v.

lumbago, n., rheumatic pain in the loins (med.) — Late L., fr. L. lumbus, 'loin'. See lumbar.

lumbar, adj., pertaining to, or situated near, the loins. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. lumbus, 'loin', which stands for \*londhwos and is cogn. with OSlav. ledvije, (pl.), 'loins; soul', Russ. ljádveja, 'loin', OE. lendenu (pl.), 'loins', ON. lend, Dan. lænd, Swed. länd, Du. lende, OHG. lenti, MHG., G. lende, 'loin', OHG. lunda, 'tallow', ON. lunder, 'ham, buttock'. Cp. loin and the second element in sirloin. Cp. also numbles, umbles.

lumber, n., useless furniture; timber. — OF. Lombart (F. Lombard), 'a Lombard'. The noun lumber orig. denoted a pawnbroker's shop, in allusion to the fact that the Lombards were famous bankers and pawnbrokers. See Lombard and cp. Langobard.

Derivatives: lumber, tr. and intr. v., lumber-er, n., lumbering (q.v.)

lumber, intr. v., to move clumsily. - ME. lome-

ren; prob. rel. to dial. Swed. loma, 'to walk heavily', lomra, 'to resound', and to E. lame.

lumbering, n., the act of cutting timber. — Formed with subst. suff. -ing fr. lumber, 'timber'.

lumbering, adj., moving clumsily. — Formed with part. suff. -ing fr. lumber, 'to move clumsily'.

Derivatives: lumbering-ly, adj., lumbering-ness, n.

lumbo-, combining form denoting 1) the loin; 2) lumbar and. — Fr. L. lumbus, 'loin'. See lumbar.

lumbrical, adj., pertaining to the lumbricales; n., a lumbrical muscle. — Medical L. lumbrīcālis. See next word.

lumbricalis, n., any of four small muscles in the hand and in the sole of the foot (anat.) — Medical L. lumbrīcālis (short for musculus lumbrīcālis), fr. L. lumbrīcus, 'earthworm', which is possibly cogn. with W. llyngyr (pl.), 'earthworms'; so called from the supposed resemblance of these muscles to earthworms. For the ending see adj. suff. -al.

lumen, n., a unit of light. — L. lūmen, 'light'. See luminary.

luminary, n. — ME. luminarye, fr. OF. luminarie (F. luminaire), fr. Late L. lūmināre, 'light, torch, lamp; heavenly body', fr. L. lūmen (gen. lūminis), 'light', which stands for \*leuqs-men or \*louqs-men and is rel. to lūcēre, 'to shine'. See lucent and -men and cp. limbers. Cp. also allumette, illuminate.

luminesce, intr. v. — Back formation fr. luminescent. Cp. reminisce.

luminescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

luminescent, adj. — Formed with suff. -escent fr. L. lūmen, gen. lūminis, 'light'. See luminary.

luminiferous, adj., producing or conveying light.

— Compounded of L. lūmen, gen. lūminis, 'light', and the stem of ferre, 'to bear, carry'.

See luminary and -ferous.

luminosity, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ity.

luminous, adj., shining; bright. — ME., fr. L. lūminōsus, 'full of light', fr. lūmen, gen. lūminis. See lumen and -ous.

Derivatives: luminous-ly, adv., luminous-ness, n. lump, n., a shapeless mass. — ME. lompe, lumpe, rel. to Du. lomp, 'piece, mass' (whence G. Lumpen, 'rag, lump'), which is prob. cogn. with OI. lámbatē, 'hangs down', lambaḥ, 'hanging down, long, big', L. limbus, 'hem, border', and with E. limp, adj. and v. (qq.v.) Cp. limb, 'edge'. Cp. also lunch.

Derivatives: lump, tr. v., to make into a lump; intr. v., to form into lumps, lump-er, n., lumping, adj., lump-ing-ly, adv., lump-ish, adj., lumpish-ly, adv., lump-ish-ness, n., lump-y, adj., lumpi-ly, adv., lump-i-ness, n.

lump, intr. v., to look sullen; tr. v., to dislike. —
Of uncertain origin.

Luna, n., the moon-goddess (Roman mythol.) —

I. Lūna 'moon'. See lune.

lunacy, n. — Formed fr. lunatic with suff. -cy.

lunar, adj., pertaining to the moon. — L. lūnāris, 'pertaining to the moon', fr. lūna, 'moon'. See lune and -ar and cp. next word.

Lunaria, n., a genus of plants, the moonwort (bot.)

— ModL., fr. L. lūnāris, 'pertaining to the moon' (see lunar); so called in allusion to the silvery septum of the fruit.

lunarian, adj., pertaining to the moon; n., 1) inhabitant of the moon; 2) student of the moon.

— Formed with suff. -ian fr. L. lūnāris. See prec. word.

lunate, adj., crescent-shaped. — L. lūnātus, 'crescent-shaped', fr. lūna, 'moon'. See lune and adj. suff. -ate.

lunatic, adj., moonstruck, mad. — Late L. lūnāticus, 'affected by the moon; moonstruck, lunatic', fr. L. lūna, 'moon'; see lune and -atic. Late L. lūnāticus in this sense is prop. a loan translation of Gk. σεληνόβλητος or σεληνόπληκτος, 'moonstruck'.

Derivative: lunatic, n.

lunation, n., time between two successive new moons. — ML. lūnātiō, fr. L. lūna, 'moon'. See lune and -ation and cp. lunate.

lunch, n. — Prob. altered fr. lump, 'piece' (the original meaning of lunch was 'piece, lump'). For a similar alteration cp. hunch, which prob. derives fr. hump.

luncheon, n. — A blend of lunch and nuncheon.

lundyfoot, n., a kind of snuff. — Named after a tobacconist called *Lundy Foot*, who lived in Dublin in the 18th century.

lune, n., any crescentlike object. — F., fr. L. lūna, 'moon', which stands for \*louqs-nā or \*leuqs-nā and is rel. to L. lūx, gen. lūcis, 'light', lūcēre, 'to shine', and cogn. with OSlav. luna (for \*louqs-nā), 'moon', OPruss. lauxnos (pl.), 'stars', MIr. luan, lōn (for \*louqsnō-), 'light, moon', Avestic raoxshna-, 'shining, bright', Arm. lusin, 'moon'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*leuq-, 'to emit light, to shine; bright'. See light, 'brightness', and cp. lucent. Cp. also lunette, demilune. MHG. lūne (whence G. Laune), 'humor, temper, mood, whim, fancy', is borrowed fr. L. lūna, 'moon' (MHG. lūne lit. meant 'influence of the moon').

lunel, n., a muscat wine. — So called from the town *Lunel* in the Pyrenees (France), a center of viticulture.

lunette, n., any of various objects resembling a half-moon or a crescent. — F., lit. 'little moon', fr. L. lūna, 'moon'. See lune and -ette.

lung, n. — ME. lunge, fr. OE. lungen, rel. to OS., ON., Swed., Norw. lunga, Dan. lunge, OFris. lungen, MDu. longhe, Du. long, OHG. lungun, MHG., G. lunge, 'lung', lit. 'the light organ', fr. I.-E. base \*leng\*h-, \*leg\*h-, 'light, easy, agile, nimble', whence also Arm. lanjk, 'breast' (orig. 'lung'), Russ. lëgkij, Pol. lekki, 'light', Russ. lëgkoje, Pol. lekkie, 'lung'; see light, 'not heavy', and cp. lights. For sense development cp. Port.

leve, 'lung' (fr. L. levis, 'light'), Ir. scaman, 'lungs' (fr. scaman, 'light'), W. ysgyfaint (dual), 'the lungs' (fr. ysgafn, 'light').

lunge, n., a thrust. — Aphetic for obsol. allonge, fr. F. allonge, fr. allonger, 'to lengthen, extend'. See allonge.

Derivative: lunge, intr. v., to make a lunge.

lunge, n., a long rope for guiding a horse. — F. longe, 'halter, lunge', fr. OF. longe, fem. of the adj. long, 'long' (in ModF. the fem. is longue). See long and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: *lunge*, tr. v., to train (a horse) by the use of a lunge.

lungfish, n. - Lit. 'a fish that has lungs'.

luni-, combining form meaning 'moon'. — Fr. L.

lunkah, n., a strong kind of cheroot. — Hind. lanka, a name derived from the Lankah islands in the delta of Godavary River, where tobacco is grown.

lunt, n. (Scot.), 1) a slow-burning match; 2) smoke. — Du. lont. 'match, fuse', rel. to MLG. lunte, 'match, wick' (whence G. Lunte, 'match, fuse'). Cp. the first element in linstock.

Derivative: *lunt*, tr. v., to kindle; intr. v., to emit smoke.

Lupercalia, n. pl., a festival held annually on the 15th of February in honor of Lupercus (Roman mythol.)—L. Lupercālia, fr. Lupercal, name of a grotto at the foot of the Palatine Hill, fr. Lupercus, a god identified with the Lycean Pan. The name Lupercus derives fr. lupus, 'wolf'. See lupine, adj.

lupin, n. — A var. of lupine, n.

lupine, adj., wolflike. — L. lupīnus, 'pertaining to, or connected with, a wolf', fr. lupus, 'wolf'. See wolf and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus) and cp. lupine, n. Cp. also Lupercalia, lupulus, lupus, robalo.

lupine, n., 1) any plant of the genus Lupinus; 2) the seed of this plant. — ME. lupine, fr. L. lupinum, also lupinus, 'lupine', fr. lupus, 'wolf'. See prec. word.

Lupinus, n., a genus of plants, the lupine (bot.) — ModL., fr. lupus, 'wolf' (see lupus, lupine); so called from the belief that the plants of these genus were harmful to the soil.

lupulin, n., the fine powder on the strobiles of the hop (bot.) — ModL. lupulus, dimin. of L. lupus, 'hop'. See lupulus.

**lupulone**, n., an antibiotic obtained from hops. — Coined fr. **lupulus**.

lupulus, n., the hop. — ModL., 'the hop', dimin. of L. lupus, 'hop', which is prob. rel. to lupus, 'wolf'. See lupine, adj., and cp. prec. word.

lupus, n., tuberculous disease of the skin (med.)
L. lupus, 'wolf' (see lupine, adj.); so called because it is characterized by ulcerations resembling the bite of a wolf.

lurch, n., embarrassment, helpless plight; obsol., except in the phrase to leave one in the lurch. — F. lourche, a former gaming term.

lurch, n., a sudden movement. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: lurch, intr. v.

lurch, intr. v., to lie in wait, lurk. — A var. of lurk. lurcher, n., 1) one who or that which lurches; 2) a dog of mongrel breed. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. -er.

lurdan, n., a lazy person; adj., lazy. — ME., fr. MF. lourdin, fr. OF. (= F.) lourd, 'heavy, dull, thick-headed, stupid', fr. L. lūridus, 'pale yellow, wan', whence also OF., OProvenç. lort, 'foolish', Sp., Port. lerdo, 'slow, dull, obtuse'; see lurid. The most important phases of sense development fr. L. lūridus to F. lourd, ModProvenç. lurd, 'heavy', seem to nave been 'pale, wan, fainting, dull, heavy-headed', whence 'slow, clumsy, heavy'.

lure, n., a bait. — ME., fr. MF. loire (F. leurre), 'lure, decoy, bait', fr. OF. loirre, fr. Frankish \*lopr, which is rel. to MLG. löder, OHG, MHG. luoder, G. Luder, 'lure, decoy, bait; carrion', and to OE. laðian, OS. lathian, ON. laða, OFris. lathia, MDu. laden, OHG. ladön, MHG., G. laden, Goth. laþön, 'to call, summon, invite'.

lure, tr. and intr. v., to allure; to entice. — F. leurrer, fr. leurre. See lure, n., and cp. allure.

lurg, lurgworm, n., a marine worm. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. lug, 'lugworm'.

lurid, adj., wan; gloomy. — L. lūridus, 'pale yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly', of uncertain etymology. For the ending see suff. -id (representing L. -idus). Cp. lurdan.

Derivatives: lurid-ly, adv. lurid-ity, n. (rare), lurid-ness, n.

lurk, intr. v., to lie in wait. — ME. lurken, formed fr. ME. luren, 'to frown, lurk' (see lower, 'to frown'), with the intensive suff. -k. The same suff. occurs in the verbs smirk, stalk, talk.

Derivatives: lurk, n., lurk-er, n.

lurry, n. - A var. of lorry.

luscious, adj., delicious. — ME. lucius, a var. of licius, which is aphetic for delicious.

Derivatives: luscious-ly, adv., luscious-ness, n.

lush, adj. — A var. of lash, 'soft and watery' (q.v.) Derivatives: lush-ly, adv., lush-ness, n.

lust, n. — ME., fr. OE., 'pleasure, desire, lust', rel. to OS., OFris., Swed., Du., OHG., MHG., G. lust, ON. lyst, losti, Dan. lyst, Goth. lustus, 'pleasure, desire, lust', fr. I.-E. base \*lās-, 'greedy, desirous', whence also L. lascīvus, 'wanton, playful, lustful'. See lascivious and cp. list, 'to please'.

Derivatives: lust, intr. v., lust-er, n., lust-ful, adj., lust-ful-ly, adv., lust-ful-ness, n., lust-less, adj., lust-ly, adv., lust-y, adj., lust-i-hood, n., lust-i-ly, adv., lust-i-ness, n.

luster, lustre, n., a lustrum. — L. lūstrum. See lustrum.

luster, lustre, n., gloss, radiance. — MF. (=F.) lustre, fr. It. lustro, fr. lustrare, 'to light, illu minate', fr. L. lūstrāre, 'to light, illuminate'. See lustrum.

lustral 914

Derivative: luster, lustre, tr. v., to render lustrous. lustral, adj., pertaining to purification. — L. lūstrālis, 'pertaining to purification from guilt, expiatory, propitiatory', fr. lūstrum. See lustrum and adj. suff. -al.

lustrate, tr. v., to purify from guilt. — L. lūstrātus, pp. of lūstrāre, 'to purify from guilt', fr. lūstrum. See lustrum and verbal suff. -ate.

lustration, n., purification from guilt. — L. lūstrātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'purification from guilt', fr. lūstrātus, pp. of lūstrāre. See prec. word and -ion. lustring, n., a silk fabric with glossy finish. — F. lustrine, fr. It. lustrino, fr. lustro, fr. lustrare, 'to light, illuminate'. See luster, 'gloss, radiance', and cp. lutestring.

lustrous, adj., brilliant. — Formed fr. luster, 'gloss, radiance', with suff. -ous.

Derivatives: lustrous-ly, adv., lustrous-ness, n. lustrum, luster, n., 1) purification of the Roman people after the census every five years; 2) a period of five years. — L. lūstrum, 'purificatory sacrifice made once in five years; a period of five years' (whence lūstrāre, 'to purify from guilt'), for \*leuqs-trom, \*louqs-trom, prop. 'illumination', fr. I.-E. base \*leuq-, 'to emit light, to shine; bright'; see light, 'brightness', and cp. illustrious. The various phases of the sense development of lūstrum may prob. be as follows: 'illumination, inspection, review, mustering, expiatory offering, expiation'. Accordingly the verbs lūstrāre, 'to light, illuminate', and lūstrāre, 'to nurify from guilt', are identical.

lutanist, n., a lute player. — ML. lutanista, a hybrid coined fr. lutana, a word of Arabic origin, and sufff. -ista (fr. Gk. - $\iota \sigma \tau \dot{\eta} \varsigma$ ). See lute, 'an instrument', and -ist, Cp. lutist.

lute, n., a cohesive substance. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) lut, fr. L. lutum, 'mud, clay', which stands for \*lutom and is rel. to -luere in polluere (for \*por-luere), 'to pollute, contaminate', and to lustrum (for \*lu-strom), 'slough, bog, morass'. See pollute and cp. lutetia, Lutetian.

Derivatives: lute, tr. v., lut-er, n., lut-ing, n.

lute, n., a stringed instrument. — ME., fr. OF. lut (F. luth), fr. OProvenç. laüt, fr. Arab. al'ūd (whence also Sp. laúd, Port. alaúde, It. liuto), lit. 'the wood', fr. al-, 'the', and 'ūd, 'wood'.
Cp. lutanist.

Derivative: lute, tr. and intr. v.

lutecia. n. — A var. of lutetia.

lutecium, n. — A var. of lutetium.

lutein, n., a yellow pigment (biochem.) — Coined by Thudichum from L. lūteum (in corpus lūteum, 'egg yolk'), neut. of lūteus, 'of the color of egg yolk, yellow' (see luteous) and chem. suff. -in. The pigment was so called because it occurs in egg yolk.

luteo-, combining form meaning 'golden yellow, orange yellow'. — Fr. L. lūteus. See luteous.

luteolin, n., a yellow coloring matter (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -in fr. L. lūteolus, 'yellowish', fr. lūteus. See luteous.

luteous, adj., of orange yellow color. — L. lūteus, 'golden yellow, orange yellow', fr. lūtum, 'plant used in dying yellow', which is of uncertain etymology.

lutestring, n., lustring. — Alteration of lustring which was misconceived as the compound of lute (the instrument) and string.

lutetia, also lutecia, n., lutetium oxide (chem.) — ModL., lit. 'of Paris', coined by the French chemist Georges Urbain (1872-1938) in 1907 after Gaulish-L. Lūtētia, a fortfied town of the Gaulish tribe of the Parisii (hence also called Lūtētia Parīsiōrum), the ancient name of Paris, his native city. The name Lūtētia literally means 'swamps'; cp. OIr. loth, 'dirt', W. lludedic, 'muddy, slimy', and see lute, 'a cohesive substance'. Cp. next word.

Lutetian, adj., Parisian. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Lūtētia, short for Lūtētia Parīsiōrum, 'Paris'. See prec. word.

lutetium, also lutecium, n., name of a metallic element of the rare-earth group (chem.) — ModL. See lutetia.

Lutheran, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an from the name of the German reformer Martin Luther (1483-1546).

Derivative: Lutheran-ism, n.

lutist, n., 1) a lute player; 2) a maker of lutes. —
A hybrid coined fr. lute, 'an instrument', and suff. -ist (fr. Gk. -ιστής). Cp. lutanist.

Lutra, n., a genus of mammals, the otter. — L. lutra, 'otter', for \*utrā, fr. orig. \*udrā, influenced in form by lutum, 'mud, mire'; formed fr. I.-E. base \*udr-, 'water', and lit. meaning 'an aquatic animal', whence also ON. otr, OE. otor, oter, 'otter'. See otter and cp. words there referred to. lutrine, adj., pertaining to the otter. — Formed with adj. suff. -ine fr. L. lutra, 'otter'. See prec.

luxate, tr. v., to displace, dislocate. — L. luxātus, pp. of luxāre, 'to dislocate', fr. luxus, 'dislocated', which prob. stands for \*lug-sós, and is cogn. with OL. luctāre, L. luctārī, 'to wrestle, struggle' (whence lucta, 'a wrestling'), fr. I.-E. base \*lug-, 'to bend, twist', whence also OE. locc, 'lock of hair'. See lock, 'tuft of hair', and cp luxe, luxury.

luxation, n. — L. luxatio, gen. -onis, 'dislocation', fr. luxatus, pp. of luxare. See prec. word and -ion.

luxe, n., elegance. — F., 'luxury; splendor, magnificence; extravagance, excess', fr. L. luxus (gen. luxūs), 'excess, luxury, pomp, magnificence', which is prob. rel. to the adj. luxus, 'dislocated', and orig. meant 'dislocation (in the figurative sense), excess'. See luxate and cp. luxury.

luxuriance, luxuriancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

luxuriant, adj. — L. luxuriāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of luxuriāre. See luxuriate and -ant.

Derivatives: luxuriant-ly, adv., luxuriant-ness, n. luxuriate, intr. v. — L. luxuriātus, pp. of luxuriātī

(also luxuriāre), 'to be rank, be luxuriant, have in abundance, be too fruitful; to revel, be wanton', fr. luxuria. See luxury and verbal suff. -ate. luxurious, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) luxurieux, fr. L. luxuriōsus, 'rank, luxurious, exuberant'. fr. luxuria. See luxury and -ous.

Derivatives: luxurious-ly, adv., luxurious-ness, n. luxury, n. — ME., fr. OF. luxurie (F. luxure), fr. L. luxuria, 'rankness, luxury, excess, extravagance, redundancy', fr. luxus, 'luxury'. See luxe. Luzula, n., a genus of plants, the wood rush (bot.) ModL., fr. It. luzziola, lucciola (scil. erba), lit. 'the shining plant', dimin. of luce, 'light', fr. L. lūcem, acc. of lūx, 'light' (see lucent and cp. words there referred to); so called from its shining appearance when covered with dew. Cp. It. lucciola, 'firefly; glowworm'.

-ly, suff. forming adjectives. — ME. -lich, -ly, -li, fr. OE. -lic, -lic, orig. identical with OE. līc, 'body'. Cp. OS., OFris. -līc, ON. -ligr, Dan., Swed., Norw. -lig, Du. -lijk, OHG. -līh, -lih, MHG. -līch, -līch, G. -līch, Goth. -leiks, '-ly', and see līch, līke, adj.

-ly, suff. forming adverbs. — ME. -liche, -ly, -li, fr. OE. -lice, -lice, fr. OE. -lic, '-ly' (adj. suff.) See prec. suff.

lvc-, form of lvco- before a vowel.

lycanthrope, n., 1) a werewolf; 2) one affected with *lycanthropy* (*med.*) — Gk. λυκάνθρωπος, 'werewolf', lit. 'man-wolf', compounded of λύκος, 'wolf', and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See lyceum and anthropo-.

lycanthropy, n., 1) assumption of the form of a wolf in legends; 2) insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be a wolf (med.) — Gk. λυκανθρωπία, fr. λυκάνθρωπος. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

Lycaon, n., an Arcadian king who set before Zeus a dish of human flesh, in order to test his divinity (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Λυκάων, fr. λυκάων, 'werewolf', fr. λύκος, 'wolf'. See lyceum and cp. lycanthrope.

lycée, n., a French secondary school. — F., fr. L. lycéum. See lyceum.

lyceum, n., a lecture hall. — L. lycēum, fr. Gk. λύκειον, a gymnasium in Athens in which Aristotle taught; so called after the neighboring temple of Apollo, one of whose epithets was Λύκειος, lit. 'wolf-slayer', from λύκος, 'wolf', which is cogn. with L. lupus, 'wolf'. See lupine, adi

lych, lych-gate. — See lich, lich-gate.

Lychnis, n., a genus of plants, the campion (bot.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. λυχνίς, 'campion', prop. 'of bright red color', rel. to λύχνος, 'lamp', which stands for \*λύκ-σνος and is cogn. with OI. ruk-ṣāḥ, 'shining; bright', L. lūna (for \*louqs-nā or \*leuqs-nā), 'moon'. See lune and cp. link, 'torch'. Lycian, adj., pertaining to Lycia, an ancient country of Asia Minor. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Lycius, fr. Gk. Λύκιος, 'Lycian'. Cp. next word.

Derivative: Lycian, n.

Lycium, n., a genus of plants, the matrimony vine (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. λύκιον, 'the dyer's buckthorn', prop. 'Lycian plant', fr. Λύκιον, neut. of Λύκιος, 'Lycian'.

lyco-, before a vowel lyc-, combining form meaning 'wolf'. — Gk. λυκο-, λυκ-, fr. λύκος, 'wolf'. See lyceum.

Lycopersicon, n., a genus of plants of the potato family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. λυκοπέρσιον, a kind of plant of the nightshade family, which is compounded of λύκος, 'wolf' (see lyco-), and πέρθειν, 'to destroy', which is of uncertain origin. Lycopodiaceae, n. pl., the club-moss family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Lycopodium with suff.

lycopodiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and

**Lycopodium**, n., a genus of plants, the club moss (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'wolf's foot', compounded of Gk. λύκος, 'wolf', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See lyco- and podo-.

Lycopsis, n., a genus of plants, the bugloss (bot.)
— ModL., compounded of lyco- and Gk. όψις,
'sight, appearance'. See -opsis.

**Lycopus**, n., a genus of plants, the bugleweed and the water horehound (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'wolf's foot', fr. lyco- and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See -pod and cp. Lycopodium.

lyddite, n., a high explosive. — Named after Lydd, a town in Kent (England), where it was first tested (in 1888). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. Cp. cheddite.

Lydian, adj., pertaining to Lydia, an ancient country of Asia Minor. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Lydius, fr. Gk. Λύδιος, 'Lydian', fr. Λυδός, of s.m.

Derivative: Lvdian, n.

lye, lie, n.—ME. lye, leye, fr. OE. lēag, lēah, rel. to MDu. lōghe, Du. loog, OHG. louga, MHG. louge, G. Lauge, 'lye', ON. laug, 'hot bath, hot spring', laugardagr, Dan. lørdag, Swed. lördag, 'Saturday' (lit. 'washing day'), OHG. luhhen, 'to wash', and cogn. with Gk. λούειν, L. lavāre, 'to wash'. See lave and cp. words there referred to. Lygeum, n., a genus of grasses (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. λυγοῦν, 'to bend, tie fast', which is rel. to λύγος, 'any flexible twig'. See next word.

Lygodium, n., a genus of plants, the climbing fern (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'flexible, pliant', fr. Gk. λυγώδης, which is compounded of λύγος, 'any flexible twig, a willow twig; a withy', and -ώδης, 'like'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. base \*leug-, \*lug-, 'to bend, twist', whence also ON. lokkr, OE. locc, 'lock of hair'; see lock, 'tuft of hair'. For the second element see -ode, 'like', for the ending see 1st suff. -ium.

Lymnaea, n., a genus of air-breathing snails (zool.)

— ModL., erroneous spelling for Limnaea, fr.
Gk. λίμναιος, 'from the marsh, pertaining to a marsh', fr. λίμνη, 'marsh, pool, lake'. See limno-.

lymph

lymph, n., a yellowish fluid. — L. lympha, lumpa, limpa, 'goddess of water, water', prob. dissimilated fr. Gk. νύμφη. See nymph and cp. limpid. Cp. also the second element in endolymph, perilymph.

Derivatives: lymphoid (q.v.), lymph-ous, lymph-v. adis.

lymph-, form of lympho- before a vowel.

lymphatic, adj., 1) pertaining to, containing or conveying, lymph; 2) having a temperament formerly attributed to excess of lymph; sluggish; n., a lymphatic vessel. — L. lymphāticus, 'distracted, frantic', fr. lympha, 'water'. See lymph and -atic. For sense development cp. hydrophobia

lymphatism, n., lymphatic temperament (med.) See lymphatic and -ism.

lymphatitis, n., inflammation of a part of the lymphatic system (med.) — Medical L. See lymph and itis.

lympho-, before a vowel lymph-, combining form meaning 'connected with, or containing, lymph'.

— Fr. L. lympha. See lymph.

lymphocyte, n., any of the cells found in the lymph. — Compounded of lympho- and Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See -cyte.

Derivative: lymphocyt-ic, adj.

lymphoid, adj., resembling lymph. — A hybrid coined fr. L. lympha, 'water', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εΐδος, 'form, shape'. See lymph and -oid.

lyncean, adj., pertaining to a lynx. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. lyncēus, fr. Gk. λύγκειος, fr. λύγξ, gen. λυγκός, 'lynx'. See lynx.

lynch, tr. v., to punish by lynch law, esp. to inflict capital punishment without legal procedure. — See lynch law.

Derivatives: lynch-er, n., lynch-ing, n.

lynch, lynchet, n. — See linch, linchet.

lynch law, summary punishment inflicted by the mob without legal formalities. — Fr. earlier Lynch's law, usually traced to Charles Lynch (1736-96), a magistrate in Virginia, said to have started the above practice.

lynx, n. — L., fr. Gk. λύγξ, cogn. with Arm. lusan-un-k' (pl.), Lith. lūšis, Lett. lūsa, OPruss. luysis (whence PN. Luysen), OSlav. rysī (with secondary r for l, prob. under the influence of the verb rūvati, 'to tear to pieces'), OSwed. lō, OS. lohs, OE. lox, MDu., Du. los, OHG., MHG. luhs, G. Luchs, and with Ol. rūšant-, 'bright, white'; fr. I.-E. base \*leuk-, which is rel. to base \*leuq-, 'to emit light, to shine; bright'; so called in allusion to the shining eyes. See light, 'brightness', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also ounce, 'lynx'.

Lyon in Lord Lyon King of Arms, title of the chief herald of Scotland. — Old spelling of lion (see lion); so called from the lion represented on the Royal Arms of Scotland.

lyonnaise, adj., made in the fashion of the city of Lyons (said of food). — F., fem. of lyonnais, 'of

Lyons'; prop. shortened from the French term à la lyonnaise, 'in the fashion of Lyons'. Lyons is a town in France situated at the confluence of the Rhone and the Saône.

916

Lyra, n., a northern constellation (astron.) — L. lyra (see lyre); so called from the lyre of Orpheus it is supposed to represent.

lyrate, adj., shaped like a lyre. — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. lyra, 'lyre'. See lyre.

lyre, n. — ME. lire, fr. OF. lire, fr. L. lyra, fr. Gk. λύρα, a foreign word of uncertain origin; not connected with L. laus, 'praise', laudāre, 'to praise'.

lyric, adj. — MF. lirique (F. lyrique), fr. L. lyricus, fr. Gk. λυρικός, 'pertaining to, or singing to, the lyre', fr. λύρα. See prec. word and -ic. Derivatives: lyric, n., lyric-al, adj., lyric-al-ly.

adv., lyric-al-ness, n., lyric-ism, n. lyrico-, combining form meaning 'lyrical and'. —

lyrism, n., lyricism. — F. lyrisme, fr. Gk. λυρισμός, fr. λύρα. See lyre and -ism.

lyrist, n.,a) one who plays the lyre; b) a lyrical poet. — F. lyriste, fr. L. lyristes, fr. Gk. λυριστής, fr. λύρα. See lyre and -ist.

Lysimachia, n., a genus of plants, the loosestrife (bot.) — L. lysimachia, name of a plant, fr. Gk. λυσιμαχία, fr. Λυσίμαχος, Lysimachus, King of Thrace, discoverer of this plant. This PN. lit. means 'ending strife', fr. λύσις, 'a loosing, setting free; releasing', and μάχη, 'battle'. See lysis and -machy.

lysin, n., any substance causing the dissolution of bacteria (biochem.) — Coined fr. Gk. λύσις (see lysis) and chem. suff. -in.

lysine, lysin, n., an amino acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (biochem.) — See prec. word.

lysis, n., 1) gradual recession of a disease (med.);
2) cell destruction by lysins (biochem.) — Gk.
λύσις, 'a loosing, setting free; releasing; dissolution', fr. λύειν, 'to unfasten, loose, loosen, untie, slacken; to loose; to set free, release, ransom; to dissolve', whence also λύτρον, 'ransom', which is cogn. with OI. lunāti, lunōti, 'cuts, cuts off', L. luere, 'to loose, release; to atone for, expiate', OE. for-lēosan, 'to lose; to destroy', losian, 'to perish, be lost'. See lose and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also -lysis, -lytic.

-lysis, combining form meaning 'loosing, dissolving, dissolution', as in *catalysis*, hydrolysis. — Fr. Gk. λύσις. See prec. word and cp. -lytic.

lysol, n., a brown oily liquid, soluble in water. — Coined fr. Gk. λύσις (see lysis) and suff. -ol (representing L. oleum, 'oil').

lyssa, n., rabies. — Medical L., fr. Gk. λύσσα, Att. λύττα, 'rage, fury, madness, frenzy, rabies', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. lytta, Alyssum-lyte, combining form meaning 'that can be solved'; corresponding to nouns ending in -lysis. — Gk. -λυτος, fr. λυτός, 'that may be loosed' or 'that is loosed', verbal adj. of λύειν, 'to loose'. See -lysis.

917 -lyze

Lythraceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the loose-strife family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Lythrum with suff. -aceae.

lythraceous, adj. — See prec. word and -accous. Lythrum, n., a genus of herbs, the loosestrife (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. λύθρος, λύθρον, 'dirt, gore', which is rel. to λῦμα (for \*λυτ-μα), 'filth, dirt, disgrace', and cogn. with L. lutum, 'mud, clay'. See lute, 'a cohesive substance', pollute.

lytic, adj., 1) pertaining to lysis; 2) pertaining to lysin. — See -lytic.

-lytic, combining form forming adjectives corre-

sponding to nouns ending in -lysis, as in hydrolytic. — Gk. -λυτικός, fr. λυτικός, 'able to loose, loosing', fr. λυτός, 'loosed', verbal adj. of λύειν, 'to loose'. See -lysis.

lytta, n., a wormlike cartilage in the tongue of many mammals (as e.g. the dog). — L. 'worm under the tongue of a dog, said to cause madness'. See lyssa.

-lyze, combining form forming verbs corresponding to nouns ending in -lysis. — F. -lyser, back formation fr. -lyse, fr. L. -lysis, fr. Gk. -λυσις. See -lysis.

ma, n. — A childish or colloquial abbreviation of mamma, 'mother'.

-ma, subst. suff. representing Gk. -μα, forming nouns that indicate the result of verbal action.
 — See suff. -men. which is the exact Latin equivalent of Gk. -μα, and cp. suff. -ment. Cp. also suff. -ism, which is compounded of the suffixes -ize and -ma.

ma'am, n. — Contraction of madam.

maarib, n., the daily evening prayer (Jewish liturgy). — Heb. ma'aribh, lit. 'bringing evening', Hiph'il (= causative) partic. of the verb 'ārābh, 'it became evening', denominated fr. 'érebh, 'sunset, evening', which is rel. to Arab. gháraba, Ethiop. 'arāba, '(the sun) has set', Arab. gharb, 'place of sunset, west', Akkad. erēbu, 'to enter, go in', erēb shamshi, 'sunset'. The name maarib is taken from the text of the first benediction. Cp. Maghrib. Cp. also Erebus, Europe.

Maarib Arabim, the first of the two benedictions preceding the Shema in the evening prayer (Jewish liturgy). — Heb. ma 'ārībh 'ārābhīm, 'bringing evenings'. See prec. word; 'ărābhīm, 'evenings', is the plural of 'érebh. The name of the benediction was taken from the words ma'ārībh 'ārābhīm occurring in the text.

Maat, n., the goddess of truth and justice in Egyptian mythology. — Egypt. Maā-t, lit. 'truth'.

Mabel, fem. PN. - Short for Amabel.

Mac-, pref. in family names of Gaelic, Irish and Scottish origin. — Gael., Ir., mac, 'son', fr. OIr. macc, 'son', which is rel. to OW. map, Co. māb, māp. These words are prob. rel. to OIr. maug, mug, 'slave', and cogn. with OE. mago, 'son, attendant, servant', ON. mögr, 'son', Goth. magus, 'boy, servant', magabs, 'virgin', OE. mægeð, mægð, 'maid'. See maiden.

macabre, adj., pertaining to the dance of death. - F., in danse macabre, 'dance of death', altered - owing to a false reading - fr. MF. danse macabré, fr. earlier Macabré la danse, which is usually explained as 'dance of the Maccabees'. The derivation of the PN. Macabré fr. L. Machabeus is based on Machabeorum chora, the Medieval Latin name of the 'dance of death' (see Du Cange, Glossarium mediae et infimae Latinitatis, Paris 1883-87, s.v. Machabeorum chora). It is not improbable that the story of the seven brothers with their mother and that of Eleazar (II. Macc., chapters 6 and 7), who suffered martyrdom, conveyed the idea of 'the dance of death'. For the etymology of the name Machabeus see Maccabees. Some lexicographers derive macabre fr. Syr. (marqadhtá dhī) měqabběré, '(dance of the) grave-diggers', or fr. Arab. máqbarah, 'cemetery'.

Macaca, n., a genus of monkeys, the macaque

(zool.) — ModL., fr. Port. macaca, 'female mon-key' fem. of macaco. See macaco.

macaco, n., any of several species of lemurs. — Port., fr. African (Congo) name. Cp. macaque.

macadam, n., material for road making. — Named after the Scot. engineer John London Macadam (1756-1836), inventor of the process. Derivatives: macadam-ize, tr. v., macadam-ization, n.

macao, n., a game, a variety of vingt-et-un. — So called from *Macao*, a seaport in China, where this game is still in fashion.

macaque, n., any monkey of the genus Macaca.

— F., fr. Port. macaco. See Macaca.

macaroni, n., 1) tube-shaped food made of dried wheaten paste; 2) dandy. — It. maccaroni, now maccheroni, pl. of maccarone, resp. maccherone, 'paste with cheese', fr. Late Gk. μακαρία, 'food composed of broth and barley groats', which derives (with obscure sense development) fr. Gk. μακαρία, 'happiness, bliss', fr. μάκαρ, 'blessed, happy', a word of uncertain origin. Cp. macaroon.

macaronic, adj., written in burlesque style; n., a burlesque composition. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ic.

Derivative: macaronic-al-ly, adv.

macaroon, n., small cake made of almonds. — F. macaron, fr. dial. It. maccarone, fr. It. maccaroni. See macaroni.

macartney, n., the fire-backed pheasant. — Short for Macartney pheasant; named after Lord Macartney (1737-1806).

Macassar oil, a hair oil orig. made from materials obtained from Macassar. — From Macassar (native Mangkasara), name of a district of the island of Celebes. Cp. antimacassar.

macaw, n., any parrot of the genus Ara. — Port. macau, prob. fr. macaúba, 'macaw palm' (see next word), and so called because it feeds on the fruit of this tree.

macaw palm, — Port. macaúba, fr. Tupi macauba, 'the macaw palm'.

Maccabean, adj., pertaining to the Maccabees. — See next word and -an.

Maccabees, n. pl. — F. Machabés, fr. Late L. Machabaeī, fr. Machabaeus, surname given to Judas, the third son of Mattathias the Hasmonean, usually connected with Heb. maqqābh, 'hammer', but prob. derived from an inexact transliteration of Heb. matzbi', 'general, commander of an army', fr. tzābhā, 'host, army'. See Sabaoth.

maccaboy, n., also maccoboy, maccabaw, a kind of scented snuff. — Named from *Macouba*, a district in Martinique.

mace, n., a weapon (hist.); a staff. — ME.,

919 -machy

fr. OF. mace (F. masse), fr. VL. \*mattea, back formation fr. L. mateola, 'mallet', fr. \*matea, which is cogn. with OI. matyám, 'harrow, club', OSlav. motyka, 'mattock', OHG. medela, 'plow'. Cp. It. mazza, Sp. maza, 'mace', which also derive fr. VL. \*mattea. Cp. also mashie, masse, mattock, stramazon.

Derivative: mace, tr. v., to strike with a mace.

mace, n., a spice consisting of the dried outer covering of nutmeg. — ME. macis, fr. F. macis, fr. Late L. macis, which is prob. a scribal error for L. macir, 'red bark of an Indian root', fr. Gk. μαχίρ, a word of uncertain origin. The -s in F. macis was mistaken for the plural suff. and accordingly dropped in English.

mace, n., swindling; tr. and intr. v., to swindle (slang). — Of uncertain origin.

macédoine, n., a dish of fruit or vegetables embedded in jelly. — F., fr. Macédoine, fr. L. Macedonia, fr. Macedonēs, 'the Macedonians', fr. Gk. Μακεδόνες, of s.m.; so called facetiously in allusion to the medley of nations of different origin by which Macedonia was inhabited. See next word.

Macedonian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Macedonius, fr. Gk. Μακεδόνιος, 'Macedonian', fr. Μακεδόνες, 'the Macedonians', lit. 'the Highlanders', or 'the Tall Ones', rel. to μακεδνός, 'long, tall', and to μακρός, 'long, large'. See macro-.

mace, 'a weapon', with agential suff. -er.

macer, n., a swindler (slang). — Formed fr. mace, 'to swindle', with agential suff. -er.

macerate, tr. v., to steep by soaking; to cause to waste away; to torment; intr. v., to waste away. - L. mācerātus, pp. of mācerāre, 'to make soft or tender', fr. I.-E. base \*maĝ-, \* $m^{\tilde{e}}\hat{g}$ -, 'to knead', whence also Gk. μαγίς, 'kneaded mass, cake', μαγεύς, 'one who kneads, baker', OSlav. mažo, mazati, 'to anoint, smear', maslo, 'butter, oil', masti, 'ointment', Bret. meza, 'to knead'. MIr. maistir, 'to churn'. From \*māk-, a var. of \*maĝ-, possibly derives Gk, μάσσω (if standing for  $*m^{\bar{e}}a-v\bar{o}$ ). I squeeze, press into a mold. knead'. See make v., and verbal suff. -ate and cp. magma, mazo-, 'placenta'. Cp. also mass, 'size. quantity'. -- Cp. \*meng-, 'to knead', a collateral base, for the derivatives of which see mingle. (Gk. μάσσω could also stand for \*mna-vo. hence be a derivative of base \*meng-.)

Derivatives: macerat-er, macerat-or, n., maceration, n.

machete, n., a large, heavy knife. — Sp., derived fr. macho, 'hammer', fr. L. marculus, which was prob. dissimilated fr. \*malclos, for \*mal-tlos, and rel. to malleus, 'hammer'; see malleus and cp. march, 'to walk'. L. marcus, 'hammer', is a back formation fr. marculus, which was mistaken for a diminutive.

Machetes, n., a genus of birds, the ruff; synonym of *Philomachus* (ornithol.)—ModL., fr. Gk. μα-

χητής, 'fighter', fr. μάχεσθαι, 'to fight'. See -machy and cp. Philomachus.

-machia, combining form. — See -machy.

Machiavellian, adj., 1) pertaining to the Florentine statesman Niccolo Machiavelli (1469-1527), author of 'Il Principe', or to his political doctrines; whence 2) crafty, subtle. — For the ending see suff. -ian.

Derivative: Machiavellian, n.

Machiavellism, n. - See prec, word and -ism.

machicolate, tr. v., to provide with machicolations. — ML. machicolātus, pp. of machicolāre, fr. MF. machicouler, 'to provide with machicolations', fr. MF. machecolis (whence F. mâchicoulis, 'machicolation'), which is perh. an alteration of \*machis coulis, fr. \*machis, a derivative of the verb macher, 'to crush, bruise' (whence F. mâchure, 'a bruise'), and coulis, 'the act of flowing', fr. couler, 'to flow'; see Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 361 s.v. mâchicoulis. See coulisse and cp. portcullis. For the ending see verbal suff.-ate.

machicolation, n., an opening in the floor made between the corbels that support the parapet. — See prec. word and -ion.

machicoulis, n., machicolation. — F. mâchicoulis. See machicolate.

machina, n., a machine. — L. *māchina*, 'machine'. See machine.

machinate, intr. v., to plot, scheme. — L. māchinātus, pp. of māchinārī, 'to invent, devise, plot', fr. māchina. See machine, and verbal suff. -ate.

machination, n., plot, intrigue. — L. māchinātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'machination, device, trick', fr. māchinātus, pp. of māchinārī. See prec. word and -ion.

machinator, n., plotter, schemer. — L. māchinātor, fr. māchinātus, pp. of māchinārī. See machinate and agential suff. -or.

machine, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. māchina, 'machine, engine, fabric, frame, device, trick', fr. Dor.  $μ\bar{\alpha}χαν\bar{\alpha}$ , corresponding to Att.  $μηχαν\dot{\eta}$ , 'machine, contrivance, artificial means, expedient', fr. Dor.  $μ\bar{\alpha}χος$  (Attic  $μ\bar{\eta}χος$ ), 'contrivance, means, expedient, remedy', fr. I.-E. base \*māgh-, \*mgh-, 'to be able', whence also OSlav. mogρ, mošti, 'to be able', OE. mæg, 'I can'. See may, auxil. v., and cp. main, 'might', might. Cp. also mechanic.

Derivatives: machine, tr. v., machin-ery, n., machinist (q.v.)

machinist, n. — A hybrid coined (on analogy of F. machiniste) fr. L. machina and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

Machpelah, n., name of the cave in Hebron, in which the patriarchs and their wives were buried (Bible). — Heb. Makhpēláh, lit. 'double cave', fr. kāphál, 'he doubled', whence képhel, 'the double'; rel. to Aram. kěphal, 'he doubled', kiphlá, kuphlá, 'double', Arab. kifl, 'the double', Ethiop. kafála, 'he divided', kefel, 'a part'.

-machy, -machia, combining form meaning

mackerel, n., an edible fish (Scomber scombrus).

— OF. makerel, maquerel (F. maquereau), of uncertain origin; possibly identical with next word.

machus

mackerel, n., a pimp, pander (archaic). — ME. makerel, fr. OF. makerel, maquerel (F. maquereau), 'pimp, pander', fr. MDu. makelaer (Du. makelaar), 'broker, agent', fr. makelen, 'to act as a broker', fr. maken, 'to make'; see make, v. G. makeln, 'to act as a broker', and Makler, also Mäkler, 'broker', are Dutch loan words.

mackinaw, n. — Short for Mackinaw boat, resp. Mackinaw coat, Mackinaw blanket, etc., fr. Can. F. Mackinac, fr. Mackinac, a port in Michigan, fr. Ojibway Indian mitchimakinak, 'great turtle'.

mackintosh, n., a waterproof outer coat. — Named after Charles *Mackintosh* (1766-1843), who invented the waterproofing of materials.

mackintoshite, n., a silicate of uranium, thorium and other metals (mineral.) — Named after the American chemist James B. Mackintosh. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

mackle, n., macule; blur. — F. macule, fr. L. macula. See macula and cp. mascle.

Derivative: mackl-ed, adj.

macle, n., a twinned crystal. — F., fr. L. macula, See macula and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: macl-ed, adj.

Maclura, n., a genus of trees, the Osage orange (bot.) — ModL., named after the American geologist William Maclure (1763-1840).

mâcon, n., a red Burgundy wine. — Named after Mâcon, a French city and center of viticul-

macr-, form of macro- before a vowel.

macramé, n., a kind of ornamental work embroidered into knots. — Turk. magrama, 'handkerchief', fr. Arab. migrama<sup>h</sup>, 'embroidered veil'.

macro-, before a vowel macr-, combining form meaning 'long'. — Gk.  $\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\sigma$ -,  $\mu\alpha\kappa\rho$ -, fr.  $\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\delta\varsigma$ , 'long, large', cogn. with L. macer, 'lean, thin', ON. magr, OE. mæger, 'lean, thin', fr. I.-E. \*m\*krós\*, derivative of base \*māk-, \*m\*k-, 'long, thin', whence also Gk.  $\mu\tilde{\eta}\kappa\sigma\varsigma$ , 'length',  $\mu\alpha\kappa\varepsilon$ -δν-ός, 'long, tall'. See meager and cp. Macedonian, meco-.

macrobiotic, adj., long-lived; tending to prolong life.—Formed with suff.-ic fr. Gk. μακροβίστος, 'long-lived', fr. μακρόβιος, of s.m., which is compounded of μακρός, 'long', and βίος, 'life'. See macro- and bio-.

macrocephalic, also macrocephalous, adj., large-headed. — Formed with suff. -ic, resp. -ous, fr. Gk. μακροκέφαλος, 'large-headed', which is compounded of μακρός, 'long', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See macro- and cephalic.

macrocephaly, n., the condition of being macro-

cephalic. — See prec. word and -y (representing  $Gk - i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

macrocosm, n., the great world, the universe. — F. macrocosme, compounded of macro- and Gk. κόσμος, 'world'. See cosmos and cp. microcosm.

macron, n., a short horizontal line placed over a vowel to indicate its length. — Gk. μακρόν, neut. of μακρός, 'long'. See macro-.

macroscopic, also macroscopical, adj., large enough to be seen by the naked eye. — Compounded of macro- and Gk. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine' (see -scope), and suff. -ic, resp. also -al. Cp. microscope.

Derivative: macroscopical-ly, adv.

macrospore, n., a megasphore. — Compounded of macro- and Gk.  $\sigma\pi\circ\rho\tilde{\alpha}$ , 'a sowing, seed'. See spore.

Macrura, n., a division of crustaceans (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'long-tailed', compounded of macrand Gk. οὐρᾶ, 'tail'. See uro-, 'tail-'.

Derivatives: macrur-al, macrur-ous, adjs., macrur-an, n.

macula, n., a spot, stain; a spot on the surface of the sun; a spot on the skin. — L. macula, 'spot, mark, stain, blot, mesh', prob. for \*(s)m²-tlā, fr. I.-E. base \*smē(i)-, 'to rub', whence also Gk. σμῶ, σμῆν, 'to anoint, smear, rub, wipe, cleanse', σμήλη, σμῆμα, 'unguent', σμήχειν, 'to clear off, soap, purge'. Accordingly, the original meaning of macula seems to have been, 'a soiled spot, a spot to be cleaned'. See smite and words there referred to and cp. esp. mackle, mail, 'armor'. Cp. also maquis.

Derivative: macul-ar, adj.

maculate, tr. v. — L. maculatus, pp. of maculare, 'to make spotted, to speckle', fr. macula. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: maculat-ed, adj.

maculate, adj. — L. maculatus, 'spotted', pp. of maculate. See maculate, v.

maculation, n. — ME. maculacion, fr. L. maculātiö, gen. -ōnis, 'a spotting', fr. maculātus, pp. of maculāre. See maculate, v., and -ion.

macule, n., a spot. — F., fr. L. macula. See macula. macule, tr. and intr. v., to mackle. — F. maculer, fr. macule. See macule, n.

mad, adj. — ME. mad, madde, fr. OE. gemādd, gemāded, pp. of a lost verb, fr. gemād, 'mad', which is rel. to OS. gi-mēd, OHG. gi-meit, 'foolish, crazy', Goth. ga-maidans (acc. pl.), 'crippled, wounded', ON. meiða, 'to hurt, maim', MHG. meidenen, 'to castrate', and prob. cogn. with Gk. μίτυλος, 'maimed, hornless, weak', μιστύλλειν, 'to cut into pieces', OLith. apmaitinti, 'to wound'. Cp. maim.

Derivatives: mad, tr. and intr. v. (rare), madd-en, n., madd-en-ing, adj., madd-en-ing-ly, adv., madly, adv., madness (q.v.)

madam, n. — F. madame, for ma dame, 'my lady', fr. L. mea domina. L. mea is fem. of meus, 'my; mine'; see me, mine, adj. For the etymology of dame see dame.

madame, n., a French title of respect, orig. for a woman of rank, now given to every married woman. — F., fr. ma dame, 'my lady'. See prec. word.

921

madarosis, n., loss of the eyelashes (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. μαδάρωσις, 'baldness', fr. μαδαροῦν, 'to make bald', fr. μαδαρός, 'wet, watery; bald', from the stem of μαδᾶν, 'to be wet, to flow', which is prob. rel. to μαζός, μαστός (for \*μαδ-τ-ός), 'breast'. See mast, 'fruit of beech', and -osis.

madarotic, adj., affected with the loss of eyelashes (med.) — See prec. word and -otic.

madder, n., a plant (Rubia tinctorum). — ME. mader, fr. OE. mædere, rel. to ON. maðra, Swed. madra, MDu. mēde, Du. mede, mee-krap, OHG. matara, 'madder', and cogn. with Pol. modry, Czech modrý, 'blue'.

made, pp. of make. — ME. maked, made, fr. OE. macod, 'made', pp. of macian, 'to make'. See make. v.

Madeira, n., name of an island in the Atlantic and name of the wine produced in the island. — Port., fr. madeira (= Sp. madera), 'timber, wood', fr. L. materia (see matter, 'substance'); so called because it was formerly rich in timber; cp. madrier. For sense development cp. Cyprus, 'the island of cypress trees' (see Cyprian), and Pityuses, 'the islands covered with pines'.

Madeline, fem. PN. — Fr. Magdalene (q.v.)

mademoiselle, n., a title given to an unmarried French woman, equivalent to E. miss. — F., for ma demoiselle, fr. VL. mea \*dominicella, lit. 'my young mistress'. For the first word see madam; for the second see damsel and cp. demoiselle.

madness, n. — ME. maddnesse, fr. madd, 'mad'. See mad and -ness.

Madoc, masc. PN. — W. Madawg, fr. madawg, 'benefiting', fr. mad, 'fortunate'.

Madonna, n. — It. madonna, fr. OIt. ma donna (= It. mia donna), 'my lady', for L. mea domina, 'my lady'. See madam and donna.

madrague, n., a large fishpond. — F. madrague, fr. Provenç. madraga, fr. Sp. almadraba, fr. Arab. almázraba<sup>h</sup>, 'the enclosure', which is formed fr. al-, 'the', and mázraba<sup>h</sup>, 'enclosure', fr. záraba, 'he made an enclosure'.

madras, n., a light cotton fabric. — So called from *Madras*, in India.

madrasah, n., a Mohammedan college. — Arab. mádrasah, lit. 'a place of study', formed with local pref. ma- from the stem of dárasa, 'he read repeatedly, he studied', a loan word fr. Aram.-Syr. děrash, 'he inquired into, examined', which is rel. to Heb. dārásh, of s.m. See midrash.

Madreporaria, n., an order of Anthozoa (zool.)

— ModL. See next word.

madrepore, n., any of various corals of the genus Acropora. — F. madrépore, fr. It. madrepora which is compounded of madre, 'mother', and poro, 'pore'. It. madre derives fr. L. mātrem, acc. of māter, 'mother'; see mother and cp. mater. It.

poro comes fr. L. porus, fr. Gk. πόρος, 'pore'; see pore. The change of It. poro to -pora (in madrepora) is due to the influence of the gender of madre (which is nat. feminine).

maffick

Derivative: madrepor-ic, adj.

madrier, n., a thick plank serving various purposes, esp. to receive the mouth of a petard.—F., fr. OProvenç. madier, 'cover of a kneading trough', fr. VL. \*materium, fr. L. materia, 'wood, timber'. See matter and cp. Madeira.

madrigal, n., 1) a short love poem; 2) music for such a poem. — It. *madrigale*, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: madrigal-ian, n., madrigal-ist,

madroña, madroño, n., an evergreen tree, Arbutus menziesii. — Sp. madroño, 'strawberry tree', rel. to maduro, 'ripe, mature', fr. L. matūrus, of s.m. See mature, adj.

Madura foot, infection of the foot caused by a species of fungus; called also mycetoma (med.)

— Named after Madura, a district in Madras, India, where this disease especially occurs.

Maecenas, n., a patron of literature or art. — L. Gaius Cilnius *Maecēnās* (died in the year 8 B.C.E.), the patron of Virgil and Horace.

Maelstrom, n., a famous whirlpool off the NW. coast of Norway. — Du. maelstrom (now maalstroom), lit. 'grinding stream', fr. malen, 'to grind', and strom, 'stream'. See meal, 'flour', and stream.

Maemacterion, n., name of the 5th month of the Attic Greek calendar year (corresponding to November-December). — Gk. Μαιμακτηριών, fr. Μαιμάκτης, 'the god of storms', epithet of Zeus at Athens, lit. 'stormy, boisterous, impetuous', from the stem of μαιμάσσειν, a secondary form of μαιμάν, 'to be very eager', formed with reduplication from the stem of μαίεσθαι, 'to endeavor, seek, strive', which is rel. to μῶσθαι, 'to seek after, covet'.

Maenad, n., priestess of Bacchus (*Greek mythol.*)

— L. maenas, gen. -adis, fr. Gk. μαινάς, gen. -άδος, 'a raving woman; a bacchante', from the stem of μαίνεσθαι, 'to rave, rage'. See mania.

Maenidae, n. pl., a small family of sea fishes (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. maena, a kind of small, spratlike sea fish, fr. Gk. μαίνη, of s.m., which is possibly cogn. with Lith. menkė, Lett. menza, 'codfish'. For the ending see suff. -idae.

maestoso, adj., majestic (musical direction). — It., fr. maesta, 'majesty', fr. L. mājestātem, acc. of mājestās. See majesty and adj. suff. -ose.

Derivatives: maestoso, adv. and n.

maestro, n., a master, esp. an eminent musical composer. — It., 'master', fr. L. magistrum, acc. of magister, 'master'. See master.

maffick, intr. v., to celebrate in a boisterous manner. — Back formation fr. a supposed pres. part. mafficking, facetious alteration of Mafeking, name of a town in S. Africa, whose relief (on May 17, 1900) was celebrated in London in a boisterous, uproarious way.

maffia, mafia, n., organized lawless hostility in Sicily. — It. maffia, mafia, of uncertain origin. Mag, fem. PN. — Dimin. of Margaret. Cp. maggot. magpie.

magazine, n. — MF. magazin (F. magasin), fr. OF. magazin, fr. It. magazzino, fr. Arab. makházin, pl. of makhzán, 'storehouse', fr. kházana, 'he stored up', for the etymology of which see Paul de Lagarde, Gesammelte Abhandlungen, Leipzig, 1866, p. 25. Cp. alhacena, almacén. Derivatives: magazine, tr. v., magazin-er, n.

magdalen, also magdalene, n., a reformed prostitute. — Named after Mary Magdalene, mentioned in Luke 8:2 (often identified with the penitent woman in Luke 7:37-50). See Magdalene.

Magdalene, also Magdalen, fem. PN. — Eccles. L. Magdalēnē, fr. Gk. Μαγδαλήνη, 'Magdalene', lit. 'woman of Magdala', fr. Μάγδαλα, fr. Aram. Maghd<sup>ĕ</sup>lā, place on the Sea of Galilee (see Yerushalmi 'Erubhīn, 5,1), lit. 'tower', fr. g<sup>ĕ</sup>dhal, 'he became great'; rel. to Heb. gādhāl, 'he became great, was great', gādhōl, 'great'. Cp. Madeline, magdalen, maudlin.

mage, n., a magician. — F., fr. L. magus, 'magician'. See magus and cp. magic, adj.

magenta, n., a purplish red dye. — So called because it was discovered shortly after the battle of *Magenta* in 1859.

maggot, n. — Prob. formed (under the influence of Maggot, dimin. of Mag) fr. ME. maddock, fr. ON. madkr, which is rel. to OE. mada, OS. matho, MLG., MDu., Du. made, OHG. mado, MHG., G. made, Goth. mapa, 'maggot', and possibly cogn. with Arm. mat'il, 'louse'. Cp. mawkish. moth.

Derivative: maggot-y, adj.

Maghrib, n., Barbary. — Arab. Maghrib, 'the West', fr. gháraba, '(the sun) has set', whence gharb, 'place of the sunset, west'. See maarib.

Maghribi, n., a native of Barbary. — Arab. Maghribi 'an inhabitant of the West', formed fr. Mághrib (see prec. word) with -ī, a suff. expressing relationship and corresponding to Heb. suff. -ī.

Magi, n. pl., a priestly caste in Media and Persia.

— L. magi, pl. of magus. See Magus.

Magian, adj., pertaining to the Magi; n., one of the Magi. — See prec. word and -ian.

magic, n. — ME. magik, fr. MF. (= F.) magique, fr. Late L. magice, fr. Gk. μαγική (scil. τέχνη), lit. 'magic art', fem. of the adjective μαγικός, 'Magian, magical'. See magic, adj.

magic, adj. — ME. magik, fr. OF. (= F.) magique, fr. L. magicus, fr. μαγικός, 'Magian, magical', fr. μάγος, 'Magus, magician'. See Magus

Derivatives: magic-al, adj., magic-al-ly, adv. magician, n. — ME. magicien, fr. MF. (= F.) magicien, fr. OF. magique. See magic, n., and -ian.

magilo, n. - A var. of megilp.

magisterial, adj., 1) pertaining to a master; 2) pertaining to a magistrate; 3) authoritative. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Late L. magisterius, fr. L. magister, 'master'. See master. Derivatives: magisterial-ly, adv., magisterial-

ness, n. magistracy, n., the office of a magistrate. — Formed fr. magistrate with suff. -cy.

magistral, adj., 1) magisterial; 2) guiding; 3) prepared for a particular case (pharm.) — L. magistrālis, 'of a master', fr. magister, gen. magistrī, 'master'. See master and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: magistral-ly, adv.

magistrate, n., a public civil officer. — ME. magistrat, fr. L. magistrātus, 'high civil official, magistrate', fr. magister, gen. magistrī, 'master'. See master and subst. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: magistrat-ive, adj., magistrat-ure,

magma, n., a pasty mass. — L., fr. Gk. μάγμα, 'a thick unguent', fr. μάσσω (for \*μάγ-μω), 'I squeeze, press into a mold, knead'. See macerate. Magna Charta, also Magna Carta, the Great, Charter obtained from King John on June 15th 1215. — ML., 'great charter'. See magnum and chost

magnanimity, n. — ME. magnanimite, fr. MF. (= F.) magnanimité, fr. L. magnanimitātem, acc. of magnanimitāts, 'highmindedness', fr. magnanimus. See next word and -ity.

magnanimous, adj., of a generous, noble character. — L. magnanimus, 'highminded, magnanimous', lit. 'great-souled', compounded of magnus, 'great', and animus, 'soul'. See magnum and animus. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see

Derivatives: magnanimous-ly, adv., magnanimous-ness, n.

magnate, n., a great man; a man of high position.

— Late L. magnās, gen. magnātis, 'magnate', fr.
L. magnus, 'great'. See magnum.

magnesia, n., magnesium oxide (chem.) — ML., fr. Gk. μαγνησία, shortened fr. ή Μαγνησία λίθος, 'the Magnesian stone', fr. Μαγνησία, the name of a peninsula and a town in East Thessaly. Cp. magnet, manganese.

Derivatives: magnesi-al, magnesi-an, adjs.

magnesite, n., magnesium carbonate (mineral.) — F. magnésite, fr. Gk. μαγνησία. See magnesia and subst. suff. -ite.

magnesium, n., name of a silvery-white metallic element (chem.) — ModL. See magnesia and chem. suff. -ium.

Derivatives: magnesi-al, magnesi-an, magnes-ic, adis.

magnet, n. — ME. magnete, fr. OF. magnete, fr. L. magnetem, acc. of magnes, 'loadstone', fr. Gk. Μαγνήτις λίθος, 'stone from Magnesia, lodestone', fr. Μαγνησία, a town in Lydia, Asia Minor.

Derivatives: magnet, tr. v., magnetic (q.v.),

magnet-ism, n., magnet-ist, n., magnet-ize, tr. v., magnet-iz-able, adj., magnet-iz-abil-ity, n., magnet-iz-ation, n., magnet-iz-er, n., magnet-iz-ing, adi

magnetic, adj. — F. magnétique, fr. Late L. magnéticus, fr. L. magnés, gen. magnétis, 'loadstone'. See magnet and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: magnetic-al, adj., magnetic-al-ly, adv., magnetic-al-ness, n.

magnetite, n., a native oxide of iron; lodestone (mineral.) — G. Magnetit, fr. L. magnēs, gen. -ētis. See magnet. The ending-it goes back to Gk. -írnc; see subst. suff. -ite.

Derivative: magnetit-ic, adi.

magneto-, combining form meaning 'magnetic'.

— See magnet.

magneto, n., a magneto-electric machine. — See magneto-

magni-, combining form meaning 'great'; used either in a laudatory or a depreciatory sense. —

L. magni-, fr. magnus, 'great', See magnum.

magnific, adj., magnificent. — OF. (= F.) magnifique, fr. L. magnificus. See magnificent and -fic.

Derivatives: magnific-al, adj., magnific-al-ly, adv. Magnificat, n., the canticle of the Virgin Mary, Luke 1:46-55. — So called fr. magnificat, 'magnifies', the first word of the Latin version of the canticle; L. magnificat is 3rd pers. sing. pres. of magnificare. 'to magnify'. See magnify.

magnification, n. — Late L. magnificātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. magnificātus, pp. of magnificāre. See magnify and -ation.

magnificence, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F), fr. L. magnificentia, 'splendor, munificence', fr. magnificus. See next word and -ce.

magnificent, adj. — OF., back formation fr. L. magnificentior, compar. of magnificus, 'splendid, munificent', lit. 'doing great things', fr. magnus, 'great', and -ficus, from the stem of L. -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See magnum, -fic and -ent.

Derivatives: magnificent-ly, adv., magnificent-ness n

magnifico, n., title of a Venetian nobleman. — It., lit. 'magnific', fr. L. magnificus, 'splendid, munificent'. See magnific, magnificent.

magnify, tr. v. — ME. magnifien, fr. OF. (= F.) magnifier, fr. L. magnificāre, 'to praise highly, magnify', which is compounded of magnus, 'great', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See magnum and -fy and cp. magnificent.

Derivative: magnifi-er, n.

magniloquence, n. — L. magniloquentia, 'elevated language; pompous language', fr. magniloquus. See next word and -ce.

magniloquent, adj., speaking pompously; bombastic. — Formed with suff. -ent fr. L. magniloquus, 'pompous in talk, boastful', fr. magnus, 'great', and -loquus, 'speaking', fr. loquī, 'to speak'. See loquacious.

Derivative: magniloquent-ly, adv.

magnitude, n., greatness. — ME., fr. L. magnitūdō, 'greatness, size, bulk', fr. magnus, 'great'. See magnum and -tude.

Magnolia, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named after Pierre Magnol, French professor of botany (1638-1715). For the ending see 1st suff.

Magnoliaceae, n. pl., the magnolia family (bot.)
— ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff.
-aceae.

magnoliaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. magnum, n., a bottle holding two quarts of wine and spirits. — Lit. 'something large', fr. L. magnum, neut. of magnus, 'great, large, much, abundant', which stands for  $*m^{\xi}\hat{g}$ - $n\bar{o}s$  and derives fr. I.-E. base  $*me\hat{g}(h)$ -,  $*m^{\xi}\hat{g}$ -, 'great, large', whence also OI. mah-,  $mah\bar{a}$ -,  $mah\acute{a}$ -, 'great', Gk.  $\mu\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha\zeta$ , fem.  $\mu\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\dot{\alpha}\lambda\eta$ , neut.  $\mu\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha$ , 'great, large', Goth. mikils, OE. micel, mycel, 'great, big, many'. See mickle and cp. words there referred to.

magnum bonum, 1) a large variety of yellow plum; 2) a large variety of potato. — L., 'large and good', fr. magnum, neut. of magnus, 'great, large', and bonum, neut. of bonus, 'good'. See magnum and bonus.

magnum opus, a great work, masterpiece; a person's greatest work. — L., 'great work', fr. magnum, neut. of magnus, 'great, large', and opus, gen. operis, 'work'. See magnum and opus.

magot, n., the Barbary ape. — F., fr. the PN. *Magot*, corruption of *Magog*, fr. Heb. *Māghốgh*, name of a country and of a nation (see Ezek. 38:2 and 39:6), applied derisively to the Barbary ape.

magpie, n. — Compounded of Mag, abbreviation of Margaret and pie, the bird. For sense development cp. F. margot, 'magpie', fr. Margot, 'Mag, Maggy', a pet form of Marguerite, 'Margaret'.

maguey, n., any of various species of Agave. — Sp., fr. Taino.

Magus, n., one of the Magi; (not cap.) a magician.

— L., fr. Gk. μάγος, fr. OPers. magush, 'magician', whence also Talmudic Heb. māgósh, Aram. amgushá, 'magician'.

Magyar, n., Hungarian. - Hungarian.

Mahabharata, n., one of the two great Hindu epics (the other is Ramayana). — OI. Mahābhārataḥ, lit. 'the great (story of the) Bharatas'. OI. mahā-, 'great', is cogn. with L. magnus, 'great'. See magnum and cp. maharaja and words there referred to.

mahaleb, n., a kind of European cherry (Prunus mahaleb). — Arab. *máhlab*, in VArab. pronunciation *máhleb*.

maharaja, maharajah, n., the title of great Hindu princes. — OI. mahārājah, 'a great king', compounded of mahā-, 'great', and rājan, 'king'. See magnum and rajah and cp. Maratha and the first element in Mahabharata, maharanee, mahatma, mahout.

maharanee, maharani, n., 1) a great Hindu princess; 2) the wife of a maharaja. — Hind. mahārānī, 'a great queen', compounded of mahā, 'great', and rānī, 'queen'. See prec. word and rance.

mahatma, n., great-souled, magnanimous. — OI. mahātman, 'great-souled', compounded of mahāt-, 'great', and ātmān, 'soul'. The first element is cogn. with L. magnus, 'great'; see magnum and cp. maharajah and words there referred to. For the second element see atman.

Mahdi, n., a Mohammedan prophet expected to appear in the latter days; title assumed by the leaders of various Mohammedan sects. — Arab. mahdi, 'one who is guided aright', pass. part. of hådā, 'he lead in the right way'; rel. to Heb. hādā'h, 'he stretched out (the hand)', Aram. haddi 'he lead. guided'.

Mahdism, also Mahdism, n., belief in the coming of the Mahdi. — See prec. word and -ism.

mah-jongg, n., a Chinese game usually played by four persons with 144 dominolike 'tiles'. — Corruption of Chin. machiao, 'sparrow', lit. 'hemp-bird'; so called in allusion to the bird represented on the first tiles.

mahlstick, n. - See maulstick.

mahogany, n. - Of uncertain origin.

Mahometan. — The same as Mohammedan.

Mahonia, n., a genus of plants of the barberry family (bot.) — Named after the American horticulturist Bernard McMahon (1775-1816). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Mahound, n., 1) Mohammed, the founder of Islam (arch.); 2) the devil (Scot.) — OF. Mahom, Mahon, corruption of Mahomet, 'Mohammed'. Cp. Mohammedan.

mahout, n., the keeper and driver of an elephant (East Indies). — Hind. mahāut, contraction of mahāvat, fr. OI. mahā-mātraḥ, lit. 'great in measure', fr. mahā-, 'great', and mātrā (fem.), mātram (neut.), 'measure'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. μέγας, L. magnus, 'great, large'; see magnum and cp. the first element in maharaja and in words there referred to. For the etymology of the second element see matra.

mahseer, mahsir, n., a large fresh-water fish of India, allied to the barbel. — Hind. mahāsir, lit. 'big head', fr. mahā, 'great, big', and sir, 'head'. The first element derives fr. OI. mahā-, 'great', which is cogn. with Gk. μέγας, L. magnus, 'great'; see magnum. The second element is rel. to OI. śiras, 'head, summit', Avestic sarah-, Pers. sar, 'head', and cogn. with Gk. κάρη, 'head', κράνιον, 'skull', L. cerebrum, 'brain'; see cerebrum and cp. the first element in seer-

mahzor, n., the Hebrew prayerbook used for the festivals. — Mishnaic Heb. mahzór, lit. 'cycle', fr. hāzár, 'he went around; he repeated', which is rel. to Heb. hādár, 'he surrounded, enclosed'

(Ezek. 21:19). Maia, n., Roman goddess of fertility. — L., rel.

to the god *Maius*, whose name stands for \*magyos, lit. 'he who brings increase', and is connected with magnus, 'great'. See magnum and cp. May.

Maianthemum, n., a genus of plants of the family Convallariaceae (bot.) — Mod L., lit. 'May flower', fr. Gk. Μάζος (fr. L. Maius), 'May', and ἄνθεμον, 'flower', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See May and anther.

maid. n. - Shortened fr. maiden.

Derivative: maid-ish, adj.

maidan, n., an open space in towns of India. — Hind. and Pers. maydan, fr. Arab. maydan.

maiden, n. — ME. meiden, fr. OE. mægden, dimin. of mægeð, mægð, 'maid', which is rel. to OS. magath, OFris. maged, megith, OHG. magad, MHG. maget, 'virgin, maid', G. Magd, 'maid, maidservant', Mädchen, 'girl, maiden, maid' (prop. contraction of Mägdchen, 'a little maid or maidservant'), OE. mago, 'son, man, attendant, servant', ON. mögr, 'son', Goth. magus, 'boy, servant', magabs, 'virgin', and cogn. with Avestic mayava-, 'unmarried', OIr. maug, mug, 'slave', and prob. also with OIr. macc, W. mab, 'son'. Cp. may, 'maiden'. Cp. also Mac-.

Derivatives: maiden, adj., maiden-hood, n., maiden-head, n., maiden-ly, adj. and adv., maiden-li-ness. n.

maieutic, adj., serving to elicit ideas (said of the Socratic method of teaching).—Gk. μαιευτικός, 'pertaining to midwifery, obstetric', fr. μαιευτικός, 'pertaining to midwife', obstetric', fr. μαιευτικός, 'to act as midwife', fr. μαΐα, 'mother, nurse, midwife', fr. μᾶ (voc.), 'mother', from infants' babbling \*mā-, whence also Dor. Gk. μάτηρ, Gk. μήτηρ, 'mother', and—with reduplication—μάμμη, 'mother'. See mother, 'female parent', and cp. mamma, 'mother'.

maigre, adj., containing neither flesh nor its juices (said of articles of diet). — F., 'meager'. See meager.

maigre, n., a large food fish. — F., lit. 'meager'. See prec. word.

mail, n., armour. — ME. maille, maile, fr. OF. maille (= F.), fr. L. macula, 'spot, mark; mesh'. See macula and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also camail.

Derivatives: mail, tr. v., mail-ed, adj.

mail, n., bag; bag for letters; post. — ME. male, fr. OF. male (whence F. malle), 'bag', fr. Frankish \*malha, which is rel. to OHG. malaha, malha, 'saddle bag; wallet', MDu, māle, 'bag', Du. maal, 'postbag, mail'.

Derivatives: mail, tr. v., to send by post, mail-able, adj., mail-er, n.

mail, n., rent, tax, payment (obsol. or Scot.). — ME. male, 'tax, tribute', fr. OE. māl, 'bargaining, agreement, pay', fr. ON. māl, 'speech, agreement', which is rel. to OE. mæðel, 'meeting, council', māl, 'speech', Goth. mabl, 'meeting place'. Cp. blackmail. Cp. also mallus.

maim, tr. v., to hurt, injure, mutilate. — ME.

maymen, mahaymen, fr. OF. mehagnier, mahaignier, mayner, which is of Teut. origin. Cp. ON. meiða, 'to hurt, maim', Goth. ga-maidans (acc. pl.), 'crippled, wounded', OE. gemād, 'mad'. See mad and cp. mayhem. Cp. also mangle, v. Derivatives: maim, n. (cp. mayhem), maim-ed, adj., maim-ed-ness, n., maim-er, n.

maimon, n., the mandrill. — It. maimone, fr. Pers. maymūn, 'ape', fr. Arab. maymūn, 'auspicious'. See monkey.

main, n., strength, power. — ME., fr. OE. mægen, rel. to OS., OHG. magan, megin, ON. magn, megin, 'strength, power', and to the E. auxiliary yerb may (q.v.)

main, adj., most important, principal. — Partly from prec. word, partly fr. ON. meginn, megn, 'strong', which is rel. to ON. magn, megin, 'strength, power'.

Derivative: main-ly, adv.

main, n., 1) in games of hazard, any number between five and nine; 2) a match in cockfighting.
Of uncertain origin; possibly from precword.

mainour, manner, n., something stolen found on the thief's person (Old English law). — ME. manor, fr. AF. mainoure, corresponding to OF. manuevre, maneuvre, lit. 'hand work'. See maneuver, n.

mainpernor, n., one who gives mainprize for another's appearance (hist.) — ME. mainpernour, fr. AF. mainpernour, metathesized fr. OF. \*mainprenour, fr. OF. mainprendre, lit. 'to take into the hand', fr. main, 'hand', and prendre, 'to take'. See next word.

mainprize, n., an undertaking to be responsible for the appearance of a released prisoner in court on a certain day (hist.) — ME., fr. AF. meinprise, mainprise, lit. 'a taking into the hand', fr. main, 'hand', and prise, 'a taking, seizing', prop. fem. pp. of prendre, 'to take', used as a noun. F. main derives fr. L. manus, 'hand'; see manual. For the etymology of F. prise see prize, n. Cp. prec. word.

maintain, tr. v. — ME. maintenen, mainteinen, fr. OF. (= F.) maintenen, mainteinen, fr. OF. (= F.) maintenir, fr. L. manū tenēre, 'to hold in the hand', fr. manū, abl. of manus, 'hand', and tenēre, 'to hold'. See manual and tenable.

Derivatives: maintain-able, adj., maintain-ability, n., maintain-er, n.

maintenance, n. — F., fr. *maintenir*. See maintain and -ance.

maiolica, n. — See majolica.

mair, adj. — Scot. var. of more.

maist, adj. - Scot. var. of most.

maître, n., a master. — F., fr. OF. maistre, fr. L. magistrum, acc. of magister, 'master'. See master.

maize, n., Indian corn. — Sp. maiz, fr. Taino mahiz. mahis.

majestic, adj. — Formed from next word with adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: majestic-al-ly, adv.

majesty, n. — ME. magestee, fr. OF. majeste (F. majesté), fr. L. mājestātem, acc. of mājestās, 'dignity, honor, excellence', from the base occurring in mājor (neut. mājus), 'greater', compar. of magnus. See major, adj., and cp. maestoso, lese majesty. For the ending see subst. suff. -ty.

Majlis, also Mejlis, n., the Persian national assembly. — Arab. májlis, 'assembly', lit. 'session', fr. jálasa, 'he sat down'.

majolica, maiolica, n., Italian glazed pottery. — It. maiolica, fr. Majolica, early form of Majorca; so called because such pottery was first made on the island of Majorca.

majoon, n., a confection made of hemp leaves, poppy seeds, etc. — Hind. majūn, fr. Arab. ma'jūn, lit. 'kneaded', passive part. of 'ájana, 'he kneaded'.

major, adj. — ME. majour, fr. L. mājor, 'greater', fr. earlier \*majjor, for \*mag-yōs (neut. mājus, fr. earlier \*majjus, for \*mag-yos), comparative of, and from the same base, as, magnus, 'great', rel. to magis, 'more, rather'. See magnum and cp. mayor and the second word in force majeure. Cp. also maximum.

Derivative: major, intr. v.

major, n., an officer ranking between captain and lieutenant-colonel. — F. major, fr. Sp. mayor, fr. L. mājor, 'greater'. See major, adj.

major, n., a person of full legal age. — Fr. L. mājor, 'greater'. See major, adj.

major-domo, n., a man in charge of a royal or princely household. — Sp. mayordomo, fr. ML. mājor domūs, 'chief of the house', fr. L. mājor, 'greater', and gen. of domus, 'house'. See major, adj., and dome, 'building'.

majority, n. — MF. (= F.) majorité, fr. ML. mājōritātem, acc. of mājōritās, 'majority', fr. L. mājor, 'greater'. See major, adj., and -ity.

majuscule, n., a large letter. — L. mājuscula (scil. littera), 'a somewhat greater letter', fem. of mājusculus, 'somewhat greater', dimin. of mājor, 'greater'. See major, adj., and -cule.

Derivatives: majuscule, majuscul-ar, adjs.

make, tr. and intr. v. — ME. maken, fr. OE. macian, rel. to OS. makōn, OFris. makia, 'to build, make', MDu., Du. maken, 'to make', OHG. mahhōn, 'to construct, make', MHG., G. machen, 'to make', fr. 1.-E. base \*mag-, 'to knead, mix; to make'. The sense development of the base \*mag-, from the original meaning 'to knead' into that of 'to make', may find its explanation in the fact that the first human buildings were houses of mud. 'To knead a mud house' meant almost the same as 'to make a mud house'. See macerate and cp. make, 'match', mackerel, 'a pimp', mason, match, 'an equal'. Cp. also mingle, among.

Derivatives: make, n., way of being made, maker, n., maker-ess, n., mak-ing, part. adj. and n. make, n., match, mate, companion (now dial. Eng.) — ME. make, mak, fr. OE. gemaca, rel.

to gemæcca, 'one of a pair, mate, consort', gemæcc, 'well-matched, suitable', and to OE. macian, 'to make'. See make, v., and cp. match, 'an equal'.

mal-, combining form meaning 'bad, badly, ill'.

F., fr. mal, 'evil, ill, wrong; wrongly', fr. L. male (adv.), 'badly, ill', fr. malus (masc.), mala (fem.), malum (neut.), 'bad, evil', which is of uncertain etymology. It meant perh. orig. 'insignificant, of inferior value', and is cogn. with OE. smæl, 'narrow, slender, small'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 19-20 s.v. 3. malus. See small and cp. male-, malady, malice, malignant, dismal, manilla, 'second highest trump', mauvais. mala, n., the cheek or the cheekbone (anat. and zool.) — L. māla, 'cheekbone, jawbone; cheek', of uncertain etymology. Cp. maxilla.

malabathrum, n., the Malabar leaf and the ointment made from it. — L., fr. Gk. μαλάβαθρον, prob. aphetic for OI. támāla-páttram, 'leaf of the tamala tree', fr. támālah, name of a tree, which is perh. rel. to tamas-, 'darkness', and pátra-m, 'leaf', fr. I.-E. \*petrā-, zero degree \*pterā-, 'wing, feather; leaf'. For the first element see temerity, for the second see feather and cp. ptero-. The omission of the first syllable of the OI. word in Greek is prob. due to a misdivision of támāla-pát(t)ra- into τὰ μαλάβαθρα; see Frisk, GEW., II, 165 s.v. μαλάβαθρον.

malac-, form of malaco- before a vowel.

malacca, n., a walking stick. — Short for Malacca cane, prop. cane from Malacca, a district in Malaya.

Malaceae, n. pl., the apple family (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. L. mālus, 'apple tree'. See Malus.

malaceous, adj. - See prec. word and -aceous.

Malachi, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, the last in the order of the Twelve Prophets. — Heb. Mal'ākhī, lit. 'my messenger', fr. mal'ākh, 'messenger', fr. base l-'-k, 'to send', which is rel. to Arab. lá'aka, ál'aka, 'he sent'.

malachite, n. — F., formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. μαλάχη, 'mallow'. See mallow.

malacia, n., pathological softening of a tissue (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. μαλακία, 'softness', fr. μαλακός, 'soft'. See malaco- and 1st -ia. -malacia, combining form denoting pathological softening (med.) — See prec. word.

malaco-, before a vowel malac-, combining form meaning 'soft'.—Gk.μαλακο-, μαλακ-, fr. μαλακός, 'soft', which stands for \* $m^{\delta}l^{\delta}$ -qos, and is rel. to Gk.  $βλ\tilde{χ}ξ$ , gen.  $βλ\tilde{α}κός$ , 'lazy, inactive, sluggish', fr. I.-E. base \* $mel\tilde{a}q$ -, 'to soften', whence also Ir. malcaim, 'I rot', MIr.  $bl\tilde{e}n$ , 'the groins'. Base \* $mel\tilde{a}q$ - is enlarged fr. base \*(s)mel-, 'to rub, grind', whence Gk. μύλη, later μύλος, 'mill', L. molere, 'to grind', molina, 'mill'. See meal, 'edible grain', and cp. words there referred

to. malacology, n., the study of mollusks. — Compounded of malaco- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος,

'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: malacolog-ic-al, adj., malacolog-ist,

malacon, n., a brown variety of zircon. — Gk. μαλαχόν, neut. of μαλαχός, 'soft'. See malaco-Malacostraca, n. pl., a subclass of Crustacea (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μαλαχόστραχος, 'soft-shelled', compounded of μαλαχ- (see malac-) and ὅστραχον, 'shell'. See ostracon.

Derivative: malacostrac-an, adj.

maladroit, adj., awkward, clumsy. — F. See maland adroit.

Derivatives: maladroit-ly, adv., maladroit-ness,

malady, n., sickness, disease. — ME. maladie, fr. OF. (= F.) maladie, fr. malade, 'sick', fr. Late L. male habitus, 'ill', lit. 'ill-kept', fr. male, 'badly, ill', and habitus, pp. of habēre, 'to hold, keep, have'. See mal-, habit, n. and -y (representing F. -ie), and cp. malinger.

mala fide, in bad faith. — L. malā fidē, abl. of mala fidēs, 'bad faith'. See mal- and fidelity and cp. bona fide.

Malaga, n., white wine exported from Malaga, port in Spain. — The name of Malaga, orig. a Phoenician colony, comes fr. Phoen. malha, 'salt', which is rel. to Heb. mélah. See mallow.

Malagasy, adj., pertaining to Madagascar, its people or its language; n., 1) a native of Madagascar; 2) the language of the Malagasy. — Related to Madagas- in Madagas-car. For the interchangeability of -l- and -d- cp. L. lingua, 'tongue', fr. OL. dingua (see lingual and cp. words there referred to).

malaise, n., a slight bodily discomfort. — F., lit. 'ill ease', fr. mal-, 'ill', and aise, 'ease'. See maland ease.

malapert, adj., impudent. — OF. mal apert, lit. 'ill-skilled', fr. mal-, 'badly, ill', and apert, 'skillful', which was formed—with change of prefix—fr. OF. espert, 'experienced, skillful, clever', fr. L. expertus. See expert.

Derivatives: malapert, n., malapert-ly, adv., malapert-ness, n.

malapropian, adj., of the nature of malapropisms.

— See next word and -ian.

malapropism, n., misuse of a word. — Fr. Mrs. Malaprop, name of a character in Sheridan's Rivals, coined fr. F. mal à propos, 'inopportune, inappropriate'. See next word and -ism.

malapropos, adv., inopportunely, inappropriately.

— F. mal à propos, 'inopportunely, inappropriately', fr. mal-, 'ill, badly' and à propos, 'to the purpose'. See mal- and apropos.

Derivative: malapropos, adj.

malar, adj., pertaining to the cheek or the cheekbone (anat. and zool.) — ModL. mālāris, fr. L. māla, 'cheekbone, jawbone, cheek'. See mala and ar and cp. maxilla.

Derivative: malar, n., cheekbone.

malaria, n. - Lit. 'bad air', fr. It. mal' aria, con-

traction of *mala aria*, 'bad air', fr. *mala*, fem. of *malo* (fr. L. *malus*), 'bad', and *aria*, 'air'. See *mal*- and *air*, 'atmosphere'. The term *malaria* was prob. used first by the Italian physician Francisco Torti (1658-1741).

927

Derivatives: malari-al, malari-an, malari-ous, adis.

malario-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to malaria'. See prec. word.

malax, tr. v., to soften. — L. malaxāre, 'to soften, mollify', fr. Gk. μαλάσσειν (aor. μαλάξαι), of s.m., fr. μαλακός, 'soft'. See malaco- and cp. Malaxis.

Derivatives: malax-able, adj., malaxage (q.v.), malax-ate, tr. v., malaxation (q.v.)

malaxage, n., softening. — F., fr. malaxer, 'to soften, mollify', fr. L. malaxāre. See prec. word and -age.

malaxation, n., softening. — Late L. malaxātiō, 'a softening', fr. L. malaxātus, pp. of malaxāre. See malax and -ation.

Malaxis, n., a genus of plants of the orchid family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μάλαξις, 'a softening', from the stem of μαλάσσειν, 'to soften'. See malax.

Malay, adj., pertaining to Malaya or the race inhabiting it; n., a member of the race inhabiting Malaya. — Native Malāyu.

Derivative: Malay-an, adi.

Malayalam, n., the Dravidian language of Mala-

malcontent, adj., discontented, dissatisfied. — F., fr. mal-, 'ill, badly', and content, 'content'. See mal- and content.

Derivatives: malcontent-ed, adj., malcontent-edly, adv., malcontent-ed-ness, n., malcontentment, n.

maldonite, n., bismuthic gold (mineral.) — Named after Maldon in Victoria, Australia. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

male, adj. and n. — ME. masle, fr. OF. mascle, masle, male (F. mâle), fr. L. masculus, 'male, masculine', dimin. of mās, 'male'. See masculine.

male-, combining form meaning 'bad, badly, ill'.

— Fr. L. male (adv.), 'badly, ill'. See mal-.

malediction, n., curse. — ME. malediccioun, fr. L. maledictiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a reviling, abuse', lit. 'an evil-speaking', fr. maledictus, pp. of maledicere, 'to revile, abuse', lit, 'to speak ill', fr. male, 'badly, ill', and dīcere, 'to say'. See male- and diction and cp. malison, which is a doublet of malediction.

maledictory, adj., of the nature of a malediction.

— Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. maledictus, pp. of maledicere. See prec. word.

malefaction, n., evil deed, crime. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. malefactus, pp. of malefacere. See next word.

malefactor, n., an evildoer. — ME. malefactour, fr. L. malefactor, fr. malefactus, pp. of malefacere, 'to do evil, to injure', fr. male, 'badly, ill', and facere, 'to make, do'. See male- and fact and cp. next word.

malefic, adj., baleful — L. maleficus, 'evildoing, wicked, criminal', compounded of male, 'badly, ill', and -ficus, from the stem of -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See male-and -fic.

malignancy

maleficence, n., harmfulness, mischief. — L. maleficentia, 'evildoing, mischievousness, injury', fr. maleficus. See next word and -ce and cp. malfeasance.

maleficent, adj., harmful, mischievous. — Back formation fr. L. maleficentior, compar. of maleficus. See malefic and -ent.

maleic, adj., designating a white crystalline acid
 (chem.) — F. maléique, altered arbitrarily fr.
 maliaue. See malic.

malevolence, n., ill-will, malice. — L. malevolentia, 'ill will, ill disposition', fr. malevolēns, gen.-entis. See next word and -ce and cp. benevolence.

malevolent, adj., ill-disposed, malicious. — L. malevolēns, gen. -entis, 'ill-disposed, envious', fr. male, 'badly, ill', and volēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of velle, 'to wish, will'. See volition and cp. benevolent.

Derivative: malevolent-ly, adv.

malfeasance, n., misconduct (law). — F. malfaisance, 'evildoing, mischievousness', fr. malfaisant. See next word and cp. feasance, misfeasance.

malfeasant, adj., doing evil; n., evildoer. — F. malfaisant, pres. part. of malfaire, 'to do evil', compounded of mal-, 'ill, badly' and faire, 'to make, do', fr. L. facere. See mal-, fact and -ant and cp. prec. word. Cp. also feasible.

malgré, prep., in spite of. — See maugre.

malic, adj., pertaining to a crystallizable acid occurring in apples (chem.) — F. malique, fr. L. mālum, 'apple'. See Malus, 'the apple tree', and -ic.

malice, n., ill will. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) malice, fr. L. malitia, 'wickedness, malice', fr. malus. 'bad'. See mal- and 3rd suff. -ice.

malicious, adj. — ME., fr. OF. malicius, fr. L. malitiōsus, 'wicked, malicious', fr. malitia. See prec. word and -ious.

Derivatives: malicious-ly, adv., malicious-ness, n.

malign, adj., 1) malevolent; 2) evil. — ME. maligne, fr. OF. maligne, fr. L. malignus, 'ill-disposed, malicious', orig. 'of a bad nature', compounded of male, 'badly, ill', and \*gno-s, 'born, of a certain nature', fr. I.-E. base \*ĝn-, 'to beget, bear, bring forth', whence also L. gignere, 'to beget, bear, bring forth', W. geni, to be born'. See mal- and genus and cp. benign.

Derivative: malign-ly, adv.

malign, tr. v., to speak ill of, to slander. — ME. malignen, fr. OF. malignier, fr. L. malignāre, malignārī, 'to do maliciously', fr. malignus. See malign, adi.

malignancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

malignant, adj., 1) malign; 2) wishing evil; 3) tending to cause death. — L. malignāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of malignāre, malignārī, 'to do maliciously'. See malign, v., and -ant and cp. benignant.

Derivatives: malignant, n., malignant-ly, adv. malignity, n., state or quality of being malignant.

— ME. malignitee, fr. MF. (= F.) malignité, fr. L. malignitātem, acc. of malignitās, 'malice', fr. malignus. See malign, adj., and -ity. malik, n., an owner (India). — Hind. mālik, fr. Arab. mālik, 'owner', active part. of málaka, 'he owned'. See Mameluke and cp. words there referred to.

malines, n., mechlin lace. — F., fr. Malines, name of a town in Belgium. Cp. Mechlin.

malinger, intr. v., to feign sickness. — Fr. F. malingre, 'sickly, weakly, ailing', which is prob. a blend of OF. mingre, 'wretched', and malade, 'sick' (see malady). OF. mingre itself seems to be a blend of OF. maigre, 'lean, meager' (see meager), and OF. haingre, 'lean', which is of uncertain origin. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 367 s.v. malingre.

Derivatives: malinger-er, n., malinger-y, adj. malism, n., the doctrine that evil predominates in this world. — A hybrid coined fr. L. malus, 'evil' (see male-), and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form would be cacism, fr. Gk. κακός, 'bad, evil' (cp. Gk. κακισμός, 'blame, reproach'.)

malison, n., curse. — ME. malisoun, fr. OF. maleiçon, maleisson, 'curse', fr. L. maledictionem, acc. of maledictio. See malediction, which is a doublet of malison, and cp. benison.

malkin, mawkin, n., a slattern; a scarecrow (dial. Eng.) — Orig. a fem. PN., formed fr. ME. Malkyn, dimin. of Malt, Mault, 'Maud', fr. OF. Mahoulte, Malde. See Mathilda, Maud, and cp. the second element in grimalkin.

mall, n., the game of pall-mall. — Orig. 'the mallet used in the game of pall-mall', fr. ME. malle, fr. F. mail, 'mallet'. See maul.

mall, n. - A var. of maul.

malladrite, n., a sodium fluosilicate (mineral.) — Named after Professor Alessandro Malladra of the Royal Observatory of Vesuvius (1868-1945). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

mallard, n., the wild duck. — ME., fr. OF. mallart (F. malard, malart), 'wild drake', fr. Flemish maskelaar, but influenced in form by OF. masle (F. mâle), 'male'. The -t in OF. mallart is excrescent and due to a confusion with suff. -art.

malleable, adj., that can be hammered. — ME. malliable, fr. MF. (= F.) malléable, fr. ML. malleabilis, fr. obsol. L. malleare, 'to beat with a hammer, to hammer', fr. L. malleus. See malleus and -able.

Derivatives: malleabil-ity, n., malleable-ness, n. mallee, n., a dwarfish Australian eucalypt.

Native Australian. mallemuck, mallemock, mallemoke, n., fulmar,

petrel. — Du. *mallemok*, compounded of *mal*, 'foolish', and *mok*, 'gull, seamew'; so called because it is easily caught.

malleolus, n., one of the two rounded projecting bones on each side of the ankle (anat.) — L., 'a small hammer', dimin. of malleus, 'hammer'; first used in anatomy by Andreas Vesalius (1514-64), it orig. denoted simply a bony eminence. See malleus and dimin. suff. -ole.

Derivative: malleol-ar, adi.

mallet, n., a hammer with a heavy wooden head.

— ME. maillet, fr. MF. (= F.) maillet, fr. OF., lit. 'a small hammer', dimin. of mail, fr. L. malleus, 'hammer'. See next word and -et. Derivative: mallet, tr. v.

malleus, n., the outermost of the three small bones of the middle ear (anat.) — L. malleus, 'hammer'; so called in allusion to its shape. L. malleus is cogn. with OSlav. mlatŭ, Russ. mólotŭ, 'hammer'. Cp. mall, malleable, malleolus, mallet, maul, 'hammer', and the second element in pall-mall. Cp. also machete, marc, march, 'to walk'.

Derivative: malle-al, adj.

mallow, n., name of a plant. — ME. malwe, fr. OE. mealwe, fr. L. malva, which, together with Gk. μαλάχη, of s.m., is borrowed fr. Heb. mallåh, 'mallow' (Job 30:4), a derivative of mélah, 'salt'; cp. Aram. milhå, Syr. melhå, Arab. milh, Akkad. milu, 'salt'. (See H. Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, 31 f., and Immanuel Löw, Flora der Juden, I 227 ff. and 242 ff.) Cp. malachite, malvacious, mauve. Cp. also Malaga.

mallus, n., the hundred court among the Salian Franks.— L., a Teut. loan word; cp. ON. māl, 'speech, agreement', OHG. mahal, 'court, assembly', OE. mæhel, of s.m. See mail, 'tax, payment', and cp. the second element in blackmail.

malm, n., a soft friable limestone. — ME. malme, fr. OE. mealm, rel. to ON. malmr, Swed. malm, 'ore', Goth. malma, 'sand', G. zer-malmen, 'to bruise, crush', and to OS., MLG., OHG., MHG. melm, Du. molm, G. Mulm, 'dust', and cogn. with Lith. melmuõ, 'stone in the kidneys'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*mel-, 'to grind'. See meal, 'edible grain', and cp. malt.

malmaison, n., 1) a kind of carnation; 2) a kind of rose. — From *Malmaison*, name of the palace of the Empress Josephine, near Versailles.

malmsey, n., a sweet white wine; orig., the sweet white wine made near Monemvasia. — ML. malmasia, corruption of Gk. Μονεμβασία, 'Monemvasia' (also called Napoli di Malvasia) in the Morea. Gk. Μονεμβασία lit. means 'only one entrance'. It stands for μον-εμβασία and is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, only', and ξμβασις, 'entering into' (fr. ἐμ-, ἐν-, 'in, into', and βάσις, 'a going, stepping, a base'); the town was so called because it is connected with

the continent only by a narrow dam (see mono-, lst en- and base, n.) Cn. malvoisie.

Malpighia, n., a genus of tropical shrubs and trees (bot.) — Named after the Italian anatomist Marcello Malpighi (1628-94). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Derivative: *Malpighi-an*, adj., pertaining to, or discovered by, Malpighi.

Malpighiaceae, n. pl., a family of tropical shrubs and trees. — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. -aceae.

malpighiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

malpractice, n. — A hybrid coined fr. L. male, 'badly, ill' (see male-), and practice.

malt, n. — ME., fr. OE. mealt, malt, rel. to OS., ON. malt, Du. mout, OHG., MHG., G. malz, 'malt', and cogn. with OI. mrdúh, 'soft, mild', Gk. βλαδαρός (for \*μλαδαρός), βλαδύς (for \*μλαδύς), 'loose, spongy', μέλδειν, 'to melt, make liquid', ἀμαλδύνειν, 'to grind, destroy', L' mollis (for \*mold\*vis), 'soft'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. \*mel-d-, a -d-enlargement of base \*mel-, 'to grind', whence Gk. μύλη, 'mill', L. molere, 'to grind', molina, 'mill'. See mill, 'machine for grinding', and cp. meal, 'edible grain', and words there referred to.

Derivatives: malt, tr. v., malt-ing, n., malt-y, adj. Malta, n., an island in the Mediterranean. — Fr. L. Melita, Melitē, fr. Gk. Μελίτη, fr. Phoen. mě līμā, lit. 'place of refuge', fr. Phoen.-Heb. mālát, 'he escaped'.

Derivatives: Malt-ese, adj. and n.

maltase, n., an enzyme that changes maltose into dextrose (biochem.) — Coined fr. malt and -ase. maltha, n., mixture used as cement. — L., fr. Gk. μάλθα, μάλθη, 'mixture of wax and pitch' (according to F. Solmsen, Beiträge zur griechischen Wortforschung, I, 55, prop. fem. of the adjective \*μάλθος, 'soft'), rel. to μάλθαχος, 'soft', μαλθάσσειν, μαλθαίνειν, 'to soften', μάλθων, 'weakling', and cogn. with Goth. mildeis, OE. milde, 'mild'. See mild and cp. milt. Cp. also mollify.

Malthusian, adj., pertaining to the English economist Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834), who maintained that the increase of population must be checked in order to make it proportionate to the means of subsistence; n., a follower of T.R. Malthus. — For the ending see suff. -ian.

Malthusianism, n., the doctrine of T.R. Malthus.

— See prec. word and -ism.

maltose, n., sugar formed by the action of diastase of malt on starch. — Coined fr. malt and subst. suff. -ose.

maltreat, tr. v. — F. maltraiter, 'to ill-treat', compounded of mal-, 'ill, badly', and traiter, 'to treat'. See mal- and treat.

Derivatives: maltreat-ment, n., maltreat-or, n. maltster, n., a maker of malt. — Formed fr. malt with suff. -ster.

Malus, n., the genus of apple trees (bot.) — L.

mālus, 'apple tree', mālum, 'apple', fr. Dor. Gk. μᾶλον, 'apple', corresponding to Ion. μῆλον; prob. of Mediterranean origin. Cp. melinite, melon, and the second element in marmalade, camomile. Hamamelis.

Malus, n., name of a southern constellation (astron.) — Lit. 'mast', fr. L. mālus, fr. \*mādos, \*mazdos; cogn. with OE. mæst, 'mast'. See mast, 'pole'. For the change of I.-E. d to l in Latin cp. lachrymal and words there referred to. Malva, n., a genus of plants, the mallow (bot.) — L., 'mallow'. See mallow and cp. malachite, mauve.

Malvaceae, n. pl., the mallow family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae. malvaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Malvastrum, n., a genus of the false mallow plants (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. L. malva, 'mallow', with -astrum, neut. of the pejorative suff. -aster. See Malva and -aster.

malversation, n., maladministration. — MF. (= F.), fr. malverser, compounded of mal-, 'ill, badly', and L. versāri, 'to move about, occupy oneself', passive of versāre, 'to turn about', freq. of vertere, 'to turn'. See mal-, version and -ation. malvoisie, malvoisier, n., malmsey. — F., fr.

Mal(e) vesie, fr. It. (Napoli di) Malvasia, fr. Gk. Μονεμβασί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'Monemvasia', name of a town in the Morea. See malmsey.

mamba, n., a S. African serpent (Dendraspis angustoceps). — Zulu im-amba.

Mameluke, n., 1) member of a military force, originally of slaves, who held the throne of Egypt between 1250 and 1517 and remained powerful till their massacre in 1811; 2) a slave. — F. mamel(o)uk, fr. Arab. mamlūk, 'purchased slave', lit. 'possessed', pass. part. of mālaka, 'he owned, possessed', which is rel. to Ethiop. malāka, 'he possessed', Arab. mālik, Heb. mēlekh, Aram. mēlekh, malkā, Akkad. maliku, malku, 'king'. Cp. malik, the first element in Melchior, Melchizedek, and the second element in Alchemilla.

mamilla, n. — See mammilla.

mamma, also mama, n., mother. — Formed with reduplication from infants' babbling \*mā-, whence also Gk. μάμμα (voc.), μάμμη, 'mother, grandmother; mother's breast', μαμμία, 'mother', L. mamma, 'mother, midwife, grandmother; mother's breast, nipple', ModPers. mām, māmā, 'mother', Alb. meme, Gheg mame, 'mother', Russ. máma, Lith. mamà, momà, Lett. mama, 'mother', OHG. muoma, MHG. muome, G. Muhme, 'mother's sister', F. maman, Sp. mamá, Ir., W., Co., Bret. mam, 'mother', OIr. muimme, 'foster-mother'. In its unreduplicated form, infants' babbling \*mā- (whence OI. mā, 'mother', Dor. Gk.  $\mu \tilde{\alpha}$  (voc.), 'mother') serves as a basis to OI. mātár, Dor. μάτηρ, Gk. μήτηρ, L. mater, etc. 'mother'. See mother and cp. words there referred to.

mamma, n., mammary gland, milk-secreting or-

gan of mammals (normally only in females). — L. mamma, 'breast', identical with mamma, 'mother'. See prec. word.

mammal, n. — See Mammalia.

Mammalia, n. pl. — ModL., coined by Linnaeus in 1758 fr. Late L. mammālia, neut. pl. of mammālis, 'pertaining to the breast', fr. L. mamma, 'breast'. See mamma, 'mammary gland', and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: mammal-ian, adj. and n., mammal-ity, n.

mammaliferous, adj., containing mammalian remains (geol.) — Compounded of mammal and -ferous.

mammalogy, n., the study of mammals. — Compounded of ModL. Mammalia and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner), one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See Mammalia and -logy.

Derivatives: mammalog-ic-al, adj., mammalog-ist. n.

mammary, adj., pertaining to the mammae or breasts.—Formed with adj. suff. -ary fr. mamma, 'mammary gland'.

mammee, n., a tropical American tree or its fruit.

— Sp. mamey, fr. Taino.

mammiferous, adj., having mammae. — Compounded of mamma, 'mammary gland', and ferous.

mammiform, adj., having the shape of a mamma.

— Compounded of mamma, 'mammary gland', and -form.

mammilla, n., also mamilla, nipple (anat.) — Inexact spelling of L. mamilla, dimin. of mamma, 'breast' (see mamma, 'breast'). The shortening of mm (in L. mamma) to m (in L. mamilla) is due to the shifting of the accent. From the above example this law has been called 'mamilla law'. For other examples of this law see canal and curule.

Derivatives: mammill-ary, mammill-ate, mammill-ated, adjs., mammill-at-ion, n.

Mammillaria, n., a genus of plants, the cactus (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. mamilla, 'nipple' (see mammilla); so called in allusion to the tubercles. mammilliform, adj., having the shape of a nipple. — Compounded of mammilla and -form.

mammon, n., personification of wealth. — L. mammōna, fr. Gk. μαμωνᾶς. fr. Aram. māmōnā, emphatic state of māmōn, 'money', which prob. stands for ma'mōn, fr. base '-m-n, 'to trust', and lit. means 'trust, deposit'. See amen. Derivatives: mammon-ism, n., mammon-ist, n., mammon-ist-ic, adj.

mammoth, n. — Russ. mammot, a dial. (Ostiak) var. of mammant, fr. Yakut mamma, 'earth' (the mammoth was believed to root up the earth like a mole, whence its name.)

mammy, n., 1) child's word for mother; 2) a Negro nurse. — See mamma, 'mother'.

man, n. — ME. man, fr. OE. man, 'human being, man' rel, to OS., Swed., Du., OHG., MHG.

man, G. Mann. ON. maor (for \*mannr). Dan. mand. Goth. manna. 'man' (cp. Mannus. a tribal deity, in Tacitus' Germania. chapt. 2). OS. mennisco, OFris, människa, MDu. mensche, Du. mens, OHG, mannisco, mennisco, MHG, mensche, mensch, G. Mensch, 'man' (orig. adj. meaning 'human'), and cogn. with OI. mánuh. 'man: progenitor of mankind'. Avestic mánu-. 'man'. OSlav. moži, 'man'. All these words prob. meant orig. 'one who thinks', fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to think', whence also OI. matih, mátih, 'thought', L. mens, gen. mentis, 'mind', Goth. muns, 'thought', munan, 'to think', ON. minni, 'mind', OE. gemynd, 'memory'. See mind and cp. Manu, muzhik, and the second element in Marcomanni, Cp. also minx.

Derivatives: man, tr. v., man-ful, adj., man-fully, adv., man-ful-ness, n., man-hood, n., man-ly, adj., man-li-ness, n., mann-ish, adj., mann-ish-ly, adv., mann-ish-ness, n.

man, n., a unit of weight. — See maund.

manacle, n., handcuff. — ME. manicle, fr. OF. manicle, lit. 'a little hand', fr. L. manicula, dimin. of manus, 'hand'. See manual, adj., and -cle. Derivative: manacle, tr. v.

Manacus, n., a genus of manakins (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. Du. manneken, 'little man'. See manikin and cp. manakin.

manada, n., herd, flock, drove. — Sp., fr. VL. \*mināta, fr. Late L. mināre, 'to drive (animals) by threatening shouts', fr. L. mināri, 'to threaten'. See minatory and cp. promenade and words there referred to.

manage, tr. and intr. v. — It. maneggiare, 'to control a horse' (whence also F. manège, 'horsemanship, riding'), lit. 'to handle', fr. mano, 'hand', fr. L. manus. See manual and -age and cp. manège.

Derivatives: manage-able, n., manage-abil-ity, n., manage-ab-ly, adv., manage-able-ness, n., manage-ment, n., manag-er, n., manag-er-ess, n., manag-er-ial, adj., manag-ing, adj.

manage, n., 1) manège; 2) management. — It. maneggio, fr. maneggiare (see manage, v.); influenced by F. ménage (see ménage).

manakin, n., any of a group of birds, the Pipridae.

— Du. manneken, 'little man'. See manikin and cp. Manacus.

mañana, adv., tomorrow; in the near future. — Sp., 'morning, morrow', fr. L. māne, 'in the morning', which orig. meant 'in a good time', and is rel. to L. mānis, a collateral form of mānus, 'good'. See manes.

manas, n., mind (Hinduism). — OI. mánas, 'heart, mind, spirit', rel. to mányatē, 'thinks', mánati, 'mentions', Avestic manah-, 'mind', mainyeite, 'thinks', fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to think', whence also L. mēns, gen. mentis, 'mind', Goth. muns, 'thought', OE. gemynd, 'memory'. See mind and cp. man.

Manasseh, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the elder son of Joseph. — Heb.  $M^{\epsilon}$ nashshé<sup>h</sup>, lit. 'one

who causes to forget', Pi'el part. of  $n\bar{a}sh\hat{a}^h$ , 'he forgot' (see Gen. 41:51), rel. to Aram.  $n^{\bar{e}}sh\bar{a}$ , Arab.  $n\hat{a}siya$ , 'he forgot', Ethiop.  $n\bar{a}hs\hat{a}ya$ , 'he condoned, forgave', Akkad.  $mash\bar{u}$ , 'to forget'. manatee, n., any of aquatic herbivorous mammals of the order Sirenia. — Sp. manati, a Caribbean loan word.

manavelins, n. pl., odds and ends (slang). — Of uncertain origin.

manchet, n., 1) bread made of the finest and whitest wheat flour; 2) a loaf of such bread. — ME. manchete, fr. OF. manchette.

manchineel, n., a tropical American tree (Hippomena mancinella). — F. mancenille, fr. Sp. manzanilla, dimin. of manzana, 'apple', fr. L. Mat(t)-iāna (māla), 'apples of Mat(t)ius', mentioned by Suetonius, fr. Matius, name of a man, rel. to the Roman gens Matia. Cp. manzanilla, manzanilla, manzanilla, manzanita.

Manchu, also Manchoo, n. and adj. — Manchu. Derivatives: Manchu-ria, n., Manchu-rian, adj. and n.

mancinism, n., left-handedness. — It. mancinismo, fr. mancino, 'infirm (in the hand)', fr. manco, fr. L. mancus, 'maimed, infirm', which prob. stands for \*man-cus, and orig. meant 'infirm in the hand', fr. manus, 'hand'; see manual. For the ending see suff.-ism.

mancipable, adj., capable of mancipation (Roman Law). — See mancipate and -able.

mancipant, n. (Roman law). — L. mancipāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of mancipāre. See mancipate and -ant and cp. next word.

mancipate, tr. v., to transfer property (Roman law). — L. mancipātus, pp. of mancipāre, 'to make over as property, to transfer, sell', fr. manceps (gen. mancipis), 'purchaser, contractor, owner', which stands for \*man-cap-s, lit. 'he who takes by hand', fr. manus, 'hand', and capere, 'to take, seize, hold'. See manual, captive and verbal suff. -ate and cp. emancipate.

Derivatives: mancipat-ive, mancipat-ory, adjs. mancipation, n. (Roman law). — L. mancipātiō,

gen. -ōnis, 'a making over, transfer', fr. mancipātus, pp. of mancipāre. See mancipate and -ion. mancipium, n. (Roman law). — L., 'the legal purchase of a thing', lit. 'a taking by hand', fr. manceps, gen. mancipis. See mancipate.

manciple, n., a college steward. — ME., fr. OF. mancipe, manciple, 'slave', formed fr. L. mancipium. See prec. word.

Mancunian, adj., of Manchester; n., a native or inhabitant of Manchester. — Formed with suff. -an fr. ML. Mancunium, 'Manchester', fr. Late L. Mamucium, fr. Old British Mamucion. Cp. Manchester, fr. ME. Manchestre, fr. OE. Mamecestre, which is contracted fr. Old British Mamucion and OE. ceaster, 'city' (fr. L. castrum, 'fortified place', castra, 'camp'; see castle).

mancus, n., name of an Old English coin. — OE., fr. Arab. manqūsh, 'strike in, carve, stamped (with a die)', pass. part. of naqasha, 'he struck

in, carved, stamped', a loan word fr. Aram.  $n^{8}qash$ , 'he knocked, struck', which is rel. to Heb.  $n\bar{a}qash$ , 'he struck'. See Siegmund Fraenkel, Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen, Leiden, 1886, p. 194.

-maney, combining form meaning 'divination by means of', as in chiromancy, hydromancy. — ME.-mancie, -mauncie, fr. OF. -mancie, fr. Late L. -mantia, fr. Gk. μαντεία, 'oracle, divination', fr. μάντις, 'seer, prophet, soothsayer', which is rel. to μανία, 'madness, frenzy', μαίνεσθαι (for \*μάνιεσθαι), 'to be mad', and cogn. with OI. matih, mátih, 'thought', L. mēns, 'mind, understanding, reason', fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to think, have one's mind aroused, rage, be furious', whence also OI. múnih, 'sage, seer', Goth. muns, 'thought', munan, 'to think', ON. minni, 'mind', OE. gemynd, 'memory'. See mind and words there referred to and cp. esp. Maenad, mania, mantic, mantis.

Mandaean, n., member of a Gnostic sect.—Formed with suff. -an fr. Mandaean Aram. mandayyá', lit. 'related to knowledge', fr. mandá', 'knowledge', shortened fr. mandá' děhayyé, 'knowledge of life', which is a loan translation of Gk. γνῶσις ζωῆς, of s.m. (see Gnosis). Mandaean Aram. mandá' 'knowledge', corresponds to Aram. mandá', a derivative of Aram. yĕdha', 'he knew', which is rel. to Heb. yādha', 'he knew', maddá', 'knowledge', Akkad. idū, 'to know'.

Mandaic, adj. and n. — See prec. word and -ic. mandamus, n., a writ from a superior court to an inferior court that a specified thing be done (law). — L., 'we command', 1st person pl. of the pres. indic. of mandare. See mandate.

mandarin, n., a Chinese public official. — Port. mandarim, fr. Hind. mantri, fr. OI. mantrin-, 'conselor', fr. mántrah, 'counsel', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to think', whence also OI. mányatē, 'thinks'. The Port. word was influenced in form by Port. mandar, 'to command, order'. See mind and cp. mantra.

mandarin, n., 1) orange; tangerine; 2) deep orange dye. — From prec. word; so called in allusion to the yellow robe worn by a mandarin.

mandatary, n., a person to whom a mandate has been given; a state to which a mandate has been given. — L. mandātārius, 'one to whom a charge or commission is given', fr. mandātus, pp. of mandāre. See next word and -ary.

mandate, n. — MF. (= F.) mandat, fr. L. mandātum, 'commission, order', prop. neut. pp. of mandāre, 'to commit to one's charge, enjoin, command', lit. 'to give into one's hand', fr. manus, 'hand', and dāre, 'to give'. See manual and date, 'point of time', and cp. command, commend, countermand, demand, maundy, remand.

Derivatives: mandate, tr. v., mandat-ed, adj., mandat-ee, n. (law), mandat-ive, adj., mandat-or, n. (law).

Derivative: mandatori-ly, adi.

mandible, n., the jaw, esp. the lower jaw. - MF. mandible (F. mandibule), fr. L. mandibula, 'jaw', fr. mandere, 'to chew', which is prob. cogn. with Gk, μάθυιαι, 'iaws', μασάομαι (for \*μαθιάομαι). 'I chew, bite', μαστάζω, 'I chew', μάσταξ, 'iaws, mouth' (lit, 'that with which one chews or eats'), Goth. munbs. OE. mūð. 'mouth'. See mouth and cp. mandibular, manducate, mange, manger.

mandibul-, form of mandibulo- before a vowel.

mandibular, mandibulary, adi. - Formed fr. L. mandibula, 'iaw'. See mandible and -ar, resp.

mandibulate, mandibulated, adj. — Formed fr. L. mandibula, 'jaw'. See mandible and adj. suff. -ate, resp. also -ed.

mandibuliform, adi., having the form of a mandible. - Compounded of L. mandibula, 'jaw', and forma, 'shape, form'. See mandible and form, n.

mandibulo-, combining form meaning 'mandibular'. - Fr. L. mandibula. See mandible.

mandil, n., a turban. - Arab. mandil, fr. MGk. μανδήλιον, fr. L. mantile, which is rel. to mantēlum, 'towel, (table-)napkin'. See mantle,

mandilion, n., a cloak. — F. mandillon, fr. It. mandiglione, 'soldier's cloak', augment. of OPisan mandillo, 'handkerchief', fr. Arab. mandil. See prec. word.

mandola, n., a large variety of mandolin. - It. mandola, mandora, 'lute', fr. Late L. pandura. See pandora.

mandolin, n. - F. mandoline, fr. It. mandolino, dimin. of mandola. See prec. word.

mandora, n. - The same as mandola.

mandorla, n., anything almond-shaped (Fine Arts). - It., lit. 'almond', fr. VL. amandula, whence also OF. almande. See almond.

mandragora, n., the mandrake. — L. mandragoras, fr. Gk. μανδραγόρας, which is of unknown origin. Cp. next word.

mandrake, n. - ME. mandrake, altered by folk etymology (as if it were a compound of man and drake), fr. ME. mandragge, fr. OE. mandragora, fr. L. mandragoras. See prec. word.

mandrel, mandril, n., a metal bar. - Fr. earlier manderil, corrupted fr. F. mandrin, 'mandrel', which is rel. to ModProvenç. mandre, 'axle, winch, crank'; of uncertain origin

mandrill, n., a kind of large baboon, Papio maimon. — Compounded of man and drill, 'baboon'.

manducable, adj. - Formed with suff. -able fr. Late L. manducāre. See next word.

manducate, tr. v., to chew (rare). — Fr. Late L. mandūcātus, pp. of mandūcāre, 'to chew', fr. L. mandere, 'to chew'. See mandible, and verbal suff. -ate.

manducation, n. - Late L. mandūcātiō, gen. -ōnis. fr. mandūcātus, pp. of manducāre. See prec. word and -ion.

manducatory, adj. - Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. mandūcātus, pp. of mandūcāre. See man-

mane, n. - ME. mane, fr. OE. manu, rel. to ON. mön. Dan., Swed. man, OFris. mana, MDu., Du. manen, OHG. mana, MHG. mane. G. Mähne, 'mane', OE, mene, OHG, menni, 'necklace', and cogn. with OI. mányā, 'nape of the neck', Gaul.-Gk. μανιάχης, μάννος, 'Celtic necklace', L. monile, 'necklace', OSlav. monisto, of s.m., OIr. muin (for \*moni-), 'neck', MIr. mong, 'mane, hair', W. mwng, 'mane'. All these words prob. derive ult. fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to stand out, project', whence L. ēminēre, 'to stand out', mons, 'mountain'. See mount, 'hill', and cp. minatory. Cp. also moniliform.

Derivatives: man-ed, adj., mane-less, adj.

manège, manege, n., horsemanship, riding school. - F. manège, fr. It. maneggio, fr. maneggiare. 'to control a horse'. See manage, n. and v.

manes, Manes, n. pl., the gods of the Lower World (Roman mythol.) - L. mānēs, 'the gods of the Lower World', prop. 'the good gods', a euphemistic term rel. to L. mānus, 'good'. See mature and cp. immanity.

Manetti, also manetti, n., a variety of the China rose. - Named after the Italian botanist Saverio Manetti (1723-84).

maneuver, manoeuvre, n. - F. manæuvre, fr. OF. manuevre, maneuvre, fr. VL. manuopera (a word occurring in Charlemagne's Capitularies in the sense of 'statute labor'), fr. manuoperare, corresponding to L. manū operārī, 'to work by hand', fr. manū, abl. of manus, 'hand', and operārī. See manual, adj., and operate and cp. manure and mainour, which are doublets of maneuver.

maneuver, manoeuvre, intr. and tr. v. - F. manæuvrer, fr. VL. manüoperāre. See prec. word. Derivatives: maneuver-able, maneuvr-able, adj., maneuver-abil-ity, maneuvr-abil-ity, n. maneuver-er, manoeuvr-er n.

mangabey, n., a monkey of the genus Cercocebus. - Fr. Mangaby, name of a district in Madagas-

manganese, n., a grayish white metallic element (chem.) - F. manganèse, fr. It. manganese, which is corrupted fr. ML. magnesia. See mag-

manganesian, adj., manganic (rare). - Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ian.

manganic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, manganese. — See manganese and -ic.

mange, n., any of various skin diseases of animals. - ME. manjewe, fr. OF. manjue, 'eating, itching', fr. manjuer, a collateral form of mangier (whence F. manger), 'to eat', fr. Late L. mandū-

care, 'to chew, to eat', fr. L. mandere, 'to chew' (in Late L. also 'to eat'). See mandible and co. words there referred to. Cp. also blancmange. Derivatives: mang-v, adj., mang-i-ly, adv., mang-

933

TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY O

i-ness. n.

mangel-wurzel, n., a kind of large beet. - G. Mangoldwurzel. compounded of Mangold. 'beet'. and Wurzel, 'root'. The first element derives fr. MHG. manegolt, which is of uncertain origin. The second element derives fr. OHG. wurzala. which stands for \*wurzwala and is rel. to OE. wyrt-wala, 'root', fr. wyrt, 'root', and walu, 'stick, stock'. See wort, 'a plant', and wale, 'mark on flesh'.

manger, n. - ME., fr. OF: maingeure (F. mangeoire), fr. mangier, 'to eat', fr. Late L. mandūcāre. See mange.

mangle, n., a machine for smoothing linen. - Du. mangel, fr. MDu. mange, 'mangonel', fr. It. mangano, fr. L. manganum. fr. Gk. μάγγανον. 'any means for tricking or bewitching, philter, drug' (whence μαγγανεύειν, 'to use charms of philters'), fr. I.-E. base \*mang-, 'to embellish, dress, trim', whence also OPruss. manga, 'whore', MIr. meng, 'craft, deception', and possibly also OI. mañjúh, mañjuláh, 'lovely, charming, beautiful'. Cp. mangonel, monger.

Derivatives: mangle, tr. v., mangl-er, n., mangling, adj., mangl-ing-ly, adv.

mangle, tr. v., to mutilate. — ME. manglen, fr. AF. mangler, contraction of mahangler, freq. of OF. mahaignier, 'to mutilate, wound'. See maim. Derivatives: mangl-er, n., mangl-ing, adj., mangling-ly, adv.

mangle, n., mangrove. - Sp. mangle. See man-

mango, n., a tree of tropical Asia and its fruit. -Malay mangga, fr. Tamil mān-kāy, lit. 'fruit of the tree called man'.

mangonel, n., military engine for hurling stones. - OF. (= F. mangonneau), dimin. of ML. mangonum, mangona, fr. VL. \*manganum, 'machine', fr. Gk. μάγγανον, See mangle, 'machine for smoothing linen'.

mangosteen, n., an East Indian tree and its fruit. - Malay mangustan.

mangrove, n. — A hybrid coined fr. Sp. mangle (fr. Taino mangle) and E. grove. Cp. mangle, 'mangrove'.

mania, n., frenzy. - ME., fr. L. mania, fr. Gk. μανία, 'madness, frenzy', which is rel. to μαίνεσθαι (for \*μάνιεσθαι), 'to be mad',  $μαντεί\overline{α}$ , 'oracle, divination'. See -mancy and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in monomania.

-mania, combining form denoting 1) a specific type of mental disorder, as in kleptomania; 2) an excessive enthusiasm for something, as in bibliomania; 3) an excessive admiration for something, as in gallomonia; 4) the opposite of -phobia. — Gk. -μανία, fr. μανία. See prec. word. maniable, adj. - MF. (= F.), fr. OF. maniable, fr. OF, (= F.) manier, 'to feel, handle', fr. main, 'hand', fr. L. manus, 'hand'. See manual, adi., and -able.

maniac, adj., pertaining to mania; insane; n.. madman. - ML. maniacus (whence also F. maniaque), fr. L. mania, fr. Gk. uανία. See mania and -ac.

Derivatives: maniac-al, adj., maniac-al-ly, adv. -maniac, combining form referring to persons affected with a certain kind of -mania. as in klevtomaniac. — See maniac. adi.

manic, adj., 1) pertaining to mania: 2) affected with mania. — Gk. μανικός 'mad, frenzied'. fr. μανία. See mania and -ic.

Manichaean, Manichean, 1) n., a Manichee; 2) adj., pertaining to a Manichee. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Late L. Manichaeus. See next word. Manichee, n., a follower of Manichaeism. — L. Manichaeus, fr. Gk. Maviyaioc, fr. Mani or Manes, founder of a sect in Persia (lived about 215-275).

Manichaeism. Manicheism, n., the religious teaching of the Manichees. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. Μανιχαΐος. See prec. word.

manicure, n. - F., lit. 'the care of the hands'. compounded of L. manus, 'hand', and cūra, 'care'. See manual and cure, n.

Derivatives: manicure, v., and the hybrid noun manicur-ist.

manifest, adj. - Late ME., fr. L. manifestus, 'clear, evident', orig. 'that which can be seized by the hand', compounded of manus, 'hand', and -fēstus, 'capable of being seized', which is prob. cognate with OI. dhárṣati, 'dares', Gk. θάρσος, θράσος, 'courage, audacity', OE. ic dearr. 'I dare'. See dare and words there referred to and cp. esp. infest.

Derivatives: manifest, v. (q.v.), manifest-ly, adv., manifest-ness, n.

manifest, tr. and intr. v. - Late ME., fr. L. manifēstāre, 'to show clearly, exhibit, make public. to manifest' (prob. through the medium of F. manifester), fr. L. manifestus. See manifest, adj. manifest, n. - MF. (= F.) manifeste, fr. manifester, fr. L. manifēstāre. See manifest, v.

manifestant, n., one who takes part in a manifestation. - F., pres. part. of manifester. See manifest, v., and -ant.

manifestation, n. - ME. manifestacion, fr. Late L. manifēstātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. manifēstātus, pp. of manifestare. See manifest, v., and -ation. Derivative: manifestation-al, adj.

manifestative, adj. - Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. manifēstātus, pp. of manifēstāre. See manifest, v. Derivative: manifestative-ly, adv.

manifesto, n., a public declaration. - It., fr. manifestare, fr. L. manifestare. See manifest, v. and

manifold, adj. - ME. manifald, manifold, fr. OE. manigfeald. See many and -fold.

Derivatives: manifold, n. and tr. v., manifold-ly, adv., manifold-ness, n.

Manihot, n., a genus of plants of the spurge family (bot.) — ModL., fr. F. manihot, 'cassava'. See manioc.

manikin, n., 1) a little man; a dwarf; 2) a model of the human body; 3) a mannequin. — Du. manneken, 'little man', dimin. of man, 'man'. See man and cp. Manacus, manakin, mannequin.

Manila, n., cigar; elemi; hemp; nut; paper. —
From the name of the capital of the Philippine
Islands.

manilla, n., a ring, bracelet. — Sp., fr. L. monīlia, pl. of monīle, 'collar, necklace' (see moniliform); influenced in form by Sp. mano, 'hand'.

manilla, also manille, n., the second highest trump in ombre or quadrille. — Dissimilated fr. Sp. malilla (viz. carta), dimin. of mala, fem. of malo, 'bad'. See male-.

manioc, n., 1) cassava (a tropical plant); 2) starch obtained from manioc. — F., fr. manihot, maniot, 'cassava', prob. directly borrowed fr. Tupi manioch. Cp. Sp. and Port. mandioca, which derive fr. Tupi mandioca, a collateral form of Tupi manioch. Cp. Manihot.

maniple, n., 1) a company of footsoldiers in the Roman army; 2) in the Eucharistic Church, a short scarf worn on the left arm. — ME., fr. OF. maniple (F. manipule), 'a handful', fr. L. manipulus, 'a handful, a small bundle, company, maniple', lit. 'that which fills the hand', fr. manus, 'hand', and the base of plē-re, 'to fill', plē-nus, 'full'. See manual, adj., and full, adj., and cp. plenum. The sense 'division of an army' developed figuratively and is to be explained from the fact that haybundles variously bound served as standards for the maniples.

manipulable, adj. — See manipulate and -able. manipulate, tr. v. — Back formation fr. manipulation.

Derivatives: manipulat-or, n., manipulat-ory,

manipulation, n. — F., fr. manipule. See maniple and -ation.

manito, manitou, n., a nature spirit. — Algonquian, lit. 'spirit, god'.

mankind, n. — ME.; compounded of man and kind. Cp. OE. mancynn, 'mankind', fr. man, 'man', and cynn, 'kin'.

manna, n., the food of the Israelites in the wilderness. — Late L., fr. Gk. μάννα, fr. Aram. mannā, fr. Heb. mān.

mannequin, n., 1) a model of the human body; 2) a woman employed to display clothes by wearing them. — F., fr. Du. manneken, 'little man', See manikin.

manner, n. — ME. manere, fr. OF. maniere (F. manière), from the OF. adj. manier, 'made by hand; skillful', fr. main, 'hand', fr. L. manus. See manuel.

Derivatives: manner-ed, adj., manner-less, adj., manner-ly, adj., manner-li-ness, n., and the hybrids manner-ism, n., manner-ist, n., manner-ist-ic-ally, adv.

mannite, n., mannitol (chem.) — Formed fr. manna with subst. suff. -ite.

mannitol, n., a white crystalline compound  $(C_6H_8(OH)_6$  (chem.) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ol (for alcohol).

mano-, combining form meaning 'thin, rare'; often used also in the sense of 'gas, vapor'. — Gk. μανο-, fr. μανός, 'thin, rare'. See manometer.

manoeuvre. — See maneuver.

manometer, n., an instrument for measuring the pressure of gases and vapors. — F. manomètre, lit. 'instrument for measuring that which is thin', coined by Varignon (1654-1722), fr. Gk. μᾶνός, Att. μᾶνός (for \*μαν Ϝός), 'thin, rare', and μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element stands in gradational relationship to Gk. μόνος (for \*μόν-Fος), 'single, alone', and is cogn. with Arm. manr (gen. manu), 'thin, slender, small', and perh. with OI. manāk, 'a little', Toch. B. menki, 'less, smaller', Lith. menkas, 'mediocre', OIr. menb, 'small'; cp. mono-. For the second element in manometer see -meter.

Derivatives: manometr-ic, manometr-ic-al, adjs., manometr-y, n.

manor, n., residence of a nobleman. — ME. maner, fr. OF. (= F.) manoir, 'manor', prop. subst. use of the infinitive manoir, 'to dwell', fr. L. manere, 'to remain'. See mansion and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: manor-ial, adj.

mansard, n., a garret. — F. mansarde, shortened fr. toit à la mansarde; named after the French architect François Mansard (1598-1666).

manse, n., residence of a Scottish presbyterian minister. — ML. mānsus (also mānsa and mānsum), 'a dwelling', prop. masc., resp. fem. or neut. pp. of L. manēre, 'to remain', used as a noun. See mansion and cp. manor.

mansion, n., a stately residence. — ME. mansioun, fr. OF. (= F.) mansion, fr. L. mānsionem, acc. of mānsio, 'a staying, remaining; night quarters, station' (whence also OF., F. maison, 'house'), fr. mānsus, pp. of manēre, 'to stay, remain' (in VL., 'to dwell'), which is cogn. with Gk. μένειν, 'to remain', μονή, 'a staying', Avestic man-, Pers. māndan, 'to remain', Arm. mnam, 'I remain, wait for', possibly also with Toch. AB māsk- 'to be', fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to remain, wait for'. Cp. manor, manse, immanent, meinie, ménage, menial, meno-, 'remaining', permanent, remain, remannt.

mansuete, adj., tame, gentle, mild. — ME., fr. L. mānsuētus, 'tamed', pp. of mānsuēscere, 'to tame', lit. 'to accustom to the hand', fr. manus, 'hand', and suēscere, 'to accustom, habituate'. See manual, adj., and custom and cp. mastiff. Cp. also desuetude.

mansuetude, n., tameness, gentleness, mildness'.

— ME., fr. L. mānsuētūdō, 'tameness', fr. mānsuētus, pp. of mānsuēscere. See mansuete and

manta, n., a kind of cloak. — Sp., fr. VL. \*manta,

fr. Late L. mantum, 'cloak', back formation fr. L. mantellum, 'cloak'. See mantle.

manteau, n., cloak, mantle. — F., fr. OF. mantel, fr. L. mantellum, 'cloak'. See mantle and cp. prec. word.

mantel, n. - A var. of mantle.

935

mantelet, also mantlet, n., 1) a small cloak; 2) a temporary shelter. — OF., dimin. of mantel. See mantle and -et.

mantic, adj., pertaining to divination, prophetic.

— Gk. μαντικός, 'prophetic, oracular', fr. μάντις. See mantis and adj. suff. -ic.

-mantic, a combining form meaning 'divining, foretelling', used to form adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in -mancy, as in chiromantic, oneiromantic. — Fr. Gk. μαντικός. See prec. word and -mancy.

mantilla, n., a short mantle. — Sp., dimin. of manta, 'cloak', fr. VL. \*manta. See manta.

mantis, n., any of various insects holding up their forelegs as if in prayer. — ModL., fr. Gk. μάντις, 'seer, prophet, soothsayer', which is rel. to μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See -mancy.

mantissa, n., the decimal part of a logarithm. — L. mantisa, less correctly mantissa, 'a worthless addition, makeweight', prob. a Celtic (Gaulish) word introduced into Latin through the medium of the Etruscans (cp. OIr. meit, ModW. maint, 'size'); so called because it is added to the integral part called characteristic.

mantle, n. — ME. mantel, fr. OF. mantel (= F. manteau), and ME. mentel, fr. OE. mentel. Both OF. mantel and OE. mentel derive fr. L. mantellum, 'cloak, veil' (whence, with back formation, Late L. mantum, 'cloak', mantus, 'a short cloak'), which is prob. of Celtic origin. It. mantello, OHG. mantal, mandal (whence MHG. mantel, mandel, G. Mantel), ON. möttull, also derive fr. L. mantellum. Cp. manta, manteau, mantelet, dismantle, portmanteau.

Derivative: mantle, tr. and intr. v.

mantra, n., that part of the Vedas which contains hymns (*Hinduism*) — OI. *mántrah*, lit. 'speech, sacred text, counsel', rel. to Avestic maθra-, of s.m. See mandarin.

mantua, n., a mantle formerly worn by women.

— F. manteau, 'cloak, mantle' (see mantle); influenced in form by Mantua, town in Italy (as if the word meant 'a mantle manufactured in Mantua').

Manu, n., any of the fourteen mythological progenitors of mankind (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *mánuh*, 'man; progenitor of mankind', rel. to Avestic *mánu-*, and cogn. with OSlav. *moži*, Goth, *manna*, OE. *mann*, 'man'. See man.

manual, adj., pertaining to, or done by, the hand.

— ME. manuel, fr. MF. (= F.) manuel, fr. L. manuālis, 'relating to the hand', fr. manus, 'hand', which is rel. to Umbr. manim (acc.), mani, mani (abl.), 'hand', and cogn. with OE. mund, 'hand; protection, guardianship; protector, guardian', ON. mund, 'hand', mundr,

'the sum which the bridegroom had to pay for his bride', OHG., MHG. munt, 'hand, protection', OHG. foramundo, MHG. vormunde, 'protector, guardian', G. Vormund, 'guardian', OFris, mund, 'guardianship; guardian', Co. manal, 'sheaf', MBret. malazn (metathesized fr. \*manazl), ModBret. malan (fr. \*manatlo), of s.m., and prob. also with Gk. μάρη, 'hand'. Alb. mar (for \*mar-no), 'I take, receive'. All these words prob. derive from the heteroclitic I.-E. hase \*man/mar, 'hand: to take into one's hand'. Cp. manus, mainpernor, mainprize, maintain. manacle, manage, mancinism, manciple, mandate and words there referred to, maneuver, manicure, manifest, maniple, manipulate, manner. mansuete, manubrium, manufacture, manumission, manumit, manure, mastiff, amanuensis, bimanual, emancipate, legerdemain, mortmain. Co. also mound, 'heap of earth', mund, Edmund, Osmond, Raymond, Sigismund.

Derivatives: manual, n. (q.v.), manual-ly, adv.

manual, n., 1) a handbook; 2) keyboard of an organ. — ME. manuel, fr. ML. manuāle, 'handbook' (whence also F. manuel, of s.m.), prop. neut. of the Latin adjective manuālis, 'relating to the hand', used as a noun. See manual, adj.

manubriated, adj., having a manubrium. — Formed with adj. suff. -ed fr. L. manūbriātus, 'furnished with a handle', fr. manūbrium. See next word.

manubrium, n., a handlelike process (anat. and zool.) — L. manūbrium, 'handle, hilt', prop. 'that which is held in hand', fr. L. manus, 'hand'. See manual, adj.

Derivative: manubri-al, adj.

manucode, n., a bird allied to the bird of paradise. — F., fr. ModL. manucodiata, fr. Malay mānuq dēwāta, 'bird of the gods'.

Manuel, masc. PN. — Shortened fr. Emmanuel. manufactory, n., a factory. — Lit. 'a place where something is made with the hands', fr. L. manus, 'hand', and a derivative of facere, 'to make'; cp. factōrium, 'oil press'. See next word and subst. suff. -ory and cp. factory.

manufacture, n. — MF. (= F.), lit. 'something made with the hands', fr. ML. manūfactūra, fr. L. manū, abl. of manus, 'hand', and factūra, 'a making', fr. factus, pp. of facere, 'to make, do'. See manual, fact and -ure.

Derivatives: manufacture, tr. v., manufactur-er, n., manufactur-ing, verbal n. and adj.

manuka, n., the New Zealand tea tree. — Maori. manul, n., a small wild cat of Tibet, Mongolia and Siberia. — Mongolian name.

manumission, n., liberation. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. manūmissionem, acc. of manūmissio, 'the freeing of a slave', fr. manūmissus, pp. of manūmittere. See next word and ion.

manumit, tr. v., to release. — ME. manumitten, fr. MF. manumitter, fr. L. manumittere, 'to release, set at liberty, emancipate', lit. 'to let out of one's hand', fr. manu, abl. of manus, 'hand',

937

and mittere, 'to let go, send'. See manual, adj., and mission.

manure, tr. v., to fertilize. — ME. manouren, orig. 'to till (the land)', contracted fr. OF. manouver (F. manœuvrer), 'to work with the hand'. See maneuver and cp. inure.

Derivatives: manure, n., manur-ial, adj.

manus, n., the end of the forelimb of a vertebrate (anat. and zool.) — L., 'hand'. See manual, adj. manuscript, adj. — Fr. L. manū scrīptus, 'written with the hand', fr. manū, abl. of manus, 'hand', and pp. of scrībere, 'to write'.

See manual, adj., and script.

manuscript, n. — ML. manūscriptum, fr. L. manū scrīptum, 'something written with the hand', neut. of manū scrīptus. See prec. word.

Manx, adj. — Earlier Manks, metathesized fr. Manisk, 'of the Isle of Man', which was formed with suff. -isk (see adj. suff. -ish) fr. Man- (fr. Olr. Manu), 'the Isle of Man'.

Derivative: Manx, n., the language of the Isle of Man.

manx, n. - Short for Manx cat.

many, adj. and n. — ME. mani, moni, meni, fr. OE. manig, monig, mænig, rel. to OS. manag, Late ON. mangr, Dan. mangen, Swed. mången, OFris. manich, menich, MDu. menich, Du. menig, OHG. manag, MHG. manec, G. manch, Goth. manags, 'many a, many', and cogn. with OSlav. műnogű, 'much, many', OIr. menicc, W. mynych, Co. menouch, 'frequent', possibly also with OI. maghám, 'gift', maghávant-, 'liberal, generous'.

manzanilla, name of various plants. — Sp., dimin. of manzana, 'apple', fr. Mat(t)iāna (māla), 'apples of Mat(t)ius'. See manchineel.

manzanillo, n., manchineel. — See prec. word. manzanita, n., the bearberry. — Sp., dimin. of manzana, 'apple'. See manzanilla.

Maori, n., 1) a member of the native of New Zealand; 2) the language spoken by them. — New Zealand native word.

map, n. — MF. mappe in mappemonde, 'map of the world', fr. OF., fr. ML. mappa mundī, of s.m., fr. L. mappa, 'napkin, tablecloth; signal cloth', fr. Heb.-Punic mappā<sup>h</sup>, 'napkin, cloth, flag', which stands for \*manpā<sup>h</sup>, contraction of Mishnaic Heb. mē nāphā<sup>h</sup> (see Mishnah Kelim, 16:7), 'streaming cloth, banner', lit. 'that which is moved to and fro', from stem n-w-p, 'to move to and fro; to swing', whence also Biblical Heb. nāphāph, 'he brandished', hēnīph, 'he wielded, waved', nāphā<sup>h</sup>, 'sieve', tē nūphā<sup>h</sup>, 'a swinging, waving, wave offering, offering'. Cp. nappe, napkin, apron. Cp. also mop.

Derivative: map, tr. v.

maple, n. — ME. mapil, fr. OE. mapulder, mapel (trēow), 'maple tree', rel. to ON. möpurr, of s.m. maqui, n., a shrub of Chile (Aristotelia maqui).—

Sp., fr. Araucan maqui.

maquis, n, 1) a zone of shrubby plants in the Meditematical region serving as cover for fugitives.

guerrilla fighters, etc.; 2) (often cap.) a member of the French underground movement in World War II, fighting against the Nazis. — F., 'scrub, bush (in Corsica)', fr. It. macchia, 'thicket', fr. L. mācula, 'spot'. See macula.

mar, tr. v., to injure. — ME. merren, marren, fr. OE. merran, mierran, 'to hinder, obstruct, squander, waste', rel. to OFris. mēria, OHG. marren, merren, 'to hinder, obstruct', Goth. marzjan, 'to hinder, offend', OFris. mēre, 'tie, fetter', and prob. to ON. merja, 'to crush, bruise', and cogn. with OI. mṛnāti, 'he crushes, bruises', Gk. μαραίνειν, 'to put out, quench, extinguish', fr. I.-E. base \*mer-, 'to rub, consume, wear away'. See smart, v., and cp. words there referred to. OF. marrir, 'to afflict' (whence F. marri, orig. pp., 'sorry, grieved'), OProvenc. marrir, It. smarrire, 'to lead astray', are Teut. loan words.

marabou, also marabout, n., a large stork of West Africa. — F. marabou(t), fr. Port. marabuto, fr. Arab. murábit, 'hermit'; so called because of its solitary habits. See next word.

Marabout, n., 1) a Mohammedan saint; 2) his tomb or shrine. — F., fr. Port. marabuto, fr. Arab. murábit, 'hermit', partic. of rábata, 'he applied himself continually, he was on duty', 3rd conjugation of rábata, 'he bound'. Cp. Almoravides, marabou, maravedi.

Marah, n., the first oasis reached by the Israelites after passing through the Red Sea. The waters were bitter, but Moses sweetened them. See Ex. 15: 23-25; Nu. 33, 8:9. — Heb. Mārā<sup>h</sup>, prop. fem. of mar, 'bitter', used as a noun, from the root of mar (contraction of mārār), 'was bitter', whence also mōr, 'myrrh', mĕrōrā<sup>h</sup>, 'gall, gallbladder', mĕrērā<sup>h</sup>, 'gall', mĕrōrīm, 'bitter herbs', mĕrīrī, 'bitter', mémer, mĕrīrūth, 'bitterness', Mishnaic Heb. mārā<sup>h</sup>, 'gall' (lit. 'the bitter organ'). See myrrh.

maranatha, n., a curse. — Gk. μαραναθά, usually explained as transliteration of Aram. mārān ăthá, 'the Lord has come', or 'O Lord, come'. But the association of μαραναθά, with ἀνάθεμα in ήτω ἀνάθεμα, μαραναθά, 'let him be anathema, maranatha' (1st Corinth. 16:22), makes it probable that the words ἀνάθεμα, μαραναθά express a double or intensified curse. It is very probable that μαραναθά is the transliteration of Heb. mohoram attah, 'thou art put under the ban', the short Qamatz in the first syllable of the word mohorám having been mistaken for the long one  $(=\bar{a})$  and the letter  $\pi$  (=h), which has no exact equivalent in the Greek alphabet, having been dropped in the transliteration. The omission of the letter is the rule in the transliteration of PN.'s in the LXX. Cp. e.g. 'Ενώχ, translit. of Πίτη (Hănốkh), Nωε, translit. of Πί (Noah), 'Ισαάκ, translit. of פור (Yitzhák), Zαρά, translit. of Πης (Zérah, Zárah), 'Οφέρ, translit. of ΤΕΠ (Hépher), Σαλπαάδ, translit. of לפחר (Tzĕlophhád), 'Ayyi, translit. of תני (Haggi), 'Αγγαῖος, rendering of 'ΜΠ (Haggáy). The Hebrew word mohōrām is the Hoph'al (= passive of the causative) part. of hārām, 'he devoted, banished', which is rel. to Arab. hāruma, 'was forbidden, unlawful'; see herem and cp. harem. For the change of m to n cp. marrano. The identification of μαραναθά with Heb. mohōrām attāh is supported by the fact that the LXX usually renders the Heb. noun hērem (e.g. in Lev. 27: 28, 29) by ἀνάθεμα (see anathema) and the verb hehērīm (e.g. in Nu. 21: 2,3) by ἀναθεματίζειν (see anathematize).

Maranta, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named after the Italian physician and botanist Bartolomeo Maranta (1500-1571).

Marantaceae, n. pl., the arrowroot family (bot.)

— ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff.

marantaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. maraschino, n., liqueur made from the fermented juice of the marasca cherry. — It., fr. amarasca, marasca, 'a kind of small, sour, cherry', fr. amaro, 'bitter', fr. L. amārus. See amarine and cp. margosa.

marasmic, adj., pertaining to or having marasmus
— See next word and -ic.

marasmus, n., wasting away of the body. — ModL., fr. Gk. μαρασμός, 'consumption', fr. μαραίνειν, 'to consume', fr. I.-E. base \*mer-, 'to rub, consume, wear away'. See mar and cp. amaranth.

Maratha, n., member of a people in South India.

— Marathi Maratha, corresponding to Hind.

Marhatā, fr. OI. Mahārāştrah, lit. 'great country', fr. mahā-, 'great', and rāştrah, 'kingdom, country', which is rel. to rājan, 'king'. See maharaja.

Marathon race, a running race, 26 miles 385 yards long. — From Marathon, 26 miles north of Athens, scene of the victory of the Athenians over the Persians, 490 B.C.E.; so called in allusion to the Greek who ran from Marathon to Athens to bring the news of victory to his countrymen and fell dead on arrival.

maraud, intr. v., to raid. — F. marauder, fr. maraud, 'scoundrel, rascal', fr. dial. F. maraud, 'tomcat', a word of imitative origin. Dial. F. maraud was prob. used also figuratively in the sense 'vagabond', which accounts for the development of meaning.

Derivative: maraud-er, n.

maravedi, n., an old Spanish gold coin. — Sp. maravedi, fr. Arab. murābiṭṭ, adj. formed fr. Murābiṭṭn (pl.), name of a Moorish dynasty (= Almoravides). Hence maravedi prop. meant 'money of the Almoravides'. See Marabout.

marble, n. — ME. marbre, later changed to marbel, marble, fr. OF. (= F.) marbre, fr. VL. marmorem, acc. of L. marmor (a neut. noun, taken in VL. for masc.), fr. Gk. μάρμαρος, 'white, glistening stone', fr. orig. 'stone, rock', rel. to μάρναμαι, 'I fight, battle', lit. 'I strike

myself', μαραίνω, 'I put out, quench, extinguish', and cogn. with OI. mgnắti, 'crushes, bruises', fr. I.-E. băse \*mer-, 'to rub, consume, wear away'. See smart, v., and cp. marmoreal. Cp. also marasmus, amaranth. The sense development of Gk. μάρμαρος was influenced by μαρμαίρειν, 'to shine', to which, however, it is not related. OHG. marmul, murmul, G. Marmel, Murmel, 'marble', are Latin loan words. G. Marmor, 'marble', has been refashioned after L. marmor.

Derivatives: marbl-ed, marbl-y, adjs.

marc, n., refuse of fruit, esp. of grapes. — F., lit. 'something trodden or beaten', fr. marcher, 'to walk', in the original sense of this verb: 'to tread'. See march. 'to walk'.

marcasite, n., a native iron disulfide FeS<sub>2</sub> (mineral.) — F. marcassite, fr. ML. marchasita, fr. Sp. marcaxita (ModSp. marcasita), fr. Arab. margashīthā, fr. Pers. margashīshā.

marcella, n., a cotton quilting. — Lit. 'of Marseilles', fr. F. Marseille, fr. L. Massilia. Cp. Marseillaise, Marseilles.

Marcellus, masc. PN. — L. Mārcellus, dimin. of Marcus (q.v.)

marcel wave. — Named after the French hair-dresser Marcel Grateau (died in 1936).

marcescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

marcescent, adj., withering. - L. marcescens. gen. -entis, pres. part. of marcescere, 'to wither, droop, decay, pine away', inchoative of marcere. 'to wither, droop, be faint', fr. I.-E. base \*mereq-, \*mera-, 'to decay, rot', whence also Lith. merkiù, meřkti, 'to soak, steep', mirkstù, miřkti, 'to be soaked, be steeped', and perh. Gaul. bracis, 'a kind of corn used for making malt', MIr. mraich, braich, W. brach, 'malt', MIr. bren. W. braen (for \*mrakno-), 'foul, rotten'. Cp. immarcessible. I.-E. base \*mereq-, \*merq-, 'to decay, rot', is orig. identical with base \*mera-. 'to rub', enlargement of base \*mer-, whence OI. mrnáti, 'crushes, bruises', Gk. μαραίνειν, 'to put out, quench, extinguish'. See smart, v. and cp. marasmus, amaranth, marble. Cp. also mar. For the ending of marcescent see suff. -ent.

march, n., boundary. — ME. marche, fr. OF. (= F.) marche, 'boundary, frontier', fr. Frankish \*marka, which is rel. to OHG. marca, marcha, MHG. marke, G. Mark, 'boundary, frontier'. It., OProvenç., Sp. marca, of s.m., are also Teut. loan words. See mark, 'boundary; sign', and cp. marchioness, marquis.

Derivative: march, intr. v., to border.

march, intr. v., to walk. — MF. (= F.) marcher, 'to walk', fr. OF. marcher, 'to tread, trample; to walk', which prob. derives fr. VL. \*marcāre, 'to hammer', fr. L. marcus, 'to beat the time; to march in time; to march', fr. L. marcus, 'hammer', back formation fr. marculus, which was mistaken for a diminutive. L. marculus has been dissimilated fr. \*malclos, for \*maltlos, which is

cogn. with L. malleus, 'hammer'; see malleus and cp. machete, marc, mush, 'a march on foot'. Several philologists derive OF. marcher fr. Frankish \*markōn, 'to mark, to imprint (one's steps)'; see mark, 'boundary; sign'. It. marciare and Sp. marchar, 'to march', are borrowed fr. F. marcher.

march, n., a walking. — MF. (= F.) marche, fr. marcher. See prec. word and cp. démarche.

March, n. — ME., fr. OF. march, also marz (F. mars), fr. L. Martius (mēnsis), '(the month of) Mars', fr. Mars, gen. Martis, 'March'. Cp. It., Sp. marzo, 'March', and see Mars.

Marchantia, n., a genus of plants, the liverwort (bot.) — ModL., named after the French botanist Nicolas Marchant (died in 1678). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Marchantiaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the liverwort family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Marchantia with suff. -aceae.

marchantiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

marcher, n., one who marches. — Formed fr. march, 'to walk', with agential suff. -er.

marcher, n., inhabitant of a march. — Formed fr. march, 'boundary', with agential suff. -er.

marchesa, n., an Italian marchioness. — It., fem. of marchese. See next word.

marchese, n., an Italian marquis. — It. See marquis.

Marcheshvan, n. - See Marheshvan.

marchioness, n. 1) wife or widow of a marquis; 2) a lady having in her own right the rank of a marquis. — ML. marchiōnissa, fem. of marchiō (gen. -ōnis), 'marquis', prop. 'ruler of a march'. See march, 'boundary', and marquis.

marchpane, n. — It. marzapane (whence also Sp. marzapán, mazapán, OProvenç. massapan, MF. marcepain, F. massepain), fr. Venetian matapan, fr. ML. matapanus, name of a Venetian coin, used also in the sense of 'weight' and 'box', ult. fr. Arab. mauthabán, 'a sitting king', name of a coin circulating in the East during the crusades, fr. S. Arab. wáthaba, 'he sat; he dwelled' (in Arab., 'he leaped, jumped'). It. marzapane owes its form to folk etymology; the word was explained as derived fr. L. Marcī panis, 'bread of Mark'. S. Arab. and Arab. wáthaba are rel. to Heb. yāshábh, 'he sat; he dwelled'. See Yeshibah. Marcia, fem. PN. — L. Mārcia, fem. of Mārcius, rel. to Mārcus. See Marcus.

Marcomanni, n. pl., name of a Teutonic tribe.—
L. Marcomanni, a Teut. loan word lit. meaning 'men of the border'. The first element is rel. to OHG. mark, OE. mearc, 'border, mark, district'; see mark, 'boundary', and cp. march, 'boundary'. The second element is rel. to OHG. man, OE. mann, 'man'; see man.

marconigram, n., a message sent by wireless telegram; radiogram. — Formed from the name of the Italian physicist Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937) and gram.

Marcus, masc. PN. — L. Mārcus, for \*Mārt-cos, rel. to Mārs, name of the Roman god of war. See Mars and cp. Marcia, Mark.

mare, n., a female horse. — ME. mere, mare, fr. OE. mere, fem. to OE. mearh, 'horse'; rel. to OS. meriha, ON. merr, OFris. merrie, MDu. merie, Du. merrie, OHG. meriha, merha, MHG. merhe, G. Mähre, 'mare', ON. marr, OFris. mar, OHG. marah, marh, 'horse', from pre-Teut. marka, a form mentioned in Pausanias Periplous and referred to as of Gaulish origin. Cp. Ir. and Gael. marc, W. march, Co. margh, march, Bret. marh, 'horse'. Cp. also the first element in marshal.

mare, n., the sea. — L. mare, 'sea'. See mere, 'lake'.

mare, n., incubus. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to ON. and OHG. mara, MDu. mare, Du. -merrie, MHG. mar, G. Mahr, 'incubus', and cogn. with the first element in OIr. Mor-rigain, demoness of corpses (lit. 'queen of the nightmare'), Bulg., Serb., Pol. mora, Czech mura, 'incubus'. Cp. the second element in nightmare. Cp. also the second element in cauchemar.

maremma, n., marshy land near the seashore. — It., fr. L. maritima, neut. pl. of maritimus, 'pertaining to the sea, near the sea', fr. mare, 'sea'. Cp. OF. maresme, Catal. maresma, 'marsh', which are of the same origin, and see maritime. Margaret, fem. PN. — OF. Margaret (F. Marguerite), fr. L. margarita, 'pearl'. See margarite and cp. Margery.

margaric, adj., pertaining to a white fatty acid  $C_{18}H_{33}CO_2H$  (chem.) — F. margarique, fr. Gk. μάργαρον, 'pearl'. See margarite and -ic.

margarin, n., a fatty substance found in animal fats and vegetable oils (chem.) — F. margarine, fr. margarique, lit. 'of a pearl-like color' (see margaric and chem. suff. -in); coined by the French chemist Marie-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889).

margarine, n., artificial butter. — F.; see prec. word. The name arose from the erroneous notion that all oils and fats contain margaric acid. margarite, n., 1) a pearl (archaic); 2) a basic aluminum calcium silicate (mineral.) — ME., fr. OF. margarite (F. marguerite), fr. L. margarita, fr. Gk. μαργαρίτης (scil. λίθος). 'pearl', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. OI. mañjaram, mañjari, 'bud, pearl'. Gk. μάργαρον is prob. a back formation fr. μαργαρίτης. Cp. Margaret, margaric, margarin, marguerite. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

margaritiferous, adj., producing pearls. — Compounded of L. margarita, 'pearl', and the stem of ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See prec. word and ferous.

margay, n., a spotted wildcat of South America.

— F., altered fr. earlier margaia, fr. Tupi mbaracaia.

marge, n., edge, border. — F., fr. L. margō, gen. marginis. See margin.

margent, n., margin. — An archaic var. of margin.

Margery, fem. PN. — OF. Margerie, rel. to L. margarita, 'pearl'. See Margaret.

margin, n. — ME. margine, fr. L. margō, gen. marginis, 'edge, brink, border', which is cogn. with Goth. marka, 'boundary, frontier', OE. mearc, 'boundary, boundary sign, sign, mark'. See mark, 'boundary; sign', and cp. marge, margent.

Derivatives: margin, tr. v., marginal (q.v.), marginate (q.v.)

marginal, adj. — ModL. marginālis, fr. L. margō, gen. marginis. See margin and adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: marginal, n., marginal-ly, adv.

marginate, marginated, adj., having a margin. — L. marginātus, pp. of margināre, 'to provide with a border, to border', fr. margō, gen. marginis. See margin and adj. suff. -ate, resp. also

marginalia, n. pl., marginal notes. — ModL., prop. neut. pl. of the adjective marginālis. See marginal.

Marginella, n., a genus of marine snails (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. margō, gen. marginis. See margin and -ella.

margosa, n., an East Indian tree with bitter bark.

— Fr. Port. amargoso, 'bitter', fr. VL. \*amāricōsus, 'bitterish', fr. L. amārus, 'bitter'. See amarine and cp. maraschino.

margrave, n., 1) orig. a governor of a border region in Germany; 2) the hereditary title of certain princes of the Holy Roman Empire. — MDu. markgrave (Du. markgraaf), lit. 'count of the border', fr. mark, 'border' and grave, 'count, earl'. Cp. MLG. markgrēve, OHG. markgrāvo, 'governor of a border region', G. Markgrāf, 'margrave', and see march, 'boundary', and grave, 'count'. Cp. also landgrave.

margravine, n., wife of margrave. — Du. mark-gravin, fem. of markgraaf. See margrave and subst. suff. -ine.

marguerite, n., oxeye daisy. — F., 'pearl', daisy', fr. OF. margarite, 'pearl', resp. OF. margarite, 'daisy', fr. L. margarita, 'pearl', fr. Gk. μαργαρίτης. See margarite.

Marheshvan, also Marheshwan, n., the eighth month of the Jewish year. — Mishnaic Heb. marheshwān, fr. Akkad. warhu samnu, lit. 'eighth month'. The first word is rel. to Heb. yèrah, 'month', yārê<sup>ā</sup>ḥ, 'moon', Aram, yarhā, 'month'. The second word is rel. to Akkad. samānē (masc.), samānti (fem.), 'eight'. Cp. Heb. sh<sup>®</sup>mōnē<sup>h</sup> (masc.), sh<sup>®</sup>mōnā<sup>h</sup> (fem.), Ugar. ŝmn (masc.), šmnt (fem.), Aram. t<sup>®</sup>mānē (masc.), t<sup>®</sup>manyā (fem.), Arab. thamānin (masc.), thamāniya<sup>h</sup> (fem.), Ethiop. samānī (masc.), samānītū (fem.), 'eight'. (The masc. forms are used with fem. nouns, the fem. ones with masc. nouns.) For the interchangeability of w and m in Akkadian cp. Kislev. Cp. Heshvan.

Maria, fem. PN. — Late L. See Mary.

Marian, adj., 1) pertaining to the Virgin Mary; 2) pertaining to Mary, Queen of England; 3) pertaining to Mary, Queen of Scots. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Maria. See Mary.

Marian, n., a follower of Mary, Queen of Scots. See prec. word.

Marian, Marianne, fem. PN. — Marian is a collateral form of Marion, dimin. of F. Marie (see Mary), but was mistaken later for the compound of the two names Mary and Ann(e) (whence the spelling Marianne).

marigold, n., a yellow-flowered plant. — A hybrid coined fr. Mary (prob. the Virgin) and gold.

marihuana, marijuana, n., 1) the hemp plant; 2) a narcotic obtained from its dried leaves and flowers. — Mex. Sp., prob. a contraction of *Maria Juana* (= 'Mary Jane'), so called from the alleged sexual appeal of the drug.

Marilyn, fem. PN. — Dimin. of Mary.

marimba, n., a kind of musical instrument. — Bantu *malimba*, *marimba*, pl. of *limba*, name of a musical instrument.

marinade, n., a pickle seasoned with herbs and spices. — F., fr. mariner, 'to pickle', fr. marin, 'of the sea', fr. L. marinus, of s.m. See marine adj., and -ade.

Derivative: marinade, tr. v.

marinate, tr. v., to steep in pickle. — See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

marine, adj. — ME. maryn(e), fr. OF. (= F.) marin, fem. marine, fr. L. marīnus, fem. marīna, 'of the sea', fr. mare, 'sea'. See mere, 'the sea', and adj. suff. -ine and cp. submarine, transmarine.

marine, n. — F., 'seamanship, navy, seascape', fr. marin, 'mariner', from the adj. marin. See marine, adj.

mariner, n. — ME., fr. OF. marinier, fr. ML. marinārius, 'sailor', fr. L. marinus, 'of the sea'. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

Marinism, n., extravagant style of writing. — Lit. 'style resembling that of the Italian poet Giovanni Battista Marini' (1569-1625). For the ending see suff. -ism.

Marinist, n., writer imitating the style of Marini.

— See prec. word and -ist.

Mariolatry, n. — Lit. 'worship of Mary', compounded of Gk. Μαρίᾶ, 'Mary', and -λατρείᾶ, -λατρείᾶ, 'hired labor, service, worship'. See Mary and -latry.

Marion, fem. PN. — F., dimin. of *Marie*. See Mary and cp. Marianne. Cp. also next word.

marionette, n., puppet worked by strings. — F. marionnette, double diminutive of Marie. See prec. word and -ette.

Mariposa lily, Mariposa tulip, any plant of the genus Calochortus. — Fr. Sp. mariposa, 'butterfly', which is of uncertain origin; so called in allusion to the appearance of the colorful blossoms.

mariposite, n., a chromium-bearing mica (min-

940

941

eral.) — Named after Mariposa County in California. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. marish, n., a marsh. — ME. mares, mareis, fr. OF. maarais, mareis, maresc (F. marais), 'marsh'. See marsh.

Derivatives: marish, marish-y, adjs., marish-ness, n.

marischal, n., Scot. form of marshal. — F. maré-

Marist, n., member of a Roman Catholic order.

— F. Mariste, fr. Marie. See Mary and -ist.

marital, adj., 1) pertaining to a husband; 2) pertaining to marriage. — L. marītālis, 'of marriage', fr. marītus, 'a married man, husband', which is of uncertain etymology. It possibly stands for \*marī-tos and lit. means 'provided with a young wife', and is cogn. with OI. māryaḥ, 'young man, lover, wooer', Gk. μεῖραξ, 'boy, girl', Lith. martì, 'bride', Opruss. mārtin (acc.), 'bride', Lith. mergà, OPruss. mergo, 'girl, maid, servant', W. merch, Co. myrgh, 'daughter; wife', W. morwyn, 'virgin, girl'. Cp marry.

Derivatives: marital-ity, n., marital-ly, adv.

maritime, adj., of, or pertaining to, the sea. — F., fr. L. maritimus, 'of the sea, near the sea', fr. mare, 'sea'. See mare, 'sea'. Suff. -timus in maritimus (also -tumus) is prop. a superl. suff., and occurs also in L. in-timus, 'inmost', ul-timus, 'last', pos-tumus, 'last' (see intimate, ultimate, posthumous).

Marius, masc. PN. — L., fr. Marius, name of a Roman gens.

marjoram, n., name of a plant. — ME. majoran, fr. OF. majorane (F. marjolaine), fr. ML. majorāna, fr. L. amāracus, fr. Gk. ἀμάραχος, 'marjoram', which, together with Macedonian Gk. ἀβαρό, 'marjoram', prob. derives from a language of India. Cp. OI. maruvaḥ, maruvakaḥ, 'marjoram'. ML. majorāna (fr. L. amāracus) owes its form to a confusion with L. mājor, compar. of magnus, 'great, large' (see major, adj.)

Marjorie, Marjory, fem. PN. — Collateral forms of Margery (q.v.)

mark, n., 1) boundary (archaic); 2) sign. - ME. merke, marke, fr. OE. mearc, 'boundary, boundary sign, sign, mark', rel. to ON. merki, mark, 'boundary sign', mörk, 'forest' (forests often served as frontiers), OFris. merke, OS., Goth. marka, 'boundary, frontier', Du. merk, 'mark, brand', mark, 'borderland; mark, sign', OHG. marcha, MHG. marke, G. Mark, 'boundary, boundary land', G. Marke, 'sign, token; stamp', and cogn. with Avestic mareza, 'border', L. margo, gen. marginis, 'edge, brink, border', OIr. mruig, Ir. bruig, 'boundary; district', W., Co., Bret. bro, 'district'. Cp. mark, 'to put a mark on', mark, a weight. Cp. also march, 'boundary', Marcomanni, margrave, marque, marquetry, marquis, marquise, countermark, demarcation, remark. Cp. also margin. Cp. also Cymric.

mark, tr. v., to put a mark on. — ME. merken, marken, fr. OE. mearcian, 'to make a mark, to

mark', fr. OE. mearc, 'boundary, sign, mark', rel. to ON. merkja, Dan. merke, Swed. märka, OFris. merkia, MDu., Du. merken, OHG. merken, merchen, MHG., G. merken, 'to mark, note', and to OS. markon, ON. marka, OHG. marchön, markön, of s.m. See prec. word. OF. merchier, 'to mark, note', is a Teut. loan word. Derivatives: mark-ed, adj., mark-ed-ly, adv., mark-ed-ness, n., mark-er, n., mark-ing, n.

mark, n., 1) a weight; 2) any of various coins; 3) the monetary unit of Germany. — ME. marke, fr. OE. marc, prob. fr. ON. mörk, which is rel. to MHG. mark, marke, G. Mark, 'mark'. These words are very prob. rel. to OE. mearc, ON. mark, 'boundary sign', OHG. marcha, 'boundary, boundary land'. See mark, 'boundary; sign'.

Mark, masc. PN. - L. Mārcus. See Marcus.

Markab, n., a star of the constellation of Pegasus. Arab. márkab, 'saddle; ship, vessel', fr. rakiba, 'he mounted a horse, he rode' (whence also márkabah, 'vehicle, carriage'), which is rel. to Heb. rākhābh, 'he mounted a horse, he rode', rēķhebh, 'chariot', merkābh, 'chariot, saddle', merkābhāh, 'chariot', Aram.-Syr. rēkhēbh, 'he mounted a horse, he rode', Syr. markēbhā, 'ship', Ugar. rkb, 'to mount a horse, to ride', Akkad. rakābu, of s.m., markabtu, 'chariot', Ethiop. rakāba, 'he attained'.

market, n. — ME., fr. ONF. market, corresponding to OF. marchiet, marchie (whence F. marche), fr. L. mercātus, 'trade, business, marketplace' [whence also It. mercato, OProvenç. and Catal. mercat, Sp. and Port. mercado, OS. markat, MDu. market (Du. markt, dial. Du. mart), OHG. markāt (MHG. market, G. Markt)], fr. mercātus, pp. of mercārī, 'to trade', fr. merx, gen. mercis, 'ware, merchandise'. See merchant and cp. mart, which is a doublet of market.

Derivatives: market, intr. and tr. v., market-able, adj., market-abil-ity, n., market-abl-y, adv., market-ing, n.

markhor, n., wild goat of the Himalayas. — Pers. mār-khōr, 'snake eater'.

marl, n., clayey soil. — ME., fr. MF. marle (whence F. marne), fr. ML. margila, dimin. of L. marga, 'marl', which is a Gaulish word according to Pliny. It. and Sp. marga, 'marl', derive fr. L. marga, Late OHG. mergil, MDu. merghel, Du., MLG., MHG., G., Dan. mergel, Swed. märgel, W. marl, are loan words fr. ML. margila.

Derivatives: marl, tr. v., marl-y, adj.

marl, tr. v., to fasten. — Du. marlen, freq. of MDu. māren, mēren, 'to tie, fasten'. See moor, 'to fasten', and cp. next word.

martine, n., a small cord of two strands used for seizing (naut.) — Du. marlijn, formed (under the influence of lijn, 'line'), fr. marling, fr. marren, fr. MDu. māren, 'to tie'. See marl, 'to fasten', and dimin. suff. -ling.

marlite, n., a variety of marl which resists the

action of the air. — Formed from marl with subst. suff. -ite.

marmalade, n. — F. marmelade, fr. Port. marmelada, 'quince jelly, marmalade', fr. marmelo, 'quince', fr. L. melimēlum, 'honey apple', fr. Gk. μελίμηλον, 'sweet apple', which is compounded of μέλι, 'honey', and μῆλον, apple'. The first element is cogn. with L. mel, gen. mellis, 'honey'; see melli-. For the second element see Malus, 'the apple tree'.

marmolite, n., pale green serpentine (mineral.) — Compounded of Gk. μαρμ(αίρειν), to shine', and λίθος, 'stone'. The first element is cogn. with OI. máricih, marici, 'beam of light, ray', and prob. also with L. merus, 'pure, unmixed'. See mere, adj. For the second element see -lite. marmoreal, adj., pertaining to, or like, marble. Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. marmoreus, 'made of marble, resembling marble', fr. marmor, 'marble'. See marble.

Derivative: marmoreal-ly, adv.

marmoset, n., a small monkey of South and Central America. - ME. marmusette, fr. MF. marmouset, 'grotesque carved figure' [cp. Rue des Marmousets, a street in Paris, in which there were grotesque figures of stone. Referring to this street, a Latin text from 1280 speaks of duo marmoseti lapidei ['two stone marmosets' = two grotesque figures of stone'l; rel. to F. marmot, 'little monkey; puppet, grotesque figure' marmotter, 'to mutter, mumble', All these words are prob. of imitative origin. Cp. marmot. marmot, n., a burrowing rodent. - F. marmotte, prop. 'the mumbling (animal)', fr. marmotter, 'to mutter, mumble'; see prec. word. It. marmotta and Sp. marmota are French loan words. The F. forms marmotaine, marmontaine are a blend of F. marmot with L. mūs montānus, lit. 'mountain-mouse'.

marocain, n., a dress material made of silk. — F., lit. 'of Morocco', fr. Maroc, 'Morocco'; so called because this material was orig. manufactured in Morocco. Cp. morocco.

Maronite, n., member of a Christian sect living in the Lebanon district in Syria. — Named after its founder *Maro*, a monk, who lived in the 5th cent. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

maroon, n., one of a class of Negroes; orig. a fugitive Negro slave. — F. marron, fr. Sp. cimarrón, 'wild, untamed', derivative of cima, fr. L. cyma, 'mountain top, summit', fr. Gk. κύμα, 'anything swollen, wave'. See cyma.

Derivative: maroon, tr. and intr. v.

maroon, n., and adj., brownish red. — F. marron, 'chestnut', fr. It. marrone, 'chestnut', which is of unknown origin. Cp. marron.

marplot, n. — Compounded of mar and plot. marque, n., seizure by way of reprisal. — F., fr. OProvenç. marca, 'seizure, reprisal', fr. marcar, 'to seize in reprisal', prop. 'to mark by seizing in reprisal', which is of Teut. origin. See mark, 'boundary; sign'.

marquee, n., a large tent. — Back formation fr. marquise, which was mistaken for a plural; marquee orig. denoted 'a place suitable for a marquise'.

marquetry, marqueterie, n., inlaid work of wood or other material used in decorating furniture.

— F. marqueterie, 'inlaid work, marquetry', fr. marqueter, 'to speckle, spot, inlay', fr. marque, 'a mark'. See mark, 'boundary; sign', and cp. marque.

marquis, n., a title of nobility. — ME. markis, marquis, alteration (due to the analogy of It. marchese) of OF. marchis, fr. marche, 'border, borderland', fr. Teut. \*marka, 'boundary, frontier'. Cp. OHG. marcha, 'boundary, frontier', and see march, 'boundary'.

marquisate, n., the office or dignity of a marquis.

— Formed on analogy of F. marquisat, which is derived fr. It. marchesato, but was assimilated in form to marquis. See marquis and subst. suff.

marquise, n., 1) wife or widow of a marquis; 2) a lady holding in her own right the rank equal to that of a marquis; z) awning, marquee. — F., 'marchioness; marquee (tent)', fem. of marquis. See prec. word and cp. marquee.

marquisette, n., a thin cotton fabric. — Dimin. of F. marquise, 'awning, marquee'. See prec. word and -ette.

marquois scale, a scale for drawing equidistant parallel lines. — Named after its inventor *Marquois*, who lived in London in the 18th cent.

marram grass, bent grass. — ON. maralmr, lit. 'sea grass', fr. marr, 'sea', and halmr, 'straw'. See mere, 'sea', and haulm.

marrano, n., Jew or Moor converted to Christianity. — Sp., 'pig, hog', fr. Arab. háruma, 'was forbidden'. The pig was called the 'forbidden animal', from the fact that the eating of pork is forbidden by Jewish and Moslem religious law. Cp. (Andalusian) Sp. maharrana, 'fresh bacon, salt pork', which derives fr. Arab. muhárramah, fem. of muhárram, 'anything forbidden', pass. part. of hárrama. See harem and herem. For the change of m to n cp. maranatha.

marriage, n. — ME. mariage, fr. OF. (= F.) mariage, fr. VL. marītāticum (occurring in a text from the year 1062), fr. L. marītātus, pp. of marītāre, 'to wed, marry, give in marriage'. It. maritaggio, Sp. maridaje, 'marriage', also derive fr. VL. marītāticum. See marry and -age.

marron, n., the European chestnut. — F. See maroon, 'brownish red'.

marrow, n. — ME. maro, merowe, fr. OE. mearg, mearh, rel. to OS. marg, ON. mergr, OFris., Du. merg, OHG. marag, marg, MHG. marc, G. Mark, 'marrow', fr. I.-E. base \*mozgho-, whence also OI. majján-, Avestic mazga-, 'marrow', Toch. A mäšsunt, 'marrow', OSlav. mozgū, OPruss. muzgeno, Lith. smāgenės (metathesized fr. \*māzgenės), 'brain'.

943

marry, tr. and intr. v. — ME. marien, fr. OF. (= F.) marier, fr. L. maritāre, 'to wed, marry, give in marriage' (whence also It. maritare, Rum. māritā, OProvenç., Catal. Sp. and Port. maridar, 'to marry'), fr. maritus, 'married, husband'. See marital and marriage.

Derivatives: marri-ed, adj., marri-er, n.

Mars, n., the Roman god of war. — L. Mārs, of unknown etymology. Cp. March, Marcia, Marcus, Mark, Martin, martin, martite. Gk., μάρναμαι, 'I fight', is not cognate with L. Mārs (see marasmus).

Marsala, n., a kind of wine produced in Sicily. — So called from Marsala, a seaport in Sicily, fr. Arab. Mirsā-Ilāhi, lit. 'the Port of God'.

Marseillaise, n., name of the French national Republican song, composed by Rouget de Lisle in 1792. — F., fem. of the adj. Marseillais, 'of Marseilles'. Rouget de Lisle composed this song for the Strassburg volunteers, yet it was named Marseillaise because it was the volunteers from Marseilles who sang it in Paris for the first time.

Marseilles, marseilles, n., a kind of cotton material. — Prop. 'made at *Marseilles*'. Cp. marcella, Marseillaise.

marsh, n. — ME. mersh, fr. OE. mersc, merisc, rel. to OS., OFris. mersk, MDu., MLG. mersch, marsch (whence Du. mars, G. Marsch). All these words are derivatives of Teut. \*mari-, 'sea'. See mere, 'lake', and cp. mare, 'sea', marish, morass.

Derivatives: marsh, adj., marsh-y, adj., marsh-i-ness. n.

marshal, n. - ME. mareschal, marshal, fr. OF. mareschal (F. maréchal), fr. Late L. mariscalcus, a word occurring in the Salic Law, and derived fr. Frankish \*marhskalk, which is rel. to OHG. marahscalc, lit. 'horse servant' (whence MHG. marschale, G. Marschall, 'marshal'), fr. marah, 'horse', and scale, 'servant'. For the etymology of OHG. marah see mare, 'female horse'. OHG. scale (= MHG. schalk, whence G. Schalk, 'rogue; wag') is rel. to OE. scealc, OS., OFris. scale, Late ON. skalkr, servant', Dan., Swed. skalk, Du. schalk, 'rogue; wag', Goth. skalks, 'servant', skalkinon, 'to serve'. Cp. It. scalco, 'steward: carver', maresciallo, Sp. mariscal, 'marshal', which are also Teut. loan words. Cp. also marischal and the second element in seneschal.

Derivatives: marshal, tr. v., marshal-cy, n., marshal(l)-er, n., marshal-ship, n.

Marshalsea, n., a court formerly held in London by the knight marshal. — ME. marschalcie, fr. marschal, 'marshal'. See marshal and -cy.

Marsilea, n., a genus of plants, the clover fern (bot.) — ModL., named after the Italian naturalist Luigi Ferdinando Marsili (1658-1730). Marsileaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) —

ModL., formed from prec. word with suff.

marsileaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -ace-

marsupial, adj., pertaining to, or like, a pouch; pertaining to the marsupials. — ModL. marsūpiālis, 'having a pouch', fr. L. marsūpium. See marsupium and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: marsupial, n., a marsupial animal.

Marsupialia, n. pl., an order of mammals, the

kangaroos, wombats, etc. (zool.) — ModL., fr. ModL. marsūpiālis, 'having a pouch', fr. L. marsūnium. See marsupium.

marsupium, n., a pouch (anat. and zool.) — L., fr. Gk. μαρσύπιον, dimin. of μάρσυπος, μάρσυπος, 'bag, purse'; of foreign, prob. oriental origin.

mart, n., market. — Dial. Du. mart, fr. Du. markt, which is rel. to E. market (q.v.)

Derivative: mart, tr. and intr. v.

martello tower, also martello, n., a small fort.—
It. martello, 'hammer', altered fr. mortella, fr.
Cape Mortella in Corsica, name of a tower captured by the English in 1794. Mortella comes fr.
VL. \*myrtella, \*murtella, and means 'myrtle'.
See myrtle.

marten, n., a kind of weasel. - ME. martryn, fr. MF. martrine, 'marten fur', fr. OF., fem. of martrin, 'pertaining to the marten', fr. martre, 'marten'; influenced in form by MLG. marten (see J. F. Bense, Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 211). -F. martre is a Teut. loan word; cp. OHG. mardar (whence MHG., G. marder), OFris. merth, OE. mearb, ON. mörðr. According to Schrader in Bezzenberger's Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprachen, 15, 129f., these Teut. words are cogn. with Lith. marti, 'bride'. For sense development cp. It donnola, 'young lady', ModGk. νυμφίτσα, νυφίτσα, 'sister-in-law', OSlav. nevěsta, 'bride', all used in the sense of 'weasel'. Cp. also Hung. hölgymenyét, 'ermine', lit., 'lady-ermine'. - Lith marti is possibly cogn. with L. marītus, 'husband', for the etymology of which see marital. Cp. the second element in foumart.

martensite, n., a solid solution formed from iron with 2 percent or less of carbon (mineral.) — Named after the German metallurgist Adolf Martens (1850-1914). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Martha, fem. PN. — Aram. Mār<sup>ĕ</sup>thá, lit. 'lady, mistress', fem. of mār, mārá, 'lord, master'.

martial, adj., warlike. — ME., fr. L. Mārtiālis, 'of Mars', fr. Mārs, gen. Mārtis. See Mars and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: martial-ity, n., martial-ly, adv., martial-ness, n.

Martialist, n., one born under Mars (astrol.) — Formed with suff. -ist fr. L. Mārtiālis, 'of Mars'. See prec. word.

Martian, n., an inhabitant of the planet Mars. —

Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Mārtius, 'of Mars', fr. Mārs, gen. Mārtis. See Mars.

Martin, masc. PN. — L. Mārtīnus, a derivative of Mārs, gen. Mārtis. See Mars and cp. martial. martin, n., a kind of swallow. — MF. (= F.) martin, fr. PN. Martin. See prec. word and cp. martlet.

martinet, n., a rigid disciplinarian. — Named after Jean *Martinet*, an army officer under Louis XIV of France.

Derivatives: martinet-ish, adj., martinet-ism, n. martingale, n., part of a horse's harness. — MF. (= F.), fr. Sp. almártaga, 'litharge; a sort of halter, rein', fr. Arab. almártak; influenced in form by a confusion with OProvenç. martegalo, fem. of martegal, 'inhabitant of Martigue', used in the sense 'worn in the manner of the inhabitants of Martigue'.

martini, also martini cocktail, n. — Named after *Martini*, an otherwise unknown person of Italian origin.

Martinmas, n., St. Martin's day, November 11th.

— Prop. Mass of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours (died in 397).

martite, n., ferric oxide (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite. fr. L. Mārs, gen. Mārtis, the Roman god of war, whose name was used in alchemy as the symbol of iron. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

martlet, n., the bird martin. — MF. martelet, derived, with change of suff., fr. martinet, 'martin'. See martin, 'swallow'.

Martynia, n., a genus of plants, the unicorn plant (bot.) — ModL., named after John Martyn (1699-1768), professor of botany at Cambridge. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Martyniaceae, n. pl., the martynia family (bot.)

— ModL., formed from prec. word with suff.
-aceae.

martyniaceous, adj. — See prec. word and

martyr, n. — ME. martir, fr. OE. martyr, fr. Eccles. L. martyr, fr. Gk. μάρτυς, Aeol. and Dor. μάρτυς, 'witness; martyr', which prob. stands for I.-E. \*mṛtu- and is rel. to Gk. μέριμνα, 'care, solicitude, thought', μέρμηρα (poetic), 'care, trouble', μέρμερος, 'causing anxiety, baneful', and cogn. with OI. smarati, 'remembers', L. memor, 'mindful'. See memory and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: martyr, tr. v., the hybrid noun martyr-dom, martyrize (q.v.), martyry (q.v.)

martyrize, tr. v. — ME. martirizen, fr. Eccles. L. martyrizāre, fr. martyr. See martyr and -ize. Derivative: martyriz-ation, n.

martyrology, n., a study of martyrs; a history of martyrs. — Eccles L. martyrologium, fr. Eccles. Gk. μαρτυρολόγιον, which is compounded of Gk. μάρτυς (see martyr), and λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse, account'. See logos.

See martyr and -logy.

martyry, n. - Eccles. L. martyrium, fr. Gk. μαρ-

τύριον, 'testimony, proof; martyr's shrine', fr. μάρτυς. See martyr and -y (representing L.

marvel, n. — ME. merveille, fr. OF. (= F.) merveille, 'wonder', fr. L. mīrābilia, 'wonderful things', neut. pl. (but in VL. taken as fem. sing.) of mīrābilis, 'wonderful', fr. mīrārī, 'to wonder at'. See mīracle, admīre.

marvel, intr. v. — ME. merveillen, fr. MF. merveillier, 'to wonder at', fr. merveille. See marvel, n.

marvelous, marvellous, adj. — ME. merveilous, fr. OF. merveillos (F. merveilleux), fr. merveille. See marvel, n., and -ous.

Derivatives: marvel(l)ous-ly, adv., marvel(l)ousness. n.

Marxian, adj., pertaining to Karl Marx (1818-83) or his doctrine. — For the ending see suff. -ian. Derivatives: Marxian, n., Marxian-ism, n.

Marxism, n., the doctrine of Karl Marx. — See prec. word and -ism.

Marxist, n., an adherent of Marxism; adj., Marxian. — See prec. word and -ist.

Mary, fem. PN. — ME. Marie, fr. OE. Maria, Marie, fr. L. Maria, fr. Gk. Μαριάμ, Μαρία, fr. Aram. (Targum) Maryám, fr. Heb. Miryám, which is of uncertain origin. See Miriam, and cp. Marianne, Marion, marionette.

marzipan, n. — See marchpane.

-mas, combining form for Mass, as in Christmas, Lammas, Michaelmas.

mascagnite, n., ammonium sulfate (mineral.) — Named after its discoverer, the Italian anatomist and physiologist Paolo Mascagni (1752-1815). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

mascara, n., a cosmetic preparation for coloring the eyelashes. — Sp. máscara, 'a mask', fr. Arab. máskharah, 'mockery; buffoon'. See mask. mascle, n., 1) a steel plate; 2) a lozenge voided (her.) — OF. mascle (F. macle), fr. L. macula, 'spot'. See mackle, macle.

mascot, n., talisman, charm. — F. mascotte, popularized by Audran's operette La Mascotte (1880). F. mascotte is a loan word fr. Provenc. mascoto, 'sorcery, charm', fr. masco, 'sorceress, witch', which is of uncertain origin.

masculine, adj. — ME. masculin, fr. OF. (= F.) masculin (fem. masculine), 'of the male sex', fr. masculus, 'male', fr. mās, 'male', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. emasculate.

Derivatives: masculine, n., masculine-ness, n., masculin-ity, n.

maser, n.—Coined from the initials of Microwave Amplification (by) Stimulated Emission (of) Radiation.

mash, n., crushed malt soaked in warm water to form wort. — OE. māsc-, māx-, 'mash', in māscwyrt, māxwyrt, 'mashwort, infused malt', rel. to ME. maskefat, 'mashvat', Swed. mäsk, MHG. meisch, G. Maisch, Maische, 'crushed grapes', OE. meox, OS. mehs, mist, OHG., MHG., G. mist, Goth. maihstus, 'dung, filth',

fr. I.-E. base \*meiĝh-, 'to sprinkle', whence also Ol. mēhati, 'urinates', Gk. δμείχειν, later form δμιτχείν, L. meiere, mingere, 'to urinate', Russ. mezgá, Pol. miazga, 'sap'. See micturition and cp. mistletoe, mixen. Cp. also mush, 'a thick, soft mass'

Derivative: mash, tr. v., 1) to convert into a mash; 2) to change into a soft mass.

mash, tr. v., to make love to; intr. v., to flirt. —
Fr. mash, 'to convert into a mash', etc. See prec.

Derivative: mash-er, n.

mashie, mashy, n., an iron golf club. — Prob. fr. F. massue, 'club', fr. VL. \*mattiūca, fr. \*mattia, which is rel. to L. mateola, 'a tool for digging'. See mace, 'a staff', and cp. masse, mattock. masjid, n., a mosque. — Arab. See mosque.

mask, n. — MF. (= F) masque, fr. ML. masca, fr. It. máschera, fr. Arab. máskhara<sup>h</sup>, 'mockery; buffoon', fr. sákhira, 'he mocked, ridiculed'. Cp. masque, masquerade.

Derivatives: mask, tr. and intr. v., mask-ed, adj., mask-er, n., mask-ette, n.

maskery, masquery, n. — F. masquerie, fr. masquer, 'to mask', fr. masque. See mask and -ery. maskelynite, n., a feldspar mineral (mineral.) — Named after the English mineralogist Nevil Story-Maskelyne (1823-1911). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

## maskinonge, n. - See muskellunge.

maslin, n., a kind of brass (obsol.) — ME., fr. OE, mæstling, mæsling, mæslin, rel. to MDu., MHG. messinc, missinc, Du. messing, G. Messing, 'brass'. These Teut. words, as well as Czech mosaz, Slovak mosadz, Pol. mosiadz, 'brass', ult. derive fr. Gk. Μοσσύνοικος γαλκός. 'brass made by the Mossynoikoi', a people living south of the Euxine, lit. 'those dwelling in μόσσυνες (i.e. wooden houses)'. Brass is said to have been first manufactured by the Mossynoikoi, whence the name Μοσσύνοικος γαλκός. maslin, n., a mixture of different kinds of grain. - ME. mastlyoun, mestlyon, fr. OF. mesteillon, mestillon, fr. mestueil, mesteil (F. méteil), fr. VL. \*mistilium, which was formed from the adjective \*mistilis, fr. \*mistus, a collateral form of L. mixtus, pp. of miscere, 'to mix'. See mix. masochism, n., a form of sexual perversion in which one finds pleasure in being hurt (med.); the opposite of sadism. — Named after the Austrian novelist Leopold Sacher Masoch (1836-95), who describes it in one of his works. For the ending see suff. -ism.

masochist, n. - See prec. word and -ist.

Derivative: masochist-ic, adj.

mason, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) maçon, fr. Frankish \*makjo, Latinized into machiō, from the verb \*makōn, 'to make'. See make and cp. freemason.

Derivatives: mason, tr. v., mason-ic, adj., mason-ry, n.

masonite, n., a variety of chloritoid (mineral.) —

Named after Owen *Mason* of Providence, Rhode Island. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Masorah, also Masora, n., the system of notes on the external form of the text of the Hebrew Bible. — Mishnaic Heb. māsōráh, a collateral form of māsōreth in māsōreth habb rith, 'the bond of the covenant' (Ezek. 20:37). The word māsōreth is prob. contracted fr. \*ma'āsōreth and is formed with instr. pref. ma- fr. āsār, 'he bound'. Later, however, the word māsōráh was explained as the summary of traditions concerning the correct writing and reading of the Bible, and, accordingly, was regarded as a derivative of the verb māsár, 'he handed down, handed over'.

Derivatives: Masor-ete, n., Masor-etic, Masor-etic-al, adis.

masque, n., 1) a masquerade; 2) a kind of dramatic performance. — F. masque. See mask.

masquerade, n., an assembly of persons wearing masks. — F. mascarade, fr. Sp. mascarada, prop. 'a ball at which masks are worn', fr. mascara, 'mask'. See mask and -ade, and cp. mascara.

Derivatives: masquerade, intr. v., masquerad-er, n.

Mass, n., celebration of the Eucharist (Latin Church). — ME. messe, masse, fr. OE. mæsse, fr. VL. \*messa, for Eccles. L. missa, prop. fem. pp. of mittere, 'to send'; so called from the words of dismissal at the end of the service: Ite, missa est (scil. ecclesia), 'Go, (the congregation) is dismissed'. See mission and cp. mess, missal and the second element in kermess, Christmas, Lammas, Michaelmas.

mass, n., quantity, size. — ME. masse, fr. OF. (= F.) masse, fr. L. massa, 'that which adheres together like dough, lump, mass', fr. Gk. μαζα, μαζα, 'barley cake, lump, mass, ball', which is rel. to μασσειν, 'to knead'. See macerate and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: mass, v. (q.v.), mass-y, adj., mass-iness, n.

mass, tr. and intr. v. — F. masser, fr. masse. See mass. n.

massacre, n., indiscriminate killing. — F., fr. earlier maçacre, rel. to OF. macecle, macecre, 'shambles, butchery'; of uncertain origin.

massage, n. — F. massage, fr. masser, 'to massage', fr. Arab. mássa, 'he felt, touched', which is rel. to Heb. māshásh, 'he felt, touched', mishshēsh, 'he felt through, groped', Aram. mashshēsh, 'he felt through, groped', Ethiop. marsása, 'he felt, touched', Akkad. mashāshu, 'to smear over, spread over'. The practice of massage has come to Europe from the East and consisted originally in the simple touching of the superficial parts of the body. This word has nothing to do with Gk. μάσσειν, 'to knead', with which it is connected by most lexicographers. For the ending see suff. -age.

Derivatives: massage, tr. v., massag-er, n.,

massasauga, n., a small kind of rattlesnake. — Fr. Missisauga, name of a river and Indian tribe in Ontario.

massé, n., stroke in billiards made with the cue held perpendicularly. — F. massé, pp. of masser, 'to strike with the cue held perpendicularly', fr. mace, 'club'. See mace, 'a staff', and cp. mashie.

massebah, n., stone pillar. — Heb. matztzēbháh, 'pillar', from stem n-tz-bh, 'to stand, set, place', whence also nitztzábh, 'he stationed himself, took his stand, stood', hitztzíbh, 'he stationed, placed, set up, erected', nitztzábh, 'handle (of a knife or sword); prefect, deputy', nětzībh, 'pillar; prefect', matztzábh, 'station, position; garrison, post, outpost' (lit. 'place where one stands'), rel. to Aram. nětzabh, 'he set up, erected, planted', Arab. náṣaba, 'he set up, erected', naṣb, 'something set up; sign, mark, waymark', niṣáb, 'handle (of a knife)', núṣub, 'statue graven image, idol', mánṣab, 'place where something is set up, origin, rank, dignity', Akkad. naṣabāti, 'pillars'.

masseter, n., either of a pair of muscles used in mastication (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. μασητήρ, incorrectly spelled also μασσητήρ, 'chewer', fr. μασάομαι (for \*μαθιάομαι), 'I chew, bite', which is rel, to μάθυιαι, 'jaw', μαστάζειν, 'to chew', μαστιχᾶν, 'to gnash the teeth', μαστίχη, 'mastic', lit, 'chewing gum'. See masticate and cp. mastic. In its anatomical sense as name of a muscle of the lower jaw, lit. 'the chewing muscle', the word was first used by Hippocrates. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia Anatomica, p. 314.

masseur, n., a man who practices massage. — F., formed fr. masser, 'to massage', with suff. -eur, representing L. -or. See massage, and agential suff. -or.

masseuse, n., a woman who practices massage. — F., fem. of masseur. See prec. word.

massicot, n., yellow oxide of lead. — ME. masticote, fr. MF. (= F.) massicot, fr. It. marzacatto, 'potter's varnish', fr. Sp. mazacote, 'kali, mortar; dry, tough mass', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. an alteration of Arab. shabb qubit, 'Coptic alum' (see Lokotsch, EW. No. 1735); influenced in form by Sp. masa, 'dough; mass'.

massif, n., a compact group of mountains forming a unit (physical geogr.) — F., prop. subst. use of the adjective massif. See next word.

massive, adj. — ME. massiffe, fr. MF. (= F.) massif (fem. massive), 'massive, massy, bulky, solid', fr. masse. See mass, 'quantity, size', and -ive and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: massive-ly, adv., massive-ness, n. mast, n., a long pole. — ME., fr. OE. mæst, rel. to ON. mastr, MDu. maste, Du., OHG., MHG., G. mast, and cogn. with L. mālus (which stands

for \*mādos, \*mazdos), 'mast', OIr. matan, 'club', Ir. maide, 'a stick', OSlav. mostū, 'bridge'. Cp. Malus, 'name of a constellation'.

Derivatives: mast, tr. v., mast-ing, n.

mast, n., fruit of the beech, etc. — ME. maste, mast, fr. OE. mæst, rel. to Du., OHG., MHG., G. mast, 'mast', OE. mæstan, Du., OHG., MHG., mesten, 'to fatten, feed', and cogn. with OI. médah, 'fat, marrow', mádati, mádatē, 'is drunk', fr. I.-E. base \*mād-, 'wet, moist, dripping; to drip (esp. with fat)'. See meat and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in durmast.

mast-, form of masto- before a vowel.

mastaba, mastabah, n., an ancient Egyptian tomb.

— Arab. mástaba<sup>h</sup>.

mastectomy, n., surgical removal of a breast. — Compounded of mast- and Gk. -εκτομία, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See -ectomy.

master, n. - ME. maistre, fr. OE. mægester and OF, maistre (F, maître), Both OE, mægester and OF, maistre derive fr. L. magister, 'master, chief, head, leader', whence also It. maestro, Ruman. maestru, OProvenç., Catal. maestre, Sp. maestro, Port. mestre. L. magister stands for \*mag-is-teros, which is formed with double comparative suff. from the stem of L. magnus, 'great'. For the compar. suff. -is cp. L. magis, 'more', which is rel. to magnus, 'great'; for the compar. suff. \*-teros see -ther; for the use of the double compar, suff, in L. magister cp. minister. OHG, meistar (whence MHG., G. meister), OS. mēstar, OCo. maister, W. meistr, etc. are Latin loan words. See mickle and cp. magnum. megalo-. Cp. also magisterial, magistrate, maestro, mister, mistral.

Derivatives: master, tr. v., master-ful, adj., master-ful-ly, adv., master-ful-ness, n., master-hood, n., master-ly, adj. and adv., master-li-ness, n.

masterpiece, n. — Loan translation of G. Meisterstück, which is compounded of Meister, 'master', and Stück, 'piece'. See master and piece.

mastery, n. — ME. maistrie, fr. OF. maistrie, fr. maistre, 'master'. See master and -y (representing OF. -ie) and cp. the second element in palmistry.

mastic, n., resin obtained from certain trees. — ME. mastik, fr. OF. mastic, fr. VL. mastichum, fr. Gk. μαστίχη, 'mastic'. See masticate and cp. almaciga.

Derivative: mastic-ic, adj.

masticable, adj. — Formed with suff. -able fr. Late L. masticāre. See next word.

Derivative: masticabil-ity, n.

masticate, tr. v., to chew. — Late L. masticātus, pp. of masticāre, 'to chew' (whence also OF. maschier, F. mâcher), fr. Gk. μαστιχᾶν, 'to gnash the teeth', which is rel. to μαστίχη, 'mastic', lit. 'chewing gum', and to μαστάζειν, 'to

chew', μάσταξ, 'jaws, mouth' (lit. 'that with which one chews'); a morsel' (lit. 'that which is chewed'), μασάομαι (for \*μαθιάομαι), 'I chew, bite', and prob. cogn. with L. mandere, 'to chew', Goth. munps, OE. mūð, 'mouth'. See mouth and verbal suff. -ate and cp. mastic. Cp. also mandible.

Derivatives: masticat-or, n., masticat-ory, adj. and n.

mastication, n. — Late L. masticatio, gen. -ōnis, 'chewing, mastication', fr. masticatus, pp. of masticare. See masticate and -ion.

mastiff, n. — ME. mastif, fr. OF. mastin (whence F. mâtin), fr. VL. \*mā(n)suētinus, 'tamed', fr. L. mānsuētus, of s.m., pp. of mānsuēscere, 'to tame'; see mansuete. The ending of E. mastiff is due to a confusion with OF. mestif, 'mongrel'.

mastitis, n., inflammation of a breast (med.) — Medical L., coined by Konig fr. Gk. μαστός, 'breast', and suff. - ῖτις. See masto- and -itis.

masto-, before a vowel mast-, combining form meaning 'breast'. — Gk. μαστο-, μαστ-, fr. μαστός, 'breast', which prob. stands for \*μαδτός and derives from the stem of μαδᾶν, 'to be wet, to flow', fr. I.-E. base \*måd-, 'wet, moist, dripping'. See mast, 'fruit of the beech', and cp. prec. word, mastoid, mazo-, 'breast', amastia, bimastism.

mastodon, n., an extinct elephantlike mammal. — ModL., compounded of mast- and Gk δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth' (see odonto-); so called from the nipple-shaped projections on the molar teeth.

mastodontic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a mastodon. — See prec. word and -ic.

mastoid, adj., resembling a breast or nipple. — Gk. μαστοειδής, compounded of μαστός, 'breast', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See masto- and -oid.

Derivative: mastoid, n., the mastoid process or bone.

masturbate, intr. v., to practice onanism. — L. māsturbātus, pp. of māsturbārī, 'to masturbate', prob. from \*man-stuprāre, for manū stuprāre, 'to defile oneself with the hand', fr. manū, abl. of manus, 'hand', and stuprāre, 'to defile oneself', fr. stuprum, 'defilement, dishonor, disgrace'. See manual, stuprum, and verbal suff.-ate. The ending of L. māsturbārī is due to a popular connection of the word with L. turbāre, 'to disturb, agitate, confuse'. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 48 s.v. māsturbor.

Derivatives: masturbat-ic, adj., masturbat-ion, n., masturbat-ion-al, adj., masturbat-or, n., masturbat-ory, adj.

masurium, n., name of a chemical element; now called technetium (chem.) — ModL., named by its discoverers, the German chemists Walter Noddack, Ida Tacke and Otto Berg, after Masuria, a district in East Prussia; so called by them, because the platinum ore, from which it was first extracted, occurs frequently in this district.

mat, n., a coarse fabric made of straw, hemp, rushes, etc. — ME. matte, fr. OE. matt, fr. Late L. matta, 'mat made of rushes' (whence also OHG. matta, MHG., G. matte), fr. Phoen.-Punic matta, corresponding to Heb. mittā, 'bed', which is formed from the stem of nātā, 'he bent' (for sense development cp. Gk. κλίντ, 'bed', fr. κλίνειν, 'to bend'). From Late L. matta, a secondary form of Late L. matta, which occurs in the writings of Grégoire de Tours, derives F. natte, 'mat, matting'. For the change of Heb.-Punic initial m to n cp. F. nappe, 'tablecloth', fr. L. nappa, which derives fr. Heb.-Punic mappā' (see napery, napkin).

Derivatives: mat, tr. v., to cover with a mat or mats, matt-ed, adj., matt-ed-ly, adv., matt-edness. n., matting (q.v.)

mat, adj., dull (said of color or a surface). — F., 'dull, lusterless, unpolished', fr. OF. mat, 'defeated, afflicted, depressed, dejected; dull', fr. Arab. māt in the sentence māt ash-shāh, 'the king has died'. The word mat, orig. used only as a term of chess, gradually developed also the meanings 'faint, feeble, dull-colored'. See checkmate and cp. matador, mate, adj.

matador, n., 1) the man who kills the bull in the bullfight; 2) one of the three chief cards in the game of ombre and quadrille. — Sp., 'killer, murderer', fr. matar, 'to kill, murder', fr. Arab. måta, 'he died'. Cp. checkmate. Cp. also mat, 'dull'.

matamata, n., a freshwater turtle, Chelys fimbriata. — Port. matamatá, fr. Tupi matamatá.

match, n., an equal.—ME. macche, fr. OE. mæcca, ge-mæcca, 'one suited to another, one of a pair, mate', fr. mac-ian, 'to make'. Cp. OHG. gimah (n.), 'comfort, advantage', MHG. gemach, 'comfort, ease', OHG. gi-mah (adj.), 'suitable, comfortable', MHG. ge-mach, 'comfortable, quiet', G. ge-mach, 'easy, leisurely', and see make, v. For formation cp. batch, fr. bake.

Derivatives: match, tr. and intr. v., match-less, adi., match-less-ly, adv., match-less-ness, n.

match, n., 1) wick or cord for firing a gun; 2) a slender piece of wood tipped with a substance that catches fire by friction. — ME. macche, fr. OF. mesche (F. mèche), 'wick' (of a candle, lamp, etc.), match, fuse', fr. VL. \*micca, which is a blend of L. myxa (fr. Gk. μύξα), 'wick of a lamp', and L. mūcus, 'slime from the nose'. See myco-, mucus.

Derivative: match, tr. v.

matchet, n. — A var. of machete.

mate, tr. v., to checkmate; to overcome. — ME. maten, fr. OF. mater, 'to checkmate; to defeat, overcome', fr. mat, 'checkmated; defeated, overcome'. See cp. mat, 'dull'.

mate, n., checkmate. — ME. mat, fr. MF., fr. OF. See prec. word.

mate, n., a companion. — ME., fr. MLG. mate, mat, 'companion', orig. 'a messmate', whence

also Du. maat; cp. Dan., Swed. mat, OHG. gimazzo, MHG. gema33e, 'messmate', G. Maat, 'mate'; fr. Teut. base \*mati-, 'food', whence also E. meat (q.v.) See also matelote.

Derivatives: *mate*, tr. and intr. v., *mate-less*, adj. maté, n., 1) paraguay tea; 2) the plant from which it is made. — Sp. *mate*, fr. Quichua *mati*, prop. 'calabash, a vessel made of calabash', hence also 'a vessel in which maté is made'.

matelassé, adj., woven in a manner suggestive of quilting. — F., pp. of matelasser, 'to stuff, pad, cushion', fr. matelas, 'mattress, pad, cushion'. See mattress.

matelassé, n., a matelassé fabric. — Fr. prec. word.

matelote, n., a dish of fish. — F., fr. matelot. 'sailor', fr. MF. matenot, a loan word fr. MDu, mattenoot, which is rel. to ON. motunautr, MHG. mazgenōze, lit. 'messmate'. For the first element in these words see mate, 'companion'. The second element is rel. to ON. nautr, OE. genēat, OS. ginōt, OFris. nāt, OHG. ginōz, ginōzo, MHG. genōz, G. Genosse, 'mate, companion'. These words orig. meant 'one who shares cattle with others'. They are rel. to ON. naut, OE. nēat, 'ox, cattle'; see neat, n. Cp. matross.

mater, n. 1) mother (colloq.); 2) either of the two membranes of the brain (pia mater and dura mater).— L. māter, 'mother'. See mother.

materfamilias, n., the mother of a family. — L. māter familiās, compounded of māter, 'mother', and familiās, ancient gen. of familia, 'family'. See mater and family and cp. paterfamilias.

material, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. māteriālis, 'of matter', fr. L. māteria, 'wood, timber, stuff, matter'. See matter and cp. matériel.

Derivatives: material, n., material-ism, n., material-ist, n., material-ist-ic, adj., material-ist-ic-al-ly, adv., material-itz-ation, n., material-ize, tr. and intr. v., material-iz-ation, n., material-ly, adv., material-ness, n.

materia medica, 1) substances used in medicine; 2) that branch of medicine which deals with the properties of drugs and with their application in the cure of diseases. — Med. L., lit. 'medical matter'. See matter and medical.

matériel, n., material equipment. — F., from the adj. matériel, 'material, physical', fr. Late L. māteriālis. See material.

maternal, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) maternel, fr. L. māternus, 'of a mother', fr. māter. See mother and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: maternal-ity, n., maternal-ly, adv., maternal-ness, n.

maternity, n., motherhood. — F. maternité, fr. MF., fr. L. māternitātem, acc. of māternitās, 'motherhood', fr. māternus. See prec. word and -ity.

matey, adj., friendly (*British colloq*.) — Formed with suff. -y fr. mate, 'companion'. math, n., a mowing. — ME. \*math, fr. OE. mæp,

'harvest, crop', rel. to OFris. meth, OHG. mād, MHG. māt, G. Mahd, 'a mowing', fr. Teut. \*māpa-, lit. 'that which is wown', pp. form of I.-E. base \*mē-, \*mē-, 'to mow'. See mow, 'to cut (grass)', and cp. aftermath. Cp. also meadow. mathematic, adj., mathematical (now rare). — See next word.

mathematical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. F. mathématique. fr. Gk. μαθηματικός, 'scientific, mathematical', fr. μάθημα, 'that which is learned, learning, science', from the aorist μαθείν (whence the pres. μανθάνειν), 'to learn'. fr. \*mndh-, reduced form of I.-E. base \*men-dh-, 'to have one's mind aroused, apply oneself to'. From the same base (resp. its reduced form) prob. derive Gk. μενθήρη, 'care', Lith. mandras, mandrùs, 'wide-awake', OSlav. madru, 'wise, sage', Goth. mundon sis, 'to look at', ON. munda, 'to aim', OHG. mendan, 'to rejoice', OHG. muntar, MHG. munter, munder, 'eager, agile, nimble', G. munter, 'awake, lively, gay, merry, vigorous', W. mynnu, 'to want, wish'. Alb. mund, 'I can, I am, victorious', and possibly also Ol. medhá, 'wisdom, intelligence', Gk. Μοῦσα (if fr. \*Μόνθια), 'Muse'. Base \*men-dhis an enlargement of base \*men-, 'to think'. See mind and cp. Muse, Epimetheus, Prometheus. Cp. also the second element in chrestomathy, opsimath, polymath. Cp. also the second element in Ormazd.

Derivative: mathematical-ly, adv.

mathematician, n. — F. mathématicien, fr. mathématique. See prec. word and -ian.

mathematico-, combining form meaning 'mathematical and'. — See next word.

mathematics, n. — F. mathématique, fr. L. mathématica, fr. Gk. μαθηματική (scil. τέχνη), 'mathematical art', fem. of μαθηματικός, 'scientific, mathematical'. See mathematical and sies

mathematize, tr. and intr. v. — See prec. word and -ize.

Mathilda, fem. PN. - See Matilda.

matico, n., 1) a Peruvian shrub; 2) a styptic made from its leaves. — Sp., fr. *Matico*, dimin. of *Mateo*, 'Matthew'. See Matthew.

Matilda, Mathilda, fem. PN. — F. Mathilde, of Teut. origin and lit. meaning 'mighty in battle'. Cp. OHG. Mahthilda, compounded of mahti, 'might, power', and hildi, 'battle'. For the first element see might, for the second cp. Hilda and words there referred to. Cp. Maud.

matildite, n., a silver bismuth sulfide (mineral.) — Named after Matilda mine, near Morococha, Peru. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

matin, n., 1) morning song esp. of birds; 2) (pl.) the first of the seven canonical hours; 3) (pl.) morning service of the Church of England. — F., 'morning', fr. L. mātūtīnum (short for mātūtīnum tempus, 'morning time'), neut. of mātūtīnus, 'of the morning' See matutinal and cp. matinee.

matinee 948

Derivatives: matin. adi., matin-al, adi.

matinee, n., afternoon performance. — F. matinée, fr. matin. See matin.

matlockite, n., lead oxychloride (mineral.) — Named after Matlock in Derbyshire, England. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

matra, n., an Indian unit of measure. — OI. mâtram (neut.), mâtrā (fem.), 'measure', fr. mâti (fr. I.-E. \*mē-ti), 'measures', fr. I.-E. base \*mē-, 'to measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. words there referred to.

matranee, n., a female sweeper; a female servant (India). — Hind. mehtarānā, mehtrānī, fr. Pers. mihtarānī, 'female sweeper', fem. of mihtar, 'sweeper'. See mehtar.

matras, n., a glass vessel with a long neck. — F. matras, prob. fr. Arab. matarah, 'leathern bottle, skin yase'.

matri-, combining form meaning 'mother'. — L. mātri-, from the stem of māter, gen. mātris, 'mother'. See mater.

matriarch, n., a mother who rules her family or tribe. — Formed fr. matri- on analogy of patriarch (a.v.)

Derivatives: matriarch-al, adj., matriarch-ate, n., matriarch-ic, adj., matriarch-y, n.

Matricaria, n., a genus of plants, the wild camomile (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. mātrix, 'womb' (see matrix); so called for the reputed medicinal value. For the ending see suff. -ia.

matricidal, adj. — See next word and adj. suff. -al. matricide, n., one who kills his mother. — L. mā-tricīda, compounded of matri- and -cīda, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See -cide, 'killer'.

matricide, n., the act of killing one's own mother.

— L. mātricīdium, compounded of matri- and -cīdium, 'killing', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See -cide, 'killing'.

matricular, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. Late L. mātricula. See matriculate.

matriculate, tr. and intr. v. — Late L. mātriculātus, pp. of mātriculāre, 'to register', fr. L. mātricula, 'register', dimin. of L. mātrix, gen. mātrīcis. See matrix, and -ule and verbal suff,-ate. Derivatives: matriculat-ion, n., matriculat-or, n., matriculat-ory, adj.

matrilineal, adj., pertaining to, or descended from, the maternal line. — Compounded of L. māter, gen. mātris, 'mother', and līnea, 'line'. See mother, line and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: matrilineal-ly, adv.

matrimonial, adj. — MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. mātrimōniālis, fr. L. mātrimōnium. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: matrimonial-ly, adv.

matrimony, n., 1) wedlock; 2) a card game. — ME. matrimoine, matrimony, fr. OF. matremoine, matrimoine, fr. L. mātrimonium, 'marriage, matrimony', formed fr. māter, gen. mātris, 'mother', with suff. -monium. See mother and

matrix, n., womb. — L. mātrix, 'womb, matrix,

source, origin', formed fr. māter, gen. mātris, 'mother', on analogy of nūtrīx, 'wet-nurse, nurse'. See mother. For the sense development of L. mātrīx (fr. māter, 'mother') cp. Gk.  $\mu\dot{\eta}\tau\rho\bar{\alpha}$ , 'uterus, womb', which derives fr.  $\mu\dot{\eta}\tau\eta\rho$ , mother', and OHG. muodar, 'belly' (whence G. Mieder, 'bodice'), which is rel. to OHG. muoter, 'mother' (cp. metralgia).

matron, n., a married woman. — ME. matrone, fr. MF. (= F.) matrone, fr. L. mātrōna, 'a married woman, wife, matron', fr. māter, 'mother'; see mother. For the formation of the word cp. L. patrōnus, 'protector, patron', fr. pater, 'father' (see patron) and Bellōna, 'the goddess of war', fr. bellum, 'war' (see Bellona). Derivatives: matron-age, n., matronal (q.v.), matron-hood, n., matron-ize, tr. v., matron-like, adj. matron-ly, adj., matron-li-ness, n.

matronal, adj. — L. mātrōnālis, 'of, or belonging to, a married woman', fr. mātrōna. See matron and adj. suff. -al.

matross, n., soldier in a train of artillery (hist.)
Du. matroos, corruption of F. matelots, pl. of
matelot, fr. MF. matenot, which itself is borrowed fr. MDu. mattenoot, lit., 'messmate'. See
matelote.

mattamore, n., a subterranean dwelling or store-house. — F. matamore, fr. Arab. maimūrah, 'something hidden', prop. fem. pass. part. of tāmara, 'he hid, concealed', fr. Aram. tēmar, of s.m. See Siegmund Fraenkel, Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen, p. 137. Aram. tēmar is rel. to Heb. tāmān, 'he hid, concealed' (whence maimōn, 'treasure', lit. 'something hidden'), Akkad. tamāru, 'to cover with earth'.

matter, n. — ME. matere, fr. OF. matere (F. matière), fr. L. māteria, 'wood, timber, stuff, matter', formed fr. L. māter, 'mother', as translation of Gk. ὕλη, 'wood, forest, timber, stuff, matter'. See mother and cp. Madeira, madrier. L. māteria is not cogn. with Arm. mair, 'pine, cedar', mairi, 'forest'.

Derivative: matter, intr. v.

matter of fact. — Loan translation of L. res facti.

Cp. G. Tatsache, which is the loan translation of E. matter of fact.

Derivative: matter-of-fact, adj.

Matthew, masc. PN. — F. Mathieu, fr. Late L. Matthaeus, fr. Gk. Ματθαῖος, fr. Ματθίᾶς, contraction of Ματταθίᾶς, fr. Heb. Mattiyyáh, shortened form of Mattithyáh, Mattithyáhū, lit. 'gift of the Lord'. For the first element cp. Heb. mattáth, 'gift', and see Nathan, for the second see Elijah and cp. words there referred to. The form Ματθαῖος is due to change of suff. Cp. Matthias. Cp. also matico.

Matthias, n. — Late L., fr. Gk. Ματθίᾶς, fr. Heb. Mattiyyāh. See Matthew.

mattock, n. — ME. mattok, fr. OE. mattuc, fr. VL. \*matteūca, which is rel. to L. mateola, 'mallet'. See mace, 'a staff', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: mattock, tr. v.

mattoid, n., a person of abnormal mind verging on insanity. — It. mattoide, a hybrid coined fr. It. matto, 'mad', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'shape, form'. The first element derives fr. L. mattus, intoxicated', fr. mad(i)dus, 'moist, wet; drunk, intoxicated', fr. madēre, 'to be wet; to be drunk or intoxicated', fr. I.-E. base mād-, 'wet, moist, dripping; to drip'. See meat and cp. mast, 'fruit of beech'. For the second element in mattoid see -oid.

mattress, n. — ME. materas, fr. OF. materas (F. matelas), fr. It. materasso, borrowed in Sicily fr. Arab. máṭraḥ, 'place where something is thrown or laid', used also in the sense of 'mattress' (see Dozy-Engelmann, Glossaire des mots espagnols et portugais dérivés de l'arabe, p. 151); fr. táraḥa, 'he threw'. Cp. Sp. almadraque, 'mattress', which is formed fr. Arab. al-, 'the' and máṭraḥ, 'mattress' (see above). Cp. also matelassé. Cp. also E. tare, 'allowance in weight'.

maturate, tr. v., to make mature or ripe; to cause to suppurate; intr. v., to ripen; to suppurate. — L. mātūrātus, pp. of mātūrāre, 'to ripen', fr. mātūrus. See mature, adj., and verbal suff. -ate.

maturation, n. — F., fr. L. mātūrātionem, acc. of mātūrātio, 'a ripening', fr. mātūrātus, pp. of mātūrāre. See prec. word and -ion.

maturative, adj., promoting ripeness; promoting suppuration. — F. maturatif (fem. maturative), fr. L. mātūrātīvus, 'tending to ripen', fr. mātūrātus, pp. of mātūrāre. See maturate.

mature, adj., ripe. — L. mātūrus, 'ripe', which is rel. to mānus, 'good' (whence immānis, 'monstrous'), mānēs, 'ghosts, the gods of the Lower World', lit. 'the good gods', māne, 'early in the morning', Mātūta, 'the goddess of dawn', mātūtīnus, 'of, or pertaining to, the morning'. All these words derive from base \*mā-, 'good; early', whence possibly also OIr. maith, 'good', W. mad, Co. mas, of s.m. See manes and cp. demure, immanity, mañana, matinée, Matuta, matutinal.

Derivatives: maturate (q.v.), maturation (q.v.), maturative (q.v.), mature-ly, adv., mature-ness, n., mature, v. (q.v.), matur-er, n., maturescent (q.v.), matur-ing, n., maturity (q.v.)

mature, tr. v., to cause to ripen; intr. v., to ripen.
OF. maturer, fr. L. mātūrāre, 'to ripen', fr. mātūrus. See mature, adj.

maturescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

maturescent, adj., becoming ripe. — L. māturēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of mātūrēscere, 'to become ripe, to ripen', formed with inchoative suff. -ēscere, fr. mātūrus, 'ripe'. See mature, adj., and -escent.

maturity, n., ripeness. — ME. maturite, fr. L. mātūritās, 'ripeness, maturity' [prob. through the medium of Late MF. (= F.) maturité], fr. mātūrus. See mature, adj., and -ity.

Matuta, n., name of the goddess of dawn in Ro-

man Religion. — L. Mātūta (whence mātūtīnus, 'of, or pertainig to, the morning'), rel. to mātūrus. See mature, adi., and cp. next word.

matutinal, adj., pertaining to, or happening, in the morning. — L. mātūtīnālis, fr. mātūtīnus, 'of, or pertaining to, the morning'. See prec. word, adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus) and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: matutinal-ly, adv.

matutine, adj., matutinal. — L. mātūtīnus. See prec. word.

Derivative: matutine-lv. adv.

matzah, also matza, matzoh, matzo, n. (pl. matzoth, also matzos), a flat piece of unleavened bread eaten by Jews during the Passover. — Heb. matztzáh (pl. matztzóth), 'unleavened bread', lit. 'that which is sucked out', hence 'sapless, juiceless', from the stem of matzátz, 'he sucked out, drained out', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. m\*tzatz, matz, 'he sucked out', Arab. mássa, 'he sucked out', and to Heb. mātzáh, 'he drained out'.

maucherite, n., a nickel arsenide (mineral.) — Named after the German mineral dealer Wilhelm Maucher (1879-1930). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Maud, fem. PN. — OF. Mahaut, of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. Mahthilda and see Matilda.

maud, n., a woolen plaid worn by shepherds in Scotland. — Prob. from the PN. Maud.

maudlin, adj., tearfully sentimental. — ME. Maudlin, 'Mary Magdalene' (see Luke 8:2), fr. OF. (= F.) Madelaine, fr. L. Magdalena, in allusion to the fact that painters used to represent Mary Magdalene weeping; maudlin orig. meant 'shedding tears of penitence like Magdalene'. See Magdalene.

mauger, maugre, prep., in spite of (archaic). — ME. maugrie, fr. OF. malgre, maugre (F. malgré), lit. 'ill will', fr. mal, 'ill, badly', and gre (F. gré), 'will, pleasure'. For the first element see mal-. The second element comes fr. L. grātum, neut. of grātus, 'acceptable, pleasing, agreeable, grateful', used as a noun. See grace, n., and cp. malgré.

maul, mall, n., a heavy hammer. — ME. malle, fr. OF. (= F.) mail, 'hammer', fr. L. malleus. See malleus and cp. the second element in pallmall.

Derivatives: maul, mall, tr. v., maul-er, n.

maulstick, also mahlstick, n., a long rod used by painters. — Du. maalstok, lit. 'painting stick', compounded of malen, 'to paint', and stok, 'stick'. The first element is rel. to ON. mæla, OHG. mālōn, mālēn, MHG. mālen, G. malen, 'to paint', OE. māl, 'mark, stain'; see mole, 'spot'. For the second element see stock, stick. maund, also man, n., a unit of weight used in India, Persia and Turkey. — Hind. and Pers. man, 'mina', fr. OI. manā, which is of Sem. origin.

See mina, 'unit of weight'.

maund, n., a hand basket. — ME. maund fr. MF.

maund, tr. and intr. v., to beg (slang). — Prob. fr. F. mendier, 'to beg', fr. L. mendicāre (whence also It. mendicare, Sp., Port. mendigar). See mendicant.

maunder, intr. v., 1) to wander about aimlessly;
2) to mutter, mumble. — Prob. freq. of maund,
"to beg".

Derivative: maunder-er, n.

maundy, n., 1) ceremonial washing of the feet of poor people; 2) distribution of alms. — ME. maunde, fr. OF. mande, fr. L. mandātum, 'command', prop. neut. pp. of mandāre, 'to commit to one's charge' (see mandate); influenced in form by maund, 'basket'.

Maundy Thursday, n., Thursday preceding Easter. — From prec. word.

Maurice, masc. PN. — F., fr. Late L. Mauritius, Mauricius, fr. L. Maurus, 'inhabitant of Mauretania, Moor', fr. Gk. Μαῦρος. See Moor.

Mauser, n., a kind of rifle. — Named after the brothers *Mauser* who invented it (in the second half of the 19th cent.)

mausoleum, n., a magnificent tomb. — L. mausolēum, fr. Gk. Μαυσωλεΐον, 'tomb of Mausolus (king of Caria)', fr. Μαύσωλος, 'Mausolus', erected by his widow queen Artemisia; used apellatively, the word denotes any magnificent sepulchral monument.

Derivative: mausole-an, adj.

mauvais, adj., false, worthless; used in French terms (as in mauvais sujet, 'worthless fellow', mauvaise honte, 'bashfulness', lit. 'bad shame').

— F. mauvais (fem. mauvaise), 'bad', fr. VL. malifātius, 'who has a bad lot', which is compounded of L. malus, 'bad', and fātum, 'fate'; see male- and fate. For the formation of the word cp. the PN. Bonifātius, lit. 'of good luck' (see Boniface).

mauve, n. and adj., purple dye. — F., fr. L. malva, 'mallow'. See mallow.

maverick, n., unbranded cattle. — Named after Samuel A. *Maverick* (died in 1870), a civil engineer in Texas, in allusion to his unbranded cattle.

mavis, n., the song thrush. — ME: mavys, fr. MF. (= F.) mauvis, rel. to Sp. malvis, malviz; of unknown origin. MBret. milhuit (whence ModBret. milc'huid, milfid), is a French loan word.

mavrodaphne, n., name of a modern Greek wine.

— ModGk., lit. 'black laurel', fr. Late Gk. μα5ρος, 'black, dark', and Gk. δάφνη, 'laurel'.
See Moor and Daphne.

maw, n., 1) the stomach of an animal, specif. the fourth stomach of a ruminant; 2) the craw or crop of a bird; 3) the air bladder of a fish. — ME. mawe, maugh, fr. OE. maga, rel. to OFris. maga, ON. magi, Swed. mage, Dan. mave, MDu. maghe, Du. maag, OHG. mago, MHG.

mage, G. Magen, 'stomach', and cogn. with W. megin, 'bellows', and prob. also with Lith. mākas, Lett. maks, OSlav. mošīna, 'bag, pouch'. Rhaeto-Romanic magun, 'stomach', and It. magone, 'crop of a bird', are Teut. loan words. mawkish, adj., sickly, nauseating. — Lit. 'maggoty'; formed with adj. suff. -ish fr. ME. mathek, mawke (whence obsol. E. mawk), 'maggot', alteration of ON. maðkr. See maggot.

Derivatives: mawkish-ly, adv., mawkish-ness, n. mawworm, n., worm infesting the stomach. — Compounded of maw and worm.

maxilla, n., jaw or jawbone. — L., 'jawbone, jaw', dimin. of māla, 'cheekbone, jawbone; cheek'; see mala. Maxilla stands to māla as axilla, 'armpit', stands to āla, 'wing'.

maxillary, adj., pertaining to the jaw or jawbone,

— L. maxillāris, fr. maxilla. See prec. word and
adj. suff. -ary.

maxilliform, adj., having the form of a maxilla.

— See maxilla and -form.

maxim, n., precept, principle. — ME. maxime, fr. MF. (= F.) maxime, fr. ML. maxima (short for L. maxima sententia, 'the greatest sentence'), fem. of maximus, 'greatest'. See maximum.

maximal, adj., highest, greatest. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. maximus. See maximum.

Derivatives: maximal-ly, adv., Maximalist (q.v.) Maximalist, n., formerly, a member of the extreme radical group of the Russian Social Revolutionary party. — Lit. 'one who insists on all his demands', formed fr. L. maximus (see maximum) and suff. -ist. Cp. Minimalist.

Maximilian, masc. PN. — Compounded of the L. names Maximus and Aemiliānus. According to Camden, Frederick III gave this name coined by him to his son, hoping that the latter 'would imitate the virtues' of Fabius Maximus and Scipio Aemiliānus.

maximite, n., a synonym of cordite. — Named after Hudson *Maxim* (1853-1927), its inventor. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

maximize, tr.v., to raise to the highest possible degree. — Coined by the English philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) fr. L. maximus, 'greatest' (see maximum), and suff. -ize.

Derivative: maximiz-ation, n.

maximum, n. — L., neut. of maximus, 'greatest', for \*mag-s<sup>e</sup>mos, superlative of, and from the same base as magnus, 'great'. See magnum and cp. major.

maxwell, n., an international magnetic unit. — Named after the Scottish physicist James Clerk Maxwell (1831-79).

may, auxil. v. — ME. mai, mei, fr. OE. mæg, 'I am able' (inf. magan, 'to be able'), rel. to OS. mugan, OFris. muga, ON. mega, Norw. moga, Dan. maatte, Swed. må, MDu. moghen, Du. mogen, OHG. magan, mugan, MHG. mugen, mügen, G. mögen, Goth. magan, 'to be able', fr. I.-E. base \*māgh-, \*m\*gh-, 'to be able', whence also Gk. μπχος, Dor. μᾶχος, 'means, instru-

ment', μηχανή, 'means, invention, machine', OSlav. mogo, mošti, 'to be able', mošti, 'power; force'. OPruss. massi, 'I can', is a Teut. loan word. See mechanic and cp. main, might, dismay, Hogen Mogen and the first element in Matilda.

may, n., a maiden (archaic). — ME. may, mey, fr. OE. mæg, 'woman, virgin', rel. to OE. mægeð, mægð, 'maid'. See maiden and cp. mayweed.

May, n., the fifth month of the year. — ME. mai, fr. OF. (= F.) mai, fr. L. Maius (mēnsis), '(the month of) May', named after the god Maius, whose name stands for \*magjos, lit. 'he who brings increase', and is rel. to magnus, great'. See major, adj., and cp. Maja, Majanthemum.

maya, n., art, magic (Hinduism). — OI. māyā, 'supernatural power; magic, deception, illusion', of uncertain origin.

Mayaca, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., of S. Amer. Indian origin.

Mayaceae, n. pl., the mayaca family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae. mayaceous, adi. — See prec. word and -aceous.

maybe, adv. — Compounded of may, auxil. v., and be.

mayday, an international radiotelephone distress signal. — F. m'aidez, 'help me', fr. apostrophized form of me, 'me' (fr. L. mē) and imper. of aider, to help' (fr. L. adjūtāre). See me and aid, v.

mayhem, n., the maiming of a person (law). — ME. maym, fr. AF. mayhem, mahaim, 'injury', corresponding to OF. mehaigne, mahaigne, mehaing, of s.m., fr. OF. mahaignier, 'to 'injure'. See maim.

mayonnaise, n., a creamy sauce made of egg yolks, oil and vinegar. — F., short for sauce mayonnaise, for sauce mahonnaise, 'sauce of Mahon'; so called fr. Mahon, a town on the island of Minorca, in commemoration of the capture of that town by the French in 1756.

mayor, n. — ME. maire, mair, mer, fr. OF. (=F.) maire, fr. L. mājor, 'greater', compar. of magnus, 'great'. See major, adj.

Derivatives: mayor-al, adj., mayoralty (q.v.), mayor-ess, n.

mayoralty, n. — ME. mairaltee, fr. MF. mairalté, fr. maire, 'mayor'. See mayor, adj. suff. -al and suff. -tv.

mayweed, n., the stinking camomile. — For \*maythe-weed, fr. OE. mageðe, magoðe, mægeðe, 'the stinking camomile', which is prob. rel. to OE. mægeð, mægð, 'maid'; see maiden and cp. may, 'a maiden'. For the second element in mayweed see weed.

mazapilite, n., a calcium iron arsenate (mineral.)

— Named after Mazapil, in Zacatecas, Mexico.

For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

mazard, n., 1) a mazer (obsol.); 2) the head or skull (obsol.) — Altered fr. mazer.

Mazdaism, also Mazdeism, n., Zoroastrianism.
— See Ormazd and -ism.

maze, tr. v., to bewilder; to confuse. — ME. masen, mazen, 'to confuse, puzzle', fr. OE. masian in āmasian, 'to confuse, confound', which is rel. to OE. āmasod, 'confused, confounded', and prob. also to Norw. masast, 'to doze off', Swed. masa, 'to be slow, be sluggish'. Cp. amaze, mizmaze.

maze, n., a labyrinth. — ME. mase, maze, fr. masen, mazen. See maze, v.

Derivatives: maz-y, adj., maz-i-ly, adv., maz-i-ness. n.

mazer, n., a large drinking bowl. — ME. maser, 'maple wood; bowl made of maple wood', fr. OF. masere, 'maple wood', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. ON. mösurr, 'maple wood', mösurr bolli, 'bowl made of maple wood', OS. masur, 'knot', MDu. maeser, 'maple wood', OHG. masar, 'knot in maple wood' (whence MHG., G. maser, 'knot, excrescence in trees'). Cp. mazard. Cp. also measles.

mazo-, combining form denoting the *breast*. — Gk.  $\mu\alpha\zeta$ o-, fr.  $\mu\alpha\zeta$ óς, 'breast'. See masto- and cp. words there referred to.

mazo-, combining form used in the sense of 'placenta'. — ModL. mazo-, fr. ModL. maza, 'placenta', fr. Gk. μᾶζα, μάζα, 'flat barley cake', which stands for \*μάγ-μα, fr. μάσσω (for \*μάγ-μω), 'I squeeze, press into a mold, knead', whence also μαγίς 'kneaded mass, cake', μαγεύς, 'one who kneads, baker'. See macerate and cp. magma.

mazuma, n., money (U.S. Slang). — Yiddish, fr. Mishnaic Heb. m<sup>8</sup>zummán, 'designated, fixed, appointed', used (in the pl. m<sup>8</sup>zummáním) in Medieval Heb. Responses in the sense of 'cash'. Mishnaic Heb. m<sup>8</sup>zummán is passive part of zimmén, 'he invited, designated, appointed, fixed', a verb denominated fr. Heb. z<sup>8</sup>mān, 'appointed time, time', which is rel. to Aram. z<sup>8</sup>man, Syr. z<sup>8</sup>bhan, zabhná, Arab. záman, zamán, Ethiop. zaman, 'time'. All these words derive directly or indirectly fr. Akkad. simānu, 'appointed time'.

mazurka, mazourka, n., 1) a lively Polish dance; 2) music for this. — Pol. mazurka, 'a woman of the province Mazovia (in Poland)'.

mazzard, n., wild sweet cherry (*Prunus avium*). — Fr. earlier *mazer* (see mazer); so called in allusion to the knotty appearance of the wood.

me, pers. pron. — ME. me, fr. OE. mē, rel. to ON., Goth. mik, OHG. mih, G. mich, 'me' '(acc.), ON. mēr, OHG., MHG., G. mir, Goth. mis, 'me' (dat.), and cogn. with OI., Avestic mā, OI. mām, Avestic mam, OPers. mām, 'me' (acc.), OI. māhyam, 'me' (dat.), Gk. ἐμέ, με, L. mē (acc.), Gk. ἐμοί, μοι, L. mihi, Umbr. mehe, 'me' (dat.), OSlav. me, OIr. mē, Hitt. ammuk, ammugga, 'me' (acc.) Cp. mine, pron., my. Cp. also meum and the first element in mayday.

mead, n., drink made of fermented honey and water. — ME. mede, fr. OE. meodu, rel. to ON. mjöðr, Dan. mjød, Swed. mjöd, OFris., MLG.,

MDu. mede, Du. mee, OHG. metu, MHG. mete, met, G. Met, 'mead', fr.I.-E. base\*medhu-, 'honey, sweet drink', whence also OI. madhu, 'sweet, sweet drink, wine, honey', Toch. B mit, 'honey', Gk. μέθυ, 'wine', μεθύειν, 'to be drunken', μέθυσις, 'drunkenness', OSlav. medŭ, Lith. medùs, 'honey', OIr. mid (gen. medo), W. medd, Bret. mez, 'mead'. Cp. methylene, amethyst.

mead, n., meadow (poetic). — ME. mede, fr. OE. mæd, mēd. See meadow.

meadow, n. — ME. medwe, medewe, fr. OE. mædwe, gen. of mæd (see prec. word); rel. to Du. made, G. Matte, 'meadow', and to OE. mæþ, 'harvest, crop', OHG. mæd, 'a mowing', fr. WTeut. \*mæþa-, lit. 'that which is mown', pp. form of I.-E. base \*mē-, \*mě-, 'to mow'. See mow, 'to cut (grass)', and cp. math.

Derivative: meadow-y, adj.

meager, meagre, adj. — ME. megre, fr. OF. maigre, magre, megre (F. maigre), fr. L. mācer, 'lean, thin', which is cogn. with Gk. μαχρός, 'long', OE. mæger, ON. magr, MDu. magher, Du. mager, OHG. magar, MHG., G. mager, 'lean, thin', fr. I.-E. base \*měkrós, a derivative of base \*māk-, \*měk-, 'long, thin', whence also Avestic mas-, 'long', masah-, 'length, size'. Cp. also—with l-suff.—Hitt. maklanza, 'thin, meager'. Cp. emaciate, Macedonian, macro-, maigre, malinger, meco-.

Derivatives: meager-ly, meagre-ly, adv., meager-ness, meagre-ness, n.

meal, n., edible grain. - ME. mele, fr. OE. melu, rel. to OS. melo, ON., Swed., Norw. mjöl, Dan. mel, OFris. mele, MDu. mele, Du. meel, OHG. melo, MHG. mel, G. Mehl, 'meal', orig. 'that which is ground', and rel. to OS., OHG., Goth. malan, ON., Swed. mala, Dan. male, MDu., Du. malen, MHG. maln, G. malen, 'to grind', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)mel-, 'to rub, grind', whence also Toch. A malyw, B. mely, 'to press, tread under foot', Hitt. mallanzi, 'they grind', miyalli, 'mill', Arm. malem, 'I crush, bruise', Gk. μαλακός, 'soft', μύλη, later μύλος, 'mill', Alb. miel, 'meal, flour', L. molere, 'to grind', mola, 'millstone, mill', OSlav. meljo, mlěti, Lith. malù, málti, Lett. maļu, malt, 'to grind', Lith. miltai, OPruss. meltan, Lett. milti, 'meal', OSlav. moli, Goth. malo, ON. mölr, Norw. mol, Dan. møl, Swed. mal, 'moth', OE. mælsceafa, 'malshave' (caterpillar), OHG. miliwa, milwa, MHG. milwe, G. Milbe, 'mite', lit. 'a grinding, powder-making animal', OHG. gimulli, G. Gemüll, 'moldering dust', Olr. melim, 'I grind', W. malu, Bret. malaf, 'to grind', MW. blawt, ModW. blawd, 'meal'. From \*mel-d, \*mled-, \*mld-, -d-enlargements of base \*(s)mel-, 'to rub, grind', derive OI. mrdúh, 'soft, tender, mild', Arm. melk (for \*meldw-i-), 'soft, slack', Gk. βλαδαρός (for \*μλαδαρός), βλαδύς (for \*μλαδύς), 'loose, spongy', μέλδειν, 'to melt, make liquid', άμαλδύvery, 'to crush, destroy', L. mollis (for \*moldw-is), 'soft', OPruss. maldai (pl.), 'boys, lads' (for

sense development cp. Rum. tânăr. 'young', fr-L. tener, 'soft, tender'). OPruss. maldaisin (acc.). 'voungest'. maldian. 'foal'. OSlav. mladu. Russ. molódů, 'voung', OE. meltan, mieltan, 'to melt'. prob. also OIr. meldach, 'pleasant'. From base \*mel-dh-, a -dh-enlargement of base \*mel-. derive Gk. μαλθακός. 'soft'. OE. melde, OS. maldia, OHG. melta, molta, multa, MHG., G. melde, 'orach', Goth. mildeis, OE. milde, 'mild'. (OIr, meldach and the Balto-Slav, words cited above as derivatives of base \*mel-d-. could also be derived from base \*mel-dh-.) Co. amalgam. Amalthaea, ambly, blenno-, blite, emollient, emolument, immolate. Maelstrom, malaco- malax, malt, meldometer, mellow, melt, 'to dissolve'. mild, mildew. mill, millet, milt, moil, molar, 'grinding', mold, 'soil', mole, 'false conception', molinary, mollify, Mollugo, mollusk, mouillé, moulin, mulch, muliebrity, mull, 'to powder', mull, 'a snuff box', mullein, muller, mullet, 'star', multure, mylo-, ormolu.

Derivatives: meal-y, adj., meal-i-ness, n.

meal, n., food taken at one time. — ME. mele, fr. OE. mæl, 'mark, sign; measure; fixed time; time for taking food, meal', rel. to ON. māl, 'measure, time, meal', OFris. mēl(tīd), '(time of) meal', Du. maal, 'time; meal', OHG., MHG. māl, 'time; meal', G. Mal, 'time', Mahl, 'meal', Goth. mēl, 'time; hour', fr. I.-E. base \*mē-, 'to measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivative: meal, tr. v., to have a meal.

-meal, suff. denoting quantity taken at one time; now used only in piecemeal. — ME. -mele, fr. OE. -mælum, dat. pl. of OE. mæl, 'measure'. See meal, 'food'.

mealie, n., maize. — S. Afr. Du. milje, fr. Port. milho, 'millet', fr. L. milium, 'millet'. See millet. mean, tr. v., to have in mind. — ME. menen, fr. OE. mænan, 'to mean, signify, intend; to speak of; to complain, mourn, moan', rel. to OS. mēnian, 'to have in mind, intend, signify', OFris, mēna, MDu. mēnen, Du. menen, OHG. meinan, meinen, MHG., G. meinen, 'to think, suppose, be of opinion', fr. I.-E. base \*main-, \*mein-, 'to be of opinion, think', whence also OSlav. mēniti, 'to think, have an opinion', OIr. mian, 'wish, desire', Ir. mian, 'intention', W. mwyn, 'enjoyment'. Cp. moan.

Derivatives: mean-ing, n. and adj., meaning-ful, adj., mean-ing-less, adj., mean-ing-ly, adv., mean-ing-ness, n.

mean, adj., intermediate. — ME. mene, fr. OF. meien, moien (F. moyen), 'middle', fr. Late L. mediānus, 'that which is in the middle', fr. L. medius, 'middle'. See media, 'voiced stop consonant', and cp. median, mesne, monial.

Derivative: mean, n., something intermediate. mean, adj., of low rank, inferior, base. — ME. mene, 'common, mean', fr. OE. (ge)mæne, 'common', rel. to OS. gimēni, OFris. mēne, OS. gimēni, MLG. gemeine, gemēne (whence Dan. and Swed. gemen), MDu. ghemēne, Du. gemeen,

OHG, gimeini, MHG., G. gemein, Goth, gamains, 'common', OE, man, ON., OHG, mein, OS., OFris, mēn, 'false', OE, mānāð, OE., ON., meineiðr, Dan., Swed, mened, OS., OFris, mēnēth, MDu, meineet, Du, meineed, OHG, meineid, MHG, meineit, G, Meineid, 'perjury', lit, 'false oath', and cogn, with I. mūnus (OL. moinos, moenus), 'service, office, function', mūnia (OL. moenia), 'official, duties, functions', commūnis (OL. acc. comoinem), 'common', OSlav, měna, 'change', izměniti, 'to change, exchange', Lith, mainas, 'exchange', mainýti, 'to exchange', OI, mēníh, 'vengeance'. Avestic maeni-, 'punishment'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*mein-, \*moin-, -n-enlargements of base \*mei-, \*moi-, 'to change, exchange', whence OI, mávate, 'changes', Lett. miju, mit, 'to change', Cp. common, adi., and words there referred to. For L-E. \*mei-t-. \*moi-t-, -t-enlargements of base \*mei-, \*moi-, see mutable, mutual. Base \*mei-, 'to change', is originally identical with base \*mei-, 'to change one's place, to go'. See meatus, migrate.

meander, n., winding, as of a river. — L. Maeander, fr. Gk. Μαίανδρος, a river in Caria, noted for its windings.

Derivatives: meander, intr. v., meander-ing, n. and adj., meander-ing-ly, adv.

measles, n. pl. — ME. maseles, pl. of masel, lit. 'spot, excrescence', rel. to MDu. masel, Du. mazelen, G. Masern, 'measles', and to E. mazer (q.v.) E. measles was influenced both in form and pronunciation by a confusion with ME. mesel, 'leper', which derives fr. OF. mesel, fr. L. misellus, dimin. of miser, 'wretched, unfortunate, miserable'.

Derivative: measl-y, adj.

measurable, adj. — ME. mesurable, fr. OF. (= F.) mesurable, fr. Late L. mēnsūrābilis, fr. mēnsūrāre, fr. L. mēnsūra. See measure and -able and cp. mensurable.

Derivatives: measurabil-ity, n., measurable-ness, n., measurabl-y, adv.

measure, n. — ME. mesure, fr. OF. (= F.) mesure, fr. L. mēnsūra, 'measure', fr. mēnsus, pp. of mētīrī, 'to measure'. See mete, 'to measure', and -ure and cp. meter, 'poetical rhythm'. Cp. also admeasure, immeasurable, mensure, mensurable, mensurate, commensurable, dimension, immense. Cp. also 1st mensal.

Derivatives: measure, tr. and intr. v., measur-ed, adj., measur-ed-ly, adv., measur-ed-ness, n., measure-less, adj., measure-less-ly, adv., measure-less-ness, n., measure-ment, n., measur-er, n.

meat, n., — ME. mete, fr. OE. mete, rel. to OS. meti, OFris. mete, ON. matr, OHG. maz, Goth. mats, 'food', MLG., MDu., Du. metworst, G. Mettwurst, 'German sausage', fr. Teut. \*mati-, 'food', fr. I.-E. base \*måd-, 'wet, moist, dripping; to drip', whence OI. mådati, 'boils, bubbles, gets drunk', mėdas-, 'fat' (n.), Alb. mań, 'I fatten, feed', Gk. μαδαν, 'to be wet, to flow',

μαδαρός, 'wet, watery', μαδάρωσις, 'baldness', L. madēre, 'to be wet; to be drunk, to be intoxicated', madidus, 'moist, wet, drunk; intoxicated', mattus, 'intoxicated', OE. mæst, 'mast (of beech)', mæstan, 'to fatten', OIr. māt, 'pig, swine' (prop. 'a fattened animal'), Oir. maisse (for \*mad-tja), 'food'. Cp. the second element in lacmus. Cp. also madarosis, mast, 'fruit of beech', masto-, mastoid, mate, 'companion', mattoid, must, 'fresied'. For sense development of OE. mete, etc., 'food', into E. meat, etc., 'flesh of animals', cp. Heb. léhem, 'bread, food', with Arab. lahm. 'flesh'.

Derivatives: meat-less, meat-y, adjs.

meatus, n., a duct or passage in the body (anat.)

— L. meātus, 'a going, passing; way, path, passage', fr. meāt-(um), pp. stem of meāre, 'to go, pass', which is cogn. with Czech mijim, mijeti, 'to go by, pass by, pass, cease', Pol. mijam, mijać, 'to go by, avoid', and with the nasalized forms OSlav. mino, minoti, 'to go by, pass by, pass', MW. minet, 'to go'; fr. I.-E. base \*mei-, \*moi-, 'to change; to change one's place; to go'. See mean, 'of low rank', and cp. irremeable, permeate. Cp. also congé.

Mecca, n., city in Arabia, birthplace of Mohammed and place of pilgrimage for Mohammedans hence 'the goal of one's highest aspirations'. — Arab.  $M\acute{a}kka^h$ , in VArab. pronunciation:  $M\acute{e}kka^h$ , 'Mecca'.

mechanic, adj. — L. mēchanicus, fr. Gk. μηχανικός, 'resourceful, inventive; mechanical', fr. μηχανή, 'means, invention, machine'. See machine and -ic.

Derivatives: mechanic, n., mechanic-al, adj., mechanic-al-ly, adv., mechanic-al-ness, n., mechanic-ian, n., mechan-ics, n.

mechanism, n. — ModL. mēchanismus, fr. Gk. μηχανή, 'machine'. See prec. word and -ism.

mechanist, n. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. Gk. μηχανή, 'machine'. See mechanic.

Derivatives: mechanist-ic, adj., mechanist-ic-ally, adv.

mechanize, tr. v. — Formed with suff. -ize fr. Gk. μηχανή, 'machine'. See mechanic.

Derivatives: mechaniz-ation, n., mechaniz-er, n. mechano-, combining form denoting mechanics or mechanism. — Gk. μηχανο-, fr. μηχανή, 'machine'. See mechanic.

Mechilta, also Mekhilta, n., a halakic commentary on Exodus from the school of Rabbi Ishmael (2nd cent.) — Fr. Aram.  $m^{\delta}khilta^{\delta}$ , 'rule', lit. 'measure of capacity', fr.  $k\bar{u}l$ , 'to comprehend, measure', which is rel. to Heb.  $k\bar{a}l$ , 'he comprehended, measured',  $h\bar{a}khil$ , 'to hold, contain', Ugar. kl, 'to contain, measure', Arab. kala, 'he measured (grain)'.

Mechlin, n. — Short for Mechlin lace, i.e. lace made at Mechlin, a town in Belgium. Cp. malines.

meco-, combining form meaning 'length' or 'long'. — Gk. μηκο-, fr. μῆκος, 'length', corre-

sponding to Dor. Gk. uaxoc, of s.m., and rel. to μακρός, 'long'. See macro- and cp. mekometer. meconic, adj., pertaining to an acid found in opium. — Gk. μηκωνικός, 'of, or pertaining to. the poppy', fr. μήκων. See next word and -ic.

meconium, n., the fecal discharge of the newborn infant (med.) - L. mēconium, 'poppy-juice; the first excrements of the newborn child'. fr. Gk. μηκώνιον, dimin. of μήκων, 'poppy', which corresponds to Dor. μάκων, of s.m., and is cogn. with OSlav. maku, Pol. mak (whence OPruss. moke), 'poppy', OS. māho, OHG. māgo. Late MHG. mahen, man, dial. Austro-Bavarian mogn, G. Mohn, 'poppy' (Lith. magone, Lett. maguone, of s.m., are German loan words.) Cp. the second element in Eomecon.

medal, n. - MF. (= F.) médaille, fr. It. medaglia. fr. VL, \*metallia (scil. moneta), 'metal coin', fr. L. metallum. See metal and co. next word.

Derivatives: medal, tr. v., medal(l)-ed, adj., medall-ic, adi., and the hybrid medal(l)-ist, n. medallion. n. - F. médaillon, fr. It. medaglione,

augment. of medaglia. See medal and -oon.

Derivative: medallion, tr. v.

meddle. intr. v., to interfere. - ME. medelen. medlen, fr. OF. medler, mesler, 'to mix, mingle: to meddle' (whence F. mêler, 'to mix, mingle'. se mêler, 'to meddle'), fr. ML misculāre, fr. L. miscēre, 'to mix, mingle'. See mix and cp. medley and words there referred to.

Derivatives: meddl-er, n., meddle-some, adj., meddle-some-ness, n.

Mede, n., inhabitant of Media. - L. Mēdus, fr. Gk. Μπδος, 'Mede'.

Medea, n., sorceress, daughter of Aeetes, king of Colchis (Greek mythol.) — L. Mēdēa, fr. Gk. Μήδεια, lit. 'cunning', rel. to μήδος, 'counsel, plan, device, cunning', μήδεσθαι, 'to devise, resolve, advise', μέδων, μεδέων, 'guardian, ruler' (prop. pres. part. of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over'), μέδεσθαι, 'to be mindful of, give heed to, think on', μέδιμνος, 'a measure', fr. I.-E. base \*měd-, 'to measure, limit, consider', which is a -d-enlargement of base \*me-, 'to measure'. See meditate and cp. Andromeda and words there referred to. Cp. also Medeola.

Medeola, n., a genus of plants, the Indian cucumber-root (bot.) - ModL., dimin. formed from the name of Medea, the sorceress; so called for its reputed medicinal value.

medi-, combining form. - See medio-.

media, n., formerly, a voiced stop consonant (b, d or g) (phonet.); - ModL. (short for littera media, lit. 'middle letter'), fem. of L. medius, 'middle', which stands for \*medhvos; rel. to Oscan mefiai (fem. sing.), 'in the middle', and cogn. with OI. mádhyah, Avestic maiðya-, 'middle', Gk. μέσσος, Att. μέσος, Goth. midjis, OE. midd, OIr. mid-, 'middle', OSlav. mežda, 'road', orig. 'ridge (between two fields)', meždu, 'between', OPruss. median, 'forest', Lith. mëdis, 'tree', East Lith. mēdžias, 'forest, tree', Arm. mēi, 'the middle'. Alb. miet. 'means'. mes. mies. mjez, 'means'. Gheg miedis (for miet-vis. miedvis), 'middle, center' (lit. 'middle place'), Gaul. medio-, 'middle' (e.g. in Medio-lānum, 'Milan'). Cp. mid, middle, midst, amid. Cp. also median. mediant, mediastinum, mediate, mediocre, medium, immediate, intermediate, intermezzo, mean. 'intermediate'. medulla, meridian, mesne, meso-, meta-, métaver, mezzanine, mezzotint. Midi. midinette. milieu. mitten, mizzen. mizzenmast. mojety, monial, moyen âge.

media, n., middle membrane of an artery (anat.) - Medical L. (short for membrāna media. lit. 'middle membrane'), fem. of L. medius. See prec. word.

media, n. pl. — Pl. of medium.

medial, adj., situated in the middle. — Late L. mediālis, fr. L. medius. See media, 'voiced stop consonant', and adi. suff. -al.

Derivative: medial-ly, adv.

median, adi., middle; situated in the middle. -L. medianus, 'that which is in the middle, middle', fr. medius. See media, 'voiced stop consonant', and -an, and cp. mean, 'intermediate'. mesne, monial, moyen âge.

Derivative: median, n., a median line, point or

Median, adj., pertaining to Media; n., 1) a Mede: 2) the language of ancient Media. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Gk. Μήδιος, 'of Media', fr. Mηδος. See Mede and cp. Medic.

median vein (anat.) - L. vēna mediāna. According to Joseph Hyrtl (in his Onomatologia anatomica, p. 320), these words do not mean 'the middle vein', but are derived from the name of Al-Madyan, ibn Abderrahman, a commentator of Avicenna's Canticum. So arose the term 'vein of Al-Madyan', whence Armegandus coined the name vena mediana, which was misinterpreted later as 'the middle vein' (see median). mediant, n., the third note of the diatonic scale (music). - It. mediante, fr. Late L. mediantem, acc. of medians, 'dividing in the middle', pres. part. of mediāre; so called as being midway between the tonic and the dominant. See mediate, adj., and -ant.

mediastinitis, n., inflammation of the tissue of the mediastinum (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. mediastinum and suff. -itis.

mediastino-, combining form denoting 'of the mediastinum, mediastinal'. See next word.

mediastinum, n., 1) a membranous partition separating two cavities of the body; 2) space in the middle of the chest between the two pleurae (anat.) - Medical L., neut. of mediāstīnus, 'servant, attendant', which stands for \*mediāstrīnus, fr. \*mediāster, 'the one in the middle', fr. L. medius. See media, 'voiced stop consonant'.

Derivative: mediastin-al, adj.

mediate, adj., dependent on. - Late L. mediātus, pp. of mediare, 'to divide in the middle, to halve', fr. L. medius. See media, 'voiced stop consonant' and adi, suff. -ate and co. mediant. Derivative: mediate-lv, adv.

mediate, intr. v., to intervene: tr. v., to bring about by intervention. - Lit, 'to be in the middle', fr. Late L. mediātus, pp. of mediāre. See prec. word.

mediation, n. - ME, mediacioun, fr. OF, mediacion (F. médiation), fr. Late L. mediationem, acc. of mediātiō, lit. 'a division in the middle'. fr. mediātus, pp. of mediāre. See mediate, adj., and -ion.

mediatize, tr. v., formerly in Germany, under the Holy Roman Empire, to reduce to mediate dependance or vassalage. — F. médiatiser, fr. médiat, 'mediate'. See mediate, adj., and -ize. Derivative: mediatiz-at-ion, n.

mediator, n. — ME, mediatour, fr. OF, mediatour (F. médiateur), fr. Late L. mediātōrem, acc. of mediator, fr. mediatus, pp. of mediare. See mediate, adi., and agential suff. -or.

mediatory, adj. -- Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. Late L. mediātus, pp. of mediāre. See mediate.

Derivative: mediatori-al, adi.

Medic, adi., Median: n., the language of ancient Media. — Gk. Μηδικός, 'Median', fr. Μῆδος. See Mede and cp. Median. Cp. also next word.

medic, n., any plant of the genus Medicago (bot.) L. mēdica, fr. Gk. Μηδική (scil. πόα). '(grass) from Media', fem. of Μηδικός, 'Median' (see Medic); so called because it came to the Greeks from Media.

medicable. — L. medicābilis, 'that which can be healed, curable', fr. medicārī, 'to heal, cure', fr. medicus. See medical and -able.

Medicago, n., a genus of plants, the medic (bot.) - ModL., fr. Gk. Μηδική, name of the alfalfa. lit. 'the Median (plant)'. See medic.

medical, adj. - F. médical, fr. Late L. medicālis. 'of a physician', fr. L. medicus, 'physician', which is rel to medērī, 'to heal', and cogn, with Avestic vi-mad, 'physician', fr. I.-E. base \*měd-. 'to measure, limit, consider, advise', whence also Gk. μῆδος, 'counsel, plan, device, cunning', the PN's Μήδος, Μήδη, etc., which originally denoted healing deities, μήδεσθαι, 'to devise, resolve, advise', μέδεσθαι, 'to be mindful of, give heed to, think on'. See meditate and Medea and cp. remedy. Cp. also metheglin. The word medical was introduced into English by Thomas Browne (1605-82).

Derivatives: medical, n., medical-ly, adv.

medicament, n. -- F. médicament, fr. L. medicāmentum, 'drug, remedy, medicament', lit. 'means or instrument of healing', formed from the verb medicāri, 'to heal, cure', with -mentum, a suffix denoting instrument. See medicate and -ment.

Derivatives: medicament, tr. v., medicament-ary, adj., medicament-ation, n., medicament-ous, adj. medicaster, n., a quack. - Formed fr. L. medicus,

'physician', with the peiorative suff. -aster. Cp. poetaster.

medicate, tr. v. - L. medicātus. pp. of medicāre. medicārī, 'to heal, cure', fr. medicus. See medical and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: medication (q.v.), medicat-ive, adi., medicator (q.v.), medicat-ory, adi.

medication, n. — L. medicatio, gen. -onis. 'healing, cure', fr. medicātus, pp. of medicāre, medicāri. See prec. word and -ion.

medicator, n. — Late L. medicator, 'physician', fr. L. medicātus, pp. of medicāre, medicārī. See medicate and agential suff. -or.

medicine, n. — ME., fr. OF, medicine, medecine (F. médecine), fr. L. medicina, 'healing art, the shop of a physician, remedy, relief', prop. fem. of the adjective medicinus, 'of a physician', used as a noun, fr. medicus. See medical and subst. suff. -ine.

Derivatives: medicine, tr. v., medicin-al, adi. and n., medicin-al-ly, adv.

medico, n., physician (collog.) - It. medico, fr. L. medicus. See medical.

medico-, combining form meaning 1) 'medical, medicinal': 2) 'medical and'. — Fr. L. medicus.

medieval, mediaeval, adj., pertaining to, or suggestive of, the Middle Ages. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. medius, 'middle', and aevum, 'age'. See media, 'voiced stop consonant', and

Derivative: medi(a)eval-ly, adv.

medievalism, mediaevalism, n., 1) the spirit of the Middle Ages: 2) devotion to medieval practices. — See prec, word and -ism.

medievalist, mediaevalist, n., 1) a student of medieval history, etc.; 2) one devoted to the spirit and practices of the Middle Ages. — See medieval and -ist.

medievalize, mediaevalize, tr. v., 1) to render medieval; 2) to adopt medieval customs, etc. — See medieval and -ize.

medio-, medi-, combining form meaning 'middle'. - Fr. L. medius, 'middle'. See media, 'voiced stop consonant'.

mediocre, adj., of middle quality; average. -MF. (= F.) médiocre, fr. L. mediocris, 'middling, moderate, indifferent, tolerable', orig, 'being half-way up the height of a mountain', compounded of medius, 'middle', and ocris, 'a rugged, stony mountain'. For the first element see media, 'voiced stop consonant'. The second element is rel. to Umbr. ukar, ocar, 'fortress, citadel, mountain', and cogn. with Gk. öxpic, 'peak, point', Homeric ὀκριᾶν, 'to make rough or rugged', ὀκριᾶσθαι, 'to be exasperated', MIr. ochar, W. ochr, 'corner, border', and in gradational relationship to L. ācer, ācris, ācre, 'sharp'. See acrid and cp. Oxalis.

mediocrity, n. — ME. mediocrite, fr. MF. (= F.) médiocrité, fr. L. mediocritatem, acc. of mediocritās, 'moderateness, moderation, indifference, inferiority', fr. mediocris. See prec. word and -itv.

meditate, tr. and intr. v. - L. meditātus. pp. of meditārī, 'to think over, consider: to think, reflect', fr. I.-E. base \*med-, 'to measure, limit, consider, advise', whence also-with vowel gradation-L. modus. 'measure, limit, boundary, manner, mode, mood', moderare, 'to set limits to, moderate'. modestus, 'moderate, virtuous, sober, discreet, modest', modernus, 'modern'. modius, 'a corn measure'. From the same base derive L. medērī, 'to heal', medicus, 'physician', Oscan meddiss, meddis, 'judge', Gk. μέδων, μεδέων, 'ruler' (prop. pres. part. of the ancient verb μέδειν. 'to protect, rule over'), μέδεσθαι, 'to be mindful of, give heed to, think on', μέδιμνος, 'a measure', μῆδος, 'counsel, plan. device. cunning', μήδεσθαι, 'to devise, resolve, advise', OIr. midiur, 'I judge, estimate', med, 'measure'. mess (for \*med-tu), 'judgement', W. meddwl, 'mind, thinking', Goth. miton, OE. metan, 'to measure'. See mete, v., and cp. meet, 'suitable', must, v. Cp. also Medea, medical, medicine, Medusa, mode, model, moderate, modern, modest, modicum, modify, modiolus, modulate, module, modus, mood, commode, commodity. accommodate, mold, 'pattern', and the second element in Andromeda, automedon, Diomedes, Ganymede, turmoil. I.-E. base \*měd- is a -d-enlargement of base \* $m\bar{e}$ -, 'to measure', whence OI. mātih, 'measure', máti, mimāti, 'measures', mátram (neut.), mátrā (fem.), 'measure', Avestic mā-, 'to measure'. Toch. A me-, 'to measure'. mem, 'measure', Hitt. mehur, 'time, point of time', Gk. μῆτις, 'counsel, plan, skill', μέτρον, 'measure', L. mētior, mētīrī, 'to measure', Alb. mat, mas, 'I measure', mase, 'measure, age, generation', mates, 'measure, cubit', mot, 'vear, weather', OSlav. měra, 'measure', měriti, 'to measure', Lith. matúoti, 'to measure', mētas, 'time, year; measure', OPruss. mettan, 'year', Lett. mets, 'space of time', matas, 'measure', OSlav. meto, mesti, Lith. metù, mèsti, Lett. mest, 'to throw' (orig. 'to measure off, aim at'), OHG. māl, Goth. mēl, 'time; hour'. Cp. matra, mensal, 'pertaining to the table', meter, 'poetical rhythm', -meter, Metis, and the second element in castrametation, firman, vimana. Cp. also meal,

meditation, n. — ME. meditacioun, fr. OF. meditation (F. méditation), fr. L. meditātiōnem, acc. of meditātiō, 'a thinking over, meditation', fr. meditātus, pp. of meditāre. See prec. word and

-ion.

meditative, adj. — Late L. meditātīvus, fr. L.

meditātus, pp. of meditāre. See meditate and

Derivatives: meditative-ly, adv., meditative-ness,

mediterranean, adj., enclosed, or nearly enclosed, by sea; n.) a mediterranean sea; (cap.) the Mediterranean sea. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L.

mediterrāneus, 'inland', lit. 'in the middle of land', fr. medius, 'middle', and terra, 'land'. See media, 'voiced stop consonant', and terra.

meditullium, n., 1) the diploë (anat.); 2) the mesophyll (bot.)—L., 'the middle', compounded of medius, 'middle', and \*tullium, \*tollium, 'earth', which stands in gradational relationship to tellūs, 'earth'. See media, 'voiced stop consonant', and tellurian.

medium, n. — L., 'the middle', neut. of the adjective medius, 'middle', used as a noun. See media, 'voiced stop consonant'.

Derivatives: medium, adj., medium-istic, adj., medium-ize, tr. v.

medlar, n., 1) a small tree of the rose family; 2) its fruit. — ME. medler, fr. OF. medler, mesler, 'medlar tree', fr. OF. mesple, mesle (F. nèfle), 'medlar (the fruit)', fr. L. mespila (also mespilus, mespilum), of s.m., fr. Gk. μέσπιλον, 'medlar (the fruit)', which is a foreign word of unknown origin. Cp. naseberry.

medley, n., mixture. — ME. medle, fr. OF. mesdlee, medlee, meslee (F. mêlée), prop. fem. pp. of medler, mesler (F. mêler), 'to mix, mingle', fr. ML. misculāre, fr. L. miscēre, 'to mix, mingle'. See mix and cp. chance-medley. Cp. also meddle, melee, mell, pell-mell, mélange.

Derivative: medley, adj. and tr. v.

Médoc, n., a kind of claret. — So called from *Médoc*, name of the plain between the Gironde and the Atlantic, where it is produced.

medulla, n., the marrow of bones (anat.) — L., 'marrow; pith of plants', of uncertain etymology; perh. fr. orig. \*(s)merullā (with -d- for -r-, under the influence of medius, 'middle'), fr. I.-E. base \*smeru, 'fat', whence also OE. smeoru, 'fat, grease', OIr. smiur, 'marrow', W. mer, of s.m. See smear, n., and words there referred to. Derivatives: medull-ar, adj., medullary (q.v.), medullat-ed, adj., medullation (q.v.), medull-ization, n., medullose (q.v.)

medullary, adj., pertaining to, or consisting of, the medulla. — L. medullāris, 'situated in the marrow', fr. medulla. See prec word and adj. suff -ary.

medullation, n., the development of marrow. — Formed fr. Late L. medullātus, 'possessed of marrow, marrowy', pp. of medullāre, 'to fill with marrow', fr. L. medulla. See medulla and action.

medullitis, n., inflammation of marrow (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. medulla and Gk. suff. -ῖτις. See medulla and -itis.

medullose, adj., pithlike. — L. medullosus, 'full of marrow', fr. medulla. See medulla and adj. suff.

Medusa, n., one of the three Gorgons, whose gaze turned to stone everyone that looked at her (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Μέδουσα, lit. 'guardian', prop. fem pres. part. of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over'. See Medea and cp. words there referred to.

medusa, n., a jellyfish (zool.) — Fr. prec. word. Derivatives: medus-al. medus-an. adis.

medusoid, 1) adj., like a medusa; 2) a medusalike gonophore of a hydrozoan (zool.) — Compounded of medusa and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'shape, form'. See -oid.

meed, n., reward (poet.) — ME. mede, fr. OE. mēd, meord, 'reward, requital', rel. to OS. mēda, OHG. mēta, miata, mieta, MHG., G. miete, Goth. mizdō, 'reward', and cogn. with OI. mī-dhám (for \*mizdhá-), 'prize, reward, contest, booty', midhváḥ, 'giving in abundance', Avestic mižda, 'reward', Gk. μισθός (for \*mizdhós), 'wages, pay', OSlav. mīzda, 'salary'.

meek, adj. — ME. mek, fr. earlier meoc, fr. ON. mjūkr, 'mild, soft, gentle', which is rel. to Goth. mūka-modei, 'humility', and prob. cogn. with OIr. mocht (for \*mukto-), 'mild, gentle', L. mūcus, 'mucus of the nose'. See mucus and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: meek-lv, adv., meek-ness, n.,

meerkat, n., 1) a monkey (obsol.); 2) the suricate.

— Du., 'monkey', fr. MDu. meercatte, lit. 'sea cat'; cp. MLG. merkatte, Dan. marekat, Swed. markatta, OHG. merikazza, MHG. merkatze, G. Meerkatze. See mere, 'sea', and cat. These words are not connected with OI. markátah, 'ape, monkey'.

meerschaum, n., a porous, claylike mineral composed of silicate of magnesia. — G., lit. 'sea foam', loan translation of L. spuma maris, which itself is a loan translation of Gk. ἀλὸς ἄχνη; orig. name of the Alcyonium, popularly named 'mermaid's glove'; so called from its having been mistaken for thickened sea foam. See mere, 'sea', and scum.

meet, tr. v., to encounter; intr. v., to come together. — ME. meten, fr. OE. mētan, rel. to ON. mæta, OS. mōtian, 'to meet', and to OS., OE. mōt, 'a meeting'. See moot, 'meeting', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: meet, n., meet-er, n., meet-ing, n. meet, adj., suitable. — ME. mete, fr. OE. gemāte, 'suitable, fit', rel. to ON. mātr, OHG. gimāji, MHG. gemāje, G. gemāje, 'suitable', OE. metan, etc., 'to measure'; fr. I.-E. base \*mēd-, d-enlargement of \*mē-, 'to measure'. See mete, 'to measure'.

Derivatives: meet-ly, adv., meet-ness, n.

Meg, fem. PN. - Dimin. of Margaret.

mega-, before a vowel meg-, combining form meaning 'large, great' (in physics it is used in the meaning of 'a million times', e.g. megavolt = a million volts). — Fr. Gk.  $\mu \acute{e} \gamma \alpha \varsigma$ , fem.  $\mu \acute{e} \gamma \acute{a} \lambda \eta$ , neut.  $\mu \acute{e} \gamma \alpha$ , 'great, large, mighty', which is cogn. with L. magnus, 'great, large, much, abundant', Goth. mikils, OE. micel, mycel, 'great, big, many'. See mickle and cp. magnum. Cp. also omega, acromegaly, almagest, Agastache.

megacephalic, megacephalous, adj., large-headed.
— Compounded of mega- and Gk. κεφαλή, 'head'. See cephalic, resp. cephalous.

Megaceros, n., a genus of mammals of the deer family (zool.) — ModL., compounded of megaand Gk. κέρας. 'horn'. See cerato-.

Megachile, n., a genus of bees (zool.) — ModL., compounded of mega- and Gk. χείλος, 'lip'. See chilo-.

megal-, form of megalo- before a vowel.

megalith, n., a huge prehistoric stone. — Compounded of mega- and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See litho.

Derivative: megalith-ic, adj.

megalo-, before a vowel megal-, combining form meaning 'large, great' (in medicine it is used to denote abnormal enlargement). — Gk. μεγαλο-, μεγαλ-, enlarged stem of μέγας (gen. μεγάλου), 'large, great, mighty'. See mega-.

megalocardia, n., abnormal enlargement of the heart (med.) — Medical L., compounded of megalo- and Gk. καρδία, 'heart'. See cardio-.

megalocephalic, adj. — The same as megacephalic.

megalomania, n., mania for great things; delusion of greatness (med.) — Medical L., compounded of megalo- and Gk.  $\mu\alpha\nu t\bar{\alpha}$ , 'madness'. See mania.

Derivative: megalomani-ac, adj.

megalosaur, n., any animal of the genus Megalosaurus. — See Megalosaurus.

megalosaurian, adj., pertaining to the megalosaurs; n., a megalosaur. — See prec. word and

Megalosaurus, n., a genus of gigantic dinosaurs (paleontol.) — ModL., compounded of megaloand Gk, σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See sauro-.

megaphone, n. — Compounded of mega- and Gk. φων'η, 'voice'. See phone, 'speech sound'.

megapode, also megapod, n., any of the birds of the family *Megapodiidae*. — See next word.

Megapodiidae, n. pl., a family of birds inhabiting Australia and the Malay Archipelago (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. mega- and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See podo-.

megaron, n., the great hall in the Greek palace, esp. at Mycenae (archeol.) — Gk. μέγαρον, 'large room, hall; sanctuary, shrine'; pl. μέγαρα, 'pits (into which young pigs were thrown in the Thesmophoria)'; of uncertain origin; possibly fr. Heb.  $m^{\tilde{e}'}$   $\tilde{a}r\tilde{a}^h$ , 'cave'.

megasporangium, n., a sporangium containing megaspores (bot.) — ModL., compounded of mega- and sporangium.

megaspore, n., a large asexual spore produced by certain plants, as the embryo sac of a seed plant (bot.) — Compounded of mega- and Gk. σπορᾶ, 'a sowing, seed'. See spore.

megass, megasse, n., sugar cane crushed in the mill. — Variants of bagasse.

megavolt, n., one million volts. — Compounded of mega- and volt.

megawatt, n., one million watts. — Compounded of mega- and watt.

megerg, n., one million ergs. — Compounded of meg- and erg.

megerg

Megilloth, n. pl., the five scrolls (Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes and Esther) contained in the Hagiographa (Bible). — Heb. m<sup>8</sup>ghillōth, 'scrolls, rolls', pl. of m<sup>8</sup>ghillōth, 'fr. gāldl, 'the rolled, unfolded'. See gelilah and cp. words there referred to.

megilp, also magilp, megilph, n., a mixture of linseed oil and mastic varnish. — Of unknown origin

megohm, n., one million ohms. — Compounded of meg- and ohm.

megrim, n., hemicrania, migraine. — ME. migrene, migreine fr. OF. (= F.) migraine, fr. Late L. hēmicrānia. See migraine, hemicrania.

mehtar, n., a sweeper, groom. — Hind. mehtar, fr. Pers. mihtar, 'prince', lit. 'greater', whence 'a great officer', later ironically applied to a sweeper and to a stable boy. Pers. mihtar is compar. of mih, 'great', which is rel. to Avestic maz-, mazant- 'great', fr. MPers. meh, mazah-, 'greatness', OI. mah-, mahā-, mahát-, 'great', and cogn. with Gk. μέγας, L. magnus, 'great'. See magnum and cp. matranee.

meinie, meiny, n., household; retinue. — OF. maisnie, mesnie, fr. L. mānsiōnem, acc. of mānsiō, 'a staying, remaining, dwelling, habitation'. See mansion and cp. menial.

meionite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate (mineral.) — F. meionite, formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. μείων, 'smaller' (see meiosis); so called because the pyramids of its crystals are lower than the pyramids of the crystals of the vesuvianite. meiosis, n., 1) litotes (rhet.); 2) the process by which the number of chromosomes is reduced from the diploid to the haploid (biol.) — Gk. μείωσις, 'a lessening', fr. μειοῦν, 'to lessen', fr. μείων, 'lesser, less', fr. I.-E. base \*mei-, 'to lessen, diminish'. See minimum and -osis and cp. mio- and words there referred to.

meistersinger, n. — G. Meistersinger, lit. 'master singer', fr. Meister, 'master', and Singer, 'singer', fr. singen, 'to sing'. See master, sing and agential suff. -er and cp. minnesinger.

Mekhilta, n. - See Mechilta.

mekometer, n., a range finder. — Compounded of Gk. μῆκος, 'length', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See meco- and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

mel, n., honey (pharm.) — L., cogn. with Hitt. milit, 'honey', milittu, miliddu, 'sweet', Arm. melr, gen. melu, 'honey', Gk. μέλι, 'honey', μέλισσα, Att. μέλιττα (for \*μέλιτια), 'bee', lit. 'honey fly', βλίττω (for \*μλίτιω), 'I cut out the comb of bees', Alb. mjal', mjal' te, 'honey', OIr. mil, 'honey', Ir. milis, 'sweet', WBret. mel, 'honey', Goth. milip, 'honey', OE. mildēaw, 'honeydew, nectar', milisc, 'honeyed, sweet', OHG. milsken, 'to sweeten'. See mildew and cp. melliferous, mellifluent. Cp. also meliceris, melilite, melilot, Melissa, molasses, mulse, caramel, hydromel, oenomel.

melammed, melamed, n., a Jewish teacher, esp. teacher in a heder. — Heb.  $m^{\xi}lamm^{\xi}dh$ , 'teacher', partic. of  $limm^{\xi}dh$ , 'he taught', Pi'el of  $l\bar{a}m\dot{a}dh$ , 'he learned', orig. 'he exercised; accustomed to' (Pi'el is the intensive conjugation; sometimes, as in this case, it has causative force). See Talmud.

958

Melampyrum, n., a genus of plants, the cowwheat (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μελάμπῦρον, 'black wheat', fr. μέλᾶς, gen. μέλανος, 'black', and πῦρός, 'wheat'. See melano- and pyrene.

melan-, form of melano- before a vowel.

melancholia, n. - Late L. See melancholy.

melancholiac, n., one who suffers from melancholia. — Formed fr. melancholia with suff. -ac. melancholic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, melancholy. — ME. melancolik, fr. MF. (= F.) mélancolique, fr. Late L. melancholicus, fr. Gk. μελαγχολικός, fr. μελαγχολία. See next word and -ic.

Derivative: melancholic-al-ly, adv.

melancholy, n. — ME. melancolie, fr. OF. melancolie (F. mélancolie), fr. Late L. melancholia, fr. Gk. μελαγχολία, 'atrabiliousness', lit. 'black bile', fr. μέλας, gen. μέλανος, 'black', and χολή, 'bile'. See melano- and choler.

Derivative: melancholy, adj.

Melanesia, n., a group of islands in the Pacific, extending from the Admiralty to the Fiji Islands.—Compounded of melan- and Gk. νῆσος, 'island', which is prob. rel. to νή-χειν, 'to swim', fr. I.-E. base \*snā-, 'to flow'. See Indonesia and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: Melanesi-an, adj. and n.

mélange, also melange, n., a mixture; medley. — F. mélange, fr. mêler, 'to mix, mingle', fr. OF. mesler. See meddle.

melanic, adj., characterized by melanism or melanosis. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. μέλανος, 'black'. See melano-.

melanin, n., a black pigment found in the hair, skin, etc. of animals (biochem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -in fr. Gk. μέλᾶς, gen. μέλανος, 'black'. See melano-.

melanism, n., abnormal development of dark pigment in the skin, hair, eyes, etc. (physiol.) — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. μέλᾶς, gen. μέλανος, 'black'. See melano-.

melanite n., a black variety of garnet (mineral.)

— G. Melanit, coined by the German geologist and mineralogist A. Werner (1750-1817) in 1807 fr. Gk. μέλᾶς, gen. μέλανος, 'black', and suff.-it, which goes back to Gk.-ίτης. See melano- and subst. suff.-ite.

melano-, before a vowe! melan-, combining form meaning 'black'. — Gk. μελανο-, μελαν-, fr. μέλας, fem. μέλανα, neut. μέλαν (gen. μέλανος, resp. μελαίνης, μέλανος), 'black', fr. I.-E. base \*mel-, 'dark, soiled, dirty', whence also OI. malináh, 'dirty, stained, black', Lith. mēlynas, 'blue', Lett. melns, 'black', mēļš, 'dark blue', OPruss. melne, 'a blue spot', L. mulleus, 'reddish',

Alb. met-ene, 'elm', Gk. μύλλος (whence L. mullus), 'red mullet'. See mullet, 'a fish', and cp. the first element in melancholy and the second element in Chaemomeles, Corimelaena, Hamamelis.

Melanochroi, n. pl., members of the Caucasian race having black hair and pale complexion. — ModL., lit. 'black and pale', compounded of melan- and Gk. ἀχρός, 'pale'. See ocher and cp. Xantochroi.

Derivatives: melanochro-ic, adj., melanochroid (q.v.), melanochro-ism, n.

melanochroid, adj., melanochroic. — Compounded of prec. word and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

melanoma, n., a tumor containing melanin (med.)
— Medical L., formed fr. melan- and suff. -oma.
melanosis, n., abnormal deposition of melanin in
the tissues of the body (med.) — Medical L., fr.
Gk.μελανῶσις, 'a becoming black', fr. μελανοῦν,
'to become black', fr. μέλας, gen. μέλανος,
'black'. See melano- and -osis.

melanotic, adj., affected with, or of the nature of, melanosis. — See prec. word and -otic.

melanous, adj., having black hair and dark skin.

— Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk. μέλᾶς, gen. μέλανος, 'black'. See melano-.

Melanthium, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — Mod L., lit. 'black flower', fr. melan- and Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower': see anther.

Melchior, masc. PN. — Lit. 'king of light', compounded of Heb. mélekh, 'king', and ōr, 'light'. For the first element see Mameluke and cp. malik, for the second see Urim.

Melchizedek, name of a priest-king, contemporary of the patriarch Abram (Bible). — Heb. Malkī-tzédeq, lit. 'king of righteousness'. For the first element see Mameluke and cp. prec. word. The second element is rel. to Heb. tzādāq, 'he was eighteous', tzaddīq, 'just, righteous'. See tzaddīk.

meld, tr. and intr. v., in pinochle, to announce for a score. — G. melden, 'to announce', fr. MHG. melden, 'to betray, report', fr. OHG. meldōn, of s.m., which is rel. to OS. meldon, of s.m., OE. meldian, 'to declare, tell, display, proclaim', OE. meld, 'proclamation', Du. melden, 'to report; to mention', and perhaps cogn. with Lith. meldžiù, melsti, 'to request, pray', Arm. malt'em. 'I beg, request', Hitt. mald-, 'to tell, pray'.

Derivative: meld, n., the act of melding.

meld, tr. and intr. v., to blend. — A blend of melt and weld.

meldometer, n., an instrument for measuring melting points. — Compounded of Gk. μέλδειν, 'to melt', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See meal, 'edible grain', and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Meleagris, n., the genus of turkeys (ornithol.) — Mod L., fr. L. meleagris, 'guinea hen', fr. Gk. μελεαγρίς, which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with Avestic m<sup>e</sup>r<sup>e</sup>ga, 'bird', Afghan

marya, of s.m. The Greek word was prob. influenced in form by the name of the Greek hero Μελέαγρος, Meleagrus, son of Oeneus, king of Calvdon.

melee, mêlée, n., conflict, fray, skirmish. — F. *mêlée*, prop. fem. pp. of *mêler*, 'to mix, mingle'. See medley and cp. mélange.

meli-, combining form meaning 'honey'. — Gk. μελι-, fr. μέλι, gen. μέλιτος, 'honey', which is cogn. with L. *mel*, gen. *mellis*, 'honey'. See mel.

Melia, n., a genus of trees (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk.  $\mu$ ελί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'ash tree', which is of unknown origin.

Melianthaceae, n. pl., a family of S. African plants (bot.) — ModL., formed from next word with suff.-aceae.

Melianthus, n., a genus of S. African plants (bot.)

— ModL., compounded of Gk. μέλι, 'honey', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See meli- and anther.

melic, adj., pertaining to song. — Gk. μελικός, 'of a song', fr. μέλος, 'limb, joint; part of musical phrase; song, tune', which is perh. cogn. with Bret. mell, Co. mal, 'knuckle, joint', W. cym-mal, 'joint', and with Toch. A mälk-, 'to join, unite'. Cp. the first element in melisma, melodrama, melody, and the second element in philomel, dulcimer. For the ending see adj. suff.-ic. For the sense development of Gk. μέλος cp. Ir. alt, 'limb; poem'.

Melica, n., a genus of grasses (bot.) — ModL., fr. It. melica, meliga, melga, 'sorghum', which prob. comes fr. ML. milica, a derivative of L. milium. 'millet'. See millet.

Melicent, fem. PN. — See Milicent.

meliceris, also melicera, n., a kind of tumor (med.)

— L. melicēris, fr. Gk. μελικηρίς, 'a tumor looking like honeycomb', compounded of μέλι, 'honey', and κηρός, 'beeswax'. See meliand cere.

melilot, n., a kind of clover. — ME. mellilot, fr. MF. (= F.) mélilot, fr. L. melilôtos, 'a kind of clover', fr. Gk. μελίλωτος, μελίλωτον, which is compounded of μέλι, 'honey', and λωτός, 'lotus'. See meli- and lotus.

Melilotus, n., a genus of plants, the sweet clover (bot.) — L. melilotos. See melilot.

melinite, n., a high explosive containing chiefly picric acid. — F. mélinite, formed with subst. suff. -ite. fr. Gk. μηλινός, 'pertaining to an apple', fr. μῆλον, 'apple'. See Malus, 'the genus of apple trees', and cp. the second element in marmalade and in camomile.

meliorability, n., the capability of being improved.—Coined by the English philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) fr. L. melior, 'better'. See meliorate and the suffixes -able and -ity.

meliorate, tr. and intr. v. — Late L. meliōrātus, pp. of meliōrāre. 'to make better, improve', fr. melior, 'better', prob. with the original meaning 'stronger', fr. I.-E. base \*mel-, 'strong, great, numerous', whence also Gk. μάλα, 'very, very

meliorism

much, quite', μᾶλλον, 'more, rather' (changed from original \*μέλλον, under the influence of θᾶττον, θᾶσσον, 'quicker, sooner, rather'), μάλλοτα, 'most, most strongly', L. multus (for \*mltos), 'much', Lett. milns, 'very much'. See multi- and verbal suff. -ate and cp. ameliorate.

Derivatives: meliorat-ion, n., meliorat-ive, adj., meliorat-or, n.

meliorism, n., the belief that the world tends to become better. — Prob. coined by the English novelist George Eliot (1819-80) fr. L. melior, 'better' (see prec. word), and suff. -ism.

meliorist, n., one who believes in meliorism. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. L. melior, 'better'. See meliorate.

Derivative: meliorist-ic, adj.

Melipona, n., a genus of honeybees of South America (zool.) — ModL., compounded of meli- and Gk. πονεῖν, 'to toil, work hard'. For the first element see meli-. The second element derives fr. πόνος, 'toil, labor', which stands in gradational relationship to πένης, 'poor', πενίᾶ, 'poverty', πένεσθαι, 'to work for one's living, to toil, labor'. Cp. Ponera and the second element in geoponic, leucopenia.

melisma, n., melody, tune, vocal ornamentation (mus.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μέλισμα, gen. μελίσματος, 'song', fr. μέλος, 'song, tune'. See melic. For the ending see suff. -ma.

Derivative: melism-atic, adj.

Melissa, n., name of a genus of mints (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μέλισσα, Att. μέλιττα (for \*μέλιτια), 'bee', prop. 'honey fly', fr. μέλι, gen. μέλιτος, 'honey', which is cogn. with L. mel, gen. mellis, 'honey' (see mel); so called in allusion to the abundant honey yielded by the flowers.

Melissa, fem. PN. — L., lit. 'bee', fr. Gk. μέλισσα. See prec word.

Melkarth, Melcarth, n., name of the chief divinity of Tyre. — Contraction of Phoen. mélekh qart, 'king of the city'. Phoen. mélekh, 'king', is rel. to Heb. mélekh, 'king'; see Mameluke and cp. the first element in Melchior, Melchizedek. Phoen. qart, 'town, city', is rel. to Heb. qiryāh, qėreth, of s.m., Aram. qiryāh, qiryā, 'town, village', Arab. qāryāh, 'village, town', of s.m. Heb. qiryāh, etc., prob. meant orig. 'meeting place', and derive fr. Heb. qārāh, 'he met, encountered', resp. from its corresponding equivalents. Cp. Phoen. Qarthadásht (whence Gk. Καρχηδών, L. Karthāgō, Carthāgō), 'Carthage', lit. 'Newtown'.

mell, tr. and intr. v., to mix; to meddle (obsol. and dial.) — ME. mellen, fr. OF. meller, mesler, 'to mix, mingle'. See meddle.

melli-, combining form meaning 'honey'. — L. melli-, from the stem of mel, gen. mellis, 'honey'. See mel.

melliferous, adj., producing honey. — Compounded of L. mel, gen. mellis, 'honey', and the stem of ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See melliand -ferous.

mellifluence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

mellifluent, adj., mellifluous. — Lit. 'flowing with, or as with, honey', fr. L. mel, gen. mellis, 'honey', and fluëns, gen. -entis, pres. part of fluere. 'to flow'. See mel and fluent.

Derivatives: mellifluent-ly, adv.

mellifluous, adj., flowing with honey; sweet-sounding. — Late L. mellifluus, 'flowing with, or as with, honey', compounded of L. mel, gen. mellis, 'honey', and fluere, 'to flow'. See prec. word. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: mellifluous-ly, adv., mellifluous-ness, p.

mellow, adj., soft and ripe. — ME. melwe, melowe, 'ripe, mature', prob. fr. OE. melu, 'meal, flour'. See meal, 'edible grain'.

Derivatives: mellow, tr. and intr. v., mellow-ly, adv., mellow-ness, n., mellow-y, adj.

melodeon, n., 1) a kind of reed organ; 2) a kind of accordion (mus.) — Coined fr. Late L. melodia. See melody.

melodic, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, melody. — Late L. melodicus, fr. Gk. μελφδικός, fr. μελφδία. See melody and -ic.

melodious, adj., 1) full of melody; 2) pleasant to the ear. — ME., fr. MF. melodieus (F. mélodieux), fr. melodie (F. mélodie). — See melody and -ous. Derivatives: melodious-ly, adv., melodious-ness,

melodist, n., a composer or singer of melodies. —
Formed fr. melody with suff. -ist.

melodize, tr. v., to render melodious; intr. v., to compose melodies. — Formed fr. melody with suff. -ize.

melodrama, n., 1) orig. a play with interspersed songs; 2) now, a romantic and sensational drama. — F. mélodrame, fr. Gk. μέλος, 'song', and δρᾶμα, gen. δράματος, 'drama'. See melic and drama.

Derivatives: melodramat-ic, adj., melodramat-ic-al-ly, adv., melodramat-ist, n., melodramat-ize, tr v

melody, n. — ME. melodie, fr. OF. melodie (F. mélodie), fr. Late L. melōdia, fr. Gk. μελφδία, 'chant, choral song', which is compounded of μέλος, 'song', and ἀδή, 'song'. See melic and ode.

Derivative: melody, v.

Melolonthinae, n. pl., a subfamily of beetles including the cockchafers (entomol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -inae fr. Gk. μηλολόνθη, 'cockchafer', which is of uncertain origin.

melon, n.—Late ME. meloun, fr. MF. (=F.) melon, fr. L. mēlōnem, acc. of mēlō, fr. Gk. μτιλοπέπων, 'melon', lit. 'apple-shaped ripe fruit', fr. μῆλον, 'apple', and πέπων, 'ripe'. Cp. It. mellone, Sp. melōn, 'melon', which are of the same origin. See Malus, 'the genus of apple trees', and pepsin. Melothria, n., a genus of vines (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μήλωθρον, a kind of white vine.

Melpomene, n., the Muse of tragedy (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Μελπομένη, lit. 'songstress', fr. μέλπειν, μέλπεσθαι, 'to sing', which is of uncertain origin.

melt, intr. v., to become liquid; dissolve; tr. v., to cause to melt. — ME. melten, fr. OE. meltan (intr. v.), mieltan (tr. v.), rel. to ON. melta, 'to digest', fr. I.-E. base \*meld-, whence also Gk. μέλδειν, 'to melt', L. mollis (for \*mold\*wis), 'soft, mild'. See mollify.

Derivatives: melt-er, n., melt-ing, n., melt-ing-ly, adv., melt-ing-ness, n.

melt, n., molten metal. — Fr. melt, v.

melton, n., smooth woolen cloth. — From Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire (England), a famous hunting center.

Derivative: melton, adj.

mem, n., name of the 13th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb mēm, contraction of máyim, 'water', which is rel. to Aram. mayyá, mayyín, Arab. mā', Akkad. mū, 'water'; so called in allusion to the ancient form of this letter Cp. mimmation.

member, n. — ME. membre, fr. OF. (= F.) membre, fr. L. membrum, 'limb, member, part', which stands for \*mēms-rom and is cogn. with OI. māṃsáṃ, 'flesh', Toch. B. misa (pl.), Arm. mis (gen. msoy), 'flesh', Gk. μηρός (for \*mēms-ro- or \*mēs-ro-), 'thigh' (lit. 'fleshy part'), Alb. miš, 'flesh', Goth. mims, OSlav. meso, OPruss. mensā, Lett. miesa, 'flesh', OIr. mir (for mēms-ro-, \*mēs-ro-), 'piece, bit', and prob. also with Gk. μῆνιγξ (for \*mēmsninx, \*mēsninx), 'membrane'. Cp. membrane, dismember, meninx.

Derivatives: member-ed, adj., member-less, adj., member-ship, n.

membranaceous, adj., membranous. — Late L. membrānāceus, fr. L. membrāna. See next word and -aceous.

membrane, n. — L. membrāna, 'fine skin, membrane, parchment', fr. membrum; see member. The orig. meaning of L. membrāna was 'that which covers the members (or a member) of the body'.

membranous, adj. — F. membraneux (fem. membraneuse), fr. membrane, fr. L. membrāna. See prec. word and -ous.

membranula, membranule, n., a little membrane.

— L. membrānula, dimin. of membrāna. See membrane and -ule.

memento, n., something serving as a reminder. — L. mementō, 'remember', imper. of meminisse, 'to remember', which is cogn. with Gk. μέμονα, 'I am very eager, I purpose, intend', fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to think, to have one's mind aroused', whence also L. mēns, 'mind, understanding, reason', Goth. muns, 'thought, mind', OE. gemynd, 'memory'. See mind and cp. words there referred to.

Memnon, n., an Ethiopian king slain by Achilles in the Trojan war (Greek mythol.) — L. Memnön, fr. Gk. Μέμνων, a word of uncertain ety-

mology. It possibly stands for \*Μέδμων and lit. means 'ruler', fr. μέδων, which is prop. the pres. part. of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over', hence is of the same origin as the second element in the name 'Αγαμέμνων. See Agamemnon.

memo, n. — Short for memorandum.

Derivative: memo, tr. v., to make a memorandum of.

memoir, n., biography, biographical notice. — F. *mémoire*, orig. 'something written to be kept in mind', masc., derived fr. *mémoire*, fem., 'memory', fr. L. *memoria*. See memory.

memorabilia, n. pl., things worth remembering.

— L. memorābilia, neut. pl. of memorābilis. See next word.

memorable, adj. — ME., fr. L. memorabilis, 'memorable, remarkable, worthy to be remembered', fr. memorare, 'to call to mind', fr. memor. See memory and -able.

Derivatives: memorable-ness, n., memorabl-y,

memorandum, n. — L., 'something to be remembered', gerundive of *memorāre*. See prec. word. For other Latin gerundives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

memorial, adj. — ME., fr. OF. memorial (F. mémorial), fr. L. memoriālis, 'of memory', fr. memoria. See memory and adj. suff. -al.

memorial, n. — Subst. use of prec. word. Cp. L. memoriāle, 'a memorial', prop. neut. of the adj. memoriālis.

Derivatives: memorial-ist, n., memorial-ize, tr. v. memorize, tr. v., to commit to memory. — Formed fr. memory with suff. -ize.

Derivative: memoriz-ation, n.

memory, n. - ME. memorie, fr. OF. memorie (F. mémoire), fr. L. memoria, 'memory', fr. memor. 'mindful', which stands for \*me-mor and derives fr. I.-E. \*mer-(s)mer-, reduplication of base \*(s)mer-, 'to care for, be anxious about, think, consider, remember'. From the reduplicated base derive also Avestic mimara-, 'mindful', OE, gemimor, 'known', māmrian, 'to plot, design', Du. mijmeren, 'to ponder'. Cp.-with full reduplication of base \*mer--Gk. μέρμερος, 'causing anxiety, mischievous, baneful', μέρμηρα (poet.), 'care, trouble', μερμαίρειν, μερμηρίζειν, 'to be anxious, to ponder', Arm. mormok' (for \*mermero- or \*mormoro-), 'regret, grief'. The simple base \*(s) mer- appears in OI. smárati, Avestic maraiti, 'remembers', Gk. μέριμνα, 'care, thought', μεριμνᾶν, 'to care for, be anxious', Serbo-Croat máriti, 'to care for', Goth. maúrnan, OE. murnan, 'to be anxious for', W. marth, 'sadness, anxiety', and possibly also in L. mora, 'hesitation, delay', OIr. maraim, 'I remain'. Cp. memoir, commemorate, remember. Cp. also martyr, mourn, smriti. Cp. also moratory.

mem-sahib, n., a word by which Indian speakers address a European woman. — Hind. mem-

an .

şāḥib, fr. mem, 'woman, lady' (fr. E. ma'am), and Arab. şāḥib, 'master'. See ma'am and sahib. men. n. — Pl. of man.

-men, L. suff. used to form neuter nouns. — Fr. I.-E. \*-mη, whence also the Greek suff. -μα. See -m, -ma, -ment.

menace, n. — ME. manace, fr. OF. manace, menace (F. menace), fr. VL. minācia (occurring already in Plautus), 'threat, menace', fr. L. mināx, gen. minācis, 'projecting; threatening', fr. minārī, 'to threaten'. Cp. It. minaccia, Sp. amenaza, 'threat', which, also derive fr. VL. minācia. See minatory and cp. amenable, demeanor, imminent, manada, promenade.

menace, tr. and intr. v. — ME. menacen, fr. OF. manacer, menacer (F. menacer), fr. VL. \*mināciāre, 'to threaten', fr. minācia. See menace, n. Derivatives: menac-er, n., menac-ing, adj., menac-ing-ly, adv.

ménage, menage, n., 1) household; 2) management of a household. — F. ménage, fr. OF. maisnage, mesnage, fr. VL. mānsionāticum, lit. 'that which pertains to the house', fr. L. mānsiō, gen. mānsiōnis, 'a staying, remaining, night quarters, station, place of abode, halting place', fr. manēre, 'to stay, remain' (in VL., 'to dwell'). See remain and -age and cp. manor, manse, mansion. messuage.

menagerie, n., collection of wild animals kept in captivity. — F. ménagerie, formed fr. ménage with suff. -erie. See prec. word and -ery.

Derivative: menager-ist, n.

Menaspis, n., an extinct genus of sharks (paleontol.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. μήνη, 'moon', and ἀσπίς, 'shield'; so called in allusion to the crescentlike shape. See meno, 'month', and aspidium.

mend, tr. and intr. v. — Aphetic for amend (q.v.) Derivatives: mend, n., mend-er, n., mend-ing, n., mend-able.adi.

mendacious, adj., lying, untruthful. — Fr. L. mendāx, gen. -ācis, 'lying, false, mendacious', orig. meaning 'faulty', which is rel. to mendum, menda, 'defect, blemish, fault'; see amend and -acious and cp. mendicant. The sense development of L. mendāx was influenced by mentior, mentīrī, 'to speak falsely, lie, deceive', with which it has nothing in common.

Derivatives: mendacious-ly, adv., mendacious-ness, n.

mendacity, n. — Late L. mendācitās, 'falsehood, mendacity', fr. L. mendāx, gen. -ācis. See mendacious and -ity.

mendelevium, n., a radioactive element, produced esp. by bombardment of einsteinium (chem.) — ModL., named after the Russian chemist Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev (1834-1907). For the ending see chem. suff. -ium.

Mendelian, adj., pertaining to the Austrian biologist Gregor Johann Mendel (1822-84) or his laws of heredity.

Mendelianism, Mendelism, n., the laws of hered-

ity enunciated by Gregor Johann Mendel. — See prec. word and -ism.

mendicancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff -cv.

mendicant, n., a beggar. — L. mendicāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of mendicāre, 'to beg', fr. mendīcus, 'beggar', prop. 'an infirm, wretched, miserable person', fr. mendum, 'blemish, fault'. See mendacious and -ant and cp. maund, 'to beg'.

mendicity, n., state of being a beggar. — ME. mendicite, fr. OF. (= F) mendicité, fr. L. mendicitātem, acc. of mendīcitās, 'beggary, mendicity', fr. mendīcus. See prec. word and -ity.

meneghinite, n., a lead antimony sulfide (mineral.) — Named after the Italian mineralogist Giuseppe Meneghini (1811-89). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Menelaus, n., a king of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon and husband of Helen (*Greek mythol.*)

L., fr. Gk. Μενέλᾶος, lit. 'resisting the people', fr. μένειν, 'to stay, abide, remain', and λᾶός, 'people'. See meno-, 'remaining', and lay, 'pertaining to the laity'.

menhaden, n., a kind of large herring used as fertilizer. — Corruption of Narragansett Indian munnawhatteaūg, 'menhaden', fr. munnawhat, 'fertilizer'.

menhir, n., an upright monumental stone (archae-ol.) — F., lit. 'a long stone', fr. Bret. maen, mēn, 'stone', and hir, 'long'. Bret. maen, men is rel. to W. maen, Co. mēn, 'stone'; cp. the second element in dolmen. Bret. hir is rel. to OIr. sīr, 'long, everlasting', and cogn. with L. sērus, 'late'; see serotine and cp. since.

menial, adj., fit for servants; domestic; servile; n., a domestic servant. — Orig. 'pertaining to the household', fr. ME. meynal, fr. AF. menial, meignal, fr. meinie, 'household', which corresponds to OF. mesnie, fr. VL. \*mānsionāta, fr. L. mānsionem. See mansion and cp. meinie, ménage.

Derivative: menial-ly, adv.

mening-, form of meningo- before a vowel.

meninges, n. pl., the three membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord (anat.) — Medical L., pl. of mēninx, fr. Gk. μῆνιγξ, 'membrane'. See meninx.

meningitis, n., inflammation of the meninges (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. μῆνιγξ, gen. μήνιγγος, 'membrane'. See meninx.

Derivative: meningit-ic, adj.

meningo-, before a vowel mening-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the meninges, meningeal'. — Gk. μηνιγγο-, μηνιγγ-, fr. μῆ-νιγξ, gen. μήνιγγος, 'membrane'. See meninx. meningocele, n., tumor on the brain (med.) — Compounded of meningo- and Gk. κήλη, 'tumor, swelling'. See -cele.

meninx. n., one of the three membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord (anat.) — Med-

ical L., fr. Gk. μῆνιγξ, 'membrane', which prob. stands for \*mēmsninx, \*mēsninx, and is rel. to Gk. μηρός (for \*mēms-ro- or \*mēs-ro-), 'thigh', and cogn. with L. membrum (for \*mēms-rom), 'member'. See member and cp. myringa. Derivatives: meninge-al, adj., mening-ism. n., meningitis (a.v.)

meniscus, n., a crescent. — ModL., fr. Gk. μηνίσκος, 'lunar crescent', dimin. of μήνη, 'moon', which is rel. to μήν, 'month'. See meno-, 'month'.

Derivatives: menisc-al, menisc-ate, adjs.

menispermaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the moonseed family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Menispermum with suff. -aceae.

menispermaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -accous.

Menispermum, n., a genus of plants, the moonseed (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'moonseed', fr. Gk. μήνη, 'moon', which is rel. to μήν, 'month', and σπέρμα, 'seed'. See meno-, 'month', and sperm.

meno-, combining form meaning 'month'. — Gk. μηνο-, fr. μήν, gen. μηνός, 'month', which is rel. to μήνη, 'moon'. See moon and cp. meniscus, catamenia, emmenic, neomenia.

meno-, combining form meaning 'remaining', as in Menobranchus (zool.) — Fr. Gk. μένειν, 'to remain', which is cogn. with L. manēre, 'to remain'. See mansion and cp. the first element in Menelaus.

Menobranchus, n., a genus of amphibians having a broad tail and large external gills; called also Necturus (zool.) — ModL., compounded of meno-, 'remaining', and βράγχια (pl.) 'gills'. See branchia.

menology, n., a calendar of the months. — ModL. mēnologium, fr. Late Gk. μηνολόγιον, which is compounded of Gk. μήν, gen. μηνός, 'month', and λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse, account'. See meno-, 'month', and -logy.

menopause, n., period of life during which menstruation ceases. — Compounded of meno-, 'month', and Gk. παῦσις, 'a stopping, ceasing', fr. παύειν, 'to cause to cease'. See pause.

Derivative: menopaus-al, adj.

Menorah, n., the seven-branched candelabrum in the Tabernacle and in the Temple of Jerusalem. — Heb.  $m^{\Breve{N}}$  nor $\hat{a}^h$ , 'candlestick', from stem n-w-r, 'to give light, shine', whence also  $n\bar{e}r$ , 'lamp'; rel. to Aram.-Syr.  $n\bar{u}r$ , 'fire', Arab.  $n\bar{a}ra$ , 'shone',  $n\bar{u}r$ , 'light',  $n\bar{a}r$ , 'fire', Aram.  $m^{\Breve{N}}$  nart $\hat{a}$ , 'candlestick', Arab.  $man\hat{a}ra^h$ , 'candlestick; lighthouse; tower of a mosque', Akkad.  $n\bar{u}ru$ , 'light',  $naw\bar{a}$ -ru,  $nam\bar{a}ru$ , 'to give light, shine'. Cp. the second element in Abner. Cp. also minaret and the last element in Koh-i-noor.

menorrhagia, n., excessive menstruation (med.)

— Medical L., compounded of meno-, 'month', and Gk. -ρραγία, 'a bursting forth', from the stem of ρηγυύναι, 'to burst forth'. See -rrhagia. mensal, adj., pertaining to, or used at, the table.

— Late L. mēnsālis, fr. L. mēnsa, 'table', which

is prob. identical with mēnsa, fem. pp. of mētīrī, 'to measure', and short for tabula mēnsa, 'a measured board'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm', and adj. suff. -al and cp. commensal. Cp. also mesa.

mensal, adj., monthly. — Fr. L. mēnsis, 'month'. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

menses, n., the monthly discharge of blood from the uterus. — L. mēnsēs, 'months', pl. of mēnsis. See moon and cp. words there referred to.

Menshevik, menshevik, n., 1) orig. (from 1903) a member of the less radical faction of the Russian Social Democratic Party; 2) later (since the revolution of Nov. 7, 1917), a member of a group forming one of the parties opposing the policy of the Soviet government. — Russ., lit. 'one of the minority' (i.e. mensheviki), fr. menshe, 'smaller, less'; so called with reference to the party that fought the more radical faction of the Bolsheviki, i.e. the 'majority' party (see Bolshevik). Russ. menshe derives fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to lessen, diminish'. See minimum.

Derivative: Menshevik, menshevik, adi.

menstrual, adj., 1) pertaining to the menses; 2) monthly (astron.) — ME. menstruall, fr. L. mēnstruālis, 'monthly', fr. mēnstruus, 'pertaining to a month, monthly', fr. mēnsis. See menses.

menstruate, intr. v., to discharge the menses. — L. mēnstruātus, pp. of mēnstruāre, 'to menstruate', fr. mēnstruus. See menstrual and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: menstruat-ion, n.

menstruous, adj., pertaining to, or having, the menses. — L. mēnstruus; see menstrual. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

menstruum, n., a liquid dissolving a solid body (originally a term of alchemy). — ML., prop. neut. of L. mēnstruus, 'monthly'. See menstrual. mensurable, adj. — Late L. mēnsūrābilis, 'that which can be measured', fr. mēnsūrāre, 'to measure', fr. L. mēnsūra. See measure and -able and cp. measurable.

Derivatives: mensurabil-ity, n., mensurable-ness, n., mensurabl-y, adv.

mensural, adj., 1) pertaining to measure; 2) measurable (mus.) — ML. mēnsūrālis, 'pertaining to measure', fr. L. mēnsūra. See measure and adj. suff. -al.

mensuration, n., the act of measuring. — Late L. mēnsūrātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a measuring', fr. mēnsūrātus, pp. of mēnsūrāre, 'to measure', fr. L. mēnsūra. See measure and -ation.

-ment, suff. expressing 1) verbal action or its result; 2) place of action. — L. -mentum, a secondary form of suff. -men. See -men.

mental, adj., pertaining to the mind. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. mentālis, 'mental', fr. L. mēns, gen. mentis, 'mind, understanding, reason', which is cogn. with OI. matih, mátih, 'thought, mind', Goth. gamunds, OE. gemynd, 'memory, remembrance'. See mind and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff.-al.

mental

Derivatives: mental-ity, n., mental-ly, adv.

mental, adj., pertaining to the chin (anat. and zool.) — F. mental, formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. mentum, 'chin', for I.-E. \*mntom, fr. \*mnto-, whence also W. mant, 'jawbone, mouth' (MIr. mant, 'gums', is a Welsh loan word); lit. 'something projecting', fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to project', seen in minārī, 'to jut out, project', ēminēre, 'to stand out, project', mōns, gen. montis, 'mountain'. See mount, 'mountain', and cp. mento-, mentonnière.

mentation, n., mental function. — Formed with suff. -ation fr. L. mēns, gen. mentis. See mental, 'pertaining to the mind'.

Mentha, n., a genus of plants, the mint (bot.) — L. mentha. See mint, 'an aromatic plant'.

Menthaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the mint family; synonym of Lamiaceae (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Mentha with suff. -aceae.

menthaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. menthene, n., a hydrocarbon,  $C_{10}H_{18}$ , obtained fr. menthol (chem). — Formed fr. menth(ol) with suff. -ene.

menthol, n., a white crystalline substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>19</sub>OH, obtained from oil of peppermint (chem.) — Coined by Oppenheim in 1861 (see Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie, CXX, 352) fr. L. mentha (see Mentha) and suff. -ol (fr. L. oleum, 'oil').

menti-, combining form denoting the mind. — Fr. L. mens, gen. mentis. See mental, 'pertaining to the mind'.

mention, n. — ME. mencioun, fr. OF (= F.) mention, fr. L. mentionem, acc. of mentio, 'a speaking of, a calling to mind', fr. mēns, gen. mentis. See mental, 'pertaining to the mind', and

mention, tr. v. — F. mentionner, fr. mention. See mention, n.

Derivatives: mention-able, adj., mention-er, n.

mento-, combining form denoting the *chin* (anat.)

— Fr. L. mentum, 'chin'. See mental, 'pertaining to the chin'.

mentonnière, n., a piece of armor for the protection of the chin. — F., fr. menton, 'chin', fr. VL. \*mentonem, acc. of \*mento, fr. L. mentum (whence It. mento, 'chin'). See mental, 'pertaining to the chin'.

Mentor, n., friend and adviser of Odysseus (Greek mythol.); hence mentor, a wise adviser. — L. Mentor, fr. Gk. Μέντωρ, lit. 'one who thinks', cogn. with OI. man-tár-, 'one who thinks', L. mon-i-tor, 'one who admonishes' (fr. monitus, pp. of monēre, 'to advise, warn, admonish'), fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to think'. Scc mind and -tor and cp. monitor.

mentum, n., the chin (anat.) — L. See mental, 'pertaining to the chin'.

Mentzelia, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — Mod L., named after the German botanist Christian Mentzel (1622-1701). For the ending see 1st suff.

-ia.

menu, n., 1) a detailed list of food; 2) bill of fare;
3) the food served. — F., fr. the adj. menu,
'small, detailed', fr. L. minūtus, 'small', lit. 'made
smaller', pp. of minuere, 'to make smaller, diminish, lessen'. See minute, adj., and cp. minuet
and the first element in miniver.

Menyanthaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Menyanthes with suff. -aceae. menyanthaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Menyanthes, n., a genus of plants, the buckbean (bot.) — ModL., irregularly formed fr. Gk. μήν, 'month' and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See meno-, 'month', and anther.

Menziesia, n., a genus of plants of the heath family (bot.) — ModL., named after the botanist Archibald Menzies (1754-1842), who brought the species from the North West Coast of America. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Mephistopheles, n., the name of the evil spirit in the Faust legend. — G., according to Schröer (see Faust, ed. 1886, I, 25), compounded of Heb. mēphītz, 'destroyer', and tōphēl, 'liar' (which is short for tōphēl shéqer, lit. 'falsehood plasterer', see Job 13:4). This etymology is supported by the fact that the names of devils are in most cases derived from Hebrew.

Derivatives: Mephistophele-an, Mephistophelian, Mephistophel-ic, Mephistophel-ist-ic, adjs. mephitic, adj., exhaling poison from the earth; of

mephitic, adj., exhaling poison from the earth; of poisonous smell. — Late L. mephiticus, fr. L. mephitis. See mephitis and adj. suff. -ic.

mephitis, n., poisonous exhalation from the earth; a poisonous smell. — L. mefitis (less correctly spelled mephitis); of Oscan origin.

mercantile, adj., commercial. — F., fr. It. mercantile, fr. L. mercāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of mercārī, 'to trade, traffic, buy, purchase', fr. merx, gen. mercis, 'merchandise, wares', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. market, mart, Mercedes, mercenary, merchandise, merchant, mercy, amerce, commerce.

mercantilism, n., the mercantile system. — F. mercantilisme, fr. mercantile. See mercantile and

mercantilist, n., a believer in mercantilism. — See mercantile and -ist.

mercaptan, n., any of a class of compounds analogous to the alcohols and combining readily with mercury (chem.) — G. Mercaptan, Merkaptan, coined by Zeise in 1834 fr. ML. (corpus) mer(curium) captāns, 'striving to seize mercury'. For the first element see mercury. L. captāns is pres. part. of captāre, 'to seize; to strive after', which is freq. of capere (pp. captus), 'to seize'. See captive and cp. captation.

Mercator Gerhardus, Flemish geographer (1512-94). — Latinized from his original name Gerhard Kremer (kremer means 'tradesman, dealer', and was rendered lit. by L. mercātor). — Hence Mercator's projection, a method of making maps.

Mercedes, fem. PN. — Sp. (abbreviation of Maria de las Mercedes, 'Mary of mercies'), pl. of merced, 'mercy, grace', fr. L. mercedem, acc. of merces. 'hire, pay, reward'. See next word.

mercenary, adj. — ME. mercenarie, fr. L. mercenarius, 'hired, paid', which prob. derives fr. \*mercennos, for \*mercednos, 'of pay, for hire', fr. merces, gen. -edis, 'hire, pay, reward', fr. merx, gen. mercis. See mercantile and adj. suff. -ary and cp. mercy.

Derivatives: mercenary, n., mercenari-ly, adv., mercenari-ness, n.

mercer, n., a dealer in textile. — F. mercier, 'trader', fr. VL. \*merciārius, fr. L. merx. gen. mercis. See mercenary.

mercerize, tr. v., to treat (cotton) with a caustic alkali. — Formed with suff. -ize from the name of the inventor John Mercer (1791-1866).

Derivative: merceriz-ation. n.

mercery, n., 1) mercers' goods; 2) a mercer's trade or shop — ME. mercerie, fr. OF. (= F.) mercerie, fr. mercier. See mercer and -y (representing F. -ie).

merchandise, n. — ME. marchaundise, fr. OF. marchandise (F. marchandise), fr. OF. marchant, 'merchant'. See next word and subst. suff. -ise.

Derivative: merchandise, intr. and tr. v.

merchant, n. — ME., fr. OF. marcheant (later marchant, marchand, F. marchand), fr. VL. \*mercātantem, acc. of \*mercātāns, pres. part. of \*mercātāre (whence OProvenç. mercadar, 'to trade'), fr. L. mercātus, 'trade, place for trade, market place', fr. mercārī. See mercantile and -ant. It. mercatante, Sp. mercadante, 'merchant', also derive fr. VL. \*mercātantem.

Derivative: merchant-ry, n.

merchant, intr. and tr. v. — ME. marchaunden, fr. OF. marcheander (F. marchander), fr. marcheant. See merchant, n.

Derivative: merchant-able, adj.

Mercurialis, n., a genus of plants, the mercury (bot.) — L., short for herba Mercuriālis, name of a plant mentioned by Pliny, lit. meaning 'belonging to the god Mercury'. See Mercury.

Mercury, n., 1) the god of traders and thieves and the messenger of the gods in Roman mythology; identified later with the Greek Hermes; 2) name of the smallest planet in the solar system.

— L. Mercurius, fr. Etruscan \*Mercura, a divinity introduced from Etruria into Rome about the end of the sixth century B.C.E. (see Ribezzo in Rivista indo-greco-italica, 15,99); prob. not related to L. merx, gen. mercis, 'merchandise'. Cp. mercury, the element.

mercury, n., name of a silvery-white, fluid metallic element (chem.) — Named after Mercury, the messenger of the gods in Greek mythology; prob. so called because of the great mobility of this element.

Derivatives: mercuri-al, adj., mercuri-al-ly, adv., mercuri-al-ness,n.,mercur-ic, adj.,mercur-ous, adj.

mercy, n. — ME. merci, fr. OF. mercit, merci (F. merci), fr. L. mercēdem, acc. of mercēs, 'hire, pay, reward' (in VL. also 'favor, pity'), fr. merx, gen. mercis, 'merchandise, wares'. It. merce, Sp. merced, 'favor, grace, mercy', also derive fr. L. mercēdem. See mercantile and cp. gramercy. Derivatives: merci-ful, adj., merci-ful-ly, adv., merci-ful-ness, n. merci-less, adi. merci-less-lv.

mercy seat. — Coined by Tyndale; prop. a loan translation of Luther's gnadenstuhl, an inexact rendering of Heb. kappöreth, which lit. means 'propitiatory', fr. kippêr, 'he propitiated, expiated'

adv. merci-less-ness, n.

merd, n., dung (obsol.) — F. merde, fr. L. merda, 'dung', which is of uncertain origin.

mere, n., 1) the sea: 2) a lake (archaic or dial.) -ME. mere, fr. OE. mere, 'sea, lake', rel. to ON. marr, OS. meri, 'sea'. Du. meer. 'lake'. OHG. mari, meri, MHG. mer, G. Meer, 'sea', Goth. marei, 'sea', mari-saiws 'lake', and cogn. with L. mare, 'sea', OSlav. morje, 'sea', Lith. mares, 'sea, Baltic Sea', OIr. muir (fr. OCeltic \*mori), Co., W. mor, 'sea', Gaul. Are-morici, 'people living near the sea'. Cp. mare, 'sea', maremma, marine, marram grass, marsh, moor, 'waste ground', morass, the first element in meerkat, meerschaum, Merlin, mermaid, merman. Muriel. the second element in cormorant, Pomeranian, rosemary, and the last element in bêche-de-mer. mere, n., a boundary; a landmark. - ME., fr. OE. mære, gemære, 'boundary', rel. to ON. mæri, landa-mæri, 'boundary, border land', MDu. mēre, 'boundary mark, stake', and prob. cogn. with L. mūrus, 'wall'. See mural.

mere, adj., pure. — ME., fr. L. merus, 'pure, unmixed', orig. prob. 'bright, clear', cogn. with OE. ā-merian, 'to purify', OIr. ē-mer, 'not clear', and prob. also with OI. márīcih marīci, 'ray, beam', Gk. μαρμαίρειν, 'to gleam, glimmer', fr. I.-E. base \*mer-, 'to gleam, glimmer, sparkle'. See morn and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: merely, adv.

merel, n., the morris game. — ME. merel, 'counter', fr. OF. merel, marel, 'counter quoit' (whence F. marelle, 'hopscotch'); of uncertain origin. Cp. morris, 'an old game'.

meretricious, adj., pertaining to a prostitute. — L. meretricius, 'pertaining to harlots', fr. meretrix, gen. -icis, 'harlot', lit. 'one who earns money (scil. by prostitution)', fr. merērī (pp. meritus). 'to earn'. See merit and -ous.

Derivatives: meretricious-ly, adv., meretricious-ness, n.

merganser, n., any of several ducks constituting the subfamily Merginae (ornithol.) ModL., compounded of L. mergus, a kind of diving bird, fr. mergere, 'to dip, immerse, plunge', and anser, 'goose'. See merge and Anser.

merge, tr. and intr. v., to combine. — L. mergō, mergere, 'to dip, immerse, plunge', which stands for \*mezgō (see rhotacism) and is cogn. with OI.

merger

májjati, 'dives under', majjayati, 'causes to dive under', Lith. mazgóju, mazgóti, Lett. mazgáju, mazgát, 'to wash'. Cp. Mergus. Cp. also demersal, emerge, emergency, emersion, immerge, immerse, immerse, immerse, submerge, submersion.

Derivatives: merge, n., merg-ence, n., merg-er, n. merger, n., the absorption of an estate, contract, etc., in another (law). — Formed on analogy of OF. infinitives used as nouns. See prec. word and cp. user.

Merginae, n., subfamily of the mergansers (ornithol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -inae fr. L. mergus. See next word.

Mergus, n., the typical genus of the mergansers (ornithol.) — L. mergus, 'diver', fr. mergere. See merge.

mericarp, n., one of the two carpels forming a cremocarp (bot.) — F. méricarpe, compounded of Gk.  $\mu$ épos, 'part', and  $\varkappa \alpha \rho \pi \delta \varsigma$ , 'fruit'. See mero-, 'part', and carpel and cp. cremocarp, carpophore.

meridian, adj., pertaining to noon; on, or pertaining to, a meridian; n., the highest point attained by a heavenly body; (geogr.) an imaginary circle passing through the poles and any given point on the earth's surface. — ME. meridien, fr. OF. meridien (F. méridien), fr. L. meridians, 'of midday, of noon, of the south', fr. meridies, 'midday, noon, south', which was formed—prob. under the influence of merus, 'pure',—fr. \*medei-diē, dissimilation of \*mediei-diē, fr. medius, 'middle', and diēs, 'day'. See media, 'voiced stop consonant', and dies non. For the ending see suff. -an.

meridional, adj., pertaining to a meridian; southern. — Late ME., fr. OF. meridional (F. méridional), fr. Late L. meridiōnālis, 'of midday, of the south', enlarged fr. merīdiālis, of s.m., fr. merīdiēs, 'midday, noon, south' (see meridian), on analogy of its antonym septentriōnālis, 'of the north', fr. septentriō, gen. -ōnis, 'north' (see septentrional. Cp. Arab. shamlf, 'northern', and janbf, 'southern', shortened fr. shamālf, resp. janūbf, on analogy of sharqī 'eastern', and gharbī, 'western'.

Derivatives: meridional-ly, adv., meridional-ity,

meringue, n., whites of eggs mixed with sugar, baked and browned. — F. méringue, of unknown origin.

Derivative: meringu-ed, adj.

merino, n., a fine-wooled breed of sheep originating in NW. Africa.—Sp. merino, named after Bení Merin, a Berber tribe of NW. Africa.

merism, n., synecdoche in which a totality is expressed by two contrasting parts, as high and low, rich and poor (rhet.) — ModL. merismus, fr. Gk. μερισμός, 'dividing, partition', fr. μερίζειν, 'to divide', fr. μέρος, 'part'. See mero-, 'part', and -ism and cp. next word. Cp. also allomerism, tautomerism.

merismatic, adj., capable of active division (of cells). — Formed with 1st suff. -atic fr. Modl. merisma, fr. Gk. μέρισμα, 'division', fr. μερίζειν, 'to divide', fr. μέρος, 'part'. See mero-, 'part'.

meristem, n., cell-tissue growing and capable of division (bot.) — Fr. Gk. μεριστός, 'divided', verbal adj. of μερίζειν, 'to divide', fr. μέρος, 'part'. See mero-, 'part'.

Derivative: meristem-atic, adi.

merit, n. — ME., merite, merit, fr. OF. merite (F. mérite), fr. L. meritum, 'desert, reward, merit', prop. neut. pp. of merēre, merērī, 'to earn, obtain, deserve, merit', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)mer-, 'to allot, assign', whence also Gk. μέρος, 'part, lot', μείρομαι (for \*μέριομαι), 'I receive my share', μοῖρα (for \*μόρια), 'share, fate', μόρος, 'fate, destiny, doom', Hitt. mar-k, 'to divide (a sacrifice)'. Cp. mero-, 'part', and words there referred to. Cp. also demerit, emeritus, meretricious.

merit, tr. v. — MF. (= F.) mériter, fr. mérite. See merit, n.

Derivatives: merit-ed, adj., merit-ed-ly, adv., merit-er. n.

meritorious, adj. — ME., fr. L. meritōrius, 'that for which money is paid, that by which money is earned', fr. meritus, pp. of merēre, merērī. See merit, n., and -orious and cp. demeritorious.

Derivatives: meritorious-ly, adv., meritorious-ness. n.

merle, also merl, n., the blackbird. — F. merle, fr. L. merula, 'blackbird', which stands for \*mesola (see rhotacism), and is cogn. with OE. ōsle (for \*amsle), 'ouzel'. See amsel, ouzel and cp. Merulius.

merlin, n., a small, strong European falcon (Falco aesalon). — ME. meriloun, fr. AF. merilun, fr. OF. esmerillon (F. émerillon), fr. OF. esmeril, fr. Frankish \*smiril, which is rel. to OHG. smerlo, smiril, MHG. smirel, smirlin, G. Schmerl, 'merlin', MHG. smerle, smerlinc, G. Schmerle, 'loach' (name of a fish). It. smeriglio, smeriglione, OProvenç. esmirle and Sp. esmerejón, 'merlin', are also Teut. loan words.

Merlin, n., in medieval legend, a Welsh magician and seer who lived at King Arthur's court. — ML. Merlinus, fr. W. Merddin, Myrddin, fr. OCeltic \*Mori-dūnon, a name lit. meaning 'of the seahill', fr. \*mori, 'sea', and \*dunom, 'hill'. See mere, 'sea', and dun, 'hill'.

merlon, n., the solid part of a battlement. — F. merlon, fr. It. merlone, augment. of merlo, merla, 'battlement', prob. contraction of mergola, dimin. formed fr. L. mergae, 'a two-pronged pitchfork', lit. 'that which is used for plucking off', rel. to merges, 'sheaf', and possibly cogn. with Gk. ἀμέργειν, 'to gather (fruit, etc.)', ὁμοργνύναι, 'to wipe', and OI. mṛjáti, 'wipes'.

mermaid, n. — Lit. 'maid of the sea', fr. ME. meremaid. See mere, 'the sea', and maid. merman, n. — Lit. 'man of the sea', fr. ME. mere-

man. See mere, 'sea', and man and cp. prec.

Mermis, n., name of a genus of worms (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μέρμῖς, 'cord', which is possibly rel. to (σ)μήρινθος, 'thread'.

mero-, before a vowel mer-, combining form meaning 'part; partial'. — Gk. μερο-, μερ-, fr. μέρος, 'part, lot', which is cogn. with L. merēre, merērī, 'to earn, obtain, deserve, merit'. See merit and cp. merism, meristem, isomeric, polymer. Cp. also Moira, morioplasty.

mero-, before a vowel mer-, combining form meaning 'thigh' (anat.) — Gk. μηρο-, μηρ- fr. μηρός, 'thigh', which stands for \*mēms-ro- or \*mēs-ro- and is cogn. with L. membrum (for \*mēms-rom), 'limb, member, part'. See member. meroblastic, adj., undergoing partial segmentation (embryol.) — Compounded of mero-, 'partial', and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, 'sprout, shoot'. See -blastic.

meroplankton, n., plankton found only at certain times of the year. — Compounded of mero-, 'part', and plankton.

Merops, n., the typical genus of bee-eaters (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μέροψ, 'bee-eater', which is of uncertain origin.

-merous, adj., having a specified number of parts, as in trimerous, decamerous. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk. μέρος, 'part'. See mero-, 'part'.

Merovingian, adj., pertaining to the first Frankish dynasty in Gaul, founded by Clovis. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Late L. Merovingi, 'descendants of Merovaeus', Latinized name of a mythical early king of the Franks.

Derivative: Merovingian, n.

merry, adj., gay. — ME. merie, murie, fr. OE. myrge, myrige, myrig, mirig, 'pleasing, delightful, merry', orig. 'that which makes the time short'; rel. to OHG. murg, murgi, 'short', Goth. \*maúrgus, 'short' (only in the compound gamaúrgjan, 'to shorten'), and cogn. with Gk. βραχύς, L. brevis, 'short'. See brief, adj., and cp. brachy-. Cp. also mirth. For the sense development of E. merry (from a base meaning 'short') cp. G. Kurzweil, 'pastime', lit. 'a short time'.

Derivatives: merri-ly, adv., merri-ment, n., merri-ness. n.

merry, n., the wild black cherry. — F. merise, for \*amerise, a blend of amer, 'bitter' (fr. L. amārus), and cerise, 'cherry' (fr. VL. \*ceresia); see amarine and cherry. The a in \*amerise was mistaken for part of the article (l'amerise was misdivided into la merise) and was dropped accordingly. The s of F. merise was mistaken for the plural suffix and so F. merise became merry in English. Cp. E. cherry (fr. F. cerise).

Mertensia, n., a genus of plants of the borage family (bot.) — ModL., named after the German botanist Franz Karl Mertens (1764-1831). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Merulius, n., name of a genus of fungi (bot.) -

ModL., lit. 'of the color of the blackbird', fr. L. merula. See merle.

merwinite, n., a calcium magnesium orthosilicate (mineral.) — Named after the American geophysicist Dr. Herbert E. Merwin (born in 1878). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

mes-, form of meso- before a vowel.

mesa, n., table land, plateau. — Sp., 'table; table land, plateau', fr. VL. mēsa, 'table' (whence also Rum. masā, OF. moise, OProvenç., Port. mesa, 'table'), fr. L. mēnsa. See mensal, 'pertaining to the table'.

mésalliance, n., marriage with a person of lower social position. — F., formed fr. pejorative pref. més- (fr. L. mis-) and alliance. See mis- and alliance and cp. misalliance.

mesati-, combining form meaning 'midmost'. — Fr. Gk. μέσατος, 'midmost', superl. of μέσος, 'middle'. See meso-.

mescal, n., an intoxicating spirit made from pulque, which is prepared from the fermented juice of the agave.—Sp. mezcal, fr. Nahuatl mexcalli. mescaline, n., a crystalline alkalcid (C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N) (chem.) — Formed fr. mescal with chem. suff. -ine; so called because it is found in mescal buttons.

mesdames, n., pl. of madame, madam. mesdemoiselles, n., pl. of mademoiselle.

mesel, adj., leprous; n., a leper (obsol.)—ME., fr. OF., 'leprous', fr. L. misellus, 'unfortunate' (in ML. used also in the sense 'leper'), dimin. of L. miser; see miser. Cp. OIt. misello, 'sick, leprous', Rum. misel, 'miserable, base, mean', OProvenç. mesel, 'leprous', Catal. mesell, 'sick', which all derive fr. L. misellus.

Mesembryanthemum, n., a genus of plants, the fig marigold (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'noon flower', compounded of Gk. μεσημβρία, 'noon', and ἄνθεμον, 'flower'. The first element is compounded of μέσος, 'middle', and ἡμέρα, 'day'; see meso- and hemero-. The second element derives fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'; see anther. The correct spelling of the word is Mesembrianthemum. The y (corresponding to Gk. v) is a misspelling for i (Gk. i) in μεσημβρία (see above), and probdue to a confusion with Gk. ἔμβρυον, 'embryo'. mesencephalon, n., the middle part of the brain (anat.) — Medical L., compounded of mes- and encephalon.

Derivative: mesencephal-ic, adj.

mesenchyma, mesenchyme, n., that portion of the mesoderm which produces all the connective tissues of the body (embryol.) — Medical L., formed on analogy of parenchyma fr. Gk. μέσος, 'middle' and ἔγχυμα, 'filling (of a vessel), instillation'. See meso- and enchymatous. I he term mesenchyme was introduced into embryology by the German embryologists Oskar Hertwig (1849-1922) and his brother Richard (1850-1937) in 1881.

Derivatives: mesenchym-al, mesenchym-at-ous, adis.

968

969

mesenteritis, n., inflammation of the mesentery (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. μεσεντέριον. See next word.

Derivative: mesenterit-ic, adj.

mesentery, n., a fold of the peritoneum attached to the posterior abdominal wall (anat.) — Medical L. mesenterium, lit. 'middle of the intestine', fr. Gk. μεσεντέριον, shortened fr. δέρμα μεσεντέριον, 'membrane to which the intestines are attached', fr. μέσος, 'middle', and ἔντερα (pl.), 'intestines'. See meso- and enteric. Derivatives: mesenteri-al, mesenter-ic, mesenteric-al, adjs., mesenter-ic-al-ly, adv.

mesh, n., any of the open spaces of a net. — Earlier meash, mash, meish, fr. obsol. Du. maesche (whence Du. maas), fr. MDu. maessce, rel. to OE. max (for \*mæsc), OS. masca, ON. möskvi, Dan. maske, Swed. maska, OHG. masca, MHG., G. masche, 'mesh'; fr. I.-E. base \*mezg-, 'to knit, plait, twist', whence also Lith. mezgù, mēgsti, 'to knit', māzgas, 'knot', Lett. mazgs, 'knot'.

Derivatives: mesh, tr. and intr. v., mesh-ed, adj. mesial, adj., middle, median. — Formed with suff. -ial fr. Gk. μέσος, 'middle'. See meso-. Derivative: mesial-ly, adv.

mesityl, n., a hypothetical radical, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(chem.)
— Coined fr. Gk. μεσίτης, 'mediator' (fr. μέσος, 'middle'), and suff. -yl. See meso-.

mesitylene, n., a hydrocarbon  $C_0H_3(CH_3)_3$  (chem.)

— Formed fr. mesityl with suff. -ene.

mesmeric, adj., pertaining to mesmerism. — See mesmerism and -ic.

Derivative: mesmeric-al-ly, adv.

mesmerism, n., hypnotism. — Named after the Austrian physician Friedrich Anton Mesmer (1734-1815). For the ending see suff. -ism.

mesmerist, n., a hypnotist. — See prec. word and -ist.

mesmerize, tr. v., to hypnotize. — See mesmerism and -ize.

Derivative: mesmeriz-ation, n.

mesnalty, n., the estate or the condition of a mesne lord. — AF. mesnalte, menalte, fr. mesne, mene, 'mesne'. See next word and -ty.

mesne, adj., intermediate, middle; mesne lord, one who is both a tenant of a superior lord and a lord of a subordinate tenant. — AF. mesne, a var. of AF. meen, which corresponds to OF. meien, 'middle', fr. L. mediānus, 'middle'. See mean, 'intermediate', and cp. words there referred to.

meso-, before a vowel mes-, combining form meaning 'middle, intermediate'. — Gk. μεσο-, μεσ-, fr. μέσος, 'middle', which stands for \*medhyos, and is cogn. with OI. mádhyah, L. medius, 'middle'. See media, 'voiced stop consonant', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also mesati-, mesial-.

mesolast, n., the mesoderm. — Compounded of meso- and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'.

Derivative: mesoblast-ic, adi.

mesocarp, n., the middle layer of a pericarp (bot.)

— Compounded of meso- and Gk. καρπός,

'fruit'. See carpel and cp. words there referred

mesocephalic, adj., having a medium cranial capacity (anat.) — Compounded of meso- and Gk. κεφαλικός, 'pertaining to the head', fr. κεφαλή, 'head'. See cephalic.

mesoderm, n., the middle germ layer of an embryo (embryol.) — Lit. 'middle skin', coined by the German physician Robert Remak (1815-65) fr. meso- and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See derma.

Derivative: mesoderm-ic, adj.

mesolite, n., a zeolitic mineral. — G. Mesolith, fr. Gk. μέσος, 'middle', and λίθος, 'stone' (see meso- and -lite); so called because it is intermediate between natrolite and scolecite.

mesogastric, adj., pertaining to the umbilical region (anat.) — Formed from next word with suff. -ic. Cp. epigastric, hypogastric.

mesogastrium, n., the umbilical region. — Medical L., compounded of meso- and Gk. γαστήρ, 'belly'. See gastric and cp. epigastrium, hypogastrium.

mesognathic, adj., mesognathous. — See mesognathous and adj. suff. -ic.

mesognathous, adj., having medium-sized and slightly projecting jaws (anthropom.) — Compounded of meso- and Gk. γνάθος, 'jaw, cheek'. See gnathic and -ous.

meson, n., the median or mesial plane. — ModL., fr. Gk. μέσον, neut. of μέσος, 'middle'. See meso-.

meson, n., a musical tetrachord. — Gk. μέσων, genit. pl. of μέση (short for μέση χορδή), 'middle note', fem. of μέσος, 'middle'. See mesomeson, n., a mesotron (phys.) — Short for mesotron.

mesonephros, n., the middle kidney of a vertebrate embryo (embryol.) — Medical L., compounded of meso- and Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney'. See nephro-. The term mesonephros was introduced into embryology by the English zoologist Sir Edwin Ray Lankester (1847-1930). Cp. metanephros, pronephros.

Derivative: mesonephr-ic, adj.

Derivative: mesoplast-ic, adj.

mesophyll, n., the green parenchyma inside a leaf (bot.) — Compounded of meso- and Gk. φύλλον, 'a leaf'. See phyllo-.

mesophyte, n., a plant that grows under conditions of medium moisture (bot.) — Compounded of meso- and Gk. φυτόν, 'plant'. See -phyte.

Derivative: mesophyt-ic, adj. mesoplast, n., the nucleus of a cell (biol.) — Compounded of meso- and Gk. -πλαστος, fr. πλαστός, 'molded, formed'. See -plast.

Mesopotamia, n., name of the ancient country between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. — Gk. Μεσοποταμία (scil. χώρα), 'the country between two rivers', fem. of μεσοποτάμιος, 'sit-

uated between two rivers', which is compounded of μέσος, 'middle', and ποταμός, 'river'. See meso- and potamo-.

Derivatives: Mesopotami-an, adj. and n.

mesothelial, adj. — Formed from next word with adj. suff. -al.

mesothelium, n., epithelium of mesodermic origin (embryol.) — Medical L., an blend of mesoand epithelium.

mesothorax, n., the middle of the three segments of an insect's thorax (entomol.) — ModL., compounded of meso- and thorax.

Derivative: mesothorac-ic, adj.

mesothorium, n., either of two radioactive disintegration products, intermediate between radium and radiothorium (chem.) — ModL., compounded of meso- and thorium; so called because it is intermediate between radium and radiothorium.

mesotron, n., an unstable particle, about 200 times the mass of the electron (phys.) — Formed fr. meso- and (elec)tron.

Mesozoic, adj., designating the era between the Paleozoic and the Cenozoic (geol.) — Compounded of meso-, Gk.  $\zeta\omega\eta$ , 'life' (see zoo-), and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: Mesozoic, n.

mesquin, adj., mean, sordid. — F., fr. It. meschino, fr. Arab. miskin (in VArab. pronunciation meskin), 'poor, wretched, miserable', which is borrowed fr. Heb. or Aram. misken or Syr. mesken, 'poor', which are perh. loan words fr. Akkad. mushkenu, 'beggar, needy'.

mesquite, n., a mosque (obsol.) — Sp. mesquita (ModSp. mezquita), 'mosque'. See mosque.

mesquite, also mesquit, n., either of two shrubs of the pea family. — Sp. mezquite, fr. Nahuatl mizquitl.

mess, n., food for one meal; pottage. — ME. mes, fr. OF. mes (now spelled mets), 'food, dish (of food)', fr. VL. missum, lit. 'that which is placed (on the table)', neut. pp. of L. mittere, 'to send' (in VL. also 'to put, place'). See mission and cp. entermets.

Derivatives: mess, tr. and intr. v., mess-y, adj., mess-i-ly, adv., mess-i-ness, n.

message, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. VL. \*missaticum, 'message', fr. L. missus, pp. of mittere, 'to send'. See mission and -age and cp. messenger.

Derivative: message, tr. v.

Messapian, adj., pertaining to the Messapii; n., a native of Messapia. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Messāpii, fr. Gk. Μεσσάπιοι, 'Messapians', lit. 'they who live between two waters', compounded of μέσσος, μέσος, 'middle', and base \*ἀπ-, 'water'. For the first element see mesofor the second see amnic and cp. the second element in doab.

messelite, n., a calcium iron phosphate (mineral.)

— Named after Messel in Hesse, Germany. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

messenger, n. — ME. messager, messangere, messengere, fr. OF. messager (F. messager), fr. message. See message and agential suff. -er. The n in messenger is intrusive; cp. harbinger, passenger, porringer, scavenger, wharfinger.

Messiah, n. — Aram. m<sup>8</sup> shihā, 'the anointed', fr. Heb. māshi<sup>8</sup>h, 'anointed', fr. māshāh, 'he anointed', whence mishhāh, 'ointment; consecrated portion'; rel. to Aram.-Syr. m<sup>8</sup> shah, 'he anointed', m<sup>8</sup> shah, mishhāh, Syr. meshhā, 'oil', Ethiop. masāha, 'he anointed; he feasted', Akkad. mashā'u, 'to spread (oil) over', Arab. māsaha, 'he stroke or wiped with the hand'. Cp. Messias. Derivatives: Messiah-ship, n., Messi-an-ic, adj. Messias, n., the Messiah.— Late L., fr. Gk. Meσσίας, fr. Aram. m<sup>8</sup> shihā, 'the anointed'. See Messiah.

Messidor, n., name of the 10th month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting fr. June 19th to July 18th). — F., a hybrid coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 fr. L. messis, 'harvest' [fr. mess-(um), pp. stem of metere, 'to reap, mow, crop'], and Gk. δῶρον, 'gift'. For the first element see mow, 'to cut (grass)', for the second see donation and cp. the second element in Fructidor. Thermidor.

messieurs, n., pl. of monsieur.

messire, n., a French title of honor and form of address. — OF., nom., lit. 'my lord'. See monsieur, seigneur, sire.

messmate, n. — Lit. 'companion in a mess'; compounded of mess and mate, 'companion'.

messrs, n. pl. — Abbreviation of messieurs.

messuage, n., dwelling (law). — ME., fr. AF. messuage, mesuage, prob. orig. a clerical error for mesnage. See ménage.

mestee, n., a mustee. — See mustee.

mestizo, n., a person of mixed parentage, esp. one of Spanish and American Indian blood. — Sp., fr. Late L. mixtīcius, mistīcius, 'of mixed race', fr. L. mixtus, 'mixed', pp. of miscēre, 'to mix, mingle'. See mix and cp. metis.

met, past tense and pp. of meet.

meta- (before consonants), met- (before vowels), meth- (before aspirated vowels), pref. meaning 1) after, behind (as in metaphysics); 2) changed in form, altered (as in metamorphosis); 3) higher (used to designate a higher degree of a branch of science (as in metachemistry = higher chemistry). This usage is due to the analogy of the word metaphysics, which was misinterpreted as 'the science of that which is beyond the physical'. In chemistry, meta- is used to denote 1) a polymeric compound (as in metaldehyde = a polymeric compound of aldehyde); 2) a derivative of the compound given (as in metaprotein = a derivative of protein). — Gk. μετα-, resp. μετ-, μεθ-, fr. μετά, 'in the midst of, among, between, with', cogn. with Goth. mib, OHG. mit, miti, MHG. mit. mite, G. mit. OFris. mith, mithi, OS. mid, midi, ON. með, OE. mid, mið, 'with, together with, among', and prob. also

971

with Gk. μέσος, L. medius, 'middle', OE. midd, etc., 'mid'. See meso-, media, 'voiced stop consonant', and cp. mid. middle and the first element in midwife.

metabasis, n., transition (esp. in rhet., from one subject to another); change (med.) - ModL., fr. Gk. μετάβασις, 'a passing over, changing', fr. μεταβαίνειν, 'to pass over', which is formed fr. μετα- (see meta-) and βαίνειν. 'to go'. See base.

Metabola, n., a division of insects that undergo complete metamorphosis (zool.) - ModL.. fr. Gk. μεταβολή, 'change', fr. μεταβάλλειν, 'to turn quickly, turn about, change', fr. μετα-(see meta-) and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See ballistic and cp. words there referred to.

metabolic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, metabolism (biol. and chem.) - G. metabolisch, fr. Gk. μεταβολικός, 'changeable', fr. μεταβολή. See prec. word and adi. suff. -ish. resp. -ic.

metabolism, n., process of building up assimilated food into protoplasm (anabolism) and breaking down protoplasm into simpler substances (catabolism) (physiol.) - Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. μεταβολή. See Metabola.

metabolite, n., a product of metabolism (physiol.) - Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. μεταβολή. See Metabola.

metabolize, tr. v., to change by metabolism (physiol.) - Formed with subst. suff. -ize fr. Gk. μεταβολή. See Metabola.

metacarpus, n., bones of the palm of the hand (anat.) - ModL., fr. Gk. μετακάρπιον, fr. μετα- (see meta-) and καρπός, 'wrist'. See carpus. Derivative: metacarp-al, adj.

metacenter, metacentre, n. (hydrostatics and shipbuilding). - Formed fr. meta- and center (centre).

Derivatives: metacentr-al, metacentr-ic, adjs., metacentr-ic-ity, n.

metachemistry, n., higher chemistry. — Formed fr. meta- and chemistry.

metachromatism, n., change of color (esp. due to a change in temperature). - Formed fr. metaand Gk. χρωμα, 'color'. See chrome and -ism. metachronism, n., an error in chronology consisting in placing an event after its real date. - ML. metachronismus, irregularly formed fr. Gk. μετάχρονος, μεταχρόνιος, 'after the time, done afterward', fr. μετα- (see meta-) and χρόνος, 'time'. See chronic and -ism and cp. anachronism, parachronism.

metachrosis, n., change of color (esp. in certain reptiles and fishes (zool.) - ModL., formed fr. meta- and Gk. χρῶσις, 'color, coloring', fr. χρώζειν, 'to tinge, color', fr. χρώς, gen. χρωτός, 'color'. See chrome and cp. metachroma-

metage, n., official measuring of weight.--Formed with suff. -age from the verb mete.

Metageitnion, n., name of the 2nd month of the

Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to August-September). - Gk. Μεταγειτνιών, fr. μετα-(see meta-) and γείτων, 'neighbor'; so called because in this month people flitted and consequently changed their neighbors. The etvmology of γείτων is unknown.

metagenesis, n., alternation of generation. — Formed fr. meta- and Gk. γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, race, descent'. See genesis.

metagenetic, adi., pertaining to metagenesis. -Formed fr. meta- and genetic. Cp. prec. word. metal, n. - ME., fr. OF. metal, metail (F. métal), fr. L. metallum, 'mine, quarry, mineral, metal', fr. Gk. μέταλλον, 'mine. quarry', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. a loan word fr. Heb.  $m^{e}tz\bar{o}l\hat{a}^{h}$ ,  $m^{e}tz\bar{u}l\hat{a}^{h}$ , 'depth'; see H. Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, p. 132, and Gesenius-Buhl, HWAT., 16th edition, p. 452 s.v.  $*m^{\tilde{e}}tz\tilde{o}l\tilde{a}^{h}$ . Heb.  $m^{\tilde{e}}tz\tilde{o}l\tilde{a}^{h}$  is rel. to tzūláh, 'ocean-deep', and to Heb. tzālál, 'he sank', Ethiop. salála, 'he floated', Akkad. salālu, 'to sink down'. For the sense development of Gk. μέταλλον fr. Heb.  $m^{\tilde{e}}tz\bar{o}l\hat{a}^h$ , 'depth', cp. Gk. μεταλλαν, 'to search after, inquire about', which is connected with μέταλλον and prob. meant originally 'to search in the depth'. Cp. medal, mettle and the second element in monometallism, bimetallism.

Derivatives: metall-ic, metall-ine, adjs., metallist, n., metall-ize, tr. v., metall-iz-ation, n.

metalliferous, adj., bearing metals. - Compounded of L. metallum, 'metal', and the stem of fero, ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See -ferous.

metallography, n., the study of metals. - Lit. 'description of metals', fr. Gk. μέταλλον, 'metal', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See metal and -graphy.

Derivatives: metallograph-ic, metallograph-ic-al. adjs., metallograph-ic-cal-ly, adv.

metalloid, adj., resembling metals. - Compounded of Gk. μέταλλον, 'metal', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Derivative: metalloid, n., 1) a nonmetal; 2) an element resembling metals in some—but not in all-respects.

metallurgy, n. - ModL. metallurgia, fr. Gk. μεταλλουργός, 'worker in metal', which is compounded of μέταλλον, 'metal', and ἔργον, 'work'. See metal and ergon.

Derivatives: metallurg-ic, metallurg-ic-al, adjs., metallurg-ic-al-ly, adv., metallurg-ist, n.

metamere, n., one of a series of similar longitudinal segments of the body of the earthworm and other animals (zool.) - Compounded of metaand Gk. μέρος, 'part'. See mero-, 'part'.

metameric, adj. (zool.), 1) pertaining to metameres; 2) characterized by metamerism. — Formed fr. prec. word with adj. suff. -ic.

metamerism, n., the state of being composed of metameres (zool.) - Formed fr. metamere with suff. -ism.

metamorphic, adj., pertaining to, or character-

ized by, change. - Formed with adi. suff. -ic fr. meta-, a prefix denoting change, and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See morpho-.

metamorphism, n., change of form; specif.. change in the structure of a rock. - Formed with suff. -ism fr. meta-, a prefix denoting change, and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See morpho-.

metamorphose, tr. and intr. v., to change in form. - MF. (= F.) métamorphoser, fr. métamorphose, fr. L. metamorphosis. See next

metamorphosis, n., change of form, transformation. - L., fr. Gk. μεταμόρφωσις, 'transformation', fr. μεταμορφοῦν, 'to transform'. which is formed fr. μετά (see meta-), and μορφοῦν, 'to give form to', fr. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See morpho- and -osis.

metanalysis, n., the analysis of words or groups of words into elements contrary to their structure, as an adder for a nadder. - Coined by the Danish philologist Otto Jespersen (1860-1943) fr. met- and analysis.

metanephros, n., the third kidney of a vertebrate embryo (embryol.) - Medical L., compounded of meta- and Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney'; see nephro-. The term metanephros was introduced into embryology by the English zoologist Sir Edwin Ray Lankester (1847-1930). Cp. mesonephros, propenhros.

metaphor, n., a figure of speech in which a thing is likened to another, to which it is not literally applicable (rhet.) - MF. (= F.) métaphore, fr. L. metaphora, fr. Gk. μεταφορά, 'transference. metaphor', lit. 'a carrying over', from the stem of μεταφέρειν, 'to carry over', which is formed fr. μετά (see meta-) and φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. words there

Derivatives: metaphor-ic-al, adj., metaphor-ical-ly, adv., metaphor-ist, n.

metaphrase, n., a translation; esp., a literal translation. — Gk. μετάφρασις, 'paraphrase', fr. μεταφράζειν, 'to paraphrase, translate', which is formed fr. μετα- (see meta-) and φράζειν, 'to show, tell'. See phrase and cp. paraphrase, periphrase.

Derivative: metaphrase, tr. v.

metaphrast, n., one who metaphrases; esp. one who writes prose into poetry or poetry into prose, or changes the meter of verse. — Gk μεταφραστής, 'translator', fr. μεταφράζειν. See prec. word and -ast.

metaphrastic, adj., literal in translation. - Gk. μεταφραστικός, 'paraphrastic', fr. μετάφρασις. See metaphrase and -ic.

metaphysical, adj. - See metaphysics and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: metaphysical-ly, adv.

metaphysician, n., one versed in metaphysics. -F. métaphysicien, fr. ML. metaphysica. See metaphysics and -ian.

metaphysicize, intr. v., to study metaphysics. — See next word and -ize.

metaphysics, n., that branch of philosophy which deals with the first principles of being and of knowledge. - Fr. earlier metaphysic. n., fr. ML. metaphysica (neut. pl.), fr. Gk. τὰ μετὰ τὰ φυσικά, 'the (works coming) after the physics' (see meta- and physic). The name τὰ μετὰ τὰ φυσικά was originally given by Andronicus of Rhodes about 70 B.C.E. to a collection of writings of Aristoteles, in reference to the (quite accidental) circumstance that the treatises dealing with metaphysics followed the treatises on physics. The interpretation of metaphysics as 'the science of that which is beyond the physical' is, accordingly, erroneous (see meta-).

metaphysis, n., the region of growth between the diaphysis and epiphysis of a bone (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. meta- and -physis as in diaphysis, epiphysis (qq. v.)

metaplasm, n., non-living matter in the protoplasm of a cell (biol.) - L. metaplasmus. fr. Gk. μεταπλασμός, fr. μετα- (see meta-) and πλασμός, 'something molded'. See plasm.

Derivative: metaplasm-ic, adj.

metapolitics, n., abstract political science. -Formed fr. meta- and politics.

Derivatives: metapolitic-al, adj., metapolitic-ian,

metastasis, n., 1) metabolism (biol.); 2) transference of disease from one part of the body to another (med.); 3) a sudden transition from one subject to another (rhet.) — Late L., fr. Gk. μετάστασις, 'removal, change', fr. the stem of μεθιστάναι, 'to place in another way, remove, change', which is formed fr. µετα- (see meta-) and ἰστάναι, 'to cause to stand', which is cogn. with L. stare, 'to stand'. See state and cp. stasis. metastatic, adj., pertaining to metastasis. — Gk. μεταστατικός, fr. μετάστατος, 'removed', verbal adj. of μεθιστάναι. See metastasis and static.

metatarsal, 1) pertaining to the metatarsus; n., matatarsal bone. - See next word and adj. suff.

metatarsus, n., part of the foot between the tarsus and the toes (anat. and zool.) - ModL., formed fr. meta- and tarsus.

metate, n., a stone with a flat or concave surface. - Sp., fr. Nahuatl metlatl.

metathesis, n., transposition, specifically 1) in grammar, transposition of letters or syllables in a word; 2) in chemistry, a double decomposition. - Late L., fr. Gk. μετάθεσις, 'change of position, transposition', from the stem of μετατιθέναι, 'to transpose', which is formed fr. μετα- (see meta-) and τιθέναι, 'to place, set'. See theme and cp. thesis and words there referred to.

metathetic, adj., of metathesis. - Formed with adi. suff. -ic fr. μετάθετος, 'changed, transposed', verbal adj. of μετατιθέναι. See prec. word. metathorax, n., the posterior segment of an insect's thorax (entomol.) — ModL., formed fr. meta- and thorax.

Derivative: metathorac-ic, adj.

Metatron, n., name of the highest angel in haggadic and cabalistic literature (Judaism). — Talmudic Heb. Meṭaɪron, prob. fr. Late Gk. μητάτωρ, fr. L. mētātor, 'marker of boundaries', fr. mētātus, pp. of mētārī, 'to measure off, mark off', fr. mēta, 'mark, boundary'. See mete, 'boundary'.

métayage, n., the métayer system of agriculture.

— F. See next word and -age.

métayer, n., one who cultivates the land for a share (usually a half) of the yield. — F., fr. MF., fr. OF. meteer, fr. ML. medietārius, fr. L. medietās, 'middle, place in the middle, half', fr. medius, 'middle'. See media, 'voiced stop consonant', and cp. moiety.

Metazoa, n. pl., a large zoological division comprising all animals except the Protozoa. — ModL., coined by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919) fr. meta- and Gk.  $\zeta \tilde{\omega} \alpha$ , pl. of  $\zeta \tilde{\omega} \omega$ , 'animal'. See zoo-.

mete, n., boundary mark, boundary. — OF., fr. L. mēta, 'column, pillar; a conical or pyramidal figure; goal, mark, boundary' (whence mētor, mētārī, 'to measure off, mark off'), which is cogn. with OI. mēthīh, mēthī, 'post, pillar', Ir. methos, 'boundary mark', ON. meiðr, 'tree, beam, pole'. Cp. Metatron.

mete, tr. v., 1) to allot; 2) (archaic and poet.) to measure. - ME. meten, fr. OE. metan, 'to measure', rel. to OS. metan, OFris., ON., Norw. meta, Swed. mäta, MDu., Du. meten. OHG. mezzan, MHG. mezzen, G. messen, Goth. mitan, 'to measure', and to OE. metod, meotod, OS. metod, ON. mjötuðr, 'fate; God', Goth. mitabs, 'measure', ON. māti, Du. maat, OHG. māza, 'manner', MHG. māz, G. Maß, 'measure', OE. (ge)mæte, ON. mætr. OHG. (gi)māzi, MHG. (ge)mæ3e, G. gemäβ, 'suitable', Goth. mōta, 'toll, tax' (whence G. Maut. OE. mot, 'toll tax'), OS. mōtan, 'to find room, be obliged to', OHG. muozan, 'to be free to do, be allowed; to have to', Goth. gamotan, 'to find room, be able'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*med-, 'to measure, limit, consider, advise', whence also L. meditārī, 'to think over, consider'. See meditate and cp. words there referred to.

metel, n., a thorn apple. — ModL. (nux)
methel, lit. 'metel (nut)', fr. Arab. (jauz)
måthil.

metempiric, n., 1) metempirics; 2) an adherent of the metempirical philosophy. — Compounded of met- and empiric.

metempirical, adj., outside the field of experience.
— See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: metempirical-ly, adv.

outside and yet related to human experience. — See metempiric and -ics.

metempsychosis, n., passing of the soul at death into another body. — Late L., fr. Gk. μετεμψῦχωσις, fr. μετεμψῦχωσις, fr. μετεμψῦχοῦσθαι, 'to pass from one body into another' (said of the soul), formed fr. μετα- (see meta-) and ἐμψῦχοῦν, 'to put a soul into', fr. ἐν, 'in', and ψῦχή, 'soul'. See 2nd en, psyche and -osis.

metencephalon, n., 1) the posterior part of the brain; 2) that part of the brain which consists of the cerebellum and the pons Varolii (anat. and embryol.) — Medical L., formed fr. met- and Gk. ἐγκέφαλος, 'brain'; see encephalon. The term metencephalon was introduced by the English naturalist Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95). Cp. myelencephalon.

meteor, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) météore, fr. ML. meteōrum, fr. Gk. μετέωρον (pl. μετέωρα, 'things in the air'), prop. neut. of the adjective μετέωρος, 'anything raised from the ground, high, lofty', fr. μετα- (see meta-) and ἐώρᾶ, αἰώρᾶ, 'swing, oscillation, hovering in the air', which is rel. to ἀείρευν, αἴρευν, 'to lift, raise up, bear', ἀορτή, 'the great artery'. See aorta and cp. artery.

Derivatives: meteor-ic, meteor-ic-al, adjs., meteor-ic-al-ly, adv., meteorite (q.v.), meteorize (q.v.)

meteorite, n., mass of stone or metal that has fallen on earth from outer space; fallen meteor.

— F. météorite. See prec. word and subst. suff.

-ite.

Derivatives: meteorit-al, meteor-it-ic, adjs., meteor-it-ics, n.

meteorize, tr. v., to vaporize; intr. v., to resemble a meteor. — Gk. μετεωρίζειν, 'to raise to a height', fr. μετέωρος. See meteor and -ize.

Derivative: meteoriz-ation, n.

meteoro-, combining form meaning 'meteor'. — See meteor.

meteorograph, n. — F. météorographe. See meteor and -graph.

Derivatives: meteorograph-y, n., meteorograph-

meteoroid, n., one of the many small bodies in the solar system which become meteors on entering the earth's atmosphere. — Compounded of meteor and Gk.  $-o\epsilon\iota\delta\dot{\eta}\varsigma$ , 'like', fr.  $\epsilon\bar{l}\delta\circ\varsigma$ , 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Derivative: meteoroid-al, adj.

meteorolite, n. — F. météorolithe, 'meteorite'. See meteor and -lite.

Derivative: meteorolit-ic, adj.

meteorologic, meteorological, adj. — MF. (= F.) météorologique, fr. Gk. μετεωρολογικός, 'skilled in meteorology', fr. μετεωρολογί $\bar{\alpha}$ . See next word.

Derivative: meteorologic-al-ly, adv.

meteorology, n. — Gk. μετεωρολογία, 'meteorology', compounded of μετέωρον (see meteor) and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a

certain manner); one who deals (with a certain tonic)'. See -logy.

Derivative: meteorolog-ist, n.

meteorometer, n. — Compounded of meteor and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

meter, n., 1) one who measures; 2) an instrument for measuring. — Formed fr. mete, 'to measure', with agential suff. -er.

meter, metre, n., poetical rhythm. — ME. metre, fr. OF. metre (F. mètre), fr. L. metrum, fr. Gk. μέτρον, 'measure, meter', which is rel. to μήτρα (Hesychius), 'lot, portion', fr. I.-E. base \*mē-, 'to measure', whence also OI. māti (fr. I.-E. \*mē-ti), mímāti, 'measures', mātram (neut.), mātrā (fem.), 'measure', Avestic, OPers. mā-, L. mētīrī, 'to measure'. Cp. matra, Metis, mensal, 'pertaining to the table', and the second element in castrametation, firman, mahout, vimana. For derivatives of base \*mēd-, a -d-enlargement of base \*mē-, see meditate.

Derivative: meter, metre, tr. and intr. v., to compose in meter.

meter, metre, n., the unit of length in the metric system. — F. mètre (see prec. word); introduced in France as a name of measure in 1791.

-meter, combining form denoting measuring instruments. It is formed: (1) from Greek nouns (as in actinometer, barometer, cyclometer); 2) from Latin nouns (as in altimeter, calorimeter, colorimeter); 3) from modern nouns (as in gasometer, speedometer). — Fr. L. metrum, 'measure', fr. Gk. μέτρον. See meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. -metry.

-meter, -metre, combining form denoting a specified multiple or fraction of a meter (e.g. kilometer, lit. 'a thousand meters', millimeter, lit. 'the thousandth part of a meter'. — F. -mètre, fr. mètre. See meter, 'unit of length'.

meth-, form of metho- before a vowel.

methane, n., a highly inflammable hydrocarbon, CH, (chem.) — See methyl and -ane.

methanol, n., an inflammable poisonous liquid, CH<sub>3</sub>OH (chem.) — Coined fr. methane and -ol, a suff. denoting an alcohol.

metheglin, n., a drink made of fermented honey.

— W. meddyglyn, compounded of meddyg, 'physician' (fr. L. medicus, see medical), and llyn, 'juice'.

methinks, impers. v., it seems to me. — ME. me thinketh, fr. OE. mē bync(e)b, fr. mē, dat. of ic, 'I', and bync(e)b, third person sing. of byncan, 'to seem'. See me and 1st think.

metho-, before a vowel meth-, combining form meaning 'methyl' (chem.) See methyl.

method, n. — MF. (= F.) méthode, fr. L. methodus, fr. Gk. μέθοδος, 'pursuit, scientific inquiry, method of inquiry, method', lit. 'a going after', fr. μετα- (see meta-) and δδός, 'way, path, manner'. See odograph.

methodic, methodical, adj. — MF. (= F.) méthodique, fr. Late L. methodicus, fr. Gk. μεθοδικός,

fr. μέθοδος. See method and 1st-ic, resp. also-al-Derivatives: methodic-al-ly, adv., methodic-al-

methodics, n., methodology. — Formed fr. method with suff. -ics.

Methodism, n., the doctrines and worship of the Methodists. — See next word and -ism.

Methodist, n., a member of a Christian denomination that originated in the religious association founded in 1729 by John and Charles Wesley at Oxford University. — ModL. methodista; see method and -ist. The name was orig. applied to the followers of John and Charles Wesley to ridicule their methodical practise.

Derivatives: Methodist-ic, adj., Methodist-ic-ally, adv.

methodize, tr. v., to make methodical. — See method and -ize.

Derivative: methodiz-ation, n.

methodology, n., the study of method. — Compounded of Gk. μέθοδος, 'method', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See method and -logy.

methought, impers. v., past tense of methinks. — OE. mē būhte, 'it seemed to me'. See methinks.

Methusela, n., son of Enoch; he lived 969 years (Bible). — Heb.  $M^{\epsilon}th\bar{u}sh\dot{e}lah$ , prob. meaning lit. 'man of the dart', and compounded of \*methu (occurring only as the first element in compound PN's.), sing. of  $m^{\epsilon}th\bar{t}m$ , 'men', and shélah, 'dart'.

methyl, n., the univalent hydrocarbon radical, CH<sub>3</sub> (chem.) — F. méthyle, back formation fr. méthylène. See next word. The term methyl was introduced into chemistry by the Swedish chemist Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848).

Derivatives: methyl-ate, tr. v., methyl-ic, adj.

methylene, n., the bivalent hydrocarbon radical, CH (chem.) — F. méthylène, coined by Jean-Baptiste-André Dumas (1800-84) and Eugène-Melchior Péligot (1811-90) in 1835, fr. Gk. μέθυ, 'wine', and ΰλη, 'wood'. For the first element see mead, 'a drink', and cp. amethyst. For the second element see hyle.

meticulosity, n. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. meticulosus. See next word.

meticulous, adj., extremely careful. — F. méticuleux (fem. méticuleuse), fr. L. meticulosus, 'full of fear', fr. metus, 'fear', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: meticulous-ly, adv., meticulous-ness,

métier, n., trade, occupation, one's line. — F., 'trade, business, occupation', fr. OF. mistier, mestier, mistier, earlier menestier. fr. L. ministerium, 'service, office, ministry'. See ministry and cp. mystery, 'trade'.

métis, n., a person of mixed parentage, esp. the offspring of a French and American Indian. — F. métis, fr. Late L. mixticius, 'of mixed race', fr. L. mixtus, 'mixed', pp. of miscēre, 'to mix'. See mix and cp. mestizo.

Metis, n., the first wife of Zeus (Greek mythol.) — Gk. Μῆτις, fr. μῆτις, 'wisdom, skill, craft', fr. I.-E. base \*mē-, 'to measure', whence also Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. words there referred to.

Metonic, adj., pertaining to Meton, an Athenian astronomer of the 5th cent. B.C.E., who discovered the cycle of nineteen years, at the close of which the new and full moons recur on the same days. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. L. Metōn, fr. Gk. Μέτων.

metonymical, adj. — Gk. μετωνυμικός, 'of metonymy', fr. μετωνυμία. See next word and -ical.

Derivative: metonymical-ly, adv.

metonymy, n., the use of the name of one thing for that of another closely associated with it. — L.  $met\bar{o}nymia$ , fr. Gk. μετωνυμία, 'change of name, the use of one word for another', lit. 'that which is beyond the name', fr. μετα- (see meta-) and δνυμα, dialectal form of δνομα, 'name', which is cogn. with L.  $n\bar{o}men$ , 'name'. See name and cp. onomato-.

Derivatives: metonym-ous, adj., metonymous-ly, adv.

metope, n., a marble slab filling the space between two triglyphs in a Doric frieze (class. arch.) — L. metopa, fr. Gk. μετόπη, 'the space between two holes; the space between two triglyphs', formed fr. μετα- (see meta-), and  $\delta \pi \dot{\eta}$ , 'opening, hole', which derives fr. I.-E. base \* $ok^w$ -, 'eye, to see', whence also  $\delta \psi o \mu \alpha \iota$ , 'I shall see',  $\delta \psi \iota \varsigma$ , 'sight'. See -opsy.

metope, n., the face of the crab (zool.) — Gk. μέτωπον, 'forehead', prop. 'the space between the eyes', fr. μετα- (see meta-) and  $\mathring{\omega}\psi$ , gen.  $\mathring{\omega}\pi\mathring{o}\zeta$ , 'eye, face, countenance', fr. I.-E. base  $^*\bar{o}q''$ -, which is rel. to base  $^*oq''$ -, 'eye', whence  $\mathring{\sigma}\pi\mathring{\eta}$ , 'opening'. See prec. word. As a term of zoology, metope was introduced by Huxley.

Metopias, n., a genus of labyrinthodonts (paleontol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μετωπίᾶς, 'having a broad forehead', fr. μέτωπον, 'forehead'. See prec. word.

metopic, adj., pertaining to the forehead (anat.)
— Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. μέτωπον,
'forehead'. See metope, 'face of the crab'.

metopomancy, n., divination by means of the forehead. — Compounded of Gk. μέτωπον, 'forehead', and μαντεία, 'divination'. See metope, 'face of the crab', and -mancy.

metosteon, n., ossification of the posterior lateral processes of the sternum (ornithol.) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. μετα-, 'behind', and ὀστέον, 'bone'. See meta- and osteo-.

metralgia, n., pain in the uterus (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. μήτρα, 'uterus, womb', and ἄλγος, 'pain'. See metro-, 'uterine', and -algia.

metre, n. — Var. of meter, 'poetical rhythm', and

meter, 'unit of length'. metric, adj., pertaining to the meter. — F. métri-

que, fr. mètre, 'meter'. See meter, 'unit of length', and -ic.

metrical, also metric, adj., 1) pertaining to measurement; 2) pertaining to meter (in poetry). — L. metricus, fr. Gk. μετρικός, fr. μέτρον, 'meter'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm', and adj. suff.-ic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: metrical-ly, adv.

metrician, n., one who writes in meter; metrist.

— Formed with suff. -ician fr. meter, 'poetical rhythm'. Cp. F. métricien.

metrics, n., the study of meter. — Formed with suff. -ics fr. meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

metrist, n., one skilled in the use of poetical meters. — ML. metrista, fr. L. metrum, 'meter'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm', and -ist.

metritis, n., inflammation of the uterus (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk.  $\mu\dot{\eta}\tau\rho\bar{\alpha}$ , 'womb'. See metro-, 'uterine'.

metro-, combining form meaning 'measure', as in metrology. — Gk. μετρο-, fr. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter. 'poetical rhythm'.

metro-, combining form meaning 'mother, as in metropolis. — Gk. μητρο-, fr. μήτηρ, gen. μητρός, 'mother'. See mother and cp. mater.

metro-, combining form meaning 'uterine', as in metrorrhagia. — Gk. μητρο-, fr. μήτρα, 'uterus, womb', which is rel. to μήτηρ, 'mother'; see mother and cp. metritis, parametrium. For sense development cp. L. mātrīx, 'breeding animal; womb, matrix', fr. māter, 'mother' (see matrix) metrology, n., the study of weights and measures.

— Compounded of *metro*-, 'measure', and Gk.  $-\lambda o \gamma l \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma o \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy**.

Derivatives: metrolog-ic-al, adj., metrolog-ist, n. metronome, n., a ticking pendulum for marking exact time in music. — Compounded of metro-, 'measure', and Gk. νόμος, 'law'. See nomo-. Derivative: metronom-ic, adj.

metronymic, adj., derived from the name of a mother or of another female ancestor. — Late Gk. μητρωνυμικός, 'named after one's mother', compounded of Gk. μήτηρ, gen. μητρός, 'mother', ὄνυμα, dial. form of ὄνομα, and suff. -ικός. See mother, onomato- and adj. suff. -ic and cp. patronymic.

Derivatives: metronymic, n., metronym-y, n.

metropolis, n., capital city. — Late L. metropolis, fr. Gk. μητρόπολις, 'a mother city (i.e., a city from which other cities have been colonized)', compounded of μήτηρ, gen. μητρός, 'mother', and πόλις, 'city'. See mother and police, 'method of governing'.

metropolitan, adj., belonging to a metropolis. — Late L. mētropolitānus, fr. Gk. μητροπολίτης, 'metropolitan', fr. μητρόπολις. See prec. word and -an.

metropolitan, n., a metropolitan bishop. — Orig. 'bishop of a metropolis'. See metropolitan, adj. metropolitanate, n., the office of a metropolitan

bishop. — Formed fr. prec. word with subst. suff. -ate.

metrorrhagia, n., uterine hemorrhage (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. μήτρα, 'uterus, womb', and -ρραγία, 'a bursting forth', from the stem of έηγνύναι 'to burst forth'. See metro-, 'uterine', and -rrhagia.

Derivative: metrorrhag-ic, adj.

Metrosideros, n., a genus of trees and shrubs of the myrtle family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. μήτρ $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'uterus, womb; heart or pith of a tree', and σίδηρος, 'iron'. See metro-, 'uterine', and siderite.

Metroxylon, n., a genus of palms of the family Arecaceae (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. μήτρα, 'uterus, womb; heart or pith of a tree', and ξύλον, 'wood'. See metro-, 'uterine', and xylo-.

-metry, combining form denoting the process of measuring (as specified by the first element of the compound ending in -metry). — ME. -metrie, fr. MF. (= F.) -metrie, fr. L. -metria, Gk. -μετρία, 'a measuring of', fr.-μέτρης, 'measurer of', fr. μέτρον 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. -meter, 'measuring instrument'. mettle, n., disposition, spirit. — A var. of metal.

Derivatives: mettl-ed, adj., mettle-some, adj., mettle-some-ly, adv., mettle-some-ness, n.

meturgeman, n., an official of the early Jewish synagogue who translated into Aramaic the verses read from the Scriptures in Hebrew. — Aram. methurgemán, inexact spelling of methorgemán, 'interpreter', which is a blend of targemán and Heb. methargém; see Targum. See Bacher, Exegetische Terminologie, vol. 1, p. 206, note 2.

meum, n., mine used in meum and tuum, 'mine and thine'; denoting right in property. — L., neut. of meus, 'my, mine', which stands for \*mey-os, and is rel. to mē, 'me', mihi (for \*me-hi), 'to me', and cogn. with OSlav. moji, OPruss. mais (for \*moyos), Hitt. -mesh, 'my', Goth. meins, OE. min, 'my, of me'. See me, and cp. mine, pron., my. Cp. also the first element in monseigneur, monsieur. monsignor.

Meum, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (bot.) — L. meum, 'baldmoney, spicknel', fr. Gk. μῆον, which is of unknown origin.

mew, n., the common gull. — ME. mewe, fr. OE. mæw, rel. to OS. mew, Fris. meau, mieu, MLG. mewe, MDu., Du. meeuw (G. Möwe is a LG. loan word), ON. mār, Dan. maage, Norw. maase, Swed. mās, māse, 'gull'; of imitative origin. OF. moue (whence F. mouette) and Lith. mevas are 1 eut. 10an words. Cp. the second element in fulmar. Cp. also mew, 'to cry as a cat'. mew, n., a cage for hawks. — ME. mue, mewe, 'cage for hawks while they are molting', fr. MF. (= F.) mue, fr. muer, 'to molt'. See mew, 'to shed, molt'.

Derivative: mew, tr. v., to shut up in a cage. mew, tr. v., to shed, molt. — ME. muwen, fr. MF. (= F.) muer, 'to shed, molt', fr. L. mūtāre, 'to change'. See mutation.

mew, interj. and n., the cry of a cat; intr. v., to cry as a cat. — Of imitative origin. Cp. G. miauen, F. miauler and see miaow, miaul.

mewl, intr. v., i) to cry as a cat; 2) to whimper.

— Cp. mew, 'to cry as a cat', and miaul.

mews, n., a set of royal stables built on place where mews for hawks were kept. — See mew, 'cage for hawks'.

mezuzah, mezuza, n., a small roll of parchment containing Deut. 6:4-9 (the Shema), and Deut. 11:13-21, affixed to the doorpost of every room, on the right side of the entrance (Jewish religion).

— Heb. m<sup>8</sup>zūzā<sup>h</sup>, lit. 'doorpost', orig. prob. meaning 'something standing', and rel. to Akkad. nazāzu, 'to stand', manzāzu, 'doorpost'. The mezuzah was so called from the doorposts (Heb. m<sup>8</sup>zūzāth), to which it is to be affixed (see Deut. 6:9 and 11:20).

mezzanine, n., a low story between two higher ones. — F., fr. It. mezzanino, dimin. of mezzano, 'middle', fr. L. mediānus, 'middle', fr. medius. See media, 'voiced stop consonant', and cp. median. Cp. also mezzo.

mezzo, adj., half, moderate (mus.) — It., 'middle', fr. L. medius. See media, 'voiced stop consonant'. mezzo-relievo, mezzo-rilievo, n., middle relief. — It. mezzorilievo. See prec. word and relief and cp. alto-relievo.

mezzo-soprano, n., a voice intermediate between soprano and alto (mus.) — Compounded of mezzo and soprano.

mezzotint, n., a form of engraving on copper or steel. — It. mezzotinto, 'half-tint'. See mezzotinto.

Derivatives: mezzotint, tr. v., mezzotint-er, n.

mezzotinto, n., mezzotint. — It., compounded of mezzo, 'middle', and tinto, 'dyed', pp. of tingere, 'to dye, color'. See mezzo and tint.

Derivative: mezzotinto, adi.

mho, n., the unit of conductance (i.e. the reciprocal of the unit of resistance, the ohm) (electr.)

— The anagram of ohm (q.v.)

mi, n., a syllable used in solmization to denote the third tone of the diatonic scale (mus.)

miaow, interj. and n., the cry of a cat; intr. v., to cry as a cat, to mew. — Of imitative origin. Cp. mew, 'to cry as a cat', miaul.

miargyrite, n., silver sulfantimonite (mineral.) — G. Miargyrit, lit. '(having) less silver', fr. Gk. μείων, 'less', and ἄργυρος, 'silver' (see minand argyro-); so called because it contains less silver than pyrargyrite. The ending -it goes back to Gk. ፲፻፻/5; see subst. suff. -ite.

miasma, n., infectious exhalation from putrescent matter. — ModL., fr. Gk. μίασμα, gen. μιάσματος, 'stain, defilement', from the stem of μιαίνειν, 'to stain, defile' (whence ἀμίαντος, 'undefiled'), rel. to μιαρός, later form μιερός, 'defiled with blood', fr. I.-E. base \*mei-, \*mai-, 'to stain, defile', whence perh. also Goth. mail,

Derivatives: miasm-al, miasmat-ic, miasmat-ous, miasm-ic, adjs.

miasmatology, n., the study of miasmata (med.) — Compounded of Gk, μίασμα, gen. μιάσματος, 'stain, defilement', and  $-λογί\overline{\alpha}$ , fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See prec. word and -logy.

Miastor, n., a genus of flies of the family Itonidae (entomol.) — Gk. μιάστωρ, 'wretch who pollutes others', lit. 'one stained or defiled', from the stem of μιαίνειν, 'to stain, defile'. See miasma. miaul, intr. v., to cry as a cat. — Of imitative origin. Cp. F. miauler, It. miagolare, Sp. maular, 'to cry as a cat, to mew', and E. mew, 'to cry as a cat', mewl, miaow.

mica, n., any of a group of minerals (mostly aluminum silicates) crystallizing in thin, often transparent, layers. — L. mīca, 'crumb', fr. \*smīk-ā, cogn. with Homeric Gk. σμῖκρός, Ion., Att. μῖκρός, 'small', ON. smār, OHG. smāhi, 'small, petty', OHG. smāhī, 'littleness, smallness' (whence G. Schmach, 'disgrace'); fr. I.-E. base \*smē(i)k-, \*smīk-, 'ground grain; ground down, pulverized', enlargement of \*smē-, 'to smear, to rub'; see micro-. The sense development of English mica was influenced by a confusion with L. micāre, 'to glisten'. Cp. micelle. micaceous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, mica. — Formed fr. mica with suff. -aceous.

Micah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, the sixth in the order of the Twelve Prophets, who lived in the 8th cent. B.C.E. — Heb. Mikháh, shortened fr. Mikhāyáh, lit. 'Who is like the Lord?' Cp. Michael.

micelle, also micella, micell, n., a hypothetical structural particle (biol. and chem.) — ModL. micella, 'a little crumb', dimin. of mica. See mica and -ella.

Michael, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, an archangel. — Late L., fr. Gk. Μιχαήλ, fr. Heb. *Mikhā'êl*, lit. 'Who is like God?' See El and cp. Micah.

Michaelmas, n., festival of the archangel Michael, celebrated by the Christian church on September 29th. — Compounded of Michael and -mas, 'mass'. See Mass.

mick, n., an Irishman (slang). — Corruption of the PN. Michael.

mickle, adj., great, much (archaic or dial.)—ME. mikel, muchel, fr. OE. micel, mycel, 'great, big, many', rel. to OS. mikil, ON. mikill, OHG. mihhil, Goth. mikils, fr. I.-E. base \*meg(h)-, \*m<sup>e</sup>g-, 'great, large', whence also OI. mah-, mahā-, mahát-, 'great', mahas-, 'greatness', Avestic maz-, mazant-, 'great', mazah-, 'greatness', Toch. A mak, B. makā-, 'great, much', Hitt. mekkish, 'great, large', Arm. mec (instrumental case mecaw), 'large', Gk. μέγας, fem. μεγάλη. neut. μέγα, 'great, large', Ion. μέζων

(for \*μέγιων), 'greater, larger', Att. μείζων (of s.m., formed on analogy of κρείττων, 'stronger', ἀμείνων, 'better, stronger'), Gk. μέγιστος, 'greatest, largest'. L. magnus, 'great, large, much, abundant', maior (for \*mag-vos), 'greater', maximus (for \*mag-semos), 'greatest', Alb. math (determined form mati), 'great, large', MIr. mag, maignech, 'great, large', mass (for \*maksos), 'stately', MW, maon (for \*mag-ones), 'the great ones', maith, meith (for \*mag-tio-), 'long. great', Olr. do-for-maig, 'increases'. Cp. much, more. Cp. also almagest, maestro, magisterial. magistrate, Magna Charta, magnanimous, magnate, magnificent, magniloquent, magnitude. magnum, magnum bonum, magnum opus, mahatma, Maia, majesty, major, majuscule, master. maximum, May, mayor, mega-, mehtar, mister. mistral, mistress, the first element in Mahabharata, maharaja, maharanee, mahout, and the second element in palmistry.

Derivative: mickle-ness, n.

micr-, combining form. — See micro-.

micrify, tr. v., to make small. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. μῖκρός, 'small' (see micro-), and E. -fy (fr. L. -ficāre).

micro-, micr-, combining form meaning 1) small;
2) microscopic; 3) one millionth part of a given unit (as e.g. microgram denotes the millionth part of a gram). — Gk. μῖκρο-, μῖκρ-, fr. μῖκρός, 'small', which is cogn. with L. mica, 'crumb'. See mica.

microanalysis, n., the chemical analysis of very small quantities. — ModL., compounded of micro- and analysis.

microbarograph, n., a barograph for recording very small changes. — Compounded of microand barograph.

microbe, n., a minute organism; popular name for a bacterium. — Coined by the French surgeon Sédillot in 1878 fr. Gk. μῖκρός, 'small', and βίος, 'life'. See micro- and bio-.

Derivatives: microb-al, microb-ial, microb-ian, microb-ic, adjs.

microbiology, n., that branch of biology which deals with microorganisms. — Compounded of micro- and biology.

Derivatives: microbiolog-ical, adj., microbiolog-ist, n.

microcephalic, adj., microcephalous. — See next word and -ic.

microcephalous, adj., small-headed. — ModL. microcephalus, fr. Gk. μῖκροκέφαλος, 'small-headed', which is compounded of μῖκρός, 'small', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See micro- and -ce-phalous.

microcephaly, n., the condition of being microcephalic. — See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. -{\$\vec{a}\$}).

microchemistry, n., that branch of chemistry which deals with microscopic objects or quantities. — Compounded of micro- and chemistry. microcline, n., a kind of feldspar belonging to the

triclinic system (mineral.) — Compounded of micro- and Gk. κλίνειν, 'to incline'. See clinical. microcosm, n., a miniature world. — F. microcosmes, fr. Late L. microcosmus, fr. Gk. μικρὸς κόσμος, 'little world'. See micro- and cosmos and cp. macrocosm.

Derivatives: microcosm-ic, microcosm-ic-al, adjs. microcyte, n., a small red blood cell (anat.) — Lit. 'a small cell', coined by the Canadian physician Sir William Osler (1849-1919) fr. microand Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See -cyte. Derivative: microcyt-ic, adj.

microfarad, n., one-millionth part of a farad (electr.) — Compounded of micro- and farad.

microgram, n., one-millionth part of a gram. —
Compounded of micro- and gram.

micrograph, n., an instrument for executing minute writing, drawing or engraving. — Compounded of micro- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράσειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

micrography, n., 1) the art of writing in very small characters; 2) description of microscopic objects. — Compounded of micro- and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

micrology, n., exaggerated attention to petty things. — Gk.  $\mu$ īκρολογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'pettiness, care for trifles', fr.  $\mu$ īκρολόγος, 'petty, careful about trifles', which is compounded of  $\mu$ īκρός, 'small; petty', and  $-\lambda$ ογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $\lambda$ όγος, 'word, speech, discourse'. See micro- and -logy.

micrometer, n., an instrument for making exact measurements. — Compounded of micro- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: micrometr-ic, adj., micrometr-y, n. micron, n., one-millionth part of a meter. — ModL., fr. Gk. μτκρόν, neut. of μτκρός, 'small'. See micro-.

Micronesia, n., groups of small islands in the western Pacific, north of the equator and east of the Philippines. — Compounded of micro- and Gk. νῆσος, 'island', which is prob. rel. to νήχειν, 'to swim'. See Indonesia and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: Micronesi-an, adj. and n.

microorganism, n., a microscopic organism. — Compounded of micro- and organism.

microphone, n., an instrument for intensifying small sounds. — Compounded of micro- and Gk. φωνή, 'voice, sound'. See phone, 'speech sound'.

microphotograph, n., a very small photograph. — Compounded of micro- and photograph.

microphyte, n., a microscopic plant, esp. a bacterium. — Compounded of micro- and Gk. φυτόν, 'a plant'. See -phyte.

Derivative: microphyt-ic, adj.

microscope, n. — ModL. microscopium, lit. 'an instrument for examining small objects'; compounded of micro- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

Derivatives: microscop-ic, microscop-ic-al, adjs.,

microscop-ic-al-ly, adv., microscop-ist, n., mi-

microsome, n., one of the minute granules in the protoplasm (biol.) — Compounded of microand Gk. σῶμα, 'body'. See soma, 'body'.

microspore, n., a minute spore (bot. and zool.) — Compounded of micro- and Gk. σπορά, 'a sowing, seed'. See spore.

Derivatives: microspor-ic, microspor-ous, adjs. microstomatous, adj., having a small mouth. — Compounded of micro- and Gk. στόμα, gen. στόματος, 'mouth'. See stoma and -ous.

microstomous, adj., microstomatous. — See prec. word.

microtia, n., abnormal smallness of the ear (med.)

— Medical L., compounded of micr- and Gk.
οὖς, gen. ἀτός, 'ear'. See oto- and 1st -ia and cp. Microtus.

Microtinae, n., pl., a subfamily of rodents, the field voles and the lemming mice (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -inae fr. Microtus (g.v.)

microtome, n., an instrument for cutting thin sections for examination under the microscope. — Compounded of micro- and Gk. -τομον, fr. τόμος, 'a cutting, a piece cut off'. See -tome. Derivatives: microtom-ic, adj., microtom-y, n. Microtus, n., the typical genus of the Microtinae (zool.) — ModL., compounded of micr- and Gk. οὖς, gen ὧτός, 'ear'. See oto- and cp. microtia.

microzyme, also microzyma, n., a zymotic microbe (biol.) — F. microzyme, coined by the French physician and chemist Pierre-Jacques Béchamp (1816-1908) fr. Gk. μῖκρός, 'small', and ζύμη, 'leaven'. See micro- and zyme.

micturate, intr. v., to urinate. — Formed irregularly fr. L. mictūrīre. See next word and verbal suff. -ate.

micturition, n., 1) a morbid desire to urinate; 2) excessive urination; 3) the act of urinating. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. mictūrit-(um), pp. stem of mictūrīre 'to desire to urinate', desiderative of mingere, pp. stem mict-(um), 'to urinate', which is rel. to meiere (for \*meighiere), of s.m., and cogn. with OI. mehati, 'urinates', pp. mīdháh, Avestic maēzaiti, 'urinates, manures, dungs', Gk, διμείγειν, διμίγειν, 'to urinate', μοιγός, 'adulterer', Arm. mēz, 'urine', mizem, 'I urinate'. (prob. denominated fr. mēz), Toch. B miśo, 'urine', earlier Lith. minžu, Lith. męžù, Lett. mìžu, 'I urinate', OE. mīgan, ON. mīga, MLG. migen, 'to urinate', OE. micga, migoda, 'urine', Goth. maihstus, OE. meox, 'dung, filth'. See mash, n., and cp. mistletoe, mixen. For the desiderative suff. -ūrīre in L. mictūrīre cp. Abiturient and words there referred to.

mid, adj. — ME., fr. OE. midd, rel. to ON. miðr, OS. middi, OFris. midde, OHG. mitti, Goth. midjis, 'mid', and cogn. with OI. mádhyah, Gk. μέσος, L. medius, 'middle'. See media, 'voiced stop consonant', and words there referred to and cp. esp. middle.

Midas, n., a king of Phrygia, to whom Dionysus granted the favor of turning everything he touched into gold (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Midac: of Phrygian origin.

midday, n., the middle of the day, noon. — ME., fr. OE. midddæg. See mid, adj., and day.

midden, n., 1) a dunghill; 2) a prehistoric refuse.

— ME. midding, fr. Dan. mødding, fr. earlier møgdynge, 'dunghill', which is compounded of møg, 'muck, dung', and dynge, 'heap of dung'. See muck and dung.

middle, adj. — ME. middel, fr. OE. middel, rel. to OS. middil, MLG., Du. middel, OHG. mittil, MHG., G. mittel, 'middle' and to OE. midd, 'mid'. See mid, adj.

middle, n. — Subst. use of middle, adj. Cp. G. Mittel, n., fr. mittel, adj.

Derivative: middle, tr. v.

middling, adj. and n. — Formed fr. middle with suff. -ing.

middy, n., midshipman (colloq.) — Shortened fr. midshipman.

midge, n. — ME. migge, fr. OE. mycge, mycg, rel. to OS. muggia, ON. mp, Dan. myg, Swed. mygga, mygg, MDu. mugghe, Du. mug, OHG. mucka, MHG. mucke, mücke, G. Mücke, 'midge, gnat', from the I.-E. imitative base \*mu-, 'to buzz', whence also Arm. mun (for \*mu-no), 'gnat', Alb. mi-zε, 'gnat' (formed with dimin. suff. -zε). Cp. the imitative base \*mus-, whence Gk. μυῖα (for \*μύστα), L. musca, OSlav. mucha (for \*mousa), Lith. muse, Lett. mūsa, OPruss. muso, 'fly', dial. Swed. mausa, 'fly', OSlav. mūšica, 'gnat'. Cp. mosquito, Musca, muscarine, musket, Myiarchus, Stegomyia. Cp. also mugwort.

Derivatives: midget (q.v.), midg-y, adj.

midget, n., a very small person; adj., very small.

— Formed fr. midge with dimin. suff. -et.

Derivative: midget-y, adj.

Midi, n., southern France. — F., fr. midi, 'south', lit. 'midday', compounded of mi, 'middle' (fr. L. medius), and -di, 'day' (fr. L. diēs). See media, 'voiced stop consonant', and dies non and cp. midinette.

Midianite, n., one of a nomadic tribe of northern Arabia (Bible). — Lit. 'descendant of Midian'; formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Heb. Midyán, son of Abraham and Keturah. See Gen. 25:2.

midinette, n., a Parisian work-girl who comes out of the shop at noon time. — F., contraction of midi-dinette (see haplology), lit. '(one who) dines at noon', fr. midi, 'midday', and dinette, 'child's dinner', dimin. of diner, 'dinner'. For the etymology of F. midi and diner see Midi and dinner.

midmost, adj. — ME. midmest, fr. OE. midmest, which is double superl. of midd, 'mid'. See mid, adj. The change of e (in OE., ME. midmest) to o (in E. midmost) is due to an erroneous association with most. See -most and cp. words there referred to

midnight, n. — ME., fr. OE. midniht. See mid, adi., and night.

midrash, n., exposition of the Holy Scriptures (Hebrew literature). — Heb. midhrásh, 'study, exposition', in Mishnaic Hebrew, 'homiletical interpretation', fr. Heb. dārásh, 'he sought, inquired, investigated', in Mishnaic Heb. also 'he expounded, interpreted'; hence Aram. d\*rash, 'he searched out, investigated, interpreted', and —through the medium of this latter—Arab. dárasa, 'he read repeatedly, he studied', Ethiop. darása, 'he expounded'. Cp. madrasah.

midriff, n., the diaphragm. — ME. mydrif, fr. OE. midhrif, a compound of OE. midd (see mid, adj.) and hrif, 'belly, which is rel. to OHG. href. OFris. hrif, href, 'belly', OHG. href, 'body', and cogn. with L. corpus, 'body'. See corpus and cp. words there referred to.

midst, n. — ME. middest, midest, formed with intensive suff. -t fr. middes, mides, adverbial gen. of mid. See mid, adj., and cp. amid, amidst. Cp. also against and words there referred to.

Derivative: midst, prep.

midsummer, n. — ME. midsumer, midsomer, fr. OE. midsumor. See mid, adj., and summer.

midwife, n. — ME. midwif, fr. OE. mid, 'with', and wif, 'wife, woman'. The first element is rel. to Goth. miþ, ON. með, 'with', and cogn. with Gk. μετά, 'between, among, with, after'; see meta-. For the second element see wife.

Derivatives: midwife, tr. v., midwifery (q.v.)

midwifery, n. — A hybrid formed fr. midwife and -ery, a suff. of Romance origin.

mien, n., manner, demeanor, appearance. — F. mine, 'look, appearance, mien', borrowed fr. Bret. min, 'beak, muzzle, nose'; prob. influenced in meaning by the verb de-mean.

miff, n., a trifling quarrel; tr. v., to put or be out of humor. — Orig. exclamation of disgust. Cp. G. muffen, 'to sulk'.

might, v., past tense of may. — ME. mighte, fr. OE. meahte, mihte, past tense of magan, 'to be able'. See may, aux. v.

might, n., power. — ME. mighte, fr. OE. miht, rel. to ON. māttr, OFris., MDu., Du. macht, OS., OHG., MHG. maht, G. Macht, Goth. mahts, fr. Teut. \*mahti-, 'might', fr. I.-E. base \*māgh-, \*měgh-, 'to be able'. See may, aux. v., and cp. main, the first element in Matilda, and the second element in wehrmacht.

mighty, adj. — ME., fr. OE. mihtig, fr. miht, 'might'. See might, n., and -y (representing OE.

Derivatives: mighti-ly, adv., mighti-ness, n.

mignon, adj., dainty, delicate. — F., 'delicate, charming, pretty', fr. OF. mignot, of s.m., orig. 'caressing, fondling, flattering', from the base of minet, 'pussy, kitten; pet, darling', which is of imitative origin. Cp. minion, which is a doublet of mignon.

mignonette, n., French name of the plant Reseda

odorata. — Fem. dimin. of F. mignon, 'pretty, delicate'. See prec. word and -ette.

migraine, n., a periodical headache, usually on one side of the head only. — F., fr. Late L. hēmicrānia, fr. Gk. ἡμικρᾶνία, 'a pain on one side of the head', which is compounded of ἡμι-, 'half', and κρᾶνίον, 'head, skull'. See hemi- and cranium and cp. hemicrania, megrim.

migrant, adj., migrating; n., one who migrates; a migratory bird. — L. migrāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of migrāre. See next word and -ant and cp. emigrant, immigrant, transmigrant.

migrate, intr. v. — L. migrāt-(um), pp. stem of migrō, migrāre, 'to move from one place to another, change', which prob. stands for \*mig<sup>w</sup>rā<sup>y</sup>ō and is denominated fr. \*mig<sup>w</sup>ros, 'moving from one place to another', fr. I.-E. base \*meig<sup>w</sup>-, \*mig<sup>w</sup>-, whence also Gk. ἀμεί-βειν, 'to change', ἀμοιβή, 'change'; cp. amoeba. Base \*meig<sup>w</sup>-, \*mig<sup>w</sup>- is an enlargement of base \*mei-, \*moi- 'to change; to change one's place, to go', whence also OI. máyatē, 'changes', L. meāre, 'to go, pass'. See mean, 'of low rank', and cp. meatus, emigrate, immigrate, transmigrate. For the ending of migrate see verbal suff. -ate.

migration, n. — L. migrātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'removal, change', fr. migrāt-(um), pp. stem of migrāre. See prec. word and -ion.

migrator, n., one who migrates; specif., a migratory bird. — L., fr. migrāt-(um), pp. stem of migrāre. See migrate and agential suff. -or.

migratory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. migrāt-(um), pp. stem of migrāre. See migrate.

mihrab, n., in a mosque, the niche indicating the direction of Mecca. — Arab. miḥrāb.

mikado, n., the emperor of Japan (a title used by non-Japanese). — Jap., compounded of mi, 'august', and kado, 'gate'. Cp. Pharaoh, the title of the Egyptian kings, which lit. means 'great house', and the Sublime Porte, as the official name of the Turkish Government.

Mikania, n., a genus of plants, the climbing hempweed (bot.) — ModL., named after Joseph Gottfried Mikan (1743-1814), professor of botany at the University of Prague. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

mikra, n., 1) the Hebrew text of the Bible; 2) the Bible. — Heb. miqrā', lit. 'reading', fr. qāra', 'he called, proclaimed, read, recited', which is rel. to Aram. qgrā', of s.m. (Arab. qáraa', 'he read, proclaimed aloud, recited', is prob. an Aram. loan word). Cp. Karaism, Koran.

mil, n., a unit of length equal to one-thousandth part of an inch. — L. mille, 'a thousand'. See mile.

milarite, n., a silicate of potassium, calcium and aluminum (mineral.) — Named after Val Milar. The name is due to the erroneous belief that this mineral is found in Val Milar in Switzerland. In reality, it occurs in Val Giuf in the same

country. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. milch, adj., giving milk. — ME. milche, fr. OE. -milce (in pri-milce, 'May' (i.e. the month in which cows can be milked three times daily), rel. to ON. mjolkr, milkr, Du. melk, OHG., MHG. melch, G. melk, 'giving milk', and to OE. melcan, 'to milk', meolc, 'milk'. See milk. Derivative: milch-er, n.

mild, adi. - ME. milde, mild, fr. OE. milde, rel. to OS. mildi. ON. mildr. OFris. milde. Du. mild. OHG, milti, MHG, milte, milde, G. milde, Goth, mildeis, 'mild', and cogn, with Gk, μάλθη. mixture of wax and pitch, μάλθων, 'weakling'. μάλθακος, 'soft', μαλθάσσειν, μαλθαίνειν 'to soften', and prob. also with OI. márdhati, 'leaves behind, neglects', fr. I.-E. \*mel-dh-, enlargement of base \*mel-, 'to rub, grind'. See meal, 'edible grain', and cp. maltha, and the first element in Mildred. Derivatives: mild-lv. adv., mild-ness. n. mildew, n. - ME., fr. OE. meledēaw, mildēaw, 'honeydew, nectar', rel. to OS. milidou, Swed. mjöldagg, Du. meeldauw, OHG. milituo, MHG. miltou, G. Meltau, 'mildew'. The first element of these words prob. derives from a blend of I.-E. \*melit-, 'honey', and I.-E. \*mel, 'to grind'; see mel, resp. meal, 'edible grain'. For the second element see dew.

Derivatives: mildew, tr. and intr. v., mildew-er, n., mildew-y, adi.

Mildred, fem. PN. — Fr. OE. Mildôryō, compounded of milde, 'mild', and ðryō, 'power, strength'. For the first element see mild. The second element is rel. to ON. prūðr, OS. prūþ-, 'power, strength', ON. prō-ask, 'to ripen, thrive', prōskr, 'strong', OHG. triuwen, 'to bloom, blossom', trouwen, 'to grow', MHG. druo, 'fruit'.

mile, n. — ME., fr. OE. mil, pl. mila, mile, fr. L. milia, pl. of mille, 'a thousand' (in . . . milia passuum, '. . . thousand paces', i.e. '. . . miles'). L. mille is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with Gk. χίλιοι, OI. sa-hásram, 'a thousand'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 88 s.v. mille. Cp. mil, millennium, millesimal, million. Cp. also kilo-.

mileage, n., distance in miles. — Formed fr. mile with suff. -age.

Milesian, adj., pertaining to Miletus, an ancient city of Asia Minor; n., a native of Miletus. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Milēsius, fr. Gk. Μιλήσιος, fr. Μίλητος, 'Miletus'.

Milesian, adj., Irish; n., an Irishman. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Milesius, Latinized form of Miledh, name of a legendary Spanish king, whose sons are said to have conquered Ireland. This name derives fr. Ir. mileadh, 'champion', fr. OIr. mil, gen. miled, 'soldier', which is a loan word fr. L. miles, gen. militis. See militia.

milfoil, n., the yarrow. — ME., fr. OF. milfoil (F. millefeuille), fr. L. millefolium, 'milfoil', which is compounded of mille, 'a thousand', and folium, 'leaf'. See mile and folio.

miliary, adj., 1) resembling the seeds of millet, 2) in medicine, characterized by papules resembling the seeds of millet. — L. miliārius, 'resembling millet', fr. milium. See millet and adj. suff. -arv.

Milicent, also Millicent, Melicent, fem. PN. — Fr. earlier Malasintha, fr. OHG. Amalswind, lit. 'strong in work', fr. amal, 'work', and \*swind, 'strong'. For the first element cp. the first element in Emery. The second element is rel. to OS., OE. swið, Goth. swinps, 'strong', OE. gesund, OHG. gisunt, 'healthy'. See sound, 'healthy'.

milieu, n., surroundings. — F., 'middle, medium, mean', lit. 'middle place', fr. mi, 'middle' (fr. L. medius), and lieu, 'place' (fr. L. locus). See media, 'voiced stop consonant', and local and cp. juste-milieu.

Miliola, n., a genus of Foraminifera (paleontol.)

— ModL., a diminutive formed fr. L. milium,
'millet' (see millet); so called from its resemblance to the seeds of millet.

miliolite, n., a fossil foraminifer of the genus Miliola (paleontol.) — Formed from prec. word with subst. suff. -ite.

militancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

militant, adj., fighting. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) militant, fr. L. militantem, acc. of militans, pres. part of militare, 'to serve as a soldier', fr. miles, gen. militis. See militia and -ant.

Derivatives: militant, n., militant-ly, adv.

militarism, n. — F. militarisme, fr. militaire, 'military'. See military and -ism.

militarist, n., 1) an expert in the art of war; 2) an advocate of militarism. — Formed fr. military with suff. -ist.

Derivatives: militarist, adj., militarist-ic adj., militarist-ic-al-ly, adv.

military, adj. — MF. (= F.) militaire, fr. L. militäris, 'of, or belonging to, a soldier', dissimilated fr.\*mīlit-ālis, fr. mīles, gen. mīlitis, 'soldier'; see militia and 4th -ary. Cp. alāris, 'of the wing', exemplāris, 'serving as a copy', and see adj. suff.

Derivatives: military, n., militari-ly, adv., militari-ness, n., militarism (q.v.), militarist (q.v.), militar-ize, tr. v., militar-iz-ation, n.

militate, intr. v., 1) to work as a soldier (now rare); 2) to work against or for). — L. militāt-(um), pp. stem of militāre, 'to serve as a soldier', fr. mīles, gen. mīlitis. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: militat-ion, n.

militia, n. — L. militia, 'military service, warfare', fr. miles, gen. militis, 'soldier', which is of uncertain origin. It meant perh. orig. 'one who marches in a troop', and is cogn. with OI. mēlah, mēlaka-, 'assembly', Gk. δμίλος, 'an as-

sembled crowd, a throng'. See homily and cp. militant, military, Milesian, 'Irish'.

milk, n. - ME. melk, milke, fr. OE. meoluc, meolc, milc, rel. to OS. miluk, ON. miolk, Swed. and Norw. miölk. OFris. melok. Dan.. Du. melk. OHG. miluh. MHG.. G. milch. Goth. miluks. 'milk', OE, melcan, ON, molka, mjolka, OFris. melka, Du. melken, OHG. melchan, MHG., G. melken, 'to milk', fr. I.-E. base \*melê-, 'to press out, to wipe off milk', whence also Gk. ἀμέλyelv, 'to milk', Alb. miel', miel', 'I milk', L. mulgēre, 'to milk', OSlav. mluzo, mlesti, Lith. melžu, milžti, 'to milk', MIr. bligim, 'I milk', OIr. melg, mlicht, blicht, 'milk', Toch. A mālkant, 'they gave milk', A malke, B malkwer, 'milk', OI. mārsti, mārjati, mriáti, 'wipes off'. Cp. milch. Cp. also emulgent, emulsify, emulsion, milch, and the second element in Caprimulgus.

Derivative: milk-y, adj., milk-i-ness, n.

milk, tr. and intr. v. — ME. melken, milken, fr. OE. meolcian, milcian, fr. meolc, milc, 'milk'. See milk, n.

mill, n., a building fitted with machinery for grinding grain. - ME. milne, melle, mille, fr. mylen, myln, fr. Late L. molina, 'mill', whence also OS. mulin, ON., Norw. mvlna, Dan. mølle, Du. molen, OHG. mulī, mulin (whence MHG. mül, müle, G. Mühle), 'mill'. (Fr. Late L. molinum, 'mill', are borrowed It. mulino, F. moulin, Sp. molino, Port. moinho, OSlav. mŭlinŭ). Late L. molina and molinum derive fr. L. mola, 'mill, millstone' (whence It. mola, F. meule, Sp. muela, Port. mó, 'millstone', Rum. moară, 'mill'), fr. molere, 'to grind', fr. I.-E. base \*mel-, 'to rub, to grind', whence also Gk. μύλη, later μύλος, 'mill'. See meal, 'edible grain', and words there referred to and cp. esp. molar, 'grinding', mole, 'false conception', molinary, moulin, mylo-. Cp. also mull, 'to powder', mullet, 'star'.

Derivatives: mill, tr. v., to treat in a mill; intr. v., to move confusedly in a circle; miller (q.v.), mill-ing, n.

mill, n., the thousandth part of a dollar (used only as a money of account). — Abbreviation of L. millēsimus, 'one thousandth'; formed on analogy of cent, 'the hundredth part of a dollar' (which is short for L. centēsimus, 'one hundredth'). See mile.

mille, n., a thousand. — L. mille. See mile.

millefiori, n., ornamental glasswork. — It., lit. 'a thousand flowers', fr. mille, 'a thousand', and fiori, pl. of fiore, 'flower'. It. mille derives fr. L. mille; see prec. word. It. fiore comes fr. L. florem, acc. of flos, 'flower'; see floral.

millenarian, adj., pertaining to a thousand years; pertaining to a millennium; n., one who believes in the coming of the millennium. — Late L. millenārius, 'containing a thousand'. See millenary and -an.

millenarianism, n., belief in the millennium. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ism.

millenary, adj., consisting of a thousand, esp. of

a thousand years. — L. millēnārius, 'containing a thousand', fr. millēnī, 'a thousand each', fr. mille. See mile and adi. suff. -arv.

millenary, n., 1) period of a thousand years; 2) a thousandth anniversary. — Fr. prec. word.

millennium, n., period of a thousand years. — ModL., formed on analogy of L. biennium, 'period of two years', etc., fr. L. mille, 'a thousand', and annus, 'years'; see mile and annual and cp. biennial.

Derivatives: millenni-al, adj., millennial-ly, adv. millepede, also millipede, milliped, n., a myriapod of the group Diplopoda, with two pairs of legs for almost each segment. — L. millepeda, 'thousandfeet', compounded of mille, 'a thousand', and pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See mille and pedal.

Millepora, n., the genus of the millepores (zool.)
—ModL. See next word.

millepore, n., any of a group of coralline hydrozoans, with numerous pores on the surface. — ModL. millepora, lit. 'that which has a thousand passages', fr. L. mille, 'a thousand', and porus, 'passage'. See mile and pore.

miller, n. — ME. millere, fr. mille, fr. myln, 'mill', fr. OE. mylen. See mill and agential suff. -er.

millerite, n., native nickel sulfide (mineral.) — Named after the English mineralogist William Hallowes Miller (1801-80). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

millesimal, adj., thousandth; n., a thousandth part. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. millē-simus, 'thousandth', fr. mille, 'a thousand'. See mille.

millet, n., a cereal grass. — ME. milet, fr. MF. (= F.) millet, dimin. of mil, fr. L. milium, 'millet', which stands for \*meli \*yom\* and is cogn. with Gk. μελίνη, 'millet', Lith. málnos (pl.), 'millet'. Cp. mealie, Melica, Miliola and the second element in gromwell. For the ending see suff. -et. milli-, combining form denoting one thousandth part of a measure or weight. — Fr. L. mille, 'a

milliard, n., one thousand millions. — F., formed fr. million with change of suffix. See million and -ard.

Millicent, masc. PN. — See Milicent.

thousand'. See mile.

milligram, milligramme, n., the thousandth part of a gram. — F. milligramme, lit. 'a thousandth part of a gramme', formed fr. milli- and gramme. See gram, gramme.

milliliter, millilitre, n., lit. 'a thousandth part of a liter'. — F. millilitre, formed fr. milli- and litre. See liter, litre.

millimeter, millimetre, n. — F. millimètre, lit. 'a thousandth part of a meter', formed fr. milliand mètre. See meter, 'unit of length'.

milliner, n. — Earlier millaner, orig. 'inhabitant of Milan', town in Italy, later used in the sense of 'dealer in hats, ribbons and other fancy goods imported from Milan', whence arose the meanning: 'a woman who makes up or trims women's hats and other apparel'.

Derivatives: milliner, tr. v., milliner-ing, n., milliner-y, n., milliner-ial, adi,

mimeograph

million, n. — Late ME., fr. F. million, fr. It. millione (now spelled milione), lit. 'a great thousand', which is formed with the augmentative suff. -one fr. L. mille, 'a thousand'. See mille and CD. -oon.

Derivatives: million-th, adi, and n.

millionaire, n. — F. millionnaire, formed fr. million with suff. -aire. See million and -ary.

millipede, n. - See millepede.

milord, n. — F., fr. E. my lord.

milreis, n., 1) name of a former Brazilian monetary unit; 2) name of a former Portuguese monetary unit. — Port., for *mil reis*, lit. 'a thousand reis'. See mille and reis.

milt, n., the spleen. — ME. milte, fr. OE. miltre, rel. to ON. milte, milti, Dan. milt, OSwed. mjälte, mjälter, milter, Swed. mjelte, 'spleen', Norw. mjelte, 'spleen; milt of fish', OFris. milte, 'spleen', MDu. milte, Du. milt, 'spleen; milt of fish', OHG. milzi, MHG. milze, milz, G. Milz, 'spleen'. These words prob. mean lit. 'the softening or melting (gland)' and derive fr. I.-E. \*mel-d-, a -d-enlargement of base \*mel-, 'to rub, grind'. See meal, 'edible grain', and cp. melt, mild.

milt, n., the male roe of fish. — ME. milte, fr. OE. milte; orig. identical with prec. word.

milter, n., a male fish, esp. in the breeding season.

— Formed from prec. word with agential suff.

-er.

Milvinae, n., pl., a subfamily of the Falconidae, the kites (*ornithol*.) — ModL., formed fr. Milvus with suff. -inae.

Milvus, n., a genus of birds (ornithol.) — L. milvus, 'kite', of uncertain origin.

mim, adj., prim, demure (dial.) — Of imitative origin.

mimbar, n., the pulpit in a mosque. — Arab. minbar, 'pulpit', which orig. denoted 'an (elevated) seat', and is a loan word fr. Ethiop. minbar, 'seat', fr. nabára, 'he was sitting'. Ethiop. nabára is rel. to Arab. nábara, 'he raised, elevated'. For sense development cp. Arab. jálasa, 'he sat down, was sitting', julús, 'sitting, sitting down; accession to the throne'. See Theodor Nöldeke, Lehnwörter in und aus dem Äthiopischen, in his Neue Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft, Strassburg, 1910, p. 49. Cp. almemar.

mim-, form of mimo- before a vowel.

mime, n. — L. mimus, fr. Gk. μῖμος, 'imitator, actor, mime' (whence μῖμεῖσθαι, 'to imitate'), which is of uncertain origin. Cp. Mimosa and the second element in pantomime.

Derivatives: *mime*, tr. and intr. v., *mim-er*, n. mimeograph, n., a machine for making copies by means of a stencil. — Coined from the stem of Gk. μῖμεῖσθαι, 'to imitate', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See mime and -graph. Derivative: *mimeograph*, tr. v.

mimetic. adi., imitative. — Gk. μιμητικός, 'imitative', fr. μιμητός, verbal adi. of μιμεισθαι, 'to imitate'. See mime and -ic.

Derivative: mimetic-al-ly, adv.

mimic, adi., apt to imitate, imitative. — L. mīmicus. fr. Gk. μτμικός, 'pertaining to mimes, farcical, mimic', fr. μίμος. See mime and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: mimic, n. and tr. v., mimick-er, n., mimic-rv. n.

mimmation. n., the addition of a final m in the declension of nouns (as in Akkadian). - ModL. mimmātio, gen. -onis, fr. mīm, name of the letter m in Arabic, which is related to mēm, name of the letter m in Hebrew. See mem and -ation.

mimo-, before a vowel, mim-, combining form meaning 'mime' or 'mimic'. — Gk. μτμο-. μίμ-, fr. μίμος, 'imitator'. See mime.

Mimosa, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL. fr. L. mimus, 'mime'. See mime.

Mimosaceae, n., pl., a family of plants (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Mimosa with suff. -aceae. mimosaceous, adj. - See prec. word and -aceous.

Mimulus, n., a genus of plants, the monkey flower (bot.) - Late L. mimulus, dimin. of L. mimus (see mime and -ule); so called in allusion to the masklike corolla.

Mimus, n., a genus of birds, the mockingbird (ornithol.) - L. mīmus, 'mime'. See mime.

Mimusops, n., a genus of tropical trees of the sapodilla family (bot.) - ModL., compounded of Gk. μῖμώ, gen. μῖμοῦς, 'ape' (fr. μῖμος, 'imitator'), and ἄψ, gen. ἀπός, 'face'. See mime and -ops.

mina, n., an ancient unit of weight and money. -L., fr. Gk. μνα, which is of Sem. origin. Cp. Akkad. mānu (fr. Sumer. mana) and Heb. māneh, Biblical Aram. měne (Dan. 5:25), Aram.-Syr. manyá (whence Arab. mánan), Ugar. mn, which are borrowed fr. Akkad. mānu. Cp. mine, 'unit of weight'. Cp. also maund, 'unit of weight'. mina, n., a myna. — See myna.

Mina, fem. PN. - Shortened fr. Wilhelmina.

minacious, adj., threatening. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. mināx, gen. -ācis, 'threatening', fr. minārī, 'to threaten'. See minatory.

Minaean, adj. - Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Minaei (pl.), a people in South Arabia, fr. Gk. Mιναΐοι, fr. Arab. Ma'an; they are mentioned in the Bible under the names of  $M^{e_i}\bar{u}n\bar{t}m$  (I Chr. 4: 41, II Chr. 26: 7) and Mā'ốn (Judg. 10: 12). minaret, n., a slender tower attached to a mosque. - Sp. minarete, fr. Turk. menaret, fr. Arab. manarah, 'candlestick; tower of a mosque, lighthouse', fr. nára, 'it lighted', rel. to Heb. nēr, 'lamp', më norah, Aram. më narta, 'candlestick'. See Menorah.

Derivative: minarett-ed, adj.

minatory, adi., threatening. - Late L. minātōrius,

fr. L. minātus. pp. of minārī. 'to jut out. project out, tower up: to threaten'. fr. minae. 'projecting points, pinnacles: threats', fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to project. stand out', whence also mons. gen. montis, 'mountain'. See mount, 'hill, mountain', and adi, suff. -ory and cp. manada, menace, commination, demeanor, imminent, prominent. Cp. also mane.

mince, tr. v. - ME. mincen, fr. MF. mincier, mincer (F. mincer), fr. VL. \*minūtiāre, 'to make small', fr. L. minūtus. pp. of minuere, 'to make less', See minish, and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: mince, n., minc-er, n., minc-ing, adi., minc-ing-ly. adv. mind, n. - ME. mind. mynd, minde. munde. fr.

OE. gemvnd, 'memory, remembrance', rel. to OHG. gimunt, Goth. gamunds, of s.m., OS. minnea, OHG. minna, OFris., MDu., MHG., G. minne (orig. 'memory; loving memory'). ON. minni, 'mind', Dan. minde, 'memory, mind', Goth. muns, 'thought', munan, 'to remember', fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to think, remember, have one's mind aroused, apply oneself to', whence also OI. matih. mátih (for \*mntis), 'thought, opinion', mánas, 'spirit, passion', mányatē, 'thinks', múnih, 'inspired', Toch. A mnu, 'thought', Arm. i-manam, 'I understand', Gk. μένος, 'desire, ardor, spirit, passion', μέμονα, 'I remember, wish, long, yearn, strive', μέντωρ, 'adviser', μνᾶσθαι, 'to remember', μιμνήσκειν, 'to remind, call to mind', μνήσις, 'remembrance, memory', μηήσιος, 'pertaining to memory', ἀμνησία, 'forgetfulness', μνήμη, 'remembrance, memory', μνήμων, 'mindful, remembering', μνημονικός, 'of memory, having a good memory', μαίνεσθαι, 'to be mad', μανία, 'madness, frenzy', μάντις, 'seer', μαντεία, 'oracle, divination', -ματος in αὐτόματος, 'acting of one's own will' (compounded of αὐτός, 'self', and \*mntos, 'thinking'), L. mēns, gen. mentis (for I.-E. \*mntis), 'mind, understanding, reason, memini, meminisse, 'to remember', monēre, 'to remind, warn, advise, instruct'. monstrum, 'an evil omen, portent, monster' [for \*mone-strom, lit. 'that which serves as a warning' (fr. monēre)], monstrāre, 'to show, point out, indicate', Lith. mintis, 'thought, idea', atmintìs, 'remembrance', OSlav. mineti, 'to believe, think', pameti, 'remembrance', Russ. pámjat', 'memory', OIr. domoiniur, 'I believe, think'. Cp. minnesinger, minikin. Cp. also admonish, admonition, amentia, amnesia, amnesty, anamnesis, automatic, Clytemnestra, comment, dement, dementia, demonstrate, Epimetheus, Eumenides, lentamente, Maenad, man, manas, -mancy, mandarin, mania, mantic, mantis, mantra, mathematic, memento, mental, 'pertaining to the mind', mention, Mentor, mnemonic, mnesic, mnestic, monition, monitor, monstrance, monster, monument, Muse, muster, necromancy, premonition, Prometheus, reminiscence, reminiscent, remonstrance, remonstrate, summon, summons, tardamente, Trichomanes, Zamenis, Derivatives: mind. tr. and intr. v., mind-ed. adi., mind-er, n., mind-ful, adi., mind-ful-lv, adv., mind-ful-ness, n., mind-less, adi., mind-less-ly, adv., mind-less-ness, n.

mine, possessive pron. — ME. min. fr. OE. min. 'my, of me', rel. to OS., OFris., OHG., MHG. min, ON, minn, Dan., Swed. min, MDu., Du. miin.G.mein. 'mv. mine. of me'. Goth. meins, 'mv. mine', meina, 'of me'. All these words stand for I.-E. \*mei-no-s and are cogn, with L. meus (for \*mei-os), 'my, mine'; see me, meum and cp. the first element in mynheer. In ME, the final -n was dropped before a word beginning with a consonant and so arose the form my (q.v.)

mine, n., excavation. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) mine, which is prob. of Celtic origin, Cp. Gael., MIr. mēin, W. mwvn. 'ore'. Cp. also mineral. mine, tr. and intr. v., to dig a mine. — ME, minen, fr. OF.  $(= F_{\cdot})$ , miner, fr. mine. See prec. word. miner, n. - ME, minour, fr. OF, mineor, minour (F. mineur), fr. OF, (= F.) mine. See mine. 'ex-

mine, n., unit of weight. - F., fr. L. mina. See mina.

cavation', and agential suff. -er.

mineral, n. - ME., fr. OF, mineral (F. minéral), fr. ML. minerale, prop. neut. of the adjective minerālis, 'pertaining to mines', fr. minera, 'mine', fr. OF, miniere, minere, of s.m., fr. mine. See mine, 'excavation', and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: mineral, adj., mineralize (q.v.) mineralize, tr. v., to convert into a mineral. -Formed from prec. word with suff. -ize.

Derivatives: mineraliz-ation, n., mineraliz-er, n. mineralogy, n., the science of minerals. - Contraction of \*mineralology, a hybrid coined fr. ML. minerale (see mineral) and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. For the contraction of \*mineralology into mineralogy see haplology. Cp. F. minéralogie.

Derivatives: mineralog-ic, mineralog-ic-al, adjs., mineralog-ic-al-ly, adv., mineralog-ist, n.

Minerva, n., the ancient Roman goddess of wisdom; identified later with the Greek goddess Athena. - L., fr. OL. Menerva, usually connected with Gk. μένος, 'might, force, spirit, passion', L. mēns, 'mind, understanding, reason', but prob. a word of Etruscan origin; cp. the Etruscan names of the goddess Menrva, Menerva. The change of the first e to i is due to a dissimilation suggested by a popular connection of the name with L. minārī, 'to threaten' (as if Minerva meant 'the threatening goddess').

minestrone, n., a rich Italian vegetable soup containing vermicelli, herbs, etc. - It., formed with augment. suff. -one fr. minestra, 'soup', lit. 'that which is served', fr. minestrare, 'to serve', which derives fr. L. ministrāre. See minister, v. and n. minever, n. - See miniver.

mingle, tr. and intr. v. - ME. mengelen, freq. of mengen, fr. OE. mengan, rel. to OS. mengian, ON. menga, OFris, mendza, MDu, menghen, Du, and G. mengen, fr. Teut. base \*mang-, 'to mix'. orig. 'to knead together', which corresponds to L.E. hase \*mena-, 'to knead, mix', whence Ol, mácatē, máñcatē, 'crushes', OSlav, meknati, 'to become soft', mekŭkŭ, 'soft', moka, 'meal, flour', Lith, minkau, minkyti, 'to knead', minkle, 'dough', minkštas, 'soft', and possibly also Gk. μάσσω (if standing for \*mna-vō), 'I squeeze, press into a mold, knead', Cp. among, mongrel, — Cp. \*maĝ-, 'to knead', a collateral base, for the derivatives of which see macerate, make, v. Derivative: mingl-er, n.

minhag, n., custom, esp. local custom (Jewish religion). — Mishnaic Heb. minhagh. 'usage. custom', fr. Bibl. Heb. minhagh, 'driving', fr. nāhágh, 'he drove, conducted', which is rel, to Aram, nehagh, 'he led', Arab, náhaja, 'he went along the road'. For the sense development of Heb. minhagh, cp. E. conduct, which derives fr. L. conductus, pp. of conducere, 'to lead together'. minhah. n., the daily afternoon prayer (Jewish liturgy). — Mishnaic Heb. minháh, fr. Bibl. Heb. minháh, 'gift, present; tribute, offering', esp. 'meal offering' (whence Bibl. Aram. minhah, of s.m.) The sense 'afternoon prayer', prob. derives from Elijah's prayer 'at the time of the offering of the evening minhah - sacrifice' (I Kings, 18: 36). Bibl. Heb. minhah is rel. to Arab. mánaha, 'he gave a gift'.

miniate, tr. v., to paint with vermilion. — L. miniātus, pp. of miniāre. See next word and verbal

miniature, n., 1) a small painting; 2) a small copy. - F., fr. It. miniatura, fr. ML. miniatūra, fr. L. miniatus, pp. of miniare, 'to paint with red lead or vermilion', fr. minium, 'cinnabar, vermilion', See minium and -ure.

Derivatives: miniature, adi., miniatur-ist, n.

Minié ball, a kind of rifle bullet. — Named after its inventor Claude-Étienne Minié, a French army officer (1814-79).

minify, tr. v., to make small, to lessen. - Formed on analogy of magnify fr. L. mini- (in minimus, 'smallest') and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See minimum and -fy.

minikin, n., something very small; adj., delicate, dainty. - MDu. minnekijn, 'darling', dimin. of minne, 'love'. See mind and -kin and cp. minnesinger.

minim, n., 1) the half note, i.e. half the time of the semibreve or whole note (mus.); 2) a very small object. - L. minimus, 'smallest, least'. See minimum.

minimal, adj., smallest, least. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. minimus. See minimum.

Minimalist, n., formerly, a member of the right (i.e. less radical) wing of the Russian Social Revolutionary party. — Lit. 'one who insists only on the minimum of his demands', formed with suff. -ist fr. L. minimus. See minimum.

minimize, tr. v. — Coined by Jeremy Bentham

985

-ize. Derivatives: minimiz-ation, n., minimiz-er, n. minimum. n. - L.. neut. of minimus. 'smallest. least', superl, corresponding to the compar. minor, 'smaller, less', rel. to minuere, 'to make smaller, lessen, reduce', which derives fr. I.-E. \*mi-nu-, 'small, less: to lessen, diminish'. whence also Gk. μινύθειν, 'to lessen', the first element in μινύ-ωρος, μινυ-ώριος, 'shortlived', OSlav. miniji. 'smaller'. Base mi-nu- is prob. an enlargement of base \*mei-, 'to lessen. diminish', whence OI. mivate, 'diminishes, decays, declines', Gk. μείων, 'less'. Base \*mei-. 'to lessen, diminish', was perh, orig, identical with base \*mei-, 'to change' (see mean, 'of low rank'). - Cp. base \*men-, \*menu-, 'small', appearing in OI. manak, 'a little', Toch. B menki.

'less', Hitt. maninka-, 'short', Arm. manr (gen.

manu), 'small, thin', manuk, 'child, boy, servant',

Gk. μανός (for \*μαν Fός), 'thin, rare', μόνος

(for \*μόν Foς), 'single, alone', Lith. meñkas, 'me-

diocre', Olr. menb. 'small', Co. minow, 'to

lessen', Goth. minniza, OHG., OS. minniro.

MHG. minre, minner, G., Du. minder, OFris.

minnera, minra, ON. minni, 'less', Goth. min-

nists, OHG., OS. minnist, MHG. minnest, G. mindest. OFris. minnusta, Du. minst, ON. minnstr, 'least', OE. minsian, 'to diminish'. (Co. minow, 'to lessen', and the Teut, words cited above could also be derived from base \*minu-.) Cp. mince, minish, minister, minor, minuet, minus, minute, mister, nimiety. Cp. also meionite, meiosis, Ameiurus, Menshevik. Cp. also manometer, mono-. Cp. also mangle, 'to mutilate'. minimus, adj., the youngest of several boys of the same surname. - L., 'smallest'. See minimum. minion, n., a favorite, darling. — MF. (= F.) mignon, 'delicate, charming, pretty'. See mignon. minish, tr. v. (archaic) - ME. menusen, fr. OF. menuisier, menuiser, 'to make small, cut small' (whence F. menuiser, 'to cut down'), fr. VL. \*minūtiāre, 'to make small' (whence also It. minuzzare, Sp. menuzar), fr. L. minūtus, pp. of minuere, 'to reduce, lessen'. See minimum and cp. mince, diminish, diminution. Cp. also mi-

minister, n. — ME. menistre, ministre, fr. OF. menistre (F. ministre), fr. L. minister, 'a servant', for \*minis-teros, fr. earlier \*minus-teros, formed with comparative suff. from minor, minus, 'smaller, less'; see minimum; i for u in the second syllable of the L. word minister is due to the influence of its antonyme magister, 'master'. Cp. minstrel. For the compar. suff. see -ther.

minister, intr. and tr. v. — ME. ministren, fr. OF. ministrer, fr. L. ministrāre, 'to serve'. See minister, n., and cp. minestrone.

Derivatives: ministr-er, n., ministr-ess, n.

ministerial, adj. — F. ministériel, fr. Late L. ministerialis, 'pertaining to service', fr. L. ministerium. See ministry.

Derivatives: ministerial-ist, n., ministerial-ity, n., ministerial-ly, adv., ministerial-ness, n.

ministerium, n. — L. See ministry. ministrant, adj. and n. — L. ministrāns, gen. -antis. pres. part of ministrāre. See minister, v., and

suff. -ant.

ministration, n. — ME. ministracioun, fr. L. ministratio, gen. -ōnis, 'service, assistance', fr. ministratus, pp. of ministrare. See minister, v., and

ministrative, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. ministrātus, pp. of ministrāre. See minister, v.

ministrator, n. — L. ministrator, 'an attendant, servant', fr. ministratus, pp. of ministrare. See minister, v., and agential suff. -or.

ministry, n. — ME. mynysterie, fr. L. ministerium, 'service, attendance, ministry', fr. minister. See minister, n., and -y (representing L. -ium) and cp. métier and mystery, 'trade', which are doublets of ministry.

minium, n., red lead, vermilion. — L., 'cinnabar, vermilion', of Iberian origin. Cp. miniature and the second element in carmine.

miniver, also minever, n., a white fur, formerly used for trimming garments. — OF. menu vair, 'miniver', lit. 'small (and) variegated'. See menu and vair.

mink, n. — Late ME. minke. Cp. Swed. menk, 'mink'.

minnesinger, n., one of a circle of German lyric poets of the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries.—G., fr. MHG. minnesinger, lit. 'singer of love', fr. minne, 'love', and singer, 'singer'. The first element orig. meant 'memory, loving memory', and derives fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to think'; see mind and cp. minikin. MHG. singer derives fr. MHG. singen, 'to sing'. See sing and agential suff.-er and cp. meistersinger.

minnow, n., a small fresh-water fish of the carp family. — ME. menow, 'a small fish', fr. OE. myne, rel. to MLG. möne, Du. meun, OHG. mun(i)wa (MHG. münwe, G. Münne), of uncertain origin; perh. cogn. with Gk. μαίνη, μαινίδιον, 'a small seafish', Russ. men', 'eelpout', Lith. ménkė, Lett. menza, 'cod'.

mino, n., a kind of cloak made from grass, rushes or straw, or the like, worn by Japanese peasants.

— Jap.

Minoan, adj., pertaining to the prehistoric culture and art of Crete. — Lit. 'pertaining to Minos', formed with suff. -an fr. L. Mīnōs, fr. Gk. Μΐνως, 'Minos', name of the legendary king of Crete. Cp. Minotaur.

minor, adj. — ME., fr. L., 'smaller, less', compar. corresponding to the superl. minimus. See mini-

Derivative: minor, n.

Minorca, n., a breed of domestic fowls. — Named fr. *Minorca*, one of the Balearic Islands. The name *Minorca* derives from Sp. *Menorca*, which comes fr. L. *Baleāris Minor*, 'the smaller Balearic (Island)'.

Minorite, n., a Franciscan friar. — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. L. minor, 'smaller, less' (see minor); so called because the Franciscan friar regarded himself as of humbler rank than members of other orders.

minority, n. — ML. minoritās, fr. L. minor, 'smaller'. See minor and -ity.

Minotaur, n., the monster, half man, half bull, who was confined in the famous Labyrinth in Crete. — ME. Minotaure, fr. L. Minōtaurus, fr. Gk. Μινώταυρος, lit. 'bull of Minos', which is compounded of Μίνως, 'Minos' and ταῦρος, 'bull'. See Minoan and Taurus.

minster, n., the church of a monastery. — ME., fr. OE. mynster, fr. VL. \*monistērium (whence also OF. moustier, F. moûtier, OIr. manister), fr. Eccles. L. monastērium. See monastery.

minstrel, n., 1) a medieval professional musical entertainer; 2) a poet, singer (poetic). — ME. menestrel, fr. OF. ministrel, menestrel, 'servant, minstrel' (F. ménestrel; cp. F. ménétrier, 'strolling fiddler'), fr. Late L. ministralem, ministerialem, acc. of ministralis, ministerialis, 'servant, retainer, jester'. See minister and -el (representing L. -ālis).

minstrelsy, n., 1) the art or occupation of a minstrel; 2) a company of minstrels; 3) a collection of songs. — ME. minstralcie, fr. OF. menestralsie, fr. ministrel, menestrel. See prec. word.

mint, n., an aromatic herb. — ME. minte, fr. OE. minte, fr. L. menta, mentha, fr. Gk. μίνθη, 'mint', which is prob. a loan word from a South-European language. See Meillet in Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris, XV., 162. Cp. Mentha and the second element in calamint. Derivative: mint-y, adj.

mint, n., a place for coining money. — ME. minte, mynt, fr. OE. mynet, 'coin', fr. L. monēta, 'mint, coin, money', fr. Monēta, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined. The name Monēta is of uncertain, possibly Phoenician or Etruscan, origin. The usual derivation of Monēta fr. monēre, 'to admonish', suggested already by the ancients, is prob. folk etymology. Cp. Moneta. Cp. also money and words there referred to.

Derivatives: mint, tr. v., mint-age, n., mint-er, n. minuend, n., the number from which another number (the subtrahend) is to be subtracted. — L. minuendus, 'to be diminished', gerundive of minuere. See minimum. For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

minuet, n., a slow dance of French origin. — F. menuet, fr. menu, 'small', fr. L. minūtus, pp. of minuere, 'to make smaller'. See minute, n.

minus, prep. — L., neut. of minor, 'smaller, less'. See minor and cp. the first element in muscovado. \_ minuscule, n., a small letter. — L. minuscula (scil. littera), 'a somewhat smaller letter', fem. of minusculus, 'somewhat smaller', dimin. of

minor, neut. minus, 'smaller, less'. See minus and

Derivatives: minuscule, minuscul-ar, adis,

minute, n., the sixtieth part of an hour. — Late ME. minute, fr. F. minute, fr. ML. minūta, short for L. pars minūta prīma, lit. 'the first small part', used by the mathematician Ptolemy (Claudius Ptolemaeus) to denote the sixtieth part of a degree. See minute, adj. For sense development cp. second, n.

Derivative: *minute*, tr. v., to time to the minute, to time exactly.

minute, n., a short draft or memorandum. — L. minūtum, neut. of minūtus, 'small, minute', pp. of minuere. 'to make small'. See minute. adi.

minute, adj., very small. — L. *minūtus*, 'small, minute', pp. of *minuere*, 'to make small'. See minimum and cp. minute, n., menu, and minuet. Cp. also comminute.

Derivatives: minute-ly (q.v.), minute-ness, n. minutely, adv., occurring every minute. — Formed fr. minute, n., with adv. suff. -ly.

minutely, adv., in a minute manner. — Formed fr. minute, adi., with adv. suff. -ly.

minutiae, n. pl., small, trifling details. — L., 'unimportant matters, trifles', pl. of minūtia, 'smallness', fr. minūtus, 'small', pp. of minūere, 'to make small'. See minute, adj.

minx, n., a saucy girl or woman. — Prob. fr. LG. minsk, 'a man; an impudent woman', which is rel. to MDu. mensche, OS. mennisco, 'man', OHG. mannisco, mennisco, 'man', MHG. mensche, 'man', whence G. Mensch (masc.), 'man', Mensch (neut.), 'wench, hussy; maidservant', and to OE. man, 'man'. See man.

minyan, n., the quorum necessary for public worship, consisting of at least ten males over the age of thirteen years (Jewish religion). — Mishnaic Heb. minyán, lit. 'number, count', fr. Heb. mānáh, 'he counted, numbered, reckoned, assigned' (whence mānáh, 'portion'), which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. měnā, 'he counted, numbered', Arab. mánā, 'he counted, numbered'; he assigned, apportioned', Akkad. manū, 'to count, number, apportion'.

mio-, combining form meaning 'smaller, less'. — Gk. μετο-, fr. μετων, 'lesser, less', fr. I.-E. base \*mei-, 'to lessen, diminish'. See minimum and cp. meionite, meiosis, Ameiurus.

Miocene, adj., pertaining to the Middle Tertiary Period, i.e., the period between the Oligocene and Pliocene (geol.) — Coined fr. mioand Gk, καινός, 'new, recent'. See kainite.

miquelet, n., formerly, one of a body of bandits in the Pyrenees. — F., fr. Sp. miquelete, 'mountain soldier, bandit', named after Miquelos de Prats, chief of a troop of bandits.

mir, n., formerly, a Russian village community.

— Russ., 'peace; world; community'. See mitigate and cp. the second element in Casimir.

Mirabel, fem. PN. — Lit. 'wonderful, marvelous', fr. L. mirābilis. See next word and cp. Miranda.

miracle, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F), fr. L. mīrāculum, 'wonderful thing, marvel', fr. mīrārī, 'to
wonder at', fr. mīrus, 'wonderful', which stands
for \*smeiros, and is cogn. with OI. smērah,
'smiling', smáyatē, smáyati, 'smiles', smitah,
'smiling', Gk. μειδᾶν, μειδιᾶν, 'to smile',
OSlav. smējǫ, smijati se, Lett. smeju, smiêt, 'to
laugh', OSlav. smēchũ, 'laugh, laughter', Toch. A
smimām, B smimane (pres. part.), 'smiling',
MHG. smielen, smieren, ME. smilen, 'to smile'.
All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base
\*(s)mei-, \*(s)mi-, 'to smile, be astonished'.
Cp. smile. Cp. also admire, marvel, Mirabel,
mirador, mirage, Miranda, mirific, mirror. For
the ending of miracle see suff. -cle.

miraculous, adj. — MF. (= F.) miraculeux (fem. miraculeuse), fr. miracle. See miracle and -ous. Derivatives: miraculous-ly, adv., miraculous-ness. n.

mirador, n., a watchtower. — Sp., fr. mirar, 'to look, look at, behold', fr. VL. mirāre, 'to look attentively', fr. L. mirārī, 'to wonder at'. See miracle and cp. mirror.

mirage, n., an optical illusion in which objects are usually shown inverted in the air. — F., fr. mirer, 'to look at', se mirer, 'to look at oneself in a mirror', fr. VL. mīrāre, 'to look attentively', fr. L. mīrārī, 'to wonder at'. See miracle and -age.

Derivatives: mirage, tr. v., mirag-y, adj.

Miranda, fem. PN. — Lit. fem. of L. mīrandus, 'worthy to be admired', gerundive of mīrārī, 'to admire'. See miracle and cp. Mirabel. For the use of Latin gerundives or their derivatives in English cp. agenda and words there referred to. mire, n. — ME. myre, mire, fr. ON. myrr, 'bog, swamp', which is rel. to OE. mos, 'marsh, moor', meos, 'moss', fr. I.-E. base \*meu-s, 'march, moss'. See moss.

Derivatives: mire, tr. and intr. v., mir-y, adj., mir-i-ness, n.

Miriam, 1) fem. PN., 2) in the Bible, the sister of Moses and Aaron (see Ex. 15:20). — Heb. Miryám. Cp. Mary and words there referred to. mirific, adj., working wonders; marvelous. — F. mirifique, fr. L. mirificus, 'causing wonder, wonderful', which is compounded of mirus, 'wonderful', and -ficus, fr. -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See miracle and -fic.

mirk, n. - See murk.

mirror, n. — ME. mirour, fr. OF. mireor, mireour, mirour (F. miroir), fr. VL. mirāre, 'to look at', fr. L. mirāri, 'to wonder at'. See miracle. Derivatives: mirror, tr. v., mirror-y, adj.

mirth, n. — ME. myrthe, fr. OE. myrigð, mirigð, mirgð, 'pleasure, joy', formed with suff. -ð fr. myrige, myrig, mirig, 'pleasing, delightful, merry'. See merry and subst. suff. -th.

Derivatives: mirth-ful, adj., mirth-ful-ly, adv., mirth-ful-ness, n., mirth-less, adj., mirth-less-ly, adv. mirth-less-ness n

mirza, n., a Persian title placed: 1) after the name (to denote a prince): 2) before the name (to denote an officer or a scholar). — Pers. mīr-zā. shortened fr. mīr-zādah, lit. 'son of a prince'. a hybrid coined fr. Arab. amír. 'prince', and Pers. zādah, 'son of', fr. zādan, 'to be born', fr. MPers. zātan, of s.m., which is rel. to Avestic zāta-, 'born', and cogn. with L. gignere (for gign-ere), 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce'. For the first element see emir, for the second see genus and cp. the second element in shahzada. mis-, a pref, of two various origins used in the senses amiss, wrong, wrongly, badly, ill. 1) In words of Teut. origin it derives fr. OE. mis-. which is rel. to ON. and Dan. mis-, Swed. miss-. OHG. missa-, MHG. misse-, G. miß-, Goth. missa-. The orig. meaning of these prefixes was 'mutual', whence 'inverted; wrong'. They are rel, to Goth. misso, 'mutually', missa-leiks, 'of a different kind', ON. vmiss, 'mutual', and derive fr. OTeut. \*missa-, which stands for pre-Teut. \*mit-to-, lit. 'changed, exchanged', formed with pp, suff. \*-to fr. I.-E. base \*mit(h)-. \*meit(h)-, 'to change'. To OTeut. \*missa- are also traceable OE. missan, OFris. missa, etc., 'to miss (the mark)'; see miss, v. Goth. maidjan, 'to change', OE. mīðan, OS. mīthan, OFris. mītha, 'to conceal', Du. mijden, 'to shun', OHG. mīdan, MHG. miden, 'to conceal', G. meiden, 'to shun', also derive fr. I.-E. base \*meit(h)-. For other derivatives of this base see mutable. 2) In words of French origin pref. mis- represents OF. mes-(whence F. mes-, mé-), a pejorative pref. derived fr. L. minus, 'less' (whence also OIt. menes-, Sp., Port. menos-). See minimum.

mis-, form of miso- before a vowel.

misadventure, n. — ME. mesaventure, fr. OF. mesaventure (F. mésaventure). — See misand adventure.

misalliance, n. — Formed on analogy of F. mésalliance fr. mis- and alliance.

misanthrope, n., one who hates mankind. — Gk. μῖσάνθρωπος, 'hating mankind', compounded of the stem of μῖσεῖν, 'to hate', and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See miso- and anthropo-.

Derivatives: misanthrop-ic, misanthrop-ic-al, adjs., misanthrop-ic-al-ly, adv., misanthrop-ism, n., misanthrop-ist, n., misanthrop-y, n.

miscegenation, n., interbreeding of different races. — Coined from the stem of L. miscere, 'to mix, mingle', genus, 'kind, race', and suff. -ation. See mix and genus.

miscellanea, n., pl., a miscellany.—L. miscellānea, 'a writing on miscellaneous subjects', neut. pl. of miscellāneus. See next word.

miscellaneous, adj., mixed, consisting of various kinds. — L. miscellāneus, 'mixed, miscellaneous', fr. miscellus, 'mixed', fr. miscēre, 'to mix'. See mix. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: miscellaneous-ly, adv., miscellaneous-ness, n. miscellany, n., 1) a medley; 2) a collection of writings on various subjects. — F. miscellanées (pl.), fr. L. miscellānea, 'a writing on miscellaneous subjects', neut. pl. of miscellāneus. See miscellaneous.

mischance, n. — ME. mescheance, fr. OF. mescheance, meschance. See mis- and chance.

mischief, n. — ME. meschef. fr. OF. meschef, meschief, back formation fr. meschever, 'to fail, be unfortunate', which is formed fr. pref. mescsee mis-) and OF. chever, 'to come to an end', fr. chief, 'head, end'. See chief and cp. achieve. mischievous, adj. — ME. meschevous, fr. AF. meschevous, fr. OF. meschever. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: mischievous-ly, adv., mischievous-ness. n.

miscible, adj., capable of being mixed. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. L. miscēre, 'to mix'. See mix. miscreant, adj., 1) unbelieving (obsol.); 2) villainous; n., 1) unbeliever (obsol.); 2) villain. — ME., fr. OF. mescreant (F. mécréant), 'disbelieving, unbeliever', formed fr. pejorative pref. mes- and creant, pres. part. of croire, fr. L. crēdere, 'to believe'. See mis- and creed and cp. recreant.

misdeed, n. — ME. misdede, fr. OE. misdæd, rel. to OHG. missität, MHG. missetät, G. Missetat, Goth. missadebs, 'misdeed'. See mis- and deed. mise, n., 1) pact, agreement; 2) the issue in a writ of right (law). — AF., fr. OF. (= F.) mise, lit. 'a putting, placing', prop. fem. pp. of mettre, 'to put, place', fr. L. mittere, 'to send'. See mission.

mise-en-scène, n., 1) setting on the stage; 2) general surroundings. — F., 'setting on the stage'. See prec. word, 1st en- and in-, 'in', and scene.

misenite, n., a potassium sulfate (mineral.) — Named after Cape Miseno near Naples in Italy. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

miser, n., 1) orig. a wretched person (now obsol.);
2) a stingy person. — L. miser, 'wretched, miserable, pitiable; for sense development cp. It. and Sp. misero, 'miserable, wretched, avaricious'. See miserable.

Derivatives: miser-ly, adv., miser-li-ness, n.

miserable, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) misérable, fr. L. miserābilis, 'pitiable, deplorable, lamentable', fr. miserārī, 'to have compassion, to pity, deplore', fr. miser, 'wretched, miserable, pitiable', which is of uncertain etymology. Cp. Miserere.

Derivatives: miserabil-ity, n., miserable-ness, n., miserabl-v, adv.

Miserere, n., name of the 51st Psalm. — L. miserēre, 'have mercy', imper. of miserēri, 'to have mercy', fr. miser (see miserable); so called from the word Miserēre in the translation of the Vulgate, rendering Heb. honnéni ('Have mercy upon me'), the first word of verse 3 in Psalm 51. misericord, n. — ME. misericorde, fr. MF. (= F.)

miséricorde, fr. L. misericordia, 'mercy, compassion', which is compounded of miserērī, 'to have mercy', and cor, gen. cordis, 'heart'. See miserable and cordate.

misery, n. — ME. miserie, fr. OF. miserie, fr. L. miseria, 'wretchedness, misery', fr. miser. See miserable and -y (representing OF. -ie).

misfeasance, n., the doing of a lawful act in a wrongful way (law). — MF. mesfaisance, fr. mesfaisant, pres. part. of mesfaire, 'to do wrong', fr. OF., formed fr. pejorative pref. mes- (see mis-) and faire, 'to make, do', fr. L. facere. See fact and cp. feasance, malfeasance.

mishap, n. — Formed fr. mis- and hap, prob. on analogy of OF. meschance (see mischance).

mishmash, n., hodgepodge; a jumble. — Antiphonic reduplication of mash.

Mishnah, Mishna, n., collection of the oral law, specif. the collection of laws edited by Rabbi Judah Hannāsi (the Patriarch) (135-219). — Mishnaic Heb. mishnāh, 'repetition, oral study, oral law', fr. Heb. shānāh, 'he repeated' (in Mishnaic Heb. also 'he learned, studied; he taught'), which is rel. to shēnāyim, 'two', mishneh, 'double, two', and to Aram.-Syr. tērēn, 'two' (dissimilated fr. \*těnēn), Aram. tinyānā, Syr. tenyānā, 'second', Aram. tēnā, 'herepeated, learned', tannā, 'teacher', Arab. ithnāni, 'two', thánā, 'he bent, folded, doubled', Akkad. shinā, 'two', shanā, 'to repeat'. Cp. tannaim.

Derivatives: Mishna-ic, Mishn-ic, adis.

miskal, n., a Mohammedan unit of weight (equivalent to 71 grains in Persia and to 74 grains in Smyrna). — Arab. mithqål (in VArab. pronunciation misqål), lit. 'weight', fr. thåkula, 'was heavy' (whence also thiql, 'heaviness, weight', thåqal, 'load'), which is rel. to Heb. shåqål, 'he weighed', shéqel, 'a weight; shekel', mishqal, 'weight'. See shekel.

misnomer, n., an error in naming a person or place. — ME. misnoumer, orig. an infinitive derived fr. OF. mesnommer, 'to misname', which was formed fr. pejorative pref. mes- (see mis-) and nommer, 'to name', fr. L. nomināre, fr. nomen, gen. nominis, 'name'. See name and cp. nominal. For the subst. use of infinitives of OF. origin cp. attainder and words there referred to. miso-, before a vowel mis-, combining form meaning 'hater' or 'hatred'. — Gk. μῖσο-, fr. μῖσος, 'hatred, resp. μῖσεῖν, 'to hate'; of unknown origin.

misogamy, n., hatred of marriage. — Compounded of Gk. μῖσος, 'hatred', and γάμος, 'marriage'. See miso- and -gamy.

Derivatives: misogam-ic, adi., misogam-ist, n.

misogynist, n., a hater of women. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. Gk. μῖσογύνης, 'a woman hater', which is compounded of the stem of μῖσεῖν, 'to hate', and γυνή, 'woman'. See miso- and gyneco-.

Derivatives: misogynist-ic, misogynist-ic-al, adjs. misogyny, n., hatred of women. — Gk. μῖσο-

misoneism, n., hatred of anything new. — Coined fr. miso-, Gk. νέος, 'new' (see neo-), and suff.

misoneist, n., a hater of anything new. — Coined fr. miso-, Gk. νέος, 'new' (see neo-), and suff.

Derivative: misoneist-ic, adi.

misoneism

resenting Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

misprision, n., misdemeanor. — ME., fr. OF. mesprision, mesprison, 'mistake, wrongdoing', fr. mespris, pp. of mesprendre (F. se méprendre), 'to take amiss, do wrong', fr. pejorative pref. mes- (see mis-) and prendre, 'to take', fr. L. prehendere, prendere. Cp. F. méprise, 'mistake', and see prehensile. Cp. also prison.

misprision, n., contempt (archaic). — Formed with suff. -ion fr. OF. mesprisier, 'to despise'. See next word.

misprize, misprise, tr. v., to despise. — ME. mespris, fr. OF. mesprisier (whence F. mépriser), 'to despise', formed fr. pejorative pref. mes- (see mis-) and prisier (F. priser), 'to prize, value', fr. L. pretiāre, of s.m., fr. pretium, 'price, reward'. See prize, 'to estimate'.

miss, n. — Contraction of mistress.

miss, v., to fail to hit. — ME. missen, fr. OE. missan, 'to miss (the mark); to escape (notice)', rel. to ON., OFris. missa. Du., OHG., MHG., G. missen, 'to miss. fail', Dan miste, Swed. mista, 'to lose, be deprived of, forfeit'. See misand cp. amiss.

Derivative: miss, n., failure to hit or obtain.

missal, n., a book containing all the prayers said at Mass throughout the year (R. C. Ch.) — ME. missale, messel, fr. Eccles. L. missale, neut. of the adj. missalis, 'pertaining to Mass', used as a noun fr. missa, 'Mass'. See Mass and -al.

missal, adj., pertaining to the Mass. — Eccles L. missālis. See prec. word.

missel thrush. — Missel stands for mistle; so called because it feeds on mistletoe berries.

missile, adj. — L. missilis, 'capable of being thrown', fr. missus, pp. of mittere. See mission. missile, n. — L. missile, 'missile', lit. 'that which is capable of being thrown', prop. neut. of the adjective missilis, used as a noun. See missile, adj.

mission, n. — L. missiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a sending mission', fr. missus, pp. of mittō, mittere, 'to cause to go, to send, throw, hurl, cast', which is prob. cogn. with Avestic maēθ, 'to send', possibly also with Goth. bi-smeitan, ga-smeitan, 'to spread, smear', OHG. smīzan, 'to rub. strike', etc. (see Walde-Hofmann. LEW., II, 98). See smite and -ion and cp. admission, admit, commissariat, commission, commit, committee, compromise, demise, demit, dismiss, emission, emit, immission, intromit, intromission, intermit, intromission, intromit, manumission, manumit, Mass, mess, message, mise, missal, missile, missive, mittimus, omission, omit, permission, permit,

premise, pretermission, pretermit, promise, remiss, remission, remit, submission, submit, surmise, transmission, transmit.

988

Derivatives: mission, v., mission-al, adj., mission-ary, adj. and n., mission-er, n., missive (q.v.) missis, also spelled missus. — Colloquial alternation of mistress.

missive, adj., sent (archaic). — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. ML. missivus, fr. L. missus, pp. of mittere. 'to send'. See mission and -ive.

missive, n., an official letter. — F., shortened fr. lettre missive, lit. 'a letter sent'. See missive, adj. missy, n., a young girl (colloq.) — Formed from the noun miss with suff. -y.

mist, n. — ME., fr. OE. mist, 'darkness, gloom', rel. to ON. mistr, Swed., MDu., Du. mist, 'mist', fr. I.-E. base \*meigh-, whence also OI. mēgháḥ, 'cloud', mih-, 'mist, vapor', Avestic maēya-, 'cloud', Arm. mēg, 'mist', Gk. ὀμίχλη, 'cloud, mist', Alb. mjégule, OSlav. migla, Lith. miglà, Lett. migla, 'mist'. Cp. mizzle, 'to drizzle'.

Derivatives: mist, intr. and tr. v., misty (q.v.) mistake, tr. and intr. v. — ME. mistaken, fr. ON. mistaka, lit. 'take in error', formed fr. mis- and taka, 'to take'. See take.

Derivative: mistake, n.

mister, n. - Weakened form of master.

mistery, n. - A var. of mystery, 'trade'.

mistic, n., a kind of small coasting vessel. — Sp. mistico, prob. fr. Arab. musáttah, 'an armed ship', lit. 'something spread out, something even or level; surface', prop. passive part. of the 2nd conjugation of saṭaha, 'he spread abroad, spread out', which is rel. to Heb. shāṭáḥ, Aram. sh²tah, Aethiop. saṭáḥa, of s.m.

mistletoe, n. — OE. misteltān, compounded of mistel, 'mistletoe', and tān, 'twig, branch'. The first element is rel. to Du., MHG., G., Dan., Swed. mistel, OS., OHG. mistil, ON. mistilteinn, 'mistletoe', and prob. also to OHG. mist, 'dung' (the plant being propagated by bird dung). See mash and cp. mixen. Cp. also missel thrush. OE. tān, 'twig', is rel. to OS., OFris. tēn, ON. teinn, Du. teen, OHG. zein, Goth. tains, 'twig', OE. tānel (whence obsol. E. teanal), OS. tēnil, 'basket', Dan. telne (metathesized fr. \*tēnla), 'weir basket', OE. tānen, 'of twigs', Norw. teinen, 'slender' (orig. 'twiglike').

mistral, n., a cold dry northerly wind on the Mediterranean coast of France. — F., fr. Provenç. mistral, fr. OProvenç. maistral, maestral, lit. 'predominating wind', fr. maestre, maistre, 'master', fr. L. magister. See master and adj. suff. -al. mistress, n. — ME. maistresse, fr. OF. maistresse (F. maitresse), fem. of maistre (F. maitre). See master and 1st -ess.

misty, adj. — ME., fr. OE. mistig, fr. mist. See mist and -y (representing OE. -ig).

Derivative: misti-ly, adv.

Mitchella, n., a genus of plants, the partridge berry (bot.) — ModL., named after the American botanist Dr. John Mitchell (1680-1768).

mite, n., a small arachnid. — ME., fr. OE. mite, rel. to MDu. mite, Du. mijt, OHG. miza, Dan. mide, Norw. mit, 'mite', and prob. also to ON. meita, etc., 'to cut'. See ant.

989

mite, n., a very small coin. — ME. mite, fr. MDu. mīte, 'a small coin', which is identical with MDu. mīte, 'a small arachnid'. See prec. word. Cp. F. mite, 'mite' (in both senses of this word), which is a MDu. loan word. Cp. also mitraille. Mitella, n., a genus of plants, the miterwort (bot.) — L. mitella, 'headband, turban', dimin. of mitra (see next word and -ella); so called in allusion to the shape of the young pod.

miter, mitre, n., head dress, turban. — F. mitre, fr. L. mitra, 'cap, turban', fr. Gk. μίτρα, 'belt, headband, turban', which is prob. a loan word connected with Avestic Mipra-; see Mithras. Derivatives: mitral, adi., mitrate (q.v.).

Mithraism, n., the worship of Mithras. — See next word and -ism.

Mithras, n., the Persian god of light. — L., fr. Gk. Μίθρας, fr. Avestic Mibra-, which is rel. to OI. Mitráh. See Mitra and cp. next word.

mithridate, n., an antidote against poison. — ML. mithridātum, fr. Late L. mithridātum, prop. neut. of Mithridātīus, 'pertaining to Mithridates', fr. L. Mithridātēs, fr. Gk. Μιθριδάτης; so called in allusion to Mithridates, King of Pontus, who made himself poison-proof.

Derivatives: mithridat-ism, n., mithridat-ize, tr. v. mitigate, tr. v., to alleviate. - ME. mitigaten. fr. L. mītigātus, pp. of mītigāre, 'to make soft or tender, to soothe, mitigate', compounded of mitis, 'soft, mild, gentle', and agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. The first element prob. stands for \*mī-tis and derives fr. I.-E. base \*mēi-, \*mī-, 'soft, mild, tender, gentle; peaceful, lovely', whence also OIr, moith, MIr. moeth, Ir. maoth, 'soft'. Cp. also-with -l-formative element-OSlav. milŭ, 'charitable', Russ. milvi. Pol. milv. Czech and Slovak milý, Lith. mielas, mýlas, 'beloved, dear', Lith, mýliu, mylěti, 'to love', Lett. mīl'š, OPruss. mijls, 'beloved, dear', Russ, milovat', 'to show mercy', Pol. milovać, Czech milovati, Slovak milovat', etc., 'to love', Russ. milost', 'mercy', Czech milost. Slovak milost', 'love, mercy'. Cp. with -r-formative element—Alb. mirε, 'good', OSlav. mirŭ, Pol. mir, Czech mir, Slovak mier, 'peace', Russ. mir, 'peace, world, community'; with-n-formative element: Ir. min, 'soft, smooth, fine', W. main, 'slender, slim', mwyn, 'soft, kind', OCo. muin, moin, 'soft, tender'. OI. mayah, 'enjoyment, pleasure', and Toch. B maiwe, 'little, subtle', prob. also derive fr. I.-E. base \*mēi-, \*mī-. Cp. mir and the second element in Casimir. For the second element in L. mitigare see agent, adj., and cp. words there referred to.

mitigation, n. — ME. mitigacioun, fr. L. mitigātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a soothing, mitigating', fr. mītigātus, pp. of mītigāre. See prec. word and -ion.

mitigatory, adj. — L. mītigātōrius, 'soothing, mitigative', fr. mītigātus, pp. of mītigāre. See mitigate and adi. suff. -orv.

mitzvah

mitochondria, n. pl., small granules in the cytoplasm of cells (biol.) — Coined by the German physician Carl Benda (1857-1933) in 'Die Mitochondria' in 1897 fr. Gk. μίτος, 'thread', and χονδρίον, 'small grain, granule', dimin. of χόνδρος, 'corn, grain, groat'. See mitosis and chondri-.

mitosis, n., the indirect method of cell division, i.e. the division of the nucleus of a cell into tiny threads (biol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μίτος, 'thread', which is cogn. with Hitt. mitish, 'string, cord'. Cp. dimity and samite. For the ending see suff.-osis. The term mitosis was introduced by the German anatomist Walther Fleming (1843-1905) in 1882 for the early term mitoschisis (fr. Gk. μίτος, 'thread', and σχίσις, 'cleavage').

mitotic, adj., pertaining to mitosis. — See prec. word and -otic.

mitra, n., a miter. — See miter.

Mitra, n., a genus of snails (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. mitra, 'cap, turban'. See miter.

Mitra, n., a Vedic deity associated with Varuna, corresponding to the Persian Mithras. — OI. Mitráh, prob. personification of mitrám, 'contract, agreement', hence lit. meaning 'partner to a contract'; rel. to Avestic and OPers. Mipra-, 'Mithra', mipra-, 'contract, agreement'. These words are prob. rel. to OI. minôti, 'fastens, erects, builds'. For the connection of meaning between 'to fasten', and 'to make a contract', cp. L. pangere, 'to make firm', which is rel. to pacisci, 'to make a treaty', pāx, 'peace' (see pact); see Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary, II, pp. 33-34 s.v. Mitráh. Cp. Mithras.

mitrailleuse, n., a kind of machine gun. — F. The orig. meaning was 'small coins', hence 'old iron, scrap iron', finally 'grapeshot'. (For sense development it should be borne in mind that orig. guns used to be loaded with scrap iron.) The word mitraille is a secondary form of OF. mitaille, which is a dimin. of OF. mite, 'a small coin'. See mite, 'a small coin'.

mitrate, adj., resembling a miter. — L. mitrātus, 'wearing a turban', fr. mitra. See miter and adj. suff. -ate.

mitt, n., a mitten. — OF. mite, back formation fr. mitaine. See mitten.

mitten, n., a kind of glove. — The word lit. means 'divided in the middle', fr. ME. meteyn, fr. OF. mitaine, fr. VL. \*medietāna, 'divided in the middle; half-glove', fr. L. medius, 'middle'. See media, 'voiced stop consonant', and cp. prec. word.

mittimus, n., a warrant for putting a person into prison (law). — L., 'we send', 1st pers. pl. pres. indic. of mittere, 'to send'. See mission.

mitzvah, n., a Biblical or rabbinical commandment (Jewish religion). — Heb. mitzwáh, 'com-

991

mandment, precept', from the base of  $tziww\acute{a}^h$ , 'he commanded, ordered, charged', which is rel. to Arab.  $w\acute{a}s\~{a}$ , 'he bound, united',  $w\acute{a}s\~{a}$ , 'he enjoined, bequeathed',  $a\acute{u}s\~{a}$ , 'he charged',  $was\~{s}iya^h$ , 'injunction, testament'. For the differentiation of the Hebrew and the Arabic base by metathesis, cp. Heb.  $hiww\acute{a}^h$ , 'he showed, declared', with Arab.  $w\acute{a}h\~{a}$ , 'he inspired, revealed'. Cp. bar mitzyah.

mix, intr. and tr. v. - Back formation fr. mixt (earlier form of mixed), fr. F. mixte, fr. L. mixtus. pp. of misceo, (fr. enlargement of orig. \* $mi\hat{k}$ - $s\hat{k}\bar{o}$ ), 'I mix', fr. I.-E. base \* $mei\hat{k}$ - (var. \*meiĝ-), 'to mix', whence also OI. miśráh, 'mixed', mēksáyati, 'stirs up', Gk. μειγνύναι, μιγγύναι, μίσγειν (dissimilated fr. \*μίγ-σκειν). 'to mix, mingle', OSlav, měšo, měsiti, 'to mix', Lith, maišaũ, maišýti, Lett, màisu, maisît, 'to mix, mingle', OIr, mescaim, 'I mix', MLG. mischen, OHG. miskan (whence MHG.. G. mischen) and OE. miscian, 'to mix', are borrowed from (rather than cognate with) L. miscere. It. mescere, OProvenç. meysse, 'to pour in, mix'. derive fr. L. miscēre, OF. mesler (whence F. mêler) comes fr. VL. \*misculāre. 'to mix, mingle'. a freq. verb formed fr. L. miscēre. Cp. admix. commix, intermix, maslin, 'mixture', meddle, medley, mestizo, métis, miscegenation, miscellaneous, mixo-, panmixia, pell-mell, promiscuous, mustang.

Derivatives: mix-er, n., mixture (q.v.)

mixed, adj. — For mixt, fr. F. mixte. See mix. mixen, n., dunghill (archaic or dial.) — ME., fr. OE., 'dung, dunghill', rel to OE. meox, 'dung, filth', OS. mehs, mist, OHG., MHG., G. mist, Goth. maihstus, 'dung, filth', OE. migan, ON. mīga, MLG. mīgen, 'to urinate', OE. micga, migoða, 'urine', and cogn. with Gk. δμείχειν, L. meiere, mingere, 'to urinate'. See micturition and cp. mash, mistletoe.

mixo-, combining form meaning 'mixed'. — Gk. μιξο-, fr. μίξις, 'a mixing, mingling, intercourse', from the stem of μιγνύναι, μίσγειν, 'to mix'. See mix.

Mixodectes, n., an extinct genus of insectivores (paleontol.) — ModL., compounded of mixoand Gk. δήκτης, 'biter', which is rel. to δάκνειν, 'to bite', fr. I.-E. base \*denk-, 'to bite', whence also Ol. dáśati (for \*dnketi), 'bites', OE. tang, tange, 'tongs'. See tongs and cp. words there referred to.

Mixosaurus, n., a genus of extinct reptiles (pale-ontol.) — ModL., compounded of mixo- and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See sauro-.

mixture, n. — ME., fr. OF. misture (F. mixture), fr. L. mixtūra, 'a mixing', fr. mixtus, pp. of miscēre, 'to mix'. See mix and -ture.

Mizar, n., the star Zeta  $(\zeta)$  Ursae Majoris, a double star at the middle of the handle of the Great Dipper (astron.) — Arab. mi'zar, 'veil, cloak', rel. to  $iz\hat{a}r$ , 'loincloth', and to Heb.  $\bar{e}z\hat{o}r$ , 'girdle, belt'.

mizen, n. — See mizzen.

mizmaze, n., mystification. — Antiphonic reduplication of maze.

Mizpah, n., a word usually inscribed on a ring given to a friend in token of remembrance, in allusion to the heap of stones raised to commemorate the covenant between Jacob and Laban (Bible). — Heb. mitzpáh, lit. 'watchtower', fr. tzāpháh, 'he looked out, kept watch' (see Gen. 31:49), which is rel. to Ethiop. taṣafawa, 'he hoped', and prob. also to Akkad. şubbu, 'to look at'.

mizzen, also spelled mizen, n., the fore-and-aft sail set on the mizzenmast. — Late ME. mesein, fr. F. misaine, 'foresail', fr. It. mezzana, fr. Egyptian Arab. mazzán, denoting the mast, the sails of which keep the ship in equilibrium, and rel. to Arab. mizán, 'balance', from the base of wázana, 'he weighed', which is rel. to mözönáyim, Bibl.-Aram. mōzönayyá, 'scales, balance'. It mezzana in this sense is not related to mezzano, fem. mezzana, 'middle' (see mezzanine).

mizzle, tr. and intr. v., to drizzle (obsol. or dial.)

— Late ME. misellen, prob. fr. Late MDu. mieselen. Cp. Du. miezelen, LG. miseln. These words are rel. to MDu., Du. mist, 'mist'. See mist and freq. suff. -le.

Derivative: mizzl-y, adj.

mizzle, intr. v., to sneak off (slang). — Of uncertain origin.

memonic, adj., helping the memory. — Gk. μνημονικός, 'of memory; having a good memory,' fr. μνήμων, 'mindful, remembering', fr. μνήμη, 'memory', which is formed from the stem of μνᾶσθαι, 'to remember', fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to think'. See mind and words there referred to and cp. esp. mnesic, mnestic. For the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

mnemonics, n., the art of improving the memory.

— See prec. word and -ics.

Mnemosyne, n., a Titaness, mother of the Muses, the goddess of memory (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Mnēmosynē*, fr. Gk. Μνημοσύνη, lit. 'memory, remembrance', fr. μνήμη, 'memory'. See mnemonic.

mnemotechny, n., mnemonics. — Compounded of Gk. μνήμη, 'memory', and τέχνη, 'art'. See mnemonic and technic.

Derivatives: mnemotechn-ic, mnemotechn-ic-al, adjs., mnemotechn-ist, n.

mnesic, adj., pertaining to memory. — Gk. μνησικός, 'of memory', fr. μνῆσις, 'memory, remembrance', from the stem of μνᾶσθαι, 'to remember'. See mnemonic and cp. amnesia, anamnesis, paramnesia.

mnestic, adj., pertaining to memory. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. μνῆστις, 'remembrance', which is related to μνῆσις, 'memory'. See mnesic. Mniaceae, n. pl., a family of mosses (bot.) —

ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. Mnium

(q.v.)

Mnium, n., a genus of mosses (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μνίον, 'moss', which is prob. cogn. with Lith. miniava. 'close-mown turf'.

-mo, suff. indicating the number of leaves into which a sheet of paper is folded. — L. -mō, abl. of -mus, the most frequent ending of ordinals. Cp. e.g. 16mo (sextōdeci-mō), 'a sheet folded into sixteen leaves'.

moa, n., an extinct flightless bird of New Zealand.

— Native (= Maori) name.

Moabite, n. — Late L.  $M\bar{o}ab\bar{i}t\bar{e}s$ , fr. Gk.  $M\omega\alpha$ - $β\tilde{i}\tau\eta\varsigma$ , 'inhabitant of Moab', fr.  $M\omega\alpha\beta$ , 'Moab, land of Moab', fr. Heb.  $M\bar{o}'abh$ , which is perh. a derivative of Heb. abh, 'father'; see Gen. 19:37. See abbot and subst. suff. -ite.

Derivatives: Moabite, adj., Moabit-ish, adj.

moan, n. — ME. mone, mane, from the stem of OE. mænan, 'to complain, mourn, moan'. See mean, 'to have in mind'.

Derivatives: moan, tr. and intr. v., moan-ful, adj., moan-ful-ly, adv.

moat, n., dike, ditch. — ME. mote, fr. OF. mote, 'rampart, dike' (whence F. motte, 'mound, clod, lump'); prob. of pre-Latin origin.

mob, n., the rabble. — Shortened fr. L. möbile vulgus, 'the fickle crowd'; möbile is the neuter of möbilis, 'movable, fickle', fr. movēre, 'to move'. See move.

Derivatives: mob, tr. v., mobb-ish, adj.

mob, n., a woman's headdress. — Short for mobcan.

mobcap, n., a woman's headdress. — Prob. fr. mab-cap, lit. 'woman's cap', fr. PN. Mab, used in the sense of 'woman', fr. Mabel (q.v.)

mobile, adj. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. mōbilis, 'movable; pliable, flexible; changeable, fickle', contraction of \*movibilis, fr. movēre, 'to move'. See move and cp. the second element in automobile, locomobile.

Derivative: mobile, n.

mobility, n. — F. mobilité, fr. L. möbilitātem, acc. of möbilitās, 'mobility', fr. möbilis. See prec. word and -ity.

mobilization, n. — F. mobilisation, fr. mobiliser.

See next word and -ation.

mobilize, tr. v. — F. mobiliser, coined fr. L. môbilis and suff. -iser. See mobile and -ize.

mobocracy, n., rule by the mob. — A hybrid coined fr. mob, the abbreviation of L. mōbile vulgus and Gk. -κρατία, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See -cracy.

moccasin, n., soft shoe worn by North American Indians. — Of Alonquian origin; cp. Powhatan mockasin.

Mocha, n., a fine variety of coffee. — Fr. Mocha, name of a port on the Red Sea (in Arabia).

mock, tr. and intr. v. — ME. mokken, fr. MF. (= F.) moquer, fr. OF., 'to mock', which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. OProvenç. mocar, 'to mock', Sp. mueca, 'grimace, grin'.

Derivatives: mock, n. and adj., mock-er, n., mockery (q.v.), mock-ing-ly, adv.

mockery, n. — ME. moquerie, fr. MF. (= F.) moquerie, fr. moquer. See mock and -erv.

modal, adj. — ML. modālis, 'pertaining to a mode', fr. L. modus. See mode and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: modality (q.v.), modal-ly, adv. modality, n. — ML. modālitās, fr. modālis. See prec. word and -ity.

mode, n. — F., 'manner, fashion, style', fr. L. modus, 'measure, limit, boundary, manner, mode, mood' (whence modius, 'a corn measure', moderārī, moderāre, 'to set limits to, moderate', modestus, 'keeping measure, moderate, virtuous, sober, discreet, modest', Late L. modernus, 'modern'), fr. I.-E. base \*med-, 'to measure, limit, consider, advise', whence also L. meditārī, 'to think over, consider'. See meditate and cp. model, modern, module, modus, mold, 'pattern', and the second element in turmoil.

Derivatives: mod-ish, adj., mod-ish-ly, adv., mod-ish-ness, n.

model, n. — MF. modelle (F. modèle), fr. It. modello, fr. VL. \*modellus, fr. L. modulus, 'small measure; rhythmical measure, rhythm, time, melody, mode', dimin. of modus. See mode and cp. mold, 'model'.

Derivatives: model, v., model(l)-er, n., model(l)-ing, n.

modena, n., deep purple. — Prop. 'Modena color', named from the city of *Modena* in Italy. moderantism, n., moderateness. — F. modérantisme, a hybrid coined fr. modérant, pres. part. of modérer (fr. L. moderārī) and -isme, a suff. of Greek origin (see -ism); introduced into English by Burke. See next word.

moderate, adj. — ME., fr. L. moderatus, pp. of moderari, 'to set limits to, moderate', fr. modus. See mode and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: moderate, n., moderate-ly, adv., moderate-ness, n.

moderate, tr. v. — ME. moderaten, fr. L. moderātus, pp. of moderārī. See moderate, adj.

moderation, n. — ME. moderacion, fr. MF. (= F.) modération, fr. L. modérationem, acc. of moderatio, 'moderating', fr. moderatus, pp. of moderari. See moderate, v., and -ion.

moderator, n. — ME. moderatour, fr. L. moderator, gen. -ōris, 'manager, ruler, director', lit. 'he who moderates', fr. moderātus, pp. of moderārī. See moderate and agential suff. -or.

modern, adj. — F. moderne, fr. Late L. modernus, 'modern', formed with suff. -e-rnus fr. L. modō, 'just now', which is prop. abl. of modus, 'measure', and lit. means 'by measure'; see mode. For the formation of Late L. modernus fr. L. modō cp. L. hesternus, 'of yesterday', fr. heri, 'yesterday', hodiernus, 'of today', fr. hodiē, 'today'. Cp. hesternal, hodiernal; cp. also diurnal, nocturnal.

Derivatives: modern, n., modern-ism, n., modern-ist, n., and adj., modern-ist-ic, adj., modern-ity, n., modernize (q.v.), modern-ly, adv., modern-ness, n.

modernize, tr. and intr. v. — F. moderniser, fr. Late L. modernus. See modern and -ize.

Derivatives: moderniz-ation, n., moderniz-er, n.

modest, adj. — F. modeste, fr. L. modestus, 'keeping measure, measured, moderate, virtuous, sober, discreet, modest', fr. modus. See mode. Derivatives: modest-ly, adv., modest-ness, n.

modesty, n. — F. modestie, fr. L. modestia, 'moderateness, moderation, modesty', fr. modestus.

See modest and -y (representing F. -ie).

modicum, n., a small quantity. — L., 'a little', prop. neut. of *modicus*, 'having a proper measure, moderate', used as a noun, fr. *modus*. See mode.

modification, n. — MF. (= F.) modification, fr. L. modificātionem, acc. of modificātio, 'a measuring', fr. modificātus, pp. of modificāre. See modify and -ation.

modificatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. modificātus, pp. of modificāre. See next word.

modify, tr. v. — ME. modifien, fr. MF. (= F.) modifier, fr. L. modificare, 'to measure, make moderate', which is compounded of modus, 'measure', and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See mode and -fy.

Derivatives: modifi-able, adj., modifi-abil-ity, n., modifi-er, n.

modillion, n., a bracket found beneath the corona of the cornice of the Corinthian entablature (arch.) — F., fr. It. modiglione, fr. VL. \*mutūliōnem, acc. of \*mūtuliō, fr. L. mūtulus, 'mutule, modillion'. See mutule.

modiolus, n., the central column in the cochlea of the ear (anat.) — L., 'a small measure', dimin. of modius, 'a corn measure', a derivative of modus. See mode.

modiste, n., a dressmaker, milliner. — F., fr. mode, 'fashion'. See mode and -ist.

Derivative: modist-ry, n.

modulate, tr. and intr. v. — L. modulātus, pp. of modulāti, 'to measure off properly, measure rhythmically, modulate', fr. modulus, 'a small measure, meter, melody', dimin. of modus. See mode and v. suff. -ate and cp. module, modulus.

modulation, n. — ME. modulacion, fr. MF. (= F.) modulation, fr. L. modulātionem, acc. of modulātio, 'regular measure, rhythmical measure, modulation', fr. modulātus, pp. of modulārī. See prec. word and -ion.

modulator, n. — L. modulātor, 'one who modulates', fr. modulātus, pp.of modulārī. See modulate and agential suff. -or.

module, n., a unit of measurement. — F., fr. L. modulus, 'a small measure', dimin. of modus. See model and -ule, and cp. mold, 'pattern', which is a doublet of module. Cp. also moulage. Derivative: modul-ar, adi.

modulus, n., a constant quantity, a coefficient. — L., 'a small measure'. See prec. word.

Derivative: modul-ar, adj.

modus, n., method, manner, mode. — L. See mode.

Moed, n., the second of the six orders of the Mishnah, dealing with the Sabbath, feasts and fasts.—Heb.  $m\bar{o}$  'éd, 'appointed time, appointed season, feast', also 'appointed meeting', from  $y\bar{a}$  'ád, 'he appointed, assigned, designated' (whence also 'ēdāh, 'congregation' lit. 'people assembled by appointment'), which is rel. to Aram. ya 'éd, 'he designated', Syr. wa 'áā, 'appointment, agreement', wa 'éd, 'he invited', Arab. wa 'ada, 'he promised', wa 'ada, 'he appointed (a time or place)'.

mofette, n., noxious exhalation from the earth.

F., fr. It. mofeta, related to muffo, 'moldiness, mustiness', whence also G. Muff, 'a moldy smell'.

mofussil, n., in India, rural district; the country

Hind. mufaşşil, mufaşşal, fr. Arab. mufaşşal, 'divided, separated', pass. part. of faşşala, II

intensive) conjugation of faşala, 'he divided, separated'; rel. to Bibl. Heb. pitztzêl, 'he peeled'; in Mishnaic Heb., 'he split, divided; he peeled', Aram.-Syr. petal, 'he split, divided', Arab. başala, 'he peeled'.

mog, intr. and tr. v., to move on (dial.) — Of unknown origin.

mogi-, combining form meaning 'with toil and pain', as in mogilalia, 'painful speech'. — Gk. μόγις, 'with toil and pain', rel. to μόγος, 'toil, trouble', whence μογεῖν, 'to toil, labor', μογερός, 'laboring, toilsome, painful', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)mog-, whence also Lith. smagùs, 'heavy', Lett. smags, smagrs, of s.m.

mogilalia, n., painful speech (med.) — Medical L., compounded of mogi- and Gk.  $\lambda \alpha \lambda i \bar{\alpha}$ , 'talk, chat, speech', fr.  $\lambda \alpha \lambda \delta \varsigma$ , 'talkative, loquacious'. See Lalage and 1st -ia.

Mogul, n., a Mongol; specif. one of the Mongolian invaders of India or their descendants. — Pers. Mughul, 'Mongol; the Great Mogul'. See Mongol.

mohair, n., 1) the fine hair of the Angora goat; 2) the fabric made from it; 3) an imitation of true mohair. — Fr. earlier mocayere, fr. It. moccaiaro, fr. Arab. mukháyya" 'fine cloth of goat's hair', lit. 'choice', pass. part. of kháyyara, 'he chose, selected', the II conjugation of khára, 'he chose; he preferred', whence khayr 'good, better, best'. Cp. moire, muktar.

Mohammedan, adj., pertaining to Mohammed, founder of Islam (570-632). — Formed with suff. -an fr. Arab. Muhammad, lit. 'praise-worthy', pass. part. of hammada, 'he praised'.

Mohammedan, n., a Moslem.—Lit. 'a follower of Mohammed'. See prec. word.

Mohammedanism, n., system of the religion founded by Mohammed. — Formed fr. Mohammedan, n., with suff. -ism.

Mohammedanize, tr. v., to make Mohammedan.

— Formed fr. Mohammedan, n., with suff. -ize.

Moharram. — See Muharram.

mohatra, n., nominal sale (Medieval law). - Sp.,

fr. Arab. mukháṭara<sup>h</sup>, 'risk', rel. to kháṭar, 'danger, risk'.

Mohawk, n., a member of a North American Indian tribe. — Algonquian native name meaning 'they eat living things' (i.e., 'they are cannibals'). The name was given them by their enemies. Cp. Mohock.

Derivatives: Mohawk-ian, adj. and n.

moho, n., the Hawaian honey eater. — ModL., fr. Hawaian native word.

Mohock, n., a member of a gang of aristocratic ruffians. — A var. of Mohawk.

mohur, n., formerly, a gold coin of India. — Hind. muhur, muhr, fr. Pers. muhr, 'seal, coin', fr. OI. mudrá. 'seal, coin'.

moidore, n., a Portuguese gold coin. — Corruption of Port. moeda de ouro, lit. 'money of gold', fr. moeda, 'money' (fr. L. monēta, 'mint, money'), the prep. de, 'from, of' (fr. L. dē, 'from, away from') and ouro, 'gold' (fr. L. aurum). See mint, 'place for coining money', de- and aureate.

moiety, n., a half. — ME. moite, fr. MF. moité (F. moitié), fr. OF. meitiet, fr. L. medietātem, acc. of medietās, 'the middle, a half', fr. medius, 'middle'. See media, 'voiced stop consonant', and subst. suff. -tv.

moil, tr. v., to wet, to daub with dirt, to soil (archaic and dial.); intr. v., to work in wet or mire; to toil, drudge. ME. moillen, 'to wet', fr. OF. moillier, moiller (F. mouiller), 'to wet, moisten', fr. VL. \*molliāre, 'to soften; to moisten', fr. L. mollis, 'soft'. See mollify.

Moira, n., one of the Fates (Greek mythol.) — Gk. Μοϊρα (for \*Μόρια), lit. 'share, fate', rel. to μόρος, 'fate, destiny, doom', and in gradational relationship to μέρος, 'part, lot', μείρεσθαι, 'to receive one's share'. See 1st mero- and cp, words there referred to.

Moira, fem. PN. — Prob. a var. of Ir. Maire, which corresponds to E. Mary.

moire, n., watered silk. — F., fr. mohair (q.v.) Cp. moreen.

moiré, adj., watered (said of silk, metals, etc.) — F., pp. of *moirer*, 'to water (silk, etc.)', fr. *moire*. See moire.

moist, adj. — ME. moiste, 'fresh (of fruit, wine, etc.)', fr. MF. moiste (F. moite), 'moist', fr. VL. \*muscidus, which is a blend of L. mūcidus, 'mody, musty', and musteus, 'of new wine, fresh, juicy'. L. mūcidus is a derivative of mūcus; see mucus and cp. must, 'mold'. L. musteus derives fr. mustum, 'must, new wine'; see must, 'new wine'.

Derivatives: moist-en, tr. and intr. v., moist-ener, n., moist-ify, tr. v., moist-less, adj., moist-y, adj.

moisture, n. — ME., fr. MF. moistour, moisteur (F. moiteur), fr. moiste. See moist and -ure. Derivative: moisture-less, adj.

moke, n., a donkey (slang). — Prob. from a PN. applied to the donkey.

mol, n., molecular weight in grams, gram mole-

cule (chem.) — G. Mol, short for Molekül, 'molecule'. See mole, 'gram, molecule'.

molal, adj., pertaining to the mol. — Formed fr. mol with adj. suff. -al.

molar, adj., pertaining to mass. — Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. L. mölēs, 'a heavy mass, load, burden'. See mole, 'structure'.

molar, adj., grinding. — L. molāris, 'pertaining to a mill; grinding', fr. mola, 'mill, millstone', fr. I.-E. base \*mel-, 'to rub, grind'. See 1st mill and cp. mole, 'false conception', molinary.

Derivative: molar, n., a molar tooth.

molasses, n. pl., thick, dark-colored sirup. —
Port. melaço, fr. Late L. mellāceum, 'must',
prop. neut. of mellāceus, 'resembling honey', fr.
L. mel. gen. mellis, 'honey'. See mel and -aceous.
mold, mould, n., a pattern, form. — ME. mold,
metathesized fr. OF modle, earlier form of mole,
molle (F. moule), 'mold', fr. L. modulus. See
module.

Derivative: mold, mould, tr. v., to form, model. mold, mould, n., crumbling soil, humus. — ME. molde, fr. OE. molde, 'earth, soil, dust', rel. to OFris. molde, ON. mold, 'earth', OHG. molta, 'dust, earth', Goth. mulda, 'dust'. These words prop. are pp.s lit. meaning 'that which is ground' fr. I.-E. base \*mel-, 'to rub, grind'. See meal, 'edible grain', and words there referred to and cp. esp. mull, 'to powder'. Cp. also next word, molder and mole, 'the burrowing animal'.

mold, mould, n., a furry fungoid growth. — ME. mowlde, prob. fr. ME. mouled, mowled, pp. of moulen, mowlen, 'to grow moldy', which is rel. to ON. mygla, Swed. mögla, Norw. mugla, 'to grow moldy', and to OE. molde, 'earth, soil, dust'. See prec. word.

mold, mould, intr. v., to grow moldy, tr. v., to make moldy. — Prob. fr. ME. mouled, mowled, pp. of moulen, 'to grow moldy'. See prec. word. molder, moulder, n., one who molds or forms. — Formed with agential suff. -er fr. mold, 'to form'. molder, moulder, intr. v., to crumble away; tr. v., to cause to crumble away. — Formed with suff. -er fr. mold, 'crumbling soil'.

molding, moulding, n., the act of forming. — Formed fr. mold, 'to form', with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

moldy, mouldy, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. ME. mouled, pp. of moulen, 'to grow moldy'. See mold, 'fungoid growth'.

Derivative: moldi-ness, n., mouldi-ness, n.

mole, n., spot in the skin. — ME. mal, fr. OE. māl, 'stain mark', rel. to OHG., MHG. meil, G. Mal, Goth. mail, 'wrinkle', fr. I.-E. base \*mei-, \*mai-, 'to stain, defile', whence also Gk. μιαίνειν, 'to stain, defile'. See miasma and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in maulstick.

mole, n., a massive structure of stone built in the sea as a breakwater. — F. môle, fr. It. molo, fr. Late Gk. μῶλος, fr. L. mōlēs, 'a heavy mass, load, burden' (whence mölessus, 'troublesome,

mole

irksome, grievous'), which prob. derives fr. I.-E. \*mō-li-, whence also Gk. μῶλος, 'effort', μόλις, 'hardly, scarcely'. I.-E. \*mō-li- is an enlargement of base \* $m\bar{o}$ -, 'to tire, fatigue', whence Goth. (af)mauips, 'weary, tired', OHG. muoen, MHG. müeen, müejen, G. mühen, MDu. moeyen, moyen, Du. moeien, 'to tire', OHG. muodi, MHG. müede, G. müde, 'weary tired', MDu. moede, Du. moede, moe, ON. möðr, OS. modi, ON. möör, OE. mēðe, 'weary, tired', Russ. májat', 'to fatigue, exhaust', majá, majatá, 'hard work, scourge, plague'. Cp. molar, 'pertaining to mass', molecule, molest, demolish, demolition. mole, n., a small burrowing animal (Talpa europea). - ME. molle, rel. to OFris. moll, MLG. mul, mol, MDu., Du. mol. These words are rel. to OE. molde, 'earth, soil'. Cp. ME. moldewerp, dial. E. moldiwarp, OS. moldwerp, OHG. multwurf, MHG. moltwerfe (whence, influenced by Maul, 'mouth', G. Maulwurf), 'mole', lit. 'soilthrower', and see mole, 'soil'.

Derivative: mole, tr. v., to free of moles; to excavate.

mole, n., false conception. — F. mole, fr. L. mola, 'millstone; grits; false conception, mole'. See 1st mill and cp. molar, 'grinding'.

mole, n., a gram molecule (chem.) — G. Mol, shortened by the German physical chemist Wilhelm Ostwald (1853-1932), fr. G. Molekül, 'molecule'. See molecule.

molecular, adj. — ModL. molecularis. See next word and -ar.

Derivatives: molecular-ity, n., molecular-ly, adv. molecule, n. — F. molécule, fr. ModL. mōlēcula, dimin. of L. mōlēs, 'mass'. See mole, 'mass', and -cule. ModL. mōlēcula was first used in the modern sense of this term by Amedeo Avogadro (in 1811).

molest, tr. v., to trouble. — ME. molesten, fr. MF. (= F.) molester, fr. L. mŏlestāre, 'to annoy, trouble', fr. mŏlestus, 'troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying', lit. 'burdening', fr. mŏlēs, 'heavy mass, load, burden'. See mole, 'structure'.

molestation, n. — ME. molestacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) molestation, fr. molester. See molest and -ation.

molinary, adj., pertaining to a mill. — Late L. molinārius, fr. molina, 'mill'. See 1st mill and adj. suff. -ary and cp. molar, 'grinding'.

Molinism, n., 1) religious teachings of the Spanish Jesuit Luis de Molina (1535-1600); 2) religious teachings of the Spanish priest Miguel de Molinos (1640-97) — For the ending see suff.
-ism.

Molinist, n., 1) an adherent of Luis de Mulina; 2) an adherent of Miguel de Molinos. — See prec. word and -ist.

Moll, fem. PN. — A dimin. of Mary.

moll, n., 1) female companion of a gangster; 2) a prostitute (slang). — Fr. prec. word.

mollification, n. - ME. mollificacioun, fr. MF.

(= F.) mollification, fr. ML. mollificationem, acc. of mollificatio, 'a softening', fr. L. mollificatus, pp. of mollificare. See next word and -ion. mollify, tr. v., to pacify, appease. — ME. mollifien, fr. MF. (= F.) mollifier, fr. L. mollificare, 'to make soft, soften', which is compounded of mollis, 'soft, mild', and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. For the first element see meal, 'edible grain', and words there referred to and cp. esp. emollient, moil, Mollugo, mollusk, mouillé, mullein. For the second element see -fy.

**Mollugo**, n., a genus of plants, the Indian chickweed (bot.). — L. mollūgō, name of a burlike plant, fr. mollis, 'soft'. See prec. word.

mollusc, n. - See mollusk.

Mollusca, n., a large phylum of invertebrates characterized by a soft and unsegmented body (zool.) — ModL., neut. pl. of L. molluscus, 'soft'. See mollusk.

Derivatives: mollusc-an, adj. and n.

molluscoid, adj., like a mollusk. — A hybrid coined fr. L. molluscus, 'soft', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See mollusk and -oid.

molluscous, adj., molluscan. — See mollusk and

mollusk, mollusc, n., any of the Mollusca. — F. mollusque, coined by the French naturalist, Baron Georges-Léopold-Chrétien-Frédéric-Dagobert Cuvier (1769-1832) fr. L. molluscus, 'soft' (in mollusca nox, 'a soft kind of nut with a thin shell'), fr. mollis, 'soft'. See mollify.

molly, n., a milksop, an effeminate person. — Fr. Molly, a pet form of Mary. Cp. Moll, moll, and next word.

mollycoddle, n., a person who coddles himself. — Prop. 'a molly that coddles himself'. — See prec. word and coddle.

Derivative: mollycoddle, tr. v.

Moloch, n., 1) a Semitic god propitiated by the sacrifice of children; hence 2) anything requiring a dreadful sacrifice; 3) name of a spiny Australian lizard (Moloch horridus). — L. (Vulgate), fr. Gk. Μολόχ (Septuagint), fr. Heb. mólekh, a word formed fr. Heb. mélekh, 'king', by giving it the vowels of bósheth, 'shame' (to show Israel's horror of this hideous practice of the heathen Semites). See Mameluke.

molt, moult, intr. and tr. v. — ME. mouten, fr. OE. \*mūtian, 'to change' (cp. OE. bi-mūtian, 'to exchange'), fr. L. mūtāre, 'to change'. See mutable.

Derivatives: molt, moult, n., the process of molting, molt-er, moult-er, n.

molten, pp. of melt. — ME., fr. OE. molten, pp. of meltan, 'to melt'. See melt.

moly, n., a fabulous plant with magic powers. — L., fr. Gk. μῶλυ, which is of uncertain etymology. It is prob. not cogn. with OI. mūla-m, 'root'.

molybdenum, n., name of a metallic element (chem.) — ModL., coined fr. Gk. μόλυβδος,

993

'lead', which together with L. plumbum, 'lead', was prob. borrowed from a Mediterranean, possibly the Iberian, language. See plumb.

Derivatives: molybden-ic, adj., molybden-ite, n. (mineral.), molybden-ous, adj.

molybdic, adj., of, or containing, molybdenum (in its higher valency). — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. μόλυβδος, 'lead'. See prec. word.

molybdous, adj., of, or containing, molybdenum (in its lower valency). — See prec. word and -ous.

moment, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. mō-mentum, 'movement, motion; short time, moment', which stands for \*movimentum, fr. movēre, 'to move'. See move and -ment and cp. movement. For sense development cp. Heb. régha', 'moment', which prob. derives fr. rāghá', 'he disturbed', prop. 'he moved'. Cp. also Czech okamžik (Slovak okamih), lit. 'twinkling of the eye', fr. oko, 'eye', and mžik, 'moment', which is rel. to mžikati, 'to blink, wink', and Hung. pillanat, 'moment', which is short for szempillanat, now replaced by szempillantás, of s.m., lit. 'a twinkling of the eye'.

momentaneous, adj. — Late L. mômentāneus, 'short, momentary', fr. L. mômentum. See moment and -aneous.

Derivatives: momentaneous-ly, adv., momentaneous-ness, n.

momentary, adj. — L. mōmentārius, 'of brief duration, momentary', fr. mōmentum. See moment and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivatives: momentari-ly, adv., momentariness, n.

momentum, n., 1) the product of the mass of a moving body and its velocity (mech.); 2) impetus. — L. mōmentum. See moment.

Momus, n., 1) the god of censure and sarcasm (*Greek mythol.*); hence 2) a carping critic. — L., fr. Gk. Μῶμος, fr. μῶμος, 'blame, ridicule', which is prob. rel. to ἀ-μύμων, 'irreproachable'; of uncertain origin.

mon-, form of mono- before a vowel.

Mona, fem. PN. — Ir. Muadhnait, prop. dimin. of muadh, 'noble'.

mona, n., a small African monkey (Cercopithecus mona). — Sp. and Port. mona, 'female monkey', fem. of mono, 'monkey'. See monkey.

monachal, adj., pertaining to a monk; monastic.

— Eccles. L. monachālis, 'pertaining to a monk', fr. Late L. monachus, 'monk'. See monk and adj. suff. -al.

monachism, n., monasticism. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Late L. monachus, 'monk'. See monk.

monacid, n. — The same as monoacid.

monad, n., 1) a unit; 2) a single-celled organism (biol.); 3) a univalent element, atom or radical (chem.); 4) an ultimate unit of being (philos. of Leibniz). — Late L. monas, gen. monadis, fr. Gk. μονάς, gen. μονάδος, 'a unit', fr. μόνος, 'alone, single'. See mono-.

monadelphous, adj., having the filaments united (bot.) — Compounded of mon- and Gk. ἀδελφός, 'brother'. See adelpho- and -ous.

monadism, n., the theory (of Leibniz) that the universe is composed of monads. — See monad and -ism.

monal, also monaul, n., a large pheasant of the genus Lophophorus. — Hind. monāl, munāl.

monandrous, adj., 1) having but one husband at a time; 2) (bot.) having a single stamen. — Gk. μόνανδρος, 'having but one husband', compounded of μόνος, 'alone', and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. See mono- and -androus. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous.

monandry, n. 1) the state of having but one husband at a time; 2) (bot.) the condition of having a single stamen. — Formed as if fr. Gk. \*μονανδρία, fr. μόνανδρος, 'having but one husband'. See monandrous and -y (representing Gk. -ία). monarch, n.—Late L. monarcha, fr. Gk. μονάρχης οτ μόναρχος, 'one who rules alone', which are compounded of μόνος, 'alone', and -άρχης, resp. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See mon- and -arch. Derivatives: monarch-al, adj., monarch-al-ly, adv., monarchic (q.v.), monarchist (q.v.), monarch-ist, n. and adj., monarch-ist-ic, adj., monarch-ize, intr. and tr. v., monarchy (q.v.)

monarchie, adj. — MF. (= F.) monarchique, fr. Gk. μοναρχικός, fr. μονάρχης or μόναρχος. See prec word and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: monarchic-al, adj., monarchic-al-ly, adv.

monarchism, n. — F. monarchisme, fr. monarchie. See next word and -ism.

monarchy, n. — ME. monarchie, fr. OF. (= F.) monarchie, fr. Late L. monarchia, fr. Gk. μοναρχί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'rule of one', fr. μονάρχης or μόναρχος. See monarch and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

Monarda, n., a genus of plants, the horsemint (bot.) — ModL., named after the Spanish botanist Nicolas Monardes (1493-1588).

Monardella, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (bot.) — A ModL. diminutive formed from the name of the botanist Nicolas Monardes. See prec. word and -ella.

monastery, n. — ME. monasterie, fr. Eccles. L. monastērium, fr. Eccles. Gk. μοναστήριον, formed with -ήριον, a suff. denoting place, fr. μοναστής, 'monk', which lit. means 'living alone', fr. μονάζειν, 'to live alone', fr. μόνος, 'alone'. Cp. minster, which is a doublet of monastery, and see mono-. Cp. also monk.

monastic, adj., 1) pertaining to monasteries; 2) pertaining to monks or nuns; n., a monk. — ML. monasticus, fr. Eccles. Gk. μοναστικός, 'living alone', fr. μονάζειν, 'to live alone'. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: monastic-al-ly, adv., monastic-ism n.

monazite, n., a phosphate of the rare earth metals (mineral.) — G. Monazit, fr. Gk. μονάζειν, 'to be alone, live alone', fr. μόνος, 'alone'; see

Monday 996

mono-. The ending -it goes back to Gk. -τπης; see subst. suff. -ite.

Monday, n. — ME. monenday, moneday, fr. OE. mõnandæg, lit. 'day of the moon', fr. mõna, 'moon', and dæg, 'day'; cp. ON. mānadagr, Dan. mandag, Swed. måndag, Norw. maandag, OFris. mõnendei, Du. maandag, OHG. mānetag, MHG. mõntac, māntac, G. Montag. These words are prop. loan translations of L. Lūnae diēs, 'the day of the moon' (whence It. lunedì, OF. lunsdi, F. lundi, Provenç. (di)luns, Catal. dilluns, Sp. lunes), itself a loan translation of Gk. Σελήνης ἡμέρᾶ, 'the day of the moon'. For the first element see moon, for the second see day.

Mondayish, adj. — Prop. 'feeling as some people do on *Monday*', when the work of the week begins. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ish.

Derivative: Mondayish-ness, n.

monde, n., the world of fashion; society. — F., fr. L. mundus, 'world'. See mundane and cp. mound, 'globe of a sovereign'.

Monel metal, an alloy of nickel, copper, iron, manganese, silicon and carbon. — Named after Ambrose *Monell*, of New York City (died in 1921).

Moneses, n., a genus of plants, the one-flowered pyrola (bot.). — ModL., compounded of monoand Gk. ήσις, 'delight', which is rel. to ήδεσθαι, 'to rejoice', ήδονή, 'pleasure', ήδύς, 'sweet'. See hedonic.

Moneta, n., a surname of Juno. — L. Moneta. See mint, 'place for coining money'.

monetary, adj. — Late L. monētārius, 'belonging to a mint', fr. L. monēta, 'mint, money'. See money and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivative: monetari-ly, adv.

monetize, tr. v., 1) to coin into money; 2) to legalize as money. — Formed with suff. -ize fr. L. moneta, 'mint, money'. See money.

Derivative: monetiz-ation, n.

money, n. — ME. moneie, fr. OF. moneie (F. monnaie), fr. L. monēta, 'mint, money'. See mint, 'place for coining money', and cp. Moneta, monetary, the first element in moidore and the second element in porte-monnaie.

Derivative: money-ed, also moni-ed, adj.

moneyage, n., payment for the privilege of coining (hist.). — OF. moneage, monoyage (F. monnayage), fr. monayer, monnayer (F. monnayer), 'to coin' (whence the obsol. E. verb. to money). See money and -age.

moneyer, n., one who coins money. — ME. moneyer, fr. OF. monoler (F. monnayeur), fr. Late L. monētārius, 'master of the mint, minter, coiner'. See money and agential suff. -er.

monger, n. — ME. mangere, mongere, fr. OE. mangere, 'merchant, trader', fr. mangian, 'to traffic, trade', fr. L. mangō, 'a dealer who polishes his wares, trader, trafficker, a slave trader', which is prob. borrowed fr. Gk. \*μάγγων, a word rel to μάγγανον, 'any means for tricking or bewitching, philter, drug', fr. I.-E. base

\*mang-, 'to embellish, dress, trim'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 28 s.v. mangō. See mangle, 'machine for smoothing linen', and cp. mangonel.

Mongol, n. and adj. — Mongolian. Cp. Mogul. Derivatives: Mongol-ian, adj. and n., Mongolic, adj. and n., Mongol-ism, n., Mongol-ize, tr. v., Mongol-iz-ation, n., Mongoloid (q.v.).

Mongoloid, adj., resembling the Mongols. — Compounded of Mongol and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἴδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Derivative: Mongoloid, n.

mongoose, n. — Folk-etymological alteration of Tamil mangus.

mongrel, n., an animal of mixed breed. — Formed fr. obsol. mong, 'to mix', with dimin. suff. -rel (cp. cockerel, fr. cock). See among, mingle. Derivatives: mongrel, adj., mongrel-dom, n., mongrel-ish, adj., mongrel-ism, n., mongrel-ity, n., mongrel-ize, tr. v., mongrel-iz-ation, n., mongrel-ly, adj., mongrel-ness, n.,

monial, n., a mullion. — ME. maynel, moniel, fr. MF. mayneau (F. meneau), 'mullion', probably contraction of \*meienel-, which is formed with suff. -el (corresponding to L. -alis), fr. L. medianus, 'that which is in the middle'. See media, 'voiced stop consonant', and adj. suff. -al, and cp. mullion. Cp. also median, mean, 'intermediate', mesne.

moniliform, adj., shaped like a string of beads, jointed (bot. and zool.). — Compounded of L. monīle, 'necklace', and forma, 'form, shape'. The first element is cogn. with OI. mányā, 'nape of the neck', Gaul.-Gk. μάννος, μανιάκης, 'Celtic necklace', OE. manu, 'mane', mene, 'necklace'; see mane. For the second element see form, n.

monism, n., the doctrine that there is only one principle (philos.) — ModL. monismus, fr. Gk. μόνος, 'alone'; first used by the German philosopher Baron Christian von Wolff (1679-1754). See mono- and -ism.

monist, n., a believer in monism. — See prec. word and -ist; first used by Christian von Wolff. Derivative: monist-ic, adj.

monition, n. - ME. monicioun, fr. OF. (= F.) monition, fr. L. monitionem, acc. of monitio, 'a reminding, advice, warning', fr. monitus, pp. of moneo, monere, 'to call to mind, remind, advise, warn', which stands for \*moneyo and is a causative form of memini, meminisse, 'to remember'; cogn. with OI. mānáyati, 'he considers, honors', Gk. μέμονα, 'I am very eager, I intend', Lith išmanaũ, iš-manýti, 'to understand, think', OE. manian, OS. manon, OHG. manon, manen, MHG. manen, G. mahnen, 'to admonish'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to think'. See mind and words there referred to and cp. esp. monitor, monster, monstrance, monstrous, monument, admonish. admonition, premonition, summon, summons.

monitor, n., one who reminds. — L., fr. monitus,

pp. of monëre. See prec. word and agential suff.
-or and cp. mentor. — In the sense of a heavily
armed slow-moving vessel the word monitor derives fr. Monitor, name of the first vessel of this
kind, designed by Captain Ericsson in the

American Civil War (in 1862).

997

Derivatives: monitor, intr. and tr. v., monitor-ial, adi.

monitory, adj., warning. — L. monitōrius, fr. monitus, pp. of monēre. See monition and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivatives: monitory, n., a letter containing an admonition, monitori-al, adj.

monk, n. — ME. munec, fr. OE. munuc (whence also ON. munkr), fr. VL. \*monicus, corresponding to Late L. monachus, fr. Eccles. Gk. μοναχός, 'monk', fr. Gk. μοναχός, 'living alone, solitary', fr. μόνος, 'alone, single'. See mono- and cp. monachal, monastery, monastic. Cp. OS. munik, OFris. munek, monik, MLG. monik, monk (whence Dan., Swed. munk), MDu. monic, monc (whence Du. monnik), OHG. munih (whence MHG. munich, münech, münich, G. Mönch, 'monk',) which all derive fr. VL. \*monicus. Cp. also OSlav. münichü, Lett. mūks and Finn. munkki, of s.m., which are Teut. loan words.

Derivatives: monk-ery, n., monk-hood, n., monk-ish, adj., monk-ish-ly, adv., monk-ish-ness, n.

monkey, n. — MLG. Moneke(n), name of an ape, prob. fr. MIt. monnicchio, fr. OIt. monna (cp. Sp. and Port. mono, mona), 'ape, monkey', aphetically formed fr. Turk. maymūn, of s.m., fr. Arab, maymūn, 'auspicious', used euphemistically to denote the ape or monkey, whose sight is supposed to bring misfortune. See Theodor Nöldeke, Wörter mit Gegensinn, in his Neue Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft, Strassburg, 1910, p. 89. Arab. maymūn is pass. part. of yámana, 'he was happy, he was fortunate: it was auspicious', fr. yáman, 'right side, south', yamin, 'right hand', See Benjamin and cp. maimon and mona, 'a small African monkey'. - OIt. monna, 'ape, monkey', has been influenced in form by monna, 'woman', contraction of ma donna, 'my lady'.

Derivatives: monkey, intr. and tr. v., monkey-ish, adj., mokey-ish-ly, adv., monkey-ish-ness, n. mono- (before a vowel mon-), combining form meaning 1) one, alone, single; 2) (chem.) containing one single atom. — Gk. μονο-, μον-, fr. μόνος, 'alone, single', which stands for \*μόν-Γος, and is in gradational relationship to μανός (for \*μαν-Γός), 'thin, rare'. See mano- and cp. monad, monism. Cp. also monk and words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in malmsey.

monoacid, also monacid, adj.; n., an acid that has only one replaceable hydrogen atom for the molecule (chem.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single', and L. acidus, 'sour'. See mono- and acid.

Derivative: monoacid-ic, adj.

monobasic, adj., having only one hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic atom (chem.) — Compounded of mono- and basic.

monocycle

monocarp, n., a monocarpic plant. — See next word.

monocarpic, adj., bearing fruit only once, and then dying (bot.) — Compounded of mono- and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See carpel and adj. suff.-ic.

monocarpous, adj., having a gynoecium which forms a single ovary (bot.) — See prec. word and -ous.

monochord, n., an instrument having only one string or chord. — ME. monocorde, fr. MF. (= F.) monocorde, fr. Late L. monochordon, fr. Gk. μονόχορδον, prop. neut. of the adjective μονόχορδος, 'having but one string', used as a noun; compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and χορδή, 'string'. See mono- and chord.

monochroic, adj., of one color. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. μονόχροος, 'of one color', fr. μόνος, 'alone, single', and χροιά, 'color', which is rel. to χρωμα, 'color'. See mono- and chrome and cp. next word.

monochromatic, adj., having only one color. — See next word and chromatic.

monochrome, n., a painting or drawing of a single color. — Introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706) fr. Gk. μονόχρωμος, 'of one color', fr. μόνος, 'alone, single', and χρῶμα, 'color'. See mono- and chrome and cp. monochroic.

Derivatives: monochrom-ic, monochrom-ic-al, adjs., monochrom-ic-al-ly, adv., monochrom-ist, n., monochrom-ous, adj., monochrom-y, n.

monocle, n. — F., 'single eyeglass', fr. Late L. monoculus, 'one-eyed'. See monocular.

monoclinal, adj., having a single dip (said of geological strata). — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. mono- and Gk. κλίνειν, 'to bend, incline'. See clinical and cp. words there referred to.

monoclinic, adj., pertaining to crystallization in which the crystals have three unequal axes, with one oblique intersection (crystallogr.) — Lit. 'with one oblique intersection'. See prec. word.

monocotyledon, n., a plant with only one cotyledon (bot.) — Compounded of mono- and cotyledon.

Derivative: monocotyledon-ous, adj.

monocracy, n., government by one person. — Compounded of mono- and Gk. -κρατία, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See -cracy.

monocular, adj., 1) having only one eye; 2) fitted for the use of only one eye. — Formed with adj. suff.-ar fr. Late L.monoculus, 'one-eyed', a hybrid coined fr. Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single', and L. oculus, 'eye'. See mono- and ocular and cp. monocle. Cp. also binocular.

monocycle, n., a velocipede having only one

monocyclic 998

wheel. — Compounded of mono- and Gk. κύκλος, 'wheel'. See cycle.

monocyclic, adj., having only one cycle. — See prec, word and adj. suff. -ic.

monodactylous, adj., having only one finger or one toe. — Gk. μονοδάκτυλος, compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and δάκτυλος, 'finger, toe'. See mono- and dactyl. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous.

monodic, adj., pertaining to monody. — Gk. μονφδικός, fr.μονφδία. See monody and adj. suff. -ic.

monodist, n., a writer of monodies. — See monody and -ist.

monodrama, n., a drama performed, or to be performed, by only one person. — Compounded of mono- and drama.

monody, n., 1) an ode sung by a single person (Ancient Greek lit.); a poem in which the author mourns the death of a friend; 3) a composition in which a single melody predominates (mus.)

— Gk. μονφδία, 'monody', lit. 'a song sung alone', fr. μονφδός, 'singing alone', which is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and ἀδή, 'song'. See mono- and ode.

monoecious, adj., having both male and female organs in the same individual (bot. and zool.) — Compounded of mon- and Gk. οἶκος, 'house'. See economy and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ious.

Derivatives: monoecious-ly, adv., monoecious-ness, n.

monogamous, adj., having but one wife or husband at a time. — Late L. monogamus, fr. Gk. μονόγαμος. See next word and -ous.

monogamy, n., state of having but one wife or husband at a time. — F. monogamie, fr. Late L. monogamia, fr. Gk. μονογαμία, fr. μονόγαμος, 'marrying one wife', which is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and γαμεῖν, 'to marry'. See mono- and gamo- and cp. bigamy.

Derivatives: monogam-ic, adj., monogam-ist, n. monogenesis, n., the theoretical development of all living organisms from a single cell (biol.) — ModL., lit. 'oneness of origin', compounded of mono- and genesis.

monogenetic, adj., pertaining to mongenesis. — Compounded of mono- and genetic.

monogenism, n., the doctrine that the whole human race has descended from a single pair. — Compounded of mono-, Gk. -γενής, 'born of' (see -gen), and suff. -ism.

monogeny, n., the descent of the human race from a single pair. — See prec. word and -geny. monoglot, adj., knowing one language only. — Gk. μονόγλωττος, compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and γλῶττα, 'tongue, language'. See mono- and gloss, 'explanation'.

Derivative: monoglot, n.

monogram, n., two or more letters intertwined.

— Late L. monogramma, fr. Late Gk. μονόγραμμον, neut. of μονόγραμμος, 'drawn with single

lines', which is compounded of Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single', and γραμμή 'line', lit. 'that which is written'. See mono- and gram.

monogrammatic, adj., like a monogram. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

monograph, n., a treatise on a single subject. — Compounded of mono- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

Derivatives: monograph, tr. v., monograph-er, n., monograph-ic, monograph-ic-al, adjs., monograph-ic-al-ly, adv., monograph-ist, n.

monogynous, adj., 1) having but one wife at a time; 2) (bot.) having a single pistil. — Compounded of mono- and Gk. γυνή, 'woman, wife'. See -gynous.

**monogyny,** n., the state of being married to one woman only at a time. — See prec. word and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

monolatry, n., the worship of one god, where several are recognized as existing. — Compounded of mono- and Gk. -λατρεία, -λατρεία, fr. λατρεία, 'hired labor, service, worship'. See -latry.

Derivatives: monolatr-ist, n., monolatr-ous, adj. monolith, n., a column consisting of a single large block of stone. — F. monolithe, fr. L. monolithus, fr. Gk. μονόλιθος, 'made of one stone', which is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and λίθος, 'stone'. See mono- and litho-.

Derivative: monolith-ic, adj.

monologist, n., 1) one who recites monologues; 2) one who monopolizes the conversation. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. Gk. μονόλογος, 'speaking alone'. See monologue.

monologue, n., a long speech by a single person.

— F., fr. MGk. μονόλογος, 'speaking alone', which is compounded of Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single', and the stem of λέγειν, 'to speak'. See logos and cp. dialogue.

Derivatives: monolog-ize, intr. v., monolog-iz-er, n., monologist (q.v.)

monologuist, n. — The same as monologist.

monomachy, n., a single combat. — F. monomachie, fr. Late L. monomachia, fr. Gk. μονομαχία, 'a single combat', fr. μονόμαχος, 'fighting in single combat', which is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single,' and μάχη, 'battle, fight'. See -machy.

monomania, n., a mental disorder characterized by irrationality on a single subject. — Medical L., compounded of mono- and mania.

Derivatives: monomani-ac, adj. and n., monomani-ac-al, adj.

monomerous, adj., having one flower in each whorl (bot.) — Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk. μονομερής, 'single', which is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and μέρος, 'part'. See mono- and mero- 'part'.

monometallic, adj., using one metal; pertaining to monometallism. — Compounded of mono, metal and adj. suff. -ic.

monometallism, n., the use of only one metal as

the monetary standard. — Compounded of

mono-, metal and suff. -ism.
monometallist, n., one who advocates monometallism. — Compounded of mono-, metal and
suff. -ist.

monometric, adj., isometric (crystallogr.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. mono- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See metrical.

monomial, adj., consisting of a single term — Formed with suff. -ial fr. \*monome contraction of \*mono-nome, lit. 'one single name', a hybrid coined fr. Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single', and L. nōmen, 'name'; see mono- and nominal and cp. binomial, trinomial, multinomial. The contraction of \*mononome into \*mo-nome is due to haplology. For similar contractions see haplology.

monomorphic, monomorphous, adj., having one form only (biol.) — Compounded of mono- and Gk.  $\mu o \rho \phi \dot{\eta}$ , 'form, shape'. See morpho- and adj. suff. -ic, resp. -ous.

monopetalous, adj., having one petal only (bot.)

— Compounded of mono- and Gk. πέταλον, 'a thin plate of metal, leaf'. See petalon and -ous.

monophobia, n., a morbid fear of being alone (med.) — Compounded of mono- and Gk. -φοβία, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See -phobia. monophthong, n., a single vowel sound — Gk. μονόφθογγος, 'having one sound', compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single' (see mono-), and φθόγγος, 'sound, voice, vowel', which is rel. to φθέγμα, 'sound, voice, speech', φθέγγεσθαι, 'to speak loud; to praise, sing'. Cp. diphthong, triphthong.

Derivatives: monophthong-al, adj., monophthong-ize, tr. v., monophthong-iz-ation, n.

monophyletic, adj., 1) pertaining to a single tribe; 2) developed from a single ancestral type. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. μονόφῦλος, 'of one tribe', which is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and φῦλή, 'tribe'. See monoand phyle and cp. phyletic.

monophyllous, adj., having one leaf only (bot.) — Gk. μονόφυλλος, 'one-leaved', compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and φύλλον, 'leaf'. See mono- and phyllo-.

Monophysite, n., one who maintains that Jesus had one nature. — Late Gk. μονοφυσίτης, compounded of Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single', and φύσις. 'nature'. See mono-, physio- and subst. suff.-ite.

Derivatives: Monophysit-ic, adj., Monophysit-ism. n.

monoplane, n., an airplane with only one plane.

— A hybrid coined fr. Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single', and Late L. plāna. See mono- and plane, 'a flat surface'.

monoplegia, n., paralysis of a single limb (med.) — Medical L., compounded of mono- and Gk  $\pi\lambda\eta\gamma\dot{\eta}$ , 'stroke', which is cogn. with L. plāga, 'stroke, injury, plague'. See mono- and plague and cp. diplegia.

monopode, adj., having only one foot. — Late L. monopodius, fr. Gk. μονόπους, gen. μονόποδος, 'one-footed', which is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See mono- and podo-.

Derivative: monopode, n.

monopodium, n., a single main axis which extends at the apex, producing lateral branches beneath it (bot.) — Mod L., compounded of mono- and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See podo- and cp. prec. word. Cp. also L. monopodium, fr. Gk. \*μονοπόδιον, 'a table with one foot'.

monopoly, n., exclusive control of a commodity. L. monopōlium, fr. Gk. μονοπώλιον, 'right of exclusive sale', μονοπωλία, 'exclusive sale', compounded of μόνος, 'alone' (see mono-), and πωλεῖν, 'to sell', which derives fr. I.-E. base\*pel-, 'to sell, purchase, barter, gain', whence also OI. páṇatē (for \*pṛṇate, fr. plnāte), 'barters, purchases', páṇah (for pṛṇāh, fr. plnāh), 'bet, wager', Lith. pelnas, 'gain', pelnai, pelnyti, 'to gain', Lett. pe'lnit, 'to gain', pelnay pe'lna, 'gain', OSlav. plēnū, Russ. polón, 'prey, booty', ON. falr, Swed. fal, Du. veil, OHG. fāli, feili, MHG. veile, veil, G. feil, 'for sale, venal'. Cp. the second element in bibliopole. Cp. also fanam.

Derivatives: monopol-ist, n., monopol-ist-ic, adj., monopol-ist-ic-al-ly, adv., monopol-ize, tr. v., monopol-iz-ation, n., monopol-iz-er, n.

monopteral, adj., having one row of pillars only (arch.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. μονόπτερος, fr. μόνος, 'alone, single', and πτερόν, 'feather, wing; row of pillars'. See monoand ptero-.

monoptote, n., a noun having only one case (gram.) — Late L. monoptōta (pl.), fr. Gk. μονόπτωτα, pl. of μονόπτωτον, prop. neut. of the adj. μονόπτωτος, 'having only one case', fr. μόνος, 'alone, single' (see mono-), and πτωτός, 'fallen', verbal adj. of πίπτειν, 'to fall', which stands for πἴ-πτειν, fr. \*pt-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, to fall'. See feather and cp. symptom and words there referred to.

monorail, n., 1) a single rail serving as a track; 2) a railway on which the cars run on such a track.

— A hybrid coined fr. Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single' (see mono-), and E. rail, 'bar' (q.v.)

monorhyme, n., a verse in which every line has the same rhyme. — Compounded of mono- and rhyme.

monospermous, adj., one-seeded (bot.) — Compounded of mono- and Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed'. See sperm and -ous.

monostich, n., a poem consisting of one line— Late L. monostichum, fr. Gk. μονόστιχον, neut. of μονόστιχος, 'consisting of one row', fr. μόνος, 'alone, single', and στίχος, 'order, row, line, rank; verse'. For the first element see mono-, for the second see acrostic and cp. words there referred to.

monostichous, adj., arranged in a single row on one side of the axis (bot.) — Gk. μονόστιχος,

monostrophe, n., a poem in which all the strophes have the same metrical form. — Gk. μονόστροφος, compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single',

and στροφή, 'a strophe'. See mono- and strophe. monosyllabic, adj., consisting of one syllable. — See monosyllable and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: monosyllabic-al, adj., monosyllabic-al-ly, adv.

monosyllable, n. — L. monosyllabus, 'of one syllable', fr. Gk. μονοσύλλαβος, which is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and συλλαβή, 'syllable'. See mono- and syllable.

monotheism, n., the belief that there is but one God. — Compounded of mono- and Gk. θεός, 'god'. See 1st theism.

monotheist, n., an adherent of monotheism. — See prec. word and theist.

Derivatives: monotheist-ic, adj., monotheist-ic-al-lv. adv.

monotint, n., a single color; monochrome. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single' (see mono-), and E. tint (fr. L. tinctum). The correct form is monochrome, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

monotone, n., 1) an unvarying tone (mus.); 2) the sameness of color. — See next word.

Derivatives: monotone, tr. v., monoton-ic, adj. monotonous, adj., continuing in the same tone.

— Gk. μονότονος, 'of one tone, monotonous', compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and τόνος, 'tone'. See mono- and tone. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oc, see -ous.

Derivatives: monotonous-ly, adv., monotonous-

monotony, n. — Gk. μονοτονία, 'sameness of tone, monotony', fr. μονότονος. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

Monotremata, n. pl., the lowest order of mammals (zool.) — ModL., compounded of monoand Gk. τρῆμα, gen. τρήματος, 'hole' (see Trema); so called because the animals belonging to this order have only one opening for the digestive, urinary and genital organs.

Monotropa, n., a genus of plants, the Indian pipe (bot.). — ModL., compounded of mono- and τρόπος, 'a turn' (see trope); so called because the stem is turned to one side.

Monotropaceae, n., pl., the Indian pipe family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae.

monotropaceous, adj. — See prec. word and

Monotropsis, n., a genus of plants, the sweet pinesap (bot.). — ModL., contraction of Monotropa and Gk. ὄψις, 'appearance'. See -opsis.

monotype, n., the only type of its group, as a single species of a genus (biol.) — Compounded of mono- and type.

Derivative: monotyp-ic, adj.

monovalent, adj., univalent (chem.) — A hybrid

coined fr. Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single', and L. valēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of valēre, 'to have power'; see mono- and -valent. The correct form is univalent, in which both elements are of Latin origin.

1000

monoxide, n., an oxide with one oxygen atom in each molecule (chem.) — Compounded of monand oxide.

Monroe doctrine, the doctrine laid down by President Monroe of the United States in his message to Congress. Dec. 2, 1823.

monseigneur, n., a French title of honor. — F., lit. 'my lord', fr. mon, 'my', and seigneur, 'lord', F. mon derives fr. L. meum, acc. of meus, 'my, mine', which is rel. to mē, 'me', mihi, 'to me'; see meum, me. F. seigneur comes fr. L. seniōrem, acc. of senior, 'older'; see seigneur and cp. next word. Cp. also monsignor.

monsieur, n., the French equivalent of English Mr. — F., lit. 'my lord', compounded of mon, 'my', and sieur, 'lord', a shortened form of seigneur. See prec. word and cp. messire.

monsignor, n., a title conferred on some prelates.

— It. monsignore, lit. 'my lord', compounded of mon, 'my', fr. L. meum, acc. of meus, 'my, mine', and signore, 'lord', fr. L. seniōrem, acc. of senior, 'older'. See monseigneur, signore.

monsoon, n., the trade wind of the Indian Ocean.

— MDu. monssoen, fr. Port. monção, fr. Arab. máusim (written mousim), 'time of the year, season', fr. wásama, 'he marked with a brand, he marked'. The final letters -im (in Arab. máusim) were misread as -un (whence Du. -oen, E. -oon). Cp. the word zenith, which owes its form to a similar misreading.

monster, n. — ME. monstre, fr. OF. (= F.) monstre, fr. L. mōnstrum, 'an evil omen, portent, monster', for \*mone-strom, lit. 'that which serves as a warning', fr. monēre, 'to remind, warn, advise, instruct'. L. mōnstrāre, 'to show, point out, indicate', is a derivative of mōnstrum. See monition and cp. monstrance, monstrous, demonstrate, premonstrate, remonstrate. Cp. also muster.

monstrance, n., a receptacle in which the consecrated host is shown (R. C. Ch.) — MF., fr. Eccles. L. monstrantia, fr. L. monstrans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of monstrare. See monster and -ance: and cp. remonstrance.

monstrosity, n., the quality of being monstrous.

— Late L. mönströsitäs, 'strangeness, unnaturalness', fr. L. mönströsus, a collateral form of mönstruösus (whence F. monstruosité). See next word and -ity.

monstrous, adj., enormous; horrible. — MF. (= F.) monstrueux (fem. monstrueuse), fr. L. mōnstruōsus, 'strange, unnatural, monstrous', fr. mōnstrum. See monster and -ous.

Derivatives: monstrous-ly, adv., monstrous-ness, n.

montage, n., the process of making a composite picture. — F., lit. 'a mounting, putting togeth-

er', fr. monter, 'to go up, ascend; to mount, put together'. See mount, v., and -age.

1001

montane, adj., 1) mountainous; 2) living in mountains. — L. montānus, 'pertaining to a mountain; mountainous; living in the mountains', fr. mōns, gen. montis, 'mountain'. See mount, 'hill, mountain', and -ane and cp. cismontane, tramontane, ultramontane, verumontanum.

montbretia, n., a plant of the genus *Tritonia* (bot.) — ModL., named after Antoine-François-Ernest Coquebert de Montbret (1781-1801), official botanist of Napoleon's expedition to Egypt. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

mont-de-piété, n., a public pawnshop in France.

— F., fr. It. monte di pietà, lit. 'credit of pity' (in OIt., monte had also the meaning of 'money due'). It. monte derives fr. L. montem, acc. of mons, 'mountain'; see mount 'hill, mountain'. It. di comes fr. L. dē, 'from, away from'; see de-It. pietà derives fr. L. pietātem, acc. of pietās, 'dutiful conduct'; see piety and cp. pity.

monte, n., a gambling game of cards. — Sp. monte, 'mountain; a pile of cards left after the first deal; a game of cards', fr. L. montem, acc. of mons, 'mountain'. See mount, 'hill, mountain', and cp. prec. word.

monteith, n., a large bowl for punch, usually of silver. — Named after *Monteith* or *Monteigh*, a Scot, who lived in the 17th cent.

Montessori system, a system of education devised in 1907 by the Italian educationist Dr. Maria Montessori (1870-1952).

month, n. — ME. moneth, month, fr. OE. mōnað, rel. to OS. mānuth, ON. mānaðr, Dan. maaned, Swed. mānad, Norw. maanad, OFris. mōnath, MDu. mānet, Du. maand, OHG. mānōd, MHG. mānōt, G. Monat, Goth. mēnōþs, 'month', and to OG. mōna, etc., 'moon'. See moon and subst. suff. -th.

Derivatives: month-ly, adj., n., and adv.

Montia, n., a genus of plants of the purslane family (bot.) — ModL., named after Giuseppe Monti, professor of botany in Bologna.

monticellite, n., a calcium magnesium silicate (mineral.) — Named after the Italian mineralogist Teodoro Monticelli (1758-1856). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

monticule, n., a hillock. — F., fr. Late L. monticulus, 'a little hill, hillock', dimin. of L. mons, gen. montis, 'mountain'. See mount, 'hill, mountain', and -cule.

monument, n. — ME. moniment, fr. L. monumentum, monimentum, 'monument', lit. 'that which reminds', fr. monēre, 'to call to mind, remind, advise, warn'. See monition and -ment.

monumental, adj. — L. monumentālis, 'pertaining to a monument', fr. monumentum; first used by Shakespeare. See monument and adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: monumental-ize, tr. v., monumental-iz-ation, n., monumental-ly, adv.

-mony, nominal suff. denoting action, result of an

action or condition, as in patrimony, sanctimony, testimony. — L. -mōnia, -mōnium (often through the medium of F. -monie, -moine); cogn. with the Greek suff. -μων in μνήμων 'mindful', τλήμων 'enduring, patient', etc.

monzonite, n., a complex silicate (mineral.) — Named after Mt. Monzoni in Tirol. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

moo, intr. v., to make the characteristic sound of a cow, to low; n., the sound made by a cow. — Imitative.

mooch, also mouch, intr. v., to skulk, sneak. — ME. mouchen, prob. fr. OF. muchier, a collateral form of mucier, 'to hide, skulk', fr. VL. \*muciāre, a word of Gaulish origin.

mood, n., grammatical form indicating the function of a verb. — A doublet of mode (q.v.), influenced in form by an association with mood, 'state of mind'.

mood, n., state of mind, temper. — ME. mode, mood, fr. OE. mōd, 'mind, intellect, heart, courage', rel. to OS., OFris. mōd, 'mind, intellect, courage', ON. mōðr, 'wrath, anger', Dan., Swed., Norw. mod, 'courage', MDu. moet, Du. moed, OHG., MHG. muot, G. Mut, 'courage', Goth. mōþs, 'courage, anger'. The ultimate origin of these Teut. words is uncertain.

Derivatives: mood-y, adj., mood-i-ly, adv., mood-i-ness, n.

moon, n. - ME. mone, moone, fr. OE. mona, rel. to OFris. mona, OS., OHG. mano, ON. mani (whence Dan. and Norw. maane, Swed. måne, MDu. māne, Du. maan, MHG. māne, G. Mond. Goth. mēna, 'moon', and cogn. with OI. mas-, måsah, 'moon, month', Avestic må, ModPers. māh, of s.m., Toch. A mañ, 'moon, month'. B meñe, 'month', mem, 'moon', Arm. amis, gen. amsoy, 'month', Gk. μήνη, 'moon', μήν, gen. μηνός, 'month', Alb. muai, 'month', L. mēnsis, 'month', OSlav. měseci, 'moon, month', Lith. mënesis, mënuo, of s.m., Lett. mëness, 'moon', mēnesis, 'month', OPruss. menig, 'month', OIr. mī, gen. mīs, W. and OCo. mis, Bret. miz, 'month'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \* $m\bar{e}(n)s$ -, 'moon; month', which is traceable to I.-E. base  $m\bar{e}$ -, 'to measure', the moon being referred to as 'the measurer (of time)'. See mete. 'to measure', and cp. month. Cp. also meniscus, meno-, 'month', menses, menstrual, menstruum, bimestrial, trimester, semester.

Derivatives: moon, v., moon-less, moon-y, adjs. moonlit, adj., lit by the moon. — Coined by Alfred Tennyson fr. moon and lit, pp. of light. moonstruck, adj. — Coined by Milton fr. moon and pp. of strike.

moor, n., waste ground. — ME. mor, fr. OE. mor, rel. to OS., MDu., Du. moer, 'swamp', OHG. muor, 'swamp', also 'sea', OHG. muorra, ON. mörr, 'moorland', marr, 'sea'. See mere, 'the sea', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: moor-ish, moor-y, adjs.

moor, tr. v., to fasten (a vessel) by a cable; intr.

Moor

v., to be fastened by cables. — Late ME. more, rel. to OE. mærels-rāp 'mooring rope', and to MDu. maren, meren, Du. meren, 'to moor a ship', whence F. amarrer, of s.m. Cp. marl, 'to fasten', marline.

Derivatives: moor-age, n., moor-ings, n. pl.

Moor, n., 1) a native of Morocco; 2) one of the Moslem invaders of Spain or their descendants.

— F. More, Maure, fr. L. Maurus, 'an inhabitant of Mauretania (N. W. Africa)', fr. Gk. Μαῦρος, fr. μαῦρος, μαυρός, which is prob. a back formation fr. μαυροῦν, 'to darken, blind', a form used (for metrical reasons) inst. of ἀμαυροῦν, fr. ἀμαυρός 'dark, dim, dull, faint', a word of uncertain origin. Cp. amaurosis and the first element in mavrodaphne. Cp. also Maurice, morel, 'nightshade', morello, Moresque, Morisco, morris dance, morris pike.

moose, n., the North American elk. — Of Algonquian origin.

moot, n., 1) an assembly of freemen (Engl. hist.);
2) discussion, argument (obsol.) — ME. mot,
mote, fr. OE. mōt, gemōt, 'a meeting, assembly,
discussion', rel. to OS., ON. mōt, MHG. muoz,
'meeting', OE. mētan, 'to meet'. See meet, 'to
encounter', and cp. the second element in folkmote, hallmoot, witenagemot. Cp. also empty.

moot, tr. v., to debate. — ME. moten, motien, fr. OE. mōtian, 'to meet, talk, discuss', fr. mōt, gemōt. See moot. n.

moot, adi., debatable, — Fr. moot, n.

mop, n., an implement used for cleaning. — ME. mappe, prob. fr. F. mappe, fr. L. mappa, 'napkin, tablecloth'. See map and cp. moppet.

Derivative: mop. tr. v., to wipe, clean.

mop, intr. v., to grimace (in to mop and mow); n., grimace (in mops and mows) — Prob. of imitative origin.

mope, intr. v., to be depressed. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. Du. moppen, 'to pout', dial. Swed. mopa, 'to sulk'.

Derivatives: mope, n., mop-ish, adj., mop-ish-ly, adv., mop-ish-ness, n.

moplah, n., one of a class of Moslems inhabiting chiefly Malabar. — Malayalam mappila.

mopoke, n. - See morepork.

moppet, n., 1) a little girl (archaic); 2) a pet dog.

— Formed with dimin. suff. -et fr. ME. moppe, 'rag doll', which prob. derives fr. L. mappa, 'napkin, tablecloth'. See mop, 'implement for cleaning'.

moquette, n., a velvet pile. — F., alter. of earlier moucade, which is of unknown origin.

Moraceae, n. pl., the mulberry family of plants (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. Morus (g.y.)

moraceous, adj., — See prec. word and -aceous. Moraea, n., a genus of plants of the iris family (bot.) — ModL., named by Linnaeus in honor of his father-in-law, Dr. Johannes Moraeus.

moraine, n., the rock material deposited by a gacier (geol.) — F., fr. Savoyard morēna, fr.

pre-Latin \*murrum-, 'hillock, mound', which is of uncertain, possibly imitative, origin.

Derivatives: morain-al, morain-ic, adjs.

moral, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. mōrālis, 'pertaining to manners', fr. mōs, gen. mōris, 'manner, habit, custom', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see adj. suff. -al. L. mōrālis is prop. a loan translation of Gk.  $\mathring{\eta}\partial \omega \delta \zeta$ , 'pertaining to moral', fr.  $\mathring{\eta}\partial \circ \zeta$  'habit, custom, moral' (see ethical).

Derivatives: moral, n., morals, n. pl., moral-ism, n., moral-ist, n., moral-ist-ic, adj., moral-ist-ical-ly, adv., moral-ize, tr. and intr. v., moral-ization, n., moral-izer, n., moral-ly, adv.

morale, n., moral condition with respect to courage, confidence, etc. — F., prop. fem. of the adj. moral, 'moral', used as a noun. See prec. word. morality, n. — ME. moralitee, fr. MF. (= F.) moralité, fr. L. mōrālitātem, acc. of mōrālitās, 'manner,character', fr. mōrālis. See moral and-ity. morass, n., a bog, marsh. — Du. moeras, a blend of MDu. maerasch (fr. OF. maresche, 'marsh', whence also F. marais) and Du. moer, 'moor'. See moor, 'waste land'.

Derivatives: morass-ic, morass-ish, adjs.

moratorium, n., legal authorization to delay the payment of a debt. — ModL., formed fr. neut. of Late L. morātōrius. See next word.

moratory, adj., delaying, deferring. — Late L. morātōrius, 'delaying, dilatory', fr. L. morātus, pp. of morārī, 'to defer, delay', fr. mora, 'hesitation, delay', which is cogn. with OIr. maraim, 'I remain'. L. mora and OIr. maraim possibly derive fr. I.-E. base \*mer-, 'to care for, be anxious about, think, consider, remember'. See memory and cp. demur, remora.

Moravian, n. and adj. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Moravia, from Morava, name of a river (= L. Marus).

moray, n., a fish of the family Muraenidae. — Port. moreia, fr. L. muraena, murēna, 'sea eel, lamprey', fr. Gk. σμύραινα, μύραινα, of s.m., fr. σμῦρος, μῦρος, 'sea eel', which is rel. to σμύρις, 'emery powder'. See emery and cp. Muraena.

morbid, adj. — L. morbidus, 'sickly', fr. morbus, 'sickness, disease', which prob. stands for \*morbhos, or \*mr-bhos, lit. 'that which consumes', fr. I.-E. base \*mer-, 'to rub, pound, wear away, consume, exhaust, worry; to be consumed', whence also Gk. μαραίνειν, 'to consume, exhaust', μαρασμός, 'consumption'; see Walde-Hofmann, II, pp. 110-111 s.v. morbus. See smart, v., and cp. marasmus, marble, amaranth. Cp. also mordant, mortal.

Derivatives: morbid-ity, n., morbid-ly, adv., morbid-ness, n.

morbidezza, n., sensitiveness, delicacy. — It., fr. morbido, 'morbid'. See prec. word.

morbific, adj., causing disease (med.). — Formed fr. L. morbus, 'disease', and suff. -ficus, fr. -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See morbid and -fic.

morceau, n., 1) a piece, bit; 2) a short musical or literary composition. — F., 'piece, bit, morsel'. See morsel.

Morchella, n., a genus of edible fungi (bot.) — ModL., fr. G. Morchel, 'morel'. See morel, 'an edible fungus'.

mordacious, adj., biting; caustic (said of language). — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. mordāx, gen. mordācis, 'biting', fr. mordēre, 'to bite'. See next word and -acious.

Derivative: mordacious-ly, adv.

1003

mordant, adi., biting. — OF. (= F.), 'biting', pres. part. of mordre, 'to bite', fr. VL. \*mordere (whence also It. mordere. OProvenc., Sp., Port. mordre), fr. L. mordeo, mordere, 'to bite'. which stands for \*(s)mordeyō and is cogn. with OI. mardavati. márdati. 'rubs. crushes'. mrdnäti. 'presses, rubs', Gk. σμερδνός, σμερδαλέος, 'terrible, fearful', lit. 'rubbing, crushing', OE. smeortan, OHG. smerzan, 'to pain', orig. 'to bite'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*(s)merd-, a -d-enlargement of base \*mer-, 'to rub, pound, consume, wear away, exhaust. worry: to be consumed'. See smart, v. and cp. morbid, morceau, mordacious, mordent, morse, 'a brooch', morsel, premorse, remorse. For the ending see suff. -ant.

Derivatives: mordant, n., mordant-ly, adv.

Mordecai, masc. PN.; in the Bible, the cousin of Esther, who saved the Jews from the extermination planned by Haman. — Heb. Mordekháy, spelled also Mordekháy, fr. Akkad. Marduk (whence Heb. Merodhákh, name of the chief god of the city of Babylon, whence also the Babylonian PN's Mardukea, Marduka.

mordenite, n., a zeolite (mineral.) — Named after Morden in Nova Scotia. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

mordent, n., an ornament of three tones, a trill (mus.) — G., fr. It. mordente, lit. 'biting', pres. part. of mordere, fr. VL. \*mordere, corresponding to Classical L. mordere, 'to bite'. See mordant and -ent.

more, adj. - ME. more, fr. OE. māra, 'larger, greater, more' (used as compar. of micel, 'large, great, much'); rel. to OE. mā, 'more' (neut. and adv.), OS. mēra, adj., mēr, adv., ON. meiri, adj., meirr, meir, adv., OFris. māra, mēra, adj., mā, mē (also mar, mer), adv., MDu. mēre, merre, adj. and adv., mee, adv., Du. meer, adv., OHG. mēro, adj., mēr, adv., MHG. mēre, adj., mēr, adv., G. mehr, adj. and adv. (cp. the adjectives with double compar. suff. Du. meerder, 'more, greater', OHG. mērōro, mērīro, 'greater', MHG. mērer, merre, G. mehrere, 'several'), Goth. maiza, adj., mais, adv., OE. mære, OHG. māri, 'great, glorious, famous', and cogn. with Avestic mazjā, 'greater', OIr. mor, mār, 'great', māu, mō, 'more', Homeric Gk. ἐγχεσί-μωρος, 'great with the Eyxoc', i.e. 'great with the spear', Oscan mais, 'more'. Cp. most.

Derivatives: more, n. and adv.

moreen, n., a coarse fabric of wool or of wool and cotton. — Prob. formed fr. moire with suff.

morel, n., an edible fungus. — F. morille, of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. morhila, morhala (MHG. morhel, morchel, G. Morchel), 'morel', dimin. of moraha, morha (MHG., morhe, mörhe, G. Möhre), 'carrot', which is rel. to OS. morha, MLG. more, OE. moru, more, 'carrot', obsol. E. more, 'root', and possibly cogn. with Gk. (τὰ) βράκανα, 'wild herbs', OSlav. mṛkvy, 'carrots', Russ. morkóv', Serb. mrkva, etc., 'carrot'. Cp. Morchella.

morel, n., the black nightshade. — F. morelle, fr. VL. \*maurella, fem. of \*maurellus 'dark-colored', diminutive formed fr. L. Maurus, 'inhabitant of Mauretania'. See Moor and cp. next word. Cp. also OF., OProvenç. morel, F. moreau, 'jet-black horse'.

morello, n., a bitter variety of cherry. — lt., fr. VL. \*maurellus, dimin. of L. Maurus, 'inhabitant of Mauretania. The plant was so called after its color. See Moor and cp. prec. word.

morencite, n., a hydrated ferric silicate (mineral.)

— Named after Morenci in Arizona. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

morenosite, n., a hydrous nickel sulfate (mineral.) — Sp. morenosita, named after Moreno, a Spaniard who lived in the 19th century. For the ending -ita, which goes back to Gk. -ίτης, see subst. suff. -ite.

moreover, adv. — Compounded of more and over.

morepork, also mopoke, n., name of various Australian birds. — Of imitative origin.

mores, n. pl., customs. — L. mōrēs, pl. of mōs, 'manner, habit, custom'. See moral.

Moresque, adj., Moorish (said of style in architecture, etc.) — F. moresque, fr. It. moresco, 'Moorish', fr. Moro, 'Moor'. See Moor and -esque.

morganatic, adj., pertaining to, or designating, a form of marriage with a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the wife nor the issue may lay claim to the husband's resp. the father's rank or property (excepting his private property). - F. morganatique, fr. ML. morganaticum in matrimonium ad morganāticum, 'morganatic marriage', lit. 'a marriage based only on the morning gift', formed with L. suff. -āticum (see 1st -atic), fr. OHG. morgan, 'morning', in morgangeba (whence MHG. morgengābe, G. Morgengabe), 'morning gift', i.e. 'gift of the husband to the wife on the morning after the marriage'. See morn and cp. morgen. The second element in OHG. morgan-geba derives fr. OHG. geban, 'to give': see give.

Derivative: morganatic-al-ly, adv.

morganite, n., a rose-colored beryl (mineral.) — Named after the American financier John Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

morgue, n., haughtiness. — F., 'haughty look, haughtiness'. of unknown origin.

morgue, n., mortuary. — F., orig. identical with morgue in the sense of 'haughtiness'. The original meaning of this French word seems to have been 'look, face', whence developed the meaning 'a place where prisoners were inspected at their entering the prison', and 'a place where dead persons are examined for the sake of identification'. See prec. word.

moribund, adj., dying. — L. moribundus, 'dying', fr. mori. 'to die'. See mortal.

Derivatives: moribund, n., moribund-ity, n., moribund-ly, adv.

morin, n., a yellow coloring matter found in the fustic tree (chem).—F.morine, coined by the French chemist Michel-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889) in 1837 fr. ModL. Morus (see Morus) and suff. -ine (see chem. suff. -ine); so called by him because the genus Morus formerly included the fustic tree.

morion, n., a hatlike helmet worn in the 16th and 17th centuries. — F., fr. Sp. morrión, a derivative of morro, 'anything round like the upper part of the head'. See morro.

morion, n., a dark variety of quartz (mineral.) — G. Morion, shortened fr. L. mormorion, a kind of dark brown crystal.

Morisco, n., a Moor, esp. one of the descendants of the Moors in Spain (hist.) — Sp., 'Moorish', fr. Moro. 'Moor'. See Moor and cp. Moro.

mormo, n., a bugbear. — Gk. μορμώ, 'bugbear, hob, goblin', which is rel. to μόρμορος (Hesychius), 'dread, terror', μύρμος (Hesychius), of s.m., Μυρμιδόνες, 'a warlike people of Thessaly', lit. 'the people of bugbears', and prob. cogn. with L. formīdō, 'terror'. See formidable and cp. Myrmidon. Cp. also the first element in Mormoops.

Mormon, n., a member of the church founded by Joseph Smith (1805-1844), April 6, 1830, in Seneca County, New York. The name Mormon was coined by Joseph Smith and explained by him as more mon, 'more good'.

Mormonism, n., the religious system of the Mormons. — Formed fr. Mormon with suff. -ism. Mormoops, n., a genus of bats of tropical America. — ModL., compounded of Gk. μορμώ, 'bugbear', and ώψ, gen. ἀπός, 'face'. See mormo and -ops.

morn, n., morning (poet.) — ME. morwen, morn, morgen, fr. OE. morgen, 'morning, morrow', rel. to OS., OHG. morgan, ON. morgunn, morginn, OFris. morgen, mergen, Swed. morgon, Dan., Du., MHG., G. morgen, Goth. maúrgins, 'morning', fr. I.-E. base \*merq-, \*mereq-, 'to blink, twinkle', whence also Lith. mirgēti, 'to blink, twinkle', OSlav. mrakū, 'darkness', mrūknoti, 'to grow dark'. Cp. morning. Cp. also

morganatic, morgen, morrow, murk. I.-E. base \*merq-, mereq-, is an enlargement of base \*mer-, 'to gleam, glimmer, sparkle'; see mere, 'pure'.

morning, n. — ME. morwening, morning, formed fr. morwen, morn, with subst. suff. -ing (on analogy of evening). See morn.

Moro, n., a member of a group of Moslems in the southern Philippine Islands. — Sp., 'Moor'. See Moor and cp. Morisco.

morocco, n., a kind of fine flexible leather. — Named fr. Morocco, a city of NW. Africa, where this kind of leather was originally made. moron, n., a feeble-minded person. — Gk. μωρόν, neut. of μωρός, 'foolish', prob. cogn. with OI. mūráh, 'idiotic'. L. mōrus, 'foolish', is a loan word fr. Gk. μωρός. Cp. the second element in oxymoron.

Derivatives: moron-cy, n., moron-ic, adj., moron-ism, n., moron-itv, n.

morose, adj., gloomy, sullen. — L. mōrōsus, 'capricious, peevish', lit. 'of (bad) manners', fr. mōs, gen. mōris, 'custom, habit, manner'. See moral and adj. suff. -ose.

Derivatives: morose-ly, adv., morose-ness, n.

morosity, n. — F. morosité, fr. L. mōrōsitātem, acc. of mōrōsitās, 'capriciousness', fr. mōrōsus. See prec. word and -ity.

morosis, n., idiocy (now identical with moronity).

— MedL., fr. Gk. μώρωσις, 'dullness, sluggishness', fr. μωρός (see moron and -osis); introduced into medicine by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (Karl von Linné) (1707-78).

morph-, form of morpho- before a vowel.

-morph, combining form used to form nouns meaning 'characterized by a (certain) form', as in *isomorph*; corresponding to adjectives ending in -morphic or -morphous. See morpho-.

morpheme, n., that part of a word which contains the affixes. — F. morphème, coined fr. Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape' (see morpho-), on analogy of phonème (see phoneme).

Morpheus, n., the god of sleep and dreams in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Μορφεύς, 'the god of sleep', lit, 'the maker of shapes', so named because of his calling up different shapes before the dreamer, fr. μορφή, 'form, shape'; see morpho-. Cp. Ovid, Metamorphoses, XI, 635.

morphia, n., morphine. — ModL. See morphine. Derivative: morphi-ate, tr. v.

-morphic, combining form used to form adjectives meaning 'having a (specified) form', as in anthropomorphic; corresponding to nouns ending in -morphism or -morphy. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See morpho-.

morphine, n., a white crystalline alkaloid,  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$  (chem.) — F., formed with chem. suff. -ine fr. Gk. Μορφεύς, name of the god of sleep (see Morpheus); so called because of its somniferous quality. Cp. morphia.

morphinism, n., the habitual use of morphia;

condition caused by this habit (med.) — See prec. word and -ism.

morphinomania, n., a morbid craving for morphine (med.) — Compounded of morphine and

Derivative: morphinomani-ac, adi.

1005

Morpho, n., an epithet of Aphrodite (Venus) — Gk. Μορφώ, lit. 'the shapely', personification of μορφώ, 'form, shape', which is related to μορφή, 'form, shape'. See morpho-

Morpho, n., a genus of tropical American butterflies of the family Nymphalidae (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. Μορφώ. See prec. word.

morpho-, before a vowel morph-, combining form meaning 'form, shape'. — Gk. μορφο-, μορφ-, fr. μορφή, 'form, shape', of uncertain origin. Cp. Morpheus, Morpho, paramorphism. Cp. also form, n.

morphology, n., the study of the form and structure of animals and plants. — G. Morphologie, coined by Goethe (Zur Naturwissenschaft überhaupt und besonders zur Morphologie, 1817) fr. Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivatives: morpholog-ic, morpholog-ic-al, adjs., morpholog-ic-al-ly, adv.

morphosis, n., the mode of formation of an organism (biol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μόρφωσις, 'a forming, shaping', fr. μορφοῦν, 'to form', fr. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See morpho- and -osis.

-morphosis, combining form denoting change of form, as in anamorphosis. — Fr. Gk. μόρφωσις, 'a forming, shaping'. See prec. word.

-morphous, combining form equivalent in meaning to -morphic, as in amorphous, dimorphous. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See morpho-.

-morphy, combining form used to form nouns corresponding to adjectives ending in -morphic or -morphous, as in heteromorphy. — See morpho- and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\tilde{\alpha}$ ).

morris, n., an old game played with stones, disks, etc. — Fr. earlier merels, pl. See merel.

morris, morris dance. — Fr. earlier morys, the same as Moorish. Various—unsuccessful—attempts have been made to explain why this English dance was called Moorish. Cp. next word. morris pike, n., a kind of pike (hist.) — Prop. 'Moorish pike', fr. morris, a var. of Moorish. Cp. morris dance.

morro, n., a round hill. — Sp. morro, 'round', rel. to OF. mor (masc.), more (fem.), 'something round, the head'; of unknown origin. Cp. morion, 'a hatlike helmet'.

morrow, n. — ME. morwe, a collateral form of morwen, 'morning'. See morn. Cp. tomorrow.

morse, n., a large round brooch. — ME. mors, fr. OF. mors, fr. L. morsus, 'a biting, a catching hold, that which catches hold', fr. morsus, pp. of mordere, 'to bite'. See mordant.

morse, n., walrus — Lapp. morsha, 'walrus'.

Morse, adj., pertaining to the system of recording telegraph invented by Samuel Finley Breese Morse (1791-1872).

morsel, n. — ME., fr. OF. morcel (F. morceau), dimin. of mors, 'bite', fr. L. morsus, of s.m., fr. morsus, pp. of mordere, 'to bite'. See mordant and dimin. suff. -el and cp. morse, 'brooch'. Cp. also morceau, which is a doublet of morsel.

mort, n., a note sounded on the hunting horn to announce the death of the hunted beast. — F., 'death', fr. L. mortem, acc. of mors, 'death', or F. mort, 'dead', fr. VL. \*mortus, corresponding to L. mortuus, 'dead', pp. of morior, mori, 'to die'. See next word.

mortal, adi. - ME., fr. MF. mortal, mortel (F. mortel), fr. L. mortalis, 'mortal', fr. mors, gen. mortis, 'death', from the stem of morior, mori, 'to die': which is cogn. with OI. mrtih, 'death', mrivatē, marati, máratē, Avestic mirveite, 'dies'. OI. mártah, 'mortal, man', Avestic mereti-, Lith. mirtis, OSlav. sumriti, of s.m.; OI. mrtáh, Avestic mereta-, 'dead', Arm. mard, 'man' (lit. 'mortal'), Gk. βροτός (for \*μβροτός), 'mortal' (for the original form cp. Gk. ἄμβροτος, 'immortal'), OSlav. mrŭtvŭ, 'dead', OSlav. miro, mrěti, 'to die', umrůtije, 'death', Lith. mìrštu, miřti, 'to die', māras, Lett. mēris, 'pestilence', Olr. marb. W., Co. marw, 'died' (pp.), OE. morb, 'murder'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*mer-, 'to die', which is orig. identical with base \*mer-, 'to consume, be consumed'. See morbid, mordant and cp. mort, mortgage, mortician, mortify, mortuary, amortize, immortal, immortelle, ambrosia, amrita, smorzando. Cp. also murder, murrain.

Derivatives: mortal, n., mortal-ism, n., mortal-ist, n., mortal-ize, tr. v., mortal-ly, adv.

mortality, n. — ME. mortalitee, fr. MF. (= F.) mortalité, fr. OF. mortalite, fr. L. mortālitātem, acc. of mortālitās, fr. mortālis. See mortal and

mortar, n., a vessel for pounding. — Partly fr. ME. morter, fr. OE. mortere, partly fr. OF. (= F.) mortier. Both OE. mortere and OF. mortier derive fr. L. mortārium, 'mortar' (i.e. 'vessel in which material is pounded'), whence also MLG. morter, OHG. mortāri, morsāri, MHG. morsære, G. Mörser. L. mortārium derives fr. I.-E. \*mṛtōs, 'rubbed, pounded', pp. form fr. I.-E. base \*(s)mer-, 'to rub, pound, consume, wear away, exhaust, worry'. The same base appears in L. morētum, 'a salad', lit. 'a pounded mixture', Gk. μαραίνειν, 'to waste, consume', L. morbus (for \*mor-bhos), lit. 'that which consumes'. See smart, v., and cp. morbid. Cp. also the two next words.

mortar, n., a kind of cannon. — MF. (= F.) mortier, orig. 'a mortarlike cannon', fr. L. mortārium, 'vessel in which material is pounded'; whence also MDu. (= Du.) mortier, G. Mörser. Dan. mørser, Swed. mörsare, 'a kind of cannon'. See mortar, 'vessel for pounding'.

Derivatives: *mortar*, tr. v., to bind together with mortar, *mortar*-v. adi.

mortgage, n. — ME. morgage, fr. OF. morgage, mortgage, lit. 'dead pledge' (replaced in Modern French by hypothèque). See mortal and gage, 'pledge'.

Derivatives: mortgage, tr. v., mortgage-able, adj., mortgag-ee, n., mortgag-er, n., mortgag-or, n.

mortician, n., a funeral undertaker. — Coined on analogy of physician fr. L. mors, gen. mortis. See mortal.

mortification, n. — ME. mortificacion, fr. MF. (= F.) mortification, fr. Late L. mortificationem, acc. of mortificatio, 'a killing, putting to death', fr. mortificatus, pp. of mortificare. See next word and -ion.

mortify, tr. v., to subdue (the body) by abstinence and discipline; intr. v., to practise mortification.

— Late ME. mortifien, fr. MF. (= F.) mortifier, fr. Late L. mortificāre, 'to kill, put to death', lit. 'to make dead', compounded of L. mors, gen. mortis, 'death', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See mortal and -fv.

Derivatives: mortifi-ed, adj., mortifi-ed-ly, adv., mortifi-ed-ness, n.

Mortimer, masc. PN. — Fr. Mortemer, name of a place in Normandy.

mortise, mortice, n., a cavity to receive a tenon.

— ME. mortays, fr. MF. (= F.) mortaise, fr. OF. mortoise, prob. fr. Arab. murtázz (in vulgar pronunciation mortázz), 'fixed in', pp. of the VIII form of rázza, 'he fastend, fixed'.

mortmain, n., inalienable ownership (law). — ME. morte mayne, fr. OF. mortemain [whence OF. (= F.) mainmorte], translation of ML. mortua manus, lit. 'dead hand'. See mortal and manual.

mortuary, adj., 1) pertaining to death; 2) pertaining to a burial. — Late L. mortuārius, 'of the dead', fr. L. mortuus, 'dead', fr. mors, gen. mortis, 'death'. See mortal and adj. suff. -ary.

mortuary, n., 1) formerly a gift claimed by a parish minister from the estate of a deceased parishioner; 2) a deadhouse, morgue. — ME. mortuarie, fr. ML. mortuārium, prop. neut. of the Late L. adjective mortuārius, 'of the dead', used as a noun. See prec. word.

morula, n., a mass of cells, resembling a mulberry in shape, formed by an ovum in its early development (embryol.) — ModL. mōrula, a dimin. coined by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919) fr. L. mōrum, 'mulberry'. See Morus and -ule.

Derivatives: morul-ar, adj., morul-ation, n.

Morus, n., a genus of trees, the mulberry tree (bot.) — L. mōrus, 'mulberry tree' (mōrum, 'mulberry'). See mulberry and cp. morula.

1006

Mosaic, adj., pertaining to Moses. — L. Mōsaicus, fr. Mōsēs, 'Moses'. See Moses and adj. suff.

Derivative: Mosaic-ity, n.

mosaic, n., a form of decoration. — F. mosaïque, fr. It. mosaico, fr. ML. mūsaicum, formed, with change of suff., fr. L. mūsīvum, 'mosaic' (short for mūsīvum opus, 'work of mosaic'), neut. of mūsīvus, a collateral form of mūsēus, 'pertaining to the Muses', fr. Mūsa, 'Muse'. Gk. μουσεῖον in the sense of 'mosaic', is borrowed fr. Latin. See Muse and cp. museum. For the ending of mosaic see suff. -ic.

Derivatives: mosaic, adj. and tr. v., mosaic-al, adj., mosaic-ist, n.

mosandrite, n., a silicate of sodium, calcium and the cerium metals (mineral.) — Swed. mosandrit, named after the Swedish chemist Carl Gustaf Mosander (1797-1858). For the ending, which goes back to Gk. - ττης, see subst. suff. -ite.

mosasaurus, n., a large extinct marine lizard. — ModL., compounded of L. Mosa, 'the River Meuse or Maas', and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See sauro-.

moschatel, n., a small plant having greenish flowers with a musky smell. — F. moscatelle, fr. It. moschatella, a dimin. formed fr. moscato, 'flavored with musk', fr. ML. muscātus, of s.m., fr. L. muscus, 'musk'. See musk and cp. muscatel. moselle, n. — Wine from the valley of the River Moselle.

Moses, masc. PN.; specif. the great Hebrew prophet, leader and lawgiver (Bible). — L. Moses, Movses, fr. Gk. Μουσής, Μωσής, fr. Heb. Mōsheh, which is of uncertain origin. Most scholars see in it the Hebraization of Egyptian mes, mesu, 'child, son', which is often used in theophorous names. According to this derivation the words of Pharaoh's daughter in Ex. 2: 10, 'for out of the water I drew him' are not the explanation of the Hebrew name Moshéh, but express the idea that the Egyptian name given by Pharaoh's daughter resembles in sound, and therefore, reminds us of, the Hebrew verb māshā<sup>h</sup>, 'he drew out', which is suggestive of the words spoken by Pharaoh's daughter. - As a Hebrew word, Mösheh is the active part. of  $m\bar{a}sh\dot{a}^h$ , 'he drew out', and accordingly means 'he who draws out', whence 'deliverer, savior'. mosesite, n., a mercury ammonium compound containing chlorine and sulfate (mineral.) — Named after Alfred J. Moses (1859-1920), Professor at Columbia University, New York. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

moshav, n., a cooperative small holders' settlement in Israel. — ModHeb. mōshábh, fr. Heb. mōshábh, 'sitting; seat, dwelling', fr. yāshábh, 'he sat down, was sitting, remained, dwelled'. See Yeshibah and cp. next word. moshava, n., a settlement of independent farmers in Israel. — ModHeb. mōshābhā<sup>h</sup>, a fem. noun formed from the masc. noun mōshābh. See prec. word.

1007

Moslem, n., a Mohammedan. — Arab. múslim, 'a believer in Islam', lit. 'one who has submitted himself to God', part. of áslama, 'he surrendered, submitted', IV (= causative) form of sálama, 'he was safe'. See salaam and cp. Islam.

mosque, n., a Mohammedan place of worship. — F. mosquée, fr. It. moschèa, fr. earlier moscheta, fr. Sp. mesquita (whence ModSp. mezquita), fr. Arab. másjid, 'place of worship, mosque', which is either borrowed fr. Nabatean masge dhá, 'place of worship', or formed independently, with ma-, a pref. denoting place, fr. sájada, 'he was submissive, prostrated himself in prayer', which is rel. to, or—more prob.—borrowed from Aram. se ghēdh, of s.m. Cp. masjid, mesquite.

mosquito, n., gnat. — Sp., dimin. of mosca, 'fly', fr. L. musca, 'fly', which derives from the I.-E. imitative base \*mus-, 'to buzz'. See midge and cp. words there referred to.

moss, n. - ME. mos, fr. OE. mos, 'marsh, moor', rel. to OE. meos, 'moss', ON. mosi, Dan. mos. 'moss', Swed. mossa, 'moss', mosse, 'moor'. MDu. mosse, Du. mos, 'moss', OHG., MHG. mos, 'moss, swamp, moor', OHG. mios, MHG. mies, 'moss', G. Moos, 'moss', ON. mvrr, 'bog, swamp', fr. L.-E. \*meu-s-, whence also L. muscus, 'moss', Lith. mūsaī, 'mold, mildew'. OSlav. muchu, 'moss' and perh. L. mustus, 'fresh, new' (if fr. \*mus-tos, 'wet, moist'), whence mustum (short for mustum vinum), 'new wine'. F. mousse. 'moss', is a Teut. loan word. I.-E. \*meu-s- is an -s-enlargement of base \*meu-, 'moist; marsh; moss'. Cp. mire, muscoid, muscology, mushroom, must, 'new wine', mustard, For derivatives of base \*meu-d-, a -d-enlargement of base \*meu-, see mother, 'dregs', and cp. words there referred

Derivatives: moss, tr. and intr. v., moss-ed, adj., moss-er, n., moss-y, adj., moss-i-ness, n.

mossbunker, n., also mossbanker, the menhaden, a large kind of herring. — Corruption of Du. marsbunker.

most, adj. — ME. mest, mast, most, fr. OE. mæst, māst (used as superl. of micel, 'large, great, much'), formed fr. OE. mā, 'more', and superl. suff.-est; rel. to OS. mēst, ON. mestr, Du. meest, OHG., MHG., G. meist, Goth. maists, 'most', and to E. more (which has influenced the vowel of ME., E. most). See mickle and superl. suff.-est and cp. almost.

Derivatives: most, adv. and n., most-ly, adv.
-most, suff. forming superlatives of adjectives and

adverbs as in foremost, midmost. — ME. most, for ME. -mest, fr. OE. -mest, compounded of two OE. superlative suffixes: suff. -ma (e.g. in for-ma, 'first', medu-ma, 'midmost') and suff. -est. Suff. -ma is cogn. with OI. -ma, Avestic -mō,

L. -mus. For the second superl. suff. see -est. The vowel of ME. and E. -most (fr. OE. -mest) is due to an erroneous association with most. See aftermost.

mot, n., a witty saying. — F., 'word', fr. OF., fr. Late I., muttum. See motto.

Motacilla, n., a genus of oscine birds (ornithol.).

— L. mōtacilla, 'wagtail', formed with the dimin. suff. -illa fr. mōtāre, 'to keep moving', freq. of movēre (pp. mōtus), 'to move'; so called because they move their tail feathers continually. See move and cp. motatorious. For sense development cp. wagtail.

Motacillidae, n. pl., a family of oscine birds (ornithol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. mōtacilla. See prec. word.

motatorious, adj., keeping in motion. — Formed with suff. -orious fr. L. mōtāre, 'to keep moving', freq. of movēre (pp. mōtus), 'to move'. See move and cp. Motacilla.

Motazilite, n. — See Mutazilite.

mote, n., a small particle. — ME. mote, mot, fr. OE. mot, 'atom, mote', rel. to Du. mot, 'dust, sawdust', Swed. smutt, Norw. mutt, 'speck, mote, splinter, chip, bit'; of uncertain origin.

mote, may, v., only used in the phrase so mote it be, 'so may it be' (arch.) — OE. mot, 'may, can, must'. See must, v.

mote, n. - A var. of moot.

motel, n., a hotel for automobile tourists. — A blend of motor and hotel.

motet, n., a choral composition on a sacred text, usually for unaccompanied voices (mus.) — F., dimin. of mot, 'word'. See motto and -et and cp. It. mottetto.

moth, n. — ME. motthe, fr. OE. modde, rel. to ON. motti, MLG., MDu. motte, mutte, Du. mot, Late MHG. motte, matte, G. Motte, 'moth', and perh. also to OE. mada, 'maggot'. See maggot and cp. mawkish.

mother, n., a female parent. — ME. moder, fr. OE. mōdor, rel. to OS. mōdar, ON. mōðir, Dan., Swed. moder, OFris. mōder, 'mother', Du. moeder, OHG., MHG. muoter, G. Mutter, and cogn. with OI. mātár-, Toch. A mācar, B mācer, Arm. mair (gen. maur), Gk. μήτηρ, Dor. μᾶτηρ, 'mother', Alb. motre, 'sister', orig. 'the elder sister', i.e. 'the sister replacing the mother', L. māter, OIr. māthir, OSlav. mati, Lett. māte, 'mother', Lith. móté, OPruss. mūti, 'wife'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*māter-, which is traceable to child's lip word ma-. Cp. mater, maternal, maternity, matrimony, matrix, matron, matter, metropolis, Demeter, metronymic, maieutic, cummer.

Derivatives: mother, to care for as a mother, mother-hood, n., mother-less, mother-like, mother-ly, adjs., mother-li-ness, n.

mother, n., dregs. — MDu. (= Du.) modder, 'filth, dregs' (whence also G. Moder, 'mold), rel. to MLG. mudde, 'mud', muddig, 'muddy', Swed. smuts, 'dirt', ME. bi-smoteren, bi-smudden, 'to

make dirty', and cogn, with OI, mudiráh, 'cloud', mūtram, 'urine', Avestic mūvra, 'filth', fr. I.-E. \*meu-d-, whence also Gk, μύδος, 'damp, moisture', μύζω (for \*μύδιω), 'I suck', OSlay, mvio, mvti, 'to wash'. Lith. máudvti. 'to bathe'. Lett. maût. 'to swim', OIr. muad, 'cloud', and prob. also L. mundus (for \*mu-ndo-s). 'clean' (orig 'washed'). L.-E. \*meu-d- is a -d-enlargement of base \*meu-, 'moist: marsh: moss', Cp. smut. Co. also mud. mundify. Mydaus. Myzostoma. For derivatives of I.-E. \*meu-s-, an -senlargement of base \*meu-, see moss and cp. words there referred to. E. mother, 'dregs', was influenced in form by a folk-etymological association with mother, 'female parent'.

Derivative: mother-v. adi.

mother-of-pearl, n. - Loan translation of ML. mater perlarum, lit. 'mother of pearls'. Cp. It. madreperla, F. mère-perle, Du. parelmoer, G. Perlmutter, Dan. perlemor.

motif. n., theme, predominant feature. - F. See motive, n.

motile, adj., capable of movement (physiol.) -Formed with suff. -ile fr. L. mōtus, pp. of movere, 'to move'. See move and cp. motion.

motility, n., capacity of movement. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -itv.

motion, n. — Late ME., fr. OF. (= F.) motion, fr. L. motionem, acc. of motio, 'a moving, motion', fr. motus, pp. of movere, 'to move'. See move and -ion and cp. commotion, emotion. locomotion, promotion. Cp. also motive.

Derivatives: motion, tr. and intr. v., motion-able, adi., motion-al, motion-less, adis.

motivate, tr. v. — Formed fr. motive, n., with verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: motivat-ion, n.

motive, n. - ME. motif, fr. MF. (= F.) motif, n., fr. motif. adi., fr. ML. môtivus, 'moving', fr. L. mōtus, pp. of movere, 'to move'. See move and -ive and cp. the second element in automotive, leitmotive, locomotive.

Derivatives: motive, tr. v., motive-less, adj. motive, adj. - ML. mõtivus, 'moving'. See motive, n.

motivity, n., capacity of producing motion. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. ML. motivus, 'moving'. See motive, adj. and n.

motley, adj., parti-colored. — ME. motteley. motley, of Gaulish origin. The word was brought over to England by the Normans.

Derivatives: motley, n. and tr. v.

motmot, n., a tropical S. American bird. -Imitative of its cry.

moto-, combining form meaning 'motion' or 'motor'. - Fr. L. motus, pp. of movere, 'to move'. See move.

motograph, n., an instrument used in making a loud-speaking telephone (electr.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. motus, pp. of movere, 'to move', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν 'to write'. See move and -graph.

motometer, n., a device indicating the number of revolutions made (mach.) - A hybrid coined fr. L. motus. pp. of movere, 'to move', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See move and meter. 'poetical

motor, n. - Lit. 'mover', fr. L. motor, fr. motus. pp. of movere, 'to move'. See move and agential suff. -or.

Derivatives: motor, adi. and intr. v., motor-ed, adi., motor-ing, n.

motorcade, n., a procession of automobiles. — A modern word formed fr. motor on analogy of cavalcade (q.v.) See also -cade and cp. the svnonym autocade.

motorcycle, n. - A hybrid coined fr. motor and

Derivatives: motorcycle, intr. v., motorcycl-ist.

motorist, n. - Formed fr. motor with suff. -ist. motorize, tr. v., to furnish with a motor or motors. - Formed fr. motor with suff. -ize. Derivative: motoriz-ation, n.

mottle, tr. v., to mark with blotches. — Back formation fr. mottled.

mottle, n., a blotch. — Formed like mottle. v. mottled, adi. — Formed fr. motley with 3rd suff.

motto, n., a short saying, maxim. - It., 'a saving', fr. Late L. muttum, 'grunt, muttering', which is rel. to L. muttire, mūtire, mūtire, 'to grunt, mutter'. See mutter and cp. mot. motet. moucharaby, n., a projecting latticed oriel window (arch.) — F., fr. Arab. mashrabivah, 'bav window'.

mouchoir, n., a handkerchief. - F., fr. OF. moucheur, fr. moucher, 'to wipe the nose', prop. 'to remove the mucus of the nose', fr. VL. \*muccare, fr. L. mucus, 'slime from the nose'. See

mone, n., a pout, - F. See mow, 'grimace'.

moufflon, mouflon, n., a wild mountain sheep of Sardinia and Corsica (Ovis musimon). - F. mouflon, fr. It. mufflone, fr. Corsican muffolo, fr. Late L. mufro, 'wild sheep', which is rel. to L. musimō, musmō, of s.m. Cp. musimon.

mouillé, adj., softened, palatalized (said of a consonant; as e.g. ll in F. fille, ñ in Sp. caño.) - F., lit. 'wet, moistened', pp. of mouiller, 'to wet, moisten', fr. VL. \*molliāre, 'to soften', fr. L. mollis, 'soft'. See mollify.

moujik, n. — A var. spelling of muzhik.

moulage, n., molding. - F., fr. mouler, 'to mold, cast', fr. moule, 'mold, pattern, form', fr. L. modulus, 'a small measure'. See module and -age.

mould, n. — See mold, 'pattern'.

mould, n. - See mold, 'crumbling earth'.

mould, n. - See mold, 'a fungoid growth'.

mould, v. — See mold, 'to grow moldy'.

moulder, n. — See molder, n.

moulder, v. — See molder, v. moulding, n. — See molding, n.

mouldy, adj. - See moldy.

moulin, n., a nearly vertical shaft in a glacier formed by surface water falling through a crack in the ice (geol.) — F., lit, 'a mill', fr. Late L. molinum, 'mill', fr. L. mola, 'mill, millstone'. See mill.

moult, v. and n. — See molt, v. and n.

mound, n., a heap of earth. - Prob. fr. MDu. mond, 'protection', which is rel. to OE. mund. 'hand; protection, guardianship'. ON. mund. 'hand', OHG., MHG, munt, 'hand; protection', and cogn, with L. manus, 'hand'. See manual and cp. the second element in Edmond. Osmond, Raymond, Sigismund. E. mound was influenced in form by mount, 'hill, mountain'.

mound, n., globe of a sovereign, orb. - F. monde, 'the world', fr. L. mundus. See mundane and cp.

mount, n., hill, mountain. - ME. mont, mount, partly fr. OE. munt (fr. L. montem), partly fr. OF. (= F.) mont. 'hill, mountain', fr. L. montem, acc. of mons, 'mount, mountain', which is rel. to mentum, 'chin', monile, 'necklace', minae, 'projecting points or pinnacles' (of walls): threats', ē-minēre, 'to stand out, project; to be eminent', im-minēre, 'to hang over, project over; to threaten', prō-minēre, 'to jut out, project', fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to stand out, project', whence also W. mynydd, Co. meneth, ModBret. menez, 'mountain', ON, mana, 'to tower above', manir, 'ridge of a roof', and possibly also Avestic mati- (for \*mnti-), 'promontory', fra-manyente, 'they get a head start'. Cp. mount, v., mountain. Cp. also adminicle, amenable, amount, commination, demeanor, eminent, imminent, manada, mane, marmot, menace, mental, 'pertaining to the chin', minatory, moniliform, monte, mont-depiété, muromontite, paramount, prominent, promontory, rodomontade.

mount, intr. v., to go up, to climb; tr. v., to ascend. - ME. monten, mounten, fr. OF. (= F.) monter, 'to go up, ascend, climb, mount', lit. to go up hill', fr. VL. \*montare, fr. L. mons, gen. montis. See mount, 'hill', and cp. remount, surmount, montage and the first element in mountebank.

Derivatives: mount-ed, adj., mount-ing, n.

mountain, n. - ME. montaine, fr. OF. montaigne (F. montagne), fr. VL. \*montanea, 'mountain', prop. fem. of montaneus, 'pertaining to, a mountain, mountainous', which corresponds to L. montānus, of s.m., fr. mons, gen. montis. See mount, 'hill'. Cp. montane and words there referred to.

Derivatives: mountain-eer, n., mountain-eer-ing, n.. mountainous (q.v.), mountain-y, adj.

mountainous, adj. - F. montagneux (fem. montagneuse), fr. VL. \*montāneosus, fr. L. montānus. See mountain and -ous.

Derivatives: mountain-ous-ly, adv., mountainous-ness, n.

mountebank, n., a quack, charlatan. - It. montambanco, contraction of monta-in-banco, lit. 'mount on bench', with reference to the bench from which quacks and buffoons used to address the crowd gathered around them. It. monta is the imper, of montare, 'to mount', fr. VL. \*montare: see mount, v. For the etymology of lt. banco, 'bench', see banco. For sense development cp. saltimbanco.

mourn, intr. and tr. v. - ME. mournen, mornen, fr. OF, murnan, 'to care for, be anxious about; to lament over', rel. to OS. mornian. OHG. mornēn, Goth. maúrnan, 'to mourn'. ON. morna 'to pine away', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)mer-, 'to care for, be anxious about, think, consider, rememher', whence-with reduplication of the base -L. memor, 'mindful', memoria, 'memory'. See memory and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: mourn-er, n., mourn-ful, adj., mourn-ful-ly, adv., mourn-ful-ness, n., mourn-

mouse, n. - ME. mous, fr. OE. mūs, rel. to OS., ON., OFris., MLG., MDu., Dan., Swed. mus, Du. muis, 'mouse', OHG., MHG. mūs. G. Maus. 'mouse: muscle', and cogn. with OI. műs-, 'mouse, rat', muskáh, 'scrotum, testicle'. lit, 'a little mouse', OPers. mūsh, 'mouse', Arm. mukn (gen. mkan), Gk.  $\mu \tilde{v} \varsigma$  (gen.  $\mu v \dot{o} \varsigma$ ), 'mouse: muscle', L. mūs (gen. mūris), Alb. mī, Lith. muse, OPrus. muso, 'mouse', OSlav. myši, 'mouse', myšica, 'arm'. Cp. dormouse, flittermouse, Cp. also murex, Muridae, murine, Mus, muscatel, muscle, muscular, musk, musteline, marmot. Cp. also Mya, myelo-, myo-, amyous, perimysium.

Derivatives: mouse, intr. and tr. v., mous-er, n., mouse-let, n., mouse-ling, n., mous-ing, n. and adj. mousquetaire, n., musketeer. — See musketeer. mousse, n., a dish made from whipped cream, white of egg, etc. — F., 'foam', fr. Late L. mulsa, 'hydromel'. See mulse.

mousseline, n., muslin. — See muslin.

moustache, n. - A var. spelling of mustache.

Mousterian, adj., designating, or pertaining to, the late paleolithic culture (geol.) — So called from Le Moustier in southern France, where remains of this type were found.

mouth, n. - ME. mouth, mouthe, fr. OE. mūð, rel. to OS., OFris. mūth, ON. munnr, muðr, Dan. mund, Swed. mun, MDu. mont, mond, Du. mond, OHG. mund, MHG. munt, G. Mund, Goth. munbs, 'mouth', OE. mīðl, ON. mēl, OHG. mindil, 'horse's bit', ON. minnask, 'to kiss'; fr. I.-E. base \*menth-, 'to chew', whence prob. also Gk. μάθυιαι (Hesychius), 'iaw', μασάομαι (for \*μαθιάομαι), 'I chew, bite', μαστάζω, 'I chew', μάσταξ, 'mouth, jaws' (lit. 'that with which one chews'), L. mandere, 'to chew', Ir. mēadal, 'orifice of the stomach'. Cp. malar, mandible, manducate, mange, manger, masseter, mastic, masticate, maxilla, mustache.

Derivatives: mouth, tr. and intr. v., mouth-ed, adj., mouth-er, n., mouth-ful, adj., mouth-y, adj., mouth-i-ly, adv., mouth-i-ness, n.

moutonnée, adj., 'shaped like the back of a sheep', said of a rock (geology). — F., (in roche moutonnée), fem. pp. of moutonner, 'to make similar to a sheep; to make woolly or fleecy', fr. mouton, 'sheep'. See mutton.

movable, adj. — ME., fr. OF., fr. moveir, movoir, 'to move'. See move and -able.

Derivatives: movabil-ity, n., movable, n., movable-ness, n., movabl-y, adv.

move, tr. and intr. v. — ME. moven, fr. AF. mover, corresponding to OF. moveir, movoir (F. mouvoir), fr. L. movēre (pp. mōtus), 'to move, set in motion', which is prob. cogn. OI. mīvati, 'pushes, moves', kāma-mūtah, 'moved by love', Toch. AB mus-, 'to move', Gk. ἀμεύσασθαι, 'to surpass, outstrip', ἀμύνειν, 'to keep off, ward off, defend', Lith. māuju, māuti, 'to strip off'. Cp. commove, remove. Cp. also émeute, mob, 'rabble', mobile, moment, Motacillidae, motatorious, motion, motive, motor, mutiny, promote, remote.

Derivatives: move, n., mov-er, n., mov-ing, adj., mov-ing-ly, adv.

movement, n. — Late ME., fr. OF. movement (F. mouvement), fr. ML. movimentum, fr. L. movēre. See move and -ment and cp. moment.

movies, n. pl., moving pictures (colloq.) — Contraction of moving pictures.

mow, tr. v., to cut (grass) — ME. mowen, fr. OE. māwan, rel. to MLG. maeyen (whence Du. maaien), OHG. māen, MHG. mæjen, G. mähen, 'to mow', OE. mæd, 'meadow', OHG. mād, 'a mowing, math', fr. I.-E. base \*mē-, \*mē-, 'to mow', whence also Gk. ἀ-μᾶν, 'to mow', ἄ-μητος, 'crop gathered in', and prob. also L. metere, 'to reap', MIr. meithel, OW. medel, 'a group of reapers', ModBret. medi, 'to reap'. Cp. math, meadow. Cp. also Messidor.

Derivative: mow-er, n.

mow, n., a stack of hay. — ME. mowe, mow, fr. OE. mūga, mūha, 'a heap, pile', rel. to ON. mūgi, mūgr, of s.m., ON. mostr (for \*muhstr), 'crowd', Swed. moa, 'to crowd together', and prob. cogn. with Gk. μύχων (Hesychius), 'heap'. Derivative: mow, tr. v., to stack in, or as in, a mow.

mow, n., a grimace. — ME. mouwe, mowe, fr. OF. moe, moue (F. moue) 'pout, grimace', fr. Frankish \*mauwa, restored after the Dutch phrase mouwe maken, 'to pout, make a wry face'; prob. of imitative origin.

Derivative: mow, intr. v., to make grimaces.

moxa, n., a soft material prepared from the leaves of a wormwood (Artemisia moxa) and used as a counterirritant. — Jap. mogusa.

moyen âge, the Middle Ages. — F., lit. 'middle age'. The first word derives fr. L. mediānus, 'that which is in the middle'; see median. For the second word see age.

Mozarab, n., a Christian of Spain who assimilated himself to the Moors and adopted Arabic speech — Sp. mozárabe. fr. Arab. mustá'rib,

'would be Arab', act. part. of the X conjugation of 'aruba' 'was Arabic (of speech)', fr. 'Arab (coll.), 'Arabs'. See Arab.

Derivative: Mozarab-ic, adi.

mozzetta, mozetta, n., a short cape with a small hood worn by the Pope and other high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. — It. mozzetta, prob. fr. ML. almucia. See amice, 'hood, headdress', and cp. almuce, mutch.

much, adj. — ME. miche, muche, fr. earlier michel, muchel, 'large much', fr. OE. micel, mycel. See mickle and cp. magnum.

Derivatives: much, n. and adv., much-ness, n.

mucic, adj. designating, or pertaining to, a dibasic acid (CHOH)<sub>4</sub>—(CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub> (chem.) — F. mucique, fr. L. mūcus. See mucus and adj. suff. -ic. mucid, adj., moldy, musty. — L. mūcidus, 'moldy, musty', fr. mūcus. See mucus and -id (representing L. -idus).

mucilage, n., a gelatinous substance found in plants (bot.) — F., fr. Late L. mūcilāgō, 'a moldy, musty juice', fr. L. mūcus. See mucus.

mucilaginous, adj., viscous, sticky. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. Late L. mūcilāgō, gen. -āginis. See prec. word.

mucin, n., substance secreted by the mucous membranes (biochem.) — F. mucine, coined by Mozin in 1842 fr. L. mūcus. See mucus and chem. suff. -ine, -in.

muck, n., dung, manure. — ME. muc, muk, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. mykr, myki. Dan. mog, 'dung, manure', which are prob. cogn. with L. mūcus. See mucus and cp. meek. Cp. also midden

Derivatives: muck, tr. v., muck-y, adj.

mucker, n., a heavy fall (*U.S. Slang*) — Formed from prec. word with agential suff. -er.

muckle, adj. - A var. of mickle.

muckna, n., a male elephant without tusks or with only rudimentary tusks. — Hind. makhnā, fr. Ol. matkuṇaḥ, 'a bug, a flea; a beardless man; an elephant without tusks'.

muco-, combining form meaning 'mucous'. — L. mūco-, fr. mūcus. See mucus.

mucoid, adj., resembling mucus. — A hybrid coined fr. L. mūcus and Gk.-οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See mucus and -oid.

mucoid, n., any of a group of substances resembling mucin (biochem.) — Coined fr. mucin and -oid. See prec. word.

Mucor, n., a genus of molds (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. mūcor, 'mold, moldiness', rel. to mūcēre, 'to be moldy or musty', mūcus, 'mucus of the nose'. See mucus.

mucosity, n. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. mūcōsus, 'slimy, mucous', fr. mūcus. See prec.

mucoso-, combining form meaning 'mucous'. — L. mūcōso-, fr. mūcōsus. See next word.

mucous, adj. — L. mūcōsus, 'slimy, mucous', fr. mūcus. See mucus and -ous.

mucro, n., a sharp point or tip (bot. and zool.) —

L. mucrō, 'point of a sword', standing for \*mu-kros, 'pointed', and possibly cogn. with Gk. ἀμυσαλαί (Hesychius) 'arrowheads', ἀμύσσω, Att. ἀμύττω (for \*ἀμύκιω), 'I scratch, tear', and with Lith. musu, musti, 'to strike'.

Derivatives: mucron-ate(d), adj., mucron-ate-ly, adv., mucron-ation, n.

mucus, n., a viscid secretion of the mucous membranes. - L. mūcus, 'mucus of the nose', rel. to mūcor, 'mold, moldiness', mungere, ēmungere, 'to blow the nose', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)meua-. \*(s)meug-, 'to slip; slippery, slime', whence also OI. muñcáti, mucáti, 'he releases'. Gk. μύξα. 'mucus of the nose, slime', μύξος, 'mullet', μύκης, gen. μύκητος, 'fungus', μυκτήρ, 'nose' (lit. 'the mucous organ'), OSlav. smyčati, 'to draw or drag along', Lith. smunkù, smùkti. 'to slip', ON, mykr, myki, 'dung, manure', mygla, 'mold', W. mign, 'mold, dirt', Ir, mocht, 'soft, mild'. W. mwytho, 'to soften'. Cp. emunctory. moist, mucid, mucilage, Mucor, Mugiladae, myco-, mycosis, Mycteria, mycteric, Cp. also match, 'wick of a lamp', mouchoir, Cp. also meek, muck, muggy.

mud, n., wet earth. — ME. mode, mudde, of LG. origin. Cp. OLG., MLG. mudde, 'mud', muddig, 'muddy', which derive fr. I.-E. base \*meu-, 'wet, moist', whence also MDu., Du. modder, 'filth, dregs'. See mother, 'dregs', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: mud, v., mudd-y, adj., mudd-i-ly, adv., mudd-i-ness. n.

mudar, n., the name of two East Indian trees, Calotropis gigantea and Calotropis procera. — Hind, madār.

muddle, tr. and intr. v., to confuse. — Formed fr. mud with suff. -le. (The original meaning was 'to dabble in mud'.)

Derivatives: muddle, n., muddl-er, n.

mudir, n., the governor of a province in Egypt or Sudan. — Arab. mudir, 'governor', prop. active part. of adåra, 'he administered, governed', IV (= causative) conjugation of dåra, 'he moved in a circle'. See daïra.

mudiria, n., a province in Egypt or Sudan. — Arab. mudiriya<sup>h</sup>, fr. mudir, 'governor'. See prec. word.

Muehlenbeckia, n., a genus of plants of the buckwheat family (bot.) — ModL., named after the Alsatian physician H. G. Muehlenbeck (1798-1845). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

muezzin, n., in Mohammedan countries, an official who, from the minaret of the mosque, calls the people to prayer. — Arab. mu'ádhdhin, propactive part. of ádhdhana, Il (= frequentative or intensive) conjugation of ádhana, 'he proclaimed', fr. udhn, 'ear', which is rel. to Ethiop. ezn, Heb. őzen, Aram. udhná, Syr. edhná, Akkad. uznu, 'ear', Heb. he'ēzin, 'he gave ear, heard, listened, hearkened'.

muff, n., a warm covering for the hands. — Du. mof, shortened fr. moffel, fr. MDu. moffel, muf-

fel, 'mitten, muff', fr. MF. moufle. See muffle, adi, and n.

muff, n., a clumsy person. — Of uncertain origin. muffetee, n., a muffler. — Fr. muff, 'a warm covering'.

muffin, n., a light cake made with eggs. — Cp. OF. pain moufflet. 'soft bread'.

muffineer, n., a dish for keeping muffins hot. — Formed fr. muffin with suff. -eer.

muffle, tr. v., to wrap up. — ME. muflen, fr. OF. enmoufler, fr. moufle. See muffle, n.

muffle, n., a mitten (obsol.); 2) a muff; a muffler.

— MF. (= F.) moufle, 'mitten, muffle', fr. OF., fr. ML. muffula, 'furred glove', which is of uncertain origin.

muffler, n., a wrap for the throat. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. -er.

mufti, n., 1) an expounder of Mohammedan law;
2) civilian clothes esp. when worn by a naval or military officer. — Arab. múftī, active part. of áftā, 'he expounded the law', IV (= causative) conjugation of fátā, 'he decided, declared'. See futwa.

mug, n., a drinking cup. — Earlier mugg, rel. to Swed. mug, Norw. mugge, LG. mokke, mukke, Du. mok, G. Muck, Mock; of uncertain origin. Derivative: mug-ful, adj.

mug, n., face (slang). — Perhaps from prec. word. Derivatives: mug, tr. v., to photograph, esp. to photograph a criminal; intr. v., to make faces, mugg-er, n.

mug, n., a fool, dupe (English Slang) — Of uncertain origin.

mugger, muggur, n., the common crocodile of India (*Crocodilus palustris*). — Hind. *magar*, fr. OI. *mákarah*, 'sea monster, crocodile', which is rel. to OI. *nakrah*, 'crocodile', *nákrah*, 'a kind of aquatic animal'; prob. of Dravidian origin.

mugget, n., 1) the lily of the valley; 2) the woodruff. — F. muguet, 'lily of the valley; woodruff', fr. (noix) muguette, alteration of (noix) muscade, 'nutmeg' (cp. the transitory forms muguade, mugate), fr. musc, 'musk'. See musk and cp. muscardine, muscat.

muggins, n., a simpleton. — From the surname Muggins. Cp. juggins.

Muggletonian, n., a member of a sect founded by the English tailor Lodowicke Muggleton (1609–98). For the ending see suff. -ian.

muggy, adj., damp. — From dial. mug, 'a drizzle', which is of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. mugga, 'drizzling mist', and Norw. mugg, 'mist, mold', which are rel. to ON. mygla, 'mold', and cogn. with L. mūcus, 'slime from the nose'. See mucus and cp. next word.

Derivative: muggi-ness, n.

Mugilidae, n. pl., a family of fishes, the gray mullet (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff.-idae fr. L. mūgil, 'the mullet', which is cogn. with Gk. μύξος, 'mullet', μύξα, 'mucus of the nose, slime', L. mūcus, 'mucus of the nose'. See mucus and cp. prec. word.

mugwort 101

mugwort, n., the plant Artemisia vulgaris. — ME., fr. OE. mucgwyrt, lit. 'midge wort'. See midge and wort.

mugwump, n., an independent man in politics. — Algonquian mugquomp, 'great chief'.

Muharram, also Moharram, n., the first month of the Mohammedan year. — Arab. muhárram, lit. 'sacred, forbidden', pass. part. of hárrama, 'he forbade', II (= intensive) conjugation of hárama, 'he forbade', háruma, 'was forbidden'. See harem, herem.

Muhlenbergia, n., a large genus of grasses (bot.)

— ModL., named after the American botanist
Gotthilf Henry Ernest Muhlenberg (1753–1815).
For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

muktar, n., an agent or attorney (*India*). — Hind. mukhtār, fr. Arab. mukhtār, lit. 'chosen', pass. part. of ikhtāra, 'he chose', the VIII conjugation of khāra, 'he chose', whence khayr, 'good, wellbeing'. Cp. mohair.

mulatto, n., the offspring of a negro and a white man. — Sp. and Port. mulato, 'of mixed breed', fr. Arab. muwállad, 'one born of an Arab father and a foreign mother', prop. pass. part. of the II conjugation of wálada, 'he begot', wáladat, 'she bore (a child'), rel. to Ethiop. waláda, Heb. yāládh, Ugar. yld, Aram. yĕlīdh, yĕlēdh, Syr. īlédh, 'he begot' (fem. 'she bore'), Akkad. walādu, later form alādu, 'to beget, to bear (a child)'. The word was influenced in form by a folk-etymological association with Sp. mulo, 'mule', fr. L. mulus.

mulberry, n. - ME. mulberie, dissimilated fr. earlier ME, murberie, fr. OE, morberie, a hybrid coined fr. L. morum, 'blackberry, mulberry', and OE. berie, 'berry' [cp. MDu. moerbeye, moerbesie (Du. moerbezie, moerbei), OHG. mürberi, MHG marher and the dissimilated forms: MHG, mulber, G. Maulbeere, which are also compounded of L. morum and the respective equivalent of OE. berie (see berry)]. L. morum is borrowed fr. Gk. μόρον, μῶρον, 'mulberry, blackberry', which is prob. cogn. with Arm. mor, mori, 'blackberry', MIr. merenn, W. merwydden, 'mulberry'. It. mora, Rum. mură, OF. moure (F. mûre), OProvenç., Cat., Sp. and Port. mora, 'mulberry', derive fr. L. mora, pl. of morum, 'mulberry' (the neut. pl. ending a having been mistaken for a fem. sing.) Cp. also Morus, murrey, and the second element in sycamore.

mulch, n., moist straw, leaves, etc., spread around plants to prevent the evaporation of the moisture. — ME. molsh, 'soft', rel. to OE. melsc, 'mellow', Du. mals, dial. G. molsch, mulsch, 'soft, ripe', OHG. molawēn, 'to become soft', MHG. molwic, G. mollig, 'soft', fr. I.-E. base \*mel-, 'to rub, grind'. See meal, 'edible grain', and words there referred to, and cp. esp. moil, mellow, mollify.

Derivatives: mulch, tr. v., mulch-er, n.

Mulciber, n., a surname of Vulcan (Roman mythol.) — L. Mulciber, for \*Mulce-dhros, lit. 'the

appeaser', fr. mulcēre, 'to stroke, soften, appease'. See demulcent and cp. words there referred to.

mulct, n., fine. — L. mulcta, more correctly multa, 'penalty, fine', which is either an Oscan or a Sampite word.

mulct, tr. v., to fine. — L. mulctāre, more correctly multāre, 'to punish, fine', fr. mulcta, multa. See mulct. n.

Derivatives: mulct-able, adj., mulct-ary, adj., mulct-ation, n., mulct-ative, adj., mulctu-ary, adj.

mule, n., a hybrid between the horse and the ass. ME., fr. OF. mul, fr. L. mūla, fem. of mūlus, 'mule' (whence OF. mul, replaced in F. by its diminutive mulet). L. mūlus stands for \*mughslos (cp. the diminutive muscellus, fr. \*muxellus) and is cogn. with Gk. μυχλός (for \*mukslos), 'he-ass', Alb. mušk, 'mule'. Cp. muleta.

Derivatives: mul-ish, adj., mul-ish-ly, adv., mul-ish-ness. n.

mule, n., a kind of slipper. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. mulleus, 'a reddish shoe', which is rel. to mullus, 'the red mullet'. See mullet, 'seafish'.

muleta, n., a rod with a red flag used in bullfights.

— Sp., lit. 'a young she-mule', dimin. of mula, 'she-mule'. See 1st mule.

muleteer, n., a mule driver. — MF. (= F.) muletier, fr. mulet, 'mule', dimin. of OF. mul, 'mule', fr. L. mūlus. See mule and -eer.

muley, adi, and n. — See mulley.

muliebrity, n., womanliness, effeminacy. — L. muliebritās, 'womanliness', fr. muliebris, 'womanly, female', fr. mulier, 'woman, wife', fr. earlier \*mulies; of uncertain origin. For the change of s to b cp. fūnebris, 'pertaining to a funeral', which stands for \*fūnesris, fr. fūnus, 'funeral, burial'. For the ending see suff. -ity.

mull, tr. v., 1) to powder (dial. English); to muddle (dial. English). — ME. mullen, 'to grind', fr. ME. mul, mol, 'dust', fr. OE. myl, 'dust', which is rel. to Swed. mull, MLG., MDu., Du. mul, 'loose earth', G. Müll, 'garbage'; fr. I.-E. base \*mel-, 'to rub, grind'. See meal, 'edible grain', and words there referred to and cp. esp. muller, n.

mull, n., 1) dust, rubbish (dial. English); 2) mess, muddle (colloq. English). — ME. mul, mol, 'dust'. See prec. word and cp. mullock.

mull, n., a thin soft muslin. — Shortened fr. mulmul (q.v.)

mull, n., a promontory; used in Scottish place names. — Cp. ON. mūli, 'a snout, muzzle; a jutting crag', which is rel. to OFris. mūla, MDu. mūle, muul, Du. muil, OHG. mūla, MHG. mūle, mūl, G. Maul, 'muzzle, mouth', Goth. faúr-muljan, 'to muzzle', and cogn. with Gk. μύλλον, μύλλος, 'lip; lip of the vulva', μύλλειν, 'to close the lips', μυλλαίνειν, 'to make grimaces'. All these words are prob. formed from the I.-E. imitative base \*mu-.

mull, n., a snuff box. — Scot. form of mill for grinding.

mull, tr. v., to heat wine or beer. — Of uncertain

mullah, n., a Mohammedan teacher; an expounder of the Koran.—Pers. and Hind. mulla (Turk. molla), fr. Arab. maúlā, 'master, sir, judge, magistrate', fr. wáliya, 'he reigned, governed'. Cp. vilayet and words there referred to. mullein, also mullen, n., a tall plant of the figwort family. — ME. moleyn, fr. AF. moleine (corresponding to F. molène), lit. 'the soft-leaved plant', fr. OF. (= F.) mol, 'soft', fr. L. mollis. See mollify and cp. words there referred to.

muller, n., a stone for grinding. — ME. mullen, 'to powder, grind', fr. ME. mul, mol, 'dust'. See mull, 'to powder'.

mullet, n., two kinds of edible seafish: the red mullet and the gray mullet. — ME. molet, fr. MF. mulet, dimin. formed fr. Late L. mūlus, corresponding to L. mullus, 'the red mullet', fr. Gk. μύλλος, 'name of a fish', which is rel. to Gk. μέλᾶς, 'black', and cogn. with L. mulleus, 'reddish', OI. malináh, 'dirty, stained, black', mlūnah, 'black'. See melano- and cp. also surmullet. Cp. also mule, 'a kind of slipper'.

mullet, also molet, n., a star, usually five-pointed (her.) — ME. molet, fr. MF. molette, 'mullet, rowel' (F. molette, 'rowel'), dimin. formed fr. L. mola, 'millstone, mill'. See mill for grinding and cp. mull, 'a snuff box'.

mulley, adj., hornless; n. 1) a hornless cow; 2) any cow (dial. British). — Scot. moiley, prob. of Celtic origin and lit. meaning 'bald'. Cp. Ir. maol, 'bald'.

mulligatawny, n., an East Indian soup flavored with curry powder. — Tamil milagu-tannīr, compounded of milagu, 'pepper', and tannīr, 'cool water', fr. tan, 'cool', and nīr, 'water'.

mulligrubs, n., 1) colic; 2) low spirits (colloq.) — Invented word.

mullion, n., a vertical column between the lights of a window. — Prob. dissimilated fr. earlier munnion, fr. OF. monial, 'mullion'. See monial and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: mullion-ed, adj.

mullock, n., dirt, refuse. — Formed with suff. -ock fr. mull, 'dust, rubbish'.

mulmul, n., muslin. — Pers. malmal, fr. Hind. malmal. Cp. mull, 'muslin'.

mulse, n., wine mixed with honey. — L. mulsum (scil. vinum), neut. of mulsus, 'mixed with honey', which stands for \*mel-sos and is cogn. with L. mel. gen. mellis, 'honey.' See mel.

mult-, form of multi- before a vowel.

multeity, n., the quality of being many. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. multus, 'much, many'. See multi-.

multi-, combining form meaning 'much, many'.

— L. multi-, fr. multus, 'much, many', which stands for \*mltos, fr. I.-E. base \*mel-, 'strong, great, numerous', whence also L. melior, 'better' (orig. prob. 'stronger'), Gk. μάλα, 'very, very much, exceedingly', μᾶλλον, 'more, rather',

μάλιστα, 'most, mostly'. See meliorate and cp.

multicycle, n., a cycle with manny wheels. — A hybrid coined fr. L. multus, 'much, many', and Gk. κύκλος, 'ring, circle'. See multi- and cycle. multifarious, adj., manifold, various. — L. multifārius, 'manifold, various' (fr. multifāriam, 'in many places'), prob. orig. meaning 'that which can be expressed in many ways'; compounded of multus, 'much, many', and fās, in the sense of 'utterance, expression, manifestation', which is rel. to fārī, 'to speak'. See multi- and -farious and cp. bifarious.

Derivatives: multifarious-ly, adv., multifarious-

multifid, adj., cleft into many parts. — L. multi-fidus, 'cleft into many parts', compounded of multus, 'much, many' and fid-, past stem of findere, 'to split, cleave'. See multi- and fissile and cp. bifid, trifid, quadrifid.

Derivative: multifid-ly, adv.

multiform, adj., having many forms. — L. multiformis, compounded of multus, 'much, many', and forma, 'form, shape'. See multi- and form, n.

Derivatives: multiform-ed, adj., multiform-ity,

Multigraph, n., trademark for a printing machine used for reproducing typewritten letters. — A hybrid coined fr. L. multus, 'much, many', and Gk. -γφαρος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See multiand -graph.

Derivatives: multigraph, tr. v., multigraph-er, n. multilateral, adj., many-sided. — Compounded of multi- and L. latus, gen. lateris, 'side'. See lateral

Derivative: multilateral-ly, adv.

multinomial, adj., consisting of many terms, polynomial (alg.) — Formed fr. L. multus, 'much, many' (see multi-), on analogy of binomial (q.v.) multipara, n., a woman who has borne two or more children. — ModL. See next word.

multiparous, adj., bearing more than one offspring at a birth (zool.) — ModL. multiparus, compounded of multus, 'much, many', and L. parĕre, 'to bring forth, produce'. See multi- and parent and cp. -parous.

multipartite, adj., divided into many parts. — L. multipartitus, 'divided into many parts', lit. 'much divided', compounded of multus, 'much, many', and partitus, 'divided', pp. of partiri, 'to divide'. See multi- and partite.

multiped, multipede, adj., having many feet. — L. multipēs, gen. multipedis, 'many-footed', compounded of multus, 'much many', and pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See multi- and pedal.

Derivative: multiped, multipede, n., a multiped

multiple, adj., manifold, having many parts. — F., fr. L. multiplex. See multiplex and cp. equimultiple.

Derivative: multiple, n.

multiplex murder

multiplex, adj., manifold. — L. multiplex. gen. multiplicis, 'that which has many folds, manifold numerous' compounded of multus, 'much, many' and the base of plico, plicare, 'to fold, twist'. See multi- and plicate and cp. multinlicity.

multiplicable, adi., multipliable. — L. multiplicābilis fr multiplicare. See multiply and -able. Derivative: multiplicabil-ity, n.

multiplicand, n., the number that is to be multiplied by another. - L. multiplicandus. 'to be multiplied', gerundive of multiplicare. See multiplv. For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

multiplicate, adi., multiple. - L., multiplicatus, pp. of multiplicare. See multiply and adi. suff.

Derivatives: multiplicate, n., multiplicat-ive, adi., multiplicat-ive-ly, adv.

multiplication, n. — ME. multiplicacioun, fr. OF. (= F.) multiplication, fr. L. multiplicationem. acc. of multiplicatio, pp. of multiplicare. See multiply and -ion.

multiplicity, n., the quality of being manifold. — Late L. multiplicitās, 'manifoldness, multiplicity'. fr. multiplex, gen. multiplicis. See multiplex and -itv.

multiply, tr. and intr. v. - ME. multiplien, fr. OF. (= F.) multiplier, fr. L. multiplicare, 'to multiply', fr. multiplex, gen. multiplicis. See multiplex. Derivatives: multipli-able, adj., multipli-er, n., multiply-ing, adi.

multitude, n., a great number; numerousness; a throng. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. multitūdinem, acc, of multitūdo, 'a great number, multitude', which is formed fr. multus, 'much, many', with suff. -tūdō. See multiply and -tude.

Derivatives: multitudin-al, multitudin-ary, adjs., multitudin-ism, n., multitudin-ist, n., multitudinist-ic, adi., multitudinous (q.v.)

multitudinous, adj., consisting of a multitude. — Coined by Shakespeare fr. L. multitūdō, gen. -ūdinis. See multitude and -ous.

Derivatives: multitudinous-ly, adv., multitudinous-ness, n.

multure, n., a toll or fee paid for the grinding of grain (Scot. law). - ME. moulture, fr. OF. moulture (F. mouture), fr. VL. molitūra, 'grinding of grain' (whence also OProvenc. moldura, Sp. moledura, 'grinding'), fr. L. molere, 'to grind'. See meal, 'edible grain', and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ure. mum. interi.. be silent! silence! — Of imitative

origin. Cp. mumble, mump, mumps.

Derivatives: mum, adj., silent, mum, intr. v., to

mum, n., a kind of strong beer, orig. made in Brunswick, Germany. - LG. mumme (whence G. Mumme, Du. mom); allegedly named after the brewer Christian Mumme, who first brewed this kind of beer in 1489.

mum, intr. v., to act in dumb show, - ME. mommen, fr. OF, momer, mommer, 'to mask oneself' (whence OF, momon, 'mask', F, momerie, 'mummery'), which prob, derives fr. the child's word momo, expressing astonishment. Cn. G. Mumme (now obsol.), 'mask' whence mummen (now einmummen, vermummen), 'to muffle', Cp. also Sp. and Port, momo, 'grimace'. Cp. also mummery.

mum. n. — Vulgar corruption of madam.

mum. n., chrysanthemum. — Formed from the ending of chrysanthemum.

mumble, intr. and tr. v., to speak indistinctly. — ME. momelen, 'to speak indistinctly', derived fr. ME, mom, 'a slight sound', which is of imitative origin, Cp. Du. mommelen. The -b- in mumble is excrescent. Cp. mum, 'to be silent'. Cp. also mump. For the ending see freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: mumble, n., mumbl-er, n., mumbling-ly, adv.

Mumbo Jumbo, 1) name of an African idol: 2) (not cap.) an object of superstitious fear. — Corruption of Mama Dyumbo, from Mandingo, a West African Negro dialect.

mummer, n., an actor in a dumb show. - MF. momeur, mommeur, fr. momer, mommer, 'to mask oneself'. See mum, 'to act in dumb show'. mummery, n., a dumb show. — MF. (= F.) momerie, fr. OF, momeur, See prec, word and -y (representing OF. -ie).

mummification, n. — See mummify and -ation. mummiform, adj., shaped like a mummy. — Compounded of mummy and -form.

mummify, tr. v., to make into a mummy; intr. v., to become like a mummy, to dry up, shrivel. — F. momifier, compounded of momie, 'mummy', and -fier, 'to make into', fr. L. - ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do', See mummy and -fy.

mummy, n., an embalmed body. - ME. mummie, fr. OF. (= F.) momie, fr. ML. mumia, fr. Arab. mūmivah, 'mummy', fr. Pers. mūm, 'wax'.

Derivative: mummy, tr. v., to mummify.

mump, intr. v., to mumble; to whine like a beggar. - Obsol. Du. mompen, 'to cheat, deceive', orig, prob. 'to mumble, whine' (cp. Du. mommelen, mompelen, 'to mutter, mumble'); of imitative origin Cp. mumble.

mump, n., a grimace (obsol.) — Fr. prec. word.

mump, n., mumps. — See mumps.

mumper, n., a deceitful beggar. - Formed fr. mump, v., with agential suff. -er.

mumps, n., an infectious disease, characterized by the swelling of the salivary glands; parotitis. - Fr. mump, 'grimace', so called in allusion to the patient's appearance.

munch, intr. and tr. v., to chew. - ME. monchen, prob. imitative; not connected with F. manger, 'to eat'. Cp crunch.

Derivatives: munch, n., munch-er, n.

Munchausen, n., inexact for Münchhausen in the name of Baron Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von Münchhausen (1720-97), a German adventurer,

who served in the Russian army against the Turks: pretended author of a book of wildly exaggerated exploits really written by Rudolph Erich Raspe (1734-94), and entitled Baron Munchausen, Narrative of his Marvellous Travels (nublished in 1785)

Derivatives: Munchausen-ism, n., Munchausenize, intr. v.

mundane, adi., pertaining to the world; worldly. - ME., fr. OF. (= F.) mondain, fr. Late L. mundanus, 'of, or pertaining to, the world', fr. L. mundus, 'world, universe, the heavens, the heavenly bodies, the earth, the inhabitants of the earth', of uncertain origin; not related to the Latin adjective mundus, 'clean, cleanly, neat', nor to L. movere, 'to move', Cp. extramundane, ultramondane, monde, demimonde, mound, 'globe'.

Derivatives: mundane-ly, adi, mundane-ness, n., mundanity (q.v.)

mundanity, n., worldliness. — MF. (= F.) mondanité, fr. ML, mundanitatem, acc, of mundanitās, fr. Late L. mundānus. See prec. word and

mundungus, n., tobacco with an offensive smell (obsol.) — Sp. mondongo, 'paunch, tripe, intestines', rel. to mondeio, 'paunch, belly (of a pig)'. mungo, n., a kind of fine shoddy. — Of uncertain origin.

mungoos, mungoose, n. — See mongoose.

Munichion, also Munychion, n., name of the 10th month of the Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to the second half of April and first half of May). — Gk. Μουνιγιών, less exactly spelled Μουνυγιών

municipal, adj., pertaining to the government of a city or town. — L. mūnicipālis, fr. mūnicipium. 'a town that possessed the right of Roman citizenship, but was governed by its own laws, a free town', fr. mūniceps, gen. mūnicipis, 'inhabitant of a municipium or free town, citizen', lit. 'a receiver of duties', compounded of mūnia, 'official duties', and the stem of capere, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. The first element is rel. to mūnus, 'service, office, function', commūnis, 'common, universal, public'. See mean, 'of low rank', and cp. common; cp. also munificence, remunerate. For the second element see captive: for the ending see adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: municipal, n., municipal-ism, n., municipal-ist, n., municipality (q.v.), municipalize, tr. v., municipal-iz-ation, n., municipal-ly,

municipality, n. — F. municipalité, fr. municipal, fr. L. mūnicipālis (see municipal); introduced into English by the statesman Edmund Burke (1729-97). For the ending see suff. -ity.

munificence, n., great liberality. — F., fr. L. mūnificentia, 'bountifulness, liberality, generosity', fr. mūnificus. See next word and -ce.

munificent, adj., very liberal. — Back formation fr. mūnificentior, compar. of mūnificus, 'bountiful liberal generous' lit, 'present-making', fr. mūnus, 'service, office, function; gift', and -ficus, 'making' fr. -ficere, unstressed form of facere. 'to make, do'. See municipal and -fic.

Derivatives: munificent-ly, adv., munificent-ness

muniment, n., 1) protection: 2) pl. a document, esp. a title deed (law). — ME, munimente, fr. MF. muniment, fr. L. mūnimentum, 'defense, fortification, protection' (in ML, 'title deed'). fr. munire, 'to surround with a wall, defend, fortify, protect', fr. moenia, 'walls, bulwarks', which developed fr. \*moi-ni- and is rel. to L. mūrus (fr. \*moi-ros), 'wall', Cp. next word, Cp. also mural and words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ment.

munition, n., 1) pl., military stores, provisions: 2) military material stored. — MF. (= F.) munition, fr. L., mūnītionem, acc. of mūnītio, 'fortification, defense', fr. mūnītus, pp. of mūnīre. See muniment and -ion and cp. premunition.

Derivatives: munition, tr. v., munition-eer, n., munition-er. n.

munieet, n., Indian madder. — Hind. mañjit, fr. OI. mañiisthā, which is perh, fem, of mañiistha, superl, of mañiúh, 'beautiful, lovely, charming', a word of uncertain etymology. For the ending see superl. suff. -est.

munnion, n. — See mullion.

munshi, also moonshee, n., a native interpreter; a native teacher of Indian languages (Anglo-India) — Hind. munshī, fr. Arab. múnshi'. part. of ánsha'a, 'he caused to rise', IV (= causative) conjugation of násha'a, 'he rose, was high; he grew up', which is rel. to Heb. nāśā, 'he lifted'. See nasi.

muntiac, muntiak, n., a small deer of eastern and southern Asia. — Native Malay, fr. Javanese. Muntz, Muntz's metal. — Named after its inventor George F. Muntz of Birmingham, England (died in 1857).

Muraena, Murena, the genus of morays. — L. muraena, murena, 'sea eel, lamprey' (whence F. morène), fr. Gk. σμύραινα, μύραινα, of s.m., fr. σμύρος, μύρος, 'sea eel'. See moray.

Muraenidae, Murenidae, n., pl., the family of the morays (zool.) - ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -idae (q.v.).

muraenoid, murenoid, adj., resembling the moray. Compounded of muraena and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. elòoc, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

murage, n., formerly a tax paid for the building and repairing of city walls. — ME., fr. OF., fr. ML. mūrāgium, fr. L. mūrus. See mural and -age. mural, adj., pertaining to a wall. — F. mural, fr. L. mūrālis, 'of, or pertaining to, a wall', fr. mūrus (OL. moiros, moerus), 'wall', which stands for \*moi-ros and is rel. to moenia (fr. \*moi-ni-), 'walls, bulwarks'. See muniment and cp. murage, mure, muromontite, extramural, intramural, immure. Cp. also mere, 'boundary'. murder, n. - ME. mordre, morder, morthre, fr.

murder

Derivatives: murder, v. (q.v.), murder-ous (q.v.) murder, tr. v. — ME. mortheren, murtheren, fr. OE. myròdrian, 'to murder', fr. OE. moròor, 'murder'; rel. to OF. morthia, OHG. murthiren, Goth. maurprjan, 'to murder'. See murder, n. Derivatives: murder-er. n. murder-ess. n.

murderous, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. murder, a word of Teut. origin, and -ous, a suff. traceable to L. -āsus.

Derivatives: murderous-ly, adv., murderous-ness,

mure, tr. v., to enclose within walls, immure. — ME. muren, fr. OF. (= F.) murer, fr. L. mūrāre, 'to enclose within walls', fr. mūrus. See mural.

Murex, n., a genus of marine gastropods (zool.)

— L. mūrex, 'purple fish, purple dye', of uncertain, possibly Mediterranean, origin.

muriate, n., a salt of hydrochloric acid (chem.)

— See next word.

muriatic, adj., hydrochloric (scil. acid). — Coined by the German chemist Johann Rudolf Glauber (1604-70) fr. L. muriāticus, 'pickled in brine', fr. muria, muriēs, 'brine', which is of uncertain etymology.

Muridae, n. pl., a family of rodents, the rats and mice (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. mūs. gen. mūris. 'mouse'. See murine.

Muriel, fem. PN. — Prob. of Celtic origin and lit. meaning 'sea-bright'. Cp. the Ir. PN. Muirgheal, which is compounded of muir, 'sea', and geal, 'bright'. OIr. muir is rel. to Co., W. mor, 'sea', and cogn. with L. mare, 'sea'. See mare, 'sea', mere, 'sea', and cp. the first element in Merlin.

murk, adj., dark, gloomy (archaic and poet.) — ME. mirke, prob. fr. ON. myrkr, Dan. mørk, Swed. mörk, which is rel. to OE. mirce, OS. mirki, 'dark'.

Derivatives: murk, n., murk-y, adj., murk-i-ly, adv., murk-i-ness, n.

murk, n. — ME. mirke, prob. fr. ON. myrkr, n., fr. myrkr, adj. Cp. Dan. mørk, Swed. mörk, 'darkness', and see murk, adj.

murmur, n. — ME. murmure, fr. OF. (= F.) murmure, fr. murmurer, 'to murmur'. See murmur, v.

murmur, intr. and tr. v. — ME. murmuren, fr. OF. (= F.) murmurer, fr. L. murmurāre, fr. murmur, 'a murmur, murmuring', which is of imitative origin. Cp. OI. murmurah, 'crackling fire', marmarah, 'rustling', Gk. μορμύρειν, 'to roar, boil', Lith., murmlénti, murménti, 'to murmur', murměti, 'to grumble', OHG. murmurōn, murmulōn, MHG., G. murmeln, 'to murmur', Du. murmelen, Arm. mirmām, mirmim (for murmurām, resp. murmurim), 'I murmur, grumble, roar'. All these words are traceable to

the I.-E. reduplicated imitative base \*mor-mor-, \*mur-mur-, 'to murmur, rustle, grumble'. The simple base \*mor-, \*mur-, appears in OIr. muirn (fr. \*murni-), 'noise, rustle', ON. murra, MDu., Du. morren, MHG., G. murren, 'to murmer, growl, grumble', OE. murnian, murchian, 'to murmur, complain, grieve'.

1016

Derivatives: murmur-er, n., murmur-ing, adj., murmur-ing-ly, adv., murmur-ous, adj., murmur-ous-ly, adv.

muromontite, n., a complex silicate containing yttrium metals (mineral.) — So called because found in Saxony at Maurersberg (in Latin Muromontia), lit. 'wall mountain'. See mural, mount and subst. suff. -ite.

murphy, n., a potato (colloq.) — From the PN. Murphy.

murra, murrha, n., a stone of which precious vessels were made (*Roman archaeol.*) — L. See murrhine.

murrain, n., cattle plague. — ME. moreine, fr. MF. morine, fr. VL. \*morīre, corresponding to L. morī, 'to die'; see mortal. Cp. Sp. morriña, Port. morrinha, 'murrain', which also derive fr. VL. \*morīre. Cp. murrina.

murre, n., 1) guillemot of the genus *Uria*; 2) the razorbill — Related to dial. E. marrot, morrot, 'guillemot'; of uncertain origin. Cp. next word. murrelet, n., any of various birds of the auk family. — Formed fr. murre with dimin. suff. -let.

murrey, adj., mulberry red; dark purplish red; n., murrey color. — ME., fr. MF. morée, fr. ML. mōrātus, 'mulberry colored', fr. L. mōrum, 'mulberry'. See mulberry.

murrhine, adj., made of, or resembling, murra; n., a murrhine vase (Roman antiq.). — L. murr(h)inus, 'of, or made of, murra', fr. murra, less correctly murrha, 'fluorspar; agate; a glass imitation', which is of Iranian origin. Cp. Pers. mori, muri, 'globule of glass'. Cp. also Gk. μόρρια, μούρρινα (pl.), which are of the same origin and meaning as L. murra.

murriña, n., a disease of horses (veter.) — Sp. morriña, 'murrain'. See murrain.

Mus, n., a genus of rodents, the mouse (zool.) — L. mūs, gen. mūris, 'mouse'. See mouse.

Musa, n., a genus of trees, the banana (bot.) — ModL., fr. Arab. mauzah, 'banana', fr. mauz, 'banana tree'.

Musaph, also spelled Musaf, n., additional prayer on the Sabbath and on festivals, immediately following the morning prayer (= Shaharith). — Mishnaic Heb. mūsáph, 'additional offering, additional prayer', prop. subst. use of the Hoph'al part. of yūsáph, 'he added, increased', which is rel. to Aram. ōsíph, Syr. auséph, 'he added', and prob. also to Akkad. uṣṣupu, 'to add', ṣiptu, 'interest'.

Musca, n., a genus of flies, the common housefly (entomol.) — L. musca, 'fly'. See midge and cp. words there referred to.

muscadel, n. — A var. of muscatel.

muscadine, n., a grape grown in the southern U.S. — Formed with suff. -ine fr. OProvenç. muscada, fem. of muscat, 'flavored with musk'. See muscat.

muscardine, n., dormouse (obsol. and rare). — F., fr. earlier F. muscardin, muscadin, 'lozenge flavored with musk', fr. It. moscardino, of s.m., fr. moscado, 'having the smell of musk', fr. VL. muscātus, of s.m., fr. L. muscus; see musk and cp. muscat. The animal was called muscardine by the French naturalist, Comte Georges Louis Leclerc de Buffon (1707-88) in allusion to its musky smell.

muscardine, n., a disease of silk worms. — F., fr. earlier muscardin. See prec. word.

muscarine, muscarin, n., an alkaloid found in the fungus Agaricus muscarius (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -ine resp. -in, fr. ModL. Agaricus muscārius, 'fly agaric', from the L. adj. muscārius, 'pertaining to flies', fr. musca, 'fly'; see midge. The fungus was so called from its hairy character.

muscat, n., 1) a light musky grape; 2) a muscatel wine. — F., fr. OProvenç. *muscat*, lit. 'having the smell of musk', fr. VL. *muscātus*, of s.m., fr. L. *muscus*. See musk and cp. next word.

muscatel, n., 1) a variety of white grape with a musky flavor; 2) a sweet wine made from muscatel grapes. — ME. muskadelle, fr. MF. muscatel, muscadel, fr. OProvenç.\*muscadel, dimin. of muscat. See muscat and dimin. suff. -el and cp. moschatel.

muscle, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. mūsculus, 'a little mouse; muscle', dimin. of mūs, 'mouse'; see mouse and -cle and cp. mussel. The form of some muscles resembles that of a mouse, whence the sense development of L. mūsculus; cp. Arm. mukn, Gk. μῦς, 'mouse; muscle', OSlav. myši, 'mouse', myšica, 'arm', OE., OHG., MHG. mūs, G. Maus, 'mouse; muscle'; cp. also Arab. 'ádala', 'muscle', fr. 'ádal, 'field mouse'. It muscolo, Rum. muṣchiu, OProvenç. muscle, moscle, Sp., Port. músculo, 'muscle', Sp. muslo, 'thigh', and G. Muskel, 'muscle', all derive fr. L. mūsculus.

muscoid, adj., mosslike. — A hybrid coined fr. L. muscus, 'moss', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἴδος, 'form, shape'. See moss and -oid and cp. next word.

muscology, n., the science of mosses. — A hybrid coined fr. L. muscus, 'moss', and Gk.  $-\lambda o \gamma i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma o \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See moss and -logy and cp. prec. word.

muscovado, n., raw sugar obtained from the juice of the sugar-cane after draining off the molasses.

— Sp. (azúcar) mascabado or Port. (açurar) mascavado, '(sugar) of inferior quality', fr. mascabado, 'raw, unrefined', shortened fr. menoscabado, pp. of menoscabar, 'to impair, lessen, deteriorate', which is compounded of menos, 'less'

(fr. L. minus) and cabo, 'head' (fr. L. caput). See minus and capital, adi., and cp. mischief.

Muscovite, n., an inhabitant of Muscovy, a Russian. — Formed fr. Muscovy (F. Moscovie), ancient name of Russia, with subst. suff. -ite.

Muscovy duck, the musk duck (Cairina moschata)

— Corruption of musk duck.

muscular, adj., pertaining to, or performed by, a muscle or muscles. — Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. L. mūsculus. See muscle.

Derivatives: muscular-ity, n., muscular-ize, tr. v., muscular-iz-ation, n.

musculature, n., system of muscles. — F., fr. L. mūsculus. See muscle and -ure.

musculo-, combining form meaning 'muscle' or 'muscular' (anat.) — L. mūsculo-, fr. mūsculus.

musculus, n., a muscle (anat.) — L. mūsculus. See muscle.

muse, intr. v., to reflect. — ME. musen, fr. OF. (= F.) muser, 'to loiter, dream, ponder deeply', prop. 'to snuff about' (said of a dog), fr. ML. musum, 'muzzle', whence also It. muso, OProvenç. mus, and the OF. dimin. musel (F. museau), whence E. muzzle (q.v.) Cp. amuse and musette. Derivatives: muse, n., meditation, muse-ful, adj., muse-ful-ly, adv., muse-less, adj., muse-less-ly, adv., mus-ing, n. and adj., mus-ing-ly, adv.

Muse, n., one of the nine goddessess, daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, protectors of the arts (Greek mythol.) — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. Mūsa, fr. Gk. Μοῦσα, μοῦσα, 'Muse; music, song', which stands perh. for \*Μόνθια and is rel. to μανθάνειν, 'to learn'. See mathematical and cp. amusia, mosaic, museum, music.

musette, n., 1) a small bagpipe; 2) a composition for this instrument. — F., fr. MF., fr. OF., fr. muser, 'to play the bagpipe', fr. OF. mus, 'mouth, muzzle', fr. ML. musum, of s.m. See muzzle and -ette and cp. muse. Cp. also cornmuse.

museum, n. — L. mūsēum, 'library, academy, study, museum', fr. Gk. μουσεῖον, lit. 'seat of the Muses', fr. Μοῦσα, 'Muse'. See Muse.

mush, n., 1) a thick soft mass; 2) a porridge(U.S.)

— A var. of mash.

Derivative: mush-v, adj.

mush, n., a march on foot with dogs (Northwestern America). — Prob. corruption of F. marche! 'go!' (imper. of marcher, 'to walk, march, go'), a shout of command to the dogs. See march, 'to walk'.

Derivatives: mush, intr. v., to travel on foot with dogs; tr. v., to cause to travel, mush-er, n. mushroom, n. — ME. muscheron, fr. OF. meisseron, moisseron (F. mousseron), fr. ML. mussiriönem, acc. of mussiriö, a word of pre-Latin origin, used in the North of France; F. mousseron was influenced in form by F. mousse, 'moss', with which it has nothing in common. Derivatives: mushroom, intr. v., mushroom-y, adi

music, n. — ME. musik, fr. OF. (= F.) musique,

fr. L. mūsica, fr. Gk. μουσική (scil. τέχνη), 'musical art', orig. 'any art in which the Muses presided', fem. of μουσικός, 'pertaining to the Muses', fr. Μοῦσα, 'Muse'. See muse and -ic.

musical, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. ML. mūsicālis, 'pertaining to music', fr. L. mūsica. See music and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: musical-ly, adv., musical-ness, n. musician. n. — ME. musicien, fr. MF. (= F.), fr.

musique. See music and -ian.

Derivative: musician-ly, adv.

musimon, n., the moufflon. — L. musimō, musmō. See moufflon.

musk, n., substance secreted by a gland near the testicles of the musk deer. — ME. muske, fr. OF. (= F.) musc, fr. L. muscus, fr. Gk. μόσχος, fr. Pers. mushk, 'musk', fr. Ol. muşkáh, 'scrotum, testicle', lit. 'a little mouse', fr. múṣ-, 'mouse'. See mouse and cp. muscle. Cp. also muscadine, muscardine, muscat, muscatel. Cp. also mugget and the second element in nutmeg. Derivatives: musk-ish, musk-y, adjs.

muskellunge, n., a large pike of North America.

— Algonquian maskinonge, lit. 'large pike'.

musket, n., hand gun, formerly used by infantry; replaced by the rifle. — MF. (= F.) mousquet, fr. It. moschetto, 'arrow for a crossbow' (now meaning 'musket'), lit. 'a little fly', fr. mosca, 'fly', fr. L. musca. See midge and -et and cp. mosquito. For sense development cp. zumbooruk, 'a small gun', which is traceable to Arab. zambūr, 'a hornet'.

Musketeer, n., a soldier armed with a musket. — F. mousquetaire, fr. mousquet, 'musket'. See musket and -eer and cp. mousquetaire.

musketoon, n., a short musket with large bore. — F. mousqueton, formed fr. mousquet, 'musket', on analogy of It. moschettone. See musket and

musketry, n., muskets collectively. — F. mousqueterie, formed fr. mousquet, 'musket', on the analogy of It. moschetteria. See musket and -ry. muskus grass. — Fr. Du. muskus, 'musk', fr. L. muscus. See musk.

Muslim, n. - See Moslem.

muslin, n., a fine soft cotton fabric. — F. mousseline, fr. It. mussolina, dimin. formed from Mussolo, Italian name of Mosul, town in Mesopotamia (now Iraq), where this material was originally made. Cp. mousseline.

muslinet, n. — Dimin. of prec. word. For the ending see suff. -et.

musnud, n., a large cushion used by princes in India, Persia, etc. — Hind. masnad, fr. Arab. másnad, lit. 'something to lean upon', fr. sánada, 'he leaned upon'. Cp. sunnud.

musquash, n., 1) a muskrat; 2) its fur. — Prop. 'the red animal', from an Algonquian native word meaning 'red'.

muss, n., mess, confusion, disorder. — Prob. a var. of mess.

Derivative: muss, tr. v., to disarrange, confuse.

mussel, n., any of several bivalve mollusks. — ME. muscle, fr. OE. muscelle, muscle, fr. VL. \*muscula [whence also OF. musle (F. moule), OS., OHG. muscula (MHG., G. muschel), 'mussel'], corresponding to L. musculus, 'little mouse, muscle; sea mussel'. See muscle. Derivatives: mussel-ed, adj., mussel-er, n.

mussuck, mussuk, n., a leathern skin for water (India) — Hind. maśak, fr. OI. maśakah.

Mussulman, n., a Moslem. — Turk. musulmān, fr. Pers. musulmān, which is formed with the adj. suff. -ān fr. Arab. múslim, 'Moslem'. See Moslem.

must, aux. v., am (or is, are) obliged to. — ME. moste, fr. OE. mōste, pret. of mōtan, 'to be allowed to, be able to, have opportunity to, have to', rel. to OS. mōtan, 'to be obliged to, have to', OFris. mōta, MLG. mōten, MDu., Du. moeten, 'to be obliged to', OHG. muoʒan, MHG. mūeʒen, 'to be allowed to, have to', G. mūssen, 'to be obliged to', Goth. gamōtan, 'to have room to, be able to', fr. Teut. base \*mōtan, 'to fix, allot, appoint, something; to have room; to be able; to be obliged', ō-degree of I.-E. base mēd-, 'to measure, limit', whence OE. metan, 'to measure'. See mete, 'to measure', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also mote, 'may'.

Derivative: must, n.

must, n., mold, mustiness. — Prob. back formation fr. musty.

must, adj., frenzied, mad (said of male elephants).

— Hind. mast, fr. Pers. mast, rel. to Ol. matta-, 'drunk, intoxicated', pp. of madati, 'boils, bubbles, gets drunk', fr. I.-E. base \*mād-, 'wet, to drip'. See meat and cp. words there referred to.

must, n., new wine. — ME., fr. OE. must, fr. L. mustum, 'new wine', shortened fr. mustum vinum, fr. mustus, 'fresh, new', which possibly stands for \*mus-tos, 'wet, moist', fr. I.-E. \*meu-s-. See moss and words there referred to and cp. esp. mustard. F. moût, It. mosto. OSlav. mūstū, 'new wine', also derive fr. L. mustum.

mustache, moustache, n. — MF. (= F.) moustache, fr. It. mostaccio, a collateral form of mostacchio, fr. MGk. μούσταχι, fr. Gk. μύσταξ, 'upper lip, mustache', which is rel. to μάσταξ, 'mouth, jaws', lit. 'that with which one chews', μαστιχάω, 'I gnash the teeth', μασάομαι (for \*μαθιάομαι), 'I chew, bite', fr. I.-E. base \*menth, 'to chew'. See mouth and cp. mastic, masticate.

Derivatives: mustach-ed, moustach-ed, adj., mustach-ial, moustach-ial, adj.

mustachio, mustache, n. — A blend of Sp. mostacho and It. mostaccio. See mustache.

Derivative: mustachio-ed, adj.

mustang, n., the small, half-wild horse of the American prairies. — Mexican Sp. mesteño, mestengo, 'ownerless animal, stray', fr. Sp. mesteño, mestengo, 'belonging to graziers', fr. mesta, 'company of graziers', fr. L. mixta, fem. pp. of miscēre, 'to mix' (see mix); influenced in

form by Sp. mostrenco, 'straying, wild', fr. mostrar, fr. L. monstrare, 'to show'.

mustard, n. — ME., fr. OF. moustarde (F. moutarde), fr. moust (F. moût), 'new wine, must', fr. L. mustum. Accordingly mustard lit. means 'seasoned with must'. See must, 'new wine', and cp. -ard.

mustee, n., an octoroon; a half-caste. — Corruption of Sp. mestizo. See mestizo and cp. mestee. Mustelidae, n., pl., a family of carnivorous animals as weasels, badgers, skunks. — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. mūstēla, 'weasel'. See musteline.

musteline, adj., of, or pertaining to, the family of weasels. — Formed with suff. -ine fr. L. mūstēla, 'weasel', which is of uncertain origin; possibly connected with mūs, 'mouse' (the weasel is referred to in classical antiquity as 'the catcher of mice'; see mouse).

muster, tr. v., 1) to collect, gather together; 2) intr. v., to come together. — ME. mustren, fr. OF. moster, mustrer, monstrer (F. montrer), 'to show', fr. L. mönsträre. See monster and cp. next word.

muster, n., an assembling of soldiers; an assembly for inspection. — ME. moustre, fr. OF. mostre, moustre (F. montre), lit. 'that which is shown', fr. mostrer, mustrer, 'to show'. See muster, v.

musty, adj., moldy. — Prob. for earlier moisty, fr. moist (q.v.) Cp. must, 'mold'.

Derivatives: musti-ly, adv., musti-ness, n.

mutable, adj., liable to change, changeable. — L. mūtābilis, 'changeable', fr. mūtāre, 'to change', which is rel. to mūtuus, 'borrowed, lent, reciprocal, mutual', and cogn. with OI. methati, mitháti, 'changes, alternates, joins, meets, quarrels', mitháh, 'alternately, mutually', mithu, 'perverted', Avestic  $mi\vartheta \bar{o}$ , 'perverted, false', OSlav. mite, 'alternately', misti, 'vengeance', Lett. miêtus, 'change', mituôt, mietuôt, 'to exchange, barter', mitêt, 'to change', Goth. maidjan, 'to change', Hitt. mutāi-, 'to be changed into'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*meit(h)-, enlargement of base \*mei-, 'to change, exchange'. See mean, 'of low rank'. See also mis-, miss, v., and cp. mew, 'to shed, molt', molt, mutual, commute, permute, transmute, remuda.

Derivatives: mutabil-ity, n., mutable-ness, n., mutabl-y, adv.

mutate, tr. and intr. v., to change. — L. mūtātus, pp. of mūtāre. See mutable and verbal suff. -ate. mutation, n., change. — ME. mustacioun, fr. OF. (= F.) mutation, fr. L. mūtātiōnem, acc. of mūtātiō, 'change', fr. mūtātus, pp. of mūtāre. See mutable and -ation.

mutative, adj., liable to change (biol.) — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. mūtātus, pp. of mūtāre. See mutate.

Mutazilite, n., name of a Shiite sect in Islam, founded by Wasil ibn Ata in the 8th cent. —

Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Arab. mu'tá-zilah, 'a body of seceders', fr. mu'tázil, 'seceder', active part. of i'tázala, 'he seceded', VIII conjugation of 'ázala. 'he went'.

mutch, n., a close-fitting cap worn by women and little children. — MDu. mutse, 'cap', fr. earlier almutse. See amice, 'hood, headdress', and cp. almuce, mozzetta.

mutchkin, n., an old liquid measure. — MDu. mutseken, orig. 'a little cap', formed with dim. suff. -ken fr. mutse, 'cap'. See mutch and -kin.

mute, adj., dumb. — L. mūtus, 'dumb', prob. fr. I.-E. imitative base \*mū-, whence also L. mū in mū facere, 'to mutter', OI. mū-kaḥ, 'dumb', Gk. μύειν, 'to be shut or closed' (said esp. of the lips and eyes); see 1st mystery. Cp. the imitative base \*mut-, whence L. muttire, mūtīre, 'to grunt, mutter', and see mutter. Cp. also obmutescence.

Derivatives: mute, n. and tr. v., mute-ly, adv., mute-ness. n.

mutilate, tr. v., 1) to maim; 2) to destroy. — L. mutilātus, pp. mutilāre, 'to mutilate', fr. mutilus, 'maimed, mutilated', orig. meaning 'short', and cogn. with OIr. mut, 'short', Gael. mutach, 'short and thick'. For the ending see verbal suff.-ate.

Derivatives: mutilation (q.v.), mutilat-ive, adj., mutilat-or, n., mutilat-ory, adj.

mutilation, n. — Late L. mutilatio, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. mutilatus, pp. of mutilare. See prec. word and -ion.

mutineer, n., 1) one guilty of mutiny; 2) intr. v., to mutiny. — F. mutinier (a word used in the 16th cent.), fr. mutin, 'mutinous'. See mutiny and eer.

mutinous, adj., disposed to mutiny, rebellious. — See mutiny and -ous.

Derivatives: mutinous-ly, adv., mutinous-ness, n. mutiny, n., rebellion. — Formed with subst. suff.

-y fr. obsol. mutine, 'a mutiny', fr. F. mutiner, 'to rebel, mutiny', fr. mutin, 'mutinous, riotous, unruly', fr. OF. muete, meute, 'riot, revolte' (whence F. meute, 'pack of hounds; crowd, mob, band'), fr. VL. mövita, subst. use of mövita, fem. of mövitus, corresponding to classical L. mōtus, pp. of movēre, 'to move'. Cp. F. émeute (fr. VL. \*exmövita), 'riot, tumult' (orig. 'movement, motion'), and see move.

Derivative: mutiny, intr. v.

mutism, n., dumbness. — F. mutisme, a hybrid coined fr. L. mūtus, 'dumb', and -isme, a suff. of Greek origin. See mute and -ism.

mutoscope, n., a device conveying the impression of a moving picture. — A hybrid coined fr. L. mūtāre, 'to change', and Gk. -σχόπιον, fr. σχοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See mutable and -scope.

mutt, n. (slang), 1) a fool; 2) a mongrel dog. — Prob. short for muttonhead.

mutter, v., to utter indistinctly. — ME. moteren, mutteren, from the I.-E. imitative base \*mut-,

'to grunt, mutter', whence also L. muttire, mūtire, 'to grunt, mutter', Lith. mùte, Lett. mute, 'mouth', ON. muòla, 'to murmur', OHG. mutilōn, 'to murmur, mutter; to drizzle'. Cp. mot, motet, motto. Cp. also the imitative base \*mū-, whence Gk. μύειν, 'to be shut or closed' (said esp. of the lips and eyes). See 1st mystery and cp. mute.

Derivatives: mutter, n., mutter-er, n., mutter-ing-lv. adv.

mutton, n., the flesh of sheep. — ME. motoun, fr. OF. moton, molton, 'a ram' (whence F. mouton, 'sheep'), fr. Gaul. L. \*multōnem, acc. of \*multō, 'sheep' (whence also OProvenc. molto, 'wether', It. montone, 'a sheep'), which is of Celtic origin. Cp. Gael. mult, MIr. molt, W. mollt, MBret. mout, Bret. maut, 'wether'. Cp. also moutonné. Derivative: mutton-y, adj.

mutual, adj., joint, reciprocal, done in common.

— ME. mutuall, fr. MF. (= F.) mutual, fr. L. mūtuus, 'borrowed, lent; reciprocal, mutual', which stands for \*moitvos and is rel. to L. mūtāre, 'to change'. See mutable and adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: mutual-ism, n., mutual-ity, n., mutual-ize, v., mutual-iz-ation, n., mutual-ly, adv. mutule, n., an ornamental block projecting under

the corona of the cornice of the Doric order (archit.) — F., fr. L. mūtulus, 'mutule, modillion', which is prob. of Etruscan origin and lit. means 'something projecting', from the Etruscan base \*mut-, 'to project', which appears in many geographical names (e.g. in the name of the town Mutena (now Modena). Cp. modillion.

muzhik, also moujik, n., a Russian peasant. — Russ. muzhik, lit. 'a little man', dimin. of muzh, 'man, husband', fr. ORuss. muži, fr. OSlav. moži, 'man', which is cogn. with OI. mánuh, Goth. manna, OE. man, 'man'; see man. Peasants were called 'little men', because according to the ancient Russian law, peasants were regarded as minors.

muzzle, n., the projecting part of the head of an animal; snout. — ME. musell, fr. OF. musel (F. museau), fr. ML. musellum, dimin. of musum, 'muzzle, snout', whence It. muso, OProvenç. mus, of s.m.; of unknown origin. Cp. muse.

Derivatives: muzzle, tr. v., muzzl-er, n.

muzzy, adj., confused; dazed. — Of unknown origin.

Derivatives: muzzi-ly, adv., muzzi-ness, n.

my, possessive pron. of the 1st person sing., of me, mine. — Early ME. mi, short for min, fr. OE. min, 'my, of me'. The final n was dropped in ME. before words beginning with consonants. See mine, pron. For the loss of the n before consonants cp. thy and a, form of the indef. art. an before consonants.

my-, form of myo- before a vowel.

myalgia, n., muscular pain (med.) — Coined on the analogy of neuralgia fr. Gk. μῦς, 'muscle', and ἄλγος, 'pain'. See myo- and -algia.

Derivative: myalg-ic, adj.

Mya, n., a genus of bivalves, the common long clam (zool.) — L. mya, 'a kind of mussel', fr. Gk.  $\mu$ ύα, which is rel. to  $\mu$ ῦς, gen.  $\mu$ υός, 'muscle'. See mussel and cp. muscle.

myalism, n., a kind of Negro witchcraft in West India. — Prob. formed from a native word with suff. -ism.

myall, n., any of several Australian acacias. — From native name.

myall, n., a wild Australian native. — From Australian native maial, 'wild'.

Derivative: myall, adj.

Myaria, n., a group of bivalves (zool.) — ModL., fr. Mya (a.v.)

myasthenia, n., muscular weakness (med.) — Medical L., coined fr. my- and Gk. ἀσθένεια, 'weakness'. See asthenia.

myc-, form of myco- before a vowel.

mycelium, n., the thallus of a fungus (bot.) — ModL., formed on the analogy of epithelium fr. Gk. μύκης, 'fungus'. See myco--

Derivatives: myceli-al, myceli-an, adj.

Mycenaean, adj., pertaining to Mycenae, an ancient city of Greece, or to the civilization that flourished there and in Greece, Crete and Asia Minor between 1500 and 1100 B.C.E. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Mycēnaeus, fr. Gk. Μυχηναῖος, 'of Mycenae', fr. Μυχήνη, 'Mycenae'.

mycet-, form of myceto- before a vowel.

-mycete, combining form denoting one of a (specified) group of fungi. — Fr. -mycetes.

-mycetes, combining form denoting large groups of fungi (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μύκητες, pl. of μύκης, 'fungus'. See myco-.

myceto-, before a vowel mycet-, combining form meaning 'fungus' (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μύχης, gen. μύχητος, 'fungus'. See myco-.

mycetoma, n., a disease of the skin and underlying tissue, esp. of the foot, caused by fungoid bacteria (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. mycetand suff. -oma.

myco-, before a vowel myc-, combining form meaning 'fungus', as in mycology. — Fr. Gk. μύχης, gen. μύχητος, 'fungus', fr. I.-E. \*(s)meuq-, 'to slip, slippery, slimy', whence also Gk. μύξα, 'mucus of the nose, slime', L. mūcus, 'mucus of the nose'. See mucus and cp. mycelium, Mycteria, mycteric, myxo-, and the second element in Actinomyces, phycomyces.

mycology, n., that branch of botany which deals with fungi. — Compounded of myco- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

mycorhiza, mycorrhiza, n., mycelium found on the roots of various trees (bot.) — Mod L., compounded of myco- and Gk.  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha$ , 'root'. See rhizo-

mycosis, n., 1) the growth of parasitic fungi in the body; 2) disease caused by parasitic fungi (med.)

— Medical L., formed fr. myc- and suff. -osis.

mycotic, adj., pertaining to, or caused by, mycosis. — See prec. word and otic.

Mycteria, n., a genus of birds, the American wood ibis (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μυκτήρ, 'nose', lit. 'the mucous organ', rel. to μύξα, 'mucus of the nose, slime', and cogn. with L.  $m\bar{u}cus$ , 'nasal mucus'. See mucus and cp. mycoand next word.

mycteric, adj., pertaining to the nasal cavities. (anat.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. μυκτήρ, 'nose'. See prec. word.

Mydaus, n., the genus consisting of the teledu (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μυδᾶν, 'to be damp or clammy', fr. μύδος, 'damp, moisture, clamminess', fr. I.-E. base \*meu-, 'whet, moist'. See mother, 'dregs', and words there referred to and co. esp. Myzostoma.

mydriasis, n., dilation of the pupil of the eye (med.) — L., fr. Gk. μυδρίασις, which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. -iasis.

mydriatic, adj., causing dilation of the pupil of the eye (med.) — See prec. word and 1st -atic. myel-, form of myelo- before a yowel.

myelencephalon, n., the posterior part of the rhombencephalon; the afterbrain (anat. and embryol.) — Compounded of myel- and encephalon. The term myelencephalon was introduced by the English naturalist Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95). Cp. metencephalon and rhombencephalon.

myelic, adj., pertaining to the spinal cord (anat.)
— Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. μυελός,
'marrow'. See myelo-.

myelin, myeline, n., a soft material found in nerve tissue (anat. and biochem.) — G. Myelin, coined by its discoverer, the German pathologist Rudolf Ludwig Karl Virchow (1821-1902) in 1854 fr. Gk. μυελός, 'marrow' (see myelo-), and suff.

myelitis, n., inflammation of the spinal cord (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. myel- with suff. -itis. Cp. osteomyelitis.

myelo-, before a vowel myel-, combining form meaning 'marrow; the spinal cord' (med.) — Gk. μυελο-, μυελ-, fr. μυελός, 'marrow'; of uncertain origin.

myeloid, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, the spinal cord (anat.) — Compounded of myel- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

myeloma, n., tumor of the bone marrow (med.) — Coined fr. myel- and -oma.

myelon, n., the spinal cord (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. μυελός, 'marrow'. See myelo-.

Derivatives: myelon-al, myelon-ic, adjs.

Myiarchus, n., a genus of tyrant flycatchers (entomol.) — ModL., lit. 'chief of the flies', fr. Gk. μυῖα, 'fly', and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. For the first element see midge and cp. words there referred to, for the second element see -arch.

myiasis, n., disease caused by the larvae of flies (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -iasis fr. Gk. μυῖα, 'fly'. See prec. word.

mylo-, before a vowel myl-, combining form meaning 'molar', as in Mylodon. — Gk. μυλο-,  $\mu$ υλ-, fr.  $\mu$ ύλη, 'mill', in the pl. also 'molar teeth'. See mill for grinding and cp. words there referred to.

Mylodon, n., an extinct genus of giant sloths (*paleontol.*) — Compounded of myl- and Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth', See odonto-.

myna, mynah, n., a South-Indian bird of the starling family (Acridotheres tristis) — Hind. mainā.

Mynheer, n., 1) Sir; 2) (not cap.) a Dutchman. — Du. mijnheer, 'sir', compounded of mijn, 'my, mine', and heer, 'master, lord, sir'. For the first element see mine, pron. The second element is rel. to G. Herr, 'master, lord'; see Herr.

myo-, before a vowel my-, combining form meaning 'muscle' (anat.) — Gk. μυο-, μυ-, fr. μῦς, 'mouse; muscle'. See muscle and cp. Mya, amyous, perimysium.

myocarditis, n., inflammation of the myocardium (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. myocardium with suff. -itis.

myocardium, n., the muscle of the heart (anat.) — Medical L., compounded of myo- and Gk.  $\varkappa\alpha\rho$ - $\delta t\bar{\alpha}$ , 'heart'. See cardiac.

myogenic, adj., of muscular origin. — Compounded of myo- and -genic.

myograph, n., an instrument for recording muscular contraction (physiol.) — From myographion, a name coined by the German physiologist Emil Du Bois-Reymond (1818-96), the inventor of this instrument, fr. myo- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

myology, n., that part of anatomy which deals with the muscles. — Compounded of myo- and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma t \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: myolog-ic, myolog-ic-al, adjs., myolog-ist, n.

myoma, n., a tumor composed of muscular tissue (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. my- and suff. -oma. Cp. leiomyoma.

Derivative: myomat-ous, adj.

myopathy, n., any disease of the muscles (med.)

-- Compounded of myo- and Gk. -πάθεια, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See -pathy.

**myope,** n., a shortsighted person. — F., fr. Late L.  $my\bar{o}ps$ , gen.  $my\bar{o}pis$ , fr. Gk. μύωψ, gen. μύωπος, 'shortsighted', lit. 'closing the eyes', compounded of μΰειν, 'to be shut or closed' (said esp. of the lips and eyes); 'to shut or close the lips or eyes', and ωψ, gen. ωπός, 'the eye'. See 1st **mystery**, -ops, and -ous.

Derivatives: myop-ic, myop-ic-al, adjs., myop-ic-al-ly, adv.

myopia, n., shortsightedness. — Medical L., fr. Late L. myōps, gen. myōpis. See prec. word.

myosin, n., a protein occurring in muscle (biochem.) — Coined fr. Gk. μῦς, gen. μυός, 'muscle' (see myo-), and chem. suff. -in.

myosis 1022

myosis, n., excessive contraction of the pupil of the eye (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -osis fr. Gk, wiew. See myope.

Myosotis, n., a genus of plants, the forget-me-not (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. myosōtis, 'mouse-ear', fr. Gk. μυοσωτίς, lit. 'mouse's ear', fr. μῦς, gen. μυός, 'mouse', and οὖς, gen. ἀτός, 'ear' (see myo- and oto-); so called in allusion to the shape of the short leaves.

Myosurus, n., a genus of plants, the mousetail (bot.) — Mod L., lit. 'mouse's tail', fr. Gk. μῦς, gen. μυός, 'mouse', and οὐρα, 'tail'. See myoand uro-, 'tail-'.

myotic, adj., pertaining to, or causing, myosis. — See myosis and -otic.

myria-, before a vowel myri-, combining form meaning 1) 'ten thousand' (in the names of weights and measures), as in myriameter = 'ten thousand meters'; 2) 'very numerous', as in myriapod, lit. 'that which has very many legs'. — Fr. Gk. μῦριάς, 'a myriad'. See next word.

myriad, n., 1) the number ten thousand; 2) a very great number; adj., very numerous. — Gk. μῦριάς, gen. μῦριάδος, 'the number ten thousand', fr. μῦριοι, 'ten thousand', fr. μῦριος, 'numberless, countless', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. -ad.

myriapod, adj., pertaining to the Myriapoda. — See next word.

Myriapoda, n., pl., a group of arthropods (zool.)

— ModL., lit. 'having very many legs', compounded of myria- and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See podo-.

Derivatives: myriapod-an, myriapod-ous, adjs. Myrica, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — L. myrica, 'tamarisk', fr. Gk. μυρίκη, which is perh. a Sem. loan word of the same origin as Gk. μύρ-ρα, 'myrrh'. See myrrh.

Myricaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) — ModL., formed for prec. word with suff. -aceae. myricaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. myring-, form of myringo- before a vowel.

myringa, n., the tympanic membrane (anat.) — ModL., fr. ML. miringa, dissimilated fr. Late L. mēninga, mininga, fr. Gk. μῆνιγξ, gen. μή-νιγγος, 'membrane'. See meninx.

myringitis, n., inflammation of the tympanic membrane (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. myringa and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin.

myringo-, before a vowel myring-, combining form denoting the tympanic membrane. — See myringa.

Myriophyllum, n., a genus of plants, the water milfoil (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μῦριόφυλλον, 'the water milfoil', which is compounded of μῦρίος. 'numberless', and φύλλον, 'leaf' (see myriad and phyllo-); so called in allusion to the countless divisions of the leaves.

myriorama, n., a large picture made up of a number of small pictures. — Compounded of myriand Gk. ὅρᾶμα, 'that which is seen, view, sight',

fr. ὁρᾶν, 'to see'. See cosmorama and cp. words there referred to.

myristic, adj., pertaining to a crystalline acid (chem.) — See next word.

Myristica, n., a genus of tropical trees (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μυριστικός, 'fragrant', fr. μυρίζειν, 'to anoint', fr. μύρον, 'sweet oil, unguent'. See smear and cp. the first element in myrobalan.

Myristicaceae, n., pl., the nutmeg family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Myristica with suff. -aceae. myristicaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. myrmeco-, combining form meaning 'ant'. — Gk. μυρμηκο-, fr. μύρμηξ, gen. μύρμηκος, 'ant', which is cogn. with Ol. vamráh, L. formica, 'ant'. See formic.

myrmecology, n., that branch of entomology which deals with ants. — Compounded of myrmeco- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος. 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: myrmecolog-ic-al, adj., myrme-colog-ist, n.

Myrmecophaga, n., a genus of animals, the ant bear (zool.) — ModL., compounded of myrmeco- and the stem of Gk. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See -phagous.

Myrmecophagidae, n., pl., the anteater family (zool.) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. -idae.

myrmecophagous, adj., feeding on ants. — Compounded of myrmeco- and Gk.  $-\phi \acute{\alpha} \gamma o \varepsilon$ , 'eater of', from the stem of  $\phi \alpha \gamma \varepsilon \tilde{\nu}$ , 'to eat'. See -phagous.

Myrmidon, n., 1) one of a warlike people of Thessaly, subjects of Achilles; 2) (not cap.), an inferior who executes orders without pity. — Gk. Μυρμιδόνες, 'the Myrmidons', a warlike people of Thessaly, lit., 'the people of bugbears', fr. μύρμος (Hesychius), 'dread, terror'. See mormo.

myrobalan, n., the dried astringent fruit of various tropical trees. — F., fr. L. myrobalanum, fr. Gk. μυροβάλανον, 'balsam made from a palm nut', which is compounded of μύρον, 'sweet juice, sweet oil, unguent, balsam', and βάλανος, 'acorn, nut'. For the first element see smear and cp. Myristica and the first element in next word, for the second element see balano.

Myroxylon, n., a genus of tropical American trees (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. μύρον, 'sweet juice, sweet oil', and ξύλον, 'wood'. See smear and xylo- and cp. Myristica and the first element in prec. word.

myrrh, an aromatic resinous gum. — ME. myrre, fr.OE. myrra, fr. L.myrrha, fr.Gk.μύρρα, 'myrrh, the juice of the Arabian myrtle', a word of Sem. origin. Cp. Heb. mōr, Aram. mōrá, Syr. mūrá, Arab. murr, Akkad. murru, 'myrrh', lit. 'the gum with the bitter taste', rel. to Heb. mar (contraction of mārár), Aram.-Syr. mar (contraction of m²rar), Arab., Ethiop. marra 'was bitter', Akkad. ma-

rāru, 'to be bitter', Heb. mar, Arab. murr, Akkad. marru, 'bitter'. See Marah and cp. Myrica and myrtle.

Derivatives: myrrh-ic, adj., myrrh-y, adj.

Myrsinaceae, n. pl., a family of tropical trees and shrubs (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff.-aceae fr. Gk. μυρσίνη, 'myrtle' (prop. fem. of the adjective μύρσινος, 'of the myrtle'), fr. μύρτος, 'myrtle'. See myrtle.

myrsinaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Myrtaceae, n. pl., the myrtle family. — Formed with suff. -aceae fr. L. myrtus. See Myrtus.

Myrtilus, n., the charioteer of Oenomaus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Μυρτίλος, fr. μυρτίλος, 'of the myrtle', fr. μύρτος. See next word.

myrtle, n., any shrub of the genus Myrtus. — OF. myrtille, fr. ML. myrtillus, dimin. formed fr. L. murtus, myrtus, fr. Gk. μύρτος, 'myrtle', which is a Sem. loan word of the same origin as Gk. μύρρα, 'myrrh'; see Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, p. 43. See myrrh and cp. Myrsinaceae, Myrtus, Myrtilus. Cp. also martello tower.

Myrtus, n., a genus of plants, the myrtle (bot.) — L. myrtus, 'myrtle'. See myrtle.

myself, emphatic pron. of the 1st person sing. — ME. meself, compounded of me, acc.-dat. of ich, i, '1', and self. See me and self.

Mysidacea, n., an order of crustaceans (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. Mysidae with suff. -acea.

Mysidae, n. pl., a family of crustaceans (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. μύσις, 'a closing (of the lips or eyes'), fr. μύσιν. See 1st mystery.

mystagogic, adj., pertaining to a mystagogue or mystagogy. — See next word and adj. suff. -ic. mystagogue, n., a person who initiates into mysteries. — L. mystagōgus, fr. Gk. μυσταγωγός, 'initiator into mysteries', which is compounded of μύστης, 'one initiated into the mysteries', and ἀγωγός, 'leading; a leader'. See 1st mystery and -agogue.

mystagogy, n., the teachings of a mystagogue. — See prec. word and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ). mysterious, adj. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. mystērium. See 1st mystery.

Derivatives: mysterious-ly, adv., mysterious-ness, n.

mystery, n., a secret. — ME. mysterie, fr. L. mysterium, fr. Gk. μυστήριον, 'secret rite, mystery', usually in the pl. μυστήριον, 'secret rite, mysteries', fr. μύστης. 'one initiated into the mysteries', prob. meaning lit. 'one whose eyes are closed', fr. μύστης. 'one lips and eyes); 'to shut or close the lips or eyes; to shut, close', which derives fr. μῦ, 'a muttering sound made with the lips, a groan', from the I.-E. imitative base \*mu-, 'to mutter'. Cp. Lett. mu-s-inút, 'to mutter'), mu-tus, 'dumb', which also derive from the I.-E. base \*mu-, and see mute. Cp. also the

first element in myope, Mysidae, mystagogue, mystic.

mystery, n., a trade, handicraft, guild (arch.) — ME. mistere, later mistery, fr. ML. misterium, fr. L. ministerium, 'service', fr. minister, 'servant'. See minister and cp. ministry and métier, which are doublets of mystery. ML. misterium was influenced in form by L. mystērium. See 1st mystery.

mystic, adj., occult, mysterious. — ME. mistik, fr. L. mysticus, fr. Gk. μυστικός, 'pertaining to secret rites', prop. 'pertaining to an initiated', fr. μύστης, 'an initiated'. See 1st mystery and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: mystic, n., mystic-al, adj., mystic-al-lv, adv., mystic-ism, n.

mystification, n. — See next word and -ation. mystify, tr. v., to puzzle; bewilder. — F. mystifier. See mystic and -fv.

myth, n., 1) story, legend; 2) a fictitious person.

— Late L. mythos, fr. Gk. μύθος, 'a word, speech, tale, legend', which is of uncertain origin.

mythic, also mythical, adj. — Late L. mythicus, fr. Gk. μυθικός, 'mythic, legendary', fr. μῦθος. See myth and adi. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: mythic-al, adj., mythic-al-ly, adv. mythicize, tr. v., to make into a myth, treat as a myth. — See mythic and -ize.

mythico-, combining form meaning 'mythical and'. — Fr. Gk. μῦθικός, 'mythic'. See mythic. mytho-, combining form meaning 'myth', as in mythology. — Gk. μῦθο-, fr. μῦθος, 'myth'. See myth.

mythography, n., the graphic representation of myth. — Compounded of mytho- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

mythological, also mythologic, adj., pertaining to mythology. — Late L. mythologicus, fr. Gk. μῦθολογικός, fr. μῦθολογία. See mythology and -ic, -ical.

Derivative: mythological-ly, adv.

mythology, n., 1) the science of myths; 2) a collection of myths. — Fr. Late L.  $m\bar{y}$ thologia (prob. through the medium of F. mythologie), fr. Gk.  $\mu\bar{\nu}\theta$ 0 $\lambda$ 0 $\gamma$ ( $\bar{\alpha}$ , which is compounded of  $\mu\tilde{\nu}\theta$ 0 $\zeta$ , 'word, speech, tale, legend', and  $-\lambda$ 0 $\gamma$ ( $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda$ 0 $\gamma$ 0 $\zeta$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: mytholog-ist, n., mytholog-ize, intr. v., mytholog-iz-er, n.

mythomania, n., a morbid tendency to lie and exaggerate (med,) — Medical L., compounded of mytho- and Gk. uzvlā, 'madness, frenzy'. See mania.

Derivative: mythomani-ac, n. and adj.

mythopoeic, mythopeic, adj., making myths. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. μ5θοποιός, 'mythmaking', which is compounded of μῦθος, 'word speech, tale, legend', and the stem of ποιεῖν, 'to make'. See poet.

mythopoetic 102

mythopoetic, adj., mythopoeic. — Compounded of mytho- and Gk. ποιητικός, 'capable of making; pertaining to poetry, poetical'. See poetic.

Mytilus, n., a genus of marine mussels (zool.) — L. mȳtilus, fr. Gk. μῡτίλος, 'sea mussel', which prob. derives fr. μῡς, 'mouse; mussel'. See mouse and cp. niche.

myx-, form of myxo- before a vowel.

myxedema, myxoedema, n., a morbid condition of the skin caused by a mucoid substance (med.)

— Medical L., coined by William Miller Ord (1834–1902) in 1877 fr. Gk. μύξα, 'mucus of the nose, slime', and οἴδημα, 'a swelling'. See myxo- and edema.

Myxine, n., a genus of fishes, the typical hagfish (ichthyol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. μυξῖνος, 'slime fish', fr. μύξα, 'slime', See myxo-.

myxo-, before a vowel myx-, combining form

meaning 'slime, mucus', as in Myxomycetes (med.) — Gk. μυξο-, 'μυξ-, fr. μύξα, 'mucus of the nose, slime'. See myco- and cp. Myxa. myxoma, n., a tumor made up of mucous tissue (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. myx- and suff.

Derivative: mvxomat-ous, adi.

myxomatosis, n., the presence of myxomas in the body (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. myxoma with suff. -osis.

Myxomycetes, n., pl., the slime molds (bot.) — ModL., compounded of myxo- and -mycetes.

Myzostoma, n., a genus of parasitic animals (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. μύζειν, 'to suck', and στόμα, 'mouth'. The first element stands for \*μύδιειν, and is rel. to μύδος, 'damp, clamminess'. See mother, 'dregs', and words there referred to and cp. esp. Mydaus. For the second element see stoma.

## N

Naaman, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, an Aramean general cured of leprosy by Elisha. — Heb. Na'āmān, lit. 'pleasantness', from the stem of nā'ēm 'was pleasant or lovely', whence also nā'īm, 'pleasant, lovely', nā'am, 'pleasantness, loveliness', and the PN's Na'āmāh, No'ōmīt; rel. to Arab. nā'ima, 'was easy or pleasant', ān'ama, 'he granted a favor, favored'. Cp. enam, Naomi. Cp. also anemone.

Naassenes, n., pl., a sect of Gnostics who regarded the serpent as the symbol of wisdom. They were called also *Ophites*. — Fr. Heb. nāhāsh, 'serpent', which is rel. to Arab. hánash, 'serpent, viper'.

nab, tr. v., to seize, catch. — Prob. a var. of dial. E. nap, 'to seize', which is of Scand. origin; cp. Dan. nappe, 'to pinch', Swed. and Norw. nappa, 'to snatch'. Cp. also the second element in kidnap. Cp. also nobble.

Derivative: nabh-er. n.

Nabataean, Nabatean, n., 1) a member of an ancient people of Arabia; 2) the Aramaic dialect spoken by this people. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Nabataeus, fr. Gk. Ναβαταῖος, fr. Arab. Nābatu, which is usually connected with Nebaioth, the first-born son of Ishmael (see Gen. 25:13). See Gesenius-Buhl, HWAT., p. 480. Derivative: Nabat(a)ean, adj.

nabk, n., Christ's-thorn. — Arab. nábigah.

nabla, n., an ancient musical instrument. — Gk.  $v\alpha\beta\lambda\alpha$ , fr. Aram. nabhlá, fr. Heb. nébhel, name of a stringed instrument, fr. nébhel, 'a large jar'; so called after its original shape.

nabob, n., 1) a native deputy in India; 2) a European who has come home from India with a great fortune; 3) a very rich man. — Hind. nawwāb, nabāb, fr. Arab. nuwwáb, pl. of ná'ib, 'deputy, proxy, lieutenant governor', prop. act. part. of nába (fr. base n-w-b), 'he took a person's place'. The pl. nuwwáb is used as a plural of dignity and has, accordingly, singular meaning. Cp. nawab.

nacarat, n., 1) the color geranium lake; 2) fine crêpe or linen of this color. — Sp. nacarado, fr. nácar. 'mother-of-pearl'. See 1st nacre.

nacelle, n., 1) the basket attached to a balloon; 2) part of an airship containing the engines, crew, cargo, etc. — F., fr. VL. naucella, fr. Late L. navicella (whence also lt. navicella), 'a little ship', dimin. of L. nāvis, 'ship'. See naval and -ella.

nacre, n., mother-of-pearl. — F., fr. It. naccaro (now nacchera), fr. Arab. naqqārah, 'a drum', fr. naqrah, 'hollow, cavity', fr. naqrah, 'he hollowed out, bored out', which is rel. to Heb. nāqah, Aram.-Syr. neqar, 'he bored, bored out, dug', Heb. niqrāh or neqārāh, 'hole, crevice', Ethiop. naqwara, 'he was one-eyed', Akkad. naqāru, 'to

pull down, destroy', Cp. naker,

Derivatives: nacr-ed, nacre-ous, adis.

nacre, adj., iridescent like nacre. — F. nacré, pp. of nacrer, 'to give a pearly luster to', fr. nacre. See nacre. n.

nadir, n., the point opposite the zenith; the point directly under one's feet; the lowest point. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. Arab. nazīr in the term nazīr assamt, lit. '(the point) opposite to the zenith', fr. nāzara, 'he looked at; he considered, examined', which is rel. to Heb. nātzār, 'he watched over, guarded', Aram.-Syr. nētar, of s.m., Ethiop. naṣāra, 'he looked at, observed', Akkad. nasāru, 'to watch over, protect'. Cp. nazīr.

nadorite, n., a lead chloride and stibnite (mineral.)
Named after Jebel Nador in the department of Constantine in Algeria. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

naevus, n. - See nevus.

nag, n., a small riding horse, pony. — ME. nagge, rel. to Du. negge, neg.

nag, v., to worry persistently. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. gnaga, dial. Swed. and Norw. nagga, 'to gnaw', which are rel. to OE. gnagan, 'to gnaw'. See gnaw.

Derivatives: nag, n., nagg-er, n., nagg-ing, n. and adi., nagg-ing-ly, adv., nagg-ing-ness, n.

Naga, n., a mythical being with a human face and the tail of a serpent (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. nāgáh, 'serpent', of uncertain origin.

nagana, n., an infectious cattle disease caused by the tsetse fiv. — From Zulu name.

Nagari, n., Devanagari. — Ol. nāgarī '(the script of) the city', prob. of Dravidian origin; cp. Tamil nakar, 'house, palace, temple, dwelling, town, city', Telugu nagaru, 'palace'. Cp. the second element in Devanagari.

nagor, n., a West African antelope. — F., coined by the French naturalist Comte Georges-Louis Leclerc de Buffon (1707-88).

nagyagite, n., a sulfid of lead, gold, tellurium and antimony (mineral.) — G. Nagyagit, named in 1845 by the Austrian mineralogist Wilhelm Karl von Haidinger (1795–1871) after Nagyág in Hungary (now Săcărâmbu in Romania). The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίττης; see subst. suff. -ite.

Nahuatl, n., the language of the Aztecs. — Sp., fr. Nahuatl.

Derivatives: Nahuatl-an, adj. and n.

Nahum, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, the seventh in the order of the Twelve Prophets; he lived in the 7th cent. B.C.E. and predicted the downfall of Niniveh (which took place in 612). — Heb. Nahūm, lit. 'rich in comfort, comforter', from the stem n-h-m, 'to be sorry, repent, console oneself', whence nihām, 'he comforted,

1027

consoled', náḥam, 'repentance', n<sup>ĕ</sup>ḥāmá<sup>ħ</sup>, 'comfort, consolation', tanḥūm, 'consolation'; rel. to Arab. náḥama, 'he breathed pantingly'. Cp. Nehemiah.

naiad, n., a water nymph (Greek mythol.) — L. nāias, gen. nāiadis, fr. Gk. νāτάς, νāτάδος, 'river nymph, water nymph'; rel. to νάω (for \*νάξιω), 'I flow', fr. I.-E. \*snāu-, whence also OI. snāuti, 'drips'. I.-E. \*snāu- is an enlarged form of base \*snā-, seen in L. nō, nāre, 'to swim'. See natation and words there referred to and cp. esp. Nama.

Naiadaceae, n., pl., the pondweed family (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. L. nāias, gen. nāiadis. See prec. word.

naiadaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. naiant, adj., swimming (said of a fish represented horizontally) (her.) — OF. noiant (through the medium of AF. \*naiant), pres. part of noier, noer, 'to swim', fr. VL. \*nautāre, a blend of L. nauta, 'sailor', and natāre, 'to swim'. See natation and -ant.

Naias, n., a genus of aquatic plants (bot.) — L. nāias, 'a naiad'. See naiad.

naïf, adj., naïve. — See naïve.

naik, naique, n., 1) a title of honor; 2) a native non-commissioned officer in the British India army. — Hind. nāyak, fr. OI. nāyakah, 'leader, chief, general', fr. nāyati, 'leads', which is rel. to Avestic nayeiti, 'leads', and cogn. with Hitt. nāi-, ne-, 'to guide, lead', MIr. nē, nīa, 'hero, warrior'.

nail, n., 1) the horny substance on the ends of the fingers and toes: 2) a small spike of metal or wood. - ME. naile, neil, fr. OE. nægl, nægel. 'fingernail; metal nail, peg', rel. to OS., OHG. nagal, OFris, neil, MDu. naghel, Du., MHG., G. nagel, 'fingernail; metal nail', ON. nagl, 'fingernail', nagli, 'metal nail', Goth. ganagljan, 'to nail'. fr. I.-E. base \*nogho-. \*ngho-, \*ongho-, 'nail', whence also OI, áñghrih, amhrih, 'foot', Gk. ὄνυξ, L. unguis, 'nail, claw', OSlav. noga, Russ. noga, Czech and Slovak noha, 'foot', Lith. nagà, 'hoof', nãgas, Lett. nags, 'nail', OPruss. nage, 'foot', OSlav. nogŭti, 'nail, claw', Lith. nagùtis, OPruss. nagutis, 'fingernail', OIr. ingen, OW. eguin, W., Co., ewin, Bret. iwin, 'nail, claw'. Cp. OI. nakháh. Pers. nāxun, 'nail, claw', where qh- (for gh-) is prob. due to Caucasian influence. — Cp. agnail. Cp. also onyx, ungual.

Derivatives: nail, v. (q.v.), nail-less, adj.

nail, tr. v., to fasten with a nail or nails. — ME. nailen, fr. OE. næglian, fr. nægel, 'nail'; rel. to OS. neglian, ON. negla, OHG. negilen, MHG. negelen, nagelen, G. nägeln, Goth. ganagljan, 'to nail'. See nail, n.

Derivatives: nail-er, n., nail-ery, n., nail-ing, adj. nainsook, n., a fine cotton fabric. — Hind. nainsukh, compounded of nain, 'eye', and sukh, 'pleasure'. The first element derives fr. OI. nayanam, 'eye', which is prob. a derivative of I.-E.base\*nt-, 'to shine', whence possibly also OI.

nilah, 'blue, dark blue'; see lilac. The second element comes fr. OI. sukháh, 'ease, comfort, pleasure, enjoyment'.

naïve, naive, adj., natural, ingenuous, innocent, artless. — F. naïve, fem. of naïf, fr. L. nātīvus, 'born, innate, natural, not artificial'. See native. Derivatives: naive-ly, adv., naive-ness. n.

naïveté, also naiveté, n., ingenuousness, artlessness. — F. naïveté, fr. naïf, fem. naïve. See prec. word and cn. nativity.

naïvety, n. — Anglicized form of F. naïveté. See prec. word.

naked, adj., entirely unclothed; bare; nude. -ME. naked. fr. OE. nacod. rel. to OFris. nakad. MDu. naket, Du. naakt, OHG. nackot, nackut, MHG. nacket, G. nackt, ON. nökkviðr, OSwed. nakuber, Goth, nagabs, 'naked', fr. I.-E. \*nogwodho-: cogn, with L. nūdus [fr. \*now(e)dos, for I.F. \*nogwedhosl. Olr. nocht, W. noeth, Bret. noaz (for \*nog wtos), 'naked'. Cp.—with -nō-formative element-ON. nakinn. Swed., Norw., OFris. naken, Dan. nøgen, and OI. nagnáh, Avestic mayna- (prob. dissimilated fr. \*naynā-), 'naked', Cp. also OSlav. nagŭ (for \*nogw-), Lith. núogas (for \*nōgo-), and Gk. γυμνός, also λυμνός (Hesychius), which prob. owe their forms to dissimilation (see Boisaca, DELG., p. 158 s.v. γυμνός, Hofmann, EWG., p. 49 s.v. γυμνός, and Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 185 s.v. nūdus). Hitt. nekumanza and Arm. merk (for \*meg wro-: cp. Avestic mayna-) are cogn. with the above words (see Frisk, GEW., I, p. 333 s.v. γυμνός). Cp. gymno-, nude.

naker, n., a kettledrum. — ME. nakere, fr. OF. nacre, fr. It. nacchera, 'kettledrum', fr. Arab. naggårah, 'drum'. See 1st nacre.

Nakshatra, n., lunar asterisms; daughters of Daksha and wives of the moon in Hindu mythol.

— OI. nákṣatra-, lit. 'rulers of the night', fr. nák (for \*nákt), 'night', and kṣatrám, 'rule'. For the first element see night. The second element is rel. to OI. kṣáyati, 'rules, possesses', and cogn. with Gk. κτάομαι, 'I get, acquire'. See check, 'a sudden stop', and cp. shah.

Nama, n., a genus of plants also called Hydrolea (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk.  $v\tilde{\alpha}\mu\alpha$ , 'stream', lit. 'anything flowing', fr.  $v\dot{\alpha}\omega$ , 'I flow'. See naiad. namable, nameable, adj., capable of being named.

- Formed fr. name, v., with suff. -able.

Derivative: nam-abil-ity, name-abil-ity, n.

namda, numda, n., a felt rug, a saddlecloth (*India*)
— Hind. namdā, fr. Pers. namad, 'felt'.

namby-pamby, adj., insipid, feebly sentimental. — Formed from the name of Ambrose Philips (1675?-1749), in ridicule of his pastoral poems. Derivatives: namby-pamby, n., namby-pamb-ical, adj., namby-pamb-i-ness, n., namby-pamby-ish, adj., namby-pamby-ism, n.

name, n. — ME. name, fr. OE. nama, rel. to OFris. nama, OS., OHG. namo, MDu., MHG., G. name, Du. naam, ON. nafn (for \*namn), Dan. navn. Swed. and Norw. namn, Goth. namō,

'name' fr L-E base \*enomen, \*onomen, \*nōmen whence also OI. nama. Avestic nama. Toch. A ñom B ñem. Hitt, lāman (formed with dissimilation fr. \*nāman). Arm. anun (gen, anuan). Gk. ονομα (dial. form ονυμα). Alb. emen. L. nōmen. OSlav. ime (gen. imene, imeni), OPruss. emmens, emnes, OIr, ainm, OW, anu (pl. enuein), W. enw. Co. hanow, 'name'. Outside Indo-European cp. Lapp. namma, Finn. nime-, Hung. név. 'name'. Cp. agnomen, allonym, anonymous, antonomasia, antonym, cognomen, cryptonym, denominate, eponym, Evonymus, homonym, ignominy, Jerome, metonymy, metronymic, misnomer, nom, nomen, nomenclator, nomenclature, nominal, nominate, nominative, noun, nuncupative, onomastic, onomato-, paronomasia, paronymous, patronymic, polyonymous, praenomen, pseudonym, renown, synonym, toponym, trinominal.

Derivatives: name, v. (q.v.), name-less, adj., name-ly, adv.

name, tr. v. — ME. namen, fr. OE. namian, fr. nama. 'name'. See name. n.

Derivatives: name-able, nam-able, adjs., name-abil-ity, n., nam-abil-ity, n., nam-er, n.

namesake, n., a person having the same name as an other. — Contraction of name's sake. Namesake lit. denotes 'a person named for the sake of another's name'.

nan-, form of nano-, before a vowel.

Nancy, fem. PN. — Prob. from a misdivision of mine Ancy into my Nancy. Ancy is a dimin. form of ME. Annis, 'Agnes'. See Agnes. For a similar misdivision cp. Nanny.

nanism, n., dwarfishness. — F. nanisme, formed with suff. -isme fr. L. nānus, fr. Gk. νᾶνος, νάννος, 'dwarf', which is of uncertain etymology. It is perh. a child's lip word and rel. to νάννᾶς, νέννος, 'uncle', νάννα, 'aunt'. See nun and -ism. nankeen, also nankin, n., a kind of cotton cloth.

- From Nankin, name of a town in China; so called because orig, made at Nankin.

nano-, before a vowel nan-, combining form meaning 'dwarf, dwarfish'. — Gk. νανο-, ναν-, fr. νανος, 'dwarf'. See nanism.

Nanny, fem. PN. — Dimin. of Nan, which prob. arose from a misdivision of mine Ann into my Nan. See Ann. For a similar misdivision cp. Nancy

nanny goat, a she-goat (colloq.) — Formed fr. prec. word and goat.

naology, n., the study of temples and other sacred places. — Compounded of Gk.  $v\bar{\alpha}\delta\varepsilon$ , 'temple', and  $-\lambda o \gamma t\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma o \varepsilon$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See naos and -logy.

Naomi, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the mother-in-law of Ruth. — Heb. *No'ŏmi*, lit. 'my delight', fr. *nō'am*, 'pleasantness, delightfulness', from the stem of *nā'ēm*, 'was pleasant'. See Naaman and cp. enam.

naos, n., 1) a temple; 2) the cella (Greek antiquity;

archit.) — ModL., fr. Gk.  $ν\bar{\alpha}ός$  (Ion. νηός, Att. νεώς), 'temple; the inner part of a temple, the shrine, the cella', which is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for \*νασ F ός and is rel. to ναίω (for \*νάσιω), '1 dwell', hence prop. denotes 'the dwelling place of a god'. See nostalgia and cp. propages.

nap, intr. v., to have a short sleep. — ME. nappen, fr. OE. hnappian, hnæppian, rel. to OHG. hnaffezan, MHG. napfen.

Derivative: nap, n., a short sleep.

nap, n., a downy surface of cloth. — ME. noppe, MDu. noppe (Du. nop), rel. to OE. hnoppian, 'to pluck, tear', ā-hnēopan, 'to pluck', OSwed. niupa. 'to pinch'. Goth. dis-hniupan, 'to tear'.

nap, n., a card game. — Shortened fr. napoleon. Napaea, n., a genus of plants, the glade mallow (bot.) — L. Napaea, 'a dell nymph', fr. Gk. ναπαῖος, 'belonging to a woodland vale', fr. νάπη, 'woodland vale', which is prob. of pre-Hellenic origin.

nape, n., the back of the neck. — ME. naape, nape, of uncertain origin.

napery, n., household linen, esp. table linen. — ME., fr. OF. naperie, fr. nap(p)e (F. nappe), dissimilated form of mappe, fr. L. mappa, 'table-cloth, napkin'. See map and cp. nappe, napkin, apron. For the ending see suff. -ery.

Naphtali, n., Bible, 1) a son of Jacob; 2) the tribe named after him. — Gk. Νεφθαλείμ, fr. Heb. Naphtāli, fr. naphtūlim, 'wrestlings', fr. niphtál, 'he wrestled', Niph'al (= passive) of the verb pāthál, 'he twisted'; see Gen. 30: 8. Cp.Aram.-Syr.  $p^{\delta}$ thal, 'he twisted, distorted', Ethiop. fatāla, 'he turned, twisted', Akkad. patālu, 'to wind, sling'.

naphtha, n., an inflammable liquid distilled from petroleum. — L., fr. Gk. νάφθα, fr. Aram. naphtá, nēphtá (whence also Arab. naft, Pers. neft), fr. Akkad. naptu, 'naphtha'. See Heinrich Zimmern, Akkadische Fremdwörter als Beweis für babylonischen Kultureinfluß, 2nd edition, Leipzig, 1917, p. 60.

naphthalene, n., a white crystalline hydrocarbon,  $C_{10}H_8$  (chem.) — Orig. naphthaline, coined by John Kidd fr. naphtha and chem. suff. -ine. The l was inserted for the sake of euphony. For the ending of naphthalene see suff. -ene. Cp. phthalein(e), phthalin.

naphthol, n., either of two white crystalline compounds used as antiseptics and in making dyes, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>2</sub>OH (chem.) — Coined by the English chemist John Kidd (1775-1851) from prec. word and 1st suff. -ol.

naphthyl, n., the univalent radical, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub> (chem.)
— Formed fr. naphtha with suff. -yl.

napiform, adj., turnip-shaped (bot.) — Compounded of L. napus, 'turnip', and forma, 'form, shape'. For the first element see navew and cp. parsnip, turnip. For the second element see form, n.

napkin, n. - ME. nappekin, napekin, formed with

napoleon 102

dimin. suff. -kin fr. nappe, nape, fr. OF. nappe, nape. See napery and -kin.

Derivative: nankin, tr. v.

napoleon, n., a former gold coin equivalent to 20 francs.—So called because struck by Napoleon I.

napoleon, n., a card game. — Named after *Napoleon* I. Cp. nap, 'a card game'.

Napoleonic, adj., 1) pertaining to Napoleon I (1769-1821) or his period; 2) resembling Napoleon I.

napoo, napooh, interj., meaning 'no more, no good, useless, all over'. — Corrupted fr. F. il n' v a plus. 'there is no more'.

**nappe**, n., a sheet. — F., 'tablecloth, cloth, cover, sheet', dissimilated (under the influence of the following p) from mappe. See **napery**.

nappy, adj., downy. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. nap, 'a downy surface' (q.v.)

**nappy**, adj., 1) strong (said of ale); 2) tipsy; n., ale (*Scot.*) — Of uncertain origin; perhaps from prec. word.

napu, n., any of various chevrotains of Java and Sumatra. — Malay.

Naraka, n., hell (Hinduism) — Ol. Narakaḥ, fr. I.-E. base \*ner-, 'below; to the left', whence also Gk. ἔ-νεροι, 'those below', ἔ-νερθεν, 'from beneath', νέρτερος, ἔ-νέρτερος, 'nether, infernal', ON. norðr, OE. norð, 'north' (prop. left, when facing east). See north.

narceine, n., a bitter, white crystalline alkaloid,  $C_{22}H_{27}O_8N$  (chem.) — F. narceine, coined by the French pharmacist Pierre-Joseph Pelletier (1788–1842) in 1832 fr. Gk. νάρκη, 'numbness'. See narcotic and chem. suff. -ine.

narcissism, n., morbid self-love (psychoanalysis).
 G. Narzissismus, coined by the Jewish physician Sigmund Freud (1856–1939), founder of psychoanalysis, fr. Narcissus and suff. -ism.

narcissist, n. - See prec. word and -ist.

Derivative: narcissist-ic, adj.

Narcissus, n., a beautiful Greek youth who fell in love with his own reflection. He pined away with desire and was changed into the flower bearing his name (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Νάρ-κισσος. See next word.

Narcissus, n., a genus of bulbous plants (bot.); (not cap.) any plant of this genus.—L. narcissus, fr. Gk. νάρκισσος, 'narcissus', which is prob. of Aegean origin but was assimilated to νάρκη, 'numbness' (in allusion to the sedative properties of this plant). Cp. prec. word.

narcolepsy, n., recurring attacks of sleep (med.)

F. narcolepsie, coined by the French physician Jean-Baptiste-Édouard Gelineau (1859–1928) in 1880 fr. Gk. νάρκη, 'numbness', and ληψις, 'a taking, seizing, seizure'. See narcotic and lemma and cp. words there referred to.

narcoleptic, adj., pertaining to, or affected with, narcolepsy. — Formed fr. narcolepsy, to which it stands as the adj. epileptic stands to the n.

narcomania, n., an abnormal craving for a nar-

cotic drug. — Medical L., compounded of Gk. νάρκη, 'numbness', and μανία, 'madness, frenzy'. See narcotic and mania.

Derivatives: narcomani-ac, n., narcomani-ac-al, adi.

narcosis, n., state of unconsciousness caused by a narcotic (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. νάρ-κωσις, 'a benumbing', fr. ναρκοῦν, 'to benumb'. See narcotic and -osis.

narcotic, adj., producing insensibility. — F. narcotique, introduced into French in 1314 by Mondeville fr. ML. narcōticus, fr. Gk. ναρκωτικός, 'benumbing', fr. ναρκωτός, verbal adj. of ναρκοῦν, 'to benumb', fr. νάρκη, 'numbness', prop. 'a cramp', fr. I.-E. \*(s)ner-q-, 'to turn, twist', whence also Arm. nergev, 'fine, thin, slender, slim', prop. 'shriveled up'; see Hofmann, EWG., pp. 211-12 s.v. νάρκη. I.-E. \*(s)ner-q- is a -q-enlargement of base \*(s)ner-, 'to turn, twist, bind together', whence OE. sneare, 'snare', nearu, 'narrow'. See snare and cp. narrow. For the ending of narcotic see suff. -otic.

Derivatives: narcotic, n., narcotic-al-ly, adv., narcotism (q.v.), narcotize (q.v.)

narcotine, also narcotin, n., an alkaloid found in opium,  $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$ , discovered by the French chemist Charles Derosne (1780-1846) in 1803 (*chem.*) — See prec. word and chem. suff. -ine, -in; so called because it was first supposed to be the narcotic principle. Cp. cotarnine.

narcotism, n., 1) narcosis; 2) condition produced by narcotic poisoning. — See narcotic and -ism. narcotize, tr. v., to produce the condition of narcosis; to stupefy. — See narcotic and -ize. Derivative: narcotiz-ation, n.

nard, n., spikenard. — ME. narde, fr. OF. narde (F. nard), fr. L. nardus, fr. Gk. νάρδος, fr. Heb. nērdh, 'nard', which together with Aram. nirdā and Akkad. lardu of s.m., prob. derives fr. Indo-Iranian \*narda in OI. naḍāḥ, naḍāḥ, 'reed'. OI. nāladam, 'nard', is possibly Sanskritization of Gk. νάρδος; see Boisacq, DELG., p. 657 s.v. νάρδος, and Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 143 s.v. nardus. However, according to Manfred Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary, II, p. 140 s.v. nāladam, the above Sem. words more prob. derive fr. OI. nāladam. Cp. Nardius and the second element in spikenard. Cp. also narthex.

nares, n. pl., the nostrils (anat.) — L. nārēs, pl. of nāris, 'nostril', which stands for \*nāsis (see rhotacism), fr. I.-E. base \*nās-, whence also OE. nosu, 'nose'. See nose and cp. nasal, nasion, nasturtium, nasute.

narghile, nargile, n., hookah, an Oriental pipe. — Pers. nargīl, 'coconut tree'; prob. fr. OI. nārikeraḥ, nārikelaḥ, of s.m., which is of uncertain, possibly Dravidian, origin; so called because orig. narghiles were made of coconut shells.

narial, adj., pertaining to the nares. — Formed fr. nares with suff. -ial.

nark, n., spy, informer, stool pigeon (British slang).

— From Gypsy nak, 'nose', fr. Hind. nāk, 'nose', fr. OI. nakrā, fr. Prakrit nakka-, nakka-, of s.m., which prob. stand for \*nās-ka- and are rel. to OI. nāsā (dual), 'nose'. See nose.

narrate, tr. v., to relate, recount. — L. narrātus, pp. of narrāre, 'to tell, relate, recount', prop. 'to make acquainted with', fr. \*gnārāre, \*nārāre, fr. gnārus, nārus, 'acquainted with, knowing', fr. I.-E. base \*gnō-, 'to know', whence also OE. cnāwan, 'to know'. See know and words there referred to and cp. esp. ignore. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate. The doubling of the consonant -r- in narrāre is a compensation for the shortening of the vowel ā in gnārus.

narration, n. — ME. narraciun, fr. MF. (= F.) narration, 'a relating, recounting, narrating', fr. L. narrātiōnem, acc. of narrātiō, of s.m., fr. narrātus, pp. of narrāre. See prec. word and -ion. narrative, adj., 1) that which narrates; 2) pertaining to narration. — Late L. narrātīvus, 'suitable for narration' (prob. through the medium of F. narratif), fr. L. narrātus, pp. of narrāre. See narrate and -ive.

Derivative: narrative-ly, adv.

narrative, n., a tale, story. — MF., from the adj. narrative, fem. of narratif. See narrative, adj.

narrator, n., relater, narrator. — L. narrātor, fr. narrātus, pp. of narrāre. See narrate and agential suff. -or.

narrow, adj., of small breadth. — ME. narewe, narwe, naru, fr. OE. nearu, rel. to OS. naro, MDu. nare; orig. prob. meaning 'twisted up, shriveled up', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)ner-, 'to turn, twist, bind together', whence also OE. sneare, 'snare'. See snare and cp. narcotic.

Derivatives: narrow, n. and tr. and intr. v., narrow-er, n., narrow-ly, adv., narrow-ness, n.

narthex, n., a porch at the west end of early Christian churches for the use of penitents not admitted to the body of the church (archit.) — L., 'giant fennel, small casket for unguents', fr. Gk. νάρθηξ, which is of uncertain origin. It derives perh. fr. OI. \*narda-, 'reed', see nard. The porch was called narthex from the alleged resemblance to the reedlike stem of the giant fennel.

narwhal, narwal, n., an arctic whale with a long spiral horn. — Dan., Norw. narhval, or Swed. narval, metathesized fr. ON. nāhvalr, lit. 'corpsewhale', fr. nār, 'corpse', and hvalr, 'whale'; prob. so called in allusion to the whitish color of the skin. ON. nār is rel. to OE. nē, nēo, Goth. naus, 'corpse', and cogn. with OCo. naun, OSlav. navī, OPruss. nowis, 'corpse', Lett. nāwe, 'death', Lith. nāvyti, 'to torture, kill'. For the etymology of ON. hvalr see whale.

nary, adj., never a (dial.) — Corruption of ne'er a, 'never a'.

nasal, adj., 1) pertaining to the nose; 2) uttered through the nose (said of sounds). — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. nāsus, 'nose', which is

rel. to nāris for \*nāsis, 'nostril'. See nares and cp. orinasal.

Derivatives: nasal, n., nasal-ity, n., nasal-ly, adv., nasal-ize, tr. and intr. v., nasal-iz-ation, n.

nascence, n. - See nascency.

nascency, n., the process of being born; birth. — L. nāscentia, fr. nāscēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -cv.

nascent, adj., being born. — L. nāscēns, gen. -entis, 'being born', pres. part. of nāscor, nāscī, 'to be born' (pp. nātus). See nation and -ent.

naseberry, n., 1) the sapodilla tree; 2) its fruit. — Corruption of Sp. néspera, 'medlar', fr. L. mespilus, fr. Gk.  $\mu \epsilon \sigma \pi i \lambda \eta$ , 'medlar (the tree)'. See medlar.

Nashim, n., pl., the third order of the Mishnah, dealing with the laws concerning women, i.e., marriage and divorce. — Heb. nāshīm, 'women' (used as the plural of ishshā<sup>h</sup>); prob. assimilated in form to the rel. ănāshīm, 'men'; rel. to Aram. në shayyā, Syr. neshshē, Arab. nisūna, 'women', and to Heb. ēnōsh, 'man, mankind', Aram. ēnōsh, Syr. (ā)nāshā, Arab. ins, unās, 'men, people' (all collective). Akkad. nishu, 'people', tenishēti (pl.), 'human race, mankind', Arab. nās, 'people' (collective).

nasi, n., 1) prince of a tribe; 2) the president of the Sanhedrin; 3) patriarch. — Heb. nāśi, lit. 'one lifted up or exalted', fr. nāśā, 'he lifted, took, carried', whence also nĕśim, 'vapors, clouds', maśśā, 'load, burden; utterance', maś'ēth, 'present, gift', śī (for nĕśī), 'loftiness', śĕēth, 'rising; dignity'; rel. to Bibl.-Aram. nĕśā, 'he lifted, carried', Syr. massāthā, 'balance, scales', Ugar. nsh', 'to lift', Ethiop. nash'a, 'he lifted; he transported', Arab. násha'a, 'he rose, was high, he grew up', Akkad. nashū, 'to lift, carry'. Cp. munshi.

nasion, n., point in the skull where the frontal and two nasal bones meet (craniometry). — ModL., fr. L. nāsus, 'nose'. See nasal.

nasitis, n., inflammation of the nose (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. nāsus, 'nose' (see nasal), and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form is rhinitis (q.v.)

naso-, combining form meaning 'nose; nasal; nasal and' (anat.) — Fr. L. nāsus, 'nose'. See nasal.

nasofrontal, adj., pertaining to the nose and the frontal bone. — See naso- and frontal.

nasology, n., the study of the nose. — A hybrid coined fr. L.  $n\bar{a}sus$ , 'nose', and Gk.  $-\lambda o \gamma i\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma o \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See naso-and -logy. The correct form is *rhinology*, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

Derivatives: nasolog-ic-al, adj., nasolog-ist, n. nasonite, n., a lead calcium silicate with chloride

(mineral.) — Named after the American geologist Frank L. Nason (died in 1928). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

nasturtium, n., 1) any plant of the genus Roripa;

nasty

2) any plant of the genus *Tropaeolum*. — L. nāsturtium, 'cress', for \*nās-tortium, lit. 'nose-twister', compounded of nāsus, 'nose', and \*tor-tāre, freq. of torquēre (pp. tortus), 'to twist'; so called from its pungent smell. See nasal and torque.

nasty, adj., dirty, foul, filthy, nauseous. — ME. nasty, nasky, perh. derived from or rel. to Du. nestig, 'foul, dirty', or of Scand. origin; cp. dial. Swed. naskug, nasket. 'foul, dirty'.

Derivatives: nasti-ly, adv., nasti-ness, n.

nasute, adj., having a large or long nose (zool.) — L. nāsūtus, 'having a large nose', fr. nāsus. See nasal.

Derivatives: nasute, n. (q.v.), nasute-ness, n. nasute, n., one of a class of termites (zool.) — ModL. nāsūtus, 'having a prolongation on the front of the head' (said esp. of termites), fr. L. nāsūtus. 'having a large nose'. See nasute. adi.

nasutus, n., nasute. — L. nāsūtus, 'having a large nose'. See nasute. adi.

natability, n., capability of floating. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. Late L. natābilis, 'capable of floating', fr. L. natāre, 'to swim, float'. See natation.

natal, adj., pertaining to one's birth. — ME., fr. L. nātālis, 'pertaining to one's birth', fr. nātus, pp. of nāscī, 'to be born'. See nation and adj. suff. -al and cp. Natalia, natality, Noel.

Natalia, Natalie, fem. PN. — F. Natalie, fr. Eccles. L. Nātālia, fr. L. (diēs) nātālis, 'birthday', in Eccles. L. used also in the sense 'Christmas Day'; orig. given to children born on Christmas. See natal and cp. Noel.

natality, n., 1) birth (rare); 2) birth rate. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. nātālis, 'pertaining to birth'; see natal. In the sense 'birth rate' the word was formed directly fr. F. natalité, which derives from the adi. natal (fr. L. nātālis).

natant, adj., floating. — Fr. L. natāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of natāre, 'to swim'. See next word and -ant.

Derivative: natant-ly, adv.

natation, n., the act or art of swimming. — L. natātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a swimming', fr. natātus, pp. of natō, natāre, 'to swim', which stands for I.-E. \* $sn^{e}$ -t- $\bar{o}$ , enlargement of base \* $sn\bar{a}$ -, \* $sn^{e}$ -, 'to flow'. Cp. Arm. nay (for  $*sn^{e}t$ -), 'wet, liquid'; cp. also \*snet-, \*snot- in Gk. νότος, 'the south wind, the south', prop. 'a rainy wind', νότιος, νοτερός, 'damp, moist'. From the unenlarged base \*snā- derive L. nō, nāre, 'to swim' (for \*snā-yō), OI. snāti, snāyatē, 'bathes' (intr.), the second element in ghrta-snā-, 'dipped into butter', Avestic snayeite, 'washes, cleans', Toch. B nāskem, 'they bathe' (tr.), Gk. νή-γειν (for \* $\sqrt{\alpha}$ -yety), 'to swim'. MIr. snāim. 'I swim'. snām, 'a swimming', MBret. neuff, 'to swim', and prob. also Gk. νησος, Dor. νασος, 'island' (for \*νã-σος, lit. 'that which swims'). From I.-E. \*snāu-, \*sneu-, an -u-enlargement of base \*snā-, derive OI. snáuti (pp. snutáh), 'drips, gives milk', Gk. νάω, Aeol. ναίω, ναύω (for \*νάF- $\mu$ ω), 'I flow'. Cp. natant, natatorial. Cp. also naiad, naiant, Nama, necto-, Nereid, neso-, nourish, the first element in Notogaea and the second element in chersoneso- and in Indonesia, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia. Cp. also snout. For the ending of natation see -ation.

natatorial, adj., natatory. — See next word and adj. suff. -al.

natatory, adj., swimming; characterized by swimming. — Late L. natātōrius, 'pertaining to swimming', fr. L. natātus, pp. of natāre. See natation and adj. suff. -ory.

nates, n. pl., the buttocks (anat.) — L. natēs, pl. of natis, 'rump', cogn. with Gk. νῶτος, also νῶτον, 'the back'. Cp. noto-. Cp. also Natica and the first element in aitchbone.

Nathan, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, a prophet who lived during the reign of David and Solomon. — Heb. Nāthān, lit. 'He has given', from the verb nāthān, whence also mattān, mattānāh, mattāth, 'gift'; në thīnīm, 'servants of the temple', lit. 'those given (scil. to the sanctuary)'; rel. to Phoen. imperf. y-t-n, Bibl.-Aram. imperf. yintin, Syr. imperf. nettēl, Ugar. imperf. ytn, 'he will give', Akkad. nadānu, 'to give'. Cp. Nathaniel, Jonathan, Nethinim. Cp. also Matthew, Matthias.

Nathaniel, Nathanael, masc. PN. — Late L. Nathanael, fr. Gk. Ναθαναήλ, fr. Heb.  $N^{\delta}$ than'ėl, lit. 'God has given'. See Nathan and El.

natheless, nathless, adv., nevertheless (archaic).

— ME, natheles, fr. OE. nā þē læs, 'not the less'.

See no. adv., and nevertheless.

Natica, n., a genus of marine snails (zool.) — ModL., fr. ML. natica, 'buttock', dimin. of L. natis. See nates.

nation, n. — ME. nacioun, fr. OF. (= F.) nation, fr. L. nātiōnem, acc. of nātiō, 'breed, race, people, nation', lit. 'birth', fr. nātus, pp. of nāscī, 'to be born', which stands for \*gnāscī, fr. I.-E. \*ĝn-, zero degree of base \*ĝen-, \*ĝenē-, 'to beget, bear, bring forth', whence also L. genus, 'birth, descent, origin, race, sort, kind, class'. See genus and words there referred to and cp. esp. naīve, nascent, natal, natīve, nature, cognate, connate, innate, née, pregnant, 'with child', and the second element in puisne and puny.

national, adj. — MF. (= F.), fr. nation. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: national, n., national-ism, n., national-ist, n. and adj., national-ist-ic, adj., national-ist-ic-al-ly, adv., national-ity, n., national-ize, tr. v., national-iz-ation, n., national-iz-er, n., national-ly, adv., national-ness, n.

native, adj. — ME. natif, fr. MF. (= F.) natif (fem. native), fr. L. nātīvus, 'born, innate, natural, primitive', fr. nātus, pp. of nāscī, 'to be born'. See nation and -ive and cp. naïve, which is a doublet of native.

Derivatives: native, n., nativ-ism, n., nativ-ist, n., nativ-ist-ic, adj.

nativity, n., 1) birth; 2) horoscope (astrol.) — ME. nativite, fr. OF. (= F.) nativité, fr. L. nātīvitātem, acc. of nātīvitās, 'birth', fr. nātīvus. See native and -ity. Cp. naïveté, which is a doublet of nativity.

natrium, n., sodium (chem.) — ModL. See natron and chem. suff. -ium.

Natrix, n., a genus of snakes, the grass snake (zool.) — L. natrix, 'water snake'. See adder.

natrolite, n., a hydrous silicate of sodium and aluminum (mineral.) — See natron and -lite.

natron, n., native sodium carbonate (chem. and mineral.) — Fr. Sp. natrón, fr. Arab. natrún, fr. Gk. vízovy. See niter.

natterjack, n., a toad having a yellowish stripe on the back (*Bufo calamita*). — Of uncertain origin. natty, adj., neatly smart. — Perhaps rel. to F. net, 'neat': see neat, adj.

Derivatives: natti-lv, adv., natti-ness, n.

natural, adj., pertaining to, or in accordance with, nature; inborn, real; not artificial. — ME., fr. OF. natural, naturel (F. naturel), fr. L. nātūrālis, 'by birth, belonging to nature, in accordance with nature', fr. nātūra. See nature and adj. suff. -al and cp. connatural.

Derivatives: natural, n., natural-ism, n., natural-ly, adv., natural-ness, n.

naturalist, n., 1) a student of nature; an adherent of naturalism. — MF. (= F.) naturaliste, fr. natural, naturel (F. naturel). See prec. word and ist.

Derivatives: naturalist-ic, adj., naturalist-ic-ally, adv.

naturality, n. — MF. (= F.) naturalité, fr. Late L. nātūrālitātem, acc. of nāturālitās, fr. L. nātūrālis. See natural.

naturalization, n. — MF. (= F.) naturalisation, fr. naturaliser. See next word and -ation.

naturalize, tr. v., 1) to confer the rights of citizenship on (an alien); 2) to acclimatize; intr. v., 1) to become naturalized; 2) to study nature. — MF. (= F.) naturaliser, fr. natural, naturel. See natural and -ize.

Derivatives: naturalization (q.v.), naturaliz-er, n. nature, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) nature, fr. L. nātūra, 'nature; natural character of a thing; natural disposition; the course of things; the universe', lit. 'birth', fr. nātus, 'born', pp. of nāscī, 'to be born'. See nation and cp. nascent, natal, native.

naturopath, n., naturopathist. — Back formation fr. naturopathy.

naturopathy, n., a system of therapy which rejects the use of drugs and employs the healing power of natural agencies, such as sunshine, air, water, etc. — A hybrid coined fr. L.  $n\bar{a}t\bar{u}ra$ , 'nature', and Gk.  $-\pi\dot{x}\vartheta\epsilon\iota x$ , fr.  $\pi\dot{x}\vartheta\epsilon\varsigma$ , 'suffering'. See nature and -pathy. The correct form would be physiopathy, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

Derivative: naturopath-ist, n. nau-, combining form meaning 'ship'. — Gk.

ναυ-, fr. ναῦς, 'ship', cogn. with L. nāvis, 'ship'.

Naucratite, adj., pertaining to Naucratis, an ancient Greek colony, established by colonists from Miletus in the Nile Delta. — L. Naucratītēs, fr. Gk. Ναυκρατίτης, fr. Ναύκρατις. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

naufragous, adj., caused by shipwreck (archaic or obsol.) — L. naufragus, 'shipwrecked; causing shipwreck', for \*nāvifragus, which is compounded of nāvis, 'ship', and the stem of frangere, 'to break'. See naval and fraction. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see suff. -ous.

naught, n., nothing. — ME. naught, nought, etc., fr. OE. nāwiht, 'nothing', lit. 'no whit', fr. nā, 'no', and wiht, 'whit'. See no, adv., and wight and cp. aught, nought, not, nix, 'nothing'.

Derivatives: naught, adj., naught-y, adj., naught-i-ly, adv., naught-i-ness, n.

naumachia, naumachy, n., 1) a mock sea fight; 2) place where such a fight is presented (*Roman antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. ναυμαχί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'naval battle', compounded of ναῦς, 'ship', and  $-\mu\alpha\chi(\bar{\alpha})$ , fr.  $\mu\dot{\alpha}\chi\eta$ , 'battle'. See nau- and -machy.

nauplius, n., a larval stage in the development of many crustaceans (zool.) — L., 'a kind of shell-fish which sails in its shell as in a ship', fr. Gk. ναύπλιος, lit. 'sailing (as) in a ship', fr. ναῦς, 'ship', and πλέειν, πλεῖν, 'to sail, navigate, swim, float'. See naval and flow and cp. pluvial. nausea, n., 1) feeling of sickness at the stomach; 2) disgust, loathing. — L. nausea, nausia, 'seasickness', fr. Gk. ναυσία, ναυτία, 'seasickness', lit. 'ship sickness', fr. ναῦς, 'ship'. See naval and cp. nautical. Cp. also noise, which is a doublet of nausea.

nauseate, tr. v., to affect with nausea, make sick; intr. v., to become affected with nausea, feel disgust (rare). — L. nauseāt-(um), pp. stem of nauseāre, 'to feel seasick, to vomit', fr. nausea. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: nauseat-ing, adj., nauseat-ing-ly, adv., nauseat-ion, n.

nauseous, adj., causing nausea, disgusting. — Formed fr. nausea with suff. -ous.

Derivatives: nauseous-ly, adv., nauseous-ness, n. Nausicaa, n., in the Odyssey, daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians — L. Nausicaa, fr. Gk. Ναυσικάα. The name prob. means 'burner of ships', fr. ναῦς, 'ship', and καίειν, 'to burn'. See naval and caustic.

nautch, n., performance of professional dancing girls in India. — Lit. 'dancing', fr. Hind. nāc, fr. Prakrit nacca, fr. OI. nṛtya-, 'dancing', from the stem of nṛtyati, 'dances', which is of uncertain etymology.

nautical, adj., pertaining to ships, seamen or navigation. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. now rare nautic, fr. F. nautique, fr. L. nauticus, 'of, or pertaining to, ships or sailors, seafaring, naval, nautical', fr. Gk. ναυτικός, of s.m. See naval and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also

frongut.

Derivatives: nautical-ity, n., nautical-ly, adv.

nautics, n., the science of navigation. — See prec. word and -ics.

nautilus, n., 1) any of a group of mollusks: 2) the paper nautilus (zool.) — L., fr. Gk. ναυτίλος. 'sailor, seaman; the paper nautilus' (so called because it was supposed to be furnished with a membrane which it used like a sail), fr. ναύτης. 'sailor, seaman'. See nautical.

naval, adi., pertaining to a navy, its ships or men. — Orig. 'pertaining to ships', fr. L. nāvālis, fr. nāvis, 'ship', which is cogn, with OI, náuh, acc. návam, 'ship, boat', Arm. nav, 'ship', Gk, ναῦς, 'ship' (whence ναύτης, 'sailor, seaman', ναυτιx6c, 'of, or pertaining to, ships or sailors, seafaring, naval, nautical, ναυτίλος, 'sailor, seaman'), OIr, nau (gen, noe, dat, pl, noib), 'ship', W. noe. 'a flat vessel: a kneading trough', ON. nor, 'ship'. Cp. nacelle, nau-, nausea, nautical, nautilus, nave, 'the central part of a church'. navicular, navy, navyy, nef, noise, the first element in naufragous, nauplius, navigate, and the second element in Echeneis.

Derivatives: naval-ly, adv., and navalism, navalist (ag. v.)

navalism, n., policy of building a strong navy: sea power. — See naval and -ism.

navalist, n., an advocate of navalism. — See naval and -ist.

Derivatives: navalist, adj., navalist-ic, adj., navalist-ic-al-ly, adv.

navarch, n., commander of a fleet (Ancient Greek history). - L. nāvarchus, more correctly nauarchus, fr. Gk. ναύαργος, 'the master of a vessel', which is compounded of ναῦς, 'ship', and άργός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See naval and -arch. nave, n., the central part of a church. — L. nāvis. 'ship'. See naval and cp. nef.

nave, n., the hub of a wheel. — ME., fr. OE. nafu, rel. to OS. naba, ON. nöf, Dan. and Swed. nav. MLG., MDu. nave, Du. naaf, OHG. naba, MHG., G. nabe, 'nave', and to OE. nafela, etc., 'navel', and cogn. with OI. nábhyam, OPruss. nabis, 'nave'. The nave of the wheel was compared to the navel of the body. See next word and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also auger, For sense development cp. OI. nábhih, OPruss. nabis, 'nave, navel'.

navel, n. - ME., fr. OE. nafela, rel. to ON. nafli, Dan., Swed. navle, OFris, navla, MDu, navel, navele, Du. navel, OHG. nabalo, MHG., G. nabel, fr. I.-E. base \*ombh-, nobh-, \*mbh-, whence also OI. nábhyam, 'nave (hub)', nábhih, 'navel, nave, relationship', nābhīlam, 'umbilical depression'. Avestic nabā-nazdishta, 'next of kin', Avestic nāfa, ModPers. nāf, Gk. ὀμφαλός, 'navel: boss of a shield, knob', L. umbilicus. 'navel; umbilical cord', umbo, 'boss of a shield', OPruss. nabis, 'nave, navel', Lett. naba, 'navel', OIr. imbliu (gen. imblenn), MIr. imlecan, 'navel'. Cp. nave, 'hub of a wheel'. Cp. also omphalos, omphalos, umbilicus, umbo, nombril,

1032

navew, n., 1) the wild turnin: 2) the rape (rare) — F. naveau, fr. OF, navel, fr. VL, \*nāpellus, dim. of napus, 'a kind of turnip', fr. Gk, ναπυ, 'mustard', which is prob, of Egyptian origin, (For the sense development of L. nanus from Gk.  $v\tilde{\alpha}\pi v$  it should be borne in mind that the mustard plant and the turnip resemble each other in form.) Cp. neep and sinapism, the first element in napiform and the second element in parsnip and in turnin.

navicert, n., a certificate issued to exempt a ship from search for contraband. — Short for navigation certificate.

navicular, adi., boat-shaped (said of certain bones in the fore and hind feet of animals) — L. nāviculārius, 'pertaining to a boat', fr. nāvicula. 'a boat', dim, of nāvis. See naval and the suffixes -cule and -ar.

Derivative: navicular, n., a bone resembling a boat (anat.)

navigable, adj. — Fr. F. navigable, or directly fr. L. nāvigābilis, fr. nāvigāre. See navigate and -able.

Derivatives: navigabil-ity, n., navigable-ness, n., navigabl-v. adv.

navigate, intr. v., to travel by ship: tr. v., to travel through (on the water or in the air); to direct (a ship or an aircraft). — L. nāvigātus, pp. of nāvigāre, 'to sail, set sail', lit, 'to drive a ship', fr. \*nāvigus, for \*nāv-agos, 'driving a ship', which is compounded of nāvis, 'ship', and agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead, conduct', See naval and agent, adj., and verbal suff. -ate. For the change of ā (in ăgere) to i (in \*nāv-igus, nāv-igāre) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also circumnavigate.

navigation, n., the act and art of navigating. — L. nāvigātio, gen. -onis, fr. nāvigātus, pp. of nāvigāre. See prec word and -ion.

Derivative: navigation-al, adj.

navigator, n., 1) one who navigates; 2) a navigating officer; 3) a navvy (British). — L. navigator, 'sailor', fr. nāvigātus, pp. of nāvigāre. See navigate and agential suff. -or and cp. next word. navvy, n., an unskilled laborer, esp. one employed in making canals, roads, etc. - Shortened fr. navigator (q.v.); for meaning cp. navigation in the dialectal sense 'canal'.

navy, n. - ME. navie, fr. OF. navie, 'fleet of ships, ship', fr. Late L. nāvia, of s.m., fr. L. nāvis. See naval.

nawab, n., 1) a deputy ruler in India; 2) a courtesy title, esp. for princes; 3) a nabob. — Hind. nawwāb, nawāb, fr. Arab, nuwwāb, pl. of nā'ib, 'deputy, proxy, lieutenant-governor'. See nabob. nay, neg. particle and n. - ME. nei, nay, fr. ON. nei, 'no', compounded of ne, 'not', and ei, 'ever'. The first element is cogn. with OI. ná, ná, 'not', Avestic, OPers. na-, 'not, un-', Gk. νη-, 'not, un-', L. nē, 'that not', ne-, 'not, un-',

Olr. ni. ni. 'not'. See no. adv., and cp. the first element in none, non, null, nihil, nimiety; cp. also the first element in necessary, nefarious, Nemertinea, nepenthe, nescient, nolens-volens. For the second element in nav see ave, 'ever'. Nazarene, n.. 1) a native or resident of Nazareth: esp. applied to Jesus: 2) a Christian. — ME. Nazaren, fr. Late L. Nazarenus, fr. Gk. Nαζαοηνός, fr. Ναζαρέτ, 'Nazareth', fr. Heb. Nātzerath, a town in Lower Galilee in Palestine. Cp. Talmudic Heb. notzri, 'Christian', lit. 'of Nazareth'.

Derivative: Nazarene, adi., 1) of Nazareth; 2) of the Nazarenes.

Nazarite, Nazirite, n., a person who vowed to abstain from wine, from cutting the hair, and from touching the dead (Jewish religion). -Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Late L. Nazaraeus, fr. Gk. Ναζηραΐος, Ναζαραΐος, fr. Heb. nāzir, 'consecrated, dedicated, devoted', lit. 'separated', from the stem n-z-r, 'to separate. consecrate, dedicate', whence also imperf. yinnāzēr, inf. hinnāzēr, 'to separate oneself, to dedicate, devote oneself', nézer, 'consecration, dedication, crown'; rel. to Aram. nezar, Syr. nezar. ethnezar, 'he abstained, he dedicated, devoted himself', Arab. nádara, 'he consecrated, dedicated, devoted', Akkad. nazāru, 'to curse', and to Heb. nādhár, 'he vowed', nêdher, nédher, 'a vow'. Derivatives: Nazarit-ic, Nazarit-ish, adis.

naze, n., a promontory. — Prob. fr. OE. næss, 'promontory', which is rel. to OE. nosu, 'nose'. See nose and cp. ness.

Nazi, n., a member of the National Socialist German Workingmen's Party. - Formed from two syllables in the name of the party (Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei).

nazim, n., a governor in India. — Arab. nāzim, lit. 'one who puts things in order', part. of názama, 'he put in order, arranged'.

nazir, n., title of various officials in Indian courts. - Arab. názir, 'overseer', prop. part. of názara, 'he looked at, considered, examined', whence nazir, 'opposite'. See nadir.

Nazirite, n. — See Nazarite.

ne-, form of neo- before a vowel.

Neanderthal, adj., pertaining to the Neanderthal, a valley in Germany, or to the skeletal remains of an early type of man found there.

neap, adj., pertaining to the tide occurring at the end of the first and third quarter of the lunar month. - ME. neep, fr. OE. nep in nepflod, 'neap flood': of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: neap, n., neap tide; neap, intr. v., to tend toward the neap.

Neapolitan, adj., of Naples. — L. Neāpolītānus, fr. Neapolis, 'Naples' (whence It. Napoli), fr. Gk. Νεάπολις, lit. 'New Town', fr. νέα, fem. of νέος, 'new', and πόλις, 'town'. See neo-, policy, 'method of government', and -an.

Derivative: Neapolitan, an inhabitant of Naples. near, adv., at or to a short distance, close. - ME.

ner, nere, fr. OE. near, compar. of neah, 'ingh': the change from the comparative to the positive meaning was prob, aided by the analogy of ON nær 'near', orig, compar, of nā, 'nigh',

Derivatives: near, adj. and v., near-ly, adv., near-ness, n.

Nearctic, adi., pertaining to, or designating, the arctic and temperate regions of North America; used esp. in botanical and zoological classification. — Compounded of ne- and arctic.

neat, n., an animal of the ox family; cattle. -ME. net. neet. fr. OE. neat. rel. to OS. not. ON. naut. Swed. nöt. Dan. nød. OFris, nåt, OHG. nox, 'ox, cattle', and to OE, neotan, 'to use, enjoy'. OS. niotan. ON. niōta, OFris. niāta, OHG. (gi)niozan, MHG, geniezen, G. genießen, 'to enjoy', Goth. niutan, 'to reach, attain', ganiutan, 'to catch', OE, nvtt, ON, nvt, OHG., MHG. nuz. G. Nutzen, 'use, profit, advantage', and cogn. with Lith. naudà, 'use, possession', Lett. náuda, 'money'. All these words derive fr. L.-F. \*neud-, 'to possess, use, enjoy'. Accordingly OE, neat, ON, naut, etc., lit, denote 'a useful animal'. Cp. the second element in Huguenot and in matelote.

neat, adi., pure, undiluted; cleanly, tidy; elegant. - MF. (= F.) net, 'clean, pure, neat', fr. OF., fr. L. nitidus, 'shining, bright, clear, well-favored, elegant, smart, trim', fr. nitēre, 'to shine', fr. I.-E. base \*nei-, \*ni-, 'to shine', whence also MIr. niam, 'gleam, splendor', niamda, 'shining', OIr. noib, 'holy', niab, 'strength', W. nwyfiant, 'gleam, splendor', possibly also OI. ní-lah. 'swarthy, black, dark', OPers, naiba-, ModPers. nēw, 'beautiful'. Cp. natty, net, adj., nitid, niton. Cp. also lilac.

Derivatives: neat-ly, adv., neat-ness, n.

'neath, neath, prep., beneath. - Short for beneath.

neb. n. 1) the beak or bill of a bird; 2) nose; 3) point, tip. — ME. nebbe, fr. OE. nebb, 'beak, nose, face', rel. to MLG., MDu, nebbe, 'beak', ON. nef, 'beak, nose', Du. sneb, snavel, OHG. snabul, MHG. snabel, G. Schnabel, 'beak', OFris, snavel, 'mouth'. Cp. nib, nipple, snaffle, snap, snipe, snow, 'a kind of vessel'.

Derivative: nebb-ed, adj.

Nebalia, n., a genus of marine crustaceans (zool.) - ModL., of unknown origin.

Nebiim, n., pl., the Books of the Prophets, the second of the three parts into which the Hebrew Bible is divided. — Heb. nebhī im, pl. of nabhi', 'prophet', orig. 'the man who calls, proclaims', fr. stem n-b-', whence nibba', 'he prophesied',  $n^{e}bh\bar{u}^{\dagger}\hat{a}^{h}$ , 'prophecy'; rel. to Akkad. nabū, 'to call, announce, proclaim', Arab. nába'a, 'he uttered with a low voice, announced', nába', 'announcement, information', náb'ah, 'low sound'; cp. Ethiop. nabába, 'he spoke' (the original meaning was 'he growled'). Cp. the second element in Barnabas.

nebula, n., a cloudlike patch in the sky (astron.) - L., 'mist, fog, cloud', fr. I.-E. base \*(e)nebh-. 'moist, vapor, mist, cloud', whence also OI. nábhas-, 'vapor, cloud, fog, sky', Avestic nabah-, 'air. sky'. Gk. νέφος, νεφέλη, 'cloud, mist', OS. netal. OFris. nevil. MDu., Du. nevel. OHG. nehul. MHG., G. nehel, 'fog', ON, nifl- (in Niflheimr, 'abode of darkness', i.e. 'the nether world'), niōl, 'night', OE, nifol (adi.), 'dark', MW. nyfel, 'cloud', W. niwl, Co. niul, 'cloud, fog', OIr, nem, 'sky', OSlav, nebo (gen, nebese), 'sky'. Lith, debesis (for \*nebesis), 'cloud' (the d- is prob. due to the influence of dangus. 'sky'), Hitt. nepish (gen. nepishash), 'sky', Avestic napta-, 'moist, humid', Cp. nepheline, nepho-, Neptune, Nibelungs, nimbus, imbricate.

Derivatives: nebul-ar, adj., nebul-iz-ation, n., nebul-ize, tr. v., nebul-iz-er, n., nebulous (q.v.)

nebulosity, n., 1) condition of being nebulous; 2) cloudiness; 3) a nebula. — F. nébulosité, fr. Late L. nebulōsitātem, acc. of nebulōsitās, fr. L. nebulōsus. See nebulous and -ity.

nebulous, adj., 1) resembling a nebula; 2) clouded, cloudy, misty; 3) vague — L. nebulōsus, 'cloudy', fr. nebula. See nebula and -ous.

Derivatives: nebulous-ly, adv., nebulous-ness, n. nebulé, also nebuly, adj., composed of curves supposed to represent clouds. — F. nébule, fr. L. nebula. See nebula.

nebulium, n., name of an unidentified chemical element (astrophys.) — ModL., fr. L. nebula, 'mist, fog, cloud' (see nebula and chem. suff.-ium); so called because supposed to occur in nebulae.

Necator, n., a genus of nematodes, the American hookworm (zool.) — ModL., fr. Late L. necātor, 'slayer', fr. necātus, pp. of necāre, 'to kill, slay', fr. nex, gen. necis, 'violent death, murder', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*nek-, 'to destroy; to perish', whence also L. nocēre, 'to harm, hurt', noxius, 'harmful, injurious'. See noxious and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff.

necessarian, n. and adj. — See necessitarian. necessary, adj., certain to happen, inevitable, requisite. — ME. necessarie, fr. L. necessārius, 'unavoidable, indispensable, necessary', fr. necesse, 'unavoidable, necessary', which stands for \*ne-cezd-tis, \*ne-cēd-tis, lit. '(there is) no evasion, (it is) inevitable', fr. negative pref. neand cēdere, 'to go away, yield'. For the first element see no, adj., and cp. nay, for the second see cede, for the ending see adj. suff. -ary Derivatives: necessary, n., necessari-ly, adv.,

necessari-ness, n.

necessitarian, n., 1) an adherent of the doctrine of necessity; 2) adj., pertaining to the doctrine of necessity. — Formed fr. necessity with suff. -arian.

1034

Derivative: necessitarian-ism, n., the doctrine of necessity.

necessitāte, tr. v., to render necessary. — ML. necessitātus, pp. of necessitāre, 'to render necessary', fr. L. necessitās. See necessity and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: necessitat-ion, n., necessitat-ive, adj. necessitous, adj., poor, needy. — See next word and -ous and cp. F. nécessiteux.

Derivatives: necessitous-ly, adv., necessitous-ness. n.

necessity, n. — ME. necessite, fr. OF. (= F.) necessité, fr. L. necessitātem, acc. of necessitās, 'unavoidableness, necessity, compulsion; destiny', fr. necesse. See necessary and -ity.

neck, n., that part of the body which joins the head to the trunk; the narrowest part of an object. — ME. nekke, fr. OE. hnecca, 'nape of the neck', rel. to OFris. hnekka, MDu. necke, Du. nek, 'neck', ON. hnakkr, hnakki, Dan., Norw. nakke, Swed. nacke, 'nape of the neck', OHG. hnach, hnac, nac, MHG. nac, nacke, G. Nacken, of s.m., and cogn. with OIr. cnocc, Ir. cnoc, W. cnwch, OBret. cnoch, 'hill', Toch. kñuk, 'nape'. Cp. nook. Cp. also knacker.

Derivatives: *neck*, tr. v., to cut off the neck of (a fowl); to fondle (*U.S. Slang*); intr. v., to engage in necking (*U.S. Slang*); *neck-ing*, n., a molding near the top of a column.

neck, n., the last sheaf cut at harvest. — Of uncertain origin.

neckerchief, n., a scarf for the neck. — Compounded of neck and kerchief. Properly, the word contains a contradiction, since kerchief denotes a covering for the head, fr. OF. couvrechef, lit. 'cover-head'. Cp. handkerchief.

necking, n., 1) a molding around the top of a column below the capital (archit.); 2) the act of fondling or caressing. — Formed fr. neck, 'part of the body', with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

necklet, n., 1) an ornament worn around the neck; 2) a necklace. — Formed fr. neck, 'part of the body', with dim. suff. -let.

necro-, before a vowel necr-, combining form meaning 'death, dead, corpse'. — Gk. νεκρο-, νεκρ-, fr. νεκρός, 'dead body, corpse', fr. I.-E. base \*nek-, 'to destroy; to perish', whence also L. nex, gen. necis, 'violent death, murder', nocēre, 'to harm, hurt', noxius, 'harmful, injurious'. See noxious and cp. words there referred to.

necrobiosis, n., physiologic death of body cells.

— Medical L., compounded of necro- and Gk.
βίωσις, 'manner of life', fr. βίος, 'life'. See bioand -osis.

necrolatry, n., worship of the dead. — Compounded of necro- and Gk. -λατρεία, -λατρία

fr. λατρεία, 'hired labor, service, worship'. See -latry.

necrology, n., a register of deaths, obituary. — ML. necrologium, compounded of necro- and Gk.  $-\lambda o \gamma i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma o \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy and cp. eulogy.

necromancer, n., one who practices necromancy.

— Formed from next word with agential suff.

necromancy, n., divination by communication with the dead; witchcraft, sorcery. — ME. nigromancie, nigromance, fr. OF. nigromancie, nigromance, fr. ML. nigromantia, fr. Late L. necromantia, fr. Gk. νεκρομαντεία, 'necromancy', which is compounded of νεκρός, 'dead body, corpse', and μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'; see -mancy. The change of Late L. necromantia to ML. nigromantia is due to a confusion of Gk. νεκρός, 'dead', with L. niger, 'black' (necromancy was regarded as 'the black art'). F. nécromancie and E. necromancy were influenced in form by L. necromantia.

**necromantic**, adj., pertaining to necromancy. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: necromantic-al, adi.

necrophagous, adj., feeding on dead bodies (said of insects and bacteria). — Compounded of necro- and Gk. -φάγος, 'eater of', from the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See -phagous.

necrophobia, n., an abnormal fear of death or dead bodies. — Medical L., compounded of necro- and Gk. -φοβία, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See -phobia.

necropolis, n., a cemetery, esp. one belonging to an ancient city. — Late L., 'city of the dead', fr. Gk. νεκρόπολις, which is compounded of νεκρός, 'dead body, corpse', and πόλις, 'city'. See necro- and policy, 'government'.

necropsy, n., a post-mortem examination, autopsy. — Compounded of necr- and Gk. ὄψις, 'sight, appearance'. See -opsy.

necroscopy, n., a necropsy. — Compounded of necro- and Gk. -σκοπίᾶ, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scopy.

necrosis, n., the death of bodily tissue. — Gk. νέκρωσις, 'a becoming dead, state of death', fr. νεκροῦν, 'to make dead, to mortify', fr. νεκρός, 'dead'. See necro- and -osis.

necrotic, adj. — See prec. word and -otic. nect-, form of necto- before a vowel.

nectar, n., the drink of the gods (Greek mythol.)

L., fr. Gk. νέχταρ, 'drink of the gods', esp. 'wine', which prob. derives fr. Heb. (yáyin) niq-μάr, 'smoked (wine), perfumed (wine)', Niph'al (= passive form) of the Sem. base q-t-r, 'to make sacrifices, smoke'; qiṇtêr and hiqtir, 'he made sacrifices, smoked', are Pi'el (= intensive form), resp. Hiph'il (= causative form) of the same base, whence also qĕ tōreth, 'sweet smoke of sacrifice, incense', Talmudic and Targumic

Aram. qiţrā, '(thick) smoke', Ethiop. qeţārē,

'incense'. From q-t-r, a collateral form of this base derive Arab. qátara, 'it exhaled odor' (said esp. of roast meat), 'it smoked' (said of fire), qutār, 'vapor, smoke, aroma', Akkad. qutru, 'smoke', qutrinnu, 'incense offering'; cp. also Syr. 'áṭár, 'he caused to smoke', 'eṭrá, 'frankincense' (with change of q to'. Cp. Movers, Die Phönizier, II, 3, 104, and W. Muss Arnolt in Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association, volume XXIII (1892), p. 143. Cp. Keturah.

Derivatives: nectar-eal, nectar-ean, nectar-ed, adjs., nectareous (q.v.), nectar-ian, nectar-ine, adjs., nectarine, n. (q.v.), nectary (q.v.)

nectareous, adj., of the nature of nectar; delicious.

— L. nectareus, fr. Gk. νεκτάρεος, 'nectareous', fr. νέκταρ. See nectar. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: nectareous-ly, adv., nectareous-ness, n.

nectariferous, adj., secreting nectar. — Compounded of nectar and the stem of L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See -ferous.

nectarine, n., a variety of peach with a thin, smooth skin. — Formed fr. nectar with suft. -ine; so called from its sweet, delicious taste.

nectary, n., the organ that secretes nectar (bot.)
ModL. nectarium, prop. subst. use of L. nectarius, 'pertaining to nectar', fr. nectar. See nectar and -y (representing L. -ium).

necto-, before a vowel nect-, combining form meaning 'swimming'. — Fr. Gk. νηκτός, 'swimming', verbal adj. of νή-χειν, 'to swim', which stands for \*νά-χειν, fr. I.-E. base \*snā-, 'to flow'. See natation and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Nectria, nekton and the second element in Eunectes, Pleuronectidae.

Nectria, n., a genus of sac fungi (bot.) — Mod L., fr. Gk. νήχτης, 'swimmer', fr. νήχειν, 'to swim'. See necto-.

Necturus, n., a genus of aquatic salamanders (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. νηκτός, 'swimming', and οὐρά, 'tail'. See necto- and uro-, 'tail-'.

**neddy**, n., a donkey. — Fr. *Neddy*, a pet form of *Fdward*.

née, nee, adj., born (introduces the maiden name of a married woman). — F. née, fr. L. nāta, fem. of nātus, pp. of nāscī, 'to be born'. See nation.

need, n., exigency, necessity; poverty. — ME. ned, nede, fr. OE. nīed, nēd, nēod, nyd, 'urgent need, compulsion, requirement', rel. to OS. nōd, ON. nauòr, Norw. naud, Dan. nød, Swed. nöd, OFris. nēd. MDu. nood, noot, Du. nood, OHG., MHG. nōt, G. Not, Goth. naubs, 'need', and cogn. with OPruss. nautis, 'need'; formed with formative element -ti fr. I.-E. base \*nāw-, \*n²w-, \*nū-, 'to tire, fatigue', whence also OSlav. naviti, 'to fatigue'. (Lith. nōvyti, of s.m., is an OSlav. loan word.) Cp. nudnik.

Derivatives: need-ful, adj., need-ful-ly, adv., need-ful-ness, n., need-less, adj., need-less-ly,

need 1036

adv., need-less-ness, n., need-y, adj., need-i-ness, n.

need, tr. v., to want, be in need of; intr. v., to be necessary. — ME. neden, needen, fr. OE. neodian, 'to be necessary', fr. neod. See need, n.

needle, n. — ME, nedle, fr. OE,  $n\bar{x}dl$ , rel. to OS. nāthla, ON, nāl, Swed, nål, Dan, naal, OFris, nēdle. OHG. nādala, nādla, MHG. nādele, nādel. G. Nadel. Goth. nebla, and, with metathesis, OFris, nëlde, MLG, nälde, MDu, naelde, Du. naald, 'needle' (Finn, neula and nallo, 'needle', are Teut, loan words), lit, 'a tool for sewing', formed with I.-E. instrumental suff. \*-tla fr. I.-E. base \*(s) $n\bar{e}$ -, 'to spin, to sew with a needle', whence MLG, neien, MDu, naeven, Du, naaien, OHG, nājan, MHG, næjen, G. nähen, 'to sew', OI. snāvati, 'wraps up', snāvuh, 'sinew', Gk. νέω, νεῖν, 'to spin', νημα, 'that which is spun, thread', vntoov, 'distaff', L. neo, nere, 'to spin', OSlav. niti. ništa, 'thread', snuia, snovati, 'to twist', Lett. snāte, 'a linen cover', Olr. snāthe, 'thread', snāthat, 'needle', W. nyddu, Co. nethe, 'to sew', OW., OBret, notuid, W. nodwydd, 'needle'. Cp. -nema, nemato-, nerve. Cp. also

Derivatives: needle, tr. and intr. v., needle-ful, adj.

**needs**, adv., of necessity; necessarily. — ME. nedes, fr. OE. nedes, nydes, adverbial gen. of ned, nyd, 'urgent need'. See need, n.

neem, n., the margosa. — Hind. nīm, fr. OI. nīmbah, which is of unknown origin.

neep, n., a turnip (Scot. and dial.) — ME. nepe, fr. OE.  $n\tilde{x}p$ , fr. L.  $n\tilde{a}pus$ , 'a kind of turnip'. See

ne'er, adv., never (poet.) — Contracted fr. never. nef, n., a table ornament in the shape of a ship. — F., 'ship', fr. L. nāvem, acc of nāvis. See naval.

nefarious, adj., wicked, iniquitous. — L. nefārius, 'impious, abominable', fr. nefās, 'wrong, sin, crime', formed from negative pref. ne- and fās, 'divine law, right', which is rel. to fārī, 'to speak', For the first element see no, adv., and cp. nay. For the second element see -farious and cp. bifarious.

Derivatives: nefarious-ly, adv., nefarious-ness, n. negate, tr. v., to deny, nullify; to deny the existence of. — L. negātus, pp. of negāre, 'to say no, deny, refuse', which derives fr. \*neg(i), 'not, no', a strengthened form of \*nĕ, 'not', and is cogn. with Lith. negì, negù, 'not', OS. nec, 'and not'. Cp. abnegate, renegade, renege, runagate and deny. Cp. also the first element in neglect, negotiate. For the ending of negate see verbal suff. -ate. For the mode of formation of L. negāre (from \*negi, \*neg, 'not'), cp. G. verneinen, 'to deny' (fr. nein, 'no').

negation, n., denial. — MF. (= F.) négation, fr. OF. negation, fr. L. negātionem, acc. of negātio, 'a denying, denial', fr. negātus, pp. of negāre. See prec. word and -ion.

negationist, n., one who contents himself with mere negation. — See prec. word and -ist.

negative, adj., 1) expressing denial; 2) the opposite of positive. — MF. (= F.) négatif (fem. négative), fr. OF. negatif, fr. L. negātīvus, 'that which denies', fr. negātus, pp. of negāre. See negate and -ive.

Derivatives: negative, n. and tr. v., negative-ly, adv., negative-ness, n., negativ-ity, n.

negator, n., one who denies. — Late L. negātor, fr. L. negātus, pp. of negāre. See negate and agential suff. -or.

negatory, adj., expressing negation. — MF. (= F.) négatoire, fr. ML. negātōrius, 'negative', fr. L. negātus, pp. of negāre. See negate and adj. suff. ory.

negativism, n., the opposite of positivism. — A hybrid coined fr. L. negātīvus (see negative) and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin.

**negativist**, n., an adherent of negativism. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *negātivus* (see **negative**) and **-ist**, a suff. of Greek origin.

Derivative: negativist-ic, adj.

neglect, tr. v. — L. neglectus, pp. of neglegere, negligere, 'to make light of, disregard, be indifferent to, neglect', compounded of \*neg(i), 'not', and legere, 'to pick up, gather; to read'. See negate and lecture.

neglect, n. — L. neglēctus, 'a neglecting', fr. neglēctus, pp. of neglegere, negligere. See neglect, v.

Derivatives: neglect-ful, adj., neglect-ful-ly, adv., neglect-ful-ness, n.

negligee, négligée, also negligé, négligé, n., 1) a woman's loose dressing gown; 2) any careless attire. — F. négligé (fem. négligée), pp. of négliger, 'to neglect', fr. L. neglegere, negligere. See neglect, v.

negligence, n. — ME. neglygence, fr. MF. (= F.) négligence, fr. L. neglegentia, negligentia, 'negligence', fr. neglegens, negligens (gen. -entis). See next word and -ce.

negligent, adj. — ME. negligent, fr. MF. (= F.) négligent, fr. L. neglegentem, negligentem, acc. of neglegens, negligens, pres. part. of neglegere, negligere. See neglect, v., and -ent.

Derivative: negligent-ly, adv.

negligible, adj. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. L. negligere. See neglect, v. Cp. F. négligeable. Derivatives: negligibil-ity, n., negligible-ness, n., negligibl-y, adv.

negotiable, adj. - See negotiate and -able.

Derivative: negotiabil-ity, n.

negotiate, tr. and intr. v. — L. negōtiātus, pp. of negōtiāri, 'to carry on business, deal, trade, traffic', fr. negōtium, 'business, trade', lit. 'lack of leisure', from the sentence neg'ōtium est, 'there is no leisure'. The particle neg' derives fr. \*negi, 'not'; see negate. For the etymology of L. ōtium, 'leisure', see otiose, for the ending of negotiate see verbal suff. -ate.

negotiation, n. - L. negōtiātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'busi-

ness, traffic', fr. negōtiātus, pp. of negōtiārī, 'to carry on business'. See prec. word and -ion. negotiator, n. — L. negōtiātor, 'one who carries on business by wholesale; a trader, tradesman', fr. negōtiātus, pp. of negōtiārī. See negotiate and agential suff. -or.

negress, n., a female negro. — F. négresse, fem. of nègre, 'negro', fr. Sp. or Port. negro. See Negro and less.

Negrillo, n., a Pygmy or Bushman. — Sp., dim. of negro, 'black'. See Negro.

Negritic, adj., 1) pertaining to Negroes; 2) pertaining to the Negritoes. — See next word and adj. suff. -ic.

Negrito, n., a member of a dwarfish race inhabiting the Philippines, the East Indies, the Malay Peninsula and South Africa. — Sp., dim. of negro. 'black'. See Negro.

Negro, n., a member of the black race of Africa.

— Sp. and Port. negro, 'black', fr. L. nigrum, acc. of niger, 'black', which is of uncertain origin. Cp nero-antico, niello, Nigella, nigger, nigrify, nigritude, denigrate. Cp. also the second element in darnel.

Derivative: negro, adj.

negroid, adj., resembling the Negro or Negroes.

— A hybrid coined fr. Negro and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Derivative: Negroid, n., a member of the Negro race.

negroism, n., 1) advocacy of the cause of the Negroes; 2) a negro idiom. — A hybrid coined fr. Negro and -ism. a suff. of Greek origin.

negrophile, negrophil, n., one who likes Negroes.

— A hybrid coined fr. Negro and Gk. φίλος, 'friend'. See -phile, -phil.

negrophobe, n., one who fears or hates the Negroes. — A hybrid coined fr. Negro and Gk. φ6βος, 'fear'. See -phobe.

negrophobia, n., fear or hatred of the Negroes. — A hybrid coined fr. Negro and Gk. - $\phi$ οβί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'fear of', fr.  $\phi$ όβος, 'fear'. See -phobia.

Negus, n., title of the ruler of Abyssinia. — Amharic nēgūsh, 'king', from the stem of nagāsha, 'he forced, ruled', which is rel. to Heb. nāgās, 'he pressed, drove, oppressed', Arab. nājasa, 'he roused and started the game', Akkad. nagāshu, 'to throw down'.

negus, n., beverage made of wine, water and sugar. — From its first maker, Colonel Francis Negus (died in 1732).

Nehemiah, n., 1) masc. PN.; 2) a) a Jewish leader, cupbearer of the Persian king Artaxerxes Longimanus and empowered by him to restore Jerusalem and rebuild its walls; b) the Book of Nehemiah, one of the books of the Bible. — Heb. Něhemyáh, lit. 'the Lord comforts'. For the first element see Nahum, for the second see Elijah.

neigh, intr. v. — ME. neien, fr. OE. hnægan. Cp. ON. gneggja, Icel. hneggja, Swed. gnägga, MHG. negen; of imitative origin.

Derivative: neigh, n.

neighbor, neighbour, n. — ME. neighebour, neighbour, etc., fr. OE. nēahgebūr, lit., 'near-by farmer', fr. nēah, 'near' and gebūr, būr, 'husbandman, peasant, farmer'; rel. to Du. (na)buur, OHG. nāhgibūr(o), MHG. nāchgebūr, G. Nachbar. 'neighbor'. See nigh and boor.

Derivatives: neighbo(u)r, adj., neighbo(u)r, tr. and intr. v., neighbo(u)r-ed, adj., neighbo(u)r-hood, n., neighbo(u)r-ing, adj., neighbo(u)r-less, adj., neighbo(u)r-ly, adj. and adv., neighbo(u)r-liness, n., neighbo(u)r-ship, n.

neither, adj., pron., adv., and conj., not either. — ME. neither, neyther, nother, nouther, naither, fr. OE. nāwder, contraction of nāhwæðer, lit. 'neither of two', fr. ne, 'not', and āhwæðer, 'either of two', which is compounded of ā-, 'ever, always', and hwæðer, 'which of two'. See no and whether and cp. either. Cp. also nor.

nekton, n., actively swimming organisms on the surface of the sea (zool.) — ModL., coined by von Heusen fr. Gk. νηκτόν, neut. of νηκτός, 'swimming'. See necto-.

Neleus, n., the son of Poseidon and father of Nestor (Greek mythol.) — L. Nēleus, fr. Gk. Νηλεύς: of uncertain origin.

Nelly, also Nellie, Nell, fem. PN. — Pet forms of Ellen, Hellen, Eleanor.

nelly, n., the giant fulmar. — From prec. word. Nelumbo, n., a genus of plants, the sacred bean (bot.) — ModL., fr. Singhalese native name.

-nema, combining form meaning 'thread', used to form generic names in botany and zoology.

— ModL., fr. Gk. νημα, 'thread'. See nemato-

nemat-, form of nemato- before a vowel.

nemathelminth n., any of a group of round, unsegmented worms (zool.) — Compounded of nemat- and Gk. ἕλμις, gen. ἕλμινθος, 'worm'. See helminth.

nemato-, before a vowel nemat-, combining form meaning 'thread' (bot. and zool.) — Fr. Gk.  $v\tilde{\eta}\mu\alpha$ , gen.  $v\dot{\eta}\mu\alpha\tau\sigma\varsigma$ , 'thread', from the stem of véetv, 'to spin', fr. I.-E. base \* $n\bar{e}$ -, 'to spin, sew with a needle', whence also OE.  $n\bar{e}dl$ , 'needle', lit. 'a tool for sewing'. See needle and

nematocyst, n., the stinging organ of coelenterates (zool.) — Compounded of nemato- and Gk. κύστις, 'bladder'. See cyst.

Derivative: nematocyst-ic, adj.

Nematoda, n., pl., a class of worms (zool.) — ModL., compounded of nemat- and Gk. -ώδης, 'like'. See -ode, 'like'.

nematode, adj., pertaining to the Nematoda; n., a member of the Nematoda. — See prec. word. nematoid, adj., pertaining to the Nematoidea; n., a member of the Nematoidea. — See next word. Nematoidea, n. pl., 1) the same as Nematoda; 2) the order containing the typical nematodes (zool.) — ModL., compounded of nemat- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

nephew

Nemean, adi., pertaining to Nemea, a valley in ancient Argolis, in Greece. - Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Nemeus, Nemaeus, Nemeaeus, fr. Gk. Νέμεος. Νέμειος. Νεμεαΐος. 'of Nemea'. fr. Νεμέα, Νεμέη, fr. νέμος, 'grove'. See Nemophila.

nemertean, nemertian, adj., pertaining to the Nemertinea: n., a member of the Nemertinea. — See Nemertinea and -an.

Nemertinea, n., pl., a class of worms (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. Νημερτής, name of a sea nymph, fr. γημερτής (Dor. ναμαρτής), 'unerring, infallible', formed fr. neg. pref. vn- (see no. adv., and cp. nay) and άμαρτάνειν, 'to miss the mark, fail of one's purpose, to err, sin'. See hamartiology.

nemertinean, adj. and n., nemertian. - Formed from prec. word with suff. -an.

Nemesis, n., 1) the goddess of retributive justice in Greek mythology; hence 2) punishment, retributive justice. — Gk. Νέμεσις, fr. νέμεσις, 'just indignation, jealousy, vengeance (esp. of the gods)', lit. 'distribution', fr. νέμειν, 'to deal out, distribute, allot', which is rel. to νομός, 'land allotted, pasture; district, province', νομάς (gen. νομάδος), 'roaming about for pasture; wandering from one place to another', νόμος, 'anything allotted or assigned; usage, custom; law', fr. I.-E. base \*nem-, 'to divide, distribute. allot', whence also Goth., OE. niman, OHG. neman, 'to take'. See nimble.

Nemopanthus, n., a genus of plants, the mountain holly (bot.) - ModL., contraction of Gk. νημα, 'thread', πούς, 'foot', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See nemato-, podo- and anther.

Nemophila, n., a genus of plants of the waterleaf family (bot.) - ModL., compounded of νέμος, 'grove', and φίλος, 'loving, friend'. The first element is cogn. with L. nemus, 'grove', OI. námah, 'obeisance, adoration', prop. 'a bending. bowing' (cp. OI. námati, 'bends, bows'), OIr. nemed, 'chapel', MBret. neved, of s.m., Gk. νεμητον, δρυνέμετον, 'holy place'; fr. I.E.base \*nem-, 'to bend'; cp. next word. For the second element see philo-.

nemoral, adj., pertaining to, or inhabiting, a grove. - L. nemorālis, fr. nemus, gen. nemoris, 'grove'; cogn. with Gk. νέμος, 'grove'. See prec. word.

nenuphar, n., the white or the yellow water lily. - F., fr. ML., fr. Pers. ninūfar, earlier nilufar, nīlupar, 'water lily', fr. OI. nīlotpala-, 'the blue lotus', fr. nilah, 'dark blue' (see lilac), and utpalam, 'blossom of the blue lotus', which is prob. a loan word from a non-Indo-European language. Cp. nuphar.

neo-, combining form meaning 'new, recent'. -Gk. νεο-, fr. νέος, 'new', for \*νέξος, fr. I.-E. \*newos, 'new', whence also Goth. niujis, OE. neowe, 'new'. See new and cp. neon, neoteric, Nerium, the first element in neossine and the second element in misoneist.

neodymium, n., a rare metallic element (chem.) ---ModL., shortened fr. neodidymia, a name coined by the discoverer of this element Carl Auer von Welshach (1858-1929) fr. Gk. νέος, 'new' (see neo-), and ModL. didymium, the name given by Mosander to a rare metal which he thought to be a single chemical element: see didymium. In 1885 von Welsbach succeeded in splitting didymium into two elements which he called neodidymia and praseodidymia (see praseodvmium).

Neogaea, n., the Neotropical zoological realm. - ModL., compounded of neo- and Gk. Υñ. 'earth'. See geo- and cp. the second element in Arctogaea, Notogaea.

Derivative: Neogae-an, adi.

neolith, n., a neolithic tool. — Back formation fr. neolithic.

neolithic, adi., pertaining to the later Stone Age. - Coined by John Lubbock, the later Baron Avebury (1834-1913), fr. Gk. νέος, 'new', λίθος. 'stone', and adj. suff. -ic. See neo- and litho- and cp. paleolithic.

neologism, n., 1) a new word; 2) introduction or use of new words or of new meanings of existing words. - F. néologisme, fr. néologie. See neology and -ism.

neologist, n., a person who invents, introduces or uses new words. - F. néologiste, fr. néologie. See neology and -ist.

Derivatives: neologist-ic, neologist-ic-al, adjs. neologize, intr. v., to make a practice of using new words or new meanings of existing words. -F. néologiser, fr. néologie. See neology and -ize. neology, n., neologism. - F. néologie, compounded of neo- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

neomenia, n., the time of the new moon (Greek and Jewish antiquities) - Late L., fr. Gk. veoμηνία, 'the new moon; the first of the month'. compounded of νέος, 'new' (see neo-), and μήνη, 'moon', which is related to μήν, gen. μηνός, 'month'. See moon and cp. meno- and words there referred to.

neomycin, n., an antibiotic isolated by the American microbiologist Selman Abraham Waks-). - Coined fr. neo-, myco- and man (1888suff. -in.

neon, n., name of a gaseous element (chem.) -ModL., lit. 'the new (element)', fr. Gk. νέον, neut. of véos, 'new' (see neo-); coined by the discoverers of this element, the Scottish chemist Sir William Ramsay (1852-1916) and the English chemist Morris William Travers (1872-1961) in 1898. Cp. krypton, xenon.

Neophron, n., a genus of vultures (ornithol.) — ModL., so called after Neophron, the name of a man changed into a vulture, mentioned in the Metamorphoses of Antoninus Liberalis. The name is from Greek νεόφρων, which means 'childish in spirit', fr. νέος, 'young, youthful; new', and φοήν, gen. φρενός, 'heart, mind, spirit'. See neo- and phreno-.

1039

neophyte, n., 1) a new convert, a proselyte; 2) a novice. — Eccles. L. neophytus. fr. Gk. νεόουτος, lit. 'newly planted', whence 'newly initiated, newly converted', fr. véoc, 'new', and φυτός, 'grown', verbal adi. of φύειν. 'to cause to grow'. See neo- and -phyte.

neoplasm, n., a morbid growth of tissue, a tumor (med.) — Lit. 'new formation'; coined by the German physiologist Karl Friedrich Burdach (1776-1847) fr. neo- and plasm.

neoplastic, adj., pertaining to neoplasm. — See prec, word and plastic.

Neoplatonism. Neo-Platonism. n.. a school of philosophy founded in Alexandria in the 3rd cent. C.E., that combined the teachings of Plato and some other Greek philosophers with the mystical doctrines of the East. - Compounded of neo- and Platonism.

Neoplatonist, Neo-Platonist, n., an adherent of Neoplatonism. — See prec. word and -ist.

neoprene, n., a synthetic rubber formed by the polymerization of chloroprene (chem.) -- Coined fr. neo- and (iso)prene.

neossine, neossin, n., the chief substance of which edible birds' nests are made (biochem.) - Formed with chem. suff. -ine fr. Gk. νεοσσία, 'nest of young birds', fr. νεοσσός, 'a young bird', which stands for \*νε(ξ)οχιός, and lit. means 'new inhabitant (of the nest)', fr. νέος, 'new', and the stem of κεῖσθαι, 'to lie down, lie'. See neo- and civil.

neossology, n., the study of young birds. - Compounded of Gk. νεοσσός, 'a young bird', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See neossine and -logy.

neoteric, adj., recent, new. — Late L. neōtericus, fr. Gk. νεωτερικός, 'youthful, fresh, modern', fr. νεώτερος, compar. of νέος, 'young, new'. See neo-, -ther and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: neoteric, n., neoteric-al-ly, adv.

neoterism, n., 1) a new word or expression; 2) the use of new words or expressions. - Gk. νεωτερισμός, 'innovation', fr. νεωτερίζειν, 'to make innovations', fr. νεώτερος. See prec. word and

Neotoma, n., the genus consisting of the wood rats (zool.) - ModL., compounded of neo- and the stem of τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See tome.

Neotragus, n., the genus consisting of the royal antelope (zool.) - ModL., compounded of neo- and Gk. τράγος, 'goat'. See tragic.

Neotropical, adj., pertaining to a zoogeographical realm comprising Central and South America and the West Indies. - Compounded of neo- and tropical.

Neozoic, adj., pertaining to, or designating, the Mesozoic and Cenozoic periods (geol.) - Compounded of neo- and -zoic.

Derivative: Neozoic, n.

Nepa, n., a genus of insects, the water scorpion (zool.) - L. nepa, 'scorpion', of African origin. nenenthe. n., a drug that relieves grief and causes forgetfulness. — Gk. νηπενθές, neut. of νηπεν-Pric. 'fee from sorrow, soothing pain', occurring in the Odyssev, IV, 221, as the attribute of φάρμακον, 'drug', formed fr. negative particle vn- (see no. adv., and cp. nav) and πένθος, 'pain, grief', which is rel. to πάθος, 'a suffering'. See

**nepenthes.**  $n_{ij}(t) = t$  nepenthe; 2) (cap.) a genus of insectivorous plants - See prec. word.

Nepeta, a genus of plants, the catnip (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. nepeta, 'the Italian catnip', prob. derived fr. Nepete, name of a city in Etruria.

nephalism, n., total abstinence from alcoholic liquors. — Gk. νηφαλισμός, 'soberness', fr. νηφάλιος, 'sober', fr. νήφω, Dor. νάφω, 'I am sober': prob. standing for, I.-E. \*nag\*hō, 'I am sober', whence also Arm. naut'i, 'sober'. For the ending see suff. -ism.

nephel-, form of nephelo- before a vowel.

nepheline, n., a silicate of aluminum, sodium and potassium (KNa<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>4</sub>Si<sub>4</sub>O<sub>18</sub>) (mineral.) — F. néphéline, coined by the French mineralogist Abbé René-Juste Haüy (1743-1822) in 1800 fr. Gk. νεφέλη, 'cloud'; see nephelo- and chem. suff. -ine. Treated with acid, this mineral becomes cloudy (whence its name).

nephelinite, n., a dark volcanic rock containing nephelite and pyroxene (petrogr.) - Formed from prec. word with subst. suff. -ite.

nephelite, n., nepheline. - Formed-with change of suffix-fr. nepheline. The name nepheline was changed to nephel-ite, because mineral names are generally formed with the subst. suff. -ite.

Nephelium, n., a genus of trees of the soapberry family (bot.) - ModL., fr. Late L. nephelion, name of a plant, fr. Gk. νεφέλιον, prop. dim. of νεφέλη, 'cloud'. See nepho-.

nephelo-, before a vowel nephel-, combining form meaning 'cloud'. — Gk. νεφελο-, νεφελ-. fr. νεφέλη, 'cloud'. See nepho-.

nephelometer, n., an instrument for measuring the cloudiness of the sky. - Compounded of nephelo- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: nephelometr-ic, nephelometr-ic-al, adjs., nephelometr-ic-al-ly, adv., nephelometr-y,

nephew, n. - ME. neve, neveu, fr. OF. neveu, nevou (F. neveu), fr. L. nepōtem, acc. of nepōs, 'grandson', in post-Augustan L. 'nephew', in general (poet.), 'descendant', which stands for nepōt-s and is cogn. with OI. nápāt, Avestic napāt-, naptar-, OPers, napāt-, 'grandson, descendant', OLith. nepuotis, nepotis, 'grandson', OIr. nia, gen, niath, 'son of a sister', W. nei, nai, of s.m., Co. noi, 'grandson', OE. nefa, OS. nebo, ON. nefi, OFris. neva, Du. neef, OHG. nevo, MHG. neve, G. Neffe, 'nephew', Gk. ά-νεψιός nepho- 1040

(for \*sm-neptiyos), 'cousin, nephew'. Cp. Gk. νέποδες (Odyssey 4, 404; said of seals), which prob. means 'children, descendants', and is the plural of νέπως (equivalent to L. nepōs), but was refashioned according to the declension of πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. Cp. also niece, nepotism.

nepho-, combining form meaning 'cloud'. — Gk. νεφο-, fr. νέφος, 'cloud' (whence νεφέλη, 'cloud'), which is cogn. with L. nebula, 'mist, fog, cloud'. See nebula and cp. nepheline, Nephelium, nephelo-.

nephology, n., that branch of meteorology which deals with clouds. — Compounded of nephoand Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: nepholog-ic-al, adj. nepholog-ist, n. nephoscope, n., an instrument for determining the altitude, velocity and direction of clouds. — Compounded of nepho- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope. Derivative: nephosocop-ic, adj.

nephr-, form of nephro- before a vowel.

nephralgia, n., pain in a kidney (med.) — Compounded of nephr- and Gk. -αλγί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See -algia.

nephrectomy, n., excision of a kidney (med.) — Compounded of nephr- and Gk. -εκτομία, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See -ectomy.

nephria, n., Bright's disease (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney'. See nephro- and 1st -ia. nephric, adj., pertaining to, or near, the kidneys. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney'. See nephro-.

nephridial, adj., pertaining to a nephridium. — See next word and adj. suff. -al.

nephridium, n., one of the excretory organs of some invertebrates (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. νεφρίδιος, 'of the kidneys', fr. νεφρός, 'kidney'. See nephro-.

nephrite, n., a variety of jade (mineral.) — G. Nephrit, coined by the German geologist and mineralogist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750–1817) in 1794 fr. Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney' (see nephro-), and suff. -it, which goes back to Gk. -ττης (see subst. suff. -ite); so called in allusion to its supposed efficacy against diseases of the kidneys.

nephritic, adj., pertaining to, or affecting, the kidneys. — Late L. nephrīticus, fr. Gk. νεφρῖτικός, 'pertaining to the kidneys', fr. νεφρός, 'kidney'. See nephro-.

nephritis, n., inflammation of the kidney (med.)

— Late L. nephritis, fr. Gk. νεφρίτις, fr. νεφρός, 'kidney'. See nephro- and -itis.

nephro-, before a vowel nephr-, combining form meaning 'kidney', or 'nephric and'. — Fr. Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney', which stands for I.-E. \*neg\*h-rós, 'kidney; testicle', and is cogn. with L. (Praenestine) nefrōnēs (for \*neg\*hrōn-), 'kid-

neys; testicles', L. (Lanuvian) nebrundinēs, 'kidneys, testicles', ON. nyra, Dan. nyre, Swed. njure, ONorw. nyra, Norw. ryggja-nyre, 'kidney', ME. nere, MDu. niere, Du. nier, 'kidney', OHG. nioro, niero, 'kidney, testicle, loin', MHG niere, nier, 'kidney, loin', G. Niere, 'kidney' (fr. Teut. \*neurian-, \*neuran-, fr. 1.-E. \*neg\*hron-). Cp. perinephrium.

nephrolith, n., a renal calculus (med.) — Compounded of nephro- and Gk.  $\lambda i \vartheta \circ \varsigma$ , 'stone'. See -lith.

nephropexy, n., the fixing of a floating kidney (med.) — Medical L. nephropēxia, compounded of nephro- and Gk.  $-\pi\eta\xi t\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $\pi\tilde{\eta}\xi\iota\xi$ , 'a making firm, fastening', which derives from the stem of  $\pi\eta\gamma\gamma\dot{\nu}\dot{\nu}\alpha\iota$ , 'to join, make firm'. See -pexy.

nephrosis, n., disease of the kidneys (med.) — Medical L., coined by Müller in 1905 fr. Gk. veppéz, 'kidney' (see nephro-), and suff. -osis.

nephrotomy, n., the operation of cutting into the kidney (surg.) — Compounded of nephro- and Gk.  $-\tau \circ \mu t \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting of', fr.  $\tau \circ \mu \dot{\gamma}$ , 'a cutting'. See -tomy.

nepotism, n., favoritism shown to relatives esp. in appointments to high offices. — Orig. favoritism of Popes shown to their natural children, euphemistically referred to as their 'nephews'; F. népotisme, fr. It. nepotismo, a var. of nipotismo, fr. nipote, 'nephew', fr. L. nepōtem, acc. of nepōs. See nephew. For the ending see suff. -ism. nepotist, n., one who practices nepotism. — See prec. word and -ist.

Neptune, n., 1) the god of the sea in Roman mythology; identified later with the Greek god Poseidon; 2) name of a planet. — L. Neptūnus, 'the sea god; the sea', prob. fr. I.-E. base \*(e)nebh-, 'moist', whence also Avestic napta-, 'moist, humid', L. nebula, 'mist, fog, cloud'. See nebula.

Neptunian, adj., 1) pertaining to Neptune; 2) formed by water; 3) pertaining to the planet Neptune. — See prec. word and -ian.

Neptunist, n., an adherent of the now obsolete view that the action of water had an important part in the formation of rocks. — See Neptune and -ist.

neptunium, n., a chemical element. — ModL., coined by E. M. McMillan of the University of California fr. L. Neptūnus (see Neptune and chem. suff. -ium). He called this element, which lies beyond uranium, after the planet Neptune, because the orbit of this planet round the sun lies beyond that of the planet Uranus.

Nereid, n., 1) a sea nymph; 2) (not cap.) any member of the genus of worms called Nereis. — L. Nērēis, gen. Nērēidos, fr. Gk. Νηρηίς, Νηρείς, gen. Νηρηίδος, Νηρείδος, lit. 'a daughter of Nereus', fr. Νηρεύς. See Nereus and 3rd -id and cp. aneroid.

Nereis, n., a genus of marine worms (zool.) — L., fr. Gk. Νηρητς, name of a sea nymph (see prec. word); so called because they live in the sea.

Nereus, n., a sea god (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Νηρεύς, which is rel. to νᾶρός, 'flowing, liquid', νάω, 'I flow'. See naiad and cp. Nereid, Nerine.

Nerine, n., a genus of South African plants of the amaryllis family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. Nērīnē, 'Nereid', fr. Nēreus. See Nereus.

Nerita, n., a genus of marine snails. — L. nērīta, 'a kind of sea mussel', fr. Gk. νηρείτης, νηρέτης, prob. fr. Νηρεός (see Nereus); so called because they live in the sea.

Neritina, n., a genus of snails (zool.) — ModL., from prec. word.

Nerium, n., a genus of plants of the dogbane family (bot.) — L. nērion, nērium, 'oleander', fr. Gk. νήριον, fr. νηρός, νεαρός, 'fresh', fr. νέος, 'young, fresh'. See neo-.

nero-antico, n., a beautiful kind of black marble.
It., fr. nero, 'black', and antico, 'antique, ancient'. The first element derives fr. L. nigrum, acc. of niger, 'black'. See Negro. For the second element see antic.

nerol, n., a liquid alcohol contained in neroli oil.Back formation fr. neroli oil.

neroli oil, oil obtained by the distillation of orange flowers. — F. *néroli*, fr. It. *neroli*; so named after its discoverer Anna Maria de la Tremoille, wife of the Italian prince of *Nerole*.

Neronian, adj., pertaining to, or resembling Nero, emperor of Rome (54-68). — L. Nerōniānus, fr. Nerō, gen. Nerōnis, 'Nero'. For the ending see suff. -ian.

**nervation**, n., the arrangement in the veins of a leaf or in an insect's wing (bot. and zool.) — See **nerve** and **-ation**.

nerve, n. — L. nervus, 'sinew, tendon; cord, bowstring; nerve; vigor, force', cogn. with Gk. νεῦρον (for \*snēurom) of s.m., OI. snāvan-, 'band, sinew', Avestic snāvarĕ, 'sinew', Toch. B ṣñaura, 'sinews, nerves', Arm. neard, 'sinew', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)nē-, 'to spin, sew with a needle', whence also Gk. νέειν, L. nēre, 'to spin', MDu. naeyen, OHG. nājan, 'to sew'. See needle and cp. neuro-For the relationship between Gk. νεῦρον and L. nervus, cp. Gk. παῦρος, 'little, small', and L. parvus, of s.m., Gk. αὐλός, 'flute, pipe, tube', αὐλών, 'a hollow way, canal, channel', and L. alvus, 'stomach, womb'.

Derivatives: nerve, tr. v., nerve-less, adj., nerve-less-ly, adv., nerve-less-ness, n., nerv-y, adj.

nervine, adj., 1) pertaining to the nerves; 2) affecting the nerves — ModL. nervinus, fr. L. nervus. See nerve and adj. suff. -ine.

Derivative: nervine, n., a drug affecting or soothing the nerves.

nervous, adj., 1) pertaining to the nerves; affecting the nerves; 2) agitated, excitable; 3) strong, vigorous. — ME. nervous, fr. L. nervosus, 'sinewy, vigorous', fr. nervus. See nerve and -ous.

Derivatives: nervous-ly, adv., nervous-ness, n. nervure, n., a rib or vein in a leaf or in an insect's

wing (bot. and zool.) — Formed fr. nerve with

nescience, n., want of knowledge, ignorance. — Late L. nescientia, 'ignorance', fr. L. nesciens, gen. nescientis. See next word and -ce.

nescient, adj., not knowing, ignorant. — L. nesciēns, gen. nescientis, pres. part. of nescīre, 'not to know, to be ignorant', formed from the negative particle ne- and scīre, 'to know'. For the first element see no, adv., and cp. nay, for the second element see science, for the ending see suff. -ent. Cp. nice.

Neslia, n., a genus of plants, the ball mustard (bot.) — ModL., named after the French botanist J.-A.-N. de Nesle. For the ending see 1st suff -ia.

neso-, combining form meaning 'island'. — Gk. νησο-, fr. νῆσος (Dor. νᾶσος), 'island', which prob. stands for \*νᾶ-σος, lit. 'that which swims', and is rel. to νή-χειν (for \*νᾶ-χειν), 'to swim'. See natation and cp. the second element in chersonese, Indonesia, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia.

Nesonetta, n., a genus of ducks living in the Auckland Islands. — ModL., lit. 'island duck', compounded of Gk. νῆσος, 'island', and νῆττα, Att. form of νῆσσα, 'duck'. For the first element see neso-. The second element is cogn. with L. anas, 'duck'; see Anas and cp. Nettapus, Nettion.

Nesotragus, n., a small genus of antelopes (zool.)

— ModL., compounded of neso- and Gk. τράγος, 'goat'. See tragic.

ness, n., headland, promontory. — ME. naisse, nasse, fr. OE. næss, ness, rel. to ON. nes, Dan. næs, Swed. näs, MLG. nes(s), MDu. nesse, nes, 'ness', and to OE. nosu, 'nose'. See nose and cp.

-ness, suff. forming abstract nouns denoting condition, state or quality. — ME. -nes, -ness, fr. OE. -nis, -nys, -ness, -nes, rel. to OS. -nissi, -nussi, MDu. -nisse, -nesse, Du. -nis, OHG. -nissa, -nassi, -nussi, MHG. -nusse, -nisse, G. -nis, Goth. -inassus.

Nessus, n., a Centaur slain by Hercules for trying to carry off Dejanira (*Greek mythol.*) — L. Nessus, fr. Gk. Νεσσός; of uncertain origin.

nest, n. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to MLG., Du., OHG., MHG., G. nest, 'nest', fr. I.-E. \*nizdo-, whence also OI. nidáh, 'resting place, nest', Arm. nist, 'seat', L. nidus (for \*nizdós), 'nest', OSlav. gnězdo, Lith. lizdas, Lett. ligzda, OIr. net, W. nyth, Co. neid, Bret. nez, neiz, 'nest'. I.-E. \*nizdo-, stands for \*ni-zd-o- and lit. means 'a place to sit down in', fr. \*ni-, 'down', and zero degree of I.-E. base \*sed-, 'to sit' [cp. OI. ni-şatsúh, 'sitting', ni-şidati, 'sits down, settles', and Gk. 8ζoc (metathesis for \*oz-d-os), 'branch', Arm. ost, Goth. asts, OHG., MHG., OS. ast, MDu. aest, Du. nest, 'branch, bough', OE. ōst, 'knot in a tree', fr. I.-E. \*ōzdos, 'that which sits (close to the trunk)', fr. zero degree of \*sed-, 'to sit'].

nestitherapy

See nether and sedentary and cp. eyas, nidus, nidificate. Cp. also nestle.

Derivatives: nest, intr. and tr. v. nest-er, n.

nestitherapy, n., cure by reducing the quantity of food (med.) — Compounded of Gk. νῆστις, 'a not eating, fasting', and θεραπεία 'a waiting on, service, attendance'. The first element is formed from the negative pref. νη- (see no, adv., and cp. nay) and the base of ἔδειν, 'to eat'; see eat. For the second element see therapy.

nestle, intr. v., to lie close and snug; tr. v., to settle or shelter, as in a nest. — Prob. not the equivalent of OE. nestlian, 'to build a nest', but back formation fr. nestling (q.v.), which was mistaken for a pres. part. Cp. darkle.

nestling, n., a bird too young to leave the nest. — Formed fr. nest with dimin. suff. -ling.

Nestor, n., 1) an old king, the son of Neleus and Chloris, renowned for his wise counsel (Homer's Iliad); hence used to denote 2) a wise old man.

— L., fr. Gk. Νέστωρ, lit. 'one who blesses'.

The word is related to Gk. νόστος, 'returning', orig. 'blessing', νόστιμος, 'blessed'. See nostalgia.

Nestorian, adj., 1) pertaining to Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople (428-431 C.E.), who was condemned for heresy; 2) pertaining to the doctrine of Nestorius. — L. Nestoriānus, fr. Nestorius.

Derivatives: Nestorian, n. (q.v.), Nestorian-ism, n., Nestorian-ize, intr. v.

Nestorian, n., a believer in Nestorianism; a member of the Nestorian Church. - See prec. word. net, n. — ME. net(t), fr. OE. net(t), rel. to OS. net(ti), ON., Norw., Dan. Du. net, Swed. nät, MLG., MDu. net(te), OHG. nezzi, MHG. netze, G. Netz, Goth. nati, 'net', fr. Teut. base \*natja, lit. 'something knotted', and cogn. with OI. náhyati, 'binds, ties', L. nassa (prob. for \*nadsā), 'a basket for catching fish', nodus, 'knot'. OIr. nascim, 'I bind, oblige', for-naidm, 'a binding'; cogn. also with L. nectere, 'to bind' (which is a relatively new word, formed on analogy of pectere, 'to comb'). All the above words derive fr. I.-E. base \*ned-, 'to twist, to knot', an enlarged form of base \*(s)nē-, whence L. neō, nēre, 'to bind'. See needle and cp. nettle. Cp. also nexus, annex, connect, node, noose, ouch.

Derivatives: net, tr. and intr. v., nett-ed, adj., nett-er, n., nett-ing, n.

net, adj., free from all deductions. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), 'neat, clean'. See neat, 'pure'. Derivative: net, tr. v., to gain as net profit.

nether, adj., lower. — ME. nethere, nithere, fr. OE. neodera, nidera, 'lower', from the adverb neodor, nider, 'downward'; rel. to the adverbs OS. nithar, ON. nidr, OFris. nither, Du. neder, neer, OHG. nidar, MHG. nider, G. nieder (whence the adjectives OS. nithiri, ON. ned(ar)ri, Dan., Swed. nedre, OFris. nithera, Du. neder, OHG. nidari, nidaro, MHG. nider(e), G. nieder); prop. comparatives formed fr. I.-E. \*ni-, 'down,

below', whence OI. ni, 'down',  $nitar\acute{a}m$ , 'downwards',  $nic\acute{a}$ , 'below, down',  $nica\acute{h}$ , 'low', Avestic ni, 'down', Arm. ni, n-, 'low', Gk.  $vet\acute{o}\vartheta ev$ , 'from below',  $vet\acute{o}\varsigma$  (scil.  $\gamma \widetilde{\eta}$ ), 'field', prop. 'lowland', OSlav. ni- $z \widetilde{u}$ , 'low, down', ni-va, 'field'. Cp. I.-E. \*ni-z do- (in L. nidus, OE. nest, etc.), 'nest', lit. 'a place to sit down in'. Cp. nest, nidus, and the second element in Upanishad. Cp. also beneath, underneath.

Nethinim, n., pl., servants who performed the lowest service under the Levites in the Temple (Bible) — Heb.  $n^{\epsilon}th\bar{l}m\bar{l}m$ , lit. 'those given (scil. to the sanctuary)', pl. pass. part. of  $n\bar{a}th\acute{a}n$ , 'he gave'. See Nathan.

netsuke, n., a small carved object of ivory, bone or wood, pierced with holes. — Jap.

Nettapus, n., a genus of very small geese, the pygmy goose (ornithol.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ηῆττα, 'duck', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See next word and podal and cp. the second element in Nesonetta.

Nettion, n., a genus of ducks, the teal (ornithol.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. νηττίον, dimin. of νῆττα,
Att. form of νῆσσα, 'duck', which is cogn. with
L. anas, 'duck'. See Anas and cp. prec. word.

nettle, n. — ME. netle, netel, fr. OE. netle, netele, netel, rel. to OS. netila, dial. Swed. nätla, Norw. netla, MDu. netele, netel, Du. netel, OHG. neʒʒila, MHG. neʒʒel, G. Nessel, fr. Teut. base \*natilōn, dimin. of \*natōn, which appears in Icel. nötu (gras), Norw. brenne-nata, OHG. naʒʒa, 'nettle'. These words prob. meant orig. 'the textile plant', and are derivatives of I.-E. base \*ned-, 'to twist, tie, knot', whence also OIr. ne-naid, 'nettles', and possibly also Gk. ἀδίκη, 'nettle' (if derived fr. \*nd-ikā). See net, n.

neume, also neum, n., musical notation, indicating the melody to be sung to a final syllable (med. music). — F. neume, fr. ML. neuma, fr. Gk. πνεῦμα, 'breath'. See pneuma.

neur-, form of neuro-, before a vowel.

neural, adj., pertaining to a nerve or to the nerves.

— Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve'. See neuro-.

neuralgia, n., pain along the course of a nerve (med.) — Medical L., compounded of neurand Gk. -αλγία, fr. άλγος, 'pain'. See -algia.

neuralgic, adj., pertaining to neuralgia. — Formed from prec. word with adj. suff. -ic.

neurasthenia, n., nervous exhaustion (med.) — Medical L., lit. 'weakness of the nerves', fr. neur- and Gk. ἀσθένεια, 'weakness'. See asthenia

neurasthenic, adj., suffering from neurasthenia.

— Formed from prec. word with adj. suff. -ic.
Derivative: neurasthenic, n.

neuration, n., nervation. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. νεύρον, 'nerve' (see nerve), and -ation, a suff. of Latin origin. The correct form is nervation (a.v.)

neurectomy, n., excision of a nerve (med.) — Compounded of neur- and Gk. -εκτομία, 'a cut-

ting out of', fr. ἐκτο $\mu\acute{\eta}$ , 'a cutting out'. See -ectomy.

neurilemma, n., the sheath covering a nerve fiber (anat.) — Medical L., fr. neurilēma, a word coined by the German anatomist John Christian Reil (1759–1813) fr. Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve', and λῆμα, 'will, desire, purpose', which was confused with λέμμα, 'rind, cover' (lit. 'that which is peeled off'). The correct form should have been neurolemma (cp. the numerous compounds beginning with neuro-). See neuro- and leptoneurine, n., a poisonous ptomaine obtained through the putrefaction of flesh,  $C_5H_{13}ON$  (chem.) — Formed fr. neur- with chem. suff.

neuritic, adj., pertaining to, or having, neuritis.

— See next word and adj. suff. -ic.

neuritis, n., inflammation of a nerve or nerves (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. yeŭgov. 'nerve'. See neuro-.

neuro-, before a vowel neur-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to a nerve or nerves'. — Fr. Gk. νεῦρον, 'sinew, tendon; cord, bowstring, nerve; strength, vigor', which stands for \*sneurom and is cogn. with L. nervus, of s.m. See nerve and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also perineurium.

neuroglia, n., tissue which supports the essential nervous tissue (anat.) — Medical L., coined by the German pathologist Rudolph Ludwig Karl Virchow (1821–1902) fr. neuro- and Gk.  $\gamma \lambda i \bar{\alpha}$ , 'glue', which is cogn. with L. glūten, 'glue'. See glue, n., and cp. glioma.

neurology, n., the study of the nervous system. — Prob. coined by the English physician Thomas Willis (1621–75) fr. neuro- and Gk.  $-\lambda$ ογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda$ όγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner; one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy**. Derivatives: neurolog-ic-al, adj., neurolog-ist, n.

neurolysis, n., destruction of nerve tissue (physiol.)

— Medical L., compounded of neuro- and Gk.
λύσις, 'a loosing, setting free', fr. λύειν, 'to loose'. See -lysis.

neuroma, n., a nerve tumor (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -oma fr. Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve'. See neuro-.

neuron, also neurone, n., a complete nerve cell (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve'. See neuro-.

Derivative: neuron-ic, adj.

neuropath, n. 1) one who suffers from nervous disease; 2) a neuropathist. — Compounded of neuro- and Gk. -παθής, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See -path.

neuropathic, adj., suffering from neuropathy. — See prec. word and -pathic.

Derivatives: neuropath-ic, n., neuropathic-al-ly, adv.

neuropathist, n., a specialist in nervous diseases.

— See neuropath and -ist.

neuropathology, n., the study of the diseases of

the nervous system. — Compounded of neuroand pathology.

Derivative: neuropatholog-ist, n.

neuropathy, n., nervous disease. — Compounded of neuro- and Gk. -πάθεια, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See -pathy.

neurophysiology, n., the physiology of the nervous system. — Compounded of neuro- and physiology.

neuropsychology, n., the study of the connection between the nervous system and psychological processes. — Compounded of neuro- and psychology.

Neuroptera, n. pl., an order of insects (entomol.)

— ModL., compounded of neuro- and Gk. πτερόν, 'wing'. See ptero-.

Derivatives: Neuropter-an, adi, and n.

neuropteroid, adj., resembling the Neuroptera. — Compounded of prec. word and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Derivative: neuropteroid, n.

neurosis, n., functional disorder of the nerves (med.) — Lit. 'nervous condition'; coined by the Scottish physician William Cullen (1710-90) fr. Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve' (see neuro-), and suff. -osis. neurotic, adj., pertaining to, or acting on, the nerves. — Formed fr. Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve' (see neuro-), with suff. -otic. See prec. word. Derivative: neurotic. n.

neurotomy, n., the surgical cutting of a nerve. — Compounded of neuro- and Gk. -τομί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See -tomy.

Derivatives: neurotom-ic-al, adj., neurotom-ist,

Neustria, n., the western kingdom of the Franks.

— Late L. Neustria, derived fr. Frankish niust, 'newest', and prop. denoting the 'newest conquest' (of the Franks). Frankish niust is the superl. of niu, 'new', which is rel. to OE. niwe, nēowe, 'new'. See new.

Derivative: Neustri-an, adj.

neuter, adj., neither masculine nor feminine (said of nouns); neither active nor passive (said of verbs). — L. neuter, 'neither the one nor the other, neither of two', formed fr. neg. particle ne- and uter, 'either of two'. For the first element see no and cp. nay, for the second see whether.

Derivative: neuter, n., the neuter gender; a neuter word.

neutral, adj., 1) not taking either side in a quarrel or in a war; 2) belonging to neither of two classes or categories; 3) (chem.) neither acid nor alkaline; 4) (electr.) neither positive nor negative. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. neutrālis, fr. neuter. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: neutral-ly, adv., neutral-ness, n. neutrality, n. — MF. (= F.) neutralité, fr. ML.

neutralitătem, acc. of neutrālitās, fr. L. neutrālis; see prec. word and -ity. The word neutralité was introduced into French by Jean Froissart (lived about 1337-1410).

neutralize 1044

neutralize, tr. v., 1) to make neutral; 2) to render ineffective. — F. neutraliser, fr. neutral, fr. L. neutralis; see neutral and -ize. F. neutraliser appears for the first time in Randle Cotgrave's French-English Dictionary published in 1611. Derivatives: neutraliz-ation, n., neutraliz-er, n.

neutretto, n., a neutral meson (phys. and chem.)
— Coined fr. neutron and It. dimin. suff. -etto
(corresponding to F. -et; see -et).

neutrino, n., a neutral particle smaller than a neutron (phys. and chem.) — Coined by the Italian physicist Enrico Fermi (1901-54) fr. neutrone, 'neutron' (fr. E. neutron), and dimin. suff. -ino (corresponding to F. -in). See neutron and dimin. suff. -ine.

neutrodyne, n., a high frequency radio amplifier.

— A hybrid trade name coined fr. L. neuter, 'neither of two', and Gk. δύναμις, 'power'. See neuter and dyne.

neutron, n., an electrically neuter particle of the atom discovered by the English physicist James Chadwig (born in 1891) in 1932 (phys. and chem.) — Coined fr. L. neuter, 'neither' (see neuter), on analogy of electron.

neutrophile, adj., that which stains with neutral dyes (physiol.) — Lit. 'that which is fond of neither' (i.e. 'the group of white corpuscles that is neither oxyphile nor basophile'); a hybrid coined by the Jewish bacteriologist and immunologist Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915) fr. L. neuter, 'neither of two', and Gk. φίλος, 'lover, friend'. See neuter and -phile.

**névé**, n., a field of granular snow; firn. — F., prob. fr. Savoyard *névi*, 'mass of snow', fr. It. *neve*, 'snow', fr. L. *nivem*, acc. of *nix*, 'snow'. See snow and cp. **Nivose**.

never, adv., not ever; at no time. — ME. nevere, never, fr. OE. næfre, fr. ne, 'not', and æfre, 'ever'. See no, adv., and ever.

nevertheless, adv., none the less; yet. — Compounded of never, the and less.

nevus, naevus, n., mole, birthmark (med.) — L. naevus, 'mole, wart', for \*gnaevus, lit. 'born in, birthmark', from the stem of gignere, 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce'. See genus and cp. words there referred to.

new, adj. — ME. newe, new, fr. OE. niwe, nēowe, rel. to OS. niuwi, niwi, OFris. nīe, MDu. nieuwe, nūwe, nie, Du. nieuw, OHG. niuwi, MHG. niuwe, G. neu, ON. nỹr, Dan., Swed., Norw. ny, Goth. niujis, 'new', fr. Teut. base \*neuja-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*newo-, \*newio-, \*nowio-, whence OI. návah, návyah, Avestic nava-, Mod-Pers. nau, Toch. A ñu, B ñ(u)we, Hitt. newah, Arm. nor (gen. noroy), Gk. νέος (for \*νέξος), 'new', νεαρός (for \*νεξαρός), 'youthful', L. novus, OSlav. novū, OPruss. neuwenen, Lith. naūjas, Gaul. novio-, nevio-, OIr. nūe, W. newydd, Bret. newez, 'new'. Cp. now, Neustria and the first element in Newton. Cp. also neo-, nova, novel, novercal, novice, nuncio, innovate, renovate.

Derivatives: new-ish, adj., new-ly, adv., new-ness. n.

newberyite, n., a hydrated magnesium phosphate (mineral.) — Named after J. Cosmo Newbery of Melbourne. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. newel, n., 1) a pillar from which the steps of a

newel, n., 1) a pillar from which the steps of a winding stair radiate; 2) the post at the top or bottom of a stair. — ME. nowell, fr. OF. nouel, noiel (F. noyau), 'kernel, stone', fr. Late L. nucālis, 'like a nut', fr. L. nux, gen. nucis, 'nut'. See nucleus and cp. nux vomica. Cp. also nowel, noyau.

newfangle, adj., 1) new, novel; 2) tending toward novelties. — ME. newefangel, compounded of newe, 'new', and -fangel, from the base of fangen, fongen, fon, fr. OE. fon, 'to catch, seize, take'. See fang.

newfangled, adj., newfangle. — ME. newe fangled, fr. newefangel. See prec. word and 3rd -ed.

Newmarket, n., 1) a close-fitting coat; 2) a card game. — In both senses named after Newmarket, a town in Cambridgeshire, England.

news, n. — Prop. pl. of the adjective new; formed on analogy of OF. noveles, F. nouvelles, Late L. nova (pl. neut.), 'news', lit. 'new things'.

newsy, adj., full of news (colloq.) — Formed fr. news with adj. suff. -y.

Derivative: newsi-ness, n.

newt, n., an amphibious batrachian, an eft. — ME. newte, fr. ewte, fr. carlier evet, fr. OE. efete. ME. newte arose fr. ewte through a misdivision of an ewte into a newte. See eft. For similar misdivisions cp. nickname, nonce, notch.

Newton, masc. PN. — Formed from the place name Newton, fr. OE. neowa tūn, 'new town'. See new and town.

Newtonian, adj., pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) or his teachings; n., a follower of Newton.

newtonite, n., a hydrous aluminum silicate (mineral.)— Named after Newton county in Arkansas. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

next, adj. — ME. nexte, next, fr. OE. nēhst, nīehst, 'nearcst', superl. of nēah, nēh, 'nigh'; rel. to ON. nēstr, Du. naast, 'next', OHG. nāhisto, MHG. næhest, 'neighbor' (lit. 'the one next'), G. nāchst, 'next'. See nigh and cp. near. Derivatives: next, adv., prep., n.

nexus, n., 1) link, tie, connection; 2) series. — L., lit. 'that which ties or binds together', fr. nexus, pp. of necto, nectere, 'to tie, bind, join'. See net, n., and cp. annex, connect.

Nezikin, n., pl., the fourth division of the Mishnah and Talmud, dealing with criminal and civil law. — Mishnaic Heb. nezīqin, lit. 'torts, injuries, damages', pl. of nezeq, fr. Bibl. Heb. nezeq, 'injury, damage', which is an Aramaic loan word. Cp. Bibl.-Aram. \*nezaq (whence part. naziq, Dan. 6:3), 'he suffered injury', Aram. nizqā, 'injury, damage', which are related to Akkad. nazāqu, 'to injure', and to Arab. naqaşa (a metathesized form), 'he impaired'.

niacin, n., nicotinic acid (chem.) — Suggested by the American Medical Association as the abbreviation of nicotinic acid and suff. -in.

nib, n., 1) beak of a bird; 2) the sharpened point of a quill pen; 3) the steel, gold, etc. point of a pen, inserted in a holder. — A variant of neb. Derivatives: nib, tr. v., to furnish with a nib; nibb-ed, adj., nibb-er, n.

nib, n., a gentleman. — Probably a gradational var. of nob. 'a person of high position'.

nibble, tr. v., to bite gently; intr. v., to take bites gently. — Prob. of LG. origin. Cp. MLG. nibbelen, NLG. nibbelen, knibbelen, gnibbeln, MDu. knibbelen, 'to gnaw', Du. knibbelen, 'to cavil, squabble'.

Derivatives: nibble, n., nibble-er, n.

Nibelungenlied, n., name of a German epic poem of the 13th century. — G., lit. 'song of the Nibelungs'. See prec. word and lied.

Nibelungs, n. pl., 1) a race of dwarfs who lived in Norway and owned a hoard of gold and a magic ring; 2) the Burgundian kings of the Nibelungenlied. — G., lit. 'children of the mist', rel. to OHG. nebul, OS. nebal, OE. nifol, 'mist, darkness', and cogn. with L. nebula, 'mist, fog, cloud'. See nebula and cp. words there referred to. niblick, n., a golf club with a heavy well-lofted head. — Of uncertain origin.

Nicaean, adj., Nicene. — See Nicene and -an. nice, adj. — ME., 'not wise, foolish, wanton', fr. OF. nice, 'ignorant, foolish', fr. L. nescius, 'not knowing, ignorant', fr. neg. part. ne- and the stem of scire, 'to know', see nescient. The original meaning of E. nice was 'not wise, foolish'.

Derivatives: nice-ly, adv., nice-ness, n., nicety (q.v.)

Nicene, adj., pertaining to Nicaea (called also Nice) or to the ecclesiastical council held there in 325. — Late L. Nicaenus, fr. Nicaea, fr. Gk. Νικαία, 'Nicaea, Nice', an ancient city of Asia Minor (whence the modern Turkish name Isnik i.e. εξ Νικαίαν, orig. 'to Nicaea'.

nicety, n., exactness, accuracy, carefulness, delicacy; (usually in pl.) minute points, small details — ME. nicete, meaning also 'foolishness', fr. OF. nicete, 'foolishness', fr. nice, 'ignorant, foolish'. See nice and -ty.

niche, n., a small recess in a wall. — F., fr. It. nicchia, 'nook, niche', fr. nicchio, 'shell', which prob. derives fr. L. mītulus, mītilus, mytilus, 'mussel'. See Mytilus.

Derivative: niche, tr. v., to place in a niche.

Nicholas, Nicolas, masc. PN. — F. Nicolas, fr. L. Nicholaus, Nicolaus, fr. Gk. Νῖκόλαος, lit. 'prevailing among the people', fr. νίκη, 'victory', and λαός, 'people'. See Nike and lay, 'pertaining to the laity'. Cp. Colin. Cp. also Nick, nickel. nick, n., a small cut, a notch, a groove. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: nick, tr. v., to make a notch, nicker (q.v.)

Nick, n., the devil (used only in the phrase Old Nick) — Dimin of Nicholas.

nickel, n. — Swed., shortened by the Swedish mineralogist Baron Axel Fredric von Cronstedt (1722-65) in 1754 fr. kopparnickel, which was formed—through substitution of Swed. koppar for G. Kupfer—fr. G. Kupfernickel, 'copper, nickel, copper devil'. For the first element of this compound see copper; its second element is shortened fr. the PN. Nikolaus, 'Nicholas', fr. Gk. Νῖκόλᾶος (see Nicholas). The name Nickel, used in the sense of 'devil' (cp. Nick, 'the devil') was given to this ore in sign of contempt, because, though being copper-colored, it yielded no copper. For sense development cp. cobalt and wolfram.

nicker, n., a water sprite. — ME. niker, fr. OE. nicor, 'a water monster', rel. to ON. nykr, of s.m. and to OHG. nihhus, 'water sprite', nihussa, 'female water sprite'. See nix, 'water sprite'.

nicker, intr. v., to neigh. — Of imitative origin. nicker, n., one who nicks. — See nick, v., and agential suff. -er.

nickname, n., an additional name. — From earlier neke-name, which arose from a misdivision of an ekename into a nekename, and lit. means 'an additional name'. See eke and name. Cp. newt, nonce, notch, which owe their form to a similar misdivision.

Derivative: nickname, tr. v.

Nicolas, masc. PN. — See Nicholas.

Nicol prism, — Named after its inventor, the Scottish physicist William Nicol (1768?-1851). nicotian, n., tobacco smoker. — The original meaning of this word was 'tobacco'. It derives fr. F. nicotiane, 'tobacco', fr. ModL. (herba) Nicotiāna. See nicotine.

Nicotiana, n., a genus of the tobacco plants (bot.)
— ModL. (herba) Nicotiāna, 'the herb of Nicot'.
See next word.

nicotine, n., a poisonous alkaloid  $(C_{10}H_{14}N_3)$  found in tobacco leaves (chem.) — F., formed —with change of suff.—from earlier nicotiane, fr. ModL. (herba) Nicotiāna, 'herb of Nicot' (= 'tobacco'), from the name of Jean Nicot (1530?-1600), ambassador of France at Lisbon, who introduced tobacco into France (in 1560). Cp. nicotian, Nicotiana.

Derivatives: nicotin-ean, nicotin-ed, nicotin-ian, nicotin-ic, adjs., nicotin-ism, n., nicotin-ize, tr. v. nictate, to nictitate. — L. nictātus, pp. of L. nictāre, 'to wink, blink'. See next word.

nictitate, intr. v., to wink. — ML. nictitātus, pp. of nictitāre, freq. of L. nictāre, 'to wink, blink', fr. nicēre, 'to beckon', fr. I.-E. base \*kneig\*h-, 'to bend', whence also L. \*nīvēre in cōnīvēre, 'to close the eyes, blink, wink at, overlook (errors), connive at'. See connive and verbal suff. -ate and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: nictitat-ion, n.

nidal, adj., pertaining to a nidus. — See nidus and adj. suff. -al.

nidamental 104

nidamental, adj., pertaining to a covering for an egg or eggs (zool.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. nidamentum, 'materials for a nest, nest', fr. nidus, 'nest'. See nidus.

niddering, adj., base, cowardly; n., a coward. — An erroneous form standing for ME. nithing, 'infamous person, coward'; used by the Scottish novelist and poet Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832). See nithing.

nide, n., a nest; specif., a brood of pheasants. —
L. nīdus (whence also F. nīd), 'nest'. See nidus.
nidificate, intr. v., to build a nest, to nidify. — L.
nīdificāt(-um), pp. stem of nīdificāre, 'to build a
nest', compounded of nīdus, 'nest', and -ficāre,
fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See nidus, and -ficate.
nidification, n. — ML. nīdificātiö, gen. -ōnis, fr.
L. nīdificātus, pp. of nīdificāre. See prec. word
and -ion.

nidify, intr. v., to make a nest, to nidificate. — F. nidifier, fr. L. nīdificāre. See nidificate.

nid-nod, intr. v., to nod repeatedly. — Antiphonic reduplication of nod.

nidology, n., the study of birds' nests. — A hybrid coined fr. L. nidus, 'nest', and Gk.  $-\lambda ο \gamma t \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda ο \gamma ο \bar{\alpha}$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See nidus and -logy. The correct form is caliology (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

nidor, n., scent, savor. — L. nidor, 'smell of burnt things, savor', for \*cnīdōs, cogn. with Homeric Gk. κνΐση (fr. \*κνῖδ-σ- $\bar{\alpha}$ ), Att. κνῖσα, 'smell of a burnt sacrifice, steam, savor', ON. hnissa. 'strong smell, vapor caused by cooking'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'piercing smell' (for sense development cp. Goth. stiggan, 'to thrust', which is rel, to OHG. stinkan, OE. stincan, 'to emit an odor'). They are cogn. with ON. hnīta, OE. hnītan, 'to strike, thrust, butt', Gk, κνίζειν, 'to scratch, scrape', κνίδη, 'nettle', Lett. kniest, 'to itch', kniedet, 'to rivet', ON. knita, 'to rivet', MIr. cned, 'wound'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*qneid-, \*qnid-, enlargement of base \*anēi-, \*anē-, 'to scrape, scratch, neel', whence Gk. κναίειν, κνην, 'to scrape, scratch', Lith. knisù, knisti, 'to dig, burrow', knôti, 'to peel off (intr.), OHG. nuoen, 'to scrape smooth'. Cp. cnida.

nidorous, adj., smelling like something burning (rare). — Late L. nīdōrōsus, 'steaming', fr. L. nīdor. See prec. word and -ous.

nidulant, adj., 1) nestling; 2) lying free in a nestlike cavity (bot.) — L. nīdulāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of nīdulārī, 'to build a nest', fr. nīdulus, 'a little nest', dimin. of nīdus. See next word, -ule and -ant.

nidus, n., a nest; a breeding place; a place where germs of disease are developed. — L. nidus, 'nest', for \*nizdós. See nest and cp. nidamental, nide, nidulant.

niece, n. — ME. nece, neyce, fr. OF. niece (F. niece), fr. VL. neptia (whence also OProvenc. nepsa, 'niece'), a var. of VL. nepta (whence

OProvenç. neta, 'niece', Sp. nieta, Catal., Port. neta, 'granddaughter'), fr. L. neptis, 'granddaughter', in Late L., 'niece', which is rel. to nepōs, gen. nepōtis, 'grandson', in post-Augustan L., 'nephew', and cogn. with OI. naptiḥ, Avestic naptī-, 'granddaughter', OLith. neptē, of s.m., Czech net', 'niece', OIr. necht, W., OBret. nith, MBret. niz, Co. noith, 'niece', ON. nipt, 'sister's daughter, niece', OE. nift, 'niece, granddaughter, stepdaughter', OHG. nift, of s.m. (whence the dimin. OHG. niftila, MHG. niftel, 'niece, mother's sister, cousin'), MDu. nifte, nichte (Du. nicht), MLG. nifte, nichte (whence G. Nichte), 'niece'. See nephew.

niello, n., metallic alloy of sulfur with silver, copper, lead, etc. — It., fr. VL. \*nigellum, 'a kind of black enamel', subst. use of L. nigellum, neut. of nigellus, 'somewhat black', which is a dimin. of niger, 'black'; so called in allusion to the color of this alloy. See Negro and cp. Nigella and the second element in darnel.

Derivative: niello, tr. v., to decorate with niello. Niersteiner, n., a white Rhine wine of fine quality.

— Prop. 'wine of Nierstein', a village near Mainz, Germany. For the ending see subst. suff. -er. Nietzschean, adj., pertaining to the German philosopher Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844-1900) or his doctrines; n., a follower of Nietzsche.

Nietzscheanism, n., the philosophy of Nietzsche.

— Formed from prec. word with suff. -ism.

nieve, n., a fist. — ME. neve, nefe, fr. ON. hnefi, 'fist' (whence Dan. næve).

nifle, n., a trifle (dial.) — Perh. a blend of L. nihil (see nihil) and trifle. Cp. drail.

nifty, adj., smart, stylish (American Slang). — Of uncertain origin.

Nigel, Neal, Neil, Niall, masc. PN. — Fr. Niall, lit. 'courageous'; rel. to Ir. niadh, 'champion'. The name was Latinized into Nigellus, whence arose the form Nigel. Cp. the unrelated Roman surname Nigellus; this latter prop. means 'somewhat black', and is the dimin. of niger, 'black' (see next word).

Nigella, n., a genus of plants, the fennel flower (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. nigella, fem. of nigellus, dimin. of niger, 'black' (see Negro and -ella and cp. niello); so called from the black color of the seeds.

niggard, n., a mean person, a miser; adj., mean, miserly. — ME. niggard, nigard, fr. ME. nig, 'to be stingy', which is prob. of Scand. origin; cp. ON. hnoggr, 'stingy'. Cp. niggle. For the ending see suff. -ard.

Derivatives: niggard-ly, adj. and adv., niggard-li-ness. n.

nigger, n., a Negro. — Earlier neger, fr. F. nègre, fr. Sp. negro. See Negro.

Derivatives: nigger-ish, adj., nigger-ling, n.

niggle, intr. v., to busy over trifles — Related to dial. Norw. nigla, 'to busy over trifles', and prob. also to niggard.

Derivatives: niggl-ing, niggl-v, adis.

nigh, adv., near. — ME. neih, neigh, nigh, fr. OE. nēah, nēh, 'near', adv. and adj., rel. to OS. nāh, adv. and adj., ON. nā-, Dan., Swed. na- (in compounds), OFris. nei, nī, adv. and adj., MDu. nā, Du. na, adv., adj. and prep., 'nigh, after', OHG. nāh, MHG. nāch, G. nah, adv. and adj., Goth. nēhva, adv., and prob. cogn. with MPers. nox, 'the first' (see Chr. B. Bartholomae, Zum altiranischen Wörterbuch, p. 48). Cp. near (fr. OE. nēar, compar. of nēah), and next (fr. OE. nēhst, niehst, superl. of nēah). Cp. also the first element in neighbor.

Derivative: nigitarbrep.

nigh, adj., near. — ME. neigh, neih, neh, fr. OE. nēah. nēh. See nigh. adv.

night, n. — ME. niht, night, fr. OE. neaht, niht, rel. to OS., OHG., MHG. naht, OFris., MDu., Du., G. nacht, ON. nātt, nōtt, Dan. nat, Swed. natt, dial. Norw. natt, nott, Goth. nahts, fr. Teut. base \*naht, corresponding to I.-E. \*noqt, whence OI. nāktam (adv. acc.), 'at night', nāktīh (acc. pl.), 'nights', Gk. νύξ (gen. νυκτός), L. nox (gen. noctis), Alb. nate, OSlav. noštī, Lith. naktīs, 'night', OIr. in-nocht, 'tonight', W. he-noid, 'tonight', peu-noeth, 'every night', W. he-noid, 'tonight', right', Toch. A n(o)ktīm, 'toward evening', Hitt. nekus (gen.), 'evening'. Cp. noctinocturnal, nycti-, the first element in nightingale, Nakshastra, and the second element in acronychal, equinox.

Derivatives: night, adj., nightly (q.v.)

nightingale, n., a small singing bird, Daulias luscinia. — ME. nihtegale, nightingale, fr. OE. nihtegale, lit. 'the night-singer', fr. niht, 'night', and galan, 'to sing'; cp. OS. nahtigala, Du. nachtegaal, OHG. nahtagala, MHG. nachtegal(e), G. Nachtigall, and see night and yell. For sense development cp. Gk. ἀηδών, 'nightingale', fr. ἀείδειν, 'to sing', and L. luscinia 'nightingale', whose second element comes fr. canere, 'to sing'. nightjar, n., the goatsucker. — Compounded of night and jar, 'to creak'; so called from the jarring sound made by the male goatsucker.

nightly, adj., pertaining to, or happening, every night. — ME. nihtlich, nightly, fr. OE. nihtlic, fr. niht, 'night'. See night and adj. suff. -ly.

nightly, adv., every night. — ME., fr. nihtlich, adj. See night and adv. suff. -ly.

nightmare, n., 1) an incubus; 2) a frightening dream. — Compounded of night and mare, 'incubus'.

Derivatives: nightmare, tr. v., nightmar-ish, adj., nightmar-ish-ly, adv., nightmar-y, adj.

nightshade, n., any of various poisonous plants of the genus *Solanum*; the belladonna. — ME. nighteschede, fr. OE. nihtscada, lit. 'shade of night' (see night and shade); so called in allusion to its narcotic or poisonous qualities. Cp. Du. nachtschade, G. Nachtschatten, 'nightshade'.

**nighty**, n., a nightgown or nightshirt (colloq.) — Formed fr. **night** with dimin. suff. -y.

nigrescence, n., 1) process of becoming black; 2) blackness — Formed fr. nigrescent with suff. -ce. nigrescent, adj., 1) becoming black; 2) tending to become black. — L. nigrēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of nigrēscere, 'to become black', inchoative of nigrēre, 'to be black', fr. niger, 'black'. See Negro and -escent.

nigrify, tr. v., to blacken. — Late L. nigrificāre, lit. 'to make black', compounded of L. niger, 'black', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See Negro and -fy.

nigritude, n., blackness. — L. nigritūdo, 'blackness', fr. niger, 'black'. See Negro and -tude.

nihil, n., nothing; a thing of no value. — L., 'nothing', fr. nihilum, for \*nehilum, lit. 'not even a trifle', fr. negative pref. ne- and hilum, 'a little thing, a trifle'. For the first element see no, adv., and cp. nay, for the second see hilum. Cp. nil, nihilism, annihilate, vilipend.

nihilism, n., 1) the doctrine of negation; 2) (cap.) the doctrines of the Russian revolutionary anarchism (1860-1917).—G. Nihilismus, coined by the German philosopher Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi (1743-1819) fr. L. nihil, 'nothing', and suff. -ismus. See nihil and -ism. In its political sense, the word Nihilismus was first used by the German journalist Joseph von Görres (1776-1848). Turgeniev also uses the words nihilism and nihilist in their political meaning (in his novel Fathers and Children, published 1862) and claims to be the inventor of these words.

nihilist, n., 1) an adherent of nihilism; 2) (cap.) a member of the Russian revolutionary party (1860-1917). — Prob. fr. F. nihiliste, which is formed fr. L. nihil, 'nothing', and suff. -iste. See nihil and -ist and prec. word.

Derivatives: nihilist, nihilist-ic, adis.

nihility, n., nothingness. — ML. nihīlitās, fr. L. nihīl, 'nothing'. See nihil and -ity.

Nike, n., the goddess of victory in Greek mythology; identified by the Romans with the goddess Victoria. — Gk. Νίκη, lit. 'victory', prob. rel. to νεῖκος, 'quarrel, strife, feud', νεικεῖν, 'to quarrel with, to chide, rail at', and cogn. with Lith. ap-ninkù, apnikti, 'to assail, attack', Lett. nikns, 'violent, angry', naiks, 'quick, violent'. Cp. Nicholas, Berenice, Eunice, epinicion, Polynices, varnish.

nil, n., nothing. — L., contraction of *nihil*. See nihil.

nilgai, also nylghai, nylghau, n., a large Indian antelope. — Pers. and Hind. nīlgāw, lit. 'blue cow', fr. Pers. nīl, 'blue', and gāw, 'cow', which is rel. to Avestic gāush, of s.m. For the first element see lilac, for the second see cow, and cp. gaur and words there referred to.

nill, intr. and tr. v., not to will (now used only in some archaic phrases as will he, nill he). — ME. nillen, fr. OE. nyllan, contraction of ne wyllan, 'not to will'. See will and cp. willy-nilly.

Nilometer, n., an instrument for measuring the rise of the Nile. — Gk. Νειλομέτριον, com-

1049 nitro

pounded of Νετλος, 'Nile', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Nilotic, adj., pertaining to the Nile, the Nile region or the Negroes who live in the valley of the White Nile. — L. Nilöticus, fr. Gk. Νειλωτικός, 'of, or pertaining to, the Nile', fr. Νεΐλος, 'Nile'. For the ending see suff. -otic.

nim, tr. and intr. v., to take; to steal (archaic) — OE. niman, 'to take', fr. I.-E. base \*nem-, 'to divide, distribute, allot'. See next word and cp. words there referred to.

nimble, adj., quick, agile, alert. - ME. nimel. 'quick, nimble', prob. with the original meaning 'quick to take', and formed with adi. suff. -le fr. nimen. 'to take'. fr. OE. niman. which is rel, to OS., ODu., Goth. niman, ON. nema. OFris. nema. nima. OHG. neman. MHG. nemen. G. nehmen, 'to take', fr. I.-E. base \*nem-, 'to divide, distribute, allot', whence also Avestic n<sup>g</sup>mah-, 'loan', Gk. νέμειν, 'to deal out, distribute, allot', νέμεσις, 'just indignation, jealousy, vengeance (esp. of the gods)', νομός, 'land allotted, pasture; district, province'. νόμος, 'anything allotted or assigned; usage. custom; law', L. numerus, 'number', Lith. núoma, nuõmas, Lett. nuõma, 'rent, interest', MIr. nos, MBret. naux, 'custom, usage'. See numb, and cp. nim. Cp. also Nemesis, noma, nomad, nome, Nomeus, Nomic, nomistic, nomo-, -nomv. number, numeral, numeric, numismatic, nummary, nummular, and the second element in gnome, 'a dwarfish person', and in withernam. The b in nim-b-le is intrusive; cp. grumble.

Derivatives: nimble-ness, n., nimbl-y, adv.

nimbose, adj., cloudy. — L. nimbōsus, 'cloudy, stormy', fr. nimbus. See nimbus and -ose.

Derivative: nimbos-ity, n.

nimbus, n., 1) a cloudlike splendor round the head of a divinity; a cloud surrounding a person or thing; an aura, a halo (art); 2) a raincloud (meteor.) — L., 'rainstorm, thundercloud', fr. \*nembhos; cogn. with Pahlavi namb, nam, 'dew, fog, mist', ModPers. nem, 'moist, moisture', fr. I.-E. base \*nembh-, which is rel. to base \*enebh-, 'moist, vapor, mist, cloud', whence OI. nábhas-, 'mist, cloud, sky', Gk. νέφος, νεφέλη, 'cloud, mist', L. nebula, 'mist, fog, cloud'. See nebula and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: nimbus-ed, adj.

nimiety, n., excess, redundancy. — L. nimietās, 'excessiveness', fr. nimius, 'beyond measure, excessive', fr. nimis 'too much, beyond measure, excessively', which prob. stands for \*nimis, contraction of \*ne-mi-is and lit. means 'not too little', fr. negative pref. ne- and I.-E. base \*mei-, 'to lessen', whence also L. minor, minus, 'smaller, less'. For the first element see no, adv., and cp. nay, for the second see minimum.

niminy-piminy, adj., mincing; affected; refined.— Imitative of mincing, refined speech.

Nimrod, n., 1) the son of Cush, referred to in Gen.

10:8-10 as 'a mighty hunter'; 2) hence the name is used to denote an expert hunter. — Heb. Nimródh.

Nina, fem. PN. — Russ., prob. formed with aphaeresis of the first syllable from Annina, dimin. of Gk. "Αννα, fr. Heb. Ḥannāh, lit. 'grace'. See Ann, Hannah and cp. F. Ninon, Ninette, which are diminutives of Anne, 'Ann'.

nincompoop, n., a fool, simpleton. — Prob. an invented word.

Derivatives: nincompoop-ery, n., nincompoop-ist adi.

nine, adj. - ME. nigen, nine, fr. OE. nigon, nigan, rel. to OS. nigun. OFris. niugun. nigun. ON. niu. Dan, ni. Swed. nio. dial. Norw. nio. nie. MLG.. Du. negen, OHG., MHG. niun, G. neun, Goth. niun, 'nine', and cogn, with OI. náva, Avestic nava. Toch. ñu. Arm. inn (for \*envan). Gk. ἐννέα (for \*ἐννέξα), Alb. nende, L. novem (for \*noven; the change of -n to -m is due to the analogy of L. septem, 'seven', decem, 'ten'), Lith. devynì, Lett. dewińi. OSlav. deveti (the change of the initial n- to d- in the Balto-Slavonic languages is due to dissimilation. n-n having become d-n). OIr. noi n-, W., Co. naw, 'nine'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*enewen, \*enwn, \*newn, 'nine'. and are prob. cogn. with OI. návah. Gk. νέος (for \*νέΓος), L. novus, etc. 'new', a supposition corroborated by the fact that I.-E. \*oktou, 'eight'. is a dual form, hence orig, meant 'two fours' (tetradic system!) Accordingly nine seems to have meant originally 'the new number (scil. of the third tetrad i.e. the first of the numbers 9, 10, 11, 12). See new and cp. ennea-, nonagenarian, nonagon, nonary, nones, noon, November. Derivative: nine, n.

nineteen, adj. — ME. nigentene, nynetene, fr. OE. nigontiene, nigontyne. See nine and -teen.

Derivative: nineteen, n.

nineteenth, adj. — ME. nyntenthe, formed on analogy of fourth by adding -th to nineteen. The OE. form is nigon-teoda.

Derivative: nineteenth, n.

ninetieth, adj. — ME. nyntithe, formed fr. ninety with numeral suff. -th.

ninety, adj. — ME. nigenty, nyneti, fr. OE. nigontig. See nine and the numeral suff. -ty.

Derivative: ninety, n.

ninny, n., a fool, a simpleton. — Fr. a ninny, corrupted fr. an innocent and influenced in form by It. ninno, 'baby, child'.

ninth, adj. — Formed on analogy of fourth, etc., by adding -th to nine.

Derivatives: ninth, n., ninth-ly, adv.

Niobe, n., the daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Artemis (*Greek mythol.*) — L. Nioba, Niobē, fr. Gk. Ntόβη, prob. fr. Heb. neĕyābhā<sup>h</sup>, fem. of neĕyābh, 'the object of enmity (for the gods)', prop. Niph'al (=passive) participle of āyābh, 'was hostile to', whence also ōyēbh (prop. a participle), 'enemy',

ēbhā<sup>h</sup>, 'enmity', Akkad. ayābu, 'enemy', and the Hebrew PN. Iyyābh. Cp. Job and niobium. For other Greek mythological names of Hebrew origin see Cadmus, Danaë, Danaūs.

Derivative: Niobe-an, adj.

niobic, adj., columbic (chem.) -- Formed fr. niobium with adj. suff. -ic.

niobite, n., columbite (mineral.) — Formed fr. niobium with subst. suff. -ite.

niobium, n., a metallic element now called columbium (chem.) — ModL., coined by the German chemist Heinrich Rose (1795-1864) in 1844 from the name of the daughter of Tantalus (see Niobe and chem. suff. -ium); so called by him in allusion to its resemblance to tantalum (q.v.)

nip, tr. and intr. v., to pinch sharply; to bite — ME. nippen, prob. fr. MLG. nippen, 'to pinch' (cp. Du. nipen, 'to pinch').

Derivative: nip. n., a pinch, bite.

nip, n., a sip. — Cp. LG. and Du. nippen, 'to sip', and E. nip, 'to pinch'.

nipa, n., an East Indian palm. — Sp. and Port., fr. Malay nipah.

nipper, n., 1) one who, or that which, nips or pinches; 2) a small boy (*British colloq.*); 3) pl., small pincers. — Formed fr. nip, 'to pinch', with agential suff. -er.

**nipping**, adj., that which nips; sharp. — Formed with part. suff. -ing fr. nip, 'to pinch'. Derivative: nipping-ly, adv.

nipple, n., mammilla, teat. — From earlier neble, lit. 'a small projection', dimin. of neb. Cp. nib. Derivative: nipple, tr. v.

nippy, adj., 1) nipping, pinching; 2) sharp; 3) quick, active (*British colloq.*) — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. nip, 'to pinch'.

nirvana, n., extinction of the individual soul by absorption into the supreme spirit (Hinduism) — OI. nirvānah, lit. 'a blowing out (of a light), extinction, disappearance', which is formed fr. nis-, nir-, 'out, forth, away' (which is rel. to Avestic nish-, of s.m., and prob. cogn. with OSlav. nisti, 'poor'), and vāti, 'it blows', for whose etymology see wind, n.

Derivative: nirvan-ic, adj.

Nisan, n., name of the first Jewish month — Heb. Nisán, fr. Akkad. nisannu.

nisi, conj., unless, if not (a term used in law, as decree nisi, order nisi, etc.) — L., 'unless, if not', assimilated fr. \*ne-si, fr. neg. pref. ne- and si, 'if'. For the first element see no, adv., and cp. nay. The second element stands for sei and is related to Oscan svai, suae, Umbrian sve, sve. The original meaning of L. si was 'so'; hence sic (for si-c), 'so'. See sic and cp. the second element in quasi.

nisus, n., effort, endeavour. — L. nīsus, 'a striving, exertion, effort', fr. nīsus, pp. of nītor, nītī, 'to strive, make an effort, exert oneself', which stands for \*nīvitor (fr. \*kneig hetēr) or \*nīvitor (fr. \*knig hetēr) and is rel. to \*nīvēre in cēnīvē

re, 'to close the eyes, blink, wink at, overlook (errors), connive at'. See connive and cp. nictitate, renitent.

nit, n., the egg of a louse. — ME. nite, fr. OE. hnitu, rel. to Norw. nit. MDu. nete, Du. neet, OHG. (h)niz, MHG. niz, nizze, G. Niβ, and cogn. with Arm. anic, 'louse', Gk. κονίς, gen. κονίδος, 'egg of a louse' (prob. for \*κνίς and influenced in form by κόνις, 'dust'), Alb. θεnί (for \*knidā), 'louse', MIr. sned (for \*sknidā), 'egg of a louse'.

Derivatives: nit-t-er, n., nit-t-y, adj.

niter, nitre, n., nitrate of potassium (chem.) — F. nitre, fr. L. nitrum, fr. Gk. νίτρον, 'native sodium carbonate, natron', fr. Heb. néther, 'carbonate of soda, natron' (stem nithr-; cp. Aram. nithrâ). Cp. nitrogen, natron.

nithing, n., a cowardly person (archaic). — ME., fr. OE. niðing, 'infamous man', fr. ON. niðingr, fr. nið, 'envy, hatred' (whence also Dan. nid, 'envy, grudge, jealousy'), which is rel. to OE. nið, 'quarrel, enmity, hatred, battle', OS., OFris. nīth, 'hatred, envy', Du. nijd, 'envy', OHG. nīd, nīdh, nīth, 'anger, envy, hatred', MHG. nīt, nīd, G. Neid, 'envy, grudge, jealousy', Goth. neiþ, 'ill-will, envy, jealousy', and cogn. with OIr. nīth, 'combat, fight'. Cp. niddering.

nitid, adj., bright. — L. nitidus, 'shining, glittering, bright', fr. nitēre, 'to shine'. See neat, adj. niton, n., a chemical element — A Modl. hybrid formed on analogy of argon fr. L. nitēre, 'to shine' (see neat, adj.); so called by the English chemist Sir William Ramsay (1852-1916) in 1912, because it glows in the dark.

nitr-, a form of nitro-, before a vowel.

nitrate, n. (chem.), 1) a salt of nitric acid; 2) potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate. — Formed fr. niter with chem. suff. -ate.

Derivative: nitrate, tr. v., to treat with nitric

nitric, adj., 1) pertaining to niter; 2) pertaining to nitrogen; 3) containing nitrogen. — F. nitrique, fr. nitre. See niter and adj suff. -ic.

**nitride**, also **nitrid**, n., a compound of nitrogen with a more electropositive element (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **niter** with suff. **-id(e)**.

nitrification, n., the act of nitrifying. — F., coined by the French chemist Guyton de Morveau (1737-1816) in 1787. See niter and -fication.

nitrify, tr. v. 1) to convert into niter; 2) to oxidize (ammonium salts, etc.) into nitrites and nitrates; 3) to impregnate with nitrates (*chem.* and *bacteriol.*) — F. *nitrifier* (see niter and -fy); first used by Thouvenel in 1797.

nitrite, n., a salt of nitrous acid (chem.) — Formed fr. niter with suff. -ite.

nitro-, before a vowel nitr-, combining form used in the senses: 1) containing nitrogen; 2) containing nitric or nitrous acid. — Gk. νιτρο- (cp. e.g. νιτρο-ποιός, 'producing niter'), fr. νίτρον, 'sodium, carbonate'. See niter.

nitro, adj., containing nitrogen. - From nitro-.

nitrogen, n., a colorless, tastless, odorless gaseous chemical element. — F. nitrogène, coined by the French chemist Jean-Antoine Chaptal (1756-1832) in 1790 fr. nitro- and suff. -gène (fr. Gk. -γενής, 'born of, produced by'). See -gen. Derivative: nitrogen-ous, adj.

nitroglycerine, n., an explosive oily liquid,  $C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$ , obtained by treating glycerine with nitric and sulfuric acids. — Compounded of nitro- and glycerine.

nitros-, form of nitroso- before a vowel.

nitrosify, v., to convert into nitrous acid (chem.)
— Formed fr. nitrous with suff. -fy. Cp. nitrify.
nitroso, adj., containing or designating the NO radical (chem.) — See nitroso-.

nitroso-, before a vowel nitros-, combining form denoting the presence of the NO radical (chem.)
— Fr. L. nitrōsus, 'full of natron'. See nitrous.
nitrosyl, n., the nitroso radical (NO). — See nitroso and -vl.

nitrous, adj., 1) pertaining to, or containing, niter;
2) designating a compound, in which the nitrogen has a lower valence than in the corresponding nitric compound (chem.)—L. nitrōsus, 'full of natron', fr. nitrum, 'natron'. See niter and -ous.

nitroxyl, n., the radical NO<sub>2</sub> (chem.) — Compounded of nitr-, ox(ygen) and -yl.

nitryl, n., the same as nitroxyl. — Compounded of nitr- and -yl.

nival, adj., 1) pertaining to snow; 2) growing in the snow (said of plants). — L. nivālis, 'pertaining to snow, snowy', fr. nix, gen. nivis, 'snow'. See snow and adj. suff. -al and cp. next

Nivôse, n., name of the 4th month of the French Revolutionary calendar (lasting fr. Dec. 21st to Jan. 19th). — F., lit. 'month of snow'; coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 fr. L. nivōsus, 'full of snow, snowy', fr. nix, gen. nivis, 'snow'. See snow and adj. suff. -ose and cp. next word.

nivosity, n., snowiness — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. nivōsus. See prec. word.

nix, n., masc., nixie, fem., a water sprite. — G. Nix, fem. Nixe, fr. rare MHG. nickes, fr. OHG. nihhus, 'water monster, water sprite', nihussa, 'female water sprite', rel. to OE. nicor, 'a water monster', ON. nykr, of s.m., and cogn. with OI. nénekti, 'he washes', niktáh, 'washed' (pp.), Gk. νίζω (for \*nig<sup>w</sup>yō), 'I wash', ἄ-νιπτος, 'unwashed', OIr. nigid, 'washes', OIr. necht, 'clean' (lit. 'washed'). Cp. nicker, 'water sprite'.

nix, n., nothing (slang). — G. nichts, 'nothing', fr. nicht, 'not', fr. MHG. niht, 'nothing', fr. OHG. niwiht, neowiht, which is rel. to OE. nāwiht, 'nothing'. See naught, and cp. not.

nixie, n., a female water sprite. — G. Nixe, fem. of Nix, 'water sprite'; introduced by the Scottish novelist and poet Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832). See nix, 'a water sprite'.

Nizam, n., title of the ruler of Hyderabad, India.

— Hind. nizām 'arrangement, order, ruler', fr.

Arab. nizâm, 'arrangement, order, administration, reign', fr. názama, 'he put in order, arranged'. Cp. nazim.

nizam, n., a soldier in the Turkish army. — Turk., fr. Arab, nizám. See prec. word.

no, adv. — ME. na, no, fr. OE. nā, nō, adv., 'not', lit. 'not ever', compounded of ne, 'not', and ā, ō, 'ever'. The first element is rel. to OS., ON., OFris., OHG. ne, Goth. ni, 'not', and cogn. with OI. nā, Avestic na, L. ne- in compounds, OSlav. ne, Lith. nè, 'not'; fr. I.-E. \*nĕ. Cp. I.-E. \*nē, whence Goth. nē, 'not', Gk. vη- (in compounds), 'not, un-', L. nē, 'that not', OI. nā, OIr. nī, ni, MW. ni, Co. ny, 'not'. See an-, in-, 'not', un-, 'not', and cp. non, not. Cp. also nay and words there referred to. For the second element in OE. nā (for ne ā) see aye, 'ever'.

no, adj. — ME., form of non before a consonant. ME. non derives fr. OE. nān, lit. 'not one', which is contracted fr. ne, 'not', and ān, 'one'. Accordingly the adj. no is derivatively identical with the pron. none (q.v.) See also no, adv.

Noachian, also Noachic, adj., 1) pertaining to Noah or his time; 2) ancient, antique — See Noah and -ian, resp. adj. suff. -ic.

Noah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, son of Lamech and father of Shem, Ham and Japheth. — Heb.  $N\delta^a h$ , lit. 'rest', fr.  $n\hat{u}^a h$ , lit. 'rest', whence also  $m\bar{a}n\delta^a h$ , 'resting-place',  $m^{\bar{b}}n\bar{u}h\hat{d}^h$ , 'resting-place, rest',  $h\bar{a}n\bar{a}h\hat{a}^h$ , 'giving of rest' [formed from the Hiph'il (= causative) conjugation of  $n\bar{u}^a h$ ],  $n\hat{a}hath$ , 'quietness, rest',  $n\bar{t}h\delta^a h$ , 'quieting'; rel. to Aram.  $n\hat{u}^a h$ , Akkad.  $n\bar{a}hu$ , 'to rest', Arab.  $an\bar{a}ha$ , 'he made (a camel) lie down (on its breast)',  $mun\hat{a}h$ , 'resting place of a camel', Ethiop.  $n\bar{a}ha$ , 'was extended'.

nob, n. 1) the head (slang); 2) the knave of the suit of the card turned up (cribbage) — A later spelling var. of knob.

Derivative: nob, tr. v., to hit on the head of.

nob, n., a person of high position (vulgar) — Prob. fr. nob, 'the head'. Cp. nib, 'a gentleman'. nobble, tr. v., 1) to tamper with a race horse by drugging or maiming it, etc.; 2) to win over (a person) by bribery or other illicit means; 3) to cheat. — Prob. a freq. verb formed fr. nab, 'to seize' (q.v.) For the ending see verbal suff. -le.

Derivative: nobbl-er, n.

**nobby**, adj., smart, stylish (slang). — Lit. 'fit for a nob'. See **nob**, 'a person of high position', and adj. suff. -y.

nobelium, n., a radioactive element produced by the bombardment of curium with ions of carbon (chem.) — ModL., named after the Swedish chemist Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-96). For the ending see chem. suff. -ium.

nobiliary, adj., pertaining to nobility. — F. nobiliaire, fr. L. nobilis. See noble and adj. suff.

nobility, n. — ME. nobilite, fr. OF. nobilite (F. nobilité), fr. L. nobilitatem, acc. of nobilitas,

'nobleness, nobility', fr. nobilis. See next word

noble, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) noble, fr. L. nōbilis, 'well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned; of noble birth; excellent, superior', which stands for \*gnōbilis, lit. 'knowable', fr. \*gnō-, the stem of L. gnōscere, nōscere, 'to know'. See know and -ble and cp. ennoble, ignoble. Cp. also gnosis, gnome, 'maxim'.

Derivatives: noble, n., noble-ness, n., nobl-y, adv. noblesse, n., 1) noble birth, noble rank; 2) the nobility. — ME., fr. OF. noblece (F. noblesse), fr. VL. \*nōbilitia, fr. L. nobilis. See prec. word and 2nd -ess.

nobody, n. — Formed fr. no. adj., and body.

nocent, adj., causing harm, harmful (rare) — L. nocēns, gen. nocentis, pres. part. of nocēre, 'to hurt, injure, harm'. See noxious and cp. innocent, nocive.

**nocerite**, n., a calcium magnesium oxyfluoride (mineral.) — Named after Nocera near Naples. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

**nocive**, adj., injurious, harmful. — L. nocivus [prob. through the medium of MF. (= F.) nocif (fem. nocive)], from the stem of nocēre, 'to harm'. See noxious and cp. nocent.

nock, n., notch on a bow. — ME., prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. nock, 'notch'. Cp. also LG. nokk, Du. nok, 'tip of a sail'.

Derivative: nock, tr. v., to make a notch in.

noct-, form of nocti- before a vowel.

noctambulism, n., somnambulism. — A hybrid coined fr. L. nox, gen. noctis, 'night', ambulāre, 'to walk', and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin. See nocti- and amble.

noctambulist, n., a somnambulist. -- See prec. word and -ist.

nocti-, before a vowel noct-, combining form meaning 'night'. — Fr. L. nox, gen. noctis, 'night', which is cogn. with OE. neaht, niht, 'night'. See night and cp. Nox, nocturnal and the second element in equinox.

Noctilio, n., a genus of bats (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. L. nox, gen. noctis, 'night' (see prec. word), on the analogy of vesper-tiliö, 'bat'.

Noctiluca, n., a genus of phosphorescent marine flagellates (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. noctilūca, 'that which shines by night', compounded of nox, gen. noctis, 'night', and lūcēre, 'to shine'. See lucent.

Noctuidae, n. pl., a family of moths (entomol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. noctua, 'night owl', fr. nox, gen. noctis, 'night'. See nocti-.

noctule, n., a large brown bat (Nyctalus noctula).
F., formed fr. L. nox, gen. noctis, 'night', on the analogy of It. nottola, 'a bat', which derives fr. notte, 'night', fr. L. noctem, acc. of nox, 'night'. See nocti-.

nocturn, n., 1) evening service in church; 2) = nocturne. — ME. nocturne, fr. OF. (= F.) nocturne, fr. ML. nocturna, prop. subst. use of L.

nocturna, fem. of nocturnus, 'pertaining to the night'. See next word.

nocturnal, adj., pertaining to the night; active by night; done or occurring in the night; (of flowers) opening by night. — Late L. nocturnā-lis, fr. L. nocturnus, 'pertaining to the night', formed fr. nox, gen. noctis, 'night' (see nocti-), with -urnus, a suff. forming adjectives of time. The suffixes -u-rnus, -e-rnus, are traceable to orig. \*-ri-nos, an adaptation of the Gk. suff. -01-voc. Cn. modern.

nocturne, n., a composition of a dreamy character (mus.)—F., prop. 'a composition appropriate to the night'. See nocturn.

nocuous, adj., harmful. — L. nocuus, 'harmful', from the stem of nocere, 'to hurt, injure, harm'. See noxious. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

nod, intr. v., to make a quick inclination of the head; tr. v., to incline (the head). — ME. nodden, of uncertain origin. Cp. nid-nod.

Derivatives: nod, n., nodd-er, n., nodd-ing, adj., nodd-ing-ly, adv.

nodal, adj., pertaining to a node or nodes. — See node and adj. suff. -al.

noddle, n., head (colloq.) — ME. nodle, of uncertain origin. Cp. the second element in jobbernowl.

node, n., a knot, knob. — L. nōdus, 'knot', rel. to L. nassa (prob. for \*nad-sā), 'a basket for catching fish', and cogn. with ON. nōt, 'a large net', ON., OE. net, 'net'. See net and cp. nodus, noose, dénouement, crunode, internode.

nodical, adj., pertaining to the nodes (astron.) — See node and -ical.

nodose, adj., full of knots or nodes, knotty. — L. nōdōsus, 'full of knots', fr. nōdus. See node and -ose.

nodosity, n., knottiness. — L. nödösitäs, 'knottiness', fr. nödösus, 'full of knots'. Cp. F. nodosité and see prec. word and -ity.

**nodular,** adj., pertaining to nodules; having nodules. — See **nodule** and -ar.

nodulated, adj., having nodules. — See next word and the adj. suffixes -ate and -ed.

nodule, n., a small knot; a small lump. — F., fr. L. nodulus, dimin. of nodus. See node and -ule. nodulose, adj., having nodules. — See prec. word and -ose.

nodulous, adj., nodulose. — See nodule and -ous.
nodus, n., knot; difficulty, complication. — L.
nōdus, 'knot'. See node.

noel, n. 1) cry of 'noel' (in Christmas songs); 2) Christmas carol; 3) (cap.) Christmas.— F. noël, 'Christmas carol', Noël, 'Christmas', fr. OF. nouel, noel, fr. L. nātālis (scil. diēs), 'birth day', used in Eccles. L. to denote 'Christmas', fr. nātālis, 'pertaining to birth', fr. nātus, 'born'. See natal and cp. next word.

Noel, masc. PN. — OF., lit. 'of, or born on, Christmas', fr. L. nātālis (scil. diēs); see prec. word and cp. Natalia. The name was orig. given

noetic

to children of either sex born on Christmas. **noetic**, adj., pertaining to the intellect. — Gk. νοητικός, 'pertaining to intelligence, intellectual', fr. νοητός, 'perceptible by the mind, mental', verbal adj. of νοέω, 'I perceive by the mind', fr. νόος, νοῦς, 'mind'. See **nous** and cp. **anoetic**.

nog, n., a wooden pin. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: nog. tr. v., to fasten with nogs.

nog, n., 1) a kind of strong ale; 2) eggnog. — Of uncertain origin.

noggin, n., 1) a small cup or mug; 2) a measure of liquor. — Prob. orig. 'a measure for nog (ale)'. See prec. word.

nohow, adv., in no wise; not at all. — Compounded of no. adv., and how.

noil, n., refuse of wool, hair or silk. — Of uncertain origin.

noise, n., a loud cry or shouting; clamor; din. — ME., fr. OF. noise (in ModF. used only in the phrase chercher noise, 'to pick a quarrel'), fr. L. nausea, 'seasickness', which in Vulgar Latin prob. had the meaning of 'unpleasant situation, noise, quarrel'. For sense development cp. OProvenç. nauza, noiza, 'noise, quarrel', which also derive fr. L. nausea. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 412 s.v. noise. See nausea.

Derivatives: noise, tr. v., noise-ful, adj., noise-fully, adv., noise-less, adj., noise-less-ly, adv., noise-less-ness, n., nois-y, adj., nois-i-ly, adv., nois-i-ness, n.

noisette, n., a small piece of meat cooked with sauce. — F., lit. 'hazel nut', dimin. of noix, 'nut', fr. L. nucem, acc. of nux. Cp. It. noce, OProvenç. notz, noze and Sp. nuez, 'walnut, nut', which also derive fr. L. nucem, and see nucleus and -ette.

**noisette**, n., name of a kind of hybrid rose. — So called after Philippe *Noisette*, who cultivated this class of roses.

noisome, adj., harmful, offensive. — For noysome; formed with suff. -some fr. obsol. noy, 'to annoy', an aphetic form of annoy (q.v.)

Derivatives: noisome-ly, adv., noisome-ness, n. nolens-volens, adv., will-nilly. — L. nōlēns vōlēns, 'unwilling (or) willing', fr. nōlēns, pres. part. of nōlō, nōlle, 'to be unwilling', and volēns, pres. part. of volō, velle, 'to wish, will, be willing'; see voluntary. Nōlō is a contraction of \*novolō, assimilated fr. \*ne-volō, 'I am unwilling'. For the neg. pref. ne- in \*ne-volō, see no, adv., and cp. nay. Cp. noli-me-tangere, nolition, nolle prosequi.

noli-me-tangere, n., 1) any person or thing that must not be touched or interfered with; 2) a picture of Jesus as he appeared to Mary Magdalene; 3) name of any plant of the genus Impatiens, whose ripe seeds burst when it is touched; 4) any of several ulcerous skin diseases. — L. nōli mē tangere, 'touch me not', fr. nōli, imper. of nōlle, 'to be unwilling', mē, 'me', and tangere, 'to touch'. See nolens-volens, me and tangent.

nolition, n., 1) negative volition; 2) unwillingness.

— Formed on the analogy of volition (q.v.) fr.

L. nolō, nōlle, 'not to will, to be unwilling'. See
nolens-volens.

noll, n., head (obsol.) — ME. nol, fr. OE. knoll, 'crown of the head', rel. to OHG. hnoll, hnell, MHG. nulle, 'back part of the head'. Cp. the second element in jobbernowl.

nolle prosequi, a formal notice that the plaintiff of prosecutor will not continue a suit (law). — L., nölle prösequi, 'to be unwilling to pursue'. See nolens-volens and prosecute.

nom, n., name. — F., fr. L. nōmen. See nominal. noma, n., gangrenous stomatitis (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. νομή, 'a feeding', lit. 'pasturage, food from pasturage', which is rel. to νομός, 'land allotted, pasture'. See next word and cp. nome.

nomad, n., member of a wandering tribe; adj. wandering. — L. nomas, gen. -adis, 'wanderer, member of a pastoral tribe that wander about with their flocks', fr. Gk. νομάς, gen. νομάδος, 'roaming about for pasture, wandering from one place to another', fr. νομός, 'land allotted, pasture; district, province', which is rel. to νέμειν, 'to deal out, distribute, allot; to allot pasture, to pasture, drive to pasture', fr. I.-E. base \*nem-, 'to divide, distribute, allot'. See nimble and cp. Nemesis, noma, nome.

Derivatives: nomad-ic, nomad-ic-al, adjs., no-mad-ism., n.

nomarch, n., ruler of a nome: a) in ancient Egypt; b) in modern Greece. — Gk. νομάρχης, 'the chief of an Egyptian province', compounded of νομός, 'district, province', and -άρχης, fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See nome and -arch.

nomarchy, n., a province ruled by a nomarch. — Gk. νομαρχί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'district, province', fr. νομάρχης. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk.  $-(\bar{\alpha})$ ).

nombril, n., the navel point on an escutcheon, i.e. the point between the middle base point and the fesse point (her.) — F., 'navel', dissimilated fr. OF. lombril, lit. 'the navel', which is formed from the apostrophized definite article l' (fr. L. ille, 'that'), and ombril, fr. VL. \*umbilīculus, dimin. of L. umbilīcus, 'navel'. See ille and umbilicus.

nom de guerre, pseudonym. — F., lit. 'war name'. See nom, de- and guerrilla.

nom de plume, a name assumed by a writer, a pseudonym. — A phrase formed in English by translating E. 'pen name' into French. See nom, de- and plume.

nome, n., 1) a province in ancient Egypt; 2) a province in modern Greece. — F., fr. Gk. νομός, 'land allotted, pasture; district, province'. See nomad and words there referred to. nomen, n., a name. — L. See nominal.

nomenclator, n., 1) an announcer of names; 2) an inventor of names, esp. of scientific names. — L. nōmenclātor, 'caller of a name'. Compounded of nōmen, 'name', and calātor, 'caller, crier', fr.

calāre, 'to call, cry'. See nominal, claim and -tor. nomenclature, n., system of names; terminology.

— L. nōmenclātūra, 'calling of names'. See prec. word and -ure.

Derivative: nomenclature, v.

1053

Nomeus, n., a genus of fishes, the man-of-war fish (ichthyol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. νομεύς, 'herdsman', which is rel. to νέμειν, 'to deal out, distribute, allot; to allot pasture, to pasture, drive to pasture'. See nomad and words there referred to.

nomic, adj., customary. — Gk. νομικός, 'legal, customary', fr. νόμος, 'anything allotted or assigned; usage, custom; law'. See nimble and cp. Nemesis. For the ending see suff. -ic.

nominal, adj. — ME. nominalle, fr. L. nōminālis, 'belonging to a name', fr. nōmen, gen. nōminis, 'name', which is cogn. with OE. nama, 'name'. See name and cp. words there referred to.

nominalism, n., the doctrine that universal and general abstract terms are mere names and have no reality (philos.) — F. nominalisme, coined fr. nominal, fr. L. nōminālis. See nominal and -ism. The word nominalisme occurs for the first time in the famous Dictionnaire de Trévoux, published in 1752.

**nominalist**, n., a believer in nominalism. — See prec. word and **-ist**.

Derivative: nominalist-ic, adj.

nominate, tr. v., to appoint to an office. — L. nō-minātus, pp. of nōmināre, 'to name, nominate', fr. nōmen, gen. nōminis. See nominal and verbal suff. -ate.

nomination, n., the appointing of a person to an office. — ME. nominacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) nomination, fr. L. nōminātiōnem, acc. of nōminātiō, fr. L. nōminātus, pp. of nōmināre. See prec. word and -ion.

nominative, adj., 1) nominated; 2) indicating the subject (gram.) — ME. nominatif, fr. MF. (= F.) nominatif (fem. nominative), fr. L. nōminātivus, 'pertaining to naming, nominative', fr. nōminātus, pp. of nōmināre. See nominate and suff. -ive.

nominative, n., the case indicating the subject, the noun case. — L. nōminātīvus (scil. cāsus), 'the nominative case'. See nominative. adi.

nominator, n., one who nominates. — Late L. nōminātor, fr. L. nōminātus, pp. of nōmināre. See nominate and agential suff. -or.

nominee, n., a person nominated for an office. — See nominate and -ee.

nomism, n., the basing of conduct on the observance of religious or moral law. — Formed fr. Gk. νόμος, 'law' (see nomo-), with suff. -ism.

nomistic, adj., pertaining to, or based on, nomism. — See prec. word and -istic.

nomo-, combining form meaning 'law, usage'. — Gk. νομο-, fr. νόμος, 'law', lit. 'anything allotted or assigned; usage, custom; law'. See nomic and cp. anomo-.

nomography, n., 1) the art of drafting laws; 2) a

treatise on laws. — Gk. νομογραφία, 'drafting of laws', compounded of νόμος 'law', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See nomo- and -graphy.

nonchalance

Derivatives: nomograph-ic, nomograph-ic-al, adis., nomograph-ic-al-ly, adv.

nomology, n., the science of law. — Compounded of nomo- and Gk. -λογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: nomolog-ical, adj., nomolog-ist, n. nomothetic, nomothetical, adj., 1) lawgiving, legislative; 2) based on law. — Gk. νομοθετικός, 'relating to legislation, legislative', fr. νομοθέτης, 'lawgiver', which is compounded of νόμος, 'law', and θέτης, 'one who puts, places or establishes', from the stem of τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See nomo- and theme and cp. thetic.

-nomy, combining form denoting systematic knowledge in a certain field of learning, as in agronomy. — Gk. -νομία, fr. νόμος, 'law'; see nomo- and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

non-, negative pref. — F., fr. L. nōn, 'not', fr. OL. noenum, for \*n'oinom, lit. 'not one', fr. neg. pref. ne- and oinom (whence L. ūnum), 'one'. See no, adv., and one and cp. none.

nonage, n., state of not being of age. — ME., fr. OF. See non- and age.

nonagenerian, adj., ninety years old; between the years 90 and 100; n., a person ninety years old or between the years 90 and 100. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. nōnāgēnārius, 'consisting of ninety', fr. nōnāgēnī, 'ninety each', which is rel. to nōnāginta, 'ninety', fr. nōnus, 'ninth'. See nones, 'the ninth day before the ides', and cp. words there referred to.

nonagon, n., a plane figure having nine angles and nine sides. — A hybrid coined fr. L. nōnus, 'ninth', and Gk. γωνία, 'angle' (see nones and -gon). The correct form is enneagon (lit. 'nine-angled'), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

nonary, adj., having nine as the base (math.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ary fr. L. nōnus, 'ninth'; cp. L. nōnārius, 'of the ninth hour'. See nones, 'the ninth day before the ides', and cp. words there referred to.

nonce, n., in the phrase for the nonce, 'for a special occasion'. — ME. nones, fr. nanes, which arose from misdivision of then anes into the nanes in phrases like to then anes, 'for the one (purpose or occasion)', fr. to (see to), then, fr. earlier than (corresponding to OE. pām, later pan), dat. sing. neut. of the def. art. the (see 1st the), and anes, 'one (purpose)', alter. (probdue to the influence of anes, 'once') of ane, dat. sing. neut. of an, 'one', fr. OE. ān. See one and once. For similar misdivisions cp. newt, nickname, notch.

nonce word, a word coined for a special occasion.— See prec. word.

nonchalance, n., indifference, carelessness, lack of

nonchalant, adj., indifferent, careless, not enthusiastic. — F., pres. part. of OF. nonchaloir, 'to be careless of, to neglect', fr. non, 'not', and chaloir, 'to be hot; to care', fr. L. calēre, 'to be warm'; F. chaland, 'customer, client', is of the same origin. See non-, caldron and -ant, and cp. callant.

Derivatives: nonchalant-ly, adv., nonchalant-ness, n.

noncom, n. (colloq.) — Short for noncommissioned officer.

nondescript, adj., not easy to describe; indefinite; n., a nondescript person. — Formed fr. non-and L. dēscrīptus, pp. of dēscrībere. See describe. none, pron. — ME. none, non, fr. OE. nān, contraction of ne, 'not', and ān, 'one'. Cp. OS., MLG. nēn, ON. neinn, MDu., Du. neen, OHG., MHG., G. nein, 'no', which all are formed from the Teut. neg. particle \*ne, \*ni, and the neut. of the indef. article; see no, adv., and one and cp. no, adj. Cp. the analogous formation of L. nōn, 'not, no', fr. OL. noenum, lit. 'not one' (see non-).

nonego, n., the external world; the objects as opposed to the subject (philos.) — Formed fr. non- and ego.

nonentity, n. 1) state of not existing; 2) something not existing; 3) a person of no importance.

— Formed fr. non- and entity.

nones, n. pl., the ninth day before the ides (Roman Calendar).— L. nōnae (diēs), 'ninth (days)', fem. pl. of nōnus, 'ninth', contraction of \*novenos, fr. novem, 'nine'. See nine and cp. nonagon, nonagenarian, nonary, nonuple. Cp. also next

nones, n. pl., church office orig. said daily at the ninth hour reckoned from sunrise, i.e. about 3 o'clock P.M.; now usually said somewhat earlier. — Pl. of none, 'ninth hour', fr. L. nōna (hōra), 'ninth (hour)'. See prec. word and cp. noon.

nonesuch, nonsuch, adj., unequalled; n., a person or thing unequalled. — Compounded of none and such.

nonfeasance, n., failure to do something that should be done (law). — Formed fr. non- and feasance. Cp. malfeasance, misfeasance.

nonillion, n., 1) in the United States and France, a million raised to the fifth power (i.e. 1 followed by 30 zeros); 2) in Great Britain and Germany, a million raised to the ninth power (i.e. 1 followed by 54 zeros). — F. nonillion, formed fr. L. nōnus, 'ninth' (see nones), on analogy of million (q.v.) Cp. billion and words there referred to.

nonius, n., a contrivance formerly used for the graduation of instruments. — Named after its inventor, the Portuguese mathematician Pedro Nuñez (1492-1577), whose name was Latinized into Petrus Nonius.

nonjuror, n., one who refuses to take an oath; specif. (cap.), any of the clergymen of the English Established Church, who refused to take an oath of allegiance to William III and Mary (at their succession in 1689) — Formed fr. non- and juror.

fr. non obstante, notwithstanding. — L. non obstante, fr. non, 'not', and abl. of obstans, pres. part. of obstare, 'to stand in the way of, withstand'. See obstacle.

nonpareil, adj., unequalled. — F., 'unequalled', fr. non, 'not' (fr. L. non), and pareil, 'equal' (fr. VL. \*pariculus, dimin. of L. par, 'equal'). See par, 'equality'.

nonpareil, n., 1) something unequalled; 2) a printing-type (6 point size). — Fr. prec. word. nonplus, n., perplexity. — Prop. 'state where nothing more can be done', fr. L. non plus, 'no more, no farther'. See non- and plus, plural.

Derivatives: nonplus, tr. v., nonplus(s)-ation, n. non possumus, statement of the impossibility of doing something specified. — L. non possumus, 'we cannot', fr. non, 'not', and 1st person pl. of the pres. indic. of posse, 'to be able'. See non-and potent.

nonsense, n., something that makes no sense; senseless conduct; an absurd act. — Formed fr. non- and sense.

Derivatives: nonsens-ical, adj., nonsens-ical-ly, adv.

**non sequitur,** an inference which does not follow from the premises. — L. *non sequitur*, 'it does not follow'. See **non-** and **sequel**.

nonsuch, adj. and n. -- See nonesuch.

nonsuit, n., dismissal of a plaintiff's suit for failure to establish a valid case or for lack of evidence.

— ME. non suyt, fr. AF. nounsute, fr. noun, 'not', corresponding to OF. (= F.) non, and sute, 'a following, sequel', corresponding to OF. siute (= F. suite). See non- and suit, n.

Derivative: nonsuit, tr. v., to stop a plaintiff's suit.

nonuple, adj., consisting of nine, ninefold. — F., formed on analogy of quadruple, quintuple, etc., fr. L. nōnus, 'ninth'. See nones, 'the ninth day before the ides', and cp. words there referred to. nonuser, n., omission to use (law). — Formed fr. non- and user, 'right of use'.

noodle, n., a fool, simpleton. — Of uncertain origin.

noodle, n., a strip or ball of dough served in soup.
G. Nudel, of uncertain origin. WFlem.
noedel and F. nouille, of s.m., are German loan words

noodledom, n., fools collectively; foolishness. — Coined by Sydney Smith fr. noodle and suff.

nook, n., corner. — ME. noke, nok, rel. to Norwdial. nokke, nok, 'hook', and possibly also to OE. hnecca, 'neck'. See neck.

Derivatives: nook-ed, adj., nook-ery, n., nook-y, adj.

noon, n. — ME., 'the ninth hour of the day reckoned from sunrise, noon', fr. OE. nōn, 'the ninth hour of the day reckoned from sunrise', fr. L. nōna (hora), 'the ninth (hour)', fem. of nōnus, contraction of \*noven-os, 'ninth', fr. novem, 'nine' (see nine), orig. used in the sense of nones, 'church office said daily at the ninth hour' (q.v.) The prayers referred to were originally said at the ninth hour from sunrise, i.e. at 3 o'clock P.M.; later, however, their time was changed from the end of the third three hour period to its beginning, i.e. midday, whence noon came to denote 'midday'. Cp. the first element in nuncheon.

noonday, n. — Compounded of noon and day; first used by Miles Coverdale (1488-1568).

noose, n., a loop with a running knot. — Provenç. nous. fr. L. nōdus. See node.

Derivative: noose, tr. v.

nopal, n., a Mexican cactus. — Sp., fr. Nahuatl nopalli.

**nor**, conj. correlative to *neither*. — ME., contraction of *nother*, a var. of *neither*; see **neither**. The negative conjunction *nor* was influenced in form by the affirmative *or*.

nor-, combining form denoting a parent compound (regarded as the *normal* form) (*chem.*)
 Abbreviation of normal.

Nora, fem. PN. — Irish; aphetic for Honora or Leonora.

norbergite, n., a magnesium silicate with fluorine and hydroxyl (mineral.) — Named after Norberg in Sweden. For the ending see subst. suff.

nordenskioldine, n., a calcium tin borate (mineral.)
Named after the Swedish explorer and mineralogist Nils Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld (1832-1901). For the ending see chem. suff. -ine.

Nordic, adj., pertaining to the Teutonic peoples of Northern Europe. — F. nordique, 'of, or pertaining to, the North', formed with suff. -ique (see adj. suff. -ic) fr. nord, 'north', fr. OF. nord, which is a loan word fr. OE. norð. See north.

nordmarkite, n., 1) a variety of staurolite (mineral.); 2) a variety of syenite (petrogr.) — Named chem. Nordmark in Sweden. For the ending see after suff. -ite.

noria, n., a water wheel with buckets, Persian wheel. — Sp., fr. Arab.  $n\bar{a}^*\dot{u}ra^h$  (in vulgar pronunciation,  $n\bar{a}^*\dot{o}ra$ ), fr. Syr.  $n\bar{a}^*\dot{o}r$ , of s.m. (see Sigmund Fraenkel, Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen, p. 134), a derivative of the verb  $n^{\dot{e}^*\dot{a}r}$ , 'he poured out', which is rel. to Heb.  $n\bar{a}^*\dot{a}r$ , of s.m.; cp. Arab.  $n\dot{a}^*ara$ , 'it spurted, gushed forth' (said of the blood of a wound),  $na^*\dot{a}ra^h$ , 'earthen jug, pot'.

norm, n., standard, pattern, model. — L. nōrma, 'carpenter's square, rule, pattern', borrowed—prob. through the medium of the Etruscans—fr. Gk. γνώμονα, acc. of γνώμων, 'carpenter's square', lit. 'one who, or that which, knows, judge, indicator', which is rel. to γνώμη, 'mind,

judgment, maxim, opinion'. See gnome, 'maxim', and cp. gnomon. Cp. also next word, Norma, normal, enormous.

norma, n., 1) a norm; 2) (cap.) a southern constellation (astron.) — L. nōrma, 'carpenter's square; rule'. See prec. word.

Norma, fem. PN. — Prob. fr. L. nōrma, 'rule, pattern'. See norm.

normal, adj., 1) agreeing with the standard type;
2) regular, usual; 3) (geom.) perpendicular. —
L. nōrmālis, 'made according to a carpenter's square', fr. nōrma. See norm and adj. suff. -al and cp. abnormal. Cp. also nor-.

Derivatives: normal, n., normalcy (q.v.), normality, n., normal-ly, adv., normal-ness, n., and the hybrids normal-ize, tr. v., normal-iz-er, n., normal-iz-ation, n.

normalcy, n., normality. — A hybrid coined by Warren Gamaliel Harding (1865-1923), president of the U.S.A. (1921-23), fr. normal with suff. -cv. The correct form is normality.

Norman, n., 1) one of the Northmen who occupied Normandy in the 10th cent.; 2) one of the Norman French who conquered England in 1066; 3) a native of Normandy. — OF. Normant, F. Normand, lit. 'Northman'. See Northman.

Derivatives: Norman, adj., Norman-ize, intr. and tr. v., Norman-iz-ation, n.

Norn, n., one of the three goddesses of fate in Scandinavian mythology. — ON. norn (pl. nornir), rel. to Swed. dial. norna, nyrna, 'to warn, to communicate secretly', ME. nyrnen, 'to recite', MHG. narren, 'to growl, snarl'. All these words are of imitative origin.

Norse, adj., 1) Scandinavian; 2) Norwegian. — Obsol. Du. *Noorsch*, 'Scandinavian, Norwegian' (now *Noors*, 'Norwegian'), fr. *Noordsch* (now *Noords*), 'Nordic', fr. Du. *noord*, 'North'. See next word and cp. Northman.

Derivative: Norse, n., a) Scandinavians; Norwegians; b) the Scandinavian languages; the Norwegian language.

north, adv., n. and adj. - ME., fr. OE. norð, adv., rel. to OS. north, adv., ON. norðr, OFris. north, MDu. nort, noort, adv. and n., Dan, nord, Swed. nord, norr, Du. noord, OHG., MHG., G. nord, n., and cogn. with OI. narakah, 'hell', Arm. nerk'in, 'the lower one', Gk. ž-vepou, 'those below', έ-νερθεν, 'from beneath', νέρτερος, έ-νέρτερος, 'nether, infernal', Oscan nertrak, 'left', Umbr. nertru (abl. sing.), 'left'. [OF. north (F. nord) is borrowed fr. OE. norð, It. and Sp. norte are French loan words.] All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*ner-, 'left; below'. Cp. Nordic, Norse and the first element in Norman, Norwegian. Cp. also Naraka. For sense development it should be borne in mind that most of the ancients used to take their bearings by turning toward the rising sun, so that they had north to their left hand. Hence, the word denoting north in many languages lit. means Derivatives: north, intr. and tr. v., norther (q.v.), norther-ly, adj., northern (q.v.), north-ing, n.

norther, n., a strong north wind in Texas and in the Gulf of Mexico. — Formed fr. north with agential suff. -er.

northern, adj., situated in, or pertaining to, the north. — ME. northerne, fr. OE. norðern, fr. norð. See north and ern.

Norwegian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. ML. Norvegia, Norwegia, 'Norway', fr. ON. Norvegr, lit. 'north way', fr. norðr, 'north', and vegr. 'way'. See north and way.

nose, n. — ME., fr. OE. nosu, rel. to ON. nös, Norw. nos, Dan. næse, Swed. näsa, OFris. nose, MDu. nose, nöse, Du. neus, OHG. nasa, MHG., G. nase, and cogn. with OI. näsā (dual nom.), 'nose', prop. 'the two nostrils', OSlav. nosū, Lith. nósis, 'nose', Lett. näsis, OPruss. nozy, L. nāsus, 'nose', nāris, for \*nāsis, 'nostril'. Cp. naze, ness, nostril, nozzle, nuzzle and the first element in nosegay. Cp. also nares, nark, nasal, nasion, nasturtium.

Derivatives: nose, tr. and intr. v., nos-ed, adj., nose-y, nos-y, adj., nos-ing, n.

nosegay, n., a bunch of sweet-smelling flowers.

— Compounded of nose and the obsol. noun gay, 'a gay or bright object' (from the adjective gay).

nosism, n., self-conceit on the part of a group; use of "we" in speaking of oneself. — A hybrid coined fr. L. nōs, 'we' (see nostrum), and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin.

noso-, combining form meaning 'disease'. — Gk. νοσο-, fr. νόσος, 'disease', which is of unknown origin.

nosography, n., classification of diseases. — Lit. 'description of diseases', compounded of nosoand Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivatives: nosograph-ic, nosograph-ic-al, adjs., nosograph-ic-al-ly, adv.

nosology, n., 1) the science of diseases; 2) the classification of diseases. — Compounded of noso- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: nosolog-ic-al, adj., nosolog-ic-al-ly, adv., nosolog-ist, n.

nost-, form of nosto- before a vowel.

nostalgia, n., homesickness. — ModL., coined in 1668 by Johannes Hofer fr. Gk. νόστος, 'return home', and -αλγία, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. The first element is rel. to νέομαι (for \*νέσομαι), 'I go, come return', ναίω (for \*νάσιω), 'I dwell', fr. I.-E. base \*nes-, \*nos-, 'to return; to unite', whence also OI. násatē, 'approaches, joins', Násatyā, name of the physicians of the gods,

Toch. A nas, B nes, 'to be', A naṣu, 'friendly', Goth. ga-nisan, 'to heal', nasjan, 'to save', OE. ge-nesan, 'to recover', nerian (for \*nazjan) 'to save', OS., OHG. gi-nesan, 'to survive, be healed', MHG., G. genesen, 'to recover'. Cp. Nestor and the second element in harness; cp. also naos. For the second element in nostalgia see -algia.

1056

Derivative: nostalg-ic, adj.

nosto-, before a vowel nost-, combining form meaning 'return home'. See prec. word.

Nostoc, n., a genus of jellylike algae (bot.) — ModL., coined by Paracelsus.

Nostocaceae, n. pl., a family of algae (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Nostoc with suff. -aceae.

nostology, n., the study of senility (biol.) — Compounded of nosto- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Nostradamus, n., a prophet, seer. — Fr. Nostradamus, Latinized name of Michel de Nostredame, the famous physician and astrologer (1503-66).

nostril, n. — ME. nostrill, nosethirl, fr. OE. nosp̄rl, lit. 'hole of the nose', fr. nosu, 'nose', and p̄rel, 'hole', fr. purh, 'through'. See nose and thrill and cp. through.

Derivatives: nostril(l)-ed, adj., nostril-ity, n.

nostrum, n., a quack medicine. — Lit. 'our (scil. medicine)', fr. L. nostrum, neut. of noster, 'our', fr. nōs, 'we', fr. I.-E. \*nōs; see us and cp. our. Cp. Gk. ἡμέτερος, 'our', fr. ἡμεῖς, 'we'. The endings -ter (in L. nos-ter), -τερος (in Gk. ἡμέτερος), are identical with the compar. suff. -tero; see -ther.

not, adv., negative particle. — ME. nat, not, contraction of naught, nought. See naught, nought. not-, form of noto- before a vowel.

notabilia, n. pl., notable things. — L. notābilia, neut. pl. of notābilis. See notable.

notability, n. — OF. notabilite (F. notabilité), fr. ML. \*notābilitātem, acc. of \*notābilitās, fr. L. notābilis. See next word and -ity.

notable, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) notable, fr. L. notābilis, 'worthy of note, notable', which derives fr. notāre, 'to note', fr. nota. See note, n., and suff. -able.

Derivatives: notable, n., notable-ness, n., notably, adv.

notacanthous, adj., spiny-backed (zool.) -- Compounded of Gk. νῶτος (also νῶτον), 'the back', and ἄκανθα, 'thorn'. See noto-, acantha

notal, adj., pertaining to the back. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. νῶτος (also νῶτον), 'the back'. See noto-.

notalgia, n., pain in the back (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. νῶτος (also νῶτον), 'the back', and -αλγία, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See -algia. notarial, adj., 1) pertaining to a notary; 2) drawn up by a notary — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. notārius. See notary.

Derivative: notarial-ly, adv.

notarikon, n., a system of shorthand consisting in writing one letter (in most cases, the initial) of each word. — MGk. νοταριχόν, fr. L. notāricum, 'shorthand', fr. notārius. See next word. notary, n., an official authorized to attest and certify documents.—ME. notarye, fr. OF. (=F.) notaire, fr. L. notārius, 'shorthand writer; clerk, secretary', fr. notāre. See note. v.

notation, n., a system of representing numbers and quantities by signs or symbols. — L. notātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a marking, designation; etymology; the use of letters to denote words, shorthand', fr. notātus, pp. of notāre. See note, v., and -ion.

Derivative: notation-al, adi.

notch, n., a V-shaped incision. — Prob. from misdivision of an otch into a notch, fr. OF. osche (F. hoche), 'notch', fr. OF. oschier, 'to cut, make incisions', which is of unknown origin. For similar misdivisions cp. newt, nickname, nonce.

Derivative: notch, tr. v.

note, n., a mark, sign. — L. nota, 'mark, sign, note; character, letter, shorthand character', which is perh. rel. to nōtus, pp. of nōscere, OL. gnōscere, 'to know'. See know and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also notable, notary, notation, annotate, annotation, connotate, connotation.

note, tr. v., to make a note of — ME. noten, fr. OF. (= F.) noter, fr. L. notāre, 'to mark, make a note, to note', fr. nota. See note, n.

Derivatives: not-ed, adj., not-ed-ly, adv., not-edness, n., note-less, adj., note-less-ly, adv., note-less-ness, n., not-er, n.

nothing, n. — Compounded of no, adj., and thing. Derivative: nothing-ness, n.

notho-, combining form meaning 'spurious'. — Gk. νοθο-, fr. νόθος, 'bastard, spurious'; of unknown origin.

Nothofagus, n., a genus of timber trees (bot.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. νόθος, 'spurious' (see notho-), and L. fagus, 'beech' (see beech). The correct form would be Nothophegus, fr. Gk. νόθος, 'spurious', and φηγός, 'oak'; see Fagopyrum.

Notholaena, n., a genus of plants, the cloak fern (bot.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. νόθος, 'spurious' (see notho-), and L. laena, 'woolen cloak, mantle', fr. Gk. χλαῖνα, which is rel. to χλανίς, of s.m.

nothous, adj., spurious; bastard. — L. nothus, fr. Gk. νόθος; see notho-. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oc, L. -us, see -ous.

notice, n. — ME. notyce, fr. MF. (= F.) notice, fr. L. nōtitia, 'a being known, knowledge, note, information', fr. nōtus, 'known', pp. of nōscere, 'to know'. See know and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see 3rd suff. -ice.

Derivatives: notice, tr. v., notice-able, adj.,

notice-abl-y, adv.

notification, n. — OF., fr. L. nōtificātus, pp. of nōtificāre. See next word and -ion.

Notornis

notify, tr. v. — ME. notifien, fr. MF. (= F.) motifier, fr. L. nōtificāre, 'to make known, notify', fr. nōtus, 'known', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See -fy.

Derivatives: notifi-able, adj., notifi-er, n.

notion, n. — L.  $n\bar{o}ti\bar{o}$ , 'notice; idea, conception', fr.  $n\bar{o}tus$ , pp. of  $n\bar{o}scere$ , 'to know'; see notice and -ion. L.  $n\bar{o}ti\bar{o}$  was coined by Cicero as a loan translation of Gk. ἔννοια, 'act of thinking, notion, conception', or  $\pi\rho\delta\lambda\eta\psi\iota\varsigma$ , 'previous notion, previous conception'.

notional, adj., pertaining to a notion. — Late L. nōtiōnālis, fr. L. nōtiō. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: notional-ly, adv.

noto-, before a vowel not-, combining from denoting 'the back', as in notochord. — Gk. νωτο-, fr. νῶτος (also νῶτον), 'the back', cogn. with L. natis, 'rump'. Cp. nates. Cp. also the second element in Camponotus, Gymnonoti, Gymnotus. notochord, n., an elastic rod-shaped chord in the back of embryos of animals (zool.) — Lit. 'chord of the back'; coined by the English anatomist, Sir Richard Owen (1804-92) in 1848 fr. νῶτος (also νῶτον), 'the back', and χορδή, 'a string'. See noto- and chord.

**notodontid,** adj., pertaining to the *Notodontidae*; **n.**, any moth of the family *Notodontidae*. — See next word.

Notodontidae, n. pl., a family of moths (entomol.) — Formed with suff. -idae fr. not- and the stem of Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See odonto-Notogaea, n., a zoogeographical realm, comprising the Australian, New Zealand and Neotropical regions. — Gk., compounded of νότος, 'the south wind, the south', and γαῖα, 'earth'. The first element prop. means 'the rainy wind', and is rel. to νότιος, νοτερός, 'damp, moist', νοτίς, 'moisture, damp', νοτίᾶ, 'moisture, rain'; see natation and cp. Notus. For the second element in Notogaea see geo-.

notonectid, adj., pertaining to the *Notonectidae*; n., one of the family *Notonectidae*. — See next word.

Notonectidae, n. pl., a family of aquatic insects (entomol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. noto- and Gk. νήχτης, 'swimmer'. See necto-and cp. words there referred to.

notoriety, n., 1) the quality of being notorious; 2) a well-known person. — F. notoriété, fr. ML. nōtōrietātem, acc. of nōtōrietās, fr. nōtōrius, 'well-known'. See next word and -ity.

notorious, adj., well-known, widely known (usually in an unfavorable sense). — ML. nōtōrius, 'well-known', fr. L. nōtus, 'known'. See know and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -orious.

Derivatives: notorious-ly, adv., notorious-ness, n.

Notornis, n., a genus of flightless birds chiefly of

New Zealand (ornithol.) - ModL., lit. 'bird of the south', compounded of not- and Gk. opvic, 'bird'. See ornitho-.

Notropis, n., a genus of North American minnows (ichthvol.) - ModL., compounded of Gk. νῶτος (also νῶτον), 'the back', and τρόπις, 'a ship's keel', lit. 'turner'. See noto- and trope.

Notungulata, n. pl., an order of extinct mammals (paleontol.) - A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. νῶτος (also νῶτον), 'the back', and L. ungula, 'hoof, claw'. See noto- and Ungulata.

notungulate, adj., pertaining to the Notungulata; n., one of the order Notungulata. - See prec. word.

Notus, n., the south wind. — L., fr. Gk. Νότος. See Notogaea.

notwithstanding, prep., adv. and conj. - Compounded of not and the pres. part. of the verb withstand.

nouch, n. - See ouch.

nougat, n., sweetmeat of almonds and other nuts. - F., fr. Provenç. nougat, fr. OProvenç. nogat, 'nutcake', fr. VL. \*nucātum, fr. L. nux, gen. nucis, 'nut'. See nucleus and cp. words there re-

nought, n. — ME. nought, nouht, etc., fr. OE. nowiht, a var. of nawiht, 'nothing'. See naught.

noumenal, adj., pertaining to noumena or the noumenon. - See next word and adj. suff.

noumenon, n., the object of intellectual intuition; opposed to a phenomenon (philos.) — Gk. νούμενον, 'that which is perceived', neut. pass. pres. part. of νοέω, 'I perceive by the mind', fr. νόος, νοῦς, 'mind' (see nous); for the Greek pass, suff. -μενος see alumnus and cp. words there referred to. The word noumenon was introduced by Kant as the opposite of phenome-

noun, n. - ME. nowne, fr. AF. noun, fr. OF. non, nom (F. nom), fr. L. nomen, 'name'. See name and words there referred to and cp. esp. nominal, nominate.

Derivatives: noun-al, adj., noun-al-ly, adv.

nourish, tr. v. - ME. norischen, norisen, fr. OF. noris(s)-, enlarged stem of norir, nurir (F. nourrir), fr. L. nūtrīre, 'to nourish', fr. \*nū-trī, older form of nū-trī-x, 'nurse', lit. 'she who gives suck', fr. I.-E. base \*sneu-, \*snau-, whence also OI. snāuti, 'she drips, gives milk', Gk. ναω, 'I flow'. See natation and cp. nurse, nurture, nutrient, nutriment. For the ending of nourish see verbal suff. -ish.

Derivatives: nourish-able, adj., nourish-er, n., nourishment (q.v.)

nourishment, n. - ME. norysshement, fr. OF. norissement, fr. norir. See prec. word and -ment. nous, n., 1) intellect, mind; the reason; 2) common sense (collog.) — Gk. νοῦς, Att. form of νόος, 'mind, intellect'; of uncertain origin. Cp. noetic,

nouveau riche, a person who has newly become novice, n., a beginner. — ME. novis, fr. MF.

rich: a parvenu. - F., lit. 'new rich'. See novel. adi., and rich.

1058

nova, n., a new star that appears suddenly and then grows fainter gradually (astron.) - ModL., short for L. nova stēlla, 'a new star'; fem. of novus, 'new', See new and cp. novel. adi.

novaculite, n., a hard slate used for whetstones (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. L. novācula, 'a sharp knife, a razor', a noun formed with instrumental suff. -cula, from the verb \*novāre, 'to whet', which prob. derives fr. \*asnewā-, from I.-E. \*asneu-, enlargement of base \*aseu-, whence also OI. ksnótram, 'whetstone', ksnāuti, 'grinds, whets' (pp. ksnutáh). ON, snöggr, 'short-haired', snauðr, 'bald, bare, poor'. Norw, snau. dial. Swed. snauder, 'bald. short'. MDu. snode, Du. snood, 'base, heinous, wicked', MHG. snoede, 'contemptible' (whence G. schnöde, 'base, disdainful'), orig, meaning 'shorn'. For derivatives of the primitive base \*aseu-, see xyster.

novation, n., the replacement of an old obligation by a new one (law). - Late L. novātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a making new, renewal', fr. L. novātus, pp. of novāre, 'to make new', fr. novus, 'new'. See new, adj., and -ation and cp. next word.

novel, adi., new; strange; unusual. - ME., fr. OF, novel, nouvel [F. nouveau (fem. nouvelle)], fr. L. novellus, dimin. of novus, 'new'. See new and cp. nova, novation, novice, innovate, reno-

novel, n., a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length, representing human life. - MF. novelle (F. nouvelle), 'short story', fr. It. novella, fr. L. novella, 'new things', neut. pl. of novellus, 'new', used as a fem. sing. noun. See novel, adj.

novelette, n., a short novel. — Formed fr. novel. n., with dimin. suff. -ette.

novelist, n., a writer of novels. - A hybrid coined fr. novel, n. (fr. L. novella), and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

novelty, n., 1) newness; 2) something new; 3) a new article put on sale.-ME. novelté, fr. OF. novelte (F. nouveauté), fr. Late L. novellitatem, acc. of novellitās, 'newness, novelty', fr. L. novellus,' new'. See novel, adj., and subst. suff.

November, n. - L. November (mēnsis), 'the ninth month' (of the Roman year), fr. novem, 'nine'; see nine. (The Roman year began with March; cp. September, October, December.)

novennial, adj., recurring every nine years. -Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Late L. novennis, 'of nine years', which is compounded of novem, 'nine', and annus, 'year'. For the first element see nine, for the second see annual. For the change of Latin ă (in ănnus) to ĕ (in nov-ĕnnis) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

novercal, adj., like a stepmother. - L. novercālis, fr. noverca, 'stepmother', a derivative of novus, 'new'. See new.

(= F.) novice, fr. L. novicius, 'new; newly arrived; novice', fr. novus, 'new'. See new and 2nd

noviciate, also novitiate, n., the state of being a novice. - F. noviciat, fr. ML. novītiātus. fr. Late L. novītius, inexact spelling of L. novīcius. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ate.

novo-, combining form meaning 'new'. - Fr. L. novus, 'new', See new and cp. novel, adj.

novocaine, novocain, n., a local anesthetic substitute for cocaine; a trade name (Novocain). — Coined fr. novo- and (co)cain(e).

now, adv. - ME. nou, nu, fr. OE. nū, rel. to ON. nā Dan., Swed., Du, nu, OS., OFris, nā, nu, OHG. MHG. nū, nu, G. nun, Goth. nu, 'now', and cogn, with OI, nū, nu, nūnám, Avestic nū, OPers. nūram. Toch. nu, Hitt. nuwa, 'now', Gk. νώ, νῦν, L. nunc, OSlav. nyně, Lith. nù, 'now', OIr. nu-, no- (presential pref.). The original meaning of these words was 'newly, recently'. They derive fr. I.-E. base \* $n\bar{u}$ , which is rel. to base \*newo-, 'new'. See new.

Derivatives: now, conj. and n.

nowadays, adv., at the present time, in these times. -- Compounded of now, pref. a-, used in the sense of 'on', and adv. gen. dav's.

nowel, n., 1) newel; 2) core of a mold for casting large hollow objects. — A var. of newel.

Nowel, n. - A var. of Noel.

nowhere, adv., - ME. nowher, fr. OE. nāhwār, compounded of nā, 'no', and hwār, 'where'. See no. adv., and where.

nowhither, adv., to, or toward, no place, nowhere. - ME. nowhider, fr. OE. nāhwiðer, compounded of nā, 'no', and wider, 'whither'. See no, adv., and whither.

Nox, n., the goddess of night in Roman mythology. - L., lit. 'night'. See nocti-, night.

noxal, adj., injurious. - L. noxālis, 'harmful, injurious', fr. noxa. See next word.

noxious, adj., harmful, injurious. - L. noxius, 'harmful, injurious', fr. noxa, 'harm, injury', rel. to noceo, nocere, 'to hurt, injure, harm', and to nex, gen. necis, 'violent death, murder'. For the change of e - o cp. meminī, 'I remember', and moneō, 'I remind, admonish' (see memento and monition); decet, 'it is comely, it becomes', and doceo, 'I teach' (see decent and docile); rego, 'I guide, conduct, direct', and rogō, 'I ask', lit. 'I reach after' (see regent and rogation). L. noceō and nex derive fr. I.-E. base \*nek-, 'to destroy; to perish', whence also OI. násyati, 'disappears, perishes, disappears', Avestic nasyeiti, of s.m., nasu-, 'dead body, corpse', Toch. B. nak-sentr, 'they blame', Gk. νέκῦς, νεκ-ρός, 'dead body, corpse', OIr. ēc, Bret. ankou, Co. ancow, 'death'. Cp. obnoxious, nocent, innocent, nocuous, noxal, nuisance. Cp. also internecine, Necator, necro-, noyade, pernicious. Cp. also ninny. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: noxious-ly, adv., noxious-ness, n. noyade, n., the drowning of persons at Nantes during the Reign of Terror in 1794. - F.. 'drowning', fr. nover, 'to kill by drowning, to drown' fr. L. necāre, 'to kill'. See noxious,

Derivative: novade, tr. v.

novau, n., a liqueur flavored with peach kernels. - F., 'stone of fruit: core of statues, casts, etc.: newel (of staircase), novau', fr. Late L. nucālem. acc. of nucālis, 'pertaining to a nut'. fr. L. nux. gen, nucis, 'nut'. See nucleus and words there referred to and cp. esp. newel.

nozzle, n., a spout. — Dimin. of nose (q.v.) Cp.

Derivative: nozzle, tr. v.

nu. n., name of the 13th letter of the Greek alphabet. - Gk. vũ, shortened fr. Heb. nũn, name of the letter n. See nun, the letter.

nuance, n., a slight difference. — F., 'shade, hue; a slight difference', fr. MF., fr. nuer, 'to shade', fr. nue. 'cloud', fr. L. nūbēs (see nubilous and -ance): so called with reference to the different colors of the clouds.

nub. n., a knob, lump (rare) — Cp. LG. knubbe, 'knob, protuberance', and see knob, knub.

nubble, n., a small nub. - Formed fr. nub with dimin, suff. -le.

Derivative: nubbl-y, adj.

nubia, n., a woman's light scarf worn over the head and neck. — Fr. L. nūbēs, 'cloud'. See nubilous.

Nubian, adi., pertaining to Nubia, its people or their language; n., a) an inhabitant of Nubia; b) the Negro language spoken by the Nubians. nubiform, adi., resembling a cloud. — Compounded of L. nūbēs, 'cloud', and forma, 'form, shape'. See nubilous and form, n.

nubile, adi., marriageable (said of a woman) - L. nübilis, from the stem of nübere, 'to marry, wed'. See nuptial and cp. connubial.

Derivative: nubil-ity, n.

nubilous, adi., cloudy, foggy, obscure. - Late L. nūbilosus, fr. L. nūbes, 'cloud', which prob. stands for \*snoudhis and is cogn. with Avestic snaoδa-, 'clouds', W. nudd, 'fog', Gk. νυθόν (Hesychius), 'dark, dusky'. Cp. nuance, nubia, nubiform. For the ending see suff. -ous.

nucellus, n., the central mass of the body of an ovule (bot.) - ModL., fr. L. nucella, dimin. of nux, gen. nucis, 'nut'. See nucleus and cp. words there referred to.

nucha, n., the spinal cord (anat.) - Medical L., fr. Arab. nukhá', 'spinal marrow'. See nuque.

Derivative: nuch-al, adj.

nucha, n., nape of the neck (anat.) - Medical L., from a confusion of Arab. nukhā', 'spinal marrow', with núgrah, 'nape of the neck' (see prec. word); introduced by Constantine the African about 1080.

Derivative: nuch-al, adj.

nuchal, adj., pertaining to the spinal cord. -Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. nucha, 'spinal cord'.

nuchal, adj., pertaining to the nape of the neck.

nuchalgia, n., pain in the nape of the neck (med.)

— A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. prec. word and Gk. ἄλγος, 'pain': see -algia.

nuci-, combining form meaning 'nut'. — L., from the stem of nux, gen. nucis, 'nut'. See nucleus and cp. words there referred to.

nuciferous, adj., yielding nuts. — Compounded of nuci- and the stem of L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See ferous.

nuciform, adj., nut-shaped. — Compounded of nuci- and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form,

nucivorous, adj., nut-eating. — Compounded of nuci- and L. -vorus, fr. vorāre, 'to devour'. See

nucleate, nucleated, adj., having a nucleus. — L. nucleatus, 'having a kernel', fr. nucleus. See nucleus and adi. suff. -ate, resp. also -ed.

nucleate, tr. v., to form into a nucleus. — L. nucleāt-(um), pp. stem of nucleāre, 'to be kernelly', fr. nucleus. See nucleus and verbal suff. -ate.

nuclein, n., any of a group of substances occurring in cell nuclei (biochem.) — G. Nuklein, coined by the Swiss biochemist Friedrich Miescher in 1869 fr. L. nucleus (see nucleus) and chem. suff. -in.

nucleo-, combining form meaning 'connected with, or related to, a nucleus'. — L. nucleo-, fr. nucleus. See nucleus.

nucleolus, n., a rounded body within the nucleus of a cell. — L., 'a little nut', dimin. of nucleus, 'nut, kernel', itself a dimin. of nux, 'nut'. See next word and dimin. suff. -ole.

Derivatives: nucleol-ar, nucleol-ate, nucleol-ated, adjs.

**nucleoside**, n., a glycoside derived from nucleic acid (*chem.*) — Coined from **nucleo**- and (**glyc**)-**oside**.

nucleotide, n., phosphate of nucleoside (chem.) — Coined fr. nucleo-, the letter -t- (which was inserted for the sake of euphony or under the influence of phosphatide) and suff. -ide (on the analogy of nucleos-ide).

nucleus, n., a central core or kernel, about which matter is gathered. — L. nuc(u)leus, 'kernel', dimin. of nux, gen. nucis, 'nut', which stands for \*cnu-c-s and is formed with suff. -c fr. I.-E. base \*cnu-. Formed from the same base without any suff. are MIr. cnū, W. cneuen, MCo. knyfan, MBret. knoen, 'nut'; formed from the same base with suff. -d (i.e. fr. \*cnu-d) are ON. hnot, OE. hnutu, etc., 'nut'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. \*qnew-, 'formed into a ball, compressed', fr. base \*qen-, 'to form into a ball, to compress'. Cp. nucleate, enucleate, newel, noisette, 'piece of meat', noyau, nucellus, nuci-, Nucula, nux vomica. Cp. also nut.

Derivatives: nucle-ar, nucle-ary, adjs.

Nucula, n., a genus of marine bivalves (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. nucula, 'a little nut', dimin. of nux,

gen. nucis, 'nut' (see nucleus and -ule); so called from the nutlike shell.

nude, adj., naked bare, unclothed. — L. nūdus, 'naked, bare', fr. \*now(e)dos for I.-E. \*nog<sup>w</sup>e-dhos; cogn. with Goth. naqaps, OE. nacod, 'naked' See naked.

Derivatives: nude, n., a nude figure, nude-ly, adv., nude-ness, n.

**nudge**, tr. v., to touch or push slightly with the elbow.—Prob. rel. to dial Norw. *nugga*, *nyggja*, 'to push'.

Derivative: nudge, n.

Nudibranchiata, n. pl., a suborder of mollusks (zool.) — ModL., compounded of L. nūdus, 'naked', and branchia, 'gill'. See nude and branchia.

nudibranchiate, adj., 1) pertaining to the Nudibranchiata; 2) n., one of the Nudibranchiata. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate.

nudicaul, nudicaulous, adj., having leafless stems (bot.) — Compounded of L. nūdus, 'naked, bare', and caulis, 'stem, stalk'. See nude and cole.

nudism, n., the practice of going nude. — See nude and -ism.

nudist, n., one who practices nudism. — See nude and -ist.

nudity, n., 1) nakedness; 2) that which is nude. — F. nudité, fr. L. nūditātem, acc. of nūditās, 'nakedness', fr. nūdus. See nude and -ity.

nudnik, n., a bore. — Yiddish nudnik, formed with agential suff. -nik, fr. Russ. núdnyi, 'tiresome, tedious, boring', fr. nudá, 'need, want, boredom', which is rel. to OSlav. nužda, Russ. nuždá, 'need', and cogn. with Goth. naups, OE. nied, nēd, 'need'; see need, n. The Yiddish suff. -nik is of Slavic origin; cp. beatnik.

nugacious, adj., trifling (rare). — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. nūgāx, gen. nūgācis, 'trifling', fr. nūgārī. See nugatory.

Derivative: nugacious-ness, n.

nugacity, n., triviality (rare) — Late L. nūgācitās, 'a trifling, playfulness', fr. L. nūgāx, gen. nūgācis. See prec. word and -ity.

nugatory, adj., trifling, of no value. — L. nūgātōrius, 'trifling; worthless, useless', fr. nūgātor,
gen. -ōris, 'jester, joker', fr. nūgātus, pp. of
nūgārī, 'to jest, trifle', fr. nūgae, gen. -ārum,
'jokes, jests, trifles'; which is of uncertain origin.
For the ending see adj. suff. -ory.

nuggar, n., a kind of boat used on the Nile. — VArab. nuqqār.

nugget, n., a lump of metal; esp. a lump of gold.
For niggot (so spelled in North's Plutarch),
fr. a niggot, misdivision and corruption of an ingot. See ingot.

nuisance, n., something causing annoyance or inconvenience. — ME. nusaunce, fr. OF. nuisance, fr. nuisant, pp. of nuire, 'to hurt, harm', fr. VL. nocere, corresponding to classical L. nocere, 'to hurt, injure, harm'. See noxious and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ance. F. nuisance has been reborrowed fr. English.

1061

null, adj. — Fr. F. nul—or directly—fr. L. nüllus, 'not one, not any, none', contraction of \*ne(e) oin(o)los, 'not one', fr. neg. pref. ne- and dimin. of OL. oinos (whence L. ūnus), 'one'. See no, adv., and one and cp. nullity, nullity, annul. nullah, n., a ravine; a watercourse (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. nālā. 'brook, watercourse, ravine'.

nullification, n. — Late L. nüllificātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. nüllificātus, pp. of nüllificāre. See next word and -ion

nullify, tr. v., to render invalid, make null and void, annul. — Late L. nūllificāre, 'to esteem lightly, despise', prop. 'to reduce to nothing', compounded of L. nūllus, 'none', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See null and -fy.

nullipara, n., a woman who has never borne a child (med.) — Medical L., coined on analogy of L. vivipara (see viviparous) fr. L. nūllus, 'none', and -para, fem. of -parus, 'bringing forth', from the stem of parere, 'to bring forth'. See null and -parous.

nulliparous, adj., having borne no children. — See prec. word and -parous.

nullipore, n., any of various lime-secreting algae (bot.) — Compounded of L. nūllus, 'none', and porus, 'passage, pore'. See null and pore.

nullity, n., the quality or state of being null, invalidity; that which is null. — OF. (= F.) nullité, fr. ML. nüllitātem, acc. of nūllitās, fr. L. nūllus. See null and -ity.

numb, adj. — ME. nume, lit. 'taken, seized', pp. of nimen (fr. OE. niman), 'to take'. See nim and nimble. The b in numb is excrescent. Cp. benumb. Derivatives: numb, tr. and intr. v., numb-ness, n. number, n. — ME. nombre, noumbre, fr. OF.

(= F.) nombre, fr. L. numerus (for \*nomeros) 'number', fr. I.-E. base \*nem-, 'to divide, distribute, allot'. See nimble and cp. numeral, numeric, numero, numerous.

Derivative: number-less, adj.

number, tr. v. — ME. nombren, fr. OF. (= F.) nombrer, fr. L. numerāre, 'to count, reckon, number', fr. numerus. See number, n.

Derivative: number-er, n.

Numbers, n., the fourth book of the Pentateuch.

— Translation of L. Numeri, itself translation of Gk. 'Αριθμοί; it was so called because it begins with the census of the people taken in the second year of the Exodus.

numbles, n. pl., certain inward parts of deer used as food (archaic). — ME. noumbles, fr. OF. numbles, nombles (pl.), 'loin of veal', dissimilated fr. \*lombles, pl. of \*lomble, fr. L. lumbulus, dimin. of lumbus, 'loin' (whence OF., F. lombe, 'loin'). See loin and -ule and cp. umbles and humble pie.

numda, numdah, n. — See namda.

numen, n., a divine spirit; a presiding divinity. —
L. nūmen, 'divine will, divine command', prop.
'divine approval expressed by nodding the

head', fr. nuere, 'to nod', which is cogn. with Gk. νεύειν, 'to nod'. See nutant and -men and cp. numinous.

numerable, adj. — L. numerābilis, 'that can be counted or numbered', fr. numerāre. See number, y, and n., and able.

Derivatives: numberable-ness, n., numerabl-y, adv.

numeral, adj., pertaining to, or expressing, a number or numbers. — MF. (= F.) numéral, fr. Late L. numerālis, 'of numbers', fr. L. numerus. See number, n., and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: numeral, n.

numerary, adj., pertaining to a number or numbers. — ML. numerārius, fr. L. numerus. See number n., and adj. suff. -ary.

numerate, v., to count; to enumerate. — L. numerātus, pp. of numerāre. See number, v. and n., and verbal suff. -ate.

numeration, n. — ME. numeracion, fr. L. numeratio, gen. of -ōnis, 'a counting', fr. numerātus, pp. of numerāre. See number, v. and n., and -ation.

numerator, n., that term of a fraction which shows how many parts of a unit are taken. —VL. numerātor, lit. 'counter, numberer', fr. numerātus, pp. of numerāre. See number, v. and n., and -tor.

numerical, adj. — Formed with suff. -ical fr. L. numerus. Cp. F. numérique and see number, n. Derivative: numerical-ly, adv.

numerology, n., the study of the occult meaning of numbers. — A hybrid coined fr. L. numerus, 'number', and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \iota \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. The correct form would be arithmology, fr. Gk. ἀριθμός, 'number', and  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \iota \bar{\alpha}$ .

numerous, adj. — L. numerosus, 'numerous', fr. numerus. See number, n., and -ous.

Derivatives: numerous-ly, adv., numerous-ness, n.

Numidia, n., an ancient country in North Africa.

L., fr. Numida, 'a Numidian', orig. 'a nomad', fr. Gk. νομάδα, acc. of νομάς, 'nomad'; see nomad and 1st -ia. For the derivation of the Latin word from a Greek accusative cp. onycha, orc. speluncar, sportula.

Numidian, adj., pertaining to Numidia. — L. Numidianus, fr. Numidia. See prec. word and -an. Derivative: Numidian, n., one of the inhabitants of Numidia.

numinous, adj., divine, spiritual. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. nūmen, gen. nūminis, 'divine will'. See numen.

numismatic, adj., pertaining to coins and medals.

— F. numismatique, fr. L. numisma, 'current coin', fr. Gk. νόμισμα, 'usage, money, current coin', lit. 'what has been sanctioned by custom or usage', fr. νομίζειν, 'to adopt or practice a custom or usage', fr. νόμος, 'law, custom, usage', fr. I.-E. base \*nem-, 'to divide, distribute, allot'. See nimble and words there referred to

1063

numismatics, n., the study and collection of coins and medals. - See prec, word and -ics.

numismatist, n., 1) a specialist in numismatics: 2) a collector of coins or medals. — F. numismatiste. See numismatic and -ist.

numismatology, n., numismatics, — A hybrid coined fr. L. numisma, gen. -matis (see numismatic) and Gk.  $-\lambda o \gamma i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda o \gamma o c$ , one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

numismatologist, n., a numismatist, — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ist.

nummary, adi., pertaining to coins or money. — L. nummārius, 'of coins', fr. nummus, 'coin, money', which is a loan word fr. Gk, νόμιμος, 'lawful, legal', fr. νόμος, 'law'. See numismatic and adi, suff. -arv and co. nummular, nummulite.

nummiform, adj., coin-shaped. — Compounded of L. nummus, 'coin', and forma, 'form, shape', See nummary and form, n.

nummular, adi., coin-shaped. — L. nummulārius, lit. 'of small coins', fr. nummulus, dimin. of nummus, 'coin'. See nummary and the suffixes -ule and -ar.

nummulite, n., a coin-shaped fossil shell — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. L. nummulus. See prec. word.

Derivative: nummulit-ic, adj.

numskull, n., a dolt, blockhead. — Compounded of numb and skull.

nun, n., 1) a woman devoted to religious life, esp. one living in a convent under vows of chastity, poverty and obedience; 2) any of various birds. - ME. nunne, nun, fr. OE. nunne, fr. Late L. nonna, 'an old woman, a nun', fem, of nonnus, 'an old man, a monk', orig, a child's lip word. Cp. OI. naná, ModPers. nana, 'mother', Gk. νάννα, νέννα, 'aunt', Alb. nane, 'mother, nurse', Bulg. neni, 'the older one', Serbo-Croatian nana, nena, 'mother', W. nain, 'grandmother', which all were orig. child's lip words. Olt. nonno, 'grandfather', nonna, 'grandmother', are loan words fr. Late L. nonnus, resp. nonna. Cp. nunnery. Cp. also nanism.

nun, n., the 14th letter of the Heb, alphabet. — Heb. nūn, lit. 'fish'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Cp. nu.

nuncheon, n., a light refreshment taken at noon (obsol.) - ME. noneschench, lit. 'a noon-drink', fr. none, 'noon', and schenche, 'a pouring out, a draft'. For the first element see noon. The second element derives fr. OE. scencan, 'to give to drink', which is rel. to OS. skenkian, OFris. skenka, OHG, skenken, 'to give to drink', MHG., G., Du. schenken, 'to give'. The original meaning of these verbs was 'to hold in a slanting position'. They derive from the Teut. adj. \*skanka-, 'slanting, oblique', fr. I.-E. base \*sqeng-, of s.m. See shank and cp. skink, 'to serve'. Cp. also luncheon.

nunciature, n., the office of a nuncio. — It. nunciatura (now nunziatura), formed with suff. -ura (fr. L. -ūra), fr. nunciato (now nunziato), pp. of nunciare (now nunziare), 'to announce, proclaim', fr. L. nūntiāre, 'to announce', fr. nūntius, See next word and -ure.

nuncio, n., papal envoy. — Earlier It. nuncio (now nunzio), fr. L. nūntius, 'messenger, envov: message', which prob, stands for \*noventius, haplologic contraction of \*novi-ventius, lit, 'one newcoming', fr. novus 'new', and vent-(um), pp. stem of venire, 'to come'. See new and come, and cp. announce, annunciate, denounce, denunciate. enounce, enunciate, internuncial, internuncio. pronounce, pronunciamento, pronunciation, renounce, renunciation.

nuncle, n., uncle (obsol.) — From misdivision of an uncle (or mine uncle) into a nuncle (resp. my nuncle).

nuncupative, adj., declared orally, oral (said of wills) - Late L. nuncupātīvus, 'so-called, nominal', fr. L. nuncupātus, pp. of nuncupāre, 'to call by name, to call, name', fr. \*nomo-capos. 'taken by name', which is compounded of nomen, 'name', and capere, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See name and captive.

nundinal, adj., pertaining to a fair or market. -- L. nūndinālis, 'pertaining to a market day', fr. nūndinae, 'the market day', lit. 'the ninth day' (so called because it was held every ninth day). contraction of \*noven-dinom, 'nine days', fr. novem, 'nine', and \*dinom, 'day'. For the first element sec nine. The second element is cogn. with OI. -dinam. OSlav. dini, 'day', Lith. dienà, OPruss. deinam (acc.), 'day', OIr. -denus (in trē-denus), 'the space of three days', Goth. -teins (in the compound sin-teins, 'daily', OHG. -zin (in lengi-zin, 'Lent', lit, 'long days'). OE, -ten (in lenc-ten), of s.m., and with L. dies, 'day', deus, 'god', See dies non, deity, and cp. the second element in Lent.

**nunnation.** n. the addition of a final n in the Arabic declension of nouns. - ModL. nunnātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. nūn, the Arabic name of the letter n, fr. Heb. nūn. See nun, name of a Hebrew letter, and -ation.

nunnery, n., 1) a community of nuns; 2) a convent. - ME. nunnerie, fr. OF. nonnerie, fr. nonne, 'nun', fr. L. nonna. See nun and -ery.

nuphar, n., the waterlily. - See nenuphar.

nuptial, adj., pertaining to a wedding. - L. nuptiālis, 'of a marriage or wedding', fr. nuptiae, 'marriage, wedding', fr. nuptus, pp. of nūbō, nūbere, 'to marry, wed', which prob. stands for \*sneubhō and is cogn. with OSlav. snubiti, 'to love, woo', Czech snoubiti, 'to seek in marriage, woo', Czech za-snoubiti, Slovak zasnúbit', 'to betroth', Gk. νύμφη, 'bride'. For the ending see suff. -al. Cp. nubile, connubial, nymph.

nuptials, n. pl. — Fr. prec. word.

nuque, n., the back of the neck, nape. - F., 'back of the neck, nape'. The original meaning of the word was 'spinal marrow'; it derives fr. ML. nucha, which is borrowed fr. Arab. nukhá'. of s.m.; see nucha. The meaning of F. nuaue is due to the influence of Arab. núarah, 'nape'. Cp. OProvenc, nuca, which unites both meanings: 'back of the neck' and 'marrow'.

nuraghe, n., any of the prehistoric circular buildings found in Sardinia. - Dial. It. (= Sardinian) nuraghe.

nurse, n. - ME, norice, nurice, fr. OF, nurice, nourice (F. nourrice), fr. Late L. nūtrīcia, 'nurse'. fem. of L. nūtrīcius, adi., 'nourishing', fr. nūtrīx, gen -icis, 'nurse'. See nourish and co. nurture.

Derivatives: nurse, tr. and intr. v., nurs-er, n., nurseling (q.v.), nurse-ry, n., nurs-ing, adi. and n.

nurseling, also nursling, n., 1) an infant; 2) anything that is carefully fostered. — Formed fr. nurse with dimin. suff. -ling.

nurture, n., nourishment. — ME., fr. OF. nor(r)eture (F. nourriture), fr. L. nūtrītūra, 'a nursing, suckling', fr. nūtrītus, pp. of nūtrīre, 'to nourish'. See nourish and -ture.

Derivatives: nurture, v., nurtur-er, n.

nut, n., the dry fruit of various trees. containing an edible kernel inclosed in a hard shell. - ME. nute, fr. OE. hnutu, rel. to ON. hnot, Norw. not. Swed. nöt, Dan. nød, Du. noot, OHG. hnuz. nuz, MHG. nuz, G. Nuß, 'nut'; fr. I.-E. base \*cnu-d. Cp. L. nux, gen. nucis, 'nut', fr. I.-E. base \*cnu-c, and see nucleus.

Derivatives: nut, intr. v., to gather nuts, nutt-y, adi.

nutant, adj., drooping, nodding (bot.) - L. nūtans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of nutare, freq. of nuere, 'to nod'. See next word and -ant.

nutation, n., 1) the act of nodding; 2) a slight movement of the earth's axis (astron.) — L. nūtātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a nodding', fr. nūtātus, pp. of nūtāre, freq. of nuere, 'to nod', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)neu-, 'to move quickly, jerk, nod the head', whence also Gk. νεύειν, 'to nod', perh. also Gk. νύσσειν [fr. base \*neu-q(h)-?], 'to touch with a sharp point, prick, stab', LG. nucken, 'to shake the head threateningly', dial. G. einnucken, 'to fall into a slumber', OSlav. nukati, njukati, 'to stir up'. Cp. innuendo, numen. For the ending see suff. -ation.

nuthatch, n., any of various small birds, feeding esp. on nuts. - ME. notehach, nuttehache, compounded of note, nutte, 'nut' (see nut), and hach, hache, which is rel. to hack, 'to chop', hatch, 'to engrave'. For the relation between hack and hatch cp. bake and batch, wake and watch, dike and ditch.

nutmeg, n., the aromatic seed of an E. Indian tree. - ME. notemuge, nutmuge, formed fr. OF. nois muguete, 'nutmeg', through substitution of ME. note, nut (see nut) for OF. nois, 'nut', and through change of muguete into muge. OF. nois muguete derives fr. OProvenç. noz muscada, fr. noz, 'nut' (fr. L. nucem, acc. of nux), and muscada, fem. of muscat, 'musky'; see muscat. Cp. F. noix muscade. It. noce moscada, Sp. nuez moscada, Du. nootmuskaat. G. Muskatnuß, etc., 'nutmeg'. Derivatives: nutmegg-ed, nutmegg-v, adis.

Nyctereutes

nutria, n., 1) the covpu (a S. American rodent); 2) its fur. - Sp., 'otter', fr. L. lutra. See otter. nutrient, adi. - L. nūtriens, -entis, pres. part. of nūtrīre, 'to nourish'. See nourish and -ent and co. nurse, nurture.

nutrify, tr. and intr. v., to nourish (archaic). — Compounded of L. nūtrīre, 'to nourish'. and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See prec. word and -fv.

nutriment, n., food. - L. nūtrīmentum. 'nourishment', fr. nūtrīre, 'to nourish', See nutrient and -ment.

Derivative: nutriment-al, adj.

nutrition, n., the act or process of nourishing or being nourished. — L. nūtrītiō, 'nourishment', fr. nütrīre. See nutrient and -ion.

Derivatives: nutrition-al, adi., nutrition-al-ly, adv., nutrition-ist, n.

nutritious, adj., nourishing. - L. nūtrīcius, 'that which nourishes, nurses', fr. nūtrīx, gen. nūtrīcis, 'nurse'. See nourish and cp, words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -itious.

Derivatives: nutritious-ly, adv., nutritious-ness,

nutritive, adj., nourishing, nutricious. - ME. nutritif, fr. MF. (= F.) nutritif (fem. nutritive). fr. Late L. nūtrītīvus, 'nourishing', fr. L. nūtrītus, pp. of nūtrīre. See nutrition and -ive. Derivatives: nutritive-ly, adv., nutritive-ness, n.

nux vomica, the seed of an E. Indian tree containing strychnine; 2) medicine made from this seed. - ML., lit. 'a nut to make (one) vomit', fr. L. nux, 'nut', and vomere, 'to vomit'. For the first word see nucleus, for the second see vomit. nuzzle, intr. v., to press the nose (against); tr. v.,

to touch with the nose. — ME. noselen, fr. nose. See nose and freq. suff. -le and cp. nozzle.

nvct-, form of nvcti- before a vowel.

nyctalopia, n., 1) night-blindness; 2) day-blindness (med.) -- Late L., fr. nyctalops, 'one who suffers from night-blindness or from day-blindness', fr. Gk. νυκτάλωψ, which is compounded of νύξ, gen. νυκτός, 'night', άλαός, 'blind', and ἄψ, gen. ἀπός, 'eye'. For the etymology of νύξ see nycti-; ἀλαός prob. means lit. 'not seeing', and is formed fr. &- (see priv. pref. a-) and the stem of λάειν, 'to see', which is cogn. with OI. lásati, 'shines, beams'; for the etymology of Gk. ώψ see -opia. Cp. hemeralopia.

Derivative: nyctalop-ic, adj.

Nyctanthes, n., a genus of East Indian plants (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'night flower', compounded of nyct- and Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See anther.

Nyctea, n., a genus of birds, the snowy owl (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. νύξ, gen. νυκτός, 'night'. See nycti-.

Nyctereutes, n., a genus of canine mammals, the raccoon dog (zool.) - ModL., fr. Gk. vunteNycteris 1064

ρευτής, 'one who hunts by night', fr. γυχτερεύειν, 'to pass the night, hunt by night', fr. νύκτερος, 'by night, nightly', fr. νύξ, gen. νυκτός, 'night', See nycti-.

Nycteris, n., a genus of American bats (zool.) --ModL., fr. Gk. νυκτερίς, 'bat', lit. 'the nocturnal animal', fr. νύξ, gen. νυχτός, 'night', See nveti-.

nycti-, nycto-, before a vowel nyct-, combining form meaning 'night'. - Gk. yuxti-. 'yuxto-. νυχτ-, fr. νύξ, gen. νυχτός, 'night', which is cogn, with L. nox. gen. noctis, 'night', Goth, nahts, OE, neaht, niht, of s.m. See night and cp. nocti-. Cp. also the second element in Calonyc-

Nycticorax, n., a genus of birds, the night heron (ornithol.) - ModL., fr. Gk. νυκτικόραξ, 'a kind of owl', lit, 'night raven', fr. γυκτι- (see nycti-) and κόραξ, 'rayen'. See coracoid.

nyctitropism, n., tendency of a plant to change its position at night. — Compounded of nycti-, Gk. -τροπος, 'turning', fr. τρέπειν, 'to turn', and suff. -ism. See trope and tropism and cp. heliotropism and words there referred to.

nyctophobia, n., morbid fear of night (med.) — Medical L., compounded of nycto- and -φοβία, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear', See -phobia.

nylghau, n. — See nilgai,

nvlon, n., an extremely elastic synthetic material made from coal, air and water. - An invented word.

Derivative: nvlon-ed, adi.

nymph, n., 1) one of a class of inferior female deities represented as inhabiting the sea, springs, wells, woods, etc.; 2) a young woman (poet.); 3) a) a young, not fully developed insect; b) pupa, chrysalis. — ME. nimphe, fr. OF. nimphe (F. nymphe), fr. L. nympha, fr. Gk. νύμφη, 'bride, maiden, nymph', which is cogn. with L. nübere, 'to marry, wed'. See nuptial and cp. paranymph. L. lumpa (also limpa, lympha), 'spring water', is borrowed fr. Gk. νύμφη (see lymph).

nympha, n., pl. nymphae, 1) a pupa; 2) (pl.) the inner lips of the vulva (anat.) — L., fr. Gk. νύμφη, 'bride, maiden, nymph'. See nymph.

Nymphaea, n., a genus of aquatic plants, the yellow lily (bot.) — L., 'the water lily', prop. 'the plant dedicated to the nymphs', fr. nympha, See

Nymohaeaceae, n. pl., the water lily family (bot.) - Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae.

nymphaeaceous, adi. - See prec. word and -aceons

nymphal, adi., 1) pertaining to a nymph: 2) pertaining to a young insect. — Formed with adi. suff. -al fr. L. nympha. See nymph.

nymphean, adi., nymphal. — Formed with suff. -an, fr. Gk. νυμφαῖος, 'of the nymphs: nymphlike', fr. youon, See nymph.

nymphitis, n., inflammation of the inner lips of the vulva (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. nymphae with suff. -itis.

nympho-, combining form meaning 1) a nymph: 2) one of the nymphae (anat.) — Gk. yuugo-. fr. νύμφη, 'nymph'. See nymph.

nympholensy, n., ecstatic emotion, -- Orig. 'frenzy supposed to take hold of a man who looked at a nymph': formed on the analogy of epilepsy fr. Gk. νυμφόληπτος, 'caught by the nymphs: raptured, frenzied', which is compounded of νύμφη, 'nymph', and ληπτός, 'that which can be seized or apprehended', verbal adi, of λαuβάνειν, 'to take, seize'. See lemma.

nympholent, n., a person seized with nympholepsy. — Gk. νυμφόληπτος. See prec. word.

Derivative: nympholept-ic, adj.

nymphomania, n., morbid sexual desire in women (med.) — Medical L., compounded of nymphoand Gk. μανία, 'madness, frenzy'. See mania. Derivative: nymphomani-ac, adi, and n.

Nyssa, n., a genus of plants, the tupelo (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. νύσσα, 'turning post', which is of uncertain etymology. It is possibly rel. to νύσσειν 'to touch with a sharp point, prick, stab'. See nutation.

nystagmus, n., involuntary oscillation of the eveball (med.) — Medical I... fr. Gk, γυσταγμός. 'drowsiness', fr. νυστάζειν, 'to be sleepy, to be drowsy, to doze', which is cogn. with Lith. snáudžiu, snáusti, 'to slumber',

Derivative: nystagm-ic, adj.

Nyx, n., the goddess of night in Greek mythology. — Gk. Νύξ, personification of the night. See night.

O. interi.. an exclamation expressing admiration surprise, fear, etc. — Common to most languages: (cn. e.g. Gk. &. L. ō. ōh. OSlav., Lith. a. Goth. ā. Du., G. a. F. a. Ol. ā. Olr. ā. a): of imitative origin. Cp. oh.

o', shortened form of, 1) of, as in o'clock, or 2) (dial.) on.

-o-, connective yowel, orig, used to join two elements of Greek origin on the analogy of Greek compounds in which the o usually belongs to the stem of the first element (cp. e.g. λευκόσυλλος, 'white-leafed', γειρό-μαντις, 'diviner by palmistry'), or represents another stem vowel or is an addition to a stem ending in a consonant. Later the use of this connective vowel was applied to compounds whose elements are of Latin origin, although in Latin itself, the connective vowel is i (cp. e.g. art-i-fex, 'artist', the stem of the first element being arti-). The use of the connective o was extended later to form compounds from elements of Late L., ML. and even ModL, origin, first in ethnic names (as Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Indian) and later—esp. in our time-to coin scientific terms (as radioactive). As in Greek words (cp. e.g. ἀριστ-αρχία in contradistinction to ἀριστο-κρατία), the connective o is usually dropped if the second element begins with a vowel. Cp. the numerous combining forms in -o throughout this dictionarv. Cp. also -oid, ology.

oaf, n., 1) orig, an elf's child; hence a child allegedly substituted for another child; 2) an idiotic child; 3) a clumsy fellow; a lout. — Earlier auf, fr. ON. alfr, 'elf'. See elf and cp. ouphe. Cp. also Oberon.

Derivatives: oaf-ish, adj., oaf-ish-ly, adv., oafish-ness, n.

oak, n. - ME. ook, ok, fr. OE. āc, rel. to ON. eik, OS., OFris., MDu. ēk, Du. eik, OHG. eih, MHG. eich. G. Eiche. prob. cogn. with Gk. αίγί-λωψ, 'a kind of oak', and perh, also with L. aesculus (prob. standing for \*aig-sclo-or \*aigscolo-), 'the Italian oak'. Cp. Aesculus and the second element in Crataegus.

Derivatives: oak-en, oak-y, adjs.

oakum, n., loose fiber obtained from taking apart old hemp ropes. - ME. okum, fr. OE. ācumba, 'tow', lit. 'off combing', fr. ā, 'off, away', and the stem of cemban, 'to comb'. See intensive pref. aand comb and cp. unkempt.

oar, n. — ME. oor, or, fr. OE. ar, rel. to ON. ar, Dan, aare, Swed, ara, 'oar'; of uncertain origin. oarlock, n., a device in the gunwale of a rowing boat for keeping the oar in place, rowlock. — Compounded of oar and lock, 'contrivance for closing doors'. Cp. rowlock.

oasis, n., a fertile place in a desert. — Late L.,

fr. Gk. δασις, which is of Egypt, origin; cp. Contic quake 'oasis' (whence also Arab. wahah. of s.m.), prop. 'dwelling place', fr. ough, 'to dwell'. oast, n., a kiln for drying hops. — ME. ost, fr. OF, ast, 'kiln', rel, to MDu, ast, Du, eest, fr. Teut. \*aist-, corresponding to L.E. \*aid-to, fr. hase \*aidh-, 'to burn': whence also Gk, αίθειν, 'to burn', L. aedēs, 'a building, temple', aestās, 'summer', aestus, 'heat', See edify and cp, words there referred to.

nat. n. - ME. ote. ate. fr. OE. ate (pl. atan); of uncertain origin.

Derivative: oat-en, adi.

oath, n. - ME, ooth, oth, ath, fr. OE, ab, rel. to ON, eiðr, Dan, eed, Swed, ed, OS., OFris, eth, Du. eed. OHG. eid, MHG. eit, G. eid, Goth. aibs, 'oath'. These words are prob, of Celtic origin, Cp. OIr, oeth, 'oat', which prob, stands for I.-E. \*ói-to-s. lit. 'a going', fr. I.-E. base \*ei-. 'to go', whence also Gk, Elui, L, eo (for \*eio), 'I go', Gk, οἶτος, 'a going; fate', Hence OIr, ōeth prob. meant originally 'a going into some obligation': see itinerate and cp. the second element in Huguenot. For sense development cp. Swed. edgång, 'taking an oath', lit. 'a going to swear'. For other terms of public law borrowed from the Celts cp. amt. embassy. Reich, rich.

Derivative: oath-ed, adj.

ob-, pref. meaning '1) toward to; 2) against; 3) across, over, upon: 4) down: 5) completely', -L. ob- (before c, f, g, p, assimilated into oc-, of-, og-, op-; before m, ob- becomes o-), fr. ob, 'toward, against, in the way of; about; before: on account of; instead of', which is rel. to Oscan op, up, Umbr. os (for \*ops), and cogn. with Gk. όπι- in ὅπιθε(ν), Ion. and Att. ὅπισθε(ν). 'behind, at the back, after', ὀπίσω, 'backward', οψέ, Lesbian οψί, 'late in the day, at even', Hitt. appizzis, 'younger, youngest', Lith. ap-, api-, 'about, near'; fr. I.-E. base \*opi-, which stands in gradational relationship to I.-E. \*epi-, whence Gk. ἐπί, 'on, upon'. See epi- and cp. operculum, opisometer, opistho-, opsimath, overt, cover, covert, Oscines, ostensible.

Obadiah, n., 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, the fourth in the order of the Twelve Prophets. -Heb. 'Ōbhadyāh, lit. 'servant of the Lord'. See abodah and Elijah and cp. Obed.

obbligato, adi., obligatory, indispensable (said of a necessary accompaniment by a single instrument) (mus.) — It., lit. 'obliged', fr. L. obligatus, pp. of obligare, 'to bind'. See oblige.

Derivative: obbligato, n., a necessary accompaniment.

obduracy, n., the quality of being obdurate, stubbornness. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

obdurate 1066

obdurate, adj., hardened, stubborn. — ME. obdurat, fr. L. obdūrātus, 'hardened', pp. of obdūrāre, 'to harden, render hard', fr. ob- and dūrāre, 'to render hard', fr. dūrus, 'hard'. See durable.

Derivatives: obdurate, tr. v., obdurate-ly, adv., obdurate-ness, n., obdurat-ion, n.

obeah, also obi, n. 1) a form of witchcraft practiced by Negroes in the West Indies; 2) a fetish used in such witchcraft. — An African Negro word.

Obed, n., masc. PN. (Bible) — Heb. 'Ōbhêdh, lit. 'servant, worshiper', prop. part. of 'ābhádh, 'he served'. See abodah and cp. Obadiah.

obedience, n. — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. oboedientia, obēdientia, 'obedience', fr. oboediens, obēdiens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce and cp. obejsance, which is a doublet of obedience.

obedient, adj. — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. oboediëntem, acc. of oboediëns, pres. part. of oboedire, obëdire, 'to obey'. See obey and -ent.

Derivatives: obedient-ly, obedientiary (q.v.)

obedientiary, n., a minor official of the monastic community dependent upon the abbot. — ML. obēdientiārius, fr. L. oboedientia, obēdientia. See obedience and -ary.

obeisance, n., bow of the head, curtsy. — ME. obeisance, fr. OF. obeissance (F. obeissance), 'obedience', fr. obeissant, pres. part. of obeir, 'to obey'. The orig. meaning of obeisance was 'obedience'. See obey and -ce and cp. obedience.

obeisant, adj., showing obeisance. — ME. obeisaunt, fr. OF. obeissant (F. obéissant). See prec. word and -ce.

obelisk, n., 1) a rectangular stone column, tapering at the top into a pyramid; 2) an obelus. — F. obélisque, fr. L. obeliscus, fr. Gk. ὀβελίσκος, 'a small spit, an obelisk', dimin. of ὀβελός, 'a spit, needle, pointed pillar, obelisk'. See obelus. obelize, tr. v., to mark with an obelus. — Gk. ὀβελίζειν, fr. ὀβελός, 'obelus'. See obelus and

όβελίζειν, fr. όβελός, 'obelus'. See obelus ar -ize.

obelus, n., a mark (— or ÷) used in manuscripts to indicate a doubtful passage. — Late L., fr. Gk. ὀβελός, 'a needle, spit', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. obelisk, obol, amphodelite.

Oberon, n., the king of the fairies and husband of Titania (medieval mythol.) — F. Oberon, fr. OF. Auberon, which is prob. borrowed from a Teut. source rel. to E. oaf, elf (qq. v.)

obese, adj., very fat, corpulent. — L. obēsus, 'fat, stout, plump', prop. 'that has eaten himself fat', pp. of obedere, 'to devour', fr. ob- and edere, 'to eat'. See edible.

Derivatives: obese-ly, adv., obese-ness, n., obesity (q.v.)

obesity, n., corpulence. — L. obësitās (gen. -ātis), 'fatness, corpulence, obesity', fr. obësus. Cp. F. obësitë and see prec. word and -ity.

obex, n., a band of white matter above the calamus scriptorius (anat.) — L. ob(j)ex, gen. -icis, 'bolt, bar, barrier', rel. to obicere (less correctly

objicere), 'to throw against'. See object, v. and n. obey, tr. and intr. v. — ME. obeyen, fr. OF. obeir, (F. obeir), fr. L. oboedire, obedire, for \*obability awardere, 'to obey', fr. ob- and audire, 'to hear'. See audible and cp. obedient, obeisance.

obfuscate, tr. v., to darken, obscure. — L. obfuscātus, pp. of obfuscāre, 'to darken', fr. oband fuscāre, 'to make dark, darken', fr. fuscus, 'dark'. See fuscous and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: obfuscat-ion, n.

obi, n. — See obeah.

**obi**, n., a broad sash worn by Japanese women and children. — Jap.

obiit, v., he died. — L. 3rd pers. sing. perf. of obire, 'to die'. See obit.

obispo, n., a four-horned sheep of S. America. — Sp., lit. 'bishop', fr. Eccles. L. episcopus (see bishop); so called because its head resembles a bishop's mitre.

obit, n., death; an obituary. — ME. obite, fr. MF. obit, fr. L. obitus, 'death', fr. obitus, pp. of obire, 'to go toward, to go to meet; to die' (in this latter sense short for obire mortem, lit. 'to go toward death', or for obire diem suprēmum, lit. 'to go toward the last day'); formed fr. ob- and ire, 'to go'. See itinerate and cp. obituary. Cp. also post-obit.

obiter, adv., by the way, incidentally. — L., not compounded of L. ob, 'on, about', and iter, 'way'—as suggested by most lexicographers—but formed fr. L. ob, with suff. -iter, on analogy of circiter, 'about', which is formed from the preposition circa, 'round, about, near'.

obiter dictum, 1) an incidental opinion of a judge (law); 2) any incidental remark. — L., 'something said incidentally'. See prec. word and dictum.

obituary, adj., pertaining to, or concerning, death.
ML. obituārius, 'pertaining to death', fr. L. obitus. See obit and adj. suff. -ary.

obituary, n., a notice of a person's death, as in a newspaper. — ML. obituārius, 'a record of the death of a person', fr. obituārius, 'pertaining to death'. See obituary, adj.

object, tr. and intr. v. — The original, archaic meaning of this verb was 'to put before'. It derives fr. L. objectus, pp. of obicere (less correctly, objicere), 'to throw or put before or against', fr. ob- and jacere (pp. jactus), 'to throw'; see jet, 'to spirt forth'. For the change of Latin ă (in jăctus) to ě (in ab-jēctus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: object-or, n.

object, n. — ME., fr. ML. objectum, lit. 'something thrown before', neut. of L. objectus, pp. of obicere (see object, v.); prop. a loan translation of Gk. πρόβλημα (see problem).

Derivatives: object-less, adj., object-less-ly, adv., object-less-ness, n.

objectification, n., the act of objectifying; the state of being objectified. — See next word and

objectify, tr. v., to make objective; to materialize.
— Compounded of object, n., and -fv.

objection, n. — ME. objectioun, fr. OF. (= F.) objection, fr. Late L. objectionem, acc. of objectio, 'a throwing or putting before', fr. L. objectus, pp. of objecte. See object, v., and -ion.

Derivatives: objection-able, adj., objection-ability, n., objection-able-ness, n., objection-abl-y, adv., objection-al, adj.

objective, adj. — ML. objectivus, fr. objectum, 'object'. See object, n. and v. and -ive.

Derivatives: objective-ly, adv., objective-ness, n., objectivism (q.v.), objectivity (q.v.)

objective, n., aim, purpose. — From objective, adj. objectivism, n., the doctrine that knowledge is based on objective reality (philos.) — See objective, adj., and -ism.

objectivity, n., the quality or state of being objective; objective reality. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. ML. objectivus. See objective, adj.

objurgate, tr. v., to blame, reprove, chide. — L. objūrgātus, pp. of objūrgāre, 'to blame, reprove', fr. ob- and jūrgāre, 'to quarrel, scold, chide', contraction of earlier jūrigāre, formed from jūre agere (a phrase occurring in Varro), lit. 'to deal in a lawsuit'. L. jūre is the abl. of jūs, 'right, law, suit'; see jury. For the etymology of L. agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act', see agent, adj. For the formation of L. jūrigāre cp. lītigāre, 'to dispute, quarrel', which is formed from the phase lītem agere, 'to lead a dispute or strife'; see litigate.

objurgation, n., blame, reproof. — L. objūrgātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a chiding, reproving, reproof, rebuke', fr. objūrgātus, pp. of objūrgāre. See prec. word and -ion.

objurgatory, adj., objurgating, reproachful. — L. objūrgātōrius, 'chiding, reproving, reproachful', fr. objūrgātus, pp. of objūrgāre. See objurgate and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivative: objurgatori-ly, adv.

**oblanceolate**, adj., lance-shaped (*bot*.) — Formed fr. ob- and lanceolate.

oblate, adj., dedicated to monastic life. — L. oblātus (used as pp. of offerre, 'to bring before, to offer'), fr. ob- and lātus, 'borne, carried' (used as pp. of ferre, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for \*tlātos, fr. \*tl-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry', whence L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. collate and words there referred to.

oblate, adj., flattened at the poles (geom.) — MedL. oblātus, 'flattened', fr. ob- and L. -lātus in prōlātus, 'lengthened'. See prec. word and prolate.

Derivative: oblate, n., one dedicated to monastic life

oblation, n., 1) an offering, dedication; 2) a donation — ME. oblacioun, fr. OF. (= F.) oblation, fr. L. oblātiōnem, acc. of oblātiō, 'an offering', fr. oblātus. See oblate, adj., and suff. -ion.

Derivative: oblation-al, adi.

oblatory, adj., pertaining to an oblation. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. oblātus. See oblate, adj.

oblivion

obligate, tr. v. — L. obligatus, pp. of obligare. See oblige and verbal suff. -ate.

obligation, n. — ME. obligacioun, fr. OF. (= F.) obligation, fr. L. obligātionem, acc. of obligātio, 'a binding, obligation', fr. obligātus, pp. of obligāre. See oblige and -ation.

obligato, adj. and n. — See obbligato.

obligatory, adj., compulsory. — Late L. obligātōrius, 'binding', fr. L. obligātus, pp. of obligāre.
See next word and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivatives: obligatori-ly, adv., obligatori-ness, n.

oblige, tr. v. — ME. obligen, fr. OF. obligier, obliger (F. obliger), fr. L. obligāre, 'to bind, put under obligation, oblige', fr. ob- and ligāre, 'to bind'. See ligament and cp. obbligato.

Derivatives: oblig-ed, adj., obligee (q.v.), obliging, adj., oblig-ing-ly, adv., oblig-ing-ness, n., obligor (q.v.)

**obligee**, n., a person to whom another is bound by contract (*law*). — Formed fr. **oblige** with suff.

**obligor**, n., a person who binds himself to another by contract (*law*). — Formed fr. **oblige** with agential suff. **-or**.

oblique, adj., 1) slanting, neither perpendicular nor horizontal; 2) indirect. — ME. oblike, fr. L. obliquus, 'slanting, sidelong, indirect'— either directly or through the medium of F. oblique. L. obliquus is formed fr. ob- and liquus, 'sloping,' which, together with liquis, 'sloping', prob. derives fr. I.-E. \*leiq-, a -q-enlargement of base \*lēi-, 'to bend, be movable', whence prob. limus, 'aslant, sidelong', limen, 'threshold' (orig. 'a crosspiece'). See limb and cp. limit, Limulus, lituus, lay figure. Cp. also the second element in drill, 'twilled cotton', trellis, twill.

Derivatives: oblique, intr. v., oblique-ly, adv., oblique-ness, n.

obliquity, n., state or quality of being oblique. — ME. obliquitee, fr. MF. (= F.) obliquité, fr. L. obliquitātem, acc. of obliquitās, 'slanting direction, obliquity', fr. oblīquus. See prec. word and -ity.

obliterate, tr. v., to blot out; to wipe out, efface.

— L. oblitterātus (oblīterātus), pp. of oblitterāre (oblīterāre), 'to blot out, erase', fr. ob- and littera (lītera), 'letter'. See letter and verbal suff. -ate and cp. alliteration.

obliteration, n., — L. oblitterātiō (oblīterātiō), gen. -ōnis, fr. oblitterātus (oblīterātus), pp. of oblitterāre (oblīterāre). See prec. word and -ion. oblivial, adj., pertaining to, or causing, oblivion.

- See next word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: oblivial-ity, n.

oblivion, n., the act of forgetting; the state of being forgotten; the overlooking of offenses; amnesty.

— ME., fr. MF., fr. L. oblivionem, acc. of

oblivious 1068

obliviō, 'forgetfulness, oblivion', fr. obliviscī (pp. oblitus), 'to forget', prob. meaning orig. 'to have something (in one's memory) effaced', and rel. to linere, 'to daub, besmear, rub out, erase', oblinere, 'to rub out, efface', lēvis, 'smooth, smoothed', and cogn. with Gk. ἀλίνειν (Hesychius), 'to anoint, besmear'. See slime and cp. lime. 'birdlime'.

oblivious, adj., forgetful, unmindful. — L. obliviōsus, 'forgetful', fr. obliviō, 'forgetfulness'. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: oblivious-ly, adv. oblivious-ness, n. obliviscence, n., forgetfulness. — Formed with suff. -ce fr. L. obliviscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of obliviscī, 'to forget'. See oblivion.

obliviscible, adj., that can be forgotten. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. L. oblīvīscī, 'to forget'. See oblivion.

oblong, adj., more long than broad, elongated; specif. rectangular with the adjacent sides unequal. — ME. oblonge, fr. L. oblongus, 'longish, rather long', later used also in the sense 'oblong', fr. ob- and longus 'long'. See long, adj.

Derivative: oblong, n., an oblong figure.

obloquy, n., abuse, calumny; disgrace. — Late L. obloquium, 'contradiction', fr. ob- and L. loqui, 'to speak'. See loquacious.

obmutescence, n., a becoming silent (rare) — Formed with suff. -ce fr. L. obmūtēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of obmūtēscēre, 'to become dumb, be speechless', an inchoative verb formed fr. ob- and mūtus, 'dumb, mute'. See mute and -escence.

**obmutescent**, adj., dumb, silent. — L. *obmūtēscēns*, gen. *-entis*. See prec. word and **-ent**.

obnoxious, adj., 1) objectionable, offensive; 2) (archaic) a) liable to injury; b) liable to censure; 3) (law) responsible. — L. obnoxiōsus, 'hurtful, injurious', fr. obnoxius, 'liable or exposed to punishment, injury or danger', fr. ob- and noxa, 'harm, injury'. See noxious.

Derivatives: obnoxious-ly, adv., obnoxious-ness, n.

oboe, n., a musical double-reed woodwind instrument. — It., fr. It. spelling of F. hautbois. See hautboy.

oboist, n., one who plays an oboe. — A hybrid coined fr. oboe and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin. obol, n., a small ancient Greek coin and weight, 1/6 drachma. — L. obolus, fr. Gk. δβολός, origidentical with δβελός, 'a spit, needle'; ancient Greek coins often had the form of metal nails

Obolaria, n., a genus of plants, the pennyworth (hot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δβολός, 'a small Greek coin' (see obol); so called in allusion to the thick coin-shaped leaves.

obolus, n. - See obol.

and needles. See obelus.

obreption, n., the obtaining of something by fraud (Canon and Scot. law).—L. obreptio, gen.-onis, 'a creeping or stealing on, deceiving', fr. obreptus, pp. of obripere, 'to creep or steal on, to deceive'.

fr. ob- and rapere, 'to seize, snatch'. See rape, 'to seize', and -ion and cp. subreption. For the change of Latin ă (in răpere) to ĕ (in ob-rĕptus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

obreptitious, adj., characterized by obreption. — Late L. obreptīcius, fr. L. obreptus, pp. of obripere. See prec. word and -itious and cp. surreptitious. obscene, adj., 1) offensive; indecent; 2) disgusting. — MF. obscene (F. obscene), fr. L. obscaenus, obscenus, 'inauspicious, ill-boding; repulsive, filthy, disgusting', of uncertain origin; perh. formed fr. obs- = ob- (see ob-) and caenum, 'dirt, filth, mud, mire', which is possibly rel. to cūnīre, 'to defecate', in-quināre, 'to defile, pollute'. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 131-32 s.v. caenum. Cp. cienaga. inquinate.

Derivatives: obscene-ly, adv., obscene-ness, n.

obscenity, n. — F. obscénité, fr. L. obscaenitâtem, acc. of obscaenitās, 'inauspiciousness, filthiness', fr. obscaenus. See prec. word and -ity.

obscurant, n., one who obscures; specif., one who opposes enlightenment. — F., fr. L. obscürantem, acc. of obscürāns, pres. part. of obscürāre. See obscure. v.. and -ant.

obscurant, adj., 1) obscuring; 2) pertaining to an obscurant. — See obscurant. n.

obscurantism, n., opposition to enlightenment. — See obscurant, n., and -ism.

obscurantist, n., an advocate of obscurantism, an obscurant. — See obscurant, n., and -ist.

obscuration, n. — ME., fr. L. obscūrātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a darkening, obscuring', fr. obscūrātus, pp. of obscūrāre. See obscure. v., and -ation.

obscure, adj., dark, gloomy; not clear, indistinct, vague; difficult to understand. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) obscur, fr. L. obscūrus, 'dark, dusky; indistinct, uncertain, unintelligible', orig. 'covered', formed fr. ob- and 1.-E. base \*(s)qeu-, \*(s)qewā-, 'to cover', whence also L. scūtum, 'shield', ON. skō, OE. scēo, OS. skio, 'cloud'. See sky and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in chiaroscuro.

Derivatives: obscure, n., obscure, v. (q.v.), obscure-ly, adv., obscure-ness, n.

obscure, tr. v. — Fr. F. obscurer, fr. L. obscūrāre, 'to make dark, to darken, obscure', fr. obscūrūs; partly directly fr. obscure, adj. (q.v.)

obscurity, n. — OF. obscurite (= F. obscurité), fr. L. obscuritātem, acc. of obscuritās, 'darkness; indistinctness, uncertainty', fr. obscurus. See obscure, adj., and -ity.

obsecrate, tr. v., to entreat, implore (archaic) — L. obsecrātus, pp. of obsecrāre, 'to beseech, entreat (on religious grounds)', fr. ob- and sacrāre, 'to make or declare sacred', fr. sacer, 'holy, sacred'. See sacred and verbal suff. -ate. For the change of Latin ā (in săcer) to ĕ (in ob-sĕcrāre) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

obsecration, n., supplication, entreaty. — L. obsecrātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'supplication, entreaty', fr. obsecrātus, pp. of obsecrāre. See prec. word and

obsequies, n. pl., of obsol. obsequy, funeral rites.

— ME. obsequie, obseque, fr. OF. obseque, obsequie, fr. ML. obsequiae, which was influenced in meaning by a confusion of L. obsequium, 'compliance', with exsequiae, 'funeral rites'. See obsequious.

Derivative: obsequi-al, adj.

obsequious, adj., excessively complying; cringing; fawning. — L. obsequiōsus, 'complying, complaisant', fr. obsequium, 'compliance, complaisance', fr. obsequi, 'to accommodate oneself to the will of another, to comply with, submit to'; fr. ob- and sequi, 'to follow'. See sequel and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: obsequious-ly, adv., obsequious-ness. n.

observable, adj. — L. observābilis, 'remarkable, observable', fr. observāre. See observe and -able. Derivatives: observable-ness, n., observabl-y, adv.

observance, n. — ME. observaunce, fr. OF. (= F.) observance, fr. L. observantia, 'attention, regard, observance', fr. observans, gen. -antis. See next word and -ce.

observant, adj. — ME., fr. L. observantem, acc. of observans, pres. part. of observare, 'to watch, heed. note. observe'. See observe and -ant.

, Derivatives: observant-ly, adv., observant-ness,

Observant, n., a member of a Franciscan order called the Friars Observant. — Fr. observant, adj. observation, n. — Late ME. observacioun, fr. L.

observation, n. — Late ME. observacioun, fr. L. observātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a watching, observing; remark, observation; precept, rule; regard, respect', fr. observātus, pp. of observāre. See observe and -ion.

Derivatives: observation-al, adj., observation-ally, adv.

observatory, n., a building for observing natural, esp. astronomical, phenomena. — F. observatoire, fr. observer. See next word and subst. suff. -orv.

observe, tr. and intr. v. — ME. observen, fr. OF. (= F.) observer, fr. L. observare, 'to watch, regard', fr. ob- and servare, 'to save, deliver, preserve, protect'. See conserve.

Derivatives: observ-er, n., observ-ing, adj., observ-ing-ly, adv.

obsess, tr. v., to hunt, trouble, harass. — L. obsessus, pp. of obsidere, 'to sit at, hunt, besiege', and fr. ob- and sedere, 'to sit'. See sedentary and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: obsess-ive, adj., obsess-or, n.

obsession, n. — L. obsessiō, gen. -ōnis, 'siege', fr. obsessus, pp. of obsidēre, 'to besiege'. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: obsession-al, adj.

obsidian, n., a dark, very hard vitreous volcanic rock (petrogr.) — L. Obsidiānus lapis, 'the stone of Obsidius', an erroneous reading in Pliny for Obsius lapis, 'stone of Obsius', so named after Obsius, who discovered it in Ethiopia.

obsolescence, n. — Formed from next word with

obsolescent, adj. — L. obsolēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of obsolēscere, 'to wear out, grow old, fall into disuse', rel. to exolēscēre, 'to grow out, to grow out of use, become obsolete', and prob. in gradational relationship to alere, 'to nourish'; see aliment. L. obsolēscere was influenced both in form and sense by solēre, 'to be accustomed', to which it is not related. (The confusion of exolēscere and obsolēscere with solēre was prob. suggested by a misdivision of exolēscēre into \*ec-solēscere. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 427-428 s.v. exolēscō. For the suff. in obsolescent see -escent.

**obsolete**, adj. — L. *obsolētus*, pp. of *obsolēscere*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: obsolete-ly, adv., obsolete-ness, n. obstacle, n., a hindrance, impediment. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. obstāculum, 'a hindrance, obstacle', standing for \*obstā-tlom, which was formed with instrumental suff. \*-tlom fr. obstāre, 'to hinder, thwart', lit. 'to stand in the way of', fr. ob- and stāre, 'to stand'. See state and cp. obstetric, obstinate.

obstetric, obstetrical, adj., pertaining to midwifery. — ModL. obstētrīcus, for L. obstētrīcius, 'pertaining to a midwife', fr. obstētrīx, gen. obstētrīcis, 'midwife', lit. 'she who stands before', fr. ob- and stāre, 'to stand'. See state and cp. prec. word.

obstetrician, n., a physician specialized in midwifery; accoucheur. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. obstētrīcia, 'midwifery', fr. obstētrīcus. See prec. word.

**obstetrics**, n., the science of midwifery. — See **obstetric** and **-ics**.

obstinacy, n. — ML. obstinātia, fr. L. obstinātus. See obstinate and -cv.

obstinate, adj. — ME. obstinat, fr. L. obstinātus, 'resolute, inflexible, stubborn', pp. of obstināre, 'to set one's mind firmly on, to persist in', which stands for \*ob-stan-āre, fr. ob- and \*sta-n, -n-enlargement of I.-E. base \*ste-, \*sta-, 'to stand'. See state and adj. suff. -ate and cp. destine. For the change of Latin ā (in \*stānāre) to i (in obstināre) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: obstinate-ly, adv., obstinate-ness, n. obstipation, n., severe constipation. — Late L. obstipātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'close pressure', fr. ob- and L. stīpāre, 'to press together, stuff, cram'. See stipate and -ion and cp. constipation.

obstreperous, adj., noisy, clamorous, turbulent, unruly. — L. obstreperus, 'clamorous', fr. obstrepere, 'to cry out against', fr. ob- and strepere, 'to make a noise, rattle, roar', which is of imitative origin. Cp. L. stertāre, 'to snore', and ON. prapt, 'chattering, garrulity', Icel. prefa, 'to quarrel', OE. præft, 'quarrel', which all are imitative; see stertorous and cp. strepitous. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

1070 obstruct

Derivatives: obstreperous-ly, adv., obstreperousness. n.

obstruct, tr. v., 1) to block, bar; 2) to hinder, impede. - L. obstructus, pp. of obstruere, 'to build un wall up; to bar, render impassable', lit. 'to build against', fr. ob- and struere, 'to build'. See structure and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: obstruct-er. n., obstruction (a.v.). obstruct-ive, adj., obstruct-ive-ly, adv., obstruct-

obstruction, n. - L. obstructio, gen. -onis, 'a building up', fr. obstructus, pp. of obstruere. See prec. word and -ion.

obstructionism, n., system of obstructing business, as in Parliament. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ism.

obstructionist, n., one who practices obstruction, as in Parliamentary business. — Formed fr. obstruction with suff. -ist.

obstruent, adi., obstructing, causing obstruction: n., something that obstructs. - L. obstruens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of obstruere, 'to build up'. See obstruct and -ent.

obtain, tr. and intr. v. - Late ME. obteinen, fr. MF, (= F.) obtenir, fr. VL. \*obtenire, which corresponds to L. obtinēre, 'to take hold of, hold, obtain', fr. ob- and tenere, 'to hold'. See tenable and cp. abstain and words there referred

Derivatives: obtain-able- adi., obtain-er, n., obtain-ment, n.

obtected, adi., covered with a hard outer shell (said of the pupae of certain insects) - Formed with 1st suff. -ed fr. L. obtectus, pp. of obtegere, 'to cover up, cover over', fr. ob- and tegere, 'to cover'. See tegument.

obtest, v., 1) to call to witness (archaic); 2) to beseech; to beg for. - L. obtestārī, 'to call to witness: to entreat, beseech, supplicate', fr. oband testārī, 'to bear witness', fr. testis, 'witness'. See testament and cp. words there referred to.

obtestation, n., supplication. - L. obtestatio, gen. -onis, 'earnest entreaty, supplication', fr. obtestātus, pp. of obtestārī. See prec. word and -ation.

obtrude, tr. v., to thrust forward; to force upon; intr. v., to intrude. - L. obtrūdere, 'to thrust against, push forward', fr. ob- and trudere, 'to thrust, push, shove', fr. I.-E. base \*treud-, 'to press, push', whence also Goth. us-briutan, 'to vex', OE. prēotan, 'to press, afflict, threaten'. See threat, and cp. thrust. Cp. also intrude and words there referred to.

obtruncate, tr. v., to cut the head or top from. -L. obtruncātus, pp. of obtruncāre, 'to cut off, lop off', fr. ob- and truncare, 'to cut off', fr. truncus, 'trunk'. See truncate, v.

obtrusion, n. - Late L. obtrūsiō, gen. -onis, 'a thrusting against', fr. L. obtrūs-(um), pp. stem of obtrūdere. See obtrude and -ion and cp. intrusion and words there referred to.

obtrusive, adj. - Formed with suff. -ive fr. L.

obtrūsus, pp. of obtrūdere. See obtrude and cp. extrusive, intrusive, protrusive.

Derivatives: obtrusive-ly, adv., obtrusive-ness, n. obtund, tr. v., to blunt (obsol.) - ME. obtunden. fr. L. obtundere (pp. obtūsus) 'to beat against'. fr. ob- and tundere. 'to beat'. See obtuse and co. refund.

obturate, tr. v., 1) to close or stop (an opening); 2) to close (the breech of a gun). — L. obtūrātus. pp. of obtūrāre, 'to stop, close', fr. ob- and I.-E. \*tū-ros, 'made into a ball, compressed', fr. base \*tēu-, \*tŭ-, 'to swell, swollen', whence also tumēre, 'to swell', tumidus, 'swollen'. See tumid and verbal suff. -ate.

obturation, n. - L. obtūrātio, gen. -onis, 'a stopping, closing', fr. obtūrātus, pp. of obtūrāre. See prec, word and -ion.

obturator, n., that which closes or stops an opening; specif. a device for closing the breech of a gun. -- ModL. obtūrātor, fr. L. obtūrātus, pp. of ohturare. See obturate and agential suff. -or.

obturator foramen, a hole between the pubic and ischial parts of the innominate bone, hipbone (anat.) - Alteration of L. foramen obtūrātorium. a term coined by the anatomist Loder. The name is erroneous. It lit. means 'the obstructing hole'. which is a contradiction in itself. The name should be foramen obturatum, 'the obstructed hole'. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 223. For etymology see obturator and foramen.

obtuse, adj., 1) not pointed, blunt; 2) dull - L. obtūsus, 'blunted', pp. of obtundere, 'to beat against, to blunt', fr. ob- and tundere, 'to beat, strike, stump', which is rel. to tudes, gen. -ditis, 'hammer', and cogn. with OI. tudáti, tundatē, 'he thrusts', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)tud-, 'to beat, strike push, thrust'. See stint and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: obtuse-ly, adv., obtuse-ness, n. obverse, adj., turned toward the observer. - L. obversus, pp. of obvertere, 'to turn toward', fr. ob- and vertere, 'to turn'. See version and cp. obvert.

Derivatives: obverse, n., obverse-ly, adv.

obversion, n., the act of obverting. - Late L. obversiö, gen. -önis, 'a turning toward', fr. L. obversus, pp. of obvertere. See prec. word and -ion.

obvert, tr. v. - L. obvertere. See obverse.

obviate, tr. v., to prevent; to make unnecessary. - L. obviātus, pp. of obviāre, 'to meet; to prevent, hinder', lit. 'to go toward', fr. ob- and via, 'way'. See via and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

obvious, adj., clear, manifest, evident. - L. obvius, 'lying in the way', hence 'at hand, obvious', fr. ob- and via, 'way'. See via. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: obvious-ly, adv., obvious-ness, n. with overlapping margins (bot.) - L. obvolūtus, pp. of obvolvere, 'to wrap round', fr. ob- and volvere, 'to wrap'. See volute.

oc- assimilated form of ob- before c.

ocarina, n., a small wind instrument with fingerholes and a whistle mouthpiece. — It., dimin, of oca 'goose', fr. VI., \*auca, 'goose', whence also OProvenc. auca, OF. oue. oe. F. oie. 'goose'. VL. \*auca is a contraction of \*avica, back formation of L. avicula, dimin. of avis, 'bird'. See aviary and on, the second element in pettitoes. For the sense development of VL. \*auca, 'goose', fr. L. avis. 'bird', cp. Gk, opvic (masc. or fem.), 'bird', (masc.) 'cock'; (fem.) 'hen'. ModGk. ὄρνιθα. 'hen'. The instrument was called ocarina (lit. 'a goose pipe') in allusion to its shape.

occasion, n. — Late ME. occasioun, fr. OF. (= F.) occasion, fr. L. occāsionem, acc. of occāsio. 'fit time, opportunity, occasion', fr. occāsus, pp. of occidere, 'to fall down, fall', fr. ob- and cadere, 'to fall'. See cadence and -ion and cp. occident. Derivatives: occasion-al, adi., occasionalism (q.v.), occasion-al-ity, n., occasional-ly, adv.

occasion, tr. v. - F. occasionner, fr. occasion. See occasion, n.

occasionalism, n., the Cartesian doctrine of occasional causes (philos.) — See occasion, n., and -ism.

occident, n., the west: (cap.) the western countries. - ME., fr. MF. (=, F), fr. L. occidentem, acc. of occidens, 'quarter of the setting sun. the west'. prop. subst. use of pres. part. of oc-cidere, 'to fall down, to set (said of the sun)', fr. ob- and cadere, 'to fall'; see cadence and -ent and cp. occasion, n. For the change of Latin ă (in cădere) to i (in oc-cidere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

occidental, adj., 1) western; 2) (cap.) pertaining to the western countries. - F. occidental, fr. L. occidentālis, 'western', fr. occidēns, 'west'. See prec. word and adi, suff. -al.

Derivatives: Occidental, n., a native of the Occident, occidental-ly, adv.

Occidentalism, n., occidental character. - Formed from prec. word with suff. -ism.

Occidentalist, n., an advocate of Occidentalism. - See occidental and -ist.

Occidentalize, tr. v., to render Occidental. - See occidental and -ize.

occipit-, form of occipito- before a vowel.

occipital, adj., pertaining to the occiput or the occipital bone. — ML. occipitālis, fr. L. occiput, gen. occipitis. See occiput and adj. suff. -al. Derivative: occipital, n., the occipital bone.

occipito-, before a vowel occipit-, combining form meaning: 1) occiput; 2) occipital and. — Fr. L. occiput, gen. -itis. See next word.

occiput, n., the back of the head (anat.) — L. occiput (gen. occipitis), 'the back of the head', fr. ob- and caput, 'head'. See capital, adj., and cp. sinciput. For the change of Latin ā (in căput) to i (in oc-ciput) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

occlude, tr. v., to shut in, to shut out. - L. occlūdere, (pp. occlūsus), 'to shut up, close up', fr.

oh- and claudere, 'to shut, close'. See close, adj. For the change of Latin au (in claudere) to  $\bar{u}$  (in oc-cludere) see accuse and cp. words there re-

occlusion, n., the act of occluding: the state of being occluded. - ML. occlūsio. gen. -onis. fr. I. occlūsus, pp. of occlūdere. See prec. word and -ion.

occlusive, adj., tending to occlude. - Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. occlūsus, pp. of occlūdere. See occlude.

occult, adi., 1) hidden, concealed; 2) mysterious, mystical. - L. occultus, 'hidden, concealed, secret', pp. of occulere, 'to cover up, hide, conceal'. fr. ob- and \*celere, fr. I.-E. base \*kel-, 'to hide, cover', whence also L. cēlāre, 'to hide'. See cell and words there referred to and cp. esp. conceal. Derivatives: occult, n., occultism (q.v.), occultist (a.v.), occult-ly, adv., occult-ness, n.

occult, tr. v., to hide; specif, to hide by occultation (astron.); intr. v., to be hidden. — L. occultare, freq. of occulere (pp. occultus), 'to hide'. See occult, adi.

occultation, n., hiding, concealment; specif. the concealment or eclipse of one heavenly body behind another (astron.) - L. occultătio, gen. -ōnis, 'a hiding, concealing, concealment', fr. occultatus, pp. of occultare, freq. of occulere. See occult, v., and -ation.

occultism, n., 1) belief in occult forces; 2) the study of occult arts. — See occult, adj., and -ism. occultist, n., one who believes in occultism. — A hybrid coined fr. L. occultus, 'hidden, concealed, secret' (see occult, adj.), and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

occupancy, n. - Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

occupant, n. - MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. L. occupantem, acc, of occupans, pres. part. of occupare, 'to take possession of'. See occupy and -ant.

occupation, n. - F. occupation, fr. L. occupātionem, acc. of occupātiō, 'a seizing, taking possession of', fr. occupătus, pp. of occupăre. See next word and -ion.

Derivative: occupation-al, adi.

occupy, tr. v. — ME. occupien, fr. MF. (= F.) occuper, fr. L. occupare, 'to seize, take possession of, to possess', fr. ob- and capere, 'to catch, seize, take hold'. See captive.

Derivative: occupi-er, n.

occur, intr. v. - MF. occurrer, fr. L. occurrere, 'to run toward, to meet; to present itself, suggest itself', fr. ob- and currere, 'to run'. See current, adi.

occurrence, n. -- Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

occurrent, adj., occurring (rare) - F., fr. L. occurrentem, acc. of occurrens, pres. part. of occurrere. See occur and -ent.

Derivative: occurrent, n., something that occurs. ocean, n. - F. océan, fr. L. ōceanus, fr. Gk. ώκεανός, 'the great river encompassing the whole

obvolute, adj., overlapping; specif. used of leaves

Oceania 1072

earth'; hence 'the great Outward Sea' (opposed to the Inward or Mediterranean), which is of uncertain etymology. Derivative: ocean-ic, adj. Oceania, n., collective name for the Central and Western Pacific and its islands. — See prec.

Oceanid, n., a daughter of Oceanus; an ocean nymph (Greek mythol.) — Gk. 'Ωκεανίς, gen. 'Ωκεανίδος, fr. 'Ωκεανός 'Oceanus'. See Oceanus.

word and 1st -ia. Derivative: Oceani-an, adi.

oceanography, n., that branch of geography which deals with the ocean. — Formed on analogy of geography fr. Gk. ἀκεανός, 'ocean', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See ocean and -graphy.

Derivatives: oceanograph-er, n., oceanograph-ic, oceanograph-ic-al, adjs.

Oceanus, n., 1) son of Uranus and Gaia, god of the sea before Poseidon; 2) the immense stream supposed to encompass the whole earth (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. 'Ωκεανός, personification of ἀκεανός, 'the great river encompassing the whole earth'. See ocean.

ocellate, ocellated, adj., having ocelli (zool.) — L. ocellātus, 'having little eyes'. fr. ocellus, 'little eye'. See next word and adj. suff. -ate, resp. also lst -ed.

ocellus, n., 1) a little eye; 2) the rudimentary eye of certain invertebrates; 3) an eyelike spot (as on the feather of a peacock). — L., dimin. of oculus. 'eye'. See ocular.

ocelot, n., a large wild cat of Central and South America. — F., formed by the French naturalist Comte Georges-Louis Leclerc de Buffon (1707-1788) fr. Nahuatl ocelotl. 'jaguar'.

ocher, ochre, n., an earthy iron oxid, of light yellow or brownish color, used as a pigment. — Late ME., fr. F. ocre, fr. Late L. ōchra, fr. Gk. ἄχρᾶ, 'yellow ocher', fr. ἀχρός, 'pale, pale yellow, yellow', a word of uncertain origin. Cp. the second element in Melanochroi and in Xantochroi. Derivatives: ocher, ochre, tr. v., ocher-ish, ocher-ous, ocher-y, adis.

ochlocracy, n., government by the mob; mob rule. — F. ochlocratie, fr. Gk. ὀχλοκρατία, 'mob rule', which is compounded of ὅχλος, 'populace, mob' which is perh. rel. to ὀχεῖν (for \*テοχεῖν), 'to carry', and cogn. with L. vehere, 'to carry' (see vehicle), and -κρατία, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See -cracy.

ochlocrat, n., an advocate of ochlocracy. — See prec. word and combining form -crat.

ochlocratic, adj., pertaining to ochlocracy. — See ochlocracy and adj. suff. -ic.

ochre, n. - See ocher.

ochroid, adj., resembling ocher; of a pale yellow color. — Gk. ἀχροειδής, 'like ocher, pale, pale yellow', fr. ἀχρός, 'pale, pale yellow, yellow', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εΐδος, 'form, shape'. See ocher and -oid.

ocimene, n., an open-chain terpene hydrocar-

bon,  $C_{10}H_{10}$ , obtained from *Ocimum basilicum* (chem.) — Formed fr. Mod L. Ocimum (see next word) and suff. -ene.

Ocimum, n., a genus of mites (bot.) — ModL. Ōcimum, fr. L. ōcimum, 'basil', fr. Gk. ὤχιμον, 'basil', which is prob. rel. to ἄχινος, 'wild basil', fr. I.-E. base \*ak-, 'sharp' (see acrid), and is so called from the pungent smell.

-ock, dimin, suff. — ME, -ok, fr. OE, -oc, -uc,

o'clock. — For of the clock. See o' and clock.

ocotillo, n., a Mexican pine. — Mex. Sp., dimin. of ocote. 'Mexican pine', fr. Nahuatl ocotl.

ocrea, n., a tubelike sheath around a stem (bot.)

— L., 'a legging, greave', prob. meaning lit.
'something sharp-edged', and rel. to ocris, 'a
rugged, stony mountain', ācer, 'sharp'. See acrid
and words there referred to and cp. esp. the
second element in mediocre.

ocreate, adj., having an ocrea. — Formed fr. prec. word with adj. suff. -ate.

octa-, before a vowel oct-, combining form meaning 'eight'. — Gk. ἀχτα-, ἀχτ-, fr. ἀχτώ, 'eight', which is cogn. with L. octō, OI. aṣṭā, aṣṭāu, Goth. ahtau, OE. eahta, 'eight'; see eight. The α in ἀχτα- is due to the analogy of ἐπτά, 'seven', ἐννέα, 'nine', δέχα, 'ten'. Cp. penta- and hexa-.

octachord, n., 1) a musical instrument with eight strings; 2) an octave. — Gk. ὀκτάχορδος, 'having eight strings', compounded of ὀκτα-(see octa-) and γορδή, 'string'. See chord.

Derivative: octachord-al, adi.

octad, n., 1) a series of eight numbers (math.); 2) an atom or radical with the valency of eight (chem.) — Gk. ὀκτάς, gen. ὀκτάδος, 'the number eight', fr. ὀκτώ. See octa- and -ad and cp. ogdoad.

octagon, n., a plain figure with eight angles and eight sides (geom.) — L. octagōnos, fr. Gk. ὀκτά-γωνος, 'eight-angled', which is compounded of ὀκτα- (see octa-) and -γωνος, from the stem of γωνία, 'angle'. See -gon.

Derivatives: octagon-al, adj., octagon-al-ly, adv. octahedral, adj., having the form of an octahedron. — See next word and adj. suff. -al.

octahedron, n., a solid figure with eight plane faces (geom.) — Gk. ὀκτάεδρον, neut. of the adjective ὀκτάεδρος, 'eight-sided', compounded of ὀκτα- (see octa-) and ἕδρα, 'seat'. See -hedron.

octamerous, adj., consisting of eight parts in each whorl (bot.) — Compounded of octa- and Gk. μέρος, 'part'. See -merous.

octameter, adj., having eight metrical feet (pros.)

L., fr. Gk. ὀκτάμετρος, 'having eight measures', which is compounded of ὀκτα-(see octa-) and μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

octameter, n., a verse of eight metrical feet (pros.)

— See octameter, adi.

octan, adj., recurring every eighth day. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. octō, 'eight'. See octa-.

octane, n., a hydrocarbon of the methane series C.H., (chem.) — Coined fr. oct- and -ane.

octangular, adj., having eight angles. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. octangulus, 'eight-cornered', fr. octō, 'eight', and angulus, 'corner'. See octa- and angle and cp. angular.

octant, n., 1) the eighth part of a circle; an angle or arc of 45° (geom.); 2) the position of one heavenly body when it is 45° distant from another (astron.); an instrument with an arc of 45°, used for measuring angles (opt.) — Late L. octāns, gen. -antis, 'the eighth part', formed on analogy of L. quadrāns (see quadrant) fr. octō, 'eight'. See octa-.

octarchy, n., a government by eight rulers. — Compounded of oct- and -αρχία, 'rule of', fr. άρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See -archy.

octastich, n., a stanza or poem consisting of eight verses. — Gk. ὁκτάστιχος, 'of eight lines', compounded of ὁκτα- (see octa-) and στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse'; see stichic and cp. acrostic and words there referred to.

octastyle, adj., having eight columns in front. — L. octastylos, fr. Gk. ὀκτάστῦλος, 'having eight columns', which is compounded of ὀκτα- (see octa-) and στῦλος, 'pillar, column'. See style, 'gnomon'.

Octateuch, n., the first eight books of the Bible — Eccles. L. octateuchus, fr. Gk. ὀκτάτευχος (scil. βίβλος), 'a book consisting of eight volumes', compounded of ὀκτο- (see octa-) and τεῦχος, 'tool, implement', later 'book', which is rel. to τύχειν, 'to make, construct, fashion'. See Pentateuch and CD. Hexateuch, Heptateuch.

octavalent, adj., having a valence of eight (chem.)

— A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀκτώ, 'eight' (see octa-), and L. valēns, pres. part. of valēre, 'to have power'. See -valent.

octave, n., 1) the eight days beginning with a feast day; 2) a stanza of eight lines; esp. the first eight lines of a sonnet; 3) a) the interval between the first and eighth degree of a diatonic scale; b) the eighth full tone above or below any note (mus.); 4) an organ stop — F., fr. L. octāva (scil. pars), 'an eighth (part)', fem. of octāvus, 'eight', fr. octō, 'eight'. See octa- and cp. ottava rima, utas.

Derivative: octav-al, adj.

Octavia, fem. PN. — L., fem. of Octāvius. See

Octavius, masc. PN. — L., lit. 'the eighth born', fr. octāvus, 'eighth', fr. octō, 'eight'. See octaand cn. octave.

octavo, n., 1) a book in which each sheet is folded into eight leaves or sixteen pages; 2) the size of such a book. — Fr. L. in octāvō, 'in the eighth', fr. in, 'in', and octāvus, 'eighth'. See in, prep., and octave.

octennial, adj., happening every eight years. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. octennium, 'a period of eight years', fr. octō, 'eight', and annus, 'year'. See octa- and annual. For the change

of Latin  $\check{a}$  (in  $\check{a}$  nnus) to  $\check{e}$  (in oct-ennium) see accept and cp. words there referred to.

octet, also octette, n., 1) a group of eight; esp. the first eight lines of a sonnet; 2) (mus.) a composition for eight instruments or eight voices. — Formed on analogy of duet fr. L.  $oct\bar{o}$ , 'eight'. See octa-

octillion, n., 1) in the United States and France, athou sand raised to the ninth power (i.e. 1 followed by 27 zeros); 2) in Great Britain and Germany, a million raised to the eighth power (i.e. 1 followed by 48 zeros). — F. octillion, formed fr. L. octō, 'eight' (see octa-), on analogy of million (q.v.) Cp. billion and words there referred to.

octo-, combining form meaning 'eight'. — Gk. ἀχτω-, fr. ἀχτώ, 'eight'. See octa-.

October, n. — L. October (mensis), lit. 'the eighth month (of the Roman year)', fr. octo, 'eight'; see octa-. (The Roman year began with March; cp. September, November, December).

octodecimo, n., 1) a book in which each sheet is folded into eighteen leaves; 2) the size of such a book. — Fr. L. in octōdecimō, 'in the eighteenth', fr. in, 'in', and octōdecimus, 'eighteenth', fr. octōdecim, 'eighteen', which is compounded of octō, 'eight', and decem, 'ten'. See octa- and decimal and cp. octavo.

octogenarian, adj., eighty years old; between the years 80 and 90; n., a person eighty years old or between the years 80 and 90. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. octōgēnārius, 'consisting of eighty', fr. octōgenī, 'eighty each', which is rel. to octōginta, 'eighty', fr. octō, 'eight'. See octaoctonal, adj., octonary. — See next word and adj. suff. -al.

octonary, adj., pertaining to the number eight; consisting of eight; n., a group of eight; esp. a stanza of eight lines (pros.) — L. octōnārius, 'consisting of eight', fr. octōnī, 'eight each', fr. octō, 'eight'. See octa-.

octopod, n., any animal pertaining to the Octopoda. — See octopus.

Derivatives: octopod-an, octopod-ous, adjs.

Octopoda, n. pl., a suborder of mollusks (zool.)
— ModL., fr. Gk. ὀκτώπους, gen. ὀκτώποδος, 'having eight feet'. See next word.

octopus, 1) (cap.) a genus of the eight-armed Cephalopoda; 2) any member of this genus. — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀκτώπους, 'eight-footed', fr. ὀκτώ, 'eight', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See octo- and -pod and cp. prec. word.

octoroon, n., the offspring of a white and a quadroon. — Formed on analogy of quadroon fr. L. octō, 'eight' (see octa-); so called in allusion to his having one eighth negro blood.

octosyllabic, adj., having eight syllables. — Compounded of octo- and syllabic.

octosyllable, n., a word or line of eight syllables.

— Compounded of octo- and syllable.

octroi, n., 1) a tax levied on goods entering a town; 2) the office where such taxes are collect-

octuple 10/4

ed; 3) the officials collecting them. — F., prop. 'grant, concession', fr. octroyer, 'to grant, concede', fr. VL. \*auctōrizāre, fr. Late L. auctōrāre, 'to grant', fr. L. auctor, 'he that brings about, master; one who becomes security for something'. See author and cp. authorize.

octuple, adj., eightfold. — L. octuplus, 'eightfold', formed fr. octō, 'eight', and suff. -plus '-fold', which is rel. to plicāre, 'to fold'. See octa- and ply, v.

Derivative: octuple, tr. v., to multiply by eight.

ocular, adj., pertaining to the eye or sight. — L. oculāris, 'pertaining to the eye', fr. oculus, 'eye', fr. I.-E. base \*oq<sup>w</sup>-, 'to see', whence also Goth. augō, OE. ēage, 'eye'. See eye and cp. optic. Cp. also ocellus, inoculate, inveigle, oeil-de-boeuf, oeillade, and the second element in monocle, monocular, binocular, antler.

Derivatives: *ocular*, n., eyepiece of an optical instrument, *ocular-ly*, adv.

oculist, n., a physician specializing in the treatment of eye diseases; an ophthalmologist. — F. oculiste, formed fr. L. oculus, 'eye', with suff. -iste. See ocular and -ist.

oculomotor, adj., moving the eyeball (anat.) — Compounded of L. oculus, 'eye', and mōtor, 'mover'. See ocular and motor.

od, n., a hypothetical force supposed to manifest itself in magnetism, mesmerism, etc. — G. Od, an invented word; coined by Baron Karl von Reichenbach (1788-1869) in 1850. Cp. odyl.

odal, n., among the early Teutonic peoples, uninterrupted possession of land (law) — ON. ōðal (whence also Swed. odal, Dan. odel), rel. to OE. æðele, 'noble'. See atheling and cp. words there referred to.

odalisque, n., a female slave in an Oriental harem. — F., fr. Turk. odalique, 'maidservant', lit. 'chambermaid', fr. odah, 'chamber', and -lik, a suff. expressing function. This suff. was confused with the Greek suff. -isk(os), 'of the nature of, belonging to', thus odalique became odalisague

odd, adj. — ME. odde, 'odd, unique', fr. ON. oddi, 'point of land, angle, triangle', whence the meaning 'third number; odd number', rel. to ON. oddr, 'point (of a weapon)', Dan. od, 'point', Swed. udd, 'point', udda, 'odd', OE. ord, 'point of a weapon; spear; source, beginning, origin; chief', OS. ord, 'point', OFris. ord, 'point, place', Du. oord, 'place, region, (holiday) resort', OHG. ort, 'point (esp. of a weapon or a tool), angle, edge, beginning', MHG. ort, 'point' (esp. of a weapon or a tool'), G. Ort, 'place', fr. Teut. base \*uzda-; cogn. with Alb. ušt, 'ear of grain', Lith. us-nis, 'thistle'.

Derivatives: odd-ly, adv., oddity (q.v.), oddment (q.v.), odd-ness, n., odds (q.v.)

oddity, n. — A hybrid coined fr. odd and -ity, a suff. derived fr. L. -itās.

oddment, n., an odd piece, a remnant. — A hy-

brid coined fr. odd and -ment, a suff. derived fr. L. -mentum.

odds, n. pl., difference in favor of one as against another, balance of advantage; advantage. — From the adjective odd.

ode, n., 1) orig, a poem intended to be sung; 2) in modern use, a lyric poem of exalted style. — MF. (= F.), fr. Late L.  $\bar{o}d\bar{e}$ ,  $\bar{o}da$ , fr. Gk.  $\dot{\omega}\delta\dot{\eta}$ , contraction of ἀοιδή, 'song', rel. to ἀείδω, 'I sing', which prob. stands for \*ά(υ)-εί-δω and is rel. to ἀνδών [for \*ἀ (υ)-η-δών], 'nightingale'. αὐδή (for α-υδή), 'voice, tone, sound', αὐδάω (for α-υδάω), 'I talk, speak', and cogn. with OI. vádati, 'speaks, utters, sings', Lith, vadinù, vadinti, 'to call, name', OSlav, vada, 'slander, calumny', OHG far-wāzan, 'to deny'. Cp. Odeum and the second element in comedy, epode, hymnode, melody, monody, palinode, parody, psalmody, prosody, rhapsody, terpodion, threnody, tragedy. -ode, suff, meaning 'like, something like', as in argyrode, geode. — Gk. -ώδης (masc. and fem.), -ωδες (neut.), 'like', formed fr. combining vowel-o-andelloc, 'form, shape', hence lit, meaning 'of the same form or shape'. See -oid and cp. the second element in Aleyrodes, Campodes, collodion, Lithodes, Lygodium, plasmodium.

-ode, suff. meaning 'way'. — Fr. Gk. ὁδός, 'way, path'. See odograph and cp. the second element in anode, cathode.

Odeum, n., 1) a hall for musical performances in ancient Greece and Rome; 2) in modern use, a concert hall. — L. ōdēum, fr. Gk. ἀδεῖον, 'a public building at Athens designed for musical performances', fr. ἀδή, 'song. See ode.

odic, adj., pertaining to an ode. — See ode and adj. suff. -ic and cp. Gk. ἀδικός, 'fond of singing, musical'.

odic, adj., pertaining to an od. — Formed fr. od with adj. suff. -ic.

Odin, n., the chief deity of Norse mythology. — Dan., fr. ON.  $\bar{O}$ òinn, rel. to OS.  $W\bar{o}$ dan, OE.  $W\bar{o}$ den, OHG. Wuotan. See Woden and cp. words there referred to.

odious, adj., hateful; disgusting. — ME., fr. MF. odieus (F. odieux), fr. L. odiōsus, 'hateful, offensive, unpleasant', fr. odium. See odium.

Derivatives: odious-ly, adv., odious-ness, n.

odium, n., hatred, opprobrium, disgust. — L. δdium, 'hatred, offense, annoyance, disgust', rel. to δdī, δdisse, 'to hate', cogn. with Arm. ateam, 'I hate', ateli, 'hateful, odious', ON. atall, OE. atol, 'dire, horrid, loathsome', perh. also with Gk. δδύσσασθαι, 'to be grieved at, be angry at'; fr. I.-E. base \*od-, 'to hate', which is perh. origidentical with \*od-, 'to smell'. See odor and cp. Odysseus. Cp. also noisome, annoy.

Odobenus, n., the genus consisting of the walruses (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. δδών, 'tooth', and βαίνειν, 'to walk' (see odonto- and base, n.); so called in allusion to the use of the tusks in walking.

Odocoileus, n., a genus including various species

of deer (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. δδών, 'tooth', and κοΐλος, 'hollow'. See odonto-and coelo-.

odograph, n., an instrument recording the distance traveled. — Compounded of Gk. δδός, 'way', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. base \*sed-, 'to go'. whence also OSlav, chodu, 'a walking, going', choditi, 'to walk, go', OI, a-sad-, 'to go, approach', ut-sad, 'to step aside, disappear', L. cēdere (for \*ce-zdere), 'to go, go away, yield', Cp. -ode, 'way', and anode, cathode, Diodia, electrode, episode, exodus, hexode, method, parodos, period. stomodeum, synod, I.-E. base \*sed-, 'to go', is identical with \*sed-, 'to sit', the original sense of the base having been 'to place (either the seat in order to sit down, or the foot on the ground in order to go)'. See sedentary and cp. cede. For the second element see -graph. The spelling odograph is prob. due to the influence of next word (a.v.)

odometer, n., an instrument attached to the wheel of a vehicle for measuring the distance traveled.

— Gk. ὁδόμετρον, 'instrument for measuring distance', compounded of ὁδός, 'way', and μέτρον, 'measure'. For the first element see prec. word, for the second see meter, 'poetical rhythm'. The spelling odometer is due to the influence of F. odomètre.

odont-, form of odonto- before a vowel.

-odont, combining form meaning 'tooth or teeth', as in *lophodont*, conodont. — From the stem of Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth', See odonto-.

odontalgia, n., toothache (med.) — Medical L., compounded of odont- and Gk. -αλγία, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See -algia.

Derivative: odontalg-ic, adj.

odontiasis, n., teething. — Medical L., fr. Gk. δδοντίασις, 'teething', formed fr. δδοντίαν, 'to cut teeth', fr. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See odonto- and -iasis.

odontic, adj., pertaining to the teeth. — Gk. δδοντικός, fr. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See odonto-.

odonto-, before a vowel odont-, combining form meaning 'tooth' or 'teeth', as in odontoblast, odontology. — Gk. δδοντο-, δδοντ-, fr. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth', assimilated fr. \*ἐδοντ-(cp. Aeol. ἔδοντες, 'teeth'), prob. orig. a pres. part. of I.-E. base \*ed-, 'to eat', and lit. meaning 'that which eats'. See tooth and cp. words there referred to.

odontoblast, n., one of the layers of cells on the outside of the pulp of a tooth which produce the dentine (anat.) — Compounded of odonto-and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See-blast. Derivative: odontoblast-ic, adi.

Odontoglossum, n., a genus of tropical American orchids; (not cap.) any plant of this genus (bot.)

— ModL., compounded of odonto- and Gk. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See gloss, 'interpretation'. odontoid, adj., toothlike. — Gk. δδοντοειδής,

compounded of δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See odont- and -oid and cp. dentoid.

odontolith, n., dental tartar. — Compounded of odonto- and Gk. λίθος. 'stone'. See -lith.

odontology, n., the study of the teeth and their diseases. — Compounded of odonto- and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma t \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner; one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: odontolog-ic-al, adj., odontolog-ist,

odontoloxia, n., irregularity of the teeth (dent.) — Medical L., compounded of odonto- and Gk. λοξός, 'slanting'. See loxo- and 1st -ia.

odontoma, n., a tumor originating from a tooth (med.) — Medical L., coined by the German pathologist Rudolf Ludwig Karl Virchow (1821-1902) fr. odont- and -oma.

odontophore, n., a ribbonlike organ of certain mollusks covered with minute teeth. — Gk. δδοντοφόρος, 'bearing teeth', compounded of δδών, gen. δδοντός, 'tooth', and -φόρος, 'bearer'. See odonto- and -phore.

Derivative: odontophor-ous, adi.

odontosis, n., dentition. — Medical L., formed with suff. -osis fr. Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See odonto-.

odor, odour, n. — ME. odour, fr. AF. odour, fr. OF. odor (F. odeur), fr. L. odōrem, acc. of odor, 'smell, scent, odor', which is cogn. with Gk. δζειν, 'to smell', ὀσφραίνεσθαι (for \*ὀτσ-φραίνεσθαι, -ts- having become -s-), 'to smell, scent, track by scent', Arm. hot, 'smell, odor' (whence hotim, 'I smell'), Lith. úodžiù, úosti, Lett. uôžu, uôst, 'to smell', OCzech. jadati, 'to search, inquire' (lit. 'to nose, smell out'), Alb. ame (for \*odmā), 'unpleasant odor'. See olfactory and cp. Olax, olid, redolent. Cp. also osmium and words there referred to. Cp. also odium.

odorant, adj., emitting an odor, fragrant. — ME. odoraunt, fr. MF. (= F.) odorant, fr. L. odôrantem, acc. of odôrāns, pres. part. of odôrāre, 'to scent, perfume', fr. odor. See odor and -ant.

odorate, adj., scented (archaic). — L. odōrātus, 'scented, fragrant', pp. of odōrāre. See prec. word.

odoriferous, adj., emitting an odor, fragrant. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. odôrifer, 'fragrant', lit. 'bearing odor', fr. odor, 'smell, scent, odor', and the stem of ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See odor and -ferous.

Derivatives: odoriferous-ly, adv., odoriferous-ness, n.

odorimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the intensity of odor. — A hybrid coined fr. L. odor, 'smell, scent, odor', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'; see odor and meter, 'poetical rhythm'. The correct form is osmometer, fr. Gk. ὀσμή, 'smell', and μέτρον, 'measure'.

odorize, tr. v., to perfume. — Formed fr. L. odor (see odor) with suff. -ize.

odorous 107

odorous, adj., emitting an odor, scented, fragrant.—L. odōrus, 'emitting an odor, fragrant', fr. odor. See odor. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: odorous-ly, adv., odorous-ness, n. -odus, combining form meaning '-toothed'. — ModL., fr. Gk. -δδούς, fr. δδούς, a secondary form of δδών, gen. δδοντος, 'tooth'. See odonto-

odyl, n., od. — A hybrid coined fr. od and Gk. των, 'matter, material', See -vl.

Odynerus, n., a genus of wasps (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. όδυνηρός, 'painful', fr. όδύνη, 'pain'. See -odynia.

-odynia, combining form denoting pain (in a specified part of the body or caused by specified circumstances), as in acrodynia, crymodynia. — Medical L., fr. Gk. -οδυνία, fr. ὁδύνη, 'pain', lit. 'that which eats or consumes', fr. I.-E. base \*ed-, 'to eat', whence also Gk. ἔδειν, L. edere, 'to eat'. See eat.

Odysseus, n., king of Ithaca and one of the Greek leaders of the Trojan war, hero of the Odyssey; Ulysses. — Gk. 'Οδυσσεύς, 'Odysseus, Ulysses', of uncertain origin; perh. rel. to ὀδύσσασθαι, 'to be grieved at, be angry at', and cogn. with L. ōdī, ōdisse, 'to hate'. See odium and cp. next word. Cp. also Ulysses.

Odyssey, n., 1) the second of the Homeric epics, describing the wanderings and adventures of Odysseus during the ten years after the fall of Troy; 2) (sometimes not cap.) any long wanderings. — L. Odyssēa, fr. Gk. 'Οδυσσεία or 'Οδύσσεια, fr. 'Οδυσσεύς. See prec. word and 2nd -y.

oecist, n., a colonist. — Gk. οἰχιστής, 'colonizer', from the stem of οἰχίζειν, 'to build a house, to found a new settlement', fr. οἶκος, 'house'. See economy and -ist.

oeco- combining form. - See eco-.

oecology, n. - See ecology.

oecumenic, oecumenical, adjs. — See ecumenic, ecumenical.

oecus, n., a room or hall in a house. — L., fr. Gk. οἶχος, 'house'. See economy.

oedema, n. — See edema,

Oedipus, n., the son of Laius and Jocasta, king and queen of Thebes, who unknowingly slew his father and married his mother; he solved the riddle of the Sphinx (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk.  $Ol\delta(\pi o \upsilon \zeta)$ , lit. 'swell-foot', fr.  $ol\delta\tilde{\alpha}v$ , 'to swell', and  $\pi o\upsilon \zeta$  (gen.  $\pi o\delta \delta \zeta$ ), 'foot'. See edema and -pod.

oeil-de-boeuf, n., a round or oval window (archit.)
F. ail-de-bauf, lit. 'eye of an ox', fr. ail (fr. L. oculus), 'eye', de, 'from, of' (fr. L. dē, 'from, away from'), and bauf (fr. L. bovem, acc. of bōs), 'ox'. See ocular, de- and beef.

oeillade, n., an amorous glance. — F. \alphaillade, fr. \alphail, 'eye', fr. L. oculus. See ocular and -ade. oen-, form of oeno- before a vowel.

Oenanthe, n., a genus of plants, the water drop-

wort (bot.) — L. oenanthē, 'vine shoot, the vine; dropwort', fr. Gk. οἰνάνθη, of s.m., which is compounded of οἴνη, 'vine', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See vine and anther.

oenanthic, adj., having the odor of wine; hence 2) oenanthic acid  $(C_{14}H_{26}O_2)$ , acid obtained from oenanthic ether. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. L. oenanthē. See prec. word.

Oeneus, n., king of Calydon in Actolia, father of Clymenus, Meleager, Dejanira and Gorgo (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Οἰνεύς, fr. οἴνος, 'wine'. See vine.

oeno-, before a vowel oen-, pertaining to wine.

— Gk. οἰνο-, οἰν-, fr. οἶνος, 'wine'. See vine and cp. wine.

oenology, n., the study of wine. — Compounded of oeno- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: oenolog-ical, adj., oenolog-ist, n.

oenomel, n., a beverage made of wine and honey, drunk by the ancient Greeks (Greek antiq.) — Late L. oenomeli, fr. Gk. οἰνόμελι, which is compounded of οἰνος, 'wine', and μέλι, 'honey'. See vine and mel.

oenometer, n., an alcoholometer. — Compounded of oeno- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. vinometer.

Oenone, n., a nymph of Mount Ida, wife of Paris (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Οἰνώνη, fr. οἶνος, 'wine'. See vine.

oenophilist, n., a lover of wine. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. oeno- and Gk. φίλος, 'lover'. See -phile.

Oenothera, n., a genus of plants, the evening primrose (bot.) — L., name of a plant fr. Gk. οἰνοθήρας, a plant, the root of which smells of wine, compounded of οἶνος, 'wine', and θηρᾶν, 'to hunt after, seek'. For the first element see vine. The second element is a derivative of  $θηρ\bar{α}$ , 'hunting, chase', fr. θηρ, 'wild beast'. See therio- and cp. words there referred to.

o'er, adv. and prep. — Poetic contraction of over.

oersted, n., the C.G.S. unit of magnetic reluctance. — Named after the Danish physicist Hans Christian *Oersted* (1777-1851).

oesophageal, adj. — See esophageal.

oesophagus, n. - See esophagus.

Oestrelata, n., a genus of petrels (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. οἰστρήλατος, 'driven by a gadfly', compounded of οἶστρος, 'gadfly', and verbal adj. of ἐλαύνειν, 'to drive'. See estrus and elastic.

oestrus, n. - See estrus.

oeuvre, n., a work; esp. a work of literature. — F. æuvre, 'work', fr. L. opera. See operate, opus and cp. chef-d'oeuvre, hors d'oeuvre.

of, prep. — ME. of, 'of, off', fr. OE. of, unstressed form of &f, 'of, from, away from, off', rel. to OS., ON. af, OFris. af, of, of s.m., MLG. af, MDu. af, ave, Du. af, 'off, down', OHG. aba,

ab, MHG. abe, ab, G. ab, 'off, from, down', Goth. af, 'away from', cogn. with OI. ápa, Avestic apa, 'away from', Hitt. apa, 'behind', Gk. ἀπό, 'away from, from', L. ab, 'away from, from' (orig. \*ap, cp. ap-eriō, 'I open'), Alb. prapε (for \*per-apε), 'back, again', Lith. apačià, Lett. apakša, 'the lower part'. Cp. off, ebb. Cp. also ab-, apo-, post-.

of., assimilated form of ob- before f.

off, adv., prep. and adj. — The stressed form of of. Cp. offal, offing, offish, and the second element in doff.

off. n., the offside (cricket) - Fr. off. adi.

offal, n., 1) waste parts; 2) refuse. — Lit. 'that which falls off'; formed from off, adv., and fall, n. Cp. Du. afyal, G. Abfall.

offcast, adj. and n. — Compounded of off, adv., and cast.

offend, intr. and tr. v. — ME. offenden, fr. MF. offendre, fr. L. offendere, 'to strike against, hit upon, hurt; to stumble, commit an offense; to find fault with, be displeased with', formed fr. ob- and -fendere (found only in compounds), 'to thrust, strike', fr. I.-E. base \*g\*hen-, 'to strike'. See defend and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: offend-ed, adi., offend-ed-ly, adv.

offense, offence, n. — ME. offense, offence, fr. OF. (= F.) offense, fr. L. offensa, 'a striking against; offense', prop. fem pp. of offendere. See offend.

offend-ed-ness, n., offend-er, n.

offensive, adj. — ML. offēnsīvus, fr. L. offēnsus, pp. of offendere. See prec. word and -ive.

Derivatives: offensive, n., offensive-ly, adv., offensive-ness, n.

offer, tr. and intr. v. — ME. offren, fr. earlier offrien, fr. OE. offrian, 'to bring offering, to sacrifice', fr. L. offerre,' to bring before, present, offer', fr. ob- and ferre, 'to bear, carry'; see bear, 'to carry', and cp. words there referred to. The sense development of the English word was influenced by F. offrir, 'to offer'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. confer and words there referred to.

offer, n. — ME. offre, fr. OF. (= F.) offre, verbal n. fr. offrir, 'to offer', fr. VL. \*offerire, which corresponds to L. offerre. See offer, v.

offering, n. — ME. offring, offering, fr. OE. offrung, 'offering', verbal n. fr. offrian, 'to offer'. See offer, v., and subst. suff. -ing.

offertory, n., that part of the mass at which offerings are made; the offerings themselves. — Eccles L. offertōrium, 'place to which offerings were brought', fr. VL. offertus (corresponding to L. oblātus), pp. of L. offerre. See offer and subst. suff. -ory.

Derivative: offertori-al, adi.

office, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. officium, 'service' (in Eccles. L., 'church service'), which stands for \*opi-faciom, lit. 'work-doing', fr. ops, gen. opis, 'power, might, abundance, means, wealth, treasure', and the stem of facere, 'to

make, do'. (Cp. L. opi-fex, 'workman, artist', lit. 'one who does a work', which is compounded of the same two elements.) The first element is rel. to L. opus, 'work, labor, exertion; see opus. For the second element see fact. Cp. officinal, usine. For the change of Latin  $\tilde{a}$  (in facere) to i (in of-ficium) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

officer, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) officier, fr. ML. officiārius, fr. L. officium. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

Derivative: officer, tr. v.

official, adj. — ME., fr. OF. official (F. official), fr. Late L. officiālis, 'pertaining to an office or service', fr. L. officium. See office and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: official, n., official-ism, n., official-ist, n., official-ize, tr. v., official-lv, adv.

officiant, n., an officiating priest or minister. — ML. officiāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of officiāre. See officiate and -ant.

officiary, adj., pertaining to, or connected with, the holding of an office. — ML. officiārius, fr. L. officium. See office and adj. suff. -ary.

officiate, intr. v., to perform a duty; esp. to perform the duties of a priest. — ML. officiāt-(um), pp. stem of officiāre, 'to perform divine service', fr. L. officium. See office and verbal suff. -ate.

officinal, adj., kept in stock by a druggist. — ML. officinālis, 'belonging to a workshop', fr. L. officina, 'workshop', which stands for \*opificina, fr.opifex, gen. opificis, 'workman'. See office, suff.-ine (representing L.-inus) and adj. suff.-al.

officious, adj., 1) friendly, obliging (archaic); 2) meddlesome, interfering; 3) unofficial, informal (diplomacy). — L. officiōsus, 'dutiful, complaisant, obliging', fr. officium. See office and -ous. Derivatives: officious-ly, adv., officious-ness, n.

offing, n., the distant part of the sea, as far as it can be seen from the shore. — Formed fr. off, adv., and subst. suff. -ing.

offish, adj., inclined to be aloof. — Formed fr. off, adv., and adj. suff. -ish.

Derivatives: offish-ly, adv., offish-ness, n.

offprint, n., a separate reprint of an article. — Coined by Skeat fr. off and print, as loan translation of G. Separatabdruck.

Derivative: offprint, tr. v., to reprint separately. offset, n., that which sets off; an offshoot. — Compounded of off, adv., and set, n.

Derivative: offset, tr. and intr. v.

offshoot, n. — Compounded of off, adj., and shoot. offspring, n. — ME. ofspring, fr. OE. ofspring, fr. of, 'of, off', and springan, 'to spring'. See of and spring, v.

oft, adv., often (archaic or poet.) — ME., fr. OE. oft, rel. to OS. oft, ofto, OFris. ofta, Dan. ofte, Swed. ofta, OHG. ofto, MHG. ofte, oft, G. oft, ON. opt, Goth. ufta, 'often'; of uncertain origin. often, adv. — ME. ofte, often, extended fr. oft. See oft.

ogam, ogham, ogum, n., ancient Irish form of

writing. — Ir. ogham, fr. OIr. ogam, ogum, generally derived fr. Ogma Mac Eladan, the legendary inventor of this sytem of writing.

Derivative: ogam-ic, ogham-ic, ogum-ic, adj.

ogdoad, n., 1) the number eight; 2) a group of eight. — Late L. ogdoas, gen. -adis, fr. Gk. ὀγδοάς, gen. -άδος, 'the number eight', fr. ὄγδοος, eighth', fr. ὀκτώ, 'eight'. See octa- and suff. -ad and cp. octad.

ogee, n., 1) a molding having an S-shaped curve; 2) an S-shaped curve. — F. ogive. See ogive.

ogival, adj., having the form of an ogive. — See next word and adj. suff. -al.

ogive, n., 1) the diagonal rib of a Gothic vault; 2) a pointed or Gothic arch. — F. ogive, earlier also spelled augive; of uncertain origin. Cp.

ogle, intr. v., 1) to keep looking amorously; 2) tr. v., to look at amorously. — Of LG. origin. Cp. LG. oegeln, freq. of oegen, 'to look at', rel. to Du. ogen, 'to look at', fr. oog, 'eye'. See eye. Derivatives: ogle, n., ogl-er, n.

Ogpu, n., formerly, the secret service of Soviet Russia. — Russ., formed from the initials of Objedinionnoje Gosudarstvennoje Politicheskoje Upravlenie (United Government Political Administration).

ogre, n., 1) a man-eating giant; a hideous or cruel man. — F., first used by Perrault in his fairy stories, 1697; in English it appears first (spelled hogre) in a translation of a French version of the Arabian Nights; fr. Byzantine Ogur, 'Hungarian'. The sense development is due to a confusion of the Hungarians with the Huns and the Tartars. See Wiener in Anglia, XXIII, 107, and Meyer-Lübke, Romanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, p. 446, No. 6048. Cp. Ugrian.

Derivatives: ogre-ish, adj., ogr-ess, n.

Ogygian, adj., primeval, prehistoric. — Lit. 'pertaining to Ogygius', fr.L.  $\bar{O}gygius$ , fr. Gk. ' $\Omega$ γύγιος, fr.  $\Omega$ γύγης, name of a mythical king of Attica. For the ending see suff. -ian.

oh, interj. - Of imitative origin. Cp. O.

ohm, n., the unit of electrical resistance. — G. Ohm, from the name of the German physicist Georg Simon Ohm (1787-1854).

Derivatives: ohmage (q.v.), ohm-ic, adj.

ohmage, n., electrical resistance expressed in ohms. — Formed fr. ohm with suff. -age.

ohmic, adj., 1) of an ohm; 2) measured in ohms.

— Formed fr. ohm with adj. suff. -ic.

ohm-meter, n., an instrument for measuring electrical resistance. — Formed fr. ohm and -meter. oho, interj. — Compounded of the interjections O and ho.

-oic, a suff. used to form names of acid, as in caproic (chem.) — From the ending of benzoic.
-oid, adj. suff. meaning 'like, resembling'. The adjectives so formed are often used substantively in the sense 'something resembling'. — Gk.
-οειδής, for -ο-ειδής, formed fr. -o-, stem vow-

el belonging to the preceding element, and -ειδής, 'like' (cp. e.g. δακτυλο-ειδής, 'fingerlike', and see dactyloid), lit. 'having the form of', fr. είδος, 'form, shape', which stands for \*Fεῖδος, and lit. means 'that which is seen', fr. I.-E. base \*weid-, \*woid-, \*wit-, 'to see; to know', whence also Gk. lδεῖν (for \*Fιδεῖν), 'to see', οἴδα (for \*Fοῖδα), 'I know'. See -o- and idea and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also -ode, 'like'. Cp. also the second element in collidine, iodine, Ixodidae.

-oidal, suff. forming adjectives from nouns ending in -oid. — Compounded of the prec. suff. and adj. suff. -al.

Oidium, n., a form genus of imperfect fungi (bot.)

— ModL., dimin. formed fr. Gk.  $\tilde{\phi}$ ov, 'egg'.
See oo.

oil, n. — ME. olie, oile, fr. OF. oile (F. huile), fr. L. oleum, fr. Gk. ἔλαιον (fr. \*ἔλαι Ϝον), 'olive tree', which, together with Arm. ewl, is prob. of Aegean (most likely Cretan) origin. OE. αle, OS. oli, OFris. and Du. olie, OHG. olei, oli (whence MHG. öle, öl, G. Öl), 'oil', are loan words fr. L. oleum. Cp. ole, oleagineous, olive and elaio-. Cp. also the second element in anele, carbolic, lanolin, linoleum, rhigolene.

Derivatives: oil, tr. v., oil-er, n., oil-y, adj., oil-i-ly, adv., oil-i-ness, n.

ointment, n. — ME. oinement, oynement, fr. OF. oignement, fr. VL. \*unguimentum, for L. unguentum. (The first t in E. ointment is due to an association with the obsol. verb oint, 'to anoint'). See unguent.

Oireachtas, n., the legislature of the Irish Free State. — Ir., 'assembly'.

O.K. or OK., all right, correct. — Prob. fr. Choctaw okeh, 'it is so'.

Derivative: O.K., tr. v., to approve.

oka, n., a weight used in Turkey. — Turk. ōqah, fr. Arab. ūkiya<sup>h</sup>, fr. Gk. οὐγγία, οὐγκία, fr. L. uncia. See ounce, a weight.

okapi, n., a Central African animal related to the giraffes, but with a short neck (zool.) — Native African name.

okenite, n., a hydrous calcium silicate (mineral.)

— Named after the German naturalist Lorenz
Oken (1779-1851). For the ending see subst. suff.

okra, n., a tall plant, native in Africa, and cultivated in the United States and the West Indies, Abelmoschus esculentus. — Fr. W. African

-ol, suff. denoting an alcohol or phenol (chem.) — Fr. alcohol.

-ol, a var. of the chem. suff. -ole.

Olacaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Olax with suff. -aceae.

Olaf, mas. PN. — ON. An-leifr, a compound lit. meaning 'ancestor's relic'. The first element is rel. to OHG. ano, 'ancestor'; see anile. The second element is rel. to OE. læfan, 'to leave'; see leave.

Olam Habba, also Olam Haba, the world to come (Jewish Religion). — Heb. 'ōlắm habbấ', 'the world to come, the future world'. Heb. 'ōlắm means 'long duration; antiquity, ancient time; uninterrupted future, eternity', in Mishnaic Hebrew also 'world'. It is rel. to Aram. 'ālám, 'ālèmá, 'eternity; world' (whence prob. Ethiop. 'ālam, 'eternity; world'), Arab. 'ālam, 'world'. According to Gesenius, König and others, these words lit. mean 'hidden, unknown time', and derive fr. Sem. base '-l-m, 'to hide'. Heb. habbấ', 'the coming or future one', is formed from the def. article ha-, 'the', and bã', part. of bō' (stem b-w-'), 'to come', which is rel. to Arab. bã'a, 'he returned', Akkad. bā'u, 'to come'. Cp. Ahabath Olam.

Olax, n., a genus of evergreen plants (bot.) — ModL. Olāx, fr. Late L. olāx, gen. olācis, 'smelling, odorous', fr. olēre, 'to smell'. See odor and cp. olfactory.

old, adj. - ME. ald, old, fr. OE. ald, eald, rel. to OS. ald. OFris. ald, old. Du. oud, OHG., MHG., G. alt (for I.-E. \*al-tó-), Goth. albeis (for I.-E. \*ál-tvo-) 'old'; pp. formation orig. meaning 'nourished, grown up', from the Teut, verb represented by Goth, alan, 'to grow up', ON, ala. 'to bring up, nourish', OE. alan, 'to nourish', fr. I.-E. base \*al-, 'to grow, nourish', whence also Gk. ἄν-αλ-τος, 'not to be filled, insatiable', L. alere, 'to nourish', altus, 'high' (prop. pp. of alere, hence orig, meaning 'nourished, grown up', and corresponding exactly to OE, ald, etc.). almus, 'fostering', ad-olēscere, 'to grow up', OIr. alim, 'I nourish', Toch. A ālym, 'life, spirit'. Enlarged with -d- or -dh-formative element, the same base appears in OI. ida, 'refreshment', Gk. άλδη, 'growth', άλδαίνειν 'to cause to grow', άλδήσκειν, 'to grow; to cause to grow' (base \*al-d-), OI. rdhnóti, 'thrives, prospers', Gk. άλθαίνειν, 'to heal' (base \*al-dh-). Cp. auld, alderman, eld, elder, 'older', the first element in Eldred and the second element in world. Cp. also abolish, adolescent, adult, aliment, alimony, Alma Mater, alt, Althaea, altitude, alto, altissimo, alto-relievo, alumnus, coalesce, enhance, exalt. hautboy, hauteur, hawser, oboe, obsolete, proles, proletary, rialto, soboles. For other Teut, adjectives formed from past participles see cold, dead, loud, sad.

Derivatives: old, n., olden (q.v.), old-ish, adj., oldster (q.v.)

olden, adj. — ME., fr. old. See old and adj. suff. -en.

olden, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. old with verbal suff. -en.

oldhamite, n., a calcium sulfide. — Named after the Irish geologist Thomas Oldham (1816-78). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

oldster, n., an old person (colloq.) — Formed fr. old on analogy of youngster. See -ster.

-ole, also -ol, a suff. used in chemistry to denote
1) a close-chained compound having five mem-

bers as in *pyrrole*; 2) certain aldehydes and ethers. — Fr. L. oleum, 'oil'. See oil.

-ole, dimin. suff. — Fr. F. -ole, or directly fr. L. -olus (masc.), -ola (fem.), -olum (neut.), fr. orig. \*-elo, which is cogn. with OI. -alá-h (cp. OI. vṛṣalāh, 'male'), Gk. -ὑλος (cp. Gk. ἀρχτύλος, 'a bear whelp', fr. ἄρχτος, 'bear'), OSlav. -elī (cp. OSlav. plēvelī, 'weed'), Lith. -ēlīs (cp. Lith. paršēlīs, 'a little pig'). L. suff. -olus, -a, -um, is used only after vowels (cp. e.g. L. petiolus, 'a little foot'). After consonants the form of this dimin. suff. is -ulus; see -ule,

Olea, n., a genus of plants, the true olive. — L. olea, 'olive tree, olive'. See olive.

Oleaceae, n. pl., the olive family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Olea with suff. -aceae.

oleaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

oleaginous, adj., oily, greasy. — F. oléagineux (fem. oléagineuse), fr. L. oleaginus, 'belonging to the olive', fr. olea, 'olive'. See oil and cp. Olea, olive. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivative: oleaginous-ness, n.

oleander, n., an evergreen Mediterranean shrub, the rose bay. — ML. (whence also F. oléandre), fr. Late L. lorandrum, which was formed fr. L. rhododendron (through the intermediate forum rodandrum). See rhododendron.

oleaster, n., a S. European shrub resembling the wild olive, *Elaeagnus angustifolia*. — L., 'wild olive', formed with the pejorative suff. -aster fr. olea, 'olive tree'. See Olea,

oleate, n., a salt of oleic acid (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -ate fr. L. oleum, 'oil'. See oil. olecranon, n., point of the elbow (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀλέκρᾶνον, shortened fr. ἀλενόκρᾶνον, for ἀλένης κρᾶνίον, 'head of the elbow'. The first element is cogn. with L. ulna, 'elbow', Goth. aleina, OE. eln, 'ell'; see ell. For the second element see cranium.

olefiant, adj., forming oil (chem.) — F. oléfiant (in gaz oléfiant, lit. 'oil-making gas'), coined by the Dutch chemists Deimann, Troostwyck, Bondt and Lauwerenburgh in 1794 fr. ole- (fr. L. oleum, 'oil') and -fiant (fr. L. -ficantem, acc. of -ficāns, pres. part. of -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'). See oil and -fv.

olefine, olefin, n., any of a series of hydrocarbons, containing one double bond (chem.) — Formed from prec. word with chem. suff. -ine, -in.

oleic, adj., pertaining to, or contained in, oil. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. L. oleum, 'oil'. See oil and cp. olive.

olein, n., a liquid glyceride of oleic acid (chem.) — Coined by its discoverer, the French chemist Michel-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889), fr. L. oleum, 'oil' (see oil), and suff. -in. Cp. acrolein. oleo-, a combining form meaning oii, oleic or olein. — Fr. L. oleum, 'oil'. See oil.

oleograph, n., a chromolithograph imitating an oil painting. — A hybrid coined fr. L. oleum, 'oil', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'

Derivatives: oleograph-ic, adj., oleograph-y, n. oleomargarine, n., margarine. — Compounded of oleo- and margarine.

oleometer, n., an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of oils. — A hybrid coined fr. L. oleum, 'oil', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure' (see oil and meter, 'poetical rhythm'). The correct form is elaeometer, fr. Gk. ἔλαιον, 'oil', and μέτρον, 'measure'.

oleoresin, n., a solution of a resin in an essential oil. — Compounded of oleo- and resin.

oleraceous, adj., of the nature of potherbs. — L. holerāceus, olerāceus, 'resembling vegetables', fr. holus, olus, gen. holeris, oleris, 'kitchen herbs, vegetables, cabbage, colewort', fr. OL. helus, of s.m., which is rel. to L. helvus, 'light bay'. See yellow and cp. olitory. For the ending see suff. -aceous.

Olethreutidae, n. pl., a family of small moths (entomol.) — ModL., lit. 'destroyers', formed with suff. -idae fr. Olethreutes, the type genus, fr. Gk. δλεθρεύειν, 'to slay, destroy', fr. ὅλεθρος, 'destruction, ruin', which is rel. to ὀλλύειν, 'to destroy'. Cp. Apollyon and the second element in Azolla.

olfaction, n., 1) the act of smelling; 2) the sense of smell. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. olfactus, pp. of olfacere, 'to smell'. See next word and -ion.

olfactory, adj., pertaining to the sense of smell. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. olfactus, pp. of olfacere, 'to smell, scent; to cause to smell at', which is compounded of ol-ēre, 'to smell', and facere, 'to make, do'. The first element stands for \*od-ēre and is rel. to odor, 'smell, scent, odor'; see odor. For the second element see fact, for the ending see adj. suff. -ory. The change of -d- to -l- in olēre is prob. due to the influence of L. oleum, 'oil'. Cp. Olax, olid, redolent.

Olga, fem. PN. — Russ., prob. fr. Norse helga, 'holy'. See holy.

olibanum, n., frankincense. — ML., fr. L. libanus (Vulgate), fr. Gk. λίβανος, fr. Heb.  $l^{\delta}bh\bar{o}n\hat{a}^{h}$ , 'frankincense', lit. 'the white one', fr.  $l\bar{a}bh\bar{a}n$ , 'white'. See leban.

 -olic, a suff. used to name certain acids, as tetrolic (chem.) — Compounded of the suffixes -ol (for alcohol) and adj. suff. -ic.

olid, adj., stinking. — L. olidus, 'smelling, stinking, rank', fr. olēre, 'to smell'. See olfactory and -id (representing L. -idus).

olig-, form of oligo- before a vowel.

oligarch, n., member of an oligarchy. — Gk. δλιγάρχης, fr. δλίγος, 'small, little, few', and -άρχης, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See oligo- and -arch.

oligarchic, oligarchical, adj., pertaining to an oligarchy. — Gk. δλιγαρχικός, fr. δλιγάρχης. See oligarchy and adj. suff. -ic.

oligarchy, n., rule or government by a few per-

sons. — Gk. δλιγαρχί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'government by a few persons', fr. δλιγάρχης. See oligarch and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

oligo-, before a vowel olig-, combining form meaning 'few'. — Gk. δλιγο-, δλιγ-, fr. δλίγος, 'small, little, few', of uncertain etymology; perh. rel. to λοιγός, 'ruin, destruction, death', and cogn. with Alb. *l'ik*, 'evil, thin, lean', Lith. *ligà*, 'illness'. Cp. **loimic**.

Oligocene, adj., pertaining to the Tertiary period between the Eocene and Miocene (geol.) — Compounded of oligo- and Gk. καινός, 'new'. See kainite.

Oligochaeta, n., pl., an order of chaetopod worms (2001.) — ModL., compounded of oligo- and Gk. χαίτη, 'long flowing hair, mane'. See chaeto-oligochaetous, adj. — See prec. word and -ous.

oligoclase, n., a kind of feldspar (mineral.) — Compounded of oligo- and Gk. κλάσις, 'fracture', fr. κλᾶν, 'to break'. See clastic and cp. words there referred to.

oligocythemia, oligcythaemia, n., a form of anemia in which there is a deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood (med.) — Medical L., compounded of oligo-, Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel', and αξιμα, 'blood'. See -cyte and -hemia.

oliguria, n., scantiness of urine secreted (med.) — Medical L., compounded of olig- and Gk. oupov, 'urine'. See -uria.

olio, n., 1) an olla podrida; 2) a medley, miscellany.—Sp olla, 'earthen pot', pronounced ol'a, fr. VL. olla, 'pot', fr. L. aulla, which stands for \*auxlā (cp. the dimin. auxilla, 'small pot'), and is cogn. with Goth. auhns (for \*uq\*nos), OE. ofen, 'oven', orig. 'firepot'. See oven and cp. olla podrida.

oliphant, n., 1) an elephant (obsol.); 2) a medieval horn made of ivory (obsol.) — F. olifant, fr. OF. See elephant.

olitory, adj., 1) pertaining to a kitchen garden; 2) producing potherbs. — L. olitōrius, holitōrius, fr. olitor, holitor, 'kitchen gardener', from the stem of olus, holus, gen. oleris, holeris, 'kitchen herbs, vegetables, cabbage, colewort'. See oleraceous and adj. suff. -ory.

Oliva, n., a genus of marine univalve mollusks (zool.) — L. oliva, 'olive'. See olive.

olivaceous, adj., resembling the olive; olive green.
— ModL. olivāceus, fr. L. olīva. See olive and -aceous.

olivary, adj., 1) shaped like an olive; 2) relating to either of the two oval bodies protruding from the *medulla oblongata* (anat.) — L. olivārius, 'pertaining to olives', fr. oliva. See next word and adj. suff. -ary.

olive, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) olive, fr. L. oliva, 'olive, olive tree', fr. Gk.  $\hat{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha'i\bar{\alpha}$  (for  $*\hat{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha'i\bar{F}\bar{\alpha}$ ), 'olive tree'. See oil and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also olivet, Olivia, olivine.

Derivative: olive, adj.

Oliver, 1) masc. PN.; 2) one of Charlemagne's 12 peers and a friend of Roland. — F. Olivier, fr.

MLG. Alfihar, lit. 'elf-host', fr. alf, 'elf', and hari, 'host, army'. Cp. the OE. PN. Ælfhere, which is of the same meaning and origin, and see elf and harry. F. Olivier was influenced in form by OF. olivier, 'olive tree'.

oliver, n., a small tilt hammer. — Prob. from the PN. Oliver.

olivet, n., olive yard. — L. olivētum, 'olive yard', formed fr. oliva, 'olive tree', with -ētum, a suff. used to form names of gardens and woods. Cp. L. arbor-ētum, 'a place grown with trees', querqu-ētum, 'oak forest', palm-ētum, 'palm forest'. See olive.

olivet, n., imitation pearl — F. olivette, dimin. formed fr. olive. See olive and -et, -ette.

Olivia, also Olive, fem. PN. — It. Olivia, fr. L. oliva, 'olive'. See olive.

olivine, n., an olive green chrysolite (mineral.) — G. Olivin, formed fr. L. oliva, 'olive', with suff. -in, '-ine'. See olive and -ine (representing L. -inus).

olla podrida, 1) a dish consisting of various meats and vegetables; 2) a medley, miscellany — Sp., lit. 'rotten pot'. See olio and putrid and cp. potpourri.

ology, n., any branch of knowledge; science (colloq.) — Prop. subst. use of -ology, fr. Gk. -ολογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , a suff. formed fr. -o-, stem vowel belonging to the preceding element, and  $-\lambda$ ογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda$ όγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -o- and -logy.

olpe, n., a leathern oil flask used in the palaestra (Greek archaeol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὅλπη, 'a leathern oil flask', which is rel. to ἔλπος, 'fat, oil', fr. I.-E. \*selp-, whence also OI. sarpiş-, 'melted butter', OE. sealf, 'salve'. See salve, 'ointment for wounds'.

Olympiad, n., a period of four years, reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to the next; used by the ancient Greeks in computing time. — F. olympiade, fr. L. Olympiadem, gen. Olympiadis, fr. Gk. 'Ολυμπιάς, gen. 'Ολυμπιάδος, fr. 'Ολυμπίᾶ (scil. χώρα), a district in Elis in ancient Greece, where the Olympic games were held, prop. fem. of the adj. 'Ολύμπιος, 'Olympian'. See next word and -ad.

Olympian, adj., 1) pertaining to Mount Olympus in Macedonia; 2) heavenly; godlike; 3) pertaining to Olympia in Elis in ancient Greece, where the Olympian games were held; 4) designating the Olympian games. — Late L. Olympiānus, Olympius, fr. Gk. 'Ολύμπιος, 'pertaining to Olympus or Olympia', fr. "Ολυμπος. See Olympus and cp. Olympic.

Olympian, n., 1) an inhabitant of Olympus; esp. any of the twelve great gods who were supposed to live on Mount Olympus; 2) an inhabitant of Olympia. — Fr. prec. word.

Olympic, adj., the same as Olympian. — Gk. 'Ολυμπικός, fr. "Ολυμπος, 'Olympus'. See next word and -ic.

Olympus, n., a mountain in Macedonia, the fabled dwelling place of the twelve great gods of ancient Greece. — L., fr. Gk. "Ολυμπος, which is of unknown etymology.

om-, form of omo- before a vowel.

-oma, suff. meaning 'mor'x'd growth, tumor', as in *lymphoma*, sarcoma (med.) — Gk. -ωμα, gen. -ώματος, a suff. formed fr. -ω-, lengthened stem vowel of verbs ending in -οῦν (passive -οῦσθαι) and -μα, termination of neut. nouns of the third declension; see -ma.

omadhaun, n., a fool, simpleton. — Ir. amadān.
omasitis, n., inflammation of the omasum (med.)
— Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. L.
omāsum. See next word.

omasum, n., the third stomach of a ruminant animal (zool.) — L. omāsum, 'bullock's tripe', prob. of Gaulish origin. Cp. abomasum.

omber, ombre, n., a card game. — F. hombre, fr. Sp. hombre, 'man', fr. L. hominem, acc. of homō, 'man'. See human and cp. words there referred to.

ombro-, combining form meaning 'rain'. — Gk. ὀμβρο-, fr. ὅμβρος, 'rain', cogn. with OI. abhrám, 'cloud, atmosphere'. See imbricate.

ombrograph, n., a rain gauge. — Compounded of ombro- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

ombrology, n., that branch of meteorology which deals with rain. — Compounded of ombro- and Gk.  $-\lambda o \gamma l \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma o \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

ombrometer, n., a rain gauge. — Compounded of ombro- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

omega, n., the twenty-fourth and last letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk. ὧμέγα, 'the great (i.e. long) o'. Cp. omicron.

omelet, omelette, n., eggs beaten up, seasoned and fried. — F. omelette, fr. earlier amelette, metathesized fr. \*alemette, a secondary form for alumette. This latter arose—through substitution of suffix—fr. alumelle, a word derived fr. OF. lemelle, fr. L. lāmella, 'a small thin plate of metal'; see lamella. Because of its flattened shape, the omelet has been compared to a thin plate.

omen, n., augury; foreboding. — L. ōmen, fr. earlier ōsmen, of uncertain origin; perh. standing for \*ovis-men and cogn. with Gk. οἴομαι, Epic ὀτομαι (for \*δ Γίσιομαι), 'I suppose, think, believe'. Cp. ominous, abominable, abominate.

Derivative: omen, tr. v.

oment-, form of omento- before a vowel.

omental, adj., pertaining to the omentum. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. ōmentum. See omentum.

omento-, before a vowel oment-, combining form denoting the *omentum*. See next word.

omentum, n., a fold of the peritoneum enclosing

the intestines (anat.) — L. ōmentum, 'the fatskin, adipose, the membrane that encloses the bowels', contraction of  $*o^wi\text{-}mentom$ , from the same base as the second element in L. ind-uere, 'to put on, pull on', ex-uere, 'to pull off, strip off'. See exuviae.

Derivative: oment-al, adj.

omer, n., a Hebrew measure, the tenth part of an ephah (see Ex. 16:36). — Heb. 'omer. Cp. comer.' a measure'.

omicron, omikron, n., the fifteenth letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk. δ μῖκρόν, 'small (i.e. short) σ'. Cp. omega.

ominous, adj. — L. ōminōsus, 'full of foreboding, portentous, ominous', fr. ōmen, gen. ōminis. See omen and -ous.

Derivatives: ominous-ly, adv., ominous-ness, n. omissible, adj. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. L. omissus, pp. of omittere. See omit.

Derivative: omissibil-ity, n.

omission, n. — ME. omissioun, fr. Late L. omissiö, gen. -ōnis, 'an omitting', fr. L. omissus, pp. of omittere. See omit and -ion.

omissive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. omissus, pp. of omittere. See omit and -ive.

omit, tr. v. — ME. omitten, fr. L. omittere, 'to let go, give up, dismiss, neglect', fr. o- (for ob, see ob-) and mittere, 'to cause to go, to send'. See mission.

Derivative: omitt-er, n.

omitis, n., inflammation of the shoulder (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. ωμος, 'shoulder'. See omo-, 'shoulder'.

omlah, n. pl., the native officials of a civil court in India. — Hind. amlah, fr. Arab. 'umala', 'workers, agents, officials', pl. of 'amil, partic. of 'amila, 'he worked, labored, made'. See aumil.

omma-, combining form meaning 'eye'; used esp. in terms of entomology. — Fr. Gk. ὅμμα, 'eye', which is rel. to ὅψ, gen. ὁπός, 'eye, face', ఠψις, 'sight'. See optic and -ma.

Ommastrephes, n., a genus of cephalopods (zool.)

— ModL., lit. 'turning the eyes', compounded of omma- and the stem of στρέφειν, 'to turn'. See strophe.

Ommiad, n., any of a dynasty of Mohammedan caliphs who ruled in Damascus from 661 to 750 C.E. and in southern Spain from 756 to 1031 C.E. — Fr. Umayya (in vulgar pronunciation Omayya), great-grandfather of the first caliph in this dynasty. For the ending see suff. -ad.

omni-, combining form meaning 'all'. — L. omni-, fr. omnis, 'all, every'; of uncertain origin. omnibus, n., a public vehicle. — F., short for voiture omnibus (introduced by Laffitte in Paris in 1820), lit. 'a vehicle for all', fr. L. omnibus, 'for all', dat. pl. fr. omnis. See prec. word and cp.

omnifarious, adj., of all kinds, of all subjects.
 L. omnifārius, 'of all kinds', compounded of omnis, 'all, every', and -fārius, '-fold'. For the first element see omni-, for the second see bifarious.

Derivatives: omnifarious-ly, adv., omnifarious-ness. n.

omnific, adj., all-creating. — ML. omnificus, compounded of L. omnis, 'all, every', and -ficus, from the stem of -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make. do'. See omni- and -fic.

omnipotence, n., quality of being omnipotent. — Late L. omnipotentia, 'almighty power', fr. L. omnipotēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -cc.

omnipotent, adj., almighty. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) omnipotent, fr. L. omnipotentem, acc. of omnipotēns, 'all-powerful, almighty', which is compounded of omnis, 'all, every', and potēns, gen. potentis, 'able, powerful'. See omniand potent.

Derivative: omnipotent-ly, adv.

omnipresence, adj., quality of being omnipresent.

— ML. omnipraesentia, fr. omnipraesens, gen.
-entis. See next word and -ce.

omnipresent, adj., present everywhere at the same time. — ML. omnipraesēns, gen. -entis, compounded of L. omnis, 'all, every', and praesēns, gen. praesentis, 'present'. See omni- and present. omniscience, n., the quality of being omniscient.

— ML. omniscientia. See omni- and science.

omniscient, adj., all-knowing. — ModL. omnisciens, gen. -entis, back formation of ML. omniscientia. See prec. word and -ent.

Derivative: omniscient-ly, adv.

omnium gatherum, a miscellaneous collection of persons or things. — A humorous coinage fr. L. omnium, 'of all', gen. pl. of omnis, 'all, every' (see omni-), and latinized form of E. gather.

omnivorous, adj., 1) eating everything; 2) taking in everything; esp. reading everything. — L. omnivorus, 'all-devouring', compounded of omnis, 'all, every', and -vorus, 'devouring'. See omni- and -vorous.

Derivatives: omnivorous-ly, adv., omnivorous-ness n.

omo-, before a vowel om-, combining form meaning 'shoulder', as in omodynia. — Gk. ώμο-, fr. ωμος, 'shoulder' (for \*ōmsos, less probably \*omsos); cogn. with OI. amsah, L. umerus, humerus (for \*omesos). See humerus and cp. the second element in acromion, exomis, Iniomi.

omo-, combining form meaning 'raw, unripe', as in *omophagia*. — Gk. ἀμο-, fr. ἀμός, cogn. with OI. *āmāḥ*, 'raw, uncooked, unripe', Arm. hum, OIr. om, W. of, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base \**ŏmo*-. Cp. amarine.

omodynia, n., pain in the shoulder (med.) — Medical L., compounded of om- and Gk. -οδυνία, fr. δδύνη, 'pain'. See -odynia.

omophagia, n., the eating of raw flesh. — Mod L., fr. Gk. ἀμοφαγία, 'eating of raw flesh', fr. ἀμοφάγος. See omophagous and 1st -ia.

omophagic, adj., omophagous. — See next word and -ic.

omophagous, adj., eating raw flesh. — Gk. ώμοφάγος, compounded of ώμός, 'raw', and the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See omo-, 'raw', and -nhagous.

omoplate, n., the shoulderblade, scapula. — MF. (= F.) omoplate, fr. Gk. ἀμοπλάτη, compounded of ὧμος, 'shoulder', and πλάτη, 'blade', which is rel. to πλατύς, 'flat, wide, broad'. See omo-, 'shoulder', and plate, platy-omphal-, form of omphalo- before a yowel

omphalitis, n., inflammation of the navel (med.)

— Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk.
δμφαλός, 'navel'. See omphalo-.

omphalo-, before a vowel omphal-, combining form denoting the *navel*. — Fr. Gk. δμφαλός, 'navel', which is cogn. with L. *umbilicus*, ON. *nafli*, OE. *nafela*, etc., 'navel'. See navel and cp. **umbilicus**. Cp. also next word.

omphalus, n., 1) a round stone in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, supposed to mark the center of the earth; 2) the boss of a shield; 3) a center.

— Gk. ὁμφαλός, 'navel; boss on a shield; hub'. See prec. word.

omrah, n., a lord of a Mohammedan court in India. — Prop. a plural: Arab. umará', pl. of amír, 'commander'. See emir.

on, prep. — ME., fr. OE. on, an, rel. to OS. an, ON. ā, Du. aan, OHG. ana, MHG. ane, G. an, Goth. ana, 'on, upon', and cogn. with Avestic ana, 'on', Gk. ἀνά, 'on, upon', L. an- in anhēlāre, 'to pant, gasp', OSlav. na, OPruss. no, na, 'on, upon', Lith. nuō, 'down from', fr. I.-E. base \*anō, 'on'. Cp. a, prep., the first element in anlaut and in unless and the second element in upon and in the verb don. Cp. also ana-, ano-Derivative: on, adj.

on, n., the on or leg side of the field (cricket). — Fr. on, adj. See prec. word.

-on, suff. used to denote some inactive gases, as in argon, radon. — Gk. -ov, neut. ending of adjs. in

-on, suff. used to denote elementary atomic particles, as in photon. — From the ending of ion, anion, cation.

onager, n., 1) the Asiatic wild ass; 2) a catapult for throwing stones. — ME., 'wild ass', fr. L. onager, onagrus, 'wild ass', fr. Gk. ὄναγρος, which is compounded of ὄνος, 'ass', and ἄγριος, 'wild'. The first element is a loan word fr. Asia Minor and rel. to L. asinus, 'ass'. The second derives fr. Gk. ἀγρός, 'field'. See asinine and acre.

onanism, n., 1) incomplete coitus; 2) self-abuse, masturbation. — Formed with suff. -ism from Onan, name of a son of Judah. See Gen. 38: 9. once, adv. — ME. ones, anes, gen. of on, an, 'one'. See one and cp. nonce.

Derivatives: once, conj. and n.

Onchidium, n., a genus of marine slugs (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idium fr. Gk. ὄγκος, 'barb of an arrow, hook'. See onco-, 'barb, hook', and cp. next word.

Oncidium, n., a genus of tropical American orchids, the butterfly orchid. (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idium fr. Gk. ὄγκος, 'barb of an arrow, hook'; so called in allusion to the shape of the labellum. See onco-, 'barb, hook', and cp. prec. word.

onco-, combining form meaning 'barb' or 'hook'.

— Gk. ὀγκο-, fr. ὅγκος, 'barb of an arrow, hook', which stands in gradational relationship to Gk. ἄγκος, 'a bend, hollow', ἀγκών, 'elbow', ἄγκῦρα, 'an anchor'. See angle, 'corner', and cp. words there referred to.

onco-, combining form meaning 'bulk, mass, tumor'. — Gk. ὀγκο-, fr. ὄγκος, 'bulk, size, mass, body', which stands in gradational relationship to Gk. ἐν-εγκεῖν, 'to bear, carry', fr. I.-E. base \*enek-, \*nek-, 'to reach, attain, carry'. See enough.

ondograph, n., an instrument for recording forms of waves in alternating currents. — A hybrid coined fr. F. onde, 'wave' (fr. L. unda), and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See undate and -graph.

ondometer, n., wavemeter (electr.) — A hybrid coined fr. F. onde, 'wave' (fr. L. unda), and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See undate and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

ondoyant, adj., wavy. — F., 'waving', pres. part. of ondoyer, 'to wave', fr. onde, 'wave', fr. L. unda. See undate and -ant.

one, adj. - ME. oon, on, an, fr. OE, an, 'one', rel. to OS. en, ON. einn, Dan. een, Swed. en, OFris. ān, Du. een, OHG., MHG., G. ein, Goth. ains. 'one', fr. I.-E. \*oi-nos, whence also Gk. olvoc (masc.), οἰνή (fem.), 'the ace (on dice)', OL. oinos, L. ūnus, 'one', OSlav. -inŭ (in jed-inŭ, 'one'), lit. prob. 'hardly one', and rel. to iedva. 'hardly'; cp. also ino-rogu, 'unicorn', Lith. vienas, OPruss. ains, OIr. ōin, W., Co., Bret. un, 'one'. The indef, article an is derivatively identical with one. Cp. once, only, any, the first element in Angus, the second element in alone, anon, atone, nonce, none, eleven and the last element in zollverein. Cp. also inch, ounce, uncia, uni-, uni-, Unio, Uniola, union, unique, unit, unity, the first element in unanimous, unison, universe, and the second element in triune. Cp. also eka.

Derivatives: one, n. and indef. pron., one-ness, n. -one, a suff. indicating an organic compound of the ketone group, as in acetone (chem.) — Gk. -ώνη, a fem. partronymic, used in chemistry to denote a weaker derivative.

oneiro-, before a vowel oneir-, combining form meaning 'dream'. — Gk. ὀνειρο-, ὀνειρ-, fr. ὄνειρος, 'dream', which is cogn. with Arm. anurj, 'dream', Alb. Gheg qδεξε, Tosk εndεξε, 'dream'.

oneirocritic, n., an interpreter of dreams. — Gk. δνειροχριτικός, 'interpreting dreams', fr. δνειροχρίτης, 'interpreter of dreams', which is compounded of ὄνειρος, 'dream', and χριτής, 'discerner, judge'. See oneiro- and critic.

Derivative: oneirocritic-al, adj., pertaining to the interpretation of dreams.

1085

oneiromancy, adj., divination through dreams. — Compounded of oneiro- and Gk. μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See -mancy.

oneiromantic, adj., pertaining to oneiromancy. — See oneiro- and -mantic.

oner, n., a unique person or thing (slang). — Formed fr. one with agential suff. -er.

onerous, adj., burdensome, troublesome, oppressive. — ME., fr. MF. onereus (F. onereux), 'onerous, burdensome', fr. L. onerōsus, of s.m., fr. onus, gen. oneris, 'burden, weight'. See onus

Derivatives: onerous-ly, adv., onerous-ness, n. oneself, pron. — Compounded of one and self. -onic, a suff. denoting certain acids from an -ose compound (sugar), as in glyconic (chem.)

onion, n., a bulbous plant, Allium cepa — ME. onion, fr. OF. (= F.) oignon, fr. L. unionem, acc. of unio, 'onion', which is usually derived fr. ūnus, 'one', whence ūniō (fem.), 'unity, union', unio (masc.), 'a kind of large pearl' (the sense of 'onion', would have developed through the intermediary sense 'string of onions'; see one, union). However, the diphthong oi in F. oignon, shows that the u in L. uniō, 'onion', is short and that, accordingly, unio in this sense is not a derivative of  $\bar{u}nus$ , unless it is assumed that the u was shortened in Vulgar Latin; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 820 s.v. 1. unio, and Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 421 s.v. oignon. Cp. OProvenç. onhon, 'onion', which also comes fr. L. unionem. OE. vnnē, 'onion', is a Romance loan word.

only, adj., adv., and conj. — ME. anly, only, fr. OE. ānlic, 'unique, single', formed fr. ān, 'one', with suff. -lic, 'like'. See one and -like, -ly. Derivative: onli-ness, n.

Onoclea, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀνόκλεια, synonym of ἄγχουσα, 'anchusa, alkanet'.

onomancy, n., divination from names or from the letters of a name. — Shortened fr. obsol. onomatomancy, fr. ML. onomatomantia, 'divination from names', fr. Gk. ὄνομα, 'name', and μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See onomato- and -mancy. The shortening of onomatomancy to onomancy is due to haplology.

onomastic, adj., pertaining to a name or names or naming. — Gk. ὀνομαστικός, 'pertaining to naming', fr. ὀνομαστός, 'named', verbal adj. of ὀνομάζειν, 'to name', fr. ὄνομα, 'name'. See opomato- and adj. suff. -ic.

onomasticon, n., a vocabulary of names. — ML., fr. Gk. δνομαστικόν (scil. βιβλίον), 'vocabulary', lit. 'book of names', prop. neut. of the adj. δνομαστικός. See prec. word.

onomato-, combining form meaning 'name', or 'word'. — Gk. ὀνοματο-, from the stem of ὄνομα, gen. ὀνόματος, 'name'. See name, n., and cp. words there referred to.

onomatopoeia, n., 1) the formation of words by imitation of the natural sounds associated with the object designated; 2) a word so formed; 3)

the use of such words in rhetoric, poetry, etc.— Late L., fr. Gk. ὀνοματοποιία, 'the formation of a word in imitation of a sound', lit. 'namemaking', fr. ὄνομα, gen. ὀνόματος, 'name', and a derivative of ποιεῖν, 'to make'. See onomatoand poet.

1084

onomatopoeic, onomatopoeical, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, onomatopoeia; echoic.

— Formed fr. prec. word with adj. suff. -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: onomatopoeic-al-ly, adv.

onomatopoetic, adj., onomatopoeic. — See prec. word.

Derivative: onomatopoetic-al-ly, adv.

Onopordon, n., a genus of plants, the cotton thistle (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀνόπορδον, 'cotton thistle', lit. 'the breaking of wind of an ass', fr. ὄνος, 'ass' and πορδή, 'breaking of wind', which is rel. to πέρδεσθαι, 'to break wind'. See onager and petrel.

Onosmodium, n., a genus of plants, the false gromwell (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'ass-smell', compounded of ὄνος, 'ass', ὀσμή, 'smell, odor', and -ώδης, 'like'. See onager, osmium and the suffixes -ode and 1st -ium.

onslaught, n., onset, assault. — Formed on the analogy of Du. aanslag, 'an attempt' (see on and slay and cp. G. Anschlag, 'stroke; plot, design'); influenced in form by slaughter.

onto, prep. — Formed on analogy of into fr. on and to (qq.v.) Cp. unto.

onto-, combining form meaning 'a being, individual; being, existence'. — Gk. ὀντο-, from the stem of ὄν, gen. ὄντος, 'being', neut. pres. part. of εἶναι, 'to be'. See esse and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in paleontography.

ontogenesis, n., ontogeny. — Formed fr. ontoand Gk. γένεσις, 'origin, birth, descent, race'. See genesis.

ontogenetic, adj., pertaining to ontogeny. — Formed fr. onto- and -genetic.

Derivative: ontogenetic-al-ly, adv.

ontogeny, n., development of an individual (med.)

— Formed fr. onto- and -geny.

Derivatives: ontogen-ic, adj., ontogen-ic-al-ly, adv., ontogen-ist, n.

ontologism, n., the doctrine that we have an immediate and certain knowledge of God (philos.)

— Formed with suff. -ism fr. ModL. ontologia.

See next word.

ontology, n., that branch of metaphysics which deals with the nature of being as such (philos.)

— ModL. ontologia, compounded of onto- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic'). See -logy.

onus, n., a burden; obligation, charge. — L. onus, gen. oneris, 'load, burden, weight', cogn. with OI. ánaḥ, 'cart, waggon', possibly also with Gk. ἀνία, 'grief, sorrow, distress, trouble', ἄνιος, ἀνιᾶρός, ἀνιηρός, 'grievous, distressing', ἀνιᾶν,

άνιάζειν, 'to grieve, distress'. Cp. onerous, exonerate.

onward, adv. — Late ME. See on and -ward. Derivatives: onward, adi.

onwards, adv., onward. — Formed from prec. word with adv. gen. suff. -s.

onych-, form of onycho- before a vowel.

onycha, n., one of the ingredients of the Mosaic incense (Ex. 30: 34) — Late L., 'an aromatic substance', fr. Gk. ὄνυχα, acc. of ὄνυξ, 'fingernail, claw; onyx'. See onyx. For the derivation of the Latin word from a Greek accusative cp. Numidia and words there referred to.

onycho-, before a vowel onych-, combining form meaning 'nail' or 'claw'. — From the stem of Gk. ὄνυξ, gen. ὄνυχος, 'nail'. See onyx.

onychoid, adj., resembling a fingernail. — Compounded of onych- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

onyx, n., a variety of chalcedon. — L., fr. Gk. ὄνυξ, gen. ὄνυχος, 'fingernail, claw; onyx'. See nail and cp. onycha, paronychia. Cp. also sardonyx.

oo-, combining form meaning 'egg' or 'eggs'. — Gk. ϕo-, fr. ϕov, 'egg', which is cogn. with L. ōvum, ON. egg, OE. æg, 'egg'. See egg, n., and cp. oval, ovary, ovo-, ovum. Cp. also Dioon, Oidium.

oocyte, n., an egg before maturation (biol.) — Compounded of oo- and Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See -cyte.

ooecium, n., a sac containing the ova in certain Polyzoa (zool.) — ModL. δοεείμη, compounded of oo- and Gk. οἶκος, 'house'. See economy.

oof, n. (slang) — Short for ooftish.

ooftish, n., money (slang) — Yiddish of tish, for G. auf (dem) Tische, 'on the table', used in the sense 'money down'. See up and dish.

oofy, adj., rich (slang) — Formed fr. oof with adj. suff. -y.

oogamous, adj., having cells sexually differentiated (biol.) — Compounded of oo- and Gk.  $\gamma \acute{\alpha} \mu \circ \varsigma$ , 'marriage'. See -gamous.

oogenesis, n., formation of the ovum (biol.) — Compounded of oo- and Gk. γένεσις, 'origin, birth, descent, race'. See genesis.

oogonium, n., 1) the female reproductive organ in certain thallophytic plants (bot.); 2) any of the cells from which the oocytes are derived (embryol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. \*φογόνος, 'egg-layer' (cp. Gk. φογονεῖν, 'to lay eggs'), fr. φον, 'egg', and γονή, 'offspring, race, family, generation'. See oo- and genus and cp. archegonium.

ooid, ooidal, adj., egg-shaped. — Gk. ἀοειδής, 'egg-shaped', fr. ἆον, 'egg', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See oo-, -oid, resp. also -al, and cp. ovoid.

oolite, n., 1) a rock consisting of small grains of carbonate of lime, resembling the roe of fish (petrogr.); 2) (cap.) the later division of the Jurassic system (so called because it contains

oolitic rocks) (geol.) — Compounded of oo- and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See -lite.

Derivative: oolit-ic, adj.

oology, n., that branch of ornithology which deals with birds' eggs. — Compounded of oo- and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: oolog-ic-al, adj., oolog-ist, n.

oolong, n., a kind of China tea. — Chin. wu-lung, lit. 'black dragon'.

oom, n., an uncle. — Du., rel. to MLG. öme, OFris. ēm, OHG., MHG. öheim, G. Oheim, Ohm, which stand for WTeut. \*awahaim, lit. 'he who dwells with the grandfather'. The first element is cogn. with L. avus, 'grandfather', avunculus, 'mother's brother, maternal uncle'; see uncle. For the second element see home. Cp. eme.

-oon, suff. — English spelling of French -on, It. -one, Sp. -ón, fr. L. -ōnem, acc. of -ō (cp. L. nasō, gen. -ōnis, 'a big-nosed man'); usually of augmentative force. As an English formative suff. -oon is very rare. Cp. e.g. octoroon, spitton.

oophor-, form of oophoro- before a vowel.

oophore, n., an oophyte. — Compounded of ooand Gk. -φόρος, 'carrying, bearing'. See oo- and -phore.

oophorectomy, n., the surgical removal of an ovary or both ovaries (med.) — Compounded of oophor- and Gk. -εκτομία, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See -ectomy.

oophoritis, n., inflammation of an ovary or both ovaries (med.) — Medical L. ōophorītis, formed fr. oophoron with suff. -itis.

oophoro-, before a vowel oophor-, combining form denoting an *ovary* or the *ovaries*. — Medical L. *ōophoron*, 'ovary', which is compounded of Gk. ఛον, 'egg', and -φόρον, neut. of -φόρος, 'carrying, bearing'. See oo- and -phore and cp. next word.

oophoron, n., an ovary. — Medical L. ōophoron. See oophore.

oophyte, n., that stage in certain plants, as ferns and mosses, in which the reproductive organs are developed (bot.) — Compounded of oo- and Gk. φυτόν, 'a plant'. See -phyte.

oosperm, n. 1) a fertilized egg (bot.); 2) a zygote (zool.) — Compounded of oo- and Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed'. See sperm.

oosphere, n., an unfertilized egg (bot.) — Compounded of oo- and Gk. σφαϊρα, 'ball globe'. See sphere.

**oospore**, n., a fertilized spore (bot.) — Compounded of oo- and Gk. σπορά, 'a sowing, seed'. See spore.

ootheca, n., a case containing eggs (zool.) — ModL. ōothēca, compounded of oo- and Gk. θήκη, 'case'. See theca.

ooze, n., 1) an oozing; 2) something that oozes; 3) liquor used in tanning leather. — ME. wose, wos, fr. OE. wōs, 'sap, juice', rel. to, and in-

fluenced by, OE. wāse, 'soft mud, mire'; rel. also to OS. waso, 'wet ground, mire', ON. veisa, 'pond of stagnant water', and prob. cogn. with OI. viyam, 'poison', Gk. tic (for \*Fico), L. virus (for \*visos), 'poison'. See virus.

Derivative: *ooze*, intr. v., to flow slowly, drip, exude, percolate; tr. v., to emit by oozing.

ooze, n., soft mud, mire. — ME. wose, fr. OE. wāse, 'soft mud, mire', rel. to OE. wōs, 'sap, inice'. See prec. word.

oozy, adj., gently flowing. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. ooze, 'an oozing'.

Derivatives: oozi-ly, adv., oozi-ness, n.

oozy, adj., muddy, slimy. — ME. wosie, fr. wose. See ooze, 'soft mud, mire', and adj. suff. -y.

Derivatives: oozi-ly, adv., oozi-ness, n.

op-, assimilated form of ob- before p.

opacity, n., the state or quality of being opaque; something opaque. — F. opacité, fr. L. opacitatem, acc. of opacitas, 'shadiness', fr. opacus. See opaque and -ity.

opacous, adj., opaque (rare) — L. opācus, 'shady, dark'. See opaque. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

opah, n., a spotted, brilliantly colored fish of the Atlantic (Lampris guitatus) — W. African uba. opal, n., a gem stone of iridescent colors. — F. opale, fr. L. opalus, fr. Gk. δπάλλιος, fr. OI. úpalah (masc.), 'stone, gem' [úpalā (fem.), 'the upper millstone'], prob. l- form of úparah, 'lower, later', which is compar. of úpa, 'near, under, up to, on'. See sub-.

opalescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

opalescent, adj., like opal in appearance; iridescent. — Formed fr. opal with suff. -escent.

opaline, adj., like opal, opalescent; n., a kind of translucent glass. — Formed fr. opal with suff. -ine.

opalize, tr. v., to make opalescent. — Formed fr. opal with suff. -ize.

opaque, adj., not transparent; dark. — F., fr. L. opācus, 'shady, dark', which is of uncertain etymology.

Derivatives: opaque-ly, adv., opaque-ness, n.

ope, adj. and v., open (archaic) — Shortened form of open.

-ope, combining form denoting one having the condition of sight or vision expressed by a corresponding noun ending in -opia, as in myope.

— From the stem of Gk. ώψ, gen. ἀπός, 'eye'. See -opia.

open, adj. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to OS. opan, ON. opinn, opin, Swed. öppen, Dan. aaben, OFris. epen, Du. open, OHG. offan, MHG., G. offen, 'open', and prob. also to E. up (q.v.) For sense development cp. G. aufmachen, 'to open', lit. 'to make up'.

Derivatives: open, n., the open space, the open air, open-ly, adv., open-ness, n.

open, tr. v., to make open; intr. v., to become open; to begin. — ME. openen, fr. OE. openian,

fr. open, 'open'. Cp. OS. opanōn, oponōn, ON. opna, MDu., Du. openen, OHG. offanōn, MHG. offenen, G. öffnen, 'to open', and see open, adj. open-eved. adj. — First used by Shakespeare.

opera, n., a drama sung. — It., 'work, labor, composition', fr. L. opera, 'service, pains, work, labor' (whence also OF. uevre, oevre, F. œuvre, 'work'), fr. opus, gen. operis (see opus and cp. the second element in maneuver); introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).

opera, n. pl., works. — L., pl. of opus, 'work'. See

operable, adj., capable of treatment by operation.

— Late L. operābilis, 'working', fr. L. operārī,
'to work'. See operate and -able.

Derivatives: operabil-ity, n., operabl-y, adv.

operate, intr. and tr. v. — L. operatus, pp. of operari, 'to work, labor', fr. opus, gen. operis. See opus and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: operat-ing, adj., operation (q.v.), operative (q.v.), operat-or, n.

operatic, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, an opera. — Irregularly formed fr. opera, 'a drama sung', on analogy of dramatic.

Derivative: operatic-al-ly, adv.

operation, n. — ME. operacion, fr. MF. (= F.) opération, fr. L. operationem, acc. of operatio, 'a working, operation', fr. operatus, pp. of operari. See operate and -ion.

Derivatives: operation-al, adj., operation-al-ly,

operative, adj. — MF. (= F.) opératif (fem. opérative), fr. Late L. operativus, 'formative, creative', fr. L. operatus, pp. of operarī. See operate and -ive.

Derivatives: operative, n., 1) worker in a factory, artisan; 2) a detective, operative-ly, adj., operative-ness, n.

operatize, tr. v., to make into an opera.—A hybrid coined fr. opera 'a drama sung', and -ize, a suff. of Gk, origin.

opercular, adj., pertaining to an operculum. — See operculum and adj. suff. -ar.

operculate, operculated, adj., furnished with an operculum. — See next word and the adj. suff. -ate, resp. also -ed.

operculum, n., 1) a lid or lidlike part; 2) in fishes, the gill cover; 3) in certain gastropod mollusks, the lidlike process which closes the shell when the animal is retracted (zool.); 4) the lid of the seed capsules in certain plants (bot.) — L. operculum, 'cover, lid', for \*oper-tlom, formed with instrumental suff. \*-tlom fr. operire, 'to cover, hide, conceal', which is formed fr. ob- and I.-E. base \*wer-, 'to enclose, cover'. See weir and cp. aperient, cover.

operetta, n., a light opera. — It., dimin. of opera. See opera.

operose, adj., laborious. — L. operōsus, 'taking great pains, laborious', fr. opus, gen. operis, 'work'. See opus and adj. suff. -ose.

Derivatives: operose-ly, adv., operose-ness,

Ophelia, fem. PN. — Fr. Gk. ἀφέλεια, or ἀφελία, 'help, aid', fr. ἀφελεῖν, 'to help, aid, assist', ὅφελος, 'advantage, help', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with Ol. phálam, 'fruit, advantage', phálati. 'thickens, clots, curdles'.

ophi-, form of ophio- before a vowel.

ophiasis, n., a kind of baldness (med.) — Gk. ὀφίασις, 'bald place on the head, of serpentine form', fr. \*ὀφιάζειν, 'to have a serpentine form', fr. ὄφις, 'serpent'. See ophidian and -iasis.

ophicleide, n., a large brass wind instrument. — F. ophicleide, lit. 'keyed serpent', fr. Gk. ὄφις, 'serpent', and κλείς, gen. κλειδός, 'key'. See ophidian and cleido-.

Ophidia, n. pl., the division of the snakes or serpents (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀφίδιον, 'a little snake', dimin. of ὄφις, 'snake'. See next word. ophidian, adj., pertaining to the Ophidia or snakes; n., a snake. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Gk. ὀφίδιον, 'a little snake', dimin. of ὄφις, 'snake', which is of uncertain etymology. It is possibly borrowed fr. Heb.  $eph'e^h$  or Aram.  $aph'\hat{a}$ , 'a viper', prop. 'the hissing animal', fr. Heb.  $p\bar{a}'\hat{a}^h$ , resp. Aram.  $p^{\hat{e}'\hat{a}}$ , 'it hissed'; see Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, p. 13. Cp. ophio, ophiasis, ophite and the second element in Gymnophiona, Carphophis.

ophio-, before a vowel ophi-, combining form meaning 'snake, serpent'. — Gk. ὀφιο-, ὀφι-, fr. ὄφις, 'snake, serpent'. See ophidian.

Ophioglossaceae, n. pl., the adder's tongue family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Ophioglossum with suff. -aceae.

ophioglossaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Ophioglossum, n., a genus of plants, the adder's tongue. — ModL., compounded of Gk. ὄφις, 'serpent' and γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See ophidian and gloss, 'interpretation'.

ophiolatry, n., serpent worship. — Compounded of ophio- and Gk.  $-\lambda \alpha \tau \rho \epsilon i \bar{\alpha}$ ,  $-\lambda \alpha \tau \rho \epsilon i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $\lambda \alpha \tau \rho \epsilon i \bar{\alpha}$ , 'hired labor, service, worship'. See -latry.

ophiology, n., that branch of zoology which deals with snakes. — Compounded of ophio- and Gk. -λογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: ophiolog-ic, ophiolog-ic-al, adjs., ophiolog-ist, n.

ophiomancy, n., divination by the observation of the movements of serpents. — Compounded of ophio- and Gk. μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See -mancy.

Ophir, n., a land rich in gold, precious stones and almug trees. — Heb. *Ophir*. See I Kings 9:28, 10:11, 22:48; II Chron. 8:17 and 9:10.

ophite, n., a green stone (mineral.) — L. ophitēs, fr. Gk. ὀφίτης (scil. λίθος), 'a stone spotted like

a serpent', fr. ὄφις, 'serpent'. See ophidian and subst. suff. -ite.

Derivative: ophit-ic. adi.

Ophite, n., one of a sect of Gnostics who regarded the serpent as the symbol of wisdom. They were called also *Naassenes*. — Formed with suff. -ite fr. Gk. ὄφις, 'serpent'. See ophidian and cp. prec. word.

Ophiuchus, n., a northern constellation (astron.)

L., fr. Gk. ὀφιοῦχος, lit. 'holding a serpent', fr. ὄφις, 'serpent', and the stem of ἔχειν, 'to hold, keep, have'. See ophidian and hectic and cp. the second element in eunuch.

ophthalm-, form of ophthalmo- before a vowel.

ophthalmia, n., inflammation of the eyeball or the conjunctiva. — Late L., fr. Gk. ὀφθαλμία, fr. ὀφθαλμός, 'the eye'. See ophthalmo.

ophthalmic, adj., pertaining to the eye. — L. ophthalmicus, fr. Gk. ὀφθαλμικός, 'pertaining to the eye', fr. ὀφθαλμός, 'the eye'. See ophthalmo-.

ophthalmitis, n., ophthalmia (med.) — Medical L See ophthalm- and -itis.

ophthalmo-, before a vowel ophthalm-, combining form denoting the eye or the eyes. — Gk. ὁφθαλμο-, ὁφθαλμο-, ἡς ὁφθαλμός, 'the eye', which prob. is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for \*ὀπσ-θαλμός and lit. means 'eye socket', fr. \*ὀπσ-, 'the eye', and \*θάλμος, shortened form of θάλαμος, 'inner room, chamber'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. \*oq\*(e)s-, 'eye', whence also ὄσσε (for \*ὄχε), 'both eyes'. See eye and cp. optic. For the second element see thalamus. ophthalmology, n., that branch of medicine which deals with the eye, its functions and diseases. — Compounded of ophthalmo- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See

Derivatives: ophthalmolog-ic-al, adj., ophthalmolog-ist, n.

ophthalmometer, n., an instrument for measuring the eye. — Coined by the German physicist and anatomist Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz (1821-94) in 1852 fr. ophthalmo- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

ophthalmoscope, n., an instrument for the examination of the interior of the eye.—Coined by von Helmholtz (see prec. word) in 1852 fr. ophthalmo- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

Derivatives: ophthalmoscop-ic, ophthalmoscop-ic-al, adjs., ophthalmoscop-ist, n., ophthalmoscop-y, n.

-opia, -opy, combining form denoting a condition of sight or vision. — Gk.  $-\omega\pi i\bar{\alpha}$ , from the stem of  $\check{\omega}\psi$ , gen.  $\check{\omega}\pi\acute{\sigma}\varsigma$ , 'eye', fr. I.-E. base  ${}^*\bar{\sigma}k^w$ -, a collateral form of base  ${}^*\sigma k^w$ -. See optic and cp. -ope, -ops, -opsia, -opsis.

opiate, adj., containing opium; narcotic; n., a drug containing opium; anything soothing; tr.

- v., to treat with an opiate; to narcotize. ML. opiātus, fr. L. opium. See opium and adj. suff.
- opinable, adj., 1) that which is a matter of opinion; 2) capable of being opined. L. opinābilis, 'that which rests on opinion; conjectured', fr. opināri. See next word and -able.
- opine, tr. and intr. v., to hold an opinion; to think, suppose (now humorous). MF. (= F.) opiner, fr. L. opinārī, 'to think, suppose', fr. \*opiō, gen. -ōnis, 'expectation', which is rel. to optāre, 'to choose, wish', optiō, 'choice', and prob. cogn. with OSlav. za-(j)apū, 'conjecture', ne-vūz-apīnū, 'unexpected'. Cp. next word and option.
- opinion, n., what one thinks, judgment, belief. ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. opinionem, acc. of opinio, 'opinion, conjecture', fr. opināri. See prec. word and -ion.
- Derivatives: opinion-at-ed, adj., opinion-at-ed-ly, adv., opinion-at-ed-ness. n.
- opisometer, n., an instrument for measuring curved lines. Compounded of Gk. ὀπίσω, 'backward', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See opisthoand meter. 'poetical rhythm'.
- opisth-, form of opistho- before a vowel.
- opisthenar, n., the back of the hand (anat.) Medical L., compounded of Gk. ἀπίσω, 'backward' (see next word), and θέναρ, 'palm of the hand', for which see thenar.
- opistho-, before a vowel opisth-, combining form meaning 'backward'. Gk. ὀπισθο-, ὀπισθ-, fr. ὅπισθεν, 'behind, at the back, after', rel. to ὀπίσω, 'backward', and cogn. with L. ob, 'toward, against'. See ob- and cp. the first element in onisometer.
- opisthognathous, adj., having retreating jaws. Compounded of opistho- and -gnathous.
- opium, n., the solidified juice of the opium poppy, Papaver somniferum. L., fr. Gk. ὅπιον, 'poppy juice', fr. ὁπός, 'vegetable juice', which is prob. cogn. with OSlav. sokŭ, 'juice of plants and fruits', Lith. sakaĩ (pl.), OPruss. sackis, Lett. svakas, 'resin'. Cp. opo-, opodeldoc.
- opiumism, n., the habitual use of opium. Formed from prec. word with suff. -ism.
- opo-, combining form meaning 'juice'. Gk. δπο-, fr. δπός, 'juice'. See opium.
- opodeldoc, n., a camphorated soap liniment (med.) Coined by Paracelsus, prob. fr. Gk. δπός, 'iuice'. See opium.
- opopanax, n., a gum resin. L., fr. Gk. ὀπόπαναξ, 'gum resin', lit. 'juice of a herb that heals all diseases', fr. ὀπός, 'juice', and πάναξ = πανακές, name of a plant, which is prop neut. of the adj. πανακής, 'all-healing', fr. πᾶν, 'all', and ἄκος, 'remedy'. See opium and panacea.
- opossum, n., a small marsupial animal of America. Fr. Algonquian apasum, 'a white animal'. oppidan, adj., pertaining to a town; urban; n., 1) a townsman; 2) at Eton College in England, a member of the school who boards in town. —

- L. oppidānus, 'pertaining to, or living in, a town', fr. oppidum, 'town', which is of uncertain etymology. It stands perh. for \*op-pedom, fr. oband \*pedom = Gk. πέδον, 'ground, earth, plain' (see foot), hence lit. meaning 'that which is situated in the plain'.
- oppilate, tr. v., to obstruct, esp. the bowels. L. oppilātus, pp. of oppīlāre, 'to block up', fr. oband pīlāre, 'to press, compress', fr. pīla, 'pillar'. See pillar and verbal suff. -ate and cp. compile.
- oppilation, n., obstruction, esp. of the bowels. —
  L. oppilātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a blocking up', fr. oppilātus, pp. of oppilāre. See oppilate and -ion. opponency, n., opposition, antagonism. Form-
- opponency, n., opposition, antagonism. Form ed from next word with suff. -cv.
- opponent, adj., opposite; opposing; n. an adversary. L. oppōnēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of oppōnere, 'to oppose', fr. ob- and pōnere, 'to place'. See position and cp. opposite. For the ending see suff. -ent.
- opportune, adj., 1) appropriate; 2) timely. ME., fr. OF. (= F.) opportun (fem. opportune), fr. L. opportūnus, for ob-portūnus, 'suitable, convenient, seasonable, advantageous', lit. 'leading to the port or harbor', fr. ob- and portus, 'harbor'. See port, 'harbor', and cp. importunate.
- Derivatives: opportune-ly, adv., opportune-ness, n., opportunism (q.v.), opportunist (q.v.), opportunity (q.v.)
- opportunism, n., the habit or policy of adapting one's actions to circumstances. F. opportunisme. See next word and -ism.
- opportunist, n., time-server. F. opportuniste, coined by the French politician and playwright Henri Rochefort (1830-1913) in 1876 and applied by him to Gambetta. See opportune and -ist.
- opportunity, n. ME. opportunite, fr. OF. (= F.) opportunité, fr. L. opportunitatem, acc. of opportunitās, 'fitness, convenience, suitableness', fr. opportunus. See opportune and -ity.
- opposal, n., examination (obsol.) Formed from next word with adj. suff. -al. Cp. puzzle. oppose, tr. and intr. v. F. opposer, fr. OF., fr. L. opponere (pp. oppositus), 'to place against', which was Gallicized after F. poser, 'to put, place'. See opponent and cp. compose and words there referred to. See also pose, 'to place'.
- Derivatives: oppos-able, adj., oppos-abil-ity, n., opposite (q.v.), opposition (q.v.), opposit-ive, adj., opposit-ive-ly, adv., opposit-ive-ness, n.
- opposite, adj.—ME., fr. OF. fr. L. oppositus, pp. of opponere. See opponent.
- Derivatives: opposite, n., opposite-ly, adv., opposite-ness, n.
- opposition, n. ME. opposicioun, fr. L. oppositio, gen. -ōnis, 'a placing against', fr. oppositus, pp. of opponere. See prec. word and -ion.
- oppress, tr. v. ME. oppressen, fr. OF. oppresser, fr. Late L. oppressäre, freq. of L. opprimere (pp. oppressus), 'to press against or down, to

- oppress', fr. ob- and premere, 'to press'. See press, 'to squeeze'.
- oppression, n. MF., fr. OF. oppression, fr. L. oppressionem, acc. of oppressio, 'a pressing down, violence, oppression', fr. oppressus, pp. of opprimere. See prec. word and -ion.
- oppressive, adj. ML. oppressivus, fr. L. oppressus, pp. of opprimere. See oppress and -ive. Derivatives: oppressive-ly, adv., oppress-iveness, n.
- oppressor, n. ME., fr. AF. oppressour, corresponding to F. oppresseur, fr. L. oppressorem, acc. of oppressor, fr. oppressus, pp. of opprimere. See oppress and agential suff. -or.
- opprobrious, adj., disgraceful, infamous. ME., fr. OF. opprobrieus, fr. Late L. opprobriōsus, fr. L. opprobrium. See next word and -ous.
- Derivatives: opprobrious-ly, adv., opprobrious-ness, n.
- opprobrium, n. disgrace, infamy. L. opprobrium, 'reproach, taunt, disgrace', formed fr. oband probrum, 'reproach, disgraceful act, infamy', which stands for \*pro-bhr-om and is rel. to proferre, 'to carry forward'; opprobrium lit. means 'that which is brought forward against'. For sense development cp. the cognate Gk. προφέρειν, 'to bring forward; to reproach'. See proand bear, 'to carry', and cp. exprobrate.
- oppugn, tr. v., to fight against, oppose; to controvert. L. oppūgnāre, 'to fight against, attack, assail', fr. ob- and pūgnāre, 'to fight'. See pugnacious and cp. expugn, impugn.
- Ops, n., the wife of Saturn, mother of the gods, and goddess of the harvest in Roman mythology. L. Ops, personification of ops, gen. opis, 'abundance, plenty, wealth, riches'. See opulent.

  -ops, combining form used in zool. and bot., in the sense of '-eyed', as in Stylops. Gk.  $-\omega\psi$ , fr.  $\omega\psi$ , gen.  $\omega\pi\delta\varsigma$ , 'eye, face', fr. I.-E. base  $*\delta a''$ -, 'eye'. See eve and cp. -opia.
- -opsia, also -opsy, combining form denoting a certain kind of vision, as in achromatopsia, autopsy. Gk. -oψία, fr. ὄψις, 'sight'. See -opsis. opsimath, n., one who begins to learn late in life (rare). Gk. ὀψιμαθής, 'late to learn', compounded of ὀψέ, 'late', and μαθ-, stem of μανθάνειν, 'to learn'. The first element is rel. to ὀπίσω, 'backward', ὅπισθεν, 'behind', and cogn. with L. ob, 'toward, against'. See ob- and cp. opistho- and the first element in opisometer. For the second element see mathematic.
- opsimathy, n., learning acquired late (rare). Gk. ὀψιμαθία, fr. ὀψιμαθής. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. - $\ell\alpha$ ).
- -opsis, combining form meaning 'sight', as in Ampelopsis, Galeopsis (bot. and zool.) Gk. -οψις, fr. ὄψις, 'sight, appearance, view', fr. I.-E. base \*oq<sup>w</sup>-, 'to see; eye', whence also ὄψ, gen. ὀπός, 'eye, face', ὄψομαι, 'I shall see'. See optic.
- opsonic, adj., pertaining to opsonin (bacteriol.)

   See next word and adj. suff. -ic.

opsonin, n., a substance in the blood which increases the power of the phagocytes to destroy bacteria (bacteriol.) — Coined by the English physician and pathologist Sir Almroth Edward Wright (born in 1861) in 1903 fr. Gk. δψωνεῖν, 'to buy food', which is compounded of ὄψον, 'meat, fish', and ἀνεῖσθαι, 'to buy'. Gk. ὄψον is of uncertain origin. It is perh. formed fr. pref. o-, 'with, together with', and \*ψον, 'food', which is rel. to ψωμός, 'mouthful', ψῆν, 'to rub, grind down, chew'; see psephism. Gk. ἀνεῖσθαι, 'to buy', derives fr. ἀνή, 'purchase', which is cogn. with OI. vasnáḥ, 'purchase money', vasnayáti, 'he bargains for', L. vēnus, 'sale', vendere, 'to sell'; see venal.

-opsy. — See -opsia.

- opt, intr. v. F. opter, fr. L. optāre, 'to choose, wish'. See option, and cp. next word.
- optative, adj., expressing wish or desire; n., the optative mood. — MF. (= F.) optatif (fem. optative), fr. Late L. optātīvus, fr. L. optātus, pp. of optare, 'to choose, wish'. See option and -ive. optic, adj., pertaining to the eye or sight. - MF. (= F.) optique, fr. ML, opticus, fr. Gk, δπτικός. 'pertaining to the eyes or sight', fr. οπτός, 'seen: visible', verbal adj. of ὄψομαι, 'I shall see', fr. I.-E. base  $*og^w$ -, 'eye; to see', whence also  $\ddot{o}\psi$ . gen. ὁπός, 'eye, face', ὄψις, 'sight', ὅπωπα, 'I have seen', ὀπή, 'an opening, hole', ὄσσε (for \*okwe), 'the two eyes', ὅμμα, 'eye'. From \* $\bar{o}q^{w}$ -, a collateral form of \* $oq^{w}$ -, derives Gk. ώψ, gen. ώπός, 'eye'. See eye and cp. omma. ophthalmo-, Cp. also antelope, catoptric, Cecrops. diopside, epopt, Ethiop, metope, myope, orthoptic, Oxyopidae, panoptic, panopticon, sciontic, stenopaic, synoptic, and the combining forms -ope, -opia, -ops, -opsia, -opsis, -opto-.
- Derivatives: optic, n. (q.v.), optic-al, adj., optic-al-ly, adv., optician (q.v.), optics (q.v.)
- optic, n., an eye (collog.) Fr. prec. word.
- optician, n., one who makes or sells optical instruments. F. opticien, fr. ML. optica. See next word and -ian.
- optics, n., the science that deals with sight. Pl. of the adjective optic, used as a noun, in rendering ML. optica (pl.), fr. Gk. τὰ ὀπτικά, 'optics', neut. pl. of ὀπτικός, 'pertaining to the eyes or sight'. See optic, adj., and -ics.
- optimates, n. pl., the aristrocracy of ancient Rome. L. optimātēs, 'aristocrats', lit. 'adherents of the best men', pl. of optimās, fr. optimus, 'best'. See optimism.
- optime, n., one of the second class (senior optime) or third class (junior optime) in the mathematical Tripos at Cambridge University (differentiated from the wranglers, i.e. those belonging to the first class). L., 'best', adv. fr. optimus. See optimism.
- optimism, n., 1) in philosophy, a) the doctrine of Leibnitz that this world is the best possible world; b) the belief that good will ultimately prevail over evil in the world; 2) the tendency

optimist 1090

to take a hopeful view of things. — F. optimisme, fr. L. optimum, neut. of optimus, 'best' (used as superl. of bonus, 'good'), which prob. stands for \*opitumos, fr. base \*opi-, seen in ops, 'wealth'; accordingly optimus orig. meant 'the richest', but was used later in the senses 'the most esteemed, the most distinguished, the best'. See opulent and -ism. For the superl. suff. \*-tumos see aftermost and cp. words there referred to. The term optimisme was coined by the Jesuits. It first occurs in the Mémoires de Trévoux conducted by them (in the number for February 1737, where it is introduced with the words 'le système de l'Optimum ou l'Optimisme').

optimist, n., a believer in optimism. — F. optimiste, fr. L. optimus, 'best'. See prec. word and -ist.

Derivatives: optimist-ic, optimist-ic-al, adjs., optimist-ic-al-ly, adv.

optimum, n., the best condition, degree, etc. — L., neut. of optimus, 'best'. See optimism.

option, n. — F., fr. L. optionem, acc. of optio, 'choice', fr. \*opio, opere, pp. \*optus, 'to choose', whence optīvus, 'chosen', and the freq. verb optāre, 'to choose, wish'. See opine and cp. optative. Cp. also adopt, coopt.

Derivatives: option, tr. v., option-al, adj., option-al-ly, adv.

**opto-**, combining form meaning vision, optic. — Fr. Gk. ὀπτός, 'seen, visible', verbal adj. of ὅψομαι, 'I shall see'. See **optic**.

optometer, n., an instrument for measuring the power and range of vision. — Compounded of opto- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'; see meter, 'poetical rhythm'. The name optometer, which orig. denoted an instrument for measuring focal distances, was coined by Porterfield in 1738.

Derivatives: optometr-ist, n., optometr-y, n.

optophone, n., an instrument for converting light energy into sound energy. — Compounded of opto- and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See phone. opulence, also opulency, n., wealth; abundance. — L. opulentia, fr. opulentus or opulēns. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

opulent, adj., wealthy; abundant. — L. opulentus, or opulens, gen. -entis, 'wealthy, rich', lit. 'resourceful, powerful', formed with suff. -u-lentus, resp. -u-lens, 'full of, abounding in, rich in', fr. ops, gen. opis, 'strength, power, might, abundance, plenty, wealth, riches, treasure', which is rel. to opus, gen. operis, 'work, labor, exertion', and cogn. with *ap-n-as*, 'produce, possession', Avestic afnah-vant, 'rich in possession', Gk. ομπνη, 'corn, food', δυπνιος, 'of corn, nourishing, "Ομπνια, 'mother of corn' (a name of the goddess Demeter), Lith. apstùs, 'copious', apstas, 'abundance'. Cp. also the Latin PN. Opsci, Osci, lit. 'the worshipers of Ops'. See opus and -ulent and cp. Ops, optimism, Oscan, office. Cp. also copious, copy.

Opuntia, n., a genus of plants, the prickly pear

(bot.) — ModL., fr. L. Opūntia (herba), 'the Opuntian plant', fem. of Opūntius, 'of Opus, Opuntian', fr. Opūs, fr. Gk. 'Οποῦς, name of a town in Locris (in Greece), where this plant grew in abundance.

opus, n., a work; a composition, esp. a musical composition. - L. opus, gen. operis, 'work, labor, exertion', whence opera, 'service, pains, work, labor', operārī, 'to work, labor'; rel, to ops, gen. opis, 'strength, power, might, abundance, plenty, wealth, riches, treasure', and cogn, with OL anas-, 'work', anas-, 'work, religious act', OHG, uoben (fr. \*ōbian), 'to start work: to practice: to honor', MHG, üehen, G. ūben, 'to exercise, practice', OHG, uoba, 'celebration', uobo, 'farmer', MHG, uop, 'agriculture: usage, custom', OS, ōbian, 'to celebrate', Du. oefenen, ON. œfa. Dan. øve. 'to exercise. practice', ON, efna, 'to accomplish', OE, æfnan, efnan, 'to perform'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*op- (Teut. \* $\bar{o}b$ -), 'to work', orig. used of agriculture, in Old Indian, Latin and Tentonic applied also to religious acts. See onulent and cp. next word. Cp. also opera, operate, operetta, operose, average, 'feudal service',

opuscule, n., a small work. — L. opusculum, dimin, of opus. 'work'. See opus and -cule.

oquassa, n., a small lake trout. — Named after Oquassa Lake in Maine.

or, conj. indicating an alternative; often used in correlation to either or whether. — ME. or, fr. ME. other, outher, auther, 'either, or', fr. OE. eðða, oððe rel. to OS. eðða, ON. eða, OHG. odar, odo, eddo, MHG. oder, ode, G. oder, Goth. aiþþau, OS. eftha, efthe, OFris. ieftha, MDu. ofte, 'or'. The r in ME. other, OHG. odar, etc., is prob. due to the influence of either, resp. OHG. wedar, 'neither'. Cp. nor.

or, conj. and prep., ere, before (archaic) — ME. ar, or, fr. ON. ār, 'early' (adv.) See ere.

or, n. (her.), 1) gold; 2) the color yellow. — F., 'gold', fr. L. aurum. See aureate and cp. oriole, ormolu, oroide, orphrey, orpiment.

-or, suff. forming nouns of quality, state or condition, as in error, terror. — ME. -our, fr. OF. -our (F. -eur), fr. L. -ōrem, acc. of -or, fr. earlier -ōs, gen. -ōris, a suff. added to verbal stems. In Great Britain this suff. is usually spelled -our, in correspondence with the OF. and ME. form. The American spelling of this suff. is -or.

-or, suff. denoting an agent or an instrument. —

1) ME. -or, -our, fr. OE. -eor, -eur (F. -eur), fr. L. -ōrem, acc. of -or, a suff. added to the pp. stem of verbs (cp. e.g. actor, author); 2) ME. -or, -our, fr. OF. -eor, -eur (F. -eur), fr. L. -ātōrem, acc. of -ātor (cp. e.g. donor, emperor); see -tor, -ator. Cp. the agential suff. -er. According to the general rule, -or is added to words of Latin, -er to those of English origin.

orach, orache, n., any plant of the genus Atriplex
— ME. arache, arage, fr. OF. arrache (F. arro-

che), fr. VL. \*atrapica, \*atripica, fr. L. atriplex (whence also It. atrepice), ultimately fr. Gk. ἀτράφαξυς, which is of unknown origin. Cp. Atriplex.

oracle, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) fr. L. ōrāculum (for \*ōrā-tlom), 'divine announcement, oracle', formed with instrumental suff. \*-tlom fr. orō, ōrāre, 'to speak, pray, beseech'. See oration.

oracular, adj. — L. örāculārius, 'dealing in oracles, prophetic', fr. örāculum. See oracle and -ar. Derivatives: oracular-ly, adv., oracular-ity, n.

oral, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L.  $\bar{o}s$ , gen.  $\bar{o}ris$ , 'mouth, face; opening, entrance, orifice', fr. \* $\bar{o}us$ -, whence the collective noun  $\bar{o}ra$  (for \* $\bar{o}s$ - $\bar{a}$ ), 'border, coast'; cogn. with OI.  $\hat{a}h$ ,  $\bar{a}s$ - $\hat{a}n$ , 'mouth',  $\bar{a}s$ - $\hat{a}m$ , 'mouth', Hitt. aish (gen. ishash), MIr.  $\bar{a}$ , 'mouth', ON.  $\bar{o}ss$ , 'mouth of a river', OE.  $\bar{o}r$ , 'beginning, origin, front',  $\bar{o}ra$ , 'bank, shore', Alb. ane (for \* $ausn\bar{a}$ ), 'side, border'. Cp. coram, orifice, orle, orotund, oscitancy, ostiary, ostiole, usher, Auriga, vera.

Derivative: oral-lv, adv.

orange, n. - ME. orenge, orange, fr. MF. orenge (F. orange), in pomme d'orenge, fr. It. arancia (in OIt. melarancia, lit. 'orange-apple'), fr. Arab. nárani (whence also Sp. narania. Port. laranja, MGk. νεράντζιον), fr. Pers. nārang, fr. OI. nārangáh, 'orange tree', which is of uncertain origin. The change of nar-ange to or-ange is prob. due to the influence of the name of the town Orange, an important transit station for the oranges bound for the north of France. The usual explanation that the change mentioned is due to a confusion with F. or, 'gold' (see aurum), must be abandoned owing to the fact that originally and for many centuries the fruit was called in French pomme d'orange, which makes it probable that orange was regarded as a place name. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 425 s.v. orange.

Derivative: orange, adj.

**orangeade**, n., a drink made of orange juice, water and sugar. — F., formed fr. *orange* on the analogy of *lemonade*. See prec. word and -ade.

orangery, n., a place where orange trees are cultivated. — F. orangerie, fr. orange. See orange and -erv.

orangutan, n. — Malay, 'man of the woods, wild man', fr. ōrang, 'man', and (h)ūtan, 'forest, wild', used only of the savage tribes inhabiting the Sunda Islands. The word was misunderstood by the Europeans and applied to this anthropoid ape.

orate, intr. v., to make a long oration. — Back formation from oration.

oration, n., a formal speech. — L.  $\bar{o}r\bar{a}ti\bar{o}$ , gen.  $-\bar{o}nis$ , 'speaking, discourse, language, prayer', fr.  $\bar{o}r\bar{a}tus$ , pp. of  $\bar{o}r\bar{a}re$ , 'to speak, pray, beseech', which prob. derives from the I.-E. imitative base \* $\bar{o}r$ -, \* $\bar{o}r$ -, which appears also in OI.  $\bar{a}ryanti$ , 'they praise', Homeric Gk.  $\bar{a}p\dot{\eta}$ , Att.  $\dot{a}p\dot{a}$  (for

\*ἀρ Ϝά or \*ἀρα Ϝά), 'prayer, ἀράομαι, 'I pray, supplicate', Arm. uranam, 'I deny', Hitt. ariya-, 'to ask the oracle', aruwa(i)-, 'to revere, worship'. Cp. orison, which is a doublet of oration. Cp. also oracle, orator, oratorio, oratory, adore, inexorable, peroration. L. ōrāre is not a derivative of ōs, gen. ōris, 'mouth' (see oral).

Orcadian

orator, n. — ME. oratour, fr. OF. oratour (F. orateur), fr. L. ōrātōrem, acc. of ōrātor, 'speaker, orator', fr. ōrāre. See prec. word.

Derivatives: orator-ic, orator-ic-al, adjs., orator-ic-al-ly, adv.

oratorian, adj., pertaining to an oratory. — See oratory and -an.

oratorio, n., a long musical composition, usually with a text based on Scriptures (mus.) — It., fr. Eccl. L. ōrātōrium, 'place of prayer' (see oratory, 'a small chapel'); so called from the oratory of St. Philip Neri in Rome, where such compositions were first performed.

oratory, n., the art of the orator, eloquence — L. (ars) ōrātōria, 'oratorical art', fem. of ōrātōrius, 'pertaining to an orator', fr. ōrātor. See orator.

oratory, n., a small chapel— ME. oratorie, fr. Eccl. L. ōrātōrium, 'place of prayer' (whence also F. oratoire), fr. L. ōratōrius, 'pertaining to prayer; pertaining to an orator'. See prec. word. orb, n., a sphere, globe; the emblem of sovereignty.— MF. (= F.) orbe, fr. OF., fr. L. orbem, acc. of orbis, 'circle, ring, round surface, disk', whence orbita, 'rut or track made in the ground by a wheel'; of uncertain etymology. Cp. orbicular, orbit.

Derivatives: *orb*, tr. v., to form into a circle; to encircle, *orb*-v, adi.

orbicular, adj., having the shape of an orb; spherical. — ME. orbiculer, fr. Late L. orbiculāris, 'circular, orbicular', fr. L. orbiculus, dimin. of orbis. See orb and the suffixes -cule and -ar.

orbiculate, orbiculated, adj., orbicular. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate, resp. also -ed.

orbit, n., the eye socket (anat.) — L. orbita, 'a track or rut made in the ground by a wheel', fr. orbis; see orb. In its anatomical sense the word orbita was first used by Gerard of Cremona, the translator of Avicenna's Canon. Cp. periorbita. Derivatives: orbit-al, orbit-ary, adjs.

orbito-, combining form denoting the *orbit* (anat.)
— See prec. word.

orc, n., the grampus. — L. orca, 'a kind of whale', fr. Gk. ὅρυγα, acc. of ὅρυξ, 'a kind of whale'; c for g in L. orca is due either to contamination with L.  $\bar{o}rca$  in the sense of 'butt, tun' (see urceolate), or to Etruscan influence. For the derivation of the Latin word from a Greek accusative cp. Numidia and words there referred to. Cp. next word and Orcinus.

orca, n., 1) a killer whale; 2) (cap.) the genus consisting of the killer whale (zool.) — L., 'a kind of whale'. See prec. word.

Orcadian, adj., 1) pertaining to the Orkney Islands; 2) a native of the Orkney Islands. —

chard 1092

Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Orcades, 'the Orkney Islands'.

orchard, n. — ME., fr. OE. ortgeard, orceard, a hybrid coined fr. VL. \*orto (whence also It. orto), 'garden', fr. L. hortus, of s.m., and OE. geard, 'enclosure, yard'. Cp. the rel. Goth. aurtigards, 'orchard', a hybrid coined fr. VL. \*orto and Goth. gards, 'house', and see horticulture and yard, 'enclosure'.

Derivatives: orchard, tr. v., orchard-ing, n., orchard-ist. n.

orchestic, adj., pertaining to dancing. — Gk. δρχηστικός, fr. δρχηστής, 'dancer'. See orchestra and adj. suff. -ic.

orchestics, n., the art of dancing. — See prec. word and -ics.

orchestra, n., 1) in the Greek theater, the place where the chorus danced; 2) in the modern theater, the space between the stage and auditorium, reserved for the musicians. — L. orchēstra, fr. Gk. ὀρχήστρᾶ, 'place in the theater in which the chorus danced', lit. 'place for dancing', formed with -τρᾶ, a suff. denoting place, from the stem of ὀρχᾶσθαι, 'to dance', which is cogn. with OI. rghāyáti, 'trembles, rages, raves', fr. I.-E. base \*ergh-, which is prob. an enlargement of base \*er-, \*or-, 'to set in motion', whence ὀρνύναι 'to rouse, stir up', L. orfrī, 'to rise'. See orient, n. For the suff. -tra in orchestra cp. palaestra.

Derivatives: orchestr-al, adj., orchestr-ate, tr. v., to write or arrange music for an orchestra, orchestr-ation, n., the writing or arranging of music for an orchestra.

orchestrion, n., a large musical box resembling a barrel organ. See orchestra.

orchi-, combining form denoting a testicle or the testicles. — See orchio-.

orchid, n. — Fr. Mod L. Orchideae, later Orchidaceae (see Orchidaceae), fr. L. orchis, fr. Gk. ŏρχις, 'testicle', also 'orchis' (so called from the resemblance of the roots to testicles), which is cogn. with Avestic  ${}^{\xi}r^{\xi}zi$  (dual), 'testicles', Arm. orji-k', 'testicles', orji, 'not castrated', Alb. her $\delta\varepsilon$  (for \*er $\delta\varepsilon$ ), 'testicle', Lith. e $\tilde{r}\tilde{z}ilas$ , 'stallion', MIr. uirgge, Ir. uirge, 'testicle'.

orchid-, form of orchido- before a vowel.

Orchidaceae, n. pl., the orchid family (bot.) — ModL., incorrectly formed fr. L. orchis, whose gen. was supposed to be orchidis (in reality, the gen. is orchis) See orchid and -aceae.

orchidaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. orchido-, before a vowel orchid-, combining form meaning 1) testicle; 2) orchid. — In the first sense orchido- is derived fr. ὅρχιδος, erroneously formed gen. of ὅρχις, 'testicle' (the correct forms of the gen. are ὅρχιος, ὅρχεως). In the second sense orchido- stands for orchid. See orchid.

orchidology, n., that branch of botany which deals with orchids. — Compounded of orchidoand Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks

(in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivative: orchidolog-ist, n.

orchidotomy, n., incision into a testicle (med.) — Compounded of orchido- and Gk.  $-\tau \circ \mu t \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting of', fr.  $\tau \circ \mu \dot{\eta}$ , 'a cutting'. See -tomy.

orchiectomy, n., excision of a testicle (med.) — Compounded of orchi- and Gk. -εκτομία, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See -ectomy.

orchil. n. - The same as archil.

orchio-, before a vowel orchi-, combining form denoting a testicle or the testicles. — Fr. Gk. δρχις, gen. δρχιος, 'testicle'. See orchid.

orchiotomy, n., orchidotomy. — See prec. word and orchidotomy.

Orchis, n., a genus of plants of the orchid family (bot.) — L. orchis, fr. Gk. ὄρχις, 'testicle; orchid'. See orchid.

orchitic, adj., pertaining to, or affected with, orchitis. — See next word and -itic.

orchitis, n., inflammation of the testicles (med.)
— Medical L., fr. Gk. ὄρχις, 'testicle'. See orchid and -itis.

orchotomy, n., removal of one or both testicles; castration (med.) — Gk. ὀρχοτομία, compounded of ὅρχις, 'testicle', and -τομία 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See orchoand -tomy.

orcin, n., orcinol. — See orcinol.

orcinol, also orcin, n., a colorless crystalline compound,  $C_6H_3 \cdot CH_3(OH)_2$  (*chem.*) — Fr. It. *orcello*, 'archil'. See archil and the chem. suffixes -in and -ol.

Orcinus, n., a genus of whales, the killer whale (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. orca, 'a kind of whale'. See orc, orca.

Orcus, n., 1) the lower world, Hades; 2) the god of the lower world; Pluto (Roman mythol.) — L., of uncertain origin.

ordain, tr. v. — ME. ordeinen, fr. OF. ordener (F. ordonner), 3 pers. ordeine, fr. L. ōrdināre, 'to set in order, arrange, to order', fr. ōrdō, gen. ōrdinis. See order and cp. ordinal. Cp. also ornament. Derivatives: ordain-able, adj., ordain-er, n., ordain-ment. n.

ordeal, n., 1) a primitive form of trial to test guilt or innocence; 2) a trying experience. — ME. ordal, fr. OE. ordāl, ordēl (rel. to OS. urdēli, OFris. ordēl, urdēl, Du. oordeel, OHG., MHG., G. urteil, 'judgment'), lit. 'that which is dealt out', fr. or-, 'out', and dæl, 'deal'. See intensive pref. a- and deal, 'part, share', and cp. the first element in ort.

order, n. — ME. ordre, order, fr. MF. (= F.) ordre, fr. OF. ordene, fr. L. ōrdinem, acc. of ōrdō, 'a straight row, regular series, order, class, rank', which is rel. to ōrdīrī, 'to begin a web, lay the warp, begin', and cogn. with Gk. ὀρδεῖν, 'to begin a web', ὀρδιχόν (acc.), 'a little tunic, a short coat' (Hesych.); possibly derived fr. I.-E. base \*ar-, 'to join (see article); not related to

base \*or-, 'to rouse, stir up'. Cp. ordain, ordinance, ordinary, ordinate, ordination, coordinate, exordium, inordinate, subordinate, primordial.

Derivatives: order, tr. v., order-ly, adj. and n., order-li-ness, n.

ordinal, adj. — Late L. *ōrdinālis*, 'denoting an order of succession', fr. L. *ōrdō*, gen. *ōrdinis*. See order and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: ordinal, n., an ordinal number.

ordinal, n., a book containing prescribed forms to be used at ceremonies. — ME., fr. ML. ōr-dināle, prop. neut. of Late L. ōrdinālis, 'denoting an order of succession', used as a noun. See prec. word.

ordinance, n., a decree. — ME. ordenaunce, 'ordinance', fr. MF. ordenance (F. ordonnance). See ordain and -ance and cp. ordnance, ordonance. ordinand, n., a candidate for ordination. — L. ordinandus, gerundive of ordinare, 'to ordain'. See ordain. For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

ordinary, adj. — ME. ordinarie, fr. L. ōrdinārius, 'regular usual', fr. ōrdō, gen. -inis. See order and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivatives: ordinary, n. (q.v.), ordinari-ly, adv., ordinari-ness. n.

ordinary, n., 1) an officer holding jurisdiction in his own right and not as a deputy; 2) a set meal served at a fixed price. — Fr. prec. word.

ordinate, n. (math.) — L. (līnea) ōrdināta, 'parallel (line)', fem. of ōrdinātus, 'well ordered', pp. of ōrdināre. See ordain and adj. suff. -ate and cp. co-ordinate.

ordination, n., the act of ordaining. — L. ōrdinātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a setting in order, arrangement', fr. ōrdinātus, pp. of ōrdināre. See ordain and -ation.

ordinee, n., one who is being ordained. — L. ōrdinātus, 'set in order; ordered', pp. of ōrdināre. See ordain and -ee.

ordnance, n., cannon, artillery. — Contraction of ordinance (q.v.), which formerly meant also 'battle array; host in array'.

ordonnance, n., 1) arrangement of parts; 2) ordinance, decree. — F., fr. *ordonner*, 'to order'. See ordinance.

Ordovician, adj., pertaining to the period following the Cambrian and preceding the Silurian (geol.) — Coined by the English geologist Charles Lapworth (1842-1920) from Ordovicēs, the Latin name of an ancient British tribe inhabiting Wales. For the ending see suff. -ian.

ordure, n., dung, filth, manure. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) ordure, fr. OF. (= F.) ord, 'filthy', fr. L. horridus, 'rough, rude, causing horror, terrible'. See horrid and -ure.

ore, n. — ME. oor, or, fr. OE. ār, ār, 'brass', rel. to ON. eir, 'brass, copper', OHG. ēr, 'brass', OHG., MHG. ērin, G. ehern, 'brazen', Goth. aiz, 'bronze', and cogn. with OI. dyah (gen. dyasah), Avestic ayō (gen. ayanhō), L. aes, gen.

aeris, 'brass', fr. I.-E. \*a<sup>y</sup>os-, which is perh. a derivative of Ayashya, later form of Alashya, ancient name of Cyprus, hence I.-E. \*a<sup>y</sup>os would have meant orig. 'the Cyprian metal'. Cp. aeneous, aes, aerarian, aerugineous, era, esteem; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 19 s.v. aes. For sense development cp. L. cuprum, 'copper', fr. Κύπρος, ancient name of Cyprus (see copper).

organization

öre, n., a Dan. and Norw., resp. Swed. coin, equal in value to 1/100 of a krone, resp. krona.

— Dan. and Norw. øre or Swed. öre, fr. L. aureus, a gold coin, prop. subst. use of the adj. aureus, 'of gold, golden', fr. aurum, 'gold'. See aureate.

oread, n., a mountain nymph (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Orēas*, gen. -adis, fr. Gk. 'Ορειάς, gen. -άδος, fr. ὄρος, 'mountain'. See oro-, 'mountain-', and -ad.

orectic, adj., pertaining to desire or appetite, appetitive (philos.) — Gk. δρεκτικός, 'appetitive', fr. δρεκτός, 'stretched out', verbal adj. of δρέγειν, 'to stretch out, reach after', which is cogn. with L. regere, 'to keep straight, guide, lead, conduct, direct, rule, reign'. See regent, adj., and -ic.

oreide, n. - A var. of oroide.

orégano, n., any of several plants of the mint family. — Sp., 'wild marjoram', fr. L. orīganus, orīganum, fr. Gk. δρείγανον, δρίγανον. See Origanum.

Orestes, n., son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra and friend of Pylades (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. 'Ορέστης, lit. 'mountaineer', fr. ὄρος, 'mountain'. See oro-, 'mountain-'.

orfe, n., a variety of the ide. — G. Orf, fr. F. orphe, fr. L. orfus, a kind of fish, fr. Gk. ὀρφών or ὀρφώς, 'great sea perch', which is perh. rel. to ὀρφνός, 'dark', ὄρφνη, 'darkness', and cogn. with OHG. erpf, 'brown', OE. eorp, earp, 'dark, dusky', ON. jarpr, 'dark brown'.

organ, n. — ME. organe, 'a musical instrument', fr. L. organum, fr. Gk. ὅργανον, 'instrument; bodily organ; musical instrument', which is rel. to ὅργια (for \*Fόργια), 'secret rites, orgies', and in gradational relationship to ἕργον (for \*Fέργον), 'work'. See work and cp. orgy, ergon, energy.

organdie, organdy, n., a fine transparent muslin.

— F. organdi, of unknown origin.

organic, adj. — L. organicus, fr. Gk. ὁργανικός, 'serving as an organ or instrument', fr. ὄργανον. See organ and adj. suff. -ic and cp. homorganic. Derivative: organic-al-ly, adv.

organism, n. - Formed fr. organ with suff.

organist, n. — MF. (= F.) organiste, fr. ML. organista, 'one who plays on an organ', fr. L. organum, in the sense of 'musical instrument'. See organ and -ist.

organization, n. — ME. organizacion, fr. MF. (= F.) organisation, fr. ML. organizătionem,

organize 1094

acc. of organizātio, fr. organizātus, pp. of organizātus. See next word and -ation.

organize, tr. and intr. v. — ME. organysen, fr. ML. organizāre, prob. through the medium of MF. (= F.) organiser, fr. L. organum, 'organ'. See organ and -ize.

Derivatives: organiz-able, adj., organiz-er, n.

organo-, combining form denoting relation to an organ or organs. — Gk. δργανο-, fr. δργανον, 'organ'. See organ.

organography, n., description of the organs of animals or plants. — Compounded of organoand Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivatives: organograph-ic, organograph-ic-al, adjs., organograph-ist, n.

organology, n., that branch of biology which deals with the organs of animals and plants. — Compounded of organo- and Gk.  $-\lambda$ ογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda$ όγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivatives: organolog-ic, organolog-ic-al, adjs., organolog-ist, n.

organon, n., a system of philosophic investigation — Gk. ὄργανον, 'instrument, organ' (often used as the title of works on logic). See organ. organotherapy, n., treatment of diseases with extracts from animal organs. — Compounded of organo- and Gk. θεραπεία, 'a waiting on, service, attendance'. See -therapy.

organum, n., an organon. — L., 'instrument, organ', fr. Gk, ὄργανον. See organon.

organzine, n., a fine kind of silk made of several threads twisted together. — F. organsin, fr. It. organzino, fr. Urgendj, a town in Russian Turkestan.

Derivative: organzine, tr. and intr. v.

orgasm, n., violent excitement, paroxysm; specif. the height of sexual excitement. — F. orgasme, fr. Gk. δργασμός, 'swelling', fr. δργάν, 'to swell with moisture, teem, lust', fr. δργή, 'impulse, excitement, anger', which is prob. cogn. with Ol. ūrjā, 'nourishment, sap, vigor', Olr. ferc, ferg, 'anger'. Cp. orgiastic.

orgeat, n., a beverage made of barley water flavored with almonds. — F., fr. OProvenç. orjat, fr. F. orge, 'barley', fr. L. hordeum, 'barley'. See Hordeum.

orgiastic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, an orgy. — Gk. δργιαστικός, fr. δργιαστής. 'one who celebrates orgies', fr. δργιάζειν, 'to celebrate orgies', fr. δργια, 'secret rites, orgies'. See orgy, -ast and adj. suff. -ic.

orgy, n., 1) secret rites, esp. those connected with the worship of Dionysus or Bacchus; 2) revelry.

— MF. (= F.) orgie, fr. L. orgia (pl.), fr. Gk. δργια (pl.), 'secret rites, orgies', which probstands for \*Fδργια and is rel. to δργανον (for \*Fδργανον), 'instrument, bodily organ, musical instrument'. See organ.

-orial, adj. suff., usually corresponding to nouns ending in -ory (as in territorial), sometimes to

nouns ending in -or (as in cantorial). — Compounded of subst. suffix -ory and adj. suff. -al, resp. subst. suff. -or and adj. suff. -al.

Oribatidae, n. pl., a family of oval mites (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Oribates, name of the type genus, fr. Gk. δρειβάτης, 'mountain-ranging', which is compounded of δρος, 'mountain', and the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go'. See oro-, 'mountain-' and base, n.

oribi, n., any of several species of small African antelopes. — S. African Du., from Hottentot arab

orichale, n., a yellow metal highly prized by the ancient Greeks. — L. orichalcum, fr. Gk. ὀρείχαλκος, lit. 'mountain copper', fr. ὄρος, 'mountain', and χαλκός, 'copper'. See oro-, 'mountain', and chalco-, and cp. aurichalcite.

oriel, n., a large recessed window (archit.) — ME., fr. MF. oriol, fr. ML. oriolum, 'porch, gallery', fr. VL. \*auraeolum, dissim. fr. aulaeolum, 'a small chapel, shrine', dimin. of aulaeum, 'curtain', fr. Gk. αὐλαία, of s.m., fr. αὐλή, 'the open court before the house; the court; chamber'. See aula.

orient, n., 1) the east (poetic); 2) (cap.) the East; adi. 1) oriental; 2) shining, bright, brilliant. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) orient, fr. L. orientem, acc. of oriens, 'the rising sun, east', prop. pres. part. of orior, orīrī, 'to rise, become visible, appear', fr. I.-E. base \*er-, \*or-, 'to set in motion, stir up, raise', whence also L. origō, gen. originis, 'a beginning, source, origin', OI. rnôti, rnváti, 'rises, moves', árta, 'he set out, moved' (intr.), Avestic ar-, 'to move' (both tr. and intr.), OPers. rasatiy, 'he comes'. Arm, v-arnem, 'I rise, get up', Gk. δρνύναι, 'to rouse, start, chase', ἔρνος, 'shoot, twig, sprout', Goth. rinnan, OE. irnan, rinnan, 'to flow, run', Toch. A ar-, B er-, 'to call forth', Hitt. arnuzzi, 'causes to go', ari, 'arrives'. Base \*er- appears enlarged into \*erei- in Gk. έρις, 'discord', ¿přivetv, 'to stir up, rouse', L. rī-vus, 'brook, water course', ir-rī-tāre, 'to excite, stimulate'. Cp. origin, abort, abortion. Cp. also artha, congruent, erethism, Eris, Erinys, Evernia, 1st irritate, orchestra, oro-, Ortalis, russud. Cp. also rival and words there referred to.

orient, tr. v. — F. orienter, 'to set toward the east', fr. MF., fr. orient, 'east'. See orient, n.

oriental, adj., 1) eastern; 2) (cap.) pertaining to the Orient or East, Eastern; n., (cap.) a native of the Orient. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. orientālis, 'pertaining to the east, Eastern, Oriental', fr. oriēns, gen. orientis, 'the rising sun, east'. See orient n

Orientalism, n., oriental character, oriental peculiarity; the study of the oriental languages.—
Formed with suff. -ism fr. L. orientālis. See oriental.

Orientalist, n., a student of the oriental languages.

— Formed with suff. -ist fr. L. orientālis. See

Orientalize, tr. v., to make Oriental; intr. v., to

become Oriental. — Formed with suff. -ize fr. L. orientalis. See oriental.

orientate, tr. v., to orient; intr. v., to face east. — See orient. n., and verbal suff. -ate.

orientation, n. — F. orientation, fr. orienter, 'to set toward the east'. See orient, v., and -ation. orifice, n., an opening, aperture. — MF. (=F.), fr. L. ōrificium, 'an opening', lit. 'mouthmaking', fr. ōs, gen. ōris, 'mouth', and -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See

oral and fact.

oriflamme, n., the ancient battle standard of the kings of France, the banner of St. Denis; any standard. — ME. oriflamble, fr. MF. oriflamble, oriflambe, oriflamme, fr. OF., fr. ML. aurea flamma, lit. 'golden flame', fr. L. aurum, 'gold', and flamma. 'flame'. See aureate and flame.

origan, n., marjoram. — ME. origane, fr. OF. origane, origan (F. origan), fr. L. origanum. See next word.

Origanum, n., a genus of plants, the wild marjoram (bot.) — L. orīganum, fr. Gk. ὀρείγανον, ὀρίγανον, 'wild marjoram, origan', compounded of ὄρος, 'mountain' (see oro-, 'mountain'), and γάνος, 'brightness, ornament', which is rel. to γάνυμαι, 'I rejoice', γαίω (for \*γάϜ-μω), 'I rejoice, exult', γηθέω, Dor. γᾶθέω (for \*γαϜεθέω), 'I rejoice', and cogn. with L. gaudēre, 'to rejoice'. See gaud, 'ornament', and cp. words there referred to.

Origenism, n., the doctrines held by *Origen* of Alexandria (cca. 185-253), who taught a three-fold (:i.e. literal, moral and mystical) interpretation of Scriptures. — For the ending see suff.

origin, n. — ME. origine, fr. MF. (= F.) origine, fr. L. originem, acc. of origō, 'beginning, source, origin', from the stem of orirī, 'to rise, become visible, appear'. See orient, n., and cp. aboriginal, aborigines.

original, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. originālis, 'primitive, original', fr. origō, gen. originis. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: original (q.v.), original-ly, adv.

original, n. — F., fr. original, adj. See prec. word. originality, n. — F. originalité, fr. original. See original, adj., and -ity.

originate, tr. v., to bring into existence; intr. v., to come into existence. — Formed fr. origin with verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: originat-ion, n., originat-ive, adj., originat-ive-ly, adv., originat-or, n.

orillion, n., a projection at the shoulder of a bastion. — F. oreillon, orillon, prop. 'a small ear', dimin. of oreille, 'ear', fr. L. auricula, dimin. of auris, 'ear'. See ear, 'organ of hearing', and cp. auricle.

orinasal, adj., pertaining to the nose and mouth; (of sounds) pronounced both through the mouth and nose. — Compounded of L. ōs, gen. ōris, 'mouth', and Late L. nāsālis, 'pertaining to the nose'. See oral and nasal.

oriole, n., 1) any bird of the family Oriolidae; 2) any of various American birds of the family Icteridae. — F. oriol, fr. OF., fr. ML. oryolus, fr. L. aureolus, 'golden', dimin. of aureus, fr. aurum, 'gold'. See aureate and dimin. suff. -ole. Oriolidae, n. pl., a family of birds (ornithol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. ModL. oriolus, fr. ML. oryolus. See prec. word.

Orion, n., 1) a giant hunter slain by Artemis and made into a constellation (Greek mythol.); 2) a constellation near Tauris (astron.) — L. Oriōn, fr. Gk. 'Ωρίων, which is of uncertain origin.

-orious, adj. suff. meaning 'pertaining to, serving to', as in meritorious. — Compounded of L. ōriin -ōri-us (see adj. suff. -ory) and -ous.

orison, n. (usually in pl.), prayer. — ME. oreisun, fr. OF. oreison, orison (F. oraison), fr. L. ōrātiōnem, acc. of ōrātiō, 'speech, prayer'. See oration and cp. words there referred to.

-orium, subst. suff. denoting 'a place or a thing used for something', as in auditorium, 'a place for hearing'. — L. -ōrium, prop. neut. of the adj. suff. -ōrius. See adj. and subst. suff. -ory.

Orlando, masc. PN. — Italian form of Roland (q.v.)

orle, n., a narrow border following the outline of the shield (her.) — MF. (= F.) orle, fr. orler (F. ourler), 'to border, edge, hem', fr. VL. \*ōrulāre (whence also It. orlare, 'to border, edge, hem'), fr. VL. \*ōrulus (whence also It. orlo, 'border, edge, hem'), dimin. formed fr. L. ōra, 'margin, border'; see oral. Sp. orla, 'border, fringe' (whence orlar, 'to border, edge'), derives fr. VL. \*ōrula, dimin. of L. ōra.

Orleans, n., 1) a kind of purple plum); 2) worstedand-cotton fabric. — In both senses named after the city of *Orléans*, south of Paris.

orlop, n., the lowest deck of a ship. — Du. over-loop, 'deck of a ship', lit. 'that which runs over', fr. overlopen, 'to run over'; (see over and leap); so called because it covers the ship's hold.

Ormazd, n., the principle of good in the Zoro-astrian religion. — Pers., fr. OPers. Auramazda, fr. Avestic Ahuramazda, lit. 'wise lord', a compound of ahura-, 'a god, a good spirit' (see ahura), and ma(n)dzdhā-, 'wise', which is a compound formed from the I.-E. bases \*men-dh-, 'to apply oneself to', and \*dhē-, 'to put, place'. From base \*men-dh- derives also OI. medhā, 'wisdom, intelligence'. For other derivatives of this base see mathematical. For base \*dhē- see do and cp. theme, fact.

ormer, n., a gastropod mollusk, Haliotis tuber-culata; an ear shell. — Dial. F. (Channel Islands), fr. F. ormier, fr. L. auris maris, 'sea ear' (see ear, 'organ of hearing', and mere, 'sea'); so called in allusion to its shape.

ormolu, n., an alloy of copper, zinc and tin, resembling gold. — F. or moulu, 'ground gold', fr. or, 'gold', and moulu, pp. of moudre, 'to grind, mill'. See aureate and meal, 'edible grain'. ornament, n., an adornment, decoration, em-

ornate 1096

bellishment. — ME. ornement, ornament, fr. OF. ornement, fr. L. ōrnāmentum, 'equipment, decoration, ornament', fr. ōrnāre, 'to fit out, equip, decorate, adorn', which is contracted fr. \*ōrd(i)-nāre, 'to set in order, arrange'. See ordain and -ment and cp. ornate. adorn. suborn.

Derivatives: ornament, tr. v., ornament-al, adj., ornament-al-ly, adv., ornament-al-ness, n., ornament-ation, n., ornament-er, n.

ornate, adj., richly adorned. — ME. ornat; fr. L. ornātus, 'adorned', pp. of ornāre. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: ornate-ly, adv., ornate-ness, n.

ornery, adj. (dial. or vulgar). — Corruption of ordinary.

ornis, n., avifauna. — Gk. ὄρνις, 'bird'. See ornitho-.

ornith-, form of ornitho- before a vowel.

ornithic, adj., pertaining to, or characteristic of, birds. — Gk. ὀρνῖθικός, 'of birds', fr. ὄρνῖς, gen. ὄρνῖθος, 'bird'. See ornitho- and adj. suff.-ic. ornithine, also ornithin, n., an amino acid, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, found in the urine and excrements of birds (biochem.) — Formed fr. Gk. ὄρνῖς, gen. ὄρνῖθος, 'bird' (see ornitho-), with chem. suff.-ine, resp.-in.

ornitho-, before a vowel ornith-, combining form meaning 'bird'. — Gk. ὀρνῖθο-, ὀρνῖθο-, ἐρνῖθο-, ἐρνῖθο-, third', which is cogn. with Goth. ara, OE. earn, 'eagle'. See erne and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Ortalis.

Ornithogalum, n., a genus of plants, the star of Bethlehem (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δρνῖθό- $\gamma$ αλον, 'the star of Bethlehem', which is compounded of ὅρνις, gen. ὅρνῖθος, 'bird', and  $\gamma$ άλα, 'milk'. See ornitho- and galactic.

ornithology, n., that branch of zoology which deals with birds. — ModL. ornithologia, fr. Gk. δρντθολόγος, 'one who speaks of birds', which is compounded of ὅρνις, gen. ὅρντθος, 'bird' (see ornitho-), and -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: ornitholog-ic, ornitholog-ic-al, adjs., ornitholog-ist, n.

ornithomancy, n., augury, divination by the observation of the flight of birds. — Gk. ὀρνῖθομαντεία, compounded of ὄρνις, gen. ὄρνῖθος, 'bird', and μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See ornitho- and -mancy.

ornithorhynchus, n., a duckbill. — ModL., compounded of ornitho- and Gk. ῥύγχος, 'snout, beak', which is of imitative origin. See rhyncho- and cp. words there referred to.

ornithoscopy, n., augury. — Gk. ὀρνῖθοσκοπία, lit. 'observation of birds', fr. ὀρνῖθοσκόπος, 'augur', lit. 'observer of birds', fr. ὄρνῖς, gen. ὄρνῖθος, 'bird', and σκοπός, 'watcher, examiner'. See ornitho- and -scopy.

oro-, combining form meaning 'mountain', as in orography. — Gk. δρο-, fr. δρος, 'mountain', which is cogn. with OI. *τρνάh*, 'high', fr. I.-E.

base \*er-, \*or-, 'to set in motion, raise', whence also L. orior, oriri, 'to rise'. See orient, adj., and cp. oread, Orestes.

oro-, combining form meaning 'oral and'. — Fr. L.  $\bar{o}s$ , gen.  $\bar{o}ris$ , 'mouth'. See oral.

Orobanchaceae, n. pl., the broomrape family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Orobanche with suff. -aceae.

orobanchaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Orobanche, n., a genus of plants, the broomrape (bot.) — L., 'broomrape', fr. Gk. ὀροβάγχη, lit. 'the plant that chokes the vetch', compounded of ὄροβος, 'vetch', and ἄγχειν, 'to choke'. For the first element see Ervum. The second element derives fr. I.-E. base \*angh-, 'to press, choke', whence also L. angere, 'to throttle, torment'. See anger and cp. words there referred to.

orography, n., that branch of physical geography which deals with mountains. — Compounded of 1st oro- and Gk. -γραφί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivatives: orograph-ic, orograph-ic-al, adjs.

oroide, n., an alloy of copper and zinc or tin, resembling gold and used in making imitation jewellery. — F. oréide, a hybrid coined fr. F. or, 'gold', and Gk. -ostδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See or, 'gold', and -oid.

orology, n., the study of mountains, orography. — Compounded of 1st oro- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. orometer, n., an instrument for measuring the height of mountains. — Compounded of 1st oro- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivative: orometr-ic, adj.

Orontium, n., a genus of plants, the golden club (bot.) — ModL., prob. fr. Orontes, a river of Syria. For the ending see 1st suff. -ium.

orotund, adj., 1) full, resonant (said of the voice);
2) pompous, bombastic (said of the style of utterance). — L. (Horace, Ars Poetica, 323) õre rotundō, 'with a round mouth', abl. of ōs rotundum, fr. ōs, gen. ōris, 'mouth', and neut. of rotundus. 'round'. See oral and rotund.

Derivative: orotund-ity, n.

orphan, n. — Late L. orphanus, fr. Gk. ὀρφανός, 'without father or mother, orphaned', which is cogn. with L. orbus, 'bereft', OI. árbhah, 'weak, child', Arm. orb, 'orphan', arbaneak, 'servant, assistant', OIr. orbe, orpe, 'heir', OSlav. rabū, 'slave', rabota, 'servitude, slavery', Goth. arbja, OHG. arpeo, erbo, MHG., G. erbe (m.), OFris. erva, ON. arfi, OE. ierfa, 'heir', Goth. arbi, OHG. arbi, erbi, MHG., G. erbe (n.), OFris. erve, OS. erbi, OE. ierfe, 'inheritance', Goth. arbaips, 'hardship, toil, work', OHG. arabeit, arbeit, arbeit, of s.m., G. Arbeit, 'work', OFris. arbēd, OS. arabēd(i), ON. erfiði, OE. earfoð, 'hardship, suffering, trouble'. Cp. robot.

Derivatives: orphan, adj., orphan-age, n.

Orphean, adj., pertaining to Orpheus. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Orpheus, fr. Gk. 'Ορφείος, 'of Orpheus', fr. 'Ορφείος, 'Orpheus'. See next word.

Orpheus, n., the famous singer of Thrace, son of Œagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. 'Ορφεύς, which is of uncertain origin.

Orphic, adj., 1) pertaining to Orpheus or the rites and mysteries connected with him; 2) mystic. — L. Orphicus, fr. Gk. 'Ορφικός, fr. 'Ορφεύς. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

Orphism, n., the religious system of the Orphic mysteries. — See Orpheus and -ism.

orphrey, n., gold embroidery; gold-embroidered band. — ME., fr. MF. orfreis (F. orfrois), fr. Late L. auriphrygium, 'gold embroidery', fr. L. aurum, 'gold', and neut. of Phrygius, 'Phrygian'. See aureate and Phrygian.

orpiment, n., arsenic trisulfide, As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> — ME. orpemente, fr. MF. (= F.) orpiment, fr. L. auripigmentum, 'ointment', which is compounded of aurum, 'gold', and pigmentum, 'coloring matter'. See aureate and pigment. For the sense development of L. auripigmentum fr. aurum, 'gold', cp. Pers. zarniq, 'orpiment', fr. zar, 'gold' (see arsenic).

orpine, orpin, n., stonecrop, Sedum telephium. — F. orpin, 'stonecrop', lit. 'a plant with yellow flowers', shortened fr. orpiment. See prec. word. Orpington, n., a breed of domestic fowl. — Named after Orpington, a yillage in Kent, England.

orra, adj., odd; extra; superfluous. — Dial. Scot.; of uncertain origin.

orrery, n., an apparatus showing the motions of the planets. — Called by its inventor Rowley after the name of his patron Charles Boyle, 4th Earl of Orrery.

orrho-, combining form meaning 'serum'. — Gk. ὀρρο-, fr. ὀρρός or ὀρός, 'watery fluid, whey', which is cogn. with L. serum, of s.m. See serum. orris, n., gold or silver lace or braid. — Corruption of OF. orphreis. See orphrey.

orris, n., the Florentine iris. — Prob. fr. ML. yreos, 'orris root', which is identical with Gk. ξρεως, gen. of ξρις, 'iris'. See iris.

Orson, masc. PN. — Fr. F. ourson, dimin. of ours, 'bear', fr. L. ursus (see Ursus). The spelling Orson was influenced by It. orso, 'bear'.

ort, n., remnants of food left from the meal. — Prob. rel. to earlier Du. oor-aete, oor-ete, 'remains of food', which is formed fr. pref. oorand eten, 'to eat'. Du. pref. oor- is rel. to E. pref. or- in ordeal. Du. eten is rel. to OE. etan; see eat.

Ortalidae, n. pl., a family of Diptera (entomol.)

— ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. δρταλίς, 'young bird'. See next word.

Ortalis, n., a genus of guans (ornithol.) — Mod L., fr. Gk. ὀρταλίς, 'young bird', which is prob. rel. to ὄρνις, 'bird'. See ornitho-.

ortho-, before a vowel orth-, combining form meaning 'straight; rectangular; regular; true, correct'. — Gk. ὀρθο-, fr. ὀρθός, 'straight; right, true, exact; genuine; upright, righteous', for \*Foρθ Fός (cp. Dor. βορθό-); cognate with OI. ūrdhváḥ, 'high', várdhatē, 'causes to grow', L. arduus, 'high, lofty, steep'. See arduous and cp. viddhi.

Orthocarpus, n., a genus of plants of the figwort family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of orthoand Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See carpel.

orthocephalic, also orthocephalous, adj., having the breadth of the skull from about  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{4}{5}$  of the length; intermediate between dolicho- and brachycephalic. — Lit. 'right-headed', compounded of ortho- and Gk. κεφαλή, 'head'. See cephalic, resp. cephalous.

orthochromatic, adj., producing true relations of light and shade. — Compounded of ortho- and Gk. χρωματικός, 'relating to color', fr. χρωμα, gen. χρώματος, 'color'. See chromatic.

orthoclase, n., potash feldspar (mineral.) — G. Orthoclas, coined by A. Breithaupt in 1823 fr. ortho- and Gk. κλάσις, 'a breaking', fr. κλᾶν, 'to break'; see clastic and cp. words there referred to. The word orthoclase lit. means '(the mineral) that has a cleavage at right angles'. Cp. anorthoclase.

orthoclastic, adj., having the cleavage at right angles (as the orthoclase). — See ortho- and clastic.

orthodontia, n., correction of the irregularities in the teeth. — ModL., compounded of orth- and Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See odonto- and 1st -ia.

Derivatives: orthodont-ic, adj., orthodont-ics, n., orthodont-ist, n.

orthodox, adj., having the correct opinion (esp. in religion). — Late L. orthodoxus, fr. Gk. δρθόδοξος, 'having the right opinion', fr. δρθός, 'right' (see ortho-), and δόξα, 'opinion', which stands for δόχ-σα and is rel. to δοχεῖν, 'to seem good, to seem, think, believe'. See doxastic and cp. dogma, doxology. Cp. also the second element in heterodox, paradox.

orthodoxy, n., right opinion (esp. in religion). — Late L. orthodoxia, fr. Gk. δρθοδοξία, 'right opinion', fr. δρθόδοξος. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

orthoepy, n., correct pronunciation. — Gk. ὀρθοέπεια, 'correctness of diction', fr. ὀρθός, 'right, correct', and -έπεια, fr. ἔπος, 'word'. See ortho- and epic and cp. cacoepy.

Derivatives: orthoep-ic, adj., orthoep-ist, n.

orthogenesis, n., 1) determinate evolution of species (biol.); 2) the theory that the development of society always proceeds in the same direction (sociol.) — Coined by the Swiss naturalist Gustav Heinrich Theodor Eimer (1843-98) in his Die Entstehung der Arten (1888) fr. orthoand genesis.

orthognathism, also orthognathy, n., the quality

rtnognathous

of being orthognathous. — See next word and -ism, resp. -y (representing Gk.  $-i\tilde{\alpha}$ ).

orthognathous, adj., straight-jawed. — Compounded of ortho- and Gk. γνάθος, 'jaw'. See gnathic and -ous.

orthogonal, adj., right-angled. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. orthogōnius, 'right-angled', fr. Gk. ὀρθογώνιος, which is compounded of ὀρθός, 'right', and -γώνιος, fr. γωνία, 'angle, corner'. See ortho- and -gon.

orthographer, n., one who spells correctly. — See next word and agential suff. -er.

orthography, n., correct spelling. — ME. ortographie, fr. MF. ortografie, ortographie (F. orthographie), fr. L. orthographia, fr. Gk. ὀρθογραφία, 'correct writing', fr. ὀρθογράφος, 'one who writes correctly', which is compounded of ὀρθός, 'right, correct', and -γράφος, from the stem of γράφειν, 'to write'. See ortho- and -graphy.

Derivatives: orthograph-ic, orthograph-ic-al, adis.. orthograph-ic-al-lv. adv.

orthopedic, orthopaedic, adj., pertaining to orthopedics. — See next word.

orthopedics, orthopedics, n., correction of deformities esp. in young children. — Formed with suff. -ics fr. F. orthopédie, fr. Gk. δρθός, 'straight, right', and παιδεία, 'the training of children', fr. παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'child'; see pedo-. The word orthopédie was coined by the French physician Nicholas Andry (1658-1742), author of a work entitled L'orthopédie ou l'art de prévenir et de corriger dans les enfants les difformités du corps.

orthopedist, orthopedist, n., one who practices orthopedics. — F. orthopediste, fr. orthopedie. See next word and -ist.

orthopedy, orthopaedy, n., orthopedics. — F. orthopedie. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. -( $\bar{\alpha}$ ).

orthopnea, orthopnoea, n., a condition in which respiration is possible only in an upright posture (med.) — Gk. δρθόπνοια, 'upright breathing', coined by Hippocrates fr. δρθός, 'upright', and πνοή, 'breathing'. See ortho- and pneuma. orthopneic, orthopnoeic, adj., pertaining to orthopnea. — Formed from prec. word with adj. suff. -ic.

Orthoptera, n. pl., an order of insects, including the locusts, grasshoppers, cockroaches, etc. (entomol.) — ModL., compounded of orthoand Gk. πτερόν, 'wing'. See ptero-.

orthopteran, adj., orthopterous; n., one of the Orthoptera. — See prec. word.

orthopterous, adj., belonging to the order Orthoptera. — See Orthoptera and -ous.

orthoptic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, normal binocular vision. — Compounded of orth- and Gk. ὀπτικός, 'pertaining to the eyes or sight'. See optic.

Derivative: orthopt-ics, n.

orthoscopic, adj., 1) pertaining to normal vision;

2) constructed to correct optical distortion. — Compounded of ortho- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope and adj. suff. -ic.

orthostichous, adj., arranged in orthostichies. — See next word and -ous.

orthostichy, n., vertical arrangement of leaves and flowers on an axis or stem (bot.) — Compounded of ortho- and Gk.  $\sigma\tau i\chi o\varsigma$ , 'order, row, rank; verse'. See acrostic and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

orthotropic, adj., characterized by vertical growth.

— See next word and adj. suff. -ic.

orthotropism, n., tendency of a plant to grow vertically. — Compounded of ortho-, Gk. -τροπος, 'turning' (fr. τρέπειν, 'to turn') and suff. -ism. See trope, tropism, and cp. heliotropism and words there referred to.

ortolan, n., 1) an Old World bunting, Emberiza hortulana; 2) the bobolink. — F., fr. It. ortolano, 'gardener; ortolan', fr. L. hortulānus, 'pertaining to a garden, gardener', fr. hortus, 'garden' (see horticulture); so called from its frequenting gardens.

-ory, suff. forming adjectives with the meaning 'pertaining to, serving to, of the nature of', as in preparatory, declamatory, hortatory. — ME. -orie, fr. AF. -ori (masc.), -orie (fem.), corresponding to OF. -oir (masc.), -oire (fem.), F. -oire (for both genders); fr. L. -ōrius (masc.), -ōria (fem.), -ōrium (neut.), which stand for -ōr-ius, -ōr-ia, -ōr-ium, compound suff. formed from subst. suff. -or (see agential suff. -or) through the addition of the adj. suff. -ius, -ia, -ium. Cp. -orial.

-ory, suff. forming nouns denoting 'place', as in ambulatory, dormitory. — ME. -orie, fr. OF. (=F.)-oire, fr. L.-ōrium, prop. neut. of the adjectival suff. -ōrius, used as a subst. suff. See adj. suff. -ory.

orycto-, combining form denoting fossil, mineral, as in oryctology. — Fr. Gk. δρυκτός, 'dug', verbal adi. of δρύσσειν, 'to dig'. See oryx.

oryctology, n., 1) mineralogy; 2) paleontology. — Lit. 'the science of things dug (from the earth)', compounded of orycto- and Gk.  $-\lambda ο \gamma l \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda ο \gamma ο \zeta$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivatives: oryctolog-ic-al, adj., oryctolog-ist, n.

Oryx, n., 1) a genus of African antelopes with long, straight horns; 2) (not cap.) any antelope of this genus. — Gk. ὄρυξ, 'a horned Egyptian antelope', lit., 'the digging animal', fr. δρύσσω, 'I dig', which prob. stands for \*δ-ρύνιω and is rel. to ῥυκάνη, 'a plane', and cogn. with L. runcāre, 'to root up'. See runcinate and cp. orycto-.

Oryza, n., a genus of cereal grasses (bot.) — L., 'rice', fr. Gk. δρυζα, See rice.

Oryzomys, n., a genus of rodents, the rice rat (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'rice mouse', compounded

of Gk. ὄρυζα, 'rice', and μῦς, 'mouse'. See rice and mouse and cp. myo-.

Oryzopsis, n., a genus of plants, the mountain rice (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. δρυζα, 'rice' and ὄψις, 'sight, view'. See rice and -onsis.

os, n., a bone (anat.) — L. os, gen. ossis, 'bone', cogn. with OI. ásthi, Hitt. hashtāi-, Gk. ὄστέον (Att. ὀστοῦν, Dor. ὀστίον, 'bone', ὀστρεον, 'oyster', ὄστρακον, 'oyster shell, potsherd', ἀστράγαλος (assimilated fr. \*ὀστράγαλος), 'one of the vertebrae of the neck, anklebone, molding', Alb. asht, ashte, 'bone', Avestic ascu-, 'shinbone', W. asgwrn, Co. ascorn, 'bone', and possibly also with Arm. oskr, 'bone'. Cp. osseous. Cp. also astragal, osphyo-, osteo-, ostracize, oyster.

os, n., a mouth (anat.) — L. ōs, gen. ōris, 'mouth'. See oral.

Osage orange, an ornamental American tree, Toxylon pomiferum; its fruit. — Named after the Osage Indians.

Oscan, n., 1) a member of an ancient people who lived in Southern Italy; 2) their language, related to Latin. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Opsci, Osci (pl.), 'the Oscans', lit. 'the worshipers of Ops', the goddess of the harvest. See Ops.

Oscar, masc. PN. — OE. Osgar, compounded of  $\bar{o}s$ , 'a god', and  $g\bar{a}r$ , 'spear'. OE.  $\bar{o}s$  is rel. to OS.  $\bar{a}s$ -,  $\bar{o}s$ -, ON.  $\bar{a}ss$ , OHG. ans- (in PN.s), 'god', Goth. anses, ansis (acc. pl.), 'gods'. Cp. the first element in Osmond, Oswald. For the etymology of OE.  $g\bar{a}r$  see gar.

oscheal, adj., pertaining to the scrotum (anat.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. ὄσχεον, 'scrotum'. See oscheo-.

oscheo-, before a vowel osche-, combining form meaning the 'scrotum'. — Fr. Gk. ὄσχεον, 'scrotum', a collateral form of ὄσχη, of s.m., prop. figurative use of ὄσχη, 'vine with grapes', which is of uncertain origin.

oscillate, intr. v., to swing to and fro; tr. v., to cause to swing to and fro.—L. \(\tilde{o}scillat-(um)\), pp. stem of \(\tilde{o}scillare\), 'to swing, sway', fr. \(\tilde{o}scillum\), 'a swing', which is of uncertain origin.

oscillation, n. — L. ōscillātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a swinging', fr. ōscillāt-(um), pp. of ōscillāre. See prec. word and -ion.

oscillator, n., a person or thing that oscillates; specif., a device producing oscillations. — ModL., fr. L. ōscillāt-(um), pp. stem of ōscillāre. See oscillate and agential suff. -or.

oscillatory, adj., tending to oscillate, oscillating.

— Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. öscillāt-(um),
pp. stem of öscillāre. See oscillate.

oscillograph, n., an instrument for registering oscillations. — A hybrid coined fr. L. ōscillāre, 'to swing', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See oscillate and -graph.

Derivatives: oscillograph-ic, adj., oscillograph-ic-al-ly, adv., oscillograph-y, n.

oscilloscope, n., an instrument for visually recording an electrical wave. — A hybrid coined fr. L. ōscillāre, 'to swing', and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See oscillate and

Derivative: oscilloscop-ic, adj.

oscine, adj., belonging to the Oscines; n., one of the Oscines — See next word.

Oscines, n. pl., a suborder of Passerine birds, the true singing birds (ornithol.) — L., pl. of oscen, gen. oscinis, 'singing bird' (esp. one used for divining), which stands for \*obs-cen, and is formed fr. obs-, ob-, 'toward', and canere, 'to-sing'. See ob- and cant, 'slang of beggars'.

oscitance, oscitancy, n., 1) yawning; 2) sleepiness, drowsiness; 3) dullness. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

oscitant, adj., 1) yawning; 2) sleepy, drowsy; 3) dull. — L. ōscitāns, gen. -antis, pres. part of ōscitāre, 'to gape, yawn', for ōs citāre, 'to move the mouth', fr. ōs, gen. ōris, 'mouth', and citāre, 'to move', freq. of ciēre. See oral and cite. For the ending see suff. -ant.

Derivative: oscitant-ly, adv.

oscitation, n., 1) yawning; 2) sleepiness, drowsiness; 3) inattention. — L. ōscitātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'yawning', fr. ōscitāt-(um), pp. stem of ōscitāre. See prec. word and -ation.

osculant, adj., kissing. — L. ōsculāns (gen. -antis), pres. part. of ōsculārī, 'to kiss'. See osculate and -ant.

oscular, adj. — L. ösculāris, fr. ösculum, 'little mouth: kiss'. See osculum and -ar.

osculate, tr. and intr. v., 1) to kiss; 2) to touch closely; 3) (math.) to touch at three or more points (as of two curves). — Formed fr. ōsculātus, pp. of ōsculārī, 'to kiss', fr. ōsculum, 'little mouth; kiss'. See osculum and verbal suff. -ate. Derivative: osculat-ory, adj.

osculation, n., 1) a kiss; 2) (math.) contact of two osculating curves. — L. ōsculātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'kiss', fr. ōsculātus, pp. of ōsculārī. See prec. word and -ion.

oscule, n. — The same as osculum.

osculum, n., 1) one of the apertures of a sponge; 2) one of the suckers of the tapeworms. — L. ōsculum, 'little mouth', dimin. of ōs, gen. -ōris, 'mouth'. See oral and -cule.

-ose, adj. suff. meaning 'full of, abounding in, having the qualities of'. — ME., fr. L. -ōsus, which prob. stands for \*od-tos, fr. odor, gen. odōris, 'smell', and must have meant originally 'smelling of'; see odor. This meaning appears in vinōsus, 'smelling of wine', whence 'full of wine, abounding in wine' (see vinous). The original meaning 'smelling of' was widened into 'full of, abounding in'. Cp. -ous.

-ose, a suff. used in chemistry, denoting 1) carbohydrates (as in *amylose*, *lactose*); 2) a proteid product (as in *proteose*). — Formed from the ending -ose in F. glucose (see glucose).

osier, n., any of various willows. - ME., fr. OF.

siris 1100

(= F.) osier, 'willow' (in MF. and dial. F. also osiere), fr. VL. \*ausaria (cp. ML. auseria), which is of Gaulish origin.

Osiris, n., one of the principal Egyptian gods, judge of the dead. — L. Osīris, fr. Gk. "Οστρις, fr. Egypt. As-dr. Cp. Isis.

-osis, suff. expressing state or condition; in medical terminology it is used to denote a state of disease. — ME., fr. L. zōsis, fr. Gk. -ωσις, formed from the aorist of verbs ending in -όω, -ῶ (inf. -ὁειν, -οῦν). It corresponds to L. -ātiō and stands to Gk. -ωτός, as L.-ātiō to -ātus. Cp. the suffixes -asis, -esis, -iasis. Cp. also -ation.

-osity, suff. used to form nouns from adjectives in -ose or -ous. — ME. -osite, fr. OF. -osite (F. -osité), fr. L. -ōsitātem, acc. of -ōsitās, forming nouns from adjectives in -ōsus. Accordingly -osity is prop. compounded of the adj. suff. -ose and suff. -ity (qq.y.)

osm-, form of osmo- before a vowel.

Osmanli, n., an Ottoman Turk. — Turk. "Osmānli, of, or pertaining to, Osman', fr. "Osmān, founder of the Ottoman empire (he reigned 1259-1326). "Osmān is prop. the Turk pronunciation of the Arabic name "Uthmān. See Ottoman.

osmio-, combining form meaning 'osmium'. — See osmium.

osmiridium, n., an alloy of osmium and iridium.

— Coined fr. osm(ium) and iridium.

osmium, n., name of a metallic element of the platinum group (chem.) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the English chemist Smithson Tennant (1761-1815) in 1803 fr. Gk. ὀσμή, 'smell, odor', which stands for \*ὀδσμή (cp. the Dor. form ⋄δμή) and is cogn. with L. odor, 'smell, odor'; so called because of the strong odor of its oxide. See odor and 2nd -ium and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also osmo-, aosmic, Agathosma, anosmia, Barosma, Coprosma, Diosma, euosmite, Hedeoma, hyperosmia, hyposmia, Onosmodium, osphresis, parosmia. Cp. also ozo-, ozone.

Derivatives: osm-ic, osmi-ous, adis.

osmo-, before a vowel osm-, combining form meaning 'smell, odor', as in *Osmorhiza*. — Gk. δσμο-, fr. δσμή, 'odor'. See osmium.

**osmo-**, combining form for osmosis or osmotic, as in osmology, osmometer. — See osmosis.

Osmond, masc. PN. — OE. Osmund, lit. 'divine protection', compounded of ōs, 'a god', and mund, 'protection'. For the first element see Oscar and cp. Oswald. The second element is rel. to ON. mund, OHG. munt, 'hand, protection', and cogn. with L. manus, 'hand'. See manual and cp. mound, 'heap of earth'. Cp. also the second element in Edmond, Raymond, Sigismund.

Osmorhiza, n., a genus of plants, the sweet cicely (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ὀσμή, 'smell' (see osmium), and ῥίζα, 'root' (see rhizo-); so called in allusion to the aromatic root.

osmose, tr. v., to subject to osmosis; intr. v., to undergo osmosis. — Back formation fr. osmosis. osmosis, n., intermixture of two fluids separated by a porous membrane. — ModL., formed with suff. -osis fr. Gk. ἀσμός, 'a thrusting, impulse', from the stem of ἀθεῖν, 'to thrust, push', which is rel. to ἔν-οσις, 'shaking, quake', fr. I.-E. base \*wedh-, 'to strike', whence also OI. vadhati, 'pushes, strikes, destroys', Avestic vādāya-, 'to repulse'.

osmotic, adj., pertaining to osmosis. — See prec.

osmund, n., the royal fern. — ME. osmunde, fr. OF. (= F.) osmonde, which is of uncertain origin.

Osmunda, n., a genus of plants, the flowering fern (bot.) — ModL., fr. F. osmonde. See osmund.
Osmundaceae, n. pl., the flowering fern family

Osmundaceae, n. pl., the flowering fern family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae.

osmundaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Osnaburg, n., a kind of coarse linen. — Orig. 'linen made at Osnaburg, more exactly Osnabrück, a town in the province of Hanover in Prussia.

osphradium, n., a sense organ of most aquatic mollusks. — ModL., fr. MGk. ὀσφράδιον, 'nosegay', fr. LGk. ὄσφρα, 'smell', which is rel. to Gk. ὀσφραίνεσθαι, 'to smell'. See next word and 1st -ium.

osphresis, n., 1) the sense of smell; 2) the act of smelling. — ModL., fr. Gk. ὅσφρησις, 'the sense of smell', fr. ὀσφρᾶσθαι, a collateral form of ὀσφραίνεσθαι, 'to smell', a compound whose first element is rel. to ὅζειν, 'to smell'; see odor. The second element is of uncertain etymology. It is perh. cogn. with Ol. ji-ghr-ati, ghrān-ti, 'smells', ghrāna-m, 'smell; nose', Toch. A krām, of s.m. Cp. prec. word.

osphretic, adj., pertaining to, or connected with, smell. — Gk. ὀσφρητικός, fr. ὀσφρητός, 'that which can be smelled', verbal adj. of ὀσφραίνεσθαι. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

osphyo-, before a vowel osphy-, combining form denoting the loin. — Fr. Gk. ὀσφῦς, ὀσφῦς (gen. ὀσφῦς), 'hip, hip bone', which possibly stands for \*ὀστ-φύς, a compound whose first element is shortened fr. ὀστέον, 'bone'; see osteo-. The second element is prob. related to φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow'; see physio-.

osprey, n., a large fishing-hawk, Pandion haliaetus. — Late ME. ospray, fr. MF. \*osfraie, fr. L. ossifraga. See ossifrage.

ossein, n., the organic basis of bone (biochem.) — Formed with suff. -in fr. L. osseus, 'bony'. See next word.

osseous, adj., bony. — L. osseus, 'bony', from the stem of os, gen. ossis, 'bone'. See os, 'bone'. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Ossianic, adj., 1) pertaining to Ossian, a legend-

ary bard and hero of the 3rd cent.; 2) pertaining to, or resembling, the supposed translations of Ossian by James Macpherson; 3) bombastic. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Ossian, fr. Gaelic Oisin, a name literally meaning 'a little fawn', fr. os. 'a fawn'.

ossicle, n., a small bone (anat. and zool.) — L. ossiculum, dim. of os, gen. ossis, 'bone'. See os, 'bone', and -cle.

ossific, adj., forming bone. — Formed fr. L. os, gen. ossis, 'bone', and suff. -fic. See os, 'bone'. ossification, n., the act of ossifying; the state of being ossified. — See ossify and -ation.

ossifrage, n., 1) the lammergeier; 2) the osprey.

— L. ossifraga, 'sea eagle', fem. of ossifragus, 'bone-breaking', fr. os, gen. ossis, 'bone', and frag-, stem of frangere, 'to break'. See os, 'bone', and fraction and cp. osprey, which is a doublet of ossifrage.

ossify, tr. and intr. v., to form or turn into bone.

— Formed fr. L. os, gen. ossis, 'bone', and suff.

-fv. See os. 'bone'.

Derivatives: ossifi-ed, adj., ossifi-er, n.

ossuary, n., an urn for the bones of the dead. — Late L. ossuārium, 'charnel house', formed fr. L. os, gen. ossis, 'bone', on the analogy of mortuārium, 'mortuary'. See os, 'bone', and 2nd subst. suff. -ary.

ost-, oste-, forms of osteo- before a vowel.

osteal, adj., bony. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. ὀστέον. 'bone'. See osteo-.

osteitis, n., inflammation of a bone (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. δστέον, 'bone'. See osteo-.

ostensible, adj., shown, apparent; seeming. — F., fr. L. \*ostēnsibilis, fr. ostēnsus, pp. of ostendere, 'to show, exhibit, display', which stands for obstendere, lit. 'to stretch out before', fr. obs., ob., 'before' (see ob.), and tendere, 'to stretch'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and -ible. Derivatives: ostensibil-ity, n., ostensibl-y, adv.

ostensive, adj., ostensible. — ML. ostēnsīvus, fr. L. ostēnsus, pp. of ostendere. See prec. word and -ive.

Derivative: ostensive-ly, adv.

ostentation, n., vain display; showiness. — ME. ostentacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) ostentation, fr. L. ostentātiōnem, acc. of ostentātiō, 'an idle show, vain display', fr. ostentātus, pp. of ostentāre, freq. of ostendere. See ostensible and -ation.

ostentatious, adj., pretentious, showy. — See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: ostentatious-ly, adv., ostentatious-ness. n.

osteo-, before a vowel oste-, ost-, combining form meaning a 'bone' or 'bones'. — Gk. ὀστεο-, ὀστε-, ὀστε-, ής. ὀστέον, 'bone', which is cogn. with L. os, 'bone'. See os, 'bone' and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also periosteum.

osteoblast, n., a bone-forming cell. — Compounded of osteo- and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See -blast.

osteogenesis, n., formation of bone; ossification (physiol.) — Compounded of osteo- and Gk. γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, descent'. See genesis.

osteoid, adj., like bone. — Compounded of osteoand Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -nid.

osteology, n., the study of the bones. — Compounded of osteo- and  $-\lambda o \gamma \ell \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma o \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

osteoma, n., a bony tumor (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. oste- with suff. -oma.

osteomalacia, n., softening of the bones (med.) — Medical L., compounded of osteo- and Gk. μαλακία, 'softness', fr. μαλακός, 'soft'. See malaco- and 1st -ia.

osteomyelitis, n., inflammation of the bone marrow (med.) — Medical L., compounded of osteo- and myelitis.

Derivative: osteomvelit-ic, adi.

osteopath, n., one who practices osteopathy. — Back formation fr. osteopathy. See -path.

osteopathist, n., an osteopath. — Formed from next word with suff. -ist.

osteopathy, n., system of treating ailments by the manipulation of bones (med.) — Compounded of osteo- and Gk. -πάθεια, fr. πάθος, 'suffering', See -pathy.

Derivative: osteopath-ic, adj.

osteophyte, n., a small bony outgrowth (med.) — Compounded of osteo- and Gk. φυτόν, 'a growth', See -phyte.

Derivative: osteophyt-ic, adj.

osteoplastic, adj., pertaining to the replacement of a bone (surgery). — Compounded of osteo-and Gk. πλαστικός, 'of molding', fr. πλαστός, 'molded'. See plastic.

osteoplasty, n., plastic operation on a bone (surgery) — Compounded of osteo- and Gk. -πλαστίζ, fr. πλαστός, 'molded'. See -plasty.

osteotome, n., an instrument for cutting or dividing of bone (surgery) — Compounded of osteo- and Gk. -τόμος, 'cutting', from the stem of τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See -tome.

osteotomy, n., the dividing of a bone or the cutting out of part of it (surgery). — Compounded of osteo- and  $-τομί\overline{a}$ , 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting', from the stem of τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See -tomy.

ostiary, n., doorkeeper, esp. of a church. — L. ōstiārius, 'doorkeeper', fr. ōstium, 'door, entrance', which is rel. to L. ōs, 'mouth', and cogn. with OSlav. usta, OPruss. austo, 'mouth', Lith. uostas, uostà, 'mouth of a river, bay', Russ. ústije, 'mouth of a river', OI. ōsthah, Avestic aoshta, aoshtra, 'lip', OSlav. ustina, 'lip', ustiti, 'to persuade'. See oral and adj. suff. -ary and cp. ostiole, usher.

ostiole, n., a small opening, an orifice (bot.) — L. ōstiolum, 'a little door', dimin. of ōstium. See prec. word and -ole.

ostier 1102

ostler, n., a stableman. — A doublet of hostler o(a.v.)

stosis, n., bone formation (physiol.) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. -όστωσις (e.g. in ἐξόστωσις, 'bone increase from without'), which is formed fr. ὀστοῦν, 'bone', and suff. -ωσις. See osteo- and -osis.

Ostracion, n., a genus of trunkfishes (ichthyol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀστράκιον, 'a small shell', dimin. of ὄστρακον. See ostracize.

**ostracism,** n., a method of banishment for ten years, practiced in ancient Athens. — Gk. δστρακισμός, fr. δστρακίζειν. See next word and **-ism.** 

ostracize, tr. v., to banish by ostracism. — Gk. δστραχίζειν, 'to ostracize', lit. 'to banish by voting with potsherds', fr. δστραχον, 'piece of earthenware, tile, potsherd', which is rel. to δστρέον, 'oyster', and to δστέον, δστοῦν, 'bone'. See os, 'bone', and cp. osteo-, oyster. Cp. also MLG. astrak, esterik, OHG. astrih, estirih, MHG. esterich, G. Estrich, 'pavement', which derive fr. ML. astracus, astricus, 'pavement', ult. fr. Gk. ὅστραχον. — For sense development cp. petalism.

Derivatives: ostraciz-ation, n., ostraciz-er, n. ostracon, n., 1) a potsherd; 2) a potsherd used for voting in ancient Athens. — Gk. ὅστρακον. See ostracize.

ostreger, also ostringer, n., keeper of goshawks. — ME., corrupted fr. OF. ostruchier, astrucier, fr. ostor, ostur, ostoir (F. autour), 'goshawk', fr. Late L. auceptōrem, acc. of auceptor, alteration of acceptor, 'hawk' (under the influence of L. auceps, 'birdcatcher, fowler'), which itself is an alteration of L. accipiter, 'hawk'. See Accipiter and cp. Astur. The n in ostringer is intrusive; cp. messenger and words there referred to.

ostrei-, combining form. — See ostreo-.

ostreiculture, n., the culture of oysters. — Compounded of ostrei- and culture.

Derivatives: ostreocultur-al, adj., ostreocultur-ist. n.

ostreo-, ostrei-, combining form meaning 'oyster'.

— Fr. Gk. ὅστρεον, 'oyster'. See oyster.

ostreophagous, adj., feeding on oysters. — Compounded of ostreo- and Gk. -φάγος, fr. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See -phagous.

ostrich, n. — ME. ostrice, oystriche, fr. OF. ostruce, fr. earlier OF. ostrusce (F. autruche), fr. VL. avis strāthiō, lit., 'the bird ostrich', fr. L. avis, 'bird', and Gk. στρουθίων, 'ostrich'; see aviary and Struthio. A similar contraction of L. avis occurs in E. bustard, which derives ult. fr. L. avis

Ostrogoth, n., one of the East Goths. — Late L. Ostrogothae (pl.), fr. earlier Austrogoti (pl.), a compound of Teut. origin lit. meaning 'the shining (or splendid) Goths'. The first element of this compound derives fr. Teut. \*austr-, fr. I.-E. \*austr-, 'shining', fr. I.-E. base \*awes-, 'to shine'; see aurora. For the second element see

Goth and cp. Visigoth. Austrogoti was later ex. plained as 'the Eastern Goths'; cp. OHG., OS. ōstar, 'to the east', fr. Teut. \*austa-, 'east', ult-fr. I.-E. \*awes-, 'to shine'.

Ostrya, n., a genus of trees, the hop hornbeam (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀστρύα, 'the hop hornbeam'.

Oswald, masc. PN. — OE. Osweald, compounded of  $\bar{o}s$ , 'a god', and (ge)weald, 'power'. See Oscar and wield.

ot-, form of oto- before a vowel.

otalgia, n., earache (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. οὖς, gen. ἀτός, 'ear', and  $-\alpha\lambda\gamma t\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See oto- and -algia.

Otariidae, n. pl., the family of pinnipeds, the eared seals, sea lions, etc. — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. ModL. Ōtaria, name of the type genus, fr. F. otarie, 'eared seal', a name coined by Péron fr. Gk. ἀτάριον, dimin. of οὖς, gen. ἀτός, 'ear'; so called by him in allusion to the smallness of the ear. See oto-.

-ote, a suff, meaning 'native of'. — F. -ote, fr. L. - $\bar{o}ta$ , fr. Gk. -ώτης (cp. e.g. 'Ηπειρώτης, 'native of Epirus, Epirote', fr. "Ηπειρος, 'Epirus'). other, adj. - ME. other, adj., n., pron. and adv., fr. OE. oder, adj., n. and pron., 'the second. following; the other', rel. to OS. āthar, ōthar, OFris. other, ON. annarr, Du. ander, OHG. andar, MHG., G. ander, Goth. anhar, 'other', and cogn. with Lith. añtras, OPruss. antars, OI. ántarah, 'other'; formed with I.-E. compar, suff. \*tero- fr. base \*eno-, \*ono-, whence OI, anváh. Avestic anya-, OPers. aniya-, 'other', Lith. anàs, añs, 'that one', OSlav. onŭ, 'he', Gk, ἔνη, 'the day after tomorrow', Evict, 'some', L. enim, 'indeed', Umbr. enom, 'then', Goth. jains, OE. geon, 'yon'. See yon and -ther.

Derivatives: other, pron. and adv., other-ness, n. otic, adj., pertaining to the ear. — Gk. ἀτικός, fr. οὖς, gen. ἀτός, 'ear'. See oto- and adj. suff. -ic and cp. entotic, epiotic.

-otic, suff. meaning 'affected with, suffering from'. It forms adjectives from nouns ending in -osis (as neur-otic, fr. neur-osis). — Gk.  $-\omega\tau\iota\varkappa\delta\varsigma$ , formed from nouns in  $-\omega\tau\eta\varsigma$  or verbal adjectives in  $-\omega\tau\delta\varsigma$ , through the addition of suff.  $-\iota\varkappa\delta\varsigma$ . See -osis and adj. suff. -ic.

Otididae, n. pl., a family of birds, the bustards (ornithol.) — ModL., formed fr. Otis with suff.

-idae.

Otiorhynchidae, n. pl., a family of weevils (entomol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. ἀτίον, dimin. of οὖς, gen. ἀτός, 'ear', and ἑύγχος, 'snout, beak'. See oto- and rhyncho- and cp. words there referred to.

otiose, adj., 1) at leisure (archaic); 2) useless, futile. — L. ōtiōsus, 'at leisure, at ease, idle', fr. ōtium, 'leisure, idleness', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. negotiate. For the ending see suff.

Derivatives: otiose-ly, adv., otiose-ness, n. otiosity, n. — MF. ociosité, fr. Late L. ōtiō-

sitātem, acc. of ōtiōsitās, fr. L. ōtiōsus. See prec. word and -ity.

1103

Otis, n., a genus of bustards (ornithol.) — L. ōtis, 'a kind of bustard', fr. Gk. ἀτίς, lit. 'longeared bird', fr. οὖς, gen. ἀτός, 'ear'. See oto-and cp. the second element in Haliotis, Myosotic

otitis, n., inflammation of the ear (med.) — Medical L. ōtitis, formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. οὕς, gen. ἀτός, 'ear'. See oto-.

oto-, before a vowel ot-, combining form denoting the ear (med.) — Gk. ώτο-, ώτ-, fr. οὖς, gen. ώτός (for \*οὖσος, gen. \*οὕσατος), 'ear', which is cogn. with L. auris (for \*ausis), 'ear', Goth. ausō, OE. ēare, 'ear'. See ear, 'the organ of hearing', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also otic, Otis, Aotus, diota, lago-, microtia, parotic, parotid, Plecotus.

otocyst, n., the auditory organ of *Mollusca* and *Vermes* (zool.) — Lit. 'otic cavity'; coined by the French naturalist Félix-Henri de Lacaze-Duthiers (1821-1901) fr. Gk. οὖς, gen. ἀτός, 'ear', and κόστις, 'bladder, bag, pouch'. See oto- and cyst.

otolith, n., chalky matter in the internal ear of animals (zool.) — Lit. 'ear stone'; coined by the French anatomist and surgeon Gilbert Breschet (1784-1843) in 1836 fr. Gk. οδς, gen. ἀτός, 'ear', and λίθος. 'stone'. See oto- and -lith.

otology, n., that branch of medicine which deals with the ear and its diseases. — Compounded of oto- and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \ell \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: otolog-ic-al, adj., otolog-ist, n.

otoscope, n., an instrument for examining the ear.

— Compounded of oto- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr.
σκοπεῖν. 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

ottava rima, a stanza of eight lines, with the rhyme scheme abababce (pros.) — It., lit. 'octave rhyme'. See octave and rhyme.

otter, n., an aquatic carnivorous mammal. — ME. oter, fr. OE. otor, oter, rel. to ON. otr, Swed. utter, Dan. odder, MLG., MDu., Du. otter, OHG. ottar, MHG. oter, otter, G. Otter, and cogn, with OI. udráh, Avestic udra, 'otter', Gk. ύδο α, ύδρος, 'water-serpent', ένυδρις, 'otter', L. lutra (for \*utrā, \*udrā, influenced in form by lutum, 'mud, mire'), OSlav. vydra, Lith. údra, Lett. ūdris. OPruss. udro, 'otter', OIr. odar, 'dark-colored, brown', lit. 'otter-colored', odoirne, 'otter', and prob. also with Gk. ὕλλος (for \*5δλος), 'water snake, ichneumon' (with change of ρ to λ). All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*udr-, 'water', and lit. denote an aquatic animal. I.-E. \*udr- is an enlargement of base \*ud-, 'water'. See water and cp. hydra, Lutra, nutria.

otto cycle, 1) a four-stroke cycle in internalcombustion engines; 2) a kind of velocipede. — Named after its inventor August Nikolaus Otto (1839-91).

Ottoman, adj., Turkish; n., a Turk. - F. otto-

man, fr. It. Ottomano, fr. ML. Ottomānus, fr. Arab. 'Uthmāni, 'pertaining to 'Uthmāni,' fr. 'Uthmān, 'Osman', name of the founder of the Ottoman empire. Cp. Osmanli.

ottoman, n., a kind of sofa or divan. — F. ottomane, prop. fem. of ottoman, 'Ottoman', hence lit. 'Ottoman piece of furniture' (see prec. word); so called because one can rest on it according to the Oriental fashion.

oubliette, n., a secret dungeon, reached only through a trapdoor from above. — F., fr. MF., fr. oublier, 'to forget', fr. OF. oblider, fr. VL. \*oblitāre, fr. L. oblītus, pp. of oblīviscī, 'to forget'. See oblivion and -ette.

ouch, also nouch, n., a brooch or clasp (archaic).

— ME. nouche, fr. OF. nosche, noche, nouche, 'jewel, necklace', fr. ML. nusca, fr. OHG. nusca, a word of Celtic origin (cp. OIr. nasc, 'a tie, chain', Bret. nask, 'a rope to tie animals'), fr. I.-E. base \*ned-, 'to knot, twist'. See net and cp. words there referred to. The loss of the initial n- in ouch is due to a misdivision of a nouch into an ouch. For similar misdivisions cp. adder and words there referred to.

ought, aux. v., expressing duty or obligation. — ME. aughten, oughten, fr. aughte, oughte, 'owned, possessed', fr. OE. āhte, of s.m., past tense of āgan, 'to own, possess'; hence prop. past tense of owe (q.v.)

ought, n. - An obsol. var. of aught.

Ouija, n., a trademark. — Coined fr. F. oui, 'yes', and G. ja, 'yes'.

ounce, n., a unit of weight, the twelfth part of a pound in troy and apothecaries weight. — ME. unce, ounce, fr. OF. unce (F. once), fr. L. uncia, 'the twelfth part (of anything); the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce; the twelfth part of a foot, an inch'. See uncia and cp. inch, which is a doublet of ounce. Cp. also the second element in quincunx.

ounce, n., snow-leopard, lynx. — ME. unce, once, fr. OF. (= F.) once, fr. lonce, misread as l'once, the initial l having been taken for the definite article and consequently dropped. Lonce goes back to VL. \*luncia, from L. lyncea, 'the lynx-like animal', fem. of lynceus, 'lynx-like', used as a noun, fr. lynx, gen. lyncis, 'lynx'. See lynx.

ouphe, n., an elf, sprite. — A var. of oaf.

our, pron. — ME. ure, oure, fr. OE. ūre, 'of us, our', fr. earlier ūser, gen. of ūs; 'us'; rel. to OS. ūsa, ūser, OFris. ūse, ūser, OHG. unsar, unsēr, MHG., G. unser, Goth. unsar, 'our'. See us and cp. nostrum.

ourali, n. - A var. of curare.

ours, pron. — ME. ures, formed fr. ure, 'our' (see prec. word) with gen. suff. -s.

-ous, suff. used to form adjectives meaning 'having, full of, abounding in'; in chemistry this suff. means 'having a lower valence than is expressed by suff. -ic. — ME., fr. OF. -ous-, -eus (F. -eux), fr. L. -ōsus. See adj. suff. -ose. In many cases E. -ous is equivalent to Gk. -os or L. -us-

Cp. e.g. arduous. fr. L. arduus, E. pious, fr. L. nius etc

ousel, n. -- See ouzel.

oust. tr. v., to drive out, expel, eject. - AF. ouster, fr. OF. oster (F. ôter), 'to take away', fr. L. obstäre, 'to stand against, oppose, obstruct' in VL. used also in the sense 'to hinder', formed fr. ob. 'against' (see ob-), and stare, 'to stand'. See stand, v., and cp. obstacle.

Derivative: oust-er. n.

ouster, n., ejection from property, dispossession (law). - AF. inf. used as noun, fr. OF. oster, 'to take away'. See prec. word. For the subst. use of the infinitive cp. attainder and words there referred to.

out, adv. - ME. out, oute, fr. OE. ūt, ūte, rel. to OS., ON., OFris., Goth. ūt, Swed. ut, Dan. ud, MDu. uut, Du. uit, OHG., MHG. ū3, G. aus. fr. I.-E. \*ud. 'up. out, away', whence also OI, út. 'up, out', úttarah, 'the higher, upper, latter, later, northern', Avestic us-, uz- (for \*ud-z), 'up, out', OIr. pref. ud-, od-, 'out-', L. ūsaue (for \*ūs-que), 'all the way to, from ... to, without interruption', Gk. υστερος (for \*ud-tero-s), 'the latter'. Cp. about, but, uitlander, utmost, utter, adi. and v.. and the second element in carouse. Cp. also hysteron proteron. Cp. also hubris.

Derivatives: out, adj., n., tr. v., and interi.

outcast, adj. and n. - ME., fr. pp. of outcasten, fr. out, 'out', and casten, 'to cast'. See out and cast.

outcaste, n., in India, a person expelled from his caste. - Formed fr. out- and caste.

outcome, n., result. - Scot., formed fr. out and come: introduced into English by Carlyle.

outlander, n., foreigner, used esp. in the sense of 'not of Boer birth'. - Formed in imitation of S. African Du. uitlander, 'person from a foreign land'; see out, land and agential suff. -er and cp. uitlander.

outlandish, adj., 1) foreign; 2) strange. — ME. utlandisch, fr. OE. ūtlendisc, 'foreign'. See out, land and adj. suff. -ish.

outlaw, n. - ME. utlage, fr. OE. ūtlaga, fr. ON. ūtlagi, 'an outlaw', lit. '(one placed) outside of the law'. See out and law.

Derivatives: outlaw, tr. v., outlaw-rv, n.

outline, n. — Coined by the English diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706) fr. out and line.

Derivatives: outline, tr. v., outlin-ed, adj., outlin-er, n.

outrage, n., a violent injury; any serious violation of the law. — ME., fr. OF, oltrage, oultrage. outrage, fr. VL. \*ultrāticum, fr. L. ultrā, 'beyond'. See ulterior and -age and cp. outre. Derivative: outrage, tr. v.

outrageous, adj., violent, excessive; very offensive. — ME., fr. OF. oultrageus, outrageus (F. outrageux), fr. oultrage, outrage. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: outrageous-ly, adv., outrageousness, n.

outrance. n.. the utmost extremity. — MF. outraunce. fr. OF. oultrance. outrance (F. outrance), 'extreme, excess', lit, 'a going beyond', fr. OF. outrer, outrer (F. outrer), 'to go beyond', See outré and -ance.

outré, adi., exaggerated; extravagant; eccentric. - F., pp. of outrer, 'to carry to excess, overdo. overstrain, exaggerate', fr. outre, 'beyond', fr. L. ultra. See outrage.

outrigger. n.. 1) a projecting spar for extending sails: 2) a bracket at the side of a rowboat with a rowlock for an oar. — Lit. 'something rigged out': formed fr. out, rig and agential suff. -er. outshine, tr. and intr. v. — Coined by Spenser from out- and shine.

outward, adj. - ME., fr. OE. ūteweard. ūtweard. fr. ūt. 'out', and -weard, '-ward', See out and -ward.

Derivatives: outward, n., outward-ly, adv.

outward, adv. - ME., fr. OE. ūtweard. See outward, adi.

outwards, adv. - ME. outwardes. fr. OF. ūtweardes, formed fr. ūtweard with adv. gen. suff. -es. See prec. word and adv. suff. -s.

ouzel also ousel, n., 1) the European blackbird: 2) any of certain other birds. - ME. osel, fr. OE. osle, for \*amsle, 'blackbird', rel. to OHG, amsala, amusla, MHG., G. amsel, and cogn. with L. merula (for \*mesola), 'blackbird', W. mwyalch, 'blackbird, thrush', W. moelh, 'ouzel'. Bret. moualch, of s.m. Cp. amsel, merle, Merulius. oval, adj., egg-shaped. — ML. ōvālis (whence also F. ovale), fr. L. ovum, 'egg'. See ovum and adi.

Derivatives: oval, n., oval-ly, adv., oval-ness, n. ovari-, form of ovario- before a vowel.

ovarian, adj., pertaining to an ovary. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Medical L. ōvārium. See ovary. ovariectomy, n., oophorectomy. — A hybrid coined fr. Medical L. övārium (see ovary) and Gk. -εκτομία, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out' (see -ectomy). The correct form is oophorectomy, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

ovario-, before a vowel ovari-, combining form denoting an ovary. — Fr. Medical L. ōvārium. See ovary.

ovariotomy, n., 1) an incision into an ovary; 2) in its usual sense, the surgical removal of an ovary or both ovaries (med.) — Lit. 'the cutting of an ovary'; a hybrid coined fr. Medical L. ōvārium (see ovary) and Gk. -τομία, 'a cutting of', fr.  $\tau o \mu \dot{\eta}$ , 'a cutting' (see -tomy). In the first sense ovariotomy should be replaced by oophorotomy, in the second by oophorectomy, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

ovaritis, n., inflammation of an ovary or both ovaries (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. Medical L. ōvārium and the Greek suff. -ῖτις (see ovary and -itis). The correct form is oophoritis (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

ovary, n. (anat. and bot.) - Medical L. ovarium. fr. L. ōvum, 'egg'. See ovum and subst. suff. -arv. ovate, adi., shaped like an egg, - L. ōvātus, fr. āvum, 'an egg'. See ovum and adj. suff. -ate.

ovation, n., 1) a lesser kind of triumph (Roman antia.): 2) an enthusiastic applause. — L. ovātiō, gen -onis, fr. ovo, ovare, 'to exult, to triumph in an ovation', for \*ewāvō, from the imitative base  $e^{w}\bar{a}$ -, whence also Gk. εὐάζειν, 'to utter cries of iov', lit, 'to cry εὖα (in honor of Bacchus)'.

oven, n. - ME., fr. OE. ofen, rel. to OFris., MDu., Du. oven, OHG. ovan, MHG. oven, G. Ofen. ON. ofn. Dan. ovn, OSwed. oghn, Swed. ugn. Goth. auhns. and cogn. with OI. ukháh, ukhá, 'pot, cooking pot', L. aulla for \*auxlā, 'pot' (cp. the dimin. auxilla, 'small pot'), Gk. lπνός (for \*weg\*nos, 'oven'. Hence oven originally meant 'a pot, a fire-pot' (cp. OE. ofnet, 'a small vessel'). Cp. olio and olla podrida.

over, adv. and prep. - ME., fr. OE. ofer, 'over, above', rel. to OS, obar, ubar, OFris. over, ūr, ON, vfir (adv. and prep.), Dan. over (prep.), Swed, över (prep. and adv.), Norw. yver (prep. and adv.), OHG. ubar, ubir (adv. and prep.), ubari, ubiri (adv.), MHG., G. über (prep. and adv.), Goth. ufar, 'over, above', and cogn. with OI. upári. Avestic upairi, 'over, above, beyond' (adv. and prep.), Arm. i ver, 'up, above', Gk. ὑπέρ (adv. and prep.), L. super, 'over, above, beyond' (adv. and prep.), Gaul. ver- in ver-tragus, ver-tagus, 'greyhound', and in PN's (as in Vercingetorix, etc.), Olr. for (for \*upor), 'above, bevond'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*uper, \*uperi, 'over, above, beyond', which is prop. comparative of \*upo, 'from below; turning upward, upward; up, over, beyond'. See up, adv., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also hypo-, hyper-: sub-, super-.

Derivatives: over, adj. (q.v.), over, tr. v., to get over (rare); intr. v., to go over (rare); over, n., surplus, excess: also a term of cricket.

over, adj. - ME., fr. uvere, 'upper, higher', fr. OE. uferra, of s.m., compar. of ofer, adv.; see over, adv. The change of ME. uvere to over is due to the influence of over, adv. Cp. OHG. obaro, MHG. obere, G. ober, 'upper, higher'.

overanxious, adj. - A hybrid coined by the English novelist Samuel Richardson (1689-1761) fr. over, adv., and anxious, which is of Latin origin.

Derivative: overanxious-ly, adv.

overawe, tr. v. - Coined by Spenser fr. over, adv., and awe. v.

overcome, tr. v. — ME. overcomen, fr. OE. ofercuman, fr. ofer, 'over', and cuman, 'to come'. See over, adv., and come.

overplus, n., a surplus. — A hybrid coined fr. over, adv., and plus.

override, tr. v. - ME. overriden, fr. OE. oferridan, fr. ofer, 'over', and ridan, 'to ride'. See over, adv.,

oversee, tr. v. - ME. overseen, fr. OE. oferseon,

fr ofer 'over', and seon, 'to see'. See over, adv., and see, v.

Derivative: overse-er. n.

overslaugh, tr. v., to pass over a turn of duty in consideration of another more important duty. - Du. overslaan, 'to pass over, omit', lit. 'to strike over', fr. over, 'over', and slaan, 'to strike' (cp. G. überschlagen, 'to skip, omit'). See over, adv. and slav and cp. slag.

overslaugh, n., 1) an overslaughing: 2) a bar in a river obstructing navigation. — Du. overslag, 'omission', also 'obstruction', from the stem of overslaan, 'to omit; to obstruct'. See prec. word. overt. adi., open: public. — ME. overte, fr. OF. overt (F. ouvert), pp. of ovrir (F. ouvrir), 'to open', fr. VI., \*operire, 'to open', fr. L. aperire, 'to open' (but influenced in form by L. cooperire, 'to cover'). See aperient and cp. cover. Cp. also overture.

Derivatives: overt-lv, adv., overt-ness, n.

overtone, n., an upper partial tone, a harmonic (mus.) — Literal translation of G. Oberton, which was first used by the German physicist Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz (1821-94) as a contraction of Oberpartialton (i.e. 'upper partial tone'). See over, partial and tone, n. overture, n., 1) an introductory proposal; 2) (mus.) an instrumental prelude to an opera, oratorio, etc. - ME., fr. OF. overture (F. ouverture), 'opening', fr. OF. overt, pp. of ovrir, 'to open'. See overt and -ure.

overwhelm, tr. v. — ME. overwhelmen, fr. over, 'over', and whelmen, 'to turn'. See over, adv.. and whelm.

Derivatives: overwhelm-er, n., overwhelm-ing, adi, and n., overwhelm-ing-ly, adv., overwhelming-ness, n.

ovi-, combining form meaning 'egg', as in oviduct, oviparous. - L. ovi-, fr. ovum, 'egg'. See ovum. ovi-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to sheep, ovine, as in ovibovine. - Fr. L. ovis, 'a sheep'. See ovine.

Ovibos, n., the genus consisting of the musk ox (zool.) — ModL., compounded of ovi-, 'sheep', and L. bos, gen. bovis, 'ox'. See bovine.

Ovibovinae, n. pl., a subfamily of the Bovidae (zool.) - ModL., fr. prec. word. For the ending see suff. -inae.

ovibovine, adj., pertaining to the subfamily Ovibovinae (zool.) - See prec. word.

Ovidae, n., the family consisting of the sheep and goats (zool.) - ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. ovis, 'a sheep'. See ovine.

oviduct, n., the duct through which the eggs pass from the ovary (anat. and zool.) - Compounded fr. ovi-, 'egg', and duct.

oviform, adi., egg-shaped. — Compounded of ovi-, 'egg', and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

oviform, adj., resembling a sheep. - Compounded of ovi-, 'sheep', and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

ovine 1106

ovine, adj., pertaining to, or having the nature of, sheep. — L. ovinus, 'of a sheep', fr. ovis, 'a sheep', which is cogn. with OI. ávih, Gk. δ (F) ις (Homeric ὅις, Att. οἶς), OHG. ouwi, ou, OE. ēowu, 'sheep'. See ewe and adj. suff. -ine and cp. Ovis.

- oviparous, adj., producing eggs that are hatched outside the body of the female. L. ōviparus, compounded of ōvum, 'egg', and the stem of parere, 'to bring forth'. See ovum and -par-
- oviposit, intr. v., to deposit eggs (with the ovipositor; said of insects). Compounded of ovi-, 'egg', and L. positus, pp. of pōnere, 'to place'. See position.
- ovipositor, n., organ in insects to deposit eggs in a suitable position. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.
- Ovis, n., the genus consisting of the domestic sheep and most of the wild sheep (zool.) L. ovis, 'a sheep'. See ovine.
- ovo-, combining form meaning 'egg'. Fr. L. ōvum. 'egg'. See ovum.
- ovoid, adj., egg-shaped. A hybrid coined fr. L. σναμ, 'an egg', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἴδος, 'form, shape'. See ovum and -oid. The correct form is ooid (fr. Gk. ιόον, 'egg', and -οειδής, 'like').
- **ovolo**, n., a convex molding, usually forming a quarter of a circle or ellipse (archit.) It. ovolo (now spelled uovolo), dimin. of ovo (resp. uovo), 'egg', fr. L. ovum. See ovum.
- ovoviviparous, adj., producing eggs that are hatched out within the body of the female (zool.) Compounded of ovo- and viviparous.
- ovulate, adj., having an ovule or ovules. Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. ModL. ōvulum. See ovule.
- ovulate, intr. v., to produce ovules. See prec. word.
- Derivative: ovulat-ion, n.
- ovular, adj., pertaining to an ovule. ModL. õvulāris, fr. õvulum. See next word and -ar.
- ovule, n., a small egg; specif., 1) an unfertilized ovum (zool.); 2) that part of a plant which develops into a seed (bot.) F., fr. ModL. ōvulum, 'a small egg', dimin. of L. ōvum. See ovum and
- ovum, n., an egg; the female germ cell (biol.) L. ōvum, 'egg', cogn. with Gk. ἀόν, ON. egg, OE. āg. See egg and cp. aviary. Cp. also oval, ovary, ovate, ovolo, ovule.
- owe, tr. and intr. v. ME. owen, awen, fr. OE. āgan, 'to possess, have, own, owe', rel. to OFris. āga, ON. eiga, Swed. äga, OHG. eigan, Goth. áigan, 'to possess, have', fr. I.-E. base \*aik-, 'to own', whence also OI. iśé, 'he owns', iśáh, 'owner, lord, ruler', iśvaráh, 'owner, ruler, lord, king', Avestic is-, 'riches, fortune', isvan-, 'well off, rich'. Cp. ought, aux. v., own, adj. and v., fraught, freight. Cp. also Ishvara.
- Derivative: owing (q.v.)

owing, adj. — Pres. part. of prec. word, used in a passive sense (= owed).

owl, n. — ME. oule, owle, fr. OE. ūle, rel. to Du. uil, OHG. ūwila, MHG. iuwel, iule, G. Eule, ON. ugla (for \*uggvala), Dan. ugle, Swed. uggla; of imitative origin. Cp. L. ululūre, 'to howl, screech, cry out', ulula, 'owl', prop. 'the screeching bird'; and see ululate. See also howl, howlet.

Derivatives: owl-er, n., owl-ery, n., owl-et, n., owl-ing, n., owl-lish, adj., owl-ish-ly, adv., owl-ish-ness n

- own, adj. ME. owen, awen, fr. OE. āgen, 'own', lit. 'possessed by', prop. pp. of āgan, 'to possess, have'; rel. to OS. ēgan, 'own', OFris. ēgin, ON. eiginn, Dan., Swed. egen, Du. eigen, OHG. eigan, MHG., G. eigen, 'own', of s.m., which all are orig. pp.s. and are rel. to Goth. áigan, 'to possess, have', áih, 'I possess, have'. See owe and cp. own. v.
- own, tr. and intr. v. ME. ohnien, ahnien, fr. OE. āgnian, 'to possess, take possession of', fr. āgen, 'own' (adj.); rel. to ON. eigna, 'to own', Dan. egne, OHG. eiginen, G. eignen, of s.m. See own, adi.

Derivatives: own-er, n., owner-less, adj., owner-ship, n., own-ness, n.

- ox, n. ME., fr. OE. oxa, rel. to OS., OHG. ohso, ON. oxi, uxi, OFris. oxa, MDu. osse, Du. os, MHG. ohse, G. Ochse, Goth. aúhsa, and cogn. with W. ych, 'ox', MIr. oss, 'stag', OI, ukṣá, Avestic uxshan-, 'ox, bull', Toch. B okso, 'ox', fr. I.-E. base \*uksen-, 'male animal', lit. 'besprinkler', fr. base \*uks-, 'to sprinkle', whence OI. ukṣáti, 'sprinkles'. This base is related to base \*ŭg<sup>w</sup>-, 'wet, moist, to sprinkle', whence Gk. ὑγρός, 'wet, moist', L. umor (for \*ug<sup>w</sup>mōr), 'fluid, moisture'. See humor and cp. uxorious. Cp. also the second element in aurochs.
- oxalate, n., a salt of oxalic acid (chem.) F., coined by Guyton de Morveau (1737-1816) fr. L. oxālis, 'sorrel'. See Oxalis and chem. suff. -ate.
- oxalic, n., pertaining to the acid  $C_2H_2O_4$  (chem.)

   F. oxalique, fr. L. oxālis, 'sorrel'; so called by the French chemist Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier (1743-94) in 1787, because it occurs in the plant sorrel. See Oxalis and adi. suff. -ic.
- Oxalidaceae, n. pl., the wood sorrel family (bot.) ModL., formed fr. Oxalis with suff. -aceae. oxalidaceous, adj. See prec. word and -aceous. Oxalis, n., a genus of plants, the wood sorrel (bot.) L. oxalis, 'a sort of sorrel', fr. Gk. δξαλίς, 'sorrel', fr. δζύς, 'sharp', which is rel. to ὄχρις, 'peak, point', Homeric ὀχριᾶν, 'to make rough or rugged', ὀχριᾶνθαι, 'to be exasperated', cogn. with L. ocris, 'a rugged, stony mountain', medi-ocris, 'middling, moderate, indifferent, tolerable', orig. 'being half-way up the height of a mountain', Umb. ukar, ocar, 'fortress, citadel, mountain', and in gradational relationship to L. ācer, 'sharp'. See acrid and cp. oxy-, oxytone, paroxysm. Cp. also mediocre.

oxidation, n., the act of oxidizing or the state of being oxidized. — F. (now spelled oxydation). See oxide and -ation.

- oxide, also oxid, n., a compound of oxygen with an element or radical (chem.) F. oxide (now spelled oxyde), coined by G. de Morveau fr. Gk. δξός, 'sharp', and acide, 'acid'. The spelling oxyde was influenced by Gk. δξός, 'sharp, sour, acid'
- oxidize, tr. v., to combine with oxygen; intr. v., to become oxidized (chem.) Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ize.

Derivatives: oxidiz-able, adj., oxidiz-abil-ity, n., oxidiz-er, n.

- oxlip, n., a kind of primrose. OE. oxanslyppe, fr. oxan, gen. of oxa, 'ox', and slyppe, 'slime'. See ox and slip and cp. cowslip.
- Oxonian, adj., pertaining to Oxford or Oxford University; n., a native or inhabitant of Oxford; a member of Oxford University. Formed with suff. -an fr. ML. Oxonia, 'Oxford'.
- oxter, n., the armpit (Scot.) OE. ōhsta, ōxta, 'shoulder', rel. to OE. ōxn, 'armpit', and cogn. with L. axilla, 'armpit'. See aisle.
- oxy-, combining form meaning 1) 'sharp, pointed', as in oxytone; 2) 'acid', as in oxygen. Gk. δξυ-, fr. δξύς, 'sharp'. See Oxalis.
- oxy-, combining form meaning 1) 'containing oxygen', as in oxycarbonate, oxyhydrogen; 2) 'containing the hydroxyl radical', as in oxyaldehyde, etc. (in this latter sense the form hydroxy- is preferably used). Short for oxygen.
- oxyacetylene, adj., pertaining to a mixture of oxygen and acetylene. Compounded of oxy-, 'containing oxygen', and acetylene.
- oxyacid, n., an acid that contains oxygen (chem.)
  A hybrid coined fr. oxy-, 'containing oxygen', and L. acidus, 'sour, acid'. See acid and cp. hydracid.
- Oxydendrum, n., a genus of plants, the sorrel tree (bot.) ModL., compounded of oxy-, 'sharp, sour', and Gk. δένδρον, 'tree'. See dendro- and cp. the second element in rhododendron.
- oxygen, n., a gaseous chemical element. F. oxygène, short for principe oxygène (earlier principe oxygène), lit. 'the acidifying principle'; coined by the French chemist Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier (1743-94) in 1777 fr. Gk. δξός, 'sharp, acid', and γείνομαι, 'I beget, bear, bring forth', which stands for \*γένιομαι and is rel. to γεννάω, 'I beget, bring forth, generate, produce'; see oxy-, 'sharp; acid', and -gen. Hence oxygen lit. means 'producing acids'; Lavoisier and the other chemists of his time believed that oxygen was an important compound of every acid.
- oxygenate, tr. v., to combine with oxygen (chem.)
   F. oxygéner, fr. oxygène. See oxygen and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: oxygenat-ion, n.

oxygenize, tr. v., to oxygenate. — Formed fr. oxygen with suff. -ize.

oxyhemoglobin, oxyhaemoglobin, n., a substance found in arterial blood, formed by the loose union of hemoglobin with oxygen. — Compounded of oxy-, 'containing oxygen', and hemoglobin.

**oxyhydrogen**, adj., pertaining to, or using, a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen; n., oxyhydrogen gas (*chem.*) — Compounded of **oxy**, 'containing oxygen', and **hydrogen**.

oxymoron, n., a figure of speech by which contradictory terms are combined. — Gk. δξύμωρον, neut. of δξύμωρος, 'pointedly foolish', compounded of δξύς, 'sharp, pointed', and μωρός, 'foolish'. See oxy-, 'sharp', and moron.

oxyntic, adj., secreting acid. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. \*όξυντός, verbal adj. of ὀξύνειν, 'to sharpen'. fr. ὀξύς. See oxy-, 'sharp'.

Oxyopidae, n. pl., a family of hunting spiders (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. δξυωπής, 'sharp-eyed', which is compounded of δξύς, 'sharp', and ὄψ, gen. ἀπός, 'eye'. See oxy-, 'sharp', and -opia.

Oxyrrhyncha, Oxyrhyncha, n., a division of crabs, the spider crabs (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. δξύρρυγχος, 'sharp-snouted', which is compounded of δξύς, 'sharp', and ῥύγχος, 'snout'. See oxy-, 'sharp', and rhyncho-.

oxysalt, n., a salt of an oxyacid (chem.) — Compounded of oxy-, 'containing oxygen', and salt. oxysulfide, also spelled oxysulphide, n., a compound of oxygen and sulfur with an element or positive radical (chem.) — Compounded of oxy-, 'containing oxygen', and sulfide.

oxytocia, n., rapid childbirth (med.) — Medical L. See next word and 1st -ia.

oxytocic, adj., hastening childbirth (med.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. ὀξυτόκιον (scil. φάρμακον), 'medicine for hastening childbirth', fr. ὀξύς, 'sharp, quick', and τόκος, 'childbirth, parturition'. See oxy- and toco-.

Derivative: oxytocic, n., a substance hastening childbirth.

- oxytocin, n., a hormone of the posterior pituitary gland, serving to stimulate the contractions of the uterus in childbirth (med.) See prec. word and -in.
- oxytone, adj., having an acute accent on the last syllable; n., an oxytone word. Gk. ὀξύτονος, compounded of ὀξύς, 'sharp', and τόνος, 'tone'. See oxy-, 'sharp', and tone.
- Oxytropis, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) ModL., compounded of oxy- and Gk. τρόπις, 'keel', which is rel. to τρόπις, 'turn'. See trope and cp. words there referred to.
- oyer, n., a hearing of causes; an assize. ME., fr. AF., which corresponds to OF. oir, oyr (F. our), 'to hear', used as a noun, fr. L. audire, 'to hear'. See audible and cp. oyez. For the subst. use of OF. infinitives cp. attainder and words there referred to.
- oyer and terminer, in England, a court of judges of assize; in the United States, a higher criminal

oyez

court. — AF., 'a hearing and determining', lit. 'to hear and determine'; infinitives used as nouns. See prec. word and terminer.

oyez, also oyes, interj. 'Hear! hear yel', a cry uttered usually thrice, to call attention. — ME. oyes, fr. AF. oyes, which corresponds to OF. oiez, oyez, 'hear ye!', imper. pl. of oir (F. ouir), 'to hear', fr. L. audiātis, 2nd pers. pl. of pres. subj. fr. audīre, 'to hear'. See audible and cp. oyer.

oyster, n. — ME., fr. OF. oistre, uistre (F. huitre), fr. L. ostrea, ostreum, fr. Gk. ὄστρεον, 'oyster', which is rel. to ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, 'bone'; so called from its hard shell. See osteo- and cp. ostracize.

ozo-, combining form meaning 'smell' (generally used in a bad sense. — Gk. δζο-, fr. δζειν, 'to

smell'. See odor and cp. ozone, osmium.

ozocerite, n., a waxlike mineral. — G. Ozokerit, coined by the German mineralogist Ernst Friedrich Glocker (1793-1858) in 1833 fr. ozo-, Gk. κηρός, 'wax', and suff. -it, which goes back to Gk. -ίτης. See cere and subst. suff. -ite.

ozone, n., an allotropic form of oxygen with a pungent odor (chem.) — Coined by the German chemist Christian Friedrich Schönbein (1799-1868) in 1840 fr. Gk. ὄζειν, 'to smell'; so called by him because of its strong smell. See ozo-. Derivatives: ozon-ed, ozon-ic, adjs., ozonize (g.v.), ozon-ous, adj.

ozonize, tr. v., to convert into ozone; to impregnate with ozone (chem.) — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ize.

Derivatives: ozoniz-ation, n., ozoniz-er, n.

## F

pa, n., father (colloq.) — Abbreviation of papa. pabulum, n., food, nourishment. — L. pābulum, 'food, fodder', for \*pā-dhlo-m, formed with instrumental suff. \*-dhlo-m fr. I.-E. base \*pā-, 'to tend, keep, pasture, feed, guard, protect', whence also L. pā-nis, 'bread', pā-scere, 'to graze, pasture, feed', pā-stor, 'shepherd', lit. 'feeder'. See food and words there referred to, and cp. esp. pastor.

paca, n., a rodent of Central and South America.

— Sp., fr. Tupi páca.

pace, n., a step. — ME. pas, fr. OF. (= F.) pas, fr. L. passus, 'step, stride, pace', lit. 'a stretching out (of the leg)', fr. passus, pp. of pandere, 'to stretch out'. See patent and cp. pas, passage, compass, surpass, trespass, passport.

Derivatives: pace, intr. v., pac-er, n.

pace, n., with the leave of; a courteous form expressing disagreement. — L. pāce, abl. of pāx, 'peace'. See pax, peace.

pachisi, n., name of a game played in India. — Hind. pachīsī, 'twenty-five', contraction of OI. páñca, 'five', and vimšatiḥ, 'twenty', so called because the highest number thrown is 25. — OI. páñca is cogn. with Gk. πέντε, L. quinque, Goth. fimf, OE. fīf; see five. OI. vimšatīḥ is cogn. with Boeot. Gk. \*Fείκατι, \*Fίκατι, Ion. and Att. εἴκοσι, L. vīgintī, 'twenty'; see vicennial.

pachnolite, n., a hydrous fluoride of aluminum, calcium and sodium (mineral.) — G. Pachnolit, compounded of Gk.  $\pi \acute{\alpha} \chi \nu \eta$ , 'frost', and  $\lambda \acute{t} \vartheta \circ \varsigma$ , 'stone'. The first element stands for \* $\pi \alpha \gamma - \sigma \nu \bar{\alpha}$  and is rel. to  $\pi \acute{\alpha} \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'frost', fr. I.-E. base \* $p \ddot{a} \mathring{g}$ , 'to make firm, fix'; see pact and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see -lite. pachouli. n. — See patchouli.

pachy-, combining form meaning 'thick, dense'.
— Gk. παχυ-, fr. παχύς, 'thick, dense', for I.-E.
\*bhnβhús, whence also OI. bahúh, 'much, numerous'; cogn. with Avestic bazah-, 'height, depth' (for \*bhenβhos), Hitt. pankush, 'large', ON. bingr, 'heap', OHG. bungo, 'a bulb', Lith. biēśs (for \*bhenβhus), 'thick'. Cp. the first element in bahuvrihi.

pachycephalia, pachycephaly, n., thickness of the skull (med.) — Medical L. pachycephalia, lit. 'thickness of the head', compounded of pachyand Gk.  $\varkappa \varepsilon \varphi \varkappa \lambda \dot{\gamma}$ , 'head'. See cephalic. For the ending see 1st -ia, resp. -y (representing Gk.  $-(\bar{\alpha})$ ).

pachyderm, n., a thick-skinned animal, as the elephant, rhinoceros and hippopotamus. — F. pachyderme, fr. Gk. παχύδερμος, 'thick-skinned', which is compounded of παχύς, 'thick', and δέρμα, gen. δέρματος, 'skin'. See pachy- and derma.

pachydermatous, adj., 1) thick-skinned; 2) insensitive. — See prec. word and -ous.

pachydermia, n., abnormal thickness of the skin (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. παχυδερμία, 'thickness of the skin', fr. παχύδερμος, 'thickskinned'. See pachyderm.

Derivative: pachydermi-al, adj.

pachymeningitis, n., inflammation of the dura mater (med.) — Medical L., formed from next word with suff. -itis.

**pachymeninx**, n., the dura mater (anat.) — Medical L., compounded of **pachy**- and Gk. μῆνιγξ, 'membrane'. See meninx.

Pachysandra, n., a genus of plants of the box family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of pachy- and Gk. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', used in the modern sense of stamen. See andro-.

Pachystima, n., a genus of plants of the staff-tree family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of pachyand Gk. στίγμα, 'puncture, stigma'. See stigma. pacific, adj. — MF. (= F.) pacifique, fr. L. pācificus, 'peace-making', fr. pāx, gen. pācis, 'peace', and -ficus, fr. -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See pacify and adj. suff. -ic. Derivatives: pacific-al. adi., pacific-al-lv. adv.

Pacific, n., the Pacific Ocean. — From prec. word; so called by its discoverer Vasco Nuñez De Balboa (cca. 1475-1517) in allusion to the calmness of its waves.

pacificate, tr. v., to pacify. — L. pācificātus, pp. of pācificāre. See pacify and verbal suff. -ate.

pacification, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. pācificātiōnem, acc. of pācificātiō, 'making of peace', fr. pācificātus, pp. of pācificāre. See pacify and -ation.

pacificator, n. — L. pācificātor, 'maker of peace', fr. pācificātus, pp. of pācificāre. See pacify and agential suff. -or.

pacificatory, adj., tending to pacify. — L. pācificātorius, 'peace-making', fr. pācificātus, pp. of pācificāre. See pacify and adj. suff. -ory.

pacifism, n. — Contraction of pacificism, which is formed fr. pacific with suff. -ism. For the shortening of pacificism into pacifism see haplology. pacifist, n. and adj. — Contraction of pacificist. See pacific and -ist and cp. prec. word. For the shortening of pacificist into pacifist see haplology. Derivative: pacifist-ic, adj.

pacify, tr. v. — ME. pacifien, fr. OF. (= F.) pacifier, fr. L. pācificāre, 'to make peace', fr. pāx, gen. pācis, 'peace', and -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See pax and -fy and cp. pacificate.

Derivatives: pacifi-able, adj., pacifi-er, n.

pack, n. — ME. pakke, of LG. origin. Cp. MLG. pak, packe, MDu., Du. pak, 'package, parcel, bundle', orig. a term of wool trade in Flanders.

pack

It. pacco is a Dutch loan word. Cp. next word. Derivatives: pack, adj., pack-less, adj.

pack, tr. and intr. v. — Fr. pack, n. Cp. MLG., I.G., MDu. and Du. pakken, 'to pack'.

Derivatives: pack-er, n., pack-ery, n., pack-ing,

package, n. — Prob. fr. Du. pakkage, 'baggage', fr. pak. 'pack'. See pack, n., and -age.

Derivatives: package, tr. v., packag-ing, n., packag-er, n.

packet, n. — MF. pacquet (F. paquet), dimin. of pacque, fr. MDu. (= Du.) pak. See pack, n., and

Derivative: packet, tr. v.

nact, n. — ME., fr. MF. pact (F. pacte), fr. L. pactum, 'contract, covenant', prop. neut. pp. of paciscor, pacisci, 'to covenant, make a treaty. agree, stipulate', rel. to pāx, gen, pācis, 'peace', fr. I.-E. base \* $p\bar{a}\hat{k}$ -, \* $p\bar{a}\hat{g}$ -, 'to join together, unite, make firm, fasten, fix', whence also L. nangere, 'to join, make firm', pagus, 'district, province, village', pāgina, 'strips of papyrus fastened together, page', pālus (for \*pak-slos), 'nost stake', OI, paś-, paśa-, 'cord, rope', Avestic pas-, 'to fetter'. Gk, πηγνύναι, 'to fix, make firm, fast or solid, to harden, freeze', πάγη, 'snare, noose', lit, 'anything that fixes', πάγος, 'something solid: mountain peak, rocky hill', πάγιος, 'solid', παγετός, 'frost', πῆγμα, 'something fastened together',  $\pi \tilde{\eta} \xi \iota \zeta$ , 'a making firm, fastening', πάσσαλος (for \*πάκ-ιαλος), 'peg', Russ. pazu, 'joint', Slovenic páž, 'partition (of planks'). OE, fac, 'space, period of time', OE, fegan, 'to join', fon, 'to catch, seize', OE, fæger, OHG. fagar, 'beautiful'. Cp. appalto, appease, Areonagus, compact, adi., n., and v., compages, dispatch, fav. 'to join', hapax legomenon, impact, impinge, pace, 'with the leave of', pachnolite, pagan, page, 'side', pageant, Paguridae, pail, pale, 'boundary', parapegm, pax, paxilla, pay, 'to requite', peace, pectin, pectolite, Peganum, pegmatize, -pexy, pole, 'stake', propagate. Cp. also fair, 'beautiful', fake, fang, fay, 'to join', feague.

Pactolian, adj., pertaining to the Pactolus: golden. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. L. Pactōlus, fr. Gk. Πακτωλός, name of a river in Lydia, famous for its gold-containing sand.

pad, n., road. — Du. pad, 'path', rel. to OE. pxb, OHG. pfad. See path and cp. the second element in footpad.

pad, n., a cushion; a stuffed saddle, etc. — Of uncertain, possibly, LG. origin. Cp. MDu. pad, 'sole of the foot'.

Derivatives: pad, tr. v., to stuff, padd-ing, n. pad, tr. and intr. v., to go along, trudge along. — Of imitative origin; influenced in meaning by

pad, n., a basket. — A var. of dial. ped. See peddler.

paddle, n., a short oar with a wide blade. — ME. padell, 'a small spade', of uncertain origin.

Derivative: paddle, tr. v., to move (a boat, etc.) by means of a paddle.

paddle, intr. v., to dabble. — Of uncertain origin; perh. freq. of pad, 'to go'. Cp. LG. paddeln, 'to go with short steps, to paddle'.
Derivative: paddle. n.

paddock, n., an enclosure. — ME. parrock, fr. OE. pearroc, 'fold, enclosure'. See parrock and cp. park. For the change of -r- to -d- cp. pediment. Derivative: paddock. tr. v.

paddock, n., toad (archaic). — ME. paddok, dimin. of padde, 'toad', which is rel. to ON. padde, Swed. padda, Dan. padde, Du. pad, padde, of s.m. For the ending see suff. -ock.

paddy, n., rice in the husk. — Malay pādī.
Paddy, n., an Irishman (colloq.) — Dimin. of Pādraig, the Irish form of Patrick (q.v.)

paddymelon, n., a small kangaroo. — From Australian native name.

padishah, n., title of the Persian shah and the Turkish sultan. — Turk. pādishāh, fr. Pers. pādshāh, which is compounded of pād, 'master', and shāh, 'king'. The first element is rel. to OPers. pati, Avestic paiti-, OI. pátiḥ, 'master, husband', and cogn. with Gk. πόσις (for \*πότις), of s.m., L. potēns, 'mighty'. See potent and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in bezoar. For the second element see shah. Cp. pashah.

padlock, n., a removable lock. — Compounded of pad, 'padlock', a word of uncertain origin, and lock, 'a device for closing the door'.

Derivative: padlock, tr. v.

padnag, n., an ambling nag. — Compounded of pad. 'road', and nag.

padre, n., priest, chaplain. — It., Sp., Port. padre, 'father', fr. L. patrem, acc. of pater, 'father'. See pater.

padrone, n., patron; master. — It., fr. L. patrōnum, acc. of patrōnus, 'protector', fr. pater, 'father'. See patron.

paduasoy, n., a corded silk fabric. — F. pou-de-soie (see poult-de-soie); but influenced in form by Padua, city in N. Italy (the word was supposed to mean 'silk of Padua').

paean, pean, n., a song of joy and triumph. — L., fr. Gk. παιάν, 'a hymn, a song of triumph', fr. Παιάν, Paean, name of the physician of the gods, later Apollo, lit. 'one who touches', whence used in the sense 'one who heals by a touch', fr.  $\pi\alpha$ ίω,  $\pi\alpha$ ίενν, 'to touch, strike', which prob. stands for \* $\pi$ ά $\bar{\tau}$ 1ω and is cogn. with L. paviō, pavīre, 'to strike, beat'. See pave and cp. paeon, peony.

Derivative: paean, pean, tr. v., to praise in paeans.

paed-, form of paedo- before a vowel.

paedagogic, adj. — See pedagogic.

paedagogue, n. — See pedagogue. paedagogy, n. — See pedagogy.

paederast, n., paederasty, n. — See pederast, pederasty.

paediatric, adi. — See pediatric.

paedo-, before a vowel paed-. — See pedo-, ped-, 'boy, child'.

paedobaptism, n. — See pedobaptism.

paedology, n., child study. - See 1st pedology.

Paelignian, n., the language of the Paeligni, a people of Central Italy. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Paeligni, 'the Paeligni', a name prob. rel. to paelex, 'concubine', and cogn. with Gk. πάλλαξ, 'boy; girl', παλλαχή, παλλαχίς, 'concubine', παλλάς, 'virgin, maiden'; see Pallas. Accordingly, Paeligni orig. must have meant 'the sons of unmarried girls'. See F. Altheim, Geschichte der lateinischen Sprache und Literatur, pp. 56-58.

paenula, n., a long woolen sleeveless coat or mantle worn esp. on journeys and in bad weather (Roman antiq.) — L., fr. Gk. φαινόλη, 'mantle', lit. 'the shining one', fr. φαίνειν, 'to show', φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear, give light, shine forth'. See phantasm.

paeon, n., a metrical foot consisting of four syllables, one long and three short (*Greek and Lat. pros.*) — L. paeōn, fr. Gk. παιών, 'a hymn; a paeon', Att. form of παιάν. See paean.

Paeonia, n., a genus of plants, the peony (bot.) — See peony and 1st -ia.

**paeonic**, adj., pertaining to a paeon. — Late L. paeōnicus, fr. Gk. παιωνιχός, fr. παιών. See **paeon** and adj. suff. -ic.

pagan, n., a heathen. — ME., fr. Late L. pāgānus, 'countryman, villager, civilian'. The early Christians called the heathens 'civilians', in contradistinction to the 'soldiers' of Christianity. Late L. pāgānus derives fr. L. pāgus, 'district, province, village', prop. 'something joined together, something united', fr. I.-E. base \*pāg-, \*pāk-, 'to join together', whence also L. pangere, 'to join, make firm', pāx, gen. pācis, 'peace', pacīscī, 'to make a treaty'; see pact. Cp. F. palen, 'pagan', which also derives fr. Late L. pāgānus. Cp. also paysage, peasant.

Derivatives: pagan, adj., pagan-dom, n., pagan-ish. adi.

paganism, n., the state of being a pagan; heathenism. — Late ME., fr. Late L. pāgānismus, 'heathenism', fr. pāgānus. See prec. word and -ism and cp. paynim, which is a doublet of paganism. paganize, tr. v., to render heathenish, to heathenize. — F. paganiser, fr. Late L. pāgānus. See pagan and -ize.

page, n., a boy attendant. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) page, fr. It. paggio, fr. Gk. παιδίον, 'a young boy', dimin. of παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'child'. See pedo-, 'boy, child'.

page, n., one side of a leaf of a book. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. pāgina, 'strips of papyrus fastened together, page, leaf, slab', fr. I.-E. base \*pāĝ-, pāk-, 'to join together', whence also L. pangere, 'to join, make firm', pāx, gen. pācis, 'peace', pacīscī, 'to make a treaty'. See pact and cp. pagan. Cp. also pail, peg.

Derivative: page, tr. v., to mark the pages of.

paillasse

pageant, n., exhibition, spectacle. Orig., a movable scaffold on which a mystery play was performed. — ME. pagin, pagen, pagent, fr. Late L. pāgina, 'movable scaffold, scene of a play', fr. L. pāgina, 'leaf, slab'; see page, 'side of a book'. The t is excrescent; cp. the words ancient, peasant, pheasant, tyrant.

Derivatives: pageant, adj. and tr. v., pageant-ed, adj., pageant-eer, n., pageant-ic, adj., pageant-ry, n.

paginal, adj. — Late L. pāginālis, 'pertaining to a page', fr. L. pāgina, 'page'. See page, 'side of a book', and adj. suff. -al.

paginary, adj., paginal — Formed with adj. suff. -ary fr. L. pāgina, 'page'. See page, 'side of a book'.

paginate, tr. v., to mark the pages of, to page. — Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. L. pāgina, 'page'. See page, 'side of a book'.

Derivative: paginat-ion, n.

pagoda, n., a temple in India or China. — Port. pagoda, fr. Tamil pagavadi, prop. 'house belonging to a deity', fr. OI. bhágavatī, fem. of bhágavat, 'blessed, adorable, sublime, divine', fr. Bhágah, 'a god of wealth'. See Bhaga.

pagurian, adj., pertaining to the Paguridae; n., a member of the Paguridae. — See next word and -ian.

Paguridae, n. pl., the family of the typical hermit crabs. — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. pagūrus, fr. Gk. πάγουρος, 'crab', lit. 'with stiff tails', compounded of stem \*παγ-, 'firmly fixed' (whence also πάγος, 'something solid; mountain peak, rocky hill', πάγιος, 'solid'), and οὐρᾶ, 'tail'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. base \*pāḡ-, \*pāk-, 'to join together; see pact. For the second element see uro-, 'tail'.

pah, interj., exclamation of disgust. — Imitative. Pahlavi, n., an Iranian language spoken in Persia from the 3rd to about the 10th century. — Pers. Pahlavi, fr. OPers. Parthava, 'Parthia'.

paideutics, n., pedagogy. — Gk. παιδευτική (scil. τέχνη), 'the art of teaching', fem. of παιδευτικός, 'pertaining to teaching', fr. παιδευτός, verbal adj. of παιδεύειν, 'to teach', fr. παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'child'. See pedo- and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ics.

paidology, n., the study of the child. — Compounded of Gk.  $\pi\alpha \tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ , gen.  $\pi\alpha \iota \delta \dot{\varsigma}\varsigma$ , 'child', and  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \dot{\iota} \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \dot{\varsigma} \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See pedo-, 'boy, child', and -logy.

Derivatives: paidolog-ic-al, adj., paidolog-ist, n. pail, n. — ME. paile, prob. fr. OE. pægel, 'a small measure; wine vessel, gill', fr. ML. pāgella, 'a measure', fr. L. pāgella, 'column', dim. of pāgina, 'page'. See page, 'side of a book'. Cp. OF. paielle, 'wood gauge', which also derives fr. ML. pāgella. Cp. also peg.

paillasse, also palliasse, n., straw mattress. — F. paillasse, 'straw mattress', fr. paille, 'straw', fr.

L. palea, 'chaff', which is cognate with OI. palāvah, 'chaff', OSlav. plēva, Russ. pelēva, Lith. pēlūs (pl.), Lett. pelus, peļavas (pl.), OPruss. pelwo, 'chaff' (Hung. peļyva, 'chaff', is a Slavonic Ioan word), Gk. ἐπί-πλο(F)ος, 'omentum', and prob. also with L. pellis (for \*pel-nis), 'skin', for which see pellicle. Cp. nallet, 'mattress'.

paillette, n., 1) a piece of metal used in enamel painting; 2) spangle. — F., 'spangle, paillette', dimin. of paille, 'straw'. See prec. word and cp. nallet. For the ending see suff. -ette.

Derivative: paillett-ed, adi.

pain, n. — ME. peyne, fr. OF. (= F.) pain, fr. L. poena, 'compensation, punishment, penalty', fr. Gk. ποινή, 'punishment'. See penal.

Derivatives: pain-ful, adj., pain-ful-ly, adv., pain-ful-ness, n., pain-less, adj., pain-less-ly, adv., pain-less-ness, n.

pain, tr. and intr. v. — ME. peynen, fr. OF. pener (3rd person. sing. peine), fr. ML. poenāre, 'to penalize', fr. L. poena. See pain, n.

Derivatives: pain-ed, adj., pain-ing, adj., pain-ing-ly, adv.

paint, tr. and intr. v. - ME. peynten, painten, fr. OF. (= F.) peint, pp. of peindre, 'to paint', fr. L. pictus, pp. of pingere, 'to paint, embroider,' fr. I.-E. base \*peig-, 'to adorn by coloring or carving', whence also OI. pingah, pingaláh, 'reddish', Toch. A pik-, pek-, B pink, paik-, 'to write', OSlav. pěgŭ, 'variegated'. Fr. \*peik-, a related base, derive OI. pēśaláh, 'adorned, decorated, lovely', pēśah, 'shape, form', pimśáti, 'cuts, carves, adorns'. Avestic paēs-, 'to adorn', Gk. ποικίλος, 'variegated', πικρός, 'sharp, bitter', OHG., OS. feh, 'variegated', ON. fa, OHG. fēhjan, 'to adorn', OE. fāh, 'variegated', fāgian, 'to adorn', OSlav. pišo, pisati, Lith. piešiù, piešti, 'to write', Lith. piešà, 'soot', OSlav. pistru, 'variegated', pisu, 'dog', pistrogu, 'trout'. Cp. depict, picric, pictorial, picture, pigment, pint, pinta, pintado, poecilo-. Cp. also file, 'fool'.

Derivatives: paint, n., paint-ed, adj., painter (q.v.), paint-ing, adj. and n., paint-ing-ly, adv., paint-ing-ness, n., paint-y, adj., paint-i-ness, n.

painter, n., one who paints pictures. — ME. peynteur, painter, fr. OF. peintour, peintor (F. peintre), fr. VL. \*pinctōrem, acc. of \*pinctor, refashioned fr. L. pictor (on analogy of pingere, 'to paint'), fr. pictus, pp. of pingere, 'to paint'. See paint, and agential suff. -er.

painter, n., a rope fastened to the bow of a boat.

— ME. pantere, paynter, 'snare', prob. fr. OF. pentoir or pentour, 'ropes for hanging', fr. pendre, 'to hang', fr. L. pendēre. See pendant.

painter, n., the cougar. — A var. of panther.
painture, n., a painting (obsol.) — OF. (= F.)
peinture, fr. L. pictura, 'painting', fr. pictus, pp.
of pingere. See paint and -ure and cp. picture,

which is a doublet of painture.

pair, n. — ME. paire, peir, fr. OF. (= F.) paire,

fr. L. paria, neut. pl. of par, 'equal' (taken as a fem. sing. noun), whence L. parāre, 'to make equal', compar, 'equal', comparare, 'to compare'; prob. cogn. with Avestic pairvante, 'they are compared', Gk. πέρνημι, 'I sell', prop. 'I give for equal value'. L. pretium. 'price'. OI. práti, 'against', Gk. πρός, 'toward, to', OSlav. protivă, protivo, 'in opposition to, against', Gk. πόρνη, 'harlot', lit. 'bought, purchased', Lith. perku. 'I buy', Olr. renim, 'I sell', ernaim, 'I grant, give'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*per-, 'equal: to sell. to buy (i.e. to give, resp. take) for equal value'. Cp. par. Cp. also appreciate, compare, depreciate, disparage, disparity, interpreter, nonpareil, Paris, 'a genus of plants', parisvllable, parity, parlay, paroli, peer, n., pornography, praise, precious, price, prize, pros-, umpire, herb Paris. Base \*per-, 'to sell', is prob. ult. identical with base \*per-, 'to assign, allot', whence L. pars, gen. partis, 'part'; see part, n. Cp. pare and words there referred to. Derivatives: pair, tr. and intr. v., pair-ed, adj., pair-ed-ness. n.

pajamas, pyjamas, n. pl., loose trousers or drawers. — Hind. pājāma, pāijāma, lit. 'leg-garment', fr. Pers. pā, pāī, 'foot, leg', and jāma, 'clothing, garment'. Pers. pāī, 'foot, leg', is rel. to Avestic pad-, 'foot', and cogn. with Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, L. pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot', Goth. fōtus, OE. fōt, 'foot'. See foot and cp. the second element in charpoy, teapoy, seerpaw.

pal, n., an intimate friend. — English Gypsy pal, phal, 'brother', fr. Gypsy phral, fr. OI. bhrātar, 'brother'. See brother.

Derivatives: pal, intr. v., pall-ish, pall-y, adj., pall-i-ness, n.

palabra, n., word; palaver. — Sp., fr. L. parabola, 'comparison, parable, speech', fr. Gk. παραβολή, lit. 'a throwing beside, juxtaposition'. See parabola, parable, and cp. palaver.

palace, n. — ME. palais, fr. OF. (= F.) palais, fr. L. palātium, 'palace', orig. 'palace built by Augustus on Palatine Hill', fr. Palātium, 'Palatine Hill', name of the central of the seven hills of Rome. The name Palātium is prob. of Etruscan origin and rel. to Palēs, name of an Italian goddess of shepherds and cattle. Cp. F. Altheim, A History of Roman Religion, p. 102. Cp. palatial, Palatine, Pales, paladin and the first element in palsgrave.

paladin, n., any of the twelve peers of Charle-magne. — F., fr. It. paladino, fr. L. palatīnus, 'officer of the palace'. See palatine, adj. and n. palae-, combining form. — See pale-.

Palaemon, n., 1) a sea-god in Greek mythology.

— L., fr. Gk. Παλαίμων, lit. 'wrestler', fr. παλαίειν, 'to wrestle'. See palaestra.

Palaemon, n., the genus consisting of the typical prawns (2001.) — Fr. prec. word.

palaeo-, combining form. — See paleo-.

palaestra, palestra, n., 1) wrestling school; 2) gymnasium. — L. palaestra, fr. Gk. παλαίστρα,

'wrestling school, gymnasium', formed with  $-\tau\rho\bar{\alpha}$ , a suff. denoting place, fr.  $\pi\alpha\lambda\alpha$ ίειν, 'to wrestle', fr.  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta$ , 'wrestling', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. 1st **Palaemon**. For the suff. -tra, cp. orchestra.

Derivatives: pal(a)estr-al, adj., pal(a)estr-ian, adj. and n., pal(a)estr-ic, adj.

palafitte, n., a prehistoric lake dwelling built on piles. — F., fr. It. palafitta, 'fence of piles', fr. palo, 'stake', and fitto, 'fixed'. It. palo derives fr. L. pālus, 'stake'; see pale, 'boundary', and pole, 'stake'; It. fitto is pp. of figgere, 'to fix', fr. L. fīgere, 'to fix'; see fix.

palagonite, n., a basaltic tufa(petrogr.)—Named after Palagonia in Sicily. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

palaite, n., a hydrous manganese phosphate (mineral.) — Named after Pala in San Diego county,
 California. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

palama, n., the webbing on the feet of aquatic birds. — ModL., fr. Gk.  $\pi\alpha\lambda\Delta\mu\eta$ , 'open hand, palm', which is cogn. with L. palma. See palm, 'the inner part of the hand'.

Derivative: palam-ate, adi.

palanquin, palankeen, n., a covered litter. — Port. palanquim, fr. Jav. pëlangki, ult. fr. OI. palyankah, paryankah, which prob. means lit. 'that which bends around the body', and is compounded of pari, 'around', and áñcati, 'bends, curves'. See peri- and angle, 'corner'.

palatal, adj., pertaining to the palate. — F., fr. L. palātum. See palate and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: palatal, n., a palatal sound, palatalize, tr. v., to pronounce as a palatal, palatalization, n.

palate, n. — ME. palat, fr. OF. palat, fr. L. palātum, 'palate', which is prob. rel. to Etruscan fala(n)dum, 'sky'. Cp. L. caelī palātum, 'vault of heaven'.

Derivatives: palate, tr. v., palat-able, adj., palat-abil-ity, n., palat-able-ness, n., palat-abl-y, adv.

palatial, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a palace. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. palātium, 'palace'. See palace.

palatinate, n., the province of a Palatine or Count Palatine. — Formed fr. palatine, n., with subst. suff. -ate. Cp. F. palatinat.

palatine, adj., pertaining to the palace. — F. palatin, fr. L. palātinus, 'pertaining to the palace', fr. palātinum, 'palace'. See palace and -ine (representing L. -inus).

palatine, n., officer of the palace. — F. palatin, fr. L. palātinus, 'an officer of the palace', prop. an adj. meaning 'pertaining to the palace', used as a noun. See prec. word and cp. paladin.

palatine, adj., pertaining to the palate. — F. palatin, 'pertaining to the palate', fr. L. palātum. See palate and -ine (representing L. -inus) and cp. palatal.

palato-, combining form meaning 'palate'. — Fr. L. palātum. See palate.

palaver, n., 1) conference, talk; 2) idle talk; 3)

flattery. — Port. palavra, 'word, talk', rel. to Sp. palabra, of s.m., fr. L. parabola, 'comparison, parable, speech', fr. Gk. παραβολή, 'comparison, parable'. See parable and cp. palabra.

Derivatives: palaver, tr. v., palaver-er, n., palaver-ist, n., palaver-ment, n., palaver-ous, adi.

pale, n., 1) a pointed stake; 2) boundary. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) pal, 'stake', fr. L. pālus, 'stake', which stands for \*pak-slos, and is rel. to pāx, gen. pācis, 'peace', pacīscī, 'to make an agreement', pangere, 'to fasten'. See pact and cp. impale. Cp. also palafitte, palette, pallet, 'potter's tool', paly, 'divided palewise', peel, 'a small tower', peel, 'baker's shovel', pole, 'stake', travail. travel.

pale, tr. v., to enclose with pales; to enclose with a fence. — ME. palen, fr. MF. palir, fr. pal, 'stake'. See prec. word.

pale, adj., whitish, wan. — ME., fr. OF. pale (F. pâle), fr. L. pallidus, 'pale', fr. pallēre, 'to grow pale'. See pallor and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: pale, intr. and tr. v., pale-ly, adv., pale-ness, n.

pale-, combining form. — See paleo-.

palea, n., a chaffy bract or scale (bot.) — L., 'chaff'. See paillasse.

Derivative: pale-aceous, adj.

paleate, adj., having paleae (bot.) — L. paleātus, 'mixed with chaff', fr. palea. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate.

paleo-, palaeo-, before a vowel usually pale-, palae-, combining form meaning 'ancient, primitive'. — Gk.  $\pi\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota$ o-,  $\pi\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota$ -, fr.  $\pi\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota$ ός, 'ancient', fr.  $\pi\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota$ , 'long ago', which is rel. to  $\pi\alpha\lambda\iota$ ν, 'again, backward', Aeol. Gk.  $\pi\eta\lambda\upsilon$ , Gk.  $\tau\eta\lambda\varepsilon$ , 'far off, at a distance', Gk.  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\circ\varsigma$ , 'end', fr. I.-E. base  $*q^wel$ -, 'to turn, move about'. See tele- and words there referred to.

paleobotany, palaeobotany, n., botany dealing with fossil plants. — Compounded of paleoand botany.

Derivatives: pal(a)eobotan-ic, pal(a)eobotan-ic-al, adjs., pal(a)eobotan-ist, n.

Paleocene, Palaeocene, adj., pertaining to the epoch preceding the Eocene (geol.) — Compounded of paleo- and Gk. καινός, 'new'. See kaino-.

Derivative: Pal(a)eocene, n., the Pal(a)eocene period.

paleethnology, palaeethnology, n., ethnology of prehistoric man. — Compounded of pale- and ethnology.

Derivatives: pal(a)eethnolog-ic, pal(a)eethnolog-ic-al, adjs., pal(a)eethnolog-ist, n.

paleographer, palaeographer, n., one learned in paleography. — See paleo- and -grapher.

paleography, palaeography, n., study of ancient writing. — Compounded of paleo- and -graphy. Derivatives: pal(a)eograph-ic, pal(a)eograph-ic-al, adjs., pal(a)eograph-ic-al-ly, adv., pal(a)eograph-ist, n.

paleolith, palaeolith, n., a stone implement of the

earlier Stone Age. — Back formation fr. paleoli-

paleolithic, palaeolithic, adj., pertaining to the Earlier Stone Age (geol.) — Coined by John Lubbock, the later Baron Avebury (1834-1913), fr. Gk.  $\pi\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota\delta\varsigma$ , 'ancient',  $\lambda\iota\partial\circ\varsigma$ , 'stone', and suff. -ic. See paleo- and litho- and cp. neolithic. paleology, palaeology, n., the study of antiquity. — Compounded of paleo- and Gk.  $-\lambda\circ\gamma\iota\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda\delta\gamma\circ\varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivatives: pal(a)eolog-ic-al, adj., pal(a)eolog-ist, n.

paleontography, palaeontography, n., the description of fossils. — F. paléontographie, lit. 'description of ancient existing things'; compounded of Gk. παλαιός, 'ancient', ὄντα, 'existing things', plural of ὄν, neut. pres. part. of εἶναι, 'to be', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See paleo-, onto- and -graphy.

Derivatives: pal(a)eontograph-ic, pal(a)eontograph-ic-al, adis.

paleontology, palaeontology, n., the study of ancient life on earth; the study of fossils. F. paléontologie, compounded of paleo- and ontology. Derivatives: pal(a)eontolog-ic, pal(a)eontolog-ical, adjs., pal(a)eontolog-ist, n.

paleopathology, palaeopathology, n., the study of pathology in fossil organisms. — Compounded of paleo- and pathology.

paleothere, palaeothere, n., a genus of extinct mammals resembling the tapir. — Compounded of Gk.  $\pi$ αλαιός, 'ancient', and  $\theta$ ήρ, 'wild beast'. See paleo- and therio-.

Paleozoic, Palaeozoic, adj., pertaining to the era between the Precambrian and the Mesozoic (geol.)—Coined by Adam Sedgwick (1785-1873) fr. Gk. παλαιός, 'ancient' (see paleo-), ζωή, 'life' (see zoic), and suff. -ic.

Derivative: Pal(a)eozoic, n.

paleozoology, palaeozoology, n., paleontology of fossil animals. — Compounded of paleo- and zoology.

Derivatives: pal(a)eozoolog-ic-al, adj., pal(a)e-ozoolog-ist, n.

Pales, the Italian goddess of shepherds and cattle.

L. Palēs, prob. of Etruscan origin and related to Palātium, 'Palatine Hill', the central of the seven hills of Rome. — See palace and cp. palatine, 'pertaining to the palace'.

Palestine, n. — F., fr. L. Palaestina, fr. Gk. Παλαιστίνη, fr. Heb.  $P^{\tilde{e}}$ lésheth, 'Philistia, land of the Philistines'. The name Παλαιστίνη was first used by Herodotus. See Philistine.

Derivatives: Palestin-ian, adj. and n.

paletot, n., an overcoat. — F. paletot, fr. MF. paltoke, paletoc, paletot, fr. ME. paltok, the first element of which is identical with ME. pal, fr. L. pallium, 'cloak'. See pall, 'cloak'. The second element of the compound pal-tok is of uncertain origin.

palette, n., painter's color-board. — F., prop. 'a

thin piece of wood', diminutive formed fr. L.  $p\bar{a}la$ , 'spade, shovel', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to L.  $p\bar{a}lus$ , 'stake'. See pale. 'stake', and cp. pallet, peel, 'baker's shovel'. For the ending see suff. -ette.

1114

palfrey, n., saddle horse (archaic). — ME., fr. OF. palefrei (F. palefroi), fr. ML. palafredus, dissimilated fr. Late L. paraverēdus, generally supposed to be a hybrid coined fr. Gk. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and Late L. verēdus, 'courier's horse', which is usually derived from Celtic \*vorēdos; cp. W. gorwydd, 'horse', OIr. rīadaim, 'I ride', and see ride. It is more probable, however, that Late L. verēdus is borrowed fr. Heb. péredh, pheredh, 'mule' (through the medium of Arab.-Pers. barīd, 'courier'). OS. perid, MDu. peert, paert, Du. paard, OHG. pfarifrit, pferfrit (MHG. pharvrit, phart, G. Pferd), 'horse', are borrowed fr. ML. paraverēdus.

Pali, n., the Old Indian dialect used in the sacred writings of the Buddhists. — OI. pālī, for pālī bhāṣā, 'language of the canonical books', fr. pālī, 'line, role, canon', and bhāṣā, 'language'.

palikar, n., a follower of a Greek or Albanian military chief. — ModGk. παλικάρι, 'boy', dimin. of Gk. πάλλαξ, gen. πάλλακος, 'youth', which is rel. to παλλακή, παλλακίς, 'concubine', and to Παλλάς, gen. -άδος, epithet of Athene. See Pallas.

palilogy, n., repetition of a word or words for the sake of emphasis (rhet.) — Late L. palilogia, fr. Gk. παλιλογία, 'repetition', compounded of πάλιν, 'again', and  $-\lambda$ ογία, fr.  $-\lambda$ όγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is rel. to Gk. πάλαι, 'long ago'; see pale-. For the second element see -logy.

palimpsest, n., a parchment from which the earlier writing has been removed to make room for the next.—L. palimpsēstus, fr. Gk. παλίμψηστος, 'scraped again' (whence the noun παλίμψηστον, 'a palimpsest'), compounded of πάλιν, 'again', and verbal adj. of ψην, 'to touch on the surface, to rub'. For the first element see prec. word. The second element is rel. to Gk. ψάμμος (for \*ψάφμος), 'sand', ψηφος, Dor. ψαφος, 'small stone, pebble'; see sand and cp. psammite, psephism.

Derivatives: palimpsest, adj. and tr. v., palimpsest-ic, adj.

palindrome, n., a word, line or sentence reading the same backward or forward. — Gk. παλίνδρομος, 'running again', compounded of πάλιν, 'again, backwards', and δρόμος, 'course', whence δρομαῖος κάμηλος, 'dromedary'. See palilogy and dromedary.

Derivatives: palindrom-ic, palindrom-ic-al, adjs., palindrom-ic-al-ly, adv., palindrom-ist, n.

paling, n., a fence made of pales. — Formed fr. pale, v. with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns. palingenesis, n. rebirth, regeneration. — ModL., compounded of Gk. πάλιν, 'again', and γένε-

σις, 'origin, birth, descent, race'. See palilogy and genesis.

Derivative: palingenes-ist, n.

1115

palingenetic, adj. — See prec. word and genetic. Derivative: palingenetic-al-ly, adv.

palinode, n., recantation. — MF. palinode, fr. L. palinōdia, fr. Gk. παλινφδία, 'recantation, palinode', which is compounded of πάλιν, 'again', and ἀδή, 'song'. See palilogy and ode.

Derivatives: palinode, v., palinod-ist, n.

palinodic, adj. — Gk. παλινωδικός, fr. παλινωδία. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

palinody, n., palinode (archaic) — MF. (= F.) palinodie, fr. L. palinodia. See palinode and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

palisade, n., a fence of stakes. — F. palissade, fr. palisser, 'to fence in, enclose', fr. palis, 'paling', fr. OF. pal, 'stake', fr. L. pālus. See pale, 'stake' and -ade.

Derivatives: palisade, tr. v., palisad-ing, n.

palisander, palissander, n., Brazilian rosewood.
F. palissandre, fr. earlier palisandre, which is prob. of Caribbean origin.

**Paliurus**, n., a genus of shrubs (*bot*.) — ModL., fr. L. *paliūrus*, fr. Gk. παλίουρος, 'Christ's thorn'.

pall, n., 1) a cloak (archaic); 2) a shroud. — ME. pall, fr. OE. pæll, 'costly cloak, robe, purple garment', fr. L. pallium, 'cloak', which is rel. to palla, 'long upper garment of Roman women', and prob. cogn. with OSlav. pelena, 'swaddling clothes', ON. feldr, 'sheepskin, mantle', and L. pellis (for \*pel-nis), 'skin'. See pellicle and cp. paletot, palliate and the second element in tarpaulin.

Derivatives: pall, tr. v., palli-al, adj., pall-ed, adj. pall, intr. v., to become insipid. — ME. pallen, prob. aphetic for apallen, 'to appall'. See appall. Palladian, adj., in the style of the Italian architect Andrea Palladio (1518-80). — For the ending see suff. -an.

palladium, n., an image of Pallas Athene on the custody of which depended the safety of the city of Troy. — L., fr. Gk.  $\pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\dot{\alpha}\delta\iota\sigma$ , 'statue of Pallas', dimin. formed fr.  $\Pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\dot{\alpha}\varsigma$ , gen.  $\Pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\dot{\alpha}\delta\sigma$ , a surname of the goddess Athene. See Pallas.

palladium, n., name of a metallic element. — ModL., coined by its discoverer the English chemist William Hyde Wollaston (1766-1828) in 1803 fr. Pallas, name of an asteroid discovered by the German physician and astronomer Heinrich Wilhelm Matthäus Olbers (1758-1840) in 1802, and called after the goddess Pallas Athene. See next word and 2nd -ium and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: pallad-ize, tr. v., pallad-ous, adj.

Pallas, n., a surname of the Greek goddess Athene (Greek mythol.)—L. Pallas, gen. Palladis, fr. Gk. Παλλάς, gen. Παλλάδος, lit. 'maiden' (whence παλλάδιον, 'statue of Pallas'), which is rel. to παλλαχή, παλλαχίς, 'concubine'. Gk.

πάλλαξ. gen. πάλλακος. 'youth, girl', is prob. a back formation fr. παλλακή or παλλακίς. (L. paelex. 'concubine of a married man'. is perh. a loan word fr. Gk. \*παῖλαξ, a hypothetic secondary form of πάλλαξ.) Cp. Avestic pairikā, 'beautiful women seducing pious men' (whence Middle Pers. parik, ModPers. päri, 'fairy'). Cp. also Heb. pîléghesh, Aram, pîlagtá. 'concubine', and Arab. Bilais, name of the queen of Sheba. All these words are certainly related but it is difficult to establish the degree of their relationship to one another. The above cited I.-E. words are possibly Sem. loan words. See Gesenius-Buhl, HWAT., p. 642, and Ludwig Koehler, Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti Libros p. 761. Cp. palladium, palikar, Paelignian, peri. pallasite. n., a meteorite (geol.) - Named after the German naturalist and traveler Peter Simon Pallas (1741-1811), who brought it to St. Petersburg. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

pallesthesia, n., sensitiveness to vibration (psychol.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πάλλειν, to wield, brandish, swing, quiver', and αlσθάνεσθαι, 'to perceive'. The first element is rel. to πάλος, 'lot cast from a shaken helmet', παλτός, 'brandished', and in gradational relationship to πελεμίζειν, 'to shake, cause to tremble', and to πολεμός, 'war'; see polemic. For the second element see esthesia.

pallet, n., mattress. — Late ME. paillet, fr. MF. (= F.) paillet, 'heap of straw'. fr. OF. (= F.) paille, 'straw', fr. L. palea, 'chaff'. See paillasse and -et.

pallet, n., potter's tool. — MF. (= F.) palette, dimin. of pale, 'shovel', fr. L. pāla, 'spade', which is perh. rel. to pālus, 'stake'. See pale, 'stake', and cp. palette.

Derivative: pallet-ize, tr. v.

pallial, adj., pertaining to a pallium. — See pallium and adj. suff. -al.

palliasse, n. — See paillasse.

palliate, tr. v., to extenuate, excuse. — Lit. 'to cloak', fr. L. palliātus, 'cloaked', fr. pallium, 'cloak'; cp. Late L. palliāre (pp. palliātus), 'to cloak, palliate'. See pall, n., and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: palliation (q.v.), palliat-ive, adj. and n., palliat-ive-ly, adv., palliat-or, n., palliator-y, adj.

palliation, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. ML. palliātionem, acc. of palliātio, fr. Late L. palliātus, pp. of palliāre. See prec. word and -ion.

pallid, adj., pale; wan. — L. pallidus, 'pale', fr. pallēre, 'to grow pale', rel to pallor, 'paleness'. See pallor, and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: pallid-ly, adv., pallid-ness, n.

pall-mall, n., an old game. — MF. pallemaille, fr. It. pallamaglio, lit. 'ball-mallet', fr. palla, 'ball', and maglio, 'mallet'. The first element is a Teut. loan word; see ball, 'a round body', and cp. pallone. The second element derives fr. L. malleus, 'a hammer'; see malleus.

pallone, n., an Italian game. — It., 'large ball',

formed with augment, suff. -one fr. palla, 'ball', a word of Teut, origin. See pall-mall and cp. halloon.

pallor, n., paleness. — L. pallor, 'paleness', fr. nallere, 'to be pale', rel, to pullus, 'dark-colored, blackish gray, dusky', palumbēs, 'wood pigeon', lit, 'the dark-colored bird', fr. I.-E. base \*pel-, 'dark-colored, gray', whence also OI. palitáh. 'grav', pāndúh (for \*pāln-du-), 'whitish, pale', Gk. πελιός, πελιδνός, 'livid', πελλός, 'darkcolored, dusky', πελάργός (for \*πελα Γ-αργός), 'stork', lit, 'the blackish white bird', πέλεια, 'pigeon', lit. 'the dark-colored bird', πολιός, 'gray', OE. fealo, 'dull-colored, yellow, yellowish red, brown'. See fallow, 'brownish vellow', and cp. pale, pall, v., pallid, appall.

palm, n., the inner part of the hand. — ME. palme, fr. OF, palme, paume (F. paume), 'palm of the hand', fr. L. palma, of s.m., which is cogn. with Gk. παλάμη, 'open hand, palm', OIr. lam. W. llaw, OCo. lof, 'hand', OE. folm, OHG. folma, of s.m., and with OI. panih (for \*pālnih), 'hand; hoof'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \* $p^{\delta}l\bar{a}$ -, 'spread out, flat', for which see plain, adi., flat, Cp. palama.

Derivatives: palm, tr. v., palm-ar, adj., palmate (q.v.), palm-ed, adj., palm-ic, adj., palmist (q.v.) palmistry (q.v.).

palm, n., a tropical tree. — ME. palme, fr. OE. palm, fr. L. palma, 'palm tree', orig. identical with palma, 'palm of the hand'; so called from the flatness of its leaves. See prec. word and cp. palmetto, palmitic.

Derivative: palm-y, n.

palmate, adj., 1) having divisions radiating from a common center (said of leaves; bot.); 2) having the toes united by a web, web-footed (zool.) — L. palmātus, 'marked with the palm of a hand', pp. of palmare, 'to make the mark of the palm of one's hand', fr. palma. See palm, 'the palm of the hand', and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: palmat-ed, adj.

palmati-, combining form meaning 'palmate' (as in palmatiform), or 'palmately' (as in palmatifid). — Fr. L. palmātus. See palmate.

palmatifid, adj., palmately cleft (said of leaves). - Compounded of palmati- and the stem of fidere, 'to cleave'. See fissile.

palmatiform, adj., palmate (said of leaves). -Formed fr. palmati- and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

palmation, n., 1) the state of being palmate; 2) a palmate structure (bot.) — See prec. word and

palmer, n., a pilgrim who had returned from the Holy Land. — ME. palmere, fr. AF. palmer, corresponding to OF. palmier, paumier, fr. ML. palmārius, fr. L. palma, 'palm tree' (see palm, the tree, and agential suff. -er); so called from the palm branch worn by the pilgrim in commemoration of his journey.

palmerite, n., a hydrous potassium aluminum

phosphate (mineral.) — Named after the Italian scientist Paride Palmeri. For the ending see

palmetto, n., any of various species of small palm - Sp. palmito, fr. palma, 'palm', with change of the Sp. dimin. suff. -ito to its It. equivalent -etto. See palm, the tree, and -et.

palmi-, combining form fr. L. palma. 'palm'. See nalm, 'the tree'.

nalmined, adi., web-footed (zool.) — L. palmipēs. gen, palmipedis, 'broad-footed', compounded of nalma, 'palm', and nes, gen, pedis, 'foot', See nalm and pedal.

Derivative: palmiped, n.

palmist, n., one who practices palmistry. — Back formation from palmistry.

palmistry, n., divination from the palm of the hand: chiromancy - ME, pawmestry, prob. shortened from \*palme-mestry, lit. 'mastery of the palm of the hand', fr. palme, 'palm of the hand', and mestry, 'mastery', fr. OF, maistrie: see nalm, 'the inner part of the hand', and mastery. For the shortening of ME. \*palmemestry into pawmestry see haplology.

palmitate, n., a salt or ester of palmitic acid (chem.) - See palmitic and chem suff. -ate.

palmitic, adi., pertaining to a crystalline acid occurring uncombined in palm oil (chem.) — F. palmitique, fr. palmite, 'palm marrow', fr. Sp. nalmito, 'bud shooting from a palm tree; palmetto'. See palmetto and -itic.

palmus, adj., palpitation; twitching (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. παλμός, 'a quivering', from the stem of πάλλειν, 'to wield, brandish, swing, quiver'. See pallesthesia.

palmyra, n., a kind of palm tree. - Fr. earlier palmeira, fr. Port. palmeira, 'palm tree', fr. L. palma, of s.m. (see palm, the tree); influenced in form by a false association with the city of Palmyra in Syria.

palp, n., palpus. — F. palpe, fr. L. palpus, 'feeler'.

palp, tr. v., to touch, feel. - MF. (= F.) palper, fr. L. palpāre. See palpable.

palpable, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) palpable, fr. L. palpābilis, 'that may be touched softly', fr. palpāre, 'to touch softly, stroke', whence palpitare, 'to move quickly, tremble, throb, palpitate'. See feel and -able and cp. palpebra, palpitate, psalm.

Derivatives: palpabil-ity, n., palpable-ness, n., palpabl-v, adv.

palpal, adj., pertaining to a palpus or palpi. — See palp, n., and adj. suff. -al.

palpate, adj., having a palpus or palpi. — See palp, n., and adj. suff. -ate.

palpate, tr. v., to examine by touch. - L. palpātus, pp. palpāre, 'to touch, stroke'. See palpable and verbal suff. -ate.

palpation, n. — L. palpātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. palpātus, pp. of palpare. See prec. word and -ion.

palpebra, n., eyelid (anat.) — L., 'eyelid', lit. 'that

which moves quickly', rel. to palpare, 'to touch. stroke', palpitare, 'to move quickly, tremble, throb, palpitate'. See palpable and co. palpitate. For the suff. -bra cp. terebra, vertebra.

1117

Derivatives: palpebr-al, palpebr-ate, adjs., palnebr-ation, n.

palpebritis. n., blepharitis (med.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. palpebra, 'evelid', and the Gk, suff. -ĩτις; see palpebra and -itis. The correct form is blepharitis (q.v.)

palpitate, intr. v., 1) to beat rapidly (said of the heart); 2) to pulsate, throb. — L. palpitāt(um). pp. stem of palpitare, 'to move quickly, tremble throb', freq. of palpare. See palpable and -ate. palpitation, n. — L. palpitātiō, fr. palpitāt(um). pp. stem of palpitare. See prec. word and -ion. palpulus, n., a small palpus (zool.) - ModL... dimin. of palpus, 'feeler'. See next word and

palpus, n., a feeler; a jointed sense organ attached to an oral part (zool.) — ModL., 'a feeler', fr. L. palpāre. See palpable and cp. palp, n.

palsgrave, n., a count palatine. — MDu. palsgrave (Du. paltsgraaf); compounded of pals (Du. palts), 'palace', fr. L. palātium, 'palace'. and grave (Du. graaf), 'count'. Cp. MHG. pfalzgrave (G. Pfalzgraf) and see palace and grave, 'a count'. - See J. F. Bense, A Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 264.

palsgravine, n., a countess palatine. — MDu. palsgravin (Du. paltsgravin), Cp. G. Pfalzgräfin and see prec. word and subst. suff. -ine.

palstave, n., a celt (archeol.) - Dan, paalstav, fr. ON. pālstafr, fr. pāll, 'hoe, spade', and stafr, 'staff'. The first element derives fr. OE. pāl, 'hoe, spade', fr. L. pāla, 'spade', which is perh. rel. to L. pālus, 'stake'; see pale, 'stake'. The second element is rel. to OE. stæf, 'staff'; see staff.

palsy, n., paralysis. — ME. palesie, parlesie, fr. MF. paralysie, fr. L. paralysis, fr. Gk. παράλυσις. See paralysis.

Derivatives: palsy, tr. v., palsi-ed, adj.

palter, intr. v., to trifle. — Prob. a freq. formed with suff. -er fr. dial. E. palt, 'rubbish', a word of LG. origin. Cp. next word.

paltry, adj., triffing, petty. - LG. paltrig, pultrig (Du. palterig), 'rubbishy', fr. palt, pult, 'rubbish'.

Derivatives: paltry, n. (q.v.), paltri-ness, n.

paltry, n., rubbish (obsol.) — From the LG, adjective paltrig, pultrig (see prec. word), mistaken for a noun. See J. F. Bense, Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 265.

paludal, adj., pertaining to markes, marshy: malarial. - Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. palūs, gen. palūdis, 'marsh', which is cogn. with OI. palvalám, 'pond', palvalyah, 'marshy', fr. I.-E. base \*pel-, 'to flow', whence also Lith. pilù, pilti, 'to pour, shed', Lett. pilet, 'to drip, trickle'. Fr. \*pleu-, enlargement of base \*pel-, derives

Gk. πλέω (for \*πλέξω), 'I sail, go by sea swim', L. pluit, 'it rains', ON, fliota, OE, fleotan, etc., 'to float, swim', ON, floa, OE, flowan, 'to flow'. See flow, v. and cp. nluvial.

paludi-, combining form meaning 'marsh'. — I. paludi-, fr. palūs, gen. palūdis, 'marsh', See prec. word.

paludic. adi.. paludal. - Formed with adi. suff. -ic fr.L. palūs, gen. palūdis, 'marsh'. See paludal. Paludicella, n., a genus of polyzoans (zool.) — ModL., compounded of L. palūs, gen. palūdis. 'marsh', and cella, 'cell'. See naludal and cell.

Paludicolae, n. pl., an order of birds: also called Gruiformes (ornithol.) - ModL., lit. 'inhabitants of marshes', fr. L. palūs, gen. palūdis. 'marsh', and colere, 'to inhabit'. See naludal and

paludine, paludinous, adjs., pertaining to a marsh. marshy. — See paludal. -ine (representing I... -inus) and -ous.

paludism. n., malaria (med.) - Formed with suff. -ism fr. L. palūs, gen. -ūdis, 'marsh'. See

paly, adi., palish (poet.) - Formed fr. pale, 'whitish', with adj. suff. -v.

palv. adi., divided palewise (her.) - F. palé, fr. pal, 'pale, stake'. See pale, 'stake', and cp. coun-

pam, n., 1) a card game; 2) the knave of clubs. — Abbreviation of F. pamphile, fr. the L. PN. Pamphilus, fr. Gk. ΙΙ άμφιλος, a name lit. meaning 'beloved of all', fr. παν- (see pan-) and φίλος, 'lover, friend' (see -phile). Cp. pamphlet,

pampas, n. pl., large plains of South America. — Sp., pl. of pampa, fr. Quechua pampa, 'a plain'. Cp. pampero.

pamper, tr. v., 1) to glut (obsol.); 2) to be overindulgent with. — ME. pampren, of MFlem. origin (cp. Flem. pamperen, 'to pamper); from the nasalized form of the imitative base \*pap. 'to eat pap, to eat', whence L. pappa, child's word for 'food', and papa, 'father'. See pap. 'food', papa, 'father'.

Derivatives: pamper-ed, adj., pamper-ed-ly, adv., pampered-ness, n., pamper-er, n.

pampero, n., a cold wind blowing across the pampas. — Sp., formed fr. pampa, 'a plain', with suff. -ero, fr. L. -ārius (see adj. suff. -arv).

pamphlet, n., a small unbound treatise. — ME. pamflet, alteration of Pamphilet or Panflet, popular name of a Latin comedy of the 12th cent., entitled Pamphilus seu de amore. See pam.

Derivatives: pamphlet, intr. and intr. v., pamphlet-age, n., pamphlet-ary, adj., pamphlet-eer, intr. v. and n., pamphlet-er, n., pamphlet-ic, pamphlet-ic-al, adjs., pamphlet-ize, tr. and intr.

pampiniform, adj., tendril-shaped (anat.) --Compounded of L. pampinus, 'tendril of vine', and forma, 'form, shape'. Pampinus is a derivative of base \*pamp-, nasalized form of base \*pap-, 'to swell', whence I, papula 'a swelling

pimple', papilla, 'nipple'. See papula, and cp. pap, 'nipple'; cp. also pompano. For the second element see form, n.

Pan, n., a god of the woods and fields (Greek mythol.) — L. Pan, fr. Gk. Παν, which is prob. contracted fr. \*Παὐσων and is cogn. with OI.  $P\bar{u}$ \$\(\vert{v}\$\alpha\$n-, a Vedic god, guardian and multiplier of cattle and of human possessions in general, lit. 'nourisher'. Cp panic. Cp. also the second element in tragopan.

pan, n., a broad vessel. — ME. panne, fr. OE. panne, which, together with ON., Swed. panna, Dan. pande, OFris. panne, OLG. panna (whence MLG., LG., MDu. panne, Du. pan), OHG. phanna, pfanna (whence MHG., G. pfanne), 'pan', is borrowed fr. ML. panna, fr. VL. \*patna, fr. L. patina, 'broad dish, pan', ult. fr. Gk. πατάνη, 'flat dish', which is rel. to πεταννύναι, 'to spread out', fr. I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to spread'. See fathom, n., and cp. paten.

Derivatives: pan, tr. and intr. v., pan-ful, adj., pann-er, n., pann-ery, n.

pan-, combining form meaning 'all, every'. — Gk.  $\pi\alpha\nu$ -, fr.  $\pi\bar{\alpha}\zeta$ ,  $\pi\bar{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\pi\bar{\alpha}\nu$ , 'all, every', which is of uncertain origin; it is *not* related to L. quantus, 'how great'. Cp. the second element in diapason, pasigraphy.

panacea, n., a supposed remedy for all diseases.

— L. panacēa, fr. Gk. πανάκεια, 'universal remedy', fr. πανακής, 'all-healing', compounded of παν- (see pan-) and ἄκος, 'remedy' (whence ἀκεῖσθαι, 'to heal'), which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with OIr. hicc, 'healing', icaim, 'I heal', W. iach, 'healthy'. Cp. panax.

Derivatives: panace-an, adj., panace-ist, n.

panache, n., a plume of feathers. — F., formerly (down to the 17th cent.) written pennache, fr. It. pennaccio, a var. of pennacchio, fr. penna, 'feather'. fr. L. penna. See pen, 'feather'.

Derivative: panach-ed, adj.

panada, n., a dish made of bread boiled to a pulp.
Sp., fr. pan, 'bread', fr. L. pānem, acc. of pānis, 'bread'. See pantry. For the ending see suff. -ade.

Panama hat, a hat made from the leaves of the screw pine. — A misnomer, for 'Panama' hats were first made in Ecuador, South America. The association with Panama is due to the circumstances that orig. the city of Panama was the distributing center for such hats.

Panathenaea, n. pl., an ancient Athenian festival.

– L., fr. Gk. Παναθήναια, shortened fr. ΙΙαναθήναια ἱερά, prop. festivities in honor of the goddess Pallas Athena, fr. παν- (see pan-) and 'Αθήνη, 'Athena'. See Athena.

Derivative: Panathene-an, adj.

Panathenaic, adj., pertaining to the Panathanaea.

— L. Panathēnāicus, fr. Gk. Παναθηναϊκός, fr. Παναθήναια. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic. panax, n., 1) a plant supposed to heal all diseases; 2) (cap.) a genus of plants of the ginseng

family (bot.) — L., name of a plant, fr. Gk. πανάχεια, 'a universal remedy'. See panacea.

pancake, n. — Compounded of pan and cake. Derivative: pancake, intr. v. (aviation).

Panchatantra, n., a collection of the animal fables of Bidpai in five books — OI. Pañcatantra-, lit. 'the book of five', fr. páñca, 'five', and tántram, 'the essential, main thing, textbook, treatise'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. πέντε, 'five'; see penta-. For the second element see tantra.

panchayat, n., a village council of five or more members (*Hindu law*) — Hind. pancāyat, fr. OI. páñca, 'five', which is cogn. with Gk. πέντε, 'five'. See penta- and cp. prec. word.

panchromatic, adj., sensitive to all the colors of the spectrum. — Compounded of pan- and chromatic.

Derivatives: panchromatic, n., panchromat-ism, n., panchromat-ize, tr. v., panchromat-iz-ation, n. pancratiast, n., a competitor in the pancratium.

— L. pancratiastēs, fr. Gk. παγκρατιαστής, fr. παγκράτιον, 'pancratium'. See next word.

Derivative: pancratiast-ic, adi.

pancratium, n., athletic contest in wrestling and boxing. — L., fr. Gk. παγκράτιον, 'a complete contest', fr. παν- (see pan-) and κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See -cracy.

Derivatives: pancrat-ic, adj., pancrat-ist, n.

pancreas, n., a gland lying behind the stomach (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πάγκρεας, gen. παγκρέατος, lit. 'entirely flesh', fr. παν- (see pan-) and κρέας, 'flesh'. See creatine.

Derivatives: pancreat-ic, adj., pancreatin (q.v.), pancreat-ism, n., pancreatitis (q.v.), pancreatize, tr. v., pancreat-iz-ation, n.

pancreatin, n., any of the enzymes of the pancreatic juice (biochem). — Formed from prec. word with suff. -in.

pancreatitis, n., inflammation of the pancreas (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. pancreas with suff. -itis.

panda, n., a carnivorous mammal of the Himalayas. — Native name.

pandal, n., a shed (*India*). — Tamil, fr. OI. bán-dhanah, 'a building', lit. 'a binding', fr. bandháh, 'a binding'. See bandanna.

Pandean, adj., pertaining to Pan. — Irregularly formed fr. Gk. Πάν, 'Pan'. — See Pan and -ean. pandect, n., a digest of Roman civil law made by the order of the emperor Justinian in the 6th cent. — F. pandecte, fr. Late L. pandecta, pandectēs, fr. Gk. πανδέκτης, 'a book that contains everything', lit. 'all-containing', fr. παν(see pan-), and δέκτης, 'receiver', fr. δέκεσθαι, Att. δέκεσθαι, 'to receive', which is cogn. with OI. dáksati, 'is apt, proper, pleasing', dáksah, 'able, apt, clever; competent, intelligent', L. decet, decēre, 'to be seemly or fitting'. See decent and cp. the second element in choledoch, synecdoche.

pandemic, adj., widely epidemic — Formed with

adj. suff. -ic fr. Late L. pandēmus, fr. Gk. πάνδημος, πανδήμιος, 'pertaining to all the people', fr. παν- (see pan-) and δῆμος, 'people'. See demos. Derivatives: pandemic, n., pandemic-ity, n.

1119

pandemonium, n., the abode of the demons. — ModL., the capital of Hell in *Paradise Lost*, an epic poem by John Milton (1608-74); coined by him fr. pan- and Late L. daemonium, 'inferior divine being', in Eccles. L. 'evil spirit', fr. Gk. δαιμόνιον, 'divine power; inferior divine being', in Eccles. Gk. 'evil spirit', prop. subst. use of the neut. of δαιμόνιος, 'belonging to a δαίμων', fr. δαίμων, 'demon. devil'. See demon.

Derivatives: pandemoni-ac, pandemoni-an, pandemon-ic, adjs., pandemon-ism, n.

pander, n., a procurer, pimp. — ME. Pandare, shortened fr. Pandarus, a character in Boccaccio's Filostrato (in the form Pandaro), and in Chaucer's Troylus and Cryseyde (in the forms Pandare and Pandarus), fr. L. Pandarus, fr. Gk. Πάνδαρος, leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war, said to have procured for Troilus the love of Chryseis. The spelling pander was prob. influenced by the agent. suff. -er.

Derivatives: pander, intr. v., pander-age, n., pander-er, n., pander-ess, n., pander-ing, n., pander-ism, n., pander-ize, intr. v., pander-ly, adj. pandermite, n., a hydrous calcium borate (mineral.) - Named after Panderma (now Bandirma). a port on the Black Sea (in Turkey), whence it is exported. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. pandiculation, n., a stretching of oneself, as on wakening from sleep. — F., fr. L. pandiculātus. pp. of pandiculāri, 'to stretch oneself', fr. pandere, 'to spread out, extend, open', which is rel. to patere, 'to be open', patulus, 'extended', and cogn. with Gk. πεταννύναι, 'to spread out', fr. I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to spread', whence also OE,  $f \approx \delta m$ , 'fathom'. See fathom and cp. pandy, expand, expanse, patent, repand. For the ending see the suff. -cule and -ation.

pandit, n. — See pundit.

pandora, pandore, n., a bandore — It. pandora, pandura, fr. L. pandūra, 'a three-stringed musical instrument', fr. Gk. πανδοῦρα, which is of unknown origin. Cp. bandore, banje, mandola, mandolin, mandorla.

Pandora, n., the first mortal woman on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Πανδώρᾶ, lit. 'giver of all', fr. παν- (see pan-), and δῶρον, 'gift', fr. I.-E. base \*dō-, to give'. See date, 'point of time', and cp. Dorus, Dorothy and the second element in Isidore.

**Pandora**, n., a genus of marine bivalves (*zool*.) — Fr. prec. word.

pandour, also pandoor, n., one of a force of Croatian soldiers organized by Austria against the Turks in 1741. — F., fr. G. Pandur, fr. Croat. pandur, fr. earlier bandur, fr. ML. banderius, 'one fighting under a banner'. See banner.

pandy, n., a stroke on the palm of the hand. - L.

pande (palmam), 'open (the palm of the hand)', imper. of pandere. See pandiculation.

Pandy, n., a Sepoy mutineer. — From Pāṇḍē, a surname commonly used in Bengal and corresponding to OI. Panḍitáḥ, lit. 'a learned man'. See pundit.

pane, n. — ME. panne, pane, 'pane of glass; piece', fr. OF. pan, fr. L. pannum, acc. of pannus, 'piece of cloth', which is cogn. with Goth. fana, 'piece of cloth', OHG., OS. fano, of s.m., Gk. πῆνος, 'web', πήνη, 'web, bobbin'. See pawn, 'pledge', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: pane, tr. v., pan-ed, adj., pane-less, adi.

panegyric, n., eulogy, laudation. — F. panégyrique, fr. L. panēgyricus, fr. Gk. πανηγυρικός, 'for a public festival', fr. πανήγυρις, 'public assembly, public festival', fr. παν- (see pan-) and ἄγυρις, Aeol. form of ἀγορᾶ, 'assembly', which is rel. to ἀγείρειν, 'to assemble', and cogn. with L. grex, gen. gregis, 'flock'. See gregarious and cp. agora, paregoric.

Derivatives: panegyric, panegyric-al, adjs., panegyr-ist, n.

panegyrize, tr. v., to write or pronounce a panegyric upon, to eulogize; intr. v., to make panegyrics. — Gk. πανηγυρίζειν, 'to celebrate a public festival, to deliver a panegyric', fr. πανήγυρις. See panegyric and -ize.

panel, n. — ME., fr. OF. panel, fr. VL. \*pannellus, corresponding to L. pannulus, dimin. of pannus, 'piece of cloth'. Cp. It. pannello, OProvenç. panel, 'a piece of cloth', which also derive fr. VL. \*pannellus. See pane and cp. empanel, pañuelo.

Derivatives: panel, tr. v., panel(l)er, n., panel-(l)ing, n., panel-ist, n.

panetela, n., a cigar of a certain shape. — Sp., 'sponge cake; a cigar', a diminutive formed fr. L. pānis, 'bread'. See pantry.

pang, n., a sudden pain. — Perh. fr. ME. prang, prong, 'pang', and orig. identical with prong, 'point'.

pangamy, n., random mating. — Compounded of pan- and Gk. γάμος, 'marriage'. See -gamy. Derivatives: pangam-ic, pangam-ous, adjs., pangam-ous-ly, adv.

pangen, pangene, n., a hypothetical unit of the cell (biol.) — G. Pangen, compounded of panand the abbreviation of genesis.

pangenesis, n. — Compounded of pan- and genesis.

pangenetic, adj. — Compounded of pan- and genetic.

Derivative: pangenetic-al-ly, adv.

Pangloss, n., an optimist (used in an ironical sense). — Fr. F. Panglosse, the central character in Voltaire's Candide (1758). The name is compounded of pan- and Gk. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See gloss, 'interpretation'.

Derivatives: Pangloss-ian, Pangloss-ic, adjs. pangolin, n., any of scaly, toothless mammals of Asia and Africa. — Malay peng-gūling, lit. 'roller', fr. pe-, peng- (the latter form is used before g), a denominative prefix, and gūling, 'to roll'; so called from its habit to roll itself into a ball.

panhandle, n., a narrow strip of land. — Prop. land resembling the handle of a pan.

panhandle, tr. and intr. v., to beg on the streets. —
Back formation from next word.

panhandler, n., a street beggar (slang). — Lit. handler of a pan for alms.

Panhellenic, adj. — Compounded of pan- and Hellenic. Cp. Gk. Πανέλληνες, 'all the Hellenes'. Panhellenism, n., the idea of the political union of all Greeks. — Compounded of pan- and Hellenism

Panhellenist, n., an adherent of Panhellenism. — Compounded of pan- and Hellenist.

panic, n., panic grass. — ME. panik, fr. MF. panic, 'Italian millet', fr. L. pānicum, of s.m., fr. pānus. See panicle.

panic, adj., inspired by sudden terror. — F. panique, fr. Gk. πανικός, 'panic', lit. 'pertaining to Pan', fr. Πάν, 'Pan'. See next word.

panic, n., panic, fear. — F. panique, fr. Gk.  $\pi\bar{\alpha}$ νικόν (shortened fr.  $\pi\bar{\alpha}$ νικόν δεῖμα), 'panic fright', neut. of  $\pi\bar{\alpha}$ νικός, 'panic' (adj.), lit. 'pertaining to Pan', fr.  $\Pi\bar{\alpha}$ ν, 'Greek god of the woods and fields'; 'panic fear' orig. meant 'fear caused by Pan'. See Pan.

Derivatives: panick-ed, panick-v, adis.

panicle, n., a flower cluster — L. pānicula, 'tuft, panicle', dimin. formed fr. pānus, 'tuft, swelling, ear of millet', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. paunch. Cp. also panocha.

Derivative: panicl-ed, adi.

paniculate, adj., arranged in panicles. — ModL. pāniculātus, fr. L. pānicula, 'tuft'. See panicle and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: paniculat-ed, adj., paniculate-ly, adv.

Panicum, n., a genus of plants, the panic grass (bot.) — L., 'the Italian panic grass'. See panic, 'panic grass'.

panification, n., conversion into bread. — F., fr. panifier, 'to make into bread', fr. ML. pānificāre, fr. L. pānis, 'bread', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make. do'. See pantry and -fication.

panjandrum, n., a mock name for a pompous personage. — A name invented by Samuel Foote (1720-77), to test the memory of the actor Macklin.

panmixia, n., indiscriminate interbreeding. — ModL., fr. pan- and Gk. μίξις, 'a mingling, mixing', from the stem of μιγνύναι, 'to mix, mingle', which is cogn. with L. miscere, of s.m. See mix and 1st -ia.

pannage, n., the pasturage of swine. — ME. pannage, fr. OF. pasnage, panage, VL. \*pāstiōnāticum, fr. L. pāstiō, gen. -ōnis, 'pasturing, feeding', fr. pāstus, pp. of pāscere, 'to feed, pasture'. See pastor and -age.

panne, n., a soft material resembling velvet. — F. panne, 'soft material, plush', fr. OF., fr. L. penna, 'feather'. See pen, 'feather'.

pannier, n., basket. — ME. panier, fr. OF. pannier, panier (F. panier), 'basket', fr. L. pānārium, 'breadbasket', fr. pānis, 'bread'. See pantry and -ier.

Derivatives: pannier, tr. v., pannier-ed, adj.

pannier, n., waiter in the dining hall of the Inner Temple in London (colloq.) — Prob. fr. L. pānā-rius, 'pertaining to bread; bread-seller', fr. pānis. See prec. word.

pannikin, n., a small metal cup. — Dimin. of pan (q.v.). For the ending see suff. -kin.

panocha, n., a coarse Mexican sugar; a kind of candy. — Sp. panocha, panoja, fr. L. pānucula, pānicula, 'tuft, panicle'. See panicle.

**panoply**, n., a complete suit of armor. — Gk.  $\pi$ ανοπλί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'full armour', fr.  $\pi$ άνοπλος, 'in full armour', fr.  $\pi$ αν- (see **pan**-) and  $\delta$ πλα, 'arms, armor', pl. of  $\delta$ πλον, 'tool, implement, weapon'. See **hoplite.** For the ending of *panoply* see **-y** (representing Gk. -t $\bar{\alpha}$ ).

Derivative: panopli-ed, adj.

panoptic, also panoptical, adj., visible in one view. — Fr. Gk. πανόπτης, 'all-seeing', compounded of παν- (see pan-) and I.-E. base \* $ok^w$ -, 'to see', whence also δπτός, 'seen; visible', δπτικός, 'pertaining to sight'. See optic.

panopticon, n., 1) an optical instrument; 2) a circular prison. — Compounded of pan- and Gk. δπτικόν, neut. of δπτικός, 'pertaining to sight'. See prec. word.

panorama, n. — Lit. 'a complete view'; compounded of Gk.  $\pi\alpha\nu$ - (see pan-) and  $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\mu\alpha$ , 'that which is seen, view, sight', fr.  $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\nu$ , 'to see'. See cosmorama and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: panoram-ic, panoram-ic-al, adjs., panoramic-al-ly, adv., panoram-ist, n.

panpsychism, n. the doctrine that all nature has a psychic aspect. — Lit. 'the doctrine that all is psychic', compounded of pan-, Gk. ψ $\overline{\nu}\chi\dot{\eta}$ , 'soul' (see psyche), and suff. -ism.

panpsychist, n., and adj., an adherent of panpsychism. — See prec. word and -ist.

Derivative: panpsychist-ic, adj.

Panslav, Panslavic, adj., pertaining to all the Slavic races; pertaining to Panslavism. — See Panslavism.

Panslavism, n., movement toward the unification of all the Slavic races. — G. Panslavismus, compounded of pan-, Slav and suff. -ism; orig. a linguistic term coined in 1826 by Herkel in his Elementa universalis linguae slavonicae.

pansophism, n., claim to universal wisdom. — Fr. Gk. πάνσοφος, 'all-wise, all-clever', compounded of παν- (see pan-) and σοφός, 'wise, clever'. See sophism.

pansophist, n. — See prec. word and sophist. pansophy, n., universal wisdom. — See pansophism and -y (representing Gk,  $-t\bar{\alpha}$ ).

Derivatives: pansoph-ic, pansoph-ic-al, adjs., pansoph-ic-al-ly, adv.

pansy, n. — MF. (= F.) pensée, 'thought; pansy', prop. pp. of penser, 'to think', fr. L. pēnsāre, 'to weigh carefully, examine, ponder, consider' (see pensive); so called because it is regarded as the symbol of thought or remembrance.

pant, intr. and tr. v. — ME. panten, fr. MF. pantoisier, pantesier, 'to be out of breath' (whence also F. pantois, 'out of breath, amazed'), fr. VL. \*pantasiāre, 'to have visions', hence 'to be amazed', fr. \*pantasia, for L. phantasia, fr. Gk. φαντασία, 'appearance; imagination'. See nhantasm.

Derivatives: pant, n., pant-ing, adj., pant-ing-ly, adv.

pant-, form of panto- before a vowel.

Pantagruel, n., a character in Rabelais' work of that name.

Derivative: Pantagruel-ian, adi.

Pantagruelism, n., coarse humor resembling that of Pantagruel. — F. pantagruélisme, fr. Pantagruel. See prec. word and -ism.

Pantagruelist, n., an imitator of Pantagruel. — F. pantagruéliste, fr. Pantagruel. See Pantagruel and -ist.

Derivative: Pantagruelist-ic, adj.

pantalets, also pantalettes, n. pl. — Dimin. formed fr. pantaloon.

pantaloon, n., in old Italian comedies, a foolish old man wearing tight trousers. — MF. (= F.) Pantalon, fr. It. Pantalone, Pantaleone, a character representing the Venetian in Italian comedy, from the Venetian saint Pantaleone, a name of Greek origin, which lit. means 'entirely lion'. See pan- and leonine.

Derivatives: pantaloon, intr. v., pantaloon-ery, n.

pantaloons, n. pl., trousers. — Orig. 'tight trousers', i.e. 'trousers resembling those worn by the pantaloon'. See prec. word.

pantechnicon, n., 1) orig. a bazaar where all kinds of things of art were sold; 2) a warehouse where furniture is stored; 3) a furniture van. — Coined fr. pan- and Gk. τεχνικόν, neut. of τεχνικός, 'pertaining to art', fr. τέχνη, 'art'. See technic.

pantheism, n. — F. panthéisme, lit. 'the doctrine that 'all is God'; formed on analogy of panthéiste (see pantheist) fr. pan- and Gk. θεός, 'God'. See 1st theism.

pantheist, n., an adherent of pantheism. — Coined by the Irish deist John Toland (1670-1722) in 1705. Cp. Gk. πάνθειος, 'common to all gods', fr. παν- (see pan-) and θεός, 'god'. See prec. word and -ist.

Derivatives: pantheist-ic, pantheist-ic-al, adjs., pantheist-ic-al-ly, adv.

panthelism, n., the doctrine that all is based on will. — Coined by the German philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer (1788-1860) fr. pan- and Gk. θέλειν, 'to will', which is prob. cogn. with

OSlav. želěti, 'to wish', Arm. gel-j, 'wish'. For the ending see suff. -ism.

pantheon, n., a temple for all the gods. — L. Pantheon, fr. Gk. Πάνθειον (scil. lepóν), 'temple consecrated to all gods', esp. denoting the Pantheon at Rome, prop. neut. of πάνθειος, 'of all gods', which is compounded of παν- (see pan-) and θεῖος, 'of, or sacred to, a god', fr. θεός, 'god'. See theo-.

panther, n., the leopard. — ME. pantere, panter, fr. OF. pantere (F. panthère), fr. L. panthera, fr. Gk. πανθήρ, which is of Indian origin; cp. OI. punḍárīkam, 'tiger', which means perh. lit. 'the yellowish (animal)', and is rel. to pānḍaraḥ, 'whitish yellow'.

Derivative: panther-ess, n.

pantile, n. — Compounded of pan and tile.

Derivatives: pantil-ed, adj., pantil-ing, n.

pantisocracy, n., ideal (Utopian) community in which all were to have the same rights. — Lit. 'equal rule of all'; coined fr. Gk. παντ- (see pant-) and ἰσοκρατία, 'equality of power'. See isocracy.

pantler, n., the officer in charge of the pantry (archaic). — ME. pantere, pantelere, pantlere, fr. OF. panetier, 'pantler', fr. ML. pānetārius, 'baker', fr. L. pānis, 'bread'. See pantry. The change of ME. pantere to pantelere, pantlere, is prob. due to the influence of botelere, 'butler'. panto-, before a vowel pant-, combining form

meaning 'all'. — Gk. παντο-, παντ-, fr. παντός, gen. of πᾶς (masc.), πᾶν (neut.), 'all'. See pan-. pantofle, pantofle, n., slipper. — ME. pantufle, fr.

pantone, pantonie, n., supper. — M.E. pantuje, n. M.F. (= F.) pantoufle, fr. It. pantofola, fr. M.Gk. παντόφελλος, 'whole cork', which is compounded of Gk. παντο- (see panto-) and φελλός, 'cork'. See phello-.

pantograph, n., an instrument for copying drawings, plans etc. — Lit. 'all-writer', compounded of panto- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

Derivatives: pantograph, tr. v., pantograph-er, n., pantograph-ic, pantograph-ic-al, adjs., pantograph-ic-al-ly, adv., pantograph-y, n.

pantology, n., a system comprehending all knowledge. — Compounded of panto- and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma t \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: pantolog-ic, pantolog-ic-al, adjs., pantolog-ist, n.

pantomime, n., an actor in a dumb show; a dumb show. — F., fr. L. pantomimus, fr. Gk. παντόμιμος, 'pantomimic actor', lit. 'all-imitating', compounded of παντο- (see panto-) and μίμος, 'imitator'. See mime.

Derivatives: pantomime, tr. and intr. v., pantomim-ic, adj. and n., pantomim-ic-al, adj., pantomim-ic-al-ly, adv., pantomim-ic-ry, n., pantomim-ist, n.

pantoscope, n., a wide-angled lens. — Com-

Derivative: pantoscop-ic, adi.

πεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

pantothenate, n., a salt of pantothenic acid (chem.) — See next word and chem. suff. -ate. pantothenic, adj., designating a B-complex vitamin acid,  $C_9H_{17}O_5N$  (chem.) — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk.  $\pi \alpha \nu \sigma \theta \epsilon \nu$ , 'from all quarters, on every side' (see panto-); so called in allusion to the various sources in which this acid was found.

pantoum, n., a series of rhyming quatrains. — Malay: cp. pantun.

pantry, n. — ME. panetrie, pantrie, fr. OF. panetrie, 'a place where bread is kept', fr. ML. pānētāria, pānitāria, 'a place where bread is made', fr. L. pānis, 'bread', fr. I.-E. base \*pā-, 'to tend, keep, pasture, feed, guard, protect', whence also pā-bulum, 'food, fother'. See food and cp. pabulum. Cp. also panada, panetela, panification, pannage, pannier, pantler, companion, company, impanate.

pants, n. pl. — Abbreviation of pantaloons.

pantun, n., a Malay verse form consisting of four lines rhyming abab. — Malay. Cp. pantoum.

pañuelo, n., a kerchief. — Sp., 'kerchief, handkerchief', dimin. of paño, fr. L. pannum, acc. of pannus, 'piece of cloth'. See pawn, 'pledge', and cp. pane, panel.

Panurge, n., companion of Pantagruel in Rabelais' work of this name. — F., fr. Gk. πανοῦργος, 'ready to do anything', compounded of παν- (see pan-) and ἔργον, 'work', which is cogn. with OE. weorc, etc., 'work'. See work and cp. ergon and words there referred to.

pap, n., nipple. — ME. pappe, prob. of Scand. origin; from the I.-E. imitative base \*pap-, 'to swell', whence also L. papula, 'a swelling, pimple', papilla, 'nipple', Litt. pāpas, 'nipple', Lett. pāpa, pāpis, 'swelling, pustule'. See papula. pap, n., soft food for infants. — A child's lip word; cp. MHG., Du. pap, G. Pappe, 'pap', L. pappa, 'pap', pappāre, 'to eat pap, to eat', and Gk. πάππα (voc.), 'o father'. See papa, 'father', and cp. pamper. Pap in this sense is not rel. to pap, 'nipple'.

Derivative: pap, tr. v., to feed with pap.

papa, n., father. — F. papa, fr. L. pāpa, 'father', orig. a child's lip word for father. Cp. Gk. πάππα (voc.), 'o father', παπᾶς, 'father', πάππος, 'grandfather, ancestor', which are also orig. child's lip words. L. pappa, 'pap', is of the same origin; see pap, 'food'. Cp. pappus.

papa, n., pope; parish priest. — Eccles L. pāpa, 'bishop; pope', fr. L. pāpa, 'father'. See prec. word and cp. pope.

papable, adj., qualified for the papacy. — F., fr. It. papabile. See prec. word and -able.

papacy, n. — ME. papacie, fr. ML. papatia, fr. Eccles. L. pāpa, 'pope'. See papa and -acy.

papain, n., a vegetable enzyme (biochem.) — Formed fr. papaya with subst. suff. -in. papal, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) papal, fr.

Eccles. L. pāpālis, fr. pāpa, 'pope'. See papa and adi suff -al.

1122

Derivatives: papal-ism, n., papal-ist, n., papal-ist-ic, adj., papal-ize, tr. and intr. v., papal-iz-ation, n., papal-iz-er, n.

Papaver, n., a genus of plants, the poppy (bot.)

— L. papāver, 'poppy', which prob. stands for

\*papā-wes, and derives from the imitative base

\*pap-, 'to swell, blow', whence also papula, 'a

swelling, pimple'. See papula and cp. poppy. For
the formation of the word cp. L. cadāver, 'dead
body, carcass', fr. cadere, 'to fall'.

Papaveraceae, n. pl., the poppy family (bot.) — Formed with suff. -aceae fr. L. papāver, 'poppy'. See prec. word.

papaveraceous, adj. — See prec. word and -ace-

**papaverine**, n., an alkaloid (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>) obtained from opium (*chem.*) — See **Papaver** and chem. suff. -ine.

papaverous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, poppy. — See Papaver and -ous.

papaw, n., the papaya. — Sp. papayo, 'papaw tree', papaya, 'fruit of the papaw tree'; of Caribbean origin. Cp. papaya.

papaya, n., 1) a tropical tree; 2) its fruit. — Sp., 'fruit of the papaw tree', fr. papayo, 'papaw tree'. See papaw.

paper, n. — ME. papire, papir, fr. OF. (= F.) papier, fr. L. papṣrus, 'papyrus, paper made of papyrus stalk', fr. Gk. πάπῦρος, 'papyrus'. See papyrus.

Derivatives: paper, tr. v., paper-ing, n., paper-y, adi

papeterie, n., a box for paper and other writing materials. — F., fr. papetier, 'papermaker', fr. papier, 'paper'. See prec. word and -ery.

papier-mâché, n., paper pulp molded into various objects. — F., lit. 'chewed paper', fr. L. papīrus, 'papyrus, paper', and masticātus, pp. of masticāte. 'to chew'. See paper and masticate.

Papilio, n., a genus of butterflies (zool.) — L. pā-piliō, 'butterfly'; cogn. with OE. fifealde, 'butterfly', OS. fifoldara, ON. fifrildi, OHG. vivaltra, MHG. vivalter, G. Falter, of s.m. These words derive from the reduplicated form of the I.-E. base \*pel-, 'to shake, swing'. Cp. Lith. piepala, Lett. paipala, 'quail', which are from the same reduplicated base. Cp. papillon, pavilion. For derivatives of the simple base \*pel- see polemic. Derivative: papillon-aceous, adj.

Papilionidae, n. pl., name of a family of butterflies (zool.) — See prec. word and -idae.

papilla, n., any nipplelike protuberance. — L., 'nipple', rel. to papula, 'a swelling, pimple'. See papula.

Derivatives: papill-ar, papill-ary, papill-ate, papill-ose, adjs., papill-os-ity, n.

papilloma, n., tumor on the skin (med.) — A ModL. hybrid formed fr. L. papilla, 'nipple', with suff. -oma (fr. Gk. -ωμα).

Derivative: papillomat-ous, adj.

1123 parabola

papillon, n., name of a breed of dog. — F., lit. 'butterfly', fr. L. pāpiliōnem, acc. of pāpiliō, 'butterfly' (see Papilio); so called from the shape of its ears. Cp. papillote.

papillote, n., curl paper. — F., back formation fr. papilloter, 'to blink, twinkle; to put (hair) into curl paper', fr. papillot, 'a small butterfly', fr. papillon, 'butterfly'. See papillon.

papist, n., an adherent of the Pope — MF. (= F.) papiste, fr. pape, 'Pope', fr. Eccles. L. pāpa, 'pope'. See papacy and -ist.

Derivatives: papist-ic, papist-ic-al, adjs., papist-ic-al-lv, adv., papist-ry, n.

papoose, n., a North American Indian baby. — Algonquian papoos, 'child'.

pappus, n., a downy appendage of certain fruits (bot.) — L., 'an old man, grandfather; the woolly, hairy seed of certain plants', fr. Gk. πάππος, 'an old man, grandfather', orig. a child's lip word. See papa, 'father', and cp. the second element in Aplopappus.

Derivatives: papp-ose, papp-ous, papp-y, adjs. pappy, n., father, — Dimin. of papa.

paprika, n., the fruit of Capsicum tetragonum. — G. Paprika, fr. Hung. paprika, fr. Serbian paprika, a dimin. formed fr. ModGk. πίπερι, 'pepper', fr. Gk. πέπερι. See pepper.

Papuan, n. and adj. — Fr. Malay papuwah, 'curled, frizzle-haired'. For the ending see suff.

papula, papule, n., a pimple.—L. papula, 'a swelling, pimple', from the imitative base \*pap-, 'to swell', whence also OI. pippali, 'berry, peppercorn', Lith. pāpas, 'nipple', Lett. pāpa, pāpis, 'swelling, pustule'; cp. pap, 'nipple'. The nasalized form of the same base appears in L. pampinus, 'tendril of vine'; see pampiniform and cp. pimple. Cp. also pepper.

Derivatives: papul-ar, papul-ate, papul-at-ed, adjs., papul-ation, n., papul-ose, papul-ous, adjs. papuliferous, adj., having pimples. — Lit. 'bearing pimples'; compounded of L. papula, 'a swelling, pimple', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See prec. word and -ferous.

papulo-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to papulae'. — See papula.

papyro-, combining form meaning 'papyrus'. — Fr. Gk. πάπῦρος. See papyrus.

papyrograph, n., an instrument for multiplying copies of writings. — Compounded of papyro- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

Derivatives: papyrograph, tr. v., papyrograph-er, n., papyrograph-ic, adj., papyrograph-y, n.

papyrology, n., the study of papyri. — Compounded of papyro- and Gk. -λογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: papyrolog-ic-al, adj., papyrolog-ist, n.

**papyrus**, n. — ME. *papirus*, fr. L. *papÿrus*, fr. Gk. πάπῦρος, 'papyrus', which is of unknown

etymology; said to be of Egyptian origin. Cp.

Derivatives: papyr-aceous, papyr-al, papyr-ian, papyr-ine, papyr-itious, adjs.

par, n., equality, equal value. — L. pār, 'equal'. See pair, and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: par, tr. v.

par, n. (colloq.) - Short for paragraph.

par-, form of para-, 'beside', before a vowel.

par-, pref. in words of French origin meaning 'by'. — F. par-, fr. par, 'through, by', fr. L. per. See per-.

para, n., name of a Turkish and a Yugoslavian coin. — Turk. pārah. fr. Pers. pārah, 'piece'.

para-, before a vowel par-, pref. used in the senses 'by the side of, beside, past, beyond; contrary, wrong, irregular, abnormal'. — Gk. παρα-, παρ-, fr. παρά, from beside, beyond, against, contrary to', cogn. with OI. pára, 'beyond', prá-, 'before, forward, forth', Avestic para, parō, 'before', Hitt. parā, 'on, forth', Gk. πρό, 'before', L. prō, 'before, for, in favor of', prae, 'before', per, 'through', Goth. faúr, 'along', OE. for-, 'off, away'. See fore, adv., and cp. per, peri-, pre-, preter-, pro-.

para-, combining form meaning 'that which protects from', as in parachute, parapet, parasol. — Fr. It. para, imper. of parare, 'to ward off', fr. L. parāre, 'to prepare'. See pare and cp. parry, spar, 'to fight with the fists'.

parabasis, n., choral part in Greek comedy. — Gk. παράβασις, 'a going aside', fr. παραβαίνειν, 'to go aside', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and βαίνειν, 'to go'. See basis.

parablast, n., the yolk of an ovum (embryol.) — Compounded of para-, 'beside', and Gk.  $\beta\lambda\alpha$ στός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See -blast.

Derivative: parablast-ic, adj.

parable, n. — ME., fr. MF. parabole, parable (F. parable), fr. L. parabola, 'comparison, parable, speech', fr. Gk. παραβολή, 'comparison, parable', lit. 'a throwing beside, juxtaposition', fr. παραβάλλειν, 'to throw beside', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See ballistic and cp. parabola, palabra, parol, parole, which are doublets of parable.

Derivative: parable, tr. and intr. v.

parabola, n., one of the three conic sections (geom.) — ModL., fr. Gk. παραβολή, 'a throwing beside, laying side by side; application, comparison, analogy'; see prec. word. The Pythagoreans used the word παραβολή if the base of a figure, that was to be constructed so that it should be equal in area to a given figure of different shape, proved to be equal to the base of the original figure. Apollonius of Perga, 'the Great Geometer', who lived in the 3rd cent. B.C.E., applied this term for the first time to denote the parabola (in his Conica 1, 11), in reference to the circumstance that the square on the ordinate is equal to a rectangle whose height is equal to the abscissa, applied to the para-

meter; see T. L. Heath, Apollonius of Perga, Treatise on Conic Sections, Cambridge University Press, 1896, Introduction, p. LXXX. Cp. ellipse and hyperbola.

parabolic, adj., 1) pertaining to a parable; 2) resembling a parabola. — L. parabolicus, fr. Gk. παραβολιχός, 'expressive of comparison, figurative', fr. παραβολή. See parabola and adj. suff. -ic. resp. also -al.

Derivatives: parabolic-al, adj., parabolic-al-ism, n., parabolic-al-ly, adv.

parabolist, n., one who tells parables. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. Gk. παραβολή, 'comparison, analogy'. See parable.

parabolize, tr. v., 1) to tell in a parable or parables; 2) to make parabolic in shape. — Formed with suff. -ize fr. Gk. παραβολή, 'comparison, analogy'. See parable, resp. parabola.

Derivatives: paraboliz-ation, n., paraboliz-er, n. paraboloid, n., a solid generated by the rotation of a parabola around its axis (geom.) — Compounded of parabola and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

paracentesis, n., perforation (surgery) — Medical L., fr. Gk. παραχέντησις, fr. παραχεντεῖν, 'to pierce at the side', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and χεντεῖν, 'to prick, goad, pierce'.

paracentric, also paracentrical, adj., moving from the center. — Compounded of para-, 'beside', and centric, resp. centrical.

Derivative: paracentric, n.

parachor, n., name of a constant in chemistry.— Coined fr. para-, 'beside', and Gk. χῶρος, 'definite space', which is rel. to χώρα, 'space, country', χωρίς, 'separately, apart'. See choriparachordal, adj., situated beside the notochord (embryol.)— Coined fr. para-, 'beside', chord, and adj. suff. -al.

parachroma, n., discoloration (med.) — Coined fr. para-, 'beside', and Gk. χρωμα, 'color of the skin, color'. See chrome.

Derivatives: parachromat-ism, n., parachromat-ic, adi.

parachronism, n., chronological error in which a date is set too late. — Irregularly formed fr. para-, 'beside, beyond', and Gk. χρόνος, 'time'. See chronic and -ism and cp. anachronism, metachronism.

parachute, n. — F., lit. 'that which protects', a hybrid coined by the French aeronaut François Blanchard (1753-1809), fr. para-, 'that which protects', and chute, 'fall'. See chute.

Derivatives: parachute, tr. and intr. v., parachutic, adj., parachut-ism, n., parachut-ist, n.

paraclete, n., advocate. — OF. paraclet, fr. Late L. paraclētus, fr. Gk. παράκλητος, 'advocate', verbal adj. of παρακαλεῖν, 'to call to aid, to summon, invite, console, exhort, encourage', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and καλεῖν, 'to call', which is cogn. with L. calāre, 'to proclaim, call, shout', clāmāre, 'to shout, cry aloud,

call, declare', clāmor, 'a loud cry', clārus, 'clear, bright'. See claim, v., and cp. words there referred to.

paracme, n., the stage of degeneration after maturity (biol.) — Gk. παρακμή, 'point at which the prime is past, decay', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside, beyond') and ἀκμή, 'point, edge, prime of life'. See acme.

paracusia, paracusis, n., abnormal sense of hearing (med.) — Gk. παράκουσις, 'defect of hearing', fr. παρά(see para-, 'beside') and ἄκουσις, 'hearing', fr. ἀκούειν, 'to hear'. See acoustic and cp. words there referred to.

paracymene, n., a colorless liquid  $(C_{10}H_{14})$  obtained from oils of cumin, thyme, etc. (chem.) — Compounded of para-, 'beside', and cymene.

parade, n. — F., fr. Sp. parada, 'halt, stop, suspension, parade', fr. parar, 'to stop, halt, prepare', rel. to It. parare, 'to prepare, ward off', fr. L. parāre, 'to prepare'. See pare and -ade and cp. para-, 'that which protects'.

Derivatives: parade, tr. and intr. v., parad-er, n., parad-ing, adj., parad-ing-ly, adv.

paradigm, n., example (esp. in grammar) — F. paradigme, fr. Late L. paradigma, fr. Gk. παράδειγμα, 'pattern, model', fr. παραδειχνύναι, 'to exhibit, represent', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and δειχνύναι, 'to show', which is cogn. with L. dicere, 'to show, tell'. See diction.

paradigmatic, paradigmatical, adj. — Gk. παραδειγματικός, 'serving as a pattern or model', fr. παράδειγμα, gen. παραδείγματος. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: paradigmatical-ly, adv.

paradisaic, paradisaical, adj. — Formed fr. paradise on analogy of Hebraic.

Derivative: paradisaical-ly, adv.

paradise, n. — ME. paradis, fr. OF. (= F.) paradis, fr. Late L. paradīsus, fr. Gk. παράδεισος, 'park, the garden of Eden, paradise', a word of Old Persian origin; cp. Avestic pairidaēza, 'an enclosure', whence Heb. pardés, 'park, garden' (whence Aram. pardės, pardėsa, of s.m.). Avestic pairidaēza is compounded of pairi, 'around', and daēza, 'wall'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. περί, 'around, about'; see peri-. The second element is cogn. with OIr. digen, 'firm, solid' (orig. 'kneaded into a compact mass'), Gk. τεῖγος, 'wall', L. fingere, 'to form, fashion', Goth. deigan, 'to smear', OE. dag, etc., 'dough'. See dough and cp. deha, fiction and the first element in dizdar. Cp. also parvis, which is a doublet of paradise.

Derivatives: paradisaic (q.v.), paradisiac(al) (q.v.), paradis-ial, paradis-ian, paradis-ic, paradis-ic-al, adjs.

Paradisea, n., the typical genus of birds of paradise. — ModL., fem. of ML. paradiseus, 'pertaining to paradise', fr. Late L. paradisus. See prec. word.

Derivative: paradise-an, adj., pertaining to birds of paradise.

paradisiacal, also paradisiac adj., pertaining to, or resembling, paradise. — Late L. paradisiacus, fr. L. paradisus. See paradise and suff.-ac and -al. parados, n., parapet behind a trench. — F., prop. 'defense from the rear', coined fr. para-, 'that which protects', and F. dos, 'back', fr. L. dorsum. See dorso-.

paradox, n., a statement seemingly absurd, yet really true. — F. paradoxe, fr. L. paradoxum, fr. Gk. παράδοξον, 'paradox', prop. neut. of the adjective παράδοξος, 'contrary to expectation, incredible, marvelous', which is formed fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside, contrary to') and δόξα, 'opinion, expectation'. See doxastic and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: paradox, tr. and intr. v., paradoxal, paradox-ial, paradox-ic-al, adjs., paradox-ical-ly, adv., paradox-ic-al-ity, n., paradox-ic-alness, n., paradox-ist, n.

paradoxy, n., a paradox; paradoxical quality. — Gk. παραδοξία, 'marvelousness', fr. παράδοξος. See prec word and -y (representing Gk. -ία). paraffin, n. — Lit., 'of small affinity', coined by the German chemist Karl von Reichenbach (1788-1869) in 1830 fr. L. par(um), 'little', and affinis, 'connected with, related to'; so called by him because of its comparative lack of chemical affinity. L. parum is cogn. with parvus, 'small', paucus, 'little', Gk. παῦρος, 'small'; see paucity. For the etymology of L. affinis see affine. paraform, n., a white powder (chem.) — Abbreviation of paraformaldehyde. See para-, 'beside', and formaldehyde.

paragenesis, n., the formation of minerals in close contact (geol.) — Lit. 'mutual formation'. Coined fr. para-, 'beside', and Gk. γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, descent, race'. See genesis.

paragenetic, adj. — See prec. word and genetic. paragoge, n., addition of a sound at the end of a word (grammar). — Late L. paragōgē, fr. Gk. παραγωγή, 'a leading by or past, variation, addition', fr. παράγειν, 'to lead by or past', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and ἄγειν, 'to lead', which is cogn. with L. agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead'. See agent, adj., and cp. -agogue and words there referred to.

Derivatives: paragog-ic, paragog-ic-al, adjs., paragog-ic-al-ly, adv.

paragon, n., a pattern of excellence. — F. paragon (now parangon), fr. It. paragone, 'touchstone, test, comparison, model', fr. Gk. παραχονᾶν, 'to sharpen, whet', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and ἀχόνη, 'whetstone', which is rel. to ἀχή, 'point', ἀχίς, 'pointed object, needle', ἄχρος, 'sharp', fr. I.-E. base \*ak-, 'sharp, pointed; stone'. See acrid.

Derivative: paragon, tr. v., to compare.

paragonite, n., a kind of mica resembling common mica, but containing sodium instead of potassium (mineral.) — Formed fr. Gk. παράγων, 'misleading', pres. part. of παράγειν, 'to lead by or past; to lead aside, mislead'. See para-

goge and subst. suff. -ite.

paragraph, n. — OF. (= F.) paragraphe, fr. ML. paragraphus, fr. Gk. παράγραφος, 'a line drawn in the margin', lit. 'anything written beside', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph. Cp. paraph, which is a doublet of paragraph.

Derivatives: paragraph, tr. and intr. v., paragraph-er, n., paragraph-ic, paragraph-ic-al, adjs., paragraph-ic-al-ly, adv., paragraph-ist, n., paragraph-ist-ic-al, adj., paragraph-y, n.

Paraguay tea, mate. — Named after the S. American republic *Paraguay*.

paraheliotropic, adj. — See next word and adj. suff. -ic.

paraheliotropism, n., tendency of leaves to place themselves in a plane parallel to the sun's rays. — Coined fr. para-, 'beside', and heliotropism. parahypnosis, n., sleep suggestive of, but not nec-

parahypnosis, n., sleep suggestive of, but not necessarily caused by, hypnosis. — Coined fr. para-, 'beside', and hypnosis.

parahypnotic, adj. — See prec. word and hypnotic. parakeet, also spelled parrakeet, n. — MF. paroquet (F. perroquet), fr. It. parrocchetto, prop. 'little priest', a diminutive facetiously formed fr. parroco, 'parish priest', fr. Eccles L. parochus, for paroecus, fr. Gk. πάροικος, 'living beside'. See parish and cp. parrot. Cp. also Provenç. perucat, 'resembling a parrot; fine hair dress' (see peruke).

parakinesis, parakinesia, n., irregular movement of motor. — ModL., coined fr. para-, 'beside', and Gk. κΐνησις, 'movement', fr. κῖνεῖν, 'to move'. See kinesis.

parakinetic, adj. — See prec. word and kinetic. parakite, n., a tailless kite used in meteorology. — Coined fr. para-, 'beside', and kite.

paralalia, n., a speech defect. — Medical L., coined fr. para-, 'beside', and Gk. λαλία, 'talk, chat, speech', fr. λαλός, 'talkative, loquacious'. See Lalage and cp. Eulalia, mogilalia. Cp. also lull. paraldehyde, n., a hypnotic drug. — Coined fr. para-, 'beside', and aldehyde.

paraleipsis, paralipsis, n., a rhetorical device to stress a point by stating that it is too obvious to be mentioned. — Gk. παράλειψις, 'neglect, disregard, omission', fr. παράλείπειν, 'to leave out, omit', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and λείπειν, 'to leave'. See relinquish and cp. eclipse, ellipse, ellipsis, elliptoid.

parallactic, adj., pertaining to a parallax. — Gk. παραλλακτικός, 'pertaining to change', fr. παραλλακτός, 'liable to change', verbal adj. of παραλλάσσειν, 'to change'. See next word and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: parallactic-al-ly, adv.

parallax, n., apparent change in the position of an object. — F. parallaxe, fr. Gk. παράλλαξις, 'change', fr. παραλλάσσειν, 'to change', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and ἀλλάσσειν, 'to change', fr. ἄλλος, 'other'. See allo- and cp. allactite and words there referred to.

parallel, adj. — F. parallèle, fr. L. parallèlus, fr. Gk. παράλληλος, 'parallel', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and ἀλλήλων, 'of one another', reduplication of ἄλλος, 'other'. See allelo-.

Derivatives: parallel, n. and tr. v., parallel-ism, n., parallel-ist, n., parallel-ist, adj.

parallelize, tr. v., to render parallel. — Gk. παραλληλίζειν, 'to place side by side', fr. παράλληλος. See prec. word and -ize.

parallelepiped, parallelopipedon, n., a prism with six faces, each of which is a parallelogram (geom.) — Gk. παραλληλεπίπεδον, 'body with parallel surfaces', fr. παράλληλος, 'parallel', and ἐπίπεδον, 'plane surface', prop. neut. of the adj. ἐπίπεδος, 'on the ground, plane, superficial', fr. ἐπί, 'on', and πέδον, 'ground, earth', which is cogn. with OI. padám, 'step, track', Arm. het, gen. hetoy, 'track', Lith. pėdā, 'track', and L. peda, 'footstep', pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot', ON. fet, 'step', Goth. fōtus, OE. fōt, 'foot'. See parallel, epi- and foot.

parallelogram, n.—F. parallélogramme, fr. Late L. parallélogrammum, fr. Gk. παραλληλόγραμμον, prop. neut. of the adj. παραλληλόγραμμος, 'bounded by parallel lines', fr. παράλληλος, 'parallel', and the stem of γράφειν, 'to write'. See parallel and -gram.

Derivatives: parallelogrammat-ic, parallelogrammat-ic-al, parallelogramm-ic, parallelogrammic-al, adjs.

paralogism, n., false reasoning. — F. paralogisme, fr. L. paralogismus, fr. Gk. παραλογισμός, 'false reasoning', fr. παραλογίζεσθαι. See paralogize and -ism.

**paralogist**, n., one who reasons falsely. — F. *paralogiste*, fr. Gk. παραλογιστής, 'one who reasons falsely', fr. παραλογίζεσθαι. See next word.

Derivative: paralogist-ic, adj.

paralogize, intr. v., to reason falsely — Gk. παραλογίζεσθαι, 'to reason falsely', fr. παράλογος, 'beyond reason, beyond calculation', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside, beyond') and λόγος, 'word, speech, reason'. See logos and -ize.

paralysant, adj. - See paralyzant.

paralysis, n., partial or complete incapacity of motion or sensation (med.) — L., fr. Gk. παράλοσις, 'disabling of the nerves, paralysis', fr. παραλύειν, 'to loosen, detach, disable, enfeeble', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and λύειν, 'to unfasten, loosen, slacken', which is cogn. with L. luere, 'to loose, release; to atone for, expiate', OE. for-leosan, 'to lose; to destroy', losian, 'to perish, be lost'. See lose and cp. -lysis. Cp. also palsy, which is a doublet of paralysis.

paralytic, adj. and n. — ME. peralitik, fr. MF. paralitique (F. paralytique), fr. L. paralyticus, fr. Gk. παραλυτικός, fr. πάραλυσις. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: paralytic-al-ly, adv.

paralyzant, also spelled paralysant, adj., causing paralysis. — Formed fr. paralyze with suff. -ant.

paralyse, tr. v. — F. paralyser, fr. paralysie. See paralysis.

Derivatives: paralyz-ation, n., paralyz-er, n.

paramatta, n., name of a light dress fabric. — From *Paramatta*, name of a town in New South Wales. Australia.

Paramecium, n., name of a ciliate infusorian (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. παραμήκης, 'oblong, oval', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside, beyond') and μῆκος, 'length', which is rel. to μακρός, 'long', and cogn. with L. macer, 'thin', and ON. magr, OE. mæger, 'thin'. See macro-, meager. For the ending see 1st -ium.

parameter, n., a variable constant (math.) — Coined fr. para-, 'beside', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: parametr-al, parametr-ic (qq. v.), parametric-al, adjs.

parametral, parametric, adj., pertaining to a parameter. — See parameter and adj. suff. -al, resp. -ic.

parametric, adj., near the uterus. — See parametrium.

parametritis, n., inflammation of the parametrium (med.) — Medical L. See next word and -itis. Derivative: parametrit-ic, adi.

parametrium, n., the connective tissue around the uterus (anat.) — ModL., fr. Gk.  $\pi$ αρά (see para-, 'beside') and μήτρ $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'womb', which is rel. to μήτηρ, 'mother'. See mother and cp. metro-, 'uterine'.

paramnesia, n., distortion of memory (med.) — Coined fr. para-, 'beside', and Gk.  $\mu\nu\dot{\eta}\sigma\iota\sigma\varsigma$ , 'pertaining to memory', which is rel. to  $\mu\nu\ddot{\alpha}$ - $\sigma\vartheta\alpha\iota$ , 'to remember'. See mnesic and 1st -ia.

paramo, n., a high treeless plain in South America.
Sp. páramo, 'desert, paramo', fr. L. paramus, a word of ancient Spanish origin.

paramorphic, adj. — See paramorphism and -ic. paramorphine, n., thebaine. — Coined fr. para-, 'beside', and morphine.

paramorphism, n., the alteration of one mineral to another of the same chemical composition (mineral.) — Compounded of para-, 'beside', and morphism.

paramount, adj. — OF. paramont, 'that which is at the top', compounded of par, 'by' (fr. L. per-), and amont (fr. a mont), 'uphill, above'. See perand amount.

Derivatives: paramount, n., paramount-cy, n., paramount-ly, adv., paramount-ness, n.

paramour, n., lover of a married person. — ME., fr. OF. par amour, 'by love', fr. par, 'by, through' (fr. L. per), and amour, 'love', fr. L. amōrem, acc. of amor, 'love'. See per- and amorous.

paranephric, adj., near the kidney (anat.) — Coined fr. para-, 'beside', and Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney'. See nephritic.

paranephritis, n., inflammation of the paranephros (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. paranephros with suff. -itis.

paranephros, n., the suprarenal gland. — Medical L. See paranephric.

parang, n., a short, heavy knife used by the Dyaks. — Malay.

paranoia, also paranoea, n., mental disorder characterized by systematized delusions (psychiatry).
Medical L. paranoia, fr. Gk. παράνοια, 'derangement, madness', fr. παράνοις, 'demented, distracted', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside, beyond') and νόος, νοῦς, 'mind'. See nous and 1st-ia.

Derivatives: paranoi-ac, adj. and n., paranoi-ic, adj. and n.

paranoid, adj., resembling paranoia. — Compounded of Medical L. paranoia (see prec. word) and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εΐδος, 'form, shape'; see -oid. For the contraction of paranoia and -oid into paranoid see haplology and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: paranoid, n., paranoid-al, adj.

paranymph, n., groomsman or bridesmaid in ancient Greece. — L. paranymphus, fr. Gk. παράνυμφος, 'groomsman, bridesmaid', lit. 'being beside the groom or bride', fr. παρά (see para, 'beside') and νύμφη, 'bride'. See nymph.

parapegm, parapegma, n., a tablet set up containing some public information. — L. parapēgma, fr. Gk. παράπηγμα, 'something fixed beside', from the stem of παραπηγνύναι, 'to fix beside', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and πηγνύναι, 'to make firm, fix', fr. I.-E. base \*pāĝ-, \*pāk-, 'to fix, join together, unite'. See pact and cp. words there referred to.

parapet, n., a protective wall. — F., fr. It. parapetto, which is compounded of parare, 'to ward off' (see para-, 'that which protects'), and petto, 'breast', fr. L. pectus, 'breast'. See pectoral. Derivative: parapet-ed, adi.

paraph, n., a flourish made after a signature. — MF. paraffe (F. paraphe), orig. meaning 'paragraph', fr. ML. paraphus, contraction of paragraphus. See paragraph.

paraph, tr. v. — F. parapher, 'to put one's initials to, to sign', fr. paraphe. See paraph, n.

paraphernalia, n., personal belongings. — ML. paraphernālia (short for paraphernālia bona, 'paraphernālia goods'), neut. pl. of Late L. paraphernālis, 'pertaining to the parapherna', fr. L. parapherna (pl.), 'the property of a married woman besides her dowry', fr. Gk. παράφερνα (pl.) 'goods which a bride brings over and above her dowry', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside, beyond') and φερνή, 'dowry', which is rel. to φέρειν, 'to bring'. See bear, 'to carry'.

paraphia, n., abnormal sense of touch (med.) — Medical L., coined fr. para-, 'beside, contrary to', and Gk. ἀφή, 'touch', which is rel. to ἄπτειν, 'to touch, fasten; to kindle', ἄψις, 'a fastening'. See apsis and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see 1st. suff. -ia.

paraphrase, n., a free rendering. — F., fr. L. paraphrasis, fr. Gk. παράφρασις, 'paraphrase', fr.

παραφράζειν, 'to say the same thing in other words, to paraphrase', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and φράζειν, 'to point out, show, tell'. See phrase and cp. periphrase, metaphrase.

Derivatives: paraphrase, tr. and intr. v., paraphras-er. n.

paraphrasis, n., paraphrase. — L. See prec. word. paraphrastic, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, a paraphrase. — ML. paraphrasticus, fr. Gk. παραφραστικός, fr. παραφραστής, 'one who paraphrases', fr. παραφράζειν, 'to paraphrase'. See paraphrase.

Derivative: paraphrastic-al-lv, adv,

paraphrenia, n., dementia precox (psychiatry). — Medical L., coined fr. para-, 'beside', Gk. φρήν, 'mind', and 1st suff. -ia. See phrenetic.

Derivative: paraphren-ic, adi.

paraphrenitis, n., inflammation of tissues near the diaphragm (med.) — Medical L., coined fr. para-, 'beside', Gk. φρήν, 'diaphragm, mind', and suff. -itis. See phrenetic and cp. prec. word and phrenitis.

paraphysis, n., a sterile filament in the sporogenous organs of many cryptograms. — ModL., coined fr. para-, 'beside', and Gk. φύσις, 'growth, nature', fr. φύειν, 'to produce, make to grow'. See physio-.

paraplegia, n., paralysis of the lower half of the body on both sides (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. παραπλήγια, 'hemiplegia', fr. παραπλήσσειν, 'to strike at the side', fr. παρά (see para-) and πλήσσειν, 'to strike', which is rel. to πληγή, 'stroke', πλῆγμα, 'blow'. See plague and 1st -ia. Derivatives: parapleg-ic, adj. and n.

parapraxis, n., faulty action, blunder (psychoanalysis). — ModL., coined fr. para-, 'beside', and Gk. πραξις, 'a doing, transaction, business', from the stem of πράττειν, 'to do'. See practical. parapsychology, n., that branch of psychology which deals with psychic phenomena, as extrasensory perception; psychical research. — Coin-

ed fr. para-, 'beside', and psychology. parapsychosis, n., abnormal psychosis. — ModL., coined fr. para-, 'beside', and psychosis.

parasang, n., a Persian measure of length, equal to about 3 2/5 miles. — L. parasanga, fr. Gk. παρασάγγης, 'parasang', which is of Iranian origin. Cp. Pehlevi frasang, farsang, ModPers. ferseng.

parasceve, n., the day before the Jewish Sabbath.

— F. parascève, fr. Late L. parascēvē, fr. Gk.
παρασκευή, short for ἡμέρα παρασκευής, 'day
of preparation' (scil. for the Sabbath), fr. παρά
(see para-, 'beside') and σκευή, 'equipment',
which is rel. to σκεῦος, 'implement, tool, vessel'.
See diaskeuasis.

paraselene, n., mock moon. — Coined fr. para-, 'beside', and Gk.  $\sigma$ ελήνη, 'moon'. See seleno-, parashah, n., a section of the Pentateuch. — Mishnaic Heb.  $p\bar{a}r\bar{a}sh\bar{a}^h$ , 'section', specif. 'a section of the Torah', fr. Bibl. Heb.  $p\bar{a}r\dot{a}sh$ , 'he separated, divided' (whence Bibl. Heb.  $p\bar{a}r\bar{a}sh\bar{a}^h$ ,

parasite, n., an animal or plant that lives on or in another organism. — F., fr. L. parasītus, fr. Gk. παράσῖτος, 'parasite', lit. 'eating beside somebody', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and σῖτος, 'food', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. endoparasite.

Derivatives: parasite, intr. v., parasit-al, parasit-ary, adjs., parasitic (q.v.), parasit-ism, n., parasit-ize, tr. v.

parasitic, parasitical, adj. — L. parasiticus, fr. Gk. παρασῖτικός, 'of, or pertaining to, a parasite', fr. παράσῖτος. See prec. word and -ic, resp. -ical. Derivatives: parasitic-al-ly, adv., parasitic-al-ness. D

parasiticide, adj., that which destroys parasites; n., an agent that destroys parasites. — Lit. 'killer of parasites', compounded of L. parasītus, 'parasite', and -cīda, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See -cide, 'killer'.

parasitology, n., the study of parasites (biol.) — Compounded of Gk. παράσῖτος, 'parasite', and  $-\lambda ο \gamma l \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma ο \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See parasite and -logy.

Derivatives: parasitolog-ic-al, adj., parasitolog-

parasol, n., a light umbrella. — F., fr. MF., fr. It. parasole, lit. 'protection against the sun', fr. parare, 'to ward off' (see para-, 'that which protects'), and sole, fr. L. sōlem, acc. of sōl, 'sun'. See Sol.

Derivatives: parasol, tr. v., parasol-ed, adj.

parasolette, n., a small parasol. — Dimin. of parasol. For the ending see suff. -ette.

parasympathetic, adj., pertaining to, or designating, that part of the autonomic nervous system which originates in the cranial and sacral regions of the spinal cord. — Coined fr. para, 'beside' and sympathetic.

Derivative: parasympathetic, n., a parasympathetic nerve.

parasynapsis, n., the side-by-side union of chromosomes (biol.) — ModL., coined fr. para-, 'beside', and synapsis.

Derivatives: parasynapt-ic, adj., parasynapt-ist, n.

parasyndesis, n., parasynapsis.—Coined fr. para-, 'beside', and Gk. σύνδεσις, 'a binding together'. See syndesmo-.

parasynthesis, n., formation of words by both derivation and combination. — ModL., fr. Gk. παρασύνθεσις, 'formation from a compound'. See para-, 'beside', and synthesis.

parasynthetic, adj., pertaining to, or formed by, parasynthesis. — Fr. Gk. παρασύνθετος, 'formed from a compound'. See para- and synthetic. paratactic, adj., pertaining to parataxis. — Formed from the stem of παρατάσσειν, 'to lay side

by side', whence also παράταξις, 'arrangement'. See parataxis and adi. suff. -ic.

1128

Derivatives: paratactic-al, adj., paratactic-al-ly,

parataxis, n., the arrangement of successive clauses without connectives (gramm.) — Mod L., fr. Gk. παράταξις, 'arrangement', lit. 'a placing side by side', from the stem of παρατάσσειν, 'to place side by side', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and τάσσειν, 'to arrange, array, post, place, appoint'. See taxis and cp. words there referred to.

parathymia, n., irregular emotional response. — ModL., coined fr. para-, 'beside, contrary to', and Gk. θτμός, 'spirit, mind, soul, desire'. See thyme and 1st -ia and cp. thio-.

parathyroid, adj., pertaining to, or lying near, the thyroid gland (med.) — Coined by Ivar Sandström of Upsala in 1879, fr. para- and thyroid. Derivative: parathyroid-al, adj.

paratroop, n. — Abbreviation of parachute troop. Derivative: paratroop-er, n.

paratyphoid, adj., pertaining to a fever resembling typhus, but usually milder; n., a paratyphoid fever (med.) — Coined fr. para-, 'beside', and typhoid.

paraunit, n., a unit of paratroops. — Abbrevia-, tion of parachute unit.

paravane, n. -- Coined fr. para-, 'beside', and

parboil, tr. v., to boil partially. — ME. parboilen, 'to boil thoroughly', fr. OF. parboillir, fr. VL. perbullīre, of s.m., fr. L. per, 'through', and bullīre, 'to boil'; see per- and boil, 'to cook'. E. parboil was influenced in meaning by part.

parbuckle, n., a device for raising or lowering a heavy object. — Alter. of earlier parbunkel, due to the influence of buckle; of unknown origin. Derivative: parbuckle, tr. v., to raise or lower by means of a parbuckle.

Parca, n. (Greek mythol.) — L., 'goddess of birth', fr. pariō, parĕre, 'to bring forth'; see parent. Later, owing to a false derivation fr. pars, 'part', Parca was identified with the Greek Moira, goddess of fate (fr. μοῦρα, 'part, fate'), whence arose three Parcae, corresponding in number to the Moirai.

parcel, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) parcelle, fr. VL. \*particella, corresponding to L. particula, dimin. of pars, gen. partis, 'part'. See part and cp. particle.

Derivatives: parcel, tr. v., parcel(l)-ing, n.

parcenary, n., co-heirship. — AF. parcenarie, corresponding to OF. parçonerie, fr. parçonier. See next word and subst. suff. -ary and cp. coparcenary.

parcener, n., co-heir (law). — AF. parcenier, corresponding to OF. parçonier, fr. ML. partiōnārius, short for partitiōnārius (see haplology), 'one who has a share', fr. L. partitiō, gen. -ōnis, 'division'. See partition and agential suff. -er and cp. coparcener.

parch, tr. and intr. v. - Late ME. varchen. Some authorities derive this verb fr. OF. perchier. parchier, now percher. Picard form of F. percer. 'to pierce' (see pierce); others see in it a derivative of L. persiccare, 'to dry thoroughly'. Both these etymologies are justly rejected by OED. for phonetic and historical reasons. - I tentatively suggest that Late ME. parchen derived through back formation fr. parchment (q.v.) The noun parchment was divided into parch-ment and through this division the verb parch in the sense 'to dry' was 'reconstructed'. (The orig. meaning of parchment was supposed to have been 'anything dried', and the meaning 'dried skin of animals used for writing' to be secondary). This etymology is supported by the rather striking fact that while the orig. form parchemin appears for the first time in English about 1300, the form parchment and the verb parch appear for the first time only about a hundred years later (see OED.)

1129

Derivatives: parch-ed, parch-ing, adjs., parch-ing-lv. adv.

parchment, n. - ME. parchemin, fr. OF. (= F.) parchemin, fr. L. Pergamena, Pergamina, 'parchment', shortened for Pergamena charta (so in Pliny), fr. Gk. Περγαμηνή, '(skin) of Pergamon', fr. Πέργαμον, 'Pergamon', the famous town in Mysia in Asia Minor, now called Bergama. F. parchemin was influenced in form by an association with L. Parthica (pellis), 'skin from the land of the Parthians'. The alteration of ME. parchemin into E. parchment is due to a confusion of the ending -min with the suff. -ment (fr. L. -mentum) and was prob. suggested by ML. pergamentum, 'parchment', which occurs in England already in the X cent., and which itself owes its form to a confusion of the ending -mēnum (in L. Pergamēnum) with the suff. -mentum. Cp. parch.

Derivatives: parchment-ize, tr. v., parchment-y,

parcimonious, parcimony. — Variants of parsimonious, parsimony.

parclose, n., a screen or railing (archit.) — ME. parclos(e), fr. OF. parclose, 'enclosure, end', prop. fem. pp. of parclore, 'to enclose, shut in', fr. par- (for L. per) and clore, 'to close', fr. L. claudere. See per- and close, adj.

pard, n., leopard (archaic) — ME. parde, fr. OF., fr. L. pardus, fr. Gk. πάρδος, πάρδαλις, 'panther', generally connected with OI. prdākuh, 'panther, tiger'. It is more probable, however, that Greek πάρδος has been borrowed fr. Heb. bārōdh, 'spotted' (said of an animal), and lit. denotes 'the spotted animal'; see Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, p. 7. For the change of Heb. b to p in Greek, cp. Gk. Εὐρώπη, 'Europe', fr. Heb. 'érebh, 'evening, west'. Cp. leopard camelopard, guepard.

Derivative: pard-ine, adj.

pard, n., partner (slang). — Abbreviated fr. nardner, a slang variant of partner.

pardao, n., a former Portuguese gold coin of Western India. — Port. pardão, ult. fr. OI. prátāpah, 'splendor', which is formed fr. pref. prá-, 'before, forward, forth', and tápati, 'makes warm, heats'. OI. prá- is cogn. with Gk. πρό, 'before'; see pro- and cp. Purana and the first element in Prajapati, Prakrit, prakriti, Pralaya. OI. tápati is cogn. with L. tepēre, 'to be warm or lukewarm'; see tepid and cp. topaz.

pardon, n. — ME. pardoun, fr. OF. (= F.) pardon, fr. pardoner (F. pardonner), 'to forgive'. See pardon, v.

pardon, tr. v. — ME. pardonen, fr. OF. pardoner (F. pardonner), fr. Late L. perdōnāre, 'to remit', fr. L. per, 'through', and dōnāre, 'to give'. See ner- and donation.

Derivatives: pardon-able, adj., pardon-able-ness, n., pardon-abl-y, adv., pardon-ee, n.

pardoner, n., one authorized to sell papal indulgences (hist.) — ME. pardonere, fr. OF. pardonier, fr. pardoner, 'to forgive'. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

pare, tr. v. - ME. paren, fr. MF. (= F.) parer, 'to adorn, prepare', fr. L. parāre, 'to get, prepare, make ready', fr. I.-E. base \*per-, 'to bring forward, bring forth', whence also pario, parere, 'to bring forth', Lith. pariù, perēti, 'to brood', Gk. πόρις, πόρτις, πόρταξ, 'calf', OHG. far, farro, MHG. far, farre, G. Farre, 'bullock', Du. vaars, 'heifer'. ON. farri, OE. fearr, 'bull', OI. prthukah, 'child, calf, young of an animal', Czech s-pratek, 'calf born prematurely; brat, urchin'. Cp. amparo, apparatus, apparel, disparate, emperor, empire, imperative, imperator, imperious, para-, parachute, parade, parapet, parasol, parry, parturition, parure, pauper, poor, poverty, prepare, rampart, repair, 'to restore', reparation, repertory, separate, sever, spar, 'to fight with the fists'. vituperate. Cp. I.-E. base \*per-, 'to sell', which is prob. ult. identical with base \*per-, 'to bring forward, bring forth'; see pair and cp. words there referred to.

paregoric, adj., soothing pain; n., a medicine that soothes pain. — Late L. parēgoricus, fr. Gk. παρηγορικός, 'encouraging, consoling, soothing', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and ἀγορᾶ, 'public assembly', which is rel. to ἀγείρειν, 'to assemble', and cogn. with L. grex, gen. gregis, 'flock'. See gregarious and cp. agora, panegyric. For the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

pareira or pareira brava, n., the root of a Brazilian vine. — Port. parreira, 'vine trained against the wall', whence parreira brava, lit. 'wild vine'.

parenchyma, n., soft, cellular tissue (anat. and bot.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. παρέγχυμα, lit. 'that which is poured in beside', a name coined by Erasistratus fr. παρεγχεῖν, 'to pour in beside', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside'), and έγχεῖν, 'to pour in'. See enchymatous.

Derivatives: parenchym-al, parenchymat-ic, pa-

renchymat-ous, adis., parenchymat-ous-ly, adv. parenchymitis. n.. inflammation of the parenchyma of an organ (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. parenchyma with suff. -itis.

parent, n. - ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. parentem. acc. of parëns. 'parent'. fr. pario. parëre, 'to bring forth, produce', fr. I.-E. base \*per-, 'to bring forward, bring forth', whence also parāre. 'to prepare'. See pare and -ent and cp. Parca, parturient and the second element in oviparous. primipara, puerperal, quadripara, repertory, tripara, vivinarous

Derivatives: parent. adi. and tr. v.. parent-age. n., parental (q.v.), parent-hood, n.

parental, adj. - L. parentālis, 'of parents', fr. parens, gen. -entis, 'parent'. See parent and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: parental-ism, n., parental-ity, n., parental-ly, adv.

Parentalia, n. pl., an annual feast in Rome, in commemoration of the dead (Roman Religion). - L., prop. neut. pl. of parentālis. See prec. word.

parenteral, adj., outside the intestine (med.) -Coined fr. Gk. παρά (see para-, 'beside, beyond') and ἔντερα (pl.), 'intestines'. See enteric and adi. suff. -al.

Derivative: parenteral-ly, adv.

parenthesis, n., word, clause etc. inserted into a sentence. — ML., fr. Gk. παρένθεσις, 'insertion'. lit. 'a putting in beside'. fr. παρεντιθέναι, 'to put in beside', fr. παρά, 'beside', έν, 'in', and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See para-, 'beside', 2nd en- and thesis.

Derivatives: parenthes-ize, tr. v., parenthetic

parenthetic, parenthetical, adj. - ML. parentheticus, as if fr. Gk. \*παρενθετικός, fr. παρένθετος, 'inserted, interpolated', verbal adj. of παρεντιθέναι, 'to put in beside'. See parenthesis and the suff. -etic, resp. also -al.

Derivatives: parenthetical-ly, adv., parenthetical-

paresis, n., partial paralysis (med.) - ModL., fr. Gk. πάρεσις, 'a letting go, slackening, remission', from the stem of παριέναι, 'to let go', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and ἰέναι, 'to set in motion, throw, send', which is cogn. with L. iacere, 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. words there referred to.

paresthesia, paraesthesia, n., abnormal sense of touch (med.) — Coined fr. para- and esthesia. paresthetic, paraesthetic, adj. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

paretic, adj., pertaining to, or affected with paresis; n., a person having paresis. — See paresis and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: paretic-al-ly, adv.

par excellence, preeminently. - F. See par- (fr. L. per) and excellence.

par exemple, for example, for instance. - F. See par- (fr. L. per) and example.

parfait, n., a kind of frozen dessert. - F., 'perfect', fr. L. perfectus, pp. of perficere, 'to bring to an end'. See perfect.

parfieche. n., rawhide. - Can. F. parfièche, lit. 'that which protects against arrows', fr. para-, 'that which protects', and flèche, 'arrow'. See

pargana, also pergana, pergunnah, n., district (in India). - Hind. parganah. 'division. district', fr. Pers. parganah.

pargasite, n., a green variety of hornblende (mineral.) - Named after Pargas in Finland. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

parget, tr. v., to plaster. — ME. pargeten, fr. MF. pargeter, formed, with change of pref., fr. L. projectare, freq. of projicere (pp. projectus), 'to throw out'. See project.

Derivatives: parget, n., parget(t)-ing, n.

pargo, n., the porgy. — Sp. pargo, a collateral form of pagro, fr. L. pagrus, phagrus, pagarus, fr. Gk. φάγρος, 'sea bream, braise', prob. identical with φάγρος, 'whetstone', which is possibly cogn. with Arm. bark, 'sharp, sour, bitter'. Cp.

parhelion, n., a mock sun. — L. parelion, fr. Gk. παρήλιον, fr. παρα (see para-, 'beside') and ήλιος, 'sun'. See helio-.

Derivatives: parheli-ac-al, parhel-ic, adis.

pari-, combining form meaning 'equal'. - L. pari-, fr. pār, gen. paris, 'equal'. See par, 'equalitv'.

pariah, n. — Tamil paraiyar, pl. of paraiyan, '(hereditary) drummer', fr. parai, 'a large drum', so called because it was pariahs who used to beat the drums at certain festivals.

Parian, adj., of Paros - Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Parius, fr. Gk. Πάριος, fr. Πάρος, 'Paros', one of the Cyclades in the Aegean Sea.

Derivative: Parian, n.

paries, n., a wall; specif. the wall of a cavity in the body (biol.) - L. paries, 'wall', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for orig. \*tweriet- and derives fr. I.-E. base \*twer-, 'to seize, hold', whence also Lith. tveriù, tvérti, 'to seize, fence in, hedge', tvártas, 'hedge, hurdle', Lett. tveru, tvert, 'to seize, take hold of', OSlav. tvoriti, 'to make, fashion', tvorŭ, 'creature'. Cp. parietary, pellitory, the plant. Cp. also siren.

parietal, adj., pertaining to the walls of a cavity in the body. — MF. (= F.) pariétal, fr. L. parietālis, 'of, or pertaining to, walls', fr. paries, gen. parietis. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al. Parietaria, n., a genus of plants, the pellitory. — L. parietaria, 'parietary, pellitory' (short for herba parietāria, lit. 'wall plant'), fem. of the adj.

parietārius, 'of the wall', used as a noun (see paries); so called because it grows on old walls. Cp. next word. parietary, n., the pellitory. - AF. paritarie, fr.

OF. paritaire (F. pariétaire), fr. L. parietāria. See Parietaria and cp. pellitory, the plant. For the ending see adj. suff. -ary.

parillin, n., a white crystalline glucoside (chem.) - Formed with suff. -in from the abbreviation of (sarsa) parilla.

pari mutuel, a system of registering bets. - F., 'mutual wager'. The first word derives fr. VL. pariare, 'to make equal', fr. L. par, gen. paris. 'equal': see pair. For the second word see mu-

pari passu, with equal pace. - L. parī passū. 'with equal pace', fr. abl. of par. 'equal', and passus, 'pace'. See pair and pace.

paripinnate, adj., equally pinnate (bot.) - Coined fr. L. par, 'equal' (see pair), and pinnate.

Paris, n., the capital of France. - F., fr. L. Lutetia Parisiorum (in Late L. also Parisii), 'Paris', fr. L. Parīsiī, name of a Gallic tribe.

Paris, n., name of a genus of plants (bot.) ModL., fr. ML. herba paris. See herb Paris.

parish, n. - ME. parish, paroche, fr. MF. parroche, fr. Late L. parochia, dissimilated fr. Gk. παροικία (whence also the rare Late L. form paroecia), lit., 'dwelling beside', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and olxeiv, 'to inhabit, possess; to manage, govern', fr. olkoc, 'house'. See economy and cp. paroecious. The ch in L. parochia (instead of c) is due to the influence of parochus, 'purveyor' (fr. Gk. πάροχος). For a similar dissimilation see diocese.

Derivatives: parish-ed, adj., parish-ion-eer, n. parishioner, n. - ME. parisshoner, fr. MF. (= F.) paroissien, fr. paroisse, a collateral form of parroche. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

Parisian, adj. - F. parisien, fr. ML. Parisianus, fr. Late L. Parisii, 'Paris'. See Paris, the capital of France, and -ian.

Derivative: Parisian, n.

parisyllabic, adj., having the same number of syllables. - Compounded of L. par, gen. paris, 'equal' (see pair), and syllabic.

parity, n., equality. — L. paritās, gen. -tātis, 'equality', fr. pār, 'equal'. See pair and -ity.

park, n. - ME. parc, fr. OF. (= F.) parc, fr. ML. parricus, 'enclosure; park', fr. Iberian \*parra, 'espalier, trellis', whence also Sp. parra, of s.m. Cp. paddock, parrock, parquet.

Derivatives: park, tr. and intr. v., park-er, n., park-ing, n., park-ish, adj., park-y, adj.

parkin, n., a kind of cake. - Prob. from the surname Parkin.

Parkinsonia, n., a genus of shrubs (bot.) - ModL., named after John Parkinson (1567-1650), apothecary of London. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

parlance, n., manner of speaking. - MF., fr. OF., fr. parler, 'to speak'. See parley and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ance. parlando, adj. and adv., speaking (musical direction) - It. parlando, fr. parlare, 'to speak', fr. VL. \*paraulāre. See parley, v., and cp. words there referred to.

Parlatoria, n., a genus of insects (entomol.) -ModL., named after the Italian botanist Felipe

Parlatore (1816-77). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

parlay, n., a term of betting. - F. paroli. fr. Neapolitan It. paroli, pl. of parolo, dimin. of paro (= It, pari), 'equal', fr. L. par, of s.m. See nair.

parley, tr. v., to hold a conference with (archaic): intr. v., to hold a conference. — MF. (= F.) parler, 'to speak', fr. VL. \*paraulare, 'to speak', fr. Late L. parabolāre, 'to speak in parables, to speak', fr. parabola, 'parable, speech', whence also F. parole, 'word'. See parable and cp. parlando, parlevvoo, parlor, parole, pourparler.

Derivative: parley-er, n.

parley, n., conference, esp. with an enemy. -Prob. fr. parley, v.

parleyvoo, n., the French language. - Fr. F. parlez-vous (français)?, 'do you speak (French)?' See parley, v.

Derivative: parleyvoo, intr. v.

Parliament, n. - ME. parlement, parliament, fr. OF. (= F.) parlement, orig. meaning 'speaking, talk', fr. parler, 'to speak'. See parlance and -ment.

Derivatives: parliament-arian, adj. and n., parliament-arian-ism, n., parliament-ari-ly, adv., parliament-ar-ism, n., parliament-ar-ize, tr. v., parliament-ar-iz-ation, n., parliament-ary, adj. and n., parliament-ari-ness, n.

parlor, parlour, n. - ME. parlour, fr. OF. parlëor, parlere (F. parloir), fr. parler, 'to speak'. See parley, v., and -or.

parlous, adj., perilous, dangerous (partly archaic, partly dial.) - Late ME, perlous, contraction of perilous (q.v.)

Parmentiera, n., a genus of American trees of the family Bignoniaceae (bot.) - ModL., named after the French agricultural economist Antoine-Augustin Parmentier (1737-1813).

Parmesan, adj. - F., fr. It. Parmegiano, 'of Parma', fr. Parma, a city in Italy, fr. L. Parma. Cp. pearmain.

Parmesan cheese, dry hard cheese of delicate flavor. - So called because orig. made at Parma, in Italy. See prec. word.

Parnassia, n., a genus of plants, the grass of Parnassus (bot.) - ModL., named from Mount Parnassus. See Parnassus and 1st -ia.

Parnassiaceae, n. pl., a family of plants. -ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae. parnassiaceous, adj. - See prec. word and -aceous.

Parnassian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. L. Parnassius, 'Parnassian', fr. Parnassus, name of a mountain in Greece. See Parnassus

Parnassian, n., member of a school of French poets in the second half of the 19th century. -F. parnassien, fr. L. Parnassus; so called from Parnasse contemporain, title of the first volume published by this school (in 1866). See prec. word.

Parnassus, n., mountain in Greece; poetry. — L., fr. Gk. Παρνασσός, later spelled Παρνασσός. Parnellism, n., policy of Irish Home Rule. — Named after C. S. Parnell (1846-91). For the ending see suff. -ism.

Parnellite, n., an adherent of Parnellism. — See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite.

parochial, adj., of a parish. — ME. perochiel, parochiel, fr. MF. parochial, fr. ML. parochialis, 'pertaining to a parish', fr. parochia. See parish and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: parochial-ism, n., parochial-ist, n., parochial-ity, n., parochial-ize, tr. v., parochial-ly, adv., parochial-ness, n.

parodos, n., first entrance of the chorus in Greek tragedy. — Gk. πάροδος, prop. 'a way by', hence 'side entrance, passage, gallery', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and ὁδός, 'way'. See odograph.

parodist, n. — F. parodiste, fr. parodie. See next word and -ist.

Derivatives: parodist-ic, adj., parodist-ic-al-ly, adv.

parody, n. — F. parodie, fr. L. parōdia, fr. Gk.  $\pi\alpha\rho\phi\delta(\bar{\alpha})$ , 'parody, burlesque', fr.  $\pi\alpha\rho\dot{\alpha}$  (see para-, 'beside') and  $\dot{\alpha}\delta\dot{\gamma}$ , 'song'. See ode and -y (representing Gk. - $t\bar{\alpha}$ ).

Derivatives: parody, tr. v., parodist (q.v.)

paroecious, adj., having the male and female organs of plants developed near each other (bot.)

— Fr. Gk. πάροικος, 'dwelling beside', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and οἰχεῖν, 'to dwell', fr. οἶχος, 'house'. See economy and cp. parish. For the ending see suff. -ous.

Derivatives: paroecious-ly, adv., paroecious-ness,

paroecism, n. -- See prec. word and -ism.

paroemia, n., a proverb (rhet.) — Gk. παροιμία, 'proverb', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and οἶμος also (οἶμος), 'way, road, path', which is perh. rel. to οἵμη, 'song, lamentation' (lit. 'the way of song'?, cp. the term οἶμος ἀοιδῆς, 'the course of song'), and perh. also to τεμαι (for \* Γίεμαι), 'I tend to, aspire to, make haste, long for'. See venery, 'hunting', and cp. proem.

paroemiac, adj., 1) proverbial; 2) pertaining to the verse form called the paroemiac. — Gk. παροιμιακός, 'proverbial', fr. παροιμία, 'proverb'. See prec. word and -ac.

paroemiac, n., an anapaestic dimeter catalectic (Gk.-L. Pros.) — Gk. παροιμιακόν (scil. μέτρον), 'the paroemiac meter', neut. of παροιμιακός, lit. 'proverbial'. See prec. word.

paroemiographer, n., a writer of proverbs. — Compounded of Gk.  $\pi\alpha$ pou $\mu$ ( $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'proverb' (see paroemia), and -grapher.

paroemiography, n., writing of proverbs. — See prec. word and -graphy.

paroemiology, n., the study of proverbs. — Compounded of Gk. παροιμία, 'proverb', and -λο-γία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain

manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See paroemia and -logy.

1132

Derivative: paroemiolog-ist, n.

parol, n., word (law). — OF. (= F.) parole, 'word'. See next word.

Derivative: parol, adj.

parole, n., word of honor. — OF. (= F.), 'word', fr. VL. \*paraula, fr. L. parabola, 'comparison, parable, speech', fr. Gk. παραβολή. See parable and cp. parol.

Derivatives: parol-able, adj., parole, tr. v., parol-ee. n., parol-ist. n.

paroli, n., the leaving of staked money as a further stake. — F., fr. It. paroli, dimin. of par, 'equal', fr. L. pār, 'equal'. See par, 'equality'. Derivative: paroli, tr. and intr. v.

paronomasia, n., pun. — L., fr. Gk. παρονομασία, 'play upon words which sound similarly', fr. παρονομάζειν, 'to call with a slight change of name', lit. 'to name beside', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and ὀνομάζειν, 'to call, name', fr. ὄνομα, 'name'. See onomato- and cp. paronymous.

Derivatives: paronomasi-al, paronomasi-an, paronomasi-astic, adjs., paronomasi-astic-al-ly, adv.

paronychia, n., a whitlow (med.) — L. parōnychia, fr. Gk. παρωνυχία 'whitlow', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and ὄνυξ, gen. ὄνυχος, 'nail'. See nail and 1st -ia and cp. onyx.

Paronychia, n., a genus of plants, the whitlowwort (bot.) — ModL. (see prec. word); so called because the plant was supposed to cure whitlow. — Cp. Anychia.

paronym, n., a cognate word. — See next word. paronymous, adj., of the same derivation. — Gk. παρώνυμος, 'formed by a slight change, a derivative', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and ὄνυμα dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See onomato-and cp. paronomasia.

paronymy, n., the quality of being paronymous. — See prec. word and -y (representing Gk.  $-(\bar{\alpha})$ ). paroquet, n., a parakeet. — A var. of parakeet. parosmia, n., abnormal sense of smell (med.) — Medical L., fr. para-, 'beside, contrary to', and Gk.  $\delta\sigma\mu\dot{\eta}$ , 'smell, odor'. See osmium. For the ending see 1st s ff. -ia.

Derivative: parosm-ic, adj.

parotic, adj., situated near the ear (zool.) — Formed fr. Gk. παρά (see para-, 'beside'), οδς, gen. ὼτός, 'ear' (see oto-), and adj. suff. -ic.

parotid, adj., situated near the ear; hence designating a salivary gland situated near the ear; n., the parotid gland (anat.) — F. parotide, fr. L. parōtis, gen. -idis, fr. Gk.  $\pi\alpha\rho\omega\tau^i\zeta$ , 'tumor near the ear', fr.  $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha'$  (see para-, 'beside') and  $o\delta\zeta$ , gen.  $\dot{\omega}\tau\dot{\phi}\zeta$ , 'ear'. See oto-.

Derivative: parotid-ean, adj.

parotitis, n., inflammation of the parotid gland (anat.) — Medical L. parōtitis, formed with suff.
itis fr. Gk. παρωτίς. See prec. word.

parotoid, adj., resembling a parotid gland. —

Compounded of Gk. παρωτίς (see parotid) and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid. parous, adj., 'giving birth to'. — Fr. L. parëre. See

-parous, combining form meaning 'bearing, producing', as in multiparous. — L. -parus (in viviparus, 'bringing forth its young alive'), fr. parĕre, 'to bring forth, beget, bear, produce'. See parent and cp. viviparous. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

parovarium, n., the epoophoron (anat.) — A Medical L. hybrid lit. 'that which is beside the ovary'; coined by Kobelt in 1847 fr. Gk. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and L. δνārium, 'ovary'. See ovary. The correct form is epoophoron (q.v.)

paroxysm, n., a sudden attack or convulsion. — F. paroxysme, fr. Gk. παροξυσμός, 'irritation, exasperation', fr. παροξύνειν, 'to provoke, irritate, fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and ὀξύνειν, 'to sharpen', fr. ὀξύς, 'sharp'. See Oxalis.

Derivatives: paroxysm-al, adj., paroxysm-al-ly, adv., paroxysm-ic, adj.

paroxytone, adj., having the accent on the penultimate syllable (gram.) — Gk. παροξύτονος, 'with acute accent on the penultimate syllable', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and δξύτονος, 'having an acute accent'. See oxytone.

Derivatives: paroxytone, n. and tr. v., paroxytonic, adj., paroxytonize, tr. v.

parquet, n. — F., dimin. of parc, 'enclosure'. See park and -et.

parr, n., a young salmon. — Of uncertain origin. parrakeet, n. — See parakeet.

parrel, also parral, n. (naut.) — ME. perell, a var. of parail, aphetic form of aparail, 'equipment'. See apparel.

parricide, n., murderer of a parent. - F., fr. L. paricida, later spelled parricida, 'murderer of a near relative', later also 'murderer of one's father'. The first element of this compound is of uncertain origin; it is perh. cogn. with Dor. Gk. παός, Att. πηός, 'relation'. The second element derives fr. L. caedere, 'to kill'; see -cide, 'killer'. parricide, n., murder of a parent. — F., fr. L. paricidium, later spelled parricidium, fr. paricida, resp. parricida. See prec. word and -cide, 'killing'. parrock, n., a small field, a paddock. — ME. parrok, fr. OE. pearroc, pearruc, 'enclosure', borrowed-together with MLG. perk, park (whence Du. park), OHG. pfarrih, pferrih (whence MHG. pferrich, G. Pferch)-fr. ML. parricus, which itself was borrowed fr. Iberian \*parra, 'espalier, trellis'. See park and cp. paddock, 'enclosure'.

parrot, n. — F. perrot, a dial. form of perroquet. See parakeet.

Derivatives: parrot, tr. v., parrot-let, n., parrot-ry, n., parrot-y, adj.

parry, tr. v., to ward off. — F. parez, imper. of parer, fr. It. parare, 'to ward off', fr. L. parāre, 'to prepare'. See pare and cp. para-, 'that which protects'. Cp. also spar, 'to fight with the fists'.

Derivative: parry, n.

parse, tr. v., to state the parts of speech in a sentence. — Fr. L. pars, 'part', in the stereotypic question Quae pars ōrātiōnis? ('What part of speech?'). See part. n.

Derivative: pars-er, n.

parsec, n., a unit of length used to measure the distance of stars (astron.) — Abbreviation of the words parallax-second.

Parsee, also Parsi, n., a descendant of the Zoroastrians who fled from Persia to India at the time of the Mohammedan persecutions in the 7th and 8th centuries. — Persian Pārsī, 'Persian', fr. Pārs, 'Persia'. Cp. Persia and words there referred to.

Derivatives: Parsee-ism, Pars(i)-ism, n., Pars-ic. adi.

parsettensite, n., a hydrous manganese silicate (mineral.) — G. Parsettensit, named after Mt. Parsettens in Grisons, France. The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

Parsifal, n. — See Parzival.

parsimony, parcimony, n., extreme economy. — ME. parcimony, fr. L. parsimōnia, parcimōnia, sparingness, thrift', formed with suff. -mōnia, fr. pars-(um), pp. stem of parcere, 'to spare', which is rel. to compescere (for \*com-parc-scere), 'to confine, curb, restrain'. L. parvus, 'small', parum, 'too little', are not related to parcere. For the ending see -mony and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: parsimoni-ous, adj., parsimoni-ous-ly, ady., parsimoni-ous-ness, n.

parsley, n. — ME. persely, fr. earlier peresil, fr. OF. perresil (F. persil), fr. VL. \*petrosilium (whence also OE. petersilie), alteration of L. petroselinum, fr. Gk. πετροσέλῖνον, 'rock parsley', which is compounded of πέτρᾶ, 'rock, stone', and σέλῖνον, 'celery'. See petro- and celery and cp. Petroselinum. Cp. also the second element in Conioselinum, Hipposelinum.

parsnip, n. — ME. passenep, pasnep, fr. MF. pasnaie (F. panais), fr. L. pastināca, 'parsnip', fr. pastināre, 'to dig up the ground', fr. pastinum, 'a two-pronged dibble'. Cp. Pastinaca. The ending of the word parsnip was formed on analogy of turnip.

parson, n. — ME. persone, 'person; parson', fr. OF. persone, of s.m.; see person. The meaning 'parson' prob. arose from the abbreviation of L. persona ecclesiae, 'person of the church'.

Derivatives: parsonage (q.v.), parson-ic, parson-ic-al, adjs., parson-ic-al-ly, adv., parson-ed, adj., parson-ers, n., parson-ity, n., parson-ry, n.

parsonage, n. — ME. personage, fr. MF., fr. OF., fr. OF. persone. See prec. word and personage. part, n. — ME., fr. OE. and OF. part, fr. L. partem, acc. of pars, 'part', which is rel. to L. portiō, 'share, portion', and cogn. with Gk. πέπρω-ται, 'it has been granted', ἔπορον, 'I gave, granted', OI. pūrtám, 'reward', Hitt. parshiya-, 'fraction, part'. All these words derive fr. I.-E.

base \*per-, 'to assign, allot', which is prob. ult. identical with base \*per-, 'equal; to sell, to buy', whence L.  $p\bar{a}r$ , 'equal'. See pair and cp. apart, apartment, champerty, compartment, depart, department, departure, dispart, ex parte, impart, jeopardy, parcel, parcener, parse, partake, participate, participle, particle, partite, partition, partner, portion. Cp. also pare and words there referred to.

Derivatives: part, v. (q.v.), part-ing, adj. and n., part-ly, adv.

part, tr. and intr. v. — ME. parten, fr. OF. (= F.) partir, 'to divide, separate, leave', fr. L. partire, partiri, 'to divide', fr. pars, gen. partis, See part, n., and cp. depart, dispart, repartee.

partake, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. partaker, partaking, fr. original part-taker, partaking. See part. n., and take.

partaker, n. — For part-taker. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

parterre, n. — F., fr. MF., compounded of par terre, 'on the ground', fr. par, 'through, on' (fr. L. per), and terre, 'earth' (fr. L. terra). See perand terra.

Derivative: parterr-ed, adi.

parthenic, adj., of, or of the nature of, a virgin. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. παρθένιος, fr. παρθένιος, 'virgin', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. Parthenium. Parthenon.

Parthenium, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — L. parthenium, the name of several plants, fr. Gk. παρθένιον, prop. neut. of the adj. παρθένιος, 'maidenly', fr. παρθένος, 'maiden, virgin' (see parthenic and 1st -ium); so called from the whitish flowers.

parthenogenesis, n., reproduction without fertilization — ModL., lit. 'birth from a virgin', coined fr. Gk. παρθένος, 'virgin', and γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, descent, race'. See parthenic and genesis.

parthenogenetic, adj. — See prec. word and -genetic.

Derivative: parthenogenetic-al-ly, adv.

Parthenon, n., name of the temple of the goddess Athena on the Acropolis at Athens. — L., fr. Gk. Παρθενών, prop. 'temple of Athena, the virgin', fr. παρθένος, 'virgin'. See parthenic.

Parthian, adj., of Parthia. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Parthia, name of an ancient kingdom, northeast of Persia. Parthian shot is a 'parting shot'; so called from the habit of Parthian horsemen to shoot backward while retiring.

Derivative: Parthian, n.

partial, adj. — ME. parcial, fr. MF. (= F.) partial, fr. Late L. partiālis, fr. L. pars, gen. partis, 'part'. See part, n., and -ial.

Derivatives: partial-ist, n., partial-ly, adv. partiality, n. — ME. partialite, fr. MF. (= F.) partialité, fr. Late L. partialitatem, acc. of partialitas, fr. partialis. See prec. word and -ity. partible, adj., divisible. — Late L. partiblis, fr. L.

partīrī, 'to divide', fr. pars, gen. partis, 'part'. See part, n. and v., and -ible.

Derivative: partibil-ity, n.

participant, adj., participating. — L. participāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of participāre. See next word and -ant.

Derivative: participant, adj.

participate, intr. and tr. v. — L. participāt(um), pp. stem of participāre, 'to share, partake of, participate in', fr. particeps, gen. participis, 'sharing, partaking, participant', which is compounded of pars, gen. partis, 'part', and capere, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See part and captive. For the change of á (in căpere) to i (in parti-cipis and in parti-cipāre) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: participation (q.v.), participat-ive, adj., participat-ive-ly, adv., participator (q.v.)

participation, n. — ME. participacioun, fr. Late L. participātiōnem, acc. of participātiō, 'partaking', fr. L. participāt(um), pp. stem of participāre. See participate and -ion.

participator, n. — Late L. participātor, fr. L. participāt(um), pp. stem of participāre. See participate and agential suff. -or.

Derivative: participator-y, adj.

participial, adj. — L. participiālis, fr. participium. See participle and -ial.

participle, n. — ME., fr. OF. participle, collateral form of OF. (= F.) participe, fr. L. participium, 'a sharing, partaking; participle', fr. particeps, gen. participis, 'sharing, partaking', viz. '(a verbal form) partaking of the functions of a noun'; see participate. For sense development cp. Gk. μετοχή, 'participle', fr. μετέχειν, 'to share in, partake of'.

particle, n. — ME., fr. L. particula, dimin. of pars, gen. partis, 'part'. See part, n., and -cule. Derivative: particl-ed. adi.

parti-colored, party-colored, adj., variegated. — The first element comes fr. F. parti, 'divided', pp. of partir, 'to divide'; see party, adj., and cp. part, v. For the second element see color.

particular, adj. — ME. particuler, fr. MF. particuler (F. particulier), fr. L. particulāris, 'concerning a small part', fr. particula. See particle and adj. suff. -ar.

Derivatives: particular, n., particular-ism, n., particular-ist, n., particular-ist-ic, adj., particular-ist-ic-al-ly, adv., particularity (q.v.), particularize, tr. and intr. v., particular-iz-ation, n., particular-ly, adv., particul-ate, adj.

particularity, n. — MF. (= F.) particularité, fr. Late L. particulāritātem, acc. of particulāritās, fr. L. particulāris. See prec. word and -ity.

partisan, partizan, n., an adherent to a party, cause or person. — MF. (= F.) partisan, fr. dial. It. partigiano, fr. It. parte, 'part, party', fr. L. partem, acc. of pars. See part, n. For the ending cp. artisan.

Derivatives: partisan, partizan, adj., partisanship, partizan-ship, n. partisan, partizan, n., a kind of pike (hist.) — MF. partisane, fr. dial. It. partigiana, fem. of partigiano (see prec. word), hence orig. meaning 'weapon carried by a partisan'. The change of earlier French partisane to pertuisane in modern French is due to the influence of F. pertuis, 'hole, opening', fr. VL. \*pertusiāre, 'to pierce' (see nierce).

partite, adj. — L. partitus, pp. of partire, partiri, 'to divide'. See part, v., and cp. unipartite, bipartite, tripartite, multipartite.

partition, n. — ME. particioun, fr. OF. (= F.) partition, fr. L. partitionem, acc. of partitio, 'division', fr. partitus, pp. of partire, partiri, 'to divide'. See prec. word and -ion and cp. trinartition. Cp. also parcener.

Derivatives: partition, tr. v., partition-ary, partition-ed, adjs., partition-er, n., partition-ing, n., partition-ist, n., partition-ment, n.

partitive, adj. and n. — Late L. partitivus, fr. L. partitus, pp. of partire, partiri, 'to divide'. See partite and -ive.

Derivative: partitive-ly, adv.

partlet, n., woman's ruff. — Fr. earlier patlet, fr. MF. patelete, 'a band of stuff', dimin. of pate, patte (F. patte), 'paw'. The r in partlet is due to the influence of the next word.

Partlet, n., name of the hen in medieval romance.

— ME. Pertelote, fr. OF. Pertelote, a fem. PN. partner, n. — ME. partener, a var. of parcener, (q.v.); influenced in form by part, n. Cp. copartner.

Derivatives: partner, tr. v., partner-less, adj., partner-ship, n.

partridge, n. — ME. partrich, pertrich, fr. OF. perdriz, fr. perdiz (F. perdrix), fr. L. perdicem, acc. of perdix, fr. Gk. πέρδιξ, gen. πέρδικος, of s.m., which is related to πέρδεσθαι, 'to break wind'; so called from the whirring sound made by the bird when it rises from the ground. Gk. πέρδεσθαι is cogn. with OI. párdate, 'breaks wind', Alb. pjerθ, 'I break wind', Lith. pérdzu, pérsti, Lett. pirdu, pirst, Russ. perdét', OHG. ferzan, ON. freta, ME. ferten, farten, 'to break wind'. All these words derive from the I.-E. imitative base \*perd-, 'to break wind'. Cp. also pedicular.

parturiency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

parturient, adj., about to give birth. — L. parturiëns, gen. entis, pres. part. of parturire, 'to be in labor', lit. 'to wish to bring forth', a desiderative verb formed fr. partus, pp. of pariō, parēre, 'to bring forth', whence also parēns, gen. parentis, 'parent'. See parent and cp. postpartum. For the Latin desiderative suff. -turīre, -surīre, cp. abiturient, esurient, vomiturition.

parturifacient, adj., promoting parturition (med.)
— Coined fr. L. parturire, 'to desire to bring forth', and faciëns, gen. facientis, pres. part. of facere, 'to make'. See prec. word and -facient. parturition, n., childbirth. — L. parturitiō, gen.

-itiônis, 'desire to bring forth', fr. parturit(um), pp. stem of parturire. See parturient and -ition. party, n. — OF. (= F.) partie, 'part', lit. 'that which is divided', prop. fem. pp. of partir, 'to divide', used as a noun; in some senses fr. F. parti, 'party', prop. masc. pp. of partir, 'to divide', used as a noun. See partite.

party, adj., divided into parts of different tinctures (her.) — F. parti, 'divided', pp. of partir. See partite.

party-colored, adj. - See parti-colored.

parulis, n., infection in the gum (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. παρουλίς, 'gumboil', fr. παρά (see para-, 'beside') and οδλον, 'gum'. See ulitis. parure, n., a set of ornaments. — F., fr. OF., fr. parer, 'to prepare, dress, trim, adorn, pare', fr. L. parāre, 'to prepare'. See pare and -ure.

parvenu, n., an upstart. — F., prop. pp. of parvenir, 'to arrive at, reach, attain, succeed', fr. L. pervenire, 'to arrive at', fr. per, 'through', and venire, 'to come'. See per- and come and cp. venue, 'arrival'.

Derivatives: parvenu, adj., parvenu-ism, n.

parvi-, combining form meaning 'small, little'. — L. parvi-, fr. parvus, 'small, little', which is rel. to parum, 'a little, too little', and cogn. with Gk. παῦρος, 'small' (L. parvus stands to Gk. παῦρος as L. nervus, 'nerve', stands to Gk. νεῦρον, of s.m.); fr. I.-E. base \*pōu-, \*p²u-, \*pu-, 'small, little, few'. See few and words there referred to and cp. esp. the second element in semper-parvis, n., open space in front of a church.

fr. ML. Paradisus, lit. 'paradise', name of the court in front of St. Peter's in Rome. See paradise. parvoline, also parvolin, n., an oily liquid C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N.

— Coined by the English chemist Charles Hanson Greville Williams (1829-1910) fr. L. parvus, 'small', prob. on the analogy of picoline; so called by him in allusion to its relatively small volatility. See parvi-.

ME. parvys, fr. OF. parevis, parvis (F. parvis).

Parzival, n., hero of medieval legends. — OF. Perceval, lit. 'he that breaks through the valley', fr. percer, 'to pierce, break through' and val, 'valley'. See pierce and vale, valley and cp. Parsifol

pas, n., step, dance, precedence. — F., 'step, pace', fr. L. passus. See pace and cp. the second word in faux pas.

Pasch, n., Passover; Easter. — ME. paske, pasche, fr. OF. pasche, pasque (F. pâque), fr. Late L. pascha, fr. Late Gk. πάσχα, fr. Aram. pashā, emphatic state corresponding to Heb. ha-ppésah, 'Passover', fr. pāsāḥ, 'he passed over'; see Ex. 12: 13, 23 and 27. Cp. next word.

paschal, adj., pertaining to Passover; pertaining to Easter. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) pascal, fr. Late L. paschālis, fr. pascha. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

pascoite, n., a hydrous vanadate of calcium (mineral.) — Named after Cerro de Pasco in Peru. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

pascual, adi., pertaining to plants growing in pastures. — OF., fr. ML. pāscuālis, 'of. or pertaining to, pasture', fr. L. pāscuus, of s.m., fr. pāscō, pāscere, 'to feed, pasture', See pastor and adi, suff. -al.

pash, tr. and intr. v., to hurl, dash (dial.) — Of imitative origin.

Derivative: pash, n., a smashing blow

pash, n., the head (now dial.) -- Of uncertain origin. pasha, pacha, n., a Turkish honorary title given formerly to officers of high rank. — Turkish pāshā, bāshā, prob. contracted fr. Pers. pādshāh (see padishah); influenced in form by Turkish baskak, 'governor'. See Houtsma, The Encyclopaedia of Islam, III, 1114, and cp. bashaw.

pashalik, also pashalic, n., the jurisdiction of a pasha; the province governed by a pasha. — Turk., fr. pāshā, 'pasha', and -lik, suff, of quality. See pasha and cp. the suff, in hevlik.

pashm, n., wool obtained from the Tibetan goat. - Pers. pashm, 'wool', cogn, with OI, paksman-'eyebrows, hair', Gk. πέκειν, 'to comb', πέκος. 'fleece, wool', πόχος, 'wool uncombed, fleece'. πέκειν, 'to comb', L. pectere, of s.m.: fr. I.-E. base \*pek-, 'to pluck (wool or hair)'. See pecten and cp. words there referred to.

pasigraphy, n., system of writing proposed for universal use. — Lit., 'a writing for all'; irregularly formed fr. Gk. πασι, 'for all', dative pl. of πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, 'all', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See pan- and -graphy and cp. next

Derivatives: pasigraph-ic, pasigraph-ic-al, adis. Pasiphaë, n., wife of Minos and mother of Androgeus, Phaedra and Ariadne (Greek mythol.) - L., fr. Gk. Πασιφάη, fr. πασιφαής, 'shining for all', fr. πασι, 'for all', and φάος, 'light'. For the first element see prec. word, for the second see phosphorus.

Paspalum, n., a genus of plants. — ModL., fr. Gk. πάσπαλος, 'millet', which is rel. to πασπάλη, παιπάλη, 'the finest flour'. These words are prob. formed from the reduplication of L-E. base \*pel-, 'dust, porridge made of meal'. Cp. Gk. πάλη, 'sifted meal', which prob. derives from the simple base \*pel-, whence also L. pollen, 'fine flour, milldust'. See pollen and cp. words there referred to.

pasqueflower, n. - Earlier pass-flower, loan translation of F. passe-fleur, 'a variety of anemone'. fr. passer, 'to pass, surpass'; see pass, v. Passflower was changed into pasque-flower by John Gerard (1546-1612) from a confusion of the first element of the name with Pasque (now Pâques). 'Easter', fr. L. pascha; see Pasch.

pasquil, n., a pasquinade. — ModL. pasquillus. fr. It. pasquillo, dimin. of pasquino, fr. Pasquino. See next word.

Derivatives: pasquil, tr. and intr. v., pasquil(l)ant, n., pasquil(l)-er, n., pasquil(l)-ic, adj.

Pasquin, n., the statue named after Pasquino. -F., fr. It. Pasquino, name of a mutilated statue

set up by Cardinal Caraffa in Rome in 1501. The statue was named after a schoolmaster called Pasquino, who lived near-by. (Now we know that the statue in question is a representation of Menelaus dragging the body of the dead Patroclus.) It became customary to post satirical verses and lampoons on this statue, whence It. pasauino, 'pasquinade'. See next word and pasaninade.

pasquin, n., a pasquinade. -- F. pasquin, fr. It. pasquino, 'pasquinade', fr. Pasquino, name of a statue in Rome. See prec. word.

pasquinade, n., a lampoon, — MF. (= F.), fr. It. pasquinata, fr. Pasquino. See Pasquin and -ade and cp. pasquil.

Derivatives: pasquinade, tr. v., pasquinad-er, n. pass, intr. and tr. v. — ME. passen, fr. OF. (= F.)passer, fr. VL. \*passare, fr. L. passus, 'step. pace'. See pace and cp. past. Cp. also impass.

Derivatives: pass-ed, adj., pass-ing, adj. and n., pass-ing-ly, adv.

pass. n. — Partly fr. ME. passe, fr. MF. (= F.) passe, fr. passer, 'to pass', partly directly fr.

passable, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. passer. 'to pass'. See pass, v., and -able.

Derivatives: passabl-v. adv.

passade, n., the course of a horse forward and backward. — F., fr. It. passata, fr. passare, 'to pass', fr. VL. \*passare. See pass, v., and -ade.

passage, intr. v., to move sideways in riding. — F. passager, altered fr. passéger (under the influence of the noun passage), fr. It. passeggiare. 'to walk', fr. passeggio, 'a walk', fr. passo, 'pace, step', fr. L. passus. See pace and -age and cp.

passage, n., the act of passing — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. passer, 'to pass'. See pass, v., and -age. Derivative: passage, intr. v., to make a passage;

passant, adj., represented as walking (her.) - F., pres. part. of passer, 'to pass'. See pass, v., and

passé, fem. passée, past; faded — F., pp. of passer, 'to pass'. See pass, v.

passementerie, n., dress trimming — F., fr. passementer, 'to trim', fr. passement, 'trimmings', fr. passer, 'to pass'. See pass, v., and the suffixes -ment and -ery.

passenger, n. — ME. passager, fr. MF. (= F.) passager, fr. passage, 'passage'; see passage, n., and -er. The n in passenger is intrusive. Cp. harbinger, messenger, porringer, scavenger, wharfinger.

passe-partout, n., 1) master-key; 2) a kind of picture frame - F., lit. 'pass everywhere', fr. passer, 'to pass', and partout, 'everywhere', F. passer derives fr. VL. \*passāre; see pass, v. F. partout is compounded of par, 'through' (fr. L. per), and tout, 'all' (fr. L. totus); see per- and total and cp. tout, n.

Passer, n., the genus of the sparrow and its relatives (ornithol.) - L.passer: possibly of imitative origin. Cp. Passeres. passerine.

1137

Passeres, n. pl., an order of birds equivalent to the Passeriformes (ornithol.) - ModL. passeres. prop. pl. of L. passer, 'sparrow'. See Passer.

Passeriformes, n. pl., an order of birds (ornithol.) - ModL. Passeriformes. lit. 'having the form of sparrows', fr. L. passer, 'sparrow', and -formis, 'of the form of', fr. forma, 'form, shape'. See Passer and form, n.

passerine, adj., pertaining to the Passeriformes or Passeres: n., a passerine bird. — L. passerīnus. 'pertaining to the sparrow', fr. passer. See passer and -ine (representing L. -inus).

passibility, n. - Late L. passibilitās, 'capability of suffering, passibility', fr. passibilis. See next word and -ity.

passible, adj., that which can feel or suffer; sensible. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) passible, fr. Late L. passibilis, 'capable of suffering, passible', fr. L. passus, pp. of pati, 'to suffer'. See patient and -ible and cp. passion.

Derivative: passible-ness, n.

Passiflora, n., a genus of vines (bot.) — ModL. Passiflora, coined fr. L. passio, 'passion', and flös, gen. flöris, 'flower'; see passion and flower. Hence Passiflora lit. means 'passionflower'; see passionflower.

passim, adv., here and there. - L., 'hither and thither', lit. 'scattered about', fr. passus (for \*patsus), pp. of pandere, 'to spread out, scatter about', rel. to patēre, 'to be open', patulus, 'extended', Gk. πεταννύναι, 'to spread out', ON. faomr, 'embrace, bosom', OE. fxom, 'embrace, bosom, fathom'. See fathom and cp. words there referred to.

passion, n. -- ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. passionem, acc. of passio, 'suffering, passion, affection', fr. passus, pp. of pati, 'to suffer'. See patient and -ion and cp. compassion.

Derivatives: passion-less, adj., passion-less-ly, adv., passion-less-ness, n.

passion, tr. v., to affect with passion; intr. v., to show, or be affected with, passion - ME. passionen, fr. MF. (= F.) passionner, fr. passion. See passion, n.

passional, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, passion - Late L. passionālis, 'pertaining to suffering', fr. L. passiō, gen. -iōnis. See passion, n., and adj. suff. -al.

passional, n., a book describing the sufferings of martyrs. - ML. passionale, neut. of the Late L. adj. passionālis, used as a noun. See passional,

passionate, adj. - ML. passionātus, fr. L. passio, gen. -ionis, 'passion'. See passion, n., and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: passionate-ly, adv., passionate-ness, passionflower, n. - So called from the fancied

resemblance of parts of the flower to the instruments of the crucifixion. Co. Passiflora.

passive, adi. - ME., fr. L. passivus, 'capable of suffering', fr. passus, pp. of pati, 'to suffer'. See nassion, v., and -ive.

Derivatives: passive, n., passiv-ate, tr. v., passivation. n.. passive-lv. adv.. passive-ness. n.. passiv-ism, n., passiv-ist, n., passiv-ity, n.

Passover, n. — Compounded of pass over; rendering of Heb. pāsáh, in Ex. 12: 13, 23 and 27. See pass, v., and over and cp. Pesah.

passport, n. - MF. (= F.) passeport, orig. meaning 'permission to pass through a port', fr. passe, imper. of passer, 'to pass', and port, 'port, harbor'. See pass, v., and port, 'harbor'.

Derivative: passport, tr. v.

passus, n., part of a poem or story. — L., 'a step, pace'. See pace.

past, adj. - Pp. of pass.

Derivatives: past, n., prep., adv.

paste, n., an adhesive compound -ME., fr. OF. paste (F. pâte), fr. Late L. pasta (whence also It., OProvenç. and Sp. pasta), fr. Gk. πάστη, 'barleymash', which is rel. to παστός, παστή, παστόν, 'sprinkled with salt', verbal adj. of πάσσειν, 'to sprinkle'. Cp. pastel, pasticcio, pastiche, pastry, pasty, pâté, patisserie, patty,

Derivatives: paste, tr. v., past-ed, adj., past-er, n. paste, tr. and intr. v., to strike, beat - Fr. baste. 'to strike, beat'.

Derivatives: paste, n., past-y, adj., past-i-ness, n. pastel, n., woad. - MF. (= F.), fr. Provenc. pastel, fr. Late L. pastellus, 'woad', dimin. formed fr. Late L. pasta, 'paste'; so called from the paste made of the twigs of the plant in producing the dve.

pastel, n., a kind of dry paste used for making crayons. - F., fr. It. pastello, fr. Late L. pastellus (see prec. word); introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).

Derivatives: pastel, tr. and intr. v., pastel(l)-ist,

pastern, n., part of a horse's foot between the fetlock and the hoof. — ME. pastron, fr. MF. pasturon (F. pâturon), 'tether for a grazing horse', later used in the sense 'joint (of a grazing horse)', fr. pasture, 'tether for a grazing horse', formed, with change of suff., fr. VL. \*pastôria, of s.m. (whence also It. pastoia, 'tether, shackle; pastern'), fr. L. pastura, 'pasture'. See pasture and cp. pester.

Pasteurella, n., name of a genus of Gram-negative bacteria - ModL., named after the French chemist Louis Pasteur (1822-95). For the ending see suff. -ella.

pasteurism, n., Pasteur's method in treating disease, esp. hydrophobia. - See prec. word and

pasteurize, tr. v., to sterilize (milk, beer, etc.) by Pasteur's methods - See Pasteurella and -ize. Derivative: pasteuriz-ation, n.

pasticcio, n., a medley made up of fragments from different works — It., 'medley', fr. VL. \*pasticium. fr. L. pasta. 'paste'. See paste, n.

pastiche, n., a pasticcio, esp. a literary work made in the professed imitation of the work of another author. — F., fr. It. pasticcio. See prec. word.

pastille, pastil, n. — F. pastille, 'lozenge, jujube', fr. Sp. pastilla, 'aromatic smelling cake', fr. L. pastillus, dimin. formed fr. pānis, 'bread'. See pantry.

pastime, n. — Coined fr. pass and time, on the analogy of F. passe-temps.

Pastinaca, n., a genus of plants, the parsnip (bot.)

— L. pastināca, 'parsnip', fr. pastinum, 'a twopronged dibble', fr. pastināre, 'to dig up'. See
parsnip.

pastor, n. — ME. pastour, fr. OF. pastor, pastur, fr. L. pāstōrem, acc. of pāstor, 'shepherd', lit. 'feeder', fr. pāstus, pp. of pāscere, 'to graze, pasture, feed', which stands for pā-scere and derives fr. I.-E. base \*pā-, 'to tend, keep, pasture, feed, guard, protect', whence also L. pā-nis, 'bread', pā-bulum (for \*pā-dhlo-m), 'food'. See food and cp. words there referred to.

pastoral, adj. — ME., fr. L. pāstōrālis, 'pertaining to shepherds', fr. pāstor, 'shepherd'. See pastor and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: pastoral, n., pastoral-ism, n., pastoral-ist, n., pastoral-ity, n., pastoral-ize, tr. v., pastoral-ly, adv., pastoral-ness, n.

pastorale, n., a musical composition representing pastoral scenes — It., 'pastoral', adj. used as a noun. See pastoral.

pastorate, n., the office or rank of a pastor; pastors collectively — ML. pāstōrātus, fr. L. pāstor, 'shepherd'. See pastor and subst. suff. -ate. pastry, n. — Formed fr. paste with suff. -ry. Cp. F. pātisserie and see patisserie.

pasturage, n. — OF. pasturage (F. pâturage), fr. pasture. See pasture and -age.

pastural, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Late L. pāstūra. See pasture.

pasture, n. — ME., fr. MF. pasture (F. páture), fr. Late L. pāstūra, 'pasture', fr. L. pāstūs, pp. of pāscere, 'to feed, pasture'. See pastor and -ure and cp. pastern.

pasture, intr. and tr. v. — Late ME., fr. OF. pasturer (F. pâturer), fr. Late L. pāstūra. See pasture. n.

Derivatives: pastur-able, adj., pasturage (q.v.) pasty, n., a kind of pie. — ME. pastee, pastey, fr. OF. paste (F. pâté), 'pie', derived from paste (F. pâte), 'paste'. See paste and -y (representing OF. -e, -ee).

pat, n., a light blow — ME. pat, patte, prob. of imitative origin.

pat, tr. v., to strike gently — Rel. to, and perh. directly derived from, prec. word. Cp. patter. pat, adj., that which hits the mark — Derived from pat, 'a light blow'.

pat, adv., at the right time — Derived fr. pat, adj.

Pat, masculine PN., used as a nickname for an Irishman. — Abbreviation of Patrick.

pataca, n., name of a Portuguese and a Brazilian coin — Sp. pataca, fr. Arab.  $b\bar{a}$   $t\bar{a}qa^h$ , shortened fr.  $ab\bar{a}$   $t\bar{a}qa^h$ , acc. of  $ab\bar{u}$   $t\bar{a}qa^h$ , lit. 'father of the window'; so called with reference to the columns of Hercules represented on the piasters and mistaken for windows.

pat-a-cake, n., a child's game — So called from the first words of a nursery rhyme.

patagium, n., 1) a fold of skin between the fore and hind limbs of certain flying mammals; 2) a fold of skin between the upper arm and forearm of birds. — ML., fr. L. patagium, 'a gold edging or border', fr. Gk. \*παταγεῖον, of s.m., fr. πάταγος, 'clatter, clash', which is of imitative origin.

Derivatives: patagi-al, patagi-ate, adjs.

patavinity, n., 1) peculiarities of the dialect of Patavium (now Padua), as seen in Livy's writings; hence 2) provincialism. — L. patavinitās, fr. Patavium. For the ending see the suffixes -ine and -ity.

patch, n., a piece of cloth, etc., used to mend another material — ME. pacche, patche, prob. variants of peche, 'piece', fr. Northern F. pieche, which corresponds to F. pièce, 'piece'; patch lit. means 'piece, piece of cloth'. See piece.

Derivatives: patch, tr. v., patch-er, n., patch-ery, n., patch-y, adj., patch-i-ly, adv., patch-i-ness, n. patch, n., a fool; a clown. — Perh. fr. It. pazzo, 'fool', which possibly derives fr. OHG. barzjan (whence MHG. barzen), 'to rave', through the medium of VL. \*parziāre. For the assimilation of the r cp. It. dosso, fr. L. dorsum, 'back'.

patchouli, n., 1) an Indian plant of the mint family; 2) the perfume obtained from its oil. — Lit. 'green leaf', fr. Tamil pachai, 'green' and ilai, 'leaf'.

pate, n., the head — ME., of unknown origin. pâté, n., small pic. — F., fr. OF. paste. See pasty, n., and cp. patty.

-pated, combining form meaning 'having a pate or head of a specified kind — See pate and -ed. pâté de foie gras, paste made of the livers of fattened geese — F., lit. 'pie of fat liver'.

patella, n., 1) a small pan; 2) the kneecap (anat.);
3) a panlike formation (bot. and zool.) — L.,
'small pan or dish; kneepan', dimin. of patina,
patena, 'a broad, shallow dish or pan', fr. Gk.
πατάνη, of s.m. See paten and -ella.

Derivatives: patell-ar, patell-ate, patell-ine, adjs. patelliform, adj. — Compounded of patella and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

paten, n., a metal plate — ME. paten, patin, fr. OF. patene, fr. L. patena, patina, 'a broad, shallow dish or pan', from Gk. πατάνη, of s.m., assimilated fr. \*πετάνα, lit. 'something spread out', fr. πεταννύναι, 'to spread out'. See patent and cp. patella, patina.

patency, n. — Formed from next word with suff.
-cy.

patent, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) patent, fr. L. patentem, acc. of patēns, pres. part. of patēre, 'to lie open' (in some meanings through the medium of F. patent). L. patēre is rel. to patulus, 'extended, open', and cogn. with Gk. πεταννύναι, 'to spread out', πέταλον, 'leaf', fr. I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to spread', whence also ON. faðmr, 'embrace, bosom', OE. fæðm, 'embrace, bosom, fathom'. See fathom and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ent.

Derivatives: patent, n. and tr. v., patent-able, adj., patent-abil-ity, n., patent-abl-y, adv., patent-ee, n., patent-ly, adv., patent-or, n.

pater, n., father (schoolboy slang) — L. pater, 'father'. See father and cp. words there referred to.

nater. n. - Short for paternoster.

patera, n., broad, flat vessel used by the Romans for pouring libations — L., fr. patēre, 'to lie open'. See patent.

pateriform, adj., having the form of a saucer—Compounded of patera and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

paterfamilias, n. — L. paterfamiliās, 'master of a house, head of a family', compounded of pater, 'father', and familiās, ancient genitive of familia, 'family'. See pater 'father', and family and cp. materfamilias.

paternal, adj., fatherly — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. paternus, 'of a father, fatherly', fr. pater. See pater and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: paternal-ism., n., paternal-ist, n., paternal-ist-ic, adj., paternal-ist-ic-al-ly, adv., paternal-ly, adv., paternal-ity, n., paternal-ize, tr. v.

paternity, n. — OF. (= F.) paternité, fr. Late L. paternitātem, acc. of paternitās, 'paternity'. See prec. word and -ity.

paternoster, n., the Lord's Prayer — L. pater noster, 'our father'. See pater and nostrum.

Derivatives: paternoster, intr. v., paternoster-er, n.

path, n. — ME., fr. OE. pæþ, rel. to OFris. path, MDu. pat, Du. pad, OHG. pfad, MHG. pfat, G. Pfad, 'path'. These Teut. words are prob. of Iranian origin; cp. Avestic paθa, 'way', and see find. Cp. also pad, 'road', paddle, pons. Derivatives: path-ed, path-less, adjs.

path-, form of patho- before a vowel.

-path, combining form denoting 1) one suffering from a certain type of disease as in *neuropath*; 2) one versed in a certain type of treatment as in *hydropath* (*med.*) — Gk.  $-\pi\alpha\vartheta\dot{\eta}\varsigma$ , fr.  $\pi\dot{\alpha}\vartheta\circ\varsigma$ , 'suffering'. See pathos.

pathetic, adj., arousing pity — L. pathēticus, fr. Gk.  $\pi\alpha\theta\eta, \tau ι \iota \iota \phi \varsigma$ , 'capable of emotion', fr.  $\pi\alpha\theta\eta, \tau \iota \iota \iota \phi \varsigma$ , 'subject to suffering', verbal adj. of  $\pi\alpha\theta\epsilon \iota \iota$ , 'to suffer'. See pathos.

Derivatives: pathetic, n., pathetic-al, adj., pathetic-al-ly, adv., pathetic-al-ness, n.

patho-, before a vowel path-, combining form denoting 'suffering' or 'disease', as in pathology —

Gk. παθο-, fr. πάθος, 'a suffering'. See pathos. pathogen, n., a bacterium producing disease — Compounded of Gk. πάθος, 'a suffering', and -γενής, 'produced by', used in its modern sense: 'producing'. See pathos and -gen.

pathogenesis, n., production of a disease (med.)
— Medical L., compounded of patho- and Gk.
γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, descent, race'.
See pathos and genesis.

pathogenetic, adj., producing disease — See prec. word and -genetic.

pathogenic, adj., pathogenetic — See pathogenesis and -genic.

pathogeny, n., pathogenesis. — Compounded of natho- and -geny.

pathognomonic, adj., characteristic or symptomatic of a certain disease. — Gk. παθογνωμονιχός, 'skilled in judging of affections or diseases', compounded of πάθος, 'suffering', and γνώμων, 'one that knows'. See pathos, gnomon and adj. suff. -ic.

pathological, also pathologic, adj. — Gk. παθολογικός, 'treating of disease', introduced into English by Robert Boyle (1627-91). See pathology, -ic and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: pathological-ly, adv.

pathologico-, combining form used in the sense of 'pathological and'. — Fr. Gk. παθολογικός, 'treating of disease'. See prec. word.

pathology, n., the science treating of diseases. — F. pathologie, fr. Medical L. pathologia, 'study of disease', fr. πάθος, 'a suffering', and  $-\lambda ο γία$ , fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'; see pathos and -logy. Cp. Gk. παθολογική (scil. τέχνη), 'the science of diseases'. (Gk. παθολογία means 'the study of the passions'.)

pathos, n., the quality that arouses pity or sorrow — Gk. πάθος, 'suffering, passion, misfortune, calamity', rel. to παθεῖν, πάσχειν, 'to suffer', πένθος, 'grief, sorrow', and prob. cogn. with Lith. kenčiù, kēsti, Lett. ciesù, cìest, 'to suffer', Lith. pakantà, 'patience', kančià, 'suffering, pain', OIr. cēssaim, cēssim, 'I suffer'. Cp. pathetic, patho-, -pathy, nepenthe.

-pathy, also -pathia, combining form used to denote 'suffering, disease, curative treatment', as in allopathy, homeopathy, osteopathy. — L. -pathia, fr. Gk. -πάθεια, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. -εια, -ίπ).

patibulary, adj., pertaining to the gallows (rare).
Formed with adj. suff. -ary fr. L. patibulum, 'gallows', prop. 'that which is extended', fr. patëre, 'to be open'. See patent.

patience, n. — ME. pacience, fr. OF. patience, pacience (F. patience), fr. L. patientia, 'patience, endurance', fr. patiens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

patient, adj. — ME. pacient, fr. OF. pacient (F. patient), fr. L. patientem, acc. of patiens, 'suffering', pres. part. of patior, pati, 'to suffer', fr.

patina 1140

I.-E. base \* $p\bar{e}$ -, \* $p^{\bar{e}}$ -, 'to damage, injure, hurt', whence also L. paene, 'almost, nearly', paenitēre, 'to cause to repent', paenitet mē, 'it causes me to repent', i.e. 'I repent', pēnūria (paenūria), 'want, need', Gk.  $\pi\tilde{\eta}\mu\alpha$ , 'suffering, misery, woe'. Cp. passion, passive, compassion, compatible, penance, peninsula, penitent, penitentiary, penultimate, penumbra, penury, punish. For the ending see suff. -ent.

patina, n., a broad dish, a pan (Roman antiq.) — L. patina, 'a broad, shallow dish or pan'. See paten.

patina, n., greenish film — F. patine, 'patina', fr. It. patina, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly denoted orig. 'tarnish formed on a metal dish' and derives fr. L. patina, 'dish'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: patin-ate, tr. and intr. v., patin-ation, n., patine, n. and tr. v., patin-ed, adj., patin-ize, tr. v., patin-ous, adj.

patio, n., inner courtyard — Sp., derivative of L. natēre. 'to lie open'. See patent.

patisserie, n., pastry shop; pastry — F. pâtisserie, 'pastry shop', fr. pâtisser, 'pastry shop proprietor', fr. pâtisser, 'to prepare pastry', fr. VL. \*pasticiāre, fr. \*pasticium, 'pasty'. See paste, 'an adhesive compound', and -ery and cp. pasty, n., pate.

pato, n., the Muscovy duck — Sp. and Port., 'duck, drake, gander', fr. Arab. báṭṭah, 'duck'. patois, n., a provincial dialect — F., prob. formed fr. patte, 'paw, foot', with suff. -ois (fr. L. -ēnsis) [the same suff. appears in adjectives like Northern F. françois (F. français), 'French', etc.]; so called with reference to the clumsy manner of those speaking it. Cp. F. pataud, 'clumsy, loutish', which is also a derivative of patte, 'paw, foot'. See patten and cp. words there referred to. patola, n., a silk cloth (India) — OI. patolah, prob. fr. Malayalam pattuda, 'a silk cloth'.

patri-, combining form meaning 'father'. — L. patri-, from the stem of pater, gen. patris, 'father'. See father and cp. pater.

patrial, adj., pertaining to one's fatherland. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. patria, 'fatherland', fr. pater, gen. patris. See patri-.

patriarch, n., a father who rules his family or tribe. — ME. patriarch, fr. OF. patriarche, fr. Late L. patriarcha, fr. Gk. πατριάρχης, 'father of a race', fr. πατριά, 'family, lineage', and -άρχης, 'leader'. The first element derives fr. πατήρ, gen. πατρός, 'father'; see father. For the second element see -arch. Cp. matriarch.

Derivatives: patriarch, intr. v., patriarch-ism, n., patriarch-ist, n.

patriarchal, adj. — Late L. patriarchālis, fr. patriarcha. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

patriarchate, n. — ML. patriarchātus, fr. Late L. patriarcha. See patriarch and subst. suff. -ate.

patriarchess, n. — F. patriarchesse, fr. patriarche. See patriarch and 1st -ess.

patriarchic, also patriarchical, adj. — Late L. pa-

triarchicus, fr. Gk. πατριαρχικός, 'belonging to the patriarch', fr. πατριάρχης. See patriarch and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: patriarchical-ly, adv.

**patriarchy, n.** — Gk. πατριαρχί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. πατριάρχης, 'patriarch'. See **patriarch** and -y (representing Gk. -ί $\bar{\alpha}$ ).

Patricia, fem. PN. — L., prop. fem. of patricius, 'patrician, noble'. See Patrick.

patrician, n. — ME. patricion, fr. MF. (= F.) patricien, fr. L. patricius, 'of the rank of the patres, fathers, i.e., senators; patrician, noble', fr. patrēs, 'fathers, senators', pl. of pater, 'father, chief'. See father and -an and cp. Patrick, Patricia

Derivative: patrician, adj.

patriciate, n. — L. patriciātus, 'patriciate', fr. patricius. See patrician, adj., and subst. suff. -ate. patricide, n., one who kills his father. — Compounded of L. pater, gen. patris, 'father', and -cīda, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See pater and -cide, 'killer', and cp. parricide.

patricide, n., a murder of one's father. — Compounded of L. pater, gen. patris, 'father', and -cidium, 'killing', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See prec. word and -cide, 'killing'.

Patrick, masc. PN. — OIr. Patricc (Ir. Pādraig), fr. L. patricius, 'patrician, noble', fr. pater, gen. patris, 'father'. See patrician, adj., and cp. Patricia.

patrilineal, adj., pertaining to, or descended from, the paternal line — Compounded of L. pater, gen. patris, 'father', and linea, 'line'. See father, line and adi. suff. -al.

Derivative: patrilineal-ly, adv.

patrimonial, adj. — F., fr. Late L. patrimonialis, fr. L. patrimonium. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: patrimonial-ly, adv.

patrimony, n., anything inherited from a father or an ancestor. — ME. patrimoigne, fr. OF. (= F.) patrimoine, fr. L. patrimōnium, 'an estate inherited from a father, patrimony', formed fr. pater, gen. patris, 'father', with suff. -mōnium. See father and -mony and cp. words there referred to. patriot, n. — MF. (= F.) patriote, fr. Late L. patriōta, fr. Gk. πατριώτης, 'fellow countryman', fr. πάτριος, 'of one's fathers', fr. πατήρ, gen. πατρός, 'father'. See father and cp. compatriot.

Derivatives: patriot-eer, n. and intr. v., patriotism, n.

**patriotic**, adj. — F. patriotique, fr. Late L. patrioticus, fr. Gk. πατριωτικός, 'pertaining to a patriot or to one's country', fr. πατριώτης. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: patriotic-al, adj., patriotic-al-ly, adv., patriot-ics, n. pl.

patristic, adj., pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church — Formed with suff. -istic fr. Gk. πατήρ, gen. πατρός, or L. pater, gen. patris, 'father'. See father.

patrol, intr. and tr. v. — F. patrouiller, 'to patrol', orig. meaning 'to trample, paddle in mud', and a var. of patouiller, fr. patte, 'paw, foot'. See natten and cp. words there referred to.

patrol, n. — F. patrouille, back formation fr. patrouiller. See prec. word.

Derivative: patrol-er, n.

patron, n. — ME., 'patron; pattern', fr. MF. (= F.) patron, fr. L. patrōnum, acc. of patrōnus, 'protector', fr. pater, gen. patris, 'father'. See father and cp. padrone, patron, pattern, which are doublets of patron.

Derivatives: patron, tr. v., patronage (q.v.), patron-al, adj., patronate (q.v.), patron-ize, tr. v., patron-iz-er, n., patron-iz-ation, n., patron-iz-ing, n., patron-iz-ing-ly, adv., patron-ly, adj.

patronage, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. ML. patrōnāticum, fr. Late L. patrōnātus, 'patronship, patronage', fr. L. patrōnus. See patron and -age and cp. patronate.

Derivative: patron-age, tr. v.

patronate, n. — Late L. patrōnātus, 'patronship, patronate'. See patronage and subst. suff. -ate. patronite, n., a vanadium sulfide (mineral.) — Named after Antenor Rizo Patrona of Peru who first discovered the vanadium in it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

patronymic, adj., derived from the name of a father — Late L. patronymicus, fr. Gk. πατρωνυμικός, 'derived from one's father's name', fr. πατήρ, gen. πατρός, 'father', and ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See father and cp. onomato-. Cp. also metronymic.

Derivatives: patronymic, n., patronymic-al-ly, adv

patroon, n., a person who held a large estate with manorial rights granted by the old Dutch government of New York and New Jersey. — Partly fr. F. patron, partly fr. Du. patroon (which is also a loan word fr. F. patron). See patron. Derivative: patroon-ry, n.

pattée, paté, paty, adj., (said of a cross) having arms expanding toward the end (her.) — F. pattée, in croix pattée, lit. 'a pawed cross', i.e. 'a cross the arms of which are expanded in the form of a paw', fem. of patté, 'having paws, pawed', fr. patte, 'paw, foot'. See next word.

patten, n., a kind of wooden shoe; clog — ME. paten, fr. OF. patin [whence F. patin, 'patten; skate'], fr. patte, 'paw, foot', from pre-Celtic \*patta, a word of imitative origin. Cp. patois, patrol, pattée, paw, pud.

patter, intr. v., to strike frequently; tr. v., to cause to patter — Freq. of pat, 'to strike gently'. For the ending see freq. suff. -er.

Derivative: patter, n.

patter, tr. and intr. v., to mumble hurriedly, chatter. — ME. patren, patteren, orig. 'to recite paternosters rapidly'; formed fr. pater, in the sense of paternoster.

Derivatives: patter, n., patter-er, n., patter-ist, n. pattern, n. — ME. patron, fr. OF. patron, 'patron,

person serving as an example, pattern'. See patron

Derivatives: pattern, tr. v., pattern-ed, adj., pattern-er, n., pattern-ing, n., pattern-ize, v., pattern-y, adj.

patty, n., small pie — F. pâté, fr. OF. paste. See pate and cp. pasty, n.

patulous, adj., spread out, extended — L. patulus, 'spread out, extended', rel. to patēre, 'to lie open', and cogn. with Gk. πεταννύναι, 'to spread out', ON. faðmr, 'embrace, bosom', OE. fæðm, 'embrace, bosom, fathom'. See fathom and cp. words there referred to. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: patulous-ly, adv., patulous-ness, n. paty, adi. — See pattee.

paucity, n., fewness, scarcity. — ME. paucite, fr. MF. (= F.) paucité, fr. L. paucitātem, acc. of paucitās, 'fewness, scarcity', fr. paucus, 'few, little', which is rel. to L. paullus, later spelled paulus, 'little', parvus, 'small, little', the first element in pau-per, 'poor', and cogn. with Gk. παῦρος, 'few, little', Goth. fawai, OE. fēawe, 'few'. See few and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also poco. For the ending see suff. -ity.

paughty, adj., haughty; pert (Scot.) — A blend of proud and haughty.

Paul, masc. PN.; name of the apostle of Christianity to the Gentiles — L. Paulus, a Roman surname of the Aemilian gens, prob. fr. paulus, 'little'. See paulo-post-future.

pauldron, n., a piece of armor to protect the shoulder. — ME. polrond, fr. OF. espauleron, fr. espaule (F. épaule), 'shoulder'. See epaulet.

paulin, n. — Aphetic for tarpaulin.

Paulina, fem. PN. — Fem. of Paulinus (q.v.)

Pauline, adj., pertaining to the apostle Paul. — L. Paulinus, fr. Paulus. See Paul and -ine (representing L. -inus).

Paulinus, masc. PN. — L., lit. 'belonging to Paulus'. See Paul and prec. word.

paulo-post-future, future perfect tense in Greek grammar. — Lit. 'the future a little later'. The first element is abl. of L. paullus, later spelled paulus, 'little' (whence the dimin. pauxillum, 'very little'), which is rel. to paucus, 'few, little'; see paucity. For the other two elements see post, resp. future.

Paulownia, n., a genus of Chinese trees (bot.) — ModL., named after the Russian princess Anna Paulowna (1795-1865), daughter of Czar Paul I. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

paunch, n., abdomen, belly. — ME. paunche, fr. OF. panche, var. of pance (F. panse), fr. L. panticem, acc. of pantex, 'paunch', which is probrel. to pānus, 'swelling', pāniculus, 'tuft, panicle'. See panicle.

Derivatives: paunch, tr. v., paunch-ed, adj., paunch-ful, adj., paunch-y, adj., paunch-i-ly, adv., paunch-i-ness. n.

pauper, n., a person who depends on charity; a very poor person—L., 'poor', for \*pauc(o)-pars,

lit. 'he who acquires little', fr. paucus, 'little, few', and the stem of pariō, parĕre, 'to bring forth, produce; to acquire, gain'. For the first element see few, for the second see parent. See also poor, which is a doublet of pauper.

Derivatives: pauper, adj., pauper-dom, n., pauper-ed, adj., pauper-ism, n., pauper-ize, tr. v., pauper-iz-ation, n.

pausation, n., the act of pausing. — Late L. pausātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. pausāt-(um), pp. stem of pausāre. See pause, v., and -ion.

pause, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. pausa, 'stop, cessation', fr. Gk. παῦσις, 'stopping, ceasing', fr. παύειν, 'to cause to cease', which is prob. cogn. with OPruss. pausto, 'wild', OSlav. pustǔ, 'waste, deserted', pustiti, 'to leave, to let'; see Solmsen, Indogermanische Forschungen XXXI, 483. The ending -a in L. pausa (for -is fr. Gk. παῦσις) is prob. due to the analogy of the synonym mora. Cp. pose, 'to place'.

Derivatives: paus-al, adj., pause-less, adj., pause-less-lv, adv.

pause, intr. v. — Either fr. pause, n., or fr. Late L. pausāre, 'to halt, cease, pause', or fr. F. pauser, 'to pause' (which itself derives fr. Late L. pausāre).

pavage, n., 1) the act of paving; 2) tax to pay for the paving of streets, etc. — F., fr. paver, 'to pave'. See pave and -age.

pavan, n., 1) a slow, stately dance; 2) the music for this dance — F. pavane, fr. Sp. pavana, fr. pavo, 'peacock', fr. L. pavus, a secondary form of pavō, 'peacock' (see pavonine); so called from the character of this dance.

pave, tr. v. — ME. paven, fr. OF. (= F.) paver, fr. VL. \*pavāre (whence also OProvenc. pavar), corresponding to L. pavīre, 'to beat, ram, tread down', which is rel. to pavēre, 'to tremble', lit. 'to be struck down', prob. also to putāre, 'to cut, trim, prune, lop', and cogn. with Lith. piduju, piduti, 'to cut', piūklas, 'saw'. See putative and cp. pit, 'cavity', putamen.

Derivatives: pav-er, n., pav-ing, n.

pavé, n., pavement — F., prop. pp. of paver, 'to pave', used as a noun. See prec. word.

pavement, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. VL. \*pavāmentum, fr. \*pavāre, 'to pave', corresponding to L. pavīmentum, 'a beaten floor', fr. pavīre, 'to beat, ram'. See pave and -ment.

Derivatives: pavement-er, n.

Pavia, n., a genus of trees and shrubs, now forming part of the genus Aesculus (bot.) — ModL., named after the Dutch botanist Peter Paaw (latinized into Pavinus) (1564-1617).

pavilion, n. — ME. pavilon, fr. MF. (= F.) pavillon, fr. L. pāpiliōnem, acc. of pāpiliō, 'butterfly', used in the Middle Ages to denote a tent, because it resembles a butterfly with outstretched wings. See Papilio.

Derivative: pavilion, tr. v.

pavior, paviour, n., paver. — ME. pavier, fr. paven, 'to pave'. See pave and -ier.

pavis, pavise, n., a large shield — ME. pavis, pavise, fr. OF. paveis (F. pavois), 'shield', fr. OIt. (= It.) pavese fr. Pavese, 'of Pavia'; so called because originally made in Pavia, Italy. Pavo, n., 1) the genus of the peacocks (zool.); 2) name of a southern constellation. — L. pāvō, 'peacock'. See peacock and cp. pavonine.

pavonated, adj., of the color of the peacock — Fr. L. pāvō, gen. pāvōnis, 'peacock'. See prec. word and the adj. suff. -ate and -ed.

pavonazzo, adj., of the color of a peacock. — It., lit. 'peacock-like', fr. pavone, 'peacock', fr. L. pāvōnem, acc. of pāvo, 'peacock'. See peacock and cp. next word.

pavonine, adj., related to, or resembling, a peacock.— L. pāvōnīnus, 'of, or like, a peacock', fr. pāvō, gen. pāvōnis, 'peacock'. See peacock and -ine (representing L. -īnus).

paw, n. — ME. pawe, powe, fr. MF. poue, from a pre-Celtic form \*pauta (whence also Provenç. pauta and Catal. pote, MDu. poot, pote, Du. poot, G. Pfote, 'paw'), which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. patois, patrol, pattée, patten, pud. Derivatives: paw, tr. and intr. v., paw-er, n., paw-ing, n.

pawk, n., trick (Scot.) — Of unknown origin.

Derivatives: pawk-y, adj., pawk-i-ly, adv., pawk-i-ness. n.

pawl, n., a bar preventing a capstan from recoiling — Prob. fr. F. épaule, 'shoulder'. See epaulet and cp. pauldron.

Derivative: pawl, tr. v.

pawl, n., a small tent with two poles and steep, sloping sides (*India*). — Hind. pāl, 'a shelter', fr. OI. paṭalam, 'cover, roof', which is prob. rel. to OI. paṭah, 'woven cloth'.

pawn, n., piece of least value at chess. — ME. poune, pown, fr. OF. paon, a var. of pëon, fr. ML. pedōnem, acc. of pedō, 'foot soldier' (whence also It. pedone, Sp. peón, 'foot soldier, pawn'), fr. L. pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See foot and cp. peon, pioneer.

pawn, n., pledge — ME. paun, fr. OF. pan, also pand, 'piece of cloth', later used also in the sense of 'pledge', fr. L. pannum, acc. of pannus, 'piece of cloth', which is cogn. with Goth. fana, 'piece of cloth', OS. fano, of s.m., Gk. πῆνος, 'web', πήνη, 'web, bobbin'. OHG. pfant (whence MHG. pfant, G. Pfand), OS., MDu. pand, pant (whence Du. pand), OFris. pand, pond, 'pledge', are loan words fr. OF. pan, panel. Cp. fanon, gonfalon, vane. Cp. also pane, panel, pañuelo, Penelope, penology.

Derivatives: pawn, tr. v., pawn-able, adj., pawn-age, n., pawn-ee, n., pawn-er, n.

pawnee, n., water (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. pānī, 'water', rel. to OI. pāti, 'drinks', pānam, 'drink', pibati, 'drinks', and cogn. with Gk. πίνειν, 'to drink', L. pōtāre and bibere, 'to drink'. See bibulous, and cp. poison, potable, potion.

pax, n., 1) peace; (cap.) the goddess of peace in Roman mythology; 2) a tablet representing a

religious subject (R.C.Ch.) — L.  $p\bar{a}x$ , gen.  $p\bar{a}cis$ , 'peace'. See peace.

paxilla, n., a pillarlike spine (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. paxillus, 'a small stake, a peg', dimin. formed fr. pālus, 'strake, pale', which stands for \*pacslos and is rel. to paciscor, pacisci, 'to make a treaty', pāx, gen. pācis, 'peace'. See pact and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: paxill-ar, paxill-ate, adjs.

paxwax, n., the nuchal ligament of mammals. — ME., dissimilated fr. ME. faxwax, which is prob. a compound of fax, 'hair' (fr. OE. feax), and wax, 'growth' (fr. waxen, 'to grow'). The first element is rel. to ON. fax, 'mane', OHG. fahs, 'hair', and to ON. fær (for \*faheza), 'sheep', fr. I.-E. base \*pek-, 'to pluck (wool or hair)', whence also Gk. πέκος, 'fleece', L. pecus, 'cattle, flock', pexus, 'woolly', pecten, 'comb'. See fee, 'cattle, money', and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see wax, 'to grow'.

pay, tr. and intr. v., to requite, reward — ME. paien, payen, fr. OF. paier, paer (F. payer), fr. L. pācāre, 'to pacify, appease', in VL. also 'to pay', fr. pāx, gen. pācis, 'peace'. See pact and cp. peace.

Derivatives: pay, n. (q.v.), pay-able, adj., payee, n., pay-er, n., pay-ing, n., payment (q.v.)

pay, n. — ME. paye, pay, fr. OF. paie (F. paye), back formation fr. paier, paer. See prec. word. pay, tr. v., to coat with pitch (naut.) — Obsol. F. peier, 'to coat with pitch', fr. OF. peier, fr. L. picāre, fr. pix, gen. picis, 'pitch', which is cogn. with Gk. πίσσα, (for \*πίκια), 'pitch'. See pitch, 'a resinous substance'.

payable, adj. — ME. paiable, fr. OF. païable, fr. païer, 'to pay'. See pay, 'to requite', and -able. Derivatives: payabil-ity, n., payable-ness, n., payabl-y, adv.

payetan, n. — Inexact var. of payyetan.

payment, n. — ME. payement, payment, fr. MF. (= F.) paiement, fr. payer, 'to pay'. See pay, 'to requite' and -ment.

paynim, n., a pagan, heathen (archaic). — ME. painim, fr. OF. palenime, fr. Late L. pāgānismus, 'heathenism', fr. pāgānus, 'heathen'. See paganism.

payola, n., 1) an undercover payment or graft given in return for a commercial favor; 2) the practice of giving payolas. — Prob. formed fr. pay with suff. -ola. The same suff. appears also in pianola.

paysage, n., landscape. — F., fr. pays, 'country', fr. OF. paīs, of s.m., fr. L. pāgus, 'province, district'. See pagan and -age and cp. peasant.

payyetan, also spelled payetan, n., an author of religious poems forming part of the Jewish liturgy on festivals and special Sabbaths. — Talm. Heb. payyetán, 'poet', in MedHeb. 'writer of liturgic poems', a hybrid coined fr. Gk. ποιητής, 'poet' (see poet), and the Heb. suff. -ān. Cp. piyyut.

pe, n., name of the 17th letter of the Hebrew

alphabet. — Heb.  $p\bar{e}$ ,  $pe^h$ , lit. 'mouth', so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter.

pea, n. — Back formation fr. ME. pese, pees, 'a pea', the s having been mistaken for the plural suff.; see pease. For similar back formations cp. cherry, Chinee, gentry, marquee, pry, 'lever', row, 'noise', sash, 'framework', shay, sherry, shimmy, skate, trews.

peace, n. — ME. pais, pees, fr. OF. pais (F. paix), fr. L. pācem, acc. of pāx, 'peace', which is rel. to pacīscī, 'to make a treaty'. See pact and words there referred to and cp. esp. appease, pace, 'with the leave of', pacify, pax.

Derivatives: peaceable (q.v.), peace-ful, adj., peace-ful-ly, adv., peace-ful-ness, n., peace-less, adj., peace-less-ly, adv., peace-less-ness. n.

peaceable, adj. — ME. peisible, fr. OF. (= F.) paisible, fr. pais, 'peace'. See peace and -able. Derivatives: peaceable, adv., peaceable-ness. n.

peach, n., the fruit of the tree Amygdalus Persica.

— ME. peche, fr. OF. pesche (F. pêche), fr. Late L. persica, taken for a fem. sing. noun, but orig. pl. of L. Persicum (mālum or pōmum), 'Persian apple', resp. 'Persian fruit', fr. Persia, 'Persia'; cp. It. pesca, Rum. piersecā, OProvenç. persega, presega, Catal. presec, which all derive fr. VL. persica. Cp. Parsee, Persian, perse.

Derivatives: peach-en, adj., peach-er, n., peach-ery, n., peach-let, n. peach-y, adj., peach-i-ness, n.

**peach**, intr. v., to inform against (slang) — Aphetic for appeach (q.v.)

peacock, n. — ME. pecok, fr. OE. pāwa, pēa, 'peacock', and coc, cocc, 'cock'. The first element derives fr. L. pāvō, gen. pāvōnis, 'peacock' [whence also OHG. pfāwo (MHG. pfāwe, pfā, G. Pfau), MLG. pāwe, Du. pauw and OSlav. pavū], which, together with Gk. ταῶς, prob. comes ult. fr. Tamil tōkei, tōgei (whence also Heb. tukkiyyim, 'peacocks'). The initial p- in L. pāvō is due to imitative influence; cp. L. paupulō, 'the natural sound of the peacock'. Cp. Pavo, pavonazzo, pavonine, ponceau, 'corn poppy'. For the second element see cock. Derivatives: peacock, intr. v., peacock-ery, n.,

peag, n., beads made of shells. — Aphetic for Algonquian wampum peag, 'white strings'. See wampum.

peacock-ish, peacock-like, peacock-y, adis.

pea jacket, n. — MDu. pie (Du. pij), 'pea jacket'. peak, n., a pointed top. — A var. of pike, 'sharp point'.

Derivatives: peak, tr. v., peak-ed, adj., peak-ed-ly, adv., peak-ed-ness, n., peak-er, n., peak-y, adj.

peak, intr. v., to shrink, waste away. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: peak-ed, adj.

peak, tr. v., to raise vertically (naut.) — Back formation fr. apeak (q.v.)

peal, n., sound of bells - Aphetic for appeal.

nean, n. — See palan.

pear, n. — ME. pere, for OE. pere, fr. VL. pera, (whence also OF. peire, F. poire), var. of pira, fem. sing., for L. pira, pl. of pirum, 'pear', which is a loan word from an unknown source, whence also Gk. ἄπιον, 'pear', ἄπιος, 'pear tree'. Cp.Perilla, perry, pyriform, Pyrus. Cp. also Apios. pearceite, n., a variety of geyserite (mineral.) — Named after the English metallurgist Dr. Richard Pearce of Denver. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

pearl, n., a concretion in the shell of various mollusks, used as a gem. — ME. perle, fr. MF. (= F.) perle, prob. borrowed fr. It. perla, fr. VL. \*perla (whence also OProvenc., Sp. perla, Port. perola), which is a blend of L. perna, 'ham, sea mussel, pearl', and sphaerula, 'a small ball', dimin. of sphaera, 'ball'. L. perna stands for \*pērsnā and is cogn. with OI. pārṣṇiḥ, 'heel', Avestic pāshna- 'heel', Gk. πτέρνη, Goth. fairzna, OHG. fersana, MHG. versene, verse, G. Ferse, Du. verzenen (pl.), OS. fersna, OE. fiersn, of s.m. For L. sphaera see sphere.

Derivatives: pearl, v., pearl-ed, adj., pearl-ish, adj., pearl-y, adj., pearl-i-ness, n.

pearl, n., one of a series of loops forming an edging on lace. — A var. of purl.

pearlite, n., a alloy of carbon and iron (metall.) — F. perlite, formed fr. perle, 'pearl', with suff. -ite. See 1st pearl and subst. suff. -ite.

Derivative: pearlit-ic, adj.

pearlite, n., perlite. — See perlite.

pearmain, n., a kind of apple. — ME. parmayn, fr. OF. permain, parmain, fr. VL. Parmānus, 'of Parma', fr. L. Parma, a city in Italy. Cp. Parmesan.

peart, adj., 1) pert; brisk, lively, clever — A var. of pert.

Derivatives: peart-ly, adv., pear-tness, n.

peasant, n. — ME. paissaunt, fr. OF. paisant (F. paysan), which was formed—with change of suffix—fr. earlier paisenc, fr. pais (F. pays), 'land, country', fr. Late L. pāgēnsis, 'of a province or district', fr. L. pāgus, 'province, district'; see pagan. OF. paisenc, paisant, orig, denoted man of a country. Cp. paysage.

Derivative: peasant-ry, n.

pease, n. — ME. pese, fr. OE. pise, 'pea', fr. L. pisum, fr. Gk. πίσος, 'pea', a word of Thraco-Phrygian origin. See Boisacq in Mémoires de la société de linguistique, 17, 58. The vowel of ME. pese shows the influence of OF. peis (whence F. pois), 'pea', Cp. pea, Pisum.

peasecod, n., pea pod (archaic). — ME. pescodde, compounded of pese, 'pease', and codde, 'husk, pod', fr. OE. codde, 'bag, shell, husk'. See pease and cod, 'a small bag'.

peat, n., a piece of partly decomposed vegetable matter. — ME. pete, fr. Anglo-L. peta, a word of Celtic origin, which is prob. rel. to ML. pecia, 'piece'. See piece.

Derivatives: peat-ery, n., peat-y, adj.

peat, n., a pet (archaic) — Of uncertain origin; not related to pet.

peavey, n., a hook (lumbering). — Named after its inventor Joseph Peavy.

pebble, n. — ME. pobbel, pibbil, fr. OE. papol-(stān), 'pebblestone', which is prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: pebble, tr. v., pebbl-ed, adj., pebbl-y, adj

pébrine, n., a silkworm disease. — F., fr. Provenç. pebrino, fr. pebre, 'pepper', fr. L. piper. See penner.

pecan, n., 1) a kind of hickory; 2) its fruit (bot.)

— Earlier paccan, fr. F. pacane, which is of
Algonquian origin.

peccable, adj., liable to sin. — ML. peccābilis, formed on analogy of L. impeccābilis, 'impeccable', fr. L. peccāre, 'to sin'. See peccant and cp. impeccable.

Derivative: peccabil-ity, n.

peccadillo, n., a slight sin — Sp. pecadillo, dimin. of pecado, 'sin', fr. L. peccātum, 'fault, error, sin', prop. neut. pp. of peccāre, 'to sin', used as a noun. The spelling of peccadillo in English shows the influence of Latin. See peccant.

peccancy, n., sinfulness; sin. — Late L. peccantia, 'sin', fr. L. peccāns, gen. -antis. See next word and -cv.

peccant, adj., sinful; wrong. — L. peccāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of peccāre, 'to sin', which is of uncertain origin. It. possibly stands for \*peccos, fr. \*ped-cos, from the base of pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot', hence prop. means 'to miss one's footing, to stumble'. For form and sense development cp. L. man-cus, 'maimed, crippled, lame', fr. manus, 'hand'. See foot and -ant. (See Saussure in Festskrift Thomsen, 206¹, and Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 269.) Cp. peccable, peccadillo, peccavi, impeccable.

Derivatives: peccant-ly, adv., peccant-ness, n.

peccary, n., piglike animal of South America. — Sp. pecari, of Caribbean origin.

peccavi, intr. v., I have sinned; n., a confession of guilt. — L. peccāvī, 'I have sinned', pret. of peccāre, 'to sin'. See peccant.

pech, intr. v., to pant; n., a pant, panting — ME. pechen, prob. of imitative origin.

peck, n., name of a dry measure. — OF. pek, rel. to picot (whence F. picotin), 'peck', a word of uncertain origin.

peck, tr. and intr. v., to strike, pick. — ME. pecken, a var. of pikken, 'to pick'. See pick, 'to pierce'

Derivatives: peck, n., peck-er, n., peck-ish, adj., peck-ish-ly, adv., peck-ish-ness, n., peck-y, adi

peckhamite, n., an iron magnesium silicate (mineral.) — Named after the American chemist
 Stephen F. Peckham (1839-1916). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Pecksniff, n., an unctuous hypocrite — From

Seth Pecksniff, a character in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.

Derivatives: Pecksniff-ery, n., Pecksniff-ian, adj., Pecksniff-ian-ism, n.

Pecora, n. pl., name of a division of ungulate mammals (zool.) — L. pecora, 'cattle', pl. of pecus. See pecuniary and cp. pekin, 'a civilian'. pectase, n., enzyme which turns pectin into pectic acid (chem.) — Abbreviation of pect(in)-(diast)ase.

pectate, n., salt of pectic acid (chem.) — See pectin and chem. suff. -ate.

pecten, n., a comblike part, esp. one in the eyes of birds and reptiles (zool.) — L. pecten, 'comb', rel. to pectere, 'to comb', and cogn. with Gk. πέκειν, Att. πεκτεῖν, 'to comb, shear', κτείς, gen. κτενός (for \*pkten-), 'comb', fr. I.-E. base \*pek-, 'to pluck (wool or hair)'. See fee, 'cattle, money', and words there referred to and cp. esp. peignoir.

**pectic,** adj., of, or pertaining to, pectin. — Gk. πηκτικός, 'curdling', fr. πηκτός, 'solid, thick, congealed, 'curdled', verbal adj. of πηγυύναι, 'to make firm or solid'. See next word and -ic.

pectin, n., a gelatinous substance obtained from certain fruits, forming the basis of fruit jellies. (chem.) — Coined by the French chemist Henri Braconnot (1781-1855) fr. Gk.  $\pi\eta\kappa\tau\dot{\alpha}\zeta$ , 'solid, thick, congealed, curdled', verbal adj. of  $\pi\eta\gamma\nu\dot{\alpha}u$ , 'to make firm or solid'; fr. I.-E. base \*pā $\dot{g}$ -, \*pā $\dot{k}$ -, 'to join together', whence also L. pangere, 'to join, make firm', pacīscī, 'to make a treaty', pāx, gen. pācis, 'peace'. See pact and cp. words there referred to.

pectinate, adj., shaped, or having teeth, like a comb — L. pectinātus, pp. of pectināre, 'to comb, card, hackle', fr. pecten, gen. pectinis, 'comb'. See pecten and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: pectinat-ed, adi.

pectination, n., state of being pectinated — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. pectinātus, pp. of pectināre, 'to comb'. See prec. word and -ion. pectineus, n., a muscle arising from the pubis and inserted into the femur (anat.) — Short for Medical L. musculus pectineus, lit. 'muscle of the pubic region', a name coined by Riolan fr. pecten, gen. -inis, 'comb', used also in the sense of 'pubic bone'; see pecten. For sense development cp. Gk. κτείς, 'comb; pubes; pudenda', and see Joseph Hyrtl, Onamatologia anatomica, pp. 387-88.

pectini-, combining form meaning 'comb', as in pectiniform. — Fr. L. pecten, gen. pectinis, 'comb'. See pecten.

pectiniform, adj., comblike. — Compounded of pectini- and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.
 pectize, v., to coagulate. — See pectin and -ize.
 Derivative: pectiz-ation, n.

pectolite, n., a sodium calcium silicate (mineral.)

— G. Pektolith, compounded of Gk. πηκτός, 
'made firm, compacted' (verbal adj. of πηγυύναι, 
'to make firm'), and λίθος, 'stone'; so called in

allusion to its appearance. See pact and -lite. pectoral, adj., pertaining to the breast. — MF. (= F.) pectoral, fr. L. pectorālis, 'of the breast', fr. pectus, gen. pectoris, 'breast', which is cogn. with Toch. A pāśśām, B pāścane (dual), 'the breasts'. The L. and Toch. words possibly meant orig 'the hairy part of the body', fr. base \*pek-, 'hairy, woolly', whence also L. pecus, 'cattle', pectere, 'to comb'. See fee, 'cattle, money', and cp. petronel, petto, poitrel and the second element in parapet.

pectoral, n., something worn on the breast; specif. the breast plate of the Jewish high priest.

— ME., fr. MF. (= F.) pectoral, fr. L. pectorāle, neut. of pectorālis, 'of the breast', used as a noun. See pectoral, adj.

pectose, n., a substance related to cellulose (chem.)

— See pectin and subst. suff. -ose.

peculate, tr. and intr. v., to steal; to embezzle — L. pecūlātus, pp. of pecūlārī, 'to embezzle public money', fr. pecūlium, 'private property', lit. 'property in cattle'. See peculiar and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: pecul-ation, n., peculator (q.v.)

peculator, n., one who peculates. — L. pecūlātor, 'embezzler of public money', fr. pecūlātus, pp. of pecūlārī. See prec. word and agential suff. -or, peculiar, adj., 1) one's own; 2) particular. — ME. peculier, fr. MF., or directly fr. L. pecūliāris, 'of, or relating to, private property', fr. pecūlium, 'private property', lit. 'property in cattle', fr. pecu(s), 'cattle', whence pecūnia, 'money'. See pecuniary.

Derivatives: peculiar-ism, n., peculiar-ity, n., peculiar-ize. tr. v., peculiar-ly, adv.

pecuniary, adj., pertaining to, or involving, money — L. pecūniārius, 'of, or pertaining to, money', fr. pecūnia, 'money', fr. pecu(s), 'cattle', which is cogn. with OI. paśu-, 'cattle', Goth. faihu, 'money, fortune', OE. feoh, 'cattle, money', fr. I.-E. base \*peku-, 'the woolly animal', whence 'sheep, cattle, property, money'. See fee and cp. Pecora. For the ending see adj. suff. -ary.

ped-, form of pedo- before a vowel.

pedagogic, pedagogical, adj. — Gk. παιδαγωγικός, 'suitable to a teacher', fr. παιδαγωγός, 'teacher'. See pedagogue and -ic, resp. also -al. Derivative: pedagogical-ly, adv.

pedagogics, n., pedagogy. — See prec. word and -ics.

pedadogue, pedagog, n., teacher. — ME. pedagoge, fr. MF. pedagogue (F. pédagogue), fr. L. paedagōgus, fr. Gk. παιδαγωγός, 'slave who escorted a boy from home to school and back again', tutor, teacher', for παιδός ἀγωγός, 'leader of a child', fr. παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'child', and ἀγωγός, 'guide, leader', fr. ἄγειν, 'to lead'. See pedo- and agent and cp. -agogue.

Derivatives: pedagog(ue), tr. and intr. v., pedagogic (q.v.), pedagog-ist, n., pedagogue-ish, adj., pedagogue-ry, n.

J

nedal, adi., pertaining to the foot or feet. - L. pedālis, of, or pertaining to, the foot', fr. pēs. gen. pedis, 'foot', which is cogn. with OI. pat. acc. pádam, 'foot', Dor. Gk, πώς, Att. πούς (gen. ποδός), Goth. fōtus, OE. fōt, 'foot'. See foot and cp. words there referred to.

nedal. n., lever worked by the foot. - F. pédale, fr. It. pedale, fr. L. pedālis, 'of. or pertaining to. the foot'. See pedal, adi.

pedalier, n., pedal keyboard. - Formed fr. pedal, n., with suff. -ier.

pedant, n., one who makes a display of his learning. - F. pédant, fr. It. pedante, orig. meaning 'schoolmaster', fr. Late L. paedagogantem. acc. of paedagogāns, fr. L. paedagogus. See pedagogue and -ant.

Derivatives: pedant-ic, adj., pedant-ic-al-ly, adv., pedant-ic-ism, n., pedant-ize, tr. and intr. v., pedantry (q.v.)

pedantry, n. - F. pédanterie, fr. It. pedanteria, fr. pedante. See prec. word and -ry.

pedate, adj., 1) having feet; 2) resembling a foot. - L. pedātus, 'footed', pp. of pedāre, 'to furnish with feet, to foot', fr. pes, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See nedal, adi., and adi. suff. -ate.

peddle, intr. and tr. v. - Back formation fr. peddler (q.v.) For similar back formations cp. cadge, swindle.

peddler, pedlar, n. - Fr. earlier pedder, fr. dial. ped, 'basket', fr. ME. pedde, which is of uncertain origin. Cp. pad, 'basket'. For the ending see agential suff. -er.

Derivative: peddler-y, pedlar-y, n.

peddling, adj., trifling. - A collateral form of niddling.

Derivative: peddling-ly, adv.

-pede, combining form meaning 'footed, -foot'. - Fr. L. pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See pedal, adj.

pederast, paederast, n. — L. paederasta, fr. Gk. παιδεραστής. See next word.

pederasty, paederasty, n., sodomy with a boy. --L. paederastia, fr. Gk. παιδεραστία, 'love of boys', fr. παιδεραστής, 'lover of boys', fr. παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'boy', and ἐρᾶν, 'to love'. See pedo-, erotic and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

Derivatives: p(a)ederast-ic, adj., p(a)ederast-ical-lv, adv.

pedesis, n., Brownian movement — ModL., fr. Gk. πήδησις, 'a leaping', fr. πηδαν, 'to bound, leap', fr. I.-E. base \*pēd-, enlarged form of base \*ped-, 'foot', whence πέδη, 'fetter', πέδον, 'ground, earth', πούς gen. ποδός, 'foot', L. pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See foot and cp. diapedesis. Cp. also Pedetes and the first element in pedology, 'the study of soils'. Cp. also pilot.

pedestal, n. - MF. (= F.) piédestal, fr. It. piedistallo, 'foot of a seat', which stands for piè

(= piede) di stallo, lit, 'foot of a stall' (cp. E. footstall), and is compounded of piede, 'foot'. di, 'of', and stallo, 'stall, seat'. It. piede derives fr. L. pedem, acc, of pes, 'foot'; see foot and cp. nedal. It. di comes fr. L.  $d\bar{e}$ , 'from, away from'; see de-. It. stallo. is of Teut. origin: see stall. 'stable'. The change of F. viédestal to E. vedestal is due to the learned influence of L. pes, pedis, 'foot'.

pedestrian, adj., going on foot, walking: n., walker. - Formed fr. L. pedester, 'on foot, pedestrian', fr. pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'; F. pédestrien is an English loan word. See foot and cp. pedal. For the ending see suff. -ian.

Derivatives: pedestrian-ism., n., pedestrian-ize. intr. v.

Pedetes, n., a genus of rodents, the iumping hare (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πηδητής, 'leaper', fr. πηδαν, 'to leap'. See pedesis and the second element in Polypedates. Cp. also pilot.

pedetic, adi., pertaining to pedesis. — Gk. πηδητικός, 'good at leaping', fr. πήδησις. See pedesis and adi. suff. -ic.

pedi-, combining form meaning 'foot', as in pedicure, pediform.— L. pedi-, from pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See foot and cp. pedal.

pediatric, paediatric, adj., pertaining to the hygienic treatment of children - Compounded of Gk. παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'child', and ἰᾶτρικός. 'pertaining to a physician', fr. ἰᾶτρός, 'physician'. See pedo- and -iatric.

Derivatives: p(a)ediatr-ics, n., p(a)ediatric-ian, n. pediatrist, paediatrist, n. - See prec. word and

pedicel, n., stalk in a plant, footstalk (bot. and zool.) - ModL. pedicellus, fr. L. pediculus, 'little foot', dimin. of L. pēs, gen. pedis. See pedal, adi.

Derivatives: pedicell-ar, pedicell-ate, pedicell-at--ed, adjs., pedicell-ation, n., pedicell-ed, adj.

pedicle, n., pedicel. — L. pediculus, 'footstalk'. See prec. word.

pedicular, adi., pertaining to lice; infested with lice. - L. pēdiculāris, 'pertaining to lice', fr. pēdiculus, 'louse', dimin. of pēdis, 'louse', which stands for \*pezdis, and is rel. to pēdō, pēdere, 'to break wind', for \*pezdō, from the imit. base \*pezd-. For sense development cp. Little Russian bzd'ity, 'to break wind', and bzdjuch, 'land bug', which are cogn. with L. pēdere. Cp. petard, petrel. For the related base \*perd- see partridge, for the ending see suff. -ar. pediculate, adj., having a pedicel, pedicellate -Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. pediculus, 'footstalk'. See pedicel.

Derivative: pediculat-ed, adj.

Pedicularis, n., a genus of plants, the lousewort (bot.) - L. herba pēdiculāris, 'lousewort'. See pedicular.

pediculosis, n., infestation with lice (med.) -Medical L., formed with suff. -osis fr. L. pēdiculus, 'louse'. See pedicular.

pediculous, adi., pedicular, — L. pēdiculōsus, 'lousy', fr. pēdiculus, 'louse'. See pedicular and

1147

pedicure, n. - Lit, 'care of the feet', fr. pedi- and L. cūra, 'care'. See cure, n.

Derivatives: pedicure, tr. v., pedicur-ism, n., nedicur-ist. n.

pediform, adi., having the shape of a foot. — Compounded of pedi- and forma, 'form, shape'.

pedigree, n., 1) genealogical table; 2) genealogy. - ME, pedegru, fr. MF, pié de grue, 'crane's foot', so called from the shape of the genealogical mark (1) used to denote descent. MF. pié (F. pied) derives fr. OF, pie, fr. L. pedem, acc. of nes. 'foot': see foot and cp. pedal. F. de, 'of, from', comes fr. L. de, 'from, away from'; see de-. F. grue comes fr. L. gruem, acc. of grūs. 'crane', which is cogn, with Gk, γέρανος, OE, cran: see crane. The form of the English word was influenced by an association with degree.

pediment, n., a triangular ornament on the front of buildings (archit.) - Altered from earlier periment, which is prob. a corruption of pyramid (a.v.)

Derivatives: pediment-al, adj., pediment-ed, adj. Pedipalpida, n. pl., an order of the Arachnida (zool.) - ModL., formed with suff. -ida fr. ModL. pedipalpus. See next word.

pedipalpus, n., either of the second pair of palpi attached to each side of the mouth of arachnids (zool.) - ModL., lit. 'that which feels with the feet', compounded of pedi- and L. palpus, 'a feeler'. See palpus.

Derivative: pedipalp-ous, adj.

Derivative: pedigree, tr. v.

pedlar, n. - A var. spelling of peddler.

pedo-, paedo-, before a vowel ped-, paed-, combining form meaning 'boy, child'. — Gk. παιδο-,  $\pi$ αιδ-, fr.  $\pi$ αῖς, gen.  $\pi$ αιδός, 'child', fr. I.-E. base  $*p^{e}u$ , 'small, little, few, young'. See few and words there referred to and cp. esp. encyclopedia, orthoped, pedagogue.

pedobaptism, paedobaptism, n., infant baptism ---Compounded of pedo- and baptism.

pedology, paedology, n., child study. - Compounded of pedo- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: p(a)edolog-ic-al, adj., p(a)edologist, n., p(a)edolog-ist-ic-al, adj.

pedology, n., the study of soils. - Compounded of Gk. πέδον, 'ground, soil', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is rel. to πέδη, 'fetter', πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot', and cogn. with L. pes, gen. pedis, 'foot'; see foot and cp. pedesis, Pedetes. For the second element see -logy.

Derivative: pedolog-ist, n.

pedometer, n., an instrument for measuring distance covered by a walker. - F. pédomètre, a hybrid coined fr. L. pēs, gen, pedis, 'foot', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure', See foot, adi, and meter. 'noetical rhythm'.

Deer

pedro, n., a card game. - Sp. Pedro, 'Peter', fr. Late L. Petrus. See Peter.

neduncle, n., 1) a flower stalk (bot.): 2) a stalklike part (zool.) - ModL. pedunculus, 'footstalk', fr. L. pedīculus, 'a little foot; footstalk', dimin, of nes, gen, nedis, 'foot'; see foot and cp. pedal, L. pediculus was prob, changed in Modern L, to nedunculus because of the ambiguity of the former word, which may be the diminutive of either pēs. 'foot', or pēdis, 'louse'.

Derivative: peduncl-ed, adj.

pedunculus, n., a peduncle. — ModL. See prec. word.

Derivatives: peduncul-ar, peduncul-at-ed, adis., neduncul-ation, n.

peek, intr. v., to peep. - ME. piken, of uncertain origin.

Derivative: peek, n.

peel, n., a small, square, tower, - ME., 'palisade', fr. OF, pel (F. pieu), 'stake, post', fr. L. pālum, acc. of pālus, of s.m. See pale, 'stake'.

peel, n., baker's shovel. - ME. pele, fr. OF. pele (F. pelle), fr. L. pāla, 'spade, shovel', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to L. pālus. 'stake', See pale, 'stake', and cp. prec. word.

peel, tr. and intr. v., to strip off. - ME. pelen, fr. OF. (= F.) peler, 'to peel', fr. L. pilare, 'to deprive of hair', fr. pilus, 'hair', See pill, 'to peel', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: peel, n., peel-ed, adj., peel-ed-ness, n., peel-er, n.

neeler, n., a policeman (collog.) — Orig. a member of the Irish constabulary; so called from Sir (at that time: Mr.) Robert Peel who founded the Irish constabulary. See Peelite and cp. bobby. Peelism, n., the doctrine of the Peelites. - See

next word and -ism.

Peelite, n., an adherent of Peel in the repeal of the Corn laws in 1846. — Formed from the name of Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850) with subst. suff.

peen, n., the sharp end of the head of a hammer. - Of uncertain, possibly Scand., origin. Cp. dial. Norw. penn, 'peen'.

Derivative: peen, tr. v.

peep, intr. v., to chirp. — Of imitative origin. Cp. L. pipāre, pipīre, pipiāre, F. pepier, piper, G. piepen. Cp. also pip, 'to chirp', pipe. Derivatives: peep-er, n., peep-ing, n.

peen, intr. v., to look through a small opening; to peer furtively. - Prob. a var. of peek.

Derivatives: peep, n., peep-er, n., peep-ing, n.

peepul, n. — A var. of pipal.

peer, intr. v., to look closely - Perhaps aphetic

peer, n., 1) an equal; 2) a man of high rank, a noble. — ME. per, fr. OF. per (F. pair), fr. L. pār, 'equal'. See pair and cp. par, 'equality', Derivatives: neer-age, n., peer-dom, n., peer-ess, n., peer-less, adi., peer-less-ly, adv., peer-lessness n. neer-ling n.

peer, tr. v., 1) to equal; 2) to raise to the peerage. - ME, peren, fr. OF, parer (3rd person sing. nere), fr. L. parare, 'to make equal', fr. par. 'equal'. See prec. word.

peeve, tr. v., to make peevish (collog.) - Back formation fr. peevish.

Derivatives: peev-ed, adi., peev-ed-ly, adv., peeved-ness, n.

peevish, adi., fretful. - ME. pevish, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: peevish-ly, adv., peevish-ness, n. peewee, adj., tiny. — Of Algonquian origin. peewee, n., the flycatcher. — See pewee. peewit, n. — See pewit.

peg, n. - ME. pegge, fr. MDu. pegge, which is rel. to LG. pegel, 'stake, pile', MLG., G. pegel, 'gauge rod, watermark', Du. peil, 'gauge, watermark: standard', OE, pægel, 'a small measure, wine vessel, gill', fr. ML. pāgella, 'a measure'. See pail.

Derivatives: peg, v., pegg-ed, adj., pegg-er, n., pegg-ing., n., pegg-y, adj.

peganite, n., a basic aluminum phosphate (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. πήγανον, 'the herb rue' (see next word); so called in allusion to its green color.

Peganum, n., a genus of herbs of the bean-caper family (bot.) - ModL, fr. Gk. πήγανον, 'the herb rue', which is prob. rel. to πηγνύναι, 'to make firm', fr. I.-E. base \*pāĝ-, \*pāk-, 'to join together'. See pact.

Pegasus, n., name of a winged horse in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Πήγασος. The suff. -ασος shows that the name is of pre-Greek origin; the connection with Gk. πηγή, 'fount, spring', is folk etymology.

pegmatite, n., a coarse granite rock (geol.) — F., coined by the French mineralogist René-Just Haüy (1743-1822), fr. Gk. πηγμα, gen. πηγματος, 'something fastened together', from the stem of πηγνύναι, 'to make firm', fr. I.-E. base \*pāĝ-, \*pāk-, 'to join together'. See pact and words there referred to and cp. esp. parapegm. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

negomancy, n., divination by fountains. — Compounded of Gk.  $\pi\eta\gamma\dot{\eta}$ , 'fountain, spring', which is of uncertain origin, and μαντεία, μαντία, 'oracle, divination', for which see -mancy.

peignoir, n., lady's loose robe. — F., fr. peigner, 'to comb the hair', fr. peigne, 'comb', fr. L. pectinem, acc. of pecten, 'comb'. See pecten.

pejorate, tr. v., to depreciate. — Late L. pējārātus, pp. of pējōrāre, 'to make worse'. See pejorative. Derivative: pejorat-ion, n.

peioration, n., depreciation. — Formed with suff. -ation fr. L. pējor, 'worse'. See next word. Derivative: pejoration-ist, n.

pejorative, adj., depreciative, disparaging. -Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. pejörātus, pp. of neiārāre, 'to make worse', fr. pējor, 'worse', which stands for \*ped-yos and is rel. to L. pessimus. 'worst' (for \*ped-semos; see pessimism). and to pessum, 'downward, to the ground', and cogn, with OI, pádyate, 'falls'; from the same base as L. nes. gen. nedis, 'foot' (see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 275 s.v. peior, p. 296 s.v. pessum, and p. 295 s.v. pes). See foot and cp. impair. For the ending see suff. -ive.

Derivatives: peiorative, n., peiorative-lv. adv.

pekan, n., a North American marten — Of Algonquian origin.

nekin, n., a kind of silk, — F, pékin, fr. Pékin, 'Peking', fr. Chin. Pe-king, which lit, means 'capital of the North', fr. pe, 'north', and king, 'capital'.

nekin, n., a civilian (slang) — F. pékin, fr. Provenc. pequin, 'sickly', fr. pec, 'simple, foolish', fr. L. pecus, 'cattle; beast, brute'. See fee. 'cattle. money', and cp. Pecora.

Pekingese, Pekinese, n., a small Chinese dog. — Fr. Peking, capital of China. See pekin, n., 'a kind of silk', and -ese.

pekoe, n., a superior kind of black tea. — Fr. dial. Chin, pek-ho, 'white down'.

Derivative: pekoe, tr. v.

pelage, n., coat of a mammal. - F., fr. OF. pel, 'hair', fr. L. pilus, 'hair'. See pile, 'hair', and

Pelagian, adi. and n. - ML. Pelagianus, fr. Pelagius, Latinized name of a British monk who lived in the 4th cent, and who denied the doctrine of original sin. For the ending see suff.

Derivatives: Pelagian-ism, n., Pelagian-ize, n. pelagian, adj., pelagic. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. pelagius, fr. Gk. πελάγιος, 'of the sea'. fr. πέλαγος. See next word.

pelagic, adj., pertaining to the sea. - L. pelagicus, fr. Gk. πελαγικός, fr. πέλαγος, 'sea'. which is rel. to πλάγος, 'side', and cogn. with L. plaga, 'hunting net, curtain, region', fr. base \*p(e)lag-, \* $p(e)l^{\bar{e}}g$ -, enlargement of base \* $p(e)l\bar{a}$ -, \*p(e)l-, 'spread out, flat', whence L. plānus. 'level, flat'. See plain, adj., and words there referred to; and cp. esp. Pelasgic. For the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

pelago-, combining form denoting the sea. — Gk. πελαγο-, fr. πέλαγος, 'sea'. See prec. word. Pelargonium, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — - ModL., fr. Gk. πελάργός, 'stork', which stands for \*πελα-Γαργός, lit. 'blackish white'. The first element of this word is rel. to πελιός, 'livid', πελλός, 'dark-colored, dusky', πολιός, 'gray', and cogn, with L. pallere, 'to be pale', pallor, 'paleness', OE. fealo, 'dull-colored, yellow, yellowish red, brown'. See fallow, 'brownish yellow', and words there referred to and cp. esp. Pellaea. For the second element see argent. Pelasgian, adj., of the Pelasgi; n., one of the Pelasgi. - Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Pelasgius, fr. Gk. Πελάσγιος, 'of the Pelasgi', fr. Πελασ-

yol, 'the Pelasgi', a prehistoric people of Greece and Asia Minor. The name Πελασγοί prob. stands for \*Πελαγ-σκοί, fr. πέλαγος 'sea', and orig. meant 'seamen'. See pelagic,

1149

Pelasgic, adi., Pelasgian. — L. Pelasgicus, fr. Gk. Πελασγικός, 'of the Pelasgi', fr. Πελασγοί. See prec. word and adi. suff. -ic.

pelerine, n., a woman's cape. — F. pèlerine, 'cape, mantle, tippet', prop. fem. of pèlerin, 'pilgrim'. fr. Late L. pelegrīnus, dissimilated form of L. peregrinus, 'foreigner, stranger'. See pilgrim.

Peleus, n., a king of the Myrmidons and father of Achilles by the sea nymph Thetis (Greek mythol.) — L. Pēleus, fr. Gk. Πηλεύς, which is prob. rel. to πάλλειν, 'to wield, brandish, swing', and prop. means 'he who brandishes the spear'. See polemic.

pelf, n., money, wealth. — ME. pelfer, fr. MF. pelfre. See pilfer.

Pelias, n., a son of Poseidon (Greek mythol.) — L. Peliās, fr. Gk. Πελίας, which prob. means lit. 'the gray one', and is rel. to πελιός, 'livid'. See fallow, adi., and cp. words there referred to. pelican, n. - Late L. pelicanus, pelecanus, fr. Gk. πελεκάν, 'pelican', fr. πέλεκυς, 'ax', which, together with OI. parasúh, pársuh, 'hatchet', derives fr. Akkad, pilaggu, 'ax',

pelisse, n., a long coat. - F., fr. VL. pellicia (scil. vestis), '(garment) of skin', fem. of pellicius, 'of skin', which derives fr. L. pellis, 'skin'. See fell, 'hide', and words there referred to and cp. esp.

pelite, n., rock of clay and quartz (petrogr.) -Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. πηλός, 'clay, mud'. See pelo-.

Derivative: pelit-ic, adj.

pell, n., skin. - ME. pel, fr. OF. pel (F. peau), fr. L. pellem, acc. of pellis, 'skin'. See pellicle.

Pellaea, n., a genus of plants, the cliff brake (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πελλός, 'dark-colored, dusky', which is rel. to πελιός, 'livid'. See Pelar-

pellagra, n., a chronic disease caused by a deficiency of nicotine acid in the diet. - It., a hybrid coined fr. L. pellis, 'skin', and Gk. ἄγρα, 'a catching, seizure'. See fell, 'hide', and chiragra. Derivatives: pellagr-ic, pellagr-ous, adis.

pellet, n., a small ball. - ME. pelote, pelet, fr. OF. (= F.) pelote, 'ball', fr. VL. \*pilotta, dimin. of L. pila, 'ball' (hence lit. meaning 'ball of hair'), which is rel. to pilus, 'hair'. See pile, 'hair', and

Derivatives: pellet, tr. v., pellet-ed, adj.

pelletierine, n., a liquid alkaloid (chem.) -Named after the French chemist Bertrand Pelletier (1761-97).

pellicle, n., a thin skin, a membrane. — MF. pellicle (F. pellicule), fr. L. pellicula, dimin. of pellis, 'skin, hide', which stands for \*pel-nis and is cogn. with Gk. πέλλα (prob. for \*πέλ-να), 'wooden bowl, milk pail' (the orig. meaning prob. was 'a vessel made of skin'), ON. fjall,

'skin', OE. fell. 'hide, skin'. See fell, 'hide', and -cle and cp. pelta. Cp. also paillasse.

pellicular, adi., pertaining to, or forming, a pellicle. - Formed with adi. suff. -ar fr. L. pellis. 'skin'. See prec. word.

pellitory, n., a small plant growing on walls (Parietaria officinalis). - Lit. 'the wall plant': dissimilated fr. ME, paritorie, fr. OF, paritaire (F. pariétaire), fr. L. parietaria, 'pellitory', See parietary.

pellitory, n., pyrethrum (hot.) - Fr. earlier peletyr, fr. ME. peletre, which was dissimilated fr. OF. peritre, piretre, fr. L. pyrethrum, fr. Gk. πύρεθρον, 'feverfew', which is rel. to πῦρ, 'fire'. πυρετός, 'fever'. See Pyrethrum and cp. words there referred to.

pell-mell, adv., confusedly. — F. pêle-mêle, fr. OF. pesle-mesle, a var. of mesle-mesle, reduplication of the imper. of mesler (F. mêler), 'to mix', fr. VL. \*misculāre, fr. L. miscēre, of s.m. See meddle, mix.

pellucid, adj., transparent, translucent. - L. pellūcidus, 'transparent', for \*perlucidus, fr. perlucere, 'to shine through', fr. per- and lucere. 'to shine'. See lucid and co. translucent.

Derivatives: pellucid-ity, n., pellucid-ly, adv., pellucid-ness, n.

pelmet, n., valance over a door or window. — See palmette.

pelo-, combining form meaning 'mud, clay'. — Gk. πηλο-, fr. πηλός, which is prob. cogn. with Arm. shalax, 'mud, mire', OSlav. kalŭ, of s.m. Cp. pelite.

pelon, adj., hairless (Sp. America) - Sp. pelón, fr. pelo, 'hair', fr. L. pilus. See pile, 'hair'.

**Pelops**, n., the father of Tantalus (Greek mythol.) - L. Pelops, fr. Gk. Πέλοψ, which is of uncertain origin.

peloria, n., abnormal regular development in normally irregular flowers (bot.) - ModL., fr. Gk. πέλωρος, 'monstrous', fr. πέλωρ, 'portent. prodigy, monster', an Aeolic var. of τέλωρ, 'great, long', which is dissimilated fr. \*τέρωρ, fr. τέρας, 'sign, wonder'. See terato-. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

pelota, n., a Basque ball game. — Sp. pelota, 'ball', fr. VL. \*pilotta, fr. L. pila, 'ball', See pellet.

pelt, n., skin. - Back formation fr. peltry (q.v.) pelt, tr. and intr. v., to strike. - ME. pelten, fr. OF. peloter, 'to strike with a ball' (whence F. peloter, 'to wind something into a ball; to treat roughly'), fr. pelote, 'ball'. See pellet and cp.

Derivatives: pelt, n., pelt-er, tr. and intr. v., pelter-er, n.

pelta, n., a small, light shield (Greek antiq.) - L., fr. Gk.  $\pi \dot{\epsilon} \lambda - \tau \eta$ , which is rel. to  $\pi \dot{\epsilon} \lambda - \mu \alpha$ , 'sole of the foot', and cogn. with L. pellis (for \*pel-nis). 'skin'. See pellicle and cp. the next four words. Derivatives: peltast (q.v.), peltate (q.v.), pelt-ately, adv., pelt-ation, n.

**peltast,** n., a soldier armed with a pelta (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. πελταστής, lit. 'one carrying a pelta', fr. πέλτη. See prec. word and -ast.

Peltandra, n., a genus of plants, the arrow arum (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πέλτη (see pelta) and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', which is used in botany in the sense of 'stamen' (see andro-); so called in allusion to the shape of the stamen.

peltate, adj., having the stalk attached to the lower surface (said of a leaf) (bot.) — Lit. 'shield-shaped', fr. L. peltātus, 'armed with a pelta', fr. pelta. See pelta and adj. suff. -ate.

Peltigera, n., a genus of lichens (bot.) — A Mod L. hybrid lit. meaning 'shield-bearer', formed fr. Gk. πέλτη, 'shield' (see pelta), and L. gerere, 'to bear, carry' (see gerent); so called in allusion to its scutiform apothecia. The correct form would be Peltophora (fr. Gk. πέλτη, 'shield', and -φόρος, from the stem of φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'). pelting, adj., paltry (archaic). — See paltry, adj. Derivative: pelting-ly, adv.

peltry, n. — ME., fr. AF. pelterie, corresponding to OF. peletrie (F. pelletrie), 'fur skins, peltry', fr. OF. peletier (F. pelletier), 'furrier', fr. pel (F. peau), 'skin', fr. L. pellis. See pellicle and cp. pelta. Cp. also pelt, 'skin', which is a back formation fr. peltry. For the ending see suff. -ry.

pelvi-, also pelvo-, combining form denoting the pelvis. — Fr. L. pelvis. See pelvis.

pelvic, adj., pertaining to, or connected with, the pelvis. — Irregularly formed fr. L. pelvis (see next word) with adj. suff. -ic.

pelvis, n., the basinlike cavity in the lower part of the trunk (anat. and zool.) — L. pēlvis, 'basin, laver', for \*pēlo<sup>w</sup>is; cogn. with OI. pālavī, 'vessel', pālaḥ, 'spittoon', Gk. πήληξ, 'helmet', πελίκη, πέλιξ, 'goblet, bowl', but OSlav. polū, 'bucket' and L. pellis, 'skin, hide', are not cognate.

pelvo-, combining form. — See pelvi-.

Pembroke table, also pembroke. — So called after *Pembroke*, the capital of Pembrokeshire in Wales.

pemmican, n., dried lean meat pounded into a paste with fat and pressed into cakes. — From N. American Indian (Cree) pimecan, fr. pimiy,

pemphigoid, adj., resembling pemphigus. — Compounded of pemphigus and Gk. - οειδής, 'like', fr. εἴδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

pemphigus, n., skin disease characterized by watery vesicles (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πέμφιξ, gen. πέμφιγος, 'blister, bubble', from the imitative base \*bamb-, \*bhambh-, 'to swell', whence also πομφός, 'blister', πομφόλυξ, 'water bubble, bubble'. The name pemphigus was first applied to this disease by Sauvages (1706-67). Derivative: pemphig-ous, adj.

pen, n., enclosure for animals. — ME. penne, fr. OE. penn, which is rel. to LG. penn, 'peg, pin', pennen, 'to bolt a gate', and to OE. pinn, 'pin'.

See pin, 'peg', and cp. pin, 'to enclose in a pen'. Derivative: pen, tr, v.

1150

pen, n., a female swan. — Of unknown origin. pen, n., 1) feather; 2) writing instrument. — ME, penne, fr. MF. penne, fr. L. penna, 'feather'. which stands for \*pet-nā and is cogn. with OI, pātram, 'wing, feather', Gk. πτερόν, 'wing', OSlav. pero, 'pen', ON. fjöðr, OE. feðer, 'feather'. See feather and words there referred to and cp. esp. pennate, panache, panne. Cp. also pinna, 'leaf'.

Derivative: pen. tr. v.

penal, adi., 1) pertaining to punishment; 2) liable to punishment. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) pénal. fr. L. poenālis, 'of punishment', fr. poena, 'punishment', fr. Gk. ποινή, 'bloodmoney, fine, penalty, punishment', which stands for \*awoināand derives fr. I.-E. base \*qwei-, \*qwi-, 'to respect, consider, honor, pay, expiate, punish', whence also Gk. τίειν, 'to esteem, honor, value'. τιμή, 'price, worth, honor, esteem, respect'. τίνειν, 'to pay a price, punish, take vengeance'. τίσις, 'payment, punishment, vengeance', OI. cinoti, cávati, 'observes, notices, perceives', cávatē, 'revenges', Avestic  $k\bar{a}v$ -, 'to requite, be fined', kaēnā, 'punishment, vengeance', OSlav. cěna, 'honor, price', cěniti, 'to estimate, value', kajati se, 'to repent', Lith. káina, 'value, price'. Cp. pain. Cp. also impunity, pine, v., Poinae, punish, subpoenal, timocracy, Timothy, Tisiphone, xenotime. Cp. also Pinnotheres, synteresis. Derivatives: penal-ist, n., penal-ize, tr. v., penaliz-ation, n., penal-ly, adv., penalty (q.v.)

penality, n., the character of being penal. — F. pénalité. See penalty.

penalty, n. — F. pénalité, fr. ML. poenālitātem, acc. of poenālitās, fr. L. poenālis, 'of punishment', fr. poena, 'punishment'. See penal and -ty and cp. penality, which is a doublet of penalty. penance, n., repentance. — ME. penaunce, fr.

OF. peneance, penaance, fr. L. paenitentia, 'repentance'. See penitence, which is a scholarly doublet of penance.

penates, n. pl., household gods (Roman mythol.)
L. penātēs, lit. 'gods of the inside of the house', rel. to penitus, 'within', penes, 'near', penus, 'the innermost part of a temple of Vesta', penetrāre, 'to enter'. Cp. penetrate.

pence, n. — Pl. of penny.

penchant, n., inclination, taste. — F., prop. pres. part. of pencher, 'to incline, bend, slope', fr. VL. \*pendicāre, freq. formed fr. L. pendēre, 'to hang'. See pendant.

pencil, n. — ME. pencel, fr. MF. pincel (F. pinceau), 'a painter's brush', fr. OF. pincel, of s.m., fr. VL. \*pēnicellus, for L. pēnicillus, 'little tail', dimin. of pēniculus, 'brush, painter's brush or pencil', itself dimin. of pēnis, 'tail, male organ of generation'; see penis. For the sense development of pencil, it should be borne in mind that formerly small brushes were used for writing. Cp. penicil and penicillin.

Derivatives: pencil, tr. v., pencil(l)-ed, adj., pencil(l)-ler, n., pencil(l)-ing, n., pencil-ry, n.

nendant, n., a hanging ornament, - ME, pendaunt, fr. MF. (= F.) pendant, prop. pres. part. of nendre, fr. VL, pendere, for L, pendere, 'to hang, hang down', which is rel. to L. pendere, lit 'to cause to hang down, hold in suspension'. whence 'to weigh, weigh out; to value, esteem', and to pondus, gen, ponderis, 'weight'. The origin of these Latin words is doubtful. Cp. pendent. Cn. also append, appendant, appendix, compendium, compensate, depend, dependence, dispense, expend, expense, Filipendula, impend, independent, painter, 'rope', pansy, penchant, pendulous, nendulum, pensile, pension, pensive, penthouse, perpendicular, peseta, peso, poise, ponder and words there referred to, pound, 'a weight', prepense, propend, propense, recompense, spend, stipend, suspend, suspense, suspension, vilipend. For the ending of pendant see suff. -ant.

pendency, n. — Formed from next word with suff.

pendent, adj., hanging; n., a pendant. — Orig. spelled pendant, fr. OF. pendaunt, pendant (F. pendant), pres. part. of pendre, 'to hang'. See pendant.

pendentive, n. (archit.) — F. pendentif, fr. L. pendēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of pendēre, 'to hang'. See pendant and -ive.

pending, adj. and prep. — Formed on analogy of F. pendant, 'during', lit. 'hanging', fr. pendre, 'to hang'. See pendant and adj. suff. -ing.

pendragon, n., chief leader. — Compounded of W. penn, 'head', and E. dragon. Cp. pennill and the first element in penguin.

Derivative: pendragon-ish, adj.

pendular, adj., 1) pertaining to a pendulum; 2) resembling the movement of a pendulum. — F. pendulaire, fr. pendule, 'pendulum'. See pendulum and adj. suff. -ar.

pendulate, intr. v., to swing like a pendulum; to be undecided. — Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. L. pendulus, 'hanging down', fr. pendēre, 'to hang'. See pendant.

pendule, n., 1) something pendulous; 2) a pendulum; a timepiece having a pendulum. — In sense 1, fr. L. pendulus; see pendulous; in sense 2, fr. F. pendule, which also derives fr. L. pendulus.

penduline, adj., pendulous. — F. penduline, fr. L. pendulus, 'hanging down'. See next word and -ine (representing L. -inus).

pendulous, adj., hanging loosely, swinging. — L. pendulus, 'hanging down', fr. pendēre, 'to hang'. See pendant. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us,

pendulum, n. — ModL., prop. neuter of the L. adjective pendulus, 'hanging'; introduced by the English physicist Robert Boyle (1627-91). See

Penelope, n., name of the faithful wife of Odysseus. — L., fr. Gk. Πηνελόπη, Πηνελόπεια,

which is rel. to  $\pi\dot{\eta}\nu\eta$ , 'thread on the bobbin',  $\pi\ddot{\eta}\nu\varsigma$ , Dor.  $\pi\ddot{\alpha}\nu\varsigma$ , 'web', and cogn. with L. pannus, 'cloth, garment'. See pawn, 'plegde', and cd. pane.

Derivative: Penelope-an, adi.

penetrability, n. — F. pénétrabilité, fr. pénétrable. See next word and -ity.

penetrable, adj. — F. pénétrable, fr. L. penetrābilis, 'penetrable', fr. penetrāre. See penetrate and -able.

Derivatives: penetrable-ness, n., penetrabl-y, adv.

penetralia, n. pl., the innermost parts of a place.
L. penetrālia, pl. of penetrāle, 'inner part (especially of a building)', fr. penetrāre. See penetrate.

penetrant, adj. and n. — F. pénétrant, pres. part. of pénétrer, 'to penetrate', fr. L. penetrāre. See next word and -ant.

penetrate, tr. and intr. v. — L. penetrātus, pp. of penetrāre, 'to go into, enter, pierce, penetrate', fr. penitus, 'within', which is rel. to penes, 'near', penātēs, 'household gods'. Cp. penates. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: penetrat-ing, adj., penetrat-ing-ly, adv., penetrat-ing-ness, n.

penetration, n. — L. penetrātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'an entering into, piercing, penetrating', fr. penetrātus, pp. of penetrāre. See prec. word and -ion. penetrative, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) pénétratif (fem. pénétrative), fr. ML. penetrātīvus, fr. L. penetrāre. See penetrate and -ive.

Derivatives: penetrative-ly, adv., penetrative-

pengő, n., the former Hungarian currency unit.
Hung., prop. pres. part. of pengeni, 'to ring, sound', which is prob. of imitative origin.

penguin, n. — Compounded of W. pen, 'head', and gwyn, 'white'. The name orig. denoted the garefowl (also called the great auk), in allusion to the large white patch between the bill and the eye of this bird, now extinct. For the first element cp. pennill and the first element in pendragon, for the second see gwyniad.

**penial**, adj., pertaining to the penis. — See **penis** and **-ial**.

penicil, n., a bundle of hair (bot. and zool.) — L. pēnicillus, 'small brush', dimin. of pēniculus, 'brush, painter's brush'. See pencil.

Derivatives: penicill-ate, adj., penicill-at-ed, adj., penicill-ate-ly, adv., penicill-ation, n.

penicillin, n. — Coined by the English bacteriologist Sir Alexander Fleming (born in 1881) in 1929 fr. Penicillium and suff. -in.

Penicillium, n., a genus of mold (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. pēnicillus or pēnicillum, 'painter's brush' (see pencil); so called because the Penicillium develops organs resembling a brush.

peninsula, n. — L. paeninsula, lit. 'almost an island', fr. paene, 'nearly, almost', and *īnsula*, 'island'. The first element is rel. to paenitēre, 'to cause to repent', paenitet mē, 'it causes me to

repent', i.e. 'I repent'; see penitent. For the second element see insular and cp. isle.

Derivatives: peninsul-ar, adj. and n., peninsul-ar-ity, n., peninsul-ate, tr. v.

penis, n., the male organ of generation. — L. pēnis, 'tail, penis', for \*pes-nis; cogn. with OI. pásas-, 'penis', Gk. πέος, πόσθη, of s.m., OE. fæsl, 'progeny, offspring', ON. fösull, OHG. fazel, of s.m., MHG. vasel, G. Fasel, 'young of animals brood'. Cp. pencil. penicil. penicilin.

penitence, n. — ME., fr. OF. penitence, fr. L. paenitentia, poenitentia, 'penitence', fr. paenitēns poenitēns. See next word and -ce and cp. penance, which is a doublet of penitence.

penitent, adj. and n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) pénitent, fr. L. paenitentem, poenitentem, acc. of paenitēns, poenitēns, pres. part. of paenitēre, poenitēre, 'to cause to repent', paeniter (poenitet) mē, 'it causes me to repent', i.e. 'I repent'. L. paenitēre is a derivative of paene, 'nearly, almost'. (The spelling poenitet, etc., is due to the influence of L. poena, 'punishment', to which, however, paenitet is not related.) L. paene derives fr. I.-E. base \*pe-, \*pē-, 'to damage, injure, hurt', whence also L. patī, 'to suffer'. See patient and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: penitent-ly, adv.

penitential, adj. — ML. paenitentialis, 'pertaining to penitence', fr. L. paenitentia. See prec. word and -ial.

Derivative: penitential-lv, adv.

penitential, n., book of rules for penance. — ML. paenitentiāle, prop. neut. of the adj. paenitentiālis, used as a noun. See penitential, adj.

penitentiary, adj. pertaining to penance. — ML. poenitentiārius, fr. L. paenitentia, poenitentia, 'penitence'. See penitent and adj. suff. -ary.

penitentiary, n., 1a) in the R.C.Ch., an officer empowered to rule in cases of conscience; b) in the R.C.Ch., the office or dignity of a penitentiary; 2) a prison in which convicts are held for punishment and reformation. — In sense 1a) fr. ML. poenitentiārius, n., fr. poenitentiārius, adj. (see penitentiārius, adj.); in senses 1b) and 2) fr. ML. poenitentiāria, prop. fem. of the adj. poenitentiārius.

penna, n., feather (zool.) — L., 'feather'. See pen, 'feather'.

pennant, n., a pennon. — Prob. a blend of pennon and pendant. Cp. Sp. pendón, 'pennant'.

pennate, pennated, adj., winged. — L. pennātus, 'winged', fr. penna. See pen, 'feather', and adj. suff \_ate

penniferous, adj., bearing feathers. — Compounded of L. penna, 'feather', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See pen, 'feather', and -ferous.

penniform, adj., having the form of a feather. — Compounded of L. penna, 'feather' and forma, 'form, shape'. See pen, 'feather', and form, n.

pennill, n., improvised verse. — W., fr. penn, 'head'. Cp. the first element in pendragon and in penguin.

pennon, n., a long, narrow triangular or swallow-tailed flag. — ME., fr. MF. penon, fr. pene, 'feather', fr. L. penna. See pen, 'feather', and cp. pennant.

Derivative: pennon-ed, adi.

pennoncel, pennoncelle, n. — Dimin. of prec. word.

penny, n. — ME. peni, fr. OE. penig, pening, pending, rel. to OS. pending, ON. penningr, Swed. pänning, Dan. penge, OFris. panning, MDu. penninc, Du. penning, OHG. pfenning, pfenting, MHG. pfenninc, pfennic, G. Pfennig. These words have prob. been borrowed fr. L. pannus, 'piece of cloth', and arose in a time when pieces of cloth were used instead of money; see B. Schier in Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, 72, 311 ff. For the etymology of L. pannus see pawn, 'pledge', and cp. words there referred to.

pennyroyal, n., a plant of the mint family. — Fr. earlier pulyol ryal, fr. OF. puliol (F. pouliot), 'thyme', and royal, 'kingly, royal'. OF. puliol derives fr. VL. \*pūlēgiolum, dimin. of L. pūlēgium, pūlēium, 'pennyroyal', which is of uncertain origin. The connection of L. pūlēgium with pūlex, 'flea' (cp. E. fleabane) is folk etymology. pennywort, n. — Compounded of penny and wort.

penology, n., the study of the prevention and punishment of crime. — Lit. 'study of punishment'; compounded of Gk. ποινή, 'punishment', and  $-\lambda ογί\overline{α}$ , fr.  $-\lambda όγος$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See penal and -logy.

Derivatives: penolog-ic, penolog-ic-al, adjs., penolog-ist. n.

penroseite, n., a selenide of lead, copper and nickel (mineral.) — Named after the American geologist R. A. F. Penrose (1863-1931). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

pensile, adj., hanging down, suspended. — L. pēnsilis, 'hanging down', fr. pēnsus, pp. of pendēre, 'to hang'. See pendant and -ile.

Derivatives: pensile-ness, n., pensil-ity, n.

pension, n., payment. — ME. pensioun, fr. MF. (= F.) pension, fr. L. pēnsiōnem, acc. of pēnsiō, 'weight, payment', fr. pēnsus, pp. of pendēre, 'to pay'. See pendant and -ion.

Derivatives: pension, tr. v., pension-able, adj., pension-ary, adj., pension-less, adj.

pension, n., boardinghouse. — F. pension. See prec. word.

pensionary, n. — ML. pēnsionārius, fr. L. pēnsiō, gen. -ōnis. See pension and adj. suff. -ary.

pensioner, n. — OF. (= F.) pensionnier, fr. pension. See pension and agential suff. -er.

pensive, adj., sadly thoughtful. — ME. pensif, fr. OF. (= F.) pensif, fr. penser, 'to think', fr. L. pēnsāre, 'to weigh out carefully, ponder, examine', freq. of penděre, 'to weigh'. See pendant and -ive and cp. pansy.

Derivatives: pensive-ly, adv., pensive-ness, n.

Penstemon, n. — Inexact var. of Pentstemon. penstock, n., sluice, gate, floodgate. — Compounded of pen, 'enclosure', and stock. pent, adj., kept in, confined. — A var. spelling of penned. pp. of pen. 'to enclose'. See pen. 'enclose'.

sure'.

penta-, before a vowel pent-, combining form meaning 'five'. — Gk. πεντα-, πεντ-, fr. πέντε, 'five' (the α in πεντα- is due to the analogy of ἑπτα-, 'seven-', ἐννεα-, 'nine-', δεκα-, 'ten-'); rel. to Aeol. πέμπε, 'five', whence πεμπάζειν, 'to count on the five fingers, to count by fives'. See five and cp. words there referred to.

pentacle, n., a symbolic figure (usually a pentagram) used in magic. — ML. pentaculum, 'symbolic figure, pentagram', a hybrid coined fr. penta- and L. dimin. suff. -culum (see -cule).

pentacular, adj., pertaining to a pentacle. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. ML. pentaculum. See prec. word.

pentad, n., 1) the number five; 2) a group of five things; 3) a period of five years. — Gk. πεντάς, gen. πεντάδος, 'group of five', fr. πέντε, 'five'. See penta- and -ad.

pentadactyl, pentadactyle, adj., having five fingers or toes. — Gk. πενταδάκτυλος, 'with five fingers or toes', compounded of πεντα- (see penta-) and δάκτυλος, 'finger'. See dactyl.

Derivatives: pentadactyl-ate, pentadactyl-ous, adis.

pentagon, n., a plane figure with five angles and five sides (geom.) — L. pentagōnum, fr. Gk. πεντάγωνον, neut. of the adj. πεντάγωνος, lit., 'five-cornered', which is compounded of πεντα-(see penta-) and -γωνος, from the stem of γωνία, 'angle'. See -gon.

Derivatives: pentagon-al, adj., pentagon-al-ly,

pentagram, n., a five-pointed star. — Gk. πεντάγραμμον, neuter of the adj. πεντάγραμμος, 'formed with five lines', fr. πεντα- (see penta-), 'five', and γραμμή, 'line', which is related to γράμμα, 'that which is written, a written character'. See -gram.

pentahedral, adj.—See next word and adj. suff.-al. pentahedron, n., a solid figure having five faces (geom.) — ModL., compounded of penta- and Gk.  $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}$ . 'seat; base, side, face'. See -hedron. pentamerous, adj., consisting of five parts — Compounded of penta- and Gk.  $\mu\epsilon\rho\circ\varsigma$ , 'part'. See -merous.

pentameter, n., a verse of five metrical feet (pros.)

— L. pentameter, fr. Gk. πεντάμετρος, '(a verse) having five measures', fr. πεντα- (see penta-) and μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. hexameter.

pentameter, adj., having five metrical feet (pros.)— See prec. word.

**pentane**, n., any of three hydrocarbons  $(C_5H_{12})$  of the methane series (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **pent**with suff. -ane; so called because its molecule contains five carbon atoms.

pentarchy, n., a government by five rulers. — Compounded of penta- and Gk.  $-\alpha \rho \chi \ell \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $\dot{\alpha} \rho \chi \delta \varsigma$ , 'leader, chief, ruler'. See -archy. Derivative: pentarch-ic-al. adi.

pentastich, n., a stanza or poem consisting of five verses. — Gk. πεντάστιχος, 'of five verses', fr. πεντα- (see penta-) and στίχος, 'row, line'. See acrostic and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: pentastich-ous, adj., pentastich-y, n. pentastyle, n. — Lit. 'having five columns'; compounded of penta- and Gk. στῦλος, 'column'. See style, 'gnomon'.

Pentateuch, n., the first five books of the Bible. — L. pentateuchus, fr. Gk. πεντάτευχος (βίβλος), '(collection of) five books', compounded of πεντα- (see penta-) and τεῦχος, 'tool, implement', later 'book', which is rel. to τεύχειν, 'to make ready, construct, fashion', τύχη, 'fortune, fate, providence', and cogn. with Goth. dugan, OE. dugan, 'to avail, be of use, be strong'. See doughty and cp. dow, 'to be able'. Cp. also Tyche and the second element in Hexateuch, Heptateuch. Octateuch.

pentathlon, n., an athletic contest in which each competitor takes part in five events. — Gk. πένταθλου, fr. πεντα- (see penta-) and ἄθλου, 'prize of contest', which is rel. to ἄθλος, 'contest'. See athlete.

pentavalent, adj., quinquevalent (chem.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. πεντα- (see penta-) and L. valēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of valēre, 'to have power' (see -valent). The correct form is quinquevalent (fr. L. quinque, 'five', and valēns, 'having power').

penteconta-, combining form meaning 'fifty'. — Fr. Gk. πεντήκοντα, 'fifty'; cp. OI. pañcāśat, Avestic pancasatem, Arm. visun, L. quinquagintā, OIr. cōica, 'fifty'. Gk. πεντήμοντα is formed fr. πέντε, 'five' (see penta-), and -χοντα, a suff. denoting tens (cp. τριά-κοντα, 'thirty', τεσσαρά-κοντα, 'forty', etc.) This suff. is cogn. with L. -gintî (in vî-gintî, 'twenty'), -gintâ (in trî-gintâ, 'thirty', auadrā-gintā, 'forty', etc.) Gk, suff. -κοντα and L. suff. -ginti, -ginta, stand for I.-E. \* $\hat{k}omt$ -, \* $\hat{k}mt$ -), and are cogn, with Gk,  $\delta \hat{\epsilon} \times \alpha$ , L. decem, 'ten' (for I.-E. \*dekm-), and with Gk. έκατόν, L. centum, 'hundred' [for I.-E. \*kmtóm, fr. \* $(d)\hat{k}mt\delta m$ ]. See ten. hundred and cp. trigintal, quadragenarian, quinquagenary, sexagenary, septuagenary, Septuagint. Cp. also next word. Pentecost, n. — Eccles. L. pentecoste. fr. Gk. πεντηχοστή (scil. ἡμέρ $\bar{\alpha}$ ), 'the fiftieth (day)'. fem. of πεντημοστός, fr. πεντήμοντα, 'fifty'. fr. πέντε, 'five' (see penteconta-); so called because Shabuoth (the Feast of Weeks) is observed on the fiftieth day after the second day of the Passover. See Lev. 23: 16. Cp. Pinkster. Derivative: Pentecost-al, adi.

pentene, n., either of two hydrocarbons  $(C_bH_{10})$  of the ethylene series (chem.) — Formed fr. pent- with suff. -ene; so called because its molecule contains five carbon atoms.

Penthorum, n., a genus of plants, the ditch stonecrop (bot.) — ModL., compounded of pentaand Gk. ὄρος, 'boundary, limit, mark' (see horizon); so called in allusion to the quinary order of the flower.

penthouse, n. — Folk-etymological alteration of earlier pentice, fr. ME. pentis, fr. OF. apentis (F. appentis), fr. VL. \*appenditicium, fr. \*appenditus, fr. L. appēnsus, pp. of appendēre, 'to hang on something', fr. ad- and pendēre, 'to hang'. See pendant and cp. appendix.

pentose, n., a general name for a group of sugars whose molecule contains five carbon atoms (chem.) — Formed fr. pent- with subst. suff. -ose. Pentothal Sodium, trade-mark name for an anesthetic and hypnotic. — Coined fr. pento- for penta- (in allusion to the methylbutyl five-carbon group), the first two letters of thiobarbiturate and adj. suff. -al.

Pentstemon, n., a genus of plants, the beardtongue (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'having five stamens', fr. penta- and Gk. στήμων, 'warp', used in the sense of stamen. See stamen.

penult, n. - Abbreviation of next word.

penultima, n. — L. paenultima (scil. syllaba), 'last (syllable) but one', lit. 'almost last', fr. L. paene, 'almost', and ultimus, 'last'. See penitence and ultima.

Derivative: penultim-ate, adj.

penumbra, n., partial shadow outside the complete shadow of a body, as in an eclipse. — ModL., coined by the German astronomer Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) fr. L. paene, 'almost', and umbra, 'shade'. See penitent and umbra.

Derivatives: penumbr-al, penumbr-ous, adjs.

penurious, adj., 1) needy; 2) parsimonious. — ML. pēnūriōsus, fr. L. pēnūria. See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: penurious-ly, adv., penurious-ness,

penury, n., extreme poverty. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) pénurie, fr. L. pēnūria, paenūria, 'want, need', which is rel. to paene, 'nearly, almost'. See penitent.

peon, n., in Sp. America, an agricultural laborer; in India, a footsoldier; a native policeman. — Sp. peón, 'footsoldier', fr. L. pedônem, acc. of pedō, of s.m. See 1st pawn.

Derivatives: peon-age, n., peon-ism, n.

peony, n., a plant with large pink or white flowers; formerly used in medicine. — ME. piony, fr. OF. peonie (F. pivoine), fr. L. paeonia, fr. Gk. παιωνία, prop. fem. of παιώνιος, 'belonging to Paeon, medicinal healing', fr. Παιών, the god of medicine in Gk. mythology. See paean and cp. Paeonia.

people, n. — ME. peple, poeple, fr. OF. pueble, pueple (F. peuple), fr. L. populus, which is of uncertain, possibly Etruscan, origin. Cp. populace, popular, public, pueblo, depopulate, dispeople.

Derivatives: peopl-et, n., peopl-ish, adj.

people, tr. v. — MF. (= F.) peupler, fr. peuple, 'people', fr. OF. pueble, pueple. See people, n. Derivative: peopl-er, n.

pep, n., energy. - Shortened fr. pepper.

Derivatives: pep, tr. v., pepp-y, adj., pepp-i-ness, n.

peperino, n., a light, porous, volcanic rock (petrogr.) — It., fr. pepere, 'pepper', fr. L. piperem, acc. of piper (see pepper); so called from the resemblance of its small grains to peppercorns. peplos, peplus, n., a large garment worn by women

in ancient Greece. — L. peplus, fr. Gk.  $\pi \acute{e}\pi \lambda o \varsigma$ , 'upper garment, mantle', which is of uncertain etymology.

**peplum,** n., a peplos; a short skirt attached to a blouse or coat. — L., fr. Gk. πέπλος. See prec. word.

pepo, n., any fleshy fruit having a firm rind and many seeds, as the gourd, melon, etc. — L. pepō, 'melon, pumpkin', fr. Gk. πέπων, 'a kind of gourd or melon eaten only when ripe', subst. use of the adjective πέπων, 'cooked by the sun, ripe, soft, sweet', which is rel. to πέσσειν, πέπτειν, 'to soften, ripen, boil, cook', and cogn. with L. coquere, 'to cook'. See cook and cp. pepsin, peptic. Cp. also melon.

pepper, n. — ME. peper, piper, fr. OE. pipor, fr. L. piper, 'pepper', fr. Gk. πέπερι. ult., through Persian mediation, fr. OI. pippalf, 'berry, peppercorn', which is of imitative origin. OFris. piper, Du. peper, OHG. pfeffar (whence MHG., G. pfeffer), It. pepe, OProvenç., Catal., Sp. pebre, F. poivre, OSlav. piprŭ, Lith. pipiras, OIr. piobhar, W. pybyr, pubyr, 'pepper', are all borrowed fr. L. piper. See papula and cp. paprika, pebrine, pimpernel, Piperaceae, piperine, poivrade. Cp. also pilpul, pipal.

Derivatives: pepper, tr. v., pepper-er, n., pepper-y, adj.

peppermint, n. — Compounded of pepper and mint, 'aromatic plant'.

pepsin, n., an enzyme secreted by gastric juices (biochem.) — G. Pepsin, coined by its discoverer, the German naturalist Theodor Schwann (1810-82) in 1835 fr. Gk. πέψις, 'cooking; digestion', fr. πέπτειν, 'to ripen, cook'. See pepo and -in and cp. apepsia, dyspepsia, eupepsia and the second element in drupe.

Derivative: pepsin-ate, tr. v., to mix or treat with pepsin.

pepsinogen, n., a zymogen present in the cells of the gastric glands, from which pepsin is produced (biochem.) — Lit. 'that which produces pepsin'; compounded of prec. word and -gen. peptic, adj., promoting digestion (biochem.) — Gk. πεπτικός, 'able to digest, promoting digestion or concoction', fr. πεπτός, 'cooked', verbal adj. of πέπτειν, 'to cook, digest'. See pepo and -ic and cp. pepsin. Cp. also dyspeptic, eupeptic. peptone, n., a substance formed by the action of pepsin. — Coined by C. G. Lehmann in 1849 fr.

Gk. πεπτόν, neut. verbal adj. of πέπτειν, 'to cook, digest'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: pepton-ic, adj., pepton-ize, tr. v., pepton-iz-ation, n., pepton-iz-er, n.

ner, prep., through, by means of. — L. per, 'through, across, over; beyond, by means of', cogn, with OI. pári, 'around, about, through', Gk. περί, prep. and adv., 'around, about, bevond', Oscan pert, 'through', OSlav, pre-, Russ, nere-, 'through', Lith, per, OPruss, per, 'through', OIr. air-, er-, ir-, W. ar-, er-, OBret., Co. er-, pref. denoting intensity, Goth. fair-, OHG. fir-, MHG., G. ver-, OE. fer-, E. for-, pref. denoting detriment or neglect, Goth, fairra, OE, feor, 'far'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*per-, 'through, across, beyond'. This base is identical with base per-, 'to lead across, drive across, traverse, pierce', whence OI, pārávati, 'he carries over', piparti, 'he brings over', Gk. πείρω (for \*πέριω), 'I pierce through', πόρος, 'passage', L. porta, 'door', portus, 'port, harbor', portare, 'to carry'. See fore, adv., and words there referred to and cp. esp. paradise. Perea, peri-, peril, peroneal, poligar, port, 'harbor', port, 'gate', port, 'to carry', private and the first element in palanquin. Cp. also 2nd par.

per-, pref. representing L. per, 'through'. See prec. word.

peracid, n. (chem.) — Formed fr. per- and acid. peracute, adj. — L. peracūtus, 'very sharp'. See per- and acute.

peradventure, adv. — ME. per aventure, fr. OF. par aventure; refashioned after the Latin etymons of the French words. See per- and adventure and cp. perchance, perforce, perfume, perjure, pertain.

Derivative: peradventure, n.

perai, n., a S. American fresh water fish. — Fr. Tupi pirava, 'scissors'.

perambulate, tr. v., to walk through or over. — L. perambulātus, pp. of perambulāre, 'to ramble through, go through', fr. per- and ambulāre, 'to walk, go'. See amble and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: perambulation (q.v.), perambulator (q.v.), perambulat-ory, adj. and n.

perambulation, n. — ME. perambulacion, fr. ML. perambulātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. perambulātus, pp. of perambulāre. See prec. word and -ion.

perambulator, n., 1) one who perambulates (archaic); 2) an odometer; 3) a baby carriage. — ML., 'one who perambulates', fr. L. perambulātus, pp. of perambulāre. See perambulate and agential suff. -or.

Perameles, n., a genus of marsupials (zool.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk.  $\pi \eta \rho \bar{\alpha}$ , 'pouch', and L.  $m\bar{e}l\bar{e}s$ , 'martin' or 'badger', which are both of uncertain origin.

Peramelidae, n. pl., a family of marsupials(zool.)—Mod L., formed from prec. word with suff. -idae. percale, n., a kind of fine cotton fabric. — F., borrowed fr. Turko-Persian pärgālä, through the medium of Hindustani.

**percaline**, n., glossy kind of fine cotton fabric. — F., dimin. of *percale*. See prec. word and dimin. suff. -ine.

perceivable, adj. — ME. perceyvable, fr. perceyven. See next word and -able.

Derivatives: perceivabil-ity, n., perceivable-ness, n., perceivabl-y, adv.

perceive, tr. and intr. v. — ME. perceyven, fr. OF. perceivre, perceveir (F. percevoir), fr. L. percipere, 'to take possession of, observe, perceive', lit. 'to take entirely', fr. per- and capere, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See captive and cp. apperceive, apperception.

Derivatives: perceiv-er, n., perceiv-ing, adj., perceiv-ing-ness, n.

per cent. — Shortened fr. L. per centum, 'per hundred'. See per and cent.

percentable, adj. — Formed fr. per cent with suff. -able.

Derivative: percentabl-v, adv.

percentage, n. — Formed fr. per cent with suff. -age.

Derivative: percentag-ed, adj.

percept, n. — L. perceptum, neut. pp. of percipere, 'to take possession of, perceive', fr. per- and capere (pp. captus), 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See perceive. For the change of Latin ă (in căptus) to ĕ (in per-cĕptus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

perceptible, adj. — Late L. perceptibilis, 'perceptible', fr. L. perceptus, pp. of percipere. See perceive and -ible.

Derivatives: perceptibil-ity, n., perceptible-ness, n., perceptibl-y, adv.

perception, n. — L. perceptiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a taking, gathering, collecting', fr. perceptus, pp. of percipere. See perceive and -ion and cp. percept.

Derivatives: perception-al, adj., perception-alism, n., perception-ism, n.

**perceptive**, adj. — Formed fr. L. perceptus, pp. of percipere. See **perceive** and **-ive**.

Derivatives: perceptive-ly, adv., perceptive-ness, n., perceptiv-ity, n.

perch, n., pole, bar. — ME. perche, fr. OF. (= F.) perche, fr. L. pertica, which is rel. to Oscan perek, 'pole', Umbr. perkaf, 'twigs, rods' (acc.) perch, intr. and tr. v., to sit on a perch. — F. percher, fr. perche, 'perch'. See prec. word and cp. perk.

Derivative: perch-er, n.

perch, n., name of an edible freshwater fish. — ME. perche, fr. OF. (= F.) perche, fr. L. perca, fr. Gk. πέρκη, which is cogn. with L. porcus, name of a spiny-finned fish, ON. fjörsungr, 'Trachinus draco' (name of a fish), Swed. färna, 'bream', OE. forn, OHG. forhana, G. Forelle, 'trout', MIr. orc, 'salmon', fr. I.-E. base \*perk-, \*prek-, 'speckled, spotted', whence also OI. pṛśniḥ, 'speckled, variegated', Gk. περκνός, 'dark in color' (orig. sense 'speckled, spotted'), MIr. erc, 'speckled, dark-red', Ir. earc (adj.), 'red, speckled', earc (n.), 'salmon'. Cp. freckle,

perchance, adv. (archaic). — ME. parchaunce, fr. OF. par, 'by', and chance; formed with the substitution of L. per for OF. par. See per and chance and cp. peradventure and words there referred to.

Percheron, n., name of a breed of horses. — F., fr. Le Perche, name of a district in France famous for its breed of horses.

perchlorate, n. (chem.) — Formed fr. per- and chlorate. See chloral and chem. suff. -ate.

perchloric, adj. (chem.) — Formed fr. per- and chloric. See chloral and adj. suff. -ic.

perchloride, perchlorid, n. (chem.) — Formed fr. per- and chloride. See chloral and -ide.

percipience, n. — Formed fr. percipient with suff.

**percipiency,** n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

percipient, adj. and n. — L. percipiëns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of percipere. See perceive and -ent.

**percoid,** adj., belonging to the true perches (*ichthyol.*) — F. *percoide*, compounded of L. *perca* (fr. Gk. πέρκη), 'perch', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἴδος, 'form, shape'. See **perch,** the fish, and -oid.

Derivatives: percoid, n., percoide-an, adj. and n. percolate, intr. and tr. v., to filter through. — L. percolātus, pp. of percolāre, 'to strain through, filter, percolate', fr. per- and colāre, 'to strain', which is of uncertain origin. See colander and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: percolation (q.v.), percolat-ive, adj., percolat-or, n.

percolation, n. — L. percolātio, gen. -onis, fr. percolātus, pp. of percolāre. See prec. word and -ion.

percurrent, adj. — L. percurrens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of percurrere, 'to run through, traverse', fr. per- and currere, 'to run'. See current.

percuss, tr. v. — L. percussus, pp. of percutere, 'to strike through, pierce, smite', fr. per- and quatere, 'to shake, strike'. See quash, 'to annul', and cp. discuss.

**percussion**, n. — L. *percussio*, gen. -*ōnis*, 'a beating, striking', fr. *percussus*, pp. of *percutere*. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: percussion, tr. v., percussion-al, adj. percussive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. percussus, pp. of percutere. See percuss.

Derivatives: percussive-ly, adv., percussive-ness,

percutaneous, adj., affected through the skin. — Compounded of per- and cutaneous.

percylite, n., an oxychloride of lead and copper (mineral.) — Named after the English metallurgist John Percy (1817-89). For the ending see combining form -lite.

perdition, n., 1) ruin; 2) hell. — ME. perdicioun, fr. OF. perdicion (F. perdition), fr. L. perditiōnem, acc. of perditiō, 'ruin', fr. perditus, pp. of perdere, 'to lose, throw away, ruin', fr. per- and -dere, fr. I.-E. base \*dhē-, \*dhē-, \*dhō-, 'to place, put, make', whence also Gk. τιθέναι, 'to place', L. facere, 'to make, do', OE. dōn, 'to do'. See do and -ition.

1156

perdu(e), adj., placed in a dangerous position (said of a sentry). — Lit. 'lost', fr. F. perdu, fem. perdue, pp. of perdre, 'to lose', fr. L. perdere. See perdition.

perdurable, adj. — Late L. perdūrābilis, fr. L. perdūrāre. See perdure and -able.

Derivatives: perdurabil-ity, n., perdurable-ness, n., perdurabl-y, adv.

perdure, intr. v., to endure. — Obsol. F. pardurer, perdurer, 'to harden; to hold out, endure', fr. per- and L. dūrāre, 'to harden'. See dure, v.

Derivatives: perdurable (q.v.), perdur-ance, n., perdur-ant, adj., perdur-ing, adj., perdur-ing-ly, adv.

père, n., father. — F., fr. L. patrem, acc. of pater, 'father'. See father.

Perea, n., name of the region beyond the Jordan. — Gk. Περαία (scil.  $\gamma \tilde{\eta}$ ), 'Perea', lit. '(the land) beyond (the Jordan)', fem. of  $\pi$ εραῖος, fr.  $\pi$ έρα, 'across, beyond', which is rel. to  $\pi$ ερί, prep. and adv., 'around, about, beyond', and cogn. with OI.  $p\acute{a}r\~{a}$ , 'forth, away, aside',  $p\acute{a}rah$ , 'distant, remote, far away', Hitt. par(r)anda, 'beyond', Arm.  $her\`{i}$ , 'far', Oscan perum, 'without', OIr. ire, 'farther, that is beyond', OE. feor, 'far', L. per, 'through'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*per-, 'through, across, beyond'. See peri-, per-Derivative: Pere-am, adj.

peregrinate, intr. v., to travel; tr. v., to travel along. — L. peregrinātus, pp. of peregrinārī, 'to travel about', fr. peregrīnus, 'foreign'. See peregrine.

peregrination, n. — L. peregrinatio, gen. -ōnis, 'a traveling about', fr. peregrinatis, pp. of peregrinari. See prec. word and -ion.

peregrinator, n. — L. peregrinator, 'one who travels about', fr. peregrinatus, pp. of peregrinatri. See peregrinate and agential suff. -or.

peregrine, also peregrin, adj., foreign (archaic) — L. peregrinus, 'foreign', fr. peregrē, 'abroad', prop. 'that which is found outside the Roman territory (the ager Romanus)', formed fr. perand agrī, locative of ager, 'field'; see agrarian and cp. pilgrim, pelerine. For the change of Latin ă (in ăgrī) to ĕ (in per-ĕgrīnus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

peregrinity, n., the state of being a foreigner. — MF. (= F.) pérégrinité, fr. L. peregrinitâtem, acc. of peregrinitās, 'the condition of a foreigner', fr. peregrinus. See prec. word and -ity.

peremptory, adj., decisive. — L. peremptorius, 'destructive; decisive, final', fr. peremptus, pp. of perimere, 'to take away entirely, to destroy', fr. per- and emere, 'to take'. See exempt and cp.

words there referred to. For the ending see adj.

Derivatives: peremptori-ly, adv., peremptoriness, n.

perennate, intr. v., to be perennial (bot.) — L. perennatus, pp. of perennare, 'to keep long, to last for many years', fr. perennis. See next word and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: perennat-ion, n.

1157

perennial, adj., 1) lasting throughout the year; 2) everlasting. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. perennis, 'lasting the year through', fr. per- and annus, 'year'; see annual. For the change of Latin ă (in ănnus) to ě (in per-ěnnis) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: perennial, n., perennial-ity, n., perennial-ize, tr. v., perennial-ly, adv.

perfect, adj. — ME. parfit, fr. OF. parfit (F. parfait), fr. L. perfectus, pp. of perficere, 'to bring to an end, to complete', fr. per- and facere (pp. factus), 'to make, do'; influenced in form by L. perfectus. For the change of Latin ă (in făcere, făctus) to ĕ (in per-fēctus) see accent and cp. words there referred to. Cp. parfait.

Derivatives: perfect, tr. v., perfect-ed, adj., perfect-ed-ly, adv., perfect-er, n., perfect-ibil-ity, n., perfect-ible, adj., perfect-ing, n., perfection (q.v.), perfect-ly, adv., perfect-ness, n.

perfection, n. — ME. perfeccioun, fr. OF. (= F.) perfection, fr. L. perfectionem, acc. of perfectio, fr. perfectus, pp. of perficere. See perfect and -ion. Derivatives: perfection-ate, tr. v., perfectionation, n., perfection-ism, n., perfection-ist, n., perfection-ize, tr. v., perfection-ize-ment, n., perfection-iz-er, n.

perfective, adv., expressing completion of action (gram.) — ML. perfectivus, fr. L. perfectus, pp. of perficere. See perfect and -ive.

Derivatives: perfective-ly, adv., perfective-ness,

perfervid, adj. — Formed fr. per- and fervid.

Derivatives: perfervid-ity, n., perfervid-ly, adv., perfervid-ness, n.

perfidious, adj. — L. perfidiosus, 'treacherous', fr. perfidia. See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: perfidious-ly, adv., perfidious-ness, n.

perfidy, n. — L. perfidia, 'faithlessness, treachery, falsehood', fr. perfidus, 'faithless, treacherous, false', fr. per- and fides, 'faith'. See fidelity.

perflation, n., ventilation. — Late L. perflātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a blowing through', fr. L. perflātus, pp. of perflāre, 'to blow through', fr. per- and flāre, 'to blow'. See flatus and -ion.

perfoliate, adj. (bot.) — Formed fr. per- and L. folium, 'leaf'. See folio and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: perfoliat-ion, n.

perforate, tr. v., to make a hole through; intr. v., to penetrate. — L. perforātus, pp. of perforāre, 'to pierce through, fr. per- and forāre, 'to bore'. See bore, 'to pierce', and cp. foramen. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: perforation, perforative (qq.v.), perforat-or, p.

perhaps

perforation, n. — Late L. perforātiā, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. perforātus, pp. of perforāre. See prec. word and -ion

perforative, adj. — F. perforatif (fem. perforative), fr. L. perforātus, pp. of perforāre. See perforate and -ive.

perforce, adv. and n. — ME. par force, fr. OF. par force, 'by force'; formed with the substitution of L. per for OF. par. See per and force and cp. peradventure and words there referred to.

perform, tr. and intr. v. — ME. parfourmen, performen, fr. OF. parfournir, 'to finish, accomplish', fr. par (fr. L. per) and fournir, 'to furnish, complete'; see per- and furnish. The English word was prob. influenced in form by L. performāre, 'to form thoroughly'.

Derivatives: perform-able, adj., perform-ance, n., perform-ant, n., perform-ative, adj., perform-er, n., perform-ing, adj.

perfume, tr. v. — MF. (= F.) parfumer, 'to perfume', fr. dial. It. perfumare or OProvenc. or Sp. perfumar, fr. per- and L. fūmāre, 'to smoke', fr. fūmus, 'smoke'; see fume. For the substitution of L. per- for par- cp. peradventure and words there referred to.

Derivatives: perfume, n. (q.v.), perfum-at-ory, adj., perfum-ed, adj., perfum-er, n., perfumery (q.v.), perfum-y, adj.

perfume, n. — MF. (= F.) parfum, back formation fr. parfumer, 'to perfume'. See perfume, v. perfumery, n. — See perfume, v., and -ery and cp. F. parfumerie.

perfunctory, adj., routine, superficial. — Late L. perfunctōrius, 'done in a superficial manner, careless', fr. L. perfunctus, pp. of perfungī, 'to fulfil, perform', fr. per- and fungī, 'to busy one-self with something, to perform'. See function and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivatives: perfunctori-ly, adv., perfunctoriness. n.

perfuse, tr. v. — L. perfūsus, pp. of perfundere, 'to pour over, besprinkle', fr. per- and fundere, 'to pour'. See fuse, v.

Derivatives: perfusion (q.v.), perfus-ive, adj.

perfusion, n. — L. perfūsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a pouring over', fr. perfūsus, pp. of perfundere. See prec. word and -ion.

pergameneous, adj., resembling parchment. — Formed fr. L. Pergamēna (charta), 'parchment', lit. 'paper of Pergamum'. See parchment and -eous.

pergola, n., a structure of latticework over which climbing plants are trained. — It., fr. L. pergula, 'shed, shop, booth, hut, hovel', which is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for \*per-r(e)gula and means lit. 'something stretching out', fr. pergere, 'to stretch forward', which is formed fr. per- and regere, 'to keep straight'. See regent. pergunnah, n. — A var. of pargana.

perhaps, adv. — A hybrid coined on analogy of

peri 1158

peradventure and perchance, fr. per- and haps, pl. of hap. See hap, n.

peri, n., an imaginary sprite, a fairy. — Pers. pärī, 'angel, fairy, genius'. See Pallas.

peri-, pref. meaning 'around, about, enclosing'.
— Gk. περί, prep. and adv., 'around, about, beyond', cogn. with OI. pári, 'around, about, through', L. per, 'through'. See per and cp.
Perea.

perianth, n., the envelope of a flower (bot.) — F. périanthe, fr. ModL. perianthium, lit. 'that which is round the flower', fr. peri- and Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See anther.

Derivative: perianth-eous, adj.

periapical, adj., that which is around the apex of the root of a tooth (anat.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk.  $\pi$ ερί (see peri-) and L. apex, gen. apicis, 'point, summit'. See peri-, apex, and adj. suff. -al. periapt, n., charm, amulet. — MF. (= F.) périapte, fr. Gk.  $\pi$ ερία $\pi$ τον, 'something hung round, appended', fr.  $\pi$ ερί (see peri-) and  $\tilde{\alpha}\pi$ τειν, 'to touch, fasten', which is rel. to  $\tilde{\alpha}$ ψις,  $\tilde{\alpha}$ ψις, 'a fastening, felloe of a wheel'. See apsis.

**periblem,** n., cortex tissue (bot.) — Gk. περίβλημα, 'garment', lit. 'that which is thrown round', fr. περιβάλλειν, 'to throw round', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See **ballistic.** 

**pericarditis**, n., inflammation of the pericardium (*med.*) — Medical L., formed from next word with suff. -itis.

pericardium, n. — Medical L., fr. Gk. περικάρδιον, neut. of περικάρδιος, 'that which is around the heart', fr. περί (see peri-) and καρδί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'heart'. See heart and cp. cardiac.

Derivatives: pericardi-al, pericardi-an, adjs. pericarp, n., the wall of a plant ovary (bot.) — Gk. περικάρπιον, 'seed, pod, husk', fr. περί (see peri-) and καρπός, 'fruit'. See carpel and cp. endocarp, epicarp.

Derivatives: pericarpi-al, pericarp-ic, adjs.

perichondritis, n., inflammation of the perichondrium (med.) — Medical L., formed from next word with suff. -itis.

perichondrium, n., the fibrous connective tissue that covers a cartilage (anat.) — Medical L., fr. peri- and Gk. χόνδρος, 'cartilage'. See chondroand 1st -ium.

Derivatives: perichondr-al, perichondri-al, adjs. periclase, n., a mineral containing magnesia and iron protoxide (mineral.) — G. Periklas, fr. It. periclasia, fr. Gk.  $\pi$ epix $\lambda \alpha \sigma$ ic, 'a breaking round, twisting round', fr.  $\pi$ epix $\lambda \tilde{\alpha}$ v, 'to break round, twist round', fr.  $\pi$ epi (see peri-) and  $\kappa \lambda \tilde{\alpha}$ v, 'to break'. See clastic and cp. words there referred to

pericline, n., a kind of albite (mineral.) — Gk. περικλινής, 'sloping on all sides', fr. περί (see peri-) and κλίνειν, 'to cause to slope'. See clinic. pericope, n., section of a book. — Late L. pericopē, 'section of a book', fr. Gk. περικοπή, 'a cutting all round; section of a book', from the

stem of περικόπτειν, 'to cut all round', fr. περί (see peri-) and κόπτειν, 'to cut', whence also κοπίς, 'knife', κόμμα, 'piece cut off'. See comma.

Derivative: pericop-ic, adi.

pericranitis, n., inflammation of the pericranium (med.) — Medical L., formed from next word with suff. -itis.

pericranium, n., the membrane that surrounds the skull. — Medical L., fr. Gk. περικράνιον, neut. of the adj. περικράνιος, 'around the skull', fr. περί (see peri-) and κράνιον, 'the skull'. See cranium.

Derivative: pericrani-al, adj.

pericycle, π. (bot.) — Gk. περίκυκλος, 'all round, spherical', fr. περί (see peri-) and κύκλος, 'ring, circle, wheel'. See cycle and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: pericycl-ic, adj.

peridental, adj., periodontal. — A hybrid coined fr. peri-, L. dēns, gen. dentis, 'tooth' (see denti-), and adj. suff. -al. Cp. periodontal.

periderm, n., the outer bark (bot.) — Coined by the German botanist Hugo von Mohl (1805-72) in 1839 fr. peri- and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See derma.

Derivatives: periderm-al, periderm-ic, adjs.

peridium, n., the outer coat of certain fungi (bot.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. πηρίδιον, dimin. of πήρ $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'leathern pouch, wallet', a word of uncertain origin.

peridot, n., a yellowish green variety of chrysolite (petrogr.) — F. péridot, of unknown origin. Derivative: peridot-ic, adj.

peridotite, n., any of a group of granitelike rocks. (mineral.) — F. péridotite, fr. péridot. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite.

perigee, n., the point at which the moon (or another celestial body) is nearest to the earth. — F. périgée, fr. ML. perigéum, perigaeum, fr. Gk.  $\pi$ epiyetov, prop. neut. of the adjective  $\pi$ epiyetov, 'around the earth', near the earth', but used by Ptolemy as a noun for  $\pi$ epiyetov  $\sigma$ ημεῖον, 'the sign near the earth', i.e. 'perigee'. Περίγειος is formed fr.  $\pi$ epi (see peri-) and  $\gamma$  $\tilde{\eta}$ , 'earth'. See geo- and cp. apogee.

Derivatives: perige-al, perige-an, adjs.

perigonium, n., a perianth (bot.); a sac surrounding the gonophore of a hydroid (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. peri- and Gk. γόνος, 'seed, offspring', which is cogn. with L. genus, 'birth, descent, origin'. See genus and cp. words there referred

Derivative: perigoni-al, adj.

perigynous, adj., growing around the pistil (bot.)
— ModL. perigynus, fr. peri- and Gk. γυνή,
'woman, female'. See -gynous.

perihelion, n., that point of the orbit of a celestial body which is nearest to the sun. — Grecized fr. ModL. perihēlium, lit. 'about, near, the sun', coined by Kepler fr. peri- and Gk. ἥλιος, 'sun'. See helio-.

Derivative: periheli-al. adi.

neril, n., danger, - ME., fr. OF. peril (F. péril). fr I nericulum 'trial, experiment, risk, danger'. which is rel. to peritus, 'experienced', experiri, 'to try, prove, test', and cogn, with Gk, πεΐοα. 'trial, attempt, experience', ἔμπειρος, 'experienced', Arm. p'ori. 'trial. attempt'. Oir. aire. 'vigilance', MIr. airim, 'I am awake, watch', Goth, fēria, 'watcher', OE, fær, 'danger, fear'. Cp. empiric, experience, experiment, expert, pirate. Cp. also fear. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*per-, 'to lead across', which is ult. identical with base \*per-, 'through, across, beyond'. See per and cp. words there referred to. Perilla, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. Sp. perilla, dimin. of pera, 'pear', fr. VL. pira. fem. sing., for L. pira, pl. of pirum, 'pear'. See pear. perilous, adj., dangerous. - ME., fr. OF. perillous.

perilous, adj., dangerous. — ME., fr. OF. perillous, perilleus (F. périlleux), 'dangerous, hazardous', fr. L. periculösus, fr. periculum, 'danger'. See peril and -ous.

Derivatives: perilous-ly, adv., perilous-ness, n. perilymph, n., the fluid between the membranous and the osseous labyrinth of the ear (anat.) — Medical L. perilympha, a hybrid coined from Gk. περί (see peri-) and L. lympha, 'pure spring water'. See lymph.

perimeter, n., outline, circumference. — F. périmètre, fr. L. perimetros, fr. Gk. περίμετρος, fr περί (see peri-) and μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: perimetr-ic, adj. and n., perimetr-ic-al, adj., perimetr-ic-al-ly, adv., perimetr-y, n. perimysium, n., the connective tissue that surrounds a muscle (anat.) — Medical L., lit. 'that which surrounds a muscle', formed fr. peri-, Gk.  $\mu \tilde{\nu} \xi$ , 'muscle' (see myo-), and 1st suff. -ium. Derivative: perimysi-al, adj.

perinephrium, n., the connective tissue surrounding the kidney (anat.) — Medical L., formed with 1st suff. -ium fr. Gk. περίνεφρος, 'fat about the kidneys', fr. περί (see peri-) and νεφρός, 'kidney'. See nephro-.

perineum, n., region of the body between the anus and the genital organs. — ModL., fr. Gk. περίναιον, περίνεος, 'space between the anus and scrotum', fr. περί (see peri-) and -ίναιον,-ίνεος, fr. ἐνάω, ἐνέω, ἐνόω, 'I evacuate, purge', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. \*ἰνν-, \*ἰσν- and is cogn. with OI. iṣṇắti, 'sets in motion, pours out, discharges'.

See ire and cp. hiero-.

Derivative: perine-al, adj.

perineuritis, n., inflammation of the perineurium (med.) — Medical L., formed from next word with suff. -itis.

perineurium, n., connective tissue investing a bundle of nerve fibers (anat.) — Medical L., formed fr. peri-, Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve' (see nerve), and 1st suff. -ium.

**period**, n. — ME. pariode, fr. MF. (= F.) période, fr. L. periodus, fr. Gk. περίοδος, 'circuit, com-

pass, cycle, period of time', lit. 'way round', fr. περι- (see peri-) and δδός, 'way'. See odograph. periodic, adi. — F. périodique, fr. L. periodicus,

fr. periodus. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.
Derivatives: periodic-al, adj. and n., periodic-al-

ly, adv., periodic-al-ness, n.

periodicity, n. — F. périodicité, fr. périodique. See

prec. word and -ity.

periodontal, adj., around a tooth (anat.) — Formed fr. peri-, Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth' (see odonto-), and adj. suff. -al.

perioeci, n. pl., citizens without political rights in Sparta. — L., fr. Gk. περίοιχοι, pl. of περίοιχος, 'dwelling round, neighboring', fr. περί (see peri-) and οἴχος, 'dwelling, house'. See economy. periorbita, also periorbit, n., the periosteum of the orbit (anat.) — Medical L. periorbita, a hybrid coined fr. Gk. περί (see peri-) and L. orbita. See orbit

Derivative: periorbit-al, adj.

periosteo-, combining form denoting the periosteum. — See next word.

periosteum, n., name of the membrane covering the bones (anat.) — Medical L., fr. περιόστεον, neut. of περιόστεος, 'round the bones', fr. περί (see peri-) and ὀστέον, 'bone'. See osteo-.

Derivative: perioste-al, adj.

**periostitis**, n., inflammation of the periosteum (med.) — Medical L., formed from prec. word with suff. -itis.

peripatetic, adj. — MF. (= F.) péripatétique, fr. L. peripatēticus, fr. Gk. περιπατητικός, 'given to walking about (esp. while teaching)', fr. περιπατεῖν, 'to walk about', which is formed fr. περί (see peri-) and πατεῖν, 'to tread, walk', fr. πάτος, 'trodden way, path'; see find and -ic. The Peripatetic philosophers were so called from their practice of walking up and down while teaching in the Lyceum.

Derivatives: peripatetic, n., peripatetic-al-ly, adv., peripatetic-ism, n.

Peripatus, n., a genus of land arthropods (zool.)
— ModL., fr. Gk. περίπατος, 'a walking about', fr. περί (see peri-) and πάτος, 'trodden way, path'. See prec. word.

peripeteia, peripetia, n., a sudden change in a drama. — Gk. περιπέτεια, 'a turning about, reversal', fr. περιπετής, 'falling round', fr. περί (see peri-) and I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, to fall upon'; cp. εὐπετής, 'falling well, favorable'. See feather and cp. petition.

periphery, n., circumference. — F. périphérie, fr. Late L. peripheria, fr. Gk. περιφέρεια, 'circumference', lit. 'a carrying round', fr. περιφέρειν, 'to carry round', fr. περί (see peri-) and φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry'.

Derivatives: peripher-al, peripher-ic, adjs.

periphrase, n. — MF. (= F.) périphrase, fr. L. periphrasis. See periphrasis and cp. paraphrase, metaphrase.

periphrase, tr. and intr. v. — F. périphraser, fr. périphrase. See periphrase, n.

periphrasis, n., circumlocution. — L., fr. Gk. περίφρασις, 'circumlocution', fr. περιφράζειν, 'to express by circumlocution or by periphrasis', fr. περί (see peri-) and φράζειν, 'to point out, show, tell'. See phrase.

**periphrastic**, adj., 1) circumlocutory; 2) formed with a particle or auxiliary verbs. — Gk. περιφραστικός, 'periphrastic', fr. περιφράζειν. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: periphrastic-al, adj., periphrastic-al-ly, adv.

peripteral, adj., having a row of pillars on all sides (archit.) — Formed with suff. -al fr. Gk. περίπτερος, 'flying round about; having a single row of pillars all around', fr. περί (see peri-) and πτερόν, 'wing'. See ptero-.

perique, n., a kind of strong tobacco. — Louisiana F. périque, prob. fr. Périque, nickname of Pierre Chenel, a pioneer tobacco grower. Cp. Sp. Perico, dimin. of Pedro, 'Peter'. the equivalent of F. Pierre.

**periscope**, n. — Formed fr. **peri**- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

Derivatives: periscop-ic, periscop-ic-al, adjs., periscop-ism, n.

perish, intr. v. — ME. perissen, perischen, fr. OF. periss- (F. périss-), pres. part. stem of perir (F. périr), 'to perish', fr. L. perire, 'to be lost, perish', lit. 'to go through', fr. per- and ire, 'to go'. See itinerate. For the ending see verbal suff. -ish. Derivatives: perish-able, adj. and n., perish-ability, n., perish-able-ness, n., perish-abl-y, adv., perish-er, n., perish-ing, adi., perish-ing-ly, adv. perispomenon, n., having circumflex accent on the last syllable (Greek grammar). — Gk. περισπώμενον, neut, of περισπώμενος, pres, part, pass, of περισπαν, 'to draw round, to circumflex', fr. περί (see peri-) and σπᾶν, 'to draw, drag, tear', whence σπασμός, 'spasm, convulsion'. See spasm. For the passive suff. σπασμός see alumnus and cp. words there referred to.

perissad, n., an element or atom of odd valence (chem.) — Formed with suff. -ad fr. Gk. περισσός (for \*περι-κιό-ς), 'beyond the regular number, odd', lit. 'lying beyond', fr. περί, 'about, over, beyond' (see peri-) and the stem of κεῖμαι, 'I am lying'. See civil and cp. next word. Cp. also the second element in neossin.

perissodactyl, adj., having an odd number of toes on each foot (zool.) — Gk. περισσοδάκτυλος, 'beyond the usual number of fingers or toes', fr. περισσός, 'odd' and δάκτυλος, 'finger'. See prec. word and dactyl.

Derivative: perissodactyl-ism, n.

**Perissodactyla**, n. pl., an order of ungulate mammals (zool.) — ModL. See prec. word.

peristalith, π., a ring of stones round a mound (archaeol.) — Compounded of Gk. περίστατος, 'standing round', and λίθος, 'stone'. The first element derives from the stem of περιΐστημι, 'I stand round', fr. περί (see peri-) and lστημι, 'I

stand'; see state. For the second element see -lith.

peristalsis, n., rhythmic movement of intestines moving contents onward (physiol.) — ModL., fr. peri- and Gk. στάλσις, 'checking, constriction', which is rel. to στέλλειν. See next word.

peristaltic, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, peristalsis. — Gk. περισταλτικός, 'clasping and compressing', fr. περιστέλλειν, 'to dress, clothe, wrap up, attend to', fr. περί (see peri-) and στέλλειν, 'to put in order, equip, draw together', which is rel. to στολή, 'equipment'. See stole, 'garment'.

Derivative: peristaltic-al-ly, adv.

peristeronic, adj., pertaining to pigeons. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. περιστερών, 'dovecote', fr. περιστερά, 'dove, pigeon', which prob. stands for \*πελιστερά (with assimilation of the λ to ρ) and is rel. to πέλεια, 'dove, pigeon', πελλός, 'dark-colored, dusky', fr. I.-E. base \*pel-, 'dark-colored, gray'. Accordingly περιστερά prop. means 'the dark-colored bird'. See fallow, 'brownish yellow'.

peristome, n., 1) the fringe around the opening of the capsule in mosses (bot.); 2) a mouthlike opening (zool.) — ModL. peristoma (altered on analogy of pericarpium to peristomium), lit. 'that which is about the mouth', fr. periand Gk. στόμα, 'mouth'. See stoma.

Derivatives: peristom-al, peristomi-al, peristomat-ic, adis.

peristyle, n., a row of columns. — F. péristyle, fr. L. peristylum, fr. Gk. περίστύλον, 'colonnade round a temple or inner court', fr. περί (see peri-) and στύλος, 'pillar, column'. See style, 'gnomon'.

Derivative: peristyl-ar, adj.

perithecium, n., a receptacle in certain fungi (bot.) — ModL., formed on analogy of pericarpium fr. peri- and Gk. θήκη, 'case', from the stem of τιθέναι, 'to place', whence also θέμα, 'that which is placed', θέσις, 'a setting, placing'. See theme and cp. theca and words there referred to. peritoneo-, peritonaeo-, combining form denoting the peritoneum. — Gk. περιτοναιο-, fr. περιτόναιον. See next word.

peritoneum, peritonaeum, n., the serous membrane lining the abdomen (anat.) — L. peritonaeum, fr. Gk. περιτόναιον, 'peritoneum', prop. meaning 'the membrane encompassing the viscera', neut. of the adjective περιτόναιος. 'stretched over', fr. περίτονος, 'stretched over', fr. περιτείνειν, 'to stretch over', fr. περί (see perinand τείνειν, 'to stretch', fr. I.-E. base \*ten-, \*ton-, 'to stretch'. See tone and words there referred to.

Derivatives: periton(a)e-al, adj., periton(a)e-al-

peritonitis, n., inflammation of the peritoneum (med.) — Medical L., coined by the French pathologist François-Boissier de la Croix de Sauvages (1706-67) about 1750 fr. Gk. περιτόναιον

(see prec. word) and suff. -itis. Cp. enteritis.

perityphlitis, n., inflammation of the tissues surrounding the caecum (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. peri-, Gk. τυφλός, 'blind, closed', and suff. -itis. See typhlitis.

periwig, n., a peruke. — Earlier perwyke, perewyke, fr. MF. (= F.) perruque. See peruke and cp. wig.

Derivative: periwigg-ed, adj.

periwinkle, n., a creeping evergreen plant; myrtle. — ME. pervinke, fr. OE. perwince, fr. L. pervinca, 'periwinkle' (whence also F. pervenche), fr. per- and vincire, 'to bind', which is prob. rel. to vicia, 'vetch'. See vetch and cp. Vinca.

Derivatives: periwinkl-ed, adj., periwinkl-er, n. periwinkle, n., an edible marine mollusk (zool.) — ME. pinewinkle, fr. OE. pinewincle, in which the first element is prob. borrowed fr. L. pina, 'mussel', fr. Gk. πίνη, πῖνα, which is of Aegean origin. The second element is rel. to OE. wincel, MLG., MDu., Du. winkel, OHG. winkil, MHG., G. winkel, 'corner', OE. wince, 'a pulley', lit. 'that which turns', and to E. wince, winch, wink. Cp. winkle. This word and periwinkle, the plant, were mutually influenced in form by each other.

perjure, tr. and intr. v. — MF. (= F.) parjurer, fr. L. perjūrāre, 'to swear falsely', fr. per- and jūrāre, 'to swear'; see jury, n. For the substitution of L. per to OF. par cp. peradventure and words there referred to.

Derivatives: perjur-ed, adj., perjur-ed-ly, adv., perjur-ed-ness, n., perjur-er, n., perjurious (q.v.), perjury (q.v.)

perjurious, adj. — L. perjūriōsus, 'full of perjury', fr. perjūrium. See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: perjurious-ly, adv., perjurious-ness, n.

perjury, n. — ME. perjurie, fr. OF. parjurie, fr. L. perjūrium, 'perjury', fr. perjūrāre, 'to swear falsely'. See perjure and -y (representing OF.

perk, intr. and tr. v., to lift up one's head. — ME. perken (said of the popinjay), fr. ONF. perquer, corresponding to F. percher, 'to perch, roost'. See perch. 'to sit on a perch'.

Derivatives: perk, perk-ish, perk-y, adjs., perk-i-ly, adv., perk-i-ness, n.

perks, n. — Colloquial abbreviation of perquisites.

perlite, n., an igneous rock composed of enamellike globules (petrogr.) — F., formed fr. perle, 'pearl', with suff. -ite. See pearl and subst. suff. -ite.

Derivative: perlit-ic, adj.

permanence, also permanency, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) permanence, fr. ML. permanentia, fr. L. permanēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

permanent, adj. - ME., fr. MF. (= F.) perma-

nent, fr. L. permanentem, acc. of permanens, pres. part. of permanere, 'to endure, continue, remain', fr. per- and manere, 'to remain'. See mansion and -ent and cp. remain.

Derivatives: permanent-ly, adv., permanent-ness, n.

permanganate, n. (chem.) — Compounded of per- and manganate.

**permanganic**, adj. (*chem.*) — Compounded of **per**- and **manganic**.

permeable, adj. — Late L. permeābilis, 'permeable', fr. permeāre. See permeate and -able. Derivatives. permeabil-ity, n., permeable-ness, n., permeabl-v. adv.

nermeance, n. - See next word and -ce.

permeant, adj. — L. permeāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of permeāre. See next word and suff. -ant. permeate, tr. v., to pass through the pores of; to pervade; intr. v., to penetrate. — L. permeātus, pp. of permeāre, 'to pass through, permeate', fr. per- and meāre, 'to go, pass'. See meatus.

Derivatives: permeat-ion, n., permeat-ive, adj.

Permian, adj., pertaining to the uppermost strata of the Paleozoic era (geol.) — Formed with suff. -ian fr. Perm, name of a province in Eastern Russia.

Derivative: Permian, n.

permissible, adj. — ME., fr. OF. permissible, fr. ML. permissibilis, fr. L. permissus, pp. of permittere. See permit and -ible.

Derivatives: permissibil-ity, n., permissible-ness, n., permissibl-y, adv.

permission, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) permission, fr. L. permissionem, acc. of permissio, fr. permissus, pp. of permittere. See permit and -ion. Derivative: permission-ed, adj.

permissive, adj. — OF. permissif (fcm. permissive), fr. L. permissus, pp. of permittere. See permit and -ive.

permissory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. permissus, pp. of permittere. See next word. permit, tr. and intr. v. — L. permittere, 'to allow to pass through, give leave, allow, suffer', fr. per- and mittere, 'to send'. See mission.

Derivatives: permit, n., permitt-ed, adj., permitt-ee, n., permitt-iv-ity, n.

permutable, adj. — Late L. permūtābilis, fr. L. permūtāre. See permute and -able.

Derivatives: permutabil-ity, n., permutable-ness, n., permutabl-y, adv.

permutate, tr. v., to change. — L. permūtātus, pp. of permūtāre. See permute and verbal suff. -ate. permutation, n. — ME. permutacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) permutation, fr. L. permūtātiōnem, acc. of permūtātiō, 'changing, alteration', fr. permūtātus, pp. of permūtāre. See permute and -ation. Derivative: permutation-al, adj.

permute, tr. v. — L. permūtāre, 'to change completely', fr. per- and mūtāre, 'to change'. See mutable.

Derivative: permut-er, n.

pern, n., the honey buzzard. - ModL. pernis, fr.

pernicious

πτέρνις, 'a kind of hawk'.

pernicious, adi., hurtful; fatal. — MF. pernicieus (F. pernicieux), fr. L. perniciosus, 'destructive, ruinous', fr. nernicies, 'destruction, death, ruin'. fr. per- and nex. necis. 'violent death, murder'. which is rel. to nocēre, 'to hurt, injure, harm', noxa, 'harm, injury', See noxious and cp, words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ous. Derivatives: pernicious-ly, adv., pernicious-ness,

**pernickety.** adi., fussy: fastidious (collog.) — Of uncertain origin: perhaps corruption of narti-

Derivative: pernicketi-ness, n.

pernoctation, n., the act of passing the night. — L. pernoctātio, gen. -onis, 'passing of the night'. fr. pernoctāt-(um), pp. stem of pernoctāre, 'to pass the night', fr. per- and nox, gen. noctis. 'night'. See night and -ation and cp. nocturnal.

**peroneal.** adi., pertaining to the fibula (anat.) — Formed with adi. suff. -al fr. Gk, περόνη, 'pin. brooch, buckle; the fibula', which is rel. to περᾶν, 'to drive across', πείρειν, 'to pierce through, run through', fr. I.-E. base \*per-, 'to lead across, drive across, traverse, pierce'. See per and cp. words there referred to.

**Peronospora**, n., a genus of downy mildews (bot.) - ModL.. compounded of Gk. περόνη, 'pin, brooch, buckle', and σπόρος, 'seed'. See peroneal and spore.

Peronosporaceae, n. pl., a family of parasitic fungi: the downy mildews (bot.) — ModL... formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae.

peronosporaceous, adj. - See prec. word and

perorate, intr. v., 1) to speak at length: 2) to conclude a speech. — L. peroratus, pp. of perorare. 'to speak from beginning to end', fr. per- and ōrāre, 'to speak'. See oration and verbal suff.

Derivatives: peroration (q.v.), perorat-ive, adi., perorat-or, n., perorat-ory, adj. and n.

peroration, n. — ME. peroracyon, fr. L. peroratio. gen. -onis, fr. peroratus, pp. of perorare. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: peroration-al, adj.

perovskite, n., a calcium titanate (mineral.) — Named after Count L. A. Perovski of Russia (died in 1856). For the ending see subst. suff.

peroxide, peroxid, n. (chem.) — Formed fr. perand oxid(e).

Derivatives: peroxide, tr. v., peroxid-ic, adj., peroxid-ize, tr. and intr. v., peroxid-ize-ment, n.

perpend, tr. and intr. v., to consider carefully, --L. perpendere, 'to weigh carefully, examine, consider', fr. per- and pendere, 'to weigh'. See pendant.

perpend, n., a large binding stone. — ME., fr. MF. perpain, parpain (F. parpaing), which is of uncertain etymology.

Gk. πέονης, a wrong reading in Aristotle for perpendicular, adi. — ME. perpendicular fr OF perpendiculer, fr. L. perpendicularis 'perpendicular', fr. perpendiculum, 'nlummet plumb line', fr. perpendere, 'to weigh carefully'. See perpend, 'to consider', and adi, suff. -ar.

Derivatives: perpendicular, n., perpendicular-ity. n., perpendicular-ly, adv.

perpetrable, adj. — See next word and -able.

perpetrate, tr. v., - L. perpetrātus, pp. of perpetrare, 'to accomplish', fr. ner- and natrare 'to achieve, bring about, effect', orig, 'to perform in the quality of a father', fr. pater, gen. patris. 'father'. See father and verbal suff. -ate and cn. **impetrate.** For the change of Latin ă (in pătrāre) to ě (in per-pětrāre) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

perpetration, n. — Late L. perpetratio, gen. -onis. 'an accomplishing, performing', fr. L. perpetrātus, pp. of perpetrare. See prec. word and -ion.

perpetrator, n. - Late L. perpetrator, fr. L. perpetrātus, pp. of perpetrāre. See perpetrate and agential suff. -or.

perpetual, adi. — ME, perpetuel, fr. MF. (= F.) perpétuel, fr. L. perpetualis, fr. perpetuus, 'continuing throughout, continuous, perpetual', fr. OL. perpes, gen. -petis, fr. per- and the stem of L. petere, 'to seek'; accordingly perpetuus lit. means 'going through'. See petition and adi. suff. -al.

Derivatives: perpetual, n., perpetual-ist, n., perpetual-ly, adv.

perpetuance, n., perpetuation. — OF. perpetuance, fr. perpetuer (F. perpétuer), 'to perpetuate'. fr. L. perpetuāre. See next word and -ce.

perpetuate, tr. v. — L. perpetuātus, pp. of perpetuāre, 'to make perpetual', fr. perpetuus. See perpetual. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: perpetuation (q.v.), perpetuat-or, n.

perpetuation, n. - ME. perpetuacioun, fr. ML. perpetuatio, gen. -onis, fr. L. perpetuatus, pp. of perpetuare. See prec. word and -ion.

perpetuity, n., 1) unlimited time; 2) eternity. — ME, perpetuite, fr. MF, (= F.) perpétuité, fr. L. perpetuitātem, acc. of perpetuitās, fr. perpetuus. See perpetual and -ity.

perplex, tr. v., to confine, puzzle, bewilder. — L. perplexus, 'entangled, intricate, involved, confused', fr. per- and plexus, pp. of plectere, 'to plaid, braid, intertwine'. See plexus.

Derivatives: perplex-ed, adj., perplex-ed-ly, adv., perplex-ed-ness, n., perplex-er, n., perplex-ing, adi., perplex-ing-ly, adv.

perplexity, n. - ME. perplexite, fr. OF, perplexite (F. perplexité), fr. Late L. perplexitatem, acc. of perplexitās. See prec. word and -ity.

perquisite, n., a small profit in addition to regular pay. — ME., fr. L. perquisitum, neut. pp. of perquirere, 'to search diligently for', fr. per- and quaerere, 'to seek, inquire'. For the change of Latin ae (in quaerere) to i (in per-quirere) see acquire and cp. words there referred to.

perquisition, n., a thorough search. — F., fr. Late

L. perquisitionem, acc. of perquisitio, fr. L. perquisitus, pp. of perauirere. See prec. word and

perron. n., an outside staircase. - F., fr. OF., 'block of stone', augment, of perre, pierre (F. pierre), 'stone', fr. L. petra. fr. Gk. πέτοα. 'rock'. See petro- and -oon.

perry, n., fermented drink made from the juice of pears. - ME. pereve, fr. OF. pere (F. poiré), fr. VI. pirātum, 'made of pears', fr. L. pirum, 'pear'. See pear.

persalt. n. (chem.) — Formed fr. per- and salt. perse, adi., gravish blue. — ME. pers. fr. OF. (= F.) pers (fem. perse), 'greenish blue', fr. Late L. persus (whence also It. perso, 'dark red', OProvenç. pers, 'dark blue'), back formation fr. L. persicus, 'resembling a peach, peach-colored', fr. Persicus, 'Persian'. See peach. Persea, n., a genus of trees (bot.) — ModL.. fr. L. persea, 'a tree growing in Egypt and Persia', fr. Gk, περσέα.

nersecute, tr. v. — MF. (= F.) persécuter, fr. persécuteur, 'persecutor', fr. OF., back formation fr. Eccles. L. persecutor, fr. L. persecutus, pp, of persequi, 'to pursue', lit. 'to follow perseveringly, follow after', fr. per- and sequi, 'to follow'. See sequel and cp. words there referred

Derivatives: persecut-ee, n., persecut-ing, adj., persecut-ing-ly, adv., persecution (q.v.), persecutive adi. persecut-ive-ness, n.

persecution, n. — ME. persecucioun, fr. MF. (= F. persécution), fr. L. persecūtionem, acc. of persecūtiō, 'chase, pursuit', fr. persecūtus, pp. of persequi. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: persecution-al, adj.

persecutor, n. — MF. (= F.) persécuteur, fr. L. persecutorem, acc. of persecutor. See persecute and agential suff. -or.

Derivative: persecutor-y, adj.

perseity, n., the condition of being by itself (philos.) - ML. persēitās, formed fr. L. per sē. 'by itself'. See per, sui, and -ity.

Persephone, n., the wife of Hades and queen of the nether world; identified with Kore, the daughter of Zeus and Demeter (Greek mythol.) - L., fr. Gk. Περσεφόνη. See person and cp. Proserpina.

Perseus, n., son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa (Greek mythol.) - L., fr. Gk. Περσεύς, which is of uncertain origin.

perseverance, n. - ME. perseveraunce, fr. OF. perseverance (F. persévérance), fr. L. perseverantia, 'steadfastness, constancy', fr. persevērāns, gen. -antis. See next word and -ce.

perseverant, adj. - ME. perseveraunt, fr. MF. (= F.) persévérant, fr. L. perseverantem, acc. of persevērāns, pres. part. of persevērāre. See persevere and -ant.

perseverate, intr. v., to persist; to repeat persistently. - L. persevērāt-(um), pp. stem of persevērāre. See persevere and verbal suff. -ate.

nerseveration, n., continual repetition of an activity. - L. persevērātiō, gen. -onis, fr. persevērāt-(um). See prec. word and -ion.

persevere, intr. v. — ME. perseveren, fr. MF. (= F.) persévérer, fr. L. perseverare, 'to continue steadfastly, persist, persevere', fr. persevērus, 'very struct'. fr. per- and sevērus, 'strict, severe'. See severe and cp. asseverate.

Derivatives: persever-ing, adi., persever-ing-lv.

Persia, n.—L. Persia, also Persis, fr. Gk. Περσίς, 'Persia', fr. OPers. Pārsa (whence Pers. Pārs. Fārs, Heb. Pārás, Arab, Fáris). Cp. Parsee. Cp. also perse. Persic. Persicaria, persiennes, Persis, peach, n. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Persian, adj. and n. - ME. Persien. fr. F. persien. fr. L. Persia. See prec. word and -an.

Persic, adj., pertaining to Persia or its language (obsol.) - L. Persicus, fr. Persia. See Persia and adi. suff. -ic.

Derivative: Persic. n., the Persian language.

Persicaria, n., a genus of herbs (bot.) — ModL. Persicāria, fr. L. persicum, 'peach'. See peach, n. persicary, n., any plant of the genus Persicaria. — See prec. word.

persiennes, n. pl., outside shutters for windows. - F., prop. pl. fem. of persien, 'Persian', used as a noun. See Persian.

persiflage, n., banter, raillery. - F., fr. persifler, 'to banter', fr. L. per (see per-) and siffler, 'to hiss, whistle, whizz', fr. L. sīfilāre, a collateral form of sībilāre, 'to hiss, whistle'. See sibilant and -age. The word persiflage was introduced into English by Lord Chesterfield (1694-1773). persimmon, n., the date plum. — A compound word of Algonquian origin; lit. 'dried fruit'.

Persis, fem. PN. - L., fr. Gk. Περσίς, lit. 'a Persian woman', rel to Πέρσης, 'Persian'. See

persist, intr. v. — MF. (= F.) persister, fr. L. persistere, 'to continue steadfastly, remain', fr. per- and sistere, 'to cause to stand still, to place; to stand still, stand', from the reduplicated base of stare, 'to stand'. See assist and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: persist-er, n., persist-ing, adj., persist-ing-ly, adv.

persistence, n. — MF. persistence (F. persistance), fr. persistant, 'lasting, enduring, persistent', fr. L. persistēns, gen. -entis. See persistent and -ce.

persistency, n. - MF. persistence. See prec. word and -cv.

persistent, adj. - L. persistēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of persistere. See persist and -ent.

Derivative: persistent-ly, adv.

person, n. - ME. persone, persoun, fr. OF. persone, personne (F. personne), fr. L. persona, 'mask, masked person, character, part, rôle, person', which prob. derives fr. Etruscan gersu, 'masked figure', orig. the embodiment of a god of the nether world whose office it was to receive the soul of the dead and to accompany it to persona

Hades. The word  $\varphi$ ersu itself is of Greek origin; cp. Περσεφόνη, name of the chief goddess of the nether world (see **Persephone**). See Franz Altheim, Geschichte der lateinischen Sprache, 328 ff., 389. Cp. **parson**, which is a doublet of person.

Derivatives: person-able, adj., person-able-ness, n., person-abl-y, adv., personage (q.v.), personal (q.v.), personify (q.v.)

persona, n., person; character. — L. persona. See prec. word.

personable, adj., pleasing in person; attractive. — ME., fr. persone. See person and -able.

Derivatives: personabil-ity, n., personable-ness, n., personabl-y, adv.

personage, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) personnage, fr. MF. persone, personne, fr. OF. persone, fr. L. persona. See person and -age and cp. parsonage. personal, adj. — ME., fr. MF. personel, personnel (F. personnel), fr. OF. personal, fr. Late L. personalis, 'pertaining to a person, personal', fr. L. persona. See person and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: personal, n., personal-ism, n., personal-ist, n., personal-ist-ic, adj., personality (q.v.), personal-ize, tr. v., personal-iz-ation, n., personal-ly, adv., personalty (q.v.)

personality, n. — ME. personalite, fr. MF. (= F.) personnalité, fr. ML. personalitatem, acc. of personalitas, fr. Late L. personalis. See prec. word and -ity.

**personalty**, n. — AF. *personalte*, corresponding to MF. *personalite*. See prec. word.

personate, adj., masked.—L. personātus, 'masked', fr. persona, 'mask'. See person and adj. suff.-ate.

personate, tr. v., to impersonate. — L. personātus, 'masked'. See personate, adi.

Derivatives: personat-ing, n., personat-ion, n., personat-ive, adj., personat-or, n.

personification, n. — From next word. For the ending see suff. -ion.

personify, tr. v. — F. personnifier, fr. personne. See person and -fy.

Derivatives: personifi-able, adj., personifi-ant, adj.

personnel, n., a body of persons employed in any service or business. — F., prop. subst. use of the adj. personnel, 'personal', and formed in contradistinction to the noun matériel, 'material'. The adj. personnel derives fr. Late L. persônâlis. See personal.

perspective, n., 1) optics (obsol.); 2) an optical glass. — In sense 1), fr. ML. perspectiva, n., prop. fem. of the adj. perspectivus, used as a noun, fr. L. perspectus, pp. of perspicere (see perspective, adj.); in sense 2), fr. ML. perspectivum, n., prop. neut. of the adj. perspectivus, used as a noun.

perspective, adj., 1) optical (obsol.); 2) used for looking or viewing (obsol.) — Late L. perspectivus, fr. L. perspectus, pp. of perspicere, 'to look closely at', fr. per- and specere, spicere, 'to look

at'. See species and cp. words there referred to. perspective, n., the art of representing objects as they appear to the eye. — It. prospettiva, fr. prospetto, 'prospect, view', fr. L. prōspectus, 'lookout, prospect'; see prospect, n., and -ive. E. perspective in the above sense was influenced in form by perspective, 'optics'.

1164

Derivatives: perspective, adj., drawn or painted in perspective, perspective-ly, adv., perspectivity, n.

perspicacious, adj., mentally acute; keen — L. perspicāx, gen. -ācis, 'sharp-sighted', fr. perspicere, 'to look closely at'. See 1st perspective and -acious.

Derivatives: perspicacious-ly, adv., perspicacious-ness. n.

perspicacity, n. — L. perspicācitās, 'sharp-sight-edness', fr. perspicāx, gen. -ācis. See prec. word and -ity.

perspicuity, n., clearness; lucidity.—L. perspicuitās, 'transparency, clearness', fr. perspicuus. See next word and -ity.

perspicuous, adj., clear; lucid. — L. perspicuus, 'transparent, clear, evident, manifest', fr. perspicere, 'to look closely at'. See 1st perspective. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous. Derivatives: perspicuous-ly, adv., perspicuous-ness, n.

perspirable, adj. — F., fr. perspirer. See perspire and -able.

Derivative: perspirabil-ity, n.

perspiration, n. — F., fr. MF., fr. perspirer, 'to perspire', fr. L. perspirāre. See perspire and -ation.

**perspiratory**, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *perspirāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *perspirāre*. See next word.

perspire, intr. and tr. v. — F. perspirer, fr. MF., fr. L. perspirāre, 'to breathe everywhere; to blow constantly', fr. per- and spirāre, 'to breathe'. See spirant.

**persuadable,** adj. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -able. Cp. persuasible.

Derivatives: persuadable-ness, n., persuadabl-y, adv

persuade, tr. v., — F. persuader, fr. L. persuādēre, 'to persuade, convince', fr. per- and suādēre, 'to advise'. See suave.

Derivatives: persuad-ed, adj., persuad-er, n.

**persuasible**, adj. — F., fr. L. persuāsibilis, 'convincing, persuasive', fr. persuāsus, pp. of persuādēre. See prec word and -ible and cp. persuadable

Derivatives: persuasibil-ity, n., persuasible-ness, n., persuasibl-y, adv.

persuasion, n. — ME. persuasioun, fr. MF. (= F.) persuasion, fr. L. persuāsionem, acc. of persuāsio, 'a convincing, persuading', fr. persuāsus, pp. of persuādēre. Sce persuade and -ion.

persuasive, adj. — MF. (= F.) persuasif (fem. persuasive), fr. ML. persuāsivus, fr. L. persuāsus, pp. of persuādēre. See persuade and -ive.

Derivatives: persuasive, n., persuasive-ly, adv.,

persulfate, persulphate, n. (chem.) — Formed fr. per- and sulfate.

persulfide, persulfid, persulphide, persulphid, n. (chem.) — Formed fr. per- and sulfid(e).

persulfuric, persulphuric, adj. — Formed fr. perand sulfuric. See sulfur and adj. suff. -ic.

pert, adj., impudent. — ME., aphetic for OF. apert, 'open', fr. L. apertus, pp. of aperire, 'to open'. See apert. In some senses pert represents OF. (es)pert, fr. L. expertus, 'experienced'. See expert.

Derivatives: pert-en, tr. and intr. v., pert-ly, adv., pert-ness, n.

pertain, intr. v., — ME. partenen, pertenen, fr. MF. partenir, 'to belong', fr. L. pertinere, 'to belong, concern, have reference to'. See pertinent and cp. abstain and words there referred to. For the substitution of the L. pref. per- to OF. par- cp. peradventure and words there referred to.

Derivative: pertain-ing, adj.

pertinacious, adj., persistent, obstinate. — L. pertināx, gen. -ācis, 'steadfast, persevering, very tenacious', fr. per- and tenāx, 'tenacious'. See tenacious. For the change of Latin ĕ (in tĕnāx) to ĭ (in per-tǐnāx) see abstinent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: pertinacious-ly, adv., pertinacious-ness. n.

pertinacity, n. — MF. (= F.) pertinacité, fr. Late L. pertinacitatem, acc. of pertinacitas, fr. pertinax, gen. -acis. see prec. word and -ity.

pertinence, pertinency, n. — ME. pertinence, fr. MF. (=F.) pertinence, fr. pertinent. See next word and -ce. resp. -cy.

pertinent, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. pertinentem, acc. of pertinenten, pres. part. of pertinere, 'to belong, concern, have reference to', fr. per- and tenere, 'to hold'. See tenable and -ent and cp. pertain, pertinacious.

Derivatives: pertinent-ly, adv., pertinent-ness, n., pertinent-s, n. pl.

perturb, tr. v. — ME. perturben, fr. MF. perturber, fr. L. perturbāre, 'to confuse, disturb', fr. per- and turbāre, 'to disturb'. See turbid and cp. imperturbable.

Derivatives: perturb-able, adj., perturb-abil-ity, n., perturbate (q.v.), perturbation (q.v.), perturbative (q.v.), perturb-ed, adj., perturb-ed-ly, adv., perturb-ed-ness, n., perturb-er, n., perturb-ing, adj., perturb-ing-ly, adv.

perturbation, n. — ME. perturbacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) perturbation, fr. L. perturbātiōnem, acc. of perturbātiō, 'confusion, disorder', fr. perturbātus, pp. of perturbāre. See prec. word and -ation.

Derivative: perturbation-al, adj.

perturbative, adj. — Late L. perturbātīvus, fr. L. perturbātus, pp. of perturbāre. See perturb. pertuse, pertused, adj., bored, pierced with (rare).

— L. pertūsus, pp. of pertundere, 'to thrust through'. See pierce and cp. words there referred

pertussis, n., whooping cough (med.) — Compounded of per- and L. tussis, 'cough'; see tussis. The term pertussis was first used by the English physician Thomas Sydenham (1624-89). Derivative: pertuss-al, adj.

peruke, n. — MF. (= F.) perruque, fr. It. parrucca, which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. a back formation fr. Provenc. perucat, 'like a parrot; with finely dressed hair', fr. \*peruca, 'parrot'. See parakeet and cp. periwig.

**perukier**, n., wigmaker. — F. perruquier, fr. perruque. See prec. word and -ier.

peruse, tr. v., 1) to read attentively; 2) to examine thoroughly. — ME. perusen, formed fr. per- and usen, 'to use'; see use, v. The original meaning of the word was 'to use up, wear out'.

Derivatives: perus-al, n., perus-er, n.

Peruvian, adj., pertaining to Peru. — Formed with suff. -an fr. ModL. *Peruvia*, 'Peru'. Derivative: *Peruvian*, n., a native or inhabitant

of Peru.

pervade, tr. v., to penetrate, permeate. — L. per-

vādere, 'to go through, spread through', fr. perand vādere, 'to go'. See wade and cp. vade mecum and words there referred to.

Derivatives: pervad-er, n., pervad-ing, adj., pervad-ing-ly, adv., pervad-ing-ness, n.

pervasion, n. — Late L. pervāsiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. pervāsus, pp. of pervādere. See prec. word and -ion.

pervasive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. pervāsus, pp. of pervādere. See pervade.

Derivatives: pervasive-ly, adv., pervasive-ness, n. perverse, adj. — Late ME. pervers, fr. MF. (= F.) pervers (fem. perverse), fr. OF., fr. L. perversus, 'turned the wrong way', pp. of pervertere. See pervert.

Derivatives: perverse-ly, adv., perverse-ness, n., pervers-ive, adj.,

perversion, n. — Late ME., fr. L. perversio, gen. -ōnis, fr. perversus, pp. of pervertere. See pervert and -ion.

perversity, n. — F. perversité, fr. L. perversitâtem, acc. of perversitâs, 'forwardness, perversity', fr. perversus. See perverse and -ity.

pervert, tr. v. — Late ME. perverten, fr. MF. (= F.) pervertir, fr. OF., fr. L. pervertere, 'to turn round, overthrow, turn the wrong way, corrupt', fr. per- and vertere, 'to turn'. See version and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: pervert, n., pervert-ed, adj., pervert-ed-ly, adv., pervert-ed-ness, n., pervert-er, n., pervert-ible, adj.

pervious, adj., penetrable, permeable. — L. pervius, 'that may be passed through, pervious', fr. per- and via, 'way'. See via and cp. previous. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: pervious-ly, adv., pervious-ness, n. pes, n., foot; footlike part (anat. and zool.) —

Pesah, also spelled Pesach, n., the feast of Passover (Jewish Religion). — Heb. Pésah, lit. 'the Feast of Passing Over', or 'the Feast of Sparing', fr. pāsāh, 'he skipped over, passed over' (with reference to Ex. 12:13, 23 and 27), whence also E. Passover. Cp. Aram. pashā, emphatic state corresponding to Heb. ha-p-pésah, 'Passover'. Cp. also Pasch, paschal.

peseta, n., a Spanish silver coin. — Sp., dimin. of pesa, 'weight', which is rel. to peso, 'weight'. See peso and cp. pistareen.

Peshitta, also Peshito, the chief Syriac version of the Bible. — Syriac  $pesh\bar{t}t\bar{t}a$ , lit. 'the simple' (fem.), shortened from  $mappaqt\bar{a}$   $pesh\bar{t}tt\bar{a}$ , 'the simple version', fem. of  $p^{\bar{b}}sh\bar{t}t$ , 'straight, plain, simple'; prob. so called for its literal (not periphrastic) rendering of the text. Aram.-Syr.  $p^{\bar{b}}sh\bar{t}t$  is Pe'il part. of  $p^{\bar{b}}shat$ , 'he stretched out, extended; he made plain, explained', and is rel. to Heb.  $p\bar{a}shat$ , 'he stripped off', in Mishnaic Hebrew, 'he made plain, explained', Mishnaic Heb.  $p\bar{a}shat$ , 'straight, plain, simple' (prop. pass. part. of  $p\bar{a}shat$ ), Arab. basata, 'he stretched out, extended', Akkad. pashatu, 'to expunge, obliterate'.

peshwa, n., title of the chief minister of the Maratha princes. — Pers. peshwā, 'chief', fr. pesh, 'before'.

peso, n., a former Spanish silver coin. — Sp., 'a weight', fr. L. pēnsum, prop. pp. of penděre, 'to cause to hang, to weigh'. See pendant and cp. peseta.

pessary, n., a device worn in the vagina as a support of the uterus. — ME. pessarie, fr. ML. pessārium, fr. L. pessum, pessus, 'pessary', fr. Gk. πεσσόν, πεσσός, 'an oval stone', which is prob. of Sem. origin; cp. Aram. pissā, pīsā, 'clod, stone'. For the ending see suff. -ary.

pessimism, n., 1) in philosophy, a) the doctrine that this world is the worst possible world; b) the belief that the evil in life outweighs the good; 2) the tendency to take the worst view of things. — Fr. L. pessimus, 'worst', which stands for \*ped-semos, and is rel. to pējor (for \*ped-yōs), 'worse'. See pejorative and cp. words there referred to. The word pessimism was first used by Coleridge.

pessimist, n. - See prec. word and -ist.

Derivatives: pessimist-ic, pessimist-ic-al, adjs., pessimist-ic-al-ly, adv.

pessulus, n., a boltlike bone. — L., 'bolt', fr. Gk. πάσσαλος, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base \*pāḡ-, pāk-, 'to fasten', whence also Gk. πηγνύναι, 'to make firm', L. pangere, 'to fasten, fix'. See pact. The change of Gk. πάσσαλος to pessulus in Latin was influenced by folk etymology which connected the word with L. pessum, 'latch bolt'. See B. F. Friedmann, Die jonischen und attischen Wörter im Altlatein, pp. 66 ff. For the change of Greek ἄ (in πάσσᾶλος) to ŭ (in L.

pessălus) see aplustre and cp. words there referred to.

pest, n. — MF. (= F.) peste, fr. L. pestis, 'pest, pestilence, plague', which is of uncertain origin. pester, tr. v. — Aphetic for MF. empestrer (F. empêtrer), 'to hobble; to entangle, intricate', orig. 'to tether a grazing horse', fr. VL. \*impastōriāre, fr. L. in, 'in' and VL. pastōria, 'tether for a grazing horse', fr. L. pastūra, 'pasture'. See in and pastor and cp. pastern.

Derivatives: pester, n., pester-er, n., pester-ous, adi.

pestiferous, adj., pestilential. — ME., fr. L. pestiferus, 'bringing pestilence, pestilential', compounded of pestis, 'plague, pestilence' and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See pest and -ferous.

Derivatives: pestiferous-ly, adv., pestiferous-ness, n.

pestilence, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. pestilentia, 'pestilentia, plague'. See next word and

pestilent, adj. — ME., fr. L. pestilēns, gen. -entis, fr. pestis. See pest and -ent.

Derivatives: pestilent, n., pestilent-ly, adv.

pestilential, adj. — ME. pestilencial, fr. ML. pestilentiālis, fr. L. pestilentia. See pestilence and -ial. Derivatives: pestilential-ly, adv., pestilentialness, n.

pestle, n. — ME. pestel, fr. MF. pestel, pesteil, pestail, fr. L. pistillum, 'pounder, pestle', fr. \*pins-tlo-, fr. pinsere, 'to beat, pound', whence also pila, for \*pins-lā, 'mortar'. L. pīnsere is cogn. with OI pináṣṭi, 'pounds, crushes', piṣṭāḥ, 'anything ground; meal', Gk. πτίσσειν, 'to winnow', OSlav. pišo and pichaje, pichati, 'to push, thrust, strike, pišeno, 'meal', pišenica, 'wheat', Russ. pšeno, 'millet'. Cp. pistil, which is a doublet of pestle. Cp. also pile, 'a pointed stake', piśe, piston, ptisan.

Derivative: pestle, tr. and intr. v.

pet, n., fondled animal; darling. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: pet, tr. and intr. v., pett-ed, adj., pett-er, n., pett-ing, n.

pet, n., peevishness. — Of uncertain origin; perhaps fr. pet, 'fondled animal'.

Derivatives: pett-ed, adj., pett-ed-ly, adv., pett-ed-ness, n., pett-ish, adj.

petal, n., one of the leaves of the corolla. — ModL. petalum, fr. Gk. πέταλον, 'leaf'. See petalon

Derivatives: petal(l)-ed, adj., petal-ine, adj., petalite (q.v.), petal-ism, n., petal-oid, adj.

petalism, n., a synonym of ostracism. — Gk.  $\pi$ εταλισμός, method of temporary banishment in Syracuse; so called because the names of those to be banished were written on olive leaves, fr. πέταλον, 'leaf'. See petalon and -ism. petalite, n., a silicate of aluminum and lithium (mineral.) — Formed fr. Gk. πέταλον, 'thin plate of metal' (see petalon), with subst. suft. -ite.

petalody, n., the change of certain organs (as e.g. stamens) into petals (bot.) — Formed with suff. -y (fr. Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ) fr. Gk. πεταλώδης, 'leaflike', fr. πέταλον, 'leaf' and  $-i\omega\delta\eta$ ς, 'like'. See petalon and -ode, 'like'.

1167

petaloid, adj., resembling a petal. — Compounded of petal and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

petalon, n., the gold plate on the Jewish high priest's miter. — Gk. πέταλον, 'thin plate of metal, leaf', neut. of the adj. πέταλος, 'spread out', rel. to πεταννύναι, 'to spread out', fr. I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to spread out', whence also L. patēre, 'to lie open', ON. faòmr, 'embrace, bosom', OE. fæòm, 'embrace, bosom, fathom'. See fathom and cp. petasus.

Petalostemon, n., the prairie clover (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πέταλον, 'leaf', and στήμων, 'warp'. See prec. word and stamen.-petalous, combining form meaning 'having a certain number or a certain shape of petals', as in dipetalous, eleutheropetalous (bot.) — ModL.-petalus, fr. Gk. πέταλον, 'leaf'. See petalon and

petard, n., 1) a case filled with explosives; 2) a kind of firecracker. — F. pétard, fr. péter (earlier peter), 'to break wind', fr. pet, 'a breaking of wind', fr. L. pêditum, prop. neut. pp. of pēdere, 'to break wind', used as a noun. See pedicular. Petasites, n., a genus of plants, the sweet coltsfoot (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πετασίτης, 'coltsfoot', fr. πέτασος, 'a broad-brimmed hat' (see next word); so called in allusion to its large

leaves. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. petasus, n., a low-crowned, broad-brimmed hat worn by the ancient Greeks. — L., fr. Gk. πέτασος, 'broad-brimmed felt hat', fr. I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to spread out'. See petalon and cp. prec. word.

Petaurista, n., a genus of marsupials (2001.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πεταυριστής, 'tumbler, ropedancer', fr. πέταυρον, πέτευρον, 'perch, roost', which is prob. rel. to πέτεσθαι, 'to fly', fr. I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, fall upon'. See feather and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff.

Pete, n. — Dimin. of Peter.

petechia, n., one of a number of small crimson or purplish spots on the skin (med.) — Medical L., fr. It. petecchia, 'speck', which prob. derives fr. Gk. πιττάχιον, 'tablet for writing on, label, ticket; plaster', dimin. formed fr. πίττα, πίσσα, 'pitch', which is cogn. with L. pix, gen. picis, 'pitch'. See pitch, 'a resinous substance'.

Derivatives: petechi-al, petechi-ate, adjs.

Peter, masc. PN. — ME., fr. Late L. Petrus, fr. Gk. Πέτρος, fr. πέτρος, 'stone, rock'; proptranslation of Aram. kēphā, 'rock'. See petroand cp. pedro, pierrot.

peter, intr. v., to be exhausted (colloq.) — Of unknown origin.

petersham, n., overcoat of knotted, woolen mate-

rial. — Named after Viscount *Petersham*, the 4th Earl of Harrington (1780-1851).

petiole, n., a leafstalk (bot.) — Late L. petiolus, more correctly peciolus, 'little foot, stalk of fruit', contracted fr. \*ped(i)ciolus, dimin. of L. pediculus, of s.m., itself a dimin. of pēs, gen. pedis. 'foot'. See pedal, n., and -ole.

Derivatives: petiol-ar, petiol-ate, petiol-ated, petiol-ed, adjs.

petiolule, n. — Formed fr. petiole with dimin. suff. -ule.

petit, adj., small, little. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) petit, 'small, little'. See petty.

petite, adj., small, little (said of a woman or girl).

— F. fem. of petit, 'small, little'. See petty and cp. prec. word. Cp. also the first element in petitices.

petition, n. — ME. peticioun, fr. OF. petition (F. pétition), fr. L. petitiōnem, acc. of petitiō, 'attack, request, petition', fr. petītus, pp. of petere, 'to fall upon, rush at, attack, assail; to seek, ask, request', whence appetere, 'to strive after', competere, 'to strive after something in company', impetus, 'attack'; fr. I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, to fall upon'. See feather and cp. appetence, appetite, compete, competent, competition, competitor, perpetual, petulant, propitious, repeat, repetition.

Derivatives: petition, tr. and intr. v., petition-al, adj., petition-ary, adj., petition-ee, n., petition-er, n., petition-ist, n.

Petrea, n., a genus of tropical American woody plants (bot.) — ModL., named after Robert James, Baron Petre (1713-43).

petrel, n., a sea bird. — F. pétrel, of uncertain etymology. The connection with the name Peter is due to folk etymology.

petrifaction, n. — See petrify and -ion.

petrifactive, adj. — See prec. word and -ive.

petrification, n. — F. pétrification. See next word and -ation.

petrify, tr. and intr. v., to change into stone. — MF. (= F.) pétrifier, compounded of L. petra, 'rock, stone' (fr. Gk.  $\pi \acute{e}\tau \rho \bar{\alpha}$ ) and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See 1st petro- and -fy. Derivatives: petrifi-able, adj., petrifi-ed, adj., petrifi-er, n.

petro-, combining form meaning 'stone, rock'. — Gk. πετρο-, fr. πέτρος, 'stone', rel. to πέτρ $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'rock'; of uncertain origin. Cp. Empetrum, parsley, pedro, perron, Peter, petroleum, pierrot, saltpeter.

petro-, combining form meaning 'containing petroleum and'. — Shortened fr. petroleum.

petroglyph, n., a carving in a rock. — Compounded of 1st petro- and Gk. γλυφή, 'a carving'. See glyph.

Derivatives: petroglyph-ic, adj., petroglyph-y, n. petrographer, n. — See next word and agential suff. -er.

petrography, n., scientific description of rocks. — Lit. 'description of rocks', fr. Gk. πέτρα, 'rock',

Derivatives: petrograph-ic, petrograph-ic-al. adis., petrograph-ic-al-ly, adv.

petrol. n., 1) petroleum (rare); 2) gasoline. — F. pétrole, fr. ML. petroleum. See petroleum. Derivative: netrol, intr. v.

netrolatum, n., pure petroleum jelly. — ModI... formed fr. petroleum on analogy of chemical terms ending in -ātum, as acetātum, etc. (see chem. suff. -ate).

petroleum, n. — ML., fr. L. petra (fr. Gk.  $\pi \not\in \tau \circ \bar{\alpha}$ ). 'rock', and oleum, 'oil'. See petro- and oil.

petrolic, adi., pertaining to petroleum. — Chem. prec, word and adi, suff. -ic.

petrology, n., the study of rocks. — Compounded of 1st petro- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: petrolog-ic, petrolog-ic-al, adis... petrolog-ic-al-ly, adv., petrolog-ist, n.

petronel, n., an old firearm, — MF, (= F.) pétrinal, fr. OF. peitrine (F. poitrine), 'chest', fr. VL. \*pectorina, prop. fem. of the adi. \*pectorinus, 'pertaining to the chest', used as a noun, fr. L. pectus, gen. pectoris, 'chest' (see pectoral); so called from its being rested against the chest in firing. The English form of the word is due to a confusion with L. petra, 'rock, stone', with which it has nothing to do.

petrosal, adi., petrous. — Formed with adi, suff. -al fr. L. petrosus, 'rocky', fr. petra, 'rock'. See netrous.

Derivative: petrosal, n., a petrosal bone.

Petroselinum, n., a genus of plants, the parsley (bot.) - Late L., fr. Gk, πετροσέλτνον, 'parsley'. See parsley.

petrous, adj., 1) stony; 2) pertaining to that part of the temporal bone which protects the internal ears. - MF. petreux, fr. L. petrosus, 'rocky', fr. petra, 'rock', fr. Gk. πέτρα. See petro- and -ous. petticoat, n. — ME. petycote, lit. 'a small coat'. See petty and coat.

Derivatives: petticoat, adj. and tr. and intr. v., petticoat-ed, adj., petticoat-ery, n., petticoat-less,

pettifog, intr. and tr. v. — Back formation fr. pettifogger (q.v.)

Derivative: pettifogg-ing, adj. and n.

pettifogger, n. — The first element of this word is petty. The second element is identical with obsol. E. fogger, 'pettifogger', which is prob. traceable to Fugger, the surname of a famous German family of merchants and financiers in the 15th and 16th cent.

Derivative: pettifogger-y, n.

pettitoes, n. pl., pig's feet used for food. - The original meaning was 'giblets (of any animal)'. The word derives fr. OF. petite oe, 'goose giblets', lit. 'little goose', fr. petite, fem. of petit. 'little', and oue, oe (F. oie), 'goose', fr. VL. \*auca, 'goose', a contraction of \*avica, fr. L. avis,

'bird'. See petit and aviation and cp. ocarina. petty, adi. — ME, pety, petit, fr. MF. (= F.) petit, 'small, little', fr. OF., prob, from a base of imitative origin, expressive of littleness in infant's language. Cp. netit and the first element. in pettifogger. Cp. also It. piccolo, Sp. pequeño, 'small, little', and see piccolo.

Derivatives: netti-lv. adv., netti-ness, n.

petulance, n. - F. pétulance, fr. L. petulantia, 'sauciness, freakishness, impudence: petulance' fr. petulans, gen. -antis. See next word and -ce. petulancy, n., petulance. — L. petulentia. See prec. word and -cv.

petulant, adi., impatient; irritable; peevish. — MF. (= F.) pétulant, fr. L. petulantem, acc. of petulāns, 'saucy, freakish, impudent; petulant' prop. pres. part. of \*petulare. 'to attack in jest' fr. petere, 'to attack'. See petition and -ant. Derivative: petulant-ly, adv.

Petunia, n., a genus of plants of the potato family (bot.) — ModL., fr. F. petun, 'tobacco plant'. fr. Port. petum(e), fr. Guarani petî (with nasalized i). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

petuntse, n., white clay used in China to make porcelain. — Chin, pai-tun-tzu, fr. pai, 'white'. tun, 'stone', and formative element -tzu.

petzite, n., a silver gold telluride (mineral.) — Named after W. Petz, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

peucites, n., fossil pine wood. — Fr. Gk. πεύκη. 'pine', which is cogn. with Lith. pušis, OPruss. peuse, 'pine, spruce', OHG, fighta, MHG, viehte. G. Fichte, Olr. ochtach, 'spruce'. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

pew, n. - ME. pewe, puwe, pywe, fr. MF. puie, puiee, 'prop, stay, raised seat, balcony'. verbal noun formed fr. puier, 'to prop, support'. fr. VL. \*podiāre, fr. L. podium, 'an elevated place, parapet, balcony', fr. Gk. πόδιον, 'base, pedestal, balcony', dimin. of πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See foot and cp. -pod, podium, puy. Cp. also appui, apoggiatura.

Derivatives: pew, tr. v., pew-age, n.

pewee, also spelled peewee, n., 1) the flycatcher: 2) the lapwing. — Imitative of the bird's cry. pewit, peewit, n., the lapwing; the pewee. - Imitative. See prec. word.

pewter, n., any of various alloys having tin as their chief constituent. — ME. pewtyr, pewtre, fr. OF. peltre, peautre, fr. VL. peltrum (whence also It. peltro, OProvenc., Sp. peltre), which is of uncertain origin. Cp. spelter.

Derivative: pewter-er, n.

-pexy, also -pexia, -pexis, combining form meaning 'fixing (of a specified part)', as in colopexy, hysteropexy. — Medical L. -pēxia, -pēxis, fr. Gk. πηξις, 'a fixing', from the stem of πηγνύναι, 'to fix, make firm', fr. I.-E. base \*pāg-, \*pāk-, 'to join together'. See pact.

peyote, n., a mescal cactus. — Mexican Sp., fr. Nahuatl peyotl, 'caterpillar'; so called in allusion to the downy center.

Peziza, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) - ModL., fr. L. pezica or pezita. 'mushroom without a stalk'. fr. Gk. πέζεα, πέζις, of s.m., which is rel. to  $\pi$ εζός (for \* $\pi$ εδιός), 'on foot', and to  $\pi$ ούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot', See foot and cp. words there referred to.

pfennig, n., a small bronze coin of Germany. — G. See penny.

Phacelia, n., a genus of plants of the waterleaf family (bot.) - ModL., fr. Gk. φάκελος, 'bundle, fascicle', which is of uncertain origin; so called from the shape of its flowers. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

phaeno-, before a vowel phaen-. - See pheno-.

Phaëthon, n., the son of Helios, the sun god, who once drove his father's sun chariot and almost set the world on fire (Greek and Roman mythol.) - L., fr. Gk. Φαέθων, lit. 'shining', fr. φάειν, 'to shine, gleam', fr. φάος, 'light'. See phantasm. phaeton, n., a light four-wheeled carriage. - So called from Phaëthon, the unlucky driver of his father's chariot. See prec. word.

-phag, -phage, combining form meaning 'eater', as in xylophage. — From the stem of Gk. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See -phagous.

phagedena, phagedaena, n., gangrene (med.) — L. phagedaena, fr. Gk. φαγέδαινα, 'cancerous sore, cancer', lit. 'voracity', fr. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See -phagous.

phagedenic, phagedaenic, adj. — Gk. φαγεδαινικός, 'of the nature of a cancer', fr. φαγέδαινα. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: phaged(a)enic-al, adj.

-phagia. See -phagy.

phago-, combining form meaning 'eating', as in phagocyte. — Gk. φαγο-, fr. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See -phagous.

phagocyte, n. (biol. and med.) - Coined by the Russian zoologist and bacteriologist Élie Metchnikoff (1845-1916) in 1884 from phago- and Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See -cyte.

Derivatives: phagocyte, tr. v., phagocyt-ic, adj., phagocyt-ism, n., phagocyt-ize, tr. v.

phagocytosis, n., destruction of bacteria by phagocytes. - ModL., coined by Metchnikoff from prec. word and suff. -osis.

-phagous, combining form meaning 'eating, feeding on', as in creophagous, xylophagous. --- Gk. -φάγος, 'eater of', from the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat', which is cogn. with OI. bhájati, 'assigns, allots, apportions, enjoys, loves', bhágah, 'allotter, distributor, master', bhákṣati, 'eats, drinks, enjoys', Avestic baya-, OPers. baga-, 'master, god', lit. 'distributor', OSlav. bogŭ, 'god', bogatŭ, 'rich', u-bogŭ, ne-bogŭ, 'unfortunate'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*bhag-, 'to distribute, share out'. Cp. the second element in esophagus. Cp. also bahadur, baksheesh, Bhaga, Bhagavad-Gita. For E. -ous (in -phagous), as equivalent to Gk. -os, see -ous. -phagy, also -phagia, combining form meaning

'eating of (something specified)', as in anthropohagy, geophagy. - ModL. -phagia, fr. Gk. -φαγία, 'eating of', fr. -φάγος, 'eating'. See -phagous and -v (representing Gk.  $-\ell\bar{\alpha}$ ).

phalange, n., single bone of finger or toe (anat. and zool.) - F., fr. L. phalanx, gen. -angis. See nhalany

Derivative: phalange-al, adj.

phalanger, n., any of a number of Australian arboreal marsupials with a long tail; (cap.) the typical genus of phalangers (zool.) - ModL., fr. Gk. φάλαγξ, 'bone between two joints of the fingers or toes' (see phalange); so called in allusion to the characteristic formation of the toes. Phalangeridae, n. pl., a family of marsupials (zool.) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. -idae.

phalanstery, n., socialistic community proposed by the French social scientist François-Marie-Charles Fourier (1772-1837). — F. phalanstère, coined by Fourier fr. phalange, name of the community in Fourier's system, prop. 'phalanx', and the ending -ère, after monastère (= E. monasterv). See phalanx.

Derivatives: phalanster-ial, adi., phalanster-ian, adi, and n., phalanster-ian-ism, n., phalanster-ic, adi., phalanster-ism, n., phalanster-ist, n.

phalanx, n., heavy infantry in close order (Greek antiquity): a single bone of finger or toe (anat. and zool.) - L., fr. Gk. φάλαγξ, 'trunk, log, line of battle, battle array; bone between two ioints of the fingers or toes', cogn. with OE. balca, 'a ridge between furrows'. See balk, n., and cp. Falange. In anatomy, phalanx orig. denoted the whole row of the finger joints, which was so called because its arrangement is suggestive of a battle array. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 104, and cp. phalange. Derivative: phalanx-ed, adj.

Phalaris, n., a genus of plants, the canary grass (bot.) - ModL., fr. Gk. φαλαρίς, 'coot; canary grass'. See next word.

phalarope, n., any of small wading birds that resemble the sandpiper. - F., irregularly formed fr. ModL. Phalaropus, name of the type genus, fr. Gk. φαλαρίς, 'coot' and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. The first element prop. means 'white, shining' (the coot is called φαλάρίς from the white spot on its head), and derives fr. φαλός, 'white, shining' (whence also φαλαρός, 'having a patch of white'), and is cogn. with L. fulica, 'coot', OHG. belihha, MHG., G. belche, 'coot'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*bhel-, 'to shine', whence also OI. bhālam, 'brightness; forehead', OE. bal, 'a blazing fire, a funeral pyre', ME. balled, 'bald'. See bald and cp. words there referred to. For the second element in ModL. Phalaropus see -pod.

phallic, adj., pertaining to the phallus or to phallicism. — Gk. φαλλικός, 'pertaining to the phallus', fr. φαλλός. See next word and -ic.

Derivatives: phallic-ism, n., phallic-ist, n.

Derivatives: phallic (q.v.), phall-ism, n., phall-ist. n.

Phanar, n., name of the Greek quarter in Constantinople. — Turk. Fanar, fr. ModGk. Φανάρι, 'lighthouse', fr. Gk. φᾶνάριον, 'lantern', dimin. of φᾶνός, 'torch' (see phantasm); so called from its lighthouse.

Phanariot, Phanariote, n., a Greek residing in the Phanar quarter of Constantinople. — ModGk. Φαναριώτης, 'inhabitant of the quarter called Φανάρι'. See prec. word and -ote.

-phane, combining form meaning 'having the appearance of ...', as in *cellophane*, *cymophane*. — Gk. -φανής, from the stem of φαίνειν, 'to show', φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear'. See phantasm and cp. phanero-.

phanero-, before a vowel phaner-, combining form meaning 'visible, manifest'. — Gk. φα-νερο-, φανερο-, fr. φανερός, 'visible, manifest; illustrious'. See phantasm and cp. words there referred to.

phanerogam, n., a plant bearing flowers (bot.) — F. phanérogame, compounded of Gk. φανερός, 'visible' and γάμος, 'marriage'. See phanero- and gamo-.

Derivatives: phanerogam-ic, phanerogam-ous, adjs.

phantasm, n., illusion, phantom. — ME. fantasme, fr. OF. fantasme, fr. L. phantasma, fr. Gk. φάντασμα, 'apparition', fr. φαντάζειν, 'to make visible, display' (whence also φαντασία, 'appearance, imagination'), from the stem of φαίνειν, 'to make appear, show; to shine', whence also φανός, 'torch', φανερός, 'visible, manifest; illustrious'; rel. to φάος, φῶς, 'light'. fr. I.-E. base \*bhā-, 'to shine', whence also OI. bhấti, 'shines, glitters', bhās-, 'light, glory', Arm. banam, 'I open', prop. 'I make visible', Alb. Gheg baj, Tosk bεń, 'I make', lit. 'I make appear' (both these words derive from the common Albanian stem \*banyo), OIr. ban, 'white; light, ray of light', but L. fenestra, 'window', is not cognate. See fancy and cp. phantom, which is a doublet of phantasm. Cp. also Aphanes, aphanite, aphotic, diaphanous, emphasis, hierophant, paenula, Phaëthon, phaeton, Phanar, -phane, phanero-, -phany, phenol, phenomenon, phosphorus, photo-, sycophant.

Derivatives: phantasm-al, adj., phantasm-al-ity, n., phantasm-al-ly, adv., phantasm-at-ic, phantasm-at-ic-al, adjs., phantasm-at-ic-al-ly, adv., phantasm-ic, phantasm-ic-al, adjs.

phantasmagoria; n., a series of optical illusions.
 ModL., fr. F. fantasmagorie, a word coined

by Mercier in 1801 fr. Gk. φάντασμα, 'apparition' and ἀγορεύειν, 'to speak'; assimilated in form to F. allégorie. See prec. word and agora and cp. allegory.

Derivatives: phantasmagor-al, adj., phantasmagor-al-ly, adv., phantasmagor-ic, phantasmagor-ic-al, adjs., phantasmagor-ist, n., phantasmagor-y n

phantasy, n. — See fantasy.

phantom, n., 1) specter; 2) illusion. — ME. fantome, fantosme, fr. OF. fantosme (F. fantôme), fr. VL. \*fantagma, \*fantauma (whence also Provenç. fantauma), fr. Gk. φάντασμα, 'apparition'. See phantasm.

Derivatives: phantomat-ic, phantom-ic, phantom-ic-al, adjs., phantom-ist, n., phantom-y, adj.

-phany, combining form meaning 'appearance', as in epiphany. — Gk. -φανία, -φάνεια, 'appearance', fr. φαν-, stem of φαίνειν, 'to make appear, show'. See phantasm.

Pharaoh, n., title of the kings of ancient Egypt. — Late L. Pharaō, fr. Gk. Φαραώ, fr. Heb. Par'ō<sup>h</sup>, fr. Egypt. per-o(3), lit. 'great house'. Cp. faro. Derivatives: Pharaon-ic, Pharaon-ic-al, adjs.

pharisaic, adj. — Late L. *Pharisaicus*, fr. Gk. Φαρισαικός, fr. Φαρισαΐος, 'Pharisee'. See **Pharisee** and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: pharisaic-al, adj., pharisaic-al-ly, adv., pharisaic-al-ness, n.

Pharisaism, n. — ModL. Pharisaismus, fr. Gk. Φαρισαῖος, 'Pharisee'. See next word and -ism. Pharisee, n., a member of a Jewish religious sect during the two centuries preceding and the century following the beginning of the Common Era (Jewish history). — ME. pharise, fr. OF. pharise (F. pharisen), fr. Late L. Pharisaeus, fr. Gk. Φαρισαῖος, fr. Aram. pĕrishayyá, emphatic pl. of pĕrīsh, 'separated', corresponding to Heb. pārūsh; fr. Aram. pĕrāsh, resp. Heb. pārāsh, 'he separated' (whence pārāshāh, 'a section of the Torah'). See parashah and -ee.

pharmaceutic, adj. — Late L. pharmaceuticus, fr. Gk. φαρμακευτικός, 'relating to drugs', fr. φαρμακευτής, 'druggist', fr. φαρμακεύειν, 'to give drugs', fr. φάρμακον, 'drug'. See pharmacy and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: pharmaceutics, n., pharmaceutical, adi, and n., pharmaceutical-ly, adv.

pharmaceutist, n., a pharmacist. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ist.

pharmaco-, combining form meaning 'drug, medicine, poison'. — Gk. φαρμαχο-, fr. φάρμαχον, 'charm, philter, drug, remedy'. See pharmacy.

pharmacology, n., the science of drugs. — Lit. 'the study of drugs', fr. pharmaco- and Gk.  $-\lambda o \gamma (\bar{\alpha}, \text{fr.} - \lambda o \gamma o \varsigma, \text{ 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.$ 

Derivatives: pharmacolog-ic, pharmacolog-ic-al, adjs., pharmacolog-ic-al-ly, adv., pharmacolog-ist. n.

pharmacopoeia, also spelled pharmacopeia, n., an

official book containing a list of drugs and directions for their preparation. — Medical L., fr. Gk. φαρμακοποιέα, 'preparation of drugs', fr. φαρμακοποιός, 'preparing drugs', fr. φάρμακον, 'drug', and ποιεῦν, 'to make'. See pharmacy and poet. The name pharmacopoeia was first used as title of a book by Anutius Foesius (1528-95) of Basel.

Derivatives: pharmacopoei-al, pharmacopoei-an, adis., pharmacopoei-ist, n.

pharmacy, n., the art of preparing and dispensing drugs. — ME. farmacie, fr. MF. (= F.) pharmacie, fr. Late L. pharmacia, fr. Gk. φαρμακεία, 'use of drugs', fr. φαρμακεύειν, 'to administer drugs', fr. φάρμακον, 'medicine, drug, remedy; poison; philter; charm, spell, enchantment', which is perh. cogn. with Lith. buriù, bùrti, 'to charm', Lett. bur'u, burt, of s.m. Cp. the second element in alexipharmic.

Derivative: pharmac-ist, n.

pharos, n., lighthouse, beacon. — L., fr. Gk. φάρος, fr. Φάρος, name of an island off Alexandria, on which King Ptolemy Philadelphus built a lighthouse.

pharyng-, form of pharyngo- before a vowel. pharyngal, adj., pharyngeal. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. ModL. pharynx. See pharynx.

pharyngeal, adj., pertaining to the pharynx. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. ModL. pharyngeus, 'pertaining to the pharynx', fr. pharynx. See pharynx.

pharyngitis, n., inflammation of the pharynx (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. φάρυγξ (see pharynx) with suff. -itis.

pharyngo-, before a vowel pharyng-, combining form denoting the pharynx. — See pharynx.

pharyngology, n., the study of the pharynx and its diseases (med.) — Compounded of pharyngoand Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma t \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivative: pharyngolog-ic-al, adj.

pharyngoscope, n., an instrument for examining the pharynx. — Compounded of pharyngo- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

Derivative: pharyngoscop-y, n.

pharynx, n., the part of the alimentary canal between the palate and the esophagus — ModL., fr. Gk. φάρυγξ, gen. φάρυγγος, 'throat, chasm, gulf', which is rel. to φάραγξ, 'cleft, chasm', and cogn. with L. frūmen (for \*frug-smen or, less prob., \*frug-men), 'throat', Arm. erbuc, 'breast; thorax', ON. barki, 'neck, throat, windpipe', fr. I.-E. base \*bher-, 'to cut'. See bore, 'to pierce', and cp. foramen. See also larynx.

phase, n., 1) each of the aspects of the moon or a planet; 2) aspect; 3) stage of change. — Back formation fr. phases, pl. of ModL. phasis, fr. Gk. φάσις, 'appearance, (of a star), phase (of the moon)', from the stem of φαίνειν, 'to make appear, show', φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear'. See phantasm.

Phaseolus, n., a genus of plants, the kidney bean (bot.) — L., 'kidney bean', fr. phasēlus, of s.m., fr. Gk. φάσηλος, 'a kind of bean'. Cp. φακῆ, φακός, 'bean'. Cp. also frijole.

-phasia, -phasy, combining form meaning 'speech'. — ModL. -phasia, fr. Gk. φάσις, 'a saying, speech', from φα-, the stem of φημί, φάναι, 'to speak'. See -phemia.

phasianid, n., a bird belonging to the family Phasianidae. — See next word and -id.

Phasianidae, n. pl., a family of birds, the pheasants (ornithol.) — ModL., formed with suff.
-idae fr. L. phasiānus, 'pheasant'. See pheasant.
phasis, n., a phase. — ModL., fr. Gk. φάσις. See phase.

Derivative: phas-ic, adj.

pheasant, n. — ME. fesant, fr. OF. (= F.) faisan, fr. L. phasiānus, fr. Gk. φασιανός (scil. ὄρνις), lit. 'the Phasian bird', fr. Φᾶσις, 'the Phasis', a river in Colchis. The -t in pheasant is excrescent; it is due to a confusion of the ending -an with -ant, the suff. of the pres. part. of verbs pertaining to the 1st Latin conjugation. Cp. peasant, tyrant.

Derivative: pheasant-ry, n.

Phegopteris, n., a genus of plants, the beech fern (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. φηγός, 'oak' (taken in the sense of its L. cognate  $f\bar{a}gus$ , 'beech'), and  $\pi\tau$ έρις, 'fern'. For the first element see beech and cp. Epiphegus, for the second see Pteris.

phello-, before a vowel phell-, combining form meaning 'cork, bark', as in phellogen. — Gk. φελλο-, φελλ-, fr. φελλός, 'cork tree, cork', which is rel. to φλοιός, φλόος, 'the inner bark of trees', φλέω, 'I teem, abound', φλύω, 'I boil over, bubble, rise', φλύζω, 'I bubble', φλυπτίς, φλύπαινα, 'blister', φλέψ, gen. φλεβός, 'vein' and cogn. with L. fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent and cp. phlebo-, Phleum, phloem, phlyctena, the first element in phlobaphene and in phlorizin and the second element in Conopholis. Cp. also blain, bloat, blot, 'blackgammon', and the second element in pantoffle.

phelloderm, n., a layer of tissue developed on the inner side of the cork (bot.) — Compounded of phello- and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See derma.

Derivative: phelloderm-al, adj.

phellogen, n., the meristematic tissue out of which cork is developed. — Lit. 'cork producer'; compounded of phello- and -gen.

Derivatives: phellogen-etic, phellogen-ic, adjs.

-phemia, combining form denoting 'speech' (med.)

— Gk. -φημία, fr. φήμη, 'speech', from the stem of φημί, 'I speak', which is cogn. with L. fārī, 'to speak', fāma, 'report, reputation'. See fame and cp. -phasia.

phen-, form of pheno-, before a vowel.

phenacetin, phenacetine, n., a crystalline compound, used in medicine as an antipyretic. — See phen-, acetic and chem. suff. -in, resp. -ine. phenacite, n., a silicate of glucinum (mineral.) —

Phenician 117

Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. φένᾶξ, gen. φένᾶκος, 'cheat, impostor', which is of uncertain origin; so called because it was mistaken for quartz.

Phenician, adj. and n. — A var. of Phoenician. Phenix. n. — A var. of Phoenix.

pheno-, also spelled phaeno-, before a vowel phen-, resp. phaen-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to, or derived from, benzene' (chem.)—F. phéno-, phén-, fr. Gk. φαίνειν, 'to make appear, show; to shine' (see phantasm); first used by the French chemist Auguste Laurent (1807-53) to indicate derivation from coal tar. Cp. next word.

phenol, n., a crystalline compound commonly called carbolic acid (chem.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. φαίνειν, 'to make appear, show; to shine' (see pheno-), and -ol. The name phenol is a modification of F. acide phénique, a name given to this compound by the French chemist Auguste Laurent (1807-53) in 1841.

Derivatives: phenol-ate, n. and tr. v., phenol-ic, adi., phenol-ize, tr. v., phenol-iz-ation, n.

phenological, adj., pertaining to the study of the relation of the forms of organisms to their environment. — G. phänologisch, coined by C. Fritsch in 1853 fr. Gk. φαινο- (fr. φαίνειν, 'to make appear, to show'), -λογία (fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)', and suff. -isch. See phantasy, -logy and -ical.

Derivative: phenological-ly, adv.

**phenology**, n. — See prec. word and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

Derivatives: phenolog-ic-al, adj., phenolog-ist, n. phenomenal, adj. — A hybrid coined by the English poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834) fr. phenomenon and suff. -al (fr. L. -ālis). Derivatives: phenomenal-ism, n., phenomenal-ist, n., phenomenal-ist-ic, adj., phenomenal-ist-ic-al-ly, adv., phenomenal-ity, n., phenomenal-ize, tr. v., phenomenal-iz-ation, n., phenomenal-ly, adv.

phenomenology, n., the scientific study of phenomena. — G. Phänomenologie, first used as the title of the fourth part of the Neues Organon by the German physicist Johann Heinrich Lambert (1728-77) coined fr. Gk. φαινόμενον (see next word) and  $-\lambda ογί\bar{α}$ , fr.  $-\lambda όγος$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: phenomenolog-ic-al, adj., phenomenolog-ic-al-ly, adv.

phenomenon, n., 1) fact, circumstance or experience; 2) a remarkable thing or person. — Late L. phaenomenon, fr. Gk. φαινόμενον, neut. of φαινόμενος, pres. part. of φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear', passive of φαίνειν, 'to make appear, show'. See phantasm. For the Greek pass. suff. -μενος see alumnus and cp. words there referred to.

phenotype, n., a type distinguished by visible characters. — Compounded of pheno- and type, n.

Derivatives: phenotyp-ic, phenotyp-ic-al, adjs., phenotyp-ic-al-ly, adv.

phenyl, n., the radical basis of phenol (chem.) — Coined fr. phen- and -yl.

Derivatives: phenyl-ate, n., and tr. v., phenylation, n., phenyl-ene, n.

pheon, n., arrowhead (her.) — Of unknown origin.phew, interj., exclamation of disgust. — Imitative.

phial, n., a small glass bottle. — ME. fiole, fr. OF. fiole, phiole, fr. L. phiala, fr. Gk. φιάλτ, 'broad, flat bowl', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. vial. phialine, adj., resembling a phial. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ine.

phil-, pref. — Form of philo- before a vowel. -phil. suff. — The same as -phile.

Philadelphus, n., a genus of plants, the mock orange or syringa (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. φιλάδελφον, 'mock orange', prop. neut. of the adj. φιλάδελφος, 'loving one's brother; brotherly', fr. φίλος, 'loving', and ἀδελφός, 'brother'. See philo- and adelpho-.

philander, intr. v., to make love. — Fr. obsol. n. philander, 'philanderer', fr. Gk. φίλανδρος, 'lover of men', which is compounded of 'Gk. φίλος, 'beloved, loving', and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. See philo- and andro-.

Derivative: philander-er, n.

philanthrope, n., a philanthropist. — F., fr. Gk. φιλάνθρωπος, 'loving mankind, humane, benevolent, kind-hearted', compounded of φίλος, 'loving' and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See philo- and anthropo-.

Derivatives: philanthropic (q.v.), philanthropism, n., philanthropist, n., philanthropize, tr. and intr. v., philanthropy (q.v.)

**philanthropic,** also **philanthropical,** adj. — F. *philanthropique*, fr. Gk. φιλάνθρωπος. See prec. word.

Derivative: philanthropical-ly, adv.

philanthropy, n. — Late L. philanthropia, fr. Gk. φιλανθρωπία, 'love to mankind, humanity, benevolence, kind-heartedness', fr. φιλάνθρωπος. See philanthrope and -y (representing Gk. -ία). philately, n., collection of stamps. — F. philatelie, fr. phil- and Gk. ἀτέλεια, 'exemption from taxes', fr. ἀτελής, 'free from taxes', which is formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. -a) and τέλος, 'end, completion, authority, tax, duty' (see tele-); so called because the postage stamp exempted the sender from paying taxes.

Derivatives: philatel-ic, philatel-ic-al, adjs., philatel-ic-al-ly, adv., philatel-ist, n.

Philathea, n., international organization of young women's Bible classes. — Lit. 'lovers of the truth', incorrectly formed fr. Gk. φιλεῖν, 'to love', and ἀλήθεια, 'truth'. See philo- and aletho-. The correct form would be Philalethea.-phile, before a vowel -phil, combining form meaning 'loving', as in bibliophil(e). — F. -phile, fr. ML. -philus, fr. Gk. -φιλος, fr. φίλος, 'beloved; loving'. See philo-.

Philemon, masc. PN., a pious man, husband of Baucis (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Φιλήμων, lit. 'loving, affectionate', fr. φιλεῖν, 'to love'. See nhilo-.

philharmonic, adj., loving music. — F. philharmonique, fr. It. filarmonico, fr. fil-, 'phil-', and armonico, fr. Gk. (τὰ) ἀρμονικά, 'theory of music', neut. pl. of ἀρμονικός, 'harmonious'. See phil- and harmonic.

Philhellene, adj., loving the Greeks; n., one loving the Greeks. — Gk. φιλέλλην, 'one loving the Greeks', compounded of φίλος, 'loving', and "Ελλην, 'Hellene'. See philo- and Hellenic.

Derivatives: Philhellen-ic, adj., Philhellen-ism, n., Philhellen-ist, n.

Philip, masc. PN. — L. Philippus, fr. Gk. Φίλιππος, fr. φίλιππος, 'fond of horses', compounded of φίλος, 'beloved; loving', and ἵππος, 'horse'. See philo- and hippo- and cp. philippic and the second element in Xanthippe.

Philippa, fem. PN. — Modern formation fr. Philip.

philippic, n., invective speech. — Fr. L. Philippicus, fr. Gk. Φιλιππικός, 'relating to Philip', fr. Φίλιππος, 'Philip'; so called with allusion to the orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon. See Philip and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: philippic-ize, intr. v.

philippina, also philippine, n., the name of a game.

— See philopena.

Philippine, adj., of the Philippine Islands. — Formed fr. Sp. (*Islas*) Filipinas, lit. 'the islands of Philip'; named after Philipp II, king of Spain. For the ending see adj. suff. -ine.

Philistia, n., the land of the Philistines. — ML., fr. Gk. Φιλιστία, fr. Heb.  $P^{\ell}$ lésheth. See Philistine and 1st -ia.

Philistine, n. — F. Philistin, fr. Late L. Philistīnī (pl.), fr. Gk. Φιλιστῖνοι (see Josephus, Antiquities, I, 6, 2), fr. Heb. Pĕlishtīm, fr. Pĕlesheth, 'Philistia, land of the Philistines'; cp. Akkad. Palastu, Pilistu. In the sense 'narrow-minded, uncultured person' the word Philistine was adapted by Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) fr. G. Philister.

philo-, before a vowel phil-, combining form meaning 'loving, fond of, interested in', as in philosopher. — Gk. φιλο-, φιλ-, fr. φίλος, 'loved, beloved, dear', as a noun, 'friend'; later, in poetry, also used in an active sense, 'loving,

friendly', whence φιλεῖν, 'to love'; of uncertain

origin. Cp. philander, Philemon, philter, syphilis.

Derivatives: Philistine, adj., Philistin-ism, n.

Philoctetes, n., a famous archer, who killed Paris in the Trojan war with one of the poisoned arrows given him by Hercules (Greek mythol.) — L. Philoctētēs, fr. Gk. Φιλοκτήτης, lit. 'he who loves to possess', fr. φίλος, 'beloved; lover', and κτάομαι, 'I get, acquire'. See philo- and check,

'sudden, stop'. **Philodendron**, n., a genus of plants of the arum family; (not cap.), any plant of the genus Philo-

dendron (bot.) — ModL., compounded of **philo**and Gk. δένδρον. 'tree'. See **dendro**.

philogynist, n., a lover of women. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. Gk. φιλογύνης, 'fond of women', which is compounded of φίλος, 'beloved; loving', and γυνή, 'woman'. See philo- and gyneco-.

**philogyny,** n., love of women. — Gk. φιλογυνί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. φιλογύνης. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

philologue, n., a philologist. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. philologus, 'lover of learning', fr. Gk. φιλολόγος. See next word.

**philology,** n. — F. *philologie*, fr. L. *philologia*, 'love of learning, love of letters', fr. Gk. φιλολόγία, fr. φιλολόγος, 'fond of learning', which is compounded of φίλος, 'beloved, loving', and -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **philo-** and **-logy**.

Derivatives: philolog-er, n., philolog-ian, n., philolog-ic, philolog-ic-al, adjs., philolog-ic-al-ly, adv., philolog-ist, n., philolog-ist-ic, adj., philolog-ize, tr. and intr. v.

Philomachus, n., a genus of birds, the ruff (ornith)!.); synonym of Machetes. — ModL., compounded of philo- and the stem of Gk. μάχετθαι, 'to fight'. See -machy and cp. Machetes. philomath, n., a lover of learning (rare). — Gk. φιλημαθής, 'fond of learning', compounded of φίλος, 'loving', and μάθη, 'learning', from the stem of μανθάνειν, 'to learn'. See philo- and mathematical.

philomathy, n., love of learning. — Gk. φιλομάθεια, φιλομαθία, 'love of learning', fr. φιλομαθής, 'fond of learning'. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. -εια, -ία).

Derivatives: philomath-ic, philomath-ic-al, adjs. philomel, n., the nightingale (poet.) — F. philomèle. See next word.

Philomela, n., the nightingale (poet.) — L., fr. Gk. Φιλομήλα, Φιλομήλα, the name of Pandion's daughter in Greek mythology, who, according to Ovid, was changed into a nightingale. The name prob. means 'lover of song' and is compounded of φίλος, 'loving' and the lengthened form of μέλος, 'song'. See philo- and melic

philopena, also philippina, philippine, n., the name of a game. — Corruption of philippina, fr. F. Philippine, altered from Valentine. The meaning of the noun philippina-philopena arose from the custom of sending sweethearts a nut with a double kernel on Valentine's day (= February 14th). In German, Philippine was transformed into Philippchen, 'little Philip' and this further into Vielliebchen, lit. 'much loved'. See valentine. philosopher, n. — ME. philosophre, filosofre, fr. OF. (= F.) philosophe, fr. L. philosophus, fr. Gk. φιλόσοφος, 'lover of wisdom, philosopher', fr. φίλος, 'loving', and σόφος, 'wise, learned'; see philo-, sophism and -er. Pythagoras was the first

philosophic

who called himself σιλόσοφος, instead of σοφός, 'wise man', since this latter term was suggestive of immodesty.

philosophic, philosophical, adi. - L. philosophicus, fr. Gk. φιλοσοφικός, fr. φιλοσοφία, 'philosophy'. See philosophy and -ic. resp. also -al.

philosophism, n., sophistry. — F. philosophisme. formed fr. philosophie with suff. -isme. See philosophy and -ism and cp. sophism.

philosophist. n., a sophist. — F. philosophiste, formed fr. philosophie with suff. -iste. See philosophy and -ist and cp. prec. word.

philosophize, intr. v. — See philosophy and -ize. Derivative: philosophiz-ation, n.

philosophy, n. - ME, philosophie, fr. OF, philosophie, filosofie (F. philosophie), fr. L. philosophia, fr. Gk. φιλοσοφία, 'love of wisdom, philosophy', fr. φιλόσοφος, 'lover of wisdom, philosopher'. See philosopher and -y (representing Gk.

Derivatives: philosoph-ize, intr. v., philosoph-ization, n., philosoph-iz-er, n.

-philous, combining form meaning 'fond of', as in ammophilous, entomophilous. — Gk. -φιλος, fr. φίλος, 'beloved: loving', See philo- and suff. -ous. philter, philtre, n., love potion. — MF. (= F.) philtre, fr. L. philtrum, fr. Gk. φίλτρον, 'love charm', lit. 'a means to make oneself beloved'. formed fr. φιλεῖν, 'to love', with -τρον, a suff. denoting instrument. See philo-.

Derivatives: philter, philtre, tr. v., philter-er, n. philtrum, n., a dimple in the middle of the upper lip (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. φίλτρον, 'love charm; dimple in the upper lip'. See prec. word.

phit, interj. — Imitative of the sound of a bullet. phiz, n. — Abbreviation of physiognomy.

phleb-, form of phlebo- before a vowel.

phlebitis, n., inflammation of a vein (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. φλέψ, gen. φλεβός, 'vein'. See next word and -itis.

Derivative: phlebit-ic, adj.

phlebo-, combining form meaning 'vein'. - Gk. φλεβο-, fr. φλέψ, gen. φλεβός, 'vein', which is rel. to φλέω, 'I teem, abound', φλύω, 'I boil over, bubble, rise', φελλός, 'cork tree, cork'. See phello-.

phlebotomy, n., bloodletting. — ME. flebotomye, fr. OF. flebotomie (F. phlébotomie), fr. Medical L. phlebotomia, fr. Gk. φλεβοτομία, 'bloodletting', fr. φλεβοτόμος, 'opening veins', which is compounded of φλέψ, gen. φλεβός, 'vein', and -τομία, 'cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See phlebo- and -tomy and cp. fleam.

Derivatives: phlebotom-ic, phlebotom-ic-al, adjs., phlebotom-ic-al-ly, adv., phlebotom-ist, n., phlebotom-ize, tr. and intr. v., phlebotom-iz-ation, n. Phlegethon, n., one of the rivers of Hades, containing fire (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Φλεγέθων, lit. 'the blazing (river)', pres. part. of φλεγέθειν, 'to burn, scorch, blaze up', poetic collateral form of φλέγειν. See next word.

nhlegm, n., 1) mucus; 2) apathy; 3) coolness, calmness. - ME, fleume, fleme, fr. fleume (F. flegme), fr. Late L. phlegma, fr. Gk. φλέγμα, 'inflammation', fr. φλέγειν, 'to burn, scorch, kindle', which is rel. to φλόξ, gen. φλογός, 'flame, blaze'; fr. I.-E. base \*bhleg-, \*bhelg-, 'to burn, be hot', whence also OI, bhraiate, 'shines', L. fulgere, 'to shine', fulgur, fulmen, 'lightning', flagrare, 'to burn', OF, blæc, 'black', See black and words there referred to and cp. esp. Phlegethon, phlegmon, phlogiston, Phlox. For the suff. -m (fr. Gk. -μα) see -m and -ma.

Derivative: phlegm-y, adj.

phlegmatic, adj. — ME, fleumatike, fr. OF, fleumatique (F. flegmatique), fr. Late L. phlegmaticus, fr. Gk. φλεγματικός, 'abounding in phlegm', fr. φλέγμα, gen. φλέγματος. See phlegm and 1st -atic.

Derivatives: phlegmatical-ly, adv., phlegmatism. n., phlegmat-ist, n., phlegmat-ous, adj.

phlegmon, n., suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue (med.) — L. phlegmon, phlegmonē, 'inflammation beneath the skin', fr. Gk. φλέγμων, resp. φλεγμονή, fr. φλέγειν, 'to burn'. See phlegm.

Derivatives: phlegmon-ic, phlegmon-ous, adis.

Phleum, n., a genus of grasses (bot.) - ModL., fr. Gk. ολέως, 'wool-tufted reed', which is rel. to φλέω, 'I teem, abound'. See phloem.

phlobaphene, n., a reddish substance obtained from tannin (chem.) — Compounded of Gk. φλόος, 'bark', and βαφή, 'dipping, dyeing, dye'. For the first element see phello- and cp. next word. The second element is rel. to βάπτειν, 'to dip'; see bantism.

Derivative: phlobaphen-ic, adj.

phloem, n., bast tissue in plants (bot.) — G. Phloem, coined by the botanist Karl Wilhelm von Nägeli (1817-91) fr. Gk. φλόος, 'bark', which is rel. to φλέω, 'I teem, abound', φλύω, 'I boil over, bubble, rise', φελλός. 'cork tree, cork'. See phello-.

phlogistic, adj., inflammatory (med.) — ModL. phlogisticus, fr. phlogiston. See next word and -ic and cp. dephlogisticate.

Derivatives: phlogistic-ate, tr. v., phlogistication, n.

phlogiston, n., the inflammatory principle. — ModL., fr. Gk. φλογιστόν, neut. of φλογιστός, 'burnt up; inflammable', fr. φλογίζειν, 'to set on fire, burn', fr. φλόξ, gen φλογός, 'flame, blaze'. See Phlox. The term phlogiston was first used by Raphael Eglin (1559-1622).

phlogopite, n., a brownish magnesium mica (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. φλογωπός, 'fiery-looking', which is compounded of φλόξ, gen. φλογός, 'flame, blaze', and ώψ, gen. ώπός, 'eye'. See phlox and -opia. phlogosis, n., inflammation (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. φλόξ, gen. φλογός, 'flame, blaze' (see Phlox), with suff. -osis.

Phlomis, n., a genus of plants, the Jerusalem sage

(bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ολομίς, which is rel. to φλόμος, 'mullein',

phloro-, before a vowel phlor-, related to phlorizin. - F., from next word.

phlorizin, n., a bitter substance contained in the bark of roots of the apple, pear, plum and herry tree (chem.) — Compounded of Gk. Φλόος. 'bark', and δίζα, 'root'. See phello-, rizo- and -in. Derivative: phlorizin-ize, tr. v.

Phlox, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — L., name of a flower, fr. Gk. φλόξ, gen. φλογός, 'flame: name of a plant', which is rel. to Φλέγειν, 'to burn', φλέγμα, 'inflammation', See phlegm.

phlyctena, phlyctaena, n., a pustule (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. φλύκταινα, 'blister (caused by a burn) inflammation', which is rel. to φλύειν. 'to boil over, bubble, rise', φλύζειν, 'to bubble', φελλός, 'cork tree, cork'. See phello-.

-phobe, combining form meaning 'fearing', as in Francophobe, Germanophobe. — F., fr. L. -phobus, fr. Gk. -φόβος, fr. φόβος, 'panic flight; panic fear; fear, terror', which stands in gradational relationship to φέβεσθαι, 'to be put to flight, to flee in terror: to fear', and is cogn. with Lith. begu, begti, 'to flee', OSlav. begu, 'flight', běžati, 'to flee, run'.

-phobia, combining form meaning 'irrational fear of something', as in agoraphobia, claustrophobia (psychol. and med.) - Gk. -φοβία, 'panic fear of, fear of', fr. φόβος. See -phobe and 1st -ia.

phobia, n., an irrational fear. - Fr. prec. combining form.

phobiology, n., the study of phobias. - Coined fr. **phobia** and Gk.  $-\lambda o \gamma (\bar{\alpha}, fr. -\lambda o \gamma o \varsigma)$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

phoca, n., a seal; (cap.) a genus of seals, the harbor seal. — L. phōca, fr. Gk. φώκη, 'a seal', which is of uncertain origin.

Phoebe, n., 1) Artemis, the goddess of the moon (Greek mythol.); 2) fem. PN. - L., fr. Gk. Φοίβη, prop. fem. of φοῖβος, 'pure, bright'. See Phoebus.

phoebe, n., any of certain flycatchers. - Imitative of its sound; influenced in form by prec.

Phoebus, n., Apollo (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Φοῖβος, fr. φοῖβος, 'pure, bright', which is of uncertain etymology.

Phoenician, Phenician, adj. and n. — ME. phenicien, fr. MF. (= F.) phénicien, fr. L. Phoenice (also Phoenicia), fr. Gk. Φανίκη, prob. meaning lit. 'land of purple', fr. φοῖνῖξ, gen. φοίντκος. See next word and cp. Punic. For the ending see suff. -an.

phoenix, phenix, n. — ME. fenix, fr. OF., fr. L. phoenix, fr. Gk. φοῖνῖξ, 'purple, crimson; datepalm, date; a fabulous bird, the phoenix', rel. to φοινός, 'bloodred', φοίνιος, of s.m., φόνος (for \*g"honos), 'murder', θείνειν (for \*g"henyein), 'to strike' and cogn. with L. de-fendere, 'to ward off, defend, protect'. See defend.

phonate, intr. v., to produce vocal sounds. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. φωνή, 'voice, sound' (see next word), and -ate, a suff, of Latin origin. Derivatives: phonat-ion, n., phonat-ory, adi,

phonogram

nhone, n., speech sound. — Gk, φωνή, 'sound, voice', in gradational relationship to φημί, φάναι. 'to speak', φήμη, 'voice, report, rumor', fr. I.-E. base \*bhā-, 'to speak, tell, say', whence also L. for, fārī, 'to speak', fāma, 'talk, report. rumor, tradition, reputation', lit. 'a saving'. See fame and cp, words there referred to. Cp, also phoneme, phonetic, euphony, symphony, cacophony.

Derivative: phon-al, adi.

phone, n. (collog.) — Abbreviation of telephone. -phone, combining form meaning 'voice', as in megaphone, microphone, telephone. — Fr. Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See phone, 'speech sound'. phoneme, n., a distinctive sound or group of sounds. — F. phonème, fr. Gk. φώνημα, 'sound, utterance', fr. φωνή. See phone, 'speech sound'. and cp. the second element in grapheme, hyph-

Derivative: phonem-ic, adi.

eme, semanteme, solideme, morpheme.

phonendoscope, n., an intensifying stethoscope. - Compounded of Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice', ἔνδον, 'within', and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See phone, 'speech sound', endo- and -scope.

phonetic, adj. — ModL. phōnēticus, fr. Gk. φωνητικός, 'vocal', fr. φωνητός, 'utterable', verbal adi, of φωνεῖν, 'to speak clearly, utter', fr. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See phone, 'speech sound',

Derivatives: phonetic, n., phonet-ics, n., phonetic-al, adi., phonetic-al-ly, adv., phonetic-ian, n., phonetic-ism., n., phonetic-ist, n., phoneticize, tr. v., phonetic-iz-ation, n.

phonetism, n., the use of a phonetic system of writing or spelling — See phonetic and -ism.

phonetist, n., an advocate of phonetic spelling. — See phonetic and -ist.

phoney, adj. — A var. of phony.

phoniatrics, n., the treatment of speech defects (med.) — Lit. 'the healing of voice', fr. Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice', and ίατρική (scil. τέγνη). 'surgery, medicine'. See phone, 'speech sound', and -iatrics.

phonic, adj., pertaining to sound. - Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. φωνο-, 'sound, voice'. See phone, 'speech sound'.

Derivatives: phonic, n., phonics, n.

phono-, combining form meaning 'sound, voice'. - Gk. φωνς-, fr. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See phone, 'speech sound'.

phonodeik, n., an instrument for transforming sound waves into light waves. — Lit. 'showing sounds', fr. Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice', and δειχνύναι, 'to show', which is cogn. with L. dicere, 'to show, tell'. See phone, 'speech sound', and diction.

phonogram, n. - Compounded of phono- and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See -gram.

1177

Derivatives: phonogram(m)-ic, adj., phonogram(m)-ic-al-ly, adv.

phonograph, n. — Lit. 'writer of sounds', compounded of phono- and Gk. -γραφος, from the stem of γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph and cp. gramonhone.

Derivative: phonograph, tr. v.

phonography, n. — Compounded of phono- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy. Derivatives: phonograph-ic, adj., phonograph-ic-al-ly, adv.

phonolite, n., a grayish volcanic rock (mineral.) — Lit. 'sounding stone', compounded of phonoand -lite.

Derivative: phonolit-ic, adj.

phonology, n. — Lit. 'the study of sounds', compounded of phono and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: phonolog-ic, phonolog-ic-al, adjs., phonolog-ic-al-ly, adv., phonolog-ist, n.

phonophore, n., a device for sending telephonic messages simultaneously with telegrams. — Lit. 'carrying sounds', compounded of phono- and Gk. -φόρος, 'bearer, carrier'. See -phore.

Derivative: phonophor-ic, adj.

phonopore, n., a phonophore. — Compounded of phono- and Gk. πόρος, 'passage'. See pore.

phonoscope, n., an instrument for observing the properties of sounding bodies. — Compounded of phono- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

phonotype, n. — Prop. phonetic type, compounded of phono- and -type.

Derivatives: phonotype, tr. v., phonotyp-er, n., phonotyp-ic, phonotyp-ic-al, adjs., phonotyp-ic-al-ly, adv., phonotyp-ist, n.

phony, phoney, adj., not genuine (coll.) — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: phony, n.

-phony, also -phonia, combining form denoting a specified kind of sound, as in acrophony. — Gk. -φωνία, fr. φωνή, 'sound, voice, speech'. See phone, 'speech sound'.

phoongy, n. - See poongee.

Phoradendron, n., a genus of plants, the false mistletoe (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. φώρ, 'thief', and δένδρον, 'tree'; so called in allusion to its parasitic habit. The first element is cogn. with L.  $f\bar{u}r$ , 'thief'; see furtive. For the second element see dendro-.

-phore, combining form meaning 'bearer', as in chromatophore, thermophore. — ModL.-phorus (masc.), -phorum (neut.), fr. Gk. -φόρος, resp. -φόρον, 'bearing, carrying', or 'bearer, carrier', rel. to φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp.-phorous.

phoresis, n., the movement of particles through a membrane by the action of an electric current (physical chem.) — ModL., fr. Gk. φόρησις, 'a bearing, wearing', fr. φορεῖν, 'to bear, wear', which is rel. to φέρειν. See prec. word.

phoresy, n., transportation of an animal by its attachment to another. — Gk. φόρηρις, 'a bearing, a being borne'. See prec. word.

Phormium, n., a genus of liliaceous plants (bot.)
— ModL., fr. Gk. φορμίον, 'a woven or plaited mat; name of a plant', dimin. of φορμός, 'mat', which is prob. rel. to φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See -phore.

phorone, n., the name of an isomeric compound (chem.) — Coined by the French chemist Charles Frederic Gerhardt (1816-56) from the contraction of (cam)phor (ket)one.

-phorous, combining form meaning 'bearing', as in cryophorous, oophorous. — ModL.-phorus, fr. Gk. -φόρος, 'bearing'. See -phore.

phosgene, n., a colorless gas, COCl<sub>2</sub> (chem.) — Coined by the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) in 1812 fr. Gk. φῶς, 'light', and -γενής, 'born of, produced by'. See phosphorus and -gen.

phosgenite, n. (mineral.) — Formed from prec.
word with subst. suff. -ite.

phosph-, form of phospho- before a vowel.

phosphate, n., a salt of phosphoric acid (chem.) — See phospho- and chem. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: phosphat-ed, phosphat-ic, adjs., phosphat-ize, tr. v., phosphat-iz-ation, n.

phosphene, n., a luminous image produced by mechanical stimulation of the retina. — Lit. 'that which shows the light', compounded of Gk. φῶς, 'light', and the stem of φαίνειν, 'to show'. See phosphorus and phantasm.

phosphide, phosphid, n., compound of phosphorus with another element (chem.) — See phosphoand -ide, resp. -id.

phosphine, phosphin, n., hydrogen phosphide, PH<sub>3</sub> (chem.) — See phospho- and chem. suff. -ine.

Derivatives: phosphin-ate, n., phosphin-ic, adj. phosphite, n., salt of phosphorous acid (chem.) — See next word and subst. suff. -ite.

phospho-, before a vowel phosph-, combining form used in the sense of phosphoric, phosphorous. — Shortened fr. phosphorus.

phosphonium, n., the univalent radical PH<sub>4</sub> (chem.)
— ModL., coined fr. phosph- and the ending
-onium, on the analogy of amm-onium.

phosphoprotein, n., any of a class of proteins in which the protein molecule is combined with some phosphorous substance other than lecithin or nucleic acid (biochem.) — Compounded of phospho- and protein.

Phosphor, n., 1) the morning star (poetic); 2) (not cap.) phosphorus. — L. Phosphorus, 'Phosphor'. See phosphorus.

phosphor-, form of phosphoro- before a vowel. phosphoric, adj. — F. phosphorique, fr. phosphore. See phosphorus and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: phosphoric-al, adj.

phosphorize, tr. v. — F. phosphoriser, fr. phosphore. See phosphorus and -ize.

phosphoro-, before a vowel phosphor-, combin-

ing form meaning phosphorus or phosphorescence. — Fr. L. phōsphorus. See next word.

phosphorus, n. — ModL. phosphorus, 'phosphorus', fr. L. Phosphorus, 'the morning star', fr. Gk. φωσφόρος, 'light-bringer; the morning star', which is compounded of φῶς, 'light', contr. of φάος, and -φόρος, 'carrying'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. base \*bhā-, 'to shine', whence also OI. bhāti, 'shines, glitters', bhās-, 'light, glory'. See phantasm and words there referred to and cp. esp. the second element in Pasiphaë. For the second element see -phorous. Derivatives: phosphor-ate, tr. v., phosphore-al, phosphor-esc-ence, n., phosphor-esc-ent, adj. and n., phosphor-ism, n. (med.), phosphor-ite, n. (mineral.), phosphor-ous, adj., phosphor-ous, adj.

**phosphoryl**, n., the radical PO (*chem*.) — Coined fr. **phosphorus** and suff. -yl.

Derivative: phosphoryl-ation, n.

phot, n., the cgs unit of illumination (phys.) — From the stem of Gk.  $\varphi\tilde{\omega}_{\zeta}$ , gen.  $\varphi\omega\tau\delta_{\zeta}$ , 'light'. See phosphorus.

photic, adj., pertaining to light. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic from Gk. φῶς, gen. φωτός, 'light'. See phosphorus.

photics, n., the science of light. — See prec. word and -ics.

photism, n., an illusory visual sensation (psychol.)
— G. Photismus, coined by the Swiss psychiatrist Eugen Bleuler (1857-1939) in 1881 fr. Gk.
φωτισμός, 'illumination', fr. φωτίζειν, 'to illuminate' fr. φῶς, gen. φωτός, 'light'. See phosphorus and -ism.

photo-, combining form meaning 1) 'light', as in photograph, photometer; 2) 'photographic', as in photogravure. — Gk. φωτο-, from the stem of φως, gen. φωτός, 'light'. See phosphorus.

photo, n. — Abbreviation of photograph.

photogen, n., light oil distilled from bituminous shale. — Lit. 'that which produces light'; compounded of photo- and -gen.

photogenic, adj., producing light; producing phosphorescence; suitable for being photographed. — Compounded of photo- and -genic. Derivative: photogenic-al-ly, adv.

photogram, n., photograph. — Compounded of photo- and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See -gram.

photograph, n. — Compounded of photo- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph. Derivatives: photograph, tr. v., photograph-ee, n., photograph-er, n., photograph-ic, photographic-al, adjs., photograph-ic-al-ly, adv., photograph-ist, n.

photography, n. — Compounded of photo- and Gk.-γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See-graphy. photogravure, n. — F., a hybrid coined fr. Gk. φῶς, gen. φωτός, 'light', and F. gravure, 'engraving', fr. graver, 'to engrave', fr. Frankish \*graban, which is rel. to OHG. graban, 'to dig;

to carve'. See photo-, grave, 'to engrave' and

photoheliograph, n., an instrument for photographing the sun (astron.) — Compounded of photo- and heliograph.

**photoheliography, n.**, photography of the sun (astron.) — See prec. word and -y (representing  $Gk. -(\bar{\alpha})$ .

Derivative: photoheliograph-ic, n.

photokinesis, n., motion caused by light. — ModL., compounded of photo- and kinesis.

photokinetic, adj. — See prec. word and kinetic.
photolysis, n., decomposition due to the action of light. — Compounded of photo- and -lysis.

**photolytic,** adj. — Compounded of **photo-** and **-lytic.** 

photometer, an instrument for measuring the intensity of light. — Lit. 'measurer of light', fr. photo- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: photometr-ic, photometr-ic-al, adjs., photometr-ic-al-ly, adv., photometric-ian, n., photometr-ist, n.

photometry, n., study of the measurement of the intensity of light. — Compounded of photo- and Gk. - $\mu$ etp $l\bar{\alpha}$ . See -metry.

photomicrograph, n., an enlarged photograph of an object taken through a microscope. — Compounded of photo- and micrograph.

photomicrography, n., the art of making photomicrographs. — Compounded of photo- and micrography.

photon, n., a unit of the intensity of light (optics).Coined fr. phot and 2nd suff. -on.

photophobia, n., morbid sensitiveness to light (med.) — ModL., lit. 'dread of light', fr. photo-and Gk. -φοβία, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See -phobia.

photophone, n. — Lit. 'sound through light', fr. photo- and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See phone, 'speech sound'.

photophore, n., a luminous organ. — Lit. 'carrying light', fr. photo- and Gk. -φόρος, 'bearer, carrier'. See -phore.

photosphere, n., the luminous envelope surrounding the sun (astron.) — Lit. 'ball of light', compounded of photo- and Gk. σφαῖρα, 'ball'. See sphere.

Derivative: photospher-ic, adj.

photostat, n., an automatic device for making photographic copies of documents. — Compounded of photo- and Gk. στατός, 'placed, standing'. See static and cp. aerostat and words there referred to.

phototelescope, n., a telescope adapted for photographing stars (astron.) — Compounded of photo- and telescope.

Derivative: phototelescop-ic, adj.

phototherapeutics, n., phototherapy. — See next word and therapeutics.

phototherapy, n., treatment of diseases by the application of light (med.) — Lit. 'treatment through light', fr. photo- and -therapy.

Derivatives: phototherap-ic, adj., phototherap-

phragma, n., a septum. — ModL., fr. Gk. φράγμα, 'hedge, fence, protection', from the stem of φράσσειν, 'to fence in', which is possibly cogn. with L. farcīre, 'to stuff, cram'. See farce. Phragmites, n., a genus of plants, the reed (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. φραγμῖτης, 'growing in hedges', fr. φράγμα, 'hedge, fence, protection'. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite.

phrase, n. — F., fr. Late L. phrasis, 'diction', fr. Gk. φράσις, 'speech, expression, phrase', fr. φράζειν, 'to point out, show, tell', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. the first element in phrase-ology and the second element in holophrasis, metaphrase, paraphrase, periphrasis.

Derivatives: phras-al, adj., phras-al-ly, adv., phrase, tr. and intr. v., phras-er, n., phras-ing, n. phraseogram, n., a symbol representing a phrase.

— Compounded of Gk. φράσις, gen. φράσεως, 'speech, expression, phrase', and γράμμα, 'that which is written, a letter'. See phrase and -gram. phraseograph, n., a phrase represented by a symbol. — Compounded of Gk. φράσις, gen. φράσεως, 'speech, expression, phrase', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See phrase and -graph. Derivative: phraseograph-er. n.

phraseography, n., representation of a phrase by symbols. — See prec. word and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

phraseology, n., diction, style. — Compounded of Gk. φράσις, gen. φράσεως, 'speech, expression, phrase', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See phrase and -logy.

Derivatives: phraseolog-ic, phraseolog-ic-al, adjs., phraseolog-ic-al-ly, adv., phraseolog-ist, n. phratriac, adj., pertaining to a phratry. — Gk. φρᾶτριακός, fr. φρᾶτρίᾶ. See next word and -ac.

phratry, n., 1) subdivision of a tribe in ancient Greece; 2) a clan among primitive races. — Gk. φρᾶτρία, 'brotherhood; tribe, clan', fr. φρᾶτηρ, 'brother', which is cogn. with L. frāter, Goth. brōḥar, OE. brōdor, 'brother'. See brother and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

Derivatives: phratr-al, adj., phratriac (q.v.), phratri-al, adj.

phreatic, adj., pertaining to underground waters.
 Lit. 'of, or pertaining to, a well', from Gk.
 φρέπρ (gen. φρέπτος), 'a well', which stands for
 \*φρῆρπαρ and is cogn. with Goth. brunna, OE. burna, brunna, 'stream, brook'. See bourn, 'stream' and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see 1st suff. -atic.

phren-, form of phreno- before a vowel.

phrenetic, phrenetical, adj., delirious. — ME. frenetik, fr. OF. frenetique, fr. L. phreneticus, fr. Gk. φρενῖτικός, 'mad, delirious, frantic', fr. φρενῖτις, 'delirium', fr. φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'diaphragm, heart, mind', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. -ic. Cp. frantic,

which is a doublet of *phrenetic*. Cp. also the second element in euphrasy, Euphrosyne, Neophron, schizophrenia, Sophronia.

1178

Derivatives: phrenetic, n., a madman. phrenetical-ly, adv., phrenetic-ness, n.

phrenic, adj., pertaining to the diaphragm (anat.)
— Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'diaphragm. heart, mind'. See prec. word.

phrenitis, n., inflammation of the brain, delirium (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'diaphragm, heart, mind' (see phrenetic), with suff. -itis.

Derivative: phrenit-ic, adj.

phreno-, before a vowel phren-, combining form meaning 'diaphragm, heart, mind'. — Gk. φρενο-, fr. φρήν, gen. φρενός. See phrenetic.

phrenology, n., the study of the relation between the shape of a person's skull and his mental faculties. — Lit. 'the study of the mind', compounded of Gk. φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'mind', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See phreno- and -logy.

Derivatives. phrenolog-ic, phrenolog-ic-al, adjs., phrenolog-ic-al-ly, adv., phrenolog-ist, n., phrenolog-ize, tr. v.

Phronima, n., a genus of amphipod crustaceans (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. φρόνιμος, 'sane, sensible, prudent', a derivative of φρονεῖν, 'to have understanding, be wise', which is rel. to φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'mind, heart', and to the second element in σώ-φρων, 'of sound mind'. See phrenetic and cp. Sophronia.

Phrygian, adj., of Phrygia. — L. Phrygiānus, fr. Phrygius, fr. Gk. Φρύγιος, 'Phrygian', fr. Φρύξ, gen. Φρυγός, 'a Phrygian'. For the ending see suff. -ian. Cp. the second element in orphrey.

Derivatives: *Phrygian*, n., *Phrygian-ize*, tr. v. **Phrygian cap**, a conical cap used by the Phrygians. Identified in modern times with the cap of liberty.

Phryma, n., a genus of plants, the lopseed (bot.)

— ModL., of unknown origin.

Phrymaceae, n. pl., the lopseed family (bot.) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae.

phthal-, form of phthalo- before a vowel.

phthalate, n., a salt of phthalic acid (chem.) —

Formed fr. phthal- and chem. suff. -ate. phthalein, phthaleine, n., any of a group of synthetic dyes (chem.) — Abbreviation of (na)phthalein, (na)phthaleine. See naphtalene.

phthalic, adj., pertaining to any of three isomeric acids (chem.) — Abbreviation of (na)phthalic. See naphthalene and adj. suff. -ic.

phthalin, n., any of a series of compounds obtained by the reduction of the phtaleins (chem.) — Abbreviation of (na)phthalin. See naphthalene. phthalo-, before a vowel phthal-, related to phthalic acid. — Back formation fr. phthalic (in phthalic acid).

phthiriasis, n., pediculosis (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. φθειρίασις, fr. φθείρ, gen. φθειρός,

'louse', lit. 'the destroyer', fr. φθείρειν, 'to destroy'. For sense development cp. κόρις, 'bug', which is prop. a verbal noun of κείρειν, 'to cut, shear'. For the ending see suff. -asis.

phthisic, n., phtisis. — ME. tisike, fr. MF. tisique, fr. OF., earlier form of phtisique, orig. a fem. adj. fr. L. phthisica, fem. of phthisicus, fr. Gk. φθισικός, 'consumptive', fr. φθίσις. See phthisis and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: phthisic, phthisic-al, phthisick-y, adis.

phthisio-, combining form for phthisis. — See phthisis.

phthisis, n., a wasting disease. — L., fr. Gk. φθίσις, 'a wasting away, decay, consumption', fr. φθίειν, 'to waste away', which is rel. to φθόη, 'consumption', and cogn. with OI. kşltiḥ, 'destruction', kşináti, 'perishes', and possibly also with L. sitis, 'thirst'; cp. aphthitalite. For sense development cp. E. starve, fr. OE. steorfan, 'to die'.

phugoid, adj. (aeronaut.) — Lit. 'flightlike', fr. Gk. φυγή, 'flight', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἴδος, 'form, shape'. The first element is rel. to φεύγειν, 'to flee', and cogn. with L. fugere, of s.m.; see fugitive. For the second element see -oid. -phyceae, combining form used to form names of classes and orders of algae (bot.) — ModL., fr.

Gk. φῦκος, 'seaweed, sedge; red paint, dye', fr. Heb. pūkh. See Fucus.

phyco-, combining form meaning 'seaweed'. —
Gk. ψυκο-, fr. φῦκος. See -phyceae.

phycology, n., algology. — Lit. 'the study of seaweeds', compounded of phyco- and Gk. -λογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Phycomyces, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) — ModL., compounded of phyco- and Gk. μύκης, 'mushroom, fungus'. See myco-.

phylactery, n., either of the tephillin (q.v.) — Late ME. filakterie, fr. Late L. phylactērium, fr. Gk. φυλακτήριον, 'guarded post, safeguard, amulet', prop. neut. of the adj. φυλακτήριος, 'serving as a protection', fr. φυλακτήρ, 'watcher, guard', fr. φύλαξ, gen. φύλακος, of s.m., from the stem of φυλάσσειν, 'to watch, guard' which is of uncertain origin. Cp. phylaxis.

phylactic, adj., pertaining to defense against infection. — Gk. φυλακτικός, 'preservative', fr. φυλακτός, 'capable of being preserved', from the stem of φυλάσσειν. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic and cp. prophylactic.

phylaxis, n., defense of the body against infection (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. φύλαξις, 'a watching, guarding', from the stem of φυλάσσειν. See phylactery and cp. anaphylaxis, prophylaxis, calciphylaxis.

phylarch, n., chief of a tribe (Greek antiq.) — L. phylarchus, fr. Gk. φύλαρχος, 'chief of a phyle or tribe', fr. φϋλή, 'tribe', and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See next word and -arch.

phyle, n., a political subdivision in ancient Athens. — Gk. φῦλή, 'tribe', rel. to φῦλον, 'tribe', from the base of φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow', whence also φύσις, 'nature'. See physio- and cp. phylo-, allophylian, polyphylesis. phyletic, adj., pertaining to a race; racial. — Gk. φῦλετικός, 'of one's tribe', fr. φῦλέτης, 'fellow tribesman', fr. φῦλή. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic and cp. monophyletic. Derivative: phyletic-al-ly, adv.

phyll-, form of phyllo- before a vowel.

Phyllanthus, n., a genus of plants of the spurge family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf' (see phyllo-), and ἄνθος, 'flower' (see anther); so called from the shape of the flowers.

Phyllis, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Φυλλίς, fr. φυλλίς, 'leaf, foliage, bough', which is rel. to φύλλον, 'leaf'. See phyllo-.

-phyll, combining form meaning 'leaf', as in chlorophyll, sporophyll. — Fr. Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See phyllo-.

phyllo-, before a vowel phyll-, combining form meaning 'leaf'. — Gk. φυλλο-, φυλλ-, fr. φύλλον, 'leaf', which is cogn. with L. folium, 'leaf'. See folio- and cp. Phyllis, aphyllous, chervil, gillyflower.

Phyllodoce, n., a genus of plants of the heath family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. Phyllodoce, name of a sea nymph.

-phyllous, combining form meaning 'having a certain number or a certain shape of leaves', as in diphyllous, eleutherophyllous. — Gk. -φυλλος, fr. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See phyllo-. For E. -ous, as corresponding to Gk. -ος, see -ous.

Phylloxera, n., a genus of plant lice (zool.) — ModL., compounded of phyllo- and Gk. ξηρός, 'dry'. See xero- and cp. Xerophyllum.

phylo-, before a vowel phyl-, combining form meaning 'tribe'. — Gk. φῦλο-, φῦλ-, fr. φῦλον, 'tribe', which is rel. to φῦλή, of s.m. See phyle.

phylogeny, also phylogenesis, n., evolution of a race (biol.) — G. Phylogenie, coined by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919). See phylo- and -geny, resp. genesis. Derivatives: phylogen-etic, phylogen-etic-al, adjs., phylogen-etic-al-ly, adv., phylogen-ic, adj. phylum, n., one of the divisions of the plant or animal kingdom. (biol.) — ModL., coined by the French naturalist, Baron Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert Cuvier (1769-1832) fr. Gk. φῦλον, 'tribe, race'. See phyle.

phyma, n., a swelling; skin tumor (med.) — Gk. φῦμα, gen. φύματος, 'that which grows, a growth, swelling, tumor', fr. φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow'. See physio- and

phys-, form of physo- before a vowel.

Physalia, n., a genus of hydrozoa (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. φῦσαλέος, 'full of wind', which is rel. to φῦσαλ(λ)ίς, 'bladder', fr. φῦσᾶν, 'to blow', fr. φῦσα, 'pair of bellows, breath, blast,

wind, bubble', from the imitative base \*pu-, \* $ph\bar{u}$ -, 'to blow, swell', whence also L. pustula, 'blister, pimple, pustule'. See pustule and -ia and cp. the next two words. Cp. also employeema.

Physalis, n., a genus of plants, the ground-cherry (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. φῦσαλ (λ)ίς, 'bladder; a plant with a bladderlike calyx'. See prec. word.

Physeter, n., cachalot, sperm whale (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. physētēr, 'blowpipe; bellows; sperm whale', Gk. φῦσητήρ, of s.m., fr. φῦσᾶν, 'to blow'. See Physalia.

physeterid, adj., pertaining to the family of the Physeteridae; n., a whale of the family Physeteridae. — From next word.

Physeteridae, n. pl., a family of whales, the sperm whales (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. physeter with suff. -idae.

physic, n. — ME. fisike, fr. OF. fisique, phisique (= F. physique), fr. L. physica, fr. Gk. φυσική (scil. ἐπιστήμη), 'natural science', fem. of φυσικός, 'pertaining to nature, natural', fr. φύσις, 'nature'. See physio- and -ic and cp. metaphysics.

Derivatives: physic, tr. v., physic-al, adj., physic-al-ly, adv., physician (q.v.), physic-ism, n., physic-ist (q.v.), physick-y, adj.

physician, n. — ME. fisicien, fr. OF. fisicien, 'physician' (F. physicien means 'physicist'), fr. L. physica, 'natural science, physics'. See physic and -ian and cp. physicist.

Derivatives: physician, tr. v., physician-ary, adj., physician-er, n., physician-ly, adj.

physicist, n. — Coined by the English philosopher William Whewell (1794-1866) to denote a 'cultivator of physics', in contradistinction to a physician, i.e. 'one who practices the medical profession'. See physics and -ist.

physico-, combining form meaning; 1) natural;
2) physical. — Fr. Gk. φυσικός, 'pertaining to nature', fr. φύσις. See physic.

physics, n. — See physic and -ics.

physio-, combining form meaning 'nature'. — Gk. φυσιο-, fr. φύσις, 'nature', fr. φύσιν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow', whence also φυτόν, 'growth, plant', φῦλή, 'tribe, race', φῦλον, 'tribe', φῦμα, 'a growth, tumor', fr. I.-E. base \*bheu-, \*bhū-, 'to be, exist, grow', whence also OE. bēon, 'to be'. See be and words there referred to and cp. esp. physic, -phyle, phyma, -phyte. Cp. also apophysis, diaphysis, diphy-, epiphysis, euphuism, hypophysis, metaphysics, Monophysitic, paraphysis, symphytum.

physiocracy, n. — F. physiocratie, lit. 'the rule of nature', a name coined in 1758 by Pierre-Samuel Dupont de Nemours (1739-1817), one of the members of the school of economists founded by François Quesnay (1694-1774) fr. Gk. φύσις, 'nature'. and -κρατία, 'rule, government', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See physio- and -cracy.

physiocrat, n. — F. physiocrate, back formation
from prec. word: see -crat.

Derivative: physiocrat-ic, adj.

physiogeny, n., the development of vital functions (biol.) — G. Physiogenie, coined by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919). See physio- and -geny.

physiognomonic, adj. — ML. physiognomonicus, fr. Gk. φυσιογνωμονικός, 'pertaining to physiognomy', fr. φυσιογνωμονία. See next word and adj. suff. -ic.

physiognomy, n., 1) the art of determining character from facial features; 2) face. — ME. fisnomye, phisonomie, fr. OF. fiznomie, phizonomie (= F. physionomie), fr. ML. physionomia, fr. Gk. φυσιογνωμονία, 'the science of judging a man's nature by his features', fr. φυσιογνώμων, 'judging a man's nature by his features', which is compounded of φύσις, 'nature' and γνώμων, 'judge, interpreter, indicator'; see physio- and gnomon. In the 'Εκλογαί of Joannes Stobaeus φυσιογνωμία was miswritten φυσιογνωμονία, whence arose its form in ML.

Derivatives: physiognom-ic, physiognom-ic-al, adjs., physiognom-ic-al-ly, adv., physiognom-ist,

**physiographer,** n. — See next word and agential suff. -er.

physiography, n., 1) a description of the phenomena of nature; 2) physical geography. — Lit. 'description of nature', compounded of physioand -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivatives: physiograph-ic, physiograph-ic-al, adjs., physiograph-ic-al-ly, adv.

physiologic, physiological, adj. — Late L. physiologicus, fr. Gk. φυσιολογικός, 'of inquiry into nature', fr. φυσιολογία. See physiology and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: physiological-ly, adv.

physiologico-, combining form used in the sense of 'and physiological'. — See prec. word.

physiologue, n., a physiologist. — See next word and -logue.

physiology, n., that branch of biology which deals with the functions of living organisms. — F. physiologie, fr. L. physiologia, fr. Gk. φυσιολογία, 'inquiry into nature', fr. φυσιολόγος, 'one who inquires into nature', fr. φύσις, 'nature', and -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See physio- and -logy.

Derivatives: physiolog-er, n., physiolog-ian, n., physiological (q.v.), physiolog-ist, n., physiologize, intr. and tr. v.

physiotherapy, n., medical treatment by physical and mechanical means (as massage, heat, electricity). — Compounded of physio- and -therapy.

Derivative: physiotherap-ist, n.

physique, n., physical structure, constitution. — F. physique, from the adj. physique, 'physical',

fr. L. physicus, 'natural, physical', fr. Gk. συσικός. See physic.

physo-, before a vowel phys-, combining form denoting the *air bladder* or the *presence of air*.

— Fr. Gk. φῦσα, 'a pair of bellows, breath, blast, wind, bubble'. See Physalia.

Physocarpus, n., a genus of plants, the ninebark (bot.) — ModL., compounded of physo- and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See carpel.

phyt-, form of phyto- before a vowel.

-phyte, combining form denoting a characteristic of a plant, as in aerophyte, entophyte, zoophyte. — Gk. -φυτον, fr. φυτόν, 'plant', fr. φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow'. See physio- and cp. phyle, phylo-. Cp. also imp. phytin, n., a calcium-magnesium salt prepared from the seeds and tubers of various plants (biochem.) — Lit. 'derived from plants', fr. φυτόν, 'plant'. See phyto- and -in.

phyto-, before a vowel phyt-, combining form meaning 'plant-'. — Gk. φυτο-, φυτ-, fr. φυτόν, 'plant'. See -phyte.

phytogenesis, n., the origin of plants. — ModL., compounded of phyto- and Gk. γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, descent, race'. See genesis.

phytogenetic, phytogenetical, adj. — See prec. word and genetic.

Derivative: phytogenetic-al-ly, adv.

phytogenic, adj. - See phytogenetic.

phytogeny, n., phytogenesis. — See phytogenesis and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

phytogeography, n. — Lit. 'geography of plants'. See phyto- and geography.

Derivatives: phytogeograph-ic, phytogeograph-ic-al, adjs., phytogeographic-al-ly, adv.

phytography, n., descriptive botany. — Lit. 'description of plants', compounded of phyto- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivatives: phytograph-ic, phytograph-ic-al, adjs., phytograph-ist, n.

phytol, n., an oily alcohol,  $C_{20}H_{39}OH$ , first isolated from chlorophyll by the German chemist Richard Willstätter (1872-1942) (chem.) — Coined fr. phyt- and -ol, a suff. denoting alcohol. phytology, n. — Another name for botany; lit. 'the study of plants', compounded of phyto- and Gk.  $-\lambda \gamma \gamma l\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma o \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain

Derivatives: phytolog-ic, phytolog-ic-al, adjs., phytolog-ic-al-ly, adv.

topic)'. See -logy.

Phytolacca, n., a genus of plants, the pokeweed (bot.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. φυτόν, 'plant' and ModL. lacca, fr. Hind. lākh. See phyto- and lac, 'a resinous substance'.

Phytolaccaceae, n. pl., the pokeweed family (bot.)

— Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae.

phytolaccaceous, adj. — See prec. word. and -aceous.

phytophagic, adj., feeding on plants (zool.) — See next word and adj. suff. -ic.

phytophagous, adj., feeding on plants (zool.) — Compounded of Gk. φυτόν, 'plant', and φα-γεῖν, 'to eat', See phyto- and -phagous.

phytosterol, n., a sterol of plant origin (biochem.)

— Formed fr. phyto- and sterol.

**phytyl,** n., the radical  $C_{20}H_{39}$ , derived from phytol (*chem.*) — See **phytol** and -yl.

pi, n., name of the 16th letter of the Greek alphabet  $(=\Pi, \pi)$ . — Gk.  $\pi \epsilon \tilde{i}$ , formed on analogy of the letter-names  $\xi \epsilon \tilde{i}$  (= xi),  $\varphi \epsilon \tilde{i}$  (= phi),  $\chi \epsilon \tilde{i}$  (= chi),  $\psi \epsilon \tilde{i}$  (= psi), fr. Heb.  $p\bar{e}$ , lit. 'mouth'. See pe.

pi, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter (math.) — So called by the Greeks fr. π, the initial letter of the word περιφέρεια, 'circumference, periphery'.

pi, adj., pious, sanctimonious (school slang) — Abbreviation of pious.

Derivative: ni. n.

pi, n. and tr. v. (printer's term). — See pie, 'mixed type'.

pi-, form of pio- before a vowel.

piacular, adj., expiatory. — L. piāculāris, fr. piāculum, 'propitiatory sacrifice', for \*piā-tlom, which is formed with instrumental suff. \*-tlom, fr. piāre, 'to appease, propitiate', fr. pius, 'dutiful'. See pious and adj. suff. -ar.

Derivatives: piacular-ity, n., piacular-ly, adv., piacular-ness, n.

piaffe, intr. v., a term of manege. — Fr. F. piaffer, 'to paw the ground' (said of a horse); of imitative origin.

piaffer, n., the act of piaffing. — F., inf. See prec. word.

pia mater, n., the inmost of the three membranes surrounding the brain and spinal chord (anat.) — ML., shortened fr. pia mater cerebrī, which is a loan translation of Arab. umm al-dimāgh alraqīqah, lit. 'thin mother of the brain'. Since Arab. raqīq means also 'merciful, pious', the 'thin' membrane became pia mater, 'the pious mother'. (In Arabic, the words 'father', 'mother' and 'son', are often used to denote relationship between things.) Sce pious and mater, mother, and cp. dura mater.

pianette, n., a small, upright piano (music). — Dimin. formed fr. piano with suff. -ette.

pianism, n., the art of piano playing (music). — See piano and -ism.

pianissimo, adv. and n. (music). — It., lit. 'very softly', superl. of piano, 'soft'. See piano.

pianist, n. — F. pianiste, fr. It. pianista, fr. piano. See piano, n. and -ist.

Derivatives: pianist-ic, adj., pianist-ic-al-ly, adv. piano, n., a musical instrument. — It., abbreviation of pianoforte or fortepiano.

piano, adj., soft; adv., softly. — It., fr. L. plānus, 'flat, smooth, even', later used also in the sense of 'soft'. See plain, adj.

pianoforte, n. — Fr. earlier pian(o) e forte, 'soft and strong', so called by its inventor B. Christophori (1655-1731) to express its capability of

producing sounds of various grades. For the etymology of It. piano see piano, adj. It. forte derives fr. L. fortem, acc. of fortis, 'strong'; see fort

**pianola**, n., player piano (*music*). — Invented trade name for a player piano, apparently meant as a diminutive of **piano**.

piaster, piastre, n., 1) the Spanish dollar; 2) the monetary unit and a coin of Turkey. — F. piastre, fr. It. piastra, 'thin metal plate', shortened fr. impiastro, 'plaster', fr. L. emplastrum, fr. Gk. ἔμπλαστρον, 'plaster'. See 2nd en- and plaster, n., and cp. pistole.

piazza, n., a public square in an Italian town. — It., fr. VL. plattea, fr. L. platēa, 'broad street', fr. Gk. πλατεῖα (scil. ὁδός), 'broad (street)', fem. of πλατός, 'broad'. See place and cp. plaza. pibal, n., observation of the atmosphere from a pilot-balloon. — Abbreviation of pi(lot) bal(loon).

pibroch, n., a kind of bagpipe music. — Gael. piobaireachd, lit. 'piper's art', formed fr. piobair, 'a piper' (fr. piob, 'pipe', a loan word fr. E. pipe), with -achd, a suff. denoting function.

pica, n., a size of type (print.) — ML., 'collection of rules, ordinal', prob. fr. L. pica, 'magpie' (see pie, 'collection of rules'); so called because this type was generally used to print ordinals.

pica, n., appetite for substances unfit for food (med.) — Medical L., prop. 'an appetite like that of the magpie', fr. L. pīca, 'magpie'. See pie, 'magpie', and cp. prec. word. For sense development cp. Gk. κίσσα, κίττα, 'jay; craving for strange food'.

picador, n., bullfighter. — Sp., lit. 'pricker', fr. picar, 'to prick'. See pike, 'a sharp point', and cp. words there referred to.

picamar, n., bitter oil obtained from wood tar. — G. Picamar, Pikamar, lit. 'bitter pitch', coined by the German natural philosopher and industrialist, Baron Karl von Reichenbach (1788-1869) in 1836 from the stem of L. pix, gen. picis, 'pitch', and that of amārus, 'bitter'. See pitch, 'a resinous substance', and amarine.

picaninny, n. — See pickaninny.

picaresque, adj., dealing with rogues and their adventures. — Sp. picaresco, 'roguish, knavish', fr. picaro, 'rogue', fr. picar, 'to prick'. See picador and -esque.

picaroon, n., a rogue, adventurer. — Sp. picarón, augment. of picaro, 'rogue'. See prec. word and -oon.

Derivative: picaroon, intr. v.

picayune, n., name of a small coin. — F. picaillon, fr. OProvenç. picaioun, 'a small copper coin', derived fr. picaio, 'money', fr. picar, 'to prick', used in the sense 'to sound'; hence picaioun lit. means 'a sounding coin'. See pike, 'a sharp point', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: picayune, picayun-ish, adjs.
piccalilli, n., pickle of chopped vegetables. —
Prob. altered from pickle.

piccolo, n., a small flute. — It., 'small; small flute', prob. from an imitative base, expressive of littleness in infant's language. Cp. F. petit, Sp. pequeño, 'small, little' and see pickaninny.

piccolo, adj., small. — It. See piccolo, n.

pice, n., name of a copper coin in India. — Hind. paisa.

Picea, n., a genus of plants, the spruce (bot.) — L. picea, 'the pitch pine', fr. pix, gen. picis, 'pitch'. See pitch, 'a resinous substance'.

picene, n., the hydrocarbon  $C_{22}H_{14}$  (chem.) — Coined fr. L. pix, gen. picis, 'pitch' (see pitch, n.), and suff. -ene.

piceous, adj., resembling pitch. — L. piceus, fr. pix, gen. picis, 'pitch'. See pitch, 'a resinous substance', and -eous.

pichiciago, n., a South American armadillo. — Sp. pichiciego, prob. a hybrid coined fr. S. American Indian pichey, 'armadillo', and Sp. ciego, 'blind', fr. L. caecus. See caecum.

pick, n., a pointed instrument. — A var. of pike, 'a weapon'. Cp. the first element in pitchfork.

pick, tr. and intr. v., 1) to pierce; 2) to gather, pluck; 3) to choose. — ME. piken, a blend of MF. (= F.) piquer, 'to prick, sting' (see pike, 'a sharp point'), and the verb of OE. picung, 'a pricking', which is rel. to ON. pikka, 'to pierce', Swed. picka, Dan. pikke, MDu. picken, Du. pikken, OHG. (ana) bickan, MHG. bicken, G. picken, 'to pick, peck', fr. base \*pik-, \*pek-, imitative of the sound made by the pecking of a bird. Cp. peck, 'to strike'.

Derivatives: pick, n., the act of picking; a portion picked; the best, pick-ed, adj., pick-ed-ly, adv., pick-ed-ness, n., pick-er, n., pick-ing, adj. and n., pick-y, adj.

pickaback, adv., on the back. — Prob. reduplication of pack, altered fr. earlier pickpack, under the influence of back.

pickaninny, also picaninny, n., a little child. — Prob. fr. Port. pequenino, dimin. of pequeno, 'little, small' (= Sp. pequeño, of s.m.), which, like It. piccolo, and F. petit, is of imitative origin. See piccolo and cp. petty.

pickax, pickaxe, n. — ME. pikeis, pikois, fr. OF. picois, picot, fr. pic, 'pick, pickax'; the ending of the word was influenced by ax. See pike, 'sharp point'.

Derivative: pickax(e), tr. and intr. v.

pickerel, n., a young pike. — Dimin. of pike, the fish. For the suff. cp. cockerel, dimin. of cock. pickering, n. — Corruption of pickerel.

pickeringite, n., a hydrous magnesium aluminum sulfate (mineral.) — Named after the American scientist John Pickering (1777-1846). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

picket, n. — F. piquet, 'pointed stake', fr. OE., dimin. of pic, 'pick, pickax'. See pike, 'sharp point', and -et.

Derivatives: picket, tr. and intr. v., picket-eer, n., picket-er, n. picket, n. — ME. pekille, fr. MDu. pēkel (whence

also G. Pökel), prob. named after the Dutch fisher Willem Beukelz (died in 1397), who developed the procedure of pickling. See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS, p. 557 s.v. Pökel.

Derivatives: pickle, tr. v., pickleer, n.

Pickwickian, adj. — Relating to Mr. Pickwick, a character invented by Charles Dickens (1812-70) in his Pickwick Papers. For the ending see suff -ian.

Pickwickian, n. — Member of the Pickwick Club, i.e. a club founded by Mr. Pickwick. See prec.

picnic, n. — F. piquenique, formed with reduplication fr. piquer, 'to pick', used in a figurative sense; see pike, 'a sharp point'. Cp. F. pêlemêle, 'pell-mell', formed with reduplication fr. mêler, 'to mix' (see pell-mell).

Derivatives: picnic, intr. v., picknick-er, n., picknick-er, n., picnick-y, adj.

picoline, n., any of three isomeric liquid compounds,  $C_6H_7N$ , found in coal tar, ammonia liquor, bone oil, etc. (chem.) — Coined fr. L. pix, gen. picis, 'pitch' (see pitch, n.), suff. -ol (fr. L. oleum ('oil') and chem suff. -ine.

picot, n., a small loop. — F., 'small point; picot', dimin. of pic, 'peak, point'. See pike, 'a sharp point' and cp. picket.

Derivative: picot, intr. and tr. v.

picotee, n., a variety of carnation. — F. picote, pp. of picoter, 'to mark with points', fr. picot, 'small point'. See prec. word and -ee.

picquet, n. - The same as piquet.

picrate, n., a salt or ester of picric acid (chem.) —
See next word and chem. suff. -ate.

picric, adj., bitter. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. πικρός, 'sharp, bitter', fr. I.-E. base \*peik-, 'to adorn by coloring or carving', whence also ποικίλος, 'variegated'. Cp. the related base \*peig-, whence L. pingere, 'to paint, embroider', and see paint.

Picris, n., a genus of plants of the chicory family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. picris, 'a kind of bitter lettuce', fr. Gk. πικρίς, fr. πικρός, 'bitter'. See prec. word.

picrite, n., an igneous rock composed of augite and olivine (petrogr.) — See picric and subst. suff. -ite.

Pict, n., one of an ancient people of Great Britain. — Late L. Pictī (pl.), usually explained as 'the painted or tattooed ones' (fr. L. pictī, pl. of pictus, 'painted', pp. of pingere), but probalteration of the Celtic name Pehta, Peihta (whence OE. Peohtas), lit. 'the Fighters'. This alteration prob. suggested itself from the custom of the members of this people to paint themselves.

Derivative: Pict-ish, adj.

pictograph, n., a pictorial symbol representing an idea. — A hybrid coined fr. L. pictus, pp. of pingere, 'to paint, color', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See paint and -graph.

Derivatives: pictograph-ic, adj., pictograph-ic-al-ly, adv.

pictography, n., the art of writing with pictographs. — See prec. word and -y (representing  $Gk - (\bar{\alpha})$ ).

pictorial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. pictōrius, 'of painters', fr. pictor, 'painter', fr. pictus, pp. of pingere, 'to paint'. See paint.

Derivatives: pictorial, n., pictorial-ism, n., pictorial-ist, n., pictorial-ize, tr. v., pictorial-ization, n., pictorial-ly, adv., pictorial-ness, n.

picture, n. — ME., fr. L. pictūra, 'painting', fr. pictus, pp. of pingere, 'to paint; to embroider', fr. I.-E. base \*peig-, 'to adorn by coloring or carving'. See paint and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ure. Cp. painture, which is a doublet of picture.

Derivatives: picture, tr. v., pictur-ed, adj., picture-ly, adj., picturesque (q.v.), pictur-ize, tr. v., pictur-iz-ation, n., pictur-y, adj.

picturesque, adj., 1) like a picture; 2) colorful; striking, vivid. — A blend of F. pittoresque and E. picture. F. pittoresque is a loan word fr. It. pittoresco, which derives fr. pittore, 'painter', fr. L. pictōrem, acc. of pictor. See pictorial and -esque.

Derivatives: picturesque, n. and v., picturesquely, adv., picturesque-ness, n.

picul, n., a weight. — Malay and Javanese pikul, 'a man's load'.

picule, n., piculet. — See next word.

piculet, n., a bird of the subfamily *Picidae* (ornithol.) — Dimin. formed fr. L. picus, 'woodpecker' (see pie, 'magpie'), with the suff. -ule and -let.

piddle, intr. v., to trifle. — Of uncertain origin. Derivatives: piddl-er, n., piddl-ing, n.

piddock, n., a bivalve mollusk of the genus *Pholas*. — Of uncertain origin.

pidgin, pigeon, n., a mixed language, especially used in pidgin English, pigeon English. — A Chinese corruption of E. business.

pie, n., magpie. — ME., fr. OF. pie, fr. L. pīca, 'magpie', rel. to pīcus, 'woodpecker' and to Umbr. peica (acc.), 'the magpie' and cogn. with OI. pikaḥ, 'the Indian cuckoo', OPruss. picle, 'fieldfare', ON. spātr, MDu., Du. specht, OHG., MHG. speht, G. Specht, 'woodpecker'. Cp. pica, piculet. Cp. also speight.

pie, also pi, n., type mixed indiscriminately (print).— Prob. fr. pie, 'magpie'. See next word.

Derivative: pie, also pi, tr. v., to mix up indiscriminately.

pie, n., collection of rules. — Prob. fr. pie, 'magpie', fr. L. pica, whence ML. pica, 'collection of rules, ordinal' (so called in allusion to the black and white color of the printed page, suggestive of a magpie). Cp. pica, 'a size of type'. Cp. also prec. word.

pie, n., a dish covered with pastry. — ME., perh. lit. 'mixture, mixed dish', and derived fr. pie, 'magpie'.

piebald, adj., of two different colors, esp. white and black (like a magpie). — Compounded of pie, 'magpie', and bald, in its old sense 'white'. Cp. skewbald.

Derivatives: piebald, n., piebald-ly, adv., piebald-ness. n.

piece, n. — ME. pece, piece, fr. OF. pece, fr. VL. \*pettia (whence also ML. pecia, It. pezza, Sp. pieza), a word of Gaulish origin. Cp. W. peth, Bret. pez, 'a little', and E. patch, 'a piece of cloth'. Cp. also peat, bezetta.

Derivatives: piece, tr. and intr. v., piec-er, n., piec-ing, n.

piecemeal, adv. — ME. pecemele, fr. pece, 'piece', and OE. mælum, dat. pl. of mæl, 'measure'. See piece and meal, 'repast'.

pied, adj., mottled, parti-colored. — Formed fr. pie, 'magpie'; pied orig. meant 'colored as a magpie i.e. 'black and white'. For the ending see 3rd suff. -ed.

pie jacket. — Prob. fr. Du. pij-jekker, fr. pij (fr. MDu. pie). 'cowl', and jekker, 'jacket'.

piepoudre, piepowder, n., orig. a wayfarer itinerant merchant; now used only in court of piepoudre or piepowder, a court formerly attached to every fair and market. — ME. pipoudre, fr. OF. pie pouldre, 'traveler, peddler', lit. 'dustfooted', fr. pie (F. pied), 'foot' and pouldre (F. poudre), 'dust'. See foot and powder.

pier, n. — ME. pere, per, fr. OE. per, fr. ML. pera, which prob. derives fr. L. petra, 'rock, stone', fr. Gk. πέτρ α. See petro-.

Derivatives: pier, tr. v., pier-age, n.

pierce, tr. and intr. v. — ME. percen, fr. OF. percer, percier (F. percer), fr. VL. \*pertūsiāre, freq. of L. pertundere, pp. pertūsus, 'to thrust through', fr. per- and tundere, 'to beat, strike, stump', which is rel. to OI. tudáti, tundate, 'he thrusts', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)tud-, 'to beat, strike, push, thrust'. See stint and words there referred to and cp. esp. pertuse.

Derivatives: pierc-ing, adj., pierc-ing-ly, adv.

Pierian, adj., pertaining to Pieria; relating to poetry. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Pierius, fr. Pieria, fr. Gk. Πιερία, name of a mountain in N. Thessaly, home of the Muses.

pierrette, n., a female pierrot. — Fem. of pierrot. pierrot, n., a stock character in French pantomime. — F., lit. 'little Peter', fr. Pierre, fr. L. Petrus. See Peter.

Derivatives: pierrot, intr. v., pierrot-ic, adj.

Pietism, n., religious revival in the Lutheran Church at the end of the 17th cent. — G. Pietismus, formed after Pietist (q.v.) with suff. -ismus (fr. L. -ismus); see -ism.

pletism, n., 1) deep religious feeling; 2) exaggeration of piety. — See prec. word.

Pletist, n., a name given to the adherents of the German theologian Philipp Jacob Spener (1635-

1705). — G. Pietist; so named fr. Spener's Collegia pietatis. See plety and -ist.

pietist, n., an adherent of pietism. — See prec.

Derivatives: pietist-ic, pietist-ic-al, adjs., pietist-ic-al-lv. adv.

piety, n. — MF. (= F.) piete, fr. L. pietātem, acc. of pietās, 'duty, dutiful conduct, piety, devotion, tenderness, kindness', fr. pius, 'dutiful, pious'. See pious and -ty and cp. pity, which is a doublet of piety. Cp. also piteous, pittance, mont-depieté.

piezo-, combining form denoting pressure, as in piezometer. — Fr. Gk. πιέζειν, 'to press', which is cogn. with OI. pidáyati, 'presses, oppresses', fr. I.-E. \*pi-s(e)d-, 'to sit upon, to press', fr. \*pi-, short form of \*epi, 'on' (see epi-), and \*sed-, 'to sit', whence OI. sidati, 'sits', Gk. εζεσθαι, L. sedēre, 'to sit'. See sedentary.

piezometer, n., an instrument for measuring the pressure of liquids or gases. — Compounded of piezo- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. sympiezometer.

Derivatives: piezometr-ic, piezometr-ic-al, adjs., piezometr-y, n.

piff, interi. -- Imitative.

piffle, intr. v. — Of uncertain origin; possibly formed fr. prec. word with suff. -le.

Derivative: piffl-er, n.

pig, n. — ME. pigge, rel. to LG. bigge, Du. big; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: pig, intr. v., pigg-ery, n., pigg-ish, adj., pigg-ish-ly, adv., pigg-ish-ness, n., pigg-y, adj., pig-ling, n., pig-ly, adj.

pigeon, n. — ME. pijon, pigeon, fr. OF. pijon (F. pigeon), fr. Late L. pīpiōnem, acc. of pīpiō, 'chirping bird', fr. L. pīpīre, 'to peep, chirp', which like pīpāre, of s.m., is of imitative origin. See pipe and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: pigeon, tr. v., pigeon-ry, n.

piggy, n. — A child's word for pig.

piglet, n., a small hog. — Formed fr. pig with dimin. suff. -let.

pigment, n., paint, dye. — L. pigmentum, 'coloring matter, paint', from the stem of pingere, 'to paint'. See paint and -ment and cp. pimento, pimiento and the second element in orpiment.

Derivatives: pigment, tr. and intr. v., pigmentary (q.v.), pigment-ation, n., pigment-ize, tr. v.

pigmentary, adj. — L. pigmentārius, 'pertaining to paints', fr. pigmentum. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ary.

pigmy, n. — See pygmy.

pignorate, tr. v., to pledge. — L. pignerātus (pignorātus), pp. of pignerāre (pignorāre), 'to give as a pledge, to pledge', fr. pignus. gen. pignoris, 'pledge, gage, security', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

pike, n., a sharp point. — ME. pic, pike, pyke, fr. OE. pic, 'point, pike', fr. OF. (= F.) pic, 'pick, pickax; peak (of a mountain)', which is prob. verbal n. of piquer, 'to prick, sting' (see Dauzat,

DELF., p. 556 s.v. 2nd pic), fr. VL. \*piccāre, 'to prick, pierce' (whence also It. piccare, OProvence, Sp. picar, 'to prick, sting'), fr. VL. \*piccus, fr. L. picus, 'woodpecker', which is rel. to pica, 'magpie'. See pie, 'magpie', and cp. peak, 'a sharp point'. Cp. also picador, picaresque, picaroon, picayune, pickax, picket, picnic, picot, picotee, pinch, pink, 'to pierce', pique, piquet, pitch, 'to throw'. Cp. also pick, v.

pike, n., a weapon with a long shaft. — F. pique, fr. piquer, 'to prick, pierce'. See pike, 'a sharp point', and cp. pick, 'pointed instrument'.

Derivative: pike, tr. v., to pierce with or as with a pike.

pike, n., a voracious fresh-water fish. — Short for pikefish, lit. 'the fish with a pointed beak', fr. pike, 'a sharp point'. Cp. pickerel. For sense development cp. F. brochet, 'pike', fr. broche, 'a spit'.

pike, n., top of a mountain. — Of Norse origin; rel. to E. pike. 'a sharp point'.

pike, n., toll bar. — Abbreviation of turnpike. pikelet, n., a crumpet (Local English). — Shortened fr. obsolete bara-picklet, fr. W. bara-pvglvd.

pikul, n. - See picul.

pilaf, n. — See pilau.

pilar, adj., hairy. — Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. L. pilus, 'hair'. See pile, 'hair'.

pilau, pilaf, pilaw, n., an Oriental dish of rice boiled with meat, etc. — Turk. pilāw, fr. Pers. palāv.

pilaster, n., a square column. — MF. (= F.) pilastre, fr. It. pilastro, fr. ML. pilastrum, fr. L. pila, 'pillar'. See pillar and -aster.

Derivatives: pilaster-ed, adj., pilaster-ing, n.

Pilate, n., a Roman surname, esp. surname of Pontius, a governor of Judaea. — L. Pilātus, lit. 'armed with javelins', fr. pīlum, 'javelin' (see pile, 'pointed stake').

pilaw, n. - See pilau.

pilch, n., 1) orig. an outer garment made of skin;
2) a light saddle; 3) an infant's triangular wrapper, worn over the diaper. — OE. pylece, fr. ML. pellicea, 'furred garment', prop. fem. of L. pelliceus, 'made of skins', fr. pellis, 'skin'. See fell, 'hide', and cp. pelisse.

pilchard, n., name of a fish of the herring family.

— Fr. earlier pilcher, a word of uncertain origin.
pile, n., a heavy timber or beam driven into the ground to serve as a support. — ME., 'dart, stake', fr. OE. pil, 'pointed stake, prickle', fr. L. pīlum, 'javelin; pestle' [whence also ON. pīla, OHG., MHG. pfīl (G. Pfeil), 'arrow'], which is rel. to L. pīla, 'mortar'. See pestle and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: pile, tr. v., to drive piles into, piling, n.

pile, n., the reverse of a coin. — Prob. fr. pile, 'a

pile, n., a large heap. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) pile, fr. L. pila, 'pillar'. See pillar and cp. words there

referred to. Cp. also the second element in thermopile.

Derivative: nile, tr. v., to form a pile.

pile, n., soft, fine hair. — ME., fr. L. pilus, 'hair', rel. to pila, 'ball, playing ball', prob. also to pilleus, 'a felt cap', and cogn. with Gk. πῖλος, 'felt'. Cp. depilate, peel, 'to strip off', pelage, pellet, pelon, pelota, pelt, 'to strike', Pilea, pileus, pill, 'a little ball of medicine', pill, 'to rob; to peel', pilule, platoon, plot, 'to press into cakes', plot, 'conspiracy', pluck, plush, poilu, and the second element in caryopilite, caterpillar, horrinilate.

Derivative: pil-ed, adj., covered with hair.

Pilea, n., a genus of plants, the richweed (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. pileus, more exactly pilleus, 'felt cap'. See pileus.

piles, n. pl., hemorrhoids. — Lit. 'balls', fr. L. pila, 'ball'. See pile, 'hair'.

pileus, the cap of a mushroom (bot.) — L. pīleus, more exactly pilleus, 'felt cap', which is prob. rel. to pilus, 'hair'. See pile, 'hair'.

pilfer, intr. v. — MF. pelfrer, fr. pelfre, 'booty'. Cp. pelf.

Derivatives: pilfer-age, n., pilfer-er, n., pilfer-ing, n., pilfer-ing-ly, adv.

pilgarlic, n., a bald-headed person. — Prop. 'one resembling a peeled garlic', fr. pill, 'to peel', and garlic.

pilgrim, n. — ME. pelegrim, fr. OF. peligrin, pelerin (F. pèlerin), fr. Late L. pelegrinus, dissimilated fr. L. peregrinus, 'foreigner, stranger'. See peregrine and cp. pelerine. For the change of final -n to -m cp. gragram and venom.

Derivatives: pilgrim, intr. v., pilgrimage (q.v.), pilgrim-atic, pilgrim-atic-al, adjs., pilgrim-er, n., pilgrim-ess, n., pilgrim-ize, intr. and tr. v.

pilgrimage, n. — ME., fr. OF. pelrimage, pelerinage, fr. peleriner, 'to go on a pilgrimage', fr. pelerin. See prec. word and -age.

Derivative: pilgrimage, intr. v.

pili-, combining form meaning 'hair'. — L. pili-, fr. pilus, 'hair'. See pile, 'hair'.

piliferous, adj., bearing hairs (bot.) — Compounded of pili- and L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See -ferous.

piliform, adj., hairlike. — Compounded of piliand L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

pill, n., a little ball of medicine. — L. pilula, lit. 'a little ball', dimin. of pila, 'ball', which is rel. to pilus, 'hair'. See pile, 'hair'.

Derivative: pill, tr. v., to form into pills, dose with pills.

pill, tr. v., to rob, pillage (archaic); to peel (dial. English) — ME. pillen, pilen, fr. OE. pilian, 'to strip, plunder; \*to peel' (whence also E. peel), which prob. derives fr. MF. (= F.) piller, 'to plunder', fr. VL. \*pilleāre, 'to plunder', fr. L. pilleus, pilleum, 'cap of felt' (in Late L. pilleus meant 'rag, scrap, bit'), which is rel. to pilus, 'hair'. See pile, 'hair', and cp. words there referred to.

pillage

Derivative: pill-ed, adi.

pillage, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) fr. piller, 'to pillage, plunder', fr. VL. \*pilleare. See prec. word and -age.

Derivatives: pillage, tr. and intr. v., pillag-er, n. pillar, n. — ME. piler, fr. OF. piler, fr. VL. pīlāre, fr. L. pīla, 'pillar', which stands for \*peila, and is rel. to Oscan eh-peilatasset, 'they are set up'. Cp. pile, 'a large heap', pilaster, pillory. Cp. also compile, oppilate.

Derivative: pillar, tr. v.

pillaret, n. — Dimin. formed fr. prec. word with suff. -et.

pillion, n., a kind of saddle. — Gael. pillean, dimin. of peall, 'skin', fr. L. pellis. See fell, 'hide' and cp. pell, pellicle.

pilliwinks, n., an old Scottish instrument of torture. — ME. pyrewinkes, of unknown origin. pillory, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) pilori, fr. ML. pīlōrium, of s.m., a derivative of L. pīla, 'pillar'.

Derivative: pillory, tr. v.

See pillar and subst. suff. -ory.

pillow, n. — ME. pilwe, fr. OE. pyle, pylu, fr. L. pulvīnus, 'cushion, pillow', whence also OS. puli, MDu. pölu (Du. peluw), OHG. pfuliwi, pfulwo (MHG. pfülwe, G. Pfühl), of s.m. See pulvinus. Derivatives: pillow, tr. and intr. v., pillow-y, adj. pilocarpine, pilocarpin, n., an alkaloid C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (chem.) — See next word and chem. suff. -ine, -in. Pilocarpus, n., a genus of shrubs of the rue family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πῖλος, 'felt', and καρπός, 'fruit'. See pile, 'hair', and

carpel. pilose, adj., covered with hair (bot.) — L. pilōsus, 'hairy', fr. pilus, 'hair'. See pile, 'hair', and adj. suff. -ose, and cp. pilous.

pilosity, n., the state of being pilose. — ML. pilōsitās, fr. L. pilōsus. See prec. word and -ity. pilot, n. — MF. (= F.) pilote, fr. It. pilota, fr. OIt. pedota, fr. Byzantine Gk. \*πηδώτης, 'steersman', fr. Gk. πηδόν, 'the blade of an oar', which is rel. to πηδάλιον, 'rudder', πηδᾶν, 'to bound', πήδημα, 'a leaping, bounding', fr. I.-E. base \*pēd-, enlarged form of base \*ped-, 'foot', whence Gk. πέδη, 'fetter', πέδον, 'ground, earth', πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot', L. pēs, gen. pedis, Goth. fōtus, OE. fōt, 'foot'. See foot and words there referred to and cp. esp. pedesis.

Derivatives: pilot-less, adj., pilot-ry, n.

pilot, tr. v. — F. piloter, fr. pilote. See pilot, n. Derivatives: pilot-age, n., pilot-ing, n., pilot-ism, n.

pilous, adj., pilose. — L. pilōsus, 'hairy', fr. pilus, 'hair'. See pilose and adj. suff. -ous.

pilpul, n., discussion, esp. discussion in the Talmud. — Aram. and Heb. pilpūl, 'discussion, debate', rel. to Heb. pilpēl, 'he spiced, he seasoned' (whence arose the meaning 'he argued, debated, he disputed violently'), denominated fr. pilpēl, 'pepper', fr. OI. pippali, 'berry, pepper', whence also Gk. πέπερι, 'pepper'. Cp. pepper.

Derivatives: pilpul-ist, n., pilpul-ist-ic, adi.

pilule, n., a little pill. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. pilula, lit. 'a little ball', dimin. of pila. See pill, 'a little ball of medicine', and -ule.

Derivatives: pilul-ar, pilul-ous, adjs.

pimelosis, n., obesity (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -osis fr. Gk.  $\pi \bar{\iota} \mu \epsilon \lambda \dot{\eta} \varsigma$ , 'fat' (adj.), fr.  $\pi \bar{\iota} \mu \epsilon \lambda \dot{\eta}$ , 'fat, lard', which is rel. to  $\pi \bar{\iota} \alpha \varsigma$ , 'any fatty substance',  $\pi \dot{\iota} \omega v$ , 'fat'. See pine, the tree, and cp. words there referred to.

pimento, n. 1) the Spanish paprika; 2) allspice. — Sp. pimienta, Port. pimenta, 'pepper' (whence also F. piment), fr. Late L. pigmenta, pl. of pigmentum, 'plant juice', fr. L. pigmentum, 'paint, coloring matter', in ML. 'aromatic spice', from the stem of pingere, 'to paint'. See pigment. pimiento, n., sweet pepper. — Sp., fr. pimienta. See prec. word.

pimp, n., procurer, pander. — Of uncertain origin; possibly connected with F. pimper, 'to coax, wheedle', OProvenç. pipar, pimpar, 'to dress up', which are related to F. piper, 'to peep, cheep, to lure birds'. See pipe.

Derivative: pimp, intr. v.

pimpernel, n., a plant of the primrose family. — ME. pympernele, fr. OF. (= F.) pimprenelle, 'burnet', fr. ML. pimpernella, for \*piperinella, a derivative of L. piper, 'pepper' (see pepper); so called because its fruit resembles peppercorns. Pimpinella, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (bot.) — ModL., fr. VL. \*bipinella, dimin. of L. bipennis, 'two-winged'; so called in allusion to the bipinnate leaves. The word Pimpinella was prob. influenced in form by ML. pimpernella. See prec. word.

pimping, n., puny, petty; sickly. — Of uncertain etymology; perh., like G. pimpeln, 'to whine, complain, be sickly', pimpelig, 'sickly, effeminate', of imitative origin. For the ending see adj. suff. -ing.

pimple, n. — ME. pinple, prob. a nasalized derivative of the imitative base \*pap-, 'to swell', occurring in L. papula, 'swelling, pimple', papilla, 'nipple'. See papula.

Derivatives: pimple, tr. and intr. v., pimpl-ed, pimpl-ous, pimpl-y, adjs., pimpl-i-ness, n.

pin, n., peg; short piece of wire. — ME. pinne, fr. OE. pinn, 'peg, pin', rel. to ON. pinni, 'peg, tack', MDu. pin, pinne, 'pin, peg', OHG. pfinn, MHG. pfinne, G. Pinne, 'pin, tack': prob. fr. I.-E. base \*bend-, 'anything protruding', whence also MIr. benn, 'horn, summit', W. bann, 'elevation'. Cp. peen, pen, 'enclosure', pintle. E. pint, 'a measure', is not related.

Derivatives: pin, tr. v., pinn-er, n., pinn-y, adj. piña, n., pineapple. — Sp., fr. L. pinea, 'pineapple, pinecone', prop. fem. of pineus, 'of the pine', used as a noun, fr. pīnus, 'pine'. See pine, the tree, and cp. pineal.

Pinaceae, n. pl., the pine family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. pinus, 'pine'. See pine, the tree, and -aceae. pinafore, n., a sleeveless apron worn by children.

 Lit. 'pinned in front', compounded of the verb pin, 'to fasten with a pin' (see pin), and afore.

Derivative: pinafor-ed, adj.

pinaster, n., a Mediterranean pine. — L. pīnaster, 'wild pine', fr. pīnus, 'pine'. See pine, the tree, and -aster.

pince-nez, n., folding eyeglasses. — F., lit. 'pinch-nose', fr. pincer, 'to pinch' and nez, 'nose', fr. L. nāsus. See pinch and nasal.

pincers, n. pl., a gripping tool with two parts pivoted together. — ME. pynceours, pinsours, fr. MF. \*pinceours, agent name formed fr. MF. pincier, pincer (F. pincer), 'to pinch'. Cp. E. pinchers which is derived in a similar way from the verb pinch (q.v.)

pincette, n., small pincers. — F., a dimin. formed fr. pincer, 'to pinch'. See prec. word and -ette. pinch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. pinchen, fr. ONF. \*pinchier, corresponding to OF. pincier (F. pincer), fr. VL. \*pinctiāre (whence also It. pinzare, Sp. pinchar, 'to prick, pierce'), which is prob. a blend of VL. \*pūnctiāre, 'to prick, pierce' (fr. L. pūnctum, 'point, puncture'), and VL. \*pīccāre, of s.m. See point, n., and pike, 'a sharp point', and cp. pince-nez. pincers, pincette.

Derivatives: pinch, n., pinch-ed, adj., pinch-ed-ly, adv., pinch-ed-ness, n., pinch-er, n.

pinchbeck, n., an alloy of zinc, tin and copper. — Named after its inventor, C. Pinchbeck, a London watchmaker, who died in 1732.

Derivative: pinchbeck, adj.

Pindari, n., one of a horde of marauders in India in the 18th and early 19th centuries. — Hind. pindārā, Marathi pendhārī, possibly from the place-name Pandhār.

Pindaric, adj., pertaining to, or in the style of, Pindar. — L. Pindaricus, fr. Gk. Πινδαρικός, fr. Πίνδαρος, 'Pindar', a Greek lyric poet (about 522-443). For the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: Pindaric, n., a Pindaric ode.

pine, intr. v. — ME. pinen, fr. OE. pinian, 'to torture, torment, afflect', fr. \*pin, 'pain', fr. L. poena, 'punishment'. See penal and cp. pain. Cp. also repine.

pine, n., a tree of the genus Pinus (bot.) — ME., fr. OE. pin, (in ME. fr. F. pin), fr. L. pinus, 'pine', which is cogn. with OI. pitúh, 'juice, sap, resin, food', pitu-dāruh, 'a kind of pine', lit. 'resiniferous tree' (for OI. dāru, 'tree', cp. Gk. δρῦς, 'oak', and see dryad), Gk. πίτυς, 'pine'. These words are traceable to I.-E. base  $p\tilde{i}$ , 'sap, juice', whence also Gk. πίων, 'fat, wealthy',  $π\bar{\iota}μελ\dot{r}$ , 'fat, lard', πίσσα (for \*πίκιμα), 'pitch', L. pinguis, 'fat',  $p\bar{\imath}tu\bar{\imath}ta$ , 'slime, phlegm, viscous moisture',  $op\bar{\imath}mus$ , 'fat, fertile, rich'. See fat and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also  $pi\bar{n}a$ , pinaster, pinetum, pinnace, pifon.

Derivatives: pin-er, n., pin-ery, n., pin-y, adj. pineal, adj., pertaining to, or shaped like, a pine-cone. — F. pinéal, fr. L. pinea, 'pine cone', fem. of pineus, 'of the pine', fr. pinus, 'pine'. See pine,

the tree, and adj. suff. -al, and cp. pina. pinetum, n., a plantation of pine trees. — L. pīnētum, 'pine wood, pine grove', fr. pīnus, 'pine'. See pine, the tree. For the suff. cp. arborētum, 'a place grown with trees', fr. arbor, 'tree' (see arboretum).

pinfold, n., a pound for straying animals. — ME. pynfold, fr. OE. pundfald, which is compounded of \*pund, 'pound', and fald, 'fold'. See pound, 'enclosure', and fold, 'pen'.

ping, n., the sound made by a bullet; intr. v., to make a sound (said of a bullet). — Imitative. Ping-Pong, n., trade name for table tennis. — Imitative.

Pinguicula, n., a genus of plants, the butterwort (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. pinguiculus, 'fattish', dimin. of pinguis. See pinguid and -cule.

pinguid, adj., fat, greasy. — L. pinguis, 'fat', cogn. with opī-mus, 'rich', pī-nus, 'pine', pī-tuīta, 'slime', fr. I.-E. base \*pī-, 'sap, juice'. See pine, the tree.

Derivative: pinguid-ity, n.

pinion, n., distal or terminal segment of a bird's wing. — ME. pynyon, fr. MF. pignon, a secondary form of penon, pennon, fr. VL. \*pinniōnem, acc. of pinniō, fr. L. pinna, 'feather, wing'. See pinna, 'leaf', and cp. next word.

Derivative: pinion, tr. v.

pinion, n., a small cogged wheel which gears with a larger one. — F. pignon, 'gable; pinion', fr. VL. \*pinniōnem, acc. of \*pinniō, 'battlement', fr. L. pinna, 'battlement, pinnacle'. See pinna. pinite, n., a hydrous potassium-aluminum silicate (mineral.) — G. Pinit, from the Pini mine in Saxony. The suff. -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

pinite, n., a sweet crystalline substance (chem.) — Formed fr. L. pinus, 'pine'. See pine, the tree, and subst. suff. -ite.

pink, n., any plant of the genus Dianthus. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: pink, adj., of the color pink, pink-ish, adj., pink-ness, n., pink-y, adj.

pink, n., a kind of sailing vessel. — MDu. pincke (Du. pink).

pink, tr. v., to stab, pierce. — ME. pinken; prob. a nasalized var. of the verb pick.

Derivatives: pink-er, n., pink-ing, n.

pink, n., a young salmon. — Cp. dial. G. Pinke. pinkie, also pinky, n., a boat. — Formed fr. pink, 'vessel', with suff. -ie, resp. -y.

Pinkster, also pingster, pinxter, n., Whitsuntide (USA.) — MDu. pinxter, pinxteren, pinster (Du. pinkster, pinksteren), fr. Gk. πεντημοστή (scil. ἡμέρ $\bar{\alpha}$ ), 'fiftieth (day)' (prob. through the medium of Goth. paintēkustē). See Pentecost.

pinna, n., 1) a single leaf (bot.); 2) fin (zool.); 3) the external ear (anat.) — L. pinna, 'feather, wing; fin of a fish; battlement, pinnacle', which, according to F. S. Sommer (in Kritische Erläuterungen zur lateinischen Laut- und Formen-

lehre. Heidelberg, 1914, pp. 15 f.), is a dial. var. of nenna. See nen, 'feather', See also Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II. pp. 306-307 s.v. pinna. Derivative: ninn-al. adi.

Pinna, n., a genus of marine bivalves (zool.) — L. ninna, fr. Gk. πίννα, 'a kind of long-shaped bivalve', which is of uncertain origin.

pinnace, n., a kind of light vessel. — MF. pinasse, pinace (F. péniche), fr. OSp. (= Sp.) pinaza. 'pinnace', orig, 'a thing made of pinewood', fr. pino, 'pine', fr. L. pinus. See pine, the tree.

ninnacle, n., 1) a slender turret; 2) the highest point. — Late L. pinnāculum, 'peak, pinnacle', dimin, of L. pinna, See pinna and -cle.

Derivative: pinnacle, tr. v.

pinnate, adi., 1) shaped like a feather (zool.); 2) having leaflets arranged on either side of a common axis (hot.) -- L. pinnātus, 'feathered, winged', fr. pinna, 'feather, wing'. See pinna, 'leaf'. and adi. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: pinnat-ed, adj., pinnate-ly, pinnated-ly, advs., pinnat-ion, n.

pinnati-, combining form meaning 'pinnate'. — Fr. L. pinnātus. See prec. word.

pinnatifid, adi., cleft in a pinnate manner (bot.) — Compounded of pinnati- and L. -fidus, from the stem of findere, perf. fidī, 'to cleave'. See -fid.

pinnatiped, adj., having lobes to the toes (ornithol.) — Compounded of pinnati- and the stem of L. pes, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See pedal.

ninner, n., hairdress with long flaps; pinafore. — Formed with agential suff. -er fr. pin, 'to fasten with a pin'. See pin.

pinni-, combining form meaning fin or feather. — Fr. L. pinna. See pinna, 'leaf'.

Pinnigrada, n. pl., another name for Pinnipedia (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'moving by means of flippers', fr. L. pinna, 'fin', and the stem of gradior, gradi, 'to walk', whence also gradus, 'step', See

pinnigrade, adj. and n. — See prec. word. pinniped, adj. and n. — See next word.

Pinnipedia, n. pl., a suborder of aquatic carnivorous mammals, the seals and walruses (zool.) - ModL., lit. 'having feet serving as fins', fr. L. pinna, 'fin', and pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See pinniand pedal.

Derivative: pinniped-ian, adj. and n.

pinnothere, pinnotere, n. — See next word.

Pinnotheres, n., a genus of small crabs (zool.) — L. pin(n)otheres, pin(n)oteres, 'a small crab (found in the shell of the mussel)', compounded of Gk, πίννα, 'a kind of long-shaped bivalve' (see Pinna), and τηρεῖν, 'to watch over, take care of, guard', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base  $q^{w}ei$ -, \* $q^{w}i$ -, 'to respect, consider'. See penal and cp. synteresis.

pinnula, n., 1) pinnule (bot.); 2) barb of a feather (zool.) - L. pinnula. See next word.

pinnule, n., 1) a small fin (zool.); 2) part of a pinnate leaf (bot.) - L. pinnula, dimin. of pinna, 'feather'. See pinna, 'leaf', and -ule.

ninochle, ninocle, n., a card game resembling bezigue — Of unknown origin.

ninole, n., parched seeds of maize, etc.: an aromatic powder used in making chocolate. - Sp.. fr. Nahuatl pinolli.

piñon, n., 1) any of various pine trees: 2) their seed. — Sp. niñón, 'pine nut, kernel', fr. piña, 'pine nut', fr. L. pinea, 'pine nut', prop. fem. of the adi, pineus, 'pertaining to a pine', fr. pīnus, 'pine'. See pine, the tree.

nint, n. — ME, pinte, fr. OF, (= F.) pinte, fr. VL. \*nincta, the same as L. picta, fem. pp. of pingere. 'to paint': so called from the painted gauge sign. OProvenc., Sp. and It. pinta also derive fr. VI. \*pincta. See paint and cp. next word. Cp. also nintado.

pinta, n., a tropical chronic skin disease (med.) — Amer. Sp., fr. Sp., 'spot, stain, mark', fr. VL. \*pincta. See prec. word.

nintado, n., 1) a large fish of the mackerel family: 2) the guinea fowl. - Port. pintado, 'painted', pp. of pintar, 'to paint', fr. VL. \*pinctus, corresponding to L. pictus, pp. of pingere, 'to paint'. See paint and cp. prec. word. Cp. also pint.

pintle, n., a pin. - ME. pintel, 'penis, pintle', fr. OE, pintel, 'penis', a diminutive form. Cp. LG. pint, 'penis', and see dimin. suff. -le.

Pinus, n., a genus of trees, the pine (bot.) — L. pinus. See pine, the tree.

pinxit, v., he (or she) painted it. - L., 3rd sing. perfect of pingere, 'to paint'. See paint.

pio-, before a vowel pi-, combining form meaning 'fat', as in pioscope. — Fr. Gk. πΐων, 'fat', which is cogn, with L. pinguis, 'fat'. See pinguid. niolet, n., ice ax. — F., fr. Piemont, piolet, dimin. of piola, 'ax', aphetic form of \*apiola, itself dimin. of apia, 'ax', which is a Teut. loan word. See hatchet.

pioneer, n. — F. pionnier, 'foot soldier; pioneer', fr. pion, 'foot soldier', fr. OF. peon, fr. L. pedōnem, acc. of pedō, 'foot soldier', fr. pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See foot and -eer and cp. pawn, 'a piece at chess', and peon.

Derivative: pioneer, tr. and intr. v.

pioscope, n., a variety of lactoscope. — Compounded of pio- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

pious, adi. - L. pius, 'dutiful, pious, devout, tender, kind' (whence piāre, 'to appease, propitiate, expiate'); rel. to Umbr. pihaz (= L. piātus), 'appeased', and perh. also to L. pū-rus, 'pure, clean'. See pure and cp. piety, pity, expiate impiety. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see

Derivatives: pious-ly, adv., pious-ness, n.

of pippin.

pip. n., a disease of fowls. — ME. pippe, fr. MDu. pippe (Du. pip), fr. VL \*pīttīta, \*pīpīta, for L. pītuīta, 'phlegm, the pip in fowls'. G. Pips and F. pépie are of the same origin. See pituitary. pip, n., seed of apple, pear, etc. — Abbreviation

Derivative: pipp-v. adi.

pip. n., a spot on cards, dice, etc. — Earlier neen. of uncertain origin.

pip, intr. v., to chirp or peep, as a chick; tr. v. to break through (the shell of the egg). - A var. of peep.

pipal, peepul, n., the bo tree. — Hind. pipal, fr. OI. pippalt, 'berry of the pipal tree', later 'peppercorn', whence also L. piper, 'pepper'. See

nine, n. - ME., fr. OE, pipe, 'tube, pipe (musical instrument)', fr. VL. \*pīpa, 'a tube-shaped musical instrument', back formation fr. L. pîpāre, 'to peep, pip, chirp', which is of imitative origin. Cp. It. and Sp. pipa, F. pipe, OHG. pfīfa (whence MHG, pfife, G. Pfeife), Du. pijp, OS., ON, pipa, Swed, pipa, Dan, pibe, which all derive from VL. \*pīpa. Cp. fife, peep, 'to chirp', pibroch, pigeon, pimp, pip, 'to peep'.

Derivatives: pipe, v. (q.v.), pipe-ful, pipe-less, pipe-like, adjs.

pipe, intr. and tr. v. — ME. pipen. fr. OE. pipan. 'to play on a pipe', fr. pipe; partly fr. pipe, n. Derivatives: pip-ed, adi., pip-er, n., pip-ing, adi. and n., pip-ing-ly, adv., pip-ing-ness. n.

Piper, n., a genus of plants, the true pepper (bot.) - L. piper, 'pepper'. See pepper.

Piperaceae, n. pl., the pepper family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae. piperaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. piperazine, also piperazi, n., a crystalline substance (chem.) -- Formed fr. piper(idine), az(ote) and chem. suff. -ine.

piperidine, also piperidin, n., a liquid alkaloid (chem.) — Formed fr. piper(ine) and suff. -idine (prop. the compound of the suffixes -ide and -ine, both frequently used in chemistry).

piperine, also piperin, n., a crystalline alkaloid (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -ine fr. L. piper, 'pepper'. See pepper.

piperylene, n., an oily unsaturated hydrocarbon (chem.) — Coined fr. piper(idine) and -ylene. pipette, n., a small pipe or tube. - F., dimin. of

pipe. See pipe, n., and -ette.

Derivative: pipette tr.v.

pipistrel, pipistrelle, n., a very small species of bat. - F. pipistrelle, fr. It. pipistrello, corruption of OIt. vispistrello, vipistrello, which was formed through metathesis fr. L. vespertilio, 'bat'. See Vespertilio.

pipit, n., one of various small singing birds of the genus Anthus (ornithol.) - Of imitative origin. pipkin, n., a small earthenware jar. — Prob. a dimin. formed fr. pipe, in the sense of 'cask'. For the ending see suff. -kin.

pippin, n., any of numerous varieties of apple. — ME. pipin, 'kernel, seed', fr. OF. pepin (F. pépin), 'pip (of an apple)', which is of imitative origin. Cp. It. pippolo, Sp. pepita, 'seed, kernel', which are also imitative. Cp. also pip, 'seed'.

piquancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff.

niquant, adi. — F., pres, part, of piquer, 'to prick'. See pique, 'to nettle', and -ant.

Derivatives: piquant-ly, adv., piquant-ness, n.

nique, tr. and intr. v., to nettle. — F. piquer, 'to nrick, sting', See pike, 'a sharp point'.

Derivative: pique, n.

niqué, n., in piquet, scoring of 30 points by one player before the other player scores at all. -F. pic, 'pick, pickaxe; pique'. See pike, 'a sharp point', and cp. piquet, repique.

Derivative: pique, tr. v., to score a pique against. piqué, n., cotton fabric. — F., prop. pp. of piquer. 'to prick'. See pique, 'to nettle'.

piquet, n., a card game. — F., dimin, of pic, fr. faire pic, a term used in the game of piquet, fr. pic, 'pick, pickaxe; pique'. See pike, 'a sharp point', and -et.

piracy, n. - ML. pīrātīa, fr. Gk. πειο ατεία, 'piracy', fr. πειρατής. See pirate and -cy.

piragua, n., a canoe made from the hollowed trunk of a tree. — Sp. See pirogue.

piranha, n., a caribe (ichthyol.) — Port., fr. Tupi piranha.

pirate, n. — L. pīrāta, fr. Gk. πειρατής, 'pirate, corsair', fr. πειραν, 'to attempt, attack', fr. πειρα, 'trial, attempt, experience', which is cogn. with L. peritus, 'experienced', periculum, 'trial, experiment, risk, danger'. See peril and cp. empiric, experience.

Derivatives: pirate, intr. and tr. v., piratical (q.v.)

piratical, adj., also piratic. - L. pīrāticus, 'pertaining to pirates', fr. Gk. πειρατικός, fr. πειρατής. See prec. word and -ical.

Derivative: piratical-ly, adv.

pirn, n., bobbin, spool, reed. - ME. pyrne. of uncertain origin.

pirogue, also piroque, n., a canoe made from the hollowed trunk of a tree. — F., fr. Sp. piragua, a word of Caribbean origin. Cp. piragua.

pirouette, n., a whirling about on tiptoe in dancing. — F., 'spinning top, pirouette', prob. a blend of It. piruolo, 'peg top', and F. girouette, 'weathercock'.

pirouette, intr. v., to whirl about on tiptoe. — F. pirouetter, fr. pirouette. See pirouette, n.

Derivatives: pirouett-er, n., pirouett-ist, n.

pirssonite, n., a hydrous calcium sodium carbonate (mineral.) — Named after the American geologist Louis Valentine Pirsson (1860-1919). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

pis aller, last resource. — F., lit. 'to go worse', fr. pis, 'worse' (fr. L. pejus, neut. of pejor, 'worse'), and aller, 'to go'. See pejorative and alley.

pisanite, n., a hydrous iron copper sulfate (mineral.) - Named after the French chemist and mineralogist Félix Pisani (1831-1920), who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

piscary, n., the right of fishing (law). — ML. piscāria, prop. neut. pl. of the L. adj. piscārius, 'pertaining to fishing', fr. piscis, 'fish'. See Pisces and adj. suff. -ary.

-cy.

piscator, n., a fisherman. — L. piscator, fr. piscatus, pp. of piscari, 'to fish'. See next word.

piscatory, adj., pertaining to fishing. — L. piscātōrius, 'of fishermen', fr. piscātor, 'fisherman', fr. piscātus, pp. of piscārī, 'to fish', fr. piscis, 'fish'. See next word and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivatives: piscatory, n., piscatori-al, adj.

Pisces, n. pl., the twelfth sign of the zodiac. — L., pl. of piscis, 'fish', cogn. with Goth. fisks, OHG., OE. fisc, 'fish'. See fish, 'an aquatic animal', and cp. words there referred to.

pisci-, combining form meaning fish. — L. pisci-, fr. piscis, 'fish'. See prec. word.

pisciculture, n., fish culture. — Compounded of pisci- and L. cultūra, 'culture'. See culture.

Derivatives: piscicultur-al, adj., piscicultur-al-ly, adv., piscicultur-ist, n.

piscina, n., 1) fish pond; 2) stone basin in the wall of a church. — L. piscina, 'fishpond, pond for bathing, cistern, tank, reservoir', fr. piscis, 'fish'. See Pisces and -ine (representing L. -ina).

Derivative: piscin-al, adj.

piscine, n., bathing pool. — See prec. word.

piscine, adj., pertaining to fish. — Formed with suff.-ine (representing L.-inus) fr. L. piscis, 'fish'. See Pisces.

piscivorous, adj., fish-eating. — Compounded of pisci- and L. -vorus, 'devouring'. See -vorous.

pisé, n., puddled clay. — F., pp. of piser, 'to pound', fr. L. pinsere, 'to beat, pound, crush', whence pistillum, 'pestle'. See pestle.

Pisgah, n., name of a mountain in Moab, from which Moses saw the Promised Land. — Heb. Pisgā<sup>h</sup>, lit. 'cleft'. Cp. the phrase Pisgah sight (in allusion to Deut 3: 27).

pish, interj., v. and n. — Imitative.

**pishogue**, n., witchcraft, sorcery. — Ir. *piseog*, 'sorcery'.

pish-pash, n., rice soup containing small pieces of meat (Anglo-Ind.) — Pers. pish-pash, 'broken to pieces', fr. pashidan, 'to break to pieces'.

Pisidium, n., a genus of freshwater bivalves (zool.)
— ModL., dimin. of L. pisum, 'pea'. See pease and -idium.

pisiform, adj., shaped like a pea. — Compounded of L. pisum, 'pea' and forma, 'form, shape'. See pease and form, n., and cp. Pisum.

pismire, n., ant. — ME. pissemire, pissemyre, lit. 'ejecting a urinelike fluid', fr. pisse, 'urine' (see piss), and mire, myre, 'ant', which is rel. to ON. maurr, Norw. maur, OSwed. mỹr, mỹra, Swed. myra, Dan., Norw. myre, MDu. miere, Du. mier, Crimean Goth. miera, 'ant', and cogn. with Gk. μύρμηξ, L. formīca, 'ant'. See formic and cp. words there referred to.

**pisolite**, n., a limestone composed of globules shaped like peas (*petrogr.*) — Lit. 'peastone', fr.

Gk. πίσος, 'pea' and λίθος, 'stone'. See pease and -lite.

piss, intr. and tr. v. — ME. pissen, fr. OF. pissier (F. pisser), of imitative origin.

pistachio, n. — It. pistacchio (whence also F. pistache, Sp. pistacho), fr. L. pistācium, fr. Gk. πιστάχιον, 'pistachio nut', fr. πιστάχη, 'pistachio tree', fr. Pers. pistah, 'pistachio nut'. Cp. fustic.

pistareen, n., an old Spanish coin. — Prob. derived fr. Sp. peseta. See peseta.

Pistia, n., a genus of plants of the arum family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πιστός, 'liquid', rel. to πιπίσκειν, 'to give to drink', which is formed with reduplication fr. πίνειν, 'to drink', fr. I.-E. base \*pi-, \* $p\bar{o}(i)$ -, 'to drink', whence also L.  $p\bar{o}$ -tāre, 'to drink',  $p\bar{o}ti\bar{o}$ , 'a draft, drink'. See potion

pistil, n., ovary of a seed plant (bot.) — F., fr. L. pistillum, 'pestle' (see pestle); so called in allusion to its shape.

Derivatives: pistill-ar, pistill-ary, pistill-ate, pistill-ine, adjs.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

pistilli-, combining form denoting the pistil. — Fr. L. pistillum. See pistil.

pistilliferous, adj., containing a pistil. — Compounded of pistilliand -ferous.

pistol, n. — MF. (= F.) pistole (whence the dimin. pistolet), 'pistol', fr. G. Pistole, fr. Czech pistal, 'tube, pipe', formerly also 'fire-arm', derived fr. pisk, whistle', which is of imitative origin. For another weapon of Czech origin cp. howitzer.

Derivative: pistol, tr. v.

pistole, n., 1) a former Spanish gold coin; 2) any of various former European gold coins. — F., fr. It. piastola, dimin. of piastra, 'plate or leaf of metal', fr. L. plastrum. See plaster, n., and cp. piaster.

pistoleer, pistolier, n. — F. pistolier, fr. pistole, 'pistol' See pistol and -eer, resp. -ier.

pistolet, n., any of various former European gold coins. — F., dimin. of pistole. See pistole.

pistolgram, n., an instantaneous photograph. — Compounded of pistol and -gram.

pistolgraph, n., an apparatus for taking instantaneous photographs. — A hybrid coined fr. pistol and -graph.

pistology, n., the study of faith. — Compounded of Gk. πίστις, 'faith', and  $-\lambda ο γία$ , fr.  $-\lambda ό γος$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. Gk. πίστις stands for \*πίθ-τις, from the stem of πείθειν, 'to persuade', fr. I.-E. base \*bheidh-, \*bhidh-, whence also L. fidere, 'to trust, confide in'. See bid and cp. fidelity. For the second element see -logy.

piston, n. — F., fr. MF., 'a large pestle', fr. Ol. (= lt.) pistone, 'a piston', a var. of pestone, 'a pestle', fr. pistare, a var. of pestare, 'to pound', fr. Late L. pistare, freq. of L. pinsere (pp. pistus), 'to beat, pound'. See pestle and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -oon.

pistrix, n., a sea monster (Greek and Roman antiq.) — L. pistrix, alteration of pristis, fr. Gk. πρίστις, πρίστις, 'a shark, whale, sea monster', lit. 'sawyer', fr. πρίειν 'to saw', whence also πρίσμα, 'something sawn off'. See prism. The change of pristis to pistrix (lit. 'a female baker') is due to folk etymology.

Pisum, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (hot.) — L. pisum, 'pea'. See pease and cp. Pisidium.

pit, n., cavity. — ME. pyt, pit, put, fr. OE. pytt, 'pit, grave, pond', which—together with OS. putti, ON. pyttr, Du. put, OHG. p(f)uzza,p(f)uzzi (MHG., G. pfūtze), 'pool, puddle', and It. pozza, 'pool, puddle'—is borrowed fr. L. puteus, 'well, pit'. OF. puiz (whence F. puits), 'well, hole', derives fr. Frankish \*putti, which itself is a loan word fr. L. puteus. See puteal. Derivatives: pit. tr. v., pitt-er, n., pitt-ing, n.

pita, n., the fiber of the century plant; agave. — Sp., of Quechua origin.

pit-a-pat, adv., palpitatingly; n., the sound of something going pit-a-pat; intr. v., to go pit-apat. — Of imitative origin.

pitarrah, n., a basket or coffer used to carry the clothes of a person traveling by palankin (India).

— Hind. piṭārā, peṭārā, fr. OI. piṭakaḥ, 'basket', fr. piṭaḥ, piṭam, 'basket', which is rel. to Pali piṭaka-, peṭikā-, peṭiālaḥ, 'basket', pelā, peṭikā, 'a large basket', Singhalese peṭawa, peṭṭiyā, 'basket'; prob. of non-Aryan origin.

pitch, n., a resinous substance. — ME. pich, fr. OE. pic, fr. L. pix, gen. picis, 'pitch', which is cogn. with Gk. πίσσα (for \*πίνια), Lith. pikis, OSlav. piklū, 'pitch', fr. I.-E. base \*pī-, 'sap, juice', whence also L. pinus, 'pine', pituīta, 'slime, phlegm, viscous moisture'. See fat, adj., and cp. pine, the tree, pituitary. Cp. also pay, 'to coat with pitch', petechia, picamar, Picea, pittacal, pizza.

Derivatives: pitch-v, adj., pitch-i-ness, n.

pitch, v., to set up; to throw. — ME. pichen, picchen, prob. rel. to pick, 'to pierce', pike, 'a sharp point' (qq.v.)

Derivatives: pitch, n., pitch-ed, adj., pitch-er, n., pitch-ing, n.

pitch, tr. v., to cover with pitch. — ME. pichen, fr. OE. pician, fr. pic, 'pitch'. See pitch, n. Derivative: pitch-er, n.

pitchblende, n. (mineral.) — Loan translation of G. Pechblende. See pitch, 'resinous substance', and blende.

pitcher, n. — ME. picher, fr. OF. pichier, fr. VL. \*pīccārium, a var. of bīcārium, fr. Gk. βῖκος, 'earthen wine vessel'. See beaker.

Derivatives: pitcher-ed, pitcher-ful, adjs.

pitchfork, n. — Fr. earlier pickfork, a compound of pick, 'a pointed instrument', and fork; influenced in form by an association with pitch, 'to throw'.

Derivative: pitchfork, tr. v.

pitchstone, n. — Loan translation of G. Pechstein.

See pitch, 'resinous substance', and stone. piteous, adj. — ME. pitous, fr. OF. pitos (F. piteux), fr. VL. pietōsus, 'dutiful', fr. L. pietōs. See piety and -ous.

Derivatives: piteous-ly, adv., piteous-ness, n.

pith, n. — ME. pithe, pith, fr. OE. pipa, 'pith', rel. to MDu. pitte, Du. pit.

Derivatives: pith, tr. v., to kill by piercing the spinal cord, pith-less, adj., pith-y, adj., pith-i-ly, adv., pith-i-ness, n.

pithecanthrope, n. — See next word.

Pithecanthropus, n., a genus of extinct primates (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'monkey man', coined by Dr. Eugène Dubois (1858-1941), physician of the Dutch army in Java, fr. Gk. πίθηκος, 'ape, monkey', and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. For the first element see pitheco- and cp. the second element in Cercopithecus. For the second element see anthropo-.

Derivative: pithecanthrop-ic, adj.

pitheco-, before a vowel pithec-, pertaining to an ape or monkey. — Gk.  $\pi \iota \vartheta \eta \varkappa \sigma$ -,  $\pi \iota \vartheta \eta \varkappa -$ , fr.  $\pi \iota \vartheta \eta \varkappa \sigma$ , 'ape, monkey', which—like the related  $\pi \iota \vartheta \omega v$ , 'little ape'—is of uncertain etymology.

pithecoid, adj., resembling an ape. — Compounded of Gk. πίθηκος, 'ape, monkey', and -ostδής, 'like', fr. εἴδος, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and -oid.

pithecology, n., the study of apes. — Compounded of pitheco- and Gk. -λογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic').

Derivative: pithecolog-ic-al, adj.

pithos, n., a large earthen winejar (Greek archeol.)

— Gk. πίθος, which is dissimilated fr. \*φίθος and is cogn. with L. fidēlia, 'clay vessel' (orig. 'anything tied up together'), fiscus, 'woven basket, purse; treasury'. See fisc.

pitiable, adj. — ME. piteable, fr. OF. piteable (F. pitoyable), fr. pite (F. pitié). See pity and -able. Derivatives: pitiable-ness, n., pitiabl-y, adv.

piton, n., a peak. — F., 'peak of a mountain; eyebolt'. Cp. Sp. pitón, 'protuberance, prominence'.

pittacal, n., eupittonic acid (chem.) — G. Pittacal, Pittakal, coined by the German natural philosopher and industrialist Baron Karl von Reichenbach (1788-1869) in 1835 fr. Gk. πίττα, πίσσα, 'pitch', and καλός, 'beautiful'. The first element is cogn. with L. pix, gen. picis, 'pitch'; see pitch, 'resinous substance'. For the second element see calo-, for the ending see adj. suff. -al.

pittance, n., a dole. — ME. pitance, fr. OF. pitance, 'pity' (whence F. pitance, 'allowance of food, pious dole'), formed, with change of suffix, fr. OF. pitie (F. pitié). See piety, pity, and -ance.

pittite, n., an auditor in the pit of a theater (colloq.) — Formed fr. pit with subst. suff. -ite.

pituitary, adj., 1) pertaining to or secreting mucus; 2) of the pituitary gland. — L. pituitārius,

pituitous

'pertaining to phlegm', fr. pītuīta, 'slime; viscous moisture, phlegm', fr. I.-E. base \*pi-, 'sap, inice', whence also L. pīnus, 'pine', See pine, the tree, and cp. Hypopitys. For the ending see adi. suff. -arv.

Derivative: pituitary, n.

nituitous, adi., pituitary. — L. pītuītōsus, 'full of phleam, pituitous', fr. pituita, See prec. word and -ous.

Derivative: pituitous-ness, n.

pity. n. - ME. pite, fr. OF. pite, pitet (F. pitié), fr. L. pietātem, acc. of pietās. See pietv and cp. piteous.

Derivatives: pitv. tr. and intr. v., piti-ful, adi., piti-ful-ly, adv., piti-ful-ness, n., piti-less, adi., piti-less-ly, adv., piti-less-ness, n., pity-ing, adi., pity-ing-ly, adv.

pityriasis, n., a skin disease (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk, πιτυρίασις, 'scurf, dandruff', lit. 'branlike eruption of the skin', fr. πίτυρον, 'bran', which is cogn, with MIr. caith, 'dandruff', For the ending see suff. -iasis.

più, adv., more (used in musical terms). - It., fr. L. plus, 'more'. See plus.

Pius, masc. PN. — L. pius, 'dutiful, pious'. See

pivot, n., a point or pin, etc., on which something turns. — F. pivot, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: pivot-al, adj., pivot-al-ly, adv., pivot-er, n.

pivot, intr. v., to turn about on a pivot; tr. v., to cause to pivot. — F. pivoter, fr. pivot. See pivot,

pixie, n. — A var. of pyxie.

pixy, pixie, n., fairy, elf. — Fr. earlier pisky, which is rel. to Swed. pvsk, 'a little fairy'; of uncertain origin.

pixy, n. — A var. of pyxie.

pivvut, also spelled pivut, n., a religious poem added to the liturgy of the Jewish festivals and special Sabbaths. — Talmudic Heb. pivyūt, 'poem, hymn', in Medieval Heb. 'liturgic poem, liturgic poetry', verbal noun of piyyet, 'he wrote poetry', in Medieval Heb. 'he wrote liturgic poetry', which is prob. a back formation fr. payyetán, 'poet'. See payyetan.

pizza, also pizza pie, pie made of thinly rolled bread dough. — It. pizza, prob. fr. VL. \*picea (placenta), lit. 'pitchlike cake', which seems to be a loan translation of MGk. πίττα, 'cake, pie', fr. Gk. πίττα, 'pitch'. VL. \*picea is prop. fem. of the L. adj. piceus, 'of pitch', fr. pix, gen. picis, 'pitch'. See pitch, 'resinous substance'.

pizzicato, adv., adj. and n., direction to performers on stringed instruments to pluck the strings with the fingers instead of with the bow (music). — It., 'plucked, twitched', pp. of pizzicare, 'to pluck, twitch', fr. pizzare, 'to sting, prick', fr. pizzo, 'point, edge', which is prob. of imitative origin.

pizzle, n., penis of an animal, esp. of a bull. -Cp. Du. pees, 'sinew, string, pizzle'.

nlacability, n. -- L. nlācābilitās, 'placable disposition', fr. plācābilis. See next word and -itv.

placable, adi. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) placable, fr. L. plācābilis, 'easily appeased, placable', fr. plācāre, 'to appease', See placate and -able, Derivatives: placable-ness, n., placabl-v, adv.

placard, n. — ME. placauart, fr. OF. (= F.) placard, fr. plaquier (F. plaquer), 'to lay on, plaster', fr. MDu, placken, 'to patch (a garment). to plaster', which is related to MHG. placke, G. Placken, 'spot, patch', See plack and cp. plaque, Derivatives: placard, tr. v., placard-er, n.

placate, tr. v., to appease. — L. plācātus, pp. of plācāre, 'to appease', which is rel. to placēre, 'to please', placidus, 'peaceful, quiet'. See please and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: placat-er, n., placat-ing-ly, adv., placation (q.v.), placatory (q.v.)

placation, n. - L. plācātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'an appeasing', fr. plācātus, pp. of plācāre. See placate

placatory, adj. - L. plācātōrius, 'pertaining to appeasing', fr. plācātus, pp. of plācāre. See placate and adi. suff. -orv.

place, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. VL. \*plattea (whence also It. piazza, OProvenc. plasa, Catal. plassa, Sp. plaza, Port. praca), fr. L. platea, 'open space, street', fr. Gk. πλατεῖα (δδός). 'street', lit. 'broad way', fem. of πλατύς, 'flat. wide, broad', which is cogn. with OI. práthati, 'spreads out', prthúh, 'broad, wide, spacious', Avestic  $p^{\ell}r^{\ell}push$ , of s.m., Arm, lain, 'broad', L. planta, 'sole of the foot', OSlav. plesno, of s.m., Lith. platùs, 'broad', pletoti, 'to spread out', plotyti, 'to fold', MDu, vlade, Du, vla, vlade, 'cake', OHG. flado, 'offering cake', MHG. vlade, 'flat cake, honeycomb'. G. Fladen, 'flat cake', Swed., Norw. flundra, MHG. vluoder, G. Flunder, 'flounder', OIr. lethan, Co. ledan, 'broad'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*plāt-, \*plēt-, \*plet-, \*plot-, 'spread out, broad, flat'. Cp. piazza and plaza, which are doublets of place. Cp. also flat, 'level', flat, 'floor', flawn, 'a kind of pie', flounder, 'a fish', placer, placeta, plaice, plantain, plant of the genus Plantago', plane, the tree, plant, plantar, plat, 'piece of ground', plat, 'course of meal', plateasm, plateau, plate, platinum, Platon, platter, platy-, plot, 'piece of ground', and the first element in Plattdeutsch.

Derivatives: place, tr. v., place-ment, n., plac-er,

placebo, n., 1) the opening word of the antiphon in verspers for the dead (R.C.Ch.); 2) a medicine given merely to please a patient. - ME., fr. L. placebo, 'I shall please', 1st pers. sing. fut. of placere, 'to please' (see please); so called from placēbo, the initial word in the text of the Vulgate, Ps. 114:9.

placenta, n., a vascular organ on the wall of the uterus with which the embryo is connected by the umbilical cord (anat.) - L., 'cake', fr. Gk. πλακόεντα, acc. of πλακόεις, 'flat cake', which is rel. to πλάξ, 'anything flat' (see plank); prob. influenced in form by L. placere, 'to please'. In its anatomical sense the word placenta was first used by Realdo Colombo, Italian anatomist of the 16th century. Cp. the second element in leucoplakia.

Derivatives: placent-al, adj., placent-arv, adj., placent-ate, adj., placent-ation, n.

Placentalia, n. pl., name of a division of mammals (zool.) - ModL., neut. pl. of Late L. placentalis, fr. L. placenta. See prec. word.

placentitis, n., inflammation of the placenta (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. placenta with suff. -itis.

placer, n., one who places. - Formed fr. place with agential suff. -er.

placer, n., a glacial deposit containing valuable minerals, as gold and platinum. — Am. Sp. placer, fr. Sp. plaza, 'place', fr. L. platea, 'street, open space', fr. Gk. πλατεῖα. See place.

nlacet, n., a vote expressed by the word 'placet'. - L. placet, 'it pleases', 3rd sing. pres. indicat. of placere, 'to please'. See please and cp. words there referred to.

placeta, n., a small garden by the side of a building - Sp., 'small square', dimin, of plaza, 'square', fr. L. platea, 'street, open space'. See place.

nlacid, adi. - L. placidus, 'peaceful, placid, gentle, quiet', fr. placere, 'to please'. See please and -id.

Derivatives: placid-ly, adv., placid-ness, n.

placidity, n. — L. placiditās, 'mildness, placidity', fr. placidus. See prec. word and -ity.

plack, n., a small coin formerly current in Scotland. - Flemish placke, plecke, 'a small coin'. prop. 'something flat'. See plaque and cp. placard. placket, n., pocket in a woman's skirt; a petticoat. - Possibly a var. of placard.

placoid, adj. and n., platelike. - Compounded of Gk, πλάξ, gen, πλακός, 'level surface, plate' and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See plank and -oid.

plafond, n. - F., 'ceiling', fr. MF. platfond, lit. 'flat bottom'. F. plat derives fr. VL. \*plattus, fr. Gk. πλατός, 'flat'; see platy-. F. fond comes fr. L. fundus, 'bottom, basis'; see fund and cp. fond, 'foundation'.

plagal, adj., having its keynote in the middle of its compass (music). — ML. plagālis, fr. plaga, 'plagal mode', back formation fr. plagius, 'plagal', fr. MGk. πλάγιος, 'plagal', fr. Gk. πλάγιος, 'placed sideways, oblique, slanting', fr.  $\pi \lambda \dot{\alpha}$ γος, 'side', fr. I.-E. \* $p(e)l\bar{\alpha}g$ -, 'flat, spread out', whence also Gk. πέλαγος, 'the open sea', L. plaga, 'a hunting net'. I.-E. \*p(e)lag- is an enlargement of base  $*p(e)l\bar{a}$ - whence L. plānus. 'level, flat'. See plain, adj., and adj. suff. -al and cp. pelagic, Pelasgic, plagiary, plagio-. Cp. also flake, 'a thin flat piece', flake, 'rack for storing goods', fleck, fluke, 'flatfish'.

plagi-, form of plagio- before a vowel.

plagiary, n. - L. plagiārius, 'plunderer, oppressor kidnapper: a literary thief', fr. plagium. 'kidnapping', fr. plaga, 'a hunting-net', See prec. word and -arv.

Derivatives: plagiar-ism, n., plagiar-ist, n., plagiar-ist-ic, adi., plagiar-ize, tr. and intr. v., plagiar-iz-ation, n., plagiar-iz-er, n.

plagio., before a vowel plagi-, combining form meaning 'oblique, slanting'. — Gk. πλαγιο-. πλαγι-, fr. πλάγιος, 'oblique, slanting', See nlagal.

plagioclase, n., triclinic feldspar (mineral.) — G. Plagioclas, coined by the German mineralogist Johann August Friedrich Breithaupt (1791-1873) in 1847 fr. Gk. πλάγιος, 'oblique, slanting' (see plagal-), and κλάσις, 'a breaking', fr. κλᾶν, 'to break'. See clastic and cp. words there referred

plagioclastic, adi. — Compounded of plagio- and Gk. κλαστός, verbal adi, of κλαν, 'to break'. See clastic and cp. prec. word.

plague, n. — ME, plage, fr. MF, plague, fr. L. plāga, 'stroke, blow, wound, pestilence', fr. I.-E. base \*plāq-, \*plāg-, 'to strike', whence also Gk. πλήσσειν, πληγνύναι, 'to strike', πληγή, Dor. πλανά, 'stroke, blow', L. plangere, 'to strike, to beat the breast', 'to lament loudly' (orig, 'to lament while beating the breast'), OE. flocan, 'to strike, beat', Goth., OS, flokan, 'to bewail', OHG. fluohhan, fluohhon, MHG, vluochen, G, fluchen, OFris. flōka. Du. vloeken, 'to curse' (orig. 'to lament while beating the breast'). — According to some philologists L. plāga is a loan word fr. Dor.  $\pi \lambda \bar{\alpha} \gamma \dot{\bar{\alpha}}$ . — It. piaga, F. plaie, 'wound, sore, plague', Sp. plaga, 'plague, scourge, calamity', llaga, 'wound, sore', OIr. plag (gen. plaige), 'plague, pestilence', derive fr. L. plaga. Cp. plain, 'to mourn', plaint, plangent, plankton, plectrum, Plegadis, plessor, plexor, Aplectrum, apoplexy, complain, monoplegia, dyplegia, paraplegia, Symplegades. Cp. also flaw, 'gust of

Derivatives: plague, tr. v., plagu-ed, adj., plaguer. n., plague-some, adi., plagu-v, adi.

plaice, n., a European edible flatfish. — ME. plais, plaice, fr. OF. plaise, plaiz (F. plie), fr. Late L. platessa, 'plaice, flatfish', which prob. derives fr. Gk. πλατύς, 'flat'. See place.

plaid, n. — Gael. plaid, 'blanket', prob. contracted fr. peallaid, 'sheep skin', fr. peall, 'skin', fr. L. pellis, 'skin, hide'. See fell, 'hide', and cp.

plain, adi., flat; clear, distinct. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) plain, fr. L. plānus, 'even, level, flat, clear, distinct', fr. I.-E. base  $*p(e)l\bar{a}$ -, 'broad, flat, spread out', whence also Lith. plónas, 'thin', Lett. plâns, 'flat, thin', OPruss. plonis, 'threshing floor', Gk. πέλανος, 'sacrificial cake'. Hitt. palhi, 'broad'. Cp. plain, 'level country', plane, 'even, level', plane, the tree, plane, 'tool for smoothing', piano, llano, esplanade, explain, expiani

planation; cp. also Pole. Cp. I.-E. base \*plā-ro [= -r-enlargement of base \*p(e)lā-], which appears in OIr. lār (gen. lair), 'ground, floor', OE. flōr, 'floor', MHG. vluor, G. Flur, 'meadow, plain'; see floor. For a dental enlargement of base \*p(e)lā- see field. Two other enlargements of base \*p(e)lā- are \*p(e)lāg- and \*p(e)lāq-. The former appears in Gk. πλάγος, 'side', πλάγιος, 'placed sideways, oblique, slanting', πέλαγος, 'the open sea'; cp. flake, 'a thin flat piece', flake, 'rack for storing goods', flask, 'plate of the trail of a gun carriage', flaw, 'crack', flay, fleck. For derivatives of base \*p(e)lāq- see please.

plain, n., level country. — ME. plein, playn, fr. OF. plain, fr. L. plānum, 'level ground, plain', prop, neut. of the adj. plānus, 'level, flat', used as a noun. See plain, adj. F. plaine, 'level country, plain', is formed fr. the fem. of the adj. plain, 'even, level' (fr. L. plānus).

plain, intr. v., to complain, lament. — ME. pleinen, playnen, fr. OF. (= F.) plaindre, 'to mourn', fr. L. plangere, 'to strike, to beat the breast', 'to lament loudly' (orig. 'to lament while beating the breast'). See plague and cp. esp. plaint. Cp. also plangorous.

plain chant, plain song. — F. See plain song.

plain song, ancient system of church music. — Loan translation of F. plain chant, 'plain song', compounded of plain, 'even', and chant, 'song'. See plain, adj., and chant, n., and cp. plain chant.

plaint, n. — ME., fr. OF. plaint, fr. L. planctus, 'lamentation', fr. planctus, pp. of plangere, 'to strike, to beat the breast; to lament loudly'. See plain. 'to complain'.

plaintiff, n. — ME. plaintif, fr. OF. (= F.) plaintif, n., fr. plaintif, adj., 'complaining'. See next word.

plaintive, adj. — ME. plaintif, fr. OF. plaintif (fem. plaintive), 'complaining', fr. plainte, 'complaint', fr. plaint, 'complaint, lamentation'. See plaint and -ive.

Derivatives: plaintive-ly, adv., plaintive-ness, n. plait, n. — ME. pleyt, playt, fr. OF. ploit, 'fold', fr. earlier pleit, fr. VL. \*plictum, fr. L. plicitum, neut. pp. of plicāre, 'to fold'. See ply, 'to bend', and words there referred to and cp. esp. plat, 'braid', and pleat and plight, 'condition', which are doublets of plait.

Derivatives: plait, tr. v., plait-ed, adj., plait-er, n., plait-ing, n.

plan, n. — F., 'sketch of a district; scheme, project, design', which is prob. a blend of plan, 'plane' (fr. L. plānum, 'level ground'), and earlier F. plant, 'the act of planting', whence 'something planted', which is a back formation fr. planter, 'to plant'. See plane, 'flat surface', and plant, n.

Derivatives: plan, adj., tr. and intr. v., plan-less, adj., plan-less-ly, adv., plan-less-ness, n., planned, adj., planner, n., planning, n.

planar, adj., pertaining to a plane or flat. — Late

L. plānāris, 'level, flat', fr. L. plānus, 'even, level, flat'. See plain, adj., and adj. suff. -ar. planarian, n., any of the flat, wormlike animals of the class Turbellaria (zool.) — Late L. plānārius, 'level, flat', fr. plānāris, of s.m., fr. L. plānus, 'even, level, flat'. See plain, 'flat', and -arian. planch, also planche, n., a plank floor — (dial. E.) — ME. plaunche, fr. OF. (= F.) planche, 'plank', fr. L. planca, 'board, slab, plank'. See plank.

planchet, n., a metal disk out of which a coin is made. — F. planchette. See next word.

planchette, n., a small board. — F., dimin. of planche. See planch and -ette.

plancier, n., the underside of a cornice. — OF. planchier, plancher, 'planking' [whence F. plancher, '(boarded) floor'], fr. planche, 'board, plank'. See plank and cp. planch.

plane, n., plane tree. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) plane, fr. L. platanus, fr. Gk. πλάτανος, 'plane tree', prop. 'tree with large leaves', fr. πλατός, 'wide, broad'. See place and cp. platan, Platanus. plane, tr. v., to make smooth. — ME. planen, fr. OF. (= F.), planen, 'to make smooth, make even', fr. Late L. plānāre, 'to level, make flat', fr. L. plānus, 'even, level, flat'. See plain, adj.

plane, n., tool for smoothing. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) plane, refashioned after planer, 'to plane', fr. OF. plaine, 'plane', fr. Late L. plāna, of s.m., back formation fr. plānāre, 'to level, make flat', See plane, 'to make smooth'.

Derivative: plane, tr. v., to make smooth with or as with a plane; intr. v., to work with a plane; plan-er, n.

plane, n., a flat surface. — L. plānum, 'level ground', prop. neut. of the adj. plānus, 'even, level, flat'. See plain, adj., and cp. plane, 'airplane'.

plane, adj., flat, level. — L. plānus, 'even, level, flat'. See plain, adj.

plane, n., airplane. — Short for airplane. Cp. monoplane, biplane, triplane, emplane, gyroplane, hydroplane.

Derivative: plane, intr. v.

planet, n. — ME. planete, fr. OF. planete (F. planète), fr. Late L. planēta, fr. Gk. πλανήτης, 'wandering; wanderer' [in the pl. (ἀστέρες) πλανῆται, 'wandering stars'], a collateral form of πλάνης, 'wanderer, roamer', fr. πλανᾶσθαι, 'to wander', pass. of πλανᾶν, 'to lead astray', fr. πλάνη, 'wandering, roaming', which is of uncertain etymology.

Derivatives: planet-al, adj., planet-ed, adj.

planetarium, n., an orrery. — ModL. planētārium, prop. neut. of Late L. planētārius, 'pertaining to planets', used as a noun. See next word and 1st -ium.

Derivatives: planetar-ian, adj., planetary (q.v.) planetary, adj. and n. — Late L. planetārius, 'pertaining to planets', fr. planeta. See planet and adj. suff. -ary and cp. prec. word.

planetesimal, adj., pertaining to the small plane-

tary bodies of space. — Short for planet infinitesimal. See planet and infinitesimal.

Derivative: planetesimal, n.

planetoid, n., an asteroid. — Lit. 'resembling a planet', formed fr. planet and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Derivative: planetoid-al, adj.

plangency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

plangent, adj., beating with a loud sound (said esp. of waves). — L. plangens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of plangere, 'to strike, beat'. See plain, 'to complain', and -ent.

Derivative: plangent-ly, adv.

plangorous, adj., lamenting. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. plangor, 'lamentation', fr. plangere, 'to strike, to beat the breast; to lament loudly'. See plain, 'to complain'.

plani-, combining form meaning 'level, plane'. — L. plāni-, fr. plānus, 'even, level, flat'. See plain, adi., and cp. plain, n.

planiform, adj., having the form nearly flat (anat.) — Compounded of plani- and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

planimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the area of a plane surface. — F. planimètre. See plani- and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

planimetry, n., the measurement of plane surfaces. — ML. plānimetria, fr. L. plānus, 'even level, flat', and -metria, '-metry'. See plain, adj., and -metry.

Derivatives: planimetr-ic, planimetr-ic-al, adjs. planish, tr. v., to polish. — Fr. obsol. F. planiss, pres. part. stem of planir (F. aplanir), 'to flatten, smooth, planish', fr. plan, 'even, level, flat', fr. L. plānus. See plain, adj., and verbal suff. -ish. Derivatives: planish-er, n., planish-ing, n.

plank, n. — ME. planke, fr. ONF. planque [corresponding to OF. (= F.) planche], fr. L. planca, 'board, slab, plank', which is rel. to phalanga, 'pole to carry burdens', fr. Gk. φαλάγγη, of s.m., which is rel. to φάλαγξ, gsn. φάλαγγος, trunk, log'. See phalanx and cp. planch, planchet, plancier.

Derivatives: plank, tr. v., plank-er, n., plank-ing, n.

plank-sheer, n., also plane-sheer. — Folk etymology for obsolete *plancher*, fr. F. *plancher*, 'floor'. See plancier.

plankton, n., collective name for plant and animal organisms floating on the surface of seas. — Coined by the German physiologist Viktor Hensen (1835-1924) fr. Gk. πλαγκτόν, neut. of πλαγκτός, 'wandering', verbal adj. of πλάζω, 'I go astray, wander', which stands for \*πλάγγιω, and is rel. to πληγή, 'stroke', πλήσσω, 'I strike', and cogn. with L. plangere, 'to strike, to beat the breast'. See plague and cp. words there referred to.

plano-, combining form meaning 'level, flat, plane'. — L. plāno-, fr. plānus, 'even, level, flat'. See plane, adj.

plano-, combining form meaning 'wandering, roaming'. — Gk. πλανο-, fr. πλανᾶσθαι, 'to wander'. See planet.

planoblast, n., the medusa form of a hydroid (zool.)

— Compounded of plano- and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See -blast.

Derivative: planoblast-ic, adj.

planoconcave, adj., plane on one side and concave on the other. — Compounded of plano-, 'flat', and concave.

planoconvex, adj., plane on one side and convex on the other. — Compounded of plano-, 'plane', and convex.

planometer, n., a device for gauging a plane surface. — A hybrid coined fr. plano-, 'plane', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

plant, n. — ME. plante, fr. OE. plante, fr. L. planta, 'sprout, shoot, twig' (whence also It. pianta, Sp. planta, F. plante, G. Pflanze, Ir. cland, W. plant), which is prob. a back formation fr. L. \*plantāre, 'to tread down with the sole', whence 'to level the ground for sowing', a denominative formed fr. planta, 'sole of the foot'. See place and cp. plantar. Cp. also clan.

Derivatives: plant, v. (q.v.), plant-ling, n. plant, tr. v. — ME. planten, fr. OE. plantian, fr. L. plantāre, 'to plant', fr. planta. See prec. word and cp. implant, transplant.

Derivatives: plant-able, adj., plantation (q.v.), plant-ing, n. and adj.

Plantaginaceae, n. pl., the plantain family (bot.)

— ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. L. plantago, gen. -inis. See Plantago.

plantaginaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Plantago, n., a genus of plants, the plantain (bot.)

— L. plantāgō, 'plantain'. See plantain, 'plant of the genus Plantago'.

plantain, n., any plant of the genus Plantago. — ME. plantaine, fr. OF. plantaine, plantain, plantein, fr. L. plantāginem, acc. of plantāgō, 'plantain', fr. planta, 'sole of the foot' (see place); so called in allusion to its flat leaves.

plantain, n., a species of banana. — Sp. plátano, plántano, a blend of Caribbean palatana, 'banana', and Sp. plátano, 'plane tree' (see plane, the tree). The English form of this word shows the influence of prec. word.

plantar, adj., pertaining to the sole of the foot. — L. plantāris, fr. planta, 'sole of the foot', which is cogn. with Gk. πλατύς, 'flat, wide, broad'. See place and adj. suff. -ar and cp. supplant.

plantation, n. — L. plantātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. plantātus, pp. of plantāre, 'to plant'. See plant, v., and -ation.

plantigrade, adj., walking on the whole sole; n., a plantigrade animal. — F., compounded of L. planta, 'sole of the foot', and the stem of gradi, 'to walk'. See plantar and grade.

plantlet, n., a little plant. — Dimin. formed fr.
plant, n., with suff. -let.

plantocracy

plantocracy, n., rule of planters in W. Indies (hist.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. planta, 'plant', and Gk. -κρατία, 'rule', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See plant, n., and -cracy.

planula, n., the free-moving larva of coelenterates (zool.) — ModL., dimin. formed fr. L. plānus, 'flat'. See plain, 'level', and -ule.

Derivatives: planul-ar, planul-ate, adis,

plaque, n., an ornamental plate or tablet. — F., fr. MDu. placke, 'small coin', which is related to MHG. placke, G. Placken, 'spot, patch'. Cp. placard, plack.

plaquette, n., a small plaque. — F., dimin. of plaque. See prec. word and ette.

plash, tr. v., to bend and interweave branches, etc. — ME. plashen, fr. OF. plaissier, pleissier, fr. VL. \*plectiāre, fr. L. plectere, 'to plaid, braid, intertwine', which is cogn. with Gk. πλέκειν, 'to plait', πλοχή, 'network'. See ply, 'to bend', and words there referred to and cp. esp. pleach, which is a doublet of plash.

plash, n., a shallow pool. — ME. plasche, fr. OE. plasc, rel. to MDu. plasch, Du. plas, 'pool, puddle'; prob. of imitative origin.

Derivative: plash-y, adj.

plash, tr. and intr. v., to splash. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Du. plassen, G. platschen and E. splash.

Derivatives: plash, n. and adv., plash-y, adj.

-plasia, -plasis, -plasy, combining form meaning 'formation'. — ModL. -plasia, -plasis, fr. Gk. πλάσις, 'molding, formation', fr. πλάσσειν, 'to mold, form'. See plasma.

plasm, n., plasma. — See plasma.

plasm-, form of plasmo- before a vowel.

-plasm, combining form meaning 'something molded', as in bioplasm, cytoplasm. — Gk. -πλασμα, fr. πλάσμα, 'something molded'. See next word.

plasma, also plasm, n., 1) the liquid part of blood;
2) the protoplasm. — Late L., fr. Gk. πλάσμα,
'something molded', fr. πλάσσειν, 'to mold,
form, model'. Cp. πλάθανον, 'mold in which
bread or cakes are baked', and the second element in κοροπλάθος, 'modeller of small figures'. Cp. also plasson, plaster, plastic, plastid,
plastron.

Derivatives: plasm-atic, plasm-ic, adjs.

plasmo-, before a vowel plasm-, combining form denoting 1) plasma; 2) the protoplasm; 3) the cytoplasm.— Fr. Gk. πλάσμα, 'something molded'. See prec. word.

plasmodium, n., mass of protoplasm formed through the fusion of a number of one-celled organisms. — ModL., compounded of plasma and Gk.  $-\dot{\omega}\delta\eta_{\xi}$ , 'like'. See -ode, 'like'.

plasmolysis, n., contraction of the protoplasm owing to the withdrawal of water by exosmosis.

— ModL., compounded of plasmo- and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing, setting free'. See -lysis.

plasmolytic, adj., pertaining to plasmolysis. — See prec. word and -lytic.

plasmolyze, tr. v., to subject to plasmolysis; intr. v., to undergo plasmolysis. — Formed fr. plasmolysis with suff. -ize.

plasmosome, n., a nucleolus in the nucleus of a cell (biol.) — Compounded of plasmo- and Gk. σῶμα, 'body', See soma, 'body'.

plasson, n., the protoplasm of primitive organisms (biol.) — Coined by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919) fr. Gk. πλάσσον, 'that which molds or forms', neut. pres. part. of πλάσσειν. See plasma.

-plast, combining form denoting 'something made', as in *bioplast*, *protoplast*. — Gk. -πλαστος, fr. πλαστός, 'molded, formed', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν. See plasma.

plastein, n., any of proteins formed under the influence of pepsin during digestion (biochem.) — Formed with suff. -in fr. Gk. πλαστός, 'molded, formed', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν; see plasma. For the suff. cp. casein.

plaster, n. — ME., fr. OE., fr. L. emplastrum, fr. Gk. ἔμπλαστρον, 'plaster, salve', a word used by Galen instead of the more usual ἔμπλαστον, fr. ἐμπλαστός, -η, -ον, 'daubed on or over', verbal adj. of ἐμπλάσσειν, 'to plaster up, stuff in, form in', fr. ἐμ-, ἐν-, 'in' (see 2nd en-) and πλάσσειν, 'to mold, form'. See plasma and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also It. emplastro, F. emplâtre, 'plaster', and see plaster.

Derivatives: plaster, v. (q.v.), plaster-y, adj., plaster-i-ness, n.

plaster, tr. v. — ME. plasteren, partly fr. plaster, partly fr. plastrir (F. plâtrer), 'to plaster', fr. OF. plastre (F. plâtre), 'plaster'. See plaster, n. Derivatives: plaster-er, plaster-ing, n.'s.

plaster of Paris. — So called because originally obtained from large deposits in Montmartre, a suburb of *Paris*.

plastic, adj. — L. plasticus, fr. Gk. πλαστικός, 'of molding, of forming', fr. πλαστός, 'molded, formed', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν. See plasma and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: plastic, n., plastic-al-ly, adv., plastic-ism, n., plastic-ity, n., plastic-ize, tr. v., plastic-iz-ation, n., plastic-iz-er, n.

plastid, n., a cell (biol.) — Coined by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919) fr. Gk. πλαστός, 'molded, formed', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν (see plasma), and suff. -id, fr. Gk. dimin. suff. -ίδιον.

**plastometer,** n., an instrument for measuring *plasticity.* — Compounded of Gk. πλαστός, 'molded, formed', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **plasma** and **meter**, 'poetical rhythm'.

plastron, n., a breastplate. — MF. (= F.), 'breastplate', fr. It. piastrone, augment. of piastra, 'breastplate', fr. impiastro, 'plaster' fr. L. emplastrum. See plaster and -oon.

-plasty, combining form denoting: 1) the act or process of forming, as in *dermatoplasty*; 2) plastic surgery applied to a specified part of the body,

as in *labioplasty*. — Gk. -πλαστί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. πλαστός, 'molded, formed', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν. See plasma.

plat, n., piece of ground. — Fr. obsol. plat, 'a flat surface', fr. ME. plat, platte, 'a flat thing, a flat surface', fr. the adj. plat, 'flat', fr. OF. plat, of s.m., which derives fr. VL. \*plattus, fr. Gk. πλατύς, 'flat, wide, broad'. See place and cp. plot, 'piece of ground', which is a var. of plat. plat, n., one of several courses at a meal. — F. plat, 'dish, course at a meal', prop. the adj. plat, 'flat', used as a noun. See prec. word.

plat, tr. v., to interweave. — A var. of plait.

plat-, combining form. - See platy-.

Plataleidae, n. pl., the family of spoonbills (ornithol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. platalea, 'spoonbill', fr. Gk. \*πλαταλέα, fr. πλατύς, 'broad' (see place); so called in allusion to the shape of the bill.

plataleine, adj. — See prec. word and adj. suff.

platan, platane, n., the plane tree. — L. platanus. See plane, the tree.

Platanaceae, n. pl., the plane tree family (bot.) — ModL., formed from next word with suff.

Platanus, n., a genus of trees, the plane tree (bot.)

— L. platanus, 'the plane tree'. See plane, the tree, and cp. platan.

platband, n. (archit.) — F. plate-bande, lit. 'a flat band', fem. of plat, 'flat', and bande, 'a band'. See plat, 'piece of ground', and band, 'a tie'.

plate, n., thin sheet of metal, etc. — ME. plate, fr. OF. plate, 'sheet of metal', prop. fem. of plat, 'flat, even', used as a noun, fr.VL.\*plattus, fr. Gk. πλατύς, 'flat, wide, broad'. See place and cp. plat, 'piece of ground', plat, 'course at a meal'. Cp. also the second element in vamplate.

Derivatives: plate, tr. v., plat-ed, plate-ful. adjs., plat-er, n., plat-ing, n.

plateasm, n., also plateiasm, broad, Doric pronunciation. — Gk.πλατειασμός, fr.πλατειάζειν, 'to pronounce broadly (like the Dorians)', fr. πλατός, fem. πλατεῖα, 'broad'. See place and cp. platy-.

plateau, n., a tableland. — MF. (= F.), 'tableland', fr. OF. plat, 'flat surface', fr. the adj. plat, 'flat'. See plat, 'piece of ground'.

platelet, n., a small platelike body. — Formed fr. plate with dimin. suff. -let.

platen, n., also platten, flat plate pressing paper against the inked type (print). — MF. plateine, fr. platine, 'a flat plate', fr. plat, 'flat'. See plat, 'piece of ground', and cp. plate.

plateresque, adj., in the decorative style of Spanish Renaissance architecture. — Sp. plateresco, lit. 'resembling the work of silversmiths', fr. platero, 'silversmith', fr. plata, 'silver'. See platinum and -esque.

platform, n. — MF. (= F.) plate-forme, lit. 'flat form'. See plate, 'piece of ground', and form, n., and cp. platband.

Derivatives: platform, tr. and intr. v., platformal-ly, adv., platform-er, n., platform-ist, n., platform-ist-ic. adi.

platin-, form of platino- before a vowel.

platina, n., crude native platinum (chem.) — Sp. or ModL. See platinum.

platini-, combining form meaning 'platinum; platinic'. — Fr. Mod L. platinum. See platinum. platiniferous, adj., containing platinum. — Compounded of platini- and the stem of L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See -ferous.

platino, before a vowel platin, combining form meaning 'platinum, platinous'. — See platinum. platinoid, adj., like platinum. — Formed fr. platin- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

platinum, n. — ModL., fr. earlier platina, fr. Sp. platina in platina del Pinto, i.e. 'little silver of the River Pinto'; so called because of its silver-white color and because it was first found near the River Pinto. Sp. plata comes either fr. OProvenc. plata or fr. OF. plate, which mean 'sheet of metal', and ult. derive fr. Gk. πλατύς, 'flat, wide, broad'. See plate and cp. platina. Cp. also plateresque.

Derivatives: platinum, platin-ic, adjs., platin-ize, tr. v., platin-iz-ation, n., platin-ous, adj.

platitude, n., dullness, commonplaceness. — F., formed on analogy of *latitude* fr. *plat*, 'flat'. See plat, 'course of meal', and -tude.

Derivatives: platitudin-arian, n., platitudin-arian-ism, n., platitudin-ism, n., platitudin-ist, n., platitudin-ize, intr. v., platitudin-iz-ation, n., platitudin-iz-er, n.

Platonic, adj., pertaining to Plato or Platonism.

— L. Platōnicus, fr. Gk. Πλατωνικός. 'of Plato', fr. Πλάτων, 'Plato', the celebrated Greek philosopher (427?-347 B.C.E). His original name was Aristocles. (Πλάτων prop. means 'broad-shouldered'. It derives fr. πλατύς, 'broad'; see platy-.This name was given to him in allusion to his broad shoulders.) For the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: Platonic-al-ly, adv.

Platonism, n. — ModL. platonismus. See prec. word and -ism.

Platonist, n. — ML. platonista. See Platonic and -ist.

Platonize, intr. v., to follow the teachings of Plato; tr. v., to render Platonic. — F. platoniser, fr. Gk. Πλατωνίζειν, 'to imitate Plato', fr. Πλάτων. See Plato and -ize.

Derivatives: Platoniz-ation, n., Platoniz-er, n.

platoon, n., 1) a small body of soldiers; 2) a company of men. — F. peloton, 'ball, clew, group of people, group of soldiers', dimin. of pelote, 'ball, clew'. See pellet and -oon.

Plattdeutsch, n., Low German spoken in North Germany. — G., fr. Du. platduits, lit. 'flat (or low) German', fr. plat, 'flat, plain, clear' (fr. OF. plat), and duits, 'German'. See plat, 'piece of ground', and Dutch.

platter 1

platter, n., a flat plate. — ME. plater, fr. AF. plater, fr. OF. (= F.) plat, 'dish', fr. plat, 'flat'. See plate.

plattnerite, n., lead dioxide (mineral.) — G. Plattnerit, named after the German mineralogist Karl Friedrich Plattner, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

platy-, also plat-, combining form meaning 'broad, wide, flat'. — Gk. πλατυ-, fr. πλατύς. See place and words there referred to and cp. esp. plat, 'piece of ground', plat, 'course of meal', plate, platinum, plane, the tree, plant, plantar.

Platyhelminthes, n. pl., a genus of worms, the flatworm (zool.) — Lit. 'flat worms', fr. platyand Gk. ἕλμινς, gen. ἕλμινθος, 'worm'. See helminth

platypus, n., the duckbill. — Lit. 'flatfooted', fr. platy- and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See -pod.

**platyrrhine**, adj., having a broad nose. — Compounded of **platy-** and Gk. ῥτς, gen. ῥτνός, 'nose'. See **rhino-**.

platysma, n., a broad muscle on each side of the neck (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πλάτυσμα, 'a flat object; widening, dilation', fr.  $\pi\lambda\alpha\tau$ υς, 'flat, wide, broad'; see platy- and -ma. In its anatomical sense the word platysma was introduced by Oribasius, physician of Emperor Julian.

plaudit, n., applause. — Fr. L. plaudite, imper. pl. of plaudere, 'to clap, strike, beat, to clap the hands', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. plausible, applaud, explode. Cp. also Apluda.

plausible, adj.—L. plausibilis, 'worthy of applause, praiseworthy', fr. plausus, pp. of plaudere. See plaudit.

Derivatives: plausibil-ity, n., plausible-ness, n., plausibl-v. adv.

plausive, adj., applauding. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. plausus, pp. of plaudere. See plaudit.

Plautine, adj., pertaining to, or in the style of, the Roman comic poet Titus Maccius Plautus (254?-184 B.C.E.) — L. Plautīnus, fr. Plautus. For the ending see suff. -ine (representing L. -īnus).

Plautus, n., a genus of birds, the great auk (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. L. plautus, 'flat, broad, flat-footed', which is of uncertain origin.

play, intr. v. — ME. pleien, fr. OE. plegian, plegan, 'to exercise, busy oneself, play, applaud' (whence prob. OE. plega, 'exercise, play, applause'), prob. rel. to MDu. pleyen, playen, 'to rejoice, be glad', and perh. also to OE. pleoh, 'danger, risk', plēon (for \*plehan), 'to expose to danger, risk', and to MDu. pleghen, Du. plegen, 'to care for, be accustomed to', OHG. pflegan, MHG., G. pflegen, of s.m. See plight and cp. pledge.

Derivatives: play-able, adj., play-ed, adj., player (q.v.), play-ing, adj., play-ing-ly, adv., play-some, adj., play-some-ly, adv., play-some-ness,

play, n. — ME. plei, fr. OE. plega, 'exercise, play, applause'. See play, v.

Derivatives: play-ful, adj., play-ful-ly, adv., play-ful-ness. n.

player, n. — ME. pleyer, fr. OE. plegere, fr. plegian, plegan, 'to amuse oneself, play'. See play, v., and agential suff. -er.

playlet, n., a short play. — Dimin. formed fr. play. n., with suff. -let.

plaza, n., a public square in a Spanish or Spanish-American town. — Sp. plaza, fr. VL. \*plattea, fr. L. platēa, 'broad street'. See place and cp. piazza.

plea, n. — ME. plaid, plait, plai, fr. OF. plaid, plait, fr. ML. placitum, 'lawsuit', fr. L. placitum, 'opinion, determination', lit. 'that which is agreeable', prop. neut. pp. of placēre, 'to please', used as a noun. See please and cp. words there referred to.

pleach, tr. v., to bend and interweave (branches), etc. — ME. plechen, fr. dial. OF. \*plechier, corresponding to OF. plessier, pleissier. See plash, 'to intertwine'.

Derivatives: pleach-ed, adj., pleach-er, n.

plead, intr. and tr. v. — ME. plaiden, fr. OF. plaidier (F. plaider), fr. plaid, 'plea'. See plea. Derivatives: pleader (q.v.), plead-ing, n. and adi., plead-ing-lv, adv., plead-ing-ness, n.

pleadable, adj. — ME. pledable, fr. OF. plaidable, fr. plaidier. See plead and -able.

pleader, n. — ME. pleder, a var. of playdour, fr. OF. plaideor (F. plaideur), fr. plaidier (F. plaider). See plead and agential suff. -er.

pleasance, n. — OF. plaisance, fr. plaisant. See next word and -ce.

pleasant, adj. — ME. pleasant, fr. OF. plaisant, pres. part. of plaisir, 'to please'. See please and

Derivatives: pleasant-ly, adv., pleasant-ness, n. pleasantry, n. — F. plaisanterie, fr. plaisant. See prec. word and -ry.

please, intr. and tr. v. - ME. plaisen, plesen, fr. OF, plaisir (F. plaire, 'to please', is due to the analogy of faire, 'to make, do'), fr. L. placere, 'to please', which is rel. to plācāre, 'to soothe, pacify', orig. 'to be smooth', resp. 'to make smooth', fr. I.-E. base \* $p(e)l\bar{a}q$ -, 'to smooth, make even', whence also Gk. πλάξ, gen. πλακός, 'level, surface', πλακόεις, 'flat' (whence L. placenta, 'cake'), Lett. plakt, 'to become flat', plakans, 'flat', Toch. Bplāki, 'consent, agreement', ON, flaga, 'layer of earth', Norw, flag, 'open sea', OE. floh, 'fragment, piece of stone', OHG. fluoh, MHG. vluo, fluh, 'cliff'. See plain, adj., and cp. complacent, displacency, displease, placate, placebo, placet, placid, plank, plea, plead, supplicate.

Derivatives: pleas-ed, adj., pleas-ed-ly, adv., pleas-ed-ness, n., pleas-er, n., pleas-ing, n. and adj., pleas-ing-ly, adv., pleas-ing-ness, n.

pleasure, n. — ME. plesir, plaisir, fr. OF. (= F.) plaisir, inf. used as a noun, fr. L. placere, 'to

please'. For the subst. use of the inf. and for the change of the F. suff. -ir to E. -ure, cp. leisure. See please and -ure and cp. displeasure.

Derivatives: pleasure, tr. and intr. v., pleasure-ful, adj., pleasur-er, n., pleasur-ing, n.

pleat, n., a fold. — A var. of plait. Cp. plight, 'condition'.

Derivatives: pleat, tr. v., pleat-er, n.

pleb, n., 1) a plebeian; 2) a plebe. — Abbreviation of plebeian.

plebe, n., a member of the lowest class in the military academies at West Point and Annapolis. — F. plèbe, 'the plebs, the common people', fr. L. plēbem, acc. of plēbs. See plebeian. plebeian, adj., of the common people. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. plēbēius, 'belonging to the common people', fr. plēbēs, plēbs, gen. plēbis, 'the common people', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \*plē-, 'to be full', whence also Gk. πλήθος, 'people, multitude, great number', πλήρης, 'full', L. plēnus, 'full', pleō, plēre, 'to fill'. See full, adj., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word.

plebiscite, n., direct vote of the people. — F. plébiscite, fr. L. plēbiscītum, for plēbis scītum, lit. 'the people's decree', fr. plēbis, gen. of plēbs, 'people' and scītum, 'decree', prop. neut. pp. of scīscere, 'to seek to know, to decree', inchoative of sciō, scīre, 'to know'. See plebeian and science. Derivatives: plebiscit-ary, adj., plebiscit-ari-an, adj., plebiscit-ar-ism, n., plebiscit-ic, adj.

plebs, n., the common people. — L. plebs. See plebeian and cp. plebe.

Plecoptera, n. pl., an order of insects (entomol.)

— ModL., compounded of Gk. πλέκειν, 'to plait, twine, twist', and πτερόν, 'wing'. See plecto- and ptero-.

Derivatives: plecopter-an, n., plecopter-id, adj. and n., plecopter-ous, adj.

Plecotus, n., a genus of mammals, the long-eared bat (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πλέκειν, 'to plait, twine, twist', and οὖς, gen. ἀτός, 'ear'. See plecto- and oto-.

Derivative: plecot-ine, adj.

plecto-, combining form meaning 'twisted', as in Plectognathi. — Fr. Gk. πλεκτός, 'twisted', verbal adj. of πλέκειν, 'to plait, twine, twist', related to πλοκή, 'network', πλόκος, 'tress', and cogn. with L. plectere, 'to plait', plicāre, 'to fold'. See ply, 'to bend' and cp. words there referred to.

Plectognathi, n. pl., an order of teleost fishes (ichthyol.) — ModL., compounded of plecto-and Gk. γνάθος, 'jaw'. See gnatho-.

plectrum, n., a small piece of metal, bone, etc., used for plucking the strings of a guitar, mandolin, zither, etc. — L. plēctrum, fr. Gk.  $\pi\lambda\tilde{\eta}\varkappa$ -τρον, 'an instrument to strike with, instrument for striking the lyre', a derivative of  $\pi\lambda\tilde{\eta}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\nu$ , 'to strike'. See plague and cp. Aplectrum.

pledge, n. — ME. plegge, fr. OF. plege, pleige, plaige, etc. (F. pleige), 'hostage, security, war-

rant, pledge', fr. ML. plēbium, plēvium, which is prob. a blend of OS. plegan, 'to promise, pledge oneself', and L. praebēre, 'to give, grant, furnish'. OS. plegan is rel. to OHG. pflegan, 'to care for, be accustomed to', OE. plēon (for \*plehan), 'to risk, expose to danger'; see plight, 'pledge', and cp. play, v. For the etymology of L. praebēre see prebend. Cp. replevin, replevy.

Dienipotentiary

pledge, tr. v. — ME. pleggen, fr. OF. plegier (F. pleiger), fr. plege, 'pledge'. See pledge, n.
Derivatives: pledg-ee, n., pledg-or, pledge-or, n.,

**pledget,** n., compress of lint (med.) — Of uncertain origin.

nledg-er, n.

Plegadis, n., a genus of birds including the ibises (ornithol.) — Mod L., fr. Gk. πληγάς gen. πληγάδος, 'sickle', from the stem of πλήσσειν, 'to strike'. See plague and cp. words there referred to.

-plegia, -plegy, combining form denoting paralysis, as in hemiplegia (med.) — Gk. -πληγί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. πληγή, 'stroke, blow', from the stem of πλήσσειν, 'to strike'. See plague and cp. words there referred to.

Pleiad, n., 1) one of the Pleiades; 2) a group of seven 16th cent. French poets, the chief member of which was Pierre de Ronsard. - L. Plēïas. pl. Plēïadēs, fr. Gk. Πλειάς, pl. Πλειάδες; in sense 2) fr. F. Pléiade, fr. L. Plēias. See next word. Pleiades, n. pl., 1) the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, transformed by Zeus into a group of stars (Greek mythol.); 2) a group of several hundred stars in the constellation Taurus, commonly spoken of as seven, though only six are visible to the average naked eye. — L. Plēïades (pl.), fr. Gk. Πλειάδες (also Πληϊάδες) (pl.). contracted fr. Πελειάδες and prob. lit. meaning 'constellation of the dove', fr. πελειάδες, pl. of πελειάς, 'dove', a derivative of πέλεια, 'dove'. prop. 'the gray bird', fr. I.-E. base \*pel-, 'darkcolored, gray', whence also OE. fealo, 'brown'. See fallow, 'brownish yellow', and cp. words there referred to.

pleio-, pleo-, combining form meaning 'more'. — Fr. Gk. πλείων (poet. πλέων), 'more, greater, larger' (compar. of πολύς, 'much'), which is rel. to πλέως, πλέος, 'full, filled', πλεῖστος, 'most, largest' (superl. of πολύς), fr. I.-E. base \*plē-, \*pelĕ-, 'to be full, to fill'. See full, adj., and cp. poly-, plus. Cp. also next word and pleonasm. Pleistocene, adj., pertaining to the period also called Posttertiary or Glacial Period (geol.) — Coined fr. Gk. πλεῖστος, 'most', and καινός, 'new'. See prec. word and -cene and cp. Pliocene. Derivative: Pleistocene, adj.

plenary, adj., full; absolute. — Late L. plēnārius, 'full', fr. L. plēnus, 'full'. See plenum, and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivative: plenari-ly, adv.

plenipotentiary, adj., having full power or authority. — ML. plēnipotentiārius (whence also F. plēnipotentiaire), fr. Late L. plēnipotēns, gen.

-entis, 'having full power', fr. L. plēnus, 'full', and potēns, gen. -entis, 'powerful'. See plenum, potent and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivative: plenipotentiary, n.

plenish, tr. v., to fill up. — Fr. OF. pleniss-, pres. part. stem of plenir, 'to fill', fr. L. plēnus, 'full'. See plenum and verbal suff. -ish and cp. replenish. Derivatives: plenish-ing, n., plenish-ment, n.

plenitude, n., fullness. — ME., fr. L. plēnitūdō, 'fullness, plenitude', fr. plēnus, 'full'. See plenum and -tude.

plenteous, adj., plentiful. — ME. plentivous, plentevous, plenteus, fr. OF. plentivos, derived fr. plenteif, 'plentiful', fr. plente, 'fullness'. See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: plenteous-ly, adv., plenteous-ness, n.

plenty, n. — ME. plente, plentie, fr. OF. plente, fr. L. plēnitātem, acc. of plēnitās, 'fullness, plenty', fr. plēnus, 'full'. See next word and -ty. Derivatives: plenty, adv., plenti-ful, adj., plentiful-ly, adv., plenti-ful-ness, n.

plenum, n., 1) a space filled with matter; 2) a full meeting. — L. plēnum, 'a space occupied by matter, a plenum', prop. neut. of the adj. plēnus, 'full', fr. I.-E. base \*plē-, 'to be full, to fill'. See full, adj., and cp. words there referred to.

pleo-, combining form meaning 'more'. — A var. of pleio-.

pleomorphism, n., the ability of crystallizing in two or more distinct fundamental forms. — Compounded of pleo- and Gk.  $\mu o \rho \phi \dot{\eta}$ , 'form, shape'. See morpho-.

pleonasm, n., the use of superfluous words, redundancy (rhet.) — Late L. pleonasmus, fr. Gk. πλεονασμός, fr. πλεονάζειν, 'to be more than enough, abound, be superfluous', fr. πλέον, neut. of πλέον, 'more'. See pleio-.

pleonaste, n., ceylonite (mineral.) — F. pléonaste, fr. Gk. πλεοναστός, 'abundant', verbal adj. of πλεονάζειν, 'to be more than enough, abound' (see pleonasm); so called by the French mineralogist René-Just Haüy (1743-1822) in 1801 in allusion to the number of faces.

pleonastic, adj., superfluous, redundant. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. πλεοναστός. See prec. word.

pleopod, n., an abdominal limb of a crustacean (2001.) — Formed fr. pleo- and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See -pod.

**plerome**, n., the central part of the primary tissue out of which the stele is said to rise (bot.) — Gk.  $\pi\lambda\dot{\eta}\rho\omega\mu\alpha$ , 'fullness', fr.  $\pi\lambda\eta\rho\sigma\bar{\nu}\nu$ , 'to make full', fr.  $\pi\lambda\dot{\eta}\rho\eta\varsigma$ , 'full', fr. I.-E. base \*plē-, 'to be full, to fill'. See **full**, adj., and cp. words there referred to. For the ending of Gk.  $\pi\lambda\dot{\eta}\rho\omega\mu\alpha$  see suff. -**ma**.

Plesiosaurus, n., a genus of lizardlike marine reptiles of the Mesozoic (paleontol.) — ModL., coined by William Daniel Conybeare (1787-1857) fr. Gk. πλησίος, 'near', and σαῦρος, 'lizard'. The first element is rel. to πέλας, 'near',

πελάζειν, 'to approach', πλήν, 'beyond', έμπλην, 'quite near', and cogn. with L. pellere (pp. pulsus), 'to push, strike, drive'. See pulse, 'throb'. For the second element see saurian.

plessor, n., a small hammer used in percussion (med.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. πλήσσειν, 'to strike', and the Latin agential suff. -or. See plague and cp. plexor. Cp. also plectrum.

plethora, n., 1) excess, superabundance; 2) (med.) superabundance of blood in the body. — ModL. plēthōra, fr. Gk. πληθώρα, 'fullness', fr. πλήθειν, 'to be full', fr. I.-E. base \*plē-, 'to be full'. See full, adj., and words there referred to and cp. esp. plerome, plethysmograph.

plethoric, adj., 1) overfull; 2) characterized by plethora. — ModL. plēthōricus, fr. plēthōra. See prec. word and -ic.

Derivative: plethoric-al-ly, adv.

plethysmograph, n., an instrument for measuring and recording variations in parts of the body, esp. as caused by the changes in the circulation of the blood. — Compounded of Gk. πληθυσμός, 'enlargement', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. The first element derives fr. πληθύς, 'multitude', which is rel. to πλήθος, of s.m., πλήθειν, 'to be full'; see plethora. For the second element see -graph.

pleur-, form of pleuro- before a vowel.

pleura, n., a thin membrane which lines the thorax of mammals (anat.) — ML., fr. Gk. πλευρά, 'side, rib', which is of doubtful origin. Cp. pleurisy, pleuron.

Derivatives: pleur-al, adj. and n.

**pleuric**, adj., pleural. — ML. *pleuricus*, fr. Gk. πλευρικός, 'pertaining to the ribs', fr. πλευρά. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

pleurisy, n., inflammation of the pleural membrane (med.) — OF. pleurisie (F. pleurésie), fr. Late L. pleurisis, for Gk. πλευρῖτις, fr. πλευρά, 'side. rib'. See pleura and -itis.

pleuritic, adj., 1) pertaining to pleurisy; 2) suffering from pleurisy. — L. pleuriticus, fr. Gk. πλευριτικός, 'suffering from pleurisy', fr. πλευρίτις. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

pleuro-, before a vowel pleur-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the side', as in pleuro-carpus; 'pertaining to the pleura', as in pleuro-pneumonia. — Gk. πλευρο-, πλευρ-, fr. πλευρά, 'side; rib'. See pleura.

pleurocarpous, adj., bearing the fruit on the side of the stem. — Compounded of pleuro- and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See carpel and -ous.

pleurodont, adj., having the teeth attached to the side of the jawbone. — Compounded of pleuroand the stem of Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See odonto-.

pleuron, n., the lateral part of a thoracic segment in insects (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πλευρόν, 'rib', which is rel. to πλευρά, 'rib, side'. See pleura.

Pleuronectidae, n. pl., a family of flatfishes (ich-thyol.) — ModL., compounded of pleuro- and

Gk. νήκτης, 'swimmer', fr. νήχειν, 'to swim'. See necto- and -idae.

pleuropneumonia, n., inflammation of the pleura and the lungs. — See pleuro- and pneumonia.

pleurotomy, n., the surgical operation of the pleura (med.) — Formed fr. pleuro- and Gk.  $-\tau o \mu i \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting of', fr.  $\tau o \mu i \bar{\eta}$ , 'a cutting'. See -tomy.

pleuston, n., a kind of small vegetation floating on the water. — Formed fr. Gk. πλεῦσις, 'sailing', fr. πλεῖν, 'to sail', fr. I.-E. base \*pleu-, 'to flow'. See flow.

Derivative: pleuston-ic, adj.

plexal, adj., pertaining to a plexus. — Formed fr. plexus with adj. suff. -al.

plexiform, adj., resembling a plexus. — Compounded of plexus and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form. n.

pleximeter, n., a thin plate placed over that part of the body which is to receive the blows in percussion (med.) — Compounded of Gk.  $\pi\lambda\tilde{\eta}$ - $\xi_{L\zeta}$ , 'stroke', from the stem of  $\pi\lambda\dot{\eta}$ σσειν, 'to strike', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See plague and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

plexor, n., a plessor. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk.  $\pi\lambda\tilde{\eta}\xi\iota_{\zeta}$ , 'a striking' (from the stem of  $\pi\lambda\dot{\eta}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\nu$ , 'to strike'), and the Latin agential suff. -or. See plague and cp. plessor.

plexus, n., a network (anat.) — L., 'braid, network', fr. plexus, pp. of plectere, 'to braid, plait, twist'. See ply, 'to bend', and cp. words there referred to.

pliable, adj. — ME. pliabylle, fr. MF. (= F.) pliable, fr. plier, 'to fold, bend', fr. L. plicare, 'to fold, bend', and -able.

Derivatives: pliabil-ity, n., pliable-ness, n., pliably, adj.

pliancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff.

pliant, adj. — ME. pliaunt, fr. MF. (= F.) pliant, pres. part. of plier, 'to fold, bend', fr. L. plicāre. See prec. word and -ant.

Derivatives: pliant-ly, adv., pliant-ness, n.

plica, n., fold, esp. fold in the skin; Polish plait (med.) — ML., back formation fr. L. plicāre, 'to fold, bend'. See ply, 'to bend', and cp. next word. Derivative: plic-al, adj.

plicate, adj., having folds; plaited. — L. plicātus, pp. of plicāre, 'to fold, bend'. See ply, 'to bend', and adj. suff. -ate and cp. duplicate, replicate. Derivatives: plicat-ed, adj., plicate-ly, adv., plicate-ness, n., plicat-ion, n.

plicatile, adj., capable of being folded together. — L. plicātilis, 'that which may be folded together, flexible, pliable'. See prec. word and -ile.

plier, n., one who plies. — Formed fr. ply, 'to bend', with agential suff. -er.

pliers, n. pl., a small pair of pincers. — Prop. pl. of prec. word.

plight, n., state, condition. — ME. plit, 'condition', fr. AF. plit, corresponding to OF. pleit, ploit, fr. VL. \*plictum, fr. L. plicitum, neut. pp.

of *plicare*, 'to fold, bend', hence prop. a var. of **plait** (q.v.) The spelling of *plight* with *gh* is due to a confusion with OE. *pliht*, 'danger, risk' (see *plight*, 'pledge').

plight, n., pledge. — ME. pliht, pligt, 'danger; engagement', fr. OE. pliht, 'risk, danger', rel. to OFris., MDu., Du. plicht, 'care, carefulness', OHG. pfliht, MHG., G. pflicht, 'obligation, duty', MDu. pleghen, Du. plegen, 'to care for', be accustomed to', OHG. pflegan, MHG., G. pflegen, of s.m., MDu. plien, 'to answer for, guarantee', OE. plēon (for \*plehan), 'to risk, expose to danger'. See play, v., and cp. plege.

plight, tr. v., to pledge. — ME. plighten, fr. OE. plithan, 'to pledge', fr. plith, 'risk, danger'. Cp. Du. ver-plichten, G. ver-pflichten, 'to bind, oblige', and see plight, 'pledge'.

Derivatives: plight-ed, adj., plight-er, n.

Plimsoll mark, a mark on the hull of a British vessel showing how deeply she may be loaded.

— Named after Samuel Plimsoll (1824-98), an advocate of shipping reform.

plinth, n., the square block below the base of a column (archit.) — L. plinthus, fr. Gk. πλίνθος, 'brick', which is cogn. with OE. flint, 'flint'. See flint and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: plinth-er, n.

Pliocene, adj., pertaining to the latest epoch of the Tertiary period (geol.) — Coined fr. Gk. πλείων, 'more' and καινός, 'new'. See pleio- and -cene and cp. Pleistocene.

Derivative: Pliocene, n.

ploce, n., emphatic repetition of a word (rhet.) — L., fr. Gk. πλοχή, 'a plaiting, twining, twisting, braiding', which is rel. to πλέχειν, 'to plait, twine, twist, braid', and cogn. with L. plectere, 'to plait, braid', plicāre, 'to fold'. See ply, 'to bend', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word.

Ploceidae, n. pl., the family of weaverbirds (ornithol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. πλοκεύς, 'plaiter, braider', which is rel. to πλοκή, 'a plaiting, braiding'. See prec. word.

plod, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: plod, n., plodd-er, n., plodd-ing, adj., plodd-ing-ly, adv., plodd-ing-ness, n.

-ploid, combining form denoting a (specified) multiple (biol.) — Contraction of Gk. -πλόος, '-fold' (see haplo-), and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape' (see -oid).

Derivative: -ploid-y (forms nouns from adjectives in -ploid).

plop, interj., intr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin. plosion, n., implosion or explosion (phon.) — See explosion.

plosive, adj., and n., implosive or explosive (phon.)

— See explosive.

plot, n., a small piece of ground. — ME. plot, plotte, 'piece of ground'; prop. a var. of plat, 'piece of ground' (q.v.)

Derivative: plot, tr. v.

plot, n., conspiracy. — Prob. a blend of F. peloter,

Derivatives: plot, tr. and intr. v., plott-ed, adi., plott-er, n., plott-ing, adj., plott-ing-ly, adv.

nlough, n. — See plow.

ployer, n., the name of several birds. — OF, plovier, lit, 'the rain bird' fr. VL, \*plovārius, fr. \*ployere, 'to rain', corresponding to L. pluere (see pluvial). F. pluvier, 'plover', has been refashioned after L. pluvia, 'rain'. The hird is so called because its arrival usually coincides with the season of rain.

plow, plough, n. — ME. plough, fr. Late OE. plog, ploh, fr. ON, plogr, which is rel. to OS, plog. OFris. ploch, Du. ploeg, OHG., MHG. pfluoc, G. Pflug. These words are traceable to L. plovus or plovum, 'plow', a word of prob. Rhaetian origin (see Pliny, Hist, Nat., 18, 172). — OSlay. plugă, Lith. plūgas, 'plow', are Teutonic Ioan

Derivatives: plow, plough, tr. and intr. v., plow-er, plough-er, n., plow-ing, plough-ing, n.

ploy, intr. v., to diminish front (milit.) — Aphetic for deploy.

Derivative: ploy-ment, n.

Pluchea, n., a genus of plants, the marsh fleabane (bot.) — ModL., named after the French Abbé N.-A. Pluche (1688-1761).

pluck, tr. and intr. v. - ME. plucken, fr. OE. pluccian, ploccian, fr. VL. \*piluccāre, 'to deprive of hair' (whence also MHG., G. pflücken, MDu. plucken, plocken, Du, plukken, ON, plukka, plokka, Dan. plukka, Swed. plocka), fr. L. pilāre, 'deprive of hair', fr. pilus, 'hair'. It. piluccare, 'to pluck grapes', Provenc. pelucar, 'to pluck out', F. éplucher, 'to pick, clean, peel, pare', also derive from VL. \*piluccāre. See pile, 'hair', and cp. plush, Cp. also pill, 'a little ball of medicine', and words there referred to.

Derivatives: pluck, n., pluck-ed, adj., pluck-edness, n., pluck-er, n., pluck-y, adj., pluck-i-ly, adv., pluck-i-ness, n.

plug, n. — MDu. plugge (Du. plug), rel. to Swed., Norw. plugg, Dan. plog, MLG. pluck, MHG. phloc. G. Pflock.

Derivatives: plug, tr. and intr. v., plugg-able, adj., plugg-ed, adj., plugg-er, n., plugg-ing, n., and adj., plugg-ing-ly, adv.

plum, n. — ME. plumme, plum, fr. OE. plume, fr. VL. prūna (fem. sing. for orig. L. neut. pl.), fr. L. prūnum, 'plum', fr. Gk. προύμνον, of s.m., which is of uncertain, possibly Phrygian, origin. The disappearance of the m in Latin is due to dissimilation. Cp. MDu. prūme (whence Du. pruim), OHG. pfrūma (whence MHG. pfrūme, G. Pflaume), which also are Latin loan words. See prune, n.

Derivative: plumm-y, adj.

plumage, n., the feathers of a bird. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) plume, fr. OF. plume, fr. L. plūma, 'down, feather', See plume, n, and -age. Derivative: plumag-ed, adi.

plumassier. n., a dealer in ornamental feathers. — F., derivative of MF, plumasse, 'plume of feathers', fr. plume, 'feather', See prec, word and

plumate, adi., having plumage (zool.) - L. plūmātus, 'feathered', fr. plūma, See plume and adi. suff. -ate.

plumb, n., a lead hung on a string to show the vertical line; a plummet. - ME. plom, plum, plumbe, fr. OF. (= F.) plomb, fr. L. plumbum. 'lead', which, together with Gk, μόλιβος, μόλυβδος, 'lead', was prob, borrowed from a Mediterranean, possibly the Iberian, language, Cp. plumber, plummet, plunge, aplomb, Cp. also molybdenum.

Derivatives: plumb, tr. v., plumber (q.v.), plumb-

plumb, intr. v., to work as a plumber (collog.) — Back formation fr. plumber.

**Plumbaginaceae**, n. pl., the leadwort family (bot.) --- Formed fr. Plumbago with suff. -aceae.

plumbaginaceous, adi. — See prec. word and

plumbago, n., graphite. — L. plumbāgō, 'a species of lead ore, black lead', fr. plumbum, 'lead', See plumb, n.

Plumbago, n., a genus of plants, the leadwort (bot.) - See prec. word.

plumbeous, adj., lead-colored. — L. plumbeus, 'leaden', fr. plumbum. See plumb, n., and -eous. plumber, n. — ME. plummer, fr. MF. plommier, plummier (F. plombier), fr. L. plumbārius, 'plumber', prop. the adj. plumbārius, 'pertaining to lead', used as a noun. See plumb and agential

plumbery, n. — ME. plomerye, fr. MF. plommerie (F. plomberie), fr. plommier, 'plumber'. See prec. word and -erv.

plumbiferous, adi., containing lead. — Compounded of L. plumbum, 'lead' (see plumb), and -ferous.

plumbism, n., lead poisoning. — Formed fr. L. plumbum, 'lead', with suff. -ism. See plumb.

plumbous, adi., containing lead, especially in a low valence. — L. plumbosus, 'full of lead'. See plumb and -ous.

plumbum, n., lead (chem.) — L. See plumb.

plume, n., feather. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. plūma, 'feather, down', for \*plus-ma, which is cogn. with OE. flēos, flies, 'fleece'. See fleece and cp. deplume, unplume, displume.

Derivatives: plume, tr. v., plume-less, plume-like, adjs., plum-er, n., plum-ery, n., plum-y, adj.

plumelet, n., 1) a plumule; 2) a little plume. — Formed fr. plume with dimin. suff. -let.

plumiped, adj., having feet covered with feathers; n., a plumiped bird. — Compounded of L. plūma, 'feather', and pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See plume and pedal.

plummet, n. — ME. plomet, fr. OF. plommet,

dimin, of plom, plon, 'lead', fr. L. plumbum. 'lead'. See plumb, n., and -et.

Derivatives: plummet, tr. v., plummet-ed, adi., nlummet-less, adi.

plumose, adi., covered with feathers; featherlike. \_ I. plūmosus, 'full of feathers', fr. plūma. See plume and adi. suff. -ose.

plump, adj., rounded, filled out. - MDu. plomp. lit. 'falling suddenly': of imitative origin. See next word.

Derivatives: plump-en, tr. and intr. v., plump-ly, adv., plump-ness, n., plump-y, adj.

plump, tr. v., to cause to fall; intr. v., to fall suddenly. - ME. plumpen, fr. MDu. plompen. which is of imitative origin.

Derivatives: plump-er, n., plump-ing, n.

plump, adv., with sudden fall. — Imitative. Cp. nlumo, v.

plumule, n., 1) a down feather (zool.); 2) rudimentary bud of a young plant. - L. plūmula, dimin. of plūma. See plume and -ule.

plunder, tr. v. - G. plündern, 'to plunder, pillage', fr. MHG. plundern, 'to plunder', orig. 'to take away household furniture', fr. MHG. blunder, plunder, 'household furniture' (whence G. Plunder, 'lumber, baggage'), fr. MDu. plunder, plonder, 'household goods', which is rel. to Fris., Du. plunje (for \*plundje), 'clothes'.

Derivatives: plunder, n., plunder-age, n., plunderer, n., plunder-ess, n., plunder-ing, n. and adj., plunder-ing-ly, adv., plunder-ous, adj.

plunge, tr. and intr. v. - ME. plongen, plungen, fr. OF. plongier (F. plonger), fr. VL. \*plumbicare, prop. 'to immerse fishing-nets provided with lead', fr. L. plumbum, 'lead'. See plumb.

Derivatives: plunge, n., plung-er, n., plung-ing, adi., plung-ing-ly, adv.

plunk, tr. v., 1) to pluck (a stringed instrument); 2) to throw heavily; intr. v., 1) to give forth a twanging sound; 2) to fall heavily. - Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: plunk, n. and interj.

pluperfect, adj. and n. - Contraction of L. (tempus) plūs quam perfectum, 'more than perfect (tense)', prop. a loan translation of Gk (χρόνος) ὑπερσυντελικός. Cp. F. plus-que-parfait and see nlus and perfect.

plural, adj. - ME. plurel, plural, fr. OF. plurel (whence, with change of suff., F. pluriel), fr. L. plūrālis, 'belonging to more than one', fr. plūs, gen. plūris, 'more'. See plus and adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: plural, n., plural-ism, n., plural-ist, n., plural-ist-ic, adj., plural-ist-ic-al-ly, adv., plurality (q.v.), plural-ize, tr. v., plural-iz-ation, n., plural-iz-er, n., plural-ly, adv.

plurality, n. — ME. pluralite, fr. MF. (= F.) pluralité, fr. L. plūrālitātem, acc. of plūrālitās, 'plurality', fr. plūrālis. See prec. word and

pluri-, combining form meaning 'more'. - L. plūri-, from the stem of plūs, gen. plūris, 'more'. See plus.

pluriaxial, adi., having more than one axis. — Compounded of pluri- and axial.

plutocracy

plus, prep. adi., and n. - L. plūs, gen. plūris, 'more', whence plūrimus, 'most'; cogn. with OI. pūrvi, purúh, 'much', prāyah, 'mostly', OPers. paru. Gk. πολύς, 'much, many', πλείων, πλέων, 'more', πλεῖστος, 'most', πολλάχις, 'often', OIr. il, 'much', ilar, 'crowd', W. elu, 'much', Lith, pilus, 'abundance', Goth. filu, OHG. filu, MHG. vil. G. viel. ODu. vilo. OFris. felo. fel(e). ON. fiöl- (only in compounds), OS. filu, OE. fela, feala, feola, 'much, many'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*plē-, 'to fill'. See full, adi., and cp. pleio-, poly-,

plus fours, n. pl., loose knickerbockers. — So called because orig. they reached four inches below the knees.

plush, n., a fabric with a long soft pile. — F. pluche, fr. earlier peluche, back formation fr. OF. peluchier, 'to pull, tug' (whence F. éplucher, 'to pick, clean, peel, pare'), fr. VL. \*piluccāre. 'to deprive of hair', fr. L. pilus, 'hair'. See pile, 'hair', and cp. pluck and words there referred

Derivatives: plush, intr. v., plush-ed, adj., plushette, n., plush-y, adj., plush-i-ly, adv., plush-iness, n.

plut-, form of pluto- before a vowel.

plutarchy, n., plutocracy. — Compounded of Gk. πλοῦτος, 'wealth', and -αρχία, 'rule', fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See pluto- and -archy and cp. plutocracy.

pluteus, n., 1) a partition placed between columns; a kind of penthouse to protect soldiers; a bookshelf (Roman antiq.); 2) the larva of echinoids and ophiuroids (zool.) - L. pluteus, 'a shed, penthouse, parapet, bookshelf', prob. in gradational relationship to Lith. plautai, 'the crossbars of the dry kiln', plautas, 'path in the beehive', Lett. plàukts, 'wallboard'.

Pluto, n., the god of the lower world in Greek mythology. — L. Plūtō, Plūtōn, fr. Gk. Πλούτων = Πλουτοδότης, lit. 'giver of riches', fr. πλοῦτος, 'riches', and δότης, 'giver', from the stem of διδόναι, 'to give'; see plutocracy and date, 'point of time'. See Otto Kern, Die Religion der Griechen I (1926), p. 130, Note 9. Cp. plutonium.

Pluto, name of the planet most remote from the sun, discovered in 1930. - Named after Pluto, the god of the lower world. See prec. word.

pluto-, before a vowel plut-, combining form meaning 'riches'. — Gk. πλουτο-, πλουτ-, fr. πλοῦτος, 'riches'. See next word.

plutocracy, n., government by the wealthy. — Gk. πλουτοκρατία, 'plutocracy', compounded of πλοῦτος, 'riches', and -κρατία, 'rule, government', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. The first element prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \*pleu-, 'to flow', whence also L. pluere, 'to rain'; see pluvial. For the second element in plutocracy see -cracy.

plutocrat 1204

plutocrat, n., a person who rules by his wealth. — Back formation fr. Gk. πλουτοκρατία. See prec. word.

Derivatives: plutocrat-ic, plutocrat-ic-al, adjs., plutocrat-ic-al-ly, adv.

plutolatry, n., worship of wealth. — Compounded of pluto- and -λατρεία, -λατρία, fr. λατρεία, 'hired labor, service, worship', See -latry.

plutomania, n., an excessive desire for wealth. — Compounded of pluto- and -mania.

Plutonic, adj., 1) of, or pertaining to, Pluto; 2) subterranean; 3) crystallized (said of igneous rocks). — Formed fr. 1st Pluto with suff. -ic. — Plutonic theory, the theory which regards heat as the main geological agency.

Plutonism, n., Plutonic theory. — See prec. word and -ism.

Plutonist, n., an adherent of the Plutonic theory.

— See Plutonic and -ist.

plutonium, n., a transuranic element (chem.) — ModL., a name suggested by Glenn Theodore Seaborg (1912- ) and Arthur Charles Wahl (1917- ) in 1942 after Pluto, the second planet beyond Uranus, on the analogy of the element name neptunium, which was so named by McMillan after Neptune, the first planet beyond Uranus (see neptunium). For the ending of plutonium see chem. suff. -ium.

**plutonomy,** n., political economy. — Formed fr. Gk. πλοῦτος, 'riches', and -νομία, fr. νόμος, 'law'. See **pluto-** and -**nomy.** 

Derivatives: plutonom-ic, adj., plutonom-ist, n. pluvial, adj., rainy. — L. pluviālis, 'of rain', fr. pluvia, 'rain', short for aqua pluvia, 'rainy water, rain', prop. fem. of the adjective pluvius, 'rainy, bringing rain', fr. pluere, 'to rain', fr. I.-E. base \*pleu-, 'to flow, to swim', whence also OI. plávate, 'navigates, swims', Gk.  $\pi\lambda$ ū́vɛɪv, 'to wash',  $\pi\lambda$ ɛ́ɛɪv,  $\pi\lambda$ ɛ̃īv, 'to navigate', OE. flōwan, 'to flow'. See flow and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Pluviôse, plover. For the ending see adi. suff. -al.

pluvial, n., an ecclesiastic's cope. — ML. pluviale, 'a raincloak', prop. neut. of the Latin adj. pluviālis, 'pertaining to rain, rainy', used as a noun. See pluvial, adi.

pluviometer, n., rain gauge. — A hybrid coined fr. L. pluvia, 'rain', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure', see pluvial and meter, 'poetical rhythm'. The correct form is hyetometer, fr. Gk. ὑετός, 'rain', and μέτρον, 'measure'.

Derivatives: pluviometr-ic, pluviometr-ic-al, adjs., pluviometr-ic-al-ly, adv., pluviometr-y, n.

pluviose, adj., pluvious. — L. pluviōsus. See pluvious.

Derivative: pluvios-ity, n.

Pluviôse, n., the fifth month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting fr. Jan. 20th to Feb. 18th). — Lit. 'the rainy month', coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 fr. L. pluviōsus, 'rainy'. See pluvious. For the form of the word cp. Nivôse, Ventôse.

pluvious, adj., pertaining to rain; rainy. — L. pluviōsus, 'rain' (whence also F. pluvieux), fr. pluvia, 'rain'. See pluvial and -ous.

ply, n., fold, layer. — OF. (= F.) pli, fr. plier. See next word.

ply, tr. and intr. v., to bend. — ME, plien, fr. OF. (= F.) plier, fr. earlier pleier (whence F. player). 'to fold, bend', fr. L. plicare, 'to fold, bend', fr. earlier \*plecare, refashioned on analogy of compounds such as complicare, 'to fold together' (see complicate), and explicare, 'to unfold' (see explicate), implicare, 'to infold' (see implicate): rel. to L. plectere, 'to plaid, braid, intertwine'. and cogn. with OI. praśnah, 'wickerwork, basket', Gk, πλέκειν, 'to plait', πλοκή, 'network', OSlav. pleto, plesti, 'to braid, plait, twist', OS., OHG. flehtan, MHG. vlehten, G. flechten, Du. vlechten, ON. flētta, Swed. fläta, OE. fleohtan. of s.m. Goth, flahta, 'braid'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*nlek-, 'to plait, twist', an enlargement of base \*pel-, 'to fall'. See fold and cp. -fold. Cp. also accomplice, application, appliqué, apply, complex, complicate, complice, complicity, complin, decuple, deploy, display, doblon, dobra, double, doubloon, duplex, duplicate, duplicity, employ, explicate, explicit, exploit, flask, 'bottle', flax, flex, haplo-, imply, multiplex multiply, octuple, perplex, plait, plash, 'to interweave', plat, 'to interweave', pleach, pleat, Plecotus, plecto-, plexus, pliable, plica, plicate, plight, 'condition', ploce, -ploid, quadruple, quadruplex, replica, replicate, reply, sextuple, simple, splay, symploce, Symplocos, triplex, triplicate.

Derivatives: pliable (q.v.), pli-er, n.

ply, tr. v., to work at, pursue diligently; intr. v., to work (at something). — Shortened fr. apply. Plymouth Rock, a breed of domestic fowls. — So called after the famous rock in *Plymouth*, Mass., where the Mayflower landed in 1620.

Plynteria, n. pl., name of the Greek festival, on which the clothes of the statue of Athene were washed. — Gk. Πλῦντήρια (scil. ἰερά), lit. 'the feast of washing', neut. pl. of πλῦντήριος, 'pertaining to washing', fr. πλΰνειν, 'to wash', rel. to πλέειν, πλεῖν, 'to navigate', and cogn. with L. pluere, 'to rain'. See pluvial.

plywood, n. — Compounded of ply, 'layer of wood', and wood.

-pnea, -pnoea, combining form meaning 'breathing'. — ModL., fr. Gk. -πνοια, fr. πνοιά, πνοιή, πνοή, 'blowing, breathing', fr. πνείν, 'to breathe'. See pneuma.

pneum-, form of pneumo-, before a vowel.

pneuma, n., the vital spirit. — Gk. πνεῦμα, 'breath, wind, air', fr. πνεῖν, 'to blow', which is of imitative origin. Cp. pneumatic, pneumonia. Cp. also neume.

pneumat-, form of pneumato- before a yowel.
pneumatic, adj., pertaining to, or acting by means of, wind or air. — L. pneumaticus, fr. Gk.
πνευματικός, 'of wind or air', fr. πνεῦμα, gen.

πνεύματος, 'breath, wind, air'. See prec. word and 1st -atic.

Derivatives: pneumatic, adj., pneumatic-al-ly, adv., pneumat-ics, n.

pneumato-, before a vowel pneumat-, combining form meaning 'wind, air; spirit; presence of air'.

— Gk. πνευματο-, πνευματ-, fr. πνεῦμα, gen. πνεύματος. See pneuma.

pneumatocyst, n., a sac containing air in the body of some marine animals. — Compounded of pneumato- and Gk. κύστις, 'bladder, bag'. See cyst.

pneumatology, n., the doctrine concerning spiritual beings. — ModL. pneumatologia, compounded of pneumato- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivatives: pneumatolog-ic, pneumatolog-ic-al, adis... pneumatolog-ist. n.

pneumatolysis, n., the process of forming minerals by the pressure of heated air (mineral.) — ModL., compounded of pneumato- and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing, setting free'. See -lysis.

pneumatolytic, adj., formed by the pressure of heated air (mineral.) — Compounded of pneumato- and Gk. λυτικός, 'able to loose, loosing'. See -lytic.

pneumatometer, n., an instrument for measuring the force of respiration. — Compounded of pneumato- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivative: pneumatometr-y, n.

pneumatophore, n., a respiratory organ on the roots of some plants (bot.); an air cavity in the body of certain marine animals. — Compounded of pneumato- and Gk. -φόρος, 'bearing, bearer'. See -phore.

Derivative: pneumatophor-ous, adj.

pneumatotherapy, n., the treatment of disease by rarefied or condensed air. — Compounded of pneumato- and -therapy.

pneumectomy, n., the surgical removal of lung tissue. — Lit. 'removal of the lung'. See pneumo- and -ectomy.

pneumo-, before a vowel pneum-, combining form denoting the lung. — Gk. πνεύμο-, fr. πνεύμων, gen. πνεύμονος, 'lung', assimilated fr. πλεύμων, 'lung', which is prob. cogn. with OI. klóman-, 'the right lung' (if dissimilated fr. \*pliman-), and with L. pulmō, 'lung'; see pulmonary. The assimilation of Gk. πλεύμων, to πνεύμων is due to folk etymology, which associated πλεύμων, 'lung', with πνεύμα, 'breath' (see pneuma).

pneumobacillus, n., a bacterium causing pneumonia (bacteriol.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. pneumo- and Late L. bacillus, 'a little staff'. See bacillus.

pneumococcus, n., any of the bacteria causing pneumonia (bacteriol.) — Medical L., compounded of pneumo- and coccus.

Derivatives: pneumococc-al, pneumococc-ic, pneumococc-ous, adjs.

pneumoconiosis, n., lung disease caused by the inhalation of minute particles (med.) — Medical L., compounded of pneumo-, Gk. κονία, 'dust' (fr. κόνις, 'dust', see conio-), and suff.

**pneumodynamics**, n., the dynamics of gases. — Compounded of **pneumo-** and *dynamics* (see **dynamic**).

pneumogastric, adj., pertaining to the lungs and the stomach. — Compounded of pneumo- and gastric.

nneumon-, form of nneumono- before a vowel.

pneumonia, n., inflammation of the substance of the lungs (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πνευμονία, 'disease of the lungs', fr. πνεύμων, gen. πνεύμωνος, 'lung'. See pneumo- and -ia.

pneumonic, adj., pertaining to the lungs; pertaining to pneumonia. — Medical L. pneumonicus, fr. Gk. πνευμονικός, fr. πνεύμων. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

pneumonitic, adj. — See next word and adj. suff.

pneumonitis, n., inflammation of the lungs (med.)

— Medical L., formed fr. Gk. πνεύμων, gen. πνεύμονος, 'lung' (see pneumo-), with suff. -itis. pneumono-, before a vowel pneumon-, combining form meaning 'lung'. — Gk. πνευμονο-, πνευμον-, fr. πνεύμων, gen. πνεύμονος, 'lung'. See pneumo-.

pneumothorax, n., air or gas in the pleural cavity (med.) — Coined by Jean Itard (1775-1838), an ear specialist of Paris, in 1803, fr. pneumo- and thorax

-pnoea, combining form. — See -pnea.

Poa, a genus of plants, the meadow grass (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk.  $\pi \delta \bar{\alpha}$  (Homeric and Ion.  $\pi \delta i \eta$ , Dor.  $\pi \delta i \bar{\alpha} j$ , 'grass, grassy place', prob. standing for \* $\pi \delta i \bar{\beta} \bar{\alpha}$  and cogn. with Lith.  $p \bar{e} v a$ , 'meadow'.

Poaceae, n. pl., the grass family (bot.) — Formed from prec. word with suff. -aceae.

poaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

poach, tr. v., to steal (game or fish); intr. v., to hunt or fish illegally. — MF. (= F.) pocher, 'to thrust one's fingers into', fr. LG. poken. See poke, 'to push'.

Derivatives: poach-er, n., poach-ing, n.

poach, tr. v., to boil eggs without their shells. — ME. pochen, fr. MF. (= F.) pocher, fr. OF. pochier, 'to put into a pocket', hence 'to poach an egg', i.e. 'to boil an egg so that the white surrounds the yolk like a pocket'. See poke, 'bag', and cp. pocket, pouch.

pocan, n., the pokeweed. — See poke, 'the pokeweed', and cp. puccoon.

pochard, n., the male of the diving sea duck. — Prob. derived fr. F. pocher, 'to thrust'. See poke, 'to push'.

pock, n., pustule. — ME. pokke, fr. OE. pocc, 'pustule', rel. to MDu. pocke, MLG. pocke, of s.m., whence G. Pocke, 'pockmark', in the pl.: 'smallpox'), prop. 'baglike swelling', and to OE.

pocket 1206

pocca, pohha, 'bag', MLG. pukel, 'bag'; fr. I.-E. imitative base \*bhu-, \*bu-, 'to blow', whence also L. bucca, 'mouth'. See buccal and cp. poach, 'to boil eggs', pocket, poke, 'a small bag', pouch, pox, puck, 'disk', pucker.

Derivative: pock-v, adj.

pocket, n. — ME. poket, fr. AF. pokete, diminformed fr. ONF. poque, poke, which corresponds to OF. pouche, F. poche, 'pocket'. See poke, 'a small bag', and cp. pock and words there referred to.

Derivatives: pocket, adj., pocket, v., pocket-ed, adj., pocket-er, n., pocket-y, adj.

poco, adv., a little, slightly (musical direction). — It., fr. L. paucus. See paucity.

pococurante, adj., caring little, indifferent. — It., 'caring little', compounded of poco, 'little' (see prec. word), and curante, pres. part. of curare, 'to care'. See cure, v. and n.

Derivatives: pococurante, n., pococurante-ism, pococurant-ism, n., pococurante-ist, pococurant-ist, n.

pod, n., seed of beans. — Of unknown origin. Derivatives: podd-ed, adi., podd-er, n.

pod, n., a cluster of whales or seals. — Of unknown origin.

pod, n., the socket of a brace. — A var. of pad, 'stuffing'.

pod-, form of podo- before a vowel.

-pod, combining form meaning 'having (a certain number or a certain kind of) feet'. — Gk. -ποδος, -ποδον, fr. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See foot and cp. the second element in polyp. Cp. also -poda, podo-, -podous.

-poda, combining form denoting 'creatures having (a certain number or a certain kind of) feet'. — Gk. -ποδα, neut. pl. of -ποδος, fr. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'; hence prop. pl. of -pod (q.v.) podagra, n., gout. — ME., fr. L., fr. Gk. ποδάγρα, 'trap for the feet, gout in the feet', compounded of πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot' and ἄγρα, 'a catching, seizure'. For the first element see foot, for the second see chiragra.

Derivatives: podagr-ic, podagr-ous, adjs.

podal, adj., pertaining to a foot or feet. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot', and adj. suff. -al (fr. L. -ālis). See foot. The correct form is pedal (fr. L. pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot', and L. suff. -ālis).

Derivative: podal-ic, adj.

Podarge, n., name of one of the Harpies in Gk. mythology. — Gk. Ποδάργη, lit. 'swift-footed', or 'white-footed', compounded of πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot' (see foot), and ἀργός, 'shining, glistening, white; swift', which is dissimilated fr. \*ἀργρός and cogn. with OI. rjráh, 'shining, glowing, bright; swift', L. argentum, 'silver', lit. 'the white metal'. See argent.

podesta, n., chief magistrate of an Italian town in the Middle Ages. — It. podestà, potestà, 'governor', lit. 'power', fr. L. potestātem, acc. of posettās, 'power, might', fr. potis, 'able, capable'.

See potent and cp. words there referred to. podge, n., anything podgy. — A collateral form of pudge.

podgy, adj., short and thick; pudgy. — A collateral form of pudgy.

Derivatives: podgi-ly, adv., podgi-ness, n.

**podiatry, n.**, the treatment and cure of the feet (med.) — Compounded of Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot', and ἰᾶτρείᾶ, 'healing'. See **foot** and **-iatric.** 

podiatrist, n. — See prec. word and -ist.

podium, n., a small dais. — L., 'elevated place', fr. Gk. πόδιον, dimin. formed fr. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See foot and cp. pew, puy. Cp. also sympodium, appoggiatura.

**-podium**, combining form denoting a *footlike part*, as in *propodium*. — ModL., lit. 'small foot'. See prec. word.

podo-, before a vowel pod-, combining form meaning 'foot', 'hoof', or 'stalk' (as in *Podophthalmia*). — Gk. ποδο-, ποδ-, fr. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See foot.

Podocarpus, n., a genus of trees of the yew family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of podo- and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See carpel.

podocarpous, adj. — See prec. word and -ous.
 Podophthalmia, n., an order of Crustacea (zool.)
 — ModL., lit. 'stalk-eyed', compounded of podo-, Gk. ὀφθαλμός, 'eye' (see ophthalmo-), and 1st suff. -ia.

Derivatives: podophthalmi-an, adj. and n., podophthalmi-ic, adj.

**podophyllin,** n., podophyllum resin. — Formed from next word with suff. -in.

Podophyllum, n., a genus of plants of the barberry family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of podo-and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See phyllo-.

Podostemaceae, n. pl., the riverweed family (bot.) ModL., formed fr. Podostemon with suff. -aceae. podostemaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Podostemon, n., a genus of plants, the riverweed (bot.) — ModL., compounded of podo- and Gk. στήμων, 'warp', used in the sense of stamen (a.v.)

-podous, combining form meaning '-footed'. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. nouns ending in -poda. podsol, n. — See podzol.

Podura, n., a genus of insects (entomol.) — Mod L., compounded of pod- and Gk. οὐρπ, 'tail'. See uro-, 'tail'.

Derivatives: podur-an, adj. and n., podur-id, n. podzol, n., also podsol, ashlike soil. — Russ. podzola, 'alkaline ashes', fr. pod, 'under', and zola, 'ashes'.

Derivative: podzol-ic, podsol-ic, adj.

poe, poebird, n., the parson bird. — Poe is a Tahitian word meaning 'pearl bead'. Captain Cook who thought the word meant 'earring', named the bird poe in allusion to the tufts of curled hair under its throat.

poecilo-, before a vowel poecil-, combining form

meaning 'variegated, various'. — Gk. ποικίλο-, ποικίλο-, fr. ποικίλος, 'many-colored, variegated', fr. I.-E. base \* $pei\hat{k}$ -, 'to adorn by coloring or carving'. See **paint** and cp. words there referred to.

poem, n. — MF. poeme (F. poème), fr. L. poēma, fr. Gk. ποίημα, 'something done; a composition in verse, poem', from the stem of ποιεῖν, 'to make'. See poet and -m.

poesy, n. — ME. poesie, fr. MF. poesie (F. poésie), fr. L. poēsis, fr. Gk. ποίησις, 'a making; poetry', fr. ποιεῖν, 'to make'. See poet and cp. poiesis, posy.

poet, n. — ME. poete, fr. OF. poëte (F. poète), fr. L. poēta, fr. Gk. ποιητής, 'one who makes, an artificer, a poet', fr. ποιεῖν, 'to make', fr. I.-E. base \*q<sup>w</sup>ei-, 'to make', whence also OI. cinốti, cáyati, 'gathers, heaps up, piles up', cītiḥ, 'heaping up, piling up, 'collecting, collection', OSlav. činũ, 'act, deed, order', činiti, 'to arrange, put in order', Cp. poem, poesy, posy and the second element in epopee, onomatopoeia, pharmacopoeia. Cp. also payyetan, piyyut.

Derivatives: poetaster (q.v.), poet-ess, n., poetic (q.v.), poetize (q.v.), poetry (q.v.)

poetaster, n. — ModL., formed fr. L. poēta (see noet) with the pejorative suff. -aster.

Derivatives: poetaster-ing, n., poetaster-ism, n., poetastr-y, n., poetastr-ic, poetastr-ic-al, adjs.

poetic, adj. — MF. (= F.) poétique, fr. L. poéticus, fr. Gk. ποιητικός, 'capable of making, active, creative, productive; pertaining to poetry, poetic', fr. ποιητός, 'made', verbal adj. of ποιεῖν, 'to make'. See poet and adj. suff. -ic and cp. -poietic.

Derivatives: poet-ics, n., poetic-al, adj., poetic-al-ly, adv., poetic-ize, tr. and intr. v.

poetico-, combining form meaning 'poetic and', as in poetico-antiquarian.

poetize, intr. and tr. v. — F. poétiser, fr. poète. See poet and -ize.

Derivative: poetiz-ation, n.

poetry, n. — ME. poetrie, fr. OF. poëterie, poëtrie, fr. Late L. poētria, fr. L. poēta; not to be confused with L. poētria, Gk. ποιήτρια, 'poetess'. See poet and -ry.

Pogonia, n., a genus of orchids (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πωγωνίας, 'bearded', fr. πώγων, 'beard'; so called from the lip of several species of this genus. Cp. the second element in Andropogon, Cymbopogon, Tragopogon.

pogrom, n., organized massacre. — Russ. pogromü, 'devastation, pillage', formed fr. po, 'behind, after', which is cogn. with L. post, 'behind, after' (see post-), and gromü, 'thunder', which is rel. to OSlav. gromü, 'thunder', vüzgrimeti, 'to thunder', fr. I.-E. base \*ghrem-, 'to give a hollow sound, to thunder', whence also OE. grimm, grim, 'cruel, fierce'. See grim and cp. grum, grumble.

poi, n., food made of taro root. — Hawaiian. poiesis, n., the action of doing or producing some-

thing. — Gk. ποίησις, 'a making'. See poesy. -polesis, combining form meaning 'production'. See prec. word.

-poletic, combining form meaning 'making, producing'. — Gk. -ποιητικός, fr. ποιητικός, 'capable of making, active, creative, productive'. See poetic.

poignancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

poignant, adj. — ME. poinaunt, fr. OF. (= F.) poignant, pres. part. of poindre, 'to prick, sting', fr. L. pungere. See point, v., and cp. pungent. Derivative: poignant-lv. adv.

poikilo-, before a vowel poikil-. — A var. spelling of poecilo-, poecil-.

poilu, n., a French private soldier. — F., lit. 'hairy', fr. poil, 'hair', fr. L. pilus; see pile, 'hair'. The word poilu was used in the sense 'strong, brave, courageous' (so esp. by Balzac, in his Médecin de campagne), whence, in French military slang, the meaning 'private soldier'.

Poinae, n. pl., the goddesses of vengeance in Greek mythology. — Gk. Ποιναί, pl. of ποινή, 'bloodmoney, fine, penalty, punishment', fr. I.-E. base \*q"oinā-, whence also Avestic kaēnā-, 'vengeance, punishment', OSlav. cēna, 'price', Lith. kāina, 'price'. L. poena, 'punishment', is borrowed fr. Gk. ποινή. See penal.

Poinciana, n., a genus of plants of the senna family (bot.) — ModL., named after M. de Poincy, a governor of the French West Indies in the 17th cent.

poind, tr. v., to distrain (Scot. law). — Scot. poynd, corresponding to ME. pinden, fr. OE. pyndan, 'to shut up, enclose, impound'. See pound, 'enclosure'.

Derivatives: poind, n., poind-able, adj., poinding, n.

Poinsettia, n., a genus of plants of the spurge family (bot.) — ModL., named after the American diplomat Joel Roberts Poinsett (1779-1851). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

point, n. — ME. point and pointe, partly fr. OF. (= F.) point, 'a pricking, piercing, dot, mark', fr. L. pūnctum, 'that which is pricked, puncture, point', prop. neut. pp. of pungere, 'to prick, pierce', and partly fr. OF. (= F.) pointe, 'anything pointed, a sharp point' (fr. Late L. pūncta, fem. pp. of L. pungere). See pungent and cp. words there referred to. In its mathematical and grammatical sense, L. pūnctum is a loan translation of Gk. στιγμή, 'that which is pricked, puncture, point', fr. στίζειν, 'to prick'.

Derivatives: point, v. (q.v.), point-less, adj., point-less-ly, adv., point-less-ness, n., point-y, adj.

point, tr. and intr. v. — ME. pointen, partly, fr. OF. pointer, fr. point or pointe, partly fr. point, n. See point, n.

Derivatives: point-ed, adj., point-ed-ly, adv., point-ed-ness, n., point-er, n., point-ing, n.

pointillism, n., the French impressionist method

pointillist

of painting based on the effect of dots. — F. pointillisme, fr. pointiller, 'to dot', fr. point, 'point, dot'. See point, n., and -ism.

pointillist, n., an artist who used pointillism. — F. pointilliste, fr. pointiller. See prec. word and -ist.

point of view, — Loan translation of F. point de vue, which itself is a loan translation of L. pūnctum visus, whence also G. Gesichtspunk

poise, tr. v. — ME. peisen, poisen, fr. OF. (= F.) peser, fr. VL. pēsāre, fr. L. pēnsāre, 'to weigh carefully', freq. of pendere (pp. pēnsus), 'to weigh'. See pendant and cp. pensile, pension, pensive, peseta, peso, and the last element in avoirdupois, counterpoise, v.

poise, n. — ME. poys, fr. OF. pois (F. poids), fr. VL. pēsum, fr. L. pēnsum, 'something weighed', prop. neut. of pēnsus, pp. of pendere. In F. poids, the -d- is due to an erroneous association of this word with L. pondus, 'weight'. See poise, v., and cp. counterpoise, n., equipoise.

poison, n. — ME. poisoun, poison, fr. OF. poison, puison (F. poison) fr. L. pōtiōnem, acc. of pōtiō, 'a drinking, a draft; a magic potion, philter', whence the meaning 'medicinal potion', and later 'poisoned drink'. See potion, which is a doublet of poison.

Derivatives: poison-ous, adj., poison-ous-ly, adv., poison-ous-ness, n.

poison, tr. v. — ME. poisonen, fr. poison. See poison. n.

Derivatives: poison-able, adj., poison-ed, adj., poison-er, n., poison-ing, n.

poitrel, poitrail, n., breastplate for a horse (arch.) — MF. poitral, poitrel, fr. L. pectorāle, 'breastplate', prop. neut. of the adj. pectorālis, 'belonging to the breast', fr. pectus, gen. -oris, 'breast'. See pectoral.

poivrade, n., pepper sauce. — F., fr. poivre, 'pepper', fr. L. piperem, acc. of piper, 'pepper'. See pepper ane -ade.

poke, a small bag. — ME., fr. ONF. poque, poke, corresponding to F. poche; of Teut. origin. Cp. MDu. poke, ON. poki, OE. pocca, pohha, 'pouch, bag'. See pock.

poke, tr. and intr. v., to push, thrust. — ME. poken, rel. to MLG. boken, buken, puggēn, MDu. boken, böken, Du. beuken, MHG. bochen, puchen, G. pochen, 'to knock, rap'; of imitative origin. Cp. poach, 'to thrust', pochard, poker, 'a card game'.

Derivatives: poke, n., pok-y, adj.

poke, n., the pokeweed. — Shortened fr. pocan, fr. Virginian puccoon, lit. 'plant for staining', fr. pak, 'blood'. Cp. pocan, puccoon.

poker, n., a card game. — Perh. fr. G. Poch, Poche, Pochspiel, a card game resembling poker, fr. pochen, 'to knock, rap; to brag, boast, defy' (see poke, 'to thrust'). The game is so called in allusion to the boastful words of the daring player: 'Ich poche' (= 'I defy'). See Kluge-Mitzka, DEW., p. 557 s.v. pochen.

poker, n., an instrument for poking a fire. — Formed fr. poke, 'to thrust', with agential suff.-er. poker, n., a hobgoblin (rare) — Perhaps of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. pocker, Dan. pokker, 'the devil', and E. puck, 'goblin'. Derivative: poker-ish, adi.

Polack, n., a Pole; adj. Polish. — Pol. Polak, 'a Pole'. Cp. Pol. Poljane, 'Poles', Polsko, 'Poland', polski. 'Polish', and see Pole.

polacre, polacca, n., a two- or three-masted sailing vessel. — F. polacre; cp. It., Sp., Port. polacra, Du. polaak, G. Polaker, of s.m. Origin unknown.

Poland, n. — Contraction of Pole and land (see haplology).

Polanisia, n., a genus of plants of the caper family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of poly- and Gk. ἄνισος, 'unequal' (see aniso-), and 1st suff. -ia.

polar, adj. — ML. polāris (whence also F. polaire), fr. L. polus, 'pivot, axis, pole', fr. Gk. πόλος. See pole, 'extremity', and adj. suff. -ar and cp. circumpolar.

Derivatives: polar-ic, polar-ist-ic, adjs., polar-ity, n., polarize (q.v.), polar-ly, adv.

polarimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the amount of polarization of light (opt.) — Compounded of polar and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: polarimetr-ic, adj., polarimetr-y, n. Polaris, n., the polestar. — ModL. Polāris, short for stella Polāris, lit. 'polar star'. See polar.

polariscope, n., an instrument for examining the polarization of light (opt.) — Compounded of polar and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at examine'. See -scope.

Derivatives: polariscop-ic, adj., polariscop-ic-ally, adv., polariscop-y, n.

polarize, tr. v., to cause the vibration of light, heat, etc., to be modified in a particular manner.

— F. polariser, fr. polaire. See polar and -ize.

Derivatives: polariz-able, adj., polariz-ation, n., polariz-er, n.

polatouche, n., a small flying squirrel. — F., fr. Russ. poletutcha, lit. 'the flying animal', fr. polétat', 'to fly', fr. intensive pref. po-, fr. po, 'behind, after', and létat', freq. of letét', 'to fly'. Russ. po is rel. to OSlav. po, 'behind, after'; see post-. Russ. letét', 'to fly', is rel. to Czech letěti, Church Slav. letěti, Serbo-Croatian leteti, 'to fly', and prob. also to Lith. lekiù, lěkti, 'to fly', lakstīti, 'to fly about'; see leg.

polder, n., a tract of low land reclaimed from the sea. — Du. polder, of uncertain origin.

Pole, n., a native of Poland. — G. Pole, sing. of Polen, fr. MHG. Polān, pl. Polāne, fr. Pol. Poljane, 'Poles', lit. 'field dwellers', fr. pole, 'field', which is rel. to OSlav. polje, 'field', fr. I.-E. base \*p(e)lā-, 'fiat, plain', whence also L. plānus, 'even, level, flat'. See plain, adj., and cp. field. Cp. also Polack, polonaise, polonium, poulaine. For the sense development of Pol. Poljane, 'Poles', fr. pole, 'field', cp. Dane.

Derivatives: Pol-ish, adi, and n.

1209

pole, n., a long piece of wood, stake, mast. — ME., fr. OE.  $p\bar{a}l$ , 'stake, pole', fr. L.  $p\bar{a}lus$ , of s.m. See pale, 'stake'.

Derivatives: pole, tr. v., pol-er, n., pol-ing, n.

pole, n., either of the extremities of the axis of the sphere. — ME., fr. OF. pole F. pôle), fr. L. polus, fr. Gk. πόλος, 'pivot, axis, pole', which stands for \* $q^w$ olos, and is rel. to πέλειν, more usually as deponent, πέλεσ $\vartheta$ αι, 'to be in motion, to be', fr. I.-E. base \* $q^w$ el-, 'to bend, turn'. See wheel and cp. pulley.

poleax, poleaxe, n. — Lit. 'head-axe', fr. ME. pollax, (cp. LG. pollexe); compounded of poll, 'head', and axe. The spelling poleaxe is due to a confusion with pole, 'a piece of wood'.

Derivatives: poleaxe, tr. v., poleaxer, n.

polecat, n., a carnivorous animal of the weasel family. — The first element derives fr. OF. pole (F. poule), 'hen', fr. Late L. pulla, 'hen', fem. of L. pullus, 'young animal'. See pullet. The second element is cat. Hence polecat lit. means 'poultry cat', i.e. 'cat preying on poultry'.

**polemarch**, n., commander of the army (*Greek hist.*) — Gk. πολέμαρχος, compounded of πόλεμος, 'war', and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See next word and -arch.

polemic, adj. — F. polémique, fr. MF., fr. Gk. πολεμιχός, 'pertaining to war, warlike', fr. πόλεμος, 'war', which is rel. to πελεμίζειν, 'to shake, cause to tremble', and cogn. with Goth. usfilma, 'frightened, terrified, amazed', usfilmei, 'fright, terror, amazement', fr. I.-E. \*pelem-, enlargement of base \*pel-, 'to shake, swing', whence Gk. πάλλειν, 'to wield, brandish, swing; to quiver', παλτός, 'wielded, brandished', OSlav. plachŭ, 'wavering, cowardly', po-plachŭ, 'terror'. Cp. catapult, pallesthesia, Papilio, Peleus, Polemonium, Ptolemy, sympalmograph. Cp. also pulse, 'throb', and words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: polemic, n. (q.v.), polemic-al, adj., polemic-al-ly, adv., polemic-ian, n., polemic-ist, n., polem-ics, n.

polemic, n. — F. polémique, fr. MF., fr. polémique, adj. See polemic, adj.

Derivative: polem-ics, n. (see -ics).

polemize, intr. v. — Gk. πολεμίζειν, 'to make war', fr. πόλεμος, 'war'. See polemic and -ize.

Polemoniaceae, n. pl., the polemonium family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Polemonium with suff raceae.

polemoniaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -ace-

Polemonium, n., a genus of plants, the Greek valerian (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. polemōnia, fr. Gk. πολεμώνιον, 'the Greek valerian', derived fr. the PN. Πολέμων, fr. πόλεμος, 'war'. See polemic, adj.

polenta, n., porridge made of parched barley, chestnut meal or cornmeal. — It., fr. L. pollenta,

polenta, 'peeled varley', which is rel. to pollen, 'fine flour'. See pollen.

polio-

noli-, form of nolio- before a vowel.

polianite, n., manganese dioxide (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite from the stem of Gk. πολιαίνεσθαι, 'to grow gray', fr. πολιός, 'gray' (see polio-); so called in allusion to its gray color.

police, n. — MF. (= F.) police, 'political organization, administration'. (The modern meaning 'police', arose only about the end of the 17th cent.) MF. police is a secondary form of policie. See policy, 'method of governing'.

Derivatives: police, tr. v., polic-ed, adj., polic-ize, tr. v., polic-iz-er, n.

Polichinelle, n., grotesque hero of the French comedy, corresponding to the English Punch.

— F., fr. Neapolitan Polecenella. See Punchinello.

policlinic, n. — G. Poliklinik, orig. meaning 'clinic open to the patients of the town', fr. Gk.  $\pi$ 6λις, 'town' (see policy, 'method of government'), and *Klinik*, 'clinic', fr. F. clinique (see clinic).

policy, n., method of government. — ME. policie, fr. MF. policie, 'political organization, administration', fr. Late L. politia, 'administration of the Commonwealth', fr. L. politia, 'citizenship, the state', fr. Gk.  $\piολἶττεία$ , 'citizenship, the state; government, administration, constitution', fr. πολίτης, 'citizen', fr. πόλις, 'fortified city, state', which is cogn. with OI. pάr (fem.), pάram (neut.), purih (fem.), 'citadel, city, town', Lith. pilis, Lett. pi'ls, 'citadel'. Cp. police, polity and the second element in acropolis, cosmopolitan, isopolity, metropolis, necropolis, propolis, tetrapolis. Cp. also gopura.

policy, n., a document of insurance. — F. police, 'insurance policy', fr. It. polizza, corruption of ML. apodixa, 'receipt', fr. MGk. ἀπόδειξις, 'receipt', fr. Gk. ἀπόδειξις, 'a showing forth, demonstration, proof', from the stem of ἀποδεικνύναι, 'to show Gorth, demonstrate', fr. ἀπό, 'from, away from' (see apo-), and δεικνύναι, 'to show', which is cogn. with L. dicere, 'to tell'. See diction and cp. words there referred to.

poligar, n., feudal chief in the former Madras Presidency (India). — Marathi pālegār, prob. fr. OI. pāláyan, 'guarding', fr. pāláyate, 'guards, protects', a secondary form of pāráyate, 'carries over, guards, protects', which is prop. the causative form of piparti, 'brings over', fr. I.-E. base \*per-, 'to lead across, drive across', which is identical with base \*per-, 'through, across, beyond', whence L. per, 'through, across, over, beyond'. See per and cp. words there referred to. polio, n. — Short for poliomyelitis.

polio-, before a vowel poli-, combining form meaning 'gray'. — Gk. πολιο-, πολι-, fr. πολιός, 'gray', fr. I.-E. base \*pel-, 'dark-colored, gray', whence also OE. fealo, 'dull-colored, yellow, yellowish red'. See fallow, 'brownish yellow',

poliomyelitis 1210

and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also poli-

poliomyelitis, n., inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord (med.) — Medical L., compounded of polio- and myelitis.

poliosis, n., canities. — Medical L., lit. 'turning gray (of the hair)', fr. Gk. πολιός, 'gray'. See polio- and -osis.

polish, tr. and intr. v. — ME. polischen, fr. OF. (= F.) poliss-, pres. part. stem of polir, 'to polish', fr. L. polīre, 'to make smooth, polish', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for \*po-līre, 'to clean, polish', fr. pref. po- and \*līre, a verb rel. to linere, 'to smear'. For the pref. po- cp. L. pōnō, 'I place', which stands for \*po-s(i)nō and lit. means 'I lay aside', fr. pref. po- and sinō, 'I set down, leave'; see position. For the etymology of L. linere, 'to smear', see slime; for the ending of polish see verbal suff. -ish. Cp. polite, politesse, interpolate.

Derivatives: polish, n., polish-ed, adj., polish-ed-ly, adv., polish-ed-ness, n., polish-er, n., polish-ing, n.

polite, adj. — ME. polyt, fr. L. politus, pp. of polire, 'to make smooth, to polish'. See polish, v., and adj. suff. -ite.

Derivatives: polite-ly, adv., polite-ness, n.

politesse, n., politeness, civility. — F., fr. It. politezza, pulitezza, prop. the quality of being polito, pulito (= 'polite'). See prec. word and -esse.

politic, adj. — ME. politik, fr. MF. (= F.) politique, fr. L. politicus, fr. Gk. πολιτικός, 'pertaining to a citizen, political', fr. πόλις, 'city, state'. See 1st policy and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: politic, n., politicis, n., politic-al, adj., politic-al-ly, adv., politic-ian, n., politic-ize, intr. v., politic-iz-er, n.

politico-, combining form meaning 'politics; political and'. — See prec. word.

polity, n., the form or constitution of the government of a state. — Late L. politia, fr. Gk. πολιτεία, 'citizenship; policy'. See 1st policy.

polka, n., a lively dance. — F., fr. Slovak polka, or Czech púłka, 'half step.', dimin. of pol, resp. pul, 'half'.

poll, n., head. — ME. pol, polle, fr. MDu. polle, pol, 'top of the head, head', which is prob. cogn. with L. bulla, 'bubble, knob' (with p for b). See bull, 'edict', and cp. the first element in poleax and polliwog and the second element in tadpole. poll, tr. v., 1) to cut, trim; 2) to take the votes of; intr. v., to vote. — Fr. prec. word. The orig. meaning was 'to cut off the hair of the head'. Cp. pollard.

Derivatives: poll-able, adj., poll-ing, adj. and

poll, adj., cropped, shorn. — Short for pold, polled, pp. of poll, 'to cut'.

poll, n., the poll, the undergraduates, the passmen (Cambridge Univ. Slang). — Fr. Gk. οἱ πολλοί, 'the many', pl. of πολύς, 'much, many'. See poly- and cp. hoi polloi.

poll, n., a parrot. — See Polly. For sense development cp. cockatoo.

pollack, pollock, n., an edible fish. — Prob. a derivative of poll. 'head'.

pollard, n., a tree polled of its top. — Formed fr. poll, 'to cut, trim', with suff. -ard.

pollen, n., the fertilizing male element of flowers. — L., also pollis, 'fine flour, milldust', fr. I.-E. base \*pel-, 'dust, porridge made of meal', whence also pollenta, polenta, 'peeled barley', pulvis, 'dust', Gk. πόλτος, 'pap, porridge' (whence L. puls, gen. pultis, of s.m.), πάλη, 'sifted meal', OI. pálalam, 'ground seeds', OPruss. pelanne, 'ashes', Lith. pelenaī, Lett. pèlni, OSlav. popelū, Russ. pépelū (formed through the reduplication of the base), 'ashes'. Cp. pollinate. Cp. also polenta, powder, pulse, 'seeds', poultice, pulverize, and the second element in Paspalum.

pollex, n., the thumb. — L., prob. cogn. with OSlav. palici, 'thumb', Russ. pálec, 'finger', dial. Russ. páles, 'thumb'. L. palma, 'palm of the hand', is not cognate.

pollical, adj., pertaining to the pollex. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. pollex, gen. pollicis. See prec. word.

pollicitation, n., offer, promise (law) — L. pollicitātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. pollicitātus, pp. of pollicitārī, freq. of pollicērī (pp. pollicitus), 'to promise', which is formed fr. pref. por-, 'forward, forth', and licēre, 'to be permitted'. Pref. por- is rel. to prō, 'before, for'. See 1st pro- and cp. the pref. in pollinctor, pollute, porrect, portend, post, 'pillar'. For the etymology of licēre see license.

pollinate, tr. v., to fertilize with pollen (bot.) — Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. L. pollen, gen. pollinis. See pollen.

pollination, n. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ion.

pollinctor, n., one who washes corpses and prepares them for burning (Roman antiq.) — L. pollinctor, pollictor, fr. pollingere, 'to wash a corpse', which is rel. to lixa, 'lye'. Pref. polprob. stands for por-; see pollicitation. For the etymology of lixa see lixiviate. The n in L. pollingere is due to the analogy of verbs like fingere, 'to fashion' (pp. fictus), pingere, 'to paint' (pp. pictus).

pollinic, adj., pertaining to pollen. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. L. pollen, gen. pollinis. See pollen.

polliniferous, adj., bearing pollen. — Compounded of L. pollen, gen. pollinis, and the stem of ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See pollen and -ferous.

pollinium, n., a pollen mass. — ModL. See pollen and 1st -ium.

pollinosis, n., hay fever (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid lit. meaning 'disease caused by pollen', coined fr. L. pollen, gen. pollinis (see pollen), and the Gk. suff. -work (see -osis).

polliwog, n., a tadpole. — Earlier polwigge, fr. ME. polwigle, which is prob. compounded of

pol, 'head', and wigelen, 'to move to and fro'. See poll, 'head' and wiggle.

pollock, n. — A var. of pollack.

pollucite, n., caesium aluminosilicate (mineral.)

— Named after Pollux, the twin brother of Castor in Greek mythology; cp. castorite. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

pollute, tr. v., to make foul, defile. — L. pollūtus, pp. of polluere, 'to defile, pollute, contaminate', for \*por-luere. For the pref. por- see pollicitation. L. -luere in polluere is rel. to L. lutum, 'mud', and cogn. with Gk. λῦμα, 'filth, dirt, disgrace', λύμᾶξ, 'rubbish, refuse', λύθρος, λύθρον, 'dirt, gore', OIr. loth, 'mud, dirt', W. lludedic, 'muddy', Lith. lutynas, 'pool, puddle'. Cp. lute, 'a cohesive substance', and Lythrum.

pollution, n. — Late L. pollūtiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. pollūtus, pp. of polluere. See prec. word and -ion. Pollux, n., 1) the twin brother of Castor (Greek mythology); 2) name of the second star of the constellation Gemini. — L., fr. Gk. Πολυδεύ-κης; see Polydeuces. The shortening of the word and the shift of the accent to the first syllable are due to Etruscan influence.

Polly, Poll, fem. PN. — Polly is a rhyming collateral form of Molly, which is a pet form of Mary.

polly, n., a parrot. — Fr. prec. word.

polo, n., name of a game. — Lit. 'ball', fr. Balti Ind. polo. Cp. Tibetan pulu, 'ball'.

polonaise, n., a Polish dance. — F., shortened fr. danse polonaise, 'a Polish dance', fem. of polonais, 'Polish', fr. Polonia, Latinized name of Poland. See Pole.

polonium, n., name of a radioactive element (chem.) — ModL., fr. Polonia, Latinized name of Poland (see Pole and cp. polonaise); so called by its discoverers Pierre Curie (1859-1906) and his wife, Maria Skłodowska (1867-1934), after the latter's native land. Cp. prec. word.

polony, n., a kind of sausage. — Prob. from the name of the Italian city *Bologna*.

poltergeist, n., a noisy ghost. — G., lit. 'noisy ghost', fr. poltern, 'to make a noise or row', and Geist, 'ghost'. The first element derives fr. earlier buldern, boldern, which is rel. to MDu. balderen, from the I.-E. imitative base \*bhel-, 'to sound, ring, roar', whence also OE. bellan, 'to bellow', belle, 'bell'. See bellow and cp. bell, 'to bellow', bell, 'metallic vessel'. For the second element see ghost.

poltroon, n., a spiritless coward, dastard. — MF. poultron (F. poltron), 'sluggard, coward', fr. It. poltrone, orig. meaning 'foal, colt', whence 'timid like a colt', augment. of poltro, 'foal', fr. VL. \*pulliter, a derivative of L. pullus, 'a young animal'. See pullet and -oon and cp. poult, poultry.

Derivatives: poltroon-ish, adj., poltroon-ish-ly, adv., poltroon-ism, n.

poltroonery, n. — F. poltronnerie, fr. poltron. See prec. word and -ery.

poly-, combining form meaning 'much, many'. — Gk. πολυ-, fr. πολύς, neut. πολύ, 'much, many', which is cogn. with L. plūs, 'more', plūrimus, 'most'. See plus and cp. hoi polloi, poll, 'undergraduates'. Cp. also pleio-.

polychromate

polyandrist, n. — Formed fr. polyandry with suff.

**polyandrous,** adj., 1) practicing polyandry; 2) (bot.) having 20 or more stamens. — Gk. πολύαν-δρος. See next word. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oc. see suff. -ous.

polyandry, n., 1) the condition of having more than one husband at the same time; 2) (bot.) the presence of 20 or more stamens in one flower. — Gk. πολυανδρία, fr. πολύανδρος, 'having many husbands', introduced into botany by Linnaeus in the sense of 'having many stamens'; compounded of πολύς, 'much, many' and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man, husband'. See poly-, andro- and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

polyanthus, n., 1) a cultivated variety of primrose; 2) any of the species *Narcissus tazetta*. — ModL., fr. Gk. πολύανθος, 'abounding in flowers', fr. πολύς, 'much, many', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See poly- and anther.

polyarchic, polyarchical, adj. — See next word and -ic, resp. also -al.

polyarchy, n., government by several persons. — Compounded of poly- and Gk. -αρχί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'rule', fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See -archy.

polybasic, adj., having more than one atom of hydrogen replaceable by basic radicals (chem.)
Compounded of poly- and basic. See base, n. Derivative: polybasic-ity, n.

polybasite, n., an iron-black silver sulfantimonite (mineral.) — See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite. polycarpic, polycarpous, adj., having many carpels (bot.) — Formed fr. poly-, carpel and suff. -ic, resp. -ous.

**polycarpy,** n. — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

Polychaeta, n. pl., a class of annelids, comprising most marine worms (zool.) — ModL., compounded of poly- and Gk. χαίτη, 'hair'. See chaeto-.

Derivatives: polychaete, adj. and n., polychaetan, polychaet-ous, adjs.

polychasium, n., a form of cymose inflorescence in which more than two branches are produced from every main axis (bot.) — ModL., compounded of poly- and Gk. χάσις, 'chasm, separation, division', which is rel. to χάσμα, 'chasm'. See chasm and 1st -ium.

polychrestic, adj., having many uses. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. πολύρρηστος, 'useful for many purposes', fr. πολύς, 'much, many' and χρηστός, 'useful'. See poly- and chrestomathy.

**polychresty,** n. — See prec. word and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

polychromate, n., a substance which shows a variety of colors. — See polychrome and adj. suff.-ate.

polychrome, adj., having many colors. — Compounded of poly- and Gk. χρωμα, 'color'. See chromatic.

Derivatives: polychrome, n., polychrom-ic, polychrom-ous, adjs., polychrom-ia, n., polychrom-v, n.

polyclinic, n., a clinic for the treatment of various diseases. — Compounded of poly- and clinic.

Polycodium, n., a genus of plants of the heath family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of polyand Gk. κώδων, 'bell' (see codon), and 1st suff.-ium.

**polycyclic**, adj., having many cycles. — Compounded of **poly**- and **cyclic**.

polycythemia, polycythaemia, n., a condition characterized by too many red blood cells (med.)
— Medical L., compounded of poly-, Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel' (see -cyte), αξμα, 'blood' (see hemal), and 1st suff. -ia.

polydactyl, adj., having more fingers or toes than usual (zool.) — Lit. 'having many fingers'; compounded of poly- and Gk. δάκτυλος, 'finger'. See dactyl.

Derivatives: polydactyl, n., polydactyl-ism, n., polydactyl-ous, adj.

**polydemic**, adj., living in many regions (said of plants and animals). — Compounded of **poly**and *demic*, in the sense of **endemic**.

Polydeuces, Polydeukes, n., the twin brother of Castor (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Πολυδεύκης, lit. 'very sweet', compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and δευκής = γλυκύς, 'sweet' (cp. δεῦκος, 'sweetness', a var. of γλεῦκος), for orig. \*δλυκύς. See glyco- and cp. Pollux.

Polydorus, n., the youngest son of Priam (Greek mythol.) — L. Polydōrus, fr. Gk. Πολύδωρος, from the adj. πολύδωρος, 'one who has received many gifts; richly dowered', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and δῶρον, 'gift'. See poly- and donation.

**polyembryony**, n., the existence of two or more viable embryos in the same seed (*bot*.) — Compounded of **poly-**, **embryon**, and suff. **-y** (representing Gk,  $-(\bar{x})$ .

Polygala, n., a genus of plants, the milkwort (bot.) — L., 'milkwort', fr. Gk. πολύγαλον, which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and γάλα, 'milk'. See poly- and galacto-.

**Polygalaceae**, n. pl., the milkwort family (*bot*.) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae.

polygalaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. polygamist,n.—Formed fr.polygamy with suff.-ist. Derivative: polygamist-ic, adj.

polygamous, adj. — See polygamy and -ous.

Derivative: polygamous-ly, adv.

polygamy, n., the condition of having more than two wives at the same time. — MF. (= F.) polygamie, fr. Late L. polygamia, fr. Gk. πολυγαμία, fr. πολύγαμος, 'having many wives', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and γάμος, 'marriage'. See poly- and gamo-.

polygenesis, n., plurality of origin. — ModL., compounded of poly- and genesis.

Derivative: polygenes-ist, n.

polygenetic, adj. — See prec. word and -genetic. Derivative: polygenetic-al-ly, adv.

polygenic, adj., forming two or more compounds with hydrogen or other univalent elements (chem.) — Compounded of poly- and -genic.

polygenous, adj., consisting of many kinds. — Compounded of poly- and -genous.

polyglot, adj., 1) speaking or writing many languages; 2) containing many languages; n., one who knows several languages. — Gk. πολύ-γλωττος, 'many-tongued', compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and γλῶττα, 'tongue, language'. See poly- and gloss, 'explanation'.

Derivatives: polyglott-al, polyglott-ic, polyglott-ous, adjs.

**polygon,** n., a plane figure with more than four angles and sides (*geom.*) — Late L. *polygōnum*, fr. Gk. πολύγωνον, prop. neut. of the adj. πολύγωνος, 'polygonal', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and -γωνος, '-angled', from the stem of γωνί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'angle'. See **poly**- and **-gon**.

Derivatives: polygon-al, adj., polygon-al-ly, adv., polygon-ic, adj., polygon-ic-al-ly, adv.

Polygonatum, n., a genus of plants, Solomon's seal (bot.) — Mod L., fr. L. polygonaton, 'Solomon's seal', fr. Gk. πολυγόνατον, prop. neut. of the adj. πολυγόνατος, 'having many joints', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many' (see poly-), and γόνο, gen. γόνατος, 'knee'. See poly- and -gon.

Polygonella, n., a genus of plants of the buckwheat family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Polygonum with dimin. suff. -ella.

Polygonia, n., a genus of anglewing butterflies (2001.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πολύγωνος. 'polygonal' (see polygon and 1st -ia); so called because of their angular wings.

Polygonum, n., a genus of plants, the knotweed (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. polygonos, polygonon, 'knotgrass', fr. Gk. πολύγονον, of s.m., which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and γόνο, 'knee' (see Polygonatum); so called in allusion to the numerous joints.

polygraph, n., a device for multiplying copies of a writing. — Gk. πολύγραφος, 'writing much', fr. πολύς, 'much, many', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See poly- and -graph.

Derivative: polygraph-ic, adi.

**polygraphy**, n., the art of multiplying copies of a writing. — Gk. πολυγραφί $\bar{\mathbf{x}}$ , 'the act of writing much', fr. πολύγραφος. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\mathbf{x}}$ ).

polygynous, adj., 1) having several wives; 2) (bor.) having many pistils. — See next word and -ous. polygyny, n., the condition of having many wives, polygamy. — Compounded of poly- and Gk. γυνή, 'woman'. See gyno- and -y (representing Gk. -(ā).

polyhedral, adj., pertaining to a polyhedron. — See next word and adj. suff -al.

1213

**polyhedron**, n. (geom.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πολύεδρον, 'having many seats or sides', compounded of **poly-** and  $\xi \delta \rho \bar{\alpha}$ , 'seat; base, side, face'. See -hedron.

**polyhistor,** n., a very learned man. — Gk. πολυίστωρ, 'very learned', compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and ἴστωρ, 'knowing, learned', whence ἱστορί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'learning, knowledge'. See **poly**and **history**.

Derivatives: polyhistor-ic, adj., polyhistor-y, n. Polyhymnia, n., the Muse of lyric poetry (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Πολύμνια, contraction of Πολυύμνια, lit. 'the Muse of the many hymns', fr. πολύϋμνος, 'abounding in hymns', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and ὕμνος, 'hymn'. See poly- and hymn and cp. Polymnia.

polymath, n., a very learned man, a polyhistor. — Gk. πολυμαθής, 'having learned much; knowing much', formed fr. πολύς, 'much, many', and μαθ-, stem of μανθάνειν, 'to learn'. See poly- and mathematical.

Derivatives: polymath-ic, adj., polymath-y, n. polymer, n., one of two or more polymeric compounds (chem.) — See next word.

Derivatives: polymer-ism, n., polymer-iz-able, adj., polymer-ize, tr. and intr. v., polymer-iz-ation, n., polymer-iz-er, n.

polymeric, adj., consisting of the same chemical elements in the same proportions by weight, but differing in molecular weight (chem.) — G. polymerisch, coined by the Swedish chemist Baron Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) in 1830 fr. poly- and Gk. μέρος, 'part', which is cogn. with L. mererī, 'to earn, obtain, deserve'. See mero-, 'part', and cp. merit. For the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

Polymnia, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., named after the Muse Polyhymnia fr. Gk. Πολύμνια. See Polyhymnia. polymorph, n., an organism of several forms. — Gk. πολύμορφος, 'multiform, manifold', fr. πολύς, 'much, many' (see poly-), and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See morpho-.

polymorphism, n. — See prec. word and -ism. polymorphous, polymorphic, adj., having many forms. — Gk. πολύμορφος. See polymorph and -ous, resp. -ic.

Polynesia, n. — Compounded of poly- and Gk.  $ν\tilde{η}σος$ , 'island', which is prob. rel. to  $ν\dot{η}-γειν$ , 'to swim', fr. I.-E. base \*snā-, 'to flow'. See Indonesia and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: Polynesi-an, adj. and n.

polyneuritic, adj. — See next word and -ic. polyneuritis, n., inflammation of many nerves at the same time (med.) — Medical L., compounded of poly- and neuritis.

Polynices, n., the brother of Eteocles (Greek mythol.) — L. Polynices, fr. Gk. Πολυνείκης, from the adj. πολυνείκης, 'much wrangling',

which is compounded of πολύς, 'much'. and νεῖχος, 'quarrel, strife, feud', which is rel. to νέχη, 'victory'. See poly- and Nike.

polynomial, adj., consisting of two or more terms (alg.). — Formed on analogy of binomial (q.v.) fr. Gk. πολύς, 'much, many'. See poly- and cp. multinomial.

polynuclear, polynucleate, adj. having many nuclei. — Compounded of poly- and nuclear, resp. nucleate.

polyonymous, adj., having many names. — Gk. πολυώνυμος, fr. πολύς, 'much, many', and ὄνυμα, dial. form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See name and cp. onomato-. For the ending see suff. -ous. polyonymy, n. — Gk. πολυώνυμος, 'having many names'. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk.

polyopia, n., double or multiple vision (med.) — Medical L., compounded of poly- and Gk.  $-\omega\pi(\bar{\alpha})$ , from the stem of  $\check{\omega}\psi$ , gen.  $\check{\omega}\pi\delta\zeta$ , 'eye'. See -opia.

polyp, n., 1) a many-tentacled coelenterate, as a hydra or a coral; 2) = polypus. — MF. (= F.) polype, fr. OF., fr. L. polypus, fr. Gk. πολύπους, 'octopus', lit. 'many-footed'; compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See poly- and foot, and cp. polypod, polypus.

Derivatives: polyp-ean, adj. and n., polyp-ous, adj.

polypary, n., the hard structure of a colony of polyps. — ModL., polyparium, fr. L. polypus. See polyp and suff. -ary (representing L. -ārium). Derivative: polypar-ian, adj.

Polypedates, n., the tree frog (zool.) — ModL., compounded of poly- and Gk. πηδᾶν, 'to jump, spring'. See pedesis and cp. Pedetes.

polypedatid, adj., pertaining to the Polypedatidae; n., a tree frog of the family Polypedatidae. — From prec. word.

Polypedatidae, n. pl., a family of tree frogs (zool.)

— Formed fr. Polypedates with suff. -idae.

polypetalous, adj., having the petals separate (bot.) — Formed fr. poly-, petal and -ous.

polyphagia, n., an excessive desire for food (med.)

— Medical L., fr. Gk. πολυφαγία, 'excess in eating', fr. πολυφάγος, 'eating to excess', fr. πολύς, 'much, many', and φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See poly-, -phagous and 1st -ia.

polyphagic, polyphagous, adj., eating to excess. — Fr. L. polyphagus, fr. Gk. πολυφάγος. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic, resp. -ous.

**polyphase**, n., having many phases. — Compounded of **poly-** and **phase**.

Polyphemus, n., the one-eyed Cyclops who was blinded by Odysseus (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Polyphēmus*, fr. Gk. Πολύφημος, lit. 'much spoken of', fr. πολύς, 'much, many', and φήμη, 'voice, report, reputation'. See poly- and -phemia.

Polyphemus, n., a large American silkworm

moth (zool.) — ModL., fr. Polypēhmus, the oneeyed Cyclops (see prec. word); so called in allusion to the eyespots on each of its hind wings.

polyphone, n., a graphic symbol representing more than one sound. — Compounded of polyand -phone. See polyphonic.

polyphonic, polyphonous, adj., consisting of more than one sound. — Gk. πολύφωνος, 'having many tones', compounded of πολύς, 'much, many' and φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See poly- and phone, 'a sound'. For the ending see suff. -ic, resp. -ous.

polyphonist, n. — Formed fr. polyphone with suff. -ist.

**polyphony**, n., multiplicity of sounds. — Gk. πολυφωνία, fr. πολύφωνος, 'having many tones'. See **polyphonic** and **-y** (representing Gk.  $-i\alpha$ ).

polyphylesis, n., descent from more than one ancestor, polygenesis. — ModL., fr. Gk. πολύφῦλος, 'of many tribes', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and φῦλή, 'clan, tribe'. See poly- and phyle.

**polyphyletic**, adj., descended from more than one ancestor. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic. Derivative: polyphyletic-al-ly, adv.

polyphyllous, adj., having many leaves (bot.) — Gk. πολύφυλλος, 'many leaved', fr. πολύς, 'much, many', and φύλλον, 'leaf'. See polyand phyllo-. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oc, see -ous.

**polypidom,** n., a polypary. — Compounded of Gk. πολύπους, 'polyp', and δόμος, 'house'. See **polyp** and **dome**, 'a building'.

polypite, n., an individual polyp (zool.) — See polyp and subst. suff. -ite.

polypod, adj., having many feet; n., an animal having many feet. — F. polypode. See polyp and cp. polypus.

Polypodiaceae, n. pl., the fern family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Polypodium with suff. -aceae.

polypodiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Polypodium, n., a genus of ferns (bot.) — L., fr. Gk. πολυπόδιον, 'a kind of fern, polypody'. See polyp and -ium.

polypody, n., any plant of the genus Polypodium (bot.) — L. See prec. word.

polypoid, polypoidal, adj., resembling a polyp. — Compounded of polyp and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἴδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid and adj. suff. -al.

polyptych, n., a door panel having more than three folds. — Gk. πολύπτυχος, 'having many folds', fr. πολύς, 'much, many' (see poly-), and \*πτύξ, gen. πτυχός, 'fold', which is related to πτύσσειν, 'to fold'. Cp. diptych, triptych.

polypus, π., 1) a polyp; 2) a soft tumor (med.) — L., fr. Gk. πολύπους. See polyp.

polystele, n., a cylinder with more than one stele (bot.) — Compounded of poly- and stele.

Derivative: nolvstel-ic, adi.

**Polystichum**, n., a genus of ferns (bot.) — Mod L., compounded of **poly-** and Gk. στίχος, 'row, line, rank, verse' (see **stichic**); so called in allusion to the many rows of the sori.

**polystomatous,** adj., having many mouths. — Compounded of **poly-** and Gk. στόμα, gen. στόματος, 'mouth'. See **stomato-** and **-ous.** 

Polystomella, n., a genus of Foraminifera (zool.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. poly-, Gk. στόμα, 'mouth' (see stoma), and L. dimin. suff. -ella (see -ella). The correct form would be Polystomatium, fr. poly- and Gk. στόματιον, 'a little mouth', which is formed fr. στόμα, 'mouth', with the dimin. suff. -ιον (see -ium).

polystyle, adj., having many columns (arch.) — Gk. πολύστῦλος;, fr. πολύς, 'much, many', and στῦλος, 'column, pillar'. See poly- and style, 'gnomon'.

Derivative: polystyl-ous, adj.

**polysulfide, polysulphide,** n., a compound of more than one atom of sulfur in a molecule (*chem.*) — Compounded of **poly-** and **sulfide.** 

polysyllabic, adj., having many (as a rule: more than three) syllables. — ML. polysyllabus, fr. Gk. πολυσύλλαβος, which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and συλλαβή, 'syllable'. See poly- and syllabic.

Derivatives: polysyllabic-al-ly, adv., polysyllabic-ity, n., polysyllab-ism, n.

polysyllable, n., a word of many (as a rule: more than three) syllables. — Compounded of polyand syllable. Cp. prec. word.

polysyndeton, n., repetition of conjunctions (rhet.)
— ModL., prop. neut. of the Gk. adj. πολυσύνδετος, 'containing many conjunctions', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and σύνδετος, 'bound together', fr. σύν, 'together', and δεῖν, 'to bind'. See poly- and syndetic and cp. asyndeton.

polysynthesis, n., a synthesis of several elements.

— Compounded of poly- and synthesis.

polysynthetic, adj., united by several elements. — Compounded of poly- and synthetic.

Derivatives: polysynthetic-al-ly, adv., polysynthetic-ism, n.

**polysynthetism,** n., union of several elements. — See prec. word and **-ism**.

**polytechnic**, adj., pertaining to the instruction in many technical subjects; n., a polytechnic school. — F. *polytechnique*, fr. Gk. πολύτεχνος, 'skilled in many arts', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and τέχνη, 'art'. See **poly**and **technic**.

Derivatives: polytechn-ics, n., polytechnic-al, adj., polytechn-ist, n.

polytheism, n., the belief in many gods. — F. polytheisme, fr. Gk. πολυθεία, 'polytheism', fr. πολύθεος, 'believing in many gods', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many' and θεός, 'god'. See poly- and 1st theism.

polytheist, n., a believer in many gods. — See

prec, word and -ist.

1215

Derivatives: polytheist-ic, polytheist-ic-al, adjs., polytheist-ic-al-ly, adv.

polytomous, adj., divided into more than two subordinate parts (bot.) — Compounded of polyand Gk.  $\tau o \mu \dot{\gamma}_i$ , 'a cutting', which is rel. to  $\tau \dot{\epsilon} \mu$ -vein, 'to cut'. See tome and -ous.

polytopic, adj., occurring at several places. — Compounded of poly- and Gk.  $\tau \delta \pi o \varsigma$ , 'place'. See topic.

polytrophic, adj., obtaining nourishment from several substances. — Fr. Gk. πολύτροφος, 'nutritious', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many' and τροφή, 'food, nourishment'. See poly- and trophic.

polytypic, adj., having many types. — Compounded of poly-, type and adj. suff. -ic.

polyurine, n., excessive urination (med.) — Compounded of poly- and urine.

polyvalence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

polyvalent, adj., multivalent. — A hybrid coined fr. poly- and L. valēns, gen. valentis, pres. part. of valēre, 'to be worth'. See valent. The correct form is multivalent, in which both elements are of Latin origin.

Polyxena, n., daughter of Priam and Hecuba and bride of Achilles (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Πολυξένη, prop. subst. use of the fem. of the adj. πολύξενος, 'entertaining many guests, very hospitable', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and ξένος, 'stranger, guest'. See poly- and xeno-.

Polyzoa, n. pl., a class of aquatic animals, also called *Bryozoa* (zool.) — ModL., compounded of poly- and Gk.  $\zeta \tilde{\varphi} \alpha$ , pl. of  $\zeta \tilde{\varphi} \circ \nu$ , 'an animal'. See zoo-.

polyzoarium, n., a bryozoan colony. — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. ModL. Polyzoa, a word of Greek origin (see prec. word) and the L. suff. -ārium, on analogy of aquarium, vivarium.

polyzoary, n., polyzoarium. — A hybrid coined fr. ModL. *Polyzoa* (see prec. word) and suff. -ary (representing L. -ārium).

pomace, n., the crushed pulp of apples. — OF. pomaz, pl. of pomat, 'cider', fr. pome, 'apple'. See pome.

Pomaceae, n. pl., synonym of Malaceae (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. VL. pōma, 'apple'. See pome.

pomaceous, adj., 1) pertaining to, or resembling, an apple; 2) pertaining to the Pomaceae. — ModL. pōmāceus, fr. VL. pōma, 'apple'. See pome and accous.

pomade, n., a perfumed ointment for the hair. — F. pommade, fr. It. pomata, fr. pomo, 'apple', fr. VL. pōmum (see pome and -ade); so called because orig. scented with the pulp of lady apples. Cp. pomatum.

Pomaderris, n., a genus of shrubs of the buckthorn family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πῶμα, 'lid, cover', and δέρρις, 'skin, leather covering';

so called in allusion to the membranous covering of the capsule. For the first element see food, for the second see derma.

pomander, n., a ball of perfumes. — ME., fr. MF. pome d'ambre (F. pomme d'ambre), lit. 'apple of amber', fr. pomme, 'apple', and ambre, 'amber' (see pome and amber); so called from its shape. pomatum, n., pomade. — ModL., fr. VL. pōmum, 'apple'. See pomade.

pombe, n., an African beer made from grain. — Swahili.

pome, n., the characteristic fruit of the apple family. — ME., fr. OF., 'apple' (F. pomme), fr. VL. pōma (fem. sing. for orig. L. neut. pl.), 'apple', fr. L. pōmum, 'fruit', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly a contraction of \*poemom, and lit. means 'something taken away, something plucked', fr. pref. po- [occurring also in pōnō, 'I place', which stands for \*po-s(i)nō, and lit. means 'I lay aside'; see position] and from a derivative of the verb emere, 'to take'; see exempt. For sense development cp. Gk. ×αρπός, 'fruit', which is cogn. with L. carpere, 'to pluck'. Cp. pommel, Pomona and the first element in pomology.

pomegranate, n. — ME. pomegarnet, pomgarnet, fr. OF. pome grenate (F. grenade), fr. VL. pōmum grānātum, 'pomegranate', lit. 'an apple with many grains or seeds'. See pome and grenade and cp. grain, garnet, granadilla.

pomelo, n., 1) the shaddock; 2) the grapefruit. — Altered fr. Du. pompelmoes. The change of Du. pompelmoes to pomelo was prob. due to the influence of pome. Cp. pompelmous. Cp. also the second element in tangelo.

Pomerania, n., a province of Prussia on the south coast of the Baltic Sea. — Fr. Slav. po more, 'by the Sea'. For the first word see post- and cp. Prussia. for the second see mere, 'the sea'.

Derivatives: Pomerani-an, adj. and n.

pomfret, n., a marine fish. — Fr. earlier pamflet, prob. fr. F. pample, fr. Port. pampo.

Pomfret cake (Engl.) — Lit. 'cake of Pontefract' (pronounced Pomfret), from the name of a town in Yorkshire, England. The name Pomfret is said to derive from L. Ad Pontem Fractum ('Beside a Broken Bridge'), in allusion to a broken bridge which was near the town.

pomiculture, n., fruit culture. — Compounded of L. pōmum, 'fruit', and cultūra, 'culture'. See pome and culture.

**pomiferous**, adj., fruit-bearing. — Compounded of L. *pōmum*, 'fruit' and L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **pome** and **-ferous**.

Pommard, n., a kind of fine red Burgundy wine.

— Named from Pommar, south of Beaune, in France.

pommel, n., a rounded knob. — ME. pomel, fr. OF. pomel (F. pommeau), dimin. of OF. pome (F. pomme), 'apple'. See pome, and dimin. suff.-le. Derivatives: pommel, tr. v., pommel(l)-er, n., pommel(l)-ing, n.

**pomologist,** n., one skilled in pomology. — See next word and **-ist**.

**pomology,** n., the art of fruit-growing. — A hybrid coined fr. L.  $p\bar{o}mum$ , 'fruit', and Gk. -λο-γί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: pomolog-ic-al, adj., pomolog-ic-ally, adv.

Pomona, n., the goddess of fruit in Roman mythology. — L. Pōmōna, fr. pōmum, 'fruit'. See pome.

Derivatives: pomon-al, pomon-ic, adjs.

pomp, n. — ME., fr. OF. (=F.) pompe, fr. L. pompa, fr. Gk. πομπή, 'a sending, solemn procession', which stands in gradational relationship to πέμπειν, 'to send'. Cp. pump, 'a kind of shoe', and apopemptic.

pompadour, n., name of a kind of hairdress, a dress, a color etc. — Prop. in the style of the Marquise de *Pompadour* (1721-64).

pompano, n., a kind of edible fish (*Trachinotus*).— Sp. pampano.

Pompeian, adj., pertaining to Pompeii, a town in the south of Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 79 C.E.— L. Pompēiānus, fr. Pompēiī. For the ending see suff. -an.

pompelmous, pompelmoose, n., a shaddock. — Du. pompelmoes (whence also F. pamplemousse), lit. 'a thick lemon', fr. pompel, 'thick', and limoes 'lemon' (see lemon). Cp. pomelo.

**pompholyx**, n., 1) a vesicle; 2) a skin disease characterized by an eruption of vesicles (med.) — L., fr. Gk. πομφόλυξ, 'bubble', a compound whose first element derives fr. πομφός, 'blister', which, together with πέμφιξ, 'breath, blast, pustule', is of imitative origin. The second element in πομφόλυξ is possibly rel. to the second element in οlνόφλυξ, 'given to drinking, drunken', and to φλύειν, 'to boil over, bubble', φλεΐν, 'to abound', and cogn. with L. fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent and cp. flimflam.

**pomphus,** n., blister (med.) — Gk. πομφός, 'blister'. See prec. word.

pompier, pompier ladder, n., a fireman's scaling ladder. — F. pompier, 'fireman', fr. pompe, 'pump'. See pump, 'device for raising water'.

pom-pom, n., a kind of automatic gun. — Of imitative origin.

**pompon**, n., an ornament of feathers. — F., prob. of imitative origin.

pomposity, n., pompousness. — ML. pompōsitās, fr. Late L. pompōsus. See next word and -ity. pompous, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) pompeux (fem. pompeuse), fr. Late L. pompōsus, 'pompous, stately', fr. L. pompa. See pomp and -ous. Derivatives: pompous-ly, adv., pompous-ness, n. ponceau, n., the corn poppy; the poppy color. — F., fr. OF. poncel, a derivative of paon, 'peacock', fr. L. pavōnem, acc. of pavō, 'peacock'; see peacock. The corn poppy was called in French ponceau (lit. 'peacock flower') from the

resemblance of its brilliant color to the bright-colored plumage of the peacock. For sense development cp. F. paon, used in some NF. dialects in the sense of 'poppy'.

ponceau, n., a culvert. — F., dimin. of pont, 'bridge', fr. L. pontem, acc. of pons. See pons. pond, n., a small lake. — A var. of pound, 'enclosure': pond prop. means 'water enclosed'.

Derivatives: pond, tr. and intr. v., pond-age, n. poncho, n., a South-American cloak resembling a blanket. — Amer. Sp. poncho, an Araucan loan word.

ponder, tr. and intr. v. — ME. ponderen, fr. MF. ponderer, fr. L. ponderāre, 'to weigh; to ponder, consider', fr. pondus, gen. ponderis, 'weight'. See pound, 'a weight' and cp. ponderable, imponderable, ponderance, preponderate.

Derivatives: ponder-er, n., ponder-ing, adj., ponder-ing-ly, adv.

ponderable, adj. — Late L. ponderābilis, 'that which can be weighed', fr. L. ponderāre, 'to weigh'. See ponder and -able. Derivatives: ponderabil-ity, n., ponderable-ness, n., ponderabl-y, adv.

ponderance, n., weight (rare). — Formed with suff. -ce fr. L. ponderāns, pres. part. of ponderāre, 'to weigh'. See ponder.

ponderate, tr. v., to ponder. — L. ponderātus, pp. of ponderāre, 'to weigh'. See ponder and verbal suff. -ate, and cp. equiponderate.

ponderation, n. — L. ponderātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a weighing', fr. ponderātus, pp. of ponderāre. See prec. word and -ion.

ponderosity, n., weightiness. — ML. ponderōsitās, fr. Late L. ponderōsus, 'weighty', fr. L. pondus, gen. ponderis, 'weight'. See next word and -ity. ponderous, adj., weighty. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) pondéreux (fem. pondéreuse), fr. Late L. ponderōsus, 'weighty', fr. L. pondus, gen. ponderis. See ponder and -ous.

Derivatives: ponderous-ly, adv., ponderous-ness, n.

pone, n., maize flour cake. — Of Algonquian origin.

pone, n., an obsolete writ for removing a case from an inferior to a higher court (law). — L. pōne, imper. of pōnere, 'to place'. See position.

Ponera, n. pl., a genus of stinging ants (entomol.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. πονηρά, neut. pl. of πονηρός,
'painful, distressed; bad, worthless', fr. πόνος,
'toil. labor'. See geoponic.

pongee, n., a fine, soft, unbleached kind of silk.Chin. pun-chi, 'own loom'.

Pongo, n., a genus of anthropoid apes. — Congo mpongi.

poniard, n., a dagger. — MF. (= F.) poignard, formed, with change of suff., fr. OF. poignal, 'dagger', prop. 'anything grasped with the fist', fr. poing, 'fist', fr. L. pūgnus, 'fist'. See pugnacious and -ard. For sense development cp. L. pūgnus, 'fist', pūgnāre, 'to fight', pūgiō, 'dagger'. Derivative: poniard, tr. v.

pons, n., a bridge (occurring in Latin phrases). — L. pōns, gen. pontis, 'bridge', cogn. with OI. pánthāḥ, 'path, way', Gk. πόντος, 'open sea', πάτος (for \*pntos), 'trodden way, path', πατέω, 'I step', fr. I.-E. base \*pent-, 'to go, pass; path, bridge', whence also Goth. finþan, OE. findan, 'to find', prop. 'to come upon'. See find and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also cispontine, transpontine.

1217

Pontederia, n., a genus of plants, the pickerelweed (bot.) — ModL., named after Guilio Pontedera (1688-1757), professor of botany at Padua. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Pontederiaceae, n. pl., the pickerelweed family (bot.) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff.

pontederiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -ace-

pontifex, n., a member of the supreme college of priests in ancient Rome. — L., 'Roman high priest, pontiff', lit. 'bridgemaker', compounded of pōns, pontis, 'bridge', and facere, 'to make'. The orig. meaning was perhaps 'pathfinder, waymaker'. See pons and fact and cp. next word. pontiff, n., 1) a pontifex; 2) a Jewish high priest; 3) a bishop; specif., the pope. — F. pontife, fr. L. pontifex, 'high priest'. See prec. word.

pontifical, adj., pertaining to a pontiff. — L. pontificālis, 'of, or pertaining to, the high priest', fr. pontifex, gen. -ficis, 'high priest'. See pontifex and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: pontifical-ity, n., pontifical-ly, adj., pontificate (q.v.)

pontificate, n., the dignity of a pontiff. — L. pontificātus, 'the office or dignity of a pontifex', fr. pontifex, gen. -ficis. See pontifex and subst. suff. -ate

Derivative: pontificate, intr. v.

pontificate, intr. v., to perform the functions of a pontiff. — ML. pontificātus, pp. of pontificāre, 'to perform the functions of a pontiff', fr. L. pontifex, gen. pontificis. See pontifex and verbal suff. -ate.

pontlevis, n., a term of manege. — F., prop. 'drawbridge', fr. pont, 'bridge', and a derivative of lever, 'to lift', fr. L. levare. See pons and lever.

ponton, n., pontoon. — F. ponton. See pontoon. pontonier, n. — F. pontonnier. See pontoon and -ier.

pontoon, n., a boat used to support a temporary bridge. — F. ponton, fr. L. pontōnem, acc. of pontō, 'punt; floating bridge', a derivative of pōns, gen. pontis, 'bridge'. See pons and -oon and cp. punt.

Derivative: pontoon, tr. v., pontoon-ing, n.

pontoon, n., a gambling game, resembling vingtet-un. — Corruption of F. vingt-et-un, 'twentyone'.

pony, n., a small horse. — Scot. powney, fr. obsol. F. poulenet, 'little foal', dimin. of F. poulain, 'foal', fr. Late L. pullānus, fr. L. pullus, 'young

animal, foal'. See pullet and cp. words there referred to.

pood, n., a Russian weight consisting of 40 Russian lb. — Russ. pud, fr. LG. pund, which is borrowed fr. L. pondō, 'by weight', whence also Goth., OE. pund, OHG. pfunt. See pound, 'a weight'.

poodle, n., a breed of dog. — G. Pudel, shortened fr. earlier Pudelhund, prop. 'a splashing dog', fr. pudeln, 'to splash in water', which, like OE. pudd, 'ditch, puddle', is of imitative origin. Cp. puddle.

poogye, n., a kind of Indian nose flute. — Hind. pūgī.

pooh, interj. expressing contempt. — Imitative.

Pooh-Bah, n., humorous name of a person that holds many offices. — Fr. Pooh-Bah, a character in Gilbert's and Sullivan's comic opera The Mikado.

**pooh-pooh**, interj. of contempt. — Reduplication of the interjection **pooh**.

Derivatives: pooh-pooh, n. and tr. and intr. v.

pool, n., a small body of water. — ME., fr. OE. pōl, rel. to OFris., MLG. pōl, Du. poel, OHG., MHG. pfuol, G. Pfuhl. These words are prob. cogn. with Alb. bal'tε, 'swamp, mud', OSlav. blato (for \*bolto), 'marsh, mud', Lith. balà, 'swamp'.

pool, n., stakes in gambling. — Fr. F. poule, 'hen', also used as a slang term in the sense of 'stakes in gambling'. F. poule derives fr. L. pulla, fem. of pullus, 'young animal'. See pullet and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: pool, tr. and intr. v., pool-er, n.

poon, n., poon tree, a timber tree (Calophyllum inophyllum). — Singhalese puna, fr. OI. punnāgah, which is of Dravidian origin; cp. Tamil punnai, Kanarese punnike, 'poon tree'.

poongee, phoongy, n., a Buddhist priest in Burma.
Burmese phungyi, fr. phun, 'glory', and gyi, 'great'.

poop, n., the afterpart of a ship. — MF. (= F.) poupe, fr. OProvenç. poppa, fr. L. puppis, 'stern, poop', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. It. poppa, Sp. and Port. popa, which also derive fr. L. puppis.

Derivatives: poop, tr. v., poop-ed, adj.

poor, adj. and n. — ME. poure, povre, fr. OF. povre, poure (F. pauvre), fr. L. pauper, 'poor', which stands for \*pawo-pars and lit. means 'he who acquires little', fr. paucus, 'little', and the stem of pariō, parēre, 'to bring forth, produce; to acquire, gain'. See pauper and cp. poverty, impoverish.

Derivatives: poorish, adj., poor-ling, n., poor-ly, adv., poor-ness, n.

pop, intr. v., to make a short, quick sound; tr. v., to cause to pop; n., a short quick sound. — Imitative. Cp. popple.

Derivatives: popp-able, adj., popp-ing, adj. and n., popp-ish, adj.

1219

pop, n., father. — Short for poppa, a popular var. of papa.

pop concert, also pop, n. — Short for popular

pope, n. — ME. pope, fr. OE. pāpa, fr. Eccles. L. pāpa, 'bishop; pope', fr. L. pāpa, 'father'. See papa, 'pope', and cp. papal, poplin.

Derivatives: popedom (q.v.), pope-ling, n., popery, n., pop-ish, adj., pop-ish-ly, adv., pop-ishness. n.

popedom, n. — ME., fr. OE. pāpdōm, 'papacy', fr. pāpa, 'pope'. See pope and -dom.

popinjay, n., 1) orig., a parrot; 2) a wooden parrot hung on a pole as a target (hist.); 3) a fop. — ME. papegay, papejay, papengay, fr. OF. papegai, papingai, fr. Sp. papagayo, fr. Ar. babaghá, fr. W. African pampakei, a word of imit. origin. The ending of popinjay was influenced by the noun jay.

poplar, n. — ME. popler, poplere, fr. OF. poplier (F. peuplier), formed with suff. -ier (see -ier) fr. pople (also peuple), 'poplar', fr. L. pōpulus, of s.m., which is prob. cogn. with Gk.  $\pi \tau \epsilon \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \bar{\alpha}$ , Epidauric  $\pi \epsilon \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \bar{\alpha}$ , 'elm'. Cp. It. pioppo, Sp. chopo, MHG. (= G.) pappel, OSlav. topoli (dissimilated fr. \*popoli), which all derive fr. L. pōpulus. Cp. also Populus.

Derivative: poplar-ed, adi.

poplin, n., a corded fabric. — Obsol. F. papeline, fr. It. papalina, fem. of papalino, 'papal'; so called because orig. made at Avignon while it was a papal residence (i.e. between 1309 and 1408). F. popeline, 'poplin', is a loan word fr. E. poplin. See pope.

popliteal, adj., pertaining to the ham (anat.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. poples, gen. poplitis, 'ham', which is of uncertain origin.

poppet, n. - Earlier form of puppet.

popple, intr. v., to bubble, ripple. — ME. poplen, of imitative origin. Cp. pop, 'to make a short, quick sound'.

popple, n., poplar (dial.) --- ME. popul, fr. OE. popul-, fr. L. pōpulus. See poplar.

poppy, n. — ME. popy, fr. OE. popig, fr. earlier popæg, fr. VL. \*papāvum (whence also OF. pavo), alt. of L. papāver, 'poppy'. See Papaver. Derivative: popp-ied, adj.

populace, n., the common people. — MF. (= F.), fr. It. populaccio, formed with the pejorative suff. -accio, fr. populo, 'people', fr. L. populus, of s.m. See next word.

popular, adj. — L. populāris, 'belonging to the people' (whence also F. populaire), fr. populus, 'people'. See people and adj. suff. -ar.

Derivatives: popular-ism, n., popularity (q.v.), popular-ize, tr. v., popular-iz-ation, n., popular-iz-er, n., popular-ly, adv., popular-ness, n.

popularity, n. — F. popularité, fr. L. populāritātem, acc. of populāritās, 'popularity (but only in its subjective sense, i.e. 'an effort to please the people'), fr. populāris. See prec. word and -ity. populate, tr. v., to people. — Late L. populātus, pp. of *populāre*, 'to people', fr. L. *populus*. See **people** and verbal suff. -ate.

population, n. — Late L. populātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. populus, 'people'. See people and -ation.

Derivatives: population-al, adj., population-ist, n., population-ist-ic, adj.

populism, n., the political theories of the 'People's Party', in the U.S.A. — Formed fr. L. populus, 'people' (see popular), and suff. -ism.

populist, n., an adherent of populism. — See prec. word and -ist.

**populous**, adj., full of people. — L. *populōsus*, 'abounding in people, populous', fr. *populus*, 'people'. See **popular** and **-ous**.

Derivatives: populous-ly, adv., populous-ness, n. Populus, n., a genus of plants, the popular (bot.) — L. pōpulus, 'poplar'. See poplar.

porbeagle, n., a kind of shark. — Of uncertain origin; perh. compounded of F. porc, 'hog' (see pork), and beagle.

porcate, porcated, adj., having ridges between furrows (zool.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ate (resp. also -ed), fr. L. porca (for \*pṛkā), 'ridge between furrows', which is cogn. with OE. furh, OHG. furuh, 'furrow'. See furrow.

porcelain, n. — OF. (= F.) porcelaine, fr. It. porcellana, orig. 'the Venus shell', a derivative of porcella, 'sow', fr. L. porcella, fem. of porcellus, 'a little pig', which is a dimin. of porcus, 'pig'; vulva'. The shell is so called from its resemblance to the genital organs. See pork and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: porcel(l)ain-(e)ous, porcel(l)an-eous, porcel(l)an-ian, porcel(l)an-ic, porcel(l)-an-ous, adjs., porcel(l)-an-ize, tr. v., porcel(l)-an-iz-ation,

porch, n. — ME. porche, fr. OF. (F.) porche, fr. L. porticus, fr. porta, 'entrance, door'. See port, 'gate', and cp. portico.

Derivative: porch-ed, adj.

porcine, adj., pertaining to swine. — Formed with adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus) fr. L. porcus, 'hog, pig, swine'. See pork.

porcupine, n. — ME. porkepyn, fr. OF. porc-espin (F. porc-épic), lit. 'spiny hog', fr. OProvenç. porc-espin, fr. It. porco-spino, lit. 'spiny hog', fr. L. porcus, 'hog', and spina, 'spine'. See pork and spina

pore, n., a minute opening. — ME. poore, pore, fr. MF. (= F.) pore, fr. L. porus, fr. Gk. πόρος, 'passage, pore', which is rel. to πείρευν, 'to pierce, run through', fr. I.-E. base \*per-, 'to lead across, drive across, traverse, pierce', whence also L. portus, 'harbor', porta, 'gate, door'. See fare, v. and cp. porism, the first element in Porifera and the second element in madrepore, millepore, multipore. Cp. also port, 'harbor', port, 'gate'.

Derivative: por-ed, adj.

pore, intr. v., to gaze. — ME. pouren, puren, of uncertain etymology.

Derivative: por-er, n.

porge, tr. v., to make (the meat of slaughtered beasts) ceremonially clean. — F. purger, 'to cleanse, purify', fr. L. pūrgāre. See purge.

porgy, n., a perchlike food fish. — A var. of pargo. Porifera, n. pl., a division of sponges (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'bearing pores', fr. porus, 'pore', and ferō, ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See pore and -ferous.

poriferous, adj., having pores. — See prec. word. poriform, adj. — Compounded of L. porus, 'pore' and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See pore and -form. porism, n., a kind of proposition in geometry. — Gk. πόρισμα, gen. πορίσματος, 'deduction', fr. πορίζειν, 'to provide a way, deduce', fr. πόρος, 'way, passage'. See pore and -ism.

Derivatives: porismat-ic, porismat-ic-al, adjs., porismat-ic-al-ly, adv.

pork, n. — ME., fr. OF. porc, 'pig, pig's flesh', fr. L. porcus, 'pig', which is rel. to Umbr. purka, porca (= L. porcās, 'female swines, sows', acc.), and cogn. with OSlav. prase, 'young pig', Lith. paršas, 'pig', OPruss. parstian, prastian, 'young pig', MIr. orc (for \*pork), 'a little pig, young of an animal', OHG. farh, farah, 'pig', OE. fearh, 'a young pig'. See farrow and cp. porcelain and the first element in porbeagle, porcupine, porpoise. Derivatives: pork-er, n., pork-y, adj.

pornographer, n. — See pornography and agential suff. -er.

pornographic, adj. — See pornography and -ic. Derivative: pornographic-al-ly, adv.

pornographist, n. — See next word and -ist. pornography, n., 1) description of prostitutes or prostitution; 2) obscene literature. — Lit. 'a description of prostitutes', compounded of Gk. πόρνη, 'harlot', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. Gk. πόρνη, orig. meant 'bought, purchased', and is rel. to πέρνημι, 'I sell', prop. 'I give for equal value', πρίαμαι, 'I buy', prop. 'I take for equal value', and cogn. with L. pār, 'equal', pretium, 'price'. See pair and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see -graphy.

Derivatives: pornograph-ic, adj., pornograph-ic-al-ly, adv., pornograph-ist, n.

porosity, n. — ML. porōsitās, fr. VL. \*porōsus. See next word and -ity.

porous, adj., full of holes. — VL. \*porōsus, fr. L. porus, 'passage'. See pore, n., and -ous. Derivatives: porous-ly, adv., porous-ness, n.

porphin, also porphine, n., a purple crystalline compound  $C_{20}H_{14}N_4$  (chem.) — Coined fr. porph(yrin) and chem. suff. -in, resp. -ine.

porphyrin, n., any of a group of derivatives of porphin. (chem.) — Coined fr. Gk. πορφύρα, 'purple' (see purple), and suff. -in.

μιτορηγείτε, n. (petrogr.) — L. porphyritēs, fr. Gk. πορφυρίτης (scil. λίθος), 'a purple-colored stone', fr. πορφύρα, 'purple'. See purple and subst. suff. -ite and cp. porphyry.

porphyritic, adj., resembling porphyry. — Formed fr. porphyry with suff. -itic.

porphyrogenite, porphyrogenitus, n., born after his father's accession to the throne (Byzantine history). — ML. porphyrogenitus, fr. Late Gk. πορφυρογέννητος, 'born in purple', which is compounded of Gk. πορφύρᾶ, 'purple' (see porphyry), and γεννητός, 'born', verbal adj. of γεννᾶν, 'to bear', fr. γέννα, 'birth, origin', which is rel. to γένος, 'race, descent'; see porphyry and genus. The word πορφυρογέννητος prop. meant 'born in the porphyry-lined chamber of the Imperial palace at Byzantium'.

porphyroid, n., a schistose, crystalline rock (mineral.) — Compounded of next word and Gk. -ostδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid. porphyry, n. (petrogr.) — ME. porfirie, fr. OF. porfire (F. porphyre), fr. It. porfido, porfiro, fr. L. porphyrītēs. See porphyrite.

Porpita, n., a genus of Siphonophora (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πόρπη, 'brooch', which is rel. to περόνη, 'pin, brooch, buckle'. See peroneal.

porpoise, n. — ME. porpeys, porpoys, fr. MF. porpeis, porpois, fr. porc-peis, lit. 'pig fish', compounded of porc (fr. L. porcus), 'pig', and peis (fr. L. piscis), 'fish', whence F. poisson, 'fish', prop. a diminutive. See pork and fish and cp. the second element in grampus.

Derivative: porpoise, intr. v.

porraceous, adj., leek-green. — L. porrāceus, fr. porrum, 'leek', which is cogn. with Gk. πράσον (for \*πάρσον), 'leek'. See prase and -aceous and cp. porridge, porrigo.

porrect, tr. v., 1) to stretch out, extend; 2) Eccles. law) to tender, submit. — ME. porrecten, fr. L. porrēctus, pp. of porrigere, 'to put forward, extend', fr. pref. por-, 'forward, forth', and regere, 'to make straight, lead, guide, conduct'. Pref. por- is rel. to prō, 'before, for'; see 1st pro- and cp. pollicitation and words there referred to. For the etymology of regere see regent, adj. Derivative: porrect-ion, n.

porrect, adj., stretched out, extended. — L. porrectus, pp. of porrigere. See porrect, v.

porridge, n. — A blend of pottage and ME. porray, 'leek broth', fr. OF. poree, of s.m., fr. VL. \*porrāta, fr. L. porrum, 'leek'. See prase and cp. porraceous.

Derivative: porridg-y, adj.

porriginous, adj., pertaining to porrigo. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. porrigō, gen. -inis. See next word.

porrigo, n., eruption on the scalp (med.) — L. porrigō, 'dandruff', rel. to porrum, 'leek'. See porraceous. For sense development cp. F. poireau, porreau, 'leek'; wart'.

porringer, n., a bowl for porridge. — A blend of earlier pottanger (fr. F. potager, a derivative of potage), and porridge (q.v.) — For the intrusive n cp. harbinger, messenger, passenger, scavenger. port, n., harbor, haven. — ME., partly fr. OE. port, partly fr. OF. (= F.) port, which both derive fr. L. portus, 'harbor', orig. 'entrance, passage', which is rel. to porta, 'gate, door', and

cogn. with Avestic  $p^{e}r^{e}tush$ , 'passage, ford, bridge', OW. rit, W. rhyd, 'ford', OE. ford, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base \*per-, 'to lead across, drive across, traverse, pierce'. See port, 'to carry', and cp. port, 'gate', portico, portolano, opportune, importunate, and the second element in passport. Cp. also ford.

port, n., gate; opening in the side of a ship for loading cargo. — OF. (= F.) porte, fr. L. porta, 'gate, door', which is rel. to portus, 'harbor'. See port, 'harbor', and cp. portal, Porte, Portulaca, purslane, and the first element in porthole.

**port**, n., a kind of strong red wine. — Lit. 'wine of *Oporto*', a town in Portugal. *Oporto* (i.e. o porto) lit. means 'the port'. See port, 'harbor'.

port, tr.v., to carry (a rifle or sword). — The word orig. meant 'to bear, carry in general'. It derives fr. MF. (= F.) porter, 'to bear, carry', fr. OF., fr. L. portāre, for \*poritāre, freq. of a supposed primitive verb \*porēre, which is cogn. with OI. piparti, 'brings over', pārdyati, 'carries over', Gk.  $\pi$ eípeiv (for \* $\pi$ épeiv), 'to penetrate', fr. I.-E. base \*per-, 'to lead across, drive across, traverse, pierce', whence also Goth. faran, 'to go', OE. ferian, 'to go; to carry'. See fare, v., and cp. port, 'gate', port, 'harbor', apport, comport, deport, disport, export, import, portly, purport, rapport, report, sport, support, transport, and the first element in portmanteau.

port, n., manner in which a person bears himself.
OF., fr. porter, 'to bear, carry', fr. L. portāre, of s.m. See port, v.

port, n., the left side of a ship looking forward from stern to bow; larboard. — Either fr. port, 'gate; opening in the ship for unloading cargo', or fr. port, 'harbor'.

portable, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) portable, fr. Late L. portābilis, 'portable', fr. L. portāre, 'to carry'. See port, 'to carry', and -able.

Derivatives: portable, n., portabil-ity, n., portable-ness, n., portabl-y, adv.

portage, n., the act of carrying. — F., fr. VL. portāticum, fr. L. portātus, pp. of portāre, 'to carry'. See port, 'to carry', and -age.

Derivative: portage, tr. and intr. v.

portal, n., a gate. ME., fr. OF. portal (F. portail), fr. ML. portāle, prop. neut. of the L. adj. portālis, 'pertaining to a gate', used as a noun, fr. porta, 'gate'. See port, 'gate'.

Derivative: portal(l)-ed, adi.

portal, adj., pertaining to a fissure (anat.) — L. portālis, 'pertaining to a gate'. See portal, n.

portamento, n., glide from one tone to another (mus.) — It., fr. portare, 'to carry', fr. L. portare. See port, 'to carry', and -ment.

portative, adj. — ME. portatif, fr. MF. (= F.) portatif (fem. portative), fr. L. portātus, pp. of portāre, 'to carry'. See port, 'to carry', and -ative.

porterayon, n., a holder for crayons. — F. portecrayon, compounded of porter, 'to carry', and crayon. See port, 'to carry', and crayon. portcullis, n. (fort.) — ME. portcoles, fr. OF. porte coleice (F. porte à coulisse), lit. 'a gliding door', compounded of porte, 'gate', and coleice (F. coulisse), rem. of OF. coleis, 'gliding', fr. VL. \*colāticius, fr. L. colātus, pp. of colāre, 'to strain, filter'. See port, 'gate' and colander and cp. coulisse, cullis.

Porte, n., in full the Sublime Porte, former title of the Ottoman Government.— F. Porte, in full la Sublime Porte, fr. It. la Porta Sublima, which is a loan translation of Arab. al-Bāb al-'Alf, 'the High Gate', title of the Ottoman court in Constantinople.

porte-cochere, n., a large gateway for carriages.
F. porte-cochères, 'carriage gateway, main entrance', compounded of porte, 'gate, door' and cochère, 'pertaining to, or for, carriages', fem. adj. formed fr. coche, 'carriage'. See port, 'gate', and coach.

porte-monnaie, n., a purse. — F., compounded of *porter*, 'to carry' and *monnaie*, 'money'. See port, 'to carry', and money.

portend, tr. v., to be an omen of. — ME. portenden, fr. L. portendere, 'to foretell, predict', fr. por-, 'foreward, forth', and tendere, 'to stretch'. Pref. por- is rel. to prō, 'before, for'; see 1st pro- and cp. pollicitation and words there referred to. For the etymology of regere see tend, 'to move in a certain direction'.

portent, n., omen. — L. portentum, 'sign, token, omen', prop. neut. pp. of portendere, 'to fore-tell'. See prec. word.

portentous, adj., ominous. — L. portentōsus, 'monstrous; marvellous', fr. portentum. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: portentous-ly, adv., portentous-ness. n.

porter, n., a doorkeeper. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.)

portier, fr. Late L. portārius, 'a doorkeeper', fr.

L. porta, 'door'. See port, 'gate', and agential
suff per

porter, n., a carrier. — ME. portour, fr..MF. porteour (F. porteur), fr. L. portātōrem, acc. of portātor, 'bearer, carrier', fr. portātus, pp. of portāre, 'to carry'. See port, 'to carry', and agential suff. -er.

Derivatives: porter, tr. and intr. v., porter-age, n. porter, n., an inferior kind of ale. — Short for 'porter's beer'; so called because preferably drunk by porters. See porter, 'carrier'.

portfire, n. — Formed fr. F. porte-feu, through the substitution of the E. word fire for its F. equivalent feu. Porte-feu lit. means 'fire-carrier'. See port, 'to carry'. (F. feu, 'fire', derives fr. L. focus. See focus.)

portfolio, n. — Form earlier porto folio, fr. It. portafoglio, portafogli, lit. 'carrier of leaves', fr. portare (fr. L. portāre), 'to carry' and foglio (fr. L. folium), pl. fogli, 'leaf'. See port, 'to carry', and folio.

Porthetria, n., a genus of moths, the tussock moth (2001.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πορθήτωρ, 'destroyer,

ravager', fr. πορθεῖν, 'to destroy, ravage', freq. of πέρθειν, 'to destroy', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending se 1st suff. -ia.

porthole, n. — Compounded of port, 'gate; opening in the side of a ship', and hole.

portico, n., a roof supported by columns; colonnade. — It., fr. L. porticus, 'colonnade, arcade, porch', a derivative of portus, 'entrance, harbor'. See port, 'harbor', and cp. porch, which is a doublet of portico.

portière, n., door curtain. — F., 'door, gate', fr. VL. \*portāria, fr. L. porta, 'door'. See port, 'gate'. portion, n. — ME. porcioun, fr. OF. porcion, portion (F. portion), fr. L. portiōnem, acc. of portiō, 'share, portion', which stands for \*partiō, fr. pars, gen. partis, 'part'. See part and-ion. According to A. Walde (Indogermanische Forschungen, vol. XXXIX p. 93) L. portiō arose through the assimilation of the term prō \*partiōne to prō portiōne, 'for (his) part or share' (see proportion). Moreover, the change of \*partiō to portiō might have also been furthered by the endeavor to avoid a confusion with partiō, 'a bearing, bringing forth' (fr. parere). Cp. apportion.

portion, tr. v. — ME. portionen, fr. OF. porcionner, portionner (F. portionner), fr. porcion, portion. See portion, n.

Derivatives: portion-able, adj., portion-al, adj., portion-al-ly, adv., portion-er, n., portionist (q.v.), portion-less, adj.

portionist, n., a student in a college who receives a certain allowance of food. — ML. portionista, 'a scholar receiving a certain portion of food', fr. L. portio, gen. -ionis, 'part, portion'. See portion, n., and -ist.

Portland cement. — So called by its inventor, the English mason Joseph Aspdin, from the resemblance of its color to *Portland stone*, i.e. stone quarried in the isle of *Portland*, Dorsetshire.

portmanteau, n., a large traveling bag consisting of two compartments. — F. porte-manteau, lit. 'cloak bearer', fr. porter, 'to bear, carry', and manteau, 'cloak'. See port, 'to carry', and mantle.

portmanteau word, another name for blend. — A term coined by Lewis Carroll (pseudonym for Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, 1832-98) to denote the words coined by him through the combination of two words.

portolano, n., a mariner's book containing descriptions of harbors, etc. — It., lit. 'pilot', fr. porto, 'harbor'; see port, 'harbor'. For the It. suff. -lano cp. ortolano, 'kitchen gardener', fr. orto, 'kitchen garden'.

portrait, n. — MF. (= F.), prop. pp. of portraire, pourtraire, 'to draw, design'. See portray.

Derivatives: portrait-ist, n., portraiture (q.v.) portraiture, n., the art of portraiting; a portrait; a collection of portraits. — ME. purtreiture, fr. MF. portraiture, fr. portrait. See prec. word and -ure.

portray, tr. v. — ME. portraien, fr. MF. portraire, 'to draw, design', fr. L. prōtrahere, 'to draw forth', fr. prō, 'forward, forth', and trahere, 'to draw'. See 1st pro-, and tract and cp. protract. Derivatives: portray-al, n., portray-er, n., portray-ist. n.

portreeve, n., mayor, bailiff. — ME. portereve, portreve, fr. OE. portgerēfa, 'mayor of a town', fr. OE. port, 'gate, harbor, town', and gerēfa, 'magistrate'. See port, 'harbor', and reeve, 'bailiff'.

portress, also porteress, n., a female doorkeeper.

— Formed fr. porter, 'doorkeeper', with suff.

Portuguese man-of-war, any hydrozoans of the genus Pharsalia. — So called from their sail-like crest which enables them to float on the sea. Portulaca, n., a genus of plants, the purslane (bot.) — L. ModL. Portulāca, fr. portulāca, a derivative of portula, 'a small door', dimin. of porta, 'gate, door'. See port, 'gate' and cp. purslane.

Portulacaceae, n. pl., the purslane family (bot.)

— ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff.
-aceae.

portulacaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -ace-

posada, n., an inn. — Sp., 'home, lodging', fr. posar, 'to repose, rest; to lodge', fr. L. pausāre. See pose, 'to place'.

posaune, n., 1) a trombone (mus.); 2) a reed stop on an organ. — G. Posaune, fr. OF. boisine, buisine, fr. L. būcina, for \*bou-cana, 'an instrument made from the horn of an ox', compounded of bōs, gen. bovis, 'ox', and canere, 'to sing'. See buccinator.

pose, tr. and intr. v., to place, propose. — ME. posen, fr. OF. (= F.) poser, 'to halt, rest; to put, place', fr. VL. pausāre, 'to halt, pause' (whence also It. posare, 'to rest, stand; to put, place', Sp. posar, 'to repose, rest; to lodge', fr. pausa, 'stop, cessation' (see pause); influenced in meaning by an association in Late L. with L. pos-, the stem of pos-uī and pos-itus, perfect, resp. pp., of pōnere, 'to put, place' (see position). Cp. appose, depose, juxtapose, repose. Cp. also posada.

Derivative: pos-er, n.

pose, n., attitude. — F., fr. poser, 'to place'. See pose, 'to place'.

Derivative: pose-y, adj.

pose, tr. v., to embarrass, puzzle. — Shortened fr. oppose.

Derivative: pos-er, n., a puzzling question.

Poseideon, n., name of the 6th month of the Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to December-January). — Gk. Ποσειδεών, lit. 'month dedicated to Poseidon', fr. Ποσειδών. See next word. Poseidon, n., the god of earthquakes and of the sea in Greek mythology. — L. Poseidōn, fr. Gk. Ποσειδών (Dor. Ποτειδάν), which is of uncertain origin. According to Wilamowitz the name Ποσειδών is compounded of πόσις, 'master',

poseur, n., one who poses. — F., fr. poser, 'to pose'. See pose, 'to place'.

posit, tr. v., to assert. — L. positus, pp. of pōnō, pōnere, 'to place'. See next word.

nosition, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. positionem, acc. of positio, 'a placing, setting, situation, position', fr. positus, pp. of pono, 'I put, place, lay', which is a contraction of \*poznō, from \*pos(i)nā, lit. 'I lay aside', fr. pref. no- and sinō, 'I set down, leave'. See site and cp. component, compose, composition, compost, compound, contraposition, depone, deposit, dispose, disposition, entrepôt, exposition, expound, imponent, impose, imposition, impost, 'task', impost, 'upper part of a pillar', impostor, interposition, iuxtaposition. opponent, oppose, oviposit, pone, 'an obsolete writ', positive, post of a soldier, post for conveying letters, posture, praepostor, prepositor, priest, proponent, propose, proposition, propound, provost, purpose, repository, superpose, suppose, supposition, suppository, transpose. For po-, the prefix of \*no-s(i)no. cp. polish. pome.

Derivatives: position, tr. v., position-al, adj.

positive, adj. — ME. positif, fr. OF. (= F.) positif (fem. positive), fr. L. positivus, 'settled by agreement' (opposed to nātūrālis, 'natural'), fr. positus, pp. of pōnere, 'to place'. See position and -ive and cp. dispositive, expositive.

Derivatives: positive, n., positive-ly, adv., positive-ness, n., positivism (q.v.), positivist (q.v.), positiv-ity, n.

positivism, n., the philosophical system of Auguste Comte. — F. positivisme, coined by Auguste Comte (1798-1857) fr. positif, fem. positive. See prec. word and -ism.

**positivist**, n., an adherent of positivism. — See prec. word and -ist.

Derivatives: positivist-ic, adj., positivist-ic-al-ly,

positron, n., a positively charged electron (phys. and chem.) — Coined from the abbreviation of posi(tive) (elec)tron.

**posologist**, n., a compounder of doses. — See next word and **-ist**.

posology, n., the science of doses (med.) — F. posologie, compounded of Gk. πόσος, 'how much', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. base \*q\*o-, whence also L. quī, quae, quod, 'which', quis?, 'who?', quid?, 'what?', OI. káti, Hitt. kuwatta, L. quot, 'how many?'. See what, who and cp. quod, quid. For the second element see -logy.

Derivatives: posolog-ic-al, adj., posolog-ist, n. posse, n., 1) possibility; 2) short for posse comitatus. — ML. posse, 'power', fr. L. posse, 'to be able', infin. of possum, 'I can, am able'. See possible.

posse comitatus, the power of the county (law). — ML. posse comitātūs, fr. posse, 'power' (see prec. word), and gen. of comitātus, 'county', fr. L. comitātus, 'escort, retinue'. See county.

1222

possess, tr. v. — ME. possessen, fr. OF. possessier, fr. L. possessus, pp. of possidēre, 'to possess', which stands for \*pots-sidēre, lit. 'to sit as a master'. The first element is a contraction of potis, 'able, mighty, powerful', whence potēns, gen. potentis, 'able, capable', possum (for potis sum), 'I am able'; see potent and cp. words there referred to. The second element is rel. to sedēre, 'to sit', sīdēre, 'to sit down'. See sedentary.

Derivatives: possess-ed, adj., possession (q.v.), possessive (q.v.), possessor (q.v.)

possession, n. — ME. possessioun, fr. OF. (= F.) possession, fr. L. possessionem, acc. of possessio, 'a possessing, possession', fr. possessus, pp. of possidere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: possession, intr. v., possession-al, adj., possession-ary, adj., possession-ed, adj.

possessive, adj. — MF. (= F.) possessif (fem. possessive), fr. L. possessivus, 'relating to possession, possessive', fr. possessus, pp. of possidēre; see possess and -ive. L. possessivus was coined by the Roman rhetorician Marcus Fabius Quintilianus (cca 35-cca 95 C.E.) to translate Gk. κτητικός, 'acquisitive; possessive' (fr. κτᾶσθαι, 'to get for oneself, acquire').

Derivatives: possessive, n., possessiv-al, adj., possessive-ly, adv., possessive-ness, n.

possessor, n. — ME. possessour, fr. MF. (= F.) possesseur, fr. L. possessorem, acc. of possessor, 'possessor', fr. possessus, pp. of possidere. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

possessory, adj. — Late L. possessorius, 'relating to possession', fr. L. possessor. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivative: possessori-ness, n.

posset, n., a drink of hot milk curdled with ale or wine. — ME. poshote, of uncertain origin. Derivative: posset, tr. and intr. v.

possibilist, n., an adherent of a political party which aims only at the realization of what is immediately possible. — F. possibiliste, fr. Sp. possibilista, fr. possible, 'possible', fr. L. possibilis. See possible and -ist.

possibility, n. — ME. possibilite, fr. OF. possibilite (F. possibilité), fr. L. possibilitatem, acc. of possibilitas, fr. possibilis. See next word and ity

possible, adj. — F., fr. L. possibilis, 'possible', fr. possum, 'I am able'. See possess and -ible. Derivatives: possible, n., possible-ness, n., possibl-y, adv.

'possum, n. - Aphetic for opossum.

post, n., pillar. — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. postis, 'doorpost', for \*por-stis, lit. 'standing out', which is cogn. with OI. pr-sthám, 'back, roof, peak', Avestic par-shti (dual), 'back', Gk. παστάς, gen. παστάδος (fr. \*παρσταδ-), a collateral form of παραστάς, gen. παραστάδος,

'porch in front of the house, colonnade', MHG. virst, 'ridgepole', Lith. piřštas, OSlav. pristă, prăstă, 'finger', lit. 'something standing out', OHG. first, MHG. virst, G. First, 'ridgepole', MDu. verste, vorst, OS. first, OE. fierst, first, of s.m. See 1st pro- and state.

Derivative: post, tr. v.

post, n., the place where a soldier is stationed. — MF. (= F.) poste, fr. It. posto, fr. VL. postum, fr. L. positum, neut. pp. of pōnere, 'to put, place'. See position.

Derivative: post, tr. v.

post, n., office for conveying letters. — MF. (= F.) poste, fr. It. posta, fr. VL. posta, whose original meaning was 'a place where men are stationed for the conveyance of messages or letters', fr. L. (mānsiō) posita, 'a fixed halting place or station', fem. pp. of pōnere, 'to put, place'. See position and cp. prec. word. Cp. also postilion, poste restante.

Derivatives: post, intr. and tr. v., post-age, n., post-al. adj., postal-ly, adv.

post, adv., with post horses; rapidly. — From the phrase to ride post, abbreviation of to ride in post. See post, 'office for conveying letters'.

post-, pref. meaning 'behind, after'. — L., fr. post, 'behind, after', fr. earlier \*pos-ti, cogn. with Toch. B postam, 'after', Arm.  $^{\bar{e}}$ st, 'after', Arcadian and Cypriote  $\pi \dot{o} \varsigma$ , Dor.  $\pi o \tau \dot{i}$ , 'toward, to, near, close by', OSlav. po, 'behind, after', poz-d\vec{u}, 'late' (ad\vec{u}), poz-d\vec{e}, 'late' (adv.), Lith. p\vec{a}s, 'at, by'; fr. I.-E. \*pos-, enlargement of \*po-, whence Gk.  $\dot{\alpha}\pi\dot{o}$ , 'from', L. ab, 'away from'. Cp. OI. pas-c\vec{a}, Lith. p\vec{a}sa-kui, pas-ku\vec{u} (which prob. stand for I.-E. \*pos-q\vec{w}o), 'behind, after'. See ab, apo-and cp. posterior, postilion. Cp. also the pref. in polatouche and in Pomerania, Prussia.

postdate, tr. v., to assign (to a document) a date later than the real date. — Compounded of post-and date, v. See date, 'point of time'.

postdate, n., a date assigned (to a document) later than the real date. — Compounded of post- and date. 'point of time'.

postdiluvial, adj., later than the deluge. — Compounded of post- and diluvial. Cp. next word.

postdiluvian, n., one living after the diluvial epoch.

— Compounded of post- and diluvian. Cp. prec. word.

posteen, n., an Afghan leathern pelisse (Anglo-Indian). — Pers. pōstīn, 'of leather', fr. pōst, 'hide, leather', which is rel. to Pehlevi pōst, Avestic pastō, of s.m.

poster, n., bill, placard. — Formed fr. post, 'pillar', with suff. -er.

poste restante, 1) a direction on mail asking that it be held at the post office until called for; 2) a post-office department in charge of such mail.

F., 'remaining post'. For the first word see 3rd post. F. restante is fem. of restant, pres. part. of rester, 'to remain'; see rest, 'to remain'.

posterior, adj., later, subsequent. — L., compar. of posterus, 'coming after, following, later',

cogn. with Lith. pāstaras, 'the last, the hind-most'. L. posterus is a derivative of the prep. post, 'after' (as Lith. pāstaras, derives fr. Lith. pās, 'at, by'). See post- and cp. postern, preposterous, a posteriori.

Derivatives: posterior, n., posterior-ic, adj., posterior-ic-al-ly, adv., posterior-ist-ic, adj., posterior-ist-ic-al-ly, adv., posteriority (q.v.), posterior-ly. adv.

posteriority, n., the quality or state of being later.
 F. postériorité, fr. ML. posterioritatem, acc. of posterioritas, fr. L. posterior, 'later'. See prec. word and -ity.

posterity, n., 1) descendants; 2) all succeeding generations. — ME. posterite, fr. MF. (= F.) postérité, fr. L. posteritātem, acc. of posteritās, fr. posterus, 'coming after'. See posterior and ity. postern, n., 1) formerly, a back door or gate; 2) a hidden entrance; 3) a way of escape. — ME. posterne, fr. OF. posterne (F. poterne), fr. earlier posterle, fr. Late L. posterula, 'a small door, back door', dimin. of L. (jānua) postera, 'back door', fem. of posterus, 'coming after, following'. See posterior.

Derivative: postern, n.

postero-, combining form meaning 'posterior and'. — Fr. L. posterus, 'coming after', fr. post, 'after'. See post-, posterior.

postexilian, adj., pertaining to the time subsequent to the Babylonian captivity. — Formed fr. pref. post-, L. exilium (see exile) and suff. -an. postexilic, adj., postexilian. — See prec. word and -ic.

postfrontal, adj., situated behind the frontal bone (anat.) — Formed fr. post- and frontal.

postglacial, adj., subsequent to the glacial period (geol.) — Formed fr. post- and glacial.

**postgraduate,** n., a student taking a course after his graduation; adj., pertaining to studies pursued after graduation. — Formed fr. **post-** and the noun graduate.

posthaste, adv., n., and adj. — Compounded of post, adv., and haste.

posthumous, adj. — L. posthumus, alteration of postumus, 'the last; late born', prop. superl. of post, 'after', whence also the compar. posterior; see posterior. The spelling with h is due to a confusion of the superlative suff. -umus in postumus with L. humus, 'earth', whence humāre, 'to cover with earth, to bury'. L. postumus was spelled Late L. posthumus and explained as 'born after the father is buried'. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: posthumous-ly, adv., posthumous-ness, n.

postiche, n., 1) adj., counterfeit; artificial; 2) n., a counterfeit; something artificial. — F., fr. It. posticcio, aphetic form of apposticcio, lit. 'added to', fr. Late L. appositicius, '(something) added', fr. L. appositus, pp. of apponere, 'to add', fr. adand ponere, 'to put, place'. See position and cp. apposite.

posticous, adj., situated behind, posterior. — L. posticus, 'hinder', fr. post, 'after'. See post. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

postil, also postille, n., a marginal explanatory note, esp. in the Bible. — ME. postille, fr. MF. (= F.) postille, fr. ML. postilla, which prob. stands for L. post illa (scil. verba textūs), 'after those words of the text', fr. post, 'after', pl. of illud, neut. of ille, 'that'. See post- and ille and cp. apostil.

postil, tr. v., to write marginal notes in (a text, esp. that of the Bible). — ME. postilen, fr. MF. postiller, fr. ML. postillare, fr. postilla. See postil, n.

postilion, postillion, n. — F. postillon, fr. It. postiglione, a derivative of posta, 'post'. See post, 'office for conveying letters'.

postliminy, n., the right of persons who had been taken captive to return to their former status. — L. postliminium, 'the right of a prisoner of war to resume his former privileges', lit. 'return behind one's threshold', fr. post, 'behind, after', and limen, gen. liminis, 'threshold'. See post- and limen

Derivative: postlimin-ary, adj.

postmaster, n., an official in charge of a post office. — Compounded of post, 'office for conveying letters' and master.

Derivative: postmaster-ship, n.

postmaster, n., one of the scholars at Merton College, Oxford. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: postmaster-ship, n.

postmeridian, adj., pertaining to the afternoon. —
 L. postmeridianus, 'in the afternoon', fr. post meridiem, 'after noon'. See next word.

post meridiem, after noon. — L., fr. post, 'after', and acc. of meridies, 'midday, noon'. See post-and meridian and cp. ante meridiem.

post-mortem, adj., occurring after death. — L. post mortem, 'after death', fr. post, 'after' (see post-), and acc. of mors, 'death' (see mortal).

**post-mortem,** n. — Short for *post-mortem examination*.

postnatal, adj., occurring after birth. — Formed fr. post- and natal. Cp. next word and prenatal. postnatus, pl. postnati, born after an important historical event. — L., 'born after', fr. post- and nātus (pl. nāti), pp. of nascī, 'to be born'. See

postnuptial, adj., happening after marriage. — Formed fr. post-, and nuptial. Cp. antenuptial. Derivative: postnuptial-ly, adv.

post-obit, adj., made after death, effective after death. — Shortened fr. L. post obitum, 'after death', fr. post, 'after', and acc. of obitus, 'death'. See post- and obit.

post-obit, n. - Short for post-obit bond.

postorbital, adj., situated behind the orbit of the eye (anat. and zool.) — Formed fr. post-, orbit and adj. suff. -al.

postpartum, adj., occurring after childbirth. —
Fr. L. post partum, 'after birth', fr. post, 'after'

(see post-), and acc. of partus, 'a bearing, bringing forth', fr. partus, pp. of parere, 'to bring forth'. See parturient.

postpone, tr. v. — L. postponere, 'to put after, place after, to postpone', fr. post- and ponere (pp. positus), 'to put, place'. See position.

Derivatives: postpon-able, adj., postpone-ment, n., postpon-er, n.

postposition, n., the act of placing after. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. postpositus, pp. of postponere. See prec. word.

**postposition,** n., a word placed after an other. — Formed fr. **post-** and **position,** on the analogy of preposition.

Derivative: postposition-al, adj.

postpositive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. postpositus, pp. of postponere. See postpone.

Derivatives: postpositive, n., postpositive-ly, adv. postprandial, adj., after dinner. — Formed fr. post-, L. prandium, 'midday meal', and suff. -al. See prandial and cp. anteprandial.

postscript, n. — L. postscriptum, 'written after', neut. pp. of postscribere, 'to write after', fr. post- and scribere, 'to write'. See scribe and cp. script.

postulant, n., 1) one who requests; 2) one who seeks admission to a religious order. — F., fr. L. postulantem, acc. of postulāns, pres. part. of postulāre. See next word and -ant.

Derivative: postulant-ship, n.

postulate, tr. v., to claim; to take for granted. — L. postulātus, pp. of postulāre, 'to ask, demand, request', fr. \*posc-tos, pp. of poscō, poscere, 'to ask urgently, demand', fr. \*porc-scō, which stands for \*pr(k)-skō [inchoative of base \*perek-, \*perk-, \*pṛk-, 'to ask (questions), to request'], and corresponds to OI. pṛcchāti, Avestic peresaiti, 'interrogates', Toch. A praksa(m), 'I request', Arm. harci, 'I interrogated' (whence the present harcanem, 'I interrogate'), OHG. forskōn (whence MHG. vorschen, G. forschen), 'to search, inquire'. For further derivatives of base \*perek-, \*perk- \*prk- see pray.

**postulate**, n., a self-evident proposition. — L. *postulātum*, 'demand, request', prop. 'that which is requested', neut. pp. of *postulāre*. See **postulate**, v.

postulation, n. — ME. postulacion, fr. MF. (= F.) postulation, fr. L. postulātionem, acc. of postulātiō, 'a demanding, requiring', fr. postulātus, pp. of postulāre. See postulate, v., and -ion. Derivative: postulation-al, adj.

postulatum, n., a postulate. — L. See postulate, n. posture, n. — F., fr. It. postura, 'position, posture', fr. L. positūra, 'position, posture, situation', fr. positus, pp. of pōnere. See position and -ure. Derivative: postur-al, adi.

posy, n., 1) orig. a motto inside a ring; 2) a bouquet. — Contraction of poesy.

pot, n., a round vessel. — ME., fr. OE. pott, fr. VL. pottus (whence also MDu., Du. pot, F. pot), which is of uncertain origin. Cp. potage, poteen,

potiche, pottage, pottle, putty, the first element in potash, potsherd, and the second element in hotchpot. Cp. also porridge.

Derivatives: pot, tr. and intr. v., pott-ed, adj., potter, n. (q.v.), pott-ing, n.

pot, n., a deep hole (Scot. and dial. E.) — ME. pot, 'hole'. Cp. Swed. dial. pott, putt. Cp. also the first element in pothole.

potable, adj., drinkable. — Late L. pōtābilis, 'drinkable', fr. L. pōtāre, 'to drink'. See potion and -able.

Derivatives: potable, n., potabil-ity, n., potableness, n.

potage, n., a thick soup. — F., 'soup, broth', formed fr. pot, 'pot', with suff. -age. See pot and cp. pottage.

potam-, form of potamo- before a vowel.

potamic, adj., pertaining to rivers. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. ποταμός. See next word. potamo-, before a vowel potam-, combining form meaning 'river'. — Fr. Gk. ποταμός, 'river', lit. 'that which moves downward, that which flows', fr. I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, to fall upon', whence also πίπτειν, 'to fall'. See feather and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in hippopotamus, Mesopotamia.

Potamogeton, n., a genus of plants occurring in quiet waters, the pondweed (bot.) — L. potamogēton, 'pondweed', fr. Gk. ποταμογείτων, which is compounded of ποταμός, 'river' (see potamo-), and γείτων, 'neighbot', which is of unknown etymology; so called in allusion to its place of growth.

potamology, n., the study of rivers. — Compounded of potamo- and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma i \bar{z}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

potash, n. — Orig. pl. potashes, fr. Du. potaschen (now potas) (whence also G. Pottasche, Dan. potaske, Swed. pottaska), lit. 'ashes in the pot', so called because originally obtained from vegetable substances burnt in a pot; see pot, 'a round vessel', and ash, 'dust'. French potasse and It. potassa are Teut. loan words.

Derivatives: potash, tr. v., potash-erv, n.

potass, n., potash, potassa, potassium. — F. potasse. See potash.

potassa, n., potassium monoxide. — A ModL. word formed fr. potash (q.v.)

potassamide, n., potassium amide, KNH<sub>2</sub> (chem.)
— Short for potassium amide.

potassium, n., a metallic alkaline element (chem.)
— ModL., coined by the English chemist Sir
Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) fr. ML. potassa,
Latinized form of potash (q.v.) See also potass.
For the ending see 2nd suff. -ium.

Derivatives: potass-ic, adj., potassi-ferous, adj. potation, n., drinking. — ME. potacioun, fr. OF. potacion, fr. L. pōtātiōnem, acc. of pōtātiō, 'a drinking', fr. pōtātus, pp. of pōtāre, 'to drink'. See potion and -ation.

potato, n. - Sp. patata, 'potato', a var. of batata,

'sweet potato', fr. Taino batata. Cp. batata. poteen, potheen, n., in Ireland, whisky distilled illicitly. — Ir. poitin, 'a little pot', formed fr. E. pot, 'a round vessel', with dimin. suff. -in

(whence E. -een).

potence, n., gallows. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) potence, 'power, support, crutch, gallows', fr. potentia, 'power, might', fr. potēns, gen. -entis; see potent and -cy. L. potentia is prop. loan translation of Gk. δύναμις.

potence, n., potency. — OF. potence, 'power'. See prec. word.

potency, n. — L. potentia, 'power', fr. potēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -cy and cp. potence (in both senses).

potent, adj. — L. potēns, gen. potentis, 'able, mighty, powerful', pres. part. of posse (for potis esse), 'to be able', fr. potis, 'able, capable, powerful', which is cogn. with Ol. pátih, 'master, husband', Toch. A pats, 'husband', Gk. πόσις (for \*πότις), 'husband', Lith. patis, pàts, 'husband', Lith. pàts, Lett. pats, Hitt. pat, 'self', Alb. pata, 'I had' (imperf.) pase, 'had' (pp.) and the second element in Goth. brūpfaþs, 'bethrothed, fiancé', and in L. hospes (for \*hosti-pots), 'visitor, guest', OSlav. gospodi 'lord, master'. Cp. potence, power, puissant, and the first element in possess. Cp. also the first element in padishah, Poseidon, and the second element in despot, hospital, host, 'landlord', Prajapati.

potentate, n., a powerful person; ruler, prince. — L. potentātus, 'power, rule', fr. potēns, gen. -entis. See potent, and subst. suff. -ate.

potential, adj. --- ME. potencial, fr. Late L. potentiālis, 'having power', fr. potentia. See potency, and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: potential, n., potential-ity, potential-ize, potential-iz-ation, n.

potentiate, tr. v., to endow with power. — Formed on the analogy of G. potenzieren fr. L. potentia (see potency) with verbal suff. -ate.

Potentilla, n., a genus of plants, the cinquefoil (bot.) — ModL., a dimin. formed fr. L. potēns, gen. -entis, 'able, mighty, powerful' (see potent); so called in allusion to the medicinal powers of the Potentilla anserina.

potentiometer, n., an instrument for measuring the electrical potential (electr.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. potentia, 'power', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See potency and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Poterium, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (bot.) — L. potērium, 'a drinking vessel; name of a plant (prob. the astragalus)', fr. Gk. ποτήριον, dimin. of ποτήρ, 'a drinking vessel', fr. I.-E. base \*po(i)-, 'to drink'. See potion and cp. the second element in Hydropotes.

potheen, n. - See poteen.

pother, n., disturbance, confusion. — Of unknown origin.

Derivative: pother, tr. v., to confuse.

Pothos, n., personification of desire in Greek mythology. — Gk. II6805, lit. 'a longing, yearning', fr. I.-E. base \*gwedh, whence also ON. geð, 'passion', OPers. jadiyāmiy, 'I ask, request', OSlav. žęždo, 'I desire', Lith. gedù, 'I long for'.

potiche, n., a kind of Chinese vase. — F., a derivative of pot. See pot, 'a round vessel'.

potion, n., a drink; a dose of liquid medicine or poison. — ME. pocioun, fr. MF. (= F.) potion, fr. L. nötiönem, acc. of pōtiō, 'a draft, drink', rel. to potare, 'to drink', potor, 'drinker', poculum (for \*pōtlom), 'a drinking cup', pōsca, 'a drink of vinegar and water', fr. I.-E. base \* $p\bar{o}(i)$ -, \*nī- 'to drink', whence also OI. pāti, 'drinks', pāvávati, pávatē, 'gives to drink', Arm. Empem, 'I drink', Gk, πίνειν, 'to drink', πόσις, 'a drink', ποτόν, 'that which one drinks, a drink', πότος, 'a drinking, a drinking bout', πότης, 'drinker', ποτήρ, ποτήριον, 'a drinking cup', Alb. pi, 'I drink', OSlav. pijo, piti, 'to drink', pivo, 'beverage', Russ., Czech, Slovak, etc., pivo, 'beer', OPruss, poūt, 'to drink', poieiti, 'drink!' (pl.), Olr. ihim. 'I drink', Ol. pibati, 'drinks', L. bibere (assimilated fr. \*pibere), 'to drink'. See bibulous and -ion and cp. poison, which is a doublet of potion. Cp. also potable, potation, Poterium, potomania, potometer, pawnee, Pistia, pourboire, propine, symposium. Cp. also the second element in Hvdropotes.

Derivative: potion, tr. v.

potomania, n., 1) dipsomania; 2) delirium tremens (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk.  $\pi \acute{o} \tau o \varsigma$ , 'a drinking, a drinking bout', and  $\mu x v \ell \bar{\alpha}$ , 'madness, frenzy'. See prec. word and mania.

potometer, n., an instrument for measuring moisture in plants. — Compounded of Gk. ποτόν, 'a drink', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See potion and meter. 'poetical rhythm'.

potpourri, n., medley, miscellany. — F., lit. 'rotten pot'. For the first element see pot, 'a round vessel'. F. pourri is the pp. of pourrir, 'to rot', fr. VL. \*putrīre, which corresponds to L. putrēre, 'to rot'. For change of conjugation cp. pave, pervert. Cp. olla podrida.

potsherd, n. — Compounded of pot, 'a round vessel', and sherd.

pott, n., also pot, a size of paper. — From pot, round vessel; so called from the watermark.

pottage, n., soup, broth. — OF. (= F.) potage. See potage.

potter, n., one who makes earthenware. — Prop. 'maker of pots', formed fr. pot, 'a round vessel', with agential suff. -er.

potter, tr. and intr. v., to putter. — Freq. formed fr. dial. E. pote, 'to poke', fr. OE. potian, 'to push'. Cp. put, putter, 'to keep busy'.

Derivatives: potter-er, n., potter-ing-ly, adv. pottery, n. — ME. poterie, fr. OF. (= F.) poterie,

fr. potier, 'potter', fr. pot. See pot, 'a round vessel'. and -erv.

pottle, n., an old liquid measure. — ME. potel, fr. OF. potel, a dimin. of pot. See pot, 'a round vessel', and dimin. suff. -le.

potto, n., a small lemur in West Africa. — Native name.

potty, adj., insignificant, petty (slang). — Of uncertain origin; possibly related to pot, 'a round vessel'

potwaller, n., a householder (hist.) — Lit. 'pot boiler', compounded of pot, 'a round vessel', and dial. E. wall, 'to boil', fr. OE. weallan, 'to wave, undulate: to boil'. See well, 'spring'.

pot-walloper, n., 1) a scullion; 2) potwaller. — Alteration of potwaller after wallop, 'to boil quickly and noisily'.

pouch, n. — ME. pouche, fr. ONF. pouche, corresponding to OF. (= F.) poche, 'bag, pouch'. See poke, 'bag', and cp. poach, 'to steal game', and pocket.

Derivatives: pouch, tr. and intr. v., pouch-ed, adi., pouch-v, adi.

pouf, n., a kind of hairdress. — F., lit. 'something inflated', of imitative origin. Cp. F. pouffer (de rire), 'to burst out (laughing)', and E. puff.

poulaine, n., the long pointed toe of a shoe. — F. (shortened fr. OF. souliers a la poulaine, 'shoes according to the Polish fashion'), fem. of the OF, adjective poulain, 'Polish'. See Pole.

poulp, poulpe, n., an octopus. — F. poulpe, fr. L. polypus. See polyp.

**poult**, n., a young chicken. — ME. *pulte*, alteration of *pulett*. See **pullet** and cp. **poultry**.

poult-de-soie, n., a kind of heavy corded silk. — F. pou-de-soie, of unknown origin. Cp. paduasov.

poulter, n., poulterer. — ME. pulter, fr. F. pouletier, 'poulterer', fr. poulet, dimin. of poule, 'hen'. See pullet and cp. poult.

poulterer, n. — Formed fr. poulter with agential suff. -er, which is redundant. Cp. the suff. in cater-er, fruiter-er, sorcer-er, upholster-er.

poultice, n. — Fr. earlier pultes, pl. of L. puls, gen. pultis, 'pap, porridge'. See pulse, 'seeds'.

Derivative: poultice, tr. v.

poultry, n. — ME. pulterie, pultrie, fr. OF. pouleterie. See poult and -ry.

pounce, n., 1) claw of a hawk or of another bird of prey; 2) (dial.) a punch; 3) (obsol.) a hole made by punching — Prob. shortened fr. ME. ponson, ponchon, 'pointed tool'. See puncheon, 'stamp'

**pounce,** intr. v., to swoop down. — From prec. word. The original meaning was 'to seize with the pounces'.

Derivative: pounce, n., a sudden swoop.

pounce, tr. v., 1) to emboss (metal) by punching designs on the reverse side; 2) to perforate. — Prob. partly fr. F. poinconner, 'to punch, stamp', fr. poincon, 'awl, bodkin, punch, stamp' (see

puncheon, 'stamp'), partly fr. pounce, 'claw of a hawk: a punch'.

Derivatives: pounc-er, n., pounc-ing, n.

1227

pounce, n., a fine powder, dust. — F. ponce, 'pumice stone, pounce', fr. L. pūmicem, acc. of pūmix. See pumice.

pounce, tr. v., to smooth with pounce. — F. poncer, fr. ponce. See prec. word.

pounce box, also pouncet box, a box for sprinkling pounce. — MF. (= F.) poncette, 'box for sprinkling pounce', fr. ponce. See pounce, 'a fine powder'.

pound, n., a unit of weight. — ME., fr. OE. pund, fr. L. pondō (indeclin.), 'by weight, in weight', which is rel. to pondus, 'a weight, pound' [whence also Goth. pund, OHG. pfunt (MHG. pfunt, G. Pfund), MDu. pont (Du. pond), OFris., ON. (= Dan., Swed.) pund], and stands in gradational relationship to pendēre, 'to hang, hang down'. See pendant and cp. ponder. Cp. also pood.

Derivatives: pound, tr. v., to test the remedy of coins, pound-age, n., pound-er, n.

pound, n., an enclosure. — ME., fr. OE. pund, 'an enclosure' (in the compound pundfald, 'pinfold'), rel. to OE. pyndan, 'to shut up, enclose, impound'; of uncertain origin. Cp. impound, ninfold, poind, pond, 'lake'.

Derivative: pound, tr. v., to impound.

pound, tr. and intr. v., to beat. — ME. pounen, 'to bruise'. fr. OE. pūnian. Cp. LG. pūn, Du. puin, 'fragments, rubbish'. The -d in pound is excrescent. Cp. bound, 'ready', and words there referred to.

Derivative: pound, n., a heavy blow.

pour, tr. and intr. v. — ME. pouren; of unknown etymology.

Derivatives: pour, n., pour-able, adj., pour-abil-, ity, n., pour-er, n., pour-ing, adj., pour-ing-ly, adv

pourboire, n., a gratuity, tip. — F., lit. 'for drinking', fr. pour, 'for, in order to', and boire, 'to drink'. F. pour derives fr. VL. pōr, fr. L. prō, 'before; for' (see 1st pro-); boire comes fr. L. bibere, 'to drink' (see bibulous).

pourparler, n. (usually pl.), diplomatic conversation. — F., formed fr. pour, 'for' (see prec. word), and parler, 'to speak', fr. VL. \*paraulāre, 'to speak', fr. Late L. parabolāre, 'to speak in parables, to speak'. See parley and cp. words there referred to.

pourpoint, n., a quilted doublet worn by men in the 14th and 15th centuries. — F., formed fr. pour, 'for' (see pourboire), and point, 'prickled', pp. of poindre, fr. L. pungere, 'to prick'. See point, y.

pousse-café, n., a glass of liqueur taken after coffee. — F., lit. 'chaser of coffee', fr. pousser, 'to push' (fr. L. pulsāre, 'to beat, strike') and café, 'coffee'. See push and café and cp. next word.

poussette, n., a dancing round of couples with hands joined. — F., 'the game of pushpin', fr.

pousser, 'to push'. See prec. word and -ette. Derivative: poussette, intr. v.

prabhu

pou sto, a place where to stand, a basis. — Gk. ποῦ στῶ, 'where I may stand', from the saying attributed to Archimedes: Δός μοι ποῦ στῷ καὶ τὴν γῆν κῖνἡσω ("Give me where to stand and I will move the earth").

pout, intr. v., to thrust out the lips; to be sullen.

— ME. pouten, rel. to Swed. puta, 'to be inflated', LG. puddig, 'swollen', and prob. cogn. with OI. bud-budah, 'bubble'. Cp. next word and boudoir.

Derivatives: pout, n., pout-er, n., pout-ing, adj., pout-ing-ly, adv., pout-y, adj.

pout, n., any of certain marine fishes. — ME. \*poute, fr. OE. pūte in \$\tilde{x}epūte, 'eelpout', rel. to Du. puit, 'frog', Swed. puta, 'to be inflated'. See prec. word.

poverty, n. — ME. poverte, fr. OF. poverte (F. pauvreté), fr. L. paupertātem, acc. of paupertās, 'poverty', fr. pauper, 'poor'. See pauper and -ty and cp. poor.

powder, n. — ME. poudre, fr. OF. (= F.) poudre, fr. OF. poldre, p(o)udre (F. poudre), fr. L. pulverem, acc. of pulvis, 'dust, powder'. See pollen and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: powder-y, n.

powder, tr. and intr. v. — F. poudrer, fr. poudre. See powder, n.

Derivatives: powder-ed, adj., powder-er, n., powder-ing, n., powder-ize, tr. v., powder-ize

power, n. — ME. poër, pouer, fr. OF. pooeir, pooir, n., fr. pooeir, pooir, v., fr. VL. \*potëre (corresponding to L. posse). See potent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: power-ed, power-ful, adjs., power-ful-ly, adv., power-less, adj., power-less-ly, adv. powwow, n., conference. — Fr. Algonquian powaw, 'medicine man, wizard'.

Derivatives: powwow, intr. and tr. v., powwower, n., powwow-ism, n.

pox, n., any disease characterized by the eruption of pocks or pustules. — Fr. earlier pocks, pl. of pock (q.v.)

Derivative: pox, tr. v.

pozzolana, puzzolana, n., volcanic ashes used for making cement. — It., scil. terra, lit. 'carth belonging to Pozzuoli', a town in Campania (built on the site of the Roman town Puteoli, lit. 'Little Springs', fr. L. puteus 'a well, spring', see puteal); so called because first found in Pozzuoli.

Derivative: pozzolan-ic, puzzolan-ic, adj.

praam, n. - See pram, a kind of boat.

prabhu, n., lord, master, owner (India) — OI. prabhuh, lit. 'being before (others)', fr. pra-, 'before, forward, forth', and  $bh\bar{u}$ -,  $bh\dot{u}$ vati, 'is, exists'. The first element is cogn. with Gk.  $\pi \delta \delta$ , 'before', L.  $pr\delta$ , 'before, for'; see 1st. pro- and cp. the first element in Prajapati, Prakrit, prakriti, Pralaya, prana. The second element is rel.

practic

to Avestic bavaiti, 'is, becomes', and cogn. with Gk. φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow', L. fuī, 'I have been', futūrus, 'about to be', OE. bēon, 'to be', fr. I.-E. base \*bheu- \*bhū-, 'to be, exist; to grow'. See be and physio- and cp. prove.

**practic**, n., practice (*archaic*); adj., practical (*obsol*.) — See **practical**.

practicable, adj. — F. praticable, fr. MF., fr. pratiquer, 'to practice' (see next word and -able); influenced in form by prec. word.

Derivatives: practicabil-ity, n., practicable-ness, n., practicabl-y, adv.

practical, adj. — Fr. prec. word, which derives, fr. obsol. F. practique (= F. pratique), fr. Late L. practicus, fr. Gk. πρᾶκτικός, 'fit for action, practical', fr. πρᾶκτός, 'done, to be done', verbal adj. of πρᾶσσειν, πρᾶττειν, 'to do, effect, accomplish, practice', which stands for \*πρᾶκιειν, fr. \*prā-ko-, 'leading over or beyond', enlarged fr. I.-E. base per-, 'through, across, beyond', whence πέρᾶ, 'beyond'. See far and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also practice, pragmatic, pratique, praxis, apraxia, barato, chiropractic. For the ending see adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: practical-ly, adv., practical-ity, n., practical-ness, n.

practice, also practise, tr. and intr. v., — ME. practisen, fr. MF. practiser, pratiser, fr. practiquer, pratiquer (F. pratiquer), fr. ML. prācticāre, fr. Late L. prācticus, 'fit for action'. See practical.

Derivatives: practic-ed, practis-ed, adj., practicer, practis-er, n.

practice, also practise, n. — Earlier practyse, practize, fr. practise, v.; assimilated in spelling to nouns in -ice. See practice, v.

practician, n. — Obsol. F. practicien (F. praticien), fr. Late L. practicus, 'fit for action'. See practical and -ian.

**practitioner**, n. — A hybrid formed fr. **practician** on analogy of *parishion-er*.

Prado, n., name of promenade in Madrid. — Sp., fr.L. prātum, 'meadow'. See prairie and cp. Prater. prae-, pref. — Fr. L. prae, 'before'. Prae- is a var. spelling of pre- (q.v.)

praecipe, n., a writ ordering a person to do something. — L. imper. of praecipere, 'to give orders'. See precept.

praedial, predial, adj., pertaining to landed property. — ML. praediālis, 'pertaining to an estate', fr. L. praedium, 'estate, farm', fr. praes (fr. earlier praevides), 'surety, security, bail', for \*prae-vas, lit. 'surety before somebody', fr. prae, 'before', and vas (gen. vadis), 'bail, security', which is cogn. with Goth. wadi, 'pledge, earnest money', gawadjōn, 'to pledge', OE. wedd, 'pledge, agreement'. See pre- and wed and cp. wage. Cp. also press, 'to compel to serve'. For the ending see adj. suff. -al.

praelect, praelection, praelector. — See prelect, prelection, prelector.

praemunire, n., a form of writ (Med. Engl. Law).

— Fr. ML. praemūnīre, 'to forewarn', the first word in the text of the writ, fr. L. praemonēre, 'to warn', fr. prae, 'before', and monēre, 'to warn' (see pre- and monition). ML. praemūnīre shows a confusion of L. monēre, 'to warn', with munīre, 'to defend, protect' (see munition). praenomen, n., the first name (Roman antiq.) — L. praenōmen, lit. '(the name) before the name', fr. prae, 'before', and nōmen, 'name'. See pre- and name and cp. cognomen.

1228

praepostor, prepostor, n., monitor at a public school. — ML. praepositor, 'one who charges another with the management of an office', fr. L. praepositus, pp. of praepōnere, 'to place before, to appoint', fr. prae, 'before', and pōnere, 'to place'. See pre- and position and cp. prepositor. Cp. also priest, provost.

praetor, pretor, n., a magistrate in ancient Rome, next in rank to the consuls. — L. praetor, prop. 'leader chief', for \*prae-itor, lit. 'one who goes before', fr. praeit-(um), pp. stem of praeīre, 'to go before', fr. prae, 'before', and īre, 'to go'. See pre- and itinerate.

praetorian, pretorian, adj., pertaining to the praetor; n., a person of praetorian rank. — L. praetōriānus, 'belonging to the praetor', fr. praetōrius, of s.m., fr. praetor. See prec. word and -ian.

praetorian, pretorian, adj., pertaining to the bodyguard of the Roman emperor; n. (cap.), a soldier of the Praetorian Guard. — L. praetōriānus, 'belonging to the bodyguard', fr. praetōrium. See next word.

praetorium, pretorium, n., 1) the commanding general's tent in a Roman camp; 2) the residence of the governor of a Roman province; hence 3) a palace. — L., prop. neut. of the adj. praetōrius, 'belonging to the praetor', used as a noun. See praetorian, 'pertaining to the praetor'.

pragmatic, adj., active; practical. — L. prāgmaticus, 'skilled in the law', fr. Gk. πρᾶγματικός, prop. 'busy, skilled in business', fr. πρᾶγμα, gen. πρᾶγματος, 'business', lit. 'a thing done', from the stem of πρᾶσσειν, πρᾶττειν' 'to do, effect, accomplish, practice'. See practical and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: pragmatic-al, adj., pragmat-ic-al-ly, adv.

pragmatism, n., 1) pedantry: 2) practical treatment of things. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. πρᾶγμα, gen. πρᾶγματος. See prec. word. pragmatist, n., an adherent of pragmatism. — See prec. word and -ist.

Derivative: pragmatist, pragmatist-ic, adjs.

pragmatize, tr. v. — See pragmatism and -ize.

Prairial, n., the ninth month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting fr. May 20th to June 18th). — Lit. 'month of pasture', coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 fr. prairie, 'meadow, grassland'. See next word and adj. suff. -al. prairie, n., level grassland. — F., fr. OF. praerie.

fr. VL. \*pratāria, fr. L. prātum, 'meadow' (whence F. pré, of s.m.), which is prob. cogn. with MIr. rāth, rāth, 'earthbank', MW. bedrawt, W. beddrod, 'grave mound', fr. I.-E. base \*prā-, 'to bend', whence also prāvus, 'crooked'. See pravity and cp. Prado, pratal, Prater, pratincole

praise, tr. v. — ME. preisen, fr. OF. priesier, fr. L. pretiāre, 'to prize, value', fr. pretium, 'price, value'. See price and cp. prize, 'to value'.

Derivatives: praise, n., prais-able, adi., prais-er, n., prais-ing, adi., prais-ing, adv.

Prajapati, n., creator (Vedic mythol.) — OI. prajápatih, 'the lord of the creation', compounded of prajá, 'creature, descendants, people', and pátih, 'lord, possessor'. The first element is formed fr. prá-, 'before, forward, forth' and the stem of jánati, 'begets', jánah, 'race'. See 1st pro- and genus and cp. the first element in prabhu and in words there referred to. For the second element see potent, adi.

Prakrit, n., the popular dialects of India, in contradistinction to Sanskrit. — OI.  $pr\hat{a}k_{f}ta$ -, 'natural, original (opposite to  $samsk_{f}ta$ -, 'prepared, refined'); formed fr.  $pr\hat{a}$ -, 'before, forward, forth', which is cogn. with Gk.  $\pi p \delta$ , 'before', L.  $pr\bar{a}$ , 'before, for' (see 1st pro-) and  $k_{f}ta$ -, 'done, made, prepared', which is rel. to  $k_{f}n\delta ti$ ,  $kar\delta ti$ , 'does, makes, prepares', Avestic  $k^{e}r^{\delta}naoti$ , 'makes', fr. I.-E. base  $*q^{w}er$ -, 'to make, form, shape'. See Sanskrit and cp. next word.

prakriti, n., nature, natural condition, primary matter (Hindu philos.) — OI. prakṛtiḥ, fr. prá-, 'before, forward, forth', and kṛtiḥ, 'a doing, making, creation'. See Prakrit.

Pralaya, n., destruction, the end of the world (Hindu philos.) — OI., 'dissolution, destruction', formed fr. prá-, 'before, forward, forth', and láyatē, līyatē, līyatī, 'clings to; remains sticking; slips into; vanishes'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. πρό, 'before', L. prō, 'before, for'; see 1st pro-. The second element derives fr. I.-E. base \*(s)le(i)-, 'slime', slimy, sticky, dauby, slippery', whence also Gk. λεῖος, 'smooth', L. lēvis, 'smooth', līmus, 'slime, mud, mire', linere, 'to daub, besmear, anoint', OE. slim, 'slime'; see slime and cp. words there referred to.

praline, n. — F., so called after Marshal Duplessis *Praslin* (pronounce *Pralin*) (1598-1675), whose cook invented this confection.

pram, praam, n., a flat-bottomed boat used in the Baltic. — Du. praam, of Slavonic origin; cp. Pol. pram, 'boat', Russ. poromă, 'ferryboat', which are cogn. with Gk. πόρος. 'thoroughfare, passage', L. porta, 'gate, door', portus, 'port, harbor', fr. I.-E. base \*per-, 'to lead across, drive across, traverse, pierce'. See fare, v., and cp. words there referred to.

pram, n. (colloq.) — Short for prambulator, a syncopated form of perambulator.

prana, n., life principle (Hinduism). — OI. prāṇaḥ, 'breath, breath of life', formed fr. prá-, 'before,

forward, forth', and the stem of ániti, 'breathes'. The first element is cogn. with Gk.  $\pi \rho \delta$ , 'before', L.  $pr\bar{o}$ , 'before, for'; see 1st **pro**. The second element derives fr. I.-E. base \*an-, 'to blow, breathe', whence also Gk. ἄνεμος, 'wind', L. animus, 'soul, spirit, mind, courage'; see animus. **prance**, intr. v. — ME. prauncen, of uncertain origin. It derives perh. fr. OF. paravancier, fr. par-, a particle denoting intensity, and avancier (F. avancer), 'to advance'. See par- (fr. L. per, 'through'), and advance.

Derivatives: prance, n., pranc-er, n., pranc-ing, adi., pranc-ing-ly, adv.

prandial, adj., pertaining to dinner (humor.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. prandium, 'luncheon', which stands for \*prām-ed-yom, lit. 'that which is eaten early'. The first element is cogn. with OI. pūr-vah, 'the first, foremost', Lith. pirmas, 'the first', OE. forma, 'the former'; see foremost. The second element derives fr. I.-E. base \*ed-, 'to eat'; see eat. Cp. anteprandial, postprandial.

prank, n., a trick. — Prob. rel. to prank, 'to dress up'.

prank, tr. and intr. v., to dress up, adorn. — ME. pranken, rel. to Du. pronken, G. prunken, 'to make a show, to strut', MLG., MHG., G. prangen, of s.m. Cp. prink.

Derivatives: prank-ing, n. and adj., prank-ing-ly, adv., prank-ish, adj., prank-ish-ly, adv., prank-ish-ness, n.

prase, n., a green variety of quartz. — F., fr. L. prasius, fr. Gk. πράσιος (scil. λίθος), 'a precious stone of a leek green color', fr. πράσον, 'leek', fr. \*pṛsom, whence also L. porrum, 'leek'. Cp. porraceous and next word. Cp. also the second element in chrysoprase.

praseodymium, n., name of a rare metallic element (chem.) — ModL., shortened fr. praseodidymia, a name coined by the discoverer of this element, Carl Auer von Welsbach (1858-1929) fr. Gk. πράσιος, 'leek green' (see prase), and ModL. didymium, the name given by Carl Gustav Mosander to a rare metal which he thought to be a single chemical element, see didymium. In 1885 von Welsbach succeeded in splitting didymium into two elements, which he called praseodidymia and neodidymia (see neodymium).

pratal, adj., pertaining to meadows. — Late L. prātalis, fr. L. prātum, 'meadow'. See prairie and adj. suff. -al.

prate, intr. and tr. v. — ME. praten, fr. MDu. praten, 'to chatter'. Cp. MLG. praten, proten (whence MHG. braten, braden), Swed., Norw. prata, 'to talk, chatter'. All these words are prob. of imitative origin. Cp. prattle.

Derivative: prate, n.

Prater, n., name of the "Hyde Park" of Vienna.
— G., fr. L. prātum, 'meadow'. See prairie and cp. Prado.

pratincole, n., any bird of the genus Glareola (ornithol.) — Lit. 'inhabiting the meadows', fr.

pratincolous, adj., living in meadows. — See prec. word and -ous and cp. the second element in terricolous.

pratique, n., permission to land. — F., prop. 'practice', fr. MF. practique, fr. Late L. practice, fr. Gk. πραπτική (short for ἡ πραπτική τέχνη, 'the practical art'), fem. of πραπτικός, 'practical'. See practical.

prattle, intr. and tr. v. — Formed fr. prate with freq. suff. -le. Cp. MLG. pratelen, 'to chatter'. Derivatives: prattle, n., prattl-er, n., prattl-ing, verbal n. and adj., prattl-ing-ly, adv., prattl-y, adi.

pravity, n. (rare), depravity. — L. prāvitās, 'crookedness', fr. prāvus, 'crooked', fr. I.-E. base \*prā-, 'to bend', whence also L. prātum, 'meadow'. See prairie and -ity and cp. deprave, depravity.

**prawn,** n., a marine crustacean — ME. *prane*, of unknown origin.

praxis, n., exercise; the opposite of theory. — Gk. πρᾶξις, from the stem of the verb πρᾶσσειν, πρᾶττειν, 'to do'. See practical and cp. apraxia, parapraxis.

pray, tr. and intr. v. — ME. preien, fr. OF. preier (F. prier), fr. VL. precāre = L. precārī, 'to ask, beg, pray, request', fr. prex (most freq. in the pl. precēs), 'prayer, request, entreaty', which is rel. to procus, 'wooer', fr. I.-E. base \*perek-, \*perk-, \*perk-, \*to ask (questions), to request', whence also OI. praśná-, Avestic frashna-, 'question', OSlav. prositi, Lith. prašýti, 'to ask, beg', OHG. frāhēn, frāgēn, MHG., G. fragen, OS. frāgōn, OE. fricgan, and, with present tense infix n-, Goth. fraihnan, ON. fregna, OE. frignan, frīnan, 'to ask (questions)'. For further derivatives of base \*perek-, \*perk-, \*perk-, see postulate. Cp. deprecate, imprecate, precarious, precatory, priedieu, prithee, procacity.

Derivatives: prayer (q.v.), pray-ing, n. and adj., pray-ing-ly, adv.

prayer, n. — ME. preiere, fr. OF. preiere (F. prière), fr. VL. \*precāria, prop. subst. use of L. precāria, fem. of the adj. precārius, 'obtained by prayer', fr. precārī, 'to pray'. See prec. word and subst. suff. -er.

Derivatives: prayer-ful, adj., prayer-ful-ly, adv., prayer-ful-ness, n., prayer-less, adj.

pre-, also spelled prae-, pref. meaning before (both in time and place). — F. pré-, fr. L. prae, 'before', which is rel. to Oscan. prai, Umbrian pre, and cogn. with Ol. paré, 'thereupon', Gk. παραί, 'at', Gaul. are-, 'at, before', Lith. prê, 'at', OSlav. pri, 'at', Goth. faúra, OE. fore, 'before'. See fore, adv., and cp. preter-, prime, adj., and the first element in presby-.

preach, tr. and intr. v. — ME. prechen, OF. preechier fr. (F. prêcher), fr. OF. prechier, fr. L. praedicāre, 'to cry in public, publish, proclaim, announce, declare', in Eccles. L. 'to preach', fr. prae- (see pre-) and dicere, 'to say'. See diction and cp. predicate, which is a doublet of preach. Derivatives: preacher (q.v.), preach-ify, intr. v. (colloq.), preach-ing, n., preachment (q.v.), preach-y, adj.

preacher, n. — ME. prechour, fr. OF. preecheor (F. prêcheur), fr. L. praedicātōrem, acc. of praedicātor, 'proclaimer, publisher', in Eccles L., 'preacher'. See preach and agential suff. -er. Derivatives: preacher-ess, n., preacher-ize, intr. v.

preachment, n. — ME. prechement, fr. MF., fr. precher (F. prêcher), fr. OF. prechier, precher. See preach and -ment.

pre-Adamite, adj., existing before Adam. — See pre-, Adam and subst. suff. -ite.

preamble, n., introduction. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) préambule, fr. ML. praeambulum, prop. neut. adj. used as a noun fr. Late L. praeambulus, 'walking before', fr. praeambulāre, 'to walk before', fr. L. prae- (see pre-) and ambulāre, 'to walk'. See amble and cp. preambulate.

preambulate, intr. v., to make a preamble. — Late L. praeambulāt-(um), pp. stem of praeambulāre. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: preambulat-ion, n., preambulat-ory,

prebend, n., stipend granted to a canon out of the estate of a cathedral. — ME., fr. MF. prebende (F. prébende), fr. Late L. praebenda, 'allowance, pension', lit. 'things to be furnished', neut. pl. adj. taken as a fem. sing. n., fr. L. praebendus, gerundive of praebēre, 'to supply, grant, furnish', contraction of prae-hibēre, 'to hold forth', fr. prae (see pre-) and habēre, 'to have, hold'. See habit and cp. provender. For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

Derivative: prebend-al, adj.

prebendary, n., another name for an honorary canon. — ML. prebendārius, 'holder of a prebend', fr. Late L. praebenda. See prec. word and 1st subst. suff. -ary.

Precambrian, adj., pertaining to the time preceding the Cambrian (geol.) — See pre- and Cambrian.

Derivative: Precambrian, n.

precarious, adj., 1) dependent on the will of another; 2) risky, dangerous. — L. precārius, 'obtained by begging or prayer; doubtful, risky', fr. prex (most freq. in the pl. precēs), 'prayer, request, entreaty'; introduced by Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82). See pray, prayer.

Derivatives: precarious-ly, adv., precarious-ness, n.

precative, adj., precatory. — Late L. precātīvus, 'prayed for, obtained by entreaty', fr. L. precātus, pp. of precātī, 'to ask, beg, entreat, pray'. See pray and -ative.

precatory, adj., of the nature of, or expressing, an

entreaty. — Late L. precātōrius, 'pertaining to petitioning, precatory', fr. L. precātor, 'one who prays or entreats', fr. precātus, pp. of precārī. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ory.

1231

precaution, n. — F. précaution, fr. Late L. praecautionem, acc. of praecautio, fr. L. praecautus, pp. of praecavēre, 'to guard against beforehand', fr. prae (see pre-) and cavēre, 'to be on one's guard'. See caution.

Derivatives: precaution-al, precaution-ary, adjs. precautious, adj. — Formed fr. pre- and cautious. Derivatives: precautious-ly, adv., precautious-ness. n.

precede, tr. and intr. v. — ME. preceden, fr. MF. (= F.) précéder, fr. L. praecédere, 'to go before, precede', fr. prae (see pre-) and cédere, 'to go'. See cede.

precedence, n. — Formed from the adj. precedent with suff. -ce.

**precedency**, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

precedent, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) précédent, fr. L. praecēdentem, acc. of praecēdens, pres. part. of praecēdere. See precede and -ent.

Derivatives: precedent, n., precedent-ed, adj., precedent-ly, adv., precedent-ial, adj.

precent, v., to lead the choir in singing. — Back formation from next word.

precentor, n., the leader of the singing in a church choir or congregation. — Late L. praecentor, a leader in singing, precentor', fr. praecinere, 'to sing before', fr. L. prae (see pre-) and canere, 'to sing'. See cantor, chant. For the change of Latin ă (in căntor) to ĕ (in prae-cĕntor) see accent and cp. accentor, succentor.

Derivatives: precentor-ial, adj., precentor-ship, n., precent-ory, n.

precept, n., rule of conduct. — ME., fr. L. praeceptum, 'rule, maxim', prop. neut. pp. used as a noun fr. praecipere, 'to give rules, advise, teach', lit. 'to take beforehand', fr. prae (see pre-) and capere (pp. captus), 'to take'. See captive and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also praecipe. For the change of L. ă (in căptus) to ĕ (in prae-cĕptum) see accent and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: precept-ist, n., precept-ive, adj., precept-ive-ly, adv., preceptor (q.v.)

preceptor, n., a teacher. — L. praeceptor, 'teacher, instructor', fr. praecipere. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

Derivatives: preceptor-ial, adj., preceptor-ial-ly, adv., preceptory, (q.v.)

preceptory, n., a religious house of the Knights Templars. — ML. praeceptōria, 'an estate directed by a preceptor', fr. L. praeceptor. See prec. word and -y (representing L. -ia).

precession, n. — Late L. praecessiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a going forward', fr. L. praecessus, pp. of praecēdere. See precede and -ion.

Derivative: precession-al, adj.

précieuse, n., a pedantic woman. — F., fem. of précieux, 'precious'. See precious and cp. the

title of Molière's comedy Les Précieuses ridicules. precinct, n., boundary, limit. — ME. precincte, fr. ML. praecinctum, 'a boundary', prop. neut. pp. of L. praecingere, 'to gird about', used as a noun, fr. prae (see pre-) and cingere, 'to gird'. See cincture.

preciosity, n. — F. préciosité, fr. L. pretiōsitātem, acc. of pretiōsitās, 'preciousness, costliness'. See next word and -ity.

precious, adj. — ME., fr. OF. precios, precieus (F. précieux), fr. L. pretiōsus, 'precious, valuable', fr. pretium, 'worth, price'. See price and -ous and cp. précieuse.

Derivatives: precious-ly, adv., precious-ness, n. precipice, n., a steep cliff. — MF. (= F.) précipice, fr. L. praecipitium, 'a steep place', lit, 'a falling down headlong', fr. praeceps, gen. praecipis, 'headforemost', which is formed fr. prae (see pre-) and caput, gen. capitis, 'head'. See capital, adj. For the change of Latin ă (in căput) to i (in prae-cipitium) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

precipitable, adj., that which can be precipitated.— See precipitate and -able.

precipitance, precipitancy, n. — Formed from next
word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

precipitant, adj. — L. praecipitāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of praecipitāre, 'to throw down headlong'. See precipitate, v., and -ant.

Derivatives: precipitant-ly, adv., precipitant-ness. n.

precipitate, tr. v., to throw headlong; intr. v., to fall headlong. — L. praecipitātus, pp. of praecipitāre, 'to throw down headlong', fr. praeceps, gen. praecipis. See precipice and verbal suff.

precipitate, adj., rushing headlong. — L. praecipitātus, pp. of praecipitāre. See precipitate, v.

Derivatives: precipitate, n., precipitate-ly, adv., precipitate-ness, n., precipitat-ive, adj.

precipitation, n. — MF. (— F.) précipitation, fr. L. praecipitātiōnem, acc. of praecipitātiō, 'a falling headlong', fr. praecipitātus, pp. of praecipitāre. See precipitate, v., and -ion.

precipitin, n., an antibody developed through the inoculation of foreign protein (immunol.) — Coined by Kraus from the stem of L. praecipitāre. See precipitate and -in.

precipitous, adj., steep. — F. précipiteux (fem. précipiteuse), fr. précipiter, 'to precipitate', fr. L. praecipitare. See precipitate, v., and -ous.

Derivatives: precipitous-ly, adv., precipitous-ness, n.

précis, n., 1) sing. and pl., a summary; 2) tr. v., to summarize. — F. See next word.

precise, adj. — MF. (= F.) précis (fem. précise), fr. L. praecisus, pp. of praecidere, 'to cut off in front', fr. prae (see pre-) and caedere, 'to cut'. See cement and cp. succise. For the change of Latin ae (in caedere) to i (in prae-cisus) see acquire and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: precise-ly, adv., precise-ness, n.,

precision 12

precisian, n., precisian-ism, n., precisian-ist, n., precision (q.v.)

precision, n. — F. précision, fr. L. praecīsiōnem, acc. of praecīsiō, 'a cutting off', fr. praecīsus, pp. of praecīdere. See prec. word and -ion. Derivative: precision-ist. n.

preclude, tr. v. — L. praeclūdere, 'to shut off, close', fr. prae (see pre-) and claudere, 'to shut'. See close, adj., and cp. words there referred to. preclusion, n. — L. praeclūsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a shutting off', fr. praeclūsus, pp. of praeclūdere. See prec. word and -ion.

**preclusive**, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. praeclūsus, pp. of praeclūdere. See preclude. Derivative: preclusive-lv. adv.

precocial, adj., designating birds whose young are covered with downy feathers and are able to run about as soon as they are hatched. — Formed with suff. -ial fr. L. praecox, gen. -ocis. See next word.

precocious, adj., developed before the usual time. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. praecox, gen. -ocis, 'ripe before its time, premature, precocious', fr. praecoquere, 'to boil beforehand; to ripen fully', fr. prae (see pre-) and coquere, 'to boil, ripen'. See cook and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: precocious-ly, adv., precocious-ness, n.

precocity, n., the quality of being precocious. — F. précocité, fr. précoce, 'precocious', fr. L. praecocem, acc. of praecox. See prec. word and -ity.

precognition, n., foreknowledge. — Late L. praecognitio, gen. -onis, fr. L. precognitus, pp. of praecognoscere, 'to foreknow', fr. prae (see pre-) and cognoscere, 'to know'. See cognition.

preconceive, tr. v. — Formed fr. pre- and conceive.

preconception, n. — Formed fr. pre- and conception.

**preconcert**, tr. v., to arrange beforehand. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **concert**, v.

Derivatives: preconcert-ed, adj., preconcert-ed-ly, adv., preconcert-ed-ness, n.

preconization, n., a public proclamation. — ML. praecônizātiö, gen. -ōnis, 'proclamation', fr. praecônizātus, pp. of praecônizātus. See next word and -ation.

preconize, tr. v., to proclaim in public. — ML. praecōnizāre, 'to proclaim', fr. L. praecō, gen. -ōnis, 'crier, herald', contraction of \*prai-dicō, fr. prae (see pre-) and -dicō, fr. dicō, dicāre, 'to proclaim, announce'. See predicate, v., and -ize.

precursive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. praecursus, pp. of praecurrere. See next word.

precursor, n. — L. praecursor, 'forerunner', fr. praecursus, pp. of praecurrere, 'to run before', fr. prae (see pre-) and currere, 'to run'. See current, adj., and agential suff. -or.

precursory, adj. - L. praecursorius, fr. praecur-

sus, pp. of praecurrere. See precursor and adj. suff. -ory.

predacious, also predaceous, adj., predatory. — See predatory and -acious, -aceous.

Derivative: predacious-ness, n., predaceous-ness, n.

predate, tr. v., to antedate. — Formed fr. preand date, v. See date, 'point of time'.

predatory, adj., living by prey. — L. praedātōrius, 'of, or pertaining to, a plunderer', fr. praedātor, 'plunderer', fr. praedor, -dārī, 'to plunder', fr. praeda, 'plunder, booty, prey'. See prey and adj. suff. -ate and -ory.

predecease, tr. v., to die before. — Formed fr. pre- and decease, v. — See decease.

predecessor, n. — ME. predecessour, fr. MF. (= F.) prédécesseur, fr. Late L. praedēcessōrem, acc. praedēcessor, fr. L. prae (see pre-) and dēcessor, 'one who retires from a province he has governed, a retiring officer', fr. dēcess-(um), pp. stem of dēcēdere, 'to leave, depart'. See decease and agential suff. -or and cp. succeed.

predella, n., the step or platform on which an altar rests. — It., 'altar step, footboard', fr. Lombardic pretil, 'a little board or plank', which is rel. to OHG. bret, 'board, plank', bretil, 'a little board and plank', OS., OE. bred, 'board, tablet'. See board, 'table, plank', and -ella.

predesignate, tr. v., to designate beforehand. —
 Late L. praedēsignātus, 'designated beforehand'.
 See pre- and designate.

predestinate, tr. v., to foreordain. — L. praedestinātus, pp. of praedestināre, 'to determine beforehand, predestine', fr. prae (see pre- and destināre, 'to determine'. See destine and verbal suff. -ate.

predestinate, adj., foreordained. — L. praedestinātus. See predestinate, v.

predestination, n., foreordination. — Eccles. L. praedestinātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a determining beforehand', fr. L. praedestinātus, pp. of praedestināre. See predestinate, v., and -ion.

Derivatives: predestination-al, adj., predestination-ist, n., predestination-ism, n.

predestine, tr. v. — ME. predestinen, fr. L. praedestināre, prob. through the medium of MF. (= F.) prédestiner. See predestinate, v.

Derivatives: predestin-arian, adj. and n., predestin-arian-ism, n.

**predeterminate**, adj., predetermined. — Late L. praedeterminātus, pp. of praedetermināre. See next word and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: predeterminat-ion, n.

predetermine, tr. v., to determine beforehand. — Late L. praedetermināre, fr. L. prae (see pre-) and determināre, 'to determine'. See determine. predial, adj. — See praedial.

predicable, adj. — F. prédicable, fr. L. praedicābilis, 'praiseworthy', fr. praedicāre. See predicate, v., and -able.

Derivatives: predicabil-ity, n., predicable-ness, n., predicabl-y, adv.

predicament, n. — ME., fr. Late L. praedicāmentum, 'that which is predicated', fr. L. praedicātus, pp. of praedicāre. See predicate, v., and ment. In the sense of 'category' L. praedicāmentum is the loan translation of Gk. κατηγορία (see category).

Derivatives: predicament-al, adj., predicament-al-lv. adv.

predicant, adj., preaching; n., preacher. — Eccles.
L. praedicāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of praedicāre, 'to preach', fr. L. praedicāre, 'to proclaim, announce'. See next word and -ant.

predicate, tr. v., to affirm, assert. — L. praedicātus, pp. of praedicāre, 'to proclaim, announce', fr. prae (see pre-) and dicāre, 'to proclaim, announce', a collateral form of dicere, 'to say'. See diction and words there referred to and cp. esp. preconize. For the ending see verbal suff.-ate.

predicate, adj., predicated. — L. praedicātus, pp. of praedicāre. See prec. word.

predicate, n. (logic and gram.) — ML. praedicātum, 'that which is said of the subject', prop. neut. pp. of L. praedicāre. See predicate, v.

predication, n. — ME. predicacion, fr. OF. predicacion (F. prédication), fr. L. praedicātiōnem, acc. of praedicātiō, 'a proclamation, announcement', fr. praedicātus, pp. of praedicāre. See predicate, v., and -ion.

Derivative: predication-al, adj.

predicative, adj. — Late L. praedicātīvus, fr. L. praedicātus, pp. of praedicāre. See predicate, v., and -ive.

predicator, n., preacher (archaic). — MF. (= F.) prédicateur, fr. Eccles. L. praedicātōrem, acc. of praedicātor, 'preacher', fr. L. praedicātor, 'proclaimer, announcer', fr. praedicātus, pp. of praedicāre. See predicate, v., and agential suff.

predicatory, adj., pertaining to preaching. — Eccles. L. praedicātōrius, fr. praedicātus, pp. of praedicāre, 'to preach', fr. L. praedicāre, 'to proclaim, announce'. See predicate, v., and adj. suff. -ory.

predict, tr. v., to foretell. — L. praedictus, pp. of praedicere, 'to say before, foretell', fr. prae (see pre-) and dicere, 'to say'. See pre- and diction.

Derivatives: predict-able, adj., prediction(q.v.), predict-ive, adj., predict-ive-ly, adv., predict-ive-ness, n., predict-or, n., predict-ory, adj.

prediction, n. — L. praedictiō, gen. -ōnis. 'a fore-telling, prediction', fr. praedictus, pp. of praedicere. See predict and -ion.

Derivative: prediction-al, adj.

predilection, n., partiality, preference. — F. prédilection, fr. ML. praedilectionem, acc. of praedilectio, fr. praedilectus, pp. of praediligere, 'to prefer', fr. L. prae (see pre-) and diligere, 'to choose out, to love'. See diligent and ion.

predispose, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. pre- and dispose.

Derivatives: predispos-ed, adj., predispos-ed-ly, adv., predispos-ed-ness. n.

predominance, predominancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce. resp. -cv.

predominant, adj. — MF. (= F.) prédominant, pres. part. of prédominer, 'to predominate'. See pre- and dominant.

Derivative: predominant-ly, adv.

predominate, intr. v. — Formed fr. pre- and dominate.

Derivative: predominat-ing-ly, adv.

pre-eminence, n. — ME., fr. Late L. praeeminentia, 'pre-eminence', fr. L. praeeminēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

pre-eminent, adj. — L. praeeminēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of praeeminēre, 'to project forward, to be pre-eminent', fr. prae (see pre-) and ēminēre, 'to stand out, project'. See eminent.

Derivatives: pre-eminent-ly, adv., pre-eminent-ness. n.

**pre-empt**, tr. v., to acquire before others. — Back formation fr. **pre-emption**.

pre-emption, n., the right of purchasing before others. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. ML. prae-emptus, pp. of praeimere, 'to buy beforehand', fr. L. prae (see pre-) and emere, 'to buy'. See exempt and cp. emption, redemption.

pre-emptive, adj. — See prec. word and -ive.

Derivative: preemptive-ly, adv.

preen, n., a pin; a brooch (Scot.) — ME. prene, fr. OE. prēon, 'pin, brooch', rel. to MLG. prēn(e), prīn, 'awl, bodkin', Icel. prjōnn, 'a knitting needle', and to MLG. prēme, MDu. prieme, Du. priem, MHG. pfrieme, G. Pfriem, 'awl, bodkin'.

preen, tr. v., to trim, dress. — A blend of ME. proynen, 'to trim the feathers' (see prune, 'to preen'), and ME. prenen, 'to fasten', fr. OE. prēon, 'pin, brooch'. See preen, n.

pre-exilian, adj., prior to the Babylonian captivity. — Formed fr. L. prae (see pre-), exilium, 'exile' (see exile), and suff. -ian.

pre-exilic, adj., pre-exilian. — See prec. word
and adj. suff. -ic.

pre-exist, intr. v. — Formed fr. pre- and exist.

pre-existence, n. — Formed fr. pre- and existence.

pre-existent, adj. — Formed fr. pre- and existent. preface, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) préface, fr. ML. praefatia, fr. L. praefatiā, 'preface, prologue', lit. 'a saying beforehand', fr. praefātus, pp. of praefātī, 'to say beforehand, to premise', fr. prae (see pre-) and fārī, 'to speak'. See fame. Derivatives: preface, tr. and intr. v., prefac-er, n. prefatory, adj., serving as a preface; relating to the preface. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. praefātus, pp. of praefātī. See preface.

Derivative: prefatori-ly, adv.

prefect, n. — ME., fr. OF. prefect (F. préfet), fr. L. praefectus, 'overseer, chief, prefect', prop. pp. of praeficere, 'to set over', fr. prae (see pre-) and facere (pp. factus), 'to do, make'. See fact

prefectorial 1

and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin  $\check{a}$  (in  $t\check{a}ctus$ ) to  $\check{e}$  (in  $prae-f\check{e}ctus$ ) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: prefect-or-al, adj., prefectorial (q.v.), prefecture (q.v.).

prefectorial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. praefectōrius, 'pertaining to a prefect', fr. praefectus. See prefect and -orial.

prefecture, n. — L. praefectūra, 'the office of an overseer', fr. praefectus. See prefect and -ure. Derivative: prefectur-al, adj.

prefer, tr. v. — ME. preferren, fr. MF. (= F.) préférer, fr. L. praeferre, 'to carry in front, to prefer', fr. prae (see pre-) and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: prefer-ment, n., preferr-ed, adj., preferr-ed-ly, adv.

preferable, adj. — F. préférable, fr. préférer, 'to prefer'. See prefer and -able.

Derivatives: preferabil-ity, n., preferable-ness, n., preferabl-y, adv.

preference, n. — F. préférence, fr. ML. praeferentia, fr. L. praeferēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

preferent, adj., having preference (law). — L. praeferēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of praeferre. See prefer and -ent.

preferential, adj., having preference. — Formed fr. ML. praeferentia (see preference) with adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: preferential-ism, n., preferential-ist, n., preferential-ly, adv.

prefigurate, adj. — Late L. praefigūrātus, pp. of praefigūrāre, 'to prefigure'. See prefigure and adj. suff. -ate.

prefiguration, n., representation by a previous figure; a prototype. — Late L. praefigūrātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. praefigūrātus, pp. of praefigūrāre. See prefigure and -ation.

prefigurative, adj., pertaining to prefiguration. — ML. praefigūrātīvus, fr. Late L. praefigūrātus, pp. of praefigūrāre. See prefigure and -ative.

Derivatives: prefigurative-ly, adv., prefigurative-ness, n.

prefigure, tr. v. — Late L. praefigūrāre, 'to prefigure', fr. L. prae (see pre-) and figūrāre, 'to form, shape'. See figure, v.

prefix, tr. v. — ME. prefixen, fr. MF. (= F.) préfixes, fr. L. praefixus, pp. of praefigere, 'to fix before', fr. prae (see pre-) and figere, 'to fix'. See fix. v.

Derivatives: prefix-ation, n., prefix-ed, adj., prefix-ed-ly, adv.

prefix, n. — L. praefixum, neut. pp. of praefigere.
See prefix, v.

Derivatives: prefix-al, adj., prefix-al-ly, adv.

preformation, n., previous formation. — Formed fr. pre- and formation.

preformative, adj. and n. — Formed fr. pre- and

preglacial, adj., pertaining to the time preceding

the Glacial Period (geol.) — Formed fr. preand glacial.

pregnable, adj. — F. prenable, fr. prendre, 'to take, seize', fr. L. prehendere, 'to take hold of, to seize'. See prehensile and -able and cp. impregnable.

Derivative: pregnabil-ity, n.

pregnancy, n. — Formed fr. pregnant with suff. -cy. pregnant, adj., with child, with young. — L. praegnāns, gen. -antis (also praegnās, gen. -ātis), 'with child, with young', lit. 'before birth', fr. prae (see pre-) and -gnās, -gnāns, from the base of (g)nāscī, 'to be born'. See nation and -ant and cp. impregnate.

pregnant, adj., full of weight, cogent. — ME. preignant, fr. MF. preignant, pres. part. of preindre, fr. earlier priembre, prembre, fr. L. premere. 'to press'. See press, v., and -ant.

prehensible, adj., capable of being seized. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. L. prehēnsus, pp. of prehendere. See next word.

prehensile, adj., adapted for grasping. — F. préhensile, fr. L. prehēnsus, pp. of prehendere, 'to grasp, seize, lay hold of', fr. pre- and -hendere, fr. I.-E. base \*ghe(n)d-, 'to clasp, seize, reach, attain, hold'. See get and words there referred to and cp. esp. prey.

Derivative: prehensil-ity, n.

prehension, n. — L. prehēnsiō, gen. -onis, 'a seizing', fr. prehēnsus, pp. of prehendere. See prec. word and -ion.

**prehistoric**, adj. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **historic**. Derivatives: *prehistoric-al*, adj., *prehistoric-ally*, adv.

prehistory, n. — Formed fr. pre- and history.

prehnite, n., a hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium (mineral.) — G. Prehnit, named after the Dutch officer Col. van Prehn, who brought it to Europe from the Cape of Good Hope in 1795. The G. suff. -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

prejudge, tr. v. — F. préjuger, fr. L. praejūdicāre, 'to judge beforehand', fr. prae (see pre-) and jūdicāre, 'to judge'. See judge, v., and cp. pre-judice.

prejudgment, prejudgement, n. — F. préjugement, fr. préjuger. See prec. word and -ment.

prejudication, n. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. praejūdicātus, pp. of praejūdicāre. See prejudge and -ation.

prejudice, n. — ME., fr. OF. (F. préjudice), fr. L. praejūdicium, 'a preceding judgment; disadvantage, prejudice', fr. prae (see pre-) and jūdicium, 'iudgment'. See judicial and cp. prejudge.

prejudice, tr. v. — ME. prejudicen, fr. MF. (= F.) préjudice. See prejudice, n.

Derivatives: prejudic-ed, adj., prejudic-ed-ly, adv., prejudic-ial, adj., prejudic-ial-ly, adv., prejudic-ial-ness, n.

prelacy, n., the office of a prelate. — ME. prelacie, fr. AF. prelacie, fr. ML. praelātia, fr. L. praelātus. See next word and -cy.

prelate, n., an ecclesiastical dignitary. — ME. prelat, fr. OF. prelat (F. prelat), fr. ML. praelātus, 'prelate', fr. L. praelātus (used as pp. of praeferre, 'to carry in front'), formed fr. prae (see pre-) and lātus, 'borne, carried' (used as pp. of ferre, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for \*tlātos, 'borne', carried', fr. \*tl-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry', whence L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. collate and words there referred to.

Derivatives: prelat-ic, prelat-ic-al, adjs., prelat-ic-al-ly, adv., prelat-ish, adj., prelat-ism, n., prelat-ist, n., prelat-ize, tr. and intr. v., prelature (q.v.)

prelature, n., prelacy. — F. prélature, fr. ML. praelātūra, fr. praelātus. See prec. word and -ure. prelect, praelect, intr. v., to lecture. — L. praelēctus, pp. of praelegere, 'to read before, lecture', fr. prae (see pre-) and legere, 'to read'. See lecture

prelection, praelection, n., 1) a public lecture; 2) a previous reading. — L. praelēctiō, gen. -ōnis, 'lecture', fr. praelēctus, pp. of praelegere. See prec. word and -ion.

prelector, praelector, n., a reader or lecturer in a college or university. — L. praelector, 'reader, lecturer', fr. praelectus. See prelect and agential suff. -or.

prelibation, n., a foretaste. — L. praelībātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a tasting beforehand', fr. praelībātus, pp. of praelībāre, 'to taste beforehand', fr. prae (see pre-) and lībāre, 'to pour out, make a libation', whence 'to take a little from, to taste'. See pre-and lībation.

prelim, n. — Abbreviation of preliminary examination.

preliminary, adj., introductory, preparatory. — F. préliminaire, fr. ML. praelimināris, fr. prae (see pre-) and līmen, gen. līminis, 'threshold'. See limen and adj. suff. -ary.

preliminary, n., usually in the pl., an introductory or preparatory step or measure. — F. préliminaires (pl.), fr. ML. praelimināris. See preliminary, adj.

prelude, n. — MF. (= F.) prélude, fr. ML. praelūdium, fr. L. praelūdere, 'to play beforehand', fr. prae (see pre-) and lūdere, 'to play'. See ludicrous and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: prelud-ial, adj., prelud-ious, adj., prelud-ious-ly, adv.

prelude, tr. v., to serve as prelude to something.L. praelūdere. See prelude, n.

Derivatives: prelud-er, n., prelud-ize, intr. v. prelusion, n., introduction. — Late L. praelūsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a prelude', fr. L. praelūs-(um), pp. stem of praelūdere. See prelude, n., and -ion.

prelusive, adj., introductory. — Late L. praelūs-(um), pp. stem of L. praelūdere. See prelude, n., and -ive.

Derivative: prelusive-ly, adv. premature, adj. — L. praemātūrus, 'very early,

untimely', fr. prae (see pre-) and mātūrus, 'ripe, early'. See mature.

Derivatives: premature-ly, adv., premature-ness, n., prematurity (q.v.)

prematurity, n. — F. prématurité, fr. pré- (fr. L. prae, 'before') and maturité, 'maturity'. See pre- and maturity.

premaxilla, n., one of the two bones situated between the maxillae (anat.) — Medical L. praemaxilla, premaxilla, fr. L. prae (see pre-) and maxilla.

Derivative: nremaxill-arv. adi.

premeditate, tr. and intr. v. — L. praemeditātus, pp. of praemeditārī, 'to think over', fr. prae (see pre-) and meditārī, 'to consider'. See meditate. Derivatives: premeditat-ed-ly, adv., premeditat-or p.

premeditation, n. — L. praemeditātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a considering beforehand', fr. praemeditātus, pp. of praemeditārī. See prec. word and -ion.

premeditative, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. praemeditātus, pp. of praemeditārī.

premier, adj., first in rank or importance. — ME. primier, fr. MF. (= F.) premier, 'first', fr. L. primārius, 'of the first rank, primary', fr. prīmus, 'first'. See primary.

Derivatives: premier, n., premier-ess, n., premier-ship, n.

première, n., first performance of a play. — F., fem. of premier, 'first'. See prec. word.

premillenarian, adj., occurring before the millennium. — Formed fr. pre- and millenarian.

premillennialism, n. — See pre-, millennium, -al and -ism.

premise, premiss, n. — ME. premisse, fr. OF. premisse (F. prémisse), fr. ML. praemissa (scil. sententia), '(a sentence) put before', fem. pp. of L. praemittere, 'to send, set, put, before', fr. prae (see pre-) and mittere, 'to send'. See mission.

premise, tr. v. — Fr. premise, n. Cp. obsolete premit. 'to premise'.

premium, n. — L. praemium, 'reward, recompense', for \*prai-emiom, lit. 'that which one receives before others', fr. prae (see pre-) and emere, 'to take'. See exempt and cp. words there referred to.

premolar, adj., in front of the molar teeth (anat.)

— Formed fr. pre- and molar.

Derivative: premolar, n.

premonish, tr. v. — Formed after admonish fr. L. praemonēre, 'to forewarm', fr. prae (see pre-) and monēre, 'to warn'. See monition.

premonition, n., a forewarning. MF., fr. Late L. praemonitionem, acc. of praemonitionem, 'a forewarning', fr. L. praemonitus, pp. of praemonere, 'to forewarn', fr. prae (see pre-) and monere, 'to warn'. See monition.

premonitor, n., a forewarner. — Late L. praemonitor, fr. L. praemonitus, pp. of praemonēre. See prec. word and -tor.

premonitory, adj., forewarning. — Late L. praemonitōrius, 'that which gives previous warning', emonstrate 1236

fr. praemonitor. See prec. word and adj. suff.

Derivative: premonitori-ly, adv.

premonstrate, tr. v., to show beforehand (obsol.)
 L. praemönstrātus, pp. of praemönstrāre, 'to show beforehand', fr. prae (see pre-) and mönstrāre, 'to show'. See monster and verbal suff. -ate and cp. next word.

Premonstratensian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. ML. Praemönstrātēnsis, 'pertaining to Prémontré', fr. (locus) Praemönstrātus = Prémontré, in France, lit. 'the place foreshown (scil. by St. Norbert, the founder of this religious order). See prec. word.

premonstration, n., a showing beforehand (obsol.)
Late L. praemönstrātiö, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. praemönstrātus, pp. of praemönstrāre. See premonstrate and -ion.

premorse, adj., terminated abruptly (bot.) — L. praemorsus, pp. of praemordēre, 'to bite at the end', lit. 'to bite in front', fr. prae (see pre-) and mordēre, 'to bite'. See mordant and cp. morsel

premundane, adj., existing before the creation of the world. — Formed fr. pre- and mundane. Cp. antemundane.

premunition, n., 1) premonition (archaic); 2) protection beforehand (archaic); 3) immunity to a disease due to a persistent latent infection (med.) — L. praemūnītiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a fortifying beforehand', fr. praemūnītus, pp. of praemūnīre, 'to fortify beforehand', fr. prae (see pre-) and mūnīre, 'to fortify, protect'. See munition and cp. praemunire.

Prenanthes, n., a genus of plants, the rattlesnakeroot (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πρηνής (Att. πρανής), 'drooping with the face forward', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. The first element is rel. to πρό, 'before'; see 2nd pro-. For the second element see anther.

prenatal, adj., existing before birth. — Formed fr. pre- and natal. Cp. postnatal.

prentice, n. — Aphetic for apprentice.

preoccupancy, n., the act of taking possession before another. — Formed fr. pre- and occupancy.

preoccupation, n. — L. praeoccupătiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a seizing beforehand', fr. prae (see pre-) and occupătiō (see occupation).

preoccupy, tr. v. — L. praeoccupāre, 'to take possession beforehand', fr. prae (see pre-) and occupāre. See occupy.

Derivatives: preoccupi-ed, adj., preoccupi-ed-ly, adv., preoccupi-er, n.

**prep**, n., a preparatory school (school slang). — Abbreviation of preparatory, n. (see **preparatory**, adj.)

Derivative: prep, intr. v., to attend preparatory school; tr. v., to prepare.

preparation, n. — ME. preparacion, fr. MF. (= F.) préparation, fr. L. praeparātiōnem, acc. of praeparātiō, 'a making ready, a preparing', fr.

praeparātus, pp. of praeparāre. See prepare and -ation.

preparative, adj. — ME. preparatif, fr. MF. (= F.) préparatif (fem. préparative), fr. L. praeparātus, pp. of praeparāre. See prepare and-ative.

Derivative: preparative-ly, adv.

**preparator**, n., one who prepares. — Late L. *praeparātor*, fr. L. *praeparātus*, pp. of *praeparā-* re. See **prepare** and agential suff. -or.

preparatory, adj. — Late L. praeparātōrius, fr. L. praeparātus, pp. of praeparāre. See next word and adi. suff. -ate and -ory.

Derivatives: preparatory, n., preparatori-ly, adv. prepare, tr. and intr. v. — ME. preparen, fr. MF. (= F.) préparer, fr. L. praeparāre, 'to make ready beforehand, to prepare', fr. prae (see pre) and parāre, 'to make ready'. See pare and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: prepar-ed, adj., prepar-ed-ly, adv., prepar-ed-ness, n.

prepay, tr. v., to pay beforehand. — Formed fr. pre- and pay, v.

Derivatives: prepay-able, adj., prepay-ment,

prepense, adj. planned beforehand. — Back formation fr. prepensed, pp. of the obsolete verb prepense, fr. earlier purpense, fr. ME. purpensen, 'to premeditate', fr. OF. pourpenser, 'to plan, meditate', fr. VL. \*porpēnsāre, fr. por-, 'foreward, forth', which is rel. to L. prō, 'before, for' (see 1st pro-), and L. pēnsāre, 'to weight out carefully, weigh out, examine'. See pensive.

preponderance, preponderancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

**preponderant**, adj. — L. praeponderāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of praeponderāre. See next word and -ant.

Derivative: preponderant-ly, adv.

preponderate, intr. v., tr. v., to outweigh (archaic); intr. v., to exceed. — L. praeponderātus, pp. of praeponderāre, 'to outweigh', fr. prae (see pre-) and pondus, gen. ponderis, 'weight'. See pound, 'a weight', and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

preponderation, n. — Late L. praeponderātiō, gen.
-ōnis, 'preponderance', fr. L. praeponderātus,
pp. of praeponderāre. See prec. word and -ion.
preposition, n. — ME. preposicioun, fr. MF.
(= F.) préposition, fr. L. praepositiōnem, acc. of
praepositiō, 'preposition', lit. 'a putting or placinchefore', fr. praeposition, pp. of praeposition to the praeposition of praeposition'.

praepositiō, 'preposition', lit. 'a putting or placing before', fr. praepositus, pp. of praepōnere, 'to put before', fr. prae (see **pre-**) and pōnere, 'to put, place' (see **position**); so called because its position is in front of the noun. In its grammatical sense, L. praepositiō is a loan translation of Gk.  $\pi\rho\delta\theta$ εσις, lit. 'a setting before'.

Derivatives: preposition-al, adj., preposition-al-

prepositive, adj., put before. — Late L. praeposi tīvus, 'that which is set before', fr. L. praepositus, pp. of praepōnere. See prec. word and -ive. Derivative: prepositive-ly, adv.

prepositor, praepositor, n., praepostor. — ML. praepositor. See praepostor.

Derivative: prepositor-ial, adi.

prepossess, tr. v., to influence beforehand. — Formed fr. pre- and possess.

Derivatives: prepossess-ed, adj., prepossess-ing, adj., prepossess-ing-ly, adv., prepossess-ing-ness, n.

**prepossession,** n. — Formed from prec. word on the analogy of **possession**.

prepostor, n. - See praepostor.

preposterous, adj., absurd. — L. praeposterus, 'inverted, perverted', fr. prae (see pre-) and posterus, 'coming after'. See posterior and -ous.

Derivatives: preposterous-ly, adv., preposterous-ness. n.

prepotency, prepotence, n. — L. praepotentia, 'superior power', fr. praepotēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -cv. resp. -ce.

prepotent, adj., predominant; superior. — L. praepotēns, gen. -entis, 'very powerful', fr. prae (see pre-) and potēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of posse. 'to be able'. See potent.

Derivative: prepotent-ly, adv.

prepuce, n., the foreskin. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) prépuce, fr. L. praepūtium, 'foreskin, prepuce', fr. prae (see pre-) and \*pūtos, 'penis', which is perh. cogn. with White Russian potka, Czech pyj, 'penis', and with Lith. pučiù, pūsti, 'to blow, swell', Lett. pūslis, 'bladder', L. pustula, 'blister, pimple, pustule'. See pustule.

Derivative: preputi-al. adi.

Pre-Raphaelite, n., a member of the society of painters called the *Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood*; adj., pertaining to *Pre-Raphaelitism*. — See next word.

Pre-Raphaelitism, n., the style of the Pre-Raphaelites. — Formed with suff. -ism from the forename of Raphael Sanzio (1483-1520) and the suffixes -ite and -ism. The members of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, founded in England in 1847, called themselves Pre-Raphaelites, to intimate that their style resembled that of the Italian painters before Raphael.

prerequisite, n. — Formed fr. pre- and requisite. prerogative, n., a special privilege. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) prérogative, fr. L. praerogātīva, 'a previous choice or election', prop. fem. of praerogātīvus, 'asked for a vote before others', fr. praerogātus, pp. of praerogāre, 'to ask first', fr. prae (see pre-) and rogāre, 'to ask'. See pre-, rogation and -ive.

prerogative, adj., having a prerogative; privileged.L. praerogātīvus. See prec. word.

presa, n., a mark showing where the successive voices are to take up the theme (music). — It., lit. 'a taking', prop. fem. pp. of prendere, 'to take', fr. L. prehendere. See prehensile.

presage, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) présage, fr. L. praesāgium, 'a foreboding, omen', fr. praesāgīre, 'to perceive beforehand', fr. prae (see pre-) and sāgīre, 'to perceive, quickly', fr. sāgus, 'pre-

saging, predicting'. See seek and words there referred to and cp. esp. sagacious.

Derivatives: presage-ful, adj., presage-ful-ly,

presage, tr. and intr. v. — MF. (= F.) présager, fr. présage, 'foreboding, presage'. See prec. word

Derivative: presag-er, n.

presby-, combining form meaning 'old', as in presbyopia. — Gk. πρεσβυ-, fr. πρέσβυς, 'old, venerable', which stands for \*πρέσ-γυς (cp. Cretan πρεῖγυς, Boeot. πρῖσγύς), and lit. means 'he that goes first'. The first element of this compound is rel. to Gk. πάρος, 'before, aforetime, formerly', and cogn. with L. prae, 'before'; see pre-. The second element is a derivative of I.-E. base \*g\*u-, 'to go', which is rel. to base \*g\*em-, of s.m., whence Gk. βαίνειν, 'to go', L. venīre, 'to come', Goth. qiman, OE. cuman, 'to come'; see come and cp. base, 'bottom'. Cp. priest.

presbycousis, presbycusis, n., impaired hearing due to old age. — Medical L., prop. 'hearing of the old', compounded of presby- and Gk. ἄκουσις, 'hearing', fr. ἀκούειν, 'to hear'. See acoustic

presbyopia, n., impaired sight due to old age (med.) — Medical L., lit. 'sight of the old', compounded of presby- and Gk.  $-\omega\pi t\bar{\alpha}$ , from the stem of  $\ddot{\omega}\psi$ , gen.  $\dot{\omega}\pi\dot{\omega}\varsigma$ , 'eye'. See -opia.

Derivative: presbyop-ic, adj.

presbyter, n., an elder in a church; a priest. — Eccles. L., fr. Gk. πρεσβύτερος, 'elder', compar. of πρέσβυς, 'old'. See presby- and -ther and cp. prester, which is a doublet of presbyter.

Derivative: presbyter-ess, n.

presbyteral, adj., presbyterial. — F. presbytéral, fr. Eccles. L. presbyterālis, fr. presbyter. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

presbyterate, n., the office of a presbyter. — Eccles. L. presbyterātus, fr. presbyter. See presbyter and subst. suff. -ate.

presbyterial, adj., pertaining to a presbyter or a presbytery. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Eccles. L. presbyterium. See presbytery.

Presbyterian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Eccles. L. presbyterium. See presbytery. Derivatives: Presbyterian-ism, n., Presbyterian-ize, tr. v.

presbytery, n., 1) a presbyter's or priest's house; 2) part of the church reserved for the clergy. — Eccles. L. presbyterium, fr. Eccles. Gk. πρεσβυπέριον, 'place of the elders', fr. Gk. πρεσβυπερος, 'elder'. See presbyter and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

prescience, n., foreknowledge; foresight. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) prescience, fr. Eccles. L. praescientia, 'foreknowledge', fr. L. praesciēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

prescient, adj., having prescience. — F. prescient, fr. L. praescientem, acc. of praesciens, pres. part. of praescire, 'to foreknow', fr. prae (see pre-)

prescind 123

and scire, 'to know'. See science and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: prescient-ly, adv.

prescind, tr. and intr. v., to abstract, isolate. — L. praescindere, 'to cut off in front', fr. prae (see pre-) and scindere, 'to cleave, split'. See shed, v., and cp. scissile.

prescission, n., the act of prescinding. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. praescissus, pp. of praescindere. See prec. word and scission.

prescribe, tr. and intr. v. — ME. prescriben, fr. L. praescribere, 'to write beforehand, order, appoint', fr. prae (see pre-) and scribere, 'to write'. See scribe.

Derivative: prescrib-er, n.

prescript, adj., prescribed. — L. praescriptus, pp. of praescribere. See prec. word.

prescript, n., something prescribed, ordinance. —
L. praescriptum, 'something prescribed', neut.
pp. of praescribere. See prescript, adj.

prescriptible, adj., that can be prescribed. — MF., fr. ML. praescriptibilis, fr. L. praescriptus, pp. of praescribere. See prescribe and -ible.

prescription, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) prescription, fr. L. praescriptionem, acc. of praescriptio, 'a writing in front; a precept, order', fr. praescriptus, pp. of praescribere. See prescript, adj., and -ion.

prescriptive, adj. — Late L. praescriptivus, 'relating to a legal exception', fr. L. praescriptus, pp. of praescribere. See prescript, adj., and -ive.

Derivatives: prescriptive-ly, adv., prescriptive-

presence, n. — ME., fr. OF. (F. présence), fr. L. praesentia, fr. praesens, gen. -entis, 'present'. See present, adj. and -ce.

presence of mind. — Loan translation of F. présence d'esprit.

present, adj. — ME., fr. OF. present (F. présent), fr. L. praesentem, acc. of praesēns, 'present', pres. part. of praeesse, 'to be before', fr. prae (see pre-) and esse, 'to be'. See esse and -ent and cp. sans, senza. Cp. also absent.

Derivatives: present, n. (q.v.), present, v. (q.v.), present-ly, adv.

present, tr. and intr. v. — ME. presenten, fr. OF. presenter (F. présenter), fr. L. praesentāre, 'to place before, show, exhibit, present', fr. praesēns, gen. -entis. See present, adj.

Derivatives: present-able, adj., present-abil-ity, n., present-able-ness, n., present-abl-y, adv., present-ive, adj., present-ive-ly, adv., present-ive-

present, n., gift. — ME., fr. OF. (F. présent), back formation fr. presenter, 'to present something to somebody', fr. L. praesentare. See present, v.

presentation, n. — ME. presentacioun, fr. OF. (= F.) présentation, fr. L. praesentātiōnem, acc. of praesentātiō, 'a placing before', fr. praesentātus, pp. of praesentāre. See present, v., and -ation and cp. present, n.

Derivatives: presentation-al, adj., presentation-ism, n., presentation-ist, n.

presentative, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L praesentātus, pp. of praesentāre. See present, v. presentee, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) présenté, pp, of présenter, 'to give a present to'. See present. 'gift', and -ee.

presential, adj., pertaining to the present. — Late L. praesentiālis, fr. L. praesentia. See presence and -ial.

Derivative: presential-ly, adv.

presentiality, n., the quality of being present. — ML. presentiālitās, fr. Late L. praesentiālis. See prec. word and -ity.

presentiate, tr. v., to make present. — Formed
with verbal suff. -ate fr. L. praesentia, 'presence'.
See presence.

presentient, adj., having a presentiment. — L. praesentiens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of praesentire, 'to feel beforehand', fr. prae (see pre-) and sentire, 'to feel'. See sentient.

presentiment, n., a foreboding, esp. of evil. — Obsol. F. presentiment (F. pressentiment), frr presentir (F. pressentir), 'to have a presentiment of', fr. L. praesentire. See prec. word and -ment. presentement, n., the act of presenting. — ME. presentement, fr. MF. presentement, fr. presente. 'to place before, present'. See present, v., and -ment.

preservable, adj. — Formed fr. preserve, v., with suff. -able.

Derivative: preservabil-ity, n.

preservation, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) préservation, fr. ML. praeservātionem, acc. of praeservātiō, fr. Late L. praeservāre. See preserve, v., and -ation.

preservative, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) préservatif (fem. préservative), fr. préserver. See next word and -ive.

Derivative: preservative, n.

preserve, tr. v. — ME. preserven, fr. MF. (= F.) préserver, fr. Late L. praeservāre, 'to observe besorehand', fr. L. prae (see pre-) and servāre, 'to save, deliver, preserve, protect'. See conserve. Derivatives: preserve, n., preserv-er, n.

preside, intr. v. — F. présider, fr. L. praesidère, 'to sit in front of, guard, watch, protect', fr. prae (see pre-) and sedère, 'to sit'. See sedentary and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: presid-al, adj., presid-ing, verbal n. and pres. part.

presidency, n. — ML. praesidentia, fr. L. praesidens, gen. -entis. See next word and -cy.

president, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) président, fr. L. praesidentem, acc. of praesidens, pres. part. of praesidère. See preside and -ent.

Derivative: president-ship, n.

presidential, adj. — ML. praesidentiālis, 'pertaining to the president', fr. L. praesidēns, gen.-entis. See president and -ial.

Derivative: presidential-ly, adv.

presidial, adj., pertaining to, or having, a garri-

son. — F. présidial, fr. Late L. praesidiālis, 'of a garrison', L. praesidium, 'a presiding over, defense, garrison', fr. praesidēre. See presidium and adi. suff. -al.

presidiary, adj., presidial. — L. praesidiārius, 'pertaining to a guard', fr. praesidium. See prec. word.

presidio, n., a fort, a garrison in the S.W. of the U.S. and in Sp. America. — Sp., 'garrison', fr. L. praesidium. See presidial.

presidium, n., a permanent administrative committee in the government of the U.S.S.R. — Russ. prezidium, fr. L. praesidium, 'a presiding over, defense', fr. praesidēre. See preside.

presignify, tr. v., to signify beforehand. — L. praesignificāre, fr. prae (see pre-) and significāre, 'to show by signs, signify'. See signify.

press, tr. v., to squeeze; intr. v., to exert pressure.

— ME. pressen, fr. OF. (= F.) presser, fr. L. pressāre, freq. of premere (pp. pressus), 'to press, clasp', which is rel. to prēlum, for \*prem-lom, 'press, wine press'. Cp. compress, depress, empressement, express, impress, oppress, repress, suppress. Cp. also pregnant, 'cogent', print, reprimand, sprain.

Derivatives: press-ed, pp. and adj., press-er, n., press-ing, adj., press-ing-ly, adv.

press, n., pressure, machine for pressing. — ME. presse, press, fr. OF.(= F.) presse, fr. presser, 'to press'. See prec. word.

press, tr. v., to compell to serve in the navy. — Back formation fr. obsol. E. prest, 'to enlist as a sailor by giving earnest money', which was mistaken for the pp. of press, 'to squeeze', but derives fr. OF. prest, 'earnest money'. See prest and cp. impress, 'to compel to serve'.

pressor, adj., raising blood pressure (med.) — Late L. pressor, 'he who presses', fr. L. pressus, pp. of premere, 'to press'. See press, 'to squeeze', and agential suff. -or.

pressure, n. — ME., fr. L. pressūra, 'a pressing, pressure', fr. pressus, pp. of premere, 'to press'. See press, 'to squeeze', and -ure, and cp. acupressure.

Derivatives: pressur-al, adj., pressur-ize, tr. v., pressur-iz-ation, n.

prest, n., an advance of money. — ME., fr. OF. prest (F. prêt), 'earnest money', back formation fr. prester (F. prêter), 'to lend', fr. L. praestāre, 'to become surety, to warrant', fr. praes, gen. praedis, 'surety, security, bail', fr. \*prae-vas, lit. 'bail before somebody'. See praedial and cp. imprest. Cp. also prec. word. — L. praestāre in the above sense is distinct fr. praestāre, 'to stand before', which is formed fr. prae, 'before', and stāre, 'to stand'.

prester, n., a priest; Prester John, name of a legendary Christian priest and king. — OF. prestre (F. prêtre), fr. L. presbyter. See presbyter.

prestidigitation, n., sleight of hand, juggling. — F., fr. prestidigitateur. See next word and -ation. prestidigitator, n., a performer of sleight of hand.

— F. prestidigitateur, a hybrid coined fr. F. preste, 'quick, sharp, nimble', and L. digitus, 'finger'. F. preste derives fr. It. presto; see presto. For the second element see digit, for the ending see suff. -ator.

prestige, n., good reputation; renown. — F., fr. L. praestigiae, 'deceptions, illusions, jugglers' tricks', dissimilated fr. \*praestrigiae, fr. praestringere, 'to bind fast, tie up; to dull the eyesight, dazzle', fr. prae (see pre-) and stringere, 'to draw tight, to bind'. See stringent and cp. words there referred to.

prestigiator, n. — L. praestīgiātor, 'juggler, deceiver' (whence also F. prestigiateur), fr. praestīgiae. See prec. word and -ator.

prestigious, adj., 1) (archaic) pertaining to, or practicing, juggling; deceitful, deceptive; 2) having prestige. — Late L. praestīgiōsus, 'full of tricks, deceitful', fr. L. praestīgiae. See prestige and -ous.

Derivatives: prestigious-ly, adv., prestigious-ness. n.

prestissimo, adv., very quickly (mus.) — It., superl. of presto.

Derivative: prestissimo, n.

presto, adv., quickly (mus.) — It., fr. VL. praestus, 'ready', fr. L. praestō esse, 'to be at hand, be ready' (whence also F. prêt, 'ready'), fr. prae (see pre-) and stāre, 'to stand'. See state and cp. appreteur, the first element in prestidigitator and the second element in culprit.

presume, tr. and intr. v. — ME. presumen, fr. OF. presumer (F. présumer), fr. L. praesūmere, 'to take beforehand, presuppose', fr. prae (see pre) and sūmere, 'to take', which is compounded of sub-, 'under', and emere, 'to take'. See assume and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: presum-able, adj., presum-abl-y, adv., presum-ed-ly, adv., presum-ing, adj., presum-ing-ly, adv., presumption (q.v.), presumptive (q.v.), presumptuous (q.v.)

presumption, n. — ME. presumpcioun, fr. OF. presumpcion, presompcion (F. présomption), fr. L. praesūmptiōnem, acc. of praesūmptiō, 'a taking beforehand', fr. praesūmptus, pp. of praesūmere. See prec. word and -tion and cp. sumption and words there referred to.

presumptive, adj. — F. présomptif (fem. présomptive), fr. Late L. praesūmptivus, fr. L. praesūmptus, pp. of praesūmere. See presume and -ive. Derivative: presumptive-ly, adv.

presumptuous, adj. — ME., fr. OF. presumptueux (fem. presumptueuse) (= F. présomptueux, fem. présomptueuse), fr. L. praesūmptuōsus, fr. praesūmptus, pp. of praesūmere. See presumption and -ous.

Derivatives: presumptuous-ly, adv., presumptuous-ness, n.

presuppose, tr. v. — ME. presupposen, fr. MF. (= F.) présupposer. See pre- and suppose.

presupposition, n. — MF. (= F.) présupposition, fr. ML. praesuppositionem, acc. of praesuppo-

precend

sitiō, fr. L. prae (see pre-) and suppositiō, gen. -ōnis. See supposition.

pretend, tr. and intr. v. — ME. pretenden, fr. L. praetendere, 'to stretch forth, pretend', fr. prae (see pre-) and tendere, 'to stretch, extend'. See tend. 'to move in a certain direction'.

Derivatives: pretend-ed, adj., pretend-ed-ly, adv., pretend-er, n.

pretense, pretence, n., a claim. — AF. pretensse (F. prétense), fr. ML. praetēnsa, subst. use of the fem. of Late L. praetēnsus, corresponding to L. praetentus, pp. of praetendere, 'to stretch forth; to pretend'. See pretend and cp. next word.

pretension, n., a pretext; a claim. — ML. praetēnsiō (fr. Late L. praetēnsus), corresponding to L. praetentiō (whence F. prétention), fr. praetentus, pp. of praetendere. See prec. word and -ion and cp. tension.

pretentious, adj., making claims. — F. prétentieux, fr. prétention, 'pretension'. See prec. word and -ious.

Derivatives: pretentious-ly, adv., pretentious-ness. n.

preter-, combining form meaning 'beyond'. — L. praeter, 'beyond, before, above, more than', prop. compar. of prae, 'before'. See pre- and -ther and cp. inter-, subter-.

preterit, preterite, adj. — ME. preterit, fr. OF. preterit (F. prétérit), fr. L. praeteritus, pp. of praeterire, 'to go by, go past'. See preter- and itinerate.

Derivative: preterit(e), n.

preterition, n., omission. — Late L. praeteritiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a passing by, omission', fr. praeteritus, pp. of praeterire. See prec. word and -ion. preteritive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. praeteritus, pp. of praeterire. See preterit.

pretermission, n., an omission. — L. praetermissiö, gen. -ōnis, 'a passing over, omission', fr. praetermissus, pp. of praetermittere. See next word and -ion.

pretermit, tr. v., to omit. — L. praetermittere, 'to allow to pass, let go by', fr. praeter- and mittere, 'to send'. See mission.

Derivative: pretermitt-er, n.

preternatural, adj., the same as supernatural. — ML. praeternāturālis, fr. L. praeter nātūrām, 'beyond nature' (fr. praeter, 'beyond', and acc. of nātūra, 'nature'). See preter- and natural.

Derivatives: preternatural-ly, adv., preternatural-ness, n.

pretext, n. — F. prétexte, fr. L. praetextus, pp. of praetexere, 'to weave in front, to fringe, border; to place before; to allege as an excuse, pretend', fr. prae (see pre-) and texere, 'to weave'. See text.

Derivatives: pretext, tr. v., pretext-ed, adj.

pretone, n., the vowel or syllable preceding the accented syllable. — Formed fr. L. prae (see pre-) and tonus (fr. Gk. τόνος), 'sound, tone'. See tone.

pretonic, adj., preceding the accented syllable. — See prec. word and the adj. tonic.

pretor, n. -- See praetor.

prettify, tr. v., to render pretty. — Formed from next word with suff. -fy.

Derivative: prettifi-er. n.

pretty, adj. — ME. praty, prety, 'clever', fr. OE. prættig, 'tricky, cunning', fi. prætt, 'a trick', rel. to ON. prettr, 'a trick', prettugr, 'tricky', Fris. pret, MDu. perte, Du. pret, 'trick, joke', Du. prettig, 'sportive, funny'.

Derivatives: pretty, adv., and n., pretti-ly, adv., pretti-ness, n., pretty-ish, adj., pretty-ism, n.

pretzel, n., biscuit baked in the form of a twisted ring. — G. Brezel, fr. MHG. brēzel, prēzel, fr. OHG. brezitella, brecedela, fr. Eccles. L. \*brachītella, dimin. formed fr. \*brachītum, 'anything baked in the form of twisted arms', fr. L. brachium, 'arm'; cp. ML. bracidellī (pl.), It. bracciatello, OProvenç. brassadel. See brace, n. and dimin. suff. -el.

preux chevalier, a brave knight. — F.; preux derives fr. OF. proz, 'brave', fr. Late L. prōdis, 'useful, advantageous'. See prow, adj., and cp. proud, prude. For the second word see chevalier. prevail, intr. v. — ME. prevailen, fr. OF. prevail, 1st person pres. of prevaleir (F. prévaloir), fr. L. praevalēre, 'to be more able, have greater power, prevail', fr. prae, 'before' (see pre-) and valēre, 'to be strong, to be worth'. See valiant and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: prevail-ing, adj., prevail-ing-ly, adv., prevail-ing-ness, n.

prevalence, n. — F. prévalence, fr. Late L. praevalentia, fr. L. praevalens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

prevalent, adj. — L. praevalēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of praevalēre, 'to be more able'. See prevail and -ent.

Derivatives: prevalent-ly, adv., prevalent-ness,

prevaricate, intr. v., to speak evasively. — L. praevāricātus, pp. of praevāricārī, 'to walk crookedly, not to be upright, to collude', fr. vāricus, 'with bent feet, with feet spread apart, straddling', fr. vārus, 'bent, knock-kneed'. See various and verbal suff. -ate and cp. divaricate.

prevarication, n. — L. praevāricātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. praevāricātus, pp. of praevāricārī. See prec. word and -ion.

prevaricator, n. — L. praevāricātor, 'one who does not fulfil his duty', lit. 'one who walks crookedly', fr. praevāricātus, pp. of praevāricārī. See prevaricate and agential suff. -or.

prevenance, n., anticipation of the needs of others.
F. prévenance, fr. prévenant, pres. part. of prévenir, 'to go before, anticipate', fr. L. praevenire. See prevent and -ance.

prevenient, adj., preceding; preventive. — L. praeveniens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of praevenire, 'to come before, anticipate'. See next word and -ent. prevent, tr. v. — ME. preventen, fr. L. praeventus,

pp. of praevenire, 'to come before, to anticipate', in Late L. also 'to prevent', fr. prae (see pre-) and venire, 'to come', fr. I.-E. base \*g<sup>w</sup>em-, 'to come', whence also Goth. qiman, OE. cuman, 'to come'. See come and cp. venue, 'arrival'.

Derivatives: prevent-able, adj., prevent-abil-ity, n., prevent-ative, adj. and n., prevent-er, n., prevent-ible, adj., prevent-ive, adj. and n., prevent-ive-ly, adv.

prevention, n., 1) the act of preventing; 2) an obstacle. — Late L. praeventiō, gen. -ōnis, 'the action of anticipating', fr. L. praeventus, pp. of praevenīre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: prevention-al, adi.

previous, adj. — L. praevius, 'going before, leading the way', fr. prae (see pre-) and via, 'way'. See via. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: previous-ly, adv., previous-ness, n. previse, tr. v., to foretell, to warn (rare) — L. praevisus, pp. of praevidēre, 'to foresee'. See preand vision.

prevision, n., foresight. — Late L. praevisiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. praevīsus, pp. of praevidēre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: prevision-al, adj., prevision-al-ly, adv.

prey, n. — ME. preye, fr. OF. preie (F. proie), fr. L. praeda, 'booty, plunder', contraction of \*praihedā, \*praihidā, from the base of prehendere, 'to grasp, seize, lay hold of'. See prehensile and cp. predatory, depredate.

prey, intr. v. — ME. preyen, fr. OF. preer, preier, fr. L. praedārī, 'to plunder, make booty', fr. praeda. See prey, n.

Derivatives: prey-er, n., prey-ing, adj., prey-ing-ly, adv.

Priacanthidae, n. pl., a family of tropical fishes (ichthyol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. πρίων, 'a saw', and ἄκανθα, 'a spine, thorn'. The first element is rel. to πρίειν, πρίζειν, 'to saw', πρίσμα, 'something sawn off'; see prism. For the second element see acanthus.

Priam, n., king of Troy and husband of Hecuba (Greek mythol.)—L. Priamus, fr. Gk. Πρίαμος, 'Priam', a name prob. meaning 'redeemed', and rel. to πρίασθαι, 'to buy', fr. I.-E. base \*q<sup>w</sup>ri-, 'to buy', whence also OI. krináti, 'buys', Mod-Pers. xarīdan, 'to buy', OIr. crenaim, 'I buy', crīth, 'purchase', Russ.-Church-Slav. krinuti, 'to buy', Toch. A kuryar, 'trade', B karyor, 'purchase'.

priapism, n., persistent painful erection of the penis (med.) — Late L. priāpismus, fr. Gk. πριαπισμος, fr. πριαπος, 'Priapus' (name of the god of fertility); the phallus', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. -ism.

price, n. — ME. pris, fr. OF. pris (F. prix), fr. L. pretium, 'worth, value, price', prop. 'the equivalent of a thing', and cogn. with OI. a-pratā,

'without recompense, gratuitously', práti, 'against', Homeric Gk. προτί, Gk. πρός, 'toward, to, upon, against; at hard by near', Lett. pret, 'opposite', OSlav. protivă, protivǫ, 'in opposition to, against', and with Gk. πέρνημι, 'I sell', prop. 'I give for equal value', L. pār, 'equal'. See pair and cp. praise and prize, 'reward', which are doublets of price. Cp. also precious, appreciate, depreciate.

Derivatives: price, tr. v., pric-ed, adj., price-less, adj., price-less-ness, n., pric-er, n.

prick, n. — ME. prikke, prik, fr. OE. prica, 'a point'; rel. to LG. prik, 'point', MDu. prick, pricke, Du. prik, 'prick', Dan. prik, Swed. prick, 'point, dot'.

prick, tr. and intr. v. — ME. prikken, priken, fr. OE. prician, which is rel. to, and prob. even derives from, OE. prica, 'a point' (see prick, n.); rel. to LG. pricken, Du. prikken, 'to prick', Dan. prikke, 'to mark with dots', Swed. pricka, 'to point, prick, mark with dots'. Cp. pricket, prickle. Cp. also prig, 'to steal'.

Derivatives: prick-er, n., prick-ing, n., prick-ly, adi.

pricket, n., 1) a buck in his second year; 2) a primitive kind of candlestick with a spike on which to fix the candle. — Formed fr. prick, n., with suff. -et; so called in allusion to its straight antlers. For sense development cp. brocket.

prickle, n. — ME. prikel, fr. OE. pricel, dimin. of prica. See prick, v., and dimin. suff. -le.

Derivatives: prickle, tr. and intr. v., prickl-ing, adj., prickl-ing-ly, adv.

pride, n. — ME. pride, pryde, prude, fr. OE. pryte, 'pride', fr. prut, 'proud'. See proud.

Derivatives: pride, tr. v., pride-ful, adj., pride-ful-ly, adv., pride-ful-ness, n., pride-ling, n.

prie-dieu, n., a low desk for a person kneeling at prayers. — F., lit. 'pray God', fr. prie, imper. of prier, 'to pray', and Dieu, 'God', fr. L. Deus. See pray and deity.

priest, n. — ME. prest, fr. OE. prēost, fr. OF. prevost (F. prévôt), which prob. derives fr. VL. \*pre(p)ostus, \*pre(v)ostus, fr. L. praepositus, 'chief, head, overseer', prop. pp. of praepōnere, 'to place before'. See praepostor and provost. The usual derivation of OE. prēost, fr. L presbūter (see presbyter) is wrong. It is due to a confusion of the origin of OE. prēost, with that of OS., OHG. prēstar, 'priest', which actually derive fr. L. presbūter [through the medium of OF. prestre (whence F. prêtre), 'priest'].

Derivatives: priest, v., priest-ess, n., priesthood (q.v.), priest-like, adj., priest-ly, adj., priest-liness, n.

priesthood, n. — ME. presthod, fr. OE. prēosthād. See priest and -hood.

prig, n., a fop, a pedant. — Of uncertain etymology

Derivatives: prigg-ery, n., prigg-ish, adj., prigg-ish-ly, adv., prigg-ish-ness, n.

prig, v., to steal, pilfer (slang). — Perh. a var. of

prick, used in the archaic sense 'to ride away hastily', orig. said of horsestealers.

Derivative: prig. n., a thief.

prill, n., a button of metal. — A word of the Cornwall dialect.

prim, adj., neat; formal, pedant. — OF. prin, prim,
fem. prime, 'fine, delicate', lit. 'first', fr. L.
primus. See prime, adj., and cp. primp.

Derivatives: prim, tr. and intr. v., prim-ly, adv., prim-ness. n.

primacy, n. — ME. primacie, fr. OF. primacie (F. primatie), fr. ML. primātia, fr. Late L. primās, gen. primātis, 'one of the first'. See primate and

prima donna, — It., lit. 'first lady', fr. prima, fem. of primo, 'first', and donna, 'lady, mistress'. See prime, adi., and donna.

prima facie, at first sight (law). — L., 'at first sight', fr. fem. abl. sing. of primus, 'first' (see prime, 'first'), and abl. sing. of facies, 'face, appearance'. See face.

primage, n., percentage addition to the freight; formerly used in the sense of 'gratuity'. — ML. prīmāgium, fr. L. prīmus, 'first'. See prime, adj. primal, adj., 1) first in time; original; primitive; 2) first in importance; primary. — ML. prīmālis, fr. L. prīmus, 'first'. See prime, adj., and adj. suff. -al.

primary, adj. — L. prīmārius, 'of the first rank, chief, principal', fr. prīmus, 'first'. See prime, adj., and adj. suff. -ary and cp. premier, primer, 'prayer book', primero, primeur.

Derivatives: primary, n., primari-ly, adv.

primate, n., an archbishop. — ME. primat, fr. OF. (= F.) primat, fr. L. primātem, acc. of primās, 'the first in rank, principal, chief', in Eccles. L., 'archbishop', fr. prīmus. See prime, adj., and cp. primacy.

Derivatives: primatial (q.v.), primate-ship, n. primatial, adj., pertaining to a primate. — F., fr. primat. See prec. word and -ial.

Primates, n. pl., the order of mammals (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. primās, gen. primātis, 'one of the first, principal, chief', fr. primus. See prime, adj., and cp. primate.

prime, adi., first. — ME., fr. OF. prime, fem. of prin, which derives fr. L. primus, 'first', whence also It. primo, 'first', OProvenç. prim, 'first, excellent, fine, tender, delicate', Catal. prim, 'thin, fine, cunning'. Sp. primo, adj., 'first, excellent', n., 'cousin'. L. primus stands for \*pris-mus, superl. of \*pris, an adverb meaning 'before', and occurring also in pris-cus, 'old, ancient, primitive', pris-tinus, 'former, early, primitive'. L. \*prīs is rel. to prae, 'before'. See pre- and cp. prim, prima donna, prima facie, primage, primary, primate, primer, primero, primeur, primitive, primo, primrose, Primula, primum mobile, primus. Cp. also prior, prince, Priscilla pristine, Cp. also foremost, L. \*prismus became primus in the sense of the Latin phonetic law, according to which s disappeared before d, l, m or n. See comity and cp. words there referred to. prime, n., the best period; the first canonical hour.

— ME., fr. OE. prime, 'the first canonical hour (i.e. six o'clock)', fr. L. prima (hora), 'the first hour', fem. of primus, 'first'. See prime, adj.

prime, tr. v., to make ready; intr. v., to supply a firearm with priming. — Fr. prime, adi.

Derivatives: prim-er, cap or tube serving to prime a firearm, prim-ing, n.

primer, n., 1) a prayer book; 2) an elementary book; 3) a size of type. — ME., fr. ML. prīmārius, prīmārium, fr. L. prīmārius, 'first, chief, principal', fr. prīmus. See prime, adj., and -er (representing L. -ārius).

primero, n., a card game. — Fr. Sp. primera, fem. of primero, 'first', fr. L. prīmārius. See primary. primeur, n., early fruit; novelty. — F. primeur, fr. L. prīmārius, 'first, of first rank'. See primary and cp. words there referred to.

primeval, primaeval, adj., belonging to the first ages. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. primaevus, which is compounded of primus, 'first' and aevum, 'age'. See prime, adj., and age. Derivative: prim(a)eval-ly, adv.

primi-, combining form meaning 'first'. — L. primi-, fr. primus, 'first'. See prime, adj.

primigenial, adj., first born; primary. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. primigenius, 'first of its kind, primitive', which is compounded of primiand gen-, stem of gignere, 'to produce'. See genus.

primine, n., the outermost integument of an ovule.
Formed with suff. -ine fr. L. primus, 'first'.
See prime, adj.

primipara, n., a woman bearing her first child, or one who has born only one child. — L. primipara, 'who has born for the first time', compounded of primi- and the stem of pariō, parēre, 'to bring forth'. See parent.

primiparous, adj., bearing young for the first time.

— See prec. word and -ous.

primitive, adj. — ME. primitif, fr. MF. (= F.) primitif (fem. primitive), fr. L. primitivus, 'the first of its kind', fr. primus, 'first'. See prime, adj., and -ive.

Derivatives: primitive, n., primitive-ly, adv., primitive-ness, n., primitiv-ism, n., primitiv-ist, n., primitiv-ist-ic, adj.

primo, n., the first or leading part (mus.) — It., fr. L. primus, 'first'. See prime, adj.

**primo-**, comb. form meaning 'first'. — L. prīmō-, prīmō, adv., 'first', fr. prīmus, adj., 'first'. See **prime**, adj.

primogenital, adj., primogenitary. — Eccles. L. primogenitalis, fr. Late L. primogenitus, 'first-born'. See primogeniture and adj. suff. -al.

primogenitary, adj., pertaining to primogeniture.

— Formed with adj. suff. -ary fr. Late L. primōgenitus, 'firstborn'. See next word.

primogenitor, n., an ancestor. — ML. primōgenitor, compounded of primo- and L. genitor, 'begetter, father', fr. genitus, pp. of gignere. See

next word and agential suff. -or and cp. progenitor.

primogeniture, n., the state of being the first-born child of the same parents. — ML. primōgenitūra (whence also F. primogéniture), fr. Late L. primōgenitus, 'first born', which is compounded of L. primō (adv.), 'first', and genitus, pp. of gignere, 'to bring forth, bear'. See primo-, genus and -ure and cp. ultimogeniture.

primordial, adj., original, primeval. — ME., fr. Late L. prīmōrdiālis, fr. L. prīmōrdiām, 'beginning, origin', fr. prīmus, 'first', and ōrdīrī, 'to begin a web, to begin', rel. to ōrdō, gen. ōrdinis, 'line, order'. See prime, adj., order, n., and -ial. Derivatives: primordial-ism, n., primordial-ity, n., primordial-ly, adv.

primp, intr. v., to dress up. — Prob. formed fr. prim, v. (q.v.)

primrose, n. — Late ME., fr. ME. primerole, fr. OF. primerole, fr. ML. primula (see next word); influenced in form by rose.

Primula, n., a genus of plants, the primrose (bot.)
— ModL., fr. ML. primula, 'primrose', lit. 'first-ling' (short for primula veris, 'firstling of spring'), prop. fem. of L. primulus, dimin. of primus, 'first' (see prime, adj., and -ule and cp. prec. word); so called because it flowers in early spring.

Primulaceae, n. pl., the primrose family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae. primulaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. primuline, n., a yellow dye. — Formed with suff. -ine fr. ML. primula. See prec. word.

primum mobile, the first source of motion. — L., 'the first movable thing'. See prime, adj., and mobile, adj. and n.

primus, adj. and n., the first. — L. prīmus. See prime, adj.

prince, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. prīnceps, 'the first man, chief, leader', fr. \*prīmō-capus, 'one occupying the first place', fr. prīmus, 'first' (see prime, adj.), and the stem of capere, 'to take, hold'. See captive and words there referred to and cp. principal, principate, principle. For the change of Latin ă (in căpere) to ĕ (in prīncēps) see accent and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: prince-dom n., prince-hood, n., prince-kin, n., prince-ling, n., prince-ly, adj.

princeps, adj., first. — L. See prec. word.

princess, n. — F. princesse, fr. prince. See prince and 1st suff. -ess.

Derivative: princess-ly, adj.

principal, adj. and n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. principālis, 'first, original; overseer, chief magistrate', fr. princeps, gen. principis, 'first; the first man'. See prince and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: principal-ly, adv.

principality, n., the dignity of a prince. — ME. principalite, fr. OF. principalite (F. principauté), fr. Late L. principālitātem, acc. of principālitās, fr. L. principālis. See prec. word and -ity. principate, n., principality. — ME. principat, fr.

L. prīncipātus, 'first place, pre-eminence', fr. princeps, gen. prīncipis. See prince and subst. suff -ate.

principia, n. pl., fundamental principles. — L., pl. of principium, 'beginning, origin', fr. princeps, gen. principis; see prince. L. principium is a loan translation of Gk. ἀργή.

principle, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) principe, 'principle', fr. L. principium. See prec. word. For the intrusive l cp. participle, syllable.

Derivatives: principl-ed, un-principl-ed, adjs.

prink, tr. v., to dress up. adorn; intr. v., to dress oneself up. — Prob. a var. of prank, 'to adorn'. Derivative: prink-y, adj.

print, n. — ME. prente, preinte, printe, 'impression mark', fr. OF. preinte, priente, prop. fem. pp. used as a noun, fr. priembre, preindre (F. preindre), 'to stamp, impress', fr. L. premere, 'to press'. See press, 'to squeeze'.

print, tr. and intr. v. — ME. prenten, preenten, printen, fr. prente, preinte, printe. See print, n. Derivatives: print-able, adi., print-ed, adi., print-

er, n., print-ing, n.

prion, n., name of several kinds of petrels. — ModL., fr. Gk. πρίων, 'a saw', which is rel. to πρίειν, πρίζειν, 'to saw'. See prism and cp. the first element in Priacanthidae.

prion-, form of priono- before a vowel.

Prioninae, n. pl., a family of beetles. — ModL., fr. Gk. πρίων, 'a saw'. See prion and -inae. prionine, adj. and n. — See prec. word.

priono-, before a vowel prion-, combining form meaning 'a saw'. — Gk. πρῖονο-, fr. πρῖων, gen. πρῖονος, 'a saw'. See prion.

prior, adj., earlier. — L. prior, gen. priōris, 'former; first; superior', compar. of OL. pri-, 'before', which is rel. to L. prae, 'before'. See preand prime, adj., and cp. prius, a priori, pristine. prior, n., the head of a priory. — ME. priour, prior, fr. OE. prior, fr. OF. priour (F. prieur), fr. Eccles. L. priōrem, acc. of prior, from the L. adj. prior. See prior, adj.

Derivative: prior-ship, n.

**priorate**, n., the office of a prior. — Eccles. L. priorātus, fr. L. prior. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ate.

prioress, n. — ME. prioresse, fr. OF. prioresse, fr. Eccles. L. priorissa, fr. prior. See prior, n., and 1st -ess.

priority, n., precedence. — ME. priorite, fr. OF. priorite (F. priorité), fr. ML. prioritatem, acc. of prioritas, fr. L. prior. See prior, adj., and suff. -itv.

priory, n., a monastery subordinate to an abbey.
ME. priorie, fr. AF. priorie, fr. Eccles. L. prioria, fr. prior. See prior, n., and -y (representing OF., F. -ie).

Priscilla, fem. PN. — L., fem. of *Priscillus*, dimin. of *Priscus*, fr. *priscus*, 'old, ancient, primitive'. See prime, adj., and cp. pristine.

prise, tr. v., to force. — A var. of prize.

. prism, n. — Late L. prisma, fr. Gk. πρῖσμα, 'some-

thing sawn off; prism', fr. πρίζειν, 'to saw', fr. πρίξειν, of s.m., which is perh. cogn. with Alb. priš, 'to break, destroy'. Cp. pistrix, Priacanthidae, prion. Pristis.

prismatic, adj. — F. prismatique, formed with suff. -ique (see -ic) fr. Gk. πρίσμα, gen. πρίσματος, 'prism'. See prec. word.

Derivative: prismatic-al-ly, adv.

prismatoid, n., a solid resembling a prism. — Compounded of Gk. πρῖσμα, gen. πρίσματος, 'prism' (see prism), and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Derivative: prismatoid-al, adj.

prismoid, n., a prismlike body with similar, but not equal, bases. — Compounded of Gk. πρῖ-σμα, 'prism', and -οειδής, 'like'. See prec. word. Derivative: prismoid-al, adj.

prison, n. — ME. prison, prisun, fr. OF. prison, prisun (F. prison), 'jail, prison', fr. VL. \*prēsiōnem, fr. L. prēnsiōnem, acc. of prēnsiō, contracted form of prehēnsiō, 'a seizing, arresting', fr. prehēnsus, pp. of prehendere, 'to lay hold of, seize, catch'. See prehensile and cp. misprision, prize, 'the act of seizing'.

prisoner, n. — ME., fr. OF. prisonier (F. prisonnier), prop. 'a jailer', fr. prison, 'jail, prison'. See prison and agential suff. -er.

prissy, adj., prim. — Prob. a blend of prim and sissy.

Derivatives: prissi-ly, adv., prissi-ness, n.

pristine, adj., belonging to the earliest time. — L. pristinus, 'former, early, primitive'. See prime adj., and cp. Priscilla. For the suff. -tinus cp. L. diūtinus, 'long lasting', crāstinus, 'of tomorrow'. Pristis, n., the genus of sawfishes (ichthyol.) — ModL., fr. L. pristis, 'shark, whale, sawfish, sea monster', πρίστις, πρίστις, of s.m., lit. 'sawyer', fr. πρίειν, 'to saw'. See prism and cp. words there referred to.

pri'thee, interj. (archaic). — Fr. earlier prey the, '(I) pray thee'.

prius, n., that which takes precedence. — L., neut. of prior, 'former, previous'. See prior.

privacy, n. — ME. privacie, fr. privat. See private, adj., and -cy.

privatdocent, n., a university lecturer in Germany and Austria, not paid by the university. — G., lit. 'private teacher'. See private, adj., and docent.

private, adj. — ME. privat, fr. L. privātus, 'apart from the State, belonging to an individual', pp. of privāre, 'to bereave, deprive, rob', fr. privus, 'single', which stands for \*prei-wos, and is rel. to per, 'through', prō, 'for' (see per- and 1st pro-); privus lit. means 'that which stands by itself'. Cp. Umbr. preve, 'singularly, particularly'. Cp. also deprive, privation, privy, privilege. For the ending of private see adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: private, n., privat-eer, n. and intr. v., privat-eer-ing, private-ly, adv., private-ness, n. privation, n. — ME. privacion, fr. MF. (= F.) privation, fr. L. privationem, acc. of privatio, fr.

prīvātus, pp. of prīvāre. See prec. word and -ion. prīvative, adj. — L. prīvātīvus, 'denoting privation, negative', fr. prīvātus, pp. of prīvāre. See private and -ive.

Derivatives: privative, n., privative-ly, adv.,

privet, n., an evergreen shrub. — Of uncertain etymology. The earlier forms primet, primeprint suggest a connection with prime, n. Cp. ME. primerole (see primrose.)

privilege, n. — ME., fr. OF. privilege (F. privilège), fr. L. privilègium, 'a bill of law in favor or against an individual', compounded of privus, 'single, private' (see private), and lēg-, stem of lēx, gen. lēgis, 'law'. See legal and cp. words there referred to.

privilege, tr. v. — ME. privilegen, fr. privilege. See privilege. n.

Derivatives: privileg-ed, adj., privileg-er, n.

privity, n., a special relationship between parties (law). — ME. privite, fr. OF. privite, fr. prive (F. privé), 'private'. See privy and -ity.

privy, adj., private. — ME. prive, fr. OF. prive (F. privé), fr. L. prīvātus. See private.

Derivatives: privy, n., privi-ly, adv., privity (q.v.) prize, n., reward. — ME. pris, fr. OF. pris (F. prix), 'price, prize', fr. L. pretium, 'worth, value, price'. Prize is the doublet of price (q.v.) The spelling prize is due to the influence of prize, 'act of seizing'. Cp. praise.

prize, tr. v., to estimate. — ME. prisen, fr. OF. preisier, prisier (F. priser), fr. Late L. pretiare, 'to prize, value', fr. L. pretium. See prec. word and cp. misprize.

prize, n., something taken by force. — ME. prise, fr. OF. (= F.) prise, 'a taking, seizing, holding', prop. fem. pp. used as a noun, fr. prendre, 'to take, seize', fr. L. prendere, contracted form of prehendere. See prehensile and cp. prey, prison. Cp. also mainprize.

Derivative: prize, tr. v., to force.

prize, n., a lever. — ME. prise, fr. OF. (=. F.) prise, 'a taking, seizing'. See prec. word.

Derivative: prize, tr. v., to press, esp. with a lever, to pry.

pro-, pref. of Latin origin meaning 'before, forward, forth, for, in favor of; in place of, on behalf of; according to'. - L. pro-, fr. pro, 'before, in front of, for, on behalf of, instead of', rel. to per, 'through', prae, 'before', por- (for \*pr-), 'forward' and cogn. with OI. pára, 'beyond', prá-, 'before, forward, forth', Gk. πρό, 'before', πάρος, 'before', παρά, 'from beside, against, beyond', περί, 'around, about, toward', Goth. faura, 'before', OE. fore, 'before, for, on account of'. See fore, adv., and for and cp. 2nd pro-, per, pre-. Cp. also proceres, prodigal, prone, prose, province, proud, prow, 'valiant', and the second element in reciprocal. Cp. also the pref. in pollicitation and in words there referred to. Cp. also the pref. in pourboire, pourparler, pourpoint.

pro-, pref. of Greek origin meaning 'before, for-

ward'. — Gk.  $\pi \rho o$ -, fr.  $\pi \rho o$ , 'before'. See 1st pro- and cp. protero-, proto-, prow, 'fore part of a ship'.

proa, n., a kind of outrigged sailing boat. — Malay prahu, prau.

pro and con, adv., n., and v. — Short for pro and contra, 'for and against', fr. L. prō, 'for' (see 1st pro-), and contrā, 'against' (see contra-).

probabiliorism, n. — F. probabiliorisme, lit. 'the teaching of that which is more probable', fr. L. probābilior, 'more probable', compar. of probābilis. See next word and 1st -ior.

probabilism, n., the doctrine that real knowledge is impossible (philos.) — F. probabilisme, lit. 'the doctrine of that which is probable'; formed with suff. -isme fr. L. probabilis. See probable and -ism.

probabilist, n., a believer in probabilism. — F. probabiliste. See prec. word and -ist.

probability, n. — MF. (= F.) probabilité, fr. L. probābilitātem, acc. of probābilitās, fr. probābilis. See next word and -ity.

probable, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. probābilis, 'that may be assumed or proved, likely, probable', fr. probāre, 'to try, test, prove'. See probate and -able.

Derivatives: probable, n., probable-ness, n., probabl-y, adv.

probang, n., a rod of whalebone provided with a sponge used for the removal of obstructions from the gullet. — Fr. earlier provang, which is of uncertain origin; influenced in form by prove. probate, n., 1) the proving of a will; 2) the copy of a will with a certificate that it has been proved. — ME. probat, fr. L. probatum, neut. of probatus, pp. of probare, 'to try, test, prove', fr. probus, 'good, proper, serviceable, upright'. See prove and adj. suff. -ate and cp. probable, probity.

probate, tr. v., 1) to prove the genuineness of (a will); 2) to put (a convicted offender) on probation. — L. probātus, pp. of probāre. See probate,

probation, n., 1) the testing of a person's conduct, character, etc.; 2) the releasing of a convicted (usually) young offender dependent upon his good behavior. — ME. probacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) probation, fr. L. probātiōnem, acc. of probātiō, 'a trying, proving, examination', fr. probātus, pp. of probāre. See probate, n., and -ion. Derivatives: probation-al, adj., probation-ism, n., probation-ist, n.

probative, adj., affording proof. — L. probātīvus, 'pertaining to proof', fr. probātus, pp. of probāre. See probate, adj., and -ive.

Derivative: probative-ly, adv.

probatory, adj., probative. — ML. probātōrius, fr. L. probātus, pp. of probāre. See probate, n., and adj. suff. -ory.

probe, n. — Late L. proba, 'proof', back formation fr. L. probare. See probate, adj.

probe, tr. and intr. v. — Partly fr. probe, n., partly directly fr. L. probāre.

Derivatives: probe-able, adi., prob-er, n.

probity, n., honesty, rectitude. — MF. (= F.) probité, fr. L. probitātem, acc. of probitās, 'goodness, honesty, uprightness', fr. probus. See probate, adj., and -ity.

problem, n. — Late ME. probleme, fr. F. problème, fr. L. problèma, fr. Gk. πρόβλημα, 'discussion, problem', lit. 'something thrown forward', fr. προβάλλειν, 'to throw forward', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and βάλλειν, 'to throw, cast'. See ballistic and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: problematic (q.v.), problemat-ist, n., problemat-ize, tr. v., problem-ist, n., problem-ist-ic, adj., problem-ize, intr. v.

problematic, problematical, adj. — F. problématique, fr. Late L. problématicus, fr. Gk. προβληματικός, 'pertaining to a problem', fr. πρόβλημα, gen. προβλήματος. See prec. word and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: problematical-ly, adv.

Proboscidea, n. pl., an order of ungulate mammals including the elephant and many extinct genera, as the mammoth, mastodon, etc. — ModL., fr. Gk. προβοσχίς, gen. προβοσχίδος, 'trunk'. See proboscis.

**proboscidian,** adj. and n. — See prec. word and -ian.

proboscis, n., the trunk of the elephant. — L., fr. Gk. προβοσκίς, fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and βόσκειν, 'to feed', from stem βοτ-, whence also βοτάνη, 'grass, fodder'. See botany.

procacious, adj., pert. — Formed with suff. -ious fr. L. procax, gen. -acis. See next word.

Derivative: procacious-ly, adv.

procacity, n., pertness. — F. procacité, fr. L. procacitâtem, acc. of procacitas, 'boldness, insolence', fr. procax, gen. -acis, 'bold, insolent, pert', fr. procare, 'to ask, demand', which is rel. to procus, 'wooer, suitor', precari, 'to ask, beg, pray, request'. See pray and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ity.

procaine, n., an alkaloid,  $C_{13}H_{20}O_2N_2$  (pharm.) — Contraction of pro- and (co)caine.

procedendo, n., a writ sent by a superior court to an inferior, directing the latter to proceed to judgment. — L. (dē) prōcēdendō (ad jūdicium), 'relating to a proceeding (to judgment)', abl. of the gerund of prōcēdere, 'to proceed'. See proceed.

procedure, n. — F. procédure, fr. procéder, 'to proceed'. See next word and -ure.

Derivatives: procedur-al, adj., procedur-al-ly, adv.

proceed, intr. v. — ME. proceden, fr. OF. proceder (F. proceder), fr. L. proceder (pp. processus), 'to go forward, advance'. See 1st proand cede.

Derivatives: proceeds, n. pl., proceed-er, n., proceed-ing, n.

proceleusmatic, adj., animating; containing four

short syllables (pros.) — Late L. proceleusmaticus, fr. Gk. προκελευσματικός, fr. προκελεύειν, 'to give orders before', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and κελεύειν, 'to exhort, order', which is rel. to κέλης, 'race horse', and cogn. with L. celer, 'swift'. See celerity and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adi. suff.-ic.

Procellaria, n., a genus of birds including the albatrosses, fulmars, etc. (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. L. procella, 'storm, tempest', which is rel. to procellere, 'to throw down', fr. 1st pro- and I.-E. base \*k<sup>w</sup>el-, 'to strike, cut', whence also Gk. κλᾶν, 'to break in pieces', L. calamitās, 'defeat', in-columis, 'uninjured'. See clastic and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -aria. Derivatives: procellari-an, adj. and n.

procephalic, adj., pertaining to the front of the head. — Formed fr. 2nd pro- and Gk. κεφαλή, 'head'. See cephalic.

proceres, n. pl., nobles, princes. — L. procerēs, prop. a collateral form of proci, pl. of procus. Procī lit. means 'they who stand in front', fr. I.-E. base \*pro-qo-, which occurs also in L. procul, 'at a distance, afar', in the second element of reciprocus, 'alternating' and in Gk.  $\pi\rho\delta\kappa\alpha$ , 'forthwith, straightway' (lit. 'turning forward'). I.-E. \*pro-co- is enlarged fr. \*prō-, 'before, forward, forth', whence also Gk.  $\pi\rho\delta$ , 'before', L.  $pr\bar{o}$ , 'before, for'. See 1st and 2nd pro- and cp. the second element in reciprocal. The alteration of L. procī into procerēs is due to the analogy of pauperēs, 'the poor', pl. of pauper.

procerity, n., tallness. — L. prōcēritās, 'height, tallness', fr. prōcērus, 'high, tall', which was formed fr. 1st pro- and -cērus, from the stem of crēscere, 'to grow'; see crescent. For the ending see suff. -ity.

process, n. — ME. proces, fr. MF. (= F.) procès, fr. L. prōcessus, 'a going forward, advance', fr. prōcessus, pp. of prōcēdere. See proceed.

Derivatives: process, tr. v., to submit to a process, process-al, adj., procession (q.v.)

process, intr. v., to go in procession. — Back formation fr. procession.

procession, n. — ME. processioun, fr. OF. (= F.) procession, fr. L. prōcessiōnem, acc. of prōcessiō, 'a going forward, advance', fr. prōcessus, pp. of prōcēdere. See proceed and -ion.

Derivatives: procession, intr. and tr. v., processional (q.v.), processionary (q.v.), processionist. n.

processional, adj. — ME., fr. ML. prōcessiōnālis, 'pertaining to a procession', fr. L. prōcessiō, gen. -ōnis. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: processional-ly, adv.

processionary, adj., processional. — ML. prōcessiōnārius, fr. L. prōcessiō, gen. -ōnis. See procession and adj. suff. -ary.

procession and adj. sun. -ary.
procession and adj. sun. -ary.
procession and adj. sun. -ary.
procession and adj. sun. -ary.

bal process'. prochein, prochain, adj., nearest, next (law). — F.

prochain, fr. VL. \*propiānus, formed fr. L. prope, 'near' (adv.), on analogy of VL. \*antiānus, 'old, former', fr. L. ante, 'before'. L. prope derives fr. I.-E. \*pro-q\*e. See propinquity and cp. words there referred to.

prochronism, n., an ante-dating. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. πρόχρονος, 'preceding in time', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and χρόνος, 'time'. See chronic and cp. anachronism, metachronism. procidentia, n., the prolapse of an organ (med.) — L. prōcidentia, 'a falling forward or down', fr. prōcidēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of prōcidere, 'to fall forward, fall down', fr. 1st pro- and cadere, 'to fall'. See cadence. For the change of Latin ă (in cădere) to ĭ (in prō-cidere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

proclaim, tr. v. — ME. proclamen, fr. L. prōclāmāre, 'to call out, cry out', fr. 1st pro- and clāmāre, 'to call, cry'. See claim, v.

Derivative: proclaim-er, n.

proclamation, n. — ME. proclamacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) proclamation, fr. L. prōclāmatiōnem, acc. of prōclāmātiō, 'a calling out, outcry', fr. prōclāmātus, pp. of prōclāmāre. See prec. word and -ation.

proclitic, adj. — ModL. procliticus, formed on analogy of encliticus fr. Gk. προκλίνειν, 'to lean forward', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and κλίνειν, 'to lean'. See enclitic.

proclivity, n., tendency, inclination. — F. proclivité, fr. L. prōclīvitātem, acc. of prōclīvitās, 'descent; tendency, inclination', fr. prōclīvis, 'sloping downward; inclined', fr. 1st pro- and clīvus, 'slope, hill'. See clivus and -ity.

proconsul, n. — ME., fr. L. prōcōnsul, from the phrase prō cōnsule, 'for, instead of, the consul', fr. prō, 'for' (see 1st pro-), and abl. of cōnsul. See consul and cp. propraetor.

Derivative: proconsul-ship, n.

proconsular, adj. — L. prōcōnsulāris, fr. prōcōnsul. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ar.

proconsulate, n., office of a proconsul. — L. prōcōnsulātus, fr. prōcōnsul. See proconsul and subst. suff. -ate.

procrastinate, intr. v., to postpone. — L. prōcrāstinātus, pp. of prōcrāstināre, 'to put off till the morrow', fr. 1st pro- and crāstinus, 'of tomorrow', fr. crās, 'tomorrow', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: procrastinating, adj., procrastinating-ly, adv., procrastinatory, adj.

procrastinator, n. — L. prōcrāstinātor, fr. prōcrāstinātus, pp. of prōcrāstinare. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

procreant, adj., procreating; fruitful. — L. procreans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of procreare. See next word and -ant.

procreate, tr. v., to beget. — L. prōcreātus, pp. of prōcreāre, 'to beget'. See 1st pro- and create. Derivatives: procreation(q.v.), procreat-ive, adj.,

procreat-ive-ness, n., procreat-or, n.

procreation, n. — ME. procreacioun, fr. OF. pro-

creacion (F. procréation), fr. L. procreationem, acc. of procreatio, 'begetting, procreation', fr. procreate. See prec. word and -ion.

Procrustean, adj., pertaining to Procrustes. — See next word and -ean.

Procrustes, n., a mythical robber in Attica who made his victims fit his bed by stretching their legs or cutting them off. — L. Procrustes, fr. Gk. Προκρούστης, lit. 'Stretcher', fr. προκρούειν, 'to stretch out', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and κρούειν, 'to beat, strike', which is related to κροαίνειν, 'to beat, strike', and prob. cogn. with OSlav. sŭ-kruše, sŭ-krušiti, 'to break to pieces, crush', OSlav. krūcha, 'fragment, morsel', Lith. krušù, krūšti, 'to strike', krušā, 'hail'.

Derivative: Procrust-ean, adj.

1247

proct-, form of procto- before a vowel.

proctalgia, n., pain in the rectum (med.) — Medical L., compounded of proct- and Gk. -αλγ $t\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See -algia.

proctitis, n., inflammation of the rectum (med.)
— Medical L., formed fr. Gk. πρωκτός, 'anus'
(see procto-), with suff. -itis.

**procto-**, before a vowel **proct-**, combining form used to denote the *rectum*. — Gk. πρωκτο-, πρωκτ-, fr. πρωκτός, 'anus', which is perh. cogn. with Arm. *erastan-k*', 'posterior'.

proctor, n. procurator. — ME. proketour, shortened fr. L. prōcurātor. See procurator and cp. proxy.

Derivatives: proctor, tr. and intr. v., proctor-ial, adj. proctor-ial-ly, adv., proctor-ize, tr. and intr. v., proctor-iz-ation, n.

procumbent, adj., leaning forward, prone. — L. prōcumbēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of prōcumbere, 'to fall forward', fr. 1st pro- and cumbere, 'to lie'. See cubicle and -ent and cp. accumbent and words there referred to.

procuracy, n., the office of a procurator; proxy.
— ME. procuracie, fr. ML. prōcūrātia, corresponding to L. prōcūrātiō, gen. -ōnis. See next word and -cy and cp. proxy.

procuration, n. — ME. procuracioun, fr. OF. (= F.) procuration, fr. L. prōcūrātiōnem, acc. of prōcūrātiō, 'a caring for, management', fr. prōcūrātus, pp. of prōcūrāre. See procure and -ation. procurator, n. — ME. procuratour, fr. OF. procurator (F. procurateur), fr. L. prōcūrātōrem, acc. of prōcūrātor, 'manager, overseer', fr. prōcūrātus, pp. of prōcūrāre. See procure and agential suff. -or and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: procurator-ate, n., procurator-ial, adj., procuratory (q.v.), procurator-ship, n.

procuratory, adj., pertaining to procuration. — Late L. prōcūrātōrius, fr. L. prōcūrātor. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ory.

procuratory, n., a mandate to act as a procurator.
 ML. prōcūrātōrium, prop. neut. of the Late
 L. adj. prōcūrātōrius, used as a noun. See procuratory, adj.

procuratrix, n. — L. prōcūrātrix, fem. of prōcūrātor. See procurator and -trix.

procure, tr. and intr. v. — ME. procuren, fr. L. prōcūrāre, 'to take care of, attend to, manage', fr. 1st pro- and cūrāre, 'to take care of'. See cure, v.

Derivatives: procur-able, adj., procur-ance, n., procur-ative, adj., procure-ment, n.

procurer, n., pander, pimp. — ME. procurour, fr. OF. procurëur (F. procureur), fr. L. prōcūrātōrēm, acc. of prōcūrātor. See procurator.

procuress, n., a woman procurer. — Contraction of OF. procureresse (see haplology), fr. procureur. See prec. word and 1st -ess.

Procyon, n., the most important star in the constellation Canis Minor. — L., fr. Gk. Προχύων, lit. 'before the dog', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and χύων, 'dog', which is cogn. with L. canis, 'dog' (see canine); so called because it rises before Sirius, the dog-star.

Procyon, n., a genus of mammals including the raccoons (zool.) — Fr. prec. word.

Procyonidae, n. pl., a family of mammals including the raccoons, coaties, etc. — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. -idae.

prod, tr. v., to thrust with a pointed instrument; n., a prodding. — Of uncertain origin; perh. rel. to brad (q.v.)

Derivative: prodd-er, n.

prodigal, adj., 1) recklessly wasteful; 2) lavish. —
Late L. prōdigālis, fr. L. prōdigus, 'wasteful,
lavish', fr. prōdigere, 'to drive forth, to consume,
waste', fr. prōd-, early form of prō- (see 1st pro-),
and agere, 'to drive'; see agent, adj., and cp.
words there referred to. For the change of Latin
ă (in āgere) to i (in prōd-igere, prōd-igus) see
abigeat and cp. words there referred to. For the
ending see adi. suff. -al.

Derivatives: prodigal, n., prodigal-ish, adj., prodigal-ism, n., prodigality (q.v.), prodigal-ize, tr. v.

prodigality, n. — ME. prodigalite, fr. OF. (= F.) prodigalité, fr. Late L. prōdigālitātem, acc. of prōdigālitāts, 'wastefulness', fr. prōdigālis, fr. L. prōdigus. See prec. word and -ity.

prodigious, adj., wonderful. — L. prōdigiōsus, 'strange, wonderful, marvellous', fr. prōdigium. See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: prodigious-ly, adv., prodigious-ness, n.

prodigy, n., 1) a wonder; 2) a person (esp. a child) endowed with extraordinary qualities. — L. prōdigium, 'sign, omen, portent, prodigy', prob. formed fr. prōd-, early form of prō- (see 1st pro-) and \*agiom, fr. base of aiō (for \*agyō), 'I say'. See adage and -y (representing L. -ium). prodromal, adj., precursory (med.) — Formed from next word with adj. suff. -al.

prodrome, n., a premonitory symptom (med.) — F., fr. Medical L. prodromus, fr. Gk. πρόδρομος, 'running before', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and δρόμος, 'a running'. See dromedary and cp. syndrome.

Derivative: prodrom-ic, adj.

Derivatives: produce, n., produc-er, n., producible, adj., produc-ibil-ity,n., produc-ible-ness, n. product, n. — L. prōductum, 'something produced', subst. use of the neut. of prōductus, pp. of prōdūcere. See prec. word.

Derivatives: product-ible, adj., product-ibil-ity, n., production (q.v.), productive (q.v.)

production, n. — ME. produccioun, fr. OF. (= F.) production, fr. L. productionem, acc. of productio, 'a lengthening', in Late L. 'a leading forth, a bringing forward', fr. productus, pp. of producere. See produce and -ion.

Derivatives: production-al, adj., production-ist, n.

productive, adj. — F. productif (fem. productive), fr. ML. prōductīvus, 'fit for production', fr. L. prōductus, pp. of prōdūcere. See produce and -ive.

Derivatives: productive-ly, adv., productive-ness, n., productiv-ity, n.

proem, n., a brief introduction, prelude. — ME. proheme, fr. OF. proheme, proeme (F. proème), fr. L. prooemium, fr. Gk. προοίμιον, 'an opening, introduction, prelude', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and οΐμος (οΐμος), 'way, road, path'. See paroemia.

proemial, adj., pertaining to a proem. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. proemium. See prec. word.

profanation, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. profanātionem, acc. of profanātio, fr. L. profanātus, pp. of profanāre. See profane, v., and -ation.

profane, tr. v. — ME. prophanen, fr. L. profānāre, 'to make profane', fr. profānus. See profane, adj. Derivative: profan-er, n.

profane, adj. — ME. prophane, fr. OF. (= F.) profane, fr. L. profānus, 'unholy, not sacred', lit. 'that which is situated before (i.e. outside of) the temple', fr. 1st pro- and fānum, 'temple'. See fane.

Derivatives: profane-ly, adv., profane-ness, n. profanity, n. — Late L. profanitās, fr. L. profānus. See profane, adj., and -ity.

profess, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. ME. professed, 'bound by a vow' (said of a monk or a nun), fr. OF. profess (fem. professe), of s.m., fr. L. professus, pp. of profitērī, 'to declare publicly, confess openly', fr. 1st pro- and fatērī (pp. fassus), 'to confess, own, acknowledge'. See confess. For the change of Latin ă (in făssus) to ĕ (in pro-fĕssus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: profess-ed, adj. and n., profess-ed-lv. adv.

profession, n. — ME. professioun, fr. OF. (= F.) profession, fr. L. professionem, acc. of professio, 'public declaration, avowal, profession', fr.

professus, pp. of profitērī. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: profession-al, adj. and n., profession-al-ism, n., profession-al-ist, n., profession-al-ize, v., profession-al-iz-ation, n., profession-al-lv. adv.

professor, n. — L., 'a public teacher, one who makes teaching his business', fr. professus, pp. of profitērī. See profess and agential suff. -or. Derivatives: professor-ate, n., professorial (q.v.).

professori-ate, n., professor-ship, n. professorial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Late L. professorius, 'pertaining to a public

teacher', fr. L. professor. See prec. word. Derivatives: professorial-ism, n., professorial-ly,

proffer, tr. v. — ME. profren, proferen, fr. AF. profrer, fr. OF. porofrir, profrir, fr. pref. por-, 'forward', and ofrir, 'to offer'. OF. por- derives fr. VL. por, which corresponds to L. prō, 'before, for'; see 1st pro-. OF. ofrir (whence F. offrir) derives fr. VL. \*offerīre, which corresponds to L. offerre, 'to offer', for whose etymology see offer. v.

**proficiency**, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

proficient, adj. — L. prôficiens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of prôficere, 'to go forward, advance, effect, accomplish', fr. 1st pro- and facere, 'to make, do'. See fact and cp. profit. For the change of Latin ă (in făcere) to i (in prô-ficere, prô-ficiens) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ent.

Derivatives: proficient, n., proficient-ly, adv., proficient-ness, n.

profile, n., side view. — It. profilo, proffilo, 'drawing in outline', fr. profilare, proffilare, 'to draw in outline, to outline', fr. pro- (fr. L. prō, 'before, for'), and filo, 'thread, line' (fr. L. filum). See 1st pro- and file, 'collection of papers', and cp. purfle.

Derivative: profil-ist, n.

profile, tr. v. — It. profilare, fr. profile. See profile, n.

profit, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) profit, fr. L. profectus, 'advance, progress, effect', fr. profectus, pp. of proficere. See proficient.

Derivatives: profit, v. (q.v.), profit-less, adj., profit-less-ly, adv.

profit, tr. and intr. v. — ME. profiten, fr. OF. (= F.) profiter, fr. profit. See profit, n.

Derivatives: profitable (q.v.), profit-eer, intr. v. and n., profiteer-ing, n. and adj.

profitable, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) profitable, fr. OF., fr. profit. See profit, n., and -able.

Derivatives: profitabl-y, adv., profitable-ness, n. proflavin, also proflavine, n., a reddish-brown powder used as an antiseptic. — Coined fr. 1st pro- and flavin.

profligacy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

profligate, adj., 1) dissolute; 2) recklessly extra-

vagant; n., a profligate person. — L. prōflīgātus, 'cast down, wretched, miserable, dissolute', pp. of prōflīgāre, 'to strike to the ground, cast down utterly, overthrow, destroy', fr. 1st pro- and flīgāre, fr. flīgere, 'to strike'. See afflict and cp. words there referred to.

1249

Derivatives: profligate-ly, adv., profligate-ness,

profound, adj., deep. — ME., fr. OF. profund, profond (F. profond), fr. L. profundus, 'deep, profound', fr. 1st pro- and fundus, 'bottom'. See fund and cp. found, 'to establish', and de profundis. Cp. also bottom.

Derivatives: profound, n., profound-ness, n.

profundity, n. — ME. profundite, fr. OF. profundite (F. profondité), fr. L. profunditātem, acc. of profunditās, 'depth, intensity', fr. profundus. See prec. word and -ity.

profuse, adj., lavish. — ME., fr. L. profüsus, 'spread out; lavish, extravagant', pp. of profundere, 'to pour out, shed', fr. 1st pro- and fundere (pp. fūsus), 'to pour, melt'. See found, 'to cast', and cp. fuse, 'to melt'.

Derivatives: profuse-ly, adv., profuse-ness, n., profusion (q.v.), profus-ive, adj., profus-ive-ly, adv., profus-ive-ness, n.

profusion, n. — F., fr. Late L. profusionem, acc. of profusio, 'a pouring out; profusion', fr. L. profusus, pp. of profundere. See prec. word and -ion.

prog, intr. v., to poke about; to beg. — Derived from, or rel. to, ME. prokken, 'to beg', which is prob. of LG. origin. Cp. Du. pracher, 'to beg', whence Dan. prakker, Swed. prackare, 'beggar'. Du. pracher derives fr. G. Pracher, 'beggar' (whence prachern, 'to beg'), which is of Slavonic origin. Cp. dial. OPol. pracharz, 'beggar', which is rel. to Lith. prašyti, 'to ask, beg' (whence prespart. prāšqs, 'asking, begging'), and to OSlav. prositi, 'to ask, beg', and cogn. with L. precāri, 'to ask, beg'; see pray. See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., pp. 561-62 s.v. Pracher.

Derivatives: prog, n., food obtained by begging, progg-er, n.

prog, n., a proctor at Oxford or Cambridge University (Slang) — Corruption of proctor. Cp. proggins.

**progenitive**, adj., capable of reproduction. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. *progenitus*, pp. of *progignere*. See next word.

progenitor, n., ancestor. — ME. progenitour, fr. MF. progeniteur, fr. L. prōgenitōrem, acc. of prōgenitor, fr. prōgenitus, pp. of prōgignere, 'to beget, bring forth', fr. 1st pro- and gignere, 'to beget'. See genital and agential suff. or.

progenitress, adj., a female progenitor. — See
progenitor and -ess.

progenitrix, n., a female progenitor. — L. prō-genitrix, fem. of prōgenitor. See progenitor and -trix.

progeny, n., children, descendants. — ME. progenie, fr. OF. progenie, fr. L. progenies, 'de-

scent, lineage, offspring', from the stem of prōgignere. See progenitor and -y (representing OF., F. -ie).

program

progeria, n., premature aging (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. 2nd pro- and Gk. γῆρας, 'old age', which is rel. to γέρων, 'old man'. See geronto- and Ist -ia.

progesterone, n., a refined extract obtained fr. progestin (biochem.) — Coined fr. 1st pro-, L. gestātiō (see gestation), sterol and suff. -one. Cp. next word.

progestin, n., a hormone obtained from the corpus luteum (biochem.) — Coined by Corner and Allen in 1930 fr. 1st pro- and L. gestāre, 'to carry about' (see gestate and -in); so called by them because it prepares the endometrium for the implantation of the fertilized ovum.

proglottid, n., segment of a tapeworm capable of reproduction (zool.) — Formed fr. 1st pro-, 'before', Gk. γλῶσσα, γλῶττα, 'tongue', and 4th suff. -id. Cp. προγλωσσίς, 'tip of the tongue', and see glottis.

**proglottis**, n., proglottid (zool.) — ModL. See prec. word.

prognathic, adj., having projecting jaws (anat.) — Formed fr. 2nd pro- and Gk. γνάθος, 'jaw'. See gnathic.

prognathism, n., the state of being prognathous (anat.) — See prec. word and -ism.

prognathous, adj., having projecting jaws (anat.)
— See prognathic and -ous.

prognosis, n., prognostication. — Late L., fr. Gk. πρόγνωσις, 'foreknowledge', from the stem of προγιγνώσκειν, 'to know beforehand', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and γιγνώσκειν, 'to know'. See gnome, 'maxim', and cp. gnosis.

prognostic, adj., prognosticating. — ML. prognosticus, fr. Gk. προγνωστικός, 'foreknowing, pertaining to foreknowledge', fr. \*προγνωστός, verbal adj. of προγιγνώσκειν, 'to know beforehand'. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: prognostic, n. (q.v.), prognostic-ally, adv., prognostic-able, adj.

prognostic, n., a sign, omen, prognostication. — ME. pronostike, pronostique, fr. OF. pronostique (F. pronostic), fr. L. prognosticon or prognosticum, fr. Gk. προγνωστικόν, prop. neut. of the adi. προγνωστικός. See prognostic, adj.

prognosticate, tr. v., to foretell, forecast. — ML. prognosticātus, pp. of prognosticāre, fr. prognosticus. See prognostic, adj., and verbal suff.-ate. Derivatives: prognostication (q.v.), prognosticator, n., prognos-ticat-ory, adj.

prognostication, n., forecast; prediction. — ME. pronosticacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) pronostication, fr. ML. prognōsticātiōnem, acc. of prognōsticātiō, fr. prognōsticātus, pp. of prognōsticāre; see prec. word and -ion. E. prognostication was influenced in form by ML. prognōsticātiō.

program, programme, n. — Late L. programma, 'proclamation', fr. Gk. πρόγραμμα, gen. προγράμματος, 'public notice', from the stem of προ-

1251

γράφειν, 'to write before, write in public', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and γράφειν, 'to write'; see-gram. The form programme was influenced by F. programme.

Derivatives: program(me), tr. v., program(m)ist, n., program(m)-ist-ic, programmat-ic, adjs.

progress, n. — ME. prōgresse, fr. MF. progres (F. progrès), fr. L. prōgressus, 'a going forward, advance', fr. prōgressus, pp. of prōgredī, 'to go forward, advance', fr. 1st pro- and ġradī (pp. gressus), 'to step, walk, go'. See grade, 'step', and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin ă (in grădī) to ĕ (in prō-grĕssus) see accent and cp. words there referred to. For the form of gressus, pp. of gradī, see congress.

Derivatives: progress, intr. and tr. v., progresser, n., progression (q.v.), progress-ist, n., progressive (q.v.)

progression, n.—ME. progressioun, fr. MF. (=F). progression, fr. L. progressionem, acc. of progressio, 'a going forward, a going forth', fr. progressus, pp. of progredi. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: progression-al, adj., progression-ally, adv., progression-ism, n., progression-ist, n. progressive, adj. — F. progressif (fem. progressive), fr. L. progressus, pp. of progredi. See progress and -ive.

Derivatives: progressive, n., progressive-ly, adv., progressive-ness, n.

prohibit, tr. v. — ME. prohibiten, fr. L. prohibitus, pp. of prohibēre, 'to hold back, restrain', fr. 1st pro- and habēre, 'to have'; see habit. For the change of Latin ă (in hăbēre) to i (in pro-hibēre) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: prohibit-er, n., prohibition (q.v.)

prohibition, n. — ME. prohibicioun, fr. MF. (=F.) prohibition, fr. L. prohibitionem, acc. of prohibitio, 'a holding back, hindering, preventing', fr. prohibitus, pp. of prohibēre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: prohibition-ary, adj., prohibition-ism, n., prohibition-ist, n.

prohibitive, adj. — F. prohibitif (fem. prohibitive), fr. Late L. prohibitivus, fr. L. prohibitus, pp. of prohibēre. See prohibit and -ive.

Derivatives: prohibitive-ly, adv., prohibitive-ness, n.

prohibitory, adj. — Late L. prohibitōrius, 'restraining, prohibitory', fr. L. prohibitus, pp. of prohibēre. See prohibit and adj. suff. -ory.

project, tr. and intr. v., to throw; to plan. — L. prōjectus, pp. of prōjicere, 'to throw forth or before, to throw down', fr. 1st. pro- and jacere (pp. jactus), 'to throw, cast'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. parget. For the change of Latin ä (in jăctus) to ĕ (in prō-jĕctus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

project, n., a plan. — L. projectum, 'something thrown forth or before', neut. pp. of projicere. Cp. F. projet and see project, v.

Derivatives: project-ile, adj. and n., project-ing,

adj., project-ing-ly, adv., project-ion, n., project-ive, adj., project-ive-ly, adv., project-iv-ity, n., project-or, n.

prolamin, prolamine, n., a kind of simple protein (biochem.) — Contraction of proline, ammonia and suff. -in(e).

prolan, n., the gonadotropic principle found in the urine of pregnant women (biochem.) — Coined by Zondek from L. prōlēs, 'offspring, children' (see proles), and -an, a suff. frequently used in chemistry and biochemistry.

**prolapse**, n., the falling or slipping out of place of an internal organ. — L. prōlapsus, 'a gliding forward', fr. prōlapsus, pp. of prōlābī, 'to glide forward', fr. 1st **pro-** and lābī, 'to glide'. See **lanse**.

prolapse, intr. v., to fall or slip out of place. — L. prolapsus, pp. of prolabi. See prolapse, adj.

prolate, adj., elongated. — L. prōlātus (used as pp. of prōferre, 'to carry forward, bring forth, extend'), formed fr. prō (see 1st pro-) and lātus, 'borne, carried' (used as pp. ferre, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for \*tlātos, 'borne', fr. \*tl-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry', whence L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. collate and words there referred to.

Derivatives: prolate-ly, adv., prolate-ness, n. prolation, n. — L. prōlātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a bringing forward'. fr. prōlātus. See prec. word and -ion.

prolative, adj. — Late L. prōlātīvus, fr. L. prōlātus. See prolate and -ive.

Derivative: prolative-ly, adv.

**proleg,** n., one of the abdominal legs of the larvae of several insects. — A hybrid coined fr. L.  $pr\bar{v}$ , 'before, for' (see 1st **pro-)**, and E. leg.

prolegomenary, adj., introductory. — See next word and adj. suff. -ary.

prolegomenon, n., introduction. — Gk. προλεγόμενον, neut. pass. pres. part of προλέγειν, 'to say beforehand', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and λέγειν, 'to say'; see lecture. For the Greek pass. suff. - μενος see alumnus and cp. words there referred to

prolegomenous, adj., prolegomenary. — See prec. word and -ous.

prolepsis, n., anticipation. — L., fr. Gk. πρόληψις, 'a taking beforehand', fr. προλαμβάνειν, 'to take beforehand', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and λαμβάνειν, 'to take, grasp, seize'. See lemma and cp. words there referred to.

proleptic, adj., anticipatory. — Gk. προληπτικός, 'anticipative', fr. \*προληπτός, verbal adj. of προλαμβάνειν. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic. Derivatives: proleptic-al, adj., proleptic-al-ly, adv.

proles, n., offspring, issue (law). — L. prōlēs, 'offspring, children, descendants', contracted fr. \*pro-olēs, fr. 1st pro- and base \*al-, 'to nourish', whence also L. alere, 'to nourish'. See aliment and cp. next word, prolan, prolific. Cp. also soboles.

proletarian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. prōlētārius, 'belonging to that class of citizens who owing to their poverty could serve the State only by having children (= L. prōlēs)'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: proletarian-ism, n., proletarian-ize, tr. v., proletarian-iz-ation, n.

proletariat, proletariate, n., 1) the lowest class in ancient Rome; 2) the lowest class in the community. — F. prolétariat, fr. L. prōlētārius. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: proletariate, adj., proletariat-ism, n. proletary, n. and adj., proletarian. — L. proletārius. See proletarian.

Derivatives: proletar-ize, tr. v., proletar-iz-ation,

**prolicide**, n., the killing of one's child or children; infanticide. — Compounded of L. *prolēs*, 'offspring, child', and *-cidium*, 'killing', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **proles** and **-cide**, 'killing'.

proliferate, tr. v. and adj. — Back formation fr. proliferation.

**proliferation**, n., rapid production. — F. *prolifération*, fr. *prolifère*, 'proliferous'. See next word and **-ation**.

proliferous, adj., reproducing offspring freely. — Formed fr. ML. prolifer (whence also F. prolifère), 'bearing offspring', fr. L. prolēs, 'offspring' and the stem of fero, ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See proles and -ferous.

prolific, adj., fertile, fruitful. — F. prolifique, fr. ML. prōlificus, which is compounded of L. prōlēs, 'offspring' and the stem of -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See proles and -fic. Derivatives: prolific-acy, n., prolific-al, adj., prolific-al-ly, adv., prolific-al-ness, n., prolificity, n., prolific-ness. n.

proligerous, adj., producing offspring. — See proles and -gerous.

proline, prolin, n., an amino acid,  $C_5H_9O_2N$  (biochem.) — Coined fr. pyrrole and suff. -in(e).

prolix, adj., verbose. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) prolixe, fr. L. prōlixus, 'stretched out, extended', orig. meaning 'flowing forward', fr. 1st pro- and the stem of liquēre, 'to flow'. See liquid and cp. lixiviate.

Derivatives: prolixity (q.v.), prolix-ly, adv., prolix-ness, n.

prolixity, n., verbosity. — ME. prolixite, fr. OF.
(= F.) prolixité, fr. Late L. prôlixitātem, acc. of prôlixitās, 'great extension', fr. L. prôlixus. See prec. word and -ity.

prolocutor, n., a speaker of the Lower House of Convocation. — L. prōlocūtor, 'a pleader, advocate', fr. prōlocūtus, pp. of prōloquī, 'to speak out, declare', fr. 1st pro- and loquī, 'to speak'. See locution.

Derivative: prolocutor-ship, n.

prolog, n. - See prologue.

prologize, also prologuize, intr. v., to write or deliver a prologue. — Gk. προλογίζειν, fr. πρόλογος. See next. word and -ize.

Derivative: prolog(u)iz-er, n.

prologue, also prolog, n. — ME. prolog, fr. OF. (= F.) prologue, fr. L. prologus, fr. Gk. πρόλογος, 'a speech beforehand, a prologue', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and λόγος, 'speech'. See logos.

Derivatives: prologue, prolog, tr. v., prologu-ist, prolog-ist, n.

prologuize, v. — See prologize.

prolong, tr. v. — ME. prolongen, fr. OF. prolonguer, prolonguier (F. prolonger), fr. Late L. prolongare, 'to prolong', fr. 1st pro- and L. longus, 'long'. See long, adj., and cp. purloin, which is a doublet of prolong.

prolongate, tr. v. — Late L. prōlongātus, pp. of prōlongāre. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate. prolongation, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. Late L. prōlongātiōnem, acc. of prōlongātiō, fr. prōlongātus, pp. of prōlongāre. See prolong and -ation.

prolusion, n., a prelude. — L. prōlūsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a preliminary exercise', fr. prōlūs-(um), pp. stem of prōlūdere, 'to play beforehand, prelude', fr. 1st pro- and lūdere, 'to play'. See ludicrous and -ion and cp. prelude, prelusion.

prolusory, adj., introductory. — Late L. prōlūsōrius, fr. L. prōlūs-(um), pp. stem of prōlūdere. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ory.

promenade, n. — F., fr. promener, 'to take (some-body) out for a walk', se promener, 'to walk', fr. Late L. prōmināre, 'to drive (cattle, etc.) forward', fr. 1st pro- and mināre, 'to drive', prop. 'to drive by threatening shouts', fr. L. minārī, 'to threaten', fr. minae (pl.), 'threats, menaces', which is rel. to imminēre, 'to project over; to threaten'; fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to stand out, project', whence also L. mōns, gen. montis, 'mount, mountain'. See mount, 'hill, mountain', and cp. amenable, demean, 'to conduct', eminent, imminent, menace, minatory, prominent.

Derivative: promenade, intr. and tr. v.

Promethean, adj., pertaining to Prometheus. — See next word and -ean.

Prometheus, n., name of the Titan who stole fire from heaven and was punished by being chained to a rock (Greek mythology). — L. Promētheus, fr. Gk. Προμηθεύς, lit. 'forethinker, foreseer', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and \*μῆθος, corresponding to Dor. \*μᾶθος, 'care', fr. I.-E. \*mā-dh-, a var. of \*men-dh-, enlargement of base \*men-, 'to think'; see Hofmann, EWG., p. 284 s.v. προμηθής. See mathematical and cp. Epimetheus. Cp. also next word.

promethium, n., a metallic element of the rareearth group (chem.) — ModL., named after Prometheus; so called by its discoverers, the chemists G. A. Marinsky and L. E. Hendenin, in 1948. For the ending see chem. suff. -ium. prominence, n. — Obsol. F. prominence, fr. L.

prominentia, 'a jutting out, projection', fr. prōminēns. See prominent and -ce.

prominency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

prominent, adj. — L. prōminēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of prōminēre, 'to jut out, project', fr. pro-and I.-E. base \*men-, 'to stand out, project'. See mount, 'hill, mountain', and words there referred to and cp. esp. promontory. For the ending see suff. -ent.

Derivatives: prominent, n., prominent-ly, adv., prominent-ness, n.

promiscuity, n. — F. promiscuité, formed fr. L. prōmiscuus with suff. -ité. See next word and -ity.

promiscuous, adj., mixed. — L. prōmiscuus, 'mixed, indiscriminate', fr. 1st pro-, 'forward, forth', and the stem of miscere, 'to mix'. See mix. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: promiscuous-ly, adv., promiscuous-ness. n.

promise, n. — ME. promis, partly fr. L. prōmissum, neut. pp. of L. prōmittere, 'to send forward, foretell, promise', partly fr. F. promesse, 'promise', fr. L. prōmissa, neut. pl. of the pp. prōmissus, taken as a fem. sing. noun. L. prōmittere is formed fr. 1st pro- and mittere, 'to send'. See mission.

Derivatives: promise, tr. and intr. v., promiseee, n., promis-er, n., promis-ing, adj., promis-ing-ly, adv., promis-ing-ness, n., promis-or, n.

promissory, adj., containing a promise. — ML. prōmissōrius, fr. L. prōmissor, 'a promiser', fr. prōmissus, pp. of prōmittere. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ory.

promontory, n., a headland. — ML. prōmontōrium, fr. L. prōmuntūrium, 'headland, promontory', which is rel. to prōminēre, 'to jut forward,
jut out, project'; see prominent. ML. prōmontōrium was influenced in form by an association
with L. mōns, gen. montis, 'mount, mountain'.
For the ending see subst. suff. -ory.

promote, tr. v., 1) to further; 2) to advance. — L. prōmōtus, pp. of prōmovēre, 'to move forward, promote', fr. 1st pro- and movēre, 'to move'. See move and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: promot-er, n., promotion (q.v.), promot-ive, adj., promot-ive-ness, n.

promotion, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) promotion, fr. L. prōmōtiōnem, acc. of prōmōtiō, 'a moving forward', fr. prōmōtus, pp. of prōmovēre. See prec. word and -ion, and cp. motion.

Derivative: promotion-al, adj.

prompt, adj. — L. prōmptus, lit. 'brought forth', hence 'visible, apparent, evident, manifest', pp. of prōmere, 'to take or bring out or forth', contraction of \*pro-emere, fr. 1st pro- and emere, 'to take'. See exempt and words there referred to and cp. esp. peremptory, premium, redeem. Cp. also impromptu.

Derivatives: prompt, n., prompt-er, n., promptitude (q.v.), prompt-ly, adv., prompt-ness, n. prompt, tr. v. — ME. prompten, fr. ML. prompton,

tāre, fr. L. promptus. See prompt, adj.

Derivative: prompt-er, n. promptitude, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. ML.

promptitudinem, acc. of promptitudo, fr. L. promptus. See prompt. adi., and -tude.

promulgate, tr. v., to proclaim officially. — L. prōmulgātus, pp. of prōmulgāre, 'to make known, publish', of uncertain origin; not related to vulgus, 'multitude', vulgāre, 'to publish'.

promulgation, n. — L. prōmulgātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. prōmulgātus, pp. of prōmulgāre. See prec. word and -ion.

promulgator, n. — L. prōmulgātor, 'one that publishes', fr. prōmulgātus, pp. of prōmulgāre. See promulgate and agential suff. -or.

pronaos, n., the vestibule of a Greek temple (arch.) — L., fr. Gk. πρόνᾶος, fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and γαός. 'temple'. See naos.

pronate, tr. v., to bend or turn downwards. — Late L. prōnātus, pp. of prōnāre, 'to bend forward', fr. L. prōnus. See prone and verbal suff. -ate.

pronate, adj. — Late L. prōnātus. See pronate, v. pronation, n., a bending or turning downwards. — ML. prōnātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. Late L. prōnātus, pp. of prōnāre. See pronate, v., and -ion.

pronator, n., name of the muscle pronating the hand (anat.) — ML., fr. Late L. prōnātus, pp. of prōnāre. See prec. word and agential suff. -or. prone, adj., 1) lying face downwards; 2) lying flat; 3) liable to. — ME., fr. L. prōnus, 'leaning forward, inclined, bent forward', for \*prō-no-s, fr. 1st pro-. For the suff. -nus cp. L. inter-nus, 'inner', subter-nus, 'lying beneath'. Cp. pronate. Derivatives: prone-ly, adv., prone-ness, n.

pronephric, adj., pertaining to a pronephros. — See next word and adj. suff. -ic.

pronephros, n., the first kidney of a vertebrate embryo (embryol.) — Medical L., compounded of 2nd pro- and Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney'; see nephro-. The term pronephros was introduced into embryology by the English zoologist Sir Edwin Ray Lankester (1847-1930). Cp. mesonephros, metanephros.

prong, n., a fork; a point. — ME. prange, prong, rel. to MLG. prangen, 'to press, pinch', prange, 'stick', Goth. ana-praggan, 'to oppress, afflict', MLG. prenger, 'pillory' (whence MHG., G. pranger, of s.m.) Cp. pang.

Derivatives: prong, tr. v., prong-ed, adj., prong-er, n.

pronominal, adj. — Late L. prōnōminālis, 'pertaining to a pronoun', fr. L. prōnōmen, gen. -inis. See pronoun and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: pronominal, n., pronominal-ize, tr. v.

prononcé, adj., pronounced. — F., pp. of prononcer, 'to pronounce'. See pronounce.

pronoun, n. — MF. (= F.) pronom, fr. L. prōnōmen, from the phrase prō nōmine, 'instead of a noun', fr. prō, 'for' (see 1st pro-), and abl. of nōmen, 'name'; see noun. L. prōnōmen is a loan translation of Gk. ἀντωνυμία.

pronounce, tr. and intr. v. — ME. pronouncen, fr. OF. pronuncier, prononcier (F. prononcer), fr. L.

prōnūntiāre, 'to make publicly known, tell, announce, pronounce', fr. 1st pro- and nūntiāre, 'to announce', fr. nūntius, 'messenger, envoy'. See nuncio and cp. words there referred to.

1253

Derivatives: pronounce-able, adj., pronounce-able-ness, n., pronounc-ed, adj., pronounc-ed-ly, adv., pronounc-er, n.

pronouncement, n. — F. prononcement, fr. prononcer. See prec. word and -ment.

pronunciamento, pronunciamiento, n., proclamation. — Sp. pronunciamiento, formed with suff. -miento fr. pronunciar, fr. L. prōnūntiāre. See pronounce and -ment, and cp. pronouncement. pronunciation, n. — ME. pronunciacion, fr. MF. (= F.) prononciation, fr. L. prōnūntiātiōnem, acc. of prōnūntiātiō, 'a public declaration, publication, proclamation'. fr. prōnūntiātus. pp. of

pronunciator, n. — L. prōnūntiātor, 'a reciter', fr. prōnūntiātus, pp. of prōnūntiāre. See pronounce and -ator.

pronuntiare. See pronounce and -ation.

proof, n. — ME. profe, proeve, preove, preve, fr. OF. prueve, proeve (F. preuve), fr. Late L. proba, 'proof', back formation fr. L. probāre, 'to prove'. See prove and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: proof, adj., proof, tr. v., proof-er, n., proof-ing, n., proof-less, adj., proof-less-ly, adv., proof-ness, n.

prop, n. — ME. proppe, fr. MDu. proppe, 'stopper' (whence Du. proppen, 'stop, cram'), which is rel. to OHG. pfropfo, pfroffo, 'a set, layer of a plant' (whence MHG., G. pfropfen, 'to prop'); borrowed fr. L. propāgō, 'a set, layer of a plant'. See propagate.

prop, tr. v. — ME. proppen, fr. proppe. See prop, n.

Derivative: propp-er, n.

propaedeutic, propaedeutical, adj., pertaining to preliminary education. — Formed fr. Gk. προπαιδεύειν, 'to teach beforehand', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and παιδεύειν, 'to train, educate, teach', fr. παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'child'. See pedo-For the ending see suff. -ic, resp. also -al.

propagable, adj. — See propagate and -able.
Derivatives: propagabil-ity, n., propagable-ness,

propaganda, n. — From L. prōpāgandā in Congregātiō dē prōpāgandā fidē (lit. 'congregation for the propagation of faith'), name of the committee of cardinals established in 1622 by Pope Gregory XV. In this name prōpāgandā is fem. abl. sing. of prōpāgandus, gerundive of prōpāgāre. See propagate.

Derivatives: propaganda, tr. and intr. v., propagand-ic, adj., propagand-ism, n., propagand-ist, n., propagand-ist-ic, adj., propagand-ist-ic-al-ly, adv., propagand-ize, tr. and intr. v.

propagate, tr. and intr. v. — L. propagatus, pp. of propagare, 'to fasten, peg down, to set slips; to propagate', fr. propages, 'a set, layer of a plant', fr. 1st pro- and \*pag-, base of pangere, 'to fasten, fix'. See pact and cp. words there referred to.

For the ending see verbal suff. -ate. Cp. prop, prune. 'to trim (vines)'.

Derivatives: propagation (q.v.), propagat-ive, adi., propagator (q.v.), propagat-orv, adi.

propagation, n. — ME. propagacyon, fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. propagationem, acc. of propagatio, propagatus, pp. of propagare, 'to fasten'. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: propagation-al, adj.

propagator, n. — L. prōpāgātor, fr. prōpāgātus, pp. of prōpāgāre. See propagate and agential suff. -or.

**propane**, n., a hydrocarbon  $C_3H_8$  (*chem.*) — Shortened fr. *propyl* and methane.

**propargyl,** n., a hydrocarbon radical,  $C_3H_3$  (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **propinyl,** Gk. ἄργυρος, 'silver' (see **argent**), and suff. -yl; so called because one hydrogen atom is replaceable by silver.

proparoxytone, adj., having an acute accent on the antepenult. — Gk. προπαροξύτονος. See 2nd pro- and paroxytone.

Derivatives: proparoxytone, n. and tr. v.

propel, tr. v. — ME. propellen, fr. L. propellere, 'to drive forward, propel', fr. 1st pro- and pellere, 'to drive'. See pulse, 'throb', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: propell-ant, n., propellent (q.v.), propell-er, n.

propellent, adj. and n. — L. prōpellēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of prōpellere. See prec. word and -ent.

**propene**, n. (chem.) — A shortened form of **prop-** vlene.

propend, intr. v., to incline (obsol.) — L. prōpendēre (pp. prōpēnsus), 'to hang forward, be inclined', fr. 1st pro- and pendēre, 'to hang'. See pendant.

propense, adj., prone (archaic). — L. prōpēnsus, 'inclined', lit. 'hanging forward', pp. of prōpendēre. See prec. word.

Derivatives: propense-ly, adv., propense-ness, n., propens-ity, n.

proper, adj. — ME. propre, 'one's own, proper', fr. OF. (= F.) propre, fr. L. proprius, 'one's own, particular, special, proper', which is of uncertain etymology. According to W. S. Schulze, Zur Geschichte lateinischer Eigennamen, Berlin, 1904, p. 111, proprius stands for \*prop(a)trios, 'coming from one's forefathers', fr. 1st pro- and pater, gen. patris, 'father'. See father and cp. property, propriety, appropriate, expropriate, improper.

Derivatives: proper, n., proper-ly, adv.

properispomenon, adj., having a circumflex accent on the penult. — Gk. προπερισπώμενον, neut. pass. pres. part. of προπερισπᾶν, 'to circumflex the penult'. See 2nd pro- and perispomenon.

property, n. — ME. proprete, fr. OF. proprete (whence F. propreté, 'propriety', propriété, 'proprietorship'), fr. L. proprietātem, acc. of proprietās, 'ownership, property, propriety', fr. proprius, 'one's own'. See proper and 1st -ty. and co. propriety, which is a doublet of property. L. proprietās is a loan translation of Gk. ἰδίωμα. fr. ίδιος, 'one's own'.

Derivative: properti-ed, adi.

prophecy, n. — ME. prophecie, fr. OF. profecie (F. prophétie), fr. Late L. prophétia, fr. Gk. προφητεία, fr. προφήτης. See prophet and -cy. prophesy, prophecy, tr. and intr. v. - ME. prophecien, prophesien, fr. OF, profecier, fr. profecie. See prec. word.

Derivatives: prophesi-able, adj., prophesi-er, n. prophet, n. - ME. prophete, fr. OF. prophete (F. prophète), fr. L. prophēta, fr. Gk. προφήτης. 'one who speaks for a god, interpreter, expounder, prophet', lit. 'one who speaks for another', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and φη-, stem of φημί, 'I speak', which is cogn. with L. fārī, 'to speak'. See fame and cp. words there referred

Derivatives: prophetess (q.v.), prophet-hood, n., prophetic (q.v.), prophet-ism, n.

prophetess, n. - ME. prophetesse, fr. OF. prophetesse (F. prophétesse), fr. Late L. prophētissa, fr. L. prophēta. See prec. word and 1st -ess.

prophetic, adi. — MF. (= F.) prophétique, fr. Late L. prophēticus, fr. Gk. προφητικός, 'pertaining to a prophet', fr. προφήτης. See prophet and adi. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: prophetic-al, adj., prophetic-al-ity, n., prophetic-al-ly, adv.

prophylactic, adj., preventive (med.) — Gk. προφυλακτικός, fr. προφυλάσσειν, 'to guard against, ward off', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and φυλάσσειν, 'to guard'. See phylactery.

Derivatives: prophylactic, n., prophylactic-al-ly.

prophylaxis, n., preventive treatment (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and φύλαξις, 'a guarding', on analogy of προφυλακτικός. See prec. word.

propine, tr. v., to offer, give to drink. — ME. propinen, fr. MF. propiner, fr. L. propinare, 'to drink to one's health, to pledge', fr. Gk. προπίνειν, lit. 'to drink before', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and πίνειν, 'to drink'. See potion and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: propine, n., a gift.

propinquity, n., nearness. — ME. propinquite, fr. OF. propinquite, fr. L. propinquitatem, acc. of propinquitās, 'nearness, neighborhood', fr. propinguus, 'near', which is formed fr. prope, 'near', with suff. -inquus. L. propre stands for I.-E. \*pro $q^{w}e$ , enlarged fr. \*prő-, 'before, forward, forth'. See 1st pro- and cp. prochein, proximal. Cp. also approach, rapprochement, reproach. For the suff. -inquus cp. L. longinquus, 'long, extensive, remote, distant' (see longinquity).

propiolic, adj., pertaining to the acid CH:C.CO,H (chem.) — A blend of propionic and tetrolic. propionic, adj., pertaining to the fatty acid, C, H, CO, H (chem.) — Coined from the first syllable of Gk, πρώτος, 'first' (see proto-), πΐων, 'fat' (see pio-), and adi, suff. -ic.

1254

propitiable, adi. — L. propitiābilis, 'capable of being propitiated', fr. propitiare. See propitiate

propitiate, tr. v., to appease. — L. propitiatus, pp. of propitiare, 'to render favorable'. See propitious and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: propitiat-ing-lv, adv.

propitiation, n. — ME, propiciacioun, fr. Late L. propitiatio, gen. -onis, fr. L. propitiatus, pp. of propitiare. See prec. word and -ion.

propitiator, n. - Late L. propitiator, 'one who propitiates', fr. L. propitiatus, pp. of propitiare. See propitiate and agential suff. -or.

propitiatory, adj. -- ME. propiciatorie, fr. Late L. propitiatorius, fr. L. propitiatus, pp. of propitiare. See propitiate and adi. suff. -ory.

propitious, adj., favorable. - ME. propicious. fr. OF. propicieus, propicius (F. propice), fr. L. propitius, 'favorable, kind', which stands for \*propet-ios, prop. 'falling toward', fr. 1st pro- and the stem of petere, 'to fall upon; to seek'. See petition and cp. words there referred to. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: propitious-ly, adv., propitious-ness,

propolis, n., a resinous substance. — L., fr. Gk. πρόπολις, 'suburb; bee glue'. lit. 'before the city', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and πόλις, 'city'. See policy, 'method of government'.

propone, tr. v., to set forth. — ME. proponen, fr. L. proponere. See propound.

proponent, n., one who makes a proposal. -- L. proponens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of proponere. 'to set forth'. See propound and -ent.

proportion, n. - ME. proporcioun, fr. MF. (= F.) proportion, fr. OF., fr. L. proportio, gen. -onis, formed from the phrase pro portione, 'for (his) part or share', fr. pro, 'for' (see 1st pro-), and abl. of portio, 'part, share'. See portion.

proportion, tr. v. - ME. proporciounen, fr. MF. proporcioner (F. proportionner), fr. Late L. proportionare, fr. L. proportio. See proportion, n. Derivatives: proportion-ed, adj., proportion-er, n., proportion-ment, n.

proportionable, adj. - ME. proporcionable, fr. MF. proporcionable (F. proportionnable), fr. Late L. proportionabilis, fr. L. proportio. See proportion, n. and -able.

Derivative: proportionabl-y, adv.

proportional, adj. - L. proportionalis, 'pertaining to proportion, proportional', fr. proportio, gen. -onis. See proportion, n., and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: proportional, n., proportionality (q.v.), proportional-ly, adv.

proportionality, n. - Late L. proportionalitas, fr. L. proportionalis. See prec. word and -ity.

proportionate, tr. v. - Late L. proportionatus, pp. of proportionare. See proportion, v., and verbal

proportionate, adj. - ME. proporcionate, fr. Late

L. proportionatus, pp. of proportionare. See proportionate, v.

Derivatives: proportionate-ly, adv., proportionate-ness, n.

proposal, n. - See next word and subst. suff. -al. propose, tr. and intr. v. - ME. proposen. fr. OF. (= F.) proposer, fr. L. proponere (pp. propositus), 'to set forth', which was Gallicized after F. poser, 'to put, place'. See propound and cp. purpose, v., which is a doublet of propose. Cp. also compose and words there referred to. See also pose, 'to place'.

Derivative: propos-er, n.

1255

proposition, n. — ME. proposicioun, fr. OF. (= F) proposition, fr. L. propositionem, acc. of propositio, 'a setting forth, a proposition', fr. propositus, pp. of proponere. See next word.

Derivative: proposition-al, adi.

propound, tr. v. - Fr. earlier propone, fr. L. proponere, 'to set forth', fr. 1st pro- and ponere (pp. positus), 'to put, place'. See position. For the excrescent -d in propound cp. compound, expound.

Derivative: propound-er, n.

propraetor, propretor, n., a magistrate under the Roman Republic, who after his praetorship governed a province, where there was no army (Roman hist.) -- L. propraetor, formed from the phrase pro praetore, lit. 'for a praetor', fr. pro, 'for' (see 1st pro-) and abl. of praetor. See praetor and cp. proconsul.

proprietary, n., 1) proprietor; 2) proprietorship. - Late L. propriētārius, 'owner, proprietor', prop. subst. use of the adj. proprietārius. See proprietary, adi.

proprietary, adj., 1) owned as property; 2) pertaining to property. — Late L. proprietârius, 'pertaining to somebody as property', fr. L. proprietās. See propriety.

proprietor, n. - Formed with change of suff. fr. Late L. proprietarius (whence F. proprietaire), 'proprietor'. See proprietary, n., and agential suff. -or.

Derivatives: proprietor-ial, adj., proprietor-ially, adv., proprietor-ship, n.

proprietress, n. - Formed from prec. word with 1st suff. -ess.

propriety, n., peculiar nature; fitness, appropriateness. - ME. propriete, fr. MF. (= F.) propriété, fr. OF., fr. L. proprietatem, acc. of proprietās, 'property'. See property, which is a doublet of propriety.

proprio-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to oneself'. - Fr. L. proprius, 'one's own'. See proper.

proprioception, n., the reception of stimuli produced within the organism (physiol.) — Formed from next word on the analogy of receptive; reception.

proprioceptive, adj., capable of receiving stimuli which are produced within the organism (physiol.) - Coined by the English physiologist Sir

Charles Scott Sherrington (1861-1952) fr. proprio- and -ceptive, as in inceptive, perceptive. receptive (qa.v.)

proproctor, n., a deputy proctor at an English university. — See 1st pro- and proctor.

props, n. pl. (slang). - Abbreviation of properties. pl. of property.

proptosis, n., a protrusion, esp. of the eye (med.) - Medical L., fr. Gk. πρόπτωσις, 'a falling forward', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and πτῶσις, 'a falling'. See ptosis.

propulsion. n. — F., formed with suff. -ion fr. L. propulsus, pp. of propellere, 'to drive forward'. See propel.

propulsive, adj. - Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. propulsus, pp. of propellere. See prec. word.

propyl, n. — The univalent radical C.H., (chem.) - Formed from the abbreviation of propionic and suff. -vl.

propylaeum, n., vestibule, entrance of an important building. - L., fr. Gk. προπύλαιον, 'entrance', prop. subst. use of the neut. of the adjective προπύλαιος, 'before the gates', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and πύλη, 'gate'. See pylon and cp. propylon.

propylene, n., the radical C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>a</sub> (chem.) — Coined fr. propyl and suff. -ene.

propylite, n., a form of andesite (petrogr.) -Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. πρόπυλον, 'vestibule'. See next word.

propylon, n., a gateway standing before the principal entrance of a temple (egyptol.) - L., fr. Gk. πρόπυλον, 'vestibule', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-), and πύλη, 'gate'. See pylon and cp. propylaeum. prorate, tr. and intr. v., to divide proportionally. - Fr. L. prō ratā (parte), 'according to the reckoned part', fr. pro, 'for' (see 1st pro-), and fem. sing. pp. of rērī, 'to believe, think, judge, reckon'. See rate, 'amount'.

Derivatives: prorat-able, adj., prorat-ion, n.

prore, n., the prow of a ship (poetic) — Obsol. F., fr. L. prora, 'prow'. See prow, n.

prorogate, tr. v., to prorogue. - ME. prorogaten, fr. L. prorogatus, pp. of prorogare. See prorogue and verbal suff. -ate.

prorogation, n. - ME. prorogacion, fr. OF. (= F.) prorogation, fr. L. prorogationem, acc. of prorogatio, fr. prorogatus, pp. of prorogare. See next word and -ation.

prorogue, tr. v., to defer. — ME. prorogen, fr. MF. (=F.) proroger, fr. L. prorogare, 'to prolong, protract, extend', fr. 1st pro- and rogare, 'to ask'. See rogation.

Derivative: prorogu-er, n.

pros-, combining form meaning 'toward, nearby'. -- Gk. προσ-, fr. πρός, 'toward, to, against; at, hard by, near', rel. to Homeric προτί, of s.m., and cogn. with OI. práti, 'against', OSlav. protivă, protivo, 'in opposition to, against', L. pretium, 'price', pār, 'equal'. See pair and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also proso-. Cp. also dysprosium.

prosaic, adj. — ML. prōsaicus, fr. L. prōsa. See prose and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: prosaic, n., prosaic-al-ly, adv., prosaic-ism. n., prosaic-ness. n.

prosaism, n. — F. prosaisme, fr. prose. See prose and -ism.

prosaist, n. — See prec. word and -ist.

prosbul, n., a declaration made in court, before the execution of a loan, to the effect that the law requiring the release of debts upon the entrance of the Sabbatical year shall not apply to the loan to be transacted (see Marcus Jastrow's Dictionary, II, p. 1218). — Mishnaic Heb.  $p^8 r \bar{o}zb \delta l$ , prob. short for Gk. πρὸς βουλῆ βουλευτῶν, 'before the assembly of councillors', fr. προς, 'toward, to, against, before, in presence of', dat. of βουλή, 'counsel, deliberation, assembly', and gen. pl. of βουλευτής, 'councillor', fr. βουλεύειν, 'to take counsel', fr. βουλή. See pros- and boule.

proscenium, n., the front part of the stage. — L., fr. Gk. προσκήνιον, 'stage', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and σκηνή, 'tent, booth'. See scene.

proscribe, tr. v., 1) in ancient Rome, to publish the name of (a person) as condemned to death; 2) to outlaw. — L. prōscribere, 'to publish in writing, confiscate, outlaw, proscribe', fr. 1st pro- and scribere, 'to write'. See scribe and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: proscrib-er, n.

proscription, n. — ME. proscripcioun, fr. L. prō-scrīptiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. prōscrīptus, pp. of prō-scrībere. See preceding word and -ion.

proscriptive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. prōscriptus, pp. of prōscrībere. See proscribe. Derivatives: proscriptive-ly, adv., proscriptive-ness. n.

prose, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) prose, fr. L. prōsa orātiō, prōsa, 'straight speech, prose', fem. of prōsus, a collateral form of prōrsus, 'straight-forward, straight, direct', contraction of prōversus, pp. of prōvertere, 'to turn forward', fr. 1st pro- and vertere, pp. versus, 'to turn'. See version and cp. retrorse, which is the antonym of prose. Derivatives: prose, intr. and tr. v., pros-er, n., pros-y, adj., pros-i-ly, adv., pros-i-ness, n.

prosect, tr. v., to dissect for demonstration or instruction. — Back formation from next word. prosector, n., one who makes dissections for demonstration or instruction. — Late L. prōsector, 'anatomist', fr. L. prōsectus, pp. of prōsecāre, 'to cut off', fr. 1st pro- and secāre, 'to cut'. See section, and agential suff. -or.

Derivatives: prosector-ial, adj., prosector-ship, n.

prosecute, tr. and intr. v. — ME. prosecuten, fr. L. prôsecūtus, pp. of prôsequī, 'to follow after, pursue', fr. 1st pro- and sequī, 'to follow'. See sequel and cp. pursue, which is a doublet of prosecute.

prosecution, n. — MF., fr. Late L. prosecutionem, acc. of prosecutio, 'a following after', fr. L. pro-

secūtus, pp. of prōsequī. See prec. word and -ion. prosecutor, n. — Late L., fr. L prōsecūtus, pp. of prōsequī. See prosecute and agential suff. -or.

proselyte, n., a convert. — ME. proselite, fr. OF. proselite (F. proselyte), fr. Late L. proselytus, fr. Gk. προσήλυτος, 'a convert to Judaism', lit. 'one who has arrived', fr. πρός (see pros-) and έλυθ-, 'to come' (whence also ἐλεύσειν, 'I shall come', ἤλυθον, 'I came', ἐλεύθειν, 'to bring', prop. 'to come with'), which is of uncertain etymology.

Derivatives: proselyte, tr. and intr. v., proselyter, n., proselyt-ic-al, adj., proselyt-ism, n., proselyt-ist, n., proselyt-ist-ic, adj., proselyt-ize, v.

prosenchyma, n., tissue of elongated cells (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. προσεγχεῖν, 'to pour in besides', fr. πρός, 'toward, to', ἐν-, 'in', and χύμα, 'that which is poured out', which is rel. to χυμός, 'juice'. See pros-, 2nd en- and chyme, and cp. enchymatous.

Derivative: prosenchymat-ous, adj.

Proserpina, n., Persephone. — L., altered, through the medium of the Etruscans, fr. Gk. Περσεφόνη (see Persephone); influenced in form also through a folk-etymological connection with prōserpere, 'to creep forth' (as if she were the goddess who caused plants to germinate). See Varro, De linguā Latinā, 5, 68.

Proserpinaca, n., a genus of plants, the mermaidweed (bot.) — L. proserpināca (herba), 'the plant Polygonum', prop. 'the plant dedicated to Proserpina'. See prec. word.

**prosify**, tr. v. — Formed fr. **prose** and **-fy**. Derivative: *prosifi-er*, n.

prosit, interj., may it be profitable (to you). — L. prōsit, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subjunctive of prōdesse, 'to do good, be profitable', fr. 1st pro- and esse, 'to be' (see esse, is). The -d- in prōdesse is prob. due to the influence of forms like red-eō, 'I go back', red-imō, 'I buy back', etc.

proso-, combining form meaning 'forward, onward'. — Fr. Gk. πρόσω, which is prob. rel. to πρός, 'toward, to; hard by, near'. See prosprosodemic, adj., passing from one person to another (said of diseases). — Coined fr. proso- and the abbreviation of epidemic.

prosodiacal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Late L. prosodiacus, fr. Gk. προσωδιακός, fr. προσωδία. See next word.

**prosody**, n., the science of versification. — L. prosodia, fr. Gk. προσφδία, 'a song sung with accompaniment', lit. 'a singing in addition to (another song)', fr. πρός (see pros-) and  $\dot{\phi}$ δή, 'song'. See ode.

Derivatives: prosod-ic, prosod-ic-al, adjs., prosod-ic-al-ly, adv., prosod-ist, n.

prosopopoeia, n., personification. — L., fr. Gk. προσωποποιτα, 'the putting of speeches into the mouths of others', fr. πρόσωπον, 'face, countenance, person', and ποιεῖν, 'to make'. The first element lit. means 'that which is toward the

eyes', fr.  $\pi\rho\delta\varsigma$  (see pros-) and  $\delta\psi$ , gen.  $\delta\pi\delta\varsigma$ , 'eye, face'; see -opia. For the second element see noet.

prospect, n. — ME. prospecte, fr. L. prospectus, 'lookout, prospect', fr. prospectus, pp. of prospectes, 'to look forward', fr. 1st pro- and specere, spicere, 'to look at'. See species and cp. aspect and words there referred to.

prospect, intr. and tr. v. — L. prōspectare, freq. of prōspicere; partly derived directly fr. prospect, n. Derivatives: prospective (q.v.), prospector (q.v.) prospective, adj. — Late L. prōspectivus, 'pertaining to a prospect' (whence also F. prospectif, fem. prospective), fr. L. prōspectus. See prospect, n., and -ive.

Derivatives: prospective-ly, adv., prospective-

prospector, n. — L., fr. prōspectus, pp. of prōspicere. See prospect, n., and agential suff. -or. prospectus, n. — L. prōspectus. See prospect, n. prosper, intr. and tr. v. — ME. prosperen, fr. MF. (= F.) prosperer, fr. L. prosperāre, 'to render happy', fr. prosperus or prosper, 'favorable, fortunate, happy'. See prosperous.

prosperity, n. — ME. prosperite, fr. OF. prosperite (F. prospérité), fr. L. prosperitatem, acc. of prosperitas, 'desirable condition, prosperity', fr. prosperus or prosper. See next word and -ity.

prosperous, adj. - ME., fr. MF. prospereux, fr. I. prosperus or prosper, 'agreeable to one's wishes, favorable, fortunate, happy', prob. formed fr. prospere, for OL. pro spere, corresponding to L. pro spē, 'according to expectation', fr. pro, 'for' (see 1st pro-), and abl. of spes, 'hope', which is cogn. with OSlav. spějo, spěti, 'to be successful', spěchů, 'endeavor, aspiration', Lit. spěju, spěti, 'to have time, to be quick enough', OE. spēdan, 'to be successful, make successful', spēd, 'success, prosperity', spōwan, 'to prosper', fr. I.-E. base  $*sp\bar{e}(i)$ -,  $*sp^{\bar{e}}$ -, 'to draw, stretch, extend, swell; to be successful', whence also L. spatium, 'space'. See space, speed and cp. despair, desperate, Esperanto. For the ending of prosperous see suff. -ous.

Derivatives: prosperous-ly, adv., prosperous-ness, n.

prostat-, form of prostato- before a vowel.

prostate, n., a gland situated at the base of the bladder in the male (anat.) — Medical L. prostata, fr. Gk. προστάτης, 'leader, ruler, guardian', lit. 'one standing before', fr. προϊστάναι, 'to stand before', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-), and ἰστάναι, 'to stand' (see state); so called as the organ standing before the bladder.

Derivatives: prostat-ic, adj., prostat-ism, n.

prostatectomy, n., excision of the prostate (med.)Compounded of prostat- and -ectomy.

prostatitis, n., inflammation of the prostate (med.)
— Medical L. See prostate and -itis.

prostato-, before a vowel prostat-, combining form denoting the prostate. — Gk. προστάτο-, προστάτης. See prostate.

prosthesis, n., 1) addition of a letter or a syllable to a word; 2) addition of an artificial limb to the body (surg.) — L., fr. Gk. πρόσθεσις, 'an addition', fr. προστιθέναι, 'to put to, add to', fr. πρός (see pros-) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See thesis and cp. prothesis.

protasis

prosthetic, adj. — Gk. προσθετικός, 'disposed to add', fr. πρόσθετος, 'added', verbal adj. of προστιθέναι. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic and cp. prothetic.

Derivatives: prosthetic-al-ly, adv., prosthet-ics, n., prosthet-ist, n.

prostitute, adj. — L. prostitutus, pp. of prostituere, 'to place in front; to expose publicly, prostitute', fr. 1st pro- and to statuere, 'to place, set'. See statute. For the change of Latin ă (in stătuere) to i (in pro-stituere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

**prostitute**, n. — L. *prōstitūta*, fem. of *prōstitūtus*. See prec. word.

prostitute, tr. v. — L. prōstitūtus, pp. of prōstituere. See prostitute, adj.

prostitution, n. — Late L. prōstitūtiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. prōstitūtus, pp. of prōstituere. See prostitute, adj., and -ion.

prostrate, adj., lying flat; overcome. — L. prōstrātus, pp. of prōsternere, 'to strew before, throw down', fr. 1st pro- and sternere, 'to spread out, scatter, strew'. See stratum and cp. words there referred to.

prostrate, tr. v., to lay flat; to overcome. — L. prōstrātus, pp. of prōsternere. See prostrate, adj. prostration, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. prōstrātiōnem, acc. of prōstrātiō, 'overthrowing; prostration', fr. prōstrātus, pp. of prōsternere. See prostrate, adj., and -ion.

prostyle, adj., having columns only in front. — L. prostylos, 'having columns in front', fr. Gk. πρόστῦλος, fr. πρό (see 1st pro-) and στῦλος, 'column, pillar'. See style, 'gnomon'.

Derivative: prostyle, n., a portico before a temple.

prot-, form of proto- before a vowel.

protactinium, n., name of a radioactive element (chem.) — ModL. prōtactinium, fr. earlier prōto-actinium; so called because, by the loss of an alpha particle, it forms actinium. See proto- and actinium.

protagonist, n., 1) the first actor in a drama; 2) one who plays a leading part. — Gk. πρωταγωνιστής, 'one who plays the first part in a drama', fr. πρῶτος, 'first' and ἀγωνιστής, 'combatant; actor'. See proto- and agonist and cp. words there referred to.

protamine, n., any of a class of simple natural proteins (biochem.) — G. Protamin, compounded of prot- and Amin, 'amin(e)'. See amine.

Protargol, n., an antiseptic silver protein of a yellowish color. — A trade name coined fr. prot-, Gk. ἄργυρος, 'silver' (see argent), and suff.

protasis, n., in a conditional sentence, the intro-

ductory clause containing the condition. - Late L., fr. Gk. πρότασις, 'proposition', lit. 'a stretching out before', from the stem of προτείνειν, 'to stretch out before', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and τείνειν, 'to stretch put forward'. See tasimeter and cp. ecstasis and words there referred to

protatic, adi., pertaining to the protasis. — Late L. protaticus, fr. Gk. προτατικός, fr. προτατός. verbal adi, of προτείνειν. See prec. word and -ic. Derivative: protatic-al-ly, adv.

protean, adi., changeable like Proteus. - See Profess and -an.

protease, n., a proteolytic enzyme (biochem.) — Coined fr. protein and -ase.

protect, tr. v. — L. protectus, pp. of protegere, 'to cover in front, protect', fr. 1st pro- and tegere. 'to cover'. See tegument and cp. tectorial.

Derivatives: protect-ed, protect-ing, adis., protect-ing-ly, adv., protect-ing-ness, n., protection (a.v.), protect-ive, adj. and n., protect-ive-ly, adv., protect-ive-ness, n., protector (q.v.)

protection, n. — ME. proteccioun, fr. OF. (= F.) protection, fr. Late L. protectionem, acc. of protectio, fr. L. protectus, pp. of protegere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: protection-al, adj., protection-ate, adi.. protection-ism, n., protection-ist, n., protection-ize, tr. v.

protector, n. — ME. protectour, fr. OF. protectour (F. protecteur), fr. Late L. protectorem, acc. of protector, fr. L. protectus, pp. of protegere. See protect and agential suff. -or.

Derivatives: protector-ate, n., protector-ian, adi., protector-ship, n., protector-y, n.

protectress, n. - Formed fr. protector with 1st suff. -ess.

protégé, n., a person under the patronage of another. — F., pp. of protéger, 'to protect'.

protégée, n., a female protégé. - F., fem. of protégé. See prec. word.

proteide, proteid, n., protein. - Coined by the English chemist Henry Watts (1815-1884) fr. Gk. πρῶτος, 'first' (see proto-), and -ide, resp. -id, in his translation of Leopold Gmelin's Handbuch der Chimie ('Handbook of Chemistry') in 1871, to render G. Protein-stoffe.

Derivative: proteide, adi., of the nature of protein, containing protein.

proteiform, adj., changeable in form like Proteus. - See Proteus and -form and cp. protean.

protein, n. (biochem.) — Coined by the Dutch chemist Gerard Johan Mulder (1802-80) in 1838 fr. Late Gk. πρωετίος, 'of the first quality', fr. Gk. πρῶτος, 'first'. See proto- and -in. Derivatives: protein-ic, protein-ous, adjs.

proteolysis, n., the splitting up of proteins into soluble products during digestion (biochem.) -ModL., coined fr. protein and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing, releasing'. See -lysis.

proteolytic, adj., causing proteolysis (biochem.) - See prec. word and -lytic.

proteose, n., any of a group of soluble proteins formed during digestion. — Formed fr protein with subst. suff. -ose.

protero-, before a vowel proter-, combining form meaning 'former, anterior', — Gk, προτεροπρότερο, fr. πρότερος, 'former, earlier', comparative of  $\pi o \acute{o}$ , 'before': cogn, with OI, pratarám 'further' (adv.), Avestic fratara-, 'preceding'. See 2nd pro- and cp. the second word in hysteron proteron.

Proterozoic, adj., pertaining to the geological era preceded by the Archeozoic and succeeded by the Paleozoic. — Compounded of protero- and zoic.

Derivative: Proterozoic, n.

protest, tr. and intr. v. — ME. protesten, fr. MF. (= F.) protester, fr. L. protestari, 'to declare in public, to bear witness to', fr. 1st pro- and testārī, 'to be a witness', fr. testis, 'witness', See

Derivatives: protest, n. (q.v.), protestant (q.v.), protestation (q.v.), protest-er, n., protest-ive.

protest, n. - ME., fr. OF. protest (F. protêt). fr. protester. See protest, v.

protestant, adj., making a protest; n., one who makes a protest. — F., fr. L. protestantem, acc. of protestans, pres. part. of protestari. See protest, v., and -ant.

Protestant, n. and adj., a member of Protestantism, as opposed to Roman Catholicism. — Identical with the preceding word. The name was applied originally to those German princes who, at the second Council of Spires (April 19, 1529) protested against the annulment of the decree of tolerance of the first Council of Spires

Derivatives: Protestant-ish, adj., Protestant-ishly, adv., Protestant-ism, n., Protestant-ize, tr. v. protestation, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) protestation, fr. L. protestationem, acc. of protestatio. 'declaration, protestation'. See protest, v., and

Proteus, n., 1) a sea god who could easily change his form (Greek mythol.); 2) a genus of gramnegative bacteria. — L. Prōteus, fr. Gk. Πρωτεύς, lit. 'first', fr. πρῶτος, 'first'. See proto-.

prothalamium, n., a song sung before the celebration of a marriage. — Latinized fr. prothalamion, a word coined by Spenser on analogy of Gk. ἐπιθαλάμιον, 'a bridal song'. See 2nd proand epithalamium.

prothallium, n., the thallus in ferns (bot.) -ModL., formed fr. 2nd pro- and thallium.

prothesis, n., 1) the preparation and preliminary oblation of the eucharistic elements (Orthodox Eastern Church); 2) the addition of a letter or syllable to the beginning of a word (gram.) -ModL., fr. Gk. πρόθεσις, 'a placing before', fr. προτιθέναι, 'to place before', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See thesis and cp. prosthesis.

prothetic, adi. - See prec. word and adi suff. -ic and cp. prosthetic.

Derivatives: prothetic-al, adj., prothetic-al-ly, adv.

prothonotary, protonotary, n., a chief notary. — ME, prothonotarie, fr. Late L. protonotarius. See proto- and notary.

Derivative: prot(h)onotari-al, adi.

1259

prothorax, n., the anterior segment of the thorax of an insect. -- ModL., formed fr. 2nd pro- and thorax.

protista, n., collective of single-celled organisms (biol.) - ModL., fr. Gk. πρώτιστος, 'the very first', superl, of πρῶτος, 'first'. See proto-. For the Greek superl. suff. -ιστος in πρώτιστος see -est and cp. Callisto and words there referred to. Derivatives: protist-an, adi. and n., protist-ic.

proto-, before a vowel prot-, combining form meaning 'first'. — Gk. πρωτο-, πρωτ-, fr. πρώτος, 'first', prob. contraction of \*πρόατος, superl, of πρό, 'before', See 2nd pro- and cp. protein. Proteus, proton.

Protococcus, n., a genus of green algae (bot.) -ModL., compounded of proto- and coccus.

protocol, n. — MF. prothocole (F. protocole). fr. ML. protocollum. fr. Late Gk. πρωτόκολλον. 'the first leaf glued to the papyrus roll', which is compounded of Gk. πρώτος, 'first', and κόλλα, 'glue'. See proto- and collo- and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: protocol, intr. and tr. v., protocolar, protocol-arv, adis.

protoderm, n., dermatogen. - Compounded of proto- and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See derma.

protogenic, adj., born or made at the beginning. --- Compounded of proto- and -genic.

protogyny, n., the quality of certain plants in which the stigma withers before the anthers mature (bot.) — Compounded of proto- and Gk. γυνή, 'woman, wife'. See gynaeco- and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

protoma, protome, n., the bust of an animal. -Gk. προτομή, 'head of a decapitated animal', lit. 'something cut off', from the stem of  $\pi po$ τέμνειν, 'to cut off in front', fr. πρό (see 2nd pro-) and τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See tome.

protomartyr, n., the first martyr. - Compounded of proto- and martyr.

proton, n., positive unit of electricity, the opposite of electron. - Formed on analogy of electron fr. Gk. πρώτον, neut. of πρώτος, 'first' (see proto-); so called by the English physicist Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937) in 1920.

protonema, n., a filamentous structure in mosses (bot.) - ModL., compounded of proto- and Gk. νημα, 'thread'. See -nema.

Protophyta, n. pl., single-celled plants. - ModL., compounded of proto- and Gk. φυτά, pl. of φυτόν, 'plant'. See -phyte.

protophyte, n., any plant of the Protophyta. -Compounded of proto- and -phyte.

Derivative: protophyt-ic. adi.

protoplasm, n. (biol.) — G. Protoplasma, lit. 'first formed', compounded of proto- and Gk. πλάσμα, gen, πλάσματος, 'anything molded'. from the stem of πλάσσειν. 'to mold': see plasma. The word Protoplasma was coined by the Czech physiologist Johannes Evangelista Purkinie (1787-1869) in 1839 to denote the gelatinous fluid found in living tissue. Next year this term was taken over by the German botanist Hugo von Mohl (1805-72) to denote the material within tissues generally.

Derivatives: protoplasm-al, protoplasmat-ic, protoplasm-ic, adis.

protoplast, n., that which was first formed. -Late L. protoplastus. fr. Gk. πρωτόπλαστος. 'first formed', which is compounded of πρῶτος, 'first', and πλαστός, 'formed', verbal adi. of πλάσσειν, 'to form'. See proto- and plastic. Derivative: protoplast-ic, adj.

Prototheria, n. pl., a subclass of mammals (zool.) - ModL., compounded of proto- and Gk. θηρία, pl. of θηρίον, dimin. of θήρ, 'beast, animal'. See therio-.

prototype, n.—Gk. πρωτότυπος, 'original, primitive', fr. πρώτος, 'first', and τύπος, 'blow, impress, model, pattern'. See proto- and type.

Derivatives: prototyp-al, prototyp-ic-al, adjs.

protoxide, protoxid, n., the lowest proportion of oxygen in an oxide (chem.) — Compounded of prot- and oxid(e).

Protozoa, n. pl., a collective name denoting the simplest organisms of the animal kingdom (zool.) - ModL., coined by the German paleontologist Georg August Goldfuss (1782-1848) in 1818 fr. Gk. πρῶτος, 'first', and ζῷα, pl. of ζωον, 'animal'. See proto- and zoo-.

Derivatives: protozo-an, adj. and n., protozo-ic,

protozoon, n., a member of the Protozoa. — ModL., sing. of Protozoa.

protract, tr. v. - L. protractus, pp. of protrahere, 'to draw forward, protract', fr. 1st pro- and trahere, 'to draw'. See tract, v.

Derivatives: protract-ed, adj., protract-ed-ly, adv., protract-er, n., protract-ile, adj., protractil-ity, n., protraction (q.v.), protrac-tive, adj., protract-or, n.

protraction, n. - Late L. protractio, gen. -onis, fr. L. protractus, pp. of protrahere. See prec. word

protrude, tr. and intr. v. - L. protrudere, 'to thrust forward', fr. 1st pro- and trudere, 'to thrust', fr. I.-E. base \*treud-, 'to press, push', whence also Goth. us-priutan, 'to vex', OE. brēotan, 'to weary, vex, annoy'. See threat and cp. thrust. Cp. also intrude and words there referred to.

Derivatives: protrud-ent, protrud-ing, adjs. protrusile, adj. - Formed with suff. -ile fr. L. protrūsus, pp. of protrūdere. See prec. word. protrusion, n. - Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. proprotrusive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. prōtrūsus, pp. of prōtrūdere. See protude and cp. extrusive. intrusive. obtrusive.

Derivatives: protrusive-ly, adv., protrusive-ness, n.

**protuberance,** n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

protuberant, adj. — Late L. prōtūberāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of prōtūberāre, 'to swell out, bulge out', fr. 1st pro- and L. tūber, 'swelling, hump'. See tuber and -ant.

Derivatives: protuberant-ly, adv., protuberant-ness. n.

protuberate, intr. v. — Late L. prōtūberātus, pp. of prōtūberāre. See prec. word and verbal suff.

protyle, protyl. n., the hypothetical primary substance from which the various chemical elements differentiated (chem.) — Coined fr. protand Gk. ὅλη, 'stuff, substance'. See -yl.

proud, adj. — ME. proud, prud, prout, prut, fr. OE. prūd, prūt, 'proud' (whence pryte, 'pride'), fr. OF. prod, prud, 'valiant, brave', fr. Late L. prōde, 'useful, advantageous', back formation fr. L. prōd-esse, 'to be useful', fr. prō, 'before, for'. See 1st pro-, and cp. pride, prow, adj., prude. Cp. also improve.

Derivative: proud-ly, adv.

proustite, n., a mineral, Ag<sub>3</sub>AsS<sub>3</sub>. — Named after the French chemist Joseph-Louis *Proust* (1754-1826). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

prove, tr. and intr. v. — ME. proven, fr. OF. prover, pruver (F. prouver), fr. L. probare, 'to try, test, examine, approve; to prove, demonstrate', prop. 'to judge the goodness of something', fr. probus, 'good, proper, upright, honest'. which is compounded of pro-, 'before' (see 1st pro-), and \* $bh^wo$ -, fr. I.-E. base \* $bh\bar{u}$ -, 'to be', whence also L. fui, 'I have been', futūrus, 'about to be', OE, beon, 'to be'. See be and cp. probable. probate, probity, proof, approbate, approve, disprove, reprobate, reprove, reprieve. L. probus is cogn. with OI. prabhúh, 'superior; lord, master'; see prabhu. For the second element in L. probus cp. the second element in L. dubius. 'doubtful', superbus, 'haughty, proud' (see dubious, superb).

Derivatives: prov-able, adj., prov-en, adj., prov-en-ly, adv., prov-er, n., prov-ing, adj., prov-ing-ly, adv.

provection, n., the carrying on of the final letter of a word to the following word, as a newt for an ewt (philol.) — Late L. prōvectiō, gen. -ōnis, 'advancement', fr. L. prōvectus, 'pp. of prōvehere, 'to carry forward', fr. 1st pro- and vehere, 'to draw, carry'. See vehicle and cp. vector. For the ending see suff. -ion.

provenance, n., origin, source. — F., fr. provenir, 'to come from, originate', fr. L. prōvenīre, 'to come forth', fr. 1st pro- and venīre, 'to come',

fr. I.-E. base \*g<sup>w</sup>em-, 'to come', whence also Goth. qiman, OE. cuman, 'to come'. See come and cp. yenue, 'arrival'. Cp. also provenience.

Provençal, adj. and n. — F., fr. Provence, fr. L. prōvincia (see province); so called, because the Romans who colonized it, named it the Province par excellence. For the ending see adj. suff. -al.

provender, n. — ME. provende, provendre, 'provisions', fr. OF. provendre, a collateral form of OF. (= F.) provende, formed with change of suff. fr. Late L. praebenda, 'support, allowance', prop. fem. of the gerundive of praebēre, 'to supply, grant, allow'. See prebend.

Derivative: provender, tr. v.

provenience, n., provenance. — Formed with suff. -ce fr. L. prōveniēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of prōvenire. See provenance.

proverb, n. — ME. proverbe, fr. OF. (= F.) proverbe, fr. L. prōverbium, 'proverb', fr. 1st proand verbum, 'word'. See verb.

proverbial, adj. — Late L. prōverbiālis, fr. L. prōverbium. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: proverb, tr. v., proverbial-ist, n., proverbial-ly, adv.

provide, tr. and intr. v. — ME. providen, fr. L. prövidere, 'to see beforehand, to act with foresight', fr. 1st pro- and videre, 'to see'. See vision and cp. purvey, which is a doublet of provide. Cp. also improvise.

Derivatives: provid-ed, conj., providence (q.v.), provid-er, n., provid-ing, conj. (prop. pres. part. of provide).

providence, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) providence, fr. L. prövidentia, 'foresight, foreknowledge', fr. prövidens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce and cp. prudence, which is a doublet of providence.

provident, adj. — ME., fr. L. providens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of providere, 'to see beforehand'. See provide and -ent and cp. prudent, which is a doublet of provident.

Derivatives: provident-ial, adj., provident-ial-ism, n., provident-ly, adv.

province, n. — F., fr. L. prōvincia, 'a territory outside Italy brought under Roman government', which is of uncertain etymology. It stands perhaps for prōv-in-cia and is cogn. with Goth. frauja, 'lord, master', OHG. frō, of s.m., OE. frēa, 'lord, king', OI. pūrvah, 'former, first', OSlav. prūvū, 'first', and further with Gk. πρό, 'before', and L. prō, 'before, for'. See 1st and 2nd pro- and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also frow.

provincial, adj. — L. *prōvinciālis*, 'pertaining to a province', fr. *prōvincia*. See province and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: provincial, n., provincial-ism, n., provincial-ist, n., provincial-ity, n., provincial-ize, tr. v., provincial-iz-ation, n., provincial-ly, adv.

provision, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) provision, fr. L. provisionem, acc. of provisio, 'a foreseeing',

fr. provisus, pp. of providere. See provide and

Derivatives: provision, tr. v., provision-al, adj., provision-al-ly, adv., provision-al-ity, n., provision-ary, adi., provision-er. n.

proviso, n., a clause in a statute, contract, etc., introducing a condition. — ME., fr. L. prōvisō, lit. 'it being provided', abl. neut. sing. of prōvisus, pp. of prōvidēre, 'to provide'. See provide and cp. improviso.

provisor, n., 1) one who provides; a purveyor (obsol.); 2) one having a papal provision. — ME. provisour, fr. OF. proviseur, fr. L. prōvīsōrem, acc. of prōvīsor, 'foreseer; provider', fr. prōvīsus, pp. of prōvīdēre, 'to see beforehand'. See provide and agential suff. -or.

provisory, adj., 1) containing a proviso; conditional; provisional. — F. provisoire, fr. ML. prōvīsorius, fr. L. prōvīsus, pp. of prōvidēre. See provide and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: provisori-ly, adv.

provocation, n. — ME. provocacioun, fr. OF (=F.) provocation, fr. L. prōvocātiōnem, acc. of prōvocātiō, 'a summoning, challenging', fr. prōvocātus, pp. of prōvocāre. See provoke and ation.

provocative, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) provocatif (fem. provocative), fr. Late L. prōvocātīvus, 'called forth', fr. L. prōvocātus, pp. of prōvocāre. See next word and -ative.

Derivatives: provocative, n., provocative-ly, adv., provocative-ness, n.

provoke, tr. v. — ME. provoken, fr. OF. (= F.) provoquer, fr. L. prōvocāre, 'to call forth, challenge, appeal, provoke', fr. 1st pro- and vocāre, 'to call'. See voice and cp. convoke, invoke.

Derivatives: provok-ee, n., provok-er, n., provok-ing, adj., provok-ing-ly, adv., provok-ing-ness, n.

provost, n., a prefect. — ME. provost, fr. OE. prafost, profost, fr. OF. provost, fr. Late L. propositus [whence also OProvence, probost and OHG. probost (G. Propst)], which stands for L. praepositus, 'a presiding official' (whence OF. prevost, F. prévôt), prop. pp. of praeponere, 'to put before'. See praepostor and cp. prepositor, priest.

Derivatives: provost, intr. v., provost-ry, n., provost-ship, n.

prow, n., the fore part of a ship. — ME., fr. OF. proe (F. proue), fr. OProvenç. proa, fr. Genoese prua, dissimilated fr. L. prōra, fr. Gk. πρῶρα (for \*πρώΓαιρα), rel. to πρωί, 'early in the morning', both being derivatives of πρό, 'before'. Cp. OI. pūrvah, 'former, first'. OSlav. prūvū, 'first' and see 2nd pro-. Cp. also prore, province.

Derivative: prow-ed, adj.

prow, adj., valiant, brave (archaic). — ME., fr. OF. prou, preu (F. preux), objective case of proz, pros, 'valiant, brave', fr. Late L. prōdis, 'useful, advantageous' (whence also OProvenç.

pros, 'valiant, brave'), fr. Late L. prōde (whence It. prode, pro, 'valiant, brave'), back formation fr. L. prōd-esse, 'to be useful', fr. prō, 'before'. See 1st pro- and cp. pride, proud, prude, improve. Cp. also preux chevalier.

prowess, n., bravery. — ME. prowess, proues, fr. OF. proesce (F. prouesse), 'bravery', fr. OF. prou, 'gallant, valiant'. See prow, adj., and -ess. Derivative: prowess-ed, adj.

prowl, intr. v., to move about stealthily; tr. v., to traverse stealthily. — ME. prollen, 'to go about searching', of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: prowl, n., prowl-er, n., prowl-ing, adi., prowl-ing-ly, adv.

proximal, adj., proximate. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. proximus, 'nearest, next', superl. of prope. See propinquity.

proximate, adj., nearest or next. — VL. proximātus, pp. of proximāre, 'to draw near, apadj. pro ach, fr. L. proximus. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: proximate-ly, adv.

proximity, n., immediate nearness. — MF. (= F.) proximité, 'nearness, proximity', fr. L. proximitatem, acc. of proximitas, of s.m., fr. proximus. See proximal and -ity.

**proximo**, adv., in the next month. — L. proximō, abl. sing. of proximus. See proximal.

proxy, n., 1) the action of a deputy; 2) a deputy.
ME. prokesie, contraction of procuracie, fr.
ML. prōcūrātia. See procuracy and cp. procurator, proctor.

Derivatives: proxy, tr. and intr. v., and adj.

prude, n., a woman who affects modesty. — F., 'prudish', ellipsis of OF. preudefemme, 'a discreet, modest woman', which stands for preu de femme, fem. equivalent of prud'homme, 'a brave man'. See prow, adj., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also prud'homme, preux chevalier. Derivatives: prude-ly, adv., prudery (q.v.), prud-ish, adj., prud-ish-ly, adv., prud-ish-ness, n. prudence, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) prudence, fr. L. prūdentia, 'foreseeing, knowledge, prudence, discretion', fr. prūdēns, gen. -entis. See prudent and -ce and cp. providence, which is a doublet of prudence.

Prudence, fem. PN. — From prec. word.

prudent, adj., cautious in conduct; discreet; sensible. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) prudent, fr. L. prūdentem, acc. of prūdēns, 'foreseeing; skilled, experienced', contraction of prōvidēns, genentis, pres. part. of prōvidēre, 'to foresee'. See provident, which is a doublet of prudent.

Derivatives: prudent-ly, adv., prudent-ness, n. prudential, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. prūdentia. See prudence.

Derivatives: prudentials, n. pl., prudential-ism, n., prudential-ist, n., prudential-ity, n.

prudery, n. --- F. pruderie, fr. prude. See prude and -erv.

prud'homme, n., 1) formerly, a wise or discreet man; 2) now, a member of the conseil des prud'-

hommes, i.e. conciliation board. — F., fr. OF. produme, prodome, preudhome, 'a valiant, brave or discreet man', fr. prou, preu, 'valiant, brave, discreet', de (fr. L.  $d\bar{e}$ ), 'from, away from', and ome, home (F. homme), 'man' (fr. L. hominem, acc. of hom $\bar{o}$ . See prow, adj., de-, and human.

pruinose, adj., covered with a white powder or bloom (bot.) — L. pruīnōsus, 'frosty, rimy', fr. pruīna, 'hoarfrost', for \*pruswīna, \*prūwīna, fr. I.-E. base \*preus-, \*prus-, which unites the opposite meanings 'to freeze', and 'to burn'. See freeze and op. frost. Cp. also prurient.

pruinous, adj., pruinose. — L. pruinōsus. See prec. word.

prune, n., plum. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) prune, fr. ML. prūna, fem. sing. fr. L. prūna, neut. pl. of L. prūnum, 'plum' (prūnus, 'plum tree'), fr. Gk. προῦμνον, 'plum' (προύμνη, 'plum tree'); borrowed from a language of Asia Minor. The disappearance of Gk. m in L. prūnum (for \*prumnum) is due to dissimilation. E. plum is a Latin loan word. Cp. prunella, 'a textile'.

prune, tr. v., to trim (vines). — Earlier proine, fr. OF. proigner, prooingier, 'to trim (vines)' (= F. provigner), fr. OF. provain (F. provin), 'layer of a vine', fr. prōpāginem, acc. of prōpāgō, 'layer of a plant'. See propagate and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: prun-able, adj., prun-able-ness, n., prun-abl-y, adv., prun-er, n., prun-ing, n. and adj.

prune, tr. v., to trim the feathers, to preen (archaic). — ME. proinen, preinen, fr. OF. poroindre, fr. pref. por, fr. VL. por, 'foreward, forth', which is rel. to L. prō, 'before, for' (see 1st pro-), and oindre, 'to annoint', fr. L. ungere. See unguent and cp. preen, 'to trim'. For the contraction of por- into pr- cp. profter.

Prunella, n., a genus of plants, the self-heal (bot.)

— ModL., fr. earlier Brunella, fr. G. Bräune, 'quinsy, croup', fr. MHG. briune, 'the state of being brown', fr. MHG. brūn, 'brown' (from the brownish-red color of the mucous membranes); see brown. The plants of this genus were called Prunella, because they were supposed to heal quinsy or croup. Cp. former E. prunella, 'quinsy'.

prunella, prunello, n., a stout textile, formerly used for clergymen's and barristers' gowns. — F. prunelle, prop. 'sloe colored', fr. prunelle, 'sloe', dimin. of prune, 'plum'. See prune, 'plum'. prunelle, n., a kind of yellow plum. — F., dimin. of prune. See prune, 'plum'.

Prunus, n., a genus of trees of the almond family (bot.)—L. prūnus, 'plum tree'. See prune, 'plum'. prurience, pruriency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

prurient, adj., itching; lascivious, lewd. — L. prūriēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of prūrīre, 'to itch, burn', which is rel. to pruīna, 'hoarfrost'. See pruinose and cp. prurigo. For the ending see suff. -ent.

Derivative: prurient-ly, adv.

pruriginous, adj., suffering from prurigo. — Late L. prūrīginōsus, 'having the itch, scabby', fr. L. prūrīgō, gen. - īginis. See next word and -ous.

prurigo, n., a chronic inflammatory skin disease characterized by itching papules (med.) — L., 'itching, the itch', fr. prūrīre. See prurient.

pruritus, n., itching of the skin without visible eruption. — L., 'itching, the itch', fr. prūrīt-(um), pp. stem of prūrīre. See prurient.

Prussia, n. — ModL. *Prussia*, prob. formed fr. Slav. *Po-Rusi*, '(the land) near the Rusi (= Russians)'. For the pref. see post- and cp. Pomerania.

Derivatives: Prussi-an, adj. and n., Prussi-an-ism, n., Prussi-an-ize, tr. v., Prussi-an-iz-ation, n., Prussi-an-iz-er, n.

Prussian blue. — Transl. of F. bleu de Prusse; so called because it was discovered in Berlin, the capital of Prussia (by Diesbach in 1704).

prussiate, n., a salt of prussic acid (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -ate fr. ModL. Prussia. See Prussia.

prussic acid. — Adaptation of F. acide prussique, fr. acide, 'acid', and prussique, 'Prussian', fr. (bleu de) Prusse, 'Prussian blue'. See Prussian blue and adi. suff. -ic.

pry, intr. v., to search, spy. — ME. prien, pryen, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: pry-ing, adj., pry-ing-ly, adv., pry-ing-ness, n.

pry, n., a lever. — Back formation fr. prize, 'a lever', mistaken for a plural (as if the spelling were pry-s).

Derivative: pry, tr. v., to raise, break open, lever.

prytaneum, n., a public building in an ancient Greek city, containing the sacred hearth of the city (Greek antiq.) — L., fr. Gk. πρυτανεΐον, 'the magistrate's hall', fr. πρύτανις, 'magistrate, prince, ruler'. See next word.

prytany, n., presidency of the senate in Athens (Greek antiq.) — Gk. πρυτανεί $\bar{x}$ , 'presidency', fr. πρύτανες, 'prince, lord, president, a member of one of the ten sections into which the Council of Elders (= the Senate) in Athens was divided', prob. a loan word from a language of Asia Minor. Cp. Lycian e-priti, 'satrap', Etruscan purθne, e-prθ-ne, 'chief, president', and L. Frutis, Etruscan name of Venus (= Aphrodite), whose worship was brought into Italy by the Etruscans. For the ending of prytany see suff. -y (representing Gk. -εί $\bar{x}$ ).

psalm, n. — ME. psalm, salm, fr. OE. psealm, sealm, fr. Eccles. L. psalmus, fr. Gk. ψαλμός, 'a plucking, twitching, of the harp' (in Eccles. Gk. 'song, psalm'), fr. ψάλλειν, 'to pluck, twitch the harp, to play on a stringed instrument', whence also ψάλμα, 'tune played on a stringed instrument', ψάλτης, 'harper', ψαλτήριον, 'stringed instrument, psaltery, harp', ψαλμωδία, 'singing to the harp'; rel. to ψηλαφᾶν, 'to feel

or grope about' (compounded of  $*\psi\bar{\alpha}\lambda\alpha$ , 'a twitching', and  $\check{\alpha}\varphi\check{\alpha}\nu$ , 'to touch') and cogn. with L. palpāre, 'to touch softly, stroke', palpitāre, 'to move quickly', palpebra, 'eyelid'. See feel and cp. psalmody, psalter, psaltery, and the first element in Pselaphidae. Cp. also palpable.

Derivatives: psalm-ic, adj., psalm-y, adj.

psalmist, n., a composer of psalms. — Eccles. L. psalmista, fr. Eccles. Gk. ψαλμιστής, of s.m., fr. Eccles. Gk. ψαλμιστής. See prec. word and -ist. Derivative: psalmist-ry, n.

**psalmodize**, intr. v., to practice psalmody. — Eccles. L. *psalmodizāre*, fr. *psalmodia*. See next word and **-ize**.

psalmody, n., 1) the singing of psalms; 2) psalms collectively. — ME. psalmodie, fr. Eccles. L. psalmodia, fr. Late Gk. ψαλμφδία, 'singing to the harp', fr. ψαλμός, 'psalm', and φδή, 'song'. See psalm, ode and -y (representing Gk. -ία). Derivatives: psalmodi-al, psalmod-ic, psalmodic-al, adjs., psalmod-ist, n., psalmodize (q.v.)

Psalter, n., the Book of Psalms. — ME. psalter, salter, fr. OE. psaltere, saltere, fr. Eccles. L. psaltērium, 'the songs of David, the Psalms', fr. L., 'stringed instrument, psaltery', fr. Gk. ψαλτήριον, 'stringed instrument, psaltery, harp', fr. ψάλλειν, 'to pluck, twich the harp.' See psalm and cp. psaltery. Cp. also santir.

Derivatives: psalter-ian, adj., psalter-ist, n.

psalterium, n., the third stomach of ruminants (zool.) — Eccles. L. psalterium (see prec. word); so called because of its resemblance to the folds of a book.

psaltery, n., an ancient stringed instrument. — OF. psalterie, fr. L. psaltērium. See Psalter and -y (representing L. -ium).

psammite, n., sandstone (petrogr.) — F., fr. Gk. ψάμμος, 'sand', which is rel. to ψάμαθος, ἄμαθος, 'sand', and cogn. with L. sabulum, 'sand'. See sabulum and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Derivative: psammit-ic, adj.

**psammo-,** combining form meaning sand. — Gk. ψαμμο-, fr. ψάμμος, 'sand'. See prec. word.

psammoma, n., a tumor of the cerebral meninges. (med.) — Medical L., coined by the German pathologist Rudolf Virchow (1821-1902) fr. Gk. ψάμμος, 'sand' (see prec. word) and suff. -oma; so called because it contains calcareous, sand-like matter.

Psaronius, n., a genus of fossil ferns (palaeontol.) — ModL. Psārōnius, short for Psārōnius lapis, lit. 'starling stone' (loan translation of G. Staarstein), fr. Gk.  $\psi \tilde{\alpha} \rho$ , gen.  $\psi \tilde{\alpha} \rho \delta c$ , 'starling', which is cogn. with Goth. sparwa, OE. spearwa, 'sparrow'. See sparrow.

Pselaphidae, n. pl., a family of beetles (zool.) — ModL. Psēlaphidae, fr. Psēlaphus, the type genus, fr. Gk. ψηλαφᾶν, 'to grope about', compounded of \*ψᾶλα, 'to twitch', and ἀφᾶν, 'to touch'. For the first element see psalm, for the second see apsis, for the ending see suff. -idae.

psellism, n., stammering. — ModL. psellismus, fr. Gk. ψελλισμός, fr. ψελλίζειν, 'to stammer', fr. ψελλός, 'faltering in speech', which is prob. of imitative origin. For the ending see suff. -ism. psephism, n., a decree of the popular assembly in Athens. — L. psēphisma, fr. Gk. ψηφίζειν, fr. ψήφισμα, 'to cast one's vote with a pebble, to count, reckon', fr. ψῆφος (Dor. ψᾶφος), 'small stone, pebble (used in counting or voting)', which is rel. to ψάμμος (for \*ψάφμος), 'sand'. See psammite and the suff. -ize and -ma and cp. next word.

psephite, n., fragmental rock consisting of pebbles. — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ψήφος. See prec. word.

Derivative: psephit-ic, adj.

pseud-, form of pseudo- before a vowel.

pseudaxis, n., a sympodium. — ModL., lit. 'a false axis', fr. pseud- and axis.

pseudepigrapha, n. pl., writings falsely ascribed to the Bible. — Gk. ψευδεπίγραφα, neut. pl. of ψευδεπίγραφος, 'with false superscription'. See pseudo- and epigraphy.

pseudepigraphal, pseudepigraphic, pseudepigraphical, pseudepigraphous, adj., of the nature of pseudepigrapha; spurious. — Gk. ψευδεπίγραφος, 'with false superscription'. See prec. word and -al, resp. -ic, -ical, -ous.

pseudepigraphy, n., the ascription of false authorship to books. — See pseudepigrapha and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

pseudo-, before a vowel pseud-, combining form meaning 'false, feigned, erroneous'. — Gk. ψευδο-, ψευδ-, fr. ψεύδος, 'lie, falsehood', fr. ψεύδειν, 'to cheat by lies' (whence also ψευδής, 'lying, false'), which is prob. rel to ψυδρός, 'lying, false', ψύθος, 'a lie', and possibly cogn. with Arm. sut, 'false, lying'.

pseudobulbar, adj., in pseudobulbar paralysis, a condition simulating true bulbar paralysis (med.) — A hybrid coined fr. pseudo-, L. bulbus, 'bulb' (see bulb), and adj. suff. -ar.

pseudocarp, n., a false fruit. — Compounded of pseudo- and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See carpel. Derivative: pseudocarp-ous, adj.

pseudoclassic, adj., pretending to be classic. — Compounded of pseudo- and classic.

Derivatives: pseudoclassic, n., pseudoclassic-al, adj., pseudoclassic-ism, n.

pseudograph, n., a writing falsely ascribed to somebody. — Late L. pseudographus, 'having a false superscription', fr. Late Gk. ψευδογράφος, 'writer of falsehoods', fr. Gk. ψευδο- (see pseudo-) and -γράφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

pseudomorph, n., an irregular form. — Lit. 'a false form', compounded of pseudo- and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See morpho-.

Derivatives: pseudomorph-ic, adj., pseudomorph-ism, n., pseudomorph-ous, adj.

pseudonym, also spelled pseudonyme, n., a fictitious name.—Fr. pseudonyme, fr. Gk. ψευδώνυ-

и**дород** 

μον, neut. of ψευδώνυμος, 'under a false name', which is compounded of ψευδο- (see pseudo-) and ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See name and cp. onomato-.

Derivatives: pseudonym-al, pseudonym-ic, adjs., pseudonym-ity, n., pseudonym-ous, adj., pseudonym-ous-ly, adv., pseudonym-ous-ness, n.

pseudopod, n. — The same as pseudopodium.

pseudopodium, n., temporary extension of the protplasm of a cell serving for locomotion. — ModL., compounded of pseudo- and ModL. -podium, fr. Gk. -πόδιον, fr. πόδιον, dimin. of πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See podium.

Derivatives: pseudopod-al, pseudopod-ial, adjs. pseudoscope, n., an optical instrument which makes convex objects appear concave and vice versa. — Compounded of pseudo- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

pshaw, interj. - Imitative.

Psidium, n., a genus of trees of the myrtle family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ψίδιον, a collateral form of σίδιον, 'pomegranate-peel', fr. σίδη, 'pomegranate', which is prob. a loan word from a language of Asia Minor.

psil-, form of psilo- before a vowel.

psilanthropy, n., the teaching that Jesus was a mere man. — Formed fr. Gk. ψτλάνθρωπος, 'merely human', fr. ψτλός, 'naked, bare, mere', and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See next word, anthropoand -y (representing Gk. -ία).

Derivatives: psilanthrop-ic, adj., psilanthrop-ism, n., psilanthrop-ist, n.

psilo-, before a vowel psil-, combining form meaning 'mere, bare'. — Gk.  $ψ\overline{\iota}\lambda$ o-,  $ψ\overline{\iota}\lambda$ -, fr.  $ψ\overline{\iota}\lambda$ ός, 'naked, bare, mere', rel. to ψαω,  $ψ\overline{\eta}ν$ , 'to rub, smoothe; to rub away, crumble away',  $ψ\overline{\iota}ω$ ,  $ψ\overline{\iota}ειν$ , 'to feed', and cogn. with OI. bábhasti and psắti, 'chews, consumes, devours'. See sand and cp. psilosis, epsilon, upsilon. Cp. also psora.

psilomelane, n., a black hydrous manganese oxide (mineral.) — Compounded of psilo- and Gk. μελαν-, stem of μέλᾶς, gen. μέλανος, 'black'. See melanism.

psilosis, n., loss of hair owing to disease (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ψίλωσις, 'a stripping bare of hair', fr. ψίλοῦν, 'to strip bare of hair', fr. ψίλοῦν, 'to strip bare of hair', fr. ψίλός. See psilo- and -osis.

psilotic, adj., pertaining to psilosis. — Gk. ψτλωτικός, 'making hairless', fr. ψτλωτός, verbal adj. of ψτλοῦν. See prec. word and -ic.

Psittacidae, n. pl., a family of parrots (ornithol.)
— ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. psittacus, 'parrot', fr. Gk. ψιτταχός, which is a foreign word.

psittacine, adj., pertaining to the parrot family.
L. psittacinus, fr. psittacus. See prec. word and -ine (representing L.-inus).

psittacosis, n., an infectious disease of parrots (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. ψιττακός, 'parrot' (see Psittacidae), with suff. -osis.

psoas, n., either of two muscles of the loin (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk.  $\psi$ όα (also  $\psi$ όα,  $\psi$ όα), 'a hip muscle'. Gk.  $\psi$ όας, the gen. of the feminine noun  $\psi$ όα, was mistaken by the French anatomist Jean Riolan (1577-1657) for the nom. of a (nonextant) masculine noun. It was he who introduced this erroneous form into anatomy. psoitis, n., inflammation of the psoas muscle(s) (med.) — Medical L., formed from prec. word with suff. -itis.

1264

**psora**, n., itch, scabies (med.) — L., fr. Gk. ψώρ $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'itch, mange, scab', from the stem of ψάω, ψην, 'to rub', whence also ψιλός, 'naked, bare, mere'. See psilo-.

Psoralea, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ψωραλέος, 'scabby', fr. ψώρα (see psora); so called in allusion to the glands or dots.

psoriasis, n., a non-contagious inflammatory skin disease (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk.  $\psi\omega\rho\bar{\alpha}$  (see psora) with suff. -iasis.

psoriatic, adj., pertaining to, or affected by, psoriasis. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

**psoric**, adj., pertaining to psora (med.) — L. psō-ricus, fr. Gk. ψωρικός, fr. ψώρ $\bar{\alpha}$ . See psora and -ic.

psych-, form of psycho- before a vowel.

psychasthenia, n., a neurotic state characterized by lack of energy and by phobias (med.) — Medical L., lit. 'weakness of the soul', fr. Gk. ψῦχή, 'soul' and ἀσθένεια, 'weakness, debility'. See psyche and asthenia.

psyche, n., 1) the human soul; 2) the mind. — L.  $psych\bar{e}$ , fr. Gk.  $ψ\bar{υ}χ\dot{η}$ , 'breath, life, spirit, soul, mind', which derives fr.  $ψ\dot{υ}χειν$ , 'to breathe, blow; to make cold', whence also  $ψ\bar{υ}χος$ , 'cold'; from the stem of \* $ψ\dot{υ}ειν$ , 'to breathe, blow', which is cogn. with OI. bhas-, of s.m. Cp. psychrometer, psykter, metempsychosis, panpsychism. For the sense development of Gk.  $ψ\bar{υ}χ\dot{η}$ , cp. L. spiritus, 'breath, breath of life, soul, mind, spirit', which derives fr.  $spir\bar{a}re$ , 'to breathe', and Heb.  $n\acute{e}-phesh$ , 'soul, life, person', lit. 'that which breathes', which comes from the stem n-ph-sh, 'to breathe'. Psyche, n., in Greek mythology, a maiden beloved by Eros; personification of the soul. — Gk.  $ψ\bar{υ}χ\dot{η}$ , fr.  $ψ\bar{υ}χ\dot{η}$ , 'soul'. See prec. word.

psychedelic, also psychodelic, adj., 1) pertaining to a mental state of pleasurable calm; 2) pertaining to any drug producing such calm. — Compounded of psyche, resp. psycho-, Gk.  $\delta \tilde{\eta} \lambda o \varsigma$ , 'visible, clear' (see adelo-), and adj. suff. -ic.

psychiater, n., an expert in mental disease. — Compounded of Gk.  $\dot{\psi}$ ūχή, 'soul', and  $\dot{l}$ ατήρ, 'healer', which is rel. to  $\dot{l}$ ατρός, 'healer, physician'. See psyche and -jatric.

psychiatry, n., the treatment and cure of mental disease. — Medical L. psychiātria, lit. 'a healing of the soul', fr. Gk.  $\psi \bar{\nu} \chi \dot{\eta}$ , 'soul', and  $l \bar{\alpha} \tau \rho \epsilon l \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a healing.' See psyche and -latry.

Derivatives: psychiatr-ic, psychiatr-ic-al, adjs.,

psychiatr-ic-al-ly, adv., psychiatr-ist, n., psychiatr-

psychic, adj. — Gk. ψῦχικός, 'of life, of the soul, spiritual', fr. ψῦχή. See psyche and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: psychic, n., psychic-al, adj., psychic-al-ly, adv., psych-ics, n.

psychism, n., psychical research. — Formed fr. ψῦγή, 'soul' (see psyche), with suff. -ism.

psychist, n., one who engages in the study of psychical phenomena. — See prec. word and -ist.

psycho-, before a vowel psych-, combining form meaning 'mind, spirit, consciousness'. — Gk. ψūχο-, ψūχ-, fr. ψūχή. See psyche.

psychoanalysis, n., a system of psychotherapy introduced by Freud and Jung. — ModL., compounded of psych- and analysis.

psychoanalyst, n. — See prec. word and -ist.

psychoanalytic, psychoanalytical, adj. — See prec. word and -ic. resp. also -al.

psychoanalyze, tr. v. — See psychoanalysis and -ize.

psychodelic, adj. - See psychedelic.

psychogenesis, n., the origin of the mind and its development. — ModL., compounded of psycho- and genesis.

psychogenetic, also psychogenetical, adj., pertaining to psychogenesis. — See prec. word and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivatives: psychogenetical-ly, adv., psychogenet-ics, n.

psychogenic, adj., having mental origin. — Compounded of psycho- and -genic.

**psychology**, n. — ModL. *psychologia*, prob. coined by Melanchthon (and first used by him as title of a prelection), fr. Gk. ψūχή, 'soul' (see **psyche**), and  $-\lambda o \gamma t \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda o \gamma o c$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)' (see **-logy**). In its modern sense the word *psychology* is treaceable to C. Wolff's *Psychologia empirica* (1732).

Derivatives: psycholog-ic-al, adj., psycholog-ic-al-ly, adv., psycholog-ism, n., psycholog-ist, n., psycholog-ize, intr. v.

psychometer, n., 1) one who practices divination through psychometry; 2) a measuring instrument used in psychometry. — Back formation fr. psychometry.

psychometrics, n., measurement of the duration in time of mental phenomena. — Compounded of psycho-, Gk. μετρικός, 'metrical' (see metrical), and pl. suff. -s.

psychometry, n., 1) divination of the qualities of an object, or of persons that have been in contact with it, through physical contact with, or proximity to, that object; 2) psychometrics. — Compounded of psycho- and Gk.  $-\mu \epsilon \tau \rho \ell \bar{\alpha}$ , 'measuring of'. See -metry.

Derivatives: psychometr-ic, psychometr-ic-al, adjs., psychometr-ic-al-ly, adv., psychometr-ist,

psychomotor, adi., pertaining to physical move-

ments induced by mental processes. — Compounded of psycho- and motor.

**psychopath**, n., one suffering from mental disease.

— Compounded of **psycho**- and Gk.  $-\pi\alpha\theta\eta\varsigma$ , 'suffering'. See -nath.

Derivatives: psychopath-ic, adj., psychopath-ist, n., psycho-pathology, n., psychopatholog-ist, n., psychopath-y, n.

psychophysics, n., that branch of science which deals with the relations between physiological and psychological phenomena. — G. Psychophysik, coined by Gustav Theodor Fechner (1801-87) in his Elemente der Psychophysik (1860). See psycho- and physics.

Derivatives: psychophysic-al, adj., psychophysic-ist. n.

psychophysiology, n. — Compounded of psychoand physiology.

psychosis, n., 1) mental disease; 2) any mental process. — ModL., fr. Gk. ψύχωσις, 'a giving of life, animation', fr. ψϋχοῦν, 'to give life to', fr. ψῦχή, 'life, soul'. See psyche and -osis.

psychosomatic, adj., pertaining to the relation between mind and body. — Compounded of psycho- and somatic.

Derivative: psychosomat-ics, n.

psychotherapeutics, psychotherapy, n., the treatment of disease by hypnotism, suggestion, or other psychological methods. — Compounded of psycho- and therapeutics, resp. therapy.

psychotic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, psychosis. — Formed fr. psychosis. For the ending see suff. -otic.

Derivative: psychotic, n., a psychotic person.

psychrometer, n., an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. — Compounded of Gk. ψῦχρός, 'cold', and μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element derives fr. ψῦχος, 'cold (n.); cold weather'; see psyche. For the second element see meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

psykter, n., a vessel for cooling wine (Greek antiq.) — Gk. ψῦχτήρ, fr. ψύχειν, 'to breathe, blow; to make cold'. See prec. word.

Psylla, n., a genus of plant lice (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ψύλλα, 'flea'. See Pulex.

**psyllid**, n., any insect of the family Psyllidae. — See next word.

Psyllidae, n., a family of plant lice (bot.) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. -idae.

Psyllium, n., the fleawort (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ψύλλα, 'flea'. See Psylla and 1st -ium.

Ptah, n., the chief god of ancient Memphis. — Egypt. Ptah.

ptarmic, adj., sternutative. — Gk. πταρμικός, 'causing to sneeze', fr. πταρμός, 'the act of sneezing', from the stem of πταίρειν, πτάρειν, also πτάρνυσθαι, 'to sneeze', which is cogn. with L. sternuere, of s.m. See sternutation and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: ptarmic, n., a sternutatory, ptarmical, adj.

armica 12

Ptarmica, n., another name for Achillea (bot.) — ModL., prop. 'sneezewort', fr. Gk. πταρμικός. See prec. word.

**ptarmigan,** n., a bird of the grouse family. — Gael. *tārmachan*.

Ptelea, n., the hop tree (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πτελέα, 'the elm', of uncertain origin; possibly cogn. with L. tilia. 'the linden tree' (see Tilia).

pteno-, combining form meaning 'flying, winged', as in *Ptenoglossa*. — Gk. πτηνο-, fr. πτηνός, 'flying', rel. to πτῆναι, aorist inf. of πέτεσθαι, 'to fly'; fr. I.-E. base \*pt(ā)-, zero degree of base \*pet-, 'to fly, to fall upon', whence also πτερόν, 'wing'. See ptero- and cp. ptilo-.

Ptenoglossa, n., a division of gastropods (zool.)

— ModL., compounded of pteno- and Gk. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See gloss, 'interpretation'.

pter-, form of ptero- before a vowel.

**pteridine**, n., a yellow crystalline base,  $C_6H_4N_4$  — G. *Pteridin*, coined fr. **pter-, -ide** and chem. suff. -**ine**; so called because it occurs in the pigments of the wings of butterflies.

pteridology, n., the study of ferns (bot.) — Compounded of Gk. πτερίς, gen. πτερίδος, 'fern', and  $-\lambda$ ογία, fr.  $-\lambda$ όγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See Pteris and -logy.

Derivatives: pteridolog-ic-al, adj., pteridolog-ist, n.

Pteridophyta, n. pl., a division of flowerless plants including the ferns, mosses and horsetails (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk.  $\pi\tau\epsilon$ - $\rho\iota\zeta$ , gen.  $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\delta\circ\varsigma$ , 'male fern', and  $\varphi\upsilon\tau\delta\circ$ , 'plant'. See Pteris and phyto-.

**pteridophyte**, n., one of the Pteridophyta. — See prec. word.

Derivatives: pteridophyt-ic, pteridophyt-ous, adjs.

pterin, n., a compound containing the pteridine ring system. — G. Pterin, coined fr. pter- and suff. -in; so called because it occurs in the pigments of the wings of butterflies.

Pteris, n., a genus of ferns (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πτερίς, 'male fern', which is rel. to πτερόν, 'wing'. See ptero-.

ptero-, before a vowel pter-, combining form meaning 'feather, wing', as in pterodactyl. — Gk. πτερο-, πτερ-, fr. πτερόν, 'feather, wing', fr. \*pt-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, to fall upon', whence Gk. πέτεσθαι, 'to fly'. See feather and cp. Pteris, pterygium. Cp. also pteno-, ptilo-, ptomaine, symptom. Cp. also the second element in malabathrum.

pterodactyl, n., name of an extinct flying reptile.
— Compounded of ptero- and Gk. δάκτυλος, 'finger'. See dactyl.

**pterography,** n., description of (birds') feathers.
— Compounded of **ptero**- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivatives: pterograph-ic, pterograph-ic-al,

pteropod, n., one of a group of mollusks with

wing lobes on the feet (zool.) — Gk. πτερόπους, gen. πτερόποδος, 'wingfooted', compounded of πτερόν, 'wing', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See ptero- and -pod.

Derivative: pteropod-ous, adi.

Pteropus, n., a genus of fruit bats. — ModL., fr. Gk. πτερόπους, 'wingfooted'. See prec. word.

pterosaur, n., name of an extinct flying reptile; the pterodactyl. — Compounded of ptero- and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See saurian.

Pterospora, n., a genus of plants, the pine drops (bot.) — ModL., compounded of ptero- and Gk. σπορά. 'a sowing, seed'. See spore.

-pterous, combining form meaning 'having (a specified number or form of) wings', as in dipterous.
— Compounded of ptero- and -ous.

ptervg-, form of pterygo- before a vowel.

pterygium, n., a triangular mass of conjunctiva growing on the inner side of the eyeball (med.)

— Medical L., fr. Gk. πτερύγιον, 'a little wing, flap, fold', dimin. of πτέρυξ, gen. πτέρυγος, which is rel. to πτερόν, 'wing'. See ptero-.

**pterygo-,** before a vowel **pteryg-,** combining form meaning 'wing'. — Gk. πτερυγο-, πτερυγ-, fr. πτέρυξ, gen. πτέρυγος, 'wing', rel. to πτερόν, 'wing'. See **ptero-** and cp. prec. word.

pterygoid, adj., winglike. — Formed fr. pterygoand Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

ptil-, form of ptilo- before a vowel.

Ptilimnium, n., a genus of plants, the mock bishop's weed (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk.  $\pi\tau(\lambda o\nu$ , 'soft feather, down', and  $\lambda \ell \mu \nu \eta$ , 'marsh'. See ptilo- and limno-.

ptilo-, before a vowel ptil-, combining form meaning 'down, feather'. — Gk. πτίλο-, πτίλ-, fr. πτίλον, 'soft feather, down', fr. \*pt-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, to fall upon', whence also πτερόν, 'feather, wing', See feather and cp. pteno-, ptero-.

ptisan, n., barley water. — ME. tisane, fr. OF. (F. tisane, ptisane), fr. L. tisana, fr. Gk. πτισάνη, 'peeled barley, barley gruel', fr. πτίσσειν, 'to crush, grind', which is cogn. with L. pinsere, 'to beat, pound', pistillum, 'pestle'. See pestle and cp. tisane. The disappearance of Gk.  $\pi$  in L. tisana (for \*ptisana) is due to the phonetic law according to which the first of two explosive sounds at the beginning of a word must needs disappear. Cp. L. tunica, which stands for \*ctunica (see tunic).

Ptolemaic, adj., pertaining to Ptolemy, the astronomer and geographer, or to the Ptolemies, the kings of Egypt. — Fr. Gk. Πτολεμαϊκός, fr. Πτολεμαΐος. See Ptolemy and adj. suff. -ic.

Ptolemaist, n., a believer in the system of Ptolemy, the astronomer. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. Gk. Πτολεματός. See Ptolemy.

Ptolemy, n., masc. PN. — F. Ptolémée, fr. L. Ptolemaeus, fr. Gk. Πτολεμαῖος, lit. 'warlike', fr. πτόλεμος, collateral form of πόλεμος, 'war'. See polemic.

ptomaine, n., alkaloid substance formed by the putrefaction of animal or vegetable porteins (biochem.) — It. ptomaina, coined by the Italian chemist Selmi fr. Gk.  $\pi\tau \tilde{\omega} \mu \alpha$ , 'corpse', fr. \*pt-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, to fall upon'. See symptom and cp. the next two words. For the sense development of Gk.  $\pi\tau \tilde{\omega} \mu \alpha$  cp. Heb.  $n^{\delta}bh\bar{e}l\hat{a}^{h}$ , 'carcass, corpse', fr. nābhél, 'it decayed, withered', which is rel. to nāphál, 'he fell', and L. cadāver, 'corpse', fr. cadere, 'to fall' (see cadaver).

Derivative: ptomain-ic, adi.

ptosis, n., a falling down of an organ, esp. the drooping of the upper eyelid (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πτῶσις, 'a falling', fr. \*pt-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, to fall upon', whence also πτῶμα, 'corpse'. See symptom and cp. prec. and next word.

ptotic, adj., pertaining to ptosis. — Formed with suff. -ie fr. Gk. πτωτός, 'fallen', verbal adj. of πΐπτειν, 'to fall', which stands for \*πΐ-πτειν, fr. \*pt-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, to fall upon'. See symptom and cp. the prec. two words.

ptval-, form of ptvalo- before a vowel.

ptyalin, n., the amylase found in the saliva (biochem.) — Formed with suff. -in fr. Gk. πτύαλον, 'spittle', fr. πτΰω, πτΰειν, 'to spit', which probstands for \*σπιΰιω or \*πιΰιω, and is cogn. with L. spuō, spuere, 'to spit', Goth. speiwan, OE. spīwan, 'to spit, vomit'. See spew and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in hemoptysis.

ptyalism, n., salivation. — Gk. πτυαλισμός, 'salivation', fr. πτυαλίζειν, 'to spit much', fr. πτύαλον, 'spittle'. See prec. word and -ism.

ptyalo-, before a vowel ptyal-, combining form meaning 'spittle'. — Gk. πτυαλο-, πτυαλ-, fr. πτύαλον. See ptyalin.

pub. n. -- Shortened fr. public house.

puberal, adj., relating to puberty. — Late L. pūberālis, 'pertaining to puberty', fr. L. pūber, 'adult'. See puberty and adj. suff. -al.

pubertal, adj., puberal. — See prec. word. The -tis prob. due to the influence of the noun puberty.
puberty, n., the condition of being capable of
procreation. — ME. puberte, fr. L. pūbertās,
gen. pūbertātis, 'the age of maturity, puberty'—
possibly through the medium of MF. (= F.)
puberté—fr. pūber or pūbēs, gen. pūberis,
'grown up, adult', which is rel. to pūbēs, gen.
pūbis, 'hair that appears on the body at the age
of puberty; the private parts', and to puer, 'boy'.
See puerile and cp. words there referred to. Cp.
also public.

puberulent, adj., covered with fine down (bot.) — Formed with suff. -ulent fr. L. pūber, 'grown up; covered with soft down, downy'. See puberty. pubes, n., pubic hair (anat.) — L. pūbēs. See puberty and cp. pubis.

pubescence, n. — F., fr. Late L. pūbēscentia, fr. L. pūbēscens, gen. -entis. See pubescent and -ce.

**pubescency**, n. — Late L. pūbēscentia. See prec. word and -cv.

pubescent, adj. — F., fr. L. pūbēscentem, acc. of pūbēscēns, pres. part. of pūbēscere, 'to reach the age of puberty', fr. pūbēs, gen. pūbis. See pubis and escent and cp. pubes.

pubic, adj., pertaining to the region of the pubes or the pubis (anat.) — See pubes and -ic.

pubis, n., the pubic bone (anat.) — Medical L., short for L. ōs pūbis, 'pubic bone', fr. pūbēs, gen. pūbis, 'the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty: the private parts'. See puberty, and cp. pubes.

public, adj. — ME. publique, fr. MF (= F.) public (fem. publique), fr. L. pūblicus, which is prob. a blend of OL. poplicus, 'belonging to the people' (contraction of \*populicus, fr. populus, 'people'), and L. \*pūbicus, 'belonging to adults', fr. pūbēs, 'the hair that appears on the body at the age of puberty; adults, people'. See people and puberty.

Derivatives: public, n., public-ly, adv., public-ness. n.

public, n. — Abbreviation of public house. Cp. pub.

publican, n., 1) in ancient Rome, a collector of public revenues; 2) (British) an innkeeper. — F. publicain, fr. L. pūblicānus, 'a farmer of the Roman revenues', prop. subst. use of the adj. pūblicānus, 'pertaining to the public revenue', fr. pūblicus. See public, adj., and -an.

Derivative: publican-ism, n.

publication, n. — ME. publicacioun, fr. L. pūblicātionem, acc. of pūblicātio, fr. pūblicātus, pp. of pūblicāre, 'to make known, publish', fr. pūblicus. See public, adj. and -ation and cp. publish.

publicist, n., a journalist who writes about public affairs. — F. publiciste, a hybrid coined fr. public (see public, adj.) and -iste (see -ist), a suff. of Greek origin; introduced into English by Burke. publicity, n. — F. publicité, fr. ML. pūblicitātem, acc. of pūblicitās, fr. L. pūblicus. See public, adj., and -ity.

publicize, tr. v. — See public, adj., and -ize.

publish, tr. v. — ME. publishen, fr. OF. (= F.) publier (fr. L. pūblicāre), 'to publish', on analogy of other English verbs in -ish, in which this suff. corresponds to OF. -is-, -iss-, and ult. to the Latin inchoative suff. -isc-. See publication.

Derivatives: publish-able, adj., publish-er, n., publish-ment, n.

pubo-, combining form used in the sense of 'pubic and'. — Incorrectly formed fr. L.  $p\bar{u}b\bar{e}s$ , 'hair that appears on the body at the age of puberty'. See pubes, puberty.

puccoon, n., any of the plants of the borage family. — Virginian puccoon. See poke, 'pokeweed'. puce, n., a brownish color. — F., 'flea; flea color', fr. L. pūlicem, acc. of pūlex, 'flea'. See Pulex and cp. puceron.

pucelle, n., virgin, maid (obsol., except in the phrase La Pucelle, Ioan of Arc). — F., fr. OF.

1200

pucele, fr. VL. \*pullicella, 'maid' (whence also It. pulcella, OProvenç. piussela), dimin. of L. pulla, fem. of pullus, 'young animal'.

puceron, n., a plant louse. — F., a derivative of puce, 'flea'. See puce.

puchero, n., olla podrida. — Sp., 'pottage', fr. L. pultārius, 'vessel', prop. and esp. 'a vessel for pottage', fr. puls, gen. pultis, 'a thick pottage'. See pulse, 'seeds', and cp. words there referred to

puck, n., a mischievous spirit, hobgoblin. — ME. pouke, puke, fr. OE. pūca, 'goblin', rel. to ON. pūki, 'imp', ult. prob. fr. Gk. Φωκᾶς, 'patron of ships and navigation'. Cp. pug, 'a breed of dog'. Derivatives: puck-ish, adj., puck-ish-ly, adv., puck-ish-ness, n.

puck, n., the flat disk used in playing hockey. — Fr. Ir. poc, 'bag'. See pock.

pucka, pukka, adj., good, genuine. — Hind. pakkā, 'ccoked, ripe', fr. OI. pakváḥ, fr. pácati, 'cooks', which is cogn. with L. coquere, 'to cook'. See cook. n.

pucker, intr. and tr. v., to contract into wrinkles.
A frequentative formed fr. poke, 'bag'. For the ending see freq. suff. -er.

Derivatives: pucker, a wrinkle, bulge, pucker-er, n., pucker-y, adj.

pud, n., foot (a baby word). — Cp. MDu. pote, poot, Du. poot, 'paw', and see paw and words there referred to.

puddening, n., a thick fender made of rope yarn.
Formed with suff. -ing fr. pudden, a dial. form of pudding; so called because of its softness.

pudding, n. — ME. poding, pudding, prob. fr. F. boudin, 'black pudding', which is prob. of imitative origin. For the change of F. b to p in English cp. purse. The alteration of F. -in to E. -ing is due to change of suff.; cp. E. cony, fr. ME. coning, fr. OF. conin.

puddle, n., a small muddy pool. — ME. podel, dimin. formed fr. OE. pudd, 'ditch', rel. to G. pudeln, 'to splash in water', whence Pudel, 'poodle'. Cp. poodle.

Derivative: puddl-y, adj.

puddle, intr. v., to dabble in a puddle; tr. v., to make muddy. — ME. podelen, fr. podel. See puddle, n.

Derivatives: puddl-ed, adj., puddl-er, n., puddl-ing, n.

pudency, n., modesty, bashfulness. — Late L. pudentia, fr. L. pudens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of pūdere, 'to be ashamed', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. pudendum, pudic, impudent. Cp. also repudiate. For the ending see suff. -ency.

pudendum, n. (usually in the pl. pudenda), the external organs of generation. — L., 'that which one should be ashamed of', neut. of the gerundive of pudēre, 'to be ashamed'. See prec. word. For other gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

Derivative: pudend-al, adj.

pudge, n., a short and thick person. — A var. of podge.

Derivatives: pudg-v. adi., pudg-i-ness. n.

pudic, adj., pudendal. — F. pudique, fr. L. pudicus, 'shamefaced, bashful', fr. pudēre, 'to be ashamed'. See pudency.

pudicity, n., modesty. — MF. (= F.) pudicité, fr. VL. \*pudicitātem, acc. of \*pudicitās (corresponding to L. pudīcitia), 'shamefacedness, modesty', fr. pudīcus. See pudic and -ity.

pueblo, n., an Indian village. — Sp., 'people; village', fr. L. populus, 'people'. See people and cp. popular, public.

puericulture, n., the art or science of training or educating children. — Compounded of L. puer, 'boy', and cultūra, 'cultivation'. See next word and culture.

puerile, adj., 1) childish; 2) immature. — F. puéril, fr. L. puerīlis, 'boyish', fr. puer, 'boy, child', which is rel. to putus, 'boy', Oscan puklum (acc.) 'boy', and cogn. with OI. putráh, 'son, boy', pótaḥ, 'young animal', Avestic puθra-, 'son, child', fr. I.-E. base \*pŭ-, \*pĕu-, \*pŏu-, 'small, little, young'. See few and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ile.

Derivatives: puerile-ly, adv., puerile-ness, n.

puerility, n., 1) childishness; 2) immaturity. — F. puérilité, fr. L. puerilitatem, acc. of puerilitas, 'childishness', fr. puerilis. See prec. word and

puerperal, adj., pertaining to, or connected with, childbirth. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. puerpera, 'a woman in labor', which stands for \*puero-para, fr. puer, 'boy, child', and parěre, 'to beget, bear'. See puerile and parent.

Derivative: puerperal-ism, n.

**puerperium**, n., confinement during and after childbirth. — L., 'childbirth', fr. *puerpera*. See prec. word.

puff, tr. and intr. v. — ME. puffen, 'to blow', fr. OE. pyffan, 'to blow with the mouth', of imitative origin. Cp. ME. buffen, 'to strike', It. buffo, 'blast of wind', buffetare, 'to pant, puff', and see buff, 'a blow', buffoon. Cp. also puffin.

Derivatives: puff, n., puff-ed, adj., puff-er, n., puff-ery, n., puff-ily, adv., puff-ing, adj. and n., puff-ing-ly, adv., puff-i-ness, n., puff-y, adj.

puffin, n., a sea bird. — Formed fr. puff; so called in allusion to its blown-up appearance.

pug, n., a breed of dog; a pug nose. — The earliest meaning was 'sprite'; prob. a var. of puck, 'mischievous spirit'.

Derivatives: pugg-ed, adj., pugg-ish, adj.

pug, tr. v., to mix clay. — Of uncertain origin. Derivatives: pug, n., pugged clay, pugg-er, n., pugg-ing, n.

pug, n., the footprint of a wild beast (*India*). — Hind. pag, fr. OI. padakah, 'foot', fr. pat, acc. padam, 'foot'. See foot.

Derivative: pug, tr. v., to trace by pugs. pug, n. (slang) — Abbreviation of pugilist.

puggree, n., a veil worn over the hat to protect the head from the sun. — Hind. pagri, 'turban'.

pugh, interj. expressing contempt. — Imitative.
pugilism, n., boxing. — Formed with suff. -ism fr.
L. pūgil, 'boxer', which is rel. to pūgnus, 'fist'.
See pugnacious.

pugilist, n., a boxer. — See prec. word and -ist. Derivatives: pugilist-ic, pugilist-ic-al, adjs., pugilist-ic-al-ly, adv.

pugnacious, adj., given to fighting. — Formed with suff. -ious fr. L. pūgnāx, gen. pūgnācis, 'fond of fighting, combative', fr. pūgnāre, 'to fight' (whence pūgna, 'fight'), fr. pūgnūs, 'fist', which is cogn. with Gk. πύξ, 'with clenched fist', πυγμή, 'fist, boxing', πύκτης, 'boxer'. All these words derive from I.-E. base \*peug-, 'to stab'. From a nasalized form of the same base comes L. pungere, 'to pierce, prick'. See pungent and cp. expugn, impugn, oppugn, repugnant, inexpugnable. Cp. also pugilism, pugilist, puneca, pygmy.

Derivatives: pugnacious-ly, adv., pugnacious-ness. n.

pugnacity, n. — L. pūgnācitās, 'fondness for fighting, combativeness', fr. pūgnāx, gen. pūgnācis. See prec. word and -ity.

puisne, adj., junior; of lower rank (law) — OF. puisne (F. puiné), 'younger', lit. 'born afterward'. See puny.

puissance, n., power, might. — ME. puissaunce, fr. MF. (= F.) puissance, fr. puissant. See next word and -ce.

puissant, adj., powerful, mighty. — ME. puissaunt, fr. MF. (= F.) puissant, fr. VL. \*possentem, acc. of \*possēns, pres. part. of L. posse, 'to be able'. Cp. L. potēns, 'able, mighty, powerful', prop. pres. part. of posse, and see potent. For the ending see suff. -ant.

Derivatives: puissant-ly, adv., puissant-ness, n. puja, n., honorable reception. — OI. pūjā, 'honor, esteem, worship', prob. of Dravidian origin. puka, n., a New Zealand tree.

pukatea, n., a New Zealand forest tree. — Maori. pukateine, also pukatein, n., an alkaloid found in the bark of the pukatea (chem.) — Formed fr. pukatea with chem. suff. -ine, resp. -in.

puke, intr. v., to vomit. — Prob. for \*spuke, and rel. to G. spucken, 'to spit', which is a freq. of speien. See spew.

Derivative: puke, n.

pukka, n. — See pucka.

pulchritude, n., beauty. — ME. pulcritude, fr. L. pulchritūdō, fr. pulcher, 'beautiful', which is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for \*polkros, earlier \*pelkros, dissimilated form fr. \*perkros, fr. I.-E. base \*perk-, 'motley, variegated'. See perch, 'name of a fish', and -tude.

pulchritudinous, adj., beautiful. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. pulchritūdō, gen. pulchritūdinis. See prec. word.

pule, intr. v., to whine. — Of imitative origin. pulegone, n., the principal constituent of penny-

royal oil. — ModL. pūlēgium in Mentha pulegium, 'pennyroyal', fr. L. pūlēgium, pūlēgium, 'pennyroyal', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff.—one.

Pulex, n., the genus of fleas (zool.) — L. pūlex, gen. pūlicis, 'flea', cogn. with OI. plúṣiḥ, Gk. ψύλλα, OSlav. blǔcha, Lith. blusa, Arm. lu (for \*pluso-), 'flea'. Hung. bolha, 'flea', is a Slavonic loan word. Cp. Psylla, puce.

pulicat, pulicate, n., a bandanna (India). — Named after Pulicat, a town on the Madras coast.

pulicene, adj., pertaining to, or full of, fleas. — Formed with suff. -ene fr. L. pūlex, gen. pūlicis, 'flea'. See Pulex.

pulicid, n., a flea of the family Pulicidae. — See next word.

Pulicidae, n. pl., a family of fleas (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. pūlex, gen. pūlicis, 'flea'. See Pulex.

pull, tr. and intr. v. — ME. pullen, fr. OE. pullian, 'to pluck, twitch', of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: pull, n., pull-ed, adj., pull-er, n.

pulldoo, n., the coot. — Fr. F. poule d'eau, lit. 'water hen'. See pullet and Eau de Cologne.

pullet, n. — ME. pulett, fr. MF. (= F.) poulet, dimin. of poule, 'fowl', fr. VL. pulla, 'hen', fem. of pullus, 'young animal; chicken'. See foal and -et and cp. polecat, poltroon, pony, pool (in gambling), poult, poulter, poultry, pucelle, pullulate.

pulley, n. — ME. polie, fr. OF. polie (F. poulie), fr. Late Gk. \*πολίδιον, dimin. of Gk. πόλος, 'pivot'. Cp. It. puleggia, Sp. polea, 'pulley', and see pole, 'extremity'.

Derivative: pulley, tr. v.

Pullman car, also Pullman, n., a sleeping car on a passenger train. — So called after its designer, George M. Pullman (1831-97), an American inventor.

pullulate, intr. v., 1) to germinate; to bud; 2) to teem. — L. pullulātus, pp. of pullulāre, 'to put forth, sprout', fr. pullulus, dimin. of pullus, 'young animal'. See pullet and verbal suff. -ate. Derivatives: pullulat-ion, n., pullulat-ive, adj., pullulat-ive-ly, adv.

pulmo-, pulmoni-, pulmon-, combining forms meaning 'lung'. — Fr. L. pulmō, gen. -ōnis, 'lung'. See pulmonary.

pulmometer, n., an instrument for measuring the breathing capacity of the lungs. — A hybrid coined fr. pulmo- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

pulmometry, n., determination of the breathing capacity of the lungs. — A hybrid coined fr. pulmo- and Gk. - $\mu$ er $\rho$ t $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'a measuring of'. See -metry.

pulmonary, adj., pertaining to the lungs. — L. pulmonārius, fr. pulmo, gen. -ōnis, 'lung', which is cogn. with Gk. πλεύμων 'lung' (for the collateral form πνεύμων see pneumo-), OSlav. plušta, pljušta (pl.), OPruss. plauti (pl.), Lith.

Pulmonate 1279

plaūčiai (pl.), Lett. plauši (pl.), 'lungs', prob. also with OI. klóman- (if dissimilated fr. \*plóman-), 'the right lung'. All these words derive from I.-E. base \*pleu-, 'to swim, float', for which see flow and pluvial. Pulmōnēs, etc., orig. meant 'the floating (parts)'. They were so called because, when after the slaughtering of an animal, its lungs are thrown into a vessel with water, they (unlike the heart and the liver) remain floating on the surface. See E. L. Liden, Armenische Studien, Göteborg, 1906, p. 115. For sense development cp. E. lung and lights.

Pulmonate, n. pl., an order of gastropod mollusks (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'having lungs'. See next word

pulmonate, adj., 1) having lungs; 2) pertaining to the Pulmonata; n., one of the Pulmonata. — ModL. pulmōnātus, 'having lungs', fr. L. pulmō, gen. -ōnis. See pulmonary and adj. suff. -ate.

pulmonic, adj., pertaining to the lungs. — F. pulmonique, fr. L. pulmō, gen. -ōnis. See pulmonary and -ic.

Derivative: pulmonic, n.

Pulmonifera, n. pl., 1) the same as Pulmonata; 2) a group of snails (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'bearing lungs', fr. L. pulmō, gen. -ōnis (see pulmo-), and the stem of ferō, ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See -fer. pulmonitis, n., inflammation of the lungs (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid formed fr. L. pulmō, gen. -ōnis (see pulmo-), with -itis, a suff. of Greek origin.

pulmotor, n., trade name for an apparatus serving for artificial respiration. — Shortened for pulmo-motor (see haplology).

pulp, n. — F. pulpe, fr. L. pulpa, 'fleshy part of a fruit, pulp, pith', which stands for \*pelpā, and is rel. to pulmentum (for \*pelp-men-tom), 'any food prepared from pulp', and to Umbr. pelmner (gen.), 'of pulp'.

Derivatives: pulp, tr. and intr. v., pulp-al, adj., pulp-er, n., pulpi-fy, tr. v., pulpi-fi-er, n., pulpi-less, adj., pulp-y, adj., pulp-i-ness, n.

pulpit, n. — ME., fr. Late L. pulpitum, 'scaffold, platform' (whence also MHG. pulpit, G. Pult, 'desk'), which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: pulpit, tr. and intr. v., pulpit-al, adj., pulpit-arian, adj., and n., pulpit-eer, n., pulpit-eer, n.

pulpitis, n., inflammation of the pulp of a tooth (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. pulpa (see pulp) and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form is endodontitis (q.v.)

pulpous, adj., pulpy. — L. pulposus, fr. pulpa. See pulp and -ous.

Derivative: pulpous-ness, n.

pulque, n., a Mexican drink made from the fermented juice of the agave. — Sp., from a Mexican Indian language.

pulsate, intr. and tr. v., to beat, throb; to vibrate.

— L. pulsātus, pp. of pulsāre, 'to push, beat, strike', freq. of pellō, pellere (pp. pulsus), 'to beat, strike'. See pulse and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: pulsat-ile, adj., pulsation (q.v.), pulsator (q.v.), pulsat-ory, adj.

pulsation, n. — F. pulsation, fr. L. pulsātionem, acc. of pulsātio, 'a beating or striking', fr. pulsātus, pp. of pulsāre. See prec. word and -ion. pulsator, n., beater; pulsating part of a machine. — L., formed fr. pulsātus, pp. of pulsāre. See pulsate and -ator.

pulse, n., throb; rhythmical beating of the heart and the arteries. — ME. pous, fr. OF. pous (F. pouls), fr. L. pulsus, 'beating', pulsus vēnārum, 'beating of the blood in the veins, pulse', fr. pulsus, pp. of pellere, 'to beat, strike, knock, push, drive', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \*pel-, 'to shake, swing', whence also Gk. πάλλειν, 'to wield, brandish, swing; to quiver', πελεμίζειν, 'to shake, cause to tremble', πόλεμος, 'war'. See polemic and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also appeal, compel, compulsion, dispel, expel, expulsion, impel, impulse, interpellate, peal, propel, propulsion, pulsate, pursy, 'stout', push, repeal, repel, repulse, repulsion. Cp. also Apollo.

Derivatives: pulse, n., pulse-less, adj., pulse-less-

pulse, intr. v., to throb. — L. pulsare, fr. pulsus. See prec. word.

pulse, n., seeds of leguminous plants. — ME. puls, fr. OF. pols, pous, fr. L. puls, gen. pultis, 'pottage, porridge', fr. Gk. πόλτος, 'porridge'. See pollen and cp. poultice, puchero.

pulsimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the force or rate of pulse. — A hybrid coined fr. L. pulsus, 'beating; pulse', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See pulse, 'throb', and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

pulsometer, n., a pump for raising water by steam without using pistons. — A hybrid coined from the same elements as pulsimeter (q.v.)

pultaceous, adj., pulpy. — Formed with suff. -aceous fr. L. puls, gen. pultis, 'pottage'. See pulse, 'seeds'.

pulton, pultun, n., a native infantry regiment in India. — Hind. paltan, fr. E. battalion; prob. influenced in form by E. platoon.

pulverize, tr. v., to reduce to dust; intr. v., to be reduced to dust. — MF. (= F.) pulvériser, fr. Late L. pulverizāre, fr. L. pulvis, gen. -eris, 'dust'. See pollen and cp. powder.

Derivatives: pulveriz-able, adj., pulveriz-ation, n., pulveriz-er, n.

pulverulence, n., the state of being covered with dust. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce. pulverulent, adj., covered with dust. — L. pulverulentus, 'full of dust', fr. pulvis, gen. -eris. See pulverize and -lent.

Derivative: pulverulent-ly, adv.

pulvillus, n., the pad between the claws on an insect's foot (zool.) — L., 'a little cushion', contraction of pulvīnulus, dimin. of pulvīnus. See pulvinus.

pulvinar, adj., resembling a pulvinus. — L. pulvi-

nāris, 'pertaining to a cushion', fr. pulvīnus. See

pulvinate, pulvinated, adj., cushion-shaped. — L. pulvīnātus, fr. pulvīnus, 'cushion'. See next word and adj. suff. -ate, resp. also -ed.

Derivatives: pulvinate-ly, adv., pulvinat-ion, n. pulvinus, n., the cushionlike base of a petiole (bot.)

— L. pulvīnus, 'cushion, pillow, elevation', of uncertain origin. Cp. pulvinar, pulvinate, pulvillus. Cp. also pillow.

pulwar, n., a kind of light river boat used in Bengal (India). — Hind. palwār.

puma, n., the cougar. — Sp., fr. Quechua.

pumice, n., porous volcanic rock used as an abrasive. — ME. pomis, fr. OF. pomis (also ponce, whence F. ponce), fr. Late L. pōmicem, acc. of pōmex, prop. a dialectal (prob. Oscan) form of L. pūmex, 'pumice stone', which is rel. to spūma, 'foam'; see foam and cp. pounce, 'a fine powder', spume. It. pomice, Sp. pomez, Port. pomes, 'pumice stone', also derive fr. Late L. pōmicem. E. pumice has been assimilated in form to Latin pūmicem.

Derivatives: pumice, tr. v., pumic-ed, adj., pumic-er, n.

pumiceous, adj., of the nature of, or resembling, pumice. — L. pūmiceus, 'of pumice stone', fr. pūmex, gen. pūmicis. See prec. word and -ous. pummel, n. and v. — A var. of pommel.

pump, n., a device for raising water. — ME. pompe, pumpe, fr. MDu. pompe, fr. Sp.-Port. bomba, 'pump', which is of imitative origin. Cp. pompier.

Derivatives: pump, tr. and intr. v., pump-er, n. pump, n., a kind of low shoe. — Prob. meaning orig. 'a shoe used for pomp', fr. LG. pump, 'pomp', fr. L. pompa; see pomp. For sense development cp. G. Pumphose, 'knickerbocker', orig. 'trousers worn on festive occasions'.

pumpernickel, n., Westphalian dark rye bread. — G., orig. an abusive word compounded of pumpern, 'to break wind' and Nickel, 'bumpkin', prop. a shortened form of the PN. Nicolas. See Nicholas and cp. nickel.

pumpkin, n. — Fr. earlier pompion, pumpion, fr. MF. pompon, fr. L. pepōnem, acc. of pepō, 'melon, pumpkin', fr. Gk. πέπων, 'melon', prop. 'cooked by the sun, ripe', from the stem of πέπτειν, 'to cook' (see peptic and cook); so called because it is not eaten until it is quite ripe. pun, n., a play upon words. — Prob. shortened fr. It. puntiglio, 'a fine point', dimin. of L. pūnctum, 'point'; see point, n., and cp. punctilio. For sense development cp. F. pointe, 'conceit, witty phrase, quip', and pointe d'une épigramme, E. point of an epigram.

Derivatives: pun, intr. and tr. v., punn-er, n., pun-ter, n. puna, n., a desert region. — Sp., fr. Quechua.

punch, n., a tool. — Shortened fr. puncheon. Derivatives: punch, v. (q.v.), punch-y, adj., punch-i-ness, n.

punch, tr. v., to perforate. — Either derived fr. punch, 'a tool', or a collateral form of pounce, 'to emboss'.

Derivatives: punch-able, adj., punch-ed, adj., punch-er, n., punch-ing, n.

punch, n., a short, thick-set person; anything short and thick. — Prob. fr. the PN. Punch (q.v.) punch, n., a beverage. — Hind. panch, fr. OI. páñca, 'five', which is cogn. with Gk. πέντε, L. quīnque, Goth. fimf, OE. fif (see five and cp. Panchatantra, panchayat); so called because orig. the punch was composed of five ingredients.

punch, tr. v., to strike, to thrust. — Prob. a collateral form of pounce, 'to swoop down, to attack', and influenced in form by the verb punish. Derivative: punch, n., a thrust.

Punch, n., the hero of the puppet show Punch and Judy. — Abbreviation of Punchinello.

puncheon, n., a stamp or die. — ME. ponchon, ponson, punson, 'pointed tool', fr. OF. poinchon, poincon, ponçon (F. poincon), 'awl, bodkin', fr. L. pūnctiōnem, acc. of pūnctiō, 'a pricking, piercing', used in the concrete sense of 'a piercing or perforating instrument'. L. pūnctiō is formed fr. pūnctus, pp. of pungere, 'to prick, pierce'. See point, v., and cp. punch, 'a tool'. Cp. also pounce, 'claw of a hawk', pounce, 'to emboss'.

puncheon, n., a large cask. — ME. poncion, fr. OF. poinchon, poinçon, ponçon, 'wine vessel'. It is probable that the original meaning of the OF. word was 'a perforated vessel', and that, accordingly, puncheon, 'cask', and puncheon, 'die, stamp', are of the same origin.

Punchinello, n., 1) the prototype of Punch; 2) a buffoon. — Corruption of Polichinello, fr. Neapolitan Polecenella, corresponding to literary It. Pulcinella, dimin. of pulcina, 'chicken', fr. L. pullicēna, pullīcina, fem. of pullicēnus, pullicīnus, 'a young bird, chicken', fr. pullus, 'a young animal, young bird'. See pullet and cp. Punch, punch, 'a short person', Polichinelle.

punctate, adj., dotted. — MedL. pūnctātus, pp. of pūnctāre, 'to mark by points', freq. of L. pungere, pp. pūnctus, 'to pierce'. See pungent and cp. punctum. For the ending see adj. suff. -ate. Derivative: punctat-ed, adi.

punctation, n., the action of making punctate. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. MedL. pūnctātus, pp. of pūnctāte. See prec. word.

punctilio, n., 1) a nice point in behavior; 2) exact observance of formalities. — Fr. It. puntiglio or Sp. puntillo, diminutives formed fr. L. pūnctum, 'point'. See point, n., and cp. pun. The spelling punctilio shows the influence of L. pūnctum.

punctilious, adj., attentive to punctilios. — Formed fr. prec. word on analogy of lt. puntiglioso, Sp. puntilloso, F. pointilleux. For the ending see

Derivatives: punctilious-ly, adv., punctiliousness. n.

punctual, adj., 1) of, or pertaining to, a point; 2)

on time; prompt. — ML. pūnctuālis, fr. L. pūnctum, 'point'. See punctum and adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: punctual-ist, n., punctual-ity, n., punctual-ly, adv., punctual-ness, n.

punctuate, tr. v., to mark with points; to insert punctuation marks in; intr. v., to use punctuation marks. — ML. pūnctuātus, pp. of pūnctuāre, 'to mark by points', fr. L. pūnctus, pp. of pungere, 'to pierce'. See pungent and verbal suff.

Derivatives: punctuation (q.v.), punctuat-ive, adi., punctuat-or, fi.

punctuation, n. — ML. pūnctuātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. pūnctuātus, pp. of pūnctuāre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: punctuation-al, adj.

punctule, n., a small point. — Late L. pūnctulum, dimin. of L. pūnctum, 'point'. See punctum and

punctum, n., a point (anat., zool., bot.) — L. pūnctum, prop. neut. pp. of pungere, 'to pierce', used as a noun. See pungent and cp. point, n.

puncture, n., the act of pricking, perforation. — L. pūnctūra, 'a pricking', fr. pūnctus, pp. of pungere. See pungent and -ure and cp. acupuncture. Derivatives: puncture, tr. and intr. v., puncturation, n., punctur-ed, adj., punctur-er, n.

pundit, n., a learned man. — Hind. pandit, fr. OI. panditáh, 'learned, wise; learned man', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. pandit, Pandy.

Derivatives: pundit-ic, adj., pundit-ic-al-ly, adv., pundit-ry, n.

puneca, n., name of a fish (Dormitator maculatus).
— Amer. Sp. puñeca, fr. Sp. puño, 'fist', fr. L. pūgnus, 'fist'. See pugnacious.

pungency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

pungent, adj., sharp, piercing. — L. pungēns, gen.-entis, pres. part. of pungere, 'to pierce, sting, bite', from a nasalized form of I.-E. base \*peug-, 'to stick, stab', whence L. pūgnus, 'fist'. See pugnacious and cp. poignant, which is a doublet of pungent. Cp. also appoint, disappoint, compunction, counterpane, embonpoint, expugn, expunction, expunge, impugn, inexpugnable, interpunction, oppugn, point, n. and v., poniard, pun, puncheon, 'a die or stamp', puncheon, 'a large cask', punctate, punctation, punctilio, punction, punctual, punctum, puncture, puneca, punt, 'to gamble', punty, spontoon.

Derivative: pungent-ly, adv.

Punic, adj., pertaining to Carthage or the Carthaginians. — L. Pūnicus, also Poenicus, formed fr. Poenus, 'a Carthaginian', fr. Gk. Φοῖνιξ, 'Phoenician', on the analogy of Gallicus, 'Gallic' (fr. Gallus, 'a Gaul'). See Phoenicia and adj. suff. -ic and cp. next word.

Derivative: Punic, n., the Punic language.

puniceous, adj., purple red. — L. pūniceus, fr. Pūnicus, 'Punic'. See prec. word and -eous. For sense development see **Phoenician**.

punish, tr. and intr. v. — ME. punisshen, fr. MF.

(= F.) puniss-, pres. part. stem of punir, 'to punish', fr. OF. punir, fr. L. pūnīre, 'to punish', fr. archaic poenīre, fr. poena, 'penalty, punishment'. See penal and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. -ish. For the change of L. oe to u cp. Pūnicus, fr. Poenus (see Punic), mūnire, 'to build a wall', fr. earlier moenīre, fr. moenia, 'wall'.

Derivatives: punish-able, adj., punish-abil-ity, n., punish-er, n., punishment (q.v.)

punishment, n. — ME. punisshement, fr. MF. punissement, fr. punir, fr. OF. See prec. word and -ment.

punition, n., punishment. — ME. punicion, fr. MF. (= F.) punition, fr. L. pūnītiōnem, acc. of pūnītiō, 'punishment', fr. pūnītus, pp. of pūnīre. See punish and -ition.

punitive, adj., inflicting punishment. — F. punitif (fem. punitive), fr. ML. pūnītīvus, fr. L. pūnītus, pp. of pūnīre. See punish and -ive.

Derivatives: punitive-ly, adv., punitive-ness, n. punitory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. pūnītus, pp. of pūnīre. See punish.

punk, n., decayed wood, touchwood. — Prob. fr. Algonquian punk, ponk, 'live ashes'.

punk, n., 1) a prostitute (obsol.); 2) a young gangster (slang). — Of uncertain origin.

punka, punkah, n., a large curtain serving to fan a room. — Hind. pankhā, 'a fan', fr. pankh, 'feather, wing', fr. OI. pakṣāh, pākṣas, 'wing, side, half', which is possibly cogn. with Lett. paksis, 'corner of a house', Russ. pach, 'flank'. punner, n., a rammer. — Formed fr. dial pun, 'to pound, beat', with agential suff. -er.

punnet, n., a small round chip basket. — Of unknown origin.

punt, n., a long, narrow, flat-bottomed river boat.
ME. \*punt, fr. OF. punt, fr. L. pontō, pontōnis,
'a kind of Gallic barge, punt', fr. pōns, gen. pontis, 'bridge'. See pons and cp. pontoon.

Derivatives: punt, tr. v., to propel with a pole; to carry in a punt; intr. v., to go in a punt, punter, n., punt-ist, n.

punt, n., a point in some games of chance. — F. ponte, fr. Sp. punto, 'point; point on dice or cards', fr. L. pūnctum, 'point'. See point, n.

punt, intr. v., to bet against the banker. — F. ponter, fr. ponte. See prec. word.

Derivative: punt-er, n.

punt, tr. v., to kick (the ball dropped from the hands) before it touches the ground; intr. v., to punt a ball. — Of unknown origin.

Derivatives: punt, n., the act of punting a ball, punt-er, n.

punty, n., an iron rod used for manipulating glass. — F. pontil, a dimin. formed fr. L. pūnctum, 'point'. See point, n.

puny, adj., 1) (obsol.) puisne; 2) weakly. — F. puiné, fr. MF. puisné, 'born afterward', fr. OF. puisne, fr. puis, 'after', and ne, 'born'. OF. (= F.) puis derives fr. L. posteā, 'afterward', which is compounded of post, 'after' (see post-) and eā,

'there' (prop. abl. of ea, 'she', fem. of is, 'he'; see idem). OF. ne (F. né) derives fr. L. nātus, pp. of nāscor, nāsci, 'to be born'; see natal. Cp. puisne, which is a doublet of puny.

pup, n., puppy. — Abbreviation of puppy.

Derivative: pup, intr. v., to bring forth young (said of a bitch).

pupa, n., the form of insects between the stages of larva and imago (entomol.) — L. pūpa, 'girl; doll, puppet', fem. of pūpus, 'boy, child', rel. to puer, 'boy, child'. See puerile and cp. pupil, puppet, puppy.

Derivatives: pup-al, adj., pup-ate, intr. v., pup-ation. n.

pupil, n., a child or young person in school, a scholar; 2) (law) a minor under the care of a guardian. — ME. pupille, fr. MF. (= F.) pupille, masc., fr. L. pūpillus, 'orphan, ward', lit. 'little boy', dimin. of pūpus. See pupa and cp. next word.

Derivatives: pupil(l)-age, n., pupil(l)-ar, adj., pupil(l)-ize, intr. v., pupillary (q.v.)

pupil, n., opening in the iris of the eye. — ME. pupille, 'pupil of the eye', fr. MF. (= F.) pupille, fem., fr. L. pūpilla, prop. 'a little girl', dimin. of pūpa; see pupa and cp. preceding word. In its anatomical sense, pūpilla is a loan translation of Gk.  $\kappa \acute{o} \rho \eta$ , 'girl; pupil of the eye'. The pupil of the eye was so called from the little images ('puppets'), which appear in it. Cp. Plato, Alcibiades, 1, 133a.

Derivative: pupil(l)-ate, adj..

pupillary, adj., pertaining to a pupil or scholar. — L. pūpillāris, 'pertaining to a ward, pupillary', fr. pūpillus, pūpilla, 'orphan, ward'. See pupil, 'scholar', and adj. suff. -ary.

pupillary, adj., pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

— Fr. L. pūpilla, 'pupil of the eye'. See pupil, 'opening in the iris of the eye', and adj. suff.-ary. pupiparous, adj., giving birth to a fully developed larva (entomol.) — Compounded of L. pūpa (see pupa) and -parous.

puppet, n. — ME. popet, fr. OF. poupette, 'puppet', dimin. of poupe (whence F. poupée), fr. VL. puppa, fr. L. pūpa, 'girl; doll, puppet'. See pupa and -et and cp. puppy.

Derivatives: puppet-eer, n., puppet-ism, n., puppet-ize, tr. v., puppet-ry, n.

puppy, n., 1) a young dog; 2) a conceited young man. — ME. popi, fr. MF. poupée, popée (F. poupée), 'doll', fr. VL. puppa, fr. L. pūpa, 'girl; doll, puppet'. See puppet and cp. pup.

Derivatives: puppy, intr. v., puppy-dom, n., puppy-hood, n., puppy-ism, n., puppy-ish, adj.

pur-, pref. — AF. and E. correspondent of OF. por-, pur- (F. pour-), 'for', fr. VL. por-, fr. L. prō, 'before, for'. See 1st pro- and cp. purchase, purlieu, purport, purpresture.

Purana, n., ancient Sanskrit writings of a legendary character. — OI. purānāh, lit. 'ancient, former', whence 'things of old, ancient history, legend', fr. purā, 'formerly, before', which is rel. to Avestic  $par\bar{o}$ , 'before', and cogn. with Gk.  $\pi \acute{a} \rho o \varsigma$ , 'before',  $\pi \rho \acute{o}$ , 'before', Goth.  $fa \acute{u} r a$ , OE. fore, 'before'. See fore, adv., and cp. 1st and 2nd pro-.

purblind, adj., 1) (archaic) wholly blind; 2) partly blind. — Fr. earlier pure-blind, 'completely blind', a hybrid coined fr. pure (fr. F. pur, fr. L. pūrus), and blind (fr. OE. blind).

Derivatives: purblind-ly, adv., purblind-ness, n. purchase, n. — ME. purchas, porchas, fr. OF. porchas, purchas, from the verb purchacier, porchacier. See purchase. v.

purchase, tr. v. — ME. purchasen, porchacen, fr. OF. porchacier, purchacier (F. pourchasser), 'to pursue eagerly', fr. por-, pur- (see pur-) and chacier, 'to hunt, chase'. See chase, v.

Derivatives: purchase, n. (q.v.), purchas-able, adj., purchas-abil-ity, n.

purchaser, n. — ME. purchasour, fr. AF., fr. OF., porchacier, purchacier. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

purdah, n., curtain guarding women from public view in India. — Hind. and Pers. pardah, 'veil'. pure, adj. — ME. pur, pure, fr. OF. (= F.) pur, fr. L. pūrus, 'pure, clean', which is rel. to putus, 'clear, pure', putāre, 'to cleanse, clean', and cogn. with OI. pávatē, punāti, 'purifies, cleanses', pūtāh, 'pure', pūtih, 'purification', pavitār-, 'purifier', MIr. ūr, 'fresh, new', OHG. fowēn, 'to sift'. See putative and cp. purblind, purée, purgatory, purge, purify, depurate, expurgate. Cp. also pious and words there referred to.

Derivatives: pure, adv., pure-, pref. meaning 'purely', pure-ness, n.

purée, n., mash, thick soup. — F., fr. purer, 'to strain, pass through a sieve', fr. L. pūrāre, 'to purify', fr. pūrus. See prec. word.

purfle, tr. v., to decorate with a border of embroidery. — ME. purfilen, fr. OF. porfiler, purfiler, fr. VL. \*prōfilāre, fr. 1st pro- and L. fīlum, 'thread'. See file, 'collection of papers', and cp. profile.

Derivatives: purfl-ed, adj., purfl-er, n., purfl-ing, n., purfl-y, adj.

purgation, n., the act of purging. — ME. purgacioun, fr. OF. purgacion (F. purgation), fr. L. pūrgātiōnem, acc. of pūrgātiō, 'a cleansing, purifying', fr. pūrgātus, pp. of pūrgāre. See purge and -ation.

purgative, adj., tending to purge. — ME. purgatif, fr. MF. (= F.) purgatif (fem. purgative), fr. L. pūrgātīvus, fr. pūrgātus, pp. of pūrgāre. See purge and -ive and cp. compurgation.

Derivative: purgative, n.

purgatory, n. — ME., fr. ML. pūrgātōrium, prop. neut. of the Late L. adj. pūrgātōrius, 'cleansing, purging', fr. L. pūrgātus, pp. of pūrgāre. See purge and subst. suff. -ory.

Derivative: purgatori-al, adj.

purge, tr. and intr. v. — ME. purgen, fr. OF. purgier, purger (F. purger), fr. L. pūrgāre, 'to cleanse, purify', fr. OL. pūrigāre, which is com-

pounded of pūrus, 'pure', and agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead'. See agent, adj., and cp. spurge, expurgate. Cp. also the second element in litigate, navigate,

Derivatives: purge, n., purg-er, n., purg-ing, adi. and n.

purification, n. - MF. (= F.), fr. L. pūrificātiōnem, acc, of pūrificātio, fr. pūrificātus, pp. of pūrificāre. See purify and -ion.

purificatory, adj. - Late L. pūrificātōrius, 'tending to purify', fr. L. pūrificātus, pp. of pūrificāre. See next word and adi. suff. -orv.

purify, tr. v., to make pure; to cleanse. — ME. purifien, fr. OF. (= F.) purifier, fr. L. pūrificāre, 'to make pure, purify', which is compounded of pūrus, 'pure', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make'. See pure and -fv.

Derivative: purifi-er, n.

Purim. n., name of the Jewish festival occurring on the 14th of the Jewish month Adar. — Heb.  $n\bar{u}rim$ , 'lots', pl. of  $p\bar{u}r$ ; which is identified (in the Book of Esther 3: 7, and 9: 24) with haggorál, 'the lot'; perh. a loan word fr. Akkad. pūru, hūru, 'stone, urn', which itself is prob. a loan word fr. Sumeric bur.

purine, purin, n., a white crystalline compound (chem.) — Coined by the German chemist Emil Fischer (1852-1919) from the abbreviation of L. pūrum, neut. of pūrus, 'clean, pure', ML. ūricum, 'uric acid', and chem. suff. -ine, -in. See pure and uric.

purism, n., strict adherence to purity in language. - F. purisme, fr. pur, fr. L. pūrus. See pure and

purist, n., a strict adherent of purity in language. - F. puriste, fr. pur. See prec. word and -ist. Derivatives: purist-ic, purist-ic-al, adjs.

Puritan, n. — Lit. 'a purifier', formed with suff. -an fr. Late L. pūritās. See next word.

Derivatives: puritan-ic, puritan-ic-al, adjs., puritan-ic-al-ly, adv., puritan-ic-al-ness, n., Puritan-ism, n., Puritan-ize, intr. and tr. v., Puritaniz-er, n.

purity, n. — ME. purete, fr. OF. purte, purete (F. pureté), fr. Late L. pūritātem, acc. of pūritās, 'cleanness, purity', fr. L. pūrus. See pure and -ity. purl, n., a twisted thread of gold or silver used for embroidering; inversion of stitches in knitting; tr. and intr. v., to embroider with a thread of gold or silver; to invert stitches in knitting. --Fr. earlier pyrle, prob. fr. It. pirolare, 'to twirl', fr. pirolo, 'a top'. See pirouette.

purl, intr. v., to flow with a murmuring sound; n., a murmuring sound — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. Norw. purla, 'to gush out'.

purl, n., a drink of hot beer. — Perh. another spelling of pearl, used in the sense of 'bubble'. Cp. F. perlé, 'pearled', pp. of perler, 'to pearl, form in pearls', sucre perlé, 'boiled sugar resembling pearls'.

purl, intr. v., to throw, spill (said of a horse); tr. v., to cause to purl. — Another spelling of archaic pirl. 'to spin, revolve'; prob. of imitative origin. Cp. nurl. 'to flow with a murmuring sound'.

Derivative: purl-er, n., a throw, spill,

purlies, n., part of a forest, separated from it after the perambulation of its boundaries (Hist. of Law). — ME. purlewe, fr. AF, puralee, 'perambulation', fr. OF, puraler, 'to go through, perambulate', fr. pur- (see pur-) and aler, 'to go'. See alley, Purlieu was influenced in form by OF. (= F.) lieu, 'place' (see lieu).

purlin, n., a timber resting on the principal rafter and supporting the common rafters. - Of uncertain origin.

purloin, tr. v., to filch. - ME. purloinen, fr. AF. purloigner, fr. OF, porloignier, porloigner, 'to prolong: to retard, delay', fr. Late L. prolongare, 'to lengthen, prolong'. See prolong.

purple, n. — ME, purpel, purpul, dissimilated fr. purpre, purper, fr. OE. purpure, fr. L. purpura, fr. Gk. πορφύρα, 'purple fish, purple dye, purple', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. porphyry, pur-

Derivatives: purple, adj. and tr. and intr. v., purpl-ish, adj. and n., purpl-ish-ness, n., purpl-y, adi.

nurport, n., bearing, tenor, meaning, intention, import. - ME., fr. AF., fr. OF. purport, 'contents, tenor', back formation fr. purporter, 'to contain', fr. pur- (see pur-) and porter, 'to carry'. See port, 'to carry'.

purport, tr. v., to convey the meaning or intention of. — AF. purporter, fr. OF. See purport, n.

purpose, n. — ME. porpos, purpos, fr. OF. porpos, purpos (F. propos), fr. porposer, purposer, 'to propose'. See purpose, v.

purpose, intr. and tr. v. - ME. purposen, fr. OF. porposer, purposer, 'to propose', collateral forms of proposer. See propose, which is a doublet of

Derivatives: purpos-ed, adj., purpose-ful, adj., purpose-ful-ly, adv., purpose-ful-ness, n., purposeless, adj., purpose-less-ly, adv., purpose-lessness, n., purpose-ly, adv., purpos-ive, adj., purpos-ive-ly, adv., purpos-ive-ness, n.

purpresture, n., appropriation of another's land (law), — ME., fr. OF. p(o)urpresture, alteration of p(o) urpresure, p(o) urprisure, fr. p(o) urprise, prop. fem. pp. of p(o) urprendre, 'to take to the detriment of another', fr. p(o)ur- (see pur-) and prendre, fr. L. prendere, 'take'. See prehensile and cp. prize, 'the act of seizing'. For the ending see suff. -ure.

purpura, n., a disease characterized by purple patches on the skin (med.) - L., 'purple dye'. See purple.

Derivative: purpur-ic, adj.

purpure, n., the color purple (heraldry). - ME., fr. OE. purpure. See purple.

purpureal, adj., purple. - Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. purpureus, 'purple-colored, purple', fr. purpura. See purple.

purpurin, purpurine, n., a crystalline compound C..H.O. (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -in, resp. -ine, fr. L. purpura. See purple.

nurr, intr. v. -- Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: purr. n., purr-er, n.

1275

purree, n., a vellow pigment, from which Indian vellow is obtained. — Hind, piūrī, rel. to OI. nītah, 'vellow', which is of uncertain origin.

purse, n. — ME. purs, fr. OE. purs, lit. 'made from leather', fr. Late L. bursa, 'leatherbag', fr. Gk. βύρσα, 'hide'. See burse and cp. words there referred to. For the change of p to b cp. E. gossip, fr. ME. gossib (see gossip and sib).

Derivatives: purse, tr. v., purs-ed, purse-ful, adis., purs-er, n.

purslane, n., name of a plant. — ME, purcelane, purslane, fr. MF, porcelaine, pourcelaine, formed --with change of suff.-fr. L. porcilāca, a var. of portulāca, 'purslane', which derives fr. portula, 'a little door', dimin, of porta, 'gate, door' (see port, 'gate'); so called because its seed-case is provided with a small covering serving as a 'door' for the seeds. Cp. Portulaca.

pursuance, n. — Formed fr. pursue with suff.

pursuant, adj., carrying out, following; according. - ME., fr. MF. porsuïant, pres. part. of porsuir. See pursue and cp. pursuivant.

nursue, tr. and intry. v. — ME. pursuen, fr. AF. pursuer, fr. OF. porsuir, a collateral from of porsivre (F. poursuivre), fr. VL. prosequere, for L. prosequi, 'to follow, pursue'. See pur- and sue and cp. prosecute.

Derivatives: pursu-able, adj., pursu-al, n., pursuance (q.v.), pursuant (q.v.), pursu-er, n.

pursuit, n. — ME., fr. AF. purseute, fr. OF. porsuite (F. poursuite), prop. fem. pp. of porsuir. See pursue.

pursuivant, n., 1) an officer ranking below a herald: 2) a follower, attendant. - ME. pursevant, fr. OF. porsuïant, porsivant (F. poursuivant), pres. part. of porsuir, porsivre, 'to pursue'. See pursue and cp. pursuant.

pursy, adj., stout, puffy. — ME. purseyf, fr. AF. porsif (whence also earlier E. pursive), fr. OF. polsif (F. poussif), fr. polser (F. pousser), 'to push, to breathe with difficulty', fr. L. pulsare, 'to push, beat, strike', freq. of pellere (pp. pulsus), 'to beat, strike, knock, push, drive'. See pulse, 'throb', and cp. push.

Derivative: pursi-ness, n.

pursy, adj., pursed, wrinkled up, puckered. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. purse, v. See purse. purtenance, n., an appurtenance. — ME. purtenaunce, lit. 'that which pertains (to something)', alter. (prob. due to the change of suff. perto pur-) of MF. partenance, pertinence. See purand pertinence and cp. appurtenance.

purulence, purulency, n., quality of being purulent. - Formed from next word with suff. -ce,

purulent, adj., consisting of, or resembling, pus.

— L. pūrulentus, 'festering, mattery', fr. pūs. gen, pūris, 'matter, pus', See pus and -ulent, Derivative: purulent-lv, adv.

purusha, n., the original man, the soul of universe (Hinduism) - OI. púrusah, 'man', of uncertain

purvey, tr. v., to supply (food or provisions): intr. v., to make provision, prepare. — ME. porveien, purveien, fr. AF, porveire, purveire, fr. OF, porveeir, porveoir (F. pourvoir), 'to provide', fr. L. providere. See provide. For the pref. see

purveyance, n. - ME. porveance, purveiaunce, fr. OF, porveance, purveance, fr. porveeir, porveoir, See prec, word and -ance.

purveyor, n. - ME. purveour, fr. OF. porveor, purveor. See purvey and agential suff. -or.

purview, n., 1) the body of an act or bill; 2) scope, range. — AF, purveü, fr. OF, porveü (F. pourvu), 'provided', pp. of OF. porveier (F. pourvoir), 'to provide' (see purvey, provide). AF. purveu occurred esp. in the legal phrases purveü est, 'it is provided', and purveü que, 'provided that', whence the substantial use of E. purview in the sense of 'proviso, provision'.

purwannah, n., an order; a royal letter or grant (Anglo-Indian). — Hind. parwānah, fr. Pers. parwānah, 'order'.

pus, n., vellowish matter produced by an infection. - L. pūs, 'viscous matter, pus', rel. to pūtēre, 'to stink, be rotten', puter, putridus, 'foul, rotten', fr. I.-E. base \*pu-, 'to rot, stink', whence also OI. pūyati, 'rots, stinks', pūtih, 'stinking, foul', Gk. πύον, πῦον, 'discharge from a sore: matter', πύθειν, 'to cause to rot', Goth. fūls, OE. fūl, 'foul'. See foul, adj., and cp. words there referred to.

Pusevism, n., another name for Oxford Tractarianism, mostly used contemptuously. - Named after one of the leaders, E. Bouverie Pusey (1800-82). For the ending see suff. -ism.

Pusevite, n., a Tractarian. - See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite.

push, tr. and intr. v. - ME. posshen, pusshen, fr. OF. polser, poulser (F. pousser), earlier poulser, fr. L. pulsare, 'to push, beat, strike', freq. of pellere (pp. pulsus), 'to beat, strike, knock, push, drive'. See pulse, 'throb' and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also pousse-café, poussette, repoussé.

Derivatives: push, n., push-able, adj., push-er, n., push-ful, adj., push-ful-ly, adv., push-ful-ness, n., push-ing, adj. and n., push-ing-ly, adv., push-

pusillanimity, n., cowardliness; faintheartedness. - ME. pusillanimite, fr. MF. (= F. pusillanimité), fr. Eccles. L. pusillanimitatem, acc. of pusillanimitās, 'faintheartedness', fr. pusillanimis. See next word and -ity.

pusillanimous, adj., cowardly; fainthearted. ---Eccles. L. pusillanimis, 'fainthearted', fr. L. pusillus, 'very small', and animus, 'mind'. The first element is a dimin. of OL. pūsus, 'boy', which is rel to L. puer, 'boy, child'; see puerile. For the second element see animus, for the ending see -ous.

Derivatives: pusillanimous-ly, adv., pusillanimous-ness. n.

puss, n., a cat. — Imitative of the spitting of a cat. — Cp. Du. poes, Norw. puse, Ir. and Gael. pus, Alb. piso, Ruman. pisică, Tamil pusie, pusei, 'cat'.

pussy, n., a pet name for a cat. — Dimin. of puss.

For the ending see dimin suff. -v.

pussyfoot, intr. v., to move stealthily. — The proper meaning is 'to tread stealthily like a cat'. See pussy and foot.

pustulant, adj., producing pustules. — Late L. pustulāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of pustulāre. See next word and -ant.

pustulate, tr. v., to form into pustules; intr. v., to form pustules. — Late L. pustulātus, pp. of pustulāre, 'to blister, cause blisters', fr. L. pustula. See pustule and verbal suff. -ate.

pustulate, adj., covered with pustules. — Late L. pustulātus. See pustulate, v.

pustulation, n. — Late L. pustulātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a breaking out into pustules', fr. pustulātus, pp. of pustulāre. See pustulate, v., and -ion.

pustule, n. — ME., fr. L pustula, 'blister, pimple, pustule', from the I.-E. imitative base \*pu-, \*phū-, 'to blow, swell', whence also OI. pupphusáh, 'lung', phut-karōti, 'blows, shouts', Gk. φῦσα, 'pair of bellows; breath, blast, wind, bubble', φῦσᾶν, 'to blow', Lith. pūčiù, pũsti, 'to blow, swell', Lith. pūslē, Lett. pūslis, 'bladder', Lett. pūsma, 'breath', OSlav. puchati, 'to blow', ON. fjūk, 'snowstorm'. Cp. Physalia, Physeter, emphysema. Cp. also prepuce. For the ending see suff. -ule.

Derivative: pustul-ar, adj.

put, tr. and intr. v. — ME. puten, putten, fr. OE. putian, a collateral form of potian, 'to push, throw', rel. to MDu. pote, 'scion, plant', Du. poten, 'to plant', Dan putte, 'to put', Icel. pota, 'to poke'. The original sense of all these words was 'to push, thrust'. Cp. potter, 'to dawdle'. Cp. also putt.

Derivatives: put, n., putt-er, n., putt-ing, verbal

putamen, n., the hard stone of certain soft-fleshed fruits, such as peach, plum, cherry (bot.) — L. putāmen, gen. -inis, 'that which falls off in trimming or pruning, clippings, waste; shell, peel', fr. putāre, 'to trim, prune, lop, clean, cleanse'. See putative. For the ending see suff. -men.

putaminous, adj. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. putāmen, gen. -inis. See prec. word.

putanism, n., harlotry, prostitution. — F. putanisme, fr. putain, 'harlot', fr. OF. pute, prop. fem. of the adj. put, 'dirty, bad', orig. 'rotten, foul', fr. L. pūtidus, fr. pūtēre, 'to stink'. Cp. OProvenç. put, 'bad', and puta, putan, 'harlot', and see pus and -ism. Cp. also putois.

putative, adj., presumed; reputed. — ME., fr. Late L. putātīvus, fr. L. putātus, pp. of putāre, 'to trim, prune, lop, clean, cleanse; to think over, consider, reckon, count', which is prob. rel. to puteus, 'well, pit' (lit. 'a hole cut'), and to pavīre, 'to beat, ram, tread down'. Cp. compute, count, 'to reckon', deputy, dispute, impute, repute. Cp. also pit, putamen, puteal, amputate. Cp. also pave. Cp. also pure. For the ending of putative see suff. -ive. For the sense development of L. putāre cp. L. caedere, 'to cut, lop, cut down', whence dēcīdere, 'to cut off; to decide'.

Derivative: putative-ly, adv.

puteal, n., a curb round the mouth of a well (archit.) — L., fr. puteus, 'a well'. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al and cp. pit. Cp. also pozzolana. putid, adj., rotten. — L. pūtidus, fr. pūtēre, 'to stink, be rotten'. See pus.

Derivatives: putoid-ly, adv., putid-ness, n.

putlog, n., a horizontal piece of timber in scaffolding. — Prob. compounded of the verb put and log, 'a heavy piece of wood'.

Derivative: putlog, tr. v.

putois, n., a brush used in decorating pottery. — F. putois, 'polecat', fr. OF. put, 'stinking, rotten', fr. L. pūtēre (see putanism); so called because orig. made of polecat's hair.

Putorius, n., a subgenus of mammals of the musteline family including the polecats (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. pūtor, 'a foul smell, stench', from the stem of pūtēre, 'to stink'. See pus and cp. putois, putanism.

putrefacient, adj., putrefactive. — L. putrefaciëns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of putrefacere. See putrefactive and -ent.

putrefaction, n. — ME. putrefaccion, fr. L. putrefactio, gen. -onis, fr. putrefactus, pp. of putrefacere. See next word and -ion.

putrefactive, adj., putrefying. — MF. (= F.) putrefactif (fem. putrefactive), fr. L. putrefactus, pp. of putrefacere, 'to make rotten', which is compounded of putrere, 'to be rotten', and facere, 'to make, do'. See putrid, fact and -ive. putrefy, tr. v., to make rotten; intr. v., to become rotten. — ME. putrefien, fr. MF. (= F.) putrefier, fr. L. putrefacere. See prec. word and -fy. Derivative: putrefi-er, n.

putrescence, also putrescency, n., state of being putrescent. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

putrescent, adj., becoming putrid. — L. putrēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of putrēscere, 'to become rotten, to molder, decay', inchoative of putrēre, 'to be rotten'. See putrid and -escent.

putrescible, adj., capable of becoming putrid. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. L. putrescere. See prec. word.

Derivatives: putrescible, n., putrescibil-ity, n. putrescine, n., a crystalline ptomaine found in putrid animal food (biochem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -ine fr. L. putrescere. See putrescent.

putrid, adj., rotten, decayed. — L. putridus, fr. putrēre, 'to be rotten', fr. puter, 'rotten', fr. pūtēre, 'to be rotten', which is rel. to pūs, gen. pūris, 'pus, matter'. See pus and 1st suff. -id and cp. putanism, putid, putois, Putorius. Cp. also olla podrida and potpourri.

Derivatives: putrid-ity, n., putrid-ly, adv., putrid-ness. n.

Putsch, n., revolt, riot. — G., a Swiss dialect word, lit. meaning 'thrust, shock'; of imitative origin.

putt, n., the act of hitting the ball into the hole (golf); putt, tr. v., to hit (the ball) into the hole; intr. v., to play a putt. — From the verb put. Derivatives: putt-er, n., putt-ing, n.

puttee, puttie, n., strip of cloth worn as a gaiter.

— Hind. paṭṭī, 'strip of cloth, bandage', fr. OI.
paṭṭah. of s.m.

Derivative: puttee, puttie, tr. v.

putti, n. pl, figures of naked Cupids. — It., pl. of putto, 'a small boy', fr. L. pūtus, 'boy', which is rel. to puer, 'boy'. See puerile.

putty, n. — Fr. F. potée, 'potful; putty', fr. pot, 'pot'. Cp. F. potée d'étain, 'putty powder', and see pot. 'vessel'.

Derivative: putti-er, n.

puy, n., a hill of volcanic origin. — F., fr. L. podium, 'a height, balcony', prop. 'support', fr. Gk. πόδιον, dimin. of πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See podium.

puzzle, n. — Of uncertain origin; possibly aphetic for opposal, in the sense of 'question, problem'. Cp. pose, 'to puzzle'.

Derivatives: puzzle, tr. and intr. v., puzzl-ed, adj., puzzl-ed-ly, adv., puzzl-ed-ness, n., puzzledom, n., puzzle-ment, n., puzzl-er, n., puzzl-ing, adj., puzzl-ing-ly, adv., puzzl-ing-ness, n.

puzzolana, n. - See pozzolana.

py-, form of pyo- before a vowel.

Pyanepsia, n. pl., a festival in honor of Apollo held on the 7th of the month Pyanepsion (Greek religion). — Gk. Πυανέψια (pl.), lit. 'the feast of cooking beans', fr. πύανος, 'bean', which is of uncertain origin' and ἔψειν, 'to boil, cook', which is cogn. with Arm. ep'em, I cook'; so called because at this festival a dish of pulse was offered to Apollo.

Pyanepsion, n., the 4th month of the Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to October-November). — Gk. Πυανεψιών, fr. Πυανέψια. See prec. word.

pycn-, form of pycno- before a vowel.

Pycanthemum, n., a genus of plants, the mountain mint (bot.) — ModL., compounded of pycn- and Gk. ἄνθεμον, 'flower', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See anther.

pycnidium, n., a spore-bearing receptacle occurring in certain fungi (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. πυχνός (see pycno-) and suff. -idium. Derivative: pycnidi-al, adj.

pycno-, before a vowel pycn-, combining form meaning 'close, thick, dense', as in pycnometer.

— Gk. πυχνο-, πυχν-, fr. πυχνός, 'close, solid, thick, dense', fr. πύχα, 'thickly, solidly' (whence πυχάζειν, 'to crowd together, condense'), which is cogn. with Avestic pusā-, 'headband', Alb. puϑ, 'I kiss', prop. 'I embrace'; not rel. to πυξ, 'with the elenched fist'. Cp. pyknic.

pycnometer, n., an instrument for measuring the density of liquids or solids. — Compounded of pycno- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

pycnostyle, adj., having columns arranged closely together (arch.) — L. pycnostylos, fr. Gk. πυκνόστυλος, 'close-columned', fr. πυκνός (see pycno-) and στύλος, 'column'. See style, 'gnomon'.

pyel-, form of pyelo- before a vowel.

**pyelitis**, n., inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk, πύελος. See next word.

pyelo-, before a vowel pyel-, combining form denoting the pelvis of the kidney. — Gk. πυελο-, πυελ-, fr. πύελος, 'basin, trough, vat', dissimilated fr. \*πλύελος, which is rel. to πλύνειν, 'to wash, clean', fr. I.-E. base \*pleu-, 'to flow, swim', whence also πλέειν, 'to swim', L. pluvia, 'rain'. See flow and cp. pluvial.

pyemia, pyaemia, n., a form of blood poisoning (med.) — Medical L., fr. F. pyoémie, which was coined by the French physician Pierre-Adolphe Piorry (1794-1879), fr. Gk. πύον or πῦον, 'pus', and αξμα, 'blood'. See pyo, hemal and 1st -ia. Derivative: py(a)em-ic, adj.

pyg-, form of pygo- before a vowel.

pygal, adj., pertaining to the region of the rump.

— Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. πῦγή, 'rump', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. pygidium.

pygarg, n. (obsol.), 1) a kind of antelope, prob. the addax; 2) the osprey.—L. pygargus, fr. Gk.  $\pi \bar{\upsilon} \gamma \alpha \rho \gamma \sigma \varsigma$ , 'white rump', which is compounded of  $\pi \bar{\upsilon} \gamma \dot{\eta}$ , 'rump' (see prec. word), and ἄργος, 'white'. See argent.

pygidium, n., the posterior part of the body, esp. in insects (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. Gk.  $\pi \bar{\nu} \gamma i \delta i \nu$ , dimin. of  $\pi \bar{\nu} \gamma \dot{\gamma}$ , 'rump'. See pygal and -idium.

Derivative: pygidi-al, adj.

pygmaean, pygmean, adj., pygmy. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. pygmaeus. See next word.

pygmy, n., one of a fabulous race of dwarfs in Greek mythol.; a dwarf. — L. pygmaeus, fr. Gk. πυγμαῖος, lit. 'a πυγμή tall', fr. πυγμή, 'fist; the measure of the distance from the elbow to the knuckles', rel. to πύξ, 'with clenched fist', and cogn. with L. pūgnus, 'fist'. See pugnacious and cp. pugilism.

pygo-, before a vowel pyg-, combining form denoting the rump. — Gk.  $\pi\bar{\nu}\gamma$ o-,  $\pi\bar{\nu}\gamma$ -, fr.  $\pi\bar{\nu}\gamma\dot{\gamma}$ , 'rump'. See pygal.

pyic, adj., pertaining to pus. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. πύον or πῦον, 'pus'. See pyo-. pyjamas, n. pl. — See pajamas. pyknic, adj., fat, plump. — Formed with suff.
-ic fr. Gk. πυκνός, 'close, thick, dense'. See

pyle-, before a vowel pyl-, combining form denoting the portal vein. — Gk. πυλη-, πυλ-, fr. πύλη, 'gate'. See pylon.

pylic, adj., pertaining to the portal vein. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

pylon, n., the gateway to a temple in ancient Egypt. — Gk. πυλών, 'gateway to a temple or another building', fr. πύλη, 'gate', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. pyle-, pylorus, propylaeum, tetrapylon.

pyloro,- before a vowel pylor-, combining form denoting the pylorus. — See next word.

pylorus, n., the lower orifice of the stomach (anat.) — Late L., fr. Gk. πυλωρός, 'gatekeeper', which is compounded of πύλη, 'gate', and -ωρός, 'watcher, guardian', lit, 'seer', fr. ὁρᾶν, 'to see', but influenced in form by ὤρᾶ, 'care, heed'; see pylon and ware, 'alert'. Galen called the lower orifice of the stomach στενότης, lit. 'narrowness', but compared it with the gatekeeper, πυλωρός, whence its name in modern anatomy.

Derivative: pylor-ic, adj.

**pyo-,** before a vowel **py-,** combining form meaning 'pus'. — Gk. πυο-, πυ-, fr. πύον or πῦον, 'pus', which is rel. to πύθειν, 'to rot', and cogn. with L.  $p\bar{u}s$ , 'viscous matter, pus',  $p\bar{u}t\bar{e}re$ , 'to be rotten'. See **pus** and cp. **Pythium**.

pyogenesis, n., the formation of pus (med.) — Medical L., compounded of pyo- and Gk. γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, race, descent'. See genesis.

pyogenic, pyogenetic, adj. — See prec. word and -genic, resp. -genetic.

pyoid, adj., resembling pus. — Gk. πυοειδής, compounded of πύον or πῦον, 'pus' and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See pyo- and -oid. pyorrhea, pyorrhoea, n., a discharge of pus (med.) — Medical L., compounded of pyo- and -rrhea. Derivative: pyorrhe-al, adj.

**pyosis**, n., suppuration (*pathol*.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -osis fr. Gk. πύον or πύον, 'pus'. See **pyo**-.

pyr-, form of pyro- before a vowel.

Pyracantha, n. pl., a genus of thorny shrubs of the apple family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πυράκανθα, name of a shrub, compounded of Gk. πῦρ, 'fire' and ἄκανθα, 'thorn, thorny plant'. See pyre and acantha.

pyralidid, pyralid, adj., pertaining to the family Pyralididae. — See next word.

Pyralididae, n. pl., a family of moths (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -ideae fr. Gk. πυραλίς, πυραλλίς, name of an insect, fr. πῦρ, 'fire' (see pyre); so called because it was supposed to be able to live in fire.

pyramid, n. — L. pÿramis, gen. -idis, fr. Gk. πῦραμίς, gen -ίδος, which was prob. formed

Derivatives: pyramid, intr. and tr. v., pyramidal, adj., pyramidal-ly, adv., pyramid-wise, adv. pyran, n., an isomeric cyclic compound, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O (chem.) — Abbreviation of pyrokoman. See pyrone.

pyrargyrite, n., a sulfide of antimony and silver, Ag<sub>8</sub>SbS<sub>3</sub> (mineral.) — Compounded of Gk. πῦρ, 'fire', ἄργυρος, 'silver' and subst. suff. -ite. See pyr- and argent.

pyre, and argent.

pyre, n. — L. pyra, fr. Gk. πυρά, 'funeral pyre', fr. πῦρ, gen. πυρός, 'fire', which is cogn. with OE. fyr, etc., 'fire'. See fire and cp. antipyrin, apyretic, apyrexia, empyreal, empyreuma, pyrites, pyrosis, pyrrhic, adj., pyrrho-, pyrrole. Cp. L. burrus, 'red', fr. Gk. πυρρός, 'flame-colored, yellowish red', which is assimilated fr. \*πυρσός, fr. πῦρ, 'fire'; see Borachio, burrito, burro, sbirro. (The change of Greek  $\pi$  to Latin b is prob. due to Etruscan influence; cp. box, 'the tree').

pyrene, n., a white hydrocarbon,  $C_{16}H_{10}$ . — Formed with suff. -ene fr. Gk.  $\pi\tilde{\upsilon}\rho$ , 'fire'. See nyre.

pyrene, n., the stone of a drupelet. — Gk.  $\pi \bar{\nu} \rho \acute{\eta} \nu$ , 'stone of a fruit', rel. to  $\pi \bar{\nu} \rho \acute{\rho} \varsigma$ , 'corn, wheat', and cogn. with OE. fyrs, 'furze'. See furze and cp. the second element in Agropyron, Diospyros, Fagopyrum, Melampyrum.

pyreno-, before a vowel pyren-, combining form meaning 'stone of a fruit'. as in pyrenoid, Pyrenomycetes. — Gk. πῦρηνο-, πῦρην-, fr. πῦρήν, gen. πῦρῆνος. See prec. word.

pyrenoid, adj., resembling a fruit stone. — Compounded of pyreno- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Pyrenomycetes, n. pl., a class of fungi (bot.) — ModL., compounded of pyreno- and Gk. μύκης, gen. μύκητος, 'fungus'. See -mycetes.

Pyrethrum, n., a genus of plants; the chrysanthemum (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πύρεθρον, 'the feverfew', fr. πῦρ, 'fire'; see pyre and cp. next word; so called because of its medicinal qualities. For sense development cp. feverfew. Cp. pellitory, 'pyrethrum'.

pyretic, adj., pertaining to fever; feverish (med.)
— Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. πυρετός, 'burning heat, fever', fr.  $\pi \tilde{\nu} \rho$ , 'fire'. See pyre.

**pyreto-.** combining form meaning 'fever', as in pyretology. — Gk. πυρετο-, fr. πυρετός. See prec. word.

pyretology, n., that branch of medicine which treats of fever. — Lit. 'the study of fever', fr. pyreto- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner), one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivative: pyretolog-ist, n.

pyretotherapy, n., the treatment of disease by the artificial induction of fever. — See pyreto- and therapy.

Pyrex, n., a type of glass resisting to heat. — A coined trade name.

pyrexia, n., fever (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk.

πυρέσσειν, fut. πυρέξω, 'to be feverish', fr. πυρετός. 'fever'. See pyreto- and 1st -ia.

Derivatives: pyrexi-al, pyrex-ic, pyrex-ic-al, adis.

pyrgeometer, n., an instrument for measuring radiation from the earth. — Coined fr. Gk.  $\pi \ddot{\nu}$ , 'fire',  $\gamma \ddot{\eta}$ , 'the earth' and  $\mu \acute{\epsilon} \tau \rho \nu \nu$ , 'measure'. See pyre, geo- and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

pyrheliometer, n., an instrument for measuring solar radiation. — Coined fr. Gk. πῦρ, 'fire', ἥλιος, 'sun' and μέτρον, 'measure'. See pyre, helio- and -meter.

pyridine, n., a liquid obtained by distillation of coal tar and bone oil,  $C_6H_5N$  (chem.) — Coined fr. Gk.  $\pi \tilde{\nu} \rho$ , 'fire' (see pyre), and suff. -idine. pyriform, adj., pear-shaped. — ML. pyriformis, fr. ML. pyrum, for L. pīrum, 'pear', and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See pear and form, n. pyrite, n., a metallic iron disulfide, FeS<sub>a</sub> (mineral.)

**pyrites,** n., any of various metallic sulfides. — L., fr. Gk. πυρΐτης, 'of fire', in πυρΐτης λίθος, 'firestone, a stone that strikes fire', fr. πῦρ, 'fire'. See **pyre** and subst. suff. -ite.

Derivatives: pyrit-ic, pyrit-ic-al, adjs.

- See next word.

pyritiferous, adj., containing pyrites. — See prec. word and -ferous.

**pyro-,** before a vowel **pyr-,** combining form meaning 'fire'. — Gk. πυρο-, πυρ-, fr. πῦρ, gen. πυρός, 'fire'. See **pyre**.

pyrochemical, adj., pertaining to chemical changes caused by high temperature. — Compounded of pyro- and chemical.

Derivative: pyrochemical-ly, adv.

pyrogallol, n., a crystalline poisonous compound,  $C_6H_4(OH)_3$  (chem.) — Coined fr. pyrogallic (acid) and suff. -ol; so called because first prepared (by Schele in 1786) by heating gallic acid. See pyro- and gallic.

**pyrogenic**, adj., producing heat or fever. — Compounded of **pyro**- and -genic.

**pyrography**, n., the process of producing a design on wood with a hot iron. — Lit. 'writing with fire', fr. **pyro**- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivatives: pyrograph-er, n., pyrograph-ic, adj. Pyrola, n., a genus of plants, the wintergreen (bot.)—ModL., a dimin. formed fr. Pyrus (q.v.) Pyrolaceae, n. pl., a family of trees (bot.)—Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae.

pyrolaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. pyrolatry, n., fire worship. — Compounded of pyro- and Gk. -λατρεία, -λατρεία, fr. λατρεία, 'worship'. See -latry.

**pyroligneous,** adj., obtained by dry distillation from wood. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk.  $\pi$ ῦρ, gen.  $\pi$ υρός, 'fire', and L. *lignum*, 'wood'. See **pyre** and **ligneous**.

pyrology, n., the study of heat. — Compounded of pyro- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: pyrolog-ic-al, adj., pyrolog-ist, n. pyrolusite, n., manganese dioxide, MnO<sub>2</sub> (mine-ral.) — G. Pyrolusit, compounded of pyro- and Gk. λούειν, 'to wash', which is cogn. with L. lavāre, 'to wash' (see lave); so called because it is used as glass soap. The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ττης; see subst. suff. -ite.

pyrolysis, n., decomposition by heat (chem.) — Compounded of pyro- and Gk. λύσις, 'loosing, releasing'. See -lysis.

pyrolytic, adj., pertaining to pyrolysis. — Compounded of pyro- and Gk. -λυτικός, fr. λυτικός, 'able to loose, loosing'. See -lytic and cp. prec. word.

pyromancy, n., divination by fire. — ME. piromancie, fr. OF. (= F.) piromancie, fr. Late L. pyromantia, fr. Gk. πυρομαντεία, fr. πῦρ, gen. πυρός, 'fire', and μαντεία, 'divination'. See pyro- and -mancy.

pyromania, n., a morbid tendency to set things on fire. — Compounded of pyro- and Gk.  $\mu\alpha\nu\ell\bar{\alpha}$ , 'madness, frenzy'. See mania.

pyromaniac, n. — Compounded of pyro- and ML. maniacus. See maniac.

Derivative: pyromaniac-al, adj.

pyrometer, n., an instrument for measuring high temperatures. — Coined by the Dutch physicist Pieter van Musschenbroek (1622-1761) fr. Gk. πῦρ, gen. πυρός, 'fire', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See pyro- and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: pyrometr-ic-al, adj., pyrometr-y, n. pyrone, n., a cyclic compound C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(chem.) — Abbreviation of pyrokoman, a word coined fr. pyro- and Gk. χομᾶν, 'to let the hair grow long', fr. χόμη, 'hair, foliage, tail of a comet'. See coma, 'a tuft of hairs'.

pyrope, n., a variety of deep, fiery red garnet (mineral.) — ME. pirope, fr. OF. pirope (F. pyrope),
L. pyrōpus, fr. Gk. πυρωπός, lit. 'fiery eye', compounded of πυρ, 'fire' and ὤψ, gen. ἀπός, 'eye'. See pyro- and -opia.

pyrophobia, n., a morbid fear of fire (med.) — Medical L., compounded of pyro- and -phobia. pyrophoric, pyrophorous, adj., igniting spontaneously. — Lit. 'fire-bearing', fr. Gk. πυροφόρος, fr. πῦρ, gen. πυρός, 'fire', and -φόρος, 'bearing'. See pyre, -phore and -ic, resp. -ous.

pyrophorus, n., any substance that ignites spontaneously. — ModL. See prec. word.

pyrophotometer, n., an instrument for measuring very high temperatures. — Compounded of pyro- and photometer.

pyrosis, n., heartburn (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πύρωσις, 'a burning', fr. πυροῦν, 'to burn', fr. πῦρ, 'fire'. See pyre and -osis.

pyrostat, n., a thermostat, esp. one for high temperatures. — Coined fr. pyro- and -stat, on analogy of thermostat (q.v.)

pyrotechnic, pyrotechnical, adj., pertaining to fireworks. — Compounded of pyro- and Gk. τεχ-νιχός, 'made by art', fr. τέχνη, 'art'. See technic, resp. also adj. suff. -al.

pyrotechnics 1280

pyrotechnics, n., the art of making fireworks. — See prec. word and -ics.

pyrotechny, n., pyrotechnics. — See prec. word and -v (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

pyrotic, adj., caustic. — Gk. πυρωτικός, 'pertaining to burning', fr. πυροῦν, 'to burn', fr. πῦρ, 'fire'. See pyre and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: pyrotic, n.

pyrotoxin, n., a toxin causing fever (med.) — Coined fr. pyro- and toxin.

pyroxene, n., a mineral composed especially of calcium and magnesium (mineral.) — F. pyroxène, coined by the French mineralogist Abbé René Just Haüy (1745-1822) in 1796 fr. Gk. πῦρ, 'fire', and ξένος, 'stranger' (see pyro- and xeno-); he so called it from the erroneous notion that the mineral does not occur in igneous rocks.

pyroxenite, n., an igneous rock containing pyroxene, but without olivine (petrogr.) — Formed fr. prec. word with subst. suff. -ite.

pyroxylin, also pyroxyline, n., a cellulose nitrate mixture (chem.) — F. pyroxyline, coined by the French chemist Théophile-Jules Pelouze (1807-67) in 1836 fr. pyro-, Gk. ξύλον, 'wood' (see xylo-), and chem. suff. -ine.

pyrrh-, form of pyrrho- before a vowel.

pyrrhic, n., an old Greek war dance. — L. pyrrhicha, fr. Gk. πυρρίχη (scil. δρχησις), name of an old Greek war dance, so called after Πύρριχος, the inventor of this dance. The name Πύρριχος lit. means 'reddish', fr. πυρρός, 'flame-colored'; see pyrrho- and -ic.

**pyrrhic**, adj., pertaining to the pyrrhic dance. — L. pyrrhichius, fr. Gk. πυρρίχιος, fr. πυρρίχη. See prec. word.

**pyrrhic**, n., a foot of two short syllables (*prosody*) — Fr. L. *pyrrhichius* ( $p\bar{e}s$ ), fr. Gk. πυρρίχιος (πούς), 'pyrrhic measure or foot', prop. 'the measure of the pyrrhic dance'. See prec. word. Derivative: *pyrrhic*, adj., pertaining to the pyrrhic foot.

Pyrrhic, adj., pertaining to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. — Fr. L. Pyrrhicus, fr. Gk. Πυρρικός, fr. Πύρρος, 'Pyrrhus'. — Pyrrhic victory is a victory gained at a ruinous cost; so called in allusion to the victory of Pyrrhus over the Romans at Heraclea (279 B.C.E.)

pyrrho-, before a vowel pyrrh-, combining form meaning 'red'. — Gk. πυρρο-, fr. πυρρός (for \*πυρσός), 'reddish, red', lit. 'flame-colored', fr. πῦρ, 'fire'. See pyre and cp. pyrrhic, adj. Cp. also burro, sbirro.

Pyrrhonic, adj., pertaining to Pyrrhonism. — L. Pyrrhōneus, fr. Pyrrhō, fr. Gk. Πύρρων, a philosopher of Elis. See next word. For the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

Pyrrhonism, n., the sceptical system of philosophy founded by Pyrrho of Elis (about 360-275 B.C.E.) See prec. word and -ism.

Pyrrhonist, n., an adherent of Pyrrhonism. — See prec. word and -ist.

Derivative: Pyrrhonist-ic, adj.

pyrrhotite, also pyrrhotine, n., a magnetic iron sulfide, FeS (chem.) — G. Pyrrhotin, formed with suff. -ine, '-ine' (see chem. suff. -ine), fr. Gk. πυρρότης, 'redness', fr. πυρρός, 'reddish, red'; see pyrrho-. Pyrrhotite was formed with change of suff. (see subst. suff. -ite) fr. pyrrhotine.

pyrrole, pyrrol, n., a colorless, weakly basic liquid,  $C_4H_6N$  (chem.) — G. Pyrrol, coined fr. Gk. πυρρός, 'reddish, red' and L. oleum, 'oil'. See pyrrho- and oil.

Pyrula, n., a genus of marine mollusks (zool.) — ModL., fr. ML. pyrum, for L. pirum, 'pear' (see pear); so called from the pear-shaped shell.

Pyrularia, n., a genus of plants, the oil nut (bot.)
— ModL., a dimin. formed fr. Pyrus. Cp. prec. word.

Pyrus, n. (bot.) — ML. pyrus, for L. pīrus, 'peartree', which is rel. to pīrum, 'pear'. See pear and cp. prec. word.

pyruvic acid, an organic acid, CH<sub>3</sub>COCOH (chem.) — Pyruvic is a hybrid coined fr. Gk. πῦρ, 'fire', and L. ūva, 'grape'. See pyre, uva and adi. suff. -ic.

Pythagorean, adj. pertaining to Pythagoras of Samos, Greek philosopher of the 6th century B.C.E., or to his philosophy. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Pythagorēus, fr. Gk. Πῦθαγόρειος, fr. Πῦθαγόρας, 'Pythagoras'.

Derivatives: *Pythagorean*, n., an adherent of Pythagoras or of his philosophy, *Pythagoreanism*, n.

Pythagorism, n. — The same as Pythagoreanism. See prec. word and -ism.

Pythia, n., the priestess of Apollo at Delphi (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Πῦθία (scil. ἱέρεια), 'the priestess of Pythian Apollo at Delphi', fem. of Πῦθιος, prop. 'the Belphian', epithet of Apollo, fr. Πῦθώ or Πῦθών, the older name of Delphi and its environs. Cp. Pythian.

Pythiad, n., the time between two celebrations of the Pythian games in ancient Greece (= 4 years).

— Gk. Πῦθιάς, gen. Πῦθιάδος, fr. τὰ Πΰθια (scil. lepά), 'the Pythian games', neut. pl. of Πύθιος, 'Delphian'. See prec. word. and -ad. For the suff. cp. Olympiad.

Pythian, adj., 1) pertaining to Delphi or to the oracle and priestess of Apollo at Delphi; 2) pertaining to the Panhellenic games held at Delphi every four years. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Pythius, fr. Gk. Πύθιος, 'Delphian'. See Pythia. Derivative: Pythian, n., 1) Apollo; 2) Pythia.

Pythium, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. πύθειν, 'to rot', which is rel. to πύον, πῦον, 'pus'. See pyo- and 1st -ium.

pythogenic, pythogenetic, adj., generated by decomposition. — Compounded of Gk. πύθειν, 'to rot' (see prec. word), and -genic, resp. -genetic.

pythogenesis, n., generation by decomposition. — See prec. word and genesis.

Python, n., 1) the huge serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo (Greek mythol.); 2) (not cap.), any

large serpent; 3) (cap.) a genus of snakes (zool.) — L.  $P\bar{y}th\bar{o}$ , the serpent slain by Apollo, fr. Gk.  $\Pi\dot{\omega}\theta\omega\nu$ , of s.m., a name prob. rel. to the place name  $\Pi\bar{\upsilon}\theta\dot{\omega}$ . See Pythia and cp. next word.

python, n., a familiar spirit. — Late L.  $p\bar{y}th\bar{o}$ , 'familiar spirit', fr. Late Gk.  $\pi\dot{v}\vartheta\omega v$ , of s.m., fr. Gk.  $\Pi\dot{v}\vartheta\omega v$ , 'a prophet inspired by Apollo'. This name is prob. identical derivatively with  $\Pi\dot{v}\vartheta\omega v$ , name of the serpent slain by Apollo. See prec. word.

pythoness, n., 1) the priestess of Apollo at Delphi (Greek mythol.) 2) a woman supposed to have the power of divination. — ME. Phitonesse, fr. phitonise (F. pythonisse), 'sorceress', fr. ML. phitōnissa, fr. Late L. pythōnissa, fem. of pythō, 'familiar spirit'. See prec. word and 1st -ess.

Medical L., compounded of py- and Gk.
 -ουρία, fr. οδρον, 'urine'. See -uria.

pyx, n., receptacle for coins. — L. pyxis, fr. Gk. πυξίς, 'box of box wood', πύξος, 'the box tree, box wood'. See box, the tree, and box, 'a receptacle', and cp. pyxidium, pyxis.

Derivative: pyx, tr. v.

Pyxidanthera, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πυξίς, gen. πυξίδος, 'box of box wood', and ἀνθηρός, 'flowery', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See pyx and anther.

pyxidium, n., a capsule. — ModL., fr. Gk. πυξίδιον, dimin. of πυξίς, 'box'. See pyx and -idium. pyxie, n., also pixie, pixy, name of a shrub. — — From Pyxidanthera barbulata, the botanical name of this shrub (see Pyxidanthera).

pyxis, n., a small box. — L., fr. Gk. πυξίς. See pyx.

Q

qoph, n., name of the 19th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — See koph.

qua, conj., as, in the capacity of. — L. quā, abl. fem. of the relative quī, 'who'. See which, who and cp. quaquaversal.

quack, intr. v., to utter a sound like a duck; n., the sound made by a duck. — Of imitative origin. Cp. MDu. quacken, Du. kwaken, G. quaken, OSlav. kvakati, L. coaxāre, 'to croak', Gk. xo-άξ, 'the croaking of frogs', Hitt. akuwakuwash, 'frog', which all are imitative. Cp. also quack-salver.

quack, n. — Abbreviation of quacksalver.

Derivatives: quack, intr. v. and adj., quack-ery, n., quack-ish, adj., quack-ish-ly, adv., quack-y, adi.

quacksalver, n., a fraudulent pretender to medical skill. — Obsol. Du. quacksalver (now kwakzalver), fr. MDu. quacsalver, lit. 'one who quacks or patters about his salves' in trying to sell them, fr. MDu. quacken, quaken (Du. kwaken), 'to quack like a duck' (see quack, v.), and MDu. salven (Du. zalven), 'to rub with ointment', which is rel. to salve, 'to apply a salve to' (q.v.) Cp. G. Quacksalber, Dan. kvaksalver, Swed. kvacksalvare, 'quacksalver', which are of the same origin.

quad, n., quadrat (print.) — Abbreviation of quadrat.

Derivative: auad, tr. v.

quad, n., quadrangle, campus. — Abbreviation of quadrangle.

quad, adj., quadruple. — Abbreviation of quadruple.

Quadi, n. pl., name of a German tribe. — L. Quādi, lit. 'the Speakers'; cp. OE. cweðan, 'to speak, say' (see quoth).

quadr-, combining form, - See quadri-.

quadrable, adj., capable of being squared. — See quadrate, v., and -able.

quadragenarian, 1) adj., forty years old; 2) n., a quadragenarian person. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. quadrāgēnārius, 'forty years old', fr. quadrāgēnī, 'forty each', fr. quadrāgēnīā (for \*quatrā-gintā), 'forty', which is formed fr. quattuor, 'four', with -gintā, a suff. denoting tens. This suff. is cogn. with Gk. -κοντα in τριάκοντα, 'thirty', τεσσαράκοντα, 'forty', etc. See four and cp. quadri-. For the etymology of the Gk. suff. -κοντα, L. suff. -gintā, see penteconta-. Cp. quarantine, cuarenta.

Quadragesima, n., 1) the forty days of Lent; 2) the first Sunday in Lent (*Eccles*.) — ML. quadrāgēsima (scil. diēs), 'the fortieth day', fem. of L. quadrāgēsimus, 'fortieth', fr. quadrāgintā. See quadragenarian.

Derivative: Quadragesim-al, adj.

quadrangle, n., 1) a plane figure having four angles and four sides; 2) a quadrangular building. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. quadrangulum, prop. neut. of the L. adj. quadrangulus, 'having four corners', fr. quadri-, used in compounds in the sense of quattuor, 'four' (see quadri-), and angulus, 'angle, corner'. See angle, 'corner'. Derivative: quadrangl-ed, adj.

quadrangular, adj., having four angles and four sides. — Late L. quadrangulāris, 'having four corners', fr. quadrangulum. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ar.

Derivatives: quadrangular-ly, adv., quadrangular-ness, n.

quadrant, n., the fourth part of a circle (geom.) — ME., fr. L. quadrāns, gen. -antis, 'a fourth part', prop. pres. part. of quadrāre, 'to square'. See quadrate, adj., and -ant and cp. quadri-.

quadrantal, adj., containing the fourth part of a measure. — L. quadrantālis, fr. quadrāns, See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

quadrat, n., a small piece of type metal (print). — See next word.

quadrate, adj., squared; rectangular. — L. quadrātus, 'squared, square', pp. of quadrāre, 'to square; to put in order, complete', fr. quadrus, 'square'. See quadri- and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: quadrate, n. (q.v.), quadrat-ic, quadrat-ic-al, adjs., quadrat-ic-al-ly, adv.

quadrate, n., a square. — L. quadrātum, 'a square, quadrate', prop. neut. of quadrātus, pp. of quadrāre. See quadrate, adj.

quadrate, tr. v., to make square; intr. v., to square (with). — L. quadrātus, pp. of quadrāre. See quadrate, adj.

quadrature, n., the act of squaring. — L. quadrātūra, 'a squaring, quadrature', fr. quadrātus, pp. of quadrāre. See prec. word and -ure.

quadratus, n., name of several square-shaped muscles (anat.) — L. quadrātus, 'squared', pp. of quadrāre. See quadrate, adj.

quadrennial, adj., 1) occurring once every four years; 2) lasting four years. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. quadriennium, 'a period of four years', fr. quadriennis, 'of four years', which is compounded of quadri- and annus, 'year'; see annual. For the change of Latin a (in annus) to e (in quadri-ennium) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

quadri-, quadr-, combining form with the sense 'having four, consisting of four'. — L., rel. to quattuor, 'four', fr. I.-E. \*q"etwor-, \*q"etur, whence also Goth. fidwor, OE. feower, 'four'. See four and cp. quadrant, quadrate, quadrille, 'a square dance', quadroon, quarantine, quarrel, arrow, bolt', quarry, 'a place for excavating stones', quart, quatrain, quire of paper, squad,

squadron, square and the second element in

quadric, adj., of the second degree. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. L. quadra, 'a square', which is rel. to quattuor, 'four', See quadri-.

Derivative: quadric, n.

quadricentennial, n., the four hundredth anniversary of an event; adj., pertaining to a quadricentennial. — Compounded of quadriand centennial.

quadriceps, n., the large extensor muscle of the leg (anat.) — Compounded of quadri- and L. -ceps, fr. caput, 'head' (see capital, adj., and cp. biceps, triceps); so called because it is divided into four parts.

quadrifid, adj., divided into four parts. — L. quadrifidus, lit. 'four-cleft', fr. quadri- and fid, stem of findere (perf. fidi), 'to cleave, split'. See fissile.

quadriga, n., a four-horsed chariot. — L. quadriga, contraction of \*quadrijugae, fem. pl. of \*quadrijugus, 'pertaining to a team of four', compounded of quadri- and the stem of jungere, 'to join'. See join.

quadrigeminal, adj., fourfold. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. quadrigeminus, 'fourfold', fr. quadri- and geminus, 'twin, double'. See Gemini. quadrilateral, adj., four-sided. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. quadrilaterus, which is compounded of quadri- and latus, gen. lateris, 'side'. See lateral.

Derivatives: quadrilateral, n., quadrilateral-ly, adv., quadrilateral-ness, n.

quadrilingual, adj., of four languages; knowing four languages. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. quadri- and L. lingua, 'tongue'. See lingual.

quadriliteral, adj., consisting of four letters. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. quadri- and L. littera, litera, 'letter'. See letter, literal.

quadrille, n., game of cards played by four persons. — F., fr. Sp. cuartillo, fr. cuarto, 'fourth', fr. L. quārtus, of s.m. (see 1st quart); assimilated in form to next word.

quadrille, n., a square dance. — Sp. cuadrilla, fr. cuadro, 'square', fr. L. quadrus, 'square', which is rel. to quattuor, 'four'. See quadri.

Derivative: quadrille, intr. v.

quadrillion, n., 1) in the United States and France, the fifth power of a thousand (i.e. 1 followed by 15 zeros); 2) in Great Britain and Germany, the fourth power of a million (i.e. 1 followed by 24 zeros). — F., formed fr. quadri- on analogy of million (q.v.) Cp. billion and words there referred to.

**quadrinomial**, adj., consisting of four terms (alg.)

— Formed fr. **quadri**- with suff. -nomial on analogy of **binomial** (q.v.)

quadripara, n., a woman who has borne four children (med.) — Medical L., fr. quadri- and L. pariō, parĕre, 'to bring forth'. See parent.

quadripartite, adj., consisting of four parts. — L. quadripartitus, pp. of quadripartire, 'to divide

into four parts', fr. quadri- and partīre, 'to divide into parts', fr. pars, gen. partīs, 'part'. See part. n.

quadriplegia, n., paralysis affecting all the four limbs of the body (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. quadri-, 'four', and Gk. πληγή, 'stroke'; see quadri- and plague. The correct form would be tessaraplegia (fr. Gk. τέσσαρες, 'four', and πληγή, 'stroke').

Derivative: quadripleg-ic, adj.

quadrireme, n., a galley having four banks of oars.— L. quadrirēmis, compounded of quadriand rēmus, 'oar'. See bireme and cp. words there referred to.

**quadrisyllabic**, adj., consisting of four syllables.

— Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. quadri- and L. syllaba. See syllable.

**quadrisyllable**, n., a word of four syllables. — Compounded of **quadri**- and **syllable**.

quadrivalence, quadrivalency, n., the state of being quadrivalent (chem.) — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

quadrivalent, adj., having a valence of four (chem.) — Compounded of quadri- and L. valēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of valēre, 'to have power'. See -valent.

quadrivial, adj., pertaining to the quadrivium. — ML. quadriviālis, fr. quadrivium. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

quadrivium, n., in the Middle Ages, a group of sciences consisting of geometry, astronomy, arithmetic and music. — ML., fr. L. quadrivium, 'place where four roads meet, crossroads', compounded of quadri- and via, 'way, road, path'. See via and cp. trivium.

Derivative: quadrivi-al, adj.

quadroon, n., the child of a mulatto and a white person. — Sp. cuarterón, prop. 'one who has a fourth part of Negro blood', fr. cuarto, 'a fourth part', fr. L. quārtus, 'fourth'; assimilated to words beginning with quadr-. See quadrate, adj., and quart.

quadru-, combining form meaning 'having four, consisting of four'. — L., a var. form of quadri-

quadrumanous, adj., having four hands. — Compounded of quadru- and L. manus, 'hand'. See manual and -ous.

quadruped, n., an animal having four feet; adj., four-footed. — Compounded of quadru- and L. pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See foot and cp. pedal. Derivative: quadruped-al, adj.

quadruple, adj., fourfold. — MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. L. quadruplus, 'fourfold', formed fr. quadruwith-plus, '-fold', on analogy of duplus, 'double'. See double and cp. next word.

Derivatives: quadruple, n., quadrupl-et, n.

quadruple, tr. v., to multiply by four; intr. v., to be multiplied by four. — ME. quadruplen, fr. MF. (= F.) quadrupler, fr. Late L. quadruplare, 'to multiply by four, make fourfold', fr. L. quadruplus. See quadruple, adj.

quadruplex, adj., fourfold; used especially of a telegraph system in which four messages may be sent simultaneously over the wire. — L., formed fr. quadru- with -plex, gen. -plicis, '-fold', on analogy of duplex, gen. duplicis, 'double'. See duplex and cp. next word.

quadruplex, n., an instrument used for sending messages in quadruplex telegraphy. — Fr. quadruplex, adi.

quadruplicate, adj., fourfold. — L. quadruplicātus, pp. of quadruplicāre, 'to make fourfold', fr. quadruplex, gen. quadruplicis. See quadruplex, adj.

Derivative: auadruplicate, n.

quadruplicate, tr. v., to multiply by four. — L. quadruplicātus, pp. of quadruplicāre. See quadruplicate. adi.

quadruplication, n. — Late L. quadruplicātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a making fourfold', fr. L. quadruplicātus, pp. of quadruplicāre. See prec. word and -ion. quaere, v., imper., inquire; n., a query. — L., imper. of quaerere, 'to seek, search for; to ask, inquire'. See query and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: quaere, n., a query.

quaestor, n., any of an order of Roman magistrates. — L., contraction of quaesitor, 'seeker, searcher', fr. quaesitus, pp. of quaerere. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

quaestorial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. quaestorius, 'pertaining to a quaestor', fr. quaestor. See prec. word.

quaestuary, adj., seeking to make profit; n., one who seeks to make profit. — Late L. quaestuārius, 'pertaining to money making, mercenary', fr. L. quaestus, 'gain, acquisition', fr. quaes-, stem of quaerere, 'to seek'. See query and adj. suff. -ary.

quaff, tr. and intr. v., to drink repeatedly or copiously. — Prob. fr. MLG. quassen (whence obsol. E. quass), 'to quaff', through a misreading of ss as ff. In early manuscripts and prints the letters f and s were almost equal in form.

Derivatives: quaff, n., quaff-er, n., quaff-ing-ly, adv.

quag, intr. v., to quake (obsol.) — Prob. a var. of

quag, n., bog, marsh. — Rel. to quag, v.

Derivative: quagg-y, adj.

quagga, n., a South African animal, allied to the zebra. — A Hottentot name of imitative origin. quagmire, n., bog, marsh. — Fr. earlier quakemire, which is compounded of quake and mire. Cp. quag, 'bog, marsh'.

Derivative: quagmir-y, adj.

quahog, also quahaug, n., the N. American clam.

— Of Algonquian origin.

quaich, quaigh, n., a shallow drinking cup. — Gael. cuach, OIr. cūach, fr. Late L. caucus, 'a drinking vessel'. Cp. Gk. καύκα, καυκίον, 'a kind of drinking vessel'.

Quai d'Orsay, the French Foreign Office. - F.,

lit. 'quay of (General) Orsay', name of a quay on the south bank of the Seine in Paris, on which the French Foreign Office is situated.

quail, n., a migratory bird, Coturnix coturnix. — ME. quaille, quaile, fr. OF. quaille (F. caille), fr. ML. quaccola, which is of imitative origin. Cp. Du. kwakkel, and OHG. wahtala, MHG. wachtele, G. Wachtel, OE. wihtel (for \*wahtel), which are also of imitative origin. Cp. Coturnix. (There is no relation between the above Teut. words and OI. vártikā, Gk. ὅρτυξ, 'quail'.)

Derivative: quail-erv, n.

quail, intr. v., to lose heart, to shrink. — Fr. obsol. quail, 'to curdle', fr. ME. quailen, fr. OF. coailler (F. cailler), fr. L. coāgulāre. See coagulate.

quaint, adj. — ME. cointe, queynte, queint, 'well known, skillful, neat, elegant', fr. OF. coint, cointe, 'well known, skillful, neat', fr. L. cognitus, 'well known', pp. of cognōscere, 'to know'. See know and cp. cognition, cognoscible. Cp. also acquaint.

Derivatives: quaint-ly, adv., quaint-ness, n.

quake, intr. v. — ME. quaken, fr. OE. cwacian, prob. of imitative origin. Cp. quag, quagmire. Derivatives: quake, n., quak-er, n., quak-ing, n. and adj., quak-ing-ly, adv.

Quaker, n., the name given to a member of the religious sect calling themselves the Society of Friends, founded by George Fox in 1648-50. — So called by Justice Bennet in 1650, who was warned by Fox 'to quake at the word of the Lord'. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

Derivatives: Quaker-dom, n., Quaker-ish, adj., Quaker-ism, n., Quaker-ize, tr. v., Quaker-ization, n., Quaker-ly, adj. and adv.

qualification, n. — ML. quālificātiō, fr. quālificātus, pp. of quālificāre. See qualify and -ation.

qualificator, n. — ML. quālificātor, formed fr. quālificātus, pp. of quālificāre. See next word and agential suff. -or.

qualify, tr. and intr. v. — MF. (= F.) qualifier, fr. ML. quālificāre, 'to make of a certain quality', which is compounded of L. quālis, 'of what kind', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See quality and -fy.

Derivatives: qualifi-ed, adj., qualifi-er, n., qualify-ing, adj., qualify-ing-ly, adv.

qualitative, adj. — ML. quālitātīvus, 'relating to quality', fr. L. quālitās, gen. -ātis. See next word and -ative.

Derivative: qualitative-ly, adv.

quality, n. — ME. qualite, fr. OF. qualite (F. qualité), fr. L. quālitātem, acc. of quālitās, 'quality', fr. quālis, 'how consituted, of what kind', which derives from the pronominal base \*quo, whence also L. quis? 'who', quid? 'what', qui, quae, quod, 'who, which, what', Goth. has, OE. hwā, 'who'. See who and words there referred to, and cp. the first element in kickshaw. For the ending see suff. -ity. L. quālitās was formed by Cicero fr. quālis as loan translation of Gk.

ποιότης, 'quality', which was coined by Plato fr. ποΐος, 'of what kind'. Cp. L. quantitās, loan translation of Gk. ποσότης (see quantity).

qualm, n., feeling of faintness; scruple. — ME. qualm, 'pestilence, plague', rel. to Du. kwalm, 'thick vapor', G. Qualm, 'smoke, vapor; stupor'; possibly rel. to OE. cwealm, 'death, pestilence, plague', fr. Teut. base \*kwel-an, 'to kill, destroy, die', whence OE. cwelan, 'to die', cwellan, 'to kill'. See quell.

Derivatives: qualm-ish, adj., qualm-ish-ly, adv., qualm-ish-ness, n., qualm-y, adj.

quamash, n. — A var. spelling of camas.

quandary, n., a state of perplexity. — Of uncertain origin.

quandong, quandang, n., a small Australian tree.

— From Australian native name.

quant, n., a pole. — ME. quante, of uncertain origin; possibly derived fr. L. contus, fr. Gk. κοντός, 'pole', which stands in gradational relationship to κεντεῖν, 'to prick, goad', κέντρον, 'horse goad prickle, point'. See center and cp. kent, 'pole'.

quantic, n., a rational, homogeneous function of two or more variables (math.) — Fr. L. quantus, 'how much'. See quantum and adj. suff. -ic. Derivative: quantic-al, adi.

quantification, n. — See next word and -ation. quantify, tr. v., to determine the quantity of. — ML. quantificāre, fr. L. quantus, 'how great'. See quantum and -fy.

Derivatives: quantifi-able, adj., quantifi-er, n. quantitative, adj., pertaining to quantity. — ML. quantitātīvus, fr. L. quantitās. See next word and ativo

Derivatives: quantitative-ly, adv., quantitative-

quantity, n. — ME. quantite, fr. OF. quantite (F. quantité), fr. L. quantitātem, acc. of quantitās, 'greatness, amount, quantity', fr. quantus, 'how great, how much, how many'; see quantum. L. quantitās was formed fr. quantus as loan translation of Gk. ποσότης, fr. πόσος, 'how great, how much'. Cp. L. quālitās, loan translation of Gk. ποιότης (see quality).

quantum, n., quantity; an object that has quantity. — L., neut. of quantus, 'how great, how much, how many', rel. to Umbr. panta = L. quanta); for \*quām-to, fr. quam, 'in what manner, as much as', which is rel. to Oscan pan, Umbr. pane, 'as, as much as', and cogn. with OE.  $h\bar{u}$ , 'how',  $hw\bar{a}$ , 'who'; see how, who, and cp. the first element in quasi. The second element in \*quām-to expresses the idea of greatness, so that E. 'how great' is the literal rendering of L. quantus (= \*quām-to) in accordance with the two elements of this word. Cp. aliquant.

quaquaversal, adj., turning in all directions (said of geological strata). — Formed with adj. suff.
 -al fr. L. quāquāversus, 'turning in whatever direction', which is compounded of L. quāquā, 'wherever', fr. reduplication of quā, 'in what di-

rection', and pp. of vertere, 'to turn'. See qua and version.

Derivative: auaquaversal-lv, adv.

quarantine, n., a period (orig. of forty days) of isolation to prevent the spread of disease. — It. quarantina, fr. quaranta, 'forty', fr. L. quadrāgintā. See quadragenarian and cp. cuarenta. The term goes back to It. quaranta giorni, 'forty days'. Ships coming from the Levant and Egypt were isolated at special ports for thirty, later forty, days. This measure for preventing the spread of contagious diseases was first enforced at Ragusa in 1377. See K. Sudhoff, "Epidemiological Rules from the Past", in Essays in the History of Medicine, trans. F. H. Garrison, New York, 1926, p. 152.

Derivatives: quarantine, tr. v., quarantin-er, n. quarrel, n., dispute. — ME. quarel, quarelle, querele, fr. OF. querele (F. querelle), fr. L. querela, also querella, 'complaint', fr. queri, 'to complain', which is prob. cogn. with OI. śvásati, śvásiti, 'blows, breathes, sighs', OE. hwæsan, 'to wheeze'. See wheeze and cp. querimonious, querulous. Cp. also cyst.

Derivatives: quarrel, v. (q.v.), quarrel(l)-er, n., quarrel(l)-ing, adj., quarrel(l)-ing-ly, adv., quarrel-some, adj., quarrel-some-ly, adv., quarrel-some-ness, n.

quarrel, intr. v., to engage in a quarrel. — Partly fr. OF. quereler (F. quereller), partly fr. prec. word.

quarrel, n., 1) arrow or bolt, formerly used with a crossbow; 2) small diamond-shaped pane of glass. — ME., fr. OF. quarel, quarrel (F. carreau), fr. ML. quadrellus, dimin. of quadrus, 'square'. See quadrate, adj., and -el.

quarry, n., anything hunted, prey. — ME. querre, quirre, fr. OF. cuiree (F. curée), 'the spoil, quarry', fr. cuir, 'hide, skin', fr. L. corium. The original meaning of quarry was 'parts of a slain animal placed on its hide as the hound's reward'. See corium and cp. cortex, cuirass.

quarry, n., quarrel. — A later var. of 3rd quarrel.

quarry, n., a place for excavating stones. — ME. quarey, fr. earlier quarrere, fr. OF. quariere (F. carrière), fr. Late L. quadrāria, fr. L. quadrāre, 'to square' (said also of stones). See quadrate, v. Derivatives: quarry, tr. v., to excavate stones from a quarry, quarri-ed, adj., quarri-er, n., quarry-ing, n.

quart, n., a measure for liquids. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) quarte (fem. of quart, 'fourth'), fr. L. quārta (pars), 'the fourth part', fr. quārtus, 'fourth', prob. dissimilated from \*q\*tur-tos, fr. quattuor (for \*q\*etwor), 'four'. See four, fourth, and cp. quadrille, 'a game of cards'. Cp. also the second element in tankard.

quart, n., 1) a position in fencing; 2) a sequence of four cards of a suit. — F. quarte, subst. use of quarte, fem. of quart, adj., 'fourth'. See prec. word and carte.

1287

quartan, adj., 1) pertaining to the fourth; 2) occurring every fourth day; n., fever recurring every fourth day (counting both days of consecutive occurrence). — F. (fièvre) quartaine, 'fever of the fourth day', fr. L. (febris) quārtāna, fem. of quārtānus, 'pertaining to the fourth; occurring every fourth day', fr. quārtus, 'fourth'. See 1st quart and -an.

quartation, n., process of alloying three parts of silver with one of gold (assaying). — Formed with suff. -ation fr. L. quārtus, 'fourth'. See 1st quart.

quarter, n.—ME., fr. OF. (= F.) quartier, 'a fourth part, quarter; district', fr. L. quārtārius, 'a fourth part, quarter', fr. quārtus. See 1st quart and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivatives: quarter, tr. and intr. v., quarter-age, n., quarter-ing, n. and adj., quarter-ly, adv., adj. and n.

quartern, n., a measure. — ME. quarteroun, quartrun, fr. OF. (= F.) quarteron, 'the quarter (of a pound, etc.)', fr. quartier, 'a fourth part, quarter'. See prec. word.

quartet, also quartette, n., 1) a group of four persons;2)esp.a group of four singers.—F. quartette, fr. It. quartetto, dimin. of quarto, 'the fourth; the fourth part', fr. L. quārtus. See 1st quart and -et. -ette.

quartic, adj., of the fourth degree. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. L. quārtus, 'fourth'. See 1st quart.

quartile, n., the aspect of two heavenly bodies that are 90° distant from each other (archaic). — ML. quārtilis, 'pertaining to the aspect of two heavenly bodies that are 90° distant from each other', fr. L. quārtus, 'fourth'. See 1st quart and -ile.

quartile, adj., pertaining to a quartile aspect. — See quartile, n.

quarto, n., a size of paper. — Fr. L. in quārtō, 'in one fourth (of the original size)', abl. of quārtus, 'fourth'. See 1st quart.

quartz, n., a crystalline mineral, SiO<sub>2</sub>. — G. Quarz, fr. kwardy, a Western Slav. dialectal equivalent of Pol. twardy, Czech and Slovak tvrdý, 'quartz', prop. adjectives meaning 'hard', used as nouns, and rel. to OSlav. tvrŭdŭ, Lith. tvirtas, 'hard', Lith. tveriù, tverti, 'to seize, contain', and prob. cogn. with Gk. σειρά, 'cord, rope, string'.

quartziferous, adj., containing quartz. — A hybrid coined fr. quartz and L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'; see -ferous.

quartzite, n., a rock composed of quartz. — A hybrid coined fr. quartz and subst. suff. -ite.

quash, tr. v., to make void, annul. — ME. quassen, fr. OF. quasser (F. casser), 'to break; to annul, quash', fr. L. quassare, 'to shake violently', freq. of quatere (pp. quassus), 'to shake' (whence -cutere in concutere, 'to shake violently', discutere, 'to shake violently, shatter, dash to pieces', percutere, 'to pierce through'); see

concuss, discuss, percuss); prob. fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qut-, 'to shake', whence also Lith. kutĕti, 'to shake up', kutrùs, 'quick, swift, nimble', OS. skuddian, 'to move violently', OHG. scutten, scuten, scutilōn, G. schütteln, 'to shake', OE. scūdan, 'to hasten'. Cp. squash. Cp. also cascara, casco, cassation, rescue, sagrada, sconcheon, and the second element in fracas, fricasee. Cp. also shudder.

quash, tr. v., to suppress. — ME. quashen, fr. OF. quasser (F. casser). See prec. word.

quasi, adv., as if. — L. quāsi, fr. \*quam-si, compounded of quam, 'as, as much as', and si, 'if'.

For the first element see quantum, for the second see nisi

quasi-, combining form meaning 'as if, as it were'.

— Fr. L. quāsi. See prec. word.

Quassia, n., a tropical plant. — Named after Graman Quassi, a Surinam Negro, who was the first to discover the medicinal properties of this plant (in 1730).

quassin, also quassiin, n., a white crystalline, bitter compound  $C_{22}H_{30}O_6$  (chem.) — Formed from prec. word with suff. -in.

quater-, combining form meaning 'four times'. — L., rel. to quattuor, 'four'. Cp. Avestic čαθrush, Ol. catúh, 'four times', and see quadri-.

quatercentenary, n., a four hundredth anniversary. — Compounded of quater- and centenary. quaternary, adj., consisting of four elements. — L. quaternārius, 'consisting of four each, containing four', fr. quaternī, 'four together, four each'. See quater- and adj. suff. -ary and cp. casern, quire, 'sheets of paper'.

Derivative: quaternary, n.

quaternate, adj., arranged in sets of four. — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. quaterni. See prec. word.

quaternion, n., a set of four things. — ME. quaternioun, fr. Late L. quaterniō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. quaternī. See quaternary and cp. carillon. Derivatives: quaternion-ic, adj.

quaternity, n., a group of four persons regarded as one. — Late L. quaternitās, fr. L. quaternī. See quaternary and -ity and cp. trinity.

quatorzain, n., a poem of fourteen lines. — MF. (= F.) quatorzaine, 'a group of fourteen', fr. OF., 'a period of fourteen days', fr. quatorze, 'fourteen', fr. L. quattuordecim, 'fourteen', fr. quattuor, 'four', and decem, 'ten'. See four and ten and cp. quadri- and deci-.

quatrain, n., a four-lines stanza. — F., fr. quatre, 'four', fr. L. quattuor. See quadri- and cp. sextain

quatrefoil, n., a flower with four leaves. — ME. quaterfoil, fr. OF. quatrefoil, 'four leaves', fr. quatre, 'four', and foil, 'leaf', fr. L. folium. See quadri- and folio and cp. foil, 'space in the tracery of a window'.

quattrocento, n., the 15th cent., an important period in Italian art and literature. — It., lit. 'four hundred', short for mil quattro cento, 'one

thousand four hundred', as referring to the period beginning with 1400. It. quattro derives fr. L. quattuor, cento fr. L. centum. See quadriand cent and cp. cinquecento, trecento.

Derivatives: quattrocent-ism, n., quattrocent-ist, n.

quaver, intr. and tr. v. — ME. quaveren, freq. of quaven, which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. LG. quappig, 'puffy, swelled', Du. kwabbig, 'flabby', G. quabbeln, 'to wobble, shake, quake', which all are imitative. Cp. also quiver, v., squab.

Derivatives: quaver, n., quaver-er, n., quaver-ing, verbal n., quaver-ing-ly, adv., quaver-y, adj. quay, n. — ME. kai, kei, fr. OF. chai (F. quai), fr. Gaul. caio, 'circumvallation', which is rel. to W. cae, 'fence, hedge', Co. kē, 'hedge', fr. I.-E. base \*quagh-, 'to encompass, enclose', whence also L. caulae, 'hole, enclosure', ON. hagi, hage, 'pasture', OE. haga, 'hedge'. See hedge and cp. haw, 'enclosure'. The spelling quay is due to the influence of F. quai.

Derivatives: quay, tr. v., quayage (q.v.)

quayage, n., charge for use of a quay. — F. quayage, formed fr. quai with suff.-age. See prec. word.

quean, n., a woman (in a derogatory sense). — ME. quene, quen, fr. OE. cwene, 'woman, female serf, prostitute', rel. to OS., OHG. quena, ON. kona, Goth. qinō, 'woman, wife', OE. cwēn, 'wife, woman, queen', fr. I.-E. \*gwenā-, \*gwňnā, 'woman', whence also OI. jánih, 'wife', gnā, ganā, 'wife of a god, goddess', Avestic jainish, 'wife', Toch. A śāṃ, B śno, 'wife', Arm. kin (pl. kanaik'), 'woman', Gk. γυνἡ, Boeot. βανᾶ, 'woman, wife', OSlav. žena, OPruss. genna, genno, OIr. ben (for \*gwenā), 'woman'. Cp. queen. Cp. also gyneco-, zenana, and the first element in banshee.

queasy, adj., causing nausea; fastidious; overscrupulous. — Fr. ME. coisy, of uncertain origin; perh. connected with OF. coissier, 'to hurt', or with ON. kveisa, 'whitlow, boil'.

Derivatives: queasi-ly, adv., queas-i-ness, n.

quebracho, n., any of several American trees, distinguished by their very hard timber. — Sp., lit. 'breaking the axe', compounded of quebrar, 'to break', and hacha, 'axe'. The first element is dissimilated fr. L. crepitāre, 'to crack, rattle'; see crepitate. The second element is a loan word fr. Teut. \*happya (cp. OHG. happa, 'axe'), whence also F. hache, 'axe'; see hatchet.

queen, n. — ME. quen, quene, 'queen', fr. OE. cwēn, 'wife, woman, queen', rel. to Goth. qēns, OS. quān, 'wife', and to OE. cwene, 'woman'.

Derivatives: queen, intr. and tr. v., queen-dom, n., queen-hood, n., queen-less, adj., queen-like, adj., queen-ly, adj., queen-li-ness, n.

queer, adj. — Prob. fr. G. quer, 'cross, transverse, oblique; across, athwart', fr. MHG. twerch, dwerch, fr. OHG. twerh, dwerah (in the Middle

German of the 14th cent., orig. tw- became qu-); rel. to OE. pweorh, 'cross, perverse'; fr. 1.-E. base \*twereq-, 'to turn, twist, wind'. See thwart and cp. torque. For sense development cp. G. Querkopf, 'queer, wrong-headed fellow'.

Derivatives: queer, n. and tr. v., queer-ish, adi...

queer-ly, adv., queer-ness, n.

quelch, intr. v. - A blend of quench and squelch. quell, tr. v., to put down, subdue; calm, quiet, -ME. quellen, 'to kill, strike', fr. OE. cwellan, causative of cwelan, 'to die', rel. to OS. auellian. 'to torture, kill', ON, kvelia, Swed, kvälia, 'to torment, torture', MDu, quelen, Du, kwellen, 'to vex, tease, torment', OHG, auellan, MHG. aueln, 'to suffer pain', G. auälen, 'to torment, torture', and to OE, cwalu, 'killing, violent death, destruction', cwealm, 'killing, murder, death', ON, kvöl, Dan., Swed. kval, 'torment, torture', MDu. quāle, Du. kwaal, 'complaint, disease', OHG. quāla, MHG. quāle, kāle, G. Qual, 'pain, torment'. These Teut, words are cogn. with Arm. kelem, 'I torture', OSlav. žali, 'pain', OPruss, golis, 'death', Lith, galas, 'end', gėlà, 'agony', gélti, 'to prick, sting', Cp. kill, qualm.

Derivatives: queller (q.v.), quell-able, adj.

queller, n., one that quells. — ME., fr. OE. cwellere, 'killer', fr. cwellan. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

quench, tr. v., to extinguish. — ME. quenchen, fr. OE. cwencan, in ācwencan, 'to extinguish', causative of cwincan, 'to be extinguished, disappear', rel. to OFris. kwinka, of s.m. Cp. quelch.

Derivatives: quench, n., quench-able, adj., quench-er, n., quench-less, adj., quench-less-ly, adv., quench-less-ness, n.

quenelle, n., a ball of minced chicken. — F., borrowed fr. G. Knödel, 'dumpling', fr. MHG. knödel, dimin. of knode, 'knot', which is related to E. knot. See knot, 'bow, tie'.

Quentin, also Quintin, n., masc. PN. — F. Quentin, fr. L. Quin(c)tiānus, Quin(c)tīnus, fr. quīntus, 'the fifth'. See quint and -in.

quercetin, n., a yellow crystalline compound,  $C_{15}H_{10}O_7 + H_2O$  (chem.) — Formed with suff. -in fr. L. quercētum, 'oak forest', fr. quercus, 'oak'. See Quercus and cp. quercitron. For the suff. -ētum cp. L. arborētum, 'a place grown with trees', fr. arbor, 'tree' (see arboretum).

quercine, adj., pertaining to oaks. — Late L. quercinus, fr. L. quercus, 'oak'. See Quercus and -ine (representing L. -inus).

quercitrin, n., a yellow, crystalline glucoside,  $C_{21}H_{20}O_{11} + 2H_2O$  (chem.) — Formed from next word.

quercitron, n., the black oak. — Contraction of querci-citron (see haplology), which is compounded of L. quercus, 'oak' (see Quercus), and citron.

Quercus, n., a genus of trees, the oak (bot.) — L., 'the oak', for \*perq\*u-s; cogn. with ON. fura, OE. furh, 'fir'. See fir and cp. words there re-

querido 1288

ferred to. In L. quercus the original p- has been assimilated to the k of the following syllable; cp. Gk. πέντε and L. quīnque, 'five', Gk. πέσσω and L. coquō, 'I cook' (see quinque and cook). querido, fem. querida, adj. and n., dear, darling. — Sp., pp. of querer, 'to wish, desire, love, cherish', fr. L. quaerere, 'to seek, search for; to ask, inquire'. See query and cp. words there referred to.

querimonious, adj., querulous. — ML. querimōniōsus, fr. L. querimōnia, 'complaint', fr. queri, 'to complain'; see quarrel, 'dispute'. For the L. suff. -mōnia see -mony and cp. words there referred to, for the ending see suff. -ous.

Derivatives: querimonious-ly, adv., querimonious-ness. n.

querist, n., one who inquires. — Formed fr. query with suff. -ist.

quern, n., a primitive hand mill. — ME. querne, fr. OE. cweorn, rel. to ON. kvern, Dan. kværn, Swed. qvarn, OFris. quern, Du. kweern, OHG. quirn, chwirna, Goth. qairnus (in asiluqairnus), and cogn. with OI. grāvā, 'stone to crush the soma', Arm. erkan, 'millstone', Lith. girna, 'millstone', girnos (pl.), 'hand mill', Lett. dziřnas (pl.), OPruss. girnoywis (pl.), of s.m., OSlav. žrůnăvi (pl.), 'mill', OIr. brāo, brō, W. breuan, OCo. brou, 'hand mill'.

querulous, adj., fretful. — ML. querulōsus, fr. L. querulus, 'complaining', fr. querī, 'to complain'. See quarrel, 'dispute', and -ous.

Derivatives: querulous-ly, adv., querulous-ness,

query, n. — Anglicized fr. L. quaere, imper. of quaerere, 'to seek, ask', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. quaere. Cp. also acquire, acquisition, conquer, conquest, disquisition, exquisite, inquest, inquire, inquisition, inquisitive, perquisite, prerequisite, quaestor, querido, quest, question, request, require, requisite, requisition.

Derivatives: querist, n. (q.v.), query, tr. and intr. v., query-ing-ly, adv.

quest, n. — ME. queste, fr. OF. queste (F. quéte), prop. 'the act of seeking', VL. quaesita, for L. quaesita, fem. pp. of quaerere, 'to seek, ask', used as a noun.

quest, intr. and tr. v. — ME. questen, fr. MF. quester, fr. OF. queste. See quest, n.

Derivative: quest-er, n.

question, n. — ME. questioun, fr. OF. (= F.) question, fr. L. quaestionem, acc. of quaestio, 'inquiry, question', fr. quaerere (pp. quaesitus), 'to seek, ask'. See query and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ion.

question, tr. and intr. v. — MF. (= F.) questionner, fr. question. See question, n.

Derivatives: question-able, adj., question-ability, n., question-able-ness, n., question-abl-y, adv., questionary (q.v.), question-er, n., question-ingly, adv., question-less, adj. and adv.

questionary, adj., 1) having the form of a question;
2) asking questions. — Late L. quaestionārius,

fr. L. quaestiō. See question, n., and adj. suff. -ary. questionary, n., a questionnaire. — Either fr. ML. quaestiōnārium, questiōnārium (prop. neut. of the Late L. adj. quaestiōnārius, used as a noun, see questionary, adj.), or fr. F. questionnaire (see next word).

questionnaire, n., a list of formal questions. — F., 'list, set of questions, questionnaire', fr. question. See question, n., and 2nd subst. suff. -ary. quetzal, n., 1) name of a bird of brilliant plumage in Central America; 2) the monetary unit of Guatemala. — Amer. Sp., fr. Nahuatl quetzalli, lit. 'tail feather'.

queue, n., 1) (her.) the tail of a beast; 2) plait of hair worn hanging down behind; pigtail; 3) a line of persons waiting for their turn. — MF. (= F.), fr. OF. coë, fr. L. cōda, secondary form of cauda, 'tail'. See caudal and cp. cue, 'tail'. Derivative: aueue, intr. v.

quibble, n., a petty evasion. — Dimin. of obsol. quib, fr. L. quibus, dat. or abl. pl. of quī, 'who, which', used frequently in legal documents. See who, what and cp. quid, 'essence', quiddity.

Derivatives: quibble, intr. v., quibbl-er, n.

quick, adj., 1) living, alive (archaic); 2) rapid. swift; 3) prompt; done promptly; 4) alert. — ME. auik. auike. 'alive, lively', fr. OE. cwicu, 'living, alive', rel. to OS., OFris. quik, ON. kvikr, 'living, alive', Du. kwi(e)k, 'lively, bright. sprightly', OHG, quec, chec, cheh, MHG, queck, kec, 'lively', G. keck, 'bold', fr. Teut. \*qwiqwa-, 'living, alive', fr. I.-E. \*gwigwos, fr. base \*gwei-. 'to live', whence Goth. \*qius, gen. qiwis, 'alive', OI. jīváh, 'alive', jívati, Avestic jvaiti, 'lives', OPers. iiva-, 'living', Gk. βίος (prob. for \*βί/Foς, fr. I.-E. \*gwiwos), 'life, the course of life', ζην (fr. I.-E. \*gwie-), 'to live', ζωή, 'life', L. vivus, (for \*gwiwos), 'living', vivo, vivere (for \*gwiwo), 'to live', vita (for \*gwiwitā), 'life', OSlav. živo, žiti, 'to live', živū, 'alive', životū, 'life', Lith. gývas, 'living, alive', gyvatà '(eternal) life', ÖIr. biu, beo, W., Co, byw, Bret. beo, 'alive', OIr. beothu, bethu (for \*biwotūt-), 'life', biad, 'means of life', OIr. bith, W. byd, 'world', Toch. A col, B çaul, 'life', A śoși, B saișse, 'people' (lit. 'the living ones'), B çayam, 'he lives', Arm. keam (for \* $g^{w}iy\bar{a}$ ), 'I live'. Hitt. huish- is not cognate. Cp. quitch. Cp. also bio-, hygiene, jiva, vital and words there referred to. Cp. also zodiac, zoetic, zooand the second element in usquebaugh, whisky. Derivatives: quick, adv. and n., quick-en, tr. and intr. v., quick-ly, adv., quick-ness, n.

quick, tr. and intr. v. — ME. quiken, fr. OE. cwician, fr. cwicu, 'living, alive'. See quick, adj. quicksilver, n. — ME. quiksilver, fr. OE. cwicseolfor, lit. 'quick (i.e. living) silver', loan translation of L. argentum vivum, 'mercury', whence also MDu. quicsilver (Du. kwikzilver), OHG. quecsilbar (MHG., G. quecksilber) and It. argento vivo, F. vif-argent. See quick and silver. Derivatives: quicksilver, tr. v., quicksilver-ing, n., quicksilver-y, adj.

quid, n., for chewing. — ME. quide, 'cud', fr. OE.

Derivative: quid, tr. and intr. v., quidd-er, n. quid, n., essence, quiddity. — L., 'what, something, anything', neut. of quis, 'who', cogn. with OE. hwā, 'who', hwæt, 'what'. See who, what, and cp. quibble, quiddity, quiddle, quip.

quid, n., pound sterling, sovereign (Brit. Slang).

— Of uncertain origin; possibly fr. L. quid, 'what, something, anything'. See quid, 'essence'. quiddity, n., 1) the essence of a thing; 2) quibble.

— ML. quidditās, lit. 'whatness', formed fr. L. quid, 'what', on analogy of quālitās, 'quality'. See quid, 'essence', and -ity and cp. quiddle.

quiddle, intr. v., to trifle. — Prob. formed fr. quid, 'essence, quiddity', on analogy of verbs like niddle, twiddle, etc.

Derivative: quiddl-er, n.

quid pro quo, something for something. — Latin. See quid. 'essence, quiddity', and pro-.

quiesce, intr. v., to become quiet. — L. quiescere, 'to rest, repose', an inchoative verb formed fr. quies, gen. quietis, 'rest'. See quiet, n. and -esce and cp. acquiesce.

quiescence, quiescency, n. — Late L. quiescentia, fr. L. quiescens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

quiescent, adj., quiet, still. — L. quiescens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of quiescere, 'to rest, repose'. See quiesce and -ent.

Derivative: quiescent-ly, adv.

quiet, n. — ME., fr. L. quiës, gen. quiëtis, 'rest, repose, quiet', fr. I.-E. base \*q^weyē-, \*q^wi(y)ē-, 'to rest, repose, be comfortable', whence also the second element in L. tranquillus (for \*trānsquilnos), 'quiet, still', and Goth. lveila, OE. hwīl, 'space of time'. See while and cp. acquiesce, acquit, coy, quiet, adj., quietus, quite, quittance, acquiesce, acquit, requiem, tranquil.

quiet, adj. — Fr. L. quietus, 'calm, at rest', fr. quies, gen. quietis, 'rest'. See quiet, n.

Derivatives: quiet-en, tr. and intr. v., quiet-ly, adv., quiet-ness, n.

quiet, tr. v., to cause to be quiet; intr. v., to become quiet. — L. quiētāre, 'to quiet, calm', fr. L. quiēs, gen. quiētis. See quiet, n.

Derivative: quiet-ive, adj.

quietism, n., a religious movement based on mysticism, founded by Molinos (1640-97), a Spanish priest, in Rome. — It. quietismo, lit. 'passiveness', fr. quieto, 'calm, at rest', fr. L. quietus. See quiet, adj., and -ism.

quietist, n., an adherent of quietism. — See prec. word and -ist.

Derivative: quietist-ic, adj.

quietude, n., quietness. — MF. (= F.) quiétude, fr. Late L. quiētūdō, 'quietude', fr. L. quiētus. See quiet, adj., and -ude.

quietus, n., final acquittance; death. — Fr. ML. phrase quietus est, 'he is quit', fr. L. quietus. See quiet, adi.

quill, n., the hollow stem of a feather. — ME.

quil, rel. to LG. quiele, MHG. kil, G. Kiel; of unknown origin.

Derivatives: quill, tr. v., to fold into rolls resembling a quill, quill-ed, adj., quill-er, n., quill-ing, n.

quillet, n., a quibble (archaic). — Prob. a corruption of L. quidlibet, 'what you please', fr. quid, 'what' (see quid, 'essence') and libet, 'it pleases'. See libidinous and cp. quodlibet.

quilt, n., padded or lined bed covering. — ME. quilte, fr. OF. coilte, cuilte, 'quilt, mattress', fr. L. culcita, 'a sack filled with feathers, wool, etc., mattress, bolster', which is perh. cogn. with OI. kūrcáh, 'bunch, tuft of grass'. Cp. counterpane, coutil, cushion, quoit.

Derivatives: quilt, tr. v., quilt-ed, adj., quilt-er, n., quilt-ing, n.

quin-, form of quino- before a vowel.

quinary, adj., arranged in fives. — L. quinārius, 'consisting of five, containing five', fr. quini, 'five each', which is rel. to quinque, 'five'. See quinque and adj. suff. -ary.

quinate, adj., composed of five leaflets (bot.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. quini, 'five each'. See prec. word.

quinate, n., quinic acid (chem.) — Formed with chem, suff. -ate fr. Sp. quina. See quinine.

quince, n. - ME. quvnce, pl. of quyne, quine. fr. OF. cooin, coin (F. coing), fr. VL. codoneum, fr. L. cotoneum (scil. mālum), a collateral form of cvdonium (mālum), fr. Gk. χυδώνιον μᾶλον (lit. 'apple of Cydonia'), popular transformation of χυδόμαλον, 'quince'. This latter word was interpreted as a compound κυδό-μαλον and its first element associated with Κυδωνία, a town on the north coast of Crete, as if κυδόμαλον meant 'apple of Cydonia'. In reality, however, κυδόμαλον is a loan word from an ancient language of Asia Minor and was brought from Greece to Italy through the medium of the Etruscans. Cp. Κυτώνιον, a town in Lydia, lit. 'Ouince Town', It. cotogno, OProvenç. codonh, Catal. codony, OHG. quitina (MHG. quiten, G. Quitte), 'quince', which are all borrowed ult. fr. Gk. κυδόμαλον. Cp. Cotoneaster, Cydonia, and the second element in melocoton.

quincentenary, adj., pertaining to five hundred years; n., a five-hundredth anniversary. — Irregular formation fr. L. quinque, 'five' (see quinque-) and centenary, 'a period of a hundred years'. Cp. quingentenary.

quincuncial, adj., of the form of a quincunx. — L. quincunciālis, fr. quincunx, gen. quincuncis. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

quincunx, n., an arrangement of five objects so that one is at each corner of a square and one in the middle. — L. quincunx, gen. quinquncis, 'five twelfths', abbreviation of \*quinqu(e)-uncis, 'five twelfths', fr. quinque, 'five', and uncia, 'ounce'. See quinque-, ounce, 'a weight', and cp. uncia. quinetum, n., a mixture of alkaloids from the bark of red cinchona (pharm.) — Coined by the

quingentenary

Dutch scientist Dr. De Vrij fr. quin- and L. -ētum, a suff. denoting a group of plants, as in arborētum, 'a place grown with trees' (see arboretum)

quingentenary, adj. and n., quincentenary. — Formed with adj. suff. -ary fr. L. quingenti, 'five hundred', on analogy of centen-ary, 'a period of a hundred years'. See quinque- and cp. quincentenary.

quinic, adj., pertaining to quinine. — Formed from quinine with adj. suff. -ic.

quinicine, n., a poisonous alkaloid,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$  (chem.) — F., coined by the French chemist and bacteriologist Louis Pasteur (1822-95) in 1853 fr. quinic (in quinic acid) and chem. suff. -ine.

quinidine, quinidin, n., a crystalline alkaloid,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$  (chem.) — A derivative of quinine. quinine, n. — Sp. quina, short for quinquina, 'cinchona bark', fr. Quechua quinquina, of s.m. For the ending see chem. suff. -ine.

Derivatives: quin-ism, n., quinin-ize, tr. v.

quino-, before a vowel quin-, combining form denoting: 1) cinchona bark; 2) quinic acid; 3) quinoline; 4) quinone. — Fr. Sp. quina, 'cinchona bark'. See quinine.

quinoline, n., an oily nitrogenous base,  $C_9H_7N$  (chem.) — F. quinoléine, coined by the French chemist Charles-Frédéric Gerhardt (1816-56) fr. quin-, -ol (fr. L. oleum, 'oil'), and chem. suff. -ine. quinone, n., either of two isomeric compounds,  $C_6H_4O_2$  (chem.) — Formed from the first syllable of quinic (acid) and suff. -one.

Derivatives: quinon-ize, tr. v., quinon-iz-ation, n. quinonoid, adj., resembling quinone. — Compounded of prec. word and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος. 'form, shape'. See -oid.

quinqu-, form of quinque- before a vowel.

quinquagenarian, adj., fifty years old; n., a quinquagenarian person. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. quinquāgēnārius, 'fifty years old'. See next word.

quinquagenary, adj., fifty years old. — L. quinquāgēnārius, 'fifty years old', fr. quinquāgēnī, 'fifty each', fr. quinquāgintā, 'fifty', which is formed fr. quinque, 'five', with -gintā, a suff. denoting tens. This suff. is cogn. with Gk. -κοντα in τριά-κοντα, 'thirty', τεσσαρά-κοντα, 'forty', etc. See five. For the etymology of Gk. suff. -κοντα, L. suff. -gintā, see penteconta-. For the ending of quinquagenary see adj. suff. -ary.

Quinquagesima, n., the Sunday before Lent (Eccles.) — ML. quīnquāgēsima (scil. diēs), 'the fiftieth day', fem. of L. quīnquāgēsimus, 'fiftieth', fr. quīnquāgintā, 'fifty'. See quinquagenary.

quinquangular, adj., having five angles. — Compounded of quinque- and angular.

quinque, before a vowel quinque, combining form meaning 'five'. — L., fr. quinque, fr. 1.-E. \*penq\*\*e, with assimilation of the initial p- to the following -q-. See five and cp. penta-. Co. also cinq(ue), keno.

quinquennial, adj., 1) occurring once every five

years; 2) lasting five years. — Formed fr. L. quinquennālis, 'that takes place every fifth year' (but influenced in form by biennial), fr. quīnquennis, 'of five years'. See quinque- and annual. For the change of Latin ā (in ānnus) to ē (in quinq-ēnnis) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: auinauennial-lv, adv.

quinquennium, n., a period of five years. — L. quinquennium, fr. quinquennis, 'of five years'. See prec. word.

quinquereme, n., a galley having five banks of oars. — L. quinquerēmis, fr. quinque, 'five', and rēmus, 'oar'. See quinque- and bireme and cp. words there referred to.

quinquevalence, quinquevalency, n., state of being quinquevalent (chem.) — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

quinquevalent, adj., having a valence of five (chem.) — Compounded of quinque- and L. valēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of valēre, 'to have power' (see -valent); prop. loan translation of G. fünfwertig, which is compounded of fünf, 'five', and Wert, 'value'. Cp. pentavalent.

quinquina, n., cinchona. — Sp., fr. Quechua quinauina. See quinine.

quinsy, n. — ME. quinesie, quinsie, fr. MF. quinancie (F. esquinancie), fr. ML. cynanche, fr. Gk. κυνάγχη, 'sore throat', lit. 'dog quinsy', fr. κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and ἄγχειν, 'to squeeze (esp. the throat), throttle, strangle', which is cogn. with L. angere, 'to press together, throttle, torment'. See hound and anger and cp. cynanche, squinancy.

quint, n. — F. quinte, 'quint' (fem. of quint, 'fifth'), fr. L. quinta (pars), 'a fifth (part)', fem. of quintus, 'fifth', which is rel. to quinque, 'five'. See five, fifth and cp. quinque-, Quentin.

quintain, n. (hist.), 1) an object used for tilting; 2) the sport of tilting pursued at a quintain. — OF. quintaine, fr. ML. quintāna, fr. L. quīntāna (via), 'a street in a camp which intersected the tents of two legions in such a manner as to separate the fifth maniple from the sixth and the fifth turma from the sixth', from quīntānus, 'the fifth in order', fr. quīntus, 'fifth'. See quint and cp. quintan.

quintal, n., a weight. — F., fr. ML. quintāle, fr. Arab. qintār. See kantar and cp. kilderkin.

quintan, adj., occurring every fifth day; n., fever recurring every fifth day (counting both days of consecutive occurrence).—L. quintānus, 'fifth in order', fr. quintus, 'fifth'. See quint and cp. quintain.

quinte, n., a thrust or parry, fifth in order (fencing) — F. See quint.

quintessence, n., pure essence. — F., fr. ML. quinta essentia, 'the fifth (i.e. the finest) essence or element', loan translation of Gk. πεμπτη οὐσία. See quint and essence.

quintessential, adj. — Formed fr. prec. word with adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: quintessential-ity, n., quintessential-

quintet, also quintette, n. — F. quintette, fr. It. quintetto, dimin. of quinto, 'fifth', fr. L. quintus. See quint and -et. -ette.

quintillion, n., 1) in the United States and France, the cube of a million (i.e. 1 followed by 18 zeros); in Great Britain and Germany, the fifth power of a million (i.e. 1 followed by 30 zeros).

— F., formed fr. L. quintus, 'fifth' (see quint), on analogy of million (q.v.) Cp. billion and words there referred to.

quintuple, adj., fivefold. — MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. quintuplex, 'fivefold', compounded of quintus, 'fifth', and -plex, gen. -plicis, '-fold', which is related to the stem of plicāre, 'to fold'. See ply, 'to bend', and cp. next word.

Derivatives: quintuple, n. and tr. and intr. v., quintupl-et, n.

quintuplicate, adj. and n. — Formed fr. quintuple on analogy of duplicate.

Derivative: quintuplicat-ion, n.

quip, n., a jest, sarcastic remark. — Fr. earlier quippy, fr. L. quippe, 'forsooth, indeed' (used in an ironical sense), which stands for \*quidpe, fr. quid, 'what' (see quid, 'essence'), and the emphatic particle -pe. Cp. Lith. kaī-p, 'as', whose two elements are cognate with L. quid, resp. -pe. Derivatives: quip, tr. v., quipp-er, n., quipp-ish, adj., quipp-ish-ness, n.

quipu, n., a method used by the ancient Peruvians to record facts by means of colored cords. — Fr. Ouechua quipu, 'knot'.

quire, n., 24 (sometimes 25) sheets of paper. — ME. quaer, quair, orig. 'four sheets of paper', fr. OF. quaier, quaer, caier, caer (F. cahier), fr. VL. quaternum, 'four sheets (of paper)' (whence also It. quaderno, Sp. cuaderno), fr. L. quaterni, 'four together, four each', fr. quattuor, 'four'. See quaternary and cp. cahier.

Derivative: quire, tr. v.

quire, n. — A var. spelling of choir.

quirinal, n., 1) one of the seven hills of Rome; 2) the Italian civil government. — L. möns Quirinālis, fr. Quirīnus. See Quirinus.

Quirinus, n., an ancient god of war (Roman mythol.) — L. Quirinus, rel. to Quirites. See Ouirites.

Quirites, n. pl., the citizens of the Roman nation.

— L. Quirites, 'Roman citizens' (orig. 'the inhabitants of the Sabine town Cures), pl. of Quiris = Curis, a name which possibly derives from the contraction of \*co-wiriom, 'the whole of citizens', fr. co-, 'together', and vir, gen. viri, 'man'. See co- and virile and cp. Quirinal, Quirinus. Cp. also cry.

quirk, n., a sudden turn. — Of unknown origin. Derivatives: quirk, tr. and intr. v., quirk-y, adj. quirt, n., a riding whip with a short handle and a braided leather lash. — Mexican Sp. cuarta, 'rope', rel. to Sp. cuerda, 'rope', fr. L. corda, fr. Gk. χορδή. See chord.

Derivative: quirt, tr. v.

quisling, n., a traitor. — Named after Vidkun Quisling, the notorious Norwegian traitor in World War II.

Derivative: quisling-ism, n.

quit, tr. and intr. v. — ME. quiten, fr. OF. quiter, fr. ML. quitāre, quittāre, 'to set free', fr. quītus, quittus, 'at rest, free from work, free', fr. L. quiētus, 'at rest'. See quiet, adj., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also acquit.

Derivative: quitt-er, n.

quit, adj. — ME. quit, quite, fr. OF. quite, quitte, fr. ML. quitus, quittus. See prec. word.

quitch, n., also quitch grass. — ME. \*quicche, fr. OE. cwice, rel. to Dan. kvikker, Norw. kvika, MDu. queke, Du. kweek, G. Quecke, fr. Teut. \*qwiqwa-, 'living' (see quick, adj.); so called in allusion to the vitality of this plant. Cp. couch grass.

quite, adv. — ME., fr. the adj. quite, 'free'. See quit, adj.

quits, adj. — ME., fr. ML. quitus, quittus. See quit, adj.

quittance, n., release. — ME. quitance, fr. OF. quitance (F. quittance), fr. quiter. See quit, v., and sance.

quittor, n., an inflammatory disease of the feet of horses, asses and mules (veter.) — ME. quiture, fr. OF. coiture, cuiture, 'a cooking, burning', fr. L. coctūra, fr. coctus, pp. of coquere, 'to cook'. See cook.

quiver, intr. v., to tremble; tr. v., to cause to quiver. — A var. of quaver (q.v.)

Derivatives: quiver, n., quiver-ing, adj.

quiver, n., a case for holding arrows. — ME., fr. AF. quiveir, fr. OF. quivre (also cuivre, cuevre), which is prob. of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. kochar, kochāri, OE. cocur, cocer, 'quiver', and see cocker, 'quiver'.

qui vive, a sentinel's challenge corresponding to E. 'Who goes there?' — F., lit. "(long) live who?" fr. qui, 'who' (fr. L. qui) and pres. subj. of vivre, 'to live' (fr. L. vivere). See who and vital.

quixotic, also quixotical, adj., like Don Quixote; extravagantly chivalrous. — Fr. Sp. Don Quixote, name of the hero of Cervantes' famous satirical romance, fr. quixote (new spelling: quijote), 'thigh', fr. L. coxa (see coxa, cuisse). For the ending see suff. -ic, resp. also -al. Derivative: quixotic-al-ly, adv.

quixotism, n., extravagant chivalry. — See prec. word and -ism.

quixotry, n., quixotism. — See quixotic and -ry. quiz, n., 1) an odd-looking person (rare); 2) a practical joke; 3) a questioning. — Of uncertain origin. According to Crowther's Encyclopaedia of Phrases and Origins, p. 110, this word owes its existence to a wager laid down in 1780 by Daley, the manager of a Dublin theater, who bet that he would introduce a new word into the English language. The new word was written

Oad

on the walls of most houses in Dublin. Everywhere in the streets people tried to find out the meaning of the mysterious word never heard before. The word was quiz.

Derivatives: quiz, tr. and intr. v., quizz-ee, n., quizz-er, n., quizz-ic-al, adj., quizz-ic-al-ly, adv., quizz-ic-al-ity, n., quizz-ic-al-ness, n.

quoad, prep., so far as. — L., compounded of quō-ad, fr. quō, 'whither', and ad, 'toward, to'. The first element is prop. the abl. of quis, 'who', quī, 'who, which'; see who. For the second element see ad-.

quod, 'which', in L. phrases, as e.g. quod vide (abbreviated q.v.), 'which see', quod erat demonstrandum (Q.E.D.), 'which was to be demonstrated'. — L., neut. of qui, 'who, which'; cogn. with QE, hwā, 'who'. See who.

quod, n., prison (Brit. Slang). — A var. of quad, abbreviation of quadrangle, hence lit. 'a four-angled court enclosed by buildings or a fence'. Derivative: quod, tr. v., to put in prison.

quodlibet, n., a nicety, subtlety. — L., 'what you please', compounded of quod, 'what', and libet, 'it pleases'. See quod, 'which', and libidinous, and cp. quillet.

Derivatives: quodlibet-arian, n., quodlibet-ic, quodlibet-ic-al, adjs., quodlibet-ic-al-ly, adv.

quoif, n. — A var. of coif.

quoin, n., wedge. — A var. of coin.

Derivatives: quoin, tr. v., quoin-ing, n.

quoit, n., an iron disk; quoits (pl., but construed as a sing.), a ring for throwing at a peg. — ME. coite, fr. OF. coite, which is of uncertain origin. Derivatives: quoit. tr. and intr. v., quoit-er. n.

quondam, adj., former. — L., 'formerly', for \*quom-dam, fr. quom, cum, 'when, as', prop. ancient acc. of qui, 'who, which' (see who), and the emphatic suff. -dam, which appears also in quidam, 'somebody', and is rel. to the suff. -de and the prep. dē, 'of, from' (see de-).

quorum, n., the minimum number of members necessary for the transaction of business at an assembly. — L. quōrum, 'of whom', gen. pl. of quī, 'who', which is cogn. with OE. hwā, 'who' (see who); so called from the first word of the commission issued to certain justices in England: quōrum aliquem vestrum ... unum (duōs, trēs, etc.) esse volūmus ('of whom we wish one, two, three, etc., of you to be').

quota, n., proportional share. — ML., short for L. quota pars, 'how great a part', fem. of quotus, 'which in order or number', fr. quot, 'how many', which is short for \*quoti and is cogn. with OI. káti, Hitt. kuwatta, 'how many?', Gk. πόσος. Lesbian πόσσος, Ion. κόσος (for \*pot\*yos), 'which (of a given number)?', all from the pronominal base \* $k^wo$ -, whence also who (q.v.) Cp. quotation, quote, quotient, the first element in quotidian and the second element in aliquot.

quotation, n. — ML. quotātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. quotātus, pp. of quotāre. See next word and -ation.

Derivatives: quotation-al, adj., quotation-al-ly, adv., quotation-ist. n.

quote, tr. and intr. v. — ML. quotāre, 'to mark off the number of chapters', fr. L. quotus. See quota.

Derivatives: quot-able, adj., quot-abil-ity, n., quot-able-ness, n., quot-abl-y, adv., quotation (q.v.), quot-ative, adj., quot-ative-ly, adv., quote, n., quotation, quotation mark.

quoth, tr. v., said. — ME., past of quethen, 'to speak, say', fr. OE. cwedan, 'to speak, say', rel. to OS. quethan, ON. kveda, OFris. quetha, OHG. quedan, Goth. qiban. Cp. bequeath, bequest. Quoth was influenced in form by quote.

quotha, interj. (archaic). — ME. quoth ha, 'said he', fr. quoth and ha, the unstressed form of ME. he. 'he'. See he.

quotidian, adj., occurring every day, daily. — ME., fr. OF. cotidian (F. quotidien), fr. L. quotidiānus, 'daily', fr. quoti-, fr. quotus, 'which in order or number', and diēs, 'day'. See quota and dies non.

Derivatives: quotidian, n., quotidian-ly, adv., quotidian-ness, n.

quotient, n., the number of times one quantity is contained in another. — L. quotiëns, quotiës, 'how often, how many times', fr. quot, 'how many' (see quota). The adv. quotiëns was treated as if it were an adj. or noun of the 3rd declension (i.e. with a genitive \*quotientis).

quo warranto, n., a writ commanding a person to show 'by what warrant', he is holding an office.

— ML., 'by what warrant', fr. abl. of L. quī, 'which' (see who), and abl. of Latinized E. warrant.

R

raad, n., legislative body in the former Orange Free State. — Du. raad, 'advice, counsel; council', fr. MDu. ræt, ræd, rel. to OE. ræd, OS. rad, ON. rað, OFris. rēd, OHG., MHG. rāt, G. Rat, 'advice, council', OE. rædan, 'to advise, counsel, discuss, deliberate, guess, interpret, read'. See read and cp. the second element in Volksraad. rabban, n., distinguishing title given to patriarch and the presidents of the Sanhedrin since the

and the presidents of the Sanhedrin since the time of Gamaliel the Elder, who was the first to bear this title. — Aram. rabbán, lit. 'our teacher', fr. rabh, 'master, teacher', which is rel. to Mishnaic Heb. rabh, of s.m. See rabbi.

rabbet, n., a groove cut out of the edge of anything (carpentry). — ME. rabet, fr. OF. (= F.) rabat, 'a beating back', back formation fr. rabattre, 'to beat back'. See rebate, v.

Derivative: rabbet, tr. v.

rabbi, n. — Late L., fr. Gk. ἡαββί, fr. Mishnaic Heb. rabbi, 'my master', title of respect, formed with -i, pronom. suff. of the 1st person in the singular, fr. rabh, 'chief, master, teacher', which derives fr. Heb. rabh, 'much, many, great', from stem r-b-b, 'to be great or numerous', whence also rābh, 'multitude, abundance, greatness', r³bhābhāh, 'multitude, ten thousand, myriad', ribbō, 'ten thousand, myriad', Heb. rabh is rel. to Aram.-Syr. rabh, 'great; chief, master, teacher', Akkad. rab, 'chief, captain', Arab. rābba, 'was great or dense', rabb, 'master', Ethiop. rabāba, 'it spread'. Cp. rabban, the second word in Ahabah Rabba and the first element in Jeroboam. Rabmag and Rabshakeh.

rabbin, n., rabbi. — F. rabbin or ML. rabbinus, fr. Late L. rabbi. See rabbi.

rabbinate, n., the office of a rabbi. — Formed fr. rabbin with subst. suff. -ate.

rabbinic, rabbinical, adj. — F. rabbinique, fr. rabbin, 'rabbi'. See rabbin and -ic, resp. also -al. Derivative: rabbinic-al-ly, adv.

rabbinism, n., the whole of the teaching of the rabbis. — Formed fr. rabbin with suff. -ism. Cp. F. rabbinisme.

rabbinist, or rabbinite, n., a Jew adhering to the oral laws laid down in the Talmud and to the traditions of the rabbis, in opposition to the Karaites. — Formed fr. rabbin with suff. -ist, resp. subst. suff. -ite.

Derivatives: rabbinist-ic, rabbinist-ic-al, adjs.

rabbit, n. — ME. rabet, 'young of the cony', of uncertain origin. It derives perh. fr. OF. (= F.) rabot, 'carpenter's plane', prob. orig. 'rabbit' (cp. F. rabouillère, 'rabbit's hole'), whence 'the animal resembling a plane, rabbit'. It is also possible that ME. rabet comes fr. MDu. robbe, 'rabbit', whence also Walloon robete, 'rabbit'. MDu. robbe prob. derives fr. Rob, dimin. of

Robert. For sense development cp. robin, which derives fr. Robin, another dimin, of Robert.

Derivatives: rabbit, intr. and tr. v., rabbit-y, adj. rabble, n., mob. — ME. rabel, 'a pack of animals'. The word prob. denoted originally 'a noisy crowd of animals' and is related to rabble, 'to gabble'.

Derivative: rabble, tr. v., to mob.

rabble, tr. and intr. v., to gabble (obsol. or dial.)

— ME. rablen, prob. of imitative origin. Cp.
MDu. rabbelen, LG. rabbeln, 'to chatter'.

Derivative: rabble-ment, n.

rabble, n., an iron bar for stirring molten metal in puddling.—F. râble, fr. OF. roable, fr. L. rutābulum, 'an instrument for raking, a fire shovel', fr. ruere, 'to rake up', which is cogn. with Lith. ráju, ráuti, 'to pluck out, weed out', ravēti, 'to weed', OSlav. ryo, 'I dig', rylū, rylo, 'spade', rovă, 'ditch', Avestic rao(i)ðya-, 'to break up (the ground)', G. roden, reuten, 'to root out', MIr. ruam, 'spade'. L. ruere in the sense 'to rake up', is distinct fr. ruere, 'to hasten, run'. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 453.

Derivatives: rabble, tr. v., rabbl-er, n.

Rabelaisian, adj., resembling Rabelais or his style.

— Formed from the name of François Rabelais (1494-1553) with suff. -ian.

Derivative: Rabelaisian, n., Rabelaisian-ism, n. Rabia, n., name of the third and fourth months in the Moslem year. — Arab. rabi', prop. 'spring month', fr. rabi', 'spring', from the base of the verb rába'a, 'he abode, dwelled', which is rel. to Aram. rěbha', Heb. rābhá', 'he lay down, lay', Mishnaic Heb. rěbhī'áh, 'rainfall', Arab. rábada, 'he lay down on the breast, stretched himself out', Heb. rābhátz, 'he stretched himself out, lay down', Akkad. rabāşu, 'to lie down, dwell', tarbāşu, 'court yard' (whence Aram. tarbītzá, 'garden near the house; hall, school hall').

rabid, adj., violent, raging. — L. rabidus, 'raging, furious, enraged', fr. rabiō, rabere, 'to be mad, to rave' (whence also rabiēs, 'rage'), which together with OI. rábhas-, 'violence, impetuosity', rabhasáḥ, 'violent, impetuous', prob. derives fr. \*rabh-, a secondary form of I.-E. base \*labh-, 'to take, seize'; see lemma and adj. suff. -id and cp. rabies, rage. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 413 s.v. rabiēs, and Ernout-Meillet, DELL., p. 562 s.v. rabiō.

Derivatives: rabid-ity, n., rabid-ly, adv., rabid-ness, n.

rabies, n., hydrophobia (med. and vet.) — L., fr. rabere. See prec. word.

Rabmag, n., title of a Babylonian official mentioned in Jer. 39:3. — Heb. rabh-māgh, fr. Akkad. rab mugi, title of an official. For Akkad. rab see rabbi and cp. the first element in next

Rabshakeh 1294

word. Akkad, mugi is of uncertain origin. It is not connected with OPers, magush, 'magician', Rabshakeh, n., title of the Assyrian dignitary who treated with Hezekiah, king of Judah (see II Kings, ch. 18 and Is., ch. 36). — Heb. rabhshāaē, fr. Akkad, rab-shāaū, which according to Eberhard Schrader denotes 'the chief officer' or 'captain', fr. rab, 'chief', and shāqū, pl. shāqē, 'high' (see his Die Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament, 2nd edition, p. 319). According to Heinrich Zimmern the meaning of rab-shāaū is 'chief cupbearer', fr. rab, 'chief', and shāqū, pl. shāqē, 'cupbearer' (see ZDMG., 53, pp. 116 ff.) For Akkad, rab see rabbi and cp, the first element in prec. word. Akkad. shāqū, 'high', is of unknown etymology. Akkad. shāqū, 'cupbearer', derives fr. shaqū, 'to give to drink', which is rel. to Heb. hishaah. Aram.-Svr. ashat. Arab. saaa. Ethiop. saqā, 'he gave to drink', Heb. mashqeh, 'butler, cupbearer; drink', shoqeth, 'watering trough', Aram, mashaé, mashaé vá, 'drink'; cp. sakia.

raca, n., a term of reproach. — Fr. Aram.  $r\bar{e}q\bar{a}$ , emphatic state of  $r\bar{e}q$ , 'empty; light, frivolous', which is rel. to Heb.  $r\bar{e}q$ , of s.m.

raccoon, also raccoon, n., a carnivorous mammal.

— Algonquian (Powhatan dial.) ärähkun, fr. ärähkunem, 'he scratches with his hands'; so called in allusion to the raccoon's habit of leaving scratches on the bark of the tree he climbs. Cp. coon.

race, n., running. — ME. ras, rase, fr. ON. rās, 'running, race', rel. to OE. rās, 'running, rush', rāsan, 'to rush headlong', MDu. rāsen, 'to rave, rage', MHG. rāsen, G. rasen, OE. rāsettan, of s.m., and prob. cognate with Gk. ἐρωή (for \*ἐρωσᾶ), 'quick, motion, rush, force', ἐρωεῖν (for \*ἐρωσεῖν), 'to rush, rush forth', L. rōrāriī, 'lightarmed troops', lit. 'runners'.

Derivatives: race, intr. and tr. v., rac-er, n., rac-ing, verbal n. and adj.

race, n., root, esp. ginger root. — OF. raīz, raīs, fr. L. rādīcem, acc. of rādīx, 'root'. See radīx. race, tr. and intr. v., to scratch. — A var. of raze. The orig. meaning of the v. race was 'to erase'. race, n., family, tribe. — MF. (= F.), fr. earlier rasse, fr. It. razza, which together with Sp. raza, Port. raza, prob. derives fr. Arab. rā's. 'head.

rasse, fr. It. razza, which together with Sp. raza, Port. raza, prob. derives fr. Arab. rā's, 'head, beginning, origin', which is rel. to Heb. rōsh, of s.m. See Bereshith and cp. rais, reis, resh.

Derivatives: rac-ial, adj., rac-ial-ism, n., rac-ial-ist, n., rac-ial-ist-ic, adj., rac-ial-ly, adv., rac-y, adj., rac-i-ly, adv., rac-i-ness, n., rac-ism, n., rac-ist, n.

raceme, n., a type of flower cluster (bot.) — L. racēmus, 'the stalk of a cluster of grapes'; which, like Gk. ῥαξ, gen. ῥαγός, 'berry', was borrowed from a Mediterranean language. Cp. the second element in acrorhagus, Haloragidaceae. Cp. also raisin.

Derivative: racem-ed, adj.

racemic, adj., 1) pertaining to racemes; 2) per-

taining to optically inactive compounds (chem.)

— Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. L. racēmus. See prec. word.

racemism, n., the state of being racemic (chem.)

— Formed with suff. -ism fr. L. racēmus. See raceme.

racemose, adj., growing in the form of a raceme (bot.) — L. racēmōsus, 'clustering', fr. racēmus. See raceme and adj. suff. -ose.

racemous, adj., racemose. — L. racēmōsus. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivative: racemous-ly, adv.

Rachel, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the younger daughter of Laban and wife of Jacob. — Late L., fr. Gk. 'Pαχήλ, fr. Heb. *Rāḥēl*, lit. 'ewe'; rel. to Arab. *ráḥil*, Aram. *raḥlā*, Akkad. *laḥru* (a metathesized form), 'ewe'.

rachio-, also rhachio-, before a vowel rachi-, also rhachi-, combining form meaning 'spinal'; 'spinal and'. — Gk. ῥαχι-, ῥαχιο-, fr. ῥάχις, 'spine'. See next word.

rachis, also rhachis, n., 1) the spine (anat.); 2) the shaft of a feather (zool.); 3) prolongation of the stalk in compound leaves (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\chi\iota\xi$ , 'spine', which is rel. to  $\dot{\rho}\alpha\chi\dot{\delta}\xi$  ( $\dot{\rho}\ddot{\alpha}\chi\circ\xi$ ), 'thorn hedge', and cogn. with Lith. rãžas, 'a dry scion, stubble, scrub, prong of a fork', ražis, 'stubble', OIr. fracc, 'needle'. Cp. rickets.

Derivative: rachit-ic, adi.

rachitis, also rhachitis, n., inflammation of the rachis; rickets (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ραχῖτις (scil. νόσος), lit. 'rachitic disease', fr. ράχις. See prec. word and -itis.

rack, n., instrument of torture, etc. — ME. racke and recke, 'framework', prob. fr. MDu. recke, of s.m., lit. 'something stretched out', fr. recken (Du. rekken), 'to stretch out', which is rel. to OE. reccan, OS. rekkian, ON. rekja, Swed. räcka, OFris. reza, OHG. recchen, MHG., G. recken, Goth. uf-rakjan, 'to stretch out', and cogn. with Gk. δρέγειν, 'to reach, stretch out', L. regere, 'to stretch, extend; to rule', porrigere, 'to stretch out'. See regent, adj., and words there referred to and cp. esp. rake, 'a tool'.

rack, tr. v., to torture. — MDu. recken, 'to stretch out'. See prec. word.

rack, n., wreckage. — A var. spelling of wrack. rack, tr. v., to pour off (wine) from the lees. — ME. rakken, fr. OProvenç. arracar, fr. raca, 'skins of grapes left after wine pressing'.

rack, intr. v., to move with the particular gait called rack (said of a horse). — A var. of rock, 'to move to and fro'.

Derivative: rack, n., a particular gait of a horse. rack, n., clouds driven before the wind. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. reka, 'to drive', rek, 'wreckage'. See wrack, wreck.

Derivative: rack, intr. v., to fly (said of driven clouds).

rack, n., arrack. — Shortened fr. arrack. The beginning of the Arabic word 'áraq was mistaken

for the Arabic article al-, ar-, and consequently dropped.

racket, also racquet, n., a bat for playing tennis, badminton, etc. — MF. (= F.) raquette, orig. rachette, with the sense 'palm of the hand', fr. Arab. rāhah, in vulgar pronunciation rāhet, 'the palm of the hand'. Sense development was influenced by F. jeu de paume, 'tennis', lit. 'play with the palm of the hand'.

racket, n., 1) noise, disturbance; uproar; 2) dishonest business. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. Gael. racaid, 'noise'.

Derivatives: racket, intr. and tr. v., racket-eer, n., racket-eer-ing, n., racket-y, adj.

raconteur, n., a narrator, storyteller. — F., fr. raconter, 'to tell, narrate', fr. re- (see re-) and OF. aconter, fr. a, 'to' (fr. L. ad, see ad-), and conter, 'to tell'. See recount and -or, suff. denoting an agent.

racoon, n. - See raccoon.

racquet, n. — See racket, 'a bat for playing tennis'.
radar, n., an electronic instrument for the location of objects by radio waves. — A word coined from the initials of the phrase radio detecting and ranging.

raddle, n., red ocher. — A var. of ruddle.

Derivative: raddle, tr. v., to color with red ocher. radeau, n., raft, float. — F., fr. OF. radel, fr. VL. \*ratellus, dimin. of L. ratis, 'raft, float'. See rood and cp. Ratitae.

radial, adj., of, or like, a ray or radius. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. radius. See radius.

Derivatives: radial, n., radial-ity, n., radial-ize, tr. v., radial-iz-ation, n., radial-ly, adv.

radian, n., 1) arc of a circle, equal in length to the radius; 2) the angle subtending this arc. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. radius. See radius. radiance, less frequently radiancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

radiant, adj. — ME., fr. L. radiāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of radiāre. See next word and -ant. Derivatives: radiant, n., radiant-ly, adv.

radiate, intr. v., to emit rays; to be radiant; tr. v., to emit in rays. — L. radiātus, 'furnished with rays', pp. of radiāre, 'to furnish with beams, make beaming, irradiate', fr. radius, 'ray'. See radius and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: radiat-ed, radiat-ing, radiat-ive, adis.

radiate, adj., having rays. — L. radiatus, pp. of radiare. See radiate, v.

Derivatives: radiate-ly, adv., radiate-ness, n.

radiation, adj. — L. radiātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a shining, radiation', fr. radiātus, pp. of radiāre. See radiate, v., and -ion.

Derivative: radiation-al, adj.

radiator, n., an apparatus for radiating heat. — Formed with agential suff. -or fr. L. radiatus, pp. of radiare. See radiate, v.

radical, adj. — Lit. 'having roots', fr. Late L. rādīcālis, fr. L. rādix, gen. -īcis, 'root'. See radix and adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: radical, n., radical-ism, n., radical-ity, n., radical-ize, tr. and intr. v., radical-ization, n., radical-ly, adv., radical-ness, n.

radicand, n., the number under a radical sign (math.) — L. rādīcandus, gerundive of rādīcāre or rādīcārī, 'to take root', fr. rādīx, gen. -īcis, 'root'. See radix. For the use of Latin gerundives or their derivatives in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

radicant, adj., bringing forth roots (bot.) — L. rādicāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of rādicāre or rādicārī. See prec. word and -ant.

radicate, tr. v., 1) to cause to take root, plant firmly; 2) to establish firmly. —L. rādīcātus, pp. of rādīcāte or rādīcārī. See radicand and verbal suff sate.

radicel, n., a rootlet. — Formed fr. ModL. rādicella (whence also F. radicelle), dimin. of L. rādix, gen. -īcis, 'root'. See radix and cp. next word.

radicle, n., a minute root (bot. and anat.) — L. rādīcula, dimin. of rādīx, gen. -īcis, 'root'. See radīx and -ule and cp. prec. word.

radicular, adj., pertaining to roots. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. rādīcula. See prec. word.

radiculitis, n., inflammation of the spinal nerve roots (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. rādīcula, 'little root'. See radicle and -itis.

radio, n., wireless telegraphy. — Abbreviation of radio-telegraphy.

Derivative: radio, tr. and intr. v.

radio-, combining form meaning 1) ray or raylike; 2) radial; radially; (anat.) radial and; 3) by means of radiant energy (med.); 4) radioactive; 5) by radio. — Fr. L. radius. See radius.

radioactive, adj., exhibiting, or pertaining to, radioactivity. — F. radio-actif (fem. radioactive), coined by Pierre and Marie Curie. See next word and active.

radioactivity, n., the property of giving off radiant energy in the form of particles. — F. radioactivité, coined by the French physicists and chemists Pierre Curie (1859-1906) and his wife Marie (1867-1934) in 1898 fr. radio- and F. activité. See activity.

radiograph, n., 1) an instrument for measuring radiant energy; 2) an X-ray picture. — Compounded of radio- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

Derivatives: radiograph-er, n., radiograph-ic, radiograph-ic-al, adjs., radiograph-ic-al-ly, adv., radiograph-y, n.

Radiolaria, n. pl., an order of microscopic marine animals (zool.) — ModL., fr. Late L. radiolus, 'a little ray', dimin. of L. radius. See radius, dimin. suff. -ole and suff. -aria.

Derivative: radiolari-an, adj. and n.

radiology, n., that part of physics which deals with radioactivity and radioactive substances. — Compounded of radio- and Gk.  $-\lambda ο γί\bar{α}$ , fr.  $-\lambda ό γος$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: radiolog-ic(-al), adj., radiolog-ist, n. radiometer, n., an instrument for measuring the effect of radiant energy. — Compounded of radio- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

radiometry, n., measurement of the effect of radiant energy. Compounded of radio- and Gk. μετρία, 'measuring of'. See -metry.

radiophone, n., an instrument for the production of sound by means of radiant energy. — Compounded of radio- and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See phone. 'speech sound'.

radioscopy, n., examination of opaque objects by means of X-rays or other rays. — Compounded of radio- and Gk. -σκοπία, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scopy.

radiotelegram, n., a wireless telegram. — Compounded of radio- and telegram.

radiotelegraphy, n., wireless telegraphy. — Compounded of radio- and telegraphy.

radiotelephone, n., wireless telephone. — Compounded of radio- and telephone.

radiotelephony, n., wireless telephony. — Compounded of radio- and telephony.

radiotherapy, n., treatment of disease by means of X-rays and other rays. — Compounded of radio- and therapy.

radish, n. — F. radis, fr. It. radice, prop. 'root', fr. L. rādīcem, acc. of rādīx, 'root'. See radix and cp. words there referred to.

radium, n., a radioactive metallic element. — ModL., fr. L. radius, 'ray'; so called because of its power of emitting energy in the form of rays. See radius.

radius, n., 1) a straight line from the center of the circle to its circumference; 2) the exterior bone of the forearm. — L. radius, 'stake, staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, shuttle, beam, ray; the exterior bone of the forearm'; of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to rādix, 'root'. See radix and cp. ray, 'beam', radiant, irradiate. Cp. also rayon. In its anatomical sense, the word radius was first used by Aulus Cornelius Celsus, Roman writer of the 1st cent.

radix, n., root. — L. rādīx (for \*wrādīx), 'root', rel. to rāmus (for \*wrādmos), 'branch, bough, twig', and cogn. with Gk. ἑίζα, Lesbian βρίσδα (for \*Fρέδια), 'root', Gk. ἑάδαμνος (for \*Fράδαμνος), 'branch', Goth. waurts, OE. wyrt, W. gwridd (for \*wradī), OIr. frēn (for \*wridno or \*wridnā), 'root'. Cp. deracinate, eradicate, race, 'root', radical, radicel, radicle, radish, radius, ramage, ramose, rhizo-, the first element in licorice. Cp. also root, wort, a plant, and the first element in orchard.

radon, n., name of the heaviest gaseous element (chem.) — Coined fr. radium, with 1st suff. -on on analogy of argon, neon, etc.; so called because gained from radium.

radula, n., ribbon of a mollusk. — L. rādula, 'a scraper', fr. rādere, pp. rāsus, 'to scrape'. See rase.

Derivatives: radul-ar, radul-ate, adjs.

raff, n., rabble. — ME. raf, fr. OF. raffe, fr. raffer, 'to sweep together'. See raffle, 'lottery', and cp. riffraff.

Derivative: raff-ish, adj., worthless, disreputable.

raffia, n., the fiber of the Raphia pedunculata, a Madagascar tree. — Malagasv rafia.

raffinose, n., a sugar, C, H, O, (chem.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ose fr. F. raffiner, 'to refine', fr. re- (see re-) and affiner, 'to make fine', which is formed fr. OF. a, 'to' (fr. L. ad), and OF. fin (fr. VL. \*finus), 'fine', See ad- and fine, 'delicate'. raffle, n., lottery. — ME. rafle, fr. MF. (= F.) rafle, 'a game of dice (whence rafler, 'to sweep up the stakes: to sweep off'), fr. MDu, raffel, 'a game of dice', which is rel, to Early Modern Du. ravelen, 'to entangle' (Modern Du. rafelen, 'to unravel, ravel out, fray out'), and prob. also to MHG., G. raffen, 'to snatch away, sweep off'. OHG. raspon (for \*rafson), 'to scrape together. snatch up in haste', fr. Teut, base \*hran-, 'to pluck out, snatch off'. OF. raffer, 'to sweep together', and It. arraffare, 'to snatch', are also Teut, loan words. See rasp, 'to rub', and cp. raff, ravel.

raffle, n., refuse. — Lit. 'a taking away', hence etymologically identical with raffle, 'lottery'.

Rafflesia, n., a genus of Malaysian plants (bot.)
— ModL., named after Sir Thomas S. Raffles, founder of Singapore (1781-1826). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Rafflesiaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) — ModL. Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae. rafflesiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. raft, n. — ME. rafte, orig. 'rafter,', fr. ON. raptr. See rafter.

Derivatives: raft, tr. and intr. v., raft-age, n., raft-er, n., a raftsman.

rafter, n., one of the sloping timbers of a roof. — ME., fr. OE. ræfter, rel. to ON. raptr, MLG. rafter, rachter, 'rafter'. Cp. raft.

Derivative: rafter-ed, adj.

rag, n., tatter of cloth. — ME. ragge, fr. OE. ragg (in the adj. raggig, 'raggy'), fr. ON. rögg, 'tuft, shagginess'. See rug.

Derivatives: ragg-ed, adj., ragg-ed-ly, adv., ragg-ed-ness, n., ragg-y, adj.

rag, n., a kind of hard limestone. — Of uncertain origin.

rag, tr. v., to tease. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. bullyrag.

Derivatives: rag, n., 'joke', ragg-er, n., ragging, n. ragamuffin, n., a stupid person. — Fr. Ragamoffyn, name of a demon in old mystery plays, which is prob. a compound of rag, 'tatter', and moffyn, a word of uncertain origin and meaning. rage, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) rage, fr. VL. rabia, fr. L. rabiēs, 'rage, madness', fr. rabere, 'to be mad, to rave'. See, rabid and cp. rabies.

Derivatives: rage, intr. v., rag-er, n., rag-ing-ly,

Derivatives: rage, intr. v., rag-er, n., rag-ing-ly, adv.

raggee, raggy, n., a South Indian cereal grass. — Hind. rāgi, fr. OI. rāgin, 'red'; so called in allusion to the color of the grain. OI. rāgin is rel. to rājyati, 'is colored, becomes red', fr. I.-E. base \*reg-, 'to color', whence also Gk. ῥέζειν (aorist ἑέξαι), 'to color'. ῥῆγος, 'colored rug'.

raglan, n., a kind of overcoat. — Named after the British general Lord Raglan (1788-1855).

ragman, n., the name given to a collection of acts in which the Scottish nobles swore allegiance to Edward I in 1296. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. rigmarole.

ragout, n., a highly seasoned stew of meat and vegetables. — F. ragoût, back formation fr. ragoûter, 'to revive one's appetite', fr. re- (see re-), à, 'to' (fr. L. ad, see ad-), and goûter, fr. L. gustāre, 'to taste'. See gust, 'relish', and cp. gusto. raguly, adj., notched — said especially of a cross (her.) — Prob. rel. to rag, 'tatter'.

Rahab, n., name of a monster in the Bible (Ps. 89:11, Job 9:13, 26:12).—Heb. ráhabh, lit. 'storming, against, impetuous', fr. rāhábh, 'he stormed against, was impetuous', which is rel. to Arab. ráhiba, 'he feared, was alarmed', Aram. rěhēbh, 'he was arrogant', Syr. rěhēbh, 'he was impetuous', Akkad. ra'ābu, 'to storm at (angrily)'. raid, n. — Scot., fr. OE. rād, 'riding, journey,

raid, n. — Scot., fr. OE. rād, 'riding, journey, raid', hence prop. a var. of road (q.v.); introduced by Walter Scott. For sense development cp. inroad.

Derivatives: raid, tr. and intr. v., raid-er, n.

rail, n., garment chiefly used in the compound night rail. — ME. reil, fr. OE. hrægl, hrægel, 'garment, dress, armor', rel. to OFris. hreil, OHG. hregil, 'garment', OE. hrēol, 'reel', and cogn. with Gk. κρέκειν, 'to weave', κρόκη, 'woof, thread', κροκίς, 'a nap of woolen cloth'. Cp. reel, 'a revolvable instrument', and the first element in crocidolite.

rail, n., bar (whence railroad, railway). — ME. raile, fr. MF. reille, 'bar, rail', fr. OF. reille, fr. L. regula, 'a straight piece of wood, ruler; rule', fr. regere, 'to keep straight, lead straight, rule'. See regent and cp. rule. Cp. also derail, monorail.

rail, intr. v., to furnish with rails. — ME. railen, fr. raile. See prec. word.

rail, intr. v., to speak reproachfully, scold. — ME. railen, fr. MF. (= F.) railler, 'to jeer at', fr. OProvenç. ralhar, 'to joke, jest', fr. VL. \*ragulāre, 'to bray' (whence It. ragghiare, 'to bray'), fr. Late L. ragere, 'to neigh', which is prob. of imitative origin. Originally OProvenç. ralhar denoted different kinds of cries, and only gradually developed the meanings 'to babble, prattle; to joke, jest'. Cp. rally, 'to banter', which is a doublet of rail. Cp. also raillery.

Derivatives: rail-er, n., rail-ing, adj. and n. ail, n., bird of the family Rallidae. — ME. rale, raile, fr. MF. raale (F. râle), rel. to F. râler, 'to rattle'; prob. of imitative origin. Cp. Rallus. Cp. also râle, rattle.

raillery, n., banter. — F. raillerie, fr. railler. See rail. 'to speak reproachfully', and -ery.

raiment, n. — ME. rayment, aphetic for arrayment, 'clothing', lit. 'an arraying', fr. arraien. See array and -ment.

Derivative: raiment, tr. v.

rain, n. — ME. reyn, fr. OE. regn, rel. to OS. regan, ON., Swed. regn, OFris. rein, MDu. reghen, reen, Du. regen, OHG. regan, MHG., G. regen, Goth. rign, 'rain', ON. raki, 'dampness', rakr, 'damp', and cogn. with Lith. rökti, 'to drizzle', roké, 'drizzling rain', L. rigāre, 'to wet, moisten', Alb. rjeð, 'to flow'. Cp. irrigate. Derivatives: rain, v. (q.v.), rain-y, adi. rain-less,

Derivatives: rain, v. (q.v.), rain-y, adj., rain-less adj.

rain, intr. and tr. v. — ME. reynen, fr. OE. regnian, fr. regn, 'rain', rel. to ON. rigna, Swed. regna, Dan. regne, OHG. reganon, MHG. regen, regenen, G. regnen, Goth. rignjan. See rain, n. Derivative: rain-er. n.

rainbow, n. — ME. reinbowe, fr. OE. regnboga, rel. to ON. regnbogi, Swed. regnbage, OFris. reinboga, MDu. reghenboghe, Du. regenboog, OHG. reganbogo, MHG. regenboge, G. Regenbogen. See rain, n., and bow, 'anything bent'.

rainette green, a greenish yellow color. — Lit. 'of the color of the tree frog', fr. F. rainette, 'tree frog', fr. OF. raine, 'frog', fr. L. rāna. See ranine and cp. words there referred to.

rais, reis, n., chief. — Arab. ra'is, 'chief', fr. rā's, 'head'. See race, 'family, tribe'.

raise, tr. v. — ME. reisen, raisen, fr. ON. reisa, which is rel. to OE. ræran (for \*raiz-jan), 'to rear'; see rear, 'to raise'. OE. ræran is the causative of risan, 'to rise'; see rise.

Derivatives: rais-ed, adj., rais-ing, n.

raisin, n., dried sweet grape. — ME., fr. OF. raizin, raisim (F. raisin), 'grape', fr. VL. \*racimus, corresponding to L. racēmus, 'cluster of grapes'. See raceme.

raisonné, adj., arranged logically. — F., 'reasoned', pp. of raisonner, 'to reason', fr. raison. See reason, n.

raj, n., rule, reign. — Hind. rāj, 'rule, reign', fr. Ol. rājyā-, fr. rājati, 'he rules', which is rel. to rājan-, 'king'. See next word and cp. the second element in swaraj.

rajah, n., an Indian king. — Hind. rājā, fr. OI. rājan-, 'king'. See prec. word and cp. ranee, the first element in next word, and the second element in maharaja.

Rajput, n., a member of a ruling caste in northern India. — Hind.  $r\bar{a}jp\bar{u}t$ , fr. OI.  $r\bar{a}japutrah$ , 'king's son, prince', which is compounded of  $r\bar{a}jan$ , 'king', and putrah, 'son, boy'. For the first element see rajah. The second element is rel. to Avestic and OPers.  $pu\theta ra$ , 'son, child', and cogn. with L. puer, 'boy, child'; see puerile and cp. words there referred to.

rake, n., a tool. — ME. rake, fr. OE. raca, rel. to ON. reka, 'spade, shovel', Swed. raka, 'rake', OHG. rehho, MHG. reche, G. Rechen, 'rake', rake, tr. and intr. v., to use a rake, to scrape. — ME. raken, fr. rake, G., ON. raka, 'to scrape', MLG. raken, OHG. rehhan, Goth. rikan, 'to scrape together', and see rake, 'a tool'.

Derivatives: rak-er, n., rak-ing, verbal n., and adi.

rake, intr. v., to project, incline forward. — Rel. to dial. Swed. raka, 'to reach', OE. hrægan, 'to jut out', MDu. raghen, MHG., G. ragen, of s.m., and cogn. with Gk. κρόσσαι (for \*qroqyā-), 'battlement, copings of parapets', Czech and Russ. krókva, 'spar, rafter'. Cp. crosso-.

Derivatives: rake, n., inclination, rak-ish, adj., rak-ish-ly, adv., rak-ish-ness, n.

rake, n., a debauchee. — Abbreviation of ME. rakel. 'rash'. See next word.

Derivatives: rak-ish, adj., rak-ish-ly, adv., rak-ish-ness, n.

rakehell, n., a debauchee. — Popular refashioning of ME. rakel, 'rash, impetuous', which is prob. related to OE. racian, 'to go forward'. Cp. prec. word.

Derivative: rakehell-y, adj.

rakshasa, n., goblins or evil spirits (Hindu mythol.)

— OI. rákṣas-, 'goblin, evil spirit', lit. 'damage, causer of damage', rel. to Avestic rashah-, 'damage', rashayeiti, 'damages', fr. I.-E. base \*rek̄þ(h)-, 'to pull, tug, drag, pester', whence also Gk. ἐρέχθειν, 'to rend, break, shatter', 'Ερεχθεύς, a fabled king of Athens, lit. 'shaker'. Cp. Erechtheus.

râle, n., rattling sound in the throat. — F., fr. râler, 'to rattle', of imitative origin. Cp. rail, the bird, Rallus.

rallentando, adj., slackening; gradually slower (musical direction). — It., pres. part. of rallentare, 'to slow down' (cp. F. ralentir), fr. racontraction of L. re- and ad- (see re- and -ad) and lento, 'slack, slow', fr. L. lentus. See relent.

Rallidae, n. pl., the family of rails and other gruiform birds (ornithol.) — ModL., formed fr. Rallus with suff. -idae.

Rallinae, n. pl., subfamily of the Rallidae (ornithol.) — Formed fr. Rallus with suff. -inae.

ralline, adj., pertaining to the Rallidae. See prec. word and -ine (representing L. -inus).

Rallus, n., the genus of rails (zool.) — ModL., fr. F. râle, 'rail', fr. râler, 'to rattle', which is of imitative origin. G. Ralle, of s.m., is a French loan word. See rail, 'the bird'.

Derivatives: ralli-form, rall-ine, adjs.

rally, tr. v., to gather, collect; intr. v., to come together. — F. rallier, 'to assemble, 1ally', fr. OF. ralier, of s.m., which is formed fr. re- (see re-) and alier (F. allier), 'to join'. See ally, v.

Derivatives: rally, n., ralli-er, n.

rally, tr. v., to banter. — F. railler, 'to rail at', hence a doublet of rail, 'to speak reproachfully' (q.v.) Cp. raillery.

Derivative: railli-er. n.

Ralph, masc. PN. — Shortened fr. Radulf, fr. ON. Raðulfr (rel. to OE. Rædwulf); compounded of rað, 'counsel', and ulfr, 'wolf'. See rede and wolf. ralstonite, n., a fluoride of aluminum, sodium and magnesium (mineral.) — Named after J. Grier. Ralston of Norristown in Pennsylvania. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

ram, n. — ME. ramme, fr. OE. ramm, ram, rel. to MLG., MDu., Du. and OHG. ram, 'ram', and prob. also to ON. ramr, 'strong'; prob. cogn. with OSlav. raměnŭ, 'impetuous, violent, strong'.

Derivatives: ram, tr. v., ramm-er, n., ramm-ish, adi.

Rama, n., the sixth, seventh, or eight incarnation of Vishnu (Hindu mythol.) — OI. Rāmah, lit. 'lovely', from the stem of rámatē, 'stands still, rests, is pleased, is amused'; cogn. with Gk. ἡρέμα, 'gently, quietly, softly', ἡρεμεῖν, 'to be still, keep quiet', Lith. rìmti, 'to become quiet, calm down', reinti, 'to stay, support', OIr. forimim, 'I set, place'.

-rama, suff. meaning 'sight, view'. — Back formation fr. panorama, which stands for pan-orama and lit. means 'all-sight'. Accordingly, the suff. should really be -orama. However, through a misdivision of panorama into pano-rama, the suff. -rama was formed. Cp. e.g. cinerama.

Ramadan, n., the ninth month of the Moslem year. — Arab. ramadán, prop. 'the hot month', fr. rámida, 'was hot', which is rel. to Mishnaic Heb. rémetz, 'hot ashes, embers'.

ramal, adj., 1) pertaining to a branch (bot.); 2) pertaining to a ramus (anat. and zool.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. rāmus, 'branch'. See ramus.

ramage, n., the whole of the branches of a tree.

F., fr. L. rāmus, 'branch'. See ramose and

ramble, intr. v. — Prob. a var. of ME. romblen, freq. of ME. romen, 'to roam'. See roam. The -b- is intrusive. Cp. grumble.

Derivatives: ramble, n., rambl-er, n., rambl-ing, adj., rambl-ing-ly, adv.

rambunctious, adj., boisterous (colloq.) — Fr. earlier rumbustious, for robustious.

rambutan, n., fruit of a Malayan tree, Nephelium lappaceum. — Malay rambūtan, fr. rambut, 'hair'.

ramekin, also ramequin, n., a preparation of cheese with bread crumbs, eggs, etc., baked in a small dish. — F. ramequin, fr. MLG. ramken, dimin. of ram, 'cream', which is rel. to OE. rēam, of s.m. See ream, 'cream'. Fort he ending see suff. -kin.

ramentum, n., 1) something scraped off; 2) a thin scale formed on the surface of leaves (bot.) — L.

rāmentum, 'what is shaved or scraped off', for \*rād-mentom, fr. rādere, 'to shave, scrape'; see rase and -ment. Cp. caementum, 'stone cut from the quarry', for orig. \*caid-(s)mentom, fr. caedere, 'to cut' (see cement).

ramie, n., 1) a plant of the nettle family (Boehmeria nivea); a fiber of this plant. — Malay rami, name of the plant.

ramification, n. — ModL. rāmificātiō, formed (prob. through the medium of F. ramification) fr. ML. rāmificātus, pp. of rāmificāre. See ramify and -ation.

ramiform, adj., branchlike. — Compounded of L. rāmus, 'branch' and forma, 'form, shape'. See ramose and form, n.

ramify, tr. v., to divide into branches; intr. v., to form branches. — MF. (= F.) ramifier, fr. ML. rāmificāre, 'to form branches', fr. L. rāmus, 'branch, bough, twig', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make. do'. See ramose and -fy.

Derivative: ramifi-ed, adj.

ramillie, ramillies, n., a kind of plaited wig. — Short for *Ramillies wig*; named in commemoration of Marlborough's victory over the French at Ramillies (in 1706).

ramose, adj., branching (bot.) — L. rāmōsus, fr. rāmus, 'branch', which stands for \*rādmos, and is related to rādīx, 'root'. See radix and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. -ose.

Derivatives: ramose-ly, adv., ramos-ity, n.

ramp, intr. and tr. v., 1) to climb; 2) to stand on the hind legs (her.) — ME. rampen, fr. OF. ramper, 'to climb' (whence F. ramper, 'to creep, crawl'), fr. Frankish \*rampōn, 'to contract one-self convulsively', which stands in gradational relationship to OHG. rimpfan, 'to wrinkle, shrivel', OE. hrimpan, 'to fold, wrinkle'; see rumple and cp. rimple. Cp. also rampage, rampant.

Derivatives: ramp, n., ramp-ing, n.

ramp, n., a slope. — F. rampe, back formation fr. ramper, 'to creep, clamber'. See ramp, 'to climb'. rampage, n., a riot. — Formed fr. ramp, 'to climb', with suff. -age.

Derivatives: rampage, intr. v., rampage-ous, adj., rampage-ous-ly, adv., rampage-ous-ness, n. rampancy, n., the condition of being rampant. —

Formed from next word with suff. -cy. rampant, adj., standing on the hind legs (her.) —

ME. rampaunt, fr. MF. (= F.) rampaunt, pres. part. of ramper, 'to creep, crawl'. See ramp, 'to climb', and -ant.

Derivative: rampant-ly, adv.

rampart, n. — MF. rempart, rampart (F. rempart), fr. remparer, ramparer, 'to fortify', formed fr. re-, 'again' (see re-), and emparer, 'to fortify' (whence F. s'emparer, 'to take hold of'), fr. OProvenç. antparar, amparar, fr. VL. \*antepārāre, prop. 'to make preparations beforehand', formed fr. ante- and L. parāre, 'to prepare' (see pare). The t-in F. rempart is excrescent

and prob. due to the influence of earlier F. houlevart (now boulevard).

Derivative: rampart, tr. v.

rampion, n., a kind of campanula (bellflower). — Altered fr. ML. rapuncium, rapuntium (whence MF., F. raiponce, It. raponzo, raponzolo, Sp. rapónchigo), fr. VL. \*radice puntia, prop. 'root of valerian'. For the first element see radix. The second element is a VL. derivative of L. phū (= Gk. φοῦ), acc. phūn, 'a kind of valerian'.

rampire, n. — An archaic form of rampart.

Derivative: rampire, tr. v.

ramrod, n. — Lit. 'a rod used for ramming', fr. ram, y. (see ram) and rod.

ramshackle, adj., worn out. — Back formation fr. ramshackled, fr. ranshackled, fr. earlier ransackled, pp. of ransackle, freq. of ransack (q.v.) Derivatives: ramshackle, n., ramshackle-ness, n., ramshackl-y, adj.

ramson, n., the broad-leaved garlic. — ME. ramsyn, fr. OE. hramsan, pl. of hramsa, 'broad-leaved garlic', rel. to MLG. ramese, G. Rams, Dan., Swed., Norw. rams, 'ramson', and cogn. with Gk. κρόμμυου, κρόμυου, also κρέμυου (in Hesychius), 'onion', Lith. kermùšė, 'wild garlic', Russ. čeremšá, 'ramson', MIr. crem, crim, W. craf, 'garlic'. Cp. buckrams, 'ramson'.

ramulose, adj., having many branchlets. — L. rā-mulōsus, fr. rāmulus. See ramulus and adj. suff. -ose and cp. next word.

ramulous, adj., ramulose. — L. rāmulōsus. See prec. word and -ous.

ramulus, n., a small branch (bot. and anat.) — L. rāmulus, dimin. of rāmus. See ramose.

ramus, n., a branch (anat.) — L. rāmus. See ramose.

ran, n., a hank of twine. — Of unknown origin. ran, pret. of run. — ME., fr. OE. ran, pret. of rinnan, 'to flow', or fr. ON. ran, pret. of renna, 'to run'. See run.

ranarium, n., a place for raising frogs. — ModL. fr. L. rāna, 'frog'. See ranunculus and -arium. rance, n., a variety of Belgian marble. — F., of unknown origin.

ranch, n., a large farm with its buildings and employees. — Mexican Sp. rancho, 'a small farm', fr. Sp. rancho, 'mess, messroom', fr. OHG. hring, 'circle, ring'. See ring, n.

Derivatives: ranch, intr. v., ranch-er, n.

rancid, adj., stale. — L. rancidus, 'foul-smelling', fr. rancēre, 'to stink, rank', which is of uncertain etymology. Cp. next word. For the ending see adj. suff. -id (representing L. -idus).

Derivatives: rancid-ity, n., rancid-ly, adv., rancid-ness, n.

rancor, rancour, n., bitter resentment, spite. — ME. rancour, fr. OF. rancour, fr. L. rancōrem, acc. of rancor, 'a stinking smell, rankness, rancidity', fr. rancēre. See prec. word and -or.

Derivatives: rancor-ous, adj., rancor-ous-ly, adv., rancor-ous-ness, n.

rand, n., border, edge. — ME., fr. OE. rand

Randal 1300

'edge, margin, rim, boss of shield, shield', rel. to ON. rönd, 'rim, shield', OHG. rant, 'boss of a shield', MHG. rant, 'rim of a shield, rim', Dan., Swed., Du., G. rand, 'border, edge', ON. rimi, 'ridge, hill, height', OE. rima, 'border, bank, coast', and cogn. with OIr. rinde, 'wooden vessel'. Cp. rim and the first element in Randal.

Randal, masc. PN. — Shortened from OE. Rand-wulf (a compound of rand, 'shield', and wulf, 'wolf') or from its ON. equivalent Randulfr (fr. rand, 'shield', and ulfr, 'wolf'). See rand and wolf.

randan, n., a kind of rowing boat for three persons. — Of unknown origin.

randan, n., a drinking bout, spree (slang) — Perh. a var. of random.

randem, adv., with three horses harnassed one in front of the other; n., a carriage so harnassed and driven. — Prob. a blend of tandem and random.

random, n. — ME. randoun, randon, random, fr. OF. random, 'force, violence, impetuosity', de randon, a randon, 'impetuously' (whence F. randonnée, 'circuit of game; être en randonnée, 'to be out for a long run'), fr. OF. randir, 'to run impetuously', fr. \*rant, fr. Frankish \*rant, 'a running', which is rel. to OHG. rennen, 'to run', OE. rinnan, 'to flow, run'; see E. run, v. — See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 506 s.v. randonnée.

randy, adj., boisterous, riotous (Scot.) — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. obsol. rand, a var. of rant (q.v.)

ranee, rani, n., the wife of a rajah; a Hindu queen. — Hind. rānī, fr. OI. rājnī, fem. of rājan, 'king'. See rajah and cp. the second element in maharanee. Cp. also regina, reina.

rang, pret. of ring. — ME. rang, formed on analogy of sang, pret. of sing. See ring, 'to sound'.

range, tr. and intr. v., to place in rank. — ME. rangen, fr. MF. (= F.) ranger, fr. OF. ranger, fr. earlier rengier, rangier, 'to place in rank or ranks', fr. ranc (F. rang), fr. earlier renc, 'row, line, rank', fr. Frankish \*hring, 'circle, ring'. See ring, 'circle', and cp. rank, 'row, line'. Cp. also arrange, derange.

Derivatives: rang-er, n., rang-y, adj., rang-i-ness, n.

range, n., row; distance. — ME., fr. MF. range, fr. OF. range, a var. of renge, 'row, rank', back formation fr. rangier, 'to place in rank'. See range, v.

rani-, combining form meaning 'frog'. — Fr. L.  $r\bar{a}na$ , 'frog'. See ranine.

rani, n. — See ranee.

ranine, adj., 1) pertaining to the frogs (zool.); 2) pertaining to the region under the tip of the tongue (anat.) — ML. rānīnus, 'pertaining to the frogs', formed (on analogy of canīnus, 'pertaining to the dogs', vulpīnus, 'pertaining to the foxes', etc.), fr. L. rāna, 'frog', lit. 'croaker,

crier', which stands for \*rācsnā, and is rel. to raccāre, 'to roar'; of imitative origin. Cp. OHG. ruōhhon, 'to roar', which is also imitative. Cp. also rainette green, Ranunculus, ranula. For the ending see -ine (representing L. -īna).

rank, n., row, line. — MF. ranc (F. rang), 'row, line, rank'. See range, v., and cp. harangue, ranch, ranz des vaches.

Derivatives: rank, tr. and intr. v.

rank, adj., 1) vigorous; 2) strong in smell. — ME., fr. OF. ranc, 'strong, brave', which is rel. to Dan. rank, 'right, upright', Swed. rank, MLG. ranc, Du., G. rank, 'slender', ON. rakkr (for \*rankr), 'straight, erect', orig. 'stretched out', OI. rūjáti, 'stretches himself', Lith. ražytis, 'to stretch oneself'. All these words are derivatives of a nasalized enlargement of I.-E. \*reĝ-, 'to stretch, straighten; straight, right'. See regent, adj., and cp. words there referred to. Rank was prob. influenced in sense by F. rance, 'rancid, rank' (see rancid).

Derivatives: rank-ish, adj., rank-ly, adv., rank-ness. n.

rankle, intr. v., to fester. — ME. ranclen, fr. MF. rancler, fr. OF. rancler, earlier raoncler, draoncler, 'to suppurate, run', fr. rancle, earlier raoncle, drancle, draoncle, 'abscess', lit. 'a little dragon', fr. ML. dracunculus, dimin. of L. dracō, gen. dracōnis. See dragon.

Derivative: rankle, n.

ransack, tr. v., to search thoroughly; to pillage.

— ME. ransaken, fr. ON. rannsaka, 'to ransack', lit. 'to search a house', compounded of rann (for \*rasn), 'house', and -saka, which is rel. to soekja, 'to seek'. The first element is rel. to Goth. razn, OE. ærn, ren, 'house'. See rest, 'repose', and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see seek. Cp. ramshackle. Derivative: ransack-er. n.

ransom, n. — ME. raunsoun, ransoun, fr. OF. ranson (F. rançon), fr. L. redēmptiōnem, acc. of redēmptiō, 'a buying back, ransoming, redemption'. See redemption, which is a doublet of ransom.

ransom, tr. v., — ME. raunsounen, ransounen, OF. ransonner, fr. ranson. See ransom. n.

Derivatives: ransom-er, n., ransom-less, adi,

rant, intr. v., to speak in a bombastic way. — Fr. earlier (now obsol.) ModDu. ranten, 'to dote'. Cp. randy.

Derivatives: rant, n., rant-er, n.

ranula, n., a swelling under the tongue (med.) — L., 'a little frog', dimin. of rāna, 'frog'. See ranine and -ule and cp. Ranunculus.

Derivative: ranul-ar, adj.

Ranunculaceae, n. pl., the crowfoot family (bot.)

— ModL., formed fr. Ranunculus with suff.
-aceae.

ranunculaceous, adj. — See prec. word and

Ranunculus, n., a genus of plants, the crowfoot (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. rānunculus, 'tadpole', lit.

'little frog', also name of a medicinal plant (prob. identical with the crowfoot), dimin. formed fr. rāna, 'frog'. See ranine and cp.

ranz des vaches, a melody sung by Swiss herdsmen.

— F., lit. 'line of the cows', fr. dial. F. ranz, 'row, line, rank', des, contraction of de les, 'of the', and vaches, pl. of vache, 'cow'. Dial. F. ranz is rel. to F. rang, 'line, rank'; see rank, 'row'. F. de 'of, from', derives fr. L. dē, 'from, away from', les, 'the' (pl.), is traceable to L. illōs (masc.), illōs (fem.), acc. of ille, resp. illa, 'that'; see de- and ille. F. vache comes fr. L. vacca, 'cow'; see vaccine.

rap, n., a blow. — ME. rappe, prob. of imitative origin; cp. Dan. rap, of s.m., Swed. rapp, 'stroke'.

rap, tr. and intr. v., to strike. — ME. rappen, prob. of imitative origin; rel. to prec. word. Derivative: rapp-er. n.

rap, tr. v., to seize, snatch. — Back formation fr. rapt.

rap, n., a skein of yarn of about 120 yards. — Of unknown origin.

rap, n., a counterfeit coin of the worth of a halfpenny. — G. Rappen, 'centime', orig, name of an old Alsatian coin with an eagle's head, derisively referred to as a raven, Rappen being a dialectal var. of G. Rabe, 'raven'. See raven.

rapacious, adj., 1) given to plunder; 2) greedy. — L. rapāx, gen. -ācis, 'grasping, rapacious', from the stem of rapere, 'to seize'. See rapid and -acious.

Derivatives: rapacious-ly, adv., rapacious-ness,

rapacity, n., rapaciousness. — MF. (= F.) rapacité, fr. L. rapācitātem, acc. of rapācitās, fr. rapāx, gen. -ācis. See prec. word and -ity.

rape, n., a plant allied to the turnip. — ME., fr., L. rāpum, also rāpa, 'rape, turnip', cogn. with Gk. βάπυς, βάφυς, 'rape', βάφανος, 'cabbage; radish', βαφανίς, 'radish', OSlav. rēpa, Lith. rópé, MDu. roeve, OHG. ruoba, ruoppa, MHG. ruobe, rüebe, G. Rübe, and OHG. rāba, MHG. rābe, 'rape, turnip'. Cp. raphania, Raphanus. Cp. also the second element in kohlrabi.

rape, tr. v., to seize and carry off by force. — ME. rapen, 'to seize', fr. OF. raper, fr. L. rapere. See rapid and cp. words there referred to.

rape, n., the act of seizing; violation. — ME. rape, fr. rapen, 'to seize'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: rap-er, n., rap-ist, n.

rape, n., one of the six divisions of Sussex. —
First mentioned in Domesday Book; perh. fr. rape, an obsol. var. of rope, used in the sense of measure'. For sense development cp. Heb. hébhel, 'rope; measure'.

rape, n., refuse of grapes. — F. rápe, fr. ML. raspa, fr. WTeut. \*raspān, 'to scrape; to sweep off'. See rasp, v., and cp. words there referred to. Raphael, 1) masc. PN. 2) an archangel mentioned in the Apocrypha. — Late L., fr. Gk. 'Ραφα-

 $\dot{\eta}\lambda$ , fr. Heb.  $R^{\xi}ph\bar{a}^{\dot{\gamma}}\dot{\epsilon}l$ , lit. 'God has healed'. Heb.  $r\bar{a}ph\dot{a}$ , 'he healed' (whence  $r^{\xi}ph\bar{a}^{\dot{\gamma}}\dot{a}^{\dot{\eta}}$ , 'medicine, remedy',  $marp\dot{\epsilon}$ , 'healing, cure'), the first element of this compound word, is rel. to Syr.  $r^{\xi}ph\bar{a}$ , 'he healed', Arab.  $r\dot{a}fa^{\dot{\gamma}}a$ , 'he darned, mended, repaired', Ethiop.  $raf\dot{a}a$ , 'he stitched together, mended'. For the second element in Raphael see El.

Raphalesque, Raffaelesque, adj., in the style of the painter Raphael. — Formed fr. the name of Raffaello Sanzio (1483-1520) with suff. -esque.

raphania, n., a disease causing convulsive contractions of the limbs (med.) — Medical L., coined by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (1707-78) fr. Gk. ἡαφανίς, 'radish'. See rape, the plant, and 1st -ia.

Raphanus, n., a genus of plants of the cabbage family (bot.) — L., fr. Gk. ῥάφανος, 'cabbage', which is rel. to ῥάπυς, 'rape'. See rape, the plant. raphe, n., a seam, suture (anat. and bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ῥαφή, 'seam, suture (of the skull)', fr. ῥάπτειν, 'to sew together, stitch', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \*wer-p-, \*wre-p-, 'to turn, twist, sew, spin'. See vervain and cp. the first element in Raphiolepis and in rhapsody.

Raphia, n., a genus of palms (bot.) — ModL.; see

Raphiolepis, n., a genus of plants of the apple family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk.  $\dot{\rho}$ αφές, 'needle', and  $\lambda \epsilon \pi i \varsigma$ , 'scale, flake'. The first element is rel. to  $\dot{\rho}$ αφή, 'seam'; see raphe. For the second element see leper.

rapid, adj. — F. rapide, fr. L. rapidus, 'tearing away, seizing, swift, rapid', fr. rapere, 'to seize and carry off, to snatch away, to seize, plunder, ravish', which is cogn. with Gk. ἐρέπτεσθαι, 'to pluck off, feed on', Alb. riep, '1 strip, rob', Lith. raplės, 'tongs', ap-rěpiu, '1 take, seize', fr. I.-E. base \*rep-, 'to snatch, seize'. Beside \*repstands prob. \*srep-, \*srp- in Gk. ἀρπάζειν, 'to snatch, seize', ἄρπαξ, 'rapacious', ἀρπάγη, 'hook; rake', ἄρπη, 'sickle', ἄρπυιαι, 'harpies', lit. 'snatchers'. Cp. correption, erepsin, rap, 'to seize', obreption, obreptitious, rape, 'to seize', rapine, rapt, ratero, raven, 'to prey', ravin, ravish, subreption, surreptitious, usurp. Cp. also harpy, sarmentose.

Derivatives: rapid, n., rapidity (q.v.), rapid-ly, adv., rapid-ness, n.

rapidity, n. — F. rapidité, fr. L. rapiditātem, acc. of rapiditās, 'swiftness, rapidity', fr. rapidus. See prec. word and -ity.

rapier, n., a light, sharp-pointed sword. — F. rapière, orig. an adjective in MF. espee rapiere, lit. 'rapier sword'; of uncertain origin.

Derivative: rapier-ed, adj.

rapine, n., plunder. — ME. rapyne, fr. L. rapina, 'plunder', (possibly through the medium of F. rapine) from the stem of rapere, 'to seize and carry off'. See rapid and cp. words there referred to.

rappee, n., a strong kind of snuff. — Fr. F. (tabac) râpé, 'rasped, grated tobacco', pp. of râper, 'to rasp, grate'. See rasp, v.

rapport, n., relation. — F., back formation fr. rapporter, 'to bring back, refer to', re-, 'again' (see re-), and apporter, fr. L. apportare, 'to bring'. See apport and cp. report.

rapprochement, n., establishment of cordial relations. — F., 'a bringing near', fr. rapprocher, 'to bring near', fr. re-, 'again' (see re-), and approcher. See approach and -ment.

rapscallion, n., a rascal. — Later form of obsol. rascallion, a derivative of rascal.

rapt, part. adj., carried away. — ME., fr. L. raptus, pp. of rapere, 'to seize'. See rapid and words there referred to and cp. esp. rap, 'to seize'. Cp. also enrapt.

raptatorial, adj., predacious. — Formed with suff. -orial fr. L. raptātus, pp. of raptāre, 'to seize and carry off, snatch away', freq. of rapere (pp. raptus), 'to seize and carry off'. See rapid and cp. next word.

raptor, n., 1) a ravisher; 2) a bird of the order Raptores.—L., 'one that robs, plunders or ravishes', fr. raptus, pp. rapere. See rapt and agential suff. -or.

Raptores, n. pl., an order of birds (ornithol.) — ModL. Raptōrēs, fr. L. raptōrēs, pl. of raptor. See prec. word.

raptorial, adj., 1) adapted for seizing prey;2) pertaining to the Raptores. — Formed with suff. -ial fr. L. raptor. See raptor and adj. suff. -ory.

rapture, n., the state of being rapt; ecstasy. —
Formed fr. rapt with suff. -ure.

Derivatives: raptur-ed, adj., raptur-ous, adj., raptur-ous-ly, adv.

rara avis, a rare bird. — L., fr. rāra, fem. of rārus, 'rare', and avis, 'bird'. See rare and aviary.

rare, adj., thin. — F., fr. L. rārus, 'thin, loose, rare', which is cogn. with OI. rtê, 'besides, except', nirṛtiḥ, 'dissolution, decomposition', viralaḥ, 'distant, tight, rare', OSlav. oriti, 'to dissolve, destroy', Lith. yru, irti, 'to dissolve' (intr.), paīras, 'loose', OSlav. rēdikū, 'rare', Gk. ἔρτιμος, 'solitary, isolated', OI. árdhaḥ, 'part, side, half', Lith. ardýti, 'to cleave, separate', er̄dvas, 'wide'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*er-, \*erē-, 'to loose; to split, separate, brare'. Gk. ἀραιός, 'thin, rare', originally had initial digamma (==w), hence cannot be cognate with the above words. L. rārus is possibly rel. to L. rēte, 'net'; see retiary. Cp. hermit and the first element in Ardhanari.

Derivatives: rare, adv., rare-ly, adv., rare-ness, n. rare, adj., underdone. — ME. rere (whence also dial. E. rear), fr. OE. hrēr, 'underdone', prob. rel. to OE., OS. hrōr, 'busy, active, strong', OE. hrēran, 'to move, stir, shake', OFris. hrēra, OS. hrōrian, ON. hrāra, Swed. röra, Dan. røre, Du. roeren, OHG. hruoren, ruoren, MHG. rüeren,

G. rühren, and cogn. with OI. srāyati, 'cooks', Gk. κεραννύναι, 'to mix', κρᾶτήρ, 'a large bowl for mixing wine and water'. See crater and cp. grail, 'chalice'. Cp. also uproar.

rarebit, n., Welsh rabbit. — Short for Welsh rarebit, from the erroneous explanation of rabbit as rare bit.

rarefaction, n., the act of rarefying. — ML. rārē-factiō, gen. -ōnis, possibly through the medium of MF. (= F.) raréfaction, fr. L. rārēfactus, pp. of rārēfacere. See rarefy and -faction.

Derivative: rarefaction-al, adj.

rarefactive, adj., capable of rarefaction. — VL. rārēfactīvus, fr. L. rārēfactus, pp. of rārēfacere, 'to make thin or rare'. See next word and -ive.

rarefy, tr. v., to make rare; intr. v., to become rare. — ME. rarefien, fr. MF. (= F.) rarefier, fr. VL. \*rārēficāre, freq. of L. rārēfacere, 'to make rare or thin', fr. rārē, adv. of rārus, 'rare, thin', and facere, 'to make, do'. See rare, 'thin', and -fy.

Derivatives: rarefi-able, adj., rarefi-er, n.

rarity, n. — L. rāritās, 'looseness of texture; rarity', fr. rārus, 'loose in texture; rare'. See rare, 'thin', and -ity.

rasa, n., the sap of plants; fluid; essence (Hinduism). — OI. rásah, rel. to rasā, 'moisture', Rasā-, name of a mythic river (= Avestic Ranhā), and cogn. with OI. árṣati, 'flows', ṛṣabhāḥ, 'bull, steer', Avestic and OPers. arshan, 'man', Gk. ἄρσην, ἄρρην, 'male', fr. I.-E. base \*eras-, \*ras-, \*eres-, \*ers-, 'to flow, wet, moisten', whence also L. rōs, gen. rōris, 'dew'. See roric and cp. the second element in Xerxes.

rascal, n. and adj. — ME. rascaille, rascaile, fr. OF. rascaille (F. racaille), 'outcasts, rabble', fr. OF. rasche, rache, 'scurf, filth'. See rash, 'eruption', and cp. rapscallion.

Derivatives: rascal-dom, n., rascal-ism, n., rascal-ity, n., rascal-ly, adj. and adv.

rasceta, n. pl., the transverse creases on the palmar surface of the wrist (anat.) — ML., formed with suff.  $-\bar{\epsilon}ta$  (pl.) fr. Arab. rusgh, 'wrist; tarse'. See Jacob Hyrtl, Das Arabische und Hebräische in der Anatomie, Vienna, 1879, pp. 198-201.

rase, tr. v., to rub, scrape out, erase. — ME. rasen, fr. MF. (= F.) raser, 'to scrape, shave, to raze to the ground', fr. VL. rāsāre, freq. of L. rādō, rādere (pp. rāsus), 'to scrape, scrape away, erase', which stands in gradational relationship to rōdere, 'to gnaw'. See rodent and cp. raze. Cp. also abrade, abrase, abrasion, arrastre, erase, race, 'to scratch', radula, ramentum, rascal, rash, 'eruption', rasher, 'a rockfish', rasorial, rasure, razee, razor. Cp. also tabula rasa.

rash, adj., overhasty. — ME. rasch, prob. fr. MLG. rasch or MDu. rasc (Du. ras), 'quick, swift', which are rel. to OHG. rasc, 'quick, strong, active vigorous', MHG., G. rasch, 'quick, fast', ON. röskr, 'vigorous, brave', and cogn. with OIr. rethim, 'I run'.

Derivatives: rash, adv., rash-ly, adv., rash-ness,

rash, n., eruption. — OF. rasche, rache, 'scurf', rel. to OProvenç. rascar, Sp. rascar, 'to scrape, scratch', fr. VL. \*rāsica, fr. \*rāsicāre, 'to scrape or scratch frequently', freq. of L. rādere (pp. rāsus), 'to scrape, scratch'. See rase and cp. rascal.

rasher, n., a thin slice of meat. — Formed with agential suff. -er fr. obsol. rash, 'to cut', a var. of rase.

rasher, n., a Californian rockfish. — Sp. racio, a shorter form of rascacio, lit. 'scratcher', fr. rascar, 'to scrape, scratch'. See rash, 'eruption', and agential suff. -er.

Rasores, n. pl., an order of birds (ornithol.) — ModL. Rāsōrēs, fr. L. rāsōrēs, pl. of rāsor, 'scratcher', fr. rāsus, pp. of rādere, 'to scrape, scratch'. See rase.

rasorial, adj., 1) scratching the ground for food (said of birds); 2) belonging to the *Rasores*. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ial.

rasp, tr. and intr. v., to rub. — ME. raspen, fr. OF. \*rasper (F. râper), 'to rasp, grate', which is of WTeut. origin; cp. OHG. raspōn (for \*rafsōn), 'to scrape together, snatch up in haste', which is rel. to OHG. hrespan, 'to pluck, pull', OFris. hrespa, OE. gehrespan, 'to tear', and to MHG., G. raffen, 'to sweep off'. See raffle, 'lottery', and cp. G. Raspel, 'rasp', and E. raspberry, rape, 'refuse of grapes', rappee. Cp. also It. raspare, OProvenç., Sp. raspar, 'to scrape, scratch', which also are Teut. loan words. Cp. also raspatory.

Derivatives: rasp, n. (q.v.), rasp-ed, adj., rasp-er, n., rasp-ing, adj., rasp-ing-ly, adv., rasp-y, adj.

rasp, n., file for smoothing or grating. — ME. raspe, fr. OF. raspe (F. râpe), fr. OF. \*rasper. See rasp, v.

Derivatives: rasp-ish, rasp-y, adjs.

rasp, n. — Dialectal abbreviation of raspberry.

raspatory, n., a surgical instrument for rasping bones. — Medical L. raspātōrius, fr. raspāre, 'to rasp', a word of WTeut. origin. See rasp, 'to rub', and subst. suff. -ory.

raspberry, n. — Fr. rasp, dialectal equivalent of raspberry, back formation of raspis, a kind of wine, fr. OF. vin raspe (whence F. râpé), prop. pp. of \*rasper (F. râper). See rasp, 'to rub' and cp. rape, 'refuse of grapes'. Raspberry prop. means 'rasping berry, rough berry'. For sense development cp. G. Kratzbeere, 'raspberry', lit. 'scratching or rasping berry'.

rasse, n., a kind of civet. — Borrowed fr. Javanese rase through the medium of Dutch.

rasure, n., the act of scraping. — MF., F., fr. L. rāsūra, fr. rāsus, pp. of rādere, 'to scrape, scratch'. See rase and -ure.

rat, n. — ME. rat, ratte, fr. OE. ræt, rel. to OS. ratta, MLG. rotte, MDu. ratte, Du. rat, rot, OHG. ratta, rato, MHG., G. ratte, ON. rottu-(in surnames), Dan. rotte, Swed. råtta, Norw.

rotta, and to It. rarto, Sp., Port. rata, F. rat, Gael. radan. The etymology of these words is unknown. There is no connection between them and L. rōdere, 'to gnaw'. Cp. ratteen.

Derivatives: rat, tr. v., ratt-ish, adj., ratt-y, adj. rata. n., a New Zealand tree. — Maori.

ratable, adj. — Formed fr. rate, 'to estimate', with suff. -able.

Derivatives: ratabil-ity, n., ratable-ness, n., ratabl-y, adv.

ratafia, n., liqueur flavored with kernels of cherries, apricots or peaches or with almonds. — Creole F., possibly a corruption of the Latin formula Rata fiat (scil. conventio), 'Let the agreement be firmly established', used amongst people drinking one another's health. The word tafia (q.v.) is prob. an abbreviation of ratafia. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 598. L. rata is the fem. pp. of reor, rērī, 'to reckon, believe, think'; see rate, 'amount'. For the etymology of L. fiat see fiat.

ratal, n., an amount at which property is assessed.
 Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. rate, 'amount', on analogy of rental.

ratan, n. — The same as rattan.

ratany, n. — The same as rhatany.

rataplan, n., the repeated sound of a drum. — F., of imitative origin.

Derivative: rataplan, tr. and intr. v.

rat-a-tat, n. - See rat-tat.

ratch, n., ratchet. — Short for ratchet.

Derivatives: ratch, tr. v., to fit with a ratchet, ratch-ing, n.

ratch, intr. v., to reach (naut.) — A var. of reach. ratchet, n., a click, pawl. — F. rochet, 'bobbin, spindle, ratchet', fr. Frankish \*rokka, 'spindle', which is rel. to OHG. rocko, 'distaff', fr. I.-E. base \*rug-, 'to spin'. See rock, 'distaff', and -et and cp. rocket, 'firework'.

Derivatives: ratchet, intr. and tr. v., ratchet-y, adi.

rate, n., amount; speed. — ME., fr. MF. rate, fr. ML rata, fr. Late L. rata (scil. pars), 'settled, estimated, part', fem. pp. of L. reor, rērī, 'to reckon, believe, think, suppose, judge', whence also ratiō, gen. -ōnis, 'reckoning, calculation'. See reason and cp. ratio, ration, ratify, ratafia, derate, prorate, irritate, 'to make null and void'. Derivatives: rate, tr. and intr. v., rat-ed, adj., rat-er, n., rat-ing, n.

rate, tr. v., to scold. — ME. raten, prob. fr. OF. reter, 'to impute, blame', fr. L. reputāre, 'to count over, reflect', in VL., 'to impute, blame'. See repute.

Derivatives: rat, n., reproof, rat-er, n., one who scolds, rat-ing, n.

rate, tr. v., to soak. - A var. of ret.

ratel, n., a badgerlike mammal. — S. Afr. Du., prob. short for *rateldas*, lit. 'honeycomb badger', fr. Du. *raat*, 'honeycomb', and *das*, 'badger', which is rel. to G. *Dachs*, of s.m. See dachshund.

ratero, n., a thief. — Sp., fr. L. raptārius, 'pertaining to plunder', fr. raptus, pp. of rapere, 'to seize and carry off'. See rapid and cp. words there referred to.

rath, n., a mound, enclosure. — Ir. rāth.

Rathayatra, n., car festival of a divinity (Hinduism). — Lit. 'chariot procession', fr. OI. ráthah, 'car, chariot', and yātrā, 'procession, festival'. The first element is rel. to Avestic raθō, 'car, chariot', and cogn. with L. rota, 'wheel'; see rota. The second element is a derivative of OI. yắti, yắte, 'goes, travels'; see janitor and cp. jaun.

rathe, rath, adj., early. — ME., 'quick, swift', fr. OE. hræð, var. hræð, 'quick, swift, agile, hasty', which is rel. to ON. hraðr, OHG. hrað, of s.m., and to OE. hradian, ON. hraða, 'to hasten'. These words derive perh. from a dental enlargement of I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to leap'. See cardinal, adj., and cp. rather.

Derivatives: rathe-ly, adv., rathe-ness, n.

rathe, adv., early. — ME., 'quickly', fr. OE. hraðe, rel. to the adjective hræð. See prec. word. rather, adv. — ME., 'more quickly', fr. OE. hraðor, compar. of hraðe. See prec. word and compar. suff. -er.

rathite, n., a lead sulfarsenite (mineral.) — Named after the German mineralogist Gerhard vom Rath (1830-88). For the ending see subst. suff.-ite.

ratification, n., confirmation. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. ML. ratificātiōnem, acc. of ratificātiō, fr. ratificātus, pp. of ratificāre. See next word and -ation.

ratify, tr. v., to confirm. — ME. ratifien, fr. MF. (= F.) ratifier, fr. ML. ratificare, 'to fix by reckoning', formed fr. L. ratus, pp. of reor, reri, 'to reckon, believe, think', and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See rate, 'amount', and -fy.

Derivative: ratifi-er, n.

ratio, n., proportion.—L. ratiō, 'reckoning, calculation, matter, affair, relation; reason', fr. ratus, pp. of reor, rērī, 'to think, judge, reckon'. See reason and cp. ration, which are both doublets of ratio. Cp. also rate, 'amount'.

ratiocinate, intr. v., to reason. — L. ratiōcinātus, pp. of ratiocinārī, 'to reckon, calculate, consider, deliberate', compounded of ratiō (see prec. word) and -cinārī, which is prob. rel. to L. conārī, 'to try, endeavor', and cogn. with Gk. ἐγκονεῖν, 'to be quick and active', διάκονος, 'servant'. See deacon and cp. the second element in vaticinate.

ratiocination, n., reasoning. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. ratiocinātionem, acc.of ratiocinātio, 'a reasoning', fr. ratiocinātus, pp. of ratiocināri. See prec. word and -ion.

ratiocinative, adj., pertaining to reasoning. — L. ratiocinātivus, fr. ratiocinātus, pp. of ratiocinārī. Sec ratiocinate and -ive.

ration, n., 1) a fixed portion; 2) a fixed allowance.

— F., fr. L. rationem, acc. of ratio. See ratio.

Derivatives: ration, tr. v., to supply with rations, rational (q.v.)

rational, adj. — ME. racional, fr. L. rationālis, 'pertaining to reason', fr. ratio. See ratio and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: rational, n., rational-ism, n., rational-ist, n., and adj., rational-ist-ic, adj., rational-ist-ic-al-ly, adv., rational-ize, tr. and intr. v., rational-iz-ation, n., rational-ly, adv.

rationale, n., exposition of principles. — L. rationale, 'a rational thing', neut. of the adjective rationalis. See prec. word.

rationality, n. — Late L. rationalitas, fr. L. rationalis. See rational and -ity.

Ratitae, n. pl., a division of birds (2001.) — ModL., prop. fem. pl. of ratitus, 'marked with the figure of a raft', fr. L. ratis, 'raft'. See rood and cp. radeau.

ratite, adj., 1) having a flat breastbone; 2) pertaining to the division of *Ratitae*; n., one of the Ratitae. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ite.

ratlin, ratline, rattling, n. (naut.) — Of uncertain origin.

ratoon, n., a sprout from the sugar cane after it has been cut down. — Sp. retoño, 'sprout', fr. retoñar, 'to sprout again', lit. 'to sprout after autumn', fr. pref. re-, 'again' (see re-), and otoñar, 'to grow in autumn', fr. otoño, 'autumn', fr. L. autumnus. See autumn.

Derivative: ratoon, intr. and tr. v., to send up. rattan, also ratan, n., the long stem of the palms of the genera Calamus and Daemonorops. — Malay rotan, for rautan, fr. raut, 'to peel, pare, trim'. Cp. rotang.

Derivative: rattan, ratan, tr. v., to supply with rattan; to punish by striking with a rattan.

rat-tat, rat-a-tat, n., the sound of a loud knocking at the door. — Imitative.

ratteen, n., a thick woolen fabric (archaic). — F. ratine, 'frieze, ratteen', of unknown origin.

ratten, n., to destroy machinery in defiance of a trade union. — Lit. 'to be harmful like a rat', denominated fr. ratten, an English dial. var. of

rattle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. ratelen, rel. to OE. hratele, name of a plant, MDu., Du. ratelen, 'to rattle', ratel, 'rattle', MHG. ra33en, 'to rage', ra33elen, of s.m., G. rasseln, 'to rattle' (the meaning of the latter was influenced by Du. ratelen), OE. hratian, hraðian, 'to hasten', ON. hrata, 'to reel, stagger', and prob. cogn. with Gk. κραδάω, κραδαίνω, 'I brandish, shake'. See cardinal, adj.

Derivatives: rattle, n., rattl-er, n., rattl-ing, adj., rattl-ing-ly, adv., rattl-ing-ness, n., rattl-y, adj. raucity, n., hoarseness. — L. raucitās, fr. raucus. See next word and -ity.

raucous, adj., hoarse. — L. raucus, 'hoarse', which is contracted fr. \*rawicos, and, accordingly, a derivative of ravus, 'hoarse', from the imitative base \*rē-, \*rā, whence also OI. rāyati, 'barks', rāuti, ruvāti, ravati, 'roars', Arm. ornal, 'to

howl' (said of wolves), Gk. ἀ-ρύεσθαι, 'to howl, roar', OSlav. revo, rjevo, 'I roar', rarŭ, 'a sound', ON. rāmr, 'hoarse', OE. rȳn, 'a roaring', rȳnan, 'to roar', rārian, 'to wail; to bellow'. Cp. roar, Rudra, rumble, rumor, rut, 'sexual excitement of animals'.

Derivatives: raucous-ly, adv., raucous-ness, n.

Rauwolfia, n., a genus of tropical plants of the dogbane family (bot.) — ModL., named after the German botanist and traveler Leonhard Rauwolf (died in 1596). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

ravage, n., devastation, ruin. — F., fr. ravir, 'to carry off, ravish'. See ravish and -age.

ravage, tr. and intr. v. — F. ravager, 'to devastate, ravage', fr. ravage. See ravage, n.

Derivatives: ravage-ment, n., ravag-er, n.

rave, intr. v., to speak as in delirium; tr. v., to utter as if in delirium. — ME. raven, fr. OF. raver, resver, 'to rave' (whence F. rêver, 'to dream', rêve, 'dream'). OF. resver is formed fr. pref. re- (see re-) and \*esver, 'to wander, roam about' (whence also desver, 'to be mad'), fr. Gaulish-Latin base \*esvo, 'vagabond', fr. VL. \*exvagus, fr. 1st ex- and L. vagus, 'wandering'; see vagary and cp. reverie. See also Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 525.

Derivatives: rave, n., rav-ing, adj., rav-ing-ly, adv.

rave, n., framework placed in a cart. — Of uncertain origin.

ravel, tr. v., 1) to entangle; 2) to untwist; 3) to disentangle; intr. v., 1) to become entangled; 2) to become untwisted; 3) to be disentangled. — Early ModDu. ravelen, 'to entangle' (Du. rafelen, 'to unravel'), rel. to EFris. rafelen, LG. rabbeln, rebeln, rebeln, reffeln. See raffle, 'lottery'.

Derivatives: ravel, n., ravel(l)-ed, adj., ravel(l)-ing, n., ravel(l)-er, n., ravel-ment, n.

ravelin, n., a triangular work placed between two bastions. — F., fr. It. ravellino, a later var. of rivellino, which is of unknown origin.

raven, n., a large bird of the crow family (Corvus corax). - ME., fr. OE. hræfn, rel, to ON, hrafn, Dan. ravn, MLG. rave, Du. raaf, OHG. hraban, rabo, MHG. raben, rabe, G. Rabe, 'raven', and cogn. with L. crepare, 'to creak, clatter', possibly also with OI. kipate, 'laments'. These words are labial enlargements of I.-E. base \*qer-, \*qor-, \*qr-, imitative of harsh sounds. From the same base are Gk. κόραξ, 'crow. raven', κορώνη, 'crow', L. cornīx, 'crow', corvus, 'raven', OI. króśati, Avestic xraosaiti, 'cries, shouts', OI. krốsah, 'a call, a shout', OSlav. krikŭ, 'shout', kričati, 'to shout', Gk. κράζειν, κρώζειν, 'to croak', κραυγή, 'a crying, a shouting', L. crocīre, 'to croak', OSlav. kraču, krakati, Lith. kraukiù, kraŭkti, 'to croak', OSlav. kruku, 'raven', Lith. krauklys, 'crow', Lett. kraûklis, 'raven', Lith. krake, OPruss, krakko, 'the black woodpecker', MIr. corr, 'crane', cercc, 'hen', OE. hrōc, ON. hrōkr, 'rook'. Cp. corbel, Coronis, Corvus, rook, the bird, and the first element in Circaëtus, coracoid, cormorant, Coronopus, Cp. also kos. Cp. also crepitate. Derivative: rayen-ry. p.

raven, intr. v., to prey; tr. v., to devour greedily (rare). — MF. raviner, 'to ravager', fr. ravine, 'rapine'. See ravin.

Derivatives: raven-ing, adj., raven-ing-ly, adv., raven-ous, adj., raven-ous-ly, adv., raven-ous-ness, n.

ravigote, n., shallot sauce. — F., back formation fr. ravigoter, 'to revive, refresh', which is formed—with change of suff.—fr. OF. ravigorer, of s.m., fr. pref. ra-, contraction of L. re- and ad (see re- and ad-) and vigor, gen. vigōris, 'liveliness'. See vigor.

ravin, ravine, n., plunder. — ME. ravin, ravine, fr. MF. ravine, 'rapine, robbery', fr. OF., fr. L. rapina. See rapine and cp. raven, 'to prey'. In ModF. ravine means 'torrent, gully'. Cp. next word.

ravine, n., a deep cleft or gorge. — F., 'mountain torrent, ravine', fr. OF. ravine, 'rapine, robbery; rapidity, impetuosity; rush of water, torrent'. See prec. word.

ravish, tr. v. — ME. ravisshen, fr. F. raviss-, pres. part. stem of ravir, 'to carry off, ravish', fr. VL. \*rapire, fr. L. rapere, 'to seize'. See rapid and verbal suff. -ish and cp. rape, 'to seize'.

Derivatives: ravish-er, n., ravish-ing, adj., ravish-ing-ly, adv., ravish-ment, n.

raw, adj. — ME., fr. OE. hrēaw, rel. to OS. hrā, ON. hrār, Dan. raa, Swed. rå, MDu. rau, Du. rauw, OHG. (h)rao, hrawēr, MHG. rō, rōer, G. roh, fr. I.-E. base \*qrewĕ-, \*qreu-, 'congealed, bloody', whence also OI. kravih, 'raw flesh', Gk. κρέας (for \*κρέΓας), 'flesh', L. cruor, 'blood', crūdus, 'raw, not cooked'. See crude and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: raw, n., and tr. v., raw-ish, adj., raw-ish-ness, n.

ray, n., beam, radiance. — ME., fr. OF. rai (whence F. rai, rais, 'spoke of wheel', rayon, 'ray', see rayon), fr. L. radius. See radius.

Derivatives: ray, intr. and tr. v., ray-ed, adj., ray-less, adj.

ray, n., a fish of the order Selachii. — ME. raye, fr. OF. (= F.) raie, fr. L. raia, a word of uncertain origin.

rayah, n., a non-Moslem subject in a Moslem state, esp. in Turkey. — Arab.  $ra'iya^h$ , 'flock, herd; subjects', fr.  $ra'\bar{a}$ , 'he fed, pastured', which is rel. to Heb.  $r\bar{a}'a^h$ , Aram.  $r^{\bar{e}}a$ , 'he pastured, tended', Akkad.  $r\bar{e}'\bar{u}$ , 'to pasture'. Cp. ryot.

raylet, n., a small ray. — Formed fr. ray, 'beam', with the dimin. suff. -let.

Raymond, also Raymund, masc. PN. — OF. Raimund (F. Raymond), fr. Frankish Raginmund, lit. 'counsel-protection'; compounded of ragin, 'counsel, might', and mund, 'hand, protection', which is rel. to OHG. munt, OE. mund, 'hand,

protection', and cogn. with L. manus, 'hand'. See manual and cp. mound, 'a heap of earth'. Cp. also the second element in Edmond, Osmond,

rayon, n., artificial silk. — F. rayon, 'ray', fr. OF. rai, 'ray' (see ray, 'beam'); so called because of its glossy appearance.

raze, tr. v., to level to the ground, destroy. — Alter. of rase.

Derivatives: raze, n., razee (q.v.), razor (q.v.) razee, n., a ship whose upper deck has been cut away. — Fr. F. (vaisseau) rasé, lit. '(a ship) cut down', pp. of raser. See prec. word.

Derivative: razee, tr. v.

Sigismund.

razor, n. — ME. rasour, fr. OF. rasor, rasour, fr. raser. See rase and agential suff. -or.

Derivative: razor, tr. v.

razzia, n., a raid. — F., fr. Algerian pronunciation of Arab.  $gh\bar{a}ziya^h$ , 'raid', a derivative of the verb  $gh\bar{a}za$  (base gh-z-w), 'he made war'. Cp. ghazi.

razzle-dazzle, n., confusion, spree (slang). — The first element is a blend of rattle and dazzle,

re, n., a syllable used in solmization to denote the second tone of the diatonic scale (mus.)

re, in the matter of. — L.  $r\bar{e}$ , abl. of  $r\bar{e}s$ , 'thing, matter'. See res. real, adj.

re-, red-, pref. meaning 1) back; 2) again. — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. re-, before a vowel red-, 'back; again', either directly or through the medium of F. re-, ré-, resp. red-, réd-. Cp. retro-.

reach, tr. and intr. v., to obtain. — ME. rechen, fr. OE. ræcan, 'to stretch out', rel. to OFris. rēka, rēza, MDu. reiken, rēken, Du. reiken. OHG., MHG., G. reichen, 'to attain, reach', ON. and Norw. reik, 'parting of the hair', and cogn. with Lith. rāižius, rāižris, 'to stretch oneself', and its iterative rāižaus, rāižytis, OIr. riag (fr. riga), 'torture (caused by racking)'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*rēig-, 'to stretch out'. Cp. the related I.-E. base \*rēig-, 'to stretch, straighten', whence Gk. ὀρέγειν, 'to reach, stretch out', L. regere, 'to stretch, extend, make straight; to rule', and see regent, adj.

Derivatives: reach, n., reach-able, adj., reach-er, n., reach-ing, reach-less, reach-y, adjs.

react, tr. and intr. v. — ModL. reactus, pp. of reagere, fr. re- and L. agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. See act.

Derivatives: react-ance, n. (electr.), react-ive, adj., react-ive-ly, adv., react-ive-ness, n., react-iv-ity, n., react-or, n.

re-act, tr. v., to act again. — Formed fr. re- and

reaction, n. - Formed fr. re- and action.

Derivatives: reaction-ary, adj. and n., reaction-ari-ness, n., reaction-ar-ism, n., reaction-ar-ist, n., reaction-ism, n., reaction-ist, n.

read, tr. and intr. v. — ME. reden, fr. OE. rædan, 'to advise, counsel, discuss, deliberate, rule, guess, interpret, read' (whence OE. ræd, 'advise, counsel'), rel. to OS. rædan, ON. ræða, Swed.

råda, OFris. rēda. Du. raden. OHG. rātan. MHG, raten, 'to advise, counsel', G, raten, 'to advise counsel guess', erraten, 'to guess', Goth. -rēdan (e.g. in ga-rēdan. 'to provide for oneself') and cogn. with OI. rādhnốti, rādhvati. 'makes fit, succeeds, satisfies', OSlav. raditi, 'to care for'. OIr. radim. 'I speak', rad. 'speech'. immrādim, 'I deliberate', OW. amraud, 'mind', ModW. amrawdd, 'conversation'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*re-dh-. \*re-dh-. enlargements of base \*ar-, \*are-, \* $r\bar{e}$ -, \* $r^{\bar{e}}$ -, 'to join, fix', whence L. reor, reri (pp. ratus), 'to think, judge, reckon', See arm, 'the upper limb', and cp. raad, rede, 'counsel', riddle, 'engima', and the second element in hatred, kindred and in the PNs. Conrad. Eldred. Cp. also reason and words there referred to.

Derivatives: read, n., the act of reading, readable, adj., read-abil-ity, n., read-able-ness, n., read-abl-y, adv., reader (q.v.), read-ing, n. and adi.

read, pret. and pp. of read. — ME. redde, resp. (ge)red, fr. OE. rædde, resp. (ge)red.

reader, n. — ME. redere, fr. OE. rædere, fr. rædan, 'to read'. See prec. word and agential suff.

readjust, tr. v., to adjust again. — Formed fr. reand adjust.

Derivative: readjust-ment, n. (cp. adjustment.) ready, adj. — ME. redi, readi, formed—with change of suff.—fr. OE. ræde, geræde, 'ready', which is related to OFris. ræde, MDu. gereit, gereet, Du. gereed, bereid, OHG. reiti, bireiti, MHG. bereite, gereite, G. bereit, 'ready', ON. greiðr, 'ready, plain', Goth. garaibs, 'ordered, arranged'. These words prob. meant orig. 'prepared for riding', and are rel. to ride (q.v.) For sense development cp. G. fertig, 'ready', which derives fr. Fahrt, 'journey, voyage, trip' (fr. fahren, 'to go, travel'), and lit. means 'ready to travel'. Cp. already. Cp. also redd, array, curry, 'to dress leather', graith, and the second element in hatred, kindred. Cp. also redowa.

Derivatives: ready, adj. and tr. v., readi-ly, adv., readi-ness, n.

reaffirm, tr. v., to affirm again with emphasis. —
Formed fr. re- and affirm.

Derivatives: reaffirm-ance, n., reaffirm-ation, n. reagency, n., action of a reagent. — Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

reagent, n., that which reacts (chem.) — Formed fr. re- and agent. Cp. react.

real, adj., genuine. — ME., fr. OF. real (F. réel), 'real, actual', fr. Late L. reālis, 'pertaining to a thing', fr. L. rēs, 'thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance', which is rel. to Umbr. ri (corresponding to L. rē, abl. of rēs) and cogn. with OI. rāh, 'possession, property', rayih, 'gift', rātāh, Avestic rātō, 'offered' (pp.), OI. rēvānt-, Avestic raēvant-, 'rich'. Cp. res. Cp. also re, 'in the matter of', reatus, rebus, reify, reus, the first element in republic and the first word in res

1307 reason

gesta. For the ending in real see adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: real, n., realism (q.v.), realist (q.v.), realize (q.v.), real-ly, adv., real-ness, n.

real, n., an old Spanish silver coin. — Sp., prop. an adjective meaning 'royal', fr. L. rēgālis (whence also F. royal). See regal, adj., and cp. royal. Cp. also reis.

realgar, n., arsenic sulfide. — ME., fr. ML., fr. Sp. rejalgar, fr. Arab. rahj al-ghār, lit. 'powder of the mine', fr. rahj, 'powder', al-, 'the', and ghār, 'cave, mine'.

realism, n. — G. Realismus, formed fr. Late L. reālis (see real, adj.) with suff. -ismus, fr. L. -ismus (see -ism).

realist, n. and adj. — F. réaliste, formed fr. OF. real (see real, adj.) with suff. -iste (see -ist).

Derivatives: realist-ic, adj., realist-ic-al-ly, adv. reality, n. — F. réalité, fr. ML. realitatem, acc. of realitas, fr. Late L. realis. See real, adj., and suff. -itv.

realize, tr. and intr. v. — F. realiser, fr. MF., fr. OF. real, 'real, actual'. See real, adj., and -ize.

Derivatives: realiz-able, adj. realiz-ation, n., realiz-er, n., realiz-ing, adj., realiz-ing-ly, adv.

realm, n. — ME. realme, reaume, fr. OF. realme, reaume (F. royaume), 'kingdom, realm', which is a blend of OF. reial (F. royal), 'regal, royal' (see royal), and OF. reiame, reemme, which derives fr. L. regimen, 'direction, government'; see regimen. Cp. OProvenç. reyalme, realme, which also derives fr. L. regimen, and It. reame, OSp. reame, realme, which are borrowed fr. OProvenç. or OF.

realmless, adj. — Coined by the English poet John Keats (1795-1821) fr. realm and suff. -less. realpolitik, n., real, i.e. practical, politics. — G. Realpolitik. See real, adj., and politic.

realschule, n., secondary school in which no classics are taught; the opposite of a gymnasium. — G. Realschule, lit. 'real (= practical) school'; first used by the German parson Chr. Semler in 1706. See real, adj., and school, 'a place of learning', and cp. the first element in prec. word.

realtor, n., a real estate broker. — Coined by C. Chadbourn of Minneapolis about 1915 fr. realty, 'real estate', and agential suff. -or.

realty, n., real estate. — Formed fr. real, adj., with suff. -tv.

realty, n., royalty (obsol.) — OF. realte (F. royauté), fr. VL. \*rēgālitātem, acc. of \*rēgālitās, fr. L. rēgālis, 'belonging to a king'. See regal, adi., and cp. words there referred to.

ream, n., 20 quires of paper. — ME. reme, fr. OF. rayme (F. rame), fr. Sp. resma, fr. Arab. rizma<sup>h</sup>, 'bundle, bundle of paper'.

ream, n., cream; froth. — ME. rem, fr. OE. rēam, 'cream', rel. to MLG. rōm, rōme, Du. room, MHG. roum, G. Rahm, Icel. rjōmi, 'cream', fr. Teut. base \*rauma-, which corresponds perh. to I.-E. \*raugma-, whence Avestic raoyna-, 'butter'. Cp. ramekin.

Derivatives: ream, intr. and tr. v., ream-y, adj.

ream, tr. v., to enlarge a hole. — Lit. 'to make room', fr. ME. remen, rumen, fr. OE. ryman, 'to make room, widen', fr. rüm, 'spacious, wide'. Cp. OS. rümian, ON. ryma, OFris. rema, OHG. rümen, 'to make room, widen'. Cp. also E. dial. rime, 'to enlarge a hole', and see room.

reamer, n., a tool for enlarging a hole. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. -er.

Derivatives: reamer, tr. v., reamer-er, n.

reanimate, tr. v., to bring back to life. — Formed fr. re- and animate, v.

Derivative: reanimat-ion, n.

reap, tr. and intr. v. — ME. repen, ripen, fr. OE. repan, reopan, ripan, 'to reap', rel. to MLG. repen, 'to ripple (flax)', Flem. repen, 'to tear, hackle', and to ripe (q.v.) Cp. ripple, 'to clean (flax)'.

 $Derivatives: {\it reap-able}, {\it adj., reap-er}, {\it n., reap-ing},$ 

reappear, intr. v., to appear again. — Formed fr. re- and appear.

reappearance, n. — Formed fr. re- and appearance:

rear, n., the hindmost part; adj., hindmost. — Aphetic for arrear. Cp. rear guard.

rear, tr. v., to raise; intr. v., to stand on the hind legs (said esp. of horses). — ME. reren, of OE. ræran, 'to raise', causative of risan, 'to rise'; rel. to Goth. ur-raisjan, 'to raise' (causative of ur-reisan, 'to rise'), ON. reisa, 'to raise' (causative of rīsa, 'to rise'). See raise, rise.

rear guard, n. — ME. reregarde, fr. MF., fr. OF., which is compounded of rere, riere, 'behind' (fr. L. retrō), and garde, 'guard'. See retro- and guard.

rearm, tr. and intr. v., to arm again. — Formed fr. re- and arm, 'to furnish with weapons'.

rearmament, n. — Formed fr. re- and armament. Cp. prec. word.

rearmost, adj., hindmost. — Compounded of rear, 'hindmost', and most.

rearmouse, n. — See reremouse.

rearrange, tr. v., to arrange again. — Formed fr. re- and arrange.

Derivative: rearrange-ment, n.

rearward, adj., situated at the rear. — Compounded of rear, 'the hindmost part', and -ward. Derivative: rearward, n.

rearward, rearwards, adv., at, or toward, the rear. — Compounded of rear, 'the hindmost part', and -ward(s).

reason, n. — ME. resoun, fr. OF. raison, reson (F. raison), fr. L. ratiōnem, acc. of ratiō, 'reckoning, calculation, matter, affair; relation, reason', fr. ratus, pp. of reor, rērī, 'to reckon, believe, think', which is cogn. with Goth. raþjo, 'a reckoning, account, number', ga-raþjan, 'to reckon, count', OS. rethia, OFris. rethe, OHG. redia, 'account', fr. I.-E. base \*ar-, \*are-, \*rē-, \*rē-, \*to join, fix', whence also Gk. ἀρ-αρ-toxew, 'to join closely together', L. arma (pl.), 'weapons', prop. 'implements (of war)', ars, gen.

reason

Derivatives: reason-less, adj., reason-less-ly, adv., reason-less-ness, n.

reason, intr. and tr. v. - ME. resonen, fr. MF. (= F.) raisonner, 'to reason', fr. raison, 'reason'. See reason. n.

Derivatives: reason-ed, adj., reason-ed-ly, adv., reason-er, n., reason-ing, n. and adj.

reasonable, adi. - ME. resonable, fr. OF. raison(n)able, raisnable (F. raisonnable), fr. L. rationābilis, 'reasonable, rational', fr. ratio, gen. -onis. See reason, n., and -able.

Derivatives: reasonabil-ity, n., reasonable-ness. n., reasonabl-v, adv.

reassume, tr. v., to assume again. — Formed fr. re- and assume.

reassumption, n., the act of reassuming. - Formed fr. re- and assumption.

reassurance, n., the act of reassuring. - Formed fr. re- and assurance.

reassure. tr. v., to restore confidence to. - Formed fr. re- and assure.

Derivatives: reassur-ing, adj., reassur-ing-ly, adv. reata, also riata, n., lariat. - Amer. Sp. reata, back formation fr. Sp. reatar, 'to tie again', fr. re- (see re-) and atar, 'to tie', fr. L. aptāre, 'to adapt, apply', fr. aptus. See apt and cp. lariat. reatus, n., condition of an accused person (law). - L. reātus, fr. reus, 'defendant'. See reus and subst. suff. -ate and cp. correal.

Réaumur, adj., pertaining to the French physicist René-Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur (1683-1757), or to the thermometric scale invented by him in 1731.

reave, tr. v., to seize, rob (archaic). - ME. reven, fr. OE. rēafian, 'to seize, rob. plunder', rel. to reofan, 'to break', be-reofan, 'to rob', reaf, 'spoil, plunder', OFris. raf, MDu., Du. roof, OHG. roub, MHG. roup, G. Raub, of s.m., OS. robon, MLG. and MDu. roven, Du. roven, OHG. roubon, MHG. rouben, G. rauben, 'to rob'. Goth, bi-raubon, 'to despoil', ON. raufa, 'to tear, break', revfa, 'to rob', rjūfa, 'to tear, break', and prob. also to OS. ropian, OHG. rouf(f)en, MHG. roufen, G. raufen, Goth. raupjan, 'to pluck'. The nearest cognates outside Teutonic are OI. rōpavati, 'causes spasms; breaks off', rúpyati, 'feels spasms', ropa-, 'hole, cave', L. rūpēs, 'rock, cliff', rumpere, 'to break, burst, tear, rend', Lith. runas, 'rough'. It. rubare, OProvenç, raubar, Sp. robar, 'to rob', OF. rober, 'to rob', OF. desrober, 'to spoil' (whence F. dérober, 'to steal'), F. robe, 'dress, gown', are Teut. loan words. Cp. bereave, rob, rove, 'to wander', ruff, 'collar', ruffle, 'to grow rough'. Cp. also rupture and words there referred to. Cp. also Rubus.

reaver, riever, n., one who reaves (archaic). -ME. revere, fr. OE. reafere, fr. reafian. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

rehab, n., a medieval stringed instrument (music). - See rehec.

rebaptism, n., a second baptism. — Formed fr. re- and baptism.

rebaptize, tr. v., to baptize again. - Formed fr. re- and haptize.

Derivatives: rebaptiz-er, n., rebaptiz-ation, n.

rebate, n., deduction. - F. rabat, back formation fr. rabattre. fr. OF. rabattre. See rebate. v.

rebate, tr. v., to deduct. - ME. rebaten. fr. OF. (= F.) rabattre, 'to beat down', fr. re- (see re-) and abattre, 'to beat down'. See abate, 'to beat down', and cp. debate. Cp. also rabbet. Derivative: rebat-er. n.

rebbe, n., 1) a Hebrew teacher, esp. in a heder; 2) a rabbi, esp. a Hasidic rabbi. — Yiddish, fr. Heb. rabbī, 'my teacher; rabbi'. See rabbi.

rebec, rebeck, n., a stringed instrument. - F. rebec, formed (after bec, 'beak') fr. OF. rebebe, rubebe (whence ME. ribibe), fr. Arab. rabab (in vulgar pronunciation rebab). Cp. OProvenc. rebec, whence It. ribeca. Cp. also rebab.

Rebecca, Rebekah, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the Bible, the wife of Isaac and mother of Jacob and Esau. - Late L. Rebecca, fr. Gk. 'Ρεβέκκα, fr. Heb. Ribhaah, lit. 'connection', rel. to ribhaah, 'team', marbeq, 'stall', lit. 'tying-place', fr. base r-b-a. 'to tie, couple, join'; cp. Arab. rábaqa, 'he tied fast', rábqah, 'snare, trap'. See Martin Noth, Die israelitischen Personennamen im Rahmen der gemeinsemitischen Namengebung. Stuttgart. 1928, p. 10.

rebel, n. -- ME., fr. MF. (= F.) rebelle, fr. L. rebellis, 'one who makes war again; one who revolts, rebellious', fr. re- and bellum, 'war'. See bellicose and cp. revel.

Derivative: rebel-dom, n.

rebel, intr. v. - ME. rebellen, fr. MF. (= F.) rebeller, fr. L. rebellare, 'to make war again, to revolt', fr. re- and bellare, 'to make war', fr. bellum. See rebel, n.

rebellion, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) rébellion, fr. L. rebellionem, acc. of rebellio, 'a renewal of war; a rebellion', fr. rebellis. See rebel, n., and -ion.

rebellious, adi. - ME., fr. ML. rebelliosus, fr. L. rebellio. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: rebellious-ly, adv., rebellious-ness,

rebind, tr. v. - Formed fr. re- and bind.

rebirth, n. - Formed fr. re- and birth.

reboant, adj., re-echoing loudly. - L. reboans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of reboare, 'to resound, re-echo', fr. re- and boare, 'to cry aloud', which is borrowed fr. Gk. βοᾶν, 'to cry, shout, echo', fr. βοή 'a cry, shout', from the imitative base \*bū-, whence also L. būbō, 'owl'; Gk. βοή was prob. influenced in form by γόος, 'wailing, groaning'. See Bubo and cp. Boethusian and the first element in Poedromion. For the ending see suff. -ant.

reborn, adj. - Formed fr. re- and born.

rehound, adi., bound again. - Pp. of rehind.

1309

rebound, intr. v., to spring back, - ME, rebounden, fr. MF. (= F.) rebondir, fr. re- (see re-) and bondir, 'to bound', whence E. bound, 'to recoil' (a.v.)

Derivatives: rehound, n., process of rebounding. rehound-er, n.

rebuff, n., a blunt refusal. - MF. rebuffe. fr. It. ribuffo, which is formed fr. ri-, 'back' [fr. L. re-(see re-)], and buffo, 'puff', a word of imitative origin, Cp. OF, buffe, 'blow', and see buffet, 'hlow'.

rebuff, tr. v., to refuse bluntly. — Obsol, F. rebuffer. fr. It. ribuffare, fr. ribuffo, See rebuff, n.

rebuke, tr. v. — ME, rebuken, fr. AF, rebuker, 'to repel, beat back', fr. OF, rebuchier, fr. re- (see re-) and buchier, buschier, 'to strike' (whence F. bûcher, 'to roughhew'), fr. busche (F. bûche). 'chump of wood, log', fr. Teut, \*būsk-, 'stick': cp. MHG, būsch, 'cudgel, club', See bush, boscage and cp. ambush, ambuscade.

Derivatives: rebuke, n., rebuk-able, adi., rebuker, n., rebuk-ing-ly, adv.

rebus, n., a kind of riddle. — F. rébus, fr. L. rēbus, 'by things' (orig. used in terms like rébus de Picardie, rébus d'Arras, i.e. 'libels or satires composed in Picardy, resp. in Arras', so called from the formula de rebus quae geruntur, 'of things that happen'. L. rēbus is the abl. pl. of res, 'thing, object'. See real, adi., and cp. res.

Derivative: rebus, tr. v., to mark with a rebus, rebut, tr. v. - ME. rebuten, fr. OF. reboter, 'to thrust back', fr. re- (see re-) and boter, 'to push. thrust'. See butt, 'to strike, thrust', and cp. boutade.

Derivatives: rebutt-able, adj., rebutt-al, n., rebutt-er, n., that which rebuts.

rebutter, n., a defendant's answer to a plaintiff's surreioinder. — AF. rebuter, fr. OF, reboter; see rebut. For the subst. use of infinitives in law terms cp. attainder and words there referred to.

recado, n., a complimentary message. — Sp., secondary form of recabdo, 'caution, care, solicitude, attention', fr. recabdar, 'to gather, keep in custody, assure', fr. VL. \*recaptāre, 'to seize'. fr. re- and L. captare, 'to seek to catch', freq. of capere (pp. captus), 'to catch'. See captive.

recalcitrance, recalcitrancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

recalcitrant, adj., refractory. — F. récalcitrant. lit. 'kicking back', fr. L. recalcitrantem, acc. of recalcitrans, pres. part. of recalcitrare. See next word and -ant.

Derivative: recalcitrant, n.

recalcitrate, intr. v., to refuse to obey (rare). — L. recalcitrāt-(um), pp. stem of recalcitrāre, 'to kick back', fr. re- and calcitrare, 'to kick', fr. calx, gen. calcis, 'heel'. See Calceolaria and verbal suff. -ate and cp. inculcate.

Derivative: recalcitrat-ion, n.

calescere, 'to become warm again'. See recalescent.

recension

recalescence, n., a glowing again (physics). — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

recalescent, adi., glowing again. — L. recalescens. gen, -entis, pres, part, of recalescere, 'to become warm again', fr. re- and calescere, 'to become warm'. See calescent.

recall, tr. v. -- Formed fr. re- and the verb call. Derivatives: recall, n., recall-able, adi.

recant, tr. v., to take back, repudiate: intr. v., to take back, repudiate, an opinion. — Fr. L. recantare, 'to sing again, revoke, recant', fr. reand cantare, 'to sing'. See cant, 'slang of beg-

Derivatives: recant-ation, n., recant-er, n.

recapitulate, tr. v., to state again briefly. -- L. recapitulatus, pp. of recapitulare, 'to go over the main points again, recapitulate', fr. re- and capitulāre, 'to draw up under headings', fr. capitulum, 'heading, chapter', See capitulate, Derivatives: recapitulation (q.v.), recapitulat-ive.

recapitulat-ory, adis.

recapitulation, n. - ME. recapitulacion, fr. MF. (= F.) récapitulation, fr. L. recapitulationem. acc. of recapitulatio, fr. recapitulatus, pp. of recapitulāre. See prec. word and -ion.

recaption, n. — Formed fr. re- and caption.

recaptor, n. — Formed fr. re- and captor.

recapture, tr. v. — Formed fr. re- and capture. Derivative: recapture, n.

recast, tr. v. - Formed fr. re- and cast.

Derivatives: recast, n., recast-er, n.

recede, intr. v., to move back, withdraw. - L. recēdere, 'to go back, withdraw', fr. re- and cēdere, 'to go, walk'. See cede and cp. retrocede. Derivatives: reced-ence, n., reced-ent, adj., reced-er. n.

re-cede, tr. v., to cede back, yield again. - Formed fr. re- and cede.

receipt, n. - ME. receit, receite, fr. OF., ONF. receite, corresponding to recoite, a var. of recete (F. recette), fr. L. recepta, fem. of receptus, pp. of recipere. See receive.

Derivative: receipt, tr. v.

receive, tr. and intr. v. — ME, receiven, fr. ONF. receivre, corresponding to OF. recoivre, (F. recevoir), fr. L. recipere, 'to take back, recover, accept, receive', fr. re- and capere, 'to take'. See captive and cp. receipt, reception, recet. Cp. also recover, recuperate. For the change of Latin & (in capere) to i (in re-cipere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: receiv-able, adj., receiv-ables, n. pl., receiv-abil-ity, n., receiv-able-ness, n., receiver, n., receiv-er-ship, n., receiv-ing, n. and pres. part., resp. adj.

recency, n., the state of being recent. — Formed fr. recent with suff. -cy,

recense, tr. v., to review, revise. - Back formation fr. L. recensere. See recension.

recalesce, intr. v., to show recalescence. — L. rerecension, n., review, revision. — L. recensio, gen. -ōnis, fr. recēnsus, pp. of recēnsēre, 'to count, enumerate, survey', fr. re- and cēnsēre, 'to rate, estimate'. See censor and -ion.

recent, adj. — MF. (= F.) récent, fr. L. recentem, acc. of recēns, 'new, fresh', which is formed fr. re- and I.-E. base \*qen-, whence also OI. kaninah, 'young', kanā, kanyā, 'girl', Gk. καινός (for \*κανιός), 'new', Gaul. Cintu- = OIr. cētu-, 'first', MIr. cinim, 'I descend from', ciniud, 'tribe, family', OSlav. načino, načeti, začino, začeti, 'to begin', konī, 'a beginning', konīcī, 'end' (prop. 'the beginning of the other end of a row'). Cp. -cene, cenosite, Cenozoic, encenia, kainite. Cp. also rinse.

Derivatives: recent-ly, adv., recent-ness, n.

recept, n., a mental image formed by a succession of impressions or percepts (psychol.) — Formed fr. L. receptum, neut. of receptus, pp. of recipere. See receive. For the change of Latin ă (in căptus) to ĕ (in re-cĕptum) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

receptacle, n. — L. receptāculum, lit. 'a place to receive things', fr. receptāre, freq. of recipere. See receive.

**receptacular**, adj., pertaining to a receptacle. — Formed fr. L. *receptāculum* (see prec. word) with suff. -ar.

receptible, adj., capable of being received. — Late L. receptibilis, fr. L. receptus, pp. of recipere. See receive and -ible.

Derivative: receptibil-ity, n.

reception, n. — ME. recepcion, fr. OF. (= F.) réception, fr. L. receptionem, acc. of receptio, 'a receiving, reception', fr. receptus, pp. of recipere. See receive and -ion.

Derivative: reception-ist, n.

receptive, adj. — ML. receptivus, fr. L. receptus, pp. of recipere. See receive and ive and cp. recept. Derivatives: receptive-ly, adv., receptive-ness, n. receptivity, n. — Formed fr. receptive with suff. -ity; cp. F. réceptivité.

receptor, n. — ME. receptour, fr. MF. réceptour, fr. L. receptōrem, acc. of receptor, fr. receptus, pp. of recipere. See receive and agential suff. -or. recess, n., withdrawal, recession. — L. recessus, 'a going back, receding', fr. recessus, pp. of recedere. See recede.

Derivatives: recess, tr. and intr. v., recess-er, n., recess-ive, adj. and n., recess-ive-ly, adv., recess-ive-ness, n.

recession, n., act of receding. — L. recessio, gen. -ōnis, fr. recessus, pp. of recedere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: recession-al, adj. and n., recession-ary, adj.

Rechabite, n., one of the descendants of Jonadab, son of Rechab; they abstained from wine and dwelt in tents (Jer. 26: 6-11). — Late L. Rechabitae (pl.), fr. Heb. Rēkhābh. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

recharge, tr. v., to charge again. — Formed fr. reand the verb charge.

Derivative: recharge, n.

réchauffé, n., a dish warmed up again. — F., prop. pp. of réchauffer, 'to warm again', fr. ré- (see re-) and chauffer, 'to warm, heat'. See chafe and cp. chauffeur.

recherché, adj., carefully sought out. — F., pp. of rechercher, 'to seek out', fr. re- (see re-) and chercher, 'to seek'. See search and cp. research.

recidivate, intr. v., to fall back; to relapse. — ML. recidivātus, pp. of recidivāre, fr. L. recidivus. See recidivist and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: recidivat-ion, n.

recidivism, n., repeated relapse into crime. — F. récidivisme, fr. récidiver. See next word and -ism. recidivist, n., a relapsed criminal. — F. récidiviste, fr. récidiver, 'to relapse', fr. L. recidivis, 'falling back, relapsing', fr. recidere, 'to fall back', fr. re- and cadere, 'to fall'. See cadence and -ist. For the change of Latin ă (in cădere) to i (in re-cidere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

recipe, n. — L., 'receive, take', imper. of recipere. See receive.

recipience, recipiency, n., the act of receiving; receptiveness. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

recipient, adj., receiving; n., receiver. — L. recipiens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of recipere. See receive and -ent.

reciprocable, adj., capable of reciprocation. — See reciprocate and -able.

reciprocal, adj., mutual. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. reciprocus, 'turning back the same way, alternating', which stands for \*reco-procos, and is compounded of the adjectives \*recos, 'turning backward', and \*procos, 'turning forward'. (Accordingly, reciprocus orig. meant 'turning backward and forward'.) The first element is a derivative of re-, 'back'; see re-. The second element is rel. to procul, 'at a distance, afar off', and cogn. with Gk. πρόκα, 'forthwith, straightway' (lit. 'turning forward'), OSlav. prokū, ORuss. proči, 'left over', OW. rac, W. rhag, Co. rag, 'before'. See 1st pro- and cp. proceres.

Derivatives: reciprocal, n., reciprocal-ity, n., reciprocal-ize, tr. v., reciprocal-ly, adv.

reciprocate, tr. v., to give, feel, do, etc., in return; to give and receive mutually; intr. v., to move backward and forward. — L. reciprocātus, pp. of reciprocāre, 'to move back and forth', fr. reciprocus. See reciprocal and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: reciprocat-ing, pres. part. and adj., reciprocation (q.v.), reciprocat-ive, adj., reciprocat-or, n., reciprocat-ory, adj.

reciprocation, n. — L. reciprocatio, gen. -ōnis, fr. reciprocatus, pp. of reciprocare. See prec. word and -ion.

reciprocity, n. — F. réciprocité, fr. réciproque, fr. L. reciprocus. See reciprocal and -ity.

recision, n., a res inding. — MF., alteration of rescision, fr. Late L. rescissionem, acc. of rescissio, 'annulment' (see rescission); influenced in

form by a confusion with L. recīsiō, 'a cutting back', fr. recīsus, pp. of recīdere, 'to cut back', fr. re- and caedere, 'to cut'.

recital, n. — Formed fr. recite with -al, suff. forming verbal nouns.

Derivative: recital-ist, n.

1311

recitation, n. — MF. (= F.) récitation, fr. L. recitationem, acc. of recitatio, 'a reading aloud', fr. recitatus, pp. of recitare. See recite and -ation. recitative, n., a form of declamation. — It. recitativo, fr. recitato, pp. of recitare, fr. L. recitare. See next word. It. suff. -ivo derives fr. L. -īvus; see -ive.

recite, tr. and intr. v. — ME. reciten, fr. MF. (=F.) réciter, fr. L. recitāre, 'to read aloud, read in public', fr. re- and citāre. See cite.

Derivatives: recit-able, adi., recit-er, n.

reck, v., to have regard to, take head of (archaic).

— ME. recchen, recken, fr. OE. reccan, rēcan, 'to tell, count, reckon', rel. to ON. rækja, 'to care for', OS. rōkjan, OHG. (gi)ruochan, 'to care for, have regard to', MHG. geruochen, of s.m. (G. geruhen, 'to deign', shows the influence of ruhen, 'to rest'), OE. recen, ricen, 'ready, quick, swift', (ge)recenian, 'to explain'. See reckon. Derivative: reck, n.

reckless, adj. — ME. reckeles, fr. OE. reccelēas, rēcelēas, compounded of \*recce, rēce, 'reck, heed', and -lēas, 'less'. Cp. MLG. rōkelōs, MHG. ruochelōs, 'negligent', Du. roekeloos, G. ruchlos, 'wicked', and see reck and -less.

Derivatives: reckless-ly, adv., reckless-ness, n. reckon, tr. and intr. v. — ME. rekenen, reknen, fr. OE. (ge)recenian, 'to explain', rel. to OFris. rekenia, MLG., MDu., Du. rekenen, OHG. rehhanōn, MHG. rechenen, G. rechnen, Goth. rahnjan, 'to count, reckon', OE. recen, ricen, 'ready, quick, swift', fr. I.-E. base \*reĝ-, 'straight, right; to lead, direct', whence also Gk. δρέγειν, 'to reach, stretch out', L. regere, 'to keep straight, lead straight, guide, lead, rule'. See regent, adj., and cp. reck, reckless and the first element in Reginald, Reynard, Reynold.

Derivatives: reckon-able, adj., reckon-er, n., reckon-ing, n.

reclaim, tr. and intr. v. — ME. reclaimen, fr. OF. reclamer, 'to call back, appeal to', fr. L. reclāmāre, 'to cry out against', fr. re- and clāmāre, 'to call, cry out'. See claim.

Derivatives: reclaim-able, adj., reclaim-ableness, n., reclaim-abl-y, adv., reclaim-ant, n., reclaim-er, n.

reclaim, n. — ME., fr. OF. reclaim, fr. reclamer. See reclaim, v.

Derivative: reclaim-less, adj.

reclamation, n. — MF. (= F.) réclamation, fr. L. reclāmātiōnem, acc. of reclāmātiō, 'a cry of opposition', fr. reclāmātus, pp. of reclāmāre. See reclaim, v., and suff. -ation.

reclame, n., publicity. — F. réclame, fr. réclamer. See reclaim, v.

reclinate, adj., bent downward (bot.) — L. recli-

nātus, pp. of reclīnāre. See recline and adj. suff.

reclination, n. — Late L. reclinātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. reclinātus, pp. of reclināre. See next word and -ion.

recline, tr. v., to lay back; intr. v., to lean back; to rely on. — ME. reclinen, fr. L. reclīnāre, 'to bend back; to lean back', fr. re- and -clīnāre (used only in compounds), 'to bend, turn', which is cogn. with Gk. xhtev, 'to cause to slope'. See clinical and cp. detine, incline.

Derivatives: reclin-ed, adj., reclin-er, n., reclining, adj.

recluse, adj., enclosed, shut up; secluded, solitary. — ME. reclus, recluse, fr. OF. (= F.) reclus, pp. of reclure, fr. L. reclūdere (pp. reclūsus), taken in its Late L. sense 'to shut up' (the classical L. meaning is 'to throw or lay open'), fr. re- and claudere, 'to shut, close'. See close, v. Derivatives: recluse, n., recluse-ly, adv., recluseness. n.

reclusion, n. — ME., fr. Late L. reclūsiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. reclūsus, pp. of reclūdere. See prec. word and -ion.

recognition, n. — F. récognition, fr. L. recognitionem, acc. of recognitio, fr. recognitus, pp. of recognoscere. See recognize and -ition.

Derivative: recognition-al, adi.

**recognitory**, adj., pertaining to recognition. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *recognitus*, pp. of *recognōscere*. See recognize.

recognizance, n., an obligation to do a certain duty (law). — ME. reconissaunce, fr. OF. reconoissance (F. reconnaissance), fr. reconoissant (F. reconnaissant), pres. part. of reconoistre (F. reconnaitre), 'to recognize', fr. L. recognōscere, 'to know again, recognize', fr. re- and cognōscere, 'to know', pp. cognitus. See cognition and cp. reconnaissance, which is a doublet of recognizance. Cp. also reconnoiter.

recognize, tr. v. — Back formation fr. recognizance (q.v.) Cp. agnize.

Derivatives: recogniz-abil-ity, n., recogniz-able, adj., recognizabl-y, adv., recogniz-ed-ly, adv., recogniz-er, n., recogniz-ing-ly, adv., recogniz-or, n.

recognizee, n., one in whose favor a recognizance is made (*law*). — See recognizance and -ee.

recoil, intr. v., to spring back; to shrink back. — ME. recoilen, fr. OF. (= F.) reculer, 'to go back, recede, retreat', fr. re- and cul, 'posteriors, fundament', fr. L. cūlus, of s.m. See culet and cp. cul-de-sac.

Derivatives: recoil, tr. v., recoil-er, n.

recoin, tr. v., to coin anew. — Formed fr. re- and coin, v.

Derivative: recoin-age, n.

re-collect, tr. v., to collect again. — L. recollēctus, pp. of recolligere, 'to gather together again', fr. re- and colligere, 'to gather together'; in some senses newly formed fr. re- and collect. See collect and cp. next word.

recollect, tr. v., to recall to one's mind. — L. recollectus, pp. of recolligere. See prec. word. Derivatives: recollect-ed, adj., recollect-ed-ly, adv., recollect-ed-ness. n.

recollection, n. — F. récollection, fr. ML. recollectionem, acc. of recollectio, fr. L. recollectus, pp. of recolligere. See re-collect and -ion.

recollective, adj., pertaining to recollection. —
Formed fr. recollect with suff. -ive.

Derivatives: recollective-ly, adv., recollective-ness. n.

recommence, tr. and intr. v., to commence, begin, again. — ME. recommencen, fr. MF. (=F.) recommencer, fr. re- (see re-) and commencer. See commence.

Derivatives: recommence-ment, n., recommencer, n.

recommend, tr. v. — ME. recommenden, fr. ML. recommendāre, formed fr. re- and L. commendāre, 'to commit to one's care, commend'. See commend.

Derivatives: recommend-able, adj., recommend-abil-ity, n., recommend-able-ness, n., recommend-abl-y, adv., recommendation (q.v.), recommendative, adj., recommend-at-ory, adj., recommender, n.

recommendation, n. — ME. recommendacion, fr. ML. recommendātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. recommendātus, pp. of recommendāre. See prec. word and -ation.

recommit, tr. v., to commit a second time. —
Formed fr. re- and commit.

Derivatives: recommit-ment, recommitt-al, n.

recompense, tr. v. — ME. recompensen, fr. MF. (= F.) récompenser, fr. ML. recompēnsāre, fr. re- and L. compēnsāre, 'to weigh together, counterbalance'. See compensate.

Derivatives: recompense, n. (q.v.), recompenser, n.

recompense, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) récompense, fr. récompenser. See recompense, v.

recompose, tr. v., to compose again. — Formed fr. re- and compose.

recomposition, n. — Formed fr. recompose, to which it stands as compose to composition.

reconcile, tr. v. — ME. reconsilen, fr. OF. reconciler (F. réconcilier), fr. L. reconciliàre, 'to bring together again, reconcile', fr. re- and conciliàre, 'to bring together'. See conciliate.

Derivatives: reconcil-able, adj., reconcil-abil-ity, n., reconcil-able-ness, n., reconcil-abl-y, adv., reconcil-ee, n., reconcile-ment, n., reconcil-er, n., reconcil-ing-ly, adv., reconciliation (q.v.), reconciliation v., adj.

reconciliation, n. — ME. reconciliacion, fr. L. reconciliatio, 'a reconciling', fr. reconciliatus, pp. of reconciliare. See prec. word and -ation.

recondite, adj., concealed. — L. reconditus, pp. of recondere, 'to put back again, stow away, hide, conceal', fr. re- and condere, 'to put together, hide', which is formed fr. con-, 'together' (see con-), and -dere (used only in compounds), fr.

I.-E. base \* $dh\bar{e}$ -, \* $dh^{\bar{e}}$ -, \* $dh\bar{o}$ -, 'to place, put, make'. See abscond and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: recondite-ly, adv., recondite-ness, n. reconnaissance, n., the act of reconnoitering. — F., fr. earlier reconnoissance. See recognizance and cp. reconnoiter.

reconnoiter, reconnoitre, tr. and intr. v. — Earlier F. reconnoitre (now reconnaitre), fr. OF. reconoistre, fr. L. recognöscere. See recognizance, recognize.

Derivatives: reconnoiter, reconnoitre, n., reconnoiter-er, reconnoitr-er, n.

reconsider, tr. v. — Formed fr. re- and consider. reconsideration, n. — Formed fr. re- and consideration.

reconstituent, n. — Formed fr. re- and constituent. reconstitute, tr. v. — Formed fr. re- and constitute.

Derivative: reconstitut-ion, n.

reconstruct, tr. v. — Formed fr. re- and construct. Derivatives: reconstruct-ion, n., reconstruct-ive, adi.

record, tr. and intr. v. — ME. recorden, fr. OF. recorder, fr. L. recordārī, 'to think over, call to mind, remember', fr. re- and cor, gen. cordis, 'heart'. See heart and cp. cordate.

Derivatives: record, n. (q.v.), record-able, adj., recorder, n. (q.v.), record-er-ship, n., record-ing, adj., record-ation, n., record-ative, adj., record-ative-ly, adv., record-at-ory, adj., record-ist, n. record, n. — ME., fr. OF., fr. recorder. See record, v. In its new sense, F. record is an English loan word.

recordation, n. — ME. recordacion, fr. OF. recordation, fr. L. recordationem, acc. of recordatio, 'recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance', fr. recordatus, pp. of recordari. See record, v., and ration.

recorder, n. — OF. recordeur, fr. recorder. See record, v., and agential suff. -er.

recount, tr. v., to tell, narrate. — ME. recounten, fr. OF. reconter (F. raconter), 'to relate, narrate', fr. re- and conter, 'to tell, narrate'. See count, v. Derivatives: recount-al, n., recount-er, n.

re-count, tr. v., to count again. — Formed fr. reand count. v.

Derivative: re-count, n.

recoup, tr. v., to keep back part of what is due; to compensate (law). — F. recouper, 'to cut off', fr. OF., fr. re- (see re-) and couper, 'to cut'. See com.

Derivatives: recoup, n., recoup-er, n., recoupment, n.

recourse, n. — ME. recours, fr. MF. (= F.) recours, fr. L. recursus, 'a running back, return, retreat', fr. recurs-(um), pp. stem of recurrere. See recur.

recover, tr. v., to get back; intr. v., to get well again. — ME. recoveren, fr. MF. recoverer (F. recouvrer), 'to get back', fr. OF. recoverer, fr. L. recuperāre. See recuperate.

Derivatives: recover-able, adj., recover-abil-ity, n., recover-able-ness, n., recover-ed, adj., recover-er

re-cover, tr. v., to put a new cover upon. — Formed fr. re- and cover, v.

recovery, n. — Prob. fr. OF. recovree, fem. pp. of recovrer, used as a noun. See recover and -y (representing OF. -ee).

recreancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

recreant, adj., 1) craven; 2) disloyal; apostate. — ME., fr. OF. pres. part. of recreire, recroire, 'to acknowledge oneself beaten, to surrender', fr. ML. recredere, 'to surrender', fr. re- and L. crēdere, 'to believe'. See creed and -ant and cp. miscreant.

Derivatives: recreant, n., recreant-ly, adv., recreant-ness. n.

recreate, tr. v., to refresh; intr. v., to relax. — L. recreātus, pp. of recreāre, 'to restore to a good condition, revive, refresh', lit. 'to create anew', fr. re- and creāre. See create and cp. next word. Derivatives: recreation (q.v.), recreat-ive, adj., recreat-ive-ly, adv., recreat-ive-ness, n., recreator, n.

re-create, tr. v., to create anew. — Formed fr. reand create. Cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: re-creation (q.v.), re-creat-ive, adj., re-creat-or, n.

recreation, n., relaxation. — ME. recreacioun, fr. OF. recreation (F. récréation), fr. L. recreātionem, acc. of recreātio, 'restoration', fr. recreātus, pp. of recreāre. See recreate and -ion.

Derivatives: recreation-al, adj., recreation-ist, n. re-creation, n., the act of re-creating. — Formed fr. re- and creation. Cp. prec. word.

recrement, n., refuse. — MF. (= F.) récrément, or directly fr. L. recrémentum, 'refuse, dross', formed fr. re- and crē-, perfect stem of cernere (pp. crē-tus), 'to sift'. See certain and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ment.

recriminate, intr. and tr. v. — ML. recriminātus, pp. of recrimināre, 'to make charges against', fr. re- and L. criminārī, 'to accuse somebody of a crime, to charge with', fr. crīmen, gen. crīminis, 'accusation, charge'. See criminate.

Derivatives: recrimination (q.v.), recriminat-ive, adj., recriminat-or, n.

recrimination, n. — ML. recriminatio, gen. -ōnis, fr. recriminatus, pp. of recriminare. See prec. word and -ion.

recrudesce, intr. v., to break out afresh. — L. re-crūdēscere, 'to become raw again, break out afresh', fr. re- and crūdēscere, 'to grow harsh, grow worse', formed fr. crūdus, 'raw, bleeding', with the inchoative suff. -ēscere. See crude and -esce.

recrudescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

recrudescent, adj. — L. recrüdéscens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of recrüdéscere. See recrudesce and -ent.

recruit, n. — Obsol. F. recrute, corresponding to F. recrue, 'levy', lit. 'a growing again', prop. fem. of recrû, pp. of recroître, 'to grow again', fr. L. recrēscere, of s.m., fr. re- (see re-) and crēscere, 'to grow'. See crescent, create.

recruit, tr. and intr. v. — F. recruter, fr. obsol. F. recrute. See prec. word.

Derivatives: recruit-al, recruit-ee, recruit-er, recruit-ing, recruit-ment, ns.

rect-, form of recti- before a vowel.

rectal, adj., pertaining to the rectum (anat.) — Formed fr. rectum with adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: rectal-ly, adv.

rectangle, n. — F., fr. ML. rēctangulus, 'right angle', which is compounded of L. rēctus, 'right', and angulus, 'angle'. See right and angle. Derivative: rectangl-ed, adj.

rectangular, adj. - See prec. word and -ar.

Derivatives: rectangular-ity, n., rectangular-ly, adv., rectangular-ness, n.

recti-, before a vowel rect-, combining form meaning 'straight'. — L. rēcti-, fr. rēctus, 'straight, right', prop. pp. of regere, 'to keep straight, guide, lead, rule'. See regent, adj., and cp. right.

rectification, n. — F. rectification, fr. Late L. rēctificātionem, acc. of rēctificātio, fr. rēctificātus, pp. of rēctificāre. See next word and -ation.

rectify, tr. v. — ME. rectifien, fr. MF. (= F.) rectifier, lit. 'to make straight', fr. Late L. rēctificāre, which is compounded of rectiand L. -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See -fy.

Derivatives: rectifi-able, adj., rectifi-er, n., rectify-ing, verbal n.

rectilineal, adj., rectilinear (rare). — See next word and adj. suff. -al.

rectilinear, adj., forming a straight line. — Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. Late L. rēctilīneus, 'straightlined', fr. L. rēctus, 'straight' (see recti-), and līnea, 'line'. See line, 'string, cord'.

Derivatives: rectilinear-ity, n., rectilinear-ly, adv., rectilinear-ness, n.

rectitude, n., righteousness; uprightness. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. rēctitūdinem, acc. of rēctitūdō, 'straightness', fr. L. rēctus, 'straight, right'. See recti- and -tude.

recto, n., the righthand page of a book; opposed to verso. — Short for L. rēctō foliō, 'on the right page', abl. of rēctum, neut. of rēctus, 'right'. See regent, adj.

recto-, combining form denoting 1) the rectum; 2) rectal and (anat.) — See rectum.

rector, n. — L. rēctor, 'ruler, leader, director', fr. rēctus, pp. of regere, 'to keep straight, guide, lead, rule'. See regent, adj., and agential suff. -or. Derivatives: rector-al, adj., rectorate (q.v.), rector-ial, adj., rector-ship, n.

rectorate, n., the office of a rector, rectorship. — ML. rēctōrātus, fr. L. rēctor. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ate.

rectoress, n., the wife of a rector. — Formed fr. rector with 1st -ess.

rectory, n. - MF, rectorie, fr. ML. rectoria, fr. L. rector. See rector and -v (representing L. -ia). rectress, n. — The same as rectoress.

rectrix, n., one of the quill feathers in the tail of a bird. — L. rēctrix, fem. of rēctor. See rector and -trix.

Derivative: rectrici-al, adi.

rectum, n., the lowest part of the large intestine (anat.) - Medical L., shortened fr. L. rectum intestinum, 'the straight intestine', neut, of rectus, 'straight, upright'. See recti-. — L. rectum intestīnum is the loan translation of Gk. ἀπευθυσμένον ἔντερον, the name given to the lowest part of the large intestine by Galen, who so called it because he dissected only animals whose rectum (in contradistinction to that of man) is really straight. See Joseph Hyrtl. Onomatologia Anatomica, pp. 446-47, and cp. E. straight gut.

recumbency, n., state of being recumbent. -Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

recumbent, adj., leaning back, reclining. -- L. recumbens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of recumbere, 'to lie back, recline', formed fr. re- and -cumbere (found only in compounds), fr. \*qumb-, nasalized form of base \*qub-, 'to lie, recline', whence cubăre 'to lie down, recline'. See cubicle and -ent and cp. accumbent and words there referred

Derivative: recumbent-ly, adv.

recuperable, adj. - See recuperate and -able.

Derivative: recuperabil-ity, n.

recuperate, tr. v., to recover; intr. v., to recover one's health, etc. - L. recuperatus, pp. of recuperare, 'to get again', formed fr. recipere, 'to obtain again', on analogy of tolerare, 'to lift, raise', fr. tollere, 'to bear, support'. See receive and cp. recover.

recuperation, n., recovery. - L. recuperatio, gen. -onis, fr. recuperatus, pp. of recuperare. See recuperate and -ion.

recuperative, adj., tending to recovery. — Late L. recuperātīvus, 'recoverable', fr. L. recuperātus, pp. of recuperare. See recuperate and -ive.

Derivative: recuperative-ness, n.

recur, intr. v. - ME. recurren, fr. L. recurrere, 'to run back, return, recur', fr. re- and currere, 'to run'. See current, adj., and cp. courier.

recurrence, n. - Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

recurrent, adj. - L. recurrens, gen. -entis, pres. part, of recurrere. See recur and -ent.

Derivative: recurrent-ly, adv.

recurvate, adj., bent backward (bot.) - L. recurvātus, pp. of recurvāre. See next word and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: recurvat-ure, n.

recurve, tr. and intr. v., to bend back. - L. recurvāre, 'to bend backward', fr. re- and curvāre, 'to bend'. See curve, v. and n.

recusancy, n., refusal to obey. -- Formed from next word with suff. -cy.

recusant, adi., refusing to obev. — L. recusans. gen, -antis, pres, part, of recusare, 'to object, refuse' fr. re- and causa, 'cause'. See cause and cp. recuse, irrecusable. For the ending see suff. -ant. For the change of -au- to -ū- see accuse and on words there referred to.

recusation, n., refusal. - MF. (= F.) récusation, fr. L. recūsātionem. acc. of recūsātio. 'a refusal'. fr. recūsātus, pp. of recūsāre. See prec. word and -ation and cp. next word.

recuse, tr. v., to refuse. — ME. recusen, fr. OF. (= F.) récuser, fr. L. recūsāre, 'to object to, refuse'. See recusant.

Derivative: recus-able, adi.

red. adi. - ME. red. read. reed. fr. OE. read. rel. to OE. rēod. ON. rauðr and riöðr. Dan. rød. Swed, röd, OFris. rād. MDu. root, rood. Du. rood, OHG., MHG. rot, G. rot, Goth. raubs. 'red', fr. I.-E. base \*reudho-, \*roudho-, \*rudhro-, 'red', whence also OI. rôhitah (for \*rôdhita-), rudhiráh. Avestic raobita-, 'red, bloody', Gk. έουθρός 'red', L. ruber, 'red, ruddy', rūfus, 'redd, reddish', Umbr. rufru (masc. pl.), 'red'. OSlav. rudu, rudru, Lith. raudas, OIr. ruad, OCo, rud, Bret. ruz, 'red'. The initial E in Gk. έ-ρυθρός is prosthetic and due to the circumstance that originally the Greek never began a word with r. (Initial p in Greek words is the equivalent of I.-E. \*sr- or \*wr-; cp. Gk. ὁεῖν, 'to flow', with OI. srávati, 'it flows', and Gk. ὁήτρα, 'word, saying', with Elean Fράτρα, Cypr.  $F\rho\tilde{\eta}\tau\alpha$ ). Cp. rud, rudd, 'the fish', ruddle, rust. Cp. also Erythema, erythro-, rissole, robust, rochet, 'gurnard', roussette, rubefacient, rubella, rubeola, rubeosis, rubicund, rubidium, rubify, rubiginous, rubric, ruby, rufous, russet, Russula, rust, rutile, and the second element in Erysibe, erysipelas, Erysiphe, Erythronium. Cp. also the first element in rorqual.

Derivatives: red, n., redd-en, tr. and intr. v., redd-ish, adj., redd-ish-ness, n., red-ly, adv., redness. n.

red-. pref. — See re-.

redact, tr. v. - Back formation fr. L. redactus. pp. of redigere, 'to bring back, collect, gather together', fr. red- and agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. See act.

Derivatives: redaction (q.v.), redact-or, n.

redaction, n. - F. rédaction, fr. Late L. redactionem, acc. of redactio, fr. L. redactus, pp. of redigere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: redaction-al, adj.

redan, n., a fortification work consisting of two parapets at a salient angle. - F. redan, formerly redent, fr. re- (see re-) and dent, 'tooth', fr. L. dentem, acc. of dens, 'tooth'. See dental.

redd, tr. v., to clear, clean, to free (obsol. or dial.) - ME, redden, fr. MLG. redden, which is rel. to OE. rādan, 'to arrange', gerāde, rāde, 'mounted, ready, Goth garaips, 'arranged', OHG. reiti, 'ready'. See ready and cp. words there referred to.

reddendum, n., a clause in a deed containing a certain reservation (law). - L.: 'that which must be given back', neut, gerundive of reddere, 'to give back, return, restore', which is formed fr. red- and -dere, weakened form of dare, 'to give'. See date, 'point of time', and co. reddition, Co. also addendum. For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

reddition, p., 1) restoration; 2) rendering, — ME. reddicion, fr. MF. (= F.) reddition, fr. L. redditionem, acc. of redditio, 'a giving back, returning', fr. redditus, pp. of reddere. See reddendum and -ition and cp. rendition, which is a doublet of reddition.

reddle, tr. v. and n. - A var. of ruddle.

rede, tr. v., to advise, - ME, reden, 'to advise, guess, read'. See read.

rede, n., counsel, advice (archaic or dial.) — ME. rede, fr. OE. ræd, 'advice, counsel', fr. rædan, 'to advise, consent': rel, to OS, rad, 'advice, counsel, help, advantage', ON. rað, 'advice, consideration, remedy, power; marriage', Dan. raad. Swed. rad. 'advice. counsel. remedy'. OFris, rēd. MDu, raet. Du, raad, 'advice, counsel', OHG., MHG. rāt, 'advice, counsel, aid, stores', G. Rat, 'advice, counsel'. See read and cp. the first element in Ralph and the second element in Conrad.

redeem, tr. v. — ME. redemen, fr. MF. (= F.) rédimer, fr. L. redimere, 'to buy back, redeem. ransom', which is formed fr. red- and emere, 'to take, buy': ME, redemen was prob, influenced in form by ME. demen, 'to deem, judge'. See exempt, v., and words there referred to, and co. esp. redemption. Irredentista.

Derivatives: redeem-able, adj., redeem-abil-ity, n., redeem-able-ness, n., redeem-abl-y, adv.

redeemer, n. — ME. redemer, fr. redemen. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

redeless, adj., without counsel (obsol.) — OE.  $r\bar{x}dl\bar{e}as$ , compounded of  $r\bar{x}d$ , 'counsel', and -lēas, '-less'. See rede, n., and -less.

redeliver, tr. v., to deliver again. — Formed fr. re- and deliver.

Derivatives: redeliver-ance, n., redeliver-v, n. redemption, n. — ME. redempcioun, fr. MF. (=F.) rédemption, st. L. redemptionem, acc. of redemptio, 'a buying back, ransoming, redemption', fr. redemptus, pp. of redimere. See redeem and cp. ransom, which is a doublet of redemntion.

Derivatives: redemption-er, n., redemption-ist, n. redemptive, adj., redeeming. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. redemptus, pp. of redimere. See re-

redemptor, n., redeemer. — ME, redemptour, fr. Eccles. L. redemptor, 'redeemer', fr. L. redemptor, 'buyer, contractor', fr. redemptus, pp. of redimere. See redeem and -tor.

Redemptorist, n., a member of the order founded by St. Alfonsus Maria Liguori. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. Eccles, L. redemptor, 'redeemer', See prec. word.

redif. n., soldier in the reserve of the army of the former Turkish Empire. — F. rédif. fr. Turk. redif. fr. Arab. radif. 'he who rides behind another on the same animal, follower', fr. rádafa. 'he rode behind another, he followed', which is rel. to Heb. rādáph, Aram.-Syr. redaph, 'he followed, pursued, chased, persecuted'.

redingote, n., a long double-breasted outer coat. - F., corruption of E. riding coat.

redintegrate, tr. v. - L. redintegratus, pp. of redintegrāre, 'to make whole again, restore', fr. red- and integrare, 'to make whole', fr. integer, 'whole'. See integrate.

redintegration, n. — L. redintegratio, gen. -onis. 'restoration, renewal', fr. redintegratus, pp. of redintegrāre. See prec. word and -ion.

redirect, tr. v., to direct again, readdress, --Formed fr. re- and direct, v.

Derivative: redirect-ion. n.

redolence, n. — Formed from next word with suff.

redolent, adi., 1) fragrant; 2) smelling (of); 3) suggestive (of). — ME., fr. MF., fr. L. redolentem, acc. of redolēns, pres. part. of redolēre, 'to emit a scent', fr. red- and olere, 'to smell', See olfactory and -ent.

Derivative: redolent-ly, adv.

redondilla, n., a kind of rhymed stanza. — Sp., dimin, of redondo, 'round', fr. L. rotundus, See

redouble, tr. and intr. v., to increase. - F. redoubler, fr. re- (see re-) and doubler, 'to double'. See double, v.

Derivatives: redouble, n., redoubl-ing, n.

re-double, tr. and intr. v., to double again. — Formed fr. re- and double, v.

redoubt, n., 1) an enclosed outwork; 2) a stronghold. — F. redoute, fr. It. ridotta (now ridotto). lit. 'place of retreat', pp. of ridurre, 'to lead back', used in the reflexive sense 'to withdraw, retreat', fr. L. reducere, 'to lead back'. See reduce. The t in redoubt is intrusive and due to a confusion with redoubt, 'to dread'.

redoubt, tr. v., to dread. — ME. redouten, fr. OF. (= F.) redouter, 'to fear', fr. re- (see re-), and douter, 'to doubt', fr. L. dubitāre; see doubt, v. The spelling with t (occurring also in MF.) is due to the influence of L. dubitāre.

redoubtable, adj., formidable. — ME. redoutable, fr. OF. (= F.), fr. redouter, 'to fear'. See redoubt, v., and -able.

Derivatives: redoubtable-ness, n., redoutabl-v.

redoubted, adj., formidable. — Pp. of the verb redoubt. For the ending see 1st suff. -ed.

redound, intr. v. — ME. redounden, fr. MF. (= F.) redonder, 'to overflow, abound', fr. L. redundāre. See redundant.

Derivative: redound, n.

redowa, n., name of a dance. — G. Redowa, fr. F.

1316

1317

rédowa, fr. Czech reidovák, fr. reidovati. 'to steer around, whirl around', orig, 'to steer a ship', fr. reida, 'roadstead', fr. G. Reede, of s.m., which is rel to MI.G. reede, reide, MDu, rede, Du reede ree ME, rode, E, road, 'roadstead', ON, reidi, 'equipment of a ship'. These words orig. denoted 'a place where ships were made ready', and are rel. to OE, geræde, ræde, 'ready'. See ready and cp. road. Czech reidovati was influenced in meaning by a confusion with Czech rei, fr. G. Reihen, Reigen, 'dance'.

redress, tr. v., to compensate: to adjust. - ME. redressen, fr. OF. redrecier (F. redresser), fr. re-(see re-) and drecier, 'to make straight'. See

Derivatives: redress-al, n., redress-er, n., redressive. adi., redress-or, n.

redress, n., compensation, adjustment. — ME. redresse, fr. AF, redresce, fr. OF, redrecier. See

re-dress, tr. v., to dress again. - Formed fr. re-

red-short, adi., brittle when red-hot. - Englishing of Swed. rödskört, neut. of rödskör, lit. 'red brittle', fr. röd, 'red' and skör, 'brittle'. For the first element see red. The second element prob. derives fr. MLG. schoren, 'to break', which is rel. to OE. sceran, scieran, 'to cut, shear': see shear. Swed. rödskört became in English redshort, owing to a confusion of Swed. skört with E. short, both in form and sense. Cp. coldshort.

Derivative: red-short-ness. n.

redstart, n., 1) a European bird of the warbler family; 2) an American warbler. — Lit. 'red tail', compounded of red and ME, stert, 'tail'. See start, 'tail', and cp. stark-naked.

reduce, tr. v. — ME. reducen, 'to lead back, bring back', fr. L. reducere, 'to lead back', fr. re- and dūcere, 'to lead'. See duke and cp. redoubt, n., reduit, ridotto.

Derivatives: reduc-er, n., reduc-ible, adj., reducibil-ity, n.

reductase, n., any enzyme that promotes the process of reduction. - Coined from the abbreviation of reduction and diastase.

reductio ad absurdum. — L., 'reduction to the absurd'. See next word, ad- and absurd.

reduction, n. — ME. reduccion, fr. OF. (= F.) réduction, fr. L. reductionem, acc. of reductio, 'a leading back, restoration', fr. reductus, pp. of reducere. See reduce and -ion.

Derivatives: reduction-al, adj., reduction-ist, n. reductive, adj., that which reduces or tends to reduce. - Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. reductus, pp. of reducere. See reduce.

reduit, n., a redoubt. - F. réduit, 'keep, redoubt', lit. 'retreat', a doublet of redoute. See redoubt,

Redunca, n., the genus consisting of the reedbucks (zool.) - ModL., fr. L. reduncus, 'curved', fr. red- and uncus, 'hooked, curved'; see uncus and cn. Uncaria. The genus is so called in allusion to the curved horns.

redundance, redundancy, n. — L. redundantia, 'an overflowing, superfluity', fr. redundans, gen. -antis. See next word and -ce, resp. -cv.

redundant, adj., 1) excessive; 2) superfluous; 3) wordy. — L. redundāns, gen. -antis, pres, part. of redundare, 'to run over, overflow', fr. redand undare, 'to rise in waves'. See undate and -ant and co. redound, dunder.

Derivative: redundant-ly, adv.

reduplicate, tr. v. — Late L. reduplicatus, pp. of reduplicare, 'to redouble', fr. re- and L. duplicāre, 'to double', See duplicate, v. and adj.

reduplication, n. — Late L. reduplicatio, gen. -onis, fr. reduplicatus, pp. of reduplicare. See prec, word and -ion.

redunlicative, adi. - Formed with suff. -ive fr. Late L. reduplicatus, pp. of reduplicare. See re-

Derivative: reduplicative-ly, adv.

ree, n., the female of the ruff. — A var. of 1st

reed, n. — ME. reod, rede, fr. OE. hrēod, rel. to OS. hriod. OFris. hriad. MLG. ret. MDu. ried. Du. riet, OHG. hriot, riot, MHG., G. riet, fr. Teut. \*hreuða- and \*hreuþa-, corresponding to I.-F. \*areuto-, fr. base \*areut-, 'to move quickly, shake, swing'. Accordingly reed orig. meant 'the quickly moving plant'. MHG. rütten (whence MHG., G. rütteln), 'to shake', and the first element in OE. hrēade-mūs, 'bat', are rel. to the above words. Cognates outside Teut. are Toch, kru, 'reed, cane', and Lith. krutěti, 'to move, stir' (intr.)

Derivatives: reed, tr. v., reed-y, adj., reed-i-ness, n., reed-less, adi.

reedbuck, n. — Loan translation of Du. rietbok. See reed and buck.

reedling, n., the bearded titmouse. — Formed fr. reed with suff. -ling.

reef. n., a chain of rocks. - ME. riff, fr. ON. rif, 'reef', which is prob. identical with ON. rif. 'rib', used in a metaphorical sense. See rib and cp. next word.

Derivative: reef-y, adj.

reef, n., part of sail. - ME. riff, fr. ON. rif, of s.m., prob. identical with ON. rif, 'rib'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: reef, tr. and intr. v., reef-er, n.

reek, n., vapor; stale odor. — ME. rek, reke, fr. OE. rēc, 'smoke, steam, vapor', rel. to ON. reykr (whence Reykjavík, 'smoky bay'), OFris. rēk, OS. rok, MDu. rooc, Du. rook, OHG. rouh, MHG. rouch, G. Rauch, Dan. rog, Swed. rök, 'smoke, steam'. Cp. reek, v.

Derivative: reek-y, n.

reek, intr. v., to emit smoke, smell. - ME. reken, fr. OE. rēocan, rel. to ON. reykja, OFris. rēka, MDu. röken, Da. roken, OHG. rouhhan, MHG. rouchen, G. rauchen, Dan. roge, Swed. röka, 'to smoke', Du. rieken, ruiken, OHG.

riohhan, 'to smoke, steam', MHG., G. riechen, Swed, ryka, 'to smell', and to OE, rec, 'smoke, steam, vapor'. See reek, n.

reel, n., a revolvable instrument. — ME., fr. OE. hrēol, rel. to ON. hræll, 'weaver's slev', OE. hrægel, hrægl, 'garment', See rail, 'garment',

reel, tr. v., to wind on a reel, - ME, reelen, relen. fr. reel. 'revolvable instrument'. See prec. word. Derivatives: reel-ed, adj., reel-er, n.

reel, intr. v., to whirl, stagger, - ME, relen. prob. fr. ME. reel. 'revolvable instrument'. hence etymologically identical with prec. word. reel, n., name of a dance. — Prob. fr. reel, 'to whirl'.

Derivative: reel, intr. v., to dance a reel,

re-elect, tr. v., to elect (a person) again. — Formed fr. re- and elect.

re-election, n. — Formed fr. re- and election. re-eligible, adi. — Formed fr. re- and eligible.

re-emphasize, tr. v., to emphasize again. - Formed fr. re- and emphasize.

re-enforce, tr. v., to enforce again, give new force to. - Formed fr. re- and enforce.

Derivative: re-enforce-ment, n.

re-enter, tr. and intr. v., to go or come in again.— Formed fr. re- and enter.

re-entrance, n. — Formed fr. re- and entrance. re-entrant, adi. - Formed fr. re-enter and suff.

re-entry, n. — Formed fr. re- and entry.

reest, tr. v., to smoke; intr. v., to be smoked (said of fish, etc.) — The orig. meaning was prob. 'to grill', fr. Dan riste, 'to grill'.

re-establish, tr. v. — Formed fr. re- and establish. re-establishment, n. - Formed fr. re- and establishment.

reeve. n., the female of the ruff. — Also called ree; of uncertain origin.

reeve, n., name of an officer; bailiff, steward. -ME, reve. fr. OE, gerēfa, 'a king's officer, governor', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. the second element in sheriff.

reeve, tr. v., to pass (a rope, etc.) through a hole (naut.) — Of uncertain origin.

refection, n., refreshment. - ME. refeccioun. fr. OF, refection (F. réfection), 'remaking, rebuilding, restoration', fr. L. refectionem, acc. of refectio, fr. refectus, pp. of reficere, 'to make again, restore, renew', fr. re- and facere (pp. factus), 'to make'. See fact and -ion, and cp. rifacimento, Cp. also frater, 'refectory'. For the change of Latin ă (in făctus) to ě (in re-fěctus, re-féctio, see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: refection-er, n.

refectory, n., a dining hall, esp. a dining hall in a monastery. — ML. refectôrium, prop. neuter of L. refectorius, 'refreshing', fr. refectus, pp. of reficere. See refection and subst. suff. -ory. Derivative: refectori-an, n.

refer, tr. and intr. v. - ME. referren, referen, fr. MF. (= F.) référer, fr. L. referre, 'to carry back,

relate, refer', fr. re- and ferre, 'to bear'. See hear, 'to carry', and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: refer-able, adi., referee (q.v.). reference, n. and tr. v., referendary (q.v.), referendum (q.v.), referr-al, n., referr-er, n.

referee, n. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ee. Cp. referendum.

Derivative: referee, tr. and intr. v.

referendary, n., 1) a referee (rare); 2) a higher official at various courts to whom petitions and other matters were referred (med. hist.) — ML. referendārius, fr. L. referendus, gerundive of referre. See next word and adj. suff. -ary.

referendum, n. - L., neut, of referendus, 'that which is to be carried back', gerundive of referre. See refer and cp. prec. word. For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to. referent, adj., referring; having reference. - L. referens, gen. -entis, pres, part, of referre. See refer and -ent.

Derivatives: referent, n., referential (q.v.), referent-lv. adv.

referential, adj. - Formed fr. reference on the analogy of inferential. See refer, -ence and -ial. Derivative: referential-ly, adv.

refill, tr. v., to fill again. - Formed fr. re- and fill, v.

Derivative: refill, n.

refine, tr. and intr. v. - Formed fr. re- and fine, 'to refine', fr. fine, 'delicate'; influenced in sense by F. raffiner.

Derivatives: refin-ed, adj., refined-ly, adv., refinement (q.v.), refin-er, n., refinery (q.v.)

refinement, n. — Formed fr. refine with suff. -ment. Cp. F. raffinement.

refinery, n. — Formed fr. refine with suff. -ery. Cp. F. raffinerie.

refit, tr. v., to make fit again; intr. v., to be refitted. — Formed fr. re- and fit, 'to suit'.

Derivatives: refit. n., refit-ment, n.

reflation, n., a milder, controlled form of inflation. - A blend of re- and inflation.

reflect, tr. and intr. v. - ME. reflecten, fr. OF. reflecter, fr. L. reflectere, 'to bend or turn back', fr. re- and flectere, 'to bend, turn'. See flex, 'to bend', and cp. reflet.

Derivatives: reflect-ance, adj., reflect-ed, adj., reflect-ed-ly, adv., reflect-ed-ness, n., reflect-er, n., reflect-ing, n., reflect-ing-ly, adv., reflection (q.v.), reflect-ive, adj., reflect-ive-ly, adv., reflective-ness, n., reflect-iv-ity, n., reflect-or, n.

reflection, reflexion, n. — ME. reflexion, fr. OF. reflexion (F. réflexion), fr. Late L. reflexionem, acc. of reflexio, 'a bending back, reflection', fr. reflexus, pp. of reflectere; see prec. word and -ion. The spelling reflection is due to the influence of ME. reflecten.

Derivative: reflection-al, reflexion-al, adj.

reflet, n., brilliancy of surface. — F., 'reflection', fr. It. riflesso, fr. L. reflexus, gen. -ūs, 'a bending back', fr. reflexus, pp. of reflectere. The first e reflex, adj. — L. reflexus, 'bent back', pp. of reflectore. See reflect.

Derivatives: reflex-ed, adj., reflex-ible, adj., reflex-ibil-ity, n., reflex-ive, adj. and n., reflex-ive-ly, adv., reflex-ive-ness, n.

reflex, n. — Fr. L. reflexus, gen. -ūs, 'a bending back', fr. reflexus, pp. of reflectere. See prec. word and cp. retroflex.

reflexion, n. - A var. of reflection.

refluence, n., reflux. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

refluent, adj., flowing back. — L. refluens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of refluere, 'to flow back', fr. re- and fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent.

reflux, n., a flowing back. — ME., fr. ML. reflūxus, fr. re- and L. flūxus, 'a flowing'. See flux.

reform, tr. and intr. v., to improve. — ME. reformen, fr. OF. (= F.) réformer, fr. L. reformãre, 'to form again, change, alter, reform', fr. reand formãre. See form, v. and n.

Derivatives: reform, n. (q.v.), reform-able, adj., reformation (q.v.), reform-ative, adj., reform-ative-ly, adv., reform-ative-ness, n., reform-at-ory, adj. and n., reform-ed, adj., reform-er, n., reform-ist, n.

**reform**, n., improvement, amendment. — Fr. **reform**, v.; in some meanings, fr. F. *reforme*, back formation fr. *reformer*.

re-form, v., to form again. — Formed fr. re- and form, v. — Cp. prec. word.

reformation, n., amendment, improvement. — ME. reformacion, fr. OF. (= F.) réformation, fr. L. reformātiōnem, acc. of reformātiō, 'a transformation', fr. reformātus, pp. of reformāre. See reform, v., and -ation.

Derivative: reformation-al, adj.

**Reformation,** n., the religious movement that led to the establishment of Protestantism in the 16th cent. — See prec. word.

re-formation, n., a new formation. — Formed fr. re- and formation. See prec. word.

refract, tr. v., to bend (a ray of light, sound or heat). — L. refrāctus, pp. of refringere, 'to break up', fr. re- and frangere, 'to break'. See fraction.

Derivatives: refract-able, adj., refract-ed, adj., refract-ed-ly, adv., refract-ed-ness, n., refract-ile, adj., refract-il-ity, n., refraction (q.v.), refractive, adj., refract-iv-ity, n., refract-ive-ness, n., refract-or, n., refractory (q.v.)

refraction, n. — Late L. refractio, gen. -onis, fr. L. refractus, pp. of refringere. See refract and -ion.

Derivative: refraction-al, adj.

refractometer, n., an instrument for measuring refraction. — A hybrid coined fr. L. refrāctus, pp. of refringere, and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See refract and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

refractory, adj., unmanageable. — Formed, with change of suff., fr. earlier, now obsolete, refrac-

tary, fr. L. refrāctārius, 'stubborn, obstinate', fr. refrāctus, pp. of refringere. See refract and adj. suff. -ary, resp. -ory.

1318

Derivatives: refractory, n., refractori-ly, adv., refractori-ness. n.

refrain, tr. v., to check, restrain; intr. v., to abstain — ME. refreynen, fr. OF. (= F.) réfréner, fr. L. refrēnāre, 'to bridle, curb', fr. re- and frēnāre, 'to bridle', fr. frēnum, 'bridle, curb'. See frenum.

Derivatives: refrain-er, n., refrain-ment, n.

refrain, n., burden of a song. — ME. refreyn, fr. MF. (= F.) refrain, fr. OF. refrait, prop. pp. of refraindre, 'to break', used as a noun, fr. VL. \*refrangere, refashioned fr. L. refringere, 'to break up', after L. frangere, 'to break' (see refract); accordingly refrain prop. means 'that which breaks up the sequel of the song'. The change of the t (in OF. refrait) to n (in F. refrain) is prob. due to the influence of OProvenc. refranh, 'singing of birds, refrain', which derives fr. refranher, 'to break up', equivalent to OF. refraindre. The noun refrain is not rel to the v. refrain, 'to abstain'. See prec. word.

refrangible, adj., able to be refracted. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. VL. \*refrangere, refashioned fr. L. refringere, 'to break up', after L. frangere, 'to break'. See refract. Cp. L. infringere, 'to break off', and see infringe.

Derivatives: refrangibil-ity, n., refrangible-ness,

refresh, tr. and intr. v. — ME. refresshen, fr. OF. refreschir, var. refreschier (F. rafraîchir), fr. re-, 'again' (see re-), and OF. freis, frois, fres, fem. fresche (F. frais, fem. fraiche), 'fresh'. See fresh, 'newly made'.

Derivatives: refresh-ant, n., refresh-er, n., refresh-ful, adj., refresh-ful-ly, adv., refresh-ing, adj., refresh-ing-ly, adv., refresh-ing-ness, n., refreshment, n. (q.v.)

refreshment, n. — ME. refresshement, fr. OF. refreschement (F. rafraichissement), fr. refreschir. See prec. word and -ment.

refrigerant, adj., cooling, freezing. — L. refrigerāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of refrigerāre, 'to make cool or cold', fr. re- and frigerāre, 'to make cool', fr. frigus, gen. frigoris, 'cold'. See frigid and -ant.

Derivative: refrigerant, n.

refrigerate, tr. and intr. v. — L. refrigeratus, pp. of refrigerare. See prec. word and verbal suff.

Derivatives: refrigerat-ive, adj., refrigerat-or, n. refrigeration, n. — ME. refrygeration, fr. L. refrigerātiōnem, acc. of refrigerātiō, 'a cooling', fr. refrigerātus, pp. of refrigerāre. See prec. word and -ion.

refrigerative, adj., tending to cool. — MF. (= F.) réfrigératif (fem. réfrigérative), fr. Late L. refrigerativus, fr. L. refrigeratus, pp. of refrigerare. See refrigerate and -ive.

refrigeratory, adj., refrigerating. — L. refrigerā-

tōrius, 'cooling', fr. refrīgerātus, pp. of refrīgerāre. See refrīgerate and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivative: refrigeratory, n.

refringence, also refringency, n., refractivity. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy. refringent, adj., refractive. — L. refringens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of refringere, 'to break up'. See refract and -ent.

reft. - Pp. of reave.

1319

refuge, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) refuge, fr. L. refugium, fr. re- and fugere, 'to flee'. See fugitive and cp. subterfuge.

refugee, n. — F. réfugié, a noun formed from the pp. of se réfugier, 'to take refuge', fr. L. refugium. See prec. word and -ee.

refulgence, also refulgency, n. — Late L. refulgentia, fr. L. refulgens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce. resp. -cv.

refulgent, adj., shining. — L. refulgēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of refulgēre, 'to flash back, shine, glitter', fr. re- and fulgēre, 'to shine'. See fulgent. Derivatives: refulgent-ly, adv., refulgent-ness, n. refund, tr. and intr. v.. to repay. — The original

meaning was 'to pour back', fr. L. refundere, 'to pour back, pour out', fr. re- and fundere, 'to pour'. See found, 'to melt', and cp. fuse, 'to melt',

Derivatives: refund, n., refund-er, n., refundment, n.

re-fund, tr. v., to fund again. — Formed fr. reand fund.

refuse, v., to reject. — ME. refusen, fr. OF. (= F.) refuser, fr. VL. refūsāre, fr. L. refundere (pp. refūsus), 'to pour back'. See refund and cp. refound. Cp. also ruse, rush, v.

Derivatives: refuse, adj. (q.v.), refus-able, adj., refus-al, n., refus-er, n.

refuse, n., 1) anything rejected; 2) waste; rubbish. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) refus, 'refusal, denial, rejection', fr. OF., back formation fr. refuser. See refuse, v.

refuse, adj., rejected. — ME., fr. refuse, n. See refuse. n.

refutation, n. — L. refūtātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. refūtātus, pp. of refūtāre. See refute and -ation.

refute, tr. v., to disprove. — L. refūtāre, 'to repel, repress, refute', fr. re- and \*fūtāre, which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \*bhāt-, 'to strike down', whence also OE. bēatan, 'to strike'. See beat, 'to strike', and cp. confute.

Derivatives: refut-able, adj., refut-al, n., refutation (q.v.)

regain, tr. v. — MF. regaigner (F. regagner), fr. re- (see re-) and gaigner (F. gagner). See gain, v. Derivatives: regain, n., regain-er, n.

regal, adj., royal.— ME., fr. OF. regal, (or directly) fr. L. rēgālis, 'belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal', fr. rēx, gen. rēgis, 'king'. See regent, adj., and adj. suff. -al and cp. rex. Cp. also real, 'a coin', and royal, which are doublets of regal. Cp. also realty, 'royalty'.

regal, n., a portable organ. — F. régale, lit. 'the

royal instrument', fr. L. rēgālis. See prec. word. regale, n., feast, banquet. — F. rēgal, earlier rēgale, fr. OF. rigale, a blend of OF. gale, 'pleasure' (see gallant), and rigoler, 'to amuse one-self', which is of uncertain origin. It. regalo is a French loan word.

regeneration

regale, tr. v., to entertain; intr. v., to feast. — F. régaler, fr. régal, 'feast'. See prec. word.

Derivative: regale-ment, n.

regalia, n. pl., the insignia of royalty. — L. rēgālia, 'things pertaining to a king', pl. neut. of the adi, rēgālis. See regal, adj.

regalia, n., name of a kind of Havana cigar. — Sp. regalia, 'royal privilege', fr. regal, 'royal', fr. L. rēgālis. See regal, adj.

regality, n. — ME. regalite, fr. MF. régalité, fr. ML. régālitātem, acc. of rēgālitās, fr. L. rēgālis. See regal, adj., and -ity and cp. royalty, which is a doublet of regality.

regard, tr. and intr. v. — ME. regarden, fr. MF. (= F.) regarder, 'to look at', fr. OF., fr. re- (see re-) and garder, 'to keep, preserve'; see guard and cp. reward.

Derivative: regard-ing, prep. (prop. pres. part.)

regard, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) regard, 'look, glance', fr. OF., fr. regarder. See regard, v. Derivatives: regardant, adj. (q.v.), regard-ful, adj., regard-ful-ly, adv., regard-ful-ness, n., regard-less, adj., regard-less-ly, adv., regard-less-

ness, n. regardant, adj., looking backward (her.) — ME., fr. MF. regardant, pres. part. of MF. (= F.) regarder. See regard, v., and -ant.

regatta, n., boat race. — It., also rigatta, fr. riga, 'row, rank'; so called with reference to the row of gondolas starting to race. It. riga is borrowed fr. OHG. riga, 'row'. See row, 'series, rank'.

regelate, intr. v., to freeze again. — Formed fr. re- and L. gelātus, pp. of gelāre, 'to freeze'. See gelid and verbal suff. -ate.

regelation, n., the process of refreezing. — Formed fr. re- and L. gelātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a freezing', fr. gelātus, pp. of gelāre. See prec. word and -ion. regency, n. — ME. regencie, fr. ML. regentia, fr. L. regēns, gen. -entis; see regent, n., and -cy. Cp. F. régence.

regenerable, adj. — See regenerate, v., and -able. regeneracy, n., state of being regenerate. — Formed fr. regenerate, adj., with suff. -cy.

regenerate, tr. and intr. v. — L. regeneratus, pp. of regenerare, 'to bring forth again', fr. re- and generare, 'to bring forth, reproduce'. See generate

Derivatives: regenerate, adj., regeneration (q.v.), regenerat-ive, adj., regenerat-or, n.

regenerate, adj. — L. regeneratus, pp. of regenerare. See regenerate, v.

regeneration, n., the process of regenerating. — ME. regeneracioun, fr. OF. (= F.) régénération, fr. Late L. regenerationem, acc. of regeneratio, 'rebirth', fr. L. regeneratus, pp. of regenerare. See regenerate, v., and -ion.

1320

regenesis, n., rebirth. — Formed fr. re- and genesis.

regent, adj., 1) ruling (archaic); 2) acting as a regent. - L. regens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of regere, 'to keep straight, lead straight, guide. lead, conduct, direct, rule, reign', which is rel. to rex. gen. regis, 'king', fr. I.-E. base \*reg-, 'to stretch, straighten; straight, right; to lead, direct, rule', whence also L, rogare, 'to ask, big, entreat', prop. 'to have a desire for', OI, fivati. rñiáti, 'he stretches himself'. Avestic razaveiti, 'directs', OI. raiisthah, Avestic razishta-, 'the straightest', OI. irajyáti, 'directs', OI. rjúh, Avestic erezu, 'straight', Gk. δρέγειν, 'to reach. stretch out, extend'. Toch. B. raksate, 'he stretched, spread out', OIr, rigim, 'I stretch', recht, 'law', Goth, uf-rakian, OE, reccan, 'to stretch out, extend', Cp. regent, n. Cp. also abrogate, address, adroit, alert, anorexia, arrect, arrogant, correct, correction, corrector, corregidor, corrigendum, corvée, derogate, direct, direction, director, dirge, dirigible, dress, ergo, escort, insurgent, insurrection, interrogate, orectic, pergola, prerogative, prorogue, rail, 'bar', rai, raiah, ranee, real, 'a coin', realm, rectify, rector, rectum, regal. Regalia, regicide, régie, régime, regimen, regiment, regina, region, Regius, reglet, regnal, regnant, regular, regulate, regulus, reign, reina, reis, rennet, 'a variety of apple', resurgent. resurrection, rex. rigol, rillettes, rogation, royal, rule, surge, surgent, surrogate, and the second element in vicerov. Cp. also rack, 'instrument of torture', rake, 'a tool', reck, reckless, reckon, Reich, rich, right, the first element in Reginald, Revnard. Revnold and the second element in vehmgericht. Cp. also reach. For a nasalized form of base \*reg- see rank, 'vigorous'.

Derivatives: regent, n. (q.v.), regent-al, adj., regent-ship, n.

regent, n., one who rules a kingdom during the minority or absence of the sovereign. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) régent, fr. ML. regentem, acc. of regens, 'regent', fr. L. regens, pres. part. of regere, 'to rule'. See regent, adj.

regicide, n., one who kills a king. — Compounded of L. rēx, gen. rēgis, 'king' (see rex), and -cīda, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See -cide, 'killer'. Cp. F. régicide.

régie, n., government monopoly used as a means of revenue. — F., fr. MF., prop. fem. pp. of régir, 'to rule', fr. L. regere. See regent, adj., and cp. regimen, régime.

régime, regime, n., system of government. — F. régime, fr. OF. regimen, fr. L. regimen. See next word.

regimen, n., 1) system of diet; 2) government (gramm.) — L., 'rule, guidance, government', fr. regere. See regent, adj., and cp. prec. word and realm

regiment, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) régiment, fr. Late L. regimentum, 'direction, government', fr. L. regimen. See prec. word.

Derivatives: regiment, tr. v., regiment-al, adj., regiment-al-ly, adv., regiment-als, n. pl., regiment-ation, n.

regina, queen. — L. rēgina, rel. to rēx, gen. rēgis, 'king', and cogn. with OI. rāji, rājiñ 'queen' (see ranee), OI. rīgan, rīgain, W. rhyain, 'maiden, virgin'. See regent, adj., and -ine (representing L. -ina) and cp. rex. Cp. also rennet, 'a variety of apple', and the second element in vice-reine.

reginal, adj., queenly. — ML. rēginālis, fr. L. rēgina. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

Reginald, masc. PN. — OHG. Reginald, Raginald, lit. 'ruling with power'. See Revnold.

region, n. — ME. regioun, fr. OF. regium, region (F. région), fr. L. regionem, acc. of regio, 'boundary, limit', prop. 'direction', fr. regere, 'to guide, lead, direct, rule'. See regent, adj., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: region-al, adj., region-al-ly, adv., region-al-ism, n., region-al-ist, n., region-al-istic, adj., region-al-ize, tr. v., region-ary, adj.

register, n. — ME. registre, fr. OF. (= F.) registre, fr. ML. registrum, a collateral form of regestum, fr. Late L. regesta, 'list, catalog', lit. 'things carried back', neut. pl. of regestus, pp. of regerere, 'to carry back', fr. re- and gerere, 'to bear, carry'. See gerent and cp. gest and res gestae.

Derivatives: register, v. (q.v.), registr-ar, n., registr-ar-ship, n., registr-y, n.

register, tr. and intr. v. — F. registrer, fr. ML. registrāre, fr. registrum. See register, n.

Derivatives: register-ed, adj., registr-able, adj., registr-ant, n.

registrary, n. — ML. registrārius, fr. registrum. See register, n., and subst. suff. -ary.

registration, n. — ML. registratio, gen. -onis, fr. registratus, pp. of registrare. See register, v., and -ation.

Regius, n., 'royal', title of university professors appointed by kings. — L. rēgius, 'belonging to' a king, kingly, royal', fr. rēx, gen. rēgis, 'king'; cp. OI. rājyāh, 'kingly, royal', fr. rājan-, 'king'. See rex and cp. rajah.

reglet, n., 1) a small flat molding; 2) a small wooden strip. — F. réglet, dimin. of règle, 'rule', fr. L. rēgulā. See regular and cp. rule.

regma, n., a fruit made of several carpels which break open at maturity (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ρῆγμα, 'fracture', from the stem of ρηγνύναι, 'to break', which is perh. cogn. with Lith. rēžiu, rēžti, 'to cleave, split'. Cp. rhagades. For the ending see suff. -ma.

regnal, adj., pertaining to the reign of a king. — ML. rēgnālis, fr. L. rēgnum, 'kingdom, reiĝn', whence rēgnāre, 'to reign', fr. I.-E. base \*reĝ-, 'to lead, direct, rule'. See regent, adj., and cp. reign. For the ending see adj. suff. -al.

regnant, adj., reigning. — L. rēgnāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of rēgnāre, 'to reign'. See prec. word

regorge, tr. and intr. v. - F. regorger, fr. re- (see

re-) and gorger, 'to stuff, gorge', fr. gorge, 'throat'. See gorge and cp. disgorge.

regrant, tr. v., to grant again. — Formed fr. reand grant.

Derivative: regrant, n.

regrate, tr. v., to buy provisions in large quantities with a view to reselling them at a high profit.

— ME. regraten, fr. OF. regrater (F. regratter), 'to retail, huckster', a hybrid coined fr. re- (see re-) and OF. grater (F. gratter), 'to scrape', fr. Teut. \*kratton, 'to scrape'. See grate, 'to scrape'. re-grate, tr. v., to scrape the outer surface of a wall, so as to give it a fresh appearance. — Formed fr. re- and grate, 'to scrape'. Cp. prec. word.

regrater, n., retailer; middleman. — ME., fr. OF. regratier (F. regrattier), fr. regrater, 'to retail, huckster'. See regrate and agential suff. -er.

regress, n., a going back. — ME. regresse, fr. L. regressus, gen. -ūs, 'a going back, return, regress', fr. regressus, pp. of regredī, 'to go back, turn back, return, retire', fr. re- and gradī, 'to step, walk'. See grade, 'step', and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin ă (in grădī) to ĕ (in re-grĕssus) see accent and cp. words there referred to. For the form of gressus, pp. of gradī, see congress.

regress, intr. v. — L. regressus, pp. of regredi. See regress, n.

Derivatives: regression (q.v.), regress-ive, adj., regress-ive-ly, adv., regress-ive-ness, n., regress-iv-iv. n., regress-or, n.

regression, n. — L. regressiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a going back, return', fr. regressus, pp. of regredī. See regress, n., and -ion.

regret, tr. v. — ME. regretten, fr. MF. regrater, regreter (F. regretter), fr. OF. The orig. meaning of this verb was 'to bewail the dead'; it is prob. formed fr. re- (see re-) and ON. grāta, 'to weep, lament', which is rel. to Goth. gretan, OE. grātan, of s.m. See greet, 'to lament'.

Derivatives: regret, n. (q.v.), regrettable (q.v.), regrett-er, n.

regret, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. OF., 'lamentation', back formation fr. regreter. See regret, v.

Derivatives: regret-ful, adj., regret-ful-ly, adv., regret-ful-ness, n.

regrettable, adj. — F., fr. regretter. See regret, v., and -able.

Derivatives: regrettable-ness, n., regrettabl-y, adv. regula, n., a band or filled in a Doric architrave (arch.) — L. rēgula, 'ruler; rule'. See rule, n., and cp. regular.

regulable, adj., capable of being regulated. — See regulate and -able.

regular, adj. — ME. reguler, fr. OF. reguler (F. régulier), fr. L. rēgulāris, 'pertaining to a bar or ruler; containing rules', fr. rēgula. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ar.

Derivatives: regular, n., regularity (q.v.), regular-ize, tr. v., regular-iz-ation, n., regular-iz-er, n., regular-ly, adv., regular-ness, n.

regularity, n. — F. régularité, fr. MF., fr. L. régularis. See prec. word and -ity.

regulate, tr. v. — L. rēgulātus, pp. of rēgulāre, 'to direct, regulate', fr. rēgula. See regular and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: regulat-ion, n., regulat-ive, adj. and n., regulat-or, n., regulat-ory, adj.

reguline, adj., pertaining to a regulus (chem. and metal.) — Formed from next word with suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

regulus, n., 1) metallic antimony (alchem.); 2) the metallic part of a mineral (chem. and metal.); 3) (cap.) a genus of birds, the kinglet (ornithol.) — L. rēgulus, 'a little king', dimin. of rēx, gen. rēgis; see rex. Metallic antimony was so called in ML. for its readiness to combine with gold, the royal metal.

Regulus, n., a first magnitude star in the constellation Leo (astron.) — Not fr. L. rēgulus, 'a little king' (see prec. word), but a corruption of the Arabic name of this star, rijl (al-asad), 'paw (of the lion)'. Arab. rijl, 'foot, paw', is rel. to Heb. réghel, Aram. raghlá, Syr. reghlá, Mand. lighrá (metath.), 'foot'. Cp. Rigel.

regurgitant, adj., flowing back. — ML. regurgitāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of regurgitāre. See next word and -ant.

regurgitate, tr. v., to surge back; intr. v.. to cause to surge back. — ML. regurgitātus, pp. of regurgitāre, 'to engulf', fr. re- and L. gurgitāre, 'to engulf'. See gurgitation.

regurgitation, n., a pouring back; the backward flow of blood to the heart (med.) — ML. regurgitātiō, fr. regurgitātus, pp. of regurgitāre. See prec. word and -ion.

rehabilitate, tr. v., to restore to good condition.

— ML. rehabilitātus, pp. of rehabilitāre, fr. reand habilitāre, 'to make fit'. See habilitate.

Derivative: rehabilitat-ion, n.

rehash, tr. v., to hash again; to work over (old material) into a new form. — Formed fr. reand hash.

Derivative: rehash, n.

rehearse, n. — ME. rehercen, rehersen, fr. OF. rehercier, 'to reharrow, go over again, repeat', fr. hercer (F. herser), to harrow', fr. herce (F. herse), 'harrow'. See hearse.

Derivatives: rehears-al, n., rehears-er, n.

rei, n., real (coin). — Erroneous E. form of Port. real (see real, name of a coin), fr. back formation of the Port. pl. reis (as if standing for rei-s). Cp. reis, milreis.

Reich, n., formerly, name of the German Empire; since 1919, the German Republic. — G., lit. 'empire, kingdom', fr. MHG. riche, fr. OHG. rihhi, which is rel. to OE. rice, ON. riki, Swed. rike, Dan. rige, OFris., MLG., MDu. rike, Du. rijk, Goth. reiki. These words derive fr. Teut. \*rikja-, 'rule', which is borrowed fr. Celtic \*rigiom, 'kingdom, rule', fr. \*rig-, 'king'. See rich and cp. next word and rix-dollar.

Reichstag, n., the legislative assembly of the

reification, n., act of reifying. — See next word and -ation.

reify, n., to materialize. — Formed fr. L. rēs, gen. rēi. 'a thing' (see res), and suff. -fy.

reign, n. — ME. rein, regne, fr. OF. reigne, regne (F. règne), fr. L. rēgnum, 'rule, reign, kingdom', which is rel. to regere, 'to lead, direct, rule, reign'. See regent, adj., and cp. regnal, regnant. Cp. also interregnum.

reign, intr. v. — ME. reignen, regnen, fr. OF. regner (F. régner), fr. L. rēgnāre, 'to rule, reign', fr. rēgnum. See prec. word.

reimburse, tr. v. — Lit. 'to put back into the purse', fr. re- and VL. imbursāre; see imburse. Cp. F. rembourser.

Derivative: reimburse-ment, n.

reimport, tr. v., to import again. — Formed fr. re- and the verb import.

Derivatives: reimport, n., reimport-ation, n.

reimpose, tr. v., to impose again. — Formed fr. re- and impose.

Derivative: reimpos-ition, n.

rein, n. — ME. reine, rene, fr. OF. rene (F. rêne), fr. earlier resne, fr. VL. \*retina, 'rein', back formation fr. L. retinēre, 'to hold back', fr. re- and tenēre, 'to hold'. Cp. It. redini, Sp. rienda and OProvenç. renha, 'rein', and see retain.

Derivatives: rein, v., rein-less, adi.

reina, n., a kind of rockfish. — Sp., 'queen', fr. L. rēgīna, 'queen'. See regina.

reincarnate, tr. v., to incarnate again. — Formed fr. re- and incarnate.

reincarnation, n., rebirth of the soul in a new body. — Formed fr. re- and incarnation.

reindeer, n. — ME. reindere, fr. ON. hreindÿri, lit. 'the horned (antlered) animal', compounded of hreinn, 'reindeer' [whence Dan., Swed., Norw., Du. ren, G. Ren (now spelled Renn, through a folk-etymological association with rennen, 'to run'), of s.m.], and dÿr, 'deer'. The first element is prob. cogn. with Gk. κρῖός, 'ram'; see crio-. For the second element see deer. Cp. Dan. rensdyr, Swed. rendjur, Du. rendier, G. Renntier, which all are borrowed fr. ON. hreindÿri.

reinforce, tr. v., to strengthen. — Formed fr. reand inforce = enforce (q.v.) Cp. rinforzando. Derivative: reinforce-ment, n.

reins, n. pl. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) reins, fr. L. rēnēs (pl. of rēn), 'kidneys, reins', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. renal.

reinsure, tr. v., to insure again. — Formed fr. reand insure.

Derivatives: reinsur-ance, n., reinsur-er, n.

reinstate, tr. v. — Formed fr. re-, 1st pref. in- and

Derivative: reinstate-ment. n.

reinvest, tr. v., to invest again. — Formed fr. reand invest.

reinvestment, n., a new investment. — Formed fr.

reis, n., formerly a Portuguese and Brazilian money of account. — Port., pl. of *real*. See real, name of a coin, and cp. milreis. Cp. also rei.

reis, n. — A var. of rais.

reissue, tr. v., to issue again. — Formed fr. reand issue, v.

Derivative: reissue, n.

reiterant, adj., reiterating. — Late L. reiterāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of reiterāre, 'to repeat'. See reiterate and -ant.

reiterate, tr. v., to repeat. — Late L. reiterātus, pp. of reiterāre, 'to repeat', lit. 'to go over again'. See re- and iterate.

Derivatives: reiteration, n. (q.v.), reiterat-ive, adj. and n., reiterat-ive-ly, adv.

reiteration, n. — Late L. reiterātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a repeating, reiteration', fr. reiterātus, pp. of reiterāre. See prec. word and -ion.

reject, tr. v. — L. rejectāre, freq. of reicere (less correctly rejicere) (pp. rejectus), 'to throw back, cast off, repel, reject', fr. re- and jacere (pp. jactus), 'to throw'. Cp. OF. rejecter, rejeter, F. rejeter, and see jet, 'to spirt forth'. For the change of Latin ă (in jăctus) to ĕ (in re-jĕctus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: reject-able, adj., reject-er, n.

rejectamenta, n. pl., things thrown away, refuse, rubbish. — ModL., fr. L. rejectāre, freq. of rejicere. See prec. word and -ment.

rejection, n. — L. rejectio, gen. -ōnis, 'the act of throwing back', fr. rejectus, pp. of reicere. See reject and -ion.

rejoice, tr. and intr. v. — ME. rejoissen, rejoicen, fr. OF. resjoïss-, resjouiss- (F. réjouiss-), pres. part. stem of resjoïr, resjouir (F. réjouir), fr. re- [fr. L. re- (see re-)] and OF. esjoïr, esjouir (F. éjouir) fr. es- [fr. L. ex (see 1st -ex)] and joïr, jouir (F. jouir), 'to gladden, rejoice', fr. L. gaudēre, 'to be glad, rejoice'. See joy.

Derivatives: rejoice-ful, adj., rejoice-ment, n., rejoic-er, n., rejoic-ing, verbal n. and pres. part. rejoin, tr. and intr. v., to join again; to answer. — ME. rejoinen, 'to answer to a legal charge', fr. OF. (= F.) rejoin-, stem of rejoindre, 'to join again, reunite', fr. re- (see re-) and joindre, 'to join'. See join.

re-join, tr. and intr. v., to reunite. — Formed fr. re- and join.

rejoinder, n., 1) the defendant's answer to the replication; 2) an answer to a reply, answer, reply.

— ME. rejoiner, fr. OF. (= F.) rejoindre, 'to join again, reunite', inf. used as a noun. See rejoin. For the subst. use of infinitives in law terms see attainder and cp. joinder.

rejuvenate, tr. v., to make young again; intr. v., to become young again. — Formed fr. re-, L. juvenis, 'young' (see juvenile), and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: rejuvenat-ion, n., rejuvenat-ive, adj.,

1323

rejuvenesce, intr. v., to become young again; tr. v., to make young again. — Late L. rejuvenē-scere, fr. re- and L. juvenēscere, 'to grow up to youth', inchoative verb formed fr. juvenis, 'young'. See juvenile and -esce.

rejuvenescence, n. — Formed with suff. -ence fr. Late L. rejuvenescere. See prec. word.

rejuvenescent, adj. — Formed with suff. -ent fr. Late L. rejuvenescere, See rejuvenesce.

rejuvenize, tr. v., to make young again. — Formed fr. re-, L. juvenis, 'young' (see juvenile), and suff. -ize.

-rel, -erel, dimin. and depreciatory suff. — OF. -erel (whence F. -ereau), fem. -erelle, fr. L. -ellus, fem. -ella, Cp. doggerel, mackerel, scoundrel.

relapse, intr. v. — L. relapsus, pp. of relābī, 'to slide back, glide back', fr. re- and lābī, 'to slide, glide'. See lapse.

Derivatives: relapse, n., relaps-er, n.

relate, tr. and intr. v. — F. relater, fr. L. relātus (used as pp. of referre, 'to bring back, return, report'), fr. re- and lātus (used as pp. of ferre, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for \*tlātos, fr. \*tl-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry', whence L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. collate, and words there referred to. In many of its meanings E. relate derives directly fr. L. relātus (see above).

Derivatives: relat-able, adj., relat-abil-ity, n., relat-ed, adj., relat-ed-ness, n., relation (q.v.), relative (q.v.), relat-or, n.

relation, n. — ME. relacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) relation, fr. L. relātiōnem, acc. of relātiō, 'a carrying back, returning; report, narration; reference, relation', fr. relātus (used as pp. of referre). See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: relation-al, adj., relation-al-ity, n., relation-al-ly, adv., relation-ism, n., relation-iss, n., relation-less, adj., relation-ship, n.

relative, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) relatif (fem. relative), or directly from L. relātīvus, 'having relation to', fr. relātus (used as pp. of referre). See relate and -ive.

Derivatives: relative, n., relativ-al, adj., relativ-al-ly, adv., relative-ly, adv., relative-ness, n., relativ-ism, n., relativ-ist, n., relativ-ist-ic, adj.

relativity, n. — Prob. fr. F. relativité, which was formed fr. relatif with suff. -ité (see prec. word and -ity); in its scientific sense first used Albert Einstein (1879-1955) in 1905.

relax, tr. and intr. v. — ME. relaxen, fr. relaxāre, 'to widen again, unloose, loosen, relax', fr. reand laxāre, 'to loosen', fr. laxus, 'loose'. See lax. Derivatives: relax-able, adj., relaxation (q.v.), relax-ative, adj. and n., relax-ed, adj., relax-ed-ly, adv., relax-ed-ness, n.

relaxant, adj., pertaining to, or producing relaxation. — L. relaxāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of relaxāre. See prec. word and -ant. Derivative: relaxant, n., a drug producing relaxation.

relic

relaxation, n. — L. relaxatiō, -ōnis, 'an easing, mitigation, relaxation' [possibly through the medium of MF. (= F.) relaxer], fr. relaxātus, pp. of relaxāre. See prec. word and -ation.

relay, n., a fresh supply of dogs, horses, etc., to relieve others. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) relais, 'set of fresh hunting dogs or horses', fr. relaier. See relay, v.

relay, tr. v., to convey by relays. — ME. relayen, fr. OF. relaier (F. relayer), fr. re- and laier, 'to let, leave'; see delay. OF. relaier prop. meant 'to leave the dogs behind (in order to take fresh ones)'.

re-lay, tr. v., to lay back. — Formed fr. re- and lay, 'to place, set'.

release, tr. v. — ME. relessen, relesen, fr. OF. relaissier, relesser, 'to leave behind', fr. L. relaxāre. See relax and cp. relish.

Derivatives: release, n. (q.v.), releas-ee, n., releas-er, n., releas-or, n.

release, n. — ME. reles, fr. OF. reles, back formation fr. relesser, 'to leave behind'. See prec. word. relegable, adi. — See relegate and -able.

relegate, tr. v., to consign. — L. relēgātus, pp. of relēgāre, 'to send away, dispatch, remove', fr. re- and lēgāre. See legate, v.

relegation, n. — L. relēgātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. relēgātus, pp. of relēgāre. See prec. word and -ion. relent, intr. v. — ME. relenten, formed fr. re- and L. lentus, 'soft, slack'. Cp. F. ralentir, 'to slacken, relent'. See lentitude and lithe and cp. rallentando.

Derivatives: relent, n. (obsol.), relent-ing, adj., relent-ing-ly, adv., relent-less, adj., relent-less-ly, adv., relent-less-ness, n., relent-ment, n.

relevance, also relevancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

relevant, adj., pertinent. — F., 'depending upon', orig. 'helpful', pres. part. of relever, 'to raise again; to lighten, relieve, help', fr. re- (see re-) and lever, 'to raise, lift'. See relieve and -ant and cp. next word.

Derivative: relevant-ly, adv.

relevé, n., a dish that follows another, remove. — F., prop. pp. of relever, 'to relieve', used as a noun. See relieve and cp. preceding word. Relevé prop. denotes the dish that 'relieves' another.

reliable, adj. — Formed fr. rely with suff. -able. Derivatives: reliabil-ity, n., reliable-ness, n., reliabl-y, adv.

reliance, n. — Formed fr. rely with suff. -ance. reliant, adj. — Formed fr. rely with suff. -ant. Derivative: reliant-ly, adv.

relic, n. — ME. relyke, later, with 'etymological' spelling, relique, fr. OF. (= F.) relique, which was orig. used in the pl. reliques, fr. L. reliquiae, 'remains', fr. reliquias, 'that which remains', fr. re- and I.-E. base \*liq\*-, 'to let, leave'. See relinquish.

relict 1324

relict, n., a widow; adj., left behind, residual. — Fr. L. relictus, -a, -um, 'abandoned, left behind', pp. of relinquere. See relinquish. Cp. also derelict. Derivative: relict-ed, adj.

reliction, n., recession of the sea or other water from land (law). — L. relictiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a leaving behind', fr. relictus, pp. of relinquere. See relinquish and -ion and cp. prec. word.

relief, n., aid, assistance. — ME. releve, relefe, relief, fr. MF. (= F.) relief, lit. 'a raising', fr. OF. reliev-, stem of the stressed forms of relever. See relieve.

relief, n., projection of a figure from a flat surface. — F., fr. It. rilievo, lit. 'raised work', fr. rilevare, 'to raise', fr. L. relevare. See next word and cp. prec. word and relievo, rilievo, altorelievo, bas-relief.

relieve, tr. v., 1) to ease, alleviate; 2) to release from duty. — ME. releven, fr. OF. (= F.) relever, 'to raise again, relieve', fr. L. relevāre, 'to raise, lift; to lighten, relieve, help', fr. re- and levāre, 'to make light, lift up', fr. levis, 'light'. See lever and cp. relevant, relief (in both senses). Derivatives: reliev-ed, adj., reliev-ed-ly, adv., reliev-ed-ness, n., reliev-er, n., reliev-ing, adj., reliev-ing-ly, adv.

relievo, n., relief. — It. See relief, 'projection'.

religate, tr. v., to bind together. — L. religātus, pp. of religāre, 'to bind up, bind together', fr. re- and ligāre, 'to bind'. See ligate.

Derivative: religat-ion, n.

religieuse, n., a nun. — F., fem. of religieux, 'monk'. See next word.

religieux, n., a monk. — F., prop. 'religious'. See religious.

religion, n. — ME. religioun, fr. OF. (= F.) religion, fr. L. religiōnem, acc. of religiō, 'reverence for the gods, piety, religion'. According to Ciccro, religiō derives fr. relegere, 'to go through again in reading or in thought', fr. re- and legere, 'to read'; see lecture. Accordingly religiō prop. means 'that which one goes over again in thought'. There is less probability in the etymology, also suggested alreadyby the ancients, according to which religiō would mean 'that which binds', fr. religōre, 'to bind up, bind together'. See ligament and cp. coreligionist.

Derivatives: religion-ary, adj. and n., religioner, n., religion-ism, n., religion-ist, n., religionist-ic, adj., religion-ize, v., religion-less, adj., religi-ose, adj., religiosity (q.v.), religious (q.v.) religiosity, n.— ME. religiosite, fr. L. religiösitäs, 'religiousness', fr. religiösus. See next word and -ity.

religious, adj. — ME., fr. OF. religieus (F. religieux), fr. L. religiōsus, 'pious, devout, religious', fr. religiō. See religion and -ous.

Derivatives: religious-ly, adv., religious-ness, n., and cp. prec. word.

relinquish, tr. v. — ME. relinquisshen, fr. O.F. relinquiss-, pres. part. stem of relinquir, fr. L. relinquere, 'to leave behind', fr. re- and linquere,

'to leave', from the present stem \*linq\*-, nasalization of I.-E. base \*liq\*-, 'to let, leave', whence Goth. leihan, OE. lænan, 'to lend'. See loan and verbal suff. -ish and cp. delict, delin- quent, derelict, relic, relict.

Derivatives: relinquish-er, n., relinquish-ment, n. reliquary, n., a receptacle for keeping relics. — F. reliquaire, fr. ML. reliquiarium, fr. L. reliquiae. 'relics'. See relic and subst. suff. -arv.

reliquiae, n. pl., remains. — L., fr. reliquus, 'remaining', which is rel. to relinquere (perf. reliqui), 'to leave behind'. See relinquish and cp. prec. word.

relish, n., taste. — ME. reles, fr. OF. relais, reles, 'that which is left behind', fr. relaissier, 'to leave behind', fr. L. relaxāre. See relax and cp. release. Derivatives: relish, tr. and intr. v., relish-ing, adj., relish-ing-ly, adv.

relucent, adj., shining. — L. relūcēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of relūcēre, 'to shine forth', fr. re- and lūcēre, 'to shine'. See lucent.

reluct, intr. v., to struggle. — L. reluctārī, \*to struggle against, resist', fr. re- and luctārī, 'to wrestle, struggle', which is cogn. with Gk. λύγος, 'any pliant twig', λυγίζειν, 'to bend, twist', OE. locc, 'lock'. See lock, 'tuft', and cp. words there referred to.

reluctance, n., unwillingness. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

reluctant, adj., unwilling. — L. reluctāns, gen. -āntis, pres. part. of reluctārī. See reluct and -ant.

Derivative: reluctant-lv, adv.

relume, tr. v., to rekindle. — Late L. relümināre, 'to light up again', fr. re- and L. lūmināre, 'to light up, illumine', fr. lūmen, gen. lūminis, 'light'. See luminary.

rely, intr. v. — ME. relien, generally derived fr. L. religāre, 'to fasten together', fr. re- and ligāre, 'to bind' (see ligament). It is more prob. however, that it is formed fr. re- and lie, 'to recline'. Accordingly, the exact spelling should be relie; the spelling -ly shows the influence of the numerous words ending in -ly (as apply, comply, etc.) This latter etymology of the word also explains why the verb rely is construed with the prep. 'on, upon'.

remain, intr. v. — ME. remainen, fr. OF. remaindre, remanoir, 'to remain', fr. L. remanēre, 'to stay behind, remain', fr. re- and manēre, 'to stay, remain'. See mansion and cp. words there referred to.

remain, n. — ME., fr. MF. remain, back formation fr. OF. remaindre, remanoir, 'to remain'. See next word.

remainder, n. — ME., fr. OF. remaindre, inf. used as a noun. For the subst. use of infinitives of OF. origin cp. attainder and words there referred to.

Derivative: remainder, tr. v. and adj.

remand, tr. v. — ME. remanden, fr. MF. remander, fr. L. remandāre, 'to send back word, notify',

fr. re- and *mandare*, 'to commit to one's charge, command'. See mandate.

Derivative: remand, n.

1325

remanence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

remanent, adj., remaining. — ME., fr. L. remanens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of remanere. See remain. v.. and -ent.

remanet, n., that which remains (law). — L., 'it remains', 3rd person sing. pres. part. of remanere. See remain, v.

remark, tr. and intr. v. — F. remarquer, fr. MF. remarquer, a hybrid coined fr. re- (see re-) and marquer, 'to mark', a word of Teut. origin. See mark. 'sign'.

remark, n. — F. remarque, back formation fr. remarquer, fr. MF. See remark, v.

remarkable, adj. — F. remarquable, fr. remarquer. See remark, v., and -able.

Derivatives: remarkabil-ity, n., remarkable-ness, n., remarkabl-v. adv.

remarque, n., a miniature sketch on the margin.

— F. See remark, n.

remblai, n., filling material, excavation, embankment. — F., back formation fr. remblayer, 'to fill up, embank', fr. re- and -em (see re- and em-) and blé, 'corn', fr. Frankish \*blād. Cp. OE. blād, 'shoot, flower; harvest, crops', blād, 'leaf', and see blade.

Rembrandtesque, adj., resembling the style of the Dutch painter Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-69).

— Formed fr. the name of *Rembrandt* with suff.
-esque.

remediable, adj., capable of being remedied. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) remédiable, fr. L. remediābilis, 'that which may be healed, curable', fr. remediāre, remediārē, 'to heal, cure', fr. remedium. See remedy, n., and -able.

Derivatives: remediable-ness, n., remediabl-y, adv.

remedial, adj., serving as a remedy. — L. remedialis, 'healing, remedial', fr. remedium. See remedy, n., and adj. suff. -al.

remedy, n. — ME. remedie, fr. AF. remedie (F. remède), fr. L. remedium, 'relief, remedy', lit. 'a healing again', fr. re- (see re-) and medērī, 'to heal'. See medical and cp. next word.

Derivatives: remedi-less, adj., remedi-less-ly, adv., remedi-less-ness, n.

remedy, tr. v. — ME. remedien, fr. MF. (= F.) remédier, fr. L. remediāre, remediāri, 'to remedy', fr. remedium. See remedy, n.

remember, tr. and intr. v. — ME. remembren, fr. OF. remembrer, fr. Late L. rememorārī, 'to call to mind again, remember again', fr. re- and L. memorārī, 'to remember, be mindful', fr. memor, 'mindful'. See memory.

Derivatives: remember-able, adj., remember-abil-ity, n., remember-able-ness, n., remember-er, n., remembrance (q.v.)

remembrance, n. — ME., fr. MF., fr. remembrer. See prec. word and -ance.

Derivative: remembranc-er, n.

remex, n. pl., remiges, any of the quill feathers of the wing of a bird (ornithol.) — ML. rēmex (resp. rēmigēs), fr. L., 'rower, oarsman', compounded of rēmus, 'oar', and -ex, gen. -igis, fr. -igere, used in compounds for agere, 'to lead'. L. remus stands for \*re-smos and is cogn. with OI. aritrah, 'oar', Gk. ἐρέσσειν, 'to row', ἐρέτης, 'rower', OE. rōðor, 'rudder', fr. I.-E. base \*erē, 'to row'. See row, 'to propel a boat', and cp. rudder. Cp. also bireme and words there referred to. For the second element see agent. adi.

remittent

remind, tr. v. - Formed fr. re- and mind.

Derivatives: remind-al, n., remind-er, n., remind-ful, adj.

reminisce, intr. v. — Back formation fr. reminiscent. Cp. luminesce.

reminiscence, n. — F. réminiscence, fr. Late L. reminiscentia, 'recollection', fr. reminiscēns, gen.-entis; see next word and -ce. Late L. reminiscentia is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ἀνάμνησις, 'a calling to mind, reminiscence', fr. ἀναμιμνήσκειν, 'to reminiscent, gen.-entis, pp. of reminiscent, adj. — L. reminiscēns, gen.-entis, pp. of reminisci, 'to recall to mind, remember', fr. remember', which is rel. to

of reminisci, 'to recall to mind, remember', fr. re- and minisci, 'to remember', which is rel. to mēns, 'mind', memini, meminisse, 'to remember', and cogn. with Gk. μιμνήσμειν, 'to remember', fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to think'. See mind and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff.-ent.

Derivatives: reminiscent, n., reminiscent-ial, adj., reminiscent-ial-ly, adv.

remise, n., a surrender. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), prop. fem. pp. of remettre, 'to put back', used as a noun, fr. L. remittere. See remit.

Derivative: remise, tr. v.

remise, n., a second thrust (fencing). — F., of the same origin as prec. word.

remiss, adj., lax, negligent. — L. remissus, pp. of 'remittere. See remit.

Derivatives: remiss-ly, adv., remiss-ness, n.

remissible, adj., forgivable. — MF. (= F.) rémissible, fr. Late L. remissibilis, fr. L. remissus, pp. of remittere. See remit and -ible.

Derivatives: remissibil-ity, n., remissible-ness, n. remission, n. — ME., fr. OF. remission (F. rémission), fr. L. remissionem, acc. of remissio, 'a sending back, remission', fr. remissus, pp. of remittere. See remit and -ion.

remissive, adj., causing remission. — ML. remissivus, fr. L. remissus, pp. of remittere. See next word and -ive.

remit, tr. and intr. v. — ME. remytten, fr. L. remittere, 'to send back; to relax, slacken; to remit, forgive', fr. re- and mittere, 'to send'. See mission.

Derivatives: remitt-al, n., remitt-ance, n., remitt-anc-er, n., remitt-ee, n., remitt-ee, n., remitt-er, n., remitt-or, n.

remittent, adj. and n. - L. remittens, gen. -entis,

remnant 1326

pres. part. of *remittere*. See prec. word and **-ent**. Derivative: *remittent-ly*, adv.

remnant, n. and adj. — ME., contraction of ME. remenant, fr. OF. remanant, remenant, prop. pres. part. of remanoir, remaindre, 'to remain . See remain and -ant.

remodel, tr. v., to model afresh. — Formed fr. reand model, v.

remonetize, tr. v., to restore as lawful currency.

— Formed fr. re- and monetize.

Derivative: remonetiz-ation. n.

remonstrance, n. — MF. remonstrance (F. remontrance), fr. ML. remonstrantia, fr. remonstrants, gen. -antis. See next word and -ce.

remonstrant, adj. and n. — ML. remonstrans, gen. -antis, fr. remonstrare. See next word and -ant.

remonstrate, intr. v. — ML. remonstratus, pp. of remonstrare, fr. re- and L. monstrare, 'to show'. See monster and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: remonstrat-ing, adj., remonstrat-ing-ly, adv., remonstrat-ion, n., remonstrat-ive, adj., remonstrat-or, n.

remontant, adj., blooming a second time in a season. — F., pres. part. of remonter, 'to go up again'. See remount and -ant.

Derivative: remontant, n.

remora, n., any fish pertaining to the genera Echeneis, Remora (ichthyol.) — L. remora, 'delay, hindrance', fr. re- and mora, 'delay'; see moratory. The fish was believed to stop boats, whence its name.

remorse, n. — ME. remors, remorse, fr. MF. remors (F. remords), fr. VL. remorsus, pp. of remordere, 'to bite again, vex, torment', fr. re- and mordere, 'to bite'. See mordant and cp. morsel. Derivatives: remorse-ful, adj., remorse-fully, adv., remorse-less, adj., remorse-less-ly, adv., remorse-less-ness, n.

remote, adj. — L. remōtus, 'afar off, remote', pp. of removēre. See remove.

Derivatives: remote-ly, adv., remote-ness, n.

remotion, n., removal. — ME. remocion, fr. L. remōtiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. remōtus, pp. of removēre. See prec. word and cp. motion.

remount, tr. and intr. v., to mount again. — ME. remounten, fr. OF. (= F.) remonter, fr. re- (see re-) and monter, 'to go up'. See mount, 'to go up', and cp. remontant.

Derivative: remount, n.

remove, tr. and intr. v. — ME. removen, fr. OF. removoir, remouvoir, fr. L. removēre, 'to move back, draw back, remove', fr. re- and movēre. See move and cp. remote, remotion.

Derivatives: remove, n., remov-able, adj., remov-abil-ity, n., remov-al, n., remov-ed; adj., remov-ed-ly, adv., remov-ed-ness, n., remov-er, n.

remuda, n., relay of horses. — Sp., shortened from remuda de caballos, lit. 'exchange of horses', fr. remudar, 'to exchange', fr. re-, 'again', ir. L. re- (see re-) and mudar, 'to change', fr. L. mū-tāre, 'to change'. See mutable.

remunerable, adj. - See next word and -able.

remunerate, tr. v., to pay for work or service; to recompense. — L. remūnerātus, pp. of remūnerārī (later remūnerāre), 'to repay, reward, recompense', fr. re- and mūnerāre (also mūnerārī), 'to give, present', fr. mūnus, gen. mūneris, 'gift, present, reward'. See municipal and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff.-ate.

Derivatives: remuneration (q.v.), remunerative, adj., remunerative-ly, adv., remunerative-ness, n., remunerator, n.

remuneration, n. — L. remūnerātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a repaying, recompense', fr. remūnerātus, pp. of remūnerārī. See prec. word and -ion.

renaissance, n., revival of learning, literature and art. — F., 'rebirth', fr. MF., fr. renaissant, pres. part. of renaitre, 'to be born again', fr. OF. renestre, fr. VL. \*renascere, corresponding to L. renasci, 'to be born again'. See renascence.

renal, adj., pertaining to the kidneys. — F. rénal, fr. Late L. rēnālis, fr. L. rēn, 'kidney', pl. rēnēs. See reins and adj. suff. -al and cp. adrenal.

renascence, n., rebirth. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce. Cp. renaissance, which is a doublet of renascence.

renascent, adj., being born again. — L. renascēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of renascī, 'to be born again', fr. re- and nascī, 'to be born'. See nascent. rencontre, n., a rencounter. — MF. (= F.), fr.

rencontree, i., a rencounter. — MF. (= F.), fr. rencontrer, 'to meet', fr. re- (see re-) and encontrer, 'to meet', fr. OF. See encounter and cp. next word.

rencounter, n. — Anglicized fr. rencontre (q.v.) rencounter, tr. and intr. v. — MF. (= F.) rencontrer, 'to meet'. See rencontre.

rend, tr. and intr. v. — ME. renden, fr. OE. rendan, 'to tear, cut', rel. to OFris. renda, randa, 'to cut, break', MLG. rende, 'anything broken', prob. also to OE. rind(e), 'bark, rind, crust'; see rind. Outside Teut. cp. OI. rándhram, 'an opening, slit, fissure'. Cp. also rent, 'a hole'.

Derivative: rend-er, n., one who rends.

render, tr. and intr. v. — ME. rendren, fr. MF. (= F.) rendre, fr. VL. \*rendere, which was formed fr. L. reddere, 'to give back, restore; to give up; to translate', on analogy of the antonym prendere, 'to take'. L. reddere is formed fr. redand -dere, weakened form of dare, 'to give'. See date, 'point of time', and cp. reddition, rendezvous, rendition, rent, 'payment', surrender.

Derivatives: render, n., render-ing, n.

rendezvous, n., meeting. — F. rendez-vous, prop. 'render, betake yourselves', imper. pl. of se rendre, 'to render oneself'. See render. Derivative: rendezvous, intr. v.

rendition, n., a rendering. — Obsol. F., fr. VL. \*renditiōnem, for L. redditiōnem, acc. of redditiō, 'a giving back'. See reddition and cp. render.

renegade, n., an apostate. — Sp. renegado (with substitution of suff. -ade for Sp. -ado), fr. ML. renegātus, prop. pp. of renegāre, 'to deny', fr.

re- and L. negāre, 'to deny'. See negation and cp. next word.

Derivative: renegade, adj, and intr. v.

renege, intr. and tr. v., to deny, renounce. — ML. renegāre. See prec. word.

Derivatives: renege, n., reneg-er, n.

renew, tr. and intr. v. — ME. renewen, formed fr. re- and newe, 'new' (see new), on analogy of L. renovare. See renovate.

Derivatives: renew-able, adj., renew-abil-ity, n., renew-al. n.

reni-, combining form denoting the kidney. — L. rēni-, fr. rēn, pl. rēnēs. 'kidney'. See reins.

reniform, adj., kidney-shaped. — Formed fr. reni- and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n. renitence, renitency, n. — F. rénitence, fr. rénitent, fr. L. renitentem, acc. of renitēns. See next word and -ce. resp. -cv.

renitent, adj., resistant, recalcitrant. — L. renitēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of renitor, reniti, 'to strive against, withstand', fr. re- and nitor, niti, 'to strive, make an effort, exert oneself'. See nisus and -ent.

rennet, n., inner membrane of a calf's stomach used for curdling milk. — Late ME., lit. 'that which causes (milk) to run', related to ME. rennen, 'to cause to run', fr. OE. rinnan, 'to run'. Cp. OE. gerinnan, 'to run together, coagulate', G. rinnen, 'to run', gerinnen, 'to curdle', geronnene Milch, Du. geronnen melk, 'curdled milk'. See run.

rennet, n., a variety of apple. — F. reinette, lit. 'little queen', dimin. of reine, 'queen', fr. L. rēgina; see regina and -ette. For sense development cp. Sp. manzana de reina, lit. 'queen's apple'. The F. var. rainette is due to a confusion of this word with rainette, 'tree frog' (dimin. of L. rāna, 'frog'), whose spotted skin resembles that of the rennet (cp. rainette green).

rennin, n., name of a ferment that causes coagulation (biochem.) — Coined from the abbreviation of rennet, 'inner membrane of a calf's stomach', and suff. -in.

reno-, combining form meaning 1) the kidney; 2) renal and (med.) — Fr. L. rēnēs, 'kidney'. See renal.

renounce, tr. and intr. v. — ME. renouncen, fr. MF. (= F.) renoncer, fr. L. renūntiāre, 'to carry back word, report; to retract, renounce', formed fr. re- and nūntiāre, 'to relate, report', fr. nūntius, 'messenger'. See nuncio and cp. renunciation.

Derivatives: renounce, n., renounce-able, adj., renounce-er, n.

renouncement, n. — MF. (= F.) renoncement, fr. renoncer. See prec. word and -ment.

renovate, tr. v., to renew; intr. v., to become renewed. — L. renovātus, pp. of renovāre, 'to renew', fr. re- and novāre, 'to make new', fr. novus, 'new'. See new and verbal suff. -ate and cp. novel, adj. and n. Cp. also renew.

renovation, n. - ME. renovacion, fr. L. renovatio,

'act of renewing, renewal' [possibly through the medium of MF. (= F.) rénovation], fr. renovatus, pp. of renovate. See prec. word and -ion. renovator, n. — L. renovator, fr. renovatus, pp. of renovate. See renovate and agential suff. -or.

renown, n. — ME. renoun, fr. AF. renoun, fr. OF. renon, later renom, fr. renomer, 'to make famous', fr. re-(see re-) and nomer, fr. L. nomināre, 'to name'. See noun.

Derivative: renown-ed, adj.

rent, adj., torn. - Pp. of rend.

rent, n., an opening, a hole, a cleft. — Fr. prec. word.

rent, n., payment made by a tenant to the owner or landlord. — ME. rente, fr. OF. rente, prop. fem. pp. used as a noun, fr. VL. \*rendita, corresponding to L. reddita, 'that which is rendered', fem. pp. of \*rendere, resp. reddere, 'to give back'. See reddition and cp. render, rendition. Derivatives: rent-al, rent-less, adis.

rent, tr. v., to pay rent for; intr. v., to be for rent.

— ME. renten. rente. See rent, 'payment'.

Derivatives: rent-able, rent-ed, adjs., rent-ee, n. rental, n., sum paid as rent; rent roll. — ME., fr. ML. rentāle, formed with L. suff. -āle, neut. of -ālis (see -al), fr. ME. rente. See rent, 'payment'. rente, n., rent, income. — F., fr. VL. \*rendita. See rent. 'payment'.

rentier, n., a holder of rentes. — F., fr. rente. See

renunciation, n. — ME., fr. L. renuntiatio, gen. -onis, fr. renuntiatus, pp. of renuntiare. See renounce and -ation.

renunciative, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. renūntiātus, pp. of renūntiāre. See renounce.

renunciatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. renūntiātus, pp. of renūntiāte. See renounce. Reo, n., a trade name in the automobile industry. reopen, tr. and intr. v., to open again. — Formed fr. re- and open. v.

reorganize, tr. v., to organize again. — Formed fr. re- and organize. Cp. F. réorganiser. Derivative: reorganiz-ation, n. Cp. F. réorganisation.

rep, also repp, reps, n., a thick ribbed fabric of silk. — F. reps, prob. fr. E. ribs, pl. of rib. Cp. Du. rips, G. Rips, which are English loan words. rep, n., dissolute. — Abbreviation of reprobate. rep, n., repetition (schoolboy's slang). — Abbreviation of repetition.

repair, tr. v., to mend. — ME. repairen, reparen, fr. OF. (= F.) réparer, fr. L. reparāre, 'to get again, recover, repair, repair renew', fr. re- and parāre, 'to get, prepare, make ready'; see pare and cp. reparation.

Derivatives: repair, n., repair-able, adj., repair-er. n.

repair, intr. v., to resort. — ME. repairen, fr. MF. repairier, repairer, 'to return to one's country', fr. OF. repairier, of s.m., fr. Late L. repatriāre, of s.m., fr. re- and L. patria, 'country, homeland'. See patriot and cp. repatriate.

fr. re- and payer, 'to pay'. See pay,

repair, n., resort, - ME, repaire, repair, fr. MF.

repand, adi., wavy (bot., said of leaves); the op-

posite of serrate. — L. repandus, 'bent back-

ward. turned up'. fr. pandare, 'to bend, curve',

which is rel, to pandere, 'to spread out'. See

reparable, adj. — F. réparable, fr. L. reparabilis.

reparation. n. — ME. reparacioun, fr. MF. (= F.)

réparation, fr. L. reparationem, acc. of repa-

rātiō, 'repair, restoration', fr. reparātus, pp. of

reparative, adj. - Late L. reparativus, fr. L. re-

parātus, pp. of reparāre. See prec. word and -ive.

repartee, n., a witty reply. - F. repartie, 'repar-

tee', prop. fem. pp. of repartir, 'to start again:

to reply', fr. OF., fr. re- (see re-) and partir, 'to

part; to depart, start'. See part, 'to divide', and

repartition, n. - Formed fr. re- and partition.

repast, n. — ME., fr. MF. repast (F. repas), prop.

pp. of repaistre (F. repaître), 'to feed', fr Late L.

repāstus, pp. of repāscere, 'to feed again', fr. re-

repatriate, tr. and intr. v. - Late L. repatriātus,

pp. of repatriare, 'to return to one's country'.

repatriation, n. - ML. repatriatio, gen. -onis, 'the

act of returning to one's own country', fr. Late

and L. pāscere, 'to feed'. See pastor.

See repair, 'to resort'.

reparāre. See repair, 'to mend', and -ation.

'capable of being repaired'. See repair, 'to mend'.

of s.m., fr. OF, repairier. See prec. word.

fathom and cp. pandiculation.

Derivative: reparabl-v, adv.

and -able.

cp. depart.

repaire, 'return to one's country', fr. OF, renaire

Derivatives: repay-able, adj., repay-al, n., repay-ing, adj., repay-ment, n.

repeal, tr. v., to revoke. - ME. repelen, fr. MF. rapeler, repeler (F. rappeler), 'to call back, recall', fr. OF., fr. re- (see re-) and apeler. See

Derivatives: repeal, n. (q.v.), repeal-able, adj., repeal-abil-ity, n., repeal-able-ness, n., repeal-er.

repeal, n., revocation. — ME. rapel (F. rappel), fr. OF., back formation fr. rapeler. See repeal.

repeat, tr. and intr. v. - ME. repeten, fr. MF. (= F.) répéter, fr. L. repetere, 'to go back, seek again, revisit; to recommence, repeat', fr. reand petere, 'to seek; to ask'. See petition.

Derivatives: repeat, n., repeat-able, adj., repeatabil-ity, n., repeat-ed, adj., repeat-ed-ly, adv., repeat-er, n.

repel, tr. v., to drive back. - ME, repellen, fr. L. repellere, 'to drive back, repulse', fr. re- (see re-) and pellere, 'to drive'. See pulse, 'throb', and cp. appeal, repeal. Cp. also repulse, v.

repellent, adj. — L. repellens, -entis, pres. part. of repellere. See prec. word and -ent.

Derivatives: repellent, p. repellent-ly adv

repent, intr. v., to feel penitence: tr. v., to be sorry for. — ME. repenten, fr. OF. (= F.) (se) repentir. fr. (se) pentir, fr. VL. \*penitire, corresponding to L. paenitere, 'to cause to repent'. See penitent. repent, adi., creeping, trailing (said of plants). -

L. rēpēns, gen. -entis, pres, part, of rēpere, 'to creep, crawl'. See reptile and -ent and cp. rep-

repentance, n. — ME. repentaunce, fr. MF. repentance, fr. OF., fr. repentant, pres. part. of (se) repentir. See repent, v., and -ce.

repentant, adj. — F., pres, part, of (se) repentir. See repent, v., and -ant.

Derivative: repentant-ly, adv.

repeople, tr. v., to repopulate. — MF, repeupler. fr. OF. repuepler, fr. re- (see re-) and puepler, 'to people', fr. pueple, 'people', See neople,

repercussion, n., a driving back; reverberation. — Lit. 'a beating back', fr. L. repercussio, gen. -onis, fr. repercussus, pp. of repercutere, 'to beat back', fr. re- and percutere, 'to strike through'. See percussion.

repercussive, adj., driving back: reverberating. — ME. repercussif, fr. MF. (= F.) répercussif (fem. répercussive), fr. L. repercussus, pp. of répercutere. See prec. word and -ive.

Derivatives: repercussive-ly, adv., repercussive-

repertoire, n., a stock of plays, songs, etc. — F. répertoire, fr. Late L. repertôrium. See next

repertory, n., 1) a storehouse: 2) a repertoire. — Late L. repertorium, 'list, catalogue', fr. L. repertus, pp. of reperire, 'to procure, find again, find out, procure', fr. re- and parire, archaic form of parere, 'to bring forth, produce'. See parent and subst. suff. -ory.

repetend, n., a repeating decimal (math.) — L. repetendus, 'to be repeated', gerundive of repetere, 'to go back; to repeat'. See repeat. For Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

repetition, n. - F. répétition, fr. L. repetitionem, acc. of repetītio, fr. repetītus, pp. of repetere. See repeat and -ion.

Derivatives: repetition-al, adj., repetition-ary,

repetitious, adj. - Formed fr. L. repetitio (see repetition) with suff. -ous.

Derivatives: repetitious-ly, adv., repetitious-ness,

repetitive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. repetitus, pp. of repetere. See repeat.

Derivatives: repetitive-ly, adv., repetitive-ness,

repine, intr. v., to fret; to grieve. — Formed fr. re- and pine, 'to grieve'.

Derivatives: repin-er, n., repin-ing-ly, adv. repique, n., a scoring of 30 points in the game of piquet before a card is played. — F. repic, back formation fr. repiquer, 'to prick again', fr. MF.,

fr. re- (see re-) and piquer, 'to prick'. See pique, 'scoring of 30 points'.

Derivative: repique, tr. and intr. v.

replace, tr. v. -- Formed fr. re- and place.

Derivatives: replace-able, adi., replace-ment, n. renlenish, tr. v. — ME, replenisshen, replenissen, fr. MF. repleniss-, pres. part. stem of replenir, 'to fill up', formed fr. re- and L. plēnus, 'full'. See full, adj., and verbal suff. -ish and cp. plenum, deplenish.

Derivatives: replenish-er, n., replenish-ment, n. replete, adi., filled, stuffed. - ME. repleet, fr. MF. (= F.) replet. fr. L. repletus, pp. of replere, 'to fill again', fr. re- and plēnus. 'full'. See full. adi., and cp. replum, complete, deplete.

repletion, n., surfeit; fullness. - ME. replecioun, 'surfeit', fr. OF. (= F.) réplétion, of s.m., fr. Late L. replētionem, acc. of replētio, 'a filling up', fr. replētus, pp. of replēre. See prec. word and -ion. replevin, n., recovery of goods wrongfully taken (law) - AF, replevin, replevine, fr, replevir, 'to to plege, protect, warrant'. See next word.

repleve, tr. v., to recover by replevin; intr. v., to recover goods by replevin (law). — AF. replevir, fr. OF., 'to protect, warrant', fr. re- (see re-) and plevir, 'to warrant, pledge', which is rel. to plege,, 'pledge'. See pledge, n.

replica, n., facsimile, copy. - It., fr. replicare, 'to duplicate', fr. L. replicare. See next word.

replicate, tr. v., to answer to, reply. - Late L. replicatus, pp. of replicare, 'to repeat, reply'. See

replicate, adj. and n. - Late L. replicatus, pp. of renlicare. See replicate, v.

replication, n. - ME. replicacioun, fr. MF. réplication, 'repetition, reply', fr. L. replicatio, 'a folding or bending back', fr. replicatus, pp. of replicare. See reply, v., and -ion.

replum, n., the central frame of the placenta from which the valves fall away at maturity (bot.) -L., 'a bolt for covering the commissure of the folding door', for \*repl-um, back formation fr. replēre, 'to fill again'. See replete.

reply, intr. and tr. v. - ME. replien, fr. MF. replier, reploier, 'to fold back, bend back', fr. Late L. replicare, 'to repeat, reply', fr. L. replicare, 'to fold back, fold over', fr. re- and plicare, 'to fold'. Cp. F. répliquer, 'to reply', which has been refashioned directly fr. Late L. replicare. See ply, 'to bend', and cp. replicate.

Derivatives: repli-er, n., reply, n.

report, tr. and intr. v. - ME. reporten, fr. MF. reporter (F. rapporter), fr. OF. reporter, raporter, fr. L. reportare, 'to carry back', fr. re- and portāre, 'to carry'. See port, 'to carry'.

Derivatives: report, n. (q.v.), report-able, adj., report-age, n., report-ed-ly, adv., reporter (q.v.) report, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) report, fr. OF. report, fr. reporter. See report, v.

reporter, n. - ME. reportour, fr. MF. reporteur, fr. reporter. See report, v., and agential suff. -er. repose, tr. v., to place. — ME. reposen, formed

on analogy of disposen fr. re- and F. poser, 'to place'. See nose, 'to place', and cp, words there referred to.

Derivative: repos-al. n.

repose. 1) tr. v., to lay at rest; 2) intr. v., to lie at rest. — ME. reposen, fr. MF. (= F.) reposer, fr. VI. renausare, 'to rest, repose', fr. re- and L. pausare, 'to rest, pause'. See pause and pose, v. repose, n., rest, peace. — MF. (= F.) repos, back formation fr. reposer: influenced in form by prec. word (a.v.)

Derivatives: repos-ed, adj., repos-ed-ly, adv., repos-ed-ness, n., repose-ful, adi., repose-ful-ly, adv., repose-ful-ness, n.

reposit, tr. v. - L. repositus, pp. of reponere, 'to place back', fr. re- and ponere, 'to put, place'. See position and cp. words there referred to.

renosition, n. - Late L. repositio, gen. -onis, fr. L. repositus, pp. of reponere. See prec. word and

repository, n., a place where things are reposited. - I. repositorium, 'storehouse', lit, 'place where things may be placed', fr. repositus, pp. of reponere. See reposit and subst. suff. -orv.

repossess, tr. v., to possess again. — Formed fr. re- and possess.

Derivatives: repossess-ion, n., repossess-or, n. repost, n. — A var. of riposte.

repost, n., to post (a letter, etc.) again. — Formed fr. re- and the verb post, 'to send by post'. See post, 'office for conveying letters'.

repoussé, adj., formed in relief. — F., pp. of repousser, 'to thrust back', fr. re- and pousser, 'to push, thrust', See push,

repp. n. — See 1st rep.

reprehend, tr. v., 1) to reprove; 2) to blame. -ME. reprehenden, fr. L. reprehendere, 'to hold back, take hold of, seize, restrain', fr. re- and prehendere, 'to grasp, lay hold of'. See prehensile and cp. reprisal.

reprehensible, adj., worthy of reprehension. — ME., fr. Late L. reprehensibilis, fr. L. reprehensus, pp. of reprehendere. See prec. word and -ible.

Derivatives: reprehensibil-ity, n., reprehensibleness, n., reprehensibly, adv.

reprehension, n., 1) reproof; 2) blame. — ME. reprehensioun, fr. L. reprehensio, gen. -onis, fr. reprehēnsus, pp. of reprehendere. See reprehend

reprehensive, adj., serving to reprehend. - Formed on the analogy of apprehensive, comprehensive fr. L. reprehēnsus, pp. of reprehendere. See reprehend and -ive.

Derivative: reprehensive-ly, adv.

represent, tr. v. - ME. representen, fr. OF. (= F.) représenter, fr. L. repraesentare, fr. re- and praesentare, 'to present', lit. 'to place before'; see present, v. The verb represent was introduced into English by Wycliffe.

Derivative: represent-able, adj.

re-present, tr. v., to present a second time. -

representation 1330

Formed fr. re- and present, v. See prec. word.

representation, n. — Late ME. representacyon, fr. MF. (= F.) représentation, fr. L. repraesentātionem, acc. of repraesentātio, fr. repraesentātus, pp. of repraesentātre. See represent and -ation. Derivatives: representation-al, adj., representation-al-ly, adv., representation-ism, n.

representative, adj. — Late ME., fr. MF. (= F.) représentatif, fr. ML. repraesentātīvus, fr. L. repraesentātus, pp. of repraesentāre. See represent and -ative.

Derivatives: representative, n., representative-ly, adv., representative-ness, n.

repress, tr. v. — ME. repressen, fr. L. repressus, pp. of reprimere, 'to press back', fr. re- and premere, 'to press'. See press, 'to squeeze', and cp. reprimand.

Derivatives: repress-ed, adj., repress-ed-ly, adv., repress-er, n., repress-ive, adj., repress-ive-ly, adv., repress-ive-ness, n.

repression, n. — ME. repressioun, fr. Late L. repressio, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. repressus, pp. of reprimere. See prec. word and -ion.

reprieve, tr. v., to give a respite to. — A blend of earlier repry, 'to take back', and ME. repreven, 'to reprove', which is a var. of reproven. Repry derives fr. F. repris, pp. of reprendre, 'to take back', fr. L. reprehendere, reprendere; see reprehend. For the etymology of ME. reproven see reprove.

Derivatives: reprieve, n., repriev-er, n.

reprimand, n., a severe reproof. — F. réprimande, fr. MF. réprimende, fr. L. reprimenda (scil. culpa), '(fault) to be repressed, checked', fem. of reprimendus, gerundive of reprimere, 'to press back'. See repress. The spelling réprimande is due to the influence of the verb mander, 'to summon'. For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

reprimand, tr. v., to reprove severely. — F. réprimander, fr. réprimande. See reprimand, n.

Derivatives: reprimand-er, n., reprimand-ing, adj., reprimand-ing-ly, adv.

reprint, tr. v., to print again. — Formed fr. reand print, v.

Derivatives: reprint, n., reprint-er, n.

reprisal, n., 1) seizure in retaliation; 2) an act of retaliation. — ME. reprisail, fr. MF. reprisaille (F. représaille), fr. ML. represalia, fr. early It. ripresaglia (It. rappresaglia), fr. riprendere, 'to take back', fr. ri- (fr. L. re-) and prendere, 'to take' (fr. L. prehendere, prendere). See re-, prehensile and subst. suff. -al and cp. reprehend, reprise.

reprise, n., 1) (law) yearly deduction from charges upon a manor or estate; 2) (mus.) repetition. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), 'a taking back', fr. OF., prop. fem. of repris, pp. fr. reprendre, 'to take back', fr. L. reprehendere, reprendere. See reprehend and cp. prec. word.

reproach, tr. v. — MF. (= F.) reprocher, fr. OF. reprochier, fr. VL. \*repropriāre, 'to bring near to', fr. re- and L. prope, 'near'. See approach and cp. rapprochement.

reproach, n. — ME. reproche, fr. MF. (= F.) reproche, back formation fr. reprocher. See reproach, v.

Derivatives: reproachable (q.v.), reproach-er, n., reproach-ful, adj., reproach-ful-ly, adv., reproach-ful-ness. n., reproach-ing-ly, adv.

reproachable, adj. — ME. reprochable, fr. OF. (= F.) reprochable, fr. reprochier. See reproach, y. and -able.

Derivatives: reproachable-ness, n., reproachably adv

reprobate, adj., depraved; unprincipled. — Late L. reprobātus, pp. of reprobāre, 'to reject, condemn', fr. re- and L. probāre, 'to try, test, examine'. See probate and cp. prove.

reprobate, tr. v., 1) to disapprove; 2) to reject. — Late L. reprobātus, pp. of reprobāre. See reprobate, adi.

Derivatives: reprobat-ive, adj., reprobat-ive-ly, adv.

reprobation, n., 1) disapproval; 2) rejection. — ME. reprobacion, fr. Late L. reprobatiô, gen. -ōnis, 'rejection', fr. reprobatus, pp. of reprobare. See reprobate, adj., and -ion.

reproduce, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. re- and produce.

Derivatives: reproduc-er, n., reproduc-ible, also reproduce-able, adi.

reproduction, n. — Formed fr. re- and production. reproductive, adj. — Formed fr. reproduce on analogy of productive.

Derivatives: reproductive-ly, adv., reproductive-ness. n., reproductiv-ity, n.

reproof, n. — ME. reprove, reprof, fr. MF. repreuve, fr. OF. reprueve, fr. reprover, 'to reprove'. See reprove and cp. proof.

reprovable, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) réprouvable. fr. réprouver. See next word and -able.

reprove, tr. v. — ME. reproven, fr. MF. réprover, réprouver (F. réprouver), fr. Late L. reprobare, 'to disapprove, reprobate, condemn', fr. re- and L. probare, 'to try, test, examine, approve'. See prove and cp. reprieve.

Derivatives: reprov-er, n., reprov-ing-ly, adv.

reps, n. - A var. of 1st rep.

reptant, adj., creeping. — L. reptans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of reptare, freq. of repere, 'to creep'. See next word and -ant.

reptile, n. and adj. — ME. reptil, from the Late L. noun rēptile, prop. neut. of the adj. rēptilis, 'creeping', fr. L. rēpt-(um), pp. stem of rēpere, 'to creep', which is cogn. with Lith. replióju, replióti, 'to creep', Lett. rāpt, of s.m. L. rēpere is prob. not related to serpere, 'to creep'. For the ending see suff. -ile. Cp. repent, adj.

Derivatives: reptil 'an, adj. and n., reptili-ary, adj., reptil-ism, n., reptil-ity, n.

Reptilia, n. pl., name of a class of vertebrates

(zool.) — L., pl. of rēptile, 'a reptile'. See reptile and 2nd -ia.

reptiliferous, adj., 'bearing (fossils of) reptiles'. —
See reptile and -ferous.

reptiliform, adj., resembling reptiles. — See reptile and -form.

reptilivorous, adj. — Lit. 'eating reptiles'. See rentile and -vorous.

republic, n. — F. république, fr. MF., fr. L. rés publica, réspublica, 'state, commonwealth', lit. 'a public thing', fr. rés, 'thing', and fem. of publicus, 'public'. See real, adj., and public.

Derivatives: republic-an, adj. and n., republic-an-ism, n., republic-an-ize. tr. v.

republication, n. — Formed fr. re- and publica-

republish, tr. v., to publish again. — Formed fr. re- and publish.

Derivative: republish-er, n.

repudiate, tr. v., 1) to cast off, disown; to divorce;
2) to reject. — L. repudiātus, pp. of repudiāre, 'to cast off, put away, divorce', fr. repudium, 'casting off, separation, dissolution of a marriage', which is formed fr. re- and the stem of pudēre, 'to feel shame'. See pudency and verbal suff.-ate.

repudiation, n. — L. repudiatio, gen. -onis, 'a rejection', fr. repudiatus, pp. of repudiare. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: repudiation-ist, n.

repudiator, n. — Late L. repudiator, 'rejector', fr. L. repudiatus, pp. of repudiare. See repudiate and agential suff. -or.

repugn, intr. and tr. v., to resist. — ME. repugnen, fr. MF. repugner, 'to oppose, resist' (whence F. répugner, 'to disgust'), fr. L. repūgnāre, 'to fight against', fr. re- and pūgnāre, 'to fight'. See pugnacious.

repugnance, repugnancy, n., 1) inconsistency; 2) distaste, aversion. — ME. repugnaunce, fr. MF. repugnance, 'opposition, resistance' (whence F. repugnance, 'disgust'), fr. L. repūgnantia, 'opposition, resistance', fr. repūgnāns, gen. -antis. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

repugnant, adj., 1) inconsistent; 2) distasteful. — L. repūgnāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of repūgnāre, 'to oppose, resist'. See repugn and -ant. Derivative: repugnant-ly, adv.

repulse, tr. v., to drive back, repel. — L. repulsus, pp. of repellere, 'to drive back'. See repel.

Derivatives: repulse (q.v.), repuls-er, n., repulsive (q.v.)

**repulse**, n., a driving back, repelling. — L. *repulsa*, 'refusal, denial', prop. fem. pp. of *repellere*, used as a noun. See **repulse**, v.

repulsion, n. — MF. (= F.) répulsion, fr. Late L. repulsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a repelling', fr. L. repulsus, pp. of repellere. See repulse, v., and -ion.

repulsive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. repulsus, pp. of repellere. See repulse, v. Cp. F. repulsif, fem. répulsive.

Derivatives: repulsive-ly, adv., repulsive-ness, n.

repurchase, tr. v., to buy back again. — Formed fr. re- and purchase.

Derivatives: repurchase, n., repurchas-er, n.

reputation, n. — ME. reputacioun, fr. L. reputātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a reckoning', fr. reputātus, pp. of reputāre. See next word and -ation and cp. the second element in demirep.

repute, tr. v., to consider. — ME. reputen, fr. MF. reputer, fr. L. reputāre, 'to count over, reckon; think over', fr. re- and putāre, 'to count, think'. See putative and cp. rate, 'to scold', which is a doublet of repute.

Derivatives: repute, n., reput-able, adj., reput-abil-ity, n., reput-able-ness, n., reput-abl-y, adv., reput-ed, adj., reput-ed-ly, adv.

request, n. — ME. requeste, MF. requeste (F. requête), fr. OF. requeste, fr. VL. \*requaesīta (corresponding to L. requisita), fem. pp. of \*requaerere. See require and cp. conquest, inquest.

request, tr. v. — MF. requester (F. requêter), fr. OF. requester, fr. requeste. See request, n.

Derivative: request-er, n.

requiem, n., a mass for the repose of the soul of the dead. — L., acc. sing. of requies, 'rest after labor, relaxation', fr. re- and quies, 'rest' (see quiet, n.); so called from the first word in the Mass for the Dead.

requiescat, n., name of a prayer for the repose of the dead. — L., the first word of the petition requiescat in pace, 'may he (she) rest in peace'; requiescat is the subj. of requiescere, 'to rest', fr. re- and quiescere, 'to rest'. See quiescent and cp. next word.

require, tr. and intr. v. — ME. requeren, requiren, fr. MF. requerre (1st pers. sing. requiers), fr. VL. \*re-quaerere, remodeled after L. quaerere, 'to seek', and corresponding to L. requirere, 'to seek again, search for, look after', fr. re- and quaerere, 'to seek'. See query and cp. quest, question, request, requisite.

Derivatives: requir-able, adj., require-ment, n. requisite, adj. — ME., fr. L. requisitus, pp. of requirere. See prec. word.

Derivatives: requisite, n., requisite-ly, adv., requisite-ness, n.

requisition, n. — OF. (= F.) réquisition, fr. L. requisitionem, acc. of requisitio, 'a searching', fr. requisitus, pp. of requirere. See require and -ion. Derivatives: requisition, tr. v., requisition-ary, adj., requisition-ist, n.

requisitory, adj., containing, or conveying, a requisition. — ME. requisitorie, fr. ML. requisitorius, fr. L. requisitus, pp. of requirere. See require and adj. suff. -ory.

requite, tr. v., to repay. — Formed fr. re- and quite, an earlier var. of quit (q.v.)

Derivatives: requit-able, adj., requit-al, n., requite-ment, n., requit-er, n.

reredos, n., screen at the back of an altar. — Aphetic for AF. areredos, which is compounded of OF. arere (F. arrière), 'at the back', and dos, 'back'. The first element derives fr. VL. \*ad re-

reremouse

trō, for L. retrō, 'backward'; see arrear. The second element comes fr. VL. dossum, fr. L. dorsum See dorsal.

reremouse, also rearmouse, n., a bat (now dial.) — OE. hrēremūs, appar. fr. hrēran. 'to move. stir. shake', and mūs, 'mouse' (see rare, 'undone'. and mouse); so called from the flapping of the

res. n., thing, matter, cause, esp. used in legal phrases. - L. res, whence Late L. realis, 'pertaining to a thing'. See real, adi., and cp. words there referred to.

rescind, tr. v., to annul, - L. rescindere, 'to cut off, tear off, abolish', fr. re- and scindere, 'to cut, split'. See shed, v., and cp. scissile, abscind,

Derivatives: rescind-er, n., rescind-ible, adj.

rescission, n., annulment. — Late L. rescissio. gen. -onis, fr. L. rescissus, pp. of rescindere. See prec. word and -ion. Cp. recision.

rescissory, adi., rescinding. - Late L. rescissorius, fr. L. rescissus, pp. of rescindere. See rescind and adj. suff. -ory.

rescript, n. - L. rescriptum, 'written reply of the Emperor', prop. neut. pp. of rescribere. 'to write back in reply', used as a noun, fr. re- and scribere, 'to write'. See scribe and cp. script.

Derivatives: rescript-ive. adj., rescript-ive-ly, adv. rescription, n. — Late L. rescriptio (perh. through the medium of MF. (= F.) rescription), fr. L. rescriptus, pp. of rescribere. See prec. word and

rescue, tr. v. - ME. rescouen, rescowen, fr. MF. rescourre, fr. OF., fr. ML. rescutere, contraction of L. re- (see re-) and excutere, 'to shake off, drive away', fr. ex and quatere, 'to shake'. Cp. It. riscuotere, which is of the same origin and meaning as OF. rescourre. See quash, 'to annul', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: rescue, n. (q.v.), rescu-able, adj., rescu-er, n.

rescue, n. - ME. rescoue, rescowe, fr. rescouen, rescowen. See rescue, v.

research, n. - MF, recerche (whence, with assimilation, F. recherche), back formation fr. recercher. See next word,

research, intr. v. - MF. recercher (F. rechercher), fr. re- (see re-) and cercher. See search and

cp. prec. word. Cp. also recherché.

Derivatives: research-er, n., research-ful, adj. reseau, n., a network. — F. réseau, var. of archaic reseuil, fr. L. rētiolus, 'a little net', dimin. of rētis, a collateral form of rēte, 'net'. (F. rets, 'net', prob. derives fr. L. rētēs, pl. of rētis, 'net'. The t in rets is due to 'etymological spelling'.) Cp. Sp. redecilla, dimin. of red, 'a net', which derives fr. L. rētis. See retiary.

resect, tr. v. — L. resectus, pp. of resecāre, 'to cut off', fr. re- and secare, 'to cut'. See section.

resection, n. — L. resectio, gen. -onis, 'a cutting off', fr. resectus, pp. of resecāre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: resection-al. adi.

Reseda, n., 1) a genus of plants (bot.); 2) (not can) the color of the mignonette flower. — L.. name of a plant, fr. Resēdā, first word in the magic formula Resēdā morhos, resēdā ('Assuage diseases, assuage'). The flower was applied to reduce tumors (see Pliny, Hist, Nat. 27, 131). On such occasions the above formula was used. L. resēdā is the imper, of resēdāre, 'to allay, assuage, heal', fr. re- and sēdāre, 'to make calm. to allay', lit, 'to cause to settle down', causative of sedere, 'to sit'. See sedentary,

Reseduceae, n. pl., the mignonette family (hot.) - ModL., formed fr. Reseda with suff. -aceae. reseduceous, adi. -- See prec, word and -aceous. resemblance, n. - Late ME., fr. AF., fr. OF. resemblant, pres, part, of resembler. See next word and -ce.

resemblant, adj. - ME., fr. MF., pres. part of resembler. See next word and -ant.

resemble, tr. v. - ME. resemblen, fr. OF. resembler (F. ressembler), fr. OF., fr. re- (see re-) and sembler, 'to seem, be like', fr. L. simulare, 'to make like, imitate', fr. similis, 'like; similar', See similar and cp. simulate, assemble, dissemble. Derivative: resembl-er, n.

resent, tr. v. - F. ressentir (esp. in the phrase se ressentir de, 'to be fully sensible of') fr. re- (see re-) and sentir, 'to feel', fr. L. sentire. See sense and cp. sentient, sentence.

Derivatives: resent-ful, adj., resent-ful-ly, adv., resent-ful-ness, n., resentment (q.v.)

resentment, n. - F. ressentiment, fr. ressentir. See prec. word and -ment.

reservation, n. — ME, reservacioun, fr. MF, (= F.) réservation, fr. Late L. reservationem, acc. of reservātio, fr. L. reservātus, pp. of reservāre. See next word and -ation.

Derivative: reservation-ist, n.

reserve, tr. v. - ME. reserven, fr. MF. (= F.) réserver, fr. L. reservare, 'to keep back, save up, reserve', fr. re- and servare, 'to save, deliver, preserve, protect'. See conserve.

Derivatives: reserve, n. (q.v.), reserv-ed, adj., reserv-ed-ly, adv., reserv-er, n.

reserve, n. - F. réserve, fr. MF., back formation fr. réserver. See reserve. v.

reservist, n. - F. réserviste, formed fr. réserve with suff. -iste. See reserve, v., and -ist.

reservoir, n. — F. réservoir, fr. MF., fr. réserver. See reserve, v.

reset, tr. v., to receive stolen goods (Scot. law). - ME, recetten, resetten, fr. OF, receter, 'to receive', fr. Late L. receptare, freq. formed fr. L. recipere (pp. receptus), 'to receive'. See receive.

reset, n., the receiving of stolen goods. -- ME. recet, reset, fr. OF. recet, back formation fr. receter. See prec. word.

re-set, tr. v., to set again. - Formed fr. re- and

res gestae, things done; deeds. - L. res gestae, pl. of rēs gesta, fr. rēs, 'a thing', and fem. pp. of

gerere, 'to bear, carry'. See res, real, adi., and gest and cn. register.

resh, n., name of the 20th letter of the Hehrew alphabet. - Mishnaic Heb, resh, lit, 'head', rel, to Aram resh Heb. rosh, of s.m.; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. See Bereshith and cp. words there referred

reshin, tr. v., to ship again. — Formed fr. re- and ship, v. See ship.

Derivative: reship-ment, n.

reside, intr. v. - ME, residen, fr. L. residere, 'to sit back, remain sitting, abide, reside', fr. reand sedere, 'to sit'. See sedentary and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin e (in sedere) to i (in re-sidere) see abstinent and co. words there referred to.

residence, n. — ME., fr. OF, (= F.) résidence, fr. Late L. residentia, fr. L. residens, gen. -entis. See resident and -cv.

residency, n. -- Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

resident, adi, and n. — Late ME., fr. L. residens, gen. -entis (whence also F. résident), pres. part. of residere. See reside and -ent.

Derivatives: resident-ial, adi., residentiary (q.v.). resident-ship, n.

residentiary, adj., residing; resident. - ML. residentiārius, fr. Late L. residentia. See residence and adi. suff. -arv.

Derivative: residentiary, n.

residue. n., a remainder. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) résidu, fr. L. residuum, neut. of residuus, 'that which is left behind', fr. residere, 'to sit back; to remain behind'. See reside and cp. next word. Derivatives: residu-al, adj. and n., residu-ary, adi, and n., residu-ation, n.

residuum, n., a remainder. — L., neut, of residuus. See prec. word.

resign, tr. and intr. v. - ME. resignen, fr. MF. (= F.) résigner, fr. L. resignare, 'to break the seal off, annul, cancel, resign', fr. re- and signare, 'to mark, sign'. See sign, v., and n.

Derivatives: resignation (q.v.), resign-ed, adj., resign-ed-ly, adv., resign-ed-ness, n., resign-ee, n., resign-er, n.

re-sign, tr. v., to sign again. - Formed fr. re- and

resignation, n. - ME., fr. MF. (= F.) résignation, fr. ML. resignationem, acc. of resignatio, fr. L. resignātus, pp. of resignāre. See resign and

resile, intr. v., to spring back; to recoil. — MF. resilir, 'to withdraw from an agreement' (whence, with change of conjugation, F. résilier, 'to annul, cancel'), fr. L. resilīre, 'to leap back, spring back, rebound', fr. re- and salire, 'to leap, spring'. See salient and cp. result. For the change of Latin ă (in sălire) to i (in re-silire) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

resilience, resiliency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

resilient, adi., elastic. — Lit, 'springing back', fr. L. resiliens, gen. -entis, pres, part, of resilire. See resile and -ent and cp. consilient, transilient, resiliometer, n., an instrument for measuring resilience. - A hybrid coined fr. L. resilire and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See prec. word and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

resin, n. - ME., fr. MF. (= F.) résine, fr. L. rēsīna, fr. Gk. ὁητίνη, 'resin of the pine'. Cp. L. rasis, 'a kind of raw pitch', prob. derived fr. Gk. \*δάσις, which is rel. to δητίνη. Cp. also rosin.

Derivatives: resinaceous (q.v.), resin-ate, n. (chem.), resin-ate, tr. v., resin-er, n., resin-ic, adi., resin-ize, tr. v., resinous (q.v.), resin-v. adi. resinaceous, adi., resinous. — L. rēsināceus, fr. rēsīna. See resin and -aceous.

resini. combining form meaning 'resin'. — See

resiniferous, adi., vielding resin. — Compounded of resini- and -ferous.

resinification, n. — F. résinification, fr. résinifier. See next word and -ation.

resinify, 1) tr. v., to convert into resin: 2) intr. v.. to be converted into resin. - F. résinifier, fr. résine. See resin and -fv.

resino-, combining form meaning 'resinous and'. - See resin.

resinous, adj. — L. rēsīnōsus, fr. rēsīna. See resin and -ous.

resipiscence, n., change of mind for the better. — L. resipiscentia, fr. resipiscens, gen. -entis, pres. part, of resipiscere, 'to recover one's senses', lit. 'to be wise again', fr. re- and inchoative of sapere, 'to be wise'. See sapient. For the change of Latin ă (in săpere) to i (in re-sipiscere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

resipiscent, adj. (rare). — L. resipiscens, gen. -entis. See prec. word and -ent.

resist, tr. and intr. v. — ME, resisten, fr. MF. (= F.) résister, fr. L. resistere, 'to stand back, remain, withstand, resist', fr. re- and sistere, 'to cause to stand still, to place; to stand still, stand', from the reduplicated base of stare, 'to stand'. See assist and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: resist, n., resistance (q.v.), resistant (q.v.), resist-er, n., resist-ful, adj., resistible (q.v.), resist-ive, adj., resistless (q.v.)

resistance, n. — ME. resistence, fr. MF. (= F.) résistance fr. Late L. resistentia, fr. L. resistēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of resistere. See prec. word and -ance.

resistant, adj. — F. résistant, pres. part. of résister. See resist and -ant.

resistible, adj. — Formed fr. resist with suff. -ible. Cp. F. résistible.

Derivatives: resistibil-ity, n., resistible-ness, n., resistibl-y, adv.

resistless, adj. — Formed fr. resist, v., with suff. -less; first used by the English poet and dramatist Christopher Marlowe (1564-93).

Derivatives: resistless-ly, adv., resistless-ness, n.

resistor

resistor, n., a device used to provide resistance (electr.) — Coined fr. resist and agential suff. -or. resoluble, adj. — Late L. resolübilis, 'resoluble', rel. to L. resolvere (pp. resolütus), 'to loosen'. See resolve and cp. soluble, resolvable.

Derivatives: resolubil-ity, n., resoluble-ness, n. resolute, adj. — L. resolutus, pp. of resolvere, 'to loosen, separate'. See resolve and cp. prec. word. Derivatives: resolute-ly. adv., resolute-ness, n.

resolution, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) résolution, fr. L. resolūtiōnem, acc. of resolūtiō, 'an unbinding, loosening, separating, making void, resolution', fr. resolūtus, pp. of resolvere. See resolve and cp. solution.

Derivatives: resolution-er, n., resolution-ist, n. resolutory, adj., resolutive. — Late L. resolutōrius fr. L. resolūtus, pp. of resolvere. See resolute and adj. suff. -ory.

resolutive, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) résolutif (fem. résolutive), fr. L. resolutus, pp. of resolvere. See resolute and -ive.

resolve, tr. and intr. v. — L. resolvere, 'to loosen, unfasten, disclose, solve', fr. re- and solvere. See solve and cp. absolve, dissolve.

Derivatives: resolve, n., resolv-able, adj., resolv-able-ness, n., resolv-abil-ity, n., resolv-ed, adj., resolv-ed-ly, adv., resolv-ed-ness, n., resolvent (q.v.), resolv-er, n.

resolvent, adj. and n. — L. resolvens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of resolvere. See prec. word and -ent. resonance, n. — MF. (= F.) résonance, fr. L. resonantia, 'echo', fr. resonans, gen. -antis. See next word and -ce.

resonant, adj. — L. resonāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of resonāre, 'to resound', fr. re- and sonāre, 'to sound'. See sonant and cp. resound.

Derivatives: resonant, n., resonant-ly, adv.

resonator, n. — ModL. resonator, fr. L. resonatus, pp. of resonare. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

resorb, tr. v., to absorb again. — L. resorbēre, 'to suck back', fr. re- and sorbēre, 'to suck'. See absorb and cp. resorption.

resorbence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

resorbent, adj. — L. resorbens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of resorbere. See resorb and -ent.

resorcin, n., resorcinol. — See next word.

resorcinol, also resorcin, n., a colorless crystalline compound  $C_6H_4(OH)_2$  (chem.) — The word resorcin was coined by its discoverers, Hein. Hlasiwetz, Bohemian-Austr. chemist (1825-75), and Barth in 1864 fr. resin and orcin. The suff. -ol (see 1st -ol) was added later to the word in allusion to the phenolic nature.

resorption, n. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. resorptus, pp. of resorbere. See resorb.

resort, intr. v. — ME. resorten, fr. OF. resortir (F. ressortir), 'to go out, to flee', fr. re- (see re-) and sortir, 'to go out'. See sortie.

resort, n. — ME., fr. MF. resort, back formation fr. resortir. See prec. word.

re-sort, tr. v., to sort over again. — Formed fr.

resound, intr. and tr. v. — ME. resounen, fr. MF. resoner, resonner (F. résonner), fr. L. resonāre. See resonant.

Derivatives: resound-er, n., resound-ing, adj., resound-ing-lv. adv.

resource, n. — F. ressource, fr. OF. resource, fr. resourdre, 'to rise again', fr. L. resurgere, of s.m., fr. re- and surgere, 'to rise'. See source and cp. resurge.

Derivatives: resource-ful, adj., resource-ful-ly, adv., resource-ful-ness, n., resource-less, adj., resource-less-ly, adv., resource-less-ness, n.

respect, tr. v. — L. respectus, pp. of respicere, 'to look back, look about', fr. re- and specere, spicere, 'to look at'. See species and cp. aspect and words there referred to.

Derivatives: respect-able, adj., respectabil-ity, n., respect-able-ness, n., respect-abl-y, adv., respect-er, n., respect-ing, prep., respective (q.v.)

respect, n. — L. respectus, 'a looking back, looking about, regard, respect', fr. respectus, pp. of respicere, 'to look about'. See respect, v., and cp. respite, which is a doublet of respect.

Derivatives: respect-ful, adj., respect-ful-ly, adv., respect-ful-ness, n., respect-less, adj., respect-less-ly, adv..

respective, adj. — Late L. respectivus (whence also F. respectif), fr. L. respectus, pp. of respicere. See respect, v., and -ive.

Derivatives: respective-ly, adv., respective-ness, n.

respirable, adj. — F., fr. respirer. See respire and

Derivatives: respirabil-ity, n., respirable-ness, n. respiration, n. — ME. respiracioun, fr. L. respiratio, gen. -ōnis, 'breathing, respiration', fr. respiratus, pp. of respirare. See respire and -ation.

Derivative: respiration-al, adj.

respirator, n. — Formed with agential suff. -or fr. L. respīrātus, pp. of respīrāre. See respire.

respiratory, adj., pertaining to, or serving for, respiration. — Late L. respiratorius, fr. L. respiratus, pp. of respirare. See next word and adi. suff. -ory.

respire, intr. and tr. v. — ME. respiren, fr. MF. (= F.) respirer, fr. L. respirāre, 'to breathe out, breathe, recover breath, recover', fr. re- and spirare, 'to breathe'. See spirit and cp. words there referred to.

respite, n. — ME. respit, fr. OF. respit (F. répit), fr. L. respectus, 'a looking back, looking about, regard, respect'. See respect, n.

Derivative: respite-less, adj.

respite, tr. v. — ME. respiten, fr. MF. respiter, fr. L. respectāre, 'to look eagerly back', freq. of respicere (pp. respectus). See respect, v.

resplend, intr. v., to shine brightly. — ME. resplenden, fr. L. resplendere, 'to shine back', fr. re- and splendere, 'to shine'. See splendent.

restitute

resplendence, resplendency, n. — Late L. resplendentia, 'splendor, resplendence', fr. L. resplendēns, gen. -entis. See prec. word and -ce, resp. -cy.

resplendent, adj. — L. resplendēns, -entis, pres. part. of resplendēre, 'to shine'. See resplend and cp. splendent.

Derivative: resplendent-ly, adv.

respond, intr. v. — MF. respondre (F. répondre), fr. VL. respondère (3rd conjugation), corresponding to L. respondère (2nd conjugation), 'to promise in return, offer or present in return; to answer, reply', fr. re- and spondère, 'to promise'; see sponsion and cp. correspond. Cp. also riposte. For a similar change of conjugation cp. summon. Derivatives: respond, n., respondence (q.v.), respondent (q.v.), respond-er, n.

respondence, respondency, n. — Obsol. F. respondence, fr. OF. respondre. See prec. word and -ce. resp. -cv.

respondent, adj. and n. — L. respondens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of respondere. See respond and -ent and cp. correspondent.

response, n. — ME. response, fr. MF. respons or its derivative response (whence F. répons, resp., réponse), fr. L. respōnsum, 'an answer, reply, response', neut. pp. of respondère. See respond.

responsible, adj. — Obsol. F. (F. responsable), fr. L. responsus, pp. of respondere. See respond and -ible.

Derivatives: responsibil-ity, n., responsible-ness, n., responsibl-y, adv.

responsions, n. pl., the first of the three examinations to be passed by a candidate for the B.A. degree at Oxford University. — ME., fr. L. responsio, gen. -ōnis, 'an answer, reply', fr. responsus, pp. of respondere. See respond and

responsive, adj. — Either fr. MF. (= F.) responsif (fem. responsive), or directly fr. Late L. responsivus, fr. L. responsus, pp. of respondere. See respond and -ive and cp. corresponsive.

Derivatives: responsive-ly, adv., responsive-ness,

responsory, n., liturgical response. — ME., fr. Late L. respōnsōria, 'responses', neut. pl. formed fr. L. respōnsus, pp. of respondēre. See respond and subst. suff. -ory.

res publica, commonwealth. — L. See republic.

ressala, risala, n., a troop of native cavalry in India. — Pers. risālā, 'a troop', fr. Arab. risāla<sup>h</sup>, 'a mission', fr. ársala (base r-s-l), 'he sent'. Cp. next word.

ressaldar, risaldar, n., a native commander of a ressala. — Hind. risāldār, fr. risālā, 'a troop' (see prec. word), and Pers. suff. -dār, 'holder'. For the etymology and use of this suff. see aumildar and cp. words there referred to.

rest, n., repose, quiet. — ME. reste, fr. OE. rest, ræst, 'rest, resting-place; bed, grave', rel. to OS. rasta, 'resting-place, grave', ON. röst, 'distance,

journey, mile', Goth. rasta, 'mile', OHG. rasta, MHG. raste, rast, G. Rast, 'rest, peace', fr. Teut. base \*ras-, 'to rest, remain, dwell', whence also Goth. razn, ON. rann, 'house', OE. ræsn, 'plank; ceiling', ærn, 'house'; fr. I.-E. base \*erē-, \*rē, 'to rest', whence also OE. rōw, ON. rō, MDu. roe, OHG. ruowa (MHG. ruowe, rōwe, G. Ruhe), 'rest', Avestic airime, 'quietly', Gk. ἐρωή, 'rest', ἐρωεῖν, 'to draw back from, rest from', W. araf, 'quiet, mild, slow'. Cp. the first element in ransack and the second element in barn and in saltern.

Derivatives: rest, v. (q.v.), rest-ful, adj., rest-ful-ly, adv., rest-ful-ness, n., rest-less, adj., rest-less-ly, adv., rest-less-ness, n.

rest, intr. v., to repose; tr. v., to give rest to. — ME. resten, fr. OE. ræstan, restan, rel. to OHG. rastōn, MHG., G. rasten, 'to rest', and to OE. rest, ræst, 'rest'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: rest-ed, adj., rest-ing, adj., rest-ing-ly, adv.

rest, intr. v., to remain. — ME. resten, fr. OF. (= F.) rester, 'to remain', fr. L. restāre, 'to stand still, remain', lit. 'to stand back', fr. reand stāre, 'to stand'. See state and cp. arrest, restive, poste restante.

rest, n., remainder. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) reste, back formation fr. rester, 'to remain'. See prec.

rest, n., support for a lance on medieval armor.

— Aphetic for arrest.

restate, tr. v., to state again. — Formed fr. reand state, v. See state.

Derivative: restate-ment, n.

restaurant, n. — F. — Boulanger opened the first restaurant in Paris (Rue des Poulies) in 1765 and wrote over the entrance the Latin words Venite ad me omnes qui stomacho laboratis et ego vos restaurabo ('Come to me ye all that suffer from the stomach and I will restore you'). The name restaurant was coined in reference to the word restaurabo in the above Latin sentence. Formally, F. restaurant is pres. part. of restaurer. 'to restore'. See restore and -ant.

restaurateur, n., the keeper of a restaurant. — F., formed fr. Late L. restaurātorem, acc. of restaurātor, 'restorer', fr. L. restaurātus, pp. of restaurāre, 'to restore'. See restore and agential suff.-or. restiform, adj., ropelike, cordlike (anat.) — Lit. 'rope-shaped', fr. Medical L. restiformis, a word coined by H. Ridley fr. L. restis, 'rope, cord', and forma, 'form, shape'. L. restis stands for \*rezgtis and is cogn. with Lith. rēzgis, 'basket, wickerwork', OI. rájjuh, 'rope, cord', and possibly also with OE. risc, rysc, 'rush'. See rush, 'aquatic herb'. For the second element see form, n.

restitute, tr. v. — L. restitūtus, pp. of restituere, 'to restore', fr. re- and statuere, 'to set up'. See statute. For the change of Latin ā (in stātuere) to i (in re-stītuere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

restitutory, adj., pertaining to restitution. — Late L. restitūtōrius, fr. L. restitūtus, pp. of restituere. See restitute and adj. suff. -ory.

restive, adj., 1) refusing to go forward; hence 2) stubborn, obstinate. — ME. restif, restife, fr. OF. restif (fem. restive) (whence F. rétif, resp. rétive), fr. VL. \*restīvus, fr. L. restāre, 'to stand still; to withstand, resist'. See rest, 'to remain', and -ive.

Derivatives: restive-ly, adv., restive-ness, n.

restoration, n. — ME. restauracion, fr. OF. (= F.) restauration, fr. Late L. restaurātiōnem, acc. of restaurātiō, fr. L. restaurātus, pp. of restaurāre. See restore and -ation.

Derivatives: restoration-er, n., restoration-ism, n., restoration-ist, n.

restorative, adj. — ME. restoratif, fr. earlier restaurif, fr. MF. (= F.) restauratif (fem. restaurative), fr. restaurer. See restore and -ive.

Derivatives: restorative-ly, adv., restorative-ness, n.

restore, tr. v. — ME. restoren, fr. OF. restorer, fr. L. restaurāre, 'to restore, repair, rebuild', formed fr. re- and -staurāre (found only in compounds), which is prob. cogn. with Gk. σταυρός, 'pale, stake, pole', ON. staurr, of s.m., ON. stŷri, OE. stēor, 'rudder, helm', stēoran, 'to steer, guide'. Accordingly the orig. meaning of restaurāre prob. was 'to attach again to a stake, to fasten again'. See steer, 'to direct', and cp. store, v. and n., instauration.

Derivatives: restor-able, adj., restor-er, n.

restrain, tr. v., 1) to hold back; 2) to limit, confine. — ME. restreynen, fr. OF. restraindre, restreindre (F. restreindre), fr. L. restringere, 'to bind back, tighten', fr. re- and stringere, 'to draw tight; to draw, bind or press together'. See stringent and cp. restrict.

Derivatives: restrain-ed, adj., restrain-ed-ly, adv., restrain-ed-ness, n., restrain-er, n., restrain-ing-ly, adv.

re-strain, tr. v., to strain again. — Formed fr. reand strain.

restraint, n. — ME., fr. MF. restrainte, prop. fem. pp. of restraindre, used as a noun. See restrain.

restrict, v., to limit, confine. — L. restrictus, pp. of restringere. See restrain.

Derivatives: restrict-ed, adj., restrict-ed-ly, adv., restrict-ed-ness, n., restriction (q.v.), restrictive (q.v.)

restriction, n. — ME. restriction, fr. Late L. restrictionem, acc. of restrictio, fr. L. restrictus, pp. of restringere. See prec word and -ion. Derivative: restriction-ist, n.

restrictive, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) restrictif (fem. restrictive), fr. L. restrictus, pp. of restringere. See restrict and -ive.

Derivatives: restrictive-ly, adv., restrictive-ness. n.

1336

result, intr. v. — ME. resulten, fr. ML. resultāre, 'to result', fr. L. resultāre, 'to leap back, spring back, rebound', which stands for \*ré-saltāre and is freq. of resilīre, 'to leap back, spring back, rebound'. See resile and cp. saltant. For the change of Latin ă (in sălīre and in its freq. săltāre) to ŭ (in re-sūltāre) see desultory and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: result, n., resultance (q.v.), resultant (q.v.), result-ful, adj., result-ing-ly, adv., result-less, adj.

resultance, resultancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

resultant, adj., effective. — ML. resultāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of resultāre. See result and -ant.

Derivative: resultant, n.

resume, tr. v., to take up again, begin again; intr. v., to begin again. — ME. resumen, fr. MF. (= F.) résumer, fr. L. resūmere, 'to take up again', fr. re- and sūmere, 'to take up'. See assume and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: resum-er, n.

résumé, n., summary. — F., prop. pp. of résumer, 'to resume'. See resume.

resumption, n., act of resuming. — ME. resumpcioun, possibly through the medium of MF. (= F.) résumption, fr. L. resumptio, gen. -ōnis, 'a taking up again', fr. resumptus, pp. of resumere. See resume and -ion and cp. sumption and words there referred to.

**resumptive**, adj., resuming. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. resūmptus, pp. of resūmere. See resume. Derivative: resumptive-ly, adv.

resupinate, adj., inverted (bot.) — L. resupinātus, 'turned back, bent back', pp. of resupināre, 'to turn back, bend back', fr. supinus, 'backward'. See supine and adj. suff. -ate.

resupination, n., inverted position (bot.) — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. resupinātus, pp. of resupināre. See prec. word.

resurge, intr. v., to rise again, revive. — L. resurgere, 'to rise again', fr. re- and surgere, 'to rise'. See surge, 'to rise', and cp. resource.

resurgence, n., revival. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

resurgent, adj., revived, renewed. — L. resurgens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of resurgere. See resurge and -ent and cp. surgent.

resurrect, 1) tr. v., to raise from the dead; 2) intr. v., to rise from the dead. — Back formation fr. resurrection. The correct form is resurge, which, however, is intransitive only, whereas the verb resurrect can be used both as transitive and intransitive verb.

Derivatives: resurrect-or, n., resurrect-ive, adj.

resurrection, n. — ME. resur(r)ectioun, fr. Late L. resurrectionem, acc. of resurrectio, 'a rising again from the dead', fr. resurrect(um), pp. stem of resurgere. See resurge and -ion.

Derivatives: resurrection-al, adj., resurrection-arv. adj., resurrection-ize, tr. v.

resurrectionism, n., body snatching. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ism.

resurrectionist, n., body snatcher. — Formed fr. resurrection with suff. -ist.

resuscitate, 1) tr. v., to restore to life; 2) intr. v., to return to life. — L. resuscitātus, pp. of resuscitāre, 'to rouse again, revive', fr. re- and suscitāre, 'to raise up', which is a compound of suband citāre, 'to put into quick motion'. See cite. Derivatives: resuscitation (q.v.), resuscitat-ive, adi., resuscitat-or, n.

resuscitation, n., the act of resuscitating. — Late L. resuscitātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. resuscitātus, pp. of resuscitāre. See prec. word and -ion.

ret, also rate, tr. v., to soak; intr. v., to rot. — ME. reten, 'to soak', fr. MDu (= Du.) roten, 'to ret', which are rel. to OE. rotian, 'to rot'. See rot.

retable, n., a shelf behind an altar. — F. retable, fr. Sp. retablo, fr. ML. retrōtabulum, which is compounded of L. retrō, backward, back, behind', and tabula, 'table'. See retro- and table.

retail, n. — ME., fr. MF. retaille, retail (F. retaille), 'a piece cut off', fr. OF. retaille, retail, of s.m., back formation fr. OF. retaillier (F. retailler), 'to cut off', fr. re- and taillier (F. tailler), 'to cut'. See tailor and cp. detail.

Derivatives: retail, tr. and intr. v., retail-er, n., retail-ment, n.

retain, tr. v. — ME. reteinen, retainen, fr. MF. (= F.) retenir, fr. OF., fr. VL. \*re-tenire, for L. retinēre, 'to hold back, retain', which is formed fr. re- and tenēre, 'to hold, keep'. See tenable, and cp. retention, retinaculum, retinue, rein. Cp. also abstain and words there referred to.

Derivatives: retain-able, adj., retain-er, n., retain-ment. n.

retainer, n., the act of a client by which he retains the services of a lawyer (law). — ME. reteiner, fr. MF. retenir, fr. OF., 'to retain', infin. used as a noun; see retain. For the subst. use of infinitives in law terms cp. attainder and words there referred to.

retaliate, tr. and intr. v., to return like for like, repay. — L. retāliātus, pp. of retāliāre, 'to retaliate', fr. re- and tālis, 'such'. See talion and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: retaliat-ion, n., retaliat-ion-ist, n., retaliat-ive, adj., retaliat-or, n., retaliat-ory, adj. retama, n., genista. — ModL., fr. Sp. retama, fr. Arab. rátama<sup>h</sup>, in vulgar pronunciation rétama, 'a shrub of the genus Genista', nomen unitatis.

(= noun of individuality), fr. rátam, 'the genus Genista, the broom plant', which is rel. to Heb. rốthem, Aram. (Targum) rathmá, rithmá, 'broom plant'.

retard, v. — Either fr. F. retarder or directly fr. L. retardāre, 'to keep back, hinder, delay', fr. re- and tardāre, 'to make slow, hinder', fr. tardus, 'slow'. See tardy and cp. ritardando.

Derivatives: retard, n. (q.v.), retard-ation, n., retard-ative, adj., retard-at-ory, adj., retard-er, n., retard-ment. n.

retard, n. — F., back formation fr. retarder. See retard, v.

retch, intr. v., to make an effort to vomit. — ME. \*rechen, fr. OE. hrācan, 'to clear the throat, spit', rel. to OE. hrāca, 'expectoration, spittle', ON. hrāki, 'spittle', OHG. rāhhison, 'to clear one's throat', and cogn. with Lith. krėgěti, 'to grunt', krogiù, '1 rattle'.

Derivative: retch. n.

rete, n., network (anat.) — L. rēte, 'net'. See retiary.

retene, n., a hydrocarbon,  $C_{18}H_{18}$  (chem.)—Formed fr. Gk.  $\dot{\rho}\eta\tau(\dot{\nu}\eta)$ , 'resin' (see resin), with suff. -ene.

retention, n. — ME. retencioun, fr. L. retentiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a holding back, retention', fr. retentus, pp. of retinēre. See retain and -ion.

retentive, adj. — ME. retentif, retentive, fr. MF. retentif (fem. retentive), fr. ML. retentīvus, fr. L. retentus, pp. of retinēre, 'to hold back'. See retain and -ive.

Derivatives: retentive-ly, adv., retentive-ness,

retiarius, n., a gladiator who tried to throw a net over his adversary (*Roman antiq.*) — L. rētiārius, lit. 'a net-fighter', fr. rēte, 'net'. See next word.

retiary, adj., constructing a net (said of spiders).

L. rētiārius, 'a net-fighter' (see prec. word), fr. rēte, 'net, bag', which is cogn. with Lith. rētis, 'bast sieve'; possibly rel. to L. rārus, 'thin, loose'. See rare, 'thin', and cp. reticulun. Cp. also reseau. For the ending see adj. suff. -ary. Derivative: retiary, n., a retiary spider.

reticence, n. — F. réticene, fr. L. reticentia, 'silence', fr. reticens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

reticent, adj., inclined to keep silent. — L. reticens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of reticere, 'to be silent', fr. re- and tacere, 'to be silent'; see tace. For the change of Latin ă (in tăcere) to i (in reticere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ent.

Derivative: reticent-ly, adv.

reticle, n., network of fine threads on the object glass of an optical instrument. — L. rēticulum, 'a small net'. See reticulum.

reticular, adj., netlike. — ModL. rēticulāris, fr. L. rēticulum. See reticulum and adj. suff. -ar.

reticulate, adj., having the form of a network. —
L. rēticulātus, 'netlike', fr. rēticulum, 'a small net'. See reticulum and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: reticulate-ly, adv.

reticulate, tr. v., to divide in a network. — L. rēticulātus. See reticulate, adj.

Derivatives: reticulat-ed, adj., reticulat-ion, n. reticule, n., a small bag carried by women. — F. réticule, fr. L. réticulum, 'a small bag', dimin. of rête, 'bag'. See retiary, adj., and -cule.

reticulose, adj., forming a network. — Formed

reticulum, n., 1) network; 2) the second stomach of a ruminant (so called in allusion to the folds of the mucous membrane). — L. rēticulum, 'a small net'. See reticule.

retiform, adj., having the form of a network. — ModL. rētiformis, compounded of L. rētis, 'net', and forma, 'form, shape'. See retiary and form,

retina, n., the sensitive membrane at the back of the eyeball (anat.) — Medical L. rētina, coined by the translator Gerard of Cremona (1114?-1187) fr. L. rēte, 'net' (see retiary), as a loan translation of Hebrew résheth, 'net', used in Medieval Hebrew to denote the retina. See Joseph Hyrtl, Das Arabische und Hebräische in der Anatomie, p. 58, and his Onomatologia Anatomica, pp. 452-55.

Derivative: retin-al, adj.

retinaculum, n., a retaining band (anat., bot. and entomol.) — L. retināculum, 'a holdfast, band, tether', prop. 'that which holds back or binds', fr. retinēre. See retain.

Derivatives: retinacul-ar, retinacul-ate, adjs.

retinitis, n., inflammation of the retina (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. Medical L. rētina (fr. L. rēte) and Gk. suff. -ῖτις. See retina and -itis.

retinue, n. — ME. retenue, fr. MF. retenue, prop. fem. pp. of retenir, 'to retain, hold back', used as a noun; see retain. For the mode of formation cp. continue, detinue.

retire, intr. and tr. v. — MF. (= F.) retirer, 'to withdraw (something)', se retirer, 'to withdraw, retire', fr. re- (see re-) and tirer, 'to pull, draw'. See tire, 'to pull'.

Derivatives: retire, n., retir-ed, adj., retir-edness, n., retir-ed-ly, adv., retire-ment, n., retir-er, n., retir-ing, adj., retir-ing-ly, adv., retir-ingness, n.

retort, tr. v., to reply sharply to; intr. v., to make a sharp reply. — L. retortus, pp. of retorquere, 'to twist back, turn back', fr. re- and torquere, 'to twist'. See torque and cp. retort, a vessel of glass. Cp. also contort, distort, extort.

Derivatives: retort, n., a sharp reply, retort-able, adj., retort-ed, adj., retort-er, n., retortion (q.v.), retort-ive, adj.

retort, n., a vessel of glass used in chemistry. — MF. (= F.) retorte, fr. ML. retorta, 'a vessel with a bent neck', prop. 'anything bent', fr. L. retorta, fem pp. of L. retorquēre. See retort, v.

retortion, n. — ML. retortiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. retortus, pp. of retorquēre. See retort, v., and -ion. retouch, tr. v., to touch up, modify. — F. retoucher, fr. MF., fr. re- (see re-) and toucher, 'to touch'. See touch.

Derivatives: retouch-er, n., retouch-ing, n.

retrace, tr. v., to go over again. — F. retracer, 'to trace again, retrace', fr. MF. retracier, fr. re-(see re-) and tracier, 'to trace'. See trace, v.

retract, tr. and intr. v., to draw back, draw in. — L. retractus, pp. of retrahere 'to draw back', fr. re- and trahere, 'to pull, draw'. See re- and tract, 'region' and cp. retreat. Cp. also attract and words there referred to.

Derivatives: retract-able, adj., retract-ile, adj., retract-il-ity, n., retraction (q.v.), retract-ive, adj., retract-or, n.

retract, tr. v., to withdraw, recant, revoke. — L. retractāre, 'to handle again, reconsider; to refuse', freq. of retrahere, 'to draw back, draw again'. See prec. word.

retractation, n., retraction. — L. retractātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. retractātus, pp. of retractāre. See retract, 'to withdraw', and -ation.

retraction, n. — ME. retraccioun, fr. MF. (= F.) rétraction, fr. L. retractionem, acc. of retractio, 'a drawing back, hesitation, refusal', fr. retractus, pp. of retrahere. See retract, 'to draw back', and -ion.

retral, adj., backward. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. retrō, 'at the back, backward'. See retro-.

retread, tr. v., to put a new tread (on the tire of an automobile, etc.) — Formed fr. re- and tread, n. See tread.

re-tread, tr. v., to tread again. — Formed fr. reand tread. Cp. prec. word.

retreat, n. — Late ME., fr. MF. retret, a var. of retrait, retraite (F. retraite), prop. pp. of retraire, 'to withdraw', fr. L. retrahere. See retract, 'to draw back'.

Derivatives: retreat, intr. and tr. v., retreat-er, n., retreat-ing, adj., retreat-ing-ness, n.

retrench, tr. and intr. v. — Obsol. F. retrencher (F. retrancher), 'to cut off', fr. MF. retrenchier, fr. re- (see re-) and trenchier, 'to cut'. See trench, v.

Derivative: retrench-ment, n.

retribution, n., recompense; reward or punishment. — ME. retribucioun, fr. OF. retribution (F. rétribution), fr. L. retribūtiōnem, acc. of retribūtiō, fr. retribūtus, pp. of retribuere, 'to repay, restore', fr. re- and tribuere, 'to assign, allot, bestow, give, grant'. See tribute and -ion. The word retribution was introduced into English by the English religious reformer John Wycliffe (1320 ?-84).

retributive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. retribūtus, pp. of retribuere. See prec. word. Derivative: retributive-ly, adv.

retributory, adj., retributive. — Formed with suff. -ory fr. L. retribūtus, pp. of retribūere. See retribute

Derivative: retributive-ly, adv.

retrieve, tr. and intr. v. — ME. retreven, retriven, fr. OF. retrover, retrouver (F. retrouver), 'to find again', fr. re- (see re-) and trover, trouver, 'to compose verses; to invent; to find' (whence F. trouver, 'to fin d'). See trover and cp. contrive. Derivatives: retrieve, n., retriev-able, adj., retriev-al, n., retreiv-er, n.

retro-, pref. meaning 1) 'backward', as in retroact; 2) 'behind', as in retrocardiac. — L. retrō, formed fr. re-, 'back' (see re-). L. retrō stands to re- as intrō, 'in, within', to in, 'in', and as citrō, 'hither', stands to cis, 'on this side'. Cp. reredos. Cp. also arrear, darrein and the first word in dernier ressort.

retroact, intr. v. — L. retroactus, pp. of retroagere, 'to drive back, turn back', fr. retro- and agere, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. See act.

retroaction, n. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. retroactus, pp. of retroagere. See prec. word.

retroactive, adj. — F. rétroactif (fem. rétroactive), fr. L. retroactus, pp. of retroagere. See retroact and -ive.

Derivatives: retroactive-ly, adv., retroactiv-ity,

retrocede, intr. v., to go back, recede. — L. retrōcēdere, 'to go back or backward, to retire, recede', fr. retro- and cēdere, 'to go'. See cede. Derivatives: retroced-ent, adj., retroced-ence, n. retrocede, tr. v., to give back (territory). — F. rétrocéder, fr. rétro-, 'back' (fr. L. retrō), and céder, 'to cede'. See retro- and cede and cp. prec. word.

retrocession, n., a going back. — Late L. retrocessio, gen. -ōnis, 'a going back or backward', fr. L. retrocess-(um), pp. stem of retrocedere. See retrocede, 'to go back', and -ion.

retrocession, n., the act of giving back or restoring.—See retrocede, 'to give back', and-ion. retrocessive, adj., tending to move backward. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. retrōcess-(um), pp. stem of retrōcēdere. See retrocede, 'to go back'. retrochoir, n., space in a church behind the choir. — Formed fr. retro- and choir on analogy of ML. retrōchorus.

retroflected, adj., bent or turned backward. — Formed with suff. -ed fr. L. retroflectere, 'to bend back', fr. retro- and flectere, 'to bend'. See flex and cp. reflect.

retroflex, adj., retroflected. — L. retroflexus, pp. of retroflectere. See prec. word.

Derivatives: retroflex-ed, adj., retroflex-ion, n. retrograde, adj., 1) moving backward; 2) deteriorating. — ME., fr. L. retrōgradus, 'going back or backward', fr. retrōgradi, 'to go back or backward', fr. retro- and gradī, 'to step, walk, go'. See grade.

retrograde, intr. v., 1) to move backward; 2) to deteriorate. — L. retrōgradī. See prec. word.

retrogress, intr. v., 1) to move backward; 2) to deteriorate. — L. retrōgressus, pp. of retrōgradī. See retrograde, adj., and cp. congress and words there referred to.

retrogression, n. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. retrogressus, pp. of retrogradī (see retrogress); introduced into English by the English physician and author Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82). retrogressive, adj., tending to move backward; retrograde. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. re-

trōgressus, pp. of retrōgradī. See retrogress and -ive.

Derivative: retrogressive-ly, adv.

retrorse, adj., turned backward. — L. retrorsus, contraction of retrorersus, 'turned backward', fr. retro- and versus, pp. of vertere, 'to turn'. See version and cp. retroverse. Cp. also extrorse, introrse. Cp. also prose, which is the antonym of retrorse.

Derivative: retrorse-ly, adv.

retrospect, n. — L. \*retrōspectus, fr. retrōspect-(um), pp. stem of retrōspicere, 'to look back', fr. retro- and specere, spicere, 'to look'. See species. Derivatives: retrospect, intr. and tr. v., retrospect-ion, n., retrospect-ive, adj. and n., retrospect-ive-ly, adv., retrospect-iveness, n.

retroussé, adj., turned up (said of a nose). — F., pp. of retrousser, 'to turn up', fr. re- (see re-) and trousser, 'to pack, bind'. See truss.

retroverse, adj., turned backward. — L. retroversus. 'turned backward'. See retrorse.

retroversion, n., a turning backward. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. retroversus. See prec. word. retrovert, tr. v., to turn backward. — Formed fr. retro- and L. vertere. 'to turn'. See version.

retrude, tr. v., to thrust back. — L. retrūdere, 'to thrust back', fr. re- and trūdere, 'to thrust', fr. I.-E. base \*treud-, 'to press, push', whence also Goth. us-priutan, 'to vex', OE. prēotan, 'to weary, vex, annoy'. See threat and cp. thrust. Cp. also intrude and words there referred to.

retrusion, n., the action of thrusting back. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. retrūsus, pp. of retrūdere. See prec. word.

rettery, n., a place for retting flax. — Formed fr. ret with suff. -erv.

rettling, n., process of retting flax. — Formed fr. ret with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

retund, tr. v., to beat back (obsol.) — L. retundere, 'to beat back', fr. re- and tundere, 'to beat'. See tund.

return, intr. and tr. v. — ME. retornen, returnen, retournen, fr. OF. retorner, retourner (F. retourner), fr. re- and torner, tourner (F. tourner), 'to turn', fr. L. tornāre, 'to turn in a lathe'. See re- and turn.

Derivatives: return-able, adj., return-ed, adj., return-er, n.

return, n. — ME. retorn, fr. retornen, 'to return'. See return, v.

Derivative: return-less, adj.

retuse, adj., having a rounded end with small notch (said esp. of leaves). — L. retūsus, pp. of retundere, 'to beat back'. See retund.

retzian, n., a basic arsenate of manganese, calcium and yttrium metals (mineral.) — Named after the Swedish naturalist Anders Johan Retzius (1742-1821). For the ending see suff. -an.

Reuben, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, a) the eldest son of Jacob; b) the tribe descended from him.

— Gk. Poυβήν, fr. Heb.  $R^{\delta}$ , ūbhėn, prob. meaning lit. 'behold a son', fr.  $r^{\delta}$ , ū, imper. of  $r\bar{a}$ '  $a^{\delta}$ ,

reunion

reunion, n. — Formed fr. re- and union. Cp. F. réunion.

Derivatives: reunion-ism, n., reunion-ist, n., reunion-ist-ic, adj.

reunite, tr. and intr. v. — ML. reūnītus, pp. of reūnīre, fr. re- and L. ūnīre, 'to make one, join'. See unite.

Derivatives: reunit-able, adj., reunit-ion, n.

reus, n., masc., rea, fem., a defendant. — L. reus, resp. rea, 'defendant', rel. to rēs, 'thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance'. See real, adj., and cp. reatus.

revalescence, n., convalescence. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

revalescent, adj., convalescent. — L. revalēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of revalēscere, 'to grow well again, to recover', fr. re- and valēscere, 'to grow strong', inchoative of valēre, 'to be well, be strong'. See valiant and -escent and cp. vale, interi.

revanche, n., revenge. — F., fr. MF. revenche, revanche, back formation fr. revenchier, 'to revenge'. See revenge, v.

reveal, tr. v. — ME. revelen, fr. MF. reveler (F. révéler), fr. OF., fr. L. revēlāre, 'to uncover, disclose', lit. 'to draw back the veil', fr. re- and vēlum, 'a veil'. See veil and cp. revelation.

Derivatives: reveal, n., reveal-er, n., reveal-ment, n.

reveille, n., signal on a drum or a bugle at sunrise. — F. réveillez(-vous), 'wake up', imper. of (se) réveiller, 'to wake up', fr. MF. réveiller, 'to awake, rouse', fr. re- (see re-) and éveiller, fr. OF. esveillier, fr. VL. \*exvigilāre, fr. 1st ex- and L. vigilāre, 'to watch'. See vigil.

revel, intr. v., to feast in noisy manner. — ME. revelen, fr. OF. reveler, 'to rebel, revolt, make an uproar', fr. L. rebellāre, 'to wage war again, revolt'. See rebel.

Derivatives: revel(l)-er, n., revel-ment, n., revel-ry, n.

revel, n., a noisy feast. — ME., fr. OF. revel, 'rebellion, revolt', back formation fr. reveler. See revel, v.

revelation, n. — ME. revelacioun, fr. MF. revelation (F. révélation), fr. Eccles. L. revēlātiōnem, acc. of revēlātiō, 'an uncovering; revelation', fr. L. revēlātus, pp. of revēlāre. See reveal and -ation.

Derivatives: revelation-al, adj., revelation-er, n., revelation-ist, n.

revenant, n., 1) a person returning after a long absence; 2) a ghost. — F., prop. pres. part. of revenir, 'to come back', used as a noun, fr. L. revenire, fr. re- and venire, 'to come'. See venue, 'arrival', and -ant, and cp. revenue.

revenge, tr. and intr. v. — ME. revengen, fr. MF.

revengier, revenchier (F. revancher), fr. OF., fr. re- (see re-) and vengier, venchier, 'to take vengeance', fr. L. vindicāre, 'to lay claim to, avenge, punish'. See vindicate and cp. revanche. Cp. also vengeance, avenge.

Derivative: reveng-er, n.

revenge, n. — MF. revenge, back formation fr. revengier. See revenge, v.

Derivatives: revenge-ful, adj., revenge-ful-ly, adv., revenge-ful-ness, n.

revenue, n. — ME., fr. MF. revenue, prop. fem. of revenu (whence F. revenu, 'revenue'), pp. of revenir, 'to come back, return'. See revenant.

reverberant, adj., reverberating. — L. reverberans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of reverberare. See next word and -ant.

reverberate, tr. v., to throw back; to cause to reecho; intr. v., to re-echo. — L. reverberātus, pp. of reverberāre, 'to strike back, repel, cause to rebound', fr. re- and verberāre, 'to beat', fr. verbera (pl.) 'rods, lashes, strokes', which is rel. to L. verbēna, usually pl. verbēnae, 'leaves and branches of laurel'. See vervain and verbal suff.

Derivatives: reverberating, adj., reverberation (q.v.), reverberative, adj., reverberat-or, n., reverberat-ory, adj.

reverberation, n. — ME. reverberacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) réverbération, fr. Late L. reverberātiōnem, acc. of reverberātiō, fr. L. reverberātus, pp. of reverberāre. See prec. word and -ion.

revere, tr. v. — Either fr. F. révérer, or directly fr. L. reverēri, 'to stand in awe of respect, revere', fr. re- and verēri, 'to observe with awe, fear, revere', fr. I.-E. base \*wer-, 'to be or become aware of', whence also OE. wær, 'aware, cautious'. See ware, 'alert', and cp. verecund.

reverence, n. — ME., either fr. OF. reverence, or directly fr. L. reverentia, 'awe, respect', fr. reverens, gen. -entis. See reverent and -ce.

Derivative: reverence, tr. v.

reverend, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) révérend, fr. L. revererendus, 'to be revered, inspiring awe', gerundive of reverērī, 'to revere', see revere. For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

Derivative: reverend, n.

reverent, adj. — Late ME., fr. L. reverëns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of reverërī. See revere and -ent. Derivative: reverent-ly, adv.

reverential, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. reverentia. See reverence.

Derivative: reverential-ly, adv.

reverie, n., musing, daydreaming. — F. rêverie, 'musing, dreaming', fr. rêver, 'to muse, dream', fr. OF. resver, 'to rave'. See rave, 'to speak as in delirium', and -ery.

revers, n., part of a garment turned back; lapel.

F., fr. OF., fr. L. reversus, 'turned back'. See

reversal, n., act of reversing; state of being re-

versed. — See reverse, v., and -al, suff. forming

reverse, adj., turned backward; opposite. — ME. revers, fr. OF. revers, fr. L. reversus, pp. of revertere. See revert.

Derivative: reverse-ly, adv.

1341

reverse, n., the opposite of something. — ME. revers, fr. OF. revers. See reverse, adj.

reverse, tr. v., to turn in an opposite direction; intr. v., to move along in an opposite direction.

— ME. reversen, fr. MF. (= F.) reverser, fr. Late L. reversāre, 'to turn round', fr. re- and L. versāre, freq. of vertere (pp. versus), 'to turn'. See version.

Derivative: revers-er, n.

reversible, adj. — Formed fr. reverse, v., with suff. -ible.

Derivatives: reversibil-ity, n., reversible-ness, n., reversibl-y, adv.

reversion, n. — ME., fr. MF. reversion (F. réversion), fr. L. reversionem, acc. of reversio, 'a turning back', fr. reversus, pp. of revertere. See next word and -ion.

Derivatives: reversion-al, adj., reversion-al-ly, adv., reversion-ary, adj., reversion-er, n.

revert, intr. and tr. v. — ME. reverten, fr. MF. revertir, fr. OF., fr. VL. \*revertire, which corresponds to L. revertere, 'to turn back', fr. reand vertere (pp. versus), 'to turn'. See version and cp. reverse, adj. and v. Cp. also a rovescio. Derivatives: revert, n., revert-ed, revert-er, n., revert-ible, adj.

revest, tr. v., to vest again, reinvest; intr. v., to become vested again. — ME. revesten, fr. OF. revestir (F. revêtir), fr. Late L. revestire, 'to clothe again', fr. re- and L. vestire, 'to clothe'. See vest and cp. revet.

revet, tr. v., to face with a layer of stone, brick, etc. — F. revêtir. See prec. word.

Derivative: revet-ment, n.

review, n. — MF. reveue (F. revue), fem. of MF. reveu (F. revu), pp. of OF. and MF. reveoir (F. revoir), 'to see again', fr. L. revidêre, of s.m., fr. re- and vidêre, 'to see'. See vision and cp. revue, which is a doublet of review. Cp. also revise.

review, tr. and intr. v. — Partly fr. re- and view, partly fr. review, n.

Derivatives: review-able, adj., review-abil-ity, n., review-al, n., review-er, n.

revile, tr. v., to abuse; intr. v., to speak abusively.

— ME. revilen, fr. OF. reviler, 'to regard as vile', fr. re- (see re-) and viler, 'to treat as vile', fr. vil, 'vile, base, mean'. See vile.

Derivatives: revile-ment, n., revil-er, n., reviling, adj., revil-ing-ly, adv.

revise, tr. v. — MF. (= F.) réviser, fr. L. revisere, 'to come back again and see, revisit', freq. of revidère (pp. revisus), 'to see again', fr. re- and vidère (pp. visus), 'to see'. See vision and cp. review.

Derivatives: revis-able, adj., revise, n., reviser, n., revis-or, n., revis-ory, adj.

revision, n. — F. révision, fr. Late L. revisionem, acc. of revisio, 'a seeing again', fr. L. revisus, pp. of revidère. See revise and -ion.

revolution

Derivatives: revision-al, revision-ary, adjs., revision-ism. n., revision-ist. n.

revisit, tr. v., to visit again. — F. revisiter, fr. re-(see re-) and visiter, 'to visit'. See visit, v.

Derivatives: revisit-ant, adj. and n., revisit-ation, n.

revitalize, tr. v., to revive. — Formed fr. re- and vitalize.

Derivative: revitaliz-ation, n.

revive, intr. and tr. v. — ME. reviven, fr. MF. (= F.) revivre, fr. L. revivere, 'to live again', fr. re- and vivere. 'to live'. See vital.

Derivatives: reviv-able, adj., reviv-abil-ity, n., reviv-abl-y, adv., reviv-al, n., reviv-al-ism, n., reviv-al-ist, n., reviv-er, n.

revivification, n. — Late L. revīvificātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. revīvificātus, pp. of revīvificāre. See next word and -ation.

revivify, tr. v. — F. révivifier, fr. Late L. revivificāre, 'to restore to life', fr. re- and vivificāre. See vivify.

reviviscence, n., revival. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

reviviscent, adj., tending to revive. — L. revīvīscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of revīvīscere, 'to come to life again, revive', fr. re- and vīvīscere, 'to become alive', inchoative of vīvere, 'to live'. See vital and -escent.

revocable, adj. — F. révocable, fr. L. revocābilis, 'that may be revoked', fr. revocāre. See revoke and -able.

Derivatives: revocabil-ity, n., revocable-ness, n., revocabl-y, adv.

revocation, n. — ME. revocacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) révocation, fr. L. revocātiōnem, acc. of revocātiō, 'a calling back, recalling', fr. revocātus, pp. of revocāre. See revoke and -ation.

revocatory, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. revocātōrius, 'for calling back', fr. L. revocātus, pp. of revocāre. See revoke and adj. suff. -ory.

revoke, tr. and intr. v. — ME. revoken, fr. MF. revoquer, fr. L. revocāre, 'to call back, recall, revoke', fr. re- and vocāre, 'to call', which is rel. to vōx, gen. vōcis, 'voice, sound, tone, call'. See voice.

Derivatives: revoke, n., revok-er, n.

revolt, n. — MF. (= F.) révolte, back formation fr. révolter. See revolt, v.

revolt, intr. and tr. v. — MF. (= F.) révolter, fr. It. rivoltare, fr. VL. \*revolutāre, freq. of L. revolvere (pp. revolūtus), 'to roll back, revolve'. See revolve.

Derivatives: revolt-ed, adj., revolt-ing, adj., revolt-ing-ly, adv.

revolute, adj., rolled backward at the margins (bot. and zool.) — L. revolūtus, pp. of revolvere. See revolt. v.

revolution, n. — ME. revolucioun, fr. OF. revolucion (F. révolution), fr. Late L. revolutionem

Derivatives: revolution, tr. v., revolution-al, revolution-ary, adjs., revolution-ari-ly, adv., revolution-er, n., revolution-ism, n., revolution-ist, n., revolution-ize, tr. and intr. v., revolution-izer, n.

revolve, intr. and tr. v. — ME. revolven, fr. L. revolvere, 'to roll back, revolve', fr. re- and volvere, 'to turn, roll'. See volute and cp. revolute, revolution, revolver.

Derivatives: revolv-ing, adj., revolv-ing-ly, adv. revolver, n. — Formed fr. revolve with agential suff. -er; coined by the American Samuel Colt (1814-62), its inventor.

revue, n., a kind of musical show. — F., prop. fem. pp. of *revoir*, 'to see again', used as a noun. See review.

revulsion, n., disgust. — L. revulsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a tearing off', fr. revulsus, pp. of revellere, fr. reand vellere, 'to pluck, tear'. See vellicate and -ion and cp. convulse, evulsion, vulsellum.

revulsive, adj., pertaining to, or causing, revulsion. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. revulsus, pp. of revellere. See prec. word.

Derivatives: revulsive, n., revulsive-ly, adv.

reward, tr. v. — ME. rewarden, fr. ONF. rewarder, 'to regard; to reward', corresponding to OF. reguarder, regarder (F. regarder), 'to look at, regard', fr. re- (see re-) and ONF. warder, resp. OF. guarder, 'to watch over'. See ward, v., and cp. guard, regard.

Derivatives: reward-er, n., reward-ing, adj., reward-ing-ly, adv., reward-less, adj.

reward, n. — ME., fr. ONF. reward, back formation fr. rewarder. Cp. OF. reguard, regard (F. regard) and see reward, v.

reword, tr. v., to express in other words. — Formed fr. re- and word.

rewrite, v., to write again. — Formed fr. re- and write.

rex, n., king. — L.  $r\bar{e}x$ , gen.  $r\bar{e}gis$ , 'ruler, king', rel. to regere, 'to keep straight, guide, lead, rule',  $r\bar{e}gina$ , 'queen', and cogn. with OI.  $r\hat{a}j$ ,-  $r\hat{a}jan$ , 'king', OIr.  $r\bar{i}$ , gen.  $r\bar{i}g$ , 'king', fr. I.-E. base \*reg-, 'to stretch, straighten; straight, right; to lead, direct, rule, reign'. See regent, adj., and cp. raj, rajah, ranee, regal, regulus, royal, and the second element in viceroy.

Reynard, n., proper name of the fox in the epic Roman de Renart. — OF. renart, renard (F. renard), 'fox', fr. Renart, PN., fr. OHG. Reginhart (G. Reinhart), lit. 'skilful in counsel'. The first element in OHG. Reginhart is rel. to Goth. ragin, 'counsel', rahnjan, 'to count, reckon', OE. (ge)recenian, 'to explain', recen, ricen, 'ready, quick'; see reckon and cp. words there referred to. For the second element in OHG. Reginhart see hard. Cp. G. Reineke, 'Reynard'.

Reynold, masc. PN. — OF. Reinald, Rainault, Renaut (F. Renaut), fr. OHG. Reginald. Raginald

(G. Reinwald). The first element is rel. to Goth. ragin, 'counsel'; see prec. word. The second element is rel. to OE. (ge)weald, 'power, strength', wealdan, 'to rule', and cogn. with L. valēre, 'to be strong, be well'. See valiant and cp. Reginald. rezbanyite, n., a lead sulfobismuthite (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Rėzbánya, name of a village in Rumania (formerly Hungary), a Hungarian word lit. meaning 'copper mine'.

rhabdo-, before a vowel rhabd-, combining form meaning 'rod'. — Gk. ἡαβδο-, fr. ἡάβδος, 'rod, twig, stick', which is rel. to ἡάμνος, 'a pricky shrub; the buckthorn', ἡαπίς, 'rod', and cogn. with Lith. viřbas, 'twig, branch, scion, rod', L. verbera (pl.), 'rods, lashes, strokes', verbēna, usually pl. verbēnae, 'leaves and branches of laurel'. See vervain and cp. words there referred to.

rhabdomancy, n., divination by means of a rod.

— Gk. ἡαβδομαντεία, compounded of ἡάβδος, 'a rod', and μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See rhabdo- and -mancy.

rhachis, n. - See rachis.

rhachitis, n. — See rachitis.

Rhadamantine, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, Rhadamanthus; stern (said of a judge). — See next word and adj. suff. -ine.

Rhadamanthus, n., son of Zeus and Europe, one of the judges in the lower world (*Greek mythol.*)

— L. Rhadamanthus, fr. Gk. 'Ραδάμανθος, 'Ραδάμανθυς.

Rhaetia, n., name of an ancient Roman province situated between the Danube, the Rhine and the Po. — L., fr. Rhaeti (pl.), 'the Rhaetians'.

Derivatives: Rhaeti-an, adj. and n.

Rhaetic, adj., pertaining to, or designating, a group of strata of the European Triassic system (geol.) — L. Rhaeticus, 'Rhaetian', fr. Rhaetia. See prec. word.

Rhaeto-Romance, Rhaeto-Romanic, adj., pertaining to the language spoken by the Romance people in Southeastern Switzerland and in Tyrol. — So called fr. L. Rhaetia. See Rhaetia and Romance, resp. Romanic.

rhagades, n., cracks or fissures in the skin (med.)
— L., fr. Gk. ἡαγάδες, pl. of ἡαγάς, 'crack, fissure', from the stem of ἡηγνύναι, 'to break'. See regma.

Rhamnaceae, n. pl., the buckthorn family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Rhamnus with suff.-aceae. rhamnaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Rhamnus, n., a genus of plants, the buckthorn (bot.) — L. rhamnos, fr. Gk. ῥάμνος, 'a pricky shrub; the buckthorn', which stands for \*ῥά-βνος and is rel. to ῥάβδος, 'rod, twig, stick'. See rhabdo-.

Rhapis, n., a genus of fan palms (bot.) — Mod L., fr. Gk. ἡαπίς, 'rod, stick', which is rel. to ἡάμνος, 'a pricky shrub; the buckthorn'. See prec. word.

rhapontic, n., a species of rhubarb. — ModL. rha-

ponticum, fr. MedL. rha Ponticum, lit. 'Pontic rhubarb'. The first element stands for orig. rheum, 'rhubarb', fr. Gk. ἑῆον, fr. Pers. rēwend, of s.m.; the alteration of rheum into rha is due to a confusion with Rha, the ancient name of the river Volga. See Rheum, rhubarb. For the second element see Pontic.

rhapsode, n., a reciter of rhapsodies. — Gk. ραψωδός. See rhapsody.

rhapsodic, adj., pertaining to a rhapsody. — Gk. ἡαψωδικός, fr. ἡαψωδία. See next word and -ic. Derivatives: rhapsodic-al, adj., rhapsodic-al-ly, adv.

rhapsody, n. — F. rhapsodie, rapsodie, fr. L. rhapsodia, fr. Gk. ἡαψωδία, 'epic poem, recitation of epic poetry', fr. ἡαψωδός, 'rhapsodist', which is compounded of ἡάπτειν, 'to sew, weave; to compose songs', and ἀδή, 'song'. For the first element see vervain, for the second see ode and cp. comedy, tragedy.

Derivatives: rhapsod-ist, n., rhapsod-ize, tr. and intr. v.

rhatany, n., name of a Peruvian shrub. — Sp. ratana, fr. Quechua ratana.

Rhea, n., the mother of the gods in Greek mythology. — L. Rhea, fr. Gk. 'P $\pm \bar{\alpha}$ , a Titaness, mother of Zeus, which is of uncertain origin.

Rhea, n., a genus of birds, the South-American ostrich. — ModL., named after *Rhea*, the mother of the gods in Greek mythology. See prec. word

Rhenish, adj. — MHG. rinisch (G. Rheinisch), fr. Rin (G. Rhein), 'Rhine', fr. Gaul. Rēnos (whence L. Rhēnus), lit. 'that which flows', fr. I.-E. base \*rei-, 'to move, flow, run'. See rise and cp. rhenium, cisrhenane, transrhenane. For the ending see adj. suff. -ish.

Rhenish, n., Rhine wine. — Short for Rhenish wine.

rhenium, n., name of a very rare element (chem.)
ModL., coined by its discoverers, the German chemist Walter Karl Friedrich Noddack (1893-) and his wife Ida Tacke, fr. Rhēnus, the name of the Rhine (see Rhenish, adj.), and chem. suff. -ium.

rheo-, combining form meaning 'current of a stream, current'. — Gk. ῥεο-, fr. ῥέος, 'anything, flowing, stream', from the stem of ῥέειν, ῥεῖν, (for \*σρέΓειν), 'to flow, run' (whence also ῥόος, ῥοῦς, 'current', ῥεῦμα, 'that which flows, current, stream)', fr. I.-E. base \*sreu-, 'to flow', whence also—with inserted -t—OE. strēam, 'flowing, river'. See stream and cp. words there referred to.

rheostat, n., resistor (electr.) — Coined by the English physicist Sir Charles Wheatstone (1802-75) from Gk. ἑέος, 'anything flowing, stream', and στατός, 'placed, standing'. See rheo- and static and cp. aerostat and words there referred to.

Derivative: rheostat-ic, adj.

rhesus, n., an East Indian monkey. - ModL.,

coined by the French naturalist Jean-Baptiste Audebert (1759-1800).

rhetor, n., teacher of rhetoric; orator. — L., fr. Gk. ἡήτωρ (Aeol. \*Ϝρήτωρ), 'public speaker, orator; rhetor', rel. to ἡῆμα, 'word', lit. 'that which is spoken', ἡῆσις, 'speech', and to εἴρω (for \*Ϝέριω), '1 say, speak', εἴρων (for \*Ϝέριων), 'dissembler', lit. 'sayer' (i.e. one who speaks in order to hide his thoughts), εἰρωνεία, 'irony', and cogn. with OI. vratám, 'commandment, order', L. verbum, 'word', Goth. waúrd, OE. word, 'word'. See word and cp. irony. Cp. also verb.

rhetoric, n. — ME. rethorik, fr. OF. rhetorique (F. rhétorique), fr. L. rhētorica, rhētoricē, fr. Gk. ἡητορική (scil. τέχνη), 'art of rhetoric', fem. of ἡητορικός, 'fit for a public speaker or public speaking, oratorical; rhetorical', fr. ἡήτωρ, gen. ἡήτορος. See prec. word and -ic.

Derivatives: rhetoric-al, adj., rhetoric-al-ly, adv. rhetorician, n. — ME. rethoricien, fr. MF. (= F.) rhétoricien, fr. rhétorique. See prec. word and -ian.

rheum, n., discharge from the mucous membranes (archaic). — ME. reume, fr. OF. reume (F. rhume), 'a cold', fr. L. rheuma, fr. Gk. ὁεῦμα, 'that which flows; discharge, flux, rheum', from the stem of ῥέειν, ῥεῖν, 'to flow'. See rheo.

Derivatives: rheum-ic, adj., rheum-y, adj., rheum-i-ly, adv., rheum-i-ness, n.

Rheum, n., a genus of herbs (bot.) — L., 'rhubarb', fr. Gk. βῆον, fr. Pers. rēwend, of s.m. See rhubarb and cp. rhapontic.

rheumatic, adj. — ME. rewmatik, fr. MF. reumatique (F. rhumatique), fr. L. rheumaticus, 'troubled with rheum', fr. Gk. ἡευματικός, fr. ἡεῦμα, gen. ἡεύματος. See rheum and 1st -atic.

Derivatives: rheumatic, n., rheumatic-al, adj.

rheumatism, n. — L. rheumatismus, 'rheum, catarrh', fr. Gk. ἑευματισμός, fr. ἑευματίζεσθαι, 'to suffer from a flux', fr. ἑεῦμα, gen. ἑεύματος. See rheum and -ism.

rheumatoid, adj., resembling rheumatism. — Compounded of Gk. ῥεῦμα, gen. ῥεύματος (see rheum), and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Derivatives: rheumatoid-al, adj., rheumatoid-ally, adv.

Rhexia, n., a genus of plants, the deergrass, the meadow beauty (bot.) — L., a name used by Pliny.

rhigolene, n., a volatile petroleum product used as a local anesthetic. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ρ̄ῖγος, 'frost, cold', and L. oleum, 'oil'. The first element stands for \*σρῖγος and is cogn. with L. frīgus, 'cold'; see frigid. For the second element see olive, for the ending see suff. -ene.

rhin-, form of rhino- before a vowel.

rhinal, adj., pertaining to the nose. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. ῥτζ, gen. ῥτνός, 'nose'. See rhino-.

Rhinanthus, n., a genus of plants, the yellow rattle

1345 rial

(bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἑτς, gen. ἑτνός, 'nose, snout', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See rhing- and auther.

rhine, n., a large ditch in marshy land. — OE. rene, ryne, 'bed of a river', lit. 'a running'. See run, n.

rhinencephalon, n., the olfactory part of the brain (anat.) — Medical L., coined by the Swiss anatomist Rudolf Albert von Kölliker (1817-1905) fr. Gk. ἡτς, gen. ἡτνός, 'nose', and ἐγκέφαλος, 'brain'. See rhino- and encephalon.

rhinestone, n., a colorless imitation stone. — Loan translation of F. caillou de Rhin, lit. 'pebble of the Rhine'.

rhinitis, n., inflammation of the nose (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis, fr. Gk. ῥτς, gen. ῥτνός, 'nose'. See rhino-.

rhino (slang). — Short for rhinoceros.

rhino, n., money (slang). — Of uncertain origin. rhino-, before a vowel rhin-, combining form denoting the nose. — Gk. ρ̄τνο-, fr. ρ̄τς, gen. ρ̄τνός, 'nose', a word of uncertain origin. Cp. the second element in Antirrhinum, Catarrhina, Gymnorhina, platyrrhine.

rhinoceros, n. — L., fr. Gk. ῥτνόχερως, 'rhinoceros', lit. 'nose-horn', fr. ῥτς, gen. ῥτνός, 'nose', and κέρας, 'horn'. See rhino- and ceratorhinocerotic, adj., pertaining to a rhinoceros. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. ῥτνόχερως, gen. ῥτνοχέρωτος. See prec. word.

rhinology, n., that branch of medicine which treats of the nose and its diseases.—Compounded of rhino- and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \circ \tilde{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: rhinolog-ic-al, adj., rhinolog-ist, n. rhinoplasty, n., plastic surgery of the nose. — Compounded of rhino- and Gk. -πλαστί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. πλαστός, 'molded, formed'. See -plasty.

rhinoscope, n., an instrument for viewing the nose. — Compounded of rhino- and Gk. -σκόπτον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

Derivative: rhinoscop-ic, adj.

rhinoscopy, n., examination of the nose (med.) — Compounded of rhino- and Gk. -σκοπία, fr. σκοπείν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scopy.

rhizo-, before a vowel rhiz-, combining form meaning 'root', as in rhizogenic. — Gk. ρίζο-, ρίζο-, ρίζο-, fr. ρίζα, 'root', which stands for \*Fρέδια and is rel. to ράδαμνος (for \*Γράδαμνος), 'branch', and cogn. with L. rādix (for \*wrādīx), 'root'. See radix and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also risk.

Rhizobium, n., a genus of rod-shaped bacteria (bacteriol.) — ModL., formed fr. rhizo- and Gk. Bloc. 'life'. See bio-.

Rhizocephala, n., an order of parasitic cirripeds.

— ModL., compounded of rhizo- and Gk. κεφαλή, 'head'. See cephalic.

rhizocephalous, adj., pertaining to the order Rhizocephala. — See prec. word and -ous.

rhizogenic, adj., root-producing. — Compounded of rhizo- and -genic.

rhizoid, adj., resembling a root. — Formed fr. rhizo- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Derivative: rhizoid, n., filament.

rhizome, n., an underground rootlike stem (bot.) ModL. rhizōma, fr. Gk. ῥίζωμα, 'the mass of roots of a tree', fr. ῥιζοῦν, 'to take root', fr. ῥίζα, 'root'. See rhizo- and -oma.

rhizophagous, adj., feeding on roots. — Compounded of rhizo- and Gk. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See -phagous.

Rhizopoda, n. pl., a division of Protozoa (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'having rootlike feet', compounded of rhizo- and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See -pod.

rho, n., name of the 17th letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk.  $\dot{\rho}\tilde{\omega}$ , shortened fr.  $\dot{\rho}\tilde{\omega}c$ , fr. Heb.  $r\tilde{o}sh$ ,  $r\tilde{e}sh$ . See resh.

rhod-, form of rhodo- before a vowel.

Rhodian, adj., 1) pertaining to the island of Rhodes; 2) pertaining to the Knights of Rhodes.

— Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Rhodius, 'of Rhodes', fr. Rhodus, fr. Gk. 'Pόδος, 'Rhodes', one of the Dodecanese Islands, southwest of Turkey.

Derivative: Rhodian, n.

rhodium, n., name of a rare metallic element (chem.) — Mod L., coined by its discoverer, the English chemist and physicist William Hyde Wollaston (1766-1828) from Gk. βόδον, 'rose' (see rhodo-); so called by him from the rose-red color of its salts. For the ending see chem. suff.-ium.

Derivatives: rhod-ic, adj., rhod-ite, n. (mineral.), rhod-ous, adj.

rhodium, n., also rhodium wood, a scented wood.
— ModL. rhodium, short for rhodium lignum, lit.
'rose-wood'. See prec. word and 1st suff. -ium.
rhodo-, before a vowel rhod-, combining form meaning rose, as in rhododendron. — Gk. ροδο-, fr. ρόδον, 'rose', for \* Γρόδον, fr. Olran. \* wrda. See rose and cp. the second element in cynorrhodon.
Rhododendron, n., a genus of plants; (not cap.) any plant of this genus (bot.) — L., fr. Gk. ροδόδενδρον, lit. 'the rose-tree', fr. ρόδον, 'rose', and δένδρον, 'tree'. See rhodo- and dendro-

rhodolite, n., a rose-colored variety of garnet. —
 Lit. 'rosy stone', compounded of rhodo- and -lite.

rhodonite, n., a red manganese metasilicate MnSiO<sub>3</sub> (mineral.) — G. Rhodonit, formed fr. Gk. ρόδον, 'rose' (see rhodo-), with suff. -it, which goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite. Rhodora, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. rhodora, name of a plant; of Gallic origin. rhomb, n., rhombus. — MF. (= F.) rhombe, fr. L. rhombus, fr. Gk. ρόμβος, 'a spinning top, wheel, rhomb', which is rel. to ξέμβειν, 'to turn round, roll about', fr. I.-E. base \*wremb-, a nasalized form of base \*wer-b-, 'to turn, twist,

bend' (see vervain and cp. rhombus, rhumb); so called from its resemblance to a spinning top. Derivatives: rhomb-ic-rhomb-ic-al. adis.

rhombencephalon, n., part of the brain consisting of the cerebellum, pons and medulla (anat.) — Medical L., compounded of rhomb- and encephalon.

rhombo-, before a vowel rhomb-, combining form meaning 'a rhomb', as in *rhombohedron*. — Gk. δομβο-, δομβ-, fr. δόμβος. See rhomb.

rhombohedral, adj., forming a rhombohedron. — See next word and adj. suff. -al.

rhombohedron, n., a prism bounded by six equal rhombs. — Compounded of rhombo- and -hedron.

rhomboid, n., an oblique-angled parallelogram in which the adjacent sides are unequal; adj., 1) shaped like a rhomboid; 2) shaped somewhat like a rhombus. — MF. (= F.) rhomboīde, fr. L. rhomboidēs, fr. Gk. ῥομβοειδής, 'rhomboid', lit. 'resembling a rhomb', fr. ῥόμβος, 'rhomb', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See rhomb and -oid.

rhomboidal, adj., shaped somewhat like a rhomboid. — Formed fr. rhomboid, n., with adj. suff. -al.

rhombus, n., an oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram. — L. See rhomb.

rhoncial, also rhonchal, adj., pertaining to a rhonchus. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

rhonchus, n., a whistling sound heard on the auscultation of the chest. — L., 'a snoring', fr. Gk. ρόγχος, which is rel. to βόγχος, βέγχος, βέγχος, όξογχος, of s.m. βέγχειν, βέγχειν, 'to snore'; prob. of imitative origin.

rhotacism, n., mispronunciation of the letter r. — ModL. rhōtacismus, fr. Gk. ἡωτακισμός, fr. ἡωτακίζειν. See next word and -ism.

rhotacize, intr. v., to mispronounce the letter r. -Gk, ὁωταχίζειν, 'to use the letter r excessively', fr.  $\delta \tilde{\omega}$ , name of the letter r. See rho and -ize. rhubarb, n., a garden plant with large leaves and edible leaf stalks. - ME. rubarbe, fr. MF. reubarbe, rubarbe (F. rhubarbe), fr. ML. rheubarbarum. The first element in ML. rheubarbarum derives fr. L. rheum, fr. Gk. ρηον, ultimately fr. Pers. rewend, 'rhubarb' (whence also Russ. revén). Cp. the ML, form rhabarbarum, which comes fr. Gk. ῥα βάρβαρον, lit. 'foreign rhubarb'; έα, 'rhubarb', is a blend of έησν, 'rhubarb', with 'Pa, the Scythian name of the Volga; see roric. The second word in έα βάρβαρον refers to the foreign origin of the plant. It. rabarbaro (whence G. Rhabarber) derives fr. Gk. ρά βάρβαρον. Cp. rhapontic, rheum.

rhumb, n., any of the 32 points of the mariner's compass. — Sp. rumbo, fr. L. rhombus. See rhomb and cp. F. rumb.

rhumba, n. — A var. spelling of rumba.

Rhus, n., a genus of plants, the sumac (bot.) — L., fr. Gk. ῥοῦς, 'sumac'.

rhyme, n. - ME. rime, ryme, fr. OF. rime,

'rhyme', a word of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. and OE. rim, 'number'; for the cognates of these Teut. words see arithmetic and rite. The spelling of E. rhyme (for rime) is due to a confusion with Gk.  $\dot{\rho}$ υθμός, 'rhythm', with which it has nothing in common. Cp. rime, 'rhyme'. Cp. also the second element in bouts-rimés, monorhyme, and the second word in ottava rima.

rhyme, tr. and intr. v. — ME. rimen, rymen, fr. OF. rimer, 'to rhyme', fr. rime, 'rhyme'. See rhyme, n.

Derivatives: rhym-ed, adj., rhyme-less, adj., rhym-er, n., rhym-ery, n., rhyme-ster, n., rhym-ic, adj., rhym-ing, adj., rhym-ist, n.

rhyncho-, before a vowel rhynch-, combining form meaning 'snout'. — Gk. ἑυγχο-, ἑυγχ-, fr. ἑύγχος, 'snout, beak', which, together with ἑύζειν (prob. for \*ἑύγιειν), 'to growl, snarl', is of imitative origin. Cp. Arm. ingun-k', inostrils, nose', which is also of imitative origin. Cp. also Rhynchosia and the second element in ornithorhynchus.

Rhynchosia, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. βύγχος, 'snout, beak' (see rhyncho- and 1st -ia). The genus was so called in allusion to the beaklike shape of the keel.

rhyolite, n., a volcanic rock containing quartz (petrogr.) — G. Rhyolith, compounded of Gk. ρυο- (for ρύαξ, 'stream of lava', from the stem of ρεῖν, 'to flow') and λίθος, 'stone'. See rheoand -lite.

rhyparographer, n., a painter of sordid subjects.

— Formed fr. Gk. ἡυπαρογράφος (see next word) with agential suff. -er.

rhyparography, n., the painting of mean or sordid subjects. — Formed with suff. -y (fr. Gk. -ία) fr. Gk. ἡυπαρογράφος, 'painting sordid subjects', fr. ἡυπαρός, 'dirty, filthy', and -γράφος, 'writing, painting', fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. The first element derives fr. ἡὑπος, 'dirt, filth', which is of uncertain origin; cp. rupia. For the second element see -graph.

Derivative: rhyparograph-ic, adj.

rhythm, n. — MF. rhythme (F. rhytme), fr. L. rhythmus, fr. Gk. ἡυθμός, 'measured motion, time, proportion, symmetry, rhythm', formed from the stem of ἡεῖν 'to flow', with suff. -θμός, a var. of -σμός (cp. -ism). See rheo- and cp. next word.

Derivatives: rhythm-ize, tr. and intr. v., rhythm-iz-able, adj., rhythm-iz-ation, n., rhythm-less, adj. rhythmic, adj. — Late L. rhythmicus, fr. Gk. ἡυθμικός, fr. ἡυθμός. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: rhythmic-al, adj., rhythmic-al-ly, adv., rhythmic-ize, tr. v.

ria, n., creek; inlet. — Sp. ria, 'mouth of a river', rel. to rio, 'river'. See rio.

rial, n. — A var. of riyal.

rial, n., the monetary unit of Iran. — Pers., fr. Arab. riyál. See riyal.

rialto, n., exchange, market. — It. Rialto, name of a quarter of Venice where the exchange was situated. The name is a contraction of Rivoalto, former name of the island on which Venice was built, fr. L. rīvus altus, 'deep river'. For the first word see rio, for the second see alt.

riant, adj., smiling. — MF. (= F.), pres. part. of rire, 'to laugh', fr. L. rīdēre. See risible and -ant. Derivative: riant-ly, adv.

riata, n. - See reata.

rib, n. — ME. ribbe, fr. OE. ribb, rel. to OS. ribb, ribbi, ON. rif, Dan. ribbe, Swed. rev, OFris. ribb, rebb, MDu. ribbe, Du. ribbe, rip, OHG. ribba, rippi, MHG. ribbe, riebe, rippe, G. Rippe, and to the second element in OHG. hirni-reba, 'skull', lit. 'brain cover', fr. I.-E. base \*rebh-, 'to root, cover'. The ribs are so called because they "roof" the cavity of the chest. From the same base derive OSlav. rebro (for \*rebhro), 'rib', Gk. ἐρέφειν, ἐρέπτειν, 'to roof', ὄροφος, 'reeds used for thatching houses, roof', L. orbis, 'round surface, orbit, orb'. Cp. orb, reef, 'ridge of sand', rep, 'thick fabric of silk'.

Derivatives: rib, tr. v., ribb-ed, adj., ribb-ing, n. ribald, n., an irreverent person; adj., irreverent (esp. in language). — ME. ribald, ribaud, 'worthless creature', fr. OF. ribauld, ribaud (F. ribaud), 'ribald', fr. riber, 'to be wanton', which is borrowed fr. OHG. riban, 'to be wanton', lit. 'to rub'. See euripus.

Derivatives: ribald, adj., ribaldry (q.v.)

ribaldry, n., a ribald language. — ME. ribaldrie, ribaudrie, fr. OF. ribaulderie, fr. ribauld. See prec. word and -ry.

**riband,** n., a ribbon (archaic). — Older spelling of **ribbon,** with excrescent -d.

Derivative: riband-ed, adj. (cp. ribboned).

ribband, n. (naut.) — Compounded of rib and band, n.

Derivative: ribband, tr. v.

ribbon, also riband, n. — ME. riban(d), fr. OF. riban, var. of ruban (F. ruban), fr. MDu. ringhband, 'necklace'. The first element of this compound is rel. to E. ring, n., the second to E. band, 'a tie'.

Derivatives: ribbon-ed, adj., ribbon-y, adj.

Ribes, n., a genus of shrubs, the currant. — ML., fr. Arab. rībās, 'sorrel', fr. Pers. rēvās.

riboflavin, n., a factor of the vitamin B complex  $C_{12}H_{20}O_4N_4$ . — Coined fr. ribose and flavin.

ribose, n., a pentose sugar. — Formed with subst. suff. -ose fr. G. Ribon(säure), a tetrahydroxy acid, whose first element is an alteration of E. arabinose, fr. L. Arabicus, 'Arabic, Arabian'; see Arabic (Säure, the second element in Ribonsäure, means 'acid'.)

Ribston, n., a kind of sweet apple. — Short for *Ribston pippin*; so called after *Ribston Hall* in Yorkshire.

Ricardian, adj., pertaining to the economic theories of David *Ricardo* (1772-1823). — For the ending see suff. -ian.

Derivative: Ricardian, n., adherent of the theories of David Ricardo.

rice, n. — ME. rys, ris, fr. OF. ris (F. riz), fr. It. riso, fr. VL. \*oryzum, fr. L. oryza, fr. Gk. δρυζα, fr. OPers. brīzi, fr. Afghan vrižē, ult. fr. OI. vrihiḥ, 'rice'. Cp. Oryza, risotto and the second element in bahuvrihi.

Derivative: rice-y, adj.

rich, adi. - ME. riche, a blend of OE. rice. 'nowerful, strong, noble, rich', and OF. (= F.) riche, riche, 'rich'; this latter is borrowed fr. Frankish \*riki. 'powerful'. OE. rice and Frankish \*rīki are rel. to OS. rīki, ON. rīkr, OHG. rīhhi, 'ruler: powerful. rich', Swed. rik, Dan. rig, 'rich', OFris, rike, Du. rijk, MHG, rich, riche, 'powerful, rich', G. reich, 'rich', Goth, reiks, 'ruler; nowerful, rich'. These words derive fr. Teut. \*rīk-, 'ruler', which is borrowed fr. Celtic \*rīg-(cp. Olr. ri. gen. rig), 'king', a cognate of OI. rái-, ráian-, L. rex, gen, regis, 'king'. Accordingly OE. rice, etc., orig. meant 'kingly, royal' [cp. L. rēgius (see Regius)]. From this sense developed that of 'powerful', and finally that of 'rich'. See regent, adj., and rex and cp. Reich, the first element in Richard, Reichstag, Rigsdag, Riksdag, rix-dollar, and the second element in Alaric, Aubrey, bishopric, Emery, Eric, Frederic, Frederica, Geoffrey, Harriet, Henry, Roderick, Theodoric, Ulrica.

Derivatives: riches (q.v.), rich-ling, n., rich-ly, adv., rich-ness, n.

Richard, masc. PN. - ME. Rycharde, fr. OF. (= F.) Richard, fr. OHG. Ricohard, which is compounded of Teut.\*rīk-, 'ruler', and \*harðu, 'hard'. See rich and hard and cp. dick, dickens, hick. richellite, n., a hydrous iron fluophosphate (mineral.) - Named after Richelle, near Visé, in Belgium. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. riches, n. pl. — Orig. the word was a sing: ME. richesse, fr. OF, richece (F. richesse), fr. riche, 'rich'. See rich. For the F. suff. -esse see 2nd suff. -ess. For a similar exceptional development of F. -esse into E. -es (inst. of into -ess) cp. laches. richterite, n., a variety of amphibole (mineral.) — -G. Richterit, named after the German mineralogist Theodor Richter. The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης. See subst. suff. -ite.

Ricinus, n., a genus of plants (family Euphorbiaceae). — L., 'the castor-oil plant', which is of uncertain origin.

rick, n., pile, stack. — ME. reke, fr. OE. hrēac, rel. to ON. hraukr, Du. rook, 'heap', and possibly to ON. hryggr, OE. hrycg, 'back, ridge'. See ridge and cp. ruck, 'crowd, herd'.

Derivatives: rick, tr. v., to heap up in ricks, rick-er, n.

rick, tr. v., to sprain; n., a sprain. — A var. spelling of wrick.

rickardite, n., a copper telluride (mineral.) — Named after the American mining engineer Thomas Arthur Rickard (1864-1953). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

rickets, n. — Fr. rachitis; influenced in form by rick or wrick, 'to twist, sprain'.

rickety, adj. — Prob. fr. prec. word with adj. suff.

Derivative: ricketi-ness, n.

1347

Rickettsia, n., a genus of bacilluslike parasites (bacteriol.) — ModL., named by da Rocha Lima in honor of the American pathologist Howard Taylor Ricketts (1871-1910). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

rickle, n., a small heap or pile. — Formed fr. rick, 'pile', with dimin. suff. -le.

Derivative: rickle, tr. v.

rickrack, n., serpentine braid of silk, cotton or wool. — Antiphonic reduplication of rack, 'to stretch'.

ricksha(w), n. — Abbreviation of jinricksha (q.v.) ricochet, n., the rebounding of an object. — F., of uncertain origin.

Derivative: ricochet, intr. v.

rictal, adj., pertaining to a rictus. — See next word and adj. suff. -al.

rictus, n., opening of the mouth, gape. — L. rictus, pp. of ringī, 'to open wide the mouth'. See ringent.

rid, tr. v. — ME. ruden, ryden, fr. ON. ryδja, 'to clear, empty, rid', which is rel. to OHG., MHG. riuten, G. reuten, 'to clear land', OHG. riuti, 'cleared land', and to OFris. rothia, MLG. roden, MHG. roten, G. roden, 'to clear', and prob. cogn. with Avestic rao(i)δya, 'to cultivate'; prob. fr. I.-E. \*reudh-, 'to clear land', enlargement of base \*reu-, 'to dig up', whence also L. ruere, 'to dig up'. (L ruere in this sense is not rel. to ruere, 'to fall down' (see ruin).

Derivative: ridd-ance, n.

ridable, adj. — Formed fr. ride with suff. -able. Derivatives: ridable-ness, n., ridabl-y, adv.

riddel, also ridel, n., a church curtain. — ME. ridel, riddel, fr. OF. ridel (F. rideau), 'curtain', fr. rider, 'to wrinkle', a loan word fr. OHG. ridan, 'to turn, twist'. For sense development cp. OHG reid. 'crisp, frizzy'.

ridden, pp. of ride. — ME. riden, fr. OE. (ge)riden, pp. of ridan. See ride.

riddle, n., enigma, puzzle. — ME. redels, rideles, fr. OE. rædels, rædelse, formed with the subst. suff. -els fr. OE. rædan, 'to advise, counsel, deliberate, guess, interpret, read'. The s in ME. redels was mistaken for the suff. of the plural and accordingly dropped. Cp. OS. rādisli, MDu. raedsel, Du. raadsel, MHG. rātsel, G. Rätsel, 'riddle', and see read.

Derivatives: riddle, tr. and intr. v., ridd-ler, n., riddl-ing, adj., riddl-ing-ly, adv.

riddle, n., sieve. — ME. riddel, ridel, fr. OE. hriddel, formed with dissimilation fr. earlier hridder, 'a coarse sieve', which is rel. to OS. hrida, OHG. ritera, MHG. riter, G. Reiter, fr. Teut. base \*hri-, 'to sift', whence also ON. hreinn, OHG. hreini, Goth. hrains, 'clean, pure'. The corresponding I.-E. base is \*(s)q(e)rê(i)-,

whence L. crībrum, 'sieve, riddle', OIr. crīathar, OW. cruitr, OCo. croider, MBret. croezr, 'sieve', Gk. κρίνειν, 'to separate, distinguish, decide', L. cernere, 'to distinguish', certus, 'certain'. See certain and co. cribriform.

riddle, tr. and intr. v., to sift. — ME. riddlen, ridlen, fr. riddel, ridel. See riddle, 'sieve'.

Derivatives: riddl-er, n., riddl-ing, adj., riddl-ings, n. pl.

ride, intr. and tr. v. — ME. riden, fr. OE. ridan, rel. to OS. ridan, ON. riða, OFris. rida, MDu. riden, Du. rijden, OHG. ritan, MHG. riten, G. reiten. The original meaning of these words was 'to move, go, travel'. They are cognate with Gaul.-L. raeda, 'a travelling carriage', OIr. riadaim, 'I ride, travel', riad, 'a riding, traveling'. Cp. ready, road. Cp. also the second element in palfrey.

Derivatives: ride, n., ridable (q.v.), rider (q.v.), rid-ing. n.

rider, n. — ME., fr. OE. rīdere, fr. rīdan, 'to ride'. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

ridge, n. — ME. rigge, 'back, ridge', fr. OE. hrycg, rel. to ON. hryggr, Dan. ryg, Swed. rygg, OFris. hregg, OS. hruggi, Du. rug, OHG. hrukki, later rucki, MHG. rucke, rücke, G. Rücken, 'the back', possibly also to ON. hraukr, OE. hrēac, 'heap' (see rick, 'pile'); perh. cogn. with L. crux, 'cross'. See cross and cp. rick, ruck, 'a crowd', and the first element in rucksack. Cp. also rung. Derivatives: ridge, n., ridg-ing, n., ridg-ing-ly, adv., ridg-y, adi.

ridicule, n. — F., adj. and n., fr. L. rīdiculus, 'that which excites laughter, ridiculous', rīdiculum, 'jest', prop. neut. adj. used as a noun, fr. rīdēre, 'to laugh'. See risible.

Derivatives: ridicule, tr. v., ridicul-er, n., ridiculous (q.v.)

ridiculous, adj. — Fr. L. ridiculōsus, 'laughable', fr. ridiculus. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: ridiculous-ly, adv., ridiculous-ness, n.

riding, n., the act of one who rides. — Formed fr. ride, with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns. riding, n., one of the three administrative districts of Yorkshire. — ME. (th)riding, fr. OE. -priðing, 'a third part', fr. ON. priðjungr, 'a third part', fr. priði, 'third'. See third and 3rd -ing. The initial b (in OE. -priðing) was absorbed by the final ð in the word norð frequently preceding it, thus North thriding became North riding.

ridotto, n., entertainment. — It., orig. 'a withdrawing-room', prop. pp. of ridurre, 'to lead back', in the reflexive sense 'to withdraw, retreat', fr. L. redūcere. See reduce and cp. redoubt, n., and réduit.

riebeckite, n., a mineral of the amphibole group.

— G. Riebeckit, named after the German mineralogist Emil Riebeck. The ending -it goes back to Gk. - ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

riever, n. — See reaver.

rifacimento, n., recasting of a literary or musical

1348

work. — It., lit. 'remaking', fr. rifac-, pres. stem of rifare, 'to remake', fr. VL. \*refacere (corresponding to L. reficere), fr. re- and facere, 'to make, do'. See fact and -ment and cp. refection. rife, adj., prevalent, abundant. — ME. rif, rive, fr. OE. ryfe, 'abundant, frequent', rel. to ON. rifr, MDu. riff, MLG. rive, 'abundant, generous'.

Derivatives: rife-ly, adv., rife-ness, n.

riffle, n., 1) a shoal; 2) a way of shuffling cards. — Rel. to ripple.

Derivative: riffle, tr. and intr. v.

rife

riffle, n., a groove. — Cp. G. riefeln, 'to groove', and see rifle, 'to make grooves in'.

riffler, n., a small file with curved ends. — F. rifloir, formed fr. rifler, 'to file', with suff. -oir (fr. L. -orium). See 2nd rifle and subst. suff. -ory.

riffraff, n., rabble. — ME. riff and raff, fr. OF. rifet raf, rifle et rafle, 'one and all', later used in the sense of 'rabble'. See rifle, 'to plunder', and raffle, 'lottery'.

rifle, tr. v., to plunder. — ME. riflen, fr. OF. rifler, 'to ransack, plunder; to plane (whence F. rifler, 'to plane, file, scrape'), fr. OHG. riffliön, 'to tear by rubbing', which is rel. to ON. rifa, 'to tear, break'. See rive and cp. rifle, 'to make grooves in'. Cp. also the first element in riffraff. rifle, tr. v., to make grooves in (a gun barrel) — F. rifler, 'to plane, file, scrape'. See prec. word. Derivatives: rifle, n. (q.v.), rifl-ed, adj., rifl-er, n., rifl-ery, n., rifl-ing, n.

rifle, n., a portable firearm. — Fr. prec. word in the sense of rifled (i.e. grooved) musket.

rift, n., an opening; a cleft. — ME., of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. and Norw. rift, 'a breach', ON. ript, 'the breach of a contract', ripa, 'to break a contract', and see rive.

Derivatives: rift, tr. v., to split, rift-er, n., rift-less, adj., rift-y, adj.

rig, tr. v., to fit (a ship, mast, etc.) with sails. — ME. riggen, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. rigga, 'to wrap round', Swed. and Norw. rigga, 'to rig'.

Derivatives: rig, n. (q.v.), rigg-er, n., rigg-ing, n. rig, n., the distinctive arrangement of the sails, masts, etc., on a ship. — Cp. Swed. and Norw. rigg and see prec. word.

rig, tr. v., to manipulate fraudulently; n., a fraudulent scheme; trick. — Of uncertain etymology. Cp. the second element in thimblerig.

Riga balsam, balsam obtained from the Swiss pine. — Named after Riga, capital of Latvia.

rigadoon, n., a dance. — F. rigaudon, rigodon; according to J. J. Rousseau in Dictionnaire de musique named after Rigaud, the inventor of this dance. According to Mistral, Rigaud was a renowned dancing master at Marseilles.

Rigel, n., a star in the left foot of the constellation Orion. — Arab. rijl, 'foot'. See Regulus, name of a star.

rigescence, n. — Formed from next word with

rigescent, adj., becoming stiff. — L. rigēscēns,

gen. -entis, pres. part. of rigēscere, 'to become stiff', inchoative formed fr. rigēre, 'to be stiff'. See rigid and -escent.

right, adj. — ME. riht, right, fr. OE. riht, 'right, straight, erect', rel. to OS., OHG., MHG. reht, G. recht, ON. rēttr, Goth. raihts, and cogn. with Gk. ὀρεκτός, 'stretched out, upright' (prop. verbal adj. of ὀρέγειν, 'to reach, stretch out, extend'), L. rēctus, 'straight, right' (prop. pp. of regere, 'to keep straight, lead, conduct, direct'), OIr. recht, 'law', W. rhaith, Bret. reiz, 'just, righteous, wise', fr. I.-E. base \*reĝ-, 'to stretch, straighten; straight, right; to lead, direct, rule'. See regent, adj., and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: right, n., right-ly, adv., right-ness, n. right, n. — ME. riht, right, fr. OE. riht. See right, adj.

Derivatives: right-ful, adj., right-ful-ly, adv., right-ful-ness, n., right-less, adj., right-less-ness, n.

right, tr. and intr. v. — ME. rihten, righten, fr. OE. rihtan, fr. riht, adj. — Cp. OS. rihtian, ON. rētta, 'to straighten, make right', OHG., MHG. rihten, G. richten, of s.m., Goth. garaihtjan, 'to guide', and see right, adj.

Derivative: right-able, adj.

right, adv. — ME. riht, right, fr. OE. rihte, fr. riht. See right, adj.

righteous, adj. — Fr. earlier rightwise, fr. ME. rightwise, fr. OE. rihtwis, fr. riht, 'right', and wis, 'wise, learned' (see right, adj., and wise, adj.); refashioned with suff. -ous on analogy of duteous, piteous, etc.

Derivatives: righteous-ly, adv., righteous-ness, n. rightward, adj. — Compounded of right and -ward, adj. suff.

rightward, rightwards, adv. — Compounded of right and adv. suff. -ward, resp. -wards.

rigid, adj., stiff; strict. — L. rigidus, 'hard, stiff, rough, severe', fr. rigēre, 'to be stiff', which is rel. to rigor, 'stiffness', and cogn. with Gk. ῥτγος (for \*σρίγος), 'frost, cold'. See frigid and cp. rigescent, rigor and the first element in rhigolene.

Derivatives: rigidity (q.v.), rigid-ly, adv., rigidness, n.

rigidity, n. — L. rigiditās, 'stiffness', fr. rigidus. See prec. word and -ity.

rigmarole, n., confused, incoherent talk. — Earlier ragman-roll, 'document with a long list of names'. See ragman.

rigol, n., ring; gutter, groove. — F. rigole, 'small ditch, channel, gutter', fr. OF. regol, the blend of MDu. regel, 'row, straight line', and richel, 'gutter', which are both borrowed fr. L. rēgula, 'a straight piece of wood, rule'. See rule.

rigolet, n., a small stream. — Amer. F., dimin. of F. rigole. See prec. word and -et.

rigor, rigour, n., stiffness; strictness. — ME. rigour, fr. MF. (= F.) rigueur, fr. L. rigōrem, acc. of rigor, 'stiffness, hardness', which is rel. to rigēre, 'to be stiff'. See rigid and -or, -our.

Derivatives: rigo(u)r-ism, n., rigo(u)r-ist, n., rigo(u)r-ist-ic, adi., rigorous (q.v.)

rigorous, adj. — ME., fr. ML. rigōrōsus, fr. L. rigor. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: rigorous-ly, adv., rigorous-ness, n. Rigsdag, n., the Danish Parliament. — Dan., lit. 'day of the kingdom', fr. rige, 'kingdom', and dag, 'day'. For the first element see Reich, for the second see day (q.v.) Cp. Reichstag, Riksdag. Rig-Veda, n., the oldest collection of hymns in Vedic literature. — OI. kgvédah, compounded of tk, 'praise, hymn', and vēdah, 'knowledge, sacred book'. The first element is rel. to OI. tkváh, 'praising', árcati, 'shines, greets, praises', and cogn. with Hitt. arkuwar, 'prayer,' Toch. AB yärk-, 'to honor'. For the second element see Veda.

Riksdag, n., the Swedish Parliament. — Swed., lit. 'day of the kingdom', fr. rike, 'kingdom', and dag, 'day'. For the first element see Reich, for the second see day. Cp. Reichstag, Rigsdag. rile. tr. v., to make muddy. — A var. of roll.

rilievo, n., relief. — It., fr. L. relevāre, 'to raise'. See relief, 'raised work', and relieve and cp. basso-rilievo, cavo-relievo.

rill, n., a small brook, rivulet. — LG. rille or Du. ril, 'a small brook or channel', rel. to Fris. rill, 'narrow passage', fr. Teut. \*riðele, a diminutive. Cp. OE. rið, 'stream, rivulet', MLG. rīde, 'watercourse', which derive fr. I.-E. base \*rei-, 'to move, flow, run', whence also L. rīvus (for \*rei-wos), 'brook, stream'. See rival. G. Rille, Dan. rille, 'furrow', derive fr. LG. rille.

Derivatives: rill, intr. v., to flow as a rill, rill-et, n., a small rill.

rillettes, rilletts, n. pl., potted meat. — F. rillettes, rel. to rillons, 'greaves of pork', fr. rille, 'piece of pork', a dialectal var. of OF. reille, 'small plank, lath', itself a popular collateral form of règle, 'rule, plank'. See rule and dimin. suff. -ette.

rim, n., edge, border. — ME. rime, rim, fr. OE. rima, 'border, bank, coast', rel. to ON. rime, rimi, 'a raised strip of land, ridge', and to rand. Derivatives: rim, tr. v., rim-less, adj., rimm-ed, adj., rimm-er, n.

rim, n., peritoneum (obsol.) — ME. reme, rim, fr. OE. rēoma, 'membrane, ligament', rel. to MLG. rēme, OS., OHG. riomo, MHG. rieme, G. Riemen. 'strap'.

rima, n., cleft, fissure (biol.) — L. rīma, 'crack, cleft, fissure', prob. standing for \*rei-mā or \*rī-mā, and cogn. with Lett. riewa, 'slit, slash', Lith. rieva, 'cleft, rock', raive, 'a strip', prob. also with OE. rāw, rāw, 'row'. See row, 'line', and cp. rimose.

Derivatives: rim-al, adj., rimose (q.v.), rim-ous, adj.

rime, n. — See rhyme, n.

rime, v. — See rhyme, v.

rime, n., hoarfrost. — ME. rim, fr. OE. hrim, 'hoarfrost', rel. to ON. hrim, Du. rijm and to OS. hripo, MDu. ripe, Du. rijp, OHG. hriffo,

later rifo, MHG. rife, G. Reif, and prob. cogn. with Lett. krèims, 'cream', kriet, 'to skim the cream off'. F. frimas, 'hoarfrost', is a Teut. loan word; cp. Frimaire.

Derivative: rim-v. adi.

rimose or rimous, adj., full of fissures. — L. rīmō-sus, fr. rīma. See rima and adj. suff. -ose, resp. -ous.

Derivatives: rimose-ly, adv., rimos-ity, n.

rimple, n., wrinkle. — Prob. fr. MLG.-MDu. (= Du.) rimpel, 'wrinkle', which is rel. to MHG. rimpfen, 'to wrinkle', OE. gehrumpen (pp.), 'wrinkled'. See rumple.

Derivative: rimple, tr. and intr. v.

rimula, n., a small fissure (anat.) — Medical L. rīmula, dimin, of L. rīma. See rima and -ule.

rind, n., 1) the bark of a tree; 2) the peel of a fruit; 3) the crust of bread. — ME. rinde, fr. OE. rind, rinde, 'bark, crust', rel. to OS. rinda, MLG. rinde, MDu. rinde, rende, OHG. rinda, rinta, MHG. rinde, rinte, G. Rinde, and to OE. rendan. 'to rend'. See rend. 'to tear'.

Derivative: rind, tr. v., to remove the rind.

rinderpest, n., cattle plague (veter.) — G., fr. Rinder, pl. of Rind (fr. MHG. rint, fr. OHG. hrind, rind), 'ox', and Pest, 'pestilence'. For the first element see rother, runt and cp. reindeer, for the second see pest.

rinforzando, adj., strengthening, reinforcing (musical direction). — It., fr. rinforzare, 'to strengthen, reinforce', fr. re- and inforzare, fr. in- (fr. L. in; see in-, 'in') and forza, 'force', fr. VL. fortia, prop. neut. pl. of L. fortis, 'strong', but mistaken for a fem. sing. noun. See fort and cp. force, n. Cp. also sforzando.

ring, n., circle. — ME. ring, fr. OE. hring, rel. to ON. hringr, OS., OFris. hring, Dan., Swed., Du. ring, OHG. hring, later ring, MHG. rinc, ringes, G. Ring, and cogn. with OSlav. krogŭ, 'circle', kroglŭ, 'round', and with Umbr. cringatro, 'shoulder band'. Cp. ranch, rang, rank, 'a row', rink, rung. Cp. also harangue and the first element in ribbon.

Derivatives: ring, tr. and intr. v., to encircle, ring-ed, adj., ring-er, n., ring-ing, n., ring-less, adj., ring-let, n., ring-let-ed, ring-let-y, adjs.

ring, intr. v., to sound; tr. v., to cause to sound.
ME. ringen, fr. OE. hringan, rel. to ON. hringja, Swed. ringa, MDu., Du. ringen; of imitative origin.

Derivatives: ring, n., a sound produced by metal, ring-er, n., ring-ing, n.

ringent, adj., opened wide. — L. ringēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of ringī, 'to open wide the mouth', which prob. stands for \*rengī and is cogn. with OSlav. regnatī, 'to open, gape, yawn', ragī, 'disgrace, scorn, disdain'. Cp. rictus. For the ending see suff. -ent.

rink, n., a part of a bowling green, curling pond, etc. — Prob. fr. OF. renc, 'row, rank', whence F. rang and E. rank; ult. connected with ring, 'circle'

rinkite 1350 f

Derivatives: rink, intr. v., rink-er, n.

rinkite, n., a silicate of cerium, etc. (mineral.) — Named after the Dane Hinrich J. Rink, inspector in Greenland. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

rinneite, n., a chloride of iron, potassium and sodium (mineral.) — G. Rinneit, named after the German mineralogist Professor Fritz Rinne. The ending -it goes back to Gk. - έτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

rinse, tr. v. — ME. rincen, fr. OF. reincier, raincier (F. rincer), prob. dissimilated fr. recincier, fr. VL. \*recentiāre, 'to make fresh, to wash, cleanse with water', fr. Late L. recentāre, 'to make fresh', fr. L. recēns, gen. recentis, 'new, fresh'. See recent.

Derivatives: rinse, n., rins-ings, n. pl.

rio, n., a river. — Sp. rio, fr. L. rīvus, 'brook, stream', for \*rei-wos, lit. 'that which flows', fr. I.-E. base \*rei-, 'to flow'. See rival and cp. ria and the first element in rialto.

riot, n. — ME. riote, riot, fr. OF. riote (F. riotte), fr. rioter, rihoter, 'to make a disturbance', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: riot, v. (q.v.), riot-ist, n., riot-ist-ic, adj., riot-ous, adj., riot-ous-ly, adv., riot-ousness, n., riot-ry, n.

riot, intr. v. — ME. rioten, fr. riote, riot. See riot, n. Derivatives: riot-er, n., riot-ing, adj., riot-ing-ly, adv.

riotous, adj. — ME., fr. OF. rioteus, fr. riote, 'riot'. See riot, n., and -ous.

Derivatives: riotous-ly, adv., riotous-ness, n.

rip, tr. and intr. v., to tear off, divide. — Of Scand. or LG. origin. Cp. Fris. rippe, 'to tear off', MLG. reppen, Flemish rippen, Swed. reppa, Dan. rippe, 'to tear, rip'; possibly of imitative origin.

Derivatives: rip, n., a tear, a rent, ripp-able, adj., ripp-er, n., ripp-ing, adj., ripp-ing-ly, adv., ripp-ing-ness, n.

rip, n., a worthless person. — Prob. a var. of rep, abbreviation of reprobate.

riparian, adj., pertaining to the bank of a river. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. ripārius, 'that which frequents riverbanks', fr. ripa, 'riverbank, seashore', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. ἐρείπειν, 'to tear down', ἐρίπνν, 'a broken cliff or crag', ON. rīfa, 'to tear, break', MHG. rīf, 'riverbank'. See rive, river, and cp. Ripuarian. For the ending see suff. -ian.

riparious, adj., growing along the banks of rivers. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. ripārius. See prec. word.

ripe, adj. — ME., fr. OE. ripe, rel. to OS. ripi, MDu. ripe, Du. rijp, OHG. rifi, MHG. rife, G. reif. These words are verbal adjs. formed from OE. ripan, 'to reap', resp. its correspondences in the other Teut. languages. See reap.

Derivatives: ripe, v. (q.v.), ripe-ly, adv., rip-en, intr. and tr. v., rip-en-er, n., ripeness (q.v.), ripen-ing, adj., ripen-ing, adv.

ripe, tr. and intr. v., to ripen. — ME. ripen, fr. OF. ripian, fr. ripe. 'ripe'. See ripe. adj.

ripeness, n. — ME. ripenes, fr. OE. ripnes, fr. ripe, 'ripe'. See ripe, adj., and -ness.

riposte, n., 1) a quick thrust after parrying a lunge (fencing); 2) a sharp retort. — F. riposte, dissimilated fr. It. risposta, prop. fem. pp. of rispondere, 'to reply', fr. L. respondere, of s.m. See respond.

ripple, tr. v., to cleanse (flax or hemp) by removing the seeds. — ME. rippelen, riplen, rel. to Du. repelen, G. riffeln, 'to ripple', and to OE. repan, ripan, 'to reap'. See reap.

ripple, n., flax comb. — Prob. fr. prec. word; rel. to MLG., Du. repel, G. Riffel, 'flax comb'.

ripple, intr. v., to move in small waves; tr. v., to cause to ripple. — ME. ripelen, 'to scratch'. Cp. riffle, rumple.

Derivatives: ripple, n., slight motion of the waves; wavelet, rippl-et, n., a small ripple.

Ripuarian, adj., pertaining to the Franks settled on both sides of the Rhine near Cologne. — Lit. 'living on the banks of a river', fr. ML. ripuārius, the same as L. rīpārius. See riparian. For sense development cp. Lithuanian.

rise, intr. v. — ME. risen, fr. OE. risan, rel. to OS. risan, ON. risa, Goth. ur-reisan, 'to rise', OHG. risan, 'to rise, flow', G. reisen, 'to travel' (the original meaning was 'to rise for a journey'). These words possibly derive fr. I.-E. base \*rei-, 'to move, flow, run', whence L. rivus, 'brook, stream'. See rival and cp. arise, raise, rear.

Derivatives: rise, n., ris-er, n., ris-ing, adj. and n.

risen, pp. of rise. — ME. risen, fr. OE. (ge)risen, pp. of risan. See rise.

risible, adj. — F., fr. Late L. risibilis, 'able to laugh', fr. L. risus, pp. of ridēre, 'to laugh', which is prob. cogn. with Ol. vrīdyati, vrīdyate, 'is ashamed'. For sense development cp. Ol. vismáyate, 'is astonished, confounded, perplexed', fr. smáyate, 'smiles, blushes'. Cp. arride, deride, derision, riant, ridiculous, risorius, risus. Derivatives: risible-ness, n., risibl-y, adv.

risk, n. — F. risque, fr. It. risco (now preferably rischio), back formation from risicare (now preferably rischiare), 'to risk', fr. VL. \*risicāre, which is prob. a derivative of Gk. ρίζα, 'root' (see rhizo-), used also in the sense of 'cliff, crag'. Accordingly VL. \*risicāre orig. meant 'to navigate among cliffs'. OProvenç. rezegue, Sp. riesgo and G. Risiko, 'risk', are Italian loan words. Some authorities derive It. risco fr. Arab. rizq, 'subsistence'. It is difficult, however, to explain how this meaning developed into that of 'danger, risk'. Cp. risqué.

Derivatives: risk-ful, adj., risk-ful-ness, n., risk-y, adj., risk-i-ly, adv., risk-i-ness, n., risk-less, adj.

risk, tr. and intr. v. — F. risquer, fr. It. rischiare. See risk, n.

Derivative: risk-er, n.

risorius, n., name of a muscle of the cheek (anat.)

— Medical L. (mūsculus) risōrius, '(the muscle) that causes laughter', coined by the Italian anatomist Giovanni Domenico Santorini (1681-1736), fr. L. risus, pp. of rīdēre, 'to laugh'. See risible.

risotto, n., rice cooked in broth with meat and cheese. — It., fr. riso, 'rice'. See rice.

risqué, adj., risky; tending toward impropriety.

— F., pp. of risquer, 'to risk'. See risk. v.

risus, n., laughter. — L. risus, gen. -ūs, fr. risus, pp. of rīdēre, 'to laugh'. See risible.

rissole, n., minced-meat fritter. — F., fr. OF. roissole (occurring in the XIII cent.), fr. VL. \*russeola, dimin. formed fr. L. russeus, 'reddish', fr. russus, 'red' (see russet and dimin. suff. -ole): so called from its color.

ritardando, adj., retarding (musical direction). — It., fr. ritardare, 'to make slow', fr. L. retardāre, 'to keep back, hinder, delay'. See retard.

rite, n., a ceremonial act. — ME., fr. L. rītus, 'religious custom, usage, ceremony', cogn. with Gk. ἀριθμός, 'number', OHG., OE. rīm, 'number', OIr. rīm, 'number', do-rīmu, 'I number, count, enumerate'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*rī-, 'to count, number', which is prob. an enlargement of base \*ar-, 'to join', whence Goth. arms, OE. earm, arm, etc., 'the upper limb'. See arm, 'the upper limb', and cp. ritual. Cp. also arithmetic, rhyme. rittingerite, n., a compound of arsenic, selenium and silver (mineral.) — Named after the Austrian mining official Peter Rittinger. For the

ending see subst. suff. -ite. ritual, adj. — L. rītuālis, fr. rītus, 'rite'. See rite and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: ritual, n., ritual-ism, n., ritual-ist, n., ritual-ist-ic, adj., ritual-ist-ic-al-ly, adv., ritual-itv, n., ritual-ly, adv.

ritzy, adj., too smart (slang). — Prop. 'imitating the Ritz hotel in London'. The hotel was so called because it was founded by César Ritz, a Swiss restaurateur (1815-1918). For the ending see suff. -v.

rivage, n., shore, bank. — F., fr. OF. rive, 'bank', fr. L. ripa. See river and -age.

rival, n. and adj. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. rīvālis, 'pertaining to a brook; one who uses the same brook; neighbor; competitor, rival', fr. rīvus, 'brook, stream'. In English, rival first meant 'partner, colleague'. Cp. the words of Bernardo in Hamlet I: "If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus. The rivals of my watch". - L. rīvus stands for \*rei-wos and lit. means 'that which flows or runs', fr. I.-E. base \*rei-, 'to move, flow, run', whence also OI. rináti, rínvati, 'causes to flow', rītih, 'stream, course', OSlav, rěka, 'river', sŭroj, 'confluence', roj, 'swarm of bees', rinqti, rijati, 'to flow, run', MIr. rian, 'river, way', OIr. riathor, 'a torrent', OW. reatir, 'waterfall', W. rhid, 'seed', Gaul. Rēnos (whence L. Rhēnus), 'Rhine', lit. 'that which flows', OE.  $ri\delta$ , 'stream, rivulet'. See orient, n., and cp. Rhenish, ria, rill, rio, rivose, rivulet. Cp. also rise.

Derivatives: rival, tr. and intr. v., rival-ism, n., rival-ry, n., rival-ship, n.

rive, tr. v., to tear, rend. — ME. riven, fr. ON. rifa, 'to tear, break', which is rel. to MHG. rif, 'riverbank, seashore', and prob. cogn. with Gk. ἐρείπειν, 'to tear down', ἐρίπνη, 'a broken cliff or crag', L. ripa, 'riverbank, seashore'. Cp. rifle, 'to plunder', rifle, 'to make grooves in', rift, rivel. Cp. also riparian, river.

rivel, intr. and tr. v., to wrinkle. — ME. rivelen, back formation fr. OE. rifelede, 'wrinkled', which is rel. to OE. gerifod, 'wrinkled', ON. rīfa, 'to tear, break'. See prec. word.

riven, adj., prop. pp. of rive. — ME., fr. ON. rifinn, pp. of rīfa, 'to tear, break'. See rive.

river, n. — ME. rivere, fr. OF. rivere, riviere, 'land lying along a river; river' (whence F. rivière, 'river'), fr. Late L. rīpāria (scil. terra), 'land lying along a riverbank', fem. of rīpārius, 'of a riverbank', fr. rīpa, 'riverbank, seashore'. See riparian and cp. rive. Cp. also rivage, riverain, rivière, arriba, arrive, derive.

Derivatives: river-ed, adj., river-ine, adj., river-let, n., river-y, adj.

riverain, adj., pertaining to the bank(s) of a river.

— F., fr. MF. riveran, fr. rivere, riviere (F. rivière), 'river, stream', and suff. -ain, fr. L. -ānus. See prec. word and -an.

Derivative: riverain, n., one dwelling on the bank of a river.

rivet, n. — ME. ryvette, fr. OF. (= F.) river, 'to clench', which is prob. borrowed fr. MDu. wriven (Du. wrijven), 'to start, put in motion, agitate'. F. river in the above sense has nothing to do with river, 'to land' (which comes fr. L. ripa, 'riverbank, seashore'; cp. arrive, derive).

Derivatives: rivet, tr. v., rivet-er, n., rivet-ing, n. rivière, n., a necklace of diamonds. — F., lit. 'stream'. See river.

rivose, adj., having sinuate and irregular furrows (entomol.) — L. rīvōsus, 'full of streams', fr. rīvus, 'brook, stream'. See rival and adj. suff.

rivulet, n., a small stream. — It. rivoletto, dimin. of rivolo, itself dimin. of rivo, 'brook, stream', fr. L. rivus. See prec. word and the suffixes -ule and -et.

rix-dollar, n., name of silver coins formerly current in Holland, Scandinavia and Germany. — Obsol. Du. rijcksdaler (now rijksdaalder), lit. 'dollar of the realm', fr. rijck (resp. rijk), 'kingdom, realm', and daler (resp. daalder). Cp. Dan. rigsdaler, Swed. riksdaler, G. Reichstaler, and see Reich and dollar.

riyal, also rial, n., 1) a coin of Saudi Arabia; 2) a coin of Iraq. — Arab. riyál, fr. Sp. real. See real, monetary unit.

rizzar, tr. v., to dry in the sun (Scot.) - MF. res-

Derivative: rizzar, n., drying in the sun.

roach, n., a freshwater fish of the carp family (Leuciscus rutilus). — ME. roche, fr. MF., fr. OF. roche, which is of uncertain origin.

roach, n., curved cut in the foot of a square sail.

— Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: roach, tr. v., to cut with a roach. roach, n. — Short for cockroach.

road, n. — ME. rode, 'riding, journey', fr. OE. rād, of s.m., fr. rīden, 'to ride'. Accordingly road orig. meant 'a way for riding'. See ride.

Derivatives: road, tr. v., road-ing, n., road-less, adi., road-less-ness, n., road-ster, n.

roam, intr. v. — ME. romen, of uncertain origin. Cp. ramble.

Derivatives: roam, n., roam-er, n., roam-ing, adj., roam-ing-ly, adv.

roan, adj., bay, chestnut-colored (said of horses, etc.) — MF. (= F.) rouan, fr. Sp. roano, fr. OSp. raudano, fr. VL. \*rāvidānus, fr. L. rāvidus, 'grayish', fr. rāvus, 'gray', which is cogn. with ON. grār, OE. græg, 'gray'. See gray.

Derivative: roan, n., a roan horse.

roan, n., leather made of sheepskin. — Prob. fr. Roan, the ME. spelling of Rouen, a city of France.

roar, intr. and tr. v. — ME. roren, raren, fr. OE. rārian, rel. to MDu. reeren, 'to roar', OHG. rērēn, MHG. reren, 'to bleat', G. röhren, 'to troat', from the I.-E. imitative base \*rē-, \*rā-, 'to cry, roar', whence also OI. rāyati, 'barks', Lith. rēju, rēti, 'to scold, chide', Lett. rēju, riēt, 'to bark', OSlav. revo, rjevo, 'I roar', L. raucus (for \*ra\*icos), 'hoarse'. See raucous and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: roar, n., roar-er, n., roar-ing, adj. and n., roar-ing-ly, adv.

roast, tr. and intr. v. — ME. rosten, fr. OF. rostir (F. rôtir), fr. Frankish \*hraustjan, which is rel. to OHG. rôsten (MHG. ræsten, G. rösten), 'to roast', fr. OHG. rôst (MHG. rôst, G. Rost), 'gridiron, grate', and to MDu. (= Du.) roosten, 'to roast', fr. MDu. roost, 'gridiron, grate'. Cp. roster.

Derivatives: roast-able, adj., roast-ing-ly, adv. roast, n. — ME. rost, fr. MF. rost (F. rôt), fr. OF. rost, fr. rostir, 'to roast'; partiy directly fr. roast, v.

rob, tr. and intr. v. — ME. robben, fr. OF. rober (whence F. dérober, 'to steal'), fr. OF. robe, 'booty; booty of garments; gown, dress, robe', fr. WTeut. \*rauba, 'booty'. Cp. OHG. roub, 'spoil, plunder', roubōn, 'to rob', and see reave. Cp. also robe.

Rob, masc. PN. — Dimin. of Robert (q.v.)

robalo, n., any of the fishes of the family Centropomidae. — Sp. róbalo, orig. pronounced robálo (as today in Galicia, Portugal and America), metathesized fr. \*lobarro (Catal. llobarro), fr. lobo, 'wolf' (used metaphorically in the sense of a 'wolflike fish'), fr.L.lupus, 'wolf'. See lupine, adj. roband, also raband, robbin, n. (naut.) — Du. raband, compounded of ra, 'sailyard', and band, 'band'. The first element is rel. to ON. ra, Dan. raa, Swed. rå, Du. ra, MHG., G. rahe, 'sailyard', and possibly also to MHG., G. ragen, etc., 'to jut out'; see rake, 'to project'. For the second element see band, 'tie'.

robber, n. — ME. robbere, fr. OF. robere, fr. rober, 'to rob'. See rob and agential suff. -er.

robbery, n. — ME. robberie, fr. OF. roberie, fr. rober. See prec. word and -ery.

robe, n. — ME., fr. OF. robe, 'booty; booty of garments; gown, dress, robe' (whence F., 'gown, dress, robe'); see rob. Cp. OProvenc. rauba, 'booty; gown, robe', It. roba, 'things, goods; stuff; cloth', Sp. ropa, 'clothes, clothing, dress, garments, robe, gown', which are also borrowed fr. WTeut. \*rauba.

Derivatives: robe, tr. v., rob-er, n., rob-ing, n. robe-de-chambre, a dressing gown. — F., lit. 'a chamber gown'. See robe, de- and chamber.

Robert, masc. PN. — F., fr. OHG. Hruodperht, Hrodperht, lit. 'bright with glory', fr. hruod-, ruod- (in compounds), 'fame, glory', and beraht, 'bright'. For the first element see rummer, for the second see bright. Cp. Rob, robbin, dobbin, hob, 'fairy'. Cp. also the first element in Roderick, Roger, Roland, Rudolph. Cp. also Rupert. robin, n., name of several birds. — Short for

robin, n., name of several olds. — Short for robin redbreast, orig. written Robin Redbreast, from the PN. Robin, a dimin. of Robert.

Robinia, n., a genus of plants, the locust tree (bot.) — ModL., named after the French botanist Jean Robin (1550-1629) and his son Vespasian (1579-1662), who first cultivated the locust tree in Europe. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

roble, n., any of several trees of the oak family. — Sp., dissimilated fr. robre, fr. L. rōbur, gen. rōboris. 'oak'. See robust.

roborant, adj., strengthening. — L. rōborāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of rōborāre, 'to strengthen, invigorate', fr. rōbur, gen. rōboris, 'strength'. See robust and -ant.

Derivative: roborant, n., a strengthening drug, a tonic.

robot, n., an automaton; a mechanical man.—Fr. Czech robotnik, 'slave', fr. robota, 'compulsory service', fr. rob, 'slave', rel. to OSlav. rabŭ, robŭ, 'slave', rabota, 'servitude, slavery', and cogn. with Goth. arbaips, 'hardship, toil, work', OHG. arabeit, MHG. arebeit. arbeit, 'labor, soil, distress', G. Arbeit, 'work, labor', ON. erfiôi, OE. earfoô(e), 'hardship, suffering labor, work'. See orphan. The word robot became popular through the play R.U.R. (Rossum's Universal Robots), written by Karel Capek (1st edition 1920, English translation 1923).

Derivatives: robot-ism, n., robot-ize, tr. v., robot-iz-ation, n.

roburite, n., a flameless explosive. — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. L. rōbur, 'strength' (see robust); so called because of the high power of this explosive.

1353

robust, adj., strong and healthy. — L. rōbustus, 'of oakwood, oaken, hard, firm, strong, robust', lit. 'as strong as an oak', fr. rōbur, older rōbus, 'a very hard kind of oak; oak (in general); hardness, strength, power'. L. rōbur origmeant 'the red or dark colored tree'; it is rel. to L. ruber, 'red', rōbīgō, 'rust'. See red and cp. roble, roborant, corroborate and the first element in rumbustious. Cp. also rubric.

Derivatives: robust-ful, adj., robust-ful-ly, adv., robust-ful-ly, adv., robust-ful-ness, n., robust-ic, adj., robust-ic-ity, n., robustious (q.v.)

robustious, adj., 1) robust, strong; 2) boisterous, noisy (obsol.) — See robust and -ious and cp. rambunctious.

Derivatives: robustious-ly, adv., robustious-ness, n.

roc, n., a large, fabulous bird. — Fr. Arab. ruhh, rohh, 'a large, fabulous bird', which is of Pers. origin.

rocambole, n., a kind of leek used like garlic. — F., fr. G. Rockenbolle, 'rocambole', lit. 'rye bulb', fr. Rocken, a secondary form of Roggen, 'rye' and Bolle, 'bulb'. See rye and bowl, 'a hollow vessel'.

Roccella, n., a genus of lichens (bot.) — ModL., a blend of It. rocca, 'rock' (see rock, 'stone'), and orcella. 'archil' (see archil).

rochet, n., a white ecclesiastical vestment. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) rochet, fr. OF., fr. Frankish \*rok-, which is rel. to OHG. roc, roch, 'coat'. See frock and -et. lt. rocchetto, Sp., Port. roquete, 'rochet', are also Teut. loan words. Derivative: rochet-ed. adi.

rochet, n., the red gurnard. — ME. rochet, roget, fr. MF. (= F.) rouget, fr. OF., fr. rouge, 'red', fr. L. rubeus, 'reddish', which is rel. to ruber, 'red'. See red and et and cp. rubric.

rock, n., stone. — ME. rokke, fr. ONF. roque, corresponding to OF. (= F.) roche, fr. VL. \*rocca, a word of Celtic origin. (Cp. Bret. roch.) See Hermann Paul, Grundriß der germanischen Philologie, 2nd edition, Strassburg, I, 929. Cp. It. rocca, Sp. roca, 'rock, stone'. Cp. also rocco.

Derivatives: rock-ery, n., rock-y, adj.

rock, tr. v., to move to and fro; intr. v., to sway to and fro. — ME. rocken, fr. OE. roccian, rel. to ON. rykkja, 'to pull, tear, move', Dan. rykke, Swed. rycka, 'to pull, pluck', Dan. rokke, 'to move', MLG., MDu. rucken, Du. rukken, OHG. rucchan, rucken, MHG. rucken, rücken, G. rücken, 'to move jerkily', ON. rykkr, MLG. ruck, Du. ruk, MHG. ruc, G. Ruck, 'a jerk'. Cp. rack, 'to move with a particular gait'.

Derivatives: rock, n., the act of rocking, rock-er, n., rock-y, adj., rock-i-ly, adv., rock-i-ness, n. rock, n., distaff (hist.) — ME. rok, rel. to ON.

rokkr, Dan. rok, Swed. rock, MLG. rocken, MDu. rocken, rocke, Du. rokken, OHG. rocko, ro(c)cho, MHG. rocke, G. Rocken, 'distaff'; fr. I.-E. base \*rug-, 'to spin'. See frock and cp. rochet, 'white ecclesiastical vestment'. Cp. also next word

roe

rocket, n., firework. — It. rocchetta, dimin. of rocca, 'distaff', which is a Teut. loan word [cp. OHG. rocko, ro(c)cho, 'distaff', and see prec. word]; so called from its resemblance to a distaff. For the ending see suff. -et. Cp. ratchet. Derivatives: rocket. intr. and tr. v., rocket-er. n.

Focket, n., any plant of the genus Hesperis. — F. roquette, fr. It. rochetta, an earlier var. of rucchetta, dimin. of ruca, fr. L. ē-rūca, 'colewort', which is of uncertain origin.

rococo, n., a style of architecture. — Lit. 'rock work', fr. F. rocaille, 'rock work, grotto work' (see rock, 'stone'); so called in allusion to the use of shells and scrolls in this kind of architecture.

Derivative: rococo, adj.

rod, n. — ME., fr. OE. rodd, rel. to ON. rudda, 'club', of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: rod-less, adj., rodlet (q.v.)

rode, past tense of ride. — ME. rood, fr. OE. rād, past tense of rīdan. See ride.

rodent, adj., gnawing. — L. rōdēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of rōdere, 'to gnaw, eat away, corrode', which stands in gradational relationship to rādere, 'to scrape', and is cogn. with OI. rádati, 'scrapes, gnaws', radanaḥ, 'tooth'. See rase and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also rostrum and corrode, corrosion, corrosive, erode, erosion, erosive. Cp. also root, 'to dig'. For the ending of rodent see suff. -ent.

Derivatives: rodent, n., rodent-ial, adj., rodent-ial-ly, adv.

rodeo, n., rounding up of cattle. — Sp., fr. rodear, 'to go round, surround', fr. rueda, 'wheel', fr. L. rōta, of s.m. See rota.

Roderick, also Roderic, masc. PN. — OHG. Hroderich, Ruodrich (G. Roderich), lit. 'ruling in fame', fr. hruod-, ruod- (in compounds), 'fame, glory', and Teut. \*rikja-, 'rule'. For the first element see rummer, for the second see Reich. F. Rodrigue, It. and Sp. Rodrigo and Russ. Rurik are German loan words.

rodlet, n., a small rod. — A hybrid coined fr. rod and dimin, suff. -let.

rodomontade, n., vain boasting like that of Rodomonte in Ariosto's Orlando Furioso. — MF. (= F.), fr. It. rodomontata, fr. Rodomonte, PN. in Orlando Furioso. The name lit. means 'one who rolls (away) the mountain', fr. dial. It. rodare, 'to roll' (corresponding to It. rotare, 'to turn round', fr. rota, 'wheel'), and It. monte (fr. L. montem, acc. of mons, 'mountain'). See rota, mount, 'mountain', and -ade.

Derivatives: rodomontade, intr. v., rodomontadist, n.

roe, n., small deer. — ME. roo, fr. OE. rā(h), rel.

to ON.  $r\bar{a}$ , Dan. raa, Swed.  $r\mathring{a}$ , OS., Du. ree, OS., OHG.  $r\bar{e}h(o)$ , MHG.  $r\bar{e}ch$ , G. Reh, 'roe', fr. I.-E. base \*rei-, \*roi-, 'streaky, spotted', whence also Lith.  $ra\bar{i}$ -mas,  $ra\bar{i}$ -bas, Lett. raibs, Russ. ribyj, 'variegated, spotted', OPruss. roaban, 'striped', OIr.  $r\bar{i}abhach$ , 'variegated, spotted', OI. risyah, 'antelope'.

roe, n., eggs of fishes, spawn. — Obsol. roan, fr. ME. rowne, fr. ON. hrogn [Dan., Norw. rogn (whence F. rogue)], which is rel. to OHG. rogo, rogan, rogin, MHG. roge(n), G. Rogen, fr. Teut. base \*hruzan, corresponding to I.-E. \*qreq-, \*qrq-, 'spawn', whence Lith. kurkle, kurkulaī (pl.), Lett. kurkul'i, Russ. krjak, 'spawn of frogs'. Derivative: ro-ed, adj.

roeblingite, n., a lead calcium silicate (mineral.)

— Named after Washington Augustus Roebling (1806-69), of Trenton, New Jersey. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

roentgeno-, röntgeno-, combining form meaning 'Roentgen rays', as in roentgeno-gram, roentgeno-graphy, roentgeno-logy, roentgeno-therapy. See Roentgen ray.

Roentgen ray, Röntgen ray. — So called after its discoverer, the German physicist Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen (1845-1923).

rogation, n., supplication. — Late ME. rogacioun, fr. L. rogātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'inquiry, request', fr. rogātus, pp. of rogāre, 'to ask, beg, entreat', prop. 'to have a desire for', in vowel gradational relationship to regere, 'to guide, lead, direct, rule'. See regent, adj., and -ation and cp. abrogate, arrogant, arrogate, corvée, derogate, interrogate, prerogative, prorogue, subrogate, surrogate.

Derivative: rogation-al, adj.

rogatory, adj., seeking information. — F. rogatoire, fr. ML. rogātōrius, 'supplicating', fr. L. rogātus, pp. of rogāre, 'to ask'. See rogation and adj. suff. -ory.

Roger, masc. PN. — OF. Rogier, fr. OHG. Hrotger, Hrodger, lit. 'famous with the spear', fr. hruod-, ruod- (in compounds), 'fame, glory', and ger, 'spear'. For the first element see rummer, for the second see gar. Cp. Hodge.

rogersite, n., a decomposition product of samarskite (mineral.) — Named after the American geologist William Barton Rogers (1804-82). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

rogersite, n., a hydrous ferric sulfate (mineral.)

— Named after the American mineralogist Austin Flint Rogers (1877-1957) For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

rogue, n., 1) formerly, a vagabond; 2) a rascal. — F. rogue, prob. of Celtic origin. Cp. Bret. rog, 'haughty'.

Derivatives: rogue, v., rogu-ery, n., rogu-ish, adj., rogu-ish-ly, adv., rogu-ish-ness, n.

roll, tr. v., to stir up (a liquid); to disturb. — F. rouiller, 'to make rusty, to rust', fr. rouille, 'rust', fr. OF. ruile, rouille, fr. VL. \*rōbīcula, formed—with change of suff.—fr. L. rōbīgō,

'rust', Cp. the OF. collateral forms ruil, rouil (fr. VL. \*rōbīculus), OProvenç. rovilh, roīlh (fr. VL. \*rōbīculus), rovilha, roīlha (fr. VL. \*rōbīcula), and Sp. robin, of s.m. (fr. L. rōbīginem, acc. of rōbīcō). See rubiginous and cp. rile.

roister, intr. v., to swagger. — Fr. OF. ruistre, rustre (F. rustre), 'boor', fr. ruiste, 'boorish, gross, uncouth', fr. L. rūsticus, 'countryman, rustic, peasant', fr. rūs, gen. rūris, 'country'. See rural and cp. rustic.

Derivatives: roister, n., roister-er, n., roister-ing, adj., roister-ing-ly, adv., roister-ous, adj., roister-ous-ly. adv.

rokelay, n. — Corruption of roquelaure.

Roland, masc. PN. — F., fr. OHG. Hruodland, Hrodland, which is compounded of hruod-, ruod- (in compounds), 'fame, glory', and land, 'land'. For the first element see rummer, for the second see land. Cp. Orlando.

role, also rôle, n. — F. rôle, 'part played by an actor', prop. 'roll containing the actor's part', fr. OF. role, 'roll', fr. Late L. rotulus, dimin. formed fr. L. rota, 'wheel'. See roll, n. and

Rolf, masc. PN. — ON. *Hrolfr*, rel. to OHG. *Hrodulf*, lit. 'wolf of fame'; see Rudolph. The name *Rolf* was introduced into England by the Normans.

roll, intr. and tr. v. — ME. rollen, rolen, fr. OF. roller, roler, rouler (F. rouler), fr. VL. \*rotulare, fr. L. rotula, 'a little wheel', dimin. of rota, 'wheel'. See rota and cp. roll, n. Cp. also role, control, enroll, roulade, rouleau, roulette, enroll, roly-poly.

Derivatives: roll, n. (q.v.), roll-able, adj., roll-er, n., roll-ing, adj., roll-ing-ly, adv.

roll, n., a scroll. — Partly fr. ME. rolle, fr. OF. role (F. rôle), fr. ML. rotulus, 'a roll of paper', prop. a collateral form of L. rotula, 'a little wheel', partly from the verb roll (q.v.) OProvenç. role, rotle, 'roll, roller', Sp. rolde, 'circle, group of people', are also borrowed fr. ML. rotulus. It. ruolo and Sp. rol, 'list, roll', are French loan words.

rollic, intr. v., to be gay, be careless. — Prob. a blend of roll and frolic.

Derivatives: rollic, n., gaiety; a frolic, rollick-er, n., rollick-ing, adj., rollick-ing-ly, adv., rollick-ing-ness, n., rollick-some, adj., rollick-someness n.

roly-poly, n., pudding made of jam rolled up with fruit, etc. — Reduplication of roll.

Derivative: roly-poly, adj., resembling a roly-poly, pudgy.

rom, n., a male gypsy. — Gypsy rom, 'man, husband; gypsy man', fr. OI. dombah, domah, 'a man of a low cast of musicians', prob. of imitative origin and lit. meaning 'he who utters or produces the sound dom. See M. Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary, I, p. 464, s.v. dombah. Cp. rum, Romany.

Romaic, adj., pertaining to the language of Mod-

ern Greece. — ModGk. 'Ρωμαϊκός, 'pertaining to Modern Greece or the the Modern Greek language, Modern Greek', fr. Gk. 'Ρωμαϊκός, 'Roman; of the Eastern Roman Empire', fr. 'Ρώμη, 'Rome', fr. L. Rōma. See Rome and adj. suff. -ic and cp. next word.

romaika, n., Greek national dance. — ModGk. ρωμαϊκή, prop. fem. of 'Ρωμαϊκός, 'Modern Greek'. See prec. word.

romaine, n., also romaine lettuce, a variety of lettuce. — F. romaine, short for laitue romaine, lit. 'Roman lettuce', fem. of romain, 'Roman' (see Roman); so called in allusion to the city of Avignon, whence it was imported by Bureau de la Rivière, chamberlain of Charles V and VI, about the end of the 14th cent., i.e. the time when Avignon was a papal seat.

Roman, adj., of Rome. — Fr. L. Rōmānus, 'of Rome, Roman', fr. Rōma, 'Rome'. See Rome and -an and cp. Romaic, romaika, romaine, Romance, romance, Romansh, romantic.

Derivatives: Roman, n., Roman-esque, n. and adj., Roman-ish, adj., Roman-ism, n., Roman-ist, n., Roman-ist-ic, adj., Roman-ity, n., Roman-ize, tr. and intr. v., Roman-iz-ation, n., Roman-iz-er, n.

Roman balance - It is taken for granted that Roman balance means 'balance of Rome' or 'balance resembling the balance used in Rome'. According to my opinion, such an explanation of Roman balance is based on error. In reality, Roman in Roman balance derives fr. F. romaine, 'steelyard', fr. Sp. romana, fr. Arab. rummanah, 'steelyard', fr. rummán, 'pomegranate'. Arab. rummán is borrowed fr. Aram. rummāná, 'pomegranate', which is rel. to Heb. rimmon, of s.m. The steelyard was called in Arabic rummánah, because the counterpoise used with Arabic balances usually had the shape of a pomegranate (Arab. rummán). Accordingly, Roman in the sense of balance, had nothing to do orig. with the adjective Roman, 'of Rome'; later, however, folk etymology identified F. romaine, 'steelyard', with F. romaine, fem. of romain, 'Roman', fr. L. Romānus (see Roman).

Romance, adj., designating, or pertaining to, the languages developed from Vulgar Latin. — OF. romanz, fr. Late L. Rōmānicē, 'in Vulgar Latin', adv. of L. Rōmānicus, 'Roman'. See Romanic and cp. next word.

romance, n., a tale of chivalry. — ME. romaunce, romance, fr. OF. romanz (whence MF. romant, 'romance', F. roman, 'novel'), orig. meaning 'something written in a Romance tongue', fr. Late L. Rōmānicē. See prec. word and cp. romaunt

Derivatives: romance, intr. v., romance-al-ist, n., romance-an, adj., romanc-er, n., romanc-ic-al, adj., romanc-ist, n.

Romanes, n., the Romany or Gypsy language.— Fr. Gypsy romano, 'Gypsy'. See Romany. Romanic, adj., 1) pertaining to Rome or the

Roman people; 2) Romance. — L. Rōmānicus, fr. Rōmānus, 'Roman'. See Roman.

Derivative: Romanic, n., Romance.

Romano-, combining form meaning 'of Rome' or 'of the Roman Empire'. — L. Rōmāno-, fr. Rōmānus. 'Roman'.

Romansh, Romansch, adj., Rhaeto-Romanic. — Grisons Rumansch, Romansch, Romonsch, fr. Late L. Rōmānicē, 'in Vulgar Latin'. See Romance and cp. Rhaeto-Romance.

romantic, adj. — Lit. 'pertaining to a romance', fr. F. romantique, fr. MF. romant (whence F. roman, 'novel'), back formation fr. Late L. Rōmānicē, 'in Vulgar Latin'. See romance and -ic.

Derivatives: romantic, n., romantic-al, adj., romantic-al-ly, adv., romantic-al-ness, n., romantic-ism, n., romantic-ist, n., romantic-ist-ic, adj., romantic-ity, n., romantic-ize, tr. and intr. v., romant-ism, n., romant-ist, n., romantic-ly, adv., romantic-ness, n.

Romany, n., 1) a Gypsy; the Gypsy language. — Gypsy romano, 'Gypsy', fr. rom, 'man, husband'. See rom.

Derivative: Romany, adj.

romaunt, n., a romance. — MF. romant. See romance.

Rome, n., capital of Italy. — F., fr. L.  $R\bar{o}ma$ , 'Rome', for \* $R\bar{u}ma$ , a name of Etruscan origin. Cp.  $R\bar{u}m\bar{o}n$ , former name of the river Tiber.

Derivatives: Rom-ish, adj., Rom-ish-ly, adv., Rom-ish-ness, n.

romeite, also romeine, n., antimonate of calcium (mineral.) — F. romeine, named after the French mineralogist and crystallographer Jean-Baptiste-Louis Rome de l'Isle (1736-90). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite, resp. -ine.

romerillo, n., any of several American aromatic plants. — Sp., dimin. of romero, 'rosemary', fr. L. rōs maris, 'rosemary'. See rosemary.

Romeward, adj., tending toward Rome or Roman Catholicism. — Formed fr. Rome with adj. suff. -ward.

Romeward, Romewards, adv., with a tendency toward Rome or Roman Catholicism. — Formed fr. Rome with adv. suff. -ward, resp. -wards. Romic, n., name of a phonetic system. — So called by Henry Sweet (1845-1912), the deviser of this system. The name denotes the system that is based on the Roman alphabet.

romp, intr. v., to play noisily. — Prob. a var. of

Derivatives: romp, n., romp-y, adj.

rondeau, n., a metrical form consisting of ten or thirteen lines, with only two rhymes (pros.) — F., fr. earlier rondel. See next word and cp. rondo

rondel, n., a metrical form consisting of fourteen lines, with only two rhymes (pros.) — Earlier F. (cp. prec. word), prop. dimin. of rond, 'round'. See round, adj., and cp. roundel, rundle.

rondo, n., a musical composition with a principal

rondure 1356

subject, which is repeated at least twice after the introduction of several episodes. - It., fr. rondeau. See rondeau.

rondure, n., circular form: roundness. — F., fr. rond, 'round'. See round and -ure.

ronguil, n., a fish of the family Bathymasteridae. - Fr. Sp. ronguillo, prop. dimin. of ronco. 'hoarse', which is rel, to roncar, 'to snore', fr. Late L. rhonchāre, fr. Gk. δόγγος, 'a snoring'. See rhonchus.

rood, n. — ME. rod, rood, fr. OE. rod, 'rod, pole; measure of land; cross', rel. to OS, roda, 'stake, pile, cross', Dan. rode, Swed. rod, OFris., MLG. rode, MDu. roede, Du. roede, roe, 'rod', OHG. ruota, MHG, ruote, G, Rute, 'rod', and cogn, with L. ratis, 'raft', rētae, 'trees standing on the bank of a stream', OSlav, ratiste, ratovište, 'spear staff', Lith, rëkles, 'scaffolding', Cp. radeau, Ratitae.

roof, n. — ME. rof, roof, fr. OE. hrof, 'roof, ceiling; top', rel. to OFris, hrof, 'roof', MDu, roof, rouf, 'cover, roof', Du, roef, 'deckhouse', MLG. rof, 'penthouse', ON. hrof, 'boat shed', and prob. cogn, with MIr. crō, 'stable, hovel', Bret. crou, 'stable', W. craw, 'pig sty'.

Derivative: roof-less, adj.

roof, tr. v. - ME. rofen, fr. rof. See roof, n. Derivatives: roof-age, n., roof-ed, adi., roof-ing,

rook, n., a black bird belonging to the crow familv. - ME, rok, fr. OE, hroc, rel. to ON, hrokr, MDu. roec. Du. roek. 'rook'. OHG. hruoh. 'crow', of imitative origin. See raven, n.

Derivatives: rook, tr. v., to cheat, rook-erv, n., rook-ish, adj., rook-ling, n., rook-y, adj.

rook, n., castle (at chess). — ME. rok, fr. OF. roc.

room, n. — ME. roum, rum, fr. OE. rūm, 'space', rel. to ON., OS., OHG., MHG., Goth. rūm, G. Raum, Dan., Swed, rum, 'space', Du, ruim, 'hold (of a ship), nave'. These nouns are substantivations of the Teut. adj. \*rūma- appearing in OE., MHG. rūm, OHG. rūmi, ON. rūmr, Dan., Swed. rum, Du. ruim, Goth. rūms, 'roomy, spacious'; fr. I.-E. base \*rew-, 'wide, open', whence Toch. AB ru-, 'to open', Avestic ravah-, 'space', L, rūs, 'open country', OIr, rōi, rõe, 'plain field'. Cp. ream, 'to enlarge a hole', rummage. Cp. also rural, rustic.

Derivatives: room, tr. v., room-ed, adj., roomful, adj., room-y, adj., room-i-ly, adv., room-i-

roost, n., a perch for fowls. — ME. rooste, fr. OE. hrōst, 'wooden framework of a roof, perch', rel to OS. hrōst, MDu., Du. roest, 'roost, framework of a roof', ON. hrot, Goth, hrot, 'roof', Cp. next word.

Derivative: roost, intr. v.

rooster, n., cock. — Lit. 'the roosting animal': formed from prec. word with agential suff. -er. root, n., the lowest part of a plant. — ME. rot. root, fr. OE. rot, fr. ON. rot, rel. to OE. wyrt, Goth, waurts, 'root', and cogn, with L, radix, 'root'. See radix and words there referred to and cp. esp. wort, 'a plant'.

Derivatives: root-ery, n., root-less, adi., rootling, n., root-let, n., root-y, adi., root-i-ness, n. root, tr. v., to furnish with roots; intr. v., to take root. - ME, roten, fr. rot. See root, n.

Derivatives: root-age, n., root-ed, adi., root-edlv. adv., root-ed-ness. n.

root, intr. v., to dig with the snout. - Formed. under the influence of root, n., fr. earlier wroot, fr. ME, wrooten, fr. OE, wrotan, fr. wrot, 'snout'. which is rel. to LG. wrote, 'snout', MHG. rüezel, G. Rüssel, of s.m., ON, rōta, Swed, rota, 'to dig out. root'. MLG. wroten, MDu., Du. wroeten, OHG, ruozzen, of s.m. These words are cogn. with L. rodere, 'to gnaw', See rodent and co. rout, 'to root'.

rope, n. — ME. rop. rope, fr. OE, rap. rel. to ON. reip. MDu., Du. reep. 'rope', Goth, raip in skauda-raip, 'shoe lace', OHG., MHG., G. reif. 'ring, hoop', Finn, raippa, 'hoop, rope', is a Teut. loan word. Cp. the second element in stirrup. Cp. also rape, 'one of the six divisions of Sussex'. Derivatives: rone, tr. and intr. v., ron-erv. n., rop-ing, n., rop-ish, adj., rop-ish-ness, n., rop-y, adj., rop-i-ness, n.

Roquefort cheese, Roquefort, n. — Named after Roquefort, a village in France.

roquelaure, n., a kind of cloak. — F., named after the Duke of Roquelaure (died in 1738). Cp.

roquet, tr. and intr. v., to hit another's ball with one's own (at croquet). --- An arbitrary alteration of croquet.

roric, adj., pertaining to dew. - Formed with suff. -ic fr. L. ros, gen. roris, 'dew', which is cogn. with Lith. rasà, OSlav. rosa, 'dew', OI. rásah, 'sap, juice, fluid, essence', rasa, 'moisture', Rasa, name of a mythic river (= Avestic Ranhā), arsati, 'flows', rsabháh, 'bull, steer', Avestic and OPers. arshan, 'man', Hitt. arszi, 'flows', Gk. ἄρσην, ἄρρην, 'male, masculine', prob. also 'Pã, Scythian name of the Volga, fr. I.-E. base \*ras-, \*eras-, \*eres-, \*ers-, 'to flow, wet, moisten'. Cp. rasa, romerillo, rosemary, rosolio, rouse, 'to pickle'. Cp. also the first element in rhubarb and the second element in Ahasuerus and in Xerxes. rorqual, n., any whale of the genus of large whales, 'red'), and hvalr, 'whale'. See red and whale.

the Balaenoptera. — F., fr. Norw. royrhval, fr. ON. revdarhvalr, fr. revdr, 'rorqual' (fr. raudr,

Rosa, 1) fem. PN.; 2) a genus of plants, the rose (bot.) — L. rosa, 'rose'. See rose.

Rosabel, fem. PN. - Lit. 'beautiful rose', compounded of L. rosa, 'rose', and bella, fem. of bellus, 'pretty, beautiful'. See rose and beauty and cp. christabel.

rosace, n., a roselike ornament; rose window. — F., fr. L. rosāceus, 'of roses'. See rosaceous. Rosaceae, n. pl., the rose family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Rosa with suff. -aceae.

rosacean, adi., rosaceous, - See next word and

rosaceous, adi. - L. rosaceus. 'of roses'. fr. rosa. See rose and -aceous and cp. rosace.

rosaniline, n., a crystalline compound obtained from aniline, Con Ha, ON, (chem.) - Compounded of rose and aniline.

rosarian, n., a rose grower. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. rosārium, 'rose garden'. See rosarv.

rosarium, n., rose garden. - L. See next word and -arium.

rosary, n., rose garden; string of beads used for counting series of prayers. - ME. rosarie. fr. L. rosārium, 'rose garden', in ML, also used in the sense of 'garland: string of beads; series of prayers', fr. L. rosa. See rose and subst. suff.

roscherite, n., a hydrous basic phosphate of aluminum, manganese, calcium and iron (mineral.) - G. Roscherit, named after the German mineral collector Walter Roscher. The ending -it goes back to Gk. -itnc: see subst. suff. -ite.

Roscian, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, Roscius. - See next word and -ian.

Roscius, n., an actor. — From Roscius, the celebrated Roman actor (died in 62 B.C.E.)

roscoelite, n., a vanadium mica (mineral.) -Named after the English chemist Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe (1833-1915). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

rose, n. — ME., fr. OE., fr. L. rosa, fr. Gk. βόδον, 'rose', for \* Γρόδον, fr. Olran. \* wrda- (whence also Aram, warda, Arm, vard). Olran, \*wrda- became gul in ModPers, in the sense of the phonetic law, according to which initial w becomes g and -rd is changed to 1. Turkish gül, 'rose', is a Persian loan word. Olran. \*wrda-, 'rose', represents I.-E. \*wrdho-, 'thorn, bramble', whence also OE, word, 'bramble', Norw, or, ol (for \*ord), 'currant, bush'. Cp. rhodo-. Cp. also the first element in julep and the second element in bedeguar.

Derivatives: rose-ate, adi., rose-ate-ly, adv., roserv. n., ros-v. adi., ros-i-lv, adv., ros-i-ness,

rosella, n., an Australian parakeet. - Altered fr. Rose-hiller, fr. Rose Hill, name of the governor's residence at Parramatta in New South Wales.

rosemary, n. - ME., fr. earlier rosmarine, fr. L. ros marinus (whence also F. romarin), 'rosemary', lit. 'dew of the sea', fr. ros, 'dew', and marinus, 'pertaining to the sea', fr. mare, gen. maris, 'sea'. See roric and marine, adj. The loss of the -n- in English is due to a confusion of L. marinus with E. Mary. Cp. romerillo.

roseo-, combining form meaning 'rose-colored'; used specifically in chemistry to denote salts of a reddish color. - Fr. L. roseus, 'rosy, roselike', fr. rosa. See rose.

roseola, n., 1) any rose-colored rash; 2) German measles. - Medical L., fr. F. roséole, which was formed fr. rose, 'rose', on analogy of rougeole, 'measles', which is a derivative of rouge, 'red',

Derivatives: roseol-ar. roseol-ate. roseol-ous.

rosette, n., a rose-shaped ornament. - F., dimin. of rose, 'rose'. See rose and -ette.

Derivative: rosett-ed. adi.

Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year. — Heb. rosh hashshānāh lit, 'head of the year', fr. rosh, 'head of', and hash-shānāh, 'the year'. For the first word see Bereshith and cp. words there referred to. Heb. shānāh, 'year', is rel. to Aram.-Svr. shenā, shatta, Ugar, shnt, Arab, sanah, Akkad, shattu, 'vear'. These words are prob. connected with Heb. shānāh. Aram.-Syr. shēnā, 'he changed', Akkad. shanū, 'to change', and prop. mean 'change, period of changing seasons', Cp. J. Barth in ZDMG., vol. XLI (1887), pp. 612, 621, 636,

Rosh Hodesh, also Rosh Chodesh, the beginning of the month in the Jewish calendar. - Heb. rōsh hōdesh, lit, 'the head of the month', fr. rōsh. 'head', and hôdesh, 'new moon, month'. For the etymology of Heb. rosh see Bereshith and cp. words there referred to. Heb. hodesh derives fr. stem h-d-sh, 'to be new', whence also hiddesh, 'he renewed', hādash, 'new'; rel. to Aram.-Svr. haddeth, 'he renewed', Arab. hadatha, 'it happened, occurred', hádutha, 'was new, was young', háddatha, 'he told, related', Akkad. edēshu, 'to be new', Aram.-Syr. hădáth. Arab. hadíth. Ethiop. hadas, Akkad. eshshu, 'new', Punic hadasht in Qart-hadasht, 'Carthage', lit. 'Newtown'. Cp. Hadith.

Rosicrucian, adj., pertaining to a secret society allegedly founded in Germany by Christian Rosenkreuz (in 1484). — The name arose from the Latinization of Rosenkreuz, lit. 'rosy cross'. See rose, crux and -ian.

Derivatives: Rosicrucian, n., Rosicrucian-ism, n. rosieresite, n., a hydrous aluminum phosphate (mineral.) - Named after the Rosières copper mine near Carmaux in France. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

rosin, n., resin. — A var. of resin.

Derivatives: rosin, tr. v., rosin-y, adj.

Rosinante, n., 1) Don Quixote's horse; whence 2) a broken-down horse; jade, nag. - Sp. Rocinante, compounded of rocin, 'worn-out horse, hack, jade', and antes, 'before'; so called in allusion to the circumstance that Don Quixote's charger was formerly a wretched hack. - Sp. rocin derives fr. OProvenç. rocin, which, together with OF. roncin, 'draft horse, hack', is of uncertain origin. Sp. antes, 'before', comes fr. L. ante; see ante-. Cp. rouncy.

rosolic acid, a dye of the triphenyl-methane series. - Translation of G. Rosolsäure, which was coined by the German chemist Friedlieb Ferdinand Runge (1795-1867) fr. rosa, 'rosy' (see rose), (Karb)ol (see carbol) and Säure, 'acid'. For the ending in rosolic see adj. suff. -ic.

rosolio, n., a sweet cordial made from raisins. — It., fr. L. rōs sōlis, 'sundew', fr. rōs, 'dew' and gen. of sōl, 'sun'. See roric and Sol.

rostellum, n., a small beak-shaped process (bot. and zool.) — L., 'a small beak', dimin. of rostrum. See rostrum.

roster, n., a list of persons or groups. — Du. rooster, 'gridiron, grate; list', fr. MDu., 'gridiron, grate', fr. roosten, 'to roast'; so called from the parallel lines dividing the list. See roast. Derivative: roster, tr. v.

rostral, adj., pertaining to a rostrum. — Late L. rōstrālis, fr. L. rōstrum. See rostrum and adj. suff -al.

Derivatives: rostral, n., rostral-ly, adv.

rostrate, adj., having a rostrum. — L. rōstrātus, 'beaked', fr. rōstrum. See rostrum and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: rostrat-ed, adi.

rostriferous, adj., having a rostrum. — See rostrum and -ferous.

rostriform, adj., having the form of a rostrum. — See rostrum and form, n.

rostro-, combining form used in the sense of rostral and. - Fr. L. rostrum. See next word. rostrum, n. — L. rostrum, 'beak, snout, muzzle; the end of a ship's prow; the orator's pulpit, platform', which stands for \*rod-trom, lit. 'an instrument for gnawing', formed from the stem of rod-ere, 'to gnaw' (see rodent), and -tro-m, a suffix denoting an instrument. Cp. L. arā-trum, 'a plow', lit, 'an instrument for plowing' (fr. arare, 'to plow'), claus-trum (for \*claud-trom), 'lock, bar', lit, 'that by which anything is shut up' (fr. claudere, 'to shut'). Cp. claustral. L. röstrum came to denote 'orator's platform' from the circumstance that the orators' platform in the Roman Forum was adorned with the beaks of the ships of the Antiate fleet captured by Maenius in 338.

rosulate, adj., having the leaves arranged in the form of rosettes (bot.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. Late L. rosula, 'a little rose', dimin. of L. rosa. See rose.

rot, intr. and tr. v. — ME. rotien, roten, fr. OE. rotian, 'to decay, suppurate', rel. to OS. roton, ON. rotna, OFris. rotia, MDu. roten, Du. rotten, 'to rot', OHG. rō33ēn, MHG. ræ3en, 'to rot', Swed. röta, Norw. røyta, Du. reten, MHG. rætzen, 'to cause to rot', G. rößen (also inexactly rösten), 'to steep flax'. Cp. rot, n., rotten. Cp. also ret.

Derivatives: rotten (q.v.), rott-er, n.

rot, n., process of rotting. — ME. rot, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Icel. rot, Swed. röta, Dan. røde, 'decay, putrefaction', which are rel. to the OE. verb rotian, 'to decay'. See rot, v.

rota, n. — L., 'wheel', cogn. with OI. ráthah, 'car, chariot', Avestic  $ra\vartheta \bar{\sigma}$ , of s.m., Lith. rãtas, 'wheel', ritù, 'I roll', ritulaī, 'wheelbarrow', Lett. ritens, ritulis, 'carriage wheel', OHG. rad, MHG. rat, G. Rad, Du. rad, OFris. reth, OS. rath, OIr.

roth, W. rhōd, of s.m., Gaul. petorritum, 'four-wheeled carriage' (for the first element of this compound see four), OIr. rethim, 'I run'. Cp. roll, v. and n. Cp. also redondilla, rodeo, rondeau, rondel, rondo, rondure, Rotala, rotate, rotula, rotund, roué, rouelle, roulette, rounce, round, adj., rowel, runlet, 'a small cask', rut, 'carriage', arrondissement, tondo, the first element in Rathayatra, rodomontade and rut, 'carriage', and the second element in barouche and control. Cp. also rye grass.

Rotala, n., a genus of plants of the loosestrife family (bot.) — ML., dimin. formed fr. rota, 'wheel' (see rota); so called in allusion to the whorled leaves.

rotang, n. — A var. of rattan.

Rotarian, adj., pertaining to the Rotary Club. — Formed from the name of the club (see Rotary Club) with suff. -an.

Derivatives: Rotarian, n., Rotarian-ism, n., rotarian-ize, tr. v.

rotary, adj., turning like a wheel. — Formed with adj. suff. -ary fr. L. rota, 'wheel'. See rota.

Rotary Club. — So called because the members of the first Rotary Club (founded by Paul P. Harris in Chicago in 1905) used to meet in rotation

rotate, intr. v., to turn about its axis; tr. v., to cause to rotate. — L. rotātus, pp. of rotāre, 'to go round in a circle', fr. rota, 'wheel'. See rota and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: rotat-able, adj., rotation (q.v.), rotat-ive, adj., rotat-ive-ly, adv., rotator (q.v.) rotate, adj., wheel-shaped (bot.) — L. rotātus, pp. of rotāre. See rotate, v.

rotation, n. — L. rotātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a turning about in a circle', fr. rotātus, pp. of rotāre. See rotate, v., and -ion.

Derivative: rotation-al, adj.

rotator, n., that which causes rotation. — L., fr. rotātus, pp. of rotāre. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

rotatory, adj., that which pertains to rotation. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. rotātus, pp. of rotāre. See rotate, v.

rotche, rotch, n., the dovekie (Alle alle). — Fr. earlier rotge, fr. LG. (cp. Fris. rotgoes, pl. rotgies, Du. rotgans, 'brant goose'), ult. fr. Scand. (cp. ON. hroðgās, Norw. rotgans, Dan. radgans, 'brant goose'). The first element of these compound words is of imitative origin; the second element is rel. to goose. Cp. rat goose, rood goose, rott goose, rout, which are dial. E. names of the brant goose.

rote, n., routine. — ME., 'practice, custom, routine', fr. OF. rote (F. route), 'road, way, path', fr. VL. (via) rupta, lit. 'a broken way', fem. pp. of rumpere, 'to break'. See route and cp. rut, 'routine'. For sense development cp. F. routine, 'practice, routine', fr. route, 'way' (see routine). rote, n., a medieval stringed instrument. — OF. rote, of Celtic origin. See crowd, 'a musical in-

strument'. OF. rote in this sense is not related to OF. rote. 'way'. Cp. prec. word.

rote, n., the roaring of the surf. — Related to ON. rauta, 'to roar'; prob. of imitative origin.

rother, n., cattle (dial. E.) — OE. hrīðer, hrỹðer, 'ox, cow', pl. 'cattle'. See runt and cp. the first element in rinderpest.

Rotifera, n. pl., a class of microscopic freshwater organisms (zool.) — Compounded of L. rota, 'wheel', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See rota and ferrus.

rotiform, adj., wheel-shaped. — Compounded of L. rota, 'wheel', and forma, 'form, shape'. See rota and form. n.

rotisserie, n., cookshop. — F. rôtisserie, fr. pres. part. stem of rôtir, 'to roast'. See roast and -erv.

rotl, n., a weight used in North Africa. — Arab. ratl, rel. to ráṭala, 'he poised', ráṭṭala, 'he weighed'.

rotogravure, n. — A hybrid coined fr. L. rota, 'wheel', and F. gravure, 'engraving', which is of Teut. origin. See rota and gravure.

rotor, n., a rotating part of a machine. — Shortened from rotator.

rotten, adj. — ME. roten, fr. ON. rotinn, 'rotten', fr. rotna, 'to decay'. Cp. Swed. rutten, Dan. rudden. 'rotten', and see rot, v.

Derivatives: rotten-ly, adv., rotten-ness, n.

Rotten Row, thoroughfare for use of riders in Hyde Park, London. — Probably corruption of F. route du roi, 'the king's highway'. See route and royal.

rotula, n., the kneepan (anat. and astron.).— L. rotula, 'a little wheel', dimin. of rota; see rota and -ule. Cp. Provenç., Catal., Port. rodella, 'kneepan', Sp. rodilla, 'knee', which derive fr. VL. rotella, fr. L. rotula.

rotund, adj., round, rounded. — L. rotundus, 'round', fr. rota, 'wheel'. See round, adj., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word and orotund

Derivatives: rotund-ly, adv., rotund-ness, n.

rotunda, n., a circular building. — Refashioned after the Latin form from earlier rotonda, fr. It. rotonda, prop. fem. of the adj. rotondo used as a noun, fr. L. rotundus, 'round'. See prec. word. F. rotonde is a loan word fr. It. rotonda. See prec. word.

rotundate, adj., rounded. — L. rotundatus, pp. of rotundare, 'to make round', fr. rotundus. See rotund and adj. suff. -ate.

rotundi-, combining form meaning 'round'. — Fr. L. rotundus, 'round'. See rotund.

rotundity, n., roundness. — L. rotunditās, 'roundness', fr. rotundus. See rotund and -ity.

rotundo-, combining form meaning 'roundly'. — Fr. L. rotundus, 'round'. See rotund.

roture, n., the state of being a roturier. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. ruptūra, 'a breaking', in VL. also 'broken land', formed fr. ruptus, pp. of rumpere, 'to break'. See rupture and cp. roto.

roturier, n., a plebeian. — MF. (= F.), fr. roture.

See prec. word and -ier.

rouble, n. - See ruble.

roucou, n., dye obtained from a W. Indian tree.

— F., fr. Tupi urucú

roue, n., a debauchee. — F., 'rake, profligate', prop. pp. of rouer, 'to break upon the wheel', fr. roue, 'wheel', fr. L. rota, of s.m. See rota.

rouelle, n., a disk-shaped amulet. — F., dimin. of roue, 'wheel'. See prec. word and -elle. Cp. also roulette, rowel.

rouge, n., a reddish powder. — F. rouge, 'red', fr. MF., fr. OF., fr. L. rubeus, 'reddish', fr. ruber, 'red'. See rubric.

Derivative: rouge, intr. and tr. v.

rouge, n., a scrimmage (a term in Eton football).

— Of unknown origin.

rough, adj. — ME. rouh, rough, ruw, rugh, fr. OE. rūh, 'rough, untrimmed, uncultivated', rel. to MDu. rū, ruuch, rū, Du. ruig, OHG. rūh, rūher, MHG. rūch, rūher, G. rauh, rauch, fr. I.-E. base \*ruq-, \*rug-, whence also Lith. raūkas, 'wrinkle', runkū, rūkti, 'to shrink', raukiù, raūkti, 'to wrinkle', OI. rūkṣáḥ, 'rough', L. rūga, 'wrinkle'. Cp. ruga. Cp. also ruff, the fish, ruffian, rug. Derivatives: rough, n., tr. v., and adv., rough-

Derivatives: rough, n., tr. v., and adv., roughage, n., rough material, rough-en, tr. and intr. v., rough-en-er, n., rough-er, n., rough-ish, adj., rough-ish-ly, adv., rough-ish-ness, n., rough-ly, adv., rough-ness, n.

roulade, n., a run of notes; a flourish (mus.) — F., lit. 'the act of rolling', fr. rouler, 'to roll'. See roll, v., and -ade.

rouleau, n., roll. — F., dimin. of rôle, 'roll'. See role.

roulette, n., a gambling game. — F., dimin. of rouelle, 'a small wheel', itself a dimin. of roue, 'wheel'. See rota and ette and cp. rouelle, rowel. Derivative: roulette, tr. v.

Roumeliote, Rumeliote, n., a native of Rumelia.

— Formed fr. ModGk. 'Ρυμελιότης, fr. 'Ρυμελία, 'Rumelia'. For the ending see suff. -ote. rounce, n., handle of the winch regulating the carriage of a handpress. — Du. rons, ronds, fr. rond, 'round', fr. MF., fr. OF. roont. See round, adi

rouncy, n., a riding horse (archaic). — OF. roncin, ronci, 'draft horse, hack', which, together with OProvenc. rocin, of s.m., is of uncertain origin. Cp. Rosinante. F. roussin, 'cob, plowhorse', is a blend of OF. roncin and F. roux, 'red, reddish brown'.

round, adj., circular. — ME. round, fr. MF. (=F.) rond, fr. OF. reont (var. roont), fr. VL. \*retondus, dissimilated fr. L. rotundus, 'round', lit. 'wheelshaped', fr. rota, 'wheel'. See rota and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: round, n., tr. and intr. v., adv., prep., round-ed, adj., round-ed-ly, adv., round-ed-ness, n., round-er, n., round-ing, n., round-ish, adj., round-ly, adv., round-ness, n.

round, tr. and intr. v., to whisper. - ME. rounen,

roundel 1360

fr. OE. rūnian, 'to whisper', fr. rūn, 'mystery, secret', rel. to OS. rūnōn, OHG. rūnēn, MHG. rūnen, G. raunen, 'to whisper', ON. reyna, 'to converse confidentially'; see rune and cp. alraun. The d in round is excrescent. Cp. bound, 'ready', and words there referred to.

roundel, n., 1) a small circle; 2) a var. of rondel.

— ME., fr. OF. rondel (F. rondel, rondeau), dimin.
formed from the adj. rond, 'round'. See round,
adi., and cp. next word and rondel, rundle.

roundelay, n., a song with refrain. — Altered fr. MF. rondelet, fr. OF., a double diminutive (see rondel and -et); influenced in form by lay, 'song'. round table. — Loan translation of OF. (= F.) table ronde.

roup, tr. v., to sell by auction. — MDu. (= Du.) roepen, rel. to OE. hrōpan, 'to cry out, shout, call', OS. hrōpan, OFris. hrōpa, OHG. hruoffan, hruoffan, ruoffan, ruoffan, MHG. ruofen, rüefen, G. rufen, Goth. hrōpjan, of s.m., ON. hrōpa, 'to slander, calumniate', and possibly cogn. with OSlav. skrobotŭ, 'noise', Lith. skrebù, skreběti, 'to rustle', Gk. κρέμβαλα (pl.), 'castanets', L. crepāre, 'to rattle, crack'. See crepitate and cp. crembalum. Cp. also unberufen.

roup, n., auction. — Fr. roep, v. Cp. Du. roep, 'call', ON. hrōp, Goth. hrōps, OHG. hruoff, hruoff, ruoff, ruof, MHG. ruof, G. Ruf, of s.m., ON. hrōp, 'slander, calumniation'.

roup, n., a disease of poultry. — Prob. of imitative origin.

Derivative: roup-y, adj.

rouse, n., 1) bumper of liquor; 2) carousal. — Aphetic for carouse, prob. owing to a misunder-standing of the phrase to *drink carouse* as to *drink a rouse*.

rouse, tr. v., to awake, stir up; intr. v., to awaken.

— ME. rousen, orig. a term of hunting; of uncertain etymology. Cp. arouse, roust, roustabout.

Cp. also row, 'noise'.

Derivatives: rouse, n., the act of rousing; reveille, rous-er, n., rous-ing, adj., rous-ing-ly, adv. rouse, tr. v., to pickle in salt. — Aphetic for earlier arrouse, fr. OF. arrouser (F. arroser), 'to sprinkle, spray', fr. Late L. adrōrāre, 'to bedew', fr. ad- and L. rōrāre, 'to dew', fr. rōs, gen. rōris, 'dew'. See roric.

Rousseauan, adj., pertaining to the French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-78). — For the ending see suff. -an.

Rousseauesque, adj., resembling the style or theories of Rousseau. — See prec. word and -esque. Rousseauism, n., the philosophy of Rousseau, esp. his views on education and religion. — See Rousseauan and -ism.

Rousseauist, n., an adherent of Rousseauism. — See prec. word and -ist.

Derivative: Rousseauist-ic, adj.

roussette, n., 1) a bat (Pteropus vulgaris); 2) a shark of the genus Scylliorhinus. — F., fr. MF., a dimin. formed fr. roux, fem. rousse, 'red, reddish brown'. See russet.

Roussillon, n., a kind of red wine made in Roussillon. — Fr. Roussillon, name of an old province of Southern France.

roust, tr. v., to rouse, stir (colloq.) — Fr. rouse.

roustabout, n., 1) a wharf laborer; 2) a deck hand.

— Compounded of roust and about. Cp. dial E. rouse-about, 'a violent, boisterous person'.

Derivatives: roustabout, adi, and intr. v.

rout, n., mob, rabble. — fr. MF. route, 'host, troop, crowd', fr. OF. rote, fr. VL. rupta, 'a dispersed group', lit. 'a broken group', prop. fem. pp. of L. rumpere, 'to break', used as a noun. See route and cp. routier.

rout, tr. v., to put to flight. — Fr. prec. word. The orig. meaning of the verb *rout* was 'to break the ranks of a troop'.

rout, intr. and tr. v., to root; to furrow. — A var. of root, 'to dig with the snout'.

Derivatives: rout-er, n. and tr. v.

route, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) route, 'road, way, path', fr. VL. rupta (via), fem. pp. of rumpere, 'to break'. See rupture and cp. rote, 'routine', rout, 'mob', routier, routine, rutter. Cp. also reave.

Derivative: route, tr. v.

routier, n., brigand. — F., 'mercenary', prop. 'a wandering robber', fr. OF. route, 'bande, troop'. See rout, 'mob', and -ier.

routine, n. — F., fr. MF. route, 'road, way, path'. See route and subst. suff. -ine.

Derivatives: routine, adj., routine-ly, adv., routin-ism, n., routin-ist, n., routin-ize, tr. v., routin-iz-ation, n.

roux, n., mixture of melted butter and flour used for thickening soup. — Fr. F. beurre roux, 'brown butter', fr. roux (fem. rousse), 'red, reddish brown', fr. L. russus. See russet.

rove, intr. v., to practice robbery (obsol.) — Back formation fr. rover, 'sea robber'.

rove, 1) intr. v., to shoot at random; 2) intr. v., to wander about aimlessly; tr. v., to wander over. — ME. roven; prob. a blend of rover, 'sea robber', and ON. rāfa, rāpa, 'to wander'. The orig. meaning of rove was 'to wander about robbing'.

rove, tr. v., to draw through a small opening. — In gradational relationship to reeve, 'to pass through a hole'.

Derivatives: rov-er, n., rov-ing, n. and adj., rov-ing-ly, adv., rov-ing-ness, n.

rove, n., twisted roll of wool. — Fr. rove, 'to draw through a small opening'.

Derivative: rove, tr. v., to twist rolls of wool. rover, n., sea robber, pirate. — ME., fr. MDu. rover, fr. MDu. (= Du.) rover, fr. MDu. (= Du.) roven, 'to rob, plunder', fr. MDu. (= Du.) roof, 'spoil, plunder', which is rel. to OE. reaf, of s.m., reafian, 'to reave'. See reave and agential suff. -er and cp. rove, 'to wander'.

rover, n., 1) a mark selected at random (a term of archery); 2) one who wanders. — ME., fr. ro-

ven, 'to shoot at random; to wander'. See rove, 'to wander', and agential suff. -er.

row, n., line, rank. — ME. rawe, rowe, fr. OE. rāw, rāw, 'row, succession', rel. to MDu. rīe, Du. rīj, 'row', OHG. rīhan, MHG. rīhen, 'to thread', OHG. rīga, MHG. rīhe, 'line', G. Reihe, 'row, line, series', ON. rīga, rega, 'string', fr. I.-E. base \*reikh-, 'to scratch, tear; a line', whence also OI. rīkhātī, 'scratches', rēkhā, 'line', Gk. ἐρείκειν, 'to tear', and prob. also L. rī-ma, 'crack, cleft, fissure'. Cp. regatta. Cp. also rīma. Derivative: row, tr. v., to place in lines.

row, tr. v., to propel with oars; intr. v., to propel a boat with oars. — ME. rowen, fr. OE. rōwan, rel. to ON. rōa, Du. roeien, MHG. rüejen, fr. I.-E. base \*erē-, 'to row; oar', whence also OI. aritraḥ, 'oar', Gk. ἐρέσσειν, ἐρέττειν, 'to row', ἐρέττης, 'rower', ἐρετμόν, 'oar', τριτρης, 'a trireme', L. rēmus, 'oar', Lith. iriù, irti, 'to row', irklas, 'oar', OIr. rāme, 'oar'. Cp. rudder. Cp. also bireme and words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in trierarch.

Derivatives: row, n., the act of rowing, row-er, n., row-ing, n.

row, n., noise, disturbance. — Prob. back formation fr. rouse, n. (see rouse, 'to awake'), mistaken for a plural. For a similar loss of the letter s cp. pea and words there referred to. Cp. rowdy.

Derivative: row, tr. v., to scold; intr. v., to engage in a quarrel.

rowan, n., 1) the mountain-ash; 2) the berries of the mountain-ash. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. reynir, ron, Swed. ronn, 'the rowan'.

rowdy, n., a rough, quarrelsome person. — Prob. a derivative of row, 'noise, uproar'.

Derivatives: rowdy, adj., rowdi-ly, adv., rowdiness, n., rowdy-ish, adj., rowdy-ism, n.

rowel, n., pointed wheel in a spur. — ME. rowelle, ruel, fr. OF. roele, rouele (F. rouelle), 'a small wheel', dimin. of roue, 'wheel', fr. L. rota. See rota and -el, and cp. rouelle, roulette.

Derivative: rowel, tr. v.

rowlandite, n., an yttrium silicate (mineral.) — Named after the American physicist Henry Augustus Rowland (1848-1901). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

rowlock, n., an oarlock. — An alteration of oarlock, through the substitution of the verb row, 'to propel with oars', for the noun oar.

Roxana, n., fem. PN. — L. Rōxānē, fr. Gk. 'Ρωξάνη, which is of Persian origin. Cp. Avestic raoxshna-, 'shining, brilliant'.

royal, adj. — ME. roial, fr. MF. roial (F. royal), fr. L. rēgālis, 'pertaining to a king, royal', fr. rēx, gen. rēgis, 'king'. See rex and cp. regal and real, 'a coin', which are doublets of royal. Cp. also viceroy, corduroy.

Derivatives: royal, n., royal-ism, n., royal-ist, n., royal-ist-ic, adj., royal-ize, intr. and tr. v., royal-iz-ation, n., royal-ly, adv., royalty (q.v.)

royauté), fr. VL. \*rēgālitātem, acc. of \*rēgālitās, fr. L. rēgālis. See royal and -ty and cp. regality, realty, which are doublets of royalty.

reaty, which are doublets of royally.

-rrhagia, combining form used to denote 'a bursting forth, excessive flow', as in menorrhagia (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. -ρραγία, 'a bursting forth', from the stem of ῥηγνύναι, 'to break forth, burst forth'. See regma.

-rrhea, -rrhoea, combining form meaning a 'flow, flowing', as in diarrhea, gonorrhea, pyorrhea. — Medical L., fr. Gk. -ρροία, fr. ροία, 'flow, flux', from the stem of ρεῖν, 'to flow'. See rheo.

rub, tr. and intr. v. — ME. rubben, rel. to Dan. rubbe, 'to rub, scrub', Norw. rubba, of s.m., rubben, 'rough'; of uncertain origin. Cp. rubbish, rubble.

Derivatives: rub, n., rubb-er, n., rubb-ing, n.

rub-a-dub, n., sound of a beaten drum. — Imitative

rubber, n., cautchouc. — Short for *India rubber* (see rub and agential suff. -er); so called from its use for erasing.

Derivatives: rubber, adi, and tr. v.

rubber, n., a term used at whist and bridge. — Of uncertain origin.

rubbish, n., waste, refuse. — ME. robeux, robous, robys; perh. orig. meaning 'that which is rubbed off' and rel. to rub.

Derivatives: rubbish, adj., rubbish-ing, adj., rubbish-ing-ly, adv., rubbish-ly, adv., rubbish-ry, n., rubbish-y, adj.

rubble, n., broken pieces of stone. — ME. robyl, robel, rubel, prob. rel. to prec. word.

Derivative: rubbl-v, adj.

rubefacient, adj., causing redness. — L. rubefaciens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of rubefacere. See rubify and -facient.

Derivative: rubefacient, n.

rubefaction, n., the act of causing redness. — See prec. word and -ion.

rubella, n., a contagious disease with an eruption resembling measles (German measles). — Medical L., fr. L. rubellus, 'reddish', dimin. of ruber, 'red'. See rubric.

rubellite, n., a red tourmaline. — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. L. rubellus, 'reddish'. See rubric and cp. prec. word.

rubeola, n., 1) measles; 2) rubella. — Medical L., fr. L. rubeus, 'reddish', fr. ruber, 'red'. See rubric

rubescence, n., a reddening. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

rubescent, adj., reddening. — L. rubēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of rubēscere, 'to grow red', inchoative of rubēre, 'to be red'. See rubric and -escent and cp. erubescent.

rubeosis, n., reddening of the iris (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. rubeus, 'reddish', and Gk. suff. -ωσις. See rubric and -osis.

Rubiaceae, n. pl., the madder family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Rubus with suff. -aceae. rubiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

royalty, n. - ME. roialte, fr. MF. roialté (F.

rubicund 1302 -

rubicund, adj., reddish, ruddy. — F. rubicond, fr. L. rubicundus, fr. rubēre, 'to be red' (see rubric). For the suff. -cundus cp. fecund and words there referred to.

rubicundity, n. — ML. rubicunditās, fr. L. rubicundus. See prec. word and -ity.

rubidium, n., name of a rare, silver-white metallic element (chem.) — ModL., coined by the German chemist Robert Wilhelm Bunsen (1811-99) fr. L. rubidus, 'reddish', fr. rubēre, 'to be red' (see rubric); so called from the two red lines of its spectrum. For the ending see chem, suff.-ium.

rubify, tr. v., to redden (rare). — ME. rubifyen, fr. MF. rubifier (F. rubéfier), fr. VL. rubeficāre, freq. of L. rubefacēre, 'to make red', fr. rubēre, 'to be red'. See rubric and -fy and cp. rubefacient. rubiginous, adj., rusty, rust-colored. — Formed fr. L. rābīgā, rūbīgā, gen. -īginis, 'rust', fr. ruber, 'red'. See rubric and -ous and cp. roil.

rubigo, n., a parasitic fungus. — L.  $r\bar{u}b\bar{i}g\bar{o}$ , 'rust'. See prec. word.

ruble, rouble, n., the unit of the monetary system of the U.S.S.R. — F. rouble, fr. Russ. rubl', fr. rubiti, 'to chop, cut'; so called because at the time when metallic currency was introduced in Russia (i.e. in the 14th cent.), it became customary there to pay in bars of silver, the corresponding equivalent being simply cut off.

rubor, n., redness. — L., rel. to ruber, 'red'. See rubric and -or.

rubric, n., 1) a heading, entry, etc., usually written or printed in red; 2) a liturgical direction, origwritten or printed in red. — ME. rubrike, 'red ocher, heading of a book or its part written in red', fr. MF. (= F.) rubrique, fr. L. rubrica, 'red earth; title of law written in red', hence 'law, instruction', fr. ruber, 'red', which is rel. to rubēre, 'to be red', rūfus, 'red, reddish', and derives fr. I.-E. base \*rudhro-, 'red'. See red and cp. rufous. For the ending see suff. -ic.

Derivatives: rubric-al, adj., rubric-al-ly, adv., rubricate (q.v.), rubric-ian, n., rubric-ism, n., rubric-ist, n.

rubricate, tr. v., to mark with red. — L. rubricatus, pp. of rubricare, 'to color red', fr. rubrica. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

rubricate, adj., marked with red. — Fr. L. rubricatus. See rubricate, v.

rubrication, n., the act of marking with red. — See rubricate, v., and -ion.

Rubus, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. rubus, 'bramble bush', of uncertain etymology. It is perh. cogn. with Goth. raupjan, OHG., MHG. roufen, G. raufen, 'to pluck out'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 445-446 s.v. rubus.

ruby, n., a deep-red gem. — ME., fr. OF. rubi (F. rubis), fr. ML. rubīnus, fr. L. rubeus, 'red', fr. rubēre, 'to be red'; see rubric. Cp. OProvenç. robi, robin, robina, It. rubino, which also derive fr. ML. rubīnus. The F. form rubis is prop. the plural of rubi, mistaken for a singular. See rubric.

rucervine, adj., pertaining to the genus Rucervus.

— Formed with adj. suff. -ine fr. ModL. Rucervus, a genus of large deer, a hybrid coined from the first syllable of Malay rusa, 'deer', and L. cervus, 'deer'. See Rusa and cervine.

ruche, n., a strip of lace, ribbon, etc. — F. ruche, 'beehive, ruche', fr. OF. rusche, 'beehive', fr. Gaul. rūsca, 'bark'. Cp. OIr. rūsc, Gael. rūsg, 'bark'.

Derivatives: ruch-ed, adj., ruch-ing, n.

ruck, n., band, crowd. — ME. ruke, of Scand. origin. Cp. dial. Swed. ruka, 'a little heap', and see rick.

Derivatives: ruck, tr. v., ruck-er, n.

ruck, n., crease, wrinkle. — ON. hrukka, 'wrinkle', rel. to OHG. runza (for \*hrunkza), MHG. runze, 'wrinkle' (with the diminutives: OHG. runzala, MHG., G. runzel). Cp. frounce, wrinkle.

Derivative: ruck, tr. and intr. v., to wrinkle.

ruckle, n., wrinkle. — Formed fr. ruck, 'wrinkle', with dimin. suff. -le.

Derivative: ruckle, tr. and intr. v., to wrinkle. rucksack, n., a knapsack made to strap on the shoulder. — G. Rücksack, fr. Rücken, 'back', and Sack, 'sack, bag'. See ridge, n., and sack, 'bag'.

ruction, n., uproar, quarrel. — Altered fr. earlier rection, a shortening of insurrection. The Irish insurrection of 1798 is often referred to popularly as 'the Ruction'.

rud, also rudd, n., red color. — ME. rude, rudde, fr. OE. rudu, rel. to rēad, 'red'. See red and cp. rudd, the fish, ruddle, ruddock, ruddy.

Rudbeckia, n., a genus of plants of the aster family (bot.) — ModL., named after the Swedish botanist Olaf Rudbeck (1630-1702). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

rudd, n., a red-finned fish, the redeye. — Lit. 'red (fish)', rel. to rud (q.v.)

rudder, n. — ME. rother, fr. OE. rōder, 'a paddle', rel. to OFris. rōther, MLG. rōder, MDu. roeder, Du. roer, OHG. ruodar, MHG. ruoder, G. Ruder, 'oar', formed fr. the Teut. stem \*rō-, 'to row', with the suff. -pra, which is used to form neutral names of tools; hence OE. rōder, etc., orig. meant 'a tool to row with'. Cp. OI. aritrah, 'oar', and see row, 'to propel with oars'.

Derivatives: rudder, tr. v., rudder-less, adj.

ruddle, n., a variety of red ocher. — Formed fr. OE. rudu, 'red color' (see rud) with dimin. suff.

Derivative: ruddle, tr. v.

ruddock, n., the robin. — ME. ruddok, fr. OE. rudduc, 'robin', fr. rudu, 'red color'. See rud and dimin. suff. -ock.

ruddy, adj. — ME. rudi, fr. OE. rudig, fr. rudu, 'red color'. See rud and adj. suff. -y (representing OE. -ig).

Derivatives: ruddy, tr. and intr. v., rudd-i-ly, adv., rudd-i-ness, n.

rude, adj. — ME. rude, fr. OF. (= F.) rude, fr. L. rudis, 'unwrought, unformed, rough, raw; igno-

rant', of uncertain origin; not cogn. with *raudus*, 'shapeless piece of brass used as a coin', nor with E. red. See P. Persson, Beiträge zur indogermanischen Wortforschung, Uppsala, 1910-12. p. 299. Cp. rudiment, erudite.

Derivatives: rude-ly, adv., rude-ness, n., rud-ish, adi.

Rüdesheimer, n., a kind of white wine. — Prop. 'wine of *Rüdesheim*', a town on the Rhine in Germany.

rudiment, n., element. — L. rudimentum, 'first attempt, beginning', fr. rudis, 'unwrought'. See rude and -ment.

Derivatives: rudiment-al, adj., rudiment-ary, adj., rudiment-ari-ly, adv., rudiment-ari-ness, n., rudiment-ation. n.

Rudolph, Rudolf, masc. PN. — Borrowed fr. G. Rudolf, fr. OHG. Hrodulf, lit. 'wolf of fame', fr. hruod-, ruod- (in compounds), 'fame, glory', and wolf, 'wolf'. For the first element see rummer, for the second see wolf, Cp. Rolf.

Rudra, n., the god of storms in Vedic mythology.— OI. Rudráh, lit. 'the howler, roarer', from the stem of rudáti, rōditi, 'weeps, laments, bewails', rel. to Avestic raod-, 'to weep', and cogn. with L. rudere, 'to roar, bellow', OSlav. rydayo, 'I wail, lament', Lith. raudà, 'wail, lamentation', raudóti, 'to wail, lament', OE. rēotan, OHG. riozan, MHG. riezen, 'to wail, lament', fr. I.-E. \*reu-d-, 'to cry, weep, lament', an enlargement of the I.-E. imitative base \*rē-, \*rā-, 'to shout, cry, be hoarse', whence L. ravus, 'hoarse'. See raucous.

rue, tr. and intr. v., to regret. — ME. rewen, ruen, fr. OE. hrēowan, 'to sadden, cause repentance', rel. to OS. hreuwan, OHG. hriuwan, MHG. riuwen, G. reuen, 'to sadden, cause repentance', Du. rouwen, 'to mourn'. These words are possibly cogn. with OI. karuṇā, 'compassion', OSlav. sū-krušiti, 'to smash, shatter', sū-krušenije, 'contrition'. See anacrusis and cp. ruth.

rue, n., regret, compassion. — ME. rewe, fr. OE. hrēow, 'grief, repentance', fr. hrēowan, 'to sadden, cause repentance'; rel. to MDu. rouwe, Du. rouw, 'mourning', OHG. hriuwa, hreuwa, riuwa, 'regret, repentance', MHG. riuwe, G. Reue, of s.m. See prec. word.

Derivatives: rue-ful, adj., rue-ful-ly, adv., rue-ful-ness, n., ru-er, n., rue-some, adj., ru-ing, n. rue, n., a bitter herb, Ruta graveolens. — F., fr. L. rūta, fr. Gk. ρῦτή, 'rue', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. Ruta.

ruelle, n., the space between a bed and the wall; morning reception in a bedroom. — F., lit. 'lane, alley', dimin. of rue, 'street', fr. L. rūga, 'crease, wrinkle, furrow', in VL. also used in the sense of 'way lined by houses, lane'. Cp. It. and OProvenç. ruga, Sp. arruga, 'wrinkle, crease', and see ruga and -elle.

Ruellia, n., a genus of plants of the family Acanthaceae (bot.) — ModL., named after the French

botanist Jean de la Ruelle (1474-1537). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

rufescence, n., reddishness. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

rufescent, adj., reddish. — L. rūfēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of rūfēscere, 'to become reddish', an inchoative verb formed fr. rūfus, 'red'. See rufous and -escent.

ruff, n., a kind of large collar, stiffly starched, worn in the 17th cent. — Back formation fr. ruffle, 'frill'. See ruffle, 'to wrinkle'.

Derivative: ruff-ed, adj.

ruff, n., trump (at whist). — MF. roffle, ronfle, corruption of triomphe. See triumph and cp. trump, 'a winning card'.

Derivative: ruff, intr. and tr. v., to trump.

ruff, n., a perchlike freshwater fish (Acerina cernua). — ME, ruffe, ruf, prob. rel. to rough.

ruffian, n., and adj. — MF. (= F.) rufian, 'a pimp', fr. OProvenç. rufian, rofian, fr. It. ruffiano, which is prob. of Teut. origin and rel. to rough.

Derivatives: ruffian-ish, adj., ruffian-ism, n., ruffian-ize, tr. v., ruffian-lv, adv.

ruffle, tr. v., 1) to wrinkle; to draw into folds; 2) to disturb, upset; intr. v., to be ruffled. — ME. ruffelen, 'to wrinkle'. Cp. LG. ruffelen, 'to wrinkle, curl'. Cp. also ruff, 'large collar'.

Derivatives: ruffle, n., that which is ruffled, a frill, ruffl-ed, adj., ruffl-er, n., ruffl-ing, n., ruffl-y, adj., ruffl-iness, n.

ruffle, intr. v., to swagger. — ME. ruffleen, 'to swagger', prob. identical in origin with the prec. word.

Derivative: ruffl-er, n.

rufi-, combining form meaning 'red'. — Fr. L. rūfus. See next word.

rufous, adj., reddish. — L. rūfus, 'red, reddish, red-haired', an Osco-Umbrian word rel. to L. ruber, 'red'. See rubric and cp. Rufus, Griffith. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Rufus, masc. PN. — Lit. 'red-haired', fr. L. rūfus. See prec. word.

rug, n. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. rugg, 'rough hair', ON. rögg, 'tuft, shagginess'; rel. to E. rag and rough and to the next word.

Derivative: rugg-ing, n.

ruga, n., wrinkle, fold. — L. rūga, cogn. with Lith. raūkas, 'wrinkle', runkū, rūktī, 'to shrink', raukiū, raūktī, 'to wrinkle', OI. rūkṣāḥ, 'rough', OHG., OE. rūh, 'rough'. See rough and cp. rugate, rugose, corrugate, arroyo. Cp. also ruelle. Cp. also prec. word.

rugate, adj., having folds. — L. rūgātus, pp. of rūgāre, 'to crease, wrinkle', fr. rūga. See ruga and adj. suff. -ate.

Rugby, n., also Rugby football. — So called from the system of football first played at Rugby School in Warwickshire.

rugged, adj. — Formed fr. rug with 1st suff. -ed. Derivatives: rugged-ly, adv., rugged-ness, n.

rugger, n., Rugby football (slang). — Altered fr. Rugby (q.v.)

rugose, adj., creased, wrinkled. — L. rūgōsus, 'wrinkled', fr. rūga. See ruga and adj. suff. -ose. Derivative: rugose-ly, adv.

rugosity, n., 1) state of being rugose; 2) a wrinkle.

— Late L. rūgōsitās, fr. L. rūgōsus. See prec. word and -ity.

rugous, adj., creased, wrinkled. — L. rūgōsus, 'wrinkled'. See rugose. For the ending see suff.

ruin, n. — ME. ruine, fr. MF. (= F.) ruine, fr. L. ruina, 'fall, downfall, disaster, catastrophe, ruin', fr. ruere, 'to fall violently', which is of uncertain origin. L. congruere, 'to come together', and ingruere, 'to rush or break into', are not related to ruere (see congruent).

ruin, tr. and intr. v. — MF. (= F.) ruiner, fr. ML. ruināre, fr. L. ruina. See ruin, n.

Derivatives: ruin-able, adj., ruinate, v. (q.v.), ruin-ed, adj., ruin-er, n., ruinous (q.v.)

ruinate, tr. v., to ruin (archaic). — M.L. ruīnātus, pp. of ruīnāre, 'to demolish, destroy', fr. L. ruīna. See ruin, n., and verbal suff. -ate.

ruination, n. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. ML. ruinātus. pp. of ruināre. See prec. word.

ruinous, adj., causing ruin; decayed. — ME. ruinose, fr. Late L. ruinōsus, 'tumbling down, going to ruin', fr. L. ruīna. See ruin, n., and -ous.

Derivatives: ruinous-ly, adv., ruinous-ness, n.

rule, n. — ME. reule, riule, fr. OF. reule, riule, fr. L. rēgula, 'a straight piece of wood, ruler, rule', which is rel. to regere, 'to keep straight, lead, direct, rule'. See regent, adj., and cp. rail, 'bar', regula, rillettes. In Modern French the OF. forms reule, riule were replaced by règle, fr. OF. regle, a learned word derived directly fr. Latin rēgula.

Derivatives: rule-dom, n., rule-less, adj.

rule, tr. and intr. v. — ME. reulen, rulen, fr. OF. reuler, riuler, fr. L. rēgulāre, 'to direct, regulate', fr. rēgula. See rule, n., and cp. regulate.

Derivatives: rul-er, n., rul-er-ship, n., rul-ing, adj. and n., rul-ing-ly, adv.

rum, n., spirit, alcoholic liquor. — Shortened fr. rumbullion.

Derivatives: rumm-y, adj., 1) pertaining to rum; drunk; n., a drunkard.

rum, adj., queer. — Orig. a cant word meaning 'good, fine', prob. a corruption of Gypsy rom, 'man, husband; gypsy man'. See rom and cp. the first element in rumbustious.

Derivatives: rum-ly, adv., rum-ness, n., rumm-y, adj., rumm-i-ly, adv., rumm-i-ness, n.

Rumanian, also Romanian, Roumanian, adj. and n. — Formed fr. ModL. Romania, Rumania, 'Rumania', fr. Rumanian Român, now spelled Romîn, fr. L. Rōmānus, 'Roman'. See Roman and -ian.

rumba, n., name of a dance. — Sp., of uncertain origin.

rumble, intr. v., to make a low, heavy noise; tr. v., to cause to make such a noise. — ME. romblen, rumblen, of imitative origin. Cp. Du. rommelen, G. rummeln, 'to rumble', ON. rymja, 'to roar, grumble', rymr, 'a roaring, grumbling', and see rumor.

Derivatives: rumble, n., rumbl-er, n., rumbl-ing, adi, and n., rumbl-ing-ly, adv.

rumble, n., a low heavy noise. — ME. rumbel, fr. rumblen. See rumble, v.

Derivative: rumbl-v. adi.

**rumbullion**, n., rum (*obsol*.) — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **rum**, 'spirit'.

rumbustious, adj., boisterous. — Prob. a blend of rum, 'queer', and robustious (see robust).

Derivative: rumbustious-ness, n.

rumen, n., the first stomach of ruminants. — ModL., fr. L. rūmen, 'throat, gullet', of uncertain origin; possibly cogn. with OI. rōmanthaḥ, 'chewing the cud, rumination'. Lith. raumuō, 'flesh of the muscle', is not cogn. with rūmen, but with ruber, 'red'. Cp. ruminant.

Rumex, n., a genus of plants, the dock, the sorrel (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. rumex, 'sorrel', of uncertain origin.

ruminant, adj. and n. — L. rūmināns, gen. -antis, pres, part. of rūminārī. See next word and -ant. ruminate, intr. v., to chew the cud; to meditate; tr. v., to chew over again; to muse on. — L. rūminātus, pp. of rūminārī, 'to chew the cud', fr. rūmen, gen. -inis, 'throat, gullet'. See rumen and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: ruminat-ing, adj., ruminat-ing-ly, adv., ruminat-ive, adi., ruminat-ive-ly, adv.

rumination, n. — L. rūminātiō, 'a chewing the cud', fr. rūminātus, pp. of rūminārī. See prec. word and -ion.

ruminator, n., a person who ruminates. — L. rūminātor, 'one that chews again', fr. rūminātus, pp. of rūminārī. See ruminate and agential suff.

rumkin, n., a kind of drinking vessel. — Prob. fr. Du. roomerken, dimin. of roemer. See rummer and -kin.

rummage, n., 1) a thorough search; 2) miscellaneous articles. — Aphetic fr. MF. arrumage (F. arrimage), 'stowing of goods in the hold of a ship', fr. arrumer (F. arrimer) 'to stow goods in the hold of a ship; to stow the cargo', a hybrid coined fr. a (fr. L. ad, 'to, toward') and -rumer; which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG., OE. rūm, 'room, space', and see room. For the ending see suff. -age. OProvenç. arumar, Sp. arrumar, 'to stow the cargo,' are also Teut. loan words.

Derivatives: rummage, intr. v., to search thoroughly, rummag-er, n.

rummer, n., a large drinking glass. — Du. roemer, fr. roemen, 'to boast', fr. roem, 'praise, glory', fr. MDu. roem, which is rel. to OS. hrōm, OHG. hruom, ruom, MHG. ruom, G. Ruhm, 'praise, glory', and further to OHG. hruod-, ruod- (in compounds), ON. hrōðr, OE. hrōð, hræð, 'fame,

glory'. All these words are traceable to Teut. \*hr $\bar{o}$ -, which corresponds to the I.-E. imitative base \*qar-, \*qar $\bar{a}$ -, 'to cry, shout, call', whence OI.  $k\bar{a}r\dot{u}h$ , 'singer, poet', Dor. Gk.  $\varkappa\dot{\alpha}\rho\bar{\upsilon}\xi$ , Gk.  $\varkappa\dot{\eta}\rho\bar{\upsilon}\xi$ , 'herald',  $\varkappa\alpha\rho\varkappa\alpha(\rho\epsilon\iota\nu$ , 'to resound'. See caduceus and cp. kerygma. Cp. also the first element in Robert and in words there referred to. G. Römer and F. rumer, 'rummer', are Dutch loan words. Du. roemer orig. denoted a cup with which the toast of a person is proposed for the sake of praising him.

rumor, rumour, n. — ME. rumour, fr. OF. rumour, rumeur (F. rumeur), fr. L. rūmōrem, acc. of rūmor, 'common talk, report, hearsay', from the I.-E. imitative base \*rē-, \*rā-, \*rū-, whence also OI. rāyati, 'barks', rāuti, ruvāti, ravati, 'roars', Gk. ω-ρῦεσθαι, 'to howl, roar', OE. rṣn, 'a roaring', L. raucus (for \*rawicos), fr. ravus. 'hoarse'. See raucous and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: rumo(u)r, tr. v., rumo(u)r-ed, n., rumo(u)r-ous, adj.

rump, n. — ME. rumpe, of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. rumpe, Swed. rumpa, 'rump', which are related to MLG. rump, 'trunk, body', Du. romp, MHG. rumph, G. Rumpf, of s.m.

Derivatives: rumpy, n., rump-less, adj.

rumple, tr. v., to wrinkle. — MDu. rompelen, rel. to Du. rimpelen, 'to wrinkle', OE. hrympel, 'wrinkle', OHG. hrimpfan, rimpfan, MHG. rimpfen, G. rümpfen, of s.m., and cogn. with Gk. κράμβος, 'dry, shriveled', κράμβη, 'cabbage', κρομβοῦν (assimilated fr. \*κραμβοῦν), 'to roast', Lith. kremblŷs, 'mushroom, fungus', fr. I.-E. base \*qremb-, a nasalized enlargement of base \*q(e)reb-, 'to curve, contract, shrink'. Cp. rimple, ramp, 'to climb'. Cp. also corf, Crambe, crambo and the first element in Carphophis and in cromlech. Cp. also harp.

rumple, n., wrinkle. — MDu. rompel, whence rompelen, 'to wrinkle'. See rumple, v.

rumpus, n., uproar. — Of uncertain origin.

run, intr. v. -- ME. runnen, ronnen, pp. of rinnen. rennen, partly fr. ON. rinna, partly fr. OE. rinnan, 'to flow, run', which are rel. to OE, irnan, iernan, iornan, 'to flow, run', Swed, rinna, Dan, rinde, MDu. runnen, OS., OHG., Goth. rinnan. MHG., G. rinnen, 'to flow, run'. ON. renna, OE. gerennan, 'to cause to run', Goth. ur-ranjan, 'to cause to rise', OS. rennian, MDu., OHG., MHG. rennen, Swed. ranna. Dan. rende, 'to cause to run', are causative forms of the respective primitive verbs. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*er-, \*or-, 'to set in motion, stir up. raise', whence also OI. árnah, 'undulating, surging (waves)', L. orīrī, 'to rise'. See orient, n., and cp. rise. Cp. also random, rennet, 'membrane of calf's stomach', rhine, 'ditch', rill, runlet, 'runnel', runnel, ember days.

run, n., the act of running. — ME. rune, fr. runnen, 'to run'. Cp. OE. ryne, 'running, flowing, course, watercourse, cycle, bed of a river', Goth.

runs, OFris. rene, 'running, course', ON. run, 'running, course', runa, 'row, rank, series', and see run, v. Cp. also rhine.

runagate, n., a vagabond. — Folk-etymological alteration of ME. renegate (see renegade), taken for the compound of run and agate, 'away', lit. 'on the road', fr. a- = on, and gate, 'road, lane'. runcinate, adj., saw-toothed. — L. runcinātus, pp. of runcināre, 'to plane off', fr. runcina, 'a plane', a blend of Gk. ῥυκάνη, 'a plane', and L. runcāre, 'to weed out, clear of weeds', which are prob. cogn. with each other and with Gk. ὀρύσσω (for \*ὀρύχιω), 'I dig', OI. luñcáti, 'plucks, pulls', Lett. rūķēt, 'to dig', OIr. rucht, 'hog, pig', lit. 'the rooting animal'. Cp. Oryx. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

rundale, n., a system of division of lands in Ireland. — Compounded of run and dale, Northern form of dole, 'small portion'.

rundle, n., rung of a ladder. — ME. rundel, a var. of roundel. See roundel.

rune, n., 1) any of the letters of the ancient Teut. alphabet; 2) mystery; magic. — ME. roun, fr. OE. rūn, 'mystery, secret; counsel, discussion; whisper; runic character', rel. to ON. rūn, 'a secret, magic sign, runic character', OHG. rūna, MHG. rūne, 'a secret, a secret conversation, whisper', G. Rune, 'rune, runic letter', Goth. rūna, 'a secret, a secret conversation', and to OE. rūnian, ON. reyna, 'to whisper'. Cp. alraun and round. 'to whisper'.

Derivatives: run-ic, adi., run-ic-al-ly, adv.

rung, n., a round of a ladder. — ME. rung, rong, fr. OE. hrung, 'staff, pole', rel. to MLG., MHG. runge, 'stake, stud, stave', MDu. ronghe, ronge, Du. rong, 'rung', G. Runge, 'stake, stud stave', Goth. hrugga, 'staff'; of uncertain origin; possibly meaning orig. 'round staff', and rel. to OE. hring, etc., 'ring'. See ring, n.

runlet, n., a small cask (archaic). — OF. rondelet, double dimin. formed fr. rond, 'round', fr. L. rotundus. See round, adj., and -let.

runlet, n., runnel, rill. — Formed fr. run, n., with dimin. suff. -let. Cp. runnel.

runnel, n., rivulet. — ME. rinel, runel, fr. OE. rynel, lit. 'little runner', formed from the base of OE. rinnan, 'to flow, run', with dimin. suff. -el. See run and -el.

runt, n. 1) a small ox or cow; 2) a stunted animal or person. — Rel. to OS. hrīth, OFris. hrīther, MDu., Du. rund, OHG. hrind, rind, MHG. rint, G. Rind, OE. hrīder, hrīder, 'ox, cow'. See rother.

rupa, n., form, shape (Hinduism). — OI. rūpáḥ, 'appearance, color, form, shape, likeness, image, picture, beauty', perhaps related to OI. várpas, 'figure, dexterity', and cogn. with Avestic var pa, 'to mark', Lith. verpiù, verpti, 'to spin'. See vervain and cp. next word. Cp. also rupee, arupa.

rupee, n., an Indian coin. — Hind. rūpiyah, fr. OI. rūpyah, 'silver', orig. 'something provided

の できる は は は ない かっと

Rupert, masc. PN. — Prob. a blend of G. Runecht and Robert (q.v.)

rupestrian, adj., consisting of rock. — Formed fr. L. rūpēs, 'rock', which is rel. to rumpere, 'to break, burst, tear, rend'. See rupture and -ian. For the relationship between L. rūpēs and rumpere cp. L. saxum, 'rock, stone', which is rel. to secāre, 'to cut', OE. clif, 'cliff', which is rel. to OE. clēofan, 'to split, cleave', ON. sker, 'an isolated rock in the sea', which is rel. to ON. skera, 'to cut, shear', and Gk. λέπως 'a bare rock, crag', which is prob. rel. to λέπων, 'to strip off, peel' (see saxatile, cliff, skerry and lapidary, adj.) rupia, n., a skin disease occuring esp. in tertiary syphilis (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ὑόπος, 'dirt, filth'. See rhyparography and 1st -ia. Derivative: rupi-al, adj.

Ruppia, n., a genus of plants, the ditch grass (bot.) — ModL., named after the German botanist Heinrich Bernhard Ruppius (1689-1719). rupture, n. — ME. ruptur, fr. MF. (= F.) rupture, fr. L. ruptūra, 'a fracture, breach', fr. ruptus, pp. of rumpere, 'to break, burst, tear, rend', which is cogn. with OE. rēafian, 'to seize, rob, plunder', rēofan, 'to tear, break', ON. rjūfa, 'to break'. See reave and -ure and cp. abrupt, bankrupt, corrupt, corruption, disrupt, disruption, erupt, eruption, interrupt, interruption, irrupt, irruption, rote, 'routine', roture, rout, 'rabble', rout, 'to put to flight', route, routier, routine, rupestrian, rutter.

Derivatives: rupture, tr. and intr. v., ruptur-ed, adi.

rural, adj., of the country. — ME., fr. L. rūrālis, 'pertaining to the country', fr. rūs, gen. rūris, 'the country', which is cogn. with OSlav. ravīnū, 'level', OIr. rōi, rōe, 'plain field', OE. rūm, etc., 'space'. See room and cp. roister, Ruritanian, rustic. For the ending see adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: rural-ism, n., rural-ist, n., rural-ite, n., rural-ity, n., rural-ize, tr. v., rural-iz-ation, n., rural-ly, adv.

ruridecanal, adj., pertaining to a rural dean. — Compounded of L. rūs, gen. rūris, 'the country', and decānus, 'dean'. See rural and decanal.

Ruritanian, adj., Utopian. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Ruritania, an imaginary kingdom in The Prisoner of Zenda, by Anthony Hope (1863-1933). The name Ruritania was formed fr. L. rūs, gen. rūris, 'country' (see rural), on analogy of Aquitania.

Rusa, n., the genus of the East Indian deer (zool.)

— ModL., fr. Malay rūsa, 'deer'. Cp. rusine.

ruse, n., trick, wile. — MF. (= F.), 'trick, wile', back formation fr. ruser, 'to use trickery', fr. reüser, 'to get out of the way, to cause to retreat', fr. VL. refüsäre, freq. of L. refundere (pp. refüsss), 'to pour back; to fling back, refuse, reject'. See refuse and cp. refund. Cp. also rush, 'to run forward'.

rush, n., name of various aquatic plants (bot.) — ME. rish, rush, fr. OE. risc, rysc, rel. to MLG. rüsch, risch, MHG. rusch, rusche, 'rush', and possibly cogn. with Lith. rēzgis, 'basket, wickerwork', rezgù, règsti, 'to bind, lace, cord', L. restis, for \*rezgtis, 'rope, cord', OI. rájjuh, 'rope, cord'. Cp. restiform.

Derivatives: rush, tr. v., to strew with rushes, to work with rushes; intr. v., to gather rushes, rush-like, adj., rush-y, n., rush-i-ness, n.

rush, intr. and tr. v., to run forward. — ME. russhen, fr. OF. reüser, 'to get out of the way, to cause to retreat'. See ruse, n., and cp. rustle, 'to act energetically'.

Derivatives: rush, n., rush-ing, adj., rush-ing-ly, adv., rush-ing-ness, n.

rusine, adj., resembling the deer of the genus Rusa. — Formed fr. Rusa with adj. suff. -ine. Cp. rucervine.

rusk, n., light, soft bread or biscuit. — Sp. rosca, 'roll, twist of bread', rel. to Port. rosca; of uncertain, perhaps pre-Latin, origin.

Derivative: rusk, tr. v.

rusma, n., a depilatory. — It. and F., a corruption of Turk. *khorozma*, inexact transliteration of Gk. χρῖσμα, 'unguent', lit. 'anything smeared on', fr. χρῖειν, 'to smear, anoint'. See chrism and cp. cream.

Russ, n. — F. Russe, fr. Russ. Rus, 'Russia; Russian'

Derivative: Russ, adj.

Russel, n., also Russel cord, a kind of cotton-andwool fabric. — Prob. so called after the maker's name.

russet, adj., reddish. — ME., fr. OF. rosset, rousset, dimin. of ros, rous (F. roux), fr. L. russus, 'red', which stands for \*rudh-tos or \*rudh-sos and is rel. to ruber, 'red, reddish'. Cp. OSlav. rusŭ, 'fair', Lith. raūsvas, 'reddish', rūsvas, 'reddish brown', OHG. rosamo, 'rust', and see rubric and -et. Cp. also rissole, roux, roussette, rust, Russula.

Derivatives: russet, n., and tr. and intr. v., russet-ing, n., russet-ish, adj.

Russia, n. — ML., fr. Russi, 'the Russians', fr. Russ. Russ. See Russ.

Derivatives: Russian, n. and adj., Russian-ism, n., Russian-ist, n., Russian-iz-ation, n.

Russia leather, also russia, n. — Named after Russia, where it was first made.

Russification, n. — See next word and -ation.

Russify, tr. v., to make Russian. — Formed fr. Russ with suff. -fy.

Russo-, combining form denoting Russia or the Russians. — Fr. ML. Russī, 'the Russians', fr. Russ. Rus. See Russ.

russud, n., grain, forage, etc., provided by local officers (*India*). — Hind. *rasad*, lit. 'income', fr. Pers. *räsäd*, 'going into, entering', rel. to OPers. *rasatiy*, 'comes', which is formed from the pres. stem of the verb *ar*-, 'to move', fr. I.-E. base \*er-, \*or-, 'to set in motion', whence also L. *orīrī*, 'to

rise'. See orient, n., and cp. words there referred to.

Russula, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) — ModL., fr. Late L. russula, fem. of russulus, a dimin. formed fr. L. russus, 'red'. See russet and -ule.

rust, n. — ME., fr. OE. rūst, rel. to OS., Swed.. OHG., MHG., G. rost, MDu. ro(e)st, Du. roest, Dan., Norw. rust, fr. Teut. \*rūsta-, corresponding to I.-E. \*reudh-s-to-, \*rudh-s-to-, enlargement of base \*reudho-, \*rudho-, 'red'. Cp. Lith. rūstas, 'brownish', rudēti, 'to rust', Lett. rūsa, 'rust', ruste, 'brown color', OSlav. rūžda (for \*rud³a), 'rust', and see red. Cp. also russet.

Derivatives: rust, intr. and tr. v., rusty (q.v.), rust-less, adj.

rustic, adj., 1) rural; 2) simple. — ME. rustyk, fr. MF. (= F.) rustique, fr. L. rūsticus, 'pertaining to the country', fr. rūs, gen. rūris, 'country'. See rural and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: rustic, n., rustic-al, adj., rustic-alness, n., rustic-ism, n., rustic-ize, tr. v., rustic-ly, adv.

rusticate, tr. v., to send into the country; intr. v., to live in the country. — L. rūsticātus, pp. of rūsticārī, 'to live in the country', fr. rūsticus. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

rustication, n. — L. rūsticātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a living in the country, country life', fr. rusticātus, pp. of rūsticārī. See prec. word and -ion.

rusticity, n., rustic character. — MF. (= F.) rusticité, fr. L. rūsticitātem, acc. of rūsticitās, 'country life', fr. rūsticus. See rustic and -ity.

rustle, intr. v., to emit a succession of soft, rapid sounds; tr. v., to cause to rustle. — ME. rouschen, rouschelen, rustlen, rustlen, of imitative origin. Cp. MLG. rūschen, MDu. ruusscen, Du. ruisen, MHG. rūschen, riuschen, G. rauschen, 'to rustle', OE. hryscan, 'to creak'.

Derivatives: rustle, n., rustl-er, n., rustl-ing, adj., rustl-ing-ly, adv., rustl-ing-ness, n.

rustle, intr. v., to act energetically; tr. v., to get by rustling. — A blend of the verbs rush and hustle. Derivatives: rustle, n., rustl-er, n.

rusty, adj. — ME., fr. OE. rūstig, fr. rūst. See rust and -y (representing OE. -ig).

Derivatives: rusti-ly, adv., rusti-ness, n.

rut, n., track; habit, routine. — Prob. fr. MF. (= F.) route, 'way', fr. VL. rupta (via), lit. 'a broken way'. See route and cp. rote, 'routine'. Derivative: rutt-y, adj.

rut, n., sexual excitement of animals, esp. of deer. — ME. rutte, fr. OF. ruit, rut (F. rut), fr. L. rugītus, 'a roar', fr. pp. stem of rūgīre, 'to roar', fr. an enlarged form of the I.-E. imitative base \*reu-, \*rū-, 'to shout, roar', whence also rūmor, 'common talk, report, hearsay'. See rumor.

rut, n., a native carriage drawn by a pony or oxen (*India*). — Hind. rath, 'a chariot', fr. OI. ráthah. See rota and cp. the first element in Rathayatra.

Ruta, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — L. rūta, 'rue'. See rue, 'a bitter herb'.

Rutaceae, n. pl., the rue family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Ruta with suff. -aceae.

rutaceous, adj. - See prec. word and -aceous.

ruth, n., pity (arch.) — ME. rewthe, ruthe, fr. rewen, ruen, 'to pity'. See rue, 'to regret', and subst. suff. -th.

**Ruth**, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the ancestress of David. — Heb.  $R\bar{u}th$ , prob. contraction of  $r^{\bar{k}}$   $\bar{u}th$ , 'companion, friend, fellow woman', which is rel. to  $r\hat{e}a'$ ,  $r\bar{e}'\cdot\hat{e}^h$ , 'friend, companion, fellow'.

Ruthenian, adj. and n. — Formed fr. ML. Rutheni, 'the Little Russians', a derivative of Russi, pl. of Russus. See Russo- and -ian.

ruthenium, n., name of a rare metallic element (chemistry). — ModL., a name given to this element by the Russian chemist Karl Klauss in 1845. However, the name ruthenium is of earlier origin. It was coined by Osann in 1828 to name with it a new metal discovered by him, but it was Klauss who confirmed that this metal really contained the new element. See W. E. Flood, The Dictionary of Chemical Names, New York, 1963, p. 19.

Derivatives: ruthen-ate, ruthen-ic, ruthen-ious, ruthen-ous, adjs.

ruthful, adj. — ME. rewtheful, rutheful, compounded of rewthe, ruthe, 'pity', and -ful, '-ful'. See ruth and -ful.

Derivatives: ruthful-ly, adv., ruthful-ness, n.

ruthless, adj. — ME. rewtheles, ruthless, compounded of rewthe, ruthe, 'pity', and -less'. See ruth and -less.

Derivatives: ruthless-ly, adv., ruthless-ness, n.

rutilant, adj., shining with a reddish light. — L. rutilāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of rutilāre, fr. rutilus. See next word and -ant.

rutile, n., an adamantine mineral consisting of titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>). — F. rutile or G. Rutil, fr. L. rutilus, 'red; shining, glittering', which is rel. to ruber, 'red'. See red and cp. rubric.

rutter, n., horseman, cavalry soldier. — Borrowed fr. MDu. rutter (whence Du. ruiter), a var. of ruter, ruyter, fr. OF. routier, derivative of route, 'band, troop', prop. fem. of pp. rout, 'broken', used as a noun, fr. rompre, 'to break'. G. Reuter, Dan. rytter and Swed. ryttare, 'rider, horseman', are borrowed fr. Du. ruiter. F. route, 'way, path', is of the same origin as OF. route, 'band, troop'. See route and cp. rout, 'rabble'.

-ry, noun suff. — A shortened form of -ery.

rye, n., a cereal plant. — ME., fr. OE. ryge, rel. to OS. roggo, ON. rugr, Dan. rug, Swed. råg, OFris. rogga, MDu. rogghe, Du. rogge, rog, OHG. rocko, MHG. rocke, G. Roggen, and cogn. with OSlav. rūžī, (Russ. rozh'), 'rye', Lith. rugys, 'grain of rye', pl. rugiaī, 'rye'. Cp. the first element in rocambole.

rye grass. — From earlier ray grass, fr. ME. ray, 'darnel', fr. Du. raai (also raaigras), which is rel.

ryepeck

to OS. rado. OHG. rato. G. Raden. lit. 'wheellike flower'. Cp. Du. rad. OS. rath. OHG. rad. MHG, rat. rad. G. Rad. 'wheel', and see rota. See Kluge-Mitzka. EWDS., p. 577 s.v.

rvepeck, rypeck, n., an iron-shod pole for mooring. — Of unknown origin.

Rynchospora, n., a genus of plants, the beak rush (bot.) - ModL.. compounded of Gk. ἐύγγος. 'snout, beak', and σπορά, 'seed'. See rhvncho-

rvot. n., an Indian peasant. - Hind. raivat, fr. Arab, ra'ivah, 'flock, herd subjects', fr. rá'ā, 'he fed pastured'. See ravah.

-s. suff. serving to form adverbs. — ME. -es. fr. OE. -es. suff. of the masc. and neut. gen. sing. Co. always, anights, besides, betimes, needs unawares and the suffixes -wards, -ways.

-'s, suff. used to form the possessive of nouns. — ME. -es, fr. OE. -es. See prec. suff.

sabadilla, n., a plant of the family Melanthaceae. - Sp. cebadilla, dimin. of cebada, 'barley', fr. L. cibāta, fem. pp. of cibāre, 'to give food to animals. to feed'. fr. cibus. 'food', which is of uncertain etymology.

Sabaean, adi., pertaining to Saba in S. Arabia. - L. Sabaeus, fr. Gk. Σαβαΐος, 'inhabitant of Saba', fr.  $\Sigma \alpha \beta \alpha$ , fr. Arab. Saba' = HebShebhā'. For the ending see suff. -an.

Derivatives: Sabaean, n., Sabaean-ism, n.

Sabaism, n., star worship. — Formed fr. Heb. tzābhā', 'host', in the sense of tzebhā hashshāmávim. 'host of heaven, stars'. See Sabaoth and -ism. Sabaist, n., star worshiper. — See prec. word and

Sabaoth, n. pl., armies, hosts, used chiefly in the phrase the Lord of Sabaoth. - Late L., fr. Late Gk.  $\Sigma \alpha \beta \alpha \dot{\omega} \vartheta$ , fr. Heb.  $tz^{e}bh\bar{a}\delta th$ , plural of  $tz\bar{a}$ bhá', 'host, army', from the v. tzābá, 'he waged war; he served', which is rel. to Akkad. sābu, 'soldier' (in the pl. also 'men'), Ethiop. daba, 'he waged war', and prob. also to Arab. dábaa', 'he lay in wait' (some scholars compare Arab. sábaa, 'he went forth', whence 'he gathered together against', and S. Fraenkel. Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen, Leyden, 1886, p. 232, compares Arab. sabi, 'young man', which are nearer in meaning then dábaa'). Cp. Sabaism. Cp. also Maccabees.

Sabbatarian, adj., 1) pertaining to the Sabbath; 2) pertaining to the Sabbatarians or their doctrine; n., one who keeps the seventh day of the week as holy. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. sabbatārius, fr. sabbatum, 'the seventh day of the Jewish week'. See next word and -arian.

Derivative: Sabbatarian-ism, n.

Sabbath, n. - L. sabbatum (partly through the medium of F. sabbat) (whence also It. sabato, OProvenç., Catal. dis-sapte, Sp., Port. sábado, Serbo-Croatian subota, Czech and Slovak sobota, Russ. subbóta, etc.), fr. Gk. σάββατον, fr. Heb. shabbath, 'Sabbath' (whence also Aram. shabbetā, Arab. sabt, Ethiop. sanbat), prop. 'day of rest', fr. shābbáth, 'he rested', which is rel. to Arab. sábata, 'he cut off, interrupted, ceased, rested', and to Akkad. shabātu, which prob. means 'to cease, be completed'. Cp. Gk. \*σάμβατον, a vulgar var. of σάββατον, whence VL. sambatum (whence Ru. simbătă, OSlav. sobota, Hung. szombat, 'Saturday, Sabbath') and sambatī diēs, 'the day of Sabbath' [whence OF.

sambe-di, F. samedi, 'Saturday' and-prob. through the medium of the Gothic-the first element in OHG. sambaz-tac (MHG. sameztac, G. Sams-tag), 'Saturday'l,

Sabbathia, n., a genus of plants of the gentian family (bot.) - ModL., named after the Italian botanist L. Sabbati. For the ending see suff. -ia. Sabbatic, Sabbatical, adi. - L. sabbaticus, fr. Gk. σαββατικός, 'pertaining to the Sabbath', fr. σάββατον. See Sabbath and -ic, resp. also -al. Derivative: Sabbatical-ly, adv.

Sabbatize. tr. v.. to keep as a Jewish Sabbath. -Late L. sabbatizāre, fr. Gk. σαββατίζειν, fr. σάββατον. See Sabbath and -ize.

saber. sabre. n., a one-edged sword. - F. sabre. fr. G. Sabel, later Säbel, fr. Pol. szabla, ult. fr. Hung. szablya, 'saber', lit. 'a tool to cut with' fr. szabni, 'to cut'. Cp. sabreur and the first element in sabretache.

Sabian, n., a member of a religious sect mentioned in three passages of the Koran (2:40, 5:73, 22:17). — Formed with suff. -an fr. Arab. sábi', 'Sabian', which prob. means lit, 'baptizer', and is borrowed fr. Aram. tzebha', 'he dipped, dyed' (with the change of the ayin to hamza), which is rel. to Heb. tzābhá', 'he dyed', Arab. sábahga, Ethiop. sabáha, 'he dipped, dyed', Akkad. sību, 'to dve'.

Derivatives: Sabian, adj., Sabian-ism, n.

sabicu. n.. a timber tree; its wood. — Cuban Sp. sabicú.

Sabine, adj., pertaining to a people in ancient Italy; n., a member of the Sabine people. - L. Sabinus. This name possibly means lit. 'of its own kind', and is cogn. with Goth. sibja, OHG. sippa, 'blood-relationship, peace, alliance', OE. sibb, 'relationship, peace'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II. 457 s.v. Sabīni. See sib and -ine (representing L. -inus) and cp. Samnite. Cp. also savin.

sable, n., a small animal, Mustella zibellina. -ME., fr. MF. sable (F. zibeline), fr. OF., fr. ML. sabelum, fr. MLG. sabel, fr. MHG. zobel, a loan word fr. Russ. sóbol', which itself is borrowed from an East-Asiatic language. Cp. zibeline.

sable, adj., black (her.) - F. sable, prop. 'of the color of the sable'. See prec. word.

sabot, n., a wooden shoe. — F., blend of bot, a dialectal var. of botte, 'boot', and savate, 'old shoe'. See boot and savate.

sabotage, n., willful destruction of machinery. etc. - F., fr. saboter, 'to do willful damage (to machinery and the like), fr. sabot (see prec. word); the verb was formerly used in the sense 'to throw wooden shoes into the machinery for the sake of damaging it'. For the ending see suff. -age.

Derivative: sabotage, tr. v., to destroy by sabotage: intr. v.. to practice sabotage.

sabre, n. - A var. of saber.

sabretache, n., a square leather case hung from the sword belt. - F., fr. G. Säbeltasche, lit. 'saber-pocket', fr. Säbel, 'saber', and Tasche, 'pocket'. For the first element see saber. The second element derives fr. VL. \*tasca; see task. sabreur, n., a dashing cavalry officer. - F., lit. 'a swordsman', fr. sabre, 'sword'. See saber and agential suff. -or.

sabulose, adi., sandy. — L. sabulosus. See sabulous and adi. suff. -ose.

sabulosity, n., sandiness. - See prec. word and

sabulous, adj., sandy. — L. sabulōsus, 'sandy', fr. sabulum, 'sand', which stands for \*psaflom and is cogn. with Gk. ψάμμος (for \*ψάφμος), 'sand', ON. sandr, OE. sand, 'sand'. See sand and cp. next word. For the ending see suff. -ous.

saburra, n., sandlike deposit in the stomach (med.) - Medical L., fr. L. saburra, 'sand', which is rel. to sabulum. See prec. word.

Derivative: saburr-al, adi.

sac, n., a baglike part in plants or animals (bot. and zool.) - F., fr. L. saccus, 'sack'. See sack, 'bag', and cp. sachet.

sac, n., cause of dispute. — OE. sacu, 'dispute, jurisdiction'. - See sake, 'purpose'.

sacaton, n., a coarse perennial grass. - Amer. Sp. zacatón, augment. of zacate, 'grass, hay', which is of Nahuatl origin. Cp. zacaton.

saccade, n., jerk with a bridle. - F., fr. saquer. 'to jerk along', fr. Sp. sacar, 'to draw out', which prob. derives fr. VL. \*saccāre. See sack, 'pillage', and -ade and cp. the first element in sackbut. saccate, adj., formed into a sac; having a sac. — ModL. saccātus, fr. L. saccus, 'sack, bag'. See sack, 'a bag', and adj. suff. -ate.

sacchar-, sacchari-, saccharo-, combining forms meaning 'sugar'. - Fr. L. saccharon, fr. Gk. σάκγαρον, 'sugar', fr. Pali sakkharā, fr. OI. śárkarā, 'gravel, grit, sugar'. See sugar and cp. words there referred to.

sacchariferous, adj., containing sugar. - Compounded of sacchari- and -ferous.

saccharify, tr. v., to convert into sugar. - Compounded of sacchari- and -fy.

saccharimeter, saccharometer, n., an instrument for measuring the amount of sugar in a solution. - Compounded of sacchari-, resp. saccharo-, and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter. 'poetical rhythm'.

saccharin, saccharine, n., a white crystalline compound, C.H.O.NS (chem.) - Coined by Fahlberg and List in 1879 fr. ML. saccharum (fr. L. saccharon); see sacchar- and -in.

saccharine, adj., of the nature of sugar. — See sacchari- and adj. suff. -ine.

saccharo-, combining form. — See sacchar-. Saccharomyces, n. pl., a genus of fungi, the

veasts (bot.) - ModL., lit. 'sugar fungi' (see saccharo- and -myces), prop. a loan translation of G. Zuckerpilz, a name given to veast by Theodor Schwann (1810-82), See C. C. Mettler. History of Medicine, Philadelphia - Toronto, 1947, p. 261,

saccharose, n., cane or beet sugar. - Formed fr. Gk. σάκγαρον, 'sugar' (see sacchar-), and subst. suff. -ose.

sacciform, adi., sack-shaped. — Compounded of L. saccus, 'sack, bag' and forma, 'form, shape'. See sack, 'bag', and form, n.

saccule, n., a little bag. — L. sacculus, 'a little sack or bag', dimin. of saccus. See sack, 'bag',

sacerdotal, adi., pertaining to the priesthood or to priests. - ME., fr. MF., fr. L. sacerdōtālis, 'pertaining to priests, priestly', fr. sacerdos, gen. -ōtis, 'priest', which stands for \*sakro-dhō-t-s, lit. 'he who is made holy', fr. sacer, 'holy', and I.-E. base \*dhē-, 'to put, place; to make, appoint'. See sacred and do. For the ending see adi. suff. -al.

Derivatives: sacerdotal-ism, n., sacerdotal-ist, n., sacerdotal-ist-ic. adi., sacerdotal-ly, adv.

sachem, n., supreme chief. - Of Algonquian origin; cp. Narraganset sachimau. Cp. sagamore. sachet, n., a small bag filled with aromatic pow-

der. - F., dimin. of sac. See sac, 'a baglike part', and -et.

sack, n., a large bag. — ME., fr. OE. sacc, fr. L. saccus, fr. Gk. σάκκος, fr. Heb. śaq, 'sackcloth, sack, bag'. Cp. sac, 'a baglike part', saccule, sack, 'pillage', sacque, satchel, cul-de-sac, Dudelsack.

Derivatives: sack, to put in a sack, sack-ing, sackcloth.

sack, n., pillage, plunder. — F. sac, 'pillage, plunder', fr. It. sacco, of s.m., prob. fr. VL. \*saccare, 'to plunder', orig. 'to put plundered things into a sack', fr. L. saccus, 'sack'. See sack, 'bag'.

sack, n., strong wine. — Formerly spelled seck, fr. F. (vin) sec, 'dry wine', fr. L. siccus, 'dry'. See siccative and cp. sec, secco.

sackbut, n., 1) a medieval wind instrument, forerunner of the trombone; 2) a stringed instrument resembling the guitar, in Dan 3:5 used wrongly to translate Aram. sabbekhå. — MF. (= F.) saquebute, fr. OF. saqueboute, compounded of saquer, 'to pull, draw out', and bouter, 'to thrust'. See saccade and butt, 'to strike'.

sackless, adj., innocent; harmless (archaic or dial.) - ME. sakles, fr. OE. saclēas, fr. sacu, 'dispute', and -leas, '-less'. See sac, 'dispute', and

sacque, n., sack dress. — Identical with sack, 'bag; dress', but spelled as if it were a French

sacr-, form of sacro- before a vowel.

sacral, adj., pertaining to religious rites. - Form-

ed with adi, suff. -al fr. L. sacer, fem. sacra. neut. sacrum. 'holy, sacred'. See sacred.

sacral, adi., pertaining to the sacrum, -- Medical L. sacrālis. See sacrum and adi. suff. -al.

sacrament, n. — ME. sacrement, sacrament, fr. OF, sacrement, sacrament (F, sacrement), fr. L. sacrāmentum, 'oath, solemn obligation', fr. sacrare, 'to set apart as sacred, consecrate', fr. sacer, fem. sacra, neut. sacrum, 'holy, sacred'. See sacred and -ment.

Derivatives: sacrament-al, adi, and n., sacrament-al-ism, n., sacrament-al-ist-ic, adi., sacrament-al-ity, n., sacrament-al-ly, adv., sacrament-

Sacramentarian, n., one who regards the sacraments merely as symbols; adi., pertaining to the Sacramentarians. — Formed fr. ML. sacrāmentarius, 'pertaining to a sacrament', fr. L. sacrāmentum. See prec. word and -arian.

Derivative: Sacramentarian-ism, n.

sacrarium, n., shrine, sanctuary. — L. sacrārium, lit, 'a place for the keeping of holy things', fr. sacrāre, 'toconsecrate'. See sacrament and -arium. sacred, adj. — ME. sacred, prop. pp. of sacren. 'to consecrate, dedicate', fr. F. sacrer, fr. L. sacrāre, 'to set apart as sacred, consecrate', fr. sacer, fem. sacra, neut. sacrum, 'dedicated to a divinity, holy, sacred', which is rel. to sancīre, 'to render sacred', sanctus, 'sacred, holy' (prop. pp. of sancire), and cogn. with Hitt. shaklāish, shaklish, 'law, rite', ON, sattr, 'agreement', is not cognate with these words. Cp. consecrate. desecrate, execrate, obsecrate, sacerdotal, sacrament, sacrifice, sacrilege, sacristan, sacristy, sacrosanct, sacrum, saint, sanctify, sanction, sanctity, sanctum, sanctus, Santolina, santon, santonica, sexton. Cp. also the second word in cascara sagrada.

Derivatives: sacred-ly, adv., sacred-ness, n.

sacrifice, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) sacrifice, fr. L. sacrificium, fr. sacer, fem. sacra, neut. sacrum, 'holy, sacred', and -ficium, fr. -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See sacred and fact.

Derivatives: sacrifice, tr. and intr. v., sacrific-er,

sacrificial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. sacrificium, 'sacrifice'. See prec. word.

Derivative: sacrificial-ly, adv.

sacrilege, n., profanation of anything sacred. — ME., fr. OF. sacileger (F. sacrilège), fr. L. sacrilegium, 'the robbing of a temple, the stealing of sacred things', fr. sacrilegus, 'temple robber, stealer of sacred things', which is compounded of sacer, fem. sacra, neut. sacrum, 'holy, sacred', and -legus, from the stem of legere, 'to gather, pick up, carry off, steal'. See sacred and lecture. Derivatives: sacrileg-ious, adj., sacrileg-ious-ly, adv., sacrileg-ious-ness, n., sacrileg-ist, n.

sacring, n., consecration. — ME., verbal noun of sacren, 'to consecrate'. See sacred and -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

sacrist, n., a keeper of the sacred vessels: sacristan. — ME., fr. Eccles, L. sacrista, fr. L. sacer. fem, sacra, neut, sacrum, 'holy, sacred'. See sacred and -ist.

Sadducean

sacristan, n. — ME., fr. Eccles, L. sacristānus, fr. sacrista. See prec. word and -an and cp. sexton. which is a doublet of sacristan.

sacristy, n., an apartment in a church where the sacred vessels, vestments, etc., are kept; vestry. - Eccles, L. sacristia, fr. Late L. sacrista, See sacrist and -v (representing F. -ie).

sacro-, before a vowel sacr-, combining form meaning 'holy, sacred'. — From the stem of L. sacer, fem. sacra, neut. sacrum, 'holy, sacred'. See sacred.

sacro-, before a vowel sacr-, combining form denoting 1) the sacrum; 2) sacral and, — See sa-

sacrosanct, adi., very sacred. — L. sacrōsānctus. 'consecrated with religious ceremonies, doubly sacred', compounded of sacer, 'holy, sacred'. and sanctus, of s.m. See sacro-, 'holy', and sanctus, saint,

sacrum. n., bone at the lower end of the spine (anat.) - ModL., fr. os sacrum, 'the sacred bone', from mistranslation of the term occurring in Galen: ἱεοὸν ὀστοῦν, 'the strong bone'. into 'the sacred bone'. For the difference between Gk. iepóc, 'strong', and iepóc, 'sacred'. see Boisacq, DELG., p. 368.

sad, adj. — ME. sad, 'sated, full, satisfied, tired'. fr. OE, sæd, 'sated, satisfied', rel, to OS, sad, ON. saðr, MDu. sat, sad, Du. zad, OHG., MHG. sat(t), G. satt, Goth. sabs, 'satiated', fr. I.-E. base \*sā-, \*se-, 'satisfied, sated', whence also L. satis, 'enough, sufficient', satur, 'satiated'. OSlav. svtŭ. Lith. sotùs. of s.m., Lith. sótis. 'satiation', OIr, saith, 'satiety', saithech, 'satiated', Gk. ἄδην (for \*sadēn), of s.m., ἄεται (for \*saetai), 'satiates himself', ἄατος (for \*n-s<sup>e</sup>tos), 'insatiable', OI. á-sin-van, 'insatiable', Toch. B. soy-, AB si-, 'to be satiated'. Cp. assai, assets, hadro-, sate, satiate, satis, satisfy, saturate, soil, 'to feed', and the first element in Adephaga.

Derivatives: sadd-en, tr. and intr. v., sadd-ening, adj., sadd-en-ing-ly, adv., sadd-ish, adj., sad-ly, adv., sad-ness, n.

saddik, n. -- See tzaddik.

saddle, n. - ME. sadel, fr. OE. sadol, rel. to ON. söðull, Dan., Swed., OFris., MDu. sadel, Du. zadel, OHG. satal, satul, MHG. satel, G. Sattel, 'saddle', OS. \*sadul (whence saduleri, 'saddler'). These words orig. meant 'a place to sit upon'. and derive fr. I.-E. base \*sed-, 'to sit', whence also L. sedēre. Cp. L. sella (for \*sed-la), 'seat, chair', OSlav. sedlo, 'saddle', and see sedentary. Cp. also sell, 'seat, throne'.

saddle, tr. v. - ME. sadelen, sadlen, fr. OE. sadelian, fr. sadol. See saddle, n.

Derivatives: saddl-er, n., saddl-erv, n.

Sadducean, adj., pertaining to the Sadducees. —

Formed fr. Late L. Sadducaeī (see next word) with suff. -an.

Sadducee, n., a member of a Jewish sect during the two centuries preceding and the century following the beginning of the Common Era (Jewish history). — Late L. Sadducaeī (pl.), fr. Gk. Σαδδουκαῖοι, fr. Heb. tzĕdhōqím, pl. of tzĕdōqi, lit, 'a disciple of Tzādhōq (= Zadok), the highpriest (see I Kings 1:34, 2:35, I Chron. 29:22, II Chron. 31:10, Ezek. 40:46, 44:15, 48:11). The spelling with dd is due to the circumstance that the LXL transliterates Tzādōq inexactly by Σαδδούκ.

sadhe, n., name of the 19th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — See tzadhe.

sadhu, n., a Hindu holy man. — OI. sādhuh, 'straight, right, skilled, excellent; a holy man', rel. to sādhati, 'reaches his goal', sīdhyati, 'reaches his goal, succeeds', sādhita- (pp.), 'perfect', fr. I.-E. base \*sādh-, \*sādh-, \*sīdh-, 'straight, right; to go ahead, reach one's goal', whence also Gk. 1962, 'going straight, straight, direct', 1955, 'impulse, purpose', 1960eu, 'to make-straight, guide in a straight line, guide', and perh. also Arm. aj (for \*sādhyo-?), 'right'. Cp. Siddha. Cp. also soucar.

sadism, n., a form of sexual perversion in which one finds pleasure in hurting one's partner; the opposite of masochism. — F. sadisme, coined fr. the name of Marquis de Sade (1740-1814), who first described this perversion in his novels. For the ending see suff. -ism.

safari, n., a hunting expedition. — Arab. safari, 'referring to a journey', fr. sáfar, 'journey, traveling', fr. sáfara, 'he started, traveled, went on a journey'.

safe, adj. - ME. sauf, saf, fr. OF. salf, sauf (F. sauf), fr. L. salvus, 'saved, preserved, safe, well, sound', which is rel. to sālus, 'sound condition, welfare, well-being, health, safety', salūbris, 'health-giving, healthful', solidus, soldus, 'firm, compact', OL. sollus, 'whole, entire', and cognate with OI. sárvah, 'uninjured, intact, whole, entire', Avestic haurva-, 'uninjured, intact', Toch. A salu, B. solme, 'whole, entire', Arm. ofi, 'healthful, entire', Gk. ὅλος (for \* $\delta\lambda$ Foc), 'whole', Alb.  $\acute{g}at\epsilon$ , 'strong, fat, vigorous'. Cp. sage, name of a plant, salutary, salutation, salute, salvage, salvation, salve, 'hail', Salvia, salvo, save, silly, soldo, solemn, solicit, solid, solidus, sou. Cp. also holo- and the second element in catholic.

Derivatives: safe, n., safe-ly, adv., safe-ness, n. safe-conduct, n. — Anglicized fr. F. sauf-conduit, fr. L. salvus conductus. See safe and conduct. Derivative: safe-conduct, tr. v.

safeguard, n. — Late ME. saufgarde, fr. MF. (= F.) sauvegarde, 'safekceping, safeguard', fr. OF. salve sauve (F. sauve), fem. of salf, sauf (F. sauf), 'safe' and garde, 'a keeping'. See safe and guard and cp. sagger.

Derivatives: safeguard, tr. v., safeguard-er, n.

safety, n. — ME. sauvete, saufte, fr. MF. (= F.) sauveté, fr. OF. salvete, sauvete, fr. ML. salvitātem, acc. of salvitās, 'safety', fr. L. salvus. See safe and -ty.

saffian, n., a kind of leather made of goatskins or sheepskins. — Russ. safyan, fr. Turk. sakhtiyān, fr. Pers. sakhtiyān, 'goat's leather'.

safflower, n. — Either fr. Du. saffloer, or directly from OF. saflor, fr. earlier It. safflore, which is prob. a hybrid compounded of Arab. safrā', fem. of åsfar, 'yellow', and It. flore, 'flower'. See flower

saffron, n., a species of crocus. — ME. saffran, fr. OF. (= F.) safran, fr. ML. safranum, fr. Arab. za farán, whence also It. zafferano, Sp. azafrán.

Derivatives: saffron, tr. v., to color with saffron, saffron-y, adj.

safranine, n., a synthetic orange-red dyestuff (chem.) — F., formed with chem. suff. -ine fr. safran, 'saffron'. See prec. word.

safrole, also safrol, n., a poisonous oil,  $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$  (chem.) — A hybrid coined fr. F. safran (see saffron) and -ol, a suff. derived fr. L. oleum, 'oil'. sag, intr. v. — Late ME. saggen, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. sakke, Swed. sacka, dial. Norw. sakka, 'to sink, subside', Du. zakken, of s.m. These verbs are denasalized derivatives of the Teut. base \*sinkwan, 'to sink' (see sink), and have a frequentative meaning.

Derivatives: sag, n., sagg-ing, n.

saga, n. — ON., 'a saying, story', rel. to OE. sagu, 'a saying', OFris. sege, OHG. saga, MHG., G. sage, 'saying, report, tale', and to OE. secgan, OHG. sagēn, 'to say'. See say, v., and cp. saw, 'a saying', which is a doublet of saga.

sagacious, adj., 1) keen in perception; 2) shrewd.

L. săgāx, gen. săgācis, 'of keen perception, sagacious', fr. sāgīre, 'to perceive quickly or keenly', fr. I.-E. base \*sag-, \*sēg-, 'to track down, trace, seek', whence also ON. sækja, OE. sēcan, 'to seek'. See seek and words there referred to and cp. esp. presage. For the ending see suff. -acious. For the formation of L. sagāx fr. sāgīre cp. salāx, 'lustful', fr. salīre, 'to leap' (see salacious).

Derivatives: sagacious-ly, adv., sagacious-ness, n. sagacity, n., keen perception. — MF. (= F.), sagacité, fr. L. sagācitātem, acc. of sagācitās, 'keenness of perception', fr. sagāx, gen. sagācis. See prec. word and -ity.

sagamore, n., chief of a tribe. — Of Algonquian origin. Cp. sachem.

sage, adj., wise. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) sage, fr. VL. \*sapius (to be inferred fr. L. nesapius, 'unwise, foolish', occurring in Petronius 50, 5), fr. sapere, 'to have taste; to be wise'. See sapient and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: sage, n., sage-ly, adj., sage-ness, n. sage, n., a plant (Salvia officinalis). — ME. sauge, sage, fr. MF. (= F.) sauge, fr. L. salvia, fr.

salvus, 'safe, whole'. Salvia lit. means 'the saving plant'. See safe and cp. Salvia.

sagger, saggar, n., 1) a protective box of fire clay in which finer ceramic articles are enclosed while baking; 2) the clay of which it is made.—Prob. a contraction of safeguard.

Derivative: sagger, saggar, tr. v., to bake in a sagger.

Sagina, n., a genus of plants, the pearlwort (bot.)
— ModL., fr. L. sagina, 'fat, nutrition', which is of uncertain origin.

Sagitta, n., a small northern constellation (astron.) — L., 'arrow', prob. a Mediterranean loan word. Cp. settee, 'a kind of Mediterranean vessel'.

sagittal, adj., arrow-shaped. — ModL. sagittālis, fr. L. sagitta. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

Sagittaria, n., a genus of plants, the arrowhead (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. sagittārius, 'pertaining to an arrow', fr. sagitta (see Sagitta and adj. suff. -ary); so called in allusion to the shape of the leaves.

Sagittarius, n., a southern constellation; the ninth sign of the zodiac; 'the Archer' (astron.)

— L. sagittārius, 'archer', prop. the adj. sagittārius, 'pertaining to arrows', used as a noun. See prec. word.

sago, n., starch prepared from the pith of certain palms. — Fr. Malay  $s\bar{a}g\bar{u}$ , prob. through the medium of Dutch. Cp. It. sagu, Sp. sagu, Port. sagu, F. sagou.

sagum, n., mantle worn by the ancient Roman soldiers. — L., a word of Gaulish origin; prob. rel. to Lith. sagis, 'travelling dress of Lithuanian women', Lett. sagṣa, 'cover for women', segene, 'a large cloth', segt, 'to cover', OPruss. saxtis, 'rind, husk'. Late Gk. σάγος, 'cloth for pack-saddles', is a Latin loan word. Cp. say, 'a cloth resembling serge'.

Sahara, n., the great desert of North Africa. — Fr. Arab. sahrā', 'desert', prop. fem. of the adj. aṣḥaru, 'yellowish red', used as a noun; rel. to Heb. tzāḥōr, 'white'.

Derivatives: Sahar-an, Sahar-ian, Sahar-ic, adjs. sahib, n., a title used in India. — Hind. sāhib, fr. Arab. sāhib, 'companion, lord, master', fem. sāhibah, prop. part. of sāhiba, 'he accompanied'. said, pret. and pp. of say. — ME. seid, fr. OE. sægde, sæde, resp. OE. gesægd, gesæd. See say, v. said, adj., before-mentioned. — Prop. pp. of say. See prec. word.

said, n. - A var. of sayyid.

saiga, n., an antelope (Saiga tatarica). — Russ., of Tatar origin.

sail, n. — ME. seyl, seil, fr. OE. segel, segl, rel. to OS., Swed. segel, ON. segl, Dan., OFris., MDu. seil, Du. zeil, OHG. segal, MHG. segel, sigel, G. Segel. These words orig. meant 'a piece of cloth cut off', and derive from the I.-E. base \*seq-, 'to cut'. See section and cp. words there referred to. Ir. sēol and W. hwyl, 'sail', are Teut. loan words.

sail, intr. and tr. v. — ME. seilen, sailen, fr. OE. segelian, seglian, 'to sail', fr. segel, segl, 'sail'. Cp. ON. sigla, MLG., MHG. segelen, G. segeln, 'to sail', and see sail, n.

Derivatives: sail-ed, adj., sail-er, n., a sailing vessel, sail-ing, adj. and n., sail-or, n., sail-or-like, adj., sail-or-ly, adv.

sain, tr. v., 1) to make the sign of the cross on or over; 2) to bless. — ME. seinen, sainen, fr. OE. segnan, fr. L. signāre, 'to sign, mark', fr. signum, 'sign'. Cp. ON. signa, OS. segnān, OHG. seganān, MHG. segenen, 'to make the sign of the cross, to bless', Du. zegenen, G. segnen, 'to bless', and see sign, n. and v.

sainfoin, n., a leguminous plant used for fodder.

F., fr. MF., which is compounded of sain, 'wholesome, healthy' (see sane), and foin, 'hay', fr. L. fēnum, lit. 'produce, yield', fr. base \*fē-, 'to produce,' yield' (see fenugreek). The first element was often confused with saint, 'holy'. Cp. the former collateral spelling saint-foin, whence G. Heiligheu, 'sainfoin', lit. 'holy hay' saint, n. — ME., fr. OF. saint, seint (F. saint), fr. L. sānctus, 'holy, sacred', prop. pp. of sanctus. Derivatives: saint, tr. v. and adj., saint-ed, adj., saint-dom, n., saint-hood, n., saint-ish, adj., saint-like, adi., saint-ly, adi., saint-li-ness, n.,

Saint Bernard, a breed of mastiff dogs, n. — So called because it was used by the monks of the Hospice to rescue travellers at the Great St. Bernard Pass in Switzerland.

saint-ship, n.

Saint Elmo's fire, an electric light sometimes seen in stormy weather; called also corposant. Named after St. Elmo, the patron saint of sailors.

St. Emilion, n., a kind of red wine. — Named after St. Émilion, near Libourne in France.

sake, n., purpose. — ME. sake, 'strife, lawsuit', fr. OE. sacu, 'quarrel, strife, jurisdiction in lawsuits', rel. to ON. sök, 'charge, lawsuit, effect, cause', Swed. sak, Dan. sag, 'thing, matter, affair, cause', OFris. seke, 'strife, dispute, thing, matter', MDu. sake, 'lawsuit, matter', Du. zaak, 'thing, matter, affair, cause', OHG. sahha, 'strife, lawsuit', MHG., G. sache, 'thing, matter, affair, cause', Goth. sakjō, 'strife, quarrel', OE. sacan, ON. saka, 'to quarrel, accuse', Goth. sakan, 'to quarrel, accuse', Goth. sakan, 'to quarrel', fr. I.-E. base \*sag-, \*seg-, to track down, trace, seek', whence also OE. sēcan, Goth. sōkjan, 'to seek'. See seek and cp. sac, 'cause of dispute', soc, socage, soke, soken. Cp. also forsáke.

sake, n., national alcoholic drink of the Japanese.Jap.

saker, n., a large falcon used in hawking (Falco sacer). — ME. sagre, fr. MF. (= F.) sacre, fr. Arab. sagr, whence also Sp. and Port. sacre, It. sagro.

sakeret, n., the male of the saker. — Formed from prec. word with the dimin. suff. -et,

Sakra, n., a name of Indra (Hindu mythol.) — OI. sakrah, 'mighty', rel. to śákah, 'strength, help', śaká-, 'strong, helpful', śaknóti, 'is able, helps', Ayestic sacaiti, 'understands, knows well'.

sal, n., the chemical name for salt. — L. sāl, gen. sălis, 'salt'. See salt.

sal, also saul, n., an Eastern timber tree. — Hind. sāl, fr. OI. śālah.

salaam, salam, n., — Arab. salām, 'peace; saluting, salutation', from the base of sálima, 'he was safe', whence also silm, salām, 'safety, security, peace', sálima, 'he was safe'; rel. to Ethiop. salām, 'peace, welfare', Heb. shālām, 'he was intact, was at peace, was in good health', shālām, 'completeness, welfare, peace'. See shalom and cp. Islam, Moslem, Musulman, selamlik.

Derivative: salaam, salam, intr. and tr. v.

salable, adj. — Formed fr. sale with suff. -able. Derivatives: salabil-ity, n., salable-ness, n., salabl-y, adv.

salacious, adj., lustful. — L. salāx, gen. -ācis, 'lustful', lit. 'fond of leaping', fr. salīre, 'to leap'. See salient and -acious. For the formation of L. salāx, from salīre cp. sagāx, 'of quick perception', fr. sagīre, 'to perceive keenly' (see sagacious).

Derivatives: salacious-ly, adv., salacious-ness, n. salacity, n., lustfulness. — L. salācitās, fr. salāx, gen. -ācis. See prec. word and -ity.

salad, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) salade, fr. OProvenç. salada, lit. 'salad (dish)', fem. pp. used as a noun, fr. salar, 'to salt', fr. sal, 'salt'. See salt and cp. words there referred to.

salade, n., helmet. — A var. of sallet.

salam, n. — See salaam.

salamander, π. — ME. salamandre, fr. MF. (= F.) salamandre, fr. L. salamandra, fr. Gk. σαλαμάνδος χ. which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: salamandr-ian, salamandr-ine, adjs. salamandroid, adj., resembling salamanders. — Compounded of Gk. σαλαμάνδρᾶ and -oetδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and -oid.

salami, also salame, n., a highly seasoned, orig. Italian, sausage. — It. salami, fr. L. sāl, gen. sălis, 'salt'. See salt, n.

sal ammoniae, ammonium chloride. — See 1st sal and ammoniae and cp. salmiae.

salariat, n., the class of those who receive salaries.—Formed fr.salary on analogy of proletariat. salaried, adj. — Prop. pp. of the verb salary (q.v.) salary, n. — ME. salarie, fr. L. salārium, lit. 'saltmoney', i.e. 'money paid to soldiers for their allowance of salt'. Salārium is prop. the neut. of the adjective salārius, 'pertaining to salt', fr.

sāl, gen. sālis, 'salt'. See salt and subst. suff.

salary, tr. v. — Fr. prec. word. Cp. F. salarier.

salat, n., the ritual prayer of the Mohammedans.

— Arab. şalā<sup>h</sup>, 'prayer', fr. Aram. tz<sup>ĕ</sup>lōthā, emphatic form of tz<sup>ĕ</sup>lō, 'prayer', fr. tzelā', 'he bowed' (whence Pa'el tzallē), 'he prayed', orig. 'he bowed in prayer', and rel. to Ethiop. şalāwa, 'he bowed', şalaya, 'he prayed', Akkad. şullū, 'to entreat', rel. also to Arab. ṣālan, 'middle of the back'. Cp. S. Fraenkel, De Vocabulis in antiquis Arabum carminibus et in Corano peregrinis, Leiden, 1880, p. 21, Wensinck, Encyclopaedia of Islam, art. Şalat.

sale, n. — ME., fr. OE. sala, fr. ON. sala, which is rel. to OHG. sala, Swed. salu, Dan. salg. See sell, v., and cp. the second element in handsel.

salep, n., the dried tubers of various kinds of orchid, used as food. — F., fr. Sp., fr. Arab. sáhlab, in vulgar pronunciation sáhleb, corrupted fr. thá'lab in huṣā ath-tha'lab, 'the fox's testicles', the Arabic name of the tubers of the Orchis mascula. Cp. saloop. For sense development cp. Orchis.

saleratus, n., bicarbonate of soda. — Fr. L. sāl aerātus. 'aerated salt'. See salt and aerate.

salesclerk, n. — Compounded of the Saxon genitive of sale and clerk.

salesgirl, n. — Compounded of the Saxon genitive of sale and girl.

saleslady, n. — Compounded of the Saxon genitive of sale and lady.

salesman, n. — Compounded of the Saxon genitive of sale and man.

Derivative: salesman-ship, n.

saleswoman, n. — Compounded of the Saxon genitive of sale and woman.

Salian, adj., pertaining to the Salii, priests dedicated to the service of Mars. — The literal meanof L. Salii is 'dancers', from salire, 'to leap, dance'. See salient.

Derivative: Salian, n., a Salian priest.

Salian, adj., pertaining to the tribe of Franks who lived near the Zuyder Zee; n., a Salian Frank.

— Formed fr. Late L. Salii, 'Salian Franks', lit. 'those living near the river Sala' (now called *Ijssel*). For the ending see suff. -an.

Salic, adj., pertaining to the Salian Franks, used esp. in the term Salic law. — MF. (= F.) salique, fr. ML. Salicus, fr. Late L. Salii. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

salic, adj., pertaining to one of two groups of minerals (petrogr.) — Coined by the Austrian geologist Eduard Suess (1831-1914) fr. silica, alumina and adj. suff. -ic.

Salicaceae, n. pl., the willow family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. L. salix, gen. salicis, 'willow' (see Salix), with suff. -aceae.

salicaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. salicin, n., a bitter crystalline substance,  $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$  (chem.) — F. salicine, coined fr. L. salix, gen. salicis, 'willow', and chem. suff. -ine (see Salix

and -in); so called because it is obtained from

Salicornia, n., a genus of plants, the glasswort or samphire (bot.) — ModL., prob. of Arabic origin. Cp. F. salicor, salicorne, 'saltwort'.

salicyl, n., the radical of salicylic acid (chem.) — See salicin and -yl.

Derivatives: salicylate (q.v.), salicyl-ic, adj., salicyl-ism, n.

salicylate, n., salt of salicylic acid. — Formed fr. salicyl with subst. suff. -ate.

salience, saliency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

salient, adj., 1) projecting; 2) conspicuous. — L. saliëns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of salire, 'to leap, spring', which is cogn. with Gk. άλλεσθαι, of s.m., άλμα, 'a leap, spring', Toch. A sāl-, 'to jump', MIr. saltraim, 'I trample', and prob. also with OI. ucchalati (for \*ud-salati), 'rises quickly'. Cp. Altica, assault, consilient, desultory, dissilient, exile, exult, halma, insult, resilient, result, salacious, Salian, 'pertaining to the Salii', sally, saltant, saltarello, saltation, saltigrade, saltimbanco, saltire, saltus, saute, somersault, subsultory, transilient, tressilate. For the ending see suff. -ent.

Derivatives: salient, n., salient-ly, adv.

saliferous, adj., salt-bearing. — Compounded of L. sāl, gen. sālis, 'salt' and L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See salt and -ferous.

salification, n. — See salify and -ation.

salify, tr. v., to make salty. — F. salifier, formed fr. L. sāl, gen. sălis, 'salt' (see salt), and suff. -fier (see -fy).

Derivative: salifi-able, adi.

salina, n., pool, pond, — Sp., fr. L. sălīnae, 'saltworks'. — See next word.

saline, adj., salty. — F., fr. L. \*salīnus, fr. sāl, gen. sălis, 'salt'. See salt and -ine (representing L. -inus) and cp. L. salīnum, 'saltcellar', salīnae, 'saltworks'. Cp. also salina.

Derivative: saline, n.

salinity, n., saltness. — Formed fr. saline with suff. -ity.

salinometer, n., an instrument for measuring the degree of the salinity of a solution. — A hybrid coined fr. L. \*salīnus, 'salty', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See saline and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

salite, n., a variety of pyroxene (mineral.) — Named after Sala, a town in Sweden. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

saliva, n. the fluid secreted in the mouth. — L. saliva, 'spittle', of uncertain origin; possibly rel. to salix, 'willow', prop. 'the tree with grayish leaves', and cogn. with Gael. sal, 'moist filth, earwax'. See sallow, n. and adj.

salivary, adj., pertaining to saliva. — L. salīvārius, fr. salīva. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ary.

salivate, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. L. salīvātus, pp. of salīvāre, 'to spit, salivate', fr. salīva. See saliva and verbal suff. -ate.

salivation, n. — F., fr. L. salīvātiōnem, acc. of salīvātiō, fr. salīvātus, pp. of salīvāre. See salīva

Salix, n., a genus of trees and shrubs, the willow (bot.) — L. salix, 'willow'. See sallow, n.

salleeman, n., also sallyman, 1) a Morocco pirate; 2) a velella (zool.) — Lit. Sallee man, i.e. 'a man from Sallee', a town in Morocco, formerly the home of pirates.

salle, n., a large room. — F., fr. Frankish \*sal, which is rel. to OHG. sal (see salon); influenced in form by F. halle, 'hall'.

sallenders, n. pl., an eruption on the hock of a horse. — F. solandre, of unknown origin.

sallet, n., a kind of helmet. — ME., fr. MF. sallade (F. salade), fr. It. celata, fr. L. caelāta (scil. cassis), 'an engraved helmet', fem. pp. of caelāre, 'to carve, engrave', fr. caelum, 'chisel', for \*caed-lom, fr. caedere, 'to cut'. See cement. sallow, adj., yellowish. — ME. salow, fr. OE. salu, salo, 'dark-colored', rel. to OE. sol, 'dark, dirty', OHG. salo, 'dirty gray', ON. sölr, 'dirty yellow', MHG. sal (gen. salwes), 'dirt', OE. sealh, etc., 'sallow' (n.), and cogn. with L. salix, 'willow' (see sallow, n.), Gael. sal, 'moist filth, earwax', W. halawg, 'stained', OSlav. slavojočije, 'grayish blue color', Russ. solovój, 'isabelline, cream-colored'. Cp. sallow, 'willow', saliva, Salix.

Derivatives: sallow-ish, adj., sallow-ly, adv., sallow-ness. n.

sallow, n., a species of willow. — ME. salewe, salwe, fr. OE. sealh, rel. to ON. selja, Frankish salha, OHG. salaha, salha, MHG. salee, OHG. salewida, MHG. salewide, G. Salweide (lit. 'sallow-withy'), Dan. selje, Norw. selja, Swed. sälg. Cognates outside Teut. are L. salix, 'willow', MIr. sail (gen. sailech), W. helygen, Bret. halegen, 'willow'. (F. saule, 'willow', is a Frankish loan word.) All these words prop. denote 'the tree with grayish leaves'. See sallow, adj. Derivative: sallow-y, adj.

sally, n. — MF. (= F.) saillie, prop. fem of sailli, pp. of saillir, 'to gush out, spout out', earlier 'to leap, dance', fr. L. salīre, 'to leap'. See salient and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: sally, intr. v.

Sally Lunn, a kind of light teacake. — Probably from the name of a girl who sold the cakes at Bath about the beginning of the 19th cent.

salmagundi, n., hotchpotch. — F. salmigondis, fr. salmigondin, a word coined by the French satirist François Rabelais (1490?-1553).

salmi, n., ragout of roasted game. — F. salmis, salmi, shortened fr. salmigondis. See prec. word.

salmiac, n. (chem.) — Short for sal ammoniac. salmon, n. — ME. saumoun, fr. MF. saumon,

samon, ii. — M.E. saumon, ir. M.F. saumon, samon (F. saumon), fr. L. salmönem, acc. of salmö, which is of uncertain origin. The explanation of salmö as 'the leaping fish', fr. salire, 'to leap, jump', is folk etymology. Cp. samlet. Salmonella, n., a genus of bacteria. — ModL.,

suff. -ella.

salmonsite, n., a hydrous manganese iron phosphate (mineral.) — Named after the American mineralogist Frank A. Salmons. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Salome, fem. PN. — Late L., fr. Gk. Σαλώμη, which is rel. to Σαλωμών, 'Solomon'. See Solomon.

salon, n. — F., 'reception room', fr. It. salone, augment. of sala, 'hall', which is of Teut. origin; cp. OHG., MHG. sal, G. Saal, Du. zaal, OS. seli, ON. salr, OE. sele, sæl, salor, 'hall', Goth. salja, 'to stay at an inn', saliþwōs (pl.), 'inn', OHG. selida, MHG. selde, OS. selitha, OE. sælþ, 'dwelling'. These Teut. words are cogn. with OSlav. selo, 'courtyard, village', selitva, 'dwelling', Lith. sala, 'village'. Cp. salle, saloon and the second element in kursalon.

saloon, n. — F. salon. See prec. word. For the ending see suff. -oon.

saloop, n., a hot drink made from powdered salep. — A var. of salep.

Salopian, adj., pertaining to Shropshire. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. Salop, which is shortened fr. Slopesberrie, AF. corruption of OE. Scrobbesbyrig, 'Shrewsbury'.

Derivative: Salopian, n.

Salpa, n., a genus of tunicates (zool.) — Mod L., fr. L. salpa, 'a kind of stockfish', fr. Gk. σάλπη, which is of uncertain origin.

Salpiglossis, n., a genus of plants of the potato family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk.  $\sigma$ άλπιγξ, 'trumpet', and γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See salpingo- and gloss, 'explanation'.

salpingo-, before a vowel salping-, combining form meaning 'trumpet'. — Gk. σαλπιγγο-, σαλπιγγ-, fr. σάλπιγξ, gen. σάλπιγγος, 'trumpet', prob. a Mediterranean word. For the suff. -ιγξ cp. φόρμιγξ, 'lyre', σῦριγξ, 'pipe' (see syrinx).

salse, n., a mud volcano. — F. salse, fr. It. salsa, fr. L. salsa, fem. of salsus, 'salted' (see sauce, n.); so called because it ejects salted water.

salsify, n., a biennial plant. — F. salsifis, fr. It. sassefrica, fr. earlier sassifrica, fr. OIt. salsifica, a word of uncertain origin.

Salsola, n., a genus of plants, the saltwort (bot.)

— ModL., fr. It. salsola, dimin. of salso, 'salty',
fr. L. salsus (see salse); so called in allusion to
the saline habitat of most species.

salsolaceous, adj. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceous.

salt, n. — ME., fr. OE. sealt, rel. to OS., ON., Dan., Swed., OFris., Goth. salt, MDu. sout, D. zout, OHG., MHG., G. salz, fr. I.-E. base \*sal-d-, which appears also in L. sallere (for \*saldere), 'to salt', OIr. saillim (for \*saldim), 'I salt', and in Lith. saldus, OSlav. sladuku, 'sweet' (with the following stages of sense development: 1) salted; 2) spicy, savory; 3) sweet).

Base \*sal-d- is a -d-enlargement of base \*sal-seen in Toch. B. sālyi, A sāle, Arm. ał, Gk. ἄλς, gen. ἀλός (masc.), 'salt', (fem.) 'sea', L. sāl, gen. sālis, 'salt; sea', OSlav. solī, 'salt', slanŭ (for \*solnŭ), 'salted', Lett. sāls, OPruss. sal, OIr. salann, earlier W. halwyn, W. halen, OCo. haloin, 'salt'. Cp. halieutic and words there referred to. Cp. also sal, salad, salami, salary, saleratus, saliferous, salify, saline, salse, saltcellar. sauce, saucer, saucisse, saucisson, sausage, silt, souse, 'salt pickle'.

Derivatives: salt, v. (q.v.), salt, adj., saltern (q.v.), salt-ing, n., salt-ish, adj., salt-less, n., salt-y, adj., salt-i-ness, n., salt-ness, n., saltpeter (q.v.)

salt, tr. v. — ME. salten, fr. OE. sealtan, fr. sealt, 'salt'; rel. to ON. salta, Goth. saltan, OHG. salzan, MHG., G. salzen. See salt, n. Derivatives: salt-ed; adj., salt-er, n., salt-ery, n., salt-ing, adj. and n.

saltant, adj., leaping (said of animals, in heraldry). — L. saltāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of saltāre, 'to leap, jump, dance', freq. of salīre, 'to leap'. See salient and -ant and cp. sally, sauté.

saltarello, n., a lively Italian dance. — It., fr. saltare, 'to leap, jump', fr. L. saltāre. See prec. word and cp. saltimbanco.

saltation, n. — L. saltātiō, 'a leaping, jumping', fr. saltātus, pp. of saltāre. See saltant and -ation. saltatorial, adj., saltatory. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. saltātōrius. See next word.

saltatory, adj., 1) pertaining to dancing: 2) proceeding by abrupt movements. — L. saltātōrius, 'pertaining to leaping or dancing', fr. salt-(um), pp. stem of saltāre, 'to leap, jump, dance'. See saltant and -atory and cp. saltire.

saltcellar, n. — ME. salte-seler, fr. salte, 'salt', and seler, saler, 'saltcellar'. For the first element see salt, n. The second derives fr. OF. salier, 'salt box', fr. L. salārium, fr. sāl, gen. sālis, 'salt', and cp. salary. Accordingly the word saltcellar is tautological since it contains the word for salt twice

salter, n., a manufacturer of, or dealer in, salt. — ME., fr. OE. sealtere, formed fr. OE. sealt, 'salt', with suff. -ere. See salt and agential suff. -er.

saltern, n., a saltworks. — OE. sealtærn, fr. sealt, 'salt', and ærn, 'place, chamber, house'. For the first element see salt. For the second element see barn and cp. rest, 'repose', the first element in ransack, and the second element in barn.

saltier, n. — A var. of saltire.

saltigrade, adj., having feet for leaping. — Formed fr. L. saltus, pp. of salire, 'to leap', and the stem of gradi, 'to walk'. See salient and grade.

saltimbanco, n., a mountebank. — It., lit. 'one who leaps upon a bench', formed from the phrase salta in banco!, 'leap upon a bench!' See saltarello, in, and banc, banco. For sense development cp. mountebank.

saltire, saltier, n., an ordinary on a shield consisting of a bend dexter and a bend sinister crossing each other (her.) — ME. sawtire, fr. MF. saultoir, sautoir (F. sautoir), 'stirrup', fr. ML. saltātōrium, 'stirrup', prop. neut. of L. saltātōrius, 'pertaining to leaping', used as a noun. See

Derivative: saltire-wise, adv.

1377

saltatory.

saltpeter, saltpetre, n. — ME. salpetre, fr. OF. salpetre (F. salpêtre), fr. ML. sāl petrae, lit. 'salt of the rock', fr. L. sāl, 'salt' and petra, 'rock, stone'. See salt and petro.

saltus, n., a leap, a break in continuity. — Mod L., fr. L., 'spring, leap', fr. saltus, pp. of salire, 'to leap, jump'. See salient.

salubrious, adj., healthful, healthy. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. salūbris, 'promoting health, healthful, healthy', fr. salū-, the stem of salūs, 'welfare, health'. See salute, n.

Derivatives: salubrious-ly, adv., salubrious-ness,

salubrity, n., healthfulness, healthiness. — L. salūbritās, fr. salūbris. See prec. word and -ity.

Saluki, n., a hunting dog of Arabia and Persia. — Arab. Salūqíy, 'from Salūq', name of an ancient city in southern Arabia.

salutary, adj. — Either fr. F. salutaire or directly fr. L. salūtāris, 'healthful', fr. salūs, gen. salūtis, 'welfare, health'. See salute, v., and adj. suff. -arv.

salutation, n. — ME. salutacioun, fr. OF. salutacion (F. salutation), fr. L. salūtātiōnem, acc. of salūtātiō, fr. salūtātus, pp. of salūtāre, 'to greet'. See salute, v., and -ation.

Derivative: salutation-al, adi.

salutatory, adj. — L. salūtātōrius, fr. salūtātus, fr. pp. of salūtāte, 'to greet'. See salute, v., and adj. suff. -ory.

salute, tr. and intr. v. — ME. saluten, fr. L. salūtāre, 'to greet', fr. salūs, gen. salūtis, 'welfare, health, safety, a wish for somebody's welfare, a greeting', which is rel. to salvus, 'safe'. See safe and cp. words there referred to.

salute, n. — ME. salut, fr. OF. (= F.) salut, fr. L. salūtem, acc. of salūs. See salute, v.

salvable, adj. — VL. \*salvābilis, fr. Late L. salvāre, 'to save', fr. salvus, 'safe'. See safe and cp. salve, 'hail'.

Derivatives: salvabil-ity, n., salvable-ness, n., salvabl-v, adv.

salvage, n. — F. salvage (now sauvetage), fr. MF. salvage, fr. salver (F. sauver), 'to save', fr. L. salvāre, 'to save', fr. salvus, 'safe'. See safe and -age.

Derivatives: salvage, tr. v., salvag-er, n.

salvarsan, n., a compound of arsenic used as a remedy against syphilis. — Coined by its inventor Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915) in 1910 fr. L. salvāre, 'to save' (fr. salvas, 'safe'), and G. Arsen, 'arsenic'. See safe and arsenic.

salvatella, n., a vein of the back of the hand (anat.) — ModL., formed fr. L. salvāre, 'to save', fr. salvus, 'safe', see safe and -ella. The noun salvatella was formed in imitation of usdy-

lim, the Arabic name of this vein, prop. a dimin. of salám, 'peace, safety'. The name usáylim was given to this vein because letting blood from it was regarded as conducive to health. See Jacobus Golius, Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, Leyden, 1653, p. 1207 (quoted by Dr. Joseph Hyrtl, Das Arabische und Hebräische in der Anatomie, p. 211).

Sam

salvation, n. — ME. salvacioun, fr. OF. salvation, fr. Late L. salvātiōnem, acc. of salvātiō, fr. L. salvātus, pp. of salvāre, 'to save', fr. salvus, 'safe'. See safe and -ation.

Derivatives: salvation-al, adj., salvation-ism, n., salvation-ist, n.

salve, n., ointment for wounds. — ME. salf, salve, fr. OE. sealf; rel. to OS. salba, MDu. salve, Du. zalf, OHG. salba, MHG., G. salbe, 'ointment', fr. I.-E. base \*selp-, 'fat, oil', whence also Gk. ἔλπος, 'fat, oil', Alb. gáłpε, 'butter', Toch. A şälyp, B. şalype, 'fat, oil, butter', OI. sarpsi-, 'melted butter'. Cp. olpe.

salve, tr. v., to apply a salve to. — ME. salven, fr. OE. sealfian, 'to anoint', fr. sealf, 'ointment'; rel. to OS. salbōn, MDu. salven, Du. zalven, OHG. salbōn, MHG., G. salben, Goth. salbōn, 'to anoint'. See salve, n.

Derivative: salv-er, n., one who salves.

salve, tr. v., to salvage, save. — Back formation fr. salvage.

salve, interj., hail! — L. salvē, 'hail!', the usual form of Roman greeting, prop. voc. of salvus, 'safe', but regarded as the imper. of salvēre, 'to be well', fr. salvus. See safe and cp. salvo, 'a vollev'.

salver, n., a tray. — F. salve, fr. Sp. salva, 'the tasting of food before serving, salver', fr. salvar, 'to save, to taste food (in order to find out whether it is poisoned)', fr. L. salvāre, 'to save', fr. salvus, 'safe'. See safe and cp. words there referred to. E. salver (fr. F. salve) was formed on analogy of the synonyms platter, trencher.

Salvia, n., a genus of plants, the sage (bot.) — L. salvia, 'sage'. See sage, the plant.

Salvinia, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named after Antonio Maria Salvini (1633-1729), professor of botany in Florence.

Salviniaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. -aceae.

salviniaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. salvo, n., a saving clause; reservation. — Short for ML. salvō jūre, 'right being reserved'; neut. abl. of L. salvus, 'safe'. See safe and cp. next word.

salvo, n., discharge of guns. — Earlier salva, fr. It. salva, 'salute, volley', fr. L. salvē, 'hail'. See salve, 'hail'.

sal volatile, volatile salt. — ModL. See sal, 'salt', and volatile.

salvor, n., one who helps to salvage a vessel. — See salve, 'to salvage', and agential suff. -or.

Sam, masc. PN. — Short for Samuel.

1378

samadhi, n., intense esoteric meditation through the practice of yoga. — OI. samādhi-, 'intense meditation'. See prec. word.

samara, n., the dry fruit of certain trees. — L. samara, samera, 'the seed of the elm', a Gaulish word lit. meaning 'summer seed', fr. Gaul. \*samos, 'summer'. Cp. Samolus.

Samaritan, n. and adj. — Late L. Samarītānus, 'inhabitant of Samaria', fr. Samaria, fr. Gk. Σαμάρεια, 'Samaria', fr. Aram. Shāmĕráyin, ult. fr. Heb. Shōmĕrón, named by its founder Omri after Shemer, the owner of the hill, upon which Samaria was built. See I Kings, 16:24 and cp. Kittel's commentary on that verse. For the ending see suff. -an.

Derivative: Samaritan-ism, n.

samarium, n., a rare metallic element. — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the French chemist Paul-Émile Lecoq de Boisbaudran (1838-1912) in 1879 fr. samarskite. For the ending see chem. suff. -ium.

samarskite, n., (mineral.) — Named after Col. von Samarski, a Russian mine official. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

samba, n., a Brazilian dance of African origin. — Port., a word of African origin.

Derivative: samba, intr. v., to dance the samba. sambal, also sambel, n., a curry sauce. — Fr. Jav. Malay sambal, sambil, through the medium of Dutch. See J. F. Bense, Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 341.

sambo, n., 1) an Indian and Negro half-breed; 2) a Negro (slang). — Sp. zambo, 'bow-legged; mulatto, Negro', prob. fr. L. scambus, 'bow-legged', fr. Gk. σχαμβός, which is cogn. with OIr. camm, W. cam, 'crooked'. See Skeat, Notes on English Etymology, p. 256.

Sambucus, n., a genus of plants, the elder (bot.)

L. sambūcus, 'the elder tree', of uncertain

sambuke, n., a triangular stringed instrument. — L. sambūca, fr. Gk σαμβύκη, fr. Aram. sabb<sup>ε</sup>-khā. See Nöldeke in Göttingische Gelehrte An-

zeigen, 1884, p. 1022. same, adj., pron. and adv. — ME., fr. ON. samr. 'the same', rel. to OE. same. adv. (in same swā. 'similarly', swā same swā, 'iust as'). OS. sama. samo, OHG. sama, adi. and adv., Goth. sama. adi. OHG. samant. MHG. sament, samt, 'together', G. samt. 'together with', Goth. samana, 'together'. OE. samnian, OS. samnon, ON. samna. OFris. samnia. MLG.. MDu. samenen, OHG. samanon, MLG., MHG. samelen, G. sammeln. Du. zamelen, 'to collect'. lit, 'to bring together', OE, tosamne, OS, tesamne, OFris, tosamene, Du. tezamen, OHG. zisamane. MHG. zesamene. G. zusammen. 'together', fr. I.-E. base \*sem-, \*sm-, 'one, together', whence also OI. samáh, 'even, level, similar, equal, the same, identical', Avestic hama, 'similar, the same', OI. samám, 'together', sa-kŕt, Avestic ha-kěrět, 'at once, once', OI. sádam, Avestic ha-δa, 'always', OI. sa-, Avestic ha-, OI. sam-, Avestic ham, 'with', Toch. A soma. B. somo, 'the same, similar', B. se-me, A sas, 'one', Gk, αμα, 'together with, at the same time with', ὁμός, 'one and the same', ὅμοιος (Old Att. ὁμοῖος), 'like, resembling', ὅμοῦ, 'together', ὁμαλός, 'even', εξς (for \*έμ-ς, I.-E. \*sem-s), neut. ev (for \*eu, I.-E. \*sem-), fem. uiā (for \*ou-lā, I.-E. \*sm-iye), 'one', L. semel, 'once', similis (assimilated fr. \*semilis). 'like'. semper, 'always', OSlav. samŭ, 'himself', OSlav. sa, 'with', sq-sědŭ, 'neighbor' (lit. 'he who sits, i.e. dwells, together with somebody'), Lith. sa. sa. OPruss. sen, 'with', OIr. som, 'himself', samail, 'likeness', samlith, 'at once', W. hafal, 'like', and the first element in Gk. α-παξ, 'once'. ά-πλόος, ά-πλοῦς, 'simple', ε-τερος, 'the other', έ-κατόν, 'a hundred'. Cp. acolyte, adelpho-, Aglaia, amnion, amoeba, anacoluthon, anomalous, assemble, assimilate, Atalanta, dissemble, dissimilate, dissimulate, ensemble, hama-, haplo-, hecatomb, hendeca-, hendiadys, heno-, henotic. hetero-, homalo-, homeo-, Homer, homily, homo-, hyphen, resemble, Samoyed, samsara. samskara, Sanskrit, seem, semblance, semble, semper-, Sempervivum, sempiternal, sengreen, similar, simple, simulacrum, simulate, simultaneous, single, singular, some and the pref. in Skupshtina, Sobranje, soviet, sputnik.

Derivatives: same-ly, adj., same-li-ness, n., same-ness, n.

samekh, samech, n., name of the 15th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. sāmekh, 'support, fulcrum', fr. sāmākh, 'he leant, supported'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter.

Samian, adj., pertaining to Samos. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Samius, fr. Gk. Σάμιος, fr. Σάμιος, 'Samos', name of an island in the Aegean sea, fr. Old Gk. σάμιος, 'a height'.

Derivative: Samian, n., an inhabitant of Samos. samisen, n., a Japanese three-stringed instrument.

— Jap., fr. Chin. san-hsien, 'three strings'.

samite, n., a heavy silk material. — ME. samit, fr. OF. (= F.) samit, fr. ML. samitum, exami-

tum, fr. Gk. ἑξάμιτον, prop. neut. of the adj. ἑξάμιτος, 'woven with six threads', which is compounded of ἕξ, 'six', and μίτος, 'thread'. See hexa- and mitosis and cp. dimity.

samlet, n., a young salmon, a parr. — Formed fr. sam, contraction of salmon, with dimin. suff. -let.

Sammy, n., a soldier of the United States (slang).

— Fr. Sammy, dimin. of Sam, fr. Uncle Sam, personification of the U.S.

Samnite, n., a member of the ancient people inhabiting Samnium in Italy. — L. Samnitēs (pl.), 'the Samnites', fr. Samnium, which prob. stands for \*Sabniom and is rel. to Sabinus, 'Sabine'. See Sabine and subst. suff. -ite.

Samoan, adj., pertaining to Samoa; n., an inhabitant of Samoa. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Samoa, name of a group of islands in Polynesia. Derivative: Samoan, n., an inhabitant of Samoa.

Samolus, n., a genus of plants, the brookweed (bot.) — L. samolus, 'brookweed', prop. 'a summer plant', fr. Gaul. \*samos, 'summer', whence also L. samauca. name of a fish. Cp. samara.

samovar, n., a Russian tea urn. — Fr. Tatar sanabar, 'tea urn', altered by folk etymology into Russ. sámovar, 'self-boiler', fr. sámo, 'self', and varit', 'to boil'.

Samoyed, Samoyede, n. and adj., name of a Siberian people. — Russ. Sámoyed, lit. 'selfeaters', used in the sense of cannibals, a name given them by the Russians (the native name of the people is Nenets). For the first element in Sámoyed see same. The second element is cogn. with Gk. Edew, L. edere, Goth. itan, OE. etan, 'to eat'; see eat.

sampan, n., a light Chinese boat. — Fr. Chin. san pan, 'three boards'.

samphire, n., 1) the plant Crithmum maritimum; 2) the glasswort. — Fr. earlier sampere, sampire, fr. F. (herbe de) Saint Pierre, 'St. Peter's herb'. The actual French names of the plant are percepierre, passe-pierre, christe-marine.

sample, n. — ME. sample, aphetic for asaumple, fr. OF. essample, fr. L. exemplum. See example and cp. ensample.

Derivatives: sample, tr. and intr. v., sampl-er, n., sampl-ing, n.

sampler, n., needlework. — ME., fr. OF. essemplaire (F. exemplaire), fr. exemple. See exemplar and cp. prec. word.

Sampson. — A var. of Samson.

samsara, n., transmigration of souls (Hinduism).
— Ol. saṃsāraḥ, lit. 'a passing through', formed fr. sam-, 'together', and sāraḥ, 'course'. For the first element see same and cp. words there referred to. The second element is rel. to sárati, 'runs, flows', sarāḥ, 'flowing', sirā, 'river', and cogn. with Gk. ὀρός (for \*σορός,, L. serum, 'watery fluid, whey'. See serum and cp. words there referred to.

samskara, n., ceremonial purification (Hinduism).

— OI. samskārah, 'preparation, sacrament,

consecration', lit. 'a making together', formed fr. sam-, 'together', and kāra-, 'making, maker'. For the first element see samsara. The second element is rel. to kṛṇốti, karốti, 'makes'. See Sanskrit and cp. words there referred to.

samshu, n., an alcoholic liquor made in China from rice. — Chin. san-shao, lit. 'thrice distilled', fr. san, 'three', and shao, 'fire'.

Samson, Sampson, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible a judge distinguished for his enormous strength.

— Late L., fr. Gk. Σαμψών, fr. Heb. Shimshön, a name derived fr. shėmesh, 'sun'. Cp. Aram. shimshā, Syr. shemshā, Arab. shams (dissimilated fr. \*shamsh), Akkad. shamshu, Ugar. sh-p-sh. 'sun'.

samsonite, n., a silver manganese sulfantimonite (mineral.) — Named after the Samson mine in St. Andreasberg, Harz. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

samson post, a strong pillar in a ship. — Named after Samson, in allusion to the verse: "Samson took hold of the two middle pillars upon which the house rested" etc. (Judges 16:29).

Samuel, masc. PN.; a celebrated judge and prophet (Bible). — Late L., fr. Gk.  $\sum \alpha \mu o v \dot{\eta} \lambda$ , fr. Heb.  $Sh^{\Breve{E}}m\ddot{u}$ '  $\dot{e}l$ , lit. 'name of God', fr.  $sh\bar{e}m$ , 'name', and  $\bar{E}l$ , 'God'. The first element is rel. to Aram.  $sh\bar{e}m$ ,  $sh^{\Breve{E}}m\ddot{a}$ , also  $sh\bar{u}m$ , Ugar. sh-m, Arab. sim, sum, ism, Ethiop.  $s\ddot{e}m$ , Akkad. shumu, 'name'. For the second element see El.

samurai, n. (sing. and pl.), 1) a member of the military retainers of the daimios (new extinct); 2) gentry; 3) an army officer. — Jap., 'guard'.

san, n., name of the ancient Greek letter 3. — Fr. Heb. shīn, name of the latter sh, for shēn, 'tooth'. See sin. shin.

sanable, adj., curable (rare). — L. sānābilis, 'curable', fr. sānāre, 'to cure', fr. sānus. See sane and able.

Derivatives: sanabil-ity, n., sanable-ness, n.

sanative, adj., curative. — ML. sānātīvus, 'tending to cure', fr. L. sānātus, pp. of sānāre. See prec. word and -ative.

sanatorium, n. — ModL. sānātōrium, prop. neut. of the L. adj. sānātōrius, used as a noun. See next word.

sanatory, adj., curative, tending to heal. — L. sānātōrius, fr. sānātus, pp. of sānāre, 'to cure, make healthy', fr. sānus. See sane and adj. suff. -orv.

sanbenito, n., a penitential garment. — Sp. sambenito, fr. San Benito, 'Saint Benedict'; so called because of its resemblance to the Benedictine scapular.

sanctification, n. — Late L. sānctificātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. sānctificātus, pp. of sānctificāre. See sanctify and -ation.

sanctified, adj. — Prop. pp. of sanctify. For the ending see 1st suff. -ed.

Derivative: sanctified-ly, adv.

sanctify, tr. v. — ME. seintifien, fr. OF. saintefier (F. sanctifier), fr. Late L. sānctificāre, 'to sanctimony, n., hypocritical devoutness. — MF. sanctimonie, fr. L. sānctimōnia, 'sacredness, sanctity, piety', fr. sānctus, 'holy, sacred'. See saint. For the ending see suff. -mony and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: sanctimonious-ly, adv., sanctimonious-ness. n.

sanction, n. — L. sānctio, gen. -ōnis, 'the decreeing of something as sacred, decree, sanction' (prob. through the medium of F. sanction), fr. sānctus, pp. of sancīre. See saint and -ion. Derivatives: sanction, tr. v., sanction-ary, adj., sanction-er. p.

sanctitude, n., saintliness (rare). — ME. sanctitud, fr. L. sānctitūdō fr. sānctus, 'holy, sacred'. See saint and -tude.

sanctity, n., sacredness. — ME. sauncite, fr. MF. sainteté, saincteté (F. sainteté), fr. L. sānctitātem, acc. of sānctitās, 'holiness, sacredness', fr. sānctus. 'holy, sacred'. See saint and -ity.

sanctuary, n. — ME. sanctuarie, fr. MF. sainctuarie, saintuarie (F. sanctuaire), fr. L. sānctuārium, 'a holy place, shrine', fr. sānctus, 'holy, sacred'. See saint and subst. suff. -ary and cp. sentry, which is a doublet of sanctuary.

sanctum, n., a private study; a place of retreat. — Lit. 'a holy place', fr. L. sānctum, neut. of sānctus, 'holy, sacred'. See saint.

Sanctus, n., the hymn beginning with the word Sanctus. — L. sānctus, 'holy', the rendering of Heb. gadhōsh (in Is. 6:3). See saint.

sand, n. — ME. sond, sand, fr. OE., rel. to OS. sand, ON. sandr, Dan., Swed. sand, OFris. sond, MDu. sant, 'sand', Du. zand, OHG., MHG. sant, G. Sand, and cogn. with Gk. ψάμμος, ψάμαθος, ἄμαθος, 'sand', L. sabulum (for \*psaflom), 'sand', Dor. ψᾶφος. Att. ψῆφος. 'small, stone, pebble', and prob. also with Gk. ψῶ, ψῆν, 'to rub, rub away; to crumble away'. See psiloand cp. ammo, psammite, psephism, sabulous, saburra and the second element in palimpsest. Derivatives: sand, tr. v., sand-ing, n.

sandal, n. — L. sandalium, fr. Gk. σανδάλιον, dimin, of σάνδαλον, a word from Asia Minor (whence also Pers. sandal), orig. meaning 'shoe of the Lydian god Sandal'. See Kretschmer, Indogermanische Forschungen, 45, 270 (1927). sandalwood, n. — ML. sandalum (whence also OF. sandal), fr. Arab. sándal, fr. OI. candanah, 'sandalwood' (lit. 'wood for burning incense'), which is rel. to candráh, 'shining, glowing', and cogn. with Gk. κάνδαρος, 'glowing, coal', L. candēre, 'to shine, glow, be white'. See candid and cp. sanders and santal. Cp. also next word. sandarac, n., 1) the sandarac tree; 2) resin obtained from this tree; 3) realgar. — L. sandaraca, fr. Gk. σανδαράκη, which is of Oriental origin. Cp. OI. candra-raga-, 'having the brightness of the moon'. The first element of this compound means 'shining, bright'; see sandalwood. sandblind, adj., purblind. — ME., prob. fr. OE. \*sām-blind, 'half blind', fr. sām-, 'half' (see semi-), and blind, adj. The alteration of the first element to sand is due to folk etymology. Derivative: sandblind-ness, n.

1380

sanderling, n., a wading bird (*Crocethia alba*). — Formed fr. sand with the dimin, suff. -ling.

sanders, saunders, n., sandalwood (archaic). — OF. sandre, a var. of sandal. See sandalwood.

sandia, n., a watermelon. — Sp., fr. Arab. (bat-tíha<sup>h</sup>) sindíya<sup>h</sup>, lit. '(the melon coming) from Sind (India)'. See India.

sandiver, n., glass gall. — ME. saundiver, popular alteration of F. suin (now spelled suint) de verre, 'sandiver', lit. 'sweating of glass''. F. suin is a derivative of suer, 'to sweat, perspire', fr. L. sūdāre; see sudation. F. de, 'of, from', comes fr. L. dē, 'from, away from'; see de-. F. verre derives fr. L. vitrum. 'glass'; see vitreo-.

sandix, n., minion; bright red color. — L. sandix, sandyx, fr. Gk. σάνδυξ, 'minion, a women's garment dyed with this color', a Semitic loan word. Cp. Akkad. sāmtu, sāndu, 'a red stone'.

sandwich, n. — Named after John Montagu, Fourth Earl of Sandwich (1718-92), who once spent 24 hours at the gaming table, using only this kind of food. — The title of the Earl of Sandwich comes fr. OE. Sandwic, lit. 'Sand Village'. (OE. wic is a loan word fr. L. vicus, 'village, hamlet', for which see vicinage.)

Derivative: sandwich, tr. v.

sandy, adj., consisting of or abounding in sand.

— ME., fr. OE. sandig, fr. sand. See sand and -y (representing OE. -ig).

Derivatives: sand-i-ness, n., sand-y-ish, adj.

Sandy, n., nickname for a Scotsman. — From Sandy, Scott. abbreviation of Alexander. Cp. Sawney.

sane, adj. — L. sānus, 'sound, whole, healthy', rel. to Umbr. sanes (= L. sānīs, abl. pl.); of uncertain etymology. Cp. sanative, sanatorium, sanicle, sanitary, and the second element in tutsan and in vesania.

Derivatives: sane-ly, adv., sane-ness, n.

sanforize, tr. v., to preshrink (a cotton or linen fabric) permanently. — Named after the American Sanford Lockwood Cluett (born in 1874), inventor of this process. For the ending see suff.

sang, past tense of sing. — ME., fr. OE. sang.

sangar, n., breastwork, rifle pit for a few men. — Hind, sangar, fr. Pers. sanga, sang, 'stone'.

sangaree, n., a West Indian drink. — Sp. sangria, 'bleeding', fr. sangre, 'blood', fr. VL. sanguem (L. sanguinem), acc. of L. sanguis, 'blood' (see sanguine); so called because made of red wine. Cp. sangrado.

sang-de-boeuf, n., deep red color found in old Chinese porcelain. — F. sang-de-bœuf, lit. 'bul-

lock's blood'. F. sang, 'blood', derives fr. VL. sanguem. See prec. word. F. de, 'of, from', comes fr. L.  $d\bar{e}$ , 'from, away from'; see de-. F. bauf, 'ox, bullock', comes fr. L. bovem, acc. of  $b\bar{o}s$ : see bovine.

sang-froid, n., presence of mind, composure. — F., fr. MF., lit. 'cold blood'. For the first element see sanguine and cp. prec. word. F. froid, 'cold', derives fr. L. frīgidus; see frigid. The word sang-froid was introduced into English by Lord Chesterfield (1694-1773).

sangrado, n., an ignorant physician. — After Doctor Sangrado, a character in Le Sage's Gil Blas. The name is connected with Sp. sangrador, 'bloodletter', fr. sangrar, 'to let blood', fr. sangre, 'blood'. See sangaree.

sangrail, sangreal, n., the holy grail. — Refashioned fr. OF. saint graal, 'the holy grail', after L. sānctus. 'holy'. See saint and grail.

sangui-, combining form meaning blood. — L. sangui-, fr. sanguis, 'blood'. See sanguine.

sanguification, n., the conversion of food into blood. — Compounded of sangui- and fication. Sanguinaria, n., a genus of plants, the bloodroot (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. sanguināria herba, 'a herb that stanches blood', fr. sanguis, gen. sanguinis, 'blood' (see sanguine); so called from the color of the juice.

sanguinary, adj., bloody. — L. sanguinārius, 'pertaining to blood', fr. sanguis, gen. sanguinis, 'blood'. See sanguine and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivatives: sanguinari-ly, adv., sanguinari-ness, n.

sanguine, adj., of the color of blood; ruddy. — ME. sanguin, fr. MF. (= F.) sanguin, fem. sanguine, fr. L. sanguineus, 'of blood, blood-red, bloodthirsty', fr. sanguis, gen. sanguinis, 'blood', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. consanguine, consanguinity, ensanguine, exsanguinate, sangaree, sangrado, sanguineous, and the first element in sang-de-boeuf and in sang-froid.

sanguineous, 1) sanguine; 2) resembling blood. — L. sanguineus. See sanguine and cp. consanguineous. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Sanguisorba, n., a genus of plants, the burnet (bot.) — ModL., compounded of L. sanguis, 'blood' (see sanguine), and sorbēre, 'to suck' (see absorb); so called from the styptic qualities of most plants of this genus.

Sanhedrin, n., 1) the Supreme Jewish court (= Sanhedrin  $G^{\delta}dh\bar{o}l\hat{a}^{h}$ ) in the time of the Second Temple, consisting of 71 ordained scholars; 2) one of the lesser courts with 23 ordained members called Sanhedrin  $Q^{\delta}tann\hat{a}^{h}$ , lit. 'the small Sanhedrin'. — Mishnaic Heb. sanhedrin, fr. Gk.  $\sigma v \delta \rho v$ , 'council', lit. 'a sitting together' (cp. L.  $c\bar{o}nsessus$ , 'a sitting together; an assembly'), fr.  $\sigma v v$ , 'with, together with', and  $\delta \rho \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a seat', which stands for \*sedrā and is cogn. with L. sedēre, 'to sit'. See syn- and sedentary, and cp. synedrion. The form Sanhedrim is erroneous. It

arose from a misconception of the ending -in in Mishanic Heb. sanhedhrin as the pl. suff., for which -im, the more exact form of this suff., was substituted. In reality, however, the suff. -in in sanhedhrin stands for Greek -tov in the word gypédotov.

sanicle, n., any plant of the genus Sanicula. — ME., fr. MF. (= F). sanick, fr. ML. sānicula, lit. 'the healing plant', fr. L. sānus, 'healthy'. See sane and -cle.

Sanicula, n., a genus of plants, the sanicle (bot.)

— ML. sānicula. See prec. word.

sanify, tr. v., to make healthy. — Formed fr. L. sānus (see sane) with suff. -fy.

sanitarium, n., a health station. — ModL. sānitārium, lit. 'a place dedicated to health'. See sanitary.

sanitary, adj., pertaining to health. — F. sanitaire, fr. L. sānitās, 'health'. See sanity and adj. suff.

Derivatives: sanitari-an, adj., sanitari-ly, adv., sanitari-ness. n.

sanitate, tr. v. — Back formation fr. sanitation. sanitation, n. — Irregularly formed fr. sanity with suff. -ation.

sanity, n. — ME. sanite, fr. MF. (= F.) sanité, fr. L. sānitātem, acc. of sānitās, 'health', fr. sānus, 'healthy'. See sane and -ity.

sanjak, n., formerly, subdivision of a vilayet in Turkey. — Turk. sanjāk, lit. 'flag'.

sank, past tense of sink. — ME. sank, fr. OE. sanc, past tense of sincan. See sink, v.

Sanoussi, n. — See Senussi.

sans, prep., without (archaic). — F., fr. OF. sens, a blend of L. sine, 'without' (see sine, 'without'), and L. absentiā, 'in the absence of' (abl. of absentia, 'absence'; see absence). Cp. senza.

Sanscrit, n. and adi. — See Sanskrit.

sans-culotte, n., a republican of the poorer classes in the French Revolution. — F., lit. 'without breeches'. For the first element see sans. F. culotte is a diminutive form derived fr. cul, 'bottom, backside', fr. L. cūlus; see culotte. The name sans-culotte prop. denotes those who—in contradistinction to the upper classes that wore culottes—chose pantalons (long trousers) for their distinctive costume.

Derivatives: sans-culott-ic, sans-culott-ish, adjs. sans-culottism, n., the principles of sans-culottes.

— F. sans-cullottisme, fr. sans-culotte. See prec. word and -ism.

Sanskrit, Sanscrit, n. and adj. — OI. samskṛta-, 'prepared, refined, made or put together', compounded of sám-, 'together', and kṛta-, 'made'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. ἄμα, 'together with', ὁμός, 'one and the same', Goth. sama, 'the same', samana, 'together', OE. same (in same swā, 'similarly', swā same swā, 'just as'); see same and cp. samadh, samadhi. The second element is rel. to kṛnộti, karôti, 'makes', Avestic kar-, 'to make', k²-² naoiti, 'makes', fr. I.-E. base \*ḡwer-, 'to make, form'. See corpus

Santa Claus

1383

and cp. Chamar, Karma, carcoon and the second element in abkari, brinjarry, Prakrit, prakriti, samskara sircar.

Santa Claus, — American alteration of dial. Du. Sante Klaus. 'Saint Nicholas'.

santal, n., sandalwood. — F. santal, fr. Gk. σάνταλον, fr. OI. candanah. See sandalwood.

Santalaceae, n. pl., the sandalwood family (bot.)
— ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. ML. santalum, 'sandalwood'. See sandalwood.

santalaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. santalin, n., a crystalline compound containing a red coloring matter,  $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$  (chem.) — F. santaline, fr. santal. See santal and -in.

santir, n., a kind of dulcimer. — Arab. santir, fr. Gk.  $\psi \alpha \lambda \tau \dot{\eta} \rho \iota \sigma \nu$ , 'stringed instrument, psaltery, harp', whence also Aram.  $p^{\delta}$  santērin,  $p^{\delta}$  santērin, 'a (triangular) stringed instrument'. See Psalter. Santolina, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. herba santonica. See santonica and -ina (representing L. -ina).

santon, n., a saint in Mohammedan countries. — Sp. santón, augment. formed fr. santo, fr. L. sānctus. 'holy'. See saint.

santonica, n., the European wormwood. — Mod-L., fr. L. herba santonica, 'the herb of the Santoni', a people of Aquitania. Cp. Santolina, santonin.

santonin, n., a colorless bitter substance obtained from santonica (chem.) — F. santonine, fr. L. (herba) santonica. See santonica. F. santonine (for santonique) was influenced in form by barbotine, which is also a vermifuge. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 544.

Sanussi, n. - See Senussi.

sap, n., juice. — ME., fr. OE. sæp, rel. to MLG., MDu., Du. sap, OHG. saf, MHG. saf, saft, G. Saft, 'juice', and cogn. with OI. sabar-, 'sap, milk, nectar', fr. I.-E. base \*sab-, a collateral form of \*sap-, 'to taste, perceive', whence Arm. ham (for \*sāpno-), 'juice; taste', L. sapa, 'new wine boiled thick', sapere, 'to have taste or flavor; to be wise, to know'. See sapient.

Derivatives: sap-less, adj., sap-ling, n., sapp-y, adj., sap-ness, n.

sap, n., a trench. — MF. (= F.) sape, 'sapping, undermining', back formation fr. saper, 'to sap, undermine'. See sap, 'to undermine'.

sap, tr. and intr. v., to undermine. — MF. (= F.) saper, fr. sape, 'mattock', fr. ML. sappa (whence also It. zappa, Sp. zapa, 'spade', and the verbs zappare, resp. zapar, 'to undermine'); of uncertain origin.

Derivative: sapp-er, n.

sapajou, n., a small S. American monkey. — F., a Tupi loan word.

sapanwood, n., a red dyewood obtained from the tree Caesalpinia sapan. — Malay sapang.

saphenous, adj., designating two veins in the leg (anat.) — ME., fr. ML. saphena, 'a vein in the leg, saphena', fr. Arab. sāfin, in VArab. pronunciation sāfen. For the ending see suff. -ous.

sapid, adj., having taste, savory. — L. sapidus, 'savory, tasty', fr. sapere, 'to taste'. See sapient and cp. insipid.

Derivatives: sapid-ity, n., sapid-ness, n.

sapience, n., wisdom. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) sapience, fr. L. sapientia, 'wisdom', fr. sapiēns, gen. -entis. See next word. For the ending see suff. -ce.

sapient, adj., wise (rare). — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. sapientem, acc. of sapiēns, 'wise', pres. part. of sapiō, sapere, 'to have taste or flavor; to be wise, to know', whence sapor, 'taste', sapidus, 'savory, tasty', fr. I.-E. base \*sap-, 'to taste, perceive', whence also Arm. ham (for \*sapno-), 'taste', OS. an-sebbian, 'to perceive, remark', OHG. ant-seffen, intseffen, 'to perceive, comprehend', OE. sefa, 'mind, understanding, insight', and OS. sebo, ON. sefi, of s.m., L. sapa, 'new wine boiled thick'. See sap, 'juice', and cp. sage, adj., savant, savor, savoir-faire, savoir-vivre. For the ending see suff. -ent.

Derivative: sapient-ly, adv.

sapiential, adj., having or expounding wisdom.
ME. sapiencial, fr. Late L. sapientiālis, 'pertaining to wisdom', fr. L. sapientia. See sapience and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: sapiential-ly, adv.

sapin, n., a kind of fir tree. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), 'fir tree', which, together with OProvenc. sap, of s.m., derives fr. L. sappīnus (also sapīnus), 'a kind of fir tree', a word of Gaulish origin. Cp. W. syb-wydd, 'pine'.

Sapindaceae, n. pl., the soapberry family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Sapindus with suff. -aceae. sapindaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Sapindus, n., a genus of plants, the soapberry (bot.) — ModL., contraction of L. sāpō Indicus, 'Indian soap', fr. sāpō, gen. -ōnis, 'soap', and Indicus, 'Indian', fr. India. See saponaceous and India.

sapodilla, n., an evergreen tree, Achras zapota. -Sp. sapotilla, zapotilla, dimin. of sapota, zapota.
See Sapota.

saponaceous, adj., soapy. — Formed with suff. -aceous fr. L. sāpō, gen. sāpōnis, 'soap', which is a Teut, loan word. See soap.

Derivative: saponaceous-ness, n.

Saponaria, n., a genus of plants of the pink family (bot.) — ModL., fr. ML. sāpōnārius, 'pertaining to soap', fr. L. sāpō, gen. sāpōnis, 'soap' (see saponaceous and -aria); so called because the juice forms a lather with water.

saponification, n., chemical conversion of fats into soap. — F., fr. saponifier, 'to saponify'. See next word and -ation.

saponify, tr. and intr. v. — F. saponifier, 'to saponify', fr. L. sāpō, gen. sāpōnis, 'soap', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See soap and suff. -fy.

Derivatives: saponifi-able, adj., saponifi-er, n. sapor, n., taste, savor (rare). — L. sapor, rel. to sapere, 'to taste'. See sapient and cp. savor.

Sapota, n., a genus of trees (bot.) — ModL., fr. Sp. sapote, zapote, fr. Nahuatl tzapotl, name of the tree.

Sapotaceae, n. pl., the sapodilla family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Sapota with suff. -aceae.

sapotaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Sapphic, adj., 1) pertaining to Sappho; 2) pertaining to any of the metrical forms used by Sappho. — L. Sapphicus, fr. Gk. Σαπφικός, 'of Sappho', fr. Σαπφώ, 'Sappho', name of a Greek lyric poetess of Lesbos (cca 600 B.C.E.). For the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: Sapphic, n., a Sapphic verse.

sapphire, n. — ME. safir, saphir, fr. OF. safir (F. saphir), fr. L. sapphirus, fr. Gk. σάπφειρος, fr. Heb. sappir, 'sapphire; lapis lazuli', which some scholars derive fr. OI. śani-priyám, 'sapphire', lit. 'dear to the planet Saturn', fr. Śani, 'Saturn', and priyáh, 'dear'. See free. Cp. zaffer.

sapphirine, adj., of sapphire; sapphire-like. — L. sapphirinus, fr. Gk. σαπφείρινος, fr. σάπφειρος, 'lapis lazuli'. See prec. word. For the ending see adj. suff. -ine (representing Gk. -ἴνος). Derivative: sapphirine, n.

sapr-, form of sapro- before a vowel.

sapremia, sapraemia, n., a diseased condition in which putrefying matter is present in the blood (med.) — Medical L., coined by Matthews Duncan in 1880 fr. Gk.  $\sigma\alpha\pi\rho\delta\varsigma$ , 'rotten, putrid', and  $\alpha I\mu\alpha$ , 'blood'. See sapro-, hemal and 1st -ia.

sapro-, before a vowel sapr-, combining form meaning 'putrid'. — Gk. σαπρο-, σαπρ-, fr. σαπρός, 'rotten, putrid', rel. to σήπειν, 'to rot'. See sepsis.

saprogenic, saprogenous, adj., producing putrefaction. — Compounded of sapro- and -genic, resp. -genous.

saprolite, n., disintegrated rock (petrogr.) — Compounded of sapro- and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See -lite.

Derivative: saprolit-ic, adj.

saprophagous, adj., feeding on decaying matter.

— Compounded of sapro- and Gk. -φάγος, from the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See -phagous. saprophyte, n., an organism that lives on decaying matter. — Compounded of sapro- and Gk. -φυτον, fr. φυτόν, 'a plant'. See -phyte. Derivatives: saprophyt-ic, adj. and n., saprophytic-al-ly, adv.

sapsago, n., a kind of hard Swiss cheese. — Corruption of G. Schabzieger, which is compounded of schaben, 'to scrape', and Zieger, fr. Late OHG. ziger, 'whey'. The first element is rel. to E. shave (q.v.) Late OHG. ziger is prob. traceable to Gaul. \*dwi-gro-s, 'warmed twice', fr. I.-E. \*dwi-, 'twice' (see di-, 'twice'), and a derivative of I.-E. \*g\*her-, 'to warm' (see warm). See Hubschmied in Vox Romanica, 1935, I, 7 ff., quoted in Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 885 s.v. Zieger.

saraband, n., a slow Spanish dance. — F. sarabande, fr. Sp. zarabanda, borrowed fr. Persian serbend, 'a kind of dance', through the medium

Saracen, n., 1) an Arab; 2) a Moslem. — ML. Saracenī (pl.), fr. Late Gk. Σαρακηνοί (pl.), fr. Arab. sharqīyīn, pl. acc. of sharqīy, 'Eastern', fr. sharq, 'east', fr. sháraqa, 'he cleft, dissected; rose (said of the sun)'. Cp. sarcenet, sarsen, siroc-

Derivative: Saracen-ic, adj.

Sarah, also Sara, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the wife of Abraham and the mother of Isaac. — Lit. 'princess', fr. Heb. śārāh, fem. of śar, 'prince', fr. śārār, 'he ruled', which is rel. to Akkad. sharru, 'king', sharratu, 'queen'.

sarangousty, n., stucco made waterproof. — Pers. sarangushtī, 'paste for painting the tips of the fingers', fr. sar, 'head, extremity, tip', and angusht, 'finger'. Pers. sar is cogn. with Gk. κάρα, 'head', L. cerebrum, 'brain'; see cerebrum and cp. serang, seraskier, sircar. Pers. angusht is rel. to Avestic angushta-, 'toe, finger', OI. angustháh, 'big toe, thumb', and cogn. with Gk. ἀγκών, 'elbow', ἀγκύλος, 'crooked, curved', L. angulus, 'angle, corner'; see angle, 'corner'.

Saratoga trunk a large traveling trunk. — Named after Saratoga Springs, a summer resort near New York.

sarbacane, n., a blowgun. — F., changed under the influence of canne, 'cane, reed', fr. sarbatane (still used in 1798 by the French Academy), fr. Sp. cerbatana, zarbatana, fr. VArab. zarbatánah, fr. Arab. zabatánah, ult. fr. Malay sumpitan, of s.m., fr. sumpit, 'narrow'. Cp. sumpit.

sarc-, form of sarco- before a vowel.

sarcasm, n., a taunting remark; an ironical jibe.

— F. sarcasme, fr. L. sarcasmos, fr. Gk. σαρασφός, 'jest, taunt, mockery', fr. σαραάζειν, 'to tear flesh like dogs; to bite the lips in rage; to speak bitterly, sneer', fr. σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, 'flesh'. See sarco-.

sarcastic, adj. — Gk. σαρααστικός, fr. σαραάζειν. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic. Derivatives: sarcastic-ness, n., sarcastic-al, adj., sarcastic-al-lv. adv.. sarcastic-al-ness. n.

sarcenet, sarsenet, n., a fine silk material. — Late ME. sarsenet, fr. AF. sarzinet, dimin. of ME. sarzin, 'Saracen'. See Saracen.

Sarcina, n., a genus of bacteria (bacteriology). — ModL., fr. L. sarcina, 'bundle', fr. sarcire (pp. sartus), 'to patch, mend, repair'. See sartorial. sarco-, before a vowel sarc-, combining form meaning 'flesh', as in sarcocarp, sarcology. — Gk. σαρχο-, σαρχ-, fr. σάρξ, gen. σαρχός, 'flesh', which is perh. cogn. with Avestic θwares, 'to cut'. Cp. anasarca, syssarcosis, coenosarc, endosarc.

sarcocarp, n., the fleshy part of a fruit. — Compounded of sarco- and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See carpel.

sarcode, n., animal protoplasm. — Gk. σαρκῶδες, 'fleshy substance', subst. use of the neut. of σαρκώδης, 'fleshlike', which is compounded of

Sarcodina 1384 -

σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, 'flesh', and -ώδης, 'like'. See sarco- and -ode. 'like'.

Sarcodina, n. pl., a class of Protozoa (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σαρκώδης, 'fleshlike'. See prec. word.

sarcology, n., the anatomy of the soft parts of the body. — Compounded of sarco- and -logy.

sarcoma, n., tumor, malignant growth. — Medical L., fr. Gk. σάρχωμα, 'fleshy substance', fr. σάρξ, gen. σαρχός, 'flesh'. See sarco- and -oma. sarcophagus, n., stone coffin. — L., fr. Gk. σαρχοφάγος, n., 'coffin', fr. σαρχοφάγος, adj., 'eating flesh', fr. σάρξ, gen. σαρχός, 'flesh', and φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See sarco- and -phagous. In ancient Greece coffins were made of a kind of limestone that consumed the flesh of the body enclosed. L. sarcophagus was shortened into VL. \*sarcus, whence OF. sarcou (F. cercueil), 'coffin', OHG. sarc, saruh (MHG. sarc and sarch, G. Sarg), of s.m., MDu. sarc, serc (Du. zerk), 'tombstone'.

sarcosine, n., a crystalline amino acid (chem.) — G. Sarkosin, coined by the German chemist, Baron von Justus Liebig (1803-73) in 1847 fr. Gk. σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, 'flesh', and suff. -in. See sarco- and chem. suff. -ine.

sarcous, n., pertaining to flesh or muscle. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk. σάρξ, gen. σαρχός, 'flesh'. See sarco-.

sard, n., a variety of quartz. — F. sarde, fr. L. sarda, fr. Gk. σάρδιον, prob. meaning lit. 'Sardian stone', fr. Σάρδεις, 'Sardis', the capital of ancient Lydia. Cp. sardine, 'a precious stone',

sardine, n., a small fish. — F., fr. L. sardina, sarda, 'pilchard', fr. Gk. σαρδίνη (also σαρδίνος), of s.m.; of uncertain origin. The usual explanation of Gk. σαρδίνη, as 'the fish from the island of Σαρδώ (Sardinia)' is far from convincing. It is hardly probable that the Greeks would have obtained fish from so far as Sardinia at a time relatively so early as that of Aristotle, from whom Athenaios quotes a passage in which the fish σαρδίνος is mentioned.

sardine, n., a precious stone. — Late L. lapis sardinus, fr. Gk. σαρδίνος λίθος, lit. 'Sardian stone'. See sard.

Sardinian, adj., pertaining to the island of Sardinia. — L. Sardiniānus, fr. Sardinia, fr. Gk. Σαρδώ. For the ending see suff. -an.

Derivative: Sardinian, n., an inhabitant of Sardinia.

sardius, n., 1) a sard; 2) one of the twelve precious stones in the breastplate of the Jewish high priest. — Late L. sardius, short for L. lapis sardius, 'Sardian stone', fr. Gk. σάρδιος λίθος. See sard.

sardonic, adj., bitter, cynical. — F. sardonique, formed with change of suff. fr. L. Sardonius in Sardonius rīsus, loan translation of Gk. Σαρδόνιος γέλως, lit. 'laughter caused by the plant sardonia', which distorts the face of him that

eats of it. Sardonia is another name for the plant apium rīsus (lit. 'apium that causes laughter'), and lit. means 'plant of Sardinia', fr. Gk.  $\Sigma \alpha \rho \delta \omega$ , 'Sardinia'. Cp. Sardinian.

Derivatives: sardonic-al-ly, adv., sardonic-ism, n. sardonyx, n., a variety of onyx. — L., fr. Gk. σαρδόνυξ, which prob. means lit. 'onyx of Sardis', fr. Σάρδεις, 'Sardis', and ὄνυξ, 'fingernail, claw. onyx'. See sard and onyx.

sargasso, n., also sargasso weed, a seaweed. — Port. sargaco, fr. sargo, 'grape'.

Sargassum, n., a genus of seaweeds (bot.) — ModL., fr. Port. sargaco. See prec. word.

sargo, n., a kind of seafish, the sea bream. — Sp., fr. L. sargus. fr. Gk. σάργος.

sari, n., principal garment of woman's dress in India. — Hind. sarī. fr. OI. śātī.

sark, n., a shirt (Scot. or archaic). — ME. serk, fr. OE. serc, rel. to ON. serkr; cp. Lith. šařkas, Russ. soróčka, Finn. sarkki, 'shirt'. Cp. baresark, berserker.

Sarmatia, n. — L., 'the country of the Sarmatians', fr. Gk. Σαρμάται, a compound from an Asiatic language, lit. meaning 'tribe of the steppe' (fr. sara, 'steppe, desert', and mat, 'tribe, race'). For the second element of this compound cp. the Latin Asiatic tribe names ending in -matae, as e.g. Aga-matae, Yaxa-matae. See Pavel Joseph Šafařik, Slawische Altertümer, I 367.

Derivatives: Sarmati-an, adj. and n.

sarment, n. — See sarmentum.

sarmentose, adj., producing prostrate branches (bot.) — L. sarmentōsus, 'full of twigs or branches', fr. sarmentum. See sarmentum and adj. suff. -ose.

sarmentous, adj., sarmentose. — See prec. word and -ous.

sarmentum, also sarment, n., a slender branch, runner (bot.) — L. sarmentum, 'twigs, brushwood', which stands for \*sarp-mentum, fr. sarpere, 'to cut off, lop, trim', fr. I.-E. base \*srep-, \*srp-, 'to seize, rob', whence also Gk. ἄρπη, 'sickle', ἀρπάζειν, 'to snatch, seize', ἀρπάζη, 'hook, rake'. See harpy and -ment and cp. assart.

sarong, n., the chief garment of Malay men and women. — Malay sārong.

saros, n., the number 3600; 3600 years. — Gk. σάρος, σαρός, fr. Akkad. shāru.

Sarothra, n., a genus of plants of the St.-John's wort family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σάρωτρον, 'broom', fr. σαροῦν, 'to sweep clean', fr. σάρον, 'broom', which is rel. to σαίρειν, 'to sweep, clean', and prob. also to σύρειν, 'to draw, draw along'.

Sarpedon, n., a son of Zeus and Europa (Greek mythol.) — L. Sarpēdōn, fr. Gk. Σαρπηδών, which is of uncertain origin.

sarpler, n., a bale of wool. — ME., fr. OF. sarpilliere (F. serpillière), 'packing cloth', which derives perh. fr. VL. \*scirpicularia, 'material made from a rushlike tissue', fr. L. scirpiculus, 'made of rushes' (whence the noun scirpiculus, 'a basket made of rushes'), fr. scirpus, 'rush, bulrush'; see Scirpus. Cp. OProvenç. sarpeliera, serpeliera, Catal. sarpillera, Sp. harpillera, arpillera, 'packing cloth', which all derive fr. VL. \*scirpicularia.

Sarracenia, n., a genus of plants, the pitcher plant (bot.) — ModL., named after Michel Sarrasin de l'Étang (1659-1734), a physician of Quebec in the 18th century. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Sarraceniaceae, n. pl., the pitcher-plant family (bot.) — Formed fr. Sarracenia with suff. -aceae. sarraceniaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

sarrazin, n., buckwheat. — F. (blé) sarrasin, lit. 'Saracen wheat'. See Saracen.

sarsaparilla, n., any of various tropical American plants of the genus *Smilax*. — Sp. zarzaparrilla, a hybrid coined fr. Sp. zarza, 'bramble' (fr. Arab. sháras, 'a thorny plant'), and parrilla, dimin. of parra, 'vine', which is of uncertain origin.

sarsen, n., also sarsen stone, a large boulder of sandstone. — Prop. Sarsen stone, i.e. Saracen stone, fr. Saracen, used in the sense of 'pagan, heathen'.

sarsenet, n. — See sarcenet.

sartorial, adj., pertaining to a tailor. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. ModL. sartōrius, 'pertaining to a tailor', fr. L. sartor, 'patcher, tailor', fr. sartus, pp. of sarcīre, 'to patch, mend', which is prob. cogn. with Hitt. sharmink-, 'to indemnify, compensate', Gk. ἕρκος, 'enclosure, hedge, fence', orig. 'a hurdle of wickerwork', ὅρκος, 'oath', lit. 'a limitation, binding, obligation'. Cp. exorcīze, Sarcīna.

sartorite, n., a crystalline compound of lead, arsenic and sulfur (mineral.) — Named after Sartorius von Waltershausen. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

sartorius, n., the long leg muscle (anat.) — Medical L. sartōrius, short for mūsculus sartōrius, prop. 'the muscle used in crossing the legs to bring them into the position needed to sit like a tailor'. See sartorial.

Sarum, n., the ecclesiastical name of Salisbury.

— ML. The name prob. arose from a misunderstanding of Sar., abbreviation of Sarisburia, 'Salisbury'. The change of ML. Sarisburia to E. Salisbury is due to the dissimilation of the first r to l.

sash, n., an ornamental scarf or band. — Dissimilated fr. Arab. shāsh.

sash, n., framework. — Alteration of F. châssis, 'framework', incorrectly pronounced sashes and mistaken for a plural. See chassis. For similar back formations cp. pea and words there referred to.

sashay, intr. v., a term in dancing. — Corruption of F. chassez, imper. pl. of chasser, 'to chase, hunt', fr. OF. chacier, fr. VL. \*captiāre. See chase, catch.

sasin, n., the Indian antelope. — Nepalese.

saskatoon, n., a small tree, Amelanchier alnifolia.
Aphetic for Cree misāskwatomin, which is compounded of misāskwat, name of the tree, and min. 'berry'.

sassaby, n., a large S. African antelope. — Sechuana tsēssēbē.

sassafras, n., a small laurel-like tree of N. America. — Sp. sasafras, fr. saxafrax, fr. saxifraga, fr. L. saxifraga. See saxifrage.

Sassenach, n., a Saxon; an Englishman. — Ir. sasanach. 'Saxon'. See Saxon.

sassolite, n., native boric acid (mineral.) — Named after Sasso in Italy. For the ending see combining form -lite.

sassy, n., a W. African tree. — W. African; said to derive from E. saucy.

sat, past tense and pp. of sit. — ME. sat, fr. OE. sæt, resp. ME. seten. fr. OE. geseten. See sit.

satable, adj., capable of being sated. — Formed fr. sate with suff. -able.

Satan, n. — Heb. śāṭān, 'adversary', fr. śāṭān, 'he acted as an adversary of, showed enmity to; he charged, accused', which is rel. to Aram. sĕṭan, of s.m. Aram.-Syr. sāṭānā, Arab. shayṭān, 'adversary, Satan', are loan words from Heb. śāṭān. Cp. Gk. Σάταν, Σάτανας, Late L. Satan, Satanas, which are transliterations of Heb. śāṭān. Cp. also Shaitan.

Derivatives: Satan-ism, n., Satan-ist, n.

Satanic, adj. — Late Gk. Σατανικός, fr. Gk. Σάταν. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: satanic-al, adj., satanic-al-ly, adv. Satanology, n., the study of Satan. — Coined fr. Satan and Gk. -λογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

satara, n., a woolen breadcloth. — Named after Satara, a town in India.

satchel, n., a small bag. — ME. sachel, fr. OF. sachel, fr. L. saccellus, dimin. of saccus, 'sack, bag'. See sack, 'bag', and -el.

Derivative: satchel-ed, adj.

sate, tr. v., to satisfy, surfeit. — Prob. a blend of obsol. E. sade, fr. OE. sadian, 'to satiate', and L. sat, satis, 'enough'. See sad and cp. satiate, satis.

sate, archaic past tense and past participle of sit.

— See sat and sit.

sateen, n., a glossy cotton cloth resembling satin.
Alteration of satin, on the analogy of velveteen; the ending -een is a phonetic variant of -ine.

satellite, n., 1) a follower or attendant of a superior; 2) a body that revolves round a planet.

— MF. (= F.), fr. L. satellitem, acc. of satelles, 'an attendant', which is of Etruscan origin. The word satellite was introduced into science by the German astronomer Johann Kepler (1571-1630). Derivative: satellit-ic, adj.

satelloid, adj., resembling a satellite. — A hybrid coined fr. L. satelles and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr.

είδος, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and -oid. sati. n. — A var. of suttee.

satiable, adi. — See satiate, v., and -able.

Derivatives: satiabil-ity, n., satiable-ness, n., satiable-v. adv.

satiate, adj., satiated. — L. satiātus, pp. of satiāre, 'to fill, satisfy', fr. satis, 'enough'. See satis and adi. suff. -ate and cp. sate, 'to satisfy'.

satiate, tr. v. — L. satiātus, pp. of satiāre. See prec. word.

Derivative: satiat-ion, n.

satiety, n. — MF. (= F.) satieté, fr. L. satietātem, acc. of satietās, 'sufficiency, abundance', fr. satis, 'enough'. See satiate, adi., and -ity.

satin, n. — F., fr. Arab. átlas zaytūnī, 'tissue brought from Zaitūn, Arabic name of the Medieval Chinese shipping port Tzu-t'ing (later called Chuanchow, now Tsinkiang), in the province Fukien. F. satin was prob. influenced in form by It. setino, a word of identical origin, but assimilated to seta, 'silk'. Cp. sateen.

Derivatives: satin, tr. v., to make satiny, satinity, n., satin-ize, tr. v., satin-y, adj.

satinet, satinette, n., a kind of satin. — F., dimin. of satin. See satin and -et, -ette.

satire, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. satura (also satira), for satura lanx, 'a dish filled with various kinds of fruits; mixture, medley; satire' (first applied in this last sense to a collection of various poems by Ennius); not related to satur, 'full of food', satis, 'enough'.

Derivatives: satiric (q.v.), satir-ist, n., satirize (q.v.)

satiric, adj. — MF. (= F.) satirique, fr. L. satiricus, fr. satira. See satire and adj. suff. -ic. Derivatives: satiric-al, adj., satiric-al-ly, adv., satiric-al-ness. n.

satirize, tr. v., to attack with satire. — F. satiriser, fr. satire. See satire and -ize.

Derivative: satiriz-able, adj.

satis, adv., enough, sufficient.—L., rel. to satur, 'satiated', and cogn. with Goth. sabs, 'satiated', OE. sæd, 'satisfied'. See sad and cp. words there referred to.

satisfaction, n. — ME. satisfaccioun, fr. MF. (= F.) satisfaction, fr. L. satisfactionem, acc. of satisfactio, 'a satisfying security, bail', fr. satisfactus, pp. of satisfacere. See satisfy.

satisfactory, adj. — Late L. satisfactōrius, fr. L. satisfactus, pp. of satisfacere. See next word and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivatives: satisfactori-ly, adv., satisfactoriness. n.

satisfy, tr. and intr. v. — ME. satisfien, fr. MF. satisfier (F. satisfaire), fr. L. satisfacere, 'to make amends, make reparation, satisfy, give satisfaction', orig. written in two separate words satis facere, fr. satis, 'enough', and facere, 'to make, do'. See satis and -fy.

Derivatives: satisfi-able, adj., satisfi-ed, adj., satisfi-ed-ly, adv., satisfi-ed-ness, n., satisfy-ing, adj., satisfy-ing-ly, adv., satisfy-ing-ness, n.

satrap, n., 1) governor in a province in ancient Persia; 2) a despotic ruler. — ME., fr. L. satrapēs, fr. Gk. ἐξατράπης, σατράπης, fr. OPers. xshaθrapāvan-, 'ruler of the province', compounded of xshaθra-, 'province', and a derivative of pā(y)-, 'to guard, protect', which is rel. to OI pāti, 'guards, protects'. The first element is rel. to OPers. xshaya-, 'king', xshayaθiya-, 'power', and cogn. with Gk. κτᾶσθαι, 'to possess', fr. I.-E. base \*qpē(i)-, \*qp̄<sup>ê</sup>i-, 'to possess, rule'; see shah and cp. check, 'sudden stop'. For the second element see food and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: satrap-al, adj.

satrapy, n. — F. satrapie, fr. L. satrapia, fr. Gk. σατραπεία, 'satrapy', fr. σατράπης. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

Satsuma, n., Satsuma ware, a kind of Japanese pottery. — Named after the province Satsuma in the island of Kiusiu, Japan.

sattva, n., truth (*Hindu philos*.) — OI. sattváķ, 'truth', lit. 'being', rel. to OI. satyáh, 'true, right', and cogn. with Gk. ἐτός (for \*se-tós), 'true', Goth. sunjis, OE. sōð, 'true'. See sooth and cp. suttee.

saturable, adj. — Formed from the verb saturate with suff. -able.

saturant, adj., saturating. — L. saturāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of saturāre. See next word and -ant.

Derivative: saturant, n.

saturate, tr. v., to soak completely. — L. saturātus, pp. of saturāre, 'to fill, saturate', fr. satur, 'full', which is rel. to satis, 'enough'. See satis and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: saturat-ed, adi.

saturate, adj., saturated. — L. saturātus, pp. of saturāre. See saturate, v.

saturation, n. — Late L. saturātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a filling, saturating', fr. L. saturātus, pp. of saturāre. See saturate, v., and -ion.

Saturday, n. — ME. Saterdai, fr. OE. Satærn(es)-dæg, Sæterdæg, coined fr. L. Sāturnī diēs, 'Saturday', lit. 'Saturn's day', through the substitution of OE. dæg, 'day', for L. diēs. Cp. Du. zaterdag, 'Saturday', and see Saturn and day. L. Sāturnī diēs is a loan translation of Gk. Kośwow 'huépā, 'the day of Cronus'.

Satureia, n., a genus of plants, the savory (bot.)

L. satureia, 'the savory', a foreign word.

Saturn, n., 1) the god of agriculture in Roman mythology; identified later with the Greek Κρόνος; 2) name of a planet; 3) (in alchemy) lead.— L. Sāturnus, a word of Etruscan origin. The usual derivation of Sāturnus, as 'the god of sowing', fr. L. serere, pp. satus, 'to sow', is erroneous: it is due to folk etymology.

Derivatives: Saturn-al, Saturn-ian, Saturn-ic, adjs., saturnine (q.v.), saturnism (q.v.)

Saturnalia, n. pl., the yearly festival of Saturn in Roman religion. — L. Sāturnālia, prop. subst. use of the pl. of Sāturnāle, neut. of the adjective

Sāturnālis, 'belonging to Saturn', fr. Sāturnus. See prec. word.

Derivative: Saturnali-an, adi.

saturnine, adj., gloomy. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) saturnin, fr. L. Sāturnus (see Saturn), lit. meaning 'under the influence of the planet Saturn' (according to astrologers, this planet has a gloomy influence on mortals). For the ending see adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

Derivative: saturnine-ly, adv.

saturnism, n., chronic lead poisoning. — See Saturn and -ism.

satyr, n., a woodland deity, part man and part goat. — ME., fr. L. satyrus, fr. Gk. σάτυρος, prob. an Illyr. loan word lit. meaning 'sower', fr. I.-E. \*sĕtor, whence L. sator, 'sower', fr. base \*sē-, 'to sow'. See sow, v., and cp. semen, season. For the ending of σάτυρος, cp. Illyr. Δει-πάτυρος, corresponding to L. Diēs-piter (see Jupiter).

satyriasis, n., morbid sexual desire in males. — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. σάτυρος (see prec. word) with suff. -iasis.

satyric, adj. — L. satyricus, fr. Gk. σατυρικός, fr. σάτυρ. See satyr and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: satvric-al, adj.

sauce, n. — ME., fr. OF. sauce, sause, sause (F. sauce), fr. L. salsa (whence also It., Sp. salsa, 'sauce'), fem. of salsus (for \*sald-tos), 'salted', prop. fem. pp. used as a noun, fr. OL. sallere (for sald-ere), 'to salt', fr. sāl, gen. sălis, 'salt'. See salt and cp. sal, salse, sausage.

Derivatives: sauc-y, adj., sauc-i-ly, adv., sauc-i-

sauce, tr. v. — ME. saucen, fr. sauce. See sauce,

saucer, n., a small shallow dish. — ME., fr. OF. saussier, saussiere (F. saucière), 'a dish for holding sauces', fr. sauce, sausse. See sauce, n., and subst. suff. -er.

Derivative: saucer-ful, adj.

saucisse, n., saucisson. — F., fr. OF., fr. VL. salsicia, 'sausage', subst. use of the fem. of salsicius. See sausage and cp. next word.

saucisson, n., a tube of canvas filled with gunpowder. — F., fr. It. salsiccione, augment. of salsiccia, 'sausage'. See prec. word.

sauerkraut, n., pickled cabbage. — G. Sauerkraut, lit. 'sour cabbage', fr. sauer, 'sour', and Kraut, 'cabbage'; cp. Alsatian G. sūrkrūt, 'sauerkraut'. See sour and bryo- and cp. choucroute.

saul, n. — See sal, the tree.

Saul, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, the first king of Israel. — L. Saūl, name of the 1st king of Israel, fr. Heb. Shā'ūl, lit. 'asked for', passive part. of shā'āl, 'he asked for, he asked, inquired', whence shē'ēlāh, 'request, thing asked for', mish'ālāh, 'request', rel. to Aram. shē'ēl, Syr. shē'l, Arab. sā'ala, Ethiop. sa'āla, 'he asked', Akkad. sha'ālu, 'to ask'.

Saumur, n., a white wine. — Named after Saumur in the department Maine-et-Loire, France.

sauna, n., Finnish steam bath. — Finn., lit. 'bath-

saunders, n. — A var, of sanders,

saunter, intr. v., to stroll. — Prob. fr. F. s'aventurer, 'to hazard oneself, venture, take risks', fr. se, 'oneself' (fr. L. se; see sui), and aventurer, 'to hazard, venture, risk', fr. aventure, 'venture, risk', fr. VL. \*adventūra, 'a happening', fr. L. adventūrus, 'that which is going to happen'. See adventure.

Derivatives: saunter-er, n., saunter-ing, adj., and verbal n., saunter-ing-ly, adv.

saur-, form of sauro- before a vowel.

saurel, n., a fish of the genus *Trachurus*. — F., fr. OProvenç. *saurel*, lit. 'a lizardlike fish', fr. Gk. σαῦρος. 'lizard'. See sauro- and cp. jurel.

Sauria, n., a suborder of reptiles. — ModL., fr. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See sauro-.

Derivatives: sauri-an, adi, and n.

sauro-, before a vowel saur-, combining form meaning 'lizard'. — Gk. σαυρο-, σαυρ-, fr. σαῦρος, 'lizard', prob. rel. to σαῦλος, 'twisting, wavering'. Cp. saurel.

sauropod, adj., pertaining to the Sauropoda. — See next word.

Sauropoda, n. pl., a suborder of dinosaurs (pale-ontol.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard', and ποῦς, gen. ποδός, 'foot', See sauro-and -poda.

Saururus, n., a genus of plants, the lizard's tail (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'lizard's tail', fr. sauro- and Gk. οὐρά, 'tail' (see uro-, 'tail-'); so called from the appearance of its crowded flowers.

-saurus, combining form used to denote genera of lizards, as in *Ichthyosaurus* (paleontol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See sauro-

saury, n., a lizardlike fish (Scombresox saurus).

— ModL. saurus, fr. Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See sauro-.

sausage, n. — ME. sausige, fr. ONF. saussiche, corresponding to F. saucisse, fr. VL. salsicia, 'sausage', subst. use of salsicius, 'seasoned with salt', fr. L. salsus, 'salted'. See sauce, n., and cp. saucisse, saucisson.

saussurite, n., a variety of zoisite (mineral.) — Named after the Swiss naturalist Horace Bénédict de Saussure (1740-99). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

sauté, adj., fried quickly. — F., pp. of sauter, 'to leap, jump', fr. L. saltāre: See saltant.

Derivatives: sauté, n. and tr. v.

Sauterne, also, not capitalized, sauterne, n., a kind of sweet, white wine from the district Sauternes in Gironde. France.

sauve-qui-peut, n., a hasty flight. — F., lit. 'save (himself) who can'.

savable, adj. — Formed fr. save, v., with suff.

savage, adj. — From earlier salvage (Spenser), fr. OF. salvage, sauvage (F. sauvage), 'wild, savage, untamed', fr. VL. salvāticus, formed with vowel assimilation fr. L. silvāticus, 'pertaining to the savannah 1388 <sup>^</sup>

woods', fr. silva, 'wood'. See silvan and -age and cp. siwash.

Derivatives: savage, n. and tr. v., savage-dom, n., savage-ly, adv., savage-ness, n., savag-ery, n., savag-ism, n., savag-ize, tr. v.

savannah, savanna, n., a treeless plain. — Sp. zavana (now spelled sabana), fr. Taino zavana. Cp. F. savane, which is also a Spanish loan word.

savant, n., a learned man. — F., orig. pres. part. of savoir, 'to know', fr. VL. \*sapēre, fr. L. sapēre. See sapient and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ant.

savate, n., boxing with feet or fists. — F., 'old shoe; boxing with the feet', prob. fr. Basque zapata, zapato, 'shoe', whence zapatain, 'shoemaker'. Cp. Sp. zapata, zapato, 'shoe', and E. sabot — See Littré, Dictionnaire de la langue française, p. 1842 s.v. savate.

save, tr. and intr. v. — ME. sauven, saven, fr. OF. salver, sauver (F. sauver), fr. Late L. salvāre, 'to save', fr. L. salvus, 'safe'. See safe and cp. salvage, salvation, savoir.

Derivatives: save, n., save, prep. (q.v.), saver, n., sav-ing, adj., n. and prep., sav-ing-ly, adv.

save, prep., except. — ME. save, sauf, fr. OF. sauf, fem. sauve (F. sauf), prop. adj. in the meaning 'safe' (see safe), used in abl. absolute construction as in OF. saulve l'honneur (= F. sauf l'honneur), 'save (our) honor', fr. L. salvō honōre, lit. '(our) honor being saved'. Cp. salvo.

Derivative: save, adv., conj.

saveloy, n., a kind of highly seasoned sausage. — Popular alteration of F. cervelas, fr. It. cervellata, fr. cervello, 'brain'; so called because orig. made of pig's brains. See cerebrum and cp. cervelat.

savin, n., also savine, sabine, a species of juniper.
ME., fr. OF. savine (F. sabine), fr. L. sabīna, short for Sabīna herba, 'the Sabine herb'. See Sabine.

savior, saviour, n. — ME. saviour, fr. OF. salveour, sauveour (F. sauveur), fr. Late L. salvātōrem, acc. of salvātor, fr. salvātus, pp. of salvāre 'to save'. See save, v., and agential suff. -or.

savoir-faire, n., tact. — F., lit. 'knowledge how to do'. F. savoir, 'to know', derives fr. VL. \*sapēre, which corresponds to L. sapēre, 'to taste, savor, of; to know'; see sapient. F. faire, 'to make, do', comes fr. L. facere; see fact.

savoir-vivre, n., good breeding, good manners. — F., lit. 'knowledge how to live'. For the first element see prec. word. F. vivre, 'to live', derives fr. L. vivere, 'to live'. See vivid.

savor, savour, n. — ME. savor, savour, fr. OF. savor, savour, fr. L. sapōrem, acc. of sapor, 'taste, flavor', fr. sapēre, 'to taste'. See sapient and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: savo(u)r, v. (q.v.), savo(u)r-y, adj. (q.v.), savo(u)r-less, adj.

savor, savour, intr. and tr. v. — ME. savowren, fr. OF. (= F.) savourer, fr. L. saporāre, 'to savor', fr. sapor. See savor, n.

Derivatives: savo(u)r-ed, adj., savo(u)r-er, n.

savorous, adj. — ME., fr. MF. saveros, saverous (F. savoureux), fr. L. sapōrōsus, 'of good taste or flavor', fr. sapor. See savor and -ous.

savory, savoury, adj., tasty; fragrant. — ME. savory, fr. OF. savoure (F. savouré), pp. of savourer. See savor, v., and adj. suff. -y (representing OF. -e (F. -é).

Derivatives: sav(o)ri-ly, adv., sav(o)ri-ness, n. savory, n., an aromatic mint. — ME. savercy, fr. MF. savorée, fr. OF. savereie, a blend of L. saturēia, 'savory', and MF. savourée, fem. of savouré (F. savoureux); 'tasty, savory'; see savory, adj. Cp. F. sarriette, 'the plant savory', dimin. of OF. sarrie, fr. L. saturēia. See Satureia,

savoy, n., a kind of cabbage. — Short for Savoy cabbage, translation of F. chou de Savoie, called after the French province of this name. See Savoyard.

Savoyard, n., inhabitant of Savoie. — F., formed fr. Savoie, former name of a province of the kingdom of Sardinia, since 1800 part of France. For the ending see suff. -ard.

savvy, savvey, intr. v., to know (slang). — Corruption of Sp. sabe in sabe Usted, 'do you know?' fr. saber, 'to know', fr. VL. \*sapēre, which corresponds to L. sapēre, 'to taste, discern, know'; cp. also Port., OProveng. saber, It. sapere, F. savoir, 'to know', which all derive fr. VL. \*sapēre. See sapient and cp. words there referred to.

saw, n., a saying, maxim. — ME. sawe, fr. OE. sagu, 'a saying, report', rel. to ON. saga, OHG. saga, MHG., G. sage, 'saying, report, tale', and to OE. secgan, 'to say'. See say and cp. saga, which is a doublet of saw.

75

金牌牌 建双键 网络大型

saw, past tense of see. — ME. sauh, fr. OE. sæh, fr. OE. sēon (for \*sehwan), 'to see'. See see, v. saw, n., a cutting tool. — ME. sawe, fr. OE. sagu, sage, rel. to ON. sög, Norw. sag, Swed. såg, Dan. sav, MDu. saghe, Du. zaag, OHG. saga, sega, MHG. sege, G. Säge, fr. I.-E. base \*seq-, 'to cut', whence also L. secāre, 'to cut', secūris, 'ax, hatchet'. See section and cp. sax, Saxon. Cp. also seesaw.

Derivatives: saw, tr. and intr. v., saw-ing, n. and adj., saw-er, n., sawyer (q.v.)

sawder, n., flattery; only used in the phrase soft sawder (collog.) — A var. of solder.

Sawney, n., a Scotsman. — Corruption of Sandy (q.v.)

sawyer, n. — Formed fr. saw, 'a cutting tool', with suff. -yer. Cp. bowyer, lawyer.

sax, n., a single-edged sword or dagger. — ME. sexe, fr. OE. seax, 'knife, short sword, dagger', ON. sax, OHG. sahs, of s.m., and cogn. with L. saxum, 'rock'. OE. seax, etc., orig. meant 'made of stone', and, indeed, knives were orig. made of stone. See saxatile.

saxatile, adj., living on rocks (bot. and zool.) — L. saxātilis, 'living on rocks', fr. saxum, 'rock', which stands in gradational relationship to secāre, 'to cut', and is cogn. with OE. seax, ON.

sax, OHG. sahs, 'knife, short sword, dagger'. See section and cp. Saxicola. saxifrage; cp. also sax, Saxon. For the relationship between L. saxum and secāre cp. L. rūpēs, 'rock', which is rel. to rumpere, 'to break, burst, tear, rend', (see rupestrian and cp. words there referred to.)

saxhorn, n., a brass wind instrument. — Named after its inventor, the Belgian musical instrument maker Antoine Joseph, called Adolphe Sax (1814-94). — See horn and cp. saxophone.

Saxicola, n. pl., a genus of passerine birds (ornithol.) — ModL., lit. 'inhabiting rocks', fr. L saxum, 'rock' and the stem of colere, 'to inhabit'. See saxatile and colony.

saxicoline, adj., inhabiting rocks. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ine.

saxicolous, adj., growing on rocks (bot.) — See Saxicola and -ous.

Saxifraga, n., a genus of plants, the saxifrage (hot.) — ModL. See saxifrage.

Saxifragaceae, n. pl., the saxifrage family (bot.)

— ModL., formed from prec. word with suff.

saxifragaceous, adj. — See prec. word and

saxifrage, n., any plant of the genus Saxifraga. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. saxifraga (scil. herba), lit. 'a rock-breaking herb', fem. of saxifragus, 'rock-breaking', compounded of saxum, gen saxi, 'rock' and the stem of frangere, 'to break' (see saxatile and fraction); so called because it grows among rocks. Cp. sassafras.

Saxon, n. and adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) Saxon, fr. Late L. Saxōnem, acc. of Saxō (pl. Saxōnēs), which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OE. Seaxe, Seaxan, 'Saxons', OHG. Sahsūn, 'Saxons' (G. Sachse, 'Saxon'), which prob. derive fr. OE. seax, resp. OHG. sahs, 'knife, short sword, dagger', and orig. meant 'those armed with knives'. See sax and section and cp. Sassenach.

Derivatives: Saxon-ian, n. and adj., Saxon-ic, Saxon-ic-al, adjs., Saxon-ic-al-ly, adv., Saxon-ish, adj. and n., Saxon-ism, n., Saxon-ist, n.

saxony, n., woolen yarn produced in Saxony and cloth made from this. — Late L. Saxōnia, fr. Saxōnēs, 'the Saxons'. See Saxon.

saxophone, n., a single-reed keyed wind instrument. — Named after its inventor, the Belgian musical instrument maker Antoine Joseph, called Adolphe Sax (1814-94). See -phone and cp. saxhorn.

say, tr. and intr. v., to utter, express in words. — ME. seggen, seyen, sayen, fr. OE. secgan, 'to say, tell', rel. to OS. seggian, ON., Norw. segja, Dan. sige, Swed. säga, OFris. sedsa, MDu. segghen, Du. zeggen, OHG. sagēn, MHG., G. sagēn, 'to say', fr. I.-E. base \*seq\*-, 'to say', whence also Toch. saks-, 'to say', Hitt. shakiya-, 'to declare', Gk. ἔννεπε (for \*ensek\*e), 'tell!, say!', ἄσπετος (for \*ask\*etos), 'unspeakable, unutterable', θεσπέσιος (for \*thesk\*esios), 'divine', lit. 'divinely uttered' (for the first ele-

ment of this word see theo-), L. inquam (for \*insquam), 'I say', Inseque, Insece, 'relate!, declare!', Lith. sakýti, 'to say', OSlav. sočiti, 'to vindicate, show', W. hepp, 'he said', OIr. insce, 'speech', Cp. saga, saw, 'a saying'. Cp. also the second element in Thespesia, Thespian. — Base \*seq\*-, 'to say', is orig. identical with base \*seq\*-, 'to see', this latter having gradually developed the meanings 'to show, point out, remark, say'. See see, v., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: sav. n., sav-er, n., sav-ing, n.

say, n., a fine cloth resembling serge. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) saie, fr. L. saga, pl. of sagum, 'a mantle worn by the ancient Roman soldiers', the pl. saga having been mistaken in VL. for a fem. sing. noun. See sagum.

saynète, n., tidbit; a short play. — F., 'playlet, sketch', fr. Sp. sainete, 'any delicate bit; a one-act farce', derived fr. sain, 'grease', fr. VL. \*sagīmen, fr. L. sagnīnāre, 'to fatten', fr. sagīna, 'a fattening, feeding; stuffing', which is of uncertain origin.

sayyid, sayid, said, n., a Moslem title of honor, applied to the descendants of Husain, Mohammed's grandson. — Arab. sáyyid, 'lord, chief', prob. lit. 'speaker, spokesman', and rel. to Heb. sōdh, 'confidential talk, council, counsel', Aram. sĕwādhā, sūwādhā 'friendly, confidential speech'. Cp. sidi.

sbirro, n., an Italian policeman. — It., fr. Late L. birrus, 'red', fr. Gk. πυρρός (for \*πυρσ ξός), 'red', lit. 'fire-colored', fr. πῦρ, 'fire'. See fire and cp. pyre. For the change of Greek  $\pi$  to b in Latin—which is prob. due to Etruscan influence—cp. box, the tree, burro, carbasus.

scab, n.— ME., of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. skab, Swed. skabb, which are rel. to OE. sceabb, 'scab', sceafan, 'to scrape, shave', and cogn. with L. scabere, 'to scratch, scrape', scabiēs, 'roughness; itch, mange'. See scabies.

Derivatives: scab, intr. v., scabb-ed, adj., scabb-ed-ness, n., scabb-y, adj., scabb-i-ly, adv., scabb-i-ness, n.

scabbard, n., sheath for the blade of a sword, etc. — ME. scaubert, fr. AF. escaubert, compounded of OHG. scār, 'blade, sword', and -berc, 'protection', fr. bergan, 'to protect'. For the first element see shear and cp. share, 'portion, part', for the second see bury and cp. the second element in hauberk.

scabble, tr. v., to rough down, dress (timber). — Fr. earlier scapple, fr. ME. scaplen, fr. OF. eschapler, 'to cut, rough down, dress (timber)', fr. es-, fr. L. ex (see 1st ex-) and chapler, 'to cut', fr. Late L. capulāre, 'to cut off, cleave, split', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qāp-, 'to cut', whence also L. capō, gen. -ōnis, 'capon'. See capon and cp. scapho-, scapular, scopelism.

Derivatives: scabbl-er, n., scabbl-ing, n.

scabies, n., the itch (med.) — L. scabies, 'roughness, scurf, itch, mange', from scabere, 'to

Scabiosa 1390 ^ 1391 scandi

scratch, scrape', which is cogn. with Goth. scaban, OE. sceafan, 'to scrape, shave', fr. I.-E. base \*skab-, 'to work with a stone scraper, to scrape, scratch', whence also OSlav. skobli, 'scraper', Lith. skabùs, 'sharp', skabù, skaběti, 'to cut', skóbti, 'to hollow out', Lett. skabrs, 'splintery, sharp', skābs, 'sour'. See shape and cp. shave. Cp. also scab, scobs, skep.

Scabiosa, n., a genus of plants of the teasel family (bot.) — ModL. See scabious, n.

(bot.) — Mod L. see scanous, n. scabious, adj., scabby. — L. scabiōsus, 'rough, scurfy, scabby', fr. scabiēs. See scabies and -ous. scabious, n., any of the plants of the Scabiosa. — Fr. ML. scabiōsa (scil. herba), lit. '(plant) for the itch', fem. of L. scabiōsus (see scabious, adj.); so called in allusion to its alleged healing properties.

scabrous, adj., scabby, scurfy. — L. scabrōsus, 'rough, scabrous', fr. scaber, fem. scabra, neut. scabrum, 'rough', fr. scabere, 'to scratch, scrape'. See scabies and -ous.

Derivatives: scabrous-ly, adv., scabrous-ness, n. scad, n., 1) the saurel; 2) the horse mackerel. — Prob. a var. of shad.

scaffold, n. — ME., fr. OF. eschafaud (F. échafaud), enlarged with pref. es- (F. é-) fr. OF. (= F.) chafaud, 'scaffold', which derives fr. VL. catafalicum; see catafalque. The addition of the pref. es- is due to the analogy of OF. eschace, 'wooden leg; stilt' (whence F. échasse, 'stilt').

Derivatives: scaffold, tr. v., scaffold-age, n., scaffold-er, n., scaffold-ing, n.

scaglia, n., Italian reddish limestone. — It., 'scale, shell, chip, fragment, thin piece of marble', fr. WTeut. \*skalja (whence also F., écaille, 'scale of fish, oyster shell, tortoise shell') which corresponds to Goth. skalja, 'tile', OHG. scala, 'shell, scale of fish'. See scale of fish.

scagliola, n., ornamental plaster work. — It. scagliuola, dimin. of scaglia. See prec. word.

scalable, adj. — Formed fr. scale, v., with suff.

scalar, adj., resembling a ladder. — L. scālāris, 'of, or belonging to, a ladder', fr. scāla. See scale, 'measure', and adj. suff. -ar.

Derivative: scalar, n.

scalariform, n., having the shape of a ladder. — Compounded of L. scālāris, 'pertaining to a scale', and forma, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and form, n.

Prob. a corruption of Scalloway in Shetland; so called in allusion to the Shetland ponies.

scald, tr. v., to burn or injure with hot liquid. — ME. scalden, fr. ONF. escalder, corresp. to OF. eschalder (F. échauder), 'to scald', fr. Late L. excaldāre, fr. 1st ex- and calidus, caldus, 'warm'. See caldron and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also scaldino.

scald, n., a scabby spot. — A later spelling of scalled, pp. of scall.

scald, n., a Scandinavian poet. - See skald.

Derivative: scald-ic, adi.

scaldino, n., a small earthenware brazier. — It., fr. scaldare, 'to make warm', fr. Late L. excaldare. See scald, 'to injure with hot liquid'.

scale, n., a weighing instrument. — ME, scale, fr. ON, skal, 'shell, dish, scale of a balance' (whence Dan, and Swed, skal, 'scale of a balance', Dan, skaal, Swed, skal, 'drinking cup, bowl'), which is rel. to OE, scalu, OS, skāla, OHG, scāla, MHG, schāle, G, Schale, 'drinking cup, bowl; shell, scale of a balance', MLG. schale, MDu, scale, Du, schaal, 'drinking cup, bowl, scale of a balance'; fr. Teut, \*skēlō-. which-according to Paulus Diaconus-orig. denoted 'a drinking cup made from a skull': fr. I.-E. base \*(s)ael-, 'to cut, cleave, split' (so called in allusion to the skull as separated from the other hones of the head). See Kluge-Mitzka EWDS., p. 633 s.v. Schale. See shelf, 'slab of wood', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also scale of fish and skull, Cp. also scall, scallon, scalp, school of fishes, shale, shell, shellac, shield, shoal, 'crowd', skill, Cp. also Scylla,

Derivatives: scale, tr. v., to weigh in scales; intr. v., to be weighed.

scale, n., membraneous outgrowth of the skin of fish, etc. — ME. scale, fr. OF. escale, 'cup, scale, shell pod, husk' (whence F. écale, 'shell, hull, husk'), fr. Frankish skala, which is rel. to OHG. scala, MHG. schal, G. Schale, OE. scealu, 'shell, husk', Goth. skalja, 'tile', orig, 'anything scalelike, shingles', and cogn. with OSlav. skolika, 'mussel, shell', Russ. skala, 'rind, bark'; fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qel-, 'to cut, cleave, split'. See scale, 'weighing instrument', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also scaglia.

Derivatives: scale, tr. v., to clear of scales, scale-less, adj., scal-er, n., scal-ing, n., scal-y, adj., scal-i-ness, n.

scale, n., measure. — ME., 'ladder, staircase', fr. L. scālae (pl.) (either directly or through the medium of It. scala), 'ladder, staircase', fr. \*scand-slā, a derivative of scandere, 'to climb'. See scan and cp. escalade, escalator.

Derivatives: scale, tr. v., to climb up by a ladder, scal-er, n., scal-ing, n.

scalene, adj., having unequal sides (geom.) — Late L. scalēnus, fr. Gk. σκαληνός, 'limping, halting, uneven', which is rel. to σκέλος, 'leg' (lit. 'bending'), σκολιός, 'crooked, bent', σκώληξ, 'worm', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qel-, 'crooked, curved, bent, perverted'. See colon, 'punctuation mark', and cp. scelerat, scolex, scolion, scoliosis and the second element in isoceles, triskelion.

Derivatives: scalene, n., scalen-ous, adj.

scalenus, n., name of each of the muscles situated on either side of the neck (anat.) — Medical L., fr Gk. σχαληνός, 'uneven; triangle having unequal sides'; see prec. word. — In its anatomical sense the word scalenus was first used by the French anatomist Jean Riolan (Secundus) (1577-1657), who gave this name to the whole of

these muscles, because they have the shape of a scalene triangle. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia Anatomica, pp. 462-463.

scall, n., scurf, esp. of the scalp. — ME., fr. ON. skalli, 'a bald head', whence also Swed. skallig, 'bald'; rel. to scale of balance and scale of fish. Cn. scald, 'scabby'.

scallion, n., shallot. — ME. scalyon, fr. ONF. escalogne, fr. L. Ascalōnia (caepa), '(onion) of Ascalon'. See shallot.

scallop, n., a bivalve mollusk (genus Pecten). — ME. scalop, fr. OF. escalope, 'shell', rel. to escale, 'cup, scale of fish, shell, husk'. See scale of fish and cp. scaglia, escalop.

Derivatives: scallop, tr. v., scallop-er, n., scallop-ing, n. and adi.

scalp, n., the skin of the top of the head, usually covered with its hair. — ME., of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. skālpr, 'sheath', dial. Dan. skalp, 'shell', and MDu. schelpe, Du. schelp, of s.m.; rel. to scale, 'weighing instrument', scale of fish. Derivatives: scalp, tr. v., scalp-er, n., scalp-ing, adi., scalp-less, n.

scalpel, n., a small surgical knife. — L. scalpellum, dimin. of scalprum, 'knife, chisel', fr. scalpere, 'to cut, carve, scrape', which is rel. to sculpere, 'to carve'. See shelf, 'horizontal slab', and cp. words there referred to.

scalper, n., a surgical instrument. — L. scalprum, 'knife'. See prec. word and cp. scauper.

scamillus, n. (archit.) — L., 'little bench', dimin. of scamnum, 'bench'. See shamble, n.

scammony, n., a gum resin. — ME. scamonie, fr. L. scammönia or scammönium, fr. Gk. σκαμωωνία οι σκαμμώνιον.

scamp, n., rogue, rascal. — Prob. back formation fr. scamper.

Derivatives: scamp-ish, scamp-y, adjs.

scamp, tr. v., to do (something) in a hasty, careless way. — Prob. a blend of scant and skimp.

scamper, intr. v., to run quickly. — Prob. fr. obsol. Du. schampen, 'to run away, flee', fr. ONF. escamper, corresponding to OF. eschamper, 'to run away, flee', lit. 'to leave the field', fr. VL. \*excampāre, fr. 1st ex- and L. campus, 'field'. See camp and cp. scamp, 'rogue'. For sense development cp. decamp. The suff. -er in scamper is frequentative.

Derivatives: scamper, n., scamper-er, n.

scan, tr. v., 1) to analyze (verse) as to its metrical structure; 2) to examine carefully; intr. v., to verse. — L. scandere, 'to climb, mount, scan' (whence ascendere, 'to climb up, mount', dēscendere, 'to come down, descend'), fr. I.-E. base \*skand-, 'to spring, leap', whence also OI. skándati, 'hastens, leaps, jumps', Gk. σκάνδαλον (whence L. scandalum), 'stumbling block offense', MIr. sescaind, 'he sprang, jumped', scendim, 'I spring, jump', sceinm, 'a bound, jump', W. cy-chwynnu, 'to jump up, start up'. The omission of the -d in E. scan (for scan-d) is prob. due to its having been confused with the

suff. -ed. For a similar omission of the final -d cp. lawn, 'stretch of grass'. Cp. ascend, condescend, descend, descent, escalade, escalator, scale, 'measure', scandal, scandent, scansion, scantling, slander, transcend.

Derivatives: scann-able, adj., scann-er, n., scann-ing-ly, adv.

scandal, n. — F. scandale, fr. Late L. scandalum, 'cause of offense or stumbling', fr. Gk. σκάνδαλον, 'stumbling block offense'. See scan and cp. slander, which is a doublet of scandal. Cp. also esclandre.

Derivatives: scandal, tr.v., scandalize (q.v.), scandalous (q.v.)

scandalize, tr. v. — F. scandaliser, fr. Late L. scandalizāre, fr. Gk. σκανδαλίζειν, 'to cause offense to', fr. σκάνδαλον. See scandal and -ize. Derivatives: scandaliz-ation, n., scandaliz-er, n.

scandalous, adj. — F. scandaleux (fem. scandaleuse), fr. scandal. See scandal and -ous.

Derivatives: scandalous-ly, adv., scandalous-ness, n.

scandaroon, n., a carrier pigeon. — Fr. Scanderoon or Iskanderun, a town in Syria named after Alexander the Great. Accordingly, the original meaning of scandaroon was 'a pigeon from Scanderoon or Iskanderun'. (A regular pigeonpost service was established between this town and Aleppo in Syria).

scandent, adj., climbing (said esp. of a plant). — L. scandens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of scandere, 'to climb'. See scan and -ent.

scandia, n., the oxide of scandium, Sc<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (chem.) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the Swedish physicist Lara Fredrik Nilson (1840-99) in 1879 fr. ML. Scandia, 'Scandinavia' (fr. L. Scandia, name of an island in Northern Europe). See Scandian, Scandinavia and cp. scandium.

Derivative: scandic, adj.

Scandian, adj. and n., Scandinavian. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Scandia, a collateral form of Scandināvia. See next word.

Scandinavia, n. — L. Sca(n)dināvia, name of an island in Northern Europe (prob. Zealand or Schonen), in ML. 'Scandinavia', from a Teut. form of ON. Skāney, name of a district in Southern Sweden, a compound word whose second element is identical with ON. ey, 'island'. Cp. OE. ēg, īg, īeg, 'island', the ending -ey in Jersey and in other names of islands, OHG. auwia, ouwa, 'island, damp meadow', and the first element in G. Ei-land, 'island', and see island. Cp. Scandian, scandium.

Derivatives: Scandinavi-an, adi, and n.

scandium, n., name of a metallic element belonging to the rare earth group (chem.) — Mod L., coined by its discoverer Nilson in 1879. See scandia. Both scandia and scandium were discovered by Nilson in the same year, but the discovery of the former preceded that of the latter (see J. N. Friend, Man and the Chemical Elements, London, 1951, p. 172).

Scandix 1392

Scandix, n., a genus of plants, the Venus' comb (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. scandix, 'chervil', fr. Gk. Gudyðif

scansion, n., act or mode of scanning. — L. scānsiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a climbing; scanning', fr. scāns-(um), pp. stem of scandere, 'to climb'. See scan and -ion.

Derivative: scansion-ist, n.

scansorial, adj., adapted for climbing (said of birds). — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. scān-sōrius, fr. scāns-(um), pp. stem of scandere, 'to climb'. See scan.

scant, adj. — Late ME., fr. ON. skammt, skamt, neut. of skammr, 'short', which is rel. to ON. skemma, OHG. skemmēn, 'to shorten'; cp. scamp, 'to do in a hasty way', skimp. For a similar use of the ON. neut. suff. -t cp. want. Derivatives: scant, tr. v., scant-ly, adj., scantness, n., scant-i-ly, adv., scant-i-ness, n.

scantling, n., 1) a small quantity; 2) a small timber; 3) small timbers collectively. — Corruption of OF. escantillon (F. échantillon), 'sample, pattern', fr. earlier eschandillon, a dimin. whose primitive form occurs in OProvenç. escandil, 'measure of capacity', fr. L. scandere, 'to climb', used in the sense 'to measure the scale of something'. Cp. ML. scandilia, 'rungs of a ladder', scandalium, 'measure of capacity', and see scan. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 200 s.v. échantillon.

scape, n., shaft, stem. — L. scāpus, 'stalk, shaft', which is cogn. with Gk. σκᾶπος, 'staff', σκῆπτρον, 'staff, scepter', σκήπτειν, 'to prop, support'. See shaft, 'stem, stock', and cp. words there referred to.

scape, n., scenery. — Back formation fr. landscape (as if it were a compound of land and scape); used to form new compounds; seascape, cloudscape, etc.

scape, n., an escape; tr. and intr. v., to escape. — Aphetic form of escape.

scapegoat, n. — For escape goat (see prec. word), hence lit. meaning 'a goat allowed to escape (into the wilderness)', coined by Tyndale to render Heb. 'ăzāzēl in Lev. 16:8, 10 and 26. This rendering is traceable to Luther (der ledige Bock), Sebastian Münster (caper abiturus), Jerome (caper emissarius), Symmachus [τράγος ἀπερχόμενος (16:8), resp. τράγος ἀφιέμενος (16:10)], and is based on a false derivation of Heb. 'ăzāzēl from 'ēz-ōzēl, 'a departing goat'. See scape, 'escape'.

scapegrace, n. — For escape grace, used in the sense of 'one who has escaped grace'.

scapho-, before a vowel scaph-, combining form meaning 'boat-shaped', as in scaphocephalic. — Gk. σκαφο-, σκαφ-, fr. σκάφη, 'boat', prob. meaning lit. 'dug out', and derived from the stem of σκάπτειν, 'to dig out'. See capon and cp. scyphus and the second element in bathy-scaphe

scaphocephalic, scaphocephalous, adj., having a

boat-shaped head (anat.) — See scapho- and cephalic, resp. -cephalous.

scaphoid, adj., boat-shaped (said of bones). — Compounded of scaph- and Gk. -oetδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid. Derivative: scaphoid. n.

scapula, n., shoulder blade (anat, and zool.) — Late L., 'shoulder blade, shoulder', sing, of L. scapulae, 'shoulder blades, shoulders', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly meant orig. 'shovel', and is cogn, with Gk, σκάσειν, 'to dig out': see scapho. The change of meaning from 'shovel' to 'shoulder blades, shoulders', may be due either to the resemblance of these bones to shovels or to the use made of them by primitive man for digging and shoveling. See Walde-Hofmann. LEW., II, pp. 489-90 s.v. scapulae, and Ernout-Meillet, DELL., p. 600 s.v. scapulae. scapular, adj., pertaining to the shoulder blade or shoulder. — Late L. scapulāris, fr. scapula. See prec, word and adi, suff. -ar. Derivative: scapular, n.

scapular, scapulary, n., a short cloak worn by monks (Eccles.) — ME. scapulare, fr. ML. scapulare, lit. 'anything worn over the shoulders', fr. L. scapulae, 'shoulders'. See scapula and -ar, resp. -ary.

scapulo-, combining form denoting the shoulder blade. — L. scapulo-, fr. scapulae, 'shoulder blades, shoulders'. See scapula.

scapus, n., 1) the shaft of a feather; 2) the basic foot of a polyp (zool.) — L. 'shaft, stem'. See scape. 'shaft'.

scar, n., mark left upon the skin after the healing of a wound. — ME. escare, scar, fr. OF. escare (F. escarre, eschare), fr. Late L. eschara, fr. Gk. ἐσχάρα, 'hearth, brazier, scar', esp. 'scar caused by burning', which is of uncertain etymology; influenced in form by obsol. E. scar, 'cleft'. Cp. eschar.

Derivatives: scar, tr. and intr. v., scarr-ed, adj;, scarr-ing, n., scarr-y, adj.

scar, n., rock. — ME., fr. ON. sker, 'reef, cliff'. See skerry and cp. scaur.

scarab, n., a beetle, esp. the black dung beetle held sacred by the ancient Egyptians. — F. scarabée, fr. L. scarabaeus, fr. Gk. κάραβος, 'horned beetle; crayfish', a word of foreign (prob. Maced.) origin, as proved by the non-Greek suff. -bos (the Greek equivalent would have been -φος, fr. I.-E. \*bho-). See Carabidae and cp. caravel, caracole, Caridea.

scarabaeid, n., any beetle belonging to the family Scarabaeidae — See next word.

Scarabaeidae, n. pl., a family of beetles (entomol.)

— ModL., fr. L. scarabaeus. See scarab and

scarabaeoid, adj., resembling a scarab. — A hybrid coined fr. L. scarabaeus, 'scarab', and Gk. suff. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See scarab and -oid.

Scaramouch, n., 1) a stock character in the old

Italian comedy; 2) (not cap.) a boastful poltroon. — F. Scaramouche, fr. It. Scaramuccia, a stock character in Italian farces, lit. 'the skirmisher'. See skirmish. n.

scarce, adj. — ME. scars, fr. ONF. escars, corresponding to OF. eschars, F. échars, 'scanty, scarce', fr. VL. \*escarpsus, for L. excerptus, 'picked out, selected, rare', pp. of excerpere, 'to pick out, select'. See excerpt.

Derivatives: scarce-ly, adv., scarce-ness, n.

scarcement, n., an offset in the wall (architecture). — Prob. formed from the obsol. verb scarce, 'to make less', fr. scarce, adj. See scarce and -ment.

scarcity, n. — ME. scarsete, fr. ONF. escarcete, fr. escars. See scarce and -ity.

scare, tr. v., to frighten. — ME. skerren, 'to frighten', fr. ON. skirra, which is rel. to ON. skjarr, 'timid'; of uncertain origin. Cp. the second element in harum-scarum.

Derivative: scar-ed, adj., scar-er, n.

scare, n., fright. — ME. skerre, fr. skerren, 'to frighten'. See scare, v.

Derivatives: scare-ful, scar-v, adis,

scarf, n., band of silk or other material. — ONF. escarpe (F. écharpe), fr. OF. escherpe, 'pilgrim's scrip', fr. Late L. scirpa, fr. L. scirpea, 'basket made of rushes', fem. of scirpeus, 'made of rushes', fr. scirpus, 'rush'. See Scirpus and cp. sarpler and scrip, 'bag'. G. Schärpe, 'scarf', is borrowed fr. F. écharpe.

scarf, n., scarf joint. — ME. skarf, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. skarfr, Swed. skarf, Norw. skarv, 'piece added to a board or garment', which are rel. to OE. scearfian, 'to scrape', sceorfan, 'to gnaw, bite', fr. I.-E. base \*sqer(e)p-, whence also OSlav. črěpů, 'crock, fragment, potsherd', Lett. škirpta, 'crack, fissure'. I.-E. \*sqer(e)p- is a -p-enlargement of base \*sqer-, 'to cut'. See carnal and cp. carpel and words there referred

scarification, n. — See scarify and -ation. scarificator, n. — See scarify and -ator.

scarify, tr. v., to make a number of superficial punctures in the skin (surg.) — MF. (= F.) scarifier, fr. L. scarificāre, a collateral form of scarifāre, 'to scratch open', fr. Gk. σκαρῖφᾶσθαι, fr. σκάρῖφος, 'a stile for drawing outlines, a sketch', which is cogn. with L. scribere, 'to write'. See scribe. For the ending of scarify see -fy. The Latin form scarificāre shows the influence of sacrificāre, 'to sacrify'. For the ending of scarify see suff. -fy.

Derivative: scarifi-er, n.

scarious, adj., dry, shriveled. — F. scarieux (fem. scarieuse), fr. ML. scariōsus, fr. L. scaria, 'a thorny shrub'. For the ending see suff. -ous.

scarlatina, n., scarlet fever (med.) — Medical L., Latinized fr. scarlet by the English physician Thomas Sydenham (1624-89).

scarlet, n. — ME. scarlat, scarlet, fr. OF. escarlate (F. écarlate); fr. ML. scarlātum (whence also It. scarlatto); from Pers. säqirlāt, itself borrowed fr. Arab. siqillāt, 'tissue adorned with seals', which is a loan word fr. L. siqillātus, 'sealed', pp. of siqillāre, 'to seal', fr. siqillum (for \*signolom), 'seal', dimin. of signum, 'sign'. See sign and cp. suclat, ciclatoun.

Derivatives: scarlet, adj., scarlet-v, adj.

scaroid, adj., pertaining to the Scaridae; n., a scaroid fish. — See Scarus and -oid.

scarp, n., a steep slope; an escarpment. — It. scarpa, whence also OF. escarpe. See escarp, n., and cp. counterscarp.

scarp, tr. v., to cut in a steep slope. — Fr. prec. word. Cp. escarp, v.

Scarus, n., the genus of parrot fishes (ichthvol.) -- L. scarus, name of a fish fr. Gk, σκάρος, 'the parrot fish', lit, 'the leaping one'; rel, to  $\sigma \kappa \alpha l_{\bullet}$ ceiv, 'to leap, skip, bound', σκιστᾶν (freq. of σκαίρειν), 'to leap, bound', ἀσκαρίς, 'worm in the intestines', σκαρίζειν, Att. ἀσκαρίζειν, 'to jump', fr. I.-E. base \*sger-, 'to leap, jump, bound', whence also Lith, skervs, 'locust', lit. 'the leaping one' (cp. F. sauterelle, 'locust', fr. sauter, 'to leap, jump'), OSlav, skorŭ, 'quick', skoro, 'quickly, soon', OE. secge-scere, 'locust', OHG, sceron, 'to be frolicsome', MLG, scheren, 'to run away quickly', G. sich scheren, 'to go away'. Cp. scherzo. Cp. also Ascaridae and the first element in Scirtopoda. Cp. also cardinal. adi., and words there referred to.

scat, n., tax, tribute. — ON. skattr, rel. to OE. sceatt, 'property, money, tribute', OS, scat, 'piece of money, money, possession', Dan, skat, Swed, skatt, 'treasure', MDu, scat, Du, schat, 'treasure', OHG, skaz, 'piece of money, money'. G. Schatz, 'treasure', Goth. skatts, 'piece of money, money', fr. Teut, \*skatta, which orig. meant 'cattle' (cp. OSlav. skotŭ, 'cattle', which is a Teut. loan word). Teut. \*skatta ult. derives fr. I.-E. base  $*sa^{e}t$ -, 'to gush, spring, bubble, vield, result', whence also Lith, skastu, skasti, 'to leap, jump', archaic L. scatere, L. scatere, 'to gush. spring, bubble', Gk. σκαταμίζειν (in Hesychius), 'to leap, jump'. For sense development cp. result, fr. F. résulter, fr. L. resultare. 'to spring back'. See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 638 s.v. Schatz, Cp. scatula, scaturient,

scat, n., a blow, sound of explosion. — Of imitative origin.

scathe, n., injury, damage (archaic or dial.) — ME. skathe, fr. ON. skaði, rel. to Dan. skade, Swed. skada, OE. sceaðu, OFris. skatha, OS. skatho, MDu. scade, Du. schade, OHG. scado, MHG. schade, G. Schade(n), Goth. skaþis, 'injury, damage'. The only cognate outside Teut. is Gk. ἀ-σκηθής, 'unharmed, unscathed'. Cp. next word.

Derivatives: scathe-ful, adj., scathe-less, adj.

scathe, tr. v., to injure, damage (archaic or dial.)

— ME. skathen, fr. ON. skaða, which is rel. to
OE. sceaðian, OS. skathon, OFris. skethia, MDu.
scaden, Du. schaden, OHG. skadon, skaden,

scatology 139.

MHG., G. schaden, Goth. skapjan, 'to injure, damage', and to ON. skaði, 'injury, damage'. See scathe, n.

Derivatives: scath-ing, adj., scath-ing-ly, adv. scatology, n., the study of fossilized excrement; obscene literature. — Compounded of Gk. σκῶρ, gen. σκατός, 'dung', and -λογℓᾶ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is rel. to σκωρίᾶ, 'dross of metal, slag'; see scoria and cp. skatol. For the second element see -logy.

Derivatives: scatolog-ic, scatolog-ic-al, adjs. scatophagous, adj., dung-eating (said of certain

scatter, tr. and intr. v. — ME. scateren, schateren. See shatter.

insects). - See prec. word and -phagous.

Derivatives: scatter, n., scatter-ed, adj., scatter-ed-ly, adv., scatter-ed-ness, n., scatter-er, n., scatter-ing, n. and adj., scatter-ing-ly, adv., scatter-y, adj.

scatula, n., box used to dispense medicine (pharm.) — ML., lit. 'box', esp. 'money box', of Teut. origin. Cp. Goth. skatts, 'piece of money, money', OE. sceatt, 'property, money, tribute', and see scat, 'tax, tribute'.

scaturient, adj., gushing forth. — L. scaturiëns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of scaturire, 'to stream, gush forth', fr. scatëre, 'to gush, spring'. See scat, 'tax, tribute', and -ent and cp. prec. word. scauper, n., a kind of engraving tool. — A var. of scalper.

scaur, n., reef, cliff. - A var. of scar.

scavage, n., a toll formerly levied on foreign merchants on goods offered for sale (Old Engl. law) — ME. skawage, fr. AF. scawage, fr. dial. OF. escauwage, 'inspection', fr. escauwer, 'to inspect', which is of Teut. origin; cp. OHG. scouwon, OE. scēawian, 'to look at', and see show and -age. Cp. scavenger.

Derivatives: scavage, tr. and intr. v., scavag-er, n., scavag-ery, n.

scavenge, tr. v., to clean (streets, alleys, etc.) from filth; intr. v., to act as a street cleans. —

Back formation fr. scavenger.

Derivative: scavenge, n.

scavenger, n., one who cleans the streets. — Formed with intrusive *n* fr. ME. scavager, hence etymologically identical with scavager (see scavage and agential suff. -er). Originally the scavenger was an officer who had to supervise street cleaning. For the intrusive *n* cp. messenger, passenger, parringer.

Derivatives: scavenger, intr. v., scavenger-y, n. scavenger's daughter, an instrument of torture. — Corrupted fr. Skevington's daughter; so called from its inventor Leonard Skevington, a lieutenant of the Tower under Henry VIII.

scazon, n., 1) a choliambic verse; 2) an iambic verse ending with a spondee (prosody). — L., fr. Gk. σκάζων, prop. 'limping (verse)', pres. part. of σκάζειν (for \*sqng<sup>y</sup>ein), 'to limp', which is

cogn. with OI. kháñjati, 'limps', ON. hinka, 'to limp', OHG. hinkan, MHG., G. hinken, 'to limp', Cp. shank.

L. scelerātus, pp. of scelerāre, 'to pollute, defile, desecrate', fr. scelus, gen. sceleris, 'evil deed, crime, sin', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qel-, 'to bend, curve; crooked, bent, curved, perverted'. See colon, 'punctuation mark', and cp. words there referred to.

scenario, n., outline of the plot of a play. — It., fr. Late L. scēnārius, 'of stage scenes', fr. L. scaena. scēna. See scene.

Derivative: scenar-ist, n.

scene, n. — MF. scene (F. scène), fr. L. scaena, scēna, 'stage, scene', fr. Gk. σκηνή, 'tent, booth, stage', which is rel. to σκιά, 'shade', fr. I.-E. base \*skā(i), \*skěi-, \*skī-, 'to shine, flicker, glimmer', whence also OI. chāyá, 'brilliance, luster; shadow', Toch. B. skiyo, Alb. hē, 'shadow', Goth. skeinan, OE. scīnan, 'to shine'. See shine and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also proscenium, mise-en-scène.

scenery, n. — Fr. earlier scenary, fr. L. scēnārius, 'pertaining to the stage', fr. scaena, scēna. See scene and -ery and cp. scenario.

scenic, adj. — F. scénique, fr. L. scaenicus, scēnicus, fr. Gk. σκηνικός, fr. σκηνή. See scene and

Derivatives: scenic-al, adj., scenic-al-ly, adv.

scenograph, n., a perspective picture. — Back formation fr. scenography.

Derivative: scenograph-er, n.

scenographic, adj., pertaining to scenography. — F. scénographique, fr. Gk. σκηνογραφικός, 'pertaining to scene-painting', fr. σκηνογραφία. See next word and adi. suff. -ic.

Derivative: scenographic-al-ly, adv.

scenography, n., painting in perspective. — F. scénographie, fr. L. scaenographia, fr. Gk. σκηνογραφία, 'scene-painting', which is compounded of σκηνή, 'stage, scene', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See scene and -graphy.

scent, tr. and intr. v. — ME. senten, fr. OF. (= F.) sentir, 'to feel, to smell', fr. L. sentīre, 'to feel'. See sense. The c in the present English spelling shows the influence of the spelling of the word science. For a similar insertion of the letter c cp. scythe.

Derivatives: scent, n., scent-ed, adj., scent-er, n., scent-ful, adj., scent-less, adj.

scepter, sceptre, n. — ME. sceptre, septre, fr. OF. (= F.) sceptre, fr. L. sceptrum, fr. Gk. σκήπτρον, 'a royal staff, scepter', fr. σκήπτειν, 'to prop, support', σκήπτεσθαι, 'to lean upon', which is cogn. with OE. sceaft. See shaft, 'stem, stock', and cp. words there referred to.

sceptic, adj. and n. — See skeptic.

schanz, n., breastwork of stones. — S. Afr. Du., fr. Du. schans, rel. to G. Schanze, fr. It. scanso, 'warding off, defense', which is rel. to scansare, 'to go out of the way', fr. VL. \*ex-

campsāre, fr. 1st ex- and L. campsāre, 'to turn around a place, to sail by', which derives fr. Gk. κάμψαι, aorist of κάμπτειν, 'to bend'. Gk. κάμπτειν is cogn. with L. campus, 'field', orig. 'a bending'. See camp and words there referred to and cp. sconce, 'cover', which is a doublet of schanz.

schapska, n., Polish cavalry helmet. — Pol. czapka, rel. to Czech čapka, Russ. shapka, fr. G. Schappe, fr. F. chape, 'cope, cover, cap'. See cape, 'cloak', chape.

schatchen, n., a marriage broker. — Yiddish, fr. ModHeb. shaddekhān, fr. Mishnaic Heb. shiddekh, 'he negotiated or arranged a marriage', lit. 'he quieted, appeased, pacified', rel. to Aram. shedakh, 'he was appeased, quiet', shaddêkh, 'he appeased, quieted'.

Schechinah, n. — See Shekinah,

Schedius, n., a genus of very small flies (entomol.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. σχέδιος, 'off-hand, at random, hasty', fr. σχεδόν, 'near, hard by', prop. 'that which one has at hand', formed from the stem of ἔχειν, 'to have' (fut. ἔξω and σχήσω), and the adverbial suff. -δόν. See scheme.

schedule, n. — L. schedula, 'a small leaf of paper', dimin. of scheda, scida, 'a strip of papyrus bark, a leaf of paper', fr. Gk. σχίδη, 'splinter of wood', from the stem of σχίζειν, 'to cleave, split'. See shed, v., and cp. schism. For the ending see suff. -ule. Fr. ML. cedula, a simplified form of L. schedula, derive It. cedola, Sp. cedula, F. cédule, 'schedule'. Cp. cedula.

Derivatives: schedule, tr. v., schedul-ar, adj., schedul-ize, tr. and intr. v.

scheelite, n., calcium tungstate CaWO<sub>4</sub> (mineral.)

— Named after its discoverer, the Swedish chemist Karl Wilhelm Scheele (1742-86). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

schefferite, n., a brown manganese pyroxene (mineral.) — Named after its discoverer the Swedish chemist H. T. Scheffer (1710-59). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

schema, n., scheme. - See scheme.

schematic, adj. — ModL. schēmaticus, fr. L. schēma, gen. schēmatis. See scheme and -ic. Derivative: schematic-al-ly, adv.

schematism. n. - ModL. schēmatismus, fr. Gk. σχηματισμός, 'configuration; bearing, attitude', fr. σγηματίζειν, 'to form, shape, fashion', fr. σχημα, gen. σχήματος. See next word. scheme, n. — L. schēma, 'shape, figure, form, figure of speech', fr. Gk. σχημα, gen. σχήματος, 'form, shape, figure, the nature of a thing', formed fr. σχη-, stem of έχειν, 'to have, hold, possess' (aorist ἔσγον, fut. ἔξω and σχήσω), fr. I.-E. base \*segh-, 'to hold, hold in one's power, have', whence also OI. sáhate, 'he masters', sáhah, 'power, victory', Avestic hazah, of s.m., Goth, sigis, OHG, sigu, sigo, MHG, sic, sige, G. Sieg, MDu. seghe, Du. zege, OFris. si, ON. sigr, Swed. seger, Dan. seier, OE. sige, 'victory'. Cp. hectic and words there referred to. Cp. also ischo-, Schedius, school, 'place of learning', sketch, and the second element in cachexy, epoch, eunuch, pleonexia, Stylochus. Cp. also the first element in Sigismund.

Derivatives: scheme, tr. and intr. v., schem-er, n., schem-ing, adj. and n., schem-ing-ly, adv., schem-ist, n.

scherzando, adv. and adj., in a playful manner (mus.) — It., gerund of scherzare, 'to play, sport', fr. scherzo, 'jest, sport'. See next word.

scherzo, n., a playful movement in a sonata or symphony (mus.) — It., fr. G. Scherz, 'jest, sport', fr. Late MHG. scherz, of s.m., which is rel. to MHG. scherzen, 'to jump with joy; to jest' (whence G. scherzen, 'to jest'), and to MHG. scharz, schurz, 'jump', ON. skart, 'boastful attitude', fr. a -d-enlargement of I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to leap, jump, bound', whence Gk. σκαίρειν, 'to leap, skip, bound'. See Scarus and cp. cardinal. adi. Cp. also scoru.

Scheuchzeria, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named after the Swiss botanists Johann Scheuchzer (died in 1738) and his brother Johann Jakob Scheuchzer (1672-1733). For the ending see 1st suff -ia.

Scheuchzeriaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.)

— ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff.
-aceae.

scheuchzeriaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Schiedam, n., Holland gin. — Prop. gin made at Schiedam, a town in Holland.

schiller, n., a bronzelike luster.—G., fr. schillern, 'to change colors', fr. MHG. schillen, a collateral form of schilhen (G. schielen), 'to blink, wink, squint', which is rel. to OHG. scelah, MHG. schel, G. scheel, 'squint-eyed', fr. I.-E. base \*sqel-, 'crooked, curved', whence also Gk. σχαληνός, 'limping, halting, uneven'. See scalene and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: schiller-ize, tr. v., schiller-iz-ation, n.

schindylesis, n., a form of articulation in which one bone is received into a fissure of another (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σχινδύλησις, 'a cleaving into small pieces', fr. \*σχινδύλειν, 'to cleave', fr. σχίζειν, 'to split, cleave', which is cogn. with L. scindere, 'to cleave'. See schism and cp. words there referred to.

schindyletic, adj. — See prec. word and -ic.

schipperke, n., a kind of small dog bred in Holland. — Du., dimin. of schipper, prop. 'little skipper' (see skipper); so called because used as a watchdog on barges.

schism, n. — Late ME. scisme, fr. MF. scisme (F. schisme), fr. OF. cisme, scisme, fr. Late L. schisma, fr. Gk. σχίσμα, 'a split, rent, cleft', from the stem of σχίζειν, 'to split, rend, cleave'. See shed, v., and words there referred to and cp. esp. schedule.

schismatic, adj. — ME. scismatike, fr. MF. scismatique (F. schismatique), fr. Late L. schisma-

schismatism 1396

ticus, fr. Gk. σχισματικός, fr. σχίσμα, gen. σχίσματος. See prec. word and -ic.

Derivatives: schismatic, n., schismatic-al, adj., schismatic-al-ly, adv.

schismatism, n. — See prec. word and -ism.

schismatize, intr. v. — F. schismatiser, fr. Late L. schisma. See schism and suff. -ize.

schist, n., a crystalline rock with a foliated structure. — F. schiste, lit. 'that which easily splits', fr. L. schistus, fr. Gk.  $\sigma \chi \iota \sigma \tau \delta \zeta$  (scil.  $\lambda \iota \vartheta \circ \zeta$ ), 'a fissile stone', verbal adj. of  $\sigma \chi \iota \zeta \varepsilon \iota \nu$ , 'to split'. See schism and -ist.

schistose, adj., pertaining to schist; resembling schist. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ose.

schistous, adj., schistose. — See prec. word and -ous.

schiz-, form of schizo- before a vowel.

Schizaea, n., a genus of plants, the curly grass (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. σχίζειν, 'to split' (see schism); so called in allusion to the many-cleft fronds.

Schizaeaceae, n. pl., the curly grass family (bot.)

— ModL., formed from prec. word with suff.
-aceae.

schizaeaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Schizanthus, n., a genus of plants, the fringe-flower (bot.) — ModL., compounded of schizand Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See anther.

schizo-, before a vowel schiz-, combining form meaning 'division'. — Gk. σχιζο-, σχιζ-, fr. σχίζειν, 'to split'. See schism.

schizocarp, n., fruit that splits into several singleseeded carpels (bot.) — Compounded of schizoand Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See carpel.

Derivatives: schizocarp-ic, adj., schizocarp-ous, adj.

schizogenesis, n., reproduction by fission (bot.) — Compounded of schizo- and genesis.

schizoid, adj., resembling schizophrenia (med.) — Compounded of schizo, abbreviation of schizophrenia, and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See schizophrenia and -oid.

schizomycete, n., one of the Schizomycetes, a bacterium. — See next word.

Schizomycetes, n. pl., the bacteria (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'fission-fungi', coined by the Swiss botanist Karl Wilhelm von Naegeli (1817-91) fr. schizo- and Gk. μύκητες, pl. of μύκης, 'fungus'. See -mycetes.

schizophrenia, n., a form of mental disorder. — Medical L., lit. 'a splitting of the mind', a word coined by the Swiss psychiatrist Eugen Bleuler (1857-1939) fr. schizo- and Gk. φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'mind'. See schizo- and phrenic. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Derivative: schizophren-ic, adj.

schnapper, n., a sea fish of Australia and New Zealand. — Alteration of snapper after G. Schnapper.

schnapps, n., a kind of Holland gin. — G. Schnaps, lit. 'a mouthful, a gulp', fr. schnappen, 'to snap'. See snap and cp. prec. word.

schnauzer, n., a breed of terrier. — G. Schnauzer, lit. 'snarler, growler', fr. schnauzen, 'to snarl, growl', fr. Schnauze, 'snout, muzzle', which is rel. to ME. snūte, snoute, 'snout'. See snout and agential suff. -er.

schnitzel, n., a veal cutlet. — G. Schnitzel, lit. 'a slice', fr. schnitzen, 'to carve, cut', freq. of schneiden. 'to cut'. See snead.

schnorrer, n., a Jewish beggar. — Yiddish, fr. schnorren, 'to go begging', prop. 'to go begging while playing a musical instrument', fr. schnurren, 'to hum, whir', fr. MHG. snurren, of s.m., which is rel. to Du. snorren, of s.m.; of imitative origin.

scholar, n. — ME. scoler, fr. OF. escoler, escolier (F. écolier), fr. Late L. scholāris, 'pertaining to a school', fr. L. schola, 'school'. See school, 'place of learning', and -ar.

Derivatives: scholar-like, adj., scholar-ly, adj. and adv., scholar-ship, n.

scholastic, adj. — L. scholasticus, 'pertaining to a school', fr. Gk. σχολαστικός, 'having leisure; devoting one's leisure to learning, learned' (first used in this sense by Theophrastus), fr. σχολή. See school, 'place of learning', and adj. suff. -ic. Derivatives: scholastic, n., scholastic-al, adj., scholastic-al-ly, adv., scholastic-ism, n., scholastic-ly, adv.

scholiast, n., a writer of scholia. — ML. scholiasta, fr. Gk. σχολιαστής, fr. σχολιάζειν, 'to write scholia', fr. σχόλιον. See next word and -ast.

scholium, n., an explanatory note. — ML., fr. Gk. σχόλιον, 'note, comment, scholium', fr. σχολή. See next word.

school, n., a place of learning. — ME. scole, fr. OE. scol, fr. L. schola, fr. Gk.  $\sigma\chi o\lambda \dot{\eta}$ , 'leisure, spare time; leisure devoted to learning; place of learning, school', formed fr.  $\sigma\chi \eta$ -, the stem of  $\xi\chi \epsilon \nu v$ , 'to have, hold, possess' (whence aorist  $\xi\sigma\chi o\nu$ , fut.  $\xi\xi\omega$  and  $\sigma\chi\dot{\eta}\sigma\omega$ ), fr. I.-E. base \*segh-, 'to hold, hold in one's power, to have', whence also  $\sigma\chi\ddot{\eta}\mu\alpha$ , 'form, shape'. See scheme and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in realschule.

Derivatives: school, tr. v., school-able, adj., school-ing. n., school-ing-ly, adv.

school, n., a crowd of fish, shoal. — Fr. Du. school. See shoal. 'a crowd'.

schooner, n., a kind of sailing vessel. — Formed with agential suff. -er fr. dial. E. scoon, 'to skim along'; the orig. spelling of the word was scooner. Scoon is a Scot. word and related to E. shunt (q.v.) — For the history of the word schooner see Walter W. Skeat, Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, p. 540. Du. schoener, G. Schoner, are English loan words.

schorl, n., black tourmaline. — G. Schörl, of unknown origin.

schorlomite, n., an iron calcium titanate and silicate (mineral.) — Compounded of schorl and

Gk. ὁμός, 'one and the same' (see homo-); so called because it resembles school.

schottische, n., 1) a round dance resembling polka; 2) music for this dance. — Fr. G. schottische(r) Tanz, 'Scottish dance'. See Scot, Scottish.

schuit, also schuyt, n., a Dutch vessel. — Du. schuit. See scout. 'vessel'.

schwa, also shwa, n., a half vowel (pronounced like e in agent); indicated in Hebrew by the sign:

— Heb. she wā, prob. borrowed fr. Syr. she wayyā, lit. 'equal', name of the accent mark:, which corresponds to the Heb. zāqēph. See ZDMG., 1895 (vol. 49), p. 18, note 3. Syr. she wayyā derives fr. Aram.-Syr. she wā, 'he was like or equal', which is rel. to Heb. shāwā, 'he was even, smooth or like', Arab. sawwā, 'he made even or flat'. The name she wayyā was given to the accent mark: in allusion to its form. — In this dictionary schwa is transliterated by e.

Schwalbea, n., a genus of plants, the chaff-seed (bot.) — ModL., named after the Dutch botanist Christian Georg Schwalbe, who wrote on botany in 1715.

sci-, form of scio- before a vowel.

Sciaenidae, n. pl., a family of fishes, comprising the kingfishes, drumfishes, etc. (ichthyol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. sciaena, 'a kind of fish', prob. 'the grayling', fr. Gk. σχίαινα, of s.m., fr. σχιά, 'shade, shadow'. See skiagraphy. For sense development cp. Cynoscion, umber, 'the grayling', and umbrette.

sciagram, sciagraph, sciagraphy, n.'s. — See skiagram, skiagraph, skiagraphy.

sciamachy, n., fighting with shadows; sham fighting. — Gk.  $\sigma \kappa \iota \bar{\alpha} \mu \alpha \chi (\bar{\alpha}, 'fighting in the shade; fighting with shadows; a sham fight', fr. <math>\sigma \kappa \iota \bar{\alpha}, 'shade, shadow', and \mu \dot{\alpha} \chi \eta, 'battle'.$  See skiagraphy and -machia.

sciametry, n. — See skiametry.

Sciara, n., a genus of fungus gnats (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σκιαρός, 'dark-colored', fr. σκιά, 'shade'. See skiagraphy.

sciascope, sciascopy, n.'s — See skiascope, skiascopy.

sciatic, adj., pertaining to the hip or hipjoint. — MF. (= F.) sciatique, fr. ML. sciaticus, fr. L. ischiadicus, fr. Gk. lσχιαδικός, fr. lσχιάς, gen. -άδος, 'lumbago', fr. lσχίον, 'the hipjoint'. See ischium

sciatica, n., neuralgia of the sciatic nerve (med.)
— Medical L., fem. of sciaticus (see prec. word),
used as a noun.

science, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) science, fr. L. scientia, 'knowledge, science', fr. sciens, gen. scientis, pres. part. of scire, 'to know', which prob. meant orig. 'to separate one thing from another, to distinguish', and is rel. to scindere, 'to cut, split, cleave', and cogn. with Gk. σχίζειν, 'to split, rend, cleave', Goth. skaidan, OE. scēadan, 'to divide, separate'. See shed, ν., and cp. adscititious, conscience, conscient, con-

scientious, conscious, nescient, nice, omniscience, omniscient, plebiscite, prescience, prescient, scienter, scientific, sciolism.

scienter, adv., knowingly; n., knowledge (law). — L., 'knowingly', formed fr. sciēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of sciēre, 'to know', with the adverbial suff. -ter. See prec. word.

sciential, adj., pertaining to knowledge. — L. scientiālis, fr. scientia. See science and adj. suff. -al.

scientific, adj. — Late L. scientificus, 'pertaining to science' (prop. loan translation of Gk. ἐπιστημονικός, 'pertaining to knowledge', fr. ἐπιστήμη, 'knowledge'), fr. L. scientia. See science and -fic.

Derivatives: scientific-al, adj., scientif-ic-al-ly, adv., scientific-al-ness, p.

scientism, n., methods of science. — A hybrid coined fr. L. scientia, 'knowledge, science', and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin. See science.

scientist, n. — A hybrid coined by the English philosopher William Whewell (1794-1866) from L. scientia (see science) and Gk. suff. -ιστής. (see -ist).

Derivatives: scientist-ic, adj., scientist-ic-al-ly, adv.

scilicet, adv., that is to say, to wit, namely. — L., abbreviation of scīre licet, 'it is permitted to know', hence 'it is evident'. See science and license and cp. videlicet and illicit.

Scilla, n., a genus of plants, the squill. — L., 'the squill', fr. Gk. σκίλλα. See squill.

scimitar, n., a curved Oriental sword. — It. scimitarra (whence also F. cimeterre), fr. Pers. shimshir. 'scimitar. saber'.

Scincidae, n. pl., a family of reptiles, the skinks (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. scincus. 'a kind of lizard'. See skink. n.

scincoid, adj., pertaining to the skinks. — A hybrid coined fr. L. scincus (see prec. word) and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

scintilla, n., a spark (only used in a figurative sense); particle, trace. — L., 'spark, a bright point', prob. fr. \*\*skint\*, fr. I.-E. base \*\*skī\*, 'to shine', whence also Goth. \*skeinan\*, OE. \*scinan\*, 'to shine'. See shine and cp. stencil, tinsel.

scintillant, adj., sparkling. — L. scintillāns, gen. -āntis, pres. part. of scintillāre. See next word and -ant.

Derivative: scintillant-ly, adv.

scintillate, intr. and tr. v., to sparkle. — L. scintillāt-(um), pp. stem of scintillāre, 'to emit sparks, sparkle', fr. scintilla. See scintilla and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: scintillat-ing, adj., scintillat-ing-ly,

scintillation, n., a sparkling. — L. scintillātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a sparkling', fr. scintillāt-(um), pp. stem of scintillāre. See prec. word and -ion.

scio-, before a vowel sci-, combining form meaning 'shadow', as in sciomancy. — Gk. σκιο-,

sciolism

σκι-, fr. σκι $\hat{\alpha}$ , 'shade, shadow'. See skiagraphy.

sciolism, n., a show of knowledge. — Coined fr. L. sciolus, 'a smatterer', and suff. -ism. L. sciolus is a dimin. of scius, 'knowing', fr. scire, 'to know'. See science and dimin. suff. -ole.

sciolist, n., a pretender to knowledge. — Coined fr. L. sciolus and suff. -ist. See prec. word.

Derivative: sciolist-ic, adj.

sciomachy, n. - See sciamachy and scio-.

sciomancy, n., divination by means of consulting the shades of the dead. — ModL. sciomantia, compounded of Gk. σκιά, 'shade, shadow', and μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See scio- and

scion, n. — ME., fr. OF. cidn, sion (F. scion), formed with dimin. suff. -on fr. Frankish \*kith, 'scion', which is rel. to OHG. kidi, 'scion', fr. Teut. base \*kī-, 'to burst forth', whence also OHG. chīmo, MHG. kīme, G. Keim, 'seed, germ', OE. cīnan, OS., OHG. kīnan, Goth. keinan, 'to burst', Goth. us-kijans (pp.), 'come forth' (said of seeds).

scioptic, adj., pertaining to sight. — Compounded of scio- and Gk. δπτικός, 'pertaining to sight'. See optic.

scioptric, adj. — The same as scioptic. The form scioptric was formed on analogy of dioptric.

scire facias, n., a judicial writ. — L., 'make (him) know'. For the first word see science. Facias is the 2nd person of the subj. pres. of facere, 'to make, do'. See fact.

Scirophoria, n. pl., an Athenian festival celebrated on the 12th of the month Scirophorion (Greek antiquities). — Gk. τὰ Σκιροφόρια, compounded of σκίρον, 'the parasol (worn by the priestesses of Athena, the priest of Poseidon and the priest of Helios during the festive procession)', and stem of φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. The first element is a derivative of σκιά, 'shade, shadow'; see skiagraphy. For the second element see bear, 'to carry'.

Scirophorion, n., name of the 12th month of the Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to the second half of June and the first half of July). — Gk. Σκιροφοριών, fr. Σκιροφόρια. See prec. word.

Sgirpus, n., a genus of plants, the bulrush (bot.)

— L. scirpus, 'rush', of uncertain origin. Cp. sarpler, scarf, 'a band', scrip, 'a small bag'.

scirrho, before a vowel scirrh, combining form meaning scirrhus. — See scirrhus.

scirrhoid, adj., resembling a scirrhus. — Compounded of scirrh- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

scirrhous, adj., 1) pertaining to a scirrhus; 2) resembling a scirrhus. — See next word and -ous. scirrhus, n., a hardened organ, esp. a hardened gland (med.) — Medical L., fr. L. scirros, 'a hard swelling, a tumor', fr. Gk. σκίρρος, of s.m., fr. the adj. σκιρρός, also σκιρός, 'hard', which is of unknown origin.

Scirtopoda, n. pl., an order of rotifers (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. σκιρτᾶν, 'to spring, leap, bound', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. Gk. σκιρτᾶν is freq. of σκαίρειν, 'to leap, skip, bound', which is rel. to σκάρος, 'the parrot fish', lit. 'the leaping fish'. See Scarus. For the second element see -poda.

scissel, n., clippings of metal. — F. cisailles, 'cuttings, clippings (of metal)', fr. VL. \*cīsālia(= L. caesālia), fr. caesus, pp. of caedere, 'to cut'. See scissors.

scissile, adj., that can be cut or split. — F., fr. L. scissilis, 'easily split or cleft', fr. scissus, pp. of scindere, 'to cut, split, cleave', which is cogn. with OI. chinátti, 'splits, cuts off', Gk. σχίζειν, 'to split, rend, cleave', Goth. skaidan, OE. scēadan, 'to separate'. See shed, v., and cp. scission, exscind, prescind. For the ending see suff. -ile. scission, n., the act of cutting or splitting. — F., fr. Late L. scissiōnem, acc. of scissiō, 'a cleaving, dividing', fr. L. scissus, pp. of scindere. See prec. word and -ion.

scissors, n. pl. — ME. cysoures, sisours, fr. OF. cisoires, 'shears', fr. Late L. cisōria, fr. L. caesus (in compounds -cīsus), pp. of caedere (in compounds -cīdere), 'to cut'; see caesura and cp. scissel. The spelling scissors is due to a confusion of this word with Late L. scissor, 'one who cleaves, a carver', fr. L. scissus, pp. of scindere, 'to cut, split, cleave' (see scissile).

Derivatives: scissor, tr. v., scissor-er, n., scissor-ing, n.

scissure, n., a cleft, fissure. — F., fr. L. scissūra, fr. scissus, pp. of scindere, 'to cut, split, cleave'. See scissile and -ure.

Sciuridae, n. pl., the family of squirrels (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. sciūrus, 'squirrel'. See squirrel.

sciurine, adj., pertaining to the family Sciuridae (the squirrels). — Formed with adj. suff. -ine fr. L. sciūrus, 'squirrel'. See squirrel.

Derivative: sciurine, n., a squirrel.

sciuroid, adj., squirrel-like. — A hybrid coined fr. L. sciūrus, 'squirrel', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See squirrel and -oid.

sclaff, tr. v. and n., a term of golf. — Scot., of imitative origin.

scler-, form of sclero- before a vowel.

sclera, n., name of the external membrane covering the white of the eyeball (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σκληρά (μῆνιγξ), 'the hard (membrane)', fem. of σκληρός, 'hard'. See sclero- and cn. sclerotic.

Scleranthus, n., a genus of plants, the knawel (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. σχληρός, 'hard', and ἄνθος, 'flower' (see sclero- and anther); so called in allusion to the hardened calyx tube.

sclerenchyma, n. (bot. and zool.) — Compounded of Gk. σκληρός, 'hard', and ἔγχυμα, 'infusion'. See enchymatous.

Scleria, n., a genus of plants, the nut rush (bot.)

ModL., fr. Gk. σκληρία, 'hardness', fr. σκληρός, 'hard' (see sclero-); so called in allusion to the indurated fruit.

scleriasis, n., a morbid hardening (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. σκληρός, 'hard', on analogy of elephant-iasis, psor-iasis. See sclero- and -iasis.

scleritis, n., inflammation of the sclera (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. sclera with suff. -itis.

sclero-, before a vowel scler-, combining form meaning 'hard'. — Gk. σκληρο-, σκληρο-, fr. σκληρός, 'hard', rel. to σκέλλειν, 'to dry up, parch', and cogn. with ME. shalowe, 'faint, feeble'. See shallow.

scleroderma, n., hardening of the skin (med.) — Medical L., compounded of sclero- and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. Cp. Gk. σχληρόδερμος, 'with hard skin', and see -derm.

sclerodermatous, adj., having a hard skin. — Compounded of sclero- and Gk. δέρμα, gen. δέρματος, 'skin'. See prec. word and -ous.

sclerodermic, adj., sclerodermatous. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

scleroid, adj., hard. — Gk. σκληροειδής, 'of hard nature', fr. σκληρός, 'hard', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἴδος, 'form, shape'. See sclero- and -oid.

scleroma, n., induration of the tissues (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σκλήρωμα, 'induration', fr. σκληροῦν, 'to harden', fr. σκληρός, 'hard'. See sclero- and -oma.

sclerometer, n., an instrument for measuring the hardness of materials. — Compounded of sclero- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

sclerosis, n., morbid hardening of the tissues (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σκλήρωσις, 'a hardening', fr. σκληροῦν, 'to harden', fr. σκληροῦς, 'hard'. See sclero- and -osis.

sclerotic, adj., 1) pertaining to, or characterized by, sclerosis; 2) pertaining to the sclera. — Medical L. sclērōticus, 'hard', fr. Gk. σκληροῦν, 'to harden', fr. σκληρός, 'hard'. See sclero- and -otic.

sclerotic, n., the sclera. — Medical L. sclērōtica, fem. of sclērōticus (see prec. word) used as a noun.

sclerotitis, n., inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye (med.) — Medical L. See prec. word and -itis.

sclerotium, n., a compact mass of mycelium found in certain fungi (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σκληρός, 'hard'. See sclero-.

sclerous, adj., hard. — Gk. σκλιηρός, 'hard'. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oc, see -ous,

scobs, n., filings, scrapings, sawdust. — L., collateral form of scobis, which stands in gradational relationship to L. scabere, 'to scrape', scabies, 'roughness, scurf'. See scabies.

scoff, n. — ME. skof, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. skaup, skop, 'scoff, jest, taunt', MDan. skof, skuf, of s.m., Dan. skuffe, 'to mock, deceive'. These words meant orig. 'a push, a

shove', resp. 'to push, shove', and are related to shove

scoff, intr. v. — ME. scoffen, fr. scof. See scoff, n. Derivatives: scoff-er, n., scoff-ing, adj. and n., scoff-ing-ly, adv.

scold, n., one who scolds; esp. a scolding woman.
ME. scald, scold, prob. fr. ON. skāld, 'poet; satirist, lampooner'. See skald.

scold, intr. v., to rail; tr. v., to rate. — ME. scalden, scolden, fr. scald, scold. See scold, n.

Derivatives: scold-er. n., scold-ing, adi, and n.

scold-ing-ly, adv. scolecite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate (mineral.) — G. Skolezit, formed fr. Gk. σκώληξ, gen. σκώληκος, 'worm', with suff. -it. See next word. The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

scolex, n., the embryo stage of a tape worm (zool.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. σκώληξ, 'worm', which is rel. to σκωλύπτεσθαι, 'to twist and turn', σκολιός, 'crooked, bent', σκέλος, 'leg', σκαληνός, 'limping, halting, uneven'. See scalene and cp. scowl.

scolio-, combining form denoting curvature in general and scoliosis in particular. — Gk. σχολιο-, fr. σχολιός, 'crooked, bent'. See prec. word.

scolion, n., a kind of song sung to the lyre (Greek antiq.) — Gk. σκόλιον, also spelled, less correctly, σκολιόν (shortened fr. σκολιόν μέλος), lit. 'song which went round crookedly at banquets', neut. of σκολιός, 'crooked'. See scolex. scoliosis, n., a lateral curvature of the spine (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σκολίωσις, 'crookedness, obliquity', fr. σκολιός. See scolio- and -osis.

scoliotic, adj., pertaining to, or afflicted with, scoliosis (med.) — See prec. word and -otic.

scollop, n. and v. — A var. of scallop.

scolopaceous, adj., resembling a woodcock or a snipe. — See next word and -ous.

Scolopax, n., a genus of birds, the woodcock (ornithol.) — Late L., fr. Gk. σκολόπαξ, 'woodcock, snipe', which derives from σκόλοψ, 'pointed stake'; so called in allusion to its long pointed beak. See shelf, 'horizontal slab'.

Scolopendra, n., a genus of chilopods (zool.) — L. scolopendra, 'a kind of multipede', fr. Gk. σκολόπενδρα, of s.m., which is uncertain origin. Scolopendrid, n., one of the family Scolopendri-

dae. — See next word.

Scolopendridae, n. pl., a family of chilopods

(zool.) — ModL., formed fr. Scolopendra with suff. -idae.

Scolymus, n., a genus of plants of the chicory family (bot.) — L. scolymos, 'a kind of thistle, cardoon', fr. Gk. σκόλυμος, of s.m., which is of uncertain origin.

Scomber, n., a genus of fishes including the mackerel (*ichthyol.*) — L. scomber, 'mackerel', fr. Gk. σχόμβρος, of s.m., which is of uncertain origin.

scon. n. — See scone.

sconce, n., a metal bracket for holding candles.

— ME. The original meaning was 'a screened lantern'. ME. sconce is aphetic for OF. esconse, 'hiding place, lantern', derived—with change of suff.—fr. VL. absconsa, fem. of absconsus, which corresponds to L. absconditus, pp. of abscondere, 'to hide'. See abscond and cp. recondite.

sconce, n., cover, fort. — Du. schans, 'bulwark'. See schanz, which is a doublet of sconce, and cp. ensconce.

Derivative: sconce, tr. v.

sconcheon, n. - See scuncheon.

scone, scon, n., a thin flat cake. — Prob. shortened fr. MDu. schoonbrot, 'fine bread'. See sheen, 'beautiful'.

scoop, n. — According to the difference in meaning, partly fr. MLG. schöpe, 'ladle' (cp. MDu. schöpe, schoepe, Du. schoep), partly fr. MDu. schoppe (whence Du. schop), 'shovel', which is rel. to OS. skūfla, OE. sceofl, of s.m. See shove, shovel and cp. scupper, 'a cut through a ship's side'. Cp. also chopin.

Derivatives: scoop, tr. v., scoop-er, n., scoop-ing, verbal n.

scoot, intr. v., to go quickly. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. skjuta, 'to shoot', and see shoot.

Derivatives: scoot, n., scoot-er, n.

scop, n., a bard, minstrel. — OE. scop, sceop, prob. related to scoff. For sense development cp. scold.

scopa, n., tuft of hairs on the legs of a bee used for carrying pollen; pollen brush. — L., 'a broom', in gradational relationship to scapus, 'shaft'. See shaft, 'stem, stock', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also scopula.

Derivative: scop-ate, adj.

scope, n. — It. scopo, 'mark, target, thing aimed at, aim', goal, object', fr. Gk. σκοπός, 'mark to shoot at, watcher, examiner, spy, scout', in gradational relationship to σκέπτεσθαι, 'to look about, look carefully at'. See species and cp. spy. Cp. also the second element in bishop.

-scope, combining form used to denote an instrument for examining with the eye, as in hygroscope, microscope. — ModL. -scopium, fr. Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine, survey', fr. σκοπός, 'watcher, examiner'. See prec. word.

scopelism, n., the piling of stones in a field (an-thropol.) — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. σκόπελος, 'high rock, peak', which stands in gradational relationship to σκάπτειν, 'to dig', σκαπάνη, 'spade, hoe'. See capon and cp. words there referred to.

scopolamine, scopolamin, n., an alkaloid C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N

(chem.) — G. Scopolamin, compounded of ModL. Scopolia, a genus of plants (named after the Italian naturalist G. A. Scopoli (1723-88) and amine; so called because this alkaloid occurs especially in the rhizomes of the genus Scopolia.

scopula, n., a brushlike tuft of hairs (zool.) — L. scōpulae, 'broom twig', dimin. of scōpa, 'broom'. See scopa and -ule.

Derivative: scopul-ate, adj.

-scopy, combining form denoting the use of instruments named by words ending in -scope. — Gk. -σκοπέια, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine, survey', fr. σκοπός, 'watcher, examiner, spy, scout'. See scope and -y (representing Gk. -ία) and cp. -scope.

scorbute, n., scurvy (obsol.) — MF. (= F.) scorbut, fr. ML. scorbūtus (whence also It. scorbuto, Sp. and Port. escorbuto), prob. through the medium of Du. scheurbuik or G. Scharbock. See scurvy, n.

scorbutic, adj., pertaining to, or having, scurvy.

— ML. scorbūticus (whence also F. scorbutique), fr. scorbūtus. See scorbute and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: scorbutic, n., scorbutic-al, adj., scorbutic-al-ly, adv., scorbutic-ism, n.

scorch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. scorchen, fr. OF. escorchier, escorcher (F. écorcher), 'to strip off the skin, to flay', fr. VL. excorticare, 'to flay' (whence also It. scorticare), fr. 1st ex- and L. cortex, gen. corticis, 'cork'. ME. scorchen was influenced in sense by a confusion with ME. scorklen, 'to scorch', fr. ON. skorpna, 'to dry up, shrivel'.

Derivatives: scorch, n., scorch-ed, adj., scorch-er, n., scorch-ing, adj. and n., scorch-ing-ly, adv., scorch-ing-ness, n.

scordato, n., out of tune (mus.) — It., short for discordato, pp. of discordare, 'to make discordant', fr. L. discordāre. See discord, v.

score, n. — ME. scor, fr. ON. skor, 'notch, tally; twenty', lit. 'a cut'; in gradational relationship to OE. sceran, 'to cut'. See shear and cp. words there referred to.

score, tr. and intr. v. — ME. scoren, ON. skora, fr. skor. See score, n.

Derivatives: scor-ed, adj., scor-er, n., scor-ing, n.

scoria, n., refuse, dross. — L., fr. Gk. σχωρία, 'dross of metal, slag', fr. σχώρ, gen. σχατός, 'dung', which is cogn. with Hitt. shakar, gen. shaknash, 'dirt', ON. skarn, OE. scearn, 'dung', and prob. also with L. -cerda in mūs-cerda, 'mouse dung', su-cerda, 'the dung of swine' (influenced in form by merda, 'dung'). Cp. Escorial and the first element in scatology.

scoriaceous, adj., of the nature of scoria. — See prec. word and -aceous.

scorification, n. — See next word and -ation. scorify, tr. v., to reduce to dross. — See scoria and -fv.

Derivative: scorifi-er, n.

scorn, n. — ME. scarn, scorn, fr. OF. escarne, var. of escharne, 'derision, scorn', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. skernön, 'to mock, deride', skern, 'mockery', MHG. scherzen, 'to jump with joy; to jest' (see scherzo); influenced in form by OF. escorne (F. écorne), 'affront, disgrace', back formation fr. escorner (F. écorner), 'to disgrace', lit. 'to break off one's horns', fr. Late L. excornāre (whence also It. scornare), fr. 1st ex- and L. cornū, 'horn' (see horn).

Derivatives: scorn, v. (q.v.), scorn-ful, adj., scorn-ful-ly, adv., scorn-ful-ness, n., scorn-y, adj. scorn, tr. v. — ME. scarnen, scornen, fr. OF. escarnir, var. of escharnir, 'to deride, scorn', fr. escarne, var. of escharne. See scorn, n.

Derivatives: scorn-ed, adj., scorn-er, n.

scorodite, n., a hydrous ferric arsenate (mineral.)

— G. Skorodit, formed with suff. -it fr. Gk. σκόροδον, 'garlic', which is cogn. with Alb. hurδε (for I.-E. \*sq<sup>8</sup>rd-), 'garlic'; so called in allusion to its odor under the blowpipe. G. -it goes back to Gk. -ττης; see subst. suff. -ite.

scorpaenid, n., a fish of the family Scorpaenidae.

— See next word.

Scorpaenidae, n. pl., a family of spiny-finned fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff.

-idae fr. L. scorpaena, a loan word fr. Gk.

σχόρπαινα, 'a kind of fish', lit. 'scorpion fish', fr. σχορπίος, 'scorpion'. See scorpion and ep. sculpin.

Scorpio, n., 1) a zodiacal constellation; 2) the eighth sign of the zodiac. — L. scorpiō, 'scorpion'. See scorpion.

scorpioid, adj., resembling a scorpion or its tail.

— Gk. σχορπιοειδής, compounded of σχορπίος, 'scorpion', and -oetδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See scorpion and -oid.

scorpion, n. — ME. scorpioun, fr. OF. (= F.) scorpion, fr. L. scorpiōnem, acc. of scorpiō, a collateral form of scorpius, fr. Gk.  $\sigma x \circ \rho \pi (o < c)$ , which is prob. ult. connected with Heb. 'aqrābh, 'scorpion'. See Albert Schott, Indogermanischsemitische Studien, p. 77.

scortation, n., fornication. — Formed with suff.
-ation fr. L. scortārī, 'to associate with harlots', fr. scortum, 'harlot', prop. 'skin', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to cut'. See cortex.

Scorzonera, n., a genus of plants of the chicory family (bot.) — ModL., fr. It. scorzonera, lit. 'viper's plant', fr. scorzone, 'viper', fr. L. curtionem, acc. of curtio, 'viper', which is prob. rel. to curvus, 'curved, bent, crooked'; see curve. The initial s- in It. scorzonera, is prob. due to the influence of scorto, 'short'.

scot, n., contribution, tax. — ME., prob. fr. ON. skot, which is rel. to OE. sceot, 'shot, reckoning, contribution', fr. scēotan, 'to shoot, contribute', and to Du. schot, G. Schoβ, 'tax, contribution'. OF. escot (whence F. écot), 'share', is a Teut. loan word. See shoot and shot, 'share, contribution', which is a doublet of scot.

Scot, n. - ME. Scottes (pl.), fr. OE. Scottas

(pl.), fr. Late L. Scoti, Scotti, 'the Irish', fr. OIr. Scuits (sing. Scot), 'the Irish'. Cp. Scotch, Scottice.

scotch, tr. v., to cut, make an incision. — ME. scocchen, fr. AF. escocher, fr. OF. (= F.) coche, 'a notch, nick, nock of an arrow' (rel. to It. cocca, of s.m., OProvenç. encocar, 'to make an incision'), fr. VL. \*cocca, fr. L. coccum, 'grain of the kermes, excrescence of a plant', fr. Gk. κόκκος, of s.m. See coccus and cp. the second element in hopscotch.

Derivative: scotch, a cut, incision, line.

scotch, n., a block. — Of unknown origin.

Derivative: scotch, tr. v., to block.

Scotch, adj. and n. — Contraction of Scottish. scoter, n., a sea duck of the genera *Oidemia* and *Melanitta*. — Prob. rel. to ON. skoti, 'a shooter', skjōta, 'to shoot out'; so called from its swift movements (cp. darter, a name denoting the snakebird). See shoot and cp. scout, the guillemot.

scotia, n., a concave molding at the base of a column. — L., fr. Gk. σκοτία, 'darkness; a sunken molding' (so called from the shadow cast by its surface), fr. σκότος, 'darkness'. See scoto-.

Scotice, adv., in the Scottish language. — ML. Scotice, adv. of Scoticus, 'Scottish'. For the L. adverbial suff. -ice cp. romance.

Scotism, n., the scholastic philosophy of Duns Scotus. — Formed from the name of the Scottish philosopher Duns Scotus (died in 1308) with suff. -ism.

Scotist, n., an adherent of Scotism. — See prec. word and -ist.

scoto-, combining form meaning 'darkness'. — Gk. σχοτο-, fr. σχότος, 'darkness', which is cognate with Goth. skadus, OE. sceadu, 'shade'. See shade and cp. scotia.

scotodinia, n., dizziness accompanied by headache and dimness of sight (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. σκότος, 'darkness' (see scoto-), and δΐνος, 'whirling, rotation, vertigo'. See dinus.

scotograph, n., an instrument for writing in the dark or for the use of the blind. — Compounded of scoto- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

scotoma, n., a blind or dark spot (med.) — Late L., fr. Gk. σκότωμα, 'dimness of vision, dizziness', fr. σκότος, 'darkness'. See scoto- and -oma.

Scots, adj. and n. — Fr. earlier Scottis, Northern ME. var. of Scottish.

Scottice, adv., in the Scottish language. — A var. spelling of Scotice.

Scotticism, n., a Scottish idiom or expression. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Late L. Scoticus, Scotticus, 'Scottish, Scotch'. See Scot, Scots.

Scotticize, tr. and intr. v. — Formed with suff. -ize fr. Late L. Scoticus, Scotticus. See prec. word.

Scottish, adj. and n. — ME. Scottisc, fr. Late OE. Scottisc, formed fr. OE. Scottas (pl.) 'Scots', with suff. -isc. See Scot and adj. suff. -ish and cp. Scots.

scoundrel, n., a rascal. — Of uncertain origin. Perh. fr. AF. escoundre, corresponding to OF. escondre, 'to hide; to hide oneself', fr. VL. \*excondere, fr. L. ex (see 1st ex-) and condere, 'to hide'. See abscond and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: scoundrel-ism, n., scoundrel-ly, adv. scour, tr. v., to pass over quickly; intr. v. to run quickly. — ME. scouren, prob. a blend of ON. (= Swed.) skura, 'to rush' (see shower), and OF. escorre, 'to run out', fr. L. excurrere (see excursion). Cp. scurry.

Derivative: scour, n., a rush.

scour, tr. and intr. v., to clean by rubbing. — ME. scouren, fr. MDu. schuren, 'to polish, clean', fr. OF. escurer (F. écurer), fr. L. excūrāre, 'to take good care of' (whence also Sp. and OProvenç. escurar), fr. 1st ex- and cūrāre, 'to take care of', fr. cūra, 'care'. See cure, n.

Derivatives: scour, n., a scouring, cleansing, scour-age, n., scour-ed, adj., scour-er, n., scouring, n.

scourge, n. — ME. scorge, scourge, fr. AF. escorge, fr. OF. escorgier, 'to whip' (whence OF. escorgiee, F. escourgée, écourgée, 'whip, scourge'), fr. VL. \*ex-corrigiāta, 'whip', fr. L. ex- (see 1st ex-) and corrigia, 'shoestring, strap', which is cogn. with OIr. cuimrech, 'fetter'. Both L. corrigia and OIr. cuimrech are compound words. For the first element of these words see com-. The second element derives fr. I.-E. base \*reig-, \*rig-, 'to bind', whence also W. rhwym, 'fetter', perh. also MHG. ric, gen. rickes, 'band, fetter', ricken, 'to tie\*up'.

scourge, tr. v. — ME. scorgen, scourgen, fr. scorge, scourge. See scourge, n.

scouse, n., a sailor's dish. — Short for lobscouse. scout, n., spy, watchman. — ME. scoute, fr. OF. escoute, 'listener, scout, spy', fr. escolter, escouter (F. écouter), 'to listen', fr. VL. ascultāre, the beginning of this word having been mistaken for the pref. ad-, a- (see ad-), and changed into ex-, e- (see 1st ex-), ult. fr. L. auscultāre, 'to hear with attention, listen to'. See auscultation.

Derivative: scout, intr. v. (q.v.)

scout, intr. v., to act as a scout. — ME. scouten, fr. scoute, 'scout'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: scout-er, n., scout-ing, n. and adj., scout-ing-ly, adv.

scout, tr. v., to treat as absurd, to reject. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. skūta, 'a taunt'.

scout, n., the guillemot, the puffin. — Prob. a var. of scoter.

scout, n., a Dutch vessel. — MDu. schüte (Du. schuit). Cp. schuit.

scow, n., a large, flat-bottomed lighter. — Du. schouw, fr. MDu. scouwe, related to MDu. scolde, scoelde, scoude, of s.m., and to OS. scaldan, 'to push a boat from the shore'.

scowl, intr. v., to frown. — ME. scoulen, sculen, of Scand. origin; cp. Dan. skule, 'to scowl', which is prob. rel. to OE. sceolh, 'wry, oblique', scēolēagede, 'squint-eyed', OHG. scelah, 'curved' (whence MHG. schelch, G. scheel, 'squint-eyed'), fr. I.-E. base \*sqel-, 'crooked, curved, bent'. See scalene and cp. skulk. Cp. also schiller.

Derivatives: scowl, n., scowl-er, n., scowl-ing, adi., scowl-ing-ly, adv.

scrabble, intr. v., to scrawl. — Du. schrabbelen, 'to scratch', freq. of schrabben, 'to scrape'. See scrape and verbal suff. -le and cp. scramble.

Derivatives: scrabble, n., scrabbl-er, n.

scrag, n., 1) a lean person or animal; 2) anything thin. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. skragg, 'a lean person', skraggen, 'lean, scraggy', Dan. skrog, 'a carcass', Icel. skröggsligr, 'lean, scraggy', and E. shrink.

Derivatives: scragg-y, adj., scragg-i-ly, adv., scragg-i-ness, n.

scramble, intr. and tr. v. — A nasalized form of scrabble.

Derivatives: scramble, n., scrambler, n., scrambl-ing, adj., scrambl-ing-ly, adv., scramblv, adj.

scran, n., broken victuals. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. ON. skran, 'rubbish'.

scrannel, n., thin, weak. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. skran, 'lean, thin'. Cp. also scrawny.

scrap, n., a small piece, fragment, of anything. — ON. skrap, 'scrapings', fr. skrapa, 'to scrape'. See scrape.

Derivatives: scrap, tr. v., scrapp-age, n., scrapp-y, adj., scrapp-i-ly, adv., scrapp-i-ness, n.

scrap, n., a fight; intr. v., to fight (slang). — Fr. scrape.

Derivative: scrapp-er, n.

scrapable, adj. — Formed from next word with suff. -able.

scrape, tr. and intr. v. — ME. scrapien, scrapen, fr. ON. skrapa, 'to scratch out'; rel. to OE. scrapian, screpan, 'to scrape', Du. schrapen, schrabben, G. schrappen, of s.m., and cogn. with Lett. skrabt, 'to scrape, scratch', Lith. skrebēti, 'to rustle', Russ. skrebú, skrest', 'to scrape', skrobota, 'scurvy', lit. 'scrape, scratch'. Cp. scrap, scrabble. Cp. also scurvy, n., sgraffito.

scratch, tr. and intr. v. — A blend of obsol. E. scrat (fr. ME. scratte, 'scratch'), and ME. cracchen, 'to scratch', which are rel. to Swed. kratta, MDu. cratsen, Du. krassen, OHG. krazzōn, MHG., G. kratzen, 'to scratch', ON. krota, 'to engrave', Norw. krota, 'to cut out'. Alb. gefuań, kruań, 'I scrape, grate', gefuse, krūs(e), 'scraper', are prob. cogn. with the above words. F. gratter, OProvenc. gratar, It. grattare, 'to scrape', are borrowed fr. Teutonic. See the verb cratch and cp. grate, 'to scrape, rub'.

Derivatives: scratch, n. and adj., scratch-er, n., scratch-y, adj., scratch-i-ly, adv., scratch-i-ness,

scrawl, intr. and tr. v., to write carelessly; to scribble. — Of uncertain origin. Perh. a blend of scribble and crawl.

Derivatives: scrawl, n., scrawl-er, n., scrawl-y, adj., scrawl-i-ness, n.

scrawny, adj., thin. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. skran, 'lean, thin', and see scrannel. Derivative: scrawn-i-ness. n.

scray, n., the common tern. — W. yscraen, 'tern'. screak, intr. v., and n. — ON. skrækja, rel. to OS. skrikan, 'to screech', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qrei-. See scream and cp. screech.

scream, intr. and tr. v. — ME. scremen, fr. ON. skræma, 'to terrify, scare', rel. to Swed. scrana, 'to scream', OS., OHG. scrian, MHG. schrien, G. schreien, 'to cry', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qrei-, whence also ON. hreimr, 'scream, cry', hrina, 'to squeak, squeal', L. crimen, 'complaint, crime', orig. 'cry of distress'; see crime and cp. screak, screech. Base \*(s)qrei- is an enlargement of the imitative base \*qer-: see raven.

Derivatives: scream, n., scream-er, n., scream-ing, adj. and n., scream-ing-ly, adv., scream-y, adj., scream-i-ness, n.

scree, n., a pebble; a stone. — Back formation fr. scree(th)es (cp. the pronunciation of clothes), fr. ON. skrīða, 'landslide', fr. skrīða, 'to glide, slide', which is rel. to OE. scrīðan, 'to move smoothly, move around, glide', OS. skrīdan, Du. schrijden, OHG. scrītan, MHG. schrīten, G. schreiten, 'to stride', and prob. cogn. with Lith. skriēsti, 'to turn, twist', skrýtis, 'felly of a wheel', OPruss. scritayle, of s.m., Lett. skritulis, 'wheel'.

screech, intr. and tr. v. — Fr. earlier scritch, which derives from the I.-E. imitative base \*(s)qrei-. See scream and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also shriek, which is a doublet of screech.

Derivatives: screech, n., screech-er, n., screeching, adj. and n., screech-ing-ly, adv., screech-y, adj., screech-i-ly, adv., screech-i-ness, n.

screed, n., orig. a strip torn off; whence 1) a long list; 2) a long tiresome discourse, spoken or written. — ME. screde, fr. OE. screade, 'shred'; Scot. and North E. var. of shred (g.v.)

screed, tr. v., to repeat glibly; intr. v., to make a sound as of tearing into shreds. — Orig. 'to tear', fr. OE. scrēadian, fr. scrēade. See screed. n.

screen, n. — ME. scren, fr. OF. escren, escran (F. ecran), fr. MDu. (= Du.) scherm, 'screen', which is rel. to OHG. skirm, skerm, 'protection'. See skirmish.

Derivatives: screen, tr. and intr. v., screen-able, adj., screen-age, n., screen-ed, adj., screen-er, n., screen-ing, n. and adj., screen-ings, n. pl.

screw, n. — Fr. earlier scrue, fr. OF. escroue (F. écrou), 'female screw', fr. L. scrōba, a collateral form of scrōfa, 'sow', used metaphorically to denote the female screw. Cp. It. scrofula, 'female screw'. For sense development cp. Port. porca, Span. puerca, 'female screw', fr. L. porca, 'sow'.

Du. schroef, MHG. schrube (whence G. Schraube), 'screw', are French loan words. For the etymology of L. scrōfa see scrofula.

Derivatives: screw, tr. and intr. v., screw-ed, adj., screw-er, n., screw-ing, n. and adj., screw-less, adj., screw-y, adj.

scribal, adj. — Formed fr. scribe with adj. suff. -al.

scribble, tr. and intr. v., to write carelessly. — ME. scriblen, fr. ML. scribilläre, 'to write very often, write hastily', freq. of L. scribere, 'to write'. See scribe.

Derivatives: scribbl-age, n., scribble, n., scribbled, adj., scribble-ment, n., scribbl-ing, adj., scribbling-ly, adv.

scribble, tr. v., to card roughly. — Prob. of Scand. origin; cp. Swed. skrubbla, 'to card wool', freq. of skrubba, 'to scrub'. See scrub and freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: scribbl-er, n., scribbl-ing-ly, adv. scribe, n. — ME., fr. L. scrība, 'a public writer. clerk, scribe', fr. scribere, pp. scriptus, 'to write'. fr. I.-E. base \*sgeribh-, 'to scratch', whence also Umbr. screhto, 'written' (= L. scriptum), Gk. σκαριφασθαι, 'to scratch', σκάριφος, 'a stile for drawing outlines, a sketch'. OE. scrīfan, 'to allot, assign, impose, to shrive', scrift, 'legal penalty, penance; confessor', ON, skript, 'penance, confession', OHG. scrīban (whence MHG. schriben, G. schreiben), ODu. scrīvan (whence Du. schrijven), OFris, skrīva, OS, scrīħan, 'to write', are Latin loan words. For the sense development of L. scribere, 'to write', from a base meaning 'to tear, scratch', cp. E. write, Cp. adscript, ascribe, ascription, circumscribe, circumscription, conscribe, conscript, conscription, describe, description, escritoire, imperscriptible, inscribe, inscription, interscription, manuscript, postscript, prescribe, prescription, proscribe, proscription, rescript, scarify, scribble, 'to write carelessly', script, scriptorium, scripture, scrive, scrivener, shrift, shrive, Shrovetide, subscribe, subscription, superscribe, superscription, transcribe, transcription.

Derivatives: scribe, tr. v., scrib-er, n., scrib-ing, n.

scrim, n., a cloth used in upholstery, etc. — Of unknown origin.

scrimmage, n. — A var. of skirmish (through the intermediary form scrimmish). Cp. scrummage. Derivative: scrimmag-er, n.

scrimp, tr. v., to make too small; intr. v., to be sparing. — Cp. Dan. skrumpe, Swed. skrympa, MDu. scrompelen, Du. schrompelen, G. schrumpfen, 'to shrink', and see shrink.

Derivatives: scrimp-ed, adj., scrimp-y, adj.

scrinium, n., a case for books in medieval libraries. — L. scrinium, 'a case for keeping books'. See shrine.

scrip, n., a small bag. — ME. scrippe, rel. to ON. skreppa, 'scrip', fr. Merovingian L. scrippa, 'scrip', metathesized fr. L. scirpea, 'basket made

of rushes', subst. use of the fem. of the adj. scirpeus, 'made of rushes', fr. scirpus, 'rush'. See Scirpus and cp. words there referred to.

scrip, n., a writing, a provisional certificate. — Short for subscription.

Derivative: scrip-ee, n.

script, n. — Late ME., fr. OF. escript (also escrit, whence F. écrit), fr. L. scriptum, 'something written', neut. pp. of scribere, 'to write'. See scribe and cp. words there referred to.

scriptorium, n., a writing room esp. that of a monastery. — Late L., prop. neut. of L. scriptōrius, 'pertaining to writing', fr. scriptus, pp. of scribere. See scribe and subst. suff. -ory and cp. escritoire, which is a doublet of scriptorium.

scripture, n. — ME., fr. L. scriptūra, fr. scriptus, pp. of scribere, 'to write'. See scribe and -ure. Derivatives: scriptur-al, adj., Scriptur-al-ism, n., Scriptur-al-ist, n., scriptur-al-ly, adv., Scriptur-ist, n.

scrive, tr. and intr. v., to write. — ME. scriven, fr. OF. escrive (whence OF. escrire, F. écrire), fr. L. scribere, 'to write'. See scribe.

scrivello, n., an elephant's tusk. — Port. escrevel-

scrivener, n. — ME. scriveiner, fr. earlier scrivein, fr. OF. escrivain (F. écrivain), fr. Late L. scribānus, fr. L. scribere, 'to write'. See scribe and agential suff. -er.

scrobe, n., a groove (zool.) — L. scrobis, 'ditch, trench', which is cogn. with Lett. skrabt, 'to hollow out, scrape', skrabinât, 'to gnaw at', ON. skarpr, OE. scearp, 'sharp'. See sharp and cp. next word.

scrobiculate, adj., marked by depressions (bot. and zool.) — Formed with suff. -ate fr. L. scrobiculus, dimin. of scrobis. See prec. word.

scrod, n., a young codfish. — Prob. of Dutch origin. Cp. MDu. schrode, 'a piece cut off', which is rel. to OE. scrēade, 'shred'. See shred.

scrofula, n., tuberculosis, esp. of the lymphatic glands. — ML., fr. L. scrōfulae (pl.) 'swelling of the glands', lit. 'little pigs', dimin. of scrōfa, 'a breeding sow', which is perh. a loan word from Gk. γρομφάς, explained by Hesychius as ὅς παλαίᾶ ('old pig'). For sense development cp. Gk. χοιράς, 'scrofula', which is rel. to χοῖρος, 'pig', and Alb. sūta, 'swollen glands', which is rel. to θi, 'pig'. For the change of Gk. γρομφάς to L. scrōfa cp. L. scrūta, 'broken fragments, trash, rubbish', fr. Gk. γρύτη (see scrutator). Cp. Scrophularia. Cp. also screw. For the ending of L. scrōfulae see suff. -ule.

Derivatives: scroful-ism, n., scroful-ous, adj., scroful-ous-ly, adv., scroful-ous-ness, n.

scroggy, adj., stunted. — A var. of scraggy.

scroll, n. — Fr. earlier scrowle, fr. OF. escroele, 'piece, shred', dimin. of escroe, 'shred' (whence F. écrou, 'entry into the prison roll'), fr. Frankish \*skrōda, 'shred', which is rel. to MDu. schroode, 'shred', OHG. scrōt, 'a cut', MHG. schrot, 'a cutting, a wound', G. Schrot, 'log,

block, small shot'. See shred and cp. escrow. The spelling of scroll is due to an association of this word with the noun roll.

Derivatives: scroll, intr. and tr. v., scroll-ed, adj., scroll-ery, n.

scroop, intr. v., to creak, grate; n., a grating sound. — Of imitative origin.

Scrophularia, n., a genus of plants, the figwort (bot.) — ModL., fr. ML. scrofula (see scrofula); so called because it is a reputed remedy for scrofula.

Scrophulariaceae, n. pl., the figwort family (bot.)

— ModL., formed from prec. word with suff.

scrophulariaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

scrotal, adj., pertaining to the scrotum. — Formed fr. scrotum with adj. suff. -al.

scrotitis, n., inflammation of the scrotum (med.)

— A Medical L. hybrid formed fr. L. scrōtum
and Gk. suff. - ίτις. See scrotum and -itis.

scrotocele, n., hernia of the scrotum (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. scrōtum and Gk. κήλη, 'a swelling, tumor'. See scrotum and -cele.

scrotum, n., the bag of skin that contains the testicles (anat.) — L. scrōtum, rel. to scrautum, 'quiver from arrows', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qreu-t-, a dental enlargement of \*(s)qreu-, 'to cut or break to pieces'. See shred, n., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: scrot-al, adj.

scrounge, tr. and intr. v., to pilfer (slang). — Cp. dial. E. scrunge, 'to squeeze'; of uncertain origin.

Derivative: scroung-er, n.

scrub, n., a stunted tree. — Dial. Dan. skrub, 'brushwood'. See shrub, 'a woody plant'.

scrub, adj., stunted. — Fr. prec. word.

Derivatives: scrubb-y, adj., scrubb-i-ness, n.

scrub, tr. and intr. v., to clean by rubbing. — MDu. schrubben (Du. schrobben); cp. Dan. skrubbe, Swed. skrubba. Scrub orig. meant 'to clean by rubbing with a scrub'. See prec. word. For sense development cp. broom and brush.

Derivatives: scrub, n., scrubb-er, n.

scruff, n., the nape. — Fr. earlier scuft, scuff, fr. ON. skopt, 'hair on the head', which is rel. to Goth. skuft, MHG. schopf, of s.m., G. Schopf, 'tuft', and possibly cogn. with Czech and Russ. čup, čub, 'tuft', Serb. čupa, 'tuft, hair'. It. ciúffo, 'tuft, tassel', is a Teut. loan word. Cp. scut, sheaf.

scrummage, n., usually abbreviated into scrum (Rugby football). — A var. of scrimmage.

Derivatives: scrummage, tr. and intr. v., scrummageer, n.

scrumptious, adj., fine, delicious. — Invented word prob. influenced by sumptuous.

Derivatives: scrumptious-ly, adv., scrumptious-

scrunch, v. and n. — Of imitative origin. Cp. crunch.

scruple, n., 1) an apothecary's weight equal to twenty grains; 2) doubt or hesitation arising from the difficulty of deciding what is right or expedient. — F. scruple, fr. L. scrūpulus, 'small, sharp stone, weight, one twenty-fourth of the ounce, scruple; difficulty, anxiety', dimin. of scrūpus, 'a sharp piece of stone; anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. \*sqreu-p-, -p-enlargement of \*sqreu-, 'to cut or break to pieces'. See shred and cp. scrupulous.

Derivatives: scruple, intr. and tr. v., scrupl-er, n. scrupulosity, n. — F. scrupulosité, fr. L. scrüpulōsitātem, acc. of scrüpulōsitās, 'over-nicety', fr. scrüpulōsus. See next word and -ity.

scrupulous, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) scrupuleux (fem. scrupuleuse), fr. L. scrūpulōsus, 'full of sharp stones; very nice, exact', fr. scrūpulus. See scruple and -ous.

Derivatives: scrupulous-ly, adv., scrupulous-ness,

scrutable, adj. — Formed with suff. -able fr. L. scrūtārī. See scrutator.

Derivative: scrutabil-ity, n.

scrutate, tr. v., to investigate. — L. scrūtātus, pp. of scrūtārī. See next word and verbal suff. -ate.

scrutator, n., one who investigates. — L. scrūtātor, 'scrutinizer, examiner, investigator', fr. scrūtātus, pp. of scrūtārī. See next word and agential suff. -or.

scrutiny, n., close examination. — L. scrūtinium, 'search, investigation, scrutiny', fr. scrūtārī, 'to search, examine, investigate', fr. scrūta (gen. -ōrum), 'broken stuff, trash, frippery', fr. I.-E. \*(s)qreu-t-, a dental enlargement of base \*(s)qreu-, 'to cut or break to pieces'. See shred and cp. scrutator.

Derivatives: scrutin-eer, n., scrutin-ize, tr. v., scrutin-iz-ation, n., scrutin-iz-er, n., scrutin-ous, adi.

scry, tr. v., to descry. — Aphetic for descry. Derivatives: scry-er, n., scry-ing, n.

scuba, n. — Formed from the initials of the words self-contained underwater breathing apparatus. scud, intr. v., to move quickly. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. skudda, 'to shove, push', and E. scuttle, 'to hurry'.

Derivative: scud, n., the act of scudding; clouds driven quickly by the wind.

scudo, n., an old Italian silver coin. — It., lit. 'a shield', fr. L. scūtum. See scutum.

scuff, tr. and intr. v., to shuffle, — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. skuffa, 'to shove, push', and see shove. Cp. also next word.

scuffle, intr. and tr. v. — Freq. of prec. word. See verbal suff. -le. Cp. shuffle.

Derivatives: scuffle, n., scuffl-er, n.

scull, n., oar. — ME., of unknown origin.
Derivatives: scull, tr. and intr. v., scull-er, n.

scullery, n., a room for cleansing dishes. — ME., fr. OF. escuelerie, fr. escuelier, 'keeper of the dishes', fr. escuele (F. écuelle), 'dish', fr. L. scutella, 'salver, waiter', dimin. of scutula, 'a

small tray or dish', which itself is a dimin. of scutra, 'a flat tray, dish'. Cp. It. scodella, OProvenç. escodella, Sp. escodilla, which all derive fr. L. scutella, and see scuttle, 'receptacle', and -erv.

scullion, n., 1) a servant who does menial services in the kitchen; 2) a low person. — ME. sculion, fr. OF. escovillon, escouillon (F. écouvillon), 'swab, dishclout', dimin. of escouve (whence the F. dimin. écouvette), 'a broom', fr. L. scōpa, 'broom', which stands in gradational relationship to scāpus, 'shaft, stem'; see shaft, 'stem, stock', and cp. scape, 'shaft'.

sculp, tr. v., to carve, sculpture. — Back formation fr. sculpture.

sculpin, n., any of a group of spiny, usually scaleless seafishes. — Prob. a corruption of F. scorpène or It. scorpina, fr. L. scorpaena, 'the sea scorpion'. See Scorpaenidae.

sculpsit, n. — L., 'he carved', 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of sculpere. See next word.

sculptor, n. — L., 'one who cuts or carves', fr. sculptus, pp. of sculpere, 'to carve', which is rel. to scalpere, 'to cut, carve, scrape'. See scalpel and agential suff. -or.

sculptress, n., a female sculptor. — See prec. word and 1st -ess.

sculpture, n. — ME., fr. L. sculptūra, 'a carving', fr. sculptus, pp. of sculpere. See sculptor and

Derivatives: sculpture, tr. and intr. v., sculpturesque (q.v.)

sculpturesque, adj. — See sculpture and -esque.

Derivatives: sculpturesque-ly, adv., sculpturesque-ness. n.

scum, n. — MDu. schūm(e) (Du. schuim), rel. to ON. skūm, Dan., Swed., Norw. skum, OHG. scūm, MHG. schum, schoum, G. Schaum, 'foam, froth'; perh. fr. I.-E. base \*sqeu-, 'to cover'. See sky and cp. next word. Cp. also skim and the second element in meerschaum. Cp. also scutum, scuttle.

Derivatives: scum, tr. and intr. v., scumm-er, n., scumm-ing, verbal n., scumm-y, adj.

scumble, tr. v., to add a thin opaque coat of color (paint.) — Formed fr. scum with freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: scumble, n., scumbl-ing, n.

scuncheon, sconcheon, n., jamb of doors or windows, cornerstone (archit.) — ME. sconcheon, sconchon, fr. MF. escoinson (F. écoinçon, écoinson), formed fr. es- (fr. L. ex) and coin, 'corner', fr. L. cuneus. See 1st ex- and coin and cp. squinch. Cp. also esconson, which is a doublet of scuncheon.

scup, n., an edible fish (Stenotomus chrysops). — Shortened fr. Algonquian mishcup, lit. 'the bigscaled (fish)'.

scupper, n., a cut through a ship's side to let the water flow overboard. — Shortened fr. earlier scupper-hole; rel. to Du. schop, 'shovel', and to scoop (q.v.)

scupper, tr. v., to massacre in a surprise attack (slang). — Of uncertain origin.

scurf, n. — ME., fr. ON. \*skurfr, inferred fr. skurf(ōttr), 'scurfy'; fr. Teut. base seen in OE. sceorfan, 'to gnaw at, bite'; rel. to ON. skarpr, OE. scearp, 'sharp' (see sharp). Cp. Dan. skurv, Swed. skorv, MDu. scorf(t), Du. schurft, OHG. scorf, MLG., MHG., G. schorf, 'scurf'. Cp. also scurvy, adj.

Derivatives: scurf-v. adj., scurf-i-ness, n.

scurrile, adj., scurrilous (archaic). — L. scurrilis, 'like a buffoon', fr. scurra, 'buffoon', an Etruscan loan word; not cogn. with Gk. σκαίρειν, 'to skip, dance, bound'.

Derivatives: scurrility, n. (q.v.), scurril-ous, adj., scurril-ous-ly, adv.

scurrility, n. — L. scurrilitās, 'buffoonery', fr. scurrilis. See prec. word and -ity.

scurry, intr. v., to hurry. — A blend of scour, 'to run quickly', and hurry.

Derivative: scurry, n.

scurvy, n. — Like Du. scheurbuik and G. Scharbock, 'scurvy' derived fr. ML. scorbūtus (whence also It. scorbuto, Sp., Port. escorbuto), fr. Russ. skrobota, 'scrape, scratch'; see Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 712 s.v. Skorbut. Russ. skrobota is rel. to Russ. skrebú, skrest', 'to scrape', and cogn. with E. scrape (q.v.) The noun scurvy was influenced in form by the adj. scurvy.

scurvy, adj., mean, low, contemptible. — Formed fr. scurf with adj. suff. -y. The original meaning was 'scurfy'. Cp. scurvy, n.

Derivatives: scurvi-ly, adv., scurvi-ness, n.

scut, n., the short tail of an animal, esp. of a hare or rabbit. — Prob. fr. ON. skopt, 'hair of the head, fox's brush'. See scruff.

scutage, n., money paid by a knight in lieu of military service (feudal law). — ML. scūtāgium, lit. 'shield money', fr. L. scūtum, 'shield'. See scutum and -age.

scutal, adj., pertaining to a scutum (bot. and zool.) — Formed fr. scutum with adj. suff. -al.

scutate, adj., shieldlike (bot. and zool.) — L. scūtātus, 'armed with a shield', fr. scūtum. See scutum and adj. suff. -ate.

scutch, tr. v., to separate the fibers of flax from the woody parts. — Obsol. F. escoucher (F. écoucher), 'to scutch', fr. MF., fr. VL. \*excuticāre, 'to skin, flay', fr. L. ex, 'out of' (see 1st ex-), and cutis, 'skin'. See hide, 'skin', and cp. cutis, cuticle.

scutcheon, n., escutcheon. — Aphetic for escutcheon.

scutcher, n., a swingle. — Formed fr. scutch with subst. suff. -er.

scute, n., a scutum (zool.) — L. scūtum, 'shield'. See scutum.

Scutellaria, n., a genus of plants, the skullcap (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. scutella, 'a dish', dimin. of scūtum (see scutum and -aria); so called in allusion to the appendage of the calyx.

scutellate, adj., covered with scutella (bot. and zool.) — Formed from next word with adj. suff. -atc.

scutellum, n., a small scale or plate (bot. and zool.)

— ModL., 'a little shield', dimin. of L. scūtum.
See scutum.

scutiform, adj., shield-shaped. — Compounded of L. scūtum, 'shield', and forma, 'form, shape'. See scutum and form, n.

scutter, intr. v., to run in haste; n., a hasty running. — Altered fr. scuttle.

scuttle, n., a metal receptacle. — ME. scutel, fr. OE. scutel, 'dish, bowl', fr. L. scutella, 'salver, waiter', dimin. of scutula, 'a small tray or dish', which itself is a dimin. of scutra, 'a flat tray, dish'. The orig. meaning was prob. 'a leather vessel', fr. scūtum, 'shield', orig. 'a leather shield'. See scutum and cp. scullery, skillet.

scuttle, n., an opening with a lid or cover to it; a hatchway in the deck of a ship. — ME. skottell, fr. MF. escoutilles (F. écoutille), fr. Sp. escotilla, 'hatchway', fr. escote, 'sloping of a jacket, tucker in a garment'. For sense development cp. Sp. escotar, 'to cut out a hole (esp. in a garment)', escotadura, 'sloping of a jacket; a trap door'. Sp. escote is a loan word fr. Goth. skauts, 'seam, hem of a garment'. See sheet, 'piece of cloth'.

Derivative: scuttle, tr. v., to cut holes in the bottom or sides of a ship.

scuttle, intr. v., to hurry; to run away. — A var. of scuddle, freq. of scud (q.v.)

scutum, n., a shield. — L. scūtum, 'shield', prob. for \*sqeutom, and lit. meaning 'a covering shield', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qeu-t-, 'to cover', whence also Gk. κύτος, 'skin, cover', σκῦτος, 'leather', OE. hyd, 'skin'. See hide, 'skin', and cp. cutis, cuticle. Cp. also écu, equerry, escutcheon, esquire, scudo, scum, scutch, Scutellaria, scutellum, scutiform, scuttle, 'receptacle'. Cp. also sky.

scybalum, n., constipated fecal mass in the bowels (med.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σκύβαλον, 'dung, excrement', which is of uncertain origin. According to Suidas it is an alteration of κυσίβαλόν τι ὄν, i.e. τὸ τοῖς κυσὶ βαλλόμενον, 'that which is cast before the dogs'. See hound, 'dog', and ballistic.

Scylla, n., a seamonster dwelling on a rock in the strait of Messina (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Σχύλλα, which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly rel. to σχύλλειν, 'to tear', and lit. means 'the tearing one'. Gk. σχύλλειν prob. stands in gradational relationship to σχάλλειν, 'to stir up, hoe', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qel-, 'to cut, cleave, split'. See scale, 'a weighing instrument'.

scyphi-, scypho-, combining form meaning 'cup'.

— Gk. σκυφι-, σκυφο-, fr. σκύφος, 'cup'. See next word.

scyphus, n., a kind of deep cup (Greek Antiq.) — L., 'cup', fr. Gk. σκύφος, which prob. stands in

gradational relationship to σκάπτειν, 'to hollow out'. See scapho-.

Derivative: scvph-ose, adi.

scythe, n., a mowing implement. — ME. sithe, fr. OE. sigõe, siõe, rel. to MLG. segede, sigde, MDu. sichte (Du zicht), OHG. segensa, seginsa, MHG. segense, seinse, sense, G. Sense, fr. I.-E. base \*seq-, 'to cut'. See section and cp. saw, 'a cutting instrument'.

Derivative: scythe, tr. v.

Scythian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Scythia, fr. Gk. Σκυθία, 'the country of the Scythians', fr. Σκύθης, 'a Scythian'.

se-, pref.—L. sē-, a collateral form of sēd-, 'aside, apart', rel. to the prep. sēd, sē, 'without', and to the conjunction sēd, 'but', fr. I.-E. reflexive base \*swe-, \*se-, whence also OSlav. svē-nē, svē-nī, 'without'. See secret, sedition, sedulous, select, separate, severus, solve. See also ebriety, sober, idio-. See also zenith. For an enlarged form of the above base see sine and prep. sunder.

sea, n. — ME. see, fr. OE. sæ, 'sea, lake', rel. to OS. sēo, 'sea; lake', OFris. sē, 'sea', MDu. see, Du. zee, 'sea', OHG. sēo, sē, MHG. sē, G. See, 'sea; lake', ON. sēr, sjōr, 'sea', Dan. sø, Swed. sjö, Norw. sjø, 'sea; lake', Goth. saiws, 'lake'. Cp. soul.

Derivative: sea, adj.

sea kale, n., a European plant. — Compounded of sea and kale.

seal, n., a marine, fish-eating mammal. — ME. sele, fr. OE. seolh, rel. to ON. selr, Dan. sæl, Swed. sjöl, MLG. sel, OHG. selah.

Derivatives: seal, intr. v., to hunt seals, seal-er, n., seal-ery, n., seal-ing, n.

seal, n., imprint, impression. — ME. seel, sele, fr. OF. seel (F. sceau), fr. VL. \*sigellum (whence also It. suggello, OProvenç. sael, Sp. and Port. sello), dissimilated fr. L. sigillum, 'a little mark, small figure, seal', dimin. of signum, 'sign'. Cp. OFris. sigel, MDu seghel (Du. zegel), 'seal', MHG. sigel (G. Siegel), Dan. segl, Swed. sigill, of s.m., which all are borrowed fr. L. sigillum. See sign and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: seal-less, adj.

seal, tr. v., to affix a seal to. — ME. selen, fr. OF. seeler (F. sceller), fr. seel, 'seal'. See prec. word. Derivatives: seal-ed, adj., seal-ing, n.

Sealyham terrier, a breed of terriers. — So called after Sealy Ham, a place in Pembrokeshire (Wales).

seam, n., suture. — ME. sem, seem, fr. OE. sēam, rel. to ON. saumr, OHG., MHG. soum, G. Saum, and cogn. with OI. syūman-, 'ite, band', Gk. ὑμήν, 'membrane', and OPruss. schumeno, 'shoemaker's thread', fr. I.-E. base \*syū-, \*sīw-, 'to sew'. See sew and cp. suture, hymen.

Derivatives: seam, tr. v., seam-ing, n., seam-less, adj.
seam, n., an old measure of weight. — ME. sem,

seem, fr. OE. seam, 'burden, load', fr. VL. sau-

ma, 'packsaddle' (whence also F. somme, 'packsaddle'), fr. L. sagma, fr. Gk. σάγμα, which is rel. to σάττειν (for \*σάκιειν), 'to pack, stuff'. Cp. summer, 'a large beam', sumptor.

seamster, also sempster, n., a person, esp. a man, employed in sewing. — ME. semester, semster, fr. OE. sēamestre, formed fr. sēam (see seam) with fem. agential suff. -estre (see -ster).

seamstress, sempstress, n., a woman employed in sewing. — Formed from prec. word with 1st suff. -ess.

seaplane, n. — Formed fr. sea and plane (the abbreviation of airplane). Cp. hydroplane.

sear, n., the catch in the lock of a gun. — MF. (= F.) serre, 'a grasp, grip', back formation fr. serrer, 'to press, lock up', fr. VL. \*serrāre, fr. Late L. serāre, 'to bar, bolt', fr. sera, 'a bar (for fastening a door)' which is rel. to serere, 'to join, fasten'. VL. \*serrāre (for L. serāre) was prob. influenced by ferrum, 'iron'. Cp. It. serrare, Sp. cerrar, which also derive fr. VL. \*serrāre. See series and words there referred to and cp. serry. Cp. also seraglio.

sear, also sere, adj., dried up; withered. — ME., fr. OE. sēar, rel. to MLG. sōr, MDu. soor, 'dry', OHG. sōrēn, 'to become dry', fr. I.-E. base \*saus-, \*sus-, 'dry', whence also OI. śōṣaḥ, 'making dry', śúṣkaḥ, 'dry', śúṣyati, 'withers', Avestic hushka-, 'dry', Gk. αδος (for \*sauso-s), 'dry', L. sūdus (for \*susodos), 'dry, cloudless', Alb. θaṅ (for \*sausnio-), 'I become dry', Lith. saūsas, OSlav. suchŭ, 'dry'. Cp. auantic, austere, sorrel, adj.

sear, tr. v., to dry up; to wither; intr. v., to become dry; to wither. — ME. seren, fr. OE. sēarian, fr. sēar. See sear, adi.

search, tr. and intr. v. — ME. serchen, fr. OF. cerchier, fr. L. circāre, 'to go round', fr. circum, 'around'. F. chercher (fr. OF. cerchier) is due to assimilation. See circum- and cp. circa, circle, circus. Cp. also research.

Derivatives: search, n., search-able, adj., search-er, n., search-ing, adj., search-ing-ly, adv., search-ing-ness, n.

season, n. — ME. sesoun, fr. OF. seson, seison, saison (F. saison), fr. L. sationem, acc. of satio, 'a sowing', in VL., 'sowing time, sowing season', fr. satus, pp. of serere, 'to sow, plant', fr. I.-E. base \*sē-, whence also sēmen, 'seed'. See sow, v., and cp. semen. Cp. also seed. In F. saison and OProvence, sazon, the original meaning 'sowing season', was changed into 'season' in general. The stages of sense development were: 'sowing season; the most important season; season'.

Derivatives: season, tr. and intr. v., season-able, adj., season-able-ness, n., season-abl-y, adv., season-al, adj., season-al-ly, adv., season-al-ity, n., season-ed, adj., season-er, n., season-ing, n., season-less, adj.

seat, n. — ME. sete, fr. ON. sæti, whence also Swed. säte, Dan. sæde; rel. to OHG. säze, MDu.

Derivatives: seat, tr. v., seat-ed, adj., seat-er, n., seat-ing, n., seat-less, adj.

seaward, adj. and n. — Compounded of sea and -ward.

seaward, seawards, adv. — Compounded of sea and -ward, resp. -wards.

sehaceous, adj. — L. sēbāceus, fr. sēbum, 'tallow, suet, grease', which is prob. rel. to L. sāpō, 'soap'. See soap, and cp. suet. For the ending see suff. -aceous.

Sebastian, n., masc. PN. — L. Sebastiānus, fr. Gk. Σεβαστιανός, lit. 'inhabitant of Σεβαστείᾱ, Sebastia (a town in Pontus)', or 'inhabitant of Σεβαστή, Sebaste (a name given to the city of Samaria by Herod the Great, who rebuilt it). The name of both these places derives fr. Σεβαστός (lit. 'venerable, august'), epithet of Augustus Caesar, the first Roman emperor, fr. σέβεσθαι, 'to venerate'. (Σεβαστός is prop. the Greek translation of L. Augustus. See August).

sebesten, sebestan, n., an Indian tree, Cordia myxa. — ME., fr. Arab. sibistán, fr. Pers. sipistān, fr. sapista, 'smelling badly'.

sebi-, combining form meaning 'tallow, suet'. — Fr. L. sēbum, gen. sēbī. See sebaceous.

sebila, n., a small wooden bowl. — F. sébile, fr. Arab. zabil (in vulgar pronunciation zebil), 'date basket'.

seborrhea, seborrhoea, n., discharge of sebaceous matter (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. sēbum, 'tallow, suet, grease', and Gk. ῥοία, 'flow, flux', fr. ῥεῖν, 'to flow'. See sebaceous and rheo-

Derivatives: seborrhe-al, seborrhoe-al, seborrheic. seborrhoe-ic adis.

sebundy, n., irregular native soldiery maintained by the British in India. — Hind. sibandī, fr. Pers. sihbandī, lit. 'paid every three months', fr. si (written sih), 'three', and band, 'band, binding, agreement'. The first element is rel. to Avestic  $\theta$ ri-, 'three', OPers.  $\theta$ ritīya, 'third', OI. trī (neut.), 'three'; see three. The second element is rel. to OI. bandháh, 'a tying, fastening; band, bandage'; see bad, 'a tie'.

sec, adj., dry (said of wine). — F., 'dry', fr. L. siccus, 'dry', See siccative.

sec. n. - Short for secant.

secant, adj. and n. — L. secāns, gen. -antis, prespart. of secāre, 'to cut'; see section and -ant. The name secant was first used by the Danish mathematician Thomas Fincke in his Geometria Rotundi (in 1583).

secateur, n., pruning shears. — F. sécateur, learned formation from the stem of L. secāre, 'to cut', on analogy of the numerous nouns ending in -ateur (fr. L. -ātor). See section.

secchio, n., a liquid measure used in Northern

Italy. — It., lit. 'pail, bucket', rel. to secchia, fr. VL. \*sicla, fr. L. situla, 'bucket, urn'; see situla. Cp. OProvenç., Port selha, F. seille, 'pail, bucket', which derive fr. L. situla, and F. seau, 'pail, bucket', which comes fr. VL. \*sitellus, corresponding to L. sitella, dimin. of situla. G. Seidel, 'mug, pint', is a Romance loan word (see seidel).

secco, adj., dry. — Fr. L. siccus. See siccative and words there referred to.

secco, n., painting on dry plaster. — Short for secco painting. See prec. word.

secede, intr. v., to withdraw from an alliance, organization, etc. — L. sēcēdere, 'to go away, withdraw, separate', fr. se- and cēdere, 'to go'. See cede.

Derivative: seced-er, n.

secern, tr. and intr. v., to separate, distinguish, discern. — L. sēcernere, 'to set apart, separate, distinguish', fr. se- and cernere, 'to separate, distinguish'. See certain and cp. secret, secrete. Cp. also concern. decern, discern.

Derivatives: secernent (q.v.), secern-ment, n.

secernent, adj., secreting. — L. sēcernēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of sēcernere. See prec. word and -ent.

secession, n., the act of seceding. — L. sēcessiō, gen. -ōnis, 'withdrawal, separation', fr. sēcess-(um), pp. stem of sēcēdere. See secede and -ion. Derivatives: secession-al, adj., secession-ism, n., secession-ist, n.

seck, adj., dry, barren, unprofitable. — F. sec, 'dry', fr. L. siccus. See siccative and cp. sack, 'strong wine', sec, secco.

Seckel, n., a variety of sweet pear. — Named after a farmer in Pennsylvania, who introduced

seclude, tr. v. — L. sēclūdere, 'to shut off, shut up', fr. se- and -clūdere (used only in compounds), fr. claudere, 'to shut, close'. See close, adj. For the change of Latin au (in claudere) to ū (in sē-clūdere) see accuse and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: seclud-ed, adj., seclud-ed-ly, adv., seclud-ed-ness, n.

seclusion, n. — ML. sēclūsiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. sēclūsus, pp. of sēclūdere. See seclude and -ion. Derivative: seclusion-ist, n.

seclusive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. sēclūsus, pp. of sēclūdere. See seclude.

Derivatives: seclusive-ly, adv., seclusive-ness, n. second, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) second, fr. L. secundus, for \*seq-undus, 'the second', prop. 'the following', from the stem of sequi, 'to follow'. See sequel and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also secund, secundine, secundum.

Derivatives: second, n. and adv., second, v. (q.v.)

second, n., the sixtieth part of a minute. — F. seconde, fr. ML. minūta secunda, shortened fr. L. pars minūta secunda, lit. 'the second small part (of an hour)', in contradistinction to pars

minūta prīma, 'the first small part', i.e. 'minute'. See second, adj., and cp. minute, 'the sixtieth part of an hour'.

second, tr. v., to further; to support. — F. seconder, fr. L. secundāre, 'to favor, further, second', fr. secundus. See second, adj.

Derivative: second-er, n.

secondary, adj. — ME. secundarie, secondarie, fr. L. secundārius, 'pertaining to the second class, inferior', fr. secundus. See second, adj., and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivatives: secondary, n., secondari-ly, adv., secondari-ness. n.

seconde, n., the parrying position in fencing. — F., short for *position seconde*, prop. 'the second position', fem. of *second*. See second.

secondo, n., the second part in a concerted piece, the second singer in a duet for pianoforte (mus.)

— It., fr. I., secundus, See second, adi

secrecy, n. — Formed fr. secret with suff. -cy.

secret, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) secret, fr. L. sēcrētus, 'separated, set apart, secret', pp. of sēcernere. See secern, secrete.

Derivatives: secret, n., secretary (q.v.), secretive, adj., secret-ive-ly, adv., secret-ive-ness, n., secret-ly, adv., secret-ness, n.

secretaire, n., a writing desk. — F. secrétaire, fr. ML. sēcrētārius. See secretary.

secretariat, secretariate, n. — F. secrétariat, fr. ML. secretariatus, fr. secretarius. See prec. word. secretary, n. — ML. secretarius, 'one entrusted with secrets', fr. L. secretus. See secret and subst. suff. -ary.

Derivative: secretari-al, adj.

secrete, tr. v. — L. sēcrētus, pp. of sēcernere, 'to set apart, separate, distinguish'. See secern. Derivatives: secretion (q.v.), secret-ory, adi.

secretin, n., a substance secreted by the intestines.

— Coined by the English physiologists Sir William Maddock Bayliss (1866-1924) and Ernest Henry Starling (1866-1927) fr. L. sēcrētus, pp. of sēcernere (see secrete) and suff. -in.

secretion, n. — F. sécrétion, fr. L. sēcrētiōnem, acc. of sēcrētiō, 'a setting apart, separating', fr. sēcrētus, pp. of sēcernere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: secretion-al, secretion-ary, adjs. sect, n., a group holding similar views; a party. — F. secte, fr. L. secta, 'a trodden way, path; a following; a school of thought', prop. fem. pp. of sequi, 'to follow' (see sequel and set, 'number'); early confused in sense with secta, fem. pp. of secāre, 'to cut' (see next word).

Derivatives: sect-arian, adi, and p. sect-arian-

Derivatives: sect-arian, adj. and n., sect-arianism, n., sect-arian-ize, tr. v., sect-ary, n.

sect, n., a section. — L. sectus, pp. of secāre, 'to cut'. See section.

sectile, adj., capable of being cut. — F., fr. L. sectilis, 'cut, cleft; that which may be cut', fr. sectus, pp. of secāre. See section and -ile.

section, n. — ME. secte, fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. sectionem, acc. of sectio, 'a cutting, a cutting

off', fr. sectus, pp. of secare, 'to cut' rel. to securis, 'axe', fr. I.-E. base \*sea-, 'to cut'. whence also OSlav. sěko, sěšti, 'to cut', sěčivo, 'ax, hatchet', Lith, isekti, 'to engrave, carve', Alb. šate, 'mattock', OE, sigðe, siðe, 'scythe', OS, segasna, OHG, segansa, of s.m., OE, seco 'sword', ON. sax, OE. seax, 'knife, short sword, dagger'. OIr. doescim (for \*do-ess-secim), tescim. 'I cut', L. saxum, 'rock, stone', Cp. hisect, dissect, insect, intersect, saxatile, scissor, secant, secateur, sector, securiform, segment, sicarian, sickle, sigillate, sign, transect, trisect, venesection, vivisection. Cp. also sail, saw, 'a cutting tool', sax. Saxon, scythe, sedge, seesaw. Derivatives: section, tr. v., section-al, adi., section-al-ism, n., section-al-ize, tr. v., section-aliz-ation, n., section-ize, tr. v.

secure

sector, n., a mathematical instrument, etc. — L., 'one who cuts', fr. sectus, pp. of secāre. See section and agential suff. -or.

sector, n., part of a circle between two radii. — Late L., fr. L., 'one who cuts' (see prec. word); loan translation of Gk. τομεύς, 'sector (of a circle)', from the stem of τέμνειν, 'to cut'.

Derivative: sector, tr. v., sector-al, adj., sector-ial, adj. and n.

Secular, adj., worldly. — ME. seculer, seculere, fr. OF. seculer (F. séculier), fr. Late L. saeculāris, 'pertaining to a generation or age', fr. L. saeculum, saeclum, 'period of a man's life, generation, period of a hundred years', which, together with W. hoedl, 'lifetime', OBret. hoetl, MBret. hoetl, of s.m., prob. stands for \*sĕi-tlom, lit. 'seed', fr. I.-E. base \*sē(i)-, 'to sow'; see sow, v., and -ar, and cp. siècle. For sense cp. Goth. mana-sēps, 'mankind, world', lit. 'seed of men'. Derivatives: secular, n., secular-ism, n., secular-ist, n., secular-ist-ic, adj., secularity (q.v.), secularize (q.v.)

secularity, n. — Late ME. seculerte, fr. ML. saeculāritās, fr. Late L. saeculāris. See prec. word and -ity.

secularization, n. — F. sécularisation, fr. séculariser. See next word and -ion.

secularize, tr. v., to make secular. — F. séculariser, fr. MF., fr. Late L. saeculāris. See secular and -ize.

**secund**, adj., growing on one side only (*bot*.) — L. *secundus*, 'the second'. See **second**, adj. Derivative: *secund-ly*, adv.

secundine, n., the afterbirth (med.) — Late L. secundinae (pl.), fr. L. secundae, 'the afterbirth', shortened fr. secundae membrānae, 'the second membranes', fr. secundus, 'the second'. See second, adj.

secundum, prep., according to. — L., 'according to', fr. secundus, 'the second'. See second, adj. securable, adj. — Formed fr. the verb secure (see next word) with suff. -able.

secure, adj., safe. — L. sēcūrus, 'free from care', fr. se- and cūra, 'care'. See cure, 'care', and cp. sure and sicker, which are doublets of secure.

securiform 1410

Derivatives: secure, tr. v., secure-ly, n., secureness, n.

securiform, adj., hatchet-shaped. — Compounded of L. secūris, 'ax, hatchet', and forma, 'form, shape'. Secūris is rel. to secūre, 'to cut', and cogn. with OSlav. sekyra, 'ax'; see section. For the second element see form, n.

Securigera, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'axe-bearers', fr. L. secūris, 'axe, hatchet', and the stem of L. gerere, 'to bear, carry'. See prec. word and gerent.

security, n. — Late ME. securite, fr. L. sēcūritās, 'freedom from care, safety', fr. sēcūrus. See secure and -ity and cp. surety, which is a doublet of security.

sedan, n., sedan chair. — Of uncertain origin; usually derived from the town of Sedan, in France, where it was allegedly first made.

sedate, adj., calm, quiet. — L. sēdātus, 'composed, moderate, quiet, tranquil', pp. of sēdāre, 'to calm, allay, assuage, appease', causative of sedēre, 'to sit'. See sedentary and adj. suff. -ate. Derivatives: sedate-ly, adv., sedate-ness, n.

sedative, adj., tending to calm or soothe. — F. sédatif (fem. sédative), fr. ML. sēdātīvus, 'calming, allaying', fr. L. sēdātus, pp. of sēdāre. See sedate and ive.

Derivative: sedative, n., a sedative drug.

sedentary, adj., characterized by sitting; not migratory (said of birds). - F. sédentaire, fr. L. sedentārius, 'pertaining to sitting, sedentary', fr. sedens, gen. -entis. pres. part. of sedere, 'to sit'. fr. I.-E. base \*sed-, 'to sit', whence also OI. ásadat, 'sat down', sīdati, 'sits', Avestic had-, 'to sit down', Gk. έζεσθαι (for \*sezesthai), 'to sit', έδρα (for \*sedrā), 'seat', OIr. suide, 'seat, sitting', W. sedd, 'seat', MIr. sudim, suidim, 'I sit down'. OSlav. sěžda, sěděti, 'to sit', Lith. sědmi, sēsti, and sēdžiu, sėděti, 'to sit', OSlav. sedo, sěsti, Lith. sédu, sėsti, 'to sit down', OPruss. sīdons, 'sitting', OSlav. sadŭ, 'plant', Russ. sád, 'garden', OSlav. saditi, Lith. soditi, 'to plant', Goth. sitan, OE. sittan, 'to sit'. See sit and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also anode, assess, assiduous, assiento, assize, bienséance, cathedral, cathode, cess, 'tax', chair, chaise, cosset, dihedral, dissident, edaphic, eisteddfod, ersatz, hedral, hostage, Insessores, insidious, Limosella, nest, nidus, obsess, piezo-, polyhedron, possess, preside, president, Reseda, reside, resident, residue, Sanhedrin, sedate, sederunt, sedilia, sediment, see, n., sejant, sell, 'seat', sessile, session, sewer, 'servant', siege, sizar, size, subsellium, subsidy, supersede, surcease, synizesis, tetrahedron. I.-E. base \*sed-, 'to sit', is identical with base \*sed-, 'to go'. See cede.

Derivatives: sedentary, n., sedentari-ly, adv., sedentari-ness, n.

Seder, n., the home service on the two first nights of Passover, contained in the Haggadah (Jewish Religion). — Heb. sédher, 'order, arrangement', rel. to sédhērāh, 'row, rank (of soldiers)',

Mishnaic Heb. sādhár, Aram. sĕdhar, 'he arranged, ordered', Aram. sidhrá, Syr. sedhrá, 'arrangement, order', Akkad. sadāru, 'to arrange', sidru, sidirtu, 'row, battleline'. Cp. Sedra, siddur. sederunt, n., session, sitting. — L. sedērunt, 'they sat', 3rd person pl. past tense of sedēre, 'to sit'. See sedentary.

sedge, n. — ME. segge, fr. OE. secg, rel. to LG. segge (whence G. Segge), and to OE. secg, 'sword', and cogn. with OIr. seisg, 'rush', W. hesg, 'reed, rush'; fr. I.-E. base \*seq-, 'to cut' (see section). OE. secg orig. meant 'the cutting plant'.

Derivative. sedg-y, adj.

sedilia, n. pl., seats in the chancel of a church. — L. sedilia, 'seats, stools', pl. of sedile, a derivative of sedēre. See sedentary.

sediment, n., anything that settles. — F. sédiment, fr. L. sedimentum, 'a settling down, subsidence', from the stem of sedēre. See sedentary and -ment.

Derivatives: sediment-ary, adj. and n., sediment-ari-ly, adv., sediment-ation, n., sediment-ous, adj.

sedition, n., revolt, rebellion. — ME., fr. OF. sedicion (F. sédition), fr. L. séditionem, acc. of séditio, 'insurrectionary separation, mutiny', lit. 'a going apart', fr. séd-, 'beside, apart' (see se-) and itiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a going', fr. it-(um), pp. stem of ire, 'to go'. See itinerate and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff.

Derivatives: sedition-ary, adj., sedition-ist, n. seditious, adj., inciting to revolt. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) séditieux, fr. L. séditiōsus, 'turbulent, mutinous', fr. sēditiō. See prec. word and -ous. Derivatives: seditious-ly, adv., seditious-ness, n. Sedra, Sidra, n., the weekly section of the Pentateuch read in the synagogue (Jewish Religion). — Aram. sidhrá, 'order', rel. to Syr. sedhrá, Heb. sédher, of s.m. See Seder and cp. siddur. seduce. tr. v. — L. sēdūcere, 'to lead aside,

seduce, tr. v. — L. sēdūcere, 'to lead aside, separate', in Late L., 'to lead astray, seduce', fr. se- and dūcere, 'to lead'. See duke and words there referred to.

Derivatives: seduc-ee, n., seduce-ment, n., seducer, n., seduc-ing, adj., seduc-ing-ly, adv.

seduction, n. — F. séduction, fr. L. séductionem, acc. of séductiō, 'a leading aside', fr. séductus, pp. of sédücere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: seduction-ist, n.

seductive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. sēductus, pp. of sēdūcere. See seduce.

Derivatives: seductive-ly, adv., seductive-ness, n.

sedulity, n., quality of being sedulous. — L. sēdulitās, 'assiduity, application', fr. sēdulus. See next word and -ity.

sedulous, adj., diligent, assiduous. — L. sēdulus, 'busy, zealous, assiduous', fr. the adv. sēdulō, 'busily, zealously, assiduously', formed fr. sē(d) dolō, 'without malice', fr. sēd, sē, 'without'

(see se-), and *dolus*, 'guile, deceipt, deception', which is cogn. with Gk. δόλος, of s.m. See **dole**, 'guile', and cp. **subdolous**. For E. *-ous*, as equivvalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous**.

Derivatives: sedulous-ly, adv., sedulous-ness, n. Sedum, n., a genus of plants, the stonecrop (bot.)

— L. sedum, 'the houseleek', a foreign word of uncertain origin.

see, tr. and intr. v., to perceive with the eyes. — ME. seen, sen, fr. OE. sēon, rel. to OS., OHG. sehan, MHG., G. sehen, OFris. siā, MDu. sien, Du. zien, ON. sjā, Norw. sjaa, Dan., Swed. se, Goth. saihvan, and prob. cogn. with Hitt. sakwa-, 'eye'; fr. Teut. base \*sehw-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*seqw-, 'to see', which is etymologically identical with \*seqw- in the sense 'to point out, to say'. See say, v., and cp. seem, sight.

Derivatives: see-ing, n., adj., and conj. see-ing-ly, adv., see-ing-ness, n., seer (q.v.)

see, n., the seat of a bishop. — ME. se, fr. OF. sied, sed, se, fr. L. sēdem, acc. of sēdēs, 'seat', which is rel. to sedēre. 'to sit'. See sedentary.

seed, n. — ME. seed, sed, fr. OE. sæd, rel. to ON. sãð, OS. sād, OFris. sēd, MDu. saet, Du. zaad, OHG., MHG. sāt, G. Saat, and to the second element of Goth. manna-sēps, 'mankind', lit. 'seed of men', fr. I.-E. base \*sē-, 'to sow'. See sow, v. and cp. semen. Cp. also the second element in colza.

Derivatives: seed, tr. and intr. v., seed-ed, adj., seed-er, n., seed-ful, adj., seed-kin, n., seed-less, adj., seed-ling, n., seed-y, adj., seed-i-ly, adv.

seek, tr. and intr. v. — ME. sechen, seken, fr. OE. sēcan, rel. to OS. sōkian, ON. sækja, OFris. sēka, MDu. soeken, Du. zoeken, OHG. suohhan, suohhen, MHG. suochen, süechen, G. suchen, Goth. sōkjan, fr. I.-E. base \*sāg-, \*sēg-, 'to track down, trace, seek', whence also Gk. ἡγέομαι (Dor. ἁγέομαι), 'I lead' (orig. prob. 'I track down the way'), L. sāgire, 'to perceive quickly or keenly', sāgus, 'presaging, predicting, prophetic', sāgāx, 'sagacious', OIr. saigim, 'I seek', and prob. also Hitt. shāk-, 'to know', shakāish, 'mark, sign'. Cp. beseech, sake, 'purpose', forsake, ransack, 'to plunder', seize, hamesucken. Cp. also sagacious, presage. Cp. also exegesis and words there referred to.

Derivatives: seeker (q.v.), seek-ing, n.

seeker, n. — ME. secher, seker, fr. sechen, seken, 'to seek'. See seek and agential suff. -er.

seel, tr. v., to close the eyes (of a hawk). — ME. silen, fr. OF. ciller, siller (F. ciller), fr. cil, 'eyelid', fr. L. cilium. See cilia.

seely, adj., blessed; weak, wretched (obsol.) — ME. selv, fr. OE. gesælig; a doublet of silly.

seem, intr. v. — ME. semen, 'to seem, to befit' (for the latter sense cp. seemly), fr. ON. sæma (fem. sæmr), 'fitting, becoming', which is rel. to OE. sēman, gesēman, 'to conciliate' (lit. 'to make one'), and to ON. samr, 'same'. See same. Derivatives: seem-er, n., seem-ing, adj. and n., seem-ing-ly, adv., seemly (q.v.)

seemly, adj. — ME. semlich, fr. ON. sæmiligr, fr. sæmr, 'becoming'. See seem and adj. suff. -ly. Derivatives: seemli-lv. adv., seemli-ness. n.

seen, pp. of see. — ME. sein, sen, seien, fr. OE. gesegen, gesewen, pp. of seon, 'to see'. See see, v. seep, intr. v., to ooze. — Fr. earlier sipe, fr. ME. sipen, fr. OE. sipian, which is rel. to MHG. sifen. Du. siipelen. 'to ooze'.

Derivatives: seep, n., seep-age, n., seep-y, adj. seer, n., one who sees; a prophet. — ME., fr. seen, sen, 'to see'. See see, v., and agential suff. -er and cp. the second element in sightseer. Derivative: seer-ess. n.

seer, n., a weight of India. - See ser.

seerband, n., turban. — Hind. sirband, 'turban', lit. 'headband', fr. OI. siras, 'head, summit', and bandháh, 'a tying, fastening; band, bandage'. For the first element see cerebrum and cp. the first element in seerpaw. For the second element see band. 'tie'.

seerpaw, n., a complete suit presented by the sovereign (Anglo-Indian). — Hind. sar-ā-pā, fr. Pers. sar-ā-pā, lit. 'from head to foot'. Pers. sar, 'head', is rel. to OI. śiras-, 'head, summit'; see cerebrum and cp. the first element in seerband. Pers. pā, 'foot', is rel. to OI. pát, acc. pádam, 'foot'; see foot and cp. the first element in pajama. seersucker, n., a kind of cotton fabric. — Hind. śīrsakar, fr. Pers. shir-o-shäkär, lit. 'milk and sugar'. Pers. shir is rel. to OI. ksīrám, Ossetic äḥshir, 'milk'. Pers. shäkär is rel. to Pali sak-kharā, OI. śárkarā, 'gravel, grit, sugar'. See sugar. seesaw, n., antiphonic reduplication of saw. 'cut-

ting tool'.

Derivatives: seesaw, tr. and intr. v., adj. and adv. seethe, tr. and intr. v. — ME. sethen, fr. OE. seodan, rel. to ON. sjōða, Dan. syde, Swed. sjuda, Norw. sjoa, OFris. siātha, Du. zieden, OHG. siodan, MHG., G. sieden, 'to seethe', Goth. saups, 'sacrificial animal, victim', fr. I.-E. base \*sew-, 'to seethe, boil', whence also Avestic hāvayeiti, 'stews'. Cp. sod, 'turf', sodden, suds,

Derivatives: seethe, n., seeth-ing, adj., seeth-ing-ly, adv.

segar, n. — An obsolete variant of cigar.

seghol, n., name of the Heb.-Aram. vowel sign :
— Aram. s<sup>8</sup>ghōl, lit. 'cluster of grapes'; so called from its form.

segholate, adj. and n. (Heb. gram.) — ModL. segholātus, 'provided with a seghol'; so called because the segholates always have a seghol in the second syllable. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate.

segment, n., one of the parts into which a body is divided; division, section. — L. segmentum, 'a cutting; a piece cut off', for \*sec-mentum, fr. sec-, stem of secāre, 'to cut'. See section and -ment.

Derivatives: segment, tr.v., segment-al, adj., segment-al-ly, adv., segment-ary, adj., segment-ation, n., segment-ed, adj.

Derivatives: segregat-ive, adj., segregat-or, n. segregate, adj., segregated. — L. segregatus, pp.

of sēgregāre. See segregate, v.

segregation, n. — Late L. segregatio, gen. -onis, fr. L. segregatus, pp. of segregare, See segregate, v., and -ion.

Derivatives: segregation-al, adj., segregation-ist,

seguidilla, n., a Spanish dance and tune. — Sp., dimin. of seguida, 'the act of following, succession', fr. seguir, 'to follow', formed—with change of conjugation—fr. VL. sequere (corresponding to L. sequi), 'to follow', whence also Prov. segre, F. suivre, and—with change of conjugation—It. seguire, Port. seguir. See sequel.

seicento, n., the 17th century (used with reference to Italian art). — It., lit. 'six hundred', short for mil seicento, 'one thousand and six hundred'. Seicento is compounded of sei, 'six', fr. L. sex, and cento, 'hundred', fr. L. centum. See six and cent, 'a hundred', and cp. quattrocento, cinquecento.

seiche, n., the oscillation of water above and below the level of lakes and landlocked seas. — Swiss F., of uncertain origin.

seidel, n., an old liquid measure. — G., fr. MHG. sidel, a Romance loan word ult. derived fr. L. situla, 'bucket, urn'. See situla and cp. secchio. Seidlitz powder, an aperient. — Named after a spring in Seidlitz, Czechoslovakia.

seigneur, n., a feudal lord. — MF. (= F.) See seignior.

seigneurial, adj., pertaining to a seigneur. — F., fr. MF., fr. seigneur. See prec. word and -ial. seignior, also seigneur, n., feudal lord. — MF.

seignor, asso seigneur, it., tedata total seignor, seigneur (F. seigneur), fr. OF. seignor, fr. L. seniōrem, acc. of senior, 'older'. See senior and cp. señor, senhor, signore, sir, sire.

Derivatives: seignior-al, adj., seignior-al-ty, n.

seigniorage, also seigneurage, n., dominion. — ME. seigneurage, fr. MF. seignorage, seigneurage (F. seigneuriage), fr. OF., fr. VL. \*seniōrāticum, fr. L. senior. See prec. word and -age.

seigniory, also seignory, n., dominion of a seignior. — ME., fr. MF. seignorie, seigneurie (F. seigneurie), fr. OF. seignorie, fr. seignor. See seignior and -y (representing OF. and F. -ie).

seignoral, also seignorial, adj., pertaining to a seignior. — Formed fr. seignior with suff. -al, resp. -ial.

seine, n., a large fishing net. — ME., fr. OE. segne, fr. L. sagēna, fr. Gk. σαγήνη, 'a fishing net', which is of uncertain origin. F. seine, of s.m., also derives fr. L. sagēna.

Derivative: seine, tr. and intr. v. seise, v. — The same as seize.

seisin, n. — The same as seizin.

seismal, adj., seismic. — See seismo- and adj. suff. -al and cp. coseismal.

seismic, adj., pertaining to an earthquake. — See seismo- and adj. suff. -ic and cp. coseismic.

Derivatives: seismic-al, adj., seismic-al-ly, adv., seismic-ity, n.

seismo-, combining form meaning 'connected with an earthquake, of an earthquake'. — Gk. σεισμο-, fr. σεισμός, 'earthquake', fr. σείειν, 'to shake, move to and fro', which stands for \*tweisein, fr. I.-E. base \*tweis-, 'to shake; move violently', whence also OI. tvēṣati, 'is violently shaken', tvēṣāḥ, 'vehement, impetuous; shining, brilliant', Lith. tviskěti, 'to 'flame'. Cp. siriasis, Sirius. sistrum.

seismogram, n., the record of an earthquake made by a seismograph. — Compounded of seismo- and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written, a letter'. See -gram.

seismograph, n., an instrument for measuring the motions of an earthquake. — Compounded of seismo- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

Derivatives: seismograph-er, n., seismograph-ic, seismograph-ic-al, adjs., seismograph-y, n.

seismology, n., the study of earthquakes. — Compounded of seismo- and Gk. -λογ $\ell \bar{\alpha}$ , fr. -λόγος. 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: seismolog-ic-al, adj., seismolog-ist, n.

seismometer, n., an instrument for measuring the intensity and motions of an earthquake. — Compounded of seismo- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: seismometr-ic, seismometr-ic-al, adis., seismometr-y, n.

seismoscope, n., an instrument for indicating the occurrence of earthquakes. — Compounded of seismo- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

seizable, adj. — Formed fr. seize with suff. -able. seize, tr. and intr. v. — ME. saysen, seysen, 'to take possession of, to grasp', fr. OF. saisir, seisir (F. saisir), fr. Frankish-Latin sacire, which is prob. a blend of Frankish \*sakjan, 'to lay claim to', and \*satjan, 'to set'; see Dauzat, DELF., p. 646 s.v. saisir. Frankish \*sakjan is rel. to Goth. sōkjan, OE. sēcan, 'to seek'; see seek and cp. sake, 'purpose'. Frankish \*satjan is rel. to Goth. satjan, OE. settan, 'to set'; see set, v. Cp. seizin.

Derivatives: seiz-er, n., seiz-ing, n., seizure (q.v.) seizin, seisin, n., freehold possession of land (law).

— ME. seisine, seisin. The orig. meaning was 'possession', fr. OF. (= F.) saisie, fr. saisir, 'to seize, take possession of'. See seize and cp. disseizin.

seizure, n. — Formed fr. seize with suff. -ure. Cp. pleasure, fr. please.

sejant, adj., sitting; said of a lion or another

beast (heraldry). — AF. seiant, corresponding to F. séant, 'sitting', pres. part. of seoir, 'to sit', fr. L. sedēre. See sedentary and -ant.

1413

Sejm, also Seym, n., assembly, diet, specif. the Constituent Assembly of the Polish Republic.

— Pol. sejm, 'assembly', rel. to OCzech snem, Czech sněm, for \*syn-imu, lit. 'a taking together', fr. pref. syn-, 'together', and \*imŭ, 'a taking'; fr. Pol. jąč, resp. Czech jęti, 'to take'; rel. to OSlav. imę, jęti, 'to take' (orig. \*ime, cp. vŭz-ime, 'I take away'), imamĭ, imēje, imēti, 'to have', Lith. imù, imīti, Lett. jemu, jemīt, 'to take'; fr. I.-E. base \*em-, 'to take', whence also L. emere, 'to take, buy'. See exempt, v., and cp. words there referred to.

sekos, n., the sacred enclosure of a temple. — Gk. σηκός, 'shrine, enclosure'; of unknown origin. Selachii, n. pl., an order of elasmobranch fishes (ichthyol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σέλαχος, 'any cartilaginous fish; a shark', which prob. derives fr. σέλας, 'light, brightness, flame' (see seleno-), and is so called from the phosphorescent light these fishes are used to emit.

seladang, n., gaur, wild ox of Malaysia. — Borrowed fr. Malay through the medium of the Dutch.

Seladon, n., PN. used to denote a sentimental lover. — F. Céladon, name of a character in the romance of l'Astrée, written by Honoré d'Urfé (in 1610).

seladon green, 'bright green'; so called because Seladon used to wear bright green clothes.

Selaginella, n., a genus of mosslike plants (bot.)

— ModL., dimin. of L. selāgō, gen. -inis, name of a plant. See Selago and -ella.

Selaginellaceae, n. pl., a family of mosslike plants (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff.

selaginellaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

Selago, n., a genus of plants of the figwort family (bot.) — L.  $sel\bar{a}g\bar{o}$ , 'a plant resembling the savin tree', of uncertain origin.

selah, n., technical term of music in the Psalms and the Book of Habakkuk, chapter 3, indicating a pause. — Heb. sélā<sup>h</sup>, prob. a musical direction to raise the voice fr. Heb. base s-l-l, 'to raise, lift', whence also m<sup>8</sup> sillá<sup>h</sup>, 'highway'.

selamlik, n., the men's quarters in a Turkish house. — Turk. selāmliq, a hybrid coined fr. Arab. salām, 'peace', and the Turkish suff. -lik. See salaam.

seldom, adv. — ME. selden, seldom, fr. OE. seldun, seldan, seldon, formed fr. \*seld, 'rare', with the adverbial suff. -um, originally the suff. used to form the dative of the plural (cp. whilom); rel. to ON. sjāldan, Dan. sjelden, Swed. sällan (for säldan), OFris., MLG. selden, Du. zelden, OHG. seltan, MHG., G. selten, and to the first element in OS., OE. seld-līc, Goth. silda-leiks, 'wonderful', prop. 'of a rare form' (for the second element of these words see -like).

select, adj. — L. sēlēctus, pp. of sēligere, 'to separate by culling out, pick out, choose', fr. seand legere, 'to gather, collect'. See lecture.

selenosis

Derivatives: select-ed, adj., select-ed-ly, adv., selection (q.v.), select-ive, adj., select-ive-ly, adv., select-ive-ness, n., select-iv-ity, n., select-ly, adj., select-ness, n., select-or, n.

select, tr. v. — Back formation fr. select, adj. selection, n. — L. sēlēctiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. sēlēctus, pp. of sēligere. See select, adj., and -ion.

Derivatives: selection-ism, n., selection-ist, n. selen, form of selene- before a yowel.

Selene, n., the goddess of the moon (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Σελήνη, fr. σελήνη, 'moon'. See selenge.

seleniterous, adj., containing selenium (*chem.*) — See selenium and -ferous.

selenite, n., a variety of gypsum. — L. selēnitēs, fr. Gk. σεληνίτης, short for σεληνίτης λίθος, lit. 'moon stone', fr. σελήνη, 'moon' (see seleno-and subst. suff. -ite); so called because it was supposed to wax and wane with the moon.

Derivative: selenit-ic. adi.

selenium, n., name of a nonmetallic element (chem.) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the Swedish chemist Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848), fr. Gk. σελήνη, 'moon'; so called by him because of its resemblance to tellurium, the element called after the earth. See seleno- and 2nd -ium.

Derivatives: selen-ate, n., selen-ic, adj., selen-ide, n., selen-ious, adj.

seleno-, before a vowel selen-, combining form denoting the moon. — Gk.  $\sigma$ εληνο-,  $\sigma$ ελην-, fr.  $\sigma$ ελήνη, 'moon', rel. to  $\sigma$ έλας, 'light, brightness, flame', fr. \* $\sigma$ Fελ-, fr. I.-E. base \*swel-, 'to burn', esp. 'to burn without flame, burn slowly', whence also OI. svargáh, 'heaven', Lith. svilti, Lett. svelt, 'to singe', OE. swelan, OFris. swela, 'to be burnt up', OE. swol, 'heat', MLG. swelen (whence G. schwelen), 'to burn without flame, smolder', OHG. swilizōn, 'to singe, roast', Gk. ἕλη, εἴλη (for \*Fhέλᾶ, \*Fέλᾶ), 'the sun's heat'. See sweal, swelter and cp. Selene, selenium, Selachii, Svarga, and the second element in paraselene. Cp. also Sol.

selenocentric, adj., relating to the center of the moon or to the moon as a center. — Compounded of seleno- and centric.

selenograph, n., a chart of the surface of the moon or of a part of it. — Compounded of seleno- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph. Derivatives: selenograph-y, n., selenograph-ic, adj.

selenology, n., astronomy of the moon. — Lit. 'study of the moon'; compounded of seleno- and Gk.  $-\lambda \alpha \gamma i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma \alpha \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivative: selenolog-ist, n.

selenosis, n., poisoning of livestock, caused by the ingestion of plants containing selenium.

selenotropic 1414 ^

ModL., formed fr. selen(ium) with suff. -osis. selenotropic, adj., turning toward the moon (said of plants). — Compounded of seleno- and -tropic.

selenotropism, n., tendency to turn toward the moon (bot.) — Compounded of seleno-, Gk.  $\tau \rho o \pi \dot{\eta}$ , 'a turning', and suff. -ism. See trope, tropism, and cp. heliotropism.

Scleucid, also Seleucian, adj., pertaining to the Seleucidae. — See next word and the suffixes -id. resp. -ian.

Seleucidae, n. pl., a dynasty which ruled over Asia Minor, Syria and Persia (312-64 B.C.E.) — Named after its founder Seleucus Nicator.

self, n. — ME., fr. OE. self, seolf, sylf, rel. to OS. self, ON. sjālfr, Swed. själv, Dan. selv, OFris. self, MDu. self, selve, zelve, Du. zelf, OHG. selb, MHG. selp, G. selb(er), selbst, Goth. silba; prob. fr. I.-E. base \*se-lo-, 'itself', which is compounded of reflexive pronominal base \*se-, 'himself, herself, itself' (see sib and cp. sui), and pronominal base \*lo-. Cp. the first element in selvage, selvedge.

Derivatives: selfish (q.v.), self-less, adj., self-less-ly, adv., self-less-ness, n.

self-, pref. — ME., fr. OE. self-, sylf-, fr. self, sylf. See prec. word.

-self, suff. — See self.

self-conscious, adj. — Coined by the English poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834).

Derivatives: self-conscious-ly, adv., self-conscious-ness, n. (first used by Locke).

self-control, n. — Coined by the English moral philosopher Anthony Ashley Cooper Shaftesbury (1671-1713).

self-determination, n. — Coined by President Thomas Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924).

self-help, n. — Coined by the Scottish essayist and historian Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881).

selfish, adj. — Coined by the Presbyterians about 1640 from self and adj. suff. -ish.

Derivatives: selfish-ly, adv., selfish-ness, n.

self-regarding, adj. — Fr. self and pres. part. of regard, v.; first used by the English reformer Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832).

selihoth, n. pl., penitential prayers recited on fast days and the days preceding Rosh Hashanah and during the Days of Penitence (Jewish Religion). — Heb. sělihôth, prop. 'prayers for forgiveness', pl. of sělihôth, lit. 'forgiveness', fr. sāláh, 'he forgave'.

Selina, fem. PN. — According to Charlotte Mary Onge, History of Christian names, 1884, fr. F. Céline, fr. L. Caelina, lit. 'heavenly', fr. caelum, 'heaven'. See celestial.

Seljuk, n., a member of a Turkish dynasty, which ruled from the 11th to the 13th centuries.

— Named after Seljuk (Turkish Seljūq), the founder of the dynasty.

Derivatives: Seljuk, Seljuk-ian, adjs.

sell, tr. and intr. v., to give in exchange for something. — ME. sellen, sillen, fr. OE. sellan, sillan, syllan, 'to give, deliver, sell', rel. to ON. selja, 'to hand over, deliver, sell', Dan. sælge, Swed. sälja, 'to sell', OFris. sella, OHG. sellen, 'to give, hand over, sell', Goth. saljan, 'to offer a sacrifice', and to ON., OHG. sala, 'a handing over, delivery, sale' (see sale); fr. I.-E. base \*sel-, 'to take'. The above Teut. verbs are causatives and orig. meant 'to cause to take'; the modern sense of the verb sell (= 'to give in exchange for something') is of much later origin. From I.-E. base \*sel- derive also Gk. ἑλεῖν, 'to take', OIr. selb, W. helw, 'possession', L. cōnsilium, 'counsel, deliberation', orig. 'a gathering together'. See consult and cp. Hellen.

Derivatives: sell-er, n., sell-ing, n.

sell, n., 1) a seat, throne (obsol.); 2) a saddle (archaic). — ME. selle, fr. MF. (= F.) selle, fr. L. sella, which stands for \*sed-la, fr. sedere, 'to sit'. See settle, n., and cp. saddle.

sellenders, n. - A var. of sallenders.

Seltzer water, also seltzer, aerated mineral water.

— Contraction of G. Selterser (Wasser), '(water) of Selters', a village near Wiesbaden, Germany.

selvage, selvedge, n., edge of web or cloth so finished as to prevent raveling. — ME. selvage, lit. 'its own edge', formed fr. self and edge on analogy of, and influenced in form by, MFlem. selvegge, selvage (fr. selv-, '-self', and egge, 'edge'). Cp. LG. sulfegge, Du. zelfkant (kant meaning 'border') and MHG. selbende (whence G. Salband), lit. 'self-end, self-edge'.

Derivatives: selvage, tr. v., selvag-ee, n.

semanteme, n., a word or part of a word which expresses the idea inherent in the word, distinguished from morpheme, i.e. that part of a word which contains the affixes and suffixes. — F. sémantème, coined fr. Gk. σῆμα, 'sign', on analogy of phonème, which derives fr. Gk. φώνημα, 'sound'. See semantics and cp. hypheme, morpheme, solideme.

semantic, adj., 1) pertaining to meaning; 2) pertaining to semantics. — Gk. σημαντικός, 'significant, meaning'. See next word.

semantics, n., the science of the meanings of words. — F. sémantique, coined by Michel Bréal, author of Essai de sémantique (1897) fr. Gk. σημαντικός, 'significant, meaning', fr. σημαίνειν, 'to signify', fr. σῆμα, 'sign', which is cogn. with OI. dhīḥ, dhyānaḥ, 'thought', dhyāti, dhyāyati, 'thinks'. See dhyana and cp. semeio-, asemia, and the second element in teloseme, diseme, triseme, tetraseme. For the ending see suff. -ics.

semaphore, n., an apparatus for signaling. — F. sémaphore, lit. 'a bearer of signals', compounded of Gk. σῆμα, 'sign', and -φόρος, 'carrying'. See prec. word and -phore.

Derivatives: semaphore, tr. and intr. v., semaphor-ic, semaphor-ic-al, adjs., semaphor-ic-al-ly, adv., semaphor-ist, n.

semasiology, n., semantics. — G. Semasiologie,

lit. 'the study of meaning', coined by Christian Karl Reisig [1792(?)-1829] fr. Gk.  $\sigma\eta\mu\alpha\sigma(\bar{\alpha},$  'significance, meaning' (fr.  $\sigma\bar{\eta}\mu\alpha$ , 'sign'), and  $-\lambda o\gamma \ell\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta\gamma o\varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See semantics and -logy.

sematic, adj., serving as a sign or warning. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk.  $\sigma \tilde{\eta} \mu \alpha$ , gen.  $\sigma \tilde{\eta} \mu \alpha \tau \sigma \zeta$ , 'sign'. See semantics.

semblable, adj., resembling. — F., fr. sembler, 'to seem. resemble'. See semble and -able.

semblance, n., likeness; outward appearance. — ME. semblaunce, fr. OF. semblance, 'resemblance' (in F. this word occurs only in derivatives and compounds), fr. OF. (= F.) semblant, pres. part. of sembler, 'to resemble', fr. L. simulāre, 'to make like, represent'. See semble and -ance and cp. vraisemblance.

semble, intr. v., it seems (legal term). — F., 3rd p. sing. pres. ind. of sembler, 'to seem, resemble', fr. L. simulāre, 'to make like, represent'. See simulate and cp. resemble.

semé, adj., sown, powdered. — F., 'sown', pp. of semer, fr. L. sēmināre, 'to sow', fr. sēmen, gen. sēminis. 'seed'. See semen.

semeio-, combining form meaning 'sign, symptom'. — Gk. σημειο-, fr. σημεῖον, 'sign', fr. σῆμα. 'sign'. See semantics.

semeiology, n., 1) the art of using signs, sign language; 2) the study of the symptoms of a disease, symptomatology. — Compounded of semeio-and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma t \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: semeiolog-ic-al,adj., semeiolog-ist, n. semeiotic, adj., 1) pertaining to signs; 2) pertaining to symptoms. — Coined by the American logician and psychologist Charles Santiago Sanders Peirce (1839-1914) fr. Gk. σημειωτική (scil. τέχνη), 'the doctrine of signs', fem. of σημειωτικός, 'pertaining to signs', fr. σημεῖον, 'sign'. See semeio- and adj. suff. -ic.

**semeiotics**, n., symptomatology. — See prec. word and -ics.

Semele, n., the daughter of Cadmus and the mother of Dionysus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Σεμέλη, a Thraco-Phrygian earth goddess, fr. Phrygian Ζεμελω, 'mother of the earth'. See Franz Altheim, Geschichte der lateinischen Sprache, p. 132. Phryg. Ζεμελω is prob. cogn. with OSlav. zemlja, 'earth', L. humus, 'earth, ground, soil'. See humus.

semen, n. — L. sēmen, 'seed', cogn. with OSlav. sēme, OPruss. semen, 'seed', Lith. sēmens (pl.), 'seed of flax', OS., OHG. sāmo, 'seed', MHG. sāme, G. Same, of s.m.; fr. I.-E. base \*sē(i)-, 'to sow'. Cp. L. serere, 'to sow', which derives fr. \*si-sō, reduplication of the original base \*sē-See sow, v., and cp. semé, seminal, seminary, semination, disseminate, inseminate. Cp. also season. For the ending of semen see suff. -men. semester, n., a period of six months. — G. Se-

mester, fr. F. semestre, fr. L. sēmē(n)stris (for \*sex-mēns-tris), 'of six months, half-yearly', fr. sex, 'six', and mēnsis, 'month'. Cp. L. mēnstruus, 'pertaining to a month, monthly', intermē(n)-stris, 'between two months', and see six and moon, Cp. also menses, trimester.

semi-, combining form meaning 'half'. — ME., fr. L. sēmi-, 'half', which is cogn. with OI. sāmi, 'half', ά-sāmiḥ, 'not a half, complete', Gk. ἡμι-, 'half-', ἥμισυς (for \*ἤμι-τυς), 'half', OE. sām-, OHG. sāmi-, 'half' (cp. e.g. OE. sām-cwicu, OHG. sāmi-quek, 'half-alive'). Cp. hemi- and the first element in sesqui-, sesterce. Cp. also the first element in sandblind.

semi-annual, adj., half-yearly. — Compounded of semi- and annual.

semibreve, n., a note equivalent to half the length of a breve (music). — Compounded of semi- and

semicha, also semichah, n. - See semikah,

semicircle, n., a half circle. — Compounded of semi- and circle.

semicolon, n., a punctuation mark (;). — A hybrid coined fr. L. sēmi-, 'half', and Gk. κῶλον, 'limb, part'. See semi- and colon, 'punctuation mark'.

semikah, also spelled semika, semichah, semicha, n., rabbinical ordination. — Mishnaic Heb.  $s^{\delta}mikh\hat{a}^{h}$ , 'laying on (of hands)', verbal n. of  $s\bar{a}m\dot{a}kh$ , 'he laid' (fr. Biblical Heb.  $s\bar{a}m\dot{a}kh$ , of s.m.), used elliptically for  $s\bar{a}m\dot{a}kh$  eth  $y\bar{a}d\hat{a}w$ , 'he laid his hands' (see Num. 27:25), an act symbolizing the transference of authority. Heb.  $s\bar{a}m\dot{a}kh$  is rel. to Aram.-Syr.  $s^{\delta}makh$ , 'he stayed, sustained, supported', Ethiop.  $sam\dot{a}ka$ , of s.m., Arab.  $sim\dot{a}k$ , 'support', samk, 'roof'.

semimembranosus, n., name of a muscle (anat.) — Medical L. sēmimembrānōsus (scil. mūsculus), erroneously formed fr. L. sēmi-, 'half', and membrāna, 'fine skin, membrane'; see semi- and membrane. The exact form should have been sēmimembrāneus or sēmimembrāceus. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 474.

semimonthly, adj., occurring twice in a month; n., anything occurring twice in a month, specif. a magazine published twice in a month. — A hybrid compounded of sēmi-, 'half' (see semi-), and E. monthly.

seminal, adj., pertaining to seed or semen. — L. sēminālis, fr. sēmen, gen. sēminis, 'seed'. See semen and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: seminal-ly, adv.

seminar, n., a group of students at a university engaged in research problems under the direction of a professor. — G. Seminar, fr. L. sēminārium. See seminary.

seminary, n. — L. sēminārium, 'seed plot, nursery garden, seminary', prop. neut. of the adj. sēminārius, 'pertaining to seed', fr. sēmen, gen. sēminis, 'seed'. See semen and subst. suff. -ary. Derivatives: seminar-ian, n., seminar-ist, n., seminar-ist-ic, adj.

semination 1416

semination, n., the act of sowing. — L. sēminātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. sēminātus, pp. of sēmināre, 'to sow', fr. sēmen, gen. sēminis, 'sced'. See semen and -ation and cp. semé, inseminate.

seminiferous, adj., 1) bearing seed; 2) bearing semen. — Compounded of L. sēmen, gen. sēminis, 'seed', and the stem of L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See semen and -ferous.

semio-, combining form. — The same as semeio-semiotic, adj., 1) semeiotic; 2) pertaining to semiotics. — See semeiotic.

semiotics, n., the study of signs and symbols, with special regard to their function in language. — See prec. word and -ics.

semiparasitic, adj., partly parasitic. — A hybrid coined fr. semi-, a Latin combining form, and parasitic, a word of Greek origin.

Semi-Pelagianism, n., a doctrine of the 5th cent., which held the middle ground between the free-will doctrine of Pelagius and the predestination doctrine of Augustine. See semi- and -ism.

semiquaver, n., an English term for a sixteenth note (music). — Lit. 'the half of a quaver', a hybrid coined fr. L. sēmi-, 'half' (see semi-), and F. mayer. Cp. demisemiquaver.

Semite, n. — Mod L.  $S\bar{e}mita$ , fr. Late L.  $S\bar{e}m$ , fr. Gk.  $\Sigma\dot{\eta}\mu$ , fr. Heb.  $Sh\bar{e}m$ , the name of one of Noah's sons (see Gen. 10: 21-30). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. The term Semite was first used by the German historian August Schlözer in 1781 in Eichhorn's Repertorium, VIII, p. 161. Derivatives: Semit-ic, adj., Semit-ism, n., Semit-ist, n., Semit-ize, tr. v.

semitendinosus, n., name of a muscle of the thigh (anat.) — Medical L. sēmitendinōsus (short for mūsculus sēmitendinōsus), coined by the English anatomist William Cowper (1666-1709), fr. L. sēmi-, 'half', and tendō, gen. tendinis, 'tendon'. See semi- and tendinous.

**semitone**, n., a halftone (*music*). — Compounded of **semi-** and **tone**.

semiweekly, adj., occurring twice a week; n., a periodical published twice a week. — A hybrid coined fr. L. sēmi-, 'half' (see semi-), and E. weekly.

semolina, n., meal consisting of the hard kernels of wheat. — It., dimin. of semola, 'bran', fr. L. simila, 'the finest wheat flour', which, together with Gk. σεμίδαλις, is a loan word from a Semitic language. See simnel.

semper-, combining form meaning 'always, ever'.

L. semper-, fr. semper, 'always, ever', which is formed fr. \*sem-, 'one, together', and suff.-per. Base \*sem- appears also in L. semel, 'once', similis (assimilated fr. \*semilis), 'like'; see same and cp. sengreen. Suff. -per (which appears also in parum-per, 'a little while', paulis-per, 'for a little while') is rel. to parum, 'too little, not enough', parvus, 'small, little'; see parvi-. Cp. sempre.

Sempervivum, n., a genus of plants, the housleek (bot.) — ModL., compounded of L. semper,

'always', and vivum, neut. of vivus, 'living'. See semper- and vivacious.

sempiternal, adj., everlasting, eternal. — Late ME., fr. Late L. sempiternus, 'everlasting, perpetual, continual', fr. L. semper, 'always', and aeternus, 'everlasting'. For the first element see semper-, for the second see eternal.

semplice, adj., simple (musical direction). — It., fr. L. simplicem, acc. of simplex, 'simple'. See simple

sempre, adv., throughout (musical direction). — It., fr. L. semper, 'always'. See semper-.

sempster, n., seamster. — A var. of seamster.

sempstress, n., seamstress. — A var. of seamstress. semuncia, n., a half-ounce (Roman antia.) — L..

formed fr. semi- and *uncia*. See uncia. sen, n., a Japanese coin, one hundredth part of a

sen, n., a Japanese coin, one hundredth part of yen. — Jap., fr. Chin. ch'ien, 'coin'.

senaite, n., a titanate of iron, manganese and lead (mineral.) — Named after the 19th cent. Brazilian mineralogist Joachim da Costa Sena. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

senarius, n., a verse consisting of six iambic feet (Latin pros.) — L. sēnārius, 'consisting of six each; a verse consisting of six feet'. See next word

senary, adj., pertaining to six; consisting of six.
L. sēnārius, 'consisting of six each', fr. sēnī (for \*sex-nī), 'six each', fr. sex, 'six'. See six and adi. suff. -arv.

senate, n. — ME. senat, fr. OF. senat (F. sénat), fr. L. senātus, 'senate', lit. 'the council of the elders', fr. senex, gcn. senis, 'old'. See senile and subst suff atte.

senator, n. — ME. senatour, fr. OF. senatour (F. sénateur), fr. L. senātōrem, acc. of senātor, fr. senex, gen. senis, 'old'. See senile and agential suff. -or and cp. prec. word.

senatorial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. senātōrius, 'pertaining to a senator', fr. senātor, gen. -ōris. See prec. word.

Derivative: senatorial-ly, adv.

senatus, n., the Roman Senate. — L. senātus. See

send, tr. and intr. v. - ME. senden, fr. OE. sendan, rel. to OS. sendian, ON., OFris. senda, Dan. sende, Swed. sända, MLG., MDu. senden, Du. zenden, OHG. senten, sendan, MHG., G. senden, Goth, sandjan. These verbs orig. meant 'to cause to go'. They are causative forms of Teut. \*sinban, 'to go, find out', whence OE. sio (for \*sino), OS. sīth, OHG. sind, MHG. sint, 'way, journey'. ON, sinn, Goth, sinbs, 'going, walk; time', OE. gesið, OS. gisith, OHG. gisindi, MHG. gesinde, 'traveling companion', G. Gesinde, 'followers, servants, domestics', Goth. gasinþa, gasinþja, 'traveling companion'. Cognates outside Teutonic are Arm. ent'ac, 'way', Lith. siunčiù, Lett. sùtu, 'I send', OIr. sēt (for \*sent), 'way', W. hynt, of s.m. - L. sentire, 'to feel', is also cognate. See sense and cp. godsend. Cp. also the second element in withershins.

Derivatives: send, n., send-able, adj., send-ee, n., send-er, n., send-ing, n.

sendal, n., a thin silk fabric used in the Middle Ages. — OF. cendal, fr. Late L. cendalum, fr. Gk. σινδών, 'fine cloth from India', lit. 'Indian', fr. OI. Sindhuh, 'the river Indus; the country of the river Indus'. See India and cp. sindon.

Senecio, n., a genus of plants, the groundsel (bot.)

— L. seneciō, fr. senex, 'old man' (see senate);
prob. so called in allusion to the white hairs of the pappus.

senega, seneca, n., a drug made from the root of the senega root. — Named after the Seneca Indians of North America.

senescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

senescent, adj., growing old. — L. senēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of senēscere, 'to grow old', an inchoative verb formed fr. senēre, 'to be old', fr. senex, gen. senis, 'old'. See senile and -escent.

seneschal, n., a steward; a majordomo. — ME., fr. OF. seneschal (F. sénéchal), fr. Frankish \*sini-skalk, 'senior servant', a compound whose first element is related to Goth. sineigs, 'old', sinista, 'elder, senior', and cognate with L. senex, 'old'; see senile. The second element is related to OHG. scalc, OE. scealc, 'servant'; see marshal. Cp. It. siniscalco, OProvenç. senescal, senescalc, which are also Teut. loan words (the former through the medium of ML. siniscalcus (in Lex Alaman. 79, 3, 4).

Derivatives: seneschal, tr. v., seneschal-sy, seneschal-tv, n.

sengreen, n., the common houseleek. - ME. singrene, fr. OE. singrēne, 'green vegetables: the houseleek' (cp. OHG. singruoni, MHG. singrüene, G. Singrün, MDu. sindergroen, Du. zenegroen), from the adj. singrene, 'evergreen'. which is compounded of OE. sin-, sine-, 'everlasting, enduring, great', and green, 'green'. The first element is rel. to OS., OHG., Goth. sin-, ON. si-, of s.m., and cogn. with L. semper, 'always, ever'. See semper-. Cp. OHG., MHG. sin(t)-vluot, G. Sintflut, 'the great flood', and the secondary G. form Sündflut (as if the word meant 'the flood caused by the sin of mankind'), which arose from a confusion of OHG. sin- with G. Sünde, 'sin' (see sin). For the second element in sengreen see green.

senhor, n., a Portuguese title corresponding to English Mr. or Sir. — Port., fr. L. seniōrem, acc. of senior, 'older', compar. of senex, 'old'. See senior and cp. señor, signor.

senhora, n., a Portuguese title corresponding to English Mrs. or Madam. — Fem. of prec. word. Cp. señora, signora.

senhorita, n., a Portuguese title corresponding to English *Miss.* — Dimin. of prec. word. Cp. señorita, signorina.

senile, adj. — L. senilis, 'pertaining to old people, senile', formed with suff. -ile fr. senex, gen. senis, 'old', which is cogn. with OI. sánah, 'old',

Avestic hana-, 'old', Arm. hin, 'old', Gk. ἕνος, (for \*senos), 'old', Lith. sēnas, 'old', sēnis, 'an old man', Goth. sineigs, 'old', sinista, 'elder, senior', OIr. sen, OW., Co. hēn, 'old'. Cp. senate, senior and the first element in seneschal.

Derivatives: senile-ly, adv., senil-ism, n., senil-itv. n.

senior, adj. — L., 'older', compar. of senex, gen. senis, 'old'. See senile and cp. seigneur, seignior, senhor, señor, sieur, signor, sir, sire, messire, monseigneur, monsieur, monsignor. Cp. also surly.

Derivatives: senior, n., senior-ity, n.

senna, n., 1) any plant of the genus Cassia; 2) the dried leaves of some of these plants, used as a laxative. — ML. senna, sena, fr. Arab. saná', in yulgar pronunciation sená'.

sennet, n., a trumpet call. — MF. sinet, senet, segnet, dimin. of seing (F. signe), 'sign', fr. OF. See sign. n., and -et and cp. signet.

sennight, se'nnight, a week (archaic). — Contraction of seven and night. For a similar contraction cp. fortnight.

sennit, n., braided cordage of rope yearn (naut.)

— Contraction of seven and knit. For a similar contraction of seven see prec. word.

señor, n., a Spanish title corresponding to English Mr. or Sir. — Sp., fr. L. seniōrem, acc. of senior, 'older', compar. of senex, gen. senis, 'od'. See senior and cp. senhor, signor.

señora, n., a Spanish title corresponding to English *Mrs.* or *Madam.*—Fem. of prec. word. Cp. senhora, signora.

señorita, n., a Spanish title corresponding to English *Miss*. — Dimin. of prec. word. Cp. senhorita, signorina.

Senoussi, n. — See Senussi.

sensate, adj., endowed with sensation. — Late L. sēnsātus, 'gifted with sense, intelligent', fr. L. sēnsus. See sense and adj. suff. -ate.

sensate, tr. v., to perceive by a sense or the senses.

— Back formation fr. sensation.

sensation, n. — ML. sēnsātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. Late L. sēnsātus; see sensate, adj., and -ion. ML. sēnsātiō is prop. loan translation of Gk. ἄισθησις. Derivatives: sensation-al, adj., and n., sensation-al-ism, n., sensation-al-ist, n., sensation-al-ist-ic, adj., sensation-ary, adj., sensation-ism, n., sensation-ist, n., sensation-ist-ic, adj.

sense, n. — MF. (= F.) sens, fr. OF., fr. L. sēnsus, 'perception, feeling, sense', fr. sēnsus, pp. of sentīre, 'to perceive by the senses, feel, think, be of opinion', which is cogn. with OHG. sinnan (for \*sinþjan), 'to go, travel, strive after, have in mind, perceive' (whence prob. OHG., MHG. sin, G. Sinn, 'sense, mind'), OE. sīð (for \*sinð), 'way, journey', fr. I.-E. base \*sent-, 'to go' [whence also OIr. sēt (for sent), 'way']. In L. sentire the orig. meaning was prob. 'to go in a certain direction, to find out', whence developed the meaning 'to feel'. See send and cp. assent, consensus, consent, dissension, dissent, insensate,

sensi-

resent, scent, sensible, sentence, sentient, sentiment, sentinel.

Derivatives: sense, tr. v., sens-ed, adj., sense-less, adj., sense-less-ly, adv., sense-less-ness, n., sensible (q.v.), sensitive (q.v.), sensual (q.v.), sensuous (q.v.)

sensi-, combining form denoting sensation. — L. sēnsi-, fr. sēnsus. See sense.

sensibility, n. — ME. sensibilite, fr. MF. (= F.) sensibilité, fr. Late L. sēnsibilitātem, acc. of sēnsibilitās. fr. sēnsibilitā. See sensible and -itv.

sensible, adj. — Late ME., fr. MF. (= F.) sensible, fr. Late L. sēnsibilis, 'that which can be perceived by the senses; capable of perceiving', fr. L. sēnsus, pp. of sentire, 'to perceive'. See sense and -ible.

Derivatives: sensible-ness, n., sensibl-y, adv.

sensitive, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) sensitif (fem. sensitive), fr. ML. sēnsitīvus, 'pertaining to sensation', irregularly formed fr. L. sēnsus, pp. of sentīre, 'to perceive'. See sense and -ive.

Derivatives: sensitive, n., sensitive-ly, adv., sensitive-ness, n., sensitiv-ity, n.

sensitize, tr. v., to render sensitive. — Irregularly formed fr. sensit(ive) and suff. -ize.

Derivatives: sensitiz-ation, n., sensitiz-er, n.

sensitometer, n., instrument for measuring the sensitivity to light of photographic films, etc. — A hybrid coined from the stem of sensitize and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivative: sensitometr-y, n.

sensorial, adj., sensory. — Formed fr. sensory with adj. suff. -al.

sensorium, n., the nervous system, including the organs of sense. — Late L. sēnsōrium, 'the seat or organ of the senses, the brain', fr. L. sēnsus, pp. of sentīre, 'to perceive by the senses, to feel'. See sense and subst. suff. ory.

sensory, adj., pertaining to the senses, to sensation, or to the sensorium.—Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. sēnsus, 'perception, sense'. See sense.

sensual, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. sēnsuālis, fr. L. sēnsus, 'perception, sense'. See sense and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: sensual-ism, n., sensual-ist, n., sensual-ist-ic, adj., sensuality (q.v.), sensualize (q.v.), sensual-ly, adv.

sensuality, n. — ME. sensualite, fr. OF. sensualite (F. sensualité), fr. Late L. sēnsuālitātem, acc. of sēnsuālitās, fr. sēnsuālis. See prec. word and -ity.

sensualize, tr. v. — Formed with suff. -ize fr. Late L. sēnsuālis. See sensual.

Derivative: sensualiz-ation, n.

sensuous, adj., pertaining to, or affected by, the senses. — Coined by Milton fr. L. sēnsus, 'feeling, sense' (see sense), through the addition of

Derivatives: sensuous-ly, adv., sensuous-ness, n. sent, past and pp. of send. — ME. sende, fr. OE. sende, resp. ME. sente, fr. OE. gesend(ed), fr. sendan. See send.

sentence, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) sentence, fr. L. sententia, 'way of thinking, opinion, sentiment', fr. \*sentientia (the loss of the first i is due to dissimilation), fr. sentiēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of sentīre, 'to feel, be of opinion'. See sense and cp. sentience.

Derivatives: sentence, tr. v., sentential (q.v.), sententiary (q.v.), sententiosity (q.v.), sententious (q.v.)

sentential, adj., pertaining to a sentence. — L. sententiālis, 'in the form of a sentence', fr. sententia. See prec. word and -ial.

sententiary, n., an aphorist. — ML. sententiārius, fr. L. sententia. See sentence and subst. suff. -ary. sententiosity, n. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. sententiāsus. See next word.

sententious, adj., 1) pithy; 2) using aphorisms. — L. sententiosus, 'full of meaning, pithy, sententious', fr. sententia. See sentence, n., and -ous. Derivatives: sententious-ly, adv., sententiousness. n.

sentience, n., 1) capacity for feeling; 2) consciousness. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce. sentient, adj., 1) capable of feeling; 2) conscious. — L. sentiens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of sentire, pp. sēnsus, 'to perceive by the senses, to feel'. See sense and -ent and cp. dissentient.

sentiment, n. — F., fr. Late L. sentimentum, fr. L. sentire, 'to perceive by the senses, to feel'. See sense and -ment.

sentimental, adj. — Coined by the English clergyman and novelist Laurence Sterne (1713-68) in 1767 (in the title of his Sentimental Journey) fr. prec. word and adj. suff. -al. F. sentimental is an English loan word.

Derivatives: sentimental-ism, n., sentimental-ist, n., sentimental-ity, n., sentimental-ize, tr. v., sentimental-ly, adv.

sentinel, n., guard. — F. sentinelle, fr. It. sentinella, a derivative of sentire, 'to hear, perceive', fr. L. sentire, 'to perceive by the senses, to feel'. See sense.

Derivative: sentinel, v.

sentry, n., soldier placed on guard. — Shortened for sentery, sentuarie, obsolete collateral forms of sanctuary (q.v.) Sentry orig. meant 'a place of safety'. Cp. obsolete E. sentry, in the sense of 'sanctuary'.

Senussi, Senoussi, also Sanussi, Sanoussi, n., a Moslem sect in North Africa. — Named after its founder Sidi Muhammad ibn Ali ibn as-Sanussi (died in 1859).

senza, prep., without. — It., aphetic from L. absentiā, 'in the absence of', abl. of absentia, 'absence'. See absence and cp. sans and sine, 'without'

sepal, n., any of the leaves of the calyx (bot.) — F. sépal, fr. ModL. sepalum, which was coined by H. J. de Necker in 1790 fr. L. sēpārātus, 'separate', and petalum, 'petal'. See separate and petal.

Derivative: sepal(l)-ed, adj.

-sepalous, combining form meaning 'having a specified number of sepals'. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ous.

separable, adj. — ME. separable, fr. L. sēparābilis, fr. sēparāre. See separate, v., and -able.

Derivatives: separabil-ity, n., separable-ness, n., separabl-v. adv.

separate, tr. and intr. v. — L. sēparātus, pp. of sēparāre, 'to put apart, separate', fr. se- and parāre, 'to prepare, arrange'. See pare and verbal suff. -ate and cp. sever, which is a doublet of separate. Cp. also sepal.

Derivatives: separation (q.v.), separat-ism, n., separat-ist, n., separat-ist-ic, adj., separative (q.v.), separator (q.v.), separat-ory, adj.

separate, adj. — L. sēparātus, pp. of sēparāre. See separate, v., and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: separate-ly, adv., separate-ness, n., separatism (q.v.), separatist (q.v.)

separation, n. — ME. separacion, fr. MF. (= F.) séparation, fr. L. sēparātionem, 'a sundering, separation', fr. sēparātus, pp. of sēparāre. See separate. v.. and -ion.

Derivatives: separation-ism, n., separation-ist, n. separative, adj. — Late L. sēparātīvus, fr. L. sēparātus, pp. of sēparāre. See separate, v., and

Derivatives: separative-ly, adv., separative-ness,

separator, n. — Late L. sēparātor, 'he that separates, separator', fr. L. sēparātus, pp. of sēparāre. See separate, v., and agential suff. -or. Sephardic, adj., pertaining to the Sephardim. — See next word and adj. suff. -ic.

Sephardim, n. pl., descendants of the Jews who lived in Spain and Portugal. — Inexact rendering of ModHeb. S\*phāraddim, 'Spaniards; Jews of Spain', pl. of S\*phāraddi, fr. Heb. S\*phāraddh, mentioned in Obadiah, v. 20, and prob. meaning 'Asia Minor' or a country in it (perhaps Lydia or Phrygia), but identified by the Jonathan Targum with Spain.

Sepher Torah, the scroll of the Law (Jewish religion). — Heb. sépher tōráh, 'book of the law', fr. sépher, 'book', and tōráh, 'direction, instruction, teaching, law'. Heb. sépher is prob. an ancient loan word fr. Akkad. shipru, 'letter', prop. 'something sent', fr. shapāru, 'to send', esp. 'to send a letter', hence 'to write a letter' (for sense development cp. Gk. ἐπιστολή, 'letter', lit. 'something sent, message', fr. ἐπιστέλλειν, 'to send to'; see epistle). The Hebrew verbs sāphár, 'he counted', sippér, 'he recounted, related', are denominated fr. sépher. Cp. next word and Sopherim. For the etymology of Heb. tōráh see Torah.

sephirah, sephira, n., pl. sephiroth, any of the ten potencies or agencies of the divine manifestation (a term of the Cabala). — Heb.  $s^{\underline{k}}phir\hat{a}^{h}$ , 'a counting', prop. verbal n. of  $s\bar{a}ph\hat{a}r$ , 'he counted' (see prec. word); influenced in meaning by Gk.  $\sigma\varphi\alpha\tilde{\imath}\rho\alpha$ , 'sphere'.

sepia, n., 1) (cap.) a genus of sea mollusks comprising the cuttlefishes; 2) any mollusks of the genus Sepia; 3) the ink of the cuttlefish; 4) pigment prepared from the ink of the cuttlefish. — L.  $s\bar{e}pia$ , fr. Gk.  $\sigma\eta\pi i\bar{\alpha}$ , 'cuttlefish', which is rel. to  $\sigma\dot{\eta}\pi\epsilon\nu$ , 'to make rotten',  $\sigma\dot{\eta}\psi$ , 'a venomous kind of lizard',  $\sigma\ddot{\eta}\psi\iota\varsigma$ , 'putrefaction'. See sepsis and cp. seps. F.  $s\dot{e}che$ , 'sepia', is a loan word fr. L.  $s\bar{e}pia$ .

Derivatives: sepia, sep-ic, adjs.

sepiolite, n., meerschaum. — Compounded of sepia and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See -lite.

sepoy, n., a native Indian soldier. — Port. sipai, sipaia, fr. Hind. and Pers. sipāhī, 'soldier', fr. sipāh, 'army'. See spahi.

seps, n., a lizard of the genus *Chalcides*. — L. sēps, fr. Gk. σήψ, 'a venomous kind of lizard', from the stem of σήπειν, 'to make rotten'. See next word and cp. sepia.

sepsis, n., putrefaction. — Medical L., fr. Gk. σῆψις, 'putrefaction', from the stem of σήπειν, 'to make rotten', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. sapro-, sepia, seps, septic.

sept, n., a tribe or clan, esp. and Irish clan. — A blend of sect and L. saeptum, sēptum, 'hedge'. See septum.

Derivative: septal (q.v.)

sept-, form of septi- before a vowel.

septal, adj., pertaining to a septum. — See septum and adj. suff. -al.

septal, adj., pertaining to an Irish sept. — Formed fr. sept with adj. suff. -al.

septan, adj., occurring every seventh day; n., fever recurring every seventh day (counting both days of consecutive occurrence). — ModL., formed fr. L. septem, 'seven' (see septem-), on analogy of quartan, quintan. For the ending see suff. -an.

**septangle**, n., a heptagon (*geom*.) — Compounded of **sept-** and **angle**.

**septangular**, adj., having seven angles. — Compounded of **sept-** and **angular**.

septarium, n., a rock nodule. — ModL., fr. L. saeptum, sēptum, 'enclosure'. See septum and -arium.

septate, adj., divided by a septum. — ModL. saeptātus, sēptātus, fr. L. saeptum, sēptum, 'enclosure'. See septum and adj. suff. -ate.

septem-, combining form meaning 'seven'. — L. septem-, fr. septem, 'seven'. See seven and cp. heuta-.

September, n., the ninth month of the year. — L. September (mēnsis), lit. 'the seventh month (of the Roman year)', fr. septem, 'seven'; see septem. The Roman year began with March (cp. October, November, December).

Septembrist, n., one who took part in the September Massacres of royalists in Paris, 1792. — F. Septembriste, fr. Septembre, fr. L. September. See prec. word and -ist.

septempartite, adj., divided into seven parts. — Compounded of septem- and partite.

septemyir 1420 - 1421

septemvir, n., one of seven men associated in some office or authority (Roman hist.) — L. septemviri (pl.), compounded of septem- and viri, pl. of vir. 'man'. See virile.

septenarius, n., a verse of seven feet (prosody). — L.septēnārius, 'consisting of seven'. See nextword. septenary, adj., consisting of seven. — L. septēnārius, 'consisting of seven', fr. septēnī, 'seven each', fr. septem, 'seven'. See septem- and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivative: septenary, the number seven; a group of seven.

septennary, adj., septennial. — Formed with adj. suff. -ary fr. L. septennium. See septennium.

septennate, n., a period of seven years. — F. septennat, formed fr. L. septennis, 'of seven years' (see next word), on analogy of décanat, 'deanery', and other nouns ending in -at, fr. L. -ātus (see subst. suff. -ate).

septennial, adj., 1) lasting seven years; 2) occurring every seven years. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. septennium, 'period of seven years'. See next word.

Derivative: septennial-ly, adv.

septennium, n., a period of seven years. — L., fr. septennis, 'of seven years', formed fr. septem, 'seven', and -ennis, fr. annus, 'year'. See septemand annual. For the change of Latin ă (in ănnus) to č (in sept-ĕnnium) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Septentrion, n., the constellation of the Great Bear (astron.) — ME. septemtrioun, fr. L. septentriōnēs (pl.), 'the seven stars near the North Pole, the Great Bear; the northern regions', prop. 'the seven plow oxen', fr. L. septem, 'seven', and triō, gen. triōnis, 'plow ox', from the stem of terere (perf. trīvī, pp. trītus), 'to rub'. See seven and throw and cp. terebra, trite.

Derivatives: Septentrion, adj., pertaining to the north, septentrional (q.v.)

septentrional, adj., pertaining to the north, northern. — L. septentrionalis, fr. septentriones. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: septentrion-al-ly, adv.

septet, septette, n., a composition for seven persons, voices or instruments (mus.) — Formed fr. sept- with suff. -et, -ette, on analogy of duet, tercet, quartet, etc.

septi-, sept-, combining form meaning 'seven', as in septilateral. — L. septi-, sept-, fr. septem, 'seven'. See septem-.

septi-, also septo- before a vowel sept-, combining form meaning 'septum', as in septifragal. — Fr. L. sēptum. See septum.

septi-, before a vowel sept-, combining form meaning 'decomposed', as in septicemia. — Fr. Gk. στατός. 'rotten, putrid'. See septic.

septic, adj., causing putrition. — L. septicus, fr. Gk. σηπτικός, 'putrefactive, septic', fr. σηπτός, 'rotten, putrid', verbal adj. of σήπειν, 'to make rotten'. See sepsis and adj. suff. -ic and cp. aseptic, antiseptic.

Derivatives: septic, n., a substance that causes sepsis, septic-al, adj., septic-al-ly, adv., septic-ity, n.

septicemia, septicaemia, n., septic condition of the blood; blood poisoning (med.) — Medical L., fr. F. septicoemi (now spelled septicémie), which was coined by the French physician Pierre-Adolphe Piorry (1794-1879), in 1837 fr. Gk. σηπτικός, 'putrefactive', and αζμα, 'blood'. See septic and hemal.

septifragal, adj., breaking away from the partitions, applied to a form of dehiscence (bot.) — Compounded of L. saeptum, septum, 'enclosure, partition', and the stem of frangere, 'to break'. See septum and fraction.

septilateral, adj., seven-sided. — Compounded of septi-, 'seven-', and lateral.

septillion, n., 1) in the United States and France, a thousand raised to the eighth power (i.e. 1 followed by 24 zeros); 2) in Great Britain and Germany, a million raised to the seventh power (i.e. 1 followed by 42 zeros). — F. septillion, formed fr. L. septem, 'seven' (see septem-), on analogy of million (q.v.) Cp. billion and words there referred to.

septimal, adj., pertaining to the number seven. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. septimus, 'seventh'. See next word.

septime, n., the seventh position in fencing. — F., fr. L. septima, fcm. of septimus, 'seventh', fr. septem, 'seven'. See seven.

septo-, combining form. — See 2nd septi-.

septuagenarian, adj. and n., septuagenary. — See next word and -an.

septuagenary, adj., seventy years old; pertaining to a person seventy years old; n., a person 70 years old, or between the years 70 and 80. — L. septuāgēnārius, 'consisting of seventy', fr. septuāgēnī, 'seventy each', which is rel. to septuāgintā, 'seventy'. See Septuagint and adj. suff.

Septuagesima, n., the third Sunday before Lent.

— L. septuāgēsima (diēs), 'seventieth (day)', fem. of septuāgēsimus, fr. septuāgintā, 'seventy'. See next word.

Septuagint, n., the oldest Greek translation of the Bible; the translation was so called because according to tradition it was made by 70 (more exactly 72) Jewish scholars. — L. septuāgintā, 'seventy', formed, on the analogy of octoāgintā, a var. of octōgintā, 'eighty', fr. septem, 'seven', with -gintā, a suff. denoting tens. This suff. is cogn. with Gk. -κοντα in τριάκοντα, 'thirty', τεσσαράκοντα, 'forty', etc. See seven. For the etymology of Gk. suff. -κοντα, L. suff. -gintā, see penteconta-.

septum, partition. — L. saeptum, sēptum, pp. of saepīre, sēpīre, 'to fence in, enclose', fr. saepes, sēpes, gen. -itis, 'hedge, fence, enclosure', which is cogn. with Gk. αίμός, (for \*saipmo-), 'thicket', αίμασία, 'bushes; wall of dry stones'. Cp. septate, dissepiment, transept.

septuple, adj. — F., 'sevenfold', fr. L. septuplus, formed from the stem of sept-em, 'seven' (see septem-), with suff. -plus, '-fold', on analogy of duplus, 'double'. See double and cp. words there referred to.

sepulcher, sepulche, n., grave; tomb. — ME. sepulcre, fr. OF. sepulcre (F. sépulcre), fr. L. sepulcrum (less correctly sepulchrum), 'grave, tomb', for \*sepel-tlom, from the stem of sepelire (pp. sepultus), 'to bury', which prob. meant orig. 'to honor, worship', and is cogn. with OI. saparyáti, 'honors', and prob. also with OI. sápati, 'applies himself to, caresses, fondles', Gk. ἕπειν, 'to be about, busy oneself with'. Cp. hoplite. For sense development cp. the E. phrase 'to do the funeral honors to a person'.

Derivatives: sepulcher, sepulchre, tr. v., sepulchral (q.v.), sepulchr-ous, adj.

sepulchral, adj. — L. sepulcrālis, fr. L. sepulcrum. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: sepulchral-ly, adv.

next word and -ious.

sepulture, n., burial. — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. sepultūra, 'burial', fr. sepultus, pp. of sepelīre, 'to bury'. See sepulcher and -ure.

Derivatives: sepulture, tr. v., sepultur-al, adj. sequacious, adj., following. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. sequāx, gen. -ācis, 'following after, sequacious', fr. sequor, sequī, 'to follow'. See

Derivatives: sequacious-ly, adv., sequacious-ness. n.

sequel, n. — ME. sequele, sequel, fr. MF. (= F.) séquelle, fr. L. sequela, 'consequence, sequel', lit. 'that which follows', from the stem of sequor, sequi, 'to follow', which is cogn. with OI. sácate, sáścati, 'accompanies, follows', Avestic hačaiti, of s.m., Toch. A säk-, 'to follow', Gk. ἔπεσθαι, 'to follow', Lith. sekù, sèkti, 'to follow', OIr. sechim, sechur, 'I follow', and prob. rel. to L. socius, 'fellow, companion, associate'. Cp. consectary, consecutive, consequence, ensue, execute, exequatur, exequies, extrinsic, intrinsic, obsequies, obsequious, persecute, prosecute, pursue, second, sect, seguidila, sequence, sequester, subsequent, sue, suit, suite, suivez.

sequela, n., 1) consequence; 2) morbid condition as the result of a disease (med.) — L. sequēla, 'that which follows, consequence'. See prec. word.

sequence, n., succession; series. — ME., fr. Late L. sequentia, fr. L. sequens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

sequent, adj., following. — L. sequens, gen. -entis, part. of sequi, 'to follow'. See sequel and -ent. Derivatives: sequent, n., sequent-ial, adj., sequent-ial-ly, adv.

sequester, tr. and intr. v., 1) to separate; 2) to seize, confiscate. — Late ME. sequestren, fr. MF. (= F.) séquestrer, fr. Late L. sequestrāre, 'to give up for safe keeping', fr. sequester, 'a depository, trustee', prop. 'that which follows, is at hand', prob. from \*sequos, whence also L.

secus, 'otherwise', prop. 'following', from the stem of sequor, sequi, 'to follow'. See sequel. Derivatives: sequester, n., sequester-ed, adj., sequestr-al, adj., sequestrate

(q.v.) sequestrate, tr. v. — Late L. sequestrātus, pp. of sequestrāre. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

sequestration, n. — Late L. sequestrātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a depositing', fr. sequestrātus, pp. of sequestrāre. See sequester and -ion.

sequestrator, n. — Late L. sequestrator, fr. sequestratus, pp. of sequestrare. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

sequestrum, n., a piece of dead bone, separated from the healthy bone (med.) — Medical L., lit. 'anything separated', neut. of L. sequester, used as a noun. See sequester.

sequin, n., 1) an Italian gold coin; 2) an ornamental disk or spangle. — F., fr. It. zecchino, 'coin', dimin. formed fr. zecca, 'a mint', fr. Arab. sikka<sup>h</sup>, 'a die for stamping'. Cp. sicca.

sequin, n., ornament on women's dresses. — Named in 1802 after the French chemist Sequin, inventor of the shining artificial flowers.

Sequoia, n., a genus of trees of the pine family (bot.) — Named after Sequoyah, prop. Sikwayi, a Cherokee Indian, inventor of the Cherokee syllabary (died 1843).

ser, also seer, n., a weight of India varying in size in different parts of the country. — Hind. sēr, fr. Ol. setak.

sérac, n., a pinnacle of ice on a glacier. — Swiss F. sérac, 'a kind of cheese', derived fr. L. serum, 'whey' (see serum); so called from its shape.

seraglio, n., 1) harem; 2) (capit.) name of the old palace of the sultan in Constantinople. — It. serraglio, lit. 'enclosure', later also used in the sense of 'palace' (prob. under the influence of Turk. serāī, 'palace'), fr. ML. serrāculum, 'bar (of a door), bolt', fr. VL. \*serrāre, 'to bar, bolt', fr. Late L. serāre, of s.m., fr. L. sera, 'a bar (for fastening a door)'. See sear, 'catch in the lock of a gun'. The suff. -aglio in It. serraglio represents L. -āculum, used to form place names. Cp. e.g. L. cenā-culum, 'dining room'.

serai, n., a place for the accommodation of travelers in the East. — Turk. serāi, 'palace', fr. Pers. sarāi, 'mansion, inn', fr. OPers. srāda, 'residence', from base þrā-, 'to protect', whence also Avestic  $\vartheta r \bar{a} y e i \bar{n} t i$ , 'they protect'. See caravanserai.

serang, n., boatswain of a ship in the East Indies. — Pers. sarhang, 'commander', compounded of sar, 'head, chief', and hang, 'power'. Pers. sar is cogn. with OI. siras-, 'head, summit', Gk.  $\varkappa\dot{\alpha}$ , 'head', L. cerebrum, 'the brain'. See cerebrum and cp. the first element in sarangousty, seerpaw, seraskier, sircar.

serape, n., a shawl. — Mexican Sp. sarape.

seraph, n. — Back formation fr. Heb. seraphim, pl. of sārāph, lit. 'the burning one', from the verb sārāph, 'he burned', which is rel. to Akkad.

seraphim 1422 -

sharāpu, 'to burn'. Cp. OEgypt. srf, 'to be hot'. Derivatives: seraph-ic, seraph-ic-al, adj., seraph-ic-al-ly, adv.

seraphim, n. pl., seraphs. — Heb. seraphim. See seraph.

seraphine, n., an obsolete reed instrument. — Formed fr. seraph with suff. -ine.

Serapias, n., a genus of orchids (bot.) — L., fr. Gk. σεραπιάς, 'an orchid', prop. 'a plant dedicated to Serapis', fr. Σέραπις. See Serapis.

Serapis, n., a famous god of the lower world (Egyptian, Greek and Roman mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Σέραπις, fr. earlier Gk. Σάραπις, fr. Egypt. User-hapi, lit. 'Osiris-Apis'. See Osiris and Apis and cp. prec. word.

seraskier, n., Turkish commander in chief. — Turk. ser asker, lit. 'head of the army', fr. Pers. sar, 'head', and Arab. askar, 'army'. For the first element see cerebrum and cp. serang and words there referred to. For the second element see lascar.

Serb, n., 1) a native of Serbia; 2) Serb language.

— Fr. Serb Srb.

Derivatives: Serb-ian, adi, and n.

Serbonian, adj., pertaining to, or designating, Lake Serbonis in Egypt (now dry). — Gk. Σερβωνίς ἡ λίμνη. For the ending see suff. -ian.

sere, adj., dried up; withered. — See sear, adj. sere, n., the catch in the lock of a gun. — A var. of sear, n.

serein, n., a fine, misty rain. — F., fr. OF. seirein, fr. seir (F. soir), 'evening', fr. L. sērum, 'late time', prop. neut. of the adj. sērus, 'late', used as a noun. See serotine and cp. soirée.

Serena, fem. PN. — Fr. L. serēna, fem. of serēnus, 'clear, fair, bright, joyous'. See serene.

serenade, n. — F. sérénade, fr. It. serenata, lit. 'calm sky', fr. sereno, 'serene, calm', fr. L. serēnus. See serene and -ade. It. serenata was influenced in meaning by the noun sera, 'evening' (fr. L. sēra, fem. of sērus, 'late'), whence arose the sense 'music played at night'. See serotine and cp. serein.

Derivatives: serenade, tr. and intr. v., serenad-er,

serenata, n., serenade. — It., whence F. sérénade. See serenade.

serendipity, n., the gift of finding interesting things by chance. — Coined by the English author Horace Walpole (1717-97) in a letter to Mann in January 1754 from the title of his tale *The Three Princes of Serendip*, who were endowed with the same faculty. *Serendipor Serendib* is the former name of Ceylon. For the ending see suff. -ity.

serene, adj., clear, bright; calm. — L. serēnus, 'clear, fair, cloudless, serene', of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for \*kseresnos and is cogn. with Gk. ξηρός, 'dry', OI. kṣāráḥ, 'burning, corroding', kṣāyati, 'burns', OHG. serawēn, 'to become dry'. Cp. elixir, xerasia, xero-

Derivatives: serene, n. and tr. v., serene-ly, adv., serene-ness, n., serenity (q.v.)

serenity, n. — MF. (= F.) sérénité, fr. OF. serenite, fr. L. serënitātem, acc. of serënitās, 'clearness, serenity', fr. serēnus. See serene and -ity. serf, n. — F., fr. L. servum, acc. of servus, 'slave'.

Derivatives: serf-age, n., serf-dom, serf-hood, n. serge, n. — ME. sarge. fr. MF. sarge, serge (F. serge), fr. OF., fr. VL. \*sarica, fr. L. sērica, fem. used as a noun fr. the adj. sēricus, 'of silk', fr. Gk. σηρικός, lit. 'the Seric fabric', fr. Σηρικός, 'pertaining to the Σῆρες'. See Seric. Cp. OProvenç., Sp. sarga, 'serge', and Rum. sarică, 'frieze', which also derive fr. VL. \*sarica, and It. sargia, 'serge', which is a French loan word. sergeant, serjeant, n. — ME., fr. OF. sergent, serjant (F. sergent), fr. L. servientem, acc. of serviēns, pres. part. of servīre, 'to serve'. See serve and -ant and cp. servant, which is a doublet of sergeant.

Derivatives: sergean-cy, serjean-cy, n., sergeanty, serjeanty (q.v.)

sergeanty, serjeanty, n., a tenure of land on condition of rendering some specified personal service to the king (Eng. feudal law). — ME. sergeantie, fr. OF. sergentie, serjantie, fr. sergent, serjant. See prec. word and -y (representing OF. -ie).

Sergius, masc. PN. — L., of Etruscan origin. serial, adj., arranged in a series. — Formed fr. series with adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: serial, n., serial-ity, n., serial-ize, tr. v., serial-ly, adv.

seriate, adj., arranged in a series. — ML. seriātus, pp. of seriāre, 'to arrange in a series', fr. L. seriās. See series and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: seriate-ly, adv., seriat-ion, n.

seriatim, adv., serially. — ML. seriātim, fr. L. seriēs. See series. For the suff. -ātim see gradatim. Seric, adj., Chinese. — L. Sēricus, fr. Gk.  $\Sigma\eta\rho\iota$  ×6 $\xi$ , 'pertaining to the  $\Sigma\tilde{\eta}\rho\epsilon\xi$ ', a people of Eastern Asia, identified with the Chinese. Cp. serge, sericeous, silk. For the ending see adj. suff. -ic. sericate, adj., sericeous. — See next word and adj. suff. -ate.

sericeous, adj., silky. — Late L. sēriceus, fr. L. sēricum, 'silk' (prop. subst. use of the neut. of the adj. sēricus, 'silken'), fr. Gk. σηρικόν, 'silk', lit. 'the Seric fabric', neut. of σηρικός, 'silken', fr. Σηρικός, 'pertaining to the Σῆρες'. See Seric and -ous.

sericite, n., a species of silky muscovite (mineral.)

— Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. L. sēricus,
'silken', lit. 'of the Seres'. See prec. word.

Sericocarpus, n., a genus of plants, the white-topped aster (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'silky fruit'. See sericeous and carpel.

sericulture, n., production of silk by breeding silkworms. — Shortened fr. F. sériciculture, fr. L. séricum, 'silk', and cultūra, 'culture'. See sericeous and culture.

Derivatives: sericultur-al, adj., sericultur-ist, n. seriema, n., the name of two large, long-legged birds (Cariama cristata and Chunga burmeisteri), — ModL., fr. Tupi seriema, which lit. means 'crested'. Cp. Cariamae.

series, n. - L. series, 'a row, succession, sequence, series', rel, to serere, 'to put in a row, ioin together, connect, combine', sermo, 'talk, discourse, speech', and in gradational relationship to sors, 'lot'; cogn. with OI. sarat-. 'thread'. Gk. experv, 'to fasten together in rows, to insert'. έρμα, 'band, noose, earring', όρμος, 'necklace'. δομαθός, 'row, chain', Goth. sarwa (pl.), 'armor, arms', OE, searo (gen. searwes), OHG. saro (gen. sarawes), of s.m., ON. sörve, 'necklace of stringed pearls'. OIr, sernaid, 'he joins together', sreth. W. vstret, 'row'. Cp. assert, assort, consort, desert, 'to leave', desert, 'waste', dissert, exert, exsert, insert, resort, sear, 'the catch in the lock of a gun', sermon, Sertularia, sorcerer, sort, the first element in sortilege and the second element in Laertes.

serif. n. - See ceriph.

serin, n., a yellow finch (Sermus hortulanus). — F., prob. fr. L. sirēn, fr. Gk. σειρήν, 'siren', used also to denote a species of bird. See siren. serinette, n., a musical instrument used in training songbirds, esp. serins. — F., formed fr. serin with suff. -ette.

seringa, n., a Brazilian rubber tree. — Port. See syringa.

serio-, combining form meaning 'serious and'. — L. sēriō-, fr. sērius. See serious.

seriocomic, adj., serious and comic at the same time. — Compounded of serio- and comic.

Derivatives: seriocomic, n, seriocomic-al, adj, seriocomic-al-ly, adv.

seriosity, n. — ML. sēriōsitās, fr. Late L. sēriōsus. See next word and -ity.

serious, adj. — F. sérieux (fem. sérieuse), fr. Late L. sēriōsus, fr. L. sērius, 'grave, earnest, serious', which is cogn. with Lith. sveriù, svērti, 'to weigh, lift', svarùs, 'heavy', svāras, 'pound, balance', OE. swāre, swār, swār, 'heavy', OS. swār, ON. svārr, MDu. swāre, Du. zwaar, OHG. swār(i), swarō, MHG. swære, swāre, G. schwer, 'heavy', Goth. swērs, 'honored, esteemed', lit. 'weighty'. Cp. also Gk. ἕρμα, 'ballast', which prob. stands for \*swerma and prop. means 'center of gravity'.

Derivatives: serious-ly, adv., serious-ness, n. serieant, serieanty. — See sergeant, sergeanty.

sermon, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) sermon, fr. L. sermonem, acc. of sermō, 'a speaking, talking, conversation, diction', lit. 'that which is put together in a certain order', fr. serō, serere, 'to join or bind together, combine, compose'. For the sense development of sermō, fr. serere cp. the term orātiōnēs serere, 'to compose speeches'. For the etymology of serere see series. The meaning of F. and E. sermon ('discourse delivered from the pulpit of a church'), is due to the ellip-

tical use of L. sermō in the sense of sermō religiōsus, 'a religious discourse'. Cp. It. sermone, Sp. sermón, which are of the same origin and meaning as OF. sermon.

Derivatives: sermon, tr. and intr. v., sermon-er, n., sermonet, sermonette (qq. v.), sermonettino (q.v.), sermon-ic, sermon-ic-al, adjs., sermon-ic-al-ly, adv., sermon-ics, n. pl., sermon-ize, intr. and tr. v., sermon-iz-er, n.

sermonet, sermonette, n., a short sermon. — Formed fr. sermon with dimin. suff. -et, resp. -ette. sermonettino, n., a very little sermon. — It., a double dimin. formed fr. sermonetto, 'a little sermon', fr. sermone, 'sermon'. See sermon and cp. sermonet, sermonette.

sero-, combining form meaning 'in connection with serum'. — Fr. L. serum, 'whey'. See serum. serology, n., the study of serums. — A hybrid coined fr. L. serum, 'whey', and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See serum and -logy. The correct form is orrhology, in which both elements are of Greek origin. Derivative: serolog-ic-al, adi.

seroon, n., a bale for fruit, etc., covered in an animal's hide. — Sp. serón, 'hamper, crate', rel. to Port. seira, of s.m.; of uncertain origin.

serosity, n., the state of being serous. — F. sérosité, fr. MF., fr. séreux, 'serous'. See serous and -ity.

serotherapy, n., the treatment of disease by injecting serum into the veins. — A hybrid coined fr. L. serum, 'whey', and Gk. θεραπεία, 'service, attendance'. See serum and therapy. The correct form is orrhotherapy, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

serotine, adj., late. — F. sérotine, fr. L. sērōtinus, 'that which comes, happens, late, or in the evening', fr. sērus, 'late', which is rel. to L. sētius, 'later', and cogn. with OIr. sīr, 'long, for a long time, everlasting', W., Co., Bret. hīr, 'long', OI. sāyám, 'in the evening', Goth. seibus, 'late', OE. sīð, 'late', sīððan, 'since, later'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*sē(i)-, 'to be slow, come late'. See since and adj. suff. -ine and cp. serotine, n., and serein, soirée. Cp. also the second element in menhir.

serotine, n., a small bat, Vespertilio serotinus. — F. sérotine, fr. L. sērōtinus, 'that which comes late or in the evening'. See serotine, adj.

serotinous, adj., appearing later in the season than is usual. — L. sērōtinus. See serotine, adj. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous. serous, adj., pertaining to, or producing, serum. — F. séreux, fem. séreuse, fr. L. serum, 'whey'. See serum and -ous and cp. serosity.

serow, n., any of the antelopes of the genus Naemorhedus. — East Indian native name.

Serpens, n., a constellation adjoining Ophiuchus (astron.) — L. serpēns, 'serpent'. See next word. serpent, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) serpent, fr. L. serpentem, acc. of serpēns, 'serpent, snake',

serpenti-

prop. pres. part. of serpere, 'to creep', hence lit. meaning 'a creeping thing'. L. serpere is cogn. with OI. sárpati, 'creeps', sarpáh, 'serpent', Gk. ἔρπετν, 'to creep', ἐρπετόν, 'serpent', Alb. ģárper, 'serpent'. Cp. herpes, serpigo, Serpula. For the ending see suff. -ent. L. serpere is prob.

Derivatives: serpent-ile, adj., serpent-ize, tr. and intr. v., serpent-ly, adv.

not rel. to repere, 'to creep' (see reptile).

serpenti-, combining form meaning 'serpent'. — L. serpenti-, stem of serpēns, gen. serpentis, 'serpent, snake'. See serpent.

Serpentid, n. (astron.) — Formed fr. Serpens with suff. -id.

serpentiform, adj., resembling a serpent. — Compounded of serpentiand L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

serpentine, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) serpentin (fem. serpentine), 'like a serpent', fr. Late L. serpentinus, fr. L. serpents, gen. -entis. See serpent and adj. suff. -ine.

Derivatives: serpentine, n. and intr. v., serpentin-ic, adj., serpentin-ize, tr. v., serpentin-ization, n., serpentin-ous, adj.

serpentry, n., 1) serpents collectively; 2) a place where serpents are kept. — Coined by the English poet John Keats (1795-1821) fr. serpent and suff. -ry.

serpierite, n., a basic sulfate of copper and zinc (mineral.) — Named after the Italian engineer J. B. Serpieri, explorer of the mines at Laurium, Greece. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

serpiginous, adj., of the nature of serpigo. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. Medical L. serpigō, gen. -inis. See next word.

Derivative: serpiginous-ly, adv.

serpigo, n., ringworm; herpes (med.) — Medical L. serpīgō, 'a creeping skin disease', fr. L. serpere, 'to creep', whence also serpēns, 'serpent, snake'. See serpent.

Serpula, n., a genus of marine worms (zool.) — L. serpula, 'a little snake', fr. serpere, 'to creep'. See serpent and -ule.

serra, n., a sawlike organ (zool.) — L., 'a saw', of uncertain origin. Cp. sierra. Cp. also cero.

serradella, n., a kind of clover. — Port. serradela, a dimin. noun formed fr. serrado, 'serrated', fr. L. serrātus. See serrate.

Serranidae, n. pl., a family of fishes (ichthyol.) — ModL., fr. Serrānus, name of the type, fr. L. serra, 'saw'. See serra and -idae.

serranoid, adj., pertaining to the Serranidae. — A hybrid coined fr. ModL. Serrānus and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and -oid.

serrate, adj., notched, resembling the teeth of a saw. — L. serrātus, 'sawlike', fr. serra. See serra and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: serrat-ed, adj., serrat-ion, n.

Serricornia, n. pl., a class of beetles with serrated antennae (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'having sawlike horns', fr. L. serra, 'saw', and cornū, 'horn'. See

serra and horn and cp. corn, 'a horny indura-

serriferous, adj., having serrated edges (bot. and zool.) — Compounded of L. serra, 'saw', and the stem of ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See serra and ferous.

serriform, adj., sawlike. — Compounded of L. serra, 'saw', and forma, 'form, shape'. See serra and form, n.

serrulate, adj., finely toothed. — Fr. L. serrula, 'a little saw', dimin. of serra, 'saw'. See serra, -ule and adj. suff. -ate.

serry, intr. and tr. v., to press closely together. — F. serré, pp. of serrer, 'to press together', fr. VL. \*serrāre, 'to bar, bolt', fr. Late L. serāre, fr. L. sera, 'a bar (for fastening a door)'. See sear, 'the catch in the lock of a gun'.

Derivatives: serri-ed-lv, adv., serri-ed-ness, n.

Sertularia, n., a genus of branching hydroids (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. sertula (pl.), dimin. of serta, 'wreathes of flowers, garlands', which is prop. pl. neut. pp. of serere, 'to join together'. See series and cp. words there referred to.

Sertullarian, adj., pertaining to the genus Sertullaria. — See prec. word and -an.

serum, n. — L., 'watery fluid; whey', cogn. with Gk. ὀρός (for \*σορός), 'whey', OI. saráḥ, 'flowing', sarít, 'brook, river', Gk. ὁρμἡ, 'assault, attack, onset, impulse', ὁρμᾶν, 'to urge, stimulate', Lett. sirt, 'to make a raid', fr. I.-E. base \*ser-, \*sor-, 'to run, flow'. Cp. hormone, orrho-, sérac and the second element in Apsaras, samsara. I.-E. base \*ser-, \*sor-, 'to flow, run', is rel. to base \*srew-, of s.m; see rheo-.

servable, adj. — Formed fr. serve with suff. -able. serval, n., an African wild cat (Felix serval). — F., introduced by Buffon fr. Port. lobo cerval, 'lynx', which is formed—with change of suff.— fr. L. lupus cervārius (whence also F. loup cervier), 'lynx', lit. 'wolf that hunts the stag', fr. lupus, 'wolf', and cervārius, 'pertaining to a stag', fr. cervus, 'stag'. See cervine.

Derivative: serval-ine, adi.

servant, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) servant, pres. part. of servir, 'to serve', fr. L. servire, fr. servus, 'slave'. See serve and -ant and cp. sergeant, which is a doublet of servant.

Derivative: servant-rv. n.

serve, tr. and intr. v. — ME. serven, fr. OF. (= F.) servir, fr. L. servire, 'to be a slave, to serve', fr. servus, 'slave', which is an Etruscan loan word (see E. Benveniste in Revue des Études Latines, Paris, 10, 429 ff.); cp. the name of Servius Tullius, who was of Etruscan origin. L. servus is not related to servare, 'to save, preserve'. Cp. serf, servant, servient, servile, sirvente, concierge, deserve, dessert, subserve, subservient.

Derivatives: serve, n., serv-er, n., serv-ing, n. service, n., act of serving. — ME. servise, service, fr. OF. servise, service (F. service), fr. L. servitium, 'state of a slave', fr. servus, 'slave'. See serve and -ice.

zera

Derivatives: service, tr. v., serviceable (q.v.) serviceable, adj., ready to serve. — ME. servisable, fr. MF., fr. OF., fr. servise, service. See service and -able.

Derivatives: serviceabil-ity, n., serviceable-ness, n., serviceabl-v, adv.

service tree. — ME. serves, pl. meaning 'service berries', mistaken for a singular, fr. OE. syrfe, 'service tree', fr. VL. \*sorbea, fr. L. sorbus, 'service tree'. See sorb.

servient, adj., subordinate. — L. serviēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of servire, 'to serve'. See serve and -ient.

Derivative: servient-ial, adi.

serviette, n., a table napkin. — F., fr. servir, 'to serve'. See serve and -ette.

servile, adj. — ME., fr. L. servilis, 'belonging to a slave; slavish, servile', fr. servus, 'slave'. See serve and -ile.

Derivatives: servile-ly, adv., servile-ness, n., servil-ism, n., servil-ity, n.

servitor, n., servant. — ME. servitour, fr. OF. servitour (F. serviteur), fr. Late L. servitōrem, acc. of servitor, 'servant', fr. L. servire, 'to serve'. See serve and agential suff. -or.

Derivatives: servitor-ial, adj., servitor-ship, n.

servitude, n., bondage. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) servitude, fr. L. servitūdō, 'slavery', fr. servus, 'slave'. See serve and -tude.

sesame, n., 1) an East Indian plant, whose seeds yield an oil and are used as food; 2) its seeds. — F. sésame, fr. L. sēsamum, fr. Gk. σήσαμον, 'seed or fruit of the sesame plant', σησάμη, 'sesame plant', fr. Dor. σάσαμον, which is a Semitic loan word. Cp. Aram. shumsh má, 'sesame', Arab. símsim, Akkad. shamashshamu, of s.m. Through the medium of the Phoenicians this Semitic word was borrowed by the Greeks very early. It is found in 15th cent. Mycenaean Greek. See Michael Ventris and John Chadwick, Documents in Mycenaean Greek (Cambridge University Press), Index, s.v. Semitic Loanwords. Cp. the words chiton, chrysalis, cumin.

sesamoid, adj. and n. — Lit. 'shaped like a sesame seed', fr. Gk. σησαμοειδής, 'like sesame or sesame seed', which is compounded of σήσαμον, 'sesame', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and suff. -oid.

Derivative: sesamoid-al, adj.

Sesban, n. — The same as Sesbania.

Sesbania, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Arab. saysabán, fr. Pers. sīsabān. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Sesia, n., a genus of moths (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σής, 'moth', which is of Semitic origin. Cp. Heb. sās, Aram. sāsā, Arab. sūs, sūsah, Ethiop. dādē. Akkad. sāsu, 'moth'. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

sesqui-, combining form meaning 'one half more'.
L., contraction of \*sēm(i)sque, 'and a half (more)', fr. sēmi-, 'half' (see semi-), and -que,

'and', which is cogn. with OI., Avestic ca, OPers. cā, Gk. τε, Phryg. κε, Goth -h, Bulg. če, OIr. -ch. 'and'.

sesquicentennial, adj., pertaining to a century and a half; n., the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. — Compounded of sesqui- and centennial

sesquipedalian. adj., a foot and a half long. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. L. sesquipedālis, which is compounded of sesqui- and pedālis, 'pertaining to the foot'. See pedal, adj.

sessile, adj., attached directly to the main stem (bot.) — L. sessilis, 'pertaining to sitting, for sitting', fr. sess-(um), pp. stem of sedere, 'to sit'. See sedentary and -ile.

Derivative: sessil-ity, n.

session, n. — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. sessionem, acc. of sessio, 'a sitting; a session', fr. sess-(um), pp. stem of sedere, 'to sit'. See sedentary and -ion. F. session has been reborrowed fr. English. Derivative: session-al. adi.

sesterce, n., an ancient Roman coin. — L. sestertius, short for sestertius nummus, contraction of semis-tertius, lit. 'half the third', i.e. 'two and a half'. See semi- and tertian.

sestertium, n., one thousand sesterces. — Fr. L. (duo milia) sestertiûm ('two thousand) sesterces', where sestertiûm is the contracted gen. pl. of sestertius, 'sesterce'. The suff. -um in sestertium was mistaken for the nom. sing. suff. of neuter nouns pertaining to the second declension. See sesterce.

sestet, n., 1) a sextet; 2) the last six lines of a sonnet. — It. sestetto, fr. sesto, 'sixth', fr. L. sextus, 'sixth'. See sixth and cp. sextet.

sestina, n., a verse form consisting of six stanzas, invented by Arnaut Daniel, a Provençal troubadour of the 12th cent. — It., fr. sesto, 'sixth'. See prec. word.

Sesuvium, n., a genus of plants, the sea purslane (bot.) — ModL., of unknown origin.

Set, also Seth, n., an Egyptian god of evil. — Gk.  $\Sigma \dot{\eta} \vartheta$ , fr. Egypt. Setesh.

set, tr. and intr. v. — ME. setten, fr. OE. settan, 'to cause to sit, set, plant, build, found', rel. to OS. settian, ON. setja, Dan. sætte, Swed. sätta, OFris. setta, MDu. setten, Du. zetten, OHG. sezzen, MHG., G. setzen, Goth. satjan; fr. Teut. \*sat-, causative of \*set-, 'to sit', whence OE. sittan, OS. sittian, etc. See sit, sedentary. Derivatives: set, n., the act of setting, setter (a.v.), sett-ing, n.

set, n., a number of group of persons or things.

— ME. sette, sett, set, fr. OF. sette, 'sequence', a var. of secte, fr. L. secta, 'a following; sect', fem. pp. of sequi, 'to follow'. See sequel and words there referred to and cp. sect.

set, adj., fixed. — ME. sett, prop. pp. of setten, 'to set'. See set, v.

seta, n., pl. setae, a bristlelike part or organ (bot. and zool.) — L. saeta (less correctly sēta), 'stiff hair, bristle', which is prob. cogn. with OI.

setaceous 1426 ~

sétuh, 'band, fetter, bridge', Avestic haētu-, 'dam, dike', OSlav. sēti, 'cord, rope', Lith. sētas, siētas, 'a fine sieve (esp. of horsehair)', OE. sāda, OHG. seid, seito, 'noose, snare', OHG. saita, MHG. seite, G. Saite, 'string, chord'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*sāi-, 'to bind', whence also OI. syāti, sināti, 'binds', OSlav. silo, 'rope', Lett. sienu, sìet, 'to bind', OHG., MHG., G. seil, 'rope', ON. seimr, 'chord'. Cp. seton, setula, and the second element in Catasetum, Equisetum, Trisetum.

setaceous, adj., bristly. — ModL. sētāceus, fr. L. saeta, sēta. See prec. word and -aceous.

Setaria, n., a genus of plants, the bristly foxtail grass (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. sēta, 'bristle'. See seta, adi. suff. -ary and 1st -ia.

Seth, masc. PN.; in the *Bible* the third son of Adam.—Lit. 'set, appointed', fr. Heb. *shīth*, 'to put, set', which is rel. to Syr. *shiyyūthā*, 'quality, appearance'.

Seth, n. - See Set.

setiferous, adj., bearing bristles. — Compounded of L. saeta, sēta, 'bristle', and the stem of ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See seta and -ferous.

setiform, adj., having the form of a bristle. — Compounded of L. saeta, sēta, 'bristle', and forma, 'form, shape'. See seta and form, n.

setigerous, adj., the same as setiferous. — L. saetiger, sētiger, 'having bristles, bristly', compounded of saeta, sēta, 'bristle', and the stem of gerere, 'to bear'. See seta and -gerous.

seton, n., twist of horsehairs or thread of silk or linen to keep a wound open (surg.) — F. séton, fr. It. setone, augment. of seta, 'silk', fr. VL. sēta, 'silk', fr. L. saeta, sēta. See seta.

setose, adj., bristly, setaceous. — L. saetōsus, sētosus, 'full of bristles, bristly', fr. saeta, sēta. See seta and adj. suff. -ose.

setous, adj., setose. — See prec. word and -ous.

sett, n., 1) name of various tools; 2) sett for paving. — A var. of set, n., 'the act of setting', fr. set, v.

settee, n., a kind of long seat with back and arms.
Formed with dimin. suff. -ee fr. set, 'the act of setting'. See set, v.

settee, n., a kind of sharp-prowed Mediterranean vessel. — F. scétie, sétie, fr. It. saettia, fr. saetta, 'arrow', fr. L. sagitta, of s.m. See sagittal.

setter, n., one who sets. — ME., fr. setten, 'to set'. See set, v., and agential suff. -er.

settle, n., a bench with a high back. — ME. setel, setil, fr. OE. setl, 'a seat', rel. to MLG., MDu. setel, Du. zetel, OHG. se35al, MHG. se35el, G. Sessel, Goth. sitls, fr. I.-E. base \*sedlā-, whence also Laconic Gk. ἐλλά (for \*sedlā), 'seat', L. sella (for \*sedlā), 'seat, chair', OSlav. sedlo, 'saddle', Arm. etł, 'place', tełi, of s.m., OE. sadol, 'saddle'. I.-E. \*sedlā- is an enlargement of base \*sed-, 'to sit'. See sit, sedentary and cp. saddle and sell, 'seat'.

settle, tr. and intr. v. — ME. setlen, settlen, fr. OE. setlan, fr. setl, 'a seat', rel. to OHG. gisi-

dalen, MHG. sidelen, G. siedeln, 'to settle, colonize'; see settle, n. In the sense 'to settle a quarrel', E. settle seems to have been confused with ME. sahtlen, 'to reconcile', which derives fr. OE. saht, 'reconciliation', fr. ON. sætt, satt, 'reconciliation'.

Derivatives: settl-ed, adj., settl-ed-ly, adv., settl-ed-ness. n., settlement (q.y.), settl-er, n.

settlement, n. — Formed fr. E. settle, v., with

setula, n., a small bristle. — Late L. saetula, sētula, dimin. of L. saeta, sēta, 'bristle'. See seta and sule

setwall, n., valerian. — ME. setevale, cetevale, fr. OF. citoual, citouar, fr. ML. zedoāria, ult. fr. Pers. zedwar. See zedoary.

seven, adj. — ME. seven, sevene, fr. OE. seofon, rel. to OS. sebun, ON. sjau, Swed. sju, Dan. syv, OFris. si(u)gun [on analogy of the g in ni(u)gun], MDu. seven, Du. zeven, OHG. sibun, MHG. siben, G. sieben, Goth. sibun, and cogn. with OI. saptá, Avestic hapta, Toch. A spät, B. şukt, şuk (with k for p, on analogy of the k of the following numeral okt, 'eight'), Hitt. shipta, Arm. evt'n, Gk. ἑπτά, L. septem, Alb. štatε (prob. assimilated to gašte, 'six'), OSlav. sedmǐ (for \*sebdmǐ), Lith. septynì, OIr. secht<sup>n</sup>, W. saith, 'seven'. Cp. hebdomad, hepta-, septem-, September.

Derivatives: seven, n., seven-fold, adj. and adv., seven-fold-ed, adj.

seventeen, n. — ME. seventene, fr. OE. seofontyne. See seven and -teen.

seventeenth, adj. — ME. sevententhe; see prec. word and numeral suff. -th. The OE. form is seofon-tēoða.

Derivatives: seventeenth, n., seventeenth-ly, adv. seventh, adj. — ME. seventhe; see seven and numeral suff. -th. The OE. form is seofoða; cp. ON. sjaundi, OS. sivondo, Dan. syvende, Swed. sjunde, OHG. sibunto, MHG. sibende, G. siebente, siebte. Cp. also septimal, septime.

Derivatives: seventh, n., seventh-ly, adv.

seventieth, adj. and n. — ME. seventithe. See seventy and numeral suff. -th.

seventy, adj. — ME., fr. OE. seofontig. See seven and numeral suff. -ty.

Derivatives: seventy, n., seventieth (q.v.)

sever, tr. and intr. v. — ME. severen, fr. OF. severer, 'to separate' (whence, since the 13th cent., 'to wean'), fr. VL. sēperāre, fr. L. sēparāre, 'to separate'. It. scevrare, sceverare, and OProvenç. sebrar, 'to separate', also derive fr. VL. sēperāre. See separate, v., and cp. several, severance, dissever, disseverance.

Derivative: sever-able, adj.

several, adj. — ME., fr. AF., fr. ML. sēparālis, fr. L. sēpar, 'separate, different', back formation fr. sēparāre. See separate, v., and adj. suff. -al and cp. sever.

Derivatives: several, n., several-ly, adv. severalty, n., 1) the condition of being several; 2)

property held by individual right; 3) the condition of property so held. — ME. severalte, fr. AF. severalte, severalte. See prec. word and

severance, n. — ME. severaunce, fr. OF. severance, fr. sever. See sever and -ance.

subst. suff. -tv.

severe, adi. - MF., fr. L. sevērus, 'serious, grave, strict, austere', prob. fr. \*se (se) vero, 'without kindness'. The first element is identical with the prep. sē, 'without'; see se- and cp. words there referred to. The second element derives fr. I.-E. base \*wer-, 'to be kind, show kindness', whence also ON. værr, 'kind, friendly, pleasing'. OHG, miti-wāri, 'gentle, mild', prob. also OE. wær, 'agreement, treaty; promise, pledge; faith, fidelity, friendship', Homer, Gk. ἦρα, acc. (for \* Επρα) in πρα φέρειν, 'to do a favor', ἐπί-ηρα, 'pleasing gifts', ἐπί-ποος, 'pleasant, grateful', ἔρανος (for \* Γέρανος), 'a meal to which everyone contributed his share', and L. vērus, 'true'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW, II, 528 s.v. sevērus, and Frisk, GEW., 1, 642, s.v. ἦρα. See very, adj., and cp. asseverate, persevere. Cp. also heortology, Varangian, Cp. also warrant, n.

Derivatives: severe, adv., severe-ly, adv., severe-ness, n., severity (q.v.)

severity, n. — MF. (= F.) sévérité, fr. L. sevêritâtem, acc. of sevêritâs, fr. sevêrus. See severe and -itv.

seville orange, also seville, n. — Named from the city of Seville in Spain.

Sèvres, n., porcelain made at Sèvres in France. sew, tr. and intr. v. - ME. sewen, sowen, fr. OE. siwan, siwian, seowian, rel. to ON, svia, Dan, sve. Swed. sv. OHG. siuwan, Goth. siujan, 'to sew', OHG. siula, 'needle', fr. I.-E. base \*syū-, \*sū-, \*sīw-, 'to sew', whence also OI. sīvyati, 'sews', sūtram, 'thread, string', svūman-, 'tie', Gk. δμήν, 'thin skin, membrane', (κασ)σύειν, 'to patch, stitch, sew together', υμνος, 'song', L. suere, 'to sew, sew together', OSlav. šijo, šiti, 'to sew', šilo, 'an awl', šivů, 'seam', Lett. siuviù, siúti, 'to sew', siúlas, 'thread', siuvikis, 'tailor', OPruss, schuwikis, 'shoemaker', schumeno, 'shoemaker's thread', Russ.-Church Slav. šivci, 'tailor, shoemaker', Russ. švec, 'tailor', Czech švec, 'shoemaker', Hitt. shumanza, 'rope'. Cp. seam. Cp. also hymen, sutra, suture, subulate, accouter.

Derivatives: sew-er, n., sew-ing, n.

sewage, n. — Short for sewerage. See sewer, 'conduit', and -age.

sewellel, n., a burrowing rodent, the mountain beaver. — Fr. Chinook shewallal, 'blanket made of two sewellel skins', but mistaken for the name of the animal itself.

sewen, sewin, n., the bull trout. — Of uncertain origin.

sewer, n., one who sews. — Formed fr. sew with agential suff. -er.

sewer, n., head servant at meals (hist.) — ME., aphetic for AF. asseour, fr. OF. (= F.) asseoir,

'to seat, set', fr. L. assidēre, 'to sit beside, aid, assist, attend upon', fr. ad- and sedēre, 'to sit'. See assiduous.

sexivalent

sewer, n., conduit. — ME., fr. AF. sewere, aphetic for MF. esseveur, fr. essever, 'to drain', fr. es-, fr. L. ex, 'out of', and OF. ever, 'to water, drench', fr. VL. aquāre, fr. L. aqua, 'water'. See 1st ex- and aquatic and cp. ewer.

Derivatives: sewer, tr. v., sewer-age, n., sewer-ed. adi.

sex, n. — ME., fr. L. sexus. The word orig. meant 'division' and is rel. to secāre, 'to cut'. See section.

Derivatives: sex, adj. and tr. v., sex-ed, adj., sex-less, adj., sex-less. n.

sex-, sexi-, combining form meaning 'six'. — L. sex-, fr. sex, 'six'. See six and cp. words there referred to.

sexagenarian, adj. and n., sexagenary. — See sexagenary and -an.

sexagenary, adj., sixty years old; pertaining to a person sixty years old; n., a person sixty years old, or between the years 60 and 70. — L. sexāgēnārius, fr. sexāgēnī, 'sixty each', fr. sexāgintā, 'sixty', which is formed fr. sex, 'six' (see six), with suff. -gintā, denoting tens. For the etymology of this suff., which is cogn. with Gk. -κοντα in τριάκοντα, 'thirty', τεσσαράκοντα, 'forty', etc. see penteconta-. For the ending of sexagenary see suff. -ary.

Sexagesima, n., the second Sunday before Lent.

— L. sexāgēsima (diēs), 'sixtieth (day)', fem. of sexāgēsimus, fr. sexāgintā, 'sixty'. See prec. word.

sexagesimal, adj., pertaining to the number sixty.
ML. sexāgēsimālis, fr. L. sexāgēsimus, 'the sixtieth'. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

sexangle, n., a hexagon. — A hybrid coined fr. L. sex, 'six' (see sex-), and E. angle.

sexangular, adj., having six angles. — Compounded of sex- and angular.

Derivative: sexangular-ly, adv.

sexcentenary, adj., pertaining to six hundred years; n., a six-hundredth anniversary. — Compounded of sex- and centenary.

sexennial, adj., 1) lasting six years; 2) occurring every six years. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. sexennium, 'a period of six years'. See next word and cp. biennial.

sexennium, n., a period of six years. — L., fr. sexennis, 'lasting six years', formed fr. sex, 'six', and -ennis, fr. annus, 'year'. See sex- and annual. For the change of Latin ă (in ănnus) to ĕ (in sex-ĕnnis, sex-ĕnnium) see accent. Cp. biennial. sexi-, combining form meaning 'six'. — See sex-sexidigitate, adj., having six fingers or toes (zool.) — Compounded of sexi- and digitate.

sexisyllabic, adj., having six syllables. — Compounded of sexi- and syllabic.

sexisyllable, n., a word of six syllables. — Compounded of sexi- and syllable.

sexivalent, adj., having a valence of six (chem.) -

sexpartite 1428 -

Compounded of L. sex, 'six', and valēns, gen. valentis, pres. part. of valēre, 'to have power'. See sexi- and -valent and cp. hexavalent.

sexpartite, adj., divided into six parts. — Coined fr. L. sex. 'six' (see sex-), and E. partite.

sext, n., one of the canonical hours. — Eccles. L. sexta (short for sexta hora, 'the sixth hour'), fem. of sextus, 'sixth', fr. sex, 'six'. See sixth and cp. bissextile.

sextain, n., a stanza of six lines (pros.) — Formed fr. L. sextus, 'the sixth', on analogy of quatrain. See prec. word and cp. sestina.

sextan, adj., occurring every sixth day; n., fever recurring every sixth day (counting both days of consecutive occurrence). — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. sextus, 'sixth'. See sixth and cp. quartan, auintan, septan.

Sextans, n., an equatorial constellation south of Leo (astron.) — See next word.

sextant, n., 1) the sixth part of a circle; 2) an instrument for determining latitude. — L. sextāns, gen. -antis, 'the sixth part', fr. sextus, 'the sixth'. See sixth and -ant.

sextet, sextette, n., a composition for six voices or instruments (mus.) — Formed fr. L. sextus, 'the sixth', on analogy of tercet, quartet, quintet. See sixth and cp. sestet.

sextile, adj., at a distance of sixty degrees; n., the aspect of the celestial bodies which are at the distance of sixty degrees from each other. — L. sextilis, 'the sixth', fr. sextus. See sixth and -ile. sextillion, n., 1) in the United States and France, a thousand raised to the seventh power (i.e. 1 followed by 21 zeros); 2) in Great Britain and Germany, a million raised to the sixth power (i.e. 1 followed by 36 zeros). — F., formed fr. L. sextus, 'the sixth' (see sixth), on analogy of million (q.v.) Cp. billion and words there referred to.

Derivatives: sextillion-th, adj. and n.

sexto, n., the size of a book in which the sheets are folded into six leaves. — L. sextō, abl. of sextus, 'the sixth'. See sixth.

sextodecimo, n., a sheet folded into sixteen leaves.
L. sextōdecimō, abl. of sextusdecimus, 'the sixteenth', which is compounded of sextus, 'the sixth', and decimus, 'the tenth'. See sixth and decimal and cp. sixteenmo.

sexton, n., a church custodian. — ME. sekesteyn, fr. OF. secrestein (F. sacristain), fr. ML. sacristainus. See sacristan, which is a doublet of sexton. sextry, n., 1) sacristy; 2) the residence of a sacristan (history). — Formed fr. sexton on analogy

of vestry. sextuple, adj., sixfold. — Formed fr. L. sextus, 'the sixth' (see sext), on analogy of quadruple

(q.v.)
Derivative: sextuple, tr. v., to multiply by six.
Sextus, masc. PN. — L., prop. meaning 'the sixth', and orig. denoting a sixth child, fr. sextus, 'the sixth'. See sixth and cp. sext. Cp. also sistine.

sexual, adj. — Late L. sexuālis, 'relating to sex', fr. L. sexus. See sex and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: sexual-ism, n., sexual-ist, n., sexual-ity, n., sexual-ize, tr. v., sexual-iz-ation, n., sexual-ly, adv.

seybertite, n., aluminum manganese and calcium silicate (mineral.) — Named after the American mineralogist Henry Seybert (1802-83). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Sevm. n. - A var. of Seim.

Seymeria, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named after the English naturalist Henry Seymer (1745-1800). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia. sforzando, adi., emphasized (musical direction).

- It., gerund of sforzare, 'to force', fr. VL. \*exfortiāre, formed fr. 1st ex- and L. fortis, 'strong'. See force and cp. effort. Cp. also rinforzando.

sfumato, adj., with blurred outlines (said of paint.) — It., lit. 'smoked', fr. VL. \*exfūmātus, fr. 1st ex- and L. fūmātus, pp. of fūmāre, 'to smoke', fr. fūmus, 'smoke'. See fume and cp. fumade.

sgraffito, also sgraffiato, n., a kind of plastering.

— It., lit. 'scratched', pp. of sgraffire, resp. sgraffiare, 'to scratch'; of Teut. origin. See scrape.

shaatnez, n., cloth woven of wool and linen (Bible). — Heb. sha'atnez, 'mixed stuff', of uncertain, possibly Egyptian, origin.

Shaban, n., the eighth month of the Mohammedan year. — Arab. sha'bān, which prob. means 'intervening time, interval'.

**shabash**, interj., well done. — Pers. *shā-bāsh*, for *shād-bāsh*, lit. 'be joyful'.

shabby, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. now dial. E. shab, fr. OE. sceabb, 'scab'. Shabby is the native equivalent of scabby, which is a Scand. loan word. Cp. MDu. schabbich and G. schäbig, 'shabby', and see scab.

Derivatives: shabbi-ly, adv., shabbi-ness, n.

shabrack, n., a saddlecloth. — G. Schabracke, fr. Hung. csáprág, fr. Turk. chāprāq, fr. chāp-, 'to cover'.

Shabuoth, n. pl., the Feast of Weeks, celebrated on the 6th (in the Diaspora also on the 7th) of Sivan. — Heb. shābhū'óth, pl. of shabhū'a', 'week', rel. to shébha' (masc.), shibh'āh (fem.), 'seven'. Cp. Aram. shèbha' (masc.), shabh'ā, Ugar. shb' (masc.), shb't (fem.), Arab. sab' (masc.), sáb'ah (fem.), Ethiop. sab'ū (masc.), sab'aū (fem.), Akkad. sibi (masc.), sibitti (fem.), 'seven'. (The masc. forms are used with fem. nouns, the fem. ones with masc. nouns.) Cp. also shibah and the second element in Bathsheba and in Elizabeth.

shack, n., hut, shanty. — Prob. back formation fr. dial. E. shackly, 'shaky, rickety', and origmeaning 'a shaky place'. Dial. E. shackly derives fr. dial. E. shackle, 'to shake', fr. dial. E. shack, 'to shake', which is rel. to the verb shake (q.v.)

shack, n., fallen acorns or mast, refuse fish, etc.

A dial var. of shake.

**shackle**, n. — ME. schakkyl, schakle, fr. OE. sceacul, 'a bond', rel. to MDu., Du. schakel, 'link of a chain', ON. skökull, 'pole of a carriage'; prob. rel. to shake.

Derivative: shackle, tr. v.

shad, n., a fish of the herring family. — ME., fr. OE. sceadd, rel. to Norw. skadd, G. Schade(n), 'shad', and cogn. with Olr. scatan, Gael. sgadan, 'herring'. Cp. scad.

shaddock, n., a tropical fruit resembling a lemon.

— Named after Captain Shaddock, who brought the fruit from the East Indies to the West Indies (at the end of the 17th cent.)

shade, n. — ME., fr. OE. sceadu, scead, 'shadow, shade, darkness', rel. to OS. skado, MDu. scade, scaduwe, Du. schaduw, OHG. scato (gen. scatawes), MHG. schate, schatewe, G. Schatten, Goth. skadus, fr. I.-E. base\*skāt-, \*skot-, 'shade, darkness', whence also Gk. σχότος, 'darkness', Alb. kot, 'darkness', OIr. scāth, OW. scod, Bret. squeut, 'darkness'. Cp. shadow and shed, n. (which is a doublet of shade).

Derivatives: shade, tr. and intr. v., shad-ed, adj., shad-er, n., shad-ing, n., shade-less, adj., shade-less-ness, n., shad-y, adj., shad-i-ly, adv., shad-i-ness, n.

shadoof, n., a device for raising water. — Arab. shādūt.

shadow, n. — ME. shadwe, fr. OE. sceaduwe, dative of sceadu. See shade.

Derivatives: shadow, v. (q.v.), shadow-y, adj., shadow-i-Iv. adv., shadow-i-ness, n.

shadow, tr. v. — ME. schadewan, fr. OE. sceadwian, fr. sceadu, 'shadow'. See shadow.

Derivatives: shadow-ed, adi., shadow-er, n.

shaft, n., stem, stock, pole, bar. — ME., fr. OE. sceaft, 'shaft of an arrow or spear; spear', which stands for scaf-t, from scaf-, pp. stem of scafan, 'to shave'. Cp. ON. skapt, OS. skaft, OHG. scaft, MGH., G. schaft, Du. schacht. The original meaning of these words was 'stem or branch stripped of its bark', fr. I.-E. base \*sqāp-, 'scraped, scratched, cut with a sharp tool', whence also Gk. σκηπτρον, 'staff, scepter', Dor. Gk. σκαπτον, σκαπος, of s.m., L. scapus, 'shaft, stem', Alb. škop, 'staff, scepter'. Cp. scape, 'shaft', scapus, scepter, scopa, scullion, escoba. Derivatives: shaft-ed, adj., shaft-er, n., shaft-ing, n.

**shaft**, n., a cylindrical excavation in a mine. — From LG. *schacht*, 'shaft', which is rel. to Du. *schacht*, 'shaft', and to **shaft**, 'stem, pole'.

shag, n., 1) rough matted hair or wool; 2) coarsely shredded tobacco. — ME. \*shagge, fr. OE. sceacga, 'rough hair', rel. to ON. skegg, 'beard', and to OE. sceaga, 'shaw'. See shaw. Derivatives: shagg-y, adj., shagg-i-ly, adv.,

shagg-i-ness, n. shagreen, n., a kind of untanned leather with a rough, granular surface. — F. chagrin, fr. Turk.

sāghrī, lit. 'rump of horse; shagreen'; so called because only the skin of the rump of the animal is used for this purpose.

Derivative: shagreen, adj.

shah, n., the title of the king of Persia. — Pers. shāh, 'king', fr. OPers. xshaya-, 'king'. See check, 'sudden stop', and cp. the second element in padishah and in pashah.

Shaharith, n., the daily morning prayer (Jewish liturgy). — Mishnaic Heb. shaḥārīth, 'morning time', fr. Biblical Heb. shaḥar, 'dawn', which is rel. to Aram. shaḥārā, Arab. saḥar, Akkad. shēru, 'dawn'.

shahzada, shahzadah, n., son of a king; title of the heir apparent. — Pers. shāh-zādah, compounded of shāh, 'king' (see shah), and zādan, 'to be born', fr. MPers. zātan, of s.m., which is rel. to Avestic zāta-, 'born', and cogn. with L. gignere (for gi-gn-ere), 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce'. For the first element see shah, for the second see genus and cp. the second element in mirza.

shaitan, n., an evil spirit; the devil. — Arab. shaytán, a loan word fr. Heb. śāṭán. See Satan. shake, tr. and intr. v. — ME. schaken, shaken, fr. OE. scacan, 'to shake, to move quickly, flee, depart', rel. to ON. and Swed. skaka, Dan. skage, 'to shift, turn, veer', fr. I.-E. base \*skag-'to move quickly', whence also OI. khájati, 'churns', prop. 'moves to and fro'. Cp. shack in its various senses.

Derivatives: shake, n., shak-able, adj., shaker (q.v.), shak-ing, adj., and n., shak-ing-lv, adv.

shaker, n. — ME. schakare, fr. schaken. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

shako, n., cylindrical soldier's hat, with a plume.
F., fr. Hung. csákó, lit. 'peaked (hat)', fr. G.
Zacke, 'sharp point, edge, peak'. See tack.

shale, n., scale of fish, etc. — ME. schale, schal, fr. OE. scalu, scealu, 'shell, dish, husk, scale of balance'. See scale, 'weighing instrument', and scale of fish, and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word.

Derivatives: shale, v., shal-ed, adi.

shale, n., a fissile rock formation (petrogr.) — G. Schale, 'shell, scale, husk'. See prec. word.

shall, auxil. v. — ME. schal, shal, fr. OE. sceal, past used as pres.; rel. to OS. sculan, ON. skola, skula, Dan. skulle, Swed. skola, Norw. skula, MDu. sullen, Du. zullen, OHG. solan, MHG. suln, soln, G. sollen, Goth. skulan, 'to owe, be under obligation', OS. sculd, OE. scyld, 'guilt', OHG. sculd, scult, MHG. schulde, schult, G. Schuld, 'guilt; debt'. Cognates outside Teutonic are: Lith. skola, 'debt', skelěti, 'to owe', skilti, 'to contract debts', OPruss. skallisnan, 'duty', and—without the initial s—Lith. kaltas, 'obliged', kaltě, 'obligation'. Derivative: shall, n.

shalloon, n., a light woolen fabric. — F. chalon, fr. Châlons-sur-Marne, town in France, where the fabric was first made.

shallop, n., a kind of light boat. — F. chaloupe, fr. Du. sloep. See sloop.

shallot, n., a kind of onion, Allium Ascalonicum.

— Aphetic fr. MF. eschalotte (F. échalotte), itself formed with change of suff. fr. OF. eschalogne, fr. VL. \*scalōnia, shortened fr. L. Ascalōnia (caepa), 'onion of Ascalon', fr. Ascalō, gen. -ōnis, 'Askelon', name of a town in Palestine, fr. Heb. Ashq\*lón. Cp. It. scalogno, Sp. escaloña, OProvenç. calonha, 'shallot', and E. scallion, eschalot.

shallow, adj. — ME. schalowe, rel. to OE. sceald, 'shallow', Swed. skäll, 'thin; stale, insipid', which is rel. to MLG., MHG., G. schal, 'stale, insipid', LG. schal, 'dry', fr. I.-E. base \*sqel-, 'to dry', whence also Gk. σκέλλειν, 'to dry', σχληρός, 'hard', Lett. kals, 'thin', kalst, 'to become dry'. See sclero- and cp. shoal, adj.

Derivatives: shallow, n. and intr. and tr. v., shallow-ish, adj., shallow-ly, adv., shallow-ness, n.

Heb. shālōm, 'peace', prop. 'completeness, soundness, welfare', from the stem of shālām, 'he was intact, was complete, was in good health', whence also shālēm, 'complete, sound', shēlem, 'peace offering'; rel. to Aram. shēlām, shēlāmā, 'welfare, peace', Arab. sālima, 'he was safe', āslama, 'he surrendered, submitted', salām, Ethiop. salām, 'welfare, peace', Akkad. shalāmu, 'to be complete, be safe', shalāmu, shulmu, 'welfare, peace'. Cp. Solomon and the second element in Absalom, Jerusalem. Cp. also salaam and words there referred to. Cp. also skeleton.

sham, n. — A northern var. of shame; the original meaning was 'trick, fraud'.

Derivatives: sham, intr. v. and adj.

shama, n., an Indian song bird. — Hind. sāmā, fr. OI. syāmaḥ, 'black, dark-colored'.

shaman, n., priest of the Ural-Altaic peoples. — Tungus saman, 'priest, medicine man'.

Derivatives: shaman-ic, adj., shaman-ism, n., shaman-ist, n., shaman-ist-ic, adj.

Shamash, n., the chief sun god of Assyria and Babylon. — Akkad. shamash, shamshu, 'sun; the god of the sun', rel. to Heb. shémesh, 'sun', Aram.shimshá, Syr. shemshá, Ugar. sh-p-sh, Arab. shams (dissimilated fr. \*shamsh), of s.m.; prob. from the Semitic base s-m-s-m, 'to be swift' (said of the quivering sunrays). Aram. shumsháná, Arab. sumsum, Aram. shumshěmáná (whence through syncope shumshāná, whence through metathesis shushmānā), 'ant', are of the same base. See Fleischer, Beiträge zu Jacob Levy's Wörterbuch über die Targumim, II, pp. 577f. Cp. Samson.

shamble, n. — ME. schamel, shamel, 'bench', fr. OE. scamel, 'stool, bench, table', rel. to ON. skemill, Du. schemel, OHG. scamil (in fuozscamil), '(foot) stool' (whence MHG., G. schemel); borrowed fr. L. scamellum, 'bench, stool',

dimin. of scamnum, 'bench', which stands for \*skabhnom- and prop. means 'stay, support', fr. I.-E. base \*skabh-, 'to support', whence also OI. skabhnāti, skabhnāti, 'fastens, supports', skambhāḥ, 'post'. Cp. scamillus.

shamble, intr. v., to walk with a shuffling gait. — Formed fr. the adj. shamble in shamble legs, fr. shamble, n. For sense development cp. F. bancal, 'bandy-legged', prop. 'bench-legged', fr. banc, 'bench', and the E. adjective bench-legged.

Derivatives: shambl-ing, adj. and n.

shame, n. — ME. schame, shame, fr. OE. scamu, sceamu, 'shame', rel. to OS. skama, ON. skömm, Dan., Swed. skam, OFris. skome, Du. schaamte, OHG. scama, MHG. schame, scheme, G. Scham, of s.m., Goth. skama in skaman sik, 'to be ashamed', fr. I.-E. base \*skam-, \*skem-, which is perh. an s-enlargement of \*kam, \*kem-, 'to cover', whence ON. hamr, 'a covering', Goth. ga-hamōn, 'to cover with clothes'. See camera, sham, shend, hame. For sense development cp. Lith. kuvētis, 'to be ashamed', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qeu-, 'to cover' (see sky).

Derivatives: shame, v. (q.v.), shame-ful, adj., shame-ful-ly, adv., shame-ful-ness, n., shame-less, adj., shame-less-ly, adv., shame-less-ness, n. shame, tr. v. — ME. shamen, fr. OE. scamian, sceamian, fr. scamu, sceamu, 'shame'. Cp. MDu., Du. schamen (zich), OHG. scamēn, -ōn, MHG. schemen, G. schämen (sich), 'to feel shame', and see prec. word.

Derivatives: sham-ed, adj., sham-er, n.

shamefaced, adj. — Folk-etymological alteration of next word.

Derivatives: shamefaced-ly, adv., shamefaced-ness, n.

shamefast, adj., shamefaced. — ME., fr. OE. scamfæst, lit. 'firm in modesty' (cp. steadfast), fr. scamu, sceamu, 'shame', and fæst, 'firm, fixed'. See shame, n., and fast, 'firm', and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: shamefast-ly, adv., shamefast-ness,

shampoo, tr. v. — Hind. chāmpo, imper. of chāmpnā, 'to knead, press, massage, shampoo'. Derivatives: shampoo, n., shampoo-er, n.

shamrock, n., a trifoliate plant, the national emblem of Ireland. — Ir. seamrog, dimin. of seamar, 'clover'.

shandrydan, n., an old-fashioned chaise. — Of unknown origin.

shandygaff, n., mixture of beer and ginger beer.

— Of unknown origin.

shanghai, tr. v., to drug a man into unconsciousness and ship him as a sailor. — Fr. Shanghai, name of a port in China.

shank, n. — ME. schanke, shanke, fr. OE. scanca, sceanca, 'leg', rel. to MLG. schenke, to the diminutives MDu. scenkel, Du. schenkel, MHG. G. schenkel, 'shank, leg', and to Du. schonk, 'a bone', G. Schinken, 'ham'; fr. I.-E. base \*sqeng-, 'slanting, oblique, to limp', whence also OI.

kháñjati, 'limps', Gk. σκάζειν (for \*sąngyein), 'to limp', ON. skakkr, 'lame, crooked', ON. hinka, OHG. hinkan, MHG., G. hinken, 'to limp'. Cp. scazon, skate (for gliding over ice), skink, 'to serve'. Cp. also the second element in nuncheon.

Derivatives: shank, tr. and intr. v., shank-ed, adi.

shantung, n., a coarse silk. — Named after the Chinese province Shan-Tung.

shanty, n., hut. — Can. F. chantier, 'workshop', fr. F. chantier, 'timberyard', fr. L. canthērius, 'a gelding; a rafter', fr. Gk. κανθήλιος, 'a pack ass'. See chantier.

Derivative: shanty, intr. v.

**shanty**, n., sailor's song. — Corruption of **chantey** (q.v.)

shapable, shapeable, adj. — Formed fr. shape, v., with suff. -able.

shape. tr. v. - ME. shapen, fr. earlier form schapen, fr. schap, 'shape', fr. OE. -sceap in gesceap, 'something created or shaped', fr. OF. sceppan, scieppan, scyppan, 'to create, form, shape, do'; rel. to ON. skapa, Dan. skabe, OFris. skeppa, OHG. scaffan, MHG., G. schaffen, of s.m., Goth. ga-skapjan, 'to create', fr. I.-E. base \*skab-, 'to work with a stone scraper. to scrape, scratch; a scraping, scratching'. whence also L. scabere, 'to scratch, scrape'; see scab, scabies. This orig. meaning of base \*skab-. which arose in the Stone Age, was widened later in the Teut. languages into 'creative activity' in general. The primary meaning 'to scrape' remained in \*skap-, a collateral form of base \*skab-. See shave and cp. skep, suff. -ship and suff. -scape in landscape.

Derivatives: shap-ed, adj., shap-er, n., shap-ing, n., shap-ing-ly, adv.

shape, n. — ME. schap, shap. See shape, v. Derivatives: shape-less, adj., shape-less-ly, adv., shape-less-ness, n., shape-ly, adj.

-shapen, combining form meaning 'of a specified shape'. — Fr. shapen, the old strong pp. of shape. See shape, v.

shard, sherd, n., a fragment. — ME. sherd, shard, fr. OE. sceard, prop. pp. of sceran, 'to shear'; rel. to Du. schaard, 'a fragment', G. Scharte, 'a notch'. See shear and cp. words there referred to. F. écharde, 'prickle, splinter', is a Teut. loan word.

Derivative: shard-y, adj.

share, n., portion, part. — ME. schare, share, fr. OE. scearu, 'a cutting, shearing', rel. to the second element in OE. landscearu, 'a portion of land', and to ON. skari, Du. schaar, OHG. skara, MHG., G. schar, 'troop, band', prop. 'a part or division of the army', ON. skör, 'rim, edge'. See shear and cp. next word. For sense development cp. section in the sense of 'part, group', fr. L. secāre, 'to cut'.

Derivatives: share, tr. and intr. v., shar-er, n. share, n., plowshare. — ME. schare, share, fr.

OE. scear, 'plowshare', prop. 'that which cuts', fr. sceran, 'to cut, shear'; cp. Du. ploegschaar, MHG. pfluocschar (fr. OHG. scaro), of s.m. See shear and cp. prec. word

Shariah, n., the law of islam (Mohammedan relig.)

— Arab. shari'ah, 'the revealed law of Islam', fr.
shar', 'revelation; the revealed law of Islam'.

shark, n., a large, voracious marine fish. — Prob. fr. next word and orig. meaning 'the roguish fish'.

Derivatives: shark, intr. v., to fish for sharks, shark-let, n., shark-y, adj.

shark, also sharker, n., a sharper. — G. schurke, 'rogue, rascal', which is an agent noun of MHG. schürgen, schüren (G. schüren), 'to poke, stir'. Derivatives: shark, tr. v., to get by trickery, to practice trickery, shark-ish, adi

Sharon, n., name of the fertile coastal plain extending from Jaffa to Mount Carmel. — Heb. Shārôn, aphetic for \*yĕshārôn, prop. 'the Plain', from the stem of yāshár, 'was straight, was even'. Cp. Heb. mīshôr, 'level land, plain', which derives from the same verb, and see Jeshurun. sharp, adj. — ME. scharp, sharp, fr. OE. scearp, rel. to OS. scarp, ON. skarpr, Dan., Swed. skarp, OFris. skerp, Du. scherp, OHG. scarf, MHG., G. scharf, 'sharp', lit. 'cutting', cogn. with Lett. skarbs, 'sharp', MIr. cerb, 'cutting', cerbaim, 'I cut', fr. I.-E. \*(s)qereb(h)-, enlargement of base \*(s)qer-, 'to cut'. See shear and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: sharp, adv. and n., sharps, n. pl., sharp-en, tr. and intr. v., sharp-en-er, n., sharp-ly, adv., sharp-ness. n.

sharpshooter, n., a skilled marksman. — Loan translation of G. Scharfschütze, a compound of scharf, 'sharp', and Schütze, 'shooter, shot, marksman', which is rel. to schieβen, 'to shoot'. See sharp, shoot and agential suff. -er.

shastra, sastra, n., one of the four classes of sacred books of the Hindus. — OI. śāstráh, 'precept, instruction', rel. to śāsti, śāsati, 'corrects, chastises, punishes, instructs', Avestic sāsti, 'teaches', and prob. cogn. with Arm. sast, 'a scolding', sastem, 'I scold'. Cp. the second element in dharmashastra.

shatter, tr. and intr. v. — ME. schateren, rel. to ODu. schetteren, LG. schateren; a doublet of scatter (q.v.)

Derivatives: shatter, n., shatter-er, n., shatter-ing, n., shatter-ing-ly, adv., shatter-ment, n.

shave, tr. and intr. v. — ME. schaven, shaven, fr. OE. sceafan, scafan, 'to scrape, shave, polish', rel. to ON. skafa, Dan. skave, Swed. skava, OS. scaban, MDu. scaven, Du. schaven, OHG. skaban, MHG., G. schaben, Goth. skaban, fr. I.-E. base \*skap-, a collateral form of base \*skab-, 'to work with a stone scraper, to scrape, scratch'. See shape, n., and cp. the first element in sapsago. Derivatives: shave, n., shav-ed, adj., shav-ee, n., shav-eling, n., shav-er, n., shav-ery, n., shav-ing, n.

shave

shave, n., a cutting or shaving tool. — ME. shave, fr. OE. scafa, 'a shaving tool, plane', rel. to scafan, 'to shave'; in some senses directly fr. shave. y.

shaven, adj. — ME. shaven, strong pp. of shaven. See shave.

Shavian, adj. — In the style or manner of George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950). — For the ending see suff. -ian.

shaw, n., thicket, small wood. — ME. schawe, shawe, 'thicket', fr. OE. scaga, sceaga, 'copse, thicket', rel. to ON. skōgr, Swed. skog, Dan. skov, of s.m., and to E. shag.

shawl, n. — Pers. shāl, named after Shaliat, a town in India, where it was first manufactured. Cp. F. châle, Du. sjaal, G. Schal.

Derivative: shawl. tr. and intr. v.

shawm, n., an obsolete wind instrument, the forerunner of the modern oboe. — ME. shalmye, fr. OF. chalemie, a var. of chalemel, fr. Late L. calamellus, 'a small reed', dimin. of L. calamus, 'reed', fr. Gk. κάλαμος. See culm.

shay, n., a chaise (obsol.) — Back formation fr. chaise, mistaken for a plural (as if spelled chais). For similar back formations cp. pea and words there referred to.

she, nom. sing. of the 3rd person fem. pron. — ME. scheo, scho, sche, she, fr. OE. sēo, sīo, fem. of se, used as definite article, orig. a demonstrative pron. meaning 'that'; rel. to OS. siu, ON. sū (fem. of sā), sjā, 'this', Du. zij, OHG. siu, si, MHG. sie, si, G. sie, 'she', Goth. sō (fem. of sa), orig. demonstr. pron. used as def. art. Outside Teut. cp. OI. sā, 'she' (fem. of sas, 'he'), syā (fem. of sya), 'this', Gk. l' (in Sophocles), 'she', fi, fem. of the art. o, OIr. sī, 'she', OI. sīm (acc.), 'her'.

shea, n., also shea tree, a West African tree. — From Mandingo si, se.

sheading, n., any of the six divisions of the Isle of Man. — From the stem of OE. sceadan, scadan, 'to divide'. See shed, v., and -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

sheaf, n. — ME. scheef, fr. OE. scēaf, rel. to OS. skōf, MDu. scoof, Du. schoof, OHG. scoub, MHG. schoup, G. Schaub, 'sheaf', ON. skauf, 'fox's tail', skūfr, 'tassel', OHG. scobar, MHG. schober, G. Schober, 'stack, rick', ON. skopt, OHG. scuft, Goth. skuft, 'hair on the head', MHG. schopf, of s.m., G. Schopf, 'tuft'. Cp. scruff, scut, Cp. also shop.

Derivatives: sheaf, tr.v., sheaf-age, n., sheaf-y, adj. shealing, shieling, n., a shelter for shepherds. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. skjōl, 'shelter', skāli, 'hut. shed'.

shear, tr. and intr. v. — ME. scheren, sheren, fr. OE. sceran, scieran, 'to cut, shear', rel. to ON., OFris. skera, Dan. skjære, Du. scheren, OHG. sceran, MHG., G. scheren, 'to shear', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to cut, separate', whence also OI. kṛṇắti, kṛnốti, 'hurts, wounds, kills', kṛntáti, 'cuts', kṛtíh, 'hide', carman-, Avestic čar man-.

'hide, skin', Toch, B karst, AB kärst-, 'to cut', Hitt. karsh-, 'to cut off'. Arm. k'orem, 'I scratch'. k'erem. 'I scratch. write'. Gk. หะเ๋อะเง (for \*κέρ-ιειν), 'to cut. shear', ἀκαρής, 'small. tinv'. Iit. 'too short to be cut'. ἄκαρι. 'mite'. κόρις. 'hug' κορμός, 'trunk of a tree', Alb. š-k'er, 'I separate with force'. har. 'I lop. weed'. L. caro. 'flesh, meat', orig, 'a piece of flesh', cortex. 'bark', corium, 'skin, hide, leather', scortum, 'skin, hide', OSlav. kora, 'bark, rind', skora, 'skin'. Lith. karnà. 'bast of the lime tree', skiriù. skirti, 'to separate', kirvis, 'ax, hatchet', kartùs, 'bitter', lit. 'of a sharp taste'. OIr. scaraim. 'I separate', W. ysgar, 'to separate', ysgyr, 'fragment'. Cp. scabbard, scar, 'rock', score, screed, scrobe, scrod, scroll, scrotum, scruple, scrutiny. scurf, shard, share, sharp, sheer, 'to deviate'. shore (in both senses), short, shred, shroud, skerry, skirmish and the second element in coldshort, red-short. Cp. also acarid, Acarina, Acarus, carnal, carpel, Chamar, coracle, Coreopsis, coriaceous, coriander, corium, Corixa, corm. cortex, cuirass, currier, excoriate, quarry, 'something hunted', scourge.

Derivatives: shears, n. pl. (q.v.), shear-er, n., shear-ing, n. and adi., shearling (q.v.)

shearling, n., a sheep after its first shearing. — Formed fr. shear with the double diminutive suff. -ling.

shears, n. pl. — ME. shere, fr. OE. scēara (pl.), fr. sceran, 'to cut, shear'. See shear.

sheath, n. — ME. schethe, shethe, fr. OE. scāð, rel. to OS. scēthia, ON. skeiðir (pl.), OFris. skēthe, MDu. schēde, Du. schede, OHG. skaida, MHG., G. scheide, 'scabbard'. These words prob. meant orig. 'something separating', and are rel. to shed, v. (q.v.)

sheathe, tr. v. - Fr. sheath.

Derivatives: sheathe, tr. v., sheat-er, n., sheathery, n., sheath-ing, n.

sheave, n., the grooved wheel of a pulley. — A var. of shive; rel. to OS. skiba, ON. skifa, Dan. skive, Swed., Norw. skiva, MDu. scīve, Du. schijf, OHG. scība, MHG. schībe, G. Scheibe, 'disk, slice', and cogn. with Gk. σκίπων, 'staff, stick', L. scīpiō, 'staff'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*sqip-, \*sqeip-, 'to cut; a piece split off, splinter'. Cp. shiver, skewer, skive. Cp. also cippus.

Derivative: sheav-ed, adj.

sheave, tr. v., to collect into a sheaf or sheaves. — Fr. sheaf.

Shebat, name of the eleventh Jewish month. — Heb. sh<sup>§</sup>bhāṭ, fr. Akkad. shabāṭu, prob. meaning lit. 'the month of destroying rain', fr. shabāṭu, 'to beat, kill, destroy' (see HEL., p. 987), which is rel. to shabbiṭu, 'rod, scepter', and to Heb. shēbheṭ, 'rod, staff, club, scepter', Aram. shibhṭā, 'rod, staff', Ethiop. zabāṭa, 'he beat'.

shebeen, n., an unlicensed store where liquor is sold. — Ir. sībīn, sēibīn, 'a little mug'.

Derivatives: shebeen, intr. v., shebeen-er, n.

shechita, shechitah, n. — See shehitah.

shed, tr. v. - ME: scheden, fr. OE, scēadan, scādan, 'to divide, separate', rel, to OS, skēthan, OFris, skētha, MDu, sceiden, Du, scheiden, OHG, sceidan, MHG., G. scheiden, Goth. skajdan, and cogn, with Lith, skiedžiu, skiesti, 'to separate', skiedrà, 'chip, splinter', skaitýti, 'to count, number', Lett. šk'iedu, šk'iest, 'to separate, scatter', OSlav, čěditi, 'to sift', čistů, 'clean', čisti, 'to count, number', čitati, 'to read', OI. chinátti, 'splits, cuts off', chēdah, 'a cutting, a slice'. Gk. σχίζειν, 'to split, rend, cleave'. σγίσμα, 'a split, rent, cleft', σγάζειν, 'to scratch', L. scindere (pp. scissus), 'to cut, split, cleave'. All these words derive from dental enlargements of I.-E. base \*saēi-, \*sahēi-, 'to cut, separate'. Cp. sheading, sheath, shin, 'fore part of the leg', shingle, 'rounded stones', ship, ski, Cp. also abscind, absciss, prescind, rescind, schedule, schindylosis, schism, schist. Schizaean. schizo-, scissile, scission. Cp. also science and words there referred to. — I.-E. \*saēi-, \*sahēi-, are enlargements of base \*seq-, 'to cut', whence L. secāre. See section. — For the original meaning of shed cp. watershed.

shed, n., hut, shelter. — A doublet of shade; influenced in meaning by prov. E. shud, 'shelter'. shedding, n., a collection of sheds. — Formed fr. shed, 'hut', with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns. shee, sidhe, n., a fairy hill. — Ir. sid, 'home of the fairies'. Cp. the second element in banshee.

sheen, adj., beautiful, bright. — ME. schene, shene, fr. OE. sciene, scene, scyne, rel. to OS., OHG. skōni, OFris. skēne, MDu. scōne, MHG. schæne, Du. schoon, G. schön, Goth. skaunjai, nom. pl., 'beautiful', fr. Teut. base \*skauni-, orig. meaning 'conspicuous, considerable', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qeu-, \*(s)qēu-, 'to look at, observe, perceive'. See show and CD. scone.

Derivatives: sheen, n., brightness, sheen, intr. v., 'to be bright', sheen-y, 'glossy'.

sheep, n. — ME. scheep, sheep, fr. OE. scēap, scēp, rel. to OS. scāp, OFris. skēp, OS. scāp, MLG. schāp, MDu. scaep, Du. schaap, OHG. scāf, MHG. schāf, G. Schaf; of uncertain origin. Cp. the first element in shepherd.

sheer, adj., bright, clear. — ME. schere, 'bright, clear, free', fr. skere, fr. ON. skærr, 'bright, clear, pure' (whence also Dan. sk(j)ær, Swed. skär, 'light red'), which stands in gradational relationship to ON. skīrr, Swed. skir, 'bright', OE. scīr (whence dial. E. shire, 'bright'), OS. skīri, OFris. skīre, MLG., MHG. schīr, G. schier, Goth. skeirs, 'clear, pure', ON. skīra, OE. scīran, OFris. skīria, MLG. schīren, 'to cleanse, purify, clear, explain', fr. I.-E. base \*skī-, 'to glimmer, shine'. See shine, v.

Derivatives: sheer, adv., 'completely', sheer-ly, adv.

sheer, intr. v., to deviate from its course (said of a ship). — Fr. Du. scheren, 'to shear; to move aside', which is rel. to shear (q.v.) Derivative: sheer, n., deviation from a course. sheet, n., piece of cloth; piece of paper. — ME. schete, shete, fr. OE. scēte, scēte, scēte, itself derived fr. OE. scēat, 'lap, bosom, surface; piece of cloth', which is rel. to ON. skaut, 'seam, hem of a garment', Goth. skauts, of s.m. MDu. scoot, Du. schoot, 'bosom, lap', OHG. scō3o, scō3a, MHG. schō3, G. Schoβ, of s.m., and prob. also to OE. scēotan, 'to shoot'. See shoot and cp. sheet, 'rope'. Cp. also scuttle, 'hatchway'.

Derivatives: sheet, tr. v., sheet-ed, adj., sheet-er, n., sheet-ing, n.

sheet, n., rope fastened to a sail. — ME. shete, fr. OE. scēata, 'lap, bosom, piece of cloth; foot of a sail', rel. to scēat, 'lap, bosom, piece of cloth', ON. skaut, 'rope fastened to a sail', Du. schoot, G. Schote, of s.m.; see sheet, 'piece of cloth'. It. scotta, Sp. escota, F. escote (now écoute), of s.m., are Teut. loan words.

Derivative: sheet, tr. v.

Sheffield plate, plate of copper between two sheets of silver. — Named after Sheffield, Yorkshire, where it was first made.

shehitah, also shehita, shechitah, schechita, n., the ritual slaughtering of animals or poultry for use of food (Jewish Religion). — Heb. shěhitáh, 'slaughtering', verbal n. of shāhát, 'he slaughtered', which is rel. to Aram. shěhat, Arab. sáhata, 'he slaughtered', Akkad. shakhātu, 'to flay'. Cp. shohet.

sheik, sheikh, n., the head of an Arab. family, tribe or clan. — Arab. shaykh, 'an old man, elder, chief', from the base of shakha, 'he grew old'.

Sheila, fem. PN. — Irish equivalent of *Celia*, abbreviation of *Cecilia*. See Celia, Cecilia.

shekel, n., an old Jewish unit of weight and money. — Heb. shéqel, lit. 'weight', from the stem of shāqāl, 'he weighed, weighed out a price, paid', whence also mishqāl, 'weight'; rel. to Aram. tēqal, 'he weighed', Bibl.-Aram. tēqēl, Aram. tiqlā, 'shekel', Arab. thāqula, 'was heavy', thaql, 'load', Ethiop. saqāla, 'he hung up, weighed', Akkad. shaqālu, 'to weigh, to pay', shiqlu, 'shekel'. Cp. siglos. miskal.

Shekinah, Schechinah, n., the Divine Presence. — Mishnaic Heb.  $sh^{\delta}khin\hat{a}^{h}$ , 'dwelling place (of God)', from the base of  $sh\bar{a}kh\hat{a}n$ , 'he dwelled, abode', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr.  $sh^{\delta}kh\bar{e}n$ , Arab.  $s\hat{a}kuna$ , 'he dwelled', Akkad.  $shak\bar{a}nu$ , 'to lay, set, deposit' (whence  $mashk\bar{a}nu$ , 'dwelling place; place; deposit'). All these verbs are prop. Shaph'el (= causative) forms of the Sem. base k-w-n, 'to stand firm, to be', and orig. meant 'he caused to stand, caused to be established'.

sheldrake, n. — For sheld-drake, lit. 'shield colored drake'; so called in allusion to the variegated markings on the bird, which remind one the paintings on a shield. See shield and drake. For sense development cp. G. schildern, 'to paint, depict', fr. Schild, 'shield'.

shelf, n., a slab of wood, etc., fixed horizontally

51111111

to a wall: a ledge. — ME. schelfe, shelfe, fr. OE. scylfe, 'plank, bench, shelf', rel, to MLG, schelf, ON. skjölf, 'bench', and cogn. with L. scalpere. 'to cut, carve, scrape', sculpere, 'to carve', Gk. σκάλοψ 'mole' (lit. 'the digger'), σκόλοψ. 'nale\_stake', fr. L.-E. base \*(s)qel(e)-n, a -n-enlargement of base \*(s)qel-, 'to cut, cleave, split'. See shell and co. scalpel. Scolonax, sculptor. sculpture. Cp. also scale, 'weighing instrument'. and words there referred to, Cp,-without initial s—OL klotáh, 'arranged', kálpatē, 'is arranged', kalnávati, 'arranges, allots', Avestic hu-kerenta-, 'well-formed', Goth, halbs, OE, healf, 'half', prop. 'cut off, divided'. See half and cp. colter. Derivatives: shelf, tr. v., to put on a shelf, shelfful, shelf-v, adis.

shell, n. — ME. schelle, shelle, fr. OE. sciell, rel. to Goth. skalja, 'tile', orig. 'anything scalelike, shingles', OE. scealu, 'shell, husk', and cogn. with OSlav. skolika, 'shell', Russ. skala, 'bark, rind'; fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qel-, 'to cut, cleave, split'. See scale, 'weighing instrument', and cp. words there referred to. See also shelf.

Derivatives: shell, tr. and intr. v., shell-ed, adj., shell-ing, n., shell-y, adj.

shellac, n. and tr. v. — A compound of shell and lac, 'a red resinous substance'; loan translation of F. laque en écailles, lit. 'lac in plates'.

shelta, n., secret slang of Irish tinkers. — Of unknown origin.

shelter, n. — ME. scheldtrome, sheldtrume, sheltrome, sheltroun, fr. OE. scildtruma, lit. 'a troop with shields', fr. scild, 'shield', and truma, 'troop, band, legion', which is rel. to getrum, 'troop, multitude', trum, 'firm, strong'. See shield and trim

Derivatives: shelter, tr. and intr. v., shelter-ed, adi., shelter-er, n., shelter-y, adi.

shelty, sheltie, n., a Shetland pony. — Fr. Shelty, abbreviation of Sheltand, which is a metathesis of Shetland.

shelve, tr. v., to place on a shelf; to put away as on a shelf. — Formed fr. shelves, pl. of shelf. Derivatives: shelv-er, n., shelv-ing, n., shelv-y, adi

shelve, intr. v., to slope. — Prob. fr. shelf, 'ledge', so that the orig. meaning of shelve would have been 'to form a shelf or ledge'.

Shema, n., one of the most important parts of the Jewish daily liturgy, consisting of the three sections: Deut. 6: 4-9, 11: 3-21, Num. 15: 37-41.

—Heb. sh<sup>è</sup>ma', lit. 'hear', imper. of Heb. shāma', 'he heard', whence shéma', 'sound', shéma', 'hearing', sh<sup>è</sup>mūā, sh<sup>è</sup>mūtáh', 'report'; rel. to Aram.-Syr. sh<sup>è</sup>ma', Ugar. shm', Arab. sámi'a, Ethiop. sam<sup>è</sup>a, 'he heard', Akkad. shemū, 'to hear'. The prayer is called Shema from the first word of Deut. 6: 4, the verse containing Israel's confession of faith. Cp. Ishmael, Simeon, smouse, Tashmitum.

Shemini Atzereth, also spelled Shemini Atzeret, the concluding feast of Sukkoth, prop. the eighth day of this festival, observed on the 22nd day of Tishre. — Heb. shë minî 'ătzéreth (so called after Num. 29:35), fr. shë minî, 'the eighth (scil. day)', fr. shë monāh, 'eight' (see tomin), and 'ătzéreth, 'festive assembly', which derives from the verb ātzár, 'he restrained, kept back, stopped', and prob. means lit. 'stoppage (of work)', in reference to the abstention from hard work prescribed for this day; see Num. 29:35. Heb. 'ātzár is rel. to Mishnaic Heb. 'ātzár, 'he pressed', squeezed', and to Aram. (Targum) and Syr. 'ātzar, 'he squeezed, pressed out, crushed', Arab. áşara, Ethiop. 'aṣára, 'he pressed', Akkad. eṣēru, 'to retain, restrain'.

Shemite, n. — The same as Semite.

Derivative: Shemit-ic. adi. (= Semitic).

shemittah, n., the sabbatical year, i.e. every seventh year, in which fields and vineyards must not be tilled (Jewish Religion). — Heb. shemittah, 'remission, release' (short for shenath hash-shemittah, 'the year of release'), fr. shamat, 'he let loose, let drop, let fall; he let (the land) rest', which is rel. to Aram. shemat, 'he let loose, loosened, detached; he unsheathed, drew (said esp. of a sword)', Syr. shemat, 'he drew (a sword)', Arab. samata, 'he hung up (something)', sammata, 'he released (a debtor)', Akkad. shamatu, 'to declare null and void'.

shenanigan, n., foolery. — Perh. fr. Ir. sionnach, 'fox'.

shend, tr. v., to put to shame. — ME. shenden, fr. OE. scendan, fr. scand, 'shame, disgrace', formed with Teut. suff. -pa (= I.-E. -ta) fr. scamu, sceamu, 'shame' (with the change of -m- to -n- before the following dental sound). Cp. OFris. skande, MDu. scande, Du. schande, OHG. scanta, MHG., G. schande, Goth. skanda, 'shame, disgrace', OHG. scentan, MHG. schenten, G. schanden, 'to put to shame', and see shame.

Sheol, n., the grave, hell. — Heb.  $sh^{\tilde{e}}\delta l$ , 'the netherworld', of unknown etymology.

shepherd, n. — ME. schephirde, schepherde, sheephirde, sheepherde, fr. OE. scēaphyrde, which is compounded of scēap, 'sheep', and hyrde, 'herdsman'. See sheep and herd, 'herdsman'.

Derivatives: shepherd, tr. v., shepherd-ess, n.

Shepherdia, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named after John Shepherd, curator of the Botanic Garden in Liverpool (1764-1836). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Sherardia, n., a genus of plants, the field madder (bot.) — ModL., named after the English botanist William Sherard (1659-1728). For the ending see suff. -ia.

Sheraton, adj. — Made in the style of the cabinet-maker Thomas Sheraton (1751-1806).

sherbet, n., a drink made of diluted fruit juice and sugar. — Turk., Pers. sherbet, fr. Arab. shárbah, 'one drink', fr. sharáb, 'drink, beverage', fr. sháriba, 'he drank', which is rel. to Mishnaic Heb. śāráph, 'he absorbed, sipped, sucked'. Cp. sirup, shrub, 'a drink', sorbet and the second word in loll shraub.

sherd, n., a fragment. — A var. of shard.

shereef, sherif, n., 1) a descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; 2) the governor of Mecca. — Arab. sharff (in vulgar pronunciation sherff), 'noble', fr. shárafa, 'he was exalted, was noble'. Cp. ashrafi, tashrif, xerafim.

Derivative: shereef-ian, sherif-ian, adi.

sheriff, n. — ME. shereve, fr. OE. scīr-gerēfa, 'president of a shire', which is compounded of scīr, 'shire', and gerēfa, 'officer, governor'. See shire and reeve, 'official'.

Derivatives: sheriff-ess, n., sheriff-dom, n., sheriff-ry, n.

sherry, n. — Back formation fr. earlier sherries (which was mistaken for a plural), fr. Xeres (pronounced sheris), now spelled Jerez (de la Frontera), a town near Cadiz, Spain, fr. L. (oppidum) Caesaris, '(the town) of Caesar'. Hence sherry prop. means 'wine of Jerez'. For similar back formations cp. pea and words there referred to. shew, v. — A var. spelling of show.

shewbread, n. (Jewish Religion). — Coined by Tyndale on analogy of G. Schaubrot, which itself was coined by Luther as a loan translation of Heb. léhem (hap-)pānīm, lit. 'the bread of the Divine presence', fr. léhem, 'bread', and pānīm, 'face: presence'. See Ex. 25: 30.

Shiah, n., 1) a Mohammedan sect whose adherents regard Ali as the lawful successor of Mohammed; 2) an adherent of this sect, a Shiite.

— Arab. shi'ah, 'company, faction, party', shortened fr. shi'at Alī, 'the party of Ali'. Arab. shi'ah, is rel. to Talmudic Heb. sī'āh, Aram. si'āthā, 'company, society, party'.

shibah, shivah, n., the seven days of mourning (Jewish Religion). — Heb. shibh'áh, 'seven', short for shibh'áth yëmē hā'ébhel, 'the seven days of mourning'. See Shabuoth and cp. words there referred to.

shibboleth, n., 1) test word used by Jephthah to distinguish the Gileadites from the Ephraimites, who could not pronounce the sound sh (see Judges 12:6); 2) a test word, a catchword; 3) a custom or usage distinguishing members of one group from those of another. — Heb. shibbóleth, 'ear of corn; flowing stream; current (of a river)', dissimilated fr. \*shubbóleth. Cp. Arab. sábalah, súnbulah, Aram. shébhaltá, Syr. shebbeltá, Akkad. shubbaltu, 'ear of corn'.

shield, n. — ME. sheld, shild, fr. OE. scield, sceld, 'a shield', rel. to ON. skjöldr, Dan. skjold, Swed. sköld, OS. skild, MDu. scilt, scild, Du. schild, OHG. scilt, MHG. schilt, G. Schild, Goth. skildus, of s.m. The original meaning of these words prob. was 'a split piece of wood', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qel-, 'to cut, cleave, split', whence also Lith. skilù, 'I split, cleave', skiltis, 'a slice'. See shell, and cp. shilling and the first element in shelter. Cp. also slit and words there referred to.

Derivatives: shield, v. (q.v.), shield-less, adj., shield-less-lv, adv., shield-less-ness, n.

shield, tr. v. — ME. shelden, shilden, fr. OE. scieldan, scildan, fr. scield, 'a shield'. See shield, n. Derivatives: shield-ed, adj., shield-er, n., shielding, n.

shieling, n. — See shealing.

shier, shyer, n., a horse inclined to shying. —
Formed fr. shy. v., with agential suff. -er.

shier, adi. — Comparative of shv.

shift, tr. and intr. v. — ME. schiften, shiften, 'to divide, change, remove', fr. OE. sciftan, scyftan, 'to divide'; rel. to ON. skipta, 'to divide, change, separate', Dan. skifte, Swed. skifta, of s.m., OFris. skifta, 'to decide, determine, test', Du. schiften, 'to divide, turn', MHG., G. schichten, 'to classify', Schicht, 'shift', and to sheave, 'the grooved wheel of a pulley', shive, 'slice', shiver, 'splinter'.

Derivatives: shift, n., shift-er, n., shift-ing, adj. and n., shift-ing-ly, adv., shift-ing-ness, n., shift-u, adi.

Shiism, n., the doctrine of the Shiites. — See next word and -ism.

Shiite, n., one belonging to that Mohammedan sect which regards Ali as the lawful successor of Mohammed. — Formed fr. Shiah with subst. suff. -ite.

shikar, n., hunting, sport. — Pers. shikār. Derivative: shikar, tr. v.

shikari, shikaree, n., hunter, a hunting guide. — Pers. shikārī, fr. shikār. See prec. word.

shillelagh, n., a cudgel, esp. of oak or blackthorn.

— Prop. 'cudgel from the wood of Shillelagh', a barony in the county Wicklow, famous for its oaks.

shillibeer, n., 1) an omnibus; 2) a hearse with seats for the mourners. — Named after the English coach builder George Shillibeer (1797-1866).

shilling, n. — ME. schilling, shilling, fr. OE. scilling, rel. to OS., Dan., Swed., OFris., OHG. skilling, ON. skillingr, MDu. scillinc, scellinc, Du. schelling, MHG. schillinc, G. Schilling, Goth. skilliggs, fr. Teut. \*skilling, prob. assimilated fr. \*skildling, and rel. to Goth. skildus, OE. scield, sceld, etc., 'shield' (see shield, n.); formed with -ing, a suff. used in the Teut. languages to form nouns denoting coins (cp. farthing, penny). shilly-shally, n. and intr. v. — From former shill I — shall I, from the old subjunctive shill I? and the indicative shall I?

shim, n., a slip of wood. — Of unknown origin. Derivatives: shim, tr. v., to fill with a shim, shimm-er. n.

shimmer, n. — ME. schimeren, fr. OE. scimrian, 'to glitter', freq. of scimian, 'to shine', fr. scīma, 'light, brightness'; rel. to Swed. skimra, Du. schemeren, 'to glitter', G. schimmern, of s.m., and to OS. skīmo, OHG. scīmo, MHG. schīme, 'light, brightness', Goth. skeima, 'lantern'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*skī-, 'to shine'. See shine, v., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: shimmer, n., shimmer-y, adj. shimmy, n., chemise. — Popular alteration of chemise, which was mistaken for a plural. For a similar misunderstanding of a singular noun cp.

nea and words there referred to.

shin, n., the fore part of the leg. — ME. shine, fr. OE. scinu, rel. to Du. scheen, scheenbeen, OHG. scina, MHG. schine, schinebein, G. Schienbein, 'shin, shinbone', G. Schiene, 'iron band, rail', OE. scia, 'shin', and cogn. with Lett. šk'iene, 'breastbone of birds, iron band, rail'. These words are derivatives of I.-E. \*sqēi-, \*sqhēi-, 'to cut, split, separate', whence also OI. chyáti, 'cuts off', Gk. σχᾶν, σχάζειν, 'to split, slit'. See shed, v., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also chine, 'backbone of animals'. It. schiena, 'backbone', and F. échine, of s.m., are Teut. loan words.

Derivative: shin, tr. and intr. v., to climb (a pole or rope), prop. 'to use the shins for climbing'. shin, n., name of the 21st letter of the Heb. alphabet. — Heb. shin, for shēn, 'tooth' (which derives from the stem of shānán, 'sharpened', and is rel. to Aram. shinná, Syr. shennā, Arab. sinn, Ethiop. senn, Akkad. shinnu, 'tooth'); so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Cp. san, 'name of letter'.

shine, intr. and tr. v. — ME. schinen, shinen, fr. OE. scinan, rel. to OS., OHG. skinan, ON., OFris. skina, Dan. skinne, Swed. skina, Du. schijnen, MHG. schinen, G. scheinen, Goth. skeinan, 'to shine, appear'; formed with -n-formative element of the present tense, from I.-E. base \*skī-, \*skā(i)-, \*skēi-, 'to shine, flicker, glimmer', whence also OSlav. sinati, 'to flash up, shine', OI. chāyā, Gk. σχιά, 'shade'. See scene and cp. sheer, 'bright', shimmer, Gegenschein. Cp. also chaya, Sciaenidae, sciara, scintilla, scio-, Scirophorian. skiagraphy,

Derivative: shine, n.

shingle, n., rounded stones found on the seashore.— Cp. Norw. singl, singling, of s.m.; of imitative origin.

shingle, n., a piece of split wood. — ME. scincle, scingle, schingle, fr. L. scindula [whence also OHG. scindula (MHG., G. schindel)], a collateral form of scandula, 'roofing shingle', fr. scindere, 'to cleave, split', which is cogn. with Gk. σκεδαννύναι, 'to scatter, spread, abroad', σχίζειν, 'to cleave, split', Goth. skaidan, OE. scēadan, scādan, 'to divide, separate'. See shed, v., and cp. schedule, schism. It. scandola, F. échandole, OSlav. skǫdēlŭ, 'shingle', also derive fr. L. scandula.

Derivatives: shingl-ed, adj., shingl-er, n., shingl-v adi.

shingles, n., an inflammatory disease of the skin.

— ML. cingulus, loan translation of Gk. ζώνη, 'belt, girdle; shingles', fr. L. cingulum, 'girdle', fr. cingere, 'to gird'; see cincture. The disease is so called from the rings of vesicles on the skin, which is one of its symptoms.

shinny, also shindy, shinty, n., a primitive form of hockey. — Cp. Gael. sinteag, 'a bound, jump'. Derivative: shinny, intr. v., to play, shinny.

Shinto, n., Japanese religion. — Jap. Shintō, fr. Chin. shin tao. 'the path of the gods'.

Derivatives: Shinto-ism, n., Shinto-ist, n.

ship, n. — ME. schip, ship, fr. OE. scip, rel. to ON., OS., Goth. skip, Dan. skib, Swed. skepp, MDu. scip, Du. schip, OHG. skif, MHG. schif, G. Schiff. The orig. meaning prob. was 'a tree cut out', from base \*sqeib-, whence also Lith. ški'bit, 'to cut, hew'. Base \*sqeib- is a -b-enlargement of I.-E. base \*sqei-, 'to cut'. See shed, v., and cp. words there referred to. — It. schifo, F. esquif, 'skiff', and F. équiper, 'to equip', are Teut. loan words. Cp. equip, schipperke, skiff, skipper. Derivative: shipper (q.v.)

ship, tr. and intr. v. — ME. schippen, shippen, fr. schip, ship, 'ship'. See ship, n.

Derivatives: ship-ment, n., shipp-ing, n.

-ship, suff. — ME. -schipe, fr. OE. scipe, rel. to OS. -scepi, -scipi, -scap, ON. -skapr, Swed. -skap Dan. -skab, OFris. -skip, MDu. -scap, Du. -schap, OHG. -scaf, -scaft, MHG., G. -schaft, and to OE. gesceape, 'shape'. See shape and cp. -scape in landscape.

**shipper**, n. — ME. schiper, shiper, fr. OE. scipere, formed fr. scip, 'ship', with suff. -ere. See **ship** and agential suff. -er.

shire, n. — ME. shir, shire, fr. OE. scir, 'office, administration; district, county, province', rel. to OHG. scira, 'business'. Cp. the first element in sheriff.

Derivative: shire, tr. and intr. v.

shirk, n., a parasite. — A var. of shark, 'swindler'. shirk, tr. v., to avoid, evade; intr. v., to evade a duty. — Fr. shirk, 'a parasite'.

Derivative: shirk, n., one who shirks, shirk-er, n., of s.m.

shirr, tr. v., to gather (cloth) on parallel threads; n., a gathering by threads. — Of unknown origin.

shirt, n. — ME. schirte, shirte, sherte, fr. OE. scyrte, 'skirt, tunic', rel. to ON. skyrta, Dan. skjorte, Swed. skjorta, 'shirt, kirtle', MDu. scorte, Du. schort, 'apron', MHG. schurz, G. Schurz, Schürze, 'apron' (whence schürzen, 'to tuck up'). The original meaning of these nouns was 'a short garment', fr. OE. scort, 'short', resp. its equivalents in the other Teut. languages. See short and cp. skirt, which is a doublet of shirt. shirty, adj., irritable. — Formed fr. the phrase 'to have one's shirt out'. See shirt and adj. suff. -y (representing ME. -i, -y, -ie).

shittah, n., shittah tree, the tree of whose wood the Ark and the altars, tables, and bars of the Tabernacle were made (Acacia nilotica). — Heb. shiṭṭā<sup>h</sup> (pl. shiṭṭim), for \*shiṇṭā, prob. fr. Egypt. sh-n-ṣ-t (Late Egypt. shonte), whence also Akkad. samṭu, Arab. sanṭ, 'acacia'.

Shiva, n. — See Siva. shivah, n. — See shibah.

Shivaism, Shivaist, n.'s. — See Sivaism, Sivaist. shivaree, n., charivari. — Popular alteration of charivari.

Derivative: shivaree, tr. v.

shive, n., a slice. — Rel. to sheave (q.v.)

shiver, intr. v., to tremble. — ME. chiveren, cheveren, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: shiver, n., shiver-ing, n. and adj., shiver-ing-ly, adv., shiver-y, adj.

shiver, n., splinter. — ME. scifre, shivere, shiver, rel. to OHG. skivaro, 'splinter', MHG. schivere, schiver, G. Schiefer, 'splinter, slate'. See sheave and cp. shive, skewer.

Derivatives: shiver, tr. v. (q.v.), shiver-y, adj. shiver, tr. v., to break to pieces, shatter. — ME. shiveren, fr. scifre, shivere shiver. See shiver, 'splinter'.

shoal, adj., shallow; whence n., a shallow place.
ME. scheald, schold, 'shallow', fr. OE. sceald, 'shallow', rel. to Swed. skäll, 'thin', and to E. shallow.

Derivatives: shoal, intr. v., shoal-y, adj., shoal-i-ness. n.

shoal, n., a crowd, a large number. — ME. \*shole, fr. OE. scolu, sceolu, 'crowd, troop', rel. to OS. skola, 'troop', and to E. school, 'a crowd of fish', fr. I.-E. base \*sqel-, 'to cut'. See scale, 'weighing instrument', and cp. words there referred to. For sense development cp. section, fr. L. secāre, 'to cut'.

Derivative: shoal, intr. v., to crowd, throng. shochet, n. — See shohet.

shock, tr. and intr. v., to collide. — ME. schokken, fr. MF. (= F.) choquer, fr. Du. schokken, of s.m., from a Teut. imitative base, whence also OHG. scoc, 'jolt, swing'. Cp. E. jog. Cp. also chuck, 'to throw'.

Derivatives: shock-able, adj., shock-er, n., shock-ing, adj., shock-ing-ly, adv., shock-ing-ness, n.

shock, n., collision. — MF. (= F.) choc, fr. choquer. See prec. word.

shock, n., group of sheaves. — ME. schokke, 'pile of sheaves', rel. to OS. skok, MLG. and Du. schok, 'sixty pieces', MHG. schoc, G. Schock, 'heap, sixty pieces', and—without initial s—to ME. hock, G. Hocke, 'heap of sheaves', and cogn. with Lith. kúgis, 'large heap of hay', Lett. kàudze, 'heap', OPruss. kugis, 'knob, pommel'; fr. I.-E. \*qeug-, enlargement of base \*qeu-, 'to bend'. See high and cp. schock, n.

Derivative: shock, tr. v.

**shock**, adj., shaggy; n., a shaggy mass of hair. — **Prob.** a var. of **shag**.

**shod**, adj., wearing shoes. — For *shoe-d*; pp. of the verb **shoe**.

shoddy, n., a kind of fibrous material. — Of unknown origin.

shoe, n. — ME. sho, shoo, fr. OE. scôh, rel. to ON. skôr, Dan., Swed. sko, OFris. skôch, OS.

Derivatives: shoddy, adj. and tr. v.

skōh, MDu. scoe, scoen, Du. schoen, OHG. scuoh, MHG. schuoch, G. Schuh, Goth. skōhs; perh. orig. meaning 'covering', fr. I.-E. base \*sqeu-, 'to cover', whence OE. scēo, OS. scio, 'cloud', L. ob-scūrus, 'dark'. See sky and cp. obscure.

Derivatives: shoe, v. (q.v.), shoe-less, adj.

shoe, tr. v. — ME. shoen, shooen, fr. OE. scōgan, scōian, scōan, 'to shoe', fr. scōh, 'shoe'. See shoe, n.

Derivatives: shoe-ing, n., sho-er, n.

shofar, n. -- See shophar.

shogun, n., title of the military governors of Japan until 1868. — Jap. shōgun, lit. 'leader of an army', fr. Chin chiang-chün, 'leader of an army'.

shogunate, n., office of the shogun. — A hybrid coined fr. shogun and 3rd -ate, a suff. of Latin origin.

shohet, n., also shochet, n., a person officially authorized as slaughterer of animals and poultry for use of food (*Jewish Religion*). — Heb. shōhēt, prop. active part. of shāhát, 'he slaughtered'. See shehitah.

shone, past tense and pp. of the v. shine. — ME. schoon, shoon, fr. OE. scān, past tense of scīnan, 'to shine'. Cp. the OE. pp. (ge)scinen [whence ME. schine(n)]. See shine.

shoo, interj. — Of imitative origin.

Derivative: shoo, tr. and intr. v.

shook, n., a set of staves. — Prob. related to shock, 'a group of sheaves'.

shook, past tense of shake. — ME. schook, shook, fr. OE. scōc, past tense of sceacan. See shake.

shoot, tr. and intr. v. — ME. sheten, shoten, fr. OE. scēotan, rel. to OS. skiotan, ON. skjōta, Swed. skjuta, Dan. skyde, OFris. skiāta, MDu. scieten, Du. schieten, OHG. skiozan, MHG. schiezen, G. schießen, fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qeud-, 'to throw, shoot; to run, haste', whence also OI. skindate, 'hastens, makes haste', OSlav. isk, kydati, 'to throw out', Lith. skudrùs, 'quick, nimble'. Cp. scoot, scot, 'contribution', scoter, scuttle, sheet, shot, shut, shuttle, Ist skeet, skit, skite, skitter, skittish, and the second element in wainscot.

Derivatives: shoot, n., shoot-able, adj., shoot-er, n., shoot-ing, n.,

shop, n. — ME. schoppe, shoppe, fr. OE. sceoppa, 'stall, booth', rel. to OE. scypen, scipen, 'shed for cattle', OHG. scopf, 'a building without walls, a porch', G. Schuppen, 'a shed', and prob. also to OS. skôf, OE. scēaf, 'sheaf'. See sheaf.

Derivatives: shop, intr. and tr. v., shopp-er, n., shopp-ing, n., shopp-y, adj.

shophar, also spelled shofar, n., the ram's horn blown on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur (Jewish Religion). — Heb. shōphār, 'ram's horn', rel. to Arab. sawāfiru, 'ram's horns', Akkad. shapparu, 'wild goat'.

shore, n., edge of land. — ME. shor, shore, prop. 'land cut off', fr. OE. scoren, pp. of sceran,

scieran 'to cut shear'. See shear and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: shore, tr. v., to set on shore, shoreless, adi.

shore, n., large beam, prop. — ME, schore, rel. to MDu. schooren, 'to prop', Du. schoor, 'a prop'. ON, skorða, of s.m., and prob, also to OE. sceran, scieran, 'to cut, shear'. See shear and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: shore, tr. v., to prop, shor-ing, n. shore, past tense of shear. - ME. schar, shar. fr. OE, scær, past tense of sceran, scieran, 'to cut, shear'. See shear.

shoreward, adi. — Compounded of shore, 'edge of land', and adi, suff. -ward.

shoreward, shorewards, adv. — Compounded of shore and adv. suff. -ward, resp. -wards.

shorn, pp. of shear. — ME. schoren, fr. OE. scoren, pp. of sceran, scieran, 'to cut, shear'. See shear, short, adi. - ME. schort, short, fr. OE. sceort, scort, 'short', rel. to ON. skorta. 'to be short of', skort, skortr, 'shortness', OHG, scurz, 'short', from a dental enlargement of I.-E. base \*(s) ger-, 'to cut', whence also OI, krdhúh, 'shortened, maimed, small', L. curtus, 'short', cordus, 'late born', originally meaning 'stunted (in one's growth)', OSlav. kratŭkŭ, Russ. korótkii, 'short', Lith, skurstù, skursti, 'to be stunted (in one's growth)', skardùs, 'steep', OIr. cert, 'small', MIr. corr, 'stunted, dwarfish'. See shear and cp. shirt, skirt. Cp. also curt and the first element in curtail. Cp. also kirtle.

Derivatives: short, adv. and n., short-en, tr. and intr. v., short-en-er, n., short-en-ing, n., short-ish, adj., short-ly, adv., short-ness, n.

shot, n., contribution. — A doublet of scot, 'contribution' (a.v.)

shot, n., act of shooting, missile, bullet. — ME. schot, shot, fr. OE. scot, sceot, 'a shooting', gescot, gesceot, 'missile', from the base of sceotan, 'to shoot'; rel, to OE, scyte, 'a shooting', ON. skutr, Norw. skut, Dan. skot, OFris. skete, MDu. scote. Du. schot, 'shot', OHG. sco3, 'missile', scu3, MHG, schu3, G, SchuB, 'a shot'. See shoot.

Derivative: shott-ed, adj., loaded with shot.

shot, past tense and pp. of shoot. — See next word.

shot, adi., woven with the warp and west of different colors. — ME. shoten, shot, fr. OE. gescoten. See next word.

shotten, adj., having shot its spawn and accordingly of inferior value. — ME. shotvn, fr. shoten, shotyn, pp. of sheten, shoten, fr. OE. scēotan (pp. gescoten), 'to shoot'. See shoot.

should, past tense of the auxil. v. shall. — ME. scholde, sholde, fr. OE. scolde, sceolde, past tense of sceal. See shall.

shoulder, n. - ME. shuldre, shulder, fr. OE. sculdor, sculder, rel. to OFris. skuldere, MLG. schulder(e), MDu. scouder, Du. schouder, OHG. scultra, sculterra, MHG. schulder, schulter, G. Schulter: of uncertain origin.

Derivative: shoulder, tr. and intr. v.

shout, intr. and tr. v. — ME, shouten, of uncertain origin, Cp. ON, skūta, 'a taunt'.

Derivatives: shout, n., shout-er, n., shout-ing, n. shove, tr. and intr. v. - ME, shouven, shoven, fr. OE. scūfan, scēofan, rel. to ON. skūfa, Dan., Norw. skyve. OFris. skūva. Du. schuiven. OHG. scioban MHG. G. schieben, 'to push, thrust' Goth, af-skiuban, 'to put away', fr. I.-E. base \*saeubh-, 'to throw, to shove', whence also Lith, skùbti, 'to make haste', skùbinti, 'to hasten'. Cp. scoff, scoop, scupper, 'cut through a ship's side'. shovel.

Derivatives: shove, n., shov-er, n.

shovel, n. — ME, shovele, fr. OE, sceofol, sceoff, rel. to OS, skūfla, Swed, skovel, MLG. schüfte. MDu. schuffel. Du. schoffel. OHG. scūvala, scūfla, MHG, schūvel, G, Schaufel, fr. I.-E. base \*saeubh-, 'to shove'. See shove and cn, words there referred to.

Derivatives: shovel, tr. and intr. v., shovel(l)-er, n., shovel-ful, adi.

show, archaic spelling shew, tr. and intr. v. — ME, schewen, schowen, shewen, showen, fr. OE, scēawian, 'to look, see, behold' (in modern English the sense is causative: 'to cause to be seen'); rel. to OS. skauwon, 'to look at', OFris. skāwia. Du. schouwen, OHG, scouwon, MHG. schouwen, G. schauen, 'to look at', OE. sciene, scēne, scyne, OS., OHG, sköni, MDu, scone, Du. schoon, Goth. skaunjai (nom. pl.), 'beautiful', orig, 'conspicuous', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)aeu-. \*(s)aēu-, 'to look at, observe, perceive', whence also OI, kavih, 'wise, sage; seer, poet', ā-kuvatē, 'intends', Arm. cucanem, 'I show', Gk. κοέω (for \*xoFέω), 'I mark, perceive, hear', κῦδος (for qūdos), 'glory, fame' (lit. 'that which is heard of'), the second element in θυο-σκόος, (for \*θυο-σκό. Foc), 'sacrificing priest', L. cavere, 'to beware', OSlav. čujo, čuti, 'to feel, perceive, hear', čudo, gen. -ese (for \*qeudos), 'wonder', lit. ('that which is heard of'), Czech (z)koumati, 'to perceive, be aware of'. See hear and cp. scavage, scavenger, sheen. Cp. also acoustic, caution, cave, interi., Kavi, kudos, and the second element in Laocoon.

Derivatives: show, n., shower, n. (q.v.), showing, n., show-y, adj., show-i-ly, adv.

shower, n., one who shows. — ME. shewer, shoer, fr. OE, sceawere, 'spectator; watchtower; mirror', fr. scēawian, 'to look at'. See show and agential suff. -er.

shower, n., a short fall of rain. - ME. schour. shour, showre, fr. OE, scur, rel. to ON, skur, OS., OHG. scūr, MHG. schūr, G. Schauer, Goth. skūra in skūra windis, 'storm of wind', and cogn. with Arm. curt (for \*skūr-do-), 'cold, shower', L. caurus, 'northwest wind', OSlav. severu, 'north, north wind', Lith. siaurus, 'raging, stormy', šiaurys, 'north wind', šiaurė, 'north'. Cp. Caurus.

Derivatives: shower, tr. and intr. v., shower-v. adi., shower-i-ness, n.

shrank, past tense of shrink. — ME, shrank, fr. OE, scranc, past tense of scrincan. See shrink.

shrappel, n. — Named after its inventor. Gen. Henry Shrannel (1761-1842).

shred, n. — ME, shrede, fr. OE, screade, scread. 'shred, paring', rel. to scrud 'dress garment' MLG. schröt, schrät, 'piece cut off', OHG. scröt, 'a cutting, piece cut off', MHG, schröt, 'stroke, blow, wound, piece cut off', G. Schrot. 'small shot'. ON. skrvdda, 'shriveled skin'. hrioba, 'to peel off, pare', fr. L.-F. hase \*(s) greu-t-, whence also L. scrūtārī, 'to search. examine, investigate', orig, 'to cut in, scratch', scrautum, 'quiver for arrows', scrotum, 'scrotum', Lith. skraudùs, 'brittle'. Base \*(s) areu-t- is a dental enlargement of base \*(s)areu-, 'to cut or break to pieces', which itself derives from base \*(s)ger-, 'to cut, separate'. See shear and cp. screed, scrod, scroll, shroud, Cp. also scrotum, scruple, scrutiny.

Derivatives: shred, v. (q.v.), shredd-v. adi.

shred, tr. and intr. v. — ME. schreden, shreden. fr. OE. scrēadian, fr. scrēade, scrēad, 'shred, paring'; rel. to MDu scröden, Du. schroeien. OHG, scrotan, MHG, schroten, G, schroten 'to shred'. See shred, n.

Derivatives: shredd-er, n., shredd-v, adi.

shrew, n., a small mouselike animal. — OF. scrēawa. Cp. next word. Cp. also shrewd. beshrew.

shrew, n., a scolding woman. — ME. schrewe, shrewe, shrew, 'a malicious person': prob. a figurative use of prec. word, from the old supposition that the animal was venomous or had a malignant influence.

shrew, tr. v., 1) to curse (obsol.); 2) to beshrew. — ME. shrewen, fr. shrewe, 'a malicious person'. See prec. word.

shrewd, adj. — ME. shrewede; see shrew, n., and 3rd -ed. For the formation cp. crabbed, fr. crab. dogged, fr. dog.

Derivatives: shrewd-ly, adv., shrewd-ness, n. shrewish, adi. — Formed fr. shrew, n., with adj. suff. -ish.

Derivatives: shrewish-ly, adv., shrewish-ness, n. shri, n. — See sri.

shriek, intr. and tr. v. - ME. schriken, shriken. Cp. ON. skrækja, 'to screech', and see screak. Derivatives: shriek, n., shriek-er, n., shriek-y,

shrieval, adi., pertaining to a sheriff. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. shrieve, an obsolete form of sheriff.

shrievalty, n., the office of a sheriff. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -tv.

shrift, n. — ME. schrift, shrift, fr. OE. scrift, 'legal penalty, penance; confessor', from the stem of scrifan, 'to impose penance, decree; to shrive'. See shrive.

ME. \*shrik. fr. OE. scric. 'thrush', lit. 'schrieker', rel. to ME, shriken, 'to shriek', and to ON. skrīkia, 'shrieker; shrike'. See screech, shriek.

shrill, adj. -- ME. schril, shril, fr. schrillen, shrillen, Cp, LG, schrell, 'piercing, shrill', G, schrill of s.m. See shrill, v.

Derivative: shrill-ness, n., shrill-v. adi.

shrill, intr. and tr. v. — ME, schrillen, shrillen, rel. to G. schrillen, OE. scrallettan, 'to make a loud cry', Swed, skrälla, 'to sound loudly', Norw. skrvlla, 'to make a shrill noise'. All these words are of imitative origin.

shrimp, n., a small edible shellfish. - MF. shrimpe, rel. to OE, scrimman, 'to bend, writhe, dry up, shrink', MLG. schrimpen, MHG. schrimpfen, and to E. scrimp and shrink.

Derivatives: shrimp, intr. v., shrimp-er, n., shrimp-ish, adj., shrimp-ish-ness, n., shrimp-y,

shrine, n. — ME, schrin, shrin, fr. OE, scrin, 'the Ark of the covenant', fr. L. scrinium, 'a case for keeping books', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly denoted orig, 'a round or plaited receptable', and derives fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to bend, turn, twist', whence also L. curvus, 'curved. crooked'. See curve, n., and cp. scrinium.

shrine, tr. v., to enshrine. — ME. shrinen, fr. shrin. See shrine, n.

shrink, intr. and tr. v. - ME. schrinken, shrinken. fr. OE, scrincan, rel, to MDu, schrinken and prob. to Dan. skrumpe, Swed, skrympa, 'to shrink', Norw, skrumpa, 'a meager cow', MDu, scrompelen, Du. schrompelen, G. schrumpfen. 'to shrink', and to OE, scrimman, 'to bend, writhe, dry up, shrink'. See shrimp and cp.

Derivatives: shrink-age, n., shrink-ing, n., shrink-ing-ly, adv.

shrive, tr. v. — ME. schriven, shriven, fr. OE. scrīfan, 'to impose penance; to decree; to shrive', fr. L. scribere, 'to write' whence also OS, scrīban, ODu, scrīvan, Du, schriiven, 'to write', OHG. scriban, MHG. schriben, G. schreiben, of s.m., ON. skript, 'penance, confession'. See scribe and cp. shrift, Shrovetide.

shrivel, intr. and tr. v. — Cp. dial. Swed. skryvla, 'to wrinkle'.

Derivative: shrivel, n.

shroff, n., name of a money changer in the Far East. — Hind. sarraf, fr. Arab. sarraf, 'money changer', fr. sárrafa, 'he changed money'. second conjugation of sárafa, 'he turned'.

shroud, n. - ME. schrud, shrud, shroud, fr. OE. scrūd, 'dress, garment', rel. to ON, skrūð, 'the shrouds of a ship, ornament, furniture of a church', Dan., Swed. skrud, 'dress, attire', and in gradational relationship to OE. scrēade, scrēad, 'shred, paring'. See shred, n.

Derivatives: shroud, tr. v., shroud-ed, adj.,

shroud-ing, n., shroud-less, adj., shroud-y, adj. Shrovetide, n., the time for confession before Lent. — ME. shroftide, schroftide; compounded

shrike, n., any of the birds of the genus Lanius. —

of *shrove*, a noun which is related to **shrive** (past tense *shrove*), and of **tide**.

Shrove Tuesday, n. — See Shrovetide; so called from the custom of confessing sins before Ash Wednesday.

shrub, n., a low woody plant. — ME. schrubbe, schrub, shrub, fr. OE. scrybb, 'underwood', rel. to dial. Dan. skrub, 'brushwood', Norw. skrubba, 'a dwarf cornel tree'. Cp. scrub, 'a stunted tree'. Derivatives: shrubb-ery, n., shrubb-y, adj., shrubb-i-ness, n.

shrub, n., a drink. — Arab. shurb, 'a drink', formed from the base of sháriba, 'he drank'. See sherbet.

shrug, tr. and intr. v. — ME. schruggen, of uncertain origin. Cp. Dan. skrugge, 'to stoop, crouch'.

Derivative: shrug, n.

shrunk, pp. of shrink. — ME. shrunke, shrunken, fr. OE. gescruncen, pp. of scrincan. See shrink. shrunken, adj. — Old pp. of shrink. See prec. word.

shruti, n. - See sruti.

shuck, n., husk, shell. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: shuck, tr. v.

shudder, intr. v. — ME. schuderen, shoderen, shoddren, rel. to LG. schuddern, G. schaudern, 'to shudder'. These verbs are frequentatives formed with suff. -er fr. Teut. base \*skud-, 'to shake', whence also OS. skuddian, 'to move violently', MDu., Du. schudden, 'to shake', OHG. scuttēn, scutēn, scutilōn, MHG. schütelen, G. schütteln, 'to shake', G. schütten, 'to pour, shed'. Teut. base \*skud- corresponds to I.-E. base \*(s)qut-, 'to shake', whence L. quatere, 'to shake'. See quash, 'to make void'. Derivatives: shudder, n., shudder-ing-ly, adv., shudder-y, adj.

**shuffle**, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. shove with freq. suff. -le. Cp. scuffle, which is a doublet of *shuffle*.

Derivatives: shuffle, n., shuffl-er, n., shuffl-ing, adj., shuffl-ingly, adv.

Shulhan Aruk, code of Jewish law by Rabbi Joseph Karo (1488-1755). — Heb. shulhān 'ārūkh, lit. 'Table Set', ſr. shulhān, 'table', and 'ārūkh, passive part. of 'ārūkh, 'he arranged, set in order'.

shun, tr. v., to avoid. — ME. schunien, shunien, fr. OE. scunian, 'to avoid, fear, abhor'; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: shun-less, adj., shunn-er, n.

'shun (mil.) — Abbreviation of attention.

shunt, tr. v., to divert; intr. v., to be diverted. — ME. schunten, shunten, of uncertain origin; perh. rel. to shun.

Derivatives: shunt, n., shunt-er, n., shunt-ing, n. shut, tr. and intr. v. — ME. schitten, schutten, shutten, fr. OE. scyttan, 'to shut'; prob. rel. to shoot. For sense development cp. the phrase 'to shoot a bolt'. Cp next word. Cp. also the second element in wainscot.

Derivatives: shutt-er, n., shutt-er, tr. v., shutt-er-less, adi., shutt-ing, n.

shuttle, n. — ME. schytel, fr. OE. scytel, 'missile, dart', a gradational variant formed from the stem of scēotan, 'to shoot'; so called from its being 'shot' across the threads in weaving. See shoot and dimin. suff. -le and cp. prec. word. Cp. also skittle, which is a doublet of shuttle. Derivative: shuttle. tr. and intr. v.

shwa, n. - A var. of schwa.

shy, adj., timid; bashful. — ME. schey, shey, 'shy', fr. OE. scēoh, 'timid', rel. to MLG. schü(we), Du. schuw, 'shy', MHG. schiech, G. scheu, of s.m., OHG. sciuhen, MHG. schiuhen, 'to shy at, to fear', G. scheuchen, 'to scare away'. The only non-Teutonic cognate is OSlav. ščuti, 'to hunt, incite'. It. schivare, 'to avoid', is a Teut. loan word. Cp. eschew.

Derivatives: shy, intr. v., shy-er, n., shy-ly, adv., shy-ness. n.

shy, tr. and intr. v., to fling, throw. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: shv, n., a throw.

Shylock, n., a merciless creditor. — From a character of Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

shyster, n., an unscrupulous lawyer. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: shyster, intr. v., to act as a shyster. si, n., the seventh note in solmization (mus.) si, adv., yes. — It., Sp. and Port., fr. L. sic, 'so'. See sic.

sial-, form of sialo- before a vowel.

sialid, adj., pertaining to the family Sialidae. — See next word.

Sialidae, n. pl., a family of insects (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σιαλίς, gen. σιαλίδος, name of a bird; of unknown origin. For the ending see suff. -idae.

sialo-, before a vowel sial-, combining form meaning 'saliva'. — Gk. σιαλο-, σιαλ-, fr. σίαλον, 'saliva', of uncertain origin.

sialoid, adj., resembling saliva. — Compounded of sial- and Gk. -οειήδε, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

siamang, n., a species of large black ape. — Malay siāmang, fr. āmang, 'black'.

Siamese, adj., pertaining to Siam; n., a native of Siam, the language of Siam.

Siamese twins, — So called from the Siamese twins Eng and Chang (1811-74). — They were united at the waist by a band of flesh.

sib, n. and adj. — ME., fr. OE. sibb, rel. to OS. sibbia, OFris., MDu. sibbe, OHG. sippa, MHG., G. sippe, Goth. sibja, 'kin, kindred', and cogn. with Russ. sob, 'character, individuality', OSlav. o-sob-a, 'person', sobistvo, 'character, individuality', OPruss. subs, 'self'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*s(w)e-bh-, 'of the same kind', which is a -bh-enlargement of the reflexive pron. base \*se-, 'self'. See sui and cp. gossip. Cp. also Sabine, Samnite.

Siberian, adj. and n. — Formed fr. Siberia with

suff. -an. The name Siberia derives fr. Sibir, an ancient Tatar fortress at the confluence of the rivers Tobol and Irtysh.

Siberian dog. — A breed of dogs, esp. used for drawing sledges.

siberite, n., a variety of tourmaline (mineral.) — Named after Siberia. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

sibilance, sibilancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

sibilant, adj., having, or making, a hissing sound. — L. sībilāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of sībilāre, 'to hiss, whistle', fr. sībilūs, 'hissing, whistling', which is of imitative origin. Cp. the imitative words: Gk. σίζειν, 'to hiss', Lett. sīkt, 'to hiss', OSlav. svistati, 'to hiss, whistle'. Cp. also chillo, siffle, persiflage.

Derivative: sibilant-ly, adv.

sibilate, tr. and intr. v., to hiss; to pronounce with a hissing sound. — L. sibilātus, pp. of sibilāre. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate. Derivative: sibilat-ion. n.

sibyl, n., prophetess. — L. Sibylla, fr. Gk. Σί-βυλλα, name of several prophetesses; of uncertain origin

Sibylline, adj., pertaining to a sibyl or the sibyls.

— L. Sibyllinus, fr. Sibylla. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

sic, adv., thus. — L. sic, 'so, thus', contracted from the older form sice, for si-ce, which is compounded of si, 'if', orig. meaning 'so', and -ce, an emphatic particle. L. si, orig. sei, is rel. to Oscan svai, suae, Umbrian sve. It., Sp. and Port. si, 'yes', F. si, 'so' (in answer to a neg. question) 'yes', derive fr. L. sic. Cp. nisi, quasi. For the etymology of the L. suff. -ce see he. Cp. the first element in cy-pres.

sicarian, n., an assassin. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. sicārius, 'an assassin, murderer', fr. sīca, 'a curved dagger', which is rel. to sicilis, 'a sickle' (prop. 'a cutting instrument') and to secō, secāre, 'to cut'. See section and cp. sickle. For the ending see suff. -ian.

sicarius, n., sicarian. — L. sīcārius. See prec. word.

sicca, n., 1) a die; 2) a newly coined rupee. — Hind. sikkā, fr. Arab. sikkah, 'a die for stamping'. Cp. sequin.

siccative, adj. — Late L. siccātīvus, 'drying, siccative', fr. L. siccātus, pp. of siccāre, 'to dry', fr. siccus, 'dry', which is cogn. with Avestic hiku-, 'dry', Gk lσχνός, 'dry, withered', Lith. seklūs, 'shallow', Lett. sekls, of s.m., Lith. senkù, sekti, 'to fall' (said of the water level), nu-sekti, 'become dry', Lett. sīku, sikt, 'to dry up', MIr. sesc, 'dry', and with OI. siācáti, 'makes dry'. Cp. desiccate, exsiccate, hortus siccus, sack, 'strong wine', sec, secco. Cp. also phthisis. For the ending see suff. -ative.

sice, also sise, n., the number six on dice. — For OF. sis (whence F. six), fr. L. sex. See six.

sice, n., groom. — VArab. sáyis, fr. Arab. sá'is, 'groom'.

Sicel, n., one of the Siculi; adj., pertaining to the Siculi. — Fr. Gk. Σικελοί (pl.) (whence Siculi, an ancient people on the Tiber, whence part of them emigrated to the island named after them Σικελία, whence L. Sicilia (= Sicily).

Siceliot, n., one of the ancient Greeks settled in Sicily; adj., pertaining to the Siceliots. — Formed fr. Gk. Σικελοί and the suff. -ώτης. See prec. word and -ote.

Sicilian, n. and adj. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Sicilia. See Sicel.

sick, adj. — ME. sik, sek, fr. OE. sēoc, rel. to ON. sjūkr, Swed. sjuk, Dan. syg, OS. siok, OFris. siāk, MDu. siec, Du. ziek, OHG. sioh, MHG., G. siech, Goth. siuks, 'sick, ill', siukan, 'to be ill'. Nils Lid [in Norsk Tidskr. f. Sprogvidensk. 7, 170 (1934)] connects these words woth OE. sūgan, ON. sūga, etc., 'to suck'. (According to Teut. belief diseases were caused by the sucking of demons.) See suck and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: sick-en, intr. and tr. v., sick-en-er, n., sick-en-ing, adj., sick-en-ing-ly, adv., sick-ish, adj. sick-ish-ly, adv., sick-ish-ness, n., sick-ly, adv., sick-li-ness, n., sick-ness, n.

sick, tr. v., to seek. — A var. of seek.

sicker, adj., safe (now only Scot.) — ME. siker, fr. OE. sicor, which—together with OS. sikor, OFris. sikur, MDu. seker (Du. zeker), OHG. sichur, sichor, MHG., G. sicher—derives fr. VL. \*sīcurus (whence also It. sicuro), corresponding to L. sēcūrus, 'free from care' (whence OF. seur, F. sūr and Sp. seguro, 'sure, safe'). See secure.

sickle, n. — ME. sikel, fr. OE. sicol, which—together with MDu. sickele (Du. sikkel), OHG. sihhila (MHG., G. sichel)—derives fr. VL. \*sicila corresponding to L. secula, 'sickle' (whence It. segolo, 'hatchet'), fr. I.-E. base \*seq-, 'to cut'. See section and cp. scythe.

Siculian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. L. Siculi (pl.) See Sicel.

Sicyos, n., a genus of plants, the one-seeded bur cucumber (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σίχυος, 'cucumber', which according to Paul de Lagarde (in Armenische Studien. § 1975, and in Mitteilungen, I, 234 and II, 356) is borrowed fr. Heb. \*qishshu'ā<sup>h</sup> (pl. qishshu'īm), 'cucumber'. See Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, p. 30. For the equivalents of Heb. qishshu'īm in the other Sem. languages see Gesenius-Buhl, HWAT, p. 731. Cp. cucumber.

Sida, n., a genus of plants of the mallow family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk.  $\sigma(\delta\eta)$ , 'pomegranate; a water plant', which is prob. a loan word from Asia Minor.

Siddha, n., one who has attained perfection and bliss (*Hinduism*). — OI. siddhah, 'accomplished, achieved, successful, possessing supernatural

power, sorcerer, saint', rel. to sidhyati, 'reaches his goal, succeeds', sādhúḥ, 'right, skilled, excellent: a holy man'. See sadhu.

siddur, n., the Jewish prayer book. — Mishnaic Heb. siddūr, 'arrangement, order', fr. siddēr, 'he arranged, ordered', Pi'el (= intensive form) of sādhār, which is rel. to Biblical Heb. sēdher, 'order'; see Seder and cp. Sedra. Siddūr in the sense 'prayer book' is an abbreviation of siddūr t<sup>®</sup>phillāh, 'arrangement of prayer'. Cp. the term sēdher t<sup>®</sup>phillōth, lit. 'order of prayers', used as a synonym of siddūr.

side, n. — ME., fr. OE. sīde, rel. to OS. sīda, ON. sīða, Dan. side, Swed. sīda, MDu. sīde, Du. zij(de), OHG. sīta, MHG. sīte, G. Seite, and to OE. sīd, 'long, broad, spacious', ON. sīðr, 'long, hanging down', OHG. sīto (adv.), 'loose', and cogn. with Lith. sietuvà, 'deep place in a river', MIr. sith, 'long'.

Derivatives: side, adj. and tr. and intr. v., sided, adj., sider, n., siding, n.

sideling, adv., sidelong. — Formed fr. side with adverbial suff. -ling. Cp. sidelong and sidle.

sidelong, adv. — Compounded of side and -long. sider-, form of 1st sidero- before a vowel.

sideral, adj., pertaining to the stars (rare). — L. siderālis, fr. sīdus, gen. sīderis. See sidereal.

sideration, n., blast, blight; use of green manure.

— L. sīderātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'constellation; disease caused by a constellation, blast of plants', fr. sīdus, gen. sīderis. See next word and -ation and cp. anoplexy.

sidereal, adj., pertaining to the stars. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. sidereus, fr. sidus, gen. sideris, 'star', esp. 'a group of stars', which is cogn. with Lith. svidùs, 'shining, bright', svidù, sviděti, 'to shine', Lett. swīdu, swīst, 'to dawn', and prob. also with ON. sviða, OHG. swīdan, 'to burn'. Cp. consider, desire.

siderite, n., native ferrous carbonate, FeCO<sub>3</sub> (mineral.) — L. sīdērītēs (masc.) or sīdērītis (fem.), 'loadstone', fr. Gk. σιδηρίτης (masc.) or σιδηρίτις (fem.) (scil. λίθος), 'stone of iron', fr. σίδηρος, 'iron', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. the first element in siderolite and the second element in Metrosideros.

Derivative: siderit-ic, adj.

sidero-, before a vowel sider-, combining form meaning 'iron'. — Gk. σιδηρο-, σιδηρ-, fr. σίδηρος. 'iron'. See siderite.

sidero-, combining form meaning 'star'. — L. sidero-, fr. sīdus, gen. sīderis, 'star'. See sidereal.

siderolite, n., an ironstone meteorite. — Lit. 'iron stone', fr. 1st sidero- and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See siderite and -lite.

sideroscope, n., an instrument for detecting the presence of iron. — Compounded of 1st sideroand Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

siderosis, n., 1) deposit of iron in a tissue of the body, esp. in the lungs; 2) inhalation of iron

dust (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. σίδηρος, 'iron'. See 1st sidero- and -osis.

sideward, adj. — Compounded of side and adj. suff. -ward.

sideward, sidewards, adv. — Compounded of side and adv. suff. -ward, resp. -wards.

sideways, adv. — Compounded of side and adv. suff. -ways.

Derivative: sideways, adj.

sidhe. n. - See shee.

sidle, v., to move sideways. — Back formation fr. the obsol. adv. sidling, a var. of sideling (q.v.) Derivatives: sidle, n., sidl-er, n., sidl-ing, n., sidl-ing-ly, adv.

Sidonian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Sidönius, fr. Gk. Σιδώνιος (also Σιδόνιος), fr. Σιδών, 'Sidon', an ancient Phoen. city, fr. Phoen. (= Heb.) Tzīdhón, lit. 'fishing-place', fr. tzūd, 'to hunt, capture'. Cp. sadhe.

siècle, n., century, age. — F., fr. L. saeculum, 'period of a man's life, generation, period of a hundred years'. See secular.

siege, n. — ME. sege, 'seat, siege', fr. OF. sege, siege (F. siège), fr. VL. \*sedicum, 'seat', fr. \*sedicāre, 'to sit', fr. L. sedēre, 'to sit'. See sedentary and cp. see, n. Cp. also besiege.

Derivatives: siege, tr. v., sieg-er, n.

sienna, n., an earthy pigment of brownish color.

— Fr. It. terra di Siena, 'earth of Sienna', in Northern Italy. Cp. umber.

sierra, n., a range of hills, jagged, sawlike ridges.

— Sp., lit. 'saw', fr. L. serra. See serra.

siesta, n., midday nap. — Sp., fr. L. sexta (hora), 'the sixth hour (i.e. after the sunrise), noon', fem. of sextus, 'sixth'. See sixth and cp. sext.

sieve, n. — ME. sive, seve, fr. OE. sife, rel. to MDu. seve, Du. zeef, OHG. sib, MHG. sip, G. Sieb, 'sieve'; of uncertain origin. Cp. sift. Derivative: sieve, tr. v., to sift.

sifaka, n., any of the lemurs of the genus Propithecus. — A Malagasy word.

siffle, tr. v., to whistle; n.,a sibilant râle (med.)— F. siffler, fr. VL. \*sīfilāre, fr. L. sībilāre, 'to hiss'. See sibilant and cp. zuffolo.

sift, tr. and intr. v. — ME. siften, fr. OE. siftan, fr. sife, 'sieve', rel. to Du. ziften, MLG. sichten, G. sichten, 'to sift'. See sieve.

Derivatives: sift-ed, adj., sift-er, n., sift-ing, n. sigh, intr. and tr. v. — Back formation fr. ME. sih-te, sigh-te, pp. of sihen, sighen, 'to sigh', fr. OE. sīcan, which is prob. of imitative origin. Derivatives: sigh, n., sigh-ing, adj., sigh-ing-ly, adv., sigh-ing-ness, n.

sight, n. — ME. sith, siht, sight, fr. OE. sihh, gesihh, gesiehh, rel. to Dan. sigte, Swed. sigt, MDu. sicht, gesichte, gesicht, Du. zicht, gezicht, OHG., MHG. siht, gesiht, G. Sicht, Gesicht; fr. Teut. base \*sehw-, 'to see'. See see, v.

Derivatives: sight, tr. and intr. v., sight-ed, adj., sight-er, n., sight-ing, n., sight-less, adj., sight-less-ly, adv., sight-less-ness, n., sight-ly, adj., sight-li-ness, n.

sigil, n., seal. — L. 'sigillum, 'little figure, sign, mark', dimin. of signum, 'sign'. See sign and cp. seal. 'stamp'.

sigillate, adj., decorated with marks. — L. sigilla-

tus, pp. of sigillāre, 'to mark with a sign or seal', fr. sigillum. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate. sigillate, tr. v., to seal. — L. sigillātus, pp. of sigillāre. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate. Sigismund, masc. PN. — G., a compound lit. meaning 'protection through victory'. The first

Sigismund, masc. PN. — G., a compound lit. meaning 'protection through victory'. The first element is rel. to OHG. sigu, MHG. sic. sige. G. Sieg. MDu. seghe. Du. zege. ON. sigr. Swed. seger, Dan. seier, OE. sige, gesig. Goth. sigis, 'victory', and cogn. with OI. sáha-. 'victory', sahate, 'overcomes, masters', Gk, Eyely (fr. I.-E. base \*segh-), 'to have, hold'. See scheme and cp. words there referred to. The second element is rel. to OHG, munt, OE., ON. mund, 'hand, protection', and cogn, with L. manus, 'hand'; see manual, adi,, and cp. the second element in Edmund, Osmond, Raymond. siglos, n., silver coin unit in ancient Persia. — Gk. σίγλος, σίκλος, fr. Heb. shéael, an old Jewish unit of weight and money, lit, 'weight', See shekel.

sigma, n., name of the 18th letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk.  $\sigma i\gamma \mu \alpha$ , metathesis of Heb. sámekh (prob. through the medium of an Aramaic form \*simkha). See samekh.

Derivatives: sigm-ate, adj. and tr. v., sigm-at-ic, adj., sigm-oid (q.v.)

sigmoid, adj., shaped like a sigma. — Gk. σιγμοειδής, 'having the shape of sigma', compounded of σίγμα and suff. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See sigma and -oid.

Derivatives: sigmoid-al, adj., sigmoid-al-ly, adv. sign, n. — ME. signe, fr. OF. (= F.) signe, fr. L. signum, 'mark, token, sign', which is prob. rel. to secāre, 'to cut'. See section and cp. assign, consign, countersign, design, designate, ensign, insignia, resign, sain, seal, 'imprint', sennet, signal, signature, signet, significance, signify, and the second word in al segno and in dal segno. See also the first element in scarlet and the second element in tocsin.

sign, tr. and intr. v. — ME. signen, fr. MF. (= F.) signer, fr. OF. seignier, fr. L. signāre, 'to set a mark upon, mark, sign', fr. signum. See sign, n. Derivatives: sign-able, adj., signal(q.v.), sign-er, n. signal, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) signal, fr. Late L. signāle, 'a signal', prop. neut. of the adjective signālis, 'pertaining to a sign', fr. L. signum. See sign, n., and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: signal, tr. and intr. v., signal, adj. (q.v.), signal-ist, n., signal-ize, tr. and intr. v., signal(l)-er, n.

signal, adj. — Formed fr. F. signalé, pp. of signaler, 'to signal', fr. signal. See signal, n. For the loss of the French pp. suff. -é in English cp. costive, defile, 'a narrow valley', trove.

signalment, n. — F. signalement, fr. signaler, 'to signal', fr. signal. See signal, n., and -ment.

signatory, adj. — L. signātōrius, 'pertaining to sealing', fr. signātus, pp. of signāre. See sign, v., and adi. suff. -orv.

signature, n. — F., fr. ML. signātūra, fr. L. signātus, pp. of signāre. See sign, v., and -ure.

Derivatives: signature, tr. v., signatur-al, adj. signet, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) signet, dimin. of signe. See sign and -et and cp. sennet, which is a doublet of signet.

Derivative: signet, tr. v.

significance, also significancy, n. — ME. significance, fr. L. significantia, fr. significāns, gen. -antis. See next word and -ce. resp. -cv.

significant, adj. — L. significāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of significāre. See signify and -ant.

Derivatives: significant, n., significant-ly, adv., significant-ness, n.

signification, n. — ME. significacioun, fr. OF. (= F.) signification, fr. L. significationem, acc. of significatio, 'a pointing out, denoting, indication', fr. significatus, pp. of significare. See signify and -ation.

significative, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) significatif (fem. significative), fr. L. significativus, 'denoting, signifying', fr. significatus, pp. of significare. See signify and -ive.

signify, tr. and intr. v. — ME. signifien, fr. OF. (= F.) signifier, fr. L. significāre, 'to show by signs, publish, notify, signify', which is compounded of signum, 'sign', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See sign, n., and -fy.

Derivative: signifi-er, n.

signor, n., an Italian title corresponding to English Mr. — It., shorter form of signore (q.v.) signora, n., an Italian title corresponding to English Mrs. — Fem. of signor, signore. Cp. senora, senhora.

signore, n., an Italian title corresponding to English Sir. — It., fr. L. seniōrem, acc. of senior, 'older', compar. of senex, 'old'. See senior and cp. monsignor, señor, senhor.

signorina, n., Italian title corresponding to English *Miss.* — It., dimin. of signora.

Sikh, n., member of a Hindu religious community founded by Guru Nanak about the end of the 16th cent. — Hind., lit. 'disciple', fr. OI. sikṣati, 'studies, learns', desiderative of saknóti, 'is able, is competent'.

sikhara, sikara, n., a pyramidal tower (India). — OI. śikharah, 'pointed; summit', rel. to śikhā-, 'point', śekharah, 'top, summit', and prob. also to OI. śāṇaḥ, 'whetstone', śitáḥ, 'sharpened', śiśā-ti, 'sharpens', and cogn. with Gk. κῶνος, 'pine cone'. See cone.

Sikhism, n., the tenets of the Sikhs. — Formed fr. Sikh with suff. -ism.

silage, n., fodder packed in a silo. — Aphetic for ensilage. See silo and -age.

Derivative: silage, tr. v.

Silas, masc. PN. — Late L., fr. Gk. Σίλας, contraction of Σιλουανός, which is the transliteration of L. Silvānus, a name lit, meaning 'living

in, or presiding over, woods', fr. silva, 'wood, forest'. See silvan.

silence, n. - ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. silentium, fr silens gen -entis. See silent and -ce.

Derivatives: silence, tr. v., silenc-er, n.

Silene, n., a genus of plants of the pink family (bot.) — ModL., coined by Linnaeus fr. L. Sīlēnus. See Silenus.

silent, adi. — L. silens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of silere, 'to be silent', which, together with Goth. ana-silan, 'to calm or settle down' (said of a wind), derives fr. I.-E. base  $*s\bar{e}(i)$ -, 'to leave, leave off', whence also L. sinere, 'to set down; to leave, let'. See site and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ent. Derivatives: silent, n., silent-ly, adv.

silential, adi. - Formed with suff. -al fr. L. silentium. See silence.

silentiary, n. - Late L. silentiārius, 'a servant watching for the domestic silence', fr. L. silentium. See silence and adi. suff. -arv.

silentious, adj. - L. silentiosus (whence also F. silencieux), fr. silentium. See silence and -ous.

Silenus, n., a leader of the satyrs and companion of Bacchus (Greek mythol.) - L. Sīlēnus, fr. Gk. Σειληνός, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly means lit. 'inflated with wine' and derives fr. Thracian ζίλαι, 'wine', which is connected with Gk. γάλις, 'neat wine', and lit. means 'swollen with wine'. See Albert Carnoy, Dictionnaire étymologique de la mythologie grécoromaine, Louvain, p. 184 s.v. Silēnos.

silesia, n., a cloth used for lining. — Orig. the word meant 'linen made in Silesia (a province in Prussia)'.

silex, n., silica. — L. silex, 'flint, pebblestone'. See silica.

silhouette, n., outline; profile. - F., named satirically after Étienne de Silhouette, French finance minister (1709-67), who was ridiculed by the nobility for his undue economies.

Derivatives: silhouette, tr. v., silhouett-ish, n.

silic-, form of silico- before a vowel.

silica, n., hard silicon dioxide, SiO. (chem.) -ModL., fr. L. silex, gen. -icis, 'flint, pebblestone', which is of uncertain origin.

silicate, n., a salt of silicic acid (chem.) — See prec. word and chem. suff. -ate.

Derivative: silicat-ed, adj.

siliceous, silicious, adj., pertaining to, or containing, silica. — See silica and -ous.

silicic, adj., derived from, or pertaining to, silica. - See silica and adj. suff. -ic.

siliciferous, adj., containing silica. — See silica and -ferous.

silicify, tr. v., to convert into silica; intr. v., to be converted into silica. — See silica and -fy.

silico-, before a vowel silic-, combining form indicating the presence of silicon. — See silicon.

silicle, n., a small and short silique. — L. silicula, 'a little husk or pod', dimin. of siliqua. See silioue and dimin. suff. -le.

silicon, n., name of a nonmetallic element (chem.) - Coined fr. L. silex, gen. silicis, 'flint', on the analogy of carbon. See silica.

silicosis, n., disease caused by the inhalation of silica or quartz (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. silica and -osis, a suff. of Gk. origin. siliculose, siliculous, adi., containing silicles. — ML. siliculosus, fr. L. silicula. See silicle and adi. suff. -ose, resp. -ous.

siliqua, n., 1) the same as silique: 2) a very small weight: 3) a small coin. — L. siliaua. See next word.

silique, n., pod or fruit characteristic of the mustard family (bot.) - F., fr. L. siliqua, 'pod. husk; a very small weight; a very small coin'. which is of uncertain etymology.

silk, n. - ME. selk, silk, fr. OE. sioloc, seolc; cp. ON. silki. These words prob. derive from a Baltic or Slavonic language (cp. OSlav. šelku, Lith. šilkai, OPruss. silkas, 'silk'), and ult. from an East-Asiatic language (cp. Mongolian sirkek. 'silk'), and prop. mean 'the Chinese fabric'. It is of the same origin as Gk. Σήρες, a people of Eastern Asia, identified with the Chinese, whence L. Sērēs, of s.m., sēricum, 'silk', lit. 'the Seric fabric'. See Seric and cp. words there

Derivatives: silk, adj. and v., silken, adj. (q.v.), silk-er, n., silk-v, adj., silk-i-ness, n.

silken, adj. - ME., fr. OE. seolcen, fr. seolc. See prec. word and adj. suff. -en.

sill, n. — ME. sille, sylle, fr. OE. syll, 'base, support', rel. to ON. svill, syll, Swed. syll, Norw. svill. Dan. syld, 'the framework of a building, sill', MLG. süll, OHG. swelli, MHG. swelle, G. Schwelle, 'sill', and cogn. with Gk. σελίς, σέλμα, 'beam'. Cp. the second element in groundsel, 'sill'.

sillabub, n., a mixture of cream or milk with wine and sugar. - Fr. earlier sillibouk, lit. 'a happy belly' (cp. dial. merribouk, lit. 'a merry belly'). The first element in sillibouk is identical with silly in its orig. sense (= 'happy, fortunate'). For the second element see buck, 'the body of a wagon'.

silladar, n., a soldier of irregular cavalry, who provides his own weapons and horse (Anglo-Indian). - Pers. silāhdār, lit. 'armor-bearer', fr. Arab. silah, 'weapon', and Pers. dar, 'possessing, holding'. The first element is rel. to Heb. shélah, 'weapon', Ugar. sh-l-h, of s.m., and prob. also to Heb. shālāḥ, 'he sent', Akkad. shalū, 'to send, hurl, shoot (an arrow)'; cp. sirdar, which is a doublet of silladar. For the second element see aumildar and cp. words there referred to.

siller, n. - A Scot. var. of silver.

Sillery, n., a champagne. — Named after Sillery, a village near Reims in France.

silly, adj. - ME. sely, seely, seilye, 'happy, blessed, innocent', fr. OE. sælig, gesælig, 'happy, fortunate', formed with suff. -ig (= E. -y), fr.  $s\bar{x}l$ , 'time, season, occasion, fortune, happiness',

which is rel. to ON. sæll. 'happy', sæla, 'happiness'. Goth, sels, 'good, kindhearted', selei, 'goodness, kindness', Dan, Swed, salig, 'happy, blessed, blissful', OS, sālig, MDu, sālich, Du, zalig. OHG, sālīg, MHG, sælec, sælic, G, selig, of s.m. The most important phases of the sense development of the adi, silly (fr. OE, sælig) are: happy, innocent, simple, foolish. The above Teut. words derive fr. I.-E. base \*sel-, 'happy', whence also—with vowel gradation—Gk. ίλαρός, 'gav. cheerful, gay', τλάσκομαι, 'I appease, propitiate, reconcile to myself', L. solari, 'to comfort', salvus, 'whole, safe'. Cp. console, disconsolate, hilarious, salvage, salvation, solace. Cp. also seely and the first element in sillabub.

Derivatives: silly, n., silli-ly, sill-i-ness, n.

silo, n., an airtight structure for storing grain. — Sp., fr. L. sīrus, fr. Gk. σῖρός, 'pit for storing grain', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. ensile, ensilage.

Derivative: silo, tr. v.

Silphium, n., a genus of plants, the rosin-weed (bot.) — L., name of an umbelliferous plant. from Gk. σίλφιον, which is prob. of African origin, L. sirpe, name of a plant, is from the same source.

silt, n. — ME, sylt, of Scand, origin; cp. Norw. and Dan. svlt, 'salt marsh', which are rel. to OHG. sulza (for \*sult-ja), 'salt water', MHG. sulz(e), G. Sülze, 'brine, brawn', and to E. salt. Derivatives: silt, tr. and intr. v., silt-ing, n., siltage, n., silt-ation, n., silt-y, adj.

silundum, n., a silicon carbide. — Coined fr. silicon and carborundum.

Silurian, adj., pertaining to the Silures, an ancient British people in Wales. — Formed fr. L. Silurēs with suff. -ian.

Silurian, adj., pertaining to the geological period that preceded the Devonian. - Prop. 'pertaining to the rocks of Wales, once inhabited by the Silures' (see prec. word). The name Silurian was given to this period by the geologist Sir Roderick Impey Murchison (1792-1871), because the rocks characteristic of this period are especially frequent in Wales.

Derivative: Silurian, n.

silvan, sylvan, adj., 1) living in the woods; 2) wooded. - Formed with suff. -an fr. L. silva. 'wood, forest', which is of uncertain origin. The spelling sylvan (with y for i) is due to the influence of Gk. ὕλη, 'forest', from which silva was supposed to derive. Cp. savage, Silas, Silvester, Silvia.

Derivatives: silvan, sylvan, n., silvan-ity, n., silvan-rv. n.

silver, n. — ME. silver, fr. OE. seolfor, siolofr, silofr, rel. to OS. silubar, ON. silfr, Dan. solv, Swed. silver, MDu. silver, Du. zilver, OHG. sillabar, silabar, MHG., G. silber, Goth. silubr. Cp. OSlav. sirebro, OPruss. siraplis, Lith. sidabras, 'silver'. All these words are prob. borrowed ult. fr. Akkad. sarpu, 'silver', lit. 'refined silver', which is rel, to sarānu, 'to refine, smelt'. sarranu, 'goldsmith', Heb. tzāránh, 'he refined. smelted', tzōreph, 'goldsmith, silversmith', Aram.-Svr.  $tz^{\bar{e}}$  raph, 'he refined, smelted', Arab. sarf. 'pure (wine)'.

Derivatives: silver, tr. v. and adj., silver-ed, adj., silver-er, n., silvern (q.v.), silver-v. adj., silver-i-

silverize, tr. v., to cover with silver. — A hybrid coined fr. silver and -ize, a suff, of Greek origin. silvern, adi. — ME, silveren, fr. OE, seolfren. silfren, fr. seolfor, siolofr, silofr, 'silver'. See

Silvester, masc. PN. — Lit. 'woody: silvan, rural'. fr. L. silvester, fr. silva, 'wood, forest', See

Silvia, fem. PN. — Lit, 'belonging to, or living in, a wood', fr. L. silvia, fem. of silvius, fr. silva, 'wood, forest'. See silvan.

silviculture, n., forestry. — Formed fr. L. silva, 'wood, forest', and cultūra, 'cultivating, culture'. See silvan and culture.

Derivatives: silvicultur-al, adi., silvicultur-ist, n. Silvbum, n., a genus of plants, the milk thistle (bot.) — L. silvbum, name of an edible thistle. fr. Gk. σίλυβον, which is of uncertain origin. simar, n., a loose robe. - F. simarre, fr. It. zimarra, dissimilated fr. Sp. zamarra, fr. Arab. sammūr, 'weasel'. Cp. chimere, zimarra.

Simarouba, n., a genus of plants, the quassia (bot.) — ModL., fr. Galibi simaruba.

Simaroubaceae, n. pl., the quassia family (bot.) — ModL... formed fr. prec. word with suff.

simaroubaceous, adi. - See prec. word and -aceous.

Simeon, masc. PN.: in the Bible, the second son of Jacob and Leah; a tribe of Israel. — Late L., fr. Gk. Συμεών, fr. Heb. Shim'on, lit. 'hearing', fr. shāmá', 'he heard'. See Shema and cp. Simon. Cp. also Ishmael.

simhah, also spelled simcha, n., a joyful occasion, as in a birth, bar mitzvah or wedding. — Heb. śimhā<sup>h</sup>, 'joy, gladness, merriment, mirth', fr. śāmáh, 'he was glad, rejoiced', which is possibly rel. to Arab. shamaha, 'was high, was proud'. For sense development cp. E. elated, which unites the following meanings: 'in high spirits; proud; joyful' (see elated).

Simhath Torah, also spelled Simhat Torah, Simchas Torah, the last day of Sukkoth, observed on the 23rd of Tishre in celebration of the conclusion of the reading of the Torah in the annual cycle (Jewish Religion). — Heb. simháth Tōráh, lit. 'rejoicing over the Torah', fr. simháth, constr. state of  $simh\tilde{a}^h$ , and  $T\bar{o}r\tilde{a}^h$ . See prec. word and Torah.

simian, adj., pertaining to the monkeys and apes. - Formed with suff. -an fr. L. sīmia, 'ape', fr. simus, 'flat-nosed, snub-nosed', fr. Gk. σῖμός, of s.m., which is of uncertain origin.

similar, adj. and n. — F. similaire, fr. L. similis,

simile 1446 ~

'like', assimilated fr. \*semilis, fr. OL. semol, semul (L. simul), 'together' (the classical L. form simul was influenced by similis), which is rel. to L. semel, 'once', and to the first element in semper, 'always'. See same and words there referred to and cp. csp. assemble, assimilate, dissemble, dissimilar, dissimilate, ensemble, resemble, semblance, semble, simulacrum, simulate, simultaneous, and the second element in verisimilar. Derivatives: similar-ly, adv., similar-ity, n.

simile, n., a figure of speech in which a thing is compared to another. — L. simile, neut. of simils. 'like'. See similar.

similitude, n., likeness. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. similitūdinem, acc. of similitūdō, 'likeness, resemblance', fr. similis. See similar and -tude and cp. verisimilitude.

similize, tr. and intr. v. — A hybrid formed fr. L. similis. 'like' (see similar), with suff. -ize.

simmer, intr. v., to be just below the boiling point; tr. v., to keep just below the boiling point. — A later var. of simper, of s.m.—which is now dial. English—fr. ME. simperen, which is prob. of imitative origin.

Derivative: simmer, n.

simnel, n., a sweet cake. — ME. simenel, fr. OF. simenel, 'fine wheat flour', fr. VL. \*siminellus, dissimilated fr. \*similellus, masc. dimin. of simila [whence also OHG. semala, simila, 'the finest wheat flour' (MHG. semel, of s.m., G. Semmel, 'roll')], which, together with Gk. σεμίδᾶλις, is a Sem. loan word; cp. Akkad. samidu, Aram.-Syr. sĕmidhá, 'finest flour'. Cp. semolina. cymling.

Simon, masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk.  $\Sigma(\mu\omega\nu$ , fr. Heb. Shim'ón, but influenced in form by the Greek PN.  $\Sigma \hat{\tau} \mu\omega\nu$ , lit. 'snub-nosed' (fr.  $\sigma \bar{\tau} \mu \delta \varsigma$ , of s.m.), whence the Talmudic name Simón. See Simeon.

Simon Pure, the right, genuine person. — Name of a Quaker in Susanna Centlivre's play A Bold Stroke for a Wife (1717). In part of the play Simon Pure is impersonated by another character (Colonel Feignwell) and the real Simon Pure is dealt with as an impostor and is believed only after he has proved his identity.

simoniac, n., one who practises simony; adj., pertaining to simony. — ML. simōniacus, fr. simōnia. See simony.

Derivatives: simoniac-al, adj., simoniac-al-ly, adv

simony, n., the buying or selling of sacred things.
F. simonie, fr. ML. simōnia, fr. Simon Magus, who was rebuked by Peter when he offered him money for the gift of the Holy Ghost. — See Simon.

Derivatives: simoniac (q.v.), Simoni-an, n. and adj., simon-ist, n.

simoom, n., a hot dry desert wind. — Arab. samām, 'a sultry wind', lit. 'poisonous', fr. sāmma, 'he poisoned', fr. sam, 'poison', a loan word fr. Aram. sammā, 'drug, poison', which is

rel. to Bibl. Heb. sam, 'spice', Mishnaic Heb. sam, 'drug, poison', and prob. also to Arab. shámma, 'smelled', mashmám, 'any fragrant plant'.

simper, intr. v., to smile affectedly. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed., Norw. and dial. Dan. semper. 'affected'.

Derivatives: simper, n., simper-er, n., simper-ing-ly, adv.

simple, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. simplus, 'simple', var. of simplex, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base \*sem-, 'one, together' (whence also semel, 'once') and \*plac-, '-fold'. For the first element see same and cp. similar. For the second element see ply, v., and cp. double and words there referred to. Derivatives: simple, n., simple-ness, n., simpl-y, adv., simplification (q.v.), simplify (q.v.)

simpleton, n., a fool. — Formed fr. simple with suff. -ton. (Cp. singleton, fr. single).

**simpliciter**, adv., simply; wholly. — L., 'simply, plainly, directly', adv. of the adj. *simplex*, gen. *simplicis*. See **simple**.

simplicity, n. — ME. simplicite, fr. OF. simplicite (F. simplicité), fr. L. simplicitātem, acc. of simplicitās, fr. simplex, gen. simplicis. See simple and -ity.

simplification, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. simplifier. See next word and -ation.

simplify, tr. v. — F. simplifier, fr. MF., fr. ML. simplificare. See simple and -fy.

Derivative: simplifi-er, n.

simulacrum, n., 1) an image; 2) semblance; 3) a sham. — L., 'likeness, image, form, representation, portrait', dissimilated—because of the preceding *l*—fr. \*simulāclom, fr. simulāre, 'to make like'. See simulate.

simulant, adj. — L. simulāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of simulāre. See next word and -ant.

simulate, tr. v., to feign. — L. simulātus, pp. of simulāre, 'to make like, imitate', fr. simul, 'at the same time, together'. See similar and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff.

Derivatives: simulat-ive, adj., simulat-ive-ly, adv., simulat-or, n., simulat-ory, adj.

simulation, n. — ME. simulacion, fr. OF. (= F.) simulation, fr. L. simulātionem, acc. of simulātio, gen.-ōnis, 'a false show, feigning, pretense', fr. simulātus, pp. of simulāre. See prec. word and -ion.

simultaneity, n. - See next word and -ity.

simultaneous, adj. — Late L. simultāneus, fr. L. simul, 'at the same time'. The t in simul-t-āneus is prob. due to the influence of mōmentāneus, instantāneus (in which, however, the t is organic). See similar and -aneous.

Derivatives: simultaneous-ly, adv., simultaneous-

simurg, n., a gigantic bird in Persian mythology, prob. identical with the roc. — Pers. sīmurgh, rel. to Avestic saenō mereyō, 'eagle', OI. śyenáh, 'eagle', Arm. çin, 'kite'.

sin. n., transgression. — ME, sinne, fr. OE, synn, syn, 'wrong-doing, injury, hostility; sin', rel. to OS sundia MDu, sonde (Du, zonde), OHG, sunt(e)a (MHG., G. sünde). These words seem to be early loan words fr. L. sons, gen. sontis, 'guilty, criminal', which is prob. pres. part. of sum, esse, 'to be', and stands in gradational relationship to -sens. gen. -sentis in compound verbs (as praesens, from praeesse, 'to preside'. see present). Accordingly the orig. meaning of sons would have been 'that which is' whence grose the meaning 'that which is really true' and 'he whose guilt has been doubtless established.' See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 765 s.v. Sünde, and Walde-Hofmann, II, p. 500, s.v. sons. For other cognates of L. sons see sooth. See also esse and cp. absent, present.

Derivatives: sin, v. (q.v.), sin-ful, adj., sin-ful-ly, adv., sin-ful-ness, n., sin-less, adj., sin-less-ly, adv., sin-less-ness, n.

sin, intr. and tr. v. — ME. singen, sinnen, fr. OE. syngian, 'to sin', fr. synn, 'sin'. See prec. word. Derivative: sinn-er. n.

sin, n., name of a Hebrew letter. — Heb. śin, var. of shin, lit. 'tooth'. See shin, name of letter.

Sinaitic, adj., pertaining to Mount Sinai. — ModL. Sinaiticus, fr. the name of Mount Sinai, fr. Heb. Sinay. For the ending see suff. -itic.

Sinanthropus, n., a sub-human species, the Peking man. — Lit. 'the Chinese man', fr. Ptolemaic Gk. Σίναι, 'China', and Gk. ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See Sino- and anthropo-

sinapine, n., an alkaloid,  $C_{16}H_{25}O_6N$  (chem.) — G. Sinapin, formed with suff. -in (see chem. suff. -ine) fr. L. sināpis, sināpi, 'mustard' (see sinapism); so called because this alkaloid is found in the seeds of the black mustard.

sinapism, n., a mustard plaster. — L. sināpismus, fr. Gk. σινᾶπισμός, fr. σινᾶπίζειν, 'to treat with a mustard plaster', fr. σίνᾶπι, 'mustard', which is rel. to νᾶπυ, an earlier word of s.m., both being of Egyptian origin. L. nāpus, 'turnip', which is a Greek loan word, was borrowed into English in the form of næp. Cp. the second element in parsnip and in turnip. Cp. also thiosinamine. For the ending see suff. -ism.

since, adv. — ME. sins, sinnes, a contraction of sithens, formed with the adverbial gen. ending -es, -s (cp. besides) from sithen (often shortened into sin), fr. OE. siddan, 'after that, since, later', which stands for sid dan, for sid don, 'after that'. OE. sid is rel. to OS. sith, 'after that, since', OHG. sid, MHG. sit, G. seit, 'since', Goth. seibus, 'late'. These words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*sē(i)-, 'to leave, leave off, be slow, come late', whence also OI. sāyám, 'in the evening', L. sērus, 'late'. See serotine and cp. site, sith. The second element in OE. siddan (for sid don, see above), is the instrumental case of bæt. See demonstr. pron. that.

Derivatives: since, adj. and conj. sincere, adj. — MF. (= F.) sincere, fr. L. sincerus,

'clean, pure, whole, genuine, sincere', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for sine \*cērā in the sense of sine cariē, 'without'. The second element is cogn. with Gk. Κήρ, 'the goddess of death; doom, destruction', κηραίνειν, 'to harm, destroy', ἀκήρατος, 'unhurt', L. cariēs, 'decay, rottenness'. See caries and cp. cerauno-. Derivatives: sincere-ly, adv., sincere-ness, n., sincerity (a.v.)

sincerity, n. — MF. (= F.) sincérité, fr. OF. sincerite, fr. L. sincéritâtem, acc. of sincéritâs, 'purity, soundness, wholeness', fr. sincérus. See prec. word and -ity.

sincipital, adj., pertaining to the sinciput. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. sinciput, gen. sincipitis, 'half a head'. See next word.

sinciput, n., the forepart of the head. — L., 'half a head, one of the smoked cheeks of a pig', contraction of \*sēm(i)-caput, 'half a head', fr. sēmi-, 'half', and caput, 'head'. See semi- and capital, adj., and cp. occiput.

Derivative: sincipit-al, adi.

sindon, n., a fine fabric of linen. — L., fr. Gk. σινδών, 'linen', lit. 'Indian stuff'. See sendal.

sine, n. (*trigon*.) — L. sinus, 'the fold of a garment; bosom; curve, gulf', in Late L., 'sine'; cogn. with Alb. *ģi-ri* (for \*gin-ri), 'bosom, womb'. As a mathematical term, L. sinus was first used by Gherardo of Cremona in his translation from the Arabic (about the year 1150) to render Arab. *jayb*, 'chord of an arc; sine' (fr. OI. *jīva*-, 'bowstring'), which he confused with Arab. *jayb*, 'fold of garment'. Cp. cosine.

sine, prep., without (in Latin phrases). — L. sine, 'without', is an enlarged form of L. sēd, sē, 'without' and is cogn. with OI. sanitúh, 'without, outside', sanutár, 'far away', Gk. ἄτερ (for \*sŋ.ter), 'without', Goth. sundrō, 'alone, separate', OHG. suntar, MHG. sunder, 'aside, apart', OE. sundor, 'apart, asunder', MHG. sundern, G. sondern, 'but'. See sunder, and cp. se- and the first element in sincere and in sinecure. Cp. also sans.

sinecure, n., 1) benefice without a cure of souls;
2) an office with emolument, but with no duties.
Fr. L. sine curā, 'without a cure', a term used in Eccles. L. in the term beneficium sine curā, 'a benefice without (the duty of) curing (the souls)'.
Sec sine, adv., and cure, 'care'.

Derivatives: sinecur-ism, n., sinecur-ist, n.

sine die, without a date fixed. — L. sine die, lit. 'without a day', fr. sine, 'without', and die, abl. of dies, 'day'. See sine, prep., and dies non.

sine prole, without issue (law). — L., 'without offspring', fr. sine, 'without', and prōlē, abl. of prōlēs, 'offspring, descendant'. See sine, prep., and proletarian.

sine qua non, n., an indispensable condition. — L., short for conditiō sine quā nōn, lit. 'a condition without which not', fr. sine, 'without', quā, fem. abl. of the relative pron. quī, quae, quod,

sinfonia, n., a symphony. — It., fr. L. symphonia. See symphony.

sing, intr. and tr. v. — ME. singen, fr. OE. singan, rel. to OS. singan, OFris. sionga, siunga, MDu. singhen, Du. zingen, OHG. singan, MHG., G. singen, ON. syngva, Dan. synge, Swed. sjunga, Goth. siggwan, and cogn. with Gk. δμφή (for \*songhwā), 'voice, oracle'. Cp. song and the second element in meistersinger, minnesinger.

Derivatives: sing, n., sing-able, adj., sing-er, n., sing-ing, n. and adi., sing-ing-ly, adv.

singe, tr. and intr. v. — ME. sengen, fr. OE. sengan, 'to singe, scorch', rel. to OFris. of-sendza, MDu. singhen, senghen, Du. zengen, OHG. bi-sengan, MHG., G. sengen, 'to singe', MHG. senge, 'dryness', sinc, 'the act of singeing', and prob. cogn. with OSlav. prē-saciti, 'to dry'; not related to sing, as most lexicographers would have it.

Derivatives: singe, n., singe-ing, adj., singe-ing-ly, adv.

Singh, n., title of the Sikhs after their initiation ceremony. — Hind. singh, fr. OI. simhah, 'lion'. Cp. next word.

Singhalese, also Sinhalese, adj., pertaining to Ceylon; n., a native of Ceylon. — Formed with suff. -ese fr. OI. Simhala-, lit. 'of lions', fr. simhala, 'lion'. Cp. prec. word.

single, adj. — ME., fr. OF. sengle, fr. L. singulus (in classical L. used only in pl. singuli), 'one to each, separate, single', for I.-E. \*sem-go-lo-, fr. base \*sem-, 'one, together', and formative elements go- and lo-, which occur also in Goth. ain-ak-l-s, 'single'. See simple and cp. singular. Derivatives: single, n. and tr. v., single-ness, n., single-et, n., singleton (q.v.), singl-y, adv.

singlet, n., a man's undershirt (British). — Formed fr. single with suff. -et.

singleton, n., at whist, a single card of a suit in a hand. — Formed fr. single on analogy of simpleton. Cp. lushington.

singletree, n. — Corruption of swingletree, whose first element was mistaken for the adjective single

singsong, n., adj. and tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. sing and song.

Singspiel, n., a lyrical drama, in which dialogue and song alternate. — G., lit. 'a singing play', fr. singen, 'to sing', and Spiel, 'play'. See sing and spiel.

singular, adj. — ME. singuler, fr. OF. singuler (F. singulier), fr. L. singulāris, 'alone, single, solitary, singular', fr. singulī, 'one to each, sepa-

rate, single'; see single, adj., and -ar. E. singular was refashioned after L. singulāris.

Derivatives: singular, n., singular-ly, adv., singular-ism, n., singular-ist, n., singularity (q.v.) singular-ize, tr. v., singulari-iz-ation, n.

singularity, n. — ME. singularite, fr. OF. singularite (F. singularité), fr. L. singulāritātem, acc. of singulāritās, 'a being alone', fr. singulāris. See prec. word and -ity.

Sinic, adj., Chinese. — ML. Sinicus, 'Chinese', fr. Sina, 'China', fr. Late L. Sinae (pl.), 'the Chinese'. See Sino- and -ic.

Sinicism, n., Chinese custom or usage. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ism.

sinigrin,n., a crystalline glucoside  $(C_{10}H_{10}KNO_9S_2)$  (chem.) — Formed with suff. -in from the abbreviation of L. sināpis nigra, 'black mustard'. See sinapism, Negro and -in.

sinister, adj., of evil omen; evil. — ME. sinistre. fr. L. sinister, 'left, on the left side'; 'favorable' (according to the ancient Roman custom); 'unfavorable' (according to the later Greek conception); prob. cognate with OI. sánīyān, 'more profitable, more advantageous', sanôti, 'wins, acquires'. Avestic hanaiti, of s.m., Gk, ἄνομι, άνύω. 'I accomplish'. These words are traceable to I.-E. base \*sen-, 'to reach one's aim'. Accordingly the word sinister represents a euphemism. For the very reason that the left side was regarded as the side connected with evil, it was deliberately called the 'good' side. Cp. OL várīvān, 'better', and Avestic vairva-, 'desirable', with Avestic vairyastāra-, 'to the left', Gk. ἄριστος, 'best', with ἀριστερός, 'left, on the left side', εὐώνυμος, 'left, on the left side', lit. 'of a good name', and OHG, wini, 'friend', with winstar, 'to the left'. For the suff, (originally a compar. suff.) cp. L. dexter, 'right, on the right side' (see dexter).

Derivatives: sinister-ly, adv., sinistr-al, adj., sinistr-al-ly, adv., sinistro-, combining form, sinistrorse (q.v.), sinistr-ous, adj.

sinistrorse, adj., twining from right to left (bot.)

— L. sinistrorsus, 'toward the left side, to the left', contraction of sinistroversus, lit. 'turned toward the left', fr. sinister, 'left', and versus, pp. of vertere, 'to turn'. See prec. word and version and cp. dextrorse.

sink, intr. and tr. v. — ME. sinken, fr. OE. sincan (only used in an intransitive sense), rel. to OS. sinkan, ON. sökkva, Norw. sökka, Dan. synke, Swed. sjunka, MDu. sinken, Du. zinken, OHG. sinkan, MHG., G. sinken, Goth. siggan, prob. fr. I.-E. base \*seng\*-, 'to fall, sink', whence also Arm. ankanim, 'I fall, yield', Gk. ἐάφθη (for \*ἐσάφθη), 'he sank'. Cp. sag.

Derivatives: sink, n., sink-age, n., sink-er, n., sink-ing, n., sink-y, adj.

Sino-, combining form meaning 'Chinese; Chinese and'. — Fr. Late L. Sinae (pl.), 'the Chinese', fr. Ptolemaic Gk. Σίναι, of s.m., which derives ult. fr. Chin. Hs'in or Ch'in, name of the

First Dynasty of China, which reigned 255-206 B.C.E. The name *Hs'in* or *Ch'in* lit. means 'man'. Cp. China.

1449

Sinologist, n., student of sinology. — Formed fr. Sinology with suff. -ist.

Sinologue, n., sinologist. — See next word.

Sinology, n., the study of the Chinese language, history, etc. — Compounded of Sino- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks in a certain manner; one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Sinon, n., a perfidious person. — L. Sinon, who by a false tale induced the Trojans to drag the wooden horse into their city, as described by the Roman poet Vergil (70-19 B.C.E.) in his Aeneid (2, 57-194).

sinopite, n., a red earthy silicate (mineral.) — G. Sinopit, fr. L. Sinōpis. See next word. The G. ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst.

sinople, n., a kind of red quartz (mineral.) — F., prop. 'earth of Sinopis', fr. L. Sinōpis (scil. terra), fr. Gk.  $\Sigma \iota \nu \omega \pi \iota \varsigma$ , 'the country Sinopis', fr.  $\Sigma \iota \nu \dot{\omega} \pi \tau_i$ , 'Sinope', a seaport in Asia Minor.

sinter, n., a deposit of silica or calcium carbonate formed from mineral waters. — G., fr. OHG. sinter, 'dross'. See cinder.

Derivatives: sinter, intr. and tr. v., sinter-er, n. sinuate, adj., winding. — L. sinuātus, pp. of sinuāre, 'to wind, bend, curve'. See sine, n., and adj. suff. -ate and cp. insinuate.

sinuosity, n. — ML. sinuōsitās, fr. L. sinuōsus. See next word and -ity.

sinuous, adj., winding. — L. sinuōsus, 'full of bendings and windings', fr. sinus, 'a bend, curve, fold'. See sine, n., and -ous.

Derivatives: sinuous-ly, adv., sinuous-ness, n. sinus, n., 1) a cavity (anat. and zool.); 2) a pus-filled cavity (med.) 3) a depression between two consecutive lobes of a leaf (bot.) — L., 'the fold of a garment; bosom; curve; gulf'. See sine, n. sinusitis, n., inflammation of a siftus (med.) — A

Medical L. hybrid coined fr. sinus and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin.

Siouan, adj., pertaining to the language of the Sioux. — Formed fr. Sioux with suff. -an.

Sioux, n., an important group of N. American Indian tribes. — F., aphetic for Nadowessioux, fr. Ojibway Nâdowessi, lit. 'little snakes', fr. Nâdowe, 'Iroquois', lit. 'big snake'. This name was given them by their neighbors, whereas the Sioux themselves called themselves Dakota, which means 'allies'.

sip, tr. and intr. v. — ME. sippen, rel. to OE. sypian, sipian, 'to sip, absorb', MDu. sippen, 'to sip'; in gradational relationship to OE. sūpan, 'to absorb, drink'. See sup, 'to sip', and cp. sippet, sop.

Derivative: sip, n., sipp-er, n.

siphon, n., a bent pipe for drawing off liquids. — F., fr. L. siphō, gen. -ōnis, fr. Gk. σίφων, 'pipe,

tube', which is of uncertain etymology. Cp. the second element in Erysiphe.

Derivatives: siphon, tr. and intr. v., siphonet (q.v.)

siphonet, n., the honey tube of certain insects (2001.) — Formed from prec. word with the dimin. suff. -et.

siphono-, before a vowel siphon-, combining form meaning 'siphon, tube'. — Gk. σῖφωνο-, σῖφων-, fr. σἵφων. See siphon.

Siphonophora, n. pl., an order of marine organisms (zool.) — ModL., compounded of siphonoand Gk. -φόρα, neut. pl. of -φόρος, 'bearing, carrying', See -phore.

siphonostele, n., the tubelike stem of ferns and certain other plants. — Compounded of siphono- and Gk.  $\sigma \tau \dot{\eta} \lambda \eta$ , 'a block of stone'. See stele.

siphuncle, n., a small tube passing through the partitions in the shell of some cephalopods (zool.) — Lit. 'a small tube', fr. L. siphunculus, a diminutive formed fr. siphō. See siphon and -cle. sippet, n., a small piece of toasted or fried bread.

— Dimin. of the noun sip. See sip and -et.

sipylite, n., a niobate of erbium, cerium and other rare earth metals (mineral.) — Named after Sipylus, one of the children of Niobe, in allusion to the name niobium. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

sir, n. — Reduced form of sire, orig. used only in unstressed position.

Derivative: sir, tr. v.

sircar, n., 1) master, lord; 2) government. — Hind. and Pers. sarkār, 'chief', fr. Pers. sar, 'head', and -kār, 'worker'. Pers. sar is rel. to Ol. siras-, 'head, summit', and cogn. with Gk.  $\varkappa \alpha \rho \bar{\alpha}$ , 'head', L. cerebrum, 'the brain'; see cerebrum and cp. serang and words there referred to. Pers.  $k\bar{\alpha}r$ , 'worker', is rel. to OPers. kar-, Avestic kar-, 'to make',  $k^{\bar{\nu}}r^{\bar{\nu}}naoiti$ , 'makes', Ol. kṛnốti, karốti, 'makes', fr. I.-E. base \* $q^wer$ -, 'to make, form'; see corpus and cp. the second element in Prakrit, Sanskrit, abkari.

sirdar, n., military commander in India, Afghanistan and Pakistan. — Hind. sirdār, fr. Pers., contraction of silāh-dār. See silladar.

sire, n. — ME., fr. OF. sire, fr. \*seior, vulgar form of L. senior, 'older', compar. of senex. See senior and cp. sir. Cp. also seignior, senhor, señor, sieur, signore.

Derivative: sire, tr. v.

siren, n. — ME., fr. OF. sereine (F. sirène), fr. Late L. sirēna, fr. L. Sīrēn, fr. Gk. Σειρήν, prob. meaning lit. 'the Binder', fr. σειρά, 'cord, rope', which is prob. cogn. with Lith. tveriù, tvérti, 'to seize', fr. I.-E. base \*twer-, 'to seize, hold'; see paries. See Hofmann, EWG., p. 308 s. vv. σειρά and Σειρήν, and Albert Carnoy, Dictionnaire étymologique de la mythologie grécoromaine, p. 183 s.v. Seirēnes.

Derivatives: siren, adj. and tr. v., siren-ic, siren-ic-al, adjs., siren-ic-al-ly, adv.

sirenian, adj., pertaining to the order Sirenia. — See prec. word and -an.

Derivatives: sirenian, n., a sirenian mammal.

sirgang, n., an East Indian crested bird (Cissa chinensis). — Of uncertain origin.

Sirian, adj., pertaining to the star Sirius. — See Sirius and -an.

siriasis, n., sunstroke (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σειρίασις, fr. σείριος, 'hot, scorching', fr. σείειν. 'to move to and fro'. See seismo-.

siris, n., the tree Acacia lebbek. — Hind. sirīs, fr. OI. śirīsah.

Sirius, n., the Dog Star. — L., fr. Gk. Σείριος, lit. 'hot, scorching'. See siriasis.

sirloin, n., the loin of beef, or a part of it. — A var. spelling of surloin, lit. 'the upper part of the loin', fr. OF. surlogne, surlonge (F. surlonge), from sur, 'above', and logne, longe (F. longe), 'loin'. See sur- and loin.

Derivative: sirloin-y, adj.

sirocco, n., a hot wind blowing from the Lybian deserts. — It. sirocco, scirocco, dissimilated fr. VArab. shoruq, 'the east wind', fr. Arab. sharqf, 'eastern; east wind', fr. sháraqa, 'he cleft, dissected; rose' (said of the sun). Cp. Saracen, sarcenet, sarsen.

sirrah, n., a term of address used to men or boys, expressing anger or contempt (obsol.) — Alter. of sir.

sirup, syrup, n. — ME. sirop, sirup, fr. OF. (= F.) sirop, fr. ML. sirupus, syrupus, fr. Arab. sharáb, 'drink, beverage', from the stem of sháriba, 'he drank', whence also Sp. jarabe, jarope, and OProvenç. eissarop. It. sciroppo is also borrowed fr. ML. sirupus. See sherbet and cp. shrub, 'a drink', sorbet, and the second word in loll shraub.

Derivative: sirup-y, syrup-y, adj.

sirvente, n., a kind of medieval Provençal song.

— F., fr. Provenç. sirventes(c), 'a kind of song', prop. 'a song referring to service', fr. sirven, 'serving', pres. part. of servir, fr. L. servire, 'to serve'. See serve.

sis, n., a girl (colloq.) — Abbreviation of sister. Cp. sissy.

-sis, suff. in nouns of Greek origin denoting action, process, state, condition. — Gk. -σιζ, identical in meaning with L. -entia (whence E. -ence) and with E. -ing. Cp. -asis. -esis. -osis.

sisal grass, sisal hemp. — Named after Sisal, a seaport in Yucatan.

siscowet, n., a fat variety of the namaycush. — Can. F. ciscovet, ciscoette, of Algonquian origin, Cp. cisco.

siskin, n., a species of finch. — MDu. sijskijn, (Du. sijsje), dimin. of sijs, rel. to MHG. zīse, Dan. sise, MLG. czītze, ult. fr. Czech čiž, which together with Pol. czyž, Russ. čiž, is of imitative origin

siss, intr. v., to hiss. — Of imitative origin. — Cp. G. zischen, 'to hiss', and E. sizzle.

sissoo, n., an East Indian tree. — Hind, sisü.

sissy, n., 1) an effeminate man or boy; 2) a girl; adj., effeminate. — Formed fr. sis with dimin. suff. -y. Cp. prissy.

Derivative: sissy-ish, adi.

sister, n. — ME, sister, of Scand, origin; cp. ON. systir, Swed. sister, Dan. søster, which are rel. to OE, sweostor, swustor, OS, swestor, OFris. swester, suster, MDu, suster, Du, zuster, OHG., MHG, swester, G. Schwester, Goth, swister, from I.-E. base \*swesor, whence also OI. svásar-. Avestic x<sup>v</sup>anhar-, Toch, A sar, B ser, Arm, k'oir, L. soror, OSlav. sestra, OPruss, swestro, Lith. sesuo, OIT, siur, W. chwaer, OCo, huir, 'sister'. Gk.  $\xi\omega\rho$  (in the vocative  $\xi\rho\rho$ ). I.-E. \*s<sup>w</sup>esor is compounded of the reflexive base \*swe-. 'his. one's own' (see sui) and -sor, 'woman', fr. I.-E. \*ser-, 'woman', which appears also in the OI. fem. forms tisráh (dissimil. fr. \*tri-sor), 'three', and cátasrah, 'four'. Accordingly sister orig. meant 'the woman belonging to one's own kindred'. Cp. cousin, cozen, sorority.

Derivatives: sister, tr. v., sister-hood, n., sister-ly, adj., sister-li-ness, n.

sistine, adj., pertaining to any of the popes Sixtus.

— It. Sistino, fr. Sisto, fr. the Latin PN. Sextus, lit. 'the sixth'. See Sextus and adj. suff. -ine.

sistrum, n., rattle used in ancient Egypt in the worship of Isis. — L. sistrum, fr. Gk. σεῖστρον, formed fr. σείειν, 'to shake', with -τρον, a suff. used to form names of instruments. See seismoand cp. words there referred to.

Sisymbrium, n., a genus of plants, the hedge mustard (bot.) — L., a fragrant herb, fr. Gk. σισύμβριον, 'bergamot mint', which is of uncertain origin.

Sisyphean, adj., resembling the labors of Sisyphus. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Sisypheius, fr. Gk. Σῖσύφειος, fr. Σΐσυφος. See next word. Sisyphus, n., a crafty king of ancient Corinth, condemned in the netherworld to roll forever

condemned in the netherworld to roll forever up a hill a rock, which constantly rolled down again. — L., fr. Gk.  $\Sigma i \sigma \upsilon \varphi \varsigma$ , a name of uncertain origin. Its connection with  $\sigma \upsilon \varphi \delta \varsigma$ , 'wise, crafty' (see *sophist*), is based on folk etymology. Sisyrinchium, n., a genus of plants, the blue-eyed

grass (hot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σισυρίγχιον, a kind of plant, which is of uncertain origin.

sit, intr. and tr. v. — ME. sitten, fr. OE. sittan, rel. to OS. sittian, ON. sitja, Swed. sitta, Dan. sidde, OFris. sitta, MDu. sitten, Du. zitten, OHG. sizzan, MHG., G. sitzen, Goth. sitan, fr. Teut. base \*set-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*sed-, 'to sit', whence OI. sidati, 'he sits', Gk. εξεσθαι (for \*sed<sup>y</sup>esthai), 'to sit', εδρα (for \*sedrā), 'seat'. L. sedēre, 'to sit', sēdēs, 'seat'. See sedentary and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also saddle, seat, set, v., settle, n. and v., soot and the second element in Alsace and in cosset. Derivatives: sit, n., sitt-er, n., sitt-ing, adj.

1451 si

site, n. — ME., fr. L. situs, 'situation, position', fr. situs, pp. of sinere, 'to set down; to leave, let', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*sē(i)-, 'to leave, leave off, be slow, come late', whence also L. silēre, 'to be silent', sērus, 'late', OE. sið, 'after', siððan, 'after that, since'. Cp. situate, adj., situs. Cp. also depose, desinence, position, post, prest, adj., presto, serotine; silent, since.

sith, adv. and conj., since (obsolete). — ME. sith, fr. OE. siððan. See since.

sito-, combining form meaning 'food'. — Gk. σῖτο-, fr. σῖτος, 'wheat, corn, meal', of uncertain origin. Cp. syssitia.

sitology, n., study of food. — Compounded of sito- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

sitophobia, n., morbid aversion to food. — Coined fr. sito- and Gk. -φοβία, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See -nhobia.

sitosterol, n., a crystalline sterol found in some plants (chem.) — Coined fr. sito- and the last two syllables of cholesterol.

sitotoxism, n., food poisoning. — Coined fr. sito-Gk. τοξικόν, 'poison' (see toxic), and suff. -ism. situate, adj. — Late L. situātus, pp. of situāre, 'to place', fr. situs, pp. of sinere, 'to set down, leave, let'. See site and adi. suff. -ate.

situate, tr. v. — Late L. situātus, pp. of situāre. See situate, adi.

Derivatives: situat-ed, adv., situation (q.v.)

situation, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. ML. situātionem, acc. of situātio, fr. Late L. situātus, pp. of situāre. Sec situate, adj., and -ion.

situla, n., bucket, pail, urn (Roman antiquities).
L., cogn. with Lith. siētas, 'sieve', MIr. sithlad, 'the act of sifting'. Cp. secchio, seidel. situs, n., situation.
L. See site.

sitz bath, hip bath. — A hybrid coined fr. G. Sitz-bad, lit. 'bath in a sitting position', by substituting E. bath for Bad, its German equivalent. G. Sitz, 'a sitting; seat', derives fr. MHG. siz, fr. OHG. siz, fr. OHG. sizzan, 'to sit'. See sit and cp. next word.

sitzkrieg, n., static warfare. — G. Sitzkrieg, lit. 'sitting war', fr. Sitz, 'a sitting; seat', and Krieg, 'war'. For the first element see prec. word, for the second see kriegspiel.

Sium, n., a genus of plants, the water parsnip (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σίον, a kind of marsh plant.

Siva, Shiva, n., one of the three supreme gods of Brahminism. — Hind. Shiva, fr. Ol. Śiváh, lit. 'propitious, gracious', which is cogn. with L. cīvis, 'citizen'. See civil.

Sivaism, Shivaism, n., worship of Siva. — Formed fr. Siva. Shiva. with suff. -ism.

Sivaist, Shivaist, n., a worshiper of Siva. — Formed fr. Siva, Shiva, with suff. -ist.

Derivative: Sivaist-ic, Shivaist-ic, adj. siwash, n., an Indian of the northern Pacific coast

of North America. — Chinook, corruption of F. sauvage, 'savage'. See savage.

Derivative: siwash, intr. v., to live, esp. to camp like an Indian.

six, adj. and n. — ME. sex, six, fr. OE. seox, siex, six, rel. to OS. seks, ON. sex, Dan. seks, Swed. sex, OFris. sex, MDu. sesse, ses, Du. zes, OHG., MHG. sehs, G. sechs, Goth. saihs, 'six', and cogn. with OI. sas (assimilated fr. sás), Avestic xshvash, Toch. A säk, B skas, Arm. veç, Gk. Eξ (dial. Gk. Féξ), Alb. gaste, L. sex, OSlav. sesti, Lith. sesì, OIr. sē, W. chwech, 'six', OPruss. uschts, 'sixth'. Cp. hexa-, sex-. Cp. also samite, senary, sestet, sestine, sextant, Sextus, sice on dice. siesta.

Derivatives: six, n., six-fold, adj.

sixain, n., a stanza of six lines (pros.) — F., fr. six, 'six', fr. L. sex. See six and cp. sextain.

sixpence, n. — Compounded of six and pence, pl. of penny.

sixte, n., the sixth parry in fencing. — F., fr. OF., a var. spelling of siste, 'sixth', fr. L. sextus, 'sixth'. See sixth and cp. tierce, quart, n.

sixteen, adj. — ME. sixtene, fr. OE. sixtyne, sixtene, fr. six, 'six', and -tyne, -tene, '-teen'; rel. to ON. sextan, Du. zestien, OHG. seh(s)zen, MHG. sehzehen, G. sechzehn. See six and -teen. Derivatives: sixteen, n., sixteen-er, n.

sixteenmo, n., a book composed of sheets of sixteen leaves. — From the English reading of 16-mo, the symbol for L. sextō decimō. See sextodecimo.

sixteenth, adj. — Formed with numeral suff. -th fr. sixteen on analogy of fourth, etc. The OE. form is sixteoda.

Derivative: sixteenth, n.

sixth, adj. — ME. sixte, fr. OE. sixta, rel. to Goth. saihsta, OHG. sehsto, Du. zesde, MHG. sehste, G. sechste. Cp. OI. şaştháh, Avestic xshtva-, Toch. A shkäsht, B shkaste, Gk. ἕκτος, L. sextus, OSlav. šestŭ, Lith. šēštas, OPruss. uschts, OIr. sessed, W. chweched, 'sixth'. See six. For the ending of six-th, which is due to the analogy of fourth, see numeral suff. -th.

Derivatives: sixth, n., sixth-ly, adv.

sixtieth, adj. — Formed with numeral suff. -th fr. sixty, on analogy of *fourth*, etc. The OE. form is sixteogoða.

Derivative: sixtieth, n.

sixty, adj. — ME., fr. OE. sixtig, rel. to OHG. seh(s)zug, MHG. sehzig, G. sechzig. See six and -ty, a suff. denoting tens.

Derivative: sixty, n.

sizable, adj., of large size. — Formed fr. size, v. (see 1st size) with suff. -able.

Derivatives: sizable-ness, n., sizabl-y, adv.

sizar, n., a student in the universities Cambridge and Dublin, who was granted certain allowances. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. size in the sense of 'ration'.

Derivative: sizar-ship, n.

size, n., 1) quantity, bulk; 2) ration, allowance

Derivatives: size, tr. and intr. v., siz-ed, adj., siz-er, n., siz-ing, n.

size, n., a kind of glue. — It. sisa, assisa, 'painter's glue, size', prop. fem. pp. of assidere, 'to make to sit, to settle', fr. L. assidere, 'to sit by', hence ult. derivatively identical with size, 'bulk'.

Derivatives: size, tr. v., to cover with size, siz-y, adj.

**sizzle**, intr. v., to make a hissing sound; n., a hissing sound. — Of imitative origin. Cp. siss. Derivatives: sizzl-ing, adj., sizzl-ing-ly, adv.

sjambok, n., a heavy whip. — S. Afr. Du., fr. Malay chamboq, ult. fr. Pers. chābuq, 'a whip'. Cp. chabouk.

Derivative: sjambok, tr. v.

-sk, reflexive suff. in words of Danish origin. — Contracted fr. ON. sik, reflexive pron. corresponding to Goth. sik, OHG. sih, MHG., G. sich, 'himself, herself, itself', fr. I.-E. base \*se-, whence also L. sē, 'himself, herself, itself'; see sui. The suff. -sk appears e.g. in bask, lit. 'to bathe oneself', busk, 'to prepare' (intr.)

skald, n., one of the ancient Scandinavian poets.
ME., fr. ON. skāld, which is of uncertain origin. Cp. scald, n., 'poet', scold.

skat, n., a card game. — G. Skat, fr. It. scarto, 'rejection of a card', back formation fr. scartare, 'to reject a card', fr. s- (fr. L. ex) and -cartare, fr. Late L. carta, 'a leaf of paper'. See 1st exand card, 'piece of pasteboard', and cp. écarté.

skate, n., frame fastened to the boot for sliding on ice. — Back formation fr. skates (whose final s was mistaken for the pl. ending), fr. Du. schaatsen, 'skates', fr. OF. eschace (F. échasse), 'stilt', fr. Frank. \*skatja, which is rel. to Fris. skatja, 'stilt', LG. shake, 'leg', and to MLG. schenke, OE. scanca, 'leg' (see shank); skate prop. means 'lengthened leg'. For similar back formations cp. pea and words there referred to.

Derivatives: skate, intr. v., skat-er, n., skat-ing, n.

**skate**, n., an edible fish of the genus *Raja*. — ON. *skata*; of uncertain origin.

skatol, skatole, n., a crystalline compound,  $C_9H_9N$ , found in the feces and urine (chem.) — Coined from the stem of Gk. σκῶρ, gen. σκατός, 'dung'; see scatology and 1st -ole and cp. scoria. The use of the suff. -ol is rather striking since skatol is neither an oil nor an alcohol.

skean, n., a dagger, dirk. — Gael. sgian, 'knife'. skean, n. — A var. of skein.

**skean dhu,** a small dirk worn by Scottish Highlanders. — Lit. 'black knife', fr. Gael. *sgian*, 'knife' (see **skean**, 'dagger'), and *dubh*, 'black'.

skedaddle, intr. v., to run away; n., a running away (colloq. and slang). — Of unknown origin.

skeet, n., a form of trapshooting. — Prob. derived fr. ON. skjōta, 'to shoot'. See shoot.

skeet, n., a scoop used for wetting the sails of a yacht. — Of uncertain origin.

skeg, n., part of the keel of a boat. — Du. scheg, schegge, fr. Dan. skjeg. Cp. ON. skaga, 'to jut out. project'.

skein, n., a quantity of yarn, wool, etc., doubled and knotted. — ME. skayne, skeyne, fr. OF. escagne (F. écagne), which is of uncertain origin. Derivative: skein, tr. v.

skeletal, adj., pertaining to the skeleton. — See skeleton and adj. suff. -al.

skeleto-, combining form denoting the skeleton.

— See skeleton.

skeletology, n., the study of the skeleton. — Compounded of skeleto- and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma t \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

skeleton, n. — ModL., fr. Gk. σκελετόν, 'mummy, skeleton', a loan word fr. Syr. sh<sup>8</sup>laddâ, 'skeleton', fr. Akkad. shalamdu, shalamtu, prop. meaning 'the whole (corpse)', fr. shalāmu, 'to be complete', which is rel. to Heb. shālām, 'was complete'; see shalom. See W. Muss-Arnolt in Transactions of the American Philological Association, Vol. XXIII, p. 148. The explanation of Gk. σκελετόν, 'mummy, skeleton', as used elliptically for σκελετόν σῶμα, supposed to mean 'dried up body' (as if σκελετόν, were the neut. verbal adj. of σκέλλειν, 'to dry up') is folk etymology. Cp. endoskeleton, exoskeleton.

Derivatives: skeleton-ic, adj., skeleton-ize, tr. v., skeleton-iz-ation, n., skeleton-iz-er, n., skeleton-y, adj.

skellum, n., rogue, rascal (archaic or dial.) — Du. schelm, borrowed fr. G. Schelm, 'rogue, rascal', fr. MHG. schalme, schelme, schelm, 'carrion, corpse', later 'rogue', fr. OHG. scalmo, scelmo, 'carrion, corpse', which is perh. rel. to OE. hold, 'corpse', ON. hold, 'flesh', and cogn. with OIr. colainn, 'body, corpse', W. celain, 'corpse'.

skelp, tr. and intr. v., to slap; n., a slap. — Of imitative origin.

skelp, n., a flat of iron. — Prob. a derivative of prec. word. Accordingly the orig. meaning would have been 'beaten (metal)'.

Derivatives: skelp, tr. v., to turn into skelp, skelp-er, n.

skene, n. — A var. of skean.

skep, n., 1) a kind of basket; 2) a beehive. — ME. skeppe, 'skep, skepful', fr. OE. sceppe, 'skepful', fr. ON. skeppa, 'basket, bushel', which is rel. to OS. skepil, MDu. scepel, Du. schepel, OHG. sceffil, MHG., G. scheffel, 'bushel', and to OS. skap, MDu. scap, OHG. scaf, MHG. schaf, G. Schaff, 'cask, barrel'; fr. I.-E. base \*skab-, 'to work with a stone scraper, to scrape, scratch'. See shape, n., and cp. skipple.

skeptic, sceptic, adj. — F. sceptique, fr. L. scepticus, fr. Gk. σχεπτιχός, 'inquiring, thoughtful, doubting', which is rel. to σχέπτεσθαι, 'to look carefully, consider', σχέψις, 'inquiry, doubt', and—with vowel gradation—to σχοπεῖν, 'to

look at, examine', σχοπός, 'watcher, mark to shoot at'. See scope and words there referred to. For the ending see adi. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: skeptic, n. (q.v.), skeptic-al, sceptic-al, adj., skeptic-al-ly, sceptic-al-ly, adv., skeptic-al-ness, sceptic-al-ness, n., skeptic-ism, sceptic-ism. n.

skeptic, sceptic, n. — F. sceptique, fr. L. scepticus. See prec. word.

skerry, n., an isolated rock in the sea. — ON. sker, rel. to skera, 'to cut, shear'; see shear and cp. scar, 'reef, cliff'. For the relationship between ON. sker and skera cp. L. rūpēs, 'rock', which is rel. to L. rumpere, 'to break, burst, tear, rend' (see rupestrian and cp. words there referred to).

sketch, n. — Du. schets, fr. It. schizzo (whence also G. Skizze and F. esquisse) fr. L. schedium, 'an extemporaneous poem', fr. Gk. σχέδιος, 'temporary, extemporaneous', which is related to σχῆμα, 'form, shape, appearance, bearing', σχεῖν, aor. inf. of ἔχειν, 'to have'. See scheme and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also esquisse. Derivatives: sketch, tr. and intr. v., sketch-er, n., sketch-ing, n., sketch-y, adj., sketch-i-ly, adv., sketch-i-ness, n.

skew, intr. v., to take an oblique direction; tr. v., to make oblique. — ME. skewen, fr. ONF. eskiuwer, escuer, corresponding to OF. eschuer, eschiver. See eschew.

Derivatives: skew, adj. and n., skew-ed, adj., skew-ly, adv., skew-ness, n.

skewbald, adj., marked with spots of white and some other color — Compounded of the adj. skew (see prec. word) and bald in its old sense 'white'. Cp. piebald.

skewer, n., a pin to fasten meat. — Fr. dial. E. skiver, 'skewer', which is rel. to Swed. skifer, 'a slate', and to E. shiver, 'splinter'.

Derivative: skewer, tr. v.

ski, n. — Norw., fr. ON. skīð, 'wooden billet, snowshoe', which is rel. to OE. scīd, 'stick of wood' (whence obsol. E. shide), OHG. skīt, MHG. schīt, G. Scheit, 'log', and to OE. scēadan, scadan, 'to divide, separate'. See shed, v., and cp. skid.

Derivatives: ski, intr. v., ski-er, n.

skiagram, sciagram, n., skiagraph. — See skiagraphy and gram.

skiagraph, sciagraph, n., X-rays photograph. — See next word and -graph.

skiagraphy, sciagraphy, n., photography by X-rays, radiography. — F. sciagraphie, fr. L. sciāgraphia, fr. Gk. σκιᾶγραφίᾶ, 'a drawing in light and shade', fr. σκιᾶ, 'shade', and -γραφίᾶ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. The first element is rel. to Gk. σκηνή, 'tent, booth, stage', and cogn. with OI. chāyá, 'shade', OSlav. sĕnǐ (for \*sk²i-ni-s), 'shade', Goth. skeinan, OE. scinan, 'to shine'. See scene and cp. ascian, amphiscian, antiscians, Cynosciom. For the second element see -graphy. Derivatives: skiagraph-ic, sciagraph-ic, adj.,

skiagraph-ic-al, sciagraph-ic-al, adj., skiagraph-ic-al-lv. skiagraph-ic-al-lv. adv.

skiametry, sciametry, n., study of radiography.

— Lit. 'measurement of shadows', fr. Gk. σπά, 'shade, shadow', and -μετρία, fr. μέτρον, 'measure'. See prec. word and -metry. skiascope, sciascope, n., an instrument for measuring the refractive power of the eye. — Compounded of Gk. σπά, 'shade, shadow', and -σπάπον, fr. σποπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See skiagraphy and -scope.

skiascopy, sciascopy, n., examination of the refractive power of the eye by the skiascope. — See prec. word and -scopy.

skid, n., a plank or bar used as a support. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. skiô, 'a wooden billet', and see ski.

Derivatives: skid, intr. and tr. v., skidd-ed, adj., skidd-er, n., skidd-ing, n. and adj.

skiff, n., a small boat. — F. esquif, fr. It. schifo, 'little boat', fr. OHG. skif, 'ship'. See ship, which is a doublet of skiff.

Derivative: skiff, intr. and tr. v.

skill, n. — ME. skile, skil, fr. ON. skil, 'skill, discrimination, reason', which is rel. to skilja, 'to separate, distinguish, discriminate', MLG. schillen, 'to differ', schele, 'difference', and to. E shell (q.v.)

Derivatives: skil(l)-ful, adj., skil(l)-ful-ly, adv., skil(l)-ful-ness, n., skil-less, adj.

skill, intr. v., to have understanding; to make a difference (archaic). — ME. skilen, fr. ON. skilia. See skill, n.

Derivatives: skill-ed, adj.

skillet, n., a frying pan. — ME. skelet, fr. OF. escuelete, dimin. of escuele (F. écuelle), fr. L. scutella, 'salver, waiter', dimin. formed fr. L. scutra, 'a flat tray, dish'. See scuttle, 'a metal receptacle', and -et.

skilly, n., oatmeal broth. — Shortened fr. earlier skilligalee, a word of uncertain origin.

skim, tr. and intr. v. — ME. skimmen, prob. fr. OF. escumer (F. écumer), fr. escume (F. écume), fr. OHG. scūm (MHG. schūm, schoum, G. Schaum); rel. to MDu. schūm(e), whence E. scum (q.v.) For the change of u to i cp. brisk (fr. F. brusque) and ribbon (fr. F. ruban).

Derivatives: skim, n., skimm-ing, n., skimm-ing-ly, adv.

skimmer, n., 1) a person or thing that skims; 2) a utensil used for skimming liquids; 3) any of various marine birds (genus *Rhynchops*) — ME. skemour, skemere, fr. OF. escumoir, 'utensil for skimming', fr. escumer, 'to skim' (see skim); partly formed directly from the verb skim with suff. -er.

skimmer, intr. v., to shimmer. — A var. of shimmer.

skimp, tr. and intr. v., to scrimp. — Prob. a blend of scamp and scrimp.

Derivatives: skimp-y, adj., skimp-i-ly, adv. skin, n. — ME. skynn, fr. ON. skinn; rel. to OHG.

Derivatives: skin, tr. and intr. v., skinn-ed, adj., skinn-er, n., skinn-er, n., skinn-y, adi.

skink, n., a kind of lizard. — L. scincus, fr. Gk. σκίγκος, 'a kind of lizard', which is of uncertain origin.

skink, tr. and intr. v., to serve (archaic). — ME. skinken, fr. MDu. schinken, schenken, rel. to OE. scencan, 'to give to drink', OHG. skenken, MHG., G. schenken, 'to give'. The original meaning of these verbs was 'to hold in a slanting position'. See shank and cp. nuncheon.

skip, intr. and tr. v., to leap. — ME. skippen, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. skopa, 'to run', MSwed. skuppa, dial. Swed. skopa, 'to skip, leap'.

Derivatives: skip, n., skipper (q.v.), skipp-ing, n. skip, n., captain of a team or side. — Shortened fr. skipper, 'captain of a ship'.

skip, n., bucket, basket. — A var. of skep. Cp. skippet.

**skipper**, n., one who skips. — Formed fr. **skip**, v., with agential suff. -er. Cp. **schipperke**.

**skipper**, n., captain of a small ship. — ME. skypper, fr. MDu. (= Du.) schipper, fr. schip, 'ship'. See **ship** and agential suff. -er.

skippet, n., a small case. — Formed fr. skip, 'basket', with dimin. suff. -et.

**skipple**, n., a measure containing three fourths of a bushel. — Du. schepel. See skep.

skirl, intr. v., to make a shrill sound. — A Scand. loan word of imitative origin. Cp. shrill. Derivative: skirl, n., a shrill sound.

skirmish, n. — ME. skyrmissh, prob. a blend of 1) ME. scarmuch, skarmish, fr. MF. escar(a)moche, escar(a)muche, prob. fr. It. scaramuccia. 'skirmish', which is of uncertain origin; and of 2) ME. skirmysshen, fr. MF. eskermiss-, escremiss-, pres. part. stem of eskermir, escremir (whence F. escrimer), 'to fight with the sword. fence', which is of Teut, origin, Cp. OHG. skirmen (MHG., G. schirmen), 'to defend, protect', which derives fr. OHG. skirm, skerm, 'protection, shield' (whence MHG, schirm, scherm, of s.m., G. Schirm, 'shelter, protection; screen, umbrella'). This noun orig. denoted the hide that covered the shield. It is cogn. with OI. carman-, Avestic čareman-, 'skin, hide', L. corium, of s.m. It. schermire, OProvenç, escremir, escrimir, Sp., Port. esgrimir, 'to fence', are also Teut. loan words. See corium and cp. Scaramouch, scrimmage. Cp. also screen.

skirmish, intr. v. — ME. skyrmysshen, prob. a blend of skirmysshen, 'to fight with a sword, fence', and skarmysshen, scarmuchen, fr. MF. escarmuchier, fr. It. scaramucciare, fr. scaramuccia. See skirmish, n.

Derivative: skirmish-er, n.

skirr, intr. v., to move quickly. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. scurry.

Derivative: skirr, n.

skirret, n., a herb (Sium sisarum). — ME. skirwhit, prob. a folk-etymological alteration of OF. eschervys (F. chervis), 'skirret', a collateral form of carvi, fr. Arab. karawiyá'. See caraway. skirt. n. — ME. fr. ON. skytta, 'skirt. shirt', rel.

1454

to OE. scyrte, 'shirt, tunic'. See shirt, which is a doublet of skirt.

Derivatives: skirt, tr. and intr. v., skirt-ed, adj., skirt-er, n., skirt-ing, n., skirt-y, adj.

**skit**, n., 1) a gibe; 2) a satirical literary sketch. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *skjōta*, 'to shoot, dart', and see **shoot**. Cp. also **skite**, **skitter**, **skittish**.

skite, intr. v., to move quickly (dial.) — Rel. to ON. skjōta, 'to shoot, dart'. See skit.

skitter, intr. v., to skim rapidly over the water (said of birds). — Rel. to prec. word.

skittish, adj., 1) shy, nervous (said of a horse); 2) playful; 3) fickle. — Fr. dial. E. skit, 'to skip about', which is rel. to ON. skjōta, 'to shoot, dart'. See skit and adj. suff. -ish.

Derivatives: skittish-ly, adv., skittish-ness, n.

skittles, n. pl. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. skyttel, 'shuttle', and see shuttle.

Derivatives: skittle, tr. and intr. v., to play skittles, skittl-er, n.

skive, tr. v., to split. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. skifa, 'to cut, split', and see sheave, n., shive.

skiver, n., cheap leather made of split sheepskin.

— Formed fr. skive with suff. -er.

skua, n., a dark-brown gull, a jaeger. — ON. skūfr.

**skulk**, intr. v. — ME. *skulken*, of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. *skulke*, 'to skulk', Swed. *skolka*, 'to shirk', and E. **scow**l.

Derivatives: skulk, n., skulk-er, n., skulk-ing, adj., skulk-ing-ly, adv.

**skull**, n. — ME. *skulle*, of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. *skulle*, Norw. *skult*. Cp. also OHG. *scāla*, 'drinking cup', prop. 'drinking cup made from a skull', and see **scale**, 'weighing instrument'. Derivatives: *skull-ed*, adj., *skull-ery*, n., *skull-y*, adj.

**skunk**, n. — Of Algonquian origin. Cp. Abnaki *seganku*, *segonku*, 'skunk'.

Derivatives: skunk-ish, skunk-y, adjs.

Skupshtina, n., the parliament of Yugoslavia. — Serb., lit. 'assembly', fr. skupiti, 'to gather, meet', which derives fr. pref. so-, s-, 'with, together with', and OSlav. kupū, 'heap'. Pref. so-, s- comes fr. OSlav. sū, 'with, together with' (whence also ORuss. sū, Russ. so, s, Bulg. sū, s, Czech se, s, Slovak so, s, Pol. ze, z, etc.), which is rel. to OPruss. san-(pref.), sen (prep.), 'with', Lith. sán-, sá-, Lett. suo-, 'with', OSlav., ORuss. samŭ, Bulg. sám, Czech and Slovak sám, etc., '(him)self', and cogn. with OI. sám-, 'with', Gk. ὁμός, 'one and same', ὁμοῦ, 'together', OI. samāh, 'even, the same', L. similis, 'like', Goth. sama, 'the same', samana, 'together'; see same and cp. the pref. Sobranje, soviet, sputnik. For

the etymology of OSlay, kupŭ, 'heap', see hean. sky, n. — ME, skie, 'cloud, sky', fr. ON, skv. which is rel. to OE. scēo, OS, scio, 'cloud', OE, scua, scuwa, OHG, scuwo, ON, skuggi, 'shadow'. Goth. skuggwa, 'mirror', fr. I.-E. base \*saeu-, \*(s)aewā-, 'to cover', whence also OHG. scūra, later sciura (whence MHG, schiur, schiure, G. Scheuer), 'barn', OI, skunāti, skunāti, skāuti, 'covers', Arm. ciw, 'roof', Gk. σκύνια, 'evebrows', σκύλου, σκύλος, 'animal's skin, hide', L. scūtum, 'shield', ob-scūrus, 'dark', and nerh. also Goth, skohs, OE, scoh, 'shoe', Cp, hide, 'skin', hide, 'to conceal', house, huso, scum, shoe, shower, skim, Cp. also cutis, equerry, escutcheon, obscure, scutch, scuttle, 'receptacle', scutum, Cp. also scum. For the derivatives of base \*(s)quedh., an enlargement of base \*(s)qeu., 'to cover. hide', see custody and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: sky, v., sky-ey, adj., sky-less, adj. skyscraper, n. — Compounded of sky and scraper. Cp. F. gratte-ciel, 'skyscraper', fr. gratter, 'to scrape', and ciel, 'sky', and G. Wolkenkratzer, 'skyscraper', fr. Wolke, 'cloud', and Kratzer, 'scraper'.

skyward, adj. — Compounded of sky and adj. suff. -ward.

skyward, skywards, adv. — Compounded of sky and adv. suff. -ward. resp. -wards.

slab, n., a flat slice, plate. — ME. sclabbe, slabbe, slab, of uncertain, possibly Gaulish, origin. Cp. Bret. scolp, W. ysgolp, 'splinter, chip'. Cp. also OProvenç. esclapa, OF. escopel, 'splinter, chip', which are also Gaulish loan words.

Derivatives: slab, tr. v., slabb-ing, n., slabber

slab, n., mud, slime. — Prob. fr. ON. slabb, 'mud', which is of imitative origin. See slabber, v., and cp. slob, 'mud'.

slab, intr. v., to eat or drink in a greedy way. — Du. slabben. See slabber, v.

slabber, n., a saw for cutting slabs. — See slab, 'flat slice', and agential suff. -er.

slabber, intr. and tr. v., to slobber. — Fr. Du. or Flem. slabberen, freq. of slabben, which is of imitative origin, whence E. slab, 'to eat or drink hastily'. Cp. G. schlabbern, 'to slabber', E. slaver, slobber, slubber, which all are imitative, and slab, 'mud'.

Derivatives: slabber, n., slabber-er, n.

slack, adj. — ME. slakke, slak, fr. OE. sleac, slæc, 'slow, slack', rel. to OS. slak, ON. slakr, Swed. slak, OHG. slah, 'slack', MDu. lac, 'fault, lack', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)lēg-, \*(s)lēg-, \*(s)leng-, 'to be slack', whence also Gk.  $\lambda \dot{\eta} \gamma \varepsilon \nu$ , 'to leave off, stop', lit. 'to grow tired or weary',  $\lambda \alpha \gamma \alpha \rho \delta \varsigma$ , 'slack, hollow, sunken', L. languēre, 'to faint, weary', languidus, 'faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid'. See languid and cp. lack, slake.

Derivatives: slack, n. and tr. and intr. v., slacken, tr. and intr. v., slack-er, n., slack-ly, adv., slack-ness, n. slack, n., coaldust. — ME. sleck, fr. MDu. slecke, slacke, prob. fr. MLG. slagge, 'splinter flying off when metal is struck'. See slag.

slap

slade, n., a valley (now chiefly dial. English). — ME., fr. OE. slæd, 'valley', rel. to OS. slada, LG. slade, sledde, 'valley', and cogn. with Lith. slėdnas. 'steeply sloping'.

slag, n., refuse of smelted metal. — MLG. slagge (whence also G. Schlacke), 'splinter flying off when metal is struck', rel. to Du. slaan, OHG. slahan, 'to strike', OE. slēan, 'to strike; to kill'. See slay, v.

Derivatives: slag, tr. and intr. v., slagg-er, n., slagg-y, adj.

slain, pp. of slay. — ME. slezen, fr. OE. (ge)slegen, pp. of slean. See slay, v.

slake, tr. v., to slacken, allay; to wet. — ME. slaken, 'to make slack', fr. OE. sleacian, slacian, 'to grow slack, slacken', fr. sleac, 'slack'. See slack, adj.

Derivative: slake, n., slake-less adi.

slalom, n., a skiing race over a downhill. — Norw. compounded of slad, 'slightly bent, sloping', and lom, laam, 'narrow path, trail', which is rel. to Norw. laan, 'a pile of things stretched out, a row of houses', and to E. lane (q.v.)

slam, tr. and intr. v., to shut noisily. — Cp. Swed. slemma, 'to bang, slam'; prob. of imitative origin

Derivative: slam, n.

slander, n. — ME. sclaundre, slaundre, fr. OF. escandele, escandle, esclandre (F. esclandre), fr. Late L. scandalum, 'cause of offense or stumbling', fr. Gk. σκάνδαλον. See scandal, which is a scholarly doublet of slander, and cp. esclandre. Derivative: slanderous (g.v.).

slander, tr. v. — ME. sclaunderen, slaundren, fr. OF. esclandrer, fr. esclandre. See slander, n. Derivative: slander-er, n.

slanderous, adj. — ME. sclaunderous, fr. sclaundre. See slander, n., and -ous.

Derivatives: slanderous-ly, adv., slanderous-ness,

slang, n. — Perh. of Scand. origin and rel. to sling, v.; cp. Norw. slengja kjeften, 'to sling the jaw, to abuse with words', slengjenamn, 'nickname', slengjeord, 'a new slang word'.

Derivatives: slang, tr. and intr. v., and adj., slang-ish, adj., slang-ish-ly, adv., slang-ism, n., slang-ster, n., slang-y, adj., slang-i-ly, adv., slang-i-ness, n.

slank, past tense of slink. — ME. slank, fr. OE. slanc, past tense of slincan. See slink.

slant, intr. and intr. v. — ME. slenten, 'to slope, glide, slide', of Scand. origin; cp. Swed. slinta, 'to slip', Norw. slenta, 'to fall on one side', ON. sletta (for \*slenta), 'to slant'. Cp. also aslant. Derivatives: slant, adj. and n., slant-ing, adj., slant-ing-ly, adv.

slap, n., a blow, esp. one given with the open hand. — ME. slappe, of imitative origin. Cp. LG. slappe, G. Schlappe.

ash 1456

Derivatives: slap, tr. v. and adv., slapp-er, n., slapp-ing, n.

slash, tr. and intr. v. — ME. slashen, fr. OF. esclachier, esclacier, 'to break', prob. formed from the pref. es-, which derives fr. L. ex (see 1st ex-) and the Teut. imitative base \*klak-, 'to crack'. Cp. MHG. klac, G. Klack, 'cleft, fissure'. Derivatives: slash, n. and adv., slash-er, n., slash-ing, adi., slash-ing-ly, adv., slash-y, adj

slat, n., a flat strip. — ME. sclat, fr. OF. esclat (F. éclat), 'splinter', back formation fr. esclater. See slate. 'slab'.

Derivative: slatt-ed, adi.

slat, intr. and tr. v., to throw smartly. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. ON. *sletta*, 'to slap'. Cp. also slattern.

slate, n., a piece of rock. — ME. sclate, slate, fr. OF. esclate, collateral form of esclat (F. éclat), 'splinter, fragment', back formation fr. esclater, 'to break, burst' (whence F. éclater, 'to burst, split, shiver; to explode; to cry out, exclaim; to shine, sparkle, flash'), fr. Frankish \*slaitan, 'to rend, tear', which is rel. to OHG. slīzan, OE. slītan, of s.m. See slit and cp. éclat. Cp. also slate, 'to censure'.

slate, tr. v., to censure. — ME. slaiten, 'to set a dog on', fr. OE. slætan, rel. to OE. slītan, 'to rend, tear'. See slit and cp. slate, 'piece of rock'. Derivatives: slate, n., censure, slat-er, n.

slather, tr. v., to use in large quantities; to spread thickly; to lavish; n., a large quantity. — Of uncertain origin.

slattern, n., an untidy woman. — Prob. related to slat, 'to throw smartly'.

Derivatives: slattern, adj., slattern-ly, adv., slattern-ness, n.

slaty, adj., containing slates; resembling slates.
— Formed fr. slate, 'piece of rock', with adj. suff. -v.

slaughter, n. — ME. slagter, slau(g)hter, a blend of ON. slātr, 'butcher's meat', and ME. slagt, slaught (fr. OE. sleaht), 'slaughter'. Both ON. slātr and OE. sleaht are rel. to ON. slā, 'to strike', OE. slēan, 'to strike; to kill'. See slay, v., and cp. onslaught.

Derivatives: slaughter, tr. v., slaughter-er, n., slaughter-ous. adi.

Slave, n. and adj. — G. Slave, fr. ML. Sclavus, Slavus, fr. MGk. Σκλάβος. See slave.

Derivatives: Slav-ian, Slav-ic, Slav-ish, adjs., Slav-ism, n., Slav-ist, n., Slav-ist-ic, adj., Slav-ize, tr. v., Slav-iz-ation, n.

slave, n. — ME. sclave, fr. OF. (= F.) esclave, fr. ML. Sclavus, Slavus, fr. MGk. Σκλάβος, σκλάβος, 'slave', prop. 'a slave of Slav descent', back formation fr. MGk. Σκλαβηνός, 'pertaining to the Slavs', from the n. ο! Σκλαβηνοί (pl.), 'the Slavs', which was formed—with inserted κ—fr. OSlav. Slověninů, 'Slav'. This sense development arose in the consequence of the wars waged by Otto the Great and his successors against the Slavs, a great number of

whom they took captive and sold into slavery. For sense development cp. OE. wealh, 'slave, serf', prop. 'foreigner, Briton, Welshman'. OSlav. Slověnină is a derivative of OSlav. slovo, 'word', fr. I.-E. base \*kleu-, 'to hear', whence also OI. śravas-, 'praise, glory', Avestic sravah-, 'word', Gk. κλέος, 'fame', L. cluere, 'to hear', OE. hlū-d, 'loud'. See loud and cp. esclavage, Slav, Slovak, Slovene. Accordingly the name Slav lit. means 'speaker'. For sense development cp. Church Slavic Němici, 'Germans', which is rel. to němū, 'dumb'.

Derivatives: slave, intr. v., slaver, n. (q.v.), slavery, n., slav-ish, adj., slav-ish-ly, adv., slav-ish-ness. n.

slaver, n., a person trading in slaves; ship used in the slave trade. — Formed fr. slave with agential suff. -er.

slaver, intr. v., to dribble saliva; tr. v., to cover with saliva. — Fr. ON. slafra, which is of imitative origin. Cp. the variants slabber, slobber and slubber.

Derivatives: slaver, n., slaver-v. adi.

slavikite, n., a hydrous sodium ferric sulfate (mineral.) — Named after the Czechoslovakian mineralogist Professor F. Slavik. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Slavo-, combining form denoting the Slavs. — See Slav.

Slavonian, adj. and n., Slovene. — Formed with suff. -an fr. ML. *Sclavonia*, 'the country inhabited by the Slavs', fr. *Sclavus*. See Slav and -an. Slavonic, adj. and n., Slavic. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

Slavophile, Slavophil, n., lover of the Slavs. — Compounded of Slavo- and Gk. -φιλος, fr. φίλος, 'friend'. See -phile.

Slavophobist, also Slavophobe, n., one who fears the Slavs. — Compounded of Slavo-, Gk. φόβος, 'fear' (see -phobe), and -ist.

slaw, n., sliced cabbage served as salad. — From Du. sla, shortened from salade, fr. F. salade. See salad and cp. coleslaw.

slay, tr. v., to kill. — ME. slan, slen, fr. OE. slēan, 'to strike; to slay', rel. to ON., OFris. slā, Dan. slaa, Swed. slā, MDu. slaen, Du. slaan, OHG. slahan, MHG. slahen, G. schlagen, Goth. slahan, 'to strike', fr. I.-E. base \*slak-, 'to hit', whence also MIr. slactha, 'struck' (pp.), slacc, 'sword' (lit. 'that which strikes'). Cp. next word and slag, slaughter, overslaugh. Cp. also sly.

Derivative: slav-er, n.

slay, sley, n., weaver's reed. — ME. sleye, slay, fr. OE. slege, 'weaver's reed', rel. to slægen, pp. of slēan, 'to strike'. See prec. word.

Derivative: slay, sley, tr. v.

sleave, tr. v., to separate. — ME. sleven, fr. OE. slæ fan, rel. to slifan (in tōslifan), 'to split, cleave' (whence dial. E. slive), MLG. slēf, Norw. sleiv, 'a large spoon'. Cp. sliver.

sleazy, adj., not firm in texture. — Of unknown origin.

Derivatives: sleaz-i-ly, adv., sleaz-i-ness, n. sled, n., sledge. — ME. slede, fr. MDu. sledde (Du. slede, slee), which is rel. to OS, slide, ON.

sleði, Dan. slæde, Swed. släde, OHG. slito, slita, MHG. slite, slitte, G. Schlitten, 'sledge', and to E. slide (q.v.). Cp. sledge, 'vehicle', sleigh.

Derivative: sled, tr. and intr. v.

**sledge**, n., a vehicle. — M Du. *sleedse*, rel. to *sledde*. See **sled**.

Derivatives: sledge, intr. and tr. v., sledg-er, n. sledge, n., sledgehammer. — ME. slegge, slege, fr. OE. slecg, rel. to ON. sleggja, 'sledgehammer', and to OE. slēan, 'to strike'. See slay, v. Derivatives: sledg-er, n., sledg-ing, n.

sledgehammer, n., a large heavy hammer. — ME. slege hamer. See 2nd sledge and hammer.

sleek, adj., smooth; glossy. — ME. slike. See the adj. slick, which is a doublet of sleek.

Derivatives: sleek, tr. v., sleek-en, tr. v., sleek-er, n., sleek-ly, adv., sleek-ness, n., sleek-y, adj. sleep, n. — ME. slepe, slep, fr. OE. slæp, rel. to OS. slap, OFris. slep, MDu. slæp, Du. slaap, OHG., MHG. slaf, G. Schlaf, Goth. sleps, and to OE. slæpan, 'to sleep'. See sleep, v.

Derivatives: sleep-y, adj., sleep-i-ly, adv., sleep-i-ness, n., sleep-less, adj., sleep-less-ly, adv., sleep-less-ness, n.

sleep, intr. and tr. v. - ME. slepen, fr. OE. slæpan, rel. to OS, slapan, OFris, slepa, MDu, slapen, Du. slapen, OHG. slafan, MHG. slafen, G. schlafen, Goth. slepan, 'to sleep'. The original meaning of these verbs was 'to be slack, to be loose'. They are rel. to OHG., MHG. slaf, slaff. G. schlaff, 'slack, loose', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)lab-. \*(s) $l\tilde{e}b$ -, 'slack, loose; to hang down', whence also OSlav. slabu, Lett. slabs, 'weak', Lith. sìlpnas, 'weak', sìlpti, 'to become weak', slópstu. 'I become weak', and—without initial s—OI. lámbatē, 'hangs down', L. lābī, 'to slide, slip, glide down', labor, 'labor, toil, exertion, hardship, fatigue, distress, pain, work', orig. prob. meaning 'a tottering under a burden'. See labor and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: sleeper (q.v.), sleep-ing-ly, adv.

sleeper, n. — ME. sleper, fr. slepen, 'to sleep'. See sleep, v., and agential suff. -er.

**sleepy**, adj. — ME. *slepy*, fr. *slep*. See **sleep**, n., and adj. suff. **-y**.

Derivatives: sleepi-ly, adv., sleepi-ness, n.

sleet, n., frozen rain. — ME. slete, rel. to MHG. slōze, slōz, G. Schloβe, 'hailstone', dial. Norw. slutr, 'sleet', Dan. slud, Swed. sludd, sludde, 'sleet'.

Derivatives: sleet, intr. v., sleet-ing, adj., sleet-y, adj.

sleeve, n. — ME. sleve, sleeve, fr. OE. slēf, slīef, slīf, rel. to OHG., MHG. sloufen, 'to put on or off', prop. 'to cause to slip', OS. slōpian, of s.m., OE. slēfan, slīfan, 'to slip, put on', OE. slūpan, MLG. slūpen, Du. sluipen, OFris. slēpa, OHG. sliofan, MHG. sliefen, G. schliefen, Goth. sliupan, 'to slip, glide'. (Cp. G. Schleife, 'bow, loop,

slip knot', for earlier schläuse, which is a back formation fr. MHG. slousen.) All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*sleub-, 'to slip, slide', whence also L. lübricus (for \*slübricus), 'slippery smooth'. See lubricate and cp. shallop, sloop, slop, 'loose garment', slope.

Derivatives: sleeve, tr. v., sleeve-less, adj., sleeve-less-ness, n., sleev-er, n.

sleigh, n. — Du. slee, contracted fr. slede. See sled.

Derivative: sleigh, intr. v.

sleight, n., cunning. — ME. sleighte, sleithe, fr. ON. slægð, 'slyness', which was formed fr. slægr, 'sly', with suff. -ð. See sly, and subst. suff. -t and cp. slovd.

**slender**, adj. — ME. *slendre*, fr. earlier *sclendre*, prob. fr. MF. *esclendre*, which derives fr. MDu. *slinder*.

Derivatives: slender-ish, adj., slender-ly, adv., slender-ness. n.

slept, past tense and pp. of sleep. — ME. slepte, fr. OE. slæpte, pp. of slæpan. See sleep. v.

sleuth, n., a detective. — Short for sleuthhound (q.v.)

Derivative: sleuth, intr. v.

sleuthhound, n., bloodhound. — ME., fr. sleuth, 'track of a person or animal' (fr. ON. slōð), and hound. See sleuth and hound and cp. slot, 'track of an animal'.

slew, past tense of slay. — ME. slew, formed on analogy of grew, knew; see slay, v. The earlier ME. form is slog, slouh, fr. OE. slōg, resp. slōh. slew, n., a large number. — Ir. sluagh.

slew, tr. and intr. v., to swing, twist. — See slue, 'to turn'.

slev. n., weaver's reed. - See slav. n.

slice, n. — ME. sclice, slice, fr. OF. esclice, 'splinter' (whence F. éclisse), back formation fr. esclicier, 'to split, lit', fr. Frankish sli33an, 'to split', which is rel. to OHG. sli3an, of s.m. See slit and cp. slate, 'piece of rock'.

slice, tr. and intr. v. — ME. slicen, fr. MF. esclicier, 'to splinter', fr. OF., fr. esclice. See slice, n. slick, adj. — ME. slike, 'smooth', prob. fr. ON. slike, 'smooth', which is rel. to OE. slician, 'to make smooth', OHG. slihhan, MHG. slichen, G. schleichen, 'to creep, crawl, sneak', MHG. slich, Du. slijk, 'mud, mire', fr. I.-E. base \*sleig-, 'to smooth, glide, be muddy', whence also Gk. λίγδην, 'grazing the surface', λίγδος, λίγδα, 'grindstone, mortar'. Base \*sleig- is an enlargement of base \*(s)lei-, whence lime, 'sticky substance', loam and slime (qq.v.) Cp. sleek, slight. Derivatives: slick, n., slick-ly, adv., slick-ness, n. slick, tr. v. — ME. sliken, fr. OE. slician, 'to make smooth'. See slick, adj.

Derivatives: slick-er, n., slick-er-ing, n., slick-er-y, adj.

slid, past tense and pp. of slide. — ME. pp. slide(n), fr. OE. gesliden, pp. of slīdan. See slide. slide, intr. and tr. v. — ME. sliden, fr. OE. slīdan, 'to slide, glide; to err', rel. to MHG. slīten, 'to

slidometer

slide, glide', OHG. slito, slita, MHG. slite, slitte, G. Schlitten, 'sledge', G. Schlittschuh, 'skate', and cogn. with Lith. slýstu, slýsti, 'to glide, slide', slidūs, 'smooth', Lett. slidēt, 'to glide', slidas, 'skates', OSlav. slēdū, 'track', Gk. ὅλισθος, 'slipperiness', ὀλισθάνος, ὀλισθηρός, 'slippery', ὀλισθάνειν, 'to slip', MIr. slōet, 'slide', and prob. also with OI. srēdhati, 'glides off'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base \*(s)leidh-, 'slippery', which is prob. an enlargement of base \*(s)lei-, 'slimy'. See slime and cp. sled.

Derivatives: slide, n., slid-er, n., slid-ing, n. and adj., slid-ing-ly, adv., slid-ing-ness, n.

slidometer, n., an instrument for measuring shocks caused to railroad cars. — A hybrid coined fr. E. slide and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter. 'noctical rhythm'.

slight, adj. — ME. sliht, slight, sleght, 'smooth, flat', fr. LG. slicht, 'smooth plain, common', which is rel. to OS. slicht, ON. slēttr, OFris. sliucht, MDu. sleht, OHG. sleht, 'smooth', MHG. sleht, 'level', G. schlecht, 'plain, simple; bad', Goth. slaihts, 'smooth'; G. schlicht, 'smooth, plain, simple', is a back formation fr. schlichten, 'to smooth, plane', which is a derivative of schlecht in its orig. sense 'smooth, plain'. This back formation became necessary when the meaning of schlecht developed from 'plain, simple', into 'inferior in quality, bad'. The above words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*slig-, a collateral form of base \*sleig-, 'to smooth, glide'. See slick, adj.

Derivatives: slight, tr. v., and n., slight-ed, adj., slight-er, n., slight-ing, adj., slight-ing-ly, adv., slight-ish, adj., slight-ly, adv., slight-ness, n., slight-y, adj., slight-i-ly, adv., slight-i-ness,

slim, adj. — The orig. meaning was 'bad, weak, slight, awry', fr. Du. slim, 'awry; bad, evil', which is rel. to MHG. slimp, 'slanting, awry', G. schlimm, 'bad', and cogn. with Lett. slips (for \*slimpas), 'sloping, steep'. According to W. W. Skeat the sense development of E. slim might be due to a confusion with E. slender.

Derivatives: slim, n., slim-ly, adv., slim-li-ness, n., slim-ness, n.

slime, n. - ME. slim, fr. OE. slim, which is rel. to ON. slīm, Dan. slim, Du. slijm, MHG. slim, G. Schleim, 'slime', OHG. slīmen, 'to make smooth', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)lei-, 'slime, slimy, sticky, dauby, slippery', whence also Russ. slimák, 'snail' (lit. 'the slimy animal'), OSlav. slina, 'spittle', OIr. sligim, 'I smear', MIr. slemum. W. llvfn, 'smooth', Gk. λείμαζ, 'snail' (whence L. līmāx, of s.m.), λίμνη, 'marsh, pool, lake', L. limus (for \*slimus), 'slime, mud, mire', līma, 'file', līmāre, 'to file, polish', linere, 'to daub, besmear, rub out, erase', Gk. ἀλίνειν (Hesychius), 'to anoint, besmear'. See lime, 'birdlime', and cp. loam. Cp. also delete, illinition, leio-, levigate, lientery, Limicolae, limnetic, limno-, Limonium, liniment, litotes, loam, oblivion, Pralaya. Cp. also sleek, slick, slide, slight, slip, slowworm.

sling, tr. v., to throw, hurl. — ME. slingen, prob. fr. ON. slyngva (whence Dan. slynge, Swed. slunga), which is rel. to OE. slingan, 'to creep, wind', OHG. slingan, MHG. slingen, G. schlingen, 'to swing to and fro, wind, twist', G. Schlinge, 'loop', and prob. cogn. with Lith. slenkù, sliñkti, 'to creep', OSlav. sloku, 'crooked'. Cp. slang, slink, 'to sneak'. Cp. also ling, 'the heather'.

Derivatives: sling-er, n., sling-ing, adj. and n.

sling, n., a device for throwing stones. — Prob. fr. sling, 'to throw'; rel. to OFris. slinge, OHG. slinga, MHG. slinge, G. Schlinge, 'sling'.

sling, n., a kind of drink. — Fr. G. schlingen, verschlingen, 'to swallow', which is rel. to OHG. slintan, MHG. slinden, OS. farslindan, Goth. fraslindan, 'to swallow'.

slink, intr. v., to sneak. — ME. slinken, fr. OE. slincan, 'to creep', rel. to Swed. slinka, 'to glide', Du. slinken, 'to shrink, shrivel', and to E. sling, 'to throw'.

slink, tr. and intr. v., to miscarry. — A var. of sling, 'to throw'.

Derivative: slink, n., a prematurely born animal.

slip, intr. and tr. v. — ME. slippen, 'to slip, glide', fr. MDu. or MLG. slippen (Du. slippen), which are rel. to OHG. slifan, MHG. slifen, G. schleifen, 'to glide, slide; to grind, polish', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)leib-, 'slimy, slippery', enlargement of base \*(s)lei-, 'slime, slimy, sticky, slippery'. See slime and cp. slip, n.

Derivatives: slip, n. and adj., slipper (q.v.), slippery (q.v.), slipp-y, adj.

slip, n., 1) a stem, twig, etc., cut off a plant, used for planting or grafting; 2) a narrow strip. — ME. slippe, fr. MDu. slippe, fr. slippen, 'to cut', prop. 'to cause to slip or glide', whence ME. slippen, 'to slip, glide'. See slip, v.

slipper, n., a light shoe. — Lit. 'that which slips'. See slip and agential suff. -er.

Derivative: slipper-ed, adj.

slippery, adj. — ME. slipper, 'slippery', fr. OE. slipor, 'slippery'. See slip and adj. suff. -y (representing OE. -ig).

Derivatives: slipperi-ly, adv., slipperi-ness, n.

slipslop, n., adj., and intr. v. — Antiphonic reduplication of slop.

slit, tr. and intr. v. — ME. slitten, a weak verb formed fr. sliten, fr. the OE. strong verb slitan, 'to tear, cut', which is rel. to OS. slitan, ON. slita, Swed. slita, Dan. slide, MLG., MDu. sliten Du. slijten, OHG. slīzan, MHG. slīzen, G. schleißen, 'to slit', and cogn. with Lith. skleidžiù, skleīsti, 'to divide, spread out'; fr. I.-E. base \*sqlei-d-, enlargement of base \*sqel-, 'to cut'. See shield and cp. slate, 'piece of rock', slice, sliver. éclat.

Derivative: slitt-er, n.

slither, intr. v., to slide. — ME. slideren, slitheren,

fr. OE. slidrian, 'to slip', rel. to OE. slidor, 'slippery'; prop. freq. of slide (q.v.)

Derivatives: slither, n., slither-ing, slither-y, adjs. sliver, n., splinter. — Formed from the obsol. verb slive, 'to part, divide', fr. ME. sliven, fr. OE. slifan. See sleave.

Derivatives: sliver, tr. and intr. v., sliver-er, n., sliver-y, adj.

slivovitz, n., a plum brandy. — Russ., 'plum brandy', fr. Russ. (= OSlav.) sliva, 'plum', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)li-, 'bluish'. See sloe.

slob, n., mud. — Ir. slab, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. slabb, 'mud', and see slab, 'mud'.

slobber, intr. and tr. v. — ME. sloberen, of imitative origin. Cp. G. schlabbern, 'to slabber', and see slabber.

Derivatives: slobber, n., slobber-er, n., slobber-y, adj.

sloe, n., (the fruit of) the blackthorn. — ME. slo, fr. OE. slā, slāh, rel. to MDu., Du. slee, OHG. slēha, MHG. slēhe, G. Schlehe, Dan. slaa(en), Swed. slā(n), fr. I.-E. base \*(s)li-, \*(s)loi-, 'bluish', whence also OSlav. sliva, 'plum', L. līvēre (for \*slīvēre), 'to be of a bluish color', līvidus (for \*slīvidus), 'bluish', OIr. lī, 'color, splendor', W. lliw, of s.m. Cp. līvīd. Cp. also slīvovītz.

slog, intr. and tr. v. — A var. of slug, 'to strike'. Derivatives: slog, n., slogg-er, n., slogg-ing, adj. slogan, n. — Earlier slogorn, fr. Gael. sluaghgairm, lit. 'army cry', fr. sluagh, 'host, army', and gairm, 'noise, cry', which is rel. to OIr. gāir, gairm, 'noise, cry'. See care, n.

sloid, n. — See sloyd.

sloka, n., distich (Sanskrit prosody). — OI. ślókah 'fame, repute; strophe, distich', rel. to OI. synóti, 'hears', fr. I.-E. base \*kleu-, \*klu-, 'to hear', whence also OS., OE. hlūd, 'loud'. See loud and cp. sruti.

sloop, n., a kind of sailing vessel. — Du. sloep, lit. 'that which glides'. Cp. MLG. slūpen, OE. slūpan, 'to slip, glide'. See sleeve and cp. shallop, slop, 'pool of liquid', slop, 'loose garment'.

**slop**, n., pool of liquid. — ME. *sloppe*, fr. OE. -*sloppe* (in *cūsloppe*, 'cowslip, lit. cow's droppings'), rel. to MLG. *slippen*, 'to glide, slide'. See **slip**, v., and cp. **cowslip**, oxlip.

Derivatives: slop, intr. and tr. v., to spill, slopped, adj., slopp-ing, n., slopp-y, adj., slopp-i-ly, adv., slopp-i-ness, n.

slop, n., a loose garment. — ME. sloppe, rel. to OE. slūpan, 'to slip', and to sleeve (q.v.)

**slop**, n., policeman (slang). — Short for ecilop, back spelling of police.

slope, n. — Prob. back formation fr. OE. āslopen, pp. of āslūpan, 'to slip away', fr. pref. ā- (see intensive pref. a-) and slūpan, 'to slip'. See sleeve and cp. aslope.

Derivatives: slope, adj. and intr. and tr. v., sloper, n., slop-ing, adj., slop-ing-ly, adv., slop-ingness, n.

Derivatives: slosh, v., slosh-er, n., slosh-y, adj., slosh-i-ness. n.

slot, n., track of a deer. — ME. esclot, fr. OF., fr. ON. sloo. Cp. sleuth. Cp. also next word.

Derivative: slot, tr. v., to follow the slot.

slot, n., aperture. — ME., fr. MF. esclot; derivatively identical with prec. word.

Derivatives: slot, tr. v., slott-ed, adj., slott-er, n. slot, n., bar bolt, bar. — ME., fr. MDu. (= Du.) slot, rel. to ON. slot, OHG., MHG. slo3, G. Schloss, 'bolt, bar', and to OFris. slūta, Du. sluiten, OHG. slio3an, MHG. slie3en, G. schliessen, 'to shut, close', OS. slutil, 'key', and cognate with Gk. κλείς, 'key', L. claudere, 'to shut, close', clāvis, 'key', clāvus, 'nail'. See close, adj. Derivative: slot, tr. v., to bolt.

sloth, n., laziness. — ME. slouthe, slowthe, fr. slou, slow; see slow and subst. suff. -th. Cp. the collateral ME. form sleuth, fr. OE. slæwð, 'sloth', fr. slaw. 'slow'.

Derivatives: sloth-ful, adj., sloth-ful-ly, adv., sloth-ful-ness, n.

sloth, n., a South American mammal. — From prec. word; so called because of its slow movements. Cp. Sp. perezoso, 'slothful', used also to denote the sloth.

**slouch**, n., an awkward person. — Fr. earlier slouk, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. dial. 'a languid person', Dan. slukøret, 'with hanging ears'. Cp. also slug, sluggard.

Derivatives: slouch, adj. and intr. and tr. v., slouch-er, n., slouch-ing, adj., slouch-ing-ly, adv., slouch-v. adi.

slough, n., a swamp. — ME. slogh, fr. OE. sloh, 'slough, mire', of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: slough-y, adj., slough-i-ness, n.

slough, n., the skin of a snake. — ME. slughe, slouh, rel. to OS. slūk, 'skin of a snake', MHG. slūch, 'skin of a snake; winsekin', G. Schlauch, 'wineskin', fr. I.-E. base \*sleuĝ-, 'to glide', whence also Du. sluiken, 'to sneak', sluik, 'stealthily', and prob. also Lith. šliaužiu, sliaūžti, 'to creep', šliùžės (pl.), 'skates', Lett. služāt, 'to slide, glide', Russ. lyža, 'snowshoe, sledge runner'.

Derivatives: slough, tr. v., to cast off; intr. v., to be cast off (said esp. of the skin), slough-y, adj. Slovak, n., one of the people inhabiting Slovakia, i.e. the eastern part of Czechoslovakia; adj., of Slovakia. — Fr. Slovák, the people's own name, orig. meaning 'Slav'. See Slav and cp. Slovene. Derivative: Slovak-ian, adj. and n.

sloven, n., an untidy or careless person. — ME. sloveyn, a hybrid coined fr. Du. slof, 'careless', and ME. suff. -ein, -eyn, fr. OF. -ain, fr. L. -ānus (see -an).

Derivatives: sloven-ly, adj., sloven-li-ness, n. Slovene, n., one of the Slav people inhabiting Carinthia and Styria; adj., of Slovenia. — G. Slowene, fr. the people's own name, orig. meaning 'Slav'. See Slav and cp. Slovak. Cp. also Slavonian.

slosh, n. - A var. of slush.

3,011

Derivatives: Sloven-ian, adi, and n.

slow, adj. — ME. slow, fr. earlier slaw, fr. OE. slāw, which is rel. to OS. slēu, 'blunt, dull', MDu. slee, sleu, sleeu, Du. slee, sleeuw, 'sour, tart, blunt', OHG. slēo, 'blunt, dull', ON. sljōr, slār, Dan. sløv, Swed. slö, of s.m.; not cogn. with L. laevus. 'lefthand'. Cp. sloth.

Derivatives: slow, intr. and tr. v., slow, n. and adv., slow-ish, adj., slow-ly, adv., slow-ness, n.

slowworm, n. — ME. slaworm, slowurm, fr. OE. slawyrm. The first element of this compound is rel. to OE. sliw, sleo, 'tench', fr. I.-E. base \*slei-, 'slime, slimy'. See slime and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see worm. E. slowworm was influenced in form by slow.

sloyd, sloid, n., a system of manual training developed in Sweden. — Fr. Swed. slöjd, 'skill, dexterity', which corresponds to ON. slægð, 'slyness'. See sleight.

slub, n., a roll of wool. — Of unknown origin. Derivatives: slub, tr. v., to twist into a slub, slubb-er. n., slubb-ing, n.

slubber, tr. and intr. v. — A var. of slobber.

Derivatives: slubber-er, n., slubber-ing, adj., slubber-ing-ly, adv.

sludge, n., soft mud. — ME. sluche. Cp. dial. E. slud, 'mud', and E. slush.

Derivatives: sludge, tr. v., sludg-er, n., sludg-y, adi.

slue, also slew, tr. and intr. v., to turn, twist. — Of unknown origin.

slug, n., 1) a lazy fellow (now only dial.); 2) a small mollusk. — ME. slugge, 'sluggard', rel. to sluggen, 'to be slothful'; prob. of Scand. origin. See slouch and cp. sluggard.

Derivatives: slug, v. (q.v.), slugg-ish, adj., slugg-ish-ly, adv., slugg-ish-ness, n.

slug, intr. v., to be lazy (obsol.) — ME. sluggen, 'to be slothful', fr. slugge, 'sluggard'. See prec. word.

slug, n., a small piece of metal; a roughly shaped bullet. — Of uncertain origin; possibly identical with prec. word and so called in allusion to its shape.

sluggard, n. — ME. sluggart, fr. sluggen, 'to be slothful'. See slug, v., and -ard.

Derivatives: sluggard, adj., sluggard-ly, adj., sluggard-li-ness, n.

sluice, n., an artificial passage for water. — ME. scluse, fr. OF. escluse (F. écluse), fr. VL. exclūsa, short for aqua exclūsa, 'water shut out' (i.e. separated from the river), fem. pp. of exclūdere, 'to shut out'. Cp. OProvenç. escluza, which also derives fr. VL. exclūsa. MDu. slūse, sluise (whence Du. sluis) is borrowed fr. F. écluse, G. Schleuse fr. MDu. slūse.

Derivatives: sluice, tr. and intr. v., sluic-er, n., sluic-ing, n., sluic-y, adj.

sluit, n., a ditch. — Du. sloot, 'ditch'; according to Pettman, assimilated in spelling to spruit, which is used in South Africa to denote channels of rain (see spruit).

slum, n. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: slum, intr. v., slumm-er, n., slumm-ing, n.

slumber, intr. and tr. v. — ME. slumeren, slumbereren, freq. of slumen, 'to doze', fr. slume, 'slumber', fr. OE. slüma, 'slumber', which is rel. to MDu. slumen, slumeren, Du. sluimeren, Late MHG. slummen, slummern, G. schlummern, 'to slumber', and prob. also to Goth. slawan, 'to be silent'.

Derivatives: slumber, n. (q.v.), slumber-er, n., slumber-ing, adj., slumber-ing-ly, adv., slumber-ous (q.v.)

slumber, n. — ME. slummir, slumbir, fr. slumeren, slumberen, 'to slumber', See slumber, v.

slumberous, also slumbrous, adj. — ME. slumbrous, fr. slumbir. See slumber, n., and -ous. Derivatives: slumberous-ly, adv., slumberous-ness. n.

slump, intr. and n. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Norw. slump, 'plump'.

slung, past tense and pp. of sling. — ME. pp. slunge(n), fr. OE. geslungen, pp. of slingan. See sling, v.

slunk, past tense and pp. of slink. — ME. pp. slunke(n), fr. OE. gesluncen, pp. of slincan. See slink.

slur, tr. and intr. v., 1) to stain; 2) to pronounce indistinctly. — Fr. ME. sloor, 'mud', fr. MDu. sleuren, slooren, 'to trail in mud' (Du. sleuren, 'to trail, drag'), which is rel. to E. Fris. slūren, 'to go about carelessly', Norw. slöra, 'to be careless'.

Derivative: slur, n.

slush, n., 1) partly smelted snow; 2) soft mud. — A var. of sludge.

Derivative: slush-v, adj.

slut, n., a slovenly woman; slattern. — ME. slutte, rel. to ON. slota, 'to be idle', dial. Swed. slåta, 'an idle woman', slåter, 'an idle fellow'.

Derivatives: slutt-ish, adj., slutt-ish-ly, adv., slutt-ish-ness, n.

sly, adj. — ME. sleigh, slegh, sleh, fr. ON. slægr, 'crafty, cunning', rel. to LG. slū (whence Du. sluw, Dan. slu, Norw. slu, slug, Swed. slug, G. schlau), 'cunning, sly'. These words prob. meant orig. 'able to strike', and are rel. to OE. slēan, Goth. slahan, 'to strike'; see slay, v., and cp. sleight. For sense development cp. MHG. verslahen, 'to hide, cheat' (orig. 'to put aside by striking', fr. slahen, 'to strike'), whence G. verschlagen, 'cunning, sly', and schlagfertig, 'readywitted', lit. 'ready (fertig) to strike (schlagen)'. Derivatives: sly-ish, adj., sli-ly, sly-ly, adv., slyness. n.

slype, n., a covered passage way between the transept and chapterhouse (arch.) — Of uncertain origin.

smack, n., taste, flavor. — ME. smak, fr. OE. smæc, 'taste, flavor', related to OFris. smaka, Du. smaak, OHG., MHG. smac, G. Geschmack, and cogn. with Lith. smaguriai, 'dainties',

smagùris, 'forefinger, index', prop. 'the nibbling (finger)'.

smack, intr. v., to have a smack of, to taste of. — ME. smaken, fr. smak, 'taste'. See prec. word. smack, n., a sharp sound. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Swed. smak, 'slap', Dan. smæk, 'smack, rap', and Lith. smagiù, smogiaü, smogti, 'to strike, knock down, whip', which all are imitative.

smack, adv., suddenly. — Lit. 'with a smack, sharply'. See prec. word.

smack, tr. v., to part (the lips) noisily; to slap; intr. v., to make a sharp noise. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Du smakken, 'to fling down', Dan. smække, 'slam', and see smack, 'a sharp sound'. See also smack, 'a sailing yessel'.

Derivatives: smack-er, n., smack-ing, n. and adj., smack-ing-ly, adv.

smack, n., a single-masted sailing vessel. — Du. smak, fr. MDu. smakke (whence also LG. smak, smakke, G. Schmacke, Dan. smakke, Swed. smack, F. semaque, Sp. zumaca, It. semacca), fr. MDu. and MLG. smacken, 'to slap' (the vessel was so called from the noise made by its sails). See smack, 'to slap'.

Derivatives: smack-ful, adj., smack-ing, adj. small, adj. — ME. smal, fr. OE. smæl, 'narrow, slender; small', rel. to OS., Dan., Swed., MDu., Du., OHG., MHG. smal, G. schmal, 'narrow', Goth. smalista, 'smallest', ON. smali, 'small cattle, sheep', and cogn. with Gk. μῆλον, 'sheep, goat' (prop. 'small cattle'), Arm. mal, 'sheep, ram', OIr., OCo., W. mil, 'a small animal', OSlav. malŭ, 'small', and prob. also with L. malus, 'bad' (prop. 'insignificant, of inferior value'). Cp. mal- and words there referred to. Derivatives: small, n., small-ish, adj., small-

smallage, n., wild celery. — ME. smalege, fr. earlier smalache, which is compounded of smal, 'small', and F. ache, 'parsley', fr. L. apium. See small and ache, 'parsley'.

smallpox, n. — Fr. earlier small pokkes, 'small pox'; so called in contradistinction to the 'great pox', i.e. syphilis. See small and pox. For sense development cp. F. petite vérole, 'smallpox'.

smalt, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. smalto, which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG., MHG. smalz, G. Schmalz, 'melted fat', OHG. smelzan, MHG. smelzen, G. schmelzen), 'to melt', and see smelt. Cp. also enamel.

Derivative: smalt-er, n.

smaragd, n., an emerald. — ME. smaragde, fr. OF. smaragde, fr. L. smaragdus, fr. Gk. σμάραγδος. See emerald.

smaragdite, n., a green variety of amphibole. — F., formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. σμάρα-γδος, 'emerald'. See prec. word.

smart, intr. v. — ME. smerten, fr. OE. smeortan, rel. to MDu. smerten, smarten, Du. smarten, OHG. smerzan, MHG. smerzen, G. schmerzen, 'to pain', orig. to bite', rel. to LG. murten, 'to

fall to pieces, to decay', and cogn. with Gk. σμερδνός, σμερδαλέος, 'terrible, fearful', lit. 'rubbing, crushing', OI. mardayati, 'grinds, rubs, crushes', márdati, mṛdnāti, 'presses, rubs', Arm. mart, 'combat, fight'. L. mordēre, 'to bite', Lett. merdēt, 'to waste, emaciate; to starve (tr.); fr. I.-E. base \*(s)mer-d-, a-d-enlargement of base \*(s)mer-, 'to rub, pound, consume, wear away, exhaust, worry; to be consumed', whence Gk. μαραίνειν, 'to waste away'. Cp. smart, n. and adj. Cp. also almuerzo, amaranth, ambrosia, amrita, mar, marasmus, marble, marcid, marmoreal, morbid, morceau, mordant, mordent, morsel, mortal, mortar, murder, murrain, premorse, remorse, smorzando.

smectite

Derivatives: smart, adj. (q.v.), smart, adv., smart-ing, adj., smart-ing-ly, adv., smart-en, tr. v., smart-y, adj.

smart, n. — ME. smert, fr. OE. smeart, rel. to MDu. smerte, smarte, Du. smart, OHG. smerzo, MHG. smerze, G. Schmerz, 'pain', and to OE. smeortan, 'to smart, pain'. See smart, v.

smart, adj. — ME. smerte, 'painful', fr. OE. smeart. See smart, n.

Derivatives: smart-ly, adv., smart-ness, n.

smash, tr. and intr. v. and n. — A blend of smack and mash.

Derivatives: smash, adv. (colloq.), smash-age, n., smash-er, n. smash-ery, n., smash-ing, adj., smash-ing-ly, adv.

smatter, intr. v., to talk with a superficial knowledge. — ME. smateren, 'to make a noise', of imitative origin. Cp. Swed. smattra, 'to crackle'. Derivatives: smatter-er, n., smatter-ing, n. and adj., smatter-ing-ly, adv., smatter-y, adj.

smear, n. — ME. smere, fr. OE. smeoru, smeru, 'fat, grease', rel. to OS., OHG. smero, ON. smjör, smör, Dan. smør, Swed. smör, MDu. smere, Du. smeer, MHG. smer, G. Schmer, 'grease, fat', Goth. smairþr, 'fatness', fr. I.-E. \*smeru-, 'grease', whence also Gk. μύρον, 'unguent, balsam', μυρίζειν, σμυρίζειν, 'to rub with ointment' (but not σμύρις, 'emery', see emery), Toch. B. smare, 'smooth', OIr. smi(u)r, 'marrow', W. mer, of s.m., and perh. also Lith. smársas, 'fat'. Cp. Myristica, Amyris, and the first element in myrobalan, Myroxylon. Cp. also medulla.

Derivatives: smear, v. (q.v.), smear-y, adj., smear-less, adj., smear-i-ness, n.

smear, tr. v. — ME. smeren, fr. OE. smervan, smiervan, rel. to ON. smyrva, smyrja, Dan. smøre, Swed. smörja, Du. smeren, OHG. smirwen, MHG. smir(we)n, G. schmieren, 'to smear', and to OE. smeoru, smeru, 'fat, grease'. See smear, n.

Derivatives: smear-ed, adj., smear-er, n.

smectic, adj., purifying. — L. smēcticus, 'cleansing', fr. Gk. σμηκτικός, fr. σμηκτός, verbal adj. of σμήχειν, 'to cleanse'. See smegma and -ic.

smectite, n., a claylike mineral. — Gk. σμηκτίς,

smee

'fuller's earth', fr. σμήχειν, 'to cleanse'. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite.

smee, n. - A var. of smew.

smegma, n., soapy matter secreted from the glands. — L., fr. Gk. σμῆγμα, 'soap', fr. σμήχειν, 'to wipe off, wipe, clean, cleanse', fr. σμάειν, Att. σμῆν, 'to rub, wipe', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)mei-, 'to rub', whence also Czech smetana, 'cream', MDu., MHG. smant, of s.m., and E. smite (q.v.) For the ending see suff. -ma.

smell, tr. and intr. v. — ME. smellen, smullen, not found in OE., rel. to LG. smelen, Du. smeulen, 'to smolder', and to E. smolder (q.v.) Derivatives: smell-able, adj., smell-ed, adj., smell-er, n., smell-ing, n.

smell, n. — ME. smel, smul, fr. smellen, smullen. See smell, v.

Derivatives: smell-ful, adi., smell-v, adi.

smelt, tr. and intr. v., to melt. — Prob. fr. MDu. (= Du.) smelten, which is rel. to OHG. smelzan, MHG. smelzen, G. schmelzen, Dan. smelte, Swed. smälta, Norw. smelta, 'to melt', and to OE. melta, 'to melt'. See melt and cp. smalt. Derivatives: smelt-er. n., smelt-ery, n.

smelt, n., a small edible fish. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to Du., Dan. *smelt*, 'smelt', Norw. *smelta*, 'whiting', and to E. *smelt*, 'to melt'; the fish was called after its soft fiesh. See prec. word and cp. smolt.

smew, n., seaduck. — Rel. to the first element in Du. smient, Fris. smēnt, 'smew'. The second element in these words is rel. to ON. önd, OE. æned, OHG. anut, 'duck', and cogn. with L. anās. of s.m. (see Anas).

Smilacaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. L. smilax, smilacis, 'bindweed'. See smilax and -aceae.

smilacaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -ace-

Smilacina, n., a genus of plants, the false Solomon's seal (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. smilax, gen. smilacis. See next word.

smilax, n., 1) (cap.) a genus of plants, the green brier (bot.); 2) a twining vine of East Africa.

— L. smilax, 'bindweed', fr. Gk. σμίλαξ, which is rel. to μίλαξ, of s.m.

smile, intr. and tr. v. — ME. smilen, rel. to OE. smerian, 'to laugh at', Dan. smile, Swed., Norw. smila, LG. smilen, OHG. smierōn, MHG. smielen, smieren, 'to smile', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)mei-, \*(s)mi-, 'to smile, to be astonished', whence also L. mīrus (for \*smei-ros), 'wonderful'. See miracle and cp. smirk.

Derivatives: smile, n., smile-ful, adj., smile-fulness, n., smil-er, n., smil-ing, adj., smil-ing-ly, adv., smil-ing-ness, n.

smirch, tr. v., to soil. — A blend of smear and OF. esmorcher, esmorcer, 'to torment', orig. 'to bite; to cause to bite'. OF. esmorcer is compounded of pref. es- (fr. L. ex) and L. morsus, pp. of mordēre, 'to bite'. See 1st ex- and morsel and cp. F. amorcer, 'to bait', fr. VL. \*admordere, which

corresponds to L. admordēre, 'to bite at', fr. ad- and mordēre.

Derivative: smirch, n.

smirk, intr. v., to smile affectedly. — ME. smirken, fr. OE. smearcian, smercian; formed fr. I.-E. base \*(s)mei-, \*(s)mi-, 'to smile' (see smile), with intensive suff. -k. The same suff. appears in the verbs lurk, stalk, talk.

Derivative: smirk. n.

smite, tr. and intr. v. - ME. smiten, fr. OE. smitan, 'to daub, smear', rel. to Swed., Norw., smita. Dan. smide, 'to smear, fling', OFris, smita, MLG., MDu, smiten, 'to cast, fling', Du, smitten, 'to throw, fling', OHG, smizan, 'to rub, strike', MHG. smizen, 'to smear, cast, fling', G. schmeißen, 'to cast, fling', Goth, bismeitan, ga-smeitan, 'to spread, smear', fr. \*smeid-, -d-enlargement of I.-E. base \*smē(i)-, 'to smear, rub'. The unenlarged base \*(s)mēiappears in Gk, σμάω, σμην, 'to anoint, smear, rub, wipe, cleanse', σμήμα, 'unguent', σμήγειν. 'to clear off, soap, purge', L. macula for \*(s)metlā, 'spot, mark'; cp. macula, mackle, mail, 'armor', smectic, smectite, smegma. Cp. also mission. The original meaning of base  $*(s)m\bar{e}(i)$ -. prob. was 'to throw', orig, 'to throw (mud) at the wall', whence developed the secondary meaning 'to besmear, rub'.

Derivatives: smite, n., smit-er, n.

smith, n. — ME., fr. OE. smið, rel. to OS. smith, ON. smiðr, Dan., Swed. smed, OFris. smith, OHG. smid, MHG. smit, G. Schmied, Goth. -smiþa in aiza-smiþa, 'coppersmith', and to OHG. smida, 'metal', smeidar, 'worker in metal', fr. I.-E. base \*smēi-, \*smī, 'to carve, cut', whence also Gk. σμίλη, 'knife, graving tool, chisel', σμινύη, 'a two-pronged hoe or mattock'.

smith, tr. v. — ME. smithen, fr. OE. smiðian, fr. smið. See smith, n.

Derivatives: smith-er, n., smith-ery, n., smithy (q.v.)

smithereens, n. pl., fragments. — Ir. smidirin, dimin. of smiodar, 'fragment', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending cp. colleen.

smithite, n., a silver sulfantimonite (mineral.) — Named after the English scientist C.F. Herbert Smith (died in 1953). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

smithsonite, n., a zinc carbonate (mineral.) — Named after James Smithson (1765-1829), founder of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D.C. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. smithy, n. — ME., fr. ON. smidja, fr. smidr, 'smith': rel to OF smidde OHG. smitta.

smithy, n. — ME., fr. ON. smiðja, fr. smiðr, 'smith'; rel. to OE. smiðde, OHG. smitta, MHG. smitte, G. Schmiede. See smith, n. and subst. suff. -y.

smitten, pp. of smite. — ME. smiten, fr. OE. gesmiten, pp. of smitan. See smite.

smock, n., a loose overgarment. — ME. smok, fr. OE smoc(c), rel. to ON. smokkr, OHG. smoccho, 'smock', and to OE. smūgan, 'to creep into', ON. smiūga, 'to creep through a narrow opening', Du. smuigen, MHG. smiegen, G. schmiegen, 'to cling to, press close, nestle' (whence the intensive verbs MHG. smücken, resp. G. schmücken, 'to adorn'), fr. I.-E. base \*smeugh-, 'to press', whence also OSlav. smykati se, 'to creep', Lett. smaugs, 'slender, slim, svelte'. Cp. smug, smuggle.

Derivatives: smock, tr. and intr. v., smock-ing, n.

smog, n. (U.S.A.) — A blend formed—after Lewis Carrol's example—from smoke and fog. smoke, n. — ME., fr. OE. smoca, 'to smoke', rel. to MLG., MDu. smooc, Du. smook, 'smoke', MHG. smouch, G. Schmauch, and to OE. smēocan, 'to smoke', fr. I.-E. base \*smeug(h)-, \*smeuqh-, 'to smoke; smoke', whence also Arm. mux (gen. mxoy), 'smoke', Gk. σμύχειν, 'to burn with a smoldering flame', Lith. smáugiu, smáugti, 'to choke' (with smoke), OIr. mūch, W. mwg, 'smoke'.

Derivatives: smoke-less, adj., smoke-less-ly, adv., smoke-less-ness, n., smok-y, adj., smok-i-ly, adv., smok-i-ness, n.

smoke, intr. and tr. v. — ME. smoken, fr. OE. smocian, fr. smoca, 'smoke', Cp. OE. smēocan, smīecan, 'to smoke', MLG., MDu. smōken, Du. smoken, G. schmauchen, of s.m., and see smoke, n.

Derivatives: smok-er, n., smok-ing, adj. and n. smolder, smoulder, intr. v., to burn without flame.

— ME. smolderen, prob. dissimilated fr. smortheren. See smother. v.

Derivative: smolder, smoulder, n.

smolt, n., a salmon in its second year. — Prob. in gradational relationship to smelt, name of a fish.

smooth, adj. — ME. smothe, fr. OE. smôð, in gradational relationship to smêðe, whence ME. smethe (whence dial. smeeth), 'smooth'; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: smooth, tr. and intr. v., n. and adv., smooth-en, tr. and intr. v., smooth-er, n., smooth-ish, adj., smooth-ly, adv., smooth-ness, n. smorzando, adj., becoming slower (musical direction). — It., lit. 'becoming reduced in intensity', gerund of smorzare, 'to reduce in intensity, to dull (a sound)', fr. pref. s- (fr. L. ex, 'out of, from'), and morte, 'death' (fr. L. mortem, acc. of mors). — See 1st ex- and mortal.

smote, past tense of *smite*. — ME. *smoot*, fr. OE. *smāt*, past tense of *smītan*. See *smite*.

smother, n., thick, suffocating smoke, dust, etc.
ME., fr. earlier smorther, fr. OE. smorian, 'to choke, suffocate', rel. to LG. smoren, of s.m. (whence G. schmoren, 'to stew'). Cp. smolder. Derivatives: smother-y, adj., smother-i-ness, n.

smother, tr. and intr. v., to suffocate. — ME. smotheren, fr. earlier smortheren, fr. smorther. See prec. word.

Derivatives: smother-ation, n., smother-er, n., smother-ing, adj., smother-ing-ly, adv.

smoulder, n. — A var of smolder

smouse, smouch, n., a Jew (slang.) — Du. smous, fr. G. Schmus, 'talk', fr. G. Slang schmuoβ, fr. Yiddish schmuoβ, fr. Heb. sh<sup>ĕ</sup>mū'áth, pl. of sh<sup>ĕ</sup>mū'áth, 'report, news', fr. shāmá', 'he heard'. See Shema.

spafu

smriti, n., inspiration, tradition; the second class of the shastras (Hindu law). — OI. smrtih, 'that which is remembered', rel. to smárati, 'remembers', Avestic maraiti, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base \*(s)mer-, 'to care for, remember, be anxious about', whence also Gk. μέριμνα, 'care, thought', L. memor, 'mindful, remembering', Goth. maúrnan, OE. murnan, 'to be anxious for'. See memory and cp. words there referred to.

smudge, n. and tr. and intr. v. — ME. smogen, 'to smear'; a later var. of smutch; related to smut (q.v.)

Derivatives: smudge, tr. and intr. v., smudg-ed, adj., smudg-ed-ly, adv., smudg-er. n.

smug, adj. — LG. smuk, 'neat, smart, trim', fr. MLG., fr. smucken, 'to adorn', which is rel. to MHG. smücken, of s.m. See smock and cp. next word.

Derivatives: smug, n., smugg-ery, n., smugg-ish, adj., smugg-ish-ness, n., smug-ly, adv., smugness, n.

smuggle, tr. and intr. v. — LG. smuggeln, rel. to Dan. smugle, Norw. smugla, Swed. smuggla, Norw. smokla, Du. smokkelen, 'to smuggle', and to OE. smūgan, 'to creep'. See smock and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: smuggl-er, n., smuggl-ing, n.

smut, n., 1) soot; 2) smudge. — LG. smutt, rel. to MHG. smuz, 'grease, dirt', G. Schmutz, 'dirt', MHG. smutzen, G. schmutzen, 'to make dirty', ME. smoten, bi-smoteren, of s.m. See mother, 'dregs', and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: smut, tr. and intr. v., smutt-er, n., smutt-y, adj., smutt-i-ly, adv., smutt-i-ness, n.

smutch, n. and tr. v. — See smudge.

Derivative: smutch-y, adj.

snack, intr. v., 1) to snatch something with the teeth (dial.); 2) to lunch; tr. v., to seize by snatching (chiefly Scot.) — ME. snaken, fr. MDu. snacken, 'to seize, snatch'. See snatch and cp. snack.

snack, n., 1) a share; 2) a light meal. — ME. snake, fr. snaken. See snack, v.

snaffle, n., a kind of bridle bit. — Prob. fr. Du. snavel, 'beak; horse's muzzle', which is rel. to OFris. snavel, 'mouth', OHG. snabul, MHG. snavel, G. Schnabel, 'beak; face', MLG., MDu. nebbe, 'beak', OE. nebb. ON. nef, 'beak, nose', Du. sneb, 'beak', ON. snīpa, 'snipe', fr. I.-E. base \*snab-, 'beak; to snatch with the beak, to snap', whence also Lith. snāpas, 'beak, bili'. Cp. neb and words there referred to.

Derivative: snaffle, tr. v. snafu, (Mil. Slang) adj., in confusion; n., confusion; tr. v., to throw into confusion. — Formed

from the initials of the words situation normal all fouled up.

snag, n., a sharp projection. — Of Scand. origin; cp. dial. Norw. snag, 'a projecting point; stump, spike', ON. snagi, 'clothes peg'.

Derivatives: snag, tr. v., saagg-ed, adj., snagg-er, n., snagg-y, adj.

snail, n. — ME., fr. OE. snægel, snægel, snægel, rel. to OS. snegil, ON. snigill, MHG. snegel, dial. G. Schnegel, OHG. snecko, MHG. snecke, G. Schnecke, 'snail', ON. snäkr, snökr, OE. snaca, 'snake', fr. I.-E. base \*sneg-, \*sneg-, 'to creep', whence also OHG. snahhan, 'to creep', OIr. snaighim, 'I creep', Lith. snäke, 'snail'. Cp. snake, sneak, snorkel.

Derivatives: snail, v., snail-ery, n., snail-ish, adj., snail-ish-ly, adv., snail-like, adj., snail-y, adi.

snake, n. — ME., fr. OE. snaca, rel. to ON. snākr, snōkr, 'snake', Swed. snok, MLG. snake (whence G. Schnake), 'ring snake'; lit. 'the creeping animal', fr. I.-E. base \*sneg-, \*sneq-, 'to creep'. See snail and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: snake, tr. and intr. v., snak-ery, n., snak-ing, adj. and n., snak-ish, snak-y, adjs.

snap, tr. and intr. v. — Du. snappen, fr. MDu., rel. to MHG. snappen, G. schnappen, fr. I.-E. base \*snab-, 'beak; to snatch with the beak, to snap', whence also OFris., MDu. snavel, 'beak, bill'. See snaffle and cp. schnapper, schnapps.

Derivatives: snap, n., adj. and adv. snapp-er, n., snapp-ing, adj., snapp-ish, adj., snapp-ish-ly, adv., snapp-ish-ness, n., snapp-y, adj., snapp-i-ly, adv., snapp-i-ness, n.

snaphance, n., 1) an armed marauder (obsol.); 2) a kind of flintlock. — Fr. Du. snaphaan, 'musket, firelock', lit. 'a snapping cock'. See snap and hen.

snapper, n., 1) a person or animal that snaps; 2) any of a group of seafish. - Formed fr. the verb snap with agential suff. -er. Cp. schnapper. snare, n. - ME., fr. OE. sneare, fr. ON. snara, 'snare, noose, halter', rel. to MDu. snare, Du. snaar, OHG., MHG. snare, and in gradational relationship to MDu., Du. snoer, OHG., MHG. snuor, G. Schnur, 'noose, cord'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*(s)ner-, 'to turn, twist, bind together', whence also OHG. narwa, MHG. narwe, G. Narbe, 'a scar', orig. 'contraction of the skin over a wound', Lith. naras, 'loop', nérti, 'to thread (a needle)', nar-và, 'cell of the queen bee', Lett. nars, nare, 'ferrule'. Cp. the related base \*(s)ner-q-, whence Gk. νάρκη, 'cramp, numbness', Arm. nergew, 'fine, thin, tender, slim', prop. 'twisted up, shriveled up'. Cp. snarl, ensnare. Cp. also narcotic, narrow.

Derivatives: snare, tr. v., snar-er, n., snare-less, adj., snar-ing-ly, adv.

snark, n., an imaginary creature. — Coined (as a blend of snake and shark) by Lewis Carrol (pen name for Charles L. Dodgson) in *The Hunting of the Snark*.

snarl, intr. and tr. v., to growl. — Freq. of earlier snar, which is related to MDu., MHG. snarren, G. schnarren, 'to rattle', ME. snēren, 'to scorn', MHG. snurren, G. schnurren, 'to hum, buzz', from the I.-E. imitative base \*sner-, \*snur-. Cp. sneer, snore, snort.

Derivatives: snarl, n., snarl-er, n., snarl-ing, adj., snarl-ing-ly, adv., snarl-ish, adj., snarl-y, adj. snarl, n., tangle. — Formed fr. snare with dimin. suff. -le.

Derivatives: snarl, tr. and intr. v., snarl-y, adj. snatch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. snacchen, snecchen, rel. to MDu. snacken, Du. snakken, 'to seize, snatch: to gasp'. Cp. snack, sneck.

Derivatives: snatch, n., snatch-ing, adj., snatch-ing-ly, adv., snatch-y, adj., snatch-i-ly, adv.

snath, also snathe, n., scythe, shaft. — ME. snede, fr. OE. snæd, 'morsel', lit. 'something cut off', from the stem of sniðan, 'to cut', which is rel. to OS. snithan, ON. sniða, OFris. snitha, MDu. sniden, Du. snijden, OHG. snidan, MHG. sniden, G. schneiden, Goth. sneiþan, 'to cut', fr. I.-E. base \*sneit-, 'to cut', whence also Czech snet, 'bough, branch', Ir. sneid, 'small', lit. 'cut short'. Cp. schnitzel, snick and snee and the second element in specktioneer.

sneak, intr. and tr. v. — Related to OE. snican, ME. sniken, 'to creep, crawl', and to E. snail, snake.

Derivatives: sneak, n., sneak-er, n., sneak-ing, adj., sneak-ing-ly, adv., sneak-ing-ness, n., sneak-ish, adj., sneak-ish-ly, adv., sneak-ishness, n., sneak-y, adj.

sneck, n., latch or catch of a door or window (chiefly Scot. and dial. English). — ME. snekke, snekk, rel. to snecchen, snacchen, 'to snatch'. See snatch and cp. snack.

Derivatives: sneck, tr. and intr. v., sneck-er, n. sneer, intr. and tr. v. — ME. sneren, 'to scorn', rel. to Dan. snærre, 'to grin like a dog', MDu., MHG. snarren, 'to rattle'. See snarl and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: sneer, n., sneer-er, n., sneer-ful, adj., sneer-ful-ness, n., sneer-ing, adj., sneer-ing-ly, adv., sneer-y, adj.

sneeze, intr. v. — ME. snesen, assimilated fr. ME. fnesen, fr. OE. fnēosan, which is rel. to MDu. fniesen, Du. fniezen, 'to sneeze', ON. fnīsa, 'to snort', and to ON. hnjōsa, Swed. nysa, 'to sneeze', MDu. niesen, Du. niezen, OHG. niosan, MHG., G. niesen, 'to sneeze'; of imitative origin. These words are not cognate with Gk. πνεῖν 'to breathe', which, however, is also of imitative origin.

Derivatives: sneeze, n., sneez-er, n., sneez-ing, n., sneez-y, adj.

snell, n., a short line of gut. — Of uncertain origin. snell, adj., quick, nimble (dial.) — ME. snel, snell, fr. OE. snel, snell, 'brave, quick, active, strong', rel. to OS. snel, snell, 'fresh, vigorous', MDu. snel, snell, Du. snel, 'lively, quick', OHG., MHG. snel, snell, 'brave, quick, strong', G.

schnell, 'quick', ON. snjallr, 'bold, able, valiant'. It. snello, 'quick', is a Teut, loan word.

snick, tr. v., to cut. — Prob. back formation fr. snick and snee.

Derivative: snick, a small cut.

snick and snee, also snicker snee, intr. v., to fight with knives. — For stick and snee (the st- of stick having been assimilated to the sn- of snee), fr. Du. steken en snijden, 'to stab and cut'. See stick and snath.

snicker, intr. v., to laugh in a partly suppressed manner; to giggle; n., a half-suppressed laugh; a giggle. — Of imitative origin, Cn. snigger.

snide, adj., spurious; mean; base; n., a snide person or thing. — Of uncertain origin.

Snider, n., a kind of rifle. — Named after its inventor, the American Jacob Snider (died in 1866).

sniff, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. snuff, snuffle, snivel.

Derivatives: sniff, n., sniff-er, n., sniff-ing, adj., sniff-ing-ly, adv., sniff-ish, adj., sniff-ish-ness, n. snifting valve. — The first word is pres. part. of snift, a dialectal form of snift.

snigger, intr. v. and n. — A var. of snicker.
Derivatives: snigger-er, n., snigger-ing, adj., snigger-ing-ly, adv.

sniggle, intr. v., to fish for eels. — Formed fr. dial. snig (fr. ME. snygge), 'eel', with verbal suff. -le.

snip, tr. and intr. v. — Derived from, or rel. to, Du. snippen, 'to snap', which is of imitative origin.

Derivatives: snip, n., 1) a small piece nipped off; 2) a tailor (archaic), snipp-ing, n.

snipe, n. — ME., fr. ON. -snipa (in mỹri-snipa, lit. 'moor snipe'), which is rel. to OS. sneppa, MDu. snippe, Du. snip, OHG. snepfa, MHG. snepfe, G. Schnepfe, 'snipe', and to OFris., MDu. snavel, OHG. snabul, 'beak'. The bird is called after its long beak. See snaffle.

Derivatives: *snipe*, intr. and tr. v., *snip-er*, n., *snip-ish*, adj.

snippet, n., a small fragment. — Formed fr. the noun snip (see snip) with the dimin. suff. -et. Derivative: snippet-y, adj.

snitch, n., 1) the nose; 2) an informer. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: snitch, intr. and tr. v., snitch-er, n. snite, tr. v., to blow the nose; intr. v., to blow (the nose) (Scot. and dial.)—ME. sniten, fr. OE. snytan, rel. to ON. snyta, Swed. snyta, Dan. snyde, MDu. snuten, Du. snuten, OHG. snuzen, MHG. sniuzen, G. schneuzen, 'to blow one's nose', and to E. snot, snoot, snout (qq.v.)

snivel, intr. v., to run at the nose. — ME. snevelen, snivelen, fr. OE. \*snyflan (whence snyflung, 'running of the nose'), fr. snoft, 'mucus of the nose'; of imitative origin. Cp. snift, snuff, snuffle.

Derivatives: snivel, n., snivel-ed, adj., snivel-er, n., snivel-ing, n., snivel-y, adj.

snob, n. — Of uncertain origin. The original meaning of this word was 'cobbler's apprentice'. Ernest Weekley in his Etymological Dictionary of Modern English, 1369 s.v. snob compares snip, 'a tailor', and suggests that snob is rel. to the verb snub in its primary sense 'to cut short'.

Derivatives: snobb-ery, n., snobb-ish, adj., snobb-ish-ly, adv., snobb-ish-ness, n., snobb-ism, n.

snood, n., band, fillet. — OE. snōd, rel. to Swed. snod(d), 'string, cord', and cogn. with Lett. snāte, 'a linen cover', OIr. snāthe, 'thread', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)nē-, 'to spin, sew with a needle'. See needle and cp. words there referred to.

snook, n., name of various sea fishes. — Du. snoek, 'pike, snook', fr. MDu. snoec. 'pike'.

snook, intr. v., to smell, sniff (Scot.) — Of imitative origin. Cp. MHG. snöuken, 'to smell, sniff', whence the German verb schnökern, 'to snuffle'. Derivative: snook. n.

snooker pool. — Of uncertain origin.

snoop, intr. v., to pry; tr. v., to pry into. — Du. snoepen, 'to eat something on the sly, to eat sweets', of imitative origin.

Derivatives: snoop-er, n., snoop-y, adj.

snoot, n., face, grimace. — ME. snute, rel. to MLG. snute, 'snout', and to E. snout (q.v.)

Derivatives: snoot, tr. and intr. v., snoot-y, adj. snooze, intr. v., to doze; n., a short sleep (collog.)

— Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: snooz-er, n., snooz-y, adj.

snore, intr. and tr. v. — ME. snoren, rel. to MLG., MDu., MHG. snarren, G. schnarren, 'to rattle', Du. snorren, MHG. snurren, G. schnurren, 'to hum, buzz, drone', from the I.-E. imitative base \*sner-, \*snur-. Cp. sneer. Cp. also Du. snorken, MHG. snarchen, G. schnarchen, Swed. snarka, dial. Norw. snerka, 'to snore', Lett. snirguöt, 'to sob, to spit like a goose', Lith. snarglys, Lett. snurgalas, 'mucus' (prop. 'that which rattles'), which are g- enlargements of the imitative base above mentioned. Cp. next word. For other enlargements of the same base see snarl. snort.

Derivatives: snore, n., snor-er, n., snor-ing, adj., snor-ing-ly, adv.

snorkel, n., a device for submarines. — G. Schnorchel, 'air intake, snort, snorkel', fr. dial. G., 'snout', fr. schnorchen, 'to snore', a collateral form of G. schnarchen, 'to snore'. See snore.

snort, intr. and tr. v. — ME. snorten, fr. LG. snorten, which is rel. to ME. snoren, 'to snore'. See snore.

Derivatives: snort, n., snort-er, n., snort-ing, adj., snort-ing-ly, adv., snort-y, adj.

snot, n., mucus from the nose (vulg.) — ME., fr. OE. gesnot, rel. to OFris. snotta, MLG., MDu. snotte, MDu., Du. snot, MLG. snūte, and to next word.

Derivatives: snot, tr. and intr. v., snott-er, n., snott-y, adj.

Derivatives: snout, tr. and intr. v., snout-ed, adj., snout-er, n., snout-ish, adj., snout-y, adj.

snow, n. — ME, snaw, snow, fr. OE, snaw, which is rel. to OS., OHG, snēo, OFris., MLG., MHG. snē. MDu. snee, Du. sneeuw, G. Schnee, ON. sniör, sniār, snær, Dan, sne, Swed, snö, Goth. snaiws, 'snow', OE., OHG, snīwan, MDu, snūwen, snouwen, Du. sneeuwen, MHG, snien, G. schneien, 'to snow', fr. I.-E. base \*snoig\*hos, 'snow', resp. \*sneig\*-, 'to snow', whence also Lith, sniegas, Lett. sniegs, OPruss, snavgis, OSlav. sněgŭ, Gk. νίφα, 'snow', Homeric Gk. νιφετός, 'falling snow, snowstorm', ἀγάν-νιφος, 'much snowed on', L. nix, gen. nivis, OIr. snechti (pl.), MIr. snechta, W. nvf. 'snow'. OIr. snige, 'drop, rain', Avestic snaēžaiti, Gk. νείφει, νίφει, L. nīvit, Lith. sniēga (inf. sniegti), OIr. snigid, 'it snows', W. nyfio, 'to snow', and, with presential n: L. ninguit, Lith. sniñga (inf. snìgti), 'it snows'. Cp. nevé, nival, Nivôse, nivosity,

Derivatives: snow, intr. and tr. v., snow-y, adj., snow-i-ly, adv., snow-i-ness, n.

snow, n., a kind of vessel (naut.) — Du. snauw, fr. LG. snau, 'beak'. Accordingly snow propmeans 'a beak-shaped vessel'. See snaffle and words there referred to. F., It. and Port. senau and Dan., Swed. snau are Dutch loan words.

snub, tr. v., 1) to check; 2) to treat with scorn. — ME. snubben, fr. ON. snubba, 'to chide, rebuke', rel. to Dan. snubbe, Swed. snubba, of s.m. The primary sense of these words was 'to nip off, cut short'. Cp. snob.

Derivatives: snub, n. and adj., snubb-er, n., snubb-ish, adj., snubb-ish-ly, adv., snubb-ish-ness, n., snubb-y, adj., snubb-i-ness, n.

snuff, tr. and intr. v., to sniff. — MDu. snoffen, snuffen (Du. snuffen), rel. to Late MHG. snupfe, G. Schnupfen, 'cold in the head'; of imitative origin. Cp. sniff, snivel, snuffle.

Derivatives: snuff, n., a sniff, snuff-ing, adj., snuff-ing-ly, adv., snuff-y, adj.

snuff, n., wick of candle. — Fr. snuff, 'a sniff'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: snuff, tr. v., to nip off the snuff of a candle, snuff-er, n., snuff-ing, n.

snuff, n., powdered tobacco. — Du. snuf, snuif, shortened fr. snuftabak, snuiftabak, lit. 'tobacco for sniffing'. See snuff, 'to sniff'.

Derivatives: snuff, intr. v., to inhale powdered tobacco, snuff-er, n., snuff-y, adj., snuff-i-ness, n. snuffle, intr. and tr. v. — Freq. of snuff, 'to sniff'.

Cp. G. schnüffeln and see snivel. For the ending see freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: snuffle, n., snuffle-er, n.

snug, adj., 1) cozy; 2) neat, trim. — Of Scand. origin; cp. Swed. snygg, 'neat, tidy', dial. Dan. snog, of s.m., ON. snoggr, 'smooth-haired'. Cp. snuggle.

Derivatives: snug, n., and intr. and tr. v., snuggery, n., snug-ly, adv., snug-ness, n.

snuggle, intr. and tr. v., to cuddle; to nestle. —
Freq. of the verb snug. See snug and freq. suff.
-le.

Derivative: snuggle, n.

so, adv., pron., and conj. — ME. so, sa, swa, fr. OE. swā, 'so', rel. to OS., MDu., OHG., MHG. sō, ON. svā, sō, Dan. saa, Swed. sā, Norw. so, OFris. sā, sō, Du. zo, G. so, 'so', Goth. swa, 'so', swe, 'as', and cogn. with Gk. ως (for \*σ Fωc), 'as', OL. suād, 'so', Oscan. sva i, suae, 'if', Umbr. sue, 'if'. All these words are derivatives of the I.-E. reflexive pronominal base \*swe-, \*sē-, whence also L. sē, 'himself, herself, itself', suus, 'his'. See sui and words there referred to and cp. especially such. Cp. also the second element in also and in yes.

so, n., the fifth note (= G.) in the scale of C major (mus.) — The same as sol.

soak, tr. and intr. v. — ME. soken, fr. OE. socian, in gradational relationship to OE. sūcan, 'to suck'. See suck and cp. soggy, sowens.

Derivatives: soak, n., soak-age, n., soak-er, n., soak-ing, adj., soak-ing-ly, adv., soak-y, adj.

soap, n. — ME. sope, fr. OE. sāpe, which is rel. to MLG. sēpe, Du. zeep, OHG. seiffa, seifa, MHG., G. seife, 'soap', OHG. seifar, 'foam', and prob. also to OE. sāp, 'resin'; fr. I.-E. base \*sē(i)b-, 'tallow, resin', whence also L. sēbum, 'tallow, suet, grease', and prob. also Toch. A sepal, 'ointment', sep-, sip-, 'to anoint'. L. sāpō, 'soap', is a Teut. loan word. Cp. saponaceous, sebace-

Derivatives: soap, tr. v., soap-er, n., soap-ery, n., soap-v. adi.

soar, intr. v. — ME. soren, fr. F. essorer, 'to fly up', fr. VL. \*exaurāre, 'to expose to the air', which was formed fr. 1st ex- and L. aura, 'air'. See aura.

Derivatives: soar, n., soar-er, n.

soave, adv., sweetly, gently (musical direction). — It., 'sweet, gentle', fr. L. suāvis. See suave.

sob, intr. and tr. v.—ME. sobben, prob. rel. to OE. siofian, sēofian, 'to lament', and to OHG. sūfan, MHG. sūfen, 'to sip; to draw breath'; see sup. Fr. OHG. sūfan derives OHG., MHG. sūft, 'sigh', whence MHG. siuften, 'to sigh', siufzen (for \*siuftesen), G. seufzen, of s.m.

Derivatives: sob, n., sobb-er, n., sobb-ing, adj., sobb-ing-ly, adv., sob-ful, adj.

sober, adj., not drunk. — ME. sobre, fr. OF. and F. sobre, fr. L. sōbrius, lit. 'not drunk', fr. \*sō(d), a var. of  $s\bar{e}(d)$ , 'without', and  $\bar{e}brius$ , 'drunk'. See se- and ebriety.

Derivatives: sober, tr. and intr. v., sober-er, n., sober-ing, adi., sober-ing-ly, adv.

1447

soboles. n., a shoot; a sucker (bot.) — L. sobolēs, more correctly subolēs, 'a sprout, shoot, twig', fr. sub- and the stem of \*olēre, 'to grow', which is rel. to alere, 'to nourish'. See aliment.

Sobranje, n., the national assembly of Bulgaria. — Bulg., 'assembly', lit. 'a bringing together', formed fr. pref. so-, s-, 'with, together with', and OSlav. berq, birati (for earlier \*birti), 'to bring, bear, take', fr. I.-E. base \*bher-, 'to bear, carry'. See bear, 'to carry'. For the pref. see Skuphstina. sobriety, n., the state of being sober. — ME. sobrietie, fr. OF. sobriete (F. sobriété), fr. L. söbrietätem, acc. of söbrietäs, fr. söbrius. See sober and -tv.

sobriquet, n., nickname. — F., fr. MF. soubriquet, with the original meaning 'chuck under the chin'. The first element of this compound word comes fr. L. sub, 'under' (see sub-). The second element is of uncertain origin.

soc, n., jurisdiction (legal hist.) — ME. soc, sok, fr. OE. sōc, a var. of sōcn, 'jurisdiction, prosecution', which stands in gradational relationship to OE. sacan, 'to quarrel', and to Goth. sōkan, OE. sēcan, 'to seek'. See seek and cp. sake, 'purpose'. Cp. also soke, soken.

socage, also soccage, n., a form of tenure (legal hist.) — ML. socāgium, soccāgium, fr. soca, 'jurisdiction', which is borrowed fr. OE. sōc. See prec. word and -age.

soccer, also socker, n., a kind of football game.

— Formed with agential suff. -er from the abbreviation of association in the phrase association football.

sociability, n. — ME. sociabilite, fr. L. sociābilis. See next word and -ity.

sociable, adj. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. sociābilis, 'easily united, sociable', fr. sociāre, 'to accompany', fr. socius, 'companion'. See social and -able.

Derivatives: sociable, n., sociable-ness, n., sociable-v, adv.

social, adj. — L. sociālis (whence also F. social), 'pertaining to companionship, companionable, social', fr. socius (for \*soq\*ios), 'companion', which is cogn. with OE. secg, ON. seggr, 'companion', and prob. also with OI. sákhā, 'companion, friend', and prob. rel. to L. sequī, 'to follow'. See sequel and cp. sociable, society, associate, consociate, disassociate, dissociate. For the ending see adi. suff. -al.

Derivatives: social, n., socialist (q.v.), sociality n. (q.v.), social-ize, tr. v., social-iz-ation, n., social-ly, adv.

socialism, n. — Formed fr. social with suff. -ism. The name was first applied (about 1830) to the teachings of Robert Owen. Cp. F. socialisme, which appears first about the same time and orig. denoted the teachings of Saint-Simon. Pierre Leroux (1797-1871), idealistic social reformer and Saint-Simonian publicist, expressly claims

to be the originator of the word socialisme. socialist, n. — Formed fr. social with suff. -ist. The name arose about the same time as socialism and orig. denoted the adherents of Robert Owen. Cp. F. socialiste, which appears first about the same time and was first used of the adherents of Saint-Simon. Cp. also socialistus, a word used—in quite a different sense—by the Dutch jurist Grotius (1583-1645), and socialista, a word applied in the XVIII. cent. to the pupils and followers of Grotius. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 565.

Derivatives: socialist, adj., socialist-ic, adj., socialist-ic-al-ly, adv.

socialite, n., a socially distinguished person (Colloq. U.S.) — Altered fr. social light, in imitation of words ending in -ite.

sociality, n. — L. sociālitās, 'fellowship, sociableness', fr. sociālis. See social and -itv.

society, n. — MF. (= F.) société, fr. OF. societe, fr. L. societātem, acc. of societāts, 'fellowship, association, alliance', fr. socius, 'companion'. See social and -ty.

Derivative: societ-al, adj.

Socinian, adj., pertaining to Socinus or Socinianism; n., an adherent of Socin or Socinianism.

— See next word.

Socinianism, n., the doctrines taught by Socinus. — Formed from Socinus, the Latinized name of the Italian theologians Fausto Sozzini (1539-1604) and his uncle Lelio Sozzini (1526-62), who taught anti-Trinitarian doctrines. For the ending see the suffixes -an and -ism.

Socinianist, n., an adherent of Socinianism. — See prec. word and -ist.

socio-, combining form meaning 'social' or 'society'. — Fr. L. socius, 'companion'. See social sociology, n. — F. sociologie, a hybrid coined by the French philosopher Isidore Auguste Comte (1798-1857) fr. L. socius, 'companion', and Gk.  $-\lambda o \gamma (\bar{\alpha}, \text{ fr. } -\lambda \dot{\phi} \gamma o \varsigma, \text{ 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See social and -logy.$ 

Derivatives: sociolog-ic, adj., sociolog-ic-al, adj., sociolog-ic-al-ly, adv., sociol-og-ist, n.

sock, n., a short stocking. — ME. socke, sokke, fr. OE. socc, fr. L. soccus, 'a kind of low-heeled light shoe', fr. Gk. σύχχος, συχχάς, a loan word from an Oriental, prob. the Phrygian, language. Avestic haxa-, 'sole of the foot', is of the same origin. Cp. socle.

Derivatives: sock, tr. v., sock-er, n.

sock, tr. v., to hit. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: sock, n., a blow, sock-er, n.

sockdolager, n. (American Slang). — Corruption of doxology.

socker, n. — A var. of soccer.

socket, n. — ME. soket, fr. AF. soket, 'spearhead resembling a small plowshare', dimin. of OF. soc, 'plowshare', a word of Celtic origin. Cp. OIr. socc, W. swch, 'plowshare', prop. 'snout', which are cogn. with L. sūs, Gk. υζ, συζ,

Derivative: socket, tr. v.

there referred to

socle, n., a plain block serving as a base to a statue or a column, etc. — F., fr. It. zoccolo, prop. 'wooden shoe', fr. L. socculus, dimin. of soccus. See sock, 'short stocking'.

socman, n., a person holding land by tenure (legal hist.) — Compounded of soc and man.

Socratic, adj., pertaining to the Greek philosopher Socrates (469-399 B.C.E.) — L. Sōcraticus, fr. Gk. Σωχρατιχός, fr. Σωχράτης. For the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: Socratic-al-ly, adv., Socrat-ism, n., Socrat-ize, intr. v.

sod, n., turf. — ME. sodde, sod, fr. MLG. or MDu. sode (Du. zode), 'turf', which is rel. to OFris. sātha, 'sod', and to E. sodden and seethe. Derivatives: sod, tr. v., sodd-ing, n.

sod, obsol. past tense and pp. of seethe.

sod, n. — Contraction of sodomite.

soda, n., an alkaline substance. — ML., fr. ML. sodanum, lit. 'headache remedy', fr. soda, 'headache', fr. Arab. sudá', in vulgar pronunciation sodá', 'splitting headache', fr. sáda'a, 'he split'. Cp. sodalite, sodium.

Derivative: soda-ic, adj.

sodalite, n., a vitreous mineral containing silicate of sodium aluminum. — A hybrid coined fr. soda and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See -lite.

sodality, n., companionship, fellowship. — L. sodālitās, fr. sodālis (for \*swedhālis), 'fellow, companion', which is rel. to L. suēscere, 'to accustom', and cogn. with OI. svadhā, 'custom, pecularity', Gk. ἔθος (for \*σΓέθος), 'custom, usage'. See ethical and cp. words there referred to.

sodar, n., an instrument for detecting weather conditions. — Formed from the first syllable, resp. the first letter of the words sound detecting and ranging.

sodden, adj. — ME. soden, fr. OE. soden, pp. of sēoðan, 'to boil, cook, seethe'. See seethe.

Derivatives: sodden, tr. and intr. v., sodden-ness, n. sodic, adj., containing sodium. — Formed fr. sodium with adj. suff. -ic.

sodio-, combining form meaning 'sodic and'. — ModL., sodio-, fr. sodium. See next word.

sodium, n., name of a metallic alkaline element (chem.) — ModL., coined by the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) fr. soda; he so called it because he first obtained it from caustic soda. For the ending see chem. suff.-ium.

sodomite, n., one guilty of sodomy. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. Late L. Sodomīta, fr. Gk. Σοδομῖτης, 'inhabitant of Sodom', fr. Σόδομα, fr. Heb.  $S^e dh\bar{o}m$ , an ancient city on the shore of the Dead Sea; so called in allusion to the sins of the inhabitants of Sodom (see Gen., chapter 19). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Derivatives: sodomit-ic-al, adj., sodomit-ic-al-ly, adv..

sodomy, n., unnatural copulation; bestiality. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) sodomie, fr. Sodome, fr. Late L. Sodoma, fr. Gk. Σόδομα. See prec. word and -y (representing OF. -ie).

soever, adverbial suff. — Compounded of so and ever.

sofa, n. — Turk. sofa, fr. Arab. súffah, whence also It. sofa, F. sofa.

soffione, n., a jet of steam. — It., fr. soffiare, 'to blow', fr. L. suffläre, 'to blow forth from below', fr. sub- and fläre. 'to blow'. See flatus.

soffit, n., a term of architecture. — F. soffite, fr. It. soffitto, fr. VL. \*suffictus, corresponding to L. suffixus, pp. of suffigere, 'to fasten below', used as a noun. See suffix.

soft, adj. — ME. softe, adj. and adv., fr. OE. softe, orig. an adv. standing in gradational relationship to the adj. sefte, 'easy, mild, comfortable, gentle'; rel. to OS. sāfti (adj.), sāfto (adv.), OHG. semfti (adj.), samfto (adv.), MHG. senfte (adj.), sanfte (adv.), G. sanft (adj. and adv.), MDu. sachte, Du. zacht (adj. and adv.), G. sacht (adj. and adv.) and prob. also to Goth. samjan, 'to please', ON. semja, 'to shape, compose, arrange; to settle, make peace'.

Derivatives: soft, adv., n. and interj., soft-en, tr. and intr. v., soft-en-er, n., soft-en-ing, n., soft-ish, adj., soft-ling, n. and adj., soft-ly, adv., soft-ness. n.

softa, n., a Muslim theological student. — Turk. sōfta, fr. Pers. sūkhtah, lit. 'lighted, burning', pp. of sūkhtān, 'to light, burn', here used in the sense 'to glow with enthusiasm for the truth of religion'.

soggy, adj., 1) soaked; 2) damp and heavy. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. dial. sog, 'to soak', which is prob. rel. to soak.

Derivatives: sogg-i-ly, adv., sogg-i-ness, n.

soho, interj., a hunting call. — Of imitative origin. Derivative: soho, tr. and intr. v.

soi-disant, adj., self-named; would be. — F., fr. soi, 'one-self', and disant, pres. part. of dire, 'to say'. The first element derives fr. L. sē, 'oneself', which is rel. to L. suus, 'his, her, its, one's'; see sui. F. dire comes fr. L. dicere, 'to say'; see diction

soil, n., ground. — ME. soile, fr. AF. soil, fr. OF. sueil (whence F. seuil, 'threshold'), refashioned (on analogy of nouns ending in OE. -ueil, F. -euil), fr. OF. suel, fr. L. solum, 'ground', whence also F. sol, 'ground'. The sense development of F. seuil, 'threshold', is due to the influence of L. solea, 'sole of the foot', which is rel. to solum, 'ground'. See sole, 'the under surface of the foot'.

Derivative: soil-y, adj.

soil, tr. and intr. v., to make dirty. — ME. soilen, fr. OF. soillier (F. souiller), fr. VL. \*suculāre, lit. 'to behave like a boar', fr. L. suculus, dimin. of sus, 'pig', which is cogn. with OE. sū, 'sow';

cp. OProvenc. solhar, 'to soil', which also derives fr. VL. \*suculāre. See sow, n., 'female pig', and cp. sullage, sully.

Derivatives: soil-v. adi., soil-i-ness, n.

1469

soil, n., dirt, stain. — The original meaning was 'a wild boar's wallow', fr. OF. soil (F. souille), back formation fr. soillier. See soil, 'to make dirty'.

Derivatives: soil-v. adi., soil-i-ness, n.

soil, tr. v., to feed (cattle or horses). — Prob. fr. OF. saoler, saouler (F. soûler), fr. L. satullāre, 'to fill with food, satisfy, satiate', fr. satullus, 'filled with food, satisfied', dimin. of satur, 'full, sated, satiated'. See sad and cp. sate, satiate, saturate. Cp. also It. satollare, which also derives fr. L. satullāre.

soilure, n., dirt, stain. — ME., fr. OF. soileure (F. souillure), fr. souiller, 'to make dirty, to soil'. See soil. 'to make dirty'. and -ure.

soirée, n., an evening party. — F., fr. soir, 'evening', fr. L. sērus, 'late'. See serotine.

Soja, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.)

— ModL. See sov.

sojourn, intr. v. — ME., fr. OF. sojorner, sojourner, fr. VL. \*subdiurnāre, 'to last a long time', fr. sub- and L. diurnāre, 'to last long', fr. diurnus, 'daily'. Cp. It. soggiornare, OProvenç. sojornar, which also derive fr. VL. \*subdiurnāre; F. séjourner was formed fr. OF. sojourner through vowel dissimilation. See diurnal and cp. journey, adjourn.

Derivatives: sojourn, n., sojourn-er, n., sojourn-ment, n.

soke, n., right of jurisdiction (legal hist.) — ME. soc, sok, soke, fr. ML. soca, fr. OE. socn. See soc and cp. next word.

soken, n., 1) resort to a place; esp., resort of tenants to a particular mill; 2) right of jurisdiction. — ME., fr. OE. sōcn. See prec. word.

Sokol, n., gymnastic association in Czechoslovakia. — Czech, lit. 'falcon', cogn. with Lith. sakalas, of s.m., OI. śakunā, 'a large bird'.

Sol, n., the sun. — L. sol (prob. fr. \*sāwel-, through \*sāwōl-, \*swōl-), cogn, with OI, sūrvah. sūrah, Avestic hvar (with r for l), Gk,  $\hat{\alpha}$ έλιος. ήέλιος, ήλιος (for \*sāwelios), 'sun', Alb. hūł. üł, 'star', Lith. sáulė, Lett. saule, OSlav. slunice. Goth. sauil, OE., ON. sol, Dan., Swed. sol, W. haul, Co. heuul, houl, Bret. heol, 'sun', OIr, sūil, 'eye'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*sāwel-, \*sūl-, which are -l-enlargements of base \*sāu-, \*sū-, 'to shine; sun'. Cp. heliacal, solano, Solanum, Surya and the second element in girasol, parasol, rosolio, turnsole. For -en-enlargements of base \*sāu-, \*sū- see sun, Cp. I.-E. base \*swel-, 'to burn', esp. 'to burn without flame, burn slowly', whose relationship to I.-E. \*sāwel-\*sūl- is quite questionable (see Frisk, GEW., I. 631-632 s.v. ηλιος). For derivatives of base \*swel- see seleno-, sultry, Syarga, sweal, swelter. sol, n., the fifth tone in the diatonic scale. — See sol-fa.

sol, n., a former French coin. — ME., fr. MF., fr. L. solidus, name of a gold coin. See solidus and cp. words there referred to.

sol, n., a Peruvian silver coin. — Sp., lit. 'sun', fr. L. sõl. See Sol, 'sun'.

sola, n., an East Indian plant with pithy stem. — Hind. śolā.

solace, n., comfort in grief. — ME. solas, 'satisfaction', fr. OF. solaz, fr. L. sōlātium, 'a soothing, assuaging, comfort, consolation; compensation', fr. sōlātus, pp. of sōlārī, 'to comfort, console', which is cogn. with ON. sæll, 'happy', sæla, 'happiness', OE. sæl, 'time, season, occasion, fortune, happiness', Goth. sels, 'good, kindhearted'. See silly and words there referred to and cp. esp. console.

Solanaceae, n. pl., the nightshade family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Solanum with suff. -aceae.

solanaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. solandra, n., a shrub. — Named after the Swedish botanist Daniel Solander (1736-82).

solan goose. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. sūlan, 'the gannet', fr. sūla, 'gannet' (the final -n represents the def. article). Cp. also Norw. sula, havsula, 'gannet' (Hav-sula lit. means 'sea gannet', fr. Norw. hav, fr. ON. haf, which is rel. to OE. hæf, 'sea'; see haff').

solano, n., a hot southeasterly wind of the Mediterranean. — Sp., fr. L. sōlānus (scil. ventus), a derivative of sōl, 'sun'. See Sol, 'sun'.

Solanum, n., a genus of plants, the nightshade (bot.) — L. sōlānum, lit. 'sun flower', a derivative of sōl, 'sun'. See Sol.

solar, adj., pertaining to the sun. — L. solāris, fr. sol, 'sun'. See Sol, 'sun', and adj. suff. -ar.

Derivative: solar-ize, tr. v., to expose to the sun. solar, n., a living room on the upper story. — L. sōlārium, 'a flat housetop', lit. 'that which is exposed to the sun', fr. sōlāris. See solar, adj.

solar plexus, a plexus (i.e. network) of nerves situated in the abdomen behind the stomach (anat.) — See solar, adj., and plexus; so called because it is the center (quasi 'the sun') of the nervous system of the abdominal viscera.

solatium, n., compensation for injury or loss suffered. — L. sōlātium. See solace.

sold, past tense and pp. of sell. — ME. sold(e), fr. OE. sālde, resp. gesāld, past tense, resp. pp., of sellan. See sell, v.

soldado, n., a soldier. — Sp., fr. Late L. solidātus, lit. 'he who has obtained his pay', fr. solidum, 'pay'. Cp. It. soldato, F. soldat, 'soldier', and see soldier.

soldan, n., the ruler of a Mohammedan country in the Middle Ages; the Sultan of Egypt. — ME., fr. OF., fr. Arab. sultán. See sultan.

Soldanella, n., a genus of plants, the mountain bindweed (bot.) — ModL., fr. It. soldanella, 'bindweed', fr. L. solidus, name of a gold coin (see solidus); so called from the coinlike shape of the leaves.

solder, n. — ME. soudour, souldour, fr. OF. (=

F.) soudure, fr. souder, 'to solder', fr. L. solidare, 'to make solid', fr. solidus, 'solid'. See solid and rure and cp. sawder.

Derivatives: solder, n., solder-er, n., solder-ing,

soldier, n. — ME. souldier, fr. OF. soldoier, soldier, fr. sold, soud, 'pay, wages', fr. Late L. solidum, soldum, of s.m., fr. L. solidus, 'coin'. See solidus. F. soldat, 'soldier', is borrowed fr. It. soldato, fr. Late L. solidātus, whence also Sp. soldado (see soldado).

Derivatives: soldier, intr. v., soldier-ing, n., soldier-ly, adj., soldier-li-ness, n., soldier-y, n.

soldo, n., a small Italian coin. — It., fr. L. solidus, a Roman gold coin. See solidus.

sole, n., the under surface of the foot. — ME., fr. OF., fr. VL. \*sola, fr. L. solea, 'sole of a sandal, sandal; a flat fish, the sole', fr. solum, 'the lowest part of a thing, ground, bottom, base; the floor of a room', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. soil, 'ground', sole, 'a flat fish', solum, entresol. Derivative: sole, tr. v., to provide (a shoe) with a new sole.

sole, n., a flat fish, Solea vulgaris (ichthyol.) — L. solea, 'a flat fish', hence derivatively identical with the prec. word.

sole, adj., alone. — ME. sool, soul, sole, fr. OF. sol (fem. sole) (F. seul, fem. seule), fr. L. sōlus, 'alone, single', which is of uncertain origin. It. possibly stands for \*swō-lo-s, and lit. means 'being by himself', fr. I.-E. base \*swe-, 'his, her, its, one's'. See sui and cp. desolate, solitary, solitude, sullen, the first element in solifidian and in soliloquy and the second word in feme sole. Derivative: sole-lv. adv.

solecism, n., 1) a grammatical error or blunder; 2) a mistake. — F. solécisme, fr. L. soloccismus, fr. Gk. σολοιχισμός, fr. σολοιχίζειν, 'to speak (Greek) incorrectly', fr. σόλοιχος, 'speaking incorrectly', prop. 'speaking Greek like the people of Σόλοι (Soloi)', a town in Cilicia colonized by Greeks who spoke an incorrect form of Attic Greek. For the ending see suff. -ism.

Derivatives: solec-ist, n., solec-ist-ic, adj., solec-ist-ic-al-ly, adv.

solecize, tr. v., to use solecisms. — Gk. σολοικίζειν, 'to speak incorrectly'. See prec. word and -ize.

Derivative: soleciz-er, n.

solemn, adj. — ME. solempne, solemne, fr. OF. solempne(whence the F.derivative solennel), fr. L. sollemnis, written also solennis, prop. 'that which takes place every year', hence 'festive, solemn', compounded of sollus, 'whole, entire', and annus, 'year'. For the first element see safe and cp. the first element in solicit. The second element derives fr. annus, 'year'; see annual. For the change of Latin ă (in ănnus) to ĕ (in soll-ĕmnis, sol-ĕnnis) see accent and cp. words there referred

Derivatives: solemnize (q.v.), solemn-ly, adv., solemn-ness, n.

solemnity, n. — ME. solempnete, fr. OF. solempnite (F. solennité), fr. L. sollemnitātem, acc. of sollemnitās, fr. sollemnis. See prec. word and -ity.

solemnize, tr. v. - See solemn and -ize.

Derivative: solemniz-ation, n.

Solen, n., a genus of shellfish (ichthyol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σωλήν, 'pipe, channel; shell-fish', which is of uncertain origin.

solenoid, n., a coil of insulated wire carrying an electric current and having the properties of a magnet (electr.) — F. solénoide, fr. Gk. σωληνοειδής, 'pipe-shaped', fr. σωλήν, 'pipe, channel', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and -oid.

Derivatives: solenoid-al, adj., solenoid-al-ly, adv. soleus, n., name of a flat muscle of the calf of the leg (anat.) — Medical L. soleus (scil. mūsculus), derived fr. L. solea, but not, as generally believed, in the sense 'sole of a sandal', but in the sense 'flat fish'. See sole, 'flat fish', and sole, 'part of the foot'. The name soleus is a loan translation of F. solaire (for soleaire, fr. L. solea, 'flat fish'), a name given to this muscle by the French surgeon Ambroise Paré (1517?-1590).

sol-fa, n., system of using a series of syllables to indicate the tones of the scale (music). — It. solfa, 'gamut', formed from the first syllables of the words sol-ve and fa-mulī occurring in a Latin hymn. See gamut and cp. solmization.

Derivative: sol-fa, intr. v.

solfatara, n., a vent in the ground of a volcano.

— It., fr. solfo, 'sulfur', fr. L. sulfur. See sulfur.

Derivative: solfatar-ic, adj.

solfeggio, n., vocal exercise in which the syllables do, re, mi, fa, etc. are used (music). — It., fr. solfa, 'gamut'. See sol-fa.

solferino, n., also solferino red. — For Solferino red. The color was associated with Solferino, because it was discovered soon after the battle of Solferino (1859).

solicit, tr. v., to entreat; intr. v., to make solicitation. — ME. soliciten, fr. MF. (= F.) solliciter, fr. L. sollicitāre, 'to stir, agitate, move, excite, urge', fr. sollicitus, 'violently moved', lit. 'wholly moved', solli-citus being a compound of sollus, 'whole, entire', and citus, pp. of ciēre, 'to put in motion, move'. For the first element see safe, for the second see cite. Cp. insouciant.

solicitant, adj. and n., that which, resp. one who, solicits. — L. sollicitāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of sollicitāre. See prec. word and -ant.

solicitation, n. — MF. (= F.) sollicitation, fr. L. sollicitātiōnem, acc. of sollicitātiō, fr. sollicitātus, pp. of sollicitātre. See solicit and -ation.

solicitor, n. — ME. solicitour, fr. MF. (= F.) solliciteur, fr. solliciter. See solicit and agential suff.

solicitous, adj., full of concern; anxious. — L. sollicitus. See solicit. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: solicitous-ly, adv., solicitous-ness, n.

solicitude, n., uneasiness of mind, anxiety. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) sollicitude, fr. L. sollicitūdinem, acc. of sollicitūdō, fr. sollicitus. See solicit and -nde.

1471

solid, adj. — ME., fr. L. solidus, 'firm, compact, solid', which is rel. to sollus, 'whole, entire', salvus, 'safe'. See safe and cp. sol, 'a former French coin', Soldanella, solder, soldier, soldo, Solidago, solidary, solideme, solidus, sou, consolidate.

Derivatives: solid, n. and adv., solid-ly, adv., solid-ness, n.

Solidago, n., a genus of plants, the golden rod (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. L. solidāre, 'to strengthen, make sound', fr. solidus (see solid); so called from its medicinal qualities.

solidarism, n., solidarity. — F. solidarisme, fr. solidaire, 'solidary'. See solidary and -ism.

solidarist, n. — See prec. word and -ist. Derivative: solidarist-ic. adi.

solidarity, n. — F. solidarité, fr. solidaire, 'solid, solidary'. See next word and -ity.

solidary, adj. — F. solidaire, fr. L. in solidum, 'for the whole', fr. in (see in-) and solidum, 'the whole sum', subst. use of the neut. of solidus, 'solid'. See solid and adj. suff. -arv.

solideme, n., a solid compound word. — Coined fr. solid and (phon)eme (qq.v.) Cp. hypheme.

solidification, n., the act of solidifying; the state of being solidified. — See next word and -ation. solidify, tr. and intr. v. — F. solidifier, formed fr. solide with suff. -fier. See solid and -fv.

Derivatives: solidifi-able, adj., solidifi-er, n.

solidity, n. — MF. (=\*F.) solidité, fr. L. soliditātem, acc. of soliditās, fr. solidus. See solid and -ity. solidungulate, adj., solid-hoofed (zool.) — Compounded of solid and ungulate.

solidus, n., name of a Roman gold coin (Roman Antiq.) — L., prop. the adj. solidus, 'firm, strong, solid', used as a noun. See solid and cp. words there referred to.

solifidian, n., one who holds that faith alone is sufficient to make one worthy of salvation. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. L. sōlus, 'alone', and fidēs, 'faith'. See sole, 'alone', and fidelity.

soliloquy, n., talking to oneself. — Late L. sōliloquium, coined by Augustine on analogy of Gk. μονολογία (cp. monologue), fr. L. sōlus, 'alone', and loqui, 'to speak'. See sole, 'alone', and loquacious.

Derivatives: soliloqu-ize, intr. v., soliloqu-iz-er, n., soliloqu-iz-ing, adj., soliloqu-iz-ing-ly, adv.

soliped, n., a solidungulate animal (zool.) — ModL. sōlipēs, gen. -pedis, a blend of L. sōlidipēs, 'solidhoofed', and sōlus, 'alone'. See solid and pedal and cp. solidungulate.

solipsism, n., the doctrine that the self is the only existing thing (metaphysics). — Coined fr. L. sō-lus, 'alone', ipse, 'himself, self', and suff. -ism. See sole, 'alone', and ipseity.

solitaire, n., 1) a single diamond or another precious stone; 2) a game played by a single person.

— F., fr. L. sōlitārius. See next word.

solitary, adj., 1) alone; 2) single; 3) lonely. — ME., fr. L. sōlitārius, 'alone, lonely, solitary' (whence also F. solitaire), fr. sōlitās, 'loneliness', fr. sōlus. See sole, 'along', and adj. suff. -ary and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: solitary, n., solitari-ly, adv., solitariness. n.

solitude, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. L. sölitüdinem, acc. of sölitüdo, 'loneliness', fr. sölus. See sole, 'alone', and -tude.

solivagant, adj., wandering about alone. — Formed with suff. -ant fr. L. sōlivagus, which is compounded of sōlus, 'alone', and vagus, 'wandering'. See sole, 'alone', and vagary.

solleret, n., a steel shoe with flexible plates. — F. soleret, solleret, fr. OF., dimin. of soler, soller, 'shoe', fr. Late L. sūbtēlāris (scil. calceus), 'shoe covering the hollow of the foot', fr. subtēl, 'the hollow of the foot', which is compounded of sub- and L. tālus, 'ankle bone'. See talus, 'ankle'. F. soulier, 'shoe', developed fr. OF. soler with change of suff.

**solmization**, n., sol-fa system (*music*). — Formed from the syllables *sol*, *mi*, and suff. -ization. See *gamut* and cp. *sol-fa*.

solo, n., piece sung or played by a single person.

— It., lit. 'alone', fr. L. sōlus. See solē, 'alone'. Derivatives: solo, adj. and intr. v., soloist (q.v.) soloist, n., singer or player of a solo. — A hybrid coined fr. solo with -ist, a suff. of Greek origin. Solomon, masc. PN.; name of David's son, king of Judah and Israel, the wisest of all men. Hence the name Solomon is often used to denote a very wise man. — Gk. Σολομών, also Σαλωμών, fr. Heb.  $Sh^{\delta}l\bar{o}m\dot{o}^{h}$ , which is rel. to  $sh\bar{a}l\dot{o}m$ , 'peace'. See shalom and cp. Salome. The Arabic PN.s Soliman, Suleiman derive fr. Heb.  $Sh^{\delta}l\bar{o}m\dot{o}^{h}$ .

Solon, n., a wise Athenian statesman and lawgiver. His name is sometimes used metaphorically to denote a wise man. — Gk.  $\Sigma \delta \lambda \omega v$ .

Solpugida, n., an order of spiders (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -ida fr. L. sōlipūga, sōlpūga, alt. of sālpūga, 'a kind of venomous ant or spider', which is of uncertain origin. The forms sōlipūga, sōlpūga are due to a folk-etymological association of the word with sōl, 'sun'. solstice, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. sōlstitium (for \*sol-statiom), lit. 'the standing still of the sun', compounded of sōl, 'the sun', and the stem of stāre, 'to stand'. See Sol and state, n., and co. interstice.

solstitial, adj., pertaining to, or occurring at, the time of a solstice. — L. sōlstitiālis, fr. sōlstitium. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: solstitial-ly, adv.

solubilize, tr. v., to render soluble. — A hybrid formed fr. Late L. solūbilis (see soluble) with -ize, a suff. of Greek origin.

Derivative: solubiliz-ation, n.

soluble, adj. — OF. (= F.), fr. Late L. solūbilis, 'that may be loosened, dissolvable', formed fr. L. solu-, stem of solvere (pp. solūtus), 'to loosen,

untie, dissolve'. See solve and -ble and cp. solvable

Derivatives: solubil-ity, n., soluble-ness, n., solubl-y, adv.

solum, n., the soil. — L. solum, 'the ground'. See sole of the foot.

solution, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. L. solūtiōnem, acc. of solūtiō, 'a loosening, dissolution', fr. solūtus, pp. of solvere. See solve and -ion.

Derivatives: solution-al, adi., solution-er, n.

Solutrean, Solutrian, adj., pertaining to the geological period preceded by the Aurignacian and Magdalenian. — Named after Solutré in the department Seine-et-Loire, France. For the ending see suff. -an, resp. -ian.

solvable, adj. — Formed fr. the verb solve with suff. -able.

Derivatives: solvabil-ity, n., solvable-ness, n.

solve, tr. v. — ME. solven, fr. L. solvere, 'to loosen, untie, dissolve', for \*se-luere, compounded of se-, a collateral form of sē- (see se-) and luere, 'to loose', which is rel. to luēs, 'plague, pestilence', lit. 'that which dissolves'. See lose and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also absolute, absolve, assoil, consolute, dissolute, dissolve, resolve.

solvency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

solvent, adj. and n. — L. solvens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of solvere. See solve and -ent.

Derivative: solvent-ly, adv.

soma, n., 1) an East Indian plant (Sarcostemma acidum); 2) a beverage said to be prepared from this plant and playing an important part in the Vedic ritual. — OI. sómah, 'soma' (name of the sap of this plant and of the plant itself), rel. to OI. sunôti, 'squeezes', fr. I.-E. base \*seu-, 'sap, juice; to squeeze, press; to rain, flow', whence also OI. súrah, 'intoxicating drink', Gk. υξιν (for \*súwein), 'to rain', υξινός (for \*suwetós), 'rain'. See hyeto- and cp. sura, 'fermented sap of palms'.

soma, n., the body of an organism. — Gk. σῶμα, 'body', prob. standing for \*twō-mṇ, and lit. meaning 'something thickset', and rel. to σάος (for \*σάΓος). Att. σῶος, σῶς, 'safe, sound, whole', for orig. \*twĕwos, prop. 'of a full on thickset body', and cogn. with L. tōmentum (for \*towĕmentom), 'stuffing for cushion', fr. I.-E. base \*tu-, 'to swell', whence also L. tumēre, 'to swell', tumidus, 'swollen'. See tumid and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also somite. Cp. also Soter and words there referred to.

somat-, form of somato- before a vowel.

somatic, adj., pertaining to the body. — Gk. σωματικός, fr. σῶμα, gen. σώματος, 'body'. See soma, 'body', and 1st -atic.

Derivative: somatic-al-ly, adv.

somato-, before a vowel somat-, combining form meaning 'body'. — Gk. σωματο-, σωματ-, fr. σῶμα, gen. σώματος, 'body'. See soma, 'body'.

somatogenetic, somatogenic, adj., originating in the body. — Compounded of somato- and genetic, resp. genic.

somatology, n., study of the body. — Compounded of somato- and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma t \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: somatolog-ic, somatolog-ic-al, adj., somatolog-ic-al-lv, adv.

somber, sombre, adj., dark. — F. sombre, possibly fr. Late L. subumbrāre, 'to put in shade' (whence also Sp. sombra, 'shade', sombrio, 'shady') fr. sub- and L. umbra, 'shadow, shade'. See umbra and cp. next word.

Derivatives: somber-ly, sombre-ly, adv., somberness. sombre-ness. n., sombr-ous, adj.

sombrero, n., a broad-brimmed felt hat. — Sp., fr. sombrea. 'shade'. See prec. word.

some, adj. — ME. som, fr. OE. sum, rel. to OS., OFris., OHG. sum, ON. sumr, Goth. sums, and cogn. with OI. samáh, 'some one', Ġk. ἀμός (for \*samós), 'some one', ἀμῆ (for \*samē), 'somehow', ἀμόθεν, Ion. ἀμόθεν, 'from some place', οὐδ-αμός, 'no one', οὐδ-αμῶς, 'by no means'. See same, adj., and cp. words there referred to. See also 1st -some.

Derivative: some, pron.

-some, suff. denoting likeness or tendency, as in gladsome. — ME. -som, fr. OE. -sum, rel. to ON. -samr, OFris. -sum, Du. -zaam, OHG., MHG., G. -sam, Goth. -same and to E. some (q.v.) -some, combining form denoting the body, as in

-some, combining form denoting the body, as in chromosome, plasmosome. — Fr. Gk. σῶμα, 'body'. See soma, 'body'.

somersault, n., heels-over-head turn of the body.

— MF. sombresault, alteration of soubresault (whence F. soubresaut), borrowed fr. OProvenç. sobresaut or Sp. sobresalto, which lit. mean 'a leap above', and derive fr. L. supra, 'above, on the top', and saltus, 'a leap'. See supra- and salient and cp. saltation. The word somersault was influenced in form by an association with E. summer, 'beam'; cp. the var. spelling summersault.

Derivative: somersault, intr. v.

somite, n., one of the serial segments of the body of an animal. — Formed fr. Gk.  $\sigma \tilde{\omega} \mu \alpha$ , 'body'. See soma, 'body', and subst. suff. -ite.

Derivative: somit-ic, adj.

sommaite, n., a plutonic rock (petrogr.) — Named after Monte Somma, Vesuvius, Italy, where it is found. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

somnambulant, adj., walking in one's sleep. — Formed fr. L. somnus, 'sleep', and ambulāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of ambulāre, 'to walk'. See next word and -ant.

somnambulate, intr. v., to walk in one's sleep. — Formed fr. L. somnus, 'sleep', and ambulāt-(um), pp. stem of ambulāre, 'to walk'. See somnolent and ambulance.

Derivatives: somnambulat-ion, n., somnambulat-

somnambulism, n., sleepwalking. — See somnambulate and -ism.

somnambulist, n., a sleepwalker. — See prec. word and -ist.

Derivative: somnambulist-ic, adj.

somni-, combining form meaning 'sleep'. — L., fr. somnus, 'sleep'. See somnolent.

somnifacient, adj., inducing sleep. — Compounded of somni- and L. faciēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of facere, 'to make, do'. See fact and -ent.

somniferous, adj., sleep-producing. — Compounded of somni- and -ferous.

somniloquence, n., somniloquy. — Compounded of somni- and L. loquentia, 'a talking', fr. loquens, gen. loquentis, pres. part. of loqui, 'to speak'. See loquacious and cp. next word.

somniloquy, n., talking in one's sleep. — See prec. word. For the ending of the second element cp. soliloquy.

somnolence, somnolency, n., sleepiness. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cv.

somnolent, adj., sleepy. — F., fr. L. somnolentus, 'sleepy, drowsy', formed with suff. -lentus, fr. somnus, 'sleep', which stands for \*swepnos or \*swopnos and is cogn. with OI. svápnah, 'sleep', Avestic x'afna-, Arm. k'un (gen. k'noy), Toch. A spām, B spāne, 'sleep', Gk. ὅπνος (for \*supnos), 'sleep', Lith. sāpnas, Lett. sapnis (for \*sopnos), OSlav. sūnū (for \*sopnos), OIr. sūan, W. hūn, Bret. hūn (for \*sopnos), Alb. ģume (for \*supnos), 'sleep', OE. swefn, ON. svefn, 'a dream'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*swep-, \*sup-, 'to sleep'. Cp. hypno-, insomnia, sopor.

Derivative: somnolent-ly, adv.

son, n. — ME. sune, sone, fr. OE. sunu, rel. to OS., OFris. sunu, ON. sonr, Dan. son, Swed. son, MDu. sone, Du. zoon, OHG. sunu, sun, MHG. sun, G. Sohn, Goth. sunus, 'son', and cogn. with OI. sūnūh, Avestic hunush, OSlav. synū, Lith. sūnūs, 'son', and—without n-formative element—with Toch. B soyä, A se, Gk. ὑιός, 'son', Arm. ustr, 'son' (influenced in form by dustr, 'daughter'), OI. sutáh, 'son', sūte, sūyate, sāvati, 'begets, procreates', OIr. suth (for su-tu), 'fetus'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*seu-, \*su-, 'to bear, bring forth; birth'.

sonance, sonancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy. Cp. assonance, consonance, dissonance, resonance.

sonant, adj. and n. — L. sonāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of sonāre, 'to sound', which stands for \*swenāre and is rel. to sonus (for \*swenos), 'sound', fr. base \*swen-, 'to sound'. See sound, 'noise', and cp. assonant, consonant, dissonant, resonant, resound, sonata, sonnet, sound, 'noise', and the second element in unison. For the ending see suff. -ant.

Derivatives: sonant, n., sonant-al, adj., sonant-ic, adj.

sonar, n., a device for the detection of submarines, mines or other objects under water. — Formed from the first letters of the words sound navigation ranging.

sonata, n., an instrumental composition (mus.) — It., lit. 'anything sounded', fr. sonare, 'to sound', fr. L. sonare. See prec. word.

sonatina, n. (mus.) — It., prop. a short sonata, dimin. of sonata.

Sonchus, n., a genus of plants, the sow thistle (bot.) — L., 'the sow thistle', fr. Gk. σόγχος. song, n. — ME. sang, song, fr. OE. sang, song, rel. to ON. söngr, Norw. song, Swed. sáng, OS., Dan., OFris., OHG., G. sang, MDu., MHG. sanc, Du. zang, Goth. saggws; in gradational relationship to sing (q.v.)

songster, n. — ME., 'singer', fr. OE. sangestre, 'woman singer', formed fr. sang, 'song', with suff. -estre. See -ster.

songstress, n. — Formed fr. song, with double fem. suff., viz. E. -ster (q.v.) and F. -esse, which corresponds to Gk.-L. -issa. See 1st -ess and cp. prec. word. Cp. also semnstress.

sonic, adj., 1) pertaining to sound; 2) pertaining to the speed of sound in the air. — Formed fr. L. sonus, 'sound' (see sonant), with suff. -ic. Cp. the second element in supersonic, ultrasonic. Derivative: sonic-al-lv. adv.

soniferous, adj., producing or conveying sound.
— Compounded of L. sonus, 'sound', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See sonant and -ferous.

sonnet, n., a poem of fourteen lines with rhymes arranged according to a fixed pattern. — F., fr. It. sonetto, fr. OProvenç. sonet, 'a kind of song', prop. dimin. of son, 'sound, song', fr. L. sonus, 'sound' (cp. OF. sonet, dimin. of son, 'song'). See sonant and -et.

Derivatives: sonnet, intr. and tr. v., sonnet-ize, intr. and tr. v.

sonneteer, n., a writer of sonnets. — It. sonettiere, fr. sonetto. See sonnet and -ier, resp. -eer. Derivative: sonneteer, intr. and tr. v.!

sonny, n., familiar address to a boy. — Formed fr. son with dimin. suff. -v.

sonometer, n., an instrument for measuring sounds. — A hybrid coined fr. L. sonus, 'sound', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See sonant and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

sonorescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

sonorescent, adj., capable of emitting sound under the influence of radiation. — Coined fr. L. sonōrus, 'resounding' (see sonorous), and suff. -escent.

sonority, n. — Late L. sonöritäs, 'fullness of sound', fr. L. sonörus. See next word and -ity. sonorous, adj. — L. sonörus, 'resounding', fr. sonor, 'sound, noise', fr. sonāre, 'to sound'; see sonant. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous. Derivatives: sonorous-ly, adv., sonorous-ness, n. sonsy, sonsie, adj., lucky; good-natured (Scot.) — Fr. dial. sonse, sons, 'prosperity', a word of Celtic origin. Cp. Gaelic and Ir. sonas, 'luck,

fortune'.

soon, adv. - ME. sone, soone, fr. OE. sona, 'immediately', rel. to OFris. son. OS. san, sana. sano, OHG. san, sano, Goth. suns, 'soon'. Cp. the second element in eftsoons.

soorky, n., pounded brick mixed with lime to form a mortar (India). - Pers. surkhi, 'redness', fr. surkh, 'red', fr. MPers. sukhr, which is rel. to Avestic suxra-, OI, śukráh, 'bright'.

soot, n. - ME. sot, soot, fr. OE. sot, rel. to ON. sot. ODu. soet, lit. 'that which settles', fr. Teut. base \*set-, 'to sit, set', corresponding to I.-E-\*sed-, 'to sit', whence OSlav. sažda, Lith. suódžiai (pl.), OIr. sūide, W. huddyl, Bret. huzel, 'soot'. See sedentary. For sense development cp.

Derivatives: soot, tr. v., soot-y, adj., soot-i-ly, adv., soot-i-ness, n.

sooth, n. - ME. soth, sooth, fr. OE. sõõ, 'true; truth', rel. to ON. sannr, 'true', OS. soth, OHG. sand, 'true', Goth. sunja, 'truth'. These words orig. meant 'that which is', and derive from the Teut. participial base \*sanb-, which corresponds to I.-E. \*essont-, fr. \*es-, 'to be'. See esse and cp. etymon, sattva. suttee. Cp. also sin, 'transgression'. Cp. also absent, present.

soothe, tr. v. - ME. sothen, fr. OE. sōðian, 'to show the truth of', fr. sod, 'true'. See prec. word. Derivatives: sooth-er. n., sooth-ing, adj., soothing-ly, adv.

soothfast, adj. and adv., truthful (archaic). -ME. sothfast, soothfast, fr. OE. soofæst, 'truthful, righteous'. See sooth and fast, 'firm'.

soothsay, intr. v. - Back formation fr. soothsayer. soothsayer, n. - ME. sothseyer, lit. 'a speaker of truth', fr. soth, 'truth', and seyer, sayer, 'sayer'. See sooth, say, v., and agential suff. -er.

sop, n., bread or other food dipped in liquid. -ME. sop. soppe, fr. OE. sopp, rel. to OE. sūpan, 'to sip, sup, drink', Du. zuipen, G. saufen, 'to drink'. See sup, 'to sip, drink', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: sop, tr. and intr. v., to dip (bread), etc. into liquid, sopp-er, n., sopp-ing, adj. and n. soph, n. - Abbreviation of sophister or sophomore. Sopherim, n. pl., 1) the Hebrew scribes, orig. copyists and interpreters of the Bible; in a special sense; 2) a body of teachers who interpreted the Law in the last centuries of the second Commonwealth. — Heb. sopherim, 'scribes', pl. of sopher, lit. 'bookman', denominated fr. sepher, 'book'. See Sepher Torah.

Sophia, fem. PN. — Fr. Gk. σοφία, 'wisdom', fr. σοφός, 'wise'. See next word.

sophism, n. - ME. sophime, fr. OF. soffime, sophime, sophisme (F. sophisme), fr. L. sophisma, fr. Gk. σόφισμα, from the stem of σοφίζειν, 'to make wise, instruct', σοφίζεσθαι, 'to become wise; to devise, cleverly, play subtle tricks', fr. σοφός, 'clever, skilled, prudent, cunning, learned, wise', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. Sophia, sophist, sophisticate, the first element in sophomore and the second element in pansonhism, philosophy. For the ending of σόφισμα see

sophist, n., 1) (often capitalized) in ancient Greece. one of a group of public teachers of rhetoric. philosophy, etc.; 2) a learned person; 3) a fallacious reasoner. - F. sophiste. fr. L. sophista. fr. Gk. σοφιστής, 'a clever, skillful, wise man; one who gave lessons (in grammar, rhetoric, etc.) for money; a quibbler', from the stem of σοφίζειν. See prec. word and -ist and cp. gymnosonhist.

sophister, n., student in his second or third year in Oxford and Cambridge Universities. - ME., fr. OF. sophistre, fr. L. sophista. See prec. word. sophistic, sophistical, adj. — L. sophisticus, fr. Gk. σοριστικός, 'pertaining to a sophist', fr. σοφιστής. See sophist and -ic, resp. also -al. Derivatives: sophistical-ly, adv., sophistical-

sophisticate, tr. v., 1) to render sophistical; 2) to falsify; 3) to make artificial or worldly-wise: intr. v., to practice sophistication; n., a sophisticated person. - ML. sophisticātus, pp. of sophisticare, 'to sophisticate'. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: sophisticat-ed, adj., sophistication (q.v.), sophisticat-or, n.

sophistication, n. — ME. sophisticacioun, fr. ML. sophisticātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. sophisticātus, pp. of sophisticare. See prec. word and -ion.

sophistry, n., clever but unsound reasoning. -ME. sophistrie, fr. OF. sophisterie, sophistrie (F. sophisterie), fr. sophiste. See sophist and -ry.

sophomore, n., a second year student at an American university. - Alteration of obsolete sophumer, formed fr. sophume, an old var. of sophism, fr. Gk. σόφισμα, 'cunning contrivance, device, invention', fr. σοφός, 'clever, skilful, wise'; see sophism. The change of sophumer to sophomore was due to a popular misconception of the former word as a compound of σοφός, 'clever', and μωρός, 'foolish, dull'.

Derivatives: sophomor-ic(-al), adj., sophomoric-al-ly, adv.

Sophora, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) - ModL., fr. Arab. sufárah, 'yellow plants', which is rel. to ásfaru, fem. safrá', 'yellow'. See saffron.

Sophronia, fem. PN. — Gk.  $\sum \omega \varphi \rho o v(\bar{\alpha}, fr.)$ σώφρων, gen. σώφρονος, 'discreet, prudent', prop. 'of sound mind', compounded of σως, 'safe, sound, whole', and pptv. 'midriff; heart, mind'. For the first element see Soter, for the second see phrenetic and cp. Phronima.

-sophy, combining form meaning 'knowledge'. --ME. -sophie, fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. -sophia, fr. Gk. -σοφία, fr. σοφία, 'skill, wisdom, knowledge', fr. σοφός, 'clever, skilled'. See sophism. sopor, n., lethargic sleep. - L. sopor, 'deep sleep', from a causative form of I.-E. base \*swep-, \*sup-, 'to sleep', whence also OI. svāpáyati, 'lulls to sleep'. See somnolent.

soporiferous, adj., causing sleep. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. soporifer, 'sleep-bringing', fr. sopor, 'deep sleep', and ferre, 'to bear, carry', See prec. word and -ferous.

Derivatives: soporiferous-ly, adv., soporiferousness, n.

soporific, adi., causing sleep. — Formed fr. L. sopor, 'deep sleep', and -ficus, fr. -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See sopor and -fic. Derivatives: soporific, n., soporific-al, adi., soporific-al-ly, adv.

soprano, n., the highest female voice (mus.) - It.. a var. of sovrano, 'highest: supreme, sovereign'. fr. Late L. superānus, fr. L. supra, 'above'. See super- and cp. sovereign.

sora, n., a North American rail. Porzana carolina (ornithol.) - A native Indian name.

sorb. n., the service tree. — F. sorbe, 'the fruit of the service tree', fr. L. sorbum, of s.m., fr. sorbus, 'the service tree', which prob, stands for \*sor-dhos, and lit, denotes 'the tree with the redcolored berries', and is cogn, with Lith, sar-tas 'foxy in color', Lett. sārts, 'red-faced'. Cp. service tree.

Sorb, n., one of the ancestors of the Slavonic tribe called the Wends. — G. Sorbe, of Slavonic origin, Cp. Serb.

sorb, tr. v., to take up by adsorption or absorption (physical chem.) — L. sorbere, 'to suck in. swallow up'. See absorb.

Sorbaria, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (bot.) - ModL., fr. L. sorbus, 'the service tree'. See Sorbus and -aria.

sorbefacient, adi., causing absorption. — Compounded of L. sorbere, 'to suck in, swallow up', and faciens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of facere, 'to make, do'. For the first element see absorb, for the second see -facient, for the ending see suff. -ent. Cp. absorbefacient.

Derivative: sorbefacient, n.

sorbet, n., sherbet. - F., fr. It. sorbetto, fr. Turk.-Pers. sherbet (see sherbet); influenced in form by It. sorbire, 'to sip'.

Sorbian, adj., pertaining to the Sorbs; n., a Sorb. - Formed fr. Sorb with suff. -ian.

sorbite, n., a constituent of carbon steel (metallurgy). — Named after the English geologist and metallographist Henry Clifton Sorby (1826-1908). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

sorbitol, also sorbite, n., an alcohol, C.H.,O. (chem.) — See sorb, subst. suff. -ite and suff. -ol. Sorbonist, n., a doctor of the Sorbonne. — F. Sorboniste, fr. MF., formed with suff. -iste (see -ist) fr. Sorbonne, a celebrated institution of learning in Paris; so called from its founder Robert de Sorbon, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX. Robert de Sorbon himself is named after Sorbon, a place in the Ardennes, where he was born in 1201.

Sorbus, n., a genus of trees, the service tree, the mountain ash (bot.) - L. sorbus, 'service tree'. See sorb.

sorcerer, n. — MF. (= F.) sorcier, fr. OF., fr VL. \*sortiārius. 'a caster of lots', fr. \*sortiārī. 'to cast lots', corresponding to L. sortīrī, fr. sors, gen, sortis, 'lot', See sort, n. For the repetition of the suff. -er see poulterer and cp. words there referred to.

sorceress, n. — ME. sorceresse fr. AE sorceresse formed fr. sorcer-er with suff. -esse. See prec. word and 1st -ess.

sorcery, n. — ME, sorcerie, fr. OF, sorcerie, fr. sorcier. See sorcerer and suff. -v (representing OF, -ie), Cp. F. sorcellerie, which arose through dissimilation fr. \*sorcererie.

sordamente, adv. (to be played) in a muffled manner (musical direction). — It., formed fr. sordo, 'deaf, dull-sounding', fr. L. surdus, 'deaf: dull', with adv. suff. -mente, fr. L. mente, abl. of mens, 'mind, reason, thought'. See surd and mental, 'pertaining to the mind'.

sordavalite, n., a dark-brown glassy substance (petrogr.) - Named after Sordavala in Finland. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

sordellina, n., a kind of small bagpipe. — It., fr. sordo, 'deaf; dull-sounding', fr. L. surdus, 'deaf; dull'. See surd and cp. sordine.

sordes, n., filth, foul matter. - L. sordes, 'dirt, filth'. See next word.

sordid, adj., 1) filthy; 2) ignoble. — F. sordide, fr. L. sordidus, 'dirty, foul, filthy, squalid', fr. sordēs, 'dirt, filth', whence also sordēre, 'to be dirty, filthy': fr. I.-E. base \*sword-, 'dark, black, dirty', whence also Goth, swarts, OE, sweart, 'black'. See swart and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: sordid-ly, adv., sordid-ness, n.

sordine, n., a device used to produce a muffled tone in musical instruments; 2) a mute (mus.) — F. sourdine, fr. It. sordina, sordino, formed with the dimin. suff. -ina, resp. -ino, fr. sordo, 'deaf; dull-sounding', fr. L. surdus. See surd and cp. words there referred to.

sordino, n., a mute (mus.) — It. See prec. word. sore, adj. - ME. sar, sor, fr. OE. sar, 'painful, grievous', rel. to OE. sar, 'pain, grief' (see next word), and to OS, ser, OFris, sar, 'painful', ON, sār, 'pain, wound', sārr, 'sore, wounded', MDu. seer, Du. zeer, 'sore, ache', (adv.) 'very', OS., OHG. sēr. 'painful'. OHG. sēro. MHG. sēre. 'painfully', G. sehr, 'very', versehren, 'to hurt, injure', unversehrt, 'uninjured, intact', Goth. sair, 'pain'. These Teut. words are possibly cogn. with OIr. saeth, 'pain, sickness', L. saevus, 'raging, wild, terrible', Lett. sīvs, sievs, 'sharp, biting, cruel'. All these words supposedly derive fr. I.-E. base \*sai-, 'pain, sickness'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 262 s.v. saevus and Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., pp. 698-699 s.v. sehr. Cp. sorry.

Derivatives: sore, adv. (q.v.), sore-ly, adv., sore-

sore, n., boil, ulcer, etc. - ME. sar, sor, fr. OE. sār, 'pain, grief'. See prec. word.

sore, adv., sorely, painfully. - ME. sare, sore, fr.

sorel, n. - See sorrel.

Sorex, n., the genus of shrews (zool.) — L. sōrex, 'a shrew', which stands for \*swōr-ak-s, and is cogn. with Gk. "ραξ (for \*surak-s), of s.m., prop. 'the squeaking animal', from the I.-E. imitative base \*swer-, \*surr-, 'to buzz, murmur, pipe', whence also OI. svárati, 'sounds', OSlav. svirati, 'to pipe', L. susurrus, 'hum, whisper'. See susurration and cp. soricine. Cp. also hyrax.

sorghum, n., a genus of grasses. — ModL., fr. It. sorgo, 'Indian millet', fr. ML. surgum, surcum, suricum, fr. L. Syricum(grāmen)'(grass) of Syria', neut. of Syricus, fr. Syria, 'Syria'. See Syrian. soricine, adj., pertaining to the genus of the shrews. — L. sōricīnus, 'belonging to the shrew', fr. sōrex, gen. sōricis. See Sorex and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

sorites, n., a series of syllogisms in which the predicate of each becomes the subject of the next (logic). — L., fr. Gk. σωρείτης, σωρέτης, short for συλλογισμός σωρείτης, 'a heap of syllogisms, a sorites', fr. σωρός, 'a heap'. See sorus.

soritical, also soritic, adj., pertaining to a sorites.

— Gk. σωρῖτικός, fr. σωρείτης, σωρΐτης. See prec. word, resp. also adj. suff. -al.

soroptimist, n., member of a club of business women and women executives. — Contraction of sorority and optimist.

sororate, n., marriage with a wife's sister. — Coined by Sir James George Frazer (1854-1941) on analogy of *levirate* fr. L. soror, 'sister'. See sorority and subst. suff. -ate.

sororicide, n., one who kills his sister. — L. sorōricida, compounded of soror, gen. sorōris, 'sister' and -cida, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See sorority and -cide, 'killer'.

sororicide, n., the killing of one's own sister. — Late L. sorōricidium, fr. L. soror, gen. sorōris, 'sister', and -cīdium, 'killing', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See sorority and -cide, 'killing'.

sorority, n., a society of women. — ML. sorōritās, 'sisterhood', fr. L. soror, gen. sorōris, 'sister'. See sister and -ity.

sorosis, n., a compound pulpy fruit, as that of the breadfruit, pineapple, etc. (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σωρός. 'a heap'. See sorus,

sorption, n., the act of sorbing (physical chem.) — See absorption.

sorrel, adj., reddish brown (said esp. of horses); n., a sorrel horse. — ME. sorelle, fr. OF. sorel, 'sorel horse', dimin. of sor, 'yellowish-brown; sorrel horse', fr. Frankish \*saur, 'dried', whence 'yellowish-brown', which is rel. to MDu. soor, 'dry', OHG. sōrēn, 'to become dry', OE. sēar, 'withered, barren'. See sear, adj., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in surmullet.

sorrel, n., a plant, Rumex acetosa (bot.) - ME.

sorel, fr. OF. sorele, surele (F. surelle), a diminutive formed fr. Frankish \*sūr, which is rel. to OHG., OE. sūr, 'sour'. See sour.

sorrow, n. — ME. sorewe, sorwe, fr. OE. sorg (in the inflected cases of the sing. sorge), 'grief, anxiety, affliction', rel. to OS. sorga, ON., Dan., Swed. sorg, MDu. sorghe, Du. zorg, OHG. soraga, sorga, MHG., G. sorge, Goth. saúrga, and prob. cogn. with OI. sūrkṣati, 'cares for, is concerned about, something', OIr. serg, 'sickness', OSlav. sraga, 'sickness', Lith. sergù, sirgti, 'to be sick'.

Derivatives: sorrow, v. (q.v.), sorrow-er, n., sorrow-ful, adj., sorrow-ful-ly, adv., sorrow-ful-ness. n.

sorrow, intr. v. — ME. sorowen, sorwen, fr. OE. sorgian, 'to grieve, be anxious', fr. sorg. See sorrow, n.

Derivatives: sorrow-ing, adj., sorrow-ing-ly, adv. sorry, adj. — ME. sary, sory, fr. OE. sārig, fr. sār, 'pain, grief'; see sore, n. and adj., and -y (representing OE. -ig). The spelling sorry (with two r's) shows the influence of sorrow.

Derivatives: sorri-ly, adv., sorri-li-ness, n.

sort, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) sorte, fr. OF., which prob. derives fr. ML. sortem, acc. of sors, 'sort, kind', fr. Late L., 'way, manner', fr. L., 'fate, lot, condition, state' (whence also OF., MF., F. sort, 'lot, fate'), which stands in gradational relationship to serere, 'to join, connect'; lots were called sortes because they used to be strung or threaded. Cp. It. sorte, Sp. suerte, which also derive fr. L. sortem. See series and words there referred to and cp. esp. sorcerer, assort, consort, resort, suerte, and the first element in sortlege.

Derivative: sort-al, adi.

sort, tr. and intr. v. — ME. sorten, fr. sort. See sort, n.

Derivatives: sort-able, adj., sort-abl-y, adv., sort-ed, adj., sort-er, n.

sortes, n. pl., the lots. — L. sortes, pl. of sors. See sort. n.

sortie, n., attack of the besieged upon the besiegers. — F., 'a going out, departure, sally', prop. fem. pp. of sortir, 'to go out', which prob. derives fr. VL. \*surctus, for L. surrēctus, pp. of surgere, 'to rise'. Cp. Sp. surtir, 'to gush forth', which also comes fr. VL. \*surctus. See surge and cp. source.

Derivative: sortie, intr. v.

sortilege, n., divination by casting lots. — ME., fr. OF. sortilege (F. sortilège), fr. ML. sortilegium, fr. L. sortilegus, 'one who divines by lots', which is compounded of sors, gen. sortis, 'fate, lot', and the stem of legere, 'to pick up, select, read'. See sort, n., and lecture.

Derivatives: sortileg-ic, adj., sortileg-er, n.

sorus, n., a cluster of spore cases in ferns (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σωρός, 'a heap', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. soredium, sorites, sorosis and the second element in Camptosorus.

1477 sound

sostenuto, adv., sustained, prolonged (mus.) — It., pp. of sostenere, 'to sustain, maintain', fr. L. sustinere. See sustain.

sot, n., a fool; a habitual drunkard. — ME. sott, sot, fr. OF. (= F.) sot, fr. ML. sottus (whence also MDu. soot, Du. zot, MHG. sote); fr. Mishnaic Heb.  $sh\bar{o}_l\dot{e}^h$ , 'fool; foolish', prop. part. of  $sh\bar{a}_l\dot{a}^h$ , 'was foolish'; cp. stuss. Cp. also Lokotsch, EW., No. 1927.

Derivatives: sot, tr. v., to befool, sott-ish, adj., sott-ish-lv. adv., sott-ish-ness. n.

Soter, n., 1) an epithet of Zeus (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. σωτήρ, 'savior, deliverer', rel. to σώζειν, 'to save', σάος, Att. σῶος, σῶς, 'safe, sound, whole'. See soma, 'body', and cp. Sophronia, sozin and the second element in creosote.

Sothic, adj., pertaining to, or named after, Sothis. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. Σῶθις, the Egyptian name of Sirius, the Dog Star.

sotnia, n., a squadron of Cossack cavalry. — Russ. sotnya, 'a hundred', fr. sto, 'a hundred', which is rel. to OSlav. sŭto, and cogn. with Lith. šimtas, Lett. sìmts, OI. śatám, Gk. ἑ-κα-τόν, L. centum, OE. hund, etc., of s.m. See hundred.

sotto voce, in an undertone (mus.) — It., lit. 'under the voice'. Sotto comes fr. L. subtus, 'below', whence also F. sous, Provenç. and Catal. sotz, OSp. soto, OPort. sotto. L. subtus comes fr. sub, 'under'; see sub, prep., and cp. soutane. Voce derives fr. L. vōcem, acc. of vōx, 'voice': see voice.

sou, n., a small French coin. — F., fr. L. solidus, a gold coin of the Latin Empire, from the adj. solidus, 'firm, solid'. See solidus.

soubise, n., a sauce. — F., named after Charles de Rohan (1715-87), Prince de Soubise, fr. Soubise, a village near Rochefort in France, which was an ancient seigneury of the Rohan family.

soubrette, n., an intriguing maidservant in comedy. — F., fr. Provenç. soubreto, 'affected, conceited', fem. of soubret, fr. soubra, 'to leave apart', orig. meaning 'to exceed', fr. OProvenç. sobrar, fr. L. superāre, 'to rise above, overcome, be left over', fr. super, 'over, above, beyond'. See super- and cp. words there referred to.

soubriquet, n. - See sobriquet.

soucar, n., a Hindu banker. — Hind. sāhūkār, 'a great merchant, banker', fr. OI. sādhúḥ, 'straight'. See sadhu.

souchong, n., a kind of fine black Chinese tea. — Chin. hsiao chung, 'small or fine kind'.

souffle, n., soft sound heard through the stethoscope (med.)—F., lit. 'puff, breath', back formation fr. souffler, 'to blow', fr. L. suffläre, fr. suband fläre, 'to blow'. See flatus and cp. soffione. soufflé, n., a light—sweet or savory—dish. — F.,

soufflé, n., a light—sweet or savory—dish. — F., pp. of souffler, 'to blow', used as a noun. See prec. word.

sough, intr. v., to make a moaning or murmuring sound. — ME. swoghen, swoughen, fr. OE. swogan, 'to sound, make a noise', which is rel.

to OE. swēgan, of s.m., OS. swōgan, 'to rustle', Goth. gaswogjan, 'to sigh', and cogn. with Lith. svageti, 'to sound', and possibly also with OI. vagnúḥ, 'sound'. L. vāgīre, 'to cry, roar, sound', Gk. ἠχεῖν, 'to resound', ἡχἡ, ἡχώ, ἦχος, 'sound' echo'. See echo and cn. vagitus.

sough, n., a moaning or murmuring sound. — ME. swogh, swough, fr. swoghen, swoughen. See sough, v.

sought, past tense and pp. of seek. — ME. souht, fr. OE. sōhte, resp. gesōht, past tense, resp. pp., of sēcan. See seek.

soul, n. — ME. saule, soule, fr. OE. sāwol, rel. to OS. seola, siala, ON. sāla, OFris. sēle, MDu. siele, Du. ziel, OHG. sēula, sēla, MHG. sēle, G. Seele, Goth. saiwala. These words prob. derive fr. OTeut. \*saiwalō, 'that which is related to a lake or sea', fr. \*saiwa-z, 'lake, sea'; see sea. According to ancient Teutonic conceptions lakes used to serve as dwelling places of the souls after death. See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 697 s.v. Seele.

Derivatives: soul-ed, adj., soul-ful, adj., soul-fully, adv., soul-ful-ness, n., soul-less, adj., soul-less-ly, adv., soul-less-ness, n.

sound, n., noise. — ME. soun, fr. OF. (= F.) son, fr. L. sonus, 'sound', which stands for \*swonos, and is rel. to sonāre (for \*swenāre), 'to sound', fr. I.-E. base \*swen-, 'to sound', whence also OI. svánati, 'it sounds', svánas-, 'noise', svanáh, 'sound, tone', svānáh, 'rustling', OIr. senim, 'the playing of an instrument', OE. geswin, 'music, song', swinsian, 'to sing', ON. svanr, OE. swan, 'swan', prop. 'the singing bird'. See sonant and cp. swan. The d in sound is excrescent. Cp. bound, 'ready', and words there referred to.

sound, intr. and tr. v., to make a sound. — ME. sonen, fr. OF. soner (F. sonner), fr. L. sonāre, 'to sound'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: sound-er, n., sound-ing, adj., sound-ing-ly, adv., sound-ing-ness, n.

sound, adj., healthy. — ME. sound, sund, fr. OE. gesund, rel. to OS. gisund, OFris. sund, Du. gezond, OHG. gisunt, MHG. gesunt, G. gesund, 'healthy', OE., OS. swið, 'strong', ON. svinnr, 'intelligent, wise', Goth. swinps, MLG. geswinde, MHG. geswinde, 'strong', G. geschwind, 'fast, quick'. Cp. the second element in Milicent. Derivatives: sound, adv., sound-ly, adv., soundness, n.

sound, n., a narrow channel. — ME. sound, sund, fr. ON. or OE. sund, 'act of swimming; place of swimming, the sea; a stretch of water which one can swim across', for \*swum-d, which stands in gradational relationship to swim (q.v.)

sound, tr. and intr. v., to measure the depth of water. — ME. sounden, sonden, fr. OF. (= F.) sonder, 'to sound', which prob. derives fr. Late L. subundāre, 'to submerge', fr. sub- and L. unda, 'wave'; see undate. It is also possible that F. sonder, is of Teut. origin; cp. OE. and ON. sund, 'a stretch of water which one can swim

soundless 1478

across', OE. sundline, 'sounding line', sundrāp, 'a sounding rope', and see prec. word.

Derivatives: sound, n., an instrument used to sound a cavity of the body, sound-able, adj., sound-er, n., sound-ing, n., sound-less, adj., unfathomable (rare).

soundless, adj. — Formed fr. sound, 'that which is heard', with suff. -less; first used by Shakespeare.

Derivatives: soundless-ly, adv., soundless-ness,

soup, n. — F. soupe, fr. OF., which is of Teut. origin. See sup, 'to sip', and words there referred to

Derivatives: soup-er, n., soup-v, adi.

soupçon, n., suspicion. — F., 'suspicion', fr. MF. sospeçon, fr. OF., fr. VL. suspectionem, acc. of suspectio, corresponding to L. suspicio. See suspicion.

sour, adj. — ME. soure, fr. OE. sūr, rel. to ON. sūrr, Dan., Swed., Norw. sur, MDu. suur, Du. zuur, OHG., MHG. sūr, G. sauer, and cogn. with OSlav. syrū, 'moist, raw', Lith. sūras, 'salty', sūris, 'cheese'. F. sur, 'sour, tart' (whence the diminutive noun surelle, 'sorrel'), is a Teut. loan word. Cp. sorrel, the plant, surette.

Derivatives: sour, n. and adv., sour-ed, adj., sour-ed-ness, n., sour-ing, n., sour-ish, adj., sour-ish-ly, adv., sour-ish-ness, n., sour-ly, adv., sour-ness, n.

source, n. — ME. sours, fr. OF. sorse, surse, sorce (later source), fem. of sors, pp. of sordre, 'to rise', used as a noun, fr. L. surgere, 'to rise'. See surge and cp 3rd souse, resource.

sourdine, n. - F. See sordine.

souse, n., salt pickle. — ME. souse, fr. OF. souz, souce, which—together with OProvenc. solz, It. solcio, of s.m.—is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. sulza (for \*sult-ja), 'brine' and see salt. Cp. also silt.

souse, tr. v., 1) to pickle; 2) to soak, drench; intr. v., to be or become soaked. — ME. sousen, fr. OF. souz, souce. See prec. word.

souse, n., the act of swooping down (said of a hawk). — MF. sors, pp. of sordre, 'to rise, to spring'. See source.

Derivative: souse, intr. v., to swoop down.

soutache, n., braid. — F., fr. Hung. sujtás, 'trimming, galloon', prop. 'blow, strike', fr. sujt-ani, 'to strike'.

soutane, n., a cassock worn by Roman Catholic priests. — F., fr. earlier sottane, fr. It. sottana, 'petticoat', lit. 'undergarment', which derives fr. sotto, 'under', fr. L. subtus, 'below', fr. sub, 'under'. See sub-. F. soutane (for sottane) owes its form to the influence of F. sous, 'under'.

souteneur, pimp; bully. — F., 'supporter, protector; bully', fr. soutenir, 'to sustain', fr. VL. \*sustenīre, corresponding to L. sustinēre. See sustain and cp. sostenuto.

south, adv. — ME. suth, south, fr. OE. sūð, 'southward, in the south', formed—with com-

pensatory lengthening of the yowel-fr. Old Teut. \*sunb-, whence also OS., OFris, sūth. 'southward, in the south', MDu, suut, of s.m. (whence MHG, sūth, 'south wind', earlier New High German Sud. 'south': G. Süd. 'south'. goes back to a dial. Du, pronunciation with  $\ddot{u}$ . Cn. the now more usual G. form Süden, 'south'. which is also of Dutch origin, and the Modern Du. forms zuid, zuiden, 'south'). Cp. Old Teut. \*sunban. 'from the south' (whence OE. sūðan, OHG, sundan), and Old Teut, \*sunb(r)a. 'southward' (whence OS, sūthar, ON, sūðr, OHG, sundar). These words are possibly rel. to E. sun. Accordingly south would prop. mean 'the region of the sun'. For sense development cp. east. Others connect south, etc., with Teut. \*suinba-, 'strong; healthy; right' (see sound, 'healthy'). In the sense of this derivation south would prop, denote the region to the right of him who faces east (as at the time of prayer). For sense development cp. Heb. vāmin. Arab. vamin, 'the right hand: the south'; cp. also north and the examples given there.

Derivatives: south, adj., n., and intr. v., southerly, adj., southern (q.v.), south-ing, n.

southern, adj. — ME. southren, fr. OE. sūðerne, fr. sūð. See south and -ern.

Derivatives: southern-er, n., southern-ize tr. v. southron, n., inhabitant of the southern part of a country; an Englishman (archaic). — ME., alter. of southren (under the influence of Brit-on and other names ending in -on). See prec. word. southward, adj. and n. — Compounded of south and adj. suff. -ward.

southward, southwards, adv. — Compounded of south and adv. suff. -ward, -wards.

souvenir, n., a memento, keepsake. — F., from fr. OF., from the verb souvenir, 'to remember', fr. L. subvenire, 'to come up, come to one's mind', which is formed fr. sub- and venire, 'to come'. See come and cp. subvene, subvention.

sovereign, adj. and n. — ME., fr. OF. soverain, sovrain (F. souverain), fr. ML. superānus 'chief, principal' (whence also Sp. soberano, It. soprano), fr. L. super, 'above'. See super- and cp soprano. The spelling of E. sovereign (with g) is due to the influence of reign, with which the word sovereign was associated by folk etymology.

Derivatives: sovereign-ly, adv., sovereign-ness, n., sovereignty (q.v.)

sovereignty, n. — ME. soverainte, sovereinte, fr. OF. soverainete, fr. soverain. See prec. word and

soviet, n. — Russ. sovét, lit. 'council', formed fr. pref. so-, 'with, together with', and -vét, which occurs only in compounds as ot-vét, 'answer', pri-vét, 'greeting', and is related to OPruss. vaitiat, 'to speak'. For the pref. see Skupshtina. Derivatives: soviet, adj., soviet-dom, n., soviet-ic, adj., soviet-ism, n., soviet-ize, tr. v., soviet-iz-ation, n.

sovereign, n., sovereign. — Milton's spelling of sovereign (as if it derived from It. sovereign).

sow, n., female pig. — ME. sūwe, sowe. fr. OE. sugu. sū, rel. to OS., OHG., MHG, sū, G. Sau. Du. zeug. ON. svr. Dan., Swed. so. and cogn. with OI, sūkaráh, 'wild boar, swine', Avestic hū, 'wild boar', Toch. B suwo, 'swine', Gk, ὖς, σῦς, 'swine', ὕινος, 'swinish', Alb. θi, L. sūs, 'swine'. L. suinus, 'pertaining to swine', OSlay, sviniia, 'swine'. Lett. suvens, sivens, 'voung pig', W. hucc. Ir. suig. 'swine', OIr. socc. 'snout: plowshare'. All these words derive from the I.-E. imitative base  $*s\bar{u}$ -,  $*s\bar{u}w$ -, which is proved by the OL equivalent sū-karáh, lit, 'maker (= utterer) of the sound  $s\bar{u}$ . Cp. hog. hvena. socket. soil, 'to make dirty', suilline, sully, Sus, swine, and the first element in sybotic, syphilis, Hyosevamus, Hystrix.

sow, tr. and intr. v. — ME. sawen, sowen, fr. OE. sāwan, rel. to ON. sā, Dan. saa, Swed. så, OS. sāian, MDu. sayen, Du. zaaien, OHG. sāwen, sājen, MHG. sæjen, G. säen, Goth. saian, fr. I.-E. base \*sē(i)-, 'to sow', whence also L. serō, past tense sēvī, pp. satum, 'to sow', OSlav. sējo, sējati, Lith. sēju, sēti, 'to sow'. Cp. semen. Cp. also season, secular, seed and the second element in colza.

Derivatives: sow-er, n., sow-ing, n.

sowar, n., a native cavalry soldier; a mounted orderly (*India*). — Pers. sawār, 'horseman, rider', fr. MPers. asbār, fr. OPers. asabāra-, 'horseman', which is compounded of asa-, 'horse', and -bāra, 'carried by'. The first element is rel. to Avestic aspa-, OI. áśvaḥ, 'horse'; see equine. The second element is rel. to Avestic baraiti, 'carries; rides', OI. bhárati, 'bears'; see bear, 'to carry'.

sowens, n. pl., porridge made from the bran or husks of oats. — Gael. sūghan, name of the liquid used to make sowens, fr. sūgh, 'juice', which is cogn. with OE. socian, 'to soak', sūcan, 'to suck'. See soak, suck.

sown, pp. of sow. — ME. sowe(n), fr. OE. ge-sāwen, pp. of sāwan. See sow, v.

soy, n., 1) a Chinese or Japanese sauce for fish made from soybean; 2) soybeans. — Jap.  $sh\bar{o}y\bar{u}$ , fr. Chin. *chiang-vu*, lit. 'soybean oil'.

soybean, soya-bean, n. — See prec. word.

sozin, n., protein defending the animal body against bacteria and their toxic products (biochem.) — Coined fr. Gk. σώζειν, 'to save'. See Soter and -in.

spa, n., a mineral spring. — Fr. Spa, a town in Belgium having mineral springs.

Derivative: spa, intr. v.

space, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) espace, fr. L. spatium, 'space, room, extent', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \*spē(i)-, \*spē-, 'to draw, stretch, span, spread, extend, swell, be successful', whence also OI. spháyate, 'increases', sphītáh, 'extended, wide', Gk.  $\sigma\pi\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ , 'to draw, to tear away',  $\sigma\pi\dot{\alpha}\vartheta\eta$ , 'a flat wooden instru-

ment, a broad flat sword', L. spēs, 'hope', OSlav. spějo, spěti, 'to be successful', spěchů, 'endeavor aspiration'. Lith. spēju, spēti, 'to have leisure be quick enough', OSlav, sporŭ, 'abundant', OS, spād 'success', Du. spoed, 'haste, speed', OHG. MHG, spuot, 'success', OS, spodian, 'to cause to succeed', MDu., Du, spoeden, OHG, spuoten. 'to hasten', G. sich sputen, 'to make haste', OE. snowan, OHG, spuo(e)n, 'to prosper, succeed'. and possibly Goth, spēdiza, 'later', spēdumists, 'latest', OHG, spāti, MHG, spæte. G. spät. 'late', Cp. expatiate, Cp. also despair, desperate, enaulet, énaulière, espadon, espalier, Esperanto, prosperous, spade, 'a tool for digging', spade on cards, spado, span, spare, adi., spasm, spastic, spathe, spathic, spatula, spay, speck, 'fat meat', specktioneer, speed, spick, 'fat meat', sphacelate, sphendone, spheno-, sphygmus, spin, spissated, spondyl, spontaneous, spoon.

spadix

Derivatives: space, tr. v., space-less, adj., spacer. n., spac-ing. n.

spacious, adj. — ME., either fr. MF. (= F.) spacioux, fr. OF. spacios, or directly fr. L. spatiosus, 'roomy, ample', fr. spatium. See space and -ous.

Derivatives: spacious-ly, adv., spacious-ness, n. spadassin, n., a swordsman, bravo. — F., fr. It. spadaccino, 'swordsman', fr. spada, 'sword', fr. L. spatha, fr. Gk. σπάθη. See next word.

spade, n., a tool for digging. — ME., fr. OE. spadu, rel. to OS. spado, OFris. spada, Dan., Swed., MDu., Du. spade, 'spade', MHG. spat(e), G. Spaten, and cogn. with Gk.  $\sigma\pi\dot{\alpha}\vartheta\eta$ , 'a flat wooden instrument; a broad, two-edged sword' (whence L. spada, 'a broad wooden instrument, a broad, two-edged sword'). These words are formed—with dh-formative element—fr. I.-E. base \*spē(i)-, \*spē-, 'to draw, stretch, span, spread, extend', whence also L. spatium, 'space, room, extent'. See space and cp. spadassin, spade on cards, spadilla, spadix, spado, spathe. Cp. also epaulet and words there referred to. Derivatives: spade, tr. v., to dig with a spade spade-ful, adi.

spade, n., black heart-shaped figure representing a spade (cards). — Sp. espada, fr. L. spatha, 'a flat instrument; a broad sword' (whence also It. spada, F. épée, 'sword'), fr. Gk. σπάθη. See spade, 'a tool for digging'.

spade, n., a castrated animal. — Fr. L. spadō. See spado.

spadger, n., sparrow (slang). — Altered fr. sparrow.

spadiceous, adj., of the nature of a spadix. — Formed with suff. -eous fr. L. spādix, gen. spādicis. See spadix.

spadicose, adj., spadiceous. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ose.

spadille, n., ace of spades (omber and quadrille).
Sp. espadilla, dimin. of espada, 'sword', fr. L. spatha. See spade (on cards).

spadix, n., spike of flowers with a fleshy axis,

spado 1480

surrounded by a spathe (bot.) — L. spādīx, 'a broken palm branch with its fruit', fr. Gk.  $\sigma\pi\tilde{\alpha}\delta\bar{\iota}\xi$ , which is rel. to  $\sigma\pi\dot{\alpha}\delta\omega\nu$ , 'eunuch',  $\sigma\pi\alpha\dot{\iota}\zeta\varepsilon\nu$ , 'to strip off',  $\sigma\pi\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ , 'to draw, to tear away'. See spade, 'a tool for digging'.

spado, n., a castrated person. — L. spadō, fr. Gk. σπάδων, 'eunuch', which is rel. to σπᾶν, 'to draw, to tear away'. See prec. word.

spaghetti, n. pl., an Italian paste made in solid cords. — It., pl. of spaghetto, dimin. of spago, 'cord, thread', which is of uncertain origin.

spahi, spahee, n., formerly a Turkish, later an Algerian cavalryman. — F. spahi, fr. Turk. sipahi, fr. Pers. sipāhī, 'warrior, soldier', which is rel. to Avestic spāða-, Pahlavi spāh, 'army'. Cp. sepoy.

spake, archaic past tense of speak. — ME. spake, fr. earlier spak, fr. OE. spæc, fr. earlier spræc, past tense of sprecan. See speak.

Spalax, n., a genus of rodents (zool.) — Gk. σπάλαξ, 'mole', lit. 'the digging animal'. See spoil, n. spall, n., chip. — ME. spalle, prob. a var. of spalde, fr. spalden, 'to chip, split' (whence also obsol. E. spald), rel. to MLG. spalden, spolden, MDu. spalden, spouden, spouwen, Du. spouwen, OHG. spaltan, MHG., G. spalten, 'to split', ON. spjald, speld, 'board, tablet', Goth. spilda, 'table, board', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)p(h)el-, 'to cleave, split', whence also L. spolium, 'skin stripped from an animal; arms taken from an enemy; prey, booty'. See spoil, n., and cp. spill. Cp. also spelt, split.

spall, tr. v., to chip, split; intr. v., to break up. — ME. spalden. See spall, n.

spalpeen, n., a rascal (*Irish*). — Ir. spailpin, 'rascal', prop. 'conceited', fr. spailp, 'braggart, conceited', which is rel. to spailp, 'to strut'.

span, n. — ME. spanne, fr. OE. spann, 'stretch, span', rel. to ON. spönn, Swed. spann, Dan. spand, MDu. spanne, Du. spanne, span, OHG. spanna, MHG. spanne, spange, G. Spanne, 'span', and to the E. verb span (q.v.)

Derivative: span-less, adi.

span, tr. and intr. v. — ME. spannen, fr. OE. spannan, 'to clasp, fasten, stretch, span', rel. to ON. spenna, Dan. spænde, Norw., OFris. spanna, MDu., Du. spannen, OHG. spannan, MHG., G. spannen, 'stretch, span'; prob. formed—with n-formative element—fr. I.-E. base \*spē(i)-, \*spě-, 'to draw, span, stretch, extend, swell', whence L. spatium, 'space, room, extent'. See space and cp. spin, spontaneous; cp. also spancel, spang, spangle, inspan. In some senses the verb span derives directly from the noun span (q.v.)

Derivative: spann-er, n.

span-, form of spano- before a vowel.

spandrel, n., the space between the curve of an arch and the mold enclosing it (archit.) — ME. spaundrell, dimin. formed fr. AF. espaundre, fr. OF. espandre (F. épandre), 'to spread out, extend', fr. L. expandere. See expand.

spanemia, spanaemia, n., anemia (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σπανός, 'scarce', and ατμα, 'blood'. See spano- and -emia.

spangolite, n., a basic sulfate of aluminum and copper (mineral.) — Named after Norman Spang of Etna, Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. For the ending see combining form -lite. Spaniard, n. — ME. Spaignard, fr. OF. Espaignard, fr. Espaigne, 'Spain'. See Spanish and -ard. spaniel, n., any of several breeds of dogs of Spanish origin. — ME. spainel, 'Spanish; spaniel', fr. ME. espaignol (F. épagneul), lit. 'a Spanish dog', fr. Sp. español, 'Spanish', fr. VL. Hispāniolus, fr. L. Hispānia, 'Spain'. See Spanish.

Spanish, adj. — ME. Spainish, fr. Spain, fr. OF. Espaigne (F. Espagne), fr. L. Hispānia, which is prob. of Iberian origin. The pref. i- in (H)i-spānia represents the Iberian def. article. Cp. Hellenistic Gk. Σπανία and Late L. Spānia, 'Spain'. For the ending see adj. suff. -ish. Cp. the two prec. words.

spank, intr. v., to move swiftly. — Back formation fr. spanking.

spank, tr. and intr. v., to strike; n., a slap. — Of imitative origin.

**spanking**, adj., fine, strong. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. *spanke*, 'to strut'.

span-new, adj., quite new. — ME. spannewe, fr. ON. spānnēr, spānēr, which is compounded of spānn, 'chip, shaving', and nēr, 'new'. The first element is rel. to MDu. spæn, Du. spaan, OHG., MHG. spān, G. Span, OE. spēn, 'chip, shaving'; see spoon and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see new. For sense development cp. spick and span.

spano-, before a vowel span-, combining form meaning 'scarce' (med.) — Gk. σπανο-, σπαν-, fr. σπανός, 'rare, scarce, uncommon'; of uncertain origin.

spar, n., mast, yard. — ME. sparre, 'spar, beam, rafter', rel. to ON. sparri, Dan., Swed. sparre, OS., OHG. sparro, MDu., MHG. sparre, Du. spar, G. Sparren, 'spar, rafter', Du. sperren, 'to bar, block up', G. sperren, 'to close, shut, bar' (the orig. meaning was 'to furnish with spars'; whence 'to close with spars'). See spear.

Derivative: spar, tr. v., to furnish with spars.. spar, n., a nonmetallic lustrous mineral. — LG. spar, 'gypsum', fr. MLG., rel. to OE. spær-in spær-stån, 'gypsum', and to spæren, 'of gypsum'; cp. fluorspar. The modern use of spar is due to a confusion with G. Spat, 'spar'; see spathic and cp. feldspar.

Derivative: sparr-y, adj.

spar, intr. v., to fight with the fists. — MF. esparer (F. éparer), 'to fight with the fists', fr. It. sparare, fr. pref. s- (fr. L. ex, 'out of, from') and parare, 'to ward off'. See 1st ex- and parry.

Derivatives: spar, n., the act of sparring, sparring, n.

spar, n., a member of the Women's Reserve of the U.S. Coast Guard formed November 23. 1942. — Formed from the initials of the motto of the Coast Guard: Semper Paratus — Always Ready ('always ready' is the translation of L. semper parātus).

sparable, n., a small headless nail. — Corruption of sparrow-bill; so called from its shape.

spare, adj. — ME., fr. OE. spær, 'sparing, frugal', rel. to ON. sparr, OHG. spar, 'spare', and to OE. sparian, 'to spare', and cogn. with OSlav. sporŭ, 'abundant, long lasting', Russ. spóryj, Czech sporý, 'abundant, copious', Czech spořiti, 'to spare, save', OI sphārāh, 'extensive', sphirāh, 'fat', Arm. p'art'am, 'abundant'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*spē(i)-, \*spē, 'to draw, stretch, span, spread, extend'. See space and cp. spare, v.

Derivatives: spare, n., spare-ly, adv., spare-ness,

spare, tr. and intr. v., to show mercy to, to spare. — ME. sparen, fr. OE. sparian, rel. to OS. sparon, ON., Swed. spara, Dan., Norw. spare, OFris. sparia, MDu., Du. sparen, OHG. sparōn, sparēn, MHG. sparn, G. sparen, and to OE. spær, 'sparing, frugal'. See spare, adj., and cp. epergne. Derivatives: spar-er, n., spar-ing, adj., spar-ingly, adv.

sparerib, n., a piece of pork consisting of ribs with a little meat adhering to them. — MLG. ribbespēr, compounded of ribbe, 'rib', and spēr, 'spit'; see rib and spear. Ribbespēr orig. meant 'a spit thrust through with pieces of ribs'. Earlier Dan. ribbenspaer and G. Rippespeer are also borrowed from MLG.

sparger, n., 1) a sprinkler; 2) a vessel for sprinkling. — Fr. obsol. sparge, fr. OF. espargier, fr. L. spargere, 'to scatter, sprinkle'. See sparse and agential suff. -er and cp. Spergula.

Sparidae, n. pl., a family of marine fishes, the sea bream (ichthyol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. sparus, 'gilthead', fr. Gk. σπά-ρος. See Sparus and cp. sparoid.

spark, n., a glowing particle. — ME. sparke, sperke, fr. OE. spearca, rel. to MLG. sparke, 'spark', sparken, 'to sparkle', MDu. spranke, 'spark', spranken, 'to sparkle', fr. I.-E. base \*sper(e)g-, \*spher(e)g-, 'to strew, sprinkle', whence also L. spargere, 'to scatter, sprinkle'. See sparse and cp. sparger. Cp. also spree, spry.

Derivatives: spark, v. (q.v.), spark-ish, adj., spark-ishly, adv., spark-ish-ness, n., spark-less, adj., spark-like, adj., spark-y, adj., spark-i-ness, n. spark, intr. v. — ME. sparken, fr. OE. spearcian, fr. spearca, 'spark'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: spark-er, n., spark-ing, n.

spark, n., a gallant, a beau, a lover. — Prob. fr. ON. sparkr, 'lively', and rel. to spark, 'a glowing particle'.

sparkle, intr. v., to emit sparks. — ME. sparklen, freq. of sparken. See spark, v. and n., and freq. suff ale

Derivatives: sparkl-er, n., sparkl-ing, adj., sparkl-ing-ly, adv., sparkl-ing-ness, n.

sparkle, n., a little spark. — Formed fr. the noun spark with dimin, suff. -le.

sparklet, n., a little spark. — Formed fr. the noun

sparoid, adj., pertaining to the Sparidae; n., one of the Sparidae, a sea bream. — Compounded of Gk. σπάρος, 'gilthead', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape', See Sparus and -oid.

sparrow, n. — ME. sparwe, sparewe, sparowe, fr. OE. spearwa, rel. to ON. spörr, OHG. sparo, MHG. spar (gen. sparwes), G. Sper-ling, Goth. sparwa, and cogn. with Co. frau, Bret. frao, 'crow', OPruss. spurglis, 'sparrow', Gk. σπέργουλος, σποργίλος, 'a small field bird', ψάρ, gen. ψαρός, 'starling' (formed with metathesis of sp- into ps-), and perh. also with L. parra (for \*psarra?), 'a bird of ill omen'. For a similar simplification of initial ps to p cp. Gk. ψηλαφάν, 'to grope', with its Latin cognate palpāre, 'to touch. stroke'. Cp. Psaronius. spavin.

**sparrowgrass, n.,** asparagus (*colloq.*) — Formed by folk etymology from **asparagus**.

sparse, adj. — L. sparsus, pp. of spargere, 'to scatter, sprinkle', fr. I.-E. base \*sper(e)g-, \*spher(e)g-, 'to strew, sprinkle; to sprout, swell, burst', whenc ealso OI. sphūrjati, 'it crackles', Avestic fra-spare'γα-, 'branch, twig', Gk. σφα-ραγεῖν, 'to crackle', σπαραγμός, 'a tearing, rending', σπαργᾶν, 'to swell, beripe', ἀσπάραγος 'asparagus', Lith. sprógti, 'to germinate, bud', spragēti, 'to crackle', spūrgas, 'sprout', sproga, 'spark', OE. spearca, 'spark', OIr. arg, 'a drop', W. eira, OCo. irch, Co. er, 'snow'. Cp. asparagus, asperges, asperse, disperse, interperse, sparger, spark, sparsile, Spergula, sprag, spray, 'a small branch', sprig, sprinkle. Cp. also speak.

sparsile, adj., scattered (astron.) — Late L. sparsilis, fr. L. sparsus, pp. of spargere. See prec. word and -ile.

Derivatives: sparse-lv. adv., sparse-ness, n.

sparsity, n., sparseness. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. sparsus, pp. of spargere. See sparse.

Spartacist, n., an adherent of the extreme socialist party founded by Karl Liebknecht in 1918.

— Named after Spartacus, leader in the Gladiatorial War (73-71 B.C.E.) For the ending see suff. -ist.

Spartan, adj. and n. — L. Spartānus, 'of Sparta', fr. Sparta, fr. Gk. Σπάρτη, name of the capital of Laconia.

Derivatives: Spartan-ic, adj., Spartan-ic-al-ly, adv. Spartan-ism, n., Spartan-ize, tr. and intr. v.. Spartan-ly, adv.

sparteine, spartein, n., a colorless liquid,  $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$  (chem.) — Formed fr. Spartium with suff. -in (e). sparterie, n., fabric made of esparto grass. — Sp. esparterie, fr. esparto. See esparto and -ery.

Spartina, n., a genus of plants, the cord or marsh grass (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σπαρτίνη, 'rope, cord', fr. σπάρτον, 'rope, cable; Spanish broom; esparto'. See esparto and cp. next word. Spartium, n., a genus of plants, the Spanish

spartle 1

broom (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σπαρτίον, 'a small cord; Spanish broom', dimin. of σπάρτον, 'rope, cable; Spanish broom; esparto'. See esparto and cp. prec. word.

spartle, intr. v., to kick about (Scot.) — Du. spartelen, 'to flounder', fr. MDu. spartelen, spertelen, which is of uncertain, possibly imitative, origin.

Sparus, n., a genus of fishes of the sea bream family (ichthyol.) — L. sparus, 'gilthead', fr. Gk. σπάρος, prop. 'a spearshaped fish', and derivatively identical with L. sparus, 'a hunting spear', which is prob. cogn. with ON. spjör, OE. spere, 'spear'. See spear and cp. Sparidae, sparoid.

spasm, n., involuntary muscular contraction. — ME. spasme, fr. MF. spasme, fr. L. spasmus, fr. Gk. σπασμός, 'spasm, convulsion', fr. σπᾶν, 'to draw, tear, tear out', fr. I.-E. base \*spē(i)-, \*spĕ-, 'to draw, span, stretch, extend'. See space and cp. spasmatic, perispomenon. Cp. also stadium.

Derivative: spasm-ic, adj.

spasmodic, adj., characteristic of spasms, convulsive. — ML. spasmōdicus, formed with adj. suft. -icus (see -ic) fr. Gk. σπασμώδης, 'of the nature of a spasm', fr. σπασμός, 'spasm', and -ώδης, 'like'. See spasm and -ode, 'like'.

Derivatives: spasmodic-al, adj., spasmodic-al-ly, adv., spasmodic-al-ness, n.

spasmophilia, n., a disease characterized by a tendency to spasms (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. σπασμός, 'spasm, convulsion', and φιλία, 'love, friendship', fr. φιλεῖν, 'to love'. See spasm, -phil and 1st -ia.

Derivative: spasmophil-ic, adj.

spastic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, spasm. — L. spasticus, fr. Gk. σπαστικός, 'drawing in', fr. σπᾶν, 'to draw'. See spasm and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: spastic-al-ly, adv., spastic-ity, n.

spastic paralysis (med.) — A term coined by the Irish physician William Stokes (1804-78).

spat, n., spawn of oyster; intr. v., to spawn (said of oyster). — Prob. a blend of spit, 'to eject', and spatter.

spat, n., a short gaiter. — Abbreviation of spatterdashes.

spat, n., a sharp sound, a blow. — Of imitative

spat, n., something that splashes. — Du. spat, rel. to spatten, 'to splash, spatter'; of imitative origin. spat, past tense of spit. — ME. spatte, fr. OE. spætte, past tense of spætan. See spit, 'to eject'. Spatangina, n., a suborder of sea urchine (zool.) — ModL., fr. Late L. spatangius, 'a kind of sea urchin', fr. Gk. σπατάγγης, of s.m., which is of unknown origin.

spatchcock, n., fowl killed and cooked immediately. — Prob. an alteration of spitchcock.

Derivative: spatchcock, tr. v.

spate, n., flood, esp. flood of a river. — ME., of

uncertain origin; possibly derived fr. OF. espoit, 'flood', fr. Du. spuiten, 'to flow, spout', which is rel. to spout.

spathaceous, adj., having a spathe; resembling a spathe. — See next word and -accous.

spathe, n., a sheathing bract (bot.) — F., fr. L. spatha, 'a broad, flat sword; spathe of the palm tree', fr. Gk.  $\sigma\pi\alpha\theta\eta$ ; formed—with -dh-formative element—fr. I.-E. base  $*sp\bar{e}(i)$ -,  $*sp^{\bar{e}}$ -, 'to draw, stretch, spread, extend'. See spade, 'a tool for digging'.

spathic, adj., resembling spar. — F. spathique, fr. spath, fr. G. Spat(h), now spelled Spat, 'spar', which is formed—with -t-formative element—fr. I.-E. base \*spē(i)-, \*spĕ-, 'to draw, stretch, spread, extend; a flat piece of wood'. Dan., Swed. spat, Du. spaat, It. spatto, Sp. espato, 'spar', are also borrowed fr. G. Spath. See space and cp. the second element in feldspar, feldspathic. Cp. also prec. word. For the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

spathiform, adj., resembling spar. — A hybrid coined fr. G. Spat(h) and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and form, n.

spathose, adj., spathaceous. — See spathe and adi. suff. -ose.

**spathose**, adj., spathic. — A hybrid coined fr. G. Spat(h) (see **spathic**) and **-ose**, an adj. suff. of Latin origin.

spathous, adj., of the nature of spathe. — See spathose, 'of the nature of spathe', and -ous.

spatial, adj., pertaining to space. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. spatium, 'space'. See space. Derivatives: spatial-ity, n., spatial-ly, adv., spatial-ize, tr. v., spatial-iz-ation, n.

**spatter,** tr. and intr. v. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. Du. *spatten*, 'to splash, spatter'.

Derivatives: spatter, n., spatter-ing, adj., spatter-ing-ly, adv.

spatterdashes, n. pl., a long gaiter. — Compounded of spatter and dash. Cp. spat, 'short gaiter'.. spatula, n., an instrument resembling a knife. — L., lit. 'a broad piece', dimin. of spat(h)a, 'a broad tool or weapon', fr. Gk.  $\sigma\pi\acute{\chi}\vartheta r_i$ . See spathe and -ule.

Derivatives: spatul-ar, spatul-ate, adjs.

spatule, n., spatula. — F., fr. L. spatula. See prec.

spatuliform, adj. — See spatula and form, n.

spavin, n., disease of the hock joint of the horse. — ME. spaveyne, fr. OF. esparvin (F. éparvin), prob. fr. Frankish \*sparwun, acc. of \*sparo, fr. Teut. \*sparwo, 'sparrow', which is rel. to OHG. sparo, of s.m., hence lit. 'sparrowlike disease'; so called from the jerky motion of a spavined horse resembling the hopping of a sparrow. Cp. It. spavenio, Sp. esparaván, Port. esparavão, 'spavin', and see sparrow.

Derivative: spavin-ed, adj.

spawn, tr. v., to produce or deposit (eggs or spawn); intr. v., to produce or deposit spawn.
ME. spawnen, for \*spaunden, fr. AF. espaun-

dre, corresponding to OF. espandre (F. épandre), 'to spread, scatter, shed', fr. L. expandere, 'to spread out'. See expand and cp. spandrel. Derivatives: spawn. n., spawn-er, n.

1483

spay, tr. v., to remove the ovaries of a female animal. — ME. spayen, fr. AF. espeer, 'to cut with a sword', fr. espee (F. épée), 'a sword', fr. L. spatha, fr. Gk. σπάθη. See spathe and cp. spado. Derivative: spay-ing, n.

speak, intr. and tr. v. — ME. speken, fr. OE. specan, fr. earlier sprecan, rel. to OS. sprecan, OFris. spreka, MDu. spreken (var. speken), Du. spreken, OHG. sprehhan (var. spehhan), MHG., G. sprechen, 'to speak', ON. spraki, 'rumor, report', and cogn. with W. ffraeth (for \*sprakto-), 'eloquent'. All these words derive fr. base \*sprek-, 'to speak', which, however, origmeant 'to make a noise, shout, cry, crackle', fr. I.-E. base \*sper(e)g-, \*spher(e)g-, 'to strew, sprinkle; to sprout, burst', whence also OI. sphūrjati, 'it crackles', Gk σφαραγεῖν, 'to crackle', L. spargere, 'to scatter, sprinkle'. See sparse and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also speech. spokesman.

Derivatives: speak-able, adj., speak-able-ness, n., speak-abl-y, adv., speak-er, n., speak-er-ess, n., speak-er-ship, n., speak-ing, adj., speak-ing-ly, adv., speak-ing-ness, n., speak-less, adj.

spear, n. — ME. spere, fr. OE. spere, rel to OS. sper, ON. spjör, OFris. sper(e), spiri, Du. speer, OHG., MHG. sper, G. Speer, 'spear', and to ON. sparri, 'spar, rafter', and prob. cogn. with L. sparus, 'hunting spear', sparus, 'gilthead'. Cp. spar, 'mast, yeard', Sparus.

Derivatives: spear, tr. and intr. v., spear-y, adj. special, adj. — ME., fr. OF. especial (F. special), fr. L. speciālis, 'individual, particular, special', fr. speciēs, 'sight, look, appearance; kind'. See species and adj. suff. -al and cp. especial, which is a doublet of special.

Derivatives: special, n., special-ism, n., special-ist, n., special-ist-ic, adj., speciality (q.v.), special-ize, tr. and intr. v., special-iz-ation, n., special-ly, adv., special-ness, n.

speciality, n. — ME. specialite, fr. MF. (= F.) specialité, fr. L. specialitâtem, acc. of specialitâs, 'peculiarity', fr. specialis, 'individual, particular, special'. See special and suff. -ity and cp. specialty, which is a doublet of speciality.

specialty, n. — ME. specialte, fr. MF. espécialté, a var. of spécialité. See prec. word.

specie, n., coiπ (in contradistinction to paper money). — Fr. L. speciē (more exactly in speciē), 'in kind', abl. of speciēs. See next word.

species, n. — L. speciēs, 'a seeing, sight, look, appearance, shape, form; kind, sort, species; quality, aspect; ornament, beauty', rel. to specere (also—through back formation from the compound verbs—spicere), 'to see, look at, behold', and cogn. with OI. spášati, pášyati (metathesis), 'sees', spát, spášah, 'spy, scout', Avestic spasyeiti, 'spies', Alb. paše, 'I saw', Gk. σκέπτομαι (fr.

\*σνέπιουσι fr \*σχεπ-, metathesis of \*σπεχ-). 'I look closely at', σχοπός (metathesis for \*σποχός), one that watches; spy', OHG. spehon. MHG, spehen, 'to examine closely', G, spähen, 'to spy'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base spek-, 'to look at, examine, spv'. See spv and cn. snice, which is a doublet of species. Cp. also aspect, auspice, circumspect, conspecies, conspectus, conspicuous, despicable, despise, despite, frontispiece, haruspex, inspect, introspect, microscope, periscope, perspective, perspicaceous, perspicuous, prospect, prospectus, respect, resnite, retrospect, scentic, scope, -scope, soupcon, special, specie, specify, specimen, specious, spectacle, specter, spectrum, speculate, spiegeleisen, spite, suspect, suspicion.

specifiable, adj. — Formed fr. specify with suff.

specific, adj. — ML. specificus, fr. L. speciēs. See species and -fic.

Derivatives: specific, n., specific-al, adj., specific-al-ity, n., specific-al-ly, adv., specific-al-ness, n., specification (q.v.), specific-ity, n., specificness, n.

specification, n. — ML. specificatio, gen. -onis (prob. through the medium of F. spécification), fr. specificatus, pp. of specificare. See specify and -ation.

specify, tr. v. — ME. specifien, fr. OF. specifier (F. spécifier), fr. ML. specificare. See species and -fy.

Derivative: specifi-er, n.

specimen, n. — L., 'indication, mark, example, sign. evidence', fr. specere, 'to see, look at'. See species and -men.

speciosity, n., the quality or state of being specious. — Late L. speciōsitās, 'beauty', fr. L. speciōsus. See specious and -ity.

specious, adj., seeming to be good; plausible. — L. speciōsus, 'good-looking, beautiful', fr. speciēs. See species and -ous.

Derivatives: specious-ly, adv., specious-ness, n. speck, n., a small spot. — ME. spekke, fr. OE. specca, rel. to earlier Du. speckel, Du. spikkel, 'speck, speckle, spot', MDu. spekelen, 'to sprinkle', and prob. cogn. with Lith. spúogas, 'spot'. Cp. speckle.

Derivatives: speck, tr. v., to mark with small spots, speck-ed, adj., speck-ed-ness, n., speck-less, adj., speck-j, adj., speck-i-ness, n.

speck, n., fat meat. — Fr. Du. spek (see J. F. Bense, Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Language, p. 440), which is rel. to OE. spic, ON. spik, Dan. spæk, Swed. späck, Norw. spekk, OFris., OHG. spek, MHG. spec, G. Speck, 'backon; blubber', and cogn. with OI. sphij-, sphigī, 'buttock, haunch'. These words are -g-enlargements of I.-E. base \*spē(i)-, \*spē-, 'to spread, extend, swell'. See space and cyspick. Cp. also the first element in specktioneer. speckle, n., a small spot. — Formed fr. speck, 'a small spot', with dimin. suff. -le.

specktioneer 1484 - 1485

Derivatives: speckl-ed, speckl-ed-y, adjs.

specktioneer, specksioneer, n., chief harpooner in a whaler. — Du. speksnijer, a colloquial var. of speksnijder, fr. spek, 'blubber' and snijden, 'to cut'. For the first element see speck, 'fat meat', for the second see snath.

specs, n. pl. — Abbreviation of spectacles.

spectacle, n., sight; a public display; spectacles, pl., eyeglasses. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. spectāculum, 'show, sight, spectacle', fr. spectāre, 'to look at, behold', freq. of specere. See species and -cle.

Derivative: spectacl-ed, adj.

spectacular, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. L. spectāculum. See prec. word.

Derivatives: spectacular, n., spectacularism (q.v.), spectacular-ity, n., spectacular-ly, adv.

spectacularism, n. — A hybrid formed fr. spectacular and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin.

spectator, n. — L. spectātor, 'looker on, beholder, observer', fr. spectātus, pp. of spectāre, 'to look at, behold', freq. of specere. See species and -ator.

Derivatives: spectator-ial, spectator-y, adjs., spectator-ship, n.

spectatress, n. — See prec. word and 1st -ess.

specter, spectre, n. — F. spectre, fr. L. spectrum, 'appearance, apparition, spectre'. See spectrum. spectral, adj. — Formed fr. sceptrum with adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: spectral-ity, n., spectral-ly, adv., spectral-ness, n.

spectro-, combining form for spectrum. — See spectrum.

spectrogram, n., photographical reproduction of a spectrum. — A hybrid coined fr. L. spectrum, 'appearance, image', and Gk.  $\gamma\rho\dot{\alpha}\mu\dot{\mu}\alpha$ , 'that which is written'. See spectro- and -gram.

spectrograph, n., an instrument for reproducing a spectrum photographically. — A hybrid coined fr. L. spectrum, 'appearance, image', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See spectroand -graph.

Derivatives: spectrograph-ic, adj., spectrograph-ic-al-ly, adv., spectrograph-y, n.

spectroheliogram, n., a photograph of the sun. — Se next word and heliogram.

spectroheliograph, n., an instrument for photographing the sun. — A hybrid word coined fr. L. spectrum, 'appearance, image', Gk. ἥλιος, 'sun', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See spectro- and heliograph.

Derivative: spectroheliograph-ic, adi.

spectrology, n., the study of spectrum analysis. — A hybrid coined fr. L. spectrum, 'appearance, image', and Gk.  $-\lambda \alpha \gamma t \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \dot{\alpha} \gamma \alpha \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See spectro- and -logy. Derivatives: spectrolog-ic-al, adj., spectrolog-ic-al-ly, adv.

spectrometer, n., an instrument for measuring the angular deviation of a ray of light caused by a prism. — A hybrid coined fr. L. spectrum, 'appearance, image', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See spectro- and meter, 'poetical rhythm'. Derivatives: spectrometr-ic, adj., spectrometr-y, n..

spectrophone, n., a spectroscope in which the different rays of light produce distinctive sounds.

— A hybrid coined fr. L. spectrum 'appearance, image', and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See spectro- and phone, 'speech sound'.

spectroscope, n., an instrument for forming and analyzing spectra. — A hybrid coined fr. L. spectrum, 'appearance, image', and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See spectro- and -scope.

Derivatives: spectroscop-y, n., spectroscop-ic, spectroscop-ic-al, adjs., spectroscop-ic-al-ly, adv., spectroscop-ist. n.

spectrum, n., colored band, ranging from red to violet, produced when a ray of white light passes through a prism. — L., 'appearance, image', fr. specere, 'to see, look at'. See species and cp. words there referred to.

specular, adj., pertaining to, or like, a speculum.
L. speculāris, 'pertaining to a mirror, of the nature of a mirror', fr. speculum. See speculum and adi. suff. -ar.

Derivative: specular-ly, adv.

Specularia, n., a genus of plants, the Venus's looking-glass (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. speculum Veneris, ('Venus's looking-glass'), the ML. name of the campanula. See speculum and -ia.

speculate, intr. v., to think, conjecture. — L. speculātus, pp. of speculārī, 'to watch, observe, examine', fr. specula, 'lookout, watchtower', fr. specere, 'to see, look at'. See speculum and verbal suff. -ate and cp. prec. word.

speculation, n. — ME., fr. Late L. speculātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. speculātus, pp. of speculārī. See prec. word and -ion.

speculative, adj. — ME. speculatif, fr. MF. (= F.) spéculatif (fem. spéculative), fr. Late-L. speculātīvus (fem. speculātīva), fr. L. speculātus, pp. of speculātī. See speculate and -ive.

Derivatives: speculative, n., speculative-ly, adv., speculative-ness, n.

speculator, n. — L. speculātor, 'looker out, spy, explorer', fr. speculātus, pp. of speculārī. See speculate and agential suff. -or.

speculatory, adj. — L. speculātērius, fr. speculātus, pp. of speculārī. See speculate and adj. suff. -ory.

speculum, n., mirror. — L., fr. specere, 'to see, look at'; see species and cp. speculate. Cp. also spiegeleisen. For sense development cp. looking-glass.

sped, past tense and pp. of the verb speed. — ME. spedde, fr. OE. spēdde, past tense and pp. of spēdan. See speed, v.

speech, n. — ME. speche, fr. OE. spæc, fr. earlier spræc, rel. to OS. sprāka, OFris. sprēke, MDu. sprāke, Du. spraak, OHG. sprāhha, MHG.

sprāche, G. Sprache, 'speech', and to OE. sprecan, 'to speak', See speak.

Derivatives: speech, n., speech-er, n., speech-ful, adj., speech-ful-ness, n., speech-ing, n., speech-less, adj., speech-less-ly, adv., speech-less-ness, n. speechification, n. — Formed from next word. For the ending see suff. -fication.

speechify, intr. v., to make speeches (used humorously or contemptuously). — A hybrid coined fr. speech and suff. -fy.

Derivatives: speechifi-er, n., speechify-ing, n.

speed, n. — ME. spede, fr. OE. spēd, 'success, prosperity', rel. to OS. spēd, 'success', Du. spoed, 'haste, speed', OHG., MHG. spuot, 'success', OS. spēdian, 'to cause to succeed', MDu., Du. spoeden, OHG. spuoten, 'to hasten', G. sich sputen, 'to make haste', OE. spēwan, OHG. spuo(e)n, 'to prosper, succeed', fr. I.-E. base \*spē(i)-, \*spē-, 'to stretch, extend', whence also L. spatium, 'space, room, extent'. See space and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: speed, v. (q.v.), speedy (q.v.)

speed, intr. and tr. v. — ME. speden, fr. OE. spēdan, 'to succeed; to make successful', fr. spēd, 'success, prosperity'. See speed, n.

Derivatives: speed-er, n., speed-ing, adj.

speedily, adv. — ME. spedily, fr. spedy. See speedy and adv. suff. -ly.

speedometer, n., an instrument for measuring speed. — A hybrid coined fr. E. speed, n., and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'; see meter, 'poetical rhythm'. The correct form is tachometer (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

speedy, adj. — ME. spedy, fr. spede. See speed, and adj. suff. -y.

Derivative: speedi-ness, n.

speer, intr. and tr. v., to inquire (Scot.) — ME. speren, spiren, fr. OE. spyrian, 'to inquire', prop. 'to follow the track of'. See spur.

speiss, n., a mixture of arsenides (metal.) — G. Speise, 'food; speiss', fr. MHG. spise, fr. OHG. spisa, fr. ML. spēsa, spēnsa, 'provisions', fr. L. expēnsa, 'disbursement', prop. neut. pl. pp. of expendere, 'to weigh out money, pay down'. See expense.

spelaean, spelean, adj., pertaining to a cave. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. spēlaeum, spēlēum, 'cavern, cave', fr. Gk. σπήλαιον, which is rel. to Homeric Gk. σπέος, σπεῖος, of s.m. Cp. speluncar.

spelaeology, speleology, n., the study of caves. — Compounded of Gk. σπήλαιον, 'cavern, cave', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See prec. word and -logy.

spelican, n. — A var. of spillikin.

spell, n., charm. — ME., 'speech, talk, tale', fr. OE., 'narrative, story, saying, discourse, message', rel. to OS. spell, ON. spjall, 'report, discourse, tale', OHG., MHG. spel, Goth. spill, of s.m., OE. spellian, ON. spjalla, OHG. spellön, Goth. spillön, 'to talk, tell', OE. bīspell, 'parable,

proverb, example, story', MHG. bispel, of s.m., G. Beispiel, 'example'; and possibly cogn. with Lett. pelt, 'to blame, slander', Gk. ἀπειλή (for \*ἀπελνια), 'threat', in the pl. also 'boasts, bragging words', Arm. araspel, 'legal tale, proverb, riddle'. All these words supposedly derive fr. I.-E. base \*(s)pel-, 'to speak with emphasis'. Cp. spell, 'to name the letters of a word', and the second element in gospel.

spend

Derivative: spell, tr. v., to charm.

spell, tr. and intr. v., to name the letters of a word.

— ME. spellen, fr. OF. espel(l)er (F. épeler), fr.
Frankish \*spellon, 'to tell', which is rel. to OHG.
spellon, of s.m. See spell, 'charm'.

spell, tr. v., to take the place of (another) at work; intr. v., to rest from work for a short time. — ME. spelen, 'to act for another, represent', fr. OE. spelian, of uncertain origin; perh. rel. to OE. spilian, 'to play'. See spiel.

Derivative: spell. n., turn of work.

spelt, n. — ME., fr. OE., fr. Late L. spelta, which is a Teut. loan word. Cp. OHG. spelta, spelza (MHG. spelte, spelze, G. Spelt), 'spelt', which is related to G. Spelze, 'glume, chaff', and to OHG spaltan, 'to cleave, split', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)p(h)el-, 'to cleave, split', whence also L. spolium, 'skin stripped from an animal; arms taken from an enemy; prey, booty'. See spoil, n., and cp. spall, spill.

spelter, n., zinc. — Prob. a blend of LG. spialter or Du. spiauter, 'pewter', and It. peltro, 'pewter'. See newter.

Derivative: spelter, tr. v.

speltoid, n., a kind of wheat. — A hybrid coined fr. Late L. spelta, 'spelt', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος. 'form, shape': See spelt and -oid.

speluncar, adj., of the nature of a cave. — Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. L. spēlunca, 'cave, cavern, den', fr. Gk. σπήλωγγα, 'acc. of σπήλωγξ, 'cave', fr. σπήλαιον, 'cavern'. See spelaean. For the derivation of the Latin word from a Greek accusative cp. Numidia and words there referred to. speluncean, adj. — See prec. word and -ean.

spence, n., larder, pantry (arch.) — Aphetic for OF. despense. (F1 despense), 'expense', fr. despenser, dispenser, 'to distribute'. See dispense and cp. spend.

spencer, n., a trysail. — Of unknown origin.

spencer, n., a short overcoat. — Named after George John, the second Earl Spencer (1758-1834).

Spencerian, adj., pertaining to Herbert Spencer or his philosophy. — Formed with suff. -ian from the name of Herbert Spencer (1820-1903). Spencerianism, Spencerism, n., the doctrine of Herbert Spencer. — See prec. word and -ism. spend, tr. and intr. v. — ME. spenden, fr. OE. -spendan (as in āspendan), 'to spend', fr. L. expendere, 'to weigh out money, pay down', or fr. OF. despendre, fr. L. dispendere, 'to weigh out'. See expend, resp. dispense, and cp. spence and the second element in forspent.

Spenserian 1486 1487 spheroid

Derivatives: spend-able, adj., spend-er, n. Spenserian, adj., pertaining to Edmund Spenser or his style. — Formed with suff. -ian from the name of Edmund Spenser (1552-99).

spent, past tense and pp. of spend.

Spergula, n., a genus of plants, the spurry (bot.) — ModL., 'the sand spurry', fr. L. spargere, 'to scatter' (see sparger, sparse); so called with reference to the seeds. Cp. spurry. For the ending see suff. -ule.

sperm, n., semen. — OF. esperme (F. sperme), fr. Late L. sperma, fr. Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed, germ, sperm', fr. σπείρειν, 'to sow, scatter', which is rel. to σπορά, 'a sowing', fr. I.-E. base \*sp(h)er-, 'to sow, scatter', whence also MDu. (= Du.) sproeien, 'to sprinkle, pour, spray', G. sprühen, 'to sparkle, drizzle'. See spray, 'jet of water', and cp. spore, sporadic. Cp. also sprout, v. Base \*sp(h)er-, 'to sow, scatter', is prob. identical with base \*sp(h)er-, 'to move convulsively'. See spurn and cp. words there referred to. For the ending -μα in Gk. σπέρμα see suff. -ma.

sperm, n. — Abbreviation of spermaceti. sperm-, form of spermo- before a yowel.

spermaceti, n., white substance obtained from the oil of the sperm whale. — ML. sperma cētī, 'sperm of the whale', fr. Late L. sperma, 'semen, sperm', and L. cētī, gen. of cētus, 'whale'. See prec. word and cetacean.

spermary, n., sperm gland. — Formed with subst. suff. -ary fr. Gk. σπέρμα. See sperm, 'semen'.

spermat-, form of spermato- before a vowel.

spermatheca, n., a receptacle in the oviduct of female insects to receive the spermatozoa (zool.)

— ModL., formed fr. Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed, germ, sperm', and θήκη, 'receptacle'. See sperm, 'semen', and theca.

Derivative: spermathec-al, adj.

spermatic, adj., pertaining to sperm. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. σπέρμα, gen. σπέρμα-τος. See sperm, 'semen'.

spermatium, n., 1) a non-motile gamete in the red algae; 2) a sporule in some lichens and fungi (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σπερμάτιον, dimin. of σπέρμα, gen. σπέρματος. See sperm, 'semen'. spermato-, before a vowel spermat-, combining form meaning 'sperm', as in spermatoblast. — Gk. σπερματο-, σπερματ-, fr. σπέρμα, gen. σπέρματος. See sperm, 'semen'.

spermatoblast, n., a cell from which a spermatozoon develops. — Formed fr. spermato- and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See blasto-.

spermatogenesis, n., the development of spermatozoa. — ModL., compounded of spermato- and genesis.

spermatogenous, adj., producing sperm. — Compounded of spermato- and -genous.

spermatoid, adj., resembling sperm. — Compounded of spermato- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

spermatophore, n., a capsule containing sperma-

tozoa. — Compounded of spermato- and Gk. -φόρος, 'bearing'. See -phore.

Derivative: spermatophor-al, adi.

Spermatophyta, n., pl., the phylum of the most highly developed plants (bot.) — Lit. 'seed plants', fr. Gk. σπέρμα, gen. σπέρματος, 'seed', and φυτά, pl. of φυτόν, 'plant'. See spermato-and -phyte.

spermatorrhea, spermatorrhoea, n., involuntary flow of sperm (med.) — Medical L., compounded of spermato- and Gk.  $-\rho\rhool\bar{\alpha}$ , from the stem of  $\dot{\rho}\epsilon\tilde{\nu}\nu$ , 'to flow'. See **rheo**-.

spermatozoal, adj., pertaining to a spermatozoon.
 See spermatozoon and adj. suff. -al.

spermatozoan, adj., spermatozoal. — See next word and -an.

spermatozoon, n., a male sexual cell serving to fertilize the egg (zool.) — ModL., compounded of spermato- and Gk. ζῷον, 'animal'. See zoospermine, also spermin, n., a crystalline basic compound  $C_{10}H_{26}N_4$  (biochem.) — See sperm and chem. suff. -ine, -in.

spermism, n., the old theory that the spermatozoon contains the germ of the future animal. — See sperm and -ism.

spermist, n., an adherent of the theory of spermism. — See prec. word and -ist.

spermo-, before a vowel sperm-, combining form meaning 'sperm'. — See sperm.

spermology, n., the study of seeds in botany. — Compounded of spermo- and Gk.  $-\lambda ο \gamma i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda ό \gamma ο \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. spermophile, n., a burrowing rodent of the genus Citellus. — Lit. 'seed lover', fr. Gk.  $\sigma \pi \acute{\epsilon} \rho \mu \alpha$ , 'seed', and  $\phi \acute{\iota} \lambda ο \varsigma$ , 'friend'. See sperm and -phile. sperrylite, n., a platinum arsenide (mineral.) — Named after the chemist Francis L. Sperry of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. For the ending see combining form -lite.

spew, intr. and tr. v. — ME. spewen, fr. OE. spīwan (strong v.), spēowan, (weak v.), 'to spit', rel. to OS. spīwan, ON. spīja, Dan., Swed. spy, OFris. spī(w)a, MDu. spien, spijen, spūwen, spouwen, Du. spuwen, OHG. spī(w)an, MHG. spī(w)en, G. speien, Goth. speiwan, 'to spit', and cogn. with Gk. πτόειν, 'to spit', πτόαλον, 'spittle', L. spuere, 'to spit', Lith. spiáuju, spiáuti, OSlav. pljują, pljívati, of s.m. All these words derive fr. the I.-E. imitative base \*ŝpyū-, 'spyeu-. OI. sthívati, 'he spits', Arm. t'k'anem, 'I spit', are also of imitative origin, but not related to the words mentioned. See spit, 'to eject', and cp. puke. Cp. also conspue, cuspidor, ptyalin, sputum.

Derivatives: spew, n., spew-er, n., spew-ing, n. sphacelate, intr. v., to become gangrenous. — Medical L. sphacelāt(us), pp. of sphacelāre, 'to mortify', fr. sphacelus, 'gangrene'. See sphacelus and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: sphacelat-ion, n.

sphacelous, adj., gangrenous. - Formed with

suff. -ous fr. Gk. σφάκελος, 'gangrene'. See next

sphacelus, n., gangrene (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σφάκελος, 'convulsive movement, gangrene', which possibly derives fr. \*sp(h)<sup>8</sup>k-, -k-enlargement of I.-E. base \*spē(i)-, \*spě-, 'to draw, stretch, spread, extend'; see Hofmann, EWG., p. 345, s.v. σφάκελος, See space and cp. sphygmus.

sphaer-, form of sphaero- before a vowel.

Sphaeralcea, n., a genus of plants of the mallow family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. σφαϊρα, 'sphere' (see sphere), and L. alcea, 'mallow', fr. Gk. ἀλκαία, 'vervain mallow', which is of uncertain origin.

sphaero, before a vowel sphaer, combining form meaning 'sphere, spherical'. — Gk. σφαιρο, σφαιρο, fr. σφαῖρα. See sphere.

Sphagnum, n., a genus of mosses (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σφάγνος, 'a kind of fragrant moss', which is of uncertain origin.

sphalerite, n., an ore of zinc, ZnS (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. σφαλερός. 'slippery: uncertain: deceitful' (the mineral was called 'deceitful', because the miners mistook it for lead ore), fr. σφάλλειν, 'to cause to fall, overthrow', orig. prob. meaning 'to put an obstacle before somebody', and rel. to σφαλός, 'block of wood', σφέλας, 'block of wood, log'. ά-σφαλής, 'firm, fast; sure, certain', lit. 'unshakable', σφαλάσσειν (Hesychius), 'to cut'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base \*(s)p(h)el- 'to cleave, split', whence also L. spolium, 'skin stripped from an animal; arms taken from an enemy: prev. booty': see Hofmann, EWG., p. 345 s.v. σφάλλω. See spoil, n., and cp. words there referred to.

sphen-, form of spheno- before a vowel.

sphendone, n., a headband worn by women in Greece (Greek antiq.) — Gk. σφενδόνη, 'sling, anything resembling a sling, headband', rel. to σφόνδυλος, σπόνδυλος, 'vertebra', σφαδάζειν, 'to move convulsively', fr. base \*sp(h)ed-, \*sp(h)end-, enlargement of base \*spē(i)-, spē-, 'to draw, stretch, spread, extend'. See space and words there referred to and cp. spondyl. Cp. also L. funda, 'sling, casting net, purse', and see Fronde.

sphene, n., titanite (mineral.) — F. sphène, fr. Gk. σφήν, 'wedge'; so called from the usual shape of its crystals. See spheno.

spheno-, before a vowel sphen-, a combining form meaning 'wedge'. — Gk. σφηνο-, σφην-, fr. σφήν, gen. σφηνός, 'wedge', which stands for \*σφάν (cp. σφάνιον = \*σφήνιον, abbreviation of σφηνόπους, 'with wedge-staped legs); prob. cogn. with ON. spānn, spōnn, 'splinter', OHG. spān, of s.m., OE. spōn, 'chip of wood'. See spoon.

sphenoccipital, adj., of the sphenoid and occipital bones (anat.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. σφήν, gen. σφηνός, 'wedge', and L. occipitālis, 'per-

taining to the back of the head'. See spheno- and occinut.

sphenocephalic, sphenocephalous, adj., having a wedge-shaped head (craniol.) — Compounded of Gk. σφήν, gen. σφηνός, 'wedge', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See spheno- and cephalic, resp. -cephalous.

sphenocephaly, n., wedge shape of the head (craniol.) — See prec. word and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

sphenogram, n., a cuneiform character. — Compounded of Gk. σφήν, gen. σφηνός, 'wedge', and γράμμα, 'letter, character', lit. 'that which is written'. See spheno- and -gram.

sphenographic, adj., pertaining to, or written in, cuneiform characters. — Compounded of Gk. σφήν, gen. σφηνός, 'wedge', and γραφικός, 'pertaining to writing', fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See graphic.

sphenography, n., cuneiform writing. — See prec. word and -v (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

sphenoid, adj., wedge-shaped. — Gk. σφηνοειδής, compounded of σφήν, gen. σφηνός, 'wedge', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See spheno- and -oid.

Derivative: sphenoid-al, adi.

sphenoid, n., the sphenoid bone (anat.) — Fr. L. ōs sphēnoideum, 'wedge-shaped bone', translation of Gk. ὀστοῦν σφηνοειδές, a name coined by Galen from the adjective σφηνοειδής, 'wedge-shaped'. See prec. word.

spheral, adj., pertaining to a sphere. — L. sphaerālis, fr. sphaera. See next word and adj. suff. -al. Derivative: spheral-ity, n.

sphere, n. — ME. spere, fr. OF. espere (F. sphère), fr. Gk. σφαῖρα, 'ball, globe, sphere', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly meant orig. 'that which rebounds', and is rel. to σπαίρευν, 'to move convulsively', from I.-E. base \*sp(h)er-, 'to move convulsively, to jerk', whence also OI. sphuráti, 'kicks, tramples', OE. spurnan, 'to kick with the foot, spurn'; see Hofmann, EWG., pp. 344-345 s.v. σφαῖρα, and Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 512 s.v. spernō. See spurn and cp. the second element in atmosphere, chromosphere hemisphere, hydrosphere, stratosphere.

Derivatives: sphere, tr. v., spheric (q.v.), sphery, adj.

spheric, adj., spherical. — See next word.

Derivatives: spherical (q.v.), spheric-ity, n.

spherical, adj., 1) shaped like a sphere; 2) pertaining to a sphere or spheres. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Late L. sphaericus, fr. Gk. σφαιρικός, fr. σφαῖρα. See sphere and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: spherical-ly, adv., spherical-ness, n. spherics, n., spherical geometry and trigonometry.

— See spheric and -ics.

sphero-, combining form. — See sphaero-.

spheroid, n., a body resembling, but not identical with, a sphere. — Late L. sphaeroeidēs, fr. Gk. σφαιροειδής, 'spherical', which is compounded

spinach

of σφαῖρα, 'ball, sphere', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See sphere and -oid.

Derivatives: spheroid-al, adi., spheroid-al-ly, adv., spheroid-ic, spheroid-ic-al, adis, spheroid-

spherometer, n., an instrument for measuring the curvature of a spherical surface - F sphéromètre. See sphero- and -meter.

spherule, n., a minute sphere. — Late L. sphaerula, dimin, of L. sphaera, fr. Gk. gogiog. See sphere and -ule.

Derivatives: spherul-ar, spherul-ate, adis,

spherulite, n., a spherical group of minute crystals found in glassy rocks (petrogr.) — See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite.

Derivatives: spherulit-ic, adi., spherulit-ize, tr. v. sphincter, n., a muscular ring surrounding an opening of the body (anat.) — Late L., fr. Gk. σφιγκτής, 'that which binds tight, lace, hand: muscle closing an aperture', fr. σφίγγειν, 'to bind tightly, press together', which is of uncertain origin: cp. Sphinx. In its anatomical sense. σφιγκτήρ was first used by Galen. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 484.

Derivatives: sphincter-al, sphincter-ate, sphincter-ial. sphincter-ic, adjs.

Sphinx, n., 1) any Egyptian statue or figure having the body of a lion and the head of a man, ram or hawk; specif., cap., the huge statue near the pyramids of Gizeh in Egypt, with a man's head and a lion's body; 2) in Greek mythology, a winged monster with a woman's head and lion's body; specif., the Sphinx of Thebes, who strangled those unable to solve a riddle propounded by her: Oedipus succeeded in solving the riddle and the Sphinx killed herself. -- L. sphinx, fr. Gk. σφίγξ, 'sphinx; rapacious person', lit. meaning 'she that binds', or 'she that strangles'. fr. σφίγγειν, 'to draw tight, bind tightly'. See sphincter and cp. criosphinx.

sphragide, n., Lemnian earth. — L. sphragis, gen. -idis, fr. Gk. σφραγίς, gen. -ίδος, 'a seal'; so called because sold in sealed packets. See next word and -ide.

sphragistic, adj., pertaining to a seal. — Gk. σφραγιστικός, fr. σφραγιστός, 'sealed', verbal adi. of σφραγίζειν, 'to close with a seal, to seal'. fr. σοραγίς, 'seal', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. -istic.

sphragistics, n., the science of seals. — See prec. word and -ics.

sphygmic, adj., pertaining to the pulse. — Gk. σφυγμικός, fr. σφυγμός. See sphygmus and adj. suff. -ic.

sphygmo-, combining form meaning pulse. — Gk. σφυγμο-, fr. σφυγμός. See sphygmus.

sphygmogram, n., record of the pulse made by a sphygmograph. — Compounded of sphygmoand Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See

sphygmograph, n., an instrument for recording the pulse. — Compounded of sphygmo- and Gk.

-γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -granh. Derivatives: sphygmograph-ic, adj., sphygmograph-v. n.

sphygmoid, adi., pulselike. — Compounded of sphygmo- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος. 'form, shape'. See -oid.

sphygmology, n., the study of the pulse. - Compounded of sphygmo- and Gk. -λογία, fr -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner): one who deals (with a certain topic'). See -logy. sphygmomanometer, n., an instrument for measuring blood pressure in the arteries. - Compounded of sphygmo- and manometer.

sphygmometer, n., an instrument for measuring the strength of the pulse beat. — Compounded of sphygmo- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

sphygmophone, n., an instrument for rendering the pulse beat audible. — Compounded of sphygmo- and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See phone, 'speech sound'.

sphygmoscope, n., an instrument for examining the pulse beat. — Compounded of sphygmoand Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at. examine'. See -scope.

sphygmus, n., the pulse (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σφυγμός, 'pulsation', fr. σφύζειν, (for \*σσύγ-ιειν), 'to beat, pulsate', whence also α-σφυκτος, 'pulseless': possibly derived fr. \*sphuk-, a gradational var. of \*sphek-, 'to move convulsively', whence σφάκελος, 'convulsive movement, gangrene': see sphacelus and cp. sphygmo-, asphyxia. See Hofmann, EWG., p. 347 s.v. σφύζω.

Sphyraena, n., a genus of pikelike fishes (ichthyol.) - ModL., fr. L. sphyraena, 'a kind of seafish', fr. Gk. σφύραινα, 'hammer fish', fr. σφῦρα, 'hammer', which is rel. to σφυρόν, 'ankle', σπαίρειν, 'to move convulsively', from I.-E. base \*(s)p(h)er-, 'to move convulsively'. See spurn and cp. words there referred to.

Sphyraenidae, n. pl., a family of fishes (ichthyol.) -ModL., formed from prec. word with suff.-idae. spica, n., a spike (bot.) — L. spīca, 'ear of corn'. See spike and cp. spicate.

spicate, spicated, adi., 1) forming a spike; 2) arranged in spikes. - L. spīcātus, pp. of spīcāre, 'to furnish with ears or spikes', fr. spīca. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate, resp. also -ed.

spiccato, adj., detached (musical direction) - It., pp. of spiccare, 'to detach, cut off', formed with change of pref. fr. impiccare, 'to hang', which is of uncertain etymology.

spice, n. - ME., fr. OF, espice (F. épice), fr. Late L. speciës, 'spice', fr. L. speciës, 'kind, sort'. See

Derivatives: spice, tr. v., spic-ed, adj., spic-er, n., spic-y, adj., spic-i-ly, adv., spic-i-ness, n.

spicery, n. — ME. spicerie, fr. OF. espicerie (F. épicerie), fr. espice. See spice and -ery.

spick, n., fat meat (obsol.) — ME. spyk, fr. OE. spic. See speck, 'fat meat'.

spick-and-span, adi. - Short for spick-and-spannew, lit, 'nail-and-chip-new', fr. spick, a var. of spike, 'nail', and span-new.

spicular, adj., spiculate. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. spiculum. See spicule.

spiculate, adj., 1) having the shape of spicules: 2) covered with spicules. — Formed with adi. suff. -ate fr. L. spiculum. See spicule.

spicule, n., any small pointed object. — F., fr. L. spīculum. See next word.

spiculum, n., any small, sharply pointed organ (zool.) — L. spīculum, 'a small, sharp point, dart. arrow', dimin, of spicum, a collateral form of spica. See spica and -ule.

spider, n. — ME. spyder, fr. earlier spithre, fr. OE. spīðra, fr. Teut. \*spen-brō- (whence also Dan. spinder), lit. 'spinner', formed fr. OE. spinnan with agential suff. -er, Cp. MLG., MDu., MHG., G. spinne. Du. spin, 'spider', and see spin. Derivatives: spider-ly, adj., spider-y, adj.

spiderling, n., a young spider. — Formed fr. spider with dimin. suff. -ling.

spiegeleisen, n., a variety of cast iron. — G., lit. 'mirror iron', fr. Spiegel, 'mirror', and Eisen, 'iron'. The first element derives fr. OHG. spiagal, fr. ML. spēglum, fr. L. speculum; see speculum. For the second element see iron.

spiel, n., speech; intr. v., to talk. — G. Spiel, 'play, performance', spielen, 'to play', fr. OHG. spil, resp. spilon, rel, to OFris, spil, spel, MDu., Du. spel, 'play', OE. spilian, OS. spilon, ON. spila, OFris. spilia, MDu., Du. spelen, 'to play'. Cp. the second element in bonspiel, glockenspiel. kriegspiel, Singspiel. Cp. also spell, 'to take the place of (another) at work'.

spifflicate, spifficate, tr. v., to confound (slang). - Of uncertain origin.

spiffy, adj., smartly dressed (slang). - Prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: spiff-i-ly, adv., spiff-i-ness, n.

Spigelia, n., a genus of plants, the pinkroot (bot.) - ModL., named after the Flemish botanist Adrian van den Spieghel, Lat. Spigelius (1558-1625).

spigot, n., a small plug or peg. - ME., prob. fr. OProvenc. \*espigot, dimin, of espiga, 'ear of corn', fr. L. spica, of s.m. See spica, spike.

spike, n. — ME., rel. to ON. spikr, 'spike, nail'. Swed., Norw. spik, 'nail', MDu, spicher, Du, spijker, 'nail', OE. spāca, OHG. speihha, 'spoke', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)pēi-, \*(s)pi-, 'something pointed', whence also L. spica, 'ear of corn', spina, 'thorn, prickle, backbone', pinna, 'pin; battlement along the top of a wall', Toch. A spin-ae (dat.), 'peg', Gk. σπιλάς, σπίλος, 'rock. cliff'. Lett. spīle, 'a wooden fork', Lith. speigliaī (pl.), 'thorns', spitnà, 'tongue of a buckle', OE. spitu, 'a spit'. Cp. pinna, spica, spiculum, spigot, spine. Cp. also spile, spire, 'a tapering roof', spit, 'a pointed bar of iron', spitz, spoke, and the first element in spick-and-span.

Derivatives: spike, tr. v., spik-ed, adj., spik-er,

n., spik-v. adi., spik-i-lv. adv., spik-i-ness, n. spikelet, n. -- Formed fr. spike with dimin, suff.

spikenard, n. — ME., fr. ML. spīca nardī, 'spike of nard'. See spike and nard.

Spilanthes, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) - ModL., compounded of Gk, σπίλος, 'stain', which is of uncertain origin, and of ανθος, 'flower'. See anther.

spile, n., a small plug; a vent peg. — MLG.. 'splinter', rel. to Du. spiil, 'bar, skewer', MHG. spille, 'peg', ON, spila, G. Speiler, 'skewer', fr. I.-E. base \* $(s)p\bar{e}(i)$ -, \*(s)pi-, 'something pointed'. See spike.

Derivatives: spile, tr. v., spil-ing, n.

spill, tr. v., to cause to run out; intr. v., to flow. - ME. spillen, fr. OE. spillan, 'to destroy, kill'. rel. to OHG. spildan, 'to spill', OS. spildian, ON. spilla, 'to destroy', and to MDu, spillen 'to waste', MDu, spalden, OHG, spaltan, 'to split'. See spall, 'chip'.

Derivatives: spill-er, n., spilth (q.v.)

spill, n., splinter. — Prob. a blend of spile and MDu. spille, 'stalk, spindle'. See spindle and cp. spillikin.

spiller, n., a fishing line. — Ir. spilēar.

spillikin, also spellican, n., a strip of wood or bone used in the game of jackstraws; in the pl., the game of jackstraws. — ME. spelleken, fr. MDu. spilleken, dimin, of spille, 'peg, pin', which is prob. rel. to OE, speld, 'splinter of wood'. See spill, 'splinter', and -kin.

spilth, n., 1) the act of spilling; 2) something spilled. — Formed fr. spill, v., with subst. suff. -th.

spin. tr. and intr. v. - ME. spinnen, fr. OE. spinnan, rel. to ON., Swed., OFris, spinna, Dan, spinde, Du. spinnen, OHG. spinnan, MHG., G. spinnen, Goth. spinnan, and cogn, with OSlav. pina, 'I span', Arm, henum, 'I weave', Gk. πάτος (for \*pntos), 'garment', lit. 'that which is spun', σπινδεῖρα (Hesychius), 'plow', Lith. pinù, 'I plait, braid', spándau, 'I span', OSlav. pato. 'fetter', MW. cy-ffiniden, 'spider'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. \*spen-, 'to draw, stretch, span, spin', an -n-enlargement of I.-E. base \* $sp\bar{e}(i)$ -, \* $sp^{e}$ -, 'to draw, stretch, span, spread, extend'; see Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 728 s.v. spinnen. See space and words there referred to and cp. esp. span, v. Cp. also spider. spindle, spinster.

Derivatives: spin, n., spinn-er, n., spinn-ery, n. spin-, form of spino- before a vowel.

spinaceous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, spinach. — See next word and -aceous.

spinach, n. — MF. espinache, espinage (whence -with change of suff.-MF. espinarde, espinard, F. épinard), fr. ML. spinachia, spinachium, which-prob. through the medium of Sp. espinaca and Andalusian Arab. isbinakh-derives fr. Arab. isbánakh, earlier isfanakh, isfánakh, fr. Pers. aspanākh, 'spinach'. Fr. ML. spinachia, spinal 1490 -

spinachium derive also It. spinace and—with change of suff.—OProvenç. espinarc and MHG. spināt (G. Spinat).

spinal, adj. — Late L. spinālis, 'spinal', fr. L. spina. See spine and adj. suff. -al.

spindle, n. — ME. spindel, fr. OE. spinel, prop. 'an instrument for spinning', fr. spinnan, 'to spin'; rel. to OS. spinnila, OFris. spindel, OS., OHG. spinnila, MHG. spinnel, G. Spindel. See spin and instrumental suff. -le. For the -d-, which is epenthetic, cp. kindred.

Derivatives: spindle, intr. v., spindl-ed, adj., spindl-er, n., spindl-ing, adj. and n., spindl-y, adj., spindl-i-ness, n.

spindrift, n. — A var. of spoondrift.

spine, n. — ME., 'thorn, backbone', fr. OF. espine (F. épine), fr. L. spīna, 'thorn, spine, prickle, backbone', which is cogn. with Toch. A spin-ae (dat.), 'peg'; fr. I.-E. base \*(s)pi-, \*(s)pēi-, 'something pointed', whence also L. spīca, 'ear of corn', ON. spīkr, 'spike, nail'. See spike and words there referred to and cp. spinel, 'a mineral', spinney. Cp. also the second element in porcupine. Cp. also fin.

Derivatives: spin-ed, adj., spine-less, adj., spine-less-ly, adv., spine-less-ness, n., spin-y, adj., spini-ness, n.

spinel, n., a crystalline mineral. — F. spinelle, fr. It. spinella, dimin. of spina, fr. L. spina, 'thorn, spine'. See spine.

spinel, n., yarn used for making tape. — G. Spinal.

spinet, n., a primitive harpsichord. — Named after its inventor Giovanni *Spinetti* of Venice (cca 1500).

spini-, combining form meaning: 1) 'thorn'; 2) 'backbone'. — Fr. L. spina. See spine.

spiniferous, adj., producing spines. — Compounded of spini- and -ferous.

Spinifex, n., a genus of Australian plants (bot.) — ModL. Spinifex, compounded of L. spina, 'thorn', and -fex, gen. -ficis, 'making', fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See spini- and fact. The second element in Spinifex was formed on analogy of L. artifex, 'craftsman' (see artifice), and other Latin nouns ending in -fex.

spiniform, adj., having the shape of a spine. — Compounded of spini- and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

spink, n., the chaffinch. — ME. spynke, of Scand. origin; cp. Swed. spink, 'sparrow', dial Norw. spikke, 'a kind of small bird'. Cp. also Gk. σπίγγος, 'chaffinch', σπίζα (for \*spig-ya), of s.m., σπίζειν (for \*spig-yein), 'to chirp, pipe'. All these words are of imitative origin. Cp. finch.

spinnaker, n., a large triangular sail (naut.) — Formed fr. spinx, misreading of Sphinx, the name of a yacht that carried the sail.

spinneret, n., silk spinning organ of the silkworm.
Diminutive formed from the noun spinner.
See spin, agential suff. -er and -et.

spinney, n., copse, thicket. — MF. espinaye (F. épinaie), fr. VL. \*spīnēta, fr. L. spīnētum, 'thorn hedge, thicket', fr. spīna, 'thorn, spine'. See spine. For the Latin suff. -ētum cp. arborētum, pinētum.

spino-, before a vowel spin-, combining form used in the sense of: 1) 'thorn, spine'; 2) 'the spinal cord'. — Fr. L. spina. See spine.

spinose, adj., spiny, prickly. — L. spīnōsus, 'full of thorns, thorny', fr. spīna, 'thorn, spine'. See spine and adj. suff. -ose.

Derivatives: spinose-ly, adv., spinose-ness, n.

spinosity, n. — Late L. spinositās, 'thorniness', fr. L. spinosus. See prec. word and -ity.

spinoso-, combining form meaning 'spinose'. — I., spinōso-, fr. spinōsus. See spinose.

spinous, adj., 1) having spines; 2) difficult to handle. — L. spinōsus, 'thorny'. See spinose and -ous.

Derivative: spinous-ness, n.

Spinozism, n., the philosophy of Spinoza. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. the name of Baruch (= Benedict) de Spinoza (1632-77).

Spinozist, n., an adherent of the philosophy of Spinoza. — See prec. word and -ist.

Derivative: Spinozist-ic, adj.

spinster, n., 1) a woman who spins; 2) an unmarried woman. — ME. spinnester, 'a woman who spins', fr. spinnen, 'to spin'. See spin and -ster. Derivatives: spinster-hood, n., spinsterial (q.v.), spinster-ish, adj., spinster-ish-ly, adv., spinster-ly, adv. and adj.

spinsterial, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. spinster and -ial, a suff. of Latin origin.

spinthariscope, n., an instrument for examining the scintillation caused by the impact of the alpha rays against a screen. — Coined fr. Gk. σπινθαρίς, 'spark', and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. The first element is rel. to σπινθήρ, 'spark', and cogn. with Lith. spìndžiu, spindžii, 'to shine', Lett. spuô-drs, 'brilliant'. For the second element see -scope.

spinule, n., a small spine. — L. spinula, 'a little thorn', dimin. of spina. See spine and -ule.

Derivatives: spinul-ate, spinul-ated, adjs., spinulation, n.

spinuliferous, adj., bearing spinules. — Compounded of L. spīnula (see prec. word) and -ferous.

spinuliform, adj., having the form of spinules. — Compounded of L. spīnula, 'a little thorn', and forma, 'form, shape'. See spinule and form, n. spinulose, adj. — ModL. spīnulōsus, 'covered with spinules', fr. L. spīnula. See spinule and adj. suff. -ose.

Derivative: spinulose-ly, adv.

spiracle, n., breathing hole, air hole. — ME. spirakle, fr. L. spirāculum, 'breathing hole', fr. spīrāre, 'to breathe'. See spirit and -cle.

spiracular, adj., pertaining to a spiracle. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. spīrāculum. See prec. word.

spiraculate, adj., bearing spiracles. — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. spīrāculum. See spiracle. Spiraea, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σπειραία, 'Spiraea ulmaria', fr. σπειράν, 'to twist', fr. σπεῖρα, 'coil, twist' (see spire, 'coil'); so called in allusion to the twisting pods. Cn. aspirin.

spiral, adj. — ML. spirālis, fr. L. spīra, 'coil'. See spire, 'coil', and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: spiral, n., and tr. and intr. v., spirality, n., spiral-ize, tr. v., spiral-ization, n., spirally, adv.

spirant, n. and adj. (phon.) — Fr. L. spīrāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of spīrāre, 'to breathe, blow'. See spirit and -ant.

**spirated**, adj., spirally twisted. — Formed fr. L. spīra, 'coil' (see 2nd **spire**), with the suffixes -ate and -ed.

spire, n., 1) stalk of a plant, blade of grass; 2) the top of a tapering object; summit; 3) a tapering roof or tower. — ME. spir, spire, fr. OE. spir, 'a tapering stalk of grass', rel. to ON. spira, 'a stalk, a slender tree', MLG. spir, 'a small point or top' (whence G. Spier, 'a thin stalk, blade of grass'), and to E. spit, 'pointed bar' (q.v.). The original meaning of spire was 'stalk of grass, sprout'.

Derivatives: spire, intr. and tr. v., to taper, spired, spiry, adjs.

spire, n., spiral, coil. — F., fr. L. spira, fr. Gk. σπεῖρα, 'coil, twist', whence σπείραμα, Ion. σπείρημα, 'coil, twist', σπειραία, 'Spiraea ulmaria' (see Spiraea). Cp.—with vowel gradation—Gk. σπάρτον, 'rope, cable; Spanish broom; esparto', σπυρίζ, acc. σπυρίδα, 'woven basket' (whence L. sporta, sportula, of s.m.), Lith. spartas, 'bond'. Cp. spiral, spireme. Cp. also esparto, Spartina, Spartium, sportula. Derivative: spir-ν, adi.

spireme, spirem, n., that stage in the division of a cell, when the chromatin has a threadlike form.

— Ion. Gk. σπείρημα, 'coil, twist'. See spire, 'spiral'.

spiriferous, adj., having a spire (zool.) — Compounded of L. spīra, 'a coil', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See 2nd spire and -ferous.

spirillosis, n., a disease caused by bacteria of the genus Spirillum (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. Spirillum and -osis, a suff. of Greek origin.

Spirillum, n., a genus of bacteria of spirally twisted shape (bacteriol.) — Medical L., formed with L. dimin. suff. -illum, fr. spīra, 'coil, twist'. See 2nd spire.

spirit, n. — ME., fr. OF. espirit, esprit, spirit (F. esprit), fr. L. spīritus, 'breathing, breath, breath of life, soul, mind, spirit, courage', fr. spīrāre, 'to breathe', which prob. derives from the I.-E. imitative base \*speis-, 'to blow', whence also OSlav. pišto, piskati, 'to pipe, play on the flute', and possibly also OI. picchōrā, 'pipe, flute'. Cp. sprite, which is a doublet of spirit. Cp. also

aspire, conspire, esprit, expire, inspire, perspire, respire, spirant, sprightly, suspire, transpire.

spirometer

Derivatives: spirit, tr. v., spirit-ed, adj., spirit-ism. n., spirit-ist. n., spirit-ist. adj.

spiritless, adj. — Formed fr. spirit with suff. -less; first used by Shakespeare.

Derivatives: spiritless-ly, adv., spiritless-ness, n. spiritual, adj. ME. spiritual, spiritual, fr. OF. (= F.) spiritual, or directly fr. L. spirituālis, fr. spiritus, 'of breathing, of the spirit'. See spirit and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: spiritual, n., spiritual-ism, n., spiritual-ist, n., spiritual-ist-ic, adj., spiritual-ist-ic-al-ly, adv., spirituality (q.v.), spiritual-ize, tr. v., spiritual-iz-ation, n., spiritual-ly, adv., spiritual-ness. n.

spirituality, n. — ME. spiritualite, fr. MF. (= F.) spiritualité, fr. Late L. spīrituālitātem, acc. of spīrituālitās, fr. L. spīrituālis. See prec. word and -ity and cp. next word, which is a doublet of spirituality.

spiritualty, n., the clergy. — ME. spiritualte, fr. MF. spiritualte, fr. ML. spirituālitātem, acc. of spirituālitās. See prec. word.

spirituel, fem. spirituelle, adj., delicate, witty. — F., fr. L. spirituālis. See spiritual.

spirituous, adj., pertaining to, or containing, alcohol. — MF. (= F.) spiritueux (fem. spiritueuse), fr. VL. \*spīrituōsus, fr. L. spīritus. See spirit and -ous.

Derivatives: spirituous-ly, adv., spirituous-ness,

spiritus, n., breathing, aspiration (grammatical term). — L. spīritus, 'breathing, breath'. See spirit.

spirivalve, n., having a spiral shell. — Compounded of L. spira, 'coil, twist', and valva, 'valve'. See spire, 'spiral', and valve.

spiro-, combining form meaning 'spiral, whorled'.
Fr. L. spīra, 'a coil, twist'. See spire, 'spiral'.
spiro-, combining form meaning 'breathing, respiration'.
Fr. L. spīrāre, 'to breathe'. See spirit.

Spirochaeta, n., a genus of bacteria characterized by a spiral form (bacteriol.) — ModL., coined fr. spiro-, 'spiral', and Gk. χαίτη, 'long flowing hair, mane'. See chaeto-.

spirochete, also spirochaete, n., any of the bacteria constituting the genus Spirochaeta. — See prec. word.

Spirodela, n., a genus of plants of the duckweed family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk.  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\bar{\tau}\rho\alpha$ , 'coil, twist' (see spire, 'spiral'), and  $\delta\bar{\eta}\lambda\rho\varsigma$ , 'visible, clear'. See 2nd spire and adelo-

spirograph, n., an instrument for recording movements made in respiration. — Compounded of spiro-, 'respiration', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

spirometer, n., an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs. — Compounded of spiro-, 'respiration', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: spirometr-ic, spirometr-ic-al, adjs., spirometr-v. n.

spirt, v. and n. — The same as spurt.

spirs, v. and n. — The same as spire. spissated, adj., thickened. — Formed with suff. -ed fr. L. spissātus, pp. of spissāre, 'to thicken', fr. spissus, 'thick, crowded, compact, dense', which stands for \*spid-tos, or \*spid-sos and is cogn. with Gk.  $\sigma\pii\delta to\varsigma$ , 'extended', Lith. spistus, 'crowded', Lett. spiēdu, spiēžu, spiēst, 'to press'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. base \*spē(i)-, \*sp\delta-, 'to draw, stretch, span, spread, extend'. See space and cp. words there referred to. For the ending of L. spissātus see adj. suff. -ate. Cp. also inspissate.

spit, n., a long, pointed bar for roasting meat. — ME. spite, spyte, fr. OE. spitu, rel. to MDu. spit, spet, Du. spit, Dan. spid, Swed. spett, OHG., MHG. spiz, G. Spieβ, 'spit', OHG. spizzi, MHG. spizz(e), G. spitz, 'pointed'. (OF. espois, Sp. espeto, 'spit', are Teut. loan words.) The above words derive from I.-E. base \*(s)pei-, \*(s)pi-, 'something pointed', whence also L. spica, 'ear of corn', ON. spikr, 'spike, nail'. See spike and cp. next word. Cp. also spitz.

Derivative: spit, tr. v., to pierce with a spit, spitted, adj., spitter, n.

spit, n., the depth of earth equal to the length of a spade blade. — Du., fr. MDu., rel. to MDu. (= Du.) spitten, 'to dig, spade', and prob. also to MDu. spit, spet, OE. spitu, 'spit'. See spit, 'a pointed bar'.

spit, tr. v., to eject; intr. v., to eject saliva from the mouth. — ME. spitten, fr. OE. spittan, rel. to OE. spætan, and to ON. spyta, Dan. spytte, Swed. spotta, Du. spuiten, MHG. spiuzen, G. speuzen, spūtzen, fr. the I.-E. imitative base \*spyū-, \*spyeu-, 'to spit'. See spew and cp. spittle, spittoon, spout.

Derivatives: spit, n., saliva, spitt-ing, n. and adj. spital, n., hospital (obsol.) — Aphetic for hospital (q.v.) Cp. G. Spital.

spitchcock, n., an eel split and cooked. — Prob. an alteration of spit-cooked, i.e. 'cooked with a spit'. Cp. G. Spieβbraten, 'meat roasted on a spit'. See spit, 'pointed bar', and cook and cp. spatchcock.

Derivative: spitchcock, tr. v.

spite, n. - Aphetic for despite.

Derivatives: spite, tr. v., spite-ful, adj., spite-fully, adv., spite-ful-ness, n.

spittle, n. — ME. spetil, fr. OE. spætl, spætl, fr. spætan, 'to spit'. See spit, v.

spittoon, n. — Formed fr. spit, v., with suff. -oon. spitz, n., also spitzdog, a breed of small Pomeranian dog — G. Spitzhund, fr. spitz, 'pointed', and Hund, 'dog'; so called because of its tapering muzzle. For the etymology of G. spitz see spit, 'pointed bar'. For sense development cp. Icel. snati, 'trackhound', which is rel. to Norw. snat, 'point', ON. snata, 'spear'.

Splachnum, n., a genus of mosses (bot.) — ModL., erroneously coined by Linnaeus for Splanchnum

fr. Gk. σπλάγχνον, 'any of the inward parts; moss'. See splanchnic.

splanchn-, form of splanchno- before a vowel.

splanchnic, adj., pertaining to the viscera. — Fr. Gk. σπλάγχνον, mostly used in the pl. σπλάγχνα, 'the inward parts, entrails', which is rel. to σπλήν (orig. \*σπλήγχ), 'spleen'. See spleen and adj. suff. -ic and cp. next word.

splanchno-, before a vowel splanchn-, combining form denoting the *viscera*. — Gk. σπλαγχνο-, σπλαγγνο-, fr. σπλάγγνον. See prec. word.

splanchnology, n., the study of the viscera. — Compounded of splanchno- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivatives: splanchnolog-ic-al, adj., splanchnolog-ist, n.

splanchnoskeleton, n., skeleton of the viscera (anat.) — Compounded of splanchno- and skeleton. The term splanchnoskeleton was introduced into science by the English anatomist Sir Richard Owen (1804-92). Cp. endoskeleton, exoskeleton.

Derivative: splanchnoskelet-al, adj.

splanchnotomy, n., dissection of the viscera. — Compounded of splanchno- and Gk.  $-\tau \circ \mu l \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting of', fr.  $\tau \circ \mu \dot{\eta}$ , 'a cutting'. See -tomy. Derivative: splanchnotom-ic-al, adi.

splash, tr. and intr. v. — Alteration of plash (q.v.) Derivatives: splash, n. and adv., splash-er, n., splash-ing, n., splash-v, adj.

splatter, intr. and tr. v. — Prob. a blend of splash and spatter.

splay, tr. v., to spread out; n., spread; adj., spread out. — ME. splayen, aphetic for displayen. See display. For a similar aphesis cp. sport, stain, stress.

spleen, n. — Fr. OF. esplen or directly fr. L. splēn, fr. Gk. σπλήν, which stands for \*σπληγχ and is rel. to σπλάγχνα, 'the inward parts' (see splanchnic), and cogn. with OI. plihán-, Avestic spere an (for \*splĝh-en), Arm. p'aicaln, L. liēn, OSlav. slězena (perh. for \*selĝh-enā), Lith. blužnis, blužnė, OPruss. blusne (the Baltic forms are prob. dissimilated fr. \*blunžnis, fr. I.-E. \*blnĝh-), OIr. selg, MBret. felc'h (for \*spelĝhā-), 'spleen'. Cp. Asplenium, lienal, lienculus.

Derivatives: spleen, tr. and intr. v., spleen-ful, adj.

splen-, form of spleno- before a vowel.

splenalgia, n., pain in the spleen. — Medical L., formed fr. splen- and Gk. -αλγί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. άλγος, 'pain'. See -algia.

Derivative: splenalg-ic, adj.

splendent, adj., 1) shining; 2) illustrious. — L. splendēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of splendēre, 'to shine'. See splendid and -ent.

splendid, adj., 1) brilliant; 2) magnificent, sumptuous.—L. splendidus, 'bright, brilliant, magnificent', fr. splendēre, 'to shine, gleam, glisten', which is prob. cogn. with Lith. splendžiu, 'I shine', MIr. lainn (for \*ptendis), 'bright', fr.

I.-E. base \*(s)plend-, 'bright, brightness'. For the ending see 1st suff. -id.

Derivatives: splendid-ly, adv., splendid-ness, n. splendiferous, adj. — Formed fr. L. splendor, 'brilliance', on analogy of auriferous, vociferous, and other words ending in -iferous. See prec. word and -ferous.

Derivatives: splendiferous-ly, adv., splendiferous-ness, n.

splendor, splendour, n. — Fr. AF. esplendour, splendour, or directly fr. L. splendor, gen. -ōris, 'brilliance', fr. splendēre, 'to shine'. See splendid and -or, -our.

Derivatives: splendo(u)r, tr. and intr. v., splendor-ous, splendr-ous, adi.

splenectomy, n., surgical removal of the spleen. — Compounded of splen- and Gk. -εκτομί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See -ectomy.

splenetic, adj., 1) pertaining to the spleen; 2) ill-tempered, irritable (the spleen is regarded as the seat of the emotions). — Late L. splēnēticus, 'affected with spleen', fr. L. splēn, fr. Gk.  $\sigma\pi\lambda\dot{\eta}\nu$ , 'spleen'. See spleen and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: splenetic, n., splenetic-al, adj., splenetic-al-ly, adv.

splenial, adj., pertaining to the splenius. — Formed fr. splenius with adj. suff. -al.

splenic, adj., pertaining to the spleen. — L. splēnicus, fr. Gk. σπληνικός, fr. σπλήν, 'spleen'. See spleen and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: *splenic*, n., a remedy for the spleen. **splenitic**, adj., pertaining to splenitis. — Formed from next word with adj. suff. -ic.

splenitis, n., inflammation of the spleen (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σπληνῖτις (fem.), 'pertaining to the spleen', fr. σπλήν, 'spleen'. See spleen and -itis.

splenius, n., a large muscle on either side of the back of the neck (anat.) — Medical L. splēnius, fr. L. splēnium, 'plaster, patch', fr. Gk.  $\sigma\pi\lambda\dot{\eta}\nu$ ιον, 'bandage', orig. 'bandage for the spleen', fr.  $\sigma\pi\lambda\dot{\eta}\nu$ , 'spleen'. See spleen.

spleno-, before a vowel splen-, combining form meaning the 'spleen', or 'splenic and'. — Gk.  $\sigma\pi\lambda\eta\nu$ o-,  $\sigma\pi\lambda\eta\nu$ -, fr.  $\sigma\pi\lambda\dot{\eta}\nu$ , 'spleen'. See spleen.

splenoid, adj., resembling the spleen. — Compounded of splen- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

**splenology,** n., the study of the spleen. — Compounded of **spleno-** and Gk.  $-\lambda o \gamma i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma o \varsigma$ , one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy**.

Derivative: splenolog-ic-al, adj.

spleuchan, n., tobacco pouch. — Gael. spliüchan. splice, tr. v. — MDu. splissen (Du. splitsen), 'to splice', rel. to MDu. spliten, Du. splijten, 'to split'. See split and cp. splint, splinter. Derivatives: splice, n., splic-er, n., splic-ing, n.

spline, n., a long strip of wood. — Prob. rel. to splint, splinter.

splint, n., a thin piece split off. — MDu. splinte (Du. splint), rel. to Dan. splint, 'splinter', Norw., Swed. splint, 'wooden peg, wedge'. These words represent a blend of the two Teut. bases \*splitand \*flint. See split and flint and cp. splinter. Derivatives: splint. tr. v., splint-y. adi

splinter, n., a chip, fragment. — Of. MDu. origin. Cp. Du. splint, splinter, 'splinter'. Cp. also G. Splitter, of s.m., and see splint.

Derivatives: splinter, tr. and intr. v., splinter-y adi.

split, tr. and intr. v. — MDu. (= Du.) splitten, rel. to Dan., Fris. splitte, and to OFris. splitta, MLG., MDu. spliten, Du. splijten, MHG. splizen, G. spleißen, 'to split', and prob. also to MLG. spalden, OHG. spaltan, 'to split'. See spall and cp. slice.

Derivative: split, n., splitt-er, n., splitt-ing, n. and adi.

splodge, n. -- A var. of splotch.

splotch, n., blot; stain. — Prob. a blend of spot and splash.

Derivatives: splotch, tr. v., splotch-y, adj., splotch-i-ly, adv., splotch-i-ness, n.

**splurge**, n., a showy display; intr. v., to make a showy display (*colloq*.) — Prob. of imitative origin.

splutter, intr. and tr. v. — Prob. a blend of splash and sputter.

Derivatives: splutter, n., splutter-er, n.

spode, n., a fine sort of porcelain. — Named after its first maker Josiah *Spode* (1754-1827), a potter in Stoke-on-Trent, England.

spodiosite, n., calcium fluophosphate (mineral.)
— Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. σπόδιος, 'ash-colored', fr. σποδός, 'ashes' (see spodo-); so called from its color.

spodo-, combining form meaning 'ashes', as in spodomancy. — Gk. σποδο-, fr. σποδός, 'ashes', which is of uncertain origin.

**spodomancy**, n., divination by means of ashes. — Compounded of **spodo-** and Gk.  $\mu$ αντεί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'divination'. See **-mancy**.

spodumene, n., a lithium-aluminum silicate (mineral.) — F. spodumène, a name coined by the French mineralogist, Abbé René-Just Haüy (1743-1822) in 1800 fr. Gk. σποδούμενος, pass. pres. part. of σποδούν, 'to burn to ashes', fr. σποδός, 'ashes' (see spodo-); so called from its color. For the passive part. suff. -meno- see alumnus and cp. words there referred to.

spoil, n., booty. — ME. spoile, fr. MF. espoille, fr. L. spolia, pl. of spolium, 'skin stripped from an animal; arms taken from an enemy; prey, booty' (but mistaken for a fem. sing. noun), whence spoliāre, 'to strip; to rob, plunder, pillage, spoil'. The orig. meaning of spolium was 'something stripped off'; it derives fr. I.-E. base \*(s)p(h)el-, 'to cleave, split', whence also Gk. ἄσπαλον (Hesychius), 'skin, hide', σπολάς, 'flayed skin', σπάλαξ, ἀσπάλαξος, 'mole', lit. 'the digging animal', ἀσπάλαθος, 'a spinous shrub', lit. 'that which

spoil

tears', ψάλις, 'scissors', Lith. spāliai(pl.), 'shives of flax', OSlav. ra-splatiti, 'to cleave, split', MLG. spalden, OHG. spaltan, 'to split', OI. sphāṭayati, 'splits', phálati, 'bursts', phālaḥ, 'plowshare', prop. 'that which tears the soil', OSlav. plĕvǫ, plĕti, 'to weed', plĕvelŭ, 'weed'. Cp. spoil, v., despoil, spoliation. Cp. also Spalax, spall, spelt,

spoil, tr. and intr. v. — ME. spoilen, fr. OF. espoillier, fr. L. spoilāre, 'to strip; to rub, plunder, pillage, spoil'. See spoil, n.

sphalerite, spill, 'to flow', spool.

Derivatives: spoil-age, n., spoil-er, n., spoil-ing,

spoke, n., radius of a wheel; rung of a ladder. — ME. spake, spoke, fr. OE. spāca, rel. to OS. spēca, OFris. spāke, spēke, Du. spaak, OHG. speicha, MHG., G. speiche, 'spoke', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)pēi-, \*(s)pi-, 'something pointed', whence also L. spīca, 'ear of corn', ON. spīkr, 'spike, nail'. See spike and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: spoke, tr. v., spoke-less, adj., spoke-wise, adv., spok-v, adi.

**spoke**, past tense of *speak*. — Back formation fr. **spoken**.

**spoken**, pp. of *speak*. — ME. *spoke(n)*, formed fr. *speken*, 'to speak' (see **speak**), on the analogy of ME. *broke(n)*, pp. of *breken*, 'to break' (see *break*).

spoliation, n., robbery, plunder. — L. spoliātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a robbing, plundering, pillaging', fr. spoliātus, pp. of spoliāre. See spoil, v., and -ation. spoliator, n., robber, plunderer. — L. spoliātor, 'pillager, plunderer, spoiler', fr. spoliātus, pp. of spoliāre. See spoil, v., and -ator.

spoliatory, adj., of the nature of spoliation. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. spoliātus, pp. of spoliāre. See spoil, v.

spondaic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, spondees. — F. spondaïque, fr. L. spondaïcus, a less correct var. of spondācus, fr. Gk. σπονδειαχός, 'used at libations; pertaining to a spondee', fr. σπονδεῖος (scil. πούς). See spondee and -ic.

**spondaize**, tr. v., to make spondaic. — Formed fr. **spondee** with suff. -ize.

spondee, n., a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables. — F. spondée, fr. L. spondeus, fr. Gk. σπονδεῖος, (scil. πούς), name of the metrical foot consisting of two long syllables, lit. 'the meter used in verses recited when libations were offered', from  $\sigma\pi$ ονδή, 'drink offering, libation'. See sponsion.

Derivative: sponde-an, adj.

spondulics, n., money (slang). — Of uncertain origin.

spondyl, spondyle, n., a vertebra. — F. spondyle, fr. L. spondylus, fr. Gk. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, 'vertebra', which stands in vowel gradation to σφενδόνη, 'sling'. See sphendone.

spondyl-, form of spondylo- before a vowel. spondylitis, n., inflammation of the vertebrae (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk, σπόνδυλος, 'vertebra'. See spondyl.

spondylo-, before a vowel spondyl-, combining form meaning 'vertebra'. — Gk σπονδυλο-, fr. σπόνδυλος, 'vertebra'. See spondyl.

sponge, n. — ME., fr. OF. esponge (F. éponge), fr. L. spongia, fr. Gk. σπογγιά, 'sponge' (rel. to σπόγγος, Att. σφόγγος, of s.m.), which—together with Arm. sung, sunk, 'sponge, cork tree, pumice stone'—is borrowed from an unknown source. L. fungus, 'mushroom, fungus', is a loan word fr. Att. σφόγγος. See fungus and cp. spunk.

Derivatives: sponge-ful, sponge-less, spong-y, adis., spong-i-ness, n.

sponge, intr. and tr. v. — ME. spongen, fr. sponge. See sponge. n.

Derivatives: spong-ed, adj., spong-er, n., spong-ing, n. and adi.

spongelet, n., spongiole. — Formed fr. sponge, n., with dimin, suff. -let.

spongiform, adj., resembling a sponge. — Compounded of L. spongia, 'sponge', and forma, 'form, shape'. See sponge, n., and form, n.

spongiole, n. — F., fr. L. spongiola, 'rose gall, small roots', dimin. of spongia, 'sponge'. See sponge, n., and 2nd -ole.

spongo-, combining form meaning 'sponge'. — Gk. σπογγο-, fr. σπόγγος, 'sponge'. See sponge, n.

spongoid, adj., of the nature of a sponge. — Compounded of spongo- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

spongology, n., study of sponges. — Compounded of spongo- and Gk. -λογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy**.

Derivative: spongolog-ist, n.

**sponsal**, adj., pertaining to marriage; spousal. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. *spōnsus*, pp. of *spondēre*. See next word.

sponsion, n., 1) the act of becoming surety; 2) a formal pledge, esp. one made on behalf of another person. — L. spōnsiō, gen.-ōnis, 'engagement', fr. spōnsus, pp. of spondēre, 'to engage oneself, promise' (whence dēspondēre, 'to promise, pledge', respondēre, 'to answer'); cogn. with Gk. σπένδειν, 'to pour out a libation; to promise', σπονδή, 'libation; treaty', Hitt. shipantahhi, 'I pour out a libation, I sacrifice', ishpantuzzi, 'offering a libation'. Cp. despond, espouse, respond, response, riposte, spondee, sponsor, spouse.

sponson, n., a curved projection from a ship's side. — Perhaps a popular alteration of expansion.

Derivative: sponson, tr. v.

sponsor, n. — L. spönsor, 'surety', fr. spönsus, pp. of spondëre, 'to warrant'. See sponsion and agential suff. -or.

Derivatives: sponsori-al, adj. and n., sponsor-ship, n.

spontaneity, n. — See next word and -ity.

spontaneous, adj. — Late L. spontāneus, 'of one's free will', fr. sponte, 'of one's free will, voluntarily', abl. of \*spōns, 'free will', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with OE. spanan, 'to instigate, persuade, allure', gespan, 'persuasion, allurement', OHG. spanan, 'to entice, deceive', gispanst, 'enticement', MHG. gespenste, 'enticement, ghost', G. Gespenst, 'ghost', abspenstig, 'disaffected', and with OE. spannan, 'to clasp, fasten, stretch, span', OHG. spannen, 'to stretch, strain, span'. See span, v., and -eous. The word spontaneous was first used by the English philosopher Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) in 1656.

Derivatives: spontaneous-ly, adv., spontaneous-ness. n.

spontoon, n., a kind of halberd carried by infantry officers in the 18th cent. — F. esponton, sponton, fr. It. spuntone, which is formed fr. pref. s- (fr. L. ex-, 'out of, from'), and punto, 'point', fr. L. pūnctum. See 1st ex- and point, n. spoof, n., a hoax, joke (slang). — Coined by the English comedian Arthur Roberts (1852-1933). Derivatives: spoof, tr. v., spoof-er, n., spoof-ish, adj.

spook, n. — Du., rel. to G. Spuk, 'ghost, apparition', Swed. spok, 'scarecrow', Norw. spjok, 'ghost, specter', Dan. spog, 'joke', and possibly cogn. with Lett. spigana, 'dragon, witch', spiganis, 'will o' the wisp', Lith. spingu, spingëti, 'to shine', OPruss. spanksti, 'spark'.

Derivatives: spook-ish, spook-v, adjs.

spool, n., a reel for winding thread, yarn, etc., upon. — MDu. spoele (Du. spoel), rel. to Dan., Norw., Swed. spole, OHG. spuola, MHG. spuole, G. Spule, fr. I.-E. base \*sp(h)el-, 'to cleave, split'. See spoil, n.

Derivatives: spool, tr. v., spool-er, n.

spoon, n., implement for conveying food or drink to the mouth. — ME. spone, spoon, fr. OE. spon, 'chip of wood', rel. to ON, spānn, spōnn, 'chip, splinter', Dan spaan, Norw. spon, Swed. span, 'a wooden spoon', MDu, spaen, Du, spaan, OHG., MHG. span, G. Span, 'chip, splinter'. and prob. cogn. with Gk. σφήν, 'wedge'. These words are prob. formed-with -n-formative element—fr. I.-E. base \* $sp\bar{e}(i)$ -, \* $sp^{\bar{e}}$ -, 'to draw, stretch, span, spread, extend; a flat piece of wood'. See space and cp. spheno-. Cp. also span-new, spick and span. The modern sense of spoon developed from the primitive meaning of 'chip of wood' through the intermediate phase 'chip of wood used for conveying liquid to the mouth'.

Derivatives: spoon, tr. v., spoon-ful, adj., spoon-like, adj.

spoon, n., a simpleton; a foolish lover. — Figurative use of prec. word.

Derivatives: spoon, intr. v., to make love (slang), spoon-y, adj., spoon-i-ly, adv., spoon-i-ness, n. spoonerism, n., involuntary transposition of ini-

tial sounds. — Named after Rev. William A. Spooner (1844-1930), warden of New College, Oxford. — For the ending see suff. -ism.

spoor, n., track, trace. — MDu. spor, spoor (Du. spoor), rel. to OE., ON., OHG., MHG. spor, G. Spur. 'track, footprint, trace'. See sour.

Derivatives: *spoor*, tr. and intr. v., *spoor-er*, n. spor-, form of spor- before a yowel.

sporadic, sporadical, adj., 1) scattered; 2) occasional. — ML. sporadicus, fr. Gk. σποραδικός, 'scattered', fr. σποράς, gen. σποράδος, 'scattered', which is rel. to σπορά, σπόρος, 'a sowing; seed'. See spore.

Derivatives: sporadical-ly, adv., sporadical-ness,

sporange, n., sporangium. — See sporangium.

sporangium, n., a case containing spores.—ModL., fr. Gk. σπόρος, 'a sowing', and ἀγγεῖον, dimin. of ἄγγος, 'vessel, receptacle'. For the first element see spore, for the second see angio- and cp. synangium.

sporation, n., production of spores. — A hybrid formed fr. Gk.  $\sigma\pi\circ\rho\tilde{\alpha}$ , 'a sowing' (see next word), with -ation, a suff. of Latin origin.

spore, n., the reproductive body in flowerless plants corresponding to the seeds of flowering plants. — ModL. spora, fr. Gk.  $\sigma\pi\circ\rho\tilde{\alpha}$ , 'a sowing, seed', which is rel. to  $\sigma\pi\circ\rho\circ\varsigma$ , 'a sowing, seed', and stands in gradational relationship to  $\sigma\pi\circ\iota\rho\circ\iota$ , 'to sow, scatter'. See sperm and cp. sporadic, the first element in sporangium and the second element in Diaspora.

Derivative: spore, intr. v.

sporo-, before a vowel spor-, combining form meaning 'spore'. — Gk. σπορο-, σπορ-, fr. σπορά, 'a sowing, seed'. See prec. word.

Sporobolus, n., a genus of plants, the rush grass (bot.) — ModL., compounded of sporo- and the stem of Gk. βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See ballistic. sporocyst, n., a cyst which contains sphores. — Compounded of sporo- and Gk. κύστις, 'bladder, bag'. See cyst.

Derivative: sporocyst-ic, adj.

sporogenesis, n., reproduction by means of spores (biol.) — ModL., compounded of sporo- and genesis.

sporogenous, adj., reproducing spores. — Compounded of sporo- and -genous.

sporogonium, n., a stalk with capsule producing spores. — ModL., compounded of sporo- and suff. -gonium, which is rel. to suff. -gonia. See -gony.

sporogony, n., formation of spores. — See prec.

sporophore, n., a spore-bearing stalk or branch.

— Compounded of sporo- and Gk. -φόρος, 'bearing'. See -phore.

Derivative: sporophor-ic, adj.

sporophyll, n., a leaf producing spores on sporangia (bot.) — Compounded of sporo- and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See phyllo- and cp. cataphyll, hypsophyll.

Sporozoa, n. pl., a class of parasitic Protozoa (zool.) — ModL., compounded of sporo- and Gk. ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον, 'animal'. See -zoa.

sporran, n., a leather pouch with the fur left on.
— Gael. sporan.

sport, intr. and tr. v. — ME. sporten, aphetic for disporten. See disport, v. For a similar aphesis cp. splay, stain, stress.

Derivatives: sport-ing, adj., sport-ing-ly, adv. sport, n. — ME., aphetic for disport. See disport, n.

Derivatives: sport-ive, adj., sport-ive-ly, adv., sport-ive-ness. n., sport-less, adj., sport-y, adj.

sportula, n., gift, present. — L., lit. 'small basket', dimin. of sporta, 'plaited basket, basket', a word borrowed fr. Gk. σπυρίδα, acc. of σπυρίς, 'woven basket', which is rel. to σπάρτον, 'rope, cable; Spanish broom; esparto', σπεῖρα, 'coil, twist'. See 2nd spire and cp. esparto. The change of δ (in Gk. σπυρίδα) to t (in L. sporta) is due to Etruscan influence; cp. catamite. For the ending see suff. -ule. For the derivation of the Latin word from a Greek accusative cp. Numidia and words there referred to.

sporular, adj., pertaining to a sporule. — See next word and adj. suff. -ar.

sporule, n., a small spore (biol.) — ModL. sporula, formed fr. spora with the dimin. suff. -ula. See spore and -ule.

spot, n. — ME. spotte, spot, rel. to MDu. spot, spotte, 'stain, blot', ON. spotti, 'small piece', Norw. spot. 'spot. small piece of land'.

Derivatives: spot-less, adj., spot-less-ly, adv., spot-less-ness, n., spott-y, adj., spott-i-ness, n.

spot, tr. and intr. v. — ME. spotten, fr. spotte, spot. See spot, n.

Derivatives: spott-ed, adj., spott-ed-ness, n. spousal, adj., pertaining to marriage. — See next word.

spousal, n., marriage. — Aphetic for espousal. spouse, n., husband or wife — OF. espous, espouse (F. époux, fem. épouse), fr. L. spōnsus, fem. spōnsa, 'betrothed', pp. of spondēre, 'to engage oneself, promise'. See sponsion and cp. espouse.

Derivative: spouse-less, adj.

spout, intr. and tr. v. — ME. spouten, rel. to MDu. spoiten, Du. spuiten, 'to flow, spout', Swed. sputa, 'to spout', and to E. spit, v. (q.v.) Cp. spate.

Derivatives: spout, n. (q.v.), spout-er, n.

spout, n. — ME. spoute, rel. to MDu. spoite, Du. spuit, 'spout', and to ME. spouten, 'to spout'. See spout, v.

Derivatives: spout-less, n., spout-y, adj.

sprag, n., a piece of wood used to prevent a vehicle from rolling backward. — Prob. rel. to OE. spræc, 'shoot', and to E. spray, 'a small branch'. Derivatives: sprag, tr. v., spragg-er, n.

sprain, tr. v. — MF. espraindre, espreindre (F. épreindre), 'to press out', fr. OF., fr. L. exprimere, of s.m., fr. 1st ex- and premere, 'to press'. See press, v.

Derivative: sprain, n.

spraints, n. pl., otter's dung. — MF. espraintes, espreintes (F. épreintes), prop. fem. pl. espraint, espreint, pp. of espraindre, espreindre. See prec. word.

sprang, past tense of spring. — ME., fr. OE. See spring.

sprat, n., a small European herring (Clupea sprattus) — ME. sprot, sprotte, fr. OE. sprott, rel. to Du. sprot, 'sprat', and prob. to E. sprout. Derivative: spratt-er. n.

sprawl, intr. v., to stretch out the limbs in a careless manner. — ME. sprewlen, sprawlen, fr. OE. sprēawlian, 'to move convulsively', rel. to Norw. sprala, Dan. sprælle, sprælde, 'to fling one's arms and legs about'; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: sprawl, n., sprawl-er, n., sprawl-ing, adi. and n., sprawl-ing-ly, adv.

spray, n., a small branch. — ME., rel. to Dan, sprag, OE. spræc, 'shoot, twig', fr. I.-E. base \*sper(e)g-, \*spher(e)g-, 'to strew, sprinkle; to sprout, burst, swell', whence also L. spargere, 'to scatter'. See sparse and words there referred to and cp. esp. sprag, sprig.

Derivative: spraye-y, adj.

spray, n., jet of water. — LG. sprei, 'spray, drizzle', rel. to MDu. spraeien, 'to sprinkle, pour, spray', MHG. spræjen, spræwen, 'to spray, fly'. G. sprühen, 'to sparkle, drizzle', OHG., MHG. spriu, G. Spreu, 'chaff' (lit. 'that which flies about'), fr. I.-E. base \*sp(h)er-, 'to sow, scatter', whence also Gk. σπείρευν, 'to sow, scatter'. See sperm and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: spray, intr. and tr. v., spray-er, n., spraye-y, adi.

spread, tr. and intr. v. — ME. spreden, fr. OE. sprædan, rel. to Dan. sprede, OSwed. spræda, MDu. spreiden, spreden, Du. spreiden, OHG., MHG., G. spreiten, 'to spread'. Outside Teutonic cp. OLith. sprainas (for \*spraidnas), 'staring', lit. 'opening wide one's eyes', Lett. spriêžu, 'I span. measure'.

Derivatives: spread, n., spread-er, n., spread-ing, adj., spread-ing-ly, adv., spread-ing-ness, n.

spree, n., 1) a frolic; 2) a drinking bout. — Of uncertain origin; possibly rel. to Ir. spre, Gael. spraig, 'spark', which seem to be loan words fr. ON. sprakr. See spark and cp. spry.

Derivative: spree, intr. v.

sprig, n., a small twig. — ME. sprigge, rel. to OE. spræc, 'a shoot', and to E. spray, 'a small branch'.

Derivatives: sprig, tr. v., sprigg-ed, adj., sprigg-er, n., sprigg-y, adj.

sprightly, adj., lively. — Formed with suff. -ly fr. spright, erroneous spelling of sprite.

Derivative: sprightli-ness, n.

spring, intr. and tr. v. - ME. springen, fr. OE.

springan, rel. to ON., OFris., Swed. springa, Dan. springe, MDu. springhen, Du. springen, OS., OHG. springan, MHG., G. springen, fr. I.-E. base \*sprengh-, a nasalized variant of base \*spergh-, 'to move quickly', whence OI. sptháyati, 'desires eagerly', Gk. σπέρχεσθαι, 'to hurry'. Base \*spergh- itself seems to be an enlarged form of the primitive base \*sper-, \*spher-, 'to move convulsively; to scatter', whence OI. sphuráti, 'kicks with the foot', Gk. σπαίρειν, 'to move convulsively'. See spurn and cp. springe. Cp. also the first element in springbok and the second element in klipspringer.

Derivatives: spring, n. (q.v.), spring-er, n., spring-ing, adj. and n., spring-ing-ly, adv., spring-y, adj., spring-i-ly, adv., spring-less, adj., spring-like, adv.

spring, n., 1) a leap; 2) source of water; source, origin; 3) the season in which plants spring up and grow. — ME., fr. OE. spring, 'springing; source of water', fr. springan. Cp. MHG. sprinc, 'leap, jump, source of water, fountain', OHG. sprung, MHG. sprunc, 'source of water', G. Sprung, Du. sprong, 'leap, jump', and see spring, v.

springal, springald, n., a young man (archaic). — Formed fr. the verb spring with -ald, a French suff. derived fr. OHG. -waldo, -walto, fr. waltan, 'to govern'. See wield and cp. the suffix in herald.

springbok, n., a South African gazelle. — S. Afr. Du., lit. 'springing buck', fr. Du. springen, 'to spring' (fr. MDu. springhen), and bok, 'buck' (fr. MDu. boc); so called from its habit of springing high into the air when frightened. See spring, v., and buck.

springe, n., a snare. — ME. sprenge, springe, rel. to OE. springan, 'to spring'. See spring, v.

Derivative: springe, tr. v, to catch in a snare; intr. v., to set springes.

springlet, n., a small spring of water. — Formed fr. the noun spring, n., with the dimin. suff. -let. sprinkle, tr. and intr. v. — ME. sprenkelen, sprenkelen, rel. to MDu. sprenkel, 'a small spot, speckle' (whence Du. sprenkelen, 'to sprinkle'), MLG. and MHG. sprenkel, sprinkel, 'a small spot, speckle' (whence G. Sprenkel, of s.m.), prob. derived fr. \*spreng-, nasalization of I.-E. base \*sper(e)g-, \*spher(e)g-, 'to strew, sprinkle', whence Swed. spräckel, MHG. spreckel, 'small spot', Dan. spraglet, 'spotted, speckled', and L. spargere, 'to scatter, sprinkle'. See sparse and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: sprinkle, n., sprinkl-er, n., sprinkl-ing, n.

sprint, intr. v., to run fast. — ME. sprenten, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. spretta, 'to start, startle', Swed. spritta, 'to start, startle'.

Derivatives: sprint, n., sprint-er, n.

sprit, n., a spar that extends diagonally from the mast (naut.) — ME. spret, sprit, fr. OE. sprēot, 'pole', rel. to LG. spriet (whence G. Spriet) and

to OE., OS. sprātan, etc., 'to sprout'; see sprout, v. The orig. meaning of sprit was 'shoot, branch'. Cp. howsprit.

sprit, n., a rushlike plant. — From prec. word in the meaning of 'shoot, branch'.

sprite, n., elf, fairy. — ME. sprit, fr. OF. (= F.)
esprit, fr. L. spiritus: a doublet of spirit (q.y.)

**sprocket**, n., projection on the rim of a wheel. — Of uncertain origin.

sprout, intr. and tr. v. — ME. spruten, sprouten, fr. OE. sprūtan, rel. to OS. sprūtan, OFris. sprūta, MDu. sprūten, Du. spruiten, OHG. sprioʒan, MHG. sprieʒen, G. sprießen, 'to sprout', and to OE. sprot, sprota, ME. sprote, ON. sproti, OHG. sproʒʒo, MHG. sproʒʒe, sproʒ, G. Sproß, 'sprout', G. Sprosse, 'sprout; rung', MLG. sprote, MDu. sporte, Du. sport, 'rung'. Cp. sprat, sprint, sprit, spruit, spurt, 'to gush out'. Derivatives: sprout, n. (q.v.), sprout-ed, adj., sprout-er, n., sprout-ing, n., sprout-ling, n.

sprout, n. — Fr. sprout. v. spruce, n., a coniferous tree. — Shortened fr. spruce fir, fr. ME. Spruce, 'Prussia', alteration of Pruce, fr. ML. Prussia (see Prussia); hence spruce fir orig. meant 'Prussian fir'.

spruce, adj., neat, dapper. — Fr. ME. Spruce, 'Prussia'. See spruce. n.

Derivative: spruce (up), tr. v., to make spruce. sprue, n., a tropical disease. — Du. spruw, sprouw, fr. MDu. sprouwe, 'thrush' (the disease); of uncertain origin.

**sprue**, n., a hole through which metal is poured into a mold. — Of unknown origin.

Derivative: spru-er, n.

spruit, n., 1) a sprout; 2) a channel of rain (S. Africa). — S. Afr. Du., fr. MDu. sprūte, fr. sprūten, 'to sprout'. See sprout, v.

sprung, pp. of spring. — ME. sprungen, sprongen, fr. OE. gesprungen, pp. of springan. See spring, v.

spry, adj., nimble. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. dial. Swed. sprygg, ON. sprækr, 'sprightly, 'lively', prop. 'sparkling'. See spark and cp. spree. Derivatives: spry-ly, adv., spry-ness, n.

spud, n., a small spade. — ME. spudde, rel. to Dan. spyd, ON. spjōt, 'spear', OS. spiot, OHG. spio3, MHG. spie3, G. Spieβ, 'spear, lance'. Derivatives: spud, tr. v., spudd-y, adj.

spue, intr. and tr. v., to spue. — A dial. var. of spew.

spume, n., foam, froth. — ME., fr. L. spūma, 'foam' (prob. through the medium of MF. espume), which is rel. to L. pūmex, 'pumice', and cogn. with OE. fām, OHG. veim, 'foam'. See foam and cp. pumice.

Derivatives: spumescent (q.v.), spum-y, adj., spum-i-ness, n., spumous (q.v.)

**spumescence**, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

spumescent, adj., foaming, frothing. — L. spūmēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of spūmēscere, 'to grow frothy', formed fr. spūma, 'spume', \$pumose

with the inchoative suff. -ēscere. See spume and

spumose, adj., spumous. — L. spūmōsus. See next word.

spumous, adj., pertaining to, or covered with, foam; foamy. — L. spūmōsus, 'full of foam', fr. spūma. See spume and -ous.

spun, pp. of spin. — ME. sponnen, fr. OE. ge-spunnen, pp. of spinnan. See spin.

spunk, n., touchwood; spirit, courage. — Gael. spong, or Ir. sponc, 'tinder, sponge', fr. L. spongia. See sponge.

Derivative: spunk-y, adj.

spur. n. — ME. spure, spore, fr. OE, spura, spora, rel. to ON, spori, MDu, spore, Du, spoor, OHG. sporo, MHG, spor, G. Sporn, 'spur', OE, spor, 'track, footprint, trace', ON. spor, MDu. spore, spor, spoor, Du. spoor, OHG, spor, MHG, spor, spur, G. Spur, of s.m., OE. spyrian, ME. spurven. spuren, 'to follow the track of, track down, investigate', ON. spyria, OFris. spera, MLG. sporen, MDu. spören, Du. speuren, OHG. spurian, spur(r)en, MHG. spür(e)n, of s.m., G. spüren, 'to follow the track of, track down, investigate; to feel', Dan. spørge. Swed. spörie. 'to ask', and to OE, spurnan, 'to kick with the foot'; see sourn and cp. speer, spoor. It. sp(e)rone, F. éperon, Sp. espuela, Port. espora, 'spur', are Teut. loan words.

Derivatives: spur, tr. and intr. v., spurr-ed, adj., spurr-er, n., spurr-i-er, n., spurr-y, adj.

spurge, n., any of a group of plants having an acrid milky juice. — ME., fr. OF. espurge (F. épurge), back formation fr. espurgier, espurger (F. épurger), fr. L. expurgāre, 'to cleanse, purge'. See expurgate.

spurious, adj., not genuine. — L. spurius, prob. fr. Etruscan spural, 'public'; accordingly spurius lit. means 'a public child', i.e. 'a child that has no father'. See Sigwart, Glotta, VII, pp. 139 foll. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see

Derivatives: spurious-ly, adv., spurious-ness, n. spurn, tr. and intr. v. - ME. spurnen, fr. OE. spurnan, 'to kick with the foot, drive away', rel. to OS., OHG. spurnan, OFris. spurna, ON. sporna, 'to kick', spyrian, 'to track down, investigate' (see spur), fr. I.-E. base \*sp(h)er-, 'to move convulsively, to jerk', whence also OI. sphuráti, 'kicks, tramples, jerks, tosses', sphúrah, 'trembling, quivering', Avestic sparaiti, 'tramples', Gk. σπαίρειν, 'to move convulsively', σφύρα, 'hammer', σφυρόν, 'ankle', L. spernere, 'to reject, spurn', Lith. spiriù, spirti, Lett. sperti, 'to kick', OSlav. perq, pirati, 'to tread', Lith. sparnas, 'wing', MIr. seir (for \*speret-s), 'heel', W. ffer, ffern, 'heel', and possibly also Gk. σφαῖρα, 'ball, globe, sphere'. Cp. Sphyraena, sphere. Cp. also sperm, spore. Cp. also spring. Derivative: spurn-er, n.

spurrite, n., a calcium silicate and carbonate (mineral.) — Named after the American geolo-

gist Josiah Edward *Spurr* (1870-1950). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

spurry, also spurrey, n., any of the plants of the genus Spergula. — Du. spurrie, fr. MF. spurrie, which prob. derives fr. ML. spergula, 'spurry'. See Spergula.

spurt, v., to gush out. — ME. sprutten, 'to sprout', fr. OE. spryttan, which is rel. to MHG. sprützen, G. spritzen, 'to squirt', and to OS., OE. sprütan, 'to sprout'. (The orig. meaning of spurt was 'to sprout'.) See sprout, v., and cp. spirt, which is a var. of spurt. Cp. also sprit.

Derivatives: spurt-er, n., spurt-ive, adj.

spurt, n., a sudden effort. — Of uncertain origin. It is perh. orig. identical with *spurt*, 'a sudden gushing forth'; see prec. word.

sputnik, n., an artificial satellite of the earth, launched by Soviet Russia (the first sputnik was launched on October 4, 1957, the second on November 2, 1957). — Russ., lit. 'traveling companion', short for sputnik zemlyi, 'traveling companion of the earth'. Russ. sputnik is compounded of pref. s-, 'with', put', 'way, path, journey', and agential suff. -nik. For Russ. pref. s- see skupshtina. Russ. put' comes fr. OSlav. poti, 'way' (whence also Czech pout, Slovak put', Pol. pac, etc., 'pilgrimage'), which is a derivative of I.-E. base \*pent-, 'to go, pass'; see find. For the suff. -nik see nudnik.

sputter, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Du. sputteren. Cp. also splutter.

Derivatives: sputter, n., sputter-er, n., sputtering, adj., sputter-ing-ly, adv., sputter-y, adj.

sputum, n., saliva, spit, esp. together with mucus.

— L. spūtum, 'spittle', prop. neut. pp. of spuere,
'to spit', used as a noun. See spew and cp.
conspue.

spy, tr. and intr. v. — ME. spien, espien, fr. OF. espier (F. épier), fr. Frankish \*spehōn, which is rel. to OHG. spehōn, MHG. spehen, 'to examine closely', G. spähen, 'to spy', MLG. spēen, MDu. spien, 'to spy', ON. spā, v., 'to prophesy', spā, n., 'prophesy', OHG. speho, 'spy', spāhī, -īda, 'wisdom', OHG., OS. spāhi, 'wise, prudent', fr. I.-E. base \*spek-, 'to look at, examine, spy', whence also L. specere, 'to see, look at', speciēs, 'a seeing, sight, look, appearance, shape, form, kind, quality, aspect'. See species and cp. words there referred to. It. spiare, Sp. espiar, 'to spy', are also Teut. loan words.

spy, n. — ME. spie, fr. OF. espie (whence F. épie), fr. espier, 'to spy'. Cp. It. spia, 'spy', fr. It. spiare, 'to spy', Sp. espia, 'spy', fr. Sp. espiar, 'to spy'. Cp. also F. espion, 'spy', which is a loan word fr. It. espione, augment. of spia, and see spy, v. Cp. also espy.

squab, n., a short, stout person; adj., short and stout. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. dial. Swed. skvabb, 'anything loose or fat', skvabba, 'a fat woman', skvabbig, 'flabby'. These words are rel. to Swed. kvabba, 'to quiver' (see quaver), and to OS. quappa, MLG. quappe, quabbe (whence

squawk

Dan. kvabbe, Swed. kvabba, G. Quappe), Du. kwab, 'eelpout', and cogn. with OPruss. gawabo, 'toad', OSlav. žaba, 'frog'.

Derivatives: sauab, tr. v., sauabb-v. adi.

squabble, intr. and tr. v. and n. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. dial. Swed. skvabbel, 'dispute', skvappa, 'to chide', which are of imitative origin. Derivatives: squabbl-er, n., squabbl-ing, adj., squabbl-ing-ly, adv., squabbl-y, adj.

squacco, n., a small, crested heron. — Dial. It., of imitative origin.

squad, n., a small group. — Earlier F. esquade (F. escouade), fr. It. squadra and Sp. escuadra, 'squad', prop. 'square', fr. Late L. \*exquadrāre, 'to form into a square'. It. squadra and Sp. escuadra orig. meant 'troops formed into a square'. See square and cp. squadron.

Derivative: sauad, tr. v.

squadron, n. — It. squadrone, formed fr. squadra, 'square', with the augment. suff. -one. See squad and -oon and cp. escadrille.

squail, n., a kind of game. — Cp. obsol. skayles, kayles, 'skittles', rel. to OHG. kegil, 'stake, pile', MHG., G. kegel, 'skittles', Du. keg, 'wedge', dial. Swed. kage, kagge, 'trunk of a tree'. See keg.

squalid, adj., foul, filthy; sordid. — L. squālidus, 'rough, filthy', fr. squālēre, 'to be filthy', fr. squālus, 'foul, filthy', which stands for \*sqwālos and is rel. to squā-ma, 'scale'; not cogn. with Gk.  $\pi\eta\lambda\delta\varsigma$ , 'clay', and nor with OSlav. kalŭ, 'dirt'. Cp. squama.

Derivatives: squalid-ity, n., squalid-ly, adv., squalid-ness. n.

squall, intr. v., to squeal. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. skvala, 'to squeal', which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. also squeal.

Derivatives: squall, n., squall-y, adv.

Squalodon, n., a genus of fossil toothed whales (paleontol.) — ModL., a hybrid coined fr. L. squalus, 'a large fish', and Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth'. See Squalus and odonto-.

squaloid, adj., resembling a shark. — A hybrid coined fr. L. squalus, 'a large fish', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See Squalus and -oid.

squalor, n. — L. squālor, 'filth', fr. squālēre, 'to be filthy'. See squalid and -or.

Squalus, n., a genus of fishes of the family of sharks (*ichthyol.*) — L., 'a large kind of sea fish', cogn. with ON. *hualr*, OE. *hwæl*, 'whale'. See whale.

squam-, form of squamo- before a vowel.

squama, n., scale. — L. squāma, rel. to squālus, 'foul, filthy'. See squalid and cp. desquamate, esquamate.

squami-, combining form meaning 'scale'. — Fr. L. squāma. See prec. word.

squamiferous, adj., bearing scales. — Compounded of squami- and -ferous.

squamiform, adj., having the form of a scale.—Compounded of squami- and form, n.

squamo-, before a vowel squam-, combining form meaning 'scale'. — Fr. L. squāma. See squama. squamoid, adj., having the form of a scale. — A hybrid coined fr. L. squāma, 'scale', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See squamo- and -oid.

squamose, adj., squamous. — L. squāmōsus. See squamous and adj. suff. -ose.

Derivatives: squamose-ly, adv., squamose-ness, n. squamous, adj., resembling, or covered with, scales. — L. squāmōsus, 'scaly', fr. squāma, 'scale'. See squama and -ous and cp. next word. Derivatives: squamous-ly, adv., squamous-ness, n.

squamule, n., a small scale. — L. squāmula, 'a small scale', dimin. of squāma, 'scale'. See squama and -ule.

squander, tr. v. -- Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: squander-er, n., squander-ing-ly, adv.

square, n. — ME., fr. OF. esquarre, esquerre (F. équerre), fr. VL. \*exquadra, back formation fr. \*exquadrāre, 'to form into a square', fr. 1st exand L. quadra, 'a square', fem. of the adj. quadrus, 'square', used as a noun. Cp. It. squadra, Sp. escuadra, which are of the same origin. See quadri- and cp. squad, squadron, escadrille.

Derivatives: square, adj., tr. and intr. v., adv., square-ly, adv., square-ness, n., squar-ish, adj. squarrose, adj., with rough projections (bot. and zool.) — Late L. squarrōsus, 'scurfy, scabby', prob. cogn. with OSlav. skvrŭna, 'dirt, filth', skvara, 'filth', Russ. skvérna, 'dirt, filth', skvérno, 'ugly'. For the ending see adj. suff. -ose.

**squarrous**, adj., squarrose. — Late L. squarrōsus. See prec. word and **-ous**.

squarson, n., formerly a clergyman who was also a landowner. — A blend of squire and parson. squash, tr. and intr. v., to crush, squeeze. — MF. esquasser, fr. OF., fr. VL. \*exquassāre, fr. 1st ex- and quassāre, freq. of quatere (pp. quassus), 'to shake'. See quash, 'to make void'.

Derivatives: squash, n., squash-er, n., squash-y, adj., squash-i-ly, adv., squash-i-ness, n.

squash, n., the fruit of various trailing plants of the genus *Cucurbita*. — Algonquian. Cp. Narraganset askutasquash, 'squash', lit. 'eaten green', fr. askut, 'green, raw', and asquash, 'eaten'.

squat, intr. v., to crouch or cower; tr. v., to cause to squat. — ME. squatten, fr. OE. esquater, formed fr. es- (fr. L. ex, 'out of, from', see 1st ex-) and quatir, 'to press down, flatten', which derives fr. VL. \*coactire, fr. L. coāctus, pp. of cōgere, 'to drive together, compel'. See cogent and cp. coact.

Derivatives: squat, n., and adj., squat-ly, adv., squat-ness, n., squatt-ish, adj., squatt-y, adj., squatt-i-ly, adv., squatt-i-ness, n.

squaw, n., an American Indian woman. — A word denoting 'woman', in the Algonquian dialects; cp. e.g. Narraganset squaws, 'woman'.

squawk, intr. v. - Of imitative origin. Cp. squeak.

Derivatives: squawk, n., squawk-er, n., squawk-ing, adi, squawk-ing-ly, adv., squawk-y, adi,

squeak, intr. v. — ME. squeken, of imitative origin. Cp. Swed. sqväka, 'to croak', G. quieken, 'to squeak'. Cp. also squawk.

Derivatives: squeak, n., squeak-er, n., squeak-ery, n., squeak-ing, adj., squeak-ing-ly, adv., squeak-y, adj.

squeal, intr. and tr. v. — ME. squelen, prob. of imitative origin. Cp. Swed. sqvala and E. squall. Derivatives: squeal, n., squeal-er, n.

squeamish, adj., 1) prudish; 2) excessively fastidious. — Formed—with change of suff. -ous to -ish—fr. ME. esquaymous, fr. AF. escoymous, which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: squeamish-ly, adv., squeamishness, n.

squeegee, n., a wooden instrument with a rubber blade. — Formed with suff. -ee fr. squeege, a popular form of squeeze.

Derivative: squeegee, tr. v., to treat with a squeegee.

squeezable, adj. — Formed fr. squeeze with suff. -able.

Derivatives: squeezabil-ity, n., squeezable-ness, n., squeezabl-v, adv.

squeeze, tr. and intr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. s-(which corresponds to F. es- fr. L. ex, 'out of, from', see 1st ex-), and OE. cwēsan, cwīsan, cwīsan, 'to bruise, squeeze', which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. MDu. quetsen, Du. kwetsen, 'to injure, wound'. G. quetschen, 'to squeeze'. Derivatives: squeeze, p., squeezeer, p., squeeze

Derivatives: squeeze, n., squeez-er, n., squeez-ing, adj., squeez-ing-ly, adv., squeez-y, adj.

squelch, tr. v., to crush down; intr. v., to produce a splashing sound, as by treading heavily in water; n., the act of squelching. — Of imitative origin. Cp. quelch.

Derivatives: squelch-er, n., squelch-ing, adj., squelch-ing-ly, adv., squelch-ing-ness, n., squelch-y, adj.

squib, n., 1) firework burning with a hissing noise; 2) a lampoon. — ME. squippen, 'to move quickly', prob. fr. ON. svipa, 'to swoop, dart', which is rel. to OHG. sweifan, MHG. sweifen, 'to swing', and to E. swoop, sweep, swift.

Derivatives: squib, tr. and intr. v., squibb-er, n., squibb-ish, adj.

squid, n., a ten-armed marine mollusk. — Fr. squit, a dial. var. of squirt; so called from its squirting out a black substance.

Derivative: squid, intr. v., to fish with squid.

squiffy, adj., intoxicated (slang). — Of uncertain origin.

squilgee, n. and tr. v. - A var. of squeegee.

squill, n., sea onion. — ME., fr. L. squilla, scilla, 'sea onion, squill', fr. Gk. σκίλλα, which is of uncertain origin. Cp. Scilla.

Squilla, n., a genus of crustaceans. — L. squilla. See prec, word.

squinancy, n., quinsy wort. — ME., fr. ML. squinancia, a blend of Gk. συνάγχη and κυνάγ-

 $\chi\eta$ , both names of diseases of the throat. Cp. F. esquinancie and see the English variants cynanche and quinsy.

squinch, n., a small arch serving as an interior corner support. — A var. of scuncheon.

squint, adj. — Aphetic for asquint, from the ME. adv. asquint. Cp. Du. schuin, 'slanting, sloping', schuinte, 'slant, slope', Dan. paa skøns, 'aslant', and E. askance.

Derivatives: squint, intr. v. and adj., squint-ing, adj., squint-ing-lv, adv.

squire, n. - Aphetic for esquire.

Derivatives: squire, tr. v., squire-hood, n., squire-let. n., squire-ship, n.

squirearchal, adj., pertaining to a squirearchy. —
Formed from next word with adj. suff. -al.

squirearchy, n., landed gentry. — A hybrid coined fr. squire and Gk.  $-\alpha\rho\chi\ell\bar{\alpha}$ , 'rule'. See -archy. squireen, n., a petty squire in Ireland. — A hybrid coined fr. squire and the Irish dimin. suff. -in (see -een).

squirm, intr. v., to wriggle. — Prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: squirm, n., squirm-er, n., squirm-ing, adi., squirm-ing-ly, adv., squirm-y, adj.

squirrel, n. — ME. squirel, squerel, fr. OF. esquireul, escurel (F. écureuil), fr. VL. \*scūriolus, dimin. of \*scūrius, fr. L. sciūrus, fr. Gk. σκίσυρος, lit. 'that which makes a shade with its tail', fr. σκιά, 'shade', and οὐρά, 'tail'. For the first element see skiagraphy, for the second see uro-, 'tail'. Cp. Sciuridae.

squirt, intr. v., to gush; tr. v., to cause to gush. — Cp. ME. swirten, squirten, which, together with LG. swirtjen, is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. squid.

Derivatives: squirt, n., squirt-ing, adj., squirt-ing-ly, adv.

sraddha, n., ceremony of offering of balls of rice to the ancestors (*Hinduism*). — OI. śrāddhaḥ, fr. sraddhā, 'faith', which is rel. to śrád-dádhāu, 'trusts, believes', and cogn. with L. crēdere, 'to believe'. See creed.

sri, also shri, adj., fortunate, prosperous (said esp. of divinities, kings and heroes). — OI. śriḥ, 'beauty, splendor, well-being, dignity, happiness', rel. to Avestic srī, 'beauty', OI. śrirḥ, Avestic srīra-, 'beautiful', and cogn. with Gk. κρείων, κρέων, 'lord, master'.

sruti, also shruti, n., revealed literature, esp. applied to parts of the Vedas and the Upanishads (Hinduism). — OI. śrútih, 'the act of hearing; what is heard', rel. to OI. śrutáh, 'what has been heard', and cogn. with Gk. κλέος, 'fame, news', κλυτός, 'heard, loud, famous', L. in-clutus, 'famous', OS., OE. hlūd, 'loud'. See loud and cp. words there referred to.

stab, tr. and intr. v. — Prob. a var. of dial. stob, 'to pierce, stab', fr. stob, 'stake, nail', which itself is a var. of stub.

Derivatives: stab, stabb-er, n., stabb-ing, adj., stabb-ing-ly, adv.

stabile, adj., stable; stationary. — L. stabilis. See stable, adj.

stability, n. — ME. stabilite, fr. MF. (= F.) stabilité, fr. L. stabilitātem, acc. of stabilitās, fr. stabilis. See stable, adj., and -ity.

stabilize, tr. v. — Formed with suff. -ize fr. L. stabilis, 'stable'. See stable, adj.

Derivatives: stabiliz-ation, n., stabiliz-er, n.

stable, adj., firm. — ME., fr. OF. stable, estable (F. stable), fr. L. stabilis, 'firm, steady, constant', from the stem of stāre, 'to stand'. See state and -able and cp. establish. Cp. also the second element in thermostable.

Derivatives: stable-ness, n., stabl-y, adj.

stable, n., a building for horses or cattle. — ME., fr. OF. estable (F. étable), fr. L. stabulum, 'stable, stall, lair, hut', which stands for \*stĕ-dhlo-m and lit. means 'a place for standing', from the stem of stāre, 'to stand'. See state and cp. the second element in constable.

Derivatives: *stable*, tr. v., to put into a stable, intr. v., to be kept in a stable, *stabl-ing*, n., the act of putting into a stable; accommodation (for horses, etc.) in a stable or stables.

stablish, tr. v. (archaic). — Aphetic for establish. staccato, adj. and adv., disconnected (musical direction). — It., pp. of staccare, aphetic form of distaccare, 'to detach, disconnect', which is rel. to OF. destachier (F. détacher), 'to detach'. See detach.

Stachys, n., a genus of plants, the hedge nettle (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. stachys, 'horsemint', fr. Gk. στάχυς (for \*stnghu-), 'spike', which is cogn. with ON. stinga, OE. stingan, 'to thrust, sting'. See sting, v., and cp. the second element in Agastache, Eustace.

stack, n. — ME. stak, fr. ON. stakkr, 'stack', which is rel. to Dan. stak, Swed. stack, 'heap, stack', and cogn. with OSlav. stogŭ, 'heap', Lith. stôkas, 'pillar'. See stake.

Derivatives: stack, tr. v., stack-er, n., stack-ful, adj., stack-less, adj.

stacte, n., one of the eleven spices used by the ancient Hebrews used to make incense. — L. stactē, 'oil of myrrh', fr. Gk. στακτή, prop. fem. of στακτός, 'oozing out in drops', verbal adj. of στάζειν, 'to let drop, distil; to drop, drip', which is prob. cogn. with L. stagnum, 'pond'. See stagnate and cp. epistaxis.

stactometer, n., an instrument for measuring the drops of a liquid. — Compounded of Gk. στακτός, 'oozing out in drops', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See prec. word and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

staddle, n., support. — ME. stathel, fr. OE. staôol, 'foundation, support', rel. to ON. stöðull,
'milking place', OFris. stathul, 'foundation',
OHG. stadal, MHG., G. stadel, 'barn'. The literal meaning of these words is 'standing place,
stand'; they derive fr. I.-E. base \*stā-, 'to stand',
whence also Goth., OE. standan, 'to stand'. See
stand and cp. the first element in stalwart. For

sense development cp. the cognate L. stabulum, 'stable, stall', from the stem of stare, 'to stand' (see stable, n.)

stadholder, also stadtholder, n., governor of a province. — Du. stadhouder, lit. 'holding the place', fr. stad, 'place', and houder, 'holder'; influenced in form by E. holder (stadtholder shows also the influence of G. Stadt, 'town'). See stead, hold, v., and agential suff. er. Du. stadhouder—like MLG. stedeholder, Dan. stadholder, Swed. stâthâllare and G. Statthalter, of s.m.—are prop. loan translations of L. locum tenēns (see locum tenens).

stadholderate, stadtholderate, n., office of a stadholder. — A hybrid coined fr. prec. word and -ate, a subst. suff. of Latin origin.

stadium, n., 1) a Greek measure of length; 2) a racecourse. — L., fr. Gk. στάδιον, 'racecourse, stadium', which is a blend of σπάδιον, 'racecourse', and στάδιον, neut. of στάδιος, 'fix, firm'. Σπάδιον is a derivative of σπᾶν, 'to draw, tear' (see spasm). Στάδιος derives fr. I.-E. base \*stā-, 'to stand'; see state.

staff, n. — ME. staf, fr. OE. stæf, 'stick, staff', rel. to OS. staf, ON. stafr, Dan. stav, Swed. staf, OFris. stef, MLG., MDu., Du. staf, OHG. stab, MHG. stap, G. Stab, Goth. \*staf-s (in dat. pl. stabim), 'element', and cogn. with OLith. stäbas, 'idol', Lith. stëbas, 'staff, pillar', Lett. stabs, OSlav. stoborŭ, 'pillar', OPruss. stabis, 'stone', OI. stabhnáti, stabhnóti, 'supports'. All these words derive fr. L.-E. base \*steb(h)-, 'to cause to stand, place, support; to step'. See step and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also stave and the second element in distaff, Gustavus, palstave. Derivatives: staff, tr. v., staff-ed, adi.

staffage, n., accessories. — G., fr. staffieren, 'to dress up, trim, garnish', fr. MLG. stofferen, stafferen, fr. MDu. stofferen, fr. OF. estofer (F. étoffer), fr. OHG. stopfon (MHG., G. stopfon), 'to stuff, fill'. OF. estofe (F. étoffe), 'stuff, material', is prob. a back formation fr. estofer (F. étoffer). See stuff and -age.

stag, n. — ME., fr. OE. stagga, 'stag', orig. 'a male animal', rel. to ON. steggi, 'a male bird, a male cat', dial. E. stag, 'gander'. These words derive fr. \*stegh-, a denasalized form of I.-E. base \*stengh-, 'to sting'. The original meaning of stag prob. was 'provided with a male organ'. See sting, v.

stage, n., platform. — ME., fr. OF. estage (F. étage), lit. 'place to stand upon', fr. VL. \*staticum, a derivative of L. stō, stāre, 'to stand'. See state, n.

Derivatives: stage, tr. v., stag-er, n., stag-ing, n., stag-y, adj., stag-i-ness, n.

staggard, n., stag of the fourth year. — Formed fr. stag with suff. -ard.

stagger, intr. and tr. v. — ME. stakkeren, fr. ON. stakra, 'to push, to cause to reel', fr. staka, 'to push'; prob. rel. to Swed. stake, 'stake', and to E. stake (q.v.)

Stagirite 1502

Derivatives: stagger, n., stagger-er, n., stagger-ing, adj., stagger-ing-ly, adv.

Stagirite, n., a native of Stagira, esp. Aristotle. — L. Stagirītēs, fr. Gk. Σταγειρίτης, fr. Στάγειρα, 'Stagira', a town in Macedonia. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Derivative: Stagirit-ic, adj.

Derivative: stagnat-ion, n.

stagnancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

stagnant, adj. — L. stägnäns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of stägnäre. See next word and -ant.

Derivatives: stagnant-ly, adv., stagnant-ness, n. stagnate, intr. v., to cease to flow. — L. stāgnātus, pp. of stāgnāre, 'to cause to stand, make stagnant', fr. stāgnum, 'pool', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. σταγών, 'drop', στάζειν (for \*στάγιειν), 'to let drop, distil; to drop, drip'. Cp. stacte. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

stagnicolous, adj., living in stagnant water. — Compounded of L. stāgnum, 'pool', and the stem of colere, 'to till (the soil), dwell, inhabit'. See stagnate, colony and -ous.

staid, adj., 1) settled; 2) sedate. — Identical with stayed, pp. of stay.

Derivatives: staid-ly, adv., staid-ness, n.

stain, tr. and intr. v. — ME. steinen, aphetic for disteinen, fr. OF. disteindre (F. déteindre), 'to take the color out of', fr. VL. \*distingere, fr. disand L. tingere, 'to dye'. See distain, which is a doublet of stain. For a similar aphesis cp. splay, sport, stress.

Derivatives: stain, n., stain-able, adj., stain-ed, adj., stain-er, n., stain-less, adj., stain-less-ly, adv., stain-less-ness, n.

stair, n.—ME. steyer, steir, fr. OE. stæger, fr. \*stāgir, fr. Teut. base \*staig-, \*stāg-, corresponding to I.-E. \*stīgh-. See sty, 'to ascend'.

staith, n., a wharf. — ME. stathe, a blend of OE. stæð, 'bank, shore', and ON. stöb, 'landing place'. Both these words are rel. to OS. stath, OFris. sted, OHG. stad, stado, MHG. stade, G. Staden, Gestade, Goth. staba (dat.), 'bank, shore'. These words derive fr. 1.-E. base \*sta-, 'to stand', and orig. meant 'a place for standing'. See state and cp. stead.

stake, n. — ME., fr. OE. staca, rel. to ON. stiaki, Swed. stake, Dan. stage, Du. staak, and cogn. with Lett. stēga, stēgs, 'rod, pole, perch', Russ. stožar', of s.m., and possibly also with L. tīgnum, 'building material, log, beam'. Cp. stack, stagger, stockade, estacade. Cp. also contignation.

Derivatives: stake, tr. v., stak-er, n.

stakhanovism, n., an efficiency system in which workers increase their piecework production and are rewarded with bonuses and special privileges. — Named after Aleksei Grigorievich Stakhanov, a Soviet coalminer who, in 1935, introduced an efficiency system to attain a higher production rate. For the ending see suff. -ism. Stakhanovite, n., a worker who excelled under

the system of stakhanovism. — See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite.

stalactic, stalactical, adj. — Formed with suff. -ic, resp. -ical, fr. Gk. σταλακτός, 'dropping, dripping'. See stalactite.

stalactiform, adj. — A haplological var. of stalactifform.

stalactite, n., an icicle-shaped formation hanging from the roof of a cave. — ModL. stalactites, fr. Gk. σταλαατός, 'dropping, dripping', verbal adj. of σταλασσειν, 'to let drop; to drop, drip'. See stale, 'to urinate', and cp. stalagmite. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Derivatives: stalactit-ed, stalactit-ic, stalactit-ic-al, adjs., stalactit-ic-al-ly, adv., stalactit-ious, adj. stalactitiform, adj. — See stalactite and form, n. stalagmite, n., a cone-shaped deposit on the floor of a cave. — ModL. stalagmitēs, fr. Gk. σταλαγμός, 'a dropping, dripping', fr. σταλάσσειν. See stalactite.

Derivatives: stalagmit-ic, stalagmit-ic-al, adjs., stalagmit-ic-al-ly, adv.

stale, adj., not fresh, stagnant. — ME. stale, prop. 'that which has stood long'; rel. to stall (q.v.) Derivatives: stale, tr. v., to make stale, stale-ly, adv., stale-ness. n.

stale, n., decoy (archaic). — ME., 'bird used as a decoy', fr. AF. estale, fr. OF. estaler (F. étaler), 'to spread out', fr. Frankish \*stall, 'place for standing', which is rel. to OHG. stall, 'stall, stable'. See stall.

stale, intr. v., to urinate (said of horses and cattle). — ME. stalen, fr. OF. estaler, a word of OFrankish origin; cp. Du., G. stallen, Dan. stalle, stalde, Swed., Norw. stalla, 'to urinate', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)tel-, \*(s)tal-, 'to drop, urinate', whence also Gk. σταλᾶν, σταλάσσειν, 'to let drop; to drop, drip', τέλμα, 'standing water, pond, marsh', Lith. telžiù, telžti, 'to urinate'. Cp. stalactite, stalagmite, telmato-.

Derivative: stale, n., urine of horses or cattle. stalk, n., a stem. — ME. stalke, dimin. of ME. stale, fr. OE. stela, 'a stalk'; prob. fr. I.-E. base \*st(h)el-, 'to place'. See stall and cp. words there referred to.

stalk, intr. v., to walk furtively. — ME. stalken, fr. OE. bestealcian, which is formed with -k, a suff. of iterative force, fr. OE. stelan, 'to steal'; see steal. For this force of the suff. -k cp. hark, fr. hear, and talk, fr. tell.

stalklet, n. — Diminutive formed fr. stalk, n., with suff. -let.

stall, n. — ME. stall, fr. OE. steall, stall, 'stable', rel. to ON. stallr, 'pedestal for idols, altar', Swed. stall, Dan. stald, OFris., Du. stal, OHG. stall, stall, 'stand, place, stable, stall', MHG. stall, stal, G. Stall, 'stable', and to OHG., MHG., G. stellen, 'to place', G. Stelle, 'place', fr. I.-E. base \*st(h)el-, 'to cause to stand, to place, to stand', whence also OI. sthálati, 'stands firm', sthúnā (for \*sthulnā), 'column', Arm. stelem, 'I place', Gk. στέλλειν, 'to set in order, ar-

1503 stampede

range, equip: to send', στελεά, στελεόν, Att. στελεός, 'the hole for the handle of an ax'. στέλεγος, 'the stump', στήλη, Dor, στάλα, 'post, monument', στόλος, 'equipment, expedition, army', στολή, 'adjustment, equipment, garment', OL, stlocus, L. locus, 'place' (lit. 'where something is placed'), stolidus, 'slow, dull' (prop. 'standing still'), stultus, 'foolish', OPruss, stallit, 'to stand', Lett. stalts, 'stately'. Cp. forestall, install. Cp. also apostle, diastaltic, diastole, epistle, Gestalt, local, locus, pedestal, peristalsis, peristaltic, stale, 'not fresh', stale, 'decov', stalk, n., stallion, stalwart, stele, still, adj., stillion, stilt, stole, 'a long garment', stolid, stolon, stull, stultify, systaltic, systole, Base \*st(h)el- is an enlargement of base \* $st(h)\bar{a}$ -, 'to stand'. See state.

Derivatives: stall, tr. and intr. v., stall-age, n. stallion, n., a male horse. — ME. stalun, fr. OF. estalon (F. étalon), 'stall', fr. VL. \*stallönem, acc. of \*stallö, lit. 'a horse kept in the stall', fr. Frankish \*stall. See stall.

stalwart, adj., 1) sturdy, robust; 2) resolute. — ME. stalworth, fr. OE. stælwyrðe, stælwierðe, 'serviceable' (said of ships), contraction of staðolwierðe, lit. 'worthy in foundation, of a firm foundation', fr. staðol, 'foundation', and wyrðe, wierðe, 'worthy'. See staddle and worth, n. Derivatives: stalwart, n., stalwart-ly, adv., stal-

wart-ness, n. stambouline, n., the long coat formerly worn by Turkish officials. — From Stamboul (Istanbul), the Turkish name of Constantinople. The name Stamboul-Istanbul itself is a corruption of Gk.  $(\varepsilon l)_S \tau \lambda \nu \ (= \tau \dot{\eta} \nu) \pi \delta \lambda \nu$ , 'into the city'. For the ending see suff. -ine.

stamen, n., the pollen-bearing organ of a flower.

— L. stāmen, 'warp in the upright loom, thread, fiber', cogn. with Gk. στήμων, 'warp', fr. I.-E. base \*st(h)ā-, 'to stand', whence also OI. sthāman, 'place for standing, station', Toch. A shtām, 'tree', Goth. stōma, 'base, material', Lith. stōmuō, stuomuō, 'stature', Ir. tamum, 'stem of a tree'. See state and cp. stamin, stamina. Cp. also etamine, stem, n., Stemona, tammy, 'woolen fabric'.

Derivative: stamen-ed, adj.

stamin, n., coarse muslin. — ME., fr. OF. estamine (F. étamine), fr. VL. \*stāminea, a noun formed fr. the fem. of the adj. stāmineus, 'consisting of threads', fr. stāmen, gen. stāminis (whence It. stame, OProvenç. estam and Sp. estambre, 'stamen'). See prec. word.

stamin-, form of stamini- before a vowel.

stamina, n., vigor. — Prop. pl., fr. L. stāmina, pl. of stāmen. See stamen.

staminal, adj., pertaining to stamens. — Formed with adj. suff. -al from L. stāmen, gen. stāminis. See stamen.

staminate, adj., having stamens. — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. stāmen, gen. stāminis. See stamen.

stamineal, adj., pertaining to stamens. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. stāmineus, an adjective derived fr. stāmen, gen. stāminis. See stamen and cp. staminal.

stamineous, adj., pertaining to stamens. — See prec. word and -eous.

stamini-, before a vowel stamin-, combining form denoting the stamen. — L. stāmini-, stāmin-, fr. stāmen, gen. stāminis. See stamen.

staminiferous, adj., producing stamens. — Compounded of stamini- and -ferous.

staminodium, n., an abortive stamen (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. stamini- and ModL. -ōdium, a suff. denoting 'likeness', fr. Gk. -ώδης, 'like'. See -ode. 'like'.

stammel, n., linsey-woolsey. — F. estamel, formed—with change of suffix—fr. OF. estamine. See stamin.

stammer, intr. and tr. v. — ME. stameren, fr. OE. stamerian, fr. stamer, stamur, stamor, 'stammering', rel. to OE. stamm, ON. stamr, stammr, OHG. stam, stamal, Goth. stamms; 'stammering', ON. stama, OS. stamarōn, LG. stamern, MDu. stameren, Du. stamelen, OHG. stammalön, stamalön, MHG. stamelen, stammelen, G. stammeln, 'to stammer', OS., OFris., OHG., MHG. stum, G. stumm, 'dumb', fr. I.-E. base \*stem-, 'to stem, hold back', whence also stem, 'to check'. OE. stamerian, etc., orig. meant 'to be held back in speaking'. Cp. stum, stumble. Derivatives: stammer, n., stammer-er, stammering, n. and adj., stammer-ing, n. and adj.,

stammer-ing-ly, adv. stamnos, n., a kind of wine vessel (Greek antia.) - Gk. στάμνος, prop. 'that which stands', from the stem of ίστημι, 'I put, place', which is cogn. with L. stare, 'to stand'. See state and cp. stem, n. stamp, tr. and intr. v. - ME. stampen, rel. to ON. stappa (for \*stampa), Dan. stampe, Swed., Norw, stappa, stampa, MLG., MDu., Du. stampen, OHG. stampfon, stapfon, MHG., G. stampfen, 'to stamp with the foot, beat, pound', and to OE, stempan, 'to pound (in a mortar)', OS. stamp, OHG. stampf, G. Stampfe, 'pestle', fr. I.-E. base \*stemb(h)-, 'to tread firmly, to stamp'. whence also Gk. στέμβειν, 'to crush with the feet, handle roughly, misuse'. This base is a nasalized enlargement of base \*steb(h)-, 'to tread, step'. See step and words there referred to and cp. esp. stampede. Cp. also tamp, contemn. It. stampare, 'to stamp, impress', stampa, 'stamp, impression', Sp. estampar, 'to stamp, print', estampa, 'print, stamp', F. estamper, 'to stamp, impress', estampe, 'stamp, print', Provenç. estampir, 'to rustle, rush', are Teut. loan words. stampede, n., 1) a sudden running away of frightened horses, cattle, etc.; 2) any sudden impul-

sive movement of a large number of people. —

Mexican Sp. estampida, 'stampede', fr. Sp.

estampida, 'impetuous movement, rush', fr.

Provenc. estampida, fr. estampir, 'to rustle, rush',

which is of Teut. origin. See stamp, v.

stanch, staunch, tr. v., to stop the flow of (blood); intr. v., to cease to flow. — ME. stanchen, staunchen, fr. OF. estanchier (F. étancher), 'to check the flow of a liquid, to stanch blood', prob. fr. VL. \*stanticāre, a derivative of L. stāre, 'to stand'. See state and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also stank, n.

Derivatives: sta(u)nch, adj. (q.v.), sta(u)nch-er,

stanch, adi. - See staunch.

stanchion, n., an upright post. — ME. stanchon, fr. OF. estanchon (F. étançon), fr. OF. estance, estanche, 'the act of standing' (whence F. étance, 'roughly-squared timber for a stanchion'), fr. VL. \*stantia, 'place', lit. 'a standing', fr. L. stāns, gen. stantis, pres. part. of stāre, 'to stand'. See state and cp. stance, stanza.

Derivative: stanchion, tr. v.

stand, intr. and tr. v. — ME. standen, fr. OE. standan, rel. to ON. standa, OS., Goth. standan, OHG. stantan, and to Dan. staa, Swed. stâ, Du. staan, OHG., MHG. stān, stēn, G. stehen, 'to stand', and cogn. with OI. tişthati, 'stands', Gk. ἴστημι, 'I cause to stand, set, place', ἔστηκα, 'I stand', L. stāre, 'to stand', fr. I.-E. base \*st(h)ā-, 'to stand'. See state, n., and words there referred to and cp. esp. staddle, stadholder, staith, stay, 'to prop', stead, stound, Stundist. Derivatives: stand, n., stand-er, n., s'and-ing, adi. and n.

standard, n. — ME., fr. OF. estendard, estandard (F. étendard), a hybrid formed with the Teut. suff.-ard fr. OF. estendre (F. étendre), 'to stretch out', fr. L. extendere; see extend. Some senses of the noun standard are due to the erroneous association of this word with the verb stand. Derivatives: standard, adi., standardize (q.v.)

standardize, tr. v. — A double hybrid formed fr. standard with -ize, a suff. of Greek origin.

Derivatives: standardiz-ation, n., standardiz-er,

standish, n., inkstand (archaic). — Compounded of stand and dish.

standpoint, n. — Loan translation of G. Standpunkt, which is compounded of Stand, 'a standing, stand', and Punkt, 'point'. See stand and point.

stanhope, n., a kind of light, single-seated, open carriage. — Named after the English clergyman Fitzrov Stanhope (1787-1864).

stank, n., pool; tank. — ME., fr. OF. estanc (F. étang), back formation fr. estanchier (F. étancher), 'to check the flow of a liquid'. See stanch. OF. estanc is erroneously derived by most lexicographers fr. L. stāgnum, 'pool'.

stank, past tense of stink. — ME., fr. OE. stanc, past tense of stincan. See stink.

stannary, n., a tin mine. — ML. stannāria, fr. L. stagnum, stannum, 'tin'; prob. of Celtic origin. Cp. Gael., Ir. stān, Co., Bret. stēn, W. ystaen, 'tin'. It. stagno, F. étain, Sp. estaño, 'tin', are Latin loan words. Cp. the second element in costean. For the ending see suff. -ary. Derivative: stannary, adi.

stannate, n., salt of stannic acid (chem.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ate fr. L. stannum, 'tin'. See prec. word.

stannic, adj., of tin. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. L. stannum. 'tin'. See stannary.

stanniferous, adj., containing tin. — Compounded of L. stannum, gen. stannī, 'tin' (see stannary), and -ferous.

stannite, n., a mineral compound containing tin, copper, iron, and sulfur. — A hybrid coined fr. L. stannum, 'tin', and Gk. suff. -ίντις. See stannary and subst. suff. -ite.

stannous, adj., containing tin. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. stannum, 'tin'. See stannary.

stanza, n., a group of rhymed verse lines. — It., 'habitation, room', fr. VL. \*stantia, 'place, abode', lit. 'a standing'; see stance. For sense development cp. Arab. bayt, which unites the meanings 'house, room; verse'.

Derivatives: stanza-ed, adj., stanza-ic, adj.

stapes, n., the stirrup bone in the middle ear (anat.) — ML. stāpes, 'stirrup', prob. formed from the base of L. stāre, 'to stand', and pēs, pedis, 'foot'. See state and pedal.

staphyl-, form of staphylo- before a vowel.

**Staphylea**, n., a genus of plants, the bladder nut (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σταφυλή, 'bunch of grapes'. See staphylo-.

Staphyleaceae, n. pl., the bladder nut family (bot.)

— ModL., formed from prec. word with suff.
-aceae.

staphyleaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. staphylo-, before a vowel staphyl-, combining form denoting the uvula (anat.) — Gk. σταφυλσ-, σταφυλ-, fr. σταφυλή, 'a bunch of grapes', which is prob. rel. to σταφίς, 'raisin', and stands in gradational relationship to στέμφυλα (pl.), 'mass of pressed grapes', ἀ-στεμφής, 'unshakable', στέμβειν, 'to crush with the feet, shake about, agitate, handle roughly'. See step and cp. Staphylea. Cp. also next word.

Staphylococcus, n., a genus of bacteria of the family Coccaceae (bacteriol.) — ModL., coined by the surgeon and bacteriologist Alexander Ogston (1844-1929) in 1882 fr. staphylo- and Gk. κόκκος, 'kernel, berry'. See coccus.

staphyloma, n., the bulging of the cornea (med.)

— Late L., fr. Gk. σταφύλωμα. gen. σταφυλώματος, 'defect in the eye inside the cornea', fr. σταφυλή, 'bunch of grapes'. See staphyloand -oma.

Derivatives: staphylomat-ic, staphylomat-ous, adis.

staple, n., a U-shaped bar, wire. — ME. stapel, fr. OE. stapol, 'post, pillar; flight of steps', rel. to

OS. stapal, stapel, 'candle, small tub', OFris. stapul, stapel, 'stem or visible part of a tooth; block for executions', MLG., MDu., Du. stapel, 'stake, pile, market, emporium', OHG. staffal, stafful, MHG. staffel, stapfel, G. Staffel, 'rung of a ladder' (G. Stapel, 'stocks', is borrowed fr. MLG. stapel), and in gradational relationship to ON. stöpull, 'post, tower', Du. stoep, '(flight of) steps', OHG. stuofa, stuoffa, 'step, degree'. See step, v., and words there referred to and cp. esp. next word and étape.

1505

Derivatives: staple, tr. v., to fasten with a staple, stapl-ing, n.

staple, n., principal commodity of a country, district, etc. — ME. stapel, fr. OF. estaple, 'market, staple' (whence F. étape, 'halting place, stage of journey'), fr. MDu. stapel, 'stake, pile, market, emporium'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: staple, adj., staple, tr. v., to grade, classify, stapl-er, n., stapl-ing, n.

star. n. - ME. sterre, fr. OE. steorra, rel. to OS. sterro, ON. stjarna, Swed, stjerna, Dan, stjerne, OFris. stēra, MLG. sterne, MDu. sterre, Du. ster, OHG. sterro, sterno, stern, MHG, sterre, sterne, stern, G. Stern, Goth, stairno, and cogn. with OI. star-, 'star', nom. pl. tarah, 'stars', instr. pl. střbhih, 'by means of stars', Toch. A śre-ñ (pl.), 'stars', Hitt. shittar, Gk. ἀστήρ, άστρον, L. stēlla (for \*stēr-lā), OCo., Bret. sterenn, W. seren, 'star'. All these words prob. go back to an I.-E. primary form \*astero, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives from the name of the evening star called after the Sem. goddess Astarte, i.e. Ishtar, 'Ashtoreth (see Aphrodite). See Zimmern in E. Schrader, Die Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament, 3rd ed., p. 425 and Jensen in Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes 6, 70, Cp. aster. asterisk, Astraea, astral, astrology, astronomy, constellation, disaster, Esther, stellar,

Derivatives: star, tr. and intr. v., star-less, adj., star-like, adj., starr-ed, adj., starr-y, adj., starr-i-ness. n.

starboard, n., the right side of a ship. — ME. sterbord, fr. OE. stēorbord, lit. 'steer board', rel. to ON. stjörnborði, LG. stürbord, Du. stuurboord, G. Steuerbord; F. tribord, It. tribordo, 'starboard', are Teut. loan words. See steer, 'to direct', and board.

starch, n. — ME. sterche, starche, back formation fr. sterchen, 'to starch', fr. OE. stercan, 'to stiffen', fr. stearc, 'stiff'. Cp. G. Stärke, 'strength; starch', and see stark.

Derivatives: starch, adj. and tr. v., starch-ed, adj., starch-ed-ly, adv., starch-ed-ness, n., starch-y, adj., starch-i-ly, adv., starch-i-ness, n.

stare, intr. and tr. v. — ME. staren, fr. OE. starian, 'to look fixedly at', rel. to ON. stara, MLG., MDu. staren, Du. staren, OHG. starēn, MHG. starn (whence G. starren), 'to look fixedly at', and to MHG. starren, 'to be stiff, to stiffen', whence G. starren, of s.m. (whence

starr, 'stiff', Star, 'cataract of the eye'), ON. störr, 'proud', OHG. storrën, MHG. storren, 'to stand out, project', Goth. andstaurran, 'to be obstinate'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*ster-, 'strong, firm, stiff, rigid'. Cp. starch, stark, start, n., starve, stern, stork, stour, adj. consternation, starosta, stereo-, sterigma, sterile, strenuous, strut.

Derivatives: stare, n., star-ing, adj., star-ing-ly, adv.

stark, adj. — ME., 'strong', fr. OE. stearc, rel. to ON. sterkr, Dan. sterk, Swed. stark, OFris. sterk, MLG. stark, sterk, MDu. starc, sterc, Du. sterk, OHG. starc, starch, starah, MHG. starc, starch, G. stark, Goth. \*starks (cp. the PN. Starcēdius), and in gradational relationship to OHG. gi-storchanēn, 'to become stiff', ON. storkna, Goth. gastaúrknan, 'to become dried up'; fr. I.-E. \*sterg-, enlargement of base \*ster-, 'stiff, rigid'. See stare and cp. stork.

Derivatives: stark, tr. and intr. v., and adv., stark-en, tr. v., stark-ly, adv., stark-ness, n.

stark-naked, adj., completely naked. — Alteration of ME. start naked, lit. 'naked to the tail', fr. OE. steort, 'tail'. See start, 'tail'.

starlet, n., a small star. — Formed fr. star with the dimin. suff. -let.

starling, n., any of the birds of the genus Sturnus.

— ME. sterlyng, fr. OE. stærlinc, fr. stær, 'starling', which is rel. to OE. stearn, stern, ON. stari, Dan. stær, Swed., Norw. stare, OHG. stara, MHG., G. star, 'starling', and cogn. with L. sturnus, 'starling', OPruss. starnite, 'gull'. Cp. Sturnus, tern.

starosta, n., village mayor in Russia. — Russ., lit. 'elder', fr. stary, 'old', fr. OSlav. starŭ, 'old', which is rel. to Lith. stóras, 'thick', and cogn. with OI. sthiráh, 'hard, firm', fr. I.-E. base \*ster-, 'strong, firm, stiff, rigid'. See stare and cp. words there referred to.

start, n., tail; handle. — ME. stert, 'tail', fr. OE. steort; rel. to ON. stertr, Dan. stjert, Swed. stjärt, Norw. start, MLG., MDu. stert, Du. staart, OHG., MHG., G. sterz, fr. I.-E. base \*sterd-, which is prob. an enlargement of \*ster-, 'stiff'. Cp. Lett. stersk, 'supporting bars on the side of a coach'. See stare and cp. redstart, stark-naked.

start, intr. and tr. v. — ME. sterten, 'to start', rel. to OE. sturtian, styrtan, 'to leap up', OFris. stirta, 'to fall, tumble', MDu. sterten, sturten, storten, Du. storten, 'to rush, fall', OHG. sturzēn, MHG. sturzen, also stürzen, G. stürzen, 'to hurl, throw, plunge'; of uncertain origin. Cp. startle.

Derivatives: start, n., start-er, n., start-ful, adj., start-ful-ness, n., start-ing, adj. and n.

startle, tr. v. — ME. stertlen, 'to rush along', freq. of sterten. See start, v., and freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: startle, n., startl-ing, adj. and n., startl-ing-ly, adv., startl-ing-ness, n., startl-ish, adj., startl-ish-ness, n., startl-y, adj.

starvation, n. — A hybrid coined fr. starve, a word of Teut. origin and -ation, a suff. derived fr. L. -ātiō. gen. -ātiōnis.

starve, intr. v., to die from hunger; tr. v., to cause to starve. — ME. sterven, 'to die', fr. OE. steorfan, rel. to OFris. sterva, Du. sterven, OS. sterban, OHG. sterban, MHG., G. sterben, 'to die', and to ON. stjarfi, 'tetanus', and cogn. with Gk. στέρφνιος (Hesychius), 'stiff, rigid', στέρφος, 'hide, skin', OSlav. strüblü, 'strong, hard'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*sterbh-, a -bh-enlargement of base \*ster-, 'stiff, rigid'. See stare and cp. torpedo, torpid.

Derivatives: starve-ling, n. and adj.

stasis, n., stoppage of the circulation of a fluid in the body. — Medical L., fr. Gk. στάσις, 'a standing still', which is rel. to στατός, 'placed', verbal adj. of '(στημι (for \*σί-στημι), 'I cause to stand', fr. I.-E. base \*stā-, 'to stand'. See state and cp. the second element in apostasy, metastasis.

stassfurtite, n., a variety of boracite (mineral.) — Named after Stassfurt in Prussia. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

state, n. - ME, stat, fr. OF, estat (F, état), fr. L. status, 'posture, position, condition, state, public affairs, constitution', fr. pp. stem of stare. 'to stand', which is rel, to sistere, 'to place, stand, stand still', fr. I.-E. base  $*st(h)\bar{a}$ -, 'to stand', whence also OI, tisthati, 'stands', astham, 'I stood', stitáh, 'standing', sthátar-, 'ruler, guide', sthatf, 'that which stands', OPers, and Avestic stā-, 'to stand', Avestic hishtaiti, 'stands', Toch. shtäm, 'I stand', Gk. ιστημι (for \*σί-στημι), 'I cause to stand, I set, place; I stand', ἔστηκα, 'I stand', στάσις, 'a standing', OSlav. stanjo, stati, 'to place oneself', stojo, stojati, 'to stand', Lith. stóju, stóti, 'to place oneself', Goth., OE. standan, 'to stand', OIr. tair-(s)issim, 'I remain standing', sessam and sessed, 'the act of standing', and-with -n-enlargement-Gk. ἰστάνώ (a new formation for lστημι), 'I cause to stand, I set, place', Arm, stanam, 'I buy at an auction, acquire', L. de-stinare, 'to make firm, fasten; to intend, devote, destine', ob-stinare, 'to set one's mind firmly on, persist in', praestinare, 'to buy, purchase', Alb. shton, 'I increase, augment'. See stand and cp. status, estate, état, which are doublets of state. Cp. also aerostat, anastasis, Anastasius, apostasy, apostate, aposteme, appreteur, armistice, arrest, assist, astatic, astatine, catastasis, bezesteen, bostangi, circumstance, consist, constant, constitute, contrast, cost, desist, destine, destitute, diastase, distant, ecstasy, enstatite, epistemology, establish, étage, étagere, exist, extant, gyrostat, heliostat, hemostasis, Hindustani, histo-, hypostasis, iconostasis, impostume, insist, instant, institute, interstice, metastasis, obstacle, obstetric, obstinate, oust, peristalith, persist, post, 'pillar', presto, prostate, prostitute, resist, rest, 'to remain', restitute, restive, rheostat, stable, n. and adj., staddle, stadholder, stadium, stage, staith, stall and words there referred to, stamen and words there referred to, stamens, stance, stanch, stanchion, stanza, stapes, stasis, stater, static, Statice, station, stationer, statistics, stato-, stator, statoscope, statue, stature, statute, stay, 'to prop, support', stay, 'to stand still', stead, steed, steel, sterling, stet, stool, stound, stow, 'to pack', stud of horses, stud, 'peg, nail', Stundist, subsist, substance, substantive, substituent, substitute, superstition, system, thana, thermostat, vestibule and the suff. in celestial.

Derivatives: state, adj. and tr. v., stat-ed, adj., stat-ed-ly, state-ly, adj., state-li-ness, n., state-ment. n.

stater, n., one who states. — Formed fr. state, v. (see state), with agential suff. -er.

stater, n., standard coin (of gold or of silver). — L. statēr, fr. Gk. στατήρ, which is rel. to ἴστημι (for \*σί-στημι), 'I cause to stand', meaning also 'I weigh', fr. I.-E. base \*stā-, 'to stand'. See state, n., and words there referred to and cp. esp. sterling.

static, adj., 1) acting by mere weight; 2) at rest.

— ModL. staticus, fr. Gk. στατικός, 'causing to stand, skilled in weighing', fr. στατός, 'placed; standing', verbal adj. of ἴστημι (for \*σίστημι), 'I cause to stand', fr. I.-E. base \*stā-, 'to stand'. See state and adj. suff. -ic and cp. aerostat and words there referred to.

Derivatives: static, n., static-al, adj., static-al-ly, adv., statics (q.v.)

Statice, n., a genus of plants of the family Plumbaginaceae (bot.) — L., fr. Gk. στατική, 'an astringent plant', prop. fem. of the adj. στατικός, 'causing to stand; stanching blood', used as a noun; so called because of the astringent properties of the plant. See prec. word.

statics, n., mechanics dealing with the equilibrium of forces. — Fr. Gk. στατική (scil. τέχνη), 'the art of weighing', fr. στατικός, 'skilled in weighing'. See static and -ics.

station, n. — ME. stacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) station, fr. L. stationem, acc. of statio, 'act of standing, place, position, office; station', fr. stat-(um), pp. stem of stare, 'to stand'. See state and -ion. Derivatives: station, tr. v., stational (q.v.), stationary (q.v.), stationer (q.v.)

stational, adj., pertaining to a station. — L. stationālis, fr. statiō, gen. -ōnis. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

stationary, adj., not moving; at rest. — ME. stacionarye, fr. MF. (= F.) stationnaire, fr. L. stationārius, 'pertaining to a post or station', fr. statio, gen. -ōnis. See station and adj. suff. -ary. Derivative: stationary, n.

stationer, n., 1) formerly, a bookseller or publisher; 2) a person who sells paper, pens, pencils, ink and other writing materials. — ME. stacyonere, 'bookseller', fr. ML. stationarius, fr. L. statio, gen. -onis, 'a station'; he was so called because he usually had a permanent place or station (in contradistinction to an itinerant vendor). See station and agential suff. -er.

Derivatives: stationer-y, adj. and n.

1507

statist, n., statistician. — G. Statist, back formation fr. Statistik. See statistics.

statistic, adj., statistical. — See statistical.

statistic. n. — The same as statistics.

statistical, adj. — Formed fr. statistic, n., with adj. suff. -al.

statistician, n. — Formed fr. statistic, n., with suff. -ian.

statistics, n. — Fr. earlier statistic, fr. Gk. Statistik, coined by the German statistician Gottfried Achenwall (1719-1772) in 1748, fr. ModL. (collēgium) statisticum, '(a college) occupying itself with statistics', formed fr. L. status, 'state, condition', and suff. -isticum. See state and the suffixes -istic and -ics.

statistology, n., the study of statistics. — A hybrid coined fr. statistics, a word of L. origin, and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma \iota \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

stato-, combining form meaning 'standing, fixed'.

— Gk. στατο-, fr. στατός, 'standing'. See static.

stato-, combining form meaning 'state'. — See state.

statoblast, n., a winter bud (2001.) — Compounded of stato- 'fixed', and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See -blast.

stator, n., the stationary part in a power generator. — ModL., formed fr. L. stat-(um), pp. stem of stare, 'to stand'. See state and agential suff.

statoscope, n., an instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure. — Formed fr. stato-, 'fixed', and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

statuary, adj., pertaining to, or suitable for, statues. — L. statuārius, 'of statues', fr. statua. See statue and adj. suff. -ary.

statuary, n., a maker of statues. — L. statuārius, 'a maker of statues', prop. an adj. used as a noun. See statuary, adj.

statuary, n., the art of making statues. — L. statuāria (scil. ars), fem. of statuārius, 'of statues'. See statuary, adj.

statue, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) statue, fr. L. statua, 'image, statue', prop. 'that which is set up', back formation fr. statuere, 'to set up', from the stem of stare, 'to stand'. See state and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: statue, tr. v., statu-ed, adj., statue-like, adj., statuesque (q.v.)

statuesque, adj., 1) of, or like, a statue; 2) stately.

— A hybrid coined fr. L. statua (see prec. word) and -esque, a suff. of Italian, ult. Teut., origin. Derivatives: statuesque-ly, adv., statuesque-ness, n.

statuette, n., a small statue. — F., dimin. of statue. See statue and -ette.

stature, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) stature, fr. earlier estature, fr. L. statūra, 'height, size, stature', lit. 'an upright posture', fr. stat-(um), pp. stem of stāre, 'to stand'. See state and -ure. Derivative: statur-ed. adi.

status, n. — L., 'mode of standing, position, attitude', fr. stat-(um), pp. stem of stāre, 'to stand'. See state.

status in quo, status quo, unaltered condition. — L., lit. 'condition in which (something is)'. See prec. word.

statutable, adj., statutory. — Formed from next word with suff. -able.

Derivative: statutabl-y, adv.

statute, n. — ME. statut, fr. OF. (= F.) statut, fr. earlier estatut, fr. Late L. statūtum, prop. neut. pp. of statuere, 'to set up, establish, constitute', lit. 'to cause to stand', formed fr. stat-(um), pp. of stāre, 'to stand'. See state and cp. constitute, destitute, institute, prostitute, restitute, substitute. Derivative: statut-ory, adj.

staunch, also stanch, adj. — ME., fr. OF. estanch, fem. estanche (F. étanche), 'watertight; reliable', back formation fr. OF. estanchier, 'to check the flow'. See stanch, v.

stauro-, before a vowel staur-, combining form meaning 'cross'. — Gk. σταυρο-, σταυρ-, fr. σταυρός, 'stock, pile, cross'. See steer, 'to direct', and cp. words there referred to.

staurolite, n. (mineral.) — Lit. 'cross-stone', fr. Gk. σταυρός, 'cross', and λίθος, 'stone'. See stauro- and -lite.

Derivative: staurolit-ic, adj.

stauroscope, n., an instrument for determining the position of the planes of vibrations in crystals. — Compounded of stauro- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See

Derivative: stauroscop-ic, adj.

stave, n., 1) one of the pieces of a barrel; 2) staff (mus.) — Back formation fr. staves, pl. of staff. Derivatives: stave, tr. v., stav(e)-able, adj., staveless, adj.

stavesacre, n., a kind of larkspur. — ME. staphisagrie, staphisagre, fr. L. staphisagria (whence also F. staphisaigre), fr. Gk. σταφίς ἀγρία, lit. 'wild raisin'. Σταφίς also ἀσταφίς, 'raisin', is prob. rel. to σταφυλή, 'bunch of grapes', στέμφυλα (pl.), 'mass of pressed grapes'; see staphylo-. 'Αγρία is fem. of ἄγριος, 'wild', which derives fr. ἀγρός, 'field'; see agrio-.

stay, n., a large rope for supporting a mast. — ME. stey, stay, fr. OE. stæg, rel. to ON., Du. stag, MLG. stach, MDu. staeye, 'rope for supporting a mast', lit. 'prop, support'. OF. estaie, 'prop, support', is a Middle Dutch loan word. See stay, 'to prop, support'.

Derivative: stay, tr. v., to fasten with stays.

stay, tr. v., to prop, support. — MF. estaier (F. étayer), fr. estaie (F. étai), 'prop, support', fr. MDu. staeye, which is rel. to Du. staan, OHG. stān, Goth., OE. standan, 'to stand'. See stand.

stay, n., support; pl., a corset. - MF. estaie. See prec. word.

stay, intr. v., to stand still, rest, remain; intr. v., to check, stop; to restrain. - ME. steven. fr. OF, ester, 'to be', prop. 'to stand', fr. L. stare. Cp. It. stare, OProvenc, and Sp. estar, 'to stand; to be', and see state. (F. être, 'to be', is not related to ester, but derives fr. VL. \*essere, fr. L. esse, 'to be'.

stead, n. - ME, stede, fr. OE, stede, 'act of standing; place', rel. to OS. stedi, ON. staðr, Dan. sted. Swed. stad. Du. stede, stee, 'place', stad, 'town', OHG., MHG. stat, G. Stätte, 'place'. G. Stadt, 'town', Goth, stabs, 'place'; fr. I.-E. base \*stā-, 'to stand'. See state and cp. stand. Cp. also staddle, stithy, and the first element in stad-

Derivatives: stead, tr. v., stead-y, adj., tr. and intr. v., and n., stead-i-lv, adv., stead-i-ness, n. steadfast, adi. - ME. stedefast, fr. OE. stedefæst. See stead and fast, adj.

Derivatives: steadfast-lv, adv., steadfast-ness, n. steak, n. - ME. steyke, steke, fr. ON. steik; prop. 'something stuck (on a spit)', and rel. to ON. steikia, 'to roast on a spit', and to OE. stician, 'to stick'. See stick, v.

steal, tr. and intr. v. - ME. stelen, fr. OE. stelan, rel. to OS. stelan, ON., Norw., OFris. stela. Dan. stjæle, Swed. stjäla, Du. stelen, OHG. stelan, MHG. steln, G. stehlen, Goth. stilan, and prob. cogn. with Gk. στερείν, Att. στερίσκειν, 'to deprive of', MIr. serbh (for \*ster-wa), 'theft', fr. I.-E. base \*ster-, 'to steal'. The change of I.-E. \*ster- to \*stel- in Teut, is prob. due to the influence of OS., OE., OHG. helan, OFris. hela, 'to hide, conceal' (see hall), with which the verb steal is often associated. Cp. stalk, 'to walk furtively'.

Derivatives: steal-er, n., steal-ing, adj., stealing-ly, adv., steal-th, n., stealth-y, adj., steal-thi-ly, adv., steal-th-i-ness, n.

steam, n. - ME. stem, steme, 'steam, flame', fr. OE. stēam, 'exhalation, steam, vapor', rel. to Du. stoom, 'steam'; of unknown origin.

Derivatives: steam, intr. and tr. v., steam-er, n., steam-y, adj., steam-i-ness, n.

stean, steen, n., a vessel for liquids or foods. -ME. stene, fr. OE. stæne, rel. to OHG. steinna, 'stone jug', and to OE. stan, 'stone'. See stone. Derivative: stean-ing, steen-ing, n.

stearate, n., a salt of stearic acid (chem.) — See stearin and chem. suff. -ate.

stearic, adj., of, or derived from, stearin. - See stearin and adj. suff. -ic.

stearin, n., a white, crystalline compound found in animal and vegetable fats (chêm.) — F. stéarine, coined by the French chemist Marie-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889) fr. Gk. στέαρ, 'fat'. See steato- and -in.

stearinery, n., manufacture of stearin. - Formed from prec. word with suff. -ery.

steat-, form of steato- before a vowel.

steatite, n., a massive variety of talc (mineral.) — L. steātītis, steātītēs, fr. Gk. \*στεᾶτῖτις (or -ίτης) λίθος, fr. στέπο, gen. στέπτος, 'fat. tallow'. See steato- and subst. suff. -ite. Derivative: steatit-ic, adj.

steato-, before a vowel steat-, combining form meaning 'fat, tallow'. — Gk. στε ατο-, στε ατ-. fr. στέαο, gen. στέατος, 'fat, tallow', which is rel. to στία, 'pebble', στίλη, 'drop', See stone and cp. words there referred to.

steatopygia, n., an abnormal accumulation of fat on the buttocks of certain races. — ModL.. compounded of steato- and Gk. πυγή, 'buttocks'. See pygal and 1st -ia.

Derivatives: steatopyg-ic, steatopyg-ous, adis, steatosis, n., fatty degeneration. - ModL., fr. Gk. στέαρ, gen. στέατος, 'fat'. See steato- and -osis. steed, n., a horse, esp. a riding horse, - ME. stede, fr. OE, stēda, 'horse, stallion', rel. to ON. stoð. OE. stod, 'stud'. See stud, 'collection of

Derivatives: steed-less, adj., steed-like, adj.

steel, n. - ME. stel, fr. OE. stēle, stēl, stÿle, rel. to OS. stehli, ON., MLG. stal, Dan. staal, Swed. stål, MDu. stael, Du. staal, OHG. stahal, MHG. stahel, stāl, G. Stahl, 'steel', and cogn. with OPruss, stakla, 'steel'. These words prob. meant orig, 'something firm or hard', and are cogn. with OI. stákati, 'resists', Avestic staxta-, 'firm, solid' staxra-, 'severe' (said of the cold in winter). All these words are prob. traceable ult. to I.-E. base \*stā-, 'to stand'. See state.

Derivatives: steel, adj., and tr. v., steel-y, adj., steel-i-ness, n.

steelvard, n., a kind of balance. - From the Steelvard, factory of the Hanse towns in London, erroneous translation of MLG. stalhof, 'sample yeard', fr. stāl, 'sample', which was confused with MLG. stal, 'steel' (see steel). For the second element see vard.

steen, n. — A var. spelling of stean.

steenbok, n., a small African antelope. - Du., fr. steen, 'stone', and bok, 'buck'. See stone and buck and cp. steinbok.

steenkirk, n., a kind of lace cravat. - Named from the battle of Steenkirk, in Belgium (1692). steep, adj., precipitous. - ME. stepe, 'steep', fr. OE. stēap, 'lofty, tall'; in gradational relationship to stoop and stoup (qq.v.) Cp. steep, 'to soak', steeple.

Derivatives: steep, n., steep-en, tr. and intr. v., steep-ly, adv., steep-ness, n., steep-y, adj. (poet.) steep, tr. v., to soak. — ME. stepen, prob. fr. ON. stevpa, 'to pour out, prop. 'to make to stoop', causative of stūpa, 'to stoop'. Cp. Swed. stöpa, Dan. stobe, 'to steep (corn)', and see E. stoop. Derivatives: steep, n., act or state of steeping, steep-er, n.

steeple, n., church tower, usually surmounted with a spire. — ME. stepel, fr. OE. stepel, stypel, 'a lofty tower', fr. stēap, 'steep'. See steep, adj. Derivative: steepl-ed, adj.

steenlechase, n., horse race over a course with obstacles. — Compounded of steeple and chase. The orig, meaning was 'a race with a steeple as

Derivatives: steeplechase, intr. v., steeplechaser. n., steeplechas-ing, n.

steenle jack, n., one who climbs steeples, chimnevs. etc., for making repairs. — Prop. 'Jack (used in the sense of 'fellow, man'), working on steeples'.

Derivatives: steeple jack, intr. v.

steer, tr. and intr. v., to direct. - ME. steeren, stēren, fr. OE, stieran, 'to steer, guide', rel, to ON. stvra. Dan. stvre. Swed. stvra. OFris. stiora, Du. sturen, OHG., MHG. stiuren, G. steuern, 'to steer', Goth, stiurian, 'to establish, assert'. OE. steor- (in compounds). ON. stvri. OFris, stiūre, Du. stuur, OHG, stiura, MHG. stiure, G. Steuer, 'rudder, helm', prob. rel. also to ON. staurr, 'pale, stake, pole', and cogn. with Gk, σταυρός, of s.m., OI. sthāvaráh, 'thick, solid', sthávirah, 'broad, thick', stūráh, 'strong', Arm. stvar, 'thick', L. -staurāre in īn-staurāre, 'to renew, repair, restore', re-staurāre, 'to repair, restore'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. \* $st(h)\bar{e}u$ -ro-. \* $st(h)\bar{a}u$ -ro-. \* $st(h)^{\bar{e}}u$ ro-. \* $st(h)\bar{u}ro$ -, 'strong, stiff', enlargements of base \* $st(h)\bar{a}u$ -, \* $st(h)\bar{u}$ -, 'stiff, upright; post, pillar', whence Gk. στύειν, 'to make stiff, erect, place, set', στῦλος, 'wooden pole, style for writing; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 705-706 s.v. instaurāre and Kluge-Mitzka EWDS., pp. 747-748. Cp. the first element in starboard. Cp. also stauro-, instauration, restaurant, restauration, store, story of a house. Cp. also stoa, stoic, style, 'gnomon', stud, 'nail, peg', stuff. Base \*st(h)āu-, \* $st(h)\bar{u}$ -, stands in gradational relationship to base  $*st(h)\tilde{a}$ -, 'to stand'. See state.

Derivatives: steer-able, adi., steer-age, n., steerer, n., steer-ing, n.

steer, n., a young ox. — ME., fr. OE. steor, rel. to OS. stior, ON. stjörr, björr, Swed, tjur, Dan. tyr, MDu., Du., MHG., G. stier, Goth. stiur, 'bull', and cogn. with Gk. ταῦρος, L. taurus, 'bull, bullock, steer', OSlav. turŭ, 'bull, steer', Lith. tauras, 'aurochs', OPruss. tauris, 'bison'. All these words are prob. borrowed—directly or indirectly-from the Sem. languages. Cp. Aram. tor, Heb. shor, 'bull, bullock, ox', and see Taurus. Many an attempt has been made to trace Gk. ταῦρος, etc., to an I.-E. source (cp. e.g. the 'etymology', that connects these words with OI. sthūráh, 'thick', and explains Gk. ταῦρος, Goth. stiur, etc., as 'the thick animal').

steeve, n., the angle made by a bowsprit from the horizontal. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: steeve, tr. and intr. v., to form or be formed at an angle with the horizon, steeving, n.

steeve. tr. v., to stow. — ME. steven, fr. MF. (= F.) estiver, fr. L. stipāre, 'to compress' (whence also It. stivare, Sp. estibar, Port. estivar, 'to

compress, stow'), fr. I.-E. base \*stei-, \*sti-, 'to stiffen, be compressed'. See stone and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in

Derivative: steeve, n., spar used in stowing cargo.

steg., form of stego- before a vowel.

stegano-, combining form meaning 'covered', as in steganography. — Gk. στεγανο-, fr. στεγανός, 'covered', fr. στέγειν, 'to cover'. See stego-.

steganography, n., the same as cryptography. — Formed fr. stegano- and Gk. - γοαφία, fr. γοάσειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

stego., before a vowel steg., combining form denoting covering, roof, or house. — Gk. στεγο-. στεγ-, fr. στέγη or στέγος, 'roof, room, house'. fr. στέγειν, 'to cover', which is cogn, with OI. sthágati, sthagavati, 'hides, covers', L. tegere, 'to cover'. See tegument and cp. stegano-.

Stegomyia, n., a former genus of mosquitoes (zool.) - ModL., compounded of stego- and Gk. μυῖα, 'fly', which is cogn. with L. musca, 'fly'. See muscle and cp. myo-.

Stegosaurus, n., a genus of dinosaurs (paleontol.) - ModL., compounded of stego- and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See sauro-.

Steinberger, n., a fine kind of White Rhenish wine. - G., short for Steinberger Wein, i.e. 'wine produced at Steinberg', near Wiesbaden, Germany.

steinbok, n., a steenbok. — G. Steinbock, fr. Stein, 'stone', and Bock, 'buck'. See stone and buck and cp. steenbok.

Steironema, n., a genus of plants of the primrose family (bot.) - ModL., compounded of Gk. στεῖρος, 'sterile', and νημα, 'thread'; so called with reference to the staminodia. The first element is cogn. with OI. starth, 'barren cow', L. sterilis, 'unfruitful': see sterile. The second element derives fr. νέειν, 'to spin'; see nemato-.

stelar, adi., pertaining to a stele. — See stele and adi. suff. -ar.

stele, n., an inscribed stone slab. — Gk. στήλη, 'a block of stone, gravestone', rel. to στέλλειν, 'to set in order, arrange, equip', στολή, 'adjustment, equipment, clothing', fr. I.-E. base \*st(h)el-, an enlargement of base \* $st(h)\bar{a}$ -, 'to stand'. See stall and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also epistle.

Stella, fem. PN. - L. stēlla, 'star'. See next word and cp. Estella.

stellar, adj., pertaining to stars. — L. stellaris, fr. stēlla (for \*stēr-la), 'star', which is cogn. with Gk. ἀστήρ, ἄστρον, 'star', Goth. stairnō, OE. steorra, 'star'. See star and cp. prec. word and Estella, estoile.

stellate, adj., star-shaped. — L. stellatus, pp. of stēllāre, 'to set with stars', fr. stēlla, 'star'. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate and cp. constel-

Derivative: stellate-ly, adv.

stelliferous, adj., abounding with stars. — Com-

stelliform 15

pounded of L. stēlla, 'star' (see stellar), and -ferous.

stelliform, adj., star-shaped. — Compounded of L. stēlla, 'star', and forma, 'form, shape'. See stellar and form, n.

stellular, adj., star-shaped. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. stēllula, dimin. of stēlla, 'star'. See stellar and -ule.

stellulate, adj., star-shaped. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate.

stem, n. — ME., fr. OE. stæfn, stefn, stemn, 'stem of a tree, stem of a ship', rel. to OS. stamn, ON. stafn, 'stem of a ship', Dan stamme, Swed. stam, 'trunk of a tree', OHG., MHG. stam, G. Stamm, of s.m., and cogn. with OI. stháman, 'place for standing, station', Gk. στήμων, 'warp', L. stāmen, 'warp, thread, fiber'. See stamen and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: stem, tr. v., to remove the stems; to provide with stems; intr. v., to derive, stemmed, adj., stemmer, n., stem-less, adj.

stem, tr. v., to check, hold back. — ME. stem, men, fr. ON. stemma, which is rel. to Dan., Norw. stemme, Swed. stämma, OS. stemmian, MDu., MHG. stemen, G. stemmen, 'stop, resist oppose', fr. I.-E. base \*stem-, 'to strike against something', whence also Lith. stumiù, Lett. stumju, 'I thrust, push', and stammer, stumb, stumble.

Derivative: *stem*, n., a check, holding back. **stemlet**, n., a small stem. — Formed fr. **stem**, n., with the dimin. suff. -let.

stemma, n., pedigree. — L., 'garland; pedigree', fr. Gk. στέμμα, 'garland, wreath', from the stem of στέφειν, 'to surround, encircle, wreathe, crown', fr. I.-E. base \*steg\*h-, 'to encircle, crown', whence also Pers. tāj, 'crown'. Cp. stephano- and the second element in Agrostemma. Cp. also taj. For the ending see suff. -ma.

Stemona, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. στήμων, 'warp'. See stamen.

stemple, stempel, n., cross timber. — G. Stempel, 'stamp, die, prop', fr. LG. stempel, lit. 'an instrument for stamping', formed from the stem of MLG. stampen, 'to stamp' (see stamp), with -el. a suff. used to form names of tools.

stemson, n., a supporting timber bolted to the stem and keelson of a ship near the bow. — Coined fr. stem, n., and the second syllable in (keel)son. Cp. sternson.

sten-, form of steno- before a vowel.

stench, n. — ME., fr. OE. stenc, 'smell, odor', rel. to OE. stincan, 'to smell'. See stink.

stencil, tr. v., to paint by means of a perforated plate. — ME. stansilen, stensilen, fr. OF. estenceler, 'to spangle', fr. estencelle, 'spark' (F. étincelle), fr. VL. \*stincilla, formed with metathesis fr. L. scintilla, of s.m. See scintilla and cp. tinsel. Derivatives: stencil, n., stencil-er, stenciller, n. steno-, before a vowel sten-, combining form meaning 'narrow'. — Gk. στενο-, στεν-, fr. στενός, 'narrow', rel. to στείνειν, 'to make

narrow', στεῖνος, 'a narrow space'; of uncertain origin.

stenograph, n., script in shorthand. — Compounded of steno- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράσειν. 'to write'. See -graph.

Derivatives: stenograph-er, n., stenograph-ic, adi., stenograph-ic-al-lv, adv..

stenography, n., shorthand. — Lit. 'narrow writing', compounded of steno- and Gk. -γραφί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

stenopaic, stenopeic, stenopaeic, adj., having a narrow opening, esp. applied to spectacles. — Coined by the Dutch ophthalmologist Frans Cornelis Donders (1818-89) in 1854 fr. Gk.  $\sigma \tau \epsilon \nu \delta \varsigma$ , 'narrow' (see steno-), and  $\delta \pi \alpha \tau \delta \varsigma$ , 'provided with a hole', fr.  $\delta \pi \eta$ , 'opening, hole', fr. I.-E. base \* $\delta k^w$ -, 'eye, to see'. See optic.

stenosis, n., the narrowing of the opening of a passage in the body (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. στένωσις, 'a narrowing, straitening', fr. στενός. See steno- and -osis.

stenotype, n., letter or group of letters used in shorthand to denote words or sentences. — Compounded of steno- and type.

Stentor, n., 1) the Greek herald in the Trojan war (Greek mythol.); hence, 2) a person with a powerful voice. — L. Stentor, fr. Gk. Στέντωρ. The name lit. means 'groaner; roarer', and derives fr. στένειν, 'to groan, roar', from the I.-E. imitative base \*(s)ten-, 'to groan, roar, thunder', whence also OI. stánati, stániti, tányati, 'it thunders', L. tonāre, 'to thunder', MLG., MDu., Du., MHG. stenen, G. stöhnen, OE. stenan, 'to groan', OE. stunian, 'to resound', ON. stynia, 'to groan', OHG. donar, OE. þunor, 'thunder'. See thunder and cp. words there referred to.

stentorian, adj., very loud. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. L. Stentoreus, fr. Gk. Στεντόρειος, 'having a voice like Stentor', fr. Στέντωρ, gen. Στέντορος. See prec. word.

step, n. - ME, steppe, step, fr. OE, stæpe, stepe, which is rel. to OFris., MDu, Du. stap, OHG. stapfo, staffo, MHG., G. stapfe, 'footstep', and to OS. stopo, OE. stopel, 'footmark', Du. stoep, '(flight of) steps', OHG, stuofa, stuoffa, MHG. stuofe, 'footstep', G. Stufe, 'step, degree', fr. I.-E. base \*steb(h)-, 'to tread, step'. From \*stemb(h)-, a nasalized form of the same base, derive OI. stambhatē, 'becomes stiff', Gk. στέμ-BELV, 'to crush with the feet, handle roughly, misuse', α-στεμφής, 'unshakable, steadfast', OE. stempan, 'to pound (in a mortar)', OHG. stampfon, 'to stamp with the foot, beat, pound'. Cp. estafette, etape, staff, stamp, stampede, staple, 'bar, wire', staple, 'commodity', stemple, stoep, stump. Cp. also Staphylea, staphylo-.

step, intr. and tr. v. — ME. steppen, fr. OE. stæppan, steppan, 'to step, go, proceed', rel. to OFris. stapa, steppa, MDu, stappen, steppen, Du. stappen, OHG. stapfon, MHG., G. stapfen, 'to step', and to OE. stæpe, stepe, 'step'. See step, n.

Derivatives: stepp-ed, adj., stepp-er, n., stepp-ing, n., step-wise, adv.

step-, combining form denoting relation through remarriage. — ME. step-, fr. OE. steop-, rel. to OFris. stiāp-, ON. stjūp- (cp. ON. stjūpr, 'stepson'), Swed. styv-, MLG. stef-, Du. stief-, OHG. stiof-, MHG., G. stief-, 'step-', ON. stjūpr, 'stepson', OE. āstīepan, bestīepan, 'to deprive', OHG. arstiufen, bistiufen, 'to deprive of parents or of children'. For sense development cp. L. prīvignus, 'stepson', which is rel. to prīvus, 'deprived' (see deprive).

stephan-, form of stephano- before a vowel.

Stephana, fem. PN. — ModL., fem. of L. Stenhanus. See Stephen.

stephane, n., a kind of hairdress (*Greek antiq.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. στεφάνη, 'that which encircles; diadem', fr. στέφειν, 'to encircle, crown, wreathe'. See stemma and cp. stephano- and words there referred to.

stephanion, n., the point where the sutura coronalis crosses the temporal ridge (craniol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. στεφάνιον, dimin. of στέφανος, 'crown', 'that which encircles, crown, wreath', which is rel. to στεφάνη, 'that which encircles; diadem', used also as a medical term to denote the sutura coronalis. For this use of στεφάνη see Aretaeus Medicus, ed. K. Hude, Corpus Medicorum Graecorum, II, Χρονίων νόσων θεραπευτικόν, I, 2. See prec. word.

stephanite, n., a black mineral. — G. Stephanit, named after Archduke Stephan, mining director of Austria (died in 1867). The ending -it goes back to Gk. - ττης; see subst. suff. -ite.

stephano-, before a vowel stephan-, combining form denoting crown. — Gk. στεφανο-, fr. στέφανος, 'that which encircles; crown; wreath', fr. στέφειν, 'to encircle; to crown; to wreathe', See stemma and cp. Stephana, stephane, stephanion, stephanos, Stephanotis, Stephen and the second element in Dasystephana.

stephanos, n., a kind of headdress (Gk. antiq.) — Gk. στέφανος, 'crown'. See stephano-.

Stephanotis, n., a genus of plants of the milkweed family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. στεφανωτίς (fem.), 'fit for a crown', fr. στεφανοῦν, 'to crown', fr. στέφανος, 'crown'. See stephano-.

Stephen, masc. PN. — L. Stephanus, fr. Gk. Στέφανος, lit. 'crown'. See stephano- and cp. Stenhana.

stepney, stepony, n., summer drink made of raisins, lemon juice and sugar. — The word orig. meant 'beverage of Stepney (an old district of London)'.

steppe, n., one of the vast plains of southeastern Europe and of Asia without forests.—Russ.step'.-ster, suff. denoting trade, occupation; often used in a depreciatory sense. — ME. -estere, -stere, -ster, fr. OE. -estre, -istre; in OE. restricted to feminine nouns (cp. baxter, spinster) although, according to its origin, the suff. is of common gender. Cp. the L. equivalent -aster in

poetaster, 'a would-be poet', etc., and see -aster. steradian, n., the unit of measure for solid angles (math.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. στερεός, 'solid', and L. radius, 'staff, rod, spoke of a wheel ray'. See stereo- and radius.

stercoraceous, adj., pertaining to dung. — Formed with suff. -aceous fr. L. stercus, gen. -coris, 'dung', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. στεργά-νος, (Hesych.), 'dung, excrement', τάργανον, 'sour wine', τρύξ, gen. τρυγός, 'dregs', W. trwnc, 'urine, dregs', W. troeth, 'urine, lye', Lith. trišiù, trišti, 'to dung', terštiù, teršti, 'to soil, dirty', ON. þrekkr, 'mud, dung, excrement', OFris. threkk, MHG. drec, G. Dreck, of s.m., L. troia (for \*trogya), 'sow', lit. 'the dirty one'. stercoral, adj., stercoraceous. — See prec. word and adi. suff.-al.

Sterculia, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. Sterculius, 'the deity that presides over manuring', fr. stercus, 'dung, manure' (see stercoraceous); so called from the fetid odor of this genus.

Sterculiaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the chocolate family (bot.) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. -aceae.

stere, n., a cubic meter. — F. stère, fr. Gk στερεός, 'solid'. See stereo-.

stere-, form of stereo- before a vowel.

stereo, n. - Abbreviation of stereotype.

stereo-, before a vowel stere-, combining form meaning 'solid, firm'. — Gk. στερεο-, fr. στερεός, 'firm, hard, solid, stiff', fr. I.-E. base \*ster-, 'stiff, rigid'. See stare and cp. sterile. Cp. also the second element in cholesterol.

stereobate, n., a solid substructure without columns. — Compounded of stereo- and Gk. βάτης, 'that which steps or treads', which is rel. to βάσις, 'a stepping, that on which one steps'. See base, n., and cp. stylobate.

Derivative: stereobat-ic, adj.

stereochemistry, n., that branch of chemistry which treats of the arrangement of molecules and atoms in space. — Compounded of stereo-and chemistry.

stereochromy, n., the process of painting with colors mixed with waterglass. — Compounded of stereo- and Gk.  $\chi \rho \tilde{\omega} \mu \alpha$ , 'color'. See chrome and subst. suff. -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

Derivatives: stereochrom-ic, adj., stereochrom-ic-al-lv. adv.

stereognosis, n., the ability to recognize an object by touch. — ModL., compounded of stereoand gnosis.

stereognostic, adj., pertaining to stereognosis. — See prec. word and gnostic.

stereogram, n., a picture giving the impression of solidity. — Compounded of stereo- and Gk. γράμμα, 'something written'. See -gram.

stereograph, n., a photograph representing objects with an impression of solidity. — Compounded of stereo- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

ereome 1512

Derivatives: stereograph, tr. and intr. v., stereograph-er, n., stereograph-ic, stereograph-ic-al, adjs., stereograph-ic-al-ly, adv., stereograph-y, n. stereome, n., the supporting tissues of plants (bot.)

— Gk. στερέωμα, 'a solid body', fr. στερεός, 'firm, solid'. See stereo- and -oma.

stereometer, n., an instrument for measuring the volume of a body. — Compounded of stereoand Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

stereometry, n., the art of measuring the volume; that branch of geometry which deals with solids. — ModL. stereometria, fr. Gk. στερεομετρία, 'measurement of solids', which is compounded of στερεός, 'solid', and -μετρία, 'a measuring of'. See stereo- and -metry.

Derivatives: stereometr-ic, stereometr-ic-al, adjs., stereometr-ic-al-ly, adv.

stereopticon, n., a double magic lantern producing dissolving views. — Compounded of stere- and Gk. ὀπτικόν, neut. of ὀπτικός, 'pertaining to sight'. See optic.

stereoscope, n., an instrument blending into one image two pictures of an object, so as to give the impression of solidity. — Coined by the English physicist Sir Charles Whetstone (1802-75) fr. stereo- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

Derivatives: stereoscop-ic, stereoscop-ic-al, adjs., stereoscop-ic-ally, adv., stereoscop-y, n.

**stereotype**, n. (*print*.) — Compounded of **stereo**-and **-type**.

Derivatives: stereotype, tr. v., stereotyp-er, n., stereotyp-ist, n., stereotyp-y, n.

stereotypography, n., the art of printing from stereotypes. — Compounded of stereotype and -graphy.

steric, adj., spatial. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. στερεός, 'solid'. See stereo-.

sterigma, n., stalk, filament (bot.) — ModL. stērigma, fr. Gk. στήριγμα, 'a support', from the stem of στηρίζειν, 'to prop, support', prop. 'to make firm', which is rel. to στερεός, 'firm, solid: stiff: hard'. See stereo- and -ma.

sterile, adj., 1) barren; 2) free from living germs.

L. sterilis, 'barren, unfruitful', cogn. with OI. starlh, 'a barren cow', Gk. στερεός, 'firm, solid; stiff; hard', στεῖρα, 'a barren woman, a barren cow', στέριφος, 'firm, hard, sterile', Arm. sterj, 'unfruitful, sterile', Alb. štjeřε, 'lamb, young cow', OSlav. sterica, 'a barren cow', Goth. stairō (fem.), 'barren', MLG. sterke (whence G. Sterke), 'heifer', ON. stirtla, 'a barren cow'; fr. I.-E. base \*ster-, 'barren, sterile', orig. identical with base \*ster-, 'stiff, rigid'. See stare and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff.

sterility, n. — ME. sterylite, fr. MF. (= F.) stérilité, fr. L. sterilitātem, acc. of sterilitās, fr. sterilis. See prec. word and -ity.

sterilize, tr. v. — Formed with suff. -ize fr. L. sterilis. See sterile.

Derivatives: steriliz-ation, n., steriliz-er, n. sterlet, n., a kind of small sturgeon. — F., fr. Russ. sterlyad', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. Russ. osetr. 'sturgeon', and see sturgeon.

sterling, n. — ME., 'a silver penny', prob. fr. OF. esterlin, estrelin, fr. WFrankish \*ester(e)ling, a hybrid coined fr. OF. estedre, ester, 'stater', and the Teut. suff. -ling. OF. estedre derives fr. VL. istater, fr. L. statēr, fr. Gk. στατήφ; see stater. See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 747 s.v. Sterling. Sterling is not related to ME. sterre, 'star' (as suggested by most lexicographers).

Derivative: sterling, adi.

stern, adj., austere, severe. — ME. stierne, stirne, sterne, fr. OE. stierne, styrne, rel. to MHG. sterre, G. starr, 'stiff', störrig, störrisch, 'obstinate', Goth. andstaurran, 'to be stiff', ON. stara, OE. starian, 'to look or gaze upon'. See stare and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: stern-ly, adv., stern-ness, n.

stern, n., the back part of a ship. — ME., prob. fr. ON. stjōrn, 'a steering', which is rel. to ON. stōra, 'to steer'. See steer, v.

Derivative: stern-ed, adi.

sternal, adj., pertaining to the sternum. — Medical L. sternālis, fr. L. sternum. See sternum and adi. suff. -al.

sterno-, combining form meaning 'sternal and'. See sternum.

sternson, n., sternpost bolted to the keelson. — Coined fr. the noun stern and the second syllable in keelson. Cp. stemson.

sternum, n., breastbone (anat.) — ModL., fr. Gk. στέρνον, 'breast, breastbone', prop. 'flat and broad part of the chest', and rel. to στορνύναι, 'to spread out', στρῶμα, 'bedclothes, mattress', lit. 'that which is spread out', fr. I.-E. base \*ster-, \*stor-, \*sty-, 'to spread out, extend, strew', whence also OI. stṛṇắti, stṛṇỗti, starati, 'strews, scatters', L. sternere (pp. strātus), 'to strew, stretch out, spread out'. See stratum and cp. words there referred to.

sternutation, n., sneeze, sneezing. — L. sternūtātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'act of sneezing', fr. sternūtāt(um), pp. stem of sternūtāre, freq. of sternuere, 'to sneeze', cogn. with Gk. πταίρειν, πτάρειν, 'to sneeze', Arm. p'rngam, p'rnčem, of s.m., OIr. sreod, 'act of sneezing', sren(n)im, 'I snore', W. ystrewi, 'to sneeze', trew, 'act of sneezing'; fr. I.-E. imitative base \*pster(eu)-. Cp. stertorous. Cp. also arnica, ptarmic, Ptarmica. For the ending see suff. -ation.

Derivatives: sternutat-ive, adj., sternutat-or, n., sternutat-ory, adj.

sternward, adj. and adv. — Compounded of stern, n., and suff. -ward.

sternwards, adv. — Compounded of stern, n., and suff. -wards.

steroid, n., any of a group of compounds including the sterols, bile acids and sex hormones. — Coined fr. ster(ol) and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

sterol, n., any of a group of solid alcohols (bio-

stertor, n., heavy snoring (med.) — Medical L., fr. L. stertere, 'to snore'. See stertorous and -or. stertorious, adj., stertorous. — See next word. Derivatives: stertorious-ly, adv., stertorious-ness, n.

stertorous, adj., characterized by snoring. — Formed with the suffixes -or and -ous fr. L. stertere, 'to snore', which is prob. rel. to L. sternuere, 'to sneeze'. See sternutation.

Derivatives: stertorous-ly, adv., stertorous-ness,

stet, intr. v., direction to printer to disregard correction made in the texts, whence stet, tr. v., to cancel a correction. — Fr. L. stet, 'let it stand', 3rd sing. pres. subj. of stāre, 'to stand'. See state. stetho-, combining form meaning 'breast, chest', as in stethoscope. — Gk. στηθο-, fr. στήθος, 'breast', prob. cogn. with OI. stánaḥ, 'teat, nipple', Avestic fshtāna-, Arm. stin, of s.m.

stethometer, n., an instrument for measuring the expansion of the chest during breathing. — Compounded of stetho- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: stethometr-ic, adj., stethometr-y, n. stethoscope, n., an instrument for examining the sounds produced in the body. — F. stéthoscope, lit. 'instrument for examining the breast', coined by the French physician René-Théophile-Hyacinthe Laënnec (1781-1826) in 1819 fr. Gk. στήθος, 'breast', and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεΐν, 'to look at, examine'. See stetho- and -scope.

Derivatives: stethoscope, tr. v., stethoscop-ic, stethoscop-ic-al, adjs., stethoscop-ic-al-ly, adv., stethoscop-y, n., stethoscop-ist, n.

stevedore, n., one employed at loading and unloading ships. — Sp. estibador, fr. estibar, 'to pack', fr. L. stīpāre, 'to crowd together, compress'. See stipate and cp. steeve, 'to stow'. Sp. suff. -dor represents L. -tor; see -tor.

Stevia, n., a genus of shrubs (bot.) — ModL., named after the Spanish botanist Pedro Jaime Esteve (died in 1566). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

stew, tr. and intr. v., to cook slowly. — ME. stuen, stuwen, 'to bathe', fr. OF. estuver, 'to bathe in warm water' (whence F. étuver, 'to heat, stove, stew'), fr. VL. \*extūfāre (whence also It. stufare), fr. 1st ex- and \*tūfāre, 'to heat', which is cogn. with Gk. τῦφος, 'mist, vapor', L. fūmus, 'smoke'. See typhus and cp. stove. Cp. also next word.

Derivatives: stew, n., dish cooked by stewing, stew-able, adi., stew-ed, adj., stew-y, adj.

stew, n., a brothel. — ME. stuwe, stue, fr. OF. estuve (F. étuve), 'sweating room in baths; drying room', back formation fr. estuver, 'to bathe in warm water'; see prec. word. For sense development it should be considered that public baths used to be the meeting places of women of ill-fame.

stew, n., a fishpond. — ME. stewe, fr. OF. estui, 'prison; case, depository' (whence F. étui, 'case, box'), back formation fr. OF. estuier, 'to shut in, hold, keep', which, together with OProvenç. estojar, estujar, of s.m., prob. derives fr. VL. \*studiāre, 'to direct one's attention to something, to study', fr. L. studium. See study, n.

-stichous

steward, n. — ME., fr. OE. stigweard, stiweard, lit. 'sty ward', compounded of OE. stig, 'sty, hall, house', and weard, 'warden, guard'. See sty and ward, 'one who guards'.

Derivatives: steward, tr. and intr. v., steward-ess. n., steward-ly, adj. and adv.

Stewartia, n., a genus of plants of the tea family (bot.) — ModL., named after John Stuart—also written Stewart—(1713-92), Marquis of Bute. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

sthenia, n., vigor (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σθένος, 'strength'. See next word and 1st -ia and cp. asthenia, neurasthenia, disthene.

sthenic, adj., morbidly active, vigorous. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. σθένος, 'strength' (whence σθένειν, 'to be strong', σθεναρός, 'strong, might'), which is of uncertain origin. Cp. prec. word. Cp. also asthenia, calisthenics, myasthenia, neurasthenia.

stibial, adj., pertaining to antimony. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. stibium. See stibium.

stibialism, n., poisoning by antimony. — See prec. word and -ism.

stibine, stibin, n., a colorless, poisonous gas, SbH<sub>3</sub> (chem.) — Formed from next word with chem. suff. -ine, -in; so called because it contains antimony.

stibium, n., antimony. — L. stibium, 'powdered antimony', fr. Gk. στίβι, στίμμι, 'a sulfuret of antimony', fr. Egypt. stm, Demotic stim. Cp. antimony.

stibnite, n., native trisulfide of antimony, Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> (mineral.) — See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite. stichic, adj., made up of lines. — Gk. στιχικός, 'of lines, of verses', fr. στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse', which is rel. to στοῖχος, 'row, line, rank', στείχειν, 'to go; to march in order'. See acrostic and words there referred to and cp. esp. stoichiometers'

Derivative: stichic-al-ly, adv.

sticho-, combining form meaning 'row, line'. — Gk. στιχο-, fr. στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse'. See prec. word.

stichometry, n. — Late Gk. στιχομετρία, lit. 'measurement of lines', fr. Gk. στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse', and -μετρία, 'a measuring of'. See sticho- and -metry.

stichomythy, stichomythia, n., verse dialogue, as in ancient Greek plays. — Gk. στιχομῦθία, 'conversation in alternate lines', fr. στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse', and μῦθος, 'word'. See sticho-, myth and -y, resp. -ia.

-stichous, combining form meaning 'having (a specified number of) rows'. — Fr. Gk. στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse'. See sticho- and -ous.

itick 1514

stick, tr. and intr. v. - ME, stikien (weak v.), 'to prick: to be infixed', and steken (strong v.), 'to prick, fix', fr. OE. stician, 'to stab, prick, pierce'. rel. to OS, stekan, OFris, steka, Du, steken, OHG, stehhan, MHG,, G, stechen, 'to stab, prick'. OHG. stechhön. MHG. stecchen. stecken. G. stecken, 'to stick (intr.), OHG, stecchen. MHG. G. stecken, 'to stick' (tr.), Du. stikken, G. sticken, 'to embroider', ON, steikia, 'to roast', lit, 'to fix to the spit'; fr. I.-E. base \*steig-, 'to prick, stick, pierce', whence also L. instigare. 'to goad', instinguere, 'to incite; impel', distinguere, 'to distinguish', Gk, στίζειν (for \*στί-YIEIV), 'to prick, puncture', στικτός (prop. verbal adi, of στίζειν), 'embroidered: spotted'. στίνμα, 'mark made by a pointed instrument' Lith, stingù, stìgti, 'to remain (lit, be stuck) in a place', Russ. stegáti, stegnúti, 'to quilt', stežka, 'seam, suture', Bret. stiogan, 'cuttlefish'. Cp. without initial s-OI, téjate, 'is sharp, sharpens'. tējávati, 'sharpens, pricks, stings', tigmáh, 'pointed', Avestic tiyra-, 'pointed', tiyri-, 'arrow'. Base \*steig- is an enlarged form of base \*stei-, 'pointed', whence L. stilus, 'pointed instrument', stimulus, 'a goad, sting, incentive'. Cp. stick, n., and the first element in stickleback, Cp. also astigmatism, distinct, distinguish, etiquette, extinguish, instigate, instinct, steak, stigma, stimulus, stipple, stitch, style, 'pointed instrument', thistle, ticket, tiger, Tigridia.

Derivatives: stick-er, n., stick-y, adj., stick-i-ly, adv., stick-i-ness, n., stick-ing, adj., and n.

stick, n. — ME. sticke, fr. OE. sticca, rel. to ON. stik, stikka, OHG. stehho, stecko, MHG. steche, G. Stecken, 'stick, staff', and to OE. stician, 'to stab, prick, pierce'; in many meanings directly fr. stick, v. (q.v.) Cp. the second element in tändstickor.

Derivative: stick-ful, adj. (print.)

stickle, intr. v., to contend. — ME. stightlen, 'to arrange', freq. of stighten, fr. OE. stihtan, 'to dispose, arrange, govern', rel. to MDu. (= Du.) stichten, OHG., MHG., G. stiften, 'to found, establish'. The orig, meaning of the verb stickle was 'to ensure fair play between combatants'. Derivative: stickl-er. n.

stickleback, n., a small fish of the family Gasterosteidae. — ME. stykylbak, fr. stykyl-, 'sting', and bak, 'back'. The first element derives fr. OE. sticel, 'goad, sting', fr. stician, 'to stab, prick, pierce'. See stick, v., and dimin. suff. -le and cp. the second element in banstickle. The fish is called stickleback in allusion to the prickles on its back. Cp. thornback.

stiff, adj. — ME. stif, fr. DE. stif, rel. to ON. stiff, Du. stiff, OHG., MHG. stif, G. steif, 'stiff', and cogn. with L. stipes, 'log, stock, trunk of a tree', stipāre, 'to compress', Lith. stiprùs, 'strong', stimpù, stìpti, 'to grow stiff', Gk. στίφος, 'a close, compact body', στιφρός, 'close, compact, solid', στίβη, 'frozen dew, rime', στίβος, 'a trodden way', στιβαρός, 'close, pres-

sed, compact', στείβειν, 'to tread' (prop. 'to compress by treading'), fr. I.-E. base \*steib-, \*steibh-, \*steip-, 'compact, stiff', which is possibly a labial enlargement of base \*stei-, \*stī-, 'to thicken, compress, stiffen; stone'. See stone and cp. stifle. Cp. also constipation, costive, steeve, 'to stow', stevedore, stipate, stipe, stipes, stipulate, stipule.

Derivatives: stiff, n., stiffen, v. (q.v.), stiff-ish, adi., stiff-ly, adv., stiff-ness, n., stiff-y, adi.

stiffen, tr. and intr. v. — ME. stiffnen, formed fr. stif with suff. -nen. Cp. Norw. stiva, Du. stijven, G. steifen, 'to stiffen', and see stiff and verbal suff. -en.

stifle, tr. and intr. v.—Alter. of ME. stuflen, stufflen, fr. MF. estouffer (F. étouffer), 'to suffocate, smother, stifle', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. a blend of VL. \*stuppāre, 'to stop with tow' (whence F. étouper, of s.m.; see stop, v.) and VL. \*extūfāre (whence F. étuver, 'to heat, stove, stew'; see stew, 'to cook slowly').

Derivatives: stifl-ed, adi., stifl-ing, adi., stifl-ing-

Derivatives: stift-ed, adj., stift-ing, adj., stift-ing ly, adv.

stifle, n., the joint above the hock of a horse or dog. — Of uncertain origin.

stigma, n., mark; reproach. — L., fr. Gk. στίγμα, 'puncture, brand', from the stem of στίζειν (for \*στίγιειν), 'to prick, point, mark'. See stick, v., and cp. astigmatism. Cp. also the second element in Pachystima. For the ending see suff.

stigmatic, adj., marked with a stigma or with stigmata. — ML. stigmaticus, fr. L. stigma, gen. -atis. See prec. word and 1st -atic.

Derivatives: stigmatic, n., stigmatic-al, adj., stigmatic-al-ly, adv., stigmatic-al-ness, n.

stigmatiferous, adj., bearing stigmas. — Compounded of L. stigma, gen. -atis (see stigma), and -ferous.

stigmatism, n., property of a lens or of the cornea of the eye of focussing rays of light upon a single point. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. στίγμα, gen. -ατος. See stigma.

stigmatist, n., one marked with a stigma or with stigmata. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. Gk. στίγμα, gen. -ατος. See stigma.

stigmatize, tr. v., to mark with a stigma or with stigmata. — ML. stigmatizāre, fr. Gk. στιγματίζειν, fr. στίγμα, gen. -ατος. See stigma and -ize.

Derivative: stigmatiz-ation, n.

stigmatose, adj., stigmatic. — Formed with adj. suff. -ose fr. Gk. στίγμα, gen. -ατος. See stigma

stilbene, n., a crystalline hydrocarbon  $C_{14}H_{12}$  (chem.) — F. stilbène, coined by the French chemist Auguste Laurent (1807-53) in 1843 fr. Gk.  $\sigma\tau i\lambda \beta \epsilon \nu \nu$ , 'to glitter', and suff. -ène, '-ene'. See stilbite and -ene.

stilbestrol, n., a synthetic sex hormone.  $C_{18}H_{20}O_2$  (biochem.) — Coined fr. stilbene, estrus and suff.

stilbite, n., a mineral of the zeolite family,  $Na_2CaAl_2Si_6O_{16}.6H_2O.$ —A word coined by the French mineralogist Abbé René-Just Haüy (1743-1822) in 1796 fr. Gk.  $\sigma\tau$ ( $\lambda$  $\beta$  $\epsilon$ tv., 'to glitter'; so called by him because of its luster. Gk.  $\sigma\tau$ ( $\lambda$  $\beta$  $\epsilon$ tv is rel. to  $\sigma\tau$  $\lambda$  $\tau$ v $\delta$ c, 'glittering', and prob. cogn. with OIr. sell, 'eye', sellaim, 'I regard, consider'. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. Cp. Astilbe.

1515

stile, n., steps. — ME., fr. OE. stigel, 'device for climbing ladder', rel. to OHG. stigila, of s.m., fr. Teut. base \*stig-, 'to climb'. See sty, 'to ascend', and cp. words there referred to.

stile, n., an upright piece in the frame of a door.

— Du. stijl, 'doorpost', fr. MDu., prob. fr. L. stilus, 'pike, pale'. See 2nd style.

stiletto, n., a small dagger. — It., dimin. of stilo, fr. L. stilus, 'a pointed instrument'. See style, 'a pointed instrument', and cp. stylet.

still, adj. — ME. stille, fr. OE. stille, 'at rest, silent', rel. to OFris., MLG., MDu. stille, Du. still, OS., OHG. stilli, MHG. stille, G. still, fr. I.-E. base \*st(h)el-, 'to place'. Still prop. means 'that which stands' (cp. the term standing water). See stall and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: still, n., adv. (q.v.), still, v. (q.v.), still-ness, n., still-y, adj. and adv.

still, tr. and intr. v., to calm. — ME. stillen, fr. OE. stillen, fr. stille, 'at rest', rel. to OS. stillian, ON., Swed., Norw. stilla, Dan. stille, Du., OHG., MHG., G. stillen. See still, adj.

still, tr. and intr. v., to distill (obsol.) — ME. stillen, aphetic for distillen, fr. OF. (= F.) distiller, fr. L. dēstīllāre, later distillāre, 'to drip, trickle down, distill', fr. de-, resp. di-, 'apart', and stīllāre, 'to drop, trickle', fr. stīlla, 'drop', which prob. stands for \*stīr(a)la, dimin. of stīria, 'drop', from I.-E. base \*stei-, \*sti-, 'to thicken, compress, stiffen; stone'. See stone and cp. distill, instill.

Derivative: still, n., an apparatus for distilling. stilliform, adj., having the form of a drop. — Compounded of L. stilla, 'a drop', and forma, 'form, shape'. See still, 'to distil', and form, n.

stilling, also stillion, n., a stand, framework.— Du. stelling, fr. stellen, 'to place', fr. 1.-E. base \*st(h)el-, 'to place'. See stall and cp. still, adi.

Stillingia, n., a genus of plants of the family Euphorbiaceae (bot.) — ModL., named after the English naturalist Benjamin Stillingfleet (1720-71). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

stilt, n. — ME. stilte, rel. to Dan. stylte, Swed. stylta, Norw. stilta, MDu. stelte, Du. stelt, OHG. stelza, MHG., G. stelze, fr. Teut. base \*stelt-, a -d-enlargement of I.-E. base \*st(h)el-, 'to cause to stand, to place; to stand'. See stall and cp. stout.

Derivatives: stilt, tr. and intr. v., stilt-ed, adj., stilt-er, n., stilt-y, adj., stilt-i-ness, n.

Stilton, n., a kind of cheese. — Short for Stilton cheese; so called fr. Stilton, in Huntingdonshire, where it was first made.

stimulant, adj. — L. stimulāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of stimulāre. See next word and -ant. Derivative: stimulant, n.

stimulate, tr. v., to rouse to action. — L. stimulātus, pp. of stimulāre, 'to prick with a goad, stimulate', fr. stimulus. See stimulus and verbal suff.-ate.

Derivatives: stimulat-ing, adj., stimulat-ing-ly, adv., stimulat-ive, adj., stimulator (q.v.), stimulose (q.v.)

stimulation, n. — L. stimulātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. stimulātus, pp. of stimulāre. See stimulate and -ion.

stimulator, n. — L. stimulator, fr. stimulatus, pp. of stimulare. See stimulate and agential suff. -or.

stimulose, adj., having a sting. — Late L. stimulosus, 'full of incentives', fr. L. stimulus. See next word and adj. suff. -ose.

stimulus, n., that which stimulates, incentive. — L., 'goad, sting, spur, incentive', formed fr. \*sti-mos, fr. I.-E. base \*stei-, \*sti-, 'pointed', whence also L. stilus, 'pointed instrument', Avestic staēra-, taēra- 'summit', Afghan. tēra, 'sharp, pointed'; see style, 'pointed instrument'. For the derivatives of \*steig-, an enlarged form of base \*stei- see stick, v., and cp. words there referred to.

stimy, n. — See stymie.

sting, tr. and intr. v. — ME. stingen, fr. OE. stingan, rel. to ON. stinga and stanga, OHG., MHG. stungen, 'to prick', Goth. us-stagg!, 'prick out', OS. stanga, ON. stöng, Dan. stang, Swed. stång, Norw. stong, staang, MLG. stange, MDu. stanghe, Du. stang, OHG. stanga, MHG., G. stange, 'pole, perch', OS., OHG. stengil, MLG., MHG., G. stengel, 'stalk, stem' (prop. dimin. of OHG. stanga, resp. MHG., G. stange), fr. I.-E. base \*stengh-, 'to prick, sting', whence also Gk. στάχυς (for \*stnghu-), 'ear of corn'. Cp. stag. Cp. also Stachys, stochastic and the second element in Agastache, Eustace.

Derivatives: sting, n., sting-er, n., sting-ing, adj., sting-ing-ly, adv., sting-ing-ness, n., sting-ness, n., sting-y, adj.

stingaree, n., a sting ray. — Altered fr. sting ray. stinge, intr. v., to act stingily. — Back formation fr. stingy.

stingo, n., stong beer (slang). — Formed fr. sting, v.

stingy, adj., miserly. — Prop. 'stinging'; formed fr. sting, v., with suff. -y. For the softening of the hard g cp. dingy.

Derivatives: sting-i-ly, adv., sting-i-ness, n.

stink, intr. and tr. v. — ME. stinken, fr. OE. stincan, 'to emit (good or bad) odor', rel. to OS. stincan, OHG. stinkan, MHG. stinken, of s.m., G., Du. stinken, 'to stink', and perh. cogn. with Gk. ταγγός, 'rancid'. Cp. stench.

Derivatives: stink, n., stink-ard, n., stink-er, n., stink-ing, adj., stink-ing-ly, adv.

stint, tr. v., to limit, restrain; intr. v., to be sparing or frugal. — ME. stinten, 'to cease,

Stipa 1516

stint', fr. OE, styntan, 'to blunt, stupefy', from an OTeut, adi, represented by OE, stunt, 'dull', ON, stuttr (assimilated from orig. \*stuntr). 'short, scant', and MHG, stunz, 'blunt, short': rel, to OS, stotan, ON, stauta, Du, stoten, OHG. stozan, Goth, stautan, 'to push, thrust', OHG. erstutzen, 'to chase away', G. stutzen, 'to cut short, curtail; to stop short, hesitate', Du. stuiten, 'to stop, check, arrest, stem', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)teud-, 'to beat, strike, push, thrust', whence OI. tundate, tudáti, 'he thrusts', tustáh, 'dust', lit. 'that which is pounded', L. tudes, gen. -itis, 'hammer', tundere (perf. tutudī), 'to beat, strike'. Arm. t'ndal, t'ndel, 'to be shaken, tremble'. Alb. štün, 'I push, thrust'. Cp. stoat, stoss, stunt, stutter. Cp. also contund, contuse, obtund, obtuse, pertuse, pierce, retund, retuse, toil, 'to work hard', tund, tussal, tussicular, Tussilago, Tyndareus. Cp. also study.

Derivatives: stint, n., stint-ed, adj., stint-ed-ly, adv. stint-ed-ness, n., stint-ing, adj., stint-ing-ly, adv., stint-less, adj.

Stipa, n., a genus of plants, the feather grass (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. stipa, stūpa, stuppa, 'the coarse part of flax, tow, hards', fr. Gk. στύπτη. See stupe.

stipate, adj., compressed (bot.) — L. stīpātus, pp. of stīpāre, 'to press together, compress', which is rel. to stīpes, 'log, stock, trunk of a tree', fr. I.-E. base \*steip-, 'compact, stiff'. See stiff and adj. suff. -ate and cp. stipe, stipulate, stipule, constipate, obstipation.

stipe, n., stalk (bot.) — F., fr. L. stipes, 'log, stock, trunk of a tree'. See prec. word.

stipel, n., a small stipule (bot.) — F. stipelle, dimin. of stipule, fr. L. stipula. See stipule.

Derivatives: stipell-ate, adj., having stipels.

stipend, n., salary. — ME. stipende, fr. L. stipendium, 'tax, pay, gift', shortened fr. \*stipi-pendium (see haplology), fr. stips, gen. stipis, 'payment, donation', and the stem of penděre, 'to pay'. The first element is rel. to L. stipulārī, 'to demand a formal promise, stipulate', and to stīpes, 'log, stock, trunk of a tree'; see stipulate, v. For the second element see pension, pendant.

stipendiary, adj. — L. stipendiārius, 'pertaining to payment, receiving pay', fr. stipendium. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivative: stipendiary, n.

stipes, n., stipe. — L. See stipe.

stipiform, adj. — Compounded of L. stipes, 'log, stock, trunk of a tree', and forma, 'form, shape'. See stipe and form, n.

stipitate, adj., having a stipe. — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. stipes, gen. -itis, 'stalk, stem'. See stipe.

stipple, tr. v., to paint with dots. — Du. stippelen, 'to make points', fr. stippel, 'point, dot', dimin. of stip, 'point', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \*stei-, \*sti-, 'pointed'. See stimulus and cp. style, 'pointed instrument'.

Derivatives: stipple, n., stippl-ing, n.

stipulaceous, adj., stipular. — Formed with suff. -aceous fr. L. stipula. See stipule.

stipular, adj., pertaining to a stipule. — See stipule and adj. suff. -ar and cp. prec. word.

stipulate, intr. v., to make an arrangement; tr. v., to require as a condition. — L. stipulātus, pp. of stipulārī, 'to demand a formal promise, bargain, stipulate', rel. to stipula, 'stalk, stem, straw'; see stipule and verbal suff. -ate. Stipulārī orig. meant 'to break a straw'. In ancient Rome the breaking of a straw by the parties was a symbolic act proving that they had come to an agreement.

stipulate, adj., having a stipule (bot.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. stipula. See stipule and cp. exstipulate.

stipulation, n., agreement. — L. stipulātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. stipulātus, pp. of stipulārī. See stipulate, v., and -ion.

**stipulation**, n., arrangement of stipules. — Formed with suff. **-ation** fr. L. *stipula*. See stipule.

stipulator, n., one who stipulates. — L. stipulātor, formed fr. stipulātus, pp. of stipulārī. See stipulate, v., and agential suff. -or.

stipule, n., one of the two small, leaflike appendages at the base of the petiole of a leaf. — L. stipula, 'stalk, stem; stubble', rel. to stipes, 'log, stock, trunk of a tree', stipāre, 'to press together, compress'. See stipe and -ule and cp. the first element in stipend. Cp. also etiolate.

Derivative: stipul-ed, adi.

stipuliform, adj., having the form of a stipule. — See stipule and -form.

stir, tr. and intr. v. — ME. stirien, styrien, fr. OE. styrian, 'to set in motion, agitate', rel. to MDu. stoeren, stooren, storen, Du. storen, 'to disturb', OHG. stōran, stōrren, MHG. stæren, 'to scatter, destroy', G. stören, 'to disturb', MHG. stürn, 'to move, disturb', ON. styrr, 'disturbance', and prob. also to E. storm.

Derivatives: stir, n., stirr-er, n., stirr-ing, adj., stirr-ing-ly, adv., stir-less, adj.

stirpiculture, n., the breeding of special races of animals. — Compounded of L. stirps, gen. stirpis, 'stock, stem', and cultūra, 'a cultivating, culture'. See next word and culture.

stirps, n., a common ancestor. — L., 'stem, stock', cogn. with Lith. stiřpti, 'to grow up, rise'. Cp. extirpate.

stirrup, n. — ME. stirop, stirep, fr. OE. stigrāp, 'stirrup', rel. to ON. stigreip, OHG. stegareif, MHG., G. stegreif. These compound words orig. meant 'a ring for mounting a horse'. For the first element cp. OE. stigan, 'to climb', stigel, 'stile', and see sty, 'to ascend'. For the second element see rope.

Derivatives: stirrup, tr. v., stirrup-less, adj.

stitch, n. — ME. stiche, fr. OE. stice, 'puncture, stab, stitch, stitching', rel. to OE. stician, 'to prick'. See stick, v., and cp. etiquette, ticket.

stitch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. stichen, fr. stiche. See stitch, n.

Derivatives: stitch-er, n., stitch-ing, n.

1517

stithy, adj., smithy (archaic) — ME., fr. ON. steði, 'anvil', which is rel. to ON. staðr, 'place'. See stead.

stiver, n., a small coin, a triffe. — Du. stuiver, name of a coin.

stoa, n., a portico. — Gk. στοᾶ, 'colonnade, porch, corridor', for \*στω - τᾶ, collective noun formed fr. \*στω - 6-ς, 'a column', fr. I.-E. base \*sthōu-, \*sthūu-, \*sthū-, 'upright; a post, pillar'. See steer, 'to direct', and cp. stauro-.

stoat, n. — ME. stot, 'male animal; stoat; bullock', rel. to ON. stūtr, 'bull', Swed. stut, 'bull', Dan. stud, 'ox', Goth. stautan, 'to push, thrust'. See stint and cp. stoss.

stoccado, n., a thrust with a rapier. — It. stoccato, fr. stocco, 'rapier', which is of Teut. origin; see stock and -ade and cp. bastinado, bravado. The word stoccado was influenced in form by the numerous words of Spanish and Portuguese origin ending in -ado.

stochastic, adj., conjectural. — Gk. στοχαστικός, fr. στοχάζεσθαι, 'to aim at, guess, conjecture', fr. στόχος, 'aim, target, mark', from base \*stegh-, 'to point, prick, sting'. Cp. the nasalized var. \*stengh-, whence the English verb sting (q.v.) For the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

stock, n. - ME. stok, fr. OE. stocc, 'trunk, log, stock', rel. to ON. stokkr, 'block of wood, trunk of a tree', Dan. stok, Swed. stock, OS., OFris. stok. MDu. stoc, 'tree trunk, stump', Du. stok, 'stick, cane', OHG., MHG, stoc, 'tree trunk, stick', G. Stock, 'stick, cane', and to OE. stycce, OS. stukki, ON. stvkki, Swed. stycke, MDu. stuc(ke), Du. stuk, OHG, stucci, MHG, stücke, G. Stück, 'piece', OE. stocu, ON. stūka, OHG. stuhha, 'sleeve', and cogn. with Lith. stugti, 'to be prominent', stùngis, 'knife handle', OI. tujáti, tuñiáti, 'he pushes'. OF. estoc, 'stem, trunk', It. stocco, 'dagger; rapier', are Teut. loan words. Cp. chock, stoccado, stoker, stook, stucco, and the second element in alpenstock, linstock, maulstick.

Derivatives: stock, tr. and intr. v., adj., stock-less, adj., stock-er, n., stock-y, adj., stock-i-ly, adv., stock-i-ness, n.

stockade, n., a barrier of stakes. — F. estacade, 'line of piles; pier on piles, stockade' (earlier also estocade owing to a confusion with F. estocade, 'a thrust'), fr. Sp. estacada, a derivative of estaca, 'stake, pile, post', which is of Teut. origin. See stake and -ade and cp. estacade.

Derivative: stockade, tr. v.

stockfish, n. — MDu. stokvisch (Du. stokvis), fr. stok, 'stick, stock', and visch (Du. vis), 'fish'. See stock and fish. For sense development cp. Sp. bacalao, 'codfish', fr. L. baculum, 'stick, staff' (see baculao).

stockinet, n., an elastic machine-knitted fabric used for making stockings, undergarments, etc. — Formed fr. stocking with dimin. suff. -et.

stocking, n. — Formed fr. stock with -ing, a suff. expressing relationship.

Derivatives: stocking-ed, adj., stocking-less, adj. stodge, tr. v., to stuff full; to satiate; intr. v., to he stuck in the mud. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: stodg-er, n., stodg-y, adj., stodg-i-

stoep, n., a raised platform at the front, and sometimes round the sides, of a horse; veranda. — S. Afr. Du., fr. Du. stoep, 'threshold; (flight of) steps', rel. to OHG. stuofa, stuoffa, MHG. stuofe, G. Stufe, 'step, degree', and to OE. stæpe, stepe, 'step, degree'. See step, n. and v.

stogie, stogy, n., a kind of long cigar. — Named after Conestoga, a town of Pennsylvania.

stogy, n., a rough boot. — Prop. 'boot of Conestoga'. See prec. word.

Stoic, n., 1) a member of a school of philosophy founded by Zeno about 300 B.C.E.; 2) (not cap.), a person indifferent to pleasure or pain. — L. Stōicus, fr. Gk. Στωϊκός, 'Stoic', lit. 'man of the Porch', fr. \*στωά, for στοά, 'colonnade, porch, corridor', so called fr. the Στοὰ Ποικίλη ('the Painted Porch'), in the market place of Athens, where Zeno and his followers taught. See stoa and adi, suff. -ic.

Derivatives: stoic-al, adj., stoic-al-ly, adv., stoic-al-ness. n., stoic-ism, n.

Stoic, also Stoical, adj., 1) pertaining to, or resembling, the Stoics or their teachings; 2) (not cap.) indifferent to pleasure or pain. — L. Stōicus. See Stoic, n.

Derivative: stoic-al-ly, adv.

stoichiometry, also stoechiometry, stoicheiometry, n., the art of determining the atomic and molecular weights of the elements (chem.) — G. Stöchiometrie, lit. 'measurement of elements', coined by the German chemist Jeremias Benjamin Richter (1762-1807) in his "Anfangsgründe der Stöchiometrie oder Meßkunst chemischer Elemente" (1792) fr. Gk. στοιχεῖον, 'element', and -μετρία, 'a measuring of'. The first element is a derivative of στοῖχος, 'row, line, rank', which is rel. to στίχος, 'row, line, rank', verse', στείχειν, 'to go; to march in order'; see stichic. For the second element see -metry.

Derivatives: stoichiometr-ic, stoichiometr-ic-al, adjs.

stoke, tr. v., to poke (a fire); intr. v., to poke a fire. — Back formation fr. stoker.

stoker, n., one who tends a fire. — Du., fr. stoken, 'to poke a fire', fr. stok, 'stick'. See stock and agential suff. -er.

stole, n., a long garment. — L. stola, fr. Gk. στολή, 'equipment, garment', which stands in gradational relationship to στέλλειν, 'to set in order; to arrange; to equip; to send'. See stall and cp. stele, apostle.

Derivative: stol-ed, adj.

stole, n., a stolon (rare). — See stolon.

stolen, pp. of steal. — ME. stolen, fr. OE. ge-stolen, pp. of stelan. See steal.

tolid 1518

stolid, adj., dull. — L. stolidus, 'dull, obtuse, stolid', prop. 'unmovable', rel. to stultus, 'foolish', fr. I.-E. base \*st(h)el-, 'to cause to stand, to place'. See stall and cp. stultify. Cp. also still, adj., stolon.

stolidity, n., dullness. — L. stoliditās, 'dullness, obtuseness', fr. stolidus. See prec. word and -ity. stolon, n., a shoot, sucker. — L. stolō, gen. -ōnis, cogn. with Arm. stełn, 'trunk (of a tree); branch', Gk. στέλεχος, 'trunk, stem, log', στελεά, 'haft, shaft', στήλη, 'block of stone', Lett. stulms, 'trunk (of a tree), arm, leg', fr. I.-E. base \*st(h)el-, 'to cause to stand, to place'. See stall and cp. stolid.

stolonate, adj., having a stolon. — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. stolō, gen. -ōnis. See prec. word.

stoloniferous, adj., producing stolons. — See stolon and -ferous.

stoma, n., a minute mouthlike orifice. — Gk. στόμα, gen. στόματος, 'mouth', whence στόμαγος, 'throat, gullet, stomach'. See stomach.

stomacace, n., canker of the mouth (med.) — ModL., fr. Gk. στομακάκη, 'scurvy of the gums', lit. 'disease of the mouth', fr. στόμα, 'mouth', and κάκη, 'wickedness, vice', which is rel. to κακός, 'bad, evil'. See prec. word and caco-.

stomach, n. — ME. stomak, fr. OF. (= F.) estomac, fr. L. stomachus, 'gullet, esophagus, stomach, liking, taste', fr. Gk. στόμαχος, 'throat, gullet, esophagus, stomach', fr. στόμα, 'mouth', which is cogn. with Avestic staman-, 'mouth (of a dog)', Hitt. shtamar, 'mouth', MBret. staffn, 'mouth; jawbone', Co. stefenic, 'palate'. Cp. stoma.

Derivatives: stomach, tr. v., stomachal (q.v.), stomach-ed, adj., stomach-er, n., stomach-ful, adj., stomachic (q.v.), stomach-less, adj., stomach-y, adj.

stomachal, adj., pertaining to the stomach. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

stomachic, stomachical, adj., 1) pertaining to the stomach; 2) digestive. — L. stomachicus, fr. Gk. στομαχικός, 'pertaining to the stomach', fr. στόμαχος. See stomach and adj. suff. -ic, resp. also -al.

stomat-, form of stomato- before a vowel.

stomatitis, n., inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. στόμα, gen. στόματος, 'mouth'. See stoma,

stomato-, before a vowel stomat-, combining form meaning 'mouth', as in stomatology. — Gk. στοματο-, στοματ-, fr. στόμα, gen. στόμα-τος. 'mouth'. See stoma.

stomatology, n., the study of the diseases of the mouth. — Compounded of stomato- and Gk.  $-\lambda \circ \gamma t \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma \circ \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. Derivatives: stomatolog-ic, stomatolog-ic-al, adjs., stomatolog-ist, n.

stomatopod, n., any of the Stomatopoda. — See next word.

Stomatopoda, n. pl., an order of crustaceans (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. stomato- and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See foot.

stomatous, adj., having a stoma or stomata. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk. στόμα, gen. στόματος, 'month'. See stoma.

-stomatous, combining form. — The same as -stomous, Cp. prec. word.

stomodeum, stomodaeum, n., the oral part of the alimentary canal (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. στόμα, 'mouth', and ὁδαῖος, 'that which is on the way', fr. ὁδός, 'way'. For the first element see stoma, for the second see odograph.

-stome, combining form denoting the *mouth*, as in *cyclostome*. — ModL. -stoma, fr. Gk. στόμα, 'mouth'. See stoma.

Stomoisia, n., a genus of plants of the bladderwort family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk.  $\sigma\tau\delta\mu\alpha$ , 'mouth', and ologo, 'withy'. For the first element see stoma. Gk. ologo stands for \* $foi\tau fo$ , and is rel. to  $el\tau\epsilon\alpha$ , which probstands for \* $fei\tau\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ ; fr. I.-E. base \*wei-, 'to bend, twist'. See withy and cp. Itea.

-stomous, combining form meaning 'having a mouth' (zool. and bot.)—Gk. -στομος, 'having a mouth, mouthed', fr. στόμα, 'mouth'. See stoma.

stone, n. — ME. stan, ston, stoon, fr. OE. stān, rel. to ON. steinn, Dan. steen, Swed. sten, OFris., OS. stēn, Du. steen, OHG., MHG., G. stein, Goth. stains, fr. I.-E. base \*stāi-, \*stei-, \*stī, 'to thicken, compress, stiffen; stone', whence also OI. styāyate, 'curdles, becomes hard', part. styānah, 'curdled', Avestic stā-, stāy-, 'heap', Gk. στέαρ, gen. στέατος, 'fat, tallow', στία, στῖον, 'pebble', στίλη, 'drop', L. stīria, stīlla, 'drop', OSlav. stěna, 'wall'. Cp. stean, steato-, the first element in steenbok, steinbok, and the second element in Athelstan, felstone. Cp. also distil, instil. Cp. also stiff.

Derivatives: stone, v. (q.v.), stone, adj., stoneless, adj., stony (q.v.)

stone, tr. and intr. v. — ME. stanen, stonen, fr. stan, ston, 'stone'. See stone, n.

Derivatives: ston-ed, adj., ston-er, n.

stony, adj. — ME. stany, stony, stoony, fr. OE. stānig, fr. stān, 'stone'. See stone, n., and adj. suff. -y (representing OE. -ig).

Derivatives: ston-i-ly, adv., ston-i-ness, n.

stood, past tense and pp. of stand. — ME., fr. OE. stöd. past tense of standan. See stand.

stooge, n., 1) an actor who assists a comedian;
2) a person acting as a foil to another (colloq.)
Of unknown origin.

Derivative: stooge, intr. v., to be a stooge.

stook, n., a shock of corn (chiefly Brit.) — ME. stouke, rel. to MLG. stūke, 'tree stump, heap, sleeve', OE. stocu, ON. stūka, OHG. stūhha, MHG. stūche, G. Stauche, 'sleeve', and to OE. stocc, 'trunk, log, stock'. See stock.

Derivative: stook, tr. v.

stool, n. — ME. stol, stool, fr. OE. stōl, 'a seat', rel. to OS., OFris. stōl, ON. stōll, Du. stoel, OHG., MHG. stuol, G. Stuhl, 'seat', Goth. stōls, 'a high seat, throne'. These words are formed with -lo (a suff. denoting place) fr. I.-E. base \*stā-, 'to stand', whence also OSlav. stolū, 'stool', Lith. pa-stólas, 'stand'. See state and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in fauteuil.

Derivative: stool, intr. v.

stool pigeon, 1) a decoy pigeon; 2) a person used as a decoy; informer, spy. — Lit. 'a pigeon fastened to a stool'. The word was originally used of wild pigeons fastened by hunters to a stool and used as a decoy.

stoop, intr. and tr. v., to bend forward toward the ground. — ME. stupen, fr. OE. stūpian, rel. to ON. stūpa, 'to stick up, stand upright', MDu. stūpen, 'to bow, bend', and in gradational relationship to steep, adj. and v.

Derivatives: stoop, n., stoop-er, n., stoop-ing, adi., stoop-ing-ly, adv.

stoop, n., porch, platform. — A var. spelling of stoep.

stop, tr. and intr. v. — ME. stoppen, fr. OE. for-stoppian, 'to stop up, close', rel. to MLG. (= Du.) stoppen, OHG. stopfön (MHG., G. stopfen). These words derive fr. ML. stuppāre, 'to stop with tow' (whence also It. stoppare, OProvenc. estopar, F. étouper, 'to stop with tow'), fr. L. stuppa, stūpa, 'the coarse part of flax, tow', fr. Gk.  $\sigma \tau \dot{\sigma} \pi \pi \eta$ , of s.m., which is cogn. with OI. stupáh, 'tuft of hair'. The Teut. words mentioned were influenced in meaning by L. stupēre, 'to be stunned, be stupefied'. Cp. stopple, estop, estoppel.

Derivatives: stop, n., stopp-able, adj., stopp-age, n., stopp-er, n., and tr. v., stopp-ing, adj. and n. stopple, n., stopper. — ME. stoppel, fr. stoppen, 'to stop'. See stop and -le.

Derivative: stopple, tr. v.

storax, n., resin. — Late L. storax, fr. Gk. στόραξ, 'a kind of resin', fr. Heb. tzŏri, 'resin of the lentisk and of the terebinth'. Cp. styrax.

store, tr. and intr. v. — ME. storen, fr. OF. estorer, 'to establish, give birth to, restore', formed —with change of pref.—fr. L. in-staurāre, 'to renew, repair, restore'. Cp. restaurant, restore, instauration.

Derivatives: stor-able, adj., stor-age, n.

store, n. — ME. stor, fr. OF. estor, 'provision', back formation fr. estorer. See store, v.

storey, n. — See story, of a house.

storiated, adj., adorned with historical scenes. — Aphetic for historiated.

storiation, n., decoration with historical scenes.

— See prec. word and -ation.

storied, adj., 1) celebrated; 2) adorned with historical scenes. — Formed fr. story, 'history', with suff. -ed.

storied, storeyed, adj., having (a certain number

of) stories (said of a building). — Formed fr. story, story, with 3rd suff. -ed.

storiette, n., a short tale. — Formed fr. story, 'history', with suff. -ette.

storiology, n., the study of folk tales. — A hybrid coined fr. story, 'history', and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivatives: storiolog-ic-al, adj., storiolog-ist, n. stork, n. — ME., fr. OE. storc, rel. to ON. storkr, Dan., Swed. stork, MDu. storc, OHG. storah, MHG., G. storch, 'stork', and to OE. stearc, 'rigid, strong', OHG. gi-storchanēn, 'to become stiff' (see stark), the bird having been named from its stiff posture. OSlav. strūkū. Russ. sterch. Lith.

starkus, 'stork', are Teut. loan words. stork's bill, any plant of the genus Pelargonium.

— Named after its shape. Cp. G. Storchschnabel and F. bec de cicogne, 'stork's bill'. Cp. also Gk. γεράνιον, 'crane's bill', fr. γέρανος, 'crane', and E. crane's bill, which is a loan translation of Gk. γεράνιον (see geranium).

storm, n. — ME., fr. OE. storm, rel. to OS., MLG., MDu., Du. storm, ON. stormr, OHG., MHG., G. sturm. These words, in which the m has the force of a suff., are prob. rel. to stir (q.v.) OF. estour, 'onset, tumult', It. stormo, of s.m., are Teut. loan words. Cp. stour and the second element in landsturm.

Derivatives: storm, tr. and intr. v., storm-er, n., storm-less, adj., storm-y, adj., storm-i-ly, adv., storm-i-ness. n.

storting, storthing, n., the Norwegian parliament.

— Norw., lit. 'the great meeting', formed fr.

QN. störr, 'great', and bing, 'meeting'. For the
first element see stour, 'strong', for the second
see thing, 'assembly'.

story, n., history, narrative. — ME. storie, fr. OF. estorie, estoire, fr. L. historia. See history.

story, n., a horizontal section of a building. — Prob. fr. Anglo-L. (h)istoria, 'story of a building', which was prob. used orig. in the sense of, 'part of a building marked by painted windows', fr. L. historia, 'history'; hence of the same origin as story in the sense of 'history'. Cp. ML. historiāre, 'to narrate, depict; to carve, paint', whence E. 'storied' windows. Cp. also historiated

stoss, adj., facing the direction from which a glacier moves.—G. Stoβ, 'thrust', fr. stoβen, 'to push, thrust', MHG. stōzen, fr. OHG. stōzan, rel. to OS. stōtan, ON. stauta, MDu. stōten, Du. stoten, Goth. stautan, ON. steyta, OFris. stēta, 'to push, thrust', and to OE. styntan, 'to blunt, stupefy'. See stint and cp. words there referred to.

stound, n., time, moment (archaic and dial.) — ME. stund, stond, stound, fr. OE. stund, 'point of time, time, hour', rel. to OS. stunda, ON. stund, OFris. stunde, MDu. stonde, stont, OHG. stunt(a), MHG. stunde, of s.m., Du. stond, 'time, moment, hour', G. Stunde, 'hour'; prob. fr.

stoup 1

Teut. base \*standan, 'to stand'; see stand. Accordingly stound orig. meant 'a point of standing (in the course of time)'. Cp. Stundist.

stoup, also stoop, n., drinking vessel; pail. — ME. stowp, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. staup, which is rel. to MLG. stōp, Du. stoop, OHG., MHG. stouf, G. Stauf, and stands in gradational relationship to steep, adj., and v., and to stoop, 'to bend'.

stour, n., tumult (archaic). — ME. stoure, sture, fr. OF. estour, 'onset, tumult', a Teut. loan word. Cp. OHG. sturm, OE. storm, 'storm', and see storm.

stour, adj., strong, hard. — ME. stor, stur, fr. OE. stôr, rel. to LG. stur, fr. I.-E. base \*ster-, 'strong, firm, stiff, rigid'. See stare and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in storting. stout, adj. — ME. stoute, stowte, fr. OF. estolt, estout, 'bold, fierce, proud', of Teut. origin. Cp. OFris. stult, 'proud', MLG. stolt, 'stately, portly, proud', MHG., G. stolz, 'proud, haughty, arrogant, stately'. These Teut. words prob. stand in gradational relationship to OHG. stelza, ME. stilte, etc., 'stilt' (see stilt). See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 753 s.v. stolz.

stovaine, stovain, n., a crystalline compound used as a local anaesthetic. — Coined in 1904 fr. stove, n., translation of the French word fourneau (prop. 'furnace') in the name of the French chemist Ernest-François-Auguste Fourneau (1872-1949), the discoverer of this compound. The ending -aine shows the influence of cocaine. stove, n. - ME, stove, 'heated room, bathroom'. fr. OE. stofa, rel. to ON, stofa, Norw, stova, Dan. stue, Swed. stuga, 'room', MDu, stove, OHG. stuba, MHG. stube, 'a heatable room, bathroom', Du. stoof, 'foot warmer, foot stove'. G. Stube. 'room'. All these words are Romance loan words. Cp. It. stufa. F. étuve. 'sweating room (of baths)', which derive fr. It. stufare, resp. F. étuver, 'to dry, heat, stove', fr. VL. \*extūfāre, fr. 1st ex- and VL. \*tūfus, fr. Gk. τῦφος, 'mist, vapor' (see Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 760 s.v. Stube), which is a derivative of I.-E. base \*dhubh-, 'to fill with smoke, to cloud, darken; to be dull, dumb or deaf'. See deaf and words there referred to and cp. stew. 'to cook slowly'. OSlav. istuba, izba, Lith. stuba, Hung. szoba. Finn. tupa, 'room', are directly or indirectly borrowed fr. Teutonic; cp. isba.

Derivatives: stove, tr. v., stov-er, n.

stove, past tense and pp. of stave.

stover, n., provision; fodder (obsol.) — See estovers.

stow, tr. v., to pack. — ME. stowen, 'to place', fr. stowe, 'place', fr. OE. stōw, 'place', which is rel. to OFris. stō, 'place', MLG, MDu., Du. stouwen, 'to stow', OHG., MHG. stouwen, 'to stop, check; to command; to complain, scold, accuse', G. stauen, 'to stow', Goth. stōjan, 'to judge', and cogn. with OSlav. stavljo, staviti, 'to place', stavā, 'structure', Lith. stóviu, stovēti, 'to

stand', Lett.  $st\tilde{a}vu$ ,  $st\tilde{a}v\dot{e}ju$ ,  $st\tilde{a}v\dot{e}t$ , of s.m. All these words derive fr. I.-E.  $*st(h)\bar{a}u$ -,  $*st(h)\bar{u}$ -, 'stiff', upright', which is an enlargement of base  $*st(h)\bar{a}$ -, 'to stand'. See state and cp. bestow. Cp. also stud, 'peg'. Cp. also steer, 'to direct'.

Derivatives: stow-age, n., stow-er, n., stow-ing, n.

strabism, n., strabismus. — See strabismus.

strabismal, strabismic, strabismical, adj., pertaining to strabismus. — See next word and adj. suff. -al. resp. -ic. -ical.

strabismus, n., squint. — Medical L., fr. Gk. στραβισμός, fr. στραβίζειν, 'to squint', fr. στραβός, 'crooked, squinting', which stands in gradational relationship to στρεβλός, 'crooked, twisted', στρόβος, 'a whirling round', στρόβτλος, 'anything that whirls round; a top; fircone, pine cone; whirlwind', στροβτλός, 'spinning, whirling', fr. I.-E. \*streb-, a parallel form of base \*strebh-, 'to turn'. See strophe and -ism. Derivatives: strabism-al, strabism-ic, strabism-ic-al, adis.

strabo-, combining form meaning 'squinting, strabismus'. — Gk. στραβο-, fr. στραβός, 'squinting'. See prec. word.

strabotomy, n., a surgical operation to cure squint. — Compounded of strabo- and Gk.  $-\tau o \mu i \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting of', fr.  $\tau o \mu i \bar{\gamma}$ , 'a cutting'. See -tomy.

Strad, n. — Abbreviation of Stradivarius.

straddle, intr. v., to stand, sit or walk with the legs wide apart; tr. v., to have one leg on either side of. — Formed from the verb stride with freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: straddle, n., straddl-er, n., straddl-ing, adi., straddl-ing-ly, adv.

stradiot, n., a mercenary cavalryman from Greece or Albania serving in Italy in the Middle Ages.

— It. stradiotto, fr. Gk. στρατιώτης, 'soldier', fr. στρατιά, 'army, company, band', fr. στρατός, 'army'. See strategy and cp. Stratiotes.

Stradivarius, n. — A violin made by Antonio Stradivarius of Cremona (1644-1737) or his sons. Cp. Amati. Guarneri.

strafe, tr. v., to bombard heavily; to punish. — Fr. strafe in the German phrase Gott strafe England, 'God punish England', used in World War I.

Derivative: strafe, n.

straggle, intr. v., to wander from one's course; to stray, rove. — ME. straglen, prob. a freq. formed fr. ME. straken, 'to wander', which stands in gradational relationship to OE. streccan, 'to stretch'. See stretch and freq. suff. -le and cp. straight, strake.

Derivatives: straggl-er, n., straggl-ing, adj., straggl-ing-ly, adv., straggl-y, adj.

straight, adj. — ME. streight, streight, straight, pp. of strecchen, 'to stretch'. Accordingly straight prop. means 'that which is stretched'. See stretch.

Derivatives: straight, n. and adv., straight-en, tr.

and intr. v., straight-en-er, n., straight-ly, adv., straight-ness, n.

strain, tr. and intr. v., to stretch. — ME. streynen, streinen, strainen, 'to strain, stretch', fr. OF. estraign-, estreign-, pres. part. stem of estraindre, estreindre (F. étreindre), 'to strain', fr. L. stringere, 'to draw tight'. See stringent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: strain, n., tautness, tension, strainable, adj., strain-ed, adj., strain-er, n., straining, adj., strain-ing, adv.

strain, n., breed, ancestry, generation. — ME. strene, stren, streen, fr. OE. strēon, strion, 'gain, procreation, progeny', which is rel. to OE. strēonan, strīenan, strīnan, 'to get, gain, beget', OHG. striunan, 'to get, gain'.

strait, adj., narrow (archaic). — ME. streit, strait, fr. OF. estreit (F. étroit), fr. L. strictus, pp. of stringere, 'to draw tightly'. See strain, 'to stretch', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: strait, n., strait-en, v., strait-ly, adv., strait-ness, n.

strake, n., a streak. — ME., prop. 'something stretched', rel. to strecchen, 'to stretch'; influenced in form by a confusion with streak, to which it is not related. See stretch and cp. straggle. stramazon, n., a cut with the edge of a sword (fencing). — F. estramaçon fr. It. stramazzone, fr. stramazzare, 'to reverse with force', which is formed fr. augmentative pref. stra- (fr. L. extra-), and the noun mazza, 'sledgehammer'. See extra and mace, 'weapon'.

stramineous, adj., 1) like straw; 2) of the color of straw (archaic). — L. strāmineus, 'made of straw, like straw', fr. strāmen, gen. -minis, 'straw, litter', lit. 'that which is spread out'; cogn. with OI. stárīman-, 'spreading out, extension', stṛtáḥ, stīrnáḥ, 'spread out', Gk. στορυύναι, στορεννύναι, στρωννύναι, 'to spread out', στρῶμα, 'bedclothes, mattress', lit. 'anything spread out', fr. I.-E. base \*stor-, \*ster-, \*stṛ-, 'to spread out'. See stratum. For the ending see suff. -eous.

stramonium, n., the thorn apple (*Datura*) and the poisonous drug obtained from it. — ModL., of uncertain origin.

strand, n., beach of the sea, bank of a river. — ME., fr. OE. strand, rel. to Dan., Swed. strand, 'beach, shore, strand', ON. strönd, 'border, edge, shore', MLG. strant (whence Late MHG. strant, G. Strand), Du. strand, 'beach'. These words prob. meant orig. 'extended tract of land', and derive fr. I.-E. base \*ster-, \*stor-, \*str-, 'to spread out'. See stratum and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: strand, tr. and intr. v., strand-age, n., strand-er, n., strand-ing, verbal n. and adj. strand, n., fiber or thread of yarn. — ME. strond, prob. fr. OF. estran, which is of Teut. origin. Cp. MDu. strene, OHG. strene, MHG. strene, G. Strähne, 'skein, strand'; of uncertain origin. Derivative: strand, tr. v., to make a rope by uniting threads.

strange, adj. — ME., fr. OF. estrange (F. é-trange), 'strange, foreign', fr. L. extrāneus, 'strange, foreign', fr. extra, 'outside'. See extra and cp. estrange, extraneous.

Derivatives: strange-ly, adv., strange-ness, n.

stranger, n. — ME., fr. MF. estrangier (F. étranger), 'foreign; foreigner', fr. estrange, 'strange, foreign', fr. OF. See prec. word.

strangle, tr. v., to choke. — ME. stranglen, fr. MF. estrangler (F. étrangler), fr. OF., fr. L. strangulāre, 'to strangle, choke'. See next word. Derivatives: strangle, n., strangler, n., strangles, n., an infectious disease of horses.

strangulate, tr. v., to strangle. — L. strangulātus, pp. of strangulāte, 'to strangle, choke', fr. Gk. στραγγαλοῦν, of s.m., which is rel. to στραγγάλη, 'halter'. See stringent and cp. strangle. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

strangulation, n. — L. strangulātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. strangulātus, pp. of strangulāre. See prec. word and -ion.

strangurious, adj., pertaining to strangury. — See next word and -ous.

strangury, n., painful urination (med.) — L. strangūria, fr. Gk. στραγγουρία, 'strangury', which is compounded of στράγξ, gen. στραγγός, 'a drop', and οδρον, 'urine'. For the first element see strangulate, for the second see urine.

strap, n. — A doublet of strop, fr. ME. strope, fr. OE. stropp, fr. L. stroppus, struppus, 'strap, thong, fillet', fr. Gk. στρόφος, 'twisted band or cord', which is rel. to στροφή, 'a turning, twisting', στρέφειν, 'to turn'. F. estrope, étrope, 'strop', and Du. strop, 'halter', are also borrowed fr. L. stroppus. See strophe and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: strap, tr. v., strapp-ed, adj., strapp-er, n., strapp-ing, adj. and n.

strappado, n., a form of torture in which the victim was attached (usually by his wrists) to a long rope, raised into the air and suddenly dropped almost to the ground. - Formed-according to my opinion, prob. under the influence of the synonym bastinado-fr. It. strappata, 'a sharp tug, pull, snatch, wrench', fr. strappare, 'to pull', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. stroufen, 'to flav'. OE. -strvpan in bestrvpan, 'to plunder', and see strip, v. The first a in It. strappare, is due to the influence of stracciare, 'to tear asunder'. [In Johnson's Dictionary (1662) strappado is confused in meaning with bastinado, which corroborates the supposition that the ending -ado in strappado was formed on the analogy of bastin-ado.\

strass, n., a brilliant lead glass used to make artificial gems. — F. strass, stras, named after Stras, the inventor of the process.

strass, n., refuse of silk in skein making. — F. strasse, fr. It. straccio, back formation fr. stracciare, 'to tear asunder', fr. VL. \*distractiare, fr. L. distractus, pp. of distrahere, 'to pull apart'. See distract.

stratagem

stratagem, n., artifice, trick. — F. stratagème, fr. earlier strattegeme, fr. L. stratēgēma, 'artifice, stratagem', fr. Gk. στρατήγημα, 'the act of a general, piece of generalship, stratagem', fr. στρατηγεῖν, 'to be a general, to command', fr. στρατηγός. See strategy. For the ending of Gk. στρατήγημα see suff. -ma.

Derivatives: stratagem-ic-al, adj., stratagem-ic-al-lv, adv.

stratal, adj., pertaining to strata. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. strātum. See stratum.

strategic, strategical, adj. — F. stratégique, fr. Gk. στρατηγικός, 'of, or pertaining to, a general', fr. στρατηγός. See strategy and adj. suff. -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivatives: strategic-al-ly, adv., strateg-ics, n, strategus, also strategos, n., the leader of an army. general. — L. stratēgus, fr. Gk. στρατηγός. See next word.

strategy, n. — F. stratégie, fr. Gk. στρατηγία, 'office of a general', fr. στρατηγός, 'strategus, general', lit. 'leader of the army', compounded of στρατός, 'army', and the stem of ἄγειν, 'to lead'. For the first element see stratum and cp. stradiot, for the second see agent, adj.

strath, n., a wide river valley. — Gael. srath, 'valley', fr. OIr. srath, of s.m., fr. L. strāta (via), 'paved way', fem. pp. of sternere, 'to spread out'. See street.

strathspey, n., a Scottish dance and the music for it. — Named after Strathspey, a district in Eastern Scotland.

strati-, combining form meaning 'stratum'. — L. strāti-, fr. strātum. See stratum.

straticulate, adj., arranged in thin layers. — Formed fr. strati-, -cule and adj. suff. -ate.

stratification, n. — ML. strātificātiō, gen. -ōnis, formed fr. strātificātus, pp. of strātificāre. See stratify and -ation.

stratiform, adj., having the form of a stratum. — Compounded of strati- and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

stratify, tr. v., to form in strata. — F. stratifier, fr. ML. strātificāre, 'to form strata'. See stratiand -fy.

Derivatives: stratifi-ed, adj., stratifi-er, n.

stratigraphy, n., description of the arrangement of strata. — A hybrid coined fr. L. strātum, 'a covering', Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivatives: stratigraph-ic, stratigraph-ic-al, adjs., stratigraph-ic-al-ly, adv., stratigraph-ist, n. Stratiomyiidae, n. pl., the family of soldier flies (2001.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. στρατιώτης, 'soldier', and μυΐα, 'fly'. See strategy and myo-.

Stratiotes, n., a genus of plants of the family Hydrocharitaceae (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. στρατιώτης, 'soldier, yarrow, milfoil'. See strategy and cp. stradiot.

strato-, combining form meaning 'stratus-shaped'. — See stratus.

strato-, combining form meaning 'army'. — Fr. Gk. στρατός, 'army'. See stratum.

stratocracy, n., government by the army. — Compounded of 2nd strato- and Gk. -κρατία, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See -cracy.

stratocratic, adj. — See prec. word and adj. suff.

stratosphere, n., the upper part of the earth's atmosphere. — F. stratosphère, lit. 'sphere of layers', coined by the French meteorologist Léon-Philippe Teisserenc de Bort (1855-1913) fr. 1st strato- and sphère. See sphere.

stratum, n., a horizontal layer, - L. strātum, 'bed, covering, blanket', prop. 'something spread out', pp. of sternere, 'to spread out, stretch out; to scatter; to cover', which is rel. to stramen, 'straw', lit. 'that which is spread out', struere, 'to put together, construct', fr. I.-E. base \*ster-, \*stor-, \*str-, 'to spread out, extend, strew', whence also OI, strnáti, strnóti, starati, 'strews, scatters', strtáh, stīrnáh, 'spread out', stárīman-, 'spreading out, extension', Avestic star-, 'to spread out, stretch out', Gk. στορνύναι, στορεννύναι, στρωννύναι, 'to spread out', στέρνον, 'breast, chest', στρῶμα, 'bedclothes, mattress', στρατός, 'army' (whence στρατιά, 'army, company, band', στρατεία, 'expedition, campaign), lit. 'that which is spread out', Alb. štriń, 'I spread out', OSlav. pro-stiro, pro-strěti, 'to spread out', strana, 'side, place, region', OIr, sernim, 'I spread out', MLG, sterne, OHG. stirna, MHG. stirne, G. Stirn, 'forehead'. Goth. straujan, OE. strēowian, strēawian. strewian, 'to strew, scatter'. Cp. strew and words there referred to. Cp. also sternum, episternum, consternation, construction, destroy, destruction. estrade, prostrate, straminous, stratagem, strategy, stratus, street, stroma, structure, substratum. Torilis.

stratus, n., a low layer of cloud. — L. strātus, 'a spreading', fr. strātus, pp. of sternere. See stratum.

straw, n. — ME. straw, fr. OE. strēaw, rel. to ON. strā, Dan. straa, Swed. strā, OFris. strē, ODu. strō, Du. strō, OHG., MHG. strō, G. Stroh, lit. 'that which is scattered', fr. I.-E. base \*ster-, \*stor-, \*stṛ-, 'to spread out, extend, strew', whence also L. sternere, pp. strātus, 'to spread out'. See stratum and cp. strew.

Derivatives: straw, tr. v., straw-er, n., straw-y, adi.

straw, tr. v. — ME. strawen, a collateral form of strewen. See strew.

strawberry, n. — ME., fr. OE. strēawberige, compounded of strēaw, 'straw', and berige, 'berry'. See straw, n., and berry.

stray, intr. v., to wander, go astray. — ME. straien, fr. MF. estraier, v., 'to go astray', fr. OF., fr. OF. estree, 'road', fr. Late L. stratā (via), 'paved road'. See street.

Derivatives: stray-ed, adj., stray-er, n.

stray, n., a strayed animal. — ME., fr. AF. stray, estray, from the adjective stray, estray, fr. OF. estraier, 'wandering stray, lost', fr. VL. \*strātārius, lit. 'abandoned on the road', fr. Late L. strāta (via). See stray, v., and cp. estray.

Derivative: stray, adj., straying.

streak, n., a long mark. — ME. streke, strike, fr. MLG. streke, 'stroke, line', which is rel. to OE. strica, 'mark, stroke of the pen', OHG., MHG., G. strich, Goth. striks, 'stroke, line', and to OE. strican, 'to rub, move'. See strike.

Derivatives: streak, tr. v., streak-y, adj., streak-i-ly, adv., streak-i-ness, n.

stream, n. - ME. strem, streme, fr. OE. strēam, 'flowing, current; running water, river', rel. to OS. strom, ON. straumr, Dan. strom, Swed. ström, Norw. straum, OFris, strām, Du. stroom, OHG., MHG, stroum, strom, G. Strom, 'current, river', fr. I.-E. base \*sreu-, 'to flow', whence also OI. srávati, 'flows', srótah, 'stream'. Arm, aroganem, 'I moisten, wet', Gk. péeuv (for \*σρέΓειν), 'to flow', ρόος (for \*σρόΓος), 'stream', Lett. strauma, 'stream, river'. Pol. strumień, 'brook', Lith, sravěti, 'to trickle, ooze', OSlav. struja, 'river', o-strovă, 'island', lit. 'that which is surrounded by a river', OIr. srūaim, Ir. sruth (gen. srotha), Co. streth, 'river'. Cp. the river name Στούμων, lit. 'River'. Cp. rheo-, rheumatic, rheumatism, rhythm, the first element in rhyolite and the second element in Calirrhoe. catarrh, hemorrhoids, diarrhea, pyorrhea, seborrhea. Cp. also strudel and the second element in maelstrom. Base \*sreu- is an enlargement of base \*ser-, whence Gk. ὁρμή (for \*σορμή), 'onset', ὀρός (for \*σορός), 'whey', L. serum, 'whey'. See hormone and serum.

Derivatives: stream, v., stream-er, n., stream-ing, n. and adj., stream-ing-ly, adv., stream-y, adi., stream-i-ness, n.

streamlet, n., a small stream. — Formed fr. stream with dimin. suff. -let.

street, n. — ME. strete, 'paved way', fr. OE. strāt, fr. Late L. strāta (via), 'paved way', fem. pp. of sternere, 'to spread out, pave'. Cp. Provenç. estrada, 'street', OIr. srath, 'valley', which are of the same origin. For the etymology of L. sternere see stratum. Cp. estrade, strath, stray, 'to wander'. Al Sirat.

Derivative: street-age, n.

stremma, n., a Greek measure of land. — ModGk. στρέμμα, fr. Gk. στρέμμα, 'that which is twisted', from the stem of στρέφειν, 'to turn, twist'. See strophe and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ma.

strength, n. — ME. strengthe, fr. OE. strength, which is rel. to OHG. strengida, 'strength', and stands in gradational relationship to strong. For the ending see subst. suff. -th.

Derivatives: strength-en, tr. and intr.v., strength-en-ing, adj., strength-en-ing-ly, adv., strength-less, adj., strength-less-ly, adv., strength-lessness, n. strenuous, adj., characterized by great effort; vig-

orous. — L. strēnuus, 'brisk, active, vigorous', prob. cogn. with Gk. στρηνής, στρηνός, 'keen, strong', στρῆνος, 'arrogance, eager desire', and with OE. stierne, 'hard, severe, keen'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. \*sterē-, 'to take pains, to endeavor', which is an enlargement of base \*ster-, 'stiff, rigid'. See stare and cp. words there referred to. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: strenuous-ly, adv., strenuous-ness, n. Strephon, n., a lover, swain. — Fr. Strephon, the shepherd lover in Sir Philip Sydney's Arcadia. strepitoso, adj., noisy (musical direction). — It., formed fr. L. strepitus, 'noise'. See next word. strepitous, adj., noisy. — Formed with suff. -ous (as if fr. ModL. \*strepitōsus), fr. L. strepitus, 'noise', fr. strepere, 'to make a noise, rattle, roar', which is of imitative origin. Cp. L. stertāre, 'to snore', and see stertorous. Cp. also ON. prapt, 'chattering, garrulity', Icel. prefa, 'to quarrel', OE. praft, 'quarrel', which are also imitative; see obstreperous.

strepto-, before a vowel strept-, combining form meaning 'twisted', as in Streptococcus. — Gk. στρεπτο-, στρεπτ-, fr. στρεπτός, 'easy to bend, pliant', verbal adj. of στρέφειν, 'to turn, twist', στροφή, 'a turning, twisting', στρόφος, 'twisted band'. See strophe and cp. words there referred to.

Streptococcus, n., a genus of bacteria of the family Coccaceae (bacteriol.) — Medical L., coined by Albert Theodor Billroth, a Viennese surgeon (1829-94), fr. strepto- and Gk. x6xxoc, 'kernel, berry'. See coccus.

streptomycin, n., an antibiotic drug first isolated by the American microbiologist Selman Abraham Waksman (born in 1888) in 1944. — Coined fr. strepto-, Gk. μύκης, 'fungus' (see myco-), and suff. -in.

Streptoneura, n. pl., a subclass of mollusks (zool.)

— ModL., lit. '(animals) with twisted nerves', compounded of strepto- and Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve'.

stress, tr. v. — ME. stressen, fr. MF. estrecier, fr. OF., fr. VL. \*strictiāre, freq. formed fr. strictus, pp. of stringere, 'to draw tight'; see stringent. In some meanings the verb stress is aphetic for distress, in some it derives directly fr. stress, n. Cp. strain, 'to stretch'.

Derivative: stress-er, n.

stress, n. — ME. stresse, aphetic for distresse. See distress. See also stress, v. For a similar aphesis cp. splay, sport, stain.

Derivatives: stress-ful, adj., stress-ful-ly, adv., stress-less, adj., stress-less, n.

stretch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. strecchen, fr. OE. streccan, rel. to Dan. strække, Swed. sträcka, OFris. strekka, OHG. strecchan, MLG., MDu., OHG., MHG., G. strecken, Du. strekken, 'to stretch', prop. 'to make straight'. Cp. MHG. strac, G. strack, 'straight' and E. straight, straggle, strake.

stretto

Derivatives: stretch, n., stretch-er, n., stretch-y, adi., stretch-i-ness, n.

stretto, n., part of a fugue in which the answer crowds upon the subject (music). — It., from the adj. stretto, 'drawn tightly', fr. L. strictus, pp. of stringere. See stringent and cp. strict.

strew, tr. v. — ME. strewen, strowen, fr. OE. strēowian, strēawian, strewian, 'to scatter', rel. to OS. strōian, ON. strā, Dan. stro, Swed. strö, MDu. struwen, strouwen, strooyen, Du. strooien, OHG. strewen, MHG. ströuwen, G. streuen, Goth. straujan, fr. I.-E. base \*ster-, \*stor, \*str-, 'to spread out, extend, strew', whence also OI. strati, strnōti, starati, 'strews, scatters', Gk. στορυύναι, στορευνύναι, στρωνυύναι, 'to spread out', στρῶμα, 'bedclothes, mattress', prop. 'anything spread out', L. sternere (pp. strātus), 'to spread out, stretch out', struere, 'to put together, construct'. See stratum and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also strand, 'shore', strath, straw, stray.

Derivatives: strew, n., strew-er, n.

stria, n., a narrow stripe, groove. — L., 'furrow, channel', cogn. with Du. striem, OHG. strimo, MHG. strieme, streime, G. Strieme, 'stripe, streak', and prob. rel. to L. striga, 'stroke, stripe, furrow', strigilis, 'scraper', stringere, 'to draw tight'. See stringent and cp. words there referred to. striate, adj., striped, variegated. — L. striātus, pp. of striāre, 'to groove, flute', fr. stria. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: striate-ly, adv.

striate, tr. v., to mark with striae. — L. striātus, pp. of striāre. See striate, adj.

Derivatives: striat-ed, adj., striat-ion, n.

striature, n., striation. — L. striātūra, fr. striātus, pp. of striāre. See striate, adi., and -ure.

strick, n., a bunch of fibers. — ME. stric, prob. of Dutch or LG. origin. Cp. MDu. stric, Du. strik, MLG. strik, 'knot, noose, rope', which are rel. to OFris. strik, OHG., MHG. stric, 'knot, noose, rope', G. Strick, 'rope' (whence OHG. stricchan, MHG., G. stricken, 'to knit'), and to OE. strician, 'to knit'.

Derivative: strick-er, n.

stricken, archaic pp. of strike.

strickle, n., a stick used for leveling grain. — ME. strikell, fr. OE. stricel, prop. 'an instrument to strike with'. Cp. MDu. strekel, 'strickle', and see strike and instrumental suff. -le.

Derivative: strickl-er, n.

strict, adj. — L. strictus, 'drawn tightly', pp. of stringere. See stringent and cp. strait, adj., which is a doublet of strict.

Derivatives: strict-ly, adv., strict-ness, n., stricture (q.v.)

stricture, n., criticism. — L. strictūra, 'contraction', fr. strictus, pp. of stringere. See prec. word and -ure.

Derivative: strictur-ed, adj.

stridden, pp. of stride. — OE. gestriden, pp. of stridan. See next word.

stride, n. — ME., fr. OE. stride, rel. to MLG. strede, 'stride', Dan., Swed. strid, Du. strijd, OHG., MHG. strit, G. Streit, 'fight, contention, combat', and to ON. striðr, 'strong, hard, stubborn, severe'. These words prob. meant orig. 'stubbornness, opposition, resistance' (cp. the meaning of ON. striðr), and derive fr. I.-E. base \*ster-, 'strong, firm, stiff, rigid', whence also OE. starian, 'to look fixedly at'. See stare.

stride, intr. and tr. v. — ME. striden, fr. OE. strīdan, 'to stride, step', rel. to MLG. striden, 'to straddle', OS. strīdian, ON. strīda, Dan. stride, Swed. strida, 'to fight', Du. strijden, OHG. strītan, MHG. strīten, G. streiten, 'to fight, struggle, contend', and to OE. stride, 'stride'. See stride,

Derivatives: strid-er, n., strid-ing-ly, adv.

stridence, stridency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce. resp. -cv.

strident, adj., harsh-sounding. — L. strīdēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of strīdēre, 'to make a shrill or creaking sound, whizz, buzz', from the imitative base \*strid-; cp. stridulate. Cp. the collateral base \*(s)trig-, whence Gk. τρίζειν, 'to utter a shrill cry', στρίγξ, στρίξ, στλίξ, 'owl', lit. 'the screeching bird'. Cp. Strix, trismus and the second element in Amphitrite.

Derivative: strident-ly, adv.

stridhana, n., property belonging to a woman (Hindu law). — OI. strī-dhána-, 'woman's property', fr. strī, 'woman', and dhánam, 'booty, possession, property'. The first element prob. derives from the I.-E. reflexive base \*s(w)edh-, 'made one's own'. See sui. For the second element see dhan.

stridulate, intr. v., to produce a creaking noise. —
Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. L. strīdulus, 'creaking', fr. strīdēre. See strident and -ule.
Derivatives: strīdulat-ion, n., strīdulat-or, n.

stridulent, adj., creaking. — Formed with suff. -ent fr. L. stridulus, 'creaking'. See strident.

stridulous, adj., making a creaking sound. — L. strīdulus, 'creaking', fr. strīdēre. See strident. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: stridulous-ly, adv., stridulous-ness,

strife, n. — ME. strif, fr. OF. estrif, estrit, 'contention, strife, effort', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. strit, 'fight, combat, quarrel', stritan, 'to fight, combat, contend', and see stride (q.v.) Cp. also strive.

striga, n., bristle, hairlike scale (bot.) — L. striga, 'stroke, stripe, furrow'; rel. to strigilis, 'scraper', stringere, 'to draw tight', stria, 'furrow, channel'. See stria and cp. strigil.

strigil, n., an instrument for scraping the skin. —
L. strigilis, 'scraper', rel. to striga, 'stroke, stripe, furrow'. See prec. word.

Derivative: strigill-ation, n.

strigose, adj., covered with bristles (bot.) — ModL. strigōsus, fr. L. striga. See striga and adj. suff. -ose.

strigous, adj., strigose. — ModL. strigōsus. See prec. word and -ous.

strike, tr. and intr. v. — ME. striken, 'to strike, stroke, rub', fro OE. strīcan, 'to move, stroke, rub', rel. to ON. strīkva, 'to stroke', OFris. strīka, MDu. streken, Du. strijken, 'to smooth, stroke, rub', OHG. strīhhan, MHG. strīchen, G. streichen, of s.m., MHG., G. streich, Goth. striks, 'stroke', and cogn. with L. striga, 'stroke, stripe, furrow', strigilis, 'scraper', stria, 'furrow, channel', stringere, 'to draw tight'. See stringent and cp. streak, strickle, stroke.

Derivatives: strike, n., strik-er, n., strik-ing, adj. and n., strik-ing-ly, adv., strik-ing-ness, n.

string, n. — ME. streng, string, fr. OE. streng, 'string of a bow or harp, cord, rope, sinew', rel. to ON. strengr, Dan. streng, Swed. sträng, MDu. strenge, stringe, Du. streng, OHG. strang, MHG. strange, stranc, G. Strang, 'rope, cord', and cogn. with L. stringere, 'to draw tight'. See stringent.

Derivatives: string, tr. v., string-ed, adj., string-er, n., string-y, adj., string-i-ness, n., string-less, adj.

stringency, n. — Formed fr. stringent with suff.

stringendo, adv. and adj., increasing the tempo (musical direction). — It., fr. L., abl. of the gerund of stringere, 'to draw tight', See next word. stringent, adj. — L. stringens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of stringere, 'to draw tight, to draw, bind or press together; to draw from the sheath; to check, restraint'. According to Walde-Hofmann. LEW., II, pp. 604-605, in L. stringere, two, originally distinct, verbs seem to have merged: 1) one cogn, with L. striga, 'stroke, stripe, furrow'. strigilis, 'scraper', stria, 'furrow, channel', Gk. στρίγξ, gen. στριγγός, 'row, line', OE. strican, 'to rub, move', Goth. striks, G. Streich, 'a stroke', OSlav. strigo, strišti, 'to shear', OPruss. strigli, 'thistle'; see strike and cp. stria, striga, strigil, strike; 2) the other verb derives fr. earlier \*strengere and is cogn. with Gk. στράγξ, gen. στραγγός, 'a drop', lit. 'that which is squeezed out', στραγγός, 'twisted, crooked'; flowing drop by drop', στραγγάλη, 'halter', στραγγαλίζειν, στραγγαλοῦν, 'to twist, strangle', στρογγύλος, 'twisted, round', MIr. srengim, 'I pull, draw, drag', Ir. sreangaim, 'I tear, drag', sreang, 'string, rope'. Lett. stringt, 'to become tight', OE. streng, ON. strengr, 'string of a bow or harp, rope, sinew'. OE. strang, ON. strangr, 'strong, severe'. Cp. astringe, astringent, constrain, v., constrict, distrain, distress, district, estrangelo, obstriction. prestige, restrain, restrict, strain, v., strait, strand, 'fiber', strangle, strangulate, stress, stretto, strict, stricture, string, strong, strongyle, For the ending of stringent see suff. -ent.

Derivatives: stringent-ly, adv., stringent-ness, n. strip, tr. v., to remove the covering or clothing of; to tear off; intr. v., to take off all clothing — ME. stripen, strepen, fr. OE. -strypan in bestry-

pan, 'to plunder', rel. to MDu. (= Du.) stropen, 'to strip off; to ramble about plundering', OHG. stroufen, MHG. streifen, ströufen, 'to strip off, plunder', G. streifen, 'strip off, touch upon; to ramble, roam, rove'.

Derivatives: stripp-er, n., stripp-ing, n.

strip, n., a narrow piece. — Derived fr. strip, v.; influenced in meaning by stripe.

Derivative: stripling (q.v.)

stripe, n. — ME., prob. fr. MDu. strīpe (Du. streep), 'stripe, streak', which is rel. to LG. stripe, Dan. stribe, MHG. strīfe, G. Streifen, 'stripe', MLG., MDu. strīpen, MHG., G. streifen, 'to glide', and cogn. with OIr. sriab (fr. \*streibā-), 'stripe'.

Derivatives: stripe, tr. v., strip-ed, adj., strip-y, adj., strip-i-ness, n.

stripling, n., a youth. — Formed fr. strip, n., with dimin suff. -ling.

strive, intr. v. — ME. striven, fr. OF. estriver, 'to contend, strive', fr. estrif, 'contention, strife, effort'. See strife.

Derivative: striv-er, n.

Strix, n., a genus of owls (ornithol.) — L. strix, fr. Gk. στρίξ, στρίγξ, 'an owl', lit. 'a screeching bird', from the imitative base \*strig-, a collateral form of base \*strid-, whence L. strīdēre, 'to make a shrill sound, whiz, buzz'. See strident.

strobic, adj., resembling a top. — Formed with adj. suff -ic fr. Gk. στρόβος, 'a twisting round'. See strobile.

strobila, n., 1) a stage in the life of a jellyfish; 2) a segmented tapeworm. — ModL., fr. Gk. στροβίλη, 'a plug of lint twisted into an oval shape like a pine cone', fr. στρόβτλος, 'pine cone'. See strobile.

strobilaceous, adj., resembling a cone; producing strobiles, — A hybrid word formed fr. Gk.  $\sigma\tau\rho\sigma\beta i\lambda\eta$ , 'pine cone' (see prec. word), and -aceous, a suff. of Latin origin.

strobilation, n., reproduction by division (as in tapeworms, etc.) — A hybrid coined fr. strobila and -ation, a suff. of Latin origin.

strobile, n., pine cone. — Late L. strobilus, fr. Gk. στρόβτλος, 'anything twisted; whirlwind; pine cone', fr. στρόβος, 'a twisting or whirling round', which stands in gradational relationship to στρεβλός, 'twisted', στραβός, 'squinting', στρέφειν, 'to turn'. See strophe.

stroboscope, n., an instrument for studying periodic motion. — Compounded of Gk. στρό-βος, 'a twisting or whirling round', and -σχό-πιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See prec. word and -scope.

strode, past tense of stride. — ME. strod, fr. OE. strād, past tense of strīdan. See stride.

stroke, tr. v. — ME. straken, stroken, fr. OE. strācian, 'to stroke', in gradational relationship to OE. strīcan, 'to move, stroke, rub'. See strike. Derivatives: strok-er, n., strok-ing, adj., strok-ing-ly, adv.

stroke 1526 ^

stroke, n. — ME. strak, strake, strok, stroke, rel. to MLG. strek, MHG., G. streich, Goth. striks, 'stroke', and to OE. strācian. See stroke,

stroll, intr. v., 1) to walk idly; 2) to rove. — Fr. earlier G. strollen, 'to stroll about', which is rel. to G. strolchen, Swiss. G strolen, 'to stroll about', Strolch, 'a tramp, vagabond'.

Derivatives: stroll. n., stroll-er, n.

stroma, n., the supporting framework of an organ (anat.) — L. strōma, 'bedcovering, coverlet', fr. Gk. στρῶμα, which is cogn. with OI. stárī-man-, 'spreading out, extension', L. strāmen, 'straw', lit. 'that which is spread out'; see stratum and cp. stramineous.

Derivative: stromat-ic, adi.

stromeyerite, n., a silver copper sulfide (mineral.)

— Named after the German chemist Friedrich
Stromeyer (1776-1835). For the ending see
subst. suff. -ite.

strong, adj. and adv. — ME., fr. OE. strang, 'strong, rigorous, severe', rel. to ON. strangr, Dan. streng, Swed. sträng, of s.m., Du streng, 'strict, rigorous', OHG. strang, strangi, 'strong, bold, hard', MHG. strenge, G. streng, 'strict, rigorous', and cogn. with L. stringere, 'to draw tight'. See stringent. Cp. also string.

Derivative: strong-ly, adv.

strongyle, n., any of an order of roundworms (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. στρογγύλος, 'twisted, round', which stands in gradational relationship to στραγγός, 'twisted, crooked; flowing drop by drop', στράγξ, gen. στραγγός, 'a drop', lit. 'that which is squeezed', στραγγαλίζειν, στραγγαλοῦν, 'to twist, strange', and is cogn. with L. stringere, 'to draw tight'. See stringent and words there referred to and cp. esp. estrangelo. strongylosis, n., a disease due to roundworms in the intestines (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. strongyle with suff. -osis.

strontia, n., strontium monoxide (chem.) — ModL. See strontium.

strontian, n., 1) strontianite; 2) strontia; 3) strontium. See strontium and -ian.

strontianite, n., native strontium carbonate SrCO<sub>3</sub> (mineral.) — See next word and subst. suff. -ite. strontium, n., name of a light metallic element (chem.) — ModL., coined by the English chemist Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829) fr. Strontian in Argyllshire, Scotland, where it was first found in 1787 (by Cruikshank).

Derivatives: stront-ic, stront-it-ic, adjs.

strop, n. — ME. strop, fr. OE. stropp. See strap. Derivative: strop, tr. v.

strophanthin, n., a bitter, poisonous crystalline glucoside. — Formed from next word with suff.
-in.

Strophanthus, n., a genus of tropical plants (bot.)

— ModL., coined by the Swiss botanist Augustin Pyrame de Candolle (1778-1821), fr. Gk. στροφή, 'a turning', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See next word and anther.

strophe, n. — Gk. στροφή, lit. 'a turning, twisting', rel. to στρόφος, 'cord', στροφεύς, 'one of the vertebrae', στροφάλιγζ, 'whirl, whirlpool', στρέφειν, 'to turn, twist', στρέμμα, 'that which is twisted, a sprain', fr. I.-E. base \*strebh-, 'to turn, twist'. Cp. the related base \*streb-, whence Gk. στρεβλός, 'twisted', στραβός, 'squinting'. Cp. stremma, strepto-, and the second element in anastrophe, antistrophe, apostrophe, catastrophe, epistrophe, monostrophe, boustrophedon, Ommastrephes. Cp. also strabismus, strobile. Cp. also strap.

Derivatives: stroph-ic, stroph-ic-al, adjs., stroph-ic-al-lv, adv.

stroud, n., a coarse woolen blanket. — Named after Stroud, in Gloucestershire.

strove, past tense of strive. — Formed fr. strive on analogy of drove, past tense of drive.

strow, tr. v. — ME. strowen, fr. OE. streawian; an archaic var. of strew.

struck, past tense and pp. of strike. — Formed fr. strike, prob. on analogy of stuck.

structure, n. — ME., fr. L. structūra, 'a fitting together, adjustment, construction', fr. structus, pp. of struere, 'to pile up, join together, build, fabricate, make' (whence struēs, 'heap'), which is cogn. with Goth. straujan, OE. strēowian, strēawian, strewian, 'to strew'. See strew and -ure and cp. construct, construction, construe, destroy, destruction, industry, instruct, instruction, instrument, obstruct, obstruction, obstruent.

Derivatives: structure, tr. v., structur-al, adj., structur-al-ly, adv., structur-ed, adj., structure-less, adj., structure-less, n., structure-ly, adv., structurist (q.v.)

structurist, n., a builder. — A hybrid formed fr. L. structūra (see prec. word) with -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

strudel, n., a kind of pastry. — G. Strudel, lit. 'eddy, whirlpool', in gradational relationship to OHG. stredan, 'to bubble, boil, whirl, eddy', and cogn. with Gk. βόθος (for \*srodhos), 'roar of waves', fr. I.-E. \*sr-et-, enlargement of base \*ser-, 'to flow'. See stream and cp. words there referred to.

struggle, intr. v. — ME. struglen, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: struggle, n., struggl-er, n., struggl-ing, adj., struggl-ing-ly, adv.

Struldbrug, n., people who never die, but after the age of eighty become senile and entirely useless. — Coined by Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) in his Gulliver's Travels (1726).

Derivatives: Struldbrug-ian, adj., Struldbrug-ism. n.

strum, intr. and tr. v., to thrum. — Of imitative origin. Cp. thrum and drum.

struma, n., 1) scrofula; 2) goiter; small swelling of an organ (bot.) — L. strūma, 'a scrofulous

Derivative: strum, n.

tumor', of uncertain etymology.

strumatic, adj., scrofulous. — Formed from prec. word with 2nd suff. -atic.

Strumella, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) — ModL., dimin. formed fr. L. strūma, 'a swelling'. See struma and -ella.

strumose, adj., strumous. — L. strūmōsus, fr. strūma, 'a swelling, tumor'. See struma and adj. suff. -ose.

strumous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a struma. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. strūma. See struma and cp. prec. word.

strumpet, n., a prostitute. — ME. strompet, strumpet, of uncertain origin.

strung, past tense and pp. of the verb string. —

strut, intr. v., to walk pompously. — ME. strouten, 'to swell out, strut', fr. OE. strūtian, 'to stand stiffly, be rigid', rel. to Dan. strutte, strude, Swed. strutta, MHG., G. strotzen, 'to be puffed up, be swelled', LG. strutt, 'rigid', MHG. strūzen, 'to contend, resist'. ME. strout, MHG. strūz, G. Strauß, 'fight'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. base \*ster-, 'strong, firm, stiff, rigid', whence also OE. starian, 'to look fixedly at'. See stare and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: strut. n.. the act of strutting.

strutt-er, n., strutt-ing, n. and adj., strutt-ing-ly, adv.

strut, n., a prop, stay. — Rel. to LG. strutt, 'rigid', and, accordingly, to prec. word.

Struthio, n., a genus of birds, the ostrich (zool.) — L. strūthiō, 'ostrich', fr. Gk. στρουθίων, 'ostrich', fr. στρουθός, Att. στροῦθος, 'bird; ostrich; sparrow', which prob. stands for \*στρουσθός and derives fr. I.-E. \*trzdos, 'thrush'. See thrush, the bird, and cp. Turdus. Cp. also the second element in ostrich.

struvite, n., a hydrous ammonium magnesium phosphate (mineral.) — Named after the German-Russian astronomer Friedrich Georg Wilhelm von Struve (1793-1864). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

strychnia, n., strychnine (archaic). — See strychnine and 1st -ia.

strychnic, adj., pertaining to strychnine. — See next word and adi. suff. -ic.

strychnine, strychnin, n. (chem.) — F., formed fr. L. strychnos, 'nightshade', fr. Gk. στρύχνος, of s.m., which is of uncertain origin; so called because it was first found in the plant Strychnos Ignatii (in 1818).

Derivatives: strychnine, tr. v., strychnin-ism, n., strychnin-ize, tr. v., strychnin-iz-ation, n.

stub, n., a stump. — ME. stubbe, stubb, fr. OE. stubb, stybb, rel. to ON. stubbi, 'stub', stūfr, 'stump', and cogn. with Gk. στύπος, 'stump, stick', Lett. stupe, stups, 'a used broom', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)tup-, 'to strike, cut, hew', whence also Gk. τύπτειν, 'to beat, strike, τύπος, 'blow'. See type and cp. stab. Cp. also stubborn.

Derivatives: stub, tr. v., stubb-ed, adj., stubb-er, n., stubb-ly, adv., stubb-y, adj., stubb-i-ness, n.

stubble, n. — ME. stuble, stubbel, fr. OF. estuble (F. éteule), fr. Late L. stupula, assimilated fr. L. stipula, 'stalk, stem, straw, stubble', whence also MDu. stoppele (Du. stoppel), OHG. stupfala (MHG. stupfel, G. Stoppel). It. stoppia, Provenç. estobla also derive fr. Late L. stupula. See stipule and cp. etiolate.

Derivatives: stubble, tr. v., stubbl-ed, stubbl-y, adis.

stubborn, adj. — ME. stibourne, stoburn, fr. OE. stubb, stybb; see stub. For sense development cp. G. störrig, 'stubborn', fr. Storren, 'stump of a tree, stub'.

Derivatives: stubborn-ly, adv., stubborn-ness, n. stucco, n., a kind of fine plaster used as a coating for walls. — It., fr. OHG. stucchi, 'crust, coating, piece' (whence MHG. stücke, G. Stück, 'piece'); rel. to OS. stukki, ON. stykki, OE. stycce, 'piece', and to E. stock (q.y.)

Derivatives: stucco, tr. v., stucco-er, n.

stuck, past tense and pp. of stick. — Formed prob. on the analogy of stung, past tense and pp. of sting. See stick, v.

stud, n., a collection of horses. — ME. stod, stode, fr. OE. stōd, 'stud, herd of horses', rel. to ON. stōō, MLG. stōd, OHG., MHG. stuot, 'herd of horses', G. Stute, 'mare', and cogn. with OSlav. stádo, 'herd', Lith. stodas, 'a drove of horses'. These words derive fr. I.-E. \*stādho-, an enlargement of base \*stā-, 'to stand', and orig. meant 'a standing place for horses'. See state and cp. steed.

stud, n., peg, nail. — ME. stode, stude, fr. OE. studu, 'post, buttress', rel. to ON. stod, 'staff, stick, prop, stay', Swed. stöd, 'prop, post', OE. stōw, 'place', MLG., Du. stutten, 'to prop, prop up, support', OHG. stuzzen (in untarstuzzen), MHG. stützen (in understützen), G. stützen, 'to prop, stay', and cogn. with Lett. stute, 'a rod, a broom worn to the stump', Gk.  $\sigma \tau \tilde{u} \lambda \rho \varsigma$ , 'pillar'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*st(h)āu-, \*st(h)ū-, 'stiff, upright; post, pillar'. See stow and cp. next word.

Derivatives: stud, tr. v., to supply with studs, studd-er, n., studd-ing, n.

studdle, n., a prop. — ME. stodul, 'sley of a loom', fr. OE. stōdla, 'a loom', rel. to ON. stuōill, 'stud, prop, stay', OHG. stuodal, MHG. stuodel, 'post', and to OE. studu, 'post, buttress'. See prec. word and instrumental suff. -le.

student, n. — L. stūdēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of studēre, 'to apply oneself to'. See study and -ent. studerite, n., a variety of tetrahedrite (mineral.) — Named after the Swiss geologist B. Studer (1794-1887). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. studio, n., artists's workroom. — It., lit. 'study', fr. L. studium. See study, n.

studious, adj., fond of, or given to, study. — ME., fr. L. studiōsus, 'devoted to study, assiduous, zealous', fr. studium. See study, n., and -ous. Derivatives: studious-ly, adv., studious-ness, n.

Derivatives: studious-ly, adv., studious-ness, n. study, n. — ME. studie, fr. OF. estudie (F. étude),

1529 sty

fr. L. studium, 'application, eagerness, zeal, assiduity, study', which is rel. to studēre, 'to apply oneself to, to study'. Studēre prob. meant orig. 'to strike at something', whence 'to aim at something', and is rel. to tundere, 'to beat, strike'. See stint and words there referred to and cp. étude. Cp. also stew, 'fishpond'.

study, tr. and intr. v. — ME. studien, fr. OF. estudier (F. étudier), fr. estudie. See study, n.

Derivatives: studi-ed, adj., studi-ed-ly, adv.

stuff, n. — ME. stuffe, stoffe, fr. OF. estoffe (F. étoffe), 'stuff, material'. The word and its equivalents in the other Romance languages prob. meant orig. 'silk', i.e. 'stuff that contracts', and ult. derive fr. Gk. στύφειν, 'to contract, draw together', fr. I.-E. base \*stu-bh-, an enlargement of base \*st(ħ)āu-, \*st(ħ)ā-, 'to condense; stiff, upright'; seesteer, 'todirect'. The Greekoriginof OF. estoffe and its equivalents is substantiated by the fact that silk culture (originating in China) was introduced into Byzantium by Justinian as early as in 552; see Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 752. The derivation of OF. estoffe, etc., fr. L. stuppa, 'tow', occurring in most etymological dictionaries, must be rejected.

Derivatives: stuff, adj., stuff-ing, n., stuff-y, adj., stuff-i-ly, adv., stuff-i-ness, n.

stuff, tr. and intr. v. — Late ME., fr. OF. estoffer (F. étoffer), 'to use material in making (something), to stuff', which is rel. to, and prob. derives from estoffe, 'stuff material'. See stuff, n.

Derivative: stuff-ing, n.

stuggy, adj., short; stodgy (dial. E.) — Prob. a blend of stocky and stodgy.

Stuka, n., a German dive bomber in World War II. — G. Sturzkampfflugzeug, compounded of Sturz, 'fall', Kampf, 'battle', and Flugzeug, 'aircraft'.

stull, n., a large piece (obsol. or dial.) — Rel. to OHG. stollo, MHG. stolle, 'prop, support', G. Stollen (masc.), Stolle (fem.), 'prop, support; loaf-shaped cake', fr. I.-E. base \*st(h)el-, 'to cause to stand, to place'. See stall and cp. words there referred to.

stultification, n. — See stultify and -ation.

stultify, tr. v., to make foolish. — Late L. stultificare, formed fr. L. stultus, 'foolish', and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. The first element is rel. to L. stolidus, 'slow, dull, obtuse'; see stolid. For the second element see -fy.

stum, n., unfermented grape juice. — Du. stom, fr. stom, 'dumb, silent', which is rel. to G. stumm, of s.m.; see next word. For sense development cp. F. vin muet, 'stum', lit. 'dumb wine'.

stumble, intr. and tr. v. — ME. stomblen, stomlen, stomelen, stumblen, rel. to ON. stumra, dial. Dan. stumle, dial. Swed. stomla, MDu. stommelen, 'to stumble', to OS., OFris., OHG., MHG. stum, G. stumm, Du. stom, 'dumb, silent', and to OE. stamer, 'stammering', stamerian, 'to stammer'. See stammer and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: stumble, n., stumbler, n., stumbling, adj., stumblingly, adv., stumbly, adj.

stumbling block, n. — First used by Tyndale. stumer, n., a forged check (slang). — Of unknown origin.

stump, n., the lower end of a tree. — ME. stompe, stumpe, rel. to ON. stumpr, Dan., Swed. stump, MLG. stump, Flemish stump, stomp, Du. stomp, OHG., MHG., dial. G. stumpf, G. Stump, 'stump', Du. stomp, 'blunt, dull', OHG., MHG. stumpf, 'mutilated', G. stumpf, 'blunt, dull', OHG. stumbal, MHG. stumbel, 'mutilated', OHG. stumbal, MHG. stumbel, stummel, G. Stummel, 'a piece cut off', OHG. stumbilōn, MHG. stümbeln, verstümbeln, G. verstümmeln, 'to mutilate'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*stemb(h)-, 'to crush with the feet', whence also Gk. στέμβειν, 'to crush with the feet, handle roughly, misuse'. See stamp.

Derivatives: stump, tr. and intr. v., and adj., stump-er, n., stump-ish, adj., stump-y, adj.

stump, n., roll, or cylinder, of paper. — Flemish stump, stomp (possibly through the medium of F. estompe); see F. J. Bense, Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 484. See stump, 'the lower end of the tree'. Derivative: stump, tr. v.

stun, tr. v. — ME. stonen, stunen, 'to stun, astonish', fr. OF. estoner, 'to stun, astonish; to resound' (whence F. étonner, 'to stun, astonish, amaze'), fr. VL. \*extonāre, formed with change of suff. fr. L. attonāre, 'to stun, astonish', fr. ad- and tonāre, 'to thunder'. See 1st ex- and thunder and cp. astonish.

Derivatives: stun, n., stunn-er, n., stunn-ing, adj., stunn-ing-ly, adv.

Stundism, n., the doctrine of the Stundists. — Russ. shtundism, a hybrid coined fr. shtunda (see next word) and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin. Stundist, n., member of a Russian Evangelical sect. — Russ. shtundist, a hybrid coined fr. shtunda, 'Stundism', fr. G. Stunde, 'hour, lesson', and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin; so called from their Bible lessons. For the etymology of G. Stunde see stound.

stung, past tense and pp. of sting. — ME. stungen, fr. OE. gestungen, pp. of stingan. See sting,

stunk, past tense and pp. of stink. — ME. stunken, fr. OE. gestuncen, pp. of stincan. See stink.

stunt, adj., stunted (chiefly dial.) — ME., fr. OE. stunt, 'dull, foolish', in gradational relationship to stint (q.v.); influenced in meaning by the related ON. stuttr (assimilated from orig. \*stuntr), 'short, stunted'.

Derivatives: stunt, tr. v., to check the normal growth of, stunt-ed, adj., stunt-ed-ly, adv., stunt-ed-ness, n., stunt-y, adj., 'short'.

stunt, n., a showy performance (slang). — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: stunt, intr. v., stunt-y, adj., showy. stupa, n., a domelike mound or tower. — OI.

stúpah, 'tuft of hair; top of the head; tope'. See next word and cp. tope, 'stupa'

stupe, n., compress. — L. stūpa, 'tow', fr. Gk. στύππη, which is cogn. with OI. stūpaḥ, 'tuft of hair; top of the head', stupáḥ, 'tuft of hair', stūkā, of s.m. Cp. prec. word. Cp. also Stipa. Cp. also stop.

Derivative: stupe, tr. v.

stupefacient, adj., stupefying. — L. stupefaciens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of stupefacere. See stupefy and -ent.

stupefaction, n., the act of stupefying. — See stupefy and -faction.

stupefactive, adj., stupefying. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. stupefactus, pp. of stupefacere. See stupefy.

stupefy, tr. v., 1) to stun; 2) to astonish. — F. stupéfier, fr. L. stupefacere, 'to stupefy, benumb', which is compounded of stupēre, 'to be stunned, be stupefied', and facere, 'to make, do'. See stupid and -fy.

Derivatives: stupefi-ed, adj., stupefi-ed-ness, n., stupefi-er. n.

stupendous, adj., amazing. — L. stupendus, 'amazing', gerundive of stupēre, 'to be stunned, be stupefied'; see stupid. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

stupeous, adj., having long hairs or scales. — L. stūpeus, 'of tow', fr. stūpa, 'tow'. See stupe and cp. stupose. For the ending cp. prec. word.

stupid, adj. — MF. (= F.) stupide, fr. L. stupidus, 'amazing, dull, stupid', fr. stupēre, 'to be stunned, be stupefied', which is rel. to stuprum, 'dishonor, disgrace'; fr. l.-E. base \*(s)tup-, 'to strike, cut, hew', whence also Gk. τύπτειν, 'to beat, strike', τύπος, 'blow'. See type and cp. stupendous, stupefy, stupor, stuprum, styptic. Cp. also stub.

Derivatives: stupid, n. (colloq.), stupid-ly, adv., stupid-ness. n.

stupidity, n. — MF. (= F.) stupidité, fr. L. stupiditātem, acc. of stupiditās, 'dullness, stupidity', fr. stupidus. See prec. word and -ity.

stupor, n., torpor, lethargy. — ME., fr. L., 'numbness, dullness', fr. stupēre. See stupid and -or. Derivative: stupor-ous, adi.

stupose, adj., having towlike filaments. — ML. stūpōsus, fr. L. stūpa, 'tow'. See stupe and adj. suff. -ose and cp. stupeous.

stuprum, n., illicit sexual intercourse (law). — L., 'dishonor, disgrace'. The orig. meaning was 'stupefaction', stuprum being rel. to L. stupere, 'to be stunned, be stupefied'. See stupid and cp. the second element in masturbate.

sturdy, adj., firm, resolute. — ME. stourdi, 'stubborn, sturdy', fr. OF. estourdi (F. étourdi), 'astounded, thoughtless', pp. of estourdir (F. étourdir), 'to stun, daze, make thoughtless', fr. VL. \*exturdire, 'to be stunned like a thrush drunk with grapes', fr. 1st ex- and L. turdus, 'thrush'. Cp. It. stordire, earlier Sp. estordir (whence, with change of pref., Sp. atordir), 'to

stun, daze, stupefy', which also derive fr. VL. \*extordire. See Turdus and words there referred to. For sense development cp. lt. tordo, 'thrush; silly', Gk. κωφότερος κίχλης, 'more foolish than a thrush'.

Derivatives: sturdi-ly, adv., sturdi-ness, n.

sturdy, n., gid (a disease of sheep). — MF. estourdie, 'giddiness', fr. OF., prop. fem. pp. of estourdir, 'to stun', used as a noun. See sturdy, adj.

sturgeon, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) esturgeon, fr. Frankish \*sturjo, which is rel. to OS., OHG. sturio, MHG. störe, stüre, G. Stör, MDu. store, störe, Du. steur, OE. styria, ON. styrja. These Teut. words are cognate with OPruss. esketres, Lith. erškětras, Russ. osetr, 'sturgeon'. Cp. ML. sturiō. It. storione, OProvenç. esturjon, Sp. esturión, 'sturgeon', which also are Teut. loan words. Cp. also sterlet.

sturine, sturin, n., a protamine from the sperm of sturgeons (biochem.) — Coined with chem. suff. -ine, -in, from the stem of ML. sturiō, 'sturgeon'. See prec. word.

Sturm und Drang, name of the period of German literary romanticism in the late 18th cent. — G., lit. 'storm and stress', so called from the title of a romantic drama written by the German poet Friedrich Maximilian von Klinger (1752-1831), who gave it this name in 1776 at the suggestion of Christoph Kaufmann. For the etymology of the words Sturm, und and Drang see storm, and, throng.

sturnoid, adj., like the starlings. — A hybrid coined fr. L. sturnus, 'starling', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See Sturnus and -oid.

Sturnus, n., a genus of birds, the starling (ornithol.) — L. sturnus, 'starling', cogn. with Gk. ἄστραλος (Hesychius), OE. stær, ON. stari, 'starling', OPruss. starnite, 'gull'. See starling and cp. tern.

stuss, n., a gambling game. — Colloquial G.  $Stu\beta$ , 'nonsense', fr. Yiddish shtuss, fr. Mishnaic Heb.  $sh^{\delta}t\bar{u}th$ , 'folly, nonsense', which is rel. to  $sh\bar{o}te^{ih}$ , 'fool'. See sot.

stut, intr. and tr. v., to stutter (obsol.) — See next word.

stutter, intr. and tr. v. — Freq. of stut, fr. Late ME. stutten, fr. Teut. base \*stut-, which stands in gradational relationship to \*staut-, whence OS. stōtan, OHG. stōzan, Goth. stautan, 'to push, thrust'. See stint and cp. stoat, stoss.

Derivatives: stutter, n., stutter-er, n., stutter-ing, n. and adj. stutter-ing-ly, adv.

sty, intr. v., to go up, ascend (obsol.) — ME. styen, fr. OE. stigan, rel. to ON., OFris. stiga, MDu. stighen, OS., OHG. stigan, MHG. stigen, G. steigen, Goth. steigan, OE. stig, ON. stigr, OHG. stig, MHG. stic, G. Steig, 'path', fr. Teut. base \*stig-, which corresponds to I.-E. \*stigh-, 'to stride, step, walk, climb', whence OI. stighnoti, 'mounts, rises, steps', Gk. στείγειν,

'to go: to march in order', στίγος, 'row, line, rank; verse', στοῖγος, 'row, line, rank', Alb. štek, 'passage, way'. OSlav. stignati, 'to overtake', stidza, 'path', stigna, 'place', Lith. staigà, 'suddenly', staig-us, 'hasty', staigytis, 'to hasten, hurry" (intr.), Lett. steigtis, of s.m., stiga, 'path', Olt. tiagaim. 'I walk'. techt. 'arrival'. W. taith. 'going, walk, way'. Cp. next word. Cp. also stair, stile, 'steps', stirrup. Cp. also acrostic and words there referred to.

sty. n., enclosure for swine. - ME. stie, fr. OE. stī, var. stīg, rel. to ON. -stī. 'stall'. stīa. 'stv. kennel', OHG. stiga, MHG. stige, 'pen for small cattle', and perh. also to OE. stīgan, 'to ascend'. See prec. word and cp. the first element in steward.

Derivative: sty, tr. v., to enclose in a sty.

sty, stye, n., swelling on the evelid. — Back formation from earlier styany (mistaken for the contraction of sty on eye), fr. OE. stigend, 'sty in the eye', from the stem of stigan, 'to ascend, rise'. See sty, 'to ascend'.

Stygian, adj., pertaining to the Styx or the nether world. - L. Stygius, fr. Gk. Στύγιος, 'Stygian'. fr. Στύξ, gen. Στυγός, 'Styx (a river of the nether world)'. See Styx and -ian.

styl-, form of stylo- before a vowel.

style, n., 1) gnomon; 2) part of the pistil bearing the stigma (bot.) - Gk. στῦλος, 'pillar, column', rel. to στύειν, 'to make stiff, erect; to place, set', fr. I.-E. base  $*st(h)\bar{a}u$ -,  $*st(h)\bar{u}$ -, 'stiff, upright; post, pillar'. See steer, 'to direct', and cp. words there referred to.

style, n., pointed instrument for writing, whence: way of writing or speaking, etc. -ME. stile, fr. OF. style, stile (F. style), fr. L. stilus, 'pointed instrument, spike, pale', which stands for \*stoi-lo, \*stú-lo-, 'something sharp, pointed', and is rel. to L. sti-mulus, 'point, goad', înstî-gare, 'to goad, prick'. See stimulus and cp. 2nd stile and stiletto. Cp. also the second element in cyclostyle. The spelling style (with y for orig. i) is due to a confusion of this word with Gk. στῦλος, 'pillar' (see style, 'gnomon').

Derivatives: style, tr. and intr. v., styl-er, n., styl-ing, n., styl-ish, adj., styl-ish-ly, adv., stylish-ness, n., stylist, n. (q.v.), stylize (q.v.)

stylet, n., a small pointed instrument. - F. stylet, fr. MF. stilet, fr. It. stiletto, dimin. of stilo, 'a pointed instrument'. See stiletto.

Stylidium, n., a genus of plants. - ModL., formed fr. Gk. στῦλος, 'pillar', and dimin. suff. -idium. See style, 'pillar'.

styliform, adj., having the form of a style. -Formed fr. style, 'pointed instrument', and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

stylist, n. - Formed with suff. -ist fr. L. stilus, 'a pointed instrument'. See style, 'pointed instru-

Derivatives: stylist-ic, adj., stylist-ic-al-ly, adv. stylite, n., an ascetic living on the top of a pillar. - Eccles. Gk. στῦλίτης, formed fr. στῦλος,

'pillar', with suff. - ίτης. See style, 'gnomon', and subst. suff. -ite.

stylize, tr. v. - Formed on analogy of G. stilisieren, fr. L. stilus, 'pointed instrument', and suff. -ize. See style, 'pointed instrument'.

stylo, n. — Abbreviation of stylograph.

stylo-, before a vowel styl-, combining form meaning pillar, as in stylobate. — Gk. στῦλο-, στῦλ-, fr. στῦλος, 'pillar'. See style, 'gnomon'.

stylo-, before a vowel styl-, combining form meaning 'sharp, pointed', as in stylograph. - Fr. L. stylus, incorrect spelling for stilus, 'a pointed instrument'. See style, 'pointed instrument'.

stylobate, n., a base for two or more columns. — Late L. stvlobates. fr. Gk. στυλοβάτης, 'base of a column', which is compounded of στῦλος. 'pillar, column', and -βάτης, from the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go'. See style, 'gnomon', and base,

Stylochus, n., a genus of worms (zool.) - ModL., lit. 'bearing a style', fr. 1st stylo- and Gk. ὀχός 'holding', from the stem of oyeiv, 'to bear, carry', which stands in gradational relationship to eyety, 'to have, hold'. See hectic and cp.

stylograph, n., a kind of fountain pen. - Compounded of 1st stylo- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

Derivatives: stylograph-ic, stylograph-ic-al, adjs., stylograph-ic-al-ly, adv., stylograph-y, n.

styloid, adj., styliform; pertaining to certain pointed processes of bones (anat.) - Medical L. stvloideus, fr. Gk. στυλοειδής, 'resembling a pillar', coined by Galen fr. στῦλος, 'pillar', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'; see style, 'gnomon', and -oid and cp. Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia Anatomica, p. 499.

Stylops, n., a genus of insects (zool.) - ModL., a hybrid coined fr. L. stilus, 'something pointed', and Gk. ώψ, gen. ώπος, 'eye', from I.-E. base \* $\delta q^{W}$ -, 'eye'. See -ops.

Stylosanthes, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) - ModL., compounded of Gk. στῦλος, 'pillar', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See style, 'gnomon', and anther.

stylus, n., an instrument for writing. - L. stilus, inexactly spelled stylus. See style, 'pointed instrument'.

stymie, stimy, n., position of a player's ball between the opponent's ball and the hole (golf) --The orig. meaning was 'inability to see clearly'. Cp. earlier E. styme, 'flicker, glimmer' (in not to see a styme), which is of uncertain origin; applied figuratively to a random shot.

Styphelia, n., a genus of plants of the epacris family (bot.) - ModL., fr. Gk. στυφελός, 'rough'; so called in allusion to the rough hairs of the corolla tube. Gk. στυφελός derives fr. στύφειν, 'to contract, be astringent', whence also στύψις, 'contraction'. See next word and 1st -ia.

styptic, adj., checking bleeding, astringent. - L.

stynticus fr. Gk. στυπτικός, from the stem of στύσειν, 'to contract, be astringent', fr. L.-E. base \*stu-bh-, 'to strike, cut, hew', Cp, the related base \*(s)tup-, whence Gk, τύπτειν, 'to strike'. See type and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: styptic, n., styptic-al, adi., styptic-

Styracaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the storax family. - ModL., formed fr. Styrax with suff.

styracaceous, adi. — See prec. word and -aceous. Styrax, n., a genus of trees yielding a fragrant resin (bot.) — L. styrax, storax, fr. Gk, στύραξ, 'styrax', fr. Heb. tzŏrī, 'resin of the lentisk and of the terebinth'. The Greek form of the word is due to the influence of Gk, στύραξ, 'shaft of a lance'. Cp. storax.

styrene, n., a colorless hydrocarbon, C, H, (chem.) - Formed with suff. -ene from Styrax: so called because found in liquid storax.

Stvx. n., a river of the nether world. — L., fr. Gk. Στύξ, gen. Στυγός, lit. 'the horrible', rel. to στύξ, 'chill, frost: hatred, abhorrence', στυγεῖν, 'to hate, abhor' (orig. 'to shudder with cold'), στυγνός, 'hated, abhorred', and cogn. with Russ, istvgnut', stugnut', 'to freeze', Cp.—with -d-formative element—OSlav. studů, 'cold'.

suable, adi. - Formed from the verb sue with suff. -able.

Derivatives: suabil-ity, n., suabl-y, adv.

Suaeda, n., a genus of plants, the sea blite (bot.) - Arab, suwávd, 'blackish', standing for usávwid, dimin. of aswad, 'black', fr. sawida, 'was black'. Cp. Sudan.

suasion, n., persuasion. — ME, suasioun, fr. L. suāsiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. suāsus, pp. of suādēre. 'to advise, recommend, persuade', which is rel. to suāvis, 'sweet', See suave and -ion and cp. dissuasion, persuasion.

suasive, adj., persuasive. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. suāsus, pp. of suādēre. See prec. word. Derivatives: suasive, n., suasive-ly, adv., suasive-ness, n.

suave, adj., smoothly polite, bland, gracious. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. suāvis, 'sweet, pleasant, agreeable', which stands for \*swādwis, and is cogn. with OL svādúh, 'sweet', Gk,  $\dot{\eta}\delta\dot{\eta}\zeta$  (Dor.  $\dot{\bar{\alpha}}\delta\dot{\eta}\zeta$ ). 'sweet, pleasant, agreeable', ήδονή, 'pleasure', OS. swōti, OE. swēte, 'sweet'. See sweet and cp.

Derivatives: suave-ly, adv., suave-ness, n.

suavity, n. — ME. suavitee, fr. MF. (= F.) suavité, fr. L. suāvitātem, acc. of suāvitās, 'sweetness', fr. suāvis. See prec. word and -ity.

sub, n. (collog.) — Short for subaltern, submarine, subscription, substitute, etc.

sub, prep., under. — L. See sub-.

sub-, pref. of Latin origin meaning 'under'. -Sub-regularly becomes suc-before c, suf-before f, sug- before g, and sup- before p. It often becomes sum- before m and sur- before r. It is simplified to su- before sp. Before c, p and t it

sometimes has the form sus- (for subs-, an earlier form of sub-). — L. sub-, etc., fr. sub (for \*sun), 'under, below, beneath' rel. to Oscan συπ. Umbr. su, 'under', and cogn, with OL úng 'near, under, up to, on', Gk, ὑπό, 'under, below', Goth, uf, 'under', OIr, fo, W. guo-Gaul. vo-, ve-, 'under', Goth, iup. ON., OE, upp. 'up, upward', Hitt, up-zi, 'rises' (said of the sun). All these words derive fr. L-E, base \*uno-'from below', whence arose the meanings 'turning upward, upward; up, over, beyond'. See un and cp. supine, sum, summary, summit, soutane and the first element in surge and in Upanishad: cp. also hypo-. Fr. L.-E. base \*upo- developed the comparative \*uper-, \*uperi-, 'over, above, beyond', whence OI, upári, 'over, above, bevond', Gk, ὑπέρ, L. super, 'over, above, beyond'. For sense development cp. L. altus, which unites the meanings 'high' and 'deep'. See over and cp. super-, supra-, hyper-, Cp. also subter-, Cp. also onal.

subabdominal, adj., that which is beneath the abdomen. - Formed fr. sub- and abdominal.

subacid, adi., moderately acid. — L. subacidus. 'sourish'. See sub- and acid.

Derivatives: subacid-ity, n., subacid-ly, adv., subacid-ness, n.

subacute, adj., moderately acute. — Formed fr. sub- and acute.

subaerial, adj., situated on the surface of the earth. - Lit. 'under the air', used in the sense of 'under the sky'; formed fr. sub- and aerial. Derivative: subaerial-lv, adv.

subagency, n. — Formed fr. sub- and agency.

subagent, n., a person employed by an agent. — Formed fr. sub- and agent.

subah, n., a province or division of the Mogul Empire (India). — Hind. sūbah, fr. Pers. sūbah, 'collection; collection of districts, province', fr. Arab.  $s\bar{u}ba^h$ , 'collection'.

subahdar, subadar, n., governor of a subah; viceroy (India) — Hind., fr. Pers. sūbahdār, lit. 'holder of a subah', fr. sūbah, 'province', and -dar, 'holder, possessor'. For the first element see subah, for the second see aumildar and cp. words there referred to.

subaltern, adi., subordinate; n. (chiefly British), a subaltern officer. — F. subalterne, fr. Late L. subalternus, fr. sub- and L. alternus, 'one after the other', fr. alter, 'the other (of two)'. See alternate.

Derivatives: subaltern-ate, adj. and n., subaltern-ation, n., subaltern-ity, n.

subaquatic, adj., partly aquatic. — Formed fr. sub- and aquatic.

subaqueous, adj., situated, or to be used, under water. — Formed fr. sub- and aqueous.

subarctic, adj., pertaining to the region contiguous to the Arctic. — Formed fr. sub- and arctic. subaudition, n., the understanding of something not expressed in words. — Late L. subauditio, gen. -onis, fr. subauditus, pp. of subaudire, 'to subaural, adj., situated below the ear. — Formed fr. sub- and aural, 'pertaining to the ear'.

subaxillary, adj., 1) situated beneath the armpit;
2) situated beneath the axil (bot.) — Formed fr. sub- and axillary.

subcaudal, adj., situated beneath the tail (zool.)

— Formed fr. sub- and caudal.

subclavian, adj., situated beneath the clavicle. — Formed fr. sub- and L. clāvis, 'key'. See clavicle and -ian.

subconscious, adj. — Formed fr. sub- and conscious.

Derivatives: subconscious, n., subconscious-ly, adv., subconscious-ness, n.

subcutaneous, adj., situated, or applied, beneath the skin. — Formed fr. sub- and cutaneous.

Derivative: subcutaneous-ly, adv.

subdeacon, n. — Formed fr. sub- and deacon, on analogy of Late L. subdiāconus.

Derivatives: subdeacon-ate, n., subdeacon-ess, n., subdeacon-ry, n.

subdititious, adj., secretly substituted. — L. subditicius, fr. subditus, pp. of subdere, 'to substitute', lit. 'to place under', fr. sub- and dare, 'to give'. See date, 'point of time'. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

subdivide, tr. and intr. v., to divide again. — Late L. subdividere, fr. sub- and L. dividere, 'to divide'. See divide.

subdivisible, adj. — Formed fr. sub- and divisible. subdivision, n. — Late L. subdivisio, gen. -ōnis, fr. subdivisus, pp. of subdividere. See subdivide and -ion.

subdolous, adj., sly, crafty. — L. subdolus, fr. sub- and dolus, 'guile, deceipt, deception'. See dole, 'guile', and cp. sedulous. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: subdolous-ly, adv., subdolous-ness, n. subdominant, n., the fourth note of the scale (mus.) — Formed fr. sub- and dominant.

subduce, tr. v., to take away. — L. subdūcere, 'to draw away, withdraw, remove', lit. 'to lead or draw from under', fr. sub- and dūcere, 'to lead'. See duke and cp. subdue.

subduct, tr. v., to subduce. — L. subductus, pp. of subducere. See prec. word.

subdue, tr. v., 1) to overcome; 2) to soften. — ME. soduen, later subdewen, fr. OF. soduire (F. séduire), 'to seduce', fr. L. subdūcere, 'to draw away, withdraw, remove' (but confused in sense with L. subdere, 'to subject, subdue'). See subduce.

Derivatives: subdu-able, adj., subdu-abl-y, adv., subdu-able-ness, n., subdu-al, n., subdu-ed, adj., subdu-ed-ly, adv., subdu-ed-ness, n., subdu-ing, adj., subdu-ing-ly, adv.

suber, n., cork. — L. süber, 'cork tree, cork', prob. borrowed fr. Gk. σῦφαρ, 'wrinkled skin', which is of uncertain origin.

subereous, adj., pertaining to cork. — L. sūbe-

reus, 'of cork', fr. sūber. See prec. word and

suberic, adj., pertaining to cork. — F. subérique, formed fr. L. süber, 'cork', with suff. -ique. See suber and adj. suff. -ic.

suberin, suberine, n., a waxy substance contained in cork (biochem.) — Formed with suff. -in, -ine, fr. L. süber, 'cork'. See suber.

suberose, adj., subereous. — Formed with adj. suff. -ose fr. L. sūber, 'cork'. See suber and cp. subereous.

subfuscous, adj., dusky. — L. subfuscus, suffuscus, 'dusky', fr. sub- and fuscus, 'dusky'. See fuscous. subjacency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

subjacent, adj., situated underneath. — L. subjacēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of subjacēre, 'to lie underneath', fr. sub- and jacēre, 'to lie'. See adjacent.

Derivative: subjacent-ly, adv.

subject, adj. — ME. suget, subget, fr. OF. suget, subject (F. sujet), fr. L. subjectus, pp. of subicere, less correctly subjicere, 'to subject, include, comprise', lit. 'to throw under', fr. sub- and jacere (pp. jactus), 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin ă (in jăctus) to ĕ (in sub-jĕctus) see accent and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: subject, adv.

subject, n., 1) theme; 2) (gram.), the part of a sentence about which something is said. — ME. suget, subget, fr. OF. suget, subject, (F. sujet), fr. L. subjectum, 'grammatical subject', neut. of subjectus, pp. of subicere, used as a noun. Subjectum is prop.'a loan translation of Gk. ὑποκείμενον, lit. 'that which lies underneath'. See subject, adj., and cp. object.

Derivative: subject-less, adj.

subject, n., person owing allegiance to a ruler. — L. subjectus, pp. of subicere. See prec. word.

subject, tr. v. — ME. subjecten, fr. MF. subjecter (F. sujettir), fr. OF., fr. L. subjectāre, freq. of subicere, 'to subject'. See subject, adj.

Derivatives: subject-ed, adj., subject-ed-ly, adv., subject-ed-ness, n.

subjection, n. — ME. subjectioun, fr. MF. subjection (F. sujétion), fr. OF., fr. L. subjectionem, acc. of subjectio, fr. subjectus, pp. of subicere. See subject, adi., and -ion.

Derivative: subjection-al, adj.

subjective, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. subjectivus, 'of the subject, subjective', fr. L. subjectum, 'subject'. See subject, 'theme', and -ive.

Derivatives: subjective, n., subjective-ly, adv., subjective-ness, n., subjectiv-ism, n., subjectivity n.

subjoin, tr. v. — MF. subjoin-, stem of subjoindre, fr. L. subjungere, 'to affix, append', fr. sub- and jungere, 'to join'. See join and cp. subjunctive.

subjugable, adj., capable of being subjugated. — Formed with suff. -able fr. L. subjugāre. See next word.

subjugate, tr. v. — ME. subjugaten, lit. 'to bring under a yoke', fr. L. subjugātus, pp. of subjugāre, 'to subjugate', fr. sub- and jugum, 'yoke'. See yoke and cp. jugate.

Derivatives: subjugat-ion, n., subjugat-or, n.

subjunctive, adj. and n. — Late L. subjūnctīvus, 'connecting', fr. L. subjūnctus, pp. of subjungere; see subjoin and -ive. Late L. subjūnctīvus is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ὑποτακτικός, 'pertaining to subordination, subordinated', fr. ὑποτάσσειν, 'to place under, subordinate'. Derivative: subjunctive-lv, adv.

sublate, tr. v., to refuse, deny. — L. sublātus (used as pp. of tollere, 'to take away'), fr. sub- and lātus (used as pp. of ferre, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for \*tlātos, fr. \*tl-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry', whence L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. collate and words there referred to.

sublimate, tr. v., to refine, purify. — L. sublimātus, pp. of sublimāre, 'to lift up', fr. sublimis. See sublime and verbal suff. -ate.

sublimate, adj., sublimated. — L. sublīmātus, pp. of sublīmāre. See sublimate, v.

sublimation, n. — ME. sublimacion, fr. MF. (= F.) sublimation, fr. ML. sublimātiōnem, acc. of sublimātiō, fr. L. sublīmātus, pp. of sublīmāre. See sublimate, v., and -ion.

sublime, adj., 1) noble; 2) lofty. — F., fr. L. sublimis, 'high, lofty, exalted', back formation fr. sub limen, hence lit, meaning '(coming) up to below the lintel', fr. sub (see sub-) and limen, 'lintel'. See limen.

Derivatives: sublime, n., sublime-ly, adv., sublime-ness. n.

sublime, tr. and intr. v. — ME. sublimen, fr. MF. (= F.) sublimer, fr. L. sublimāre. See sublimate, v. Sublime Porte, former title of the Ottoman Government. — F. la Sublime Porte, lit. 'the High Gate', loan translation of Arab. Bāb 'Alī, title of the Ottoman Court in Constantinople. Cp. Porte.

subliminal, adj., below the threshold of consciousness (psychol.) — Lit. 'below the threshold', formed fr. sub-, L. limen, gen. liminis, 'threshold', and adj. suff. -al. See limen and cp. sublime.

Derivative: subliminal-ly, adv.

sublimity, n., the quality of being sublime, sublimeness. — L. sublimitās, fr. sublimis. See sublime, adj., and -ity.

sublunar, sublunary, adj., 1) situated beneath the moon; 2) pertaining to this world. — ModL. sublūnāris, fr. sub- and L. lūnāris, 'pertaining to the moon'. See lunar.

submarine, adj., living or occurring below the surface of the sea. — Formed fr. sub- and marine, adj.

Derivatives: submarine, n., submariner, n. submerge, tr. v., to place under water, cover with water; intr. v., to plunge into water; to be sub-

merged. — L. submergere, 'to plunge under, sink; to overwhelm', fr. sub- and mergere, 'to dip, immerse, plunge'. See merge and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: submerg-ed, adj., submerge-ment, n., submerg-ence, n., submerg-ible, adj., submerg-ibl-ity, n.

submerse, tr. v., to submerge. — L. submersus, pp. of submergere. See submerge.

Derivatives: submers-ed, adj., submers-ible, adj., submers-ibil-ity, n.

submerse, adj., submersed. — L. submersus, pp. of submerge, 'to plunge under, sink'. See prec. word.

submersion, n. — Late L. submersio, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. submersus, pp. of submergere, 'to plunge under, sink'. See submerge and -ion.

submission, n. — ME., fr. MF., fr. L. submissionem, acc. of submissio, lit. 'a letting down', formed fr. submissus, pp. of submittere. In ModF., submission is obsolete; it has been replaced by its doublet soumission. See submit and -ion.

submissive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. submissus, pp. of *submittere*. See submit.

Derivatives: submissive-ly, adv., submissive-ness. n.

submit, intr. v., to yield, surrender; tr. v., to present for consideration. — ME. submitten, fr. L. submittere, summittere, 'to furnish, provide', lit. 'to place or send down', fr. sub- and mittere, 'to send'. See mission and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: submitt-al, n., submitt-er, n.

suboceanic, adj., situated beneath the floor of the ocean. — Formed fr. sub- and oceanic. See ocean and adj. suff. -ic.

subordinate, adj. — ML. subōrdinātus, fr. sub- and L. ōrdinātus, pp. of ōrdināre, 'to set in order, appoint'. See ordain and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: subordinate, n., subordinate-ly, adv., subordinate-ness, n.

subordinate, tr. v. — ML. subōrdinātus. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: subordinat-ion, n., subordinat-ion-ism, n., subordinat-ion-ist, n. and adj., subordinat-ive, adj.

suborn, tr. v., to procure by bribery; to procure (a person) to commit a crime. — MF. (= F.) suborner, fr. L. subōrnāre, 'to provide, furnish; to instigate', fr. sub- and ōrnāre, 'to equip'. See ornate.

Derivative: suborn-er, n.

subornation, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. subōrnātiōnem, acc. of subōrnātiō, fr. L. subōrnātus, pp. of subōrnare. See prec. word and -ation.

subphrenic, adj., situated beneath the diaphragm.

— A hybrid coined fr. L. sub, 'under', and Gk.
φρήν, 'diaphragm; mind'. See sub- and phrenic.
subpleural, adj., situated beneath the pleura.

— Formed fr. sub- and pleural.

- subreption, n., obtaining of a favor by unlawful representation (law) L. subreptiō, surreptiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a snatching away', fr. subreptus, surreptus, pp. of subripere, surripere, 'to snatch away', fr. sub- and rapere (pp. raptus), 'to seize, snatch'. See rapid and -ion and cp. surreptitious. Cp. also obreption. For the change of Latin ă (in răptus) to ĕ (in sub-rēptus, sur-rēptus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.
- subrogate, tr. v., to substitute. L. subrogātus, pp. of subrogāre, 'to put in another's place, substitute', fr. sub- and rogāre, 'to ask, beg, entreat; to offer (somebody) for election'. See rogation and cp. surrogate.
- subrogation, n., substitution. ME. subrogacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) subrogation, fr. ML. subrogationem, acc. of subrogatio, fr. L. subrogatus, pp. of subrogare. See prec. word and -ion and cp. surrogation.
- subsacral, adj., situated beneath the sacrum. Formed fr. sub- and sacral, 'pertaining to the sacrum'.
- subscribe, tr. and intr. v. ME. subscriben, fr. L. subscribere, 'to write below, write down, sign', fr. sub- and scribere, 'to write'. See scribe.

  Derivative: subscrib-er. n.
- subscript, adj. and n. L. subscriptus, pp. of subscripere. See subscribe and cp. script.
- subscription, n. ME. subscripcioun, fr. L. subscrīptiō, gen. -ōnis, 'subscription', lit. 'anything written below', fr. subscriptus, pp. of subscribere. See subscribe and -ion.
- subscriptive, adj. Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. subscriptus, pp. of subscribere. See subscribe. Derivative: subscriptive-ly, adv.
- subsellium, n., a low bench. L., 'bench, seat', fr. sub- and sella (for \*sed-lā-), from the base of sedēre, 'to sit'. See sedentary and cp. seat, settle. Cp. also the second element in Limosella.
- subsequence, n. Late L. subsequentia, 'the act of following, succession', fr. L. subsequēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.
- subsequent, adj., following in time; later. ME., fr. L. subsequens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of subseque, 'to follow, succeed', fr. sub- and seque, 'to follow'. See sequel and -ent.
- Derivatives: subsequent, n., subsequent-ly, adv., subsequent-ness, n.
- subserve, tr. v., to serve in a subordinate manner; to promote. L. subservire, 'to serve, comply with', fr. sub- and servire, 'to serve'. See serve.
- subservience, subserviency, n. Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.
- subservient, adj., subordinate; serving to promote. L. subserviens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of subservire. See subserve and -ent.

- Derivatives: subservient, n., subservient-ly, adv., subservient-ness, n.
- subside, intr. v., 1) to sink; to settle; 2) to abate.

   L. subsīdēre, 'to settle down', fr. sub- and sīdēre, 'to sit down, settle', which is rel. to sedēre, 'to sit'. Cp. OI. sīdati (for \*sidzati), 'sits', Gk. ζω (for \*si-zdō), 'I seat, set', and see sedentary.
- subsidence, n., the process of subsiding. L. subsidentia, 'a settling down, subsidence', fr. subsidens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of subsidere. See prec. word and -ence.
- subsidiary, adj. L. subsidiārius, 'belonging to a reserve subsidiary', fr. subsidium. See subsidy and adj. suff. -ary.
- Derivatives: subsidiary, n., subsidiari-ly, adv.
- subsidize, tr. v. See next word and -ize.
- Derivative: subsidiz-er, n.
- subsidy, n., a grant of money. ME. subsidie, fr. L. subsidium, 'support, help; auxiliary troops, reserve', fr. subsidere, 'to settle down; to stay, remain', fr. sub- and sidere, 'to sit down, settle'. See subside and -y (representing L. -ium).
- subsist, intr. v., to continue; tr. v., to support, maintain. L. subsistere, 'to stand still, remain', fr. sub- and sistere, 'to cause to stand still, to place; to stand still, stand', from the reduplicated base of stāre, 'to stand'. See assist and cp. words there referred to.
- subsistence, n. ME., fr. Late L. subsistentia, fr. L. subsistēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce. Late L. subsistentia is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ὑπόστασις, 'subsistence', lit. 'anything placed under', fr. ὑφίστημι, 'I place under, stand under', fr. ὑπό, 'under', and ἴστημι, 'I make to stand; I stand'.
- subsistent, adj. L. subsistēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of subsistere. See subsist and -ent.
- Derivative: *subsistent*, n., that which subsists, substance.
- subspecies, n., subdivision of a species. ModL. subspecies. See sub- and species.
- substance, n. ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. substantia, 'that of which a thing consists', fr. substāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of substāre, 'to stand or be under, to be present', fr. sub- and stō, stāre, 'to stand'. See state and cp. substantive. For the ending see suff. -ce.
- substantial, adj. ME. substancial, fr. Late L. substantiālis, 'pertaining to the substance or essence', fr. L. substantia. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al, and cp. consubstantial.
- Derivatives: substantialism (q.v.), substantialist (q.v.), substantial-ity, n., substantialize (q.v.), substantial-ly, adv., substantial-ness, n.
- substantialism, n., the doctrine that reality (or substance) underlies all phenomena (philos.) Formed with suff. -ism fr. Late L. substantiālis. See prec. word.
- substantialist, n., an adherent of substantialism.

   Formed with suff. -ist fr. Late L. substantiālis. See substantial.

- substantialize, tr. v., to give reality to. Formed with suff. -ize fr. Late L. substantiālis. See substantial.
- substantiate, tr. v., 1) to give substance to; 2) to show to be true. ModL. substantiātus, pp. of substantiāre, fr. L. substantia. See substance and verbal suff. -ate and cp. consubstantiate.
- substantiation, n. ModL. substantiātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. substantiātus, pp. of substantiāre. See prec. word and -ion and cp. consubstantiation.
- substantival, adj., pertaining to a substantive. Formed fr. substantive, n., with adj. suff. -al. Derivative: substantival-ly, adv.
- substantive, adj., having a real existence; independent. ME., fr. OF. (= F.) substantif (fem. substantive), fr. Late L. substantivus, 'self-existent, substantive', fr. L. substantia. See substance and -ive.
- substantive, n. ME. substantif, fr. MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. substantivum, neut. of substantivus (see prec. word); in Latin used only in the term verbum substantivum, which is a loan translation of Gk.  $\dot{\rho}\tilde{\eta}\mu\alpha$  ὑπαρκτικόν, to denote the auxiliary verb esse, 'to be'. The grammatical term substantivum (in French: substantif) was introduced by the French to denote the noun in contradistinction to the adjective.
- Derivatives: substantive-ly, adv., substantive-ness, n.
- substituent, n., an atom or group substituting another. L. substituēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of substituere. See next word and -ent. Derivative: substituent, adi.
- substitute, n. ME., fr. L. substitūtum, neut. pp. of substituere, 'to put instead of, replace, substitute', fr. sub- and statuere, 'to place, put'. See statute. For the change of Latin  $\check{a}$  (in stātuere) to i (in sub-stītuere) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.
- substitute, tr. and intr. v. L. substitūtus, pp. of substituere. See substitute, n.
- Derivatives: substitut-ed, substitut-ive, adjs.
- substitution, n. ME. substitucion, fr. MF. (= F.) substitution, fr. Late L. substitūtionem, acc. of substitūtio, fr. L. substitūtus, pp. of substituere. See substitute, adj., and -ion.
- Derivatives: substitution-al, adj., substitution-ally, adv., substitution-ary, adj.
- substratum, n., lower stratum. ML. substrātum, n., fr. L. substrātum, neut. pp. of substernere, 'to spread under', fr. sub- and sternere, 'to strew, spread out'. See stratum.
- Derivatives: substrat-al, substrat-ive, adjs.
- subsultory, adj., leaping. Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. subsult-(um), pp. stem of subsilire, 'to spring upward', fr. sub- and salire, 'to spring, jump'. See salient. For the change of Latin ă (in sălīre) to ŭ (in sub-săltum) see desultory and cp. words there referred to.
- Derivative: subsultori-ly, adv.
- subsume, tr. v. ModL. subsümere, 'to take under', fr. sub- and L. sümere, 'to take'. See

assume and cp. words there referred to. subsumption, n. — ModL. subsümptiö, gen. -ōnis, fr. subsümptus, pp. of subsümere. See prec. word and -ion and cp. sumption and words there referred to.

subtle

- subsumptive, adj. Formed with suff. -ive fr. ModL. subsūmptus, pp. of subsūmere. See subsume and -ive.
- subtend, tr. v., to extend under. L. subtendere, 'to stretch underneath', fr. sub- and tendere, 'to tretch'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction'.
- subtense, adj. L. subtensus, pp. of subtendere.

  See prec. word and cp. tense, adj.
- subter-, pref. meaning 'beneath, lower than'. L., fr. subter, 'below, beneath', formed fr. sub (see sub-) with compar. suff. -ter. See -ther and cp. inter-, preter-.
- subterfuge, n. Late L. subterfugium, fr. L. subterfugere, 'to flee secretly', fr. subter- and fugere, 'to flee'. See fugitive and cp. refuge.
- subterrane, n., an underground room, a cave. L. subterrāneum, 'a subterranean place', neut. of the adj. subterrāneus (see next word) used as a noun.
- Derivatives: subterrane-al, adj., subterranean (q.v.)
- subterranean, adj., underground. Formed with suff. -an fr. L. subterrāneus, 'underground, subterranean', fr. sub terrā, 'under the ground', fr. sub, 'under', and terrā, abl. of terra, 'earth, ground'. See sub- and terra.
- Derivative: subterranean, n., subterranean-ly, adv.
- subterrene, n., 1) an underground dwelling; 2) (with the), the underworld. L. subterrēnus, 'underground' (adj.), compounded of sub, 'under', and terra, 'earth, ground'. See prec. word.
- subterrestrial, adj. Formed fr. sub- and terrestrial.
- subthoracic, adj., situated under the thorax. Formed fr. sub- and thoracic.
- subtile, adj., subtle. ME. subtil, subtile, fr.
  MF. (= F.) subtil, fr. OF. soutil, sotil, sutil, fr.
  L. subtilis; influenced in spelling by L. subtilis.
  See subtle.
- Derivatives: subtile-ly, adv., subtile-ness, n., subtilize (q.v.), subtilty (q.v.)
- subtilize, tr. and intr. v. Formed with suff. -ize fr. L. subtilis. See subtile.
- Derivatives: subtiliz-ation, n. subtiliz-er, n.
- subtilty, n. ME. subtiltee, altered fr. sutilte under the influence of L. subtilis. See subtlety.
- subtle, adj., 1) delicate; 2) evasive; 3) clever, crafty. ME. sutel, soutil, fr. OF. soutil, sotil, sutil (F. subtil), fr. L. subtilis, 'fine, thin; delicate, subtle; clear, simple', which stands for \*sub-texlis, fr. sub- and tēla (for \*texla), 'a web', from the stem of texere, 'to weave'; see textile. The spelling of F. subtil, E. subtle, is due to the influence of L. subtilis.
- Derivative: subtl-y, adv.

subtlety, n. — ME. sutilte, sotilte, fr. OF. soutilte, sutilte (F. subtilité), fr. L. subtilitatem, acc. of subtilitas, 'fineness, simplicity', fr. subtilis; influenced in spelling by L. subtilis. See subtle and -ty and cp. subtilty, which is a doublet of subtlety.

subtonic, n., in music, the seventh tone of the scale. — Coined by James Rush (see his Philosophy of the Human Voice, 4th ed., Philadelphia, 1855. p. 82) fr. sub- and tonic.

subtract, tr. v. — L. subtractus, pp. of subtrahere, 'to draw off, withdraw', fr. sub- and trahere, 'to draw'. See tract and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: subtract-er, n., subtraction (q.v.), subtract-ive, adi.

subtraction, n. — Late L. subtractiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. subtractus, pp. of subtrahere. See prec. word and -ion.

subtrahend, n., number to be subtracted. — L. subtrahendus, 'to be subtracted', gerundive of subtrahere, 'to subtract'. See subtract. For the use of Latin gerundives or their derivatives in English cp. agenda and words there referred to. subulate, adj., slender and pointed; awl-shaped. — ModL. sūbulātus, fr. L. sūbula, 'awl', which stands for \*sū-dhl-ā and is rel. to L. suō, suere, 'to sew'. Cp. OSlav. šilo, Czech šidlo, Pol. szydło, 'awl', OHG. siula, 'awl, needle', and see sew. For the ending see adj. suff. -ate.

subuliform, adj., awl-shaped. — Compounded of L. sūbula, 'awl' and forma, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and form, n.

suburb, n. — L. suburbium, 'suburb', fr. sub- and urbs, gen. urbis, 'city'. See urban.

suburban, adj. — L. suburbānus, 'near the city', formed fr. sub-, urbs, gen. urbis, 'city', and suff. -ānus. See urban.

Derivatives: suburban-ity, n., suburban-ize, tr. v., suburban-iz-ation, n.

suburbicarian, adj., being in the suburbs of Rome; applied to the six dioceses near Rome.

— Formed with suff. -an fr. Late L. suburbicārius, which corresponds to L. suburbānus, 'near the city', specif. 'near the city of Rome'. See suburban.

subvene, intr. v., to come to aid; to intervene. —
L. subvenīre, 'to come to the aid of', lit. 'to come under', fr. sub- and venīre, 'to come'. See come and cp. souvenir and next word.

subvention, n., a subsidy. — ME. subvencioun, fr. MF. (= F.) subvention, fr. L. subventionem, acc. of subventio, 'assistance', fr. subvent(-um), pp. stem of subvenire. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: subvention-ary, subvention-ed, adjs. subversion, n., overthrow. — ME. subversioun, fr. MF. (= F.) subversion, fr. OF., fr. Late L. subversiōnem, acc. of subversiō, 'an overturn, overthrow, destruction', fr. L. subversus, pp. of subvertere. See subvert and -ion.

Derivative: subversion-ary, adj.

subversive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. subversus, pp. of subvertere. See subvert.

subverte, tr. v., to overthrow, destroy. — ME. subverten, fr. MF. (= F.) subvertir, fr. OF., fr. L. subvertere, 'to turn upside down, upset, overthrow, ruin', fr. sub- and vertere, 'to turn'. See version.

Derivative: subvert-er, n.,

subway, n. — A hybrid coined fr. sub., a suff. of Latin origin, and the English word way.

suc-, pref. — Assimilated form of sub- before c. succade, n., preserved fruit. — ME. socade, fr. MF. succade, fr. It. zuccata, fr. zucco, 'gourd'. See zucchetto and -ade and cp. sucket.

succedaneous, adj., pertaining to a succedaneum; substituted. — L. succedaneus, 'following something, substituted for something', fr. succedare. See succeed and -eous.

succedaneum, n., substitute. — ModL., prop. neut. of the L. adj. succēdāneus. See prec. word. succeed, tr. and intr. v. — ME. succēden, fr. L. succēdere, 'to go under; to go from under, to mount, ascend; to follow, succeed; to prosper, be successful', fr. sub- and cēdere, 'to go'. See cede and cp. success.

Derivatives: succeed-er, n., succeed-ing, verbal n. and adi., succeed-ing-ly, adv.

succentor, n., sub-precentor. — Late L., 'one who accompanies in singing', fr. sub- and L. cantor, 'singer'; see cantor. For the change of Latin ă (in căntor) to ĕ (in Late suc-cĕntor), see accent and cp. words there referred to.

success, n. — L. successus, 'advance, approach; success' (whence also F. success), fr. successus, pp. of succēdere. See succeed.

Derivatives: success-ful, adj., success-ful-ly, adv., success-ful-ness, n., succession (q.v.), successor (q.v.)

succession, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. successionem, acc. of successio, 'a coming into the place of, succeeding, succession', fr. successus, pp. of succedere. See success and -ion.

Derivatives: succession-al, adj., succession-al-ly, adv., succession-ist, n.

successive, adj. — ME., fr. ML. successivus, fr. L. successus, pp. of succēdere. See success and -ive.

Derivatives: successive-ly, adv., successive-ness. n., successiv-ity, n.

successor, n. — ME. successour, fr. OF. successur, successour (F. successeur), fr. L. successorem, acc. of successor, 'follower, successor', fr. successus, pp. of succedere. See succeed and agential suff. -or.

succin-, form of succino- before a vowel.

succinic, adj., pertaining to, or found in, amber.

— F. succinique, formed with suff. -ique (see adj. suff. -ie) fr. L. succinum, sūcinum, 'amber', which is a loan word from a N. European language and has been assimilated in form to L. sūcus, succus, 'juice, sap'.

succinct, adj., concise. — L. succinctus, 'prepared, ready; contracted, short', pp. of succingere, 'to gird below or from below, to tuck up', fr.

sub- and cingō, cingere, 'to gird'. See cincture and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: succinct-ly, adv., succinct-ness, n. succino-, before a vowel succin-, combining form meaning 1) amber; 2) succinic acid. — L. succino-, succin-, fr. succinum. See succinic.

Succisa, n., a genus of plants, the devil's bit (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. succīsa, fem. pp. of succīdere, 'to cut away below' (see next word); so called in allusion to the premorse rootstock. succise, adj., seeming as if it were abruptly cut off (bot.) — L. succīsus, pp. of succīdere, 'to cut away below', fr. sub- and caedere, 'to cut'. See cement and cp. prec. word. Cp. also precise. For the change of Latin ae (in caedere) to ī (in succīdere) see acquire and cp. words there referred to.

succor, succour, n., help, aid. — ME. socour, fr. earlier socours, (which was mistaken for a pl.), fr. OF. socors (F. secours) fr. L. succursus, 'help, assistance', fr. succurs-(um), pp. stem of succurrere. See succor, v.

Derivative: succo(u)r-less, adi.

succor, succour, tr. v., to help, aid. — ME. so-couren, fr. OF. succurre (F. secourir), 'to help, assist', fr. L. succerrere, 'to help, assist', lit. 'to run under', fr. sub- and currere, 'to run'. See current, adj., and cp. succursal.

Derivatives: succo(u)r-able, adj., succo(u)r-er,

succory, n., chicory. — Altered on analogy of Du. suikerij, fr. cicoree, sycory, earlier variants of chicory (q.v.)

succose, adj., juicy, sappy. — Formed with adj. suff. -ose fr. L. succus, sūcus, 'juice, sap'. See succulent.

succotash, n., a dish of corn and beans. — Narraganset msiquatash.

Succoth, n. - See Sukkoth.

succubus, n., a lascivious spirit. — L. succuba, succubus, 'strumpet', fr. succubāre, 'to lie under', fr. sub- and cubāre, 'to lie down'. See succumb and cp. also incubus.

succulence, also succulency, n., juiciness. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce. resp. -cv.

succulent, adj., juicy. — L. succulentus, 'juicy', fr. succus, sūcus, 'juice, sap', which is rel. to sūgere, 'to suck', and cogn. with OE. sūcan, 'to suck'. See suck and -ent and cp. succose, exsuccous.

Derivatives: succulent-ly, adv., succulent-ness, n. succumb, intr. v., to submit, yield. — L. succumbere, 'to lie down, submit, surrender', fr. suband -cumbere (found only in compounds), 'to lie', which is rel. to cubāre, 'to lie down'. See cubicle and cp. words there referred to.

succursal, adj., subsidiary. — F. \*succursal (occurring only in the noun succursale, 'chapel of ease; branch establishment (of a bank, etc.)', prop. fem. adj. used as a noun fr. Late L. succursālis, 'subsidiary', fr. L. succursus, 'help, assistance'. See succor, n.

Derivative: succursal, n.

succus, n., juice. — L. succus, sūcus. See succu-

succussion, n., the act of shaking. — L. succussiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. sucussus, pp. of succutere, 'to fling up', fr. sub- and quatere, 'to shake'. See quash, 'to make void', and -ion and cp. concussion, percussion.

such, adj. — ME. swilc, swulch, swuch, such, fr. OE. swelc, swelce, swilc, swylc, rel. to OS. sulik, ON. slikr, Swed. slik, Dan. slig, OFris. selik, selk, salk, MDu. sölc, selc, Du. zulk, OHG. sulih, solih, MHG. sülich, solch, G. solch, Goth. swaleiks. These words orig. meant 'so formed'. See so and the adj. like and cp. the second element in which.

Derivatives: such, pron., such-like, adj. and n., such-ness. n.

suck, tr. and intr. v. - ME. suken, souken, fr. OE, sūcan, rel. to OE, sūgan, OS., OHG, sūgan, ON, sūga, Dan, suge, Swed, suga, MDu, sūghen, Du. zuigen, MHG, sügen, G, saugen, 'to suck'. and cogn. with L. sugere, 'to such', sucus, succus, 'juice, sap', Lett. sūzu, sūkt, W. sugno. 'to suck'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*seug-, resp. \*seug-, 'to suck; sap'. Cp. sick. soak, sowens, succose, succulent, suction, sugent, suggillate, sumen and the second element in honevsuckle, I.-E. bases \*seua-, \*seug-, are enlargements of base \*seu-, 'sap, juice; to squeeze, press; to rain, flow', whence OI. sunoti, 'squeezes', Gk, ὕειν (for \*súwein), 'to rain' ὑετός (for \*suwetós), 'rain'. See hyeto- and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also sup. 'to sip'.

sucker, n. — ME. suker, souker, fr. suken, souken, 'to suck'. See suck and agential suff. -er. sucket, n. — A dial. var. of succade.

suckle, n., honeysuckle. — ME. socle, sokel, short for honisocle. See honeysuckle.

suckle, tr. v. — Formed fr. suck with freq. suff. -le. Derivative: suckl-er. n.

suckling, n., a child before it is weaned. — ME. suklynge, fr. suken, 'to suck'. Cp. MDu. sōgeling. Du. zuigeling, MHG. sūgelinc, G. Säugling, and see suck and -ling.

suckling, n., 1) clover; 2) honeysuckle. — ME. sokeling, fr. sokel, 'honeysuckle'. See suckle, n., and subst. suff. -ing.

suclat, n., any of certain woolen stuffs; specif. the European broadcloth (Anglo-Indian). — Hind. suqlāt, fr. Pers. saqallāt, a secondary form of saqirlāt. See scarlet.

sucr-, form of sucro- before a vowel.

sucramine, sucramin, n., ammonium salt of saccharin. — Coined fr. F. sucre (see sugar) and amine.

sucrate, n., compound of sucrose with a base (chem.) — A hybrid coined fr. F. sucre, 'sugar', and chem. suff. -ate, fr. L. -ātus. See sugar and cp. words there referred to.

sucre, n., the monetary unit for Ecuador. — Named after Antonio José de Sucre, a Venezuelan general.

sucrose, n., saccharose (chem.) — Formed fr. F. sucre, 'sugar', with subst. suff. -ose. See sugar and cp. saccharose.

suction, n., the act or process of sucking. — Formed with suff. -ion fr. L. sūctus, pp. of sūgere, 'to suck'. See suck and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: suction-al, adj.

Suctoria, n., a group of protozoans (zool.) — Lit. 'sucking (animals)', fr. sūctus, pp. of sūgere. See prec. word.

suctorial, adj., 1) pertaining to sucking; 2) having an organ for sucking (zool.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. ModL. sūctōrius, fr. L. sūctus, pp. of sūgere, 'to suck'. See suck and adj. suff. -orv.

Sudan, n., a kind of yellowish color. — Fr. the Sudan, name of a country in Africa, fr. Arab. (Bilad-al-)Sūdān, lit. 'country of the blacks', fr. sūd, pl. of áswad (fem. saudā'), 'black'. Cp. Suaeda.

Sudanese, adj., of the Sudan; n., a native of the Sudan. — See prec. word and -ese.

Sudanic, adj., of Sudan. — See Sudan and adj. suff. -ic.

sudarium, n., a cloth for wiping the face; hand-kerchief. — L. sūdārium, 'handkerchief', lit. 'cloth for wiping off perspiration', fr. sūdor, 'sweat, perspiration'. See next word and -arium. sudation, n., perspiration. — L. sūdātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'sweating', fr. sūdātus, pp. of sūdāre, 'to sweat', fr. sūdor, 'sweat' See sudor and -ation. sudatorium, n., room for perspiration in a bath. — L. sūdātōrium, fr. sūdātus, pp. of sūdāre. See prec. word and -orium.

sudatory, adj., promoting perspiration. — L. sūdātōrius, fr. sūdātus, pp. of sūdāre. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ory.

sudd, n., floating vegetable matter that obstructs navigation on the White Nile. — Arab. sudd, 'obstruction', fr. sádda, 'he stopped, shut, blocked up, obstructed'.

sudden, adj. — ME. sodain, sodein, fr. MF. sodain, soudain (F. soudain), fr. OF., fr. VL. \*subitānus (L. subitāneus), 'sudden', fr. subitus, 'sudden', prop. pp. of subīre, 'to go under; to occur secretly', fr. sub- and îre, 'to go'. See itinerate and cp. OProvenç. soptan, 'sudden', which also derives fr. VL. \*subitānus.

Derivatives: sudden-ly, adv., sudden-ness, n.

sudder, n., a chief officer in India, particularly in the Bengal presidency. — Arab. sadr, 'chief'.

sudor, n., sweat. — L. sūdor, 'sweat', fr. I.-E. base \*sweid-, \*swoid-, \*swid-, 'to sweat'. See sweat and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: sudor-al, adj.

sudoriferous, adj., secreting sweat. — Compounded of L. sūdor, 'sweat' (see prec. word), and -ferous.

sudorific, adj., causing sweat. — Compounded of L. sūdor, 'sweat', and -ficus, fr. -ficere, un-

stressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See sudor and suff. -fic.

Sudra, n., the lowest Hindu caste. — OI. śūdrah. suds, n. pl., 1) soapy water; 2) foam. — Lit. 'things sodden'; rel. to MDu. sudde, 'marsh, lake' and to E. sodden and seethe (q.v.)

osue, tr. and intr. v. — ME. siwen, suwen, suen, fr. OF. suir, a collateral form of sivre, sivir (F. suivre), fr. VL. \*sequere, \*sequire, corresponding to L. sequi, 'to follow'. See sequel and cp. ensue, pursue. Cp. also suit, pursuit.

Derivatives: su-er, n., su-ing, adj., su-ing-ly, adv. suède, n., soft leather made of kid skin. — F. Suède, 'Sweden', from phrases like gants de Suède, 'Swedish gloves', etc.

suerte, n., a quick movement (technical term denoting various phases of the bullfight). — Sp., 'change, luck, fate, lot', fr. L. sortem, acc. of sors. 'lot, fate, condition, state'. See sort.

suet, n., solid fat formed around the kidneys and loins of cattle and sheep. — ME. swet, suet, dimin. formed fr. AF. sue, fr. OF. seu, sieu (F. suif), fr. L. sēbum, 'fat, tallow'. See sebaceous and et.

Derivative: suet-y, adj.

suf-, assimilated form of sub- before f.

suffer, tr. and intr. v. — ME. suffren, soffren, fr. OF. sofrir, sufrir (F. souffrir), fr. VL. \*sufferire, corresponding to L. sufferre, which is formed fr. sub- and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. Cp. Rum. suferi, It. soffrire, OProvenç. sofrir, sufrir, Sp. sufrir, 'to suffer', which all derive fr. VL. \*sufferire. See bear, 'to carry', and cp. confer and words there referred to.

Derivatives: suffer-able, adj., suffer-able-ness, n., suffer-abl-y, adv., sufferance (q.v.), suffer-er, n., suffer-ing, n. and adj., suffer-ing-ly, adv.

sufferance, n. — ME. suffrance, fr. OF. (= F.) souffrance, fr. Late L. sufferentia, fr. sufferens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of sufferre. See prec. word and -ance.

suffete, n., chief Carthaginian magistrate. — L. sufes, suffes, gen. sufetis, suffetis, fr. Punic suphet, 'judge', which is rel. to Heb. shōphét, of s.m. (prop. active part. of shāphát, 'he judged'), Bibl. Aram. shāphêtin (prop. pl. part.), 'judges', Akkad. shapātu, 'to judge', shiptu, 'judgment'. suffice, intr. and tr. v. — ME. suffisen, sufficen, fr. pres. part. stem of OF. soufire (F. suffire), fr. L. sufficere, 'to supply as a substitute; to be enough, suffice', lit. 'to make under', fr. sub- and -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make do'. See fact and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: suffic-er, n., suffic-ing-ly, adv., suffic-ing-ness, n.

sufficiency, n. — Late L. sufficientia, fr. L. sufficiens, gen. -entis. See next word and -cy.

sufficient, adj. — L. sufficiens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of sufficere. See suffice and -ent.

Derivatives: sufficient, n., sufficient-ly, adv., sufficient-ness, n.

suffix, n. - L. suffixum, neut. pp. of suffigere, 'to

attach, affix', fr. sub- and figere, 'to fasten, fix'. See fix, adj., and cp. affix, infix, prefix. Cp. also soffit.

Derivative: suffix-al, adj.

suffix, tr. v. — L. suffixus, pp. of suffigere. See suffix, n.

Derivatives: suffix-ation, n., suffix-ion, n.

suffocate, tr. and intr. v., to choke. — L. suffōcātus, pp. of suffōcāre, 'to choke', fr. sub- and the stem of faucēs, 'throat'. See faucal and verbal suff.-ate. The change of the diphthong au to  $\bar{o}$  is due to dialectal influence; cp. explode.

Derivatives: suffocat-ing, adj., suffocat-ing-ly, adv., suffocat-ive, adi.

suffocation, n. — L. suffōcātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. suffōcātus, pp. of suffōcāre. See prec. word and -ion.

suffragan, n., a bishop appointed as deputy of a diocesan. — OF., fr. ML. suffrāgāneus, 'assistant', fr. L. suffrāgārī, 'to vote, support with one's vote, support', whence suffrāgium. See suffrage and -an.

suffragan, adj., serving as deputy of a diocesan.

— See suffragan, n.

suffrage, n., 1) vote; voting; 2) the right to vote.

— MF. (= F.), fr. L. suffrāgium, 'voting tablet; vote, assent, support', prop. 'shout of approval', fr. sub- and fragor, 'breaking to pieces; crash, noise, din', from the stem of frangere, 'to break'. See fraction and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: suffrag-ial, adj., suffrag-ist, n.

suffragette, n., a woman who advocates female suffrage. — F., formed fr. suffrage (see prec. word) with suff. -ette.

Derivative: suffragett-ism, n.

suffragist, n., one who advocates the extension of political suffrage, esp. to women. — Formed fr. suffrage with suff. -ist.

Derivatives: suffragist, suffragist-ic, adjs., suffragist-ic-al-ly, adv.

suffumigate, tr. v., to fumigate from underneath.
Late L. suffūmigātus, pp. of suffūmigāre, fr.
sub- and L. fūmigāre, 'to smoke, fumigate'. See fumigate.

suffumigation, n. — Late L. suffumigātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. suffumigātus, pp. of suffumigāre. See prec. word and -ion.

suffuse, tr. v., to overspread. — L. suffūsus, pp. of suffundere, 'to pour underneath', fr. sub- and fundere, 'to pour'. See fuse, v.

Derivative: suffus-ive, adj.

suffusion, n. — L. suffūsiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. suffūsus, pp. of suffundere. See prec. word and -ion.

Sufi, n., member of a Mohammedan mystic order. — Arab.  $s\bar{u}fi$ , lit. 'man of wool', i.e. 'a man wearing woolen garments', fr.  $s\bar{u}f$ , 'wool'; so called from the habit of 'putting on the holy garment' (= labs-as- $s\bar{u}f$ ), in order to devote oneself to mysticism.

sufic, adj., pertaining to a Sufi. — Formed fr. Sufi with adj. suff. -ic.

Sufism, n., mystical doctrines of the Sufis. — Formed fr. Sufi with suff. -ism.

sug-, assimilated form of sub- before  $\alpha$ 

sugar, n. — ME. suger, sugre, fr. OF. (= F.) sucre, fr. ML. succarum, fr. Arab. súkkar, fr. Pers. shākār, fr. Pali sakkarā, fr. OI. śárkarā, śarkaraḥ, 'gravel, grit, sugar', which is cogn. with Gk. κρόκη, κροκάλη, 'pebble', and with the first element in κροκό-δτλος, 'crocodile'. Cp. It. zucchero, Sp. azúcar, Port. açucar, Rum. zăhar, OHG. zucura (whence MHG. zuker, G. Zucker), 'sugar', which all are borrowed fr. Arab. súkkar. (The inital a in Sp. azúcar, Port. açucar represents the Arab. article al). Cp. sacchar-, saccharin, sucrate, sucrose. Cp. also jaggery, the first element in crocodile, and the second element in seersucker.

Derivatives: sugar, tr. and intr. v., sugar-less, adj., sugar-like, adj., sugar-y, adj., sugar-i-ness, n.

sugent, adj., suctorial. — L. sūgēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of sūgere, 'to suck', which is rel. to sūcus, succus, 'juice, sap', and cogn. with OE. sūcan, sūgan, 'to suck'. See suck and -ent.

suggest, tr. v. — L. suggestus, pp. of suggerere, 'to lay beneath; to furnish, supply', fr. sub- and gerere, 'to bear, carry'. See gest.

Derivatives: suggest-er, n., suggest-ible, adj., suggest-ibil-ity, n., suggest-ible-ness, n. suggest-ibl-y, adv., suggest-ing, adj., suggest-ing-ly, adv., suggest-ive, adj., suggest-ive-ly, adv., suggest-ive-ness, n.

suggestion, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. L. suggestionem, acc. of suggestio, fr. suggestus. DD. of suggerere. See suggest and -ion.

suggilate, tr. v., to beat black and blue. — L. sūgillātus, suggillātus, pp. of sūgillāre, suggillāre, which is a derivative of sūgere, 'to suck' (see sugent). The orig. meaning of sūgillāre, suggillāre was 'to cause the blood to flow'. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

suggillation, n. — L. sūgillātiō, suggillātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. sūgillātus, suggillātus, pp. of sūgillāre, suggillāre. See prec. word and -ion.

sui, pron, used in Latin phrases like sui generis. sui juris, etc. - L. sui, gen. of suus, 'his, her, its; one's', fr. OL. sovos, of s.m., from the I.-E. reflexive base \*swe-, whence also OI, sváh. Avestic hva-, xva-, OPers. huva, 'one's own', Gk. ős, Dor. \*Fós, Homeric bós (for \*swo-s, \*sewo-s), 'his, her, its', OSlav. svoji, OPruss. swais, 'his, her, its; one's own', OSlav. svojakŭ, 'relative, kinsman', Goth. swēs, adj., one's own'; n., 'property', OHG. swās, 'one's own, beloved', Goth. seins (for \*swei-no-s), OHG., MHG., OS., OE. sin, G. sein, ON. sinn, Dan., Swed. sin, 'his', OIr, fēin, fadēin, 'himself', etc., Arm. in-k'n, gen. ink'ean, of s.m. From I.-E. \*se-, a collateral form of base \*swe- derive Gk.  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ , 'himself, herself, itself',  $\sigma$ - $\circ t(v)$ , 'to them', L. se, of s.m., OSlav. se, Lith. sì, OPruss. sien, 'himself', etc., L. sibi, OSlav. sebě,

uicidal 1340

OPruss. sebbei, 'to himself', etc., Goth., ON., LG., MDu. sik, OHG. sih, MHG. sich, 'himself', etc., G. sich, 'himself', etc., 'to himself', etc. (Du. zich is a HG. loan word). Cp. the first element in suicide. Cp. also aseity, perseity, desolate, Sabine, Samnite, self, sib, sister, -sk, so, soi-disant, sole, 'alone', such, swadeshi, swami,swaraj. Cp. also assuetude, consuetudinary, custom, ethical, ethnic, stridhana and the second element in gossip.

- suicidal, adj. See suicide, n., and adj. suff. -al. Derivative: suicidal-ly, adv.
- suicide, n., the act of killing oneself intentionally.

   Lit. 'killing of oneself', compounded of L. suī, 'of' oneself (see sui), and -cidium, 'killing', fr. -cidere. 'to kill'. See -cide. 'killing'.
- suicide, n., one who commits suicide. Lit. 'killer of oneself', compounded of L. suī, 'of oneself', and -cīda, fr. -cidere. See prec. word and -cīde. 'killer'.
- suilline, adj., piglike. Formed with suff. -ine (representing L.-inus) fr. L. suillus, 'of swine', fr. sūs, gen. suis, 'swine', which is cogn. with OE. sugu, 'female pig'. See sow, n.
- suint, n., natural grease of wool. F., fr. suer, 'to sweat', fr. L. sūdāre. See sudation.
- suit, n. ME. siute, seute, fr. OF. siwte (read siute), later metathesized into suite (F. suite), fr. VL. \*sequita (L. secūta), fem. pp. of sequere (L. sequi), used as a noun. See sequel and cp. words there referred to.
- Derivatives: suit, tr. and intr. v., suit-able, adj., suit-abil-ity, n., suit-able-ness, n., suit-abl-y, adv., suit-ed. adj., suit-ine, n..
- suite, n., 1) a group of attendants; retinue; 2) a series or set, esp. of rooms or furniture. A French loan word. See suit.
- suitor, n. ME. sutor, suitor, fr. AF. suitor, fr. L. secūtor, 'follower, pursuer', fr. secūtus, pp. of sequī, 'to follow'. See sue and agential suff.
- suivez, v., direction to the accompanist to follow the soloist in tempo, etc. (mus.) — F., 'follow', imper. pl. of suivre, 'to follow', which was refashioned fr. suit, metathesized form of siut, \*sieut, fr. VL. \*sequitus, pp. of sequere, 'to follow'. See suit.
- sukey, n., tea kettle. From Sukey, pet form of Susan.
- Sukkoth, Succoth, n., the Feast of Tabernacles (Jewish Relig.) Heb. sukkôth, pl. sukkâh, 'booth, tabernacle', prop. 'covert', from sākhákh, 'he covered, screened'.
- sulcate, also sulcated, adj., marked with grooves, (bot.) L. sulcātus, pp. of sulcāre, 'to furrow', fr. sulcus, 'furrow, trench', which is cogn. with Gk. ὁλκός (for \*solqós), 'furrow', ἕλκειν (for \*sélqein), 'to draw', Arm. hełg, 'slow, lazy', Alb. hel'k, hek', 'I tear off', OE. sulh, 'plow', OIr. osailcim (for \*ad-solcim), 'I tear away', OSlav. vlėko, Lith. velkù, 'I draw', Toch. B. sälk-, salk-(perf. stem), 'to take away; to suck'. Cp. Hol-

cus. For the ending see adj. suff. -ate, resp. also 3rd -ed.

sulcate, tr. v., to mark with grooves. — L. sulcātus, pp. of sulcāre. See sulcate, adj.

sulcated, adi. - See sulcate, adi.

sulcation, n., a furrowing or grooving. — See prec. word and -ion.

sulcus, n., a furrow, a groove. — L. See sulcate, adi

- sulf-, sulfa- (also spelled sulph-, sulpha-), combining form meaning 'containing sulfur'. See sulfur.
- sulfate (also spelled sulphate), n., salt of sulfuric acid (chem.) See sulf- and chem. suff. -ate.
- sulfatize (also spelled sulphatize), tr. v., to turn into sulfate. See sulfate and -ize.
- sulfide (also spelled sulphide), n., a compound of sulfur with another element or radical (chem.)

   See sulf- and -ide.
- sulfite (also spelled sulphide), n., a salt of sulfurous acid (chem.) See sulf- and subst. suff. -ite.
- sulfo- (also spelled sulpho-), combining form meaning 'sulfur-' or 'containing sulfur'. F. sulfo-, fr. sulfure. See sulfur.
- sulfone (also spelled sulphone), n., any of compounds containing the sulfonyl group (SO<sub>2</sub>). Coined fr. combining form sulf- and suff. -one. sulfonium (also spelled sulphonium), n., the univalent radical SH<sub>3</sub> (chem.) ModL., coined fr. sulfur and ammonium.
- sulfonyl (also spelled sulphonyl), n., the bivalent radical SO<sub>2</sub> (chem.) Coined fr. sulfone and suff. -yl.
- sulfur (also spelled sulphur), n. L. sulpur, sulphur, sulfur, prob. cogn. with Toch. B. salp-, AB sälp-, 'to burn'. There is prob. no connection between L. sulphur and Goth. swibls, OE. swefel, 'sulfur'. Cp. solfatara.
- Derivatives: sulfur (sulphur), adj. and tr. v. sulfurate (sulphur-ate), tr. v., sulfur-ation (sulphuration), n., sulfur-ic (sulphur-ic), adj., sulfurize (q.v.), sulfurous (q.v.), sulfur-y (sulphur-y), adj. sulfureous (also spelled sulphureous), adj. L. sulpureus, sulphureus, 'pertaining to sulfur'. See prec. word and -eous.
- Derivatives: sulfureous-ly, adv., sulfureous-ness,
- sulfuret (also spelled sulphuret) n., a sulfide. ModL. sulphurētum, fr. L. sulphur. See sulfur.

Derivative: sulfuret, tr. v., to combine with sulfur.

sulfurize (also spelled sulphurize), tr. v., to combine or impregnate with sulfur or a compound of sulfur. — F. sulfuriser, fr. L. sulfur. See sulfur and -ize.

Derivative: sulfuriz-ation, n.

sulfurous (also spelled sulphurous), adj., 1) containing sulfur; 2) resembling burning sulfur (chem.) — L. sulphurōsus, sulfurōsus, 'full of sulfur', fr. sulphur, sulfur. See sulfur and -ous. Derivatives: sulfurous-ly (sulphurous-ly), adv., sulfurous-ness (sulphurous-ness), n.

sulk, intr. v., to be sulky. — Back formation fr.

sulky, adj., silently sullen. — Formed—with change of suff. -en to -y—fr. OE. -solcen, 'slothful', in āsolcen, pp. of āseolcan, 'to be slothful', which is rel. to MHG. selken, 'to drop, fall' and possibly cogn. with OIr. selg, 'hunt, hunt, ing', sleg, 'spear', OI. srjáti, sárjati, 'releases, pours, shoots'.

Derivative: sulky, n.

sullen, adj., morose; gloomy. — ME. solein, solain, fr. OF. solain, 'lonely', fr. L. solus, 'alone'. See sole, 'alone', and -an.

Derivatives: sullen-ly, adv., sullen-ness, n.

sully, tr. v., to stain, tarnish. — MF. (= F.) souiller. 'to soil, dirty'. See soil, 'to dirty'.

sulph-, sulpha-, sulphate, etc. — Var. of sulf-, sulfa-, sulfate, etc.

sultan, n. — F., fr. Arab. sultán, 'sultan', fr. Aram. shultānā, 'power', sometimes used in the sense 'possessor of power', from she lēt, 'to have power'. See Nöldeke, Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft, Strassburg, 1910, p. 39. Aram. she lēt, is rel. to Heb. shālāt, 'he ruled, was master', Akkad. shalātu, 'to have power', shaltu, shitlutu, 'powerful, mighty'.

Derivatives: sultana (q.v.), sultan-ate, n., sultaness, n., sultan-ship, n.

sultana, n., a sultan's wife, mother, daughter or sister. — It., fem. of sultano, fr. Arab. sultan, 'sultan'. See prec. word.

sultry, adj., oppressively hot. — Formed from the obsolete verb to sulter, a var. of swelter.

Derivatives: sultri-ly, adv., sultri-ness, n.

sum, n. — ME. summe, somme, fr. OF. summe, somme (F. somme), fr. L. summa, 'top, summit; chief point; amount', prop. fem. of the adj. summus, 'highest', used as a noun. Summus stands for \*sup-mos and is rel. to L. super, 'above', sub, 'under'. See sub-, super-, and cp. summary, summit, consummate. Cp. also OI. upamáh, 'the highest, uppermost', OE. ufema, of s.m., Gk.  $\"{u}\pi\alpha\tau o\varsigma$  (dissimilated fr.  $"\'{u}\pi\mu o\varsigma$ ), of s.m., which are all cogn. with L. summus, 'highest'. For the sense development of L. summa, 'sum', lit. 'the highest', one should bear in mind that the Romans used to write the sum over the addends (in contradistinction to our own habit of putting the sum under the addends).

Derivatives: sum-less, adj., sum-less-ness, n.

sum, tr. v. — ME. summen, sommen, fr. OF. summer, sommer (F. sommer), fr. ML. summāre, fr. L. summa. See sum, n.

Derivative: summ-ed, adj.

sumac, sumach, n., any of the plants of the genera Rhus and Toxicodendron. — ME. sumac, fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF. sumac, fr. ML. sumach, fr. Arab. summåq, 'the sumac tree', fr. Syr. summåq, 'red'.

sumbul, n., the root of muskroot. — F. sumbul, fr. Arab. súnbul, 'spikenard'.

sumen, n., a sow's udder; the fat of something

(fig.) — L. sūmen, 'breast of women, a sow's udder', for \*sūgs-men, fr. sūgō, sūgere, 'to suck'.

summons

See sugent. For the ending see suff. -men. Sumer. n., an ancient district of Babylonia.

Sumerian, adj., 1) pertaining to Sumer; 2) pertaining to the inhabitants of Sumer, their language or civilization; n., an inhabitant of Sumer.

— Formed fr. Sumer with suff. -ian.

summary, adj., brief. — ML. summārius, an adj. formed from the Latin noun summārium. See next word.

Derivatives: summari-ly, adv., summari-ness,

summary, n., a brief statement, review. — L. summārium, 'a summary, abstract', fr. summa. See sum, n., and subst. suff. -arv.

Derivatives: summar-ist, n., summar-ize, tr. v., summar-iz-ation, n., summar-iz-er, n.

summation, n. — ModL. summātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. ML. summātus, pp. of summāre, fr. L. summa. See sum. n., and -ation.

summer, n., a season. — ME. sumer, somer, fr. OE. sumor, rel. to OS., ON., Norw., OHG. sumar, Dan. sommer, Swed. sommar, OFris. sumur, MDu. somer, Du. zomer, MHG. sumer, G. Sommer, and cogn. with Ol. sámā, 'season, half-year, year', Avestic hama, 'summer', Arm. am, 'year', amarn, 'summer', OIr. sam, samrad, OW. ham, W. hāf, 'summer'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. base \*sem-, \*sam-, 'summer; season'. Cp. the second element in gossamer. Derivatives: summer, intr. and tr. v., and adi.

summer, n., a large beam. — ME. somere, sumer, fr. MF. (= F.) sommier, 'pack animal, beam, rafter', fr. OF. sumer, fr. Late L. sagmārius, 'pack animal', fr. sagma, 'packsaddle', fr. Gk. σάγμα, of s.m., which is rel. to σάντω (for \*σάκιω), 'I pack, stuff'. Cp. OHG., MHG. soum, G. Saum, OE. seam, 'burden, load of a beast of burden'. Cp. also seam, 'measure',

summer-ing, n., summer-less, adj.

sumpter.

summer herring. — Translation of Du. zomerha-

summersault, n. — A var. spelling of somersault. summit, n. — ME. somette, fr. MF. somete, fr. OF., fem. of somet, dimin. of som, 'summit', fr. L. summum, prop. the neut. of summus, 'highest', used as a noun. See sum, n., and -et and cp. consummate.

Derivatives: summit-al, adj., summit-less, adj. summon, tr. v. — ME. somonen, somenen, summen, fr. OF. somondre, semondre, fr. VL. summonëre (3rd conjugation), corresponding to L. summonëre (2nd conjugation), 'to remind, warn', assimilated form of submonëre, fr. sub- and monëre, 'to warn'; see monition and cp. words there referred to. For a similar change of conjugation cp. respond.

Derivatives: summon-er, n., summon-ing-ly, adv. summons, n. — ME. somouns, fr. OF. somonce, semonce (F. semonce), fr. earlier semonse, prop.

sump 1542

fem. pp. of OF. semondre, 'to remind, warn', used as a noun. See prec. word.

Derivatives: summons, tr. v.

sump, n., marsh, mud; the lowest part of a mine or pool. — Fr. MLG. sump, 'a marsh', which is rel. to E. swamp (q.v.)

Derivatives: sump, tr. and intr. v., sump-er, n. sumpitan, n., blowpipe for shooting arrows, used by the savages of Borneo. — Malay sumpitan-'blowgun', fr. sumpit, 'blowpipe', lit. 'narrow', Cp. sarbacane.

sumpter, n., a pack horse. — ME., fr. OF. som. metier, 'driver of a pack animal', fr. VL. \*sagmatārius, fr. Late L. sagmārius, fr. sagma, 'packsaddle'. See summer, 'beam'.

sumption, n., a major premise (logic) — ME. sumpcion, fr. L. sūmptiō, gen. -ōnis, lit. 'a taking', fr. sūmptus, pp. of sūmere, 'to take, select, assume; to use, spend, consume', which is a contraction of \*sub-emere, fr. sub- and emere, 'to take, buy'. See exempt, adj. and -ion and cp. assume, assumption, consume, consumption, presumption, resume, resumption, subsume, subsumption. Cp. also the next two words.

sumptuary, adj., pertaining to expense. — L. sūmptuārius, formed with suff. -ārius fr. sūmptus, 'expense', fr. sūmptus, pp. of sūmere, 'to take; to spend'. See prec. word and adj. suff. -arv.

sumptuous, adj., luxurious. — MF. (= F.) somptueux (fem. somptueuse), fr. L. sūmptuōsus, 'costly', formed with suff. -ōsus, fr. sūmptus, pp. of sūmere, 'to take; to spend'. See sumption and

Derivatives: sumptuous-ly, adv., sumptuous-ness,

sun, n. — ME. sonne, fr. OE. sunne, rel. to ON., OS., OHG. sunna, MDu. sonne, Du. zon, MHG., G. sonne, 'sun', Goth. sunnā. These words are -en-enlargements of I.-E. base \*sāu-, \*sū-, 'to shine; sun', and cogn. with Avestic xveng (for \*swen-s), 'of the sun', xvanvant, 'sunny'. For -l-enlargements of base \*sāu-, \*sū- see Sol. Cp. south.

Derivatives: sun, tr. and intr. v., sunn-y, adj., sunni-ness, n.

sunburn, n. — Compounded of sun and burn, n. sunburn, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. sunburnt.

sunburned, sunburnt, adj. — Compounded of sun and pp. of burn.

sundari, n., name of an East Indian tree (Heritiera fomes) — OI. sundari, lit. 'beautiful', fem. of sundarah, a later form corresponding to Vedic sūnarah, 'of full vitality' (cp. Avestic hunara-, of s.m.), formed fr. I.-E. pref. \*su-, 'well, good, beautiful', and base \*ner-, 'vital energy, vigor'. I.-E. \*su- appears also in Gk. ὑ- in ὑ-γτής, 'healthy'; see hygiene. I.-E. \*ner- occurs also in OI. náryah, 'virile', Gk. ἀ-νήρ, 'man'; see andro-

Sunday, n. — ME. sonnedai, fr. OE. sunnandæg,

'sun's day', prop. a loan translation of L. Sōlis diēs, itself a loan translation of Gk. 'Ηλίου ἡμέρα, lit. 'day of the sun'. Cp. OS. sunnun dag, ON. sunnu(n)dagr, OFris. sunnandei, MDu. sonnendach, Du. zondag, OHG. sunnūn tag, MHG. sun(nen)tac, G. Sonntag, and see sun and day.

sunder, tr. and intr. v., to separate, divide, -ME. sundren, fr. OE. sundrian (only in the compounds āsundrian, gesundrian, onsundrian, tōsundrian), fr. sundor, 'asunder', which is rel, to OS. sundar, ON, sundr, Swed, sönder, OFris. sunder, OHG, suntar, 'aside, apart'. MHG. sunder, G. sonder, Du. zonder, 'without', Goth. sundro, 'apart', Cp. ON, sundra, Swed, söndra, MLG. sunderen. Du. -zonderen, OHG. suntarön. MHG. sundern, sündern, G. sondern (now used only in the compounds absondern, aussondern), 'to separate', which derive from the adverbs ON. sundar, resp. its equivalents given in the prec. sentence. These words are cogn, with OI. sanutár, 'far away', Avestic hanar e, 'without', Toch. A snu. B. snai, sne. 'without', Gk. ά-τερ (for \*sn-ter), 'without', L. sine, 'without', Olr. sain (for \*sani), 'different', OW, han, 'another', hannr. W. hanner, 'the half' (lit. 'the other part'). All these words ultim. derive from I.-E. base \*seni-, 'away from, without'. Cp. sine, prep., sinecure, sincere. Base \*seni- is an enlargement of the reflexive base \*se-. See se-.

sunderance, n. — A hybrid coined fr. sunder and -ance, a suff. of Latin origin.

sundry, adj., various. — ME., fr. OE. syndrig, 'separate, several', fr. sundor, 'apart'. Cp. OHG. suntarig, 'sundry', and see sunder and -y (representing OE. -ig).

Derivative: sundries, n. pl.

sung, pp. of sing. — ME. sungen, fr. OE. gesungen, pp. of singan. See sing.

sunk, pp. of sink. — ME. sunken, fr. OE. gesuncen. See sink.

sunken, pp. of sink. — ME. See prec. word.

sunlit, adj. — Coined by Shelley from sun and pp. of the verb light.

sunn, n., name of an Indian plant, India hemp. — Hind. san, fr. OI. śanah, 'a kind of hemp', which derives from the same source as Gk. κάνναβις, OHG. hanaf, OE. hænep, 'hemp'. See hemp.

Sunna, Sunnah, n., orthodox Mohammedan law based on Mohammed's actions and teachings.

—Arab. súnnah, 'way, custom, course, tradition'.

Sunni, n., an orthodox Mohammedan. — Lit. 'adherent of the Sunnah' (i.e. 'traditionist'), fr. Arab. sunni, which is formed fr. súnnah with -i, a suff. expressing relationship. See Sunna.

Sunnite, n., Sunni. — Formed fr. Sunna with subst. suff. -ite.

sunnud, n., a diploma, patent or deed of grant (*India*). — Arab. sánad, fr. sánada, 'he leaned upon'. Cp. musnud.

sunward, adj. — Compounded of sun and adj. suff. -ward.

sunward, sunwards, adv. — Compounded of sun and adv. suff. -ward. resp. -wards.

sunwise, adv., in the direction of the sun. — Compounded of sun and combining form -wise.

sup, tr. and intr. v., to sip. — ME. soupen, supen, 'to sup, drink', fr. OE. sūpan, rel. to ON. sūpa, 'to sip, drink', Swed. supa, MLG. sūpen, Du. zuipen, 'to drink, tipple, booze', OHG. sūfan, MHG. sūfen, 'to drink, sip', G. saufen, 'to drink, sipple, booze'. The orig. meaning of these verbs was 'to draw in, suck in'. They derive fr. I.-E. \*sub-, which seems to be a -b-enlargement of base \*seu-, 'sap, juice; to squeeze, press; to rain, flow', whence also—with k-formative element—L. sūcus, succus, 'sap, juice', sūgere, 'to suck', OE. sūcan, sūgan, 'to suck'. See suck and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also sip. Derivative: sup, n., a mouthful.

sup, intr. v., to take supper; tr. v., to provide with supper. — A blend of OF. soper, super, souper (F. souper) and ME. soupen, supen, 'to drink'. See prec. word and cp. supper.

sup-, assimilated form of sub- before p.

super, n. (slang). — Abbreviation of supernumerary; used especially in the sense of supernumerary actor.

super-, pref. meaning 'above, over'. — L. super-, fr. super, 'over, above, on the top of; beyond', rel. to suprā, of s.m., and cogn. with OI. upári, Gk. ὑπέρ, 'over, above, beyond', fr. I.-E. base \*uper-, \*uperi-, 'over, above, beyond', which is prop. a comparative from base \*upo-, 'from below; turning upward, upward; up, over, beyond', whence also L. sub, 'under'. See over and cp. sub-. Cp. also supra-, soprano, soubrette, sovereign, superable, superb. Cp. also pref. sur-, representing OF., F. sur.

superable, adj., surmountable. — L. superābilis, 'that may be surmounted, superable', fr. superāre, 'to surmount', fr. super, 'over, above'. See super- and -able.

Derivatives: superabil-ity, n., superable-ness, n., superabl-v, adv.

superadd, tr. v., to add to something already added. — L. superaddere, fr. super- and addere, 'to add'. See add.

superaddition, n. — See prec. word and -ion and cp. addition.

superannuate, tr. v., to retire on account of old age. — Compounded of super-, L. annus, 'year' (see annual), and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: superannuat-ed, adj., superannuat-ion, n.

superb, adj., majestic; elegant; very fine. — L. superbus, 'haughty, proud, excellent', prob. standing for \*super-bhw-os and orig. meaning 'being superior to', fr. super, 'above, over', and I.-E. base \*bhū-, 'to be', whence also L. fuī, 'I have been', futūrus, 'about to be', OE. bēon, 'to be'. See super- and be. For the second element in L. superbus cp. dublous, prove.

Derivatives: superb-ly, adv., superb-ness, n.

supercargo, n., an agent in a merchant ship superintending the sale of its cargo. — Sp. sobrecargo; refashioned after super, the Latin etymon of Sp. sobre. See cargo.

superciliary, adj., above the eyebrow. — ModL. superciliāris, fr. L. supercilium, 'eyebrow', for \*superkeliom, lit. 'the covering above (i.e. above the eyes)', fr. super- and \*keliom. 'cover, lid', fr. I.-E. base \*kel-, 'to hide, cover', whence also L. cēlāre, 'to hide'. See cell and cp. words there referred to there. For the ending see adj. suff. -ary. For sense development cp. E. lid, 'cover', with eyelid. L. cilium, 'eyelid', is a back formation fr. supercilium; see cilia.

Derivative: superciliary, n.

supercilious, adj., haughty, arrogant. — L. superciliōsus, 'proud, haughty', fr. supercilium, 'eyebrow; pride'. See prec. word and -ious.

Derivatives: supercilious-ly, adv., supercilious-ness. n.

superego, n., that part of the psyche which controls the impulses of the id (psychoanalysis). — Coined fr. super- and ego.

supererogate, intr. v., to give or do more than is required. — L. superērogātus, pp. of superērogāre, 'to spend in addition', fr. super- and ērogāre, 'to pay out', fr. ē, 'out of', and rogāre, 'to ask, beg, borrow'. See e- and rogation. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: supererogation (q.v.), supererogatory, adi.

supererogation, n. — Late L. superērogātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. superērogātus, pp. of superērogāre. See prec. word and -ion.

superficial, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. superficialis, 'of the surface', fr. L. superficies. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: superficial, n., superficial-ist, n., one whose understanding or knowledge is superficial, superficial-ity, n., superficial-ly, adv., superficial-ness, n.

superficies, n., surface. — L. superficies, 'top, surface', fr. super- and facies, 'face'. See face and cp. surface, which is a doublet of superficies. For the change of Latin ă (in făcies) to i (in superficies) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to

superfluity, n. — ME. superfluitee, fr. MF. (= F.) superfluité, fr. OF. superfluite, fr. VL. superfluitatem, acc. of superfluitas, fr. L. superfluus. See next word and -ity.

superfluous, adj. — ME., fr. L. superfluus, 'running over; superfluous, unnecessary', fr. superand fluere, 'to flow'. See fluent. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: superfluous-ly, adv., superfluous-

superheat, tr. v., to overheat. — A hybrid coined fr. super- and heat. The correct form of the verb is overheat.

Derivative: superheat-er, n.

superintend, tr. and intr. v. - Late L. superinten-

superintendence

dere, fr. super- and L. intendere, 'to stretch out; to direct; to pay attention to'. See intend.

superintendence, n. — ML. superintendentia, fr. Late L. superintendens, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce.

superintendent, adj. and n. — Late L. superintendens, pres. part. of superintendere. See superintend and -ent and cp. intendant.

superior, adj. and n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) supérieur, fr. OF. superieur, fr. L. superiōrem, acc. of superior, 'higher', compar. of superus, 'that which is above; higher', fr. super, 'above'. See super- and compar. suff. -ior and cp. supreme. Derivatives: superior-ly, adv., superior-ness, n. superiority, n. — MF. (= F.) supériorité, fr. L. superioritātem, acc. of superioritās, fr. superior. See prec. word and -ity.

superjacent, adj., lying above. — L. superjacēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of superjacēre, 'to lie above', fr. super- and jacēre, 'to lie'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. words there referred to.

superlative, adj. — ME. superlatif, fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. L. superlātīvus, 'exaggerated; in the superlative degree', fr. superlātus, 'exaggerated, excessive' (used as pp. of superferre, 'to carry beyond'), fr. super- and lātus (used as pp. of ferre, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for \*tlātos, fr. \*tl-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry', whence L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. collate and words there referred to. Derivatives: superlative, n., superlative-ly, adv., superlative-ness, n.

superman, n. — A hybrid coined by G. B. Shaw to translate Nietzsche's *Übermensch*; see super and man. G. *Übermensch*, lit. 'overman', is prop. a back formation from the adjective *übermenschlich*, 'superhuman', fr. *über*, 'over', and *menschlich*, 'human', and was first used by Hermann Rab in 1527; it was used also by Herder and Goethe.

Derivatives: superman-ism, n., superman-ly, adj., superman-li-ness, n.

supernal, adj., heavenly, celestial, spiritual. — ME., fr. MF., formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. supernus, 'celestial', fr. super, 'above'. See supersupernatant, adj., floating on the surface. — L. supernatāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of supernatāre, 'to swim above', fr. super- and natāre, 'to swim'. See natation.

supernatural, adj. — ML. supernātūrālis, fr. L. super, 'above', nātūra, 'nature', and suff. -ālis. See super-, nature and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: supernatural, n., supernatural-ism, n., supernatural-ist, n., supernatural-ly, adv., supernatural-ness, n.

supernaturality, n., the quality of being supernatural, supernaturalness. — ML. supernātūrā-litās, fr. supernātūrālis. See prec. word and -ity. supernumerary, adj., exceeding a fixed or necessary number. — ML. supernumerārius. See superand numerary.

superpose, tr. v., to lay on. — F. superposer, fr. L. superponere (pp. superpositus), 'to place over', which was Gallicized after F. poser, 'to put, place'. See next word and cp. compose and words there referred to. See also pose, 'to place'.

superposition, n. — F., fr. Late L. superpositionem, acc. of superpositio, 'a placing over', fr. L. superpositus, pp. of superponere, 'to place over', fr. super- and ponere, 'to put, place'. See position.

superscribe, tr. v., to write on the top of anything.

— L. superscribere, 'to write above', fr. superand scribere, 'to write'. See scribe.

superscript, adj., written above. — L. superscriptus, pp. of superscribere. See prec. word.

superscription, n., the act of writing above; anything written above. — ME., fr. MF. superscription, fr. L. superscriptionem, acc. of superscriptio, fr. superscriptus, pp. of superscribere. See superscribe and -ion.

supersede, tr. v. — MF. superseder, superceder, fr. L. supersedēre, 'to forbear, to refrain or desist from', lit. 'to sit above', fr. super- and sedēre, 'to sit'. See sedentary and cp. surcease.

Derivatives: supersed-ence, n., supersed-er, n. supersedeas, n., a writ issued to stay legal proceedings (law). — L. supersedeās, 'you shall desist', 2nd sing. subj. of supersedēre. See prec.

supersession, n. — ML. supersessiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. supersessus, pp. of supersedēre. See supersede and -ion.

supersonic, adj., pertaining to sound waves that are beyond the human audibility (physics). — Coined fr. super- and sonic and cp. ultrasonic. Derivative: supersonic, n., a supersonic wave. superstition, n. — ME. supersticion, fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. superstitionem, acc. of superstitio, 'prophecy, soothsaying, unreasonal religious belief, superstition', lit. 'a standing over', fr. superstes, gen. superstitis, 'standing over', fr. superstoving', fr. superstate, 'to stand over', fr. superand stare, 'to stand'. See state. L. superstitio stands for \*super-statio (see station). For the change of Latin ă (in stătio) to i (in super-stitio) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

superstitious, adj. — ME. supersticious, fr. MF. (= F.) superstitieux, fr. L. superstitiõsus, fr. superstitiõ, gen. -ônis. See prec. word and -ous. Derivatives: superstitious-ly, adv., superstitious-

supersubstantial, adj. — Late L. supersubstantiālis, fr. super-, L. substantia (see substance) and suff. -ālis (see adj. suff. -al).

Derivative: supersubstantial-ity, n.

supervene, intr. v., 1) to come as something additional; 2) to ensue. — L. supervenire, 'to come after, follow upon', fr. super- and venire, 'to come'. See venue, 'arrival'.

supervenient, adj. — L. superveniëns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of supervenire. See prec. word and -ent.

supervention, n. — Late L. superventio, gen. -ōnis, formed fr. L. superventus, pp. of supervenire. See supervene and -ion.

supervise, tr. v. — ML. supervisus, pp. of supervidere, fr. super- and L. videre, 'to see'. See vision.

Derivatives: sup visor (q.v.), supervis-ory, adj. supervision, n. — ML. supervisiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. supervisus, pp. of supervidēre. See prec. word and -ion.

supervisor, n. — ME., fr. ML., fr. supervisus, pp. of supervidere. See supervise and agential suff.-or. supinate, tr. v., to place the hand so that the palm is turned upward. — L. supinatus, pp. of supinare, 'to bend back'. See supine and verbal suff.-ate.

supination, n., the act of supinating. — Late L. supinātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. supinātus, pp. of sunināre. See prec. word and -ion.

supinator, n., muscle of the forearm producing supination (anat.) — Medical L., fr. L. supīnātus, pp. of supīnāre. See next word and -ator.

supine, adj., lying on the back. — L. supinus, 'thrown backward', rel. to sub, 'under', super, 'above'. See sub-, super- and cp. resupinate. For sense development cp. Gk.  $5\pi \cos \theta$ , 'lying on the back', fr.  $5\pi \delta$ , 'under'.

Derivatives: supine, n. (q.v.), supine-ly, adv., supine-ness. n.

supine, n., Latin verbal noun ending in -um (acc.) and -ū (abl.) — L. (verbum) supinum, neut. of supinus, 'bent backward'. See prec. word.

supper, n. — ME. soper, super, fr. OF. (= F.) souper, prop. subst. use of an infinitive meaning 'to eat one's supper', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. MLG. sūpen, OE. sūpan, 'to sup, drink', and see sup. 'to sip', Cp. also soup.

Derivative: supper, tr. and intr. v.

supplant, tr. v., to supersede. — ME. supplanten, fr. MF. (= F.) supplanter, fr. OF., fr. L. supplantāre, 'to trip up one's heels, throw down', fr. sup- and planta, 'sole of the foot'. See plantar. For sense development cp. Heb. 'ākābh, 'he beguiled', lit. 'he followed at the heel', fr. 'ākēbh, 'heel'.

Derivatives: supplantation (q.v.), supplant-er, n. supplantation, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. supplantātiōnem, acc. of supplantātiō, formed fr. L. supplantātus, pp. of supplantāre. See prec. word and -ion.

supple, adj., flexible. — ME. souple, fr. OF. (= F.) souple, fr. L. supplex, gen. supplicities, 'humbly begging, beseeching, supplicating'. See supplicate.

Derivatives: *supple*, tr. and intr. v., *supple-ness*, n., *suppl-y*, adv.

supplement, n. — L. supplementum, 'that which fills up, supply, supplement', fr. supplere, 'to fill up'. See supply and -ment.

Derivatives: supplement, tr. v., supplement-al, supplement-ary, adjs., supplement-ation, n., supplement-er, n.

suppliance, n., the act of supplying. — Formed fr. supply with suff. -ance.

suppliance, n., supplication (rare). — F., fr. suppliant, pres. part. of supplier, 'to beg'. See next word and -ce.

suppliant, n., one who supplicates. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), prop. pres. part. of supplier, 'to beg', fr. OF. souploier, fr. L. supplicare. MF. supplier has been refashioned after L. supplicare, See supplicate and -ant.

supplicant, adj., supplicating. — L. supplicans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of supplicare. See next word and -ant.

Derivatives: supplicant, n., supplicant-ly, adv. supplicate, intr. v., to entreat humbly; intr. v., to make a humble entreaty. — ME. supplicaten, fr. L. supplicātus, pp. of supplicāre, 'to beg humbly, beseech, implore, supplicate', fr. supplex, gen. supplicis, 'humbly begging, beseeching, supplicating', which prob. stands for \*sub-plācos, 'appeasing, pacifying', fr. sub- and -plācāre, which is rel. to plācāre, 'to appease' (see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 634 s.v. supplex); see placate. For the change of Latin ā (in -plācāre) to i (in sup-plicāre) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to. Supplicāre is not rel. to plicāre, 'to fold'.

Derivatives: supplicat-ing, adj., supplicat-ing-ly, adv., supplication (q.v.), supplicat-ory, adj.

supplication, n. — ME. supplicacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) supplication, fr. OF., fr. L. supplicationem, acc. of supplication, fr. supplicatus, pp. of supplicate. See prec. word and -ion.

supply, tr. v. — ME. suppleen, supplien, fr. OF. soupleier, souplier (F. suppléer), 'to fill up, make up, supply', lit. 'to fill from below', fr. L. supplēre, 'to fill up, complete, supply', fr. suband plēre, 'to fill'; see full, adj., and cp. plenum. The irregular form of the OF. verb is due to a confusion with souploier, souplier, 'to beseech, entreat' (fr. L. supplicāre; see supplicate).

Derivatives: supply, n., suppliance (q.v.)

support, tr. v. — ME. supporten, fr. MF. (= F.) supporter, 'to bear, endure', fr. L. supportāre, 'to convey', lit. 'to carry from below', sub- and portāre, 'to carry'. See port, 'to carry'.

Derivatives: support, n., support-able, adj., support-abil-ity, n., support-able-ness, n., support-abl-y, adv., support-er, n., support-ing-ly, adv., support-less, adj.

suppose, tr. and intr. v. — ME. supposen, fr. OF. (= F.) supposer, fr. L. supponere (pp. suppositus), 'to put under', which was Gallicized after F. poser, 'to put, place'. See next word and cp. compose and words there referred to. See also pose, 'to place'.

Derivatives: suppos-able, adj., suppos-abl-y, adv., suppos-ed, adj., suppos-ed-ly, adv., suppos-ed-ness n

supposition, n. — ME., fr. L. suppositionem, acc. of suppositio, fr. suppositus, pp. of supponere, 'to put under, put in place of another, substitute',

supposititious 1546 -

fr. sub- and *ponere*, 'to place'. See position and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: supposition-al, adj., supposition-ally, adv., supposition-ary, adj.

supposititious, adj. — L. suppositīcius, 'substituted', fr. suppositus, pp. of suppōnere, 'to put in place of another'. See prec. word and 1st -itious.

Derivatives: supposititious-ly, adv., supposititious-ness. n.

suppositive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. suppositus, pp. of supponere. See supposition.

Derivatives: suppositive, n., suppositive-ly, adv. suppository, n., a preparation to be introduced into the rectum or another open cavity of the body (med.) — Late L. suppositōrium, prop. neut. of the Latin adj. suppositōrius, 'something placed underneath', fr. suppositus, pp. of supponere. See supposition and subst. suff. -orv.

suppress, tr. v. — ME. suppressen, fr. L. suppressus, pp. of supprimere, 'to keep back, restrain, repress', fr. sub- and premere, 'to press'. See press. v.

Derivatives: suppress-ed, adj., suppress-ed-ly, adv., suppress-er, n., suppress-ible, adj., suppress-sion (q.v.), suppress-ive, adj., suppress-ive-ly, adv. suppression, n. — L. suppressiō, gen. -ōnis, formed fr. the pp. of supprimere. See prec.word and -ion. suppurate, intr. v., to form pus. — L. suppūrātus, pp. of suppūrāre, 'to form pus, suppurate', fr. sub- and pūs, gen. pūris, 'matter, pus'. See pus and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: suppuration (q.v.), suppurat-ive, adj. suppuration, n. — L. suppūrātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. suppūrātus, pp. of suppūrāre. See prec. word and ion

supra-, pref. used in the sense 'above, over'; equivalent to super-. — L. suprā, 'above, over, on the top of', for superā (scil. parte), lit. 'on the upper isde', fem. abl. of superus, 'that which is above', fr. super, 'above, over, on the top of'. See super- and cp. the first element in somersault.

supradorsal, adj., situated on the back (anat.) — Formed fr. supra- and dorsal.

supralabial, adj., pertaining to the upper lip (anat.) — Formed fr. supra- and labial.

supraorbital, adj., situated above the orbit of the eye (anat.) — Formed fr. supra-, L. orbita, 'track, course, path' (see orbit), and adj. suff. -al. See orbit.

suprarenal, adj., situated above the kidneys (anat.)

— Formed fr. supra- and renal.

supraspinatus, n., name of a muscle of the back of the shoulder (anat.) — Medical L. (mūsculus) supraspīnātus, erroneous coinage of the anatomist J. Riolan (in Anthropographia, Book 5, chapter 24, quoted by Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia Anatomica, pp. 501-503). The correct form of the name should be mūsculus suprā spīnam, lit. 'the muscle above the backbone', fr. suprā, 'above', and spīna, 'spine'. See supra- and spine and cp. infraspinatus.

supremacy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -acv.

supreme, adj., highest; greatest. — L. suprēmus, superlative of superus, 'that which is above; higher', fr. super, 'above'. See super- and cp. superior.

Derivatives: supreme, n., supreme-ly, adv., supreme-ness. n.

sur-, assimilated form of sub- before r.

sur-, pref. meaning 'above, over, beyond'. — ME., fr. OF., F. sur, 'on, upon, over, above', fr. L. super. See super- and cp. e.g. the first element in surcease, surface, surround, survive.

sura, n., chapter of the Koran. — Arab.  $s\hat{u}ra^h$ , 'step, degree', loan word fr. Heb.  $sh\bar{u}r\hat{a}^h$ , 'row, line'.

sura, n., a god; a spirit, demon. — OI. surah, formed fr. asurah, 'a god, a good spirit', later 'an evil spirit'. This latter sense arose from a misdivision of the word ásurah into a-surah, the a-having been mistaken for the priv. pref. (see priv. pref. an-, a-). The word ásurah was thus interpreted as 'non-god' and so the new word surah was formed in the sense of 'god'. For the etymology of ásurah see asura.

sura, n., the fermented sap of several East Indian palms. — OI. sūraḥ, 'intoxicating drink', fr. I.-E. base \*seu-, 'sap, juice', whence also OI. sōmaḥ, 'soma'. See soma, an East Indian plant.

surah, n., also surat, a soft twilled silk. — Named after Surat, a town in Western India.

sural, adj., pertaining to the calf of the leg (anat.)

— Medical L. sūrālis, fr. L. sūra, 'calf of the leg', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. ἀρη, ἄρη, 'calf of the leg'. For the ending see adj. suff. -al.

surat, n., a kind of coarse cotton cloth made at Surat, a town in Western India. — Cp. surah. surbase, n., a molding above the base of a pedestal, etc. — Formed fr. sur-, 'above', and base, n. surcease, intr. v., to cease; tr. v., to cause to cease. — Formed fr. F. sursis, pp. of surseoir, 'to surcease, delay, leave off', fr. L. supersedēre, 'to forbear, to refrain or desist from'. See supersede. Surcease was assimilated in form to cease.

Derivative: surcease, n.

surcharge, tr. v. — ME. surchargen, fr. MF. (= F.) surcharger, 'to overload, overburden, overcharge', fr. sur-, 'above', and charger, 'to charge'. See charge, v., and cp. supercargo.

Derivatives: surcharge, n., surcharg-er, n.

surcingle, n., a girth for a horse or another animal.

— Late ME. sursengle, fr. MF. surcengle, formed fr. sur-, 'above', and cengle, 'girdle', fr. L. cingulum, 'girdle'. See cincture and cp. cingulum, shingles.

Derivative: surcingle, tr. v.

surcoat, n., an outer coat. — ME. surcote, fr. OF. surcote. fr. sur, 'on, upon, over, above'. See sur, 'above', and coat.

surculose, adj., producing suckers (bot.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ose fr. L. surculus, 'shoot, sprout, sprig', dimin. of surus, 'twig, shoot,

sprout', which is prob. cogn. with OI. sváruh, 'stake, pole', OE. swēr, swēor, 'pillar', MHG. swir. Swiss G. Schwirren, 'pole'.

surculous, adj., surculose. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. surculus. See prec. word.

surd, adj., irrational (said of numbers). — L. surdus, 'deaf, dull; irrational', rel. to susurrus, 'a hum, whisper', from the I.-E. imitative base \*swer-, \*sur-, 'to sound'. See swarm and cp. sordamente, sordellina, sordine, sordino, sourdine, absurd. Cp. also susurration. In its mathematical sense, L. surdus is a loan translation of Arab. aşâmm, 'deaf', in jadhr aşâmm, 'surd root'. As a mathematical term, Arab. aşâmm itself is prob. a loan translation of Gk. ἄλογος, 'speechless', used by Euclid in the sense of 'incommensurable, irrational' (see the tenth book of his Geometry).

Derivative: surd, n., an irrational number.

sure, adj. — ME. sur, sure, fr. MF. seür, sur (F. sûr), fr. OF., fr. L. sēcūrus, 'free from care, free from danger; careless'. See secure, adj., and cp. assure, ensure, insure.

Derivatives: sure, adv., sure-ly, adv., sure-ness,

surette, n., an American tree (Byrsonima crassifolia) — F. suret, fem. surette, 'sourish' (whence surette, 'sorrel, wood, sorrel'), dimin. of sur, 'sour', a loan word fr. Frankish \*sūr, 'sour', which is rel. to OE., OHG. sūr, 'sour'. See sour and -et, -ette and cp. sorrel.

surety, n. — ME. seurte, surte, fr. MF. surté (F. sûreté), fr. L. sēcuritātem, acc. of sēcūritās, 'safety, security', fr. sēcūrus. See sure and -ty and cp. security.

surf, n., waves breaking on the shore. — Fr. earlier suffe; of uncertain origin.

Derivative: surf-y, adj.

surface, n. — F., fr. OF., fr. earlier superface, fr. L. superficiës. See sur-, 'above', and face and cp. superficies.

surfeit, n. — ME. surfait, surfet, fr. OF. sorfait (F. surfait), prop. pp. of sorfaire (F. surfaire), 'to increase, overdo, overcharge', used as a noun, fr. sor, sur, 'above, beyond', and faire, 'to make, do'. See sur-, 'above', and fact.

surfeit, intr. v. — ME. surfeten, fr. surfet. See surfeit, n.

Derivatives: surfeit-er, n.

surge, intr. v., to rise. — MF. sourgir, fr. Catal. sorgir or Sp. surgir, 'to cast anchor', lit. 'to rise (at sea)', fr. L. surgere, 'to raise, erect; to rise', contraction of \*subs-regere, fr. sub- and regere, 'to direct'; see regent, adj. Cp. OF. sordre (whence F. sourdre), 'to rise, spring, gush forth; to result', which derives directly fr. L. surgere. F. sourdre is now used only in the inf. and only in an elevated style. It has been replaced by surgir, 'to rise, surge', as a loan word fr. Sp. surgir (see above). Cp. surge, n. Cp. also assurgent, insurgent, insurrection, resource, resurge, resurgent, resurrection, sortie, source.

surge, n., a large mass of moving water; wave. — Fr. MF. sourge-, altered (owing to the influence of L. surgere) fr. sourje-, stem of sourdre, 'to rise'. Cp. F. surgeon, 'sucker, offshoot', altered fr. OF. sourjon through the influence of surgere. See surge. V.

Derivatives: surg-ing, n., surg-y, adj.

surgent, adj., rising in waves, swelling. — L. surgēns, gen. -entis, 'rising', pres. part. of surgere. See surge, v.. and -ent.

surgeon, n. — ME. surgien, fr. AF. surgien, surigien, contracted fr. OF. cirurgien (F. chirurgien). See chirurgeon.

Derivative: surgeon, tr. v.

surgery, n. — ME. surgerie, fr. OF. surgerie, contracted fr. serurgerie, cirurgerie, fr. Late L. chirurgia. See chirurgery.

surgical, adj. — See surgeon and -ical.

Derivative: surgical-lv. adv.

suricate, adj., a burrowing mammal of South Africa; also called meerkat. — F. surikate, prob. from a native African name.

surloin. n. — A var. of sirloin.

surly, adj., rude; churlish. — Another spelling of earlier sirly, lit. 'sirlike', fr. sir and adj. suff. -ly. The orig. meaning of surly was 'haughty, imperious'. For sense development cp. lordly and G. herrisch, 'domineering, imperious', fr. Herr, 'master. lord'.

Derivatives: surli-ly, adv., surli-ness, n.

surmise, tr. and intr. v. — ME. surmisen, fr. MF. surmis, surmise, masc. and fem. pp. of surmetre, 'to lay to one's charge, accuse', lit. 'to put upon', fr. sur-, 'above', and metre (F. mettre), 'to put', fr. L. mittere, 'to send'. See mission.

Derivatives: surmis-ed, adj., surmis-ed-ly, adv., surmis-er, n.

surmise, n. — ME., fr. MF., 'charge, accusation', prop. fem. pp. of the verb *surmetre*, used as a noun. See surmise, v.

surmount, tr. v. — ME. surmounten, fr. MF. (= F.) surmonter, fr. OF., fr. sur-, 'above', and monter, 'to mount'. See mount, v.

Derivatives: surmount-able, adj., surmount-ed, adj., surmount-er, n.

surmullet, n., a European fish, the red mullet. — F. surmulet, fr. OF. sormulet, lit. 'red mullet', fr. OF. sor (F. saure), 'reddish brown, red'. See sorrel, adi., and mullet.

surname, n. — A blend of ME. sournoun, fr. OF. so(u)rnoun (F. surnom; see sur-, 'above', and noun) and name.

Derivative: surname, tr. v.

surpass, tr. v. — MF. (= F.) surpasser, 'to excel', fr. OF., fr. sur-, 'above', and passer, 'to pass'. See pass. v.

Derivatives: surpass-er, n., surpass-ing, adj., surpass-ing-ly, adv., surpass-ing-ness, n.

surplice, n., a loose white robe. — ME. surplis, fr. OF. surpliz, surplis, fr. ML. superpellicium (vestimentum), lit. 'over fur garment'. See superand pelisse.

plus, fr. VL. \*superplus, 'excess'. See super- and

Derivatives: surplus, adj., surplus-age, n.

surprise, n. — ME., fr. MF., fr. OF. (= MF., F.)surprise, fem. pp. of surprendre, 'to surprise', fr. sur-, 'above', and prendre, 'to take'. See prehen-

surprise, tr. v. — MF. surprise, fr. OF., fem. pp. of surprendre. See prec. word.

Derivatives: surpris-al. n., surpris-ed-ly, adv., surpris-er, n., surpris-ing, adj., surpris-ing-ly, adv., surpris-ing-ness, n.

surra, surrah, n., a form of pernicious anemia in horses, cattle and camels (veterin.) — Marathi

surrealism, n., name of a French movement in literature and art. - F. surréalisme, lit. 'movement going beyond realism', fr. sur-, 'above, beyond', and réalisme, 'realism'. See realism.

surrealist, n. and adj. — F. surréaliste. See prec. word and -ist.

Derivatives: surrealist-ic, adj., surrealist-ic-al-ly, adv.

surrebut, intr. v., to make a surrebutter (law). — Back formation fr. surrebutter, Cp. rebut.

surrebutter, n., plaintiff's reply to defendants rebutter (law.) — Coined fr. sur-, 'above', and rebutter.

surrejoin, intr. v., to make a surrejoinder (law). — Back formation fr. surreioinder. Cp. reioin.

surrejoinder, n., plaintiff's reply to defendant's reioinder (law). - Coined fr. sur-, 'above', and rejoinder.

surrender, tr. and intr. v. - ME. surrenderen, fr. MF. surrendre, fr. sur-, 'above', and rendre, 'to give, give up'. See render.

surrender, n. — ME., fr. AF., fr. MF. surrendre, inf. used as a noun. See surrender, v.

surreptitious, adi., done in a stealthy way. - ME. surrepticious, fr. L. surrepticius, subrepticius, 'stolen, furtive, clandestine, surreptitious', fr. surreptus, subreptus, pp. of surripere, subripere, 'to creep or steal along', fr. sub- and -ripere, fr. rapere, 'to seize, snatch'. See rapid and cp. subreption. Cp. also obreptitious. For the change of Latin ă (in răpere) to ě (in sub-reptus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: surreptitious-ly, adv., surreptitious-

surrey, n., a two-seated, four-wheeled pleasure carriage. - So called because it was first made in Surrey, England.

surrogate, tr. v., to substitute. — L. surrogātus, pp. of surrogare, 'to put in another's place, substitute', fr. sub- and rogare, 'to ask, demand, to offer somebody for election'. See rogation and cp. subrogate.

surrogate, n., a substitute. — L. surrogātus, pp. of surrogāre. See surrogate, v.

Derivative: surrogate-ship, n.

surrogation. n.. substitution. — ML. surrogatio. gen. -önis, fr. L. surrogātus, pp. of surrogāre. See surrogate, v., and -ion.

surround, tr. v. - ME, surrounden. The word orig meant 'to overflow', and derives fr. MF soronder, 'to overflow', fr. OF., fr. Late L. superundare of s.m., fr. super- and L. unda. 'wave' See undate and cp. abound. E. surround was influenced both in form and meaning by an erroneous association with the adjective round. Derivatives: surround, n., surround-ed, adi, surround-ed-ly, adv., surround-er, n., surround-ing adi, and n., surround-ings, n. pl.

surtax. n., an extra tax. — Formed on analogy of F. surtaxe, fr. sur-, 'above', and tax, n.

Derivative: surtax, tr. v.

surtout, n., overcoat. — F., lit. 'an over all', fr. sur, 'on, upon, over, above', and tout, 'all', fr. L. tōtus. See sur-, 'above', and total. For sense development cp. E. overalls.

surveillance, n., watch kept over a person; supervision. — F., 'supervision', lit. 'a watching over'. fr. surveiller, 'to watch over', fr. sur-, 'above' and veiller, 'to watch', fr. L. vigilare, 'to be awake', fr. vigil, 'awake, wakeful'. See vigil and

survey, tr. v. - ME. surveyen, fr. AF. surveier, fr. MF. surveeir, surveoir, fr. OF., fr. sur-, 'above', and veeir, veoir (F. voir), 'to see', fr. L. videre. See vision and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: survey, n., survey-ing, n., surveyor (q.v.)

surveyor, n. - AF. surveiour, fr. MF. surveor. surveour, fr. surveeir. See prec. word and agential suff. -or.

Derivative: surveyor-ship, n.

survive, tr. and intr. v. - ME. surviven, fr. MF. (= F.) survivre, 'to outlive', fr. L. supervivere, fr. super- and L. vivere, 'to live', See vivid.

Derivatives: surviv-al, n., surviv-or, n., surviv-or-

Surya, n., the sun-god in Hindu mythology. — OI. Sūryah, fr. sūryah, 'sun', fr. I.-E. sāwel-, \*sūl-, 'sun', whence also Avestic hvar<sup>e</sup>. Gk. αέλιος, ήέλιος, ήλιος (for \*sāwelios), L. sōl, 'sun'. See Sol and words there referred to and cp. esp. Svarga.

Sus, n., the genus of swine (zool.) — L.  $s\tilde{u}s$ . 'swine'. See sow, n., and cp. suilline.

sus-, form of sub-, used in some Latin compounds in which the second element begins with s, p or t. — L., prop. a contraction of subs-, an earlier form of sub-, fr. sub, 'under'. See sub-.

Susannah, Susanna, fem. PN. - L. Susanna, fr. Gk. Σουσάννα, fr. Heb. shōshannā<sup>h</sup>, shōshān, shūshan, 'lilv'; cp. Akkad, sheshanu, Aram, shūshantā (whence Arm. shushan, Arab. sausan, VArab. sūsan), 'lily'. All these words derive fr. Egypt. s(sh)shn (Coptic shōshen), 'lotus'. Cp. Gk. σοῦσον, 'lily', which is a Semitic loan word. susceptibility, n. - ML. susceptibilitās, fr. susceptibilis. See next word and -ity.

suscentible, adi. - ML, susceptibilis, fr. L, suscentus, pp. of suscipere, 'to take up, receive', fr. sus- and capere (pp. captus), 'to take' (see captive and -ible). Cp. intussusception. For the change of Latin ă (in căptus) to ě (in sus-ceptus) see accent and co. words there referred to. Derivatives: susceptible-ness, n., susceptibl-v.

susceptive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. susceptus, pp. of suscipere. See susceptible.

Derivatives: susceptiv-ity, n., susceptive-ness, n. susi, n., an E. Indian fabric of silk and cotton. — Pers.-Hind. sūsi.

suslik, n., a ground squirrel of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. - Russ., dimin, of susol, which is rel. to Pol. susel. Czech sysel, 'marmot', from the I.-E. imitative base \*sūs-, 'to rustle', whence also OSlav, svsati, Russ, svkát', Czech svčeti. Pol. svczeć, 'to hiss, whistle', OI. sus-, 'to breathe heavily'.

suspect, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) suspect, fr. L. suspectus, pp. of suspicere, 'to look up, respect, regard; to mistrust, suspect', fr. sus- and specere, 'to look', See species and cp. spy, suspicion. Cp. also aspect and words there referred

Derivative: suspect, n.

suspect, tr. and intr. v. - ME. suspecten, fr. MF. (= F.) suspecter, fr. L. suspectare, 'to mistrust, suspect', freq. of suspicere. See suspect, adj. Derivatives: suspect-able, adj., suspect-ed, adj., suspect-ed-ly, adv., suspect-ed-ness, n., suspecter, suspect-or, n.

suspend, tr. v. — ME. suspenden, fr. OF. (= F.) suspendre, fr. L. suspendere, 'to hang up, check, suspend', fr. sus- and pendere, 'to cause to hang down; to weigh'. See pendant.

Derivatives: suspend-ed, adi., suspend-ible, adj. suspense, n. — Back formation fr. in suspense, transl, of F. en suspens, fr. en, 'in', and the adj. suspens, 'suspended', fr. L. suspensus, pp. of suspenděre.

suspension, n. - Late L. suspēnsio, gen. -onis, fr. L. suspensus, pp. of L. suspendere. See suspend and -ion.

suspensive, adj. — ML. suspēnsīvus, fr. L. suspēnsus, pp. of suspendere. See suspend and -ive.

Derivatives: suspensive-ly, adv., suspensiveness. n.

suspensor, n., a suspensory (anat.) — ML. suspēnsor, fr. L. suspēnsus, pp. of suspendere. See suspend and agential suff. -or.

suspensory, adj., suspended, suspensive. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. suspēnsus, pp. of suspendere. See prec. word.

suspensory, n., a suspensory muscle; a suspensory bandage. — Fr. prec. word.

suspicion, n. — ME. suspension, fr. AF. suspecioun, corresponding to OF, sospecon, suspecon (F. soupcon), fr. Late L. suspectionem, acc. of suspectio, 'mistrust, suspecion', fr. L. suspectus, pp. of suspicere; see suspect, adj., and -ion, and

co. sourcon which is a doublet of suspicion. The word suspicion has been refashioned after I suspicio, 'suspicion',

suspicious, adj. - ME. suspicious, suspicieus, fr. MF. suspecious, fr. L. suspīciosus, 'exciting suspicion', fr. suspicio, 'suspicion', which is rel. to suspicere, 'to suspect', See suspect, adi., and

Derivatives: suspicious-ly, adv., suspicious-ness,

suspiration, n. — ME., fr. L. suspiratio, gen. -onis, fr. suspiratus, pp. of suspirare. See next word and -ation.

suspire, intr. v. ME, suspiren, fr. L. suspirare, 'to draw a deep breath, to sigh', fr. sub- and spīrāre, 'to breathe'. See spirit and cp. words there referred to.

sussexite, n., a borate of manganese, zinc and magnesium (mineral.) — Named after Sussex County in New Jersey. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

sustain, tr. v. - ME, susteinen, fr. AF, sustein-, stem of OF. sustenir, soustenir (F. soutenir), 'to hold up', fr. VL. \*sustenire, corresponding to L. sustinēre, 'to hold up, maintain', which is formed fr. sus- and tenere, 'to hold'. See tenable and cp. abstain and words there referred to. Cp. also sostenuto, souteneur.

sustenance, n. - ME., fr. OF. sustenance, soustenance (F. soutenance), fr. Late L. sustinentia, 'endurance', fr. L. sustinens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of sustinere. See prec. word and -ance.

sustentation, n., maintenance; preservation. — OF, sustentacion (F, sustentation), fr. L. sustentātionem, acc. of sustentātio, 'maintenance', fr. sustentātus, pp. of sustentāre, 'to hold up, support', freq. of sustinēre (pp. sustentus). See sustain and -ation and cp. prec. word.

susurrant, adi., whispering. — L. susurrans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of susurrāre. See next word.

susurration, n., whisper, murmur. — ME., fr. L. susurrātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. susurrāt(um), pp. stem of susurrare, 'to hum, whisper, murmur', fr. susurrus, 'whisper, murmur', from the reduplication of the I.-E. imitative base \*swer-, \*sur-, \*surr-, 'to sound', whence OI. svárati, 'sounds, resounds', Gk. συριγξ, 'flute', υρον (for \*σύρον), 'beehive, swarm, crowd', L. surdus, 'dull'. OSlav. svirati, 'to whistle', Lith. surmà, 'pipe, shawm', G. schwirren, surren, 'to buzz', OE. swearm, 'swarm'. See swarm and cp. surd, sordine, sordinella, Sorex, syrinx.

susurrous, adj., whispering, rustling. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. susurrus. See prec. word. sutler, n., a person who follows the army to sell food to the soldiers. - MDu soeteler, 'bad cook, camp cook' (whence Du. zoetelaar, 'sutler'), fr. soetelen, 'to cook badly', which is rel. to Late MHG. sudelen, of s.m., and to MDu., MHG., G. sieden, Du. zieden, 'to seethe'; see

seethe. (G. sudeln in the above sense is not to be confused with G. sudeln in the sense of 'to cover Derivatives: sutler-age, n., sutler-v, adi.

sutra, n., a series of aphorisms (Buddhism). — OI. sūtram, 'thread, string; string of rules, collection of aphorisms', cogn. with L. suere, 'to sew', sūtūra, 'seam'. See suture.

suttee, sati, n., 1) Hindu widow who cremates herself on the funeral pyre of her husband's body; 2) such self-cremation. — OI. satī, 'faithful wife', femin. of sat, 'good, wise', lit, 'being, existing', pres. part. of ásmi, 'I am'. See esse and cp. sooth.

sutteeism, n., practise of suttee. — A hybrid coined fr. suttee and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin.

sutural, adj., pertaining to a suture. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. sūtūra. See suture.

Derivative: sutural-ly, adv.

suturation, n., suturing. — Formed with suff. -ation fr. L. sūtūra. See next word.

suture, n., 1) the act of sewing; 2) seam. — F., fr. L. sūtūra, 'a sewing together, seam', fr. sūtus, pp. of suere, 'to sew', which is cogn. with OI. sīvyati, 'sews', sūtram, 'thread, string', Gk. (κασ)σύειν, 'to patch', Goth. siujan, OE. sēowan, 'to sew'. See sew and cp. sutra. Cp. also accouter. For the ending see suff. -ure.

Derivatives: suture, tr. v., sutur-ed, adj.

suzerain, n., sovereign, ruler. — F., formed on analogy of souverain (see sovereign) from the adverb sus, 'above', fr. VL. sūsum, fr. L. sūrsum, 'above', which stands for \*subs-vorsom, subversum, lit. 'turned upward'. See sub- and version.

suzerainty, n. — F. suzeraineté, fr. suzerain. See prec. word and -ty.

Svarga, n., heaven (Hinduism). — OI. svárgah. 'heaven', rel. to svárati, 'shines', Avestic hvar', 'sun', fr. I.-E. \*sāwel-, \*sūl-, 'sun'. See Surya.

svelte, adj., slender; lithe. — F., fr. It. svelto, prop. pp. of svellere, svegliere, 'to pluck, pull, twitch', fr. s- (fr. L. ex-) and VL. \*vellitus, pp. of L. vellere, 'to pull. pluck'. See 1st ex- and vellicate and cp. convulse.

swab, tr. v., to use a swab on; to clean with a swab. — Back formation fr. swabber. Derivative: swab, n.

swabber, n., 1) a person who uses a swab; 2) a clumsy person; 3) a swab. — Du. zwabber, fr. zwabberen, 'to swab', which is rel. to G. schwabbeln; prob. of imitative origin. For the ending see agential suff. -er.

Swabian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. ModL. Suabia, fr. G. Schwaben, fr. OHG. Swāba, name of a German tribe; rel. to L. Suēbus, Suēvus, 'pertaining to the Suevi', a tribe in north-eastern Germany.

swaddle, tr. v. — ME. swathlen, 'to bind, swaddle', fr. OE. swæðel, 'bandage', a derivative of

swaðu, 'band'. See swath and instrumental suff.-le.

Derivative: swaddle, tr. v.

swadeshi, n., Indian boycott of foreign, esp. British goods. — OI. svadeśin, 'native', fr. svadeśa-, 'one's own country', compounded of sváh, 'one's own', and deśi, 'pertaining to a country', fr. deśáh, 'place, region, country'. OI. sváh, is cogn. with L. suus, 'one's own'; see sui and cp. the first element in swami, swaraj. OI. deśáh orig. meant 'direction', and is rel. to OI. diśáti, 'shows', diśā, 'direction', and cogn. with L. dicere, 'to say, tell'; see diction.

swag, n., 1) a bundle; 2) a swaying; 3) plunder, booty (slang). — The primary meaning was 'a bulging bag'. Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. swaga, 'to sway', and see sway.

swag, intr. and tr. v., to sway. — See sway and cp. prec. word. Cp. also swagger.

swage, n., name of a tool. — ME., fr. MF. souage (F. suage), fr. OF. soue, 'rope', fr. VL. sōca, 'rope', which is prob. of Gaulish origin; cp. Bret. sūg (for \*sōg), 'cord'.

Derivatives: swage, tr. v., swag-er, n.

swagger, intr. and tr. v. — Formed fr. swag, 'to sway', with freq. suff. -er.

Derivatives: swagger, n. and adj., swagger-ing, adj., swagger-ing-ly, adv.

Swahili, n. and adj., name of a Bantu people on the coast of South-Africa. — The name literally means 'coast-dwellers', it is formed fr. Arab. sawāhil, pl. of sāhil, 'coast', and the gentilic suff. -i.

swain, n., 1) country boy; 2) lover. — ME. swein, swain, fr. ON. sveinn, 'young man, servant', which is rel. to OE. swān, 'swineherd, herdsman', OS. swēn, OHG. swein, of s.m. Cp. boatswain. coxwain.

swale, n., a depression. — Orig. 'a cool place'; fr. ON. svalr, 'cool'.

swallet, n., underground stream (provinc.) — Prob. derived fr. the stem of the verb swallow. swallow, tr. and intr. v. — ME. swelowen, swalewen, fr. OE. swelgan, rel. to OS. farswelgan, ON. svelgja, Swed. svälja, 'to swallow', MDu. swelghen, Du. zwelgen, 'to gulp, swallow', OHG. swelahan, swelgan, 'to swallow', MHG. swelhen, swelgen, 'to swallow', G. schwelgen, 'to revel'. Cp. swill and the second element in groundsel, 'name of a plant'.

Derivatives: swallow-able, adj., swallow-er, n. swallow, n., the act of swallowing; gullet. — ME. swelowe, swallowe, fr. OE. geswelg, 'gulf, abyss', fr. swelgan, 'to swallow'. Cp. MHG. swalch, 'abyss', ON. svelgr, 'swallower; whirlpool', and see swallow. v.

swallow, n., the bird. — ME. swalowe, fr. OE. swalwe, rel. to OS., ON., OFris., Swed. svala, Dan. svale, MDu. zwalewe, Du. zwaluw, OHG. swalawa, swalwa, MHG. swalwe, swalbe, G. Schwalbe, 'swallow', and cogn. with Russ. solowéj, Czech and Slovak slavík, Pol. slowik,

'nightingale'. All these words derive from the I.-E. bird name \*swol-wi- or \*swal-wi-.

swam, n., past tense of swim. — ME., fr. OE. swam, past tense of swimman. See swim.

swami, n., master (title given to a Brahmin). — Hind. svāmi, fr. OI. svāmin, 'master, lord'. lit. 'one's own master', fr. sváh, 'one's own', and ámah, 'pressure, vehemence'. OI. sváh is cogn. with L. suus, 'one's own'; see sui and cp. the first element in swadeshi, swaraj. OI. ámah is rel. to ámīti, 'presses on', which has also the meaning 'asserts emphatically', and is prob. cogn. with Gk. ὁμνύναι, 'to swear'. Cp. the second element in synomosy.

swamp, n. — Of. LG. origin; cp. MLG. sump, 'marsh, swamp', which is rel. to MHG., G. sumpf, 'swamp, marsh'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'spongy ground'. They are rel. to OHG. swam, swamp, OE. swamm, Goth. swamms, ON. svöppr, 'sponge', and cogn. with Gk. σομφός (for \*swombhos), 'spongy'. Cp. sump.

Derivatives: swamp, tr. v., swamp-er, n., swamp-ish, adj., swamp-y, adj.

swan, n. — ME., fr. OE. swan, rel. to OS. swan, ON. svanr, Dan. svane, Swed. svan, MDu. swane, Du. zwaan, OHG., MHG. swan, G. Schwan. Swan, prop. means 'the singing bird'. The name derives from a gradational var. of I.-E. base \*swen-, \*swon-, 'to sound', whence sonāre (for \*swonāre), 'to sound'. See sonant and cp. words there referred to.

swank, intr. v., to swagger (slang); n., swagger (slang). — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: swank-y, adj., swank-i-ly, adv., swank-i-ness, n.

swan song, — Loan translation of G. Schwanengesang, which is compounded of Schwan, 'swan', and Gesang, 'song'. See swan and song.

swap, also swop, tr. and intr. v., to exchange, trade (colloq.) — ME. swappen, 'to strike', of imitative origin. The primary meaning of to swap was 'to strike (the hands at the conclusion of) a bargain'. Cp. swop.

Derivatives: swapp-er, n., swapp-ing, adj. and n. swarai. n., self-government. — OI. svā-rāj, 'selfruling', fr. svá-, 'one's own', and rāj, 'rule'. The first element is cogn. with L. suus, 'one's own'; see sui and cp. the second element in swadeshi, swami. For the second element in swaraj see raj. sward, n., grass-covered ground, turf. - ME., fr. OE, sweard, sweard, 'skin, rind, rind of bacon', rel. to OFris. swarde, 'skin of the head', MDu. swarde, swarde, Du. zwoord, 'rind of bacon', MHG. swarte, 'hairy scalp', G. Schwarte, 'thick, hard skin, rind', ON. svörðr, gen. svarðar, 'skin, esp. of the head; walrus hide', grassvörðr, 'greensward', Dan. svær, Norw. svor, Swed. svėl, 'rind of bacon', and prob. cogn. with Lett. scherwe (fr. \*scherdwe, fr. Old Baltic \*sverdve), 'thick skin'. The sense development of E. sward is Scand. Cp. Dan. grønsvær, 'greensward (see M. O'C. Walshe, A Concise German Etymological Dictionary, p. 205 s.v. Schwarte);

Derivatives: sward, tr. and intr. v., sward-y, adj. sware, archaic past tense of swear, — See swear. swarf, n., gritty material. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. svarf, which is rel. to sverfa, 'to file'. Cp. OE. geswearf, gesweorf, 'filings', fr. sweorfan, 'to file'. and see swerve.

swarm, n. — ME. swarm, fr. OE. swearm, rel. to OS., MLG. swarm, Swed. svärm, Dan. sværm, MDu. swerm, Du. zwerm, OHG. swarm, swaram, MHG. swarm, G. Schwarm, 'swarm', ON. svarmr, 'giddiness', ON. svarra, 'to swarm', MLG'. swirren (whence G. schwirren), Dan. svirre, Swed., Norw. svirra, 'to whiz, whir', fr. the L.-E. imitative base \*swer-, \*sur-, \*surr-, 'to sound', whence also OI. svárati, 'sounds, resounds', Gk. ὑρον (for \*σύρον), 'beehive, swarm, crowd', L. susurrus, 'whisper, murmur'. See susurration and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: swarm, tr. and intr. v., swarm-er, n., swarm-ing, adj. and n.

swarm, tr. and intr. v., to climb. — Of uncertain origin.

swart, adj., swarthy (poetic). — ME. swerte, swarte, fr. OE. sweart, 'dark', rel. to OS., OFris., MLG., MDu. swart, ON. svartr, Swed. svart, Du. zwart, OHG., MHG. swarz, G. schwarz, Goth. swarts, 'dark-colored, black', orig. 'of the color of dirt', fr. I.-E. base \*sword-, 'dirty, dark, black', whence also sordēs, 'dirt, filth'. See sordid and cp. swarthy.

Derivative: swart-ly, adv.

swarthy, adj., dark; dusky. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. swarth, dial. var. of swart.

Derivatives: swarthi-ly, adv., swarthi-ness, n.

Swartzia, n., a genus of trees (bot.) — ModL., named after the Swedish botanist Olaus Swartz (1760-1818). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

swash, tr. and intr. v., to dash, splash. — Of imitative origin. Cp. swish.

Derivatives: swash, swash-er, n., swash-ing, adj. swashbuckle, intr. and tr. v. — Back formation fr. swashbuckler.

Derivative: swashbuckl-ing, n.

swashbuckler, n. — Lit. one who moves his shield noisily, compounded of swash and buckler.

Derivatives: swashbuckler-ing, n., swashbuckler-

swastika, n., a symbol in the form of a Greek cross with the ends of the arms bent at right angles; used as the emblem of the Nazi party.

— OI. svastikah, lit. 'being fortunate', fr. svastih, 'welfare', a word compounded of su-, 'good, well', and ásti, 'is', which is cogn. with Gk. ἐστί, L. est, 'is' (see esse); so called because it was regarded as auspicious.

swat, tr. v., to strike, crush. — Of imitative ori-

swath, swathe, n., line of one cut made by a scythe, mower, etc. — ME. swathe, fr. OE.

swæð, swaðu, 'track, trace, band', rel. to OFris. swethe, 'boundary made by a scythe', MDu. swade, Du. zwade, MHG. swade, G. Schwad, Schwaden, 'a row of cut grass'.

swathe, tr. v., 1) to wrap; 2) to surround, enclose.
ME. swathen, fr. OE. swaðian, fr. swaðu, 'track, trace, band'. See prec. word and cp. swadle.

Derivatives: swathe, n., swath-er, n.

sway, intr. and tr. v., to move to and fro. — ME. swayen, fr. earlier sweyen, fr. ON. sveigja, 'to bend, swing'. Cp. Du. zwaaien, 'to wield', and E. swag, swagger.

Derivatives: sway, n., sway-ed, adj., sway-er, n., sway-ing, n. and adj., sway-ing-ly, adv., sway-less, adj.

sweal, intr. v., to burn (dial.) ME. swelen, fr. OE. swælan, 'to burn, be burnt up', rel. to OFris. swela, 'to burn, be burnt up', MLG. swelen, 'to smother'. See swelter.

swear, intr. and tr. v. — ME. sweren, fr. OE. swerian, rel. to OS. swerian, ON. sverja, Swed. svärja, svära, Dan. sverge, OFris. swera, MDu. swaren, sweren, Du. zweren, OHG. swerien, swerren, MHG. swern, G. schwören, Goth. swaran, 'to swear', ON. svara, 'to answer', fr. I.-E. base \*swer-, 'to speak, say', whence also Oscan sverrunei (dat.), 'to the speaker', OSlav. svara, 'quarrel', lit. 'a wordy contest', Toch. B. serp-, AB särp-, 'to teach, instruct'; L. sermō, 'conversation', is prob. not cognate with these words. Cp. forswear, answer.

Derivatives: swear-er, n., swear-ing-ly, adv.

sweat, intr. and tr. v. — ME. sweten, fr. OE. swætan, from the noun swat, 'sweat', which is rel. to OS., OFris. swēt, ON. sveiti, Dan. sved, 'sweat', Swed. svett, Norw. sveite, MDu. sweet, Du. zweet, OHG., MHG. sweiz, G. Schweiß, fr. I.-E. base \*sweid-, \*swoid-, \*swid-, 'to sweat', whence also OI. svēdah, 'sweat', svidyati, svēdate, 'he sweats', Avestic xvaēda-, 'sweat', Gkc (for \*swidos), 'heat', Armen. k'irtn (metathesis for \*swidrn), L. sūdor, Lett. swiêdri (pl.), W. chwys, Co. whys, 'sweat'. Cp. exude, hidrosis, sudation, suint, and the first element in sandiver. Derivatives: sweat-ed, adj., sweater (q.v.)

sweat, n. — ME. swet, a collateral form of swot, fr. OE. swat, 'sweat'. See sweat, v.

Derivatives: sweaty (q.v.), sweat-less, adj.

sweater, n. — Formed fr. sweat, v., with agential suff. -er.

sweaty, adj. — ME. swety, fr. swet. See sweat, n., and adj. suff. -y.

Derivatives: sweat-i-ly, adv., sweat-i-ness, n.

Swede, n., a native of Sweden. — LG., fr. MLG. Swēde. Cp. OE. Swēon, ON. Sviar, OSwed. Sviar, Svēar, 'Swedes'.

swede, n., also cap. Swede, the Swedish turnip.Short for Swede turnip.

Swedenborgian, adj., pertaining to the teaching of Swedenborg. — Formed with suff. -ian

from the name of the Swedish philosopher Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772).

Derivative: Swedenborgian-ism. n.

Swedish, adj. and n. — Formed fr. Swede with adj. suff. -ish on analogy of G. schwedisch.

sweeny, n., muscular atrophy in horses. — Of uncertain origin.

sweep, intr. and tr. v. — ME. swepen, 'to sweep, move quickly', rel. to OE. swāpan, 'to swoop' (see swoop), and to OS. swēpan, 'to sweep (with a broom)', ON. sveipa, 'to swoop, sweep; to wrap', OHG. sweifan, MHG. sweifen, 'to swing', G. schweifen, 'to roam about, rove, ramble', MLG., MDu. sweven, Du. zweven, OHG. swebēn, MHG. sweben, G. schweben, 'to float, hover, soar', OHG. sweibēn, 'to soar', ON. svīfa, 'to rove, ramble, turn; make a sweep', OE. swīfan, 'to move in a course, sweep'. See swift and cp. squib, swipe. Cp. swifter, swivel. Derivatives: sweep, n., sweep-er, n., sweep-ing, adj., sweep-ings, n. pl., sweep-ing-ly, adv., sweep-ing-ness, n.

sweep, n. — ME. swepe, fr. swepen, 'to sweep'. See sweep, v.

Derivative: sweep-v, adj.

sweepstake(s), n. — The word prop. means 'sweeping up (i.e. winning) the stakes'.

sweet, adj. — ME. swete, swote, fr. OE. swēte, 'sweet, pleasant', rel. to OS. swōti, ON. sætr, Swed. söt, Dan. sød, MDu. soete, Du. zoet, OHG. swuozi, suozi, MHG. süeze, G. süβ, fr. I.-E. base \*swād-, 'sweet, pleasing to the taste', whence also OI. svádaḥ, 'agreeable taste, flavor', svádati, 'makes savory', svádatē, 'tastes, is savory', svādūḥ, 'sweet', Gk. ἡδύς (for \*swādu), 'sweet', ήδεσθαι (for \*swadesthai), 'to rejoice', ἀνδάνειν (for \*swandanein), 'to please', L. suāvis (for \*suādvis), 'sweet', suādēre, 'to advise' (lit. 'to make tasteful'), Lith. sūdyti, 'to spice, salt'. Cp. Aedes, assuage, dissuade, hedonic, persuade, soave, suave, the first element in Hedychium and the second element in algedonic.

Derivatives: sweet, n., sweet-en, tr. and intr. v., sweet-en-ing, n., sweet-ing, n., sweet-ish, adj., sweet-ish-ly, adv., sweet-ish-ness, n., sweet-ly, adv.

sweetheart, n. — Compounded of sweet and heart.

Derivatives: sweetheart, tr. and intr. v., sweetheart-ing, n.

swell, intr. and tr. v. — ME. swellen, fr. OE. swellan, rel. to OS. swellan, ON., Norw. svella, Swed. svälla, OFris, swella, MDu. swellen, Du. zwellen, OHG. swellan, MHG. swellen, G. schwellen.

Derivatives: swell, n., swell, adj. (colloq.), swell-ing, n. and adj., swell-ish, adj. (colloq.)

swelter, intr. v., to be faint from heat. — ME. sweltern, swelteren, freq. of swelten, 'to die, faint', fr. OE. sweltan, 'to die', rel. to OS. sweltan, ON. svelta, Goth. sviltan, 'to die', Du. zwoel, G. schwül, 'sultry', OE. swelan, OFris.

swela, 'to be burnt up', OE. swōl, 'heat', MLG. swelen (whence G. schwelen), 'to burn without flame, to smolder', OHG. swilizōn, 'to singe, roast', fr. I.-E. base \*swel-, 'to burn', esp. 'to burn without flame, burn slowly', whence also Lith. svilti, Lett. svelt, 'to singe', Gk. σέλας, 'light, brightness, flame', σελήνη, 'moon', ἕλη, εἴλη (for \* Ϝhέλα, \* Ϝέλα), 'the sun's heat', ἑλάνη (for \*Ϝελάνη), 'torch'. Cp. sweal, sultry. Cp. also seleno- and words there referred to. For the possible connection between the above words and Gk. ἥλιος, L. sōl, 'sun', see Sol.

Derivatives: swelter, n., swelter-ing, adj., swelter-ing-ly, adv.

sweltry, adj. — Formed fr. swelter with adj. suff. -y. swept, past tense and pp. of sweep.

Swertia, n., a genus of plants of the gentian family (bot.) — ModL., named after the Dutch botanist Emanuel Swert (Sweert) (born in 1552). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

swerve, intr. and tr. v., to turn aside — ME. swerven, fr. OE. sweorfan, 'to scrub, file', rel. to ON. sverfa, 'to scour, file', OS. swebran, 'to wipe off', OFris. swerva, 'to rove', OHG. swerban, 'to wipe, rub', Du. zwerven, 'to rove, wander', Goth. af-swairban, 'to wipe off', and possibly cogn. with W. chwerfu, 'to whirl, roll', and with Gk. σύρειν, to trail, drag, sweep away'. See syrma.

Derivatives: swerve, n., swerv-er, n., swerve-less, adj.

Swietenia, n., a genus of trees of the mahogany family (bot.) — ModL., named after the Austrian botanist and physician Gerard van Swieten (1700-72). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

swift, adj., quick, rapid. — ME., fr. OE., prop. pp. of swifan, 'to move in a course, sweep', rel. to OE. swipu, ON. svipa, 'a whip', ON. sveipa, 'to swoop, sweep', OHG. sweifan, MHG. sweifen, 'to swing', G. schweifen, 'to roam about, rove, ramble', OE. swāpan, 'to sweep, rush'. See sweep, swoop. For the suff. -t, which corresponds to I.-E. \*-to, cp. old, cold, loud. Derivatives: swift. n. and adv. swift-ly, adv.,

swift-ness, n.
swift, n., swift-moving bird, or insect or object.

— Fr. swift, adi.

swifter, n., the forward shroud of a lower mast (naut.) — Formed with agential suff. -er fr. dial. E. swift, 'to tauten', which is prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. svipta, 'to sweep off, reef', svifa, 'to turn, rove, ramble', and see sweep, v. Cp. also swift, adj.

Derivative: swifter, tr. v., to tauten with a swifter.

swig, tr. and intr. v., to drink; n., a drink. — Of uncertain origin.

swig, tr. v., to tighten, hoist; intr. v., to sway about, to rock (naut.) — Of uncertain origin. swill, tr. and intr. v., to wash. — ME. swilen, fr. OE. swillan, swilian, 'to wash', rel. to the verb

swallow.

Derivatives: swill, n., swill-er, n.

swim, intr. and tr. v., to move in water, float. — ME. swimmen, fr. OE. swimman, rel. to OS., OHG. swimman, ON. svimma, symja, Dan. svømme, Swed. simma, 'to swim', Du. zwemmen, MHG. swimmen, G. schwimmen, Goth. swumfsl, 'pool'. Cp. sound, 'a narrow channel'.

Derivatives: swim, n., swimm-er, n., swimm-ing, n. and adj., swimm-ing-ly, adv.

swim, intr. v., to be dizzy. — Identical with swim, 'to move in water, float'. For sense development cp. G. verschwommen, 'hazy, vague, indistinct', pp. of verschwimmen, 'to fade away', lit. 'to swim away'.

Derivatives: swim, n., dizziness, swimm-y, adj. swimmeret, n., appendage under the abdomen used by crustaceans for swimming. — Lit. 'little swimmer'. See swim, 'to move in water', agential suff. -er, and dimin. suff. -et.

swindle, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. swindler. For similar back formations cp. cadge, peddle.

Derivatives: swindle, n., swindl-ing, n., swindl-ing-ly, adv.

swindler, n., cheat, sharper. — G. Schwindler, 'giddy person; dreamer, visionary', fr. schwindeln, 'to be dizzy, to scheme fantastic things', fr. MHG. swindeln, fr. OHG. swintilön, 'to swoon; to be dizzy', freq. of swintan (whence MHG. swinden, G. schwinden), 'to waste away, languish, disappear', whicn is rel. to OE. swindan, 'to waste away, languish, vanish', and possibly cogn. with Aram. k'andem, 'I destroy', OIr. asennad, 'finally'. The sense development of G. Schwindler, which now means 'cheat, sharper, impostor', is due to the influence of E. swindler. Derivative: swindler-ly, adi.

swine, n. — ME. swin, fr. OE. swin, rel. to OS., OFris., MLG., OHG. MHG. swin, ON. svin, Dan., Swed. svin, MDu. swijn, Du. zwijn, G. Schwein, Goth. swein, and cogn. with Gk. ὑς, σῦς, 'swine', ὕινος, 'swinish', L. sūs, 'swine', suinus, 'of swine', OSlav. svinü, 'of swine', svinija, 'swine', OE. sugu, sū, 'sow'. See sow, n., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in keelson.

Derivatives: swin-ery, n., swin-ish, adj., swin-ish-ly, adv., swin-ish-ness, n.

swing, intr. and tr. v. — ME. swingen, fr. OE. swingan, 'to beat, strike, whip', rel. to OS., OHG. swingan, OFris. swinga, MLG., MHG. swingen, G. schwingen, 'to swing, swingle, oscillate', MDu. swinghen, 'to waver', Goth. afswaggwjan, 'to cause to swing', factitive of \*swiggwan, 'to swing', and prob. cogn. with OI. svajate, 'embraces', OIr. seng, 'slender, slim' (orig. 'flexible'). Cp. swinge, swingle, swink. Derivatives: swing, n., swing-er, n., swing-ing-ly,

adv., swing-y, adj. swinge, tr. v., to strike (arch.) — ME. swengen, fr. OE. swengan, 'to beat, strike', causative of swingan, 'to swing'. See swing. swingle 1554

Derivatives: swinge-ing, adj., swinge-ing-ly, adv. swingle, n., an instrument for beating flax. — ME. swingel, fr. OE. swingel, swingele, 'beating; stick to beat', fr. swingan, 'to beat, strike, whip'. Cp. Du. zwengel, G. Schwengel, lit. 'instrument for swinging'. See swing and instrum. suff. -le and cp. swingletree.

Derivative: swingle, tr. v.

swingletree, n., a whippletree. — Compounded of swingle and tree. Cp. singletree.

swink, intr. v., to labor, toil. — ME. swinken, fr. swincan, a collateral form of swingan, 'to beat, strike, whip'. See swing.

swink, n., labor, toil. — ME., fr. OE. swinc, fr. swincan. See swink, v.

swipe, n., a sweeping blow. — Alter. of sweep, n. swipe, intr. and tr. v., to strike with a sweeping motion. — Partly alter. of sweep, v., partly fr. swipe, n.

Derivative: swip-er, n.

swirl, intr. v., to whirl; tr. v., to cause to whirl. — Of imitative origin. Cp. ON. sverra, 'to whirl' (whence the freq. verb svirla), G. schwirren, 'to whiz, whir, buzz'.

Derivatives: swirl, n., swirl-v, adj.

swish, tr. and intr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. swash.

Derivatives: swish, n., swish-er, n., swish-ing-ly, adv.

Swiss, adj. — MF. (= F.) suisse, fr. MHG. Swizer. See Switzer.

Derivative: Swiss, n.

switch, n., a flexible rod. — MDu. swijch, 'scourge, whip', rel. to OHG, MHG. zwec, 'wooden peg', G. Zweck, 'aim, design' (orig. 'peg in the target'), MHG. zwic, G. Zwick, 'wooden peg'. Derivatives: switch, tr. and intr. v., switch-ed, adj., switch-er, n., switch-y, adj.

Switzer, n., a Swiss (archaic). — MHG., fr. Switz (whence G. Schweiz), 'Switzerland'. Switzerland was named after Schwyz, one of its ancient cantons. Cp. Swiss. For the ending see suff. -er.

swivel, n. — ME. swivell, rel. to OE. swifan, 'to move in a course, sweep'. See sweep, v., and cp. words there referred to.

swollen, pp. of swell. — ME., fr. OE. geswollen, pp. of swellan. See swell.

swoon, intr. v. — ME. swowenen, swownen, back formation fr. swowening, 'swooning', fr. OE. geswögen, 'in a swoon', pp. of a lost verb. Cp. LG. swogen, 'to sigh', and sough.

Derivatives: swoon, n., swoon-ing-ly, adv.

swoop, tr. and intr. v., to sweep down. — ME. swopen, fr. OE. swāpan, 'to sweep, rush', rel. to ME. swepen, 'to sweep, rush', rel. to ME. swepen, 'to sweep, move quickly'. See sweep. Derivatives: swoop, n., swoo-per, n.

swoop, tr. and intr. v., to swap. — A var. of swap. Derivative: swoop, n.

sword, n. — ME. swerd. fr. OE. sweord, swurd, sword, rel. to OS., OFris. swerd, ON. sverð,

Dan. sverd, Swed. svärd, MDu. swaert, Du. zwaard, OHG., MHG. swert, G. Schwert, fr. Teut. \*swer∂a, lit. 'the cutting weapon', formed fr. I.-E. base \*swer-, 'to press, torment', orig. 'to cut', and Teut. suff. -∂a. Avestic xvara, 'wound', OI. svar-, 'to torment', are from the same base. For the sense development of OE. sweord, etc., cp. OI. kṛpāṇaḥ 'sword', lit. 'a cutting weapon', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qerp-, 'to cut' (see harvest). Derivatives: sword. v.. sword-less. adi.

swore, past tense of swear. — ME. swor, fr. OE. swor, past tense of swerian. See swear.

sworn, pp. of swear. — ME. sworen, fr. OE. sworen, pp. of swerian. See swear.

swot, n., hard work, toil (slang). — A var. of sweat. Derivative: swot. intr. v.

swum, pp. of swim. — ME. swummen, fr. OE. geswummen, pp. of swimman. See swim, 'to move in water'.

swung, past tense and pp. of swing. — ME. swang, swong, past tense, resp. swungen, pp. of swingen, fr. OE. swang, past tense, resp. geswungen, pp. of swingan. See swing.

sy-, pref. — Gk. συ-, form of συν-, before σ followed by a consonant and before ζ. See syn-.

syagush, n., the caracal. — Pers.-Hind. siyāhgosh, lit. 'black ear', fr. siyāh, 'black', and gosh, 'ear'. The first element is rel. to Ol. śyāmáh, Avestic sāma, 'black', and cogn. with L. cīmex, 'a bug', lit. 'the dark-brown insect'; see cimex. The second element derives fr. OPers. gausha, ModPers. gōsh, 'ear', which is rel. to Avestic gashō-, 'ear', and to Ol. ghósah, 'noise'.

Sybarite, n., and adj. — L. Sybarita, fr. Gk. Συβαρίτης, inhabitant of Sybaris, fr. Σύβαρις, name of a Greek town in southern Italy (now called Sibari). The inhabitants of Sybaris were famous for their luxury, whence Sybarite came to denote a luxurious person. — For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Sybaritic, also Sybaritical, adj. — L. Sybariticus; fr. Gk. Συβαρῖτικός, fr. Συβαρῖτης. See prec. word and -ic. resp. also -al.

Derivative: Sybaritical-ly, adv.

sybotic, adj., pertaining to a swineherd. — Gk. συβωτικός, compounded of σῦς, gen. συός, 'swine', and the stem of βόσκειν, 'to feed'. Gk. σῦς is a collateral form of ὑς; see sow, 'female pig'. For the second element see botany, for the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

sycamine, n., mulberry. — L. sycaminus, fr. Gk. σῦκάμινος, fr. Phoen. shiqmin, corresponding to Heb. shiqmin, pl. of shiqmin, 'mulberry'; cp. Aram. shiqma, pl. shiqmin. Cp. also next word. sycamore, sycomore, n., 1) a tree of Egypt and Asia Minor, the sycamore of the Bible; 2) a Eurasian maple tree; 3) the plane tree. — ME., fr. OF. sicamor (F. sycomore), dissimilated fr. L. sycomorus, fr. Gk. σῦκόμορος. For the first element of this compound word see prec. word. The second element is identical with Gk. μῶρος, μόρος, 'mulberry'; see mulberry.

syce, n., an Indian groom. — Arab.  $s\hat{a}'is$  (in vulgar pronunciation  $s\hat{a}yis$ ), 'groom', prop. pres. participle of the verb  $s\hat{a}sa$ , 'he administered'.

1555

sycee, n., ingots of silver. — Chin. hsi-se, 'fine silk'.

sychnocarpous, adj., bearing fruit for several seasons (bot.) — Compounded of Gk. συχνός, 'many, frequent, dense, compact', and καρπός, 'fruit'. The first element is of uncertain origin. For the second element see carpel, for the ending see suff. -ous.

Sycon, n., a genus of sponges (zool.) — ModL.  $S\bar{y}con$ , fr. Gk. σῦχον, 'fig', which is prob. a loan word from a Mediterranean language. Cp. next word and **Busycon**.

syconium, n., fleshy fruit with the ovaries borne in a hollow receptacle, as in the fig. (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σ5κον, 'fig'. See prec. word.

**sycophancy**, n. — L. sycophantia, fr. Gk. σῦχοφαντία, fr. σῦχοφάντης. See next word and **-cy**.

sycophant, n., flatterer; toady. — L. sycophanta, fr. Gk. σῦκοφάντης, 'informer, denouncer', lit. 'fig shower', fr. σῦκον, 'fig', and -φάντης, from the stem of φαίνειν, 'to show'; see sycon and phantasm. Several attempts have been made to explain how the expression 'fig shower' came to denote an informer in Greek, but they all lack probability.

Derivatives: sycophantic (q.v.), sycophant-ish, adj., sycophant-ish-ly, adv., sycophant-ism, n., sycophant-ize, intr. v., sycophant-ry, n.

sycophantic, adj. — Gk. σῦκοφαντικός, fr. σῦκοφάντης. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic. sycosis, n., skin disease attacking especially the bearded part of the face. — Medical L., fr. Gk. σύκωσις, 'ulcer resembling a fig', formed fr. σῦκον, 'fig', with suff. -ωσις. See Sycon and -osis.

sydnone, n., a group of compounds that contains a five-membered ring (chem.) — Coined fr. Sydn(ey) and suff. -one; so called because it was discovered by Earl and Mackney) in Sydney (in 1935).

syenite, n., a gray, igneous rock allied to granite (petrogr.) — L. Syēnītēs (lapis), lit. '(stone) from Syēnē', coined by Pliny as loan translation of Gk. Συηνῖτης λίθος (a term used by Diodorus Siculus), lit. 'stone from Syene', fr. Συήνη (L. Syēnē), name of a town in Upper Egypt, fr. Egypt. Swn (Copt. Suan, Heb. Sēwēnēh, Arab. Aswān; now called Assuan); so called because it was anciently quarried at Syene. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Derivative: syenit-ic, adj.

syl-, pref. — Gk. συλ-, assimilated form of συνbefore λ. See syn-.

syllabary, n., a list of syllables. — ModL. syllabārium, formed fr. L. syllaba, 'syllable', with suff. ārium. See syllable and subst. suff. ary.

syllabic, adj. — ModL. syllabicus, fr. Gk. συλλαβικός, fr. συλλαβή, 'syllable'. See syllable and

adj. suff. -ic and cp. monosyllabic, dissyllabic, trisyllabic, tetrasyllabic, decasyllabic, hendecasyllabic, dodecasyllabic, parisyllabic, polysyllabic. Derivatives: syllabic-al, adj., syllabic-al-ly, adv., syllabic-ness, n.

syllabicate, tr. v., to syllabify. — ML. syllabicātus, pp. of syllabicāre, 'to syllabicate', fr. L. syllabia. See syllable and verbal suff. -ate.

syllabication, n., syllabification. — ML. syllabicatio, gen. -ōnis, fr. syllabicatus, pp. of syllabicare. See prec. word and -ion.

syllabification, n., the act of syllabifying. — See next word and -ation.

syllabify, tr. v., to form or divide into syllables.

— Formed fr. L. syllaba, 'syllable', and suff.

-ficāre. See syllable and -fy.

syllabize, tr. v., to syllabify. — ML. syllabizāre, fr. Gk. συλλαβίζειν, fr. συλλαβή, 'syllable'. See next word and -ize.

syllable, n. — ME. sillable, fr. MF. sillabe (F. syllabe), fr. OF., fr. L. syllaba, fr. Gk. συλλαβή, 'syllable', lit. 'a holding together (scil. of letters)', fr. συλλαμβάνειν, 'to take or put together', fr. σύν (see syn-) and λαμβάνειν, 'to take, grasp, seize'. See lemma and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also monosyllable, dissyllable, trisyllable, tetrasyllable, decasyllable, dodecasyllable.

syllable, tr. v., to pronounce in syllables. — Fr. syllable, n.; first used by Milton.

Derivative: syllabl-ed, adj.

syllabus, n., outline, compendium. — Eccles. L. syllabus, 'list', fr. Gk. σύλλαβος, prop. an erroneous reading occurring in early printed editions of Cicero's Letters to Atticus (IV, 5 and 8) for σίλλυβος, 'a strip of parchment attached to a book and bearing the name of the author, title slip'; cp. σίλλυβα, 'fringes'. Both these words are prob. alterations of orig. σίττυβος, resp. σιττυβά, σιττυβή, whose etymology is unknown.

syllepsis, n., use of a word in both a literal and metaphorical sense (rhet.) — L., fr. Gk. σύλληψις, 'a taking together, comprehension', fr. συλλαμβάνειν, 'to take together'. See syllable.

sylleptic, adj., pertaining to a syllepsis (rhet.) — Gk. συλληπτικός, 'collective, comprehensive', fr. συλλαμβάνειν. See prec.word and adj. suff.-ic. Derivatives: sylleptic-al, adj., sylleptic-al-ly, adv.

syllogism, n., a form of reasoning (log.) — ME. silogisme, fr. MF. silogisme (F. syllogisme), fr. OF., fr. L. syllogismus, fr. Gk. συλλογισμός, 'computation, calculation', fr. συλλογίζεσθαι, 'to compute, reckon', lit. 'to think or reckon together', fr. σύν (see syn-) and λογίζεσθαι, 'to compute, reckon'. See logos and -ism.

syllogistic, adj., pertaining to syllogisms. — L. syllogisticus, fr. Gk. συλλογιστικός, 'inferential', fr. συλλογίζεσθαι, 'to compute, reckon'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: syllogistic, n., syllogistic-al, adj., syllogistic-al-ly, adv.

syllogize, intr. and tr. v., to infer by the use of

sylph 1556 °

syllogisms. — Gk. συλλογίζεσθαι, 'to compute, reckon'. See syllogism.

Derivatives: syllogiz-ation, n., syllogiz-er, n.

sylph, n., an air spirit. — F. sylphe, fr. L. sylphus, 'spirit, genius', occurring only in some inscriptions, but resumed by Paracelsus (1493-1541) in the sense of 'dwarf spirit of the air'.

Derivatives: sylph-ic, adj., sylphid (q.v.), sylphish, sylph-y, adjs.

sylphid, n., a young or small sylph. — F. sylphide, fr. sylphe. See sylph and 4th -id.

Derivatives: sylphid, adj., sylphid-ine, adj.

svlvan, adi. — See silvan.

sylvanite, n., mineral consisting of a gold silver telluride. — Formed from the second element in Transylvania, name of the country in which it frequently occurs. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Sylvester, masc. PN. — See Silvester.

sylvestral, adj., growing in the woods. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. silvestris, 'belonging to a wood, wooded, woody', fr. silva, 'wood'. See silvan.

Sylvia, fem. PN. — Lit. 'inhabiting woods', fr. L. silva, 'wood'. See silvan.

sylvite, sylvine, n., native potassium chloride KCl (mineral.) — Formed from its former name, the ModL. sal digestīvus Sylvii [prob. so called after Franz de la Boë Sylvius (1614-72), professor of medicine at Leyden]. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite, resp. -ine (representing L.-inus).

sym-, pref. — Gk. συμ-, assimilated form of συν- before μ. See syn-.

symbion, symbiont, n., an organism living in symbiosis (biol.) — ModL., lit. 'living together', fr. Gk. συμβιών, gen. συμβιοῦντος, pres. part. of συμβιοῦν, 'to live together', fr. σύμβιος, 'living together', fr. συν- (see syn-) and βίος, 'life'. See bio- and cp. words there referred to.

symbiosis, n., a living together (biol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. συμβίωσις, 'a living together', fr. συμβιοῦν. See prec. word and -osis.

symbiotic, symbiotical, adj., pertaining to symbiosis. — Gk. συμβιωτικός, fr. συμβιωτής, 'one who lives together', fr. συμβιοῦν. See symbion and -otic.

Derivatives: symbiotical-ly, adv., symbiot-ics, n. symbiotism, n., symbiosis. — See prec. word and -ism.

symbol, n., 1) sign, token; 2) emblem; 3) confession of faith, creed. — Partly fr. Eccles. L. symbolum, 'the baptismal creed' (fr. L. symbolum), partly directly fr. L. symbolum, 'sign, token, mark, sign of recognition', fr. Gk. σύμβολον, 'token, sign, pledge, guarantee, symbol', prop. 'something thrown together', fr. συμβάλλειν, 'to throw together', fr. συν- (see syn-) and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See ballistic and cp. hyperbole, parable.

Derivatives: symbol, tr. v., symbolic (q.v.), symbolism (q.v.), symbolist (q.v.), symbolize (q.v.)

symbolic, symbolical, adj. — L. symbolicus, fr. Gk. συμβολικός, 'pertaining to a symbol', fr. σύμβολον. See prec. word and -ic, resp. also -al. Derivatives: symbol-ics, n. pl., symbolic-al-ly, adv., symbolic-al-ness, n.

symbolism, n., 1) the representation of things by use of symbols; 2) the practice of using symbols; 3) the name of a group of French poets (see next word). — Formed fr. symbol with suff. -ism. In sense No. 3 derived fr. F. symbolisme, fr. symbole. See next word.

symbolist, n., 1) one who uses symbols; 2) one versed in the interpretation of symbols; 3) one who regards the elements in the Eucharist as mere symbols; 4) one of a group of writers in France and in Belgium who rejected realism and naturalism and attached symbolic meaning to objects, ideas and emotions, etc. — Formed fr. symbol with suff. -ist; in sense No. 4 derived fr. F. symboliste, which was coined by the French symbolist poet Paul Verlaine (1844-96) in 1885 fr. symbole.

Derivatives: symbolist, symbolist-ic, symbolist-ic-al, adjs., symbolist-ic-al-lv, adv.

symbolization, n. — F. symbolisation, fr. symboliser. See next word and -ation.

symbolize, tr. and intr. v. — MF. (= F.) symboliser, fr. symbole, fr. L. symbolum. See symbol and -ize.

Derivative: symboliz-er. n.

symbolo-, combining form meaning 'symbol'. See symbol.

symbology, n., the study of symbols. — Contraction of symbology, fr. Gk. σύμβολον, 'token, symbol', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See symbolo- and -logy. For the contraction see haplology.

Derivatives: symbolog-ic-al, adj., symbolog-ist, n.

symbololatry, n., worship of symbols. — Formed from symbolo- and Gk.  $-\lambda \alpha \tau \rho \epsilon \bar{\alpha}$ ,  $-\lambda \alpha \tau \rho \epsilon \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $\lambda \alpha \tau \rho \epsilon \bar{\alpha}$ , 'worship'. See -latry.

symbolology, n. — See symbology.

symmetrical, also symmetric, adj. — Formed fr. symmetry with suff. -ical, resp. -ic. Cp. asymmetrical, dissymmetrical.

Derivatives: symmetrical-ly, adv., symmetricality, n., symmetrical-ness, n.

symmetrophobia, n., fear of symmetry. — Mod L., compounded of Gk. συμμετρία, 'symmetry', and -φοβία, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See symmetry and -phobia.

symmetry, n. — F. symmétrie (now spelled symétrie), fr. L. symmetria, fr. Gk. συμμετρία, 'due proportion', lit. 'a measuring together', fr. σύμμετρος, 'commensurate, of like measure', fr. σύν (see syn-) and μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. asymmetry, dissymmetry.

Derivatives: symmetrical (q.v.), symmetr-ist, n., symmetr-ize, tr. v., symmetr-iz-ation, n.

sympalmograph, n., an instrument for recording sound vibrations. — Compounded of sym-, Gk. παλμός, 'vibration', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. Gk. παλμός derives from the base of πάλλειν, 'to shake, throw', and stands in gradational relationship to πελεμίζειν, 'to shake', πόλεμος, 'fight, war'. See polemic. For the etymology of γράφειν see -graph.

sympathetic, adj. — ModL. sympathēticus, fr. Gk. συμπαθητικός, 'sympathetic', fr. συμπαθής, 'affected by like feelings'. See sympathy. — In its anatomical sense (sympathetic nerve) the word derives fr. Modern L. (nervus) sympathicus, which was coined by Winslow. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, pp. 514-17. Derivative: sympathetic-al-ly, adv.

sympathism, n., suggestibility. — See sympathy and -ism.

sympathize, intr. v. — MF. (= F.) sympathiser, fr. sympathie, fr. L. sympathia. See sympathy and -ize.

Derivatives: sympathiz-er, n., sympathiz-ing, adi., sympathiz-ing-ly, adv.

sympathy, n. — L. sympathia, fr. Gk. συμπάθεια, 'fellow-feeling sympathy', fr. συμπαθής, 'affected by like feelings', fr. συμπαθεῖν, 'to be affected by like feelings', lit. 'to suffer with', fr. σύν (see syn-) and πάθος, 'suffering'. See pathos and cp. antipathy, apathy, homeopathy.

sympetalous, adj., having the petals united (bot.) Formed fr. sym- and -petalous.

**symphonic**, adj., pertaining to a symphony. — Gk. συμφωνικός, fr. συμφωνία. See **symphony** and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: symphonic-al-ly, adv.

symphonious, adj., characterized by harmony. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk.  $συμφωνί\bar{α}$ . See symphony.

Derivative: symphonious-ly, adv.

symphonize, v., to harmonize. — See next word

symphony, n. — ME. symphonie, fr. OF. simphonie (F. symphonie), fr. L. symphonia, fr. Gk. συμφωνία, 'concord of sound, harmony, agreement', fr. σύμφωνος, 'agreeing in sound', fr. σύν (see syn-) and φωνή, 'sound'. See phone, 'speech sound', and cp. words there referred to. Symphoricarpos, n., a genus of plants, the snowberry (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. σύμφορος, 'accompanying', and καρπός, 'fruit'; so called from the clustered berries. The first element derives from the stem of συμφέρειν, 'to bear together', fr. σύν (see syn-) and φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'; see bear, 'to carry'. For the etymology of καρπός see carpel.

symphyllous, adj., having leaves joined together (bot.) — Formed fr. sym- and -phyllous.

symphyseal, adj., pertaining to symphysis. — See next word and adj. suff. -al.

symphysis, n., union (anat. and zool.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σύμφυσις, 'a growing together', fr. συμφύειν, 'to cause to grow together', fr. σύν

(see syn-) and φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow'. See physio-.

Symphytum, n., a genus of plants, the comfrey (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σύμφυτον, 'comfrey', lit. 'grown together', prop. neut. verbal adj. of συμφύειν. See prec. word and -phyte.

sympiesometer, sympiezometer, n., a barometer for measuring atmospheric pressure from its action on a liquid. — Compounded of Gk. συμπίεσις, 'compression', and μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element derives fr. συμπιέζειν, 'to compress', fr. σύν (see syn-) and πιέζειν, 'to compress'; see piezo-. For the second element see meter, 'poetical rhythm'. Cp. piezometer.

Symplegades, n. pl., two rocks at the entrance of the Hellespont, which clashed together and crushed whatever came between them (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Συμπληγάδες (scil. πέτραι), 'the Clashing (Rocks)', fr. σύν (see syn-) and the stem of πλήσσειν, 'to strike', whence also πληγή, 'blow, stroke'. See plague and words there referred to and cp. esp. Plegadis.

Symplocarpus, n., a genus of plants, the skunk cabbage (bot.) — ModL., shortened from \*Symploco-carpus (see haplology), fr. Gk. συμπλοχή, 'connection', and χαρπός, 'fruit'. The first element is formed fr. σύν (see syn-) and πλοχή, 'the act of plaiting', which is rel. to πλέκειν, 'to twine, twist, plait'; see ply, 'to bend'. For the second element see carpel.

Symplocos, n., a genus of plants, the sweetleaf (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. σύμπλοχος, 'connected', which is rel. to συμπλοχή, 'connection', (see prec. word); so called in allusion to the united stamens.

sympodium, n., an apparent main axis composed of successive branches (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. sym- and Gk. πόδιον, dimin. of πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See podium.

Derivatives: sympodi-al, adj., sympodi-al-ly,

symposiac, adj., pertaining to a symposium. — L. symposiacus, fr. Gk. συμποσιακός, 'pertaining to, or fit for, a drinking party', fr. συμπόσιον. See symposium and -ac.

symposial, adj., pertaining to a symposium. — Formed fr. symposium with adj. suff. -al.

symposiarch, n., president of a symposium. — Gk συμποσίαρχος, compounded of συμπόσιον, 'drinking party', and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief ruler'. See next word and -arch.

symposium, n., 1) in ancient Greece, a drinking party; 2) a meeting, conference for conversation or discussion. — L., fr. Gk. συμπόσιον, 'a drinking feast', lit. 'a drinking together', fr. σύν (see syn-) and πόσις, 'a drinking', which is rel. to πίνειν, 'to drink'. See potion.

symptom, n. — Late L. symptōma, fr. Gk. σύμπτωμα, 'chance, occurrence', lit. 'a falling together', fr. συμπίπτειν, 'to fall together', fr. σύν (see syn-) and πίπτειν, 'to fall', which

symptomatic

stands for \*πἴ-πτειν, fr. \*pt-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, to fall'. See feather and cp. ptomaine, ptosis, anaptotic, aptotic, asymptote, diotote, triptote.

symptomatic, adj. — Late L. symptomaticus, fr. symptoma, gen. -atis. Cp. Gk. συμπτωματικός, 'accidental, casual', and see prec. word and 1st -atic.

Derivatives: symptomatic-al, adj., symptomatic-al-v. adv.

symptomatology, n., the study of symptoms. — Medical L. symptōmatologia, compounded of Gk. σύμπτωμα, gen. συμπτώματος, 'chance, occurrence', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See symptom and -logy. Derivatives: symptomatolog-ic-al, adj., symptomatolog-ic-al-ly, adv.

syn-, pref. meaning 'with, together with'. — Gk. σύν, ξύν 'with, together with' (whence ξῦνός, 'commun'); of uncertain origin. Cp. sy-, syl-, sym-, sys-.

synaeresis, syneresis, n., coalescence; contraction of two vowels into one syllable. — Gk. συναίρεσις, 'a grasping together, contraction', fr. σύν (see syn-) and αἵρεσις, 'a taking for oneself, a choice'. See heresy and cp. aphaeresis, diaeresis.

synagogal, adj. — See synagogue and adj. suff.

synagogical, adj. — See synagogue and -ical. synagogue, synagog, n. — ME. synagoge, fr. OF. sinagoge (F. synagogue), fr. Late L. synagōga, fr. Gk. συναγωγή, 'assembly, synagogue', lit. 'a bringing together', fr. συνάγειν, 'to lead or bring together', which is formed fr. σύν (see syn-) and ἄγειν, 'to lead'. See agent, adj., and cp. agonistic. Gk. συναγωγή is prop. a loan translation of Heb. kĕnéseth, 'assembly' (whence bēth kĕnéseth, 'synagogue') (lit. 'house of assembly'), fr. kānás, 'he assembled'. Cp. Kneseth.

synallagmatic, adj., expressing reciprocal obligations. — Gk. συναλλαγματικός, fr. συνάλλαγμα, gen. συναλλάγματος, 'covenant, contract', fr. σύν (see syn-) and ἄλλαγμα, 'a thing taken in exchange', from the stem of ἀλλάσσειν, 'to exchange, barter', prop. 'to make other than it is', fr. ἄλλος, 'another', which is cogn. with L. alius, of s.m. See else and cp. alias. For the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

synaloepha, synalepha, n., contraction of two syllables. — L. synaloepha, fr. Gk. συναλοιφή, lit. a smearing together', fr. σύν (see syn-) and άλοιφή, 'anything to smear with', which is rel. to ἀλείφειν, 'to smear over', and to λίπος, 'fat'. See adipose.

synangium, n., the common bloodvessel of several arteries (anat. and zool.) — Medical L., formed fr. syn- and Gk. ἀγγεῖον, 'vessel'. See angio- and cp. sporangium.

synantherous, adj., having the anthers united (bot.) — See syn-, anther and -ous.

synanthous, adj., producing flowers and leaves at the same time (bot.) — Formed fr. syn-, Gk. «ydog, 'flower' (see anther), and -ous.

synaphea, synapheia, n., metrical continuity in the lines of a verse (*Greek pros.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. συνάφεια, 'combination union, junction', fr. συναφής, 'united, connected', from the stem of συνάπτειν, 'to join together'. See next word.

synapse, n., the junction between two nerve cells (physiol.) — Gk. σύναψις, 'contact, point or line of junction', rel. to συνάπτειν, 'to join together', fr. σύν (see syn-) and ἄπτειν, 'to touch, fasten; to kindle'; see apsis. The word synapse was introduced by the English physiologist Sir Michael Foster (1836-1907) at the suggestion of the English classical scholar Arthur Woollgar Verral (1851-1912).

synarthrosis, n., an immovable articulation (anat.)

— Medical L., fr. Gk. συνάρθρωσις, 'a joining together', fr. συναρθροῦν, 'to join together', fr. σύν (see syn-) and ἄρθρον, 'a joint'. See arthroand -osis.

Syncarida, n., a division of crustaceans (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. syn- and Gk. καρίζο, gen. καρίδος, 'shrimp, prawn'. See Caridea.

syncarp, n., a multiple fruit (bot.) — Formed fr. syn- and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See carpel. Derivative: syncarp-ous, adj.

synchondrosis, n., articulation of bones by means of cartilages (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. συγχόνδρωσις, 'a growing together into one cartilage', fr. σύν (see syn-), χόνδρος, 'cartilage'

(see chondri-), and suff. -osis. synchronic, also synchronical, adj., belonging to, or occurring at, the same time. — F. synchronique, fr. Late L. synchronus. See synchronous and -ic, resp. -ical.

Derivative: synchronical-ly, adv.

synchronism, n., state of being synchronous. — ModL. synchronismus, fr. Gk. συγγρονισμός, fr. συγγρονίζειν. See synchronize and -ism.

synchronistic, adj., synchronous. — See prec. word and -istic.

Derivatives: synchronistic-al, adj., synchronistic-al-ly, adv.

synchronize, intr. v., to happen at the same time; tr. v., to cause to happen at the same time. — Gk. συγχρονίζειν, 'to be contemporary with', fr. σύγχρονος. See next word and -ize.

Derivatives: synchroniz-ation, n., synchroniz-er,

synchronous, adj., occurring at the same time. — Late L. synchronus, a loan word fr. Gk. σύγχρονος, 'contemporary', fr. σύν (see syn-) and χρόνος, 'time'. See chronic. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, Gk. -oς, see -ous.

Derivatives: synchronous-ly, adv., synchronous-ness, n.

synchrony, n., synchronism. — See synchronism and -y (representing Gk.  $-\epsilon \bar{\alpha}$ ,  $-\epsilon \bar{\epsilon} \bar{\alpha}$ ).

Synchytrium, n., a genus of algae (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. syn- and Gk. χύτριον, dimin. of

χύτρα, 'earthen pot', which is rel. to χυτός, 'poured, shed', verbal adj. of χεῖν, 'to pour'. See chyle and cp. words there referred to.

synclastic, adj., curved similarly in all directions.

— Formed fr. syn., Gk. κλαστός, 'broken', verbal adj. of κλᾶν, 'to break' (see clastic), and adj. suff. -ic.

synclinal, adj., inclined downward on both sides.

— Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. συγκλίνειν, 'to incline, lean', fr. σύν (see syn-) and κλίνειν, 'to slope, lie'. See clinical.

syncline, n., a synclinal fold. — See prec. word (geol.)

syncopate, tr. v., 1) to shorten by syncope; 2) (music) to change the rhythm by displacement of the beat. — Late L. syncopātus, pp. of syncopāre, 'to faint away, swoon; to syncopate'. See syncope and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: syncopat-ion, n.

syncope, n., 1) fainting, swooning; 2) contraction of a word by the loss of one or more interior letters; 3) (music) the change of rhythm by displacement of the beat. — Late L. syncopē, syncopa, fr. Gk. συγκοπή, 'a cutting up, cutting short; syncope', from the stem of συγκόπτειν, 'to cut up', fr. σύν (see syn-) and κόπτειν, 'to cut'. See capon and cp. comma, Coptis, pericope. syncoptic, adj., syncopic. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. συγκόπτειν, 'to cut up'. See prec. word. syncotyledonous, adj., having the cotyledons united (bot.) — Formed fr. syn- and cotyledonous. syncretic, adj., characterized by syncretism. — See syncretism and -ic.

syncretism, n., reconciliation of different beliefs in religion, philosophy, etc. — F. syncrétisme, fr. Gk. συγκρητισμός, 'union', fr. συγκρητίζειν, 'to combine against a common enemy', fr. σύν (see syn-) and the stem seen also in κεραννύναι, 'to mix, blend', κρᾶσις, 'mixture'. See crater and cp. crasis. For the ending see suff. -ism.

syncretist, n., one who advocates syncretism. — See prec. word and -ist.

Derivatives: syncretist-ic, syncretisti-ic-al, adjs. syncretize, tr. v., to attempt to reconcile; intr. v., to be reconciled to practice syncretism. — Gk. συγμρητίζειν, 'to combine against a common enemy'. See syncretism and -ize.

syncytium, n., a tissue containing many nuclei (biol.) — ModL., formed fr. syn- and Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See -cyte, and 1st -ium. syndactyl, adj., having two or more digits united (zool. and anat.) — Formed fr. syn- and Gk. δάκτυλος, 'finger'. See dactyl.

Derivatives: syndactyl-ism, n., syndactyl-ous, adj., syndactyl-y, n.

synderesis, n., synteresis. — A var. of synteresis; cp. F. syndérèse. The change of t to d is prob. due to the Medieval Greek pronunciation of nt as nd.

syndesmo-, combining form denoting ligaments.

— Gk. σύνδεσμος, 'that which binds together, fastening, conjunction', fr. σύν (see syn-) and

δεσμός, 'band', which is cogn. with διά-δημα, 'a headhand, fillet'. See diadem.

syndesmosis, n., articulation of parts of bones by means of ligaments (anat.) — Formed with suff.

-osis fr. Gk. σύνδεσμος, 'that which binds together'. See prec. word.

syndetic, adj., connecting.—Formed with adj. suff.
-ic fr. Gk. σύνδετος, 'bound together', verbal
adj. of συνδεῖν, 'to bind together', whence also
σύνδεσμος, 'that which binds together'. See
prec. word and -etic.

syndic, n., the accredited agent or manager of a corporation, esp. of a university. — F., fr. Late L. syndicus, fr. Gk. σύνδικος, 'one who helps in a court of justice, advocate', fr. σύν (see syn-) and δίκη, 'custom, usage; judgment, justice', which is cogn. with L. dīcere, 'to show, tell'. See diction and words there referred to and cp. esp.

Derivatives: syndic-al, adj., syndic-al-ism, n., syndic-al-ist, adj. and n., syndic-al-ist-ic, adj., syndic-al-ize, tr. v.

syndicate, n., 1) a body of syndics or the office of a syndic; 2) an association of bankers, merchants, etc., to carry out some important enterprise; 3) an association of publishers for purchasing articles, stories, etc., and publishing them simultaneously in a number of newspapers or periodicals. — ML. syndicātus, prop. pp. of syndicāre, 'to examine, censure', fr. Late L. syndicus. See syndic and subst. suff. -ate.

syndicate, tr. v., 1) to form into a syndicate; 2) to sell articles, etc., for simultaneous publication.

— Partly fr. ML. syndicātus, pp. of syndicāre, partly fr. syndicate, n. (q.v.)

syndrome, n., a number of symptoms occurring together and characterizing a disease. — Medical L., fr. Gk. συνδρομίη, 'a running together, concourse', from the stem of συνδραμεῖν, 'to run together', fr. σύν (see syn-) and δραμεῖν, 'to run'. See dromedary and cp. prodrome.

synecdoche, n., figure of speech in which a part is used for a whole or vice yersa (rhet.) — L., fr. Gk. συνεκδοχή, lit. 'a receiving together or jointly', which is rel. to συνεκδέχεσθαι, 'to receive together or jointly', fr. σύν (see syn-) and ἐκδέχεσθαι, 'to receive', fr. ἐκ, 'out of' (see ec-), and δέχεσθαι, 'to receive', which is cogn. with L. decet, decēre, 'to be seemly or fitting'. See decent and cp. dogma and the second element in pandect.

Synedrion, also Synedrium, n., the Sanhedrin. — Gk. συνέδριον, lit. 'a sitting together'. See Sanhedrin.

synergetic, adj., working together. — Gk. συνεργητικός fr. συνεργεῖν, 'to work together', fr. συνεργός, 'working together, co-operative', fr. σύν (see syn-) and ἔργον, 'work'. See work and cp. ergon and words there referred to.

synergism, n., 1) a working together, co-operation (said esp. of drugs; 2) in *theology*, the doctrine that divine grace and human will co-opesynergist 150

rate in the work of regeneration. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. συνεργός. See prec. word. synergist, n., an adherent of the doctrine of synergism. — See prec. word and -ist.

Derivatives: synergist-ic, synergist-ic-al, adj. synergy, n., combined action of bodily organs. — Gk. συνεργία, 'co-operation', fr. συνεργός. See synergetic and -v (representing Gk. -ία).

synesis, n., construction according to sense against the strict requirements of syntax (gram.) — Gk. σύνεσις, 'comprehension, intelligence', lit. 'a coming together', fr. συνιέναι, 'to bring together' (in the middle voice, 'to come together'), fr. σύν (see syn-) and ἱέναι, 'to move forward, throw, send', which stands for \*yi-ye-nai and is cogn. with L. jacĕre, 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. catheter.

syngenesis, n., reproduction through the union of two parents. — ModL., formed fr. syn- and genesis.

Syngnathidae, n. pl., a family of fishes comprising the seahorses and pipefishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed fr. pref. syn-, Gk. γνάθος, 'jaw' (see gnathic), and suff. -idae.

syngnathous, adj., pertaining to the family Syngnathidae. — See Syngnathidae and -ous.

synizesis, n., contraction of two vowels (pros.) — L., fr. Gk. συνίζησις, lit. 'a sitting together', fr. συνίζειν, 'to sit together', fr. σύν (see syn-) and ίζειν, 'to sit', which is rel. to ἔζεσθαι, 'to sit', and cogn. with L. sedēre, 'to sit'. See sedentary and cp. words there referred to.

synod, n., an ecclesiastical council. — ME., fr. Late L. synodus, fr. Gk. σύνοδος, 'meeting, assembly', fr. σύν (see syn-) and δδός, 'way'. See odograph and cp. the second element in anode, cathode, stomodeum.

synodal, adj., pertaining to a synod. — Late L. synodālis, fr. synodus. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

synodical, also synodic, adj., pertaining to a synod.

— Late L. synodicus, fr. Gk. συνοδικός, fr. σύνοδος. See synod and the suffixes -ic and -al. Derivative: synodical-ly, adv.

Synodontidae, n. pl., the lizard fishes (ichthyol.)

— ModL., formed fr. syn-, the stem of Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, 'tooth' (see odonto-), and suff. -idae.

synoecious, adj., having male and female flowers in the same flower head (bot.)—Formed fr. pref. syn-, Gk. olxo5, 'house' (see economy), and suff. -ous. Cp. dioecious.

Derivatives: synoecious-ly, adv., synoecious-ness, n.

synoecism, n., the union of several towns into one city-state (Greek antiq.) — Gk. συνοικισμός, 'a living together', fr. συνοικίζειν, 'to cause to live together', fr. σύν (see syn-) and οἰκίζειν, 'to found (a colony), settle, colonize', fr. οἴκος, 'house'. See economy and cp. synoecious. For the ending see suff. -ism.

synomosy, n., a political society bound by oath

(Greek antiq.) — Gk. συνωμοσία, 'a swearing together', fr. συνομνύναι, 'to swear together', fr. σύν (see syn-) and ὁμνύναι, 'to swear', which is prob. cogn. with OI. ámīti, 'presses on; asserts emphatically'. Cp. the second element in swami. synonym, n. — ME. sinonyme, fr. Late L. synōnymum, fr. Gk. συνώνυμον, neut. of the adj. συνώνυμος, 'synonymous', used as a noun. The literal meaning of συνώνυμος is 'having the same name as'; it is formed fr. σύν (see syn-) and ὄνυμα, dial. form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See and name cp. onomato-. Cp. also antonym, homonym, anonymous.

Derivatives: synonym-ic, adj., synonymity (q.v.) synonymity, n., the quality or state of being synonymous. — Formed fr. synonymous with suff. -itv.

synonymize, tr. v., to give a synonym or synonyms (for a word); intr. v., to use synonyms. — See synonym and -ize.

synonymous, adj. — ML. synonymus, fr. Gk. συνώνυμος. See synonym. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, Gk. -oς, see -ous.

synonymy, n., 1) the study of synonyms; 2) a list of synonyms. — Late L. synōnymia, fr. Gk. συνώνυμ $\iota$ ία, fr. συνώνυμος. See synonym and -y (representing Gk.  $-\iota$ ία).

synopsis, n., a general view, outline. — Late L., fr. Gk. σύνοψις, 'general view', lit. 'a seeing together', fr. σύν (see syn-) and ὄψις, 'sight, view'. See -opsis.

synoptic, adj., pertaining to a synopsis. — ModL. synopticus, fr. Gk. συνοπτικός, 'taking a general view', fr. σύνοψις. See prec. word and optic.

Derivatives: synoptic, n., synoptic-al, adj., synoptic-al-ly, adv., synopti-ist, n.

synosteology, n., the study of the joints of the body, arthrology. — Formed fr. syn- and osteology.

synosteosis, synostosis, n., another word for ankylosis (anat. and physiol.) — Formed fr. syn-, Gk. ὀστέον, 'bone', and suff. -osis.

synostotic, adj., pertaining to synostosis. — See prec. word and -otic.

synovia, n., an albuminous fluid secreted by certain glands (anat.) — Medical L., coined by Paracelsus.

Derivative: synovi-al, adj.

synovitis, n., inflammation of the synovial membrane (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -itis.

syntactical, also syntactic, adj., pertaining to syntax. — ModL. syntacticus, fr. Gk. συντακτικός, 'putting together in order', fr. συντακτός, 'put in order, arranged', verbal adj. of συντάσσειν. See next word. For the ending see the suffixes -ic and -al.

Derivatives: syntactical-ly, adv., syntactic-ian, n.

syntax, n. — F. syntaxe, fr. Late L. syntaxis, fr. Gk. σύνταξις, 'a putting together, a putting together of words, syntax', from the stem of

συντάσσειν, 'to put together in order', fr. σύν (see syn-) and τάσσειν, 'to order, arrange'. See taxis and cp. prec. word.

synteresis, n., innate knowledge of right and wrong. — ML. syntērēsis, fr. Gk. συντήρησις, 'preservation', fr. συντηρεῖν, 'to preserve, look after', fr. σύν (see syn-) and τηρεῖν, 'to watch over, take care of, guard', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base  $*q^wei-, *q^wi-$ , 'to respect, consider', whence also Gk. ποινή, 'bloodmoney, fine, penalty, punishment'. See penal and cp. synderesis. Cp. also the second element in Pinnotheres.

synthesis, n., the act of putting together; combination.— L., fr. Gk. σύνθεσις, 'a putting together, composition', from the stem of συντιθέναι, 'to put together', fr. σύν (see syn-) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See thesis and cp. next word.

Derivatives: synthes-ist, n., synthes-ize, tr. and intr. v., synthes-iz-ation, n.

synthetic, adj., pertaining to, or produced by, synthesis. — ModL. syntheticus (whence also F. synthétique), fr. Gk. συνθετικός, 'constructive', fr. σύνθετος, 'put together, constructed, compound', verbal adj. of συντιθέναι, 'to put together'. See synthesis and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: synthetic, n., synthetic-al, adj., synthetic-al-ly, adv.

synthetist, n., a synthesist. — Formed with suff.
-ist fr. Gk. σύνθετος, 'put together'. See prec.
word.

synthetize, tr. and intr. v., to synthesize. — Formed with suff. -ize fr. Gk. σύνθετος, 'put together'. See synthetic.

syntonic, adj., pertaining to, or placed in, resonance. — See syntony and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: syntonic-al, adj., syntonic-al-ly, adv. syntonize, tr. v., to place in resonance with each other. — See next word and -ize.

Derivatives: syntoniz-ation, n., syntoniz-er, n. syntony, resonance. — Gk. συντονία, 'agreement' fr. σύντονος, 'in harmony', lit. 'strained tight', fr. σύν (see syn-) and τόνος, 'pitch of voice', lit. 'that which is stretched'. See tone and -y (representing Gk,  $-\ell \bar{\alpha}$ ).

syphil-, form of syphilo- before a vowel.

syphilis, n., an infectious venereal disease. — ModL., from the title of the work by Girolamo Fracastoro, Syphilis sive de morbo Gallico (= Syphilis, or the French disease'), published at Verona in 1530; so named after the hero Syphilus, a shepherd whose name lit. means 'friend of swine', fr. Gk. σῦς (gen. συός) = ὕς (gen. ὑός), 'swine', and φίλος. 'friend'. For the first element see sow, n., for the second see philo.

Derivatives: syphil-itic, adj., syphil-ize, tr. v., syphil-oid, adj., syphilous (q.v.)

**syphilo-**, before a vowel **syphil-**, combining form for *syphilis*. — See **syphilis**.

syphilology, n., the study of syphilis. — Compounded of syphilo and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivative: syphilolog-ist, n.

syphilous, adj., syphilitic. — A hybrid coined fr. syphilis and -ous, a suff. of Latin origin.

syren, n. — See siren.

Syria, n., name of a country in Asia on the Mediterranean Sea. — L. Syria, fr. Gk. Συρία, 'Syria', fr. Σύριοι, 'the Syrians', a name orig. given to the Assyrians (see Herodotus 7, 63), Σύριοι being an aphetic form of 'Ασσύριοι, 'Assyrians', fr. 'Ασσυρία, 'Assyria'. See Assyria.

Syriac, adj. and n., (pertaining to) the Syrian language. — L. Syriacus, 'Syrian', fr. Gk. Συριακός, fr. Συρία. See prec. word and -ac.

Syriacism, n., a Syriac idiom. — See Syriac and -ism and cp. Syriasm.

Syrian, n. and adj. — ME. sirien, fr. MF. Sirien (F. Syrien), formed with suff. -ien fr. L. Syrius, 'Syrian', fr. Syria. See Syria and -an and cp. sorghum.

Syriasm, n., a Syriac idiom. — Formed fr. Gk. Συριάζειν, a supposed var. of Συρίζειν, 'to speak Syriac', fr. Σύρος, 'Syrian'. See Syro-.

syring-, form of syringo- before a vowel.

Syringa, n., a genus of plants: 1) the mock orange; later applied to 2) the lilac. — ModL., fr. Gk. σῦριγξ, gen. σύριγγος, 'pipe, tube'; the mock orange was so called in allusion to the use of its hollow stems for making pipes. See next word and cp. seringa.

syringe, n., a narrow tube for injecting a liquid in a stream. — ML. siringa, syringa, fr. Gk. σῦριγξ, gen. σύριγγος, 'pipe, shepherd's pipe, tube, whistle'. See syrinx.

Derivative: syringe, tr. v.

syringeal, adj., pertaining to the syrinx. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. σῦριγξ, gen. σὕριγ-γος, 'pipe, tube'. See syrinx.

syringitis, n., inflammation of the Eustachian tube (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. syrinx with suff. -itis.

syringo-, before a vowel syring-, combining form meaning 'pipe, fistula; spine'. — Gk. σῦριγγο-, σῦριγγ-, fr. σῦριγξ, gen. σῦριγγος, 'pipe, tube'. See syrinx.

syringotomy, n., operation on the anal fistula (med.) — Compounded of syringo- and Gk.  $-\tau o \mu i \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting of', fr.  $\tau o \mu i \bar{\gamma}$ , 'a cutting'. See -tomy.

syrinx, n., anything tubular. — Gk. σῦριγξ, gen. σύριγγος, 'pipe, shepherd's pipe, tube, whistle', rel. to σῦρίζειν, 'to pipe, whistle, hiss', from the I.-E. imitative base \*swer-, \*sur-, \*surr-, 'to sound', whence also OI. svárati, 'sounds, resounds', L. susurrus, 'whisper'. See susurgation. For the suff. of σῦριγξ cp. φόρμιγξ, 'lyre', σάλπιγξ, 'trumpet' (see salpingo-).

syrma, n., a trailing robe worn esp. by tragic actors (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. σύρμα, lit. 'that which is trailed or dragged', fr. σύρειν, 'to trail, drag, sweep away', which is rel. to σαίρειν, 'to sweep, clean', συρφός, συρφετός, 'sweepings', and possibly cogn. with Goth. *af-swairban*, 'to wipe off',

Syro-

ON. sverfa, 'to scour, file', OE. sweorfan, 'to scrub, file'. See swerve and cp. Syrtis and the second element in Hedysarum. For the ending of syrma see suff. -ma.

Syro-, combining form meaning 'Syrian and', 'Syriac and'. — Gk. Συρο-, fr. Σύρος, 'Syrian' (see Herodotus 2, 104), which is prob. a back formation fr. Συρία. 'Syria'. See Syria.

syrphus fly, a fly of the genus Syrphus. — ModL. Syrphus, fr. Gk. σύρφος (Hesychius), 'gnat', which is perh. rel. to σέρφος 'a small winged insect', prob. 'a kind of gnat'.

syrt, n., quicksand (rare). — L. syrtis, fr. Gk.

Syrtis, n., the name of two quicksands off the northern coast of Africa, whence syrtis, quicksand. — L., fr. Gk. Σύρτις, σύρτις, fr. σύρειν, 'to trail, drag, sweep away'. See syrma.

syrup, n. — A var. spelling of sirup.

Derivatives: syrup, tr. v., syrup-y, adj.

sys-, pref. — Gk. συσ-, assimilated form of συνbefore σ (if this latter is followed by a vowel). See syn-.

syssarcosis, n., the union of bones by means of muscles (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. συσσάρκωσις, 'a being overgrown with flesh', fr. σύσ (see syn-) and σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, 'flesh'. See sarco- and -osis.

syssitia, n., communal meals in Sparta and the cities of Crete (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. συσσιτία, lit. 'the act of messing together', fr. σύσσιτος, 'messmate', fr. σύν (see syn-) and σῖτος, 'grain, food'. See sito- and 1st -ia.

systaltic, adj., alternately contracting and dilating. — Late L. systalticus, fr. Gk. συσταλτικός, 'drawing together', from the stem of συστέλλειν, 'to draw together'. See systole and adj. suff. -ic.

system, n. — Late L. systema, fr. Gk. σύστημα, 'composition', lit. 'a placing together', from the

stem of συνιστάναι, 'to place together', which is formed fr. σύν (see syn-) and ἰστάναι, 'to place; to stand'. See state and cp. words there referred to

Derivatives: systematic (q.v.), system-ic, adj., system-ic-al-lv, adv., system-less, adj.

systematic, adj. — Gk. συστηματικός, from σύστημα, gen. συστήματος. See prec. word and adi. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: systematic-al, adj., systematic-al-ly,

systematism, n., the practice of systematizing. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. σύστημα, gen. συστήματος. See system.

systematist, n., a systematizer. — Formed with suff. -ist fr. Gk. σύστημα, gen. συστήματος. See system.

systematize, tr. v., to make into a system. — Formed with suff. -ize from the stem of Gk. σύστημα, gen. συστήματος. See system.

Derivatives: systematiz-ation, n., systematiz-er, n.

systole, n., periodic contraction of the heart and arteries, the opposite of diastole. — ModL., fr. Gk. συστολή, 'contraction', which is rel. to συστέλλειν, 'to draw together', fr. σύν (see syn-) and στέλλειν, 'to set, place'. See stall and cp. diastole.

systyle, adj., with columns placed two diameters from one another (archit.) — L. systylos, fr. Gk. σύστῦλος, 'with columns standing close', fr. σύν (see syn-) and στῦλος, 'column'. See style, 'gnomon'.

systylous, adj., having the styles united. — See prec. word and -ous.

syzygy, n., the conjunction or opposition of a heavenly body with the sun (astron.) — Late L. syzygia, fr. Gk. συζυγία, 'yoke, pair', fr. σύν (see syn-) and ζυγόν, 'yoke'. See zygo-, yoke. For the ending see -y (representing Gk. -ία). Derivative: syzygi-al, adj.

-t, suff. forming past participles and participial adjectives, as in gil-t, slep-t, spen-t; a var. of 1st -ed (a.v.)

-t, var. of subst. suff. -th, as in heigh-t, sleigh-t. taal, n., the Dutch dialect spoken in S. Africa. — Du. taal, 'speech, language', fr. MDu. tale, which is related to E. tale (q.v.)

tab, n., 1) a small flap; 2) a tag. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: tab, tr. v., to furnish with tabs, tabb-er. n.

tabard, n., a short-sleeved or sleeveless coat worn by heralds. — ME., fr. OF. tabard, tabart, which is of unknown origin. Cp. It. tabarro, Sp. tabardo. Cp. taberdar.

Derivative: tabard-ed, adj.

tabaret, n., a fabric of satin and watered silk. —

tabasco, n., a pepper sauce. — Trade name for a sauce made from a species of capsicum; suggested by *Tabasco*, name of a river and State in Mexico.

tabasheer, tabashir, n., a siliceous substance found in the joints of the bamboo. — Arabo-Persian tabāshir, 'chalk, mortar'.

tabatière, n., a snuffbox. — F., fr. earlier tabaquière, fr. tabac, 'tobacco'. See tobacco.

tabby, n., a kind of watered silk. — F. tabis, fr. Sp. tabi, fr. Arab. attābī, fr. at-Attābīyah, name of a suburb of Bagdad, where this kind of silk stuff was fabricated. The suburb was named after Prince Attāb, a descendant of the Ommiads. Cp. tabinet, tobine.

Derivative: tabby, tr. v.

tabefaction, n., emaciation. — Formed with suff.
-ion fr. L. tābefactus, pp. of tābefacere. See next
word

tabefy, tr. and intr. v., to waste away (rare) — MF. tabefier, fr. L. tābefacere, 'to melt, dissolve', which is compounded of L. tābēs, 'a wasting away', and facere, 'to make, do'. See tabes and -fy.

tabellion, n., a scrivener in the Roman Empire and in France (until 1789). — Late L. tabelliō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. tabella, 'tablet; document', dimin. of tabula, 'tablet'. See table.

taberdar, n., foundation scholar of Queen's College in Oxford. — Lit. 'wearer of a tabard' (see tabard); so called from the gown formerly worn by such a scholar.

tabernacle, n., 1) a temporary shelter; 2) (cap.) the portable sanctuary carried by the Jews in the wilderness. — F., fr. L. tabernāculum, 'tent', dimin. of taberna, 'hut, booth'. See tavern and -cule.

Derivative: tabernacle, tr. and intr. v.

tabernacular, adj. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. tabernaculum. See prec. word.

tabes, n., emaciation (med.) — L. tābēs, 'a melting, wasting away', fr. tābēre, 'to melt, waste away, be consumed', fr. I.-E. \*tab(h)-, a labial enlargement of base \*tā-, 'to melt'. See thaw and cp. words there referred to.

tabescence, n., state of wasting away. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce. Cp. contabescence.

tabescent, adj., wasting away. — L. tābēscēns, gen.-entis, pres. part. of tābēscere, 'to melt gradually, waste or pine away, decay', inchoative of tābēre. See tabes and -escent and cp. contabescent

tabetic, adj., pertaining to, or suffering from, tabes. — Formed fr. L. tābēs (see tabes) on the false analogy of diabetic and other adjectives ending in -etic. The etymologically correct form is tabic.

tabic, adj., tabetic. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. L. tābēs, gen. tābis. See tabes.

tabid, adj., tabetic. — L. tābidus, 'wasting away', fr. tābēre. See tabes and -id.

Derivatives: tabid-ly, adv., tabid-ness, n.

tabinet, n., fabric of watered silk and wool. — F., formed with suff. -inet, fr. tabis, 'tabby'. See tabby.

Tabitha, fem. PN. — Late L., fr. Gk. Ταβιθά,  $T\alpha$ βιθά, fr. Aram.  $tabhy^{\delta}th\hat{a}$ , emphatic state of  $tabhy\hat{a}$ , 'gazelle', which is rel. to Heb.  $tz^{\delta}bh\bar{i}$ , fem.  $tz^{\delta}bhiyy\hat{a}^h$ , Arab. zaby, Akkad. şabitu, of s.m.

tabitude, n., emaciation. — L. tābitūdō, 'a wasting away', fr. tābēre. See tabes and -ude.

tablature, n., 1) an early name for musical notation; 2) a tablelike painting; 3) a graphic description. — ML. tabulātūra (whence also It. tavolatura, G. Tabulatur), fr. Late L. tabulāre, 'to board, to floor', fr. L. tabula, 'plank, writing tablet'. See table, adj. suff. -ate and suff. -ure.

table, n.—ME., fr. OF. (=F.), fr. L. tabula, 'board, plank, writing tablet, picture' (whence also It. tavola, 'table'), rel. to Umbr. tafle, 'on the board'; of uncertain origin. Cp. tabellion, tableau, tablier, tabula, tabula rasa, entablature, entablement, taffrail. Cp. also the first element in dolmen.

Derivatives: table, tr. v., tableau (q.v.), tabled, adj., table-ful, adj., tablet (q.v.), tablier (q.v.), tablier, tableing, n., tabloid (q.v.)

tableau, n., picture. — F., 'picture, painting', dimin. of table. F. dimin. suff. -eau derives fr. L. -ellus: see -el.

table-d'hôte, n., common table for guests at a hotel. — F., lit. 'table of the host'. See table and host, 'one who receives guests'.

tablet, n., a small slab. — ME. tablette, tablett, fr. OF. tablete (F. tablette), dimin. of table, fr. L. tabula. See table and -et.

tablier, n., an apron. — F., lit. 'that which belongs to the table', fr. table, 'table'. See table and

tabloid, n., a small tablet of medicine; a trademark. — A hybrid coined fr. table and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape', See -oid.

taboo, tabu, adj., forbidden. — Tongan tabu, rel. to Polynesian tapu, 'sacred'. The original meaning prob. was 'exceedingly marked', fr. ta, 'mark', and pu, 'exceedingly'. See Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1947, vol. 21, p. 732.

Derivatives: taboo, tabu, n. and tr. v.

tabor, also tabour, n., a small drum resembling a tambourine. — ME., fr. OF. tabour, 'drum; stool', fr. Arab. tabūl, pl. of tabl, 'drum'. Cp. tambour, taboret.

taboret, also tabouret, n., a small tabor, tabret. — F. tabouret, dimin. of OF. tabour, 'drum; stool'. See prec. word.

tabret, n., a small tabor. — A var. of prec. word. tabula, n., table: tablet. — L. See table.

Derivatives: tabular (q.v.), tabul-ate, adj. and tr. v., tabul-at-ed, adj., tabul-at-ion, n., tabul-at-or, n., tabul-at-ory, adj.

tabular, adj., having the form of a table; flat. — L. tabulāris, 'of boards or planks', fr. tabula. See prec. word. For the ending see suff. -ar.

Derivative: tabular-ly, adv.

tabula rasa, an erased or blank tablet; a clean slate; hence the mind in its primary state, i.e., before impressions are recorded on it by experience. — ML., 'an erased tablet', fr. L. tabula, 'tablet' (see table), and fem. pp. of rādere, 'to scrape away, erase' (see rase). ML. tabula rāsa is a loan translation of Aristotle's πιναχίς ἄγραφος, 'unwritten tablet' (see his De anima, 7, 22).

tacamahac, n., 1) the balsam poplar; 2) gum resin of several tropical trees. — Sp. tacamahaca (now tacamaca), of Nahuatl origin.

tac-au-tac, n., parry and riposte (a term of fencing). — Fr. F. riposter du tac au tac, 'to parry with the riposte', lit. 'to riposte from click to click', fr. tac, 'the click of steel', a word of imitative origin.

tace, intr. v., imper. 'be silent!'. — L. tacē, imper. of tacēre, 'to be silent'; rel. to Umbr. tacez, tases (= L. tacitus, pp. of tacēre), Goth. pahan, ON. pegja, 'to be silent', ON. pagna, 'to grow dumb', OS. thagian, OHG. dagēn, 'to be silent'. Cp. tacit, taciturn, reticent.

tacet, intr. v., musical direction that a voice or an instrument should remain silent. — L. tacet, 3rd sing. pres. of tacēre. See prec. word.

tache, tach, n., a buckle, clasp (archaic). — ME., fr. OF. tache, 'a nail, hook'. See tack, 'a small nail', and cp. words there referred to.

tache, n., spot on the skin; freckle (obsol.) — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) tache, 'a spot, blemish', prob. a blend of OF. teche, 'distinctive mark, quality', and estache, 'fastener, stake, post', fr. estachier, 'to

fasten'. OF. teche derives fr. Frankish \*tēkan, 'sign', which is rel. to Goth. taikns, OE. tācen, tācn, 'sign, token'; see token. OF. estachier has been formed—with change of prefix—fr. OF. atachier, 'to tack or fasten to'; see attach and cp. tache, 'a buckle'. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 591 s.v. tache. Cp. techy.

tacheometer, tacheometry. — See tachymeter, tachymetry.

tachina fly, fly of the genus Tachina. — ModL. tachina, fr. Gk. ταχινός, a secondary form of ταχίς. 'swift'. See tachy-

tacho-, combining form meaning 'speed'. — Gk. ταγο-, fr. τάγος, 'speed'. See tachy-.

tachometer, n., an instrument for measuring speed. — Compounded of tacho- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See tachymeter.

tachometry, n., the art of measuring speed. — Compounded of tacho- and Gk.  $-\mu \epsilon \tau \rho t \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a measuring of' and tachymetry.

tachy-, combining form meaning 'swift, quick'.

— Gk. ταχυ-, fr. ταχύς, 'swift', rel. to τάχος, 'speed'; possibly cogn. with Lith. deñgti, 'to run quickly'.

Tachyglossus, n., the genus of the echidnas (zool.)
 — ModL., compounded of tachy- and Gk.
 γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See gloss, 'interpretation'.

tachygraph, n., a stenographic manuscript; a stenographer. — F. tachygraphe, fr. Gk. ταχυγράφος, 'a fast writer', which is compounded of ταχύς (see tachy-) and -γράφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

tachygrapher, n., a stenographer. — See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

tachygraphy, n., shorthand, stenography. — Compounded of tachy- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivatives: tachygraph-ie, tachygraph-ic-al, adjs., tachygraph-ic-al-ly, adv.

tachylyte, also spelled tachylite, n., black basaltic glass (petrogr.) — G. Tachylyt, coined by the German mineralogist Johann August Fried. Breithaupt (1791-1873) in 1826 fr. tachy- and Gk. λυτός, 'soluble', verbal adj. of λύειν, 'to dissolve' (see -lytic); so called by him because it can be decomposed by acids. The spelling tachylite is due to a confusion with the combining form -lite.

Derivative: tachylyt-ic, adj.

tachymeter, n., an instrument for surveying. — Compounded of tachy- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'; see meter, 'poetical rhythm'. Tachymeter lit. means 'speedy measurer'. Cp. tacheometer, tachometer.

tachymetry, n., the use of a tachymeter. — Compounded of tachy- and Gk. -μετρία, 'a measuring of', fr. μέτρον, 'measure'. See prec. word and -metry.

tacit, adj., silent, unspoken. — L. tacitus, pp. of tacēre, 'to be silent'. See tace.

Derivatives: tacit-ly, adv., tacit-ness, n.

taciturn, adj., habitually silent. — F. taciturne, fr.

1565 tag

L. taciturnus, 'quiet, taciturn', fr. tacitus, pp. of tacēre, 'to be silent'. See tace.

Derivative: taciturn-ly, adv.

taciturnity, n. — ME. taciturnite, fr. MF. (= F.) taciturnité, fr. L. taciturnitātem, acc. of taciturnitās, 'a being silent, silence, taciturnity', fr. taciturnus. See prec. word and -ity.

tack, n., a small nail. — ME. takke, fr. ONF. taque, 'nail', which, together with its OF. equivalent tache, 'nail', is of Teut. origin. Cp. MLG. tacke, tac, Du. tak, 'bough, branch, spike, prong'; cp. also MHG. zacke, G. Zacke, Zacken, 'sharp point, tooth, prong', which are LG. loan words. Cp. tache, 'buckle', which is a doublet of tack. Cp. also tackle, tag, 'appendage'. Cp. also attach, attack, detach, staccato, shako.

Derivatives: tack, tr. and intr. v., tack-er, n., tack-ing, adj., tack-ing-ly, adv., tack-y, adj., tack-i-ness. n.

tack, n., food, provisions. — Back formation from tackle.

tackle, n., apparatus; equipment. — ME. takel, fr. MLG. takel (whence also G. Takel), which is formed with suff. -el fr. tacke, tack, 'tack'. Cp ME. takken, 'to fasten', and see tack, 'small nail', and instrumental suff. -le.

Derivatives: tackle, tr. and intr. v., tackl-er,

tact, n. — F., fr. L. tāctus, 'a touch; effect', fr. tāctus, pp. of tangere, 'to touch'. See tangent and cp. contact, intact.

Derivatives: tact-ful, adj., tact-ful-ly, adv., tact-ful-ness, n., tact-less, adj., tact-less-ly, adv., tact-less-ness. n.

tactic, n., the same as tactics. — See tactics.

tactician, n., an expert in tactics. — See next word

tactics, n., maneuvering of armed forces. — ModL. tactica, fr. Gk. ταχτικά, 'tactics', neut. pl. of ταχτικός, 'fit for ordering or ordering; pertaining to tactics', used as a noun, fr. ταχτός, 'ordered', verbal adj. of τάσσειν, 'to put in order, arrange'. See taxis.

Derivatives: tactic-al, adj., tactic-al-ly, adv.

tactile, adj., pertaining to touch; tangible. — F., fr. L. tāctilis, 'tangible', fr. tāctus, pp. of tangere, 'to touch'. See tangent and -ile.

tactility, n., quality of being tactile; tangibility.

— Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. tāctilis. See prec. word.

tactometer, n., an instrument for measuring the sharpness of the sense of touch. — A hybrid coined fr. L. tāctus, 'touch', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element derives fr. L. tāctus, pp. of tangere, 'to touch'; see tact. For the second element see meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

tactual, adj., pertaining to the sense of touch. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. tāctus, 'touch'. See tact and cp. contactual.

Derivative: tactual-ly, adv.

tadpole, n. — ME. taddepol, compounded of tade, tadde, 'toad', and pol, polle, 'head'; see toad and

poll, 'head'. Tadpole accordingly lit. means 'toad

taedium vitae, weariness of life. — L. See tedium and vital.

tael, n., Chinese money of account. —Portug., fr. Malay tahil, 'weight', fr. Hind. tolā, fr. OI. tulā, 'balance', which is cogn. with Gk. τάλαντον, 'balance; a weight', L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. talent. For the sense development of tael cp. Heb. shéqel, 'weight; a coin', fr. shāqál, 'he weighed' (see shekel).

ta'en, pp. — Contraction of taken.

taeni-, taenii-, taenio-, combining form meaning 1) ribbon; 2) tapeworm.

taenia, n., 1) headband; 2) a ribbonlike part (anat.); 3) a tapeworm (zool.) — L. taenia, 'ribbon, band, fillet, tapeworm', fr. Gk. ταινία, 'band, ribbon, fillet', derivative of the adj. \*ταινός, which stands for \*ταιμός, 'narrow', and is rel. to τείνειν, for \*τένμειν, 'to stretch'; see tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in cryptotaenia. In its anatomical sense ('ribbonlike organ') the word was first used by the Swiss anatomist Albrecht von Haller (1708-77). See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 210.

Derivative: taeni-an, adj.

taeniacide, n., a remedy destroying tapeworms (med.) — Compounded of taenia and L. -cida, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See -cide, 'killer'. Derivative: taeniacid-al. adi.

taeniafuge, n., a substance expelling tapeworms.

— Compounded of taenia and L. -fugus. See

Taenidia, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ταινίδιον, 'a little band', a dimin. formed fr. ταινία (see taenia); so called in allusion to the small ribs.

tafferel, n. — See taffrail.

taffeta, taffety, n., a fine smooth lustrous silk cloth. — ME. taffeta, fr. MF. (= F.) taffetas, fr. It. taffetà, fr. Pers. tāftah, 'twisted fabric', fr. tāftan, 'to shine; to spin, twist'. See tapestry.

taffrail, also tafferel, n., the rail across the stern of a ship. — Du. tafereel, dimin. of tafel, 'table', which, together with OHG. zabal (MHG. zabel), 'board, plank', OHG. tavala, tabala (MHG. tavele, G. Tafel), 'table, board', is borrowed fr. L. tabula, 'board, plank'; see table. The form taffrail arose through the assimilation of the ending of tafferel to E. rail.

taffy, n., candy made of sugar or molasses. — F. tafia. See tafia.

Taffy, Welshman (colloq.) — From Teifi, Welsh corruption of David; a common Welsh nickname. tafia, n., a kind of rum obtained from the refuse of sugar. — Creole, prob. shortened fr. ratafia (q.v.) Cp. taffy.

tag, n., appendage, the end of something. — ME. tagge, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. tagg,

Derivatives: tag, tr. v., tagg-er, n., tagg-y, adj. tag, n., a children's game. — Prob. fr. prec. word.

tagatose, n., a crystalline sugar (chem.) — Formed by transposition of most of the letters of galactose, from which it was obtained.

Tagetes, n., a genus of plants of the ester family (bot.) — ModL., a misreading of Late L. traganthes, a species of Artemisia, contracted fr. tragacanthum, fr. Gk. τραγάκανθα, lit. 'goat's thorn'. See tragacanth. Tagetes has nothing to do with the Etruscan deity Tages.

tahona, n., a kind of arrastre. — Sp., 'a crushing mill', fr. Arab. tāḥūnah, fr. tāḥana, 'he ground', rel. Heb. tāḥān, Aram. tehn, Syr. tehēn, 'he ground', Akkad. tēnū, tēnu, 'to grind', Ethiop. tehn. 'flour'.

tahsildar, n., revenue officer of a district. — Pers.-Hind. tahşildār, a hybrid lit. meaning 'collection holder', formed fr. Arab. tahşil, 'collection', prop. infinitive of háşşala, 'he gathered, collected, acquired', and the Persian suff. -dār, 'holder, possessor'. For this latter see aumildar and cp. words there referred to.

taiga, n., belt of coniferous forests in Siberia. — Russ.

tail, n., the hindmost part of an animal. — ME. tail, teil, fr. OE. tægel, tægl, rel. to OHG. zagal, MHG., G. zagel, 'tail'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'tuft of hair' (cp. Goth. tagl, 'hair', ON. tagl, 'horse's tail'); They are rel. to Goth. tahjan, 'to drag', ON. tāg, 'fiber', and cogn. with OIr. dūal (for \*doklo-), 'lock of hair', OI. daśah, 'fringe; wick'. Cp. the second element in wagtail.

Derivatives: tail, tr. and intr. v., tail-ed, adj., tail-ing, n., tail-less, adj., tail-y, adj.

tail, n., limitation of ownership (law). — ME. taille, fr. OF. (= F.) taille, 'a cutting', back formation fr. taillier (F. tailler), 'to cut'. See tailor and cp. taille, tallage, entail.

tail. adi., limited (law). - ME. taille, fr. OF. taillie (F. taillé), pp. of taillier. See prec. word. tailor, n. - ME. taillour, fr. OF. tailleor, tailleur (F. tailleur), lit. 'cutter', fr. taillier (F. tailler), 'to cut', fr. VL. \*tāliāre, 'to split, cut' (whence also It. tagliare, OProvenç. talhar, Sp. tajar), fr. L. tālea, 'rod, stick, bar', which is cogn. with Gk. ταλις, 'a marriageable girl', τηλις, 'fenugreek', τηλεθαν, 'to bloom, flourish', OI. tālaḥ, 'wine palm', tālī, name of a tree. Lith. attólas, atólas, 'aftermath', OLith. talókas, 'a young girl', and prob. also with Etruscan valna, name of the goddess of youth. Cp. tail, limitation of ownership', taille, tallage, tally, atajo, detail, entail, intaglio, retail and the first element in talipot.

Derivatives: tailor, tr. and intr. v., tailor-ing, n., tailor-ly, adj., tailor-y, n.

tain, n., a thin sheet of tin. — ME. tein, rel. to ON. teinn, 'twig', OE. tān, Goth. tains, OHG. zein, 'twig, rod', OS., OFris. tēn, Du. teen, 'osier switch', MLG. tēn, 'a thin sheet of metal'. These words possibly derive fr. I.-E. base \*ten-, 'to extend; thin'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. words there referred to.

tain, n., a cattle raid; epic about a cattle raid. — Ir. tāin, 'cattle, cattle raid'.

taint, tr. and intr. v. — Partly fr. F. teint, pp. of teindre, 'to dye, paint', partly aphetic for attaint, partly a blend of both. F. teindre derives fr. L. tingere; see tinct, tinge.

taint, n. — Of the same origin as taint, v.

Derivatives: taint-less, adi., taint-less-ly, adv.

taj, n., cap worn by Moslem dervishes. — Arab. tāi. 'crown', fr. Pers. tāj, of s.m. See stemma.

take, tr. and intr. v. — ME. taken, fr. OE. tacan, fr. ON. taka, rel. to MLG. tacken, MDu. taken, Goth. tēkan, 'to touch'; of uncertain etymology. Cp. the second element in wapentake. Late OE. tacan has replaced OE. niman, which has survived only in the adjective nimble.

Derivatives: take, n., tak-able, adj., tak-er, n., tak-ing, n. and adj., tak-ing-ly, adv., tak-ing-ness. n.

taken, pp. of take. — ME. taken, fr. OE. getacen, pp. of tacan. See take.

talapoin, n., a Buddhist monk. — Port. talapões, pl. of talapõe, fr. Talaing tala poi, 'our lord'.

talapoin, n., a small West African monkey. — Fr. prec. word. For sense development cp. monk and monkey.

talar, n., a robe reaching down to the ankles. — L. tālāris, 'of the ankle, reaching to the ankle', fr. tālus. See talus, 'ankle', and -ar.

talaria, n. pl., the winged sandals of Hermes and of other deities (Greek mythol.) — L. tālāria, 'winged shoes', prop. neut. pl. of the adjective tālāris, used as a noun. See prec. word.

talayot, n., one of the megalitic towerlike monuments on the Balearic Islands (archaeol.) — Sp. atalaya. See atalaya.

talbot, n., name of an extinct variety of hound.

— Prob. from the English family name Talbot.
talc, n., a soft mineral, magnesium silicate. — F.,
fr. Sp. talque, fr. Arab. tálaq, talq, whence also
It. talco, G. Talk (this latter prob. through the
medium of French).

Derivatives: talck-y, adj., talc-like, adj.

talcoid, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, talc. — A hybrid coined fr. talc and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἴδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

talcose, adj., talcoid. — A hybrid coined fr. talc and -ose, an adj. suff. of Latin origin.

talcous, adj., containing or resembling talc. — A hybrid coined fr. talc and -ous, a suff. of Latin origin. Cp. prec. word.

tale, n.—ME., fr. OE. talu, 'story, tale', rel. to OS. tala, 'number, speech', ON. tal, tala, 'number, story, tale', Dan., Swed. tal, 'number', OFris. tale, tele, MDu., Du. tal, 'number'. MDu. tale, Du.

taal, 'speech, language', OHG. zala, MHG. zal, G. Zahl, 'number'. The original meaning of these words seems to have been 'incision, notch in the tally', whence arose the secondary meaning of 'counting, calculation, number'. The above words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*del-, \*dol-, 'to hew, cut', whence also OI. dálati, 'splits, bursts', daláyati, 'cleaves, splits, dalam, 'part, piece', Arm. tal, 'mark impression', Gk. δαιδάλλειν, 'to work skillfully', L. dolāre, 'to chip, hew, cut out'. See dole, 'grief', and cp. daedal. Cp. also talk, tell.

Talegallus, n., a genus of Australian birds (ornithol.) — ModL., a hybrid coined fr. Malagasy taleva, 'waterhen', and L. gallus, 'cock'. See gallinaceous.

talent, n. — ME., 'sum of money; desire', fr. L. talenta, pl. of talentum, fr. Gk. τάλαντον, 'balance' (in the pl., 'pair of scales'); a weight; sum of money corresponding to a talent of silver', fr. τάλας, gen. τάλαντος, 'bearing, suffering, enduring', fr. I.-E. base \*tel, \*tal-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry, support, endure', whence also Gk. ταλάσσαι (aor.), 'to bear, suffer', OI. tulá, 'balance', tulayati, 'lifts up, weighs', L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. Atalanta, Atlas, tael, tantalus, telamon. Cp. also thole, 'to endure'.

Derivatives: talent-ed, adi., talent-less, adi.

taler, also thaler, n., an old German silver coin.

— G. Taler, formerly spelt Thaler, abbreviation of Joachimst(h)aler, 'coin made in Joachimst(h)al', See dollar.

tales, n., 1) a person summoned to make up a deficiency in the jury; 2) a writ summoning such a person to serve on a jury. (law) — From L.  $t\bar{a}l\bar{e}s$ , the first word in the phrase  $t\bar{a}l\bar{e}s$   $d\bar{e}$  circumstantibus, 'such of the bystanders', pl. of  $t\bar{a}lis$ , 'such', which is formed with suff. -l fr. the I.-E. pron. base \*to-, Cp. Gk.  $\tau\eta\lambda\iota\kappa_0$ , 'so old', OSlav. toli, 'so',  $tolik\bar{u}$ , 'so much', Russ. toliko, 'only', which are similarly formed. For other derivatives of I.-E. base \*to- see the and words there referred to.

talesman, n., a person summoned to make up for a deficiency in the jury. — A hybrid coined from prec. word and man.

Talinum, n., a genus of plants of the family Portulacaceae (bot.) — ModL., of Senegalese origin.

talion, n., retaliation. — F., fr. L. tāliōnem, acc. of tāliō, 'retaliation in kind', which is prob. cogn. with OIr. taile, 'pay', W. tāl, 'compensation', OBret., Co. tal, 'paid'. Cp. retaliate.

Derivative: talion-ic, adj.

taliped, adj., clubfooted. — See next word.

Derivative: taliped, n., a clubfooted person.

talipes, n., clubfoot (med.) — ModL. tālipēs, fr. L. tālipedāre, 'to be weak in the feet, to totter', lit. 'to walk on the ankles', fr. tālus, 'ankle', and pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. For the first element see

talus, 'ankle', for the second see foot and cp.

talipot, n., a fan-leaved palm (Corypha umbraculifera). — Bengali tālipāt, 'palm leaf', fr. OI. tālī, name of a tree, and pátram, páttram, 'leaf'. See tailor and feather.

talisman, n., amulet; charm. — F. talisman, fr. Sp. talisman, fr. VArab. tilsamān, pl. of tilsām, which corresponds to Classical Arabic tilasm, a loan word fr. Late Gk. τέλεσμα, 'consecration, mystery', fr. Gk. τέλεσμα, 'payment', fr. τελεῖν, 'to fulfil, perform; to pay; to initiate into mysteries', fr. τέλος, 'fulfilment, end'. See tele-

Derivatives: talisman-ic, talisman-ic-al, adjs., talisman-ic-al-ly, adv.

talk, intr. and tr. v. — ME. talken, prop. freq. formed fr. OE. talian, 'to reckon, account, enumerate', which is rel. to OE. talu, 'story, tale'. Cp. EFris. talken and see tale. For the frequentative force of the suff. -k cp. hark, freq. of hear, and stalk, freq. of steal.

Derivatives: talk, n., talk-able, adj., talkative (q.v.), talk-er, n., talkie (q.v.), talk-ing, n. and adi.

talkative, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. talk and -ative, a suff. of Latin origin.

Derivatives: talkative-ly, adv., talkative-ness, n. talkie, n., a sound motion picture. — Formed fr. talk on the analogy of movie.

tall, adj. — Prob. fr. ME. tal, 'seemly', fr. OE. getæl, 'swift, prompt, ready', later used in the sense of 'handsome, brave', which is rel. to OHG. gi-zal, 'quick', Goth. un-tals, 'indocile', and prob. also to OE. talu, 'tale', ON. tal, 'number', telia, 'to tell'. See tell and tale.

Derivatives: tall, n., tall, adv., tall-ness, n.

tallage, n., tax paid by the tenant to his lord (Engl. Feudal Law). — ME. taillage, talliage, tallage, fr. OF. taillage, lit. 'that which is cut', fr. taillier (F. tailler), 'to cut'. See tailor and -age and cp. tail, 'limitation of ownership'.

tallboy, n., 1) a high chest of drawers (*British*); 2) a kind of tall chimney pot. — Lit. 'high wood', fr. F. haut bois, E. tall being the translation of F. haut and E. boy a corruption of F. bois. See tall and bush and cp. highboy, lowboy and hautboy.

tallith, n., prayer shawl (Jewish Religion). — Mishnaic Heb. tallith, 'covering, sheet, cloak; prayer shawl', prob. fr. Biblical Heb. tillel, 'he covered over, roofed' (a hapax legomenon in the Bible, occurring Neh. 3:15), corresponding to Heb. tzālál, 'was covered with shade, was overshadowed, grew dark', whence tzēl, 'shadow, shade'. Cp. Aram. tellalā, Ugar. zl, Arab. zill, Akkad. şillu and şulūlu, 'shadow, shade'.

tallow, n. — ME. talgh, talow, fr. MLG. talch, whence also Du. talk, G. Talg. MLG. talch meant perh. orig. 'a firm, compact material', and is rel. to Goth. tulgus, 'firm, solid', and cogn. with Gk. ἐν-δελεχής, 'forbearing', L. indulgēre, 'to be complaisant, forbearing'. See

Derivatives: tallow, tr. and intr. v., and adj., tallow-er, n., tallow-ing, n., tallow-ish, adj., tallow-y, adj., tallow-i-ness, n.

tally, n., a piece of wood with notches. — AF. tallie, corresponding to OF., F. taille, 'notch, cut', fr. Anglo-L. tālia, tallia, fr. L. tālea, 'rod, stick'. See tailor and cp. tail, 'limitation of ownership'.

Derivative: tally, tr. and intr. v.

tallyho, n., huntsman's cry. — Of imitative origin. Cp. OF. thialau, taho, F. talaut.

Derivative: tallyho, tr. and intr. v.

talma, n., a kind of cloak. — Named after the famous French actor François-Joseph *Talma* (1763-1826).

talmi gold, a kind of gilt brass. — F. talmi, shortened fr. Tallois-demi-or, lit. half-gold (made by) Tallois' (see demi- and -or, n.); so called after Tallois of Paris, who first manufactured it.

Talmud, n. — Mishnaic Heb. talmūdh, 'learning, teaching, instruction', fr. lāmādh, 'he learned', orig. 'he exercised, accustomed to', whence mālmadh, 'ox goad', talmīdh, 'scholar, disciple, pupil', Mishnaic Heb. lāmūdh, 'accustomed', rel. to Aram. lēmadh (rare), 'he learned', Syr. lammēdh, 'he accustomed', Ugar. lmd, Akkad. lamādu, 'to learn', Ethiop. lamāda, 'was accustomed'. Cp. lamed, melammed.

Derivatives: Talmud-ic, Talmud-ic-al, adjs., Talmud-ist, n., Talmud-ist-ic, Talmud-ist-ic-al, adjs.

talon, n., orig. the heel or hinder part of the foot of certain animals; now, claw. — ME., fr. OF (= F.), 'heel', fr. VL. \*tālōnem, acc. of \*tālō, 'heel', fr. L. tālus, 'ankle, heel'. Cp. It tallone, Sp. talón, and see talus, 'ankle'.

Derivative: talon-ed, adj.

Talos, n., 1) a man of bronze made by Hephaestus and given by Zeus to Minos, king of Crete, to watch over the island; 2) nephew and pupil of Daedalus (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk.  $T\dot{\alpha}\lambda\omega_{\varsigma}$ , of uncertain origin; perh. orig. a personification of the sun, which, according to Hesychius, was called  $\tau\dot{\alpha}\lambda\omega_{\varsigma}$  in Crete. See Albert Carnoy, Dictionnaire étymologique de la mythologie gréco-romaine, Louvain, p. 191 s.v. \* $Tal\delta s$ .

talose, n., a sugar,  $C_6H_{12}O_6$  (chem.) — G. Talose, fr. Talon, which is formed through the transposition of some of the letters of Galacton in Galactonsäure ('galactonic acid'). See galactonic and subst. suff. -ose.

Talpa, n., the genus of moles (zool.) — L. talpa, 'mole', of uncertain origin. It is possibly rel. to L. darpus, 'a mammal', prob. 'the mole'; possibly of Gaulish origin.

taluk, n., an estate belonging to a native in India; a subdivision of a district in India. — Hind., fr. Arab. ta'álluq, 'estate', lit. 'dependency', infinitive of ta'állaqa, 'he was attached to', 5th

form of 'áliqa, 'he cleaved to, adhered to', which is rel. to Heb. 'ălūqāh, Aram. 'ălūqtā, Akkad. ilqitu, 'leech', lit. 'the clinging animal'.

1568

talukdar, n., owner of a taluk. — Pers. ta'alluqdār, lit. 'holder of an estate', a hybrid coined fr. Arab. ta'alluq, 'estate' (see prec. word), and Persian suff. -dār, meaning 'holder, possessor'. For this latter see aumildar and cp. words there referred to.

talus, n., ankle, ankle bone (anat.) — L. tālus, 'ankle, ankle bone, heel; die' (so called because orig. made from the knuckle bones of animals). L. tālus prob. stands for \*taxlos. Cp. taxillus, 'a little die', which is a dimin. of tālus. Cp. also talipes, talon, tassel, 'ornament'. Cp. also solleret.

talus, n., slope; the slope of a wall. — F., fr. Gaul.-L. talūtium, 'the superficial indication of the presence of gold under the earth', a derivative of Gaulish talo, 'forehead', which is rel. to Ir. taul, Bret. tâl. Provenç. tauvero, 'border of a field'. is also traceable to Gaulish talo.

tam. n. - Short for tam-o'-shanter.

tamale, n., a dish made of crushed Indian corn and meat seasoned with pepper. — Sp. tamal, fr. Nahuatl tamalli.

tamandua, n., the little anteater, Tamandua tetradactyla. — Port. tamandua, a loan word fr. Tupi.

tamanoir, n., the great anteater or ant bear. — F., a loan word from Caribbean tamanoa.

tamanu, n., the poon tree. — Of Tahitian origin. tamarack, n., the N. American black larch. — Of Algonousan origin.

Tamaricaceae, n. pl., the tamarisk family (bot.)
— ModL., formed fr. Tamarix with suff. -aceae.
tamaricaceous, adj. — See prec. word and
-aceous.

tamarin, n., the S. American marmoset. — A loan word from the Caribbean dialect of Cayenne.

tamarind, n., 1) a tropical tree; 2) its fruit. — Sp. tamarinda (also Port. and It.), fr. Arab. tamr Hindi, 'Indian date', fr. tamr, 'date', and Hindi, 'Indian', which is formed fr. Hind, 'India', with gentilic suff. -ī. The first element is rel. to Heb. tāmār, 'palm tree, date palm', Aram. tamrā, Syr. temartā, Ethiop. tamr, 'date', 'date palm', and prob also to Arab. itma'ārra, 'was erect or stiff', (said of a lance). For the second element in tamarind see Hindu, India.

tamarisk, n., an evergreen shrub or small tree with slender branches and feathery clusters of pinkish flowers. — Late L. tamariscus, fr. L. tamarisk, 'tamarisk', prob. fr. Heb. tāmār, 'palm tree', or Arab. tamr, 'date'. See tamarind and cp. Tamarix.

Tamarix, n., a genus of trees, the tamarisk (bot.)

L. tamarix, 'tamarisk'. See prec. word.

tamas, n., darkness, ignorance (*Hinduism*). — OI. támas-, 'dark-ness', rel. to támisrāḥ, 'darkness', Avestic t<sup>ĕ</sup>mah-, 'darkness', and cogn.

with L. tenebrae (for temebrae, fr. \*temesrae), 'darkness', See tenebrae and cp. tombac.

1569

tamasha, n., entertainment, show (Anglo-Ind.)

— Arab. tamāshin, 'a walking about', infinitive of the VI conjugation of māshā, 'he walked'.

tambouki, tambookie, n., a S. African shrub or tree — S. African Dutch, fr. *Tembu*, name of a Kaffir tribe in the region called *Tembuland* in South Africa.

tambour, n., 1) a drum; 2) a drumlike frame for embroidering. — F., fr. OF., fr. Arab. tabūl, pl. of tabl, 'drum'; influenced in form by VArab. tanbūr (= Classical Arab. tunbūr), 'lute'. Cp. tabor.

Derivative: tambour, tr. and intr. v.

tambourin, n., 1) a kind of long drum; 2) a dance accompanied by this drum. — F., fr. earlier tabourin. See tabor and cp. prec. word.

tambourine, n., a small drum. — Fr. F. tambourin, hence etymologically identical with prec. word. Derivative: tambourine, intr. v.

tame. adi. - ME. tame, fr. OE. tam, rel. to ON. tamr. OS., Dan., Swed., OFris., MLG., MDu., Du. tam, OHG., MHG. zam, G. zahm, 'tame'. These adjectives prob. derive from an Old Teut. verb attested only in OHG. zamon, MHG. zamen, 'to tame', fr. I.-E. base \*domā-, \*demā-, \*dem-, whence also OI. damávati, damāváti. 'tames', damya-, 'a young steer', prop. 'an animal that must vet be tamed', damita, 'tamer'. dāmtah, 'tamed', ModPers, dam, 'a tame animal', Gk. δαμᾶν, 'to tame, subdue', δμητός, 'tame', δμώς, 'a slave taken in war' (lit. 'subdued'), α-δμής, 'unsubdued; unwedded', δαμάλης, 'a young steer', L. domāre, 'to tame, subdue', Ossetic domun, 'tamer', OIr. damnaim, 'I tie up, fasten; I tame, subdue', dam, 'ox'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*domā-, \*demā-, \*dem-, 'to build', and their orig, meaning was 'to accustom animals to the house'. This sense development may best be illustrated by L. domāre, 'to tame' (see above), lit, 'to accustom the house', fr. domus, 'house'. See dome, 'a building', and cp. adamant, daunt, diamond, doe, indomitable and the second element in Hippodamia. Cp. also timber.

Derivatives: tame-ly, adv., tame-ness, n.

tame, tr. v. — ME. tamen, fr. tame, 'tame'; rel. to OE. temian, 'to tame', ON. temja, Dan. tæmme, Swed. tämja, OFris. tema, MLG., MDu., Du. temmen, OHG., MHG. zemmen, G. zähmen, Goth. gatamjan. See tame, adj.

Derivatives: tam-able, adj., tam-abil-ity, n., tam-able-ness, n., tame-less, adj., tam-er, n.

Tamias, n., the genus of ground squirrels (zool.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. ταμίᾶς, 'one who distributes, dispenser, steward', orig. 'one who cuts up portions for the sake of distributing them'; in gradational relationship to τέμνειν, 'to cut', τόμος, 'piece cut off, section'. See tome.

Tamil, n., a Dravidian people and its language.

— Fr. OI. Dravida (through the intermediate

stages *Dramida*, *Dramila*, *Damila*). See Bishop Caldwell, Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages, p. 10 f. (quoted in the Encyclopedia Britannica, ed. 1947, vol. 21, p. 773). Derivative: *Tamil-ian*, adi.

tan

tamis, n., a strainer made of cloth. — F. tamis, fr. Sp. tamiz, fr. Arab. tamyiz, 'separation', verbal n. of mázza, the second (= intensive) conjugation of máza, 'he distinguished, separated'.

Tammany, n., also Tammany society. — Named after *Tammany* or *Tamanend*, a Delaware chief, who lived in the second half of the 17th and in the first half of the 18th century.

Tammanyism, n., Tammany policy. — Formed fr. Tammany with suff. -ism.

Tammuz, n., 1) a Babylonian and Assyrian god; 2) name of the fourth Jewish month. — Heb. Tammūz, fr. Babyl. Du'ūzu, Dūzu, contraction of original Dumu-zi, 'the son who rises', also interpreted as 'the faithful son'.

tammy, n., a fine woolen fabric. — Fr. obsol. tamin, fr. F. étamine, fr. OF. estamine, formed — with change of suff.—fr. VL. stāminea, prop. fem. of the L. adj. stāminēus, 'made of threads', fr. L. stāmen, gen. stāminis, 'thread; warp'. Cp. It. stamigna, OProvenç. estamenha, Sp. estameña, 'a kind of woolen fabric', and see stamen.

tammy, n. — Short for tam-o'-shanter.

tam-o'-shanter, n., a kind of woolen cap. — Named after *Tam o'Shanter*, the hero of Robert Burn's poem of this name.

tamp, tr. v., to pound, ram. — Back formation fr. F. étamper, 'to stamp, punch', fr. OF. estamper, fr. Frankish \*stampōn, which is rel. to Du. stampen, OHG. stampfōn, 'to pound'. See stamp, v. and cp. tampon.

Derivatives: tamp-er, n., tamp-ing, n.

tampan, n., a poisonous S. African tick. — A native name.

tamper, intr. v., to interfere; to meddle. — Orig. a var. of temper, v.

tampion, n., a wooden plug or stopper put in the nuzzle of a gun, when it is not in use. — A var. of tampon. Cp. tompion.

tampon, n., a plug of cotton inserted into a wound, orifice, etc., to stop bleeding. — F., a nasalized var. of tapon, 'plug', formed with suff. -on fr. Frankish \*tappo, which is rel. to OHG. zapfo, OE. tappa, 'tap'. See tap, 'pipe; cock'.

Derivative: tampon, tr. v.

tamponade, tamponage, tamponment, n. — Hybrids coined fr. tampon, with the suffixes -ade, -age, resp. -ment, which all are of Latin origin. tam-tam, n., 1) a kind of gong; 2) a tom-tom. —

F. tamtam, fr. Hind. tamtam, 'drum', which is of imit. origin. Cp. tom-tom.

tan, n., oak bark. — F., fr. ML. tannum, which is of Celtic origin. Cp. Bret. tann, 'oak tree'. Derivative: tan, adj., of the color of tan.

tan, tr. v., to convert (hide) into leather by steep-

ing in tannin: intr. v., to become tanned. — OF. tanner fr ML, tannare fr. tannum. See tan. n., and cp. tawny.

Derivatives: tann-able, adj., tann-ed, adj., tanner (q.v.), tann-erv, n., tann-ic, adi,

tana, n., a police station (India). — See thana.

Tanacetum, n., a genus of plants, the tansy (bot.) - ModL. See tansy.

**Tanach.** n., the Holy Scriptures. — Heb. t(a)n-(a)kh, a word formed from the initials of the words  $t\bar{o}r\dot{a}^h$ , 'teaching' (used to denote the five books of Moses), nebhī'im, '(the books of the) Prophets',  $k^{\ell}th\bar{u}hh\bar{t}m$ , 'the writings' (used in the sense of 'Hagiographa').

tanager, n., any of the small American oscine birds constituting the family Tanagridae. — ModL. Tanagra, name of the genus, fr. Port. tangara, which is a Tupi loan word.

Tanagra, n., made in, or coming from, Tanagra (applied to terra-cotta figurines) - Gk. Τάναγοα, name of a town in ancient Boeotia.

tanagrine, adj., pertaining to the tanagers.— - Formed fr. tanager with adj. suff. -ine.

tanagroid, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a tanager. — A hybrid coined fr. tanager and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape', See -oid. tandem, adv., one behind the other (said esp. of

two horses); n., a carriage drawn by horses harnessed tandem: a team so harnessed: adj., consisting of two arranged tandem. — L. tandem, 'at length' (taken humorously in the sense of 'lengthwise one behind the other'), for \*tamdem, compounded of tam, which derives from the pron. base \*to- (see the and words there referred to) and of the particle of identity -dem, fr. I.-E. \* $d\tilde{e}$  (see de- and cp ibidem). Cp. tan-

tandstickor, n., wooden match. - Swed. tändsticker, pl. of tändsticka, 'match', compounded of tända, 'to kindle', and sticka, 'splinter', See tinder and stick. n.

tang, n., spike, sharp point. — ME. tange, fr. ON. tangi, 'point, tang of a knife', which is prob. rel. to ON. tunga, 'tongue'. See tongue.

Derivatives: tang, tr. v., to furnish with a tang; tang-y, adi.

tang, n., seaweed. — Dan. tang, 'seaweed'. Cp. ON. bang, 'seaweed', Swed. tang, Fris. tung, Du. tang, G. Tang, of s.m., and E. tangle. Cp. also the denasalized forms ME. tagle, dial. Swed.

tang, intr. and tr. v., to sound loudly, to ring. — Of imitative origin. Cp. twang.

Derivative: tang, n., ringing sound.

tanga, n., also tanka, name of various coins in India and Turkestan. — Hind. tanga, lit. 'weight', fr. OI, tankah, 'stamped coin; a weight', which is prob. connected with Tartar. tanka, 'a silver coin', ModPers. tanga, Arm. t'anka, 'a small coin'.

tangeite, n., a hydrous vanadate of copper and calcium (mineral.) - Named after the Tange gorge in Fergana, Uzbek, For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

tangelo, n., a hybrid of the Tangerine orange and the nomelo. - Coined from the first two syllables of tangerine and the last syllable of nomelo. tangency, n. - Formed from next word with suff.

tangent (geom.), adj., touching: meeting at a point without intersecting: n., a tangent line. — L. tangens, gen. -entis, pres, part, of tangere, 'to touch', which is prob. cogn, with Gk, τε-ταγών, 'grasping', and with OE. baccian. 'to pat. flap': first used by the Danish mathematician Thomas Fincke in his Geometria Rotundi (in 1583) and adopted by the German mathematician Bartholomäus Pitiscus (1561-1613) in 1595. Cp. tact, tactile. Cp. also attain, contact, contagion, contaminate, contiguity, contiguous, contingent, entire, intact, intangible, integer, integritv. noli-me-tangere, task, tasse, taste, tax.

Derivatives: tangent-ial, adj., tangent-ial-ly, adv. Tangerine, adi., pertaining to Tangier; n., an inhabitant of Tangier. - Formed fr. F. Tanger, 'Tangier', seaport in Morocco, fr. L. Tinge or Tingi. For the ending see suff. -ine.

tangerine, n., a Tangerine orange. — From prec.

tanghin, n., poison of the tree Tanghinia venenifera. — F., from Malagasy tangena.

tangible, adj. - Late L. tangibilis, that which may be touched', fr. L. tangere. See tangent and -ible.

Derivatives: tangible, n., tangibil-ity, n., tangible-ness, n., tangibl-y, adv.

tangle, n., seaweed. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. böngull, a derivative of bang, 'seaweed', and see tang, 'seaweed'.

tangle, tr. v., to hamper, ensnare; intr. v., to become tangled. -- ME. tangilen, formed with freg. suff. -le fr. Dan. tang. 'seaweed' (see tang. 'seaweed'). The orig. meaning of the verb tangle was 'to form a mass comparable to seaweed'. Cp. entangle. Cp. also toggle.

Derivatives: tangle, n., mass, confusion, tanglesome, adj., tangl-y, adj.

tango, n., a Span.-American dance. — S. Amer.

tangram, n., a Chinese puzzle. — Prob. formed on analogy of words like anagram, cryptogram,

tangun, n., a strong, little pony of Bhutan and Tibet (Anglo-Indian). — Hind. tāngan, tānghan, prob. fr. Tibetan taniāni, fr. ta, 'horse'.

tanist, n., the elected heir of a Celtic chief. - Ir. tānaiste, 'second; second in rank', fr. Olr.

Derivatives: tanist-ic, adj., tanist-ry, n., the system of electing a tanist during the chief's lifetime.

tank, n., 1) reservoir; 2) an armored car (mil.) — Hind. tānkh, 'cistern, tank', which prob. derives fr. OI. tadāgam, 'pond, tank'. The Hind.

word was brought to Europe by the Portuguese in whose tongue it coincided in form with tanque, an aphetic var. of estanque, 'pond' (a word derived fr. L. stagnum, 'pool, pond'), with which it has nothing in common. - When the first armored cars of the British army were made in 1915, the workers were made to believe that they were fabricating ingredients for benzene tanks. Thus tank obtained a new meaning. that of an armored car.

Derivatives: tank-age, n., tank-er, n.

1571

tanka, n., name of various coins in India and Turkestan. — See tanga.

tankard, n., a large drinking vessel. — ME., fr. OF, tanquart, 'a liquid measure', compounded of tant quart, 'as much as a quarter', fr. L. tantum, 'as much as', and quart, 'a quarter'. See tantamount and quart.

tannaim, n. pl., Jewish teachers mentioned in the Mishnah (Jewish literature). — Talmudic Heb. tannāim, pl. of tannā, 'teacher', specif. 'teacher mentioned in the Mishna', fr. Aram. tannā, of s.m., fr.  $t^{e}n\bar{a}$ , 'he repeated, learned', which is rel. to teren (dissimilated fr. \*tenen), 'two'. Aram. tinyānā. Syr. tenyānā, 'second', Heb. she nayim, 'two' shēni, 'second', mishné, 'double', shānāh, 'he repeated' (in Mishnaic Heb. 'he learned'), Mishnaic Heb. mishnah, 'repetition, oral study, oral law'. See Mishnah.

tannate, n., salt of tannic acid. - Formed fr. tan with chem. suff. -ate.

tanner, n., sixpence (slang). — Of unknown origin. tanner, n., one whose business is tanning. -Formed fr. tan, v., with agential suff. -er.

tanni-, combining form denoting tannin.

tanniferous, adj., vielding tannin. - Compounded of the combining form tanni- and suff. -fe-

tannin, n., tannic acid (chem.) — F. tanin, tannin, fr. tan. See tan and -in.

tanrec, n. — A var. of tenrec.

tansy, n., a plant of the genus Tanacetum. — ME. tanesey, tansy, fr. OF, tanesie (F. tanaisie), fr. VL. \*tanacēta, neut. pl. mistaken for fem. sing. fr. Late L. tanacētum (whence OProvenc. tenazet), which is of uncertain origin.

tantalate, n., salt of tantalic acid (chem.) -- Formed fr. tantalum with chem. suff. -ate.

tantalite n., a black crystalline mineral, Fe(TaO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>0</sub>. -Formed fr. tantalum with subst. suff. -ite.

tantalize, tr. v., to torment. - Lit. 'to torment with pains similar to those of Tantalus'. See Tantalus and -ize.

Derivatives: tantaliz-ation, n., tantaliz-er, n., tantaliz-ing, adj., tantaliz-ing-ly, adv., tantalizing-ness, n.

tantalum, n., name of a metallic element (chem.) - ModL., coined by its discoverer, the Swedish chemist Anders Gustaf Ekeberg (1767-1813), in 1802 fr. Tantalus, to illustrate the tantalizing work he had until he succeeded in isolating this element.

Derivatives: tantalate (q.v.), tantal-ic, adi., tantalite (a.v.)

Tantalus, n., son of Zeus, condemned to stand in water, which receded whenever he tried to drink (Greek mythol.) - L., fr. Gk. Τάνταλος. lit, 'the Bearer or Sufferer', fr. dissimilation of \* $T\acute{\alpha}\lambda$ - $\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha$ c, which is the reduplication of the I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tal-, 'to bear, carry, support, endure', whence τάλαντον, 'pair of scales, halance, a weight'. See talent,

tantalus, n., a stand containing decanters, open at the sides, and yet not removable without a key. - Fr. prec. word.

tantamount, adi. — Fr. the obsol. verb tantamount, fr. AF, tant amunter, 'to amount to as much', fr. OF, (= F.) tant, 'so much', and amonter, 'to amount to'. OF. tant comes fr. L. tantus, 'so much', which stands for \*tamtos and derives fr. tam. 'so', from the I.-E. pronominal stem \*to-, See the and cp. the first element in tandem. Cp. also taunt. Cp. also the first element in tankard and the second element in ataunt. For the second element in tantamount see amount and cp. paramount.

tantara, n., succession of notes on a trumpet or horn. — Of imitative origin. Cp. taratantara.

tantive, n., a hunting cry; swift gallop; adv., swiftly, headlong; adj., swift. — Of imitative

tantra, n., one of a class of Sanskrit religious books. — OL tantram, 'thread, loom, warp; the essential; doctrine, system', from the stem of tanôti, 'he stretches', fr. I.-E. base \*ten-, 'to stretch, extend', whence also Gk. τείνειν, L. tendere, 'to stretch'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. the second element in Panchatantra, Cp. also tatty,

tantrism, n., doctrines contained in the tantras. Formed fr. tantra with suff. -ism.

tantrist, n., a student of tantrism. — Formed fr. tantra with suff. -ist.

tantrum, n., outburst of petulance (collog.) - Of unknown origin.

tany-, combining form meaning 'stretched out, long' (zool.) — Gk. τανυ- (as in τανύγλωσσος, 'long-tongued', etc.), rel. to Homeric Gk. ταναός. 'stretched out, long', Gk, τανύειν, 'to stretch out', and cogn. with OI. tanúh, 'thin, tender', L. tenuis, 'thin, slender', ON. bunnr, OE. bynne, 'thin'. See thin and cp. tantra.

Taoism, n., a Chinese religious system founded by Lao-tse. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Chin. tao, 'way, right path, reason'.

tap, n., faucet, cock. — ME. tappe, fr. OE. tappa, rel. to MDu. tappe, Du. tap, OHG. zapho, MHG. zapfe, G. Zapfen, fr. Teut. \*tappo-. Cp. the Teut, loan words: F. tapon and its nasalized var. tampon, 'plug, stopper', It. zaffo, Sp. tapón, of s.m. (see tampon). Cp. also tapadera, tapster, tip, 'end', and the first element in tattoo, 'drum beat'.

tap, tr. v., to supply with a tap. - ME. tappen,

tap 1572

fr. OE. txppian, fr. txppa, 'tap'; rel. to MLG. tappen, MHG., G. zapfen, 'to tap'. See prec. word.

tap, tr. and intr. v., to strike lightly. — ME. tappen, fr. OF. (= F.) taper; of imitative origin. Cp. tappet and tip, 'to touch gently'. Cp. also dab, 'to strike lightly'.

Derivative: tap, n., a light blow, tapp-er, n., tapp-ing, n.

tapa, n., cloth made from the inner bark of the tree *Papyrius papyrifera*. — Of Marquesan origin.

tapadera, also tapadero, n., leather cover of the stirrup of a Mexican saddle. — Sp. tapadera, 'lid, cover', fr. tapar, 'to cover, stop up, plug', fr. Teut. \*tappo-, 'plug, stopper'. See tap, 'faucet, cock'.

tapas, n., the heat of asceticism (*Hinduism*). — OI., 'heat', rel. to *tápati*, 'warms, heats, burns', *tápu*-, 'burning', and cogn. with L. *tepēre*, 'to be warm or lukewarm'. See tepid and cp. topaz.

tape, n. — ME. tappe, tape, fr. OE. tæppa, tæppe, 'tape, ribbon', prob. back formation fr. L. tapēte, 'carpet', whose ending -te was mistaken for a suff., and consequently dropped. See tapestry and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: tape, tr. v.

taper, n., a small candle. — ME. tapre, taper, fr. OE. tapor, tapur, dissimilated fr. L. papyrus (through the intermediate form \*tapūrus). Cp. dial. It. papijo, papejo, 'wick', Sard. pavilu, Rhaeto-Rom. pavier, pavel, of s.m. All these words derive fr. L. papyrus (see papyrus, paper). For the development of meaning it should be borne in mind that the pit of papyrus was used in Rome as wick. For a similar development of meaning cp. OHG. charza, kerza (whence MHG., G. kerze), 'candle', fr. L. charta, fr. Gk. χάρτης, 'papyrus; roll made from papyrus; the wick made from the pith of the papyrus'.

Derivatives: taper, adj., tapering, taper, intr. and tr. v., taper-er, n., taper-ing, adj., taper-ing-ly, adv., taper-ness, n., taper-wise, adv.

tapestry, n. — ME. tapistry, fr. MF. (= F.) tapisserie, fr. tapis, 'carpet', fr. OF. tapiz, fr. tapition, the MGk. pronunciation of Gk. ταπήτιον, dimin. of τάπης, gen. τάπητος, 'hanging, carpet' (whence L. tapēs, gen. tapētis), a word of Iranian origin. Cp. ModPersian tāb-aδ, inf. tāftan, tāb-ī-δan, 'to turn, twist', fr. Iranian \*tap-, corresponding to I.-E. \*tmp-, 'to stretch, extend', whence L. templum, 'place of observation, temple'. See temple, 'place of worship', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also taffeta, tape, tapetum, tapis.

Derivative: tapestry, tr. v.

tapetum, n., 1) part of the chorioid of the eye in cats and some other animals (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. tapēte, a collateral form of tapēs, gen tapētis, 'carpet'. See prec. word.

Taphrina, n., a genus of parasitic fungi (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τάφρος, 'ditch', which is rel. to

τάφος, 'burial', θάπτειν, 'to bury' (aor. ἐτάφην). See cenotaph.

tapino-, before a vowel tapin-, combining form meaning 'low' (used in anthropol.) — Gk. ταπεινο-, ταπειν-, fr. ταπεινός, 'low; humble', orig. 'compressed', fr. I.-E. base \*tap-, 'to press, squeeze', whence also OI. sam-tapati, 'compresses'.

tapioca, n., a granular substance prepared from cassava starch. — Port., dissimilated from Tupi and Guarani *tipioca*, fr. *tipi*, 'dregs', and *ok*, 'to squeeze out'.

tapir, n., a tropical hoglike mammal. — Sp., fr. Tupi tapiira.

tapiroid, adj., resembling the tapirs. — A hybrid coined fr. tapir and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εΐδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

tapis, n., tapestry (history; now used only in the phrase on the tapis). — MF. (= F.), fr. OF. tapiz. See tapestry.

tappet, n., projecting arm in a machine. — Formed fr. tap, 'to strike lightly', with suff. -et.

tapster, n., a person employed to tap liquors. — ME., fr. OE. tappestre, 'a woman employed to tap liquors', fr. tappa, 'tap'. See tap, 'pipe', and -ster.

tapu. n. - A var. of taboo.

tar, n., a viscous liquid. — ME. terre, fr. OE. teoru, teru, rel. to ON. tjara, Dan. tjære, Swed. tjära, OFris. tera, MDu. tar, ter, terre, Du. teer, G. Teer. These words orig. meant 'pertaining to a tree'. They derive fr. I.-E. \*derew(o)-, \*drew(o)-, 'tree', whence OI. dåru, 'wood', Gk. δόρυ, 'beam, shaft of a spear, spear', δρῦς, 'tree, oak', Goth. triu, OE. trēow, 'tree'. See tree and cp. the first element in tarpaulin.

Derivatives: tar, tr. v., tarr-ed, tarr-y, adjs. tar, n., sailor (colloq.) — Abbreviation of tarpaulin.

tara, also tara fern, n., a kind of New Zealand brake with edible rootstock. — Maori tara, 'spear'.

taradiddle, n. - The same as tarradiddle.

taramellite, n., a basic barium and iron silicate (mineral.) — Named after the Italian mineralogist Torquato Taramelli (died in 1922). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

tarand, n., the reindeer (obsol.) — F., fr. L. tarandrus, which derives—with change of suff. -dus to -drus—fr. Gk. τάρανδος, 'reindeer', a loan word from a language of the North.

tarantara, n., succession of notes on a trumpet or horn. — Of imitative origin. Cp. taratantara.

tarantass, n., a large, four-wheeled carriage. — Russ. tarantas, which is of uncertain origin.

tarantella, n., a lively Italian dance. — It., lit. 'dance of Taranto', formed with dimin. suff. -ella fr. Taranto, name of a town in southern Italy, fr. L. Tarentum, fr. Gk. Τάρᾶς, gen. Τάραντος. The association of tarantella with tarantula—as if tarantella orig, denoted 'a dance resembling the movements of one bitten by a tarantula'—is folk etymology.

tarantism, n., a kind of nervous disease. — Medical L. tarantismus, fr. It. tarantismo, formed fr. Taranto; (see tarantella); so called because the dance tarantella was regarded as the best remedy for the disease. For the ending see suff. -ism.

tarantula, n., a large venomous spider. — ML. tarantula, fr. It. tarantola, fr. Taranto; so called because of this spider's frequent occurrence in the country around Taranto. Cp. tarantella, tarantism.

Derivatives: tarantul-ar, tarantul-ary, tarantul-ated, adis.

taratantara, n., tantara. — L., of imitative origin. Cp. tantara.

Taraxacum, n., a genus of plants of the chicory family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Arab. tarakhshaqūn, tarakhshaqūq, fr. Pers. talkh chakōk, lit. 'bitter bark'

tarboosh, n., a brimless felt cap worn by Moslems. — F. tarbouch(e), fr. Arab. tarbū́sh, lit. 'sweating cap', a hybrid coined fr. Turk. ter, 'sweat'. and Pers. pūshidān, 'to cover'.

tardamente, adv., slowly (musical direction). — It., 'slowly', formed fr. tarda, fem. of tardo, 'slow', and adverbial suff. -mente, fr. L. mente, abl. of mēns, 'mind'. See tardo and mind and cp. mental, 'relating to the mind'. Cp. also lentamente, tostamente.

Tardenoisean, adj., pertaining to the transitional period between the Old Stone and the New Stone Ages. — Named after La Fère-en-Tardenois, near Rheims, France. For the ending see suff. -ean.

Tardigrada, n. pl., a division of arthropods (zool.)

— ModL., fr. L. tardigradus. See next word.

tardigrade, adj. and n., moving slowly; n., a tardigrade animal. — F., fr. L. tardigradus, 'slow-paced', which is compounded of tardus, 'slow', and gradior, gradi, 'to step'. See tardy and gradus.

tardo, adj., slow; adv., slowly. (musical direction).
It., 'slow, slowly', fr. L. tardus, 'slow'. See
tardy and cp. tardamente.

tardy, adj., late. — Fr. earlier tardif, fr. OF. (=F.) tardif, fr. VL. tardivus, fr. L. tardus, 'slow', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. tardo, tardamente, retard and the second element in bustard. Derivatives: tardi-ly, adv., tardi-ness, n.

tare, n., allowance in weight. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) tare, fr. Sp. tara, of s.m., fr. Arab. tarha<sup>h</sup>, 'that which is thrown away', fr. taraha, 'he threw, threw away'. Cp. mattress.

Derivative: tare, tr. v., to find the weight of the

tare, n., 1) a kind of vetch; 2) a weed, prob. the darnel. — ME., prob. fr. MDu. tarwe, terwe (Du. tarwe), 'wheat', which is cogn. with Bret. draok, dreok, W. drewg, 'darnel', OI. dűrvā, 'a kind of millet grass', Delphic Gk. δαράτā, Thessal. δάρατος, 'bread'. Cp. doob. Cp. also L. dravoca, 'a bur', which is a Gaulish loan word (see dredge, 'a mixture of grain').

targe, n., shield, buckler. - ME., fr. OF. targe,

targue (F. targe), fr. Frankish \*targa; cp. LG. targe, OHG. zarga, MHG., G. zarge, 'border, edge, frame', OE. targe, targa, ON. targa, 'shield, buckler', orig. 'edge of a shield'. The orig. meaning of these Teut. words was 'border edge'. They are perh. cogn. with Gk. δράσσεσθαι, 'to cluth, grasp, seize', properly 'to enclose', δραχμή, 'drachma', δράγμα, 'a sheaf', lit. 'a handful'; see dram and cp. target. ML. targ(i)a, OProvenç. targa (whence It. targa), Sp. tarja, 'shield', are also Teut. loan words. G. Tartsche, 'small round shield; target', has been re-borrowed fr. OF. targa.

targe, tr. v., to harass with questions (Scot.) — Of uncertain origin.

target, n. — ME., fr. MF. targete (F. targette), 'a small shield, target', dimin. of targe. See targe, 'shield', and -et.

Derivatives: target, tr. v., target-eer, n.

Targum, n., Aramaic translation of the Bible. — Mishnaic Heb. targūm, 'interpretation, translation', fr. Heb. tirgēm, 'heinterpreted, translated', which is rel. to Aram. targēm, Arab. tārjama, of s.m. All these verbs are denominated fr. Akkad. targumānu, 'interpreter' (fr. ragāmu, 'to call'), whence also Aram. turgēmānā, 'interpreter, translater'. Cp. meturgeman. Cp. also dragoman. Derivatives: Targum-ic, adj., Targumist (q.v.)

Targumist, n., 1) writer of a Targum; 2) student of the Targums. — Formed fr. Targum with suff. -ist.

Derivative: Targumist-ic, adi.

tariff, n. — Sp.-Port. tarifa, fr. Arab. ta'rif, 'a making known, information', verbal noun of 'arrafa, 'he made known, he taught', second conjugation of 'arafa, 'he knew'. Cp. It. tariffa. Derivative: tariff. tr. v.

tarlatan, n., a kind of thin, open muslin. — F. tarlatane, prob. of E. Indian origin.

Tarmac, n., trademark for a kind of tarmacadam.

— Short for tarmacadam.

tarmacadam, n., pavement constructed by spraying or pouring a tar binder over crushed stone.

— Compounded of tar and macadam.

tarn, n., a small lake in the mountains. — ME. terne, tarne, fr. ON. tjörn, 'a small lake'. Cp. dial. Swed. tjärn, of s.m.

tarnish, tr. and intr. v. — Fr. F. terniss-, stem of the pres. part. of ternir, 'to tarnish', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. tarni, 'hidden, dark', tarnjan, MHG. ternen, 'to hide, darken', OE. derne, OS. derni, OFris. dern, 'concealed, dark', and see dark. For the ending see verbal suff. -ish. Derivatives: tarnish, n., tarnish-able, adj., tarnish-er, n.

taro, n., a tropical plant, Colocasia esculenta. — Polynesian.

taroc, n., playing card. — It. tarocchi (sing. tarocco), fr. Arab. táraha, 'he rejected, put aside'; see Lokotsch, EW., No. 2024. Cp. mattress, and tare, 'allowance in weight', which are traceable to the same Arabic verb.

tarot, n. the same as taroc. — F. tarots (pl. of tarot), fr. It. tarocchi (pl. of tarocco). See prec.

tarnan, n., wild horse of the Russian steppes. -Of Tatar origin.

tarpaulin, n., a waterproof covering of canvas. — A hybrid coined fr. tar, 'dark, viscid liquid', a Tentonic word, and nalling, 'covering', derivative of pall, 'cloak, coverlet', a word of Latin origin.

Tarpeian rock, rock on the Capitoline Hill in Rome. — Fr. L. (mons) Tarpeius, '(rock) of Tarpeia', so called after Tarpēia, a Vestal virgin who betraved the capitol to the Sabines, and was buried at its foot. The name Tarvēia is prob. of Etruscan-Tyrrhenian origin.

tarpon, n., a large fish of the herring family. — Prob. of American Indian origin.

tarradiddle, n., lie, fib. — An invented word.

tarragon, n., a plant with aromatic leaves. — Sp. taragona, fr. Arab, tarkhún, 'dragon wort', fr. Gk. δρακόντιον, 'adderwort', lit. 'a little dragon'; dimin. of δράκων, gen. δράκοντος, 'dragon', Cp. It. targone and F. estragon, which are of the same origin and meaning, and see

tarragona, n., a kind of Spanish wine resembling port. — Short for Tarragona wine, fr. Tarragona, a province in N.-E. Spain.

tarras, n. - A var. of trass.

tarrock, n., a young kittiwake. - From Greenland Eskimo tāterāq.

tarry, intr. and tr. v. - ME. tarien, 'to vex, irritate; to hinder, delay', fr. OE. tergan, tyrgan, 'to vex, irritate', rel. to Du. tergen, G. zergen, 'to vex, irritate', and cogn, with Russ, dergat', 'to pluck, drag'. ME. tarien was confused in meaning with ME. targen, 'to delay', fr. OF. targier, tardier, fr. VL. \*tardicare, freq. of L. tardare, 'to delay' (whence F. tarder, of s.m.); see tardy. Derivatives: tarri-ance, n., tarri-er, n., tarry-

ing, n.

tars-, form of tarso- before a vowel.

tarsal, adi., pertaining to the tarsus. — Formed fr. tarsus with adi. suff. -al.

tarsia, n., mosaic. — It., fr. Arab, tarsi', 'inlaid work', verbal noun of rássa'a, 'he laid in'. Cp. Heb. rātzá', 'he bored, pierced', martzê'a, 'boring instrument, awl', Mishnaic Heb. ratz'án, Aram. rutz'ānā, 'shoemaker'.

tarsier, n., arboreal lemur of the East Indies. — F., fr. tarse, 'tarsus' (see tarsus and -ier); so called from its long tarsus.

Tarsipes, n., a genus of Australian marsupials (zool.) - ModL., compounded of ModL. tarsus, 'ankle', and L. pes, 'foot'. See tarsus and foot, and cp. pedal.

tarso-, before a vowel tars-, combining form denoting the tarsus (anat.) — See tarsus.

tarsus, n., the ankle (anat.) - ModL., fr. Gk. ταρσός, 'wicker work; flat of the foot; ankle; edge of the eyelid', rel. to \*τρασιά, Ion. ταρσιή, 'crate for drying figs', fr. L.-E. base \*trs-, \*ters-, 'to dry', whence also Gk, τέρεσεσθαι, 'to be or become dry, dry up', τερσαίνειν, 'to make dry, to dry', L. terra (for \*tersa-), 'land, ground, soil', lit, 'the dry one', See terra and cp. torrid. Cp. also thirst.

tart, n., fruit pie. — ME, tarte, fr. OF, tarte, a variant of torte, tourte (F. tourte), 'tart. fruit pie', lit, 'round cake', fr. L. torta. See tarta.

tart, adi., sour, acid. - ME., fr. OE, teart, 'severe', which is prob. rel. to teran, 'to tear', See tear, 'to pull apart'.

Derivatives: tart-lv, adv., tart-ness, n.

tartan, n., a single-masted vessel. — F. tartane, fr. It. tartana, prob. fr. Arab, taridah, 'a small ship', fr. tárada. 'he hunted, pursued, persecuted', which is rel. to Heb. tārádh, 'he pursued, chased, was continuous', in Talmudic Hebrew, 'he stirred up, troubled, wearied', Aram.-Syr. teradh, 'he drove away', Akkad. tarādu, 'to drive away'. Cp. Sp. tarida and tartana, 'tartan', which also derive fr. Arab. taridah.

tartan, n., a kind of woolen fabric. — ME. tirtaine, fr. OF. (= F.) tiretaine, fr. Sp. tiritaña, 'a thin silk stuff', lit, 'the rustling stuff', fr. tiritar, 'to shiver', a word of imitative origin.

Tartan, n., title of an Assyrian commander-inchief (see II Kings 18: 17 and Is. 20: 1) — Heb. tartan, fr. Akkad, tardinnu, tartenu, 'the second', fr. terdū, 'follower', fr. redū, 'to follow'; see Ungnad, Joseph, der Tartan des Pharaoh, ZATW., 41, np. 204-207. For sense development cp. L. secundus, 'the second', fr. sequi, 'to follow' (see second, adj.)

Tartar, n. and adi. — ML. Tartarus, fr. Pers. Tātār, ult. fr. Tata, name of the Mongols, who coming from the Gobi desert invaded Russia in the 9th cent. The first r in Tartar is due to a confusion with L. Tartarus, 'hell'; see Tartarus.

tartar, n., 1) potassium bitartrate, KHC,H,O, (chem.); 2) a hard deposit on the teeth. — ME. tartre, tartar, fr. OF. tartre, fr. ML. tartarum, fr. Gk. Τάρταρος (see Tartarus); so called by Paracelsus with regard to the burning effect of this compound.

Derivatives: tartar-eous, tartar-ic, tartar-ish, adjs., tartar-ize, tr. v., tartar-iz-ation, n., tartarous, adi.

Tartarean, adj., pertaining to Tartarus. - Formed fr. Tartarus with suff. -ean.

Tartarus, n., the abyss below Hades; place of punishment; Hades, netherworld; hell (Greek mythol.) - L., fr. Gk. Τάρταρος, prob. a word of imitative origin, suggestive of something frightful. Cp. tartar.

tartlet, n., a small tart. — Formed fr. tart, n., with dimin, suff. -let, Cp. F. tartelette.

tartrate. n., salt of tartaric acid (chem.) — F., formed with chem. suff. -ate fr. tartre, 'tartar'.

Tartuf(f)e, n., a hypocrite. - F., fr. the principal character of Molière's comedy of this name.

Tartuf(f)e derives fr. It. Tartufo, lit. 'truffle'. See

Derivatives: tartuf(f)-ery, n., tartuf(f)-ish, adj., tartuf(f)-ism, n.

taseometer, n., an instrument for measuring structural stresses. — Coined fr. Gk. τάσις, gen. τάσεως, 'stretching, tension', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See tasimeter.

tashlik, n., a propitiatory rite, observed on the afternoon of Rosh Hashanah (New Year's Day) near a stream of water. On this occasion several Biblical passages, amongst them the verses Micah 7:18-20 are recited (Jewish religion). -Heb. tashlikh, 'thou wilt cast', imperfect of hishlikh, 'he cast'. The rite is so called from the first word of the orig. Heb. text of Micah 7:19 'Thou wilt cast (tashlikh) all their sins into the depths of the sea'.

Tashmitum, n., a Babylonian goddess, the wife of Nebo. - Akkad. Tashmītum, lit. 'proclaimer', fr. tashmitum, 'a hearing', fr. shemū, 'to hear', which is rel. to Heb. shāmá', 'he heard'. See

tashrif, also tashreef, n., honor, respect (Anglo-Indian) — Arab. tashrif, 'an honoring', verbal noun of shárrafa, 'he ennobled, elevated, honored', second form of shárufa, 'he was exalted, he was noble'. See shereef and cp. words there referred to.

tasimeter, n., an electrical instrument for measuring changes in pressure caused by changes in temperature. — Coined fr. Gk. τάσις, 'stretching. tension', and μέτρον, 'measure'. Gk. τάσις stands for I.-E. \*tntis, whence also OI. tatih, 'row, line, thread': from \*tn-, zero degree of base \*ten-, 'to stretch', whence OL tanôti, 'stretches', Gk. τείνειν, L. tendere, 'to stretch'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. ectasis and words there referred to.

Derivatives: tasimetr-ic, adj., tasimetr-y, n.

task, n. - ME. taske, fr. ONF. tasque, fr. OF. tasche (F. tâche) fr. VL. \*tasca, metathesized fr. ML. taxa, which is a back formation fr. L. taxāre, 'to touch sharply, handle; to appraise, estimate'. See tax and cp. tasse and the second element in sabretache.

tass, n., a drinking cup; a small draft.—MF. (=F.) tasse, 'cup', fr. OF., fr. Arab. tássah, tass, fr. Pers. täsht, 'cup, saucer'. Cp. OProvenç. tassa, It. tazza, Sp. taza, 'cup', which are of the same origin. Cp. also tazza.

Tass, n., the official news agency of the U.S.S.R. - Formed from the initials of the Russian words Telegrafnoje Agenstvo Sovjetskeho Sojuza (= 'Soviet Telegraphic Agency').

tasse, n., one of a series of plates forming a sort of kilt or shirt (armor). - MF. tasse, 'pocket', fr. MHG. (= G.) tasche, fr. OHG. tasca, which, together with MLG, taske, OS, dasga, is borrowed fr. VL. \*tasca; see task. The phases of the sense development of VL. \*tasca prob. are: 'appraisal, estimate; amount of work imposed

by authority: recompense for such work; daily wages: pocket into which the wages are put: any pocket'.

tassel, n., ornament. - ME., fr. OF. tassel (whence F. tasseau, 'cleat, strip, bracket'), fr. VL. \*tassellus, fr. L. taxillus. 'a small die'. dimin, of tālus, 'knucklebone, heel', See talus, 'ankle'.

Derivatives: tassel, tr. v., tassel-y, adj.

tassel, n. - A var. of tercel.

taste, tr. and intr. v. - ME. tasten. 'to feel, taste'. fr. OF. taster (F. tâter), 'to feel, touch, handle', fr. VL. \*taxitare, freq. of L. taxare. 'to touch sharply', itself freq. of tangere. 'to touch' (see tangent). Cp. OProvenc, tastar, It. tastare, Sp. and Port, tastar, 'to feel, taste', which are of the same origin. To account for the sense development 'to feel; to taste', Bloomfield (in Indogermanische Forschungen) suggests the hypothetic VI., form \*tastāre, which should have arisen as a blend of L. gustāre, 'to taste', and tangere, 'to touch'.

Derivatives: tast-er, n., tast-ing, n. and adj., tast-ing-ly, adv.

taste, n. - ME. tast, 'touch, taste', fr. OF. tast (F. tât), fr. taster. See taste, v.

Derivatives: taste-ful, adj., taste-ful-ly, adv., taste-ful-ness, n., taste-less, adj., taste-less-ly, adv., taste-less-ness, n., tast-y, adj., tast-i-ly, adv., tast-i-ness, n.

tat, intr. v., to do tatting; tr. v., to make by tatting. - Back formation fr. tatting.

tat. n., a coarse cloth (India). — Hind. tāt.

tat. n., in the phrase tit for tat. — See tit.

tata, n., good-bye. — Of imitative origin (child's language).

Tatar, n. — See Tartar.

tatter, n., a torn piece; rag. — ME. tater, tatter, of Scand, origin, Cp, Icel, tötturr, töttur, tötur, (pl. töttrar, tötrar), 'tatter, rag', Norw. totra (pl. totror), of s.m., LG. tater, 'tatter'. See tod and cp. the first element in next word.

Derivatives: tatter, tr. and intr. v., tatter-ed, adi., tatter-ed-ly, adv., tatter-ed-ness, n., tatterv. adi.

tatterdemalion, n., a ragged person. - A compound formed fr. tatter and a second element of uncertain origin.

tatting, n., a kind of handmade lace. - Of uncertain origin.

tattle, intr. v., 1) to talk idly; to chatter; 2) to tell tales; tr. v., to tell (a secret). - MDu. tatelen, tateren, 'to stammer', of imitative origin. The primary meaning was 'to repeat the syllable ta'. Cp. tittle-tattle.

Derivative: tattle, n., tattl-er, n., tattl-ing, adj. tattoo, n., drum beat. — Du. taptoe, lit. 'closing of the taps', fr. tap, 'tap', and toe, 'to; shut' (for sense development cp. G. zu, 'to; closed'). See tap, 'pipe', and to.

tattoo, tr. v., to mark (the skin) with pigments; n., the act of tattooing. — Of Polynesian origin; tattoo

cp. Tahitian tatau, tatu, 'puncturation, mark made on the skin'.

Derivatives: tattoo-age, n., tattoo-er, n., tattoo-ing. n.

tattoo, n., a native-bred pony in India. — Hind. taitū, prob. fr. OI. tāratī, 'passes over', fr. I.-E. base \*ter-, 'to go through, pass beyond', whence also L. terminus, 'boundary line, boundary'. See

tatty, n., mat of cuscus hung in a window or door and kept wet to cool the air. — Hind. tatti, which possibly derives fr. OI. tantram, 'thread, loom, warp; the essential; doctrine'. See tantra. tau, n., the 19th letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk. ταΰ, fr. Heb. tāw, name of the last letter of the Hebrew alphabet, lit. 'sign, mark'. Cp.

Taube, n., German military monoplane. — G., lit. 'dove', rel. to E. dove (q.v.)

taught, past tense and pp. of teach. — ME. taught(e), fr. OE. tāhte, resp. getāht, past tense, resp. pp. of tācan. See teach.

taunt, tr. v., to reproach, provoke. — MF. tanter, var. of tenter (F. tenter), fr. OF. tempter, tenter, 'to tempt, put to the test', fr. L. temptāre, 'to handle, touch, feel, put to the test, try', whence also OProvenç. temptar, Sp. tentar, It. tentare, 'to touch, feel with the fingers; to tempt, instigate; to attempt, try, test, prove'; see Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 600 s.v. tenter. See tempt. Derivatives: taunt-er, n., taunt-ing, adj., taunt-ing-ly, adv., taunting-ness, n.

taunt, adj., very tall (naut.; said of a mast). — F. tant, 'so great, so much', fr. L. tantus. See tantamount, and cp. ataunt.

taur-, form of tauro- before a vowel.

tauri-, combining form meaning 'bull'. — L. tauri-, fr. taurus, 'bull'. See Taurus.

tauriform, adj., having the form of a bull. — Compounded of tauri- and -form.

taurine, adj., pertaining to a bull. — Formed with adj. suff. -ine fr. L. taurus. See Taurus.

tauro-, before a vowel taur-, combining form meaning 'bull'. — L. tauro-, taur-, fr. taurus. See Taurus.

tauromachy, n., bullfighting. — Gk. ταυρομαχία, fr. ταῦρος, 'bull', and -μαχία, fr. μάχη, 'fight, battle'. See Taurus and -machy.

**Taurotragus**, n., the genus of the elands (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. tauro- and Gk. τράγος, 'goat'. See tragacanth.

Taurus, n., 1) a constellation, containing the Pleiades and Hyades; 2) one of the signs of the zodiac (astron.) — L. taurus, 'bull', cogn. with Gk. ταϋρος, OSlav. turū, 'bull', Lith. tauras, 'aurochs', OPruss. tauris, 'bison'; prob. of Sem. origin. Cp. Aram. tōrā, 'ox, bull, steer', Heb. shōr, Akkad. shūru, Arab. thōr, Ethiop. sōr, of s.m. Cp. also steer, 'young ox', toreador, torero, toro and the second element in Minotaur. Cp. also the second element in bittern.

taut, adj., drawn tightly, tense. - ME. toght,

toht, prop. weak pp. of togen, towen, 'to pull, draw'. See tow. v.

Derivatives: tauten, v. (q.v.), taut-ly, adv., taut-ness n

tauten, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. taut with verbal suff. -en.

tauto-, combining form meaning 'the same'. — Gk. ταυτο-, contraction of τὸ αὐτό, 'the same'. Τό, the neut. def. article derives from the I.-E. pronominal base \*to-; see the, art. For αὐτό see

tautochrone, n., curve down which a body moving from any point under the force of gravity will always reach the lowest point in the same time. Lit. 'of the same time'. See tauto- and chronic. tautochronism, n., property of a tautochrone. — See prec. word and -ism.

tautochronous, adj., having the property of a tautochrone. — See tautochrone and -ous.

tautog, n., an edible marine fish of the Atlantic coast of N. America. — Narraganset tautaúog. tautology, n., repetition of the same idea in other words. — Late L. tautologia, fr. Gk. ταυτολογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , lit. 'the saying of the same thing', compounded of ταυτο- (see tauto-) and  $-\lambda$ ογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda$ όγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivatives: tautolog-ic, tautolog-ic-al, adjs., tautolog-ist, n., tautolog-ize, intr. v.

tautomerism, n., the phenomenon, shown by certain compounds, of reacting as if each possessed two or more structures (chem.) — Compounded of tauto-, Gk. μέρος, 'part', and suff. -ism. See mero-, 'part', and cp. merism.

tautometer, n., an instrument to measure tautness. — A hybrid coined fr. E. taut and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'. tautophony, n., repetition of the same sound. — Gk. ταυτοφωνί $\bar{\alpha}$ , compounded of ταυτο(see tauto-), φωνή, 'sound, voice', and suff. -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ). See phone, 'speech sound'.

Derivatives: tautophon-ic, tautophon-ic-al, adjs. tav, also taw, n., name of the 22nd letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. tāw, 'sign, sign mark' (see Ezek. 9: 3). Cp. tau.

tavern, n. — ME. taverne, fr. OF. (= F.) taverne, fr. L. taberna, 'hut, booth, tavern', which is of uncertain origin; it is perh. dissimilated fr. \*traberna, a derivative of trabs (gen. trabis), 'beam, timber'. See trabea and cp. tabernacle, contubernium. For the suff. see cavern.

taverner, n., 1) the keeper of a tavern; 2) (obsol.) a frequenter of taverns. — ME. tavernere, fr. OF. (= F.) tavernier, fr. L. tabernārius, fr. taberna. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

tavernous, adj., tavernlike. — Formed fr. tavern on the analogy of cavernous; see -ous.

tavistockite, n., a basic calcium aluminum phosphate (mineral.) — Named after Tavistock in Devonshire, England. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

taw, tr. v., 1) to prepare (skins); 2) to make (skins) into leather. — ME. tawen, fr. OE. tawian, 'to prepare, dress (leather)', rel. to OFris. tāwa, OS. tōian, MDu. tauwen, touwen, Du. touwen, OHG. zouwen, 'to prepare', OHG. zawēn, 'to succeed', Goth. taujan, 'to make, prepare', OE. tōl, 'tool'. See tool and cp. tew, 'to prepare', tow, 'fiber of hemp'. Cp. also taws and the second element in heriot.

Derivatives: taw-er, n., taw-ery, n.

1577

4

taw, n., 1) game of marbles; 2) a line from which the players shoot in this game. — Of uncertain origin.

tawdry, adj., showy, gaudy. — Short for tawdry laces, which is a corruption of St. Audrey's laces, i.e. laces sold at St. Audrey's Fair, which was held annually at Ely in England on October 17th; hence tawdry orig. meant 'resembling the showy laces sold at St. Audrey's Fair'. For the origin of the name Audrey see Audrey.

Derivatives: tawdri-ly, adv., tawdri-ness, n.

tawny, adj., tan colored. — ME. tauni, tawny, fr. OF. tane, tanne (F. tanné), pp. of taner, tanner, 'to tan'. See tan, v.

Derivatives: tawnv. n., tawni-ness, n.

taws, tawse, n., a whip for chastising children (Scot.) — Prob. rel. to taw, 'to prepare skins', which formerly had also the meaning 'to whip, flog. lash'.

tax, tr. v. — ME. taxen, fr. MF. (= F.) taxer, L. taxāre, 'to touch sharply, handle; to appraise, estimate, compute; to censure'; in ML. also 'to impose a tax', freq. of tangere, 'to touch'. See tangent and cp. task, tasse, taste.

Derivatives: tax, n., tax-able, adj., tax-abil-ity, n., tax-able-ness, n., tax-abl-y, adv., taxation (q.v.), tax-ative, adj., tax-ative-ly, adv., tax-er, n., tax-ing, adj., tax-ing-ly, adv., tax-less, adj. tax-, form of taxi- before a vowel.

Taxaceae, n. pl., the pine family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Taxus with suff. -aceae.

taxation, n. — ME. taxacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) taxation, fr. L. taxātiōnem, acc. of taxatiō, 'a rating, valuing, appraisal', fr. taxātus, pp. of taxāre. See tax and -ation.

Derivative: taxation-al, adi.

taxi, n. — Abbreviation of taximeter or taxicab.

Derivative: taxi, intr. v.

taxi-, before a vowel tax-, combining form meaning 'arrangement'. — Gk. ταξι-, fr. τάξις, 'arrangement'. See taxis.

taxiarch, n., commander of a taxis (Ancient Greek Hist.) — Gk. ταξίαρχος, compounded of τά-ξις, 'a body of soldiers', and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See taxis and arch-.

taxicab, n. — Abbreviation of taximeter cab (see taximeter).

Derivative: taxicab, intr. v.

Taxidea, n., a genus of animals, the American badger (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idea fr. ML. taxus, 'badger', a word of Teut. origin. Cp. MDu., Du. das, OHG., MHG. dahs, G.

Dachs, and the second element in Dan. and Norw. svin-toks, of s.m. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*tekth-, 'to build, carpenter, weave', whence also OI. tάkṣan, 'carpenter', Gk. τέκτων, of s.m., τέχνη, 'art, skill', L. texere, 'to weave, construct', accordingly, MDu. das, etc., prob. mean lit. 'the builder'. See text and words there referred to and cp. the first element in dachshund and the second element in ratel. taxidermist, n., a person who prepares, stuffs and mounts the skins of animals. — See taxidermy and -ist.

taxidermy, n., the art of preparing, stuffing and mounting the skins of animals. — Compounded of taxi-, Gk. δέρμα, 'skin', and suff. -y (representing Gk. -ία). See derma and cp. the second element in pachyderm.

Derivatives: taxiderm-al, adj., taxiderm-ic, adj., taxidermist (q.y.)

taximeter, n., an automatic instrument installed in taxicabs showing the fare due. — F. taximètre, fr. taxe, 'rate, charge, tax, duty', back formation fr. taxer, and -mètre. See tax and meter, 'poetical rhythm'. The original name given to this instrument was taxamètre. This name was changed into the correct form taximètre by Theodor Reinach in a letter sent by him to the Temps in 1906.

taxine, adj., pertaining to the yew. — Formed with adj. suff. -ine fr. L. taxus, 'yew'. See Taxus. taxine, taxin, n., a poisonous alkaloid  $C_{37}H_{51}NO_{10}$  (chem.) — Formed with chem. suff. -ine, resp. -in, fr. L. taxus, 'yew'. See Taxus.

taxis, n., 1) a division of the ancient Greek army; 2) the replacing of a displaced part (surgery); 3) involuntary movement of a cell in relation to an external stimulus (biol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τάζις, 'arrangement, order position; a body of soldiers', from the stem of τάσσειν, Att. τάττειν, 'to arrange, array, post, place, appoint' (whence also τᾶγή, 'order of battle', τᾶγός, 'commander, chief', τάγμα, 'order, rank'), which is prob. cognate with Lith. patogūs, 'convenient, comfortable, decent', Lett. pa-tágs, of s.m., Lith. su-tógti, 'to agree with'. Cp. tactics and next word. Cp. also ataxy, hypotaxis, parataxis, syntax.

taxite, π., a kind of lava formed from fragments of different colors (petrogr.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. τάζις, 'arrangement, order'. See prec. word.

**Taxodium**, n., a genus of plants, the bald cypress (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk.  $\tau \alpha \xi \varsigma \varsigma$ , 'yew' (fr. L. taxus), and  $-\omega \delta \eta \varsigma$ , 'like'. See **Taxus** and the suffixes **-ode**, 'like', and **-ium**.

taxonomy, n., science of classification, founded by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (Karl von Linné) (1707-78). — F. taxonomie, irregularly formed fr. Gk. τάξις, 'arrangement, order', and -νομίᾶ, fr. νόμος, 'law'; see taxis and -nomy. The regular form would be taxionomy. Cp. Gk. φυσιολογίᾶ and see physiology.

1579

Derivatives: taxonom-ic, taxonom-ic-al, adis... taxonom-ist. n.

Taxus, n., a genus of plants, the vew (hot.) — L., 'vew', a Scythian loan word, Gk, τόξον, 'bow', is of the same origin (see toxic). For sense development cp. ON.  $\bar{v}r$ , which unites the meanings 'vew' and 'bow'. See Hehn, Kulturpflanzen und Haustiere, 8th edition, p. 621.

taylorite, n., a potassium ammonium sulfate (mineral.) - Named after the American mineralogist William J. Taylor (1833-64). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

tazza, n., a shallow, ornamental bowl, — It., 'cup', of the same origin as F. tasse. See tass.

tea, n. — F. thé (the orig, pronunciation of E. tea was tā), fr. Malay, tēh, fr. dial, S. Chin, tē, which corresponds to Chin. chai. Cp. Thea, theine. teach, tr. v. — ME. techen, fr. OE. txcan, 'to show, teach', rel. to OE, tacen, tacn, 'sign, token', and to teon (for \*tih-an), 'to accuse', ofteon, 'to deny', OHG, zihan, MHG, zihen, G. zeihen, 'to accuse', OHG, zeigon, MHG., G. zeigen, 'to show', Goth, ga-teihan, 'to announce', fr. I.-E. base \*deik-. \*dik-. 'to show', whence also OI. diśáti. 'shows', Gk. δειχνύναι, 'to show', L. dicere, 'to say', dicare, 'to dedicate, consecrate'. See diction and cp. teen, toe, token,

Derivatives: teach-able, adi., teach-abil-ity, n., teach-able-ness, n., teach-er, n., teach-ing, adj., teach-ing-ly, adv.

Teague, n., a nickname for an Irishman. — From the Irish PN. Tadhg.

teak. n., an East Indian tree (Tectona gradis). -Port. teca, fr. Malayalam tekka, fr. OI. śakah (whence also Arab. sāi). G. Tiekbaum is an English loan word.

teal, n., any of certain fresh water ducks of the genera Nettion and Ouerquedula. - ME. tele, rel. to MDu. tēling, Du. taling.

teallite, n., a lead sulfostannate (mineral.) — Named after the English geologist J. J. Harris Teall. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

team, n., 1) animals harnessed to the same vehicle or plow: 2) a number of persons associated in the same action. — ME. teme, fr. OE. team, 'progeny, race, family, team, animals harnessed in a row', rel. to ON. taumr, Norw. taum, Swed. töm, Dan. tømme, OFris. tam, Du. toom, OHG., MHG. zoum, G. Zaum, 'bridle', lit. 'that which draws, pulls', fr. I.-E. base \*deuk-, 'to draw, pull', whence also Gk, δαιδύσσεσθαι (Hesychius), 'to drag', L. dūcere, 'to draw, lead'. See duke and cp. tow, 'to draw', tug, 'to pull, drag'. Cp. also teem, 'to bring forth'.

Derivatives: team. tr. v., team-ing, n., team-less, adj., team-ster, n., team-wise, adv.

teapov, n., tea table. — Hind. tīpāi, 'a three-legged table', fr. tin (fr. OI. tri), 'three', and pāi (fr. OI. padáh), 'foot'. See three and foot and cp. charpoy and pajama. The spelling teapoy is due to folk etymology which connected this word with tear, n., drop of liquid from the eye. - ME, tere. ter, tear, fr. OE, tear, contraction of teagor, rel. to ON., OFris, tar, OHG, zah(h)ar, MHG, zaher, G. Zähre, Goth, tagr, 'tear', fr. L.-E. \*dakru-'tear', whence also Gk. δάκρυ, δάκρυον, δάκρυμα (whence OL. dacruma, L. lacruma, lacrima), OIr, der, W. deigr, Co. dagr, OBret, dacr; cp.—without the initial dental sound—OI. áśru, Avestic asrū, Toch, A ākār, Lith, ašarà, Lett. asara. Cp. also Arm. artasuk' (pl.: the sing. is artausr), with change of dr- to rt-. See lachrymal and cp. train oil.

1578

Derivatives: tear-ful, adj., tear-ful-ly, adv., tearful-ness, n., tear-less, adj., tear-less-ly, adv., tearless-ness, n., tear-v. adi.

tear, tr. and intr. v., to pull apart, rend. - ME. teren, fr. OE. teran, rel. to OS. terian. 'to consume', far-terian, 'to destroy', MLG., MDu., Du. teren, 'to consume', OHG, zeran, fir-zeran, 'to destroy: to consume (whence MHG, zern, ver-zern. G. zehren, ver-zehren, 'to consume'). OHG., MHG., G. zerren, 'to tear', Goth. distairan, ga-tairan, 'to tear, destroy: to tear to pieces', fr. I.-E. \*dere-, \*der-, 'to rend, divide; to flav', whence also OI, drnāti, 'cleaves, bursts', Gk. δέρειν, 'to flay', δέρμα, 'skin', δορά, 'skin' δάρσις, 'tearing, flaying, separation', OSlav. dero, dirati, 'to tear, flav', Lith, dirù, dirti, 'to flay', Arm. terem, 'I flay', W., Co. Bret. darn, 'piece'. Cp. also Toch. tsar, 'a hand', prop. 'that which tugs or tears'. Cp. derma and words there referred to, Cp. also darn, dartars, Derris, drab, 'a kind of cloth', drape, tart, 'sour', tetter, trap,

Derivatives: tear, n., rent, division, tear-er, n., tear-ing, adi.

tease, tr. v., 1) to card or comb (wool, flax, etc.); 2) to worry, vex. — ME. tesen, teesan, fr. OE. tasan, 'to pluck, pull apart; to tease (wool)', rel. to Dan, tæse, MDu, tēsen, Du, tezen, OHG, zeisan and to E. touse (q.v.) Cp. next word. Derivatives: tease, n., teas-er, n., teas-ing, adj., teas-ing-ly, adv., teas-y, adj.

teasel, also teazel, teazle, n., a plant of the genus Dipsacus: esp. Dipsacus fullonum, i.e. the fuller's teasel. — ME. tesel. fr. OE. tæsel. rel. to tæsan, 'to pluck: to tease'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: teasel, tr. v., teasel-er, teazl-er, n. teat, n. - ME, tete, fr. OE, tete, fr. OF, tete (F. tette), which, together with It. tetta, OProvenc. and Sp. teta, is of Teut. origin. Cp. OE. tit, LG. titte, Du. tit, MHG., G. zitze, Swed. tiss. The Teut, words themselves are of imitative origin. Cp. tit, 'a teat'.

Derivatives: teat-ed, adj., teat-like, adj.

teazel, teazle, n. — Var. of teasel.

Tebet. Tebeth, n., name of the tenth Jewish month. - Heb. tēbhéth, fr. Akkad. tebētu, which is of uncertain origin. It means perh. lit. 'month of sinking in, muddy month', and derives fr. tebū, 'to sink in', which is rel. to Heb. tābhá', Aram. tebha', 'he sank', Mishnaic Heb. tābhá'

and Aram, tebha, also 'he sealed, stamped, coined' (whence Arab. tába'a, of s.m.). Ethiop. tame'a, 'he dipned'.

technetium, n.. a radioactive metallic element (chem.) - ModL.. coined by the It.-Amer. ). fr. physicist Emilio Gino Segré (1905-Gk. τεγγητός, 'artificial', verbal adi. of τεγνᾶσθαι, 'to make by art', fr. τέγνη, 'art, skill'. See technic. For the ending see chem. suff. -ium. technic, adi. — Gk, τεγνικός, 'pertaining to art, made by art', fr. τέχνη (for \*teks-nā-) 'art, skill', rel. to τέκτων, 'carpenter', and cogn, with OI. táksan, 'carpenter', L. texere, 'to weave', See text and words there referred to and cp. esp. Tectona, tectonic and the second element in architect. Cp. also prec. word. For the ending see adi. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: technic-al, adj., technic-al-ism, n., technic-al-ity, n., technic-al-ly, adv., technic-ian, n., technic-ism, n., technic-ist, n.

technicon, n., a device for exercising the hands of a pianist. — Gk. τεγνικόν, neut. of τεγνικός. 'pertaining to art'. See prec. word.

technique, n., method or skill in performance. — F., fr. the Greek adjective τεγνικός, 'pertaining to art', used as a noun. See technic.

techno-, combining form meaning 'art, skill'. -Gk. τεγνο-, fr. τέγνη. See technic.

technocracy, n., government of society by technicians. — Compounded of techno- and Gk. -κρατία, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See -cracy.

technocrat, n., an adherent of technocracy. — Compounded of techno- and -crat.

Derivative: technocrat-ic, adi.

technology, n., the study of industrial arts. — Compounded of techno- and Gk. - \lambda \cong \tau \overline{\alpha}, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Derivatives: technolog-ic, technolog-ic-al, adjs., technolog-ist, n.

techy, also spelled tetchy, adj., fretful. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. ME. tecche, tache, 'habit; bad habit, caprice', fr. OF. teche, 'distinctive mark, quality (good or bad)', whence also OF. entechie, 'marked (either in good or bad sense)' (whence F. entiché, 'infatuated'). See tache, 'spot', and cp. touchy.

Derivatives: tetchi-ly, adv., tetchi-ness, n.

tecno-, combining form meaning 'child'. — Gk. τεχνο-, fr. τέχνον, 'child', which is rel. to τίκτειν, 'to bear, bring forth, produce', and cogn, with OI, takman-, 'descendant, child', ON. begn, 'thane, freeman', OE. begn, 'thane, man, servant, attendant, soldier'. See thane and cp. the first element in teknonymy. Cp. also toco-, anatocism.

Tecoma, n., a genus of shrubs and trees, the trumpet flower (bot.) - ModL., abridged from Nauhatl tecoma-xochitl, fr. tecoma, 'pot tree', and xochitl, 'flower'.

Tectibranchia, n. pl., a suborder of gastropods

(zool.) - A ModL, hybrid lit, meaning 'with protected gills', fr. L. tectus, pp. of tegere, 'to cover' and Gk. Boxyylov, 'gill'. See tegument and branchia.

tecto-, combining form meaning 'carpenter, builder'. - Gk, τεκτο-, fr. τέκτων, 'carpenter. builder'. See tectonic.

tecto-, combining form meaning 'roof'. — L. tecto-, fr. tēctum, 'roof', prop. neut. pp. of tegere. 'to cover', used as a noun. See tegument.

tectology, n., a sub-division of morphology which regards the organism as composed of morphons of different order (biol.) - Compounded of the combining form tecto- (fr. Gk. TEXTO-) and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivative: tectolog-ic-al. adi.

Tectona, n., a genus of trees of the verbena family (bot.) - ModL., of uncertain origin; perh. derived fr. Gk. τεκτονία, 'carpentry', fr. τέκτων, gen, τέκτονος, 'carpenter'. See next word.

tectonic, adj., pertaining to building. - Late L. tēctonicus, fr. Gk. τεκτονικός, fr. τέκτων, 'carpenter', which is rel. to τέχνη, 'art, skill'. See technic.

Derivatives: tecton-ics, n., tectonic-al-ly, adv. tectorial, adj., pertaining to covering, forming a cover (anat.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. tēctōrius, 'forming a cover', fr. tēctus, pp. of tegere, 'to cover'. See tecto-, 'roof', and adj. suff.

tectrices, n. pl., the tail coverts of a bird (ornithol.) - L. tēctrīcēs, pl. of tēctrix, 'that which covers', fr. tēctus, pp. of tegere, 'to cover'. See tegument. ted, tr. v., to spread new-mown grass. -- Prob. of Scand, origin. Cp. ON. teðja (pp. taddr), 'to spread manure', taô, 'manure', which are rel. to OHG., MHG. zetten, 'to scatter', G. verzetteln, 'to scatter, disperse in vain, squander', Du. tas, 'heap, stack' (whence F. tas, 'heap', tasser, 'to compress, squeeze', entasser, 'to heap up, pile'), Goth, ungatass, 'undisciplined, disorderly'. These Teut. words are prob. derivatives of I.-E. base \*det-, 'to divide, distribute, spread', whence also Gk. δατεῖσθαι, 'to divide', δάσμα, 'share, portion', δασμός, 'division of spoil', Toch. A tät-k, 'to divide'. Base \*det- is a -t-enlargement of base \*da-, 'to divide', whence OE. tid, 'time', tīma, 'time, date'. See tide and cp. time.

tedder, n., a machine for spreading hay. - Formed from prec. word with agential suff. -er.

teddy bear, toy bear. — Fr. Teddy, dimin. of Theodore: named after Theodore Roosevelt.

tedious, adj., tiresome; wearisome. - ME., fr. OF. tedieus, fr. L. taediōsus, 'wearisome, tedious', fr. taedium. See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: tedious-ly, adv., tedious-ness, n. tedium, n., tediousness. - L. taedium, 'weariness, irksomeness', fr. taedēre, 'to disgust, weary', which is possibly cogn. with OSlav. težo, težiti,

'to be dull, be listless', Lith, tingiu, tingëti, of s.m., tingùs, 'lazy, dull'. Cp. the second element in fastidious

tee. n., 1) the letter T: 2) anything shaped like a tee. — From the name of the letter T.

tee, n., an umbrella-shaped ornament on the top of a pagoda. — Fr. Burmese h'ti. 'umbrel-

tee, n., the mark aimed at in games (quoits, curling, etc.) — Prob. from the letter T used as a sign to mark the place.

Derivative: tee, tr. v., to place on a tee; intr. v., to play ball from a tee.

teem, intr. v., to be prolific, abound, swarm, -ME, temen, fr. OE, teman, tieman, 'to breed', fr. tēam, 'progeny, race, family'. See team,

Derivatives: teem-er, n., teem-ing, adj., teeming-ly, adv., teem-ing-ness, n.

teem, tr. v., to pour out, - ME, temen fr. ON. tæma, 'to pour out, empty', fr. tōmr, 'empty'. Cp. Dan. tomme, Swed. tomma, 'to empty', and

teen, n., sorrow, grief (archaic). — ME, tene, fr. OE. teona, 'injustice, injury, grief', rel. to OE. teon (for \*tih-an), 'to accuse', tacen, tacn, 'sign, token', txcan, 'to show, teach'. See teach and cp, words there referred to.

-teen, termination of cardinal numbers from 13 to 19 inclusive. — ME. -tene, fr. OE. -tvne, -tene, rel. to OS. -tein, Du. -tien, OHG. -zehan, MHG, -zehen, G, -zehn, Goth, -taihun, and cogn. with L. -decim (whence It. -dici. Sp. -ce. Port., Provenc. and F. -ze). See ten.

Derivative: teen-s, n. pl., age between twelve and twenty years.

teeny, adj. - A var. of tiny.

teepee, n. — A var. of tepee.

teeter, v., to seesaw; to vacillate. - Fr. earlier titer, fr. ME. titeren, 'to totter', fr. ON. titra, 'to tremble', which is rel, to OHG, zittaron, MHG, zittern, zitern, G, zittern, 'to tremble': prob. fr. reduplication of base \*drā-, 'to move quickly, to run', whence OI. drati, 'runs', Gk. ἀπο-διδράσκειν, 'to run away' (with reduplication of base  $\delta \circ \bar{\alpha}$ -). See dromedary.

teeth, n., pl. of tooth. — OE.  $t\bar{e}b$ , pl. of  $t\bar{o}b$ . See tooth.

teethe, intr. v. — OE. \*tēðan, fr. tōb, 'tooth'. See

Derivative: teeth-ing, n.

teetotal, adi., of, or pledged to, total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. — Formed fr. total with reduplication of the initial t for the sake of emphasis.

Derivatives: teetotal, intr. v., teetotal(l)-er, n., teetotal-ism, n., teetotal-ist, n.

teetotum, n., a kind of four-sided toy top. — Fr. earlier T-totum, formed from the letter T, which stands for L. tōtum, 'all', and is marked on one side of the toy, and totum, name of the toy, fr. L. tōtum, neut. of tōtus, 'all' (see total); so called because the side marked with a t wins all the stakes. Cp. F. toton, which is of the same origin and meaning.

tefillin, n. — See tenhillin.

teg, n., a sheep in its second year. — Of unknown

tegula, n., a tile. — L. tēgula, rel. to tegere, 'to cover'. See tegument and cn. tile.

tegular, adi., pertaining to, or shaped like, a tile. - Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. L. tegula. See

Derivative: tegular-ly, adv.

tegulated, adi., formed from scales overlapping like tiles. — Formed with suff. -ate and -ed fr. L. tēgula. See tegula.

tegument, n., covering of animal body or organ. - L. tegumentum, 'a covering', fr. tegere 'to cover', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)teg-, 'to cover', whence also ON. bak, 'roof', OE, bæc, 'roof, thatch'. See thatch and co. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ment.

Derivatives: tegument-al, tegument-ary, adis.

tehee, interj., n. and intr. v. -- Of imitative origin. Tehillim, n. pl., the Hebrew name of the Psalms. - Heb. tehillim, pl. of tehillah, 'praise', fr. hillel, 'he praised'. See hallel and cp. Hillel.

Teian, adj., 1) pertaining to the city of Teos: 2) Anacreontic. -- Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Tēius. 'pertaining to Teos', fr. Teos, fr. Gk. Tέως, name of a town in Asia Minor, where Anacreon was born.

teil, n., linden, lime tree. - Dial. F., fr. OF. teille. teil, fr. L. tilia, 'linden, lime tree', F. tilleul, of s.m., derives fr. VL, \*tiliolus, dimin, of \*tilius, which corresponds to L. tilia; see Tilia, MIr. teile, 'linden', is borrowed—prob. through the medium of English-fr. OF. teille, teil.

teind, n., tithe (Scot.) - ME. tende, 'tenth'. Cp. ON. tīund, 'tenth', and see tenth, tithe,

teinoscope, n., an optical instrument in which prisms are so arranged as to show objects in increased or diminished dimensions. - Compounded of the stem of Gk. τείνειν, 'to stretch'. and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. The first element is cogn, with OI, tanôti. 'stretches', L. tendere, 'to stretch, extend'; see tend, 'to move in a certain direction'. For the second element see -scope.

tekiah, n., one of the sounds of the shophar (Jewish Religion). — Heb.  $t^{\epsilon}q\bar{t}'\hat{a}^{h}$ , 'blowing (of the shophar)', fr. tāqá', 'he thrust, struck; he blew (the shophar or trumpet)', which is rel. to Aram.  $t^e qa^i$ , 'he blew (the shophar or trumpet)', Ethiop. tage'a, 'he blew (the trumpet)'. The emphatic t in Ethiop, is due to the assimilation of t to the following q.

teknonymy, n., the custom of certain savage races of naming the parent from the child. — Compounded of Gk. τέχνον, 'child', and ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See tecno- and name and cp. onomato-. For the ending see suff. -y (representing Gk. -ία).

tel-, form of tele- before a vowel.

tela. n., web-like membrane, tissue (anat.) - L. tēla, 'a web', for \*texlā-, from the stem of texere. 'to weave'. See text and cp. telarv.

telamon, n. a male figure used as a column to support an entablature (archit.) - L., fr. Gk. τελαμών, 'broad strap for bearing something'. fr. L.-E. base \*tel-, \*tal-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry, support, endure', whence also Gk. τάλαντον. 'pair of scales, balance, a weight', See talent.

Telamon, n., brother of Peleus and father of Ajax, an Argonaut (Greek mythol.) - L., fr. Gk. Τελαμών, lit, 'the Bearer', See prec, word,

Telanthera, n., a genus of plants of the amaranth family (bot.) - ModL., lit, 'with perfect flowers'. fr. L. τέλεος, 'perfect, entire', and ἀνθηρός, 'flowery'. See teleo- and anther.

telary, adi., pertaining to a web. — L. tēlāris, fr. tēla, 'a web'. See tela and adi. suff. -ary.

telautogram, n., message transmitted by a telautograph. — Compounded of tel-, auto- and -gram. Cp. autogram.

telautograph, n., an instrument reproducing writing at a distance. — Compounded of tel-, auto- and -graph.

Derivatives: telautograph-ic, adi., telautograph-

tele-, before a vowel tel-, combining form meaning 'far, far off', — Gk,  $\tau \eta \lambda \epsilon$ ,  $\tau \eta \lambda$ , fr  $\tau \tilde{\eta} \lambda \epsilon$ , 'far off, at a distance', rel. to Aeol. Gk. πήλυι, of s.m., Gk.  $\tau n \lambda 6 \vartheta \iota$ , of s.m.,  $\tau n \lambda 6 \vartheta \varepsilon (v)$ , 'from afar', τέλος, 'end, completion, perfection'. τέλεος, 'entire, perfect, complete', πάλαι, 'long ago', παλαιός, 'ancient', and cogn. with OI. caramáh, 'the last', W., Co., Bret. pell, 'far off', W. pellaf, 'utmost'. All these words are derivatives of L.-E. base \*awel-, 'to turn, to move about', whence also κύκλος, 'wheel'. See colony, cycle, wheel and cp. teleo-, telo-, paleo-. Cp. also telesterion, telic, telium, telson, talisman, Anatolia, autotelic, entelechy, entelodont, philately. Triteleia.

tele-, combining form meaning 'television', as in tele-studio. - Short for television.

teledu, n., the stinking badger, Mydaus meliceps (zool.) — Of Javanese origin.

telega, n., a kind of four-wheeled wagon. — Russ. teléga, fr. ORuss. teléga, fr. OSlav. teléga, which is of uncertain origin. Perh. it goes back to Old Teleutic täyäräk, 'circle, ring', or to Turko-Tatar (Lebed dial.) tägäläk, 'to roll'. See M. Vasmer, Russisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, Heidelberg, 1950 \$8, II, pp. 89-90 s.v.

telegnosis, n., another word for clairvoyance. -ModL., lit. 'knowledge of what happens afar', fr. tele- and Gk. γνωσις, 'knowledge'. See gnosis.

Telegonus, n., the son of Odysseus and Circe (Greek mythol.) - L., fr. Gk. Τηλέγονος, lit. 'born afar', fr. τηλε-, 'far off, at a distance', and the stem of γίγνεσθαι, 'to be born' (see tele- and genus and cp. next word); so called in

contradistinction to his half brother Telemachus. who was born in Ithaca.

telegony, n., the supposed influence of a sire to the offspring subsequently born to a later sire by the same female. — Lit. 'procreation from afar', fr. tele- and Gk. yóvoc, 'procreation'. See prec.

Derivative: telegon-ic, adi.

telegram, n. — Coined by the American E. P. Smith in Rochester in 1852 fr. Gk. τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance', and γράμμα, gen. γράμματος, 'that which is written, letter'. See teleand -gram. Telegram is an erroneous formation. The exact form should have been telegrapheme (cp. τηλεγράφημα, the modern Greek word for telegram).

Derivative: telegrammat-ic, adi.

telegraph, n. - F. télégraphe. lit. 'that which writes at a distance', coined by the French diplomatist Comte André-François Miot de Mélito (1762-1841) fr. τηλε, 'far off, at a distance', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write', to denote the signaling device invented by the Chappe brothers in 1792; see tele- and -graph. (The original name given to this device by its inventors was tachygraphe, lit. 'that which writes fast'.)

Derivatives: telegraph, intr. and tr. v., telegrapher, n., telegraphese (q.v.), telegraph-ic, telegraphic-al. adis., telegraph-ic-al-ly, adv., telegraph-ist, n., telegraph-v. n.

telegraphese, n., style used in telegrams. — A hybrid word coined fr. telegraph and suff. -ese. telekinesis, n. (psychical research) - ModL., lit. 'locomotion at a distance', compounded of teleand Gk. κίνησις, 'movement, motion'. See

telekinetic, adj. — See prec. word and -etic.

Telemachus, n., son of Odvsseus and Penelope (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Τηλέμαχος, lit. 'fighting from afar', fr. τηλε, 'far off, at a distance', and the stem of μάγεσθαι. 'to fight'. See tele and -machy.

Telemark, n., a form of turn in skiing. - Named after the town Telemark in Norway.

telemeter, n., an instrument for measuring distances. - Compounded of tele- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

telemetry, n., the art of measuring distances with a telemeter. — Compounded of tele- and Gk. -μετοία, 'measuring of'. See -metry.

Derivative: telemetr-ic, adj.

telengyscope, n., an instrument serving both as a telescope and a microscope (optics). - Coined fr. tel-, Gk. ἐγγός, 'near', and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See engyscope. teleo-, combining form meaning 'perfect, complete'. - Gk. τελεο-, fr. τέλεος, 'entire, perfect, complete', fr. τέλος, gen, τέλεος, 'end, achievement', which is rel. to τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance'. See tele- and cp. telium.

Teleodesmacea, n. pl., a class of bivalves (zool.) - ModL., compounded of teleo- and Gk. δέσμα, 'bond: headband', which is rel. to δέσυχ. 'a bundle', δεσμός, 'bond, chain', See desmo- and cp. the first element in Desmanthus

teleologism, n., belief in final causes. - See teleology and -ism.

and in Desmodium

teleologist, n., a believer in teleology. — See next word and -ist.

teleology, n., 1) the study of final causes: 2) the philosophical study of design in nature. --ModL. teleologia, coined by the German philosopher Baron Christian von Wolff or Wolf (1679-1754) in his Logica (1728), fr. Gk, τέλος. gen, τέλεος, 'end', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See teleo- and -logy. Derivatives: teleolog-ic, teleolog-ic-al, adis,

Teleosaurus, n., a genus of fossil crocodiles of the Jurassic period (paleontol.) - ModL., compounded of teleo- and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard', See

teleost, teleostean, adi., pertaining to the order of Teleostei. - See next word and -ean.

Teleostei, n. pl. the order of fishes with bony skeletons (ichthyol.) - ModL., compounded of teleo- and Gk. ὀστέον, 'bone', See osteo-.

Teleostomi, n. pl., an order of fishes (ichthvol.) — ModL., compounded of teleo- and Gk. στόμα, 'mouth'. See stoma.

telepathy, n., communication between minds otherwise than through the normal sensory channels. - Lit. 'feeling from afar', coined by the English writer Frederic William Henry Myers (1843-1901) in 1882 fr. tele- and Gk. -πάθεια. 'feeling', See -nathy.

Derivatives: telepath, intr. and tr. v., and n., telepath-ic, adj., telepath-ist, n., telepath-ize, tr. and intr. v.

telephone, n. - F. téléphone, compounded of Gk. τῆλε, 'far off', and φωνή, 'voice', hence lit. meaning 'voice from afar'. The name téléphone was coined in 1834 by the French scientist Sudré to denote an acoustic apparel. The word was adopted by Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) in 1876 for the real telephone invented by the latter. See tele- and -phone.

Derivatives: telephone, intr. and tr. v., telephoner, n., telephon-ic, telephon-ic-al, adjs., telephonic-al-ly, adv., telephon-ist, n., telephony (q.v.)

telephony, n. — See tele- and -phony. Cp. ModGk. τηλεφωνία, of s.m.

telephote, n., an electrical apparatus for reproducing pictures at a distance. - Coined fr. Gk. τηλε, 'far off', and οως, gen, σωτός, 'light', hence lit. meaning 'light from afar'. See teleand phosphorus, and cp. photo-.

telephoto, adj., telephotographic. — Short for telephotographic.

telephotograph, n., a photograph made by means of a telephote lens. — See tele- and photograph and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: telephotograph-ic, adj.

telephotography, n., the art of photographing distant objects with a telephoto lens. — Coined fr. tele- and photography.

teleprinter, n., a teletypewriter, — A hybrid coined fr. tele- and printer.

teleran, n., television radar navigation. — An invented word formed fr. the first two syllables. resp. the first syllable and the initial, of the words television radar navigation.

telergy, n., the force causing telepathy. — Coined fr. tele- and Gk. ĕργον, 'work'. See work and cp. ergon. For the ending see suff. -v (representing Gk,  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

telescope, n., an optical instrument for enlarging the image of distant objects. - ModL, telescopium, coined by Prince Cesi, president of the Academia dei Lincei in Rome, from tele- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

Derivatives: telescop-ic, adi., telescop-ic-al-ly, adv., telescop-ist, n., telescop-v, n.

telescreen, n., the screen of a television receiving set. - A hybrid coined fr. tele- and screen.

teleseme, n., a system of transmitting signals by means of electricity. — Coined fr. tele- and Gk. σημα, 'sign'. See semantics.

telespectroscope, n., an instrument combining a telescope with a spectroscope. — Coined fr. tele- and spectroscope.

telesterion, n., a place for initiation ceremonies in ancient Greece. — Gk. τελεστήριον, fr. τελεῖν, 'to fulfill, accomplish, perform, finish', fr. τέλος, 'end', which is rel. to τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance'. See tele-.

telesthesia, telaesthesia, n., perception of objects at a distance (psychol.) — ModL, compounded of tele- and Gk. αἴσθησις, 'sensation, perception'. See esthesia. For the ending see 1st suff.

telesthetic, telaesthetic, adj., pertaining to telesthesia. — See prec. word and esthetic.

telethermometer, n., a thermometer that records its readings to a distance. — Compounded of tele- and thermometer.

telethon, n., an extended television show. — A blend of television and marathon.

teletypewriter, n., a form of telegraph in which the receiver prints messages like a typewriter. - Compounded of tele- and typewriter.

televise, tr. v., to transmit by television. — Back formation fr. television.

television, n. — Lit. 'seeing at a distance', a hybrid coined by Hugo Gernsback in 1911 fr. Gk. τηλε, 'far off, at a distance', and L. visio, gen. -onis, 'the act of seeing, sight'. See tele- and vision.

televox, n., a kind of robot. - A hybrid coined fr. Gk. τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance', and L. νοχ, 'voice'. See tele- and voice and cp. vox.

Telford pavement, also telford, n., pavement made according to the system of the Scotch engineer Thomas Telford (1757-1834).

1583 temblor

Derivative: telford-ize, tr. v.

telial, adi., pertaining to telium. — Formed fr. telium with adi suff. -al.

telic, adi., indicating purpose, teleological: the opposite of echatic (grammar). — Gk. τελικός. 'final', fr. τέλος, 'end', See tele- and -ic. Derivatives: telic-al, adj., telic-al-lv, adv.

teliostage, n., the last stage in the life cycle of a rust fungus (bot.) — See next word and stage.

telium, n., the spore fruit of the teliostage of a rust fungus (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τέλειος, τέλεος, 'entire, complete'. See teleo-.

tell, tr. and intr. v. - ME. tellen, fr. OE. tellan, 'to reckon, calculate, consider, account', rel. to OS. tellian. ON. telia. OFris. tella. 'to count. tell'. MDu., Du. tellen, 'to count, reckon', OHG. zellen, MHG. zeln, 'to count, tell', OS. talon, 'to count, reckon', Dan, tale, 'to speak', tælle, 'to count, tell', OHG. zalön, MHG. zaln, G. zählen, 'to count, reckon', and to ON, tal, 'number, story, tale', OE, talu, 'story, tale'. See tale and cp. words there referred to. For the sense development of tell, 'to count; to narrate', cp. F. conter, 'to count', raconter, 'to recount', It, contare, Sp. contar, 'to count, to recount, narrate', G. zählen, 'to count', erzählen, 'to recount, narrate', E. recount and re-count, Gk. αριθμεῖν, 'to count, count out, pay', Heb. sāphár, 'he counted', sipper, 'he told, recounted, narrated', Mishnaic Heb. hirtzah, 'he counted. recounted, discoursed', Aram, artzi, 'he counted, enumerated'.

Derivatives: tell-able, adi., tell-er, n., tell-ership, n., tell-ing, adv., tell-ing-ly, adv.

tell, n., mound, hill. - Arab. tall (in VArab. pronunciation tell), rel. to Heb. tel, 'mount, hill, heap', tālūl, 'lofty' (said of a mountain), Aram. tillå, Syr. tellå, 'mound, hill', Akkad. tillu, 'mound, hill; woman's breast'.

Tellina, n., a genus of mollusks (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τελλίνη, 'a small shellfish', which is of uncertain origin.

tellur-, form of telluro- before a vowel.

tellural, adj., pertaining to the earth. - Formed with adi, suff. -al fr. L. tellūs, gen. tellūris, 'earth'. See tellurian, adi.

tellurate, n., salt of telluric acid (chem.) - Formed with subst. suff. -ate fr. L. tellūs, gen. tellūris, 'earth'. See tellurian, adj.

telluret, n., a compound of tellurium. — See tellurium and -et.

Derivative: telluret(t)-ed, adj., containing tellurium.

tellurian, adj., pertaining to the earth. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. L. tellūs, gen. -ūris, 'earth', fr. I.-E. base \*tela-, \*tla-, 'something flat', whence also OI. talam, 'surface, plane, sole of the foot', Arm. i'al, 'region', t'alar, 'earthen, earthen vessel', Gk. τηλία, 'backgammon board'. OSlav. tilo, 'ground', Lith. tilês, Lett. tilandi, 'bottom boards of a boat, OPruss. talus, 'floor (of a room)', OE. pel, of s.m., OHG. dili (whence G. Diele), 'board, plank', Olr. talam. 'earth'. Cp. deal, 'plank', thill, Cp. also the second element in meditullium.

tellurian, n. - See tellurion.

telluric, adi., pertaining to the earth. — Formed with adi, suff. -ic fr. L. tellüs, gen. tellüris, 'earth'. See prec. word.

telluric, adi., pertaining to tellurium, — Formed with adi. suff. -ic fr. tellurium (q.v.)

telluride, n., the same as telluret. — Formed with suff. -ide fr. tellurium (a.v.)

tellurion, also tellurian, n., an apparatus illustrating the rotation of the earth. - ModL. tellūrion, fr. L. tellūs, gen. -ūris, 'earth'. See tellu-

tellurium, n. (chem.) - ModL., coined by the German chemist Martin Heinrich Klaproth (1743-1817) in 1798 fr. L. tellūs, gen. tellūris, 'earth', to denote this element as the opposite of the one called by him uranium (q.v.) See tellurian, adi. For the ending see chem, suff. -ium. telluro-, also telluri-, before a vowel tellur-, combining form meaning: 1) earth: 2) tellurium. — Fr. L. tellūs, gen. tellūris, 'earth', See tellurian, adi., and tellurium.

tellurous, adi., containing tellurium. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. tellurium (q.v.)

Tellus, n., the goddess of the earth (Roman mythol.) — L. Tellūs, personification of tellūs, 'earth'. See tellurian, adj.

telmato-, before a vowel telmat-, combining form meaning 'stagnant water'. — Gk. τελματο-, τελματ-, fr. τέλμα, gen. τέλματος, 'standing water, pond, marsh', which is rel. to τελμίς, 'mud. slime', from I.-E. base \*(s)tel-, 'to let drop, to drip', whence also Gk, σταλᾶν, σταλάσσειν, 'to let drop; to drop, drip'. See stale, 'to urinate', and cp. stalactite.

telo-, combining form meaning 'end'. - Gk. τελο-, fr. τέλος, 'end', which is rel. to  $\tau \tilde{\eta} \lambda \epsilon$ , 'far off, at a distance'. See tele-.

telo-, combining form meaning 'far, at a distance'. - Gk. τηλο-, fr. τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance'.

Telopea, n., a genus of Australian plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τηλωπός, 'seen from afar' (fr. τηλε, 'far off, at a distance'), and  $\mathring{\omega}\psi$ , gen. ώπός, 'eye'. See tele- and -opia.

telotype, n., a printing telegraphic instrument. -Compounded of telo- (fr. Gk.  $\tau \tilde{\eta} \lambda \epsilon$ ) and type. telpher, n., a car driven electrically. - Contraction of telephore, lit. 'that which carries afar', fr. Gk. τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance', and -φόρος, 'carrying'. See tele- and -phore.

Derivatives: telpher, tr. v., telpher-age, n.

telson, n., the last section of the abdomen of a crustacean (zool.) - ModL., fr. Gk. τέλσον, 'limit', which is rel. to τέλος, 'end'. See tele-.

Telugu, n., name of a Dravidian people and its language. — Native name.

temblor, n., an earthquake. — Sp., fr. L. tremor, 'a shaking, quivering'. See tremor.

temenos

temenos, n., the sacred area surrounding the temple (Greek antiq.) — Gk. τέμενος, 'sacred precinct', lit. 'a place cut off, section', from the stem of τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See tome and cp. words there referred to.

temerarious, adj., rash, reckless. — L. temerārius, 'rash'. See next word. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us. see -ous.

Derivatives: temerarious-ly, adv., temerarious-ness. n.

temerity, n., rashness. — ME. temeryte, fr. L. temeritas, 'rashness', fr. temere, 'rashly, at random', prop. 'in the dark', fr. I.-E. base \*temes-, 'dark', whence also L, tenebrae (for \*temebrae. fr. \*temesrae), 'darkness', OI, támas-, 'darkness', tamsrah, 'dark', tāmráh, 'darkred. coppery'. Avestic temah, 'darkness', Toch. B tamāsse, 'dark, gloomy', Lith, tamsà, 'darkness', tamsùs, 'dark', Lett. timsa, tumsa, 'darkness', tumst, 'it is getting dark', OSlav, tima. 'darkness', timinu, 'dark', MLG, deemster, OHG. dinstar, 'dark', finstar (with dissimilation fr. orig. \*bimstar), of s.m., OIr. temel, 'darkness', MIr. teim, temen, 'dark, grav', MBret, teffal, 'dark', Cp. tenebrae, temulent, timid, Cp. also tombac and the first element in malabathrum. For the ending see suff. -ity.

temno-, combining form meaning 'to cut'. — Gk. τεμνο-, fr. τέμνειν, 'to cut', rel. to τομός, 'cutting', τόμος, 'portion, section', lit. 'a piece cut off', τέμενος, 'sacred precinct', lit. 'a place cut off'. See tome and cp. temenos, tmesis.

Tempean, adj., pertaining to, or esembling, the valley of Tempe. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Gk. Té $\mu\pi\eta$ , 'Tempe', name of a valley in Thessaly (Greece).

temper, tr. and intr. v. — ME. temprien, tempren, fr. OE. temprian, 'to moderate, regulate, mingle', and OF. temprer (F. tempérer), which both derive fr. L. temperare, 'to mix in due proportion, combine properly, moderate, regulate', fr. tempus, gen. tempāris, 'time'; see temporal, 'pertaining to time'. E. temper was influenced by OF.-MF. temperer (F. tempérer), which also derives fr. L. temperāre. Cp. also OF. temprer, tremper (F. tremper), 'to mix with water, soak, steep, dip, temper (steel)', which is of the same origin. Cp. tamper, temperament, temperance, temperate, temperature, attemper, attemperate, distemper.

Derivatives: temper, n., temper-able, adj., temper-ed, adj., temper-er, n., temper-ish, adj., temper-y, adj.

tempera, n., distemper (painting). — It., back formation fr. temperare, 'to temper', fr. L. temperare. See temper.

temperament, n. — ME., fr. L. temperamentum, 'a mixing in due proportion; disposition', fr. temperare. See temper and -ment.

Derivatives: temperament-al, adj., temperament-al-ly, adv., temperament-ed, adj.

temperance, n. — ME., (fr. L. temperantia, 'mod-

eration, temperance', fr. temperans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of temperare. See temper and -ance.

1584

temperate, adj. — ME. temperat, fr. L. temperātus, 'properly arranged; temperate, moderate', pp. of temperāre. See temper and adj. suff. -ate. Derivatives: temperate-ly, adv., temperate-ness, n.

temperative, adj. — Late L. temperativus, fr. L. temperatus. See prec. word and -ive.

temperature, n. — L. temperātura, 'due measure, proportion, composition, temper, temperament', fr. temperātus, pp. of temperāre. See temperate and -ure. In its physical sense, L. temperātura was first used by the Italian physicist and astronomer Galileo Galilei (1564-1642). tempest, n., a violent storm. — ME., fr. OF. tempeste (F. tempête), fr. VL. \*tempesta, fr. L. tempestās, 'time (good or bad) weather, storm, tempest', fr. tempus, 'time'; see temporal, 'pertaining to time'. Cp. It. tempesta, which is of the same origin as OF. tempesta. Sp. tempestad.

tempestuous, adj. — Late L. tempestuōsus, whence also OF. tempestueus (F. tempétueux), fr. L. tempestās. See prec. word and -ous.

acc. of tempestas.

however, derives fr. Classical L. tempestätem.

Derivatives: tempestuous-ly, adv., tempestuous-ness. n.

Templar, n., a member of the religious military order of the Knights of the Temple (or Knights Templars) founded by the Crusaders at Jerusalem in 1119. — ME. templere, templer, fr. OF. (= F.) templier, fr. ML. templārius, formed with suff. -ārius, fr. L. templum, 'sanctuary, temple'. See temple, 'place of worship', and -ar. — This military order was so called because King Baldwin II of Jerusalem granted it quarters in his palace built near the site of the Temple of Solomon.

template, templet, n., model, pattern. — F. templet, templette, prop. dimin. of temple, fr. L. templum, 'place of observation, temple; small timber, purlin'. See temple, 'place of worship', and -et.

temple, n., place of worship. — ME., fr. OE. templ, tempel, (F. temple), fr. L. templum, 'an open place marked out by the augur for the observation of the sky, consecrated place, sanctuary, temple' (partly through the medium of F. temple). Templum orig, meant 'an extended place'. It is a derivative of I.-E. base \*temp-, 'to stretch, strain, extend', whence also Lith. tempiù, tempti, 'to stretch by drawing', timpa, 'sinew, tendon', OSlav. tetiva, of s.m., OSlav. tapŭ, 'blunt, thick', Arm. t'amb, 'saddle', prop. 'padded saddle', ON. pamb, 'swollen, pregnant, thick'. Cp. next word. Cp. also antenna, contemplate, Templar, temporal (in both senses), tempus. Cp. also tapestry and words there referred to. I.-E. \*temp- is a -p-enlargement of base \*ten-, 'to stretch'; see tend, 'to move in a certain direction'. This etymology is to be preferred to the one which derives L. templum, from I.-E. base \*tem-, 'to cut' (whence Gk. TÉUNEUN, 'to cut', see temenos).

Derivative: templ-ed, adj.

temple, n., side of the head, - ME., fr. OF. temple (F. tempe), fr. VL, \*tempula, \*templa, neut, pl. taken as fem, sing., corresponding to L. tempora, pl. of tempus, 'temple of the head'. prop. 'the thin part' (i.e. that part of the head where the skin seems to be the thinnest), fr. I.-E. base \*temp-, 'to stretch, extend': see prec. word. Accordingly L. tempus, 'temple of the head', and tempus, 'time', are derivatively identical. See temporary, 'pertaining to time', and cp. temporary, 'pertaining to the temples'. For the sense development of tempus, 'temple of the head', cp. OE. bun-wang, bun-wenge, OS. thinn-ongi, ON, bunn-vangi, OHG, dunn-wengi, 'temple of the head', lit, 'thin cheek', MLG. dunninge, 'temple of the head', fr. dunni, 'thin' (see thin).

temple, n., a device for keeping the web taut. — F. See template, templet.

templet, n. — See template.

tempo, n., degree of speed (mus.) — It., 'time', fr. L. tempus. 'time'. See next word.

temporal, adj., pertaining to time. — L. temporālis, 'pertaining to time, temporary', fr. tempus,
gen. temporis, 'time', prop. 'span of time', fr.
I.-E. base \*temp-, 'to stretch, strain, extend',
whence also L. templum, 'an open place marked
for the observation of the sky, consecrated
place, sanctuary, temple'. See temple, 'place of
worship', and cp. contemporaneous, contemporary, contretemps, extemporaneous, extempore,
tempest, tempo, temporize, tense, n. For the
sense development of L. tempus, 'time', from
a base meaning 'to extend', cp. Ol. tanôti,
'stretches, extends; lasts', and Goth. peihs (for
\*teŋkos), 'time', which both derive fr. I.-E. base
\*ten-, 'to stretch, extend'.

Derivative: temporal-ly, adv.

temporal, adj., pertaining to, or lying near, the temples (anat.) — Late L. temporālis, fr. L. tempus, gen. temporis, 'the temple of the head'. See temple, 'side of the head'.

temporality, n., temporal possessions. — Late L. temporalitās, fr. L. temporālis, 'temporal, temporary'. See temporal, 'pertaining to time', and -itv.

temporalty, n., the same as temporality. — See prec. word and -ty.

temporary, adj., lasting only for a time. — L. temporarius, 'pertaining to time; lasting only for a time', fr. tempus, gen. temporis, 'time'. See temporal, 'pertaining to time'.

Derivatives: temporari-ly, adv., temporari-ness, n.

temporize, intr. v. — F. temporiser, fr. ML. temporisāre, fr. L. tempus, gen. temporis. See temporal, 'pertaining to time', and -ize.

Derivatives: temporiz-ation, n., temporiz-er, n., temporiz-ing, n., temporiz-ing-lv, adv.

temporo-, combining form denoting the temples (anat.) — Fr. L. tempora, pl. of tempus, gen. temporis, 'temple of the head'. See temporal, 'pertaining to the temples'.

tempt, tr. v. — ME. tempten, tenten, fr. OF. (= F.) tenter, fr. L. temptāre, or tentāre, 'to handle, touch, feel, prove, put to the test, try'. L. temptāre is prob. freq. of \*tempere, fr. I.-E. \*temp-, enlargement of base \*ten-, 'to stretch, extend'. L. tentāre is freq. formed fr. base \*ten-. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. taunt, 'to reproach', tent, 'lint inserted in a wound'. Cp. also attempt, attentat, tentacle, tentative.

Derivatives: temptation (q.v.), tempt-er, n., tempt-ing, adj., tempt-ing-ly, adv., tempt-ress, n. temptation, n. — ME. temptacioun, fr. OF. temptation, tentation (F. tentation), fr. L. temptātiōnem, acc. of temptātiō, fr. temptātus, pp. of temptāre. See tempt and -ation.

Derivative: temptation-al, adi.

tempus, n., time, used esp. as a term of music and prosody. — L. tempus, gen. temporis, 'time, period of time'. See temporal, 'pertaining to time', and cp. tense, 'time'.

temulence, temulency, n., drunkenness (rare). — Late L. tēmulentia, fr. tēmulentus. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

temulent, adj., drunken (rare). — Late L. tēmulentus, 'drunken', rel. to L. tēmētum, 'intoxicating drink, mead, wine', which is prob. cogn. with OI. tāmyati, 'is stunned, stupefied, grows weary', OSlav. tomiti, 'to worry, torment', OIr. tām, 'death', fr. I.-E. base \*temes-, 'dark, clouded' (both in the literal and figurative sense), whence also OI. tāmas-, 'darkness', tamsraḥ, 'dark', L. tenebrae (for \*temebrae, fr. \*temesrae), 'darkness', temere, 'rashly, at random', prop. 'in the dark'. See temerity and cp. abstemious.

ten, numeral adj. — ME. tene, ten, fr. OE. tien, tên, rel. to OS. tehan, ON. tīu, Dan. ti, Swed. tio, OFris. tiān, ODu. tēn, Du. tien, OHG. zehan, MHG. zehen, zēn, G. zehn, Goth. tathun, fr. 1.-E. base \*dékm, \*dekmt(i), whence also OI. dáša, Avestic dasa, Toch. A šāk, B šak, Arm. tasn, Gk. δέκα, L. decem, OSlav. desetī, Lith. dēšimt, Lett. desimt, desmit, OPruss. dessimpts, OIr., Ir. deich, Co., Bret. dek, W. deg, Alb. djetū, 'ten', Umbrian desen-duf, 'twelve', lit. 'tentwo'. Cp. tenth, tithe and the suffixes -teen and 2nd -ty. Cp. also dean, deca-, decade, decamal, decem-, December, decemvir, deci-, decimal, decussate, dicker, dime, and the first element in Dashahara. Cp. also penteconta-.

Derivatives: ten, n., ten-fold, adj.

ten-, form of teno- before a vowel.

tenable, adj. — F., fr. OF., fr. tenir, 'to hold', fr. VL. \*tenīre, fr. L. tenēre, 'to hold, grasp, have, keep' (cp. Provenc. tenir, tener, It. tenere, Sp.

enace

tener, which derive fr. VL. \*tenīre, resp. L. tenēre). L. tenēre is rel. to tendere, 'to stretch, extend'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. abstain, abstention, abstinence, appertain, appurtenance, contain, content, continue, countenance, detain, detention, detinue, entertain, impertinent, lieutenant, maintain, malcontent, obtain, pertain, pertinacious, pertinent, reins, retain, retention, retentive, retinaculum, retinue, sustain, sustentation, tenace, tenacious, tenacity, tenaculum, tenaille, tenant, tenement, tenet, tennis, tenor, 'course', tenue, tenure, tenuto.

Derivatives: tenabil-ity, n., tenable-ness, n., tenabl-v. adv.

tenace, n., a term of whist. — F. tenace, from the adjective tenace, 'tenacious', fr. L. tenāx, gen. tenācis. See next word.

tenacious, adj. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. tenāx, gen. tenācis, 'holding fast, tenacious', fr. tenēre, 'to hold'. See tenable.

Derivatives: tenacious-ly, adv., tenacious-ness, n. tenacity, n. — L. tenācitās, fr. tenāx, gen. tenācis, 'holding fast, tenacious'. See prec. word and -ity.

tenaculum, n., a pointed instrument used by surgeons. — L., 'an instrument for holding, a holder', fr. tenāx, gen. -ācis. See tenacious and -cule and cp. next word.

tenaille, also tenail, n., outwork in the main ditch between two bastions (fort.) — F. tenaille, 'tongs, pincers, tenaille', lit. 'that which holds', fr. L. tenācula, pl. of the neut. n. tenāculum (see prec. word), in VL. mistaken for a fem. sing. noun.

tenancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff.

tenant, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), prop. pres. part. of tenēre, 'to hold'. See tenable and -ant and cp. locum tenens, lieutenant.

Derivatives: tenant, tr. v., tenant-able, adj., tenant-less, adj., tenant-like, adj., tenant-ry, n. tench, n., a freshwater fish, Tinca vulgaris. — ME., fr. OF. tenche (F. tanche), fr. VL. tinca, which is of Gaulish origin.

tend, intr. v., to move in a certain direction. -ME, tenden, fr. MF. (= F.) tendre, 'to stretch, hold out', fr. L. tendere, 'to stretch, extend, direct one's course, aim, strive', fr. I.-E. \*tend-, -d-enlargement of base \*ten-, 'to stretch, extend', whence OI. tanôti, 'stretches, extends', tānah, 'thread', tántih, 'thread, string, cord', tanúh, fem. tanví, 'thin, tender', lit. 'stretched out, extended', tannih, 'thin, tender', tantram, 'thread, loom, warp; the essential; doctrine, system', Gk. τείνειν, for \*τένιειν, 'to stretch', Homeric Gk. ταναός, 'stretched out, long', Gk. τανύειν, 'to stretch', τένων, 'sinew, tendon', τόνος, 'rope, cord, brace' (lit. 'that which can be stretched'), also 'tone, note', ταινία, 'band, ribbon', τάσις (for \*tntis), 'stretching, straining', L. tenuis, 'thin', OSlav. teneto, tonotu,

'rope', tinŭkŭ, 'thin', dial. Lith. tenvas, 'slender', Lett, tiews, 'slender', OIr, tan, 'time', tan(a)e, 'thin', tet, 'side', Lith, tiñklas, 'net', Goth, banian OHG, MHG, denen OE, Swed, tänja, OE, benian, 'to extend', OHG, dunni, OE, bynne. 'thin'. L. templum, 'an open place marked out for observation, temple', prop. 'an extended place'. Cp. antenna, atelectasis, atonic, attend, attendant, attention, attenuate, barytone, catatonic, contend, contention, detend, détente, detonate, distend, distention, ectasis, entasia, entasis, enitasis, extend, extensive, extent, extention, extenuate, hypotenuse, intend, intendant, intention, intonate, intone, monotonous, ostensible, ostentation, oxytone, Panchatantra, peritoneum, portend, portent, pretend, pretense, pretone, protasis, standard, storting, subtend, superintend, syntony, taenia, tain, 'a thin sheet', tantra, tany-, tasimeter, tatty, teinoscope, temple, 'place of worshin' temple, 'side of head', temporal (in both senses), tempt and words there referred to, tempus, tendance, tendency, tender, 'offer', tendon, tenesmus, tennis, teno-, tenositis, tenoto-, tenotomy, tense, 'stretched', tense, 'time', tensi-, tensile, tensimeter, tension, tenson, tent, tenter, 'frame for stretching cloth', tentigo, tentorium, tenuis, tenuity, tenuous, tetanus, thin, thing, tienda, tone, tono-, tune, tussore. Cp. also tenable and words there referred to.

tend, tr. v., to guard, watch over. — Aphetic for attend.

tendance, n. - Aphetic for attendance.

tendency, n. — ML. tendentia, fr. L. tendens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of tendere. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and -ency, and cp. next word.

tendentious, also tendencious, adj., having a definite purpose. — Coined, on analogy of G. tendenziös (fr. Tendenz, 'tendency'), fr. ML. tendentia. See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: tendentious-ly (tendencious-ly), adv., tendentious-ness (tendencious-ness), n.

tender, n., one who tends. — Formed fr. tend with agential suff. ter.

tender, tr. and intr. v., to offer. — MF. tendre, 'to stretch, hold out; to offer' (whence F. tendre, 'to stretch'), fr. L. tendere.

Derivative: tender, n., offer, tender-er, n.

tender, adj., soft, easily broken. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) tendre, 'soft, delicate, tender', fr. L. tenerum, acc. of tener, 'soft, delicate, tender', which is prob. rel. to Sabine tereno-, 'soft, delicate', and cogn. with OI. tāruṇaḥ, 'young, tender', Avestic tauruna-, 'young', Gk. τέρην, 'tender, delicate', Arm. t'arm, 'young, fresh, green', Goth. parihs, 'not fulled', prop. 'fresh' (see S. Feist, Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der gotischen Sprache, 3rd edition, Leiden, 1936 ff., p. 490). It. tenero, Provenç. tenre, tendre, Sp. tierno, Port. tenro, 'tender', also derive fr. L. tenerum. Derivatives: tender-ize, tr. v., tender-ling, n., tender-ly, adv., tender-ness, n.

tendinous, adj., related to, or resembling, a tendon. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. ML. tendō, gen. tendinis 'sinew, tendon'. See next word.

tendon, n., sinew (anat.) — ML. tendō, gen. tendinis, formed fr. L. tendō, tendere, 'to stretch, extend', on analogy of Gk. τένων, 'sinew, tendon', which derives from the stem of τείνειν (for \*τένειν), 'to stretch'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction'. The anatomical term tendō Achillis ('Achilles' tendon') was first used by the German surgeon Heister. The original name was chorda Achillis ('Achilles' sinew') and was coined by the Dutch anatomist Philip Verheyen in 1693, when he dissected his own amputated leg. He so called it with reference to the myth of Achilles whose heel was the only vunerable spot of his body. Cp. teno-, tenonto-.

tendril, n., slender, spirally coiling organ of climbing plants. — Shortened fr. F. tendrillon, dimin. of tendron, 'a tender shoot', fr. tendre, 'soft, delicate, tender'. See tender, 'soft'.

Derivative: tendrill-ar, adj.

tenebrae, n. pl., the matins and lauds for the last three days of the Holy Week (*Roman Catholic Religion*). — L., 'darkness'. See next word.

tenebrous, adj., dark. — ME., fr. OF. tenebrus (F. ténébreux), fr. L. tenebrōsus, 'dark', fr. tenebrae, 'darkness', which stands for \*temebrae, fr. \*temesrae, and is rel. to L. temere, 'rashly, at random', prop. 'in the dark'. See temerity and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: tenebrous-ly, adv., tenebrous-ness,

tenement, n. — ME., fr. OF. (F. tènement), lit. 'a holding', fr. ML. tenēmentum, fr. L. tenēre, 'to hold'. See tenable and -ment.

Derivatives: tenement-al, tenement-ary, adjs., tenement-er, n.

teneral, adj., said of a state of the imago of an insect (entomol.) — Lit. 'soft, tender'; formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. tener. See tender, 'soft'.

tenesmus, n., a straining, esp. a vain straining to evacuate. (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. τενεσμός, 'a vain desire to evacuate', lit. 'stretch, strain', fr. τείνειν (for \*τένιειν), 'to stretch, strain', which is cogn. with L. tendere, of s.m. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction'.

Derivative: tenesm-ic, adj.

tenet, n., principle. — Prop. 'a thing held (to be true)', fr. L. tenet, 'he holds', 3rd pers. sing. indic. pres. fr. tenere. See tenable.

tengerite, n., a mineral supposed to be an yttrium carbonate (mineral.) — Named after the Swedish chemist C. Tenger, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

tennantite, n., a sulfarsenite of copper (mineral.)

— Named after the English chemist Smithson
Tennant (1761-1815). For the ending see subst.
suff. -ite.

tenner, n., a ten pound or ten dollar note (slang).

— Formed fr. ten with 2nd suff. -er.

tennis, n. - ME. teneis, fr. AF. tenetz, fr. OF.

(= F.) tenez, 'hold!', pl. imper. of tenir, 'to hold'; see tenable. The game was so called from the word used by the server when throwing the

teno-, before a vowel ten-, combining form denoting the tendon (anat.) — Gk. τενο-, τεν-, fr. τένων, 'sinew, tendon'; see tendon and cp. tenonto-.

tenon, n., a projection inserted to make a joint.

— ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. tenir, 'to hold'.

See tenable.

Derivatives: tenon, tr. v., tenon-er, n.

tenonto-, before a vowel tenont-, combining form denoting the tendon (anat.) — Gk. τενοντο-, τενοντο-, fr. τένων, gen. τένοντος, 'sinew, tendon'. See teno-.

tenor, n., course; bearing. — ME. tenour, tenor, fr. OF. tenour (F. teneur), fr. L. tenōrem, acc. of tenor, 'course, career, tenor', lit. 'a holding', from the stem of tenēre, 'to hold'. See tenable.

tenor, n., high male voice (music). — It. tenore, fr. L. tenorem, acc. of tenor, 'course', lit. 'a holding' (see prec. word); so called because of its dominant character in singing. Cp. tenorino, countertenor.

Derivatives: tenor, adj., tenor, intr. v., tenor-ist,

tenorino, adj., falsetto (music). — Dimin. of tenor, 'high male voice'.

tenorite, n., a native cupric oxide (mineral.) — Named after G. Tenore, president of Naples Academy. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

tenoroon, p., a musical instrument. — It. tenorone, augment. of tenore. See tenor, 'high male voice', and -oon.

tenositis, n., inflammation of a tendon (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. τένων, 'tendon'. See teno- and -itis.

tenotomy, n., cutting or dividing of a tendon (med.) — Compounded of teno- and Gk.  $-\tau o \mu \iota \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting of', fr.  $\tau o \mu \dot{\eta}$ , 'a cutting'. See tome.

tenrec, tanrec, n., an insectivorous mammal (Tenrec ecaudatus). — Malagasy tandraka.

tense, adj., stretched, strained. — L. tēnsus, pp. of tendere, 'to stretch'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction'.

Derivatives: tense, tr. and intr. v., tense-ly, adv., tense-ness, n.

tense, n., time as a grammatical term. — ME. tens, tense, 'time, tense', fr. MF. tens (F. temps), fr. OF., fr. L. tempus, 'time' (whence also It. tempo, Provenç. temps, Sp. tiempo, Port. tempo). See tempus.

tensibility, n. — Late L. tēnsibilitās, fr. tēnsibilis. See next word and -ity.

tensible, adj., capable of being stretched; tensile.

— Late L. tēnsibilis, 'that which may be stretched', fr. L. tēnsus, pp. of tendere. See tense, adj., and -ible.

Derivatives: tensible-ness, n., tensibl-y, adv. tensile, adj., 1) capable of being stretched; tensile.

nsimeter

— ModL. tēnsilis, fr. L. tēnsus, pp. of tendere. See tense, adi., and -ile.

tensimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the tension of gases. — A hybrid coined fr. L. tēnsiō, 'tension', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See tension and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

tension, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. tēnsiōnem, acc. of tēnsiō, 'a stretching, tension', fr. tēnsus, pp. of tendere. See tense, adj., and cp. extension. Derivatives: tension, tr. v., tension-al, n.

tensive, adj. — F. tensif (fem. tensive), fr. MF., fr. L. tēnsus, pp. of tendere. See prec. word and -ive.

tenson, tenzon, n., contest in stanzas between troubadours. (Provenç. lit.) — F. tenson (fr. MF., fr. OProvenç, tenson), resp. It. tenzone, fr. \*VL. tentiōnem, acc. of \*tentiō, 'strife, quarrel', fr. L. tentus, pp. of tendere, 'to stretch', which in VL. had also the meaning of 'to exert one-self, to strive'. Cp. Sp. tenzón, Port. tenção, and see tend, 'to move in a certain direction'. Cp. also contention, intention.

tensor, n., a muscle that stretches a part (anat.) — Medical L. tēnsor, fr. L. tēnsus, pp. of tendere, 'to stretch'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and agential suff. -or.

tent, n., shelter. — ME. tente, tent, fr. OF. (= F.) tente, lit. 'something stretched out', fr. L. tenta, fem. of tentus, pp. of tendere, 'to stretch'; L. tentus is equivalent to OI. tatáh, Gk.  $\tau\alpha\tau\delta\varsigma$ , 'stretched'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. It., OProvenç. tenda, Sp. tienda, which are refashioned from the present tense of L. tendere (see tienda). For the sense development of OF. tente, etc., cp. L. tentōrium, 'tent', fr. tentus, pp. of tendere, 'to stretch'.

Derivatives: tent, tr. v., to cover with a tent, tent-ed, adj., tenter (q.v.)

tent, n., lint inserted in a wound to keep it open.

— ME. tente, tent, fr. MF. (= F.) tente, fr. OF., back formation fr. tenter, 'to put to test, try'. See tempt.

Derivative: tent, tr. v., to keep a wound open by inserting a plug into it.

tent, n., attention (now Scot. and dial. English).

— Aphetic for attent.

tent, tr. v., to attend to (now Scot. and dial. English). — Prob. short for take tent. See prec. word.

tent, n., a sweet Spanish wine. — Sp. tinto, 'red (wine)', lit. 'dyed, tinged', fr. L. tinctus, pp. of tingere, 'to soak in color, dye'; See tinge and cp. taint, tint, tincture.

tentacle, n., a slender, flexible organ for feeling.

— Lit. 'feeler', fr. ModL. tentāculum, fr. L. tentāre, 'to try'. See tempt and -cle.

Derivative: tentacl-ed, adj.

tentacular, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. ModL. tentāculum. See prec. word.

tentaculate, adj., furnished with tentacles. — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. ModL. tentāculum. See tentacle.

Derivative: tentaculat-ed. adi.

tentaculi-, combining form fr. ModL. tentāculum.
— See, tentacle.

tentaculum, n., a tentacle (zool.) — ModL. See tentacle.

tentative, adj. — ML. tantātīvus, formed with suff. -ive fr. L. tentātus, pp. of tentāre, 'to try'. See tempt and -ative.

Derivatives: tentative, n., tentative-ly, adv., tentative-ness. n.

tenter, n., one who lives in a tent. — Formed fr. tent. 'shelter', with agential suff. -er.

tenter, n., one who is in charge of something. — Formed fr. tent, 'to attend to', with agential suff. -er.

tenter, n., framework for stretching cloth so that it may dry evenly. — ME. tenture, tentoure, fr. F. tenture, 'stretching, spreading', a blend of tente, 'tent', and OF. tendeure, which is a derivative of tente. See tent, 'shelter', and -ure and cp. tenterhook.

Derivatives: tenter, to stretch on tenters, tenterer. n.

tenterhook, n., one of the hooks that hold cloth stretched on a tenter. — Lit. 'hook for stretching'. See tenter, 'framework for stretching', and hook.

tenth, numeral adj. — ME. tenthe, teonthe, formed fr. ten on analogy of fourth etc. See ten and numeral suff. -th and cp. OE. tēoda, 'tenth', and F tithe

Derivatives: tenth, n. and v., tenth-lv, adv.

Tenthredinidae, n. pl., a family of Hymenoptera, the sawflies (entomol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. τενθρηδών, 'a kind of wasp', which is a blend of τενθρήνη and πεμφρηδών, 'a kind of wasp'. Gk. τενθρήνη is rel. to θρώναζ, 'drone', θρῆνος, 'dirge'; from the L.E. imitative base \*dhren-, 'to hum, buzz, murmur', whence also Goth. drunjus, 'sound', OE. dran, 'drone', see drone and cp. threnetic, Anthrenus. Gk. πεμφρηδών is prob. also of imitative origin.

tentigo, n., priapism. — L. tentigō, lit. 'tension', fr. tentus, pp. of tendere, 'to stretch'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction'.

tentorial, adj., pertaining to the tentorium (anat.)
— Medical L. tentōriālis, fr. L. tentōrium. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

tentorium, n., partition between the cerebrum and cerebellum (anat.) — Medical L. tentōrium, fr. L., 'tent', fr. tendere, 'to stretch' (see tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. tent, 'shelter'); so called from its shape.

tenue, n., bearing, behavior, deportment. — F., prop. fem. pp. of tenir, 'to hold', used as a noun. See tenable.

tenui-, combining form meaning 'thin, slender'.

L., fr. tenuis. See next word.

tenuis, n., a term denoting any of the three sounds expressed by the letters p, t, k. — L., 'thin, slender, fine', prop. loan translation of Gk.

ψτλός, 'bare' (i.e. 'unaspirated'), used by Aristotle to denote any of the sounds rendered by the letters  $\varkappa$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\pi$ .—L. tenuis is cogn. with OI. tanúh, 'thin', lit. 'stretched out', Homeric Gk.  $\tau$ αναός, 'stretched out, long', Gk.  $\tau$ είνειν, 'to stretch out'. See thin and cp. tenuity, tenuous, extenuate.

tenuity, n., thinness. — L. tenuitās, 'thinness, slenderness, fineness', fr. tenuis. See prec. word and -ity.

tenuous, adj., thin. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. tenuis. See prec. word.

Derivatives: tenuous-ly, adv., tenuous-ness, n.

tenure, n., a holding of something. — ME., fr. OF. teneüre, tenure, fr. tenir, 'to hold', fr. VL. \*tenīre, fr. L. tenēre, 'to hold'. See tenable and -ure and cp. tenue.

Derivatives: tenuri-al, adj., tenuri-al-ly, adv.

tenuto, adj., sustained to its value (musical direction). — It., 'held', pp. of tenere, 'to hold', fr. L. tenere. See tenable.

tenzon, n. - See tenson.

teocalli, n., place of worship of the ancient inhabitants of Mexico. — Sp., compounded of Nahuatl teotl, 'god', and calli, 'house'.

tepee, n., an American Indian tent or wigwam. — Dakota *tipi*.

tepefy, tr. v., to make tepid; intr. v., to become tepid. — L. tepefacere, 'to make tepid', formed from the stem of tepēre, 'to be warm or lukewarm', and facere, 'to make, do'. See tepid and -fy.

tephillin, also spelled tefillin, n. pl., the phylacteries containing the four passages Ex. 13: 1-10: Ex. 13: 11-16; Deut. 6: 4-9, and Deut. 11: 13-20, which are tied on the left arm and on the head and are worn during the morning prayer on week days (Jewish Religion). - Mishnaic Heb.  $t^{\delta}$  phillin, pl. of  $t^{\delta}$  phillin, 'prayer; phylactery', fr. Bibl. Heb.  $t^{\delta}$  phill $\hat{a}^{h}$ , 'prayer', from the stem of the verb pillel, 'he prayed', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to Heb. naphal, 'he fell, prostrated himself', and orig, meant 'he prostrated himself in prayer' (see Ahrens, ZDMG... 64, 163), or is orig. identical with Heb. pillel, 'he judged', and lit. means 'he invoked as a judge' (see Goldziher, Abhandlungen zur arabischen Philologie, I, p. 36).

tephrite, n., an ash-colored igneous rock (petrogr.)

— Formed with suff. -ite fr. Gk. τέφρ $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'ashes', which stands for \*dheg\*h-rā-, fr. I.-E. base \*dheg\*h-, \*dhog\*h-, 'to burn'. See fever and cp. day.

tephro-, combining form meaning 'ash-gray'. — Gk. τεφρο-, fr. τέφρα, 'ashes'. See prec. word. Tephrosia, n., a genus of plants, the hoary pea (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τεφρός, 'ash-colored', fr. τέφρα. See tephrite.

tepid, adj., moderately warm, lukewarm. — L. tepidus, fr. tepēre, 'to be warm or lukewarm', which is cogn. with OI. tápati, 'makes warm, heats, burns', tápu-, 'burning', tápah, 'heat',

Avestic tafnush, 'fever', Toch. B. tsāp-, 'to make lukewarm', an-tāpce, 'fire, conflagration' (an- in antāpce is a prefix of intensity), OSlav. topiti, 'to warm', teplü, 'warm', teplosti, 'heat; warmth', OIr. tene, gen. tened (for \*tepnet-), ten, 'fire', të (for \*tepnet-), 'hot', W. tes, 'heat', Alb. Gheg ftof, Tosk ftoh (for \*ve-tēp-sk-), 'to deprive of heat' (see N. Jokl in Indogermanische Forschungen, 37, 103). Cp. tapas, topaz and the second element in Beltane and in pardao. For the ending of tepid see 1st suff. -id.

Derivatives: tepid-ity, n., tepid-ly, adv., tepid-ness, n.

tepidarium, n., intermediate room in the Roman bath, situated between the caldarium and frigidarium.— L., 'a moderately warm room', propneut. of the adjective tepidarius, 'pertaining to a lukewarm bath', used as a noun. Tepidarius derives fr. tepidus, 'warm, lukewarm'. See tepid and -arium.

tequila, n., a Mexican brandy. — Named after *Tequila*, a town in Mexico.

ter-, combining form meaning 'three times'. — L. ter-, fr. ter, 'three times', which derives fr. \*tris (cp. Gk. τρίς, 'three times'), through the medium of \*ters. Cp. L. tertius, 'third', which stands for I.-E. \*tritios, whence also Gk. τρίτος, Goth. þridja, OE. þridda, 'third'. See three and cp. third, thrice. Cp. also tri-, trias, triad, trine, trinity, trio.

térai, n., a kind of felt hat. — Short for *Terai hat*, fr. *Terai* (Hind. *Tarāi*), a swampy belt in Northern India.

teraphim, n. pl., household idols (see Gen. 31: 19 and 30). — Heb.  $t^{\tilde{e}}r\tilde{a}ph\tilde{i}m$ , of uncertain origin. According to Neubauer in Zeitschrift für Assyriologie, 2, 95 and others, rel. to Heb.  $r^{\tilde{e}}ph\tilde{a}$ 'im, 'shades. ghosts'.

teras, n., monster, monstrous formation (med.)
— Gk. τέρας, 'marvel, monster'. See terato-.

terato-, before a vowel terat-, combining form meaning 'marvel, monster'. — Gk. τερατο-, τερατο-, fr. τέρας, gen. τέρατος, 'marvel, monster', prob. cogn. with Lith. keras, 'charm', keriù, kerĕti, 'to bewitch', OSlav. čarŭ, čara, 'charm', and possibly also—with initial s—with OI. ā-scaryah, 'wonderful, extraordinary', ON. skars, 'monster', skyrse, 'bad omen, phantom'. These words prob. derive fr. 1.-E. base \*q<sup>w</sup>er-, 'to make, form', in specific sense: 'to bewitch, charm'. See corpus and cp. peloria.

teratoid, adj., resembling a monster, abnormal, pathological. — Compounded of terato- and -oid. Cp. Gk. τερατώδης, 'prodigious, monstrous', fr. τέρας, gen. τέρατος, 'marvel, monster', and -ώδης, 'like' (see terato- and -ode, 'like').

teratology, n., the study of montrosities or abnormal formations in man, animals, or plants. — Compounded of terato- and -logy. Cp. Gk. τερατολογία, 'the telling of marvels', fr. τερατολόγος, 'a teller of marvels'.

terbium 1590 ·

Derivative: teratolog-ist, n.

terbium, n., a rare metallic element. — A name coined by the discoverer of the element, the Swedish chemist Carl Gustaf Mosander (1797-1858), from the Swedish town name Ytterby and chem. suff. -ium. Cp. erbium, ytterbium, yttrium. terce, n. — A var. of tierce.

tercel, n., a male falcon. — ME., fr. OF. tercuel (F. tiercelet), fr. VL. \*tertiolus, a derivative of tertius, 'third'; so called because the male is one third smaller than the female.

tercentenary, adj., pertaining to a period of three hundred years; n., the three hundredth anniversary or its celebration. — Compounded of terand centenary.

Derivatives: tercentenari-al, adj., tercentenarian, adj. and n.

tercet, n., three successive lines rhyming together, triplet. — F. tercet, fr. It. terzetto, dimin. of terzo, 'third', fr. L. tertius, 'third'. See tertian and et.

Terebella, n., a genus of marine worms (helminthol.) — ModL., dimin. of terebra, 'borer'. See terebra and -ella.

terebellid, adj. and n. - See next word.

Terebellidae, n. pl., a family of marine worms (helminthol.) — ModL., formed fr. Terebella with suff. -idae.

terebene, n., a disinfecting liquid made from oil of turpentine (chem.) — Coined fr. terebinth and suff. -ene.

terebic, adj., pertaining to a white organic acid,  $C_7H_{10}O_4$  (chem.) — Coined fr. terebinth and adj. suff. -ic.

terebinth, n., a tree of the sumac family yielding turpentine. — L. terebinthus (whence also F. térébinthe), fr. Gk. τερέβινθος, which is prob. a Creto-Minoic loan word. Cp. turpentine.

Derivatives: terebinth-ic, adj.

terebinthina, n., turpentine. — ModL., prop. fem. of L. terebinthinus, 'of the terebinth', used as a noun. See next word.

Derivative: terebinthin-ate, tr. v. and adj.

terebinthine, adj., 1) of the terebinth; 2) of, or resembling, turpentine. — F. térébinthine, fr. L. terebinthinus, 'of the terebinth', fr. Gk. τερεβίνθυνος, fr. τερέβινθος. See terebinth and adj. suff. -ine.

terebra, n., 1) borer; 2) ovipositor of certain insects (entomol.) — L. terebra, 'borer, drill, auger', formed fr. terere, 'to rub, grind, wear away', with instrumental suff. -bra. See throw and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Terebella.

terebrate, tr. v., to perforate. — L. terebrātus, pp. of terebrāre, 'to bore, pierce, perforate', fr. terebra. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

teredo, n., shipworm. — L. terēdō, 'a worm that gnaws wood', fr. Gk. τερηδών, lit. 'a boring worm', from the base of τείρειν, 'to rub', τέρετρον, 'borer'. See throw and cp. terebra.

terek, n., a sandpiper (*Terekia cinerea*) — Named after the river *Terek* in the Caucasus.

terephah, n., also spelled trefa, ritually unclean food (Jewish religion). — MedHeb.  $t^{\bar{e}}r\bar{e}ph\hat{a}^h$ , fr. Mishnaic Heb., 'an animal with organic defect', fr. Bibl. Heb., lit. '(an animal) torn (by wild beasts)', fr.  $t\bar{a}r\dot{a}ph$ , 'tore to pieces, seized, rent' (said esp. of a wild beast), whence also  $t\acute{e}reph$ , 'prey',  $t\bar{a}r\acute{a}ph$ , 'plucked' (adj.); rel. to Aram.  $t^{\bar{e}}raph$ , 'he tore, seized', Arab.  $t\acute{a}rafa$ , 'grazed off' (said of a camel),  $t\acute{a}rufa$ , 'was freshly plucked'.

terephthalic, adj., in terephthalic acid, a dicarboxylic acid (chem.) — Coined fr. tere(bene) and phthalic; so called because it is the form of phthalic acid derived from turpentine. Cp. the first element in terylene.

teres major, name of a muscle (anat.) — Medical L. (mūsculus) teres mājor, lit. 'the larger round muscle', fr. L. teres, 'rounded, rounded off, smooth', and mājor, 'greater, larger'. See terete and major.

teres minor, name of a muscle (anat.) — Medical L. (mūsculus) teres minor, 'the smaller smooth muscle', fr. L. teres (see prec. word) and minor, 'smaller'. See minor.

terete, adj., cylindrical and slightly tapering. — L. teres, gen. teretis, 'rounded, rounded off, smooth', orig. 'rubbed smooth', fr. terere, 'to rub'. See throw and cp. terebra.

terfa, n., an edible fungus. — F. terfez, fr. Arab. tirfås, 'truffle'.

tergal, adj., pertaining to the back. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. tergus, tergum, 'back', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with Gk. στέρφος, τέρφος, 'hide, skin (esp. of the back)'.

tergiversate, intr. v., to be evasive; to become a renegade. — L. tergiversātus, pp. of tergiversārī, 'to turn one's back', compounded of tergum, 'back', and versārī, passive of versāre, 'to turn about', freq. of vertere, 'to turn'. See tergal and version.

tergiversation, n. — L. tergiversatio, gen. -ōnis, fr. tergiversatus, pp. of tergiversarī. See prec. word

terlinguaite, n., a mercuric oxychloride (mineral.)

— Named after Terlingua in Brewster County,
Texas. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

term, n. — ME. terme, fr. OF. terme, fr. ML. terminus, 'expression, definition, term', fr. L. terminus, 'boundary line, boundary, limit', which is rel. to termen, gen. terminis, 'boundary stone', and cogn. with OI. tárati, 'passes over, crosses over', tarantáh, 'sea', Hitt. tarmaizzi, 'he bounds, limits', Gk. τέρμα, 'boundary, end, limit', τέρμων, 'boundary', τέρθρον, 'the end of the sail yeard, end', Alban. δ-tir, 'I cross (a river)', Goth. bairh, OE. burh, 'through', ON. brömr, 'edge, chip, splinter', OE. byrel, 'aperture, hole; perforated'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*ter-, \*tṛ-, 'to go through, pass beyond'. See trans- and cp. through and words there referred to. Cp. also terminate, conterminous, determine,

exterminate, interminable, terminology, terse, tram, 'vehicle', trance, trumeau. Cp. also tattoo, 'a pony', and the second element in avatar and in Dhanvantari. Cp. also trout and words there referred to.

Derivatives: term, tr. v., term-er, n., term-or, n. termagant, n., a scolding woman, shrew. — ME. tervagant, PN., fr. OF. Tervagan, Tervagant, which is rel. to lt. Trivigante; of uncertain origin. Termes, n., the genus of the family Termitidae (entomol.) — ModL., fr. L. tarmes, termes, gen. -mitis, 'a worm that eats wood, woodworm', lit. 'the boring worm', cogn. with Gk. τερηδών, 'woodworm', fr. I.-E. base \*ter-, 'to rub, bore'. See throw and cp. termite. Cp. also terebra, teredo.

terminable, adj. - See terminate and -able.

Derivatives: terminabil-ity, n., terminable-ness, n., terminabl-y, adv.

terminal, adj. — L. terminālis, 'pertaining to boundaries; pertaining to the end', fr. terminus. See terminus and adj. suff. -al.

Terminalia, n. pl., an ancient Roman festival held on the 23rd of February (Roman antiq.) — L., lit. 'festival in honor of Terminus, 'god of the boundaries', fr. Terminus. See Terminus.

Terminalia, n., a genus of plants of the myrobalan family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. terminālis, 'pertaining to the end' (see terminal and 1st -ia and cp. prec. word); so called from the leaves at the end of the branches.

terminate, tr. v., to end; intr. v., to cease. — L. terminātus, pp. of termināre, 'to set bounds to, bound, limit', fr. terminus. See terminus and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: termination(q.v.), terminat-ive, adj., terminat-ive-ly, adv., terminator (q.v.), terminatory, adj.

termination, n. — ME., fr. L. terminātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a bounding', fr. terminātus, pp. of termināre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: termination-al, adi.

terminative, adj., tending to end. — ME., fr. ML. terminātīvus, fr. L. terminātus, pp. of termināre. See terminate and -ive.

Derivatives: terminative, n., terminative-ly, adv. terminator, n., 1) one who or that which terminates; 2) the line dividing the illuminated and unilluminated parts of the disk of the moon or a planet. — L. terminātor, 'he who sets bounds', fr. terminātus, pp. of termināre. See terminate and agential suff. -or.

terminer, n., a determining (law.) — F. terminer, 'to end', fr. L. termināre; see terminate. For the subst. use of the infinitive in law terms cp. attainder and words there referred to.

terminism, n., the doctrine that the offer of divine grace is limited to a certain period. — G. Terminismus, coined fr. L. terminus, 'boundary, limit', and suff. -ismus. See terminus and -ism.

terminist, n., an adherent of terminism. — Coined fr. L. terminus (see terminus) and suff. -ist.

Derivative: terminist-ic, adj.

terminology, n. — G. Terminologie, a hybrid coined by C. G. Schutz of Jena in 1786 fr. ML. terminus, 'expression, term', fr. L. terminus, 'boundary, limit', and Gk.  $-\lambda o \gamma t \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma o \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See terminus and -logy.

Derivatives: terminolog-ic-al, adj., terminolog-ic-al-ly, adv.

terminus, n., boundary. — L., 'boundary line, boundary, limit', rel. to termen, 'boundary stone'. See term and cp. conterminus, conterminus.

Terminus, the Roman god of boundaries. — L. terminus, 'boundary'. See prec. word and cp. Terminalia, 'a Roman festival'.

termitarium, termitary, n., a nest of termites. — ModL. termitārium, fr. Termes. See Termes and -arium, resp. subst. suff. -ary, and cp. next word. termite, n., a white ant. — ModL. Termes, gen. Termitis, 'the genus of termites', fr. L. termes, gen. termitis, 'a worm that eats wood, woodworm', lit. 'the boring insect'. See Termes.

tern, n., any of the birds of the subfamily Sterninae. — Of Scand. origin; cp. Dan. terne, Swed. tärna, Norw. terna, ON. perna. These words are related to OE. stearn, 'starling', and cogn. with L. sturnus, 'starling'. See starling and cp. Sturnus.

tern, n., a set of three. — L. ternī, 'three each', fr. ter, 'three times'. See ter- and cp. ternary.

Derivative: tern-al, adj.

ternary, adj., threefold. — ME., fr. L. ternārius, fr. ternī, 'three each'. See 2nd tern and adj. suff. -ary.

ternate, adj., arranged in threes. — ModL. ternātus, fr. L. ternī, 'three each'. See 2nd tern and adj. suff. -ate.

terne, also terneplate, n., an alloy of lead and tin.

— F. terne, 'dull', fr. MF., fr. ternir, 'to tarnish, to dull'. See tarnish.

ternery, n., breeding place of terns. — Formed fr. 2nd tern with suff. -ery.

ternion, n., a set of three. — L. terniō, gen. -ōnis, fr. terni, 'three each'. See 2nd tern.

terpene, n., any of a group of hydrocarbons,  $C_{10}H_{16}$  (chem.) — Shortened fr. terpentine, the orig, form of turpentine.

terphenyl, n., a hydrocarbon whose molecule is formed from three benzene rings. — Formed fr. ter- and phenyl.

terpin, n., the compound  $C_{10}H_{18}(\mathrm{OH})_2$  (chem.) — Coined by the Swedish chemist Jons Jacob Berzelius (1779-1848) fr. terp- (for terpentin, the orig. form of turpentine) and chem. suff. -in(e). Cp. terpene.

terpodion, n., a keyboard instrument, invented in 1816 by Buschmann in Berlin (mus.) — ModL., coined from the stem of Gk. τέρπειν, 'to gladden', and ἀδή, 'song'. See next word and ode. Terpsichore, n., the Muse of the dance (Greek and

Roman mythol.) — L. Terpsichorē, fr. Gk. Τερψιχόρη, lit. 'enjoyment of dance', a name compounded of τέρψις, 'enjoyment, gladness, delight', and χορός, 'dance'. The first element is a derivative of τέρπειν, 'to delight, please', fr. I.-E. base \*terp-, 'to satisfy', whence also OI. tipyati, trpnoti, tarpati, 'takes one's fill', Avestic θrafða-, 'satiated, satisfied', Toch. AB tsārw-, 'to rejoice', tsārwo, 'joy', Lith. tarpstù, tařpti, 'to thrive, prosper', tarpà, 'thriving, prosperity', Lett. tārpa, of s.m., OPruss. en-terpo, 'it is useful', en-terpen, en-terpon, 'useful'. Cp. Euterpe. For the second element see chorus.

Derivative: *Terpsichore-an*, adj., pertaining to Terpsichore; hence, pertaining to dance.

terra, n., earth. - L., prob. for \*tersā- and lit. meaning 'dry land' and rel. to OL. torrus (for \*torsus), 'drv'. L. torrere, 'to parch, roast', and cogn, with Olr. tir (for \*teros), 'land', fr. I.-E. base \*ters-, \*trs-, 'to be dry', whence also OI. tarşáyati, 'dries up', trsvati, 'thirsts', trstáh, 'hoarse'. trsúh, 'greedy, desirous', Avestic tarshu-, 'dry, solid', Arm. t'afamim. 'I wither. dry up', erasht, metathesized fr. \*trast (for I.-E. \*trsti), 'dryness, drought', Gk. τέρσεσθαι, 'to be or become dry, dry up', τερσαίνειν, 'to make dry, to dry', ταρσός, 'wickerwork; flat of the foot; ankle', τρασιά, Ion. ταρσιή, 'a crate for drying figs', Alb. ter, 'I lay out', Goth. baursus, 'dry, barren', OHG. thurri, durri, MHG. durre, dürre, G. dürr, Du. dor. OS. thurri, ON. burr, OE. byrre, 'dry', OHG. darra, MHG., G. darre, 'kiln drying'. Cp. inter, 'to bury', mediterranean, parterre, subterranean, tarsus, terrace, terra cotta, terrain, terramara, terramycin, terrane, terrestrial, terrier (in both senses), terrine, territory, thirst, toast, torrid, trass, traulism, tureen and the second element in verditer. Cp. also torsk.

terrace, n. — MF. terrasse, terrace, 'pile of earth, terrasse' (whence F. terrasse), fr. OProveng. terrassa, fr. VL. \*terrācea, a derivative of L. terra, 'earth'. See prec. word and cp. terrazzo.

Derivatives: terrace, tr. v., terrac-er, n., terrac-ette, n., terrac-ing, n.

terra cotta, hard pottery, compounded of fine clay and fine sand. — It., lit. 'cooked earth', fr. terra, 'earth' (fr. L. terra), and cotta, fem. pp. of cuocere, 'to cook' (fr. L. coquere). For the first word see terra, for the second see cook and cp. coction

terrain, n., a tract of land. — F., fr. L. terrenum. See terrene.

terramara, n., an earthy deposit. — Dial. It., for terramarna, fr. It. terra, 'earth', and dial. It. mara (for It. marna), 'marl' (see terra and marl); so called because made of dry earth.

terramycin, n., an antibiotic derived from an earth mold. — Coined fr. L. terra, 'earth', Gk. μύχης, 'fungus', and suff. -in. See terra and myco-.

terrane, n., a geological formation. — F. terrain, fr. L. terrenum, 'land, ground' (whence also Sp.

terreno, OProvenç. terren), prop. neut. of terrenus, 'of earth', used as a noun. See terrene. terraneous, adj., terrestrial. — See terra and aneous.

terrapin, n., name of several species of turtles. —
Of Algonquian origin.

terraqueous, adj., consisting of both land and water. — Compounded of terra and aqueous.

terrarium, n., a vivarium for terrestrial animals.

— ModL., formed fr. L. terra, 'earth' (see terra), with suff. -arium on the analogy of aquarium. terrazzo, n., a kind of flooring. — It., rel. to terrazza, 'terrace'. See terrace and cp. trass.

terrene, adj., earthy, earthly. — L. terrēnus, 'of, or pertaining to, the earth, earthly, earthly', fr. terra. See terra and -ene.

Derivative: terrene, n.

terreplein, n., platform of a rampart (fort.) — F. terre-plein, fr. It. terrapieno, back formation fr. terrapienare (orig. written in two words: terra pienare), 'to fill with earth', fr. terra, 'earth', fr. L. terra, and pienare, 'to fill', fr. VL. \*plēnāre, fr. L. plēnus, 'full'. For the first element see terra, for the second see full, adj., and cp. plenum.

terrestrial, adj., earthly, earthy. — ME., formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. terrestris, 'of or pertaining to the earth', fr. terra. See terra.

Derivatives: terrestrial, n., terrestrial-ity, n.

terret, n., ring of a harness pad. — ME. teret, toret, fr. OF. toret, touret, 'small wheel', dimin. of tour, 'circuit'. See tour and -et.

terrible, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. terribilis, 'frightful, dreadful', fr. terreō, terrēre, 'to frighten', which stands for \*terseyō and is cogn. with OI. trásati, 'trembles', Avestic tarshta, 'feared, revered', tersein), 'to tremble; to flee', Lith. trisū, trisēti, 'to tremble', OSlav. trese, 'I shake', trese se, 'I tremble', MIr. tarrach, 'timid', fr. I.-E. base \*teres-, \*tres-, 'to tremble'. Cp. deter. Cp. also Tirshatha, Treron. For the ending see suff. -ible. — Cp. the collateral I.-E. bases: \*trem-, whence Gk. τρέμειν, L. tremere, 'to tremble', and \*trep-, whence L. trepidus, 'restless, anxious, solicitous'. See tremble and trepidation.

Derivatives: terrible-ness, n., terribl-y, adv.

terricolous, adj., living on the ground (zool. and bot.) — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. terricola, 'inhabiting the earth', fr. terra, 'earth', and -cola, 'inhabiting', which is rel. to colere, 'to till (the ground); to inhabit', incolere, 'to inhabit', incola, 'inhabitant', colōnus, 'cultivator of the ground'. See terra and colony and cp. the second element in pratincole. For the ending see suff. -ous.

terrier, n., a kind of dog. — F., prop. chien terrier, lit. 'earth dog', fr. chien, 'dog' (fr. L. canis), and ML. terrārius, 'of, or pertaining to, earth or land', fr. L. terra, 'earth, land'. See terra and -ier.

terrier, n., a document stating the boundaries of landed property. — F., fr. MF., fr. ML. (liber) terrārius, 'book relating to land', fr. L. terra, 'earth, land'. See prec. word.

terrific, adj. — L. terrificus, 'frightful', lit. 'causing terror', compounded of the stem of terrere, 'to frighten', and -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See terrible and -fic.

Derivatives: terrific-al-ly, terrific-ly, advs., terrific-ness, n.

terrify, tr. v. — L. terrificare, 'to frighten' (whence also F. terrifier), fr. terrificus. See prec. word and -fy.

Derivatives: terrify-ing, adj., terrify-ing-ly, adv. terrigenous, adj., 1) earthborn; 2) produced by the earth. — L. terrigena, 'born of the earth', fr. terra, 'earth', and the stem of gignere (pp. genitus), 'to beget, bear, bring forth'. See terra and genus.

terrine, n., an earthenware dish. — F., fr. MF., fem. of the adj. *terrin*, 'pertaining to the earth, earthen', fr. VL. \*terrinus, fr. L. terrenus. See terrene and cp. tureen.

territorial, adj. — L. territōriālis (whence also F. territorial), fr. territōrium, 'domain, territory'. See territory and cp. exterritorial, extraterritorial.

Derivatives: territorial, n., territorial-ism, n., territorial-ist, n., territorial-ize, tr. v., territorial-iz-ation, n., territorial-ly, adv.

territory, n. — L. territōrium, 'domain, district, territory', formed fr. terra, 'earth' (see terra), with -ōrium, a suff. denoting place (see subst. suff. -ory). Cp. dormitōrium, 'sleeping room' (see dormitory).

Derivatives: territorial (q.v.), territori-an, n., territori-ed. adi.

terror, n. — ME. terrour, fr. MF. (= F.) terreur, fr. L. terrōrem, acc. of terror, 'great fear, alarm', fr. terrēre, 'to frighten'. See terrible and -or.

terrorism, n. — F. terrorisme, formed fr. L. terror (see prec. word) with suff. -isme (see -ism).

terrorist, n. — F. terroriste, formed fr. L. terror (see terror) with suff. -iste (see -ist).

Derivatives: terrorist-ic, terrorist-ic-al, adjs.

terrorize, tr. v. — Formed fr. L. terror (see terror) with suff. -ize.

Derivatives: terroriz-ation, n., terroriz-er, n.

terry, n., uncut loop in velvet. — Prob. fr. F. tiré, 'drawn, pulled', pp. of tirer. See tire, 'to pull'. terse, adj., concise. — L. tersus, pp. of tergēre, 'to rub, wipe off', which is cogn. with Gk. τρώγειν, 'to gnaw', τρώγλη, 'hole', Goth. pairko, 'hole', fr. I.-E. \*tro-g-, \*tr\*-g-, enlargement of base \*ter-, \*tr-, 'to go through, pass beyond'. See term and cp. absterge, abstersion, deterge, detersion. Cp. also through, troglodyte, trout. Derivatives: terse-ly, adv., terse-ness, n.

tertial, adj., referring to the flight feathers of the third row (ornithol.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. tertius, 'third'. See next word. Derivative: tertial, n.

tertian, adj., recurring every other day. — Prop. 'recurring every third day', the first and the third day being reckoned inclusively, fr. L. tertiānus, fr. tertius, 'the third'. See third and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also sesterce.

tertian, n., tertian fever. — L. tertiāna, short for febris tertiāna, 'tertiam fever'. See prec. word. Tertiary, adj., pertaining to the era preceded by the Mesozoic (geol.) — L. tertiārius, 'containing a third part', fr. tertius, 'third' (see third and adj. suff. -ary); so called because the Mesozoic was formerly named Secondary.

Derivative: Tertiary, n.

tertiary, n., a member of third order in a monastic system. — See prec. word.

tertium quid, something intermediate between two things. — L., 'a third something', translation of Gk.  $\tau \rho i \tau o \tau i$ . See tertian and quiddity. teruah, n., a succession of 9 tremulous notes of the shophar (Jewish Religion). — Heb.  $t^{\delta} r \ddot{a}^{\delta} h$ , 'shout, cry, alarm, blast of trumpet or shophar, a succession of tremulous notes', formed from the stem of  $h \bar{e} r i a'$ , 'he sounded a signal, he shouted in triumph' (in Mishnaic Heb. also 'he blew the shophar'), which is prob. rel. to Arab.  $r \dot{a} g h \bar{a} a$ , 'he shouted'.

**terylene**, n., trademark for a synthetic textile fiber based on terephthalic acid. — Coined fr. *tere-***phthalic** and suff. **-ene**.

terza rima, a verse in which the rhymes are arranged according to the following formula: aba, bcb, cdc. — It., lit. 'third rhyme'. It. terza is fem. of terzo, fr. L. tertius, 'third'. See tertian, adj., and rhyme.

terzetto, n., trio; vocal trio. — It., dimin. of terzo, 'third', fr. L. tertius. See tertian, adj.

teschemacherite, n., an acid ammonium carbonate (mineral.) — Named after the English chemist Frederick E. Teschemacher (died in 1863). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

tessara-, combining form meaning 'four'. — Fr. Gk. τέσσαρα, neut. of τέσσαρες, 'four', rel. to Att. τέτταρες, Ion. τέσσερες, Aeol. πίσυρες, Lesbian πέσυρες, fr. I.-E. base \*q\*wetur-, 'four'. See four and cp. tessera-, diatessaron, tetarto-, tetra-, tetrad and the first element in trapezium. tessella, n., a small tessera. — L., 'a little cube', dimin. of tessera. See tessera- and -ella.

tessellar, adj., composed of tesserae. — Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. L. tessella. See prec. word. tessellate, tr. v., to pave by inlaying small square blocks in mosaic. — L. tessellātus, pp. of tessellāre, 'to chequer, tessellate', fr. tessella. See tessella and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: tessellat-ed, adj., tessellat-ion, n. tessera, n., a small, square piece of stone, a die.

— Lit. 'having four sides', fr. Ion. Gk. τέσσερα, neut. of τέσσερες, which is rel. to Gk. τέσσαρες, 'four'. See tessara-.

tessitura, n., range of a voice part (mus.) — It., 'texture', fr. tessere, 'to weave', fr. L. texere. See texture.

test '

test, n., a cupel for refining or trying metals; examination, trial. — ME., fr. MF., fr. OF., fr. L. testū, testum, 'vessel, earthen vessel, pot', which is rel. to testa, 'piece of burnt clay, potsherd, shell, scale', and prob. cogn. with Avestic tashta-, 'cup', Lith. tištas, 'vessel made of willow twigs', and with L. texere, 'to weave', fr. I.-E. base \*tekth-, 'to weave'. See text and cp. testudo. Cp. also tester, 'canopy'.

Derivatives: test, tr. v., to refine in a cupel; to put to the test; to try, examine, testable (q.v.), tester (q.v.), test-ing, adj., test-ing-ly, adv.

test, n., the hard shell of many invertebrates (zool.)

— L. testa, 'shell'. See test, 'cupel'.

testable, adj., capable of being tested. — Formed with suff. -able fr. test, 'to try'. See test, 'cupel'. testable, adj., capable of being disposed of by will (law.) — L. testābilis, 'that has a right to give testimony', fr. testārī. See testament and -able.

Testacea, n. pl., an order of invertebrates covered with shells. (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. testāceus, 'covered with a shell'. See testaceous.

testacean, adj., any of the Testacea. — See prec. word and -an.

Derivative: testacean, n., a testacean animal.

testaceous, adj. — L. testāceus, 'covered with a shell', fr. testa. See test, 'shell', and -aceous.

testacy, n., state of being testate. — Formed fr. testate with suff. -cv.

testament, n. - ME., fr. Eccles. L. testamentum, 'covenant, Scripture', fr. L., 'declaration of one's will: last will, testament', fr. L. testārī, 'to be a witness, bear witness, testify', fr. testis, 'witness', which is formed fr. \*tristo, a compound meaning 'the third standing by'. Cp. Oscan. tristaamentud (= L. testāmentō). The first element of this compound is related to L. tres, 'three'; see three and cp. tri-. The second element is formed from the stem of sto, stare, 'to stand'; see state. Testament in the sense of Bible is due to a confusion of the two meanings of Gk. διαθήκη: 1) 'covenant'; 2) 'last will and testament', the word used in the Septuagint to render Heb. berith, 'covenant'. Cp. attest, contest, detest, intestate, obtest, protest, protestant, testamur, testate,

Derivatives: testament-al, adj., testament-ary, adj. testamur, n., English university certificate. — L. testāmur, 'we attest, testify', fr. testārī (see testament); so called from the word testāmur used in the text of the certificate.

testify, testimonial, testimony. For the ending

testate, adj., having left a valid will (law.) — ME., fr. L. testātus, pp. of testārī, 'to witness, testify'. See testament and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: testate, n.

of testament see suff. -ment.

testator, n., a person who makes a will. — L. testātor, 'one who makes a will', fr. testātus, pp. of testārī. See testament and agential suff. -or.

testatrix, n., a female testator. — L. testātrix, fem. of testātor. See prec. word and -trix.

teste, n., the witness being ... — L., abl. of testis, 'witness', used in absolute construction. For the etymology of L. testis see testament.

tester, n., one who tests. — Formed with agential suff. -er from test. 'to try'. See test, 'cupel'.

tester, n., canopy. — ME. tester, fr. OF. testiere, 'headpiece, helmet' (whence F. têtière, 'infant's cap'), fr. teste (F. tête), 'head', fr. L. testa, 'piece of burnt clay, potsherd, shell, scale', to which, in Late Latin, was added the meaning 'skull', and, in Vulgar Latin, the meaning 'head', orig. used only in a humerous sense. Cp. OProvenc. testa, 'scale, nutshell; head', It. testa, 'head', Rum. tastă, 'skull'. See test, 'cupel', and cp. teston, testy, tête-à-tête. For the sense development of L. testa in the Romance languages cp. OE. cuppe, OHG. chuph, kopf, 'cup', MHG. kopf, 'drinking vessel; skull', G. Kopf, 'head' (see cup). Cp. also OI. carúh, 'kettle, pot', which is prob. rel. to OI. karañkas, 'skull', and cogn. with Goth. hvairnei, 'skull', OE. hwer, 'kettle' (see

tester, n., name of several coins. — A var. of teston. Cp. tizzv.

testicle, n., a male gland secreting the spermatozoa, testis. — L. testiculus, dimin. of testis, 'testicle'. See testis.

testicular, adj., pertaining to the testicles. — Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. L. testiculus. See prec. word.

testiculate, testiculated, adj., having testicles. — Late L. testiculātus, fr. L. testiculus. See testicle and adj. suff. -ate, resp. also -ed.

testification, n. — L. testificatio, gen. -onis, fr. testificatus, pp. of testificari, 'to bear witness to'. See testify and -ion

testify, intr. and tr. v. — ME. testifien, fr. OF. testifier, fr. L. testificārī, 'to bear witness to', formed fr. testis, 'witness', and -ficārī, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See testament and -fy.

Derivative: testifi-er, n.

testimonial, n. — ME., fr. Late L. testimonialis, in litterae testimoniales, 'letters serving for evidence', fr. L. testimonium. See testimony and adj. suff. -al.

testimonialize, intr. v., to honor with a testimonial. — Formed fr. L. testimonium (see prec. word) with suff. -ize.

Derivative: testimonializ-ation, n.

testimony, n. — ME., fr. Late L. testimonium, 'testimony of the Decalogue, the Decalogue' (loan translation of Heb. 'ēdúth, 'testimony, testimony of the Decalogue'), fr. L. testimonium, 'evidence, attestation', which was formed fr. testis, 'witness' (see testament), with suff. -monium. See -mony and cp. words there referred to.

testis, n., testicle. — L., 'witness; testicle'. See testament. For sense development cp. F. témoins, 'testicles', pl. of témoin, 'witness', and Gk. παραστάται, 'testicles', pl. of παραστάτης, which literally means 'one who stands by'. teston, n., name of several coins. — MF., fr. It.

testone, augment. formed fr. testa, 'head'. The coin was so called because it bore the image of the sovereign's head. Cp. tester, 'coin', and see tester, 'canopy'. Cp. also toston.

testosterone, n., the male sex hormone. — Coined fr. L. testês, pl. of testis (see testis), ster(ol) and suff -one.

testudinal, adj., pertaining to a tortoise. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. testūdō, gen. testūdinis, 'tortoise'. See testudo.

testudinarious, adj., colored like a tortoise shell.

— Formed with suff. -arious fr. L. testūdō, gen. testūdinis. 'tortoise'. See testudo.

testudinate, adj., resembling a tortoise shell. — L. testūdinātus, fr. testūdō, gen. testūdinis, 'tortoise'. See testudo and adi. suff. -ate.

testudineous, adj., resembling a tortoise shell. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. testūdō, gen. testūdinis. 'tortoise'. See testudo.

testudo, n., 1) shed, movable shelter (Roman antiq.); 2) (cap.) a genus of turtles, the land tortoise (zool.) — L. testūdō, 'tortoise', fr. testū, 'earthen vessel', which is rel. to testa, 'shell'. See test, 'cupel', and -ude.

testy, adj., irritable. — ME. testif, fr. AF. testif (fem. testive), formed—with change of suff. -u to -if—fr. OF. testu (F. têtu), 'stubborn', lit. 'heady, headstrong', fr. OF. teste (F. tête), 'head'. See tester, 'canopy'.

Derivatives: testi-ly, adv., testi-ness, n.

tetanic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, tetanus. — L. tetanicus, fr. Gk. τετανικός, fr. τέτανος. See tetanus and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: *tetanic*, n., a substance producing tetanic spasms.

tetano-, before a vowel tetan-, combining form denoting the *tetanus*. — Medical L., fr. Gk. τετανο-, τεταν, fr. τέτανος. See tetanus.

tetanus, n., infectious disease characterized by the rigidity of voluntary muscles. — L., fr. Gk. τέτανος, 'convulsive tension of the muscles', which is rel. to τετανός, 'stretched, rigid', from a reduplicated form of the I.-E. base \*ten-, 'to stretch', whence τείνειν (for \*τένιειν), L. tendere, 'to stretch'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction'.

Derivatives: tetanic (q.v.), tetan-ize, tr. v., tetan-iz-ation. n.

tetarto-, before a vowel tetart-, combining form meaning 'one fourth'. — Gk. τεταρτο-, τεταρτ-, fr. τέταρτος, 'fourth; one fourth', rel. to Att. Gk. τέτταρες, Gk. τέσσαρες, 'four'. See tessara- and cp. tetra-.

tetchy, adi. — See techy.

tête-à-tête, adv., privately; adj., private; n., a private meeting. — F., lit. 'head to head', fr. F. tête, fr. OF. teste, 'head'. See tester, 'canopy', and -à. tête-bêche, adj., reversed in relation to each other (said of stamps). — F., alteration of béchevet, 'head to foot', prop. 'from the head of one to the feet of another', which is compounded of pref. bes-, 'twice', fr. L. bis, and chevet, 'head of

something', fr. L. capitium, dimin. of caput, 'head'; see bis and chevet. The change of béchevet to tête-bêche is due to the circumstance that the exact meaning of the word béchevet was no more clear and the necessity was felt to place the word tête. 'head', before it.

teth, n., name of the 9th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *tēth*, a word connected by Gesenius with Arab. *tayt*, 'serpent', whereas Dunand renders it by 'ball, clew'. Cp. theta.

tethelin, n., a lipide (biochem.) — Formed with suff. -in fr. Gk. τεθηλώς, perf. part. of θάλλειν, 'to thrive, flourish'. See **Thalia**, 'the Muse of comedy'.

tether, n., a rope for fastening an animal. — ME. tethir, tedir, prob. fr. ON. tjöðr, rel. to Dan. tøir, Swed. tjuder, OFris. tiader, tieder, MDu. tuder, Du. tuier, 'line, rope', OHG. zeotar, MHG. zieter, 'pole of a cart'.

Derivative: tether, tr. v.

tetra-, before a vowel tetr-, combining form meaning 'four'. — Gk. τετρα-, τετρ-, 'four-', rel. to τέταρτος, 'fourth'. See tetarto-.

tetrachord, n., 1) an instrument with four strings; 2) a series of four tones, with the interval of a fourth between the first and the last (music). — Gk. τετράχορδον (scil. ὄργανον), 'an instrument with four strings', neut. of the adjective τετράχορδος, 'four-stringed', which is compounded of τετρα- (see tetra-) and χορδή, 'chord'. See chord.

tetract, adj., having four rays. — Compounded of tetr- and Gk. ἀκτίς, gen. ἀκτῖνος, 'ray'. See actinic.

tetrad, n., 1) the number four; a group of four things. — Gk. τετράς, gen. τετράδος, rel. to Att. Gk. τέτταρες, Gk. τέσσαρες, 'four'. See tessara-, and -ad.

Derivative: tetrad-ic, adj.

tetradymite, name of a mineral, called also telluric bismuth. — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. τετράδυμος, 'fourfold', which is compounded of τετρα- (see tetra-) and suff. -δυμος, which is rel. to δύο, 'two', δίδυμος, 'twin'. See di-, 'two, double', and didymium. The tetradymite owes its name to the circumstance that its crystals appear in groups of four.

tetragon, n., a quadrangle. — Late L. tetragonum, fr. Gk. τετράγωνον, neut. of the adjective τετράγωνος, 'with four angles', fr. τετρα- (see tetra-) and γωνία, 'corner, angle'. See -gon.

Derivatives: tetragon-al, tetragon-ous, adjs.

tetragram, n., a word consisting of four letters. — See next word.

Tetragrammaton, n., the quadriliteral name of God in the Hebrew Bible. — Gk. τετραγράμματον, 'the word of four letters', prop. neut. of the adj. τετραγράμματος, used as a noun, fr. τετρα- (see tetra-) and γράμμα, gen. γράμματος, 'letter'. See -gram.

tetragynous, adj., having four pistils (bot.) — Compounded of tetra- and -gynous.

tetrahedral 1596

tetrahedral, adj., pertaining to a tetrahedron. — See next word and adj. suff. -al.

tetrahedron, n., a solid figure contained by four triangular surfaces. — ModL., fr. Gk. τετράεδρον, prop. neut. of the adjective τετράεδρος, 'having four sides', fr. τετρα- (see tetra-) and ἔδρα (for \*sedra-), 'seat; base, side, face'. See -hedron.

tetrakis-, combining form meaning 'four times'.

— Gk. τετράχις, 'four times', formed fr. τετρα(see tetra-) and ἀχίς, 'needle, point', which is rel. to ἀχή, 'point', from I.-E. base \*ak-, 'sharp', whence also ἀχμή, 'edge', ἄχρος, 'pointed', L. acus, 'needle', acuere, 'to sharpen', ācer, 'sharp'. See acrid and cp. triakis- and the second element in Thrinax.

tetrakishexaedron, n., a polyhedron of 24 congruent isosceles-triangular faces (geom.) — Compounded of tetrakis- and hexaedron.

tetralogy, n., a series of four dramas. — Gk. τετραλογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , compounded of τετρα- (see tetra-) and -λογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse, story, reason, account'. See logos, -logy.

tetrameter, n., a verse of four metrical feet (pros.)

— Formed fr. tetra- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'.

See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

tetrandrous, adj., having four stamens (bot.) — Compounded of tetra- and -androus.

Tetraonidae, n. pl., a family of birds (ornithol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. tetrāō, 'heath cock', fr. Gk. τετράων, which, together with τέτραξ (whence L. tetrax), name of a bird, derives from a base of imitative origin. Cp. OI. tittirah, tittirih, 'partridge', ModPers. taðarv, 'pheasant', L. tetrinnīre, 'to quack', turtur, 'turtledove', Arm. t'rt'rak, 'a good speaker', OSlav. tetrěvi, 'pheasant', Lith. terva, 'black grouse', Russ. totórit', 'to babble, chatter'. Cp. turtle. 'turtledove'.

tetrapla, n., a book containing four versions in parallel columns. — ModL., fr. Gk. τετραπλᾶ, neut. pl. of τετραπλόος, τετραπλοῦς, 'fourfold', fr. τετρα- (see tetra-) and suff. -πλόος, -πλοῦς, '-fold', which occurs also in ἀπλόος, ἀπλοῦς, 'simple'. See haplo- and cp. hexapla.

tetrapod, adj., having four feet. — ModL. tetrapodus, fr. Gk. τετράπους, gen. τετράποδος,
'four-footed', fr. τετρα- (see tetra-) and πούς,
gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See -pod.

**tetrapody**, n., a verse consisting of four feet (*pros*.)

— Gk. τετραποδία, 'a measure or length of four feet', fr. τετράπους, gen. τετράποδος. See prec. word -y (representing Gk. -ία).

Derivative: tetrapod-ic, adj.

tetrapolis, n., a group of four cities. — Gk. τετράπολις, an adjective meaning 'of four cities', fr. τετρα- (see tetra-) and πόλις, 'city'. See policy. 'method of government'.

tetrapterous, adj., having four wings. — Gk. τετράπτερος, 'four-winged', fr. τετρα- (see tetra-) and πτερόν, 'wing'. See ptero-. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, see -ous.

Tetrapturus, n., a genus of fishes (ichthyol.) — ModL., compounded of tetra-, Gk. πτερόν, 'wing', and οὐρα, 'tail'. See ptero- and uro-, 'tail-'.

tetrapylon, n., a building with four gates. — Gk. τετράπυλον, prop. neut. of the adjective τετράπυλος, 'having four gates', used as a noun; compounded of τετρα- (see tetra-) and πύλη, 'gate'. See tetra- and pylon.

tetrarch, n., ruler of a part (originally a fourth part) of a province (Classical hist.) — Late L. tetrarcha, fr. L. tetrarchēs, fr. Gk. τετράρχης, lit. 'governor of the fourth part (of a province)', fr. τετρα- (see tetra-) and -άρχης, 'ruler'. See -arch.

Derivative: tetrarch-ate, n.

tetrarchic, adj., pertaining to a tetrarchy or a tetrarch. — Gk. τετραρχικός, 'of a tetrarch', fr. τετράργης. See prec. word and -ic.

tetrarchy, n., the district or oHce of a tetrarch. — L. tetrarchia, fr. Gk. τετραρχί $\bar{x}$ , 'the province of a tetrarch', fr. τετράρχης. See tetrarch and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

tetraseme, n., a foot corresponding to the length of four short syllables (*Greek prosody*). — Late L. tetrasēmus, 'of four syllables', fr. Gk. τετράσημος, fr. τετρα- (see tetra-) and σῆμα, 'sign'. See semantics.

Derivative: tetrasem-ic, adj.

tetrastich, n., a poem consisting of four lines.—
L. tetrastichon, fr. Gk. τετράστιχον, prop. neut.
of the adjective τετράστιχος, 'of four lines',
used as a noun; compounded of τετρα- (see
tetra-) and στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse'. See
stichic and cp. acrostic and words there referred
to.

tetrastyle, adj., having four pillars. — L. tetrastylos, fr. Gk. τετράστϋλος, fr. τετρα- (see tetra-) and στϋλος, 'column'. See style, 'gnomon'. tetrastyle, n., a building with four columns. — L.

tetrastylen, fr. Gk. τετράστῦλον, neut. of the adjective τετράστῦλος, used as a noun. See tetrastyle, adj.

tetrasyllabic, adj., having four syllables. — Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. τετρασύλλαβος, 'having four syllables', fr. τετρα- (see tetra-) and συλλαβή, 'syllable'. See syllable and cp. syllabic. tetrasyllable, n., a word of four syllables. —

Formed fr. tetra- and syllable. See prec. word. tetravalent, adj., quadrivalent (chem.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. τετρα- (see tetra-) and L. valēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of valēre, 'to be strong, have power' (see -valent). The correct form is quadrivalent (fr. L. quadri-, 'four', and valēns, 'having power').

tetrolic, to adj., pertaining the acid CH<sub>3</sub>. C: C. COOH (chem.) — Coined fr. tetr- and -olic; so called from the four carbon atoms.

tetronic, adj., pertaining to the acid, CO. CH<sub>2</sub> CO. CH<sub>2</sub>O (chem.) — Coined fr. tetr- and -onic; so called from the four carbon atoms. tetroxide, tetroxid, n., an oxide, each molecule of

which contains four atoms of oxygen (chem.) —
Formed fr. tetr- and oxid(e).

tetryl, a synonym of butyl,  $C_4H_9$  (chem.) — Coined fr. tetr- and -yl; so called from the four carbon atoms.

tetter, n., a vesicular skin disease. — ME. tetere, fr. OE. teter, 'ringworm (a skin disease)', rel. to OHG. zittaroh, MHG. ziteroch, dial. G. Zitteroch (cp. G. Zittermal, 'tetter', for the second element of which see mole, 'spot'); cogn. with OI. dadrūh (also dardúh, dardrūh), 'a kind of skin disease', Lith. dedervine, Lett. dedere, dederene, 'tetter', fr. I.-E. \*dedru-, reduplication (for the sake of emphasis) of \*deru-, which appears in W. darwyden, darwden, MBret. daroueden, ModBret. dervoeden and in Gaulish L. derbita, 'tetter'. These bases prop. mean 'torn skin', and are enlargements of I.-E. base \*der-, 'to tear'. See tear, 'to rend', and cp. dartars.

Derivatives: tetter, tr. and intr. v., tetter-ous, adj., tetter-y, adj.

tettix, n., the cicada (*rare*). — ModL., fr. Gk. τέτττξ, 'cicada', which is of imitative origin.

Teucrian, adj., pertaining to Teucer or to the Trojans. — Formed with suff. -ian, fr. L. Teucer, fr. Gk. Τεῦχρος, name of the first king of Troy. Teucrium, n., a genus of trees, the germander (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τεύχριον, 'germander', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly named after Τεῦχρος, 'Teucer', the first king of Troy, who was allegedly the first to use this plant in medicine.

Teuton, n., a member of the Teutonic race, esp. a German. — L. *Teutonēs* (pl.), a word of Teut. origin. See **Dutch** and cp. the first element in **Theodoric**. Cp. also **Goth**.

Teutonic, adj. — L. Teutonicus, fr. Teutonēs. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: Teutonic, n.

tew, tr. v., to prepare by beating; to work hard.

— A var. of taw.

tewel, n., 1) a hole (obsol.); 2) the tuyere of a furnace. — ME. tuel, 'funnel, chimney', fr. MF. tuel, tuiel (F. tuyau), 'pipe, tube', fr. OF., fr. Frankish \*būta, of s.m. (whence also OProvenç. tudel, of s.m.), which is rel. to Goth. būt-haūrn, 'trumpet', lit. 'sounding horn', MDu. tūte, MLG. tūte, 'anything resembling a horn' (whence G. Tūte, 'paper bag'); of imitative origin. Cp. tuyere.

text, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) texte, fr. OF., fr. L. textus, 'texture, structure; context', from textus, pp. of texere, 'to weave, plait, fit together', which is cogn. with OI. tákşati, 'he fashions, constructs', tákşan, 'carpenter', Avestic tash-, 'to cut, carve', tasha, 'ax, hatchet', Gk. τέκτων, 'carpenter', τέχνη (for \*teks-nā-), 'art', OSlav. tesla, 'ax, hatchet', tešo, tesati, 'to hew, fell, cut down', tesŭ, 'beam', Lith. taŝau, taŝýti, 'to cut, carve', OIr. tāl (for \*tōkslo-), 'cooper's ax, mason's ax', Arm. t'ek'em, 'I turn, wind, twist', OHG., MHG. dahs, G. Dachs, Du. das, 'badger'

[ML. taxus, taxō, It. tasso, F. taisson, Sp. texon (now spelled tejón), 'badger', are Teut. loan words], lit. 'the builder', ON. pattr, 'thread, wick'. Cp. also Hitt. taksh-, 'to join, unite, build', takshan, 'together'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*tekht-, \*tekh-, 'to build (of wood), carpenter; to weave'. The original meaning of this base prob. was 'to plait, twist'. Cp. architect, context, dachshund, pretext, subtle, Taxidea, technic, tecto-, 'builder', Tectona, tectonic, tela, telary, tessitura, test, 'cupel', textile, thixle, tiller, tissue, toil, 'net'.

thalamo-

textile, adj. — L. textilis, 'woven', fr. textus, pp. of texere. See text and suff. -ile.

Derivative: textile, n.

textlet, n., a little text. — Formed fr. text with the dimin. suff. -let.

textual, adj. — ME. textuel, fr. OF. (= F.) textuel, fr. L. \*textuālis, fr. textus. See text and adj. suff. -al and cp. contextual.

textualism, n., strict adherence to the text. — See prec. word and -ism.

textualist, n., one who strictly adheres to the text.

— See prec. word and -ist.

texture, n. — L. textūra, 'web, texture, fabric', fr. textus, pp. of texere, 'to weave'. See text and -ure and cp. tessitura, contexture, intertexture. Derivatives: textur-al, adi., textur-al-ly, adv.

tezkirah, tezkere, n., a certificate. — Arab. tádhkirah, prop. verbal noun of dhákkara, 'he recalled something to someone', the second conjugation of dhákara, 'he remembered', which is rel. to Heb. zākhár, 'he remembered', zêkher, 'remembrance, memorial', zikkārón, 'memorial, remembrance', Aram. Syr. dekhar, Ethiop. zakára, 'he remembered', Akkad. zakāru, 'to name, speak, swear', zikru, 'name'.

-th, subst. suff. forming nouns of action, state, quality, etc. — ME., fr. OE. -ð, rel. to ON. -þ, OHG. -ida, Goth. -iþa, and cogn. with the subst. suffixes: OI. -tāti- (cp. sarvá-tāti-ḥ, 'universality, wholeness', fr. sárva-ḥ, 'whole'), Gk. -τητ- (cp. φιλοτητ-, stem of φιλότης, 'friendship', fr. φίλος, 'friend'), L. -tāti- (cp. lībertāt-, stem of lībertās, 'freedom', fr. līber, 'free'). Cp. -ty. Cp. also subst. suff. -t.

-th, suff. forming ordinal numbers. — ME. -the, -te, -ethe, fr. OE. -∂a, -ta, -o∂a, -e∂a, rel. to ON. -di, -ti, OHG. -do, -to, Goth. -da, -ta, '-th', and cogn. with OI. -tha-h, Gk. -τος, L. -tus. Cp. e.g. Gk. τέταρ-τος, L. quar-tus, 'fourth'.

-th, ending of the 3rd pers. sing. pres. indicative.

— See -eth.

Thaddeus, masc. PN. — L. Thaddaeus, fr. Gk. Θαδδαῖος, fr. Talmudic Heb. Taddáy, a name prob. derived fr. Aram.  $t^{\delta}$ dhayyá (pl.), 'breasts', which is rel. to Heb. shadh (dual shādháyim), Arab. thady, 'breast'.

thakoor, n., lord, master (a term of respect). — Hind. thākur, fr. Ol. thakkuraḥ, 'chief, man of rank; idol'; prob. of non-Aryan origin. thalamo-, before a vowel thalam-, combining thalamus 1598

form for thalamus (anat.) — Gk. θαλαμο-, θαλαμ-, fr. θάλαμος. See next word.

thalamus, n., part of the brain from which a nerve emerges (anat.) — L., fr. Gk. θάλαμος, 'inner chamber', which is rel. to θαλάμη, 'den, lair', stands in gradational relationship to θόλος, 'vault, vaulted building', and is cogn. with OSlav. dolŭ, 'hole, ditch, valley', Goth. dal, OE. dæl, 'valley'. See dale, 'valley', and cp. epithalamium, ophthalmo-.

Derivative: thalam-ic, adj.

thalass-, form of thalasso- before a vowel.

thalassian, adj., pertaining to the sea. — Formed with suff. -an fr. Gk. θαλάσσιος, 'of the sea', fr. θάλασσα, 'sea'; cp. Macedonian δαλάγχαν (acc.), 'sea', a word glossed by Hesychius; prob. of pre-Greek origin.

Derivative: thalassian, n., sea turtle.

thalassic, adj., pertaining to the sea. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. θάλασσα, 'sea'. See prec. word.

thalasso-, before a vowel thalass-, combining form denoting the sea. — Gk. θαλασσο-, θαλασσο-, fr. θάλασσα. See thalassian.

thalatto-, before a vowel thalatt-, combining form identical in meaning with the prec. word.

— Att. Gk. θαλαττο-, θαλαττ-, fr. θάλαττα, which corresponds to Gk. θάλασσα. See thalasso-.

thalenite, n., an yttrium silicate (mineral.) — Named after the Swedish physicist T. R. Thalén (1827-1905). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. thalen, n., an old German silver coin. — G. Thaler, former spelling of Taler. See taler.

Thalia, n., the Muse of comedy (Greek mythol.)

— L. Thalia, fr. Gk. Θάλεια, lit. 'the blooming one', rel to θαλίπ, 'abundance', θάλος, 'scion, child', θαλλός, 'young shoot, green stalk, young branch; branch', θαλεῖν, 'to bloom', θαλερός, 'blooming, fresh', and cogh. with Arm. dalar, 'green, fresh; verdure', Alb. dal' (aor. dola), 'I sprout'. Cp. thallium, thallo, thallus, Cp also tethelin.

Thalia, n., a genus of plants of the arrowroot family (bot.) — ModL., named after Johann Thal, a German physician of the 16th century. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Thalictrum, n., a genus of plants, the meadow rue (bot.) — L., 'meadow rue', fr. Gk. θάλικτρον, of s.m.

thall-, thalli-, thallo-, combining form for 1) thallus; 2) thallium. — Fr. Gk. θαλλός, 'young shoot; green branch'. See Thalia, 'the Muse of comedy'

thalline, adj., pertaining to a thallus. — Formed fr. thallus with adj. suff. -ine.

thallium, n., name of a rare metallic element (chem.) — ModL., fr. Gk. θαλλός, 'young shoot, green branch'; so called in 1861 by Sir William Crookes (1832-1919), the discoverer of this element, from the green line in its spectrum. See Thalia, 'the Muse of comedy'.

Derivative: thall-ic, adi.

thalloid, adj., resembling a thallus. — Compounded of thallus and Gk. -οειδής. 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Thallophyta, n., a division of plants (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. θαλλός, 'young shoot', and φυτόν, 'plant'. See thallus and -phyte.

thallous, adj., pertaining to thallium. — See thallium and -ous.

thallus, n., vegetable tissue (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. θαλλός, 'young shoot'. See Thalia, 'the Muse of comedy'.

thalweg, n., the line that follows the bottom of a valley (phys. geogr.) — G. (now spelled Talweg), lit. 'dale way'. See dale and way.

thamn-, form of thamno- before a vowel.

Thamnidium, n., a genus of molds (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idium fr. Gk.  $\vartheta$ ά-μνος, 'bush, shrub', which stands in gradational relationship to  $\vartheta$ ημών, 'heap', from the stem of τιθέναι, 'to put, place', whence also  $\vartheta$ έμα, 'anything laid down, deposit',  $\vartheta$ έσις, 'a placing, setting'. See theme and cp. next word, the first element in thamuria and the second element in Chrysothamnus.

thamno-, before a vowel thamn-, combining form meaning 'shrub'. — Gk. θαμνο-, θαμν-, fr. θάμνος, 'bush, shrub'. See prec. word.

thamuria, n., frequency of urination (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. θαμά. 'often', and οδρον, 'urine'. The first element is rel. to Homeric Gk. θαμέες, fem. θαμειαί (pl.), 'crowded, close-set', Gk. θαμίζειν, 'to come often', θαμνός, 'bush, shrub'. See Thamnidium. For the second element see -uria.

than, conj. — ME. thanne, than, thenne, then, fr. OE. ponne, pon, panne, 'then, than' ('than' represents a sense development of later date); orig. identical with then (q.v.)

thana, also tana, n., a police station (India). — Hind. thānā, thānā, fr. OI. sthāna-, 'a place of standing, a post', fr. I.-E. base \*st(h)ā-, 'to stand', whence also Gk. ἴστημι (for \*σί-στημι), 'I cause to stand, I place', L. stō, stāre, 'to stand'. See state and cp. words there referred to

thanadar, n., the chief of a police station (*India*).

— Hind. thānādār, lit. 'holder of a police station', fr. Hind. thānā, 'police station', and Pers. -dār, 'holder, possessor'. For the first element see thana; for the second see aumildar and cp. words there referred to.

thanage, n., rank of a thane. — ME., fr. ML. thanāgium, a hybrid formed fr. ME. theyn, thayn, and ML. suff. -āgium (fr. OF. -age). See thane and -age.

thanato-, before a vowel thanat-, combining form meaning 'death'. — Gk. θανατο-, θανατ-, fr. θάνατος, 'death', prob. for \*θ Fάνατος, fr. I.-E. base \*dhw-en-, 'to be extinguished', whence also OI. ádhvānit, 'vanished', dhvāntāḥ, 'dark'. Cp.

athanasy, euthanasia. Base \*dhw-en- is an enlargement of base \*dhewe-, \*dheu-, 'to fly about like dust; to smoke, be scattered, vanish', whence fūmus, 'smoke, steam, vapor'. See thio-and cp. words there referred to.

thanatoid, adj., deathlike. — Compounded of thanat- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

thane, n. — ME, thein, fr. OE, hegn, hen, 'thane, man, servant, attendant, soldier', rel. to OS. thegan, 'follower, warrior, boy', ON, hegn, 'thane, freeman', OHG, thegan, MHG, degen, G. Degen, 'thane, warrior, hero', fr. I.-E. base \*tekno-, whence also OL tákman-, 'descendant, child', Gk. τέκνον, 'child'. This base is a participial enlargement of base \*tek-, \*tok-, 'to beget, bear', whence Gk, τέχος, 'child, the young of animals', τόκος, 'childbirth, offspring, produce of money, interest', τοκεύς, 'father', in pl. 'parents', τίκτειν, 'to bring forth, bear'. which stands for \*\tau(-\tau\text{eiv}, reduplication of \*tk-, zero degree of base \*tek-. Cp. thegn. dirndl. Cp. also tecno-, teknonymy, -tocia, toco-, thank, n. - ME. thank, thonk, fr. OE. banc. bonc, 'thought, favor, satisfaction, thanks', prop. verbal n. fr. bencian, 'to think': rel. to OS. thank, ON, bökk, Dan, tak, Swed, tack, OFris, thank, thonk, MDu, danc, Du, dank, OHG., MHG. danc. G. Dank. Goth. bagks. 'thanks': see think. Hence thank orig. meant 'thoughtfulness'.

Derivatives: thank, v. (q.v.), thank-ful, adj., thank-ful-ly, adv., thank-ful-ness, n., thank-less, adj., thank-less-ly, adv., thank-less-ness, n.

thank, tr. v. — ME. thanken, thonken, fr. OE. pancian, poncian, fr. panc, ponc (see thank, n.); cp. OS. thancon, ON. pakka, Dan. takke, Swed. tacka, OFris. thankia, thonkia, MLG., MDu., Du. danken, OHG. danchon, MHG., G. danken, 'to thank', which all derive from the respective

Thargelia, n., a festival of Apollo celebrated on the 7th of the month of Thargelion (Greek antiq.) — Gk. Θαργήλια (scil. ἱερά), prop. 'the festival on which was brought the θάργηλος ἄρτος, 'bread baked from the new crop'. The origin of the word θάργηλος is unknown. Cp. next word.

Thargelion, n., name of the eleventh month of the Attic Greek year (corresponding to the second half of May and first half of June).— Gk.  $\Theta \alpha \rho \gamma \gamma \lambda \omega \rho$ , prop. 'the month on which the Thargelia festival was celebrated', fr.  $\Theta \alpha \rho \gamma \gamma \lambda \alpha$ . See prec. word.

tharm, n., intestine (dial.) — OE. parm, pearm, rel. to OS. tharm, parmr, Dan., Swed. tarm, OFris. therm, MDu., Du. darm, OHG. daram, darm, MHG., G. darm, 'gut', fr. Teut. \*par-ma-, which corresponds to I.-E. \*tor-mo-, 'lit. 'that which goes through', from I.-E. base \*ter-, 'to pierce, go through', whence also Gk. τόρμος, 'hole (into which a pin or peg is stuck)', τράμις,

'the perineum', τρημα, 'perforation', τιτρᾶν, 'to pierce, perforate'; for the suff. -ma in Teut. \*par-ma (= E. -m) cp. beam, seam, team. See throw and cp. terebra.

thaumatrope

Thaspium, n., a genus of plants, the meadow parsnip (bot.) — ModL., coined by the English-American naturalist Thomas Nuttall (1786-1859) from a play upon Thapsia, prop. 'flower of Thapsus', fr. Gk. Θάψος, name of an island. For the ending see 1st suff. -ium.

that, demonstr. pron. — ME. that, thet, fr. OE. pxt, neut, nom. and acc. sing. of the def. art. se, sēo, pxt, used already in OE. also in demonstr. sense. See the, art., and words there referred to.

Derivatives: that, adj., adv., rel. pron., adv., that, conj. (q.v.)

that, conj. — Identical with that, demonstr. pron. Cp. Gk. δτι L. quod, F. que, It. che, Sp. que, which show the same sense development. In German, the demonstr. pronoun das, 'that', is only graphically distinguished from the conjunction daß, 'that'.

thatch, tr. v. - ME, thecchen, thacchen, fr. OE, beccan, 'to cover', rel. to OS, thekkian, ON, bekia, Swed. täcka, Dan. dække, OFris, thekka, MDu. decken, Du. dekken, OHG. decchen, decken, MHG., G. decken, 'to cover', and to OE, pæc, 'roof, thatch', ON, bak, Swed, tak, Dan. tag, OFris. thek, MLG., MDu., Du. dak, 'roof', OHG. dah, MHG., G. dach, 'roof', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)teg-, 'to cover', whence also L. tegere, 'to cover', tegumentum, 'a covering', tectum, 'roof' (prop. neut. pp. of tegere used as a noun), tēgula, 'tile', toga, 'toga', OIr, tech, teg. OW. tig, 'house', OIr. -tuigim, 'I cover', OCo., W. to, 'roof', Gk. τέγος, τέγη, 'roof', and with initial s-OI. sthágati, sthagayati, 'covers hides, conceals', Gk. στέγειν, 'to cover', στέγος, στέγη, 'roof', στέγανος, 'covering; covered', OSlav. o-stegŭ, 'garment', o-stegnati, 'to cover', OPruss. steege, 'barn', stogis, 'roof', Lith. stógas, 'roof'. Cp. deck, deckle. Cp. also detect, detective, integument, obtected, protect, stegano-, tecto- (fr. L. tēctum, 'roof'), tectorial, tectrices, tegument, thug, tile, tog, toga.

Derivatives: thatch-er, n., thatch-ing, n.

thatch, n. — ME. thacche, fr. thecchen, thacchen, 'to thatch'. See thatch, v.

Derivative: thatch-y, adj.

thaumasite, n., a calcium silicate, carbonate and sulfate (mineral.) — Coined fr. Gk. θαυμάζειν, 'to wonder' (see thaumato-), and subst. suff.-ite; so called in allusion to its remarkable composition

thaumato-. before a vowel thaumat-, combining form meaning 'wonder'. — Gk.  $\theta$ αυματο-,  $\theta$ αυματο-, fr.  $\theta$ αῦμα, gen.  $\theta$ αύματος, 'wonder, a wondrous thing', prop. 'a thing to look at', fr. \* $\theta$ αF-, 'to look at', and rel. to  $\theta$ έ $\bar{\alpha}$  (for \* $\theta$ ά- $F\bar{\alpha}$ ), 'sight, spectacle'. See theater.

thaumatrope, n., an optical instrument showing

thaumaturge

the persistence of visual impressions. — Compounded of Gk.  $θα \tilde{υ}μα$ , 'wonder' and -τροπος, 'that which turns', fr. τρόπος, τροπή, 'turn, turning'. See thaumat- and -trope.

thaumaturge, n., 1) a worker of miracles; 2) a magician. — ML. thaumaturgus, fr. Gk. θαυματουργός, 'wonder working', which is compounded of θαῦμα, gen. θαύματος, 'wonder', and ἔργον, 'work'. See thaumat- and work and cp. ergon.

thaumaturgy, n., magic. — Gk. θαυματουργί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'magic', lit. 'wonder working' (n.), fr. θαυματουργός. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. - $(\bar{\alpha})$ ).

Derivatives: thaumaturg-ic, thaumaturg-ic-al, adjs., thaumaturg-ist, n.

thaw, intr. and tr. v., to melt. - ME. thawen, fr. OE. pāwian, rel. to ON, bevia, MLG, douwen. dőien, MDu. douwen, doven, Du. dooien, OHG. douwen, dewen, MHG. touwen, touwen, G. tauen. 'to thaw'. OS. farthewian, OHG. firdouwen, MHG. verdöuwen, verdouwen, G. verdauen, 'to digest', prop. 'to liquefy', fr. L.-E. base \*tā-\*tu-, 'to melt', whence also OI. tovam, 'water', Ossetic thayun, 'to thaw', Arm. t'anam, 'I moisten', OIr. tām, 'pestilence', W. tawdd, 'molten'. Dor τάκειν, Ion. τήκειν, 'to melt, waste, be consumed', τακερός, 'melting; tender, soft', L. tābēre, of s.m., OSlav. tajati, 'to melt'. Cp. eutectic, eutexia, tabes, tiglic. Cp. also the second element in laurustine. For the sense development of OS. farthewian, etc., 'to digest', cp. Swed. smälta, 'to smelt; to digest'.

Derivatives: thaw, n., thaw-er, n.

the, def. article. — ME., fr. OE. be, a blend of earlier  $s\bar{e}$ , 'that, the', and bxt, of s.m. (see that). OE. sē, fem. sēo, is rel. to ON. sā (masc.), sū (fem.), 'that', Goth. sa (masc.), sō (fem.), 'that', and cogn. with OI. sá, sáh (masc.), sā (fem.), Avestic hā, hō (masc.), hā (fem.), Toch. A sas, B se (masc.), sa-u (fem.), 'this', Gk. 6 (masc.),  $\dot{\eta}$  (fem.), 'the'; from the I.-E. demonstr. base \*so-, \*s $\bar{a}$ , 'that; the'. — OE. bxt is rel. to ON. bat (neut.), 'that', Swed. den (masc. and fem.), det (neut.), 'the', Dan. den, det, 'that', OFris. thi (masc.), thiu (fem.), thet (neut.), Du. de, 'the', dat, 'that', OHG., MHG. der (masc.), diu (fem.), daz (neut.), G. der (masc.), die (fem.). das (neut.), 'the', Goth. pata (neut.), 'the', and cogn. with OI. tád (neut.), Avestic tat (neut.), 'it, that', Toch. B. te (neut.), 'this', Gk. τό (neut.), 'the', OSlav. tu (masc.), ta (fem.), to (neut.), Russ. tot (masc.), ta (fem.), to (neut.), 'that', Lith. tàs (masc.), tà (fem.), 'that'. Cp. the second element in L. is-te (masc.), is-ta (fem.), is-tud (neut.), 'that of yours or near you', Arm. -d, as e.g. in tër-d, 'the master (who is) here', Alb.  $t\varepsilon$ , 'in order that', OIr.  $t\bar{o}$ , W. do, 'yes'. Cp. also Hitt. tā (neut. pl.,; masc. sing. is tas, sas), 'that'. All these words derive from the I.-E. demonstr. base \*to-, \*ta-, 'that, the'. Cp. they, them, their, than, then, thence, there, this, these,

thither, those, thus and the second element in both, since, sith. Cp. also tales, tauto-, the first element in tantamount and the second element in idem, tandem. Cp. also ye, def. article.

1600

the, adv., by so much — used before the comparative. — ME. thi, the, fr. OE. by, bē, instrumental case of the def. article. See prec. word. the. form of then before a yowel

Thea, n., a genus of plants of the Tea family (bot.) — ModL., explained by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (1707-78) as 'the divine plant', fr. Gk. θεά, 'goddess', but in reality of the same origin as E. tea. Cp. theine.

Theaceae, n. pl., the tea family (bot.) — Formed fr. Thea with suff. -aceae.

theaceous, adj., pertaining to the tea family. — See prec. word and -aceous.

theandric, adj., pertaining to the combination of divine and human. — Eccles. Gk. θεανδρικός, compounded of Gk. θεός, 'god', ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', and suff. -ικός. See theo-, androand adj. suff. -ic.

theanthropic, theanthropical, adj., both divine and human. — Formed with suff. -ic, resp. -ical, fr. Eccles. Gk. θεάνθρωπος, which is compounded of Gk. θεός, 'god', and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See theo- and anthropo- and cp. prec. word.

theanthropism, n., anthropomorphism. — See prec. word and -ism.

theanthropist, n., a believer in theanthropism. — See prec. word and -ist.

thearchy, n., 1) divine rule; 2) theocfacy. — Eccles. Gk. θεαρχία, compounded of Gk. θεός, 'god', and -αρχία, fr. ἄρχειν, 'to lead, rule'. See theo- and -archy.

Derivative: thearch-ic, adi.

theater, theatre, n. — ME. theatre, fr. MF. théatre (F. théâtre), fr. L. theātrum, fr. Gk. θέᾶτρον, 'theater', lit. 'a place for seeing', formed with  $-\tau$ ρον, a suff. denoting place, fr.  $\vartheta$ έ $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'sight, spectacle', which stands for  $*\vartheta$  $\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $*\vartheta$  $\eta$ ,  $*\eta$ , whence Dor.  $\vartheta$  $\bar{\alpha}$ έομαι (for  $*\vartheta$  $\bar{\alpha}$ Εόμαι), Ion.  $\vartheta$ ηέομαι (for  $*\vartheta$  $\bar{\alpha}$ Εόμαι), Att.  $\vartheta$ εάομαι, 'I behold',  $\vartheta$ εητής, Att.  $\vartheta$ ε $\bar{\alpha}$ τής. 'spectator',  $\vartheta$ α $\bar{\nu}$ μα, 'wonder'. Cp. thaumato-, theory.

theatrical, also (rarely) theatric, adj. — Late L. theatricus, fr. L. theatrum. See prec. word and the suffixes -ic and -al.

Derivatives: theatrical-ity, n., theatrical-ize, tr. v., theatrical-iz-ation, n., theatrical-ly, adv., theatric-als, n. pl.

thebaine, thebain, n., a white crystalline poisonous alkaloid (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. -ine, -in, fr. Gk.  $\Theta \tilde{\eta} \beta \alpha \iota$ , L. Thebae, 'Thebes'. Thebaine lit. means 'alkaloid of Thebes'.

thec-, form of theco- before a vowel.

theca, n., case, capsule (bot. and zool.) — L. thēca, fr. Gk.  $\vartheta \dot{\eta} \varkappa \eta$ , 'a case in which to put anything', from the base of τιθέναι, 'to put, place', whence also  $\vartheta \dot{\epsilon} \mu \alpha$ , 'a placing, setting'. See theme and words there referred to and cp.

esp. tick, 'cover', which is a doublet of theca. Cp. also the second element in bibliotheca, endothecium, exothecium, ootheca, perithecium. Derivatives: thec.al. thec.ate. adis.

1601

Thecla, Thekla, fem. PN. — L. Thecla, fr. Gk. Θέκλα, contraction of θεοκλεῖα, fem. of θεοκλῆς, lit. 'god-famed'. See theo- and loud.

theco-, before a vowel thec-, combining form meaning 'case, capsule'. — Gk. θηκο-, θηκ-, fr. θήκη. See theca.

thee, objective case of thou. — ME., fr. OE.  $b\bar{e}$ , dat. and acc. of  $b\bar{u}$ , 'thou'. See thou.

Derivative: *thee*, tr. v., to address as *thee*; intr. v., to use *thee* in addressing a person.

thee, intr. v., to grow, thrive. — OE. thēon, rel. to OS. thihan, OFris. thigia, MDu. (ghe)dien, Du. gedijen, OHG. (gi)dihan, MHG. gedihen, G. gedeihen, Goth. (ga)peihan, fr. I.-E. base tena-. 'to be thick or strong'. See tight.

theelin, n., a crystalline hormone (biochem.) — Formed with suff. -in fr. Gk. θηλυς, 'female'. See thely-.

theft, n. — ME. thefte, thiefthe, fr. OE. pēofð, pīefð, pūfð, fr. pēof, 'thief'. Cp. ON. pyf, pūft, and OFris. thiūfthe, thiūfte. and see thief and subst. suff. -t.

thegn, n. — A var. of thane.

theine, thein, n., another name for caffeine (chem.)

— F. theine, formed with chem. suff. -ine, -in, fr.

Thea: so called because it occurs in tea.

their, possessive pron. — ME. their, thair, fr. ON. peir(r)a, 'of them', gen. pl. of the demonstr. pron.  $s\bar{a}$ ,  $s\bar{u}$ , pat, and rel. to OE.  $p\bar{a}ra$ ,  $p\bar{x}ra$ , gen. pl. of the def. article. See they and cp. them. that.

theirs, possessive pron. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -s. on analogy of his.

theism, n., belief in a personal God. — Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. θεός, 'god', which probstands for \*dhes-os, and is cogn. with Arm. dik', 'gods' (which probstands for \*dhes-es), OI. dhiṣṇyaḥ, 'pious, devoted', L. fānum (for \*fas-nom), 'consecrated place, temple', fēriae (fr. OL. fēsiae), 'holy days, festivals', fēstus, 'festive'; fr. I.-E. base \*dhes- (= L. \*fēs-, \*fas-), 'holy'. Cp. apotheosis, atheism, ditheism, enthusiasm, henotheism, hylotheism, monotheism, pantheism, polytheism, Thecla, theo-, Theodore, Thespesia, Thespian, theurgy, Timothy, tritheism, zootheism Cp. also fair, fane, feast, Fedora.

theism, n., a morbid condition due to the excessive use of tea. — Formed fr. Thea, 'tea', with suff. -ism. Cp. theine.

theist, n., an adherent of theism. — See theism (fr. Gk. θεός) and -ist and cp. atheist, henotheist, monotheist, pantheist, polytheist.

Derivatives: theist-ic, theist-ic-al, adjs., theist-ic-al-ly, adv.

Thélème, n., name of an abbey in Rabelais' Gargantua, given as reward to Friar John. The only rule in the abbey was to be "Fay ce que vouldras" ("Do what you like"). — Gk. θέλημα,

'will', fr. θέλειν, ἐθέλειν, 'to will, wish', which is prob. cogn. with Arm. gel-j, 'wish', OSlav. želėjā. želėti. 'to wish'.

then

thelitis, n., inflammation of the nipple (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. θηλή, 'teat. nipple'. See thely-.

thelium, n., nipple, papilla. — ModL., fr. Gk. θηλή, 'teat. nipple'. See thely-.

thely-, combining form meaning 'female', — Gk. θηλυ-, fr. θῆλυς, 'feminine', which is rel. to θηλή, 'teat, nipple', fr. I.-E. base \*dhē-, \*dhēi-, \*dhě-, 'to suck, suckle', whence also OI. dháyati, 'sucks', L. fēlāre, 'to suck', fīlius (assimilated fr. \*fēlios), 'son'. See filial and cp. theelin and the second element in endothelium, epithelium, mesothelium.

thelytokous, adj., producing only females. — Gk. θηλυτόκος, 'bearing females', compounded of θηλυ- (see thely-) and -τόκος, 'bearing', from the stem of τίκτειν, 'to bring forth, bear'. See thane and cp. toco-. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see -ous,

them, pron. — ME., a blend of ME. tham, fr. OE.  $p\bar{x}m$ , dat, pl. of  $p\bar{e}$ , 'the, that', and of ME. theim, fr. ON. peim, dat. pl. of the demonstr. and personal pron.; see the, art. Them is the objective case of they (q.v.)

thema, n., thema, subject. — L., fr. Gk. θέμα, 'that which is placed'. See theme.

thematic, adj., 1) pertaining to the theme (stem) of a word; 2) pertaining to a theme (music). — Gk. θεματικός, fr. θέμα. See next word and adj. suff. -ic.

theme, n. — ME, teme, fr. OF, tesme (F. thème), fr. L. thema, fr. Gk. θέμα, gen. θέματος, 'that which is placed', from the stem of τιθέναι, 'to put. place', whence also θέσις, 'a placing, setting' θήκη, 'case in which to put something', θέμις, 'right, law, decree' θεσμός, 'law, rule, precept', lit. 'that which is laid down', fr. I.-E. base \*dhē-, 'to put, place'. See do, v., and cp. next word. Cp. also agonothete, anathema, antithesis, apothecary, apothecium, apothem, athetize, athetosis, bibliotheca, Chrysothamnus, diathesis, enthetic, epenthesis, epithet, Euthamia, hypothec, hypothesis, hypothetic, logothete, monothetic, parathesis, parenthesis, perithecium, prosthesis, prosthetic, prothesis, synthesis, synthetic. Thamnidium, thamno-, thamnuria, theca, Themis, thesurus, thesis, thesmothete, thetic, Thomomys, tick, 'cover', treasure, typothetae. Cp. also the second element in ethical. For the ending see suff. -ma.

Themis, n., personification of law and justice. — L., fr. Gk. Θέμις, 'the goddess of law and justice', fr. θέμις, 'right, law, decree'. See theme and cp. the first element in Thomomys. Cp. also doom.

then, adv. — ME. thanne, than, thenne, then, fr. OE. bonne, bon, bænne, rel to OS., OFris. thanna, than, ON. bā, MDu. danne, dan, Du. dan, OHG. thanne, denne, MHG. danne, denne,

Derivatives: then, adi. and n.

thenar, n., the palm of the hand (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. θέναρ, 'palm of the hand', which is cogn. with OHG. tenar, MHG. tener, 'palm of the hand'. Cp. the second element in opisthenar.

Derivative: thenar, adi.

thence, adv. — ME. thannes, thennes (formed, with adverbial gen. suff. -s, from earlier thanne, thenne), contracted later into thens (written thence, in order to show that the s has the voiceless sound), fr. OE. panon, which is rel. to OS. thanana, ON. pana, OFris. thana, OHG. dannana, dannān (= G. von dannen), 'thence'. See. that. For the spelling with -ce cp. hence, whence. theo-, before a vowel the-, combining form meaning 'god'. Gk. θεο-, θε-, fr. θεός, 'god'. See 1st theism.

Theobald, masc. PN. — ML. Theobaldus, fr. OG. Theudobald Theodbald (rel. to OE. peodbeald), fr. theuda, 'folk, people', and bald, 'bold'. (The change of OG. Theudobald, Theodbald to ML. Theobaldus is due to the influence of names beginning with Theo-, fr. Gk. θεός, 'god'.) For the first element see Dutch and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see bold and cp. the first element in Baldwin. Cp. also Aldine.

Theobroma, n., a genus of plants of the chocolate family (bot.) — ModL., coined by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (1707-78) fr. theoand Gk. βρῶμα, 'food', which is rel. to βορᾶ, 'food', and cogn. with L. vorāre, 'to devour'. See voracious and cp. devour. Cp. also Abroma. The name prop. refers to the cocoa as 'the food of the gods'.

theobromine, n., a bitter crystalline compound,
C,H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, which occurs in cacao beans (chem.)
Coined fr. ModL. Theobroma (see prec. word) with chem. suff. -ine.

theocentric, adj., considering God as the center of all things. — Compounded of theo- and centric.

theocracy, n. — Gk. θεοκρατία, 'the rule of God', coined by the Jewish historian Josephus (cca 38-cca 100), fr. θεός (see theo-) and -κρατία, 'tule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See -cracy.

theocrat, n., one who rules under theocracy. — Compounded of theo- and -crat. Cp. prec. word

theocratic, adj., pertaining to theocracy. — See theocracy and 1st -atic.

theodicean, adj., pertaining to theodicy. — Formed from next word with suff. -ean.

theodicy, n., vindication of divine justice. — F. théodicée, lit. 'justice of God', formed by the German philosopher, Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (1646-1716) in 1710 fr. theo- and

Gk. δίκη, 'justice', whence δικάζειν, 'to judge', δικαστής, 'judge', See dicast.

1602

theodolite, n., an instrument for measuring angles. — Of uncertain origin.

Theodora, n., fem. PN. — Gk. Θεοδώρα, fem. of Θεόδωρος. See next word.

Theodore, masc. PN. — L. Theodorus, fr. Gk. Θεόδωρος, lit. 'gift of God', compounded of θεός (see theo-) and δῶρον, 'gift'. See donation and cp. prec. word and Dorothea. Cp. also Fedora.

Theodoric, masc. PN. — Late L. Theodoricus, a name of Gothic origin lit. meaning 'ruler of the people'. Cp. Goth. *biuda*, 'people', and \*reiks, 'ruler', which is rel. to reiki, 'rule, empire, kingdom'. For the first element see **Dutch** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **Reich**.

Theodosia, fem. PN. — Gk. Θεοδοσί $\bar{\alpha}$ , lit. 'gift of God', compounded of θεο- (see theo-) and δόσις, 'gift'. See dose.

theogony, n., the origin of the gods in heathen theology. — Gk. θεογονί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'origin of the gods', compounded of θεός, 'god', and -γονί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. γόνος, 'race, birth, descent', which stands in gradational relationship to γένος, 'race, descent'. See theo- and genus.

Derivatives: theogon-ic, theogon-ic-al, adis.

theolatry, n., worship of a god. — Gk. θεολατρεί $\bar{\alpha}$ , compounded of θεός (see theo-) and -λατρεί $\bar{\alpha}$ , -λατρί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. λατρεί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'service worship'. See -latry.

theologian, n. — MF. (= F.) théologien, fr. théologie, 'theology', fr. Eccles. L. theologia. See theology and -an.

theological, adj. — Eccles. L. theologicālis, fr. theologicus, fr. theologia. See theology and -ical. Derivatives: theological, n., theological-ly, adv. theologico-, combining form meaning 'theological and'. — See theological.

theologue, n., theologian (obsol. and colloq.) — Eccles. L. theologus. See theologian.

theology, n. — ME. theologie, fr. Eccles. L. theologia, fr. Gk. θεολογία, 'science of divine things', fr. θεολόγος, 'student of divine things', which is compounded of θεός (see theo-) and  $-\lambda ογία$ , fr.  $-\lambda όγος$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic'. See theo- and -logy.

theomachy, n., battle of, or with, the gods. — Gk.  $\theta \approx 0$   $\alpha \chi (\bar{\alpha}, \text{compounded of } \theta \approx 0$  (see theo) and  $-\mu \alpha \chi (\bar{\alpha}, \text{fr. } \mu \dot{\alpha} \chi \eta, \text{ 'battle'}$ . See -machy. theomorphic, adj., having the form of a god. —

Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. θεόμορφος, which is compounded of θεός (see theo-) and μορφό, 'form, shape'. See theo- and morpho-theophany, n., appearance of God to man. — Eccles. L. theophania, fr. Gk. θεοφάνεια, θεοφανία, 'manifestation of God', compounded of θεός (see theo-) and the stem of φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear'. See phantasm and cp. tiffany. For the ending see suff. -y (representing Gk. -εια, -ία).

Theophilus, masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Θεόφιλος, lit. 'loved by the gods', fr. θεός, 'god', and φίλος, 'loved, beloved'. See theo- and philo-.

1603

theopneustic, adj., divinely inspired.— Formed with suff. -ic fr. Gk. θεόπνευστος, fr. θεός (see theo-) and -πνευστος, '-inspired', prop. verbal adj. of πνέειν, 'to breathe, inspire'. See pneuma. theorbo, n., an obsolete kind of lute (mus.) — F. théorbe, téorbe, fr. earlier tuorbe, tiorbe, fr. It. tiorba, which is of unknown origin.

theorem, n., a general statement. — Late L. theorema, fr. Gk. θεωρημα, 'sight, spectacle', fr. θεωρείν, 'to look at, behold', fr. θεωρός, 'spectator'. See theory and -ma.

theorematic, theorematical, adj. — Formed with suff. -ic, resp. -ical, fr. Gk. θεώρημα, gen. θεωρήματος, See prec. word.

Derivative: theorematical-ly, adv.

theory, n. — Late L. theoria, fr. Gk. θεωρία, 'spectacle, contemplation, consideration', fr. θεωρός, 'spectator', from the stem of θεᾶσθαι, 'to see, behold', whence also θέᾶτρον, 'theater', lit. 'a place for seeing'. See theater and -y presenting Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

Derivatives: theor-ist, n., theor-ize, intr. and tr. v., theor-iz-ation, n., theoriz-er, n.

theosophy, n. — ML. theosophia, fr. Late Gk.  $\vartheta$ εοσοφί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'knowledge of divine things', which is compounded of Gk.  $\vartheta$ εός (see theo-) and σοφί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'skill, wisdom', fr. σοφός, 'skilled, wise'. See sophist.

Derivatives: theosoph-ic, theosoph-ic-al, adjs., theosoph-ist. n.

ther-, form of thero- before a vowel.

-ther, suff. expressing comparison, alternative, etc., as in further, hither, thither, either. — Compar. suff., from I.-E. base \*ter-, \*tr-, whence OI. -tara, Gk. -τερος, L. -terus, lit. 'beyond'. Co. OI. tátra, 'there, thither', L. trāns, 'beyond', and see trans-. Cp. also allotrio-, alter, contra-, deteriorate, deutero-, dexter, either, esoteric, exoteric, exterior, hetero-, hinder, hither, hysteron proteron, inter-, iterate, magister, minister, neither, nostrum, other, presbyter, preter-, sinister, subter-, thither, ulterior, ultra-, whether

theralite, n., name of a group of plutonic rocks (petrology). — Lit. 'the stone hunted after', fr. Gk.  $\vartheta\eta\rho\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ , 'to hunt, chase, to hunt after', and  $\lambda i\vartheta o\varsigma$ , 'stone'; it was so called because its discovery was expected. Gk.  $\vartheta\eta\rho\tilde{\alpha}\nu$  derives fr.  $\vartheta\dot{\eta}\rho\tilde{\alpha}$ , 'hunting of wild beasts, chase', fr.  $\vartheta\dot{\eta}\rho$ , 'beast of prey'; see theriac and cp. words there referred to. For Gk.  $\lambda i\vartheta o\varsigma$ , see litho.

therapeutic, therapeutical, adj. — Gk. θεραπευτικός, lit. 'inclined to serve', hence 'attentive, on obedient, able to cure', fr. θεραπεύειν, 'to wait serve, attend, fr. θεράπων, 'servant, attendant', fr. θέραψ, gen. θέραπος, of s.m. The suff. -εύειν in θεραπεύειν is due to the analogy of verbs in which the diphthong ευ belonged to the stem as e.g. in βασιλεύειν, 'to be king, to rule', fr. βα-

σιλεύς, 'king', ἱερεύειν, 'to be a priest, to offer, sacrifice', fr. ἱερεύς, 'priest'. Gk.  $\vartheta$ έραψ is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. I.-E. base \*dher( $\vec{e}$ )-, 'to hold, support', which appears in Gk.  $\vartheta$ ρόνος, 'seat, chair, throne', L. firmus, 'strong'. See firm, adj., and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ic, resp. also -al.

Thereva

Derivative: therapeutical-ly, adv.

therapeutics, n., that branch of medicine which deals with the treatment and cure of disease. — See prec. word and -ics.

-therapy, combining form meaning 'treatment, cure'. Fr. Gk. θεραπεία, 'a waiting on, service, attendance', fr. θεράπων. See therapeutic and -v (representing Gk. -εία).

there, adv. — ME. thar, ther, fr. OE. bār, bær, bēr, rel. to OFris. ther, OS. thār, ON. bar, Dan., Swed. der, Du. daar, OHG. dār, MHG. dār, dā, Goth. bar, 'there', and cogn. with OI. tár-hi, 'then', fr. I.-E. \*tar-, 'there', enlargement of pron. base \*to-, \*ta-. See the, art., and cp. words there referred to.

thereabouts, thereabout, adv. — ME. ther aboute, fr. OE. *bær abūtan*, 'about that'. See there and about.

thereafter, adv. — ME. therafter, fr. OE.  $p\bar{x}r$  xfter, 'after that'. See there and after.

thereat, adv. — ME., fr. OE.  $p\bar{x}r wt$ , 'there'. See there and at.

thereby, adv. — ME. therby, fr. OE.  $b\bar{x}rhig$ , 'by that'. See there and by.

therefor, adv. — ME. therfor, therefore, therefor, therefore, 'for that'; ME. fore is a secondary form of for. See there and for and cp. next word. therefore, adv. — ME. therfor, etc. See prec. word. therefrom, adv. — ME. therfrom. See there and from. The orig. spelling was there from.

therein, adv. — ME. therin, fr. OE.  $b\bar{x}rin$ , fr.  $b\bar{x}r$ , 'there', and in, 'in'. See there and in, prep. thereof, adv. — ME. therof, fr. OE.  $b\bar{x}r$  of, 'of that'. See there and of.

thereon, adv. — ME. theron, fr. OE.  $b\tilde{x}r$  on, 'on that'. See there and on.

thereout, adv. — ME. theoute, fr. OE. pærūt, pærūte, 'outside'. See there and out.

thereover, adv. — ME. ther over, fr. OE. pærofer, 'over that'. See there and over.

Theresa, also Teresa, fem. PN. — F. Thérèse, fr. L. Thérasia, Théresia, which is prob. rel. to Thérasia, fr. Gk.  $\Theta\eta\rho\alpha\sigma(\bar{\alpha}, name of two islands one near Sicily (now called Vulcanello) the other near Crete (still called <math>\Theta\eta\rho\alpha\sigma(\bar{\alpha})$ ).

thereto, adv. — ME. therto, fr. OE.  $b\tilde{x}rt\delta$ , 'to that'. See there and to.

thereunder, adv. — ME. therunder, fr. OE. pærunder, 'under that'. See there and under.

thereupon, adv. — ME. ther upon, fr. OE.  $b\bar{x}r$  uppan. See there and upon.

Thereva, n., the type genus of the stiletto flies (entomol.) — ModL., lit. 'hunter', fr. Gk. θηρεύειν, 'to hunt', fr. θήρ, 'beast'. See therio-.

erevidae 1604

Therevidae, n. pl., a family of flies, the stiletto flies (entomol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae from prec. word.

therewith, adv. — ME. therwith, fr. OE. pær wið, pærwið, 'with that'. See there and with.

therewithal, adv. — Compounded of there and withal.

theri-, form of therio- before a vowel.

theriac, n., an ancient antidote for poison. — L. thēriaca, fr. Gk. θηριαχή, 'antidote' (for θηριαχή ἀντίδοσις), (em. of θηριαχός, 'pertaining to wild or poisonous animals', fr. θηρίον, 'beast', dimin. of θήρ (see therio- and cp. treacle). The name for antidote was coined by Andromachus, a native of Crete and contemporary of Nero; the antidote for snake poison, invented by him, was composed of 61 various ingredients, the most important of which was the dried flesh of vipers, whence the name of the antidote  $\theta$ ηριαχή (scil. ἀντίδοτος), lit. 'animal (antidote)'.

therianthropic, adj., combining human and animal form (as the centaur). — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. θηριάνθρωπος, 'beast man', fr. θηρίον, 'beast, animal', and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See therio- and anthropo-.

Theridiidae, n. pl., a family of spiders (entomol.)

— ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. θηρίδιον, dimin. of θηρίον, itself dimin. of θήρ, 'beast, animal'. See therio-.

therio-, before a vowel theri-, combining form meaning 'wild beast'. — Gk. θηριο-, θηρι-, fr. θηρίον, 'wild animal, beast, animal', formally a dimin. of θήρ, of s.m., which is rel. to Lesbian Gk. φήρ, of s.m., from I.-E. base ĝhwēr-, 'wild, wild animal', whence also L. ferus, 'wild'. See fierce and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also prec. word and the second element in Aceratherium, Dinotherium, Megatherium, Nyctereutes, Oenothera, paleothere.

theriomorphic, adj., having the form of an animal. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. θηριόμορφος, which is compounded of θηρίον, 'animal', and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See therio- and morpho-.

theriomorphous, adj., theriomorphic. — See prec. word and -morphous.

therium, combining form denoting a genus of animals (conventionally mammals). — ModL., fr. Gk. θτ,ρίον, 'animal'. See therio-.

therm, n., British thermal unit (physics). — Gk. θέρμη, 'heat', rel. to θερμός, 'warm', which stands for \*g<sup>w</sup>hermos, fr. I.-E. base \*g<sup>w</sup>her-, 'warm'. See warm and cp. thermae, Thermidor, thermion, thermo-, athermancy, diathermancy, diathermic, hydrothermal, isothere, isotherm.

therm-, form of thermo- before a vowel.

thermae, n. pl., hot springs or baths. — L., fr. Gk. θέρμαι, pl. of θέρμα, 'heat'. See prec. word.

thermal, adj., pertaining to thermae; pertaining to heat. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. thermae. See therm.

thermantidote, n., an apparatus for cooling the air. — Compounded of therm and antidote.

thermesthesia, thermaesthesia, n., sensitiveness to heat (physiol.) — Compounded of therm and esthesia.

-thermia, also -thermy, combining form denoting; 1) the state of heat; 2) generation or application of heat. — Mod L. -thermia, formed fr. Gk. θέρμη, 'heat', with L. suff. -ia. See therm and -y (representing L. -ia).

thermic, adj., pertaining to heat. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk.  $\vartheta \not\in \rho \mu \eta$ , 'heat'. See therm. Thermidor, n., the eleventh month (lasting fr. July 19th to Aug. 17th) of the French revolutionary calendar. — A word coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 fr. Gk.  $\vartheta \not\in \rho \mu \eta$ , 'heat', and  $\delta \omega \rho \circ \nu$ , 'gift'; see therm and donation.

Thermidorian, n. (French hist.) — F. Thermidorien, lit. 'pertaining to Thermidor'. See prec. word and -ian.

thermion, n., an electrically charged particle emitted from an incandescent body (physics). — Coined by the English physicist Sir Owen Willans Richardson (1879-1959) fr. Gk.  $\vartheta \acute{\epsilon} \rho \mu \eta$ , 'heat'. See therm and -ion.

Derivatives: thermion-ic, adj., thermionics (q.v.) thermionics, n. pl., that branch of physics which deals with the emission of electrons from heated bodies. — See prec. word and -ics.

thermit, n., a mixture of aluminum with an iron oxide (trade mark) — G., formed fr. Gk.  $\vartheta \not\in \rho \mu \eta$ , 'heat' (see therm) with suff. -it, fr. Gk.  $-\bar{t}\tau \eta \varsigma$  (see subst. suff. -ite); so called because of the great heat it produces when it is ignited.

thermo, before a vowel therm, combining form meaning 'heat'. — Gk. θερμο, θερμ, fr. θέρμη, 'heat'. See therm.

thermobarometer, n., a thermometer used for measuring the altitude by determining the boiling point of water. — Compounded of thermoand barometer.

thermochemistry, n., that branch of chemistry which deals with the relation between heat and chemical action. — Compounded of thermoand chemistry.

thermocouple, n., a thermoelectric couple. — Compounded of thermo- and couple.

thermodynamics, n., that branch of physics which deals with the reaction between heat and mechanical energy. — Compounded of thermoand dynamics.

thermoelectric, adj., pertaining to thermoelectricity. — Compounded of thermo- and electric. Derivatives: thermoelectric-al, adj., thermoelectric-al-ly, adv.

thermoelectricity, n., electricity produced by heat.

— Compounded of thermo- and electricity.

thermoelectrometer, n., an instrument for measuring the power of an electric current by the heat which it produces. — Compounded of thermo- and electrometer.

thermogenesis, n., the production of heat, esp. in

the body. — Compounded of thermo- and genesis.

thermogenetic, adj., pertaining to thermogenesis.

— Compounded of thermo- and genetic.

thermogenic, adj., relating to the production of heat. — Compounded of thermo- and -genic. thermogeness, adj., thermogenic. — Compound-

thermogenous, adj., thermogenic. — Compound ed of thermo- and -genous.

thermogram, n., the record produced by a thermograph. — Compounded of thermo- and Gk.

thermograph, n., a self-registering thermometer.

— Compounded of thermo- and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

thermolabile, adj., unstable when subjected to moderate heat. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. θέρμη, 'heat', and L. lābilis, 'unstable, wavering'. See therm and labile and cp. thermostable. thermology, n., the study of heat. — Compounded of thermo- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner);

one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.** thermolysis, n., 1) dissociation by heat (chem.); 2) dispersion of heat from the body (physiol.) — G. Thermolyse, coined by the German pharmacist Karl Friedrich Mohr (1806-79) fr. thermoand Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing, a setting free; dissolution', fr. λύειν, 'to loose, set free; to dissolve'. See lysis.

thermometer, n.— F. thermomètre, coined by the Jesuit Father Leuréchon in 1624 fr. Gk. θέρμη, 'heat', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See therm and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

thermometry, n., the measurement of heat. — Compounded of thermo- and Gk. -μετρία, 'a measuring of'. See -metry.

Derivatives: thermometr-ic, thermometr-ic-al, adis.. thermometr-ic-al-lv, adv.

thermophile, thermophilic, adj., 'heat loving' (said of certain bacteria). — Compounded of thermoand Gk. φίλος, 'friend'. See philo-.

thermophore, n., an apparatus for conveying heat.

— Gk. θερμοφόρος, 'boiler', compounded of θέρμη, 'heat', and -φόρος, 'carrying'. See therm and -phore.

thermopile, n., a thermoelectric battery. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. θέρμη, 'heat', and L. pila, 'pillar'. See therm and pile, 'heap'.

thermoplegia, n., a heatstroke. — Compounded of thermo- and Gk.  $\pi\lambda\eta\gamma\dot{\gamma}$ , 'blow, stroke', which is cogn. with L.  $pl\bar{a}ga$ , 'stroke, wound'. See plague and 1st -ia.

thermos bottle, thermos flask. — Fr. Gk. θερμός, 'warm, hot', which is rel. to θέρμη, 'heat'. See therm.

thermoscope, n., an instrument for indicating differences in temperature without measuring them in degrees. — ModL. thermoscopium, compounded of thermo- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope. Derivatives: thermoscop-ic, thermoscop-ic-al, adjs.

thermostable, adj., stable when subjected to a moderate degree of heat. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk.  $\vartheta \not\in \rho \mu \eta$ , 'heat', and L. stabilis, 'stable'. See therm and stable, adj., and cp. thermolabile.

thermostat, n., a device for the automatic regulation of temperature. — Compounded of thermoand Gk. στατός, 'placed, standing'. See static and cp. aerostat and words there referred to. Derivative: thermostat-ic, adi.

thermostatics, n., the science that treats of the equilibrium of heat. — See prec. word and -ics. thermotaxic, adj., pertaining to thermotaxis. — See next word and adj. suff. -ic.

thermotaxis, n., the regulation of bodily heat (physiol.) — ModL., compounded of thermoand Gk, τάξις, 'arrangement'. See taxis.

thermotensile, adj., pertaining to tensile force as affected by changes in temperature. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. θέρμη, 'heat' (see therm), and tensile (q.y.), a word of Latin origin.

thermotherapy, n., the treatment of disease by heat. — Compounded of thermo- and -therapy. thermotic, adj., pertaining to heat. — Gk. θερμωτικός, fr. θερμοῦν, 'to make hot', fr. θερμός, 'hot'. See therm and -otic.

thermotics, n., the science of heat. — See prec. word and -ics.

thermotropic, adj., having the property of thermotropism. — See next word and adj. suff. -ic.

thermotropism, n., property of an organism of turning toward, or away from, heat (hiol.) — Compounded of thermo- and tropism.

-thermy, combining form. — See -thermia.

thero-, before a vowel ther-, combining form meaning 'wild animal, beast'. — Gk. θηρο-, θηρ-, fr. θήρ, gen. θηρός, 'wild animal, beast, animal'. See therio-.

theroid, adj., resembling a beast. — Compounded of ther- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εΐδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

therology, n., the study of mammals, mammalogy — Compounded of thero- and Gk. -λογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Theropoda, n. pl., a suborder of carnivorous dinosaurs (paleontol.) — ModL., compounded of thero- and -poda.

theropodous, adj., pertaining to the Theropoda.

— See prec. word and -ous.

thersitical, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, Thersites; scurrilous. — Formed with the suffix -ical fr. L. Thersitēs, fr. Gk. Θερσίτης, name of the ugliest of the Greeks before Troy, a man notorious for his scurrility. The name lit. means 'bold', esp. 'bold of speech' (cp. θερσιεπής, 'bold of speech'), fr. θέρσος, Aeol. equivalent of Ion., Old Att. θάρσος, Att. θάρρος, 'courage, audacity', and rel. to θαρσύς, θρασύς, 'bold, audacious', θαρσεῖν, Att. θαρρεῖν, 'to be bold', fr. I.-E. base \*dhars-, 'to dare, be courageous'. See dare and cp. thrasonical. For the ending of the name Θερσίτης see subst. suff. -ite.

nesaurus 1606

thesaurus, n., a treasury; a treasury of words, lexicon. — L., fr. Gk. θησαυρός, 'treasure, treasurehouse', a compound whose first element prob. derives fr. θη-, 'the stem of τιθέναι, to place, put' (see theme); the second element is of uncertain origin. Cp. treasure.

these, demonstr. pron. — ME. thise, these, fr. OE.  $b\bar{x}s$ , 'these', a collateral form of  $b\bar{x}s$ , pl. of bes, 'this'. See this. OE.  $b\bar{x}s$  survives in E. those (q.v.)

Theseus, n., the most famous hero of Attica, son of Acgeus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Θησεύς, which is of unknown etymology.

thesis, n. — L., fr. Gk.  $\vartheta \not\in \sigma \iota \varsigma$ , 'a placing, setting', fr. I.-E.  $\ast dh^{\Beta} \cdot ti$ -, whence also OI.  $\cdot (d)hitih$  (only in compounds), 'a placing', Late L. con-diti-\(\bar{o}\), 'a founding' (fr. L. conditus, pp. of condere, 'to found'). Gk.  $\vartheta \not\in \sigma \iota \varsigma$  is verbal n. of  $\tau \iota \vartheta \not\in \nu \iota \iota$ , 'to put, place, set'. See theme and cp. deed. Cp. also next word.

thesmothete, n., a legislator, orig. any of the six inferior archons in Athens (Greek antiq.) — Gk. θεσμοθέτης, compounded of θεσμός, 'that which is laid down, law', and θέτης, 'one who places'. Both θεσμός (Dor. τεθμός, Laconic, Argive and Locrian θεθμός) and θέτης derive from the stem of τιθέναι, 'to put, place, set'. See theme and cp. prec. word.

Thespesia, n., a genus of plants of the mallow family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. θεσπέσιος, 'divinely sounding, divine'. See next word. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Thespian, adj., pertaining to Thespis; pertaining to the drama. — Formed fr. L. Thespis, fr. Gk. Θέσπις, the founder of the Greek drama. The name derives fr. θέσπις, 'inspired by the gods', which is prob. a short form for θεσπέσιος, 'divinely sounding, divine', fr. \*θέσ-σπετος, compounded of θεσ-, lit. 'divinely uttered', fr. \*θεσ-, 'divine' and \*σπέτος, 'uttered' (cp. ἄ-σπετος, 'unspeakable, unutterable'). For the first element see theo. The second element derives fr. I.-E. base \*seq\*-, 'to say'; see say, v. Cp. prec. word. For the ending see suff. -ian.

theta, n., name of the 8th letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk.  $\vartheta \tilde{\eta} \tau \alpha$ , fr. Heb.  $t \tilde{e}th$ ; see teth. The  $\alpha$  was added because a Greek word cannot end with a  $\tau$ ; cp. alpha and words there referred to. thetic, adj. positive. — Gk.  $\vartheta \varepsilon \tau \iota \iota \omega \circ \zeta$ , 'fit for placing', fr.  $\vartheta \varepsilon \tau \circ \zeta$ , 'placed, affirmative, positive', verbal adj. of  $\tau \iota \vartheta \dot{\varepsilon} \iota \omega \zeta$ , 'to place, put, set'. See theme and adj. suff. -ic.

theurgic, theurgical, adj., magical. — Late L. theurgicus, fr. Gk. θεουργικός, fr. θεουργία. See theurgy and adj. suff. -ic, resp. also -al. theurgist, n., a magician. — See next word and -ist. theurgy, n., magic. — Late L. theurgia, fr. Gk. θεουργία, 'divine work', fr. θεουργός, 'divine worker', which is compounded of θεός, gen. θεοῦ, 'god', and the base of ἔργον, 'work'. See 1st theism and work and cp. ergon. For the ending see suff. -y (representing Gk. -ία).

thews, n. pl., bodily strength; vigor. — ME. thewes, 'habits, manners', fr. OE. bēaw, 'custom, usage, habit', pl. bēawas, 'manners', rel. to OS. thau, 'custom', OHG. thau, dau, 'discipline'; of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with L. tuērī, 'to look at, regard, consider'; see tuition. Derivatives: thew-ed. thew-less, thew-v. adis.

they, pron. of the 3rd person, nom. pl. — ME. thei, thai, fr. ON. peir, 'they', orig. nom. pl. masc. of sā, sū, þat, 'that'. See the, art., and cp. them. their.

thi-, form of thio- before a vowel.

thiaminase, n., an enzyme that destroys thiamine (biochem.) — Formed from next word with suff. -ase.

thiamine, thiamin, n., a crystalline compound  $C_{12}H_{17}ON_4SC1$  (chem.) — Compounded of thio and amin(e).

thiazine, thiazin, n., any of a class of ring compounds containing one sulfur atom and one nitrogen atom and four atoms of carbon (biochem.) — Compounded of thio-, -az and -in(e). thiasus, n., a religious brotherhood (Greek antiq.) — L., fr. Gk. θίασος, 'religious guild, confraternity', which is of uncertain origin.

thiazole, thiazol, n., a colorless liquid  $C_3H_3NS$  (chem.) — Compounded of thio- and azole.

thick, adj. — ME. thicke, thikke, fr. OE. bicce, rel. to OS. thikki, ON. bykkr, bjukkr, biokkr, Dan. tyk, Swed. tjock, Norw. tjukk, OFris. thikke, MDu. dicke, Du. dik, OHG. dicki, dichi, 'thick', dicco, 'often', MHG. dicke, G. dick, 'thick', fr. I.-E. base \*tegu-, whence also OIr. tiug, 'thick', W., Co. tew, Bret. teo, of s.m.

Derivatives: thick, n., adv. and v., thick-en, tr. and intr. v., thick-en-er, n., thick-en-ing, n., thick-et, n., thick-et-ed, adj., thick-et-y, adj., thick-ness, n., thick-ish, thick-ly, adjs., thickness, n. and tr. v., thick-ness-ing, n.

thief, n. — ME. theef, fr. OE. beof, rel. to OS. thiof, ON. bjofr, Dan. tyv, Swed. tjuf, Norw. tjuv, OFris. thiaf, MDu., Du. dief, OHG. thiob, diob, diub, MHG. diep, diup, G. Dieb, Goth. biufs, and possibly cogn. with Lith. tūpiù, tūpti, 'to squat oneself down', tūpiù, tupěti, 'to crouch, squat'. Cp. theft and the last element in infangthief, outfangthief.

Derivatives: thieve (q.v.), thievery (q.v.), thieving, n. and adj., thiev-ish, adj., thiev-ish-ly, adv., thiev-ish-ness, n.

thieve, intr. v., to steal. — OE. *þēofian*, fr. *þēof*, 'thief'. See thief.

thievery, n. — Formed fr. E. thief with suff. -ery. thigh, n. — ME. theh, thih, thigh, fr. OE. bēoh, bīoh, rel. to ON. bjō, 'thigh, rump', OFris. thiach, ODu. thio, Du. dij, OHG. dioh, 'thigh', fr. I.-E. base \*tu-, \*teu-, 'to swell', whence also OIr. tōn, 'rump', W. tīn, of s.m., OSlav. tyjo, tyti, 'to become fat', tukŭ, 'fat', Lith. tauka, 'fat', táukas, 'pieces of fat', tunkù, tùkti, 'to become fat', Lett. tūkt, 'to swell', L. tumēre, 'to swell'. See tumid and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: thigh-ed, adi.

thigmo-, combining form meaning 'touch'. — Gk.  $\vartheta\iota\gamma\mu_0$ -, fr.  $\vartheta\iota\gamma\mu\alpha$ , 'touch', which is rel. to  $\vartheta\iota\gamma\gamma\alpha\nu\iota\nu$  (aor.  $\vartheta\iota\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$ ), 'to touch', fr. I.-E. base \*dheigh-, 'to form out of clay, to knead, form'. See dough and words there referred to and cp. esp. the first element in thixotropy.

thigmotropism, n., the property in an organism of turning under the influence of contact (biol.) — Compounded of thigmo- and tropism.

thill, n., the shaft of a vehicle. — ME. thille, fr. OE. bille, 'plank', which is rel. to OE. bel, 'plank', ON. bili, bil, 'plank, thwart', MDu. dele, Du. deel, OHG. dil, dilo, dilla, MHG. dil, dille, G. Diele, 'deal, board, plank', fr. I.-E. base \*tela-, \*tla-, 'something flat', whence also L. tellus, 'earth'. See tellurian and cp. deal, 'plank'. thimble, n. — ME. thimblel, fr. OE. bymel, formed fr. būma, 'thumb', with suff. -el. See thumb and instrumental suff. -le.

Derivative: thimbl-ed, adj.

thimblerig, n., a swindling game. — Compounded of thimble and rig, 'trick'.

Derivatives: thimblerig, intr. v., thimblerigg-er, n., thimblerigg-ing, n.

thin, adj. - ME. thinne, fr. OE. bvnne. rel. to OS. thunni, ON, bunnr, Swed, tunn, Norw, tunn, tvnn, Dan, tvnd, MDu, dunne, Du, dun, OFris. thenne, OHG, thunni, dunni, MHG, dünne, G. dünn, 'thin', orig, 'stretched out', and to OE. benian, ON, benja, OHG., MHG. dennen, denen, G. dehnen, Goth, uf-banjan, 'to stretch, extend', fr. I.-E. base \*ten-, 'to stretch, extend', whence also OI. tanúh (fem. tanvi), tánukah, 'thin, tender', lit, 'stretched out', Homeric Gk, ταναός, 'stretched out, long', Gk. τανυ-, 'stretched out, long' (as in τανύγλωσσος, 'longtongued'), L. tenuis, 'thin, slender', tenus, 'cord, snare', OSlav. tinŭkŭ, tinikŭ, 'thin', dial. Lith. tenvas, Lett. tiews, 'slender', OIr. tan(a)e, Co. tanow, W. teneu, MBret. tanau, 'thin'. See tend. 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. tenuis. Derivatives: thin, tr. and intr. v., thin-ly, adv., thin-ness, n.

thine, possessive pron. — ME. thin, fr. OE. hin, orig. gen. of  $h\bar{u}$ , 'thou', rel. to OS., OFris. thin, 'thy, thine', ON. hinn, 'thy, thine', hin, 'of thee', Dan., Swed. hin, MDu., Du. hin, OHG. hin, hin, MHG. hin, G. hin, Goth. hin, 'thy, thine', hin, 'of thee'. All these words stand for I.-E. hin, 'thy, thine', hin, 'thee', and are cogn. with L. hin, 'thou, thee'; see thou and cp. thee. In ME., the final hin was dropped before a word beginning with a consonant and so arose the form hin (q.v.)

thing, n., an inanimate object. — ME., fr. OE. *bing*, 'condition, state, meeting, court of justice', rel. to *bingian*, 'to intercede, plead, arrange', OS., OFris. thing, ON. *bing*, 'assembly', MDu. *dinc*, Du. *ding*, OHG. thing, ding, MHG. dinc, 'assembly', G. Ding, 'thing'. All these words stand for 1.-E. \*tenkos, fr. base \*ten-, 'to extend

(in space or in time)', and orig. denoted 'meeting at a fixed time', whence developed the meanings 'affairs, things, thing'. Cp. Goth. *peihs*, 'time', orig. 'assembly taking place at a fixed time', fr. I.-E. \*tengho-, fr. base \*ten-. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. thing, 'assembly', and words there referred to. Cp. also temporal, 'pertaining to time'.

Derivative: thing-v, adj.

thing, ting, n., a legislative assembly in the Scandinavian countries. — ON. *þing* (whence also Norw. *thing*, ting, Swed. ting, 'assembly'); derivatively identical with thing, 'an object' (q.v.) Cp. the first element in **Tynwald** and the second element in **husting**, storting.

thingamy, thingumbub, thingummy, n., a thing. — Jocose formations of thing, 'an object'.

think, intr. v., to seem (obsol.) — ME. thinken, fr. OE. byncan, rel. to OS. thunkian, ON. bykkja, Swed. tycka, OFris. thinka, OHG. dunchen, MHG. dünken, dunken, G. dünken, Goth. bugkjan, 'to seem', and prob. cogn. with L. tongēre, 'to know', Praenestine tongitio, 'knowledge'. See next word and cp. methinks.

think, intr. and tr. v., to reflect. — A blend of ME. thinken, 'to seem', and thenken, 'to think'. This latter comes fr. OE. pencan, causative to pyncan, 'to seem', hence prop. means 'to cause to seem' (see prec. word), and is rel. to ON. pekkja, 'to perceive, know', Dan. tænke, Swed. tänka, OS. thenkian, OFris. thenza, Du. denken, OHG. denchen, MHG., G. denken, Goth. pagkjan, 'to think'. Cp. thank.

Derivatives: thinkable, adj., think-er, n., think-ing, n. and adj., thinkable-ness, n., thinkabl-y, adv., think-ing-ly, adv.

thio-, before a vowel thi-, combining form used in the sense of 'containing sulfur' (chem.) — Gk. θειο-, θει-, fr. θεῖον, Homeric Gk. θέειον, 'brimstone', for \*θ Fέσ-(ε) ιον, lit. 'that which smokes', from I.-E. base \*dhewes-, \*dhwes-, 'to breathe, smoke'. Base \*dhewes-, \*dhwes-, is an enlargement of base \*dheu-, 'to fly about like dust, to smoke, whirl, shake, be scattered, vanish', whence OI. dhūnoti, dhuvati, 'shakes, moves', Gk. θὕειν, 'to sacrifice', prop. 'to cause to smoke', θύμα, 'sacrifice', θύμον, also θύμος, 'thyme', θūμιᾶν, 'to burn so as to produce smoke', θυμίαμα, 'incense', θύος, 'burned sacrifice' (whence L. thūs, gen. thūris, 'frankincense'), θυμός, 'spirit, breath, life, mind, soul, desire, courage, anger', θύειν, θυιάζειν, 'to rage'. Cp. thanato-, Thuja, thurible, Thyiad, thyine, thyme, thysano-, tumble, typhlo-, typhus, the first element in Thymelaeceae and the second element in athymia, barythymia. Cp. also deaf and words there referred to, and dull, and words there referred to. Cp. also deer, dizzy, down, 'soft plumage', down, 'hill', dust, feral, 'funereal', fume, fury, hag, 'a witch', and the first element in Dukhobors.

thioacid, n., an acid in which oxygen is replaced

HODACHIUS 1608

by sulfur (chem.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. Θεῖον, 'brimstone' (see thio-), and acid, a word of Latin origin.

Thiobacillus, n., a genus of bacteria (bacteriol.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. θεῖον, 'brimstone', and Late L. bacillus, 'a little staff'. See thio- and bacillus.

Thiobacteria, n. pl., an order of bacteria (bacterial) — Compounded of thio- and bacteria.

thiocyanic, adj., pertaining to the acid HSCN (chem.) — Compounded of thio- and cyanic.

thionic, adj., pertaining to sulfur (chem.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. θεῖον, 'brimstone'. See thio-.

thiophene, thiophen, n., a colorless liquid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>S (*chem.*) — Compounded of thio- the initial of phenyl and suff. -ene, resp. -en.

Derivative: thiophen-ic, adj.

thiophenol, n., a colorless liquid C<sub>e</sub>H<sub>5</sub>SH (chem.)
— Compounded of thio- and phenol.

thiosinamine, thiosinamin, n., a colorless crystalline compound,  $C_4H_8N_2S$  (chem.) — Compounded of thio-, the first three letters of Gk.  $\sigma(\nu\bar{\alpha}\pi\iota$ , 'mustard' (see sinapism), and amine.

thiosulfate, n., a salt of thiosulfuric acid (chem.)

— See prec. word and chem. suff. -ate.

thiosulfuric, adj., pertaining to the acid  $H_2S_2O_3$  (chem.) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk.  $\vartheta \epsilon \tilde{\iota} \circ \nu$ , 'brimstone', and sulfuric, a word of Latin origin. See thio-, sulfur and -ic.  $H_2S_2O_3$  is called thiosulfuric acid because it may be regarded as a sulfuric acid in which one oxygen atom is replaced by sulfur (= thio-).

third, adj. — ME. thirde, metathesis of ME. thridda, fr. OE. bridda, rel. to OS. thriddio, ON. bride, briði, Dan. tredie, Swed. tredje, OFris. thredda, Du. derde, OHG. drittio, dritto, MHG., G. dritte, Goth. bridja, and cogn. with OI. trtíyah, Avestic θritya-, Toch. A trit, B trite, trice, Gk. τρίτος, Aeol. τέρτος, Alb. trete, L. tertius (for \*tritios), OSlav. tretiji, Lith. trēčias, Lett. trešais, OPruss. tirtis, tīrts, OIr. triss, W. trydydd and rel. to OE. brī, etc., 'three'. See three and cp. tercet, tertiary, tierce, trito-. Cp. also riding, 'administrative district'.

Derivatives: third, n., third-ling, n., third-ly, adv.

thirl, n., a hole, aperture. — ME., fr. OE.  $p\bar{y}rel$ . See thrill.

thirl, tr. and intr. v., to pierce, thrill (Engl. dial.)

— ME. thirlen, fr. OE. pyrlian, fr. pyrel. See prec. word.

thirl, tr. v., to restrict. — Related to thrall. The orig. meaning of thirl was 'to reduce to slavery'. thirst, n. — ME. thirst, fr. earlier thurst, fr. OE. purst, rel. OS. thurst, ON. porsti, Dan. terst, Swed. törst, MDu., Du. dorst, OHG., MHG., G. durst, Goth. paúrstei, fr. I.-E. base \*tṛṣ-, 'to be dry', whence also OL. torrus (for \*torsus), 'dry', L. torrēre, 'to parch, roast', terra (for \*tersā-), 'earth'. See terra and cp. words there referred to.

thirst, intr. v. — ME. thirsten, fr. OE. byrstan, fr. burst, 'thirst'. Cp. ON. byrsta (fr. bursti) and OHG. dursten, MHG. dürsten, dursten, G. dürsten (fr. OHG., MHG., G. durst), 'to thirst', and see thirst, n.

Derivatives: thirst-er, n., thrist-ing, adj. and n., thirst-ing-ly, adv., thirsty (q.y.)

thirsty, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *byrstig*, fr. *byrst*. Cp. G. *durstig*, 'thirsty', fr. *Durst*, 'thirst', and see thirst, n., and -v (representing OE, -ig).

thirteen, adj. and n. — Metathesis of ME. threttene, fr. OE. prēotyne, prēotēne, which was formed fr. prēo, 'three', with suff. -tyne, -tēne, '-teen' (see three and -teen); rel. to OS. thriutein, thrutein, ON. prettān, Dan. tretten, Swed. tretton, OFris. thretten, Du. dertien, OHG. drīzehan, MHG. drīzehen, G. dreizehn, 'thirteen'.

thirteenth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. thirteen with numeral suff. -th, on the analogy of tenth. Cp. ME. threttethe, fr. OE. prēotēoða, 'thirteenth', which was formed fr. prēotīne, 'thirteen', on the analogy of tēoða, 'tenth'; see tithe. Cp. also ON. prettānde, Dan. trettende, Swed. trettonde, OFris. threttinde, Du. dertiende, OHG. drittozehanto, G. dreizehnte, 'thirteenth'.

thirtieth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. thirty with numeral suff. -th on the analogy of tenth. Cp. OE. prītigoða, 'thirtieth', which was formed fr. prītig, 'thirty'. Cp. also ON. prītugande, later prītugti, 'thirtieth'.

thirty, adj. and n. — Metathesis fr. ME. thritty, therty, fr. OE. prītig, prittig, which was formed fr. prī, 'three', with -tig, 'ten' (see three and -ty, suff. denoting multiples of ten); rel. to OS. thrītig, ON. prjātigi, prjātīu, Swed. trettio, Dan. tredive, OFris. thritich, Du. dertig, OHG. drīzzug, MHG. drīzec, G. dreißig, 'thirty', Goth. breis bigjus, 'three tens'.

this, demonstr. pron. and adj. — ME. thes, this, fr. OE. bēs, bes, (masc.), bēos, pios. (fem.), bis (neut.), rel. to OS. these, ON. bessi, MDu. dese, Du. deze, OFris. this (fem. thius, neut. thit), OHG. deser (fem. desiu, neut. diz), MHG. diser (fem. disiu, neut. ditz), G. dieser; formed fr. the I.-E. demonstr. bases \*to-, \*ta- and \*so-, \*sā-. See the, art., and cp. that, these, those.

thisness, n., quality of being this. — Formed fr. this with suff. -ness.

thistle, n. — ME. thistil, fr. OE. pistel, rel. to OS. thistil, ON. pistill, Swed., Norw. tistel, Dan. tidsel, MDu. destel, distel, diestel, Du. distel, OHG. distil, MHG., G. distel, fr. Teut. \*pihstila-, a dimin. formation fr. I.-E. base \*steig-, 'to prick, stick, pierce', whence OI. tiktáh, 'sharp', Gk. στίζειν, 'to prick'. See stick, 'to pierce', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: thistle, tr. and intr. v., thistl-ed, adj., thistl-y, adj.

thither, adv. — ME. thider, thither, fr. OE. pider, pyder, pæder, rel. to ON. paòra, 'there', Goth. papro, 'thence', formed fr. Teut. demonstrative base \*pa- (corresponding to I.-E. \*to-, \*ta-),

with the comparative suff. -ther (q.v.) See the, art., and cp. hither.

Derivative: thither, adj.

1609

thixle, n., ax, hatchet (dial.) — ME. thixel, rel. to ON. pexla, Dan. tængsel, Norw. teksel, MLG. dessele, MDu. dissel, OHG. dehsala, MHG. dehsel, G. Deichsel, 'ax, hatchet'; formed with instrumental suff. -le fr. I.-E. base \*tekp-, 'to prepare, build', whence also L. texere, 'to weave, plait, fit together'. See text and cp. words there referred to.

thixotropy, n., the property of becoming fluid when shaken, as shown by some gels. — Lit. 'turning through touch', fr. Gk. θίξις, 'a touch', and -τροπή, -τροπία, fr. τροπή, 'a turn, turning'. Gk. θίξις derives fr. θιγ-, the stem of θιγγάνειν (aor. θιγεῖν), 'to touch', whence also θίγμα, 'touch'. See thigmo- and -tropy and cp. thigmotropism.

Thlaspi, n., a genus of cresses, the pennycress (bot.) — L., 'a kind of cress', fr. Gk. θλάσπις, fr. θλᾶν, 'to crush'; so called in allusion to the flattened pod. Gk. θλᾶν is prob. cogn. with Czech dlasmati, 'to press', OI. dhṛṣád-, 'rock, millstone'. Cp. next word.

thlipsis, n., compression of blood vessels (med.)

— Medical L., fr. Gk. θλῖψις, 'pressure', formed from the stem of θλῆβειν, 'to press, crush', which is a blend of φλῆβειν, 'to press, crush', and θλᾶν, of s.m. Gk. φλῆβειν is cogn. with L. fligere, 'to strike'. See afflict and cp. words there referred to. For the etymology of θλᾶν see prec. word.

thole, tholepin, n., peg in the gunwale of a boat.

— ME. tholle, fr. OE. bol, boll, 'oarpeg, rowlock', rel. to ON. bollr, OFris. tholl, MLG. dolle, Du. dol, G. Dolle, 'thole', G. Dollfuß, 'clubfoot', and cogn. with Gk. τύλος, 'nail, bolt (used in shipbuilding)', L. tumidus, 'swollen, protuberant', fr. I.-E. base \*tu-, 'to swell'. See tumid and cp. words there referred to.

Thomas, masc. P.N. — Eccles. L., fr. Gk. Θωμᾶς, lit. 'twin', fr. Syr.  $t\delta m\delta$ , 'twin', which is rel. to Aram.  $t^{\delta}\delta m\delta$ , Heb.  $t^{\delta}\delta m$ , Akkad. tu'amu, ta'-umu, Arab. tau'am, 'twin'. All these words are prob. derivatives of the Semitic base w-a-m, 'to tally'. Cp. Arab.  $w\acute{a}'ama$ , 'it tallied'. In keeping with the original meaning of the name, Thomas is three times referred to in John's Gospel as  $\delta \lambda \epsilon \gamma \delta \mu \epsilon v c \Delta \delta \delta u c c$  (Thomas, called 'the Twin').

Thomism, n. — Lit. 'doctrine of Thomas', formed from the name of *Thomas* Aquinas (1225-74) and suff. -ism.

Thomist, n., an adherent of Thomism. — See
Thomism and -ist.

Derivatives: Thomist, Thomist-ic, adjs.

Thomomys, n., a genus of rodents (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. θωμός, 'heap', and μῦς, 'mouse'. Gk. θωμός stands in gradational relationship to θέμις, 'right, law, decree'. See Themis. For the etymology of μῦς see myo-,

thomsenolite, n., a synonym of pachnolite (mineral.) — Named after the Danish chemist Hans Peter Jörgen Julius *Thomsen* (1826-1909). For the ending see combining form -lite.

thomsonite, n., a hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium and sodium (mineral.) — Named after the Scottish chemist Thomas Thomson (1773-1852). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

thong, n., a strip of leather. — ME. thwong, thong, fr. OE. bwang, bwong, rel. to ON. bvengr, 'thong, latchet', and to OE. twengan, 'to pinch, squeeze'. See twinge.

Thor, n., the Scandinavian god of thunder. — ON. *borr*, fr. earlier \**bunroz*, rel. to OE. *bunor*, thunder'. See thunder, n. and cp. Thursday.

thorac-, form of thoraco- before a vowel.

thoracic, adj., pertaining to, or connected with, the thorax. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. L. thōrāx, gen. thōrācis. See thorax.

thoraco-, before a vowel thorac-, combining form denoting the thōrāx. — Gk. θωρᾶχο-, θωρᾶχ-, fr. θώρᾶξ, gen. θώρᾶχος. See next word.

thorax, n., part of the body between the neck and the abdomen (anat.) — Gk. θώρᾶξ, gen. θώρᾶκος, 'breastplate, breast, chest', of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with OI. dhāráyati, 'holds', from I.-E. base \*dher-, \*dhere-, 'to hold', whence also Gk. θρόνος, 'seat, chair, throne', L. firmus, 'fast, firm'. See firm, adj., and cp. therapeutic, throne. Cp. also mesothorax.

thoria, n., thorium dioxide THO<sub>2</sub> (chem.) — ModL., coined by the Swedish chemist Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) in 1828 fr. Thor, name of the Scand. god of thunder, and 1st suff. -ia. See Thor.

thorianite, n. (mineral.) — Formed fr. thorium with suff. -an and subst. suff. -ite.

thorite, n. (mineral.) — Swed. thorit, coined fr.

Thor and suff. -it, representing the Greek suff.
-itng; see subst. suff. -ite.

thorium, n. — Mod L. See thoria and 2nd -ium. thorn, n. — ME., fr. OE. born, 'thorn, prickle', rel. to OS., OFris. thorn, ON. born, Du. doorn, OHG. thorn, later dorn, MHG., G. dorn, Goth. baürnus, fr. I.-E. base \*ter-, 'to pierce', whence also OI. tṛnam, 'blade of grass', Gk. τέρναξ, gen. τέρναχος, 'stalk of the cactus', OSlav. trũnũ, 'thorn', Ir. trãinīn, 'a little blade of grass'. See throw and cp. the first element in turbot.

Derivatives: thorn, tr. v., thorn-ed, adj., thorn-less, adj., thorn-v, adj.

thorough, adj. — ME. thorugh, fr. OE. puruh, a var. of burh. See through.

Derivatives: thorough-ly, adv., thorough-ness,

thorn, also thorne, n., village; hamlet (now chiefly in place names). — ME, thorp, throp, fr. OE. born, bron, rel. to OS, thorn, tharn, ON, born, 'village', OFris, thorp, therp, MDn., Dn. dorp, OHG, thorf, later dorf, MHG., G. dorf, 'village', Goth, baurn, 'field', prob. fr. L.-E. base \*treb-. 'to build', whence also Oscan triibum (acc.). 'house', Umbr. trebeit, 'he stavs, dwells, lives', Lith, trobà, 'a building', Lett, trāba, of s.m., OW. treb, 'house, dwelling', OIr. a-treba, 'he possesses, dwells', Ir. treb, 'residence', OBret, treb. W. tref. 'a dwelling'. Gk. τέραμνα (for \*ter bno-), assimil, form τέρεμνα, house, dwelling place', L. trabs (gen. trabis), 'beam, timber', taberna, 'hut, booth', Cp. tabernacle, tavern, trabea, trabecula, trave, troop, troppo.

thortveitite, n., a scandium yttrium silicate (mineral.) — Named after Olaus Thortveit of Iceland. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Thos, n., a genus of digitigrade Carnivora, the jackal (zool.) — L. thōs, fr. Gk. θώς (for \*θω Fός), 'jackal', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands in gradational relationship to Gk. θαῦνος, 'wild heast'. See fauna.

those, pron. — ME. thos, those, fr. OE. pās, plural of pes, 'this'; see this. Accordingly those is derivatively a collateral form of these (q.v.), but is now used as the plural of that (q.v.)

Thoth, n., the ancient Egyptian god of wisdom and magic. — L., fr. Gk. Θώθ, Θωύθ, Θεύθ, fr. Egypt. *Tehuti*.

thou, pron. of 2nd person sing. — ME., fr. OE.  $\partial \bar{u}$ , rel. to ON.  $\dot{p}u$ , OS., OFris. thu, Dan., Swed. du, MDu.  $d\bar{u}$ , OHG., MHG.  $d\bar{u}$ , G. du, Goth.  $\dot{p}u$ , fr. I.-E. \* $t\bar{u}$ -, 'thou', whence also OI. tv- $\dot{a}m$ , Avestic  $t\bar{u}$ , Arm. du, Dor. Gk.  $\tau\dot{v}$ , Att.  $\sigma\dot{v}$ , L.  $t\bar{u}$ , Alb. ti, OSlav. ty, Lith.  $t\dot{u}$ , OIr.  $t\bar{u}$ , W. ti. Cp. thee, thine, thy. Cp. also tutoyer, tuum.

Derivative: thou, tr. v.

though, conj. — ME. though, thogh, fr. ON. \*poh; rel. to OE. pēah, ON. pō, OS. thoh, OFris. thāch, OHG. doh, MHG., G. doch, Goth. páuh, 'though, yet'. Cp. although.

thought, n. — ME. thoght, thouht, fr. OE. geþöht, pöht, from the stem of penkan (past tense pöhte), 'to think'. Cp. OS. githäht, Du. gedachte, 'thought, idea', MDu. gedachtenisse, 'memory', Du. gedachtenis, 'remembrance', OHG. kithähtnissi, MHG. gedæhtnisse, 'devotion', G. Gedächtnis, 'memory' (for Du. and G. suff. -nis see -ness), Du. aandacht, 'attention', OHG. anadäht, MHG. andäht, G. Andacht, 'attention, devotion' G. Bedacht, 'consideration deliberation', and see think.

Derivatives: thought-ful, adj., thought-ful-ly, adv., thought-ful-ness, n., thought-less, adj.,

thought-less-ly, adv., thought-less-ness, n., thought-y, adj.

thought, past tense and pp. of think. — ME. thought(e), fr. OE. pōht(e), resp. gepōht. See think and cp. thought. n

thousand, n. and adj. — ME., fr. OE. pūsend, rel. to OS. thūsind, thūsundig, ON. pūsund, Dan. tusende, Swed. tusen, OFris. thūsend, Du. duizend, OHG. thūsunt, dūsunt, tūsund, MHG. tūsent, G. tausend, Goth. pūsundi. These words are traceable to the Teut.\* pūs-hundi which prop. means 'many hundreds', and is cogn. with OSlav. tysešta, tysašta, Lith. tūkstantis, OPruss. tūsimtons, 'a thousand'. The first element of Teut. \* pūs-hundi is prob. cogn. with OI. tavás-, 'strength', L. tumēre, 'to swell'; see tumid. For the second element see hundred.

thousandth, adj. and n. — Formed with numeral suff. -th fr. thousand on analogy of fourth, etc. thrall, n., a slave; bondman. — ME. thral, fr. OE. prāl, fr. ON. prāll, 'slave, servant', which prob. meant orig. 'runner', and is rel. to OE. prāgan, Goth. pragjan, 'to run', OE. prāg, 'course of time', OHG. dregil, drigil, 'servant'. Cp. thirl, 'to restrict', which stands in gradational relationship to thrall.

thralldom, thraldom, n. — ME. thraldom, fr. thral. See thrall with suff. -dom.

thrash, tr. and intr. v. — ME. threschen, fr. OE. prescan, perscan, rel. to ON. pryskva, priskja, preskja, Dan. tærske, Swed. tröska, Norw. treskja, tryskja, MDu. derscen, dorscen, Du. dorsen, OHG. threskan, dreskan, G. dreschen, Goth. priscan. The orig. meaning of these words was 'to stamp (tread) with noise' (cp. the Teut. loan words It. trescare, 'to prance about', Provenç. trescar, OF. treschier, 'to dance', Sp. triscar, 'to stamp the feet', Port. triscar, 'to quarrel'); they are cogn. with Lith. trēskēti, 'to clatter, rattle', OSlav. trēskū, 'crack, crash'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*ter-, 'to rub'. See throw and cp. thresh and the first element in threshold.

Derivatives: thrash, n., thrasher (q.v.)

thrasher, n., one who thrashes. — Formed fr. thrash with agential suff. -er.

thrasher, n., a long-tailed thrushlike bird. — Dial. E. thrusher, fr. thrush, 'the bird'.

thrasonical, adj., boastful. — Formed with suff.
-ical fr. L. Thrasō, fr. Gk. Θράσων, name of a braggart in Terence's Eunuchus. The name Θράσων lit. means 'boastful'. It derives fr. θράσος, θάρσος, 'courage, audacity'. See thersitical.

thraw, tr. v., to twist. — A collateral form of throw.

thread, n. — ME. thred, threed, fr. OE. præd, rel. to OS. thrād, ON. prāðr, OFris. thrēd, Dan. traad, Swed. tråd, MDu. draet, Du. draad, OHG., MHG. drāt, G. Draht. All these words lit. mean 'twisted' and derive fr. I.-E. base \*trē-, a gradational variant of \*ter-, 'to rub, to rub by

turning', whence also Gk.  $\tau \rho \eta \tau \delta \varsigma$ , 'bored through',  $\tau \rho \tilde{\eta} \mu \alpha$ , 'that which is bored through',  $\tau \epsilon l \rho \epsilon \nu$  (for \* $\tau \epsilon \rho_1 \epsilon \nu$ ), 'to rub', L. terere, of s.m., OE.  $br\bar{a}wan$ , 'to twist, revolve'. See throw and cp. terebra, teredo, toreutic, turn.

threat, n. - ME. thret, threat, fr. OE. breat, 'crowd, troop, violence, threat', rel. to OE. brēotan, 'to weary, yex, annoy', brēatian, 'to press, afflict, threaten', ON, briota, 'to fail, lack', Du. verdrieten, 'to vex', OHG. irdriozan. MHG. erdriezen. verdriezen. G. verdrießen. Goth, us-briutan, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base \*treud-, 'to press, push', whence also L. trūdere, 'to thrust, push, shove', OSlav, trudu, 'oppression', truditi, 'to oppress, afflict', OIr, tromm (for \*trud-smo), 'oppressive, heavy', Alb. treb, 'I geld, castrate', lit. 'I crush (the testicles)'. Base \*treud-, is a -d-enlargement of base \*ter-, 'to rub, pierce', whence Gk, τρύειν, 'to wear out, distress', OSlav, trvio, trvti, 'to rub', trovo, truti, 'to wear out, consume'. See throw and cp. throe, thrust. Cp. also abstruse, detrude, detrusion, extrude, extrusion, intrude, intrusion, obtrude, obtrusion, protrude, protrusion, retrude, retru-

threaten, tr. and intr. v. — ME. thretnen, fr. OE. brēatnian, fr. brēat. See threat.

Derivatives: threaten-er, n., threaten-ing, adj., threaten-ing-lv, adv.

three, adj. and n. - ME. thre, threo, thri, fr. OE. brī, brīe (masc.), brēo (fem. and neut.). rel. to OS. thria (masc. and fem.), thriu (neut.), ON. brīr (masc.), brjār (fem.), brjū (neut.), Dan., Swed., Norw. tre, OFris. thrē (masc.), thriā (fem.), thriū (neut.), MDu., Du. drie, OHG. dri (masc.), drīo (fem.), driu (neut.), MHG. dri, drie (masc. and fem.), driu (neut.), G. drei, Goth. \*breis (masc. and fem.), briia (neut.), 'three', fr. I.-E. base \*treyes, whence also OI. trayah, (masc.), tisráh (fem.), tri (neut.), Avestic θrāvõ (masc.), tisharō (fem.), Toch. A tri (masc.) trē (fem.), Hitt. tri-, Arm. erek', Alb. tre (masc.), tri (fem.), Gk. τρεῖς (masc. and fem.), τρία (neut.), L. trēs (masc. and fem.), tria (neut.), Umbr. trif (acc.), triia, Oscan tris, OSlav. trije, trije (masc. and fem.), tri (neut.), Lith. trys, OIr. tri (masc.), teoir, teora (fem.), W. tri (masc.), teir (fem.), 'three'. Cp. third, thirteen, thirty, thrice. Cp. also drill, 'woven material', ter-, tercel, tercet, tern, 'group of three', ternal, tertian, tertiary, terzetto, Thrinax, tierce, trammel, trefoil, tresillo, trey, tri-, triad, triangle, triarii, Trias, tribe, Tribolium, triceps, tricerium, trident, triens, triental. Trillium, trine, trinity, trio, Trithrinax, triune, trivet, trivial, trivium, troika. Cp. also the first element in testament, testicle, testify and in sebundy, teapoy.

thremmatology, n., the science of breeding domestic animals. — Compounded of Gk. θρέμμα, 'nursling', and  $-\lambda o \gamma l\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma o \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element derives

from the stem of τρέφειν, 'to feed, nourish'; see threntic. For the second element see -logy.

threnetic, threnetical, adj., mournful. — Gk. θρηνητικός, 'inclined to lament', fr. θρῆνος, 'dirge', which is rel. to θρώνᾶξ, 'drone', τενθρήνη, 'a kind of wasp', from the I.-E. imitative base \*dhren-, 'to hum, buzz, murmur', whence also Goth. drunjus, 'sound', OE. drān, 'drone'. See drone and cp. Anthrenus. Tenthredinidae.

threnode, n., threnody. — See next word.

threnody, n., a dirge, song of lamentation. — Gk. θρηνωδία, compounded of θρήνος, 'dirge', and ώδή, 'song'. See threnetic and ode.

Derivatives: threnodi-al, threnod-ic, adjs., threnod-ist. n.

threpsology, n., the science of diet. — Compounded of Gk. θρέψις, 'nourishment', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is a derivative of τρέφειν, 'to feed, nourish'; see next word. For the second element see -logy.

threptic, adj., pertaining to feeding (zool.) — Gk. Φρεπτικός, 'feeding', fr. Φρεπτός, 'fed', verbal adj. of τρέφειν, 'to feed, nourish', which stands in gradational relationship to τροφή, 'food, nourishment'. See trophic and words there referred to and cp. esp. thremmatology, threpsology. For the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

thresh, tr. and intr. v. — Earlier form of thrash (g.v.)

Derivatives: thresh, n., thresh-er, n.

threshold, n. — ME. threshwold, fr. OE. persc-wold, perscold, lit. 'something to tread upon', fr. OE. perscan, 'to tread; to thrash'. Cp. ON. preskjöldr, Swed., Norw. tröskel, Dan. tærskel, 'threshold', and see thrash.

threw, past tense of throw. — ME. threw, fr. OE. breow, past tense of brawan. See throw.

thrice, adv. — ME. thries, formed with the adverbial genit. suff. -s fr. OE. priga, priwa, 'three times'. Accordingly the spelling should be thris. The ending -ce merely serves to show that the s has the voiceless sound s (and not the voiced sound z). See three.

thrift, n. — ME., fr. ON. *brift*, 'prosperity', formed with suff. -t, fr. ON. *brif*, of s.m., lit. 'a grasping', fr. *brifa*, 'to grasp'. See thrive.

Derivatives: thrift, tr. v., thrift-y, adj., thrift-i-ly, adv., thrift-i-ness, n.

thrill, tr. and intr. v. — The original meaning of this verb was 'to pierce', fr. ME. thrillen, metathesized fr. thirlen, 'to pierce', fr. OE. pyrlian, 'to iperce', fr. pyrel, 'hole', fr. purh, 'through'. See through and cp. thirl, drill, 'to bore', drill, 'to train (soldiers)', and the second element in nostril.

Derivatives: thrill, n., thrill-er, n., thrill-ing, adj., thrill-ing-ly, adv., thrill-ing-ness, n.

Thrinax, n., a genus of fan palms (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. θρῖναξ, 'trident, three-pronged fork'; so called in reference to the shape of the leaves.

thrips 1612

Θρῖναξ is prob. compounded of the base of τρεῖς, 'three', and of ἄκις, 'point, barb'. See three and acrid and cp. the second element in triakis-, tetrakis-, Cp. also Trithrinax.

thrips, n., name of various small insects (entomol.)
 Gk. θρΐψ, 'wood worm', of uncertain origin

thrive, intr. v. — ME. thriven, fr. ON. prijask, 'to grasp for oneself, to thrive', reflexive of prija, 'to grasp, grip'. (For the reflexive suff. -sk see -sk and cp. bask.) Cp. Norw. triva, 'to seize', trivast (refl.), 'to thrive', Swed. trifvas and Dan. trives (refl.). 'to thrive'. Cp. also thrift.

Derivatives: thriv-er, n., thriv-ing, adj., thriv-ing-ly, adv., thriv-ing-ness, n.

thriven, pp. of thrive. — ME. See prec. word.

-thrix, combining form meaning 'hair, hairlike'.

— Fr. Gk. θρίζ, gen. τριχός, 'hair'. See trichoand cp. the second element in Clonothrix.

throat, n. — ME. throte, fr. OE. prote, protu, rel. to OHG. dro33a, MHG. dro33e, G. Drossel, 'throat', and to OS. strota, MDu. strōte, Du. strot, of s.m.; cp. throttle and the first element in thropple. It. strozza, 'throat', and strozzare, 'to strangle', are Teut. loan words.

Derivatives: throat, tr. v., throat-ed, adj., throat-y, adj., throat-i-ly, adv., throat-i-ness, n.

throb, intr. v. — ME. throbben; of imitative origin.

Derivatives: throb, n., throbb-er, n.

throe, n., great pain, anguish. — ME. throwe, 'pain, pang, throe', fr. earlier thrawe, fr. OE. prawu, 'threat, oppression, punishment', which is rel. to OE. prēa, of s.m., prēan, 'to oppress, punish, threaten', MHG. drō, 'threat' (whence, with back formation, MHG. drōn, G. drohen, 'to threaten'), OHG. drewen, drouwan, MHG. dröuwen, G. dräuen (now only poetic), 'to threaten', and possibly cogn. with Gk. τρύειν, 'to wear out, distress'. See threat.

Derivative: throe, intr. v., to agonize.

thromb-, form of thrombo- before a vowel.

thrombin, n., the substance that causes the clotting of blood (biochem.) — Formed with suff.
-in fr. Gk. θρόμβος, 'lump, clot'. See next word.
thrombo-, before a vowel thromb-, combining form meaning 'lump, clot'. — Gk. θρομβο-, θρομβο-, fr. θρόμβος, 'lump, clot', formed from a nasalized enlargement of I.-E. base \*dhrebh-, 'to make firm, curdle', whence Gk. τρέφειν, 'to make solid, thicken, congeal, curdle; to nourish'. See draff and words there referred to.

thrombosis, n., obstruction of a blood vessel by a clot (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. θρόμβωσις, 'clot, coagulation', fr. θρόμβος. See prec. word and -osis.

throne, n. — ME., fr. earlier trone, fr. OF. trone (F. tróne), fr. L. thronus, fr. Gk. θρόνος, 'seat, chair, throne', fr. I.-E. base \*dher(ē)-, 'to hold. support', whence also Gk. θρᾶνος, 'bench', θρῆνος, 'footstool', OI. dhārāyati, 'he holds, supports', dhārmah, 'custom, law', L. firmus,

'firm, steadfast, stable, strong'. See firm, adj., and cp. therapeutic, thorax.

Derivatives: throne, tr. and intr. v., throne-less, adi.

throng, n., crowd. — ME. throng, fr. OE. prang, geprang, 'crowd, tumult', rel. to ON. pröng, Du. drang, G. Drang, Gedränge, 'crowd, throng', OE. pringan, OS. thringan, ON. pryngva, 'to press on, crowd', Du. dringen, 'to push', OHG. dringan, MHG., G. dringen, 'to press on, crowd', MHG. dringen, 'to press round a prince at court', Goth. preihan (for \*prinhan), 'to oppress', and cogn. with Avestic θraxtanam (gen. pl.), 'of those pressed together', Lith. trenktù, treñkti, 'to push, jolt'.

Derivatives: throng, intr. and tr. v., throng-er, n. thropple, n., throat, windpipe (chiefly dial.) — ME. throppill, prob. fr. OE. protbolla, 'windpipe', compounded of prote, protu, 'throat', and bolla, 'bowl'. See throat and boll.

throstle, n. — ME. throstel, fr. OE. prostle, rel. to OS. throsla, OHG. drōscala (MHG. drōschel, G. Drossel), 'thrush'. These words are diminutives of OE. prysce, resp. OHG. drosca, 'thrush'. See thrush, 'the bird', and dimin. suff. -le.

throttle, n., a valve controlling the flow of fuel. — Dimin. of throat (q.v.); see also dimin. suff. -le. Derivatives: throttle, tr. and intr. v., throttl-ire, n., throttl-ire, adi., throttl-ire, adv.

through, prep. — ME. thurgh, thurugh, thurh, fr. OE. puruh, purh, which is rel. to OS. thuru(h), OFris. thruch, MDu. dore, Du. door, OHG. thuruh, later duruh, durah, MHG. dur, durch, G. durch, Goth. pairh, 'through' (cp. Goth. pairkō, 'hole'), fr. I.-E. base \*ter-q\*e-\*ty-q\*e, enlargement of base \*ter-, \*ty-, 'through', whence also OI. tirāḥ, Avestic tarō, 'through, beyond', L. trāns, 'beyond', OIr. tre, tri, W. tra, 'through'. See trans- and cp. thorough. Cp. also thirl, thrill, thrum, 'thread', drill, 'to bore', drill, 'to train soldiers'. Cp. also term and words there referred to.

Derivatives: through, adv., adj. and n., through-

throughout, prep. and adv. — ME. thurhout, throughout. See through and out.

throve, past tense of thrive. — ME. throf, formed fr. thriven, 'to thrive', on analogy of drof (E. drove), fr. driven. See thrive.

throw, tr. and intr. v. — ME. thrawen, throwen, 'to twist, throw', fr. OE. prāwan, 'to cause to turn, twist', rel. to OS. thrāian, MDu. dræyen, Du. draaien, OHG. drāen, MHG. draehen, G. drehen, 'to turn, twist', fr. I.-E. base \*ter-, 'to rub, rub by turning, turn, twist; to bore, pierce', whence also OI. turdh, 'wounded, hurt', Gk. τείρειν (for \*τέριειν), τρίβειν, 'to rub, rub away, wear away', τέρετρον, 'borer', τερηδών, 'woodworm', prop. 'a worm that bores wood', τέρυς, 'weak', lit. 'rubbed off', τρύειν. 'to wear out, distress', τόρος, 'chisel', τόρνος, 'compasses', τε-τραίνειν, 'to pierce', τι-τρᾶν, 'to rub,

grind, pierce', τι-τρώσκειν, 'to wound, hurt'. τοπτός, 'hored through', τρημα, 'that which is bored through, hole', τουμα, 'hole'. L. terere, 'to rub, thresh, grind, wear away', terebra, 'borer, drill, auger', OSlav, tiro, trěti, 'to rub', Lith, trinù, trìnti, 'to rub', tiriù, tìrti, 'to examine', OIr. tarathar, 'borer', W. taraw. 'to strike'. Arm. t'rem. 'I knead'. Cp. atresis. attrition, attritus, contrite, contrition, Cutiterebra, detriment, diatribe, ectro-, helicotrema, intertrigo, lithotrity, Septentrio, teredo, terete, Termes, termite, tharm, thrash, thread, threat, throe, toreutic, trauma, Trema, Trematoda, trenan, -tresia, tribo-, Tribonema, tribulation, trigo, Trinsacum, trinsis, trite, Triticum, triturate, trone, tryma, Trypanosoma, Trypetidae, trypsin, Xvlotrva, Cp. also threat and words there referred to.

Derivatives: throw, n., throw-er, n., throw-ster, n. thrown, pp. — ME. throwen, fr. OE. geprāwen, pp. of brāwan. See prec. word.

thrum, n., the end of warp threads. — ME., fr. OE. -prum, 'band, ligament' (in tungeprum, 'ligament of the tongue'), rel. to OS. thrumi, 'endpiece (on the spear)', ON. prömr, 'edge', MLG. drom, drum, Du. dreum, 'thrum', OHG. trum, MHG. drum, 'end, chip, splinter', G. Trumm, 'thrum; fragment, piece' (more frequently used in the pl.: Trūmmer, 'ruins'), and cogn. with Gk. τέρμα, 'end, boundary', L. terminus, of s.m. See term and cp. tram, 'vehicle', trumeau.

Derivatives: thrum, tr. v., to furnish with thrums, thrumm-y, adj.

thrum, intr. and tr. v., to play monotonously. — Of imitative origin.

Derivative: thrumm-er, n.

thrush, n., any of the birds of the genus Turdus.

— ME. thrusche, thrusch, fr. OE. prysce, var. præsce, rel. to ON. pröstr, Norw. trost, Swed. trast, OHG. drosca, fr. I.-E. \*trzdos, 'thrush'. These Teut. words are prob. cogn. with L. turdus (for \*turzdos), Lith. strazdas, Lett. strazds, OPruss. tresde, 'thrush', MIr. truid, W. drudwy (for \*trozdi), 'starling'. Cp. throstle. Cp. also Turdus, Struthio.

thrush, n., an affection of mouth and throat. — Cp. Dan. and Norw. trøske, Swed. torsk; of uncertain origin.

thrust, tr. and intr. v. — ME. thrusten, fr. ON. prysta, 'to thrust, force, compel', which is perh. rel. to OE. prēatian, 'to press, afflict, threaten', brēatan, 'to weary, yex, annoy'. See threat.

Derivatives: thrust, n., thrust-er, n.

thud, intr. v., to make a dull sound. — Of imitative origin. Cp. OE. *byddan*, 'to strike, thrust, push'.

Derivatives: thud, n., thudd-ing, n., thudd-ing-ly,

thug, n., gangster. — Hind. thag, 'deceiver', fr. OI. sthagah, of s.m., fr. sthagati, 'conceals', which is cogn. with Gk. στέγειν, L. tegere, 'to cover'. See thatch.

Derivatives: thuggee (q.v.), thugg-ess, n. thuggee, n., murder as carried out by thugs. — Hind. thagī, fr. thag, 'a deceiver'. See prec. word. Thuja, n., a genus of plants, the arbor vitae (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. θυίᾶ, name of an African tree, prop. 'a tree the wood of which was burnt for sacrificial purposes', fr. θύειν, 'to sacrifice', prop. 'to cause to smoke'. See thyme and cp. thyine.

Thule, n., classical name of the northernmost part of the world. — L. *Thulē*, *Thylē*, fr. Gk. Θούλη, Θύλη, Cp. thulium.

thulia, n., thulium oxide (chem.) — ModL., coined by the Swedish chemist Per Teodor Cleve (1840-1905) in 1879 fr. Thule, name of the northernmost land in the world.

thulite, n., a variety of zoisite (mineral.) — Formed fr. Thule with subst. suff. -ite.

thulium, n., a metallic element belonging to the rare earths (chem.) — ModL., coined by the French chemist Paul Émile Lecoq de Boisbaudran (1838-1912) in 1886 from prec. word. See J. Newton Friend, Man and the Chemical Elements. London, 1951, p. 182.

thumb, n. — ME. thoume, thoumbe, thombe, fr. OE. būma, rel. to OS., OHG. thūmo, MHG., MLG. dūme, G. Daumen, Du. duim, ON. bumall, 'thumb', fr. I.-E. base \*tŭ-, \*tēu-, 'to swell', whence also L. tumēre, 'to swell', tumidus, 'swollen'. See tumid and cp. thimble.

Derivatives: thumb, tr. and intr. v., thumb-er, n., thumb-y, adj.

Thummim, n. pl., one of the two objects attached to the breastplate of the high priest; cp. *Urim* (*Bible*). — Heb. *tummim* (after a mobile sheva spelled *thummim*), prop. pl. of *tōm*, 'completeness, perfection', from the stem of *tam*, 'was complete' (whence also *tām*, *tāmīm*, 'complete, sound', *mēthōm*, 'soundness'), which is rel. to Aram. *tēmīmā*, Syr. *tāmmīmā*, 'complete, perfect', Arab. *tāmma*, 'was complete', *tamām*, 'perfection; perfect'. Cp. the second element in **Jotham**.

Thunbergia, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., named after the Swedish botanist Carl Peter Thunberg (1743-1828). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

thump, n., a blow with something heavy; tr. and intr. v., to beat with something heavy; — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: thump, n., thump-er, n., thump-ing, adi.

thunder, n. — ME. thuner, later thunder, fr. OE. punor, rel. to ON. porr, OFris. thuner, MDu. donre, donder, Du. donder, OHG. donar, MHG. doner, donre, toner, G. Donner, from the I.-E. imitative base \*ten-, whence also OI. tanayitnúh, 'thundering', tányati, 'it thunders', Pers. tundar, 'thunder', Aeol. Gk. τέννει (Hesychius), 'moans, sighs, groans', L. tonāre, 'to thunder', tonitrus, 'thunder'. The same base, enlarged with initial s, appears in OI. stánati, stániti, stanáyati, 'it

moan', OE. stenan, 'to groan'. Cp. astonish, astound, detonate, Stentor, stun, Thor, Thursday, tinnitus, tintinnabulum, tonite, tonitrous, tornado. Cp. also blunderbuss. For the so-called inorganic d in thunder cp. gender, jaundice, sound 'noise'

thunder, intr. and intr. v. — ME. thuneren, thunderen, fr. OE. punrian, fr. punor, 'thunder'. Cp. Du. donderen, OHG. donaron, MHG. dunen, MLG. donen and see thunder. n.

Derivatives: thunderous (q.v.), thunder-v. adi.

Derivatives: thunder-er, n., thunder-ing, adj., thunder-ing-ly, adv.

thunderous, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. thunder, n., and -ous, a suff. of Latin origin.

Derivatives: thunderous-ly, adv., thunderous-ness. n.

thurible, n., a censer. — L. tūribulum, thūribulum, fr. tūs (thūs), gen. tūris (thūris), 'frankincense', fr. \*tu\*os, fr. Gk. θύος, 'a burnt sacrifice', fr. θύειν, 'to sacrifice', prop. 'to cause to smoke', whence also θύμον, 'thyme'. See thyme.

thurifer, n., one who carries a censer. — L. tūrifer (thūrifer), compounded of tūs (thūs), gen. tūris (thūris), 'frankincense', and the stem of ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See prec. word and bear, 'to carry'. Derivative: thurifer-ous. adi.

thurify, intr. and tr. v., to burn incense. — F. thurifier, fr. Late L. thūrificāre, formed fr. L. tūs (thūs), 'frankincense', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make. do'. See thurible and -fv.

Thursday, n. — ME. Thoresday, Thuresdai, Thursdaye, fr. OE. būresdæg, fr. ON. bōrsdagr, 'the day of bōr (the god of thunder)', (whence also Dan., Swed. Torsdag), which is rel. to OE. bunresdæg, OFris. thunresdei, MLG. doner(s)-dach, MDu. donresdach, Du. donderdag, OHG. Donares tag, MHG. donerstac, G. Donnerstag. These words are prop. loan translations of L. Jovis diēs, 'the day of Jupiter, Thursday', ON. bōr, having been identified with the Roman god Jupiter; whence It. giovedi, OF. juesdi, F. jeudi, Sp. jueves, 'Thursday'), itself a loan translation of Gk. Δτὸς ἡμέρᾶ, 'the day of Zeus'. For the first element see Thor and thunder, n., for the second see day.

thus, adv. — ME., fr. OE. bus, rel. to OS., OFris. thus, MDu., Du. dus, and to E. the, this, that. thwack, tr. v., to strike with something flat. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: thwack, n., thwack-er, n., thwack-ing, n. and adj., thwack-ing-ly, adv.

thwaite, n., cleared land. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *pveit*, 'a piece of land', lit. meaning 'land cut off', and rel. to ON. *pveita*, 'to hew', and OE. *pwitan*, 'to cut'. See whittle and cp. doit.

thwart, adv., across. — ME. thwert, thwart, fr. ON. bvert, 'across', orig. neut. of the adjective bverr, 'transverse', rel. to OE. bweorh, 'adverse, perverse, angry', MDu. dwers, dwaers, dwars,

Du. dwars, 'transverse, cross-grained, contrary', OHG. twerh, dwerah, MHG. twerch, dwerch, querch, G. quer, zwerch-, Goth. pwairhs, 'angry', fr. I.-E. base \*twereq-, which is rel. to base \*tereq-, 'to turn, twist, wind', whence L. torquēre, 'to twist'. See torque and cp. queer. Cp. also athwart.

thy, possessive pron. of the 2nd person sing. of thee, thine. — Early ME. thi, short for thin, fr. OE. pin. The final n was dropped in ME. before words beginning with consonants. See thine. For the loss of the n before consonants cp. my and a, form of the indef. art. an before consonants.

Thyiad, n., a Bacchante (Greek mythol.) — L. Thyias, gen. -adis, fr. Gk. Θῦτάς, gen. -άδος, prop. 'a raging woman', rel. to θύειν, 'to rush along, storm, rage', which is originally identical with θύειν, 'to sacrifice', prop. 'to cause to smoke'. The phases of sense development prob. were: 'to fly about like dust; to whirl; to rush; to rage; to smoke; to cause to smoke, to sacrifice'. See thyme and -ad.

thyine, adj., pertaining to the sandarac tree. — Late L. thyinus, fr. Gk. θύῖνος, fr. θυία, an African tree. See thyme and adj. suff. -ine.

thylacine, n., a doglike marsupial. — Formed with suff. -ine fr. Gk. θύλακος, 'pouch', which is of uncertain origin.

thyme, n., a plant of the mint family. — ME. tyme, fr. OF. tym (F. thym), fr. L. thymum, fr. Gk. θύμον, also θύμος, 'thyme', fr. θύειν, 'to sacrifice', prop. 'to cause to smoke', whence also θυίᾶ, an African tree, prop. 'a tree the wood of which was burnt for sacrificial purposes', θυμίᾶμα, Ion. θυμίημα, 'incense'. See thioand cp. words there referred to.

Thymelaeaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. L. thymelaea, name of a plant, fr. Gk. θυμελαί $\bar{\alpha}$ , which is compounded of θύμον or θύμος, 'thyme', and ἐλαί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'olive tree'. See thyme and elaeo-.

thymelaeaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

**thymic**, adj., pertaining to the thyme. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. L. thymum. See **thyme**.

thymic, adj., pertaining to the thymus. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Medical L. thymus. See thymus.

thymol, n., an aromatic substance,  $C_{10}H_{13}OH$  (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. -ol fr. L. *thymum*. See thyme.

thymus, n., name of a gland in the chest (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. θύμος, 'thyme'; so called from its resemblance to the bud of a thyme. See thyme.

Thymus, n., a genus of plants, the thyme (bot.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. θύμος. See thyme.

thymy, adj., scented with thyme. — Formed with adj. suff. -y fr. L. thymus. See thyme.

thyr-, form of thyro- before a vowel.

thyreo-, before a vowel thyre-, combining form

meaning 'thyroid'. — Shortened fr. Gk. θυροειδής. See thyroid and cp. thyro-.

Thyrididae, n. pl., a family of moths (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. θυρίς, gen. θυρίδος, 'opening in a door, window', dimin. of θύρα, 'door'. See door and cp. thy-

thyro-, before a vowel thyr-, combining form meaning 'thyroid'. — Shortened fr. Gk. θυρεοειδής. See thyroid and cp. thyreo-.

thyroid, adj., pertaining to, or designating the ductless gland in the neck, which has an important effect on the growth of the body; lit. 'shield-shaped' (anat.) — Medical L. thyreoideus, fr. Gk. θυρεοειδής, 'shield-shaped', compounded of θυρεός, 'stone put against a door; oblong shield', which is rel. to θύρ ā, 'door', and of -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See door and -oid.

Derivatives: thyroid, n., the thyroid gland, thyroid-ism, n., thyroid-iz-ation, n., thyroid-less, adi

thyroid cartilage, the Adam's apple (anat.) — Medical L. cartilāgō thyroidea, lit. 'shieldlike cartilage', fr. L. cartilāgō, 'cartilage', and Medical L. thyroidea, fem. of thyroideus, fr. Gk. θυρεοειδής, 'shield-shaped', a name given by Galen to the Adam's apple; see Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, pp. 547-48. See thyroid.

thyroiditis, n., inflammation of the thyroid gland (med.) — Medical L. See thyroid and -itis.

thyrotoxicosis, n., intoxication due to disturbances caused by the thyroid gland (med.) — Medical L., coined by T. B. Dunhill in 1930 fr. thyro- and toxicosis.

thyroxine, thyroxin, n., the hormone of the thyroid gland (biochem.) — Coined by its discoverer Dr. Edward Calvin Kendall of the Mayo Clinic in 1915 fr. thyr-, ox- and chem. suff. -ine, resp. -in

thyrsus, n., a staff tipped with a pine cone, carried by Dionysus, the satyrs, etc. (Greek mythol.)

— L., fr. Gk. θύρσος, 'a straight, light shaft; a light wand', a foreign word of unknown origin.
Cp. torso, tursio.

thysano-, before a vowel thysan-, combining form meaning 'tassel'. — Gk. θυσανο-, θυσαν-, fr. θύσανος, θύσανος, 'tassel', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly formed with suff. -ανος fr. \*θύσσα, which would stand for \*θύθ-ια, hence—together with Lett. duśa, 'bundle'—would derive fr. I.-E. \*deu-dh-, enlargement of base \*dheu-, 'to fly about like dust, to smoke, be scattered, vanish'. See thio- and cp. words there referred to.

Thysanoptera, n. pl., an order of insects, the thrips (entomol.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. θύσανος, 'tassel', and πτερόν, 'wing'. See prec. word and ptero-.

Thysanura, n. pl., an order of insects, the bristletail (entomol.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ϑύσανος, 'tassel', and οὐρά, 'tail'. See thysanoand uro-, 'tail-'.

thyself, pron. — ME. thi self, fr. earlier the self, fr. OE. bē selfum, dat. of bū self, 'thou thyself'; ME. thi self was influenced by ME. hire self, 'herself'.

tiara, n., head dress. — L. tiāra, fr. Gk. τιάρα, which is of Oriental origin.

Tiarella, n., a genus of plants, the false miterwort (bat.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. τιάρα (see prec. word) and L. dimin. suff. -ella; so called in allusion to the form of the pistil. The correct form would be Tiaryllium, fr. Gk. τιάρα and the Gk. dimin. suff. -ύλλιον.

tibia, n. — L. *tībia*, 'shin bone, pipe', which is of uncertain origin, Cp. tige, tigella.

tibial, adj., pertaining to the tibia. — L. tībiālis, fr. tībia. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

tibio-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the tibia and' — Fr. L. *tibia*, 'shin bone'. See tibia.

tic, n., a spasmodic motion of certain muscles (med.) — F., prob. of imitative origin.

ticca, adj., hired (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. thīkā, 'hire fare, fixed price'.

Tichodroma, n., a genus of small birds, the wall creeper (ornithol.) — ModL., lit. 'wall runner', fr. Gk. τεῖχος, 'wall', and the stem of δραμεῖν, perf. δέδρομα, 'to run'. See dough and dromedary.

tick, n., a parasitic insect of the order Acari (entomol.) — ME. tyke, teke, ticke, rel. to MLG., MDu. teke, Du. teek, OHG. zecho, MHG. zeche, zecke, G. Zecke, 'tick', of imitative origin. Cp. Arm. tiz, 'bug', MIr. dega, 'stag beetle', which are also imitative. F. tique, It. zecca. 'tick', are Teut. loan words.

tick, n., the cover of mattresses, pillows, etc. — L. thēca, fr. Gk. θήκη, 'case, cover'. See theme, theca, which is a doublet of tick.

tick, intr. and tr. v., to touch gently, tap; n., a light touch, tap. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Du. tikken, 'to touch, pat, tick', tik, 'a touch, pat'. tick, n., credit (slang). — Shortened fr. ticket.

ticker, n., a watch (slang); a tape machine. — Lit. 'that which ticks', formed fr. tick, 'to tap', with agential suff. -er.

ticket, n. — MF. estiquet, estiquete (F. étiquette), 'a little note', lit. 'something stuck up', fr. estiquer, estiquer, 'to attach'. See etiquette.

Derivatives: ticket, tr. v., ticket-er, n., ticket-ing, verbal n.

tickle, tr. and intr. v. — A metathesized var. of kittle.

Derivatives: tickle, n., tickl-er, n., tickl-ing, adj., tickl-ing-ly, adv., tickl-ish, adj., tickl-ish-ly, adv., tickl-ish-ness. n.

ticktack, n. — Of imitative origin. Cp. tick, 'to nat'

tidal, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. tide, n., a Teut. word, and -al, a suff. of Latin origin. Derivative: tidal-ly, adv.

de

which is rel. to OS, tid, ON, tid, Dan, Swed., Norw, tid. Du, tiid. OHG., MHG, zit, G. Zeit 'time', fr. Teut, \*ti-di-, prop. 'division of time'. fr. base \*ti-, 'to divide: division: division of time', whence also ON, tī-mi, OE, tī-ma, 'time': see time and cp. ted. tiding, tidy. Tent. base \*ti- corresponds to I.-E. base \*da-. \*dai-. \* $d\tilde{i}$ -. \* $d^{\tilde{e}}$ -. 'to cut off, separate divide distribute'. whence OI. dati, dváti, 'cuts, divides', dávate, 'divides', ditih, 'division', Gk, δαίεσθαι, 'to divide, distribute: to feed on': δαίς, δαίτη. 'meal, feast, banquet', δαίζειν, 'to cleave asunder. rend. divide', δαίμων, 'god, goddess', lit. 'divider, distributor (of men's destinies)', δημος. 'district, people', Arm, ti, gen, tiov, 'age, time', Ofr. dam. 'troop. company', Cp. I.-E. \*dap-, a -p-enlargement of base  $*d\bar{a}$ -, whence Gk. δαπάνη, 'expenditure (esp. expenditure arising from the entertaining of guests)', L. dans, 'expenditure, sacrificial feast banquet', damnum (for \*dap-nom), 'harm, loss', orig, 'expenditure'. Toch. A tap-, 'to eat'. For the sense development of OE, tide, 'time: flood tide', cp. Du, tii. 'flood tide', distinguished from tiid, 'time', and

tide, n. - ME. tid. tide, fr. OE. tid. 'time, season'.

Derivatives: tide, intr. v., tidal (q.v.), tid-ed, adj., tide-less, adj., tiding (q.v.), tidy (q.v.)

demotic, endemic, epidemic.

MLG, getide, tide, G, Gezeiten, 'flood tide', Cp.

the first element in zeitgeist and the second ele-

ment in vahrzeit. Cp. also dah, damage, damn,

dan. dapifer. deme, democracy, demon, demos,

tide, intr. v., 1) to happen; 2) to be carried with the tide; tr. v., to carry with the tide. — In the sense 'to happen', fr. OE. tidan, fr. tid, 'time' (see tide, n.); in the other senses directly fr. tide, n.

tidings, n. pl., but usually construed as a sing. — ME. tidinge, tithinge, tidinde, fr. OE. tidung, which prob. derives fr. ON. tiðendi (pl.), 'happenings, news', fr. tiðr, 'that which happens in time', fr. tið 'time'. Cp. Dan., Norw. tidende, 'tidings, news', Du. tijding, G. Zeitung, 'newspaper', and see tide, n.

tidology, n., the study of tides. — A hybrid coined fr. E. tide, n., and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

tidy, adj., neat; orderly. — ME. tidy, tidi, fr. tid, fr. OE. tid, 'time', hence prop. 'timely'. Cp. Dan., Swed. tidig, Du. tijdig, OHG., MHG. zītig, G. zeitig, 'timely', and see tide, n., and -y (representing OE. -ig) Cp. also titivate.

Derivatives: tidy, n. and tr. and intr. v., tidi-ly, adv., tidi-ness, n.

tie, n., knot. — ME. teg, tey, tye, fr. OE. tēag, tēah, 'bond, rope', which is rel. to ON. taug, 'tie', tygill, 'string', and to OE. tēon, 'to draw, pull, drag'. See tow, 'to draw'.

tie, tr. and intr. v., to fasten, bind. — ME. tegen, teyen, tien, fr. OE. tiegan, tigan, 'to tie, fasten', fr. tēag, tēah, 'bond, rope'. See tie, n.

Derivatives: tier (q.v.), ty-ing, n. tiemannite, n., a mercuric selenide (mineral.) — G. Tiemannit, named after the 19th-cent. scientist W. Tiemann, its discoverer. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

1616

tienda, n., shop. — Sp., prop. 'tent', fr. VL. tenta, fem. pp. of tendere, 'to stretch, extend', used as a noun. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. tent, 'shelter'.

tier, n., one who ties. — Formed fr. tie, 'to bind', with agential suff. -er.

tier, n., row, series. — MF. tiere, fr. OF. tiere, 'row, rank, series', fr. Frankish \*tēri, which is rel. to OHG. ziarī, MHG. ziere, G. Zier, 'adornment', ON. tīrr, OS. tīr, OE. tīr, 'glory, honor' (whence ME. tir, E. tire, 'attire', q.v.) See also attire.

tierce, n., 1) Orig. a third; 2) the third canonical hour, nine o'clock A.M.; 3) a sequence of three cards of the same suit; 4) a liquid measure containing one third of a pipe, i.e. 42 gallons; 5) a position in fencing. — ME. terce, tierce, fr. MF. tierce, fem. of the adjective tiers, 'third', used as a noun, fr. OF., fr. L. tertius, 'third'. See tertian and cp. terce, tercel, tercet, tertiary.

Derivative: tierce, tr. v.

tiff, n., liquor. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. tiffin. Derivatives: tiff, tr. v., to sip. drink.

tiff, n., a petty quarrel. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. sniff, puff.

Derivative: tiff, intr. v., to be angry.

tiffany, n., a thin silk gauze. — Obsol. F. tiphanie, fr. Late L. theophania, 'manifestation of God'; see theophany. The word tiffany was orig. used as a synonym of epiphany. Its sense development into 'a silk gauze fabric' has not yet been explained in a satisfactory manner.

tiffin, n., luncheon (Anglo-Ind.) — Prob. formed — with change of suff. — fr. tiffing, verbal n. of tiff, 'to drink'. See tiff, 'liquor'.

tige, n., the shaft of a column (archit.); stem of a plant (bot.) — F., fr. L. tibia, 'shin bone; pipe'. See tibia and cp. next word.

tigella, tigelle, n., a primitive stem (bot.) — Mod-L., fr. F. tigelle, dimin. of tige, 'stalk, stem'. See prec. word and -ella.

Derivative: tigell-ate, adj.

tiger, n. — ME. tigre, fr. OF. (= F.) tigre, fr. L. tigris, fr. Gk.  $\tau$ ( $\gamma$ p15, prop. 'the swift animal', a word of Iranian origin. Cp. Avestic tigrish, 'arrow', tigra-, 'pointed'. These words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*(s)teig-, 'to prick, stick, pierce'. Cp. Gk. T( $\gamma$ p15 (whence L. Tigris), 'the Tigris river', lit. 'the swift river', and see stick, v., and words there referred to.

Derivatives: tiger-ish, adj., tiger-ish-ly, adv., tiger-ish-ness, n., tiger-ly, adj., tigress (q.v.), tigrine (q.v.)

tight, adj. — ME. thight, tight, of Scand. origin, cp. ON. pēttr, Dan. tæt, Swed. tät, which are rel. to MHG. dīhte, G. and Du. dicht, 'dense, tight', and to OE. geðihan, geðēon, OS. thihan,

OFris. thigia, MDu. ghedien, Du. gedijen, OHG. gidihan, MHG. gedihen, G. gedeihen, Goth. (ga) peihan, 'to thrive, grow, prosper, flourish', OHG. gidigan, MHG. gedigen, 'grown up, firm, genuine', G. gediegen, 'genuine, solid, worthy' (prop. pp. of OHG. gidihan, MHG. gedihen, resp. former pp. of G. gedeihen), and cogn. with 't. técht, 'curdled, coagulated', Lith. tánkus, 'close, tight', Pers. tang, 'tight', OI. tanákti, 'draws together, contracts', fr. I.-E. base \*tenq-, 'to be thick or strong'. The initial t (for th) in ME. and E. tight is due to the influence of Swed. tät, Dan. tæt.

Derivatives: tight, adv. and tr. v., tight-en, tr. v., tighten-er, n., tight-er, n., tight-ish, adj., tight-ly, adv., tight-ness. n., adv., tight-s. n. pl.

tiglic, also tiglinic, adj., pertaining to a crystalline acid ( $C_4H_7CO_2H$ , obtained fr. croton oil (chem.) — ModL. tiglium, in Croton tiglium, 'the croton oil plant', fr. Gk.  $\tau \tilde{\iota} \lambda o \varepsilon$ , 'a thin stool', so called in allusion to its purgative properties. Gk.  $\tau \tilde{\iota} \lambda o \varepsilon$  is prob. cogn. with Oslav. tilja, 'decomposition, putrefaction', tilěti, 'to rot, putrefy', Arm. t'rem, 'I knead' (prop. 'I moisten the dough'), t'rik', 'dung', OSlav. tina, 'mud, mire', Lith. t'yras, t'yre', 'pap', W. tail, 'dung', OE. pinan, 'to become moist'; fr. I.-E. base \*ti', \*ti', \*ti', 'to melt', a base collateral with base \*ti'-, see thaw.

tigress, n. — Formed fr. F. tigresse, fr. tigre. See tiger and 1st -ess.

tigrine, adj., tigerlike. — L. tigrinus, fr. tigris. See tiger and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus). tigroid, adj., resembling a tiger. — Compounded of Gk. τίγρις, 'tiger', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See tiger and -oid.

tike, n. - See tyke.

til, n., a mark (~) placed over a vowel or the first vowel of a diphthong in Portuguese to indicate nasalization as in *lã*, *grão*. — Port., fr. L. *titulus*. See tilde.

tilasite, n., a magnesium calcium arsenate (mineral.) — Swed. tilasit, named after the Swedish mining engineer Daniel Tilas. The ending -it goes back to Gk.  $-i\tau\eta\varsigma$ ; see subst. suff. -ite.

tilbury, n., a kind of two -wheeled carriage. —
Named after a London coach builder, who first
designed it.

tilde, n., a mark ( $\sim$ ) placed over the letter n in Spanish to indicate the palatal sound of n, as in señor. — Sp., formed with metathesis fr. L. titulus, 'inscription, superscription, label, title'. See title.

tile, n. — ME., fr. OE. tigele, tigule, which, together with OS. tiegla, ON. tigl, Dan. tegl, Swed. tegel, MDu. tiegel (Du. tegel), OHG. ziagala, ziagal (MHG., G. ziegel), derives fr. L. tēgula (whence also It. tegola, F. tuile), which is rel. to tegere, 'to cover'. See thatch and cp. tegument. Cp. also tuille.

Derivatives: tile, tr. v., til-ed, adj., til-er, n., til-ery, n., til-ing, n.

tilefish, n. — A name formed from the ending of the generic name of this fish, called *Lopholatilus* chamaeleonticeps.

Tilia, n., a genus of trees, the linden (bot.) — L. tilia, 'the linden tree', of uncertain origin; possibly cogn. with Gk.  $\pi\tau\epsilon\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\bar{\alpha}$ , 'the elm' (see Ptelea and cp. teil).

Tiliaceae, n. pl., the linden family (bot.) — Formed with suff. -aceae fr. L. tilia. See prec. word.

tiliaceous, adi. - See Tilia and -aceous.

till, prep. and conj. — ME. till, til, fr. OE. til, fr. ON. til, 'to', which is rel. to ON., Dan., Swed., OFris. til, 'to till', OE., OFris. til, 'good, convenient', Goth. tils, gatils, 'convenient', OHG., MHG. zil, G. Ziel, 'limit, end, goal', and to OE. tilian, 'to strive after'. See till, 'to cultivate (the land)', and cp. until.

till, n., a drawer, esp. a money drawer. — Earlier tille, tylle, back formation fr. ME. tillen, tyllen, 'to draw', fr. OE. -tyllan (e.g. in fortyllan, 'to draw aside, lead astray, seduce'). For the sense development of till, 'drawer', fr. ME. tillen, 'to draw', cp. drawer, from the verb to draw, and F. tiroir, 'drawer', fr. tirer, 'to draw'. ME. tillen stands in gradational relationship to ME. tullen, tollen, 'to draw, pull'. Cp. toll, 'to attract'.

till, tr. v., to cultivate (the land). — ME. tilien, fr. OE. tilian, 'to strive after, endeavor, treat, cultivate (the land)', rel. to OS. tilian, OFris. tilia, 'to reach, obtain', MDu., Du. telen, 'to breed, raise; to grow, cultivate', OHG. zilēn, zilōn, 'to hurry, make haste', G. zielen, 'to aim, strive', Goth. til, til, 'opportunity', tilōn, gatilōn, 'to reach, obtain', and prob. cogn. with OIr. dil, 'agreeable'. See till, prep.

Tillandsia, n., a genus of plants, the long moss (bot.) — ModL., named after the 18th cent. Swedish botanist Elias Tillands. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

tiller, n., one who tills (the land). — Formed from the verb till with agential suff. -er.

tiller, n., bar, lever, fixed to the head of a rudder.

— ME. tiler, 'the wooden beam of a crossbow', fr. MF. telier, 'weaver's beam', fr. OF., fr. ML. tēlārium, fr. L. tēla, 'web', which stands for \*texlā- and is rel. to texere, 'to weave'. See text and cp. tela, telary, toil, 'net'.

tiller, n., shoot of a plant (now dial.) — OE. telgor, telgra, 'twig, shoot', fr. telga, 'branch, shoot,' which is rel. to ON. tjalga, OHG. zelga, of s.m., ON. telgja, 'to cut', talga, 'the act of cutting', and cogn. with OIr. dluigim, 'I cleave, split', Ir. delg, 'thorn', Lith. dalgis, 'scythe'.

Derivative: tiller, intr. v., to put forth new shoots.

tilley, also tilly, n., the seed of the croton oil plant.

— F. tilly, fr. ModL. tiglium in Croton tiglium, 'croton oil plant'. See tiglic.

tilt, intr. v., to slope; tr. v., to cause to slope. — ME. tilten, 'to fall; to cause to fall', fr. OE. \*tyltan, for \*tieltan, fr. tealt, 'unsteady', whence tealtian, 'to be unsteady'; rel. to ON. tyllast, 'to

1010

trip', Swed. tulta, 'to waddle', Norw. tylta, 'to walk on tiptoe', MDu. touteren (for \*talteren), 'to swing'.

Derivatives: tilt, n., a sloping position, tilt-ing,

tilt, intr. v., to joust. — Fr. tilt, 'to slope, to assume a sloping position'.

Derivative: tilt, n., a joust.

tilt, n., cover of a cart, awning. — ME. telt, tilt, 'tent', a collateral form of teld, fr. OE. teld, geteld, rel. to ON. tjald, MDu. telt, OHG., MHG., G. zelt, 'tent', and to OE. beteldan, 'to cover'. Cp. F. taudis, 'a miserable hovel', fr. OF. (se) tauder, (se) taudir, 'to project (oneself), shelter (oneself)', fr. Frankish \*teldan, which is rel. to OE. teld, etc. Cp. also toldo.

Derivative: tilt, tr. v., to cover with an awning. tilth, n., the act of tilling. — ME. tilth, fr. OE. tilð, fr. tilian, 'to cultivate (the land)'. See till, 'to cultivate', and cp. Du. teelt, 'a crop'. For the ending see subst. suff. -th.

Timalidae, n. pl., a family of singing birds (ornithol.) — ModL., of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. -idae.

timbal, n., 1) a kettledrum; 2) in entomol., a vibrating membrane resembling a drumhead. — F. timbale, changed (under the influence of cymbale, 'cymbal'), fr. MF. tamballe, which is a blend of OF. (= F.) tambour, 'drum', and Sp. atabal, 'kettledrum'. See atabal and tambour and cp. next word.

timbale, n., a preparation of chicken, fish or other food cooked in a drum-shaped mold. — F., 'dish of fowl, fish, etc.', lit. 'kettledrum' (see prec. word); so called from the rounded shape of the mold in which it is cooked.

timber, n. — ME., fr. OE., 'timber, a building, act of building', whence timbran, timbrian, 'to build', rel. to OS. timbar, 'a building, room', ON. timbr, Swed. timmer, Dan. tommer, 'timber', OFris. timber, MDu. timber, timmer, 'wood, building', Du. timmer, 'room', OHG. zimbar, MHG. zimber, 'timber, wooden dwelling, dwelling, room', G. Zimmer, 'room', Goth timrjan, timbrjan, 'to build', timrja, 'builder'; fr. I.-E. base \*dem-, \*demā-, 'to build', whence also Gk. δέμειν, 'to build'. See dome, 'a building', and cp. tame.

timber, tr. v. — ME. timbren, fr. OE. timbran, timbrian, 'to build', fr. timber, 'timber, a building, act of building'; rel. to OS. timbrian, ON. timbra, Swed. timra, Dan. tømre, OFris. timbria, MDu., Du. timmeren, OHG. zimbarōn, zimberen, MHG. zimberen, G. zimmern, 'to build', which derive from the respective nouns. See timber, n.

timbre, n., the characteristic quality of a sound, quality in the tone of an instrument or voice. — F., 'a bell with striking hammer, quality of a tone', fr. OF. tymbre, 'a kind of drum', which was borrowed fr. MGk. τύμπανον (pron. tymbanon), 'kettledrum' (through the intermediary

forms \*timbene, \*timbne), fr. Gk. τόμπανον. See tympanum and cp. next word.

timbrel, n., a kind of small drum. — Formed with the dimin. suff. -el fr. OF. tymbre, 'a kind of drum'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: timbrel, tr. and intr. v., timbrel(l)-ed, adj., timbrel(l)-er, n.

time, n. — ME. time, fr. OE. tīma, 'time, date, period of time, lifetime', rel. to ON. tī-mi, 'time', fr. Teut. \*tī-, 'time', whence also OE. tīd (fr. Teut. \*tī-di), 'time', prop. 'division of time', fr. I.-E. base \*dā-, \*dāi-, \*dī-, \*d̄<sup>\vericup{\vericup</sup>

Derivatives: time, tr. v., tim-ed, adj., time-less, adj., time-less-ly, adv., time-less-ness, n., tim-er, n., time-ly, adj., time-li-ly, adv., time-li-ness, n., timeous (a.v.)

timeous, timous, adj., early; timely (Scot.) — A hybrid coined fr. time and -ous, a suff. of Latin origin.

timid, adj., fearful. — L. timidus, 'faint-hearted, cowardly, timid', fr. timēre, 'to fear', which prob. meant orig. 'to be in the dark, to grope about in the dark', and is rel. to tenebrae (for \*temebrae, fr. \*temesrae), 'darkness', temere, 'rashly, at random', prop. 'in the dark', and cogn. with OI. támas-, 'darkness', tamṣraḥ, 'dark'. See temerity and 1st -id.

Derivatives: timid-ly, adv., timid-ness, n.

timidity, n. — L. timiditās, 'faint-heartedness, cowardice', fr. timidus. See timid and -ity.

timist, n., a musical performer considered according to his ability to keep time. — A hybrid coined fr. time and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin. timocracy, n., 1) according to Plato, a state in which the love of honor is the ruling principle: 2) according to Aristotle, a state in which political power is bestowed in proportion to the property possessed. — ME., fr. OF. tymocracie (F. timocratie), fr. ML. timocratia, fr. Gk. τιμοκρατία, compounded of τιμή, 'price, worth, honor, esteem, respect', and  $-\kappa\rho\alpha\tau i\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. The first element is rel. to τίειν. 'to place a value on, to honor', fr. I.-E. base \*a<sup>w</sup>ei-, \*a<sup>w</sup>i-, 'to respect, consider, honor, pay, fine, expiate, punish, avenge', whence also Gk. ποινή, 'bloodmoney, fine, penalty, punishment'. See penal and words there referred to and cp. the first element in Timothy, Tisiphone and the second element in xenotime. For the second element see -cracy.

timocratic, timocratical, adj. — Formed fr. Gk. τῖμοκρατίᾳ (see prec. word) with suff. -ic, resp. also -al.

Timon, n., a misanthrope. — Fr. Timon, a misanthrope who lived in Athens at the time of the Peloponnesian War (431-404). He is the hero of Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.

timoneer, n., helmsman (rare). — F. timonier, fr. OF., fr. timon, 'helm', fr. VL. \*tīmōnem, acc. of \*tīmō, altered fr. L. tēmō, 'beam, pole', which stands for \*tecmō and derives fr. I.-E. \*tengh-,

'to draw, pull', whence also OHG. dīhsala, MHG. dīhsel, G. Deichsel, MDu. diesel, Du. dissel, ON. bīsl, OS. thīsla, OE. bīxl, bīsl(e), 'carriage pole, shaft', OPruss. teansis, 'pole', Avestic \(\theta ang\)-, OSlav. tegnoti, 'to draw, pull'. It. timone, and Sp. timón, 'helm', also derive fr. VL. \*tīmōnem. For the ending of timoneer see suff.

timorous, adj., timid. — ME., fr. MF. timoureus, fr. OF., fr. timor, 'fear', fr. L. timōrem, acc. ot timor, 'fear', fr. timēre, 'to fear'. See timid and

Derivatives: timorous-ly, adv., timorous-ness, n timous, adi. — See timeous.

timpano, n., a kettledrum. — It., fr. L. tympanum. See tympanum.

Timothy, masc. PN. — F. Timothée, fr. L. Timotheus, fr. Gk.  $T\bar{\iota}\mu\delta\theta$ eos, lit. 'honoring God', fr.  $\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\dot{\eta}$ , 'honor, respect', and  $\theta$ eos, 'God'. See timocraev and theo-.

timothy, n., also timothy grass, — Named after *Timothy* Hanson, who lived in the 18th cent. and introduced this grass in North America.

tin, n. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to ON., Dan., MLG., MDu., Du. tin, OHG., MHG. zin, G. Zinn, 'tin'; of unknown origin.

Derivatives: tin, tr. v., tinn-ed, adj., tinn-er, n., tinn-er, n., tinn-ery, n., tinn-ing, n., tinn-y, adj.

Tinamidae, n. pl., a family of birds, the tinamou (ornithol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Tinamus, name of the type genus, fr. F. tinamou. tinamou, n., any bird of the family Tinamidae (ornithol.) — F., fr. Galibi tinamu.

tincal, n., also tincar, n., crude borax. — Arab.-Pers. tinkāl, tinkār, fr. Malay. tinkal, fr. OI. tankanah, 'borax', which is perh. related to the Tankanāh, a people mentioned in the Ramayana and elsewhere.

tinct, adj., tinged, colored. — L. tinctus, pp. of tingere. See tinge.

Derivatives: tinct, n. (q.v.), tinct-ion, n.

tinct, n., tint. — L. tinctum, neut. of tinctus, pp. of tingere. See tinge and cp. taint, tent, 'a sweet wine'.

tinctorial, adj., pertaining to dyeing. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. tinctōrius, fr. tinctor, 'dyer', fr. tinctus, pp. of tingere. See tinct, adj. tincture, n., tinge, tint. — L. tinctūra, 'dyeing', fr. tinctus, pp. of tingere. See tinge and -ure and cp. tinct.

Derivative: tincture, tr. v.

tindal, n., a petty officer of lascar soldiers (*India*).

— Malayalam tandal, fr. Telugu tandelu.

tinder, n., inflammable material. — ME. tinder, fr. OE. tynder, tyndre; rel. to ON. tundr, Dan. tonder, Swed. tunder, Du. tondel, tonder, OHG. zuntara, zuntra, MHG., G. zunder, 'tinder', which prob. derive from the respective verbs: OE. -tendan (found only in compounds), 'to kindle', ON. tenda, tendra, Dan. tænde, Swed. tända, 'to kindle', OHG. zunten, 'to inflame, kindle', MHG. zunden, 'to burn, shine', MHG.,

G. zünden, 'to kindle', which are rel. to Goth. tundnan, 'to be kindled, burn', tandjan, 'to kindle'. Cp. also ON. tandri, 'spark, fire', and the first element in tandstickor. OF. tondre, 'tinder', is a Teut. loan word.

Derivatives: tinder-ed, tinder-ish, tinder-y, adjs. tine, n., prong of a fork. — ME. tind, fr. OE. tind, rel. to ON. tindr, 'point, top, summit', OHG. zint, 'point, spike', OHG. zinna, MHG., G. zinne, 'pinnacle'. See zinc.

Derivative: tin-ed, adj.

tinea, n., ringworm (a skin disease). — ME., fr. L., 'a gnawing worm, moth'; of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. I.-E. base \*ti-, 'to melt, moisten', and orig. denoted an insect that grows in mud. See tiglic and cp. tinosa.

ting, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. tink. tinge, tr. v., to color slightly. — ME. tingen, fr L. tingere, 'to wet, moisten; to soak in color, dye', fr. I.-E. base \*teng-, 'to moisten, soak', whence also Gk. τέγγειν, 'to moisten', OHG. thunkōn, dunkōn, MHG. tunken, dunken, G. tunken, 'to steep, immerse'. Cp. tinct, tinctorial, tincture, distain, extinguish, extinct, intinction, stain, taint, tint. Cp. also dunk, Dunker.

Derivative: tinge, n., a slight coloring.

tingle, intr. v. — Freq. of ting. Cp. tink, tinkle. Derivative: *tingle*, n.

tink, intr. and tr. v., tinkle (rare) — ME. tinken, of imitative origin. Cp. tinker.

tinker, n., a mender of kettles, pans, pots, etc. — Formed from the verb tink with agential suff. -er; cp. tinkle. The orig, meaning of tinker was 'one who makes a tinkling sound'.

Derivatives: tinker, intr. and tr. v., tinker-er, n., tinker-ly, adj.

tinkle, intr. v., to make ringing sounds; tr. v., to cause to tinkle. — Formed fr. ME. tinklen, freq. of tinken. See tink and freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: tinkle, n., a tinkling sound, tinkler, n., tinkl-ing, verbal n., tinkl-y, adj.

tinnitus, n., ringing in the ears (med.) — L. tinnitus, fr. tinnitus, pp. of tinnire, 'to ring, jingle', from the imitative base \*ten-, whence also tonāre, 'to thunder'. See thunder and cp. tintinnabulum and the first element in tintamarre.

tiñosa, n., a poisonous fish, Xurel lugubris. — Sp., prop. fem. of tiñoso, 'scabby, scurvy', fr. L. tineōsus, 'wormy, full of moths', fr. tinea, 'worm, moth'. See tinea.

tinsel, n., 1) a fabric of silk or wool interwoven with glittering thin strips of metal (history); 2) anything gaudy. — MF. estencelle, estincelle (F. étincelle), 'spark', fr. OF., fr. VL. \*stincilla, formed with metathesis fr. L. scintilla, 'spark'. See scintilla and cp. stencil.

Derivatives: tinsel, adj. and tr. v., tinsel-ly, adj. and adv.

tint, n., color. — Fr. earlier tinct, n., fr. L. tinctum, neut. of tinctus, pp. of tingere. See tinge and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in aquatint, monotint. tintamarre 1620

Derivatives: tint, tr. v., tint-er, n., tint-ing, n., tint-y, adi

tintamarre, n., a confused noise, clamor. — F., a compound whose first element derives fr. tinter, 'to ring', fr. Late L. tinnitāre, freq. of L. tinnīre, 'to ring'; see tinnitus. The second element in tinta-marre is of unknown origin.

tintinnabular, tintinnabulary, adj., related to, or connected with, bells. — Formed fr. tintinnabulum with suff. -ar, resp. -ary.

tintinnabulation, n., the ringing of bells. — Formed from next word with suff. -ation.

tintinnabulum, n., bell. — L. tintinnābulum, fr. tintinnāre, 'to ring, jingle, tinkle', formed through reduplication (for the sake of emphasis) from the base of tinnīre, of s.m., which is of imitative origin. See tinnitus. For the suff. -ābulum cp. acetabulum.

tintometer, n., an instrument for the determination of tints. — A hybrid coined fr. tint, a word of Latin origin, and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

tiny, adj. — ME. tine, tyne, of unknown origin. Cp. teeny.

Derivative: tini-ness, n.

-tion, suff. denoting action or state. — Fr. L. -tiō, gen. -tiōnis (either directly or through the medium of OF. -cion or F. -tion), formed fr. the t-formative element of the past participle and the suff. -iō, gen. -iōnis. See -ion and cp. -ation, -ition, -sion.

tip, n., end, extremity of anything. — ME. tip, tippe, rel. to Dan., Norw., MLG., MDu., Du. tip, Swed. tipp, MHG. zipf, zipfel, G. Zipfel and in gradational relationship to OE. txppa, 'tap'. See tap, 'pipe', and cp. tippet.

Derivatives: tip, tr. v., to furnish with a tip, tipper, n.

tip, tr. v., to touch lightly, tap. — Cp. LG. tippen, G. tappen, 'to touch lightly', and E. tap, 'to strike lightly'.

Derivative: tip, n., a slight touch.

tip, n., 1) gratuity; 2) a hint. — Of uncertain ori-

Derivative: *tip*, tr. v., to give a tip to; intr. v., to give a tip or tips.

tip, tr. v., to cause to tilt, to upset, overthrow; intr. v., to tilt. — ME. tipen, typen, 'to overthrow', of uncertain origin. Cp. tipsy.

**Tiphia,** n., a genus of insects, the wasp (entomology). — ModL., fr. Gk.  $\tau i \varphi \eta$ , 'a kind of insect, the water spider', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia. Cp. Tipula.

tippet, n., a scarf. — ME. tipet, dimin. of tip, 'a point'. See tip, n., 'end'.

Derivative: tippet, tr. and intr. v.

tipple, tr. v., to cause to fall; intr. v., to tip over, tilt. — Formed with the freq. suff. -le fr. tip, 'to cause to tilt; to tilt'.

Derivatives: tipple, n., a structure for emptying cars by tipping, tippl-er, n.

tipple, tr. and intr. v., to drink frequently. — Cp.

Norw. *tipla*, 'to drink in small quantities, to drip'; of uncertain origin.

tipstaff, n., a staff tipped with metal. — For tipped

tipster, n., a seller of tips. — Formed fr. tip, 'gratuity: hint', with suff. -ster.

tipsy, adj., mildly drunk. — Fr. tip, 'to cause to tilt, to upset', For the suff, cp. tricksy.

tiptoe, n. — ME. tiptoo, 'the tip of one's toe', fr. tip, tippe, 'tip', and too, 'toe'. See tip, 'end', and too

Derivatives: tiptoe, adi, and intr. v.

Tipula, n., a genus of insects, typical of the family *Tipulidae*, the crane flies (zool.) — L. tippula, tipula, 'water spider', a loan word fr. Gk. τίφη, 'water spider'. See **Tiphia**.

Tipularia, n., a genus of plants, the crane-fly orchid (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. L. tipula, 'the water spider' (see Tipula); so called from the alleged resemblance of the flower to the water spider. For the ending see 1st suff. -aria.

tirade, n., a long, violent speech, esp. one of denunciation. — F., fr. It. tirata, 'volley', lit. 'a pulling, drawing, lengthening; a long speech', fr. tirare, 'to pull, draw', which, together with MF. (= F.) tirer, Provenç., Sp., Port. tirar, of s.m., is of uncertain origin. Cp. tirailleur, franc-tireur, retire. Cp. also terry.

tirailleur, n., sharpshooter. — F., fr. tirailler, 'to skirmish', fr. tirer, 'to pull, draw, shoot'. See tire, 'to pull', and cp. retire.

tire, tr. v., to fatigue, weary; intr. v., to become weary. — ME. tyren, fr. OE. tiorian, teorian, of unknown origin.

Derivatives: tir-ed, adj., tir-ed-ly, adv., tir-edness, n., tire-less, adj., tire-less-ly, adv., tire-lessness, n., tire-some, adj., tire-some-ly, adv., tire-some-ness, n., tir-ing, adj., tir-ing-ly, adv.

tire, tr. v., to attire. — ME. tiren, aphetic for attren. See attire.

Derivative: tire, n., apparel.

tire, also tyre, n., a band placed around a wheel.

— The same a presc. word, the tire being regarded as the 'attire' or 'apparel' of the wheel.

Derivative: tire, tr. v., to put a tire on.

tiro, n. — The better spelling of tyro.

tirocinium, n., the first service of a young soldier; lack of experience. — L. tirōcinium, formed fr. tirō, 'young soldier; recruit; beginner' (see tyro), on analogy of latrōcinium, 'service of mercenaries'. Suff. -cinium is prob. cogn. with Gk. -κονος in διάκονος, 'servant'. See deacon and words there referred to and cp. esp. the second element in larceny.

tirralirra, n. — Imitative of a bird's note.

Tirshatha, n., title of the Persian governor of Judaea, applied to Nehemiah (Bible), always preceded by the article: hat-Tirshāthā. — Lit. 'the revered one', fr. Avestic tarshta, 'feared, revered', which is rel. to OL. trásati, 'trembles', trastāḥ, 'trembling', and cogn. with Gk. τρέειν, 'to tremble', L. terrēre, 'to frighten'. See terrible.

tisane, n., decoction, medicinal tea. — F., fr. L. tisana, fr. Gk. πτισάνη, 'barley gruel', lit. 'crushed barley'. See ptisan.

Tishri, n., name of the seventh Jewish month. -

Mishnaic Heb. Tishri. Akkad. Tashritu. name of the seventh, orig, the first, month of the year, lit, 'beginning', fr. shurrū, 'to begin, open, initiate', which is rel. to Aram., Svr., Mand. sherā. 'he began: he loosened: he dwelled, lodged. staved, abode', Heb. shārā, 'he let loose (the thunder)', Ethiop, saráva, 'he condoned (a sin)', Tisiphone, n., one of the Erinves (Furies) (Greek mythol.) - L., fr. Gk. Τζσιφόνη, lit, 'avenger of murder', fr. τίσις, 'payment, punishment, vengeance', and φόνος, 'murder', Gk, τίσις derives fr. τίνειν, 'to pay a price, punish, avenge', which is related to view, 'to place a value on, to honor'. τιμή, 'price, worth, honor, esteem, respect', fr. I.-E. base  $*q^w ei$ -,  $*q^w i$ -, 'to respect, consider, honor, pay, expiate, punish'; see penal and cp. the first element in timocracy. Timothy, Gk. φόνος stands for \*gwhonos, fr I.-E. base \*gwhen-. 'to strike', whence also L. de-fendere, 'to ward off, defend'. See defend and cp. words there referred to.

tissue, n. — ME. tissu, fr. OF. (= F.) tissu, 'woven fabric', pp. of tistre (F. titre, tisser), fr. L. texere, 'to weave'; introduced into medical terminology by the French anatomist and physiologist Marie-François-Xavier Bichal (1771-1802) about the year 1800. See text and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: tissue, tr. v., tissu-ed, adj., tissue-y, adi

tit, n., teat. — ME. titte, fr. OE. titt, tit. See teat. tit, n., a small or poor horse; a girl. — Orig. a child's word denoting anything small. Cp. Icel. tittr, Norw. tita, 'a little bird', and next word. Cp. also the first element in titbit, titlark, and the second element in tomtit.

tit, n., any of various small birds. — Back formation fr. titmouse.

tit, n., tap; blow; now inly in the phrase 'tit for tat'. — Of imitative origin.

Titan, n., 1) (Greek mythol.) one of the primitive gigantic deities, the children of Uranus and Gaea; 2) the sun god, Helios, son of the Titan Hyperion; 3) any person or thing of enormous size or power. — L., fr. Gk.  $T\bar{\iota}\tau\dot{\alpha}\nu$ , 'a Titan', orig. 'god of the sun', and derived fr.  $\tau\bar{\iota}\tau\dot{\alpha}$ , 'sun, day', which is prob. a loan word from Asia Minor. Cp. titanium.

titan-, form of titano- before a vowel.

titanate, n., any salt of titanic acid (chem.) — Formed fr. titan- with chem. suff. -ate.

Titanesque, adj., resembling a Titan. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. Τττάν (see Titan) and -esque, a suff. of Italian, ult. Teut., origin.

Titaness, n., a female Titan. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. Τῖτάν (see Titan) and 1st suff. -ess, fr. F. suff. -esse. The correct form would be Titanis or Titanisssa.

titania, n., titanium dioxide (chem.) — ModL. See titanium.

Titanic, adj., 1) pertaining to, or like, the Titans; 2) (not cap.) huge, gigantic. — Lit. 'resembling a Titan'. Formed fr. Titan with adj. suff. -ic.

titanic, adj., pertaining to titanium (chem.) — Formed fr. titanium with adj. suff. -ic.

titanite, n., a mineral containing titanic acid. — G. *Titanit*, coined by Klaproth in 1795. See next word. The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

Derivative: titanit-ic, adi.

titanium, n., name of a metallic element (chem.)

— ModL., coined by the German chemist Martin Heinrich Klaproth (1743-1817) in 1796 fr. L. Τιταπι or Τιταπες, fr. Gk. Τιτανες (pl. of Τιταν), the sons of Uranus and Gaea, in reference to another element discovered by him six years before and called by him uranium. See Titan and cp. uranium. For the ending of titanium see 2nd -ium.

Derivative: titan-ic, adj.

titano-, before a vowel titan-, combining form for titanium.

Titanomachy, n., the war between the Titans and the Olympian gods (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Τ̄τπανομαχία, compounded of Τ̄τπανος, pl. of Τ̄τπαν, 'Titan', and  $-\mu\alpha\chi$ ία, fr.  $\mu\alpha\chi\eta$ , 'battle'. See Titan and -machy.

titbit, n., a choice morsel. — Lit. 'a little bit', fr. tit, 'anything small', and the noun bit.

titer, titre, n., the strength of a solution used in titration (chem.) — F. titre, 'title; strength', fr. L. titulus. See title.

tithe, n. — ME. tethe, tithe, fr. OE. teogoða, tēoða, 'tenth', fr. tien, týn, tēn, 'ten'. Cp. ON. tiunde, OHG. zehanto, zehendo, 'tenth; tithe', MHG. zehende, zende, tenth, tithe', G. zehnte, 'tenth', Zehnte, 'tithe', Goth. taihunda, 'tenth', and see ten, tenth. Cp. also teind. Co. also decimal and words there referred to.

tithe, tr. v. — ME. tithen, fr. OE. tēoðian, fr. tēoða, 'tenth'. See tithe, n.

Derivatives: tith-able, adj., tith-er, n., tithing

tithing, n., 1) the act of tithing; 2) ten households forming an administrative unit. — ME. tething, tithing, fr. OE. tēodung, 'a group of ten men', fr. tēodian, 'to tithe'. See tithe, v., and -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

titian, adj., reddish yellow. — Named after the Venetian painter *Titian* (anglicized form of *Tiziano* Vecellio), 1477-1576, in allusion to the circumstance that he often used this color for painting the hair.

titillate, tr. v., to tickle. — L. tītillātus, pp. of tītillāre, 'to tickle', of imitative origin. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: titillat-er, n., titillat-ing, adj., titillating-ly, adv., titillation (q.v.), titillat-ive, adj., titillat-or, n., titillat-ory, adj.

titillation, n. -- ME. titillacione, fr. L. tītillātiō,

gen. -ōnis, fr. tītillātus, pp. of tītillāre. See prec. word and -ion.

titivate, tittivate, tr. and intr. v., to dress up (colloq.) — Fr. earlier tidivate, tiddivate, prob. formed from the adjective tidy in imitation of cultivate and other verbs of Latin origin ending in sivate.

Derivatives: tit(t)ivat-ion, n., tit(t)ivat-or, n.

titlark, n., pipit. — Lit. 'a small lark', fr. tit, 'anything little', and lark.

title, n. — ME. titel, title, fr. OF. title (in French dissimilated into titre), fr. L. titulus, 'inscription, superscription, title', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. til, tilde, titer, titration, tittle, titular, entitle, intitule.

title, tr. v. — ME. titelen, fr. titel, title, 'title'. See title, n.

Derivatives: titl-ed. adi., titl-er. n., titl-ing, n.

titmouse, n., any of a number of small birds including the chickadee. — ME. titemose, tytmase, compounded of tit, 'anything small' (see tit, 'a small horse'), and OE. māse, 'titmouse', which is rel. to MDu. mēse, Du. mees, OHG. meisa, MHG., G. meise, Swed. mes, Norw. meis, ON. meisingr, Frankish \*meisinga (whence F. mésange), 'titmouse', and cogn. with W. mwyalch, OCo. moelh, Bret. mouialc'h, 'blackbird'. E. titmouse was influenced in form by mouse. Cp coalmouse.

titrate, tr. v., to determine the strength of a chemical solution by observing the amount of a liquid of known strength (called the *standard solution*), which it is necessary to add to the solution in order to produce a definite chemical reaction. — Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. F. titrer, 'to give a title to; to determine the strength of', fr. titre, 'title; right; fineness (of coinage), strength, titer (of solution)', fr. OF. title. See titer.

Derivative: titrat-ion, n.

titre. n. - A var. of titer.

titter, intr. v., to giggle; n., the act of tittering. — Of imitative origin.

tittle, n., mark placed over a letter. — ME. titel, title, fr. L. titulus. See title. For sense development cp. tilde.

tittle-tattle, n. — Antiphonic reduplication of tattle.

tittup, intr. v., to behave in a lively manner; to caper. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: tittup, n., tittupp-y, adj.

titubant, adj., staggering, tottering. — L. titubāns, gen. -antis. See next word.

titubate, intr. v., to stagger, totter. — L. titubātus, pp. of titubāre, 'to stagger, totter, reel', which is of imitative origin.

titubation, n. — L. titubātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. titubātus, pp. of titubāre. See prec. word and -ion.

titular, adj., 1) pertaining to a title; 2) held in virtue of a title; 3) existing only in title. — L. \*titulāris, fr. titulus, 'title'. See title and -ar.

titulary, adj., titular; n., a person who holds a

title. — See prec. word and -y (representing L. -ius). Formed fr. L. titulus, 'title' (see title), with adj. suff. -ary.

Titus, masc. PN. — L. For the literal meaning of this name see Kerényi in Glotta 22, 40 (quoted by Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 686, s.v. titulus). tityre-tu, n., name of a gang of ruffians in London in the time of the Restoration. — Fr. L. Tityre, tu ("O Tityrus, thou"), the opening word of Virgil's first ecloque.

tizzy, n., a sixpence (slang). — Corruption of tester, name of coins.

tmesis, n., separation of a compound word by the intervention of a word or words (gram.) — Gk. τμῆσις, 'a cutting', fr. \*tm-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*tem-, 'to cut', whence τέμνειν, 'to cut', τομή, 'a cutting'. See tome and cp. words there referred to.

T.N.T., trinitrotoluene. — Abbreviation of the initials of the elements of *trin*itrotoluene.

to, prep. — ME., fr. OE.  $t\bar{o}$ , rel. to OS., OFris.  $t\bar{o}$ , Du. toe, OHG. zuo, zua,  $z\bar{o}$ , MHG. zuo, G. zu, 'to', from the I.-E. pronominal base \* $d\bar{o}$ -, 'to, toward, upwards', whence also L.  $d\bar{o}$ - in  $d\bar{o}nec$ , 'as long as, while', and  $-d\bar{o}$  in  $quand\bar{o}$ , 'when'. Cp. I.-E. \* $d\bar{o}$  in OSlav. do, 'as far as, to', and in OL. -do, -du (in endo, endu, 'in'). Cp. also I.-E. \* $d\bar{o}$  in Avestic -da (as in  $va\bar{e}sm^{\bar{o}}n$ -da, 'to the house'), Gk. - $\delta\epsilon$  [as in  $oIx\bar{o}\epsilon$ ,  $oIx\bar{o}v\delta\epsilon$ , 'to one's home, homeward', and in ' $A\theta\eta v\alpha\zeta\epsilon$  (for \*' $A\theta\bar{\alpha}v\alpha vz\delta\epsilon$ ), 'to or toward Athens'), and in L. -de (as in inde, 'thence, from there', unde, 'whence, from where'). Cp. too, which is a doublet of to, and tattoo, 'drumbeat'. Cp. also de-, endo-, indigene.

Derivative: to, adv.

toad, n., a tailless froglike amphibian. — ME. tade, tode, fr. OE. tāde, shortened form of tādige, tādie; of unknown origin. Cp. tadpole, toadv.

Derivatives: toad-ish, adj., toady, adj. (q.v.)

toadeater, n., a flattering parasite, — Orig. a quack doctor's assistant who pretended to eat toads to show his master's skill at curing him of their alleged poison.

toady, adj., full of toads; resembling a toad. —
Formed fr. toad with suff. -y (fr. OE. -ig).

toady, n., a toadeater. — Shortened fr. toadeater (q.y.)

Derivative: toady, tr. v.

toast, tr. and intr. v. — ME. tosten, fr. MF. toster, 'to roast', fr. OF., fr. VL. \*tostāre (whence also It. tostare, Sp., Port. tostar, 'to roast'), freq. of L. torrēre (pp. tostus), 'to parch, roast', fr. I.-E. base \*trs-, 'to be dry', whence also OL. torrus (for \*torsus), 'dry', L. terra (for \*tersā), 'earth', lit. 'dry land'. See terra and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: toast, n. (q.v.), toast-ee, n., toast-er, n.

toast, n. — ME. toste, fr. tosten. See toast, v. Derivatives: toast-y, adj., toasti-ness, n.

tobacco, n. — Sp., Port. tabaco, fr. Taino (Caribbean) tabaco, 'pipe for smoking; roll of tobacco leaves'; the English form of the word was probinfluenced by Tobago, name of a West Indian island; cp. F. tabac, It. tabacco, G. Tabak, Du. tabak, Hind. tambāka, which all derive ult. fr. Taino tabaco. Cp. also tabatière.

**tobacconist**, n. — A hybrid coined from prec. word, a euphonic *n*, and **-ist**, a suff. of Greek origin.

Tobiah, Tobias, masc. PN. — Late L.  $T\bar{o}bi\bar{a}s$ , fr. Gk.  $T\omega\beta t\bar{\alpha}\zeta$ ,  $T\omega\beta t\bar{\alpha}\zeta$ ,  $T\omega\beta t\bar{\alpha}\zeta$ , fr. Heb.  $t\bar{o}bh$ , 'good', is rel. to Arab.  $t\bar{a}ba$ , 'was pleasant to the senses', Aram.  $t^{\bar{e}}\bar{e}bh$ , tabh, Syr.  $t\bar{e}^{\circ}bh$ ,  $t\bar{o}bh$ , 'was good', Ugar. tb, 'good', tbn, 'goodness', Akkad.  $t\bar{a}bu$ , 'to be good, kind, joyful'. Cp. the second word in **yom tob**. For the second element in  $T\bar{o}bhiyya^{\hat{a}h}$  cp. Elijah and words there referred to. Cp. also **Toby**.

toboggan, n., a kind of long, flat-bottomed sled.
— Micmac tobāgun, 'a sled made of skin'.

Derivatives: toboggan, intr. v., toboggan-er, n., tobogganist (a.v.)

tobogganist, n. — A hybrid coined from prec, word and -ist, a suff, of Greek origin.

Toby, masc. PN. — ME., fr. Late L. *Tōbiās*. See Tobiah.

toby, n., also toby jug. — From the PN. Toby. For the use of PN.s to form names of vessels cp. jack, jeroboam.

toccata, n., an improvised composition for pianoforte or organ (music). — It., prop. fem. pp. of toccare, 'to touch', used as a noun. Toccata lit. means 'a keyboard that is touched': see touch.

toccatella, n., a kind of short toccata (music). — It., dimin. of toccata. For the ending see suff. -ella.

toccatina, toccatino, n., a short toccata (music).

— Dimin. of toccata. Cp. prec. word.

Tocharian, Tokharian, n., 1) one of a people living in Central Asia about 500-1000 of the C.E.; 2) the language spoken by this people: adi., pertaining to the Tocharians or their anguage. — Formed with suff. -ian on analogy of G. tocharisch, which was adopted by E. Sieg and W. Siegling fr. L. Tocharī, Gk. Τόχαροι, a people who lived in the basin of the upper Oxus in the 2nd cent. of the C.E., and suff. -isch (see adj. suff. -ish). This identification of the I.-E. language discovered during the last decade of the 19th cent., with the language of the Tochari, that was orig. suggested by F.W.K. Müller (in Beitrag zur genaueren Bestimmung der unbekannten Sprachen Mittelasiens in Sitzungsberichte der Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin, 1907, p. 958 foll.) is obviously erroneous. Tocharish, n. and adj., Tocharian. — G. tocharisch. See prec. word.

tocher, n., dot. dowry (Scot.) — OGael. tochar (whence Gael. tochradh), rel. to OIr. tochur, lit. 'that which is assigned', fr. cuir, 'to put, assign'.

Derivative: tocher, tr. v., to provide with a dot. -tocia, -tokia, combining form meaning 'childbirth', as in dystocia, dystokia (obstetrics). — Medical L. -tocia, fr. Gk. -τοκία, fr. τόκος, 'childbirth, parturition'. See toco- and cp. dystocia, oxytocia.

toco, also toko, n., a thrashing or flogging (English Slang). — Prop. imper. of Hind. toknā, 'to censure, blame'.

toco-, combining form meaning 'childbirth' (obstetrics). — Gk. τοχο-, fr. τόχος, 'childbirth, parturition', whence τοχεύς, 'father', in the pl. 'parents'; in gradational relationship to τέχος, 'child', and to τίχτειν (for \*τί-τχειν), 'to bring forth, bear'. See thane and cp. tecno-, anatocism, atocia, thelytokous.

tocology, tokology, n., obstetrics, midwifery. — Compounded of toco- and Gk.  $-\lambda ο \gamma i \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma ο \varsigma$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

tocsin, n., 1) an alarm bell; 2) its sound. — F., 'alarm bell', fr. OF touquesain, fr. OProvenç. tocasenh, lit. 'touch the bell', fr. tocar, 'to touch' (fr. VL. \*toccāre), and senh, 'bell' (fr. Late L. signum, 'sign; bell', fr. L. signum, 'sign'). See touch and sign.

tod, n., a fox (Scot.) — Lit. 'the bushy-tailed animal', fr. tod, 'bush'.

tod, n., bush, bundle, weight of wool (archaic or dial.) — ME. todd, prob. fr. LG. tot, tod, 'bundle', which is rel. to Du. todde, 'rag, tatter', and to ON. toddi, 'bush, bundle, weight of wool', OHG. zata, zota, zotta (fem.), zotto (masc.), MHG. zote, zotte, (masc. and fem.), G. Zotte, (fem.), 'bundle, tuft of hair', and to LG. tater, ON. tötturr, 'rag'; see tatter. Olt. tattera, 'second hand articles; trifle', and It. zazza, zazzera, 'long hair of the head', are Teut. loan words

today, adv. and n. — ME., fr. OE. tōdæge (fr. tō, 'to', and dæge, dat. of dæg, 'day'), also (unflected) tōdæg. See to and day and cp. tonight, tomorrow.

Derivatives: today, n., today-ish, adi.

toddle, intr. v., to go with short unsteady steps, as a child. — Prob. a var. of Scot. tottle, 'to walk with short steps', which is a freq. of totter.

Derivatives: toddle, n., toddl-er, n.

toddy, n., 1) the sweet juice of the palmyra tree; 2) a drink made of spirit, sugar, lemon and hot water. — Hind. tāri, 'juice of the palmyra tree', fr. tār, 'palmyra tree', fr. Ol. tālah, 'palmyra tree', which is perh. of Dravidian origin. Cp. Kannada tār, Telegu tādu.

to-do, n. — Compounded of to and do. For sense development cp. F. affaire, 'business, affair', fr. à, 'to', and faire, 'to do' (see affair).

tody, n., a small brightcolored West Indian bird.

— F. todier, fr. L. tōdus, a kind of small bird.

toe, n. — ME. ta, to, too, fr. OE. tāhe, tā, rel. to ON. tā, Dan. taa, Swed. tā, OFris. tāne, MDu.

tē, tēn. Du, teen. OHG. zēcha, zēha, MHG. zēhe, G. Zehe, 'toe', lit. 'that which shows', fr. I.-E. base \*deik-. 'to show'. whence also Gk. δειχνύvat, 'to show', L. dicere, 'to show, to say', digitus, 'finger', OE. tacan, 'to show'. Goth gateihan, 'to announce'. See teach and cp. digit. Derivatives: toe, tr. v., to-ed, adj.

toff, n., a swell, a dandy (slang). - Fr. earlier toft, a var. of tuft.

toffee, n., taffy. - See taffy.

Tofieldia, n., a genus of plants, the false asphodel (bot.) - ModL., named after the English botanist Thomas Tofield (1730-79). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

toft, n. (now dial.), 1) a homestead; 2) a knoll, hill. - ME., fr. OE. toft, fr. ON. topt (whence Dan. and Swed. toft, 'croft'), which is prob. cogn, with the first element of Gk. δά-πεδον, 'ground about a house' (for \*dm-pedom), and with Gk. δόμος, L. domus, 'house'. See dome, 'a building'.

tog (usually in the pl. togs), clothes. — Prob. from next word.

Derivatives: tog, tr. v., tog-less, adj.

toga, n. - L. toga, 'a garment', lit. 'a covering', in gradational relationship to tegere, 'to cover'. See thatch, n., and cp. tegument and words there referred to.

Derivative: toga-ed, adj.

togated, adj., togaed; dignified. - Formed with 1st suff. -ed fr. L. togātus, 'wearing the toga', fr. toga. See toga.

together, adv. - ME. togedere, togidere, fr. togadere, togædere, togædre, compounded of to. 'to', and gadere, gædere, gædre, 'together'. See to and gather and cp. altogether.

Derivative: together-ness, n.

toggery, n., clothes (colloq.) — Formed fr. tog with suff. -erv.

toggle, n., a metal pin inserted between the strands of a rope. — Prob. a collateral form of dial. tuggle, which is a freq. of tug.

Derivative: toggle, tr. v., to provide with a toggle or toggles.

togs, n. pl. - See tog.

tohubohu, n., chaos, utter confusion. — F. tohubohu, Heb. töhū wābhốhū (Gen. 1:2), 'emptiness and wasteness'. Heb. tôhū, 'emptiness', is rel. to Ugar. thw, of s.m., and prob. also to Arab. tīh, 'desert, waste', taha, 'he went astray', and to Aram. (also Bibl. Aram.), and Syr. tewah, 'was astonished, was amazed'. Heb. bốhū, emptiness, wasteness', developed fr. \*buhw. It is prob. rel. to Arab. báhiya, 'was empty'.

toil, n., net, snare. — MF. (= F.) toiles, 'nets, toils', pl. of toile, 'linen, cloth' (whence toile d'araignée, 'cobweb'), fr. L. tēla, 'woven stuff', which stands for \*texla, fr. L. texere, 'to weave'. See text and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also toilet.

toil, intr. v., to work hard. - ME. toilen, 'to argue, struggle', fr. AF. toiller, fr. OF. toeillier,

toillier, 'to pull or drag about: to. stir. mix. trouble, fr. L. tudiculāre, 'to stir', fr. tudicula, 'a small machine for bruising olives', fr. tudes, gen. tuditis, 'hammer', which is rel. to tundere, 'to strike'. See tund.

Derivatives: toil-er, n., toil-ing, adi., toil-ing-ly,

toil, n., hard work, labor. - ME. toile, 'argument, struggle', fr. AF. tovl, fr. OF. toeil, tooil, 'battle, trouble', fr. toeillier, toillier. See toil, v. Derivatives: toil-ful. adi., toil-ful-ly, adv., toilful-ness, n., toil-some, adj., toil-some-ly, adv., toil-some-ness, D.

toilet, n. - MF. (= F.) toilette, dimin. of toile. 'cloth'. See toil, 'a net'. and -et, -ette.

Derivatives: toilet, intr. v., to make one's toilet. toilet-ed, adj., toilet-ry, n.

toison, n., fleece. - F., fr. Late L. tonsionem, acc. of tonsio, 'a sheep-shearing', fr. L. tonsus, pp. of tondere, 'to shear'. See tonsure. Hence toison d'or, 'the Golden Fleece'.

Tokay, n., a rich kind of Hungarian wine. -From Tokaj (earlier spelled Tokay), a town in

token, n. - ME. taken, token, fr. OE. tācn, 'sign, token', rel. to OS. tēkan, ON. teikn, 'sign (in the zodiac), omen, token', Swed. tecken, Dan. tegn, OFris., MLG., MDu. teken, Du. teken, OHG. zeihhan, MHG., G. zeichen, Goth. taikn, 'sign, token', fr. I.-E. base \*deik-, 'to show'. See teach and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also tache, 'spot on the skin'.

Tokharian, n. and adj. -- A var. of Tocharian. toko, n., a thrashing of flogging. — See toco.

tokology, n. - See tocology.

tol-, combining form. — See tolu-.

tola, n., an Indian weight. — Hind. tolā, fr. OI. tulā, 'a balance', whence tulayati, 'lifts up, raises, weights'; cogn. with L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerare, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. tael, talent.

tolbooth, tollbooth, n., - a booth or other place for paying tolls. Compounded of toll, 'tax', and

told, past tense and pp. of tell. - ME. tolde, resp. told, fr. OE. talde, resp. getald, past tense, resp. pp. of tellan. See tell, v.

toldo, n., an Indian tent in S. America. - Sp., fr. Teut. \*teld-, 'tent'. Cp. OE. teld, 'tent', and see tilt, 'cover'.

Toledo, n., also Toledo blade, sword blade of fine temper. -- Prop., 'sword blade made at Toledo' in Spain. For sense development cp. bayonet, bilbo.

tolerable, adj. - ME. tollerabill, fr. L. tolerābilis, 'bearable, endurable' [whence also MF. (= F.) tolérable], fr. tolerare. See tolerate and -able.

Derivatives: tolerabil-ity, n., tolerable-ness, n., tolérabl-y, adv.

tolerance, n. - MF. tolleraunce, fr. MF. (= F.) tolérance, fr. L. tolerantia, fr. tolerans, gen. -antis. See next word.

tolerant, adj. - F. tolerant, fr. L. tolerantem, acc.

of tolerans pres. part of tolerare. See pext word and -ant.

Derivative: tolerant-ly, adv.

tolerate, tr. v. — L. toleratus, pp. of tolerare, 'to bear, support, endure, tolerate', from the stem of tollere, 'to lift up, raise', which is cogn, with Gk. τολμαν, 'to carry, bear', τελαμών, 'a broad strap for bearing something', ταλάσσαι (aor.). 'to bear', τλήμων, 'patient, reckless, miserable'. τληναι (aor.), 'to suffer, endure', τάλαντον, 'balance (in the pl., a pair of scales); a weight', τάλᾶς, gen. τάλανος, and τάλαντος, 'bearing, suffering', "A-τλας, 'the Bearer (scil. of Heaven)', πολύ-τλας, 'much enduring', L. latus (for \*tlatos) 'borne' (used as pp. of ferre, 'to bear, carry'), OI. tulá, 'balance', tulavati, 'lifts up, weighs', Toch, B tal-, A täl-, 'to lift', tlässi, 'to lift, carry', cakäl, 'he lifted', Arm. tolum, 'I allow, suffer, bear', Lith. tiltas, 'bridge', Goth. bulan, ON. bola, OE. bolian, 'to endure, suffer'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tol-, \*tal-, \*tl-, 'to bear, carry, endure, suffer', Cp. ablation, ablative, allative, Atalanta, atlantes, Atlantic, Atlas, collate, collation, delate, dilatorv. elate, extol, illation, oblate, prelate, prolate, relate, relation, sublate, sublation, superlative, tael, talent, Tantalus, telamon, Telamon, thole, 'to endure', tola, toll, 'tax', toll, 'to take away', tralatitious, translate, translation and the second element in acceptilation, fiddle, legislate.

Derivatives: toleration (q.v.), tolerat-ive, adj., tolerat-or, n.

toleration, n. - F. tolération, fr. L. tolerationem. acc. of tolerātio, 'a bearing, supporting, enduring', fr. tolerātus, pp. of tolerāre. See prec. word

tolerationist, n., a person who advocates toleration, esp. in religion. — A hybrid coined from prec, word and -ist, a suff, of Greek origin.

tolidine, tolidin, n., any of several isomeric bases of toluene (chem.) — Coined fr. tol- and suff. -idin(e). toll, n., tax. — ME. tol, fr. OE. toll, rel. to OS.

tolna, ON. tollr, Dan. told, Swed. tull, OFris. tolen, tolne, OHG., MHG. zol, G. Zoll; borrowed fr. Late L. toloneum, 'custom house', which was formed with vowel assimilation fr. earlier telonium, teloneum, fr. Gk. τελωνείον, 'toll house', fr. τελώνης, 'tax collector', fr. τέλος, 'tax' (whence also εὐ-τελής, 'easily paid for, cheap', πολυ-τελής, 'very expensive, costly', ά-τελής, 'free from tax or tribute'), which is cogn. with ταλάσσαι (aor.), 'to bear, support'; see tolerate. For sense development cp. Gk. φόρος, 'tax, tribute', which is rel. to φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. Cp. the first element in tolbooth and in zollverein.

Derivatives: toll, tr. v., to collect as toll, tollable, adj., toll-age, n., toll-er, n.

toll. tr. v., to attract, allure. — ME. tollen, tullen, 'to draw, pull, attract', in gradational relationship to ME. tillen, tyllen, 'to draw, pull'. See till, 'drawer', and cp. next word.

toll, tr. v., to cause to sound; intr. v., to sound. - ME, tollen, tullen, 'to draw, pull'; see prec word. Tall orig. meant 'to draw a bell so that

Derivatives: toll. n., the sound of a bell, toll-er.

toll. tr. v., to take away. - ME. tollen, fr. AF. toller, fr. L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise: to take away'. See tolerate.

tollbooth, n. - See tolbooth.

tolpatch, n., a foot soldier. — G. Tolpatsch, fr. Hung, talpas, lit, 'having big feet', fr. talp, 'sole of the foot, foot'.

tolu, n., also tolu balsam. — Sp. tolú, named after the town Santiago de Tolú, in Columbia.

tolu-, also tol-, combining form used for tolu or toluene. - See prec. word.

toluate, n., a salt of toluic acid. — Formed fr. tolu with chem. suff. -ate.

toluene, n., a colorless liquid hydrocarbon C.H.CH. (chem.) — Coined fr. tolu with suff. -ene (on analogy of benz-ene).

toluic, adj., pertaining to any of several isomeric acids (chem.) — Formed fr. tolu with adj. suff. -ic. toluide, toluid, n., any of a series of compounds derived from toluidine (chem.) - Formed fr. tolu with chem, suff. -ide, resp. -id.

toluidine, toluidin, n., any of three isomeric amines derived fr. toluene (chem.) - Formed fr. prec, word with chem, suff. -ine.

toluol, toluole, n., toluene. - Formed fr. tolu with suff. -ol (on analogy of benz-ol).

toluvi. n., the univalent hydrocarbon radical C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>CO (chem.) — Formed fr. tolu with suff. ٠vl.

tolyl, n., the univalent radical C.H. (chem.) -Formed fr. tolu(ic) with suff. -vl.

Tom, masc. PN.; (not cap.) the male of certain animals — Dimin. of Thomas. Cp. tommy.

tomahawk, n., a light ax used by North American Indians. — Of Algonquian origin; cp. Virginian tomahak. The word literally means 'that which is for cutting'.

Derivative: tomahawk, tr. v.

tomalley, n., the liver of a lobster. - Prob. of Caribbean origin.

toman, n., a Persian gold coin. - Pers. tūmān, fr. Turki tūman, 'ten thousand'.

tomatidine, n., a substance obtained from the tomato plant (chem.) — Formed fr. tomato with suff. -idine.

tomatine, n., an antibiotic made from the tomato plant (chem. and pharm.) — Formed fr. tomato with chem. suff. -ine.

tomato, n. - Fr. earlier tomate, fr. Sp. tomate, fr. Nahuatl tomatl, lit. 'the swelling fruit', fr. tomana, 'to swell'. The alteration of tomate into tomato is prob. due to the influence of potato.

tomb, n. — ME. toumbe, tombe, fr. OF. (= F.) tombe, fr. Eccles, L. tumba (whence also It. tomba, F. tombe, Sp. tumba), fr. Gk. τύμβος, 'sepulchral mound, tomb', which is cogn. with MIr. tomm, 'a small hill', W. tom, 'mound; dunghill', L. tumëre, 'to swell', tumulus, 'raised heap of earth', tumor, 'a swelling', fr. I.-E. base \*tum-, 'to swell'. See tumid and words there referred to and cp. esp. catacomb.

Derivatives: tomb, tr. v., en-tomb, tr. v., tomb-less, adi.

tombac, n., an alloy of copper and zinc, — F. tombac, fr. Port. tombac, fr. Malay tambaga, 'copper', fr. Ol. tāmrakah, of s.m., fr. tāmrah, 'dark-red, coppery', which is rel. to tamas, 'darkness'. See tamas.

tombola, n., lottery. — It., back formation fr. tombolare, 'to turn a somersault, tumble', rel. to F. tomber, 'to fall', orig. 'to turn a somersault', Sp. tumbar, 'to turn a somersault', Sp. tumbar, 'to turn a somersault', tumbo, 'somersault', Port. tombo, Ruman. tumbă, of s.m.; of imitative origin.

tomboy, n., a boisterous girl. — Compounded of Tom and boy. Cp. next word.

Derivatives: tomboy-ish, adj., tomboy-ish-ly, adv., tomboy-ish-ness, n.

tomcat, n., a male cat. — Compounded of Tom and cat.

tome, n., each of the volumes composing a book; any book; now, usually, a large book. - F., fr. L. tomus, fr. Gk. τόμος, 'a cut, a piece cut off, section, part of a book, volume', which is rel. to τομός, 'cutting, sharp', τομή, 'a cutting, cutting off, section', τέμνειν, 'to cut', τέμενος. 'sacred enclosure', τμησις, 'a cutting', fr. I.-E. base \*tem-, tm-, 'to cut', whence also the second element in OL. aes-tumāre, L. aes-timāre, 'to value, appraise', OSlav. tina (for \*tmnō-), těti. 'to cleave, split', ORruss. tinu, tjati, 'to strike, beat', MIr. tamnaim, 'I cut off'. Cp. acrotomous, aim, anatomy, Artamus, atom, craniotomy, entomology, epitome, esteem, estimate, Tamias, temenos, temno-, tmesis, -tome, tomium, Tomistoma, -tomy, trichotomous. Cp. also ton-

-tome, combining form used: 1) in the sense of 'part, section'; 2) to name cutting (esp. surgical) instruments. — Gk. -τομον, fr. τόμος, 'a cutting, a piece cut off'. See prec. word.

tomentose, adj., covered with matted hairs. — ModL. tōmentōsus, fr. L. tōmentum. See tomentum and adj. suff. -ose.

tomentous, adj., tomentose. — See prec. word and

tomentum, n., a covering of matted hairs (bot.) — L. tōmentum, 'stuffing for cushions', of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for \*to<sup>w</sup>ementom and is rel. to tumēre, 'to swell'. See tumid and cp. total. tomfool, n., a foolish person. — Compounded of Tom and fool.

Derivatives: tomfool, adj., foolish, tomfool-ery,

tomin, n., 1) a weight; 2) a silver coin in some countries of South America. — Sp. tomin, fr. Arab. thumn (in vulgar pronunciation thomn), 'one eighth', from the stem of thamánin (masc.),

thamāniah (fem.), 'eight', which is rel. to Heb.  $sh^{\bar{e}}m\bar{o}n\dot{e}^h$  (masc.),  $sh^{\bar{e}}m\bar{o}n\dot{a}^h$  (fem.), Aram.  $t^{\bar{e}}m\bar{a}n\dot{e}$  (masc.),  $t^{\bar{e}}m\bar{a}n\gamma\dot{a}$  (fem.), Ugar.  $\dot{s}mn$  (masc.),  $\dot{s}mn$  (fem.), Ethiop.  $sam\bar{a}n\bar{i}$  (masc.),  $sam\bar{a}n\bar{i}t\bar{u}$  (fem.), Akkad.  $sam\bar{a}n\bar{e}$  (masc.),  $sam\bar{a}n\bar{i}t\bar{u}$  (fem.), 'eight'. (The masc. forms are used with fem. nouns, the fem. ones with masc. nouns.) Cp. Egypt. hmn, 'eight'.

Tomistoma, n., a genus of gavials (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'sharp-mouthed', fr. Gk. τομός, 'cutting, sharp', and στόμα, 'mouth'. The first element is rel. to τόμος, 'piece cut off, section'; see tome. For the second element see stoma. Cp. next word and Tomopteris.

tomium, n., each of the cutting edges of the bill of a bird (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τομός, 'cutting, sharp'. See prec. word.

Tommy, n., a British private soldier. — Short for Tommy Atkins, fr. Thomas Atkins, model name used in official forms for the use of private soldiers. — Tommy is dimin. of Tom, which itself is a dimin. of Thomas.

Tomopteris, n., a genus of annelids (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'having the fins cut', fr. Gk. τόμος, 'a cut; a piece cut off', and πτερόν, 'wing' (used in the sense of 'fin'). See tome and ptero- and cp. Tomistoma, tomium.

tomorrow, adv. and n. — ME. to morgen, to morwen, fr. OE. tō morgenne (fr. tō, 'to', and morgenne, dat. of morgen, 'morning, morrow'), also (unflected) tō morgen. See to, prep., and morrow, morn, and cp. today, tonight.

tompion, n. - A var. of tampion, tampon.

Tompion, n., a watch made by, or resembling, that made by Thomas *Tompion* (1639-1713). tomtit, n., the titmouse. — Compounded of tom

and tit, 'a small bird'. Cp. titmouse.

tom-tom, n. - A var. of tam-tam.

Derivative: tom-tom, intr. and tr. v.

-tomy, combining form meaning 'a cutting', as in anatomy, arteriotomy — Gk. -τομία, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting, section'. See tome and cp. -tome.

ton, n., a large weight. — ME. tonne, tunne, fr. OE. tunne, 'a large cask', rel. to ON. tunna, OFris., MLG., MDu, tunne, tonne (Du. ton), OHG. tunna (MHG. tunne, G. Tonne), 'tun, ton', fr. ML. tunna, 'tun', which is prob. of Gaulish origin. Cp. tonneau, tun, tunnel.

ton, n., style, fashion. — F. ton, fr. L. tonus, 'sound, tone'. See tone.

tonal, adj. — ML. tonālis, fr. L. tonus. See tone and adj. suff. -al

tonality, n. — F. tonalité, fr. tonal, fr. ML. tonalis. See prec. word and -ity

tondo, n., a circular painting. — It., aphetic for rotondo, 'round', fr. L. rotundus. See rotund

tone, n. — F. ton, fr. L. tonus, 'sound, tone', fr. Gk. τόνος, 'that which is stretched, a stretching, a straining, pitch of the voice, musical note', in gradational relationship to τείνειν (for \*τένμειν), 'to stretch, strain', fr. I.-E. base \*ten-,

\*ton-, 'to stretch', whence also L. tenuis, 'thin, fine', tendere, 'to stretch, extend'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also ton, 'style', atonic, barytone, detonate, intonate, intone, monotonous, oxytone, pretone, syntony, tritone

Derivatives: tone, v., ton-ed, adj., ton-er, n., tone-less, adj., tone-less-ly, adv., tone-less-ness, n., tonic (q.v.)

tong, n., a Chinese secret society. — Chin. t'ong, 'hall'.

tong, tr. and intr. v., to seize with tongs. — Back formation fr. tongs.

tonga, n., a light two-wheeled carriage. — Hind. tāngā.

tongs, n. pl. — ME. tange, tonge, fr. OE. tang, tange, rel. to OS. tanga, ON. töng, Dan. tang, Swed. tâng, OFris. tange, MDu. tanghe, Du. tang, OHG. zanga, MHG., G. zange, lit. 'that which bites' (cp. OHG. zangar, 'biting, sharp'), fr. I.-E. base \*denk-, 'to bite', whence also OI. dásati, 'biter' (for \*dnkéti), 'bites', Gk. δάχνειν, 'to bite', δάξ, 'biting', δῆγμα, 'a biting', Alb. dane, 'tongs'. For sense development cp. F. mordache, 'tongs', fr. mordre, 'to bite'. Cp. Dacus and the second element in Demodex, Mixodectes, Tridacna

tongue, n. — ME. tunge, tonge, fr. OE. tunge, rel. to OS., ON., Swed. tunga, Dan., OFris. tunge, MDu. tonghe, Du. tong, OHG. zunga, MHG., G. zunge, Goth. tuggō, and cogn. with OL. dingua, Toch. A käntu, B kantwa (both metathesized fr. orig. \*tank-), 'tongue'. For the change of OL. dingua to L. lingua see lingual. The -u- in tongue is due to the influence of F. langue, 'tongue' (fr. L. lingua). Cp. tang, 'spike', and the second element in biltong

Derivatives: tongue, tr. and intr. v., tongu-ed, adj., tongue-less, adj. tongu-er, tongue-ing, n., tongue-v, tongu-v, adj.

tongue-tie, tr. v. — Back formation fr. tongue-tied

tongue-tied, adj. — Compounded of tongue and pp. of the verb tie

tonic, adj., 1) pertaining to tones; 2) having an invigorating effect. — F. tonique, fr. Gk. τονικός, 'of or for stretching; of or for tones' (whence also ModL. tonicus), lit. 'that which stretches', fr. τόνος. See tone and adj. suff. -ic and cp. atonic, diatonic, isotonic

Derivatives: tonic, n. (q.v.), tonic-al-ly, adv., tonic-ity, n.

tonic, n., 1) anything that invigorates; specifically, an invigorating medicine; 2) in *music*, the first tone of the scale. — F. tonique, fr. Gk. τονικός. See tonic, adj.

tonic sol-fa, a system of teaching music based on tonality. — See sol-fa.

tonight, adv. and n. — ME. to niht, to night, fr. OE. tō niht. See to and night and cp. today, to-morrow.

tonite, n., an explosive used in blasting. - Formed

(as if fr. L. \*tonitus) fr. L. tonāre, 'to thunder'. See thunder, n., and subst. suff. -ite.

tonitruous, adj., thundering. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. tonitrus, 'thunder', fr. tonāre. See prec. word.

tonjon, also tomjon, n., a kind of sedan or portable chair used in Ceylon. — Hind. tām-jhām. tonka bean. — Fr. Negro name in Guiana.

tonnage, n. — Formed fr. ton, 'weight', with suff.

tonneau, n., rear part of a motor-car with seats for passengers. — F., lit. 'cask', dimin. of tonne, 'tun'. See ton, 'a weight', and cp. tunnel.

tono-, combining form meaning 'tension; tone'.

— Gk. τονο-, fr. τόνος, 'a stretching'. See tone.

tonometer, n., an instrument for measuring the pitch of tones. — Compounded of tono- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

tonsil, n. — F. tonsille, fr. L. tōnsillae (pl.), 'tonsils', dimin. of tōlēs (for \*tonslēs), 'goiter', which is of uncertain, possibly Gaulish, origin. Derivatives: tonsill-ar, tonsill-itic, adjs., tonsillitis (q.v.)

tonsill-, form of tonsillo- before a vowel.

tonsillectomy, n., removal of the tonsils by surgery (med.) — A Medical Latin hybrid coined fr. L. tonsillae (see tonsil) and Gk. -ἐκτομίᾶ, 'a cutting out of'; see -ectomy. The correct form is amygdalectomy, fr. Gk. ἀμυγδάλη, 'almond', used in the sense of 'tonsil' (see amygdala), and -ἐκτομίᾶ, 'a cutting out of'.

tonsillitis, n., inflammation of the tonsils (med.)

— A Medical Latin hybrid coined fr. L. tōnsillae (see tonsil) and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form is amygdalitis (see prec.
word).

tonsillo-, before a vowel tonsill-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the tonsils'. — See tonsil. tonsorial, adj., pertaining to a barber or his work. Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. tōnsōrius, 'pertaining to shearing', fr. tōnsor, gen. -ōris, 'shearer, barber', fr. tōnsus, pp. of tondēre, 'to shear'. See tonsure.

tonsurate, n., the state of one who received the ecclesiastical tonsure. — ML. tōnsūrātus, fr. L. tōnsūra, 'a shearing'. See tonsure and subst. suff. -ate.

tonsure, n., 1) the act of shaving of the head; 2) the part of the head so shaven. — L. tōnsūra, 'a shearing, clipping', fr. tōnsus, pp. of tondēre, 'to shear, clip', which stands in gradational relationship to Gk. τένδειν, 'to gnaw', MIr. ro-steind, 'he cut off', temm (for \*tend-men), W., Co. tam (for \*tṇds-men), 'morsel, bit', Ir. and W. tonn, 'skin', fr. I.-E. \*tend-, \*tond-, enlargement of base \*tem-, 'to cut', whence Gk. τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See tome and cp. toison. For the ending see suff. -ure.

Derivatives: tonsure, tr. v., tonsur-ed, adj.

tontine, n., annuity shared by a number of persons, so that the last survivor obtains the entire amount. — F., fr. It. tontina, short for polizza Tontina; named after Lorenzo Tonti, a Neapolitan banker in Paris (died in 1695), who invented this scheme. For the ending see 3rd suff. -ine.

Derivatives: tontine, adj., tontin-er, n. tonus, n., 1) tonicity; tonic spasm. — L. tonus, 'a

sound, tone'. See tone.

tony, adj., high-toned (slang). — Formed fr. tone with adj. suff. -y.

too, adv. — ME. to, too, fr. OE.  $t\bar{o}$ , adv., identical with  $t\bar{o}$ , prep. See to and cp. G. zu, which also unites the meanings to and too.

took, past tense of take. — ME. tok, fr. Late OE. toc. past tense of tacan. See take.

tool, n. — ME. tol, tool, fr. OE. tōl, rel. to ON. tōl (pl.), 'tools'; formed with instrumental suff. -l from the base appearing in OE. tawian, 'to prepare'; see taw, 'to prepare'. For the suff. cp. shovel (fr. shove).

Derivatives: tool, tr. and intr. v., tool-er, n., tool-ing, n.

toom, adj., empty (chiefly Scot.) — ME. tom, fr. OE.  $t\bar{o}m$ , in gradational relationship to teem, 'to pour out'.

toon, n., an East Indian tree, the Indian mahogany. — Hind. tūn, fr. OI. tunnah.

toot, intr. v., to blow a horn. — Of imitative origin; cp. Du. tuiten, toeten, G. tuten. Cp. also tootle.

Derivative: toot, n., the sound of tooting.

tooth, n. - ME. toth, tooth, fr. OE. tob, rel. to OS., Dan., Swed., MLG., Du. tand, ON. tönn, OFris. toth, OHG. zand, zan, MHG. zant, zan, G. Zahn, Goth. tunpus, 'tooth', OE. tūsc (for \*tunpska-), 'tusk', and cogn. with OI. dán, gen. datáh, Arm. atamn, Gk. δδών, gen. δδόντος, L. dens (gen. dentis), Lith. dantis, OPruss. dantis. OIr. det, OCo. dans, W., Bret. dant, 'tooth'. All these words are prob. pres. participles fr. I.-E. base \*ed-, 'to eat', and orig. meant 'that which eats'. See eat and -ent, -ant, and cp. teethe. Cp. also anodyne, Bidens, bident, dancetty, dandelion, dental, Dentaria. denti- dentifrice, dentist, dentition, denture, Edentata, Gymnodontes, indent, mastodon, odonto-, -odus, redan, Synodontidae, trident, tusk.

Derivatives: tooth, tr. and intr. v., tooth-ed, adj., tooth-er, n., tooth-ful, adj., tooth-ing, n., tooth-less, adj., tooth-less-ly, adv., tooth-less-

tootle, intr. v., to toot repeatedly. — Formed fr. toot with freq. suff. -le.

Derivative: tootle, n.

top, n., the highest part of anything, summit.—ME., fr. OE., related to ON. toppr, 'tuft of hair', OFris. top, 'tuft', ODu. topp, Du. top, 'top', OHG., MHG. zopf, 'end, tip, tuft of hair', G. Zopf, 'tuft of hair', Cp. tuft, toupee. Cp. also tonnle.

Derivatives: top, adj. and tr. v., top-less, adj.,

topp-ed, adj., topp-er, n., topp-ing, adj., topp-ing-ly, adv., topp-ing-ness, n.

top, n., child's toy. — ME. top, fr. OE. top, back formation fr. OF. topet (cp. OF. topoie, F. toupie), of s.m., fr. ODu. topp, 'head or top of something', which is rel. to OE. top, 'summit'; see prec. word. Cp. OHG. doph, topf, 'top (for spinning)' (whence MHG., dial. G. topf, of s.m.), which is an OF. loan word.

top-, form of topo- before a vowel.

toparch, n., ruler of a petty state. — Late L. to-parcha, fr. Gk. τοπάρχης, 'governor of a district', lit. 'ruler over a place', fr. τόπος, 'place', and -άρχης, 'ruler'. See topo- and -arch.

toparchy, n., a petty state. — L. toparchia, fr. Gk. τοπαρχία, 'district governed by a τοπαρχης'. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk. -ία). Derivative: toparch-ical, adj.

topass, also topas, topaz, n., an Indo-Portuguese half-caste of Christian faith; a soldier of this class (History of India). — Of uncertain origin. topaz, n., a colored crystalline gem. — ME. topas, topace, fr. OF. (= F.) topaze, fr. L. topazus, fr. Gk. τόπαζος, 'topaz', which is prob. cognate with OI. tapas, 'heat, fire', tápati, 'warms, heats, burns', L. tepēre, 'to be warm or lukeworm', tepidus, 'warm, lukewarm'. See tepid and cp. tapas.

tope, n., a mound containing a Buddhist shrine, stupa. — Hind. top, prob. fr. Prakrit or Pali thūpo, fr. OI. stūpah, 'tope, stupa'. See stupa. tope, n., a small shark. — Of uncertain origin.

tope, intr. v., to drink alcoholic liquor to excess; tr. v., to drink (alcoholic liquor) to excess. — F. toper, 'to strike (the hands at the conclusion of a bargain)', whence derived the meanings 'to drink at the conclusion of a bargain; to drink to excess'. For sense development cp. swap. F. toper is borrowed fr. Sp. topar, 'to strike against', which is of imitative origin. (Sp. tope, 'top; butt', derives fr. topar.) The usual derivation of Sp. topar fr. tope, 'top, butt', fr. OF. top, a word of Teut. origin (see top, 'summit'), is justly rejected by Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 608.

tope, n., a grove (India). — Tamil toppu.

topee, n. - See topi.

topeewalah, n. — See topiwallah.

topek, n. — See tupek.

toper, n., one who topes; a drunkard. — Formed fr. tope, 'to drink to excess', with agential suff.

toph, n., a small drum (*music*). — Heb. *tōph*, 'timbrel, tambourine', rel. to Aram. *tuppā*, of s.m., Arab. *duff*, 'drum'; of imitative origin.

Tophet, Topheth, n., a place in the valley of Hinnom, south of Jerusalem, where children were sacrificed to Moloch (Bible). — Heb. Tōpheth, prob. formed from orig. \*Tōphēth, the vowels of which have been assimilated to those of unrelated tōpheth, 'spitting', and of bōsheth, 'shame'. Tōpheth prob. meant orig. 'fireplace' (i.e. place

where children were burned), and is rel. to Aram.  $t^{\nu}phay\dot{a}$ , 'tripod', Syr.  $t^{\nu}phayy\dot{a}$ , 'cooking stove', Arab.  $uthfiya^{h}$ , 'one of three stones supporting a kettle'.

tophus, n., calcareous concretion round the joints, the teeth, etc., — L., 'tufa'. See tufa.

topi, topee, n., a hat, esp. one made of sola pith (India) — Hind. topi.

topiary, n., the art of cutting trees into ornamental shapes, etc. — L. topiārius, 'pertaining to ornamental gardening', fr. topia, gen. -ōrum, 'landscape painting; ornamental gardening', fr. Gk. τόπια, pl. of τόπιον, dimin. of τόπος, 'place'. See next word and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivatives: topiari-an, adi., topiar-ist, n.

topic, n., subject. — L. topica, fr. Gk. τὰ τοπικά, title of a work by Aristotle on rhetoric, lit. meaning 'things pertaining to commonplaces', prop. neut. pl. of τοπικός, 'of a place, in respect to a place', fr. τόπος, 'place', fr. I.-E. base \*top-, 'to arrive somewhere, reach a place', whence also Lith. tàpti, 'to become', pri-tàpti, 'to meet with', Lett. tapt, 'to become, arrive', pa-tapt, 'to arrive', OE. pafian, 'to consent, permit, tolerate', lit. 'to give room to yield'. Cp. atopic, ectopia, Ectopistes, isotope, Utopia.

topiwallah, also topeewalah, n., 1) a European; 2) a topass (Anglo-Indian). — Hind. topī-wālā, lit. 'a hat man', i.e. 'a man wearing a hat'. See topi and wallah.

topo- before a vowel top-, combining form meaning 'place'. — Gk. τοπο-, τοπ-, fr. τόπος, 'place'. See topic.

topographer, n., one who describes a place. — Gk. τοπογράφος, compounded of τόπος, 'place', and -γράφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See topic and -grapher.

topographic, adj., pertaining to topography. — Gk. τοπογραφικός, fr. τοπογραφία. See next word and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivatives: topographic-al, adj., topographic-al-ly, adv.

topography, n., description of a place. — ME. topographie, fr. Late L. topographia, fr. Gk. τοπογραφία, 'description of a place', fr. τοπογράφος. See topographer and -y (representing Gk. - $i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

Derivatives: topographic (q.v.), topograph-ist, n. topology, n., study of the topography of a place. — Lit. 'study of a place', fr. Gk.  $\tau \delta \pi \sigma \varsigma$ , 'place', and  $-\lambda \sigma \gamma \delta \bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $-\lambda \delta \gamma \sigma \varsigma$  'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See topo- and -logy.

Derivatives: topolog-ic, topolog-ic-al, adjs.

toponym, n., name of a place. — Compounded of τόπος, 'place', and ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See topic, n., and name and cp. onomato-. Cp. also antonym, homonym, synonym.

toponymics, n., the study of place names. — See prec. word and -ics.

toponymy, n., place names of a region; toponym-

ics. — See toponym and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

Derivatives: toponym-ic, toponym-ic-al, adjs. topple, intr. and tr. v. — Formed with freq. suff. -le, fr. top, 'to tip'. See top, 'summit'.

Derivative: toppl-er, n.

topsy-turvy, adv. — Fr. earlier topsy-tervy, for top-so-tervy, lit. 'top as (if) turvy', i.e. 'as if the top were overturned'. For the first element see top, 'summit', for the second element see so. The third element derives fr. ME. terven, tirven, 'to wallow, roll', which is rel. to OE. tearflian, 'to roll, overturn', LG. tarven, 'to roll up a cuff'.

a similar alteration of the adverb so cp. upside down.

Derivatives: topsy-turvy, adj. and tr. v., topsy-turvy-dom, n.

OHG. zerben, umbi-zerben, 'to turn round'. For

-topy, combining form meaning 'position'. — Gk. -τοπία, fr. τόπος, 'place'. See topic, n., and cp. topo-.

toque, n., 1) a kind of round hat; 2) the bonnet monkey. — F., fr. Sp. toca, fr. Arab. tāqiya<sup>h</sup>, 'skull cap'. Cp. tuque.

tor, n., a high, rocky hill. — ME. torre, tor, fr. OE. torr, 'tower, rock', fr. L. turris, 'tower'. See tower.

-tor, masculine agential suff. — L., cogn. with Gk. -τωρ, -τηρ, OI. -tắr; cp. the suff. in Mentor. The corresponding fem. suff. is -trix (q.v.) Cp. -ator.

Torah, Tora, n., the Bible; specif. the Pentateuch. — Heb.  $t\bar{o}r\dot{a}^h$ , lit. 'direction, instruction, teaching, law', verbal noun of  $h\bar{o}r\dot{a}^h$ , 'he pointed out, showed, directed, instructed, taught' (Hiph'il of stem y-r-h); prob. rel. to Arab.  $r\dot{a}w\ddot{a}$ , 'he handed down' (see Barth, Etymologische Studien, p. 13 f.). Aram.  $\bar{o}rayth\dot{a}$  and Ethiop.  $\bar{o}rit$ , 'Torah', are loan words fr. Heb.  $t\bar{o}r\dot{a}^h$ . Cp. Sepher Torah.

toran, torana, n., gateway to a Buddhist temple (India). — OI. tōranam, 'arch, arched' gateway', of uncertain etymology. Toch. A turām, 'arch, gateway arch', is borrowed fr. OI.

torbanite, n., a kind of brown shale. — Named after *Torbane* Hill in Scotland. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

torbernite, n., uranium copper phosphate (mineral.) — Named after the Swedish chemist Torbern Bergman (1735-84). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

torch, n. — ME., fr. OF. torche, rag, wisp', orig. meaning 'anything twisted', esp. 'twist of straw or hay' (this latter meaning of the word still exists in Modern French), fr. VL. \*torca, fr. Late L. torque (used by Varro), corresponding to Classical 'L. torquēs or torquis, 'twisted collar', fr. torquēre, 'to twist, wind'. See torque and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also torchon lace.

Derivatives: torch, tr. v., torch-er, n. torchon lace, a strong bobbin lace made of coarse

1630

linen thread. — F., 'dishcloth, duster', formed with dimin. suff. -on fr. torche. See torch.

torcular

torcular, n., also torcular Herophili, tourniquet (anat.) — L. torcular (Hērophili), lit. 'press (of Herophilus)', fr. torcular, 'a press for making wine or oil', fr. torculum, of s.m., a dimin. formed fr. torquēre, 'to turn, twist', See torque and cp. words there referred to.

tore, n., torus (archit.) — F., fr. L. torus. See

tore, past tense and dial. pp. of tear. — ME. pp. tore(n). Cp. ME. tar, fr. OE. tær, past tense of teran, 'to tear'. See tear, v., and cp. torn.

toreador, n., a bullfighter. — Sp., fr. torear, 'to fight bulls', fr. toro, 'bull', fr. L. taurus. See Taurus and cp. next word.

torero, n., a bullfighter on foot. — Sp., bullfighter', prop. the adjective torero, 'pertaining to bulls', used as a noun, fr. toro. See prec. word.

toreutic, adj., pertaining to chased work. — Gk. τορευτικός, 'of metal work', fr. τορευτός, 'worked in relief, chased', verbal adj. of τορεύειν, 'to work in relief, bore through', fr. τορεύς, 'sculptor's graving tool', fr. τόρος, 'chisel', which stands in gradational relationship to τείρειν (for \*τέριειν), 'to rub', τέρετρον, 'borer', τερηδών, 'a worm that gnaws wood', prop. 'a boring worm', fr. I.-E. base \*ter-, 'to rub, pierce, turn'. See throw and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

torfaceous, adj., growing in bogs (rare). — A hybrid coined fr. ON. torf. 'peat' (see turf), and -aceous, a suff. of Latin origin.

torii, n., sing. and pl., gateway to a Shinto temple.

— Jap.

Torilis, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. torus, 'cushion, couch', which prob. stands for \*storus and is related to sternere, 'to spread out'. See stratum and cp. words there referred to. For the dropping of an initial s before t cp. L. locus, 'place', from stlocus (see locus).

torment, n., 1) orig. an instrument of torture; torture; 2) a great pain. — ME., fr. OE. torment, tourment (F. tourment), fr. L. tormentum, 'an instrument with which anything is turned or twisted; an instrument for hurling missiles; an instrument of torture; torture, pain', which stands for \*torqu-mentom, fr. torquere, 'to twist'. See torque and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also tormentil. For the ending see suff.-ment.

torment, tr. v. — ME. tormenten, fr. OF. tormenter, tourmenter (F. tourmenter), fr. torment, tourment. See torment, n.

Derivatives: torment-ed, adj., torment-ed-ly, adv., torment-ing, adj., torment-ing-ly, adv., tormentor (q.v.)

tormentil, n., name of a plant of the genus Potentilla. — F. tormentille, fr. Medical L. tormentilla, fr. L. tormentum, 'pain' (see torment, n.); so

called because it is supposed to relieve pain, esp. toothache.

tormentor, n. — ME., fr. AF. tormenteour, tormentour, corresponding to OF. tormenteor, fr. L. \*tormentātōrem, acc. of \*tormentātor, fr. tormentum. See torment, n., and agential suff.

tormentress, n. — See prec. word and 1st ess. tormina, n. pl., gripes of the bowels, colic (med.) — L., pl. of \*tormen, for \*torqu-men, fr. torquere. 'to twist'. See torque and -men.

torn, pp. of tear. — ME. toren, torn, fr. OE. getoren, pp. of teran. See tear, v., and cp. tore, v.

tornado, n., 1) a violent storm; 2) whirlwind, hurricane. — Sp. tronada, 'thunderstorm', fr. tronar, 'to thunder', fr. L. tonāre, 'to thunder'; influenced in form by Sp. tornado, pp. of tornar, 'to turn' (fr. L. tornāre, 'to turn in a lathe, to turn, polish, fashion'). See thunder, n.

Derivative: tornad-ic, adj.

tornaria, n., larva of the Balanoglossus (zool.) — ModL. tornāria, fr. L. tornāre, 'to turn', fr. tornus, 'turner's wheel', fr. Gk. τόρνος, of s.m., which is rel. to τορεύειν, 'to bore through'. See toreutic.

toro, n., 1) a bull; 2) a cowfish. — Sp., 'bull', fr. L. taurus. See Taurus and cp. toreador, torero.

toronja, n., the grapefruit. — Sp., fr. Arab. túrunja<sup>h</sup> (in vulgar pronunciation toronja), fr. Pers. turundi. Cp. ethrog.

torose, adj., bulging, knobbed. — L. torōsus, 'full of muscles, brawny', fr. torus, 'boss, knot, bulge, muscle'. See torus and adj. suff. -ose.

Derivative: toros-ity, n.

torous, adj., torose. — See prec. word and -ous.

torpedinous, adj., resembling a torpedo. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. torpēdō, gen. torpēdinis. See next word.

torpedo, n., 1) a fish allied to the rays; 2) a destructive engine. — L. torpēdō, gen. torpēdinis, 'numbness; crampfish', fr. torpēre, 'to be numb, to be torpid, to be sluggish; to be stupefied', which is cogn. with Lith. tirpstù, tiēpti, 'to become rigid', OSlav. u-trūpēti, of s.m., and possibly also with Gk. στέρφνιος (Hesychius), 'stiff, rigid', OE. steorfan, etc., 'to die'. See starve and cp. next word.

torpid, adj., 1) numb; sluggish; 2) inactive; dull; lethargic. — L. torpidus, 'benumbed, stupefied', fr. torpēre. See prec. word.

Derivatives: torpid, n. (q.v.), torpid-ity, n., torpid-ly, adv., torpid-ness, n.

torpid, n., usually torpids, boat races at Oxford in Lent term. — See torpid, adj.; so called humorously with reference to their supposed sluggishness.

torpify, tr. v., to make torpid. — Formed from the stem of L. torpére, 'to be numb', and -ficâre, fr. L. facere, 'to make, do'. See torpedo and

torpor, n. — L., 'numbness, stupefaction', from the stem of torpēre. See torpedo.

torporific, adj., tending to produce torpor. —
Formed fr. L. torpor, gen. torporis, 'numbress.

stupefaction', and -ficus, fr. -ficere, unstressed form of facere, 'to make, do'. See torpor and -fic. torquate, adj., collared; ringed about the neck. — L. torquātus, 'wearing a neck chain or collar', fr. torques, 'a twisted neck chain'. See torque and adj. suff. -ate.

torquated, adj., wearing a twisted chain. — Formed from prec. word with 1st suff. -ed.

torque, n., 1) a twisted metal necklace worn by the ancient Gauls, Britons, Germans, etc.: 2) rotating force. - L. torques, 'twisted neck-chain necklace', fr. torquere, 'to twist, bend', fr. I.-E. base \*tereg-, 'to turn, twist', whence also OI. tarkúh, 'spindle', Gk. ἄτρακτος, 'spindle; arrow', Alb. tjer, 'I spin', OSlav. trakŭ, 'band, girdle', OPruss, tarkue, 'strap, thong', OHG, drāhsil, 'turner', G. drechseln, 'to turn on a lathe', Toch. AB tsärk, 'to torment'. Cp. the collateral base \*twereq-, whence OE, byeorh, 'crosswise: perverse', etc. See thwart and cp. Atractaspis, contort, distort, extort, extricate, intricate, nasturtium, retort, tart, torch, torcular, torment, tormina, tornaria, torques, torsade, torsel, torsion, tort, tortilla, Tortrix, Tortulaceae, tortuous, torture, trica, trousse, trousseau, truss, torques, n., 1) torque: 2) ring round the neck of an animal formed by hair, feather etc. (zool.) — L. torques, 'neck chain'. See torque.

torrefaction, n. — F. torréfaction, fr. L. torrefactus, pp. of torrefacere; see next word and -ion. torrefy, tr. v., to parch, scorch. — F. torréfier, fr. L. torrefacere, which is compounded of torrère, 'to parch, roast, scorch', and facere, 'to make, do'. See torrid and -fy.

Torrejón formation, a Lower Eocene formation lying between the Wasatch and the Puerco Formation (geol.) — Lit. 'Turret formation', fr. Sp. torrejón, 'turret', dimin. of torre, 'tower', fr. L. turris. See tower.

torrent, n., a rapid stream. — F., fr. L. torrentem, acc. of torrens, gen. torrentis, 'burning, roaring, boiling; a torrent', prop. pres. part. of torrere, used as a noun. See torrid and -ent.

Derivatives: torrent-ial, adj., torrent-ial-ly, adv. Torreya, n., a genus of trees of the family Taxaceae (bot.) — ModL., named after the American botanist John Torrey (1796-1873).

Torricellian, adj., of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Torricelli. — Formed with suff. -an from the name of the Italian physicist Evangelista Torricelli (1608-47).

torrid, adj., very hot. — L. torridus, 'parched, torrid, dried up', fr. torrēre, 'to parch', which is rel. to OL. torrus (for \*torsus), 'dry', and to L. terra (for \*tersā-), 'earth', lit. 'dry land'. See terra and cp. torrent.

Derivatives: torrid-ly, adv., torrid-ity, n., torrid-ness, n.

torsade, n., a twisted cord, an ornament resembling a twisted cord. — F., formed with suff. -ade fr. tors, earlier pp. (now = tordu) of tordre, 'to twist', fr. VL. \*torcere, which corresponds to L. torquere, 'to twist'. See torque and cp. It. torcere, Sp. torcer, 'to twist', which also derive fr. VL. \*torcere.

torse, n., a torso. — See torso.

torsel, n., a piece of wood or iron supporting the end of a beam. — MF. torsel (F. trousseau), 'bundle', dimin. of torce (F. trousse), back formation fr. trusser, torser (F. trousser), 'to bundle up, tuck up', which prob. derives fr. VL. \*torciāre, 'to twist', freq. of \*torcĕre (L. torquēre), 'to twist, bend'. See torque and cp. torch, torsade, truss.

torsion, n., the act of twisting. — F., fr. Late L. torsionem, acc. of torsio, a collateral form of tortio, fr. L. tortus, pp. of torquere, 'to twist, bend'. See torque and -ion and cp. contortion. Derivatives: torsion-al, adj., torsion-al-ly, adv., torsion-ing, n.

torsive, adj., twisted spirally (bot.) — Formed with suff. -ive, fr. ML. torsus, which corresponds to L. tortus, pp. of torquēre, 'to twist, bend'.

torsk, n., the cusk (fish), Brosmius Brosme. — Swed. and Dan., fr. ON. porskr, whence also MLG., MDu. dorsch (Du. dors), 'codfish' (whence G. Dorsch, of s.m.), lit. 'dried (fish)', prob. fr. I.-E. base \*ters-, \*trs-, 'dry', whence also L. terra (for \*tersā), 'earth', lit. 'dry land'. See terra and cp. words there referred to.

torso, n., trunk. — It., fr. L. thyrsus, fr. Gk. θύρσος, 'a light, straight shaft'. See thyrsus.

tort, n., a wrongful act (not involving a breach of contract). — ME., fr. MF., 'injury' (whence F. tort, 'injury; wrong'), fr. OF., orig. 'something twisted', fr. VL. tortum, prop. neut. of L. tortus, pp. of torquēre, 'to twist, bend'. Cp. It. torto, OProvenç. tort, Sp. tuerto, which are of the same origin, and see torque. For sense development cp. E. wrong, which is rel. to wring.

torta, n., a large flat heap of ore. — Sp., 'a round cake', fr. Late L. tōrta, of s.m., which is of uncertain origin. It is prob. not rel. to L. tortus, pp. of torquēre, 'to twist' (see torque). Cp. tart, tortilla.

torticollis, n., twisted neck caused by contraction of the muscles or by rheumatism; wryneck. — Compounded of L. tortum, 'twisted, bent', neut. pp. of torquēre, and of collum, 'neck'. For the first element see torque and cp. tort, for the second see collar.

tortile, adj., twisted, coiled. — L. tortilis, 'twisted, bent', fr. tortus, pp. of torquēre, 'to twist, bend'. See tort and -ile.

Derivative: tortil-ity, n.

tortility, n. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. tortilis, See prec. word.

tortilla, n., a thin flat cake. — Sp., 'a little cake', dimin. of torta. See torta.

tortious, adj., involving a tort. — ME. See tort and -ious and cp. tortuous.

Derivative: tortious-ly, adv.

tortious

tortoise

tortricid, adj., pertaining to the Tortricidae. — See next word.

Tortricidae, n. pl., a family of moths (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Tortrix, gen. Tortricis. See next word.

Tortrix, n., a genus of moths (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. tortus, 'twisted, bent', pp. of torquēre. See torque and -trix.

Tortulaceae, n. pl., a family of mosses (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. Late L. tortula, 'a small twist or bend', dimin. of torta, 'twist, bend', which is prop. fem. pp. of L. torquere, 'to twist, bend'. See torque.

tortuose, adj., tortuous. — L. tortuōsus. See tortuose.

tortuosity, n. — Late L. tortuōsitās, fr. L. tortuōsus. See next word and -ity.

tortuous, adj., 1) twisting, winding; 2) not straightforward. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) tortueux, fr. OF., fr. L. tortuōsus, 'full of turns, tortuous', fr. tortus, 'twisted, bent', pp. of torquēre. See torque and -ous and cp. tortuose. Cp. also tortious.

Derivatives: tortuous-ly, adv., tortuous-ness,

torture, n. — F., fr. Late L. tortura, 'a twisting; torment, torture', fr. L. tortus, pp. of torquere. See torque and -ure.

torture, tr. and intr. v. — From torture, n.; cp. F. torturer, fr. torture.

Derivatives: tortur-able, adj., tortur-able-ness, n., tortur-ed, adj., tortur-ed-ly, adv., tortur-er, n., tortur-ing, adj., tortur-ing-ly, adv., torturous (q.v.)

torturous, adj., involving or causing torture. — ME., fr. MF. tortureux, fr. OF. (= F.) torture, 'torture'. See torture, n., and -ous.

Derivatives: torturous-ly, adv., torturous-ness, n.

torula, n., 1) any of certain yeasts; 2) (cap.) a genus of fungi (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. torulus, 'a little elevation; muscle, brawn; tuft', dimin. of torus. See torus and -ule.

toruliform, adj., resembling a torula. — Compounded of ModL. torula and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and form, n.

torus, n., 1) a round convex molding (archit.); 2) a protuberance (anat.); 3) receptacle of a flower (bot.) — L., 'prominence; knot, bulge'; of uncertain origin. Cp. tore, n.

torvity, n., severity. — L. torvitās, fr. torvus, 'severe', which is prob. rel. to trux, gen. trucis, 'savage, cruel, harsh, grim'. See truculent and -ity.

torvous, adj., severe. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. torvus. See prec. word.

Tory, n. — Ir. *tōraidhe*, 'robber', lit. 'pursuer', rel. to OIr. *toraht*, Gael. *tōir*, 'pursuit'. The name was orig. used of a class of Irish outlaws in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Derivative: Torv-ism, n.

Tosaphoth, n. pl., explanatory and critical glosses on the Babylonian Talmud (*Hebrew literature*).

— Heb. tōsāphōth, lit. 'additions', pl. of tōsépheth, fr. hōsfph, 'he added', Hiph'il or causative conjugation of yāsáph. See next word.

Tosephta, n., a Tannaitic work containing teachings not occurring in the Mishnah (Hebrew literature). — Aram. tōsephtā, emphatic state of tōsépheth, 'addition', from ōséph, the Aph'el (= causative) conjugation of y saph, 'he added', which is rel. to Heb. yāsáph, 'he added', South Arab. w-s-ph, Akkad. uṣṣupu, 'to add'. Cp. prec. word.

tosh, n., rubbish, nonsense (slang). — Of un-known origin.

Derivative: tosh-y, adj.

tosher, n., an unattached student at a university (University Slang). — Corruption of unattached. toss, tr. and intr. v. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. dial. Norw. and Swed. tossa, 'to spread, strew, scatter'.

Derivatives: toss, n., toss-er, n., toss-ing, adj. and n., toss-ing-ly, adv.

tostamente, adv., rapidly (muscial direction). — It., formed fr. tosta, fem. of tosto, 'rapid', and adverbial suff. -mente. It. tosto derives fr. L. tostus, 'parched, roasted', which, in Vulgar Latin, came to be used in the senses 'while it is warm; at once'; cp. OProveng., Cat. tost, F. tôt, 'early'. and see toast. It. -mente comes fr. L. mente, abl. of mēns, 'mind'. See mind and cp. mental, 'relating to the mind'. Cp. also lentamente, tardamente.

toston, n., a silver coin formerly used in various Spanish American countries. — Sp. tostón, assimilated fr. testón, lit. '(coin) bearing a head', fr. testa, 'head'. See teston.

tot, n., a little child. — Prob. rel. to ON. tuttr, nickname for a dwarf, Swed. tutte, 'a little child', and to the second element in Dan. tommel-tot, 'a little child' (the first element means 'thumb'; see thumb. For the sense development of tommel-tot cp. E. Tom Thumb.)

tot, n., the sum total. — Abbreviation of total. total, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. ML. tōtālis, fr. L. tōtūs, 'all, the whole of, entire', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for \*to\*etos, and orig. meant 'crammed fully', from the base seen in tōmentum (for \*to\*ementom), 'stuffing for cushions', and is rel. to tumēre, 'to swell'. See tumid and words there referred to and cp. esp. tomentum. Cp. also factotum, surtout, teetotal, teetotum, totipalmate, tout, tutsan, tutti, tutti-frutti.

Derivatives: total, n. and tr. and intr. v., totality

(q.v.), total-ize, tr. and intr. v., total-iz-ation, n., total-iz-ator, n., total-iz-er, n., total-ly, adv., total-ness n

1633

totality, n. — ML. tōtālitās, 'entirety', fr. tōtālis. See prec. word and -ity.

Derivatives: totalit-arian, adj. and n., totalit-arian-ism, n.

totara, n., a timber tree, Podocarpus totara. — Maori.

tote, tr. v., to carry. — Of uncertain origin.

tote, n., the total number (colloq.) — Back formation fr. total.

totem, n., among primitive peoples, an animal or a natural object considered as the emblem of a family or clan. — Of Algonquian origin. Cp. Ojibway ototeman, 'his relations'.

Derivatives: totem-ic, adj., totem-ic-al-ly, adv., totem-ism, n., totem-ist, n., totem-ist-ic, adj.

tother, t'other, adj., the other. — ME. the tother, from misdivision of thet other, that other, 'the other'; thet or that was orig. the neut. of the def. art. See the, art., and other.

toti-, combining form meaning 'all, whole, wholly'. — L. tōti-, fr. tōtus. See total.

totipalmate, adj., having all the toes connected by a web (zool.) — Compounded of L. tōtus, 'all' and palmātus, 'marked with the palm of the hand'. See total and palmate.

totter, intr. v. — ME. toteren, totren, prob. of imitative origin. Cp. dial. Norw. totra, dial. Swed. tuttra, 'to quiver'. Cp. also toddle.

Derivatives: totter, n., tott-er, n., totter-ing, adj., totter-ing-ly, adv., totter-ish, adj., totter-y, adi.

toty, n., a low-caste laborer (*India*). — Tamil toți, lit. 'a digger', fr. tondu, 'to dig'.

toucan, n., any of a group of bright-colored birds of S. America. — F., fr. Port. tucano, fr. Tupi tucā (with nasal a), which is of imitative origin. touch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. tochen, touchen, fr. OF. tochier, tuchier, touchier (F. toucher), 'to touch; to strike', fr. VL. \*toccāre, 'to knock, strike, rap', which is of imitative origin. VL. \*toccāre prop. meant 'to produce the sound tok'. The primary sense of VL. \*toccāre is preserved in OProvenc. tocar, 'to ring the bells', Sp. tocar, 'to touch, handle; to knock, strike, rap; to ring the bells', Ruman. tocà, 'to toll the angelus with a clapper'. Cp. toccata, toccatella, tuck, 'to sound', tucket, tusche and the first element in tocsin.

Derivatives: touch, n. (q.v.), touch-able, adj., touch-able-ness, n., touch-ed, adj., touch-ed-ness, n., touch-ing, adj. and n., touch-ing-ly, adv., touch-ing-ness, n.

touch, n. — Partly fr. OF. touche (fr. touchier, 'to touch'), partly fr. touch, v.

touchy, adj., 1) irritable; 2) sensitive. — A blend of techy and touch.

Derivatives: touchi-ly, adv., touchi-ness, n. toug, n., a pike with a horse's tail. — F., fr. Turk. tūgh, lit. 'horse's tail'.

tough, adj. — ME. togh, tough, fr. OE. tōh, for Teut. \*tanhi-; rel. to MLG. tē(ge), tā, MDu. taey, Du. taai, OHG., MHG. zāch, OHG. zāhi, MHG. zæhe, G. zāh, OE. ge-tenge, 'near, related; oppressive', OS. bi-tengi, 'oppressive'. Derivatives: tough-en, tr. and intr. v., tough-ish, adi. tough-ly, adv., tough-ness. n.

tournure

toupee, n., a small patch of artificial hair. — F. toupet, 'tuft of hair', fr. OF. top, of s.m., fr. Frankish \*top, of s.m., which is rel. to OHG., MHG. zopf, 'end, tip, tuft of hair', and to E. top, 'summit' (q.v.)

tour, n. — ME., fr. F., fr. OF. torn, tor (F. tour), back formation fr. OF. torner (F. tourner), 'to turn', fr. L. tornāre, 'to turn in a lathe; to turn, fashion', fr. tornus, 'lathe; graver's tool'. See turn, and cp. terret, tournure, detour, entourage. Derivatives: tour, intr. and tr. v., tour-ing, n., tour-ism, n., tour-ist, n., tour-ist-ic, adj., tour-ist-ry, n.

touraco, n., a bird of the family Musophagidae. — F., from a W. African native name, imitative of the bird's cry.

tourbillion, n., 1) whirlwind; 2) firework with a spiral flight. — F. tourbillon, 'whirlwind', fr. OF. torbeillon, ult. fr. L. turbō, gen. turbinis, 'whirlwind'. Cp. OProvenç. torbelh, torbilh, Sp. torbellino, Port. torvelinho, 'whirlwind', and see turbinal.

tourmaline, n., a mineral of various colors used as a gem. — F., fr. Singhalese tōramalli, 'carnelian'

tournament, n., 1) a contest between knights; 2) a series of knightly contests. — ME. tornement, turnement, fr. OF. torneiement (F. tournoiement), lit. 'a turning round', fr. OF. torneier, tourneier (F. tournoyer), 'to turn round', fr. torner (F. tourner), 'to turn'. See turn, v., and ment and cp. tourney.

Derivative: tournament-al, adj.

tournasin, n., a knife to cut away the excess slip from pottery. — F. tournasin, tournassin, fr. tournasser, tournasser, 'to turn pottery', fr. tourner, 'to turn'. See turn, v.

tourney, n., a tournament. — ME., fr. MF. tornei, tournei (F. tournoi), 'tournament', lit. 'a turning round', back formation fr. torneier, tourneier. See tournament.

Derivatives: tourney, intr. v., tourney-er, n.

tourniquet, n., a device for stopping bleeding. — F., fr. in earlier F. also 'coat of arms', formed— under the influence of tourner, 'to turn'—fr. OF. turniquet, 'a kind of uppergarment', which is a collateral form of turniquel, turnicle, tunicle, fr. L. tunicula, dimin. of tunica, 'undergarment'. See tunic.

tournois, n., money coined in Tours, France (Hist.) — Lit. 'of Tours', fr. L. Turonēnsis, prop. 'of the (city) of the Turonēs', an ancient people in Gallia Lugdunensis, near the site of modern Tours.

tournure, n., graceful manner. - F., 'shape, form,

1634

appearance', lit. 'turn, direction, course', fr. OF. torneure, fr. ML. tornātūra, 'a turning', fr. L. tornāre, 'to turn in a lathe; to turn, fashion'. See turn and -ure and cp. tour.

touse, tr. and intr. v., to pull roughly, to tear (dial.) — ME. -tousen, -tusen (used only in compounds), rel. to Fris. tūsen, OHG. zir-zūssōn, 'to tug, pull, dishevel', OHG., MHG. er-zūsen, G. zausen, of s.m., MHG. zūs-ach, 'bush', and prob. cogn. with OL. dusmus (L. dūmus), 'thornbush, bramble'. Cp. next word and tease, teasel, tussle. Cp. also dumose.

Derivative: tous-y, adj.

touse

tousle, tr. v., to dishevel. — Freq. of touse. For the ending see freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: tousle, n., tousl-y, adj.

tout, intr. v., to watch, spy on. — ME. tuten, a var. of toten, 'to peep', fr. OE. tōtian, 'to project, protrude; to peep out', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. dial. E. toot, 'to peep out'.

Derivatives: tout, a lookout, tout-er, n.

tout, n., a winning of all stakes in certain games.

— F., 'all', fr. L. tōtus, 'all, the whole of, entire'.

See total and cp. passe-partout.

tow, tr. v., to draw (by a rope, etc.) — ME. towen, fr. OE. togian, 'to pull, draw', rel. to OFris. togia, 'to pull about', ON. toga, OHG. zogōn, 'to draw, pull, drag', and to OE. tēon, OS. tiohan, OFris. tiā, MDu. tien, OHG. ziohan, MHG., G. ziehen, Goth. tiuhan, of s.m., ON. toginn (pp.), 'drawn', fr. I.-E. base \*douk-, \*deuk-, 'to pull, draw', whence also Gk. δαι-δύσεσθαι (for \*δαι-δύαμεσθαι), 'to drag', L. dūcere, 'to draw, lead'. See duke and cp. taut, team, teem, 'to bear', tie, tuck, v., tug, toggle, and the second element in heretoga, Herzog, wanton.

Derivatives: tow, n., the act of towing, towage (q.v.), tow-ing, n.

tow, n., rope, halter. — ON. toh- in tohline, 'towline', rel. to ON. tog, taug, 'rope, cord', and to OE. togian, 'to pull, draw'. See tow, v.

tow, n., coarse fiber of hemp. — ME., fr. OE. (used only in compounds), 'a spinning, weaving', rel. to ON.  $t\bar{o}$ , 'tuft of wool', OE. tawian, 'to prepare, dress (leather)', MDu. tou, touw, Du. touw, 'tow'. See taw, 'to prepare'.

Derivative: tow, tr. v.

towage, n. — A hybrid coined fr. tow, 'to draw', and -age, a suff. of Latin origin.

toward, adj. — ME., fr. OF. tō-weard, 'facing, approaching', fr. tō, 'to', and -weard, '-ward'. See to and -ward and cp. toward, prep.

Derivatives: toward-ly, adj. and adv., toward-ness n.

toward, towards, adv. and prep. — ME. toward, resp. towardes, fr. OE. tō-weard, resp. tō-weardes. The -es in ME. toward-es, OE. tō-weardes is the adv. gen. suff. See toward, adj., and adv. suff.-s.

towel, n. — ME. towaille, fr. OF. toaile, toaille (F. touaille), fr. WTeut. \*thwahlja; cp. OS.

thwahila, MDu. dwāle, dwēle, 'towel' (Du. dwaal, 'altar cloth'), OHG. dwahila, dwehila, MHG. dwahele, dwēle, G. Zwehle, 'towel', lit. 'cloth for washing', fr. OS. thwahan, resp. MDu. dwaen, OHG. dwahan, MHG. dwahen, G. zwagen, 'to wash'. These words are rel. to OE. bwēan, 'to wash', bwēal, 'a washing', ON. bvā, Goth. bwahan, 'to wash', ON. bvāttr, 'a washing', and cogn. with OPruss. twaxtan, 'bathing apron'. Cp. OProvenç., Port. toalha, Catal. tovalla, Sp. toalla, It. tovaglia, 'towel', which all derive fr. WTeut. \*thwahlja. Cp. also doily.

Derivatives: towel, tr. v., towelette (q.v.), towel(l)-ing, n.

towelette, n., a small towel. — A hybrid coined fr. towel, a word of ult. Teut. origin, and the French suff. -ette (see -ette).

tower, n. — ME. towr, tor, tur, fr. OE. torr, fr. OF. tor, tour (F. tour), fr. L. turris, 'tower', fr. Gk. τύρσις, τύρρις, 'tower; walled city', whence also Τυρσηνοί, Τυρρηνοί, 'Tyrrhenians', lit. 'builders of walled cities'. Cp. Tyrrhenian, Etruscan, Tuscan. Cp. also OProvenç. tor, Provenç., It., Catal., Sp. torre, 'tower', which also derive fr. L. turris. Cp. also tor, Torrejón formation.

Derivatives: tower-less, adj., tower-y, adj.

tower, intr. and tr. v. — ME. towren, torren, fr. towr, tor, 'tower'. See tower, n.

Derivatives: tower-ed, adj., tower-ing, adj., and n., tower-ing-ly, adv.

town, n. — ME. tun, toun, town, fr. OE. tūn, 'fence, enclosure, village, town', rel. to OS., ON,. OFris. tūn, 'fence, hedge', MDu. tuun, 'fence', Du. tuin, 'garden', OHG., MHG. zūn, G. Zaun, 'fence, hedge', and cogn. with the Gaul.-L. suff. -dūnum in place names (as Augustodūnum, etc.), OIr. dūn, W. din, 'fortress'. Cp. obsol. E. tine, 'to enclose'. — OSlav. tynū, 'wall', is a Celtic loan word, which was adopted by the Slavic languages through the medium of German. (For Slavic y = I.-E. ū cp. OSlav. dynū with L. fūmus, 'smoke', OSlav. byti, 'to be', with L. futūrus, 'about to be, future'.) Cp. the second element in barton, Newton. Cp. also down, 'hill', dune.

Derivatives: town, tr. v., town-ed, adj., town-ee, n., townify (q.v.), town-ish, adj., town-ish-ly, adv., town-ish-ness, n., town-let, n., town-like, adj., town-ling, n., town-ship, n., town-y, adj., town-i-ness, n.

townify, tr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. town (fr. OE.  $t\bar{u}n$ ) and -fy, a suff. of Latin origin.

tox-, form of toxo- before a vowel.

toxemia, toxaemia, n., blood poisoning. — Medical L., compounded of tox- and Gk.  $\alpha I \mu \alpha$ , 'blood'. See hema-.

toxic, adj., pertaining to poison. — ML. toxicus, fr. L. toxicum, 'poison', fr. Gk. τοξικόν (scil. φάρμακον), 'arrow poison', neut. of the adjective τοξικός, 'pertaining to a bow or arrow', fr. τόξον, 'a bow or arrow', fr. Scythian \*taxsha-, whence also L. taxus, 'yew'. Cp. taxus,

intoxicate. For the ending see adj. suff. -ic. Derivative: toxic-itv. n., poisonous quality.

toxic-, form of toxico- before a vowel.

toxicant, adj., poisonous. -- See prec. word and -ant.

Derivative: toxicant, n., a poisonous drug.

toxico-, before a vowel toxic-, combining form denoting poison. — Gk. τοξικο-, τοξικ-, fr. τοξικόν, 'arrow poison'. See toxic.

toxicology, n., the study of poisons. — Compounded of toxico- and Gk. -λογί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: toxicolog-ic, toxicolog-ic-al, adjs., toxicolog-ist. n.

toxicosis, n., morbid condition caused by poison (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -osis fr. Gk. τοξικόν, 'arrow poison'. See toxic.

toxin, n., organic poison (biochem.) — Formed with suff. -in fr. Gk.  $\tau \delta \xi \sigma v$ , 'bow, arrow', used in the sense of 'poison'. See toxic and cp. antitoxin, autotoxin.

toxo-, before a vowel tox-, combining form meaning 'bow'. — Gk. τοξο-, τοξ-, fr. τόξον, 'bow, arrow'. See toxic.

toxo-, before a vowel tox-, combining form used in the sense of toxico-. — See toxico-.

toxophil, toxophile, adj., having affinity for a toxin (biochem.) — Compounded of 2nd toxoand Gk. φίλος, 'loved; loving'. See philo-.

toxophilite, n., a lover of archery. — See prec. word and subst. suff. -ite.

Derivative: toxophilit-ic, adj.

Toxotes, n., a genus of fishes, the archerfish (ichthyol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τοξότης, 'bowman, an archer', fr. τόξον, 'a bow'. See toxic. toy, n. — Of uncertain origin. It derives perh. fr. MDu. toy (Du. tuig), 'implement, tool' (cp. esp. Du. speeltuig, 'plaything, toy'), which is rel. to OE. getēoh, OHG., MHG. geziuc, G. Zeug, 'stuff, matter, tools', G. Spielzeug, 'plaything, toy', ON. tygl, 'gear, outfit, equipment', Dan. toi, 'stuff, matter, equipment', Swed. tyg, of s.m., and prob. also to MHG. ziugen, G. zeugen, 'to beget', OE. tēon, 'to draw'. See tow, 'to draw' and cp. tug.

Derivatives: toy, v., toy-ing, adj., toy-ing-ly, adv. tra-, shortened form of trans- before the consonants d-, m-, n-, l-, v-, j-.

trabea, n., state robe worn by kings and augurs (Roman antiq.) — L. trabea, fr. trabs, gen. trabis, 'beam'; so called because it was ornamented with 'beams', i.e. 'horizontal stripes'. L. trabs derives fr. I.-E. base \*treb-, 'to build'. See thorp and cp. tavern, trave.

trabeated, adj., built with horizontal beams or lintels (arch.) — Formed with the adj. suffixes -ate and -ed fr. L. trabs, gen. trabis, 'beam'. See prec. word.

trabeation, n., straight construction (arch.) — Formed with suff. -ation fr. L. trabs, gen. trabis, 'beam'. See trabea.

trabecula, n., a structure in the animal or vegetable body resembling a small beam or bar. — L. trabēcula, dimin. of trabs, 'beam'. See trabea and cule.

tracheo-

Derivatives: trabecul-ar, trabecul-ate, trabecul-ated, adjs., trabecul-ation, n.

trabuco, n., 1) blunderbuss; 2) a kind of cigar. — Sp., fr. trabucar, 'to upset, overturn', formed fr. tra- (fr. L. trāns), 'through, across', and buque, 'bulk, capacity, of a ship, hull of a ship', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. būh, būhhes, OE. būc, 'belly', and see buck, 'the body of a wagon'. trace, n., track, trail. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) trace, back formation fr. OF. tracier (F. tracer). See next word.

trace, tr. and intr. v., to draw. — ME. tracen, fr. OF. tracier, (F. tracer), fr. VL. tractiāre, fr. L. tractus, pp. of trahere, 'to draw'. Cp. It. tracciare, 'to follow the track of', Sp. trazar, 'to trace, devise, plan out', which are of the same origin, and see tract, 'region'. Cp. also retrace. The sense of E. trace was influenced by track. Derivatives: trace-able, adj., trace-abil-ity, n., trace-able-ness, n.

trace, n., part of harness. — ME. trays, pl., fr. OF. trais, traits, fr. sing. trait, lit. 'a stretch, stroke'. See trait.

Derivative: trace, tr.v., to fasten(a horse) by trace. trache, form of tracheo- before a yowel.

trachea, n., windpipe (anat.) — Medical L. trā-chea, fr. L. trāchīa, fr. Gk. (ἀρτηρία) τρᾶχεῖα, 'windpipe'. Τρᾶχεῖα is the fem. of τρᾶχύς, 'rough', which is prob. rel. to θράσσειν, 'to trouble, disquiet', and cogn. with ON. dregg, 'dregs'; see dreg and cp. trachoma, trachyte. — Aristotle, like all the ancients, believed that the arteries contained air. Therefore he distinguished between the artery par excellence, which he called 'the smooth artery' (ἀρτηρία λεῖα) and the windpipe, which he named 'the rough artery' (ἀρτηρία τρᾶχεῖα).

tracheal, adj., pertaining to the trachea (anat.) — Medical L. trāchealis, fr. trāchea. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

trachelo-, before a vowel trachel-, combining form meaning 1) neck; 2) cervix; 3) cervical and — Gk. τραχηλο-, τραχηλ-, fr. τράχηλος, 'neck', which prob. stands in gradational relationship to τροχός, 'wheel', and prop. means 'the turner'; see troche. For sense development cp. L. collum, G. Hals, 'neck', which also means prob. lit. 'the turner', fr. I.-E. \*q\*el-, 'to turn' (see collar).

Trachelospermum, n., a genus of plants, the climbing dogbane (bot.) — ModL., compounded of trachelo- and Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed'. See sperm.

trachelotomy, n., incision in the neck of the uterus (surg.) — Compounded of trachelo- and Gk.  $-\tau o \mu i \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting of', fr.  $\tau o \mu \dot{\eta}$ , 'a cutting'. See

**tracheo-**, before a vowel trache-, combining form denoting the *trachea*. — See trachea.

tracheocele 1636

tracheocele, n., the goiter (med.) — Compounded of tracheo- and Gk.  $\kappa\dot{\eta}\lambda\eta$ , 'tumor, hernia'. See

tracheotomy, n., incision in the trachea (surg.) — Coined by the German surgeon Lorenz Heister (1683-1758) in 1718 fr. tracheo- and Gk.  $-\tau \circ \mu \ell \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting of', fr.  $\tau \circ \mu \ell \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting'. See -tomy.

trachoma, n., a contagious disease of the eyes (med.) — Medical L. trāchōma, fr. Gk. τράχωμα, 'roughness', fr. τράχύς, 'rough'; see trachea and -oma. The disease is so called because it is characterized by the roughness of the inner surface of the eyelids.

trachy-, combining form meaning 'rough'. — Gk. τρ  $\bar{\alpha}\chi$ υ-, fr. τρ  $\bar{\alpha}\chi$ ύς, 'rough'. See trachea.

trachyte, n., a light-colored volcanic rock (petrogr.) — Formed fr. Gk. τρᾶχύς, 'rough' (see trachea), with subst. suff. -ite; so called because of the roughness of its fractured surface.

Derivative: trachyt-ic, adj.

track, n. — ME. trak, fr. MF. trac, 'track of horses, trace', fr. OF., prob. of Teut. origin; cp. MDu. treck, Du. trek, 'a drawing', MDu. trecken, Du. trekken, 'to draw, pull', OHG. trehhan, 'to draw, shove', MHG. trecken, 'to draw'. Cp. trek, trigger.

Derivatives: track, n., track-er, n., track-less, adj., track-less-ly, adv., track-less-ness, n.

tract, n., 1) region; 2) duration. - ME. tracte, fr. L. tractus, 'a drawing; distance, district, region; space of time', fr. tractus, pp. of trahere. 'to pull, draw', which is perh. cogn. with OI. dhrájati, 'sweeps over, stretches, draws', dhrájih, 'a stretching, drawing', Lett. dragât, 'to tear', ON. draga, OE. dragan, 'to draw', Goth. dragan, 'to carry, load', OHG. tragan, 'to carry'. See draw and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also abstract, abstraction, attract, attraction, attrahent, contract, contraction, contrahent, detract, detraction, distract, distraction, entreat, extract, extraction, portray, protract, protraction, retract, retraction, retreat, strass, 'refuse of silk', subtract, subtraction, subtrahend, trace, 'track'. trace, 'part of harness', tractable, tractate, trail, train, trait, tram, 'silk thread', trattoria, treat, treatise, treaty, tret.

tract, n., treatise. — Short for tractate.

tractability, n. — L. tractābilitās, fr. tractābilis. See next word and -ity.

tractable, adj., 1) easily managed; 2) easily worked. — L. tractābilis, 'manageable, yielding', fr. tractāre, 'to draw violently, drag, touch, handle, manage', freq. of trahere (pp. tractus), 'to draw'. See tract, 'region', and -able, and cp. treatable, which is a doublet of tractable.

Derivatives: tractable-ness, n., tractabl-y, adv. tractarian, n., one who writes tracts. — Formed fr. tract, 'treatise', with suff. -arian.

Tractarian, n., an adherent of Tractarianism. — See next word.

Tractarianism, n., a movement in the Church of England, the Oxford Movement. — So called

from the 'Tracts for the Times', in which the teachings of this movement were first laid down. See tractarian and -ism.

tractate, n., a treatise. — L. tractātus, 'a touching, handling; management, treatment, treatise', fr. tractātus, pp. of tractāre. See tractable and subst. suff. -ate and cp. treatise, which is a doublet of tractate.

tractator, n., one who writes tracts. — L. tractātor, 'a handler, a treater of literary questions, a writer of treatises', fr. tractātus, pp. of tractāre. See tractable and agential suff. -or.

tractile, adj., capable of being drawn. — Formed with suff. -ile fr. L. tractus, pp. of trahere, 'to draw'. See tract, 'region'.

Derivative: tractil-ity, n.

traction, n., the act of drawing. — ML. tractio, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. tractus, pp. of trahere, 'to draw'. See tract, 'region', and -ion.

Derivative: traction-al, adj.

tractive, adj., drawing, tractional. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. tractus, pp. of trahere, 'to draw'. See tract, 'region'.

tractor, n. — ModL., lit. 'that which draws', fr. tractus, pp. of trahere, 'to draw'. See tract, 'region', and agential suff. -or.

trade, n. — ME. 'path, track, course', fr. MLG. trade, of s.m., which is rel. to OS. trada, OHG. trata, of s.m., and to E. tread.

Derivatives: trade, tr. and intr. v., trad-er, n., trad-ing, n.

Tradescantia, n., a genus of plants, the spidewort (bot.) — ModL., named after John Tradescant, gardener to Charles the First of England. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

trade wind, — Lit. 'a wind blowing in one regular 'course', fr. trade, taken in its original sense.

tradition, n. — ME. tradicion, fr. MF. (= F.) tradition, fr. L. trāditiōnem, acc. of trāditiō, 'a giving up, delivering up, surrendering', fr. trāditus, pp. of trādere, 'to give up, surrender', short for trānsdere, fr. trans- and -dere, fr. dāre, 'to give'; see date, 'point of time', and -ion. Tradition is a scholarly formation and represents a doublet of treason (q.v.) See also extradite, traitor.

Derivatives: tradition, tr. v., tradition-al, adj., tradition-al-ism, n., tradition-al-ist, n., tradition-al-ist-ic, adj., tradition-al-ly, adv., tradition-ary, adj., tradition-ari-ly, adv.

traditive, adj., pertaining to tradition. — Obsol. F. traditif (fem. traditive), fr. L. trāditus, pp. of trādere. See prec. word and -ive.

traduce, tr. v., to defame; to slander. — L. trādūcere, 'to lead, bring, carry, across, transfer, remove; to make a show of, to ridicule, disgrace, degrade', shortened fr. trānsdūcere, fr. transand dūcere, 'to lead'. See duke and cp. trocha. Derivatives: traduc-er, n., traduc-ing, adj., traduc-ing-ly, adv.

traducian, adj., pertaining to traducianism; n., a believer in traducianism. — Late L. trādūciānus,

fr. L. trādux, gen. trādūcis, 'a layer for propagation', fr. trādūcere. See prec. word and -an.

traducianism, n., the doctrine that the soul is propagated along with the body. — See prec. word and -ism.

traducianist, n., a believer in traducianism. — See traducian and -ist.

Derivative: traducianist-ic, adj.

1637

traduction, n., defamation; slander. — Late L. trāductionem, acc. of trāductiō, 'a leading across, removing, transferring; a bringing to public disgrace', fr. L. trāductus, pp. of trādūcere. See traduce and -ion.

traffic, n. — MF. trafique (F. trafic), fr. It. traffico, which prob. derives fr. Arab. tafriq, 'distribution', verbal noun of fárraqa, 'he distributed', II (= frequentative or intensive conjugation) of fáraqa, 'he split, divided'; influenced in form by assumed L. trāficere (for \*trānsficere), 'to make over' (see trans- and fact). Arab. fáraqa is rel. to Heb. pāráq, 'he tore away (esp. the yoke), he rescued', pēráq, 'he tore off', Aram. pēraq, 'he rescued', Syr. pēraq, 'he withdrew (intr.); he redeemed, rescued', Ethiop. faráqa, 'he set free'. Derivatives: traffic, intr. and tr. v. (= F. trafiquer), traffic-able, adj., traffick-er, n.

tragacanth, n., gum obtained from the plant Astragalus. — F. tragacanthe, name of the plant, lit. 'goat's thorn', fr. Gk. τράγος, 'he-goat', and ἄκανθα, 'thorn'. See tragic and acanthus and cp. Tagetes and the second element in Taurotragus.

tragedian, n., writer, or actor, of tragedy. — ME. tragedien, 'a writer of tragedy', fr. MF. (= F.) tragédien, fr. tragédie. See tragedy and -ian.

tragedienne, n., tragic actress. — F. tragédienne, fem. of tragédien. See prec. word.

tragedy, n. — ME. tragedie, fr. MF. (= F.) tragédie, fr. L. tragoedia, fr. Gk. τραγωδία, 'tragedy', fr. τραγωδός, 'tragic poet or singer', prop. 'a singer competing for a he-goat as a prize', fr. τράγος, 'he-goat', and ἀδή, 'a song'. Gk. τράγος, 'he-goat', lit. means 'a gnawer'; it is related to τρώγειν, 'to gnaw, nibble' (aor. ἔτραγον). See trout and cp. tragic, trogon and the first element in troglodyte; cp. also dredge, 'to sprinkle'. For the etymology of Gk. ἀδή see ode. tragelaph, tragelaphus, n., a fabulous animal, partly a goat and partly a stag (Greek mythol.) — L. tragelaphus, fr. Gk. τραγέλαφος, lit. 'hegoat-stag', fr. τράγος, 'he-goat', and ἔλαφος, 'stag'. See tragic and eland.

Tragelaphus, n., a genus of antelopes (zool.) — L. tragelaphus. See prec. word.

traghetto, n., gondola station. — It., lit. 'a crossing over', back formation fr. traghettare, 'to ferry across', fr. VL. \*trājectāre, freq. of L. trāicere (less correctly trājicere), (pp. trājectus), 'to go over', formed fr. tra- and jacēre, 'to throw'; OProvenç. trajitar and OF. tresjeter, 'to cross over', are of the same origin. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. trajectory.

tragic, adj. — L. tragicus, fr. Gk. τραγικός, 'of a goat; pertaining to tragedy', fr. τράγος. See tragedy and -ic.

train oil

Derivatives: tragic, n., tragic-al, adj., tragic-ality, n., tragic-al-ly, adv., tragic-al-ness, n.

**tragico-,** combining form meaning 'tragic'. — Gk. τραγικό-, fr. τραγικός. See **tragic**.

tragicomedy, n. — MF. (= F.) tragicomédie, fr. Late L. tragicomoedia, contraction of L. tragicocomoedia. See tragico- and comedy. The contraction of L. tragicocomoedia to tragicomoedia in Late L. is due to haplology.

tragicomic, adj. — See prec. word and -ic.

Derivatives: tragicomic-al, adj., tragicomic-ality, n., tragicomic-al-ly, adv.

tragopan, n., an Asiatic pheasant. — ModL. tragopān, fr. Gk. τραγόπᾶν, name of a fabulous bird of Ethiopia, lit. 'goat of Pan', fr. τράγος, 'he-goat', and Πᾶν, 'the god of the woods and fields'. See tragic and Pan.

Tragopogon, n., a genus of plants, the goat's beard (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'goat's beard', fr. Gk. τράγος, 'he-goat', and πώγων, 'beard'. See tragedy and Pogonia.

tragus, n., eminence at the opening of the external ear (anat.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τράγος, prop. 'hegoat'; so called from the bunch of hair it contains, which resembles a goat's beard; see tragic and cp. antitragus. In its anatomical sense the word occurs for the first time in the Onomasticon of the Greek lexicographer Julius Pollux, who lived in the 2nd century.

trail, tr. and intr. v. — ME. trailen, fr. MF. traillier, trailler, 'to tow (a boat)', fr. VL. \*trāgulāre, fr. L. trāgula, 'a kind of dragnet', from the stem of trahere, 'to pull, draw'. See tract, 'region', and cp. train. Cp. also drail.

Derivatives: trail, n., track, trail-er, n., trail-ing, adj., trail-ing-ly, adv.

train, tr. and intr. v. — ME. trainen, fr. MF. trainer (F. trainer), 'to drag, draw long', fr. OF., fr. VL. \*tragināre, fr. L. trahere, 'to pull, draw'. See tract, 'region', and cp. OProvenç. traginar, trainar, Sp. trajinar, It. trainare, 'to drag, trail', which all derive fr. VL. \*tragināre. Cp. entrain. Cp. also trail.

Derivatives: train, n. (q.v.), train-age, n., train-ed, adj., train-ing, n. and adj.

train, n., procession, cortege, etc.; a series, a line of connected railroad cars pulled or pushed by a locomotive. — ME. trayn, fr. MF. train (F. train), back formation fr. trainer, 'to drag, draw along'. See train. v.

train oil, oil made from whale blubber. — From earlier trane, train, fr. MLG. trān, 'tear from the eye; train oil' (whence also Du. traan, G., Dan., Swed., Norw. tran, 'train oil'), which is rel. to OS., OHG. trahan, MHG. trahen, 'drop; tear from the eye', G. Träne, 'tear from the eye', fr. Teut. \*trahnu-. Accordingly train oil is a pleonastic term since both train(for trane) and oil are used metaphorically in the sense of 'liquid'. Cp.

traipse 1638

the collateral Teut. form \*tahru- appearing in Goth. tagr, ON., OFris. tār, OE. tēar, 'tear from the eye'. and see 1st tear.

traipse, also trapes, trapse, intr. v., to ramble about. — Prob. rel. to MDu. trappen, dial. Norw. trappa, 'to tread, stamp', and to E. tramp, trample.

trait, n. — MF. (= F.), 'stroke, feature', fr. L. tractus, 'a pulling, drawing, dragging, stretching', fr. tractus, pp. of trahere, 'to pull, draw'. Cp. It. tratto, 'a drawing, stroke, feature', Sp. trecho, 'space, distance', and see tract, 'region'.

traitor, n. — ME. traitour, fr. OF. traîtor, oblique case, fr. L. trāditōrem, acc. of trāditor, 'betrayer', fr. trāditus, pp. of trādere, 'to deliver, surrender', fr. tra- and -dere, fr. dāre, 'to give'. See date, 'point of time', and agential suff. -or, OF. traître (F. traître), 'traitor', comes from the VL. nom. trāditor. Cp. It. traditore, Ruman. trădător, OProvenç. traidor, trachor, Sp., Port. traidor, 'traitor', which all derive fr. VL. trāditōrem. Cp. betray, tradition, treason.

Derivatives: traitor-ous, adj., traitor-ous-ly, adv. traitor-ous-ness. n.

traject, tr. v. — L. trājectus, pp. of trāicere (less correctly trājicere), 'to throw across', fr. tra, and jacere (pp. jactus), 'to throw'. See jet, 'to spirt forth', and cp. traghetto. For the change of Latin ā (in jāctus) to ē (in trā-jēctus) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

traject, n. — L. trājectus, pp. of trāicere. See prec. word.

trajection, n. — L. trājectiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. trājectus, pp. of trājicere. See traject, v., and -ion.

trajectory, n., the path described by a projectile.

— ML. trājectōrium, fr. trājectus, pp. of trājicere. See traject, v., and subst. suff. -ory.

tralatitious, adj., transferred, metaphorical. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. trālātīcius, trālātītius, collateral form of trānslāticius, trānslātitius, 'metaphorical', lit. 'handed down, transmitted', fr. trānslātus, used as pp. of trānsferre, 'to carry over, transfer'. See translate.

tram, n., a vehicle. — LG. traam, 'beam, bar, handle', rel. to OFris. trāme, trām, 'beam, rung of a ladder', Norw. tram, 'wooden doorstep', traam, 'frame', dial. Swed. tromm, trumm, 'log', and to ON. prömr, 'edge'. See thrum and cp. tramway.

tram, n., a double, twisted silk thread. — F. trame, 'weft, woof, web', fr. L. trāma, 'woof, weft', which prob. stands for \*tragh-smā, fr. trahere, 'to pull, draw'. See tract, 'region', and cp. words there referred to.

trammel, n., 1) a fishing net; 2) a kind of shackle for a horse; 3) anything that hampers activity.

— ME. tramaile, fr. MF. (= F.) trémail, 'dragnet, trammel', fr. OF. tremail, fr. Late L. trēmāculum, a word occurring in the Salic law, compounded of trēs, 'three', and macula, 'spot; mesh of net'. See three and macula and cp. mail, 'ar-

mor'. It. tramaglio, Sp. trasmallo, Port. tremalho are French Joan words.

Derivatives: trammel, tr. v., trammel(l)-ed, adj., trammel(l)-er, n., trammel(l)-ing, adj., trammel(l) ing-lv. adv.

tramontana, n., the north wind blowing in Italy.

— It. See next word.

tramontane, adj., from beyond the mountains, foreign; n., foreigner, stranger. — F., fr. It. tramontana (i.e. stella), 'the star beyond the mountains; north; north wind', fr. L. trānsmontānus, 'beyond the mountains', fr. trans- and montānus, 'of the mountains', fr. mons, montis, 'mountain'. See mountain and cp. transmontane. Cp. also cismontane, ultramontane.

tramp, intr. and tr. v. — ME. trampen, rel. to MLG. trampen, 'to stamp with one's foot, trample', Dan. trampe, Swed., Norw. trampa, 'to tramp, stamp, tread heavily', Goth. ana-trimpan, 'to press upon'; fr. \*tramp-, a nasalized form of the imitative base \*trap-, whence MLG., Du. trappen, 'to tread', MDu. trap, trappe, MLG. treppe, trappe, 'staircase'. See trap, 'snare', and cp. traipse, trapse, 'to ramble about'. Derivatives: tramp, n., tramp-er, n., trample (q.v.)

trample, tr. and intr. v. — ME. tramplen, freq. of trampen. Cp. Late MHG., G. trampleln, 'to stamp with one's foot, to trample', freq. formed fr. MLG. trampen, and see prec. word and freq. suff. -le.

Derivative: trample, n.

tramway, n. — Lit. 'a way for trams'. See tram, 'vehicle', and way.

trance, n., a half-conscious condition as in catalepsy or hypnosis. — ME. traunce, trance, fr. MF. transe, 'swoon; extreme fear', lit. 'a passing over', fr. OF., fr. transir, 'to pass, pass over, pass from life', fr. L. trānsīre, 'to go across, pass over, die'. Cp. Sp. and Port. trance, 'the time of transition from life to death'. F. trance, transe, in its modern psychological sense, has been reborrowed from English. See transient and cp. transire, trounce.

trance, intr. and tr. v. — ME. transen, 'to swoon', fr. transir. See trance, n.

Derivatives: tranc-ed, adj., tranc-ed-ly, adv.

tranquil, adj., peaceful, quiet. — L. tranquillus, 'quiet, calm, still', for \*trāns-quil-nos, 'very quiet', formed fr. trāns, 'through, across', used in the sense of 'very' (cp. F. très, 'very', fr. L. trāns), and quiēs, 'rest, quiet'. See trans- and quiet, n., and cp. while.

Derivatives: tranquil-ity (q.v.), tranquil(l)ize, (q.v.), tranquil-ly, adv., tranquil-ness, n.

tranquility, tranquillity, n. — ME. tranquillite, fr. OF. tranquillite (F. tranquillité), fr. tranquillus. See prec. word and -ity.

tranquilize, tranquillize, tr. v., to render tranquill; intr. v., to become tranquill. — See tranquil and -ize and cp. F. tranquilliser.

Derivatives: tranquil(l)iz-ation, n., tranquil(l)iz-er, n.

trans-, pref. meaning 'across, over, beyond, through'. — L. trāns, rel. to Umbr. traf, trahaf, trā and cogn. with OI. tirāḥ, Avestic tarō, W. tra, 'across, beyond', fr. I.-E. base \*ter-, 'to go through, cross over', whence also L. terminus, 'boundary line'; see term and words there referred to and cp. esp. tranquil, transom, très, trespass, trestle, trebuchet. Formally L. trāns is the pres. part. of \*trāre, 'to go through' (L. intrāre, 'however', is not formed fr. pref. in- and \*trāre, but back formation fr. intrā, 'within'; see enter, 'to go within').

transact, tr. and intr. v. — L. trānsāctus, pp. of trānsigere, 'to carry through, accomplish, settle', fr. trans- and agere, 'to drive, set in motion; to do'. See agent, adj., and cp. act. Cp. also transigent.

transaction, n. — ME., fr. L. trānsāctiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. trānsāctus, pp. of trānsigere. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: transaction-al, adj., transaction-ally, adv.

transalpine, adj., situated beyond the Alps (from the point of view of Italy). — L. *Trānsalpīnus* 'that which is beyond the Alps', fr. trans- and *Alpīnus*, 'Alpine', from *Alpēs*, 'the Alps'. See Alpine and cp. cisalpine.

transatlantic, adj., situated across the Atlantic. — Formed fr. trans- and Atlantic. Cp. cisatlantic.

transcend, tr. v., to go beyond the limits of; to surpass, excel; intr. v. (archaic) to be transcendent; to excel. — L. trānscendere, 'to clinb or step over, surmount, surpass', fr. trans- and scandere, 'to climb, ascend'. See scan and cp. ascend, descend, condescend. For the change of Latin ă (in scăndere) to ĕ (in trāns-cĕndere) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: transcend-ing, adj., transcend-ing-ly, adv., transcend-ing-ness, n.

transcendence, transcendency, n. — Late L. trānscendentia, fr. L. trānscendēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

transcendent, adj. and n. — L. trānscendēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of trānscendere. See transcend and -ent.

transcendental, adj. — ML. trānscendentālis, fr. L. trānscendēns, gen. -entis. See prec. word and adi. suff. -al.

Derivatives: transcendental-ism, n., transcendental-ist, n., transcendental-ist-ic, adj., transcendental-ity, n., transcendental-ly, adv.

transcontinental, adj., passing across the continent. — Formed fr. trans- and continental.

transcribe, tr. v., to copy. — L. trānscribere, fr. trans- and scrībere, 'to write'. See scribe and cp. words there referred to.

transcript, n., a copy. — ME., fr. L. trānscriptum, neut. pp. of trānscribere. See prec. word and script.

transcription, n. — F., fr. L. transcriptus, pp. of transcribere. See transcribe and -ion.

Derivatives: transcription-al, adj., transcription-al-ly, adv.

transect, tr. v., to cut across. — Formed fr. transand L. sectus, pp. of secare, 'to cut'. See section. Derivative: transect-ion. n.

transenna, n., lattice work enclosing a shrine. — L. trānsenna, prob. of Etruscan origin.

transept, n., transverse portion of a cruciform church. — ML. trānseptum, formed fr. transand L. septum, 'a hedge, enclosure'. See septum. Derivatives: transept-al, adj., transept-al-ly, adv. transfer, tr. and intr. v. — L. trānsferre, 'to carry over, transport', fr. trans- and ferre, 'to carry'. See bear. 'to carry'.

Derivatives: transfer, n., transfer-able, adj., transfer-abil-ity, n., transfer-ee, n., transfer-ence, n., transfer-ence, n., transfer-er, n., transfer-er. n.

transfiguration, n., change of appearance. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. trānsfigūrātiōnem, acc. of trānsfigūrātiō, fr. trānsfigūrātus, pp. of trānsfigūrāte. See next word and -ation.

transfigure, tr. v., to change in shape. — ME., fr. L. trānsfigūrāre, fr. trans- and figūrāre, 'to form, fashion'. See figure, v. and n.

transfinite, adj., going beyond any finite number (math.) — G. transfinit, fr. L. trāns (see trans-) and finit, 'finite', fr. L. finītus (see finite).

Derivative: transfinite, n., a transfinit enumber. transfix, tr. v., to pierce. — L. trānsfixus, pp. of trānsfigere, 'to pierce through', fr. transand figere, 'to fasten, fix'. See fix, v.

transfixion, n. — Late L. trānsfixiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. trānsfixus, pp. of trānsfigere. See prec. word and -ion.

transform, tr. v. — ME. transformen, fr. L. trānsformāre, 'to change the shape of', fr. trans- and formāre, 'to form'. See form, v. and n.

Derivatives: transformation (q.v.), transformable, adj., transform-at-or, n., transform-er, n., transformism (q.v.), transformist (q.v.)

transformation, n. — ME., fr. Eccles. L. trānsformātiōnem, acc. of trānsformātiō, fr. L. trānsformātus, pp. of trānsformāre. See prec. word and -ation.

Derivative: transformation-al, adj.,

transformative, adj. — ML. trānsformātīvus, fr. L. trānsformātus, pp. of trānsformāre. See transform and -ative.

transformism, n., the doctrine of the transformation of species called also the mutability of species. — F. transformisme, fr. transformer. See transform and -ism.

transformist, n., an adherent of transformism. — F. transformiste, fr. transformer. See transform and -ist.

transfuse, tr. v., to transfer by pouring. — ME. transfusen, fr. L. trānsfūsus, pp. of trānsfundere, 'to pour from one vessel into another', fr. trans- and fundere, 'to pour'. See fuse, 'to melt'. Derivatives: transfus-er, n., transfusion (q.v.), transfus-ive, adj.

transfusion 1640

transfusion, n. — L. trānsfūsiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. trānsfūsus, pp. of trānsfundere. See prec. word and -ion.

transgress, tr. v., to go beyond a limit; intr. v., to violate a law, etc., to sin. — F. transgresser, fr. L. trānsgressus, pp. of trānsgredī, 'to step across', fr. trans- and gradī (pp. gressus), 'to step, walk, go'. See grade, 'step', and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin ă (in grădī) to ĕ (in trāns-grēssus) see accent and cp. words there referred to. For the form of gressus, pp. of gradī, see congress.

transgression, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. trānsgressionem, acc. of trānsgressio, 'a going across or over, a transgression', fr. trānsgressus, pp. of trānsgredi. See transgress and -ion.

Derivative: transgression-al. adi.

transgressive, adj. — Late L. trānsgressīvus, 'that which passes over', fr. L. trānsgressus, pp. of trānsgredī. See transgress and -ive.

Derivative: transgressive-ly, adv.

transgressor, n. — Late L. trānsgressor, fr. L. trānsgressus, pp. of trānsgredī. See transgress and agential suff. -or.

transience, transiency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

transient, adj., transitory. — L. trānsiēns, VL. gen. \*trānsientis (L. trānseuntis), pres. part. of trānsire, 'to go across, pass through', fr. transand ire, 'to go'. See itinerate and -ent and cp. trance, transire, transit.

Derivatives: transient, n., transient-ly, adv., transient-ness, n.

transilience, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

transilient, adj., passing from one thing to another. — L. trānsiliēns, gen. -ientis, pres. part. of trānsiliēne, 'to spring over', fr. trans- and salīre, 'to leap, jump'. See salient and cp. resile, resilient. For the change of Latin ă (in sălīre, 'to i (in trān-sīlīre) see abigeat and cp. words there referred to.

transire, n., a customs document describing the cargo of a ship for the sake of clearing it. — L. trānsīre, 'to go across'. See transient and cp. transit.

transistor, n., a small electronic device that performs many of the functions of the vacuum tube. — Trade name coined by Bell Laboratories in 1948 fr. transfer and resistor.

transit, n., 1) passage; 2) conveyance. — L. trānsitus, 'a going across or over', fr. trānsitus, pp. of trānsīre. See transient.

Derivative: transit, tr. v.

transition, n., passing from one state, condition, etc., to another; change. — L. trānsitiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a going across or over', fr. trānsitus, pp. of trānsīre. See transient and -ition.

Derivatives: transitional(q.v.), transition-ary, adj. transitional, adj. — Formed fr. transition with adj. suff. -al; first used by the English poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834).

Derivative: transitional-lv, adv.

transitive, adj. — Late L. trānsitīvus, 'passing over; (gram.) 'transitive', lit. 'that may pass over (to another person)', fr. L. trānsitus, pp. of trānsīre. See transient and -ive.

Derivatives: transitive, n., transitive-ly, adv., transitive-ness, n., transitiv-ity, n.

transitory, adj. — ME. transitorie, fr. MF. (= F.) transitoire, fr. OF., fr. L. trānsitōrius, 'adapted for passing through, passing, transitory', fr. trānsitus, pp. of trānsīre. See transient and adj. suff -org.

Derivatives: transitori-ly, adv., transitori-ness,

translate, tr. v., — L. trānslātus, 'carried over' (used as pp. of trānsferre, 'to carry over'), fr. trans- and lātus, 'borne, carried' (used as pp. of ferre, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for \*tlātos, fr. \*tl-, zero degree of I.-E. base \*tel-, \*tol-, 'to bear, carry', whence L. tollere, 'to lift up, raise', tolerāre, 'to bear, support'. See tolerate and cp. tralatitious.

Derivatives: translat-able, adj., translative (q.v.), translator (q.v.)

translation, n. — ME. translacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) translation, fr. OF., fr. L. trānslātiōnem, acc. of trānslātiō, 'a carrying over', fr. trānslātus, 'carried over'. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: translation-al, adj., translation-ally, adv.

translative, adj. — L. trānslātīvus, 'belonging to a transference', fr. trānslātus, 'carried over'. See translate and cp. ablative, relative.

translator, n. — ME. translatour, fr. MF., fr. L. trānslātōrem, acc. of trānslātor, fr. trānslātus, 'carried over'. See translate and agential suff. -or.

Derivatives: translator-ial, translat-ory, adjs.

transliterate, tr. v., to write or spell words of a language with the corresponding characters of another language. — Formed fr. trans-, L. littera, 'letter, character' (see letter), and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: transliterat-ion, n., transliterat-or,

translucence, translucency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

translucent, adj., letting light pass but not transparent. — L. trānslūcēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of trānslūcēre, 'to shine through', fr. transand lūcēre, 'to shine'. See lucent.

Derivative: translucent-ly, adv.

transmarine, adj., on the other side of the sea; overseas. — L. trānsmarīnus, 'coming from beyond the sea', fr. trans- and marīnus, 'pertaining to the sea', fr. mare, 'sea'. See marine and cp. ultramarine.

transmigrant, n., one who transmigrates. — L. trānsmigrāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of trānsmigrāre. See next word and -ant and cp. migrant. transmigrate, intr. v., 1) to move from one place to another; 2) to move into another body (said

of the soul). — L. trānsmigrāt(tum), pp. stem of trānsmigrāre, 'to move from one place to another', fr. trans- and migrāre, 'to wander, migrate'. See migrate.

1641

Derivatives: transmigration (q.v.), transmigrator, n., transmigrat-ory, adi.

transmigration, n., 1) the act of transmigrating;
2) specif., the passing of the soul at death into another body. — Late L. trānsmigrātiō, gen.
-ōnis, 'a removal from one place to another', fr.
L. trānsmigrāt-(um), pp. stem of trānsmigrāre.
See prec. word and -ion.

transmissible, adj. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. L. trānsmissus, pp. of trānsmittere. See transmit. Derivative: transmissibil-itv. n.

transmission, n. — L. trānsmissiō, 'a sending across', fr. trānsmissus, pp. of trānsmittere. See next word and -ion.

transmit, tr. and intr. v., 1) to send over; 2) to cause to pass through; 3) to communicate; 4) to hand down to. — ME. transmitten, fr. L. trānsmittere, 'to send across, send off', fr. transand mittere, 'to send'. See mission and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: transmitt-ance, transmitt-ancy, transmitt-er, nouns.

transmogrification, n. — See next word and -fication.

transmogrify, tr. v., to change completely. — Fr. earlier transmigrafy, 'to change', which is a blend of transmigrate and modify. See Horn, Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschrift, IX, p. 345.

transmontane, adj., tramontane. — L. trānsmontānus. See tramontane.

transmutable, adj. — ML. trānsmūtābilis, fr. L. trānsmūtāre. See transmute and -able.

Derivatives: transmutabil-ity, n., transmutable-ness, n., transmutabl-y, adv.

transmutation, n. — F., fr. L. trānsmūtātionem, acc. of trānsmūtātio, 'a changing', fr. transmūtātus, pp. of trānsmutāre. Cp. OProvenç. transmutacio, Sp. transmutación, It. transmutazione, and see transmute and -ation.

Derivatives: transmutation-al, adj., transmutationist (q.v.)

transmutationist, n., a believer in the transmutation of metals or of species. — See prec. word and -ist.

transmutative, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. trānsmūtātus, pp. of trānsmūtāre. See next word.

transmute, tr. v., to change from one form into another. — L. trānsmūtāre, 'to change, shift', fr. trans- and mūtāre, 'to change'. See mutable.

Derivatives: transmut-er, n., transmut-ing, adj. transoceanic, adj., across the ocean. — See trans-, ocean and adj. suff. -ic.

transom, n., a horizontal beam, a lintel. — ME. traunsom, prob. fr. L. trānstrum, fr. trāns, 'across, beyond'. See trans- and cp. trestle. transpadane, adj., on the farther (i.e. north) side

of the river Po. — L. trānspadānus, fr. trans, and Padus, 'the river Po', a name of Celtic origin

transparence, transparency, n. — ML. trānspārentia, fr. trānspārēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce. resp. -cv.

transparent, adj., that which can be seen through.

— ME., fr. ML. trānspārēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of trānspārēre, 'to be transparent', formed fr. trans- and L. pārēre, 'to appear'. See appear and -ent.

Derivative: transparent-ly, adv.

transpierce, tr. v., to pierce through. — MF. (= F.) transpercer, fr. trans- and percer, 'to pierce'. See pierce.

transpiration, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. transpirer. See next word and -ation.

transpire, intr. v., 1) to exhale; vapor, etc.; 2) to become known, leak out; tr. v., to exhale; to excrete. — MF. (= F.) transpirer, as if fr. L. \*trāns-spīrāre, 'to breathe through or across', fr. trans- and L. spīrāre, 'to breathe, blow'. See spirant.

Derivatives: transpiration (q.v.), transpir-at-ory, adi.

transplant, tr. v. — ME. transplaunten, fr. Late L. trānsplantāre, fr. trans- and L. plantāre, 'to plant'. See plant, v.

Derivatives: transplant-ation, n., transplant-er,

transpontine, adj., lying on the other side of a bridge. — Formed fr. trans- and L. pōns, gen. pontis, 'bridge'. See pons and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

transport, tr. v. — ME. transporten, fr. MF. (= F.) transporter, fr. L. transportare, 'to carry across', fr. trans- and portare, 'to carry'. See port, 'to carry'.

Derivatives: transport, n. (q.v.), transport-able, adj., transport-abil-ity, n., transport-able-ness, n., transportation (q.v.), transport-ed, adj., transport-ed-ly, adv., transport-ed-ness, n., transport-er, n., transport-ing, adj., transport-ing-ly, adv., transport-ive, adj.

transport, n. — ME., fr. transporten, 'to transport'. See transport, v.

transportation, n. — F., fr. L. trānsportātus, pp. of trānsportāre. See transport, v., and -ation and cp. L. trānsportātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'migration'.

Derivatives: transportation-al, adj.

transposal, n., transposition. — See next word and subst suff. -al.

transpose, tr. and intr. v. — ME. transposen, fr. MF. (= F.) transposer, fr. OF., fr. L. trānsponere (pp. trānspositus), 'to place over', which was Gallicized after F. poser, 'to put, place'. See next word and cp. compose and words there referred to.

transposition, n. — F., fr. ML. trānspositionem, acc. of trānspositiō, fr. L. trānspositus, pp. of trānsponere, 'to place over', fr. trans- and pōnere, 'to place'. See position and cp. prec. word.

transpositive 1642

Derivative: transposition-al, adj.

transpositive, adj., characterized by transposition.

— Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. trānspositus, pp. of trānspōnere. See prec. word.

transrhenane, adj., on the other (i.e. the eastern) side of the Rhine. — L. trānsrhēnānus, fr. transand Rhēnānus, 'pertaining to the Rhine', fr. Rhēnus, 'Rhine'. See Rhenish.

transsubstantiate, tr. v., to change into another substance. — ML. trānssubstantiātus, pp. of trānssubstantiāre, fr. trans- and substantiāre, 'to substantiate'. See substantiate.

transsubstantiation, n. — ML. trānssubstantiātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. trānssubstantiātus, pp. of trānssubstantiāre. See prec. word and -ion.

transudation, n. — ModL. trāns(s)ūdātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. trāns(s)ūdātus, pp. of trāns(s)ūdāre. See transude and -ation.

transudatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. ModL. trāns(s)ūdātus, pp. of trāns(s)ūdātre. See next word and adj. suff. -ate and -ory.

transude, intr. v., to pass through the pores. — ModL. trāns(s)ūdāre, fr. trans- and L. sūdāre, 'to sweat'. See sudation.

transversal, adj., transverse. — ML. trānsversālis, fr. L. trānsversus. See next word and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: transversal, n., transversal-ity, n., transversal-ly, adv.

transverse, adj., lying across. — L. trânsversus, 'lying across or athwart', fr. trans- and versus, pp. of vertere, 'to turn'. See version and cp. traverse.

Derivatives: transverse-ly, adv., transverse-ness, n.

trap, n., a snare. — ME. trappe, fr. OE. treppe, træppe, rel. to OFris. treppe, MDu. trap, trappe, MLG. trappe, treppe (whence G. Treppe), 'staircase', Frankish trappa (occurring in the Salic Law), 'trap'; from the imitative base \*trap-Trap prop. means 'that on which an animal steps'. From \*tramp-, a nasalized form of base \*trap- derives E. tramp (q.v.) Cp. caltrop, entrap, trip, wentletrap.

Derivatives: trap, tr. and intr. v., to snare, trapper, n., trapp-y, adj.

trap, n., any of various dark-colored igneous rocks (petrogr.) — Swed. trapp, rel. to trappa, 'stairs', MLG. trappe, treppe, 'staircase' (see prec. word); so called because the rocks frequently occur in masses rising one above another in the form of steps.

trap, n., clothes, baggage. — ME. trappe, prob. fr. OF. (= F.) drap, 'cloth'. See drape and cp. trappings.

trap, tr. v., to clothe. — ME. trappen, fr. trappe, 'clothes'. See prec. word.

Trapa, n., a genus of plants, the water caltrop (bot.) — ModL., abbreviation of calcitrappa, calcitrapa, 'caltrop', which is compounded of L. calx, gen. calcis, 'heel', and ML. trappa, trapa, 'trap', which is Teut. origin; cp. OE.

treppe, træppe, 'trap'. See 1st trap and cp. caltron.

tranan, n. and tr. v. — A var. of trepan.

tranes, intr. v. — See trainse.

**trapeze**, n., a suspended horizontal bar used in gymnastics. — F. *trapèze*, fr. Late L. *trapezium*. See **trapezium**.

trapeziform, adj., having the form of a trapezium. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. τραπέζιον and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See next word and form, n. trapezium, n., a plane figure with four sides of which no two are parallel. — Late L., fr. Gk. τραπέζιον, 'a little table', dimin. of τράπεζα, 'table', which stands for \*πτράπεζα, a compound lit. meaning 'provided with four feet'. The first element represents I.-E. \* $q^wetr$ -, 'four'; see four and cp. tessares, tetarto-. The second element is πέζα, 'foot', which is rel. to πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot', and cogn. with L. pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'; see foot and cp. -pod.

trapezius, n., name of a pair of large, flat, triangular muscles, together forming a trapezium (anat.) — Medical L. (mūsculus) trapezius, lit. 'muscle in the form of a trapezium'; see prec. word. The name was introduced into anatomy by J. Riolanus, with the incorrect spelling trapezius. The correct spelling trapezius was established by the English anatomist William Cowper. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, pp. 560-61.

trapezoid, n., a plane figure with four sides two of which are parallel; adj., pertaining to, or shaped like, a trapezoid. — Gk. τραπεζοειδής, 'table-shaped'; trapezium-shaped', fr. τράπεζα, 'table', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See trapezium and -oid.

Derivatives: trapezoid, trapezoid-al, adjs., shaped like a trapezoid.

trappings, n. pl., cloth for a horse. — Formed fr. trap, 'to clothe', with subst. suff. -ing.

Trappist, n., a monk of a branch of the Cistercian order. — F. *Trappiste*, named after the monastery of *La Trappe* in Normandy. For the ending see suff. -ist.

trapse, intr. v. — See traipse.

trash, n., rubbish. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. tros, 'rubbish, fallen twigs used for fuel', Swed. trasa, 'rag, tatter'.

Derivatives: trash-y, adj., trash-i-ly, adv., trash-i-ness, n.

trass, n., volcanic earth used as a hydraulic cement. — Du. terras, tras (whence also G. Trass), fr. F. terrasse, fr. It. terrazzo. See terrazzo.

trattoria, n., an Italian eating house. — It., 'eating house', fr. trattore, 'innkeeper, restaurant keeper', fr. trattare, 'to treat', fr. L. tractāre freq. of trahere (pp. tractus), 'to draw', whence, It. trarre, 'to draw'. See tract, 'region', and cp. treat.

traulism, n., a stammering. — Gk. τραυλισμός, fr. τραυλίζειν, 'to lisp', fr. τραυλός, 'lisping', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands

for \*τρασυλός and derives fr. I.-E. base \*ters-, \* $t_{ls}$ -, 'to be dry', whence also L. terra (for \*tersa), 'earth', lit. 'dry land'. See terra and -ism.

1643

trauma, n., a bodily injury, a wound (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. τραῦμα = Dor. τρῶμα, 'a wound, hurt, damage', rel. to Gk. τρῶσις, 'a wounding', from the stem of τρώειν (for \*τρώ- Fειν), τιτρώσκειν, 'to wound, damage, injure', fr. I.-E. base \*tereu-, \*treu-, whence also τρῶειν, 'to wear out, distress', τέρυς, 'worn out'. Base \*tereu-, \*treu- is an enlargement of base \*ter-, 'to rub; to rub by turning; to turn, twist; to bore, pierce'. See throw and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. -ma.

traumat-, form of traumato- before a vowel.

traumatic, adj., referring to, or caused by, a wound (med.) — Late L. traumaticus, 'concerning the healing of a wound', fr. Gk. τράυματικός, fr. τραύμα, gen. τραύματος. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

traumatism, n., condition produced by a trauma.

— Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. τραῦμα, gen. τραύματος. See trauma.

traumato-, before a vowel traumat-, combining form meaning 'a wound, a bodily injury'. — Gk. τραυματο-, τραυματ-, fr. τραῦμα. See trauma.

traumatology, n., the study of wounds. — Compounded of traumato- and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. Trautvetteria, n., a genus of plants, the false bugbane (bot.) — ModL., named after the Russian botanist Ernst Rudolf Trautvetter (1808-89). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

travail, n., 1) labor, toil; 2) the labor of childbirth. — ME., fr. OF., 'torment, torture' (whence F. travail, 'work'), fr. VL. \*tripālium, 'an instrument of torture'. See travail, v.

travail, intr. v., to toil. — ME. travailen, travellen, fr. OF. traveillier, travaillier, 'to torment, toil' (whence F. travailler, 'to work'), fr. VL. \*tripāliāre, prop. 'to torture with the tripalium', fr. \*tripālium, 'an instrument of torture consisting of three stakes' [cp. Late L. trepālium, of s.m., occurring in a decision of the Concile d'Auxerre (year 578)], fr. L. tripālis, having three stakes', fr. trēs, neut. tria, 'three', and pālus, 'stake', See tri- and pale, 'stake'. Cp. It. travaglio, OProvenç. trabalh, 'fatigue', which all derive fr. VL. \*tripālium. Cp. also E. travel.

trave, n., a crossbeam. — ME., fr. MF. trave, 'beam', fr. L. trabem, acc. of trabs, 'beam'. See trabea.

travel, intr. and tr. v. — ME. travellen, travailen; identical with travail. 'To travel' must have first denoted 'to have a toilsome journey', whence arose the meaning 'to travel', in general. This sense development appears already in French. According to É. Littré, Dictionnaire de

la langue française, p. 2324, one of the meanings of French travailler was 'to travel'.

Derivatives: travel, n., travel(l)-ed, adj., travel(l)-er, n., travel(l)-ing, adj.

travelogue, n., a talk on travel. — A hybrid coined by the American traveler Burton Holmes (1870-1958) fr. travel and -logue, a combining form of Greek origin.

traverse, tr. v., to pass through, to cross; intr. v., to move across. — ME. traversen, fr. OF. (= F.) traverser, fr. travers, 'traverse' (adj.), fr. Late L. trāversus, corresponding to L. trānsversus, 'lying across'. See transverse.

traverse, n., i) the act of traversing; 2) that which traverses; 3) a crosspiece, crossbeam; 4) an obstacle. — ME. travers, partly fr. OF. travers, 'a traversing; an obstacle', fr. Late L. trāversus (see traverse, v.); partly fr. OF. traverse, 'crosspiece', fr. Late L. trāversus, traverse, 'crosspiece', fr. Late L. trāversus, traversus, used as a noun (see above).

traverse, adj. — ME. travers, fr. MF., fr. OF., fr. L. trāversus, whence also OProveng. travers, It. traverso, Catal. traves, Sp. travesto, Port. traveso. See traverse, v. and cp. traverse, n.

Derivatives: traverse, n., traverse-ly, adv.

travertin(e), n., limestone used for building in Italy. — It. travertino, alteration of tivertino, fr. L. (lapis) Tiburtinus, ('stone) from Tibur', a town in ancient Latium (now Tivoli).

travesty, n., a kind of burlesque. — Prop. an adjective used as a noun. fr. F. travesti, pp. of travestir, 'to disguise (esp. with ludicrous effect)', fr. It. travestire, fr. tra-, 'across, beyond' (fr. L. trāns), and vestire, 'to clothe', fr. L. vestire. See vest

Derivative: travesty, tr. v., to make a travesty of. Traviata, La, title of an opera by Verdi. — It., lit. 'the woman led astray', pp. of traviare, 'to lead astray', lit. 'to lead beyond the way', fr. tra-, 'across, beyond' (fr. L. trāns) and via (fr. L. via), 'way'. See trans- and via.

trawl, n., a dragnet; tr. and intr. v., to fish with a dragnet. — Prob. a var. of trail.

Derivatives: trawl-er, n., trawl-ing, n.

tray, n., a wooden vessel. — ME. tray, trey, fr. OE. trēg, trīg, rel. to trēow, 'trēow'; see tree. The orig. meaning of tray was 'made of wood, wooden'

treacherous, adj. — ME. trecherous, tricherous, fr. MF. trechereus, trichereus, fr. trechier, trichier. See next word and -ous.

Derivatives: treacherous-ly, adv., treacherous-

treachery, n. — ME. trecherie, tricherie, fr. OF. trecherie (F. tricherie), 'deceit, trickery', fr. trechier, trichier (F. tricher), 'to deceive, cheat, trick'. See trick, n., and -ery.

treacle, n., 1) orig. a remedy against poison; hence, any remedy (obsol.); 2) molasses. — ME. triacle, fr. MF. triacle fr. OF., fr. VL. \*triacula, fr. L. thēriaca, fr. Gk. θηριαχή, 'antidote'. See theriac.

tread 1644

Derivative: treacl-y, adj.

tread, intr. and tr. v. — ME. treden, fr. OE. tredan, rel. to OS. tredan, OFris. treda, OHG. tretan, MHG., G. treten, ON. troða, Dan. træde, Swed. tråda, Norw. traa Goth. trudan, 'to tread', OHG. trottōn, of s.m., MHG. trotten, 'to run'. Cp. F. trotter, It. trottare, OProvenç. Sp. and Port. trotar, 'to trot', which are borrowed fr. OHG. trottōn, and see trot. Cp. also trade, treadle.

Derivatives: tread, n., tread-er, n., tread-ing, n. treadle, n. — ME. tredyl, 'a step (to mount by)', fr. OE. tredel, which is formed with instrumental suff. -el, fr. tredan, 'to tread'. See prec. word and instrumental suff. -le.

Derivative: treadle, tr. and intr. v.

treason, n. — ME. tresun, treisun, traisoun (F. trahison), fr. L. trāditiōnem, acc. of trāditiō, 'a giving up, delivering up, surrender'. See tradition and cp. OProvenç. traizon, Catal. traició, Sp. traición, Port. traissão, 'treason', which all derive fr. L. trāditiōnem.

Derivatives: treason-able, adj., treason-ableness. n., treason-abl-y, adv.

treasure, n. — ME. tresor, tresour, fr. OF. tresor, tresour (F. trésor), fr. L. thēsaurus, fr. Gk. θησαυρός, 'store, treasure, treasure house', a compound word whose first element prob. derives fr. θη, stem of τίθημι, 'I put, I place'. Cp. OProvenc, thesaur, It. tesoro, OSpan. tresoro, Sp. tesoro, Port. tesouro, 'treasure', which all derive fr. L. thēsaurus, and see thesaurus. For the inserted r in OF. tresor, F. trésor, cp. F. fronde, 'sling', fr. L. funda (see Fronde).

treasurer, n. — ME. tresorer, fr. AF. tresorer, fr. OF. tresorier (F. trésorier), fr. tresor (F. trésor), 'treasure'. See prec. word and agential suff. -er. treasure-trove, n., gold or silver plate or bullion found hidden in the earth the owner of which cannot be traced. — AF. tresor trove (F. trésor trouvé), lit. 'treasure found'. See treasure and trover, troubadour.

treasury, n. — ME. tresorie, fr. OF. tresorie (F. trésorerie), fr. tresor (F. trésor). See treasure and -y (representing OF. -ie).

treat, tr. and intr. v. — ME. treten, fr. OF. traitier, tretier (F. traiter), fr. L. tractāre, 'to draw, drag; to handle, manage; to use; to discuss', freq. of trahere (pp. tractus), 'to pull, draw'. Cp. OProvenç. tractar, It. trattare, Sp., Port. tratar, which all derive fr. L. tractāre, and see tract, 'region'. Cp. also treatise, treaty, entreat.

Derivatives: treat, n., treatable (q.v.), treat-ee, n., treat-er, n., treat-ing, n., treat-ment, n.

treatable, adj. — ME. tretable, fr. OF. (= F.) traitable, fr. L. tractābilis, 'manageable, yielding'. See tractable.

Derivatives: treatable-ness, n., treatabl-y, adv. treatise, n. — ME. tretis, fr. AF. tretiz, fr. OF. traiteiz, fr. traitier, tretier (F. traiter), 'to treat'. See treat.

Derivative: treatis-er. n.

treaty, n. — ME. tretee, fr. MF. (= F.) traité (F. traité), fr. L. tractātus, 'a handling, managing; a tractate, treatise', fr. tractātus, pp. of tractāre, 'to handle'. See treat and -y (representing OF. -e, -ee). Treaty is a doublet of tractate (q.v.) Cp. OProvenç. tractat, It. trattato, Sp. tratado, which all derive fr. L. tractātus.

treble, adj., threefold, triple. — ME., fr. OF. treble, fr. L. triplus. See triple and cp. double. Derivative: treble, n. (q.v.), treble, tr. v., to make threefold; intr. v., to become threefold.

treble, n., the treble or soprano part; treble voice (mus.) — ME., fr. OF. treble, n., prop. 'a third part (added to the alto and the bass)'. See treble, adi.

trebuchet. n., a former military engine for hurling stones. - ME. trebochet, fr. OF. trebuchet. 'engine for hurling stones' (whence F. trébuchet, 'bird trap, snare, assay balance') back formation fr. trebuchier, trebucher (F. trébucher), 'to stumble', a hybrid coined fr. the pref. tres-, 'over', fr. L. trāns- (see trans-) and OF. buc, 'body, trunk', fr. Frankish būk, 'belly', which is rel. to ON. būkr, OE. būc, etc., 'belly'. Cp. OProvenç., Sp., Port, trabucar, 'to stumble', which are of the same origin as OF. trebuchier; It. traboccare, of s.m., was influenced in form by an erroneous association of this word with It. bocca, 'mouth'. See buck, 'the body of a wagon', and cp. the second element in sillabub and in trabuco. The suff. -et in OF. trebuchet as well as in its equivalents of s.m. (OProvenç. trabuquet, Sp. trabuquete) has diminutive force (see -et).

trecentist, n., a writer or artist of the trecento. —
A hybrid coined fr. It. trecento (see next word)
and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

trecento, n., the 14th cent., an important period in Italian literature and art. — It., lit. 'three hundred', short for mil trecento, 'one thousand three hundred', as referring to the period beginning with 1300. Tre derives fr. L. trēs, 'three', cento, fr. L. centum, 'a hundred'. See three and hundred and cp. quattrocento, cinquecento.

trechometer, n., an instrument for range finding.

— Compounded of the stem of Gk. τρέχειν, 'to run', and μέτρον, 'measure'. Gk. τρέχειν stands in gradational relationship to τροχός, 'a wheel', lit. 'that which runs round'. See troche and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

tree, n. — ME. tre, tree, fr. OE. trēow, 'tree, wood', rel. to OS. trio, treo, ON., OFris. trē, Goth. triu, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base \*derow(o)-, \*drew(o)-, 'tree, wood, oak', whence also OI. dru-, 'wood', dāru, 'wood, piece of wood, spear', drumāḥ, 'tree', Avestic dāuru, dru-, 'wood', Toch. or, 'wood', Hitt. taru, 'tree, wood', Arm. tram (for I.-E. \*drūrā-mo), 'firm', Gk. δρῦς, 'tree, oak', δόρυ, 'stem, tree, beam, shaft of a spear, spear', Homeric δρυμά (neut. pl.), post-Homeric δρῦμός, 'oakwood, wood', Alb. dru, 'wood, tree, pole', drušk, 'oak', L. larix (for

\*d<sup>e</sup>rik-s), 'larch', dūrus, 'hard' (dissimilated fr. drū-ros, for \*dreu-ros, and orig. meaning 'as hard as wood'), OSlav. drėvo, 'tree', drūva (pl.), 'wood', Russ. dromū, 'thicket, primeval forest', Lith. dervà, 'resinous wood', OIr. daur, MIr. dair, dour, W. derwen, 'oak', OIr. dron, 'firm'. Cp. tar, 'a viscous liquid', tray, trig, trim, true. Cp. also dendro-, dhoni, dinghy, dolly, 'an offering', druid, dryad, dure, larch, the first element in drupe and the second element in deodar, germander, hamadryad.

Derivative: tree, tr. and intr. v.

treenail, trenail, n., a wooden pin. — Compounded of tree and nail.

trefa, n., ritually unclean food. — Inexact pronunciation of Heb.  $t^{\delta}r\bar{\epsilon}nh\hat{a}^{h}$ . See terephab.

trefle, n., anything resembling a trefoil. — F. trèfle, 'trefoil', fr. VL. \*trifolum, refashioned fr. L. trifolium, after Gk. τρίφυλλον. Cp. It. trifoglio, Rum. trifoiŭ, OProvenç. trefolh, Sp. trifolio, 'trefoil' (fr. L. trifolium), Sp. trébol, Port. trevo, of s.m. (fr. VL. \*trifolum), and see next word.

trefoil, n., clover. — ME., fr. MF. trefueil, trefeuil, fr. OProvenç. trefolh. See trifolium and cp. prec. word.

treillage, n., lattice work. — F., fr. MF., fr. treille, 'vine trellis', fr. L. trichila, 'bower, arbor' (whence also OProvenç. trelha), which seems to be an alteration of triclinium. See triclinium.

trek, n., a journey by ox wagon. — S. Afr. Du., fr. MDu. treck (Du. trek), 'pull, haul', fr. trecken. See trek, v.

trek, intr. v., to travel by ox wagon (S. Afr. Du.)
— S. Afr. Du., fr. MDu. trecken (Du. trekken),
'to draw, pull, tug'. See track.

Derivative: trekk-er, n.

trellis, n., lattice. — ME. trelis, fr. MF. treliz, 'sackcloth' (later used in the sense of 'latticework, trellis'), fr. OF., prop. an adjective meaning 'triple-twilled', fr. VL. \*trilicius, fr. L. trilix, gen. trilicis, fr. tri- and līcium, 'thrum', which is rel. to oblīquus, 'slanting, sidelong'; see oblique. F. treillis, 'lattice work, trellis', is a blend of OF. treliz and F. treille, 'vine trellis' (see treillage).

Derivatives: trellis, tr. v., trellis-ed, adj.

Trema, n., a genus of plants of the elm family (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τρῆμα, 'hole', fr. I.-E. \*tṛ-, zero degree of base \*ter-, 'to rub, rub by turning, turn, twist', to bore, pierce'. See throw and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in Trematoda and the second element in helicotrema.

Tremandra, n., a genus of Australian plants (bot.)

— A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. tremere, 'to tremble', and Gk. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man' (here used in the sense of 'anther'); so called with reference to the tremulous anthers. For the first element see tremble, for the second see andro-.

Tremandraceae, n. pl., a family of Australian plants (bot.) — Formed from prec. word with suff. -aceae.

tremandraceous, adj. — See prec. word and -ace-

Trematoda, n. pl., a class of flatworms (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τρηματώδης, 'having holes', which is compounded of τρῆμα, gen. τρήματος, 'hole', and -ώδης, 'like'. See Trema and -ode, 'like'

tremble, intr. v. - F. trembler. fr. VL. tremulāre. (whence also It. tremolare: Sp. temblar), fr. L. tremulus, 'quivering, trembling, tremulous', fr. tremere, 'to shiver, quiver, tremble', fr. I.-E. base \*terem-, \*trem-, 'to tremble', whence also Gk. τρέμειν, 'to shiver, tremble', τρόμος, 'a trembling', Lith, trimù, trìmti, Lett. tremju, tremt, 'to chase away', OSlav. treso, tresti, 'to shake'. Alb. Gheg trem. Tosk tremp, 'I frighten, terrify', Goth, bramstei, 'grasshopper', Toch, A tram-, 'to tremble', B. trem, tremem, 'a trembling', and prob. also Gk. ταρμύσσειν, 'to frighten, terrify'. Cp. tremendous, tremolant, tremolo, Tremandra, Tremella, tremulous, tromometer. Cp. also terrible and words there referred to. Base \*trem- is collateral with base \*tre-n-. for which see trepidation.

Derivatives: trembl-er, n., trembl-ing, n. and adj., trembl-ing-ly, adv.

Tremella, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) — ModL., fr. tremere, 'to tremble'. See tremble and -ella.

tremendous, adj. — L. tremendus, 'causing shivering, fearful', lit. 'that ought to be feared', gerundive of tremere, 'to shiver, tremble'. See tremble. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous. For the use of Latin gerundives and their derivatives in English cp. agenda and words there referred to.

Derivatives: tremendous-ly, adv., tremendous-ness, n.

tremolant, adj., having a tremolo note (said of musical instruments). — It. tremolante, pres. part. of tremolare, 'to tremble', fr. VL. tremulāre. See tremble and -ant.

tremolite, n., a mineral of the amphibole group.

— F. trémolite, named after the Tremola valley in Switzerland. For the ending see subst. suff.

-ite.

tremolo, n., tremulous effect (music). — It., fr. L. tremulus. See tremulous.

tremor, n., a quivering, trembling. — L. from the stem of tremere. See tremble and cp. temblor. tremulous, adj. — L. tremulus, 'shaking, quivering', fr. tremere; see tremble. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: tremulous-ly, adv., tremulous-ness, n.

trench, tr. and intr. v., to cut. — MF. trenchier (F. trancher) 'to cut', fr. L. truncāre, 'to cut off (whence also It. troncare). See truncate and cp. trinket. In some senses the verb trench derives fr. trench, n.

trench, n., a ditch. — ME. trenche, fr. MF., trenche (F. tranche), fr. trenchier. See trench, v., and cp. entrench.

renchant 1046

trenchant, adj., 1) cutting, sharp; 2) vigorous. — ME. trenchant, fr. MF. trenchant, pres. part. of trenchier. See trench, v., and -ant. Derivative: trenchant-lv. adv.

trencher, n., one who trenches. — Formed fr. trench, v., with agential suff. -er.

trencher, n., a platter; food on a platter. — ME., fr. MF. trencheoir (whence F. tranchoir), fr. trenchier. See trench, v.

trend, intr. v. — ME. trenden, 'to roll'. fr. OE. trendan, rel. to OE. trendel, tryndel, 'circle, ring, wheel', MHG., G. trendel, 'ball, top', MHG., G. trendeln, 'to roll', OE. trinde, 'a round lump', OFris. trind, trund, MLG. trunt, 'round'. Cp. trendle, trindle, trundle.

Derivative: trend, n.

trendle, n., a circle, a ring; a wheel (obsol.) — ME. trindel, fr. OE. trendel, tryndel, which is rel. to MLG. trendel, trindel, 'ball, circle', MHG. trendeln, 'to turn, rotate', trendel, 'top', and to OE. trendan, 'to roll'. See trend and cp. trindle, trundle.

trental, n., a series of 30 masses for the dead. — ML. trentale, fr. VL. \*trenta (whence also It. trenta, F. trente, 'thirty'), fr. L. trīgintā, 'thirty', which is formed fr. trēs, tria, 'three', with -gintā, a suff. denoting tens. This suff. is cogn. with Gk. -χοντα in τριά-χοντα, 'thirty', τεσσαρά-χοντα, 'forty', etc. See three and penteconta- and cp. trigintal.

trepan, n., a saw for perforating the skull (surg.)

— ME. trepane, fr. ML. trepanum (whence also F. trépan), fr. Gk. τρύπᾶνον, 'borer', fr. τρῦπᾶν, 'to bore', fr. τρῦπᾶν, 'hole', which is cogn. with OSlav. truplū, 'hollow', Lith. trupù, trupĕti, 'to crumble to pieces', trupùs, 'crumbly', fr. I.-E. \*treu-p-, enlargement of base \*tereu-, \*treu-, \*ter-, 'to rub, bore'. See throw and cp. trephine, Trypetidae and the first element in Trypanosoma. trepan, tr. v., to perforate with a trepan (surg.) — F. trépaner, fr. trépan. See prec. word.

trepang, n., sea cucumber. — Malay tripang.

trephine, n., an improved form of the trepan. — Coined by the English surgeon John Woodall (cca. 1556-1643) fr. L. trēs finēs, 'three ends' (see three and finis); so called by him with reference to its shape. The spelling trephine (instead of trefine) shows the influence of trepan. Derivatives: trephine, intr. and tr.v., trephineer, n. trepid, adj., trembling. — L. trepidus. See next word and cp. intrepid.

trepidation, n., alarm. — L. trepidātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'state of alarm, agitation, consternation', fr. trepidāt-(um), pp. stem of trepidāre, 'to bustle about anxiously', fr. trepidus, 'agitated, alarmed, restless, anxious, solicitous' (see. trepid), which stands for \*trepodos, and is cogn. with OI. trpráh, trpálah, 'hasty', Gk. τραπεῖν, 'to tread (grapes)', OPruss. trapt, 'to tread', Lith. trepsēti, 'to stamp with one's feet', OSlav. trepetati, 'to tremble'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*tre-p-, 'to shake, tremble'. See tremble and -ation.

Treponema, n., a genus of spirochetes (bacteriol.)

— ModL., compounded of Gk. τρέπειν, 'to turn', and νημα, 'thread'. The first element stands in gradational relationship to τρόπος, 'a turn'; see trope. For the second element see nemato-.

Treron, n., a genus of fruit pigeons (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τρήρων, 'timid, shy; dove, pigeon', prop. 'the timid bird', fr. τρέειν, 'to fear, dread, flee away', which stands for \*τρέσειν and is cogn. with OI. trásati, 'trembles', trastáḥ, 'trembling', Avestic t<sup>ĕ</sup>r saiti, 'fears, is afraid of', L. terreō (for \*terseyō), 'I frighten'. See terrible and cp. words there referred to.

très, adv., very, used in musical directions. — F., fr. OF. tres, fr. L. trāns, 'beyond'. Cp. OIt. and It. tra- in compounds like trafreddo (= F. très froid), 'very cold', and see trans-. Cp. also the first element in trespass.

-tresia, combining form meaning 'perforation' (surg.) — ModL. -trēsia, fr. Gk.  $\tau \rho \tilde{\eta} \sigma \iota \varsigma$ , 'perforation', which is rel. to  $\tau \rho \tilde{\eta} \mu \alpha$ , 'hole'. See Trema.

tresillo, n., a Spanish card game, ombre. — Sp., prop. 'a game played by three', fr. tres, 'three', fr. L. trēs. See three.

trespass, intr. v., 1) to transgress, sin; 2) to go unlawfully on the landof an other; 3) to encroach upon. — ME. trespassen, fr. OF. trespasser, 'to go across or beyond' (F. trépasser, 'to die'), fr. ML. trānspassāre, 'to pass beyond' (whence also Sp. traspasar, It. trapassare), fr. L. trāns (whence OF. tres), 'across', and passāre, 'to pass'. See trans- and pass, v.

trespass, n. — ME. trespas, fr. OF. trespas, 'a going across or beyond, trespass' (F. trépas, 'death'), fr. trespasser. See trespass, v.

Derivatives: trespasser (q.v.), trespass-ory, adj. trespasser, n. — ME. trespassour, fr. MF. trespasseor, fr. trespasser, 'to go across or beyond', trespass', fr. OF. See trespass, v., and agential suff. -er.

tress, n., orig. a braid of hair; now a lock of hair.

— ME. tresse, fr. F. tresse, fr. OF. trece, tresse, which is of unknown origin.

Derivatives: tress, tr. v., tress-ed, adj., tressure (q.v.), tress,-y, adj.

tressilate, intr. v., to quake, tremble. — Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. F. tressaillir, 'to quake, tremble', lit, 'to give a start', fr. tres-, 'beyond' (see très), and saillir, 'to gush out, spurt out', used in its orig. sense 'to leap, jump', fr. L. salire. See salient.

Derivative: tressilat-ion, n.

tressure, n., a bearing around the edge of a coat of arms (her.) — ME. tressour, fr. treceor, OF. tresseur, fr. trece, tresse. See tress and -ure.

trestle, n., 1) a supporting frame; 2) a supporting framework. — ME. trestel, fr. MF. trestel (F. tréteau), fr. OF., fr. VL. \*trā(n)stellum, fr. Late L. trā(n)stillum, dimin. of trā(n)strum, 'crossbeam'. See transom.

tret, n., allowance on goods for waste. — MF. (= F.) trait, 'arrow, dart; turn of the scale', lit. 'a drawing, a stroke', fr. OF. trait, pp. of traire, 'to pull, draw', fr. L. trahere. See tract, 'region', and cp. trait, which is prop. a doublet of tret. In ModF. traire means 'to milk', lit. 'to draw (scil. milk)'.

trews, n. pl., trousers made of tartan (Scot.) — Fr. trouse, which was mistaken for a plural. For similar back formations from a singular mistaken for a plural cp. pea and words there referred to.

trey, n., three, at cards or dice. — ME. treye, treis, fr. OF. trei (nom.), treis (oblique case, whence F. trois, for both cases), fr. L. trēs. See

tri-, combining form meaning 'three, thrice, threefold'. — L. tri- or Gk. τρι-, rel. to L. trēs, neut. tria, resp. to Gk. τρεῖς, neut. τρία. See three and cp. ter-.

**triable**, adj. — Formed from the verb **try** with suff. -able.

triacid, adj., an acid having three hydoroxyl radicals (chem.) — Compounded of tri- and acid.

triad, n., a group of three persons or things. — L. trias, gen. -adis, fr. Gk. τριάς, gen. -άδος, 'the number three, a triad', formed fr. τρεῖς, neut. τρία, 'three'. See tri- and cp. Trias.

Derivatives: triad-ic, triad-ic-al, adjs., triad-ism, n., triad-ist, n.

triage, n., the act of sorting or selecting. — F., fr. trier, 'to choose, sort, select'. See try and -age.

triakis-, combining form meaning 'three times'.

— Fr. Gk. τριάχις, 'three times', formed fr. τρι- (see tri-) and ἀχίς, 'needle, point', which is rel. to ἀχή, 'point', fr. I.-E. base \*ak-, 'sharp', whence also ἀχμή, 'edge', ἄχρος, 'pointed', L. acus, 'needle', acuere, 'to sharpen', ācer, 'sharp'. See acrid and cp. tetrakis- and the second element in Thrinax.

triakisoctahedron, n., a polyhedron of 24 congruent triangular faces (geom.) — ModL., compounded of triakis- and octahedron.

trial, n. — AF., formed with subst. suff. -al fr.
AF. (= F.) trier, 'to choose, sort, select'. See try.
trialogue, n., a colloquy between three persons.
— Erroneously formed fr. tri- on the analogy of dialogue, in which di- was mistaken for di-, pref. meaning 'two'.

triangle, n. — ME., fr. L. triangulum, prop. neut. of the adj. triangulus, 'having three corners or angles'. See tri- and angle, 'corner'.

triangular, adj. — L. triangulāris, 'pertaining to a triangle, triangular', fr. triangulum; see prec. word and adj. suff. -ar and cp. angular. The form triangulāris occurs in Classical L. only once (in Martial, cap. 6, 579), the regular form of the adjective being triangulus.

Derivatives: triangular-ity, n., triangular-ly, adv. triangulate, tr. v. and adj. — ML. triangulātus, fr. L. triangulum, 'triangle'. See triangle and verbal, resp. adj. suff. -ate and cp. angulate.

triangulation, n. — ML. triangulātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. triangulātus. See prec. word and -ion.

tribrach

triarch, n., the ruler of one of three divisions of a country. — Formed fr. tri- and -arch on analogy of tetrarch.

triarchy, n., government by three persons. — Gk.  $\tau$ ριαρχί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $\tau$ ρι- (see tri-) and  $-\alpha$ ρχί $\bar{\alpha}$ , fr.  $\dot{\alpha}$ ρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See -archy and cp. diarchy, tetrarchy, heptarchy.

triarii, n. pl., Roman soldiers of the third rank (Roman antiq.) — L. triārii, formed fr. trēs, neut. tria, 'three' with suff. -ārii (sing. -ārius). See tri- and 1st -ary.

Trias, n., the period preceding the Jurassic (geol.)

— G. Trias, fr. τριάς, 'the number three' (see triad); so called by the Germans from their threefold division of this period.

Triassic, adj., pertaining to the Trias. — Coined by the German geologist Friedrich August von Alberti (1795-1878) in 1841 fr. Trias and suff.

Derivative: Triassic, n.

tribalism, n., tribal organization. — See tribe, adi. suff. -al, and suff. -ism.

tribasic, adj., having three hydrogen atoms in the molecule (chem.) — Formed fr. tri- and basic.

tribe, n. — ME. tribu, fr. OE. tribu, fr. L. tribus, 'tribe', prob. meaning orig. 'the third part of the Roman people', rel. to Umbr. trifu, fr. Italic \*tribhu-, 'a third', which is compounded of \*tri-, 'three' (see tri-), and I.-E. \*bhū-, \*bheu-, 'to be', whence also L. futūrus, 'about to be, future', OE. bēon, 'to be'; OBret. treb, 'subdivision of the people', and Ir. treb, 'tribe', are prob. Latin loan words. See be, future, and cp. tribunal, tribune, tribute.

Derivatives: trib-\(\frac{1}{4}\), adj., tribalism (q.v.), trib-ally, adv., tribe-less, adj.

tribo-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to friction'. — Gk. τρῖβο-, fr. τρῆβειν, 'to rub', fr. base \*ter̄t-, \*tr̄t-, 'to rub', which appears also in L. tr̄t-v̄t, perfect of terere, 'to rub', enlargement of base \*ter-, \*tṛ-, 'to rub. turn, twist', whence Gk. τείρειν (for \*τέριειν), 'to rub', L. terere, 'to rub, pierce', OE. prāwan, 'to twist, revolve'. See throw and cp. tribulation, trite, triturate, detriment, diatribe, Tripsacum, tripsis.

Tribolium, n., a genus of beetles (entomol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τρίβολος, 'three-pointed', fr. τρι- (see tri-) and the stem of βολή, βόλος, 'a throw', which stand in gradational relationship to βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See ballistic and cp. Tribulus.

tribometer, n., an instrument for measuring friction. — Compounded of tribo- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Tribonema, n., a genus of algae (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk.  $\tau \rho t \beta o \varsigma$ , 'track, path, rubbing', and  $v \bar{\eta} \mu \alpha$ , 'thread'. The first element is rel. to  $\tau \rho t \beta \epsilon \iota v$ , 'to rub'; see tribo-. For the second element see nemato-.

tribrach, n., a foot of three short syllables (pros-

tribromo-

ody). — Gk. τρίβραχυς, 'consisting of three shorts', fr. τρι- (see tri-) and βραχύς, 'short'. See brachy-.

Derivative: tribrach-ic, adi.

tribromo-, before a vowel tribrom-, combining form denoting the presence of three bromine atoms in a molecule (chem.) — Coined fr. triand bromo-.

tribual, adj., tribal. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. tribus, 'tribe.' See tribe.

Derivative: tribual-ly, adv.

tribulation, n., distress, affliction. — ME. tribulacioun, fr. OF. tribulacion (F. tribulation), fr. Late L. tribulātiōnem, acc. of tribulātiō, 'affliction', fr. L. tribulātus, pp. of tribulāre, 'to press', in Late L. 'to afflict', fr. L. tribulum, 'a threshing sledge', which is cogn. with Gk. τρίβειν, 'to rub'. See tribo- and -ation and words there referred to.

Tribulus, n., a genus of plants of the bean-caper family (bot.) — L., 'caltrop', fr. Gk. τρίβολος, of s.m., lit. 'anything three-pointed'. See Tribolium.

tribunal, n., 1) court of justice; 2) place of judgment. — L. tribūnal (tribūnāle), 'a raised platform where the magistrates sat; judgment seat', orig. 'the seat of the tribunes', prop. subst. use of the neut. of the adj. tribūnālis, 'belonging to the tribunes', fr. tribūnus. See tribune in both senses and adj. suff. -al.

tribunate, n., office of a tribune. — F. tribunat, fr. L. tribūnātus, fr. tribūnus. See tribune, 'an officer', and subst. suff. -ate.

tribune, n., an officer (Roman hist.) — ME., fr. L. tribūnus (whence also F. tribun), orig. 'chief of a tribe', formed fr. tribus, 'tribe', with -nū-s (for I.-E. \*no-), a suff. denoting ownership or relation. See tribe and cp. next word. For the suff. cp. dominus.

tribune, n., a raised platform. — F. tribune, fr. It. tribuna, fr. L. tribūnal. See tribunal.

tribunicial, less correctly tribunitial, adj., pertaining to a tribune. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. tribūnicius (in Late L. spelled tribūnitius), fr. tribūnus. See tribune, 'an officer'.

tributary, adj., 1) paying tribute; 2) contributory; n., 1) one paying tribute; 2) a stream flowing into another. — ME. tributane, fr. L. tribūtārius, 'paying tribute', formed with suff. -ārius fr. tribūtum. See tribute and adj. suff. -ary.

tribute, n. — ME. tribut, fr. L. tributum, 'stated payment, contribution', prop. subst. use of the neut. pp. of tribuere, 'to assign, allot, bestow, give, grant', denominated fr. tribus, 'tribe', used in the sense of 'division, part', orig. 'division into three'. See tribe and cp. prec. word. Cp. also attribute, contribute, distribute, retribution. trica, n., in lichens, an apothecium with a spherical surface (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. tricae, 'trifles, stuff, perplexities, wiles, tricks', prob. orig. meaning 'twisted ways', and derived fr. I.-E.

base \*treik-, 'to turn, twist', which is rel. to base

\*tereq-, whence torquēre, 'to turn, twist'. See torque and cp. extricate, intricate, inextricable. tricar, n., a motor car with three wheels. — Formed fr. tri- and car.

trice, tr. v., to pull, to haul up. — ME. tricen, trisen, fr. MDu. trisen, treisen (Du. trijsen), 'to hoist', fr. trise, 'windlass, pulley' (Du. trijs, 'race, rope'). Cp. MLG. trissen, 'to hoist', fr. MLG. trisse, 'pulley, rope'.

trice, n., an instant. — Lit. 'one pull', fr. prec.

triceps, n., the great extensor muscle (anat.) — L., 'having three heads', formed fr. tri- and caput, 'head'; see capital, adj., and cp. biceps, quadriceps. For the change of Latin ă (in căput) to ĕ in tri-cĕps see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Triceratops, n., a genus of dinosaurs (paleontol.)

— ModL., compounded of Gk. τρικέρᾶτος, 'three-horned', and ὄψ, 'eye, face, countedance'.

The first element is formed fr. τρι- (see tri-) and κέρας, gen. κέρᾶτος, 'horn'; see cerato-. For the second element see -ops.

tricerion, n., a three-branched candlestick used by the bishop of the Eastern Church in blessing.

— Eccles. L., fr. Eccles. Gk. τρικήριον, which is compounded of τρι- (see tri-) and κηρός, 'wax'. See cere.

trich-, form of tricho- before a vowel.

trichiasis, n., a condition consisting in the turning inward of the eyelashes and causing irritation (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. τριχίασις, which is formed fr. θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair', with suff. -ίασις. See tricho- and -iasis.

trichina, n., a parasitic worm. — ModL., fr. Gk. τριχινός, 'hairy', fr. θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair'. See tricho- and cp. prec. word.

trichinosis, n., a diseased condition caused by trichinae (med.) — Medical L., coined by Bernhard Rupprecht (1815-77) in 1866 fr. trichina and suff. -osis.

tricho-, before a vowel trich-, combining form meaning 'hair'. — Gk. τριχο-, τριχ-, stem of θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair'. Cp. the second element in Ir. gairb-driuch, 'brush', and see Pedersen, Vergleichende Grammatik der keltischen Sprachen, I, p. 100.

Trichodesmium, n., a genus of algae (bot.) — ModL., compounded of tricho- and Gk. δεσμός, 'band'. See desmo- and 1st -ium.

Tricholoma, n., a genus of agarics (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair', and λῶμα, 'border'. See tricho- and loma.

trichoma, trichome, n., any outgrowth from the epidermis. — Gk. τρίχωμα, 'growth of hair', formed fr. θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair', with suff. -ωμα. See tricho- and -oma.

かる 教会

Trichomanes, n., a genus of plants, the filmy fern (bot.) — ModL., fr. L., a kind of fern, fr. Gk. τριχομανές, which is compounded of θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair' and the stem of μαίνεσθαι, 'to raye'. See tricho- and mania.

Trichophyton, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) — ModL., compounded of tricho- and Gk. φυτόν, 'plant'. See phyto-.

trichord, adj., a three-stringed musical instrument. — Gk. τρίχορδος, 'three-stringed', compounded of τρι- (see tri-) and χορδή, 'chord, string'. See chord.

trichosis, n., disease of the hair (med.) — Mod L., formed with suff. -osis fr. Gk. θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair'. See tricho-.

Trichosporum, n., a genus of plants, the blushwort (bot.) — ModL., compounded of trichoand Gk. σπορά, 'seed' (see spore); so called in allusion to the hairy seeds.

Trichostema, n., a genus of plants, the blue curls (bot.) — ModL., compounded of tricho- and Gk. στημα, 'stamen', which is cogn. with L. stāmen, 'warp in the upright loom'. See stamen.

trichotomous, adj., divided into three parts. — Compounded of Gk. τρίχα, 'threefold', and -τομος, 'cut, divided' (cp. Gk. τρίχοτομεῖν, 'to trisect'). Gk. τρίχα is formed fr. τρεῖς, neut. τρία, 'three', with suff. -χα; cp. δίχα, 'twofold', which stands for δί-χα (fr. δι-, 'twice, double'), and see tri-, three, Gk. -τομος is rel. to τόμος, 'a cut, a piece cut off, section', 'cutting'; see tome. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see suff. -ous.

**trichotomy,** n., division into three parts. — See prec. word and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

-trichous, combining form meaning '-haired'. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk. θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair'. See tricho-.

trichomatic, adj., three-colored. — Compounded of tri- and chromatic.

Trichuris, n., a genus of intestinal roundworms (2001.) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. δρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair' and οὐρᾶ, 'tail'. See tricho- and uro-, 'tail-'.

trick, n. — ME. trik, fr. Picard trique (F. triche), rel. to trikier, 'to cheat', which corresponds to OF. trechier, F. tricher, of s.m.; of uncertain origin. G. Trick is an English loan word. Cp. next word.

Derivatives: trick, tr. and intr. v., trick-ery, n., trick-ing, verbal n., trick-ing-ly, adv., trick-ish, adj., trick-ish-ly, adv., trick-ish-ness, n., trick-y, adj., trick-i-ly, adv., trick-i-ness, n.

trickle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. triklen, prob. aphetic for striklen, freq. of striken, 'to strike, proceed, flow', fr. OE. strican, 'to go, proceed'; see strike and freq. suff. -le. The loss of the initial sis prob. due to the -s in tears (pl. of the noun tear), which frequently precedes this verb.

Derivatives: trickle, n., trickl-ing, adj., trickling-ly, adv., trickl-y, adj.

trickster, n. — Formed fr. trick with suff. -ster. tricksy, adj. — Formed fr. tricks, pl. of trick, with adj. suff. -y.

Derivatives: tricksi-ly, adv., tricksi-ness, n.

Tricladida, n. pl., an order of worms (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'having three branches', fr. tri-, Gk.

κλάδος, 'branch' (see clado-), and suff. -ida; so called from the threefold division of their intestines.

triclinic, adj., having three axes interesecting at oblique angles (crystallogr.) — Compounded of tri- and Gk. xxiveu, 'to bend'. See clinical.

triclinium, n., a couch extending round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals; a room containing such a couch; a dining room. — L. triclinium, formed on the analogy of Latin words like bi-sellium, 'a seat for two persons', fr. Gk. τρικλίνιον, dimin. of τρίκλινος (scil. οἶκος), 'a dining room with three couches', from the adj. τρίκλινος, 'with three couches', which is formed fr. τρι- (see tri-) and κλίνη, 'couch, bed'. See clinical and cp. prec. word. Cp. also treillage.

tricolor, tricolour, n., a national flag composed of three colors. — F. tricolore, fr. earlier drapeau tricolore, 'a flag of three colors', fr. Late L. tricolor, 'three-colored', fr. tri- and L. color, 'color'. See color. n.

tricolored, adj., having three colors. — See prec. word and -ed.

tricot, n., 1) a knitted fabric; 2) a kind of woolen cloth. — F. tricot, 'knitting; (knitted) jersey', back formation fr. tricoter, 'to knit', which is of uncertain origin.

tricrotism, n., arterial pulse with a triple beat (physiol.) — Compounded of tri- and Gk. κροτεῖν, 'to cause to rattle; to knock, beat, strike, clap', fr. κρότος, 'the sound of rattling, knocking, beating or clapping', whence also κρόταλον, 'rattle'. See Crotalus and -ism.

tricuspid, adj., having three cusps or points. — L. tricuspis, gen. -idis, 'having three points', fr. triand cuspis, 'point'. See cusp and cp. bicuspid. Derivatives: tricuspid, n., tricuspid-al, tricuspidate, adjs.

tricycle, n. — Compounded of tri- and cycle. Derivatives: tricycle, intr. v., tricycl-ist, n.

Tricyrtis, n., a genus of plants of the family Melanthaceae (bot.) — ModL., compounded of tri- and Gk. χυρτός, 'bulging, swelling, convex', which is cogn. with L. cortina, 'a round vessel', curvus, 'bent, curved', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)qer-, 'to turn, twist'. See curve and cp. cyrto-.

Tridacna, n., a genus of marine bivalves (zool.) — L., pl., 'a kind of oysters', fr. Gk. τρίδακνος, 'eaten at three bites', fr. τρι- (see tri-) and δάκνειν, 'to bite'. See tongs and cp. words there referred to.

tridactyl, adj., having three fingers or toes. — Gk. τριδάκτυλος, fr. τρι- (see tri-) and δάκτυλος, 'finger'. See dactyl.

trident, n., a three-pronged spear. — L. tridens, gen. -entis, fr. tri- and dens, gen. dentis, 'tooth'. See denti-.

tridentate, adj., having three prongs or points. —
Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. tridens, see prec.

Tridentine, adj., pertaining to Trent, or the Coun-

idymite 103

cil of Trent (1545-63). — ML. Tridentīnus, fr. Tridentum. 'Trent'.

tridymite, n., a mineral consisting, like quartz, of silica, but differing from it in form. — G. Tridymit, fr. Gk. τρίδυμος, 'threefold', which was formed fr. τρι- (see tri-) on analogy of δίδυμος, 'twin'. See deoymium. G. -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

tried, adj. - Prop. pp. of try.

triennial, adj., occurring every three years. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. triennium, 'space of three years', fr. tri- and annus, 'year'. See annual and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin ă (in ănnus) to ĕ (in tri-ĕnnium) see accent and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: triennial, n., triennial-ity, n.

triens, n., name of a gold and a bronze coin in ancient Rome. — L. triens, prop. 'the third part (of an as)', fr. tres, neut. tria, 'three'. See three triental, adj., pertaining to a third part. — L. trientālis, 'that which contains the third part of a foot', fr. triens, gen. -entis, 'the third part of anything; the third part of a foot'. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al and cp. next word.

Trientalis, n., a genus of plants, the chickweed wintergreen (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. trientālis (see prec. word); so called in allusion to the height of the plant.

trier, n. — Formed from the verb try with agential suff. -er.

trierarch, n., commander of a trireme. — L. trierarchus, fr. Gk. τριήραρχος, which is compounded of τριήρης (scil. ναῦς), 'a trireme', and ἀρχός, 'chief, leader'. Gk. τριήρης (whence F. trière, 'trireme') lit. means 'having three banks of oars', fr. τρι- (see tri-) and I.-E. \*erē-, 'to row', whence also Gk. ἐρέτης, 'rower', ἐρέσσειν, Att. ἐρέττειν, 'to row', ὑπηρέτης, 'rower of a lower rank, servant, attendant', Ol. aritrah, 'rudder', aritār-, 'rower', L. rēmus (for \*re-smos), 'rudder'. See bireme and cp. words there referred to. For the etymology of Gk. ἀρχός see -arch.

trierarchy, n., office of a trierarch. — Gk. τριηραρχία, fr. τριήραρχος. See prec. word and -y (representing Gk.  $-i\bar{\alpha}$ ).

trieteric, adj., recurring every third year (reckoning inclusively); i.e. recurring every two years.

L. trietericus, fr. Gk. τριετηρικός, fr. τριετηρίς (scil. ἐορτή), 'the triennial festival', fr. τριέτης, 'of three years', formed fr. τρι- (see tri-) and ἔτος, 'year', which stands for \*Fέτος and is cogn. with L. vetus, 'old'. See veteran and cp. etesian. For the ending see adj. suff. -ic.

trifarious, adj., threefold; arranged in three rows (bot.) — L. trifārius, 'of three ways, threefold, triple', fr. trifāriam, 'in three places', prob. orig. meaning 'that which can be expressed in three ways', compounded of tri- and fās in the sense of 'utterance, expression, manifestation', which is rel. to fārī, 'to speak, say'. See fame, and cp. fasti, fate. Cp. also bifarious and words there re-

ferred to. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

trifid, adj., divided into three lobes. — L. trifidus, 'cleft in three parts', compounded of tri- and fid-, stem of findere, 'to split, cleave'. See fissile and cp. words there referred to.

trifle, n. — ME. trifle, trufle, fr. OF. trufe, trufle, 'mockery, trickery', which is prob. identical derivatively with truffle.

trifle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. triflen, truflen, fr. OF. trufer, trufler, 'to mock, rail', fr. trufe, trufle. See trifle, n.

Derivatives: trifl-er, n., trifl-ing, adj., trifl-ing-ly, adv., trifl-ing-ness, n.

trifoliate, adj., having three leaves (bot.) — Formed fr. tri- and foliate. Cp. next word.

Trifolium, n., a genus of plants, the clover (bot.)

— L. trifolium, 'trefoil', lit. 'three-leaved (plant)', formed on analogy of Gk. τρίφυλλον, 'trefoil', fr. tri- and folium, 'leaf'. See folio and cp. trefoil. triforium, n., a gallery between the vaulting and the roof of the aisle of a church. — ML., fr. tri- and L. foris, 'door', which is cogn. with Goth. daúr, 'gate', OE. dor, 'door' (see door); so called because it often has three openings to each bay. triform, adj., having a triple character. — L. triformis, 'having three forms', formed fr. tri- and forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

triformity, n. — ML. triformitās, formed with suff. -ity fr. L. triformis. See prec. word.

trifurcate, adj., having three branches; intr. v., to branch out into three. — Formed with suff. -ate fr. L. trifurcus, 'having three forks or points', fr. tri- and furca, 'fork'. See fork.

Derivatives: trifurcat-ed, adj., trifurcat-ion, n. trig, adj., smart, trim. — ME., fr. ON. tryggr, 'firm, trusty, true'. See true.

trig, tr. v., to stop (wheels, etc.), to check. — Prob. orig. meaning 'to make firm or solid', and rel. to ON. tryggja, 'to make firm', fr. tryggr. See prec. word.

Derivative: trig, n., a wedge or block used to stop a wheel, etc.

trigamist, n. — Formed fr. trigamy with suff. -ist. trigamous, adj. — Late L. trigamus, fr. Gk. τρίγαμος, 'thrice married'. See next word. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oς, L. -us, see -ous. trigamy, n., triple marriage. — Late L. trigamia, fr. Eccles Gk. τριγαμία, fr. Gk. τρίγαμος, 'thrice married', fr. tri- and γάμος, 'marriage'. See gamo- and -y (representing Gk. -ία).

trigeminous, adj., born three together; one of three born at one birth. — L. trigeminus, 'three born at one birth', fr. tri- and geminus, 'twin'. See Gemini. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

trigger, n. — Orig. tricker, altered fr. Du. trekker, fr. trekken, 'to pull'. See trek and agential suff. -er. Derivatives: trigger, tr. and intr. v., trigger-ed, adj., trigger-less, adj.

trigintal, n., a trental. — ML. trigintāle, fr. L. trīgintā, 'thirty'. See trental.

Triglochin, n., a genus of plants, the arrow grass (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'three-pointed', compounded of tri- and Gk.  $\gamma \lambda \omega \chi \tilde{\iota} \zeta$ ,  $\gamma \lambda \omega \chi \tilde{\iota} v$ , 'point', which is rel. to  $\gamma \lambda \tilde{\omega} \chi \varepsilon \zeta$  (pl. of \* $\gamma \lambda \tilde{\omega} \zeta$ ), 'beards of corn', and cogn. with OSlav.  $glog \tilde{u}$ , 'thorn' (see gloss, 'interpretation', and cp, next word). The genus was so called in allusion to the three points of the ripe fruit.

triglot, adj., containing or speaking three languages. — Formed fr. tri- and Gk. γλῶττα, Att. form of γλῶσσα, 'tongue; language'. See gloss, 'interpretation', and cp. diglot, polyglot. Cp. also prec. word.

triglyph, n., an ornament in the frieze of the Doric order. — L. triglyphus, fr. Gk. τρίγλυφος, lit. 'thrice-carved', fr. τρι- (see tri-) and γλύφειν, 'to carve'. See glyph and cp. diglyph. Derivatives: triglyph-ic, triglyph-ic-al, adjs.

trigo, n., wheat. — Sp., fr. L. trīticum, 'wheat'. See Triticum.

trigon, n., a triangle. — L. trigōnum, 'triangle', fr. Gk. τρίγωνον, 'triangle', prop. neut. of τρίγωνος, 'three-cornered, triangular', which is compounded of τρι- (see tri-) and γωνί $\bar{\alpha}$ , 'corner, angle'. See -gon.

Derivatives: trigonal (q.v.), trigon-ous, adj.

trigon-, form of trigono-, before a vowel.

trigonal, adj. — L. trigonālis, 'triangular', fr. trigonum. See prec. word and adi. suff. -al.

trigone, n., 1) a triangle; 2) the triangular area at the base of the urinary bladder (anat.) — F., fr. Gk. τρίγωνον, 'triangle'. See trigon.

trigonitis, n., inflammation of the trigone (med.)

— Medical L., formed fr. Gk. τρίγωνον, 'triangle' (see prec. word), with suff. -itis.

trigono-, before a vowel trigon-, combining form meaning 'triangular'. — Gk. τριγωνο-, τριγωνο-, fr. τρίγωνος, 'triangular'. See trigon.

trigonometry, n., that branch of mathematics which deals with the relations between the sides and angles of triangles. — ModL. trigōnometria, lit. 'measurement of triangles', compounded of Gk.  $\tau \rho i \gamma \omega v o v$ , 'triangle', and  $-\mu \epsilon \tau \rho i \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a measuring of' (see trigon and -metry); first used by the mathematician Barthelemi Pitiscus (1561-1613) in 1595.

Derivatives: trigonometric, trigonometr-ic-al, adjs.

trigonous, adj., having three angles; triangular.

— L. trigōnus, fr. Gk. τρίγωνος, 'triangular'.
See trigon.

trigraph, n., three letters used to express a single sound. — Compounded of tri- and Gk. -γρ- αφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graph.

trilateral, adj., having three sides. — Compounded fr. tri- and lateral.

trilby, n., a soft felt hat. — Named after *Trilby*, the title and heroine of a novel by the English artist and novelist George du Maurier (1834-96), first published in 1894.

trilemma, n., choice between three things. — Formed on analogy of Gk. δίλημμα, 'dilemma',

fr. tri- and Gk.  $\lambda \tilde{\eta} \mu \mu \alpha$ , 'something received, something taken for granted; assumption, premise'. See lemma and cp. dilemma.

trilinear, adj., pertaining to, or enclosed by, three lines. — Compounded of tri- and linear.

trilingual, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. trilinguis, 'having three tongues; speaking three languages', fr. tri- and L. lingua, 'language'. See lingual.

Trilisa, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) — ModL., an anagram of Liatris.

triliteral, adj., consisting of three consonants. — Compounded of tri- and literal.

triliteralism, n., linguistic law according to which a root consists of three consonants (Semitic philol.) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. -ism.

trilith, trilithon, n., a prehistoric monument consisting of two large stones (megaliths) supporting a third stone as a lintel. — Compounded of tri- and Gk. λίθος. 'stone'. See litho-.

trill, intr. and tr. v., to vibrate, shake. — It. trillare (whence also F. triller) of imitative origin and meaning lit. 'to say trill'.

trill, n., vibration, shake. — It. trillo, fr. trillare. See trill. n.

Trillium, n., a genus of plants, the wake-robin (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. tri-, 'three, threefold' (see tri-); so called because the leaves are divided into three parts.

trillion, n., 1) in the United States and France, a million raised to the second power (i.e. 1 followed by 12 zeros); 2) in Great Britain and Germany, a million raised to the third power (i.e. 1 followed by 18 zeros). — F., formed fr. tri- on analogy of million (q.v.) Cp. billion and words there referred to.

Derivatives: trillion-th, adj. and n.

trilobate, adj., having three lobes. — Compounded of tri- and lobate.

Derivative: trilobat-ed. adi.

Trilobita, n. pl., a division of arthropods (paleontol.) — ModL. See prec. word.

trilobite, n., any of a group of extinct marine arachnids (paleontol.) — ModL. Trilobites, name of a division of the Arthropoda, fr. Gk.  $\tau \rho i - \lambda o \beta o \varsigma$ , 'having three lobes', fr.  $\tau \rho i - (\sec t r i -)$  and  $\lambda o \beta o \varsigma$ , 'lobe'. See lobe and subst. suff. -ite.

trilogy, n. — Gk. τριλογί $\bar{x}$ , fr. τρι- (see tri-) and -λογί $\bar{x}$ , fr. λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse, account'. See -logy.

Derivatives: trilog-ic, trilog-ic-al, adjs., trilog-ist, n.

trim, tr. and intr. v. — ME. trimen, fr. OE. trymian, trymman, 'to make firm, strengthen, set in order, array, prepare', fr. trum, 'firm, strong', which is cogn. with OI. drumáħ, 'tree', Homeric Gk. δρῦμά (n. pl.), post-Homeric δρῦμός (with  $\tilde{v}$  after δρῦς), 'copse, thicket', Russ. dromữ, 'thicket, primeval forest', Gk. δρῦς, 'tree, oak', δόρυ, 'beam, spear', OE.  $tr\bar{e}ow$ , 'tree'. See tree and words there referred to and cp. betrim and the second element in shelter.

trimester

Derivatives: trim, n. and adi., trim-ly, adv., trim-ness, n., trimm-er, n., trimm-ing, n.

trimester, n., a period of three months. - F. trimestre, fr. L. trime(n)stris. 'of three months'. which is compounded of tri- and mensis, 'month'. Cp. L. menstruus, 'pertaining to a month, monthly', intermē(n)stris, 'between two months', and see moon. Cp. also menses, semester.

Derivatives: trimestr-al, trimestr-ial, adjs.

trimeter, adi., consisting of three metrical feet; n., a verse of three metrical feet (pros.) - L. trimetrus, fr. Gk. τρίμετρος, fr. τρι- (see tri-) and μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'. Derivatives: trimetr-ic, trimetr-ic-al, adjs.

trindle, n., a round object; a wheel (now dial.) — ME. trindel. fr. OE. trvndel, trendel; a collateral form of trendle (q.v.)

trine, adj., threefold. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) trin (fem. trine), fr. OF., fr. L. trīnus, 'threefold, triple' from the pl. trini, 'three each', fr. \*tris-ni (OL. s generally disappeared before following m and n; cp. OL. cosmis, L. comis, 'courteous, affable', and L. prīmus, fr. \*prīs-mos, 'first'). See tri-. Derivatives: trine, n., trin-al, adj., trin-al-ity, n. tringle, n., 1) a curtain rod; 2) a narrow, square molding. - F., alteration of MF. tingle (which still occurs in Diderot's Encyclopédie), fr. MDu. (= Du.) tingel, tengel, lit. 'wedge, piece of wood, lath'.

Trinitarian, adj. and n. — ModL. Trinitārius, fr. L. trinitās. See trinity and -arian.

trinitrotoluene, n., a high explosive, abbreviated into TNT (che m.) - Coined fr. tri-, nitro- and toluene.

trinity, n. - ME. trinite, fr. OF. trinite (F. trinité), fr. L. trinitatem, acc. of trinitas, fr. trinus, 'threefold'. See trine and -ity. Cp. It. trinità, Sp. trinidad, which also derive fr. L. trinitatem.

trinket, n., 1) a small ornament; 2) a trifle. — ME. trenket, 'a small, ornamental knife', fr. ONF, trenquet (F. tranchet), fr. trancher, 'to cut'. See trench, v.

Derivatives: trinket-ry, n., trinket-y, adj.

trinomial, adj., consisting of three terms (algebra). - Formed fr. tri- and suff. -nomial, on analogy of binomial (q.v.)

Derivatives: trinomial, n., trinomial-ity, n., trinomial-ly, adv.

trinominal, adj., having three names. - Formed fr. tri- and nominal.

trio, n. - It., formed fr. L. tres, neut. tria, 'three' (see three), on analogy of It. duo, archaic form of due, 'two' (see duo).

triolet, n., a poem of eight lines with the rhyme scheme abaaabab. - F., dimin. formed fr. It. trio. See prec. word and -et.

trior, n. - A var. of trier.

triose, n., a simple sugar in which the molecule contains three carbon atoms and three oxygen atoms (chem.) - Coined fr. trl- and subst. suff. -ose.

Triosteum, n., a genus of plants, the feverwort (hot.) — ModL., abbreviation of Triosteosperum, which is compounded of tri-. Gk. δστέον όστοῦν, 'bone' (see osteo-), and σπέρμα, 'seed' (see sperm); so called in allusion to the three bony nutlets of the fruit.

trip, intr. and tr. v. - ME. trippen, trepen, fr. OF. triper, tripper, treper, 'to dance', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. Fris. trip(pel)je, LG. trippen. trippeln, MDu. trepelen, Du. trippelen, G. trippeln, 'to trip', and OE. treppan, 'to tread'. These words stand in gradational relationship to MDu. trappan, 'to tread under one's foot'. See trap. 'snare', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: trip, n., tripp-er, n., tripp-ing, adj. and n., tripp-ing-ly, adv., tripp-ing-ness. n.

tripara, n., a woman who has borne three children (med.) — Medical L., fr. tri- and L. pario, parère, 'to bring forth, beget, bear'. See parent.

tripartite, adj., divided into three parts. - ME., fr. L. tripartitus, fr. tri- and partitus, pp. of partīrī, 'to share, part, divide'. See partite and cp. uninartite.

tripartition, n., division into three parts. - Formed fr. tri- and partition. Cp. prec. word.

tripe, n., part of the stomach of a ruminant. — F., fr. It. trippa, or Sp. tripa, ult. prob. fr. Arab. tharb (VArab, pronunciation therb), 'fold of a piece of cloth'.

tripedal, adj., having three feet. — L. tripedālis. fr. tri- and pedālis, 'of a foot', fr. pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See pedal.

triphane, n., spodumene (mineral.) - F., fr. Gk. τριφανής, 'appearing threefold', fr. τρι- (see tri-) and -φανής, from the stem of φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear', passive of φαίνειν, 'to show'. See phantasm.

Triphasia, n., a genus of plants of the family Rutaceae (bot.) - ModL., fr. Gk. τριφάσιος, 'threefold, triple'; so called from the triple division of corolla, calyx and leaves. Gk. τριφάσιος stands perh. for \*τρι- φάτιος and lit. means 'struck three times' (cp. in Hesychius δίφατον, 'double', for \*δι-φάτιος, fr. δίφατος, 'double'), and is formed fr. τρι- (see tri-) and φατός, 'struck', pp. of beivew, 'to strike', which stands for \*ghwen-yein, fr. I.-E. \*gwhen-, 'to strike, kill', whence also OI. hánti, 'he strikes', L. de-fendere, 'to ward off, keep away, defend'. See defend and cp. words there referred to.

triphibian, adj., triphibious. - See next word and -ian.

triphibious, adj., suitable for war on land, at sea and in the air. - Lit. 'living a triple life (i.e. in three elements); coined by Sir Winston Churchill (1874-1965) on analogy of amphibious, misdivided into am-phibious. Since amphibious is formed fr. Gk. ἀμφί-βιος, 'living a double life' (see amphibious), the correct form would be tri-

yoc, 'sound, voice, vowel', on analogy of diphthong (a.v.)

tripl-, form of triplo- before a vowel.

triplane, n., an airplane with three supporting planes. - Formed fr. tri- and plane, 'airplane'. Triplaris, n., a genus of plants of the buckwheat family (bot.) - ModL., fr. L. triplāris, 'threefold', fr. triplus. See triple and -ary (representing

triple, adi., threefold. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. triplus, 'threefold, triple', formed fr. tres, neut. tria, 'three', on analogy of duplus, 'double', which derives fr. duo, 'two', See three and double and cp. treble. Cp. also triplet, triplex.

Derivatives: triple, n., tripl-et, n.

triple, tr. and intr. v., or become three times as great: to make threefold: to multiply by three. - ME, triplen, fr. Late L, triplare, fr. L, triplus, See triple, adi.

triplex, adj., triple. - L., 'threefold, triple', cogn. with Gk. τρίπλαξ, of s.m.; compounded of L. tri- (resp. Gk. 701-) and suff. -plex (resp.  $-\pi\lambda\alpha\xi$ ), '-fold'. See tri- and duplex.

Derivative: triplex, n.

L. -āris).

triplicate, adi. — ME., fr. L. triplicatus, pp. of triplicare, 'to treble, triple', fr. triplex, gen. -icis. See prec, word and adi, suff. -ate.

Derivative: triplicate, n.

triplicate, tr. v. — L. triplicatus, pp. of triplicare. See prec. word.

triplication, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. triplicationem, acc. of triplicatio, fr. L. triplicātus, pp. of triplicāre. See triplicate, adj., and

triplicity, n. - ME. triplicite, fr. ML. triplicitätem, acc. of triplicitās, fr. L. triplex, gen. triplicis. See triplex and -ity and cp. duplicity.

triplo-, before a vowel tripl-, combining form meaning 'triple'. - See triple.

tripod, p., a three-legged stool, table, etc. — L. tripūs, gen. -podis, fr. Gk. τρίπους, gen. τρίποδος, 'tripod', lit. 'anything having three feet', fr.  $\tau \rho i$  (see tri-) and  $\pi o \psi \varsigma$ , gen.  $\pi o \delta \phi \varsigma$ , 'foot'. See -pod and cp. tripos. Cp. also trivet.

tripoli, n., a friable siliceous deposit, the rotten stone. - Named after the town Tripoli in North Africa.

tripos, n., honors examination at Cambridge University in England. — Prob. a 'back formation' of the nominative fr. the Latin genitive tripodos, on analogy of Latin nouns endings in -os. The correct form is tripus (see tripod). The examination was so called from the three-legged stool on which formerly a B.A. sat conducting a humorous discussion with candidates for degrees.

Tripsacum, n., a genus of plants, the gama grass (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τρῖψις, 'a rubbing, friction, resistance to touch' (see next word); prob. so called in allusion to the polished appearance of the spike.

tripsis, n., trituration (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. τρίψις, 'a rubbing, friction', fr. τρίβειν, 'to rub', which is cogn, with L. tri-vi, perfect of terere, 'to rub'. See tribo- and cp. prec. word.

triptote, n., a noun having only three cases (gram.) - Late L. triptota, pl., fr. Gk. τοίπτωτα, pl. of τοίπτωτον, which is prop. the neut, of the adjective τρίπτωτος, 'having only three cases', fr. τοι- (see tri-) and πτωτός, 'fallen', verbal adi. of πίπτειν, which stands for πί-πτειν, fr. \*pt-. zero degree of L.-E. base \*pet-, 'to fly, to fall'. See feather and cp. symptom and words there referred to.

triptych, n., picture or carving on three panels side by side. — Gk. τρίπτυγος, 'threefold, consisting of three layers or plates', fr. TOL- (see tri-) and \*πτύξ, gen. πτυγός, 'fold, layer', which is rel, to πτύσσειν, 'to fold'. Cp. diptych, polyntvch.

triquetra, n., an ornament having three angles. — L. triquetra, fem. of triquetrus, 'having three corners', fr. tri- and \*qwadros, 'sharp', which is cogn, with ON, hvatr, OE, hwat, 'sharp', hwettan, 'to sharpen': see whet.

Derivative: triquetr-ic (q.v.)

triquetric, adj., triquetrous. - See prec, word and adj. suff. -ic.

triquetrous, adi., having three angles; triangular. - L. triquetrus. See triquetra. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

trireme, n., a galley having three banks of oars. - L. trirēmis, formed fr. tri- and rēmus, 'oar'. See bireme and cp. words there referred to.

tris-, combining form meaning three times. -Gk. τρισ-, fr. τρίς, 'three times'. See tri-.

Trisagion, n., a Greek eccles. hymn. — Gk. τρισάγιον, prop. neut. of τρισάγιος, 'three times holy', fr. τρισ (see tris-) and αγιος, 'holy'. See hagio-.

trisect, tr. v., to cut or divide into three parts. — L. trisectus, pp. of trisecare, 'to cut into three', fr. tri- and secare, 'to cut'. See section and cp. bisect, dissect, intersect.

Derivatives: trisect-ed, adi., trisect-ion, n., trisect-or, n.

triseme, n., a syllable of three times (pros.)—Late L. trisēmus, fr. Gk. τρίσημος, fr. τρι- (see tri-) and σημα 'sign'. See semantics.

trisemic, adi., having the length of three times (pros.) — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

Trisetum, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — ModL., fr. tri- and L. saeta, 'bristle'. See seta and cp. words there referred to.

triskelion, n., a figure consisting of three branches radiating from a center. — Formed fr. Gk. τρισχελής, 'three-legged', fr. τρι- (see tri-) and σκέλος, 'leg'. See isosceles.

trismus, n., lockjaw (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. τρισμός, 'a squeaking, creaking; a grinding, rasping', from the imitative base \*(s)trig-, whence also στρίζειν (for \*strig-yein), 'to squeak, creak', στρίγξ, στρίξ, στλίξ, 'owl,' lit. 'the screeching bird'. See Strix and cp. the second element in Amphitrite.

triphthong, n., three vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable. - Formed fr. tri- and Gk. φθόγtriste, adi., sad, sorrowful. - ME. trist, triste, fr. MF. (= F.) triste, fr. L. tristis, which is of uncertain origin. Cp. next word and Tristram.

Tristania, n., a genus of shrubs and trees (bot.) —

Named after the French botanist Jules Tristan

(1776-1861). For the ending see 1st suff.

tristeza, n., an infectious disease of grafted citrus trees. -- Port., lit. 'sadness. sorrow'. fr. L. tristitia. fr. tristis. See prec. word.

tristich, n., a stanza of three lines. — Formed fr. tri- and Gk. στίγος, 'row, line, rank; verse', on analogy of distich (a.v.) Cp. Gk. τριστιγία, 'a union of three verses'.

tristichous, adi., arranged in three rows. — Gk. τρίστιχος, 'in three rows', fr. τρι- (see tri-) and στίχος, 'row'. See prec. word. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oc, see -ous.

Tristram, masc. PN.; esp. name of a medieval legendary hero. - A blend of W. Drystan. which is rel. to drust, drest, 'tumult', and of F. triste, 'sad', fr. L. tristis. See triste.

trisyllabic, adi., having three syllables. - F. trisyllabique, formed with suff. -ique fr. L. trisyllabus, fr. Gk. τρισύλλαβος, fr. τρι- (see tri-) and συλλαβή, 'syllable'. See syllable and cp. syllabic.

Derivatives: trisyllabic-al, adj., trisyllabic-al-ly,

trisyllable, n., a word of three syllables. - Formed fr. tri- and syllable. See prec. word.

trit-, form of trito- before a vowel.

tritagonist, n., character taking the third part in the Greek drama. - Gk. τριταγωνιστής, compounded of τρίτος, 'third', and ἀγωνιστής, 'combatant; actor'. See trito- and agonist and cp. words there referred to.

tritaph, n., a tomb containing three small chambers (Greek archaeol.) - Formed fr. tri- and Gk. τάφος, 'tomb, grave, funeral', which is rel. to τάφρος, 'ditch, trench', θάπτειν, 'to bury' (passive aor. ἐτάφην). See cenotaph.

trite, adj., hackneyed. - L. tritus, pp. of terere (perf. trī-vī), 'to rub, thresh, grind; to wear away', fr. I.-E. base \*ter-, 'to rub, rub by turning, turn, twist; to pierce'. See throw, and words there referred to and cp. esp. Triticum, triturate, attrition, attritus, contrite, contrition, detriment and the second element in lithotrity, Septentrion.

Derivatives: trite-ly, adv., trite-ness, n.

Triteleia, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (bot.) - ModL., fr. tri- and Gk. τέλειος, 'complete, accomplished, perfect', fr. τέλος, gen. τέλεος, 'end, result' (see tele-); so called in allusion to its trimerous flowers.

tritheism, n., belief in the existence of three distinct gods. - Formed fr. tri- and 1st theism.

tritheist, n., believer in tritheism. - See prec. word and -ist.

Trithrinax, n., a genus of fan palms (bot.) -ModL., fr. tri- and Gk. θρῖναξ, 'trident, threepronged fork' (see Thrinax); so called from the form of the leaves.

Triticum, n., a genus of cereal grasses, the wheat (hot.) - L., triticum, 'wheat', lit, 'grain for threshing', from trītus, pp. of terere 'to rub, thresh, grind'. See trite and cp. trigo. For sense development cp. L. grānum, 'grain', which is cogn, with OI. iīrnáh, 'ground to powder'.

trito-, before a vowel trit-, combining form meaning 'third'. — Gk. τριτο-, τριτ-, fr. τρίτος, 'third'. See third and three and cp. tierce.

Triton, n., a minor sea-god, son of Poseidon and Amphitrite (Greek mvthol.) - L. Trītōn, fr. Gk. Τρίτων, which is cogn. with OIr. triath, gen. trethan (for OCeltic \*triaton-), 'sea'.

Triton, n., 1) a genus of snails (zool.); 2) (not cap.) any of several aquatic salamanders. — Fr. prec. word.

tritone, n., an interval consisting of three tones (mus.) — Gk, τρίτονος, 'of three tones', fr. τρι-(see tri-) and τόνος, 'pitch of the voice, musical note'. See tone.

triturable, adj. - See next word and -able.

triturate, tr. v., to rub, grind. — L. trītūrātus, pp. of trītūrāre, 'to grind to powder', freq. of terere, pp. tritus, 'to rub, thresh, grind'. See trite and verbal suff. -ate.

trituration, n. - Late L. trītūrātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. trītūrātus, pp. of trītūrāre. See prec. word and

triumph, n. - ME. triumphe, fr. MF. triumphe (F. triomphe), fr. OF., fr. L. triumphus, 'solemn entrance of a general into Rome after an important victory', fr. triumphe, an exclamation used in the processions of the Arval brothers, fr. Gk. θρίαμβος, 'procession in honor of Bacchus', introduced into Rome through the medium of the Etruscans. Like ἴαμβος (see iamb) and διθύραμβος (see dithyramb), θρίαμβος is a loan word of pre-Hellenic origin. Cp. trump, 'a winning card'. For the change of Greek & (in 9piἄμβος) to u (in L. triumphus) cp. aplustre and words there referred to.

triumph, intr. v. - L. triumphäre, fr. triumphus. See triumph, n.

Derivatives: triumph-er, n., triumph-ing, adj., triumph-ing-ly, adv.

triumphal, adj. - ME., fr. L. triumphālis, fr. triumphus. See triumph, n., and adj. suff. -al. triumphancy, also triumphance, n. - Formed from next word with suff. -cy, resp. -ce.

triumphant, adj. — L. triumphans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of triumphare. See triumph, v., and -ant. Derivative: triumphant-ly, adv.

triumvir, n., one of three men in the same office or of the same authority. - L., back formation fr. pl. gen. trium virorum, trium virûm, '(one) of the three men'. See tri- and virile and cp. duumvir. decemvir.

triumviral, adj. - L. triumvirālis, 'pertaining to the triumvirs', fr. triumvir. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

triumvirate, n., the office or dignity of a triumvir. - L. triumvirātus, fr. triumvir. See triumvir and subst. suff. -ate.

triune, adi., three in one. — Compounded of triand L. ūnus, 'one', See one,

triunity, n. — Formed fr. prec, word with suff.

trivalent, adj., having a valency of three (chem.) - Formed fr. tri- and L. valens, gen. -entis, pres. part, of valere, 'to have power'. See -valent.

trivet, n., a three-legged iron stand. — Late MF. trevet, fr. OE, trefet, fr. L. tripedem, acc. of tripēs. 'having three feet', fr. tri- and pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See pedal and cp. tripod.

trivial, adj., trifling. — F., fr. L. triviālis, prop. 'that which belongs to the crossroads', hence also meaning 'that which may be found everywhere, commonplace, vulgar', fr. trivium, 'a place where three roads meet'. See trivium and adi. suff. -al.

Derivatives: trivial-ism, n., trivial-ity, n., trivialize, tr. v., trivial-ly, adv., trivial-ness n.

trivium, n., the three liberal arts in medieval schools. — ML., fr. L. trivium, 'a place where three roads meet, crossroad, public square, fr. tri- and via, 'way'. See via and cp. prec. word. Cp. also quadrivium.

-trix, femin. agential suff. corresponding to the masc. suff. -tor. — L., standing for \*tr-i-x. The first element represents the zero degree of suff. -tor (q.v.) The second element is an enlargement of the I.-E. suff. \*-i-. Cp. e.g. L. dator, 'giver'. fem. datrix, corresponding to OI. da-tar, resp.

trocar, n., a surgical instrument. — F. trocart, troquart, fr. trois quarts, lit. 'three quarters', corrupted fr. orig. trois carres, lit. 'three edges' (cp. lame à trois carres, 'a three edged sword'), fr. L. trēs (see three) and quadra, 'square' (see quadrate and square); so called from its triangular

troch-, form of trocho- before a vowel.

trocha, n., a line of fortifications (Sp. Amer.) — Sp., 'a narrow crossroad', fr. L. trāducta, fem. pp. of trādūcere, 'to lead across'. See traduce. trochaic, adj., pertaining to a trochee (pros.) — L.

trochaicus, fr. Gk. τρογαϊκός, fr. τρογαῖος. See trochee and adj. suff. -ic.

Derivative: trochaic, n.

trochanter, n., a rough process on the upper extremity of the femur (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. τροχαντήρ, 'either of two processes at the upper part of the thighbone', coined by Galen fr. τροχαν, 'to be round', fr. τρογός, 'wheel'. See troche.

Derivative: trochanter-ic, adj.

trochantin, n., 1) (obsol.) the lesser trochanter (anat.); 2) the proximal segment of the trochanter of an insect's leg (entomol.) - Coined by the French anatomist François Chaussier (1746-1828) fr. trochanter. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 567.

troche, n., a small, circular tablet of drugs (pharm.) — Gk. τρογός, 'anything round, a wheel', lit, 'that which runs', fr, τρέγειν, 'to run' whence also τρόγος, 'a running, course', fr. L.-E. base \*dhregh, 'to run', whence also Olr. droch (fr. Celtic \*drogon), 'wheel', Lett, drast, Lith pa-drošti, 'to run fast', Arm. durgn (gen. drgan), 'potter's wheel' (for \*dhrogh- or \*dhorgh-). Cn. trechometer, trochanter, trochantin, trochee, trochilus, trochlea, trocho-, trochoid, truck, 'vehicle'. Cp. also trachelo-.

trochee, n., a metrical foot consisting of two syllables, the first long and the second short (pros.) - L. trochaeus, fr. Gk. τρογαῖος (scil. πούς). 'tripping, running (foot)', which is rel, to 706χος, 'a running, course'. See prec. word.

trochilics, n., the science of rotary motion. -Formed with suff. -ics fr. Gk. τρογιλία, 'system of pulleys, roller of a windlass', fr. τρογός. 'wheel'. See troche.

trochilus, n., the crocodile bird; (cap.) a genus of hummingbirds (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. L., a small bird, perh. 'the golden-crested wren', fr. Gk. 'crocodile bird; wren', lit. 'a runner', fr. τρέγειν, 'to run'. See troche and cp. words there referred to.

trochlea, n., a pulleylike cartilage in a joint (anat.) - L., 'a case containing one or several pulleys, a block', fr. Gk. τροχιλία. See trochilics and cp. truckle, n.

Derivatives: trochle-ar, trochle-ary, trochle-ate,

trocho-, before a vowel troch-, combining form meaning 'wheel'. — Gk. τροχο-, τρογ-, fr. τρογός, 'wheel'. See troche.

trochoid, adj., wheel-shaped. — Compounded of troch- and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form. shape'. See -oid.

Derivative: trochoid, n.

trochometer, n., the same as trechometer. - Compounded of trocho- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. trechometer.

troco, n., an obsolete English game. — Prob. alt. of It. trucco, 'trucks'. See trucks.

trod, past tense of tread. — ME. troden, past tense pl., altered fr. treden, past tense pl. of treden, 'to tread'. See tread and next word.

trodden, pp. of tread. — ME, troden, altered fr. treden, pp. of treden, 'to tread' (see tread), under the influence of such pp.s as ME, (= E.) stolen (fr. stelen, 'to steal'), etc.

troglodyte, n., cave dweller. — L. troglodytae, pl., fr. Gk. τρωγλοδύτης, 'one who creeps into holes', which is compounded of τρώγλη, 'a hole', prop. 'a hole formed by gnawing' (fr. τρώγειν, 'to gnaw'), and δύειν, 'to enter'. For the first element see trout and cp. tragedy. For the second element see advtum.

Derivative: troglodyt-ic, adj.

Troglodytes, n., a genus of wrens (ornithol.) — ModL. See prec. word.

trogon, n., any of a family of brilliantly plumed birds (the Trogonidae) - ModL., lit. 'the gnawer', fr. Gk. τρώγων, pres. part. of τρώγειν, 'to gnaw'. See troglodyte.

troika, n., carriage drawn by three horses abreast. - Russ. troika. formed with dimin. suff. -ka fr. troe, 'three, threefold', a collateral form of tri. See three.

Trojan, adi. and n. - ME., fr. L. Trōjānus, fr. Trōia, Trōia, 'Troy', fr. Trōs (fr. Gk. Τρώς), name of a king of Phrygia, the mythical founder of Trov. For the ending see suff. -an.

troll, tr. and intr. v.. to roll: to fish by trailing. -ME. trollen, 'to roll', fr. MF. troller, 'to roam, wander' (whence F. trôler, 'to drag about, wander'), fr. OHG. trollen, 'to run with short steps' (whence MHG. trollen, cf s.m., G. trollen, 'to toddle along, trudge'), which is rel. to MHG. trolle, 'a ghostly monster; an awkward fellow'. MHG. trollen orig. meant, to move about like a monster'. See next word and cp. trolley. Trollius, trollop, trull.

Derivatives: troll-er, n., troll-ing, n.

troll, n., a supernatural being (Scand. mythol.) -ON., 'monster' (whence Swed. and Norw. troll, Dan. trold, 'troll'), which is rel. to MHG. trolle. See prec. word.

trolley, trolly, n. - Prob. derived fr. troll, 'to roll', and lit. meaning 'that which rolls'.

Trollius, n., a genus of plants, the globeflower (bot.) - ModL., fr. G. Trollblume, 'globeflower'. fr. MHG. trolle, 'ghostly monster; awkward fellow', rel. to ON. troll, 'monster'. See troll, 'monster'.

trollop, n., a slatternly woman. — Fr. troll, 'to roll' (q.v.) For sense development cp. F. rouleuse, fr. rouler, 'to roll'.

trombone, n., a powerful brass wind instrument (music). - It., formed fr. tromba, 'trumpet', with the augment. suff. -one. See trump, 'trumpet', and -oon and cp. next word.

trommel, n., a sieve for screening rock, ore, etc. G. Trommel, 'drum', fr. MHG. trumel, fr. trume, trumme, which is of imitative origin. Cp. drum and words there referred to.

tromometer, n., an instrument for measuring earth tremors. — Compounded of Gk. τρόμος, 'trembling', and μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element is rel. to τρέμειν, 'to shiver, tremble', and cogn. with L. tremere, of s.m; see tremble. For the second element see meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

trompe, n., an apparatus for carrying air to the furnace. - F., 'trumpet, horn, blast engine, proboscis'. See trump, 'trumpet', and cp. words there referred to.

-tron, suff. used in electricity and chemistry. -Coined from the ending -tron in electron. Cp. dynatron, kenotron, magnetron, etc.

trona, n., sodium carbonate (mineral.) - Swed., fr. Arab. tron, aphetic for natrun, whence natron (q.v.)

trone, n., 1) a weighing machine: 2) a market place. - OF., 'balance', fr. L. trutina, fr. Gk. τοῦτάνη, 'tongue of the balance, balance', orig. 'the hole in which the tongue of the balance moves about', which stands for \*trū-t\*nā and is rel. to τρύειν, 'to rub. wear out', τρύμα, 'hole', τείρειν (for \*τέριειν). 'to rub. wear away'. fr. I.-E. base \*ter-, 'to rub, to rub by turning, to turn, to twist; to pierce'. See throw and cp. words there referred to.

troop, n. - MF. (= F.) troupe, fr. OF. trope, fr. Late L. troppus, 'herd', fr. Frankish \*brop, metathesis of \*borp, 'crowd, gathering, village', which is rel. to OE. borp, brop; see thorp. Sp. tropa, 'troops, soldiers', is a French loan word. Cp. troupe.

Derivatives: troop, intr. and tr. v., troop-er, n. troostite. n.. a solid solution of carbon in iron (mineral.) - Named after the French chemist Louise-Joseph Troost (1835-1911). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

troostite, n., a variety of willemite (mineral.) ---Named after the American geologist Gerard Troost (died in 1850). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Tropaeolum, n., a genus of S. American climbing plants (bot.) - ModL., coined by Carolus Linnaeus (1707-78) fr. Gk. τρόπαιον, 'trophy' (see trophy and dimin. suff. -ole); so called by him because the shield-shaped leaves and helmetlike flowers are suggestive of ancient

trope, n. - F., fr. L. tropus, fr. Gk. τρόπος, 'turn, direction', which is rel. to τροπή, 'turn, turning', τρόπις, 'a ship's keel', lit. 'turner', τρέπειν, 'to turn', fr. I.-E. base \*trep-, 'to turn', whence also OI. trápate, 'is ashamed, confused', prop. 'turns away in shame', trapa, 'shame, confusion', Hitt. trep-, 'he works', prop. 'he turns to and fro, is active and busy', L. trepit, 'he turns'. Cp. trophy, Tropaeolum, tropic, apotropaion, Atropos, atropine, entropy, heliotrope, Monotropa, Notropis, Oxytropis. Cp. also turpitude.

-trope, combining form meaning 'that which turns'. — Gk. -τροπος, fr. τρόπος, τροπή, 'turn, turning'. See prec. word.

troph-, form of tropho- before a vowel.

trophallaxis, n., exchange of food (biol.)-ModL., compounded of troph- and Gk. ἄλλαξις, 'exchange', which derives fr. άλλάσσειν. Att. άλλάττειν (fut. άλλάξω), 'to alter, change', fr. άλλος, 'another', which is cogn. with L. ālius, 'another'. See else and cp. allo-, alias. Cp. also the first element in allactite, and the second element in catallactic, parallactic.

trophic, adj., pertaining to nutrition. - F. trophique, fr. Gk. τροφικός, 'nursing, tending', fr. τροφή, 'food, nourishment', which stands in gradational relationship to τρέφειν, 'to make solid, thicken, congeal, curdle; to nourish' (lit. 'to make thick'), fr. I.-E. base \*dhrebh-, 'to make firm, curdle'. See draff and cp. atrophy, dystrophy, hypertrophy, Jatropha, limitrophy, Cp. also thrombo. For the ending see adi, suff.

Derivative: trophic-al-ly, adv.

1657

tropho-, before a vowel troph-, combining form meaning 'food, nourishment, nutrition', - Gk. τροφο-, τροφ-, fr. τροφή, 'food, nourishment'. See prec. word.

trophy, n., something taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory. - F. trophée, fr. Late L. trophæum, fr. L. tropaeum, fr. Gk. τρόπαιον, 'trophy', lit. 'a monument of the enemy's defeat', neut. of τρόπαιος, 'connected with turning; connected with defeat', fr. τροπή, 'a turning; a turning about of the enemy; a routing of the enemy'. See trope and cp. Tropaeohim.

Derivative: trophy, tr. v.

-trophy, combining form meaning 'nourishment'. Gk. -τροφία, fr. τροφή, 'food, nourishment'. See trophic.

tropic, n., 1) either of two celestial circles parallel to the equator, the Tropic of Cancer (23° 27' north) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23° 27' south); 2) either of two terrestrial circles corresponding to the former and marking the hot zone of the earth. - ME. tropik, fr. Late L. tropicus, fr. Gk. τροπικός, 'pertaining to a turn' (scil. of the sun at the solstices) [whence τροπικός (scil. κύκλος), 'the tropic circle, the solstice'l, fr. τροπή, 'turn, turning', See trope and -ic.

Derivative: tropic, adj., tropical.

tropic, adi., pertaining to the crystalline acid C<sub>0</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (chem.) — Formed fr. (a)trop(ine) with adj. suff. -ic. Cp. tropine.

-tropic, combining form meaning 'turning, changing, as in geotropic, heliotropic. - Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. -τροπος, 'turning'. fr. τρόπος, 'a turning'. See trope.

tropical, adj., pertaining to the tropics. - Formed fr. tropic, n., with adj. suff. -al. Cp. Neotropical. Derivative: tropical-ly, adv.

tropical, adj., figurative, metaphorical. — L. tropicus, fr. Gk. τροπικός, pertaining to a turn: figurative', fr. τροπή, 'turn, turning'. See trope and -ical.

tropine, n., a poisonous crystalline base C, H, NO (chem.) - Aphetic for atropine.

tropism, n., a turning in response to a stimulus. - Formed with suff. -ism fr. Gk. τροπή, 'a turning'. Tropism is prop. a back formation from words like heliotropism, geotropism, the second element of these words having been taken in an absolute sense.

tropist, n., one who deals in tropes. - Formed fr. trope with suff. -ist.

tropological, also tropologic, adj., 1) characterized by tropes; 2) pertaining to tropology, --Late L. tropologicus, fr. Late Gk. τροπολογικός, fr. τροπολογία. See next word and -ic, resp. also -al.

Derivative: tropological-ly, adv.

tropology. n., the use of tropes; figurative speech. - Late L. tropologia, fr. Late Gk. τροπολογία which is compounded of Gk. τρόπος, 'a turning direction, trope', and - \lambda \gamma \lambda \lambd speech, discourse', See trope and logos.

Derivative: tropolog-ic-al. adi.

tropopause, n., the transition zone between the troposphere and the stratosphere. — F. tropopause, coined by the French meteorologist I éon-Philippe Teisserenc de Bort (1855-1913), fr. Gk. τρόπος, 'a turning', and παῦσις, 'a stopping, ceasing'. See trope and pause.

troposphere, n., the layer of the atmosphere below the stratosphere (meteorol.) — F, troposphère, lit, 'sphere of change', coined by Teisserenc de Bort (see prec. word) fr. Gk. τρόπος. 'a turning', and σφαῖρα, 'ball, globe, sphere' See sphere.

troppo, adv., too much (musical direction). - It., fr. F. trop, 'too much', fr. Frankish \*throp, 'a heap, mass' (whence also OProvenç, trop), which is rel. to OE. borp, brop, 'village'. See thorp and cp. de trop.

-tropy, combining form meaning 'a turning'. -Gk. -τροπή, -τροπία, 'a turning of', fr. τρό- $\pi \circ \zeta$ , 'a turning'. See trope.

trot. intr. and tr. v. - ME. trotten, fr. MF. troter (F. trotter), fr. OF., fr. OHG, trotton, 'to tread' which is rel. to OE. tredan. See tread and cn. trottoir.

Derivatives: trot, n. (q.v.), trott-er, n.

trot, n. — ME., fr. MF., fr. troter. See trot. v troth, n., 1) faith; 2) truth. — ME. trouth, fr. OE. trēowð; a doublet of truth (q.v.) Cp. betroth.

troth, tr. v., 1) to pledge; 2) to betroth, - MF. trouthen, fr. trouth. See troth, n.

trottoir, n., sidewalk. - F., fr. trotter, 'to trot: to walk'. See trot, v.

troubadour, n., one of a class of poets who wrote on chivalric love and first appeared in Provence and flourished from the 11th to the 13th cent. — F., fr. MF., fr. OProvenç. trobador, fr. trobar, 'to compose poetry; to invent; to find', fr. VL. \*tropare, 'to make tropes, sing', whence also F. trouver, 'to find'; cp. Catal. trobador, Sp. trovador, It. trovatore. See trover and cp. treasure trove, trouvaille, trouvère, contrive, retriève. trouble, intr. and tr. v. - ME. trublen, troublen. fr. OF. turbler, trubler, troubler (F. troubler). metathesized fr. VL. \*turbulāre, 'to disturb. agitate' (whence also Rum. turbura, 'to trouble. disturb'), fr. \*turbulus, 'troubled, disordered, turbulent', which is a blend of L. turbidus and turbulentus. See turbid and turbulent.

Derivatives: trouble, n. (q.v.), troubl-ed, adj., troubl-ed-ly, adv., troubl-er, n., troubl-ing, adj., troubl-ing-ly, adv., trouble-some, adj., troublesome-ly, adv., troublous (q.v.), troubl-y, adi.

trouble, n. - ME., fr. OF. tourble, truble, trouble (F. trouble), fr. trubler, trobler (= F. troubler). See prec. word.

trough, n. - ME. trogh, trough, fr. OE. troh, trog, rel. to ON., OS., MDu., OHG., MHG., G. trog. Dan., Norw., trug. Swed. tråg. Du. troch. MHG. troc. 'trough'. and to OHG. truha. MHG., G. truhe. 'trunk, chest'. These words derive fr. I.-E. \*dru-ko-, a -k-enlargement of I.-E. base \*derew(o)-, \*drew(o)-, 'trec', and orig. meant 'a wooden vessel'. See tree.

Derivatives: trough-ing, n., trough-v, adi.

trounce, tr. v.. to beat: to thrash. — The orig. meaning of this word was 'to frighten, terrify'. It derives fr. ME. traunce. 'fear of death'. fr. OF, transe, 'fear, trance', fr. transir, 'to pass, to pass from life', fr. L. transire, 'to pass over'. See trance.

Derivative: trounc-er, n.

troupe, n., a company of performers. - F. troupe, fr. Frankish \*brop, metathesis of borp, 'herd'. See troop, thorp,

Derivatives: troupe, intr. v., troup-er, n., troupial (q.v.)

troupial, n., any bird of the American family Icteridae (orioles, larks, blackbirds, grackles). — Coined by the American ornithologist Robert Ridgway (1850-1929) fr. F. troupe, 'flock, troup', in allusion to the circumstance that the birds belonging to this family usually fly in large flocks. For the ending see suff. -ial.

trouse, n., trws; trousers (obsol.) - See trousers and cp. trews.

trousered, adj. - Formed fr. trousers with 1st suff. -ed.

trousering, n. - Formed fr. trousers with 3rd suff. -ing.

trousers, n. pl. — Formed on analogy of drawers fr. trouse, fr. Gael. triubhas, which is prob. a loan word fr. OF. trebus, fr. Late L. tubracī (pl.), a word of uncertain origin. Cp. trews.

trousse, n., a case for holding a surgeon's small implements. - F. See truss and cp. next word. trousseau, n., a bride's outfit. - F., 'bundle, bride's outfit', dimin. of trousse. See prec. word. trout, n., a freshwater fish. - ME. troute, fr. OE. trüht, fr. Late L. tructa, fr. Gk. τρώκτης, 'a gnawer, nibbler, a fish with sharp teeth', from the stem of τρώγειν, 'to gnaw', which is rel. to τρώξ, 'weevil', lit. 'gnawer', and stands in gradational relationship to τράγος, 'he-goat', lit. 'gnawer', fr. I.-E. base \*trō-g-, \*trè-g-, 'to gnaw', whence also Toch. AB trask, 'to gnaw', Arm. t'urc, gen. t'rcoy, 'jaw'. Cp. tragedy, troglodyte, trogon, Trutta. Cp. also dredge, 'to sprinkle'. -I.-E. base \*trō-g-, \*tre-g- is an enlargement of base \*ter-, \*tr-, 'to go through, pass beyond'. See term and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: trout-er, n., trout-y, adj.

trouvaille, n., a lucky find, windfall. - F., fr. trouver, 'to find'. See trover and subst. suff. -al. trouvère, n., one of a class of medieval poets of Northern France. - F., fr. OF. trovere, nom.

of the noun whose oblique case is troveor, fr. trover, 'to compose poetry: to invent, find' (whence F. trouver. 'to find'). OF. troveor is the exact equivalent of OProvenc. 'trobador. See troubadour.

1658

trove, adi., found. - See treasure-trove.

trover, n., acquisition of property (law). - Lit. 'a finding', fr. OF. trover (F. trouver), 'to find'. orig, 'to compose poetry: to invent', fr. VL. \*tropāre, 'to make tropes, sing', fr. L. tropus. 'trope, song'. Cp. OProvenc. trobar, Sp. and Port, trovar, It. trovare, 'to find', which also derive fr. VL. \*tropāre, and see trope. Cp. also troubadour and words there referred to.

trow, intr. v.. to believe, suppose. - ME. trewen. trowen, fr. OE. trēowian, trūwian, 'to believe. trust', rel. to OS. triuwian, ON. trūa, Dan., Swed. tro, MLG., MDu. trouwen, Du. (ver)trouwen, OHG. trū(w)en, MHG. trūwen, trouwen. G. trauen, Goth. trauan, 'to believe, trust', and to OE. trēow, 'belief. trust. faith, engagement. truth'. See true and cp. words there referred to. trowel, n., a tool used for spreading mortar. plaster, etc. - ME. truel, fr. F. truelle, fr. Late L. truella, fr. L. trulla, 'a small ladle, dipper, scoop' (whence Sp. trulla), dimin. of trua, 'a ladle', fr. I.-E. base \*twer-, \*tur-, 'to turn, twist, twirl', whence also Gk. τορύνη, 'implement for stirring, ladle', τορύνειν, 'to stir up', OE. bwære, bwere, OE. bwiril, OHG. dwiril, MHG. twirel, G. quirl, Icel. byrill, 'twirling stick', ON. bvara, 'to twirl', OHG. dweran, 'to stir'. Cp. turbid. Derivatives: trowel, tr. v., trowel-er, n.

troy, adj., indicating a system of weight (only used in troy weight) n., the troy weight. - So called from the weight system used at the great fair of Troves in France.

truancy, n. - Formed from next word with suff.

truant, n., 1) formerly, an idler; 2) a pupil who stays away from school without leave. - ME., fr. OF. truan F. truand), 'vagrant, beggar, tramp', which is prob. of Celt. origin. Cp. OIr. trogan, dimin. of truag, 'miserable, wretched', W. tru, truan, of s.m., Gael. truagh, 'wretched', truaghan, 'a wretched person'. Cp. also Sp. truhán, Port. truão, 'buffoon', which are of the same origin.

Derivatives: truant, adj., truant-ly, adv., truantness, n., truant-ry, n.

truce, n. - ME. trewes, pl. of trewe, 'a pledge', fr. OE. trēow, 'truth, faith, engagement, pledge, truce', which is rel. to OS. treuwa, ON. trū, Norw. tru, Dan., Swed. tro, OFris. triuwe, MDu. trouwe, trūwe, Du. trouw, OHG. triuwa. MHG. triuwe, G. Treue, Goth. triggwa, 'faith, faithfulness', and to OE. trēowe, 'true'. See true and cp. words there referred to. ML. treuga, It. tregua and F. trêve, 'truce', are Teut. loan words. Derivative: truce, intr. and tr. v.

trucial, adj., pertaining to a truce. - Formed fr. truce with suff. -ial.

truck, tr. v., to barter, - ME, trukken, fr. OF, (= F.) troquer, rel. to OProvenc, trucar, Sp. trocar. It, truccare, 'to exchange, barter'; of unknown origin.

truck, n., barter. — F. troc, back formation fr. troquer. See prec. word.

truck, n., 1) a wheel; 2) a vehicle. — L. trochus. 'an iron hoop', fr. Gk. τρογός, 'wheel': see troche and co. next word.

Derivatives: truck, tr. v., truck-age, n., truck-er, n., truck-ing, n.

truckle, n., a small wheel; a truckle bed. - ME. trocle, fr. L. trochlea, 'a sheaf containing one or several pulleys, a block', See trochlea, Truckle may also be regarded as the dimin, of truck. 'wheel'.

truckle, intr. v., to cringe, to submit to. - Fr. truckle, n. The verb orig, meant 'to sleep in a truckle bed'.

Derivatives: truckl-er, n., truckl-ing, adi., truckling-ly, adv.

trucks, n. pl., a table game resembling billiards. - Prob. fr. It. trucco, 'trucks'. Cp. troco.

truculence, truculency, n. - L. truculentia, 'savageness, cruelty', fr. truculentus. See next word and -ce. resp. -cv.

truculent, adj., fierce, cruel; rude. - L. truculentus, 'savage, cruel, harsh, stern', fr. trux, gen. trucis, 'wild, fierce', which is prob. cognate with MIr. trū (dat. troich), 'doomed to die'. For the ending see suff. -ent. Cp. torvity.

Derivatives: truculent-ly, adv., truculent-ness, n. trudellite, n., a hydrous basic aluminum chloride and sulfide (mineral.) - Named after the American mineralogist Harry W. Trudell (1884- ). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

trudge, n., a long walk. — Of uncertain origin. Derivatives: trudge, intr. v., trudg-er. n.

trudgen stroke, trudgeon, n. - Named after the English swimmer J. Trudgen, who introduced this stroke.

true, adj. - ME. trewe, fr. OE. treowe, triewe, 'faithful, trusty', which is rel. to OS., OFris. triuwi, ON. tryggr, Dan. tryg, Swed. trygg, tro, Norw, tru, MDu, (ghe)trūwe, (ghe)trouwe, Du. (ge)trouw, OHG, gitriuwi, MHG, getriuwe, triuwe, G. treu, Goth. triggws, 'faithful, trusty', fr. I.-E. base \*dru-, 'strong, faithful', whence also Gk. δροός (Hesychius), 'strong', Lith. drūtas, 'firm', W. drūd, OIr, dron, 'strong', W. derw, 'true', Olr. derb, 'sure', OPruss. druwis, 'faith', and possibly also OI. dhruváh, 'firm, fix, lasting, certain'. Base \*dru- orig. meant 'as firm as a tree', and is rel. to base \*derew(o)-, \*drew(o). 'tree'. See tree and cp. truth, truce. Cp. also trig, 'smart', trim, troth, trow, trust, tryst, and the second element in Astrid, Ermentrud, Gertrude. Derivatives: true, adv. and tr. v., tru-ly, adv. trueness, n. - ME. trewenesse, fr. OE. trēownes,

fr. trēowe, 'faithful, trusty'. See true and -ness. truffle, n. - MF. trufle, truffle (F. truffe), fr. OProvenç. trufa, metathesized fr. VL. tūfera, fr. \*tūfer, the Osco-Umbrian equivalent of L. tüber, 'swelling, tumor; truffle'. See tuber and cp. Tartuf(f)e. Cp. also trifle.

truncate

Derivatives: truffle, intr. v., truffl-ed, adi, truffl-

truism, n., a self-evident truth, - A hybrid coined fr. true and -ism, a suff. of Greek origin.

trull, n., a slatternly woman, - G. Trulle, fr. earlier Trolle, 'a disorderly woman', rel. to MHG. trolle, 'awkward fellow', and to ON. troll, 'monster', See troll, 'supernatural being'. and troll, 'to roll'.

truly, adv. - ME. trewely, fr. OE. treowlice. which is formed fr. treow, 'true', and suff. -lice. See true and adv. suff. -lv.

trumean, n., a wall between windows, pier (archit.) — F., figurative use of OF, trumeau, 'fat part of the leg, leg', prob. a loan word fr. Frankish \*thrum, 'piece', which is rel. to OHG., MHG. trum. drum. 'end. chip. splinter'. See thrum, 'end of warp'.

trump, n., trumpet: sound of the trumpet. — ME. trompe. trumpe. fr. OF. (= F.) trompe. 'trumpet: trunk of an elephant', fr. OHG. trumpa, trumba, 'trumpet', which is of imitative origin; cp. It. tromba, OProvenc, tromba, trompa, Catal., Sp. trompa, 'trumpet, trunk of an elephant', which all are Teut, loan words. See drum and cp. trombone, trommel, trump, 'to deceive'.trumperv.trumpet.trunk (of an elephant). trump, intr. v., to blow a trumpet; tr. v., to celebrate by blowing a trumpet (now rare). — ME. trumpen, fr. OF. tromper, 'to blow a trumpet'. fr. trompe. See trump, 'trumpet'.

trump, n., a winning card. — Corruption of triumph. For sense development cp. F. triomphe. 'triumph; a card game; trump'. Cp. also ruff, 'to trump'.

Derivative: trump, tr. and intr. v., to play a trump.

trump, tr. v., to deceive. — MF. (= F.) tromper, 'to deceive', fr. se tromper de, 'to mock', fr. OF. tromper, 'to blow a trumpet'. See trump, 'to blow a trumpet', and cp. trumpery.

trumpery, n., deceit. — ME. trompery, fr. MF. (= F.) tromperie, fr. tromper, 'to deceive'. See trump, 'to deceive', and -ery.

trumpet, n. -- ME. trompette, trumpete, fr. MF. (= F.) trompette, dimin. of trompe. See trump, 'trumpet', and -et, -ette.

Derivatives: trumpet, tr. and intr. v., trumpet-er, n., trumpet-ing, n., trumpet-y, adj.

truncal, adj., pertaining to a trunk. - Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. truncus, 'stem, trunk'. See trunk, 'stem of a tree'.

truncate, tr. v., to cut off. — L. truncātus, pp. of truncare, 'to cut off', fr. truncus, 'stem, trunk'. See trunk, 'stem of a tree', and verbal suff. -ate and cp. detruncate, obtruncate.

Derivatives: truncat-ed, adj., truncat-ion, n. truncate, adj. — L. truncātus, pp. of truncāre. See truncate, v.

1660

Truncatella, n., a genus of snails (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. truncātus, 'cut off', pp. of truncāre (see truncate, adj. and v., and -ella); so called because of the truncate shell.

truncation, n., the act of cutting off. — Late L. truncātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. truncātus, pp. of truncāre. See truncate, v., and -ion.

truncheon, n., a club. — ME. tronchoun, fr. OF. tronchon, a var. of tronçon, trunçun (F. tronçon), fr. VL. \*trunciōnem, acc. of \*trunciō, fr. L. truncus, 'stem, trunk'. Cp. OProvenç. tronson, Sp. troncón, It. truncone, and see trunk, 'stem of a trunc'

Derivatives: truncheon, tr. v., truncheon-ed, adj. trundle, n., 1) a small wheel; 2) a small truck. — Prob. a blend of OE. trendel, 'circle, ring, wheel', and OF. trondeler, 'to roll, trundle'. See trundle, v.

trundle, tr. and intr. v. — Prob. a blend of trendle and OF. trondeler, 'to roll', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. MLG. trunt, 'round', LG. tründeln, 'to roll', which stand in gradational relationship to OE. trendel, 'circle, ring, wheel'. See trendle. Derivative: trundl-er, n.

trunk, n., 1) stem of a tree; 2) body. — ME. tronke, trunke, fr. MF. (= F.) tronc, fr. L. truncus, 'the stem, bole or trunk of a tree', prop. 'the stem with the boughs lopped off', from the adjective truncus, 'lopped off, broken off; maimed, mutilated', which prob. stands for \*troncos, fr. I.-E. base \*trank-, 'to press', whence also Lith. trenkiù, treñkti, 'to shake, jolt', trañksmas, 'turmoil, tumult', W. trŵch, 'maimed'; prob. not cogn. with E. throng. Cp. truncate, truncheon, trunnion, trench. Cp. also bronco.

Derivatives: trunk, adj. and tr. v., trunk-ed, adj. trunk, n., proboscis of the elephant. — From a confusion of prec. word with trump, 'trumpet', which was earlier used also in the sense of 'proboscis', fr. F. trompe, 'trumpet; proboscis'.

trunnion, n., one of the two pivots projecting from either side of the cannon. — F. trognon, 'core (of apple), stump (of cabbage)', fr. tronc, 'trunk'. See trunk, 'stem of a tree'.

truss, tr. v., to bind, fasten. — ME. trussen, fr. OF. torcer, trusser, trousser, torser (F. trousser), 'to pack, bind, truss, fr. VL. \*torciāre, 'to twist', a derivative of \*torca- 'bundle, torch'. See torch and cp. torsel, trousse, trousseau, retrousse.

Derivatives: truss-ed, adj., truss-er, n., truss-ing, adj. and n.

truss, n. — ME. trusse, fr. OF. torce, trusse, trousse (F. trousse), trousse, 'bundle', back formation fr. trousser, 'to pack, bind'. See truss, v. trust, n. — ME. trust, trost, fr. ON. traust, 'confidence' (Dan. trost, Swed. tröst, 'comfort, consolation'), which is rel. to OFris. trāst, MDu., Du. troost, 'comfort, consolation', OHG. trōst, 'trust, fidelity', MHG. trōst, G. Trost, 'comfort, consolation', Goth. trausti, 'agreement, alliance', OE. trēowian, 'to believe, trust', trēowe, 'faithful, trusty'. See true and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also antrustion.

Derivatives: trust, v. (q.v.), trust-ee, n., trust-ee-ship, n., trust-ful, adj., trust-ful-ly, adv., trust-ful-ess, n., trust-less, adj., trust-less-ly, adv., trust-less-ness, n., trust-y, adj., trust-i-ly, adv., trust-i-ness, n.

trust, tr. and intr. v. — ME. trusten, fr. trosten, trusten, fr. ON. treysta, 'make strong, make firm; to trust', which is rel. to ON. traust, 'confidence', and to OS. trōstian, OHG. trōsten, MHG. træsten, G. trösten, 'to comfort, console'. See trust, n.

Derivatives: trust-er, n., trust-ing, adj., trust-ing-ly, adv., trust-ing-ness, n.

truth, n. — ME. trewthe, treuthe, trouthe, truthe, truth, fr. OE. trēowô, trīewô, 'truth', fr. trēowe, 'true'. See true and cp. troth, which is a doublet of truth.

Derivatives: truth-ful, adj., truth-ful-ly, adv., truth-ful-ness, n.

Trutta, n., a subgenus of trouts (ichthyol.) — ML. tructa, trutta, 'trout', fr. Late L. tructa, 'trout'. See trout.

truttaceous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a trout. — ModL. truttāceus, fr. ML. trutta. See prec. word and -aceous.

try, tr. and intr. v. — ME. trien, 'to select', fr. AF. trier, fr. OF. (= F.) trier, 'to set apart, select', a word of doubtful origin. Its derivation fr. VL. \*tritāre, 'to rub down', freq. of terere, 'to rub, thresh, grind'—as suggested by most philologists—must be rejected not only because of the great difference in meaning between L. terere and F. trier but also because of phonetic reasons (VL. \*trītāre could not have become triar in OProvenç.) Cp. trial.

Derivatives: try, n., triable (q.v.), try-ing, adj., try-ing-ly, adv., try-ing-ness, n.

tryma, n., a drupaceous nut (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τρῦμα, 'a hole', which is rel. to τρῆμα, of s.m., fr. I.-E. \*tṛ-, zero degree of base \*ter-, 'to rub, rub by turning, turn, twist; to bore, pierce'. See throw and -ma and cp. Trema.

Trypanosoma, n., a genus of parasitic protozoans (zool.) — ModL., fr. F. trypanosome, coined by Gruby of Paris in 1843 fr. Gk. τρόπανον, 'gimlet, auger', and σῶμα, 'body'; see trepan, n., and soma, 'body'. The genus was so called because of the spindlelike shape.

Trypanosomatidae, n. pl., a family of protozoans (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -idae.

trypanosome, n., a parasite of the genus Trypanosoma (zool.) — See Trypanosoma.

trypanosomiasis, n., disease caused by the presence of trypanosome in the blood (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. Trypanosoma with suff.-iasis.

Trypetidae, n. pl., a family of muscoid flies (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Trypēta, name of the type genus, fr. Gk. τρῦπητής, 'borer', fr. τρῦπᾶν, 'to bore', fr. τρῦππη, 'hole'. See trepan, 'saw'.

Tryphena, fem. PN. — L. Tryphaena, fr. Gk. Τρύφαινα, lit. 'delicate', fr. τρυφή, 'softness, delicacy, daintiness', which is rel. to θρύπτειν, 'to break in pieces, enfeeble', and cogn. with Lett. drubaža, 'fragment'.

trypsin, n., an enzyme formed in the pancreatic juice (biochem.) — G. Trypsin, coined by the German physiologist Wilhelm Friedrich Kühne (1837-1900) in 1874, prob. fr. Gk. τρύειν, 'to rub down, wear out', with the ending -psin, on analogy of pepsin, and so called by him because it was obtained (by Danilewsky in 1862) through rubbing down the pancreas with glycerin. Gk. τρύειν is rel. to τέρυς, 'weak', lit. 'rubbed off', and to τείρειν (for \*τέρ-μειν), 'to rub'; see throw. It is also possible that—in spite of the Gk. ι—the word Trypsin goes back to Gk. τρῦψις, 'a rubbing', fr. τρῦβειν, 'to rub', which is rel. to τείρειν, 'to rub' (see above).

trysail, n. (naut.) — Compounded of try and sail. tryst, n., an appointment to meet, meeting. — ME. tryst, trist, tristre, fr. OF. triste, tristre, 'waiting or watching place', fr. ON. treystask, 'to depend upon, rely upon', refl. of treysta. See trust, v.

Derivatives: tryst, tr. and intr. v., tryst-er, n., tryst-ing, n.

tsadhe, tsade, n., name of the 19th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — See tzadhe.

tsar, n. — See czar,

tsetse, n., tsetse fly. — S. African Du., from a Bantu word of imitative origin.

Tsuga, n., a genus of plants, the hemlock (bot.) — ModL., fr. Jap. tsuga, 'larch'.

Tsung-li-yamen, n., Chinese foreign office. — Chin., lit. 'general management office', fr. tsung, 'general', li, 'managing', and yamen, 'office', lit. 'gate with flags'. See yamen.

tuatara, n., a New Zealand lizard. — Maori, compounded of tua, 'on the back', and tara, 'spine'.

tub, n., an open wooden vessel. — ME. tobbe, tubbe, fr. MFlem. tobbe, tubbe, which is rel. to OHG. zubar, zuibar, 'vessel with two handles, wine vessel', MHG., G. zuber, 'tub'; prob. not fr. L. tubus, 'tube', but rel. to E. two, hence lit. meaning 'anything that has two handles'.

Derivatives: tub, intr. v., tubb-er, n., tubb-ing, verbal n., tubb-ish, adi., tubb-y, adi.

tuba, n., a musical instrument. — L., 'trumpet', of uncertain origin.

tubal, adj., pertaining to a tube. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. tubus. See next word.

tube, n., a hollow cylindrical body; a pipe. — F., fr. L. tubus, 'a pipe', which is rel. to tuba, 'trumpet'. See tuba and cp. tubule. intubate.

Derivatives: tube, tr. v., tub-er, n., tub-ing, n. tuber, n., 1) a short thickened underground stem; 2) a swelling or prominence. — L. tūber, 'a swelling, hump, protuberance', fr. I.-E. \*tū-bh-, 'to swell', whence also ON. þūfa, 'mound, hill'. Cp. I.-E. \*tu-m-, appearing in tumēre, 'to swell'.

I.-E. base \*tŭ-, 'to swell'. See tumid and cp. protuberant, tubercle, tuberculosis. Cp. also truffle.

Tuberaceae, n. pl., a family of fungi (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. ModL. Tūber, name of the type genus, fr. L. tūber. See prec. word.

tuberaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. tubercle, n., a small prominence. — L. tūbercu-lum, 'a small swelling', dimin. of tūber. See tuber and -cle.

Derivative: tubercl-ed, adj.

tubercul-, form of tuberculo- before a vowel.

tubercular, adj., 1) of the nature of a tubercle; 2) covered with tubercles; 3) pertaining to, or affected with, tuberculosis. — ModL. tūberculāris, fr. L. tūberculum. See tubercle and -ar.

Tubercularia, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) — ModL. Tüberculāria, formed fr. tüberculāris (see prec. word) with suff. -aria.

Tuberculariaceae, n. pl., a family of fungi (bot.)

— Formed from prec. word with suff. -aceae.
tuberculariaceous, adj. — See prec. word and
-aceous.

tuberculate, adj., 1) characterized by tubercles; 2) tubercular. — Medical L. tūberculātus, formed fr. L. tūberculum (see tubercle) with adj. suff.-ate.

Derivatives: tuberculat-ed, adj., tuberculate-ly, adv., tuberculat-ion, n.

tuberculin, tuberculine, n., preparation made from a culture of the tubercle bacillus, used in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. — Formed fr. L. tūberculum (see tubercle) with chem. suff. -in. -ine.

tuberculo-, before a vowel tubercul-, combining form meaning; 1) tuberculous; 2) tubercle bacillus; 3) tuberculosis. — Fr. L. tūberculum. See tubercle.

tuberculoid, adj., resembling a tubercle. — A hybrid coined fr. L. tūberculum (see tubercle) and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

tuberculosed, adj. — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ed.

tuberculosis, n. (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. tūberculum (see tubercle) and -osis, a suff. of Greek origin. The name tuberculosis was given to this disease because it is accompanied by the formation of tubercles in the lungs, a circumstance first noticed by Richard Morton in London (in 1689).

tuberculous, adj. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. tūberculum. See tubercle.

tuberose, adj., tuberous. — L. tūberōsus. See tuberous.

tuberose, n., a bulbous plant, *Polianthes tuberosa*.

— ModL., prop. fem. of the Latin adjective tūberōsus, 'full of protuberances'. See tuberous.

tuberosity, n. — MF. (= F.) tubérosité, fr. L. tüberōsus. See prec. word and -ity.

Both \*tū-bh- and \*tu-m- are enlargements of tuberous, adj., 1) having tubers (bot.); 2) knobby.

Derivatives: tuberous-ly, adv., tuberous-ness, n. tubular, adj., having the form of a tube. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. tubulus. See tubule.

tubulation, n., the act of making a tube or hollowing into a tube. — L. tubulātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. tubulātus, pp. of tubulāre. See next word and -ation.

tubule, n., a small tube. — F., fr. L. tubulus, dimin. of tubus. See tube and -ule.

tubuli-, combining form meaning; 1) tubule; 2) tubular. — Fr. L. tubulus. See next word.

tubulous, adj., 1) resembling a tube; 2) containing tubes. — ModL. tubulõsus, fr. L. tubulus. See tubule and -ous.

tuck, tr. and intr. v., to draw up in folds. — ME. tuken, tucken, 'to pull, tuck', fr. OE. tucian, 'to ill-treat, afflict', lit. 'to tug'; rel. to MLG., MDu. tucken, 'to tug', OHG. zucchen, zucken, MHG., G. zucken, 'to pull, ierk'. See tug.

Derivatives: tuck, n., tuck-er, n. and tr. v., tuck-ing, adi.

tuck, n., to sound (said of a drum). — ME. tukken, fr. ONF. toquer, 'to strike, beat', prop. a Northern form of toucher, 'to touch; to strike'. See touch and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: tuck, n., the sound of a drum.

tucket, n., a flourish of trumpets. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -et.

tucu tucu, n., a burrowing rodent of S. America.
— Sp. tucutucu, fr. Guarani tucutucu, imitative of its cry.

-tude, suff. corresponding in meaning to E. -ness.

— F., fr. L. -tūdō, gen. -tūdinis, forming nouns from adjectives and pp.s. It is prop. a compound of the suff. -tu-s (e.g. ac-tus, 'the act of driving') and -dō- (as in cupī-dō, 'desire'), which both serve to form abstract nouns from verbs.

Tuesday, n. - ME. Tiwesdai, Twisdai, Tuesdai, fr. OE. Tiwesdæg ('day of Tiw'). Tiw is an ancient Teutonic war god, identified with the Roman Mars. The name Tiw is etymologically connected with Gk. Ζεύς, gen. Διός, the first element in L. Dies-piter, Ju(p)-piter and with L. deus, 'god'. ON. Tyrsdagr, Tysdagr (Dan. Tirsdag), OFris. ties-dei, OHG. Ziostag (MHG. Ziestac), lit. 'the day of  $T\bar{y}r$ ', resp. 'the day of  $Z\bar{\imath}u$ ', are the exact equivalents of OE. Tiwesdag. These words are prop. a loan translation of L. Martis dies, 'the day of Mars, Tuesday' (whence It. martedì, Rum. marți, Provenç. di martz, Sp. martes), itself a loan translation of Gk. "Αρεως ήμέρα, 'the day of Ares'. For the first element see deity and cp. Zeus, Jupiter, for the second see day.

tufa, n., a porous rock. — It. tufo, fr. L. tōfus, tōphus, 'volcanic rock', which is an Osco-Umbrian loan word. Cp. tophus and tuff.

tufaceous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, tufa.

— Formed from prec. word with suff. -aceous.
tuff. n., tufa. — F. tuf, fr. It. tufo. See tufa.

tuft, n. — ME. tuft, prob. formed with excrescent -t fr. OF. tufe, toffe (F. touffe), 'tuft of hair', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. zopf, 'end, tip, tuft of hair', ON. toppr, 'tuft of hair', and see top, 'the highest part of anything'. Cp. also toff. Derivatives: tuft, tr. and intr. v., tuft-ed, adj., tuft-er, n., tuft-y, adj.

tug, tr. and intr. v. — ME. tuggen, an intensive verb formed fr. OE. teon and corresponding to OHG. zucchen, zucken, 'to pull, jerk' [whence MHG., zucken, of s.m., MHG., G. zücken, 'to draw quickly' (a sword, etc.)], intensive form of ziohan (MHG., G. ziehen), 'to draw, pull'. See tow, 'to draw', and cp. toggle.

Derivatives: tug, n., tugg-er, n., tugg-ery, n., tugg-ing, adi., tugg-ing-ly, adv.

tuille, n., in medieval armor, plate of steel covering the thigh. — OF. (= F.) tuile, metathesis of tiule, fr. L. tegula. See tile.

tuism, n., use of the second person. — Formed fr. L.  $t\bar{u}$ , 'thou' (see thou), with suff. -ism, on analogy of egoism.

tuition, n., 1) instruction; 2) payment for instruction. — ME. tuicioun, fr. OF. tuicion, fr. L. tuitiōnem, acc. of tuitiō, 'a looking after, defense, guardianship', fr. tuitus, pp. of tueor, tuērī, 'to look at, regard, consider; to preserve, guard, defend'. See tutor and cp. intuition. Cp. also thews.

Derivatives: tuition-al, tuition-ary, adjs.

tularemia, tularaemia, n., a disease characterized by intermittent fever and caused by the Bacterium tularense (med.) — Medical L., coined by Edward Francis of the United States Public Health Service in 1919 fr. Tulare county in California, and Gk. αξμα, 'blood'; so called by him because the squirrels affected by this disease and used for experiment had been collected in Tulare county. For the second element see hemal.

tule, n., bulrush. — Sp., a Nahuatl loan word.

tulip, n. — F. tulipe, earlier tulipan (cp. It. tulipano and Sp. tulipán), fr. Turk. tülbend, 'white tulip', lit. 'turban (plant)', (see turban); so called in allusion to its resemblance to a turban. The element an was first dropped in obsol. Du. tulipa, Du. tulp, owing to a confusion with the suff.

Derivative: tulip-y, adj.

tulle, n., a thin silk, rayon or nylon net. — Fr. Tulle, name of the chief town of the department Correze in France.

tulwar, n., a curved saber used in N. India. — Hind. talvār, fr. OI. taravārih, 'a one-edged sword', which is of uncertain etymology.

tumble, intr. and tr. v. — ME. tumblen, freq. of tumben, fr. OE. tumbian, 'to tumble, dance, jump', rel. to MLG. tummelen, 'to turn, dance, jump', Du. tuimelen, 'to tumble', OHG. tūmōn, \*tūmalōn, MHG. tūmen, tūmeln, G. taumeln, 'to turn, reel'. These words derive fr. Teut. base \*dū-, which prob. corresponds to I.-E. base \*dheu-, 'to fly about like dust, be scattered',

whence OI.  $dh\bar{u}n\delta ti$ , Gk.  $\vartheta\epsilon\tilde{\iota}ov$  [for  $*\vartheta\bar{\iota}\dot{\epsilon}\sigma$ - $(\epsilon)\iota vv$ ], 'brimstone'. See thio- and freq. suff.-le and cp. tumbrel.

Derivatives: tumbler (q.v.), tumbl-ing, adj., tumbl-y, adj.

tumbler, n., 1) one who tumbles; one who performs tumbling tricks, an acrobat; 2) a large drinking glass (so called because orig. it had a rounded or pointed bottom and could not be set down until emptied). — ME., fr. tumblen. See tumble and agential suff. -er,

tumbrel, tumbril, n., 1) formerly, an instrument of torture; 2) a farmer's cart; 3) any of the carts used to convey victims to the guillotine during the French Revolution; 4) a two-wheeled military cart. — ME. tomberel, tombrel, fr. OF. tumbrel, tumberel (F. tombereau), a blend of OF. tumeriau, 'tumbrel', and tomber, 'to fall, tumble'. OF. tumeriau derives fr. tumer, 'to skip, gambol, romp', fr. Frankish \*tūmon, which is rel. to OHG. tūmōn, 'to turn, reel'; see tumble. F. tomber, together with Rum. tumbā, Sp. tumbar, It. tombolare, 'to tumble', is prob. of imitative origin.

tumefacient, adj., causing swelling. — L. tumefaciens, gen. -entis, pres. part. of tumefacere. See tumefy and -facient.

tumefaction, n., swelling. — MF. (= F.) tuméfaction, fr. L. tumefactus, pp. of tumefacere. See next word and -ion.

tumefy, tr. v., to cause to swell; intr. v., to swell.

F. tuméfier, fr. L. tumefacere, 'to cause to swell', fr. tumēre, 'to swell', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See tumid and -fy.

tumescent, adj., slightly swollen. — L. tumēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of tumēscere, 'to begin to swell', formed from the stem of tumēre, 'to swell', with the inchoative suff. -ēscere. See next word and -escent.

tumid, adj. — L. tumidus, 'swollen', formed with suff. -idus (see -id) fr. tumēre, 'to swell', which is rel. to tumor, 'swelling, protuberance', tumulus, 'a raised heap of earth, a mound', and cogn. with OI. tūtumáh, 'fruitful, strong', túmrah, 'turgid, fat', Avestic tūma, 'fat', OE. būma, 'thumb', bymel, 'thimble', fr. I.-E. \*tumo-, enlargement of base \*tū-, 'to swell', whence also Gk, τύλος, τύλη, 'a swelling, rising', OSlav. tvio, tvti, 'to become fat', tukū, 'fat', Lith. taukaī, 'fat', táukas, 'pieces of fat', tunkù, tùkti, Lett, tukt, 'to become fat', OE. beoh, bioh, 'thigh', and the first element in OSlav. tysęšta, tysąšta, Goth. būsundi, OE. pūsend, 'thousand'. Cp. tumefy, tumor. tumult, tumulus, intumesce. Cp. also obturate, Satyr, soma, 'body', tomb, tomentum, total, tuber, turion, tylarus, tyloma, tylosis, Typha, tyro-, and the second element in catacomb. Cp. also thigh, thimble, thole, n., thumb and the first element in thousand.

tumor, tumour, n. — L. tumor, 'swelling, protuberance', fr. tumēre. See prec. word and -or. tumorous, adj., pertaining to a tumor. — L. tumorōsus, fr. tumor. See prec. word and

tungstenite

tumular, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a tumulus. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. tumulus. See next word.

tumult, n. — ME. tumulte, fr. MF. (= F.) tumulte, fr. OF., fr. L. tumultus, 'an uproar, disturbance', which is rel. to tumēre, 'to swell'. See tumid.

Derivatives: tumult, intr. v., tumult-er, n., tumultuary (q.v.), tumultuous (q.v.)

tumultuary, n. — L. tumultuārius, fr. tumultus. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivatives: tumultuari-ly, adv., tumultuari-ness,

tumultuate, intr. v., to raise a tumult; tr. v., to make tumultuous. — L. tumultuor, tumultuārī, 'to raise a tumult', fr. tumultus. See tumult and verbal suff. -ate.

tumultuation, n., the act of raising a tumult. — L. tumultuātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. tumultuātus, pp. of tumultuārī. See prec. word and -ion.

tumultuous, adj. — L. tumultuōsus, 'full of bustle, full of confusion, turbulent', formed with suff. -ōsus, fr. tumultus. See tumult and -ous.

Derivatives: tumultuous-ly, adv., tumultuous-ness, n.

tumulus, n., mound, esp. a sepulchral mound. — L., rel. to tumēre, 'to swell'. See tumid.

tun, n, a large cask. — ME. tonne, tunne, fr. OE. tunne, 'a large cask'. See ton and cp. tunnel.

Derivative: tun, tr. v., tunn-er, n., tunn-ery, n. túna, n., the great tunny. — American Sp. equivalent to tunny.

tund, tr. and intr. v., to pound, beat (obsol.) — L. tundere, 'to beat, strike, thump', rel. to tudes, gen. -ditis, 'hammer', and cogn. with OI. tundate, tudáti, 'he thrusts', which is cogn. with Goth. stautan, ON. stauta, 'to push, thrust'. See stint and cp. words there referred to.

tundra, n., plain in Northern Russia. — Russ., fr. Lapp tun-tur, lit. 'a marshy plain'. See Ernest Weekley, A Concise Etymological Dictionary of Modern English, p. 450.

tune, n., 1) melody; 2) harmony. — ME., fr. AF. tun, corresponding to F. ton, 'tone'. See tone. Derivatives: tune, tr. and intr. v., tun-able, adj., tun-able-ness, n., tun-abl-y, adv., tune-ful, adj., tune-ful-ly, adv., tune-ful-ness, n., tune-less, adj., tune-less-ly, adv., tune-less-ness, n.

tungstate, n., a salt of tungstic acid (chem.) — Formed from next word with chem. suff. -ate. tungsten, n., a rare metallic element (chem.) — Coined by its discoverer, the Swedish chemist Karl Wilhelm Scheele (1742-86), in 1780 fr. Swed. tung, 'heavy', and sten, 'stone' (see stone). Derivatives: tungsten-ic, adj., tungstenite (q.v.),

tungst-ic, adj., tungstite (q.v.)
tungsteniferous, adj., containing tungsten. — A
hybrid coined fr. prec. word and -ferous, a suff.
of Latin origin.

tungstenite, n., tungsten sulfide, WS, (mineral.)

tungstite 1664

- A hybrid coined fr. tungsten and subst. suff.

tungstite, n., tungsten trioxide, WO<sub>3</sub> (mineral.) — See prec. word.

tungsto-, combining form meaning tungsten. — See tungsten.

tunic, n., 1) a shirtlike garment worn by men and women in ancient Greece and Rome; 2) a blouse-like garment; 3) a military coat; 4) a tunicle. — ME. tunice, tunece, fr. F. tunique, (or directly) fr. L. tunica, which stands for \*ctunica and was borrowed, prob. through the medium of the Phoenicians, fr. Aram. kittūnā, fr. Heb. kuttōneth, 'tunic', whence also Gk. χιτών). See chiton and cp. tourniquet. For the disappearance of the initial k cp. ptisan.

Tunicata, n. pl., a group of marine animals with thick outer covering (zool.) — ModL., prop. neut. pl. of L. tunicātus. See next word.

tunicate, adj., covered with a tunic. — L. tunicātus, pp. of tunicāre, 'to clothe with a tunic', fr. tunica. See tunic and adj. suff. -ate.

tunicle, n. — L. tunicula, dimin. of tunica. See tunic and -cle.

tunnel, n. — ME. tonel, fr. OF. tonel (= F. tonneau), 'cask, tun', dimin. of tonne, 'tun', which derives fr. ML. tunna, tonna, of s.m. See ton and cp. tonneau.

Derivatives: tunnel, tr. and intr. v., tunnel(l)-er, n., tunnel(l)-ing, n.

tunny, n., any of several large sea fishes of the order of the mackerels. — From early tonn, fr. MF. (= F.) thon, fr. OProvenç. ton, fr. L. thunnus (whence also It. tonno), fr. Gk. θύννος, 'tunny', fr. Heb. tannin, 'sea monster'. Gk. θύννος was influenced in form by θύννειν, 'to shake'.

tup, n., a ram. — ME. tuppe, of uncertain origin. tupek, n., an Eskimo summerhouse. — Eskimo tupek, 'tent'.

Turanian, adj., pertaining to a group of Asiatic peoples or their languages. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. Pers.  $T\bar{u}r\bar{u}n$ , name of the region northeast of Persia.

turban, n. — F. turban, earlier turbant, tulban, tolliban, fr. Turk. tülbend, fr. Pers. dulbänd, 'turban'. Cp. tulip.

Derivative: turban-ed, adj.

turbary, n., the right to dig peat. — Late L. turbāria, 'place where peat is dug', fr. turba, 'turf, peat'. See turf.

Turbellaria, n., a class of flatworms (helminthol.)

— ModL., formed with suff. -aria fr. L. turbellae (pl.), 'bustle, stir', dimin. of turba, 'crowd' (see turbid and -ella); so called from the little currents caused in the water by their cilia).

turbid, adj. — L. turbidus, 'confused, disordered, muddy', fr. turbāre, 'to confuse, bewilder', fr. turba, 'uproar, confusion, crowd', whence also turbō, gen. turbinis, 'that which spins; violent motion, a spinning top, whirl, whirlwind, hurricane'; very prob. not cogn. with, but borrow-

ed from, Gk. τόρβη, 'confusion, tumult, disorder', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \*twer-, \*tur-, 'to turn, whirl'. Cp. trouble, trowel, Turbellaria, turbine, turbit, turbo, turbulent, disturb, perturb, imperturable. Cp. also turma. For the ending see 1st suff. -id.

Derivatives: turbid-ity, n., turbid-ly, adv., turbid-ness. n.

turbinal, adj., spiral. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. turbō, gen. turbinis, 'that which spins'. See prec. word and cp. tourbillion.

turbinate, adj., resembling a top or a cone. — L. turbinātus, 'shaped like a top', fr. turbō, gen. turbinis. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ate. Derivatives: turbinate, intr. and tr. v., turbinat-

ed. adi., turbinat-ion, n.

turbine, n., a water wheel serving as a motor. — F., fr. L. turbinem, acc. of  $turb\bar{o}$ , 'that which spins'. See turbinal.

turbit, n., a kind of pigeon. — Prob. fr. L. turbō, gen. turbinis, 'that which spins'. See turbinal.

Turbo, n., a genus of snails (zool.) — L. turbō, gen. turbinis, 'that which spins'. See turbinal.

turbojet, n., a jet engine in which air is expanded through a gas turbine which drives the compressor (aeronautics). — Formed fr. turbine and jet, n. (see jet, v.)

turbot, n., a large flatfish. — ME., fr. OF. tourbout (F. turbot), fr. OSwed. törnbut, lit. 'thorn but'. See thorn and but, 'flatfish'.

turbulence, n. — Late L. turbulentia, 'trouble, disquiet', fr. L. turbulentus. See turbulent and -ce. turbulency, n., turbulence (archaic). — See prec. word and -cy.

turbulent, adj., 1) disorderly; 2) disturbed; tumultous. — F., fr. L. turbulentus, 'agitated, confused, disturbed, troubled', fr. turba, 'uproar, confusion'. See turbid.

Derivatives: turbulent-ly, adv., turbulent-ness, n. turco-, also turko-, combining form meaning 1)
Turkic; 2) Turkish and. — Fr. ML. Turcus, resp. fr. Turk.

Turdidae, n. pl., the family of thrushes. — ModL., formed fr. Turdus with suff. -idae.

turdiform, adj., having the form of a thrush. — See Turdus and -form.

turdine, adj., pertaining to a family of singing birds, the thrushes and bluebirds. — Formed fr. Turdus with adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus). turdoid, adj., thrushlike. — A hybrid coined fr. L. turdus, 'thrush', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See Turdus and -oid.

Turdus, n., name of a genus of thrushes (zool.) — L., 'thrush', prob. standing for \*turzdos and cogn. with ON. pröstr, OE. prysce, 'thrush'. See thrush, the bird.

tureen, n., a large dish for soup. — Fr. earlier terrene, fr. MF. (= F.) terrine. See terrine.

turf, n. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to ON., Swed. torf, Dan. torv, OFris. turf, OHG. zurba, LG. torf (whence G. Torf). OI. darbháh, 'tuft of grass', seems to be the only cogn. outside Teut. F.

tourbe, 'turf', is a Teut. loan word. Cp. turbary. Derivatives: turf, tr. and intr. v., turf-en, adj., turf-y, adj., turf-i-ness, n.

turgescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

turgescent, adj., becoming turgid. — L. turgēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of turgēscere, 'to begin to swell, swell up', inchoative of turgēre. See next word and -escent.

turgid, adj., swollen, inflated. — L. turgidus, fr. turgēre, 'to swell', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see 1st suff. -id.

Derivatives: turgid-ity, n., turgid-ly, adv., turgid-ness. n.

turion, n., a scaly shoot growing from a subterranean bud (bot.) — L. turiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a shoot, sprout, tendril', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for \*tu-riō and derives from the stem of tumēre, 'to swell'. See tumid and cp. obturate.

Turk, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) Turc, fr. ML. Turcus, fr. MGk. Τοῦρμος, fr. Turkish-Pers. Turk. Cp. turkey, turquoise.

Derivatives: Turki, Turk-ic (qq.v.), Turk-ic-ize, tr. v., Turki-fy, tr. v., Turk-ish, adj. and n., Turk-ish-ly, adv., Turk-ish-ness, n.

Turkey, n. — F. Turquie, fr. ML. Turchia, fr. Turcus, 'Turk'. See prec. word.

turkey, n. — The name was applied orig. to the guinea fowl, imported from Africa through traders who dealt chiefly with the Near East (and for this reason were called 'Turkey-merchants'); hence the birds sold by these merchants came to the known as turkeys. See prec. word.

Turki, adj., pertaining to the Southern Turkic, including Turkish. — Pers. *Turki*, fr. *Turk*. See Turk.

Derivative: Turki, n., the Turki languages.

Turkic, adj., designating, or pertaining to, a subfamily of Altaic languages divided into Southern (= Turki), Eastern, Central and Western branches. — Formed fr. Turk with suff. -ic. Derivative: Turkic, n., the Turkic subfamily of languages.

turko-. See turco-.

Turkoman, n. — ML. Turcomannus, fr. Pers. Turkmān, lit. 'Turklike', fr. Turk, 'Turk', and -mān, 'like'.

turma, n., troop, squadron of horse (Roman antiq.) — L., of uncertain origin. It is possibly rel. to turba, 'crowd' (see turbid).

turmeric, n., an aromatic plant of the ginger family (Curcuma longa). — Fr. earlier tormarith, tarmaret, fr. F. terre mérite, 'saffron', fr. ML. terra merita (= deserved earth'), a folk-etymological corruption of Arab. kúrkum, 'curcuma'. See Curcuma.

turmoil, n., tumult. — Perh. a folk-etymological alteration (after E. turn and moil) of OF. tre-mouille, tremuie (whence F. trémie), 'mill hopper', fr. L. trimodia, a collateral form of trimodium, 'a vessel containing three modii', fr. tri-

and modius, name of a measure, which is rel. to modus, 'measure'. See mode. Cp. It. tramoggia, OProvenç. tremueia, Catal. tremuja, Port. tramonha, 'mill hopper', which all derive fr. L. trimodia.

Derivatives: turmoil, tr, and intr, v., turmoil-er, n.

turpitude

turn, tr. and intr. v. — ME. turnen, tournen, partly fr. OE. tyrnan, turnian, partly fr. OF. torner, turner (F. tourner) which both derive fr. L. tornāre, 'to turn in a lathe; to turn, fashion', fr. tornus, 'lathe; graver's tool', fr. Gk. τόρνος, 'turner's wheel, graver's tool, a tool for drawing a circle', which is rel. to τορεύς, 'graver's tool', τορεύειν, 'to bore through; to work in relief', fr. I.-E. base \*ter-, 'to rub, rub by turning, turn, twist; to pierce'. See throw and cp. toreutic. Cp. also attorn, attorney, contour, contourné, detour, return, tour, tourmasin, tournament, tourney, tourniquet, tournure, turnip, turnpike, turnsole. Derivatives: turn, n. (q.v.), turn-able, adj., turner, n., turn-ery, n., turn-ing, n.

turn, n. — ME., fr. OF. torn, later tour (F. tour), back formation fr. torner, turner (F. tourner). See turn, v.

Turnicidae, n. pl., the family of button quails (ornithol.) — ModL., formed fr. Turnix with suff. -idae.

turnip, n. — Prob. a contraction of turn-nip and derived fr. ME. turnen, 'to turn', and nepe, 'turnip' and so called in allusion to the round shape of the root. See turn, v., and navew.

Derivatives: turnip, tr. v., turnip-y, adj.

Turnix, n., a genus of birds, the button quail (ornithol.) — Mod L., aphetic for L. cōturnīx, 'a quail', which is dissimilated fr. earlier cocturnīx, quocturnīx, from base \*q\(^wok\)-, imitative of the quail's cry. Cp. Coturnix. For a similar imitative base cp. quail, the bird.

turnpike, n. — Compounded of turn, v., and pike, 'shaft'. *Turnpike* orig. denoted a *revolving* frame provided with *pikes*.

Derivative: turnpike, tr. v.

turnsole, n., sunflower. — ME. turnesole, fr. MF. (= F.) tournesol, fr. It. tornasole or Sp. tornasol, lit. 'that which turns to the sun', fr. tornare (resp. tornar), 'to turn', and sole (resp. sol), 'sun'. See turn, v., and Sol. For sense development cp. girasol and heliotrope.

turpentine, n., 1) oleoresin exuding from the terebinth; 2) oleoresin derived from various coniferous trees. — ME. terebentyne, terbentyne, fr. OF. turbentine, terebentine (F. térébenthine), fr. ML. terebintina (resina), 'terebinthine resin', fr. L. terebinthus, fr. Gk. τερέβινθος, 'the turpentine tree'. See terebinth.

turpeth, n., the root of an Asiatic plant (*Ipomoea turpethum*), used as a purgative. — MF. turbit (F. turbith), fr. Arab. túrbad, in VArab. pronunciation turbid, fr. Pers. tirbid, 'a purge'.

turpitude, n., depravity, infamy. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. turpitūdinem, acc. of turpitūdō, 'ugliness, foulness', fr. turpis, 'ugly, unsightly, unseemly;

1666

disgraceful, shameful, infamous, foul', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly meant origi. 'twisted', and is rel. to *trepit*, 'he turns', and cogn. with Gk. τρέπειν, 'to turn', τρόπος, τροπή, 'a turn'. See **trope** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-tude**.

turns, n. -- Colloquial abbrev, of turpentine.

turquoise, n., 1) a greenish-blue mineral; 2) the turquoise color. — ME. turkeis, fr. MF. turquoyse (F. turquoise), fem. of turquoys (turquois), 'Turkish', taken as a noun, fr. turc, 'Turk, Turkish'; so called because first brought to Europe from the Sinai peninsula, which at that time belonged to Turkey. See Turkey.

turret, n., a small tower. — ME. turet, toret, fr. MF. torete, turete (F. tourette), dimin. of OF. tor, tur, fr. L. turris, 'tower'. See tower, n., and et.

Derivative: turret-ed, adj.

turriculated, adj., resembling a small turret or turrets. — Formed with the adj. suffixes -ate and -ed fr. L. turricula, 'little tower', dimin. of turris, 'tower'. See tower and -cule and cp. prec. word.

turrilite, n., a fossil cephalopod with long turretlike shells. — ModL. turrilitēs, a hybrid coined fr. L. turris, 'tower', and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See tower and -lite.

Turritella, n., a genus of gastropods with long turretlike shells (zool.) — L., dimin. of turris, 'tower'. See tower and -ella.

tursio, n., the bottle-nosed dolphin (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. tursiō, 'dolphin, porpoise', fr. Gk. θυρσίων, of s.m., which is possibly related to θύρσος, 'a straight shaft'. See thyrsus.

turtle, n., turtledove (archaic). — ME., fr. OE. turtle, formed fr. L. turtur (with dissimilation of the second r into l), which is of imitative origin. Cp. Tetraonidae.

turtle, n., tortoise. — Sailor's alteration of F. tortue, 'tortoise', after turtledove. See tortoise.

Derivative: turtle, intr. v.

Tuscan, adj. and n. — L. Tuscānus, 'Tuscan, Etruscan', fr. Tuscus, which stands for \*Truscus, an aphetic form of Etruscus. See Etruscan and cp. tower.

tush, interj. expressing contempt. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: tush, intr. v., tush-ery, n.

tush, n., tusk; a canine tooth of a horse. — ME. tusch, tosch, fr. OE. tūsc. See next word.

tusk, n. — ME. tusch, tosch, fr. OE. tüsc, which stands for \*tunpskā- and is rel. to ON. tönn, Goth, tunbus, 'tooth'. See tooth.

Derivatives: tusk, tr. and intr. v., tusk-ed, adj., tusk-y, adj.

tussah, n. - A var. of tussore.

tussal, adj., pertaining to cough (med.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. tussis, 'cough', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to tundere, 'to beat, strike, thump'. See tund and cp. tussicular, Tussilago.

tussar, tusser. — Variants of tussore.

tussicular, adj., characterized by a slight cough (med.) — Late L. tussiculāris, fr. tussicula, dimin. of L. tussis, 'cough'. See tussal and the suffixes -cule and -ar.

Tussilago, n., a genus of plants, the coltsfoot (bot.)

— L. tussilāgō, 'coltsfoot', fr. tussis, 'a cough'; (see tussal); prop. loan translation of Gk. βήχιον, 'coltsfoot', from the stem of βήξ, gen. βηχός, 'a cough'; the plant was so called in allusion to its reputed medicinal qualities.

tussive, adj., connected with a cough. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. tussis, 'cough'. See tussal. tussle, intr. v., to fight, scuffle. — Freq. of ME. -tusen (used only in compounds). See touse (q.v.)

Derivative: tussle, n.

and cp. tousle.

tussock, n., tuft of grass, etc. — Related to touse and to dial. Swed. tuss, 'wisp of hay'. For the ending see suff. -ock.

Derivatives: tussock-ed, adj., tussock-er, n., tussock-y, adj.

tussore, tussar, tusser, tussah, n., coarse fiber produced by the silkworm Antheraea paphia.—Hind. tasar, fr. OI. tásaram, 'shuttle', which is rel. to tamsayati, 'draws to and fro', and is cogn. with Goth. at-pinsan, 'to attract', OHG. dinsan, 'to draw', Lith. tēsti, 'to draw asunder, stretch'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*ten-, 'to stretch, extend'. See tend, 'to move in a certain direction'. Cp. trasarah, which is a blend of tásaram and trásati. 'trembles, quivers'.

tut, interj. expressing contempt. — Imitative.

tutelage, n., guardianship. — Formed with suff. -age fr. L. tūtēla, 'charge, guardianship', fr. tūtus. See tutor.

tutelar, tutelary, adj. — Formed with suff. -ar, resp. -ary, fr. L. tūtēla. See prec. word.

tutor, n. — ME. tutour, fr. OF. tutour (F. tuteur), fr. L. tūtōrem, acc. of tūtor, 'defender, guardian', fr. tūtus, syncopated form of tuitus, pp. of tuēri, 'to guard, protect', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with Goth. piup, 'that which is good', ON. pydr, 'mild, friendly', OIr. tūath, 'left, northern', i.e. 'good, favorable'. The primary meaning of tuērī seems to have been 'to show friendliness to somebody'. Cp. tuition, tutelage, intuition.

Derivatives: tutor, tr. and intr. v.. tutor-age, n., tutor-er, n., tutor-ess, n., tutor-ial, adj., tutor-ially, adv., tutor-ly, adv.

tutoyer, tr. v., to thee and thou. — F., formed with suff. -er (for L. - $\bar{a}$ re), fr. F. tu, 'thou' (fr. L.  $t\bar{u}$ ), and toi, 'thou; thee' (used emphatically) (fr. L.  $t\bar{e}$ , acc. of  $t\bar{u}$ ). See thou and cp. the English term 'to thee and thou'.

tutsan, n., St. John's wort (Hypericum androsaemum). — F. toute saine, for plante toute saine, lit. 'an entirely wholesome plant', fem. of tout, 'all, entire', and of sain, 'healthy, wholesome'. See total and sane.

tutti, n., 1) all players; 2) all musical instruments.

— It., pl. of tutto, 'all', fr. L. tōtus. See total. tutti-frutti, sweetmeat made of different kinds of fruits. — It., lit. 'all fruits', pl. of tutto, 'all' (fr. L. tōtus), and frutto, 'fruit' (fr. L. frūctus). See total and fruit.

tutty, n., crude oxide of zinc. — ME. tutie, fr. MF. (= F.) tutie, fr. Port. tutia, fr. Arab. tūtiyā', fr. Pers. tūtiyā'.

tuum, pron., thine. — L., neut. sing. of the possessive pron. of the 2nd person, fr.  $t\bar{u}$ , 'thou'. See thou.

tu-whit, tu-whoo, interj. imitating the owl's cry.

Derivative: tu-whit, tu-whoo, intr. v.

tuxedo, n., a man's evening dress for semiformal occasions. — Fr. Tuxedo Park, around Tuxedo Lake, near New York. The word is a corruption of p'tuksit, the name of the wolf in a N. American Indian dialect, which lit. means 'he has a round foot'.

tuyère, n., pipe for pumping air into a furnace. — F., 'pipe', rel. to tuyau, 'pipe, tube'. See tewel. Twaddell, n., a hydrometer used for measuring densities greater than that of water. — Named after its inventor.

twaddle, tr. and intr. v., to talk in a silly way; n., a silly talk. — Of imitative origin. Cp. tattle, twattle.

Derivative: twaddl-er, n.

twain, adj. and n., two (archaic) or poetic. — ME. tweien, twein, fr. OE. tweegen, masc., 'two'. See two.

twang, intr. and tr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin. Cp. tang, 'to ring'.

twangle, intr. and tr. v., to twang (rare); n., a twang (rare). — Formed fr. twang with freq. suff. -le.

Derivative: twangl-er, n.

twattle, intr. and tr. v., to twaddle; n., a twaddle.

Of imitative origin. Cp. tattle, twaddle.

twayblade, n., an orchidaceous plant characterized by two broad leaves. — Lit. 'two blades', compounded of archaic tway, 'two' (see twain), and blade.

tweak, tr. v., to twitch. — ME. twikken, fr. OE. twiccian. Cp. twitch, which is a palatalized var. of tweak.

Derivatives: tweak-er, n., tweak-y, adj.

tweed, n., a twilled fabric. — Alteration of Scot. tweel = E. twill under the influence of Tweed, name of a Scottish river flowing through the region where this cloth is manufactured.

Derivatives: tweed-ed, tweed-y, adjs., tweed-iness. n.

tweedle, intr. v., to sing; to whistle; tr. v., to play (a musical instrument; n., a tweedling sound. — Of imitative origin. Cp. twiddle and next word.

tweedledum and tweedledee, designation of two persons or things that are almost exactly alike and differ only in name. — Coined from tweedle by the English poet John Byrom (1692-1763) (in his satire On the Feud Between Handel and Bononcini).

'tween, prep. - Abbreviation of between.

tweet, interj. and n., a chirping sound; intr. v., to utter a tweet. — Imitative. Cp. twitter.

tweeze, n., a case of surgical instruments (obsol.)

— For twees, an aphetic form of etwees, pl. of etwee, fr. F. étui, 'case, box, sheath'. See etui. tweeze, tr. v., to pluck with or as with tweezers (collag.) — Back formation from next word.

tweezers, n. pl., small pincers used for grasping small objects. — Alteration of tweeze, n., after scissors.

twelfth, adj. and n. — ME. twelfthe, fr. earlier twelfte, fr. OE. twelfta, fr. twelf (see twelve); cp. ON. tölfti, Swed. tolfte, Dan., Norw. tolvte, OFris. twelefta, twilifta, Du. twaalfde, OHG. zwelifto, zwelefto, MHG. zwelfte, G. zwölfte, 'twelfth'.

twelve, adj. and n. — ME. twelf, twelve, fr. OE. twelf, rel. to OS. twelf, ON. tölf, Swed. tolf, Dan., Norw. tolv, OFris. twelef, twelf, MDu. twalef, Du. twaalf, OHG. zwelf, MHG. zwelf, zwelf, Zwelf, Goth. twalif. These words are compounds meaning lit. 'two left after (ten)', 'two added (to ten)'. For the first element see two. The second element is cogn. with L. linquere, Gk. λείπειν, 'to leave behind'; see loan, relinquish and ep. eleven. Outside Teutonic cp. Lith. dvỹ-lika, 'twelve', which is the exact equivalent of the above Teut. words, not only in meaning but also in derivation.

twelvemo, n., the same as duodecimo. — A hybrid arising from the misreading of the abbreviation (12 mo (= duodecimo) for twelvemo. See twelve and cp. duodecimo and words there referred to. twentieth, adj. and n. — ME. twentithe, formed fr. twenty on analogy of fourth, fr. four, etc.; see

numeral suff. -th. Cp. OE. twentigoda, 'twentieth'.

twenty, adj. and n. — ME. twenti, fr. OE. twentig, twentig, contraction of \*twentig, rel. to OS.

twentig, contraction of \*twegentig, rel. to OS. twentig, OFris. twintich, Du. twintig, OHG. zweinzug, MHG. zweinzec, zwenzic, G. zwanzig. All these words are compounds lit. meaning 'two tens'. Cp. Goth. twai tigjus, 'two tens', i.e. 'twenty', and see twain, two and -ty, suff. denoting multiples of ten.

twi-, pref. meaning two. — ME., fr. OE. twi-, 'two, double', rel. to OS., OFris. twi-, ON. tvi-, tvē-, MLG. twe-, Du. twee-, OHG., MHG. zwi-, G. zwie-, and cogn. with OI. dvi-, Gk. δι- (for \*δ.Γι-), OL. dvi- (whence L. bi-), Lith. dvi-. See bi-, di-, 'two', and cp. two, twice, twig, twill, twin, twine, twist and the first element in zwie-back.

twibill, n., a mattock. — Orig. 'battle ax with two blades', compounded of twi- and bill, 'ax'.

twice, adv. — ME. twies, formed fr. OE. twigea, twiga, twiwa, 'twice', with -es, gen. suff. used adverbially; rel. to OE. twi-, 'two, double'. See twi- and adv. suff. -s.

Derivative: twic-er, n.

twiddle, tr. and intr. v., to twirl idly. - Prob. of

twig

imitative origin. Cp. ON. tvidla, 'to stir, mix up', and E. tweedle.

Derivatives: twiddle, n., twiddl-er, n., twiddl-ing, twiddl-y, adi.

twig, tr. and intr. v., to understand (slang). — Gael. tuig or Ir. tuigim, twuigim, 'I understand'

twig, n., a slender branch. — ME. twigge, fr. OE., rel. to MLG. twich, MDu. twijch, Du. twijg, OHG. zwig, MHG. zwic, G. Zweig, 'branch, twig'. These words are rel. to two and origmeant 'bifurcation'. Cp. OI. dvikáh, 'consisting of two', fr. dvå, 'two'.

Derivatives: twigg-ed, twigg-en, twigg-y, adjs.

twilight, n. — ME., fr. MFlem. wilicht, a var. of twe(e)-licht, corresponding to MLG.  $tw\bar{e}licht$  (see F. J. Bense, Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 516). — See twi- and light.

Derivative: twilight-v, adj.

twill, n., a cloth woven in parallel diagonal lines.

— ME. twylle, twyll, fr. OE. twili, rel. to OE. twilic, 'woven double', OHG. zwilih, MHG. zwilich, G. Zwillich, 'of two threads', and proploan translation of L. bilix, 'of two threads', fr. bi- and licium, 'thread', which is of uncertain origin. See twi- and cp. tweed and drill.

Derivatives: tweill, tr. v., twill-ed, adj.

twin, adj. and n. — ME., fr. OE. twinn, rel. to ON. tvinnr, tvennr, 'double, twin', ODan. tvinling, OSwed. tvinlinger, MLG. twellink, MDu. twelinc, Du. tweeling, 'twin', OHG. zwinal, 'double', zwiniling, MHG. zwinelinc, zwillinc, G. Zwilling, 'twin', and cogn. with L. bini, 'two each', Lith. dvynù, 'twins'. See twain, two and cp. next word. Derivatives: twin, intr. and tr. v., twinn-ed, adj., twinn-er, n., twinn-ing, n.

twine, n., a strong thread consisting of twisted strands. — ME. twin, fr. OE. twin, 'linen', orig. 'a double or twisted thread', rel. to Du. twijn, dial. Swed. tvinne, LG. twērn, Du. tweern, MHG., G. zwirn, 'twine, thread', ON. tvinnr, tvennr, 'double'. Cp. L. bīnus, 'double', which stands for \*duisnos and see prec. word.

twine, tr. v., to twist together; intr. v., to become twisted together. — ME. twynen, fr. twin, 'a double thread', rel. to ON., Swed. tvinna, Dan. tvinde, Du. tweernen, OHG. zwirnen, MHG., G. zwirnen, 'to thread'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: twin-er, n., twin-ing-ly, adv.

twinge, tr. v., to cause to have a sudden pain; intr. v., to have a sudden pain. — ME. twengen, fr. OE. twengen, 'to press, pinch', rel. to ME. twingen, 'to afflict', OS. thwingan, OFris. thwinga, ON. pvinga, Dan. tvinge, Du. dwingen, OHG. thwingan, later dwingan, MHG. dwingen, later twingen, G. zwingen, 'to compel, force', and to OE. pwang, 'thong' (see thong); prob. cogn. with OI. tvanákti, 'pulls together'.

Derivative: twinge, n.

twinkle, intr. v., to sparkle, glitter. — ME. twinklen, freq. of twinken, 'to blink, wink', which is

rel. to MHG. zwinken, G. zwinkern, of s.m.;

Derivatives: twinkle, n., twinkl-er, n., twinkl-ing, n. and adi. twinkl-ing-ly, adv., twinkl-y, adi.

twirl, tr. and intr. v., to spin; to whirl around. — Prob. a blend of twist and whirl.

Derivatives: twirl, n., twirl-er, n., twirl-y, adj.

twist, tr. and intr. v. — ME. twisten, fr. OE.

-twist, 'a rope', lit. 'something made of two
strands', occurring in the compound mæst-twist,
'a rope for staying a mast', rel. to OE. twist,
'branch', and to ON. tvistra, 'to divide, separate', tvistr, 'discordant', OFris., MLG., MDu.,
Du. twist, 'quarrel, discord', MHG., G. zwist,
of s.m. All these words derive fr. Teut. \*twis(whence also Goth. twis-, 'in two, asunder'),
corresponding to I.-E. \*dwis-, whence Gk. δίς
(for \*δ Fίς), OL. dvis (whence L. bis), 'twice',
and OI. dvih, 'twice', dvēsti, 'he hates'. See twiand cp. twig. See also bis.

Derivatives: twist, n., twist-ed-ly, adv., twist-er, n., twist-ing, adj., twist-ing-ly, adv., twist-y, adj., twist-i-ly, adv., twist-i-ness, n.

twit, tr. v., to taunt, reproach. — Aphetic for ME, atwiten, fr. OE, ætwitan, 'to reproach, blame', formed fr. æt, 'at' (see at), and witan, 'to reproach, blame', which is rel. to OE. wite, 'punishment, torture', OS. wīti, ON. vīti, OHG. wīzzi, 'punishment', OS. wītan, OHG. wīzan, 'to punish', Du. verwijten, OHG. firwīzan, MHG. verwizen, G. verweisen, 'to reproach, reprove', of s.m., Goth, fraweitan, 'to avenge'. The orig. meaning of these verbs was 'to observe'. They are derivatives of I.-E. base \*wid-, 'to see, know', whence also Gk. \* Γιδεῖν, ἰδεῖν, L. vidēre, 'to see'; see wit and cp. idea, vision. For the sense development of OE. atwitan, etc., cp. L. animadvertere, 'to give heed to, observe; to chastise, censure, punish'.

Derivatives: twit, n., twitt-ing-ly, adv., twitt-y, adi.

twitch, tr. v., to pull with a jerk; intr. v., to move with a jerk. — ME. twicchen. rel. to OE. twiccian, 'to pluck (fruit), twitch', LG. twicken, Du. twikken, OHG. gizwickan, MHG., G. zwicken, 'to pinch, tweak'. E. twitch is a palatalized var. of tweak (q.v.)

Derivatives: twitch, n., twitch-er, n., twitch-y, adj., twitch-i-ly, adv., twitch-i-ness, n.

twitter, intr. v. — ME. twiteren, of imitative origin. Cp. OHG. zwizzirön, MHG. zwitzern, G. zwitzern, Dan. kvidre, Swed. kvittra, Du. kwetteren, which all are imitative Cp. tweet.

Derivatives: twitter, n., twitter-er, n., twitter-ing, adj., twitter-ing-ly, adv.

'twixt, prep. - Aphetic for betwixt.

two, adj. and n. — ME. two, earlier twa (fem. and neut.), twei, earlier tweien, twein (masc.; whence E. twain), fr. OE. twā (fem. and neut.), twēgen (masc.), tū (neut.), rel. to OS. twēne (masc.), twā, twō (fem.), twē (neut.), ON. tveir (masc.), tvēr (fem.), tvau (neut.), OFris. twēne (masc.),

twā (fem. and neut.), Du. twee, OHG., MHG. zwēne (masc.), zwō, zwā (fem.), zwei (neut.) G. zwei, Goth, twai (masc.), twas (fem.), twa (neut.). fr. I.-E. base \* $duw\bar{o}$ -. \* $duw\bar{o}u$ -. \* $dw\bar{o}(u)$ -. 'two'. whence also OI, dvau, dva (masc.), dva (fem. and neut.), Avestic dva, Toch, wu (masc.), we (fem.). B. wi (for \*dwu, resp. \*dwe, \*dwi), 'two', the first element in Hitt, tā-vugash, tā-ugash, 'two years old', tan, 'again', the second elemend in Arm. er-ku, 'two', Gk. δύο, Ion. δύω, Alb. dü. L. duo (masc. and neut.), duae (fem.), OSlav. dŭva (masc.), dŭvě (neut.), Lith, dù (masc.), dvì (fem.), Lett. divi (masc. and fem.), OPruss. dwai (acc. masc.), OIr, dau, da (masc.), di (fem.), W. dou (masc.), dwv (fem.), 'two', Cp. twain, twelve, twenty, twi-, twice, twig, twill, twin, twine, twist, tub, the first element in twavblade and the second element in between, betwixt. Cp. also bi-, bis-, deuce, di-, 'two', dis-, double, doubt, dozen, dual, dubious, duel, duet, duplex, dvaita, dvandva, dyad, the first element in balance, barouche, bevue, biscuit, doab, donatta, dubash, and the second element in combine. rebel, revel, sapsago, tête-bêche.

-ty, suff. forming abstract nouns. — ME. -te, -tee, fr. OF. -te (F. -té), fr. L. -tātem, acc. of -tās, which is prop. a fusion of the suffixes -tā (appearing in words like juven-ta, 'youth',  $v\bar{\imath}$ -ta, for \* $v\bar{\imath}v\bar{\imath}$ -ta, 'life') and -ti. L. suff. -tās (gen. -tā-tis) is cogn. with Gk. -της (gen. -τητος), OI. -tāti-. Cp. e.g. L. liber-tās, 'freedom', fr. liber, 'free', Gk. φιλότης, 'friendship', fr. φίλος, 'friend', OI. sarvà-tāti-h, 'wholeness', fr. sārvaḥ, 'whole, entire'. Cp. also -ity.

-ty, suff. used to denote multiples of ten; twen-ty, thir-ty, etc. — ME. -ti, fr. OE. -tig, rel. to OS., Du. -tig, ON. -tigr, OFris. -tich, OHG. -zig, -zug, MHG. -zic, G. -zig, '-ty', and to Goth. tigus, 'decade', a collateral form of taihun, 'ten'. See ten and cp. twenty.

tych-, form of tycho- before a vowel.

Tyche, n., Greek goddess of fortune (Greek mythol.) — Gk. Τύχη, fr. τύχη, 'fortune, fate, providence, chance', which is rel. to τεύχειν, 'to make ready, construct, fashion', τυγχάνειν, 'to happen to be at a place', and cogn. with Goth., OE. dugan, 'to be of use'. See doughty and cp. dow, 'to be able'. Cp. also next word and the second element in Pentateuch, Hexateuch, Heptateuch, Octateuch.

tychism, n., a theory that regards chance as an objective reality. — Coined by the U.S. logician, mathematician and physician, Charles Sanders Peirce (1839-1914), fr. Gk. τύχη, 'fortune, chance'. See prec. word and -ism.

tychite, n., a rare mineral. — Coined fr. Gk. τύχη, 'fortune, chance' (see **Tyche**) and subst. suff. -ite; so called because it was discovered by chance.

tycho-, before a vowel tych-, combining form meaning 'fortune, chance'. — Gk. τυχο, τυχ-, fr. τύχη. See Tyche.

tycoon, n., a wealthy and powerful businessman (colloq.) — Jap. taikun, 'great lord', fr. Chin. ta, 'great', and kiun, 'ruler, prince, lord'.

tympanum

tying, n. — Formed fr. tie, v., with -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

tyke, tike, n., 1) a dog, cur; 2) a boor (now chiefly dial.) — ME. tyke, fr. ON. tik, 'bitch', rel. to MLG. tike, of s.m.

tylarus, n., pad on the under surface of the toes of birds (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τύλη, 'a swelling, cushion', which is rel. to τύλος, 'a 'lump, knot; any swelling', fr. I.-E. base \*tū-, 'to swell', whence also L. tumidus, 'swollen'. See tumid and cp. tyloma. Tylopoda. tylosis.

tyle, tyler, n. — Archaic spelling of tile, tiler.

tyloma, n., a callus (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. τύλωμα, fr. τύλος, 'callus; any swelling'. See tylarus and -oma and cp. the second element in Entyloma.

**Tylopoda**, n. pl., a division of mammals of the camel family (zool.) — ModL., lit. 'having callous feet', fr. Gk. τύλος, 'callus; any swelling', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **tylarus** and **-poda**.\

tylosis, n., 1) growth of one cell into another (bot.); 2) thickening or hardening of tissue (med.) — ModL., formed with suff. -osis fr. Gk. τύλος, 'lump, knot; any swelling'. See tylarus. tymp, n., the top of the opening of the hearth of a blast furnace. — Shortened fr. tympan.

tympan, n., 1) a drum or a drumlike instrument (archaic); 2) a thin sheet of paper, parchment, etc., placed between the platen and the sheet to be printed. — ME., fr. OE. timpana, fr. L. tympanum, 'kettledrum, timbrel, panel of a door', fr. Gk. τύμπανον. See tympanum.

tympan-, form of tympano- before a vowel.

tympanist, n., one who beats a drum. — L. tympanista, fr. Gk. τυμπανιστής, fr. τυμπανίζειν, to beat the drum', fr. τύμπανον. See tympan and sist

tympanites, n., distention of the abdomen caused by the accumulation of gas in the intestines (med.) — ME., fr. Late L. tympanitēs, fr. Gk. τυμπανίτης, 'a kind of dropsy in which the belly is stretched like a drum', fr. τύμπανον, 'kettledrum'. See tympanum and subst. suff. -ite. tympanitic, adj., pertaining to, or affected with,

tympanites. — Late L. tympaniticus, fr. tympanitēs. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic. tympanitis. n., inflammation of the membrane of

tympanitis, n., inflammation of the membrane of the middle ear (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. tympanum with suff. -itis.

tympano-, before a vowel tympan-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the tympanum'. — Fr. Medical L. tympanum. See next word.

tympanum, n., the drum of the ear (anat.) — Medical L., introduced into anatomy by Gabriele Fallopio (see Fallopian) fr. L. tympanum, 'kettledrum', fr. Gk. τύμπανον, fr. τυμπ-, a nasalized form of stem τυπ-, which appears in τύπος, 'blow, impression', τύπτειν, 'to beat,

tympanum 16/0

strike'. See type and cp. tympan, timpano, timbre, timbrel.

Derivatives: tympan-al, tympan-ic, adjs., tympan-ic-ity, n., tympan-ism, n.

tympanum, n., a flat triangular space (archit.) — L., 'kettledrum; a door panel; a triangular area of a pediment', fr. Gk. τύμπανον. See prec. word

Tyndareus, n., the husband of Leda (Greek: mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Τυνδάρεως, Att. Τυνδάρεως, lit. 'pounder', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)tud-, 'to beat, strike, pound', whence also Gk. Τῦδεύς, the hero Tydeus, lit. 'pounder', L. tundere, 'to beat, strike, stump', tudēs, gen. -ditis, 'hammer'. See stint and cp. tund.

Tynwald, n., parliament of the Isle of Man. — ON. *þing völlr*, lit. 'assembly field', compounded of *þing*, 'assembly'. and *völlr*, 'ground, floor, field'. See thing, 'assembly', and wold.

typ-, form of typo- before a vowel.

typal, adj., pertaining to a type or types. — Formed fr. type with adj. suff. -al.

type, n. — Late L. typus, 'figure, image', fr. Gk. τύπος, 'blow, mark of a blow impression, stamp on a coin, pattern, model', from the stem of τύπτειν, 'to beat, strike', fr. I.-E. base \*(s)tup-, 'to strike, cut, hew', whence also Gk. στύπος, 'stem, stump', OI. tupáti, túmpati, pra-stumpati, 'beats, strikes', L. stupēre, 'to be stunned', stupidus, 'amazed, dull, stupid', stuprum, 'dishonor, disgrace', OSlav. tǔpati, 'to palpitate, throb', tūpūtū, 'clattering, rushing'. Cp. stub, stupefy, stupid, stupor, stuprum, styptic.

Derivative: tvpe, tr. and intr. v.

-type, combining form meaning; 1) type; 2) representative. — Fr. prec. word.

typh-, form of typho- before a vowel.

Typha, n., a genus of plants, the cat-tail flag (bot.)

— Mod L., fr. Gk. τύφη, 'a plant used for stuffing bolsters, etc.', which together with L. tuber, 'a swelling, protuberance', ON. būfa, 'hillock', OE. būf, 'tuft, banner', būfel, 'a leafy plant, thicket', derives fr. I.-E. base \*tŭ-bh-, enlargement of base \*tŭ-, 'to swell', whence L. tumēre, 'to swell'. See tumid.

Typhaceae, n. pl., the cat-tail family (bot.) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. -aceae.

typhlitis, n., inflammation of the caecum (med.)

— Medical L., formed with subst. suff. -itis fr.
Gk. τυρλός, 'blind'. See typhlo-.

typhlo-, before a vowel typhl-, combining form meaning 'blind'. — Gk. τυρλο-, τυρλ-, fr. τυρλός (dissimilated fr. \*θυρλός), 'blind, closed, blunt', which is rel. to τύρος, 'smoke', τύρειν, 'to smoke'. See typhus.

typho-, before a vowel typh-, combining form meaning 'smoke, vapor', used in the sense of typhus (med.) — Gk. τῦφο-, τῦφ-, fr. τῦφος. See typhus.

typhoid, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, typhus. — Compounded of typh- and Gk.

-οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Derivative: typhoid-al, adj.

typhomania, n., delirium characteristic of typhus (med.) — Medical L., compounded of typhoand Gk, μανία, 'madness, frenzy'. See mania.

typhonic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a typhonic. — Gk. τῦφωνικός, fr. τῦφῶν, which is rel. to τῦφος, 'smoke, mist'. See typhus and -ic. typhoon, n., a cyclone in the western Pacific. — Chin. tai fung, lit. 'great wind'; influenced in form by Arab. tufắn (whence also Port. tufão), fr. Gk. τῦφῶν, 'whirlwind' (see typhus).

typhous, adj., pertaining to typhus. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk. τῦφος. See typhus.

Typhula, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. τῦφος, 'vapor' (see next word), and L. dimin. suff. -ula. The correct form would be Typhidium (fr. Gk. τῦφος and suff. -idium, fr. Gk. dimin. suff. -ίδιον).

typhus, n. — Medical L., fr. Gk. τῦφος, 'smoke, mist, cloud, fever accompanied by stupor', which is rel. to τύφειν, 'to smoke', τυφλός, 'blind', τῦφῶν, 'whirlwind'. These words are of uncertain origin. They are perh. cogn. with Goth. daufs, OE. dēaf, 'deaf', Goth. dumbs, OE. dumb, 'dumb', OE. dūfe- (in compounds), 'dove', lit. 'the dark-colored (bird)', OIr. dub (for \*dhubu-), 'black'. All these words possibly derive fr. I.-E. base \*dheu-bh-, \*dhu-bh-, 'to fill with smoke, to cloud, darken; to be dull, dumb or deaf'. See deaf and cp. typhlo-.

typic, adj. — F. typique, fr. Late L. typicus. See next word.

typical, adj. — ML. typicālis, fr. Late L. typicus, fr. Gk. τυπικός, fr. τύπος, 'blow, impression, pattern, model'. See type and -ical.

Derivatives: typical-ity, n., typical-ly, adv., typical-ness, n.

typify, tr. v. — Formed fr. Late L. typus (see type) and -fy.

Derivative: typifi-er, n.

typist, n., a person who operates a typewriter. — See type and -ist.

typo-, before a vowel typ-, combining form meaning 'type, model'. — Fr. Gk. τύπος. See type.

typographer, n. — See next word and agential suff. -er.

typography, n. — M.L. typographia. See typo- and -graphy.

Derivatives: typograph-ic, typograph-ic-al, adjs., typograph-ic-al-ly, adv.

typothetae, n. pl., printers; esp. association of master printers. — ModL., compounded of Gk.  $\tau \cup \pi \circ \varsigma$ , 'blow, impression, pattern, model', and the stem of  $\tau \cup \vartheta \acute{e} v \alpha \iota$ , 'to put, place, set'. See type and thesis and cp. thesmothete.

Tyr, n., a war god in Norse mythology. — ON.  $T\bar{y}r$ , rel. to OE.  $T\bar{t}w$ . See deity and cp. the first element in Tuesday.

tyr-, form of tyro- before a vowel. tyramine, tyramin, n., a crystalline base, C<sub>a</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO (biochem.) — Coined from the first three letters of typosine and amine.

tyrannical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. tyrannicus, 'pertaining to a tyrant' (whence also F. tyrannique), fr. Gk. τυραννικός, fr. τύραννος. See tyrant.

Derivatives: tyrannical-ly, adv., tyrannical-ness,

tyrannicide, n., one who kills a tyrant. — F., fr. L. tyrannicida, which is compounded of tyrannus, 'tyrant', and -cida, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See tyrant and -cide. 'killer'.

tyrannicide, n., the killing of a tyrant. — F., fr. L. tyrannicidium, fr. tyrannus, 'tyrant', and -cidium, 'killing', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See tyrant and -cide, 'killing'.

Tyrannidae, n. pl., an American family of birds (ornithol.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Tyrannus, name of the type genus, fr. L. tyrannus. See tyrant.

tyrannize, intr. and tr. v. — MF. (= F.) tyranniser, fr. tyran, 'tyrant' Cp. Late L. tyrannizāre, 'to act the tyrant', Gk. τυραννίζειν, 'to take the part of tyrants', and see tyrant and -ize.

Derivatives: tyranniz-er, n., tyranniz-ing-ly,

tyrannous, adj. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. tyrannus. See tyrant.

Derivatives: tyrannous-ly, adv., tyrannous-ness,

tyranny, n. — ME. tyrannie, fr. MF. (= F.) tyrannie, fr. OF., fr. ML. tyrannia, fr. Gk. τυραννία, 'rule of a tyrant', fr. τύραννος, 'tyrant'. See next word and -v (representing Gk. -ία).

tyrant, n. — ME. tirant, fr. OF. tiran (F. tyran), fr. L. tyrannus, fr. Gk. τύραννος, 'an absolute ruler', which is a loan word from one of the languages of Asia Minor (prob. the Lydian). Cp. Etruscan Turan, 'mistress, lady' (surname of Venus). Cp. also the second element in Amphitryon. The final t in tyrant is due to a confusion of the ending -an with the pres. part. suff. -ant. Cp. the words ancient, pageant, peasant, pheasant.

Derivative: tyrant, intr. v.

Tyrian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Tyrius, fr. Tyrus, 'Tyre', name of the famous insular city in Phoenicia, fr. Gk. Τόρος, fr. Heb.-Phoen. Tzōr, Tzūr, lit. 'rock, rocky place'. tyro, tiro, n., a novice. — L. tīrō, 'young soldier; recruit: beginner', of uncertain origin. Cp. the first element in tirocinium.

tyro-, before a vowel tyr-, combining form meaning 'cheese'. — Gk. τῦρο-, τῦρ-, fr. τῦρός, 'cheese', which is cogn. with OI. tūrah, Avestic tūiri-, 'curds, whey', and perh. also with OSlav. tyarogǔ, 'curds'. These words possibly derive fr. I.-E. base \*tū-, 'to swell', whence also L. tumēre,

'to swell'. See tumid and cp. the second element in butter, satyr.

tyrocidine, tyrocidin, n., an antibiotic obtained from a soil bacillus. — Coined by the bacteriologist René Jules Dubos (1901-), of the Rockefeller Institute, in 1940 fr. tyrosine, 1st -cide and chem. suff. -ine, -in.

tyrosine, tyrosin, n., an amino acid  $C_9H_{11}NO_3$  (biochem.) — Coined by the German chemist Baron von Justus Liebig (1802-73) in 1846, fr. Gk.  $\tau \bar{\nu} \rho \phi \varsigma$ , 'cheese' (see tyro-), and chem. suff. -ine, -in; so called because it is easily obtained from cheese.

Tyrrhenian, adj., pertaining to the Tyrrheni, Etruscan. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. L. Tyrrheni, fr. Gk. Τυρσηνοί, Τυρρηνοί, 'Tyrrhenians', fr. τύρσις, 'tower; walled city'. whence also L. turris, 'tower'. See tower.

tysonite, n., a fluoride of cerium metals (mineral.)
Named after the American naturalist S. T.
Tyson, from whom it was received. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Tyto, n., a genus of owls (ornithol.) — ModL., fr. Gk. τυτώ (Hesychius), 'owl', which is of imitative origin. Cp. Gk. τοῦτις (Hesychius), 'black-bird', Lith. tātuóti, to trumpet', tutlỹs, 'hoopoe', ON. piōta, 'to howl, resound', OE. pēotan, of s.m., which all are imitative.

Tytonidae, n. pl., a family of birds (ornithol.) — Formed from prec. word with suff. -idae.

tzaddik, also spelled saddik, zaddik, n., 1) in the Bible, a righteous man; 2) in the modern sense of the word, a Hasidic spiritual leader. — Heb. tzaddiq, 'just, righteous', fr. tzādhaq, 'he was just, was righteous' [whence also tzédhek, 'righteousness, justice', tzêdhāqāh, 'righteousness, justice' (in Mishnaic Heb. also 'alms, charity')], which is rel. to Aram. tzêdhēq, 'he was righteous', Syr. zadhēq, '(it is) right'), Arab. sádaqa, 'he spoke the truth', Ethiop. sadaqa, 'had was just, was righteous', Aram. tzidhqēthā, tzēdhaqaf, 'alms, charity', is a loan word fr. Heb. tzēdhāqah, 'alms, charity', is a loan word fr. Heb. tzēdhāqah, 'n its Mishnaic Heb. sense (i.e. 'alms, charity'). Cp. the second element in Melchizedek.

tzadhe, tzade, n., name of the 19th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. tzādē, lit. 'fishing hook', fr. tzūdh, 'to hunt, catch, capture'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Heb. tzūdh (whence tzáyidh, 'hunting, game', tzayyádh, 'hunter', mētzūdhāh, 'prey, net; fastness, stronghold', mētzūdhah, 'net, trap, snare') is rel. to Aram.-Syr. tzādh, 'he hunted', Ugar. \$d\$, Akkad. \$ādu, 'to hunt', Arab. \$āda, 'he hunted'. Cp. sadhe. Cp. also Sidonian.

tzar, tzarina. — See czar, czarina.

tzigane, n., gipsy. — F., fr. Hung. cigány, whence also G. Zigeuner. Cp. czigany.

U

uberous, adj., plentiful (rare). — Late L. ūberōsus, from the L. adjective ūber, 'fruitful', from the noun ūber (for \*ūder), 'teat, pap, dug, udder'. See udder and -ous and cp. exuberant.

Derivatives: uberous-lv. adv.. uberous-ness. n. ubiety, n., whereness (philos.) - ModL. ubietas, formed with suff. -tās (gen. -tātis), fr. L. ubi. 'where' (whence ubi-que, 'everywhere'), which stands for orig. \*cubi (cp. ali-cubi, 'elsewhere'), rel. to Oscan puf, pufe, Umbr. pufe, 'where', fr. L-E. \*awu-dhei-; cp. OI. kuha (for \*kudha), OSlav. kude, 'where'; fr. I.-E. base \*qwu-. 'where, whither', whence also Vedic kū, Avestic kū, 'where', OI. kvà, 'where, whither', kútra, 'where', kútah, 'wherefrom', Avestic kuôra, 'where, whither', MW. cw, cwt, 'where, whither'. Alb. kur, 'as, when', Arm. ur, 'somewhere', Hitt. ku-wapi, 'somewhere'. Cp. who. how. where, the first element in ibidem and the second element in aliunde. For the ending see suff. -itv. ubiquitous, adj., being everywhere, omnipresent. - Formed fr. next word with suff. -ous.

Derivatives: ubiquitous-ly, adv., ubiquitous-ness,

ubiquity, n., omnipresence. — F. ubiquité, formed with suff. -ité fr. L. ubique, 'everywhere', which is compounded of ubi, 'where', and enclitic particle -que, meaning 'also, ever', identical with -que, 'and', fr. I.-E.  $*q^we$ -, whence also OI. ca, Phrygian  $\times \in$ , Gk.  $\pi \notin$ , OIr. -ch (in na-ch, 'not'). I.-E.  $*q^we$ - is rel. to pron. base  $*q^wo$ -, See ubiety, who and -ity.

U-boat, n., submarine. — G. U-Boot, abbreviation of *Unterseeboot*, lit. 'undersea boat'. See under, sea and boat.

udder, n. — ME., fr. OE. ūder, rel. to OS. OFris., MLG., MDu. ūder, Du. uier, OHG. ūtar, ūtir, MHG. iuter, G. Euter, ON. jūgr, jūr, Norw. jur, Dan. yver, Swed. juver, fr. I.-E. base \*ēudh-, \*oudh-, \*ūdh-, whence also OI. ūdhar, Gk. oɔðap, L. ūber, OSlav. vyme (for \*ūdhmen), 'udder', (whence also Hung. vemhes, 'pregnant'). Cp. uberous, exuberant.

Derivatives: udder-ed, adj., udder-ful, udder-less, adj.

udograph, n., an automatic rain gauge. — A hybrid coined fr. L. ūdus, 'wet', and Gk. -γρα-φος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See next word and

udometer, n., a rain gauge. — A hybrid coined fr. L. ūdus, 'wet'. and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. L. ūdus is a contracted form of ūvidus, 'which is rel. to ūvēre, 'to be wet', (h)ūmēre, 'to be moist, wet', (h)ūmor, 'fluid, moisture'. See humor and cp. uliginous. For the second element see meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: udometr-ic, adj., udometr-y, n.

Ugaritic, adj., pertaining to the ancient city Ugarit, its inhabitants or their language; n., the language of Ugarit, closely rel. to Phoen. and Hebrew. — Formed with suff. -ic from the city Ugarit. This name prob. derives, through the medium of Akkadian, from Sumerian ugāru, 'field' (whence also Hung. ugar, 'fallow field'). ugh, interj. expressing repugnance. — Imitative. uglify, tr. v., to make ugly. — Compounded of ugly and -fy.

Derivative: uglifi-er. n.

ugly, adj. — ME. uglike, ugly, 'frightful, repulsive', fr. ON. uggligr, 'fearful', which is formed fr. uggr, 'fear', with suff. -ligr, 'like'. ON. uggr and the rel. ugga, 'to fear', are of uncertain origin. Suff. -ligr is rel. to OE. -lic; see adj. suff. -ly. Derivatives: ugli-ly, adv., ugli-ness, n.

Ugrian, adj. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. *Ugra* name of the country on either side of the Ural Mountains.

Ugric, adj., Ugrian. — See prec. word and -ic. uhlan, n., a cavalryman. — G. Uhlan, Ulan, fr. Pol. u-lan, fr. Turk.- Tatar oghlan, 'boy, youth', from stem \*ogh, 'child'. For sense development cp. infantry, which derives fr. L. infāns, 'a young child, a babe'.

uitlander, n., outlander, not of Boer birth. — S. Afr. Du., compounded of Du. uit, 'out', land, 'Jand', and suff. -er. See out, land and agential suff. -er.

ukase, n., a decree having the force of law in Czarist Russia. — F., fr. Russ. ukaz, 'order', back formation fr. ukazát', 'to show, direct, order', fr. intensive pref. u- and kazát', 'to show'. Pref. u-, which occurs in all Slavic languages, is cogn. with OI. avah, 'down(ward)', áva, 'from', pref. áva-, 'away from' (as in ávabharati, 'carries away'), L. au-, 'away' (in auferō, 'I carry away'), OPruss., Lith., Lett. au-, 'from; un-' (as in Lett. aū-moniom, 'nonsensical, foolish'), OIr. ō, ūa, 'down, from'. Russ. kazát' is rel. to OSlav. kazati, Czech kázati, Pol. kazač, etc., and cogn. with OI. kásate, 'appears, shines'. See akasa and cp. the first element in Casimir.

Ukrainian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. Ukraine, a Slavic word prop. meaning 'frontier'; so called because orig. it formed the southern frontier of Poland.

ukulele, n., a Hawaiian guitarlike musical instrument. — Hawaiian, lit. 'flea', prop. 'jumping insect', fr. uku, 'insect', and lele, 'to jump'. The instrument was so called in allusion to the rapid motions of the fingers over it.

-ular, suff. — Compounded of the suffixes -ule

ulatrophia, ulatrophy, n., atrophy of the gingiva (med.) — Medical L., compounded of Gk.

1673 ulterior

οὖλον, 'gum', and ἀτροφία, 'atrophy'. See ulitis and atrophy.

ulcer, n. — F. ulcère, fr. VL. ulcerem (for L. ulcus), acc. of ulcus, 'a sore, ulcer', which is cogn. with OI. arsah, 'hemorrhoids', Gk. ἔλκος, 'wound, abscess'. The rough spirit in ἔλκος (inst. of \*ἔλκος), is no doubt due to a confusion of this noun with the verb ἔλκειν, 'to draw'. Derivatives: ulcer, intr. and tr. v., ulcerate (q.v.), ulceration (q.v.), ulcer-ative, adj., ulcer-ed, adj., ulcerous (q.v.)

ulcerate, tr. v., to make ulcerous; intr. v., to become ulcerous. — ME. ulceraten, fr. L. ulcerātus, pp. of ulcerāre, 'to make sore', fr. ulcus, gen. ulceris. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate.

ulceration, n. — L. ulcerātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. ulcerātus, pp. of ulcerāre. See prec. word and -ion. ulcerous, adj. — L. ulcerōsus, 'full of sores', from ulcus, gen. ulceris. See ulcer and -ous.

Derivatives: *ulcerous-ly*, adv., *ulcerous-ness*, n. -**ule**, dimin. suff. — This suffix. is used only after consonants. After vowels its form is -*olus*. See -**ole**, dimin. suff.

ulema, n. pl., learned men, scholars. — Turk., fr. Arab. 'ulamá', 'learned men', pl. of 'álim, 'learned, wise', which is prop. the active partic. of 'álima, 'he knew'.

-ulent, adj. suff. meaning 'abounding in, full of'.
 -L. -ulentus (either directly or through the medium of F. -ulent).

uletic, adj., pertaining to the gums. — Formed with suff. -etic fr. Gk. οδλον, 'gum'. See ulitis.

Ulex, n., a genus of plants, the furze (bot.) — L.  $\bar{u}lex$ , 'a shrub resembling rosemary', contracted fr. \* $\bar{u}vilex$ , and rel. to  $\bar{u}lig\bar{o}$ , 'moisture'. See uliginose.

ulexite, n., a hydrous sodium calcium borate (mineral.) — Named after the German chemist Georg L. Ulex. For the ending see subst. suff.

-ite.

uliginose, uliginous, adj., oozy, muddy. — L. ūliginōsus, 'wet, damp, marshy', fr. ūlīgō, gen. -ginis, 'moisture, dampness', contraction of \*ūvilīgō, fr. ūvēre, 'to be wet', whence also ūvidus, ūdus, 'wet'. See udometer and adj. suff. -ose, resp. -ous, and cp. Ulex.

ulitis, n., inflammation of the gums (med.) — Medical L., formed with suff. -itis fr. Gk. οδλον, 'gum', which is prob. related to εἰλέω, 'I roll, roll up', and lit. means 'that which is rounded or padded'. Εἰλέω stands for \*Fελνέω and derives fr. I.-E. base \*welu-, \*welw-, 'to bend, turn, twist, roll', whence also L. volvere, 'to roll'. See volute and cp. epulis, parulis, ulatrophia, Ulotrichi.

ullage, n., the amount by which a bottle or cask of liquor falls short of being full. — ME. oylage, ulage, fr. MF. eullage, oillage (F. ouillage), 'the filling up of a cask', fr. eullier, oiller (F. ouiller), 'to fill up (a cask) to the bung', lit. 'to fill it to "the eye"', fr. ueil (F. oil), 'eye', fr. L. oculus, 'eye'. See ocular and -age.

ullmannite, n., a nickel sulfantimonide (mineral.)
— G. Ullmannit, named after the German chemist Johann C. Ullmann (1771-1821). The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ττης; see subst. suff. -ite.
Ulmaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the elm family (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. L. ulmus. 'elm'. See Ulmus.

ulmaceous, adj., pertaining to the elm family. — See prec. word and -aceous.

ulmic, adj., pertaining to, or found in, ulmin. — Formed fr. next word with adj. suff. -ic.

ulmin, n., a brown substance found in elms (chem.) — Formed fr. Ulmus with suff. -in.

Ulmus, n., a genus of trees, the elm (bot.) — L. ulmus, 'elm'. See elm.

ulna, n., the inner of the two bones of the forearm (anat.) — L. ulna (for \*olenā), 'the elbow', cogn. with Gk. oປ່າດ-, 'elbow', Goth. aleina, OE. eln, 'ell'. See ell.

ulnar, adj., pertaining to the ulna. — Formed fr. L. ulna (see prec. word) with suff. -ar.

ulno-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the ulna. — Fr. L. ulna. See ulna.

ulo-, combining form meaning 'in relation to the gums'. — Gk. οδλον, fr. οδλος, 'gum'. See ulitis.
-ulose, adj. suff. meaning 'characterized by'. —
L. -ulōsus, compounded of the suffixes -ulus and -ōsus. See -ule and subst. suff. -ose and cp. -ulous, 'characterized by'.

Ulotrichi, n. pl., the race having woolly hair, a term in Huxley's classification (anthropol.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. οὖλος, 'woolly, crisp', and θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair'. The first element stands for \*Fόλνος and is rel. to οὖλον, 'gum', εἶλέω, 'I roll, roll up'; see ulitis. For the second element see tricho-.

ulotrichous, adj., having woolly hair. — See prec. word and -ous.

-ulous, adj., suff. meaning 'tending to', as in credulous. — L. -ulus.

-ulous, adj. suff. meaning 'characterized by', as in populous. — L. -ulōsus. See -ulose.

Ulrica, fem. PN. — Latinized fem. form of G. Ulrich, fr. OHG. Uodalrīch, Uolrīch, lit. 'of a rich home', fr. uodal, 'home, nobility', and rīhhi, 'rich'. The first element is rel. to OE. æðele, 'noble', ōðel, 'home, land', ON. ōðal, 'home, property'; see atheling. For the second element see rich and cp. the PN.'s there referred to.

ulster, n., a long, loose overcoat. — Fr. *Ulster*, the Northern province of Ireland; so called because first made in Belfast, in the province Ulster.

ulterior, adj., 1) later; further; 2) undisclosed. — L., 'farther, beyond', compar. of \*ulter, 'that which is on the other side', rel. to ultrā, ultrō, 'on the other side, beyond, besides', uls, 'beyond', OL. ollus, 'that one', ōlim, 'formerly', and prob. also to alius, 'another'. See else and cp. alias. Cp. also ultima, ultimate, ultimatum, ultra, ultra-, ultroneous. Cp. also outrage, outré. For the ending of ulterior see 1st suff. -ior.

ultima 16/4

Derivative: ulterior-ly, adv.

ultima, adj., farthest, last, final; n., the last syllable of a word. — L. ultima fem. of ultimus, 'last'. See ultimate.

ultimacy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -cv.

ultimate, adj., final, fundamental; n., something ultimate. — Late L. ultimātus, pp. of ultimāre, 'to come to, or be at, an end', fr. L. ultimus, 'last', superl. of L. uls, 'beyond'. See ulterior and adj. suff. -ate. For the superl. suff. -timus in ultimus see intimate, adj. and cp. posthumous, maritime.

Derivatives: ultimate-ly, adv., ultimate-ness, n. ultimatum, n., final demand. — Late L. ultimātum, neut. of ultimātus, pp. of ultimāre. See prec. word.

ultimo, adv., in the month preceding the present.

— L. ultimō (scil. mēnse), 'in the last month', abl. of ultimus. 'last'. See ultima.

ultimogeniture, n., a system of inheritance by which the estate descends to the youngest son (as in Borough English). — Compounded of L. ultimus, 'last', and genitūra, 'a begetting, bearing, birth', fr. genitus, pp. of gignere, 'to beget, bear, bring forth'. See ultimate, adj., genus and -ure and cp. primogeniture.

ultra, adj., extreme; n., an extremist. — L. ultrā, 'on the other side, beyond', prop. fem. abl. of \*ulter, 'that which is on the other side'. See ulterior.

ultra-, pref. meaning 'beyond'. — Fr. L. ultrā. See prec. word.

ultraism, n., the holding of extreme views, radicalism. — See ultra and -ism.

ultraist, n., one who holds extreme views. — See ultra and -ist.

ultramarine, adj., situated beyond the sea. — ML. ultrāmarīnus, fr. L. ultrā, 'beyond', and marīnus, 'pertaining to the sea'. See ultra- and marine and cp. transmarine.

ultramarine, n., a pure blue pigment, orig. obtained from powdered lapis lazuli. — Refashioned fr. It. oltramarino, 'from beyond the sea', fr. ML. ultrāmarīnus (see ultramarine, adj.); so called because the lapis lazuli had to be imported from 'beyond the sea'. i.e. Asia.

Derivative: ultramarine, adj.

ultramontane, adj., beyond the mountains; esp. beyond the Alps (in the latter meaning it was orig. used by the Italians in the sense 'north of the Alps'; later it was applied by the northern nations in the sense 'south of the Alps', whence arose the meanings 'Italian' and 'of, or supporting the policy of, the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church'; n., 1) a person living beyond the mountains (esp. beyond, i.e. north, resp. south, of the Alps); 2) an adherent of the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church. — ML. ultrāmontānus (corresponding to L. trāmontānus), 'situated beyond the mountains', fr. L. ultrā, 'beyond', and montānus, 'pertaining to a

mountain', fr. mōns, gen. montis, 'mountain'. Cp. It. oltramontano and F. ultramontain and see ultra- and mount, 'hill'. Cp. also tramontane. ultramontanism, n., the principles of the ultramontane party. — F. ultramontanisme formed fr. ultramontain (fr. ML. ultrāmontānus) with suff. -isme. See prec. word and -ism.

ultramontanist, n., an adherent of the ultramontane party. — See ultramontane and -ist.

ultramundane, n., beyond the world. — L. ultrāmundānus, formed fr. ultrā, 'beyond', and mundānus 'wordly'. See ultra- and mundane.

ultrasonic, adj., supersonic. — See ultra- and sonic.

ultraviolet, adj., outside the violet end of the visible spectrum (physics). — Lit. 'beyond the violet', compounded of ultra- and violet.

ultra vires, transcending one's power or authority (law). — L., 'beyond powers', fr. ultrā, 'beyond', and vīrēs, acc. (and nom.) pl. of vīs, 'force, strength', which is rel. to vīr, 'man'. See ultra and virile.

ultroneous, adj., voluntary. — L. ultrōneus, 'of one's own accord, voluntary, spontaneous', fr. ultrō, 'beyond; of one's own accord'. See ultra and -eous.

Derivatives: ultroneous-ly, adv., ultroneous-ness, n.

ululant, adj., howling. — L. ululāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of ululāre. See next word and -ant. ululate, intr. v., to howl. — L. ululāt(-um), pp. stem of ululāre, 'to howl, screech, cry out' (whence ulula, 'owl', prop. 'the screeching bird'); from reduplication of the imitative base \*ul-, \*ol-. Cp. Gk. δλολύζειν, 'to cry aloud', OI. ululiħ, 'a howling'. Cp. also owl. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: ululation (q.v.), ululat-ive, adj. ululation, n., howling, lamentation. — L. ululātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. ululāt(-um), pp. stem of ululāre. See prec. word and -ion.

Ulva, n., a genus of seaweeds, the sea lettuce

(bot.) — L. ulva, 'sedge', rel. to alga. See alga. Ulvaceae, n. pl., a family of seaweeds (bot.) — ModL., formed with suff. -aceae fr. Ulva (q.v.) ulvaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Ulysses, n., Latin name for Odysseus. — L., more exactly Ulixēs, fr. Gk. 'Οδυσσεύς (see Odysseus). The Latin spellings Ulixēs, Ulyssēs are an attempt at bringing Ulixēs nearer to Gk. 'Οδυσσεύς, more exactly, to its dialectal forms 'Ολυσσεύς, 'Ολυσεύς, 'Ολυσεύς.

umangite, n., a copper selenide (mineral.) — G. Umangit, named after the Sierra de Umango in Argentina. The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

umbel, n., a type of inflorescence (bot.) — L. umbella (for \*umber-lā), 'sunshade, parasol', lit. 'a little shade', dimin, of umbra, 'shade, shadow'. See umbra and cp. umbrella. For the change of \*umber-lā to umbella cp. L. libellus, 'a little book', for \*liber-lus, fr. liber, 'book' (see libel).

Derivative: umbel(l)-ed, adi.

1675

umbell-, form of umbelli- before a vowel.

umbelia, n., the same as umbel. — L. See prec. word.

Derivatives: umbell-ar, adj., umbellate (q.v.)

umbellate, adj., having umbels. — ModL. umbellātus, fr. L. umbella. See umbel and adj. suff.-ate.

umbellet, n., an umbellule (bot.) — Formed fr. umbel with dimin, suff. -et.

umbelli-, before a vowel umbell-, a combining form meaning 'umbel' or 'umbellate'. — Fr. L. umbella. See umbel.

umbelliferous, adj., producing umbels (bot.) — Compounded of umbelli- and -ferous.

umbelliform, adj., having the form of an umbel (bot.) — Compounded of umbelliand forma, 'form, shape', See form, n.

umbellule, n., a secondary umbel (bot.) — ModL.
umbellula, a double dimin., formed fr. L. umbella, itself a dimin. of umbra, 'shade, shadow'.
See umbel and -ule.

umber, n., a brown earthy pigment. — ME. umbre, umber, 'shade, shadow', fr. MF. umbre (F. ombre), for terre d'Umbre (F. terre d'Ombre), lit. 'earth of Umbria' (in Italy). For sense development cp. It. terra di Siena, 'umber', lit. 'earth of Siena', fr. Siena, a town in Northern Italy (cp. sienna).

Derivatives: umber, adj., dark brown, umber, tr. v., to paint with umber.

umber, n., the grayling. — ME. umbre, fr. MF. umbre (F. ombre), 'the grayling', fr. OF., fr. L. umbra, 'shade'. See umbra. For sense development cp. umbrette and Sciaenidae.

umbilical, adj., pertaining to the navel. — ML. umbilicālis, fr. L. umbilīcus. See umbilicus and adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: umbilical-ly, adv.

umbilicate, adj., having an umbilicus. — L. umbilicātus, formed with suff. -ātus fr. umbilīcus. See next word and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: umbilicat-ed, adj., umbilicat-ion, n. umbilicus, n., navel (anat.) — L. umbilicus, 'navel, umbilical cord', prob. formed with suff. -cus, fr. \*ombeli which is rel. to umbō, 'boss of a shield', and cogn. with Gk. ὁμφαλός, 'navel; boss of a shield, knob', ON. nafli, OE. nafela, 'navel'. See navel and cp. umbo, nombril, omphalic.

umbiliform, adj., having the form of an umbilicus or navel. — See prec. word and -form.

or navel. — See prec. word and -form.
umble pie, pie made of the umbles of a deer. —

See next word and cp. humble pie. umbles, n. pl. — Obsol. var. of numbles.

umbo, n., the boss of a shield. — L. umbō, 'a convex elevation, knob, boss', rel. to umbilicus. 'navel'. See umbilicus.

umbonal, adj., pertaining to the umbo. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. umbō, gen. umbōnis. See prec. word.

umbonate, adj., shaped like an umbo. — Formed with suff.-ate fr. L. umbō, gen. umbōnis. See umbo.

umbra, n., shade, shadow (of a planet). — L. umbra, 'shade, shadow', of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with OI. ándhas-, 'darkness', andháh, Avestic andō, 'blind'. For the suff. -bra in umbra cp. the suff. in L. tenebrae (pl.), 'darkness'. See Ernout-Meillet, DELL., p. 745 s.v. umbra. Cp. Rum. umbrā, It. ombra, F. ombre, OProvenç., Catal. ombra, 'shade', which all derive fr. L. umbra, and Catal., Sp., Port. sombra, 'shade', which come fr. VL. subumbrāre, 'to cast shade upon'. Cp. umbel, umber, 'the grayling', umbrage, umbrella, umbrette, adumbrate, adumbration, penumbra. Cp. also somber, sombrero.

umbraculiferous, adj., bearing umbracula (bot.)

— Compounded of umbraculum and -ferous.

umbraculiform, adj., shaped like an umbraculum (bot.) — Compounded of umbraculum and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

umbraculum, n., an appendage of the form of an umbrella (bot.) — L., 'umbrella', dimin. of umbra. See umbra and -culum.

umbrage, n., 1) shadow; 2) resentment. — ME., fr. OF. umbrage, ombrage (F. ombrage), 'shade, suspicion, distrust', fr. L. umbrāticus, 'pertaining to shade', fr. umbra. See umbra and -age.

umbrageous, adj., shady. — F. ombrageux, 'suspicious, distrustful; skittish (said of horses)', fr. OF. umbrageus, ombrageus, 'shady, suspicious', fr. umbre, ombre (F. ombre), 'shade'. See umbra and -ous.

Derivatives: umbrage, tr. v., umbrageous-ly, adv umbrageous-ness, n.

umbral, adj., pertaining to an umbra. — Formed fr. umbra with adj. suff. -al.

Derivative: umbral-ly, adv.

umbrella, n. — It. ombrella, fr. Late L. umbrella, alteration of L. umbella, 'a little shadow, sunshade, umbrella', dimin. of umbra. See umbra and -ella and cp. umbel.

Derivatives: umbrella, adj. and tr. v.

umbrette, n., the bird called Scopus umbretta. — ModL. umbretta, fr. F. ombrette, dimin' of ombre, 'the grayling'. See umber, 'the grayling', and -ette.

Umbrian, adj., pertaining to Umbria. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. *Umbria*, name of a district in Central Italy.

Derivative: Umbrian, n.

umbriferous, adj., giving shade. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. umbrifer, 'giving shade, casting a shade, shady', which is compounded of umbra, 'shade', and the stem of ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See umbra and -ferous.

umiak, n., an Eskimo boat. - Eskimo.

umlaut, n., vowel mutation. — G. Umlaut, 'modification of a vowel', coined by the German poet Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock (1724-1803) fr. um, 'around, about', and Laut, 'sound'. The first element derives fr. MHG. umbe, ümbe, fr. OHG. umbi, which is rel. to OE. ymbe, 'around, about'; see ambi- and cp. amphi-. The second

umpire 1676

element is rel. to G. laut, 'loud'; see loud and cp. ablaut, anlaut, auslaut. As a technical term of grammar, the word umlaut was introduced by the German philologist Jakob Ludwig Karl Grimm (1785-1863).

umpire, n., judge, arbiter. — ME. nompere, nounpere, fr. OF. nomper, earlier nonper, 'not equal', fr. non, 'not', and per, 'equal, peer', fr. L. non, 'not', resp. par, 'equal'. See non and peer, n. The modern E. form is due to a misdivision of a numpire into an umpire. For similar misdivisions cp. adder and words there referred to.

Derivatives: umpire, tr. v., umpir-age, n., umpir-ess. n.

umpteen, adj., any great number (army slang). — Coined on analogy of thirteen, etc., fr. ump-, an interjection suggestive of an indefinite number. Derivative: umpteen-th, adj.

un-, privative pref., as in unknown. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to OS., OFris., OHG., MHG., G. un-, Goth. un-, ON. ū-, ō-, Dan. u-, Swed. ō-, Du. on-, and cogn. with OI., Avestic, OPers. a-, an-, Toch. an-, en-, em-, Arm. an-, Gk. ά-, before a vowel ἀν-, Oscan and Umbr. an-, L. in-, OIr. an-, in-, ē-, W., Bret., Co. an-. Cp. the pref. in OE. uncūp, ON. ūkūōr, Goth. unkunps, OI. ájnātaḥ. Arm. ancanaut', Gk. άγνωτος, L. ignōtus (for \*in-gnōtos), OIr. ingnad, 'unknown' (see uncouth). These prefixes derive fr. I.-E. \*p-, to which base \*ne, 'no, not', stands in vowel gradation. See no and cp. the priv. prefixes an- and in-.

un-, pref. expressing reversal, deprivation or removal, as in undo, unfasten. — ME. un-, fr. OE. on-, un-, rel. to OS. ant-, ON. and-, Du. ont-, OHG. ant-, int-, MHG., G. ant-, ent-, Goth. and-, 'against', Goth. prep. and, 'along', and cognate with Ol. ánti, 'opposite', Gk. ἄντα, ἄντην, 'opposite', ἀντί, 'over against, opposite, before', L. ante, 'before', fr. I.-E. base \*anta-, \*anti-, 'over against, opposite'. See ante-, anti-. For the fuller OE. form see answer.

unable, adj. — ME. See priv. pref. un- and able. Cp. inability.

Derivatives: unable-ness, n., unabl-v, adv.

unanimity, n. — ME. unanimite, fr. MF. (= F.) unanimité, fr. L. ūnanimitātem, acc. of ūnanimitās, fr. ūnanimus, 'of one mind'. See next word and -ity.

unanimous, adj., of one mind. — L. ūnanimus, 'of one mind', compounded of ūnus, 'one', and animus, 'mind'. See one and animus. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: unanimous-ly, adv., unanimous-ness, n.

unapt, adj. — Formed fr. priv. pref. un- and apt. Cp. inapt, inept.

unattached, adj. — Formed fr. priv. pref. un- and attached. Cp. tosher, which is a corruption of unattached.

unbelief, n. — Formed fr. priv. pref. un- and belief. Cp. OE. ungelēafa.

unberufen, interj., used in the sense of 'Heaven forbid'. — G., lit. 'uncalled'; formed fr. pref. un-, and berufen, pp. of berufen, 'to call', fr. pref. be- and rufen, 'to call'. See priv. pref. un-, pref. be- and roup, 'to sell by auction'.

Uncaria, n. pl., a genus of plants of the madder family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. uncus, 'hook'. See uncus and -aria.

uncia, n. — L., 'the twelfth part of anything, the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce; the twelfth part of a foot, an inch', fr. \*oinicia, \*oincia, 'unity', and rel. to OL. oinos, L. ūnus, 'one'. See one and cp. unity. Cp. also ounce, oka, inch, uncial and the second element in semuncia.

unciferous, adj., bearing a hook (zool.) — Compounded of L. uncus, 'hook', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See uncus and -ferous.

unciform, adj., hook-shaped. — Compounded of L. uncus, 'hook', and forma, 'form, shape'. See uncus and form. n.

uncinal, adj., hooklike. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. uncinus, 'hook, barb'. See uncinus.

uncinate, adj., hooked, hook-shaped. — L. uncinātus, fr. uncinus, 'hook, barb'. See next word and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivative: uncinat-ed. adi.

uncinus, n., a hooklike process. — L. uncinus, 'hook, barb', fr. uncus. See uncus.

uncle, n. — ME. fr. OF. uncle, oncle (F. oncle), fr. VL. aunculus (whence also Rum. unchiŭ), fr. L. avunculus, 'uncle on the mother's side', dimin. of avus, 'grandfather', which is cogn. with Arm. hav, 'grandfather', Lith. avýnas, 'maternal uncle', OPruss. awis, 'uncle', OSlav. uji, 'uncle', the first element in OE. ēam, OFris. ēm, Du. oom, OHG., MHG. ōheim, 'maternal uncle', G. Oheim, Ohm, 'uncle', ON. afi, 'grandfather', āi, 'great-grandfather', Goth. awō, 'grandson', later 'nephew', W. ewythr, 'uncle'. Cp. avuncular, atavism, avital, ayah, 'a Hindu nurse', eme. Derivative: uncle. tr. v.

-uncle, dimin. suff. — L. -unculus, enlargement of suff. -culus. See -culus, -cule.

Uncle Sam, the government or the people of the United States (colloq.) — Extension of the initials U.S. after Samuel Wilson (1776-1854) of Troy (New York), popularly called "Uncle Sam", who was a meat inspector during the war of 1812 and stamped the barrels of meat he packed with the initials U.S.-E.A., which stood for United States — Elbert Anderson (name of the contractor). In a humorous way the letters U.S. were 'explained' as the initials of Uncle Sam. Cp. Sammy.

unco, adj., adv., and n. — Scot. var. of uncouth. uncouth, adj., 1) uncommon; 2) strange; awkward.—ME., fr. OE. uncūp, 'unknown, strange', fr. priv. pref. un- (q.v.), and cūp, 'known', prop. pp. of cunnan, 'to know'. See can, 'to be able', and cunning and cp. unco and the first element in Cuthbert.

Derivatives: uncouth-ly, adv., uncouth-ness, n. unction, n., 1) the act of anointing; 2) an unguent; 3) fervor. — ME. unctioun, fr. L. unctiō, gen. -ōnis, 'anointing', fr. unctus, pp. of unguere, 'to anoint'. See unguent.

unctuous, adj., 1) oily; 2) full of unction; suave.

— ML. unctuōsus, fr. L. unctus, pp. of unguere, 'to anoint'. See unguent and -ous.

Derivatives: unctuous-ly, adv., unctuous-ness, n. uncus, n., hook (anat. and zool.) — L., fr. Gk. ὅγκος, which stands in gradational relationship to Gk. ἄγκος, 'a bend, hollow', a valley', ἀγκών, 'bend of the arm, elbow', ἀγκύλος, 'crooked, curved', ἄγκῦρα, 'anchor', OE. angel, 'fishhook'. See angle, 'fishhook', angle, 'corner', and cp. Uncaria, unciferous, unciform, uncinate, uncinus, aduncous, Redunca.

undate, adj., wavy. — L. undātus, fr. unda, 'wave', which is cogn. with OI. undáti, unatti, 'it springs, gushes, moistens', udán-, udakám, 'water', Gk. ὅδωρ, Goth. watō, OE. wæter, 'water'. See water and adj. suff. -ate and cp. hydra, hydro-, Cp. also abound, abundance, inundate, inundation, redound, redundant, sound, 'to measure', superabound, superabundance, undine, undose, undulate, undulous, ondograph.

undecagon, n., a figure having eleven angles and eleven sides (geom.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. undecim, 'eleven', and Gk. γωνία, 'angle'. The first element is compounded of L. ūnus, 'one', and decem, 'ten'; see one and ten and cp. next word. For the second element see -gon. The correct form is hendecagon (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

undecennial, adj., occurring every eleventh year.
Formed fr. L. undecim, 'eleven' (see prec. word), with suff. -ennial, on analogy of decennial (q.v.)

under, prep. — ME., fr. OE. under, rel. to OFris. under. OS., Goth, undar, ON, undir, Dan., Swed., OFris, under, Du. onder, OHG. untar, unter, MHG. under, unter, G. unter, fr. I.-E. \*ndher, 'under', whence also OI. adhah, 'below'. ádharah, 'lower', Avestic aðara-, 'lower', Toch. A añč, 'under', Arm. end, 'under', L. inferus, 'lower', infrā, 'below' and perh. Gk. άθερίζειν, 'to make light of' (for sense development cp. OI. adharina-, 'despised, made light of', fr. adháh, 'below'), Cp. inferior, infernal, infra. — Cp. also I.-E. \*nter, 'between, among', whence OE. under, OHG. untar, Goth. undar, 'among', OI. antár, 'among, between', L. inter, 'between, among', Gk. ἔντερα, 'intestines'. See inter, prep., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: under, adv. and adj.

under-, pref. — From prec. word.

undercroft, n., a crypt. — Compounded of under and obsol. croft, 'vault', which is borrowed fr. VL. crupta, fr. L. crypta, fr. Gk. κρυπτή, 'crypt, vault'; see crypt.

undergraduate, adj. and n. — A hybrid coined fr. under and graduate, a word of Latin origin.

undercurrent, n. — A hybric coined fr. under and current, a word of Latin origin.

underestimate, tr. v. — Loan translation of F. sous-évaluer, a word coined by the French poet and critic Pierre-Charles Baudelaire (1821-67) fr. F. sous, 'under', and évaluer, 'to estimate'. Derivative: underestimat-ion, n.

underlay, tr. v. — ME. underleggen, underlegen, fr. OE. underleggan, fr. under- and lecgan, 'to lay'. See lay, 'to place'.

Derivatives: underlay, n., underlay-er, n.

underlie, tr. v. — ME. underliggen, underlien, fr. OE. underlicgan, fr. under and licgan, 'to lie'. See lie, 'to recline'.

Derivatives: underlie, n., underli-er, n.

underneath, adv. and prep. — ME. undernethe, fr. OE. underneopan. See under and nether and cp. beneath.

understand, tr. and intr. v. — ME. understanden, fr. OE. understandan, lit. 'to stand under', fr. under- (see under) and standan, 'to stand'. Cp. OFris. understonda and see under and stand. For sense development cp. OE. forstandan, 'to understand', lit. 'to stand before', MDu. verstaen, Du. verstaen, MHG. verstān, verstēn, G. verstehen, 'to understand', lit. 'to stand through', Gk. ἐπίσταμαι, 'I understand', lit. 'I stand upon'.

Derivatives: understand-able, adj., understand-able-ness, n., understand-abl-y, adv., understander, n., understand-ing, n. and adj., understand-ing-ly, adv., understand-ing-ness, n.

undertake, tr. and intr. v. — ME. undertaken; see under and take. ME. undertaken is prop. a loan translation of OE. underniman, 'to undertake' (formed fr. under- and niman, 'to take'), which is rel. to OS. undarniman, Du. ondernemen, OHG. untarneman, MHG. undernemen, G. unternehmen. Cp. F. entreprendre, 'to undertake', fr. entre, 'between, among', and prendre, 'to take'.

Derivatives: undertak-er, n., undertak-ing, n. and adj., undertak-ing-ly, adv.

underwrite, tr. and intr. v. — Loan translation of L. subscribere, fr. sub, 'under', and scribere, 'to write'. See under and write.

Derivatives: underwrit-er, n., underwrit-ing, n. undies, n. pl., women's underwear (colloq.) — Formed from the abbreviation of underwear with -ies, pl. of dimin. suff. -y.

undine, n., a female water sprite. — G., fr. F. on-dine, introduced by the French poet Pierre de Ronsard (1524-85) fr. ModL. undina, a word coined by Paracelsus fr. L. unda, 'wave'. See undate and -ine (representing L. -ina). For sense development cp.gnome, sprite, salamander, sylph. undo, tr. v. — ME. undon, fr. OE. undön, ondön, fr. un-, pref. expressing reversal, and dön, 'to do'. See do, v.

Derivatives: undo-er, n., undo-ing, n.

undone, unfastened, pp. of undo. — ME. undon, pp. of undon, 'to undo'. See prec. word.

undose, adj., undulate. — L. undōsus, 'wavy', fr. unda. 'wave'. See undate and adj. suff. -ose.

undress, tr. v., to take clothes off; intr. v., to take one's clothes off. — Formed fr. un-, pref. expressing reversal, and the verb dress.

Derivative: undress-ed. adi.

undress, n., ordinary dress, as distinguished from full dress. — Formed fr. priv. pref. un- and the noun dress. See dress.

undulant, adj., 1) undulating; 2) wavelike. — Formed as if fr. L. \*undulāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of \*undulāre, back formation fr. undulātus, which was regarded as a pp. See undulate, adj. undulate, adj., wavy. — L. undulātus, 'wavy, undulated', fr. \*undula, dimin. of unda, 'wave'. See undate, -ule and adj. suff. -ate.

undulate, intr. v., to move in waves. — L. undulatus. See undulate, adj.

Derivatives: undulat-ed, adj., undulat-ing, adj., undulat-ing-ly, adv., undulat-ion, n., undulat-ory, adj.

uneven, adj. — ME., fr. OE. unefen, unefn. See priv. pref. un- and even.

Derivatives: uneven-ly, adv., uneven-ness, n.

unfair, adj. — ME., fr. OE. unfæger, 'unlovely'. See priv. pref. un- and fair, adj.

Derivatives: unfair-ly, adv., unfair-ness, n.

unfold, tr. v. — ME. unfolden, fr. OE. unfealdan. See un-, pref. expressing reversal, and fold.

ungainly, adj. — ME. ungeinliche, adv., fr. ungein, 'inconvenient', fr. priv. pref. un- and ON. gegn, 'ready, convenient'. See gainly.

ungual, adj., pertaining to a nail or claw. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. unguis, 'nail, hoof claw', which is cogn. with Gk. ఠఌ౽, ON. nagl, OE. nægel, 'nail'. See nail and cp. onyx. Cp. also unguiculate, unguiform, Ungulata, ungulate.

unguent, n., an ointment. — L. unguentum, 'ointment', fr. unguen, 'ointment', from the stem of unguere (pp. unctus), 'to anoint', which is rel. to Umbr. umen, 'ointment', and cogn. with OI. anákti, 'anoints, smears', Arm. aucanem, 'I anoint', OPruss. anctan, 'butter', OHG. ancho, MHG., G. anke, 'butter', OIr. imb, OCo. amenen, Bret. amann, W. ymenyn, 'butter'. Cp. unction, unctuous. Cp. also anoint, axunge, ointment, prune. 'to preen'.

unguiculate, adj., having nails or claws (zool.) — ModL. unguiculātus, fr. L. unguiculus, 'fingernail', dimin. of unguis, 'nail'. See ungual, -cule and adj. suff. -ate.

Derivatives: unguiculate, n., unguiculated, adj. unguiform, adj., having the shape of a nail. — Formed fr. L. unguis, 'nail', and forma, 'form, shape'. See ungual and form, n.

Ungulata, n. pl., the hoofed mammals (zool.) — ModL., neut. pl. of Late L. ungulātus. See next word and cp. the second element in Notungulate. ungulate, adj., hoofed; pertaining to the Ungulate.

ta. — Late L. ungulātus, 'hoofed', fr. L. ungula, 'hoof, claw, talon', dimin. in form (but not in meaning) of unguis, 'nail'. See ungual, -ule and adj. suff. -ate.

unholy, adj. — ME., fr. OE. unhālig. See priv. pref. un- and holy-.

Derivatives: unholi-ly, adv., unholi-ness, n.

uni-, combining form meaning 'having one only; single. — L. ūni-, fr. ūnus, 'one'. See one and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the last element in coadunate.

uni, adj., plainly woven. — F. uni, lit. 'united', pp. of unir, 'to join, unite', fr. L. ūnīre, of s.m., fr. ūnus. 'one'. See uni-.

Uniat, Uniate, n., pertaining to any of such Eastern Christian Churches as acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope. — Russ. *uniyat*, fr. *unia*, 'unity, union', fr. L. *ūnus*, 'one'. See uni-.

uniaxial, adj., having one axis. — Compounded of uni- and axial.

unible, adj., that may be united. — Formed with suff. -ible fr. L. unire, 'to unite'. See unite.

unicorn, n. — ME. unicorne, fr. MF. (= F.) unicorne, fr. L. ūnicornis, 'one-horned', used in the Vulgate for Gk. μονόκερως of the LXX text; cp. G. Einhorn, W. ungorn, Bret. uncorn, OSlav. ino-rogū. See uni- and horn, and cp. corn, 'a horny induration'.

uniform, adj. — MF. (= F.) uniforme, fr. L. ūniformis, 'having one form', fr. L. ūnus, 'one', and forma, 'form, shape'. See uni- and form, n.

Derivatives: uniform, tr. v., uniform-ly, adv., uniform-ness, n.

uniform, n. — F. uniforme, 'a uniform dress', fr. uniforme, adj. See prec. word.

uniformity, n. — ME. uniformite, fr. MF. (= F.) uniformité, fr. Late L. ūniformitātem, acc. of ūniformitās, fr. L. ūniformis. See uniform, adj., and -ity.

unify, tr. v. — Fr. ML. ūnificāre, 'to unite, unify' (either directly or through the medium of F. unifier), which is compounded of L. ūnus, 'one', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See uni- and -fy. Derivatives: unifi-able, adj., unifi-er, n.

unilateral, adj., one-sided. — Coined by the English reformer Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) fr. ModL. ūnilaterālis, fr. L. ūnum, neut. of ūnus, 'one', and latus, gen. lateris, 'side'. See uni- and lateral.

Derivatives: unilateral-ism, n., unilateral-ist, n., unilateral-ity, n., unilateral-ly, adv.

uniliteral, adj., consisting of one letter only. — Compounded of uni- and literal.

Unio, n., a genus of mussels (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. ūniō, 'pearl', prob. meaning lit. 'that which is unique', and rel. to ūnus, 'one', ūniō, 'unity, union'; see union. For sense development cp. F. solitaire, 'solitaire (diamond)', lit. 'solitary, single' (see solitary).

Uniola, n., a genus of plants, the spike-grass. — Late L., name of a plant, prop. dimin. of L. *ūniō*, 'union'. See union and dimin. suff. -ole.

union, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. ūniōnem, acc. of ūniō, 'unity, union', fr. L. ūnus, 'one'. See uni-.

1679

unionism, n., the principle of union. — See union and -ism.

unionist, n., an adherent of unionism. — See union and -ist.

uniparous, adj., producing but one at a birth. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. ūnus, 'one', and parere, 'to bring forth, beget, bear'. See uni- and -parous.

unipartite, adj., not divided into parts. — Lit. 'consisting of one part only', fr. L. ūnus, 'one', and pars, gen. partis, 'part'. See uni-, part, n., and adj. suff. -ite and cp. tripartite.

unique, adj. — F. unique, fr. L. ūnicus, 'one only, single', fr. ūnus, 'one'. See uni-.

Derivatives: unique, n., unique-ly, adv., unique-ness. n.

unireme, n., a galley having but one bank of oars.

— Formed on analogy of bireme, etc., fr. L. ūnus, 'one', and rēmus, 'oar'. See uni- and bireme. unison, n., concert, harmony. — MF. (= F.) unisson, fr. ML. ūnisonus, 'having only one sound', compounded of L. ūnus, 'one', and sonus, 'sound'. See uni- and sound, 'noise'.

unit, n. - Shortened fr. unity.

Unitarian, n., one who rejects the doctrine of the Trinity. — ModL. *ūnitārius*. See next word and -ian.

Derivative: Unitarian, adi.

unitary, adj., pertaining to a unit. — Formed fr. unity with adj. suff. -ary.

unite, tr. and intr. v. — ME. uniten, fr. L. ūnītus, pp. of ūnīre, 'to make one, join, unite', fr. ūnus, 'one'. See uni-.

Derivatives: unit-ed, adj., unit-ed-ly, adv., unit-ed-ness, n., unit-er, n., unit-ing, adj., unit-ing-ly, adv.

unitive, adj., tending to unite. — Late L. ūnitīvus, fr. L. ūnītus. See unite and -ive.

unity, n. — ME. unite, fr. OF. unite (F. unité), fr. L. ūnitātem, acc. of ūnitās, 'unity', fr. ūnus, 'one'. See one and cp. unit.

univalence, univalency, n. (chem.) — Formed fr. next word with suff. -ce, resp. -cy.

univalent, adj., having a valency of one (chem.) — Formed fr. tri- and L. valēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of valēre, 'to have power'. See valiant and cp. -valent.

universal, adj. — ME. universel, universal, fr. MF. universal, universel (F. universel), fr. OF., fr. L. ūniversālis, 'belonging to all, universal', fr. ūniversūls. See universe and adj. suff. -al. L. ūniversālis was prob. coined by the Roman rhetorician Marcus Fabius Quintilianus (cca. 35-cca. 95 C.E.) to translate Gk. καθολικός (see catholic). Derivatives: universal, n., universal-ism, n., universal-ist, n., universal-ize, tr. v., universal-ly, adv., universal-ness, n.

universe, n. — L. *ūniversum*, 'the whole world, the universe', prop. neut. sing. of the adjective *ūni*-

versus, 'whole, general, universal', lit. 'turned into one', fr. ūnus, 'one', and versus, pp. of vertere, 'to turn'; see version and cp. words there referred to. L. ūniversum is prop. the loan translation of Gk. τὸ ὅλον, 'the universe', subst. use of the neut, of ὅλος, 'whole'.

university, n. — ME. universite, fr. OF. universite (F. université), fr. ML. ūniversitātem, acc. of ūniversitās, 'university', fr. Late L. ūniversitās, 'a number of persons associated into one body', fr. L., 'the whole, the whole world, a number of persons associated into one body', fr. ūniversus, 'whole, general, universal'. See prec. word and -ity.

universology, n., study of the universe. — A hybrid coined fr. L.  $\bar{u}niversum$ , 'the universe', and Gk.  $-\lambda o \gamma(\bar{\alpha})$ , fr.  $-\lambda o'\gamma o c$ , 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See universe and -logy.

Derivatives: universolog-ic-al, adj., universolog-

univocal, adj., having one meaning only. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Late L. ūnivocus, which is compounded of L. ūnus, 'one', and vōx, gen. vōcis, 'voice, sound'. See uni- and vocal.

unkempt, adj., not combed; untidy. — Formed fr. priv. pref. un- and ME. kempt, pp. of kemben, fr. OE. cemban, 'to comb', which stands in gradational relationship to OE. camb, 'comb'. See comb.

unless, conj. — Fr. earlier onlesse, onlesse that, i.e. 'on less that'. Cp. F. à moins que, 'unless', lit. 'on less that'. and see on and less.

unmeet, adj., not meet; unsuitable. — ME. unmete, fr. OE. unmæte, 'not meet'. See priv. pref. un- and meet. adi.

Derivatives: unmeet-ly, adv., unmeet-ness, n. unruly, adj., hard to restrain, disorderly. — ME. unreuly, fr. priv. pref. un- and reuly, ruly, 'amenable to rule', fr. reule, 'rule'. See rule, n., and adj. suff. -v.

Derivatives: unruli-ly, adv., unruli-ness, n.

untie, tr. and intr. v. — ME. untyen, fr. OE. untiegan. See un-, pref. expressing reversal, and tie.

until, prep. and conj. — ME., prob. fr. unto (with the substitution of til, 'till', for to). Cp. Dan. indtil and Swed. intill and see unto and till.

unto, prep. — ME., contraction of \*und to. The first word means 'up to, until', and is rel. to OE.  $\bar{o}b$ , OS., ON., OFris., Goth. und, OHG. unzi, 'up to, until', and to OE. end, 'end'; see end. For the etymology of the second word see to. Cp. prec. word.

unwieldy, adj., 1) not easy to handle; 2) awkward.
Formed from priv. pref. un- and obsolete wieldy, 'easy to wield', from wield and adj. suff.
-v.

Derivatives: unwield-ly, adv., unwieldi-ness, n. up, adv. — ME., fr. OE. upp, ūp, 'up', uppe, 'on high, up', rel. to OS. uppa, upp, OFris. up, ON., Swed. upp, Dan., Du. op, OHG., MHG. ūf, G.

Derivatives: up, prep., adj., up, v. (q.v.)

up, intr. v., to rise. — Fr. the adverb up. Cp. OE. uppian, 'to rise', fr. upp, 'up', and OE. yppan, 'to bring up, disclose', which stands in gradational relationship to upp, 'up'.

up-, pref. - From the adverb up.

υp

Upanishad, n., a class of treatises in Sanskrit literature. — OI. upanisád, lit. 'a sitting down beside', fr. úpa, 'near to', and ni-sád, 'a sitting down'. For the first element see up, adv. OI. ni, 'down, downward', is rel. to Avestic ni, of s.m., and cogn. with OSlav. nizŭ, 'down', OE. niòer, 'downward, down, below', and with L. ni- in nidus. 'nest'; see nest.

upas, n., 1) the Javanese tree Antiaris toxicaria;

2) its sap or poison. — Fr. Malay ūpas, 'vegetable poison', in põhn ūpas, lit. 'poison tree', fr. põhn, 'poison', and ūpas, 'tree'. The word came into English through the medium of the Dutch. upbraid, tr. v., to chide. — ME. upbreiden, 'to reproach, censure', fr. OE. upbregdan, fr. upp, up, 'up', and bregdan, 'to braid, twist, throw, brandish'. See up, adv., and braid. For sense development cp. ON. bregða, 'to braid, brandish, upbraid', Dan. bebreide, 'to reproach, upbraid'. Derivatives: upbraid-er, n., upbraid-ing, n. and adi. upbraid-ing-ly, adv.

upholster, tr. v. — Back formation fr. upholsterer. Derivative: upholster-y, n.

upholsterer, n. — For earlier upholdster, secondary form of upholder, with the original sense of 'one who holds up', goods for sale; see up, adv., hold, v., and -ster. For the redundant suff. -er in upholsterer, cp. caterer, fruiterer, poulterer, sorcerer.

uphroe, n. — See euphroe.

upon, prep. — ME. upon, which is a compound of up and on. See up, adv., and on.

upper, adj. — Comparative of the adj. up. See up, adv., and compar. suff. -er.

Derivative: upper, n.

uppish, adj. — Formed from the adj. up (see up, adv.) with adj. suff. -ish.

Derivatives: uppish-ly, adv., uppish-ness, n.

uproar, n., tumult. — Du. oproer, 'tumult, riot', fr. MDu., lit. 'a stirring up', fr. op, 'up' (see up, adv.), and roer, 'confusion', which is rel. to ON. hræra, 'to stir up', OE. hreran, 'to move, stir,

shake'. Cp. G. Aufruhr, 'tumult', which is the exact etymological equivalent of Du. oproer, and see rare, 'underdone'. E. uproar was influenced in spelling by the verb roar.

1680

Derivatives: uproar-ious, adj., uproar-ious-ly, adv., uproar-ious-ness, n.

upside down, adv. — Alteration of ME. up so down. Cp. topsy-turvy.

upsilon, n., the twentieth letter of the Greek alphabet  $(\upsilon, \Upsilon)$ . — Gk.  $\tilde{\upsilon}$   $\psi \bar{\iota} \lambda \dot{\upsilon} \nu$ , lit. 'a mere or bare y', so called in contradistinction to the diphthongs  $\upsilon$ ,  $\varepsilon$ , which are pronounced in Medieval and Modern Greek exactly like  $\upsilon$  (= i). See hyoid and psilo- and cp. epsilon.

upward, adv. — ME., fr. OE. upweard. Cp. MLG. upwart, MDu. opwaert, Du. opwaart, MHG. üfwert, and see up and -ward.

upwards, adv. — Formed from prec. word with adv. gen. suff. -es, -s. See -wards.

ur-, form of uro- before a vowel.

uracho-, combining form used in the sense of 'urachal and'. — See next word.

urachus, n., a fibrous cord connecting the apex of the bladder with the umbilicus (anat.) — - Medical L., fr. Gk. οὐραχός, 'urinary canal of a fetus', fr. οὕρον, 'urine', and base of χεῖν, 'to pour'. See urine and chyle.

Derivative: urach-al, adj.

uraemia, n. — See uremia.

uraeus, n., the sacred cobra as represented on the headdress of the rulers of ancient Egypt. — ModL., fr. Gk. οὐραῖος, fr. Egypt. uro, 'asp; king'.

Ural-Altaic, adj., pertaining to a great group of people and languages in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. — Prop. 'relating to the peoples living between the Urals and the Altaic Mountains'.

uralite, n., a variety of amphibole (mineral.) — G. Uralit, named after the Ural mountains where it was first found. The ending -it goes back to Gk. - τπς; see subst. suff. -ite.

uran, n., a monitor lizard. — F. ouran, a var. of varan, fr. Algerian Arab. úran, altered fr. Arab. wáral. 'monitor lizard'. See varan.

uran-, form of urano- before a vowel.

Urania, n., name of the Muse of astronomy (Greek mythol.) — L., fr. Gk. Οὐρανία, fem. of οὐρανίος, 'heavenly', fr. οὐρανός. See urano-. Derivative: Urani-an, adj.

uranium, n., name of a metallic, radioactive element (chem.) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the German chemist Martin Heinrich Klaproth (1743-1817) in 1789 from the name of the planet Uranus, which was discovered by Herschel in 1781. See Uranus and cp. titanium.

Derivatives: uran-ic, adj., uran-ite, n. (mineral.), uran-it-ic, adj.

urano-, before a vowel uran-, combining form for uranium. — See next word.

Uranus, n., 1) the god of Heaven, husband of Gaia, the Earth (*Greek mythol.*); 2) name of a

planet. — L., fr. Gk. Οὐρανός, fr. οὐρανός, 'heaven, sky', which prob. stands for \*(F)ορσανός, hence is possibly cogn. with OI. varṣám, 'rain', várṣati, 'rains'. See varsha.

uranyl, n., the bivalent radical UO<sub>2</sub> (chem.) — Coined fr. uran- and -vl.

urazine, urazin, n., a crystalline compound,  $C_2H_4N_4O_2$ —G. *Urazin*, formed fr. *Urin*, 'urine', fr. L.  $\bar{u}rina$  (see urine) and hydrazin.

urban, adj., pertaining to a city. — L. urbānus, 'pertaining to the city, cultivated, refined, elegant', fr. urbs, gen. urbis, 'a city', esp. the city of Rome', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly a loan word fr. Sumerian uru, 'city' (brought to Rome prob. through the medium of the Etruscans). Cp. Basque uri, 'city', which seems to be of the same origin. Cp. urbane and suburb.

Derivatives: urban-ist, n., urban-ist-ic, adj., urban-ize, tr. v., urban-iz-ation, n.

Urban, masc. PN. — Fr. L. urbānus, 'of the town or city; refined, polished, courteous'. See prec. word.

urbane, adj., polished; suave. — L. urbānus; see urban. For a similar differentiation in form and meaning of orig. one and the same word, cp. german and germane, human and humane.

Derivative: urbane-ly, adv. urbanism, n. — F. urbanisme, fr. L. urbānus. See

urban and -ism.
urbanity, n. — MF. (= F.) urbanite, fr. L. urbānitās, gen. -ātis, 'city life; refinement or elegance in speech', fr. urbānus. See urban and urbane. For the ending see suff. -ity.

urceolate, adj., shaped like a pitcher. — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. urceolus, dimin. of urceus, 'pitcher', which is of uncertain origin. It meant perh. orig. 'an earthen vessel', and is borrowed—togerthe with Gk. ὕρχη (Aeol. ὕρχη), 'an earthen vessel for salted fish',—from a Sem. language. Cp. Aram. arqá (Jer. 10:11), 'the earth', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. ar'ā, 'earth', Heb. éretz, Arab. ard, Akkad. erṣitu, 'earth'. Cp. also Arakiel, name of the Angel of the earth' in the Book of Enoch, 8:3. OSlav. vrūčī, 'pitcher', derives fr. Goth. \*aūrkeis (in gen. pl. aūrkje), 'pitcher', which itself is a loan word fr. L. urceus. Cp. urn. For the ending of L. urceolus see dimin. suff. -ole.

urchin, n., 1) a hedgehog; 2) a sea urchin; 3) a small boy, esp. a roguish one. — ME. urchon, irchon, fr. OF. herichon, irechon, ireçon, heriçon (F. hérisson), formed with dimin. suff. -on fr. L. êricius, an enlarged form of êr, fr. orig. \*hêr, 'hedgehog', lit. 'the pricky creature', fr. I.-E. base \* $\hat{g}her$ -, 'to bristle', whence also Gk.  $\chi \dot{\gamma} \rho$ , gen.  $\chi \eta \rho \delta \varsigma$ , 'hedgehog', Alb. det, 'wild boar, hog', and its dimin. derk, dirk, 'young pig, sow', Arm. jar, 'mane of the horse', OIr. garb, W. garw, 'rough'. For derivatives of enlarged forms of base \* $\hat{g}her$ - see horror and cp. words there referred to.

Urdu, n., Hindustani. — Hind. urdū, fr. Pers. urdu, 'camp', which is cogn. with Turk. ordu, 'horde' (see horde); used in the sense of zabāniurdū. '(language of) the camp'.

-ure, noun suff. denoting an act or its result. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) -ure, fr. L. -ūra, enlargement of subst. suff. -us, which derives fr. -us, suff. of the past participle.

urea, n., crystalline compound found in the urine of animals (biochem.) — ModL., fr. F. urée, a word coined by the French chemist Antoine-François de Fourcroy (1755-1809) from the base of the word urine (q.v.)

Derivative: ure-al, adj.

urease, n., an enzyme occurring in soybean's (biochem.) — Coined fr. urea and suff. -ase.

uredo, n., a kind of rust (bot.) — L. ūrēdō, 'a blast, blight; a burning itch', fr. ūrere, 'to burn'. See combust.

uremia, uraemia, n., a morbid condition of the blood (med.) — Medical L., compounded of οὖρον, 'urine', and αξμα, 'blood'. See urine, hemal and 1st -ia.

Derivative: urem-ic, uraem-ic, adi.

ureter, n., the duct conveying urine from the kidneys to the bladder (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. οὐρητήρ, usually in the pl. οὐρητήρες, fr. οὐρεῖν, 'to pass urine', fr. οὐρον. See urine.

Derivatives: ureter-al, ureter-ic, adjs.

ureteritis, n., inflammation of the ureter (med.) —
 Medical L., formed from prec. word with suff.
 itis.

uretero-, before a vowel ureter-, combining form denoting the *ureter*. — Fr. Gk. οὐρητήρ. See ureter.

urethan, urethane, n., ethyl carbamate (chem.) — F. urethane, coined by the French chemist Jean-Baptiste-André Dumas (1800-84) from the abbreviation of the words urea and ether and suff.

urethra, n., the canal through which the urine is discharged from the bladder (anat.) — Medical L. urēthra, fr. Gk. οὐρήθρα, a word coined by Hippocrates fr. οὐρεῖν, 'to pass urine', fr. οὖρον. See urine and cp. ureter.

Derivatives: urethr-al, adi., urethr-ism, n.

urethritis, n., inflammation 'of the urethra' (med.)
— Medical L., formed fr. Gk. οὐρήθοᾶ (see prec. word) with suff. -itis.

urethro-, before a vowel urethr-, combining form denoting the urethra. — Gk. ούρηθρο-, ούρηθρο-, fr. οὐοήθρα. See urethra.

urethroscope, n., an instrument for the examination of the interior of the urethra (med.) — Compounded of urethro- and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σχοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See -scope.

uretic, adj., pertaining to urine; urinary. — Late L. ūrēticus, fr. Gk. οὐρητικός, 'of, or relating to, urine', fr. οὐρεῖν, 'to pass urine'. See urine and adj. suff. -ic.

urge, tr. v. — L. urgēre, 'to press, drive, urge', cogn. with Goth. wrikan, 'to persecute', OE.

urgence 1

wrecan, 'to drive, expel; to avenge'. See wreak. Derivatives: urge, n., urgent (q.v.), urg-er, n.

urgence, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. urgentia. See next word and -ce.

urgency, n. — Late L. urgentia, fr. L. urgens, gen. -entis. See next word and -cy.

urgent, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) urgent, fr. L. urgentem, acc. of urgens, pres. part. of urgere. See urge and -ent.

Derivatives: urgent-ly, adv., urgent-ness, n.

-uria, combining form meaning 'relating to urine' (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. -ουρία, fr. ούρον. See urine and 1st -ia.

Uriah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, a Hittite, husband of Bathsheba. — Prob. of foreign, possibly Horite, origin, but folk-etymol. identified with the Heb. name *Uriyyā*<sup>h</sup>, which lit. means 'flame of the Lord', or 'my light is the Lord'. For the first element of this name see Urim and cp. Uriel, for the second see Eljiah and cp. words there referred to.

uric, adj., pertaining to urine. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. οὖρον. See urine.

Uriel, masc. PN. — Heb. *Uri'él*, lit. 'flame of God' or 'my light is God'. See next word and Fl.

Urim, n. pl., one of the two objects attached to the breastplate of the high priest (Bible). — Heb.  $\bar{u}r\dot{t}m$ , of uncertain origin. It is perh. identical with the pl. of  $\bar{u}r$ , 'fire, flame', fr.  $\bar{o}r$ , v., 'it became light' (whence also  $\bar{o}r$ , n., 'light'), which is rel. to Aram.  $\bar{u}r$ , 'to give light, shine', Akkad. urru, 'light, day', Arab.  $\bar{a}wwara$ , 'he kindled',  $uw\bar{a}r$ , 'heat, glow'. Cp. Uriah, prec. word and the second element in Melchior. Cp. also the Septuagint which renders  $\bar{u}r\dot{t}m$  by δήλωσις, 'manifestation' (fr. δηλοῦν, 'to make visible'), and Symmachus, who translates it with the word φωτισμοί, pl. of φωτισμός, 'illumination' (fr. φῶς, gen. φωτός, 'light'). Cp. Thummim.

urin-, form of urino- before a vowel.

urinal, n. — ME. urynale, fr. OF. (= F.) urinal, fr. Late L. ūrinal, fr. L. adj. ūrinālis, 'relating to urine', fr. ūrina. See urine and adj. suff. -al.

urinary, adj. — Medical L. ūrinārius, corresponding in sense to L. ūrinālis, 'relating to urine', fr. ūrina. See urine and adj. suff. -ary.

urinate, intr. v. — ML. ūrinātus, pp. of ūrināre, 'to pass urine', fr. L. ūrina, 'urine'. (L. ūrinārī means 'to plunge into water'.) See urine and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: urinat-ion, n., urinat-ive, adj.

urine, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. L. ūrīna, which is cogn. with OI. vār, vāri, 'water', Avestic vār, 'rain', Toch. A wär, 'water', Lith. júrės, Lett. jūra, 'sea', esp. 'the Baltic', OPruss. wurs, 'pond', OE. wær, ON. ver, 'sea', ON. úr, 'drizzling rain'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*wer-, 'water, rain, wet'; cp. urea, ureter, urethra, uretic, and the first element in aurochs. Fr. I.-E. \*wer-s-, an-s-enlargement of base \*wer-,

derive Gk. οὐρέω (for \*worseyō), οὐρεῖν, 'to pass urine' (whence, with back formation, οὖρον, 'urine'). For further derivatives of base \*wer-s- see varsha.

urino-, before a vowel urin-, combining form meaning 'urine'. — Fr. L. ūrīna. See prec. word. urn, n. — ME. urne, fr. L. urna, 'water pot, urn', which stands for \*urcnā and is rel. to urceus, 'pitcher'. See urceolate.

Derivatives: urn, tr. v., urn-ful, adj.

uro-, before a vowel ur-, combining form meaning 'urine', as in urology (med.) — Gk. οὐρο-, οὐρ-, fr. οὖρον, 'urine'. See urine.

uro-, before a vowel ur-, 'tail-, tail-like', as in uro-pod (zool.) — Gk. οὐρο-, οὐρ-, fr. οὐρά, 'tail', which stands for \*ὀρσξά and is rel. to ὅρρος (for I.-E. \*orsos), 'tail, rump, base of the spine', and cogn. with OS., ON., OHG., MHG. ars, 'buttock'. See arse and cp. the second element in coenurus, colure, cynosure, dasyure, squirrel. Urocoptis, n., a genus of landsnail (zool.) — ModL., compounded of uro-, 'tail', and Gk. κόπτειν, 'to cut, strike', which is rel. to κοπίς, 'a knife', κόμμα, 'something cut'. See comma and cp. Coptis.

Uropeltidae, n. pl., a family of burrowing snakes (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. uro-, 'tail-', and Gk.  $\pi \acute{\epsilon} \lambda \tau \eta$ , 'a small shield' (see pelta); so called in allusion to the tail which ends in a shield.

uropod, n., any of the abdominal appendages of an arthropod (zool.) — Componded of uro-, 'tail-', and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See -pod.

-urous, combining form meaning '-tailed'. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk. οὐρα, 'tail'. See uro-, 'tail-'.

Ursa, n., name of either of two constellations (also called the Great Bear, resp. the Little Bear).

— L. ursa, 'she bear', fem. of ursus, 'bear'. See Ursus and cp. words there referred to.

Ursidae, n. pl., a family of large carnivores (zool.)

— ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. ursus, 'bear'. See Ursus.

ursine, adj., pertaining to a bear. — L. ursinus, fr. ursus, 'bear'. See Ursus and -ine (representing L. -inus).

urson, n., the Canada porcupine. — F. ourson, dimin. of ours, 'bear', fr. L. ursus. See Ursus. Ursula, fem. PN. — Fr. L. ursula, dimin. of ursa, 'she-bear'. See Ursa and -ule.

Ursus, n., a genus of large carnivores, the European brown bear and its allies (zool.) — L. ursus, 'bear', which stands for \*urcsos and is cogn. with Gk. ἄρκτος (also ἄρκος), 'bear'. See arctic and cp. Ursa, ursine, urson, Ursula, Orson. Urtica, n., a genus of plants, the nettle (bot.) — L. urtica, 'nettle', lit. 'the plant that causes burning', fr. ūrere, 'to burn'. See cumbust.

Urticaceae, n. pl., the nettle family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Urtica with suff. -aceae. urticaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

urticaria, n., nettle rash (med.) — Medical L., formed fr. L. urtica. 'nettle'. See Urtica.

urticate, tr. v., to sting like a nettle. — ML. urticātus, pp. stem of urticāre, fr. L. urtīca, 'nettle'.

See Urtica and verbal suff. -ate.

urtication, n. — ML. urtīcātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. urticātus, pp. of urtīcāre. See prec. word and -ion.

urubu, n., the black vulture. — Port. and Sp. urubu, a Tupi loan word.

urus, n., the aurochs. — L.  $\bar{u}rus$ , a Teut. loan word. Cp. OE., OHG.  $\bar{u}r$ , 'bison', and see aurochs.

us, objective case of we. — ME. ous, us, fr. OE. ūs, rel. to OS., OFris. ūs, ON., Swed. oss, Dan. os, MDu., Du. ons, OHG., MHG., G. uns, Goth. uns, fr. I.-E. base \*ns-, for \*nēs, \*nōs, 'we'; cogn. with Ol. nas, 'us', Avestic na, 'us', Toch. A nās, Hitt. nash, 'us', Hitt. anzash, 'we', Alb. na, 'us', Gk. dual νώ, νῶτ, 'we two', Lesbian ἄμμε, Dor. ἁμέ (for \*ἀσμε; whence Ion. and Att. ἡμεῖς), Avestic ahma (for I.-E. \*nsme), 'we', L. nōs, 'we, us', OSlav. ny, 'us', nasŭ, 'our', OPruss. nōuson, 'our', Alb. ne, 'we', OIr. nī, W., Co., Bret. ni, ny, 'we, us'. The rough spirit in Att. ἡμεῖς is due to the influence of ὑμεῖς, 'ye, you'. Cp. our, nostrum.

usable, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF. (= F.) user. See use, v., and -able.

Derivative: usable-ness, n.

usage, n., the time allowed for the payment of a bill, as established by custom. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) usage, fr. us, 'usage', fr. L. ūsus. See use, n., and -age.

usance, n. — ME. usaunce, fr. OF. (= F.) usance, fr. user, 'to use'. See use, v., and -ance.

use, n. — ME. us, use, fr. OF. (= F.) us, fr. L. ūsus, 'usage, custom, use', fr. ūsus, pp. of ūtī, 'to use', fr. OL. oitier, which is rel. to Oscan úittiuf, 'use'; of uncertain origin. Cp. usage, usance, usual, usufruct, usurp, usury, utensil, utility, utilize, abuse, misuse, peruse.

Derivatives: use-ful, adj., use-ful-ly, adv., use-ful-ness, n., use-less, adj., use-less-ly, adv., use-less-ness, n.

use, tr. v. — ME. usen, fr. OF. (= F.) user, fr. VL. \*ūsāre (whence also It. usare, Provenç., Cat., Sp., Port. usar), freq. of L. ūtī (pp. ūsus), 'to use'. See use, n.

Derivatives: us-ed, adj., us-ed-ly, adv., us-ed-ness, n., user (q.v.)

user, n., one who uses. — ME. See use, v., and agential suff. -er.

user, n., right of use (law.) — OF. (= F.) infin. user, 'to use'. See use, v. For the subst. use of the infinitive in law terms cp. attainder and words there referred to.

ushabti, n., a small figure representing a servant, deposited in an ancient Egyptian tomb. — Egypt. ushebti, 'lit. answerer'.

usher, n. — ME. ussher, fr. MF. ussier, uissier (F. huissier), fr. OF., fr. VL. üstiärius, 'doorkeeper',

fr. L. ōstiārius, of s.m., fr. ōstium, 'door, entrance'. See ostiary.

Derivatives: usher, tr. v., usher-er, n.

usine, n., works, factory. — F., fr. North Eastern F. wisine, altered fr. Picard ouchine, ult. fr. L. officina, 'workshop, manufactury'. See officinal. Usnea, n., a genus of lichens (bot.) — ModL., fr. Arab. úshnah, 'moss', which is of Persian origin. Usneaceae, n. pl., a family of lichens (bot.) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff.

usquebaugh, n., whiskey (archaic). — Ir. and Gael. uiscebeathadh, 'whiskey', lit. 'water of life', fr. OIr. uisce, 'water', and bethad, gen. of bethu, 'life'. OIr. uisce stands for \*wud-ko- and is cogn. with OI. udán-, Gk. ΰδωρ, E. water (q.v.) The second element comes fr. OIr. bethu, 'life', is cogn. with Gk. βίος, L. vīta, 'life', and with E. quick (q.v.) Cp. whiskey, which is a doublet of usquebaugh. For sense development cp. It. acquavite, F. eau-de-vie, 'brandy', which are translations of L. aqua vītae, 'water of life', a name given to alcohol by the alchemists who thought they had found in alcohol the elixir of life.

ussingite, n., a sodium aluminum silicate (mineral.) — Dan. ussingit, named after the Danish mineralogist Niels V. Ussing (died in 1911). The ending -it goes back to Gk.  $-\hat{i}\tau\eta\varsigma$ ; see subst. suff. -ite.

Ustilago, n., a genus of fungi (bot.) — ModL. ustilāgō, 'smut', fr. Late L. ustilāgō, 'a kind of thistle', lit. 'the burning or itching plant', rel. to ustulāre, 'to burn a little, to scorch'; see ustulate. In ModL. ustilāgō is used to denote 'smut', in allusion to the sootlike appearance of the plants of this genus.

ustion, n., a burning. — L. ustiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. ustus, pp. of ūrere, 'to burn'. See combust and -ion.

ustulate, adj., burned, scorched. — L. ustulātus, pp. of ustulāre, 'to burn a little, scorch', fr. ustus, pp. of ūrere, 'to burn'. See combust and adj. suff. -ate and cp. Ustilago.

ustulation, n., a burning, scorching. — ML. ustulātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. ustulātus, pp. of ustulāre. See prec. word and -ion.

usual, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. *ūsuālis* (whence also OF., F. *usuel*), fr. L. *ūsus*, 'use'. See use, n., and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: usual-ly, adv., usual-ness, n.

usucapion, n., acquisition by uninterrupted possession for a certain period of time (Roman law).

— L. ūsūcapiō, gen. -ōnis, 'acquisition by long use', fr. ūsūcapere, 'to acquire by long use', which is compounded of ūsū, 'by use' (abl. of ūsus), and capere, 'to take, receive'. See use, n., captive, and -ion.

usucaption, n., the same as usucapion. — ML. ūsū-captiō, gen. -ōnis, refashioned fr. L. ūsūcapiō on analogy of captiō (see prec. word and caption). usufruct, n., the right to the use and profits of the property of another without damaging it (law).

usufructuary

— Late L. <u>usus fructus</u>, frequently spelled as one word <u>ususfructus</u> (whence also F. <u>usufruit</u>) (in the abl. <u>usuf fructu</u>, resp. <u>usufructu</u>, short for <u>usus et fructus</u>, 'use and fruit; use and enjoyment', fr. <u>usus</u>, 'use', et, 'and', and <u>fructus</u>, 'fruit'. See use, n., and fruit.

Derivative: usufruct, tr. v.

usufructuary, n., one having the usufruct of property (law). — Late L. ūsūfrūctuārius, fr. ūsūfrūctus. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ary.

usurer, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) usurier, fr. ML. ūsūrārius, 'usurer', fr. the Latin adjective ūsūrārius, 'pertaining to interest', fr. ūsūra. See usury and agential suff. -er.

usurious, adj., 1) practicing usury; 2) pertaining to usury. — Formed fr. usury with suff. -ous, on analogy of adjectives in which the suff. -ous corresponds to OF. -ous (F. -eux).

Derivatives: usurious-ly, adv., usurious-ness, n. usurp, tr. v., to seize without right; intr. v., to practice usurpation. — ME. usurpen, fr. MF. (= F.) usurper, fr. L. ūsūrpāre, 'to get possession of, to acquire', in Late L., 'to assume unlawfully, to usurp', formed as if fr. an adjective \*ūsū-rapos, fr. ūsus, 'use', and rapere, 'to seize'. See use, n., and rapid.

Derivatives: usurp-er, n., usurp-ing-ly, adv.

usurpation, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. ūsūrpātionem, acc. of ūsūrpātio, 'making use of, taking possession of', fr. ūsūrpātus, pp. of ūsūrpāre. See prec. word and -ion.

usury, n. — ME. usurie, userie, fr. ML. ūsūria, fr. L. ūsūra, 'use, enjoyment, interest, usury' (whence also Sp. and It. usura), fr. ūsus, 'use'. See use, n., and the suffixes -ure and -y (representing L. -ia).

ut, n., the first tone or key-note in the scale of Guido d'Arezzo (music). — See gamut.

utahite, n., a hydrous basic iron sulfate (mineral.)

— Named after Utah, a state in the western
U.S.A. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

utas, n., the octave (= eight days) of a feast (eccles.) — AF. utaves, fr. OF. huitieve, oitauve, fr. L. octāva (diēs), 'eighth day', fem. of octāvus, 'eighth'. See octave.

utensil, n. — ME. utensele, utensil, fr. MF. utensile, fr. L. ūtēnsilia, 'utensils', prop. subst. use of the neut. pl. of the adj. ūtēnsilis, 'fit for use', fr. ūtī, pp. ūsus, 'to use'; F. ustensile was influenced in form by user, 'to use'. See use, v., and

uterine, adj., 1) pertaining to the womb; 2) born of the same mother, but by a different father.—
L. uterinus, 'pertaining to the womb; born of the same mother', fr. uterus, 'womb'. See uterus and adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

utero-, before a vowel uter-, combining form denoting the uterus. — Fr. L. uterus, 'womb'. See next word.

uterus, n., the womb. — L., 'womb', cogn. with OI. udáram, 'belly', Maced. ἔδερος, 'belly, womb', Gk. ὕστρος (Hesychius), ὑστέρᾶ,

'womb', Lith. vēdaras, 'stomach', OPruss. weders, 'belly', OSlav. vēdro, 'bucket'. Cp. hysteria. utilitarian, adj. — Coined by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) fr. utility and suff. -arian. See next word.

utilitarianism, n., the doctrine by Jeremy Bentham that the end of all action should be the greatest happiness of the greatest number (philos.) — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ism.

utility, n. — ME. utilite, fr. MF. (= F.) utilité, fr. OF. utilité, fr. L. ūtilitātem, acc. of ūtilitās, fr. ūtilis, 'useful', fr. ūtī, 'to use'. See use, -ile and -ity and cp. inutile.

utilize, tr. v., to use. — F. utiliser, formed fr. L. ūtilis, 'useful', with suff. -iser. See prec. word and -ize.

Derivatives: utiliz-able, adi., utiliz-er, n.

utmost, adj. — ME. utmest, utemest, fr. OE. ūtm-est, ūte-m-est, a double superl. fr. ūt, ūte, 'out'.
See out and -most and cp. uttermost.

Derivative: utmost, n.

Utopia, n. — ModL., lit. 'nowhere', coined by Sir Thomas More (1779-1852) fr. Gk. οὐ, 'not', and τόπος, 'place'. See topic, n., and 1st -ia.

Derivatives: Utopi-an, adj. and n., utopi-an-ism, n., utopi-an-ist, n., utopi-an-ize, tr. v., utop-ism, n., utop-ist-ic, adj.

utricle, n., a little sac (zool. and bot.) — L. utriculus, 'a little bag' (whence also F. utricule), dimin. of uter, 'leather sack or bag', which prob. stands for \*udris and is cogn. with Gk. ὑδρία, 'water bottle', ὕδωρ, 'water'. See water and -cle, and cp. hydro-. Cp. also next word and Utricularia. utricular, adj., pertaining to a utricle. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. utriculus, 'a little bag'. See prec. word.

Utricularia, n., a genus of plants, the bladderwort (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. L. utriculus. See utricle and -aria.

utter, adj. — ME. uter, utter, fr. OE. úttra, ūter(r)a, 'outer', rel. to OS., ON. ūtar, OFris. ūttra, ūtera, MDu. ūtere, Du. uiter-, OHG. ūzar, MHG. ūzer, G. äuβer, 'outer', compar. adjectives formed fr. OE. ūt, ūte (ME. out, oute), etc., 'out'. See out and compar. suff. -er and cp. outer, utmost. uttermost. Cp. also next word.

Wilder.

Derivatives: utter-ly, adv., utter-ness, n.

utter, tr. v. — ME. uttren, fr. utter, 'outside', adv., fr. OE. ūtor, adv., compar. of ūt, 'out'. See out and compar. suff. -er and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: utter-able, adj., utter-able-ness, n., utter-er, n., utter-ing, n.

utterance, n., the act of uttering, speech. — Formed from the verb utter with suff. -ance.

utterance, n., extremity.—ME. utteraunce, fr. MF. (= F.) outrance, fr. OF., fr. outre, 'beyond', fr. L. ultrā; see outrance; influenced in form by an association with the adjective utter.

uttermost, adj. — Formed fr. utter, adj., and -most. See utmost.

uva, n., a grape, a grapelike fruit (bot.) — L. ūva, prob. fr. I.-E. \*oiwā-, \*čiwā-, \*īwā-, 'berry,

uxorious

grape', whence also Gk.  $\delta\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\delta\eta$ ,  $\delta'\eta$ , 'service tree',  $\delta ov$ , 'service berry', and OE.  $\delta ow$ ,  $\delta w$ , 'yew'. See yew and cp. pyruvic acid. Cp. also uvea. uvula.

uvanite, n., a hydrous uranium vanadate (mineral.)—Coined fr. uranium, vanadium and subst. suff. -ite.

uvarovite, n., a calcium-chromium garnet (mineral.) — Named after Count Sergei S. Uvarov (1786-1855), president of St. Petersburg Academy. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

uvea, n., the posterior colored surface of the iris (anat.) — Medical L., fr. L. ūva, 'a grape' (see uva); prop. a loan translation of Gk. ραγοειδής χιτών, lit. 'the covering resembling berries or grapes' (fr. ράξ, gen. ραγός, 'grape'), a name given by Galen to the choroid membrane and the iris. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia Anatomica, pp. 588-91.

uveitis, n., inflammation of the uvea (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. uvea and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin.

uvula, n., the fleshy lobe in the center of the posterior part of the soft palate (anat.) — ML. ūvula prop. dimin. of L. ūva, 'grape' (see uva and -ule); coined by the anatomist J. Vesling (1598-1649) in imitation of Gk. κῖονίς, 'uvula', lit. 'a small pillar', fr. κΐων, gen. κῖονος, 'pillar; uvula'. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 592.

Derivatives: uvul-ar, adj. and n., uvul-ar-ly, adv. Uvularia, n., a genus of plants, the beliwort (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. ML. ūvula, see uvula and -aria; so called in allusion to the drooping flowers.

uvulitis, n., inflammation of the uvula (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. uvula and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin.

uxorial, adj., 1) uxorious; 2) characteristic of a wife. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. uxōrius. See next word.

uxorious, adj., excessively fond of, or submissive to, one's wife. — L. uxōrius, 'pertaining to a wife; excessively fond of a wife', fr. uxor, gen. uxōris, 'wife'; which is of uncertain origin. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: uxorious-lv. adv., uxorious-ness, n.

with gerundive suff. -bundus fr. vagārī. See vagary, Derivatives: vagabond, n. and intr. v. vagabondage (q.v.), vagabondism (q.v.)

vagabondage. n. - F., from the verb vagabonder. See prec, word and -age.

vagal, adj., pertaining to the vagus (anat.) — Formed fr. vagus with adi. suff. -al.

vagarious, adj., characterized by vagaries. — Formed from next word with suff. -ous.

vagary, n., 1) orig. (now obsol.), a wandering; an

from the vulva to the uterus (anat.) - L. vāgīna, 'sheath, scabbard; vagina', cogn, with Lith, vóžiu, vóžti, 'to cover with a hollow thing'. Cp.

vagino-, before a vowel vagin-, combining form

vagitus, n., the cry of the new-born child. — L.

echo and cp. sough.

suff. -cy.

vagrant, adj. and n. — ME. vagraunt, prob. a

vagabond, fr. L. vagābundus, 'wandering', formed

'to roam about like a vagabond', fr. vagabond.

vagabondism, n., vagabondage. — See vagabond and -ism.

Derivative: vagarious-lv. adv.

excursion; 2) a whimsical idea; a caprice. — Fr. L. vagārī. 'to wander, ramble, roam about', fr. vagus, 'wandering', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh, a derivative of I.-E. base \*wag-, 'to bend', whence also Lith, vagiù, võgti, 'to steal'. vagis, 'thief'. Fr. \*wa-n-g-, a nasal var. of this base, come OI, vángati, 'goes, limps', Lith, vingùs. 'crooked, curved', vìngis, 'bow; bend, curvature', véngiu, véngti, 'to avoid', Alb. vank, vangu. 'felloe', ON. vakka (for \*vanka), OHG, wankon. MHG., G. wanken, 'to stagger, totter'. Base \*wag- is a collateral form of base \*wag-, for whose derivatives see vacillate and convex. Cp. vagrant, vague, divagate, divagation, extravagance, solivagant. Cp. also wankle, wench, wince. winch, wink, wonky, lapwing. Cp. also rave, 'to speak as in delirium', and reverie. For the ending of vagary see subst. suff. -arv.

vagin-, form of vagino- before a vowel.

vagina, n., in female mammals, the canal leading evaginate. Cp. also vanilla.

Derivatives: vagin-al, adj., vagin-ate, vagin-at-

vaginectomy, n., removal of the vagina. — A hybrid coined fr. L. vāgina (see prec. word) and Gk. -εκτομία, 'a cutting out of', fr. έκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See -ectomy.

vaginitis, n., inflammation of the vagina (med.) --A Medical Latin hybrid coined fr. L. vāgina (see vagina) and -tis, a suff. of Greek origin.

denoting the vagina. - See vagina.

vagitus, 'a cry', fr. vagire, 'to cry', which is cogn. with OI. vagnúh, 'sound', Gk. hyeîv, 'to resound', ηχή, 'noise', ηχώ, 'sound, echo'. See

vago-, before a vowel vag-, combining form denoting connection with the vagus. - See vagus.

vagrancy, n. - Formed from next word with

blend of MF. walcrant, waucrant, fr. OF., pres. part. of walcrer, 'to walk, wander about', with F. vagant. pres. part. of vaguer, fr. L. vagārī, 'to wander, roam about'. OF. walcrer is a Teut. loan word: see walk. For the etymology of L. vagārī see vagary.

vaira

Derivatives: vagrant-ly, adv., vagrant-ness n vagrom, adi.. Dogberry's corruption of vagrant in Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.

vague, adj., 1) indefinite, 2) indistinct. - MF. (= F.), 'wandering', fr. L. vagus, whence vagārī. 'to wander, roam about'. See vagary and co. the second element in solivagant.

Derivatives: vague, n. and v., vague-ly, adv., vague-ness. n.

vagus, n., the pneumogastric nerve (anat.) -Medical L. (nervus) vagus, lit. 'the wandering nerve'. See prec. word.

vail, n., gratuity. — Aphetic for avail.

vail. tr. and intr. v., to lower, take off. — Aphetic for obsol. avale, fr. F. avaler, 'to lower, let down; to swallow', fr. à val, 'to the valley. downhill', fr. L. ad vallem, 'to the valley'. See ad- and vale, 'valley', and co. vendayal, Co. also avale.

vain, adj. — ME, vaine, vain, vavn, vevn, fr. OF vain. vein (F. vain), fr. L. vānus, 'empty, void. vain' (whence also It., Sp. vano, Provenc, va. Port. vão), which is cogn. with OI. ūnáh, 'insufficient wanting', Avestic una-, 'wanting', Arm. unain, 'empty', Gk. εὖνις (for \*έΓενις), 'bereaved of', fr. I.-E. base \*(e)wā-n-, 'to be empty, to lack'. Cp. vanish, vanity, vaunt, evanesce, evanish. Cp. also wan, want, wanton. Cp. also vacant. Derivatives: vain-ly, adv., vain-ness, n.

vair, n., fur (her.) — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) vair, fr. L. varius, 'varied, variegated, particolored'. See various and cp. the second element in miniver.

Vaisya, n., the third of the great Hindu castes, comprising agriculturists and merchants. — OI. vaisvah, 'settler, peasant', rel. to vēśáh, 'house', vēsāh, 'neighbor', and cogn, with Gk, olxoc, dial. \*Foïxoc, 'house', L. vīcus, 'village'. See vicinage.

vaivode, n., the title of local or provincial rulers in certain Slavic countries of southeastern Europe, formerly used esp. in Transylvania and in Moldavia. — ML. vaivoda, fr. earlier Hung. vajvoda (later contracted into vajda), fr. Serb vojvoda, lit. 'leader of an army', fr. OSlav. voji (pl.), 'warriors', and -voda, 'leader', from the stem of voditi, 'to lead'. The first element is cogn. with OI. veti, 'pursues', Lith. vejù, výti, 'to hunt, pursue', vainóti, 'to revile', L. vēnārī, 'to hunt, chase'; see venery, 'hunting'. The second element is rel. to Czech voditi, etc., and to OSlav. vesti, Russ. vest', Czech vesti, etc., 'to lead', Lith. vedù, vesti, and vadaŭ, vadýti, Lett. vedu, vest, and vadu, vadit, 'to lead', Ir. fedim, 'I lead, bring', Avestic vāδayeiti, 'leads'. Cp. voivode.

vajra, n., the thunderbolt in Hindu mythol. — OI. vájrah, 'Indra's thunderbolt', rel, to vājah, 'force, swiftness, race, prize', vājayati, 'drives on', and

vacancy, n. - Late L. vacantia, fr. L. vacans, gen. vacantis. See next word and -cy.

vacant, adi. - ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. vacantem, acc. of vacans. pres. part. of vacare. 'to be empty, be unoccupied, be free, be at leisure'. which is rel. to vacuus, 'empty, void', and prob. also to L. vā-stus. 'empty. waste. desert'. See vain and cp. vacation, vacuous, vacuum, evacuate, void. Cp. also waste, adj. For the ending see suff. -ant.

vacate. tr. and intr. v. - L. vacātus, pp. of vacāre, 'to be empty'. See prec. word and verbal suff.

vacation, n. - Late ME., fr. F. vacation, fr. L. vacātionem. acc. of vacātio. 'a being free from a duty, freedom, exemption', fr. vacātus, pp. of vacāre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: vacation, intr. v., vacation-er, n., vacationist (q.v.)

vacationist, n. - A hybrid formed fr. L. vacātiō (see prec. word) with -ist, a suff. of Greek origin. Vaccaria, n., a genus of plants of the pink family (bot.) - ModL., fr. L. vacca, 'cow' (see vaccine and -aria); so called because of its use for fodder.

vaccinate, tr. v., to inoculate with vaccine. — Formed fr. vaccine, n., with verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: vaccination (q.v.), vaccinat-or, n., vaccinat-ory, adj.

vaccination, n. — Coined by Edward Jenner, a Gloucestershire doctor, fr. ModL. vaccinia. See vaccinia and -ation.

vaccine, adj., pertaining to a cow; pertaining to vaccination. - L. vaccinus, 'of, or pertaining to, a cow', fr. vacca, 'cow', which is cogn. with OI. vaśa, 'cow'. Cp. next word. Cp. also Vaccaria and buckaroo.

vaccine, n., the virus of cowpox. — Fr. L. vaccina, 'pertaining to a cow', fem. of the adjective vaccinus, used as a noun. See vaccine, adj.

Derivative: vaccin-ic, adi. vaccinia, n., cowpox. - ModL., formed from prec. word with 1st suff. -ia.

Derivative: vaccini-al, adj.

Vaccinium, n., a genus of plants, the blueberry (bot.) - L. vaccīnium, 'blueberry, whortleberry', prob. a loan word fr. Gk. ὑάκινθος, fr. earlier \*. τάκινθος, 'wild hyacinth, bluebell'; the Latin word was influenced in form by vacca, 'cow'. According to A. Meillet in Mémoires de la société de linguistique, 15, 162 both Gk. ὑάκινθος and L. vaccinium derive from the same source. See hyacinth and 1st -ium.

vaccinotherapy, n., treatment by vaccines. - A hybrid coined fr. vaccine, a word of Latin origin, and Gk. θεραπεία, 'service; medical attendance' See -therapy.

\*waq- is an enlargement of base \*wa-. 'to turn. twist'; see various. Derivatives: vacillat-ing, adj., vacillat-ing-ly, adv., vacillation (q.v.), vacillat-or, n., vacillatorv. adi. vacillation, n. - L. vacillatio, gen. -onis, fr.

vacillāt-(um), pp. stem of vacillāre. See prec. word and -ion.

vacillant. adi.. vacillating. - L. vacillans, gen.

-antis, pres, part, of vacillare. See next word and

vacillate, intr. v., 1) to waver, fluctuate; 2) to be

irresolute. - L. vacillat-(um), pp. stem of

vacitlare, 'to sway, waver, vacillate', which prob.

derives fr. I.-E. base \*waq-, 'to be curved',

whence prob. also L. convexus, 'vaulted, arched';

see convex and cp. the first element in wang-

tooth. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate. Base

vacuity, n., emptiness. - L. vacuitās, fr. vacuus. 'empty'. See vacous and -ity.

vacuole, n., a small cavity or vesicle. - F., fr. Medical L. vacuola, 'small cavity', a dimin. formed incorrectly from the adjective vacuus, 'empty'. See vacuum and dimin. suff. -ole.

Derivatives: vacuol-ar, vacuol-ated, adjs., vacuol-ation, n.

vacuous, adj., 1) empty; 2) lacking intelligence. — L. vacuus. 'empty, void, free, at leisure'. See vacant. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see

Derivatives: vacuous-ly, adv., vacuous-ness, n. vacuum, n., a space devoid of matter. - L., neut. of vacuus, 'empty', used as a noun (see vacuous). Vacuum is prop. a loan translation of Gk. κενόν, lit. 'that which is empty'.

Derivative: vacuum, adi.

vade mecum, a manual. - L., 'go with me'. Vāde is imper. of vādere, 'to go', which is rel. to vadum, 'a shallow, shoal, ford', and cogn. with ON. vaða, OE. wadan, 'to wade'. See wade and cp. vadose. Cp. also evade, evasion, invade, invasion, pervade, pervasion, vamoose. L. mēcum, 'with me', is formed fr. me, 'me', and cum, 'with'. See me and cum.

vadimonium, n., pledge, security (law). - L., fr. vas, gen. vadis, 'bale, security', which is cogn. with Goth. wadi, OE. wedd, 'pledge'. See wed and cp. vas, 'pledge', and next word. Cp. also wage. For the ending of L. -monium see -mony. vadium, n., pledge (law). - ML., fr. L. vas, gen. vadis, 'bail, security'. See prec. word.

vadose, adj., pertaining to water found in the earth above the level of permanent ground water (geol.) - L. vadōsus, 'shallow', fr. vadum. See vade mecum and adj. suff. -ose.

vag-, form of vago- before a vowel. vagabond, adj. - ME. vagabound, fr. MF. (= F.) cogn. with Goth. wakan, 'to be awake', OE. wacian, 'to be awake, to watch'. See wake, v., and cp. words there referred to.

vakeel, vakil, n., minister, ambassador, deputy, attorney (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. vakil, fr. Arab. wakil, from the base of wákala, 'he recommended, entrusted' (whence wákkala, 'he delegated, deputed'); rel. to Heb. yākhōl, Aram. yškhil, 'he was able, had power, prevailed', Ethiopian tawakála, 'it went over into somebody else's power', and also to Aram. kšhēl, 'was able'. These words prob. mean lit. 'to hold, contain', and are rel. to Heb. kāl, 'it comprehended, held, contained'.

valance, n., piece of drapery. — ME. valaunce, vallance, prob. fr. Valence in SW. France, where this material was made. Cp. valencia and Valenciennes lace.

vale, n., valley. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) val, 'valley', fr. L. vallēs, later vallis (for \*wal-nis), which, together with vallum (for \*wal-nom), 'wall', prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \*wal-, \*wel-, 'to turn, bend, twist, roll'. See volute and cp. vail, 'to lower', valley, vallum, vaudeville, vendaval, avale, Convallaria. Cp. also 2nd helo-.

vale, interj. and n., farewell. — L. valē, sing. imper. of valēre, 'to be strong, be well'. See valiant and cp. the first element in next word and the second element in carnival.

valediction, n., farewell. — Fr. L. valedict-(um), pp. stem of valedicere, 'to say farewell', which is compounded of valere, 'to be strong, be well', and dicere, pp. dictus, 'to say, tell'. See valiant and diction and cp. prec. word.

valedictory, adj., saying farewell. — Formed with adj. suff. -ory fr. L. valedict-(um), pp. stem of valedicere. See prec. word.

Derivatives: valedictory, n., valedict-ori-ly, adv. valence, valency, n., combining power of an element or radical (chem.) — Late L. valentia, 'strength, vigor, power, capacity', fr. valēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of valēre. See -valent and -ce, resp. -cy and cp. ambivalence, univalence, bivalence, tri-, quadri-, tetravalence.

valencia, n., a kind of cloth. — Named after Valencia, a town in Spain. Cp. valance.

Valenciennes lace, Valenciennes, n., a kind of bobbin lace. — Named after Valenciennes, a town in Northern France.

valency, n., valence. — See valence.

-valent, combining form meaning 'having a valence of ...' (chem.) — Fr. L. valēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of valēre, 'to be strong, have power'. See valiant and cp. monovalent, univalent, bivalent, divalent, trivalent, quadrivalent, tetravalent, quinquivalent, pentavalent, hexavalent, octavalent.

Valentine, masc. PN. — L. Valentīnus, fr. Valēns, gen. Valentis, lit. 'strong', pres. part. of valēre, 'to be strong, be well'. See valiant and cp. next

valentine, n., 1) sweetheart chosen on Valentine's

day; sweetheart; 2) a letter or gift sent to a sweetheart on Valentine's day. — ME., fr. L. Valentinus, name of a saint whose feast day (Valentine's day), fell on February 14th. For the etymology of the name see -valent, valiant, for the ending see suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

valentinite, n., a native oxide of antimony, Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (mineral.) — G. Valentinit, named by the Austrian mineralogist Wilhelm Karl von Haidinger (1795-1871) in 1845 after Basil Valentine, a 15th cent. monk. The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

Valeria, fem. PN. — L., fem. of Valerius, name of a Roman gens, from valēre, 'to be strong, be well'. See valiant and cp. next word.

valerian, n., 1) any of the plants of the genus Valeriana (bot.); 2) a drug consisting of the roots of some of these plants. — ME. valeriane, fr. ML. valeriāna, prob. fem. of Valeriānus, 'of Valeria', fr. L. Valeria, name of a province in Pannonia, place of origin of this plant. See prec. word and -an.

Derivatives: valerian-ic, valer-ic, adjs.

Valeriana, n., a genus of plants, the valerian (bot.) — See prec. word.

Valerianaceae, n. pl., the valerian family (bot.)

— ModL., formed from prec. word with suff.

valerianaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Valerianella, n., a genus of plants, the corn salad (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Valeriana with dimin. suff. -ella.

valet, n. — OF. (= F.) fr. earlier vaslet. See varlet, which is a doublet of valet, and cp. vassal.

valetudinarian, n., a sickly person; adj., sickly. — See next word and -an.

Derivative: valetudinarian-ism, n.

valetudinary, adj., sickly; n., a valetudinarian. — L. valētudinārius, 'sickly, infirm', formed with suff. -ārius fr. valētūdō, gen. -ūdinis, 'state of health, good health, ill health', fr. valēre, 'to be strong, be well'. See valiant and the suffixes -ude and -ary.

valgus, adj., having the legs bent outward, bow-legged (med.) — L., prob. cogn. with OI. válgati, 'he jumps with joy', valgā, 'bridle, rein', OE. wealcan, 'to roll, whirl, wring', OHG. walkan, 'to strike, beat'. See walk.

Valhalla, n., the hall in which Odin receives the souls of heroes slain in battle (Scand. mythol.)

— ON. valhöll, 'the hall of the slain', compounded of valr, 'the slain', and höll, 'a royal hall'. The first element is rel. to OE. wæl, 'slaughter, field of battle, bodies of those who were slain in battle', wōl, 'pestilence', OHG., MHG. wal, 'battlefield; slaughter', OHG. wuol, 'slaughter', and cogn. with OIr. fuil, 'blood', W. gweli, 'wound', Toch. A wäl, 'to die', Lith. vělés, 'ghosts of the dead'. The second element is rel. to OE. heall, 'hall'; see hall. Cp. the first element in Valkyrie.

vali, n., the governor of a Turkish vilayet. —
Turk. vali, fr. Arab. wali. See vilayet.

valiance, valiancy, n. — ME. valiance, fr. MF. (= F.) vaillance, fr. vaillant, 'valiant'. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

valiant, adi. - ME. valiaunt, fr. MF. vailant. vaillant (F. vaillant), fr. OF., prop. pres. part. of valoir, 'to be worth, be good for', fr. L. valere. 'to be strong, be well, be worth' (whence also It, valere, OProvenc., Sp., Port. valer, Catal. valdre); fr. I.-E. base \*wal-, 'to be strong', whence also W. gallu, 'to be able', OIr. flaith, 'rule, dominion', OW. gualart, ModW. gwaladr, 'sovereign, lord', gwlād, 'native land, home', OSlav. vlatŭ. 'giant'. Toch. A wäl, B walo, 'prince, king'. Cp. vale, 'farewell', valediction, valence, valentine, Valeria, valerian, Valeriana, Valerianella. valetudinary, valid. validity, value, avail. convalesce, convalescent, countervail, devaluate, equivalent, invalid, invalidate, prevail, revalescent. Cp. also base \*wal-dh-, whence Lith. valdaŭ, valdýti, 'to rule', vèldu, veldéti, 'to possess, rule', OSlav. vlado, vlasti, 'to rule', OPruss, weldīsnan (acc.), 'heritage', wāldnikans (acc. pl.). 'kings', Goth. waldan, OE. wealdan, 'to govern'. See wield and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: valiant-ly, adv., valiant-ness, n.

valid, adj. — MF. (= F.) valide, fr. L. validus, 'strong, able, healthy', fr. valēre, 'to be strong, be well'. See valiant.

Derivatives: validate (q.v.), validity (q.v.), valid-ly, adv., valid-ness, n.

validate, tr. v., to make valid. — ML. validātus, pp. of validāre, 'to make valid', fr. L. validus. See prec. word and verbal suff. -ate. Derivative: validat-ion, n.

validity, n. — MF. (= F.) validité, fr. L. validitātem, acc. of validitās, 'strength', fr. validus. See valid and -ity.

valise, n., a suitcase; a soldier's kitbag. — F., fr. It. valigia, 'saddlebag', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. a loan word fr. Arab. walihah, 'bag of corn, skep, large bag'.

Valkyria, Valkyria, Valkyr, n., one of the twelve war goddesses in Scand. mythology, who hover over the fields of battle choosing those who are to be slain. — ON. valkyrja, lit. 'chooser of the slain', fr. valr, 'the slain', and -kyrja, 'chooser', which is rel. to ON. kjōsa, OE. cēosan, 'to choose'. For the first element see Valhalla, for the second see choose.

vallation, n., a rampart. — Late L. vallātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. vallātus, pp. of vallāre, 'to surround with a rampart', fr. vallum. See vallum and -ation. vallecula, n., a groove, channel (anat. and bot.) — Late L. vallēcula, 'a little valley', dimin. of L. vallēs. See vale, 'valley', and -cula.

valley, n. — OF. valee, vallee (F. vallée), fr. val, 'valley', fr. L. vallés, later vallis. See vale, 'valley'. Cp. It., Sp., Port. valle, Prov. val, 'valley', which are of the same origin as OF. val.

Vallisneria, n., a genus of plants, the tape grass

and the eel grass (bot.) — ModL., named after the Italian botanist Antonio Vallisneri (1661-1730). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Vallisneriaceae, n. pl., a family of aquatic plants (bot.) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. -aceae.

vallisneriaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous.

vallonia, n. - See valonia.

Vallota, n., a genus of African bulbous plants (bot.) — ModL., named after the French physician and botanist Pierre Vallot (1594-1671).

vallum, n., a rampart. — L., 'a palisaded wall or rampart; wall, rampart', for \*wal-nom, rel. to vallus (for \*wal-nos), 'stake', and to valles, 'valley'. See vale, 'valley', and cp. circumvallate, contravallation, interval. Cp. also wall.

valonia, also vallonia, n., the acorn cups of the valonia oak. — It. vallonia, fr. MGK. βαλανία (r. valania), 'evergreen oak, ilex', fr. βαλάνι (r. valáni), 'acorn', fr. Gk. βάλανος, of s.m. See balano.

valor, valour, n., bravery. — ME. valour, fr. OF. valor, valour (F. valeur), fr. L. valorem, acc. of valor, 'worth, value, courage', from the stem of valere, 'to be strong, be well, be worth'. See valiant.

valorization, n. — Port. valorização, fr. valorizare, fr. valor, fr. L. valorem, acc. of valor. See prec. word and -ization.

valorize, tr. v. — Back formation fr. valorization. valorous, adj. — MF. (= F.) valeureux, fr. ML. valorōsus, fr. L. valor. See valor and -ous.

Derivatives: valorous-ly, adv., valorous-ness, n. valse, n., a waltz. — F., a loan word fr. G. Walzer. See waltz.

Derivative: valse, intr. v.

valuable, adj. — Formed fr. value, v. (see value), and suff. -able.

Derivatives: valuable, n., valuable-ness, n., valuabl-y, adv.

valuation, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. valuer, fr. value, n., fr. OF. See value and -ation.

Derivatives: valuation-al, adj., valuat-or, n.

value, n. — ME., fr. OF., prop. fem. pp. of valoir, 'to be worth', used as a noun, fr. L. valēre, 'to be strong, be well, be worth'. See valiant and cp. valuta, evaluate.

Derivatives: value, tr. v., value-less, adj., value-less-ness, n.

valuta, n., the value of a currency. — It., prop fem. pp. of valere, 'to be worth', fr. L. valēre. See valiant.

valval, valvar, adj., valvular (biol.) — See valvulae and adj. suff. -al, resp. -ar.

valvate, adj., having valves. — ModL. valvātus, fr. L., 'having leaves or folds', fr. valva. See valve and adj. suff. -ate,

valve, n. — L. valva, 'leaf, fold or valve of a door', which stand in gradational relationship to L. volvere, 'to roll'. See volute and cp. bivalve. Derivatives: valv-ed, adi., valve-less, adi.

dimin. of valvae. 'leaves. folds or valves of a

door'. See prec. word and dimin. suff -ole. Derivatives: *valvul-ar*, *valvul-ate*, adjs.

valvulae conniventes Kerkringii (anat.) — Medical L., lit. 'the closing valves of (= discovered by) Kerkring'; fr. valvulae (q.v.) and nom. pl. of connivēns, pres. part. of connivēre, 'to close the eyes', see connive. The discovery of these valves was erroneously ascribed to Theodor Kerkring (1640-93), because the same valves were already known to the anatomist Gabriel Fallopio (see Fallopian). See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 599.

valvule, n., a little valve. — F. See valvulae.

valvulitis, n., inflammation of the valves of the heart (med.) — A Medical Latin hybrid coined fr. valvulae and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin.

vambrace, n., a piece of armor for the protection of the forearm. — ME., fr. AF. vant-bras, aphetic for F. avant-bras, lit. 'forearm', fr. avant, 'for', and bras, 'arm'. See avaunt and brace, 'a prop', and cp. vamp, 'front part of a boot', and the first element in vamplate.

vamoose, also vamose, intr. v., to decamp (slang).

— Fr. Sp. vamos, 'let us go', fr. L. vādere, 'to go'. See vade mecum.

vamp, n., the front part of a boot or shoe, upper.

— ME. vampe, vaumpe, fr. OF. avampie (F. avant-pied) 'forepart of the foot', fr. avant, 'before', and pie, pied, 'foot'. For the first element see avaunt and cp. the first element in vambrace. F. pied derives fr. L. pedem, acc. of pēs, 'foot'. See foot and cp. pedal.

Derivative: vamp, v., to repair, patch together. vamp, n., an adventuress (slang). — Shortened fr. vampire.

vampire, n., in folklore, a reanimated corpse sucking the blood of sleeping persons. — F., fr. G. Vampir, which is of Slavic origin. Cp. Serb. vampir, Bulg. vapir, vepir, Ukrainian uper, upyr. The Slavic words themselves are prob. borrowed fr. Turk. uber, 'witch'.

Derivative: vampir-ism, n.

vampire bat. — So called because of its bloodsucking habit (whence also its popular name 'bloodsucking bat'. The name Vampyrus (Vespertilio vampyrus) was applied to this bat by the French naturalist Georges-Louis Leclerc, Count de Buffon (1707-88).

vamplate, n., an iron plate for the protection of the hand. — Lit. 'fore plate', compounded of AF. vant, aphetic form of avant, 'before', and plat, 'plate'. See avaunt and plate and cp. vamp, 'front part of a boot', and the first element in vambrace.

Vampyrus, n., a genus of bats (zool.) — ModL., introduced by Buffon. See vampire bat.

van, n., a vehicle. — Shortened form of caravan

(q.v.) van, n., a winnowing fan. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.)

van, fr. L. vannus, 'winnowing fan', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly rel. to L. ventus, 'wind'. See wind, 'air in motion', and cp. fan, 'an instrument for winnowing'.

Derivatives: van, tr. v., vann-er, n.

van. n. — Shortened form of vanguard (q.v.)

vanadate, n., a salt of vanadic acid (chem.) — See vanadium and chem. suff. -ate.

vanadic, adj., pertaining to, or containing, trivalent or pentavalent vanadium (chem.) — See vanadium and adj. suff. -ic.

vanadinite, n., a mineral consisting of lead vanadate and lead chloride. — See vanadium, suff. -in and subst. suff. -ite.

vanadious, adj., vanadous. -- See vanadous.

vanadium, n., name of a rare metallic element (chem.) — ModL., coined by the Swedish chemists Baron Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) and Nils Gabriel Sefström (1787-1854) in 1830 from ON. Vanadis, one of the names of the goddess Freya. For the ending see chem. suff.-ium.

vanadous, adj., pertaining to, or containing, divalent or trivalent vanadium (chem.) — See vanadium and -ous.

Vandal, n. — L. Vandalus, pl. Vandali, a name of Teut. origin (cp. OE. Wendil, pl. Wendlas), prob. meaning lit. 'wanderers', and rel. to G. wandeln, 'to wander'. See wander.

vandal, adj. — Fr. prec. word; used in the sense of 'acting, barbarously destroying, like a Vandal'.

Derivatives: Vandal-ic, adj. and n., vandal-ish, adj., vandal-ism, n.

Vandyke, adj., of Vandyke; resembling a picture by Vandyke. — E. spelling of the name of Anthony *Van Dyck*, the Flemish painter (1599-1641).

Vandyke, n., a picture by Vandyke; a Vandyke collar; a deeply indented border as seen on Vandyke collars. — Fr. Vandyke, adj.

vandyke, tr. v., to mark with vandykes. — Fr. Vandyke, n.

vane, n. — ME., fr. OE. fana, 'flag', which is rel. to Goth. fana, 'piece of cloth', OS., OHG. fano, of s.m., G. Fahne, 'flag, standard', and cogn. with Gk.  $\pi\tilde{\eta}\nu\sigma\zeta$  'the thread on the shuttle, woof', in the pl. 'web',  $\pi\dot{\eta}\nu\eta$  (Hesychius), 'web', L. pannus, piece of cloth'. See pane.

Derivative: van-ed, adj.

Vanessa, n., a genus of butterflies (entomol.) — ModL., of uncertain origin.

vang, n., either of two ropes extending from the end of a gaff to the deck (naut.) — Du. vang, 'a catch', fr. vangen, 'to seize, catch, capture', which is rel. to G. fangen, of s.m. See fang, n. and v.

vanguard, n. — ME. avaunt garde, vantgard, fr. MF. (= F.) avant-garde, fr. avant, 'before' and garde, 'guard'. See avaunt and guard.

vanilla, n. — Fr. earlier Sp. vanynilla (now vainilla), dimin. of vayna (now vaina), 'sheath, pod',

fr. L. vāgīna (see vagina); so called from the shape of the fruit.

vanish, intr. v., to disappear. — ME. vanisshen, fr. OF. esvaniss-, pres. part. stem of esvanir, evanir (F. évanouir), fr. VL. \*exvānīre, for L. ēvanēscere, 'to fade, vanish away', which is formed fr. ē-, 'out of' (see e-), and vānēscere, 'to fade, vanish', lit. 'to become empty', an inchoative verb formed from the adjective vānus, 'empty, vain'. Cp. It. svanire, OProvenç. esvanoir, esvanezir, ModProvenç avanir, Port. esvair, esvaecer, 'to vanish', and see vain and verbal suff. -ish. Cp. also evanesce, evanish.

Derivatives: vanish, n., vanish-er, n., vanish-ing, adj., vanish-ing-ly, adv.

vanity, n. — ME. vanite, fr. OF. vanite (F. vanité), fr. L. vānitātem, acc. of vānitās, 'emptiness, worthlessness', fr. vānus. See vain and -ity.

vanquish, tr. and intr. v. — ME. venquishen, venkisen, fr. AF. venquiss-, pres. part. stem of venquir, corresponding to OF. vainquir, refashioned (after the Latin) fr. veintre, veincre (F. vaincre), fr. L. vincere, 'to conquer'. See vincible and verbal suff. -ish.

Derivatives: vanquish, n., vanquish-able, adj., vanquish-er, n.

vantage, n. — ME., fr. AF., aphetic for OF. (= F.) avantage. See advantage.

vanward, adv., placed in the van or front. — Compounded of van, 'the front part', and -ward. vapid, adj., tasteless. — L. vapidus, 'that which has lost its vapor, flavorless, insipid', rel. to vappa, 'stale wine', prob. also to vapor, 'steam, vapor'. See vapor and cp. fade.

Derivatives: vapid-ity, n., vapid-ly, adv.

vapor, vapour, n. — ME. vapour, fr. AF. vapour, fr. OF. vapeur (F. vapeur), fr. L. vapōrem, acc. of vapor, 'steam, vapor', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with Gk. καπνός (for \*κ.ξαπνός), 'smoke, vapor', Lith. kvāpas, 'vapor, smoke', kvēpiù, kvēpti, 'to breathe, exhale fragrance', and rel. to L. cupere, 'to desire'. See Cupid and cp. evaporate, vapid.

Derivatives: vapo(u)r, intr. v., vapo(u)r-er, n., vapo(u)r-ing, adj. and n., vapor-ize, tr. and intr. v., vapor-iz-ation, n., vapor-iz-er, n.

vaporous, adj. — L. vapōrōsus, fr. vapor. See vapor and -ous.

Derivatives: vapo(u)rous-ly, adv., vapo(u)rous-ness, n.

vapulate, tr. v., to flog. — Fr. L. vāpulāt-(um), pp. stem of vāpulare, 'to be flogged' (prop. 'to cry out for pain'), which is cogn. with Goth. wōpjan, 'to shout, cry out, weep., ON. ōp, 'shout, lamentation', OE. wēpan, 'to weep'. See weep and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: vapulat-ion, n., vapulat-ory, adj. vaquero, n., a drover. — Sp., 'cowherd', fr. vaca,

'cow', fr. L. vacca. See vaccine and cp. buckaroo. varan, n., a monitor lizard. — F., fr. ModL. varanus, fr. Arab. wáran, altered fr. wáral, 'monitor lizard'. Cp. uran.

Varangian, n., one of the Northmen who founded a dynasty in Russia. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. ML. Varangus, fr. MGk. βάραγγος, a name borrowed—through Slav.—from ON. Varingi, 'a Scandinavian', prop. 'a confederate', fr. var-(pl. vārar), 'pledge; faith', which is rel. to OE. wār, agreement, treaty; promise, pledge; faith, fidelity, friendship', OHG. wāra, 'faithfulness, grace'. See verv.

variegate

Derivative: Varangian, adj.

varec, n., seaweed. — F. varec. varech, 'wreck, wreckage, derelict', fr. AF. warec, fr. OE. wræc. See wreck.

variability, n. — Formed with suff. -ity fr. L. variābilis. See variable.

variable, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) fr. L. variābilis, 'changeable', fr. variāre, 'to change'. See vary and -able.

Derivatives: variable, n., variabil-ity, n., variable-ness, n., variabl-y, adv.

variance, n. — ME. variaunce, fr. OF., fr. L. variantia, 'difference, diversity, variety', fr. variāns, gen. -antis. See next word and -ce.

variant, adj. and n. — ME., fr. OF. (≠ F.), fr. L. variantem, acc. of variāns, pres. part. of variāre. See vary and -ant.

variate, tr. and intr. v., to vary (obsol.); n., a variable. — L. variātus, pp. of variāre, 'to change'. See vary and verbal suff. -ate.

variation, n. — L. variātionem, acc. of variātio, 'difference, variation', fr. variātus, pp. of variāre. See vary and -ation.

Derivative: variation-al, adj.

varicella, n., chicken pox (med.) — A Medical L. dimin., irregularly formed fr. variola, itself a dimin. formed fr. L. varius, 'changing, varying'. See various.

Derivative: varicell-ar, adi.

varicocele, n., a varicose condition of the veins of the spermatic cord of the scrotum (med.) — A medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. varix, gen. -icis, 'a dilated vein', and Gk.  $\varkappa \dot{\eta} \lambda \tau_i$ , 'tumor'. See varix and -cele.

varicolored, varicoloured, adj., having various colors. — Compounded of L. varius (see various), color (see color) and 1st suff. -ed.

varicose, adj., having dilated veins. — L. varicōsus, 'full of dilated veins, varicose', fr. varix, gen. -icis, 'a dilated vein'. See varix and adj. suff.-ose.

Derivative: varicos-ity, n.

varicosis, n., formation of varicose veins; varicosity (med.) --- A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. varix, gen. -icis (see varix), and -osis, a suff. of Greek origin.

varicula, n., varicosity of the veins of the conjunctiva. — L., formed fr. varix, gen. -icis (see varix), with dimin. suff. -ula (see -ule).

varied, adj. - Prop. pp. of vary.

Derivative: varied-ly, adv.

variegate, tr. v., 1) to mark with different colors;

2) to diversify. — L. variegātus, pp. of variegāre,

variety, n. — MF. (= F.) variété, fr. L. varietātem, acc. of varietās, 'diversity, variety', fr. varius. See various and -ity.

variform, adj., having various forms. — Compounded of L. varius (see various) and forma (see form, n.)

variola, n., smallpox (med.) — Medical L., a dimin. formed fr. L. varius, 'changing, various'. See various and dimin. suff.-ole and cp. varicella. Derivatives: variol-ar, adi., variolous (q.v.)

variolite, n., a kind of diorite embedded with spherules (petrogr.) — A hybrid coined fr. variola and suff. -ite (representing Gk. -ίτης); so called from its smallpoxlike appearance.

varioloid, adj., resembling smallpox. — A hybrid coined fr. variola and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

variolous, adj., pertaining to, or having, small-pox. — Medical L. variolōsus, fr. variola. See variola and adj. suff. -ose.

variometer, n., an instrument for the comparison of magnetic forces (electr.) — A hybrid coined fr. L. varius, 'changing, various', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See various and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

variorum edition, edition of a text with notes of various commentators. — Short for L. editiō cum notīs variōrum, 'edition with notes of various (persons)'. Variōrum is gen. pl. of varius. Sec various.

various, adj. — L. varius, 'different, changing, varying, various', prob. rel. to vārus, 'bent, knock-kneed', and derived fr. I.-E. base \*wā-, 'to bend, turn, twist'. For enlargements of this base see vacillate and convex. Cp. vair, varicella, variola, divaricate, prevaricate. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

variscite, n., a hydrous aluminum phosphate (mineral.) — G. Variscit, named after Variscia, Latin name of the Vogtland in Germany, fr. Varisci or Varisti, variants of Naristi, name of a Teutonic tribe. The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ivnc; see subst. suff. -ite.

varix, n., a varicose vein (med.) — L., 'dilated vein, varix', prob. rel. to vărus, 'blotch, pimple', which is cogn. with Lith. viras, 'measles of swine'. Cp. varicose, varicosis, varicula.

varlet, n., 1) an attendant (obsol.); 2) a knight's page (hist.); 3) a rascal. — ME., fr. OF., 'groom, young man', fr. earlier vaslet (whence F. valet), fr. VL. \*vassellittus, a word of Celtic origin. See vassal and et and cp. valet.

Derivatives: varlet-ess, n., varlet-ry, n.

varment, varming, n., vermin. — Dial. variants of vermin.

varna, n., caste, more exactly, a group of castes.

— OI. várṇaḥ, 'covering, color', fr. vṛṇōti, 'covers, holds back', fr. I.-E. base \*wer-, 'to enclose, cover'. See weir and cp. words there referred to. For the sense development of OI. várṇaḥ, 'covering; color', cp. L. color, 'color', fr. I.-E. base \*kel-, 'to hide, conceal, cover' (see color).

varnish, n. — ME. vernisch, fr. OF. (= F.) vernis (fr. ML. vernix, veronix, fr. Gk. \*βερονίκη (whence also MGk. βερνίκι), fr. the Lybian town Βερενίκη, Berenice (now Bengasi), where varnish was first used. The town was named after Βερενίκη (Berenikē) II, queen of Egypt. The name Βερενίκη itself is the Macedonian var. of Gk. Φερενίκη, which lit. means 'carrying off victory', fr. φέρειν, 'to bring, carry', and νίκη, 'victory'. See bear, 'to carry', and Nike and cp. Berenice, Veronica. Cp. also vernis Martin and vernix caseosa.

Derivative: varnish-y, adj.

varnish, tr. v. — ME. vernysshen, fr. OF. vernicier, vernicer (F. vernir, vernisser), fr. vernis, 'varnish'. See varnish, n.

Derivatives: varnish-ed, adj., varnish-er, n., varnish-ing, adj. and n.

varsha, n., the rainy season; monsoon (India). — OI. varṣám, 'rain', rel. to várṣati, 'it rains', vṛṣah, 'bull, steer', vṛṣan-, 'male, man, stallion', vṛṣa-bháh, 'bull, steer', vṛṣniḥ, 'male, ram', and cogn. with Gk. ἔρση (for \*Fέρση), 'dew', MIr. fráss, fr. earlier fross, 'shower of rain', L. verrēs, 'boar', Lith. veršis, 'calf', Lett. versis, 'ox'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*wer-s-, 'to wet, moisten, sprinkle', whence also Gk. οὐρέω (for \*worseyō), οὐρεῖν, 'to pass urine'. See urine and cp. Uranus.

'Varsity, Varsity, n. — Colloquial abbreviation of university.

varsovienne, n., a kind of Polish dance. — F., short for danse varsovienne, lit. 'Warsaw dance', fem. of varsovien, 'of, or pertaining to, Warsaw', fr. Varsovie, 'Warsaw'.

Varuna, n., the supreme deity, king of gods and men in Hindu mythology. — OI. Váruṇaḥ, 'the god of the evening sky', prob. not cogn. with Gk. Οὐρανός, 'god of the sky' (see Uranus). varus, n., clubfoot (med.) — L. vārus, 'bent, apart, crooked', fr. I.-E. base \*wā-, 'to bend, turn, twist', whence prob. also varius, 'different, changing, varying'. See various and cp. words there referred to.

varve, n., annual deposit of silt (geol.) — Swed. varv, 'turn; layer', rel to ON. hverfa, OE. hwerfan, 'to turn round'. See wharf.

Derivative: varv-ed, adj.

vary, intr. and tr. v. — ME. varien, fr. OF. (= F.) varier, fr. L. variāre, 'to change, vary', fr. varius. See various.

vas, n., a vessel; a duct (anat.) — L. vās, gen. vāsis, 'vessel'. See vase and cp. vessel.

vas, n., pledge, security (law). — L. vas, gen. vadis, 'vail, security', cogn. with Goth. wadi,

OE. wedd, 'pledge'. See wed and cp. vadimonium, vadium.

vasal, adj., pertaining to a vas (anat.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. vās, 'vessel'. See vas, 'vessel'.

Vascons, Vascones, n. pl., the Basques. — L. Vascones, orig. 'Foresters'. See Basque and cp. Gascon.

vascular, adj., pertaining to vessels or ducts (biol. and anat.) — Medical L. vāsculāris, fr. L. vāsculum. See next word and -ar.

Derivatives: vascular-ity, n., vascularize (q.v.) vasculum, n., a small vessel; an ascidium; a

small box. — L. vāsculum, 'a small vessel', dimin. of vās. See next word and -culum.

vase, n., a vessel, esp. for flowers. — F., fr. L. vās, gen. vāsis, 'vessel', rel. to Umbr. vasor (pl.), 'vessels'. Cp. vas, 'vessel', vascular, vessel and vextravasate.

vaseline, n., a petroleum jelly; petrolatum. — Coined by Robert A. Chesebrough in 1877 fr. vas- (short for G. Wasser, 'water'), -el (fr. Gk. ἐλ-αιον, 'oil') and chem. suff. -ine.

Derivative: vaseline, tr. v., to apply vaseline to. vaso-, or vasi-, comb. form meaning 'pertaining to the vascular system'. — L. vās, 'vessel'. See vas, 'vessel'.

vasodilator, adj., dilating the blood vessels (physiol.) — Compounded of vaso- and dilator.

vassal, n., 1) in the Middle Ages, a feudal tenant, who pledges fealty to a superior lord; 2) a subject; a slave. — ME., fr. OF., fr. ML. vassallus, deriv. of vassus, 'servant', which is of Celt. origin. Cp. W. gwas, 'youth, servant', Bret. gewaz, 'servant, vassal, man', Ir. foss, 'servant'. Cp. also It., Port. vassallo, Sp. vasallo, which are borrowed fr. ML. vassallus. Cp. also vavasor and the second element in Gervais.

Derivatives: vassal-ic, adj., vassal-ity, n., vassal-ry, n.

vassalage, n. — ME., fr. OF. (F. vasselage), formed fr. vassal with suff. -age.

vast, adj., huge, immense. — F. vaste, fr. L. văstus, 'huge, immense, shapeless', which stands for \*wazdhos and is cogn. with Olr. fot, fut, 'length'. L. văstus in the above sense is prob. not identical with vāstus, 'empty, waste, desert'. For this latter see waste. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 737.

Derivatives: vast, n., vastitude (q.v.), vastity (q.v.), vast-ly, adv., vast-ness, n., vast-y, adj., vast-i-ly, adv., vast-i-ness, n.

vastitude, n., vastness; immensity. — L. vastitūdō, 'vastness', fr. L. vastus. See prec. word and -tude. vastity, n., vastness (rare). — F. vastitė, fr. L. vastitātem. acc. of vastitās 'vastness' fr. vastnes

vastitātem, acc. of vastitās, 'vastness', fr. vastus. See vast and -itv.

vastus, n., name of two divisions of the quadriceps muscle, the vastus externus and the vastus internus (anat.) — Medical L., prop. musculus vastus externus, resp. internus, 'the great external (resp. internal) muscle', coined by John

Riolan (1577-1657), professor of anatomy at Paris, fr. L. vastus, 'huge, immense'. See vast and external, resp. internal.

vat, n., a large vessel for holding liquids. — A var. of orig. fat, 'vessel', fr. ME. fat, fr. OE. fat. The word prop. means 'container', and is rel. to OS., ON. fat, OFris. fet, MDu., Du. vat, OHG. faz, MHG. vaz, G. Faß, and to OE. fatian, OFris. fatia, MDu., Du. vatten, OHG. fazzōn, MHG. vazzen, G. fassen, 'to seize, take hold of', and prob. cogn. with Lith. púodas, 'pot'. Cp. fettle.

Derivative: vat, tr. v.

vates, n., a Celtic divinely inspired poet. — L. vātēs, 'sooth-sayer, prophet, seer', cogn. with OIr. fāith, 'poet', W. gwawd, 'poem', Goth. wōþs, 'possessed, mad', OE. wōd, 'mad, frenzied', wōþ, 'sound, melody, song', Du. woede, 'rage', OHG. wuot, 'mad; madness', MHG., G. wut, 'rage, fury', ON. ōðr, 'spirit, mind, passion, song, poetry', and possibly also with OI. apivátati, 'understands', api-vātayati, 'stimulates spiritually, causes to understand'. Cp. vaticinate. Cp. also Edda, Odin, Woden, wood, adj., and the first element in Wednesday. For the sense development of L. vātēs and its cognates cp. Gk. μάντις, 'seer, prophet', which is rel. to μαίνεσθαι, 'to be mad' (see mantis).

vatic, vatical, adj., prophetic. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic, resp. -ical, fr. L. vātēs. See prec. word.

Vatican, n., the Pope's palace in Rome. — L.  $V\bar{a}tic\bar{a}nus$  (scil.  $m\bar{o}ns$ ), 'the hill of Vatican', one of the hills of Rome, an Etruscan loan word; so called because the palace of the Pope was built on the Vatican hill in Rome; not related to  $v\bar{a}t\bar{e}s$ , 'soothsayer, seer' (see prec. word).

Vaticanism, n., the doctrine of papal supremacy and infallibility. — Formed fr. L. Vāticānus (see prec. word) with suff. -ism.

vaticinal, adj., pertaining to prophecy. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. vāticinus. See next word. vaticinate, tr. and intr. v., to prophesy. — L. vāticinātus, pp. of vāticinārī, 'to foretell, prophesy', fr. vāticinus, 'prophetic', compounded of vātēs, 'seer, prophet' (see vates), and formative element -cinus, which is prob. rel. to L. conārī, 'to try, endeavor', and cogn. with Gk. ἐγκονεῖν, 'to be active', διάκονος, 'servant'. See deacon and cp. the second element in ratiocinate.

vaticination, n., prophesying, prophesy. — L. vāticinātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. vāticinātus, pp. of vāticinārī. See prec. word and -ion.

vaticinator, n., seer, prophet. — L. vāticinātor, fr. vāticinātus; pp. of vāticinārī. See vaticinate and agential suff. -or.

vau, also waw, n., the sixth letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. wāw, 'hook, pin, peg'; so called in allusion to the ancient form of this letter.

vaucheria, n., a genus of algae (bot.) — ModL., named after the Swiss botanist Jean-Pierre vaudeville 1694

Étienne Vaucher (1763-1841). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

vaudeville, n., a theatrical entertainment consisting of several acts. — F., alteration of vaidevire, fr. Vau de Vire, 'Valley of the Vire' (in Normandy); the songs of this district were highly praised in the 15th cent. — Vau is an early form of val, 'valley'. See vale, 'valley'.

Derivatives: vaudevilli-an, adj. and n., vaudevillist (q.v.)

vaudevillist, n., a vaudeville writer or actor. — F. vaudevilliste, a hybrid coined fr. vaudeville and suff. -iste (representing Gk. -ιστής). See -ist.

vault, n., an arched roof. — ME. voute, vowte, fr. MF. vaulte, volte, vaute, voute (F. voûte), fr. OF., fr. VL. \*volvita, fem. of the pp. of VL. \*volvitus (for L. volūtus), pp. of L. volvere, 'to roll'. Cp. OProvenç. and Sp. vuelta, 'turn', and see volute. The l in E. vault is due to a later, 'etymological', insertion (cp. fault).

Derivative: vault-y, adj.

vault, tr. v., to cover with a vault. — ME. vouten, fr. MF. vaulter, volter, fr. voute, volte. See vault, 'roof'.

Derivatives: vault-ed, adi., vault-ing, n.

vault, intr. and tr. v., to leap. — ME. vauten, vouten, fr. MF. vaulter, volter, vouter, 'to leap, gambol', prop. 'to turn', fr. OF., fr. OIt. voltare, 'to turn', fr. volta, 'a turn', fr. VL. \*volvita. See vault, 'arched roof', and cp.volt, 'a turning movement', volta, and the second element in demivolt. Derivatives: vault-er, n., vault-ing, adj. and n.

vault, n., a leap. — MF. (= F.) volte, fr. It. volta, 'a turn'. See vault, 'to leap'.

vaunt, intr. and tr. v. — ME. vaunten, fr. MF. (= F.) vanter, 'to praise, speak highly of', se vanter, 'to boast, brag', fr. OF', fr. Late L. vānitāre, prop. 'to be vain', fr. L. vānus. See vain and cp. flaunt.

Derivatives: vaunt, n., vaunt-er, n., vaunt-ing-ly, adv., vaunt-y, adi., vaunt-i-ness, n.

vavasor, vavasour, n., a vassal. — ME. vavasour, fr. OF. vavassor, vavassour (F. vavasseur), fr. Merovingian L. vassus vassõrum, 'vassal of vassals'. See vassal.

vauquelinite, n., a lead copper phosphate and chromate (mineral.) — Named after the French chemist Louis-Nicolas Vauquelin (1763-1829). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

vauxite, n., a hydrous iron aluminum phosphate (mineral.) — Named after the American naturalist George Vaux (1863-1927). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Vayu, n., the god of wind in Hindu mythology.

— OI. vāyún, 'wind', rel. to vāti, vayati, 'it blows', and cogn. with L. ventus, 'wind', Goth. waian, 'to blow', Lith. vēyas, 'wind', OSlav. vējati, 'to blow'. See wind, n., and cp. words there referred to.

Veadar, n., name of the thirteenth, intercalary, month of the Jewish year. — Heb. va-Adhár, lit. 'and Adar', i.e. 'second Adar', formed fr.

 $v^{\xi}$ -, va-, 'and', and  $\check{A}dh\acute{a}r$ , name of the twelfth month. The exact transliteration is not *Veadar*. but *Vaadar*. See Adar.

veal, n. — ME. vel, veel, fr. MF., veel, veau (F. veau), fr. OF., fr. L. vitellus, dimin. of vitulus, 'calf', which is rel. to Umbr. vitluf, (pl. acc.), 'calves', and cogn. with OI. vatsáh, 'calf'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'yearling', fr. I.-E. base \*wet, 'year', whence also Gk. ἔτος, (dial. \*Fέτος), 'year', ἔταλον, Dor. ἔτελον, 'yearling', Goth. wibrus, OE. weder, 'wether', L. vetus, 'old'. See wether and cp. etesian, Italian, vellum, veteran, veterinary, vitellus, vitular. vectis, n., an instrument used as a lever to facilitate delivery (obstetrics). — L. vectis 'pole, bar, lever', from the stem of vehere (pp. vectus), 'to carry, convey'. See next word.

vector, n., a quantity having magnitude and direction (math.) — L., 'carrier, bearer, conveyer', fr. vectus, pp. of vehere, 'to convey'. See weigh and cp. vehicle. Cp. also the first element in walleved.

Derivatives: vector-ial, adj., vector-ial-ly, adv. Veda, n., one of the ancient sacred books of the Hindus. — OI. vėdah, 'knowledge, sacred book', rel. to vėda, 'I know', vidyā, 'knowledge', vindámi, 'I find', Avestic vaēda, 'I know', fr. I.-E. base \*weid-, \*woid-, \*wid-, 'to see; to know', whence also L. vidēre (pp. vīsus), 'to see'. See vision and cp. words there referred to.

Vedanta, n., a system of Hindu pantheistic philosophy. — OI. Vēdāntah, prop. 'the end of knowledge', compounded of vēdah, 'knowledge', and ántah, 'end'. For the first element see prec. word. The second element is cogn. with L. ante, 'in front of', Goth. andeis, OE. ende, 'end'; see end.

Veddah, n., one of the original inhabitants of Ceylon. — Singhalese, lit. 'hunter'.

vedette, n., a mounted sentinel placed in advance of an outpost. — F., fr. It. vedetta assimilated—under the influence of vedere, 'to see'—fr. veletta, fr. Sp. vela, 'watch, wake', fr. velar, 'to watch', fr. L. vigilāre, 'to be awake, keep watch, be watchful', fr. vigil, 'awake, wakeful'. See vigil.

Vedic, adj., pertaining to the Vedas. — Formed fr. Veda with adj. suff. -ic.

veep, n., vice-president. — Coined from the letter names V and P (fr. VP, abbreviation of vice-president).

veer, tr. v., to let or pay out (a cable). — ME. veren, fr. MDu. (= Du.) vieren, 'to let out, slacken' (whence also G. fieren, Dan. fire, Swed. fira), which is rel. to OHG. fiaren, 'to give direction to', fr. Teut. "fēr., 'slope, slant; side', whence also OHG. fiara, Goth. fēra, 'side', OE. ō-fer, 'edge, margin; bank (of a river), shore (of the sea)', MLG. ōver, Du. oever, MHG. uover, G. Ufer, 'bank, shore'. These words are prob. cogn. with Lesbian Gk. ἄπερρος, Dor. ἄπειρος, Ion. ἤπειρος, 'mainland, continent'.

veer, intr. and tr. v., to change direction. — F. virer, 'to turn round, change direction', fr. VL. \*virāre, fr. L. vibrāre, 'to shake' (whence also It. virāre, Sp. virar); the disappearance of the b in VL. \*virāre and its derivatives is due to dissimilation (see W. von Wartburg, Revue de Dialectologie Romane, 3, 467). See vibrate and cp. environ; cp. also wear, 'to turn (a ship) about'. The derivation fr. L. viriae, a suggested by Diez, has been justly rejected by Meyer-Lübke in his REW., No. 9300.

1695

. .

Derivatives: veer, n., veer-able, adj., veer-ing-ly, adv.

vega, n., an open plain (Sp. American). — Sp., a word of Basque origin.

Vega, n., the brightest star in the constellation Lyra. — ML. Vega, fr. Arab. (an-nasr) al-wāqi', 'the falling (vulture)', fr. al-, 'the', and the part of wāqa'a, 'he fell', which is cogn. with Heb. yāqá', 'it was dislocated'.

vegasite, n., a hydrous lead ferric sulfate (mineral.)
Named after Las Vegas in Nevada. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

vegetable, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. vegetābilis, 'enlivening', fr. vegetāre, 'to enliven, animate', fr. L. vegetus, 'vigorous, active', fr. vegēre, 'to be live, active, to quicken', which is rel. to vigil, 'awake, wakeful', vigor, 'liveliness, activity', and cogn. with OE. wacian, 'to be awake, to watch'. See wake, v., and cp. vigil, vigor. Cp. also vajra. For the ending see suff. -able.

Derivatives: vegetable, n., vegetabl-y, adv.

vegetal, adj., pertaining to vegetables; pertaining to vegetation. — MF. végétal, fr. ML. vegetālis, fr. Late L. vegetāre. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

vegetarian, n. and adj. — Irregularly formed fr. vegetable. For the ending see suff. -arian. Derivative: vegetarian-ism. n.

vegetate, intr. v., 1) to grow as plants do; 2) to lead a merely passive physical life. — Late L. vegetātus, pp. of vegetāre, 'to enliven, animate'. See vegetable and verbal suff. -ate.

vegetation, n. — Late L. vegetātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. vegetātus, pp. of vegetāre. See prec. word and -ion.

vegetative, adj., growing, as plants. — ME. vegetatif, fr. ML. vegetātīvus, fr. Late L. vegetātus, pp. of vegetāre. See vegetate and -ive.

Derivatives: vegetative-ly, adv., vegetative-ness, n.

vehemence, also vehemency, n. — MF. (= F.) véhémence, fr. L. vehementia, fr. vehemēns, gen. -entis. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy.

vehement, adj., impectuous; violent. — MF. (= F.) véhément, fr. L. vehementem, acc. of vehemēns, 'eager, violent, furious, vehement', lit. 'rushing', fr. vehere, 'to carry, convey'. See next word.

Derivative: vehement-ly, adv.

vehicle, n. — F. véhicule, fr. L. vehiculum, 'carriage, conveyance', lit. 'means of transport',

formed with instrumental suff. -culum fr. vehere, 'to carry, convey', fr. I.-E. base \*wegh-, 'to move', whence also OE. wegan, 'to carry, move, weigh'. See weigh and cp. betony, convention, convective, evection, vectis, vector, vehement, velites, velocity, vetturino, vex, vexation, voe, vogue. Cp. also via. Cp. also the first element in ochlocracy. For the ending see suff. -cle.

velites

vehicular, adj., pertaining to vehicles. — Late L. vehiculāris, fr. L. vehiculum. See prec. word and -ar.

vehmgericht, n., in medieval Germany, a kind of secret tribunal. — G. Femgericht, compounded of Vehme, Feme, 'secret tribunal', which is rel. to MHG. veime, MDu. vēme, veem, Du. veem, of s.m., and Gericht, 'judgment, court of justice', which derives fr. MHG. gerihte, fr. OHG. girihti, fr. rihten, 'to judge', which is rel. to OHG., MHG. reht, 'right'. See right, adj.

vehmic, adj., pertaining to the vehmgericht. — See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

veil, n. — ME. veile, fr. OF. veile (F. voile), fr. L. vēla, pl. of vēlum, 'sail; piece of cloth; awning, curtain, veil', but in VL. mistaken for a fem. sing. noun. L. vēlum prob. stands for \*wēxlom (cp. vexillum, 'banner, flag', the dimin. of vēlum), fr, I.-E. base \*weg-, 'to weave', whence also OE. wēoce, wēoc, 'wick'. See wick and cp. wax, n. Cp. also velamen, velar, velic, velum, voile, reveal, revelation.

Derivatives: veil, v., (q.v.), veil-less, adj.

veil, tr. v. — ME. veilen, fr. MF. veiler (F. voiler), fr. OF., fr. L. vēlāre, 'to cover, veil', fr. L. vēlum. See veil, n.

Derivatives: veil-ed, adj., veil-ed-ly, adv., veil-ed-ness, n., veil-er, n., veil-ing, n., veil-y, adj.

vein, n. — ME. veine, fr. OF. (= F.) veine, fr. L. vēna, 'blood vessel, watercourse, vein; natural inclination', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. venation, vennel, venose, venule and the first element in venesection.

Derivatives: vein, tr. v., vein-ed, adj., vein-er, n., vein-ing, n., vein-y, adj., vein-i-ness, n.

velamen, n., a membrane (anat.) — L. vēlāmen, 'a covering', fr. vēlāre, 'to veil, cover'. See veil, v. and n., and -men.

velar, adj., pertaining to, or connected with, the velum. — L. vēlāris, fr. vēlum. See velum and -ar. velarium, n., awning over the auditorium of an amphitheater (Roman antiq.) — L. vēlārium, 'a covering', fr. vēlum. See veil, n., and -arium.

veld, veldt, n., grass country in S. Africa. — S. Afr. Du., fr. Du. veld, 'field', which is rel. to E. field (q.v.)

veldtschoen, also veldschoen, n., shoe made of untanned hide. — S. Afr. Du. veldschoen, which is a blend of velschoen (fr. Du. vel, 'skin', see fell, 'hide', and schoen, 'shoe', see shoe) and Du. veld. See prec. word.

velic, adj., pertaining to a sail. — Formed with adj. suff. -lc fr. L. vēlum, 'sail'. See veil, n. velites, n. pl., light-armed soldiers (Roman antig.)

velleity, n., imperfect volition. - ML. velleitās. fr. L. velle, 'to will, wish'. See voluntary and -itv. vellicate, tr. and intr. v.. to twitch. - L. vellicātus, pp. of vellicare, freq. of vellere, 'to pluck, pull, twitch', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for \*welsere and derives fr. I.-E. base \*wel-, 'to break, tear, pluck', whence also L. volnus. vulnus. 'wound'. Gk. εΐλωτες (for \* - F = - F = - (for \* F a \)ίσκεθαι), 'to be taken prisoner', Goth. wilwan, 'to rob', wulwa, 'robbery, rape', Arm. goeanam, 'to steal', Toch. B. lvak, AB lväk, 'thief', and possibly also L. lāna, Gk. ληνος, OSlav. vluna, Goth. wulla, OE. wull, etc., 'wool'. See wool and cp. avulsion, convulse, convulsion, evulsion, Helot, lasio-, revulsion, svelte, velours, velure, velvet, villus, vulnerable, vulsellum, vulture. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

vellication, n., a spasmodic twitching. — L. vellicatio, gen. -onis, fr. vellicatus, pp. of vellicates. See prec. word and -ion.

vellum, n., a fine kind of calf skin parchment. — ME. velim, assimilated fr. OF. velin (F. vélin), fr. OF vel, 'calf'. See veal. For the change of n to m cp. venom.

velocipede, n., any of early kinds of bicycles or tricyles. — F. vélocipède, compounded of L. vēlox, gen. -ōcis, 'swift', and pēs, gen. pedis, 'foot'. See next word and foot and cp. pedal.

Derivatives: velociped-al, velociped-ic, adjs.

velocity, n., swiftness; speed. — MF. (= F.) vélocité, fr. L. vélōcitātem, acc. of vēlōcitās, 'swiftness', fr. vēlōx, gen. -ōcis, 'swift', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for \*weg-slo-s and lit. means 'moving along quickly, rushing', and is rel. to vehere, 'to carry, convey'. See vehicle and -ity and cp. velites.

velours, n., a velvetlike material. — F., alteration of OF. velous, fr. OProvenç. velos, of s.m., fr. L. villōsus, shaggy', taken as a noun, from villus, 'shaggy hair'. See villus and cp. velure. Cp. also flue, 'fluff'.

velum, n., the soft palate (anat.); a membranous covering in fungi, in the jelly fish, etc. (bot. and zool.) — L. vēlum, 'sail; piece of cloth; awning, curtain, veil'. See veil.

velure, n. — A var. of velours (q.v.)

velvet, n. — ME. veluet, velwet, fr. VL. velluētum, fr. \*villūtus, 'shaggy', fr. L. villus, 'shaggy hair'. See villus and cp. velours, velure.

Derivatives: velvet, velvet-ed, adjs., velveteen (q.v.), velvet-y, adj.

velveteen, n., imitation velvet. — Formed fr. velvet with suff. -een (= a var. of -ine).

venada, n., the pudu. — Fem. of Sp. venado, 'deer'. fr. L. vēnātus, 'game', fr. vēnātus, pp. of vēnārī, 'to hunt, chase'. See venery, 'hunting'.

venal, adj., that can be corrupted; mercenary; corrupt. — L. vēnālis, 'that which can be bought', fr. vēnum or vēnus, 'sale', which is cogn.

with OI. vasnáh, 'purchase money', vasnám, 'reward', vasnayati, 'he bargains, haggles', Arm. gin (for \*wesnom), 'purchase money', Gk. ἀνή, ἄνος, 'price paid (for a thing), purchase', Lesbian ὄννᾶ (for \*wosnā), 'purchase', Gk. ἀνεῖσθαι, 'to buy', Hitt. ushshaniya-, 'to sell', and —without the suff. -no—wash-, 'to buy'. Cp. vend, vendee, vent, 'market', venta, and the second element in opsonin.

venality, n. — F. vénalité, fr. Late L. vēnālitātem, acc. of vēnālitās, fr. vēnālis, 'that which can be bought'. See prec. word and -ity.

venatic, adj., pertaining to hunting. — L. vēnāticus, fr. vēnātus, pp. of vēnārī, 'to hunt'. See venery, 'hunting', and 2nd -atic.

venation, n., the stystem of veins in the wind of an insect or in a leaf. — Formed with suff. -ation fr. L. vēna, 'vein'. See vein.

Derivative: venation-al, adj.

vend, tr. v. — F. vendre, fr. L. vendere, 'to sell', shortened fr. vēnundāre, fr. vēnum dāre, lit. 'to give (i.e. offer) for sale', fr. vēnum or vēnus, 'sale', and dare, 'to give'. See venal and date, 'point of time'.

Derivatives: vend, n., vendee (q.v.), vend-er, n., vend-ing, n. and adj., vendor (q.v.)

vendace, n., a whitefish (Coregonus vandesius). — ModL. vandēsius, fr. MF. (= F.) vandoise, 'dace', fr. Gaulish \*vindesia, 'whitefish', fr. Celtic vindo-, 'white'; see winter and cp. Wend. For sense development cp. F. able, ablette, 'the bleak', fr. L. albus, 'white', and E. whitefish.

vendaval, n., a strong wind blowing from the sea in Mexico. — Sp., fr. F. ventd'aval, 'westerly wind', fr. vent, 'wind' and aval, 'downward part, downward direction'. The first element derives fr. L. ventus, 'wind'. F. aval stands for à val, 'to the valley'. See wind, n., and avale.

Vendean, adj., of Vendee. — F. Vendéen, fr. La Vendée, name of a department in Western France. For the ending see suff. -an.

Derivative: Vendean, n.

vendee, n., the purchaser (law). — Lit. 'a person to whom anything is sold'; formed from the verb vend with suff. -ee.

Vendémiaire, n., the first month (lasting fr. Sept. 2nd to Oct. 1st) of the French revolutionary calendar. — F., lit. '(month) of vintage', coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 fr. L. vindēmia, 'vintage'. See vintage.

vendetta, n., a blood feud in the pursuit of avenging the slaying of a near relative. — It., 'revenge', fr. L. vindicta, 'vengeance, revenge', fr. vindex, gen. vindicis, 'vindicator'. See vindictive.

vendible, adj., that which can be sold, salable. — ME., fr. L. vendibilis, fr. vendere, 'to sell'. See vend and -ible.

Derivatives: vendibil-ity, n., vendible-ness, n., vendibl-y, adv.

vendition, n., the act of selling. — L. venditio, gen. -ōnis, 'a selling, sale', fr. venditus, pp. of vendere. See vend and -ition.

vendor, n. — AF. vendour, vendor, fr. OF. (= F.) vendeur, fr. L. venditōrem, acc. of venditor, 'seller', fr. venditus, pp. of vendere. Cp. the noun vender and see vend and agential suff. -or.

veneer, tr. v., to overlay (wood) with a thin sheet of fine wood. — Fr. earlier fineer, fr. G. furnieren, fr. F. fournir, 'to furnish', fr. OHG. frumjan, 'to provide'. The word was borrowed from and re-borrowed by one and the same language at two different periods. See furnish. Derivatives: veneer, n., veneer-er, n., veneer-ing.

venenate, tr. v., to poison (rare). — L. venēnātus, pp. of venēnāre, 'to poison', fr. venēnum, 'poison'. See venom and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: venenat-ion, n.

venerability, n. — ML. venerābilitās, fr. L. venerābilis. See next word and -ity.

venerable, adj. — ME., fr. L. venerābilis, fr. venerārī, 'to venerate'. See next word and -able.

Derivatives: venerable-ness, n., venerabl-y, adv. venerate, tr. v., to revere. — L. venerātus, pp. of venerārī, 'to reverence, worship, venerate', fr. venus, gen. veneris, 'love, sexual desire, loveliness, attractiveness, beauty, charm', whence Venus, gen. Veneris, 'the goddess of love'; cogn. with OI. vanas-, 'desire', vánati, vanóti, váñchati, 'desires, loves; wins, is victorious', Avestic vanaiti, 'he wishes; is victorious', OE. wynn, 'joy', wunian, 'to dwell', wenian, 'to accustom, train; to wean', wyscan, 'to wish'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*wen-, 'to strive after, wish, desire; to be satisfied; to be wont'. See wish and verbal suff. -ate and cp. venery (in both senses), venial, venom, Venus.

Derivatives: veneration-al, adj., venerat-ive, adj., venerat-ive-ly, adv., venerat-ive-ness, n., venerator (q.v.)

veneration, n. — ME. veneracion, fr. venerātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. venerātus, pp. of venerārī. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: veneration-al, adj.

venerator, n. — L. venerātor, fr. venerātus, pp. of venerārī. See venerate and agential suff. -or.

venereal, adj., 1) pertaining to sexual love or intercourse; 2) infected with a venereal disease; 3) curing venereal diseases. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. venereus, 'pertaining to love or sexual desire', fr. venus, gen. veneris. See venerate.

venereology, n., the study of venereal diseases. — A hybrid coined fr. L. venus, gen. veneris, 'love, sexual desire', and Gk.  $-\lambda$ ογία, fr.  $-\lambda$ όγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See venerate and -logy.

Derivative: venereolog-ist, n.

venery, n., hunting (archaic). — ME. venerie, fr. OF. venerie (F. vénerie), 'to hunt', fr. L. vēnārī, 'to hunt, pursue', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base \*wen-, 'to strive after'. See venerate and -y (representing OF. -ie) and cp. next word, vena-

da, venatic, venision. OI. vėti, 'follows after', Avestic vayeiti, 'hunts', vitar-, 'pursuer', vyāna-, 'one pursued', vāti-, 'persecution', Lith. vejū, vyti, 'to hunt, pursue', OSlav. voji, 'warrior', vojina, 'war', Gk. ἔεμαι (for \* Ϝῖεμαι), 'I aspire to, tend to, make haste, long for', OE. wāp, 'hunting', ON/ veiðr, 'chase, hunting, fishing', OHG. weida, MHG., G. weide, 'pasture, grazing, food; pasture land', are prob. derivatives of a denasalized var. of the above base. Cp. the first element in voivode.

venery, n., sexual love, (archaic). — From the stem of L. venus, gen. veneris, 'love, sexual desire'. See venerate and cp. Venus. Cp. also prec. word.

venesect, tr. v., to phlebotomize (med.) — Back formation from next word.

venesection, n., phlebotomy (med.) — Medical L. vēnae sectiō, 'cutting of a vein', fr. L. vēnae, gen. of vēna, 'vein', and sectiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a cutting'. See vein and section.

Venetian, adj. and n. — ML. Venetiānus, fr. Venetia, 'Venice', fr. Venetī (Gk. Οὐένετοι, 'Ενετοί or 'Ενετοί), an ancient people of Illyrian origin. For the ending see suff. -ian.

vengeance, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) fr. venger, 'to avenge', fr. L. vindicāre, of s.m. See vindicate and -ance and cp. avenge, revenge.

vengeful, adj. — Formed on analogy of revengeful from the obsol. verb venge (fr. OF. venger), with suff. -ful. See prec. word.

Derivatives: vengeful-ly, n., vengeful-ness, n.

venial, adj., pardonable. — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. veniālis, 'pardonable; gracious, kind', fr. venia, 'forgiveness, pardon; graceness, kindness', rel. to venus, gen. veneris, 'love', venerārī, 'to reverence, worship'. See venerate.

Derivatives: venial-ity, n., venial-ly, adv., venialness, n.

venin, n., a toxic substance in snake venom (biochem.) — F. venin, 'poison', fr. L. venēnum. See venom.

venison, n., the flesh of a deer. — ME. veneson, veneison, veneison, fr. OF. veneson, veneison (F. venaison), fr. L. vēnātiōnem, acc. of vēnātiō, 'hunting, chase', fr. vēnātus, pp. of vēnārī, 'to hunt'. See venery, 'hunting'.

Venite, n., name of the 95th psalm. — L. venīte, 'come', imper. 2nd person pl. fr. venīre, 'to come'. See come and cp. venue, 'meeting place'. The psalm is so called from its first word Lěkhū, 'come', rendered in the Vulgate by the word 'Venite'.

vennel, n., an alley (Scot. and Ir.) — F. venelle, 'alley', dimin. of veine, 'vein', fr. L. vēna. See vein.

venom, n., 1) poisonous matter secreted by some animals (as snakes, spiders, etc.); 2) spite, malice. — ME. venym, venim, venon, fr. OF. venim (F. venin), fr. VL. \*venimen, which was formed fr. L. venēnum, 'a drug, potion', through the substitution of suff. -imen for -ēnum. L. venēnum

venomous, adj., poisonous. — ME. venimous, fr. OF. venimeux, which is formed fr. venim, with suff. -eux. See venom and -ous. Cp. F. vénéneux, 'venomous', which derives fr. L. venēnōsus, 'venomous', fr. venēnum, 'venom'.

venose, adj., pertaining to a vein; veiny. — L. vēnōsus, 'full of veins', fr. vēna. See vein, n., and adj. suff. -ose and cp. venous.

Derivative: venos-ity, n.

venous, adj., pertaining to a vein; veiny. — L. vēnāsus. See venose and -ous.

Derivatives: venous-ly, adv., venous-ness, n.

vent, n.. a slit, opening in a coat. — ME. vente, a var. of fente, fent, fr. MF. (= F.) fente, 'cleft, slit', fr. fendre, 'to cleave, split', fr. L. findere (pp. fissus); see fissile. The spelling of ME. vente is due to a confusion with F. vent, 'wind'. See next word.

Derivative: vent, tr. v., to let out at a vent'.

vent, n., 1) outlet for air, gas or liquid; 2) expression. — Partly fr. F. vent, 'wind', fr. L. ventus; partly fr. F. évent, 'a breaking forth', fr. éventer, 'to break forth', which is formed fr. pref. é- (= OF. es-, L. ex-), and vent, 'wind'. See wind, 'air', and cp. ventilate.

Derivative: vent, tr. v., to let out, vent-age, n., vent-less, adj.

vent, n., 1) the act of selling; 2) market for sale.

—MF. (= F.) vente, 'sale', fr. VL. vendita, 'sale', prop. fem. pp. of L. vendere, 'to sell', used as a noun. Cp. It. vendita, Sp. venta, which also derive fr. VL. vendita, and see vend. Cp. also next word

venta, n., inn. — Sp., 'sale, market; inn', fr. VL. vendita, 'sale'. See prec. word.

ventail, n., the lower movable part of a helmet (hist.) — ME., fr. MF. ventaille (F. ventail), fr. OF., fr. vent, 'wind'. See wind, 'air', and cp. aventail.

venter, n., the abdominal cavity in insects. — L. venter, 'belly, womb', for \*wend-tri-, rel. to vēnsīca, vēsīca, 'bladder', and cogn. with OI. vastih, 'bladder', vaniṣṭhúh, 'rectum', OHG. wanast, MHG., G. wanst, 'paunch, belly'. Cp. ventricle, eventration, vesicle and the first element in ventriloquism.

venter, n., one who vents. — Formed from vent, v., with agential suff. -er.

venter, n., innkeeper. — Sp. ventero, fr. venta, 'inn'. See venta.

ventiduct, n., a pipe for the passage of air in ventilation (archit.) — Compounded of L. ventus, 'wind', and ductus, 'conduit', fr. dūcere, pp. ductus, 'to lead'. See wind, 'air', and duct and cp.

next word. ventilate, tr. v. — L. ventilatus, pp. of ventilare,

'to branidsh in the air, fan, set in motion, agitate', fr. ventus, 'wind'. See wind, 'air', and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: ventilation (q.v.), ventilat-ive, adj., ventilat-or, n.

ventilation, n. — L. ventilātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. ventilātus, pp. of ventilare. See prec. word and -ation.

Ventôse, n., the sixth month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting fr. February 19th to March 20th). — A word coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 fr. F. ventôse, lit. 'the windy (month)', fr. L. ventōsus, 'full of wind, windy', fr. ventus, 'wind'. Cp. F. venteux, 'windy' (fr. L. ventōsus), and see wind, 'air', and adj. suff. -ose. ventosité, fr. Late L. ventōsitātem, acc. of ventōsitās, fr. L. ventōsus. See prec. word and -ity. ventral, adj., pertaining to the belly. — F., fr. L. ventrālis, fr. venter, 'belly'. See venter, 'abdominal cavity'.

Derivative: ventral-lv, adv.

ventri-, or ventro-, before a vowel ventr-, combining form meaning 1) ventral; 2) ventral and. — L. ventri-, ventro-, ventr-, fr. venter, 'belly'. See venter, 'abdominal cavity'.

ventricle, n., cavity in an organ of the body. — Fr. F. ventricule, or directly fr. L. ventriculus, 'stomach, ventricle', dimin. of venter, 'belly'. See venter, 'abdominal cavity', and -cle and cp. ventriculus.

ventricose, adj., bellied. — ModL. ventricōsus, fr. L. venter, 'belly'. See venter, 'abdominal cavity', and adj. suff. -ose.

Derivative: ventricos-ity, n.

ventricular, adj. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. ventriculus. See ventricle.

Ventriculites, n., a genus of fossil (paleontol.) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. ventriculus and suff. -ite (representing Gk. -ίτης).

ventriculogram, n., an X ray photograph of the ventricles of the brain. — A hybrid coined fr. L. ventriculus and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See next word and -gram.

ventriculus, n., one of the cavities in the brain (anat. and zool.) — L., 'ventricle'. See ventricle. ventriloquial, adj., pertaining to ventriloquism. — Formed with suff. -ial fr. Late L. ventriloquus, 'one who speaks from his belly', fr. venter, 'belly', and loqui, 'to speak', so called from the belief that the voice comes from the ventriloquist's stomach. See venter, 'abdominal cavity', and loquacious.

Derivative: ventriloquial-ly, adv.

ventriloquism, n., the art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from some source other than the person speaking. — Formed fr. Late F. ventriloquiss (see prec. word) with suff. -ism. ventriloquist, n. — Formed fr. Late L. ventriloquis (see ventriloquial) with suff. -ist.

- No. of the last

\*

ventriloquize, intr. and tr. v. — Formed fr. Late
L. ventriloquis (see ventriloquis) with suff. -ize.

ventriloquy, n., ventriloquism. — F. ventriloquie, fr. ML. ventriloquium, fr. Late L. ventriloquius, 'one who speaks from the belly'. See ventriloquial and -y (representing F. -ie).

ventripotent, adj., having a big belly. — Compounded of L. venter, 'belly', and potēns, gen. -entis, 'powerful'. See venter, 'abdominal cavity', and potent.

ventro-, combining form. See ventri-.

venture, n. — Aphetic form of ME. aventure. See adventure and cp. venue, 'arrival'.

Derivative: venture, tr. and intr. v.

venturesome, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. venture, a word of L. origin, and suff. -some (fr. OE. -sum).

Derivatives: venturesome-ly, adv., venture-some-ness, n.

venue, n., 1) arrival (obsol.); 2) meeting place. — MF. (= F.), 'a coming', fr. OF., prop. pp. of venir, 'to come', used as a noun, fr. L. veniô, which prob. stands for  $*g^w mi \bar{o}$ , and is cogn. with Goth. qiman, OE. cuman, 'to come'. See come and cp. base, n. Cp. also advene, advent, adventitious, adventure, avenue, circumvene, circumvent, contravene, convene, convenient, convent, convention, covenant, event, eventual, intervene, intervention, invent, invention, nuncio, parvenu, prevenance, prevent, provenance, revenant, revenue, souvenir, subvene, subvention, Venite, venture.

venue, n., the neighborhood of a cause of action or of a crime; place of trial (law). — Lit. 'neighborhood', fr. ML. vīcīnētum, fr. L. vīcīnus, 'neighboring, near', fr. vīcus, 'district'; see vicinage. Venue in this sense was influenced in form by venue, 'arrival'.

venule, n., a small vein. — L. vēnula, formed fr. vēna with dimin. suff. -ula. See vein and -ule.

Venus, n. — L. Venus, gen. Veneris, 'the goddess of love', fr. venus, 'love, sexual desire, loveliness, attractiveness, beauty, charm', whence venerārī, 'to reverence, worship, venerate'. See venerate.

vera, n., name of a tree, Bulnesia arborea. — Am. Sp., fr. Sp. vera, 'border', which derives fr. L. ōra, 'border' (through the intermediate form \*uera; cp. Sp. hueso, 'bone' (fr. L. ossum). L. ōra (for \*ōsā) is a collective noun formed fr. ōs, gen. -ōris, 'mouth, opening, entrance'. See oral. veracious, adj., truthful, true. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. vērāx, gen. vērācis, 'truthful, speaking truly', fr. vērus. See verv.

Derivatives: veracious-ly, adj., veracious-ness, n. veracity, n., truthfulness, truth. — F. véracité, fr. ML. vērācitātem, acc. of vērācitās, 'truthfulness', fr. L. vērax, gen. -ācis. See prec. word and -ity. veranda, verandah, n. — Port. varanda, 'balcony', introduced into English from India. Port. varanda itself is of uncertain origin. F. véranda was borrowed from English.

Derivative: veranda(h)-ed, adj.

verano, n., the dry season in tropical America. — Sp., fr. L. vēr, 'spring'. See vernal.

verascope, n., a small stereoscopic camera. — A hybrid coined fr. L. νἔτας, 'true', and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See very and -scope. The correct form would be alethoscope (fr. Gk. ἀληθής, 'true' and -σκόπιον).

Verbesina

veratral, n., the radical  $C_{\theta}H_{10}O_{4}$  (chem.) — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L.  $v\bar{e}r\bar{a}trum$ , 'hellebore'. See veratrine.

**veratric**, adj., pertaining to a white crystalline acid.—Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. L. vērātrum, 'hellebore' (see **veratrine**); so called because it is easily obtained by the decomposition of veratrine

veratridine, also veratridin, n., an amorphous alkaloid obtained from sabadilla seeds,  $C_{36}H_{51}O_{11}N$  (chem.) — Coined fr. L. vērātrum, 'hellebore' (see next word), and the chem. suffixes -ide and -ine (resp. -in).

veratrine, n., also veratrin, veratrina, veratria, a poisonous mixture of alkaloids obtained from sabadilla seeds, used in medicine in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. — F. vératrine, fr. ModL. vērātrīna, fr. L. vērātrum, 'hellebore', fr. vērāre, 'to tell the truth', fr. vērus, 'true'; so called because of the sternutatory effect of its levigated rots (with reference to the popular belief that ascribes to sneezing the power of confirming the truth). For the formation of the word vērātrum cp. arātrum, 'plow', from arāre, 'to plow'. See yery.

Veratrum, n., a genus of plants, the false hellebore (bot.) — See prec. word.

verb, n. — ME. verbe, fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. L. verbum, 'word, verb', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*werdh-, whence also Goth. waurd, OE. word, 'word'. See word and cp. also veracious, veracity, veratrine, verbatim, verbiage, verbose, proverb. For the change of I.-E. dh to b in Latin, cp. L. ruber and E. red, L. barba and E. beard. In its grammatical pense, L. verbum is a loan translation of Gk. έῆμα, 'that which is said, word: verb'.

verbal, adj. — Late L. verbālis, fr. L. verbum, 'word'. See verb and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: verbal-ism, n., verbal-ist, n., verbal-ize, tr. and intr. v., verbal-iz-ation, n., verbal-iz-er, n., verbal-ly, adv., verb-y, adj.

Verbascum, n., a genus of plants, the mullein (bot.) — L. verbascum, 'mullein', prob. of Ligurian origin. Cp. barbasco.

verbatim, adv., word for word; adj., following word for word. — ML. verbātim, 'word for word, literally', fr. L. verbum, 'word'. See verb. For the suff. -ātim see gradatim and cp. words there referred to.

Verbena, n., a genus of plants, the vervain (bot.)

— L. See vervain.

Verbenaceae, n. pl., the vervain family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae. verbenaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Verbesina, n., a genus of herbs, the crownbeard

verbiage 1/0

(bot.) — ModL., arbitrarily formed fr. Verbena. verbiage, n., verbosity. — F., formed with suff. -age fr. MF. verbier, 'to chatter', fr. L. verbum, 'word'. See verb.

verbose, adj., using too many words, wordy. —
L. verbōsus, 'full of words, verbose', fr. verbum.
See verb and adj. suff. -ose.

Derivatives: verbose-ly, adv., verbose-ness, n. verbosity, n., wordiness. — MF. (= F.) verbosité, fr. Late L. verbösitätem, acc. of verbösitäs, fr. L. verbösus. See prec. word and -itv.

verdancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff.

verdant, adj. — A blend of L. viridāns, pres. part. of viridāre, 'to become green', and F. verdoyant, pres. part. of verdoyer, 'to become green', fr. vert, 'green'. Cp. It. verdeggiare, Provenç. verdejar, Sp. verdear and see viridity and -ant. Cp. also verdure, vert, 'the green growth in a forest'. verdantique, n., a variety of serpentine marble. — It. verde antico, lit. 'ancient green'. The first word derives fr. L. viridem, acc. of viridis, 'green', the second fr. antiquus, 'old'. See viridity and antique.

verderer, n., an official of the royal forests, who has the charge of the green growth (Hist.) — AF. verderer, fr. OF. verdier, fr. vert, 'green', fr. L. viridis. See viridity and cp. words there referred to.

verdict, n., decision, judgment. — ME. verdit, fr. AF. verdit, corresponding to OF. voirdit, fr. L. vērē dictum, 'truly said' (whence ML. vērēdictum, 'verdict'). See very and diction and cp. veridical.

verdigris, n., a green or greenish-blue poisonous pigment. — ME. verdegrece, fr. OF. vert de Grece, vert de Grice, lit. 'green of Greece'. F. vert-de-gris is a blend of OF. vert de Grice and F. gris, 'gray'. For the etymology of OF. (= F.) vert see vert, 'green growth'. OF. (= F.) de, 'of, from', derives fr. L. dē, 'from, away from'; see de-. For the origin of OF. Grice (F. Grèce), fr. L. Graecia, see Grecian. Greek.

Derivatives: verdigris-ed, verdigris-y, adjs.

verditer, n., either of two pigments of green, resp. blue color. — F. vert de terre, lit. 'green of earth'. For the first two words see prec. word. F. terre, 'earth', derives fr. L. terra. See terra.

verdure, n., 1) greenness; 2) freshness. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) fr. OF. verd (F. vert), 'green', fr. L. viridis. See viridity and -ure.

Derivatives: verdur-ed, verdure-less, adjs., verdurous (q.v.)

verdurous, adj. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. verdure on analogy of adjectives in which-ous corresponds to OF.-eus (= F. eux). See tremendous. Derivative: verdurous-ness, n.

verecund, adj., bashful, shy. — L. verēcundus, formed with suff.-cundus, fr. verērī, 'to observe with awe, revere, respect, fear'. See revere. For the suff. cp. fecund and words there referred to.

Derivatives: verecund-ity, n., verecund-ness, n. verein, n., association, organization. — G. Verein, fr. pref. ver- (see for) and ein, 'one'. See one and cp. the second element in zollverein.

Veretillum, n., a genus of club-shaped sea pens (zool.) — ModL., formed with dimin. suff. -illum fr. L. verētrum, 'the private parts', which is rel. to verērī, 'to revere, fear'. See revere and cp. prec. word.

verge, n., 1) staff or office; 2) limit, margin, edge.

— ME., fr. MF. (= F.) verge, 'rod', fr. OF., fr.

L. virga, 'twig, rod, wand' (whence also It.,
Provenç., Sp., Port. verga, Rum. vargā); see
virgate and cp. whisk. The sense 'limit, margin,
edge', developed from the meaning 'staff of
office', through the medium of the term within
the verge used in the sense 'within the sphere of
authority of the Royal Steward'.

Derivative: verge, intr. v., to be on the verge; tr. v., to edge.

verge, intr. v., to bend, incline. — L. vergere, 'to bend, incline, turn', prob. cogn. with OI. vṛṇák-ti, várjati, 'he turns, twists', fr. I.-E. base \*wereg-, \*werg-. See wrench and cp. converge, diverge.

verger, n., an officer of the church. — ME., lit. 'one bearing a verge', formed fr. MF. verge, 'staff' (see verge, n.), with agential suff. -er. Cp. ML. virgārius in the same sense.

veridical, adj., truthful. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. vēridicus, 'truthtelling, veracious', fr. vērus, 'true', and the stem of dicere, 'to say, speak'. See very and diction.

Derivatives: veridical-ity, n., veridical-ly, adv., veridical-ness, n.

verifiable, adj. — Formed fr. verify with suff.

Derivatives: verifiabil-ity, n., verifiable-ness, n., verifiabl-y, adv.

verification, n. — MF. (= F.) vérification, fr. ML. vērificātionem, acc. of vērificātio, fr. vērificātus, pp. of vērificāre. See next word and -ation.

verify, tr. v., 1) to prove to be true; 2) to test the correctness of. — ME. verifien, fr. MF. (= F.) vérifier, fr. ML. vērificāre, fr. L. vērus, 'true', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See very and -fv.

verily, adv. — ME. verraily, fr. verray, 'very'. See very and adv. suff. -ly.

verine, verin, n., a base formed from veratric acid (chem.) — Abbreviation of veratrine.

verisimilar, adj., likely, — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. vērīsimilis, which is compounded of vērī, gen. of vērum, 'the truth', subst. use of the neut. of vērus, 'true', and similis, 'similar'. See very and similar.

Derivative: verisimilar-ly, adv.

verisimilitude, n., likelihood. — L. vērīsimilitūdō, fr. vērīsimilis. See prec. word and -tude and cp. similitude.

verism, n., the theory that art and literature should represent the rigid truth. — It. verismo,

formed fr. vero (fr. L. vērus), 'true', and suff. -ismo (fr. L. -ismus). See very and -ism.

verist, n., an adherent of verism. — It. verista, formed fr. vero (see prec. word) with suff. -ista (fr. L. -ista; see -ist).

veritable, adj. — MF. (= F.) véritable, fr. OF. veritable, fr. verite. See next word and -able. Derivatives: veritabil-itv. n., veritable-ness. n..

veritably, adv.

verity, n. — ME. verite, fr. MF. (= F.) vérité, fr. OF. verite, 'truth, truthfulness, verity', fr. L. vēritātem, acc. of vēritās, of s.m., fr. vērus. See very and -ity.

verjuice, n. — ME. verjus, verjuis, fr. OF. vert jus, verjus, lit. 'green juice', fr. vert, 'green', and jus, 'juice'. See vert, 'green growth', and juice.

vermeil, n., 1) vermilion (poetic); 2) gilded silver, bronze or copper. — MF. (= F.) vermeil, fr. OF., fr. L. vermiculus, 'a little worm', whence also It. vermiglio and Sp. bermejo, Port. vermèlho, 'vermilion'. L. vermiculus is dimin. of vermis. See next word and cp. vermicule. Derivative: vermeil. adi.

Vermes, n., a division of animals comprising the worms (zool.)—L. vermēs, pl. of vermis, 'worm', which stands for \*wormis, \*wṛmis, and is cogn. with Goth. waúrms, 'serpent, worm'. See worm and cp. vermeil, Vermetus, vermicelli, vermilion, vermin

vermetid, adj., pertaining to the Vermetidae; n., a mollusk of the Vermetidae. — From next word. Vermetidae, n. pl., a family of marine mollusks (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. Vermetus with suff. -idae.

Vermetus, n., a genus of marine mollusks (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. vermis, 'worm'. See prec. word. vermi-, combining form meaning 'worm'. — L. vermi-, fr. vermis. See Vermes.

vermian, adj., wormlike; pertaining to the Vermes. → Formed with suff. -ian fr. L. vermis, 'worm'. See Vermes.

vermicelli, n., a paste of wheat flour made into wormlike threads. — It., pl. of vermicello, 'little worm', fr. VL. \*vermicellus, dimin. of L. vermiculus, itself dimin. of vermis, 'worm'. See Vermes.

Derivative: vermicelli, adj.

vermicide, n., a substance killing worms. — Compounded of vermi- and L. -cida, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See -cide, 'killer'.

Derivative: vermicid-al, adj.

vermicular, adj., vermiform. — Late L. vermiculāris, fr. L. vermiculus, 'a little worm'. See vermicule and adj. suff. -ar.

Derivative: vermicular-ly, adv.

vermiculate, tr. v., to infest with worms; intr. v., to be infested with worms. — L. vermiculātus, 'inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms', prop. pp. of vermiculārī, 'to be full of worms, be wormeaten', fr. vermiculus. See vermicule and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: vermiculat-ed, adj.

vermiculation, n. — L. vermiculātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a being wormeaten', from vermiculātus, pp. of vermiculārī, 'to be full of worms'. See prec. word and -ion.

vernal

vermicule, n., a little worm. — L. vermiculus, dimin. of vermis, 'worm'. See Vermes and -cule and cp. vermicelli.

**vermiculite**, n., any of several micaceous minerals. — Formed fr. L. *vermiculus* (see **vermicule**) with combining form -lite.

vermiform, adj., having the shape of a worm. — Compounded of vermi- and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form, n.

vermifuge, adj., tending to expel forms. — Compounded of verminand fuge.

Derivative: vermifuge, n., a drug that expels

vermilion, n., a bright scarlet pigment. — ME. vermilioun, fr. OF. vermeillon, vermillon (F. vermillon), fr. vermeil, fr. L. vermiculus, 'a little worm', used in the sense of 'cochineal insect'. (Vermiculus is used in this latter specific, sense in the Vulgate, Ex. 35:25 to translate Heb. tōlá'ath shāni.) See vermicule and cp. vermeil.

vermin, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) vermine, a collective noun formed fr. VL. \*vermineus, 'pertaining to worms', fr. L. vermis. Cp. OProvenç. vermena, 'worms', and see Vermes. Cp. also varment.

verminate, intr. v., to be infested with worms. — L. verminātus, pp. of vermināre, 'to have worms', fr. vermis, 'worm'. See Vermes and verbal suff. -ate.

vermination, n. — L. verminātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'the worms (a disease of animals); a crawling, itching pain', from verminātus, pp. of vermināre. See prec. word and -ion.

verminosis, n., infestation with worms (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. vermis, 'worm' (see Vermes) and -osis, a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form would be helminthosis (fr. Gk. ξλμις, gen. ξλμινθος, 'worm').

verminous, adj., 1) consisting of vermin; 2) resembling vermin; 3) infested with vermin. — L. verminōsus, 'full of worms' (whence also It. verminoso, OProvenç. vermenos, Sp. vermenoso), fr. L. vermis. See Vermes and -ous.

Derivatives: verminous-ly, adv., verminous-ness, n.

vermouth, n., a white wine flavored with aromatic herbs. — F. vermout, fr. Gk. Wermut, which is rel. to wormwood (q.v.)

vernacular, adj., native to a country; n., one's mother tongue. — Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. L. vernāculus, 'born in one's house' (said of slaves), 'native', fr. verna, 'a slave born in his master's house', a word of Etruscan origin.

Derivatives: vernacular-ism, n., vernacular-ize, tr. v., vernacular-iz-ation, n.

vernal, adj., of, or pertaining to, spring. — L. vernālis, 'pertaining to spring', fr. vernus, of s.m., fr. vēr, 'spring', which is cogn. with ON. vār,

1702 vernant

'spring', Gk. ἔαρ, Ion. ἢρ, Dor. Fῆρ (fr. orig. \*Fégae), OI. vasantáh, ModPers. bahār, Arm. gar-un, OSlav. vesna, 'spring', Lith. vasarà. 'summer'. Cp. verano. vernant. vernation, Eranthemum. Eranthis, Eryngium. L. vēr, etc., possibly derive fr. I.-E. base \*wes-, \*awes-, 'to shine', whence also L. aurōra, 'dawn'. See aurora and east. For the ending of vernal see adi. suff. -al.

vernant, adi., vernal, springlike. — L. vernāns. gen, -antis, pres. part. of vernare, 'to appear like spring, flourish, spring, bloom; to grow young, renew itself', fr. vernus, 'pertaining to spring'. See prec. word and -ant.

vernation, n., the arrangement of leaves in the bud (bot.) - ModL. vernātio, gen. -onis, introduced in the above sense by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (1707-78). Cp. L. vernātiō. 'a snake's sloughing of skin in spring', fr. vernāre, 'to appear like spring'. See -ation and cp. prec. word.

vernier, n., a short scale made to slide along a graduated instrument and used to measure fractional parts of divisions. - Named after the inventor P. Vernier, a French mathematician (1580-1637).

vernis Martin, a fine varnish used in the decoration of furniture, etc., under Louis XV. - F., lit. 'Martin varnish', so called after a famous family of French cabinetmakers during the reign of Louis XV. For the etymol. of vernis see

vernix caseosa, the fatty substance covering the skin of new-born children (med.) - ModL., lit. 'cheesy varnish'. Vernix derives fr. MGk. βερνίκι, 'varnish'; see varnish. Cāseōsa, the fem. of caseosus, 'cheesy', derives fr. caseus, 'cheese'; see cheese.

Vernonia, n., a genus of plants, the ironweed (bot.) - ModL., named after the English botanist William Vernon (died in 1711). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Veronal, n., trademark for barbital. - G. Veronal, coined by its inventor Emil Fischer (1852-1919) from the name of the Italian town Verona; so called by him because he happened to be near Verona when giving a name to this hypnotic. For the ending see adj. suff. -al.

Veronica, n., a genus of plants, the speedwell (bot.) - ModL., prob. named after St. Veronica, a name derived fr. Gk. Βερενίκη. See Berenice and cp. vernix caseosa.

verriculate, adj., having verricules. - Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. verriculum. See next word.

verricule, n., a tuft of hairs (entomol.) - L. verriculum, 'dragnet', fr. verrere, pp. versus, 'to sweep'. See war and -cule and cp. averruncate. verruca, n., a swart. — L. verrūca, 'excrescence, swelling, wart', which stands for \*versūcā and is cogn. with OE. wearr, 'callosity, wart', wearte, 'wart'. See wart and cp. verruga, verrugas.

verrucose, adi., warty. - L. verrucosus, fr. verrūca. See prec. word and adi. suff. -ose.

Derivative: verrucose-ness. n.

verrucosis, n., citrus scab (plant pathol.) — A ModL, hybrid coined fr. L. verrūca. 'wart' (see verruca), and -osis, a suff. of Greek origin.

verrucous, adi., 1) pertaining to a wart: 2) characterized by warts. - Formed fr. L. verrūca (see verruca) with suff. -ous. Cp. verrucose.

verruga n., a wart (med.) — Sp., fr. L. verrūca. See verruca.

verrugas, n., verruga peruana, i.e. Peruvian wart (med.) - Sp., 'warts', pl. of verruga. See prec.

versant, n., the general slope of a country. - F., prop. pres. part. of verser, 'to pour, overturn, upset', fr. L. versare, 'to turn about often or with force', freq. of vertere (pp. versus), 'to turn'. See version and -ant.

versant, adj., concerned; conversant. - L. versans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of versare. See prec.

versatile, adj., turning with ease from one thing to another. - Lit. 'one who can turn round easily', fr. L. versātilis, 'that which turns round, revolving, movable', fr. versātus, pp. of versāre, 'to turn about often or with force'. See versant, n., and -ile.

Derivatives: versatil-ity, n. (cp. F. versatilité), versatile-ly, adv., versatile-ness, n.

verse, n. - ME. fers, vers, partly fr. OE. fers, partly fr. OF. vers, both derived fr. L. versus, 'furrow, line, line of poetry, verse', fr. versus, pp. of vertere, 'to turn'. See version.

Derivative: verse, tr. v., to express in verse; intr. v., to make verses.

versed, adi., practiced. — Formed with 1st suff. -ed fr. L. versātus (whence also F. verse), pp. of versārī, 'to busy oneself with, be engaged in, be employed in', passive of versare. See versant, n. versed, adj., turned; versed sine, reversed sine

(math.) - Formed with 1st suff. -ed fr. L. versus, 'turned', pp. of vertere. See version.

verset, n., a short prelude (music). — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), dimin. of vers, 'line of poetry, verse'. See verse and -et.

versicle, n., a little verse. — L. versiculus, dimin. of versus. See verse and -icle.

versicolor, versicolour, adj., changing in color. — L. versicolor, compounded of versus, pp. of vertere, 'to turn', and color, 'color'. See version and color.

Derivative: versicolo(u)r-ed, adj.

versification, n. - L. versificatio, gen. -onis, fr. versificātus, pp. of versificāre. See next word and

versify, tr. v., to turn into verse; intr. v., to compose verses. - ME. versifien, fr. OF. (= F.) versifier, fr. L. versificāre, 'to make verses', which is compounded of versus, 'verse', and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See verse and -fy. Derivatives: versifi-er, n., versify-ing, n.

(= F.), fr. Late L. versionem, acc. of versio, 'a turning', fr. L. versus, pp. of vertere, 'to turn', fr. I.-E. \*wert-, 'to turn, twist', whence also OI. vártate, vartti, 'turns round, rolls' (intr.), vartulah, 'round', vrttáh, 'rolled, twisted, round', vrttih, 'the act of rolling', Avestic varet-, 'to turn' (intr.), OSlav, vrŭteti, 'to turn, roll', vratiti, of s.m., vrěteno, Russ, vreteno, 'spindle, distaff'. OSlav. vrěme, 'time', vrůstí, 'condition, situation', vrŭsta, 'stadium', Gk. ὁατάνη, 'stirrer, ladle', Lith, verčiu, veršti, 'to turn', vartýti, 'to turn to and fro', virstu, virsti, 'to fall over', MIr. fersaid, 'club', W. gwerthyd, 'spindle, distaff', OIr. frith, 'against', Toch. B wrattsai, of s.m., Goth. wairban, OHG. werdan, MHG., G. werden, OE. weordan, 'to become'. For the sense development of these Teut. words cp. E. to turn in the sense of to become (e.g. 'to turn cold'). See -ward, weird, worth, 'to become', and cp. adverse, adversity, advert, advertise, animadvert, anniversary, a rovescio, averse, aversion, avert, controverse, controversy, controvert, conversant, conversation, converse, convert, dextrorse, divers, divert, diverticulum, eversion, evert, extrorse, extroversion, extrovert, inadvertent, introrse, introversion, introvert, inverse, inversion, invert, malversation, obverse, obversion, obvert, perverse, perversion, pervert, quaquaversal, retrorse, retroversion, retrovert, reverse, revert, sinistrorse, subversion, subversive, subvert. suzerain. tergiversate, transverse, traverse, universe, university, verse, verso, verst, versus, vertebra, vertex, vertical, vertigo, vervel, vice versa, vortex, vortical, vorticism, vortiginous. For the ending of version see suff. -ion. I.-E. \*wert- is a -t-enlargement of I.-E. base \*wer-, 'to turn, twist'. For other enlargements of base \*wer- see verge, 'to bend', vervain, wrench, wring, wrinkle, wrong. verso, n., the reverse of a page. — Short for L. folio verso, 'having turned the page', abl. absolute construction in which  $vers\bar{o}$  is the abl. of versus, pp. of vertere, 'to turn'. See prec. word. verst, n., a Russian measure of length. - F. verste and G. werst, fr. Russ. versta, which is rel. to OSlav. vrusta, 'stadium', and to OSlav. vrūtēti, Russ. vertét', 'to turn', and cogn. with L. vertere, 'to turn'. See version. versus, adv., against. - L., lit. 'turned toward, opposed', prop. pp. of vertere, 'to turn', cogn.

version, n., 1) translation; 2) account, — MF.

with Goth. -wairbs, 'having a certain direction', OE. -weard, '-ward(s)', OIr. frith, 'against', Toch. B wrattsai, of s.m. See version and cp. -ward.

vert, n., the green growth of the forest; the color green. — ME. veert, fr. OF. verd, vert (F. vert), 'green', fr. L. viridis, 'green', whence also Rum., It., Sp., Port. verde, Provenç., Catal. vert, 'green'. See viridity and cp. verdant.

vert, intr. v., to change one's faith; n., a convert (collog.) - Short for convert or pervert. vertebr-, form of vertebro- before a vowel.

vertebra, n., any bone of the spinal column. — L., lit, 'something to turn on', formed fr. vertere. 'to turn', with -bra, a suff, denoting an instrument. See version. For the suff. cp. terebra, pal-

vertebral, adi. - ModL, vertebrālis, fr. L. vertebra. See prec. word and adi, suff. -al.

Derivative: vertebr-al, adj.

Vertebrata, n. pl., a division of animals containing all those that have a spinal column (zool.) — ModL. (short for animālia vertebrāta), neut. of of L. vertebrātus, 'jointed, articulated', fr. vertebra: see vertebra and adi. suff. -ate. The term goes back to the French word vertèbre, coined by the French naturalist Jean-Baptiste-Pierre-Antoine de Monet de Lamarck (1744-1809) fr. L. vertebrātus. He uses the terms les animaux vertébrés (lit. 'animals with vertebrae') and les animaux sans vertèbres (lit. 'animals without vertebrae'). Cp. Invertebrata.

vertebrate, adj., having a backbone; pertaining to the Vertebrata. - L. vertebratus. See prec. word. vertebration, n., formation into vertebrae. -Formed fr. vertebra with suff. -ation.

vertebro-, before a vowel vertebr-, combining form meaning 'vertebra'. - See vertebra.

vertex, n., the highest point, summit. - L., 'top, crown, summit, pole, whirl; whirlpool, eddy', lit. 'that which turns', fr. vertere, 'to turn'. See version and cp. vortex.

vertical, adj., perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. - F., fr. ML. verticālis, fr. L. vertex, gen. verticis. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al. Derivatives: vertical, tr. v., vertical-ity, n., vertical-ly, adv., vertical-ness, n.

verticil, n., a circle of leaves; a whorl (bot.) — L. verticillus, 'the whorl of a spindle', dimin. of vertex. See vertex.

verticillate, adj., arranged in whorls (bot.) -Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. verticillus. See prec. word.

Derivative: verticillat-ed, adi.

verticity, n., the tendency to turn toward a magnetic pole. - ModL. verticitās, fr. L. vertex, gen. verticis. See vertex and -ity.

vertiginous, adj., dizzy, giddy. — L. vertiginosus (whence also F. vertigineux), fr. vertīgō, gen. -ginis. See next word and -ous and cp. vortiginous.

Derivative: vertiginous-ly, adv.

vertigo, n., dizziness, giddiness (med.) — L. vertīgō, fr. vertere, 'to turn'. See version.

vertu, n. - The same as virtu.

Vertumnus, n., an Etruscan god (Roman mythol.) - L. Vertumnus, fr. earlier Vortumnus, of Etruscan origin. The derivation of this name fr. L. vertere is folk etymology.

verumontanum, n., an elevation at the point where the seminal ducts enter the prostatic portion of the urethra (anat.) — Medical L., compounded of L. verū, 'a spit', and montānum, neut. of montanus, 'mountainous'. The first element veryain 1/04

is rel. to Umbr. berva, 'spits' (pl.), and cogn. with OIr. bir, W., Co. ber, 'spit'. Verū meant perh. orig. 'branch', and is cogn. also with Gk. βρύειν, 'to swell'; see bryo- and cp. words there referred to. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 766 s.v. verū. For the second element in verumontanum see mountain.

vervain, n., any plant of the genus Verbena. — ME. verveyne, fr. MF. (= F.) verveine, fr. OF.. fr. L. verbēna, usually pl. verbēnae, 'leaves and branches of laurel, sacred boughs', which stands for \*verbes-nā, fr. I.-E. base \*wer-b-, 'to turn, twist, bend', whence also L. verbera (pl.), 'rods, lashes, strokes', Lith, viřbas, 'twig, branch, scion, rod', Lett. virbs, virbens, 'a little stick', OSlav. vrŭba, 'willow', Gk. δάβδος, 'rod. twig. stick', δάμνος (for \*δάβνος), 'a pricky shrub; the buckthorn'. Base \*wremb-, the nasalized form of base \*wer-b-, appears in Gk. ἡέμβειν, 'to turn round all about', ρόμβος, 'a spinning top, wheel, rhomb', From the rel. base \*wer-p-, \*wre-p-, 'to turn, twist, sew, spin', prob. derive Gk. ἐάπτω (for \*wrp-yō), 'I sew together', δαφή, 'seam', δαφίς, 'needle', δαπίς, 'rod', Lith, verpiù, verpti, 'to spin', varpste, 'spool, spindle'. Cp. Verbena. Cp. also reverberate, rhabdo-. Rhamnus, Rhapis, rhombus, rupa, and the first element in Raphiolepis, rhapsody. Cp. also warn, I.-E. bases \*wer-b-, \*wer-p, \*wre-p-, are enlargements of base \*wer-, 'to turn, twist, bend'. See version and cp. worm.

werve, n., vigor; enthusiasm. — F., fr. MF., 'whim', fr. OF., 'proverb', fr. VL. \*verva, assimilated fr. L. verba, pl. of verbum, 'word', used in the sense of 'word of caprice'; see verb. The word verve was introduced into English by Dryden.

vervel, n., a ring attached to a falcon's leg. — MF. (= F.) vervelle, fr. VL. \*vertibella, dimin. formed fr. L. vertere, 'to turn'. See version and -ella and cp. vertebra.

veryet, n., an African monkey, Cercopithecus pygerythrus. - F., short for vert grivet, lit. 'a green grivet', i.e. 'the monkey surpassing the grivet in greenness'. See vert, 'green growth', and grivet. very, adj. - ME. verai, veray, verray, fr. OF. verai, vrai (F. vrai), fr. VL. \*vērācus (whence also OProvenc. verai), corresponding to L. verāx, gen. vērācis, 'truthful', a derivative of L. vērus, 'true', which is cogn. with OE. wær, OS., ODu., OHG., MHG. war, Du. waar, G. wahr, 'true'. OE. wær. 'agreement, treaty; promise, pledge; faith, fidelity, friendship', W. gwyr, OIr. fir, 'true', OSlav. vera, 'faith', and prob. also with the second element in L. se-vērus, 'severe'. See severe and cp. aver, veracious, veratrine, verdict, verify, verisimilar, verity, vraisemblable, vraisemblance. Cp. also warlock, warrant. Derivative: very, adv.

vesania, n., insanity (med.) — L. vēsānia, 'madness', fr. vēsānus, 'mad', lit. 'unhealthy', formed from the inseparable negative or pejorative par-

ticle  $v\bar{e}$ - and the adjective  $s\bar{a}nus$ , 'healthy'. L.  $v\bar{e}$ prob. stands for \* $aw\bar{e}$ - and is rel. to the L. pref. au-, 'away from', OI.  $av\dot{a}h$ , 'down, downward',
and Avestic ava, 'down'; see avatar and cp. the
first element in vesper. For the second element
in L.  $v\bar{e}s\bar{a}nus$  see sane.

Derivative: vesan-ic, adj.

vesica, n., a bladder. — L. vēnsica, vēsica, 'bladder; blister', cogn. with venter, 'belly, womb'. See venter, 'abdominal cavity'.

vesical, adj., pertaining to a bladder. — Medical L. vēsicālis, fr. L. vēsica. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

vesicant, adj., causing blister (med.) — Formed with suff. -ant fr. L. vēsica, 'blister'. See vesica. Derivative: vesicant, n., a blistering substance. vesicate, tr. and intr. v., to blister. — Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. L. vēsica. See vesica. Derivatives: vesicat-ion, n., vesicat-ory, adj. and n.

vesicle, n., a small cavity. — Either fr. MF. (= F.) vesicule, or directly fr. L. vēsicula. See vesicula and -cle.

vesico, combining form meaning 'vesica'. — See

vesicotomy, n., the surgical cutting of the vesica (surg.) — A hybrid coined fr. vesica and Gk.  $-\tau ομ t \bar{\alpha}$ , 'a cutting of', fr.  $\tau ομ \dot{\eta}$ , 'a cutting'. See -tomy.

vesicula, n., a vesicle (anat.) — L. vēsicula, 'a small blister', dimin. of vēsica. See vesica and -cula and cp. vesicle.

vesicular, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a vesicle; having vesicles. — ML. vēsiculāris, fr. L. vēsiculā. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ar. Derivative: vesicular-ly, adv.

vesiculate, adj., vesicular. — See vesicula and adj. suff. -ate.

vesiculectomy, n., the removal of a vesicle (surg.)

— A hybrid coined fr. vesicula and Gk. -εκτομ $(\bar{\alpha})$ , 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομ $\dot{\eta}$ , 'a cutting out'. See -ectomy.

vesper, n., evening; (cap.) the evening star. — ME. fr. L. vesper, 'evening, evening star', whence the adj. vesperus, 'pertaining to the evening', whence vespera (scil. hōra), 'evening', lit. 'evening time or hour', which is cogn. with Gk. ἔσπερος (for \*Fέσπερος), ἐσπέρᾶ (for \*Fεσπέρᾶ), 'evening', OSlav. večerũ, Lith. vākaras, W. ucher, Co. gurth-ucher, OIr. fescor, Arm. gisher, of s.m. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. \*we-spero, resp. \*we-qero, in which the first element means 'down', and is cogn. with OI. aváh, 'down, downward' (see vesania). Accordingly pref. \*we- in L. ve-sper, Gk. \*Fέ-σπερος, etc., prob. denote the setting (i.e. 'the going down') of the sun. See west and cp. Vespertilio, vespertine, Hesperian, pipistrel.

vesperal, adj., pertaining to the evening (rare). — Late L. vesperālis, fr. L. vesper, 'vening'. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

vesperal, also vesperale, n., a book containing the

office for vespers. — F. vespéral, fr. the Late L. vesperālis. See vesperal, adi.

vespers, n. pl., the sixth canonical hour. — Early F. vespres (F. vêpres), fr. OF., fr. ML. vesperae, fr. L. vesperae, 'evenings', pl. of vespera, evening', which is a collateral form of vesper, 'evening'. See prec. word.

Vespertilio, n., a genus of bats (zool.) — L. vespertiliō, 'a bat', fr. \*vespertilis, 'of the evening', fr. vesper, 'evening'. See vesper and cp. pipistrel.

vespertilionid, adj., pertaining to the family Vespertilionidae (2001) — See next word.

Vespertilionidae, n. pl., a large family of bats (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. Vespertilio with suff. -idae.

vespertine, adj., 1) pertaining to, or occurring in, the evening; 2) appearing in the evening (said of animals). — L. vespertinus, 'of, or pertaining to, the evening', fr. vesper; see vesper and -ine (representing L.-inus). The -t- in vesper-t-inus is due to the analogy of mātūt-īnus, 'of the morning', in which the t belongs to the stem.

vespiary, n., a wasps' nest. — Formed on analogy of apiary fr. L. vespa, 'wasp', which prob. was metathesized fr. \*vepsa, fr. I.-E. \*wobh-sā, fr. base \*webh-, \*wobh-, 'to weave', whence also Gk. ὕφος, 'web', ὑφαίνειν, OE. wefan, ON. vefa, 'to weave', OE. wæsp, wæps, 'wasp'. See weave and -ary and cp. wasp. Cp. also next word.

Vespidae, n. pl., a family of wasps, containing the social wasps and the hornets (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. L. vespa, 'wasp'. See prec. word.

vespiform, adj., resembling a wasp. — Compounded of L. vespis, 'wasp', and forma, 'form, shape'. See vespiary and form. n.

vespine, adj., pertaining to wasps. — Formed with suff. -ine (representing L. -inus) fr. L. vespa, 'wasp'. See vespiary.

vespoid, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, wasps.

— A hybrid coined fr. L. vespa, 'wasp', and Gk.
-οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See vespiary and -oid.

vessel, n. — ME., fr. OF. vaissel, vessel (F. vaisseau), 'vessel, vase, ship', fr. Late L. vāscellum, dimin. of L. vāsculum, itself a dimin. of vās, 'vessel, dish'; see vase and cp. vascular. F. vaisselle and Sp. vajilla, 'plates and dishes', derive fr. Late L. vāscella, pl. of vāscellum, which was taken for a fem. sing, with collective sense.

vest, n. — F. veste, fr. It. vesta, veste, fr. L. vestis, 'covering for the body, clothes' (whence vestire, 'to clothe'), fr. I.-E. base \*wes-, 'to clothe', whence also OI. váste, 'he puts on, dresses', vás-trah, vás-ana-m, 'garment', vásman-, 'a covering'. Gk. ἐσθής (for \*Fεσθής), 'clothing', ἐννύναι (for \*Fεννύναι), 'to clothe', εΙμα (Aeol. Fέμμα, Cretan Fῆμα), 'garment', Goth. wasjan, 'to clothe', wasti, 'a garment', OE. wæstling, 'sheet, blanket', werian, 'to wear (clothes)', Arm. z-genum, 'I put on clothes,

dress', zgest, 'garment', Alb. veš, 'I clothe', višem, 'I put on clothes, dress', Toch. B wastsi, wätsi, A. wsāl, 'clothing', Hitt. washshush (pl.), 'garments', washanzi, 'they put on, dress'. See wear, 'to be clothed', and cp. devest, divest, invest, revest, revet, travesty, vestment, vestry, vesture. Cp. also Anemia, himation.—I.-E. base \*wes- is an enlargement of base \*ew-, 'to put, place', whence L. ind-uere, 'to put on', ex-uere, 'to pull or strip off'. See exuviae and cp. words there referred to.

vest, tr. and intr. v. — ME. vesten, fr. MF. vestir (F. vestir), fr. OF., fr. L. vestire, 'to clothe', fr. vestis. 'a garment'. See vest. n.

Derivatives: vest-ed, adj., vest-ing, n.

Vesta, n., the goddess of the hearth in Roman mythology. — L., of uncertain origin; possibly cogn. with Gk. ἐστίᾶ (for \* Fεστίᾶ), 'the hearth of the house' (whence ἐστιᾶν, 'to receive at one's hearth'), OI. vásati, 'stays, dwells', Toch. A washt, B ost, 'house', washamo, 'companion, fellow', Goth. wisan, OE., OHG. wesan, 'to be', and, together with these words, derived fr. I.-E. base \*wes-, 'to dwell, stay'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 773 s.v. Vesta. See was and cp. the first element in wassail. Cp. also Hestia, asteism, bustee.

vestal, adj., belonging, or dedicated, to Vesta (Roman mythol.) — L. Vestālis, 'of Vesta, dedicated to Vesta', fr. Vesta. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

vestal, n., vestal virgin. — L. Vestālis, short for virgō Vestālis, lit. 'virgin of Vesta'. See prec. word.

vestiary, n., vestry. — ME. vestiarie, fr. OF. vestiarie, vestiaire (F. vestiaire), fr. L. vestiārium, 'a wardrobe'. See vestry.

vestibular, adj. — Formed with suff. -ar fr. L. vestibulum (see next word).

vestibule, n., a small antechamber. — L. vestibulum (whence also It. vestibulo, F. vestibule), 'entrance hall, fore court'; of uncertain origin.

vestige, n., trace mark. — F., fr. L. vestigium, 'footprint, step, track, trace', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. investigate.

Derivatives: vestigi-al, adj., vestigi-al-ly, adv.

vestiture, n., 1) investiture; 2) clothes, clothing.
ML. vestītūra, fr. L. vestītus, pp. of vestīre.
See vesture.

vestment, n., garment. — ME. vestement, fr. OF. vestement (F. vêtement), fr. L. vestimentum, 'clothing', fr. vestire, 'to clothe', fr. vestis, 'garment'. See vest, n., and -ment.

Derivatives: vestment-al, vestment-ed, adjs.

vestral, adj., pertaining to a vestry. — Formed from next word with adj. suff. -al.

vestry, n., a room in a church for vestments. — ME. vestrye, fr. MF. vestiairie, vestiaire (F. vestiaire), fr. OF., fr. L. vestiārium, 'a wardrobe', prop. subst. use of the neut. of the adjective vestiārius, 'pertaining to clothes', fr. vestis, 'garment'. See vest, n., and cp. vestiary.

vesture

vesture, n., clothing. — ME., fr. MF. vesteure, vesture (F. véture), fr. OF., fr. Late L. vestītūra, 'clothing', fr. L. vestītus, pp. of vestīre. See vest, n. and v., and -ure and cp. vestīture.

Derivatives: vestur-ed, adj., vestur-er, n.

vesuvian, n., a kind of match or fusee. — Tradename formed from the adjective Vesuvian, 'pertaining to Mount Vesuvius', fr. L. Vesuvius, name of the volcano on the Bay of Naples.

veszelyite, n., a hydrous copper zinc phosphoarsenate (mineral.) — G. Veszelyit, named after the Hungarian mining engineer A. Veszelyi. The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff -ite.

vet, n. (colloq.) — Abbreviation of veterinary (surgeon).

vet, tr. v., to submit (an animal) to veterinary examination; intr. v., to practice as a veterinarian. — From prec. word.

vetch, n., name of a plant. — ME. fecche, vecche, fr. OF. veche, var. of vece (F. vesce), fr. L. vicia (whence also It. veccia), which is prob. rel. to L. vincīre, 'to bind', and cogn. with Lett. vīkne, 'tendril', vīkt, 'to become flexible'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. \*weig-, enlargement of base \*wei-, 'to bend, twist', whence L. viēre, 'to bend, twist', vītis, 'vine', OE. wīde, 'withe', wīdīg, 'willow, willow twig'. See withy and cp. Vicia. Cp. also vinculum and the second element in periwinkle, the plant. — OS. wikka, Du. wikke, wik, OHG. wicka, wiccha (MHG., G. wicke), 'vetch', are loan words fr. L. vicia). Derivative: vetch-v. adi.

veteran, adj. — L. veterānus, 'old, veteran', fr. vetus, gen. veteris, 'old', which is traceable to the noun \*wetos, 'year', and orig. meant 'of (many) years', fr. I.-E. base \*wet-, 'year', whence also Gk. ἔτος (dial. Γέτος), 'year', Ol. vatsá-, vatsará-, 'year', Hitt. witish, 'year', wittassa-, 'yearly', Alb. vjet, 'year', OSlav. vetŭchŭ, 'old',

Lith. vētušas, 'old, aged', Ol. vatsáh, L. vitulus, 'calf', lit. 'yearling', Goth. wiþrus, OE. weðer, 'wether'. See wether and cp. veal. Cp. also veterinary, inveterate. For the ending see suff. -an. For the change of the noun \*wetos, 'year', to the adj. vetus, 'old', cp. augur.

veteran, n. — F. vétéran, fr. L. veterānus. See veteran, adj.

veterinarian, adj. and n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ian.

veterinary, adj. — L. veterinārius, 'pertaining to beasts of burden or draft', fr. veterīnus, 'pertaining to carrying burdens', esp. veterīnu (scil. bestia), 'a draft animal', fr. vetus, 'old', orig. 'one year old'. Veterīna bestia prop. means 'an animal one year old', hence strong enough to draw burdens. See veteran and adj. suff. -ary. Derivatives: veterinary, n., veterinarian (q.v.) vetiver, n., an East Indian grass, called also cus-

vetiver, n., an East Indian grass, called also cuscus. — F. vétiver, fr. Tamil vettivēru, which is compounded of vettu, 'digging', and vēr, 'root'. veto, n., 1) prohibition; 2) the power or right to

reject or prohibit. — L.  $vet\bar{o}$ , 'l forbid', inf.  $vet\bar{a}re$ , of uncertain origin.

Derivative: veto, tr. v.

vetturino, n., driver of a four-wheeled carriage in Italy. — It., fr. vettura, 'carriage', fr. VL. vectūra, 'carriage', fr. L. vectus, pp. of vehere, 'to draw, carry'. See vehicle.

vex, tr. v., to annoy, irritate; to harass. — ME. vexen, fr. MF. (= F.) vexer, fr. L. vexāre, 'to agitate, vex', fr. vexus, a collateral form of vectus, pp. of vehere, 'to draw, carry'. See vehicle. Derivatives: vex-er, n., vex-ing-ly, adv., vex-ingness, n.

vexation, n. — ME. vexacioun, fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. vexātiōnem, acc. of vexātiō, 'agitation', fr. vexus. See prec. word and -ation.

vexatious, adj., causing vexation. — See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: vexatious-ly, adv., vexatious-ness,

vexillary, n., a standard-bearer. — L. vexillārius, 'standard-bearer, ensign', fr. vexillum. See vexillum and subst. suff. -arv.

vexillary, adj., pertaining to a military standard.

— Formed with adj. suff. -ary fr. L. vexillum.

See next word.

vexillum, n., a military standard. — L. vexillum, 'a military ensign or standard', dimin. of vēlum, 'sail. cloth'. See veil.

via, n., way. — L., 'way, road, path', rel. to Oscan viú, Umbr. via, 'way'; of uncertain origin; usually connected with vehere, 'to carry, convey' (see vehicle). See e.g. Ernout-Meillet, DELF., p. 731 s.v. uia. According to Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 779 s.v. via, the form of the word via itself shows that it cannot be related to vehere; if it were, its form should have been veia. Cp. viaduct, viatic, viaticum, voyage, convey, convoy, deviate, devious, envoy, evitable, foy, impervious, obviate, obvious, pervious, previous, quadrivium, Traviata, trivial, trivium.

via, adv., by way of. — L. viā, abl. of via, 'way'. See via, n.

viability, n. — F. viabilité, fr. viable. See next word and -ity.

viable, adj., capable of living.—F., fr. MF., formed with suff. -able fr. vie, 'life', fr. L. vita. See vital

Derivatives: viable-ness, n., viabl-y, adv.

viaduct, n. — Formed fr. L. via, 'way', and ductus, 'a leading', on analogy of aqueduct, fr. L. aquaeductus. See via, n., and duct. F. viaduc is a loan word fr. E. viaduct, but was influenced in form by F. aqueduc.

vial, n., a phial. — ME. viole, var. of fiole, fr. OF. fiole. See phial.

viameter, n., an instrument for measuring distances on roads. — A hybrid coined fr. L. via, 'way', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See via, n., and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

viand, n., article of food. — ME. viaunde, fr. MF. viande, 'food' (whence F. viande, 'meat'), fr. OF.,

dissimilated fr. VL. \*vivanda, gerundive of vivere, 'to live', used as a fem. sing. noun. Cp. It. vivanda, Sp. vianda, 'food' (both derived fr. VL. \*vivanda), and see vital. Cp. also vivandiere.

viatic, adj., pertaining to a road. — L. viāticus, 'pertaining to a road', fr. via. See via, n., and -ic. viaticum, n., provisions for a journey. — L. viāticum, neut. of the adj. viāticus, used as a noun. See prec. word.

vibex, n., a subcutaneous extravasation of blood (med.) — L. vibex, 'the mark of a blow', prob. cogn, with Lett, wibele, 'wale, weal'.

vibracular, adj., pertaining to vibracula. — Formed from next word with adj. suff. -ar.

vibraculum, n., a spinelike organ of certain bryozoans(zool.)—ModL., formed with suff. -culum from the stem of L. vibrāre, 'to vibrate'. See vibrate.

vibrancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff.

vibrant, adj., vibrating. — L. vibrāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of vibrāre. See vibrate and -ant.

vibraphone, n., a musical instrument resembling the marimba. — A hybrid coined fr. L. vibrāre, 'to vibrate', and Gk. φωνή, 'sound'. See vibrate and phone, 'speech sound'.

vibrate, intr. v., to move to and fro; to oscillate: tr. v., to move to and fro. - L. vibrātus, pp. of vibrāre, 'to move rapidly to and fro, shake, brandish, agitate, vibrate', fr. I.-E. base \*weib-, 'to move to and fro, to swing', whence also Lith. w\vec{v}buriu, w\vec{v}burti, 'to wag (the tail)', Lett. viebt. 'to turn, spin', Dan, vippe, MLG., MDu., Du. wippen, 'to swing' (G. wippen, 'to move up and down, to rock', is of LG. origin), OHG. wifan, MHG. wifen, G. weifen, 'to swing, wind, reel', OHG. wipf, 'swing, impetus', OHG. wipfil, MHG., G. wipfel, 'top of a tree', lit. 'the swaying part (of a tree)'. Cp. the collateral base \*weip-, whence OI. vēpate, vēpati, 'is agitated, trembles', ON. veifa, 'to wave, vibrate (whence veif, 'something flapping'), OE. wafian, 'to wave, brandish', OHG. weibon, 'to move to and fro, shake', zi-weibjan, 'to scatter'. Cp. waif, waive, whip, v., wife, wimple, wipe, wisp, gimp, guipure. For the ending see verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: vibrat-ile, adj., vibrat-il-ity, n., vibration (q.v.), vibrat-ive, adj., vibrato (q.v.), vibrat-or, n., vibrat-ory, adj.

vibration, n. — L. vibrātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. vibrātus, pp. of vibrāre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivatives: vibration-al, adj., vibration-less, adj. vibrato, n., a tremulous effect produced by the variation of emphasis on a tone (mus.) — It., pp. of vibrare, fr. L. vibrāre. See vibrate.

Vibrio, n., a genus of bacteria of the family Spirillaceae; (not cap.) a bacterium of this genus (bacteriol.) — ModL., coined by the Danish naturalist Otto Friderich Müller (1730-84) fr. L. vibrāre. See vibrate.

vibrioid, adj., resembling a vibrio. — A hybrid coined from prec. word and Gk. -οειδής, 'like',

fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

Derivative: vibrioid, n., a vibrioid body.

vibrissa, n., stiff hair in the nostril (anat.) — L. vibrissae (pl.), back formation fr. vibrissāre, 'to shake (the voice), to trill', which is formed with suff. -issāre (= Gk. -ίσσειν), fr. vibrāre. See vibrate.

Derivative: vibriss-al, adj.

vibro-, combining form denoting vibration. — Fr. L. vibrāre. See vibrate.

vibrograph, n., an instrument for recording vibrations. — A hybrid coined fr. L. vibrāre, 'to shake, vibrate', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See vibrate and -graph.

vibroscope, n., instrument for examining vibrations. — A hybrid coined fr. L. vibrāre, 'to vibrate', and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See vibro- and -scope.

Derivative: vibroscop-ic, adj.

Viburnum, n., a genus of plants, the arrowwood (bot.) — L. viburnum, 'the wayfaring tree', prob. an Etruscan loan word. Cp. Viorna, liana. Cp. also laburnum.

vicar, n. — ME. vicair, vicar, fr. L. vicārius, 'deputy, substitute', prop. subst. use of the adj. vicārius. See vicarious.

Derivatives: vicar-age, n., vicar-ate, n., vicar-ial, adj., vicar-ian, n., vicariate (q.v.)

vicariate, n., office or jurisdiction of a vicar. — ML. vicāriātus (whence also MF., F. vicariat), fr. L. vicārius. See vicar and subst. suff. -ate. Derivative: vicariate, intr. v.

vicarious, adj., done by another person; substituted. — L. vicārius, 'substituted', fr. vicis (gen.; pl. nom. vicēs), 'change, alternation', which is cogn. with OI. viṣti, 'changing, changeable', OE. wīcan, 'to give way, yield', OS. wīkan, ON. vīkja, vīkva, ȳkva, Swed. vika, OFris. wīka, Du. wijķen, OHG. wihhan, MHG. wīchen, G. weichen, of s.m., OHG. wehsal, MHG. wehsel, 'change', and perh. also with οἰγνύναι (for \*ὀ-Fειγ-νύναι), 'to open' (prop. 'to cause to yield'). Cp. vice, 'instead of', vicissitude. Cp. also viking, weak, week, wicked, wicker, wicket, witch, 'tree with pliant branches'. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

Derivatives: vicarious-ly, adv., vicarious-ness, n. vice, n., a moral fault. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) vice, fr. L. vitium, 'faul, defect, blemish, crime, vice' (whence also Provenç. vetz, OSpan. vezo, 'custom', It. vezzo, 'usage, entertainment'), which prob. stands for \*wi-ti-om, a derivative of I.-E. base \*wi-, 'two, in two, asunder', whence also OI. vi-, 'asunder', Toch. A we, B wi, 'two'. Goth. wit, 'we two', the first element in L. vi-ginti, 'twenty', prop. 'two decades', and in OSlav. vū-torū, 'the second'. See wide and with and cp. vicennial. Cp. also vicious, vitiate, vitiligo, vitiosity.

vice, n., a vise. - See vise, 'tool, device'.

vice, prep., instead of. — L., abl. of vicis, 'change, alternation'. See vicarious.

vice, n. — Short for vice-admiral, vice-chancellor, etc. - See prec. word.

vice-, pref. in titles of office, denoting a substitute or subordinate. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. vice. See vice, 'instead of'.

vicegerent, n. — ML, vicegerens, gen. -entis. See vice- and gerent.

vicenary, adi., pertaining to, or consisting of, twenty. — L. vicēnārius, 'pertaining to the number twenty', fr. vicēni, 'twenty each', formed on analogy of deni, 'ten each', fr. viginti, 'twenty', which is cogn. with OI. vimsatih. Avestic visaiti. Gk. sixosi, Dor. \*Fixati, Arm. k'san, Toch. A wiki. B ikam. OIr. fiche. OW. uceint, 'twenty'. These words derive fr. I.-E. \*wī-komt-. \*wīkmt-, and lit. mean 'two tens'. For the first element in \*wi-komt-, \*wi-kmt- see with and cp. words there referred to, for the second see penteconta- and cp. ten and hundred. Cp. vicennial. vigesimal, viginti-, vintem, eicosi-, pachisi. For the ending in vicenary see adj. suff. -ary.

vicennial, adi., recurring every twenty years. -Formed with adi, suff. -al fr. L. vicennium, 'a period of twenty years', which is compounded of vicēni, 'twenty each', and annus, 'year'. For the first element see prec. word, for the second see annual. For the change of Latin ă (in ănnus). to ě in vi-cěnnium see biennial. Cp. vigesimal. viginti-, vintem, eicosi-, pachisi.

vicereine, n., the wife of a viceroy. - F. vice-reine. compounded of vice- and reine, 'queen', fr. L. regina. See regina and cp. next word.

viceroy, n., a person ruling a country as the representative of a sovereign. — MF. (= F.) viceroi, compounded of vice- and roi, 'king', which derives fr. L. regem, acc. of rex, 'king'. See rex and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: viceroy-al, adj., viceroy-al-ty, n.

vice versa, conversely. — L. vice versā ablative absolute construction, lit. 'the place being changed', fr. vice, abl. of vicis, 'change, alternation, order', and sing. fem. abl. of versus, pp. of vertere, 'to turn'. See vice, adv., and version.

Vichy water, colloq. also vichy. - Water from the springs of Vichy, France.

Vicia, n., a genus of plants, the vetch (bot.) — L. vicia, 'vetch'. See vetch.

vicilin, n., a substance found in the broad bean. pea, etc. (biochem.) — Formed from prec. word with suff. -in.

vicinage, n. - ME. vesinage, fr. OF. visenage, vicenage, voisenage (F. voisinage), fr. VL. \*vecinus, dissimilated form of L. vīcīnus, 'near, neighboring', fr. vīcus, 'district, village, hamlet', which stands for \*woikos, and is cogn. with OI. vēsāh, 'house', vit, 'dwelling, house, settlement', viśpátih, 'master of the house', Avestic vīs, 'house, village, clan', vīspaiti-, 'chief of the clan', Gk. olxos, dial. Gk. Foixos, Gk. olxiā, Cretan and Locrian Gk. Foixía, 'house', OSlav. visi, 'village', Alb. vise, 'places', amvise, 'housewife', Goth. weihs, 'village', Lith. viespats,

'master of the house'. OPruss, waispattin, 'mistress of the house'. Cp. diocese, economy, ecumenic, parish, vaisva, 2nd venue, vicinity, villa, village, wick, 'village'. For the ending see suff.

vicinal, adi., neighboring. — L. vicinālis, 'neighboring', fr. vicinus, 'neighbor', fr. the adi, vicinus, 'neighboring', See prec, word and adj. suff.

vicinity, n. — L. vicinitas, 'neighborhood', fr. vicinus, 'neighboring'. See vicinage and -ity.

vicious, adj. - ME., fr. MF. vicieus (F. vicieux). fr. OF., fr. L. vitiosus, 'full of faults, faulty', fr. vitium. See vice, 'moral fault', and -ous,

Derivatives: vicious-ly, adv., vicious-ness. n.

vicissitude, n., change, — F., fr. L. vicissitūdō, 'change, interchange, alternation', fr. vicissim, 'alternately', fr. vicis, 'change, alternation', See vicarious and -tude.

vicissitudinary, adj. - Formed with adj. suff. - ary fr. L. vicissitūdō, gen. -tūdinis. See prec. word. vicissitudinous, adi. - See prec. word and -ous. victim, n. - L. victima, 'beast of sacrifice, victim' (whence also It. vittima, Sp. victima, Port. vitima), prop. 'a consecrated animal', cogn. with Goth. weihs, 'holy', OS., OHG. wih, MHG. wich, early G. weich, 'holy', OS, wih, ON, ve, 'temple', OE, wih, wig, 'idol', Goth. wihan, OHG., MHG. wihen, G. weihen, OS. wihian, ON. vīgia, 'to consecrate', MHG. wihe(n)nacht-(en), G. Weihnachten, 'Christmas', OI. vinákti. vivėkti, 'separates, sifts'. Cp. witch, 'sorceress'. Derivatives: victim-ize, tr. v., victim-iz-able, adj., victim-iz-ation, n., victim-iz-er, n.

victor, n. - ME., fr. L., fr. victus, pp. of vincere, 'to vanguish'. See vincible and agential suff. -or. Victoria, fem. PN. — Lit. 'victory', fr. L. victoria. See victory.

Derivative: Victori-an, adj.

Victoria cross, decoration founded by queen Victoria in 1856.

victorine, n., fur tippet worn by women. -- Prob. from the French PN. Victorine.

victorious, adi. - L. victoriosus, fr. victoria, 'victory'. See victory and -ous.

Derivatives: victorious-ly, adv., victorious-ness,

victress, n. - Formed fr. victor with 1st suff. -ess. victory, n. - ME., fr. OF. victorie (F. victoire), fr. L. victoria, 'victory', fr. victor. See victor and -v (representing L. -ia).

Victrola, n., trade name of a phonograph. — Formed fr. Victor Talking Machine Co.

victual, n., usually in the pl., food. - ME. vitaile, vitaille, fr. MF. vitaille (F. victuailles), fr. OF. fr. L. vīctuālia, 'provisions' (whence also It. vettovaglia, Provenç. vit(o)alha, Sp. vitualla, Port. vitualha), neut. pl. of victualis, 'pertaining to nourishment', used as a noun, fr. victus, 'nourishment', fr. vict-(um), pp. stem of vivere, 'to live'; see vital and subst. suff. -al. F. victuailles and E. victual were refashioned after L. victualia.

vihara

Derivatives: victual, tr. v., to supply with victuals, victual-age, n., victual-, er n., victual(I)-

vicuña, n., 1) a ruminant animal of Peru: 2) fabric made from its wool. — Sp., fr. Quechua vicunna. Cp. F. vigogne, fr. earlier vicugne, fr. Sp. vicuña. vidame, n., a French feudal title. - F., fr. ML. vice-dominus, lit, 'deputy of the lord', See vice-

and dominate and co. viscount.

viddui, n., either of the two confessions of sin. forming part of the liturgy of the Day of Atonement. — Heb. widduv, 'confession', back formation fr. hithwaddah, 'he confessed', reflexive coniugation of the base v-d-h, 'to praise, thank, confess' whence also Heb. hodhah, 'he thanked',  $t\bar{o}dh\hat{a}^h$ , 'thanksgiving, sacrifice of thanksgiving', Mishnaic Heb. hōdhā'āh, 'thanksgiving', rel. to Aram. ōdhi, 'he praised, thanked, confessed', Arab. istáudā, 'he confessed'. Cp. Judah.

vide, v., see. — L. vidē, imper, of vidēre, pp. visus. 'to see'. See vision and cp. vide.

videlicet, adv., namely to wit. - L. videlicet, contraction of videre licet, 'it is clear or evident, it is easy to see', lit, 'it is permitted to see'. See vision and license and cp. scilicet.

Vidian, adj., pertaining to, or named after, the Italian anatomist Guido Guidi (1500-1569). — Fr. Vidus. Latinized form of the Italian name Guidi. For the ending see suff. -an.

vidimus, n., inspection of documents. — L. vidimus, 'we have seen', fr. vidēre, 'to see'. See vision and cp. vide.

vidual, adi., pertaining to a widow or widows. --Late L. viduālis, fr. L. vidua, 'widow', fem. of viduus, 'widower', Ital. vedovo, Rum, văduv, F. veuf, Cat. and Sp. viudo, Port. viúvo, 'widower', and It. vedova, Rum. văduvă, OF. vedve (F. veuve), OProvenc. vezoa, Sp. viuda, Port. viúva, 'widow', derive fr. L. viduus, resp. vidua. See widow and adj. suff. -al.

viduate, n., widowhood, - Late L. viduātus, fr. L. viduātus, 'widowed', pp. of viduāre, 'to deprive of anything, to bereave of a husband or a wife', fr. viduus, resp. vidua. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ate.

vidva, n., knowledge. — OI. vidvá, 'knowledge', rel. to vėda, 'I know', vėdah, 'knowledge; sacred book', and cogn. with Gk. οίδα, 'I know'. είδον, 'I saw', L. vidēre, pp. vīsus, 'to see'. See vision and cp. avidva. Veda.

vie, intr. v. — ME. vien, shortened fr. envien, fr. OF. envier, 'to challenge, invite', a word used in card-playing, fr. L. invitare, 'to invite, entertain, challenge': see invite and cp. envy. For sense development cp. Sp. envidar, It. invitare, 'to invite', both used also in the sense 'to invite to open the game'; cp. also the French phrase  $\hat{a}$ l'envi, 'emulously vying with each other', in which envi is a noun derived fr. OF. envier. Derivative: vi-er, n.

Viennese, adj. and n. — Formed fr. Vienna, name of the capital of Austria, with suff. -ese.

view, n. - ME, vewe, fr. MF, veue (F, vue) fr. OF. prop. fem. pp. of veoir (F. voir), 'to see'. used as a noun, fr. L. videre. See vision and on esp. interview, nurview, review,

Derivatives: view, tr. v., view-able, adi., view-er n., view-less, adj., view-v. adi.

vigesimal, adi., twentieth. — Formed with adi. suff. -al fr. L. vīgēsimus, a var. form of vīcēsimus. 'twentieth', fr. vicēni, 'twenty each'. See vicen-

vigia, n., a mark on a hydrographic chart indicating the nearness of a place dangerous to navigation. - Sp. vigia, 'a watch, look out', fr. Port, vigia, of s.m., back formation fr. vigiar, 'to watch', fr. L. vigilare, fr. vigil. See next word. vigil, n. -- ME, vigile, fr. OF, (= F.) vigile, fr. earlier vigilie, fr. L. vigilia, 'wakefulness', fr. vigil, 'awake, wakeful', assimilated fr. \*vegilis, fr. vegēre, 'to be lively, active'. (The verb vigēre. a collateral form of vegere, owes its i to the influence of L. vigil.) F. veille, 'watch', is a doublet of vigile. See wake, v., and cp. vegetable. Cp. also vigor, reveille, surveillance, vedette, invigilate.

vigilance, n., alertness; watchfulness. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. vigilantia, 'wakefulness', fr. vigilans, gen, -antis. See next word and -ce.

vigilant, adi., alert: watchful, - ME., either fr. MF. (= F.) vigilant, or directly fr. L. vigilans, gen. -antis, pres. part. of vigilare, 'to watch, be wakeful', fr. vigil, 'wakeful'. See vigil and -ant. Derivatives: vigilant-ly, adv., vigilant-ness, n.

viginti-, combining form meaning 'twenty'. - L. vīgintī-, fr. vīgintī, 'twenty'. See vicenary.

Vigna, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) - ModL., named after the Italian botanist Dominico Vigna (died in 1647).

vignette, n., a small ornamental design. — F., dimin. of vigne, 'vine', orig. an ornament representing a little vine, with leaves, tendrils and grapes. See vine and -ette. The word vignette was introduced into English by the English man of letters Horace Walpole (1717-97).

Derivatives: vignette, tr. v., vignett-er, n., vignettist (q.v.)

vignettist, n., a maker of vignettes. — A hybrid coined fr. vignette and -ist, a suff. of Greek ori-

vigor, vigour, n., active strength; energy; vitality. - ME., fr. OF. vigor (F. vigueur), fr. L. vigorem, acc. of vigor, 'liveliness, activity', rel. to vigere, 'to be lively, active'. See vigil and cp. invigorate, ravigote.

vigoroso, adv., with vigor (musical direction). -It., fr. ML. vigőrősus. See next word.

vigorous, adj. - ME., fr. MF. (F. vigoureux), fr. OF., fr. ML. vigorosus, fr. L. vigor. See vigor and

Derivatives: vigorous-ly, adv., vigorous-ness, n. vihara, n., 1) in ancient India, Buddha's pleasure ground; a Buddhistic or Jain monastery or temple; 2) in Ceylon, a Buddhistic temple. — OI.

ihuela 1/10

vihārah, lit. 'enjoyment, pleasure, place of recreation', compounded of pref.  $v\bar{i}$ -, 'asunder, away from; very, through', and the verb hārati, 'brings, carries, takes away, robs'. OI.  $v\bar{i}$ - derives fr. I.-E. base \*wi-, 'asunder'; see with and cp. vice, 'a moral fault', and the first element in vimana. OI. hārati is a derivative of I.-E. base \*gher-, 'to seize, take', whence also Gk.  $\chi \epsilon i \rho$ , 'hand'; see chiro- and cp. the second element in Dashahara.

vihuela, n., guitar. — Sp., rel. to *viola*, of s.m. See viol.

viking, n., one of the Scandinavian pirates who ravaged the coasts of Western Europe in the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries. — ON. vikingr, fr. vik, 'bay', lit. 'one who frequents bays'; so called in allusion to the preference given by pirates to nook-shotten coasts. ON. vik is rel. to OE. wic, MLG. wik, MHG. wich, 'bay', ON. -vik in afvik, 'roundabout way, a remote place', vikja, vikva, ykva, OE. wican, OS. wikan, 'to give way, yield', ON. veikr, 'weak', OE. wāc, 'weak'. See weak and cp. wicket. For the ending see subst. suff.-ing.

vilayet, n., one of the chief provinces of Turkey.

— Turk. vilāyet, fr. Arab. wilāyah, 'province', fr. wāli, 'governor', partic. of wāliya, 'he reigned, governed'. Cp. blatti, Blighty, mullah, vali, wali. vile, adj., mean, worthless. — ME. vil, vile, fr. OF. (= F.) vil, 'vile, base, mean', fr. L. vīlis, 'cheap, worthless, of little value' which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: vile-ly, adv., vile-ness, n.

vilification, n. — ML. vīlificātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. Late L. vīlificātus, pp. of vīlificāre. See next word and -ion.

vilify, tr. v., to revile; to defame. — Late L. vilificāre, 'to esteem of little value', lit. 'to make of little value', fr. L. vilis 'of little value', and -ficāre, fr. L. facere, 'to make, do'. See vile and -fy. Derivative: vilifi-er, n.

vilipend, tr. v., to disparage, belittle. — ME. vilipenden, fr. MF. (= F.) vilipender, fr. L. vilipendere, 'to hold in light esteem', a word occurring only in a passage of Plautus, where it seems to be due to the mistake of a copyist and to stand for nili (= nihili) pendere, 'to slight, disregard', fr. nil, contraction of nihil, 'nothing', and pendere, 'to weigh, value, esteem'. See nihil and pendant.

villa, n. — It., fr. L. villa, 'country house, villa, farm', which stands for \*vic-slā, and is rel. to vicus, 'village, hamlet', whence vicinus, 'near, neighboring'. See vicinage and cp. village, villain, villancico, villanella, villanelle.

villadom, n., the world of villas. — A hybrid coined fr. villa and suff. -dom.

village, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. villāticus, 'pertaining to a villa or country house', used as a noun, fr. villa, 'country house, villa', in Late L. 'village'. See villa and -age and cp. villatic. Derivatives: village-ous, adj., villag-er, n., villag-ery, n., villag-y, village-y, adj.

villain, n. — ME. vilain, vilein, fr. MF. (= F.) vilain, fr. OF., fr. Late L. vīllānus, 'inhabitant of a farm', fr. L. vīlla; see villa and 1st -ane. The most important phases of the sense development of this word may be summed up as follows: 'inhabitant of a farm; peasant; churl, boor; clown; miser; knave, scoundrel'. Today both F. vilain and E. villain are used only in a pejorative sense.

villainous, adj. — MF. vileneus, fr. vilain, vilein.
See prec. word and -ous.

Derivatives: villainous-ly, adv., villainous-ness,

villainy, n. — ME., fr. OF. vilanie, vileinie (F. vilenie), fr. vilain. See villain and -y (representing OE. ie).

villancico, n., a Spanish song; a cantata. — Sp., lit. 'a rustic (song)', fr. villano, 'rustic', fr. Late L. villānus. See villain.

villanella, n., an old Italian rustic dance. — It., fem. dimin. of villano, 'rustic'. See prec. word. villanelle, n., a kind of French poem. — F., fr. prec. word.

villatic, adj., pertaining to a villa or village. — L. villāticus, fr. villa. See village and -atic.

villeggiatura, n., stay in the country. — It., lit. 'stay at a villa', fr. villeggiare, 'to go into the country', fr. villa. See villa and -ture.

villein, n., a serf, a peasant. — A spelling var. of

Derivative: villein-age, n.

villiform, adj., resembling villi. — Compounded of villus, and L. forma, 'form, shape'. See form,

villosity, n. — Formed fr. L. villōsus (see next word) with suff. -itv.

villous, adj., covered with villi; shaggy. — L. villōsus, 'hairy, shaggy', fr. villus. See next word and -ous.

Derivative: villous-ly, adv.

villus, n., a hairlike vascular process (anat.) — L., 'shaggy hair, tuft of hair', a collateral form of vellus, 'fleece'. See vellicate.

vim, n., vigor, energy. — L., acc. of vis, 'force'. See vis.

vimana, n., tower of a temple (Indian archit.) — Ol. vimānah, 'celestial chariot of the gods; car; imperial palace; tower', lit. 'something measured out', fr. pref. vi-, 'asunder, away from; very, through' and māti, 'measures', Ol. vi- derives fr. I.-E. base \*wi-, 'asunder'; see with and cp. vice, 'a moral fault', and the first element in vihara. Ol. māti, 'measures', derives fr. I.-E. base \*mē-, 'to measure'. See meditate and cp. matra and the second element in firman.

vimen, n., a slender shoot of branch. — L. vimen, 'twig, switch, osier, willow', from the stem of viere, 'to bend, twist'. See viti- and cp. viminal, vimineous.

viminal, adj., pertaining to a shoot or osier. — L.

viminālis, fr. vimen, gen. viminis. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al. Cp. Viminālis (collis), name of one of the seven hills of Rome, lit. 'the hill of willows', so called from the willow copse that stood there.

vimineous, adj., viminal. — L. vimineus, 'pertaining to, or made of osiers', fr. vimen, gen. viminis. See vimen. For E. -ous, as equivalent to L. -us, see -ous.

vina, n., a musical instrument in ancient India. — OI. vīnāh.

vinaceous, adj., pertaining to the vine. — L. vīnāceus. fr. vīnum. 'wine'. See vine and -aceous.

vinaigrette, n., a bottle for holding aromatic vinegar, etc. — F., dimin. of vinaigre, 'vinegar'. See vinegar and -ette.

Vinca, n., a genus of plants, the periwinkle (bot.)
— ModL., shortened fr. L. vincapervinca, 'periwinkle', lit. 'the plant that winds', fr. vincīre, 'to bind', and pervincīre, 'to bind, twine', fr. perand vincīre. See periwinkle, the plant.

Vincent, n., masc. PN. — F., shortened fr. L. Vincentius, derivative of vincēns, gen. vincentis, 'conquering', pres. part. of vincere, 'to conquer'. See vincible and -ent and cp. Victor.

Vincetoxicum, n., a genus of plants, the angle-pod (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'that which conquers poison', fr. L. vincere, 'to conquer', and toxicum, 'poison' (see vincible and toxic); so called in allusion to its alleged medicinal properties.

vincible, adj., conquerable. — L. vincibilis, 'that which can be easily gained', fr. vincere, 'to conquer', from a nasalized form of I.-E. base \*wic-(cp. the perf. tense vici, 'I have conquered'), whence Goth. weihan, OHG., OE. wigan, 'to fight', ON. vig, OE. wig, 'fight', Goth. waihjō, 'struggle, combat', ON. veigr, 'force', Lith. apveikiù, ap-veikti, 'to subdue', viekà, 'strength, force', vikrù-s, 'lively, agile', OSlav. vēkū, 'strength, power; age', OIr. fichim, 'I fight', MIr. fich, 'struggle'. For the ending see suff.-ible. Cp. convince, convict, evince, evict, invincible, vanquish, victor, victory, Vincent, wight, 'brave'.

Derivatives: vincibil-ity, n., vincible-ness, n., vincibl-v, adv.

vinculum, n., bond, tie. — L., 'that with which anything is bound, fetter', fr. vincire, 'to bind', which is prob. rel. to vicia, 'vetch'. See vetch and -culum and cp. the second element in cervical

vindicable, adj. — Late L. vindicābilis, fr. L. vindicāre. See next word and -able.

Derivatives: vindicabil-ity, n., vindicable-ness, n., vindicabl-y, adv.

vindicate, tr. v. — L. vindicātus, pp. of vindicāre, 'to demand, lay, claim to, assume, avenge', from vindicta, 'vindication, protection, defence', back formation fr. vim dictam, acc. of vīs dicta, lit. 'announced force', i.e. 'announcement of force'. L. vindex, 'defender, vindicator', is back formation fr. vindicāre. See vīs, diction, and verbal

suff. -ate and cp. avenge, revenge, vendetta, vengeance, vengeful, vindictive.

vinic

vindication, n. — L. vindicātiō, gen. -ōnis, 'a laying of claim', fr. vindicātus, pp. of vindicāre. See prec. word and -ion.

vindicative, adj. — ML. vindicātīvus, fr. L. vindicātus, pp. of L. vindicāre. See vindicate and -ive. Derivatives: vindicative-ly, adv., vindicative-ness, n.

vindicator, n. — Late L. vindicator, fr. L. vindicatus, pp. of vindicare. See vindicate and agential suff. -or.

vindicatory, adj. — See vindicate and adj. suff. -ory.

Derivative: vindicatori-lv, adv.

vindictive, adj. — Formed with suff. -ive fr. L. vindicta, 'vindication'. See vindicate.

Derivatives: vindictive-ly, adv., vindictive-ness, n.

vine, n. — ME., fr. OF. (F. vigne), fr. L. vinea. 'vinevard' (whence also It, vigna, Rum, vie. Provenc, vinha, Catal, vinva, Sp. viña, Port, vinha, 'vine'), prop. fem. of vineus, 'pertaining to wine', used as a noun, fr. vinum, 'wine' (whence It., Sp. vino, Rum. vin, Provenc., Catal. vi, F. vin, Port. vinho, Goth. wein, OHG. (MHG.), OFris., OS., OE. win (G. Wein). OSlav. vino (Russ. vinó), OIr. fin, W., Bret. gwin, 'wine' and prob. also Etruscan vinu, of s.m. Cp. olvn (for \*Folvn) 'the vine', olvoc (dial. Foivoc), 'wine', Alb. vēne, Arm. gini. Georgian yvino, 'wine'. Cp. also Heb. yávin (prob. for \*wáyin), Ugar. yn, 'wine', Ethiop. wayn, 'grape, wine', Akkad, inu, 'wine', (Cp. also Basque aven, aihen, 'vine', which was prob. borrowed from the Semites through Carthaginian mediation.) The ult. origin of these words is unknown. Some scholars trace them to the Semites, others seek their origin in the Aegean. still others in Asia Minor, Caucasia or in Armenia. Cp. wine. Cp. also Vendémiaire, vignette. vinegar, vineyard, vinous, vintage, vintner. Cp. also oeno-. Oenanthe, Oenius, oenomel, Oenone. Derivative: vin-v, adi.

vinegar, n. — ME. vinegre, fr. OF. (= F.) vinaigre, compounded of vin aigre, 'sour wine'. See vine and eager and cp. vinegaroon and agrito. Derivative: vinegar-y, adj.

vinegaroon, n., a whip scorpion of Mexico (Mastigoproctus giganteus). — Fr. Sp. vinagre, 'vinegar' (see prec. word); so called from the odor it emits when frightened.

vinery, n. — Formed fr. vine with suff. -rv.

vineyard, n. — Compounded of vine and yard, 'enclosure'. Cp. OE. wingeard, ME. winyard, OS. wingardo, ON. vingardr, Du. wijngaard, OHG. wingart(o), MHG. wingarte, G. Weingarten, Goth. weinagards.

vini-, combining form meaning 'wine'. L. vini- fr. vinum, 'wine'. See vine.

vinic, adj., pertaining to wine. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. L. vinum, 'wine'. See vine.

viniculture 1/12

viniculture, n., the cultivation of the vine. — Compounded of vini- and culture.

Derivatives: vinicultur-al, adj., vinicultur-ist, n. viniferous, adj., producing wine. — Compounded of vini- and -ferous.

vinification, n., wine making. — Compounded of vini- and -fication.

vino-, combining form meaning 'wine'. — L. vi-

vinology, n., the study of vines. — A hybrid coined fr. L. vīnum, 'wine', and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See vine and -logy. The correct form is oenology, fr. Gk. o'yn, 'vine', and -λογία.

vinometer, n., an instrument for measuring the strength of wine. — A hybrid coined fr. L. vinum, 'wine', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'; see vine and meter, 'poetical rhythm'. The correct form is oenometer (q.v.)

vinosity, n., the character of a wine. — Late L. vinōsitās, 'the flavor of wine', fr. L. vinōsus. See next word and -ity.

vinous, adj., 1) pertaining to wine; 2) addicted to wine. — L. vīnōsus, 'full of wine; drunk with wine', fr. vīnum. See vine and -ous.

Derivatives: vinous-lv, adv., vinous-ness, n.

vintage, n. — ME. vendage, vindage, fr. MF. vendenge (F. vendange), fr. OF., fr. L. vindēmia (whence also It. vendemmia, Sp. vendimia, Provenç. vendemia, Port. vindima), which stands for \*vīno-dēmia and is compounded of vīnum, 'wine', and the stem of dēmere, 'to take off'. For the first element see vine. L. dēmere is formed fr. dē, 'from, away from', and emere, 'to take'. See de- and exempt. E. vintage was influenced in form by vinter, vintry.

Derivatives: vintage, tr. v., vintag-er, n., vintag-ing, n.

vintem, n., a small Portuguese silver coin of 20 reis. — Port. vintém, fr. vinte, 'twenty', fr. L. viginti. See vicenary.

vintner. n., a wine merchant. — ME. vintener, fr. earlier vineter, fr. OF. vinetier, fr. ML. vīnētārius (corresponding in sense to L. vīnārius), 'wine dealer, vintner' (whence also It. vinattiere, Provenç. vinatier, Sp. vinatero), fr. L. vīnētum, 'vineyard', fr. vīnum, 'wine'. See vine and agential suff. -er.

vintry, n., a place where wine is sold or stored. — ME. viniterie, fr. viniter, 'vintner'. See prec. word and subst. suff. -y.

vinum, n. (pharm.) — L. vīnum, 'wine'. See vine. vinyl, n., the univalent radical CH<sub>2</sub>CH (chem.) — Coined fr. L. vīnum, 'wine' (see prec. word), and suff -vl.

viol, n., a musical instrument. — MF. (= F.) viole, fr. OF., fr. OProvenç. viola, viula, which, together with It. viola, of s.m., was prob. borrowed (possibly through the medium of OHG. fidula), fr. ML. vitula, name of a stringed instrument, which is possibly a back formation fr. L.

vitulārī, 'to exult, be joyful'. See fiddle and cp. next word, violin, violoncello.

Derivative: viol. intr. v.

viola, n., the tenor violin, larger than the violin and smaller than the violoncello. — It. See prec. word.

Viola, n., fem. PN. — Fr. L. viola, 'the violet'. See violet

Viola, n., a genus of plants of the family Violaceae (bot.) — L. viola, 'the violet'. See prec.

violable, adj. — L. violābilis. See violate and

Derivatives: violabil-ity, n., violable-ness, n., violable-v. adv.

Violaceae, n. pl., the violet family (bot.) — ModL., formed from Viola with suff. -aceae.

violaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. viola da gamba, the bass viol (mus.) — It., lit. 'a viola for the leg' (i.e. a viola held between the knees). For It. viola see viol. It. da, 'from', is a contraction of L. dē, 'from, away from', and ā, 'away from, from'; see de- and a-, 'away from'. For It. gamba see gamba.

violate, tr. v. — ME. violaten, fr. L. violātus, pp. of violāre, 'to treat with violence, violate, injure, dishonor', which is prob. rel. to vīs, 'strength, force'. See vis and verbal suff. -ate and cp. violent.

Derivatives: violation (q.v.), violat-ive, adj., violator (q.v.)

violation, n. — ME. violacion, fr. L. violātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. violātus, pp. of violāre. See prec. word and -ion.

Derivative: violation-al, adj.

violator, n. — L. violātor, fr. violātus, pp. of violāre. See violate and agential suff. -or.

violence, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. violentia, fr. violentus. See next word and suff. -ce.

violent, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. violentus, 'forcible, vehement, violent', which is rel. to violāre, 'to treat with violence'. See violate.

Derivatives: violent-ly, adv., violent-ness, n.

violescent, adj., tending to a violet color. — Formed fr. viola with suff. -escent.

violet, n. — ME., fr. MF. violete (F. violette), fr. OF., dimin. of viole, fr. L. viola, which is prob. a Mediterranean loan word; cp. Viola. Cp. also iolite. For the ending see suff. -et.

Derivatives: violet, adj., violet-y, adj.

violin, n. — It. violino, dimin. formed fr. viola. See viol and cp. violoncello.

violinist, n. — A hybrid coined fr. violin and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

violoncellist, n. — A hybrid coined fr. violoncello and -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

violoncello, n., a bass violin. — It., dimin. of violone. See next word and cp. cello.

violone, n., a large viola (mus.) — It., formed fr. viola with augment. suff. -one. See -oon.

viomycin, n., an antibiotic used against tuberculosis. — A hybrid coined fr. violet and Gk.

μύκης, 'fungus' (see myco-), and suff. -in; so called in allusion to the color of the soil mold. Viorna, n., a genus of plants of the crowfoot family (bot.) — ModL., fr. F. viorne, 'the wayfaring tree', fr. L. viburnum. See Viburnum.

1713

viper, n. — MF. vipere (F. vipère), fr. L. vīpēra, contraction of \*vīvi-pera, 'that which brings forth living young', fr. vīvere, 'to live', and the stem of -perĕre, fr. parĕre, 'to bring forth'. See vital and parent and cp. viviparous, weever, wivern.

Derivatives: viperine (q.v.), viper-ish, adj., viperous (q.v.), viper-v, adj.

viperiform, adj., resembling a viper. — Compounded of L. vipera and forma, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and form. n.

viperine, adj., pertaining to a viper or vipers; venomous. — L. viperinus, 'pertaining to, or resembling, a viper', fr. vipera. See viper and -ine (representing L. -inus).

viperous, adj., pertaining to vipers; venomous. —
Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. vīpera. See viper.
Derivatives: viperous-ly, adv., viperous-ness, n.

virago, n., 1) a strong, manlike woman (archaic);
2) a quarrelsome woman. — L. virāgō, 'a manlike heroic maiden; a female warrior', fr. vir, 'man'. See virile.

virelay, n., an old French verse form with a refrain and with only two rhymes throughout the verse. — ME. vyrelaye, fr. OF. virelai, altered (prob. under the influence of lai, 'a kind of song, lay'), fr. OF. vireli, 'a refrain', prob. orig. the refrain of a song or poem, and of imitative ori-

virescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

virescent, adj., becoming green; greenish. — L. virēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of virēscere, 'to grow green', inchoative of virēre, 'to be green'. See viridity and -escent and cp. viridescent.

virgate, adj., rod-shaped (bot.) — L. virgātus, 'made of twigs', fr. virga, 'twig, switch, rod', which is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for \*wiz-gā (see rhotacism), fr. I.-E. base \*weis-, 'to turn, twist', whence also OE. weoxian, 'to wipe'. See whisk and adj. suff. -ate and cp. verge, 'rod', virgin, virgule.

virgate, n., an old English land measure. — ML. virgāta, virgāta terrae, fr. L. virga, 'twig, switch, rod'. See virgate, adj. For sense development cp. Heb. qāneh, 'reed', used also in the sense of 'measuring rod; measure' (see e.g. Ezek. 40:3 and 5) and E. rod in the sense of 'measure of length'; cp. also canon, 'rule'.

Virgilia, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (bot.) — ModL., named after the Roman poet Publius Vergilius (less correctly: Virgilius) Maro (70-19 B.C.E.) Cp. Virginia, fem. PN. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

virgin, n. — ME. virgine, fr. OF. virgine, virge (F. vierge), fr. L. virginem (whence also It. vergine, Provenç. vergene, verge, Catal. verge, Sp. virgen,

Port. virgem), acc. of virgō, 'virgin', which is prob. rel. to virga, 'a young shoot, twig'; see virgate, adj., and cp. virgo. For sense development cp. Gk. τᾶλις, 'a marriageable girl', which is cogn. with L. tālea, 'rod, stick, bar'.

Derivatives: virgin, adj., virginal (q.v.)

viridity

virginal, adj., pertaining to a virgin; maidenly. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. virginālis, 'pertaining to a virgin, maidenly, virginal', fr. virgō, gen. virginis. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al. Derivative: virginal-lv. adv.

virginal, n., a kind of spinet. — Orig. 'an instrument played by girls', fr. virginal, adj.

Derivative: virginal-ist, n.

Virginia, fem. PN. — L. Virginia, fem. of Virginius, fr. earlier Verginius, a name prob. rel. to Vergilius. Cp. Virgilia.

Virginia, n., one of the states of the United States.

Named after the Virgin Queen Elizabeth. Cp. virginium.

Derivatives: Virgini-an, adj. and n.

virginity, n. — ME. virginite, fr. OF. virginite (F. virginité), fr. L. virginitātem, acc. of virginitās, fr. virgō, gen. virginis. See virgin and -ity.

virginium, n., an element of the alkali-metal family (chem.) — ModL., coined fr. Virginia (U.S.A.), name of the native state of the physicist Fred Allison (1882-), discoverer of this element. See Virginia, 'name of state', and chem. suff.-ium.

Virgo, n., the Virgin (astron.) — L. virgō. See virgin.

Virgularia, n., a genus of sea pens (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. L. virgula, 'small rod' (see virgule), with suff. -aria; so called from the rod-like rachys.

Derivatives: virgulari-an, adj. and n.

virgulate, adj., rod-shaped. — Formed with adj. suff. -ate fr. L. virgula. See next word.

virgule, n., a comma. — F., fr. L. virgula, 'a little twig, a small rod; a critical mark', dimin. of virga, 'rod'. See virgate, adj., and -ule.

viri-, combining form meaning 'man, husband'.

— L. viri-, fr. vir. See virile.

virial, n., half the product of the stress due to the attraction or repulsion between two particles multiplied by the distance between them (physics). — Coined by the German mathematical physicist Rudolf Julius Emmanuel Clausius (1822-88) from the stem of L. virēs, pl. of vīs, 'strength'. See vis, and -ial.

viridescence, n. — Formed from next word with

viridescent, adj., greenish. — L. viridēscēns, gen. -entis, pres. part. of viridēscere, 'to grow green', an inchoative verb formed fr. viridis. See next word and -escent and cp. virescent.

viridity, n., greenness. — ME. viridite, fr. MF. (= F.) viridité, fr. L. viriditātem, acc. of viriditās, fr. viridis, 'green', fr. virēre, 'to be green, to flourish', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. verdant, verdantique, verderer, verdigris, verdure,

verditer, verjuice, vert, 'the color green', virescent, farthingale.

virile, adj., manly; masculine. — F. viril, fr. L. virilis, 'pertaining to a man, masculine, manly, vigorous, spirited', which is rel. to Umbr. viro, veiro, 'the men' (acc.), and cogn. with Ol. viráḥ, Avestic vīra-, Toch. wir, Lith. výras, Lett. vīrs, OPruss. wiirs, Goth. wair, OHG., OS. wer, ON. verr, OE. wer, OIr. fer, W. gwr, 'man'. These words prob. meant orig. 'the strong one', and derive fr. I.-E. base \*wi-ro-, enlargement of base \*wei-, 'to be strong', whence L. vīs, 'strength, force, vigor'. See vis and -ile and cp. duumvir, triumvir, septemvir, decemvir, centumvir, cry, curia, evirate, Fergus, Quirites, virtue, werewolf, world.

virilescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

virilescent, adj., tending to acquire characters of the male. — Formed fr. L. virīlis (see virile) with suff. -escent.

virility, n., the age of manhood; masculinity. — F. virilité, fr. L. virilitātem, acc. of virīlitās, 'the age of manhood', fr. virīlis. See virile and -ity. virology, n., that branch of science which deals with viruses. — A hybrid coined fr. L. vīrus (see virus) and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy. The correct word is toxicology, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

virose, adj., poisonous. — L. vīrōsus, 'poisonous', fr. vīrus. See virus and adj. suff. -ose.

virosis, n., disease caused by a virus (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. virus, 'poison' (see virus), and -osis, a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form would be toxicosis (fr. Gk. το-ξικόν, 'poison'.

virous, adj., virose. — L. vīrōsus. See prec. word and -ous.

virtu, n., love of art. — It. virtü, 'virtue, excellence', fr. L. virtūtem, acc. of virtus. See virtue

virtual, adj., being in effect but not in actual fact.

— ME., fr. ML. virtuālis, fr. L. virtus. See virtue
and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: virtual-ly, adv., virtual-ity, n.

virtue, n. — ME. vertu, virtu, fr. OF. (= F.) vertu, fr. L. virtūtem, acc. of virtūs, 'virtue', lit. 'manliness, manhood', fr. vir. See virile.

virtuosity, n. — Formed fr. virtuoso with suff. -ity.

virtuoso, n., a person skilled in one of the fine arts, esp. in music. — It., fr. Late L. virtuōsus. See next word.

virtuous, adj. — ME. vertuous, virtuous, fr. MF. vertueus, virtueus (F. vertueux), fr. OF., fr. Late L. virtuōsus, fr. L. virtus. See virtue and -ous. Derivatives: virtuous-ly, adv., virtuous-ness, n. virulence, virulency, n. — Late L. virulentia, fr. L. virulentus. See next word and -ce, resp. -cy. virulent, adj., poisonous, deadly; malignant. —

ME., fr. L. vīrulentus, 'poisonous', fr. vīrus. See next word.

Derivatives: virulent-ly, adv., virulent-ness, n. virus, n., 1) venom; esp. of a snake; 2) an infective agent; 3) a harmful influence. — L. virus, 'poison', for \*vīsos (see rhotacism), fr. I.-E. base \*weis-, 'to melt away, rot', whence also OI. viṣám, 'poison', viṣáh, 'poisonous', vēṣati, 'melts away', Avestic vish-, visha-, 'poison', vaeshah-, 'mold', Gk. τός (for \*Fισός), 'poison', OIr. fī, 'poison', W. gwy, 'fluid, water', gwyar, 'blood', possibly also L. viēscere, 'to fade, wither'. Lith. v'stu. 'I wither', ON. visna, OE.

vis, n., force. — L. vis, 'strength, force, vigor', fr. I.-E. base \*wei-, 'to be strong', whence also OI. váyaḥ, 'vital force', Gk. \*(F)ῖφι, 'strongly, violently', ἔφιος, 'strong', prob. also L. violāre, 'to treat with violence'. Vīs is prob. rel. to L. vir, 'man'. See virile and cp. vim, violate, virial, ultra vires.

wisnian, weosnian, 'to whither'. See wizen and cp.

Viscum, Cp. also bikh. Cp. also ooze, n.

vis, viss, n., a weight used in S. India and in Burma. — Tamil vīsai, 'division', from the base of OI. vihitah, 'divided, distributed'.

visa, n. — L. visa, fem. pp. of vidēre, 'to see'. See vision and cp. visé.

visage, n., face, countenance. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. OF. vis, 'face', fr. L. visus, 'faculty of seeing, sight, vision', fr. visus, pp. of vidēre, 'to see'. See vision and -age and cp. prec. word, vis-à-vis, envisage.

Derivatives: visage, tr. v., visag-ed, adj.

visard, n., visor. — See visor.

visarga, n., in Old Indian, 1) a final breath sound, as h in dâmah; 2) the sign representing this sound—OI. visárgah, lit. 'discharge', fr. vī, 'asunder' (see with), and sârgah, 'action of letting go, or pouring out', fr. srjáti, 'he lets go, pours out', which is rel. to Avestic h<sup>§</sup>r<sup>§</sup>zaiti, of s.m.

vis-à-vis, adv. — F., 'face to face', fr. OF. vis, 'face'. See visage and a.

viscacha, n., a S. American burrowing rodent. — Sp. vizcacha, fr. Quechua uiscacha.

Viscaria, n., a genus of plants of the pink family (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. viscum, 'mistletoe, bird-lime' (see viscum and -aria); so called in allusion to its viscous stem. For the ending see 1st suff.

viscera, n. pl., the inner organs of the body. — L. viscera, pl. of viscus, of uncertain origin; possibly a derivative of I.-E. base \*wei-, 'to bend, twist', whence also L. viere, 'to bend, twist'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., 11., p. 802 s.v. viscus. See viti-.

visceral, adj. — ML. viscerālis, fr. L. viscera, pl. of viscus. See prec. word and adj. suff. -al.

viscerate, tr. v., to eviscerate. — Formed with verbal suff. -ate fr. L. viscera. See viscera and cp. eviscerate.

visceri-, viscero-, combining form denoting the viscera. — See viscera.

viscid, adj., sticky. — Late L. viscidus, fr. L. viscum, 'mistletoe, birdlime'. See viscum and 1st -id.

Derivatives: viscid-ity, n., viscid-ly, adv., viscidness, n.

viscin, n., a sticky substance occurring in the berries of the mistletoe (chem.) — Formed with suff. -in fr. L. viscum, 'mistletoe'. See Viscum.

viscose, adj., viscous. — Late L. viscōsus, 'full of birdlime, sticky, viscous', fr. L. viscum. See viscum and adj. suff. -ose.

Derivative: *viscose*, n., a kind of cellulose used in making rayon.

viscosity, n., stickiness. — ME. viscosite, fr. MF. (= F.) viscosité, fr. ML. viscositātem, acc. of viscositās, fr. L. viscosus. See prec. word and -ity.

viscount, n. — ME. viscounte, fr. MF. viscomte, vicomte (F. vicomte), fr. OF., fr. ML. vicecomes, compounded of L. vice, 'instead of', and comes, 'a companion'. See vice, prep., and count, 'title of nobility' and cp. vidame.

viscountcy, n. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -cv.

**viscountess**, n. — Formed fr. **viscount** with 1st suff. **-ess**. Cp. F. *vicomtesse*.

viscous, adj., sticky. — Late L. viscōsus. See viscose and -ous.

Derivatives: viscous-ly, adv., viscous-ness, n.

Viscum, n., a genus of plants of the mistletoe family (bot.) — L. viscum, 'mistletoe: birdlime' (whence Late L. viscidus, 'bitter, sharp, sticky'), cogn. with Gk. ἰξός (for \*Γιξός), 'mistletoe; birdlime', OSlav. višnia, 'cherry' (whence Lith. vyšne, OPruss, wisnavtos, of s.m.), OHG, wihsila, MHG, wihsel, G. Weichsel, 'morello cherry'. and the river name Goth., OHG, Wihsila (whence G. Weichsel, OPruss. Wizla, Pol. Visla). These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*weis-. 'to melt away', and are cogn, with L. virus, 'poison'. (F. gui, 'mistletoe', derives fr. L. viscum.) See virus and cp. viscid, viscous and the first element in Ixodidae and in weichselwood. vise, vice, n., a tool, device. — ME. vice, vis, fr. OF. (= F.) vis, 'screw', fr. L. vītis, 'vine, tendril', fr. the base of viere, 'to bend, twist'. See viti-. Derivative: vise, vice, tr. v.

vise, n., a visa. — F., pp. of viser, 'to inspect', fr. VL. \*vīsāre, freq. of L. vidēre (pp. vīsus), 'to see'. See vision and cp. visa.

Derivative: vise, tr. v.

Vishnu, n., one of the Hindu Trimurti, the other two being Brahma and Siva (Hindu mythol.) — OI. Visnuh, lit. 'the active one', from stem vis, 'to be active, perform, work', which is of uncertain etymology. Cp. the first element in next word

Vishvakarma, n., one of the supreme deities in Hindu mythology. — OI. Viśvakárman, lit. 'alldoer'. For the first element of this compound see prec. word. OI. kárman, 'action, work, deed',

is rel. to kṛṇṓti, karṓti, 'he makes'; see karma. visibility, n. — Late L. vīsibilitās, fr. L. vīsibilis. See next word and -ity.

visible, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. visibilis, fr. visus, pp. of vidēre, 'to see'. See vision and -ible.

Derivatives: visible-ness, n., visibl-y, adv.

Visigoth, n., one of the West Goths. — Late L. Visigothi (pl.), a Teut. loan word whose first element is prob. rel. to OHG. westan, 'from the west', etc.; see west. For the second element see Goth. Accordingly Late L. Visigothi lit. means 'the Western Goths'; cp. Ostrogoth. The usual explanation of the name as 'the good Goths'—based on the alleged kinship of Late L. Visi, 'Visigoths', with OI. vásuh, 'good'—is erroneous See S. Sigmund Feist, Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der gothischen Sprache, Leiden, 1939, p. 568 s.v. Wisi, and p. 298 s.v. iusiza.

vision, n. — ME. visioun, fr. OF. (= F.) vision.

Derivatives: Visigoth-ic, adj. and n.

fr. L. visionem, acc. of visio, 'the act of seeing, sight', fr. vīsus, pp. of vidēre, 'to see', which is rel. to Umbr. virseto, 'seen', and cogn, with OI. véda, 'I know', védah, 'knowledge', vindáti, 'finds', Gk, οἶδα (for \*Fοῖδα), 'I know', εἶδον (for \*εΓιδον), 'I saw', ίδεῖν (for \*Γιδεῖν), 'to see', ἰδέα (prob. for \*Fιδέα), 'look, semblance: kind, nature, class, species', εἶδος (for \*Fεῖδος), 'form, shape', lit. 'that which is seen', εἴδωλον, 'image, phantom', ἴστωρ, Boeot. Fίστωρ (for \*Fίδτωρ), 'knowing, learned'. ίστορία, 'learning by inquiry, knowledge obtained by inquiry, account of one's inquiries; narration, historical narrative; history', Arm. gitem, 'I know', gtanem, 'I find', OSlav. viděti, 'to see', věděti, 'to know', Goth., OE, witan, 'to know', Goth, weitwobs, 'witness', Lith, véidas, 'face', OPruss. waidima, 'we know', OIr. fiss, 'knowledge', ro-fetar, 'I know', W. gwyr, 'one knows'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*weid-, \*woid-, \*wid-, 'to see; to know' ('I have seen' is synonymous with 'I know'). See wit, v., and cp. advice, advise, belvedere, bevue, clairvoyant, device, devise, envisage, envy, evidence, evident, improvise, interview, invidious, invisible, jurisprudence, preview, previse, providence, provident, provision, proviso, provisor, prudence, prudent, review, revise, revision, supervise, supervision, supervisor, survey, vide, videlicet, vidimus, view, visa, visage, vis-à-vis, visible, visit, visor, visual, vista and the second element in righteous. Cp. also Veda, Vedanta. For derivatives of Greek origin see idea and history. See also druid, gwyniad, vendace and Wend, which are Celtic derivatives.

Derivatives: vision, tr. v., vision-al, adj., vision-al-ly, adv., vision-ary, adj. and n., vision-ari-ly, adv., vision-ari-ness. n.

visit, tr. and intr. v. — ME. visiten, fr. OF. (= F.) visiter, fr. L. vīsitāre, 'to see frequently, to go to see', freq. of vīsere, 'to look at often or at-

visitant.

tentively', itself a freq. of videre (pp. visus), 'to see'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: visit, n., visit-able, adj., visitant (q.v.), visit-ative, adj., visitatorial (q.v.), visit-ing, adj., visitor (q.v.)

visitant, adj. and n. — L. vīsitāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of vīsitāre. See visit, v., and -ant.

visitation, n. — ME. visitacioun, fr. MF. (= F.) visitation, fr. OF., fr. L. visitātionem, acc. of visitātio, fr. visitātus, pp. of visitāre. See visit, v., and -ation.

Derivative: visitation-al, adj.

visitatorial, adj. — Formed with suff. -ial fr. Late L. visitātor, 'visitor', from L. vīsitātus, pp. of visitāre. See visit.

visitor, n. — ME. visitour, fr. MF. visiteor, visiteur (F. visiteur), fr. OF., fr. visiter, fr. L. visitare. See visit and agential suff. -or.

visor, vizor, n., mask; front part of the helmet. — ME. viser, fr. AF. visere, viser, fr. OF. visiere (F. visière), fr. OF. vis, 'face'. See visage.

viss, n., a weight. — See vis, 'a weight'.

vista, n., view. — It., 'sight, view', fem. of visto, a collateral form of veduto, pp. of vedere, 'to see', used as a noun, fr. L. vidēre; see vision. The word vista was introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).

visual, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. visuālis, fr. L. visus, 'sight', fr. visus, pp. of vidēre, 'to see'. See vision and adj. suff. -al.

Derivatives: visual-ity, n., visual-ize, tr. and intr. v., visual-iz-ation, n., visual-iz-er, n., visual-ly, adv.

visuo-, combining form meaning 'vision'. — Fr. L. visus, 'sight'. See prec. word.

Vitaceae, n. pl., the vine family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Vitis with suff. -aceae.

vitaceous, adj. - See prec. word and -aceous.

vital, adj., 1) pertaining to life; 2) living; 3) essential to life; essential; 4) fatal, deadly. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. vītālis, 'pertaining to life', fr. vīta, 'life, livelihood', which stands for \*g<sup>w</sup>iwitā is rel. to L. vīvus (for \*g<sup>w</sup>iwos), 'living', vīvō (for \*g<sup>w</sup>iwoō), 'I live', and cogn. with Gk. βίος (for \*g<sup>w</sup>iwos), 'life', βιοτή, βιοτεία (for \*g<sup>w</sup>iwot-), 'way of life, livelihood', Lith. gyvatā, '(eternal) life', fr. I.-E. base \*g<sup>w</sup>ei-, 'to live'. See quick, and cp. bio- and words there referred to. Cp. also viable, viand, victual, vitamin, viva, vivacity, vivarium, viva voce, vivandiere, vivarium, vive, Vivian, vivid, vivify, vivisection, aquavitae, convivial, revive, reviviscent, savoir vivre, Sempervivum.

Derivatives: vital-ism, n., vital-ist, n., vitality (q.v.), vital-ly, adv., vital-ness, n., vital-ize, tr. v., vital-iz-ation, n., vital-iz-er, n.

vitality, n., vital force. — L. vītālitās, fr. vītālis, 'pertaining to life'. See prec. word and -ity.

vitals, n. pl., the vital organs. — Formed fr. vital, adj., taken as a noun.

vitamin, also vitamine, n. (biochem.) — G. Vitamin, coined by the Polish biochemist Casimir

Funk (1884-), the discoverer of vitamins, in 1913 fr. L. vīta, 'life', and G. Amin; so called by him because it was orig. supposed to be an amine. See vital and amine and cp. avitaminosis.

vitaphone, n., a machine used to reproduce speech simultaneously with moving pictures. — Lit. 'life sound', a hybrid coined fr. L. vīta, 'life' and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See vital and phone, 'speech sound'.

vitellarium, n., that part of the ovary in certain flatworms which produces yolk-filled cells. — ModL., formed fr. vitellus with suff. -arium.

Derivative: vitellari-an, adj.

vitelligenous, adj., yolk-producing. — A hybrid coined fr. L. vitellus, 'yolk of an egg', and the Gk. suff. -γενής, 'born of', used in the modern sense 'produced by'. See vitellus and -genous.

vitellin, n., protein in the yolk of an egg (biochem.)

— Formed fr. vitellus with suff. -in.

vitelline, adj., pertaining to the yolk of an egg. — Formed fr. vitellus (q.v.) with chem. suff. -ine. vitello-, combining form for vitellus. — See next word.

vitellus, n., the yolk of an egg. — L., lit. 'a little calf', formed with the dimin. suff. -ellus fr. vitulus, 'calf'; see vitular. The word vitellus was first used in the sense 'yolk of an egg', by Aulus Cornelius Celsus, Roman physician and writer of the early 1st cent.

Vitex, n., a genus of plants of the verbena family (bot.) — L. vitex, 'the chaste tree', rel. to viere, 'to bend, twist', vitis, 'vine'. See viti-.

viti-, combining form meaning 'vine', as in viticulture. — L. vīti-, fr. vītis, 'vine, grapevine', rel.
to viēre, 'to bend, twist', vīmen, 'twig, switch,
osier', fr. I.-E. base \*wei-, 'to bend, twist',
whence also Gk. ττέα (prob. for \*Fειτέα),
'willow', OE. wīðe, 'withe', wiðig, 'willow, willow twig'. See withy and cp. vimen.

vitiate, tr. v., to render faulty or impure; to corrupt; to pervert. — L. vitiātus, pp. of vitiāre, 'to make faulty, mar, corrupt, vitiate', fr. vitium, 'fault, defect, blemish, crime, vice'. See vice, 'moral fault', and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: vitiat-ed, adj.; vitiation (q.v.), vitiator (q.v.)

vitiation, n. — L. vitiātio, gen. -onis, fr. vitiātus, pp. of vitiāre. See prec. word and -ion.

vitiator, n. — L. vitiātor, fr. vitiātus, pp. of vitiāre.
See vitiate and agential suff. -or.

viticulture, n., cultivation of the vine. — Com-

pounded of viti- and culture.

Derivatives: viticultur-al, adj., viticultur-ist, n.

vitiligo, n., a name of a skin disease (med.) — L. vitiligō, 'a kind of tetter', coined by Aulus Cornelius Celsus, Roman physician and writer of the early 1st cent., fr. vitium, 'fault, blemish, taint'. See vice, 'moral fault'.

vitiosity, n., viciousness. — L. vitiositās, 'faultiness, corruption', fr. vitiosus. See vicious and

Vitis, n., a genus of plants, the grape (bot.) — L. vitis. 'vine. grapevine'. See viti-.

vitrage, n., a curtain designed for windows. — F., 'glazing, glasswork, glass partition', fr. vitre, 'glass', fr. L. vitrum. See vitreo- and -age.

vitreo-, combining form used in the sense of vitreous. — Fr. L. vitreus, 'of glass', fr. vitrum, 'glass', which is identical with vitrum, 'woad'. The glass was called vitrum because of its bluish woadlike color. See woad and cp. vitrescent, Vitrina, vitriol and the last element in sandiver. vitreous, adj., resembling glass. — L. vitreus, fr.

Derivatives: vitreous-ly, adv., vitreous-ness, n. vitrescence. n. — Formed from next word with

vitrum, 'glass', See vitreo- and -ous.

suff. -ce. vitrescent, adj., tending to become glass. — Formed fr. L. vitrum, 'glass'. See vitreo- and -escent. vitrescible. adj., capable of becoming glass. —

See prec. word and -ible. vitric, adj., glasslike. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. vitrum, 'glass'. See vitreo-.

vitrics, n., the art of making glassware. — See prec. word and -ics.

vitrifaction, n., vitrification. — Compounded of L. vitrum (see vitreo-) and -faction.

vitrifiable, adj. — Formed fr. vitrify with suff. -able.

Derivative: vitrifiabil-ity, n.

vitrification, n. — Compounded of L. vitrum, 'glass' (see vitreo-), and -fication.

vitriform, adj., glasslike. — Compounded of L. vitrum, 'glass', and forma, 'form, shape'. See vitreo- and form, n.

vitrify, tr. v., to convert into glass; intr. v., to be converted into glass. — F. vitrifier, fr. MF., formed fr. L. vitrum, 'glass' and -ficare, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See vitreo- and -fy.

Vitrina, n., a genus of landsnails (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. vitrum, 'glass' (see vitreo-); so called in allusion to the translucent spiral shell.

vitriol, n. — ME. vitriole, fr. MF. (= F.) vitriol, fr. OF., fr. ML. vitriolum, prop. subst. use of the neut of the adj. \*vitriolus, which corresponds to L. vitreolus, 'of glass', dimin. of vitreus, 'of glass, glassy', fr. vitrum, 'glass' (see vitreo-); so called in allusion to the glassy lustre of this sulfate.

Derivatives: vitriol, tr. v., vitriol-ate, tr. v., vitriol-ation, n., vitriolic (q.v.), vitriolize (q.v.)

vitriolic, adj. — F. vitriolique, fr. vitriol. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ic.

vitriolize, tr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. vitriol and -ize, a suff. of Greek origin.

Derivatives: vitrioliz-ation, n., vitrioliz-er, n.

Vitruvian, adj., pertaining to Marcus Vitruvius Pollo, a Roman architect in the age of Augustus. — Formed from the name of Vitruvius with suff. -an.

vitta, n., tube for oil in certain umbelliferous plants (bot.) — L. vitta, 'a band, ribbon, fillet', prob. for \*vita, fr. I.-E. base \*wei-, 'to bend.

twist', whence also L. viēre, 'to bend, twist', vītis, 'vine'. See viti- and cp. the next two words.

vivarium

Vittadinia, n., a genus of herbs (bot.) — ModL., named after the Italian botanist C. Vittadini (1800-65). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Vittaria, n., a genus of ferns, the ribbon ferns (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. vitta. See vitta and -aria. vittate, adj., having vittae (bot.) — L. vittātus, 'bound with a fillet or ribbon', fr. vitta. See vitta and adj. suff. -ate.

vitular, vitulary, adj., pertaining to a calf or calves. — Formed with suff. -ar, resp. -ary, fr. L. vitulus, 'calf'. See yeal and cp. vitellus.

vituline, adj., pertaining to a calf or to veal. — L. vitulinus fr. vitulus, 'calf'. See veal and -ine (representing L. -inus) and cp. prec. word.

vituperable, adj. - See next word and -able.

vituperate, tr. v., to berate, revile. — L. vituperātus, pp. stem of vituperāre, 'to censure, blame, disparage', which is compounded of vitium, 'defect, blemish', and \*-paros, fr. parāre, 'to prepare'. See vice, 'moral fault', pare and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivative: vituperat-ory, adj.

vituperation, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. vituperātiōnem, acc. of vituperātiō, 'censuring, blaming', fr. vituperātus, pp. of vituperāre. See prec. word and ation.

vituperative, adj. — Late L. vituperātīvus, fr. L. vituperātus, pp. of vituperāre. See vituperate and -ive.

Derivative: vituperative-ly, adv.

vituperator, n. — L. vituperator, fr. vituperatus, pp. of vituperare. See vituperate and agential suff or

viuva, n., a rockfish (Acutomentum ovale). — Port., lit. 'widow', fr. L. vidua, 'widow'. See widow and cp. vidual. Cp. also widow bird.

viva, interj. and n. — It., 'long live ...', lit. 'let him live', imper. of vivere, 'to live', fr. L. vivere. See vivid.

vivace, adj., vivacious (musical direction). — It. See next word.

vivacious, adj., lively. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. vīvāx, gen. vīvācis, 'lively, vigorous', fr. vīvere, 'to live'. See vivid.

Derivatives: vivacious-ly, adv., vivacious-ness, n.

vivacity, n., liveliness. — L. vīvācitās, fr. vīvāx, gen. vicācis. See prec. word and -ity.

vivandière, n., a woman who formerly accompanied a French army and sold wine and provisions. — F., fem. of vivandier, 'sutler, canteen purveyor', fr. VL. \*vīvanda, fr. L. vīvenda, neut. pl. of the gerundive of vīvere, 'to live', used as a fem. sing. noun. See vivid and cp. viand.

vivarium, n. — L. vīvārium, 'an enclosure in which animals are kept alive', prop. neut. of the adj. vīvārius, 'pertaining to living creatures', used as a noun, fr. vīvere, 'to live'. See vivid and -arium.

viva voce, adv., by word of mouth. — L.  $v\bar{v}v\bar{a}$   $v\bar{o}ce$ , 'with the living voice', abl. of  $v\bar{v}va$   $v\bar{o}x$ .  $V\bar{v}va$  is the fem. of  $v\bar{v}vus$ , 'living', from the stem of  $v\bar{v}vere$ , 'to live'. See vivid and voice.

Derivatives: viva voce, adj. and n.

vive, v. - F., 'let him live, long live...' 3 pers. pres. subi. of vivre, 'to live'. fr. L. vivere. See vivid. Viverra, n., the typical genus of civets (zool.) — L. viverra, 'ferret', cogn. with ModPers. varvarah. 'squirrel'. Lith. vovere. véveris. vaiveris. Leth. vavere, OPruss. weware, 'male of various animals', OSlav. věverica. W. gwywer, Bret. gwiber, 'squirrel', and with the second element in OHG. eihhurno, eihhorno, MHG. eichorn, G. Eichhorn, MDu. eencoren, Du. eekhoorn, MLG. ēkhorn. ēkeren. ON. īkorni, Norw. eikorne, OSwed. ekorne. Swed. ekorre, Dan. egern, OE. ācweorna, ācwern s(the first element of these Teut. words is rel. to E. oak (q.v.), the second was assimilated to OHG., etc. (see horn)]. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*wer-, 'to bend'; the squirrel was so called from the bent shape of the tail. For other derivatives of base \*wer- see version and cp. worm.

vives, n., disease of the submaxillary glands in young horses (veterin.) — F., fr. ML. vivae, fr. Arab. adh-dhi'bah (whence also Sp. adibas), lit. 'the she-wolf', fr. adh, assimilated form of the art. al, and dhi'bah, fem. of dhi'b, 'wolf', which is rel. to Heb. zebh, Akkad. zibu, Aram. debhá, 'wolf', Ethiop. ze'eb, 'hyena'. F. avives, 'vives', has been refashioned fr. original vives after Arab. adh-dhi'bah. Cp. avives.

vivi-, combining form meaning 'living; alive'. —
L. vivi- fr. vivus, 'living, alive'. See vivid.

Vivian, masc. PN. — L. Viviānus (whence also F. Vivien), lit. 'living, alive'. See vivid.

Vivian, Vivien, fem. PN. — Generally regarded as borrowed fr. F. Vivienne, fem. of Vivien (see prec. word), but prob. a misreading of the Celtic name Ninian.

vivianite, n., a hydrous ferrous phosphate (mineral.) — G. Vivianit, named after the English mineralogist J. G. Vivian, who discovered it. The ending -it goes back to Gk. - ττης; see subst. suff. -ite.

vivid, adj., 1) lively; 2) bright; 3) intense. — L. vividus, 'full of life, animated', fr. vivus, 'living, alive', which is rel. to vivō, vivere, 'to live', vita, 'life'. See vital and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see 1st suff. -id.

Derivatives: vivid-ly, adv., vivid-ness, n.

vivificate, tr. v., to revive, vivify. — Late L. vivificātus, pp. of vivificāre, 'to make alive'. See vivify and verbal suff. -ate.

vivification, n. — Fr. Late L. vivificatus, pp. of vivificare. See prec. word and -ion.

vivify, tr. v., 1) to give life to; 2) to make vivid.—
F. vivifier, fr. Late L. vivificāre, 'to make alive, restore to life', which is compounded of L. vivus, 'living, alive', and -ficāre, fr. facere, 'to make, do'. See vivid and -fy.

viviparity, n., the state of being viviparous. — Formed fr. L. viviparus (see next word) with suff. -ity.

viviparous, adj., producing living young. — L. viviparus, 'bringing forth its young alive', compounded of vivus, 'living, alive', and parère, 'to bring forth'. See vivid and -parous.

Derivatives: viviparous-ly, adv., viviparous-ness,

Viviparus, n., a genus of snails (zool.) — ModL., fr. L. viviparus; see prec. word. The genus is so called because the young are born alive.

vivisect, tr. v., to dissect alive; intr. v., to practice vivisection. — Compounded of L. vivus, 'living, alive', and sectus, pp. of secāre, 'to cut'. See vivid and section.

Derivatives: vivisect-ible, adj., vivisect-or, n.

vivisection, n., the dissection of a living animal.

— Compounded of L. vīvus (see prec. word) and sectio, gen. -ōnis, 'a cutting'. See section.

Derivatives: vivisection-al, adj., vivisection-al-ly, adv., vivisection-ist, n.

vixen, n., a she-fox. — Dial. ME. fixen, fr. ME. fyxen, fr. OE. fyxen, 'fox'; see fox and fem. suff.

Derivatives: vixen-ish, adj., vixen-ish-ly, adv., vixen-ish-ness, n.

vizier, more correctly vizir, n. — Turk. vezīr, 'counsellor', fr. Arab. wazīr (in vulgar pronunciation wezīr), fr. Avestic viçira, 'arbitrator, judge'. In Arabic wazīr superseded kātib (lit. 'writer') in the meaning of 'secretary of state'. The 'Arabic' word was 're-borrowed' by the Persians under the Ommiads; see The Encyclopedia of Islam, IV, 1229. Cp. alquacil.

vizierate, vizirate, n., the office or dignity of a vizier. — A hybrid coined from prec. word and subst. suff. -ate (representing L. -ātus).

Vlach, n. and adj. - See Walach.

vocable, n., a word; a term. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. vocābulum, 'designation, name', lit. 'that by which anything is called', fr. vocāre, 'to call', fr. vōx, gen. vōcis, 'voice'. See voice and -able. vocable, adj., capable of utterance. — Formed with suff. -able fr. L. vocāre, 'to call'. See vocable, n.

Derivative: vocabl-y, adv.

vocabulary, n., 1) a list of words; 2) all the words of a language; 3) all the words used by a person, class or people. — ML. vocabulārium, 'list of words', fr. L. vocābulum. See prec. word and subst. suff. -ary.

Derivatives: vocabular-ian, adj. and n.

vocal, adj. — ME., fr. L. vōcālis, 'uttering a voice, sounding sonorous', fr. vōx, gen. vōcis, 'voice'. See voice and adj. suff. -al and cp. equivocal, univocal.

Derivatives: vocal, n., vocal-ism, n., vocal-ist, n., vocal-ity, n., vocal-ize, tr. v., vocal-iz-ation, n., vocal-iz-er, n., vocal-ly, adv., vocal-ness, n. vocation, n. — ME. vocacioun, fr. L. vocationem, acc. of vocatio, fr. vocatus, 'called', pp. of

vocāre, 'to call', fr. vōx, gen. vōcis, 'voice'. See voice and -ation.

Derivatives: vocation-al, adj., vocation-al-ly, adv.

vocative, adj., of, or relating to, the vocative case (gram.) — ME. vocatif, lit. 'calling', fr. L. vocātīvus, fr. vocātus, pp. of vocāre, 'to call, summon'; see vocal and -ative.

vocative, n. (gram.) — L. (casus) vocātīvus, 'the case of summoning'. See vocative, adi.

vociferance, n. — Formed from next word with suff. -ce.

vociferant, adj. — L. vōciferāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of vōciferāre. See next word and -ant.

vociferate, intr. v., to shout loudly, tr. v., to utter with a loud voice. — L. vōciferātus, pp. of vōciferātus, to cry out, to shout', compounded of vōx, gen. vōcis, 'voice', and ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See voice and bear, 'to carry', and verbal suff. -ate.

Derivatives: vociferat-ion, n., vociferat-or, n. vociferous, adj., shouting loudly; clamorous. — Compounded of L. vōx, gen. vōcis, 'voice', and the stem of ferre, 'to carry'. See voice and -ferous. Derivatives: vociferous-ly, adv., vociferous-ness, n.

vodka, n. — Russ., dimin. of voda, 'water', which is cogn. with Gk. ὕδωρ, Goth. wato, OE. wæter. See water.

voe, n., an inlet, creek in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. — ON.  $v\bar{a}gr$ , 'sea'. See vogue. vogesite, n., a variety of pyrope (mineral.) — G. Vogesit, named after Vogesen, the German name of the Vosges mountains. The ending -it goes back to Gk.  $-i\tau\eta\varsigma$ ; see subst. suff. -ite.

vogue, n., 1) popular favor; 2) popular usage: fashion. — MF. (= F.), 'swaying motion, rowing, vogue, fashion', back formation fr. voguer, 'to sway, move along', fr. It. vogare or OProvenç. vogar, of s.m., which are prob. of Teut. origin. Cp. OS., OHG. wāg, MHG. wāc, 'water in motion, wave, billow' [HG. wage (whence G. Woge), 'wave, billow', is a loan word fr. MLG. wage], OFris. weg, wei, ON. vagr, 'water in motion, wave, billow, sea', Goth. wegs, 'tempest' (in the pl. 'waves, billows'). All these Teut. words orig. meant 'water in motion', and derive fr. Teut. base \*weg-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*wegh-, 'to move', whence also OE. wegah, 'to carry, move'. See weigh and cp. prec. word and the first element in wainscot. Cp. F. vague, 'wave', which derives fr. ON. vagr.

Derivatives: vogue, adj., vogu-ish, vogue-ish, adj. voice, n. — ME. vois, voice, fr. OF. voiz, vois (F. voix), fr. L. vōcem (whence also It. voce, Provenç. votz, Sp., Port. voz), acc. of vōx, 'voice, sound, tone, call', rel. to vocāre, 'to call', fr. I.-E. base \*weq\*-, \*woq\*-, 'voice; to speak', whence also OI. vācas-, 'sound, word', Avestic vacah-, of s.m., OI. vakti, vivakti, 'says, speaks'. Toch. A wak, B wek, 'voice', Gk. ἔπος, Cypr. Fέπος, 'word, song, narrative', δψ (for \*Fόψ).

'voice', ὄσσα (for \*Fόκια), 'voice, tale', ἐν-οπή, 'crying, shouting, voice', OPruss. wackis, 'shouting, noise', wackitwei, 'to call', OHG. gi-wahan(en), MHG. ge-wähenen, G. er-wähnen, 'to mention'. Cp. vox, vocal, vocation, vocative, vociferate, vowel, advocate, advowee, advowson, avocation, avouch, avoué, avow, convicium, convocate, convoke, equivocal, equivoque, evocation, evoke, invocation, invoke, irrevocable, provocation, provoke, revocation, revoke, semivocal, televox, univocal, viva voce. Cp. also epic, epopee, epos and the second element in Callione.

Derivative: voice, tr. v., voiced, adj., voiceful, adj., voiceful-ness, n., voice-less, adj., voice-less-ly, adv., voice-less-ness, n.

void, adj., empty. — ME. void, voide, fr. OF. voit, voide, dial forms of vuit, vuide, 'empty', fr. VL. \*vocit-(um), for \*vacit-(um), for L. vacāt(um), pp. stem of vacāre, 'to be empty'. See vacant and cp. avoid, devoid.

Derivatives: void, n., n., void, v. (q.v.), void-able, adj., void-able-ness, n., void-ed, adj., void-er, n. void, tr. v., to make empty. — ME. voiden, fr. OF. voidier, dial. form of vuidier (F. vider), 'to make empty', fr. OF., fr. VL. \*vocitāre, of s.m., for \*vacitāre, fr. \*vacit(um). See void, adj. Derivatives: void-able, adj., void-able-ness, n., void-ed, adi., void-er. n.

voile, n., a thin material used for women's dresses. — F. voile, 'veil', fr. L. vēlum. See veil.

voivode, n., vaivode. — Russ. voevoda, orig. meaning 'leader of the army', fr. OSlav. voji, 'warriors', and -voda, 'leader'. See vaivode.

volage, adj., fickle, flighty. — ME., fr. MF. (=F.), fr. L. volāticus, 'fleeting, flighty', fr. volāt-(um), pp. stem of volāre, 'to fly'. See next word and -age.

volant, adj., flying. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. volantem, acc. of volāns, pres. part. of volāre, 'to fly', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with OI. garút, 'wing', garutmán, 'winged; bird', garudáh, name of a mythical bird. Cp. volage, volatile, vol-au-vent, vole (in card playing), volet, volitant, volitation, volley, volplane, volucrine. For the ending see suff. -ant.

Volapük, n., an artificial language invented by Johann Martin Schleyer (1831-1912) in 1879. — Lit. 'world's speech', fr. vol, 'world', and pūk, 'speech'. Vol was coined fr. E. world, pūk, fr. E. speech.

volar, adj., pertaining to the palm of the hand or to the sole of the foot (anat.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ar fr. L. vola, 'palm of the hand, sole of the foot', which is prob. a derivative of I.-E. base \*wel-, 'to turn, twist, roll', whence L. volvere, 'to roll'. See volute.

volatile, adj., flying (rare); 2) quickly evaporating; 3) easily changing, fickle. — F., fr. L. volātilis, 'flying, fleeting, transitory', which was formed with suff. -ilis fr. volāt(-um), pp. stem of volāre. See volant and -ile.

Derivatives: volatile-ness, n., volatil-ity, n.,

volborthite, n., a hydrous vanadate of copper, barium and calcium (mineral.) — F., named in 1837 after the Russian scientist Alexander von Volborth (1800-1876), its discoverer. For the ending see subst. suff. ite.

volcanic, adj. — F. volcanique, fr. It. vulcanico, fr. vulcano. See volcano and adj. suff. -ic.

volcanicity, n. — F. volcanicité, fr. volcanique. See prec. word and -ity.

volcanism, n., volcanic action; volcanic phenomena. — F. volcanisme, fr. volcan. See volcano and -ism.

volcanist, n., a student of volcanic phenomena.

— F. volcaniste, fr. volcan. See volcano and -ist. volcanize, tr. v., to subject to volcanic heat. — F. volcaniser, fr. volcan. See volcano and -ize.

Derivatives: volcaniz-ation, n., volcaniz-er, n.

volcano, n. — It. vulcano, volcano, fr. L. Vulcānus, name of the god of fire. Cp. F. volcan, Sp. volcan, 'volcano', and see Vulcan.

volcanology, n., the study of volcanoes. — A hybrid coined fr. volcano, a word of Latin origin, and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic'). See -logy.

Derivatives: volcanolog-ical, adj., volcanolog-ist, n.

vole, n., the winning of all the tricks in a deal in a card game. — F. vole, back formation fr. voler, 'to fly', fr. L. volāre. See volant.

vole, n., a rodent of the genus Nicrotus. — Short for vole mouse, lit. 'field mouse'. E. vole, 'field', is of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. völlr, Norw. vole, 'field, meadow', which are rel. to OE. weald, wald, 'forest, woodland'. See wold.

volet, n., one of the wings of a triptych (paint.) — F., fr. voler, 'to fly'. See volant and -et.

volitant, adj., flying (zool.) — L. volitāns, gen. -antis, pres. part. of volitāre, 'to fly', freq. of volāre. See volant.

volitation, n., the act of flying. — L. volitātiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. volitāt(-um), pp. stem of volitāre. See prec. word and -ation.

Derivative: volitation-al, adj.

volition, n., the act of willing. — ML. volitio, gen. -ōnis, fr. L. volō, velle, 'to wish, will'. See voluntary and -ition and cp. nolition.

Derivatives: volition-al, adj., volition-al-ly, adv., volition-ary, adj., volition-less, adj.

volitive, adj., pertaining to the will. — See prec. word and -ive.

Volkslied, n., folk song. — G., compounded of Volk, 'people, folk', and Lied, 'song'. See folk

and lied.

Volksraad, n., legislative body in the former Orange Free State. — Du., lit. 'counsel of the people', fr. volk, 'people', and raad, 'counsel'.

See folk and raad.

volée, 'flight; volley', prop. fem. pp. of voler, 'to fly', used as a noun. See volant.

Derivatives: volley, tr. and intr. v., volley-er, n., volley-ing, adj., volley-ing-ly, adv.

volplane, intr. v., to glide toward the earth in an airplane. — F. vol plané, fr. vol, 'flight', and pp. of planer, 'to float, glide', fr. plane, '(air)plane'. See volant and plane, 'airplane'.

volt, n., a turning movement of a horse (manege).

— F. volte, fr. It. volta. See volta.

volt, n., the unit of electromotive force. — Named after the Italian physicist, the Count Alessandro *Volta* (1745-1827).

Derivative: volt-age, n.

volta, n., pl. volte, 'times'; una volta, 'once' due volte, 'twice' (mus.) — It. volta, 'a turn; a turn in time', fr. L. \*volvita, fr. volvere, 'to roll'. See vault, 'to leap', and cp. volte-face, volti, archivolt. voltaic, adj., designating electricity produced by chemical action. — Lit. 'pertaining to Volta'. See volt, 'unit of electromotive force', 'and adj. suff. -ic.

Voltairian, adj., pertaining to the French writer and philosopher Voltaire (1696-1778); n., an adherent of the doctrines of Voltaire.—For the ending see suff. -ian.

Derivative: Voltairian-ism, n.

voltameter, n., an instrument for measuring electricity by electrolysis. — Coined from the name of Volta (see volt, 'unit of electromotive force') and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

volte-face, n., a turning round; a reversal of opinion. — F., 'a turning round', fr. It. volta faccia, lit. 'a turning of the face', fr. volta, imper. of voltare, 'to turn', and faccia, 'face'. See volt, 'a turning movement', and face.

Derivative: volte-face, intr. v.

volti, v., turn; turn over (musical direction). — It., pres. subj. of voltare, 'to turn'. See volt, 'a turning movement'.

voltmeter, n., an instrument for measuring the difference of potentials in volts (elect.) — Coined fr. volt, 'unit of electromotive force', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, poetical rhythm'.

voltzite, n., a zinc oxysulfide (mineral.) — Named after the French mining engineer Philippe L. Voltz (1785-1840). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

volubility, n. — Either fr. F. volubilité or directly fr. L. volūbilitās, fr. volūbilis. See next word and -ity.

voluble, adj., glib. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. volūbilis, 'rolling, whirling, fluent (of speech), voluble', fr. volvere, 'to roll'. See volute.

Derivatives: voluble-ness, n., volubl-y, adv.

volucrine, adj., pertaining to birds. — Formed with suff. -ine (representing L. -inus) fr. L. volucris (scil. avis), 'a bird', fem. of volucer, 'flying, winged', which derives from the stem of volāre, 'to fly'. See volant.

volume, n. — ME. volum, volume, fr. MF. (= F.) volume, fr. OF., fr. L. volümen, 'a roll; a book rolled up', fr. volvere, pp. volütus, 'to roll'. See volute.

Derivatives: volume, intr. and tr. v., volum-ed, adi.

volumenometer, n., an instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body. — A hybrid coined fr. L. volūmen (see prec. word) and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

volumeter, n., an instrument for measuring the volume of liquids and gases. — Contraction of volume-meter (see haplology). See volume and meter, 'poetical rhythm'.

volumetric, volumetrical, adj., pertaining to the measurement of volume. — Contraction of volume-metric. See volume and metric and cp. prec. word.

voluminal, adj., pertaining to volume. — Formed with adj. suff. -al from L. volūmen, gen. volūminis, 'volume'. See volume.

voluminous, adj., bulky. — Late L. volūminōsus, fr. L. volūmen, gen. volūminis, 'volume'. See volume and -ous.

Derivatives: voluminos-ity, n., voluminous-ly, adv., voluminous-ness. n.

voluntarism, n., the theory that the will is the basic principle. — G. Voluntarismus, irregularly formed by the German national economist and sociologist Ferdinand Tönnies (1855-1936) (in his work Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte Spinozas) in 1883 fr. L. voluntārius, 'of one's free will', and suff. -ismus. See next word and -ism.

voluntary, adj., 1) done by one's own free choice; 2) controlled by the will. — ME., fr. L. voluntārius, 'of one's free will, voluntary', fr. voluntās, 'will', from the stem of volō, velle, 'to will, wish', fr. I.-E. base \*wel-, 'to will, wish, hope, choose', whence also Goth. wiljan, OE. willan, 'to will'. See will, v., and cp. volition, volunteer, benevolent, malevolent, nolens-volens, voluptuous.

Derivatives: voluntary, n., voluntari-ly, adv., voluntari-ness, n.

voluntative, adj., voluntary. — ML. voluntātīvus, fr. L. voluntās, gen. -ātis. See voluntary and -ative. volunteer, n., one who offers himself of his own free will, as for military service. — F. voluntaire, fr. L. voluntārius. See prec. word and -eer.

Derivatives: volunteer, adj. and tr. v., volunteerly, adv.

voluptuary, n., a voluptuous person. — L. voluptuārius, fr. voluptās. See next word and subst. suff. -ary.

voluptuous, adj., sensuous. — ME., fr. L. voluptuōsus, 'full of pleasure', fr. voluptās, 'pleasure', fr. volup(e), neut. of \*volupis, 'pleasant', which is prob. cogn. with Homeric Gk. ἔλπειν, 'to cause to hope', Gk. ἔλπεσθαι, 'to hope', ἐλπίς, 'hope', ἐλπωρή, 'hope', fr. I.-E. \*wel-p-, an enlargement of base \*wel-, 'to will, wish', whence L. volō, velle, 'to wish, will'. See voluntary and -ous.

Derivatives: voluptuous-ly, adv., voluptous-ness, n. volute. n.. a spiral scroll forming the chief fea-

tures in Ionic and Corinthian capitals. - F., fr. It. voluta. fr. L. volūta, 'spiral scroll, volute'. prop. subst. use of the fem. pp. of volvere, 'to roll, roll along, turn about', which is cogn, with Gk. είλεῖν (for \*Fελνεῖν). 'to roll. turn, twist'. είλύειν (for \*Fελνύειν or \*έΓελύειν), 'to roll round, enfold, enwrap', ἐλύειν, 'to roll', έλίσσειν, Att. έλίττειν, Ion. είλίσσειν, (for \*Felixiein), 'to wind, roll', έλιξ (for \*Félix), 'coil, spiral', Arm. gelum, 'I turn, twist', glem, 'I roll'. OI. vrnőti. ūrnőti. 'covers, wraps'. varútram. 'wrapper'. válate. 'turns'. Toch. wāl. 'he covered'. walui, 'worms', B lykwar, A likwär. 'times'. B wai-walau, 'giddiness'. OSlav. valiti, 'to roll'. vluna, 'wave', vlaiati, 'to be driven about the waves', Lith. veliù, vélti, 'to full', vilnìs, 'wave', apvalùs, 'round', OSlav. olŭ (for \*ob-vlŭ), 'round', Alb. val'e 'the boiling of water, wave', Goth. walwian, 'to roll'. OE. wealwian. 'to roll round'. wylm. 'billow'. wiella, 'fountain, spring', weoloc, wiluc, 'triton, trumpet shell', OIr. fulumain, 'rolling', fillim, 'I bend, bow', W. olwyn, 'wheel'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*wel-, \*wal-, resp. its enlarged forms \*welu-, \*welw-, 'to bend, turn, twist, roll'. Cp. alytarch, avale, circumvolution, circumvolve, convolution, convolve, Convolvulus, devolution, elytron, epulis, evolute, evolution, evolve, Helen, Helenus, Helicon, helix, Helle, helminth, ileus, intervolve, involucre, involute, involution, involve, lore, 'space between eyes and beak of birds', obvolute, parulis, revolt, revolution, revolve, ulatrophia, ulitis, Ulotrichi, vail, 'to lower', vale, 'valley', valgus, valley, vallum, valve. vault. 'roof', vault, 'to leap', volar, volt, 'a turning movement', volta, volte-face, volti, voussoir, vulva, wale, walk, wall, wallow, weal, 'mark on flesh', weld, 'to unite', well of water, welter, whelk, 'snail', willow and the first element in vaudeville. Derivatives: volut-ed, adj., volut-ion, n.

volutoid, adj., resembling a volute. — A hybrid coined fr. L. volūta and Gk. -oet $\delta \dot{\gamma} \xi$ , 'like', fr. el8o $\xi$ , 'form, shape'. See volute and -oid.

volva, n., the membranous sac of certain fungi (bot.) — ModL., fr. L. volvere, 'to roll'. See volute.

volvelle, n., an old device serving to ascertain the time of the rising and setting of the sun and moon. — ML. volvella, formed with dimin. suff. -ella fr. L. volvere, 'to roll'. See volute.

Volvox, n., a genus of flagellates (bot.) — ModL., from the stem of L. volvere, 'to roll'. See volute. vomer, n., a bone between the nostrils (anat.) — L. vōmis, later form vōmer, 'plowshare', prob. standing for orig. \*wog\*hsmis and cogn. with OPruss. wagnis, OHG. waganso, ON. vangsni, 'plowshare', and with ON. veggr, OE. wecg, 'wedge'. See wedge.

vomica

vomica, n., a cavity in the lungs (med.) — L., 'abscess', formed from the stem of vomere, 'to vomit'. See next word.

vomit, n. — ME. vomet, vomit, fr. MF. vomite, vomit, fr. L. vomitus, 'vomiting', fr. vomit-(um), pp. stem of vomere, 'to vomit', which stands for \*wemere, fr. I.-E. base \*wem-, 'to spit, vomit', whence also Gk. ἐμεῖν, 'to vomit', ἔμετος, ἔμεσις, 'vomiting', ἐμετιχός, 'provoking sickness', OI. vámati, 'he vomits', Avestic vam-, 'to spit', Lith. vemiù, vémti, 'to vomit', ON. væma, 'seasickness', vāma, 'nausea'. Cp. emetic, Emys and nux vomica. Cp. also wamble.

vomit, intr. and tr. v. — ME. vomiten, fr. L. vomitāre, freq. of vomere, 'to vomit'. See vomit,

Derivatives: vomit-ing, n., vomitory (q.v.)

vomition, n., vomiting. — L. vomitiō, gen. -ōnis, fr. vomit-(um), pp. stem of vomere. See vomit, n. and -ion.

vomitive, adj., pertaining to, or causing, vomiting. — ML. vomitivus, fr. L. vomit-(um), pp. stem of vomere. See vomit, n., and -ive.

vomitory, adj. — L. vomitōrius, 'causing vomiting', from vomit-(um), pp. stem of vomere. See yomit, v., and adj. suff. -ory.

vomiturition, n., an abortive attempt to vomit (med.) — Medical L. vomituritiō, gen. -ōnis, formed fr. vomit-(um), pp. stem of vomere, 'to vomit' (see vomit, n. and v.), on analogy of Latin nouns like ēsurītiō, 'a hungering', lit. 'a desire to eat', etc. Cp. abiturient, esurient, parturition. For the ending see suff. -ition.

voodoo, n., witchcraft, sorcery. — Creole F. voudou, fr. Dahomey vodu. Cp. hoodoo.

Derivatives: voodoo, tr. v., to bewitch.

voodooism, n., belief in voodoo. — A hybrid coined fr. voodoo with -ism, a suff. of Greek origin.

voodooist, n., a believer in voodoo. — A hybrid coined fr. voodoo with -ist, a suff. of Greek origin.

Derivative: voodooist-ic, adj.

voracious, adj. - Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. vorāx, gen. vorācis, 'hungry, greedy', fr. vorāre, 'to swallow greedily, swallow up, devour', from I.-E. base \*gwer-, \*gwor-, 'to swallow, devour', whence also OI. giráti, giláti, grnāti, 'he swallows', garáh, 'drink', Avestic gar-, 'to gulp', Gk. βορά, 'food', βρώμα, 'food', βιβρώσκειν, 'to eat', βάραθρον, 'gulf, pit', Lith. geriù, gérti, 'to drink', OSlav. žiro, žrěti, 'to swallow', OSlav. grulo, 'gullet', Lith. girtas, 'drunk', Arm. ker, kur, 'food', keri, 'I ate', kokord, 'throat', Alb. ngrane, 'eaten'. Cp. vorago, -vorous, devour. Cp. also Abroma, barathrum, broma, Bromus, Bro-simum, and the second element in Cryptodira and in hellebore. Cp. also gullet and words there referred to. For base \*gwrogh-, enlargement of base \*gwer-, 'to swallow, devour', see bronchus, branchia, craw. Cp. also gurgitation and words there referred to.

Derivatives: voracious-ly, adv., voracious-ness,

voracity, n. — MF. (= F.) voracité, fr. L. vorācitātem, acc, of vorācitās, from vorāx, gen. vorācis. See prec. word and -ity.

vorago, n., a gulf. — L. vorāgō, 'gulf, abyss, whirlpool, chasm', fr. vorāre, 'to devour'. See

-vorous, combining form meaning 'eating (such and such food)', as in apivorous, carnivorous, omnivorous. — Fr. L. -vorus, from the stem of vorāre, 'to devour', whence also vorāx, 'hungry, greedy'. See voracious.

vortex, n., whirlpool; whirling motion. — L. vortex, a var. of vertex, 'whirl, whirlpool, top, peak, summit', fr. vertere (also vortere), 'to turn'. See version and cp. vertex, which is derivatively identical with vortex.

vortical, adj., resembling a vortex. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. vortex, gen. vorticis (see prec. word); derivatively identical with vertical (q.v.)

Derivative: vortical-ly, adv.

vorticism, n., a furturist artistic movement, resembling cubism, but using vortices instead of cubus. — Irregularly formed fr. L. vortex (see vortex) with suff. -ism.

vorticist, n., an adherent of vorticism. — Irregularly formed fr. L. vortex (see vortex) with suff. -ist. Cp. prec. word.

vorticose, adj., having a vortex or vortices. — L. vorticōsus, fr. vortex, gen, vorticis. See vortex and adj. suff. -ose.

Derivative: vorticose-ly, adv.

vortiginous, adj., whirling. — See vortex and vertiginous.

votal, adj., votive. — Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. L. votum. See vote.

votaress, n., a female votary. — Formed from next word with 1st suff. -ess.

votary, n., one devoted or consecrated by a vow; adj., consecrated by a vow. — Formed with suff. -ary fr. L. vōtum. See next word.

vote, n. — ME., fr. L. vōtum (for \*vovetom), 'a vow', prop. neut. pp. of vovēre, 'to vow', used as a noun; rel. to Umbr. vufru, 'pertaining to a vow', and cogn. with OI. vāghát-, 'one who offers a sacrifice', Avestic aog dā, 'he said', Arm. gog, 'say' Gk. εὐχή, 'vow, wish', εὕχομαι, 'I pray', perh. also with OE. wōgian, 'to woo'. Cp. vow, avow, devote, devout. Cp. also Euchite, euchology. Cp. also woo.

Derivatives: vote, intr. and tr. v., vot-er, n., vote-less, adj., vot-ing, n., votive (q.v.)

votive, adj., dedicated or given in fulfillment of a vow. — L. vōtivus, 'pertaining to a vow, given in the consequence of a vow', fr. vōtum. See prec. word and -ive.

Derivatives: votive-ly, adv., votive-ness, n.

vouch, tr. v., to guarantee; intr. v., to give a guarantee (for.). — ME. vochen, vouchen, fr. MF. vocher, vochier, voucher, 'to call, summon',

fr. L. *vocāre*, 'to call', fr. *vōx*, gen. *vōcis*, 'voice'. See voice and cp. ayouch.

Derivatives: vouch, n., vouch-able, adj., vouch-ee, n., vouch-er, n. and tr. v.

vouchsafe, tr. v. — ME. vouchen sauf, 'to vouch as safe'. See youch and safe.

Derivative: vouchsafe-ment, n.

voussoir, n., any of the wedge-shaped stones forming an arch. — F., fr. VL. \*volsōrium, derived fr. VL. \*volsus, corresponding to L. volūtus. pp. of volvere. 'to roll'. See volute.

vow, n. — ME. vou, vowe, vow, fr. OF. vou, vowe (F. vœu), fr. L. votum. See vote.

vow, tr. and intr. v. — MF. vouer, vower, fr. OF., fr. vou. vowe. 'vow'. See vow, n.

Derivative: vow-ed. adi.

vowel, n. — ME. vowelle, fr. MF. vouele (F. voyelle), fr. OF. voiel, fr. (littera) vōcālis, 'vocal letter', fr. vōx, gen. vōcis, 'voice'. See vocal, voice. Derivatives: vowel, tr. v., vowel-iz-ation, n., vowel-less, vowel-like, adis.

vox, n., voice. — L. vōx, gen. vōcis, 'sound, tone, call'. See voice.

voyage, n. — ME. veyage, voyage, fr. OF. veiage, voiage, (F. voyage), fr. L. viāticum, 'traveling money, provisions for a journey', in VL. also 'journey', prop. neut. of the adj. viāticus, 'pertaining to a road or journey', fr. via, 'way'. OProvenç. viatge, 'journey', derives fr. L. viāticum, It. viaggio, Sp. viaje and Port. viagem, of s.m., are borrowed fr. OProvenç. viatge. See via and cp. viaticum. For the ending see suff. -age. voyage, intr. and tr. v. — F. voyager, fr. voyage. See voyage. n.

Derivative: vovag-er, n.

vraisemblable, adj., seeming true. — F., 'probable, likely', coined in imitation of L. vērisimilis, 'having the appearance of truth', fr. F. vrai, 'true', and semblable, 'similar'. F. vrai derives fr. OF. verai, fr. VL. \*vērācus, fr. L. vērus, 'true'; see very, adj. F. semblable comes fr. sembler, 'to resemble', later, 'to seem, appear', fr. Late L. similāre, 'to be like, resemble', fr. L. similis, 'like'; see similar and cp. verisimilar.

vraisemblance, n., the semblance of truth, verisimilitude. — F., 'probability, likelihood', lit. 'verisimilitude'. For the first element see prec. word, for the second see semblance.

vrbaite, n., a thallium sulfosalt (mineral.) — Named after the Czech mineralogist Karel Vrba of Prague. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

vriddhi, n., change of a to ā, e (fr. earlier ai) to āi, o (fr. earlier au) to āu, ar to ār, through the addition of an a element (OI. grammar) — OI. vrddhi-, lit. 'growth, increase', rel. to vrddha-, 'grown up, old', várdhate, 'grows, increases', ūrdhváh, 'high', fr. I.-E. base \*weredh-, 'to grow, increase', whence also Gk. ὁρθός (for \*Fορθ-Fός), 'straight, right, erect'. See ortho-

Vriesia, n., a genus of plants of the family Bromeliaceae (bot.) — Named after the Dutch botanist W. H. de *Vriese* (1806-62). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

vrille, n., tail spin (aviation). — F., 'tendril; gimlet, borer; tail spin', fr. earlier ville, fr. OF. veille, fr. L. viticula, 'a little vine; tendril', dimin. of vitis; see viti-. The insertion of the r in F. vrille is due to the influence of F. virer, 'to turn, swing round'.

vrouw, n., a Dutch or S. African woman. — Du. vrouw (S. Afr. Du. vrou). See frow.

Vulcan, n., the god of fire in Roman mythology.

— L. Vulcānus, Volcānus, of Etruscan origin.
Cp. volcano.

Derivatives: Vulcanian (q.v.), Vulcan-ic, adj., vulcanite (q.v.), vulcanize (q.v.)

Vulcanian, adj., pertaining to Vulcan; pertaining to metals. — Formed with suff. -an fr. L. Vulcānius, fr. Vulcānius. See prec. word.

vulcanite, n., a kind of hard india rubber. — Formed fr. Vulcan with subst. suff. -ite.

vulcanize, tr. v., to treat (India rubber) with sulfur and heat; intr. v., to undergo vulcanization.

— A hybrid coined by William Brockedon (1789-1854), friend of the English chemist Thomas Hancock (1786-1865) fr. Vulcan and -ize, a suff. of Greek origin. Cp. volcanize.

Derivatives: vulcaniz-ation, n., vulcaniz-er, n.

vulgar, adj. — ME., fr. L. volgāris, vulgāris, 'pertaining to the multitude, common, vulgar', fr. volgus. See vulgus and adj. suff. -ar.

Derivatives: vulgar, n., vulgar-ian, n., vulgar-ism, n., vulgar-ity, n., vulgar-ize, tr. v., vulgar-ization, n., vulgar-iz-er, n., vulgar-ly, adv., vulgar-rass n.

Vulgate, n., Latin translation of the Bible prepared by the church father Jerome (about 340-420). — ML. vulgātu (editiō), lit. 'the popular, current, edition', fem. pp. of L. volgāre, vulgāre, 'to make general, common', fr. volgus, vulgus. See next word and adi. suff. -ate.

vulgus, n., the common people. — L. volgus, vulgus, 'the great mass, the multitude, the people', cogn. with OI. várgaḥ 'division, group', MBret. gwal'ch, 'abundance', W. gwala, 'sufficiency, enough'. Cp. vulgar, Vulgate, divulge.

vulnerable, adj., 1) that can be wounded; 2) open to attack — Late L. vulnerābilis, fr. L. vulnerāre, 'to wound', fr. volnus, vulnus, 'a wound', which is cogn. with Gk. οὐλή (for \*Fολνά or \*Fολσά), 'wound, scar', W. gweli (for \*woliyā), 'wound', from. I.-E. base \*wel-, 'to tear', whence also vellere, 'to pluck, tear'. See vellicate and cp. vulture. Cp. also parulis. For the ending see suff. -able.

Derivatives: vulnerabil-ity, n., vulnerable-ness, n., vulnerabl-y, adv.

vulnerary, adj., used for healing wounds. — L. vulnerārius, 'pertaining to wounds, used for wounds', fr. vulnus, gen. vulneris. See prec. word and adj. suff. -ary.

Derivative: vulnerary, n., a remedy for healing wounds.

Vulpecula 1/24

Vulpecula, n., the Little Fox (astron.) — L., dimin. of vulpēs, 'fox'. See next word and -cula. Vulpes, n., a genus of animals, the red fox (zool.) — L. volpēs, vulpēs, 'fox', of uncertain etymology. It is perh. cogn. with Gk. ἀλώπηξ, 'fox', OI. lōpāśáh, 'jackal, fox', Arm. alues, 'fox'. Lith. lāpē, 'fox', vilpišỹs, 'wild cat'. Cp. alopecia, Alopecurus.

vulpicide, n., a person who kills a fox. — Compounded of L. vulpës, gen. vulpis, 'fox', and L. -cida, 'killer', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See Vulpes and -cide, 'killer'.

vulpicide, n., the killing of a fox. — Compounded of L. vulpēs, gen. vulpis, 'a fox', and L. -cīdium, 'killing', fr. caedere, 'to kill'. See Vulpes and -cide. 'killing'.

vulpine, adj., 1) pertaining to a fox; 2) foxlike. — L. vulpīnus, 'pertaining to, or resembling, a fox, crafty', fr. vulpēs, 'fox'. See Vulpes and -ine (representing L. -inus).

vulpinism, n., craftiness (rare). — Formed with suff. -ism fr. L. vulpinus. See prec. word.

vulpinite, n., a variety of anhydrite (mineral.) — Named after Vulpino in Lombardy. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

vulsellum, n., a forceps with serrated blades (surgery). — ModL., fr. L. volsella, vulsella, 'a kind of pincers', dimin. of \*volsa, 'a tool for tearing', which stands in gradational relation-

ship to vellere, 'to tear'. See vellicate and cp. next word.

vulture, n. — ME. vultur, fr. OF. voltour, voutour (= F. vautour), fr. L. voltur, vultur (whence also Ruman. vultur, It. avoltojo, Provenç. voltor, Sp. buitre, Port. abutre), lit. meaning 'the tearing (bird)', and in gradational relationship to vellere, 'to tear'. See vellicate and cp. prec. word and vulnerable. Cp. also wolf.

vulturine, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a vulture. — L. vulturinus, 'pertaining to a vulture, vulturelike', fr. vultur. See prec. word and -ine (representing L. -inus).

vulturous, adj., 1) resembling a vulture; 2) rapacious. — Formed with suff. -ous fr. L. vultur. See vulture.

vulv-, form of vulvo- before a vowel.

vulva, n. — L. volva, vulva, 'womb, matrix', of uncertain origin. It means perh. lit. 'a covering, wrapper', and is cogn. with OI. úlvam, úlbam, 'womb, vulva', and rel. to L. volvere, 'to roll'. See volute and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: vulv-ar, vulv-ate, adjs.

vulvitis, n., inflammation of the vulva (med.) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. vulva (see prec. word) and -itis, a suff. of Greek origin.

vulvo-, before a vowel vulv-, combining form denoting the vulva. — See vulva.



wabble, v. - See wobble.

wack, also whack, n., a whacky person. — Prob. back formation fr. wacky.

wacke, n., a rock resembling sandstone. — G. Wacke, fr. MHG. wacke, 'a large stone', fr. OHG. wacko, 'gravel', which prob. derives fr. OHG. wegan, 'to move' (see weigh); a miner's word adopted as a geological term by the German geologist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750-1817).

wacky, also whacky, adj., eccentric, irrational. —
Of uncertain origin.

wad, n., a little mass of soft material. — Du. watten (whence also G. Watte), fr. ML. wadda (whence also F. ouate, It. ovate, ovatta), fr. Arab. bāṭin, pl. batā'in, 'lining', a derivative of baṭn, 'belly, interior', which is rel. to Heb. bēṭen, Aram. biṭnā, 'belly, womb, interior', Akkad. buṭnu, 'interior'.—Swed. vadd, 'wad', is an English loan word. Cp. basan.

Derivatives: wad, tr. v., wadd-er, n., wadd-ing, n., wadd-y, adj.

wad, n., an impure earthy ore of manganese. — Of uncertain origin.

waddle, intr. v., to walk with a swaying motion, as a duck; to move clumsily. — Prob. freq. of wade.

Derivatives: waddle, n., waddl-er, n., waddl-ing, adi., waddl-ing-lv, adv.

waddy, n., a wooden war club of the Australian aborigines. — An Australian native word.

Derivative: waddy, tr. v., to beat with a waddy. wade, intr. and tr. v. — ME. waden, fr. OE. wadan, 'to go, advance; to advance in water, wade', rel. to ON. vaða, Dan. vade, Swed. vada, OFris. wada, MLG., MDu., Du. waden, OHG. watan, MHG., G. waten, 'to wade', and cogn. with L. vadere, 'to go', vadum, 'shoal, ford', vadāre, 'to wade'; It. guado, F. gué, 'ford', are Teut. loan words. See vade mecum and cp. waddle. Derivatives: wade, n., the act of wading, wadable, adj., wad-er, n., wad-ing, adj., wad-ing-ly, adv.

wadi, wady, n., water course; oasis. — Arab. wádī, 'valley, bed of a river, water course' (whence also F. oued), prop. partic. of wádā, 'it flowed'.

Wafd, n., name of the Egypt. national party founded in 1918 by Saad Zaghlul. — Arab. wafd, 'deputation', fr. wáfada, 'he came, arrived'.

Derivative: Wafd-ist, n.

wafer, n. — ME. wafre, wafer, 'a thin cake', fr. ONF. walfre, waufre (F. gaufre), 'honeycomb; wafer', fr. Frankish \*wafel, which is rel. toMDu. wāfel, Du. wafel, 'wafer', OHG. waba, MHG., G. wabe, 'honeycomb', and to OE. wefan,

OHG. weban, 'to weave'. See weave and cp. waffle, goffer, gopher, 'a rodent'.

Derivatives: wafer, tr. v., wafer-v. adi.

waffle, n., a crisp cake cooked over the fire in a waffle iron. — Du. wafel, fr. MDu. wāfel. See prec. word.

waft, tr. v., to carry lightly through the air or over water. — Back formation fr. obsol. wafter, 'a convoy boat', fr. Du. wachter, 'watcher', fr. wacht, 'watch'. See wake and cp. watch.

Derivatives: waft, n., tr. and intr. v., waft-age, n., waft-er, n., waft-y, adj.

wag, tr. v., to cause to move quickly back and forth; intr. v., to move quickly back and forth. — ME. waggen, from the stem of OE. wagian, 'to move, to wag', and to ON. vaga, 'to wag, waddle', vagga, 'cradle', Swed. vagga, Dan. vugge, of s.m., Swed. vagga, Dan. vugge, 'to rock a cradle', MHG. wacken, 'to totter, shake', Norw. vagga, OE. wecgan, OHG. weggen, Goth. wagjan, 'to wag', OE. wegan, etc., 'to move'. See weigh and words there referred to and cp. esp. waggle, wagon, wain and the first element in walleyed.

Derivatives: wag, n., the act of wagging, wagger, n., wagg-ing, adj., wagg-y, adj.

wag, n., a roguish fellow (used playfully). — Short for wag-halter, 'rascal', lit. 'a person swinging in a halter', i.e. 'hanged'. See wag, v.

Derivatives: wagg-ery, n., wagg-ish, adj., wagg-ish-ly, adv., wagg-ish-ness, n.

wage, n. — ME. wage, fr. ONF. wage (corresponding to OF. and F. gage), fr. Frankish\*wadi, which is rel. to Goth. wadi, OE. wedd, 'pledge'. Cp. It. gaggio, Sp. and Port. gage, which are French loan words, and see wed. Cp. also vadium, vas, gage, 'pledge'.

Derivatives: wage-less, adj.

wage, tr. and intr. v. — ME. wagen, fr. ONF. wagier, corresponding to OF. gagier (F. gager), fr. ONF. wage, n. See wage, n.

Derivative: wag-ed, adj.

wager, n. — ME. wageoure, wager, fr. ONF. wageūre (corresponding to OF. and F. gageure), fr. wagier (OF. gagier). See wage, v.

Derivatives: wager, tr. and intr. v., wager-er, n., wager-ing, adj.

waggle, intr. and tr. v. — Freq. of wag. Cp. MLG. MDu., Du. waggelen, dial. Norw. and Swed. vagla, 'to waggle', OHG. wagōn, 'to move, shake' (whence the intensive MHG. wacken, of s.m., and the freq. MHG., G. wackeln, 'to totter, shake'. Cp. also wiggle.

Derivatives: waggle, n., waggl-ing, adj., waggl-ing-ly, adv.

wagon, also waggon, n. — Du. wagen. See wain.

1726

Derivatives: wag(g)on, tr. and intr. v., wag(g)oner, n., wag(g)onette (q.v.)

wagonette

wagonette, waggonette, n. — A hybrid coined fr. wagon and suff. -ette.

wagtail, n. — Compounded of wag and tail; so called from the wagging motion of its tail.

Wahabi, Wahabee, n., a follower of the Mohammedan reformer Abdu'l Wahhab (died in 1790).

— Arab. wahhābi, formed from the PN. Wahhāb with the gentilic suff. -i, which is rel. to Heb. -i, a suff. of the same force.

Wahlenbergia, n., a genus of plants of the bluebell family (bot.) — ModL., named after the Swedish botanist Göran Wahlenberg (1780-1851). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

waif, n., 1) anything found by chance; 2) a stray person or animal, esp. a homeless child. — ME. weif, waif, fr. ONF. waif, corresponding to OF. gaif, 'something lost and not claimed' (cp. ML. waivium, 'thing thrown away by a thief in flight') prob. of Scand. origin; cp. ON. veif, 'something flapping about', fr. veifa, 'to wave', and see waive. Derivative: waif, tr. v.

wail, tr. and intr. v. — ME. weilen, wailen, fr. ON. væla, vāla, 'to lament', fr. væ, 'woe'. See woe. Derivatives: wail, n., wail-er, n., wail-ful, adj., wail-ing, n. and adj., wail-ing-ly, adv.

wain, n., a wagon. - ME. wain, fr. OE. wægen, wægn, wæn, rel. to OS., OHG. wagan, ON., Swed. vagn, Dan. vogn, OFris. wein, MLG., MDu., Du., MHG., G. wagen, and cogn. with OI. váhanam, 'vessel, ship', Gk. ὄχος (for \*Fóyos), OSlav. vozŭ, 'carriage', Lith. važis, 'a small sledge', OIr. fen (for weghno-), 'carriage, cart', W. gwain, of s.m. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*wegh-, 'to move, carry'. See weigh and cp. wagon, which is a doublet of wain. Cp. also the first element in next word. wainscot, n., modern panels lining the walls of rooms. - ME. waynescote, fr. MLG. wagenschot, which is prob. compounded of wagen, 'wagon', and schot, 'shot, crossbar, partition'. See prec. word and shut.

Derivatives: wainscot, tr. v., wainscot(t)-ing, n. waist, n. — ME. wast, 'waist', lit. 'growth' (the waist being regarded as the part where the body is best developed), rel. to OE. wæstm, ON. vöxtr, Swed. växt, OHG. wahst, 'growth, increase', Goth. wahstus, 'stature', lit. 'growth', and to OE. weahsan, weaxan, 'to grow'. See wax, 'to grow'.

Derivative: waist-ed, adj.

wait, intr. and tr. v. — ME. waiten, 'to watch', fr. ONF. waitier, corresponding to OF. guaitier, gaitier, 'to watch' (whence F. guetter, 'to watch, lie in wait for'), fr. Frankish \*wahtōn, which is rel. to OS., OHG. wahta, Du. wacht, MHG. wahte, G. Wacht, 'watch', and to OHG. wahhōn, wahhōn, OE. wacian, 'to be awake'. See wake, v., watch, and cp. wait, 'singer'.

Derivatives: wait, n., the act of waiting, waiting, n. and adj., wait-ing-ly, adv.

wait, n., one of a band of persons singing Christmas carols. — ME. wait, 'watchman', fr. ONF. waite, corresponding to OF. guaite, gaite, 'a watching; watchman' (whence F. guêt, 'a watching'), which is either a back formation fr. OF. guaiter, gaitier, or a loan word fr. Frankish \*wahta, 'a watching', which is rel. to OHG. wahta. See wait, v.

waiter, n. — ME. waitere, fr. waiten, 'to watch, wait'. See wait, v., and agential suff. -er.

waive, tr. v., to give up, to forgo. — ME. weiven, waiven, fr. AF. weywer, corresponding to OF. gaiver, guesver, guever, 'to give up, abandon', fr. gaif, 'abandoned', which is of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. veifa, 'to wave, vibrate', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*weip-, 'to move to and fro', and see waif. Cp. also the collateral base \*weib-, whence L. vibrāre, 'to shake, vibrate', and see vibrate. waiver, n., the act of waiving (law). — AF. weyver, prop. an infin.; see waive. For the subst. use of the infin. in legal terminology cp. attainder and words there referred to. wake, intr. v., to be awake; tr. v., to rouse from

sleep. - A blend of ME. waken, fr. OE. wacan, 'to wake', and ME. wakien, fr. OE. wacian, a var. of wæccan, 'to be awake, watch'; rel. to OS. wakon, ON., Swed. vaka, Dan. vaage, OFris. waka, Du. waken, OHG. wahhēn, wahhōn, MHG.. G.wachen, 'to be awake', Goth.wakan, 'to watch'. OE. weccan, 'to waken' (tr.), OS. wekkian, ON. vekia, Swed. väcka, 'to waken', Du. wecken, 'to preserve'. OHG. wecchan, later wecken. MHG., G. wecken, Goth. us-wakjan, 'to waken' (tr.), OE. wacor, 'watchful', ON. vakr, 'lively. awake', Dan. vakker, 'vigorous, fine, brave', Swed. vacker, 'beautiful', MLG. wacker, 'awake lively', Du. wakker, 'awake', OHG. wahhar, MHG. wacker, 'awake, watchful', G. wacker, 'valiant, honest'. These words are cogn. with OI. vājah, 'force, swiftness, race, prize', vājávati. 'drives on', vájrah, 'Indra's thunderbolt', Toch. A wac, 'combat, battle', L. vegëre, vigëre, 'to be live, be active, quicken', vigil, 'awake, wakeful', vigor, 'liveliness, activity'. Cp. awake, awaken, waft, wait, watch, bivouac. Cp. also surveillance, vajra, vedette, vegetable, vegetate, vigil, vigor. wake, n., watching, vigil, watch over a dead person. - ME., fr. waken, wakien, 'to wake'. Cp. OE. -wacu (only in nihtwacu, 'night watch'), ON. vaka. LG. wake, and see wake, v., Du. waak, 'watch, vigil', OHG. wacha, MHG., G. wache, 'watch; guard'.

Derivatives: wake, tr. v., to hold a wake over, wake-ful, adj., wake-ful-ly, adv., wake-ful-ness,

wake, n., the track left by a moving ship. — ON. vök, 'a hole in the ice', rel. to Swed. vak, Dan. vaage, of s.m., and to ON. vökr, 'moist, damp', and cogn. with OI. ukşáti, 'sprinkles', Gk. ὑγρός, 'moist', L. ūvidus, 'wet', ūmor, 'moisture'. See humor and cp. words there referred to. waken, intr. v., to be awakened; tr. v., to arouse.

— Orig. an intr. v., fr. ME. waknen, wakenen, fr. OE. wæcnan, wæcnian, 'to rise, be born', formed with suff. -n fr. wacan, 'to arise'; cp. ON. vakna, Goth. ga-waknan, 'to become awake', and see wake, 'to be awake'. Cp. also awaken. Walach, also Wallach, n. — G. Wallache, fr. OSlav. Vlachŭ, fr. OHG. Walh, 'one speaking a Romance, i.e. foreign, language'. See Welsh. Derivatives: Walach-ian, Wallach-ian, adj. and n.

Waldenses, n. pl., a Christian sect named after its founder Peter Waldo of Lyons.

Waldensian, adj. and n. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ian.

waldhorn, n., a hunting horn. — G., lit. 'forest horn', fr. Wald, 'forest', and Horn, 'horn'. The first element is rel. to OE. wald, 'forest'; see wold. The second element is rel. to OE. horn, 'horn'; see horn.

Waldsteinia, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (bot.) — ModL., named after the Austrian botanist Count Franz Adam Waldstein-Wartenberg (1759-1873). For the ending see 1st suff.

wale, n., a mark made on the skin by a whip; a weal. — ME. wale, fr. OE. walu, 'ridge; mark on flesh', rel. to LG. wāle, 'weal', OFris. walu, 'rod', ON. völr, 'a round piece of wood', Goth. walus, 'a staff, stick', the second element in wyrtwalu, wyrt-wala, Du. wortel, OHG. wurzala, MHG., G. wurzel, 'root', lit. 'plant stick', Fris., LG. walen, 'to roll', ON. valr, 'round', and cogn. with L. vallus (for \*wal-nos), 'stake', Lith. valus, 'round'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*wal-, \*wel-, 'to turn, bend, twist, roll'. See volute and cp. weal, 'mark on flesh', and the second element in gunwale. Cp. also vallum, wall. Walhalla, n. — See Valhalla.

walk, intr. v., to move about on foot, go; tr. v., to go through or over. - ME. walken and walkien, 'to walk' (prob. meaning orig. 'to roll along'), fr. OE. wealcan, 'to roll, toss' (tr. and intr.), resp. wealcian, 'to roll up, muffle up' (intr.), rel. to ON. valka, 'to drag about', Dan. valke, Swed. valka, 'to full', MDu. walken, 'to knead, press, full', Du. walken, 'to work or felt (a hat)', OHG. walchan, 'to knead' (whence MHG. walken, 'to knead, full', G. walken, 'to full'), fr. I.-E. \*walg-, whence also OI. válgati, 'he jumps with joy', valgā, 'bridle, rein', and prob. also L. valgus, 'bowlegged'; cp. valgus. OF. gauchier and It. gualcare, 'to full', are Teut. loan words. I.-E. \*walg- is an enlarged form of base \*wal-, 'to turn, bend, twist, roll'. See volute and cp. gauche. Cp. also wale.

Derivatives: walk, n., walk-able, adj., walk-er, n., walk-ing, adj. and n.

walk, tr. v., to full (Brit.) — ME. walken, fr. MDu., 'to knead, press, full'. See walk, 'to go'. walkie-talkie, n., also walky-talky, a portable receiving and transmitting radio set. Walkyrie, n. — See Valkyrie.

wall, n. — ME., fr. OE. weall, rel. to OS., MLG., LG., MDu., Du. wal, MHG. wall, wal, G. Wall, 'rampart', fr. L. vallum (for \*wal-nom), 'a wall or rampart with palisades; wall, rampart'. See vallum, and cp. interval.

walnut

Derivatives: wall, tr. and intr. v., wall-ed, adj., wall-ing, adj. and n.

walla, wallah, n., a person employed in a certain business; fellow, man (Anglo-Indian). — Hind. -wālā, an agential suff. with the force of L. -ārius (see -ary and -er), generally used in the sense of 'possessor, owner, man'. Cp. the second element in boxwallah and in topiwallah.

wallaby, n., a kind of small kangaroo. — Native Australian.

Wallach, n. - See Walach.

wallaroo, n., a kind of large kangaroo. — Native Australian.

wallet, n., a bag. — ME. walet, prob. metathesis of ME. watel, 'basket, bag'. See wattle.

walleye, n., eye with a whitish cornea. — Back formation fr. walleyed.

walleyed, adj. — ME. wawil-eghed, fr. ON. vagleygr, 'walleyed', lit. 'having a beam in the eye', fr. vagl, 'roost, beam; beam in the eye' (name of a disease), and eigr, 'eyed, having eyes', fr. auga, 'eye'. ON. vagl is rel. to ON. vaga, 'to wag, waddle', vög, 'lever', vega, 'to move, carry', and cogn. with Gk. ὀχλεύς (for \*Fοχλεύς), 'lever', ὀχλεῦν (for \*Fοχλεῦν), 'to move', L. vectis, 'lever, handspike', vehere, 'to carry, convey', fr. L.-E. base \*weĝh-, 'to move, carry'; see weigh and cp. vectis. For the etymology of ON. auga, 'eye', see eye.

Wallichia, n., a genus of palms (bot.) — Mod L., named after the Danish botanist Nathaniel Wallich (1768-1854). For the ending see 1st suff.

walloon, n. and adj. — MF. Wallon, lit. 'foreigner' of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. walh, 'foreigner', and see Welsh.

wallop, intr. v., 1) to move heavily; 2) to gallop; tr. v., to beat, thrash. — ME. walopen, fr. ONF. waloper, corresponding to OF. (= F.) galoper. See gallop.

Derivatives: wallop, n., wallop-er, n., wallop-ing, adj. and n.

wallop, intr. v., to boil quickly and noisily (Scot. and dial.) — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. the second element in pot-walloper.

wallow, intr. v. — ME. walwen, 'to turn, roll', fr. OE. walwian, wealwian, rel. to Goth. af-walwjan, 'to roll', waltjan, 'to roll, wallow', and cogn. with L. volvere, 'to roll'. See volute and cp. waltz. Derivatives: wallow, n., wallow-er, n., wallow-

Derivatives: wallow, n., wallow-er, n., wallow ing, n.

walnut, n. — ME. walnote, walnot, fr. OE. wealhhnutu, lit. 'Celtic (or foreign) nut', fr. wealh, 'Celtic, foreign', and hnut, 'nut'; rel. to ON. valhnot, Dan. valnod, Swed. valnot, MLG. walnut, MDu. walnote, Du. walnoot. (G. Walnuß is a LG. loan word); see Welsh and nut.

Walpurgis Night 1728

Cp. the Late Latin name of the walnut: nux Gallica, lit. 'Gaulish nut', rendered in MHG. by wilhisch nux. 'Welsh nut'.

Walpurgis Night, witches' festival on the Brocken on the eve of May 1. — G. Walpurgisnacht, lit. 'the night of Walpurgis', so named after St. Walpurgis (also called St. Walburga, Walpurga), an English missionary, who died at Heidenheim about 780.

walpurgite, n., a hydrous bismuth uranium arsenate (mineral.) — Named after Walpurgis vein in Freiberg, Saxony. For the ending see subst.

walrus, n. — Du., fr. Swed. vallross, fr. ON. hrossvalr (cp. OE. horshwal), lit. 'horse whale', fr. hross, 'horse', and hvalr, 'whale'. Cp. Dan., Norw. hvalros and see whale and horse.

Walter, masc. PN. — ONF. Waltier, corresponding to OF. Gualtier, Gautier (F. Gautier), of G. origin. Cp. OHG. Walthari, Walthere, lit. 'ruler of the army', which is compounded of OHG. waltan (whence MHG., G. walten), 'to rule', and OHG. hari, heri (whence MHG. her, G. Heer), 'host, army'. See wield and harry and cp. Harold, herald.

waltz, n., a dance performed to music in triple time. — G. Walzer, fr. walzen, 'to roll, revolve, turn one's feet in dancing', fr. MHG., fr. OHG. walzan, 'to roll', which is rel. to ON. velta, of s.m.; fr. I.-E. base \*wel-, 'to turn, bend, twist, roll'. See volute and cp. valse. Cp. also wallow, welter.

Derivatives: waltz, intr. and tr. v., waltz-er, n. wamble, intr. v., 1) to feel nausea (obsol.); 2) to turn about; 3) to move unsteadily; to stagger.

— ME. wamlen, rel. to Dan. vamle, 'to feel nausea', ON. vāma, 'qualm, seasickness', fr. I.-E. base \*wem-, 'to vomit', whence also L. vomere, 'to vomit'. See vomit.

Derivatives: wamble, n., wambl-ing, adj., wambl-ing-ly, adv.

wampee, n., an Asiatic tree, Clausena vampi. — Chinese hwang pi, lit. 'yellow skin'.

wampum, n., beads made of shells, worn by N. Amer. Indians as money or as an ornament. — Lit. 'white string of money', fr. Algonquian wampompeag, which is compounded of wampi, wab, 'white', ompe, 'string', and pl. suff. -ag. Cp. peag.

wan, adj., pale. — ME., 'faint, pale', fr. OE. wann, wan, 'livid, dark', perh. rel. to OE. wan, 'wanting, deficient', and to E. wane, want.

Derivatives: wan, n., wann-ess, wan, intr. and tr. v., wan-ly, adv., wann-ess, n.

wand, n., a slender rod. — ME. wond, fr. ON. vöndr, 'rod', which is rel. to Goth. wandus, 'rod', -waddjus, 'wall', OS., Du. wand, OHG., MHG. want, G. Wand, 'wall', orig. 'wickerwork for making walls', fr. Teut. base \*wend-, 'to turn, twist, bend', whence also OE. windan, 'to wind'. See wind, 'to turn'. For the sense development of OS., wand, etc., 'wall', cp. F. bâtir, 'to build',

fr. Frankish \*bastjan, 'to bind with bast', which is rel. to E. bast (q.v.)

wander, intr. and tr. v. — ME. wandren, wanderen, fr. OE. wandrian, 'to wander', which is rel. to OFris. wondria, MLG., MDu. wanderen, MHG., G. wandern, 'to wander', OS. wandlon, OFris. wantelia, MLG., MDu., Du. wandelen, OHG. wantalon, MHG. wandelen, G. wandeln, 'to walk, wander', and to OE. wendan, 'to turn', windan, 'to wind'. See wend and wind, 'to turn', and cp. prec. word. Cp. also Vandal, Andalusian.

Derivatives: wander-er, n., wander-ing, n. and adj., wander-ing-ly, adv., wander-ing-ness, n.

wanderoo, n., a large monkey of Ceylon. — Singhalese vanduru, fr. OI. vánarah, 'monkey' (whence also Hind. bandar), lit. 'forest-dweller', fr. vánar, 'in the wood, in the forest', locative of vánah, 'tree, forest, wood', which is rel. to Ayestic vanā-, ModPers. bun, 'tree'.

wane, intr. v., to decrease (said esp. of the moon).

— ME. wanien, wanen, fr. OE. wanian, 'to diminish, decline, fade, wane', rel. to OS. wanon, ON. vana, OFris. wania, OHG. wanōn, 'to wane'. These verbs derive from an Old Teut. adj. appearing in OE. wan, ON. vanr, OS., OFris., OHG., MHG. wan, Goth. wans, 'wanting, deficient', Goth. wan, 'lack', G. Wahnsinn, 'madness', lit. 'lack of understanding', and cogn. with L. vānus, 'empty, vain'. See vain and cp. wan, want, wanton.

Derivatives: wane, n. (q.v.), wan-ed, adj., wane-y, wan-y, adj.

wane, n., the act of waning. — ME., fr. wanen, 'to wane'. See wane, v.

Derivative: wane-less, adj.

wangle, tr. and intr. v., to obtain something by trickery. — Prob. rel. to wankle (q.v.) Derivatives: wangle, n., wangl-er, n.

wangtooth, n., a molar tooth (obsol. exc. dial.) — The first element of this compound derives fr. OE. wang, wange, 'cheek', which is rel. to OS., OHG. wang, wanga, ON. vangi, Dan. vange, MDu. wanghe, MHG., G. wange, 'cheek', fr. I.-E. base \*wa-n-q-, a nasalized var. of base \*waq-, 'to be curved'; It. guancia, 'cheek', is a Teut. loan word. See vacillate. For the second element see tooth.

wanion, n., a plague (a word used in imprecations (archaic). — Fr. ME. waniand, 'the waning moon' (regarded as unluck), prop. north. pres. part. of wanien, fr. OE. wanian, 'to wane'. See wane. v.

wankle, wankly, adj., unsteady, fickle (now dial. English) — ME. wankel, fr. OE. wancol, rel. to Du. wankel, OHG. wanchal, 'fickle' (whence MHG. wankel, of s.m., wankelmuot, G. Wankelmut, 'fickleness, inconstancy', G. wankelmütig, 'fickle, inconstant'), ON. vakka, OHG. wankön, MHG., G. wanken, 'to stagger, totter'. See wink and cp. wonky.

want, n. — ME., fr. ON. vant, neut. of vanr, 'wanting, deficient', which is rel. to OE. wanian,

'to diminish'. See wane, v., and cp. words there referred to. For a similar use of the ON. neuter suff. -t cp. scant. In later English the verb want is derived directly from the verb want.

Derivative: want-less, adi.

want, tr. and intr. v. — ME. wanten, fr. ON. vanta, 'to want', fr. vant, 'wanting'. See want, v.

Derivatives: want-ing, adj., want-ing-ly, adv., want-ing-ness, n.

wanton, adj. — ME. wantowen, wantoun, wanton, formed fr. ME. priv. pref. wan-, 'wanting, lacking, deficient, without', and pp. towen, fr. OE. togen, pp. of tēon, 'to draw, pull; to educate'. The first element is rel. to OE. wan, 'wanting, deficient'; see wane, v. For the second element see tow, 'to draw'. Hence wanton lit. means 'illbred'. For sense development cp. G. ungezogen, 'ill-bred, rude, naughty' (fr. priv. pref. un- and gezogen, pp. of ziehen, 'to draw', which is rel. to OE. tēon, 'to draw').

Derivatives: wanton, n. and intr. v., wanton-ly, adv., wanton-ness, n.

wap, tr. and intr. v., to strike (now dial.) — ME. wappen, prob. of imitative origin. Cp. whop. Derivative: wap, n.

wapentake, n., name of a division in the counties Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire and a part of Derbyshire, corresponding to a hundred in other counties. — ME., fr. Late OE. wāpengetæc, fr. ON. vāpnatak, lit. 'touching of weapons', fr. vāpna, gen. pl. of vāpn, 'weapon', and taka, 'to touch' (see weapon and take); so called from the custom of shaking lances in token of consent. Cp. Tacitus. Germania XI.

wapiti, n., a North American elk, Cervus canadensis. — Of Algonquian origin.

war, n. — ME., fr. Late OE. werre, fr. ONF. werre (OF., F. guerre), fr. OHG. werra, 'confusion, strife, quarrel' [whence OHG. werran, firwerran (MHG. werren, verwerren, G. verwirren)], 'to confuse, perplex', which is rel. to ON. vörr, 'stroke of the oar'; prob. fr. I.-E. base \*wers-, 'to sweep, drag', whence also L. verrere, 'to sweep, trail, draggle', OSlav. vrūcho, vrēšti, 'to thrash', vrachū, 'thrashing', Hitt. warshiya-, 'to plow' (or 'to reap'). See verricule and cp. guerrilla. Cp. also worse.

Derivatives: war, warr-er, n.

waratah, n., an Australian shrub. — Native Australian.

warble, tr. and intr. v., to sing with trills. — ME. werblen, werbelen, fr. ONF. werbler (= OF. guerbler), of Teut. origin. Cp. Du. wervelen, G. wirbeln, 'to whirl, roll, warble', Du. wervel, 'vertebra', OHG. wirbil, 'whirlwind', MHG. wirbel, 'crown of the head, top, summit', G. Wirbel, 'whirl; whirlpool; whirlwind; crown of the head; tuning peg; vertebra', ON. hvirfill, 'circle, ring, crown of the head, top, summit'. See whirl and cp. wharf.

Derivatives: warble, n., the act of warbling, warbl-er, n., warbl-ing, n.

warden

warble, n., a small hard tumor on horses or cattle.

— Of uncertain origin.

warble fly. a fly of the family Oestridae. - So called because its larvae cause warbles. See prec. word. ward, tr. v., to fend off, protect, - ME, wardien fr. OE. weardian, 'to keep, guard', rel. to OS. wardon, 'to guard, keep', ON, varda, Swed. vårda, 'to guard', OFris. wardia, MDu, waerden, 'to take care of', OHG. warten, 'to guard, look out for, expect', MHG., G. warten, 'to wait, wait on, nurse, tend', Cp. ONF, warder, F. guarder, 'to keep, preserve, watch over', It. guardare, Sp. and Port, guardar, of s.m., which all are Teut, loan words. Cp. also next word. award, guard, regard, reward, warden and the first element in wardrobe. The above mentioned Teut, words derive fr. L.-E. base \*wer-, 'to guard. keep safe, protect', whence also OE, warian, 'to guard, watch over'. See ware, 'alert', and cp. words there referred to.

ward, n., one who guards (obsol.) — ME., fr. OE. weard, masc. 'a watchman, sentry, guardian', rel. to OS. ward, ON. vörðr, OHG. wart (almost only in compounds), MHG., G. wart, Goth. -wards (only in compounds), 'watchman, keeper', and to OE. weard, fem. 'keeping watch, guarding, protection'. See ward, 'the act of guarding', and cp. the second element in Edward, lord.

ward, n., the act of guarding. — ME., fr. OE. weard, fem. 'a keeping watch, guarding, protection', rel. to OS. warda, 'watch', ON. varði, varða, 'watchtower', MDu. waerde, 'watchtower', Dan. varde, Swed. vård, 'care, nursing', OHG. warta, MHG., G. warte, 'a watching, watchtower'. F. garde, Sp. guarda, 'custody, guard', are Teut. loan words. See ward, v. and cp. guard. Cp. also prec. word.

-ward, adj. and adv. suff. indicating direction. — ME. -werd, -ward, fr. OE. -weard, rel. to OS., OFris. -ward, ON. -verðr, and cogn. with Olr. frith, 'against', Toch. B wrattsai, 'against', fr. I.-E. base \*wer-, 'to turn, twist', whence also L. vertere, pp. versus, 'to turn'. See version and cp. versus. Cp. also toward. The -s in OE. -weardes, OHG. -wertes, etc., is the suff. of the adverbial gen. See adv. suff. -s.

warden, n., keeper, watchman. — ME. wardein, fr. ONF. wardein, fr. warder, 'to ward, keep', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OS. wardon, OE. weardian, 'to guard, keep', and see ward, v. ONF. wardein, corresponds to AF. gardein, OF., F. gardien. Cp. G. Wardein, 'assayer; judge', which is also a loan word fr. ONF. wardein. Cp. also guardian, which is a doublet of warden.

warden, wardon, n., a variety of pear. — ME. wardon, fr. ONF. warder, 'to keep'; see ward, v. ME. wardon orig. meant 'that which may be kept (for a long time)'.

wardite 1730

wardite, n., a hydrous aluminum phosphate (mineral.) — Named after the American mineralogist Henry A. Ward (1834-1906). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

wardrobe, n. — ME. warderobe, fr. ONF. warderobe, fr. warder, 'to guard', and robe, 'robe'. Cp. OF. (= F.) garderobe and see ward, v., and robe.

-wards, adv. suff. — ME., fr. OE. -weardes, gen. sing. neut. of the adj. suff. -weard. See -ward. Cp. OS., MLG. -wardes, Du. -waarts, OHG., MHG. -wertes, G. -wärts, Goth. -wairps, and see -ward and adv. suff. -s.

ware, n., goods. — ME., fr. OE. waru, 'goods, ware', rel. to Late ON. and Swed. vara, Dan. vare, OFris. were, MDu. were, ware, Du. waar, MHG., G. ware, 'goods'. OE. waru, 'goods, ware', etc. are prob. rel. to OE. waru, 'protection, custody', and to OE. wær, 'aware, cautious', MHG. ware, 'attention' (see ware, 'alert'). Accordingly the noun ware would have meant orig. 'that which is kept in custody'.

ware, adj., alert, cautious (archaic). — ME. war. fr. OE, wær, 'aware, cautious', rel. to ON. varr, 'attentive', Dan., Swed. var, 'aware', Goth. wars. 'cautious'. OS. giwar, MDu. gheware, OHG. giwar, MHG. gewar, G. gewahr, 'aware', OE. warian, OS. waron, ON. vara, OFris. waria, OHG, biwaron, 'to guard', G. wahren, 'to preserve', fr. I.-E. base \*wer-, 'to be or become aware of; to guard, keep safe, protect', whence also L. verērī, 'to observe with awe, revere, respect, fear', Gk. ošpos (prob. for \*FópFos), 'watchman' ὁρᾶν (for \*Fορᾶν), 'to see', ὤρᾶ (for \*Fώρā), 'care, concern', Homeric Gk. ἐπὶ ὄρονται, 'they watch over', Hitt. werite-, 'to be afraid'. See ward, v., and cp. aware, beware, garage, regard, reward, warden, warn. Cp. also Arcturus, ephor, pylorus, revere, verecund, Veretillum. Cp. also the second element in cosmorama and in words there referred to.

ware, v., to take heed of, beware. — ME. waren, fr. OE. warian, 'to guard against', which is rel. to wær, 'aware'. See ware, 'alert', and cp. beware.

war game, n., kriegspiel. — Loan translation of G. Kriegspiel, which is a compound of Krieg, 'war', and Spiel, 'game'. Cp. kriegspiel.

warison, n., protection, help, reward. — ME., 'reward', fr. ONF., 'protection, provision', fr. warir, 'to protect', corresponding to OF. garison, resp. garir. See garrison.

warlock, n., wizard, magician. — ME. warloghe, 'deceiver, traitor', fr. OE. wārloga, 'belier, traitor', which is compounded of wār, 'agreement, treaty; faith', and loga-, 'liar'. The first element is cogn. with L. vērus, 'true'; see very, adj. The second element derives from the stem of gelogen, pp. of lēogan, 'to lie', see lie, 'to tell an untruth'. Derivative: warlock, n.

warm, adj. — ME., fr. OE. wearm, rel. to OS., OFris., MLG., MDu., Du., OHG., MHG., G.

warm, ON, varmr, Dan., Swed., Norw, varm, Goth, warmian, 'to warm', fr. I.-E. base \*gwher-. 'warm', whence also OI, gharmáh, 'heat', Arm. ierm. 'warm', Gk. θερμός (for \*gwhermos), 'warm'. L. formus. 'warm'. fornus. fornāx. 'oven', Alb. zjarm, 'heat', OSlav. goriti. gorëti. Lett. gariù, garëti, 'to burn', OSlav, varŭ, 'heat', variti, 'to cook, boil' (tr.), viria, vrěti, 'to seethe. boil' (intr.). Lith, vérdu, virti, 'to seethe' (tr.), versme, 'source'. Lett. wersme, garme, OPruss. gorme, 'heat', OPruss. goro, 'hearth', OSlav. goriku, 'bitter' (lit. 'burning'), OIr. fogeir, 'heated' MIr. gorim, guirim, 'I warm, heat', Ir. gor, 'heat, hatching', OIr. goirt. 'bitter' (lit. 'burning'). Toch. A carme, 'warm', Hitt. war-, 'to burn'. Cp. forceps, Fornax, fornicata, furnace. Cp. also therm and words there referred to. Derivatives: warm, tr. v., and n., warm-ed, adj., warm-ed-ly, adv., warm-er, n., warm-ing, n.

warmth, n. — ME. wermth, rel. to MLG. wermede, Du. warmte, MHG. wermede, 'warmth'. See warm and subst. suff. -th.

warn, tr. v. — ME. warnien, warnen, fr. OE. warnian, warenian, 'to warn, admonish', rel. to MDu. waernen, 'to provide, warn', ON. varna, 'to admonish', OHG. warnōn, 'to take heed', MHG., G. warnen, 'to warn', and to OE. wær, 'aware, cautious'. See ware, 'alert', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also garnish.

Derivatives: warn-er, n., warn-ing, n. and adj., warn-ing-lv. adv.

warp, n. — ME., fr. OE. wearp, rel. to MLG. warp, OHG., MHG. warf, 'warp', ON. varp, 'cast of a net', Dan. varp, 'warp', and to OE. weorpan, 'to throw'; see warp, v. In some senses the noun warp derives directly from the verb warp.

warp, tr. v., to bend, twist; to distort; intr. v., to become bent or twisted. — ME. warpen, fr. OE. weorpan, 'to throw', rel. to OS. werpan, ON. verpa, 'to throw', Dan. værpe, Swed. värpa, 'to lay eggs', OFris. werpa, MLG., Du. werpen, OHG. werpan,werfan, MHG., G. werfen, Goth. wairpan, 'to throw', and cogn. with Lith. verpiù, verpti, 'to spin', varpste, 'spool, distaff'. See vervain and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: warp-ed, adj., warp-er, n., warp-ing, n. and adj.

warrant, n. — ME. warant, warrant, fr. ONF. warant (corresponding to OF. guarant, garant, F. garant), 'a warrant', fr. OHG. werento, 'guarantor', prop. pres. part. of weren, giweren, 'to guarantee' (whence MHG. wern, gewern, G. gewähren, 'to grant', fr. I.-E. base \*wer-, 'to be kind, show kindness', whence also ON. værr, 'kind, friendly, pleasing', OHG. miti-wari, 'gentle, mild', and prob. also the second element in L. severus, 'severe'. See severe and cp. warren, guarantee, quo warranto. ONF. warant and OF. garant were influenced in form by ONF. warir, resp. OF. garir, 'to defend' (see garret).

warrant, tr. v. — ME. waranten, fr. ONF. waran-

tir (corresponding to OF. guarantir, garantir, F. garantir). fr. warant. See warrant. n.

Derivatives: warrant-able, adj., warrant-ee, n., warrant-er. n., warrant-or, n., warranty (q.y.)

warranty, n. — ME., fr. ONF. warantie corresponding to OF. guarantie, garantie (F. garantie). See warrant, v., and -y (representing F. -ie), and cp. guaranty, which is a doublet of warranty.

warren, n., 1) a piece of land enclosed for keeping game (obsol. except hist.); 2) a piece of land preserved for the breeding of rabbits. — ME. warenne, fr. ONF. warenne (F. garenne), which prob. derives fr. OHG. weren, 'to guarantee', but was influenced in form by ONF. warir, 'to defend'. See warrant, n.

Derivative: warren-er, n.

warrener, n., a keeper of a warren. — ME. warenner, fr. ONF. warennier, fr. warenne. See prec. word and agential suff. -er.

warrigal, n., the dingo. - Native Australian.

warrior, n. — ME. werreour, werriour, fr. ONF. werreieor (corresponding to OF. guerreor), fr. werreier, 'to make war', fr. werre (corresponding to OF., F. guerre), 'war'. See war and 2nd-ior.

wart, n. — ME., fr. OE. wearte, rel. to OS. warta, ON. varta, Swed. vårta, Dan. vorten, OFris. warte, Du. wrat, OHG. warza, MHG., G. warze, 'wart', and to OE. wearr, 'callosity', and cogn. with OI. várşman-, 'height, point', várşişthaḥ, 'the highest', L. verrūca (for \*versūcā) 'excrescence, swelling, wart', OSlav. vrūchū, 'summit', Lith. viršūs, 'the upper; summit', OIr. ferr, 'better', orig. 'higher'. Cp. verruca.

Derivatives: wart-ed, wart-y, adjs.

warwickite, n., a titanate and borate of iron and magnesium (mineral.) — Named after Warwick, New York. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite. wary, adj., cautious, watchful. — Formed fr. ware, adj., with adj. suff. -v.

Derivatives: wari-ly, adv., wari-ness, n.

was, v. — ME., fr.OE. wæs, 1st and 3rd pers. sing. of wesan, 'to be', rel. to OS. wesan, ON. vesa, vera, OFris. wesa, MDu. wesen, Du. wezen, OHG. wesan, 'to be', MHG. wesen, 'to be' (whence G. Wesen, 'being; essence'), Goth. wisan, 'to be', Goth. weists, OHG. wist, ON. vist, 'essence', fr. I.-E. base \*wes-, 'to dwell, stay', whence also OI. vásati, 'he dwells, stays', Toch. A washt, B ost, 'house', washamo, 'companion, fellow', and prob. also Gk. έστι ξ (for \*Fεστίξ), 'the hearth of the house', and L. Vesta, name of the goddess of the hearth'. Cp. Hestia, Vesta and the first element in wassail.

wash, tr. and intr. v. — ME. waschen, wasshen, fr. OE. wascan, wæscan, which is rel. to OS., OHG. wascan, ON., Swed. vaska, Dan. vaske, MDu. wassen, Du. wassen, MHG., G. waschen; prob. fr. Teut. \*wat-skō, fr. base \*wat-, 'water'; see water. Accordingly the above Teut. words orig. meant 'to rinse in water'. For sense development cp. OF. waschier, guashier, 'to mix, to

row', gâcher, 'to mix mortar' (fr. Frankish \*waskan, 'to wash'), which must have had the original meaning 'to stir up in water'.

waste

Derivatives: wash, n., wash-able, adj., wash-er, n., wash-ing, n., wash-y, adj., wash-i-ly, adv., wash-i-ness. n.

Washingtonia, n., a genus of palms of California (bot.) — ModL., named after George Washington (1732-99). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

wasp, n. — ME. waspe, fr. OE. wæfs, wæps, wæsp, rel. to OS. waspa, MDu. wespe, Du. wesp, OHG. wafsa, wefsa, MHG. wefse, webse, wespe, G. Wespe, Dan. hveps, and cogn. with OI. ūrṇavābhiḥ, 'spider', lit. 'wool-spinner', Avestic vawažaka-, 'scorpion' (prop. 'a spiderlike animal'), L. vespa, OSlav. vosa, Lith. vapsà, 'gadfly', OPruss. wobse, Russ. osa, 'wasp', OBret. guohi, Co. guhien, 'wasp', OIr. foich, 'drone'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*webh-, \*wobh-, 'to weave'; see weave and cp. words there referred to. The wasp is called 'the weaver', in allusion to the weblike form of its nest.

Derivatives: wasp-en, wasp-ish, adjs., wasp-ish-ly, adv., wasp-ish-ness, n., wasp-ling, n., wasp-y, adj.

wassail, n., 1) a drinking bout; 2) a toast. — ME. weseil, wassail, 'be whole, be healthy', fr. ON. ves heill, 'be hail, be healthy', fr. ves, imper. of vesa, 'to be', and heill, 'whole, healthy, prosperous'. Cp. the OE. greeting formula wes pū hāl, 'be thou healthy', and see was and hail, 'to greet'. Derivatives: wassail, intr. and tr. v., wassail-er n.

wassailer, n. — Coined by Milton fr. wassail, v. (see prec. word), and agential suff. -er.

wastage, n. — A hybrid coined from the verb waste and -age, a suff. of ult. Latin origin.

waste, adj. — ME. wast, waste, fr. ONF. wast (corresponding to OF. guast), fr. L. vāstus, 'empty, waste, desert' (whence also It. guasto, Provenc. gast, Port. gasto and MHG. waste, of s.m.), but influenced in form by OE. wēste, 'waste', and its other Teut. correspondences: OS. wōsti, Du. woest, OHG. wuosti (MHG. wūeste, G. wūst), of s.m. OE. wēste, etc., are cogn. with L. vāstus, and prob. also with L. vānus, 'empty, void, vain'. See vain and cp. devastate.

waste, tr. and intr. v. — ME. wasten, fr. ONF. waster, which corresponds to OF. guaster, gater, 'to waste' (whence F. gâter, 'to spoil', fr. L. vāstāre, 'to make empty, desolate, lay waste', fr. vāstus (see prec. word), but influenced in form by pre-Teut. \*wāstu, 'waste'. Cp. wastrel. Cp. also OProvenç. g(u)astar, It. guastare, 'to lay waste; to spoil', Sp. gastar, 'to waste, consume', which also derive fr. L. vāstāre.

Derivatives: wast-er, n., wast-ing, n. and adj., wast-ing-ly, adv., wast-ing-ness, n.

waste, n., desert. — ME., fr. ONF. wast, n., fr. wast, adj. See waste, adj.

wastrel 1732

Derivatives: waste-ful, adj., waste-ful-ly, adv., waste-ful-ness, n., waste-less, adj.

wastrel, n., 1) a spendthrift; 2) a good-for-nothing. — Formed from the verb waste with the depreciatory suff. -rel. Cp. mongrel, scoundrel. Derivative: wastrel, adj.

watch, intr. and tr. v. — ME. wacchen, fr. OE. waccan, rel. to OE. wacian, 'to be awake, to watch'. See wake, v., and cp. next word.

Derivatives: watch-er, n., watch-ing, adj. and n., watch-ing-lv. adv.

watch, n. — ME. wacche, fr. OE. wæcce, 'vigil, watch', fr. wæccan. See watch, v.

Derivatives: watch-ful, adj., watch-ful-ly, adv., watch-ful-ness, n., watch-less, adj., watch-lessness. n.

water, n. - ME, water, fr. OE, wæter, rel. to OS. watar, OFris, wetir, weter, wetter, LG., Du. water, OHG. wazzar, MHG. wazzer, G. Wasser. ON, vatn. Swed. vatten, Dan. vand, Goth. wato, 'water', OE, wat, 'wet', fr. I.-E. base \*wad. \*wod-, \*ud-, 'water', whence also Hitt. watar, gen. wetenash, 'water', OI. udnáh, udán-, udakám, 'water', anudráh, 'waterless', útsah, 'source'. undáti, unátti, 'it sprinkles, moistens', Gk. ύδωρ, 'water', ύδρία, 'waterpot, pitcher', άνυδρος, 'waterless', OSlav., Russ., etc., voda, 'water', Lith. vanduo, 'water', Lett. ūdens, OPruss. wundan, unds, 'water', Arm. get (for \*wedō-), 'river', Alb. uje, 'water', L. unda, 'wave', uter, 'leather bag', Umbr. utur, 'water', OIr. usce, uisce, 'water'. Cp. wash, wet, otter and the second element in kirschwasser. Cp. also anhydrous, dropsy, Ephydra, hydra, hydria, hydro-, hydropsy, klepsydra, Lutra, undate, undulate, usquebaugh, utricle, Utricularia, vodka, whisky. Derivatives: water, v. (q.v.), water-y, adj., wateri-ness, n.

water, tr. and intr. v. — ME. wateren, fr. OE. wæterian, fr. wæter, 'water'. See water, n. Derivatives: water-ed, adj., water-ing, n. and adj., water-ing-ly, adv.

watershed, n. — Loan translation of G. Wasserscheide.

Watsonia, n., a genus of plants of the iris family (bot.) — ModL., named after the English botanist Sir William Watson (1715-87). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

watt, n., unit of the electrical power. — Named after the Scottish inventor James *Watt* (1736-1819).

Watteau, adj., pertaining to, or made in the style of, the French painter Jean-Antoine Watteau (1684-1721).

wattle, n., a fleshy part hanging from the throat or chin of some birds and reptiles. — ME. watel, 'hurdle; basket, bag', fr. OE. watol, watel; of uncertain origin. Cp. wallet.

Derivatives: wattle, tr. v., wattl-ed, adj., wattling, n.

wattless, adj., without electric power. — Lit. 'without watts', formed fr. watt and suff. -less.

wave, intr. and tr. v. — ME. waven, fr. OE. wafian, 'to wave, brandish', rel. to ON. vafra, vafla, 'to hover about', vāfa, 'to swing, waver', fr. I.-E. base \*webh-, 'to move to and fro; to weave'. See weave and cp. waver. Cp. also wabble, wobble.

Derivatives: wave, n. (q.v.), wav-ed, adj., wav-ing, n. and adj., wav-ing-ly, adv.

wave, n. — Fr. wave, v.; confused with ME. wawe, waghe, 'a wave' (which is rel. to ON. vāgr, 'sea': see vogue).

Derivatives: waveless (q.v.), adj., wav-y, adj., wav-i-lv, adv., wav-i-ness, n.

waveless, adj. — Formed fr. wave with suff. -less; first used by the English playwright George Peele in his play David and Bethsabe (1599).

Derivatives: waveless-ly, adv., waveless-ness, n. wavelet, n., a little wave. — A hybrid coined fr. wave and -let, a suff. of French origin.

wavellite, n., a basic aluminum phosphate (mineral.) — Named after the English physician William Wavell, its discoverer. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

waver, intr. v. — ME. waveren, rel. to MHG. wabern, 'to waver', and to OE. wāfre, 'wavering, restless', ON. vafra, 'to hover about', vāfa, 'to swing, waver'. See wave, v., and cp. wobble. Derivatives: waver-er, n., waver-ing, adj., waver-ing-ly, adv., waver-ing-ness, n., waver-y, adj.

wavey, wavy, n., a snow goose. — Fr. Algonquian wava. 'snow goose'.

waw, n., name of the 6th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. wāw, 'hook'; so called in allusion to the ancient form of this letter. Cp. vau. wax, n., beeswax. — ME. wax, fr. OE. weax, rel. to OS., OHG., MHG. wahs, ON., Swed. vax, Dan. voks, Du. was, G. Wachs, and cogn. with OSlav. voskū, Lith. vaškas, Lett. vašks, Pol. wosk, Russ., Czech, Slovak vosk, 'wax'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \*weg-, 'to weave', and lit. 'mean that which is woven (by the bees)'. See wick and cp. veil, n.

Derivatives: wax, tr. v., to cover with wax, waxen, adj., waxy (q.v.)

wax, intr. v., to grow. — ME. waxan, fr. OE. weaxan, 'to grow', rel. to OS., OHG. wahsan, ON. vaxa, Swed. växa, Dan. vokse, OFris. waxa, Du. wassen, MHG. wahsen, G. wachsen, Goth. wahsjan, 'to grow', fr. I.-E. base \*aw(e)ks-, \*auks-, \*weks-, 'to grow, increase', whence also OI. vakṣáyati, 'causes to grow', úkṣati, 'grows strong', Toch. B auks-, A oks-, 'to grow', B aukṣu, A okṣu, 'old', Gk. \*a (f)eɛeiv, aʊɛeiv, aʊɛaveiv, 'to increase'. Cp. the related base \*aweg-, \*aug-, 'to grow, increase', whence L. augēre, 'to increase', and see auction and words there referred to. Cp. also waist.

Derivatives: wax-ing, adj., wax-ing-ly, adv. wax, n., anger (slang). — Of uncertain origin.

waxy, adj., resembling wax. — Formed fr. wax, 'beeswax', with adj. suff. -y.

Derivative: waxi-ness, n.

1733 weather

waxy, adj., angry (slang). — Formed fr. wax, 'anger', with adj. suff. -y.

way, n. — ME. wei, way, fr. OE. weg, rel. to OS., Du. weg, ON. vegr, Swed. väg, Dan. vei, OFris. wei, OHG., weg, MHG. wec, G. Weg, Goth. wigs, 'way', fr. I.-E. base \*wegh-, 'to move'. See weigh and cp. wain. Cp. also -ways, wayward, away, and the second element in Norway, Norwegian. waylay, tr. v., to ambush. — Composed of way and lay, 'to put, place'; formed after MLG. wegelagen. 'to lie in wait'. fr. wegelage. 'a lying

Derivatives: waylay-er, n., waylay-ing, verbal n.-ways, suff. — ME.-weys, -ways, fr. weyes, wayes, ways, gen. of wey, way, 'way'. See way and adv. suff.-s.

in wait', lit, 'a besetting of the roads'.

ŧ.

wayward, adj., capricious. — ME. weiward, aphetic for aweiward, lit. 'turned away'. See away and award.

Derivatives: wayward-ly, adv., wayward-ness, n. wayzgoose, n., printers' entertainment held annually. — Fr. earlier waygoose, which is of uncertain origin.

we, personal pron. — ME., OE. wē, rel. to OS. wī, wē, ON. vēr, OSwed. wī(r), Swed., Dan. vi, OFris. wī, ODu. wi, wü, wij, Du. wij, OHG., MHG., G. wir, Goth. weis, 'we', and cogn. with OI. vayām, OPers. vayam, Toch. A was, B wes, Hitt. wēsh, 'we', OSlav. vē, 'we two', Lith. vèdu 'we two'.

weak, adj. — ME. weik, fr. ON. veikr, rel. to OE. wāc, OS. wēk, Swed. vek, MDu. weec, Du. week, 'weak, soft, tender', OHG. weih, 'yielding, soft', MHG., G. weich, 'soft', which derive from the stem of ON. vīkja, resp. OE. wīcan, OS. wīkan, MDu. wīken, OHG. wihhan, MHG. wīchen, G. weichen, 'to give way, yield'. These words are rel. to OE. wīce, 'office, duty', prop. 'succession', and cogn. with L. vicis, 'change'. See vicarious and cb. week.

Derivatives: weak-en, tr. and intr. v., weak-en-er, n., weak-en-ing, n., weak-ish, adj., weak-ish-ly, adv., weak-ish-ness, n., weakling (q.v.), weak-ly, adj. and adv., weak-ness, n.

weakling, n., a weak creature. — Coined by the English reformer William Tyndale (1484?-1536) as a loan translation of Luther's Weichling (fr. G. weich, 'soft'). For the ending see suff. -ling. weal, n., welfare. — ME. wele, fr. OE. wela, 'prosperity', rel. to OE. wel, 'well'. See well, adv., and cp. wealth.

weal, n., mark made on the skin by a whip. — A var. of wale (q.v.)

weald, n., forest; wold. — OE. (W. Saxon) weald, 'forest'; a var. of wold.

Wealden, adj., pertaining to the lowest part of the Lower Cretaceous system (geol.) — From The Weald, a district in southern England; so called because this formation occurs chiefly in The Weald.

Derivative: Wealden, n., the Wealden formation. For the ending see adj. suff. -en.

wealth, n. — ME. welthe, fr. wele, 'weal'. See weal, 'welfare', and subst. suff. -th.

Derivatives: wealth-y, adj., wealth-i-ly, adv., wealth-i-ness. n.

wean, tr. v., to accustom a child gradually to food other than its mother's milk. — ME. wenen, 'to wean', fr. OE. wenian, 'to accustom, train; to wean', rel. to OE. gewennan, ON. venja, Swed. vänja, Du. vennen, OHG. giwennan, MHG. gewenen, G. gewöhnen, 'to accustom', G. entwöhnen, 'to wean' (lit. 'to disaccustom'), OE. wunian, 'to be accustomed to'. See wont.

Derivatives: wean-er, n., wean-ling, n.

weapon, n. — ME. wepen, fr. OE. wæpen, 'weapon', rel. to OS. wāpan, ON. vāpn, Swed. vapen Dan. vaaben, OFris. wēpin, MDu. wāpen, Du. wapen, OHG. waffan, later wāfan, MHG. wāfen, G. Waffe, Goth. wēpna (pl.); in E. weapon and in G. Waffe, the orig. long vowel was shortened before the two following consonants (pn resp. ff). Cp. the first element in wapentake.

Derivatives: weapon, tr. v., weapon-ed, adj., weapon-less, adj., weapon-ry, n.

wear, tr. v., to carry on the body; intr. v., to be worn or used; to last. — ME. weren, fr. OE. werian, 'to wear (clothes)', rel. to ON. verja, OHG. werien, Goth. wasjan, 'to clothe', Goth. wasti, 'garment', fr. I.-E. base \*wes-, 'to clothe', whence also L. vestis, 'garment', vestire, 'to clothe'. See vest, n., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: wear, n., wear-able, adj., wear-er, n., wear-ing, adj.

wear, tr. and intr. v., to turn (a ship) about, to veer. — Corruption of veer (q.v.)

weary, adj. — ME. wery, fr. OE. wērig, 'weary', rel. to OS. wōrig, 'weary', OE. wōrian, 'to wander; to totter', ON. ōrar, 'bewilderment', OHG. wuorag, 'intoxicated', and cogn. with Gk. ὡρᾶκιᾶν, 'to faint', fr. I.-E. base \*wōr-, 'giddiness'.

Derivatives: weari-ly, adv., weari-ness, n.

weary, intr. and tr. v. — ME. werien, fr. OE. wērigian, fr. wērig. See weary, adj.

Derivatives: weary-ing, adj., wear-ing-ly, adv.

weasand, n., the windpipe. — ME. wesand, fr. OE. wæsend, wāsend, rel. to OS. wāsendi, OFris. wāsande, OHG. weisant, weisont, weisunt, MHG. weisen.

weasel, n. — ME. wesel, wesele, fr. OE. wesle, rel. to ON. visla, Dan. væsel, MDu. wesel, Du. wezel, OHG. wisula, MHG. wisele, G. Wiesel. These words are prob. diminutives formed fr. Teut. \*wis(j)o-, 'fitchew', which is cogn. with L. vissiō, 'stench'. Accordingly weasel lit. means 'the malodorous animal'. L. visiō and OE. wesle, etc., derive from the I.-E. imitative base \*wis-, 'to break wind'. Cp. OF. voisson, 'fit chew', which comes fr. L. vissiō, Cp. also bison. weather, n. — ME. weder, 'storm', fr. OE. weder, rel. to OS. wedar, ON. veōr, Swed. väder, Dan. veir, OFris., MDu., Du. weder, OHG. wetar,

1734 weather

MHG, weter, G. Wetter, 'storm, wind, weather'. and cogn, with OSlav, větrů, OPruss, wetro, 'wind', Lith, větra, 'storm', OSlav, vedro, 'good weather', vedru, 'serene' (said of the weather). and prob. also with OI, vatah, 'wind'. See wind, 'air in motion', and cp. wither.

Derivatives: weather, tr. and intr. v., weather, adj. (q.v.), weathering (q.v.), weather-ly, adi.. weather-li-ness, n., weather-y, adj.

weather, adi., windward. - Fr. weather, n. weathering, n., slope given to a surface to throw off rain (archit.) - Formed fr. weather, v. (see weather, n.), with -ing. suff. forming verbal nouns. weave, tr. and intr. v. - ME, weven, fr. OE. wefan, rel. to ON, vefa, Dan, væve, Swed, väva, MLG., MDu., Du. weven, OHG. weban, MHG., G. weben, 'to weave', from I.-E. base \*webh-, 'to move to and fro; to move to and fro before the distaff; to weave', whence also OI. ubhnāti. umbháti, 'he laces together', ūrna-vábhih, 'spider', lit. 'wool-weaver', Avestic ubdaēna, 'woven fabric'. Pers. bāftän, 'to weave', Gk. ὑφή, ὕφος, 'web', ὑφαίνειν, 'to weave', Alb, veń (for \*webh $ni\bar{o}$ ). 'I weave'. Cp. wafer, wasp, wave, wax, n., web, webster, weevil, weft, wobble, woof, Cp. also baft, hypha, vespiary.

Derivatives: weave, n., weav-er, n., weav-er-ess, n., weav-ing, n.

weazen, n. — A var. of wizen.

web, n. - ME., fr. OE. webb, which is rel. to OS. webbi, ON. vefr, Dan. væv, Swed. väf. Du. webbe, web, OHG, weppi, MHG, weppe, webbe, OHG. giwebi, MHG., G. gewebe, 'web', and to OE. wefan, 'to weave'. See weave and cp. abb. Derivatives: web, tr. v., webb-ed, adj., webb-er, n., webb-ing, n.

webster, n., a weaver (obsol.) - ME., fr. OE. webbestre, 'a female weaver', fem. of webba, 'weaver', fr. webb, 'web'. See prec. word and

websterite, n., a variety of aluminite (mineral.) -Named after the Scottish geologist Thomas Webster (1773-1844). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

wed, tr. and intr. v. - ME. wedden, 'to pledge; to engage, wed', fr. OE. weddian, 'to promise, pledge, wed, marry', rel. to ON. veðja, Dan. vedde, 'to bet, wager', Swed. vädja, 'to bet, wager, appeal', OFris. weddia, 'to promise', MLG., Du. wedden, MHG., G. wetten, 'to bet, wager' Goth, ga-wadjon, 'to betroth'. These verbs derive from the respective nouns: OE. wed, wedd, 'pledge, security', ON. veð, Dan. vedde, 'pledge', Swed. väd, 'wager, appeal', OS. weddi, OFris. wedd, 'pledge', OHG. wetti, 'pledge', MHG. wette, wet, 'pledge, contract, fine', G. Wette, 'bet, wager', Goth. wadi, 'pledge, earnest money', MLG. wedde, 'pledge, wager', MDu., Du. wedde, 'pay, salary, wages', fr. I.-E. base \*wadh-, 'pledge; to redeem a pledge', whence also L. vas, gen. vadis, 'bail, security', vadimõnium, 'security', praes (fr. earlier praevides), 'surety, security, bail' [for \*pre-vas (lit. 'surety before somebody', compounded of prae, 'before', and vas, 'bail, security')l, and Lith, vadúoti, 'to redeem a pledge'. Cp. gage, wage, wager. Cp. also praedial, vadium, vas, 'pledge'. Derivatives: wedd-ed. adi., wedd-ed-ly, adv.. wedd-ed-ness, n., wedding (a.v.)

wedding, n. - ME., fr. OE, weddung, fr. weddian. See prec. word and -ing. suff. forming verbal

wedge, n. - ME. wegge, fr. OE. wecg, rel. to ON. veggr. Dan. vægge. Norw. vegg. Swed. vigg. vigge, 'wedge', OS. weggi, MDu. wegge, MLG., MDu. wigge. Du. wig. OHG. weggi, 'wedge', MHG, wecki, wecke, G. Weck, 'wedge-shaped bread, roll', and to OHG. waganso, ON. vangsni. OPruss. wagnis, 'plowshare', and prob. cogn. with L. vomis (prob. for orig. \*wogwhsmis). later form vomer. Gk. oovic (Hesychius), of s.m., Lith, vagis, 'pin, plug', Lett, vadzis, of s.m., possibly also with Gk. ύννη, ύνις, ύννις, 'plowshare'. Finn. vaaja, 'wedge', is a Teut. loan word, Cp. vomer, Cp. also wig, 'bun'. Cp. also wodge.

Derivatives: wedge, tr. and intr. v., wedg-ed, adi., wedg-er, n., wedg-ing, n. and adj.

wedlock, n. - ME. wedloc, fr. OE. wedlac, compounded of wed, wedd, 'pledge' (see wed), and suff. -lāc. fr. lāc. 'sport, game, gift', which is rel. to ON. leikr, 'play', OHG. leih, 'play, melody, song', Goth. laiks, 'sport, game', OE. lācan, 'to move quickly, leap, jump', ON. leika, 'to play, dance', MHG. leichen, 'to hop; to deride, ridicule', Goth. laikan, 'to hop, jump', and prob. cogn. with OI. rejati, 'he causes to tremble', Gk. ἐλελίζειν (for \*ἐλελίγιειν), 'to cause to vibrate; to tremble, quiver', Lith. láigyti, 'to run about wildly'. Cp. knowledge.

Wednesday, n. - ME. wednesdai, fr. earlier wodnesday, fr. OE. Wodnesdæg, lit. 'Wodensday', rel. to ON. Öðinsdagr, Dan., Swed. Onsdag, OFris. Wonsdei, Wensdei, MLG. Wodensdach, MDu. Wudensdach, Woensdach, Du. Woensdag; prop. a loan translation of L. Mercurii dies, 'the day of Mercurius, Wednesday' (Woden = Odin having been identified with the Roman god Mercurius); whence It. mercoledi, OF. mercresdi (F. mercredi, Sp. miércoles, 'Wednesday'), itself a loan translation of Gk. 'Ερμοῦ ἡμέρα, 'the day of Hermes'. For the first element see Woden and cp. Odin, for the second see day.

wee, adj., tiny. — ME. we, wei, 'a bit', in the term a little we, a little wei, 'a little bit', fr. OE. wæge, 'a weight'. See wey.

weed, n., plant. - ME. wed, fr. OE. weod, 'grass, herb, weed', rel. to OS. wiod, 'weed', OS. wiodon, LG. weden, MDu., Du. wieden, 'to weed'; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: weed, v. (q.v.), weed-y, adj., weedi-ness, n., weed-less, adj.

weed, tr. v., to remove (a weed); intr. v., to re-

move weeds. - ME, weden, fr. OE, weodian, fr. weod. See prec. word.

1735

weed, n., garment. — ME, wede, fr. OE, wæde. wād, rel. to OS, wādi, OFris, wēde, 'garment', ON. vāò, 'cloth, texture', OHG., MHG. wāt, 'garment' MHG linwat (whence-under the influence of G. Gewand, 'garment'-G. Leinwand), Du. liinwaad, 'linen cloth, linen',

week, n. — ME, weke, fr. OE, wice, wich, which, 'week', rel. to OS, wika, ON, and OSwed, vika, Swed. vecka, Norw. vika, Dan. uge, OFris. wike, MDu, weke, Du, week, OHG, wehha, wohha, MHG., G. woche, 'week'. These words orig. meant 'a change in time, a regularly recurring period', and are rel. to Goth, wiko, 'somebody's turn', OE. wice, 'office, duty', prop. 'succession', OHG, wehsal, 'change', and cogn, with L. vicis (gen.), 'change', See vicarious and co. weak. Cp. also wissel.

Derivatives: week-ly, adi., adv. and n.

ween, tr. v., to think: to hope (archaic). — ME. wenen, fr. OE, wenan, 'to expect, hope, think', rel. to OS. wānian, ON. væna, OFris, wēna, OHG. wanen. MHG. wænen. G. wahnen. Du. wanen, Goth, wēnian, 'to expect, suppose, think'. and to OE, wen, OS, wan, ON, van, OFris, wen, OHG, wān, Goth, wēns, 'expectation, hope', MHG. wan, 'belief', G. Wahn, Du. waan, 'illusion, delusion', fr. I.-E. base \*wen-, 'to wish, desire: to be satisfied: to be wont'. See venerable and co. wean, winsome, wish.

weep, intr. and tr. v. - ME. wepen, fr. OE. wepan, 'to weep, bewail', rel. to OE, wop, ON, op, OHG., MHG., wuof, 'shout, shouting, crying', OS, wopian, Goth, wopian, 'to shout, cry out, weep', OHG. wuofan, MHG. wuofen, 'to shout, lament', ON.  $\bar{\alpha}pa$ , 'to shout, cry, scream', and cogn. with L. vāpulāre, 'to be flogged' (orig. 'to cry out for pain'), OSlav. văpiti, 'to call', Lett. upêt, to screech' (said of owls and turtledoves), ūbuôt, 'to coo', ūpis, 'owl', ūpele, 'turtledove', OSlav. vvpŭ, vvpica, 'gull, seamew'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base \*wap-, \*wab-. \*up, \*ub-, 'to shout, cry out, call'. Cp. vapulate. Derivatives: weep, n., weep-er, n., weep-ing, n. and adj., weep-ing-ly, adv., weep-y, adj.

weet, tr. and intr. v., to know (archaic). - A var. of wit.

weever, n., a fish of the genus Trachinus. — ONF. wivre. See wivern.

weevil, n., a small beetle. - ME, wevel, wivel, fr. OE. wifel, rel. to OS. wibil, OHG. wibil, MHG. wibel, G. Wiebel, and cogn. with Lith. vābalas, Lett. vabuolis, 'beetle', fr. I.-E. base \*webh-, 'to move to and fro; to weave'. See weave and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: weevil(l)-ed, weevil(l)-v, adis.

weft, n. - ME., fr. OE. weft, formed-with the neut. suff. -t-from the stem of wefan, 'to weave'. Cp. ON. veptr and see weave. For the suff. -t cp. scant, want.

wehrlite, n., a bismuth telluride (mineral.) -

Named after the Austrian metallurgist A. Wehrle (1791-1835). For the ending see subst.

weir

wehrmacht, n., the armed forces of Germany, -G. Wehrmacht, compounded of Wehr, 'defense'. and Macht, 'might', See weir and might, n., 'nower'.

weichselwood, n., wood of the mahaleb. — Fr. G. Weichselholz (with the substitution of E. wood for G. Holz), fr. Weichsel, 'cherry', fr. MHG. wihsel, fr. OHG, wihsila, which is cogn, with L. viscum, 'mistletoe: birdlime', See Viscum and cp. words there referred to.

weigh, tr. and intr. v. — ME. weien, 'to bear, weigh', fr. OE, wegan, 'to move, carry, weigh', rel. to OS, wegan, OFris. wega, Du. wegen, 'to weigh', ON, vega, OHG, wegan, 'to move, carry, weigh', Swed, vaga, Dan, veie, 'to weigh', MHG. wegen, G. wiegen, 'to weigh' (intr.), MHG, wegen, G, wägen, 'to weigh' (tr.), Goth. ga-wigan, 'to move, shake', OHG, (bi)wegan, MHG. (be)wegen, G. bewegen, 'to move', fr. Teut. base \*weg-, corresponding to I.-E. base \*wegh-, 'to move, carry', whence OI, váhati, 'carries, conveys', vahítram, 'vessel, ship', Avestic vazaiti, 'he leads, draws', Gk, öyoc (assimil, fr. \*Féyos, ĕyos), 'carriage', òyeĩv (for \*Foγεῖν), 'to carry', \*Fεγέτω, 'let him bring', Alb. vieθ. 'I steal'. L. vehere, 'to carry, convey'. OSlav. vezo, vesti, 'to carry, convey', OSlav. voziti, of s.m., vozů, 'carriage', Lith. vežù, vèzti, 'to carry, convey', vežě, 'wheel track', OIr. fecht, 'campaign, journey', fen, 'a kind of carriage', W. ar-wain, 'to carry', cy-wain, 'to drive'. Cp. weight and wacke, wag, waggle, wagon, wain, way, wee, wey, wiggle, the first element in wainscot and in walleved and the second element in earwig, polliwog, Cp. also voe, vogue. Cp. also vehicle and words there referred to.

Derivatives: weigh, n., weigh-able, adj., weighage, n., weigh-ed, adj., weigh-ing, n., weight (q.v.) weight, n. - ME. weght, wight, fr. OE. wiht, which is rel. to ON. vætt, Dan. vegt, Swed. vikt. OFris, wicht, MDu., Du. wicht, gewicht, MHG. gewiht, G. Gewicht and to OE. wegan, 'to move, carry, weigh'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: weight, tr. v., weight-ed, adj., weight-ing, n., weight-y, adj., weight-i-ly, adv., weight-i-ness, n., weight-less, adj.

weinbergerite, n., a complex silicate of iron, calcium, etc. (mineral.) — Named after the Austrian mineralogist J. Weinberger. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

weinschenkite, n., a hydrous phosphate of rare earths (mineral.) - G. Weinschenkit, named after the German mineralogist Ernst H. O. K. Weinschenk (1865-1921). The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

weir, n. - ME. wer, fr. OE. wer, 'weir, dam', rel. to ON. ver, OFris., MLG., MDu. were, Du. weer, OHG. wari, weri, MHG. were, wer, G. Wehr, 'defense, protection', OE. and OS. werian, ON, veria, Swed, väria, OFris, wera, OHG, werian, weren. MHG, wern. G. wehren. Goth. warjan, 'to defend, protect', fr. I.-E. base \*wer- 'to enclose, cover', whence also OI. vrnāti, várati, 'holds back', apa-vrnāti, 'uncovers, opens', api-vrnôti, 'closes, covers', L. aperire (for \*ap-werire, 'to uncover, open', operire (for \*an-werire), 'to cover, close', Lith, at-veriu, at-vérti, Lett. at-vērt, 'to open'. Lith. ùž-veriu. už-vérti, 'to close, shut', OSlav, ot-voriti, 'to open', za-vrěti, 'to close, shut', vrata (pl.), 'gate, door'. Lith. vartai (pl.), 'gate', OPruss. warto (pl.), 'house door'. Toch. B. warto, warto. 'garden' (lit. 'that which is covered or fenced', for sense development cp. garden), OI. vártram, 'inner dike', várū-tham, 'protection', varū-tár-, 'protector'. Avestic vereθra-, 'weir'. Alb. ναθε (for \*war-ta-), 'enclosure, fence, fold', OIr, feronn, 'field', prop. 'enclosed land'. Gk, ἔρυσθαι (for \*Fέρυσθαι), 'to guard, rescue'. Cp. garret. garrison, the first element in wehrmacht and the second element in landwehr. Cp. also aperient, anéritif, aperitive, apert, aperture, apricate, cover, covert, louver, operculum, overt, varna. Derivative: weir, tr. v.

weird, n., fate, destiny (archaic). — ME. werd, wirde, wyrde, fr. OE. wyrd, 'fate', rel. to OS. wurd, OHG, wurt, 'fate', ON, urðr, 'fate, one of the three Norns', OE, weordan, OS, werthan, ON. verða. Swed. varda, OFris. wertha, OHG. werdan, MHG., G. werden, Goth. wairpan, 'to become'. The orig, meaning of these verbs was 'to turn'. They derive fr. I.-E. \*wert-, a -t-enlargement of base \*wer-, 'to turn, twist'. See version and words there referred to and cp. esp. worth, 'to become'. For the sense development of OE. weordan, OS. werthan, etc., 'to become', from a base meaning 'to turn', cp. E. to turn in the sense of to become.

Derivatives: weird, adj. (q.v.), weird-ful, adj., weird-less, adi.

weird, adj., uncanny. - Fr. weird, n. The original meaning was 'pertaining to fate'. The sense 'uncanny' arose from a misunderstanding of the real meaning of the adjective weird in the term the weird sisters (= the Fate Sisters), applied to the Norns.

Derivatives: weird-ly, adv., weird-ness, n.

Weismannism, n., the theory of the German biologist August Weissmann (1834-1914), who regards the germ plasm as the basis of heredity. For the ending see suff. -ism.

weisbachite, n., a variety of anglesite (mineral.) — G. Weisbachit, named after the German mineralogist Julius A. Weisbach (1833-1901). The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

weissite, n., a copper telluride (mineral.) — Named after Dr. Louis Weiss, owner of the mine in Colorado, where it was found. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

weka, n., any of several large flightless birds of

the rail family of New Zealand. - Maori. imitative of the bird's cry.

Welch, adi, and n. — A var. of Welsh.

welch, v. - A var. of welsh.

welcome, adj. - ME. welcome, fr. earlier wilcume, fr. OE. wilcuma. 'a welcome guest'. lit. 'one who comes in accordance with another's will', compounded of the pref. will-, fr. OE willa, 'will pleasure', and cuma, 'guest', fr. cuman, 'to come': see will, n, and v., and come. ME. welcome was influenced in form by the adv. well. Cp. ON. velkominn, Late OHG. willechomen. MHG, willekomen, G, willkommen.

welcome, tr. v. - ME, welcomen, fr. earlier wilcumen, fr. OE, wilchumian, fr. wilcuma, See welcome, adi.

Derivatives: welcome, n., welcom-er, n., welcomer. n., welcom-ing, adi., welcom-ing-ly, adv.

weld, n., 1) the dver's rocket; 2) a yellow dye obtained from it. - ME. welde, wolde, rel. to MI.G. wolde and MDu. woude (Du. wouw), fr. Teut. \*walda. These words are possibly cogn. with L. lūtum (for \*vlūtum), 'weld', Cp. the Teut, loan words Olt, guada, Sp. gualdo, gualda, F. gaude, 'weld', and G. Wau, Dan., Swed, vau, 'weld', which are borrowed fr. Du. wouw. Co.

weld, intr. v., to undergo junction by welding; tr. v., to unite. - Back formation fr. welled. pp. of well, 'to boil, rise, well', earlier also meaning 'to weld'. See well, 'to spring'.

Derivatives: weld, n., 'welding', weld-able, adi., weld-er, n., weld-ing, n.

welfare, n. - ME. wel fare. fr. wel faren, 'to fare well', fr. OE. wel faran. See well, adv., and fare, 'to get on', and cp. farewell. Cp. also G. Wohlfart, 'welfare', fr. wohl, 'well', and fahren, 'to go', which are rel. to well, resp. to fare. Derivative: welfare, adi.

welk, intr. v., to fade; tr. v., to cause to fade (obsol. except dial.) - ME. welken, prob. fr. MDu. (= Du.) welken, which is rel. to OHG. ir-welken, MHG., G. welken, 'to fade, decay', OHG, welk, 'moist, withered', MDu., MHG. welc, G. welk, 'withered', fr. I.-E. base \*welg-, 'wet', whence also Lett. velgs, 'moisture, dampness', Lith. vilgvti, 'to moisten', OPruss. welgen, 'cold (in the head)', OSlav. vlaga, 'moisture', Czech and Slovak vlhký, 'damp'. Cp. next word and wilt, 'to fade, droop'.

welkin, n., sky (poetic). - ME. wolkne, welkne, fr. OE. wolcen, 'cloud', rel. to OS. wolkan, OFris, wolken, MDu, wolke, Du, wolk, OHG. wolka, wolkan, MHG. wolken, G. Wolke, 'cloud'; fr. I.-E. base \*welg-, 'whet'. See prec.

well, n., a spring. - ME. welle, fr. OE. wella, wiella, rel. to ON. vella, 'boiling heat', Du. wel, 'spring, well, fountain', OHG. wella, MHG., G. welle, 'wave', from I.-E. base \*wel-, 'to turn, roll', whence also OI. ūrmiḥ, Alb. val'ε (fr. I.-E. \*wl-nā), 'wave', OSlav. vlūna, Lith. vilnis, 'wave', L. volvere, 'to roll'. See volute and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word. Cp. also weld, 'to unite', and the second element in notwaller.

well, intr. v., to spring, rise. — ME. wellen, 'to boil', fr. OE. wyllan, wiellan, rel. to OE. weallan. OS. wallan, ON., Norw, vella, Swed, välla, OFris, walla, OHG, wallan, MHG,, G, wallen, Goth, wulan, 'to bubble, boil', and to OE, wella, wiella, 'wave', See prec, word,

Derivative: well-ing, n.

well, adv. - ME. wel, fr. OE. wel, rel. to OS. wela, wala, wola, ON, vel, val, Swed., Dan, vel, Swed, väl, OFris, wel, wol, Du, wel, OHG, wela, wala, wola, MHG, wol, G, wohl, Goth, waila, 'well'. The orig, meaning of these words was 'according to one's will'. They are traceable to I.-E. \*wel-, 'to will, wish', whence also OI. práti váram, 'at will', varivān, 'better, best', lit, 'preferable', Alb. vale, 'well', OSlav, vole, 'well', W. gwell, 'better', L. volō, velle, 'to wish, will', Goth, wilian, OE, willan, of s.m. See will, n., and v., and cp. weal, 'prosperity', wealth.

Derivatives: well, adj. and n.

wellaway, interi., an exclamation expressing sorrow (archaic). - ME. welaway, alteration of wei la wei, fr. OE, weilāwei, lit. 'woe, lo, woe', alteration (after ON. vei, 'woe') of OE. wālāwā, fr. wā, 'woe', lā, 'lo', and wā, 'woe'. ME, welaway was influenced in form by wel, 'well', and

wellington, n., also Wellington boot, a kind of long boot. - Named after the 1st Duke of Wellington. For sense development cp. bluchers. well-regulated, adj. — Compounded of well, adv., and pp. of regulate: first used by Shaftesbury.

wellsite, n., a silicate of aluminum, calcium, barium and potassium (mineral.) - Named after the American chemist Horace L. Wells (1855-1924). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Welsh, adi. — ME. walisch, welisch, fr. OE. wælisc, welisc, 'foreign' fr. walh, wealh, 'a foreigner' (i.e. not of Saxon origin), hence 'a Celt', esp. 'a Briton, a Welshman', rel. to OHG. Walah, Walh, 'a Latin', MHG. welhisch, 'one speaking Latin (later: a Romance language)'. G. welsch, 'foreign', Du. Waals, 'Walloon', and to ON. Valskr, 'Gaulish, French'. These words derive from the name of a Celtic tribe, whence also L. Volcae, name of a Celtic people in Gallia Narbonensis, mentioned by Caesar. Cp. Walach, Walloon and the first element in walnut.

Derivative: Welsh, n.

welsh, tr. and intr. v., to abscond. - Of uncertain origin.

welt, n., a strip. — ME. welte, prob. fr. ME. welten, 'to roll', fr ON, velta, 'to roll', See welter and cp. welterweight.

Derivatives: welt, tr. v., to furnish with a welt, to strike, blow, welt-ed, adj.

welter, intr. v., to wallow. - ME. weltren, fr.

MLG, welteren, 'to roll', which is rel, to OE, wieltan, ON. velta, Swed. välta, Dan. velte. Swed. vältra, välta, OHG, walzan, MHG, welzen, 'to turn, revolve', G. wälzen, 'to roll', sich wälzen, 'to welter'. Goth. waltian, 'to roll', fr. I.-E. base \*wel-, 'to bend, turn, twist, roll', whence also L. volvere, 'to roll'. See volute and cp. wallow,

Derivative: welter, n., act of weltering.

welterweight, n., 1) a weight of 28 pounds imposed upon a horse in a race as a handicap; hence, a heavy weight: 2) a boxer or wrestler who weighs between 136 and 147 pounds. — Prob. formed fr. welt, 'to strike' (see welt, 'a strip'), with agential suff. -er.

wen, n., a sebaceous cyst. — ME. wenn, fr. OE. wenn, rel to MLG. wene, Du. wen, dial. G. Wenne: of uncertain origin.

wen, n., one of the runes (b) adopted into the OE. alphabet with the value of ModE. w.

wench, n., 1) a girl; 2) a prostitute. — ME. wenche, fr. earlier wenchel, fr. OE. wencel, 'child: weak person', rel. to ON. vākr, 'child; weak person', vakka, 'to stagger, totter', OHG. wankon, of s.m., OE, wancol, OHG, wanchal, 'fickle', and in gradational relationship to wince. wink (qq.v.) Cp. wankle.

wend, intr. v., to go (archaic); tr. v., to proceed on (now chiefly poetic). - ME. wenden, fr. OE. wendan, 'to turn, go', rel to OS, wendian, ON. venda, Dan. vende, Swed, vända, OFris, wenda, Du. wenden, OHG. wenten, MHG., G. wenden, Goth, wandian, 'to turn', These verbs are causatives of OE, windan, resp. OS, windan, ON, vinda, Dan. vinde, Swed. vinda, OFris. winda, Du. winden, OHG, wintan, MHG., G. winden, Goth. windan, 'to turn, wind'. See wind, 'to turn', and cp. went.

Wend, n., a member of a Slavic people in Eastern Germany. - G. Wende, fr. OHG. Winida, which is rel. to OE. Winedas (pl.), 'Wends': fr. Celtic \*vindo-, 'white'. See winter and cp. ven-

Derivatives: Wend-ic, adj., Wend-ish, adj. and n. Wenlock, adi., pertaining to the middle division of the Upper Silurian age (geol.) - Named after a town in Shropshire, England.

Wensleydale, n., a kind of cheese. — Named after a district in Yorkshire.

went, v. - Prop. past tense of wend, but now used as the past tense of go.

wentletrap, n., any of a family of sea mollusks. — Du. wenteltrap, 'winding staircase' (cp. G. Wendeltreppe), fr. wentel, 'turning', and trap, 'staircase'. The first element is rel. to Du. winden, 'to turn, wind; see wind, 'to turn'. The second element is rel. to MHG. treppe, trappe, G. Treppe, 'staircase', and to OE. treppe, 'trap'; see trap, 'a mechanical device for catching animals'. were, v. — ME. weren, fr. OE. waron (pl. of was), '(we, you or they) were'. Cp. OHG. wārun, G. waren '(we or they) were', and see was.

Wertherism, n., morbid sentimentality, - Formed with suff. -ism from the name of Werther, hero of the novel Die Leiden des jungen Werthers by the German poet Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832).

for the second see wolf.

Weslevan, adj., pertaining to John Weslev, founder of Methodism (1703-91), — For the ending see suff. -an.

Weslevanism, n., doctrine of the Wesleyans. — Formed from prec, word with suff. -ism.

west, adv., adj. and n. - ME., fr. OE. west (adv.), 'to the west' (whence also F. ouest, 'west'), rel. to ON, vestr. Dan., Swed. vest, OFris., MLG., MDu., Du. west, OHG, -west (only in compounds, whence MHG., G. west), the enlarged forms OHG, westan, MHG., G. westen, 'west', fr. Teut. \*west-, which is prob. an enlargement of I.-E. \*we-, 'to go down', whence also OI. aváh. 'down, downward'. Cp. I.-E. \*we-spero, whence L. ve-sper, 'evening', Gk. έσπερος (for \* Fέ-σπερος), έσπέρα (for \* Fε-σπέρα), 'evening', OF, west, etc., orig, meant 'the region where the sun sets' (lit. 'goes down'). See vesper and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in Visigoth.

Derivatives: wester (q.v.), western (q.v.)

wester, intr. v., to go or turn westward. — ME. westren, formed fr. west with suff. -ren. See west. Derivatives: wester-ing, adj. and n.

westerly, adj., pertaining to the west; western. -Formed with adj. suff. -ly fr. obsol. E. wester, fr. ME, wester, fr. OE, westra, 'more toward the west', which was formed fr. west with compar. suff. -ra. See west and compar. suff. -er.

western, adj. and n. - ME. westeren, westerne, fr. OE. westerne. See west and -ern. Derivatives: western-er, n., western-ize, tr. and

intr. v., western-iz-ation, n.

westward, adj. - ME., fr. OE. westeweard. See west and -ward.

westward, westwards, adv. — See prec. word and

-wards.

wet, adi. - ME. wete, wette, partly fr. pp. of weten, 'to wet', partly fr. OE, wat, 'wet', which is rel. to OFris, wet, ON, vatr, Swed, vat, Dan. vaad, 'wet', and to OE. wæter, 'water'. See water. Derivatives: wet, n., wet, v. (q.v.), wet-ly, adv., wet-ness, n., wett-ish, adj.

wet, tr. v. - ME. weten, fr. OE. watan, 'to wet', fr. wāt. 'wet'. See wet, adj.

Derivatives- wett-ed, adj., wett-er, n., wett-ing,

wether, n. - ME., fr. OE. weder, 'sheep, wether', rel. to OS. wethar, ON. veðr, Dan. væder, Swed, vädur, OHG, widar, MHG, wider, G. Widder, Goth. wibrus, 'lamb', fr. Teut. \*webru-, lit. 'yearling', fr. I.-E. base \*wet-. 'vear', whence also OL vatsáh, 'calf', Gk, ἔταλον. Dor. ἔτελον, 'vearling', L. vitulus, 'calf', lit, 'vearling'. See veal and cp. words there

wev. n., a unit of weight, - ME, weve, fr. OE. wæge, wæg, 'scales, balance weight, wev', rel. to OS, ODu., OHG, waga, ON, vag, Swed vag, Du. wagg, OHG, waga, MHG, wage, G. Wagge, 'scales balance', and to OE. wegan, 'to move, carry, weigh', See weigh and cp. wee.

whack, tr. and intr. v., to strike sharply. - Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. thwack.

Derivatives: whack, n., whack-er, n., whack-ing, n. and adi.

whale, n. - ME, whale, whal, fr. OE, hwæl, rel. to OS, hwal. ON, hvalr, hvalfiskr, Swed, val. MDu. wal, walvisc, Du. walvis, OHG. wal, walfisc, MHG, wal, walvisch, G, Wal, Walfisch, 'whale', G. Wels, 'shad', and prob. cogn, with OPruss, kalis, 'shad', and prob, also with Finn. kala, 'fish', L. squalus, 'a kind of sea fish'. Cp. walrus and narwhal. Cp. also rorqual. Squalus. Derivatives: whale, intr. v., whal-er, n., whalerv. n., whal-ing, n.

whang, tr. and intr. v., to strike, blow; n., a strike, blow. — Of imitative origin. Cp. bang.

whangee, n., a bamboo cane. - Prob. fr. Chin. hwang li, lit. 'yellow bamboo cane'.

wharf, n., a structure for mooring ships. — ME. wherf, wharf, fr. OE. hwerf, hwearf, 'turn, exchange, dam, bank, wharf', rel, to MLG, werf, warf, 'mole, dam, wharf' (whence Du. werf, 'shipvard, dockvard', whence G. Werft, of s.m.). These words orig, denoted a place where one can move about. They are rel. to OE. hweorfan, 'to turn about, be active', ON. hverfa, 'to turn round', OS, hwerban, OFris. hwerva, OHG. hwerfan, hwerban, werban, MHG. werben, 'to turn about, be active', G. werben, 'to enlist, solicit, court, woo', Du. werven, 'to enlist', Goth, hairban, 'to wander'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*kwerp-, 'to turn, revolve', whence also Gk. καρπός, 'wrist', and prob. also Toch. A kārp-, 'to turn to, to go', OI. sūrpam, 'winnowing fan'. Cp. wharve. Cp. also varve, whirl, whorl. Cp. also carpus.

Derivatives: wharf, tr. v., wharf-age, n., wharfinger (q.v.)

wharfinger, n., the operator or manager of a wharf. - Formed fr. wharfage (see prec. word) with agential suff. -er and with intrusive n as in messenger and in words there referred to.

wharve, n., the whorl of a spindle. - ME. wherve, fr. OE. hweorfa, rel to OE. hweorfan, 'to turn about'. See wharf.

what, pron., adj., n., and adv. - ME. what, fr. OE. hwæt, 'what', neut. of hwā, 'who', rel. to OS. hwat, ON. hvat, Dan. hvad, Swed. vad, OFris. hwet, Du. wat. OHG. hwaz, waz, MHG.

waz, G. was, Goth, ha, 'what', See who and words there referred to and cp. the second element in forwhy.

whaup, n., the European curlew (Scot.) — Of imitative origin.

wheal, n., a pustule, — ME, whele, rel. to OE. hwelian, 'to suppurate', which is perhaps cogn. with Lett, kvēle, 'inflammation', Cp. whelk, 'nimple'.

wheal, n., a mark made on the skin by a whip. — Alteration of weal, 'wale', caused by an association with ME, whele, 'pustule', See prec, word,

wheal, n., a mine (Cornwall), - Co. hwel.

wheat, n. — ME, whete, fr. OE, hwate, rel. to OS. hwēti, ON, hveiti, Dan, hvede, Swed, hvete, vete, Norw, kveite, OFris, hwete, MDu., Du weit, OHG, weizzi, MHG, weize, G. Weizen, Goth, haiteis, 'wheat', and to OE, hwit, 'white'; see white. The plant was so called from its white seed and white flour. For sense development cp. W. gwenith, 'wheat', which is rel. to W. gwenn. 'white'.

wheatear, n., the bird Saxicola oenanthe. — Back formation fr. white-ears, lit. 'the whiterumped (bird)', compounded of white and ME. ers, 'arse'. See white and arse. Cp. F. cul-blanc, 'wheatear', lit. 'white-rumped'.

wheaten, adj. - ME. wheten, fr. OE. hwæten, fr. hwæte, 'wheat'. See wheat and adi, suff. -en.

wheatstone bridge, a device for measuring electrical resistance. — Named after its inventor Sir Charles Wheatstone (1802-75).

wheedle, tr. v., to influence by flattery. -- Prob. fr. G. wedeln, lit, 'to wag the tail', fr. MHG. wadelen, fr. OHG. wadal, wedil, 'tail, fan', which is prob. formed from I.-E. base \*we-, 'to blow' (see wind, 'air in motion'), with Teut. instrumental suff. -blo (= I.-E. \*trō-). Accordingly OHG. wedil orig. meant 'an instrument to fan with'. For the sense development of E. wheedle, fr. G. wedeln (see above), cp. Gk, σαίνειν, προσσαίνειν, 'to wag the tail, to flatter'. and L. adulāri, 'to flatter', which is cogn. with OI. vālah, 'tail'.

Derivatives: wheedl-er, wheedl-ing, adj., wheedl-

wheel, n. — ME. whel, whele, wheel, fr. OE. hweogol, hweowol, hweol, rel. to ON. hvel, hjol, Dan. hjul, OSwed. hjul, Swed. hjul, OFris. hwel, MLG. wel, MDu. weel, wiel, Du. wiel, and cogn. with OI. cakráh. Avestic čaxra-, Toch. A kukäl, B. kokale, Gk. κύκλος, 'wheel'. Lith. kāklas, 'neck', fr. I.-E. base \*qwe-qwlos, reduplication of base  $*(s)q^{w}el$ -, \*(s)qel-, 'to bend, turn, turn round, move about', whence OPruss. kelan, OSlav. kolo, 'wheel', OI. cárati, 'moves about, wanders, drives', carah, 'walk, motion', divā-karáh, 'sun', Gk, πέλειν, more usually as deponent πέλεσθαι, 'to be in motion, to be', πόλος, 'pivot', πάλιν, 'back, again', πάλαι, 'long ago', τέλος, 'end', τέλειος, τέλεος, 'complete', τηλε, 'far off', Alb. sjet, 'I turn', ket, 'I bring, carry', L. colere, 'to till (the ground). cultivate, dwell, inhabit', colonus, 'tiller of the ground, husbandman, farmer', incola, 'inhahitant'. inauilīnus. 'residing in a city', collum. 'neck', lit. 'that which turns (the head)', Cp. evele and words there referred to. Cp. also Anatolian, ancillary, bucolic, calash, clown collar, cologne, cult, culture, paleolithic, pole, 'the end of an axis', pratincole, pulley, telegnosis. telegraph, teleology, telephone, telescope, telesterion, terricolous, Triteleia. Cp. also felly, ko-

Derivatives: wheel, tr. and intr. v., wheel-ed, adi. wheel-er, n., wheel-erv, n., wheel-ing, n. and

wheeze, intr. v., to breathe with a whistling sound: tr. v., to utter with a sound resembling that of wheezing. — ME, whesen, prob. fr. ON. hvæsa, 'to wheeze', which is rel, to OE, hwæst, 'the act of blowing', from the I.-E. imitative base \*kwes-, 'to sigh', whence also L. queri, 'to complain'. See quarrel, 'dispute'.

Derivatives: wheeze, n., wheez-er, n., wheez-v. adi., wheez-i-lv, adv., wheez-i-ness, n.

whelk, n., a large marine snail. — MF, wilke. welke, fr. OE, wiluc, wioloc, rel. to MDu, willoc, wile, Du. wulk, fr. I.-E. base \*wel-, 'to roll', whence also L. volvere, 'to roll' (see volute); so called from its spiral shell.

Derivative: whelk-ed, adi., whelk-v, adi.

whelk, n., a pimple. — ME. whelke, fr. OE. hwylca, fr. hwelian, 'to suppurate'. See wheal, 'pus-

Derivatives: whelk-ed, whelk-v, adis,

whelm, tr. v., to turn upside down. — ME. whelmen, 'to turn over', a blend of ME, helmen (fr. OE. helmian), 'to cover' (see helm), and ME. whelven (fr. OE. ā-hwielfan), 'to cover with a vault; to overwhelm'. See gulf and cp. overwhelm.

Derivative: whelm, n.

whelp, n., young of the dog, wolf, etc.: cub. — ME. whelp, fr. OE. hwelp, 'whelp, cub', rel. to OS. hwelp, ON. hvelpr, Du. welp, OHG. hwelf, welf, MHG. welf. Cp. Guelph.

Derivative: whelp, intr. and tr. v.

when, adv. - ME. whan, when, fr. OE. hwænne, hwanne, rel. to OS. hwan, OFris. hwenne, MDu. wan, OHG, hwanne, wanne, MHG, wanne, G. wann, 'when', G. wenn, 'if', ON. hvē (for \*hven), Goth. han, 'when', from the I.-E. pron. base \* $a^{w}o$ -. See who and cp. next word.

Derivatives: when, pron. and n.

whence, adv. - ME. whennes, formed fr. whenne fr. whenne (fr. OE. hwanon, hwanone), 'whence', with adv. suff. -s. Cp. hence, thence.

where, adv. — ME. where, wher, fr. OE. hwar, rel. to OS. hwar, ON., Swed. hvar, Dan. hvor, OFris. hwer, MDu, waer, Du, waar, OHG, hwar, war, wā, MHG. wā, G. wo, Goth. war, 'where', from I.-E. pron. base  $*q^wo$ -, whence also OI. kár-hi, 'when', Alb. kur, 'when', Lith. kur, 'where, whither', L. cūr, 'why'. See who and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: where, pron., n. and conj.

wherry, n., a kind of boat. — ME. whery, of unknown origin.

Derivative: wherry, tr. and intr. v.

whet, tr. v. — ME. whetten, fr. OE. hwettan, 'to sharpen', rel. to ON. hvetja, 'to sharpen, encourage', Swed. vättja, MLG., Du. wetten, OHG. wezzan, MHG., G. wetzen, 'to sharpen', Goth. ga-hatjan, 'to sharpen, incite'. These verbs derive from the Teut. adj. \*hwata-, appearing in OE. hwæt, 'brave, bold', OS. hwat, 'sharp', ON. hvatr, 'bold, brisk, vigorous', OHG. wa3, 'sharp'. Teut. \*hwata- corresponds to I.-E. \*q\*edo-, fr. base \*q\*ed-, \*q\*od-, \*q\*ed-, 'sharp', whence OI. codati, 'incites', lit. 'sharpens', and the second element in L. triquetrus, 'three-cornered'. See triquetra.

Derivatives: whet, n.

whether, pron. — ME. whether, fr. OE. hwæðer, hweðer, rel. to OS. hweðar, ON. hvārr, Goth. hvaþar, 'which of the two', OHG. hwedar, 'which of the two', MHG., G. weder, 'neither' (conj.), and cogn. with OI. kataráh, Avestic katāra-, Ion. Gk. κότερος, Gk. πότερος, L. uter (prob. for \*q"utro-), 'which of the two, either of two', Lith. katràs, 'which of the two?', OSlav. koterű, kotorű, 'which'. All these words are formed fr. I.-E. pron. base \*q"o- (see who) with the compar. suff. -ther. Cp. either, neither, neuter. Derivative: whether, conj.

whetstone, n. — ME. whetston, fr. OE. hwetstān, compounded of the stem of hwettan, 'to whet', and stān, 'stone'. See whet and stone.

whew, n., a whistling sound. — Of imitative ori-

whewellite, n., calcium oxalate (mineral.) — Named after the English philosopher William Whewell (1794-1866). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

whey, n. — ME. whei, fr. OE. hwæg, rel. to MDu. wey, Du. wei, of uncertain origin; not cogn. with L. caseus, 'cheese', OSlav. kvasŭ, 'leaven'.

which, adj. — ME. whiche, fr. OE. hwilc, 'which', which is short for hwi-lic, 'of what form', and rel. to OS. hwilik, wilik, ON. hvelikr, Dan. hvilken, Swed. vilken, OFris. hwelik, hwelk, MDu. wilk, Du. welk, OHG. hwelich, welich, MHG. welich, G. welch, Goth. hileiks, 'which'. These words lit. mean 'of what form, what like', and derive fr. Teut. \*hwa-, 'what', and \*lika, 'body, form, likeness' (whence also OE. lic, 'body, form', ge-lic, 'like'). See who and like, adj., and cp. the second element in such.

Derivative: which, adj.

whidah bird. — Alteration of earlier widow bird after Whidah (now Ouidah), name of a place in Dahomey, West Africa; the name widow bird was regarded erroneously as a popular corruption of whidah bird.

whiff, n., a puff; a slight odor. — Of imitative origin. Cp. whiffle.

Derivatives: whiff, tr. and intr. v., whiff-er, n., whiff-v. adi.

whiff, n., a flat fish. - Of uncertain origin.

whiffle, intr. and tr. v. — Formed fr. whiff, v. (see whiff, 'a puff'), with freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: whiffl-er, n., whiffl-ing, adj., whiffl-ing-ly, adv.

Whig, n., one of a group of Presbyterians who marched on Edinburgh in 1648 opposing King Charles. — Shortened fr. Whiggamore, which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: Whigg-ery, n., Whigg-ish, adj., Whigg-ish-ly, adv., Whigg-ish-ness, n.

while, n. — ME. whil, while, fr. OE. hwīl, 'space of time, while', rel. to OS. hwīl, OFris. hwīle, OHG. hwīla, MHG. wīle, G. Weile, Goth. hvīla, 'space of time, while', orig. 'rest', ON. hvīla, 'bed' (lit. 'resting place'), hvīld, 'rest', fr. I.-E. base \*q"eyē-, \*q"i(y)ē-, 'to rest, repose, be comfortable', whence also Avestic shāitish, 'joy', OPers. shiyātish, 'joy', L. quiēs, 'rest, repose, quiet', tranquillus (for \*trāns-quilnos), 'quiet, still', Arm. han-gist, 'rest' (fr. pref. hanand gi, fr. base \*q"i-), OSlav. po-koji, 'rest', pociti, 'to rest'. Cp. whilom, whilst, awhile. Cp. also quiet, n., and words there referred to. Derivatives: while, conj. and tr. and intr. v.

whiles, conj. (archaic), while. — ME. -whiles (in compounds), fr. OE. hwiles, adv. gen. of hwil. See prec. word and adv. suff. -s.

whilom, adv., formerly (archaic). — ME. hwilum, whilum, fr. OE. hwilum, 'at times', dat. pl. of hwil, 'time, while'; rel. to OS. hwilun, OHG. hwilom, wilon, G. weiland, 'formerly, of old'. See while.

Derivative: whilom, adj.

whilst, conj. — ME. whilest, extension of whiles. See whiles. For the additional -t cp. amidst, amongst.

whim, n., a sudden fancy; caprice. — Prob. of Scand. origin; cp. ON. hvima, 'to let the eyes wander', Norw. kvima, 'to flutter'. Cp. whimsy, whimwham. Cp. also wimble.

Derivatives: whim, intr. and tr. v., whimm-y, adj.

whimbrel, n., the curiew called *Phaeopus phaeopus*. — Of imitative origin. Cp. whimper. For the ending see suff. -rel.

whimper, intr. v., to whine. — Of imitative origin. Cp. G. wimmern, 'to whimper'.

Derivatives: whimper, n., whimper-er, n., whimper-ing, adj., whimp-er-ing-ly, adv.

whimsy, whimsey, n., a whim. — Rel. to Norw. kvimsa, 'to skip', fr. kvima, 'to flutter'. See whim. Derivatives: whims-ic-al, adj., whims-ic-al-ity, n., whims-ical-ly, adv., whims-ical-ness, n.

whimwham, n., a whimsical device; a trifle. — Reduplication of whim.

whin, gorse. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. hvine, hvin, 'a kind of grass'.

whin, n., a basaltic rock. — Of uncertain origin. whinchat, n., a small bird. — Lit. 'chat of the whin'. See whin, 'gorse', and chat.

whine, intr. and tr. v. — ME. whinen, fr. OE. hwinan, 'to make a shrill sound, whiz', rel. to ON. hvina, 'to whiz', Dan. hvine, Swed. hvina, 'to shriek, whiz', OHG. wihōn, MHG. wihen, 'to shout, cry', G. wiehern, 'to neigh'; of imitative origin. Cp. whinny. Cp. also whisper, whistle. Derivatives: whine, n., whin-ing, adj., whin-ingly, adv.

whinny, intr. v., to neigh. — Related to prec. word.

Derivative: whinny, n.

whip, tr. and intr. v. — ME. whippen, rel. to Dan. vippe, MLG., MDu., Du. wippen, 'to swing', OHG. wipf, 'swing, impetus'. See vibrate and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: whip, n., whipp-er, n., whipp-ing, n. and adj., whipp-ing-ly, adv., whipp-y, adj., whippet (q.v.) whipster (q.v.)

whippet, n., a small swift dog. — Formed fr. whip with dimin. suff. -et.

Derivatives: whippet, intr. v., whippet-er, n. whip-poor-will, n., a nocturnal goatsucker. — Of imitative origin.

whipster, n., an insignificant person. — Formed fr. whip with suff. -ster.

whir, intr. v., to move with a buzzing sound; n., a buzzing sound. — Related to Dan. hvirre, 'to whirl', and to E. whirl.

whirl, intr. and tr. v. — ME. whirlen, prob. fr. ON. hvirfla (Swed. hvirfla, Dan. hvirvle), 'to whirl', rel. to Du. wervelen, G. wirbeln, 'to whirl'. ON. hvirfla is freq. of the verb hverfa, 'to turn'. See wharf and cp. warble, whorl.

Derivatives: whirl, n. (q.v.), whirl-ed, adj., whirl-er, n., whirl-ing, n. and adj., whirl-ing-ly, adv.

whirl, n. — ME. whirle, partly fr. ON. hvirfill, 'circle, ring; top, summit', which is rel. to MLG., MDu. wirvel, wervel, 'whirlwind', Du. wervel, 'vertebra', OHG. wirbil, 'whirlwind', MHG. wirbel, 'crown of the head, top, summit', G. Wirbel, 'whirl, whirlpool, whirlwind; tuning peg; vertebra; crown of the head', and to ON. hverja, 'to turn round', partly directly from ME. whirlen, 'to whirl'. See whirl. v.

whirligig, n., a spinning toy. — Compounded of whirl and gig (in its original sense 'whipping top').

whisht, interj. suggesting silence. — Of imitative origin. Cp. whist, interj.

whisk, n. — ME, wisk, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON., Dan., Norw. visk, 'wisp', which are rel. to MLG., MDu. wisch, Du. wis, OHG. wisc. MHG. G. wisch, 'wisp, brush', fr. I.-E. base \*weis-, 'to turn, twist', whence also OI. vēškāḥ, 'noose', Czech vēchet, 'a wisp of straw', Pol. wiecha, 'panicle', and possibly also L. virga (for \*wiz-gā), 'twig, switch, rod'. The noun whisk derives partly fr. whisk, v. Cp. whisker, whisky,

'a vehicle', whisp, whist. Cp. also virgate and words there referred to.

whisk, tr. and intr. v. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. viske, Norw., Swed. viska, which are rel. to OE. wiscian, 'to plait', weoxian, 'to wipe, keep clean', MDu. wisschen, Du. wissen, OHG. wisken, MHG., G. wischen, 'to whisk, wipe' and to whisk, n. (q.v.)

whisker, n., usually pl. — Formed fr. whisk, v., with suff. -er.

Derivative: whisker-ed, adj.

whiskey, whisky, n., an alcoholic liquor distilled from grain. — Fr. Ir. and Gael. uisce, 'water', shortened fr. uiscebeathadh, 'whisky', lit. 'water of life'. See usquebaugh, which is a doublet of whiskey.

whisky, n., a light vehicle. — Formed fr. whisk, n., with suff. -v.

whisper, intr. and tr. v. — ME. whisperen, fr. OE. hwisprian, rel. to MDu. wispelen, wisperen, OHG. hwispalōn, wispalōn, MHG., G. wispeln, G. wispern, ON. hvīskra, Dan. hviske, 'to whisper'; of imitative origin. Cp. whine. whistle.

Derivatives: whisper-er, n., whisper-ing, adj. and n., whisper-ing-ly, whisper-ous, adj., whisper-ous-ly, adv.

whist, interj. suggesting silence. — Of imitative origin. Cp. whist, hist, hush. Cp. also next word and wistful.

whist, n., a game of cards. — Earlier whisk; so called from the whisking up of the cards from the table. This word was changed into whist (see prec. word) to enjoin silence upon the players.

Derivatives: whist, intr. v., to play whist, whister, n.

whistle, n. — ME., fr. OE. hwistle, rel. to hwistlian. See whistle, v.

whistle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. whistlen, fr. OE. hwistlian, 'to whistle', of imitative origin. Cp. ON. hvisla, Dan. hvisle, 'to whisper', and E. whisper.

Derivatives: whistler, whistling, n. (qq.v.), whistling, adj., whistling-ly, adv.

whistler, n. — ME., fr. OE. hwistlere, fr. hwistlian. See whistle, v., and agential suff. -er.

whistling, n. — ME. whistlinge, fr. OE. hwistlung, fr. hwistlian, 'to whistle'. See whistle and -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

whit, n., the smallest particle; a bit. — ME. wiht, wight, fr. OE. wiht, 'thing, creature'. See wight.

whit, interj., n. and intr. v. — Imitative of the chirp of a bird or a dull sound.

white, adj. — ME. whit, white, fr. OE. hwit, rel. to OS., OFris. hwit, ON. hvitr, Dan. hvid, Swed. vit, Norw. kvit, Du. wit, OHG. hwi3, wi3, MHG. wi3, G. weiß, 'white', Goth. heits, from I.-E. \*kweid-, a var. of base \*kweit-, 'to shine; gleaming; white', whence OI. śvētáh, 'white', OSlav. svitěti, 'to shine', světă, 'light', Lith. śviēsti, 'to shine', svaitýti, 'to brighten'. Cp. wheat, the first

whiten

element in wheatear, Whitsunday and the second element in edelweiss.

Derivatives: white, n., white-ly, adv., whiten (q.v.), white-ness, n., whit-ing, n., the act of making white, whit-ish, adj., whit-y, adj.

whiten, tr. and intr. v. — ME. whitenen, fr. whit, 'white'. See prec. word and verbal suff. -en. Derivative: whiten-ing, n.

whither, adv. — ME. whider, fr. OE. hwider, rel. to Goth. hadre, 'whither'; formed from the I.-E. pron. base \*q<sup>w</sup>o-, with the compar. suff. -ther (q.v.). See who and cp. hither, thither.

whitlow, n., an inflammation on a finger or toe; felon. — ME. whitflawe, whitflowe, prob. folketymol. alteration of dial. whickflaw, lit. 'a crack at a sensitive part', fr. whick, 'sensitive part' (corresponding to the E. noun quick), and the noun flawe. See quick, adj., and flaw, 'defect'. whitneyite, n., a copper arsenide (mineral.) — Named after the American geologist Josiah Dwight Whitney (1819-96). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Whitsun, n. — ME. Whitson, back formation fr. Whitsonday. See next word.

Whitsunday, n., the seventh Sunday after Easter.

— ME. Whitsonday, fr. OE. hwita sunnandæg, lit. 'white Sunday' (see white and Sunday); prob. so called from the white garments worn by the candidates for baptism.

Whitsuntide, n. — Short for Whitsunday tide. See prec. word and -tide.

whittle, n., a large knife. — ME. whittel, fr. earlier thwitel, 'whittle', fr. OE. pwītan, 'to cut, cut off', rel. to ON. pveitr, 'piece of land', lit. 'land cut off', from the stem of pveita, 'to hew'. See thwaite and cp. doit.

Derivatives: whittle, tr. v., to cut with a knife; to reduce, whittl-er, n., whittl-ing, n.

whiz(z), intr. and tr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: whizz-er, n., whizz-ing, adj., whizz-ing-ly. adv.

whiz-bang, whizz-bang, n., a whiz. — Prop. a whizzing sound followed by a bang. See whiz and bang.

who, pron. - ME. hwo, ho, who, fr. OE. hwa, 'who' (whence hwæt, 'what'), rel. to OS. hwe, 'who', hwat, 'what', ON. hverr, 'who, which', hvat, 'what', Dan. hvo, 'who', hvad, 'what', Swed. vem, 'who', vad, 'what', OFris. hwa, 'who', hwet, 'what', Du. wie, 'who', wat, 'what', OHG. hwer, wer, MHG., G. wer, 'who', OHG. hwaz, wa3, MHG. wa3, G. was, 'what', Goth. has, fem. ho, 'who', ha, 'what'. All these words derive from the Teut. pron. base \*hwa-, \*hwe-, corresponding to I.-E. \*qwo-, \*qwe-, whence also OI. káh, fem. ká, 'who, which', Avestic kō, fem. kā, of s.m., OI. kád, 'what', OI. kada, Avestic kadā, 'when, at what time', Toch. A kus, kuc, 'which' (neut.), Hitt. kuish, 'who', OI. káti, Hitt. kuwatta, L. quot, 'how many', Ion. Gk. κόσος, Gk. πόσος, 'how great, how much', L. quī, fem. quae, neut. quod, 'who, which, what',

quam, 'as, as much as', Umbr. pui, fem. pai. neut,  $p \dot{u} d$  (= L.  $au\bar{i}$ , auae, auod), 'who, which. what', Lith, kas, 'who', kad, 'what', kada, 'when, at what time'. Homer. Gk. τέο. Att. τοῦ. 'whose', Gk. ποῦ, 'where?', πόθεν, 'whence?, from what place?', OSlav. kŭ-to (Russ. kto), 'who', OIr. cē, cia, W. pwv. 'who', pa. 'what'. Ir., Gael, co. 'what'. Cp. the var. I.-E. base \*awi-, whence OI. kih, 'who?', kim, 'what?', cit, cid. Avestic -čit. OPers. čiv, 'even, also' (enclitic particle). Thessal. Gk. κίς, 'who?', Gk. τίς. 'who?', τί, 'what?', τι (indef. particle), L. quis, 'who?', quid, 'what?', Oscan pis, pis, 'who', pid, 'what', Umbr. pis-i, 'who', piř-i, 'what', svepis, 'if any one', OSlav. či-to (Russ. čto), 'what', Ir. cid. 'what'. Cp. how, what. when. whence, where, whether, which, whither, whom, whose, why. Cp. also aliquant, aliquot, aliunde, katha, kick-shaw, posology, qua, qualify, quality, quantity, quantum, quasi, quibble, quid, 'essence'. quiddity, quiddle, quillet, quoad, quod, 'which', quodlibet, quondam, quorum, quota, quote, ubjety, ubiquity.

whoa, interi. — A var. of ho, interj.

whodunit, n., a mystery story or detective story.

— Coined by Donald Gordon from the expression who done it.

whole, adj. — ME. hale, hole, hol, hool, 'healthy, whole', fr. OE. hāl, 'whole, unhurt, healthy, well', rel. to OS. hel. ON. heill, Dan., Swed. hel. OFris. hāl, hēl, MDu. hiel, heel, Du. heel, OHG., MHG., G. heil, Goth. hails, 'complete, alone, whole, healthy, well, sound', OE. hal, ON. heill, 'good omen, luck', OS., OFris. hēl, Du., OHG., MHG., G. heil, 'salvation, welfare', fr. I.-E. base \*qailo-, \*quailu-, 'complete, sound, well, happy', whence also OSlav. cĕlŭ, 'whole, complete', Lett. kails, 'naked, bare, bald', OPruss. kailūstikan, 'health', W. coel, 'omen', and prob. also Gk. κοΐλυ (Hesychius), 'beautiful'. Cp. hale, 'healthy', which is a doublet of whole. Cp. also hail, 'to greet', halse, heal, health, holy and the second element in wassail. Cp. also kevalin and the first element in celibate. The w in whole is intrusive; cp. whore.

Derivatives: whole, n. and adv., whole-ness, n., whol-ly, adv.

wholesome, adj. — ME. holsom, formed on analogy of ON. heilsamr, fr. hol, hool, 'whole', and -som, '-some'. Cp. Du. heilsam, G. heilsam and see whole and 1st -some.

Derivatives: wholesome-ly, adv., wholesome-ness, n.

whom, objective case of who. — ME. whom, wham, fr. OE. hwām, dat. of hwā, 'who'. See who and cp. whose.

whoop, intr. v., to shout; n., a shout. — ME. whopen, whoupen, variants of hopen, houpen, fr. MF. houper, fr. OF., fr. interj. houp, 'call to dogs or horses'. Cp. hoop, 'call to animals', which is derivatively identical with, but represents an earlier spelling of, whoop.

Derivatives: whoop-er, n., whoop-ing, adj., whoop-ing-ly, adv.

whop, tr. v., to beat, strike; intr. v., to move quickly. — Of imitative origin. Cp. W. chwap, 'a stroke', which is also imitative.

Derivatives: whopp-er, n., whopp-ing, n. and adj.

whore, n., a prostitute. — ME. hore, fr. OE. hōre, fr. ON. hōra, 'adulteress' (whence Dan. hore, Swed. hora, 'whore'), which is rel. to ON. hōrr, 'adulterer', and to MDu. hoere, Du. hoer, OHG. hoaru, MHG. huore, G. Hure, 'whore', Goth. hors, 'adulterer', from I.-E. base \*qā-, 'to desire', whence also L. cārus, 'dear, precious'. See charity and cp. words there referred to. The w in whore is intrusive; cp. whole.

Derivatives: whoredom (q.v.), whor-ish, adj., whor-ish-ly, adv., whor-ish-ness, n.

whoredom, n. — ME. hordom, fr. ON. hōrdōmr, which was formed fr. hōrr, 'adulterer', with suff. -dōmr. See prec. word and -dom.

whorl, n., 1) a small flywheel on a spindle; 2) arrangement of leaves in a circle round the stem.

— ME. whorwyl, whorlwyl, wharle, whorle, prob. dial. variants of whirle, 'whirl'. See whirl. Derivative: whorl-ed. adi.

whortleberry, n. — A var. of hurtleberry, the first element of which derives fr. OE. horta, 'whortleberries'. Cp. huckleberry.

whose, the genitive case of who. — ME. whas, whos, fr. OE. hwæs, gen. of hwā, 'who'. See who and cp. whom.

why, adv. — ME., fr. OE. hwī, hw̄, instrumental case of hwā, hwæt, 'who, what'. See who. Derivatives: why, interi. and n.

wichtisite, n., a variety of sordavalite (petrogr.) — Named after Wichtis in Finland. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

wick, n., twisted thread. — ME. wicke, wike, fr. OE. wēpce, 'wick', rel. to MDu. wieke, Du. wiek, OHG. wiohha, MHG., G. wieche, fr. I.-E. base \*weg-, 'to weave', whence also L. vēlum (for \*wēxlom), 'sail, curtain, veil'. See veil, n., and cp. wax, n.

wick, n., village (now found only in compounds).
ME. wik, fr. OE. wic, 'village', fr. L. vicus, 'village, hamlet' [whence also OHG. wih, 'village' (whence G. Weichbild, 'municipal area'), Du. wijk, 'quarter, district', OFris. wik, OS. wic, OE. wic, 'village']. See vicinage and cp. the second element in bailiwick.

wicked, adj. — ME. wikked, fr. wikke, 'wicked', which prob. derives fr. wiken, 'to give way, yield', fr. OE. wican. See weak, and cp. the next two words.

Derivatives: wicked-ly, adv., wicked-ness, n. wicker, n., 1) a pliant twig; withe; 2) wickerwork. — ME. wiker, of Scand. origin. Cp. dial. Swed. vikker, 'willow', prop. 'the tree with the pliant twigs', fr. Swed. vika, 'to bend', which is rel. to OE. wican, 'to give way, yield'. See weak and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: wicker, tr. v., wicker-ed, adi.

wicket, n., a small gate. — ME. wiket, fr. AF. wiket, corresponding to OF. guischet (F. guichet), 'wicket, wicket gate'. These dimin. nouns were prob. formed fr. ON. vik, 'nook', fr. vikja, 'to turn, bend', which is rel. to ON. vikja, 'to move, turn', OE. wīcan, 'to give way, yield'. See weak and cp. the prec. two words. Cp. also Viking.

wield

widdershins. adv. - See withershins.

wide, adj. — ME. wide, fr. OE. wid, rel. to OS., OFris. wid, ON. viðr, Dan., Swed. vid, Du. wijd, OHG., MHG. wit, G. weit, fr. Teut. \*wiða-, corresponding to I.-E. \*wi-ito-, which is formed fr. I.-E. base \*wi-, 'asunder', and the pp. stem of I.-E. \*ei-, 'to go'. For the first element see with, for the second see itinerant.

Derivatives: wide, adv. (q.v.), wide, n., wide-ly, adv., wid-en, v., widen-er, n., wideness (q.v.), wid-ish, adj.

wide, adv. — ME., fr. OE. wīde, fr. wīd, 'wide' (adj.) See wide, adj.

wideness, n. — ME. widnesse, fr. OE. widnes, fr. wid, 'wide'. See wide, adj. and -ness.

widgeon, n., any of various kinds of migratory wild ducks. - Prob. from a NOF. var. of F. vigeon, vingeon, fr. L. vipionem, acc. of vipio. 'a kind of small crane', a word of Balearic and prob. imitative origin. For the transition of Latin intervocalic p into -ge- in French cp. F. pigeon, fr. L. pipionem, acc. of pipio (see pigeon). widow, n. - ME. widewe, widwe, fr. OE. widewe, widuwe, wuduwe, rel. to OS, widowa, OFris widwe, MDu., Du. weduwe, Du. weeuw, OHG. wituwa, witawa, MHG. witewe, witwe, G. Witwe, Goth. widuwo, 'widow', and cogn. with OI. vidhúh, 'lonely, solitary', OI, vidhávā, Avestic viδavā, L. vidua (whence It. vedova, Rum. văduvă, Provenc. vezoa, OF. vedve, F. veuve, Sp. viuda, Port. viúva), 'widow', OSlav, vidova, OPruss. widdewū, OIr. fedb. W. guedeu, 'widow', W. gweddw, 'widower', 'widow', Gk. ήtθεος (for \*ή-fίθεFoς), 'unmarried'. All these words derive from I.-E. base \*widh-, 'to separate', whence also L. di-videre, 'to divide'. See divide and cp. vidual, viuva.

Derivatives: widow, tr. v., widow-ed, adj., widow-er, n., widow-hood, n., widow-ly, adj.

widow bird, a whidah bird. — So called after Port. viúva, 'widow bird', lit. 'widow', fr. L. vidua (see widow); in allusion to its long tail feathers suggestive of widow's veil. Cp. whidah bird. Cp. also viuva.

width, n. — Formed from the adj. wide with subst. suff. -th on analogy of bread-th. leng-th.

wield, tr. v., 1) to handle (an instrument or weapon; 2) to exercise (power, etc.) — ME. welden, fr. OE. wealdan, wyldan, wieldan, 'to govern, possess, have control over', rel. to OS., Goth. waldan, OFris. walda, 'to govern, rule', ON. valda, 'to rule, wield; to cause', Dan. volde, Swed. vålla, 'to occasion, cause', OHG. waltan,

MHG., G. walten, 'to govern, rule', fr. I.-E. \*wal-dh-, which is an enlargement of base \*wal-, 'to be strong, to rule', whence L. valēre, 'to be well, to be strong'. The fact that the enlarged base \*wal-dh- occurs only in Teut. and Balto-Slavonic shows the near relationship between these two language groups. See valiant and cp. the first element in Walter and the second element in Arnold, Bretwalda, Gerald, Harold, herald, Isold, Oswald, Reginald, Reynold, springal.

wife, n. — ME. wif, fr. OE. wif, 'woman; wife', rel. to OS., OFris. wif, ON. vif, Dan., Swed. viv, MDu., Du. wiif, OHG. wib, MHG. wip, G. Weib, and possibly also to ON. vifadr, 'covered, veiled', veifa, 'to wave' (as e.g. the veil does in the wind). Accordingly ON. vif, OE. wif, etc., would lit. mean 'the veiled one'. For sense development cp. L. nupta, 'a married woman, bride, wife', prop. fem. pp. of nūbere, 'to cover oneself for the bridegroom, to marry, wed'. See vibrate and cp. the first element in woman and the second element in hussy.

Derivatives: wife-hood, n., wife-less, wife-like,

wife-ly, wif-ish, adjs.
wig. n. — Shortened from periwig.

Derivatives: wig, tr. v., to provide with a wig; wigg-ed, adj., wig-less, adj.

wig, also wigg, n., bun, cake. — ME. wigge, fr. MDu. or MLG. wigge, 'wedge, wedge-shaped cake', rel. to MDu. wegge, OE. wecg, 'wedge'. See wedge.

wigan, n., a kind of stiff canvas. — Named after Wigan, a town in Lancashire, England.

wiggle, intr. and tr. v., to move, or to cause to move, to and fro with jerky motion. — ME. wigelen, rel. to, or borrowed from, MFlem. wiegelen, wigelen, freq. of wiegen, 'to rock', fr. wiege (Du. wieg), 'cradle', which is rel. to OHG. wiga, MHG. wi(e)ge, G. Wiege, MLG. wēge, OFris. widze, of s.m., from I.-E. base \*wegh-, 'to move'. See weigh and words there referred to and cp. esp. waggle and the second element in earwig, polliwog.

Derivatives: wiggle, n., wiggl-er, n.

wight, n., a person (now archaic or dial.) — ME., fr. OE. wiht, 'thing, creature', rel. to OS. wiht, 'thing, demon', Du. wicht, 'a little child', OHG., MHG. wiht, 'thing, creature, demon', G. Wicht, 'creature, little child', ON. vēttr, vættr, 'thing, creature', Dan. vette, Swed. vätte, vätt, 'spirit of the earth, gnome', Goth. waihts, 'something', ni-waiht, 'nothing'. Outside Teut. the only cognate is OSlav. vešti, 'a thing'. Cp. whit. Cp. also aught, naught, not.

wight, adj., brave (dial.) — ME., fr. ON. vigr, 'in fighting condition', which is rel. to ON. vig, 'war, battle', and cogn. with L. vincere, 'to vanquish'. See vincible.

wigwam, n., an Indian hut. — A word of Algonquian origin, meaning 'their house'; cp. e.g. Ojibway wigiwam, 'their house'.

wilco, interj., in radio and signaling, a code word meaning that a message has been received and will be complied with. — Coined fr. will comply. wild, adj. — ME. wilde, fr. OE. wilde, 'wild, savage, untamed, uncultivated', rel. to OS. wildi, ON. villr, Dan., Swed. vild, OFris. wilde, Du. wild, OHG. wildi, MHG. wilde, G. wild, Goth. wilpeis, 'wild', Dan. vildt, Du. wild, OHG. wildi, MHG. wilt, G. Wild, 'game', OE. wilder, wildor, 'game' [later misinterpreted as wild(d)eor, 'wild deer'], and cogn. with W. gwyllt, Co. gwyls, 'untamed'. Cp. wilderness. Cp. also wold.

Derivatives: wild, n. and adv., wild-ing, n., wild-ish, adi., wild-ly, adv., wild-ness, n.

wildebeest, n., gnu. — S. Afr. Du., lit. 'wild beest', fr. Du. wild, 'wild', and beest, 'beast'. See wild and beast.

wilder, tr. v., 1) to cause to lose one's way; 2) to bewilder; intr. v., 1) to lose one's way; 2) to become bewildered. — Prob. back formation from next word and orig. meaning 'to lead into a wilderness'. Cp. bewilder.

wilderness, n. — ME., formed with 2nd suff. -ess fr. OE. wilder, 'wild beast'; cp. Du. wildernis, G. Wildernis, Wildnis. See wild and cp. wilder.

wile, n. — ME. wile, fr. OE. wil, 'trick', fr. ONF.
\*wile (corresponding to OF. guile), prob. fr. OE. wigle, 'divination', which is rel. to OE. wicca, 'wizard', wicce, 'witch'. See witch, 'sorceress', and cp. guile, which is a doublet of wile.

Derivative: wile, tr. v.

Wilhelmina, fem. PN. — G. Wilhelmine, fem. form of Wilhelm, 'William'. See William and fem. suff. -ina.

wilkeite, n., a member of the apatite group (mineral.) — Named after the mineral collector R. M. Wilke of Palo Alto, California. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

will, n. — ME. will, wille, fr. OE. willa, 'will', rel. to OS. willio, ON. vili, Dan. villie, Swed. vilja, OFris. willa, Du. wil, OHG. willio, willo, MHG., G. wille, Goth. wilja, 'will', and to OE. willan, etc., 'to will'. See will, v.

will, tr. and aux. v. - ME. willen, fr. OE. willan, 'to will, desire, wish', rel. to OS. willian, wellian, ON., Swed. vilja, Dan. ville, OFris. willa, Du. willen, OHG. wellan, wellen, MHG. wellen, wollen, G. wollen, Goth. wiljan, 'to will, wish, desire', Goth. waljan, 'to choose', ON. val, OHG. wala, 'choice', fr. I.-E. base \*wel-, 'to will, wish, hope, choose', whence also OI. vṛnốti, vṛnắti, 'chooses, prefers', Avestic verenav-, 'to wish, will choose', OI. váryah, 'to be chosen, eligible; excellent', várīyān, 'better', L. volō, velle, 'to will, wish, desire', OSlav. voljo, voliti, 'to will', volja, 'will', veljo, velěti, 'to command', Lith. pa-velmi, 'I will', viliúos, 'I hope', W. gwell, 'better', Gk. (with -δ-enlargement) ξλδομαι (for ξλ-δ-ομαι), 'I wish, long for', ξλδωρ (for  $\xi\lambda$ -δ-ωρ), 'wish'; (with - $\pi$ -enlargement)  $\xi\lambda$ πομαι (for ξλ-π-ομαι), 'I wish, long for', ξλπίς (for  $\xi\lambda-\pi-i\zeta$ ), 'hope'. Cp. well, adv., and the first element in welcome, William, Wilhelmine, Gilbert. Cp. also velleity, volition, volitive, voluntary, voluptuous. Cp. also Harpalus.

Derivatives: will-ed, adj., will-ed-ness, n., will-er, n., wil(l)-ful, adj., wil(l)-ful-ness, n., will-ing, adj., will-ing-ly, adv., will-ing-ness. n.

will, tr. v., to bequeath. - Fr. will, n.

willemite, n., a zinc orthosilicate (mineral.) — G. Willemit, named after Willem (= William) I (1772-1843), king of the Netherlands (1815-40). The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

willet, n., a N. American bird. — Imitative of its cry.

William, n., masc. PN. — ONF. Willaume, Willame, corresponding to OF. (= F.) Guillaume, of G. origin; cp. OHG. Willahelm, which is compounded of willio, willo, 'will', and helma, 'helmet'. See will, n., and helmet.

williamsite, n., a variety of serpentine (mineral.)
Named after the American mineral collector
L. W. Williams. For the ending see subst. suff.
ite

will-o'-the-wisp, ignis fatuus. — The name lit. means 'William of the handful of straw'. It is formed fr. Will, dimin. of William, o' and wisp. willow, n. — ME. wilghe, wilowe, fr. OE. welig, wilig, OS. wilgia, rel. to MLG., MDu. wilghe, Du. wilg, and cogn. with Gk. ἐλίκη (for \*Fελίκη), 'willow', ἔλιξ, 'coil, spiral', from I.-E. base \*wel-, 'to roll', whence also L. volvere, 'to roll'; see volute. OE. welig, etc., 'willow', prop means 'the tree with pliant branches'. Cp. E. withy, which is cogn. with L. viēre, 'to bend, twist'.

Derivatives: willow, tr. v., willow-v, adi,

willy-nilly, adv. — Contraction of will I, nill I, or will he, nill he, or will ye, nill ye. See will, v., and nill.

wilt, v. — 2nd pers. sing. of will.

wilt, intr. v., to fade, wither; tr. v., to cause to fade. — Prob. alter. of wilk, a dial. var. of welk (q.v.)

Wilton, n., also Wilton carpet. — Named after Wilton, a town in Wiltshire, England.

wily, adj. — ME., fr. wil, 'wile'. See wile and -y (representing OE. -ig).

Derivatives: wili-ly, adv., wili-ness, n.

wimble, n., a gimlet. — ME. wimbel, fr. AF. wimble, fr. MDu. wimmel, 'auger', which is rel. to gimlet (q.v.)

Derivative: wimble, tr. v., to bore with a wimble; intr. v., to penetrate.

wimble, adj., active (now dial.) — Of uncertain origin.

wimple, n., a head covering for women, worn esp. by nuns. — ME. wimpel, fr. OE. wimpel, rel. to OS. wimpal, OFris. wimpel, MDu., Du. wimpel, OHG. wimpal, MHG., G. wimpel, ON. vimpill. OF. guimple (whence F. guimpe, 'nun's wimple'), is a Teut. loan word (see gimp, guimpe). The above Teut. words are rel. to Dan.

vippe, MLG., Du. vippen, 'to swing'. See vibrate. Derivatives: wimple, tr. and intr. v., wimpl-ed, adi.

win, tr. and intr. v. — ME. winnen, fr. OE. winnan, 'to strive, struggle, fight', rel. to OS. winnan, ON., Swed. vinna, OFris. winna, Du. winnen, 'to gain, win', Dan. vinde, 'to win', OHG. winnan, 'to strive, struggle, fight', MHG. gewinnen, 'to gain by effort', G. gewinnen, 'to gain, win', Goth. (ga)winnen, 'to suffer, toil', fr. I.-E. base \*wen-, 'to strive after, wish, desire, be satisfied', whence also OI. vánati, vanóti, 'he desires, loves, wins', L. venus, 'love, sexual desire, loveliness', venerārī, 'to worship'. See venerate and cp. wish. Cp. also the first element in Winfred, winsome, and the second element in Baldwin. Edwin.

Derivatives: win, n., winn-er, n., winn-ing, adj., winn-ings, n. pl., winn-ing-ly, adv.

wince, intr. v., to shrink; to start back. — ME. wenchen, winchen, wincen, fr. AF. wenchir, \*wencir, corresponding to OF. guenchir, guencir, fr. Teut. \*wankjan, 'to stagger, totter, draw back'; cp. OHG. wankōn, 'to stagger, totter', ON. vakka (for \*vanka), 'to stray, hover'. See wink and cp. gauche.

wincey, n., fabric of cotton and wool. — A blend of woolsey and linsey.

winch, n., 1) a crank with a handle; 2) a type of windlass. — ME. winche, wynch, fr. OE. wince, 'a pulley', rel. to OE. wincian, 'to nod, wink'. See wink.

Winchester, n., trademark for a kind of repeating rifle. — Named after its first manufacturer, the American industrialist Oliver Fisher Winchester (1810-80).

wind, n., air in motion, - ME. wind, fr. OE. wind, rel. to OS., OFris., Du. wind, ON, vindr, Dan., Swed. vind, OHG. wind, MHG. wint, G. Wind, Goth, winds, and cogn, with OI, vatah, Avestic vāta-, Toch. A want, wänt, B yente, Hitt. huwantis, L., ventus, OSlav, větrů, OPruss, wetro, Lith. vėjas, 'wind', Lith. vėtra, 'tempest', Olr. feth, 'air', W. gwynt, Bret. gwent, 'wind'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base \* $w\bar{e}$ -, 'to blow', whence also OI, váti, vavati, Avestic vāiti, 'blows', Goth, waian, OE, wāwan, OHG, wājan, MHG. weien, G. wehen, OSlav. vējati, 'to blow', Gk. ἄτμι (for \*ἄξημι), 'I blow', ἀήτης (for \* $\alpha$ Fήτης), 'wind'. Cp. weather, window, wing, winnow, winze, wither. Cp. also van, 'winnowing fan', and fan. Cp. also Aëllo, atmo-, bedeguar, nirvana, Vayu, vent, 'outlet', ventail, ventiduct, ventilate, ventilation, Ventôse, vol-au-

Derivatives: wind, tr. v., to scent, wind-less, wind-y, adjs., wind-i-ly, adv., wind-i-ness, n.

wind, tr. and intr. v., to turn. — ME. winden, fr. OE. windan, 'to wind, twist', rel. to OS. windan, ON., Swed. vinda, Dan. vinde, OFris. winda, Du. winden, OHG. wintan, MHG., G. winden, Goth. windan, 'to wind', fr. I.-E. base \*wendh-, \*wndh-, 'to turn, twist', whence also OI. vandhúrah, 'a

Derivatives: wind, n., the act of winding, winding, n. and adj., wind-ing-ly, adv.

windlass, n., a device for raising weights by winding a rope round a cylinder. — ME. windelas, windlas, fr. Icel. vindilāss, fr. ON. vindāss (whence also MDu., Du. windas), which is compounded of ON. vinda, 'to wind', and āss, 'beam, pillar'. For the first element see wind, 'to turn'. The second element is rel. to Goth. ans, 'beam, pillar'.

Derivative: windlass, tr. and intr. v.

windlestraw, windlestrae, n., a dry stalk of grass.

— ME., fr. OE. windlestrēaw, which is compounded of windel, 'basket' (fr. windan, 'to wind'), and strēaw, 'straw'. See wind, 'to turn', and straw.

window, n. — ME. windoge, windowe, fr. ON. vindauga, lit. 'windeye'. See wind, 'air in motion', and eye.

Derivatives: window, tr. v., window-ed, adj., window-less, adj.

Windsor, n., 1) the Windsor bean; 2) a Windsor chair; 3) Windsor soap. — Named after Windsor, a town in Berkshire, England.

wine, n. — ME. win, fr. OE. win, fr. L. vinum, 'wine', whence also OS., OFris., OHG., MHG. win, ON. vin, Dan., Swed. vin, Du. wijn, 'wine', G. Wein, Goth. wein, OSlav. vino, Lith. vpnas, W. gwin, OIr. fin. See vine.

Derivatives: wine, tr. and intr. v., wine-less, adj., win-er, n., win-ery, n., win-y, adj.

winebibber, n., a drunkard. —Loan translation of G. Weinsäufer, which is compounded of wein, 'wine', and Säufer, 'bibber'. See wine and bibber. winebibbing, n. — See prec. word and -ing, suff. forming verbal nouns.

Winfred, masc. PN. — OE. Winfrið, 'friend of peace', fr. wine, 'friend', and friðu, 'peace'. The first element is rel. to ON. vinr, OHG. wini, 'friend', OE. winnan, 'to strive, stuggle, fight'; see win. For the second element see free and cp. words there referred to.

wing, n. — ME. wenge, winge, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. vængr, Dan., Swed. vinge, 'wing', which are rel. to Du. waaien, 'to blow; to flutter in the wind, to fly', OE. wāwan, 'to blow'. See wind, 'air in motion'.

Derivatives: wing, tr. and intr. v., wing-ed, wing-less, adjs., wing-let, n.

wink, intr. and tr. v. — ME. winken, fr. OE. wincian, 'to nod, wink', rel. to Du. wenken, OHG. winkan, MHG., G. winken, and in gradational relationship to OHG. wankōn, 'to stagger, totter', ON. vakka (for \*vanka), 'to stray, hover', fr. I.-E. base \*wag-, 'to bend',

whence also L. vagārī, 'to wander, roam about'. See vagary and words there referred to and cp. esp. wankle, wince, winch, winkle, and the second element in lapwing.

Derivatives: wink, n., wink-er, n., wink-ing, n. and adj., wink-ing-ly, adv.

winkle, n., an edible mollusk, a periwinkle. — Back formation fr. 2nd periwinkle.

winnow, tr. v. — ME. windewen, winewen, fr. OE. windwian, 'to winnow', rel. to ON. vinza, OHG. wintōn, 'to fan, winnow', Goth. diswinhjan, 'to throw (grain) apart', and cogn. with L. vannus, 'winnowing fan', ventus, 'wind', ventilāre, 'to fan, winnow'. See wind, 'air in motion', and words there referred to and cp. esp. ventilate.

Derivatives: winnow, n., winnow-er, n., winnow-ing, adj., winnow-ing-ly, adv.

winsome, adj., pleasant, charming. — ME. winsum, fr. OE. wynsum, 'pleasant, delightful', which is formed fr. wynn, 'joy', and suff. -sum; cp. OS. wunsam, OHG. wunnisam, MHG. wan(ne)sam. The first element is rel. to OS. wunnia, OHG. wunja, wunna, wunnī, MHG. wunne, wünne, G. Wonne, 'joy, delight', and to OE. wyscan, 'to wish'; see wish and cp. win. For the second element see -some.

winter, n. — ME., fr. OE. winter, rel. to OFris., Du. winter, OS., OHG. wintar, MHG., G. winter, Dan., Swed. vinter, Goth. wintrus, ON. vetr, 'winter'. These words meant perh. orig. 'the white (i.e. snowy) season', and are cogn. with Celtic vindo-, 'white' appearing in Gaul. vindo-(whence Vindo-bona, the Latin name of Vienna, which was built by Celtic settlers), OIr. find, W. gwyn, 'white'. See gwyniad and cp. Wend, vendage

Derivatives: winter, intr. and tr. v., winter-ly, adj., wintr-y, also winter-y, adj., wintr-i-ly, adv., wintr-i-ness, n.

winze, n., a small shaft (mining). — Rel. to Icel. vinza, 'to winnow', fr. ON. vindre, 'wind'. See wind, 'air in motion', and cp. winnow.

wipe, tr. v. — ME. wipen, fr. OE. wipian, 'to wipe', rel. to Dan. vippe, MLG., MDu., Du. vippen, OHG. wifan, MHG. wifen, 'to swing', fr. I.-E. base \*weib-, 'to move to and fro, to swing', whence also L. vibrāre, 'to shake'. See vibrate and cp. wisp.

Derivatives: wipe, n., wip-er, n.

wire, n. — ME. wyre, wir, fr. OE. wir, rel. to ON.

\*virr in viravirki, 'filigree work', Swed. vira, 'to
twist', OHG. wiara, 'fine gold work', and cogn.
with OIr. fiar, W. gwyr, 'bent, crooked', fr. I.-E.
base \*wei-, 'to bend, twist', whence also L. viere,
'to bend, twist'. See withy. Cp. L. viriae, 'armlet, bracelet', which is a Celtic loan word and
ult. derives fr. I.-E. base \*wei-. Cp. also ferrule.
Derivatives: wire, tr. and intr. v., wir-ed, adj.,
wire-less, adj. and n., wir-er, n., wir-ring, n.,
wir-y, adj., wir-i-ly, adv., wir-i-ness, n.

wis, tr. v., to know (archaic). — Back formation fr. ME. i-wis, 'certainly', misinterpreted as I wis

(= I wist, I wit), 'I know'. For the etymology of ME, iwis see iwis.

wisdom, n. — ME., fr. OE. wīsdōm, formed fr. wīs, 'wise', with suff. -dōm. See wise, 'prudent', and -dom and cp. OS., OFris. wīsdōm, ON. vīsdōmr, Dan., Swed. visdom, OHG. wīstuom, 'wisdom', G. Weistum, 'judicial sentence serving as a precedent'.

wisdom tooth. — Loan translation of L. dentēs sapientiae, itself loan translation of Gk. σωφρονιστῆρες, 'wisdom teeth', fr. σωφρονεῖν, 'to be sound of mind'; so called because in contradistinction to the other teeth, they appear when the person is already grown up.

wise, n., manner, fashion. — ME. wise, fr. OE. wise, 'way, manner', rel. to OS. wisa, OFris. wis, Dan., Norw., Swed. vis, MDu. wise, Du. wijs, wijze, OHG. wis(a), MHG. wis(e), G. Weise, 'way, manner', ON. visa, 'strophe, verse', vis in öðru vis, 'otherwise', fr. I.-E. base \*weid-, 'to see; to know'. The orig. meaning of OE. wise, etc., was 'knowledge'. See next word and cp. guise, which is a doublet of wise.

wise, adj., 1) knowing, learned; 2) prudent. — ME. wis, fr. OE. wis, rel. to OS., OFris. wis, ON. viss, Dan., Swed. vis, Du. wijs, 'wise', Du. wijze, 'a wise man', OHG. wis(i), MHG. wis(e), G. weise, 'wise', Goth. -weis (only in compounds), 'knowing', fr. I.-E. base \*weid-, 'to see; to know'. See vision and cp. wise, adj., and wit, v. and n. Cp. also wisdom, wiseacre and the second element in righteous.

Derivatives: wise-ly, adv., wise-ness, n.

wise, tr. v., (chiefly Scot.), 1) to show (someone) the way; 2) to direct. — ME. wisen, fr. OE. wisian, rel. to OS. wisian, ON. visa, Dan. vise, Swed., Norw. visa, OFris. wisa, MLG., MDu. wisen, Du. wijzen, MHG. wisen, G. weisen, 'to show the way, direct'. These verbs lit. mean 'to make wise', and derive fr. OE. wis, 'wise, knowing', resp. its equivalents in the other Teut. languages. See wise, adj.

-wise, combining form. - Fr. wise, n.

wiseacre, n., one who pretends to know everything. - MDu. wijs-segger, fr. OHG. wis-sago, 'prophet', popular transformation (as if fr. OHG. wis, 'wise', and sago, 'sayer') of OHG. wi3(3)ago, a derivative of OHG. wi33an (corresponding to OE. witan), 'to know'. OHG. wissagen, 'to prophesy' (whence MHG. wissagen, G. weissagen) is a back formation fr. wissago. Cp. OE. wîtega, wîtga, ON. vitki, 'prophet', and OE. witig, 'knowing', and see wit, v. and n. wish, tr. and intr. v. - ME. wisshen, fr. OE. wyscan, 'to wish', rel. to ON. āskja, Dan. ønske, Swed. önska, MDu. wonscen, wunscen, wenscen, Du. wensen, OHG. wunsken, MHG., G. wünschen, 'to wish', ON. ōsk, 'wish', MDu. wonsc. wunse, wense, Du. wens, OHG. wunse, MHG., G. wunsch, 'wish', fr. I.-E. base \*wen-, 'to strive after, wish, desire, be satisfied', whence also OI. vánati, vanóti, vánchati, 'he desires, loves', vanas-, 'desire', L. venus, 'love, loveliness', vēnerārī, 'to reverence, worship, venerate'. See venerate and cp. wean, ween, win, won, wont, adj. Cp. also gain.

Derivatives: wish, n., wish-ed, adj., wish-ed-ly, adv., wish-ful, adj., wish-ful-ly, adv., wish-ful-ness, n., wish-ing, adj., wish-ing-ly, adv.

wish-wash, n., any weak drink. — Antiphonic reduplication of wash.

wishy-washy, adj., tasteless. — Antiphonic reduplication of washy. See wash.

wisp, n., a small bunch. — ME. wisp, wips, of uncertain origin; perh. rel. to OE. wipian, 'to wipe'. See wipe and cp. will-o-the-wisp.

Derivatives: wisp, tr. v., wisp-ish, adj., wisp-y, adj., wisp-i-ly, adv., wisp-i-ness, n.

wissel, n., change; retribution (Scot.) — ME. wissel, 'exchange', fr. MDu. (= Du.) wissel, which is rel. to OHG. wehsal, 'change'. See week.

wist, n., an old Sussex land measure. — ML. wista, prob. fr. OE. wist, 'food, provision, sustenance', which is rel. to ON. vist, OHG. wist, of s.m.

wist, tr. v., to know (archaic). — ME. wiste, fr. OE., past tense of witan, 'to know'. Cp. Du. wist, past of weten, G. wusste, past of wissen, Dan. vidste, past of vide, Swed. visste, past of veta, 'to know', and see wit, v.

Wistaria, n., 1) Wisteria; 2) (not cap.) a pale purple. — See next word.

Wisteria, n., 1) a genus of woody vines (bot.); 2) (not cap.) any plant of this genus. — ModL., named by the botanist Thomas Nuttall (1786-1859) after Caspar Wistar (or Wister) (1761-1818), professor of anatomy in Philadelphia. For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

wistful, adj., longing, yearning. — Appar. a blend of wishful and obsol. wistly, 'intently', which is prob. formed from whist, interj., with adv. suff.

Derivatives: wistful-ly, adv., wist-ful-ness, n. wit, 'tr. and intr. v. — ME. witen, weten, fr. OE. witan, 'to know', rel. to OS. witan, ON., Norw. vita, Swed. veta, Dan. vide, OFris. wita, MDu., Du. weten, OHG. wi33an, MHG. wi33en, G. wissen, Goth. witan, 'to know', from I.-E. base \*weid-, \*woid-, \*wid-, 'to see; to know', whence also L. vidēre, 'to see'. See vision and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word and twit, wise, adj. and n., wisdom, wiseacre, witan, wite, 'to accuse', witenagemot, witness, wizard, wot, and guide, guise, guy, 'rope'.

Derivatives: witt-ed, adj., witt-ing, adj., witt-ing-ly, adv.

wit, n. — ME., fr. OE., 'understanding, intelligence, mind', rel. to OS. wit, ON. vit, Dan. vid, Swed. vett, OFris. wit, OHG. wizzī, MHG. witze, 'knowledge, understanding, intelligence, mind', G. Witz, 'wit, witticism, joke', Goth. unwiti, 'ignorance', and to OE. witan, 'to know'. See wit, v.

witan, n. pl., members of the national council (English hist.) — OE., pl. of wita, 'advisor, councilor', lit. 'wise man', fr. witan, 'to know'. See wit. v.

witch, n., sorceress (orig. used also in the sense of 'sorcerer') — ME. wicche (masc. and fem.), fr. OE. wicca, 'wizard' (masc.), wicce (fem.), 'witch', rel. to OE. wiccian, 'to use witchcraft', and to MLG. wikken, wicken, 'to use witchcraft', wikker, wicker, 'soothsayer', OE. wigle, 'divination', and prob. also to OE. wih, 'idol'. See victim and cp. bewitch. Cp. also wile.

Derivatives: witch, tr. v., witch-ed, adj., witch-ed-ly, adv., witch-ery, n., witch-ing, adj., witch-ing-ly, adv.

witch, n., any of various trees having pliant branches, esp. the wych elm. — ME. wyche, fr. OE. wice, wic, prob. rel. to OE. wican, 'to give way, yield'. See weak.

witchcraft, n. — ME. wicchecraft, fr. OE. wiccecræft, fr. wicca, wicce (see 1st witch) and cræft, 'craft' (see craft).

witch elm, witch hazel, — See wych elm, wych hazel.

wite, n., punishment (obsol. except Scot. and dial. E.) — ME., fr. OE. wite, 'punishment, torture', rel. to ON. viti, OHG. wizi, 'punishment, fine', and to OE. witan, 'to reproach, blame'. See wite, v.

wite, tr. v., to accuse; to blame (obsol. except Scot. and dial. English). — ME. witen, fr. OE. witan, 'to reproach, blame', rel. to Du. wijten, 'to blame', OHG. wizan, MHG. wizen, G. verweisen, zurecht-weisen, 'to reprove, reproach', and to OE. witan, 'to know'; see wit, v.

witenagemot, n., national assembly of the Anglo-Saxons (English Hist.) — OE. witena gemōt, lit. 'meeting of the wise men', fr. witena, gen. pl. of wita, 'a wise man', and gemōt, 'meeting'. See witan and moot, 'meeting', and cp. folkmote, gemot, hallmoot.

with, prep. — ME. with, 'against; with', fr. OE. wið, 'opposite, near; against; with', OS. with, ON. viò, of s.m.; rel. to OE. wider, 'against', which, together with OS. withar, 'against', ON. viðr, 'against, with, toward, at', MDu., Du. weder, Du. weer, 'again', Goth. wibra, 'against, opposite', derives fr. I.-E. \*wi-t(e)ro-, lit. 'more apart', formed with compar. suff. -ter (see -ther), fr. I.-E. base \*wi-, 'against; apart, asunder: two', whence also OI. vi, Avestic vi-'asunder', OI. vitarám, 'farther, further', Avestic vitarem, 'sideward', OSlav. vŭtorŭ (for \*vitorŭ), 'other, second'; Gk. ίδιος, 'one's own', and ἴσος, 'equal', are not cognate. Cp. withers and the first element in withershins. Cp. also wide. Cp. also vice, 'moral fault', and the first element in vicennial and in guerdon, vihara, vimana, visarga, With has superseded to OE. preposition mid, 'with', which has survived only as a ModE. pref. (see *midwife*). The orig. sense of *with* ('against') has survived in compounds (cp. e.g. *withdraw*, *withhold*, *withstand*).

withal, adv. and prep. — ME. withall, withal, compounded of with, 'with', and all, al, 'all'. See with and all.

withamite, n., a variety of epidote (mineral.) — Named after Dr. Henry Witham of Glencoe, Scotland. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

withdraw, tr. v. — Compounded of with, 'against', and draw

withdrawal, n. — A hybrid coined fr. withdraw and -al. a suff. of Latin origin.

withe, n., a flexible slender twig esp. of a willow.

— ME. withe, wythe, wythth, fr. OE. widde. See withy.

wither, intr. v., to dry up, shrivel, fade; tr. v., to cause to dry up, shrivel or fade. — ME. wideren, widren, variants of wederen, 'to weather', fr. weder, 'weather'; cp. G. verwittern, 'to become weather-beaten', fr. Witter, 'weather'. See weather.

witherite, n., a native barium carbonate (mineral.)

— Named after the English physician Dr.
William Withering (1741-99), its discoverer. For
the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

withernam, n. (Early English Law), distress against distress; a taking by way of reprisal. — ME., lit. 'a taking against, reprisal', fr. OE. wider, 'against', and nām, 'a seizure', fr. niman, 'to take'. For the first element see with, for the second see nimble.

withers, n., that part of the back of a horse or another animal which is lying between the shoulder blades. — ME. pref. wither-, 'against', fr. OE. wider-, fr. wider, 'against'; see with and cp. the first element in next word. Withers lit. means 'the resisting part'. Cp. G. Widerrist, 'withers', fr. wider, 'against', and Rist, 'wrist'.

withershins, also widdershins, adv., in a direction contrary to the apparent course of the sun. — The earlier form is widdershins, which derives fr. MLG. weddersinnes, fr. MHG. widersinnes, lit. 'against the way', i.e. 'in an opposite direction', fr. widersinnen, 'to go against', fr. wider, 'against', and sinnen, 'to travel, go', fr. OHG. sinnan, of s.m., which is rel. to OHG. sind, 'way, journey'; see with and send. The alteration of widdershins to withershins is due to the influence of the obsol. E. pref. wither-, fr. OE. wider, 'against'. withhold, tr. v. — ME. withholden, compounded of with, 'against', and holden, 'to hold'. See with and hold, v.

within, adv. — ME. withinne, withinnen, fr. OE. wiðinnan, 'inside of', lit. 'against the inside', compounded of wið, 'against', and innan, 'in'. See with and in.

Derivatives: within, n., prep. and adv.

without, adv. — ME. withoute, withouten, fr. OE. wiðūtan, 'outside of, without', lit. 'against the outside', fr. wið, 'against', and ūtan, 'out'. See with and out.

Derivatives: without, n., prep. and coni.

withstand, tr. and intr. v. — ME. withstanden, fr. OE. wiðstandan, 'to resist', compounded of wið, 'against', and standan, 'to stand'. Cp. ON. viðstanda, OFris. withstonda and see with and stand.

withy, n. — ME. withi, fr. OE. widig, 'willow, willow twig', rel. to OE. widde, 'withe', ON. viðir. 'willow'. Swed. vide. Dan. vidie, 'willow'. OHG. wida, MHG. wide, G. Weide, 'willow'. and cogn. with Avestic vaēiti-, 'osier', Gk, ττέα (prob. for \*Fειτέα), 'willow', ίτυς, Aeol. Fitus, 'the edge or rim of anything round'. οίσύη, οίσυον (for \*FοιτΓύη, \*FοίτΓυον), 'a kind of willow', οίσος (for \*FοῖτFoς), 'withy', L. vītis, 'vine', vitex, 'the chaste tree', Lett. vitols. 'willow'. Lith. výtis, 'willow twig', žilvitis. 'gray willow', OPruss. witwan, Pol. witwa, W. gwden, 'willow', OSlav. viti, 'something twisted'. OSlav. větví, Russ. vítvina, 'branch, bough', All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*wei-, 'to bend, twist', whence also OI. vávati, 'weaves', L. viēre, 'to bend, twist', L. vimen, 'twig, switch, osier', Lith. vejù, výti, 'to turn, twist'. Cp. withe. Cp. also guige, wire and the second element in periwinkle, the plant. Cp. also vetch, Vicia, vimen, Vinca, vinculum, viscera, vise, 'a tool', vitta, vrille, inion, ino-, iris, Itea and the second element in Stomoisia.

witness, n. — ME. witnesse, fr. OE. gewitness, witness, 'knowledge, testimony', fr. wit, n. See wit, n., and -ness.

Derivatives: witness, v., witness-er, n.

witney, n., heavy woolen material used for blankets. — So called fr. Witney, a town in Oxfordshire, England, where it was first manufactured. wittichenite, n., a copper bismuth sulfide (mineral.) — Named after Wittichen in Baden. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

witticism, n., a witty remark. — A hybrid formed fr. witty with -ism, a suff. of Greek origin; coined by the English poet John Dryden (1631-1700) on analogy of criticism.

wittol, n., a husband condoning his wife's infidelity (archaic). — A var. of witwall, woodwall, fr. ME. wodewale, 'the green woodpecker', rel. to MDu. wedewal, MHG. witewal, G. Wittewal, Wiedewall, 'the green woodpecker'. The first element of these words is rel. to wood, the second is prob. of imitative origin. For sense development cp. cuckold, which is rel. to cuckoo.

witty, adj. — ME. witi, fr. OE. wittig, witig, fr. wit. See wit, n., and -y (representing OE. -ig). Derivatives: witti-ly, adv., witti-ness, n.

wive, intr. v., to marry a woman; tr. v., to take for a wife. — ME. wiven, fr. OE. wifian, 'to marry', fr. wif, 'woman, wife'. See wife. Cp. MDu. wiven and see wife.

wivern, wyvern, n., a two-legged, winged dragon (her.) — ME. quivere, wivere, 'serpent', fr. OF. wivre (F. guivre), fr. L. vipera, 'viper'; influenced

in form by OHG. wipera, which also derives fr. L. vipera; see viper, and cp. weever. For the excrescent n cp. bittern.

woken

wizard, n., a magician. — ME. wisard, formed with suff. -ard fr. wis, 'wise'. See wise, adj. Derivatives: wizard, adj., wizard-ly, adj., wizard-ry, n.

wizen, intr. and tr. v., to shrivel. — ME. wisenen, fr. OE. wisnian, weosnian, 'to wither', rel. to ON. visna, 'to wither', OHG. wesanën, 'to dry up', OHG. fir-wesan, MHG., G. ver-wesen, 'to decay, rot'. These words possibly derive from a Teut. base \*wis-, which corresponds to I.-E. \*weis-, 'to melt away, rot', whence L. viēscere, 'to fade, wither', vīrus (for \*vīsos), 'poison'. See virus.

Derivative: wizen-ed, adi.

wo, interj. - Archaic var. of woe.

woad, n. — ME. wod, fr. OE. wād, rel. to Dan. vaid, OFris. wēd, MDu. wēde, weet, Du. wede, OHG., MHG. weit, G. Waid, 'woad', and prob. cogn. with Gk. lσάτις (for \*Fιτσάτις), 'woad', and perh. also with L. vitrum, 'woad; glass'; see vitreo- and cp. Isatis, vitriol. ML. waisdo and OF. guesde (whence F. guède) and It. guado are Teut. loan words.

Derivative: woad, tr. v.

wobble, wabble, intr. v., to move unsteadily. — Rel. to LG. wabbeln, 'to wobble', MHG. wabelen, 'to waver', and to ON. vafta and vafra, 'to hover about', OE. wæfre, 'wavering, restless'. See waver.

Derivatives: wobble, n., wobbl-er, n., wobbl-ing, n., wobbl-y, adj., wobbl-i-ness, n.

Woden, Wodan, n., Anglo-Saxon god, corresponding to the Scandinavian god Odin. — OE. Wōden, rel. to OS. Wōden, ON. Ōòinn, OHG. Wuotan and to OE. wōd, 'mad, frenzied', wōb, 'sound, melody, song', OHG. wuot, 'mad; madness' (whence MHG., G. wut, 'rage, fury'), Goth. wōbs, 'possessed, mad', ON. ōòr, 'spirit, mind, passion, song, poetry'. These Teut. words are cogn. with L. vātēs, 'soothsayer, prophet, seer'. See vates and cp. Edda, Odin, Wednesday, wood, adi.

wodge, n., a bulky object. — Prob. alt. of wedge. woe, also wo, n. — ME. wa, wo, fr. OE. wā, 'evil, suffering; woe', rel. to OS., OFris., OHG., MHG. wē, G. weh, MDu., Du. wee, ON. vei, væ, Goth. wai, from the I.-E. imitative base \*wai-, 'voe', whence also OI. uvé, Avestic vayōr, Gk. δά, L. vae, Lith., Lett. wai, MIr. fāe, W. gwae, 'woe', Arm. vay, 'woe; misfortune'. Cp. wail and the first element in wellaway.

Derivatives: woe-ful, adj., woe-ful-ly, adv., woe-ful-ness, n.

woebegone, adj. — ME. wo begon, lit. 'beset with woe', fr. wo, 'woe' (see prec. word), and begon, pp. of begon, 'to surround, beset'. See begone. woke, past tense of wake. — ME. wok, wook, fr. OE. wōc, past tense of wacan. See wake, v. woken, pp. of wake (rare). — Formed on analogy

wold 1750 1751

of spoken, on the basis of the following ratio: speak (formerly pronounced spāke): spoken = wake: woken.

wold, n., a tract of elevated, open country. — ME. wald, wold, fr. OE. weald, wald, 'forest', rel. to OS., OFris. wald, MDu. wold, Du. woud, OHG. wald, MHG. walt, G. Wald, 'forest', Swed. vall, 'pasture', ON. völlr, 'soil, field, meadow'. The fact that OS. and OHG. wald denote not only 'forest', but also 'wilderness', supports the view that the above words stand in gradational relationship to wild (q.v.) Cp. weald, Tynwald, waldhorn. Cp. also vole, 'a rodent'.

wolf, n. — ME., fr. OE. wulf, rel. to OS. wulf, ON. ulfr, Swed. ulf, OFris., Du., OHG., MHG., G. wolf, Goth. wulfs, fr. I.-E. \*wlq\*os-, 'wolf', whence also OI. vfkas, Avestic v\*hrka-, Alb. ul'k, OSlav. vlūkū, Lith. vilkas, Lett. vilks, OPruss. wilkis, 'wolf', and prob. also Gk. λύχος, L. lupus, of s.m. I.-E. \*wlq\*os- possibly derives fr. base \*wel-, 'to tear', and prop. denotes 'the tearing animal'. See vellicate and cp. vulture. Cp. also wolfram, wolverine and the second element in werewolf, Adolph, Bardolph, Ralph, Randal. Cp. also lupine, adj. and n., and lyceum. Derivatives: wolf, tr. v., to devour greedily; intr. v., to hunt for wolves, wolf-ed, adj., wolf-er, n., wolf-ish, adj., wolf-ish-ly, adv., wolf-ish-ness n.

Wolffia, n., a genus of aquatic plants (bot.) — ModL., named after the German physician and botanist Johann F. Wolff (1778-1806). For the ending see 2nd suff. -ia.

wolfram, n., 1) tungsten; 2) wolframite. — G., lit. 'wolf's soot', fr. MHG. wolf (see wolf) and rām, 'dirt, soot' (whence G. Rahm, of s.m.); so called in sign of contempt because it was regarded of lesser value than tin and caused a considerable loss of tin during the smelting process in the furnace. — For sense development cp. cobalt and nickel.

wolframate, n., tungstate (chem.) — Formed from prec. word with chem. suff. -ate.

wolframite, n., iron manganese tungstate (FeMn)WO<sub>4</sub> (mineral.) — G. Wolframit, formed fr. Wolfram (see prec. word) with suff. -it, which goes back to Gk. -ίτης (see subst. suff. -ite).

wolframium, n., the same as tungsten (chem.) — ModL, fr. wolfram. For the ending see chem. suff. -ium.

wolfsbergite, n., chalcostibite (mineral.) — Named after Wolfsberg in the Harz Mountains. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

wollastonite, n., a mineral consisting of a silicate of calcium (mineral.) — Named after the English chemist and physicist William Hyde Wollaston (1766-1828). For the ending see subst. suff.

wolverine, wolverene, n., a carnivorous mammal (Gulo luscus). — Irregularly formed fr. wolf (pl. wolves); so called in allusion to its wolfish qualities.

woman, n. — ME. wimman, wumman, woman, fr. OE. wifman, wimman, lit. 'woman-man, wifeman', compounded of wif, 'woman, wife', and man, 'human being, man'. (In OE. man was used of both sexes); cp. Du. vrouwmens, 'wife', lit. 'woman-man'.) See wife and man.

Derivatives: woman, tr. and intr. v., woman-hood, n., woman-ish, adj., woman-ish-ly, adv., woman-ish-ness, n., woman-ize, tr. and intr. v., woman-less, adj., woman-like, adj., woman-ly, adj., woman-li-ness, n.

womb, n. — ME. wambe, wombe, fr. OE. wamb, womb, 'belly, womb', rel. to ON. vömb, Norw. vomb, Dan. vom, Swed. våmm, OFris. wambe, wamme, MDu. wamme, Du. wam, OHG. wamba, MHG. wambe, wamme, 'belly', G. Wamme, 'belly, paunch', Goth. wamba, 'belly, womb', and to OE. umbor, 'child'. Cp. gambeson.

Derivative: womb, tr. v., to enclose as in a womb. wombat, n., a marsupial mammal of Australia. — From the native Australian name womback, wombar.

won, intr. and tr. v., to dwell (archaic). — ME. wunien, wunen, wonen, fr. OE. wunian, 'to dwell, remain; to be accustomed to'. See wont, adj.

won, past tense and pp. of win. — ME. wunnen, wonnen, fr. OE. gewunnen, pp. of winnan. See win.

wonder, n. — ME. wunder, wonder, fr. OE. wunder, 'wonder, miracle', rel. to OS. wunder, MDu., Du. wonder, OHG. wunter, MHG., G. wunder, ON. undr, Dan., Swed. under, 'wonder'; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: wonder, v. (q.v.), wonder-ment, n., wondrous (q.v.)

wonder, intr. and tr. v. — ME. wundrien, fr. OE. wundrian, 'to wonder', fr. wundor. See wonder, n. Derivatives: wonder-er, n., wonder-ing, adj. and n., wonder-ing-ly, adv.

wondrous, adj. — ME. wonders, 'wondrous', fr. gen. of wonder, 'wonder' (see wonder, n., and adv. suff. -s); assimilated in form to the adjectives ending in -ous.

Derivatives: wondrous-ly, adv., wondrous-ness, n.

wonky, adj., tottery, unsteady (*British Slang*) — Formed with adj. suff. -y from the base appearing in OE. wancol, 'wavering'. See wankle.

wont, adj., accustomed. — ME. wuned, woned, wont, pp. of wunen, wonen, fr. OE. wunian, 'to dwell, remain, be used to', rel. to OS. wunon, wonon, OFris. wonia, wunia, of s.m., MDu., Du. wonen, 'to dwell', OHG. wonen, MHG. wonen, 'to dwell', ON. una, 'to dwell; to be content', Goth. \*wunan in un-wunands, 'troubled', lit. 'not content'. The original meaning of these verbs was 'to be content; to rejoice'. They are rel. to OE. wynn, 'joy', fr. I.-E. base \*wen-, 'to strive after, wish, desire; to be satisfied, to be wont'. See wish and cp. wean, ween, win, won, 'to dwell'.

Derivatives: wont, tr. and intr. v. and n., wonted. adi.

woo, tr. v., to court. — ME. wowen, fr. OE. wō-gian, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: wooer (q.v.), woo-ing, adj., woo-ing-ly, adv.

wood, n., 1) forest; 2) timber. — ME. wode, fr. OE. wudu, fr. earlier widu, 'wood', which is rel. to ON. viðr, 'tree, wood', Dan., Swed. ved, OHG. witu, MHG. wite, 'wood', prob. fr. I.-E. base \*widhu-, 'tree, wood', whence also W. gwydd, Gael. fiodh, 'wood', OIr. fid, 'tree', Ir. fiodh, 'wood, timber'. Cp. OS. widohoppa, MDu. wēdehoppe, OHG. wituhoffa, wituhopfa, MHG. witehopfe, G. Wiedehopf, 'hoopoe', which prob. mean lit. 'woodhopper'.

Derivatives: wood, tr. and intr. v., wood-ed, wood-en, adjs., wood-ing, n., wood-less, wood-y, adjs.

wood, adj., mad (archaic or dial.) — ME. wod, fr. OE. wod, 'mad, frenzied'. See Woden and words there referred to.

woodchuck, n., any of various marmots. — Prob. altered fr. Cree otchek, or Ojibwa otchig, 'fisher, marten'. Folk etymology explained this word as a compound of wood and chuck.

woodruff, n., a European herb (Asperula odorata)

— ME. woderofe, woderove, fr. OE. wudurofe,
which is compounded of wudu (see wood, n.)
and a second element of unknown origin.

Woodsia, n., a genus of ferns (bot.) — ModL., named after the English botanist Joseph Woods (1776-1864). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Woodwardia, n., a genus of plants, the chain fern (bot.) — ModL., named after the English botanist Thomas J. Woodward (1745-1820). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

wooer, n. — ME. wowere, fr. OE. wōgere, fr. wōgan, 'to woo'. See woo and agential suff. -er. woof, n.; 1) weft; 2) texture; fabric. — ME. oof, fr. OE. ōwef, formed fr. pref. ō-, and wef, 'web', fr. wefan, 'to weave'; see a-, 'on', and weave. The initial w in woof is due to the influence of weave. Derivative: woof-y, adi.

wool, n. — ME. wulle, wolle, fr. OE. wull, rel. to ON., Swed. ull, OFris, wolle, ulle, MLG., MDu. wolle, wulle, Du. wol, OHG. wolla, MHG., G. wolle, Goth. wulla, fr. I.-E. \*wlnā, 'wool', whence also OI. urnā, Avestic varenā, Arm. gelmn, OSlav. vlūna, Russ. volna, Lith. vilna, 'hair of wool', pl. vilnos, 'wool', Lett. vilna, 'wool', OPruss. wilna, 'coat', L. lāna, Gk. ληνος, Dor. λανος (for \*Fληνος, resp. \*Fλανos), 'wool', MIr, olann (for \*wlena), 'wool', W. gwlan, 'wool' (whence gwlanen, 'flannel'), I.-E. \*wlna possibly derives fr. base \*wel-, 'to tear, pluck', and lit. means 'that which is plucked or shorn off', whence L. vellere, 'to pluck, twitch', vellus, 'wool shorn off, fleece'. See vellicate and cp. delaine, flannel, lanate, lanigerous, lanolin, lanose, lanugo, lanuginous, lasio-, velours, velure, velvet, villus.

Derivatives: wool, tr. v., wool(l)en (q.v.), wool(l)v. adi., wool(l)-i-ness. n.

work

woolen, woollen, adj. — ME. wollen, fr. OE. wullen, fr. wull, 'wool'; cp. OE. wyllen, 'of wool, woolen'. See wool and -en.

woolsey, n., linsey-woolsey. — Fr. linsey-woolsey. woorali, woorara, n., curare. — Variants of curare. wootz, n., a kind of steel made in India. — Misprint for wook, inexact rendering of Canarese ukku, 'steel'.

woozy, adj., befuddled; dizzy. — Prob. alter. of azy. See ooze and adj. suff. -v.

wop, n., an Italian (used in a derogatory sense).

— It. (Neapolitan dial.) guappo, fr. Sp. guapo, 'stout, courageous, bold; a bully, dandy', formed—prob. through the medium of OF. gape, 'insipid; idle'—fr. L. vappa, 'wine that has lost its flavor; a worthless fellow, a goodfor-nothing', which is rel. to vapidus, 'flavorless, insipid'. See vapid.

## wop, v. — A var. of whon.

word, n. — ME, word, fr. OE, word, rel. to OS. OFris, word, Du. woord, OHG., MHG, G. wort, ON, ord, Dan., Swed, ord, Goth, waurd, fr. I.-E. \*werdh-, whence also OPruss, wirds, 'word', Lith, vardas, 'name', MIr, fordat, 'they say', L. verbum, 'word', (For the change of I.-E. dh to b in Latin cp. L. ruber and E. red. L. barba and E. beard.) I.-E. \*werdh- is an enlarged form of base \*wer-, \*were-, \*were-, 'to speak', whence Gk, εἴρω (for \*Fέριω), 'I say, speak', εἴρων (for \*Fέριων), 'dissembler', lit. 'saver' (i.e. one who speaks in order to hide his thoughts), εἰρωνεία, 'irony', ῥήτωρ, Aeol. Fρήτωρ, 'public speaker, orator: rhetor', ἡῆμα (for \*Fρημα), 'word', OI. vratám, 'commandment, order', Avestic urvāta-, of s.m., OSlav. rota (for \*vrota), 'oath', vrači, 'physician, magician', Hitt. weriva-, 'to call', and prob. also Hitt. huwart-, 'to curse', Cp. hermeneutic, irony, rhetor, verb, verve.

Derivatives: word, tr. v., word-able, adj., word-abl-y, adv., word-age, n., word-ed, adj., word-er, n., word-ing, n., word-less, adj., wordy (q.v.)

wordy, adj. — ME., fr. OE. wordig, fr. word. See word and -y (representing OE. -ig).

work, n. — ME. werk, work, fr. OE. werc, worc, weorc, 'work, act, action', rel. to OS. OFris., Du. werk, ON. verk, Dan. værk, Swed. verk, MDu. warc, weorc, werc, OHG. werah, werc, MHG. werch, werc, G. Werk, Goth. gawaúrki, 'work', fr. I.-E. base \*werg-, 'work, to work', whence also Avestic vareza, 'work, activity', verezajetti, 'he works, does', Toch. A wark, 'wicker work', Arm. gorc, 'work', Gk. έργον (dial. Γέργον), 'work', έρδω (prob. for \*Γέργιω), 'I do, sacrifice', ρέζω (prob. for \*Γρέγιω), 'I do, δργανον (for \*Γέργια), 'secret rites'. Cp. work, v., wright and the second element in bulwark. Cp. also ergon and words there referred to.

Derivative: work-less, adi.

work, intr. and tr. v. — ME. werken, worken, fr. OE. wyrcan, wircan, rel. to OS. werkon, wirkian, ON. verka, yrka, Dan. virke, Swed. yrka, OFris. werka, werkia, wirka, MDu. warken, wirken, weerken, werken, Du. werken, OHG. wurchen, wirchen, MHG. würken, wirken, G. wirken, Goth. waürkjan, 'to work', and to OE. weorc, 'work'. See work, n., and cp. wrought.

Derivatives: work-able, adj., work-abil-ity, n., work-able-ness, n., work-abl-y, adv., work-er, n., work-ing, adj. and n.

world, n. — ME. weoreld, weorld, fr. OE. weoruld, world, 'world, age', related to OS. werold, ON. veröld, Swed. verld, Dan. verden, OFris. warld, wrald, Du. wereld, OHG. weralt, worlt, MHG. werelt, welt, G. Welt. The first element of these compound words is rel. to OE. wer, etc., 'man'; see virile. The second element is rel. to ON. öld, 'mankind', aldr, 'age', OE. ieldu, Goth. alds, 'age', and to OE. ald, 'old'; see old. Accordingly OE. weoruld, etc., lit. mean 'the age of man'.

Derivatives: world-ish, adj., world-ling, n., world-ly, adj.

worm, n. — ME. werm, worm, wurm, fr. OE. wyrm, wurm, 'serpent, dragon, worm', rel. to OS., OHG., MHG., G. wurm, OFris., Du. worm, ON. ormr, Dan., Swed. orm, Goth. waûrms, 'serpent, worm', and cogn. with Gk. βόμος (Arcadius), βόμοξ (Hesychius) (for \*Fρόμος, resp. \*Fρόμοξ), 'woodworm', L. vermis (for \*wormis, \*wrmis), 'worm', ORuss. vermie (coll.) 'insects', OPruss. vormyan, urminan, 'red', lit. 'of the color of a worm', Lith. varmas, 'insect, gnat'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*wer-, 'to bend, turn, twist'. Cp. Vermes and words there referred to. For derivatives of \*werg- and \*wergh-, enlargements of base \*wer- see verge, 'to bend', worry.

Derivatives: worm, v., worm-er, n., worm-less, adj., worm-y, adj., worm-i-ness, n.

wormwood, n. — ME. wermod, fr. OE. wermod, rel. to OS. wermoda, MLG. wermot, wermode, Du. wermoet, OHG. werjmuota, wermuota, wormuota, MHG. wermuote, wormuot, G. Wermut. Cp. vermuth.

worn, pp. of wear, 'to carry on the body'. — ME. worn, woren, fr. OE. geworen. See wear.

worry, tr. and intr. v. — ME. worien, fr. OE. wyrgan, 'to choke, strangle', rel. to MDu. worghen, wurghen, Du. worgen, wurgen, OHG. wurgen, MHG., G. würgen, MHG. erwergen, 'to strangle', OS. wurgil, ON. virgill, 'rope', fr. I.-E. \*werĝh-, whence Gk. ὄρχατος (for \*Fόρχατος), 'a piece of land enclosed', ἐρχατᾶν (for \*Fερχατᾶν), 'to hedge in', Lith. veržiù, veržti, 'to bind tightly, compress'. For derivatives of I.-E. \*werg- see worm. For nasalized derivatives of \*werg- and \*werĝh- see wrangle, wrench, wring wrinkle

wring, wrinkle.

Derivatives: worry, n., worri-able, adj., worri-ed,

adj., worri-ed-ly, adv., worri-ed-ness, n., worri-er, n., worry-ing, adj., worry-ing-ly, adv.

worse, adj. — ME. werse, wurse, worse, fr. OE. wyrsa, wiersa, rel. to OS. wirs, wirsa, ON. verri, Dan. værre, Swed. värre, OFris. wirra, werra, OHG. wirsiro, Goth. wairsiza, 'worse'. These words are comparatives of a lost positive, which was perh. rel. to OHG. werra, 'strife', firwerran, 'to confuse, perplex'. See war and cp. worst.

Derivatives: worse, adv. (q.v.), worse, n., worsen, tr. and intr. v.

worse, n. — ME., fr. OE. wyrse, subst. use of the adj. wyrse, neut. of wyrsa. See worse, adj.

worse, adv. — ME. werse, wurse, worse, fr. OE. wyrs, wiers, rel. to ON. verr, OHG. wirs, Goth. wairs and to OE. wyrsa, 'worse' (adj.). See worse, adj.

worship, n. — ME. wurthscipe, worschipe, fr. OE. weorðscipe, 'dignity, honor', compounded of weorð, 'worthy', and scipe, 'shape, condition'; hence worship lit. means 'the condition of being worthy'. See worth, adj., and -ship.

Derivatives: worship, tr. and intr. v., worshipable, adj., worship(p)-er, n., worship-ful, adj., worshipful-ly, adv., worshipful-ness, n.

worst, adj. — ME. werst, wurst, worst, fr. OE. wyrresta, wyrsta, wiersta, contraction of wyrsesta, superl. corresponding to the compar. wyrsa, wiersa, 'worse'. Cp. OS. wirsista, ON. verstr, Dan. værst, Swed. värst, OFris. wersta, OHG. wirsisto, 'worst', and see worse, adj.

Derivatives: worst, adv. (q.v.), worst, n. and tr. v. worst, adv. — ME. werst, worst, fr. OE. wyrst, wierst, superl. corresponding to the compar. wyrs, wiers. See worst, adj., and cp. worse, adv. worsted, n., a kind of twisted woolen yarn. — Named after Worsted (now spelled Worstead), a town in Norfolk, England.

wort, n., a plant. — ME. wurt, wort, fr. OE. wyrt, 'plant, herb, root', rel. to OS. wurt, ON., Dan. urt, Swed. ört, OHG. wurz, 'plant, herb', MHG. wurz, 'plant, herb, root', G. Wurz, Goth. waúrts, ON. rōt, 'root', and cogn. with Gk. ἑίζα, Lesb. βρίσδα, 'root', ἑάδαμνος, 'branch', L. rādix, 'root'. See radix and cp. rhizo-. Cp. also root and the second element in mangelwurzel.

wort, n., infusion of malt before fermentation. — ME. wurte, fr. OE. wyrt, rel. to OS. wurtia, ON. wirtr, Du. wort, OHG. wirz, MHG., G. wūrze, G. Bierwūrze, 'wort', and to OE. wyrt, 'root, plant, herb'. See prec. word.

worth, adj. — ME. wurthe, fr. OE. weorð, worð, 'worthy', rel. to OS., OFris. werth, ON. verðr, Dan. værd, Swed. värd, Du. waard, OHG. werd, MHG., G. wert, Goth. wairps, 'worth, worthy', and to OE. wierðe, of s.m., and prob. cogn. with Avestic avar tā-, 'a valuable object', W. gwerth, 'price'. OSlav. vrēdū, OPruss. werts and Lith. vertas, 'worth', are Teut. loan words. Cp. worth, n., worthy, the first element in worship and the second element in stalwart.

1753 wreck

worth, n., value. — ME. wroth, fr. OE. weord, wurd, wyrd, 'worth, price, redemption, ransom', rel. to OS. werth, ON. verd, OFris. werd, wert, Du. waarde, OHG. werd, MHG., G. wert, 'worth, value', Goth. wairh, 'price, value'. These words are prop. substantivations of the adjectives: OE. weord, resp. its equivalents, in the other Teut. languages. See worth, adj. Derivatives: worth-less, adj., worth-less-ly, adv., worth-less-ness. n.

worth, intr. v., to come to be, become (archaic).

ME. worthen, fr. OE. weordan, 'to become', rel. to OS., ODu. werthan, ON. verda, OFris. wertha, OHG. werdan, MHG., G. werden, Goth. wairpan, 'to become'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'to turn' (cp. E. to turn in the sense 'to become'). They derive fr. I.-E. base \*wert-, 'to turn, twist', whence also L. vertere, 'to turn'. See version and cp. words there referred to. worthy, adj. — ME. worthi, wurthi, fr. worth, n. See worth, n., and -y (representing OE. -ig). Derivatives: worthy, n., worth-i-ly, adv., worth-i-ness, n.

wot, v., I know; he knows (archaic). — ME. wot, 1st and 3rd person sing. pres. of witen, 'to know'. See wit, v.

would, v., past tense of will. — ME. wolde, wulde, fr. OE. wolde, past tense of willan, See will, v. wound, n. — ME. wunde, wound, fr. OE. wund, rel. to OS. wunda, ON. und, Du. wond, wonde, OFris. wunde, OHG. wunta, MHG., G. wunde, 'wound', OE., OS. wund, OHG., MHG. wunt, G. wund, Goth. wunds, 'wounded'. The ult. origin of these words is uncertain. Cp. zounds. Derivatives: wound-y, adj., wound-i-ly, adv., wound-less, adj.

wound, tr. v. — ME. wunden, wounden, fr. OE. wundian, fr. wund, 'wound'. See wound, n.

Derivatives: wound-ed, adj. and n., wound-ed-ly, adv.

woundless, adj. — Coined by the English poet Edmund Spenser (cca. 1552-99) fr. wound, n., and suff. -less.

wourali, n. — See woorali.

woven, pp. — ME. woven, wooven, formed fr. weave on the analogy of stolen (fr. steal).

wow, n., a great success (U.S. Slang). — Of imitative origin.

wrack, also rack, n., ruin, destruction (archaic).

— ME., fr. OE. wræc, 'misery, punishment', rel. to wrecan, 'to drive, push, expel'. See wreak and cp. next word.

wrack, n., 1) a wrecked ship; 2) seaweed, marine vegetation cast up on the shore. — ME. wrak, 'a wrecked ship', fr. OE. wrac, 'misery, punishment', lit. 'something cast ashore'. Cp. Du. wrak, 'a wreck'. E. wrack is prop. a var. of wreck (q.v.) Cp. varec.

Derivative: wrack, tr. v., wrack-er, n.

wraith, n., specter, apparition. — Of uncertain, possibly Celtic, origin. Cp. Gael. and Ir. arrach, 'specter, apparition'.

wrangle, intr. v., to dispute angrily; tr. v., to argue dispute. — ME. wranglen, rel. to LG. wrangen, 'to struggle', wrangeln, 'to wrangle', and in gradational relationship to wring (q.v.) For the ending see freq. suff. -le.

Derivatives: wrangle, n., wrangl-er, n., wrangl-er-ship, n.

wrap, tr. and intr. v. — ME. wrappen, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: wrap, n., wrapp-age, n., wrapp-er, n. and tr. v., wrapp-ing.

wrasse, n., a European seafish. — Co. wrach, gwrach, gwragh, rel. to W. gwrachen, 'wrasse'. wrath, n. — ME. wrathe, wraththe, fr. OE. wræp-po, wræpp, 'anger', fr. wrāp, 'angry', orig. 'crooked, twisted', rel. to OHG. reid, 'twisted', ON. reiðr, 'angry', ON. rīða, OE. wriðan, 'to twist, writhe'. See writhe and cp. wroth. Cp. also

Derivatives: wrath, adj., wrath-ful, adj., wrath-ful-ly, adv., wrath-ful-ness, n., wrath-y, adj., wrath-i-ly, adv.

wreak, tr. v., to inflict. — ME. wreken, fr. OE. wrecan, 'to drive, push, expel, avenge', rel. to OS. wrekan, ON. reka, 'to drive, push, compel, pursue, throw', OFris. wreka, MLG., MDu., Du. wreken, of s.m., OHG. rehhan (fr. earlier \*wrehhan), MHG.rechen, G.rächen, 'to avenge', Goth. wrikan, 'to persecute', fr. I.-E. base \*wreg-, \*wrg-, 'to drive, push', whence also L. urgére, 'to press, drive, urge', and prob. also Gk. elpyetv (for \*êfépyetv), 'to constrain'. Cp. wreck, wretch, urge. Cp. the collateral I.-E. base \*werg-, whence Lith. vafgas, 'distress', vafgti, 'to suffer distress', OPruss. wargan, 'distress', Lith. vérgas, Lett. vērgs, slave', OSlav. vragū, 'enemy'.

Derivatives: wreak-ful, wreak-less, adjs.

wreath, n., a garland. — ME. wrethe, fr. OE. wræp, 'band, bandage', rel. to wrīðan, 'to twist, writhe'. See writhe and cp. wreathe. Cp. also wrath, wroth.

Derivative: wreath-v, adj.

wreathe, tr. and intr. v. — Partly fr. ME. wrethen, a var. of writhen, pp. of writhen, 'to twist, writhe' (see writhe); partly back formation fr. wreath.

Derivatives: wreath-ed, adj., wreath-er, n., wreath-ing, n.

wreathen, adj. — ME. wrethen, a var. of writhen, pp. of writhen. See prec. word.

wreck, n., 1) something cast on the land by the sea (esp. after a shipwreck); 2) destruction of a ship, shipwreck; 3) destruction, ruin. — ME. wrek, fr. AF. wrec, wrech, which is of Scand. origin. The original meaning is 'that which is driven'; cp. ON. reka (for \*wreka), 'to drive', rek (for \*wrek), 'wreckage', Icel. rek, reki, 'anything driven ashore'; rel. to OE. wræc, 'exile, misery', wrecan, 'to drive, expel'. F. warech, 'wrack, seaweed', is an English loan word (see varec). See wreak and cp. wrack. Cp.

wren 1754

also rack, 'wreckage', rack, 'clouds driven before the wind', wretch.

Derivatives: wreck, tr. and intr. v., wreck-age, n., wreck-ed, adj. wreck-er, n., wreck-ing, n. and adj.

wren, n., a small singing bird. — ME. wrenne, fr. OE. wrænna, wrenna, rel. to Icel. rindill, OHG. wrendo, wrendilo, 'wren'.

Derivative: wren-let, n., a little wren.

wrench, n., a sharp twist. — ME. wrench, 'guile, deceit', fr. OE. wrenc, 'a twisting; artifice, trick', rel. to MHG. ranc, 'a sudden twisting', G. Rank, 'intrigue, trick', OHG. renkēn, MHG., G. renken, 'to twist, wrench', MLG. wrank, 'to wring', OE. wrincle, 'wrinkle', wringan, 'to twist'; fr. I.-E. \*wreng-, whence also OI. vrnákti, 'turns, twists', Lith. reñgtis, 'to grow crooked, to writhe', rangýti, 'to crook, curve'. I.-E. \*wreng- is a nasalized form of \*werg-, 'to bend, turn, twist'. See worry and cp. verge, 'to bend', wrangle, wring, wrinkle, wrong. I.-E. \*werg- is an enlargement of base \*wer-, 'to bend, turn, twist'. See version.

wrench, intr. and tr. v. — ME. wrenchen, fr. OE. wrencan, 'to twist, turn, be deceitful', rel. to wrenc, 'a twisting; artifice, trick'. See wrench, n. Derivatives: wrench-ed, adj., wrench-er, n.

wrest, tr. v. — ME. wresten, wrasten, fr. OE. wræstan, 'to turn, twist, wrest', rel. to ON. reista, 'to bend, twist', Dan. vriste, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base \*wrei-, 'to turn, twist'. See writhe and cp. next word.

Derivatives: wrest, n., wrest-er, n., wrest-ing, n., wrest-ing-lv, adv.

wrestle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. wrestlen, wrastlen, fr. OE. wræstlian, freq. of wræstan. See prec. word and freq. suff. -le. Cp. MLG., MDu., Du. worstelen, 'to wrestle'.

Derivatives: wrestle, n., wrestl-er, n., wrestl-ing, n.

wretch, n., a miserable person. — ME. wrecche, fr. OE. wræcca, wrecca, 'stranger, exile, wretch', rel. to OS. wrekkio, 'a banished person, exile', OHG. reckeo, recko, of s.m., MHG., G. recke, 'renowned warrior, hero', fr. Teut. base \*wrakjan, a derivative of base \*wrethan, whence also OS. wrekan, 'to requite, punish', OE. wrecan, 'to drive, push, expel, avenge'. See wreak and cp. garcon.

wretched, adj., 1) deeply afflicted; 2) very miserable. — ME. wrecched, fr. wrecche, 'wretch'. See prec. word and 1st -ed.

Derivatives: wretched-ly, adv., wretched-ness, n. wretchless, adj., reckless (obsol.) — Erroneous spelling of reckless, the initial w being due to a confusion with wretch.

Derivatives: wretchless-ly, adv., wretchless-ness,

wriggle, intr. and tr. v., to move to and fro by twisting. — ME. wrigglen, fr. MLG. wriggeln, 'to wriggle, which is rel. to Du. wriggelen, of s.m., dial Norw. vrigla, rigla, 'to totter', and

to OE. wrigian, 'to turn, incline, go forward'. See wry.

Derivatives: wriggle, n., wriggl-er, n., wriggl-ine-ly, adv., wriggl-y, adi.

wright, n., one who works in wood (now chiefly in compounds). — ME. wrighte, wright, fr. OE. wyrhta, wryhta, 'worker, maker', fr. wyrcan, 'to work'. See work. v.

wring, tr. v., to twist, squeeze. — ME. wringen, fr. OE. wringen, 'to wring, press out', rel. to OS. wringan, OFris. wringa, MDu. wringhen, Du. wringen, 'to wring', OHG. ringan (fr. earlier \*wringan), 'to move to and fro, to twist; to strain, struggle, wrestle' (whence G. ringen, 'to wrestle'). These words derive fr. Teut. \*wreng-nasalization of I.-E. \*werg-, 'to bend, turn, twist'. See worry and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: wring, n., wring-er, n.

wrinkle, n., a small ridge on a surface. — ME. wrinkel, fr. OE. wrincle, a dimin. formed fr. wrencan, 'to twist, turn'. See wrench and cp. wring. Cp. also frounce and ruck, 'crease'. Derivatives: wrinkle, tr. and intr. v., to form

Derivatives: wrinkle, tr. and intr. v., to form wrinkles, wrinkl-ed, adj., wrinkl-y, adj.

wrist, n. — ME. wrist, wirst, fr. OE. wrist, rel. to ON. rist, Swed. vrist, 'instep', OFris. wrist, wirst, MLG., MDu. wrist, MHG. rist(e), G. Rist, 'back of the hand; instep'; prop. meaning 'the turning joint', and rel. to OE. wræstan, 'to turn, twist', wriðan, 'to turn twist, writhe'. See writhe and CD. gaiter.

Derivatives: wrist, tr. v., wrist-ed, adj., wrist-let,

writ, n. — ME. writ, fr. OE. writ, lit. 'that which is written', pp. of writan, 'to engrave, write'. See next word.

write, tr. and intr. v. - ME. writen, 'to write', fr. OE. wrītan, 'to engrave, scratch, draw, write', rel. to OS. wrītan, 'to tear, scratch, write', OFris, writa, 'to write', ON, rita, 'to scratch, write'. Swed. rita. 'to draw'. OHG. rizan. MHG, rīzen, G. reißen, 'to tear, pull, tug, sketch, draw, design', OE. writ, ON. rit, 'writing', OHG, riz, 'stroke, letter', MHG, riz, 'tear', G. Riß, 'tear, gap; plan, design', Grund-riß, 'first sketch, design, plan', Reiβ-zeug, 'drawing instruments', Goth. writs, 'stroke, line, letter', and possibly cogn. with Gk. ῥτνη (for \* Γρτνη), 'file, rasp'; cp. writ. The orig. meaning of OE. writan, etc., was 'to cut letters in bark or wood'. For sense development cp. Heb. kātháb, 'he wrote', orig. 'he engraved' (cp. its derivative kěthóbheth, 'tattooing', and see kethib), Gk. γράφειν, 'to scratch, engrave, carve; to write' (see -graph), and L. scribere, 'to write', fr. I.-E. base \*sqeribh-, 'to scratch' (see scribe).

Derivatives: writ-able, adj., writer (q.v.), writing, n.

writer, n. — ME. writere, fr. OE. writere, fr. writan. See prec. word and agent. suff. -er. Derivative: writer-ship, n.

ŧ

writhe, intr. and tr. v. - ME. writhen, fr. OE.

wrīðan, 'to turn, twist, writhe', rel. to ON. rīða, Dan. vride, Swed. vrida, OHG. rīdan, 'to turn, twist' (whence F. rider, 'to wrinkle, shrivel'), reid, 'twisted, wrinkled', OE. wræstan, 'to twist', wræþ, 'band, wreath', wraþ, 'angry', ON. reiðr, 'angry'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*wrei-, 'to turn, twist'. See wry and cp. wrath, wreath, wrest, wrestle, wriggle, wrist, wroth.

1755

Derivatives: writhe, n., writh-ed, adj., writh-ed-ly, adv., writh-ed-ness, n., writh-ing-ly, adv.

writhen, adj., intertwined. — ME., fr. OE., fr. gewrithen, pp. of writhen. See prec. word.

written, pp. — ME. writen, fr. OE. gewriten, pp. of writen. See write.

wrong, n. — ME. wrong, wrang, fr. OE. \*wrang, 'injustice'. See next word.

wrong, adj. — ME. wrang, wrong, fr. OE. \*wrang, 'injustice', fr. ON. rangr (Dan., Swed. vrang), 'crooked, wrong', which stands for \*wrangr, and is rel. to MLG. wrank, MDu. wranc, Du. wrang, 'sour; bitter', lit. 'that which distorts the mouth', and to OE. wringan, 'to wring'. See wrench and cp. wring. For the sense development of wrong cp. F. tort, 'wrong, injustice', fr. L. tortus, 'twisted', pp. of torquere, 'to twist' (see tort)'

Derivatives: wrong, adv. and tr. v., wrong-ed, adj., wrong-er, n., wrong-ful, adj., wrong-ful-ly, adv., wrong-ful-ness, n., wrong-ly, adv., wrong-ous (q.v.)

wrongous, adj., wrong; wrongful. — ME. wrangwis, wrongwis, formed fr. wrang, wrong, 'wrong', on analogy of ME. rihtwis, 'righteous'. See wrong and cp. rightwise.

Derivatives: wrongous-ly, adv., wrongous-ness, n. wrote, past tense of write. — ME. wroot, fr. OE. wrāt, past tense of writan. See write.

wroth, adj., angry. — ME. wrath, wroth, fr. OE. wrāb, 'angry', rel. to OS., OFris. wrēth, ON. reiðr; Dan., Swed. vred, 'angry', Du. wreed, 'rough, harsh, cruel', OHG. rīdan, 'to turn, twist', reid, 'twisted, wrinkled'. See writhe and cp. wrath.

Derivatives: wroth-ful, adj., wroth-ly, adv., wroth-v, adi.

wrought, past tense of work (archaic and poetic).
ME. wrohte, fr. OE. worhte, past tense of wyrcan, 'to work'. See work, v.

wrought, pp. and adj. — ME. wroht, wrouht, wrought, fr. OE. geworht, pp. of wyrcan, 'to work'. See work, v.

wrung, past tense and pp. of wring. — ME. wrungen, wrung, fr. OE. gewrungen, pp. of wring-an. See wring.

wyvern

wry, intr. and tr. v., to twist. — ME. wrien, 'to turn, twist', fr. OE. wrīgian, 'to strive, go forward', rel. to OFris. wrīgia, 'to bend', MLG. wrīch, 'turned, twisted', and prob. rel. also to MHG. rigel, 'kerchief wound around the head', OE. wrigels, 'covering, veil', and cogn. with Avestic urvisyeiti, 'turns, revolves', Gk. ῥοικός (for \*wroikos), 'crooked', L. rīca, (for \*wreikā), 'veil to be thrown over the head', Lith. raišas, 'paralysed', rišù, rišti, 'to bind, tie', rýkste, 'rod, wand, stick'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. \*wreik-, \*wrik-, 'to turn, twist, bind', which is an enlargement of base \*wrei-, 'to turn, twist'. See writhe and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: wry, adj., wry-ly, adv., wry-ness, n. wudu, n., ablution before prayer (Islam). — Arab. wudu, rel. to wádu'a, 'he was beautiful, neat or clean', wáda'a, 'he surpassed (another man) in cleanness' (with reference to the ablution before prayer), tawádda'a, 'he performed the ablution', wadu', 'water serving for ablution'. See Asia.

wulfenite, n., native lead molybdate (mineral.) — Named after the Austrian mineralogist Freiherr von Franz Xaver von Wulfen (1728-1805). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

wurtzilite, n., a hydrocarbon deposit (mineral.) — Named after the American mineralogist Dr. Henry Wurtz (1828-1910). For the ending see combining form -lite.

wurtzite, n., zinc sulfide (mineral.) — Named after the French chemist Charles Adolphe Wurtz (1817-84). For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

Wyandotte, n., name of a breed of fowls. — So called from the name of an Indian tribe in N. America.

wych elm, — ME. wyche, fr. OE. wice, 'wych elm'. See witch, 'tree with pliant branches', and elm. wych hazel. — See prec. word and hazel.

Wykehamist, n., a member of Winchester College. — Named after William of Wykeham (1324-1404), founder of the College. For the ending see suff. -ist.

wynd, n., an alley (Scot.) — A spelling var. of wind, 'a turning'. See wind, 'to turn'.

wyvern, n. - See wivern.

X, x, principal unknown quantity (alg.) — Sp. X. x, shortened fr. Arab, shay, 'a thing, something'. used also in the sense of 'unknown quantity' (in Medieval Spanish x was pronounced sh); introduced by Descartes. Cp. X rays.

xanth-, form of xantho- before a vowel.

xanthein, n., soluble vellow coloring matter in flowers (chem.) — Formed with suff. -in fr. Gk. ξανθός, 'vellow'. See xantho-.

vanthelasma, n., a synonym of xanthoma (med.) - Medical L., compounded of xanth- and Gk. ἔλασμα, 'a metal plate', which derives fr. ἐλᾶν, 'to drive, strike', See elastic and cp. elasmo-. For the ending see suff. -ma.

Xanthian, adi., pertaining to Xanthus. — Formed with suff. -ian fr. Xanthus, name of a city in Lycia in Asia Minor.

xanthic, adj., yellowish. - Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk. ξανθός, 'vellow'. See xantho-.

xanthin, n., insoluble vellow coloring matter in flowers (chem.) — F., coined by the French chemist Charles-Frédéric Kuhlmann (1803-81) in 1838 fr. Gk. ξανθός, 'vellow' (see xantho-), and suff. -in.

Xanthippe, also Xantippe, name of the wife of Socrates, used figuratively to denote a shrewish. ill-tempered wife. — Gk, Ξανθίππη, rel. to the Greek masculine PN. Ξάνθιππος, which is compounded of ξανθός, 'vellow', and ἵππος, 'horse', See xantho- and hippo- and cp. the PN. Philip.

xanthite, n., name of a kind of yellowish rock (mineral.) — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ξανθός, 'vellow', See xantho-.

Xanthium, n., a genus of plants, the cocklebur (bot.) - ModL., fr. Gk. ξάνθιον, 'a plant used for dying the hair yellow', fr. ξανθός, 'yellow'. See xantho- and 1st -ium.

xantho-, before a vowel xanth-, combining form meaning 'vellow'. — Gk. ξανθο-, ξανθ-, fr. ξανθός, 'yellow', which is of uncertain origin. There is little probability in the supposition of Persson, Fick, Hirt, Boisacq and many other lexicographers, who connect Gk. Eav865 with L. cascus, 'hoary, old', and canus, 'gray'; see Frisk, GEW., II, p. 333 s.v. ξανθός. Cp. the first element in Zanthorrhiza.

Xanthochroi, n. pl. the blond races of Europe (ethnol.) — ModL., prop. 'those who have light hair and pale complexion', fr. Gk. ξανθός (see xantho-) and ώχρός, 'pale, pale yellow, yellow'. See ocher.

Derivatives: xanthochro-ic, adj., xanthochroid (q.v.), xanthochro-ism, n.

xanthochroid, adj., xanthochroic. - Compounded of prec. word and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

xanthoma, n., a skin disease characterized by vellow nodules (med.) — Medical L., coined by the English physician Erasmus Wilson (1809-1884) fr. Gk. ξανθός, 'fair, yellow', See xanthoand -oma and cp. xanthelasma.

xanthomatosis, n., widespread xanthoma (med.) - Medical L., coined by R. S. Rowland fr. prec. word and suff. -osis.

xanthomelanous, adi., vellow skinned and black haired (ethnol.) -- Formed with suff. -ous fr. Gk. ξανθός, 'vellow', and μέλας, gen. μέλανος. 'black'. See xantho- and melanism.

xanthophyll, xanthophyl, n., the vellow matter coloring autumn leaves (biochem.) — F. xanthonhylle coined by the Swedish chemist Jöns Jacob Berzelius (1779-1848) in 1838 fr. Gk. ξανθός, 'yellow', and φύλλον, 'leaf'. See xantho- and phyllo- and cp. chlorophyll.

xanthous, adi., pertaining to the vellow Mongolian type. — Gk. ξανθός, 'vellow'; see xantho. For E. -ous, as equivalent to Gk. -oc, see -ous.

xebec, n., a small three-masted vessel. - From earlier chebec, fr. F. chebec, fr. It. sciabecco, fr. Arab. shabbak (whence also Sp. xabeque, now spelled jabeque). E. xebec was influenced in form by Sp. xabeaue.

xen-, form of xeno- before a vowel.

xenelasia, n., prevention of aliens from settling in Sparta (Greek antig.) - Gk. ξενηλασία, 'expulsion of foreigners', fr. ξενηλατεΐν, 'to expel foreigners', which is compounded of Eévoc, 'stranger, foreigner', and ἐλατός, verbal adj. of ἐλαύνειν, 'to drive, drive away'. See xeno-, elastic and 1st -ia.

xenia. n., the direct influence of the pollen of one species on the seed of another species (bot.) -ModL., fr. Gk. ξενία, 'hospitality', fr. ξένος. See xeno-.

xenial, adj., relating to hospitality. - Formed with adj. suff. -al fr. Gk. ξένιος, 'pertaining to hospitality', fr. ξένος. See xeno-.

xeno-, before a vowel xen-, combining form meaning 'stranger, foreigner; strange, foreign'. -Gk. ξενο-, ξέν-, fr. ξένος (Ion. ξεῖνος, Dor. ξέν Foς), 'stranger; guest', which is of uncertain origin; it is perh, cogn, with L. hostis, 'stranger; enemy'. See host, 'landlord', and cp. the second element in Polyxena.

xenogamy, n., cross-fertilization (bot.) - Compounded of Gk. Eévoc, 'strange, foreign', and -γαμία, fr. γάμος, 'marriage'. See xeno- and -gamy.

xenogenous, adj., due to external causes. -Compounded of Gk. ξένος, 'strange, foreign', and -γενής, 'born of, produced by'. See xenoand -genous.

xenon, n., name of an inert gaseous element

xylograph

(chem.) - ModL., lit, 'the strange, i.e. rare (element'). fr. Gk. ξένον, neut. of ξένος, 'stranger' (see xeno-); coined by the discoverers of this element, the Scottish chemist Sir William Ramsay (1852-1916) and the English chemist Morris WilliamTrayers (1872-1961) in 1898, Cp. krypton. xenotime, n., a mineral consisting essentially of vttrium phosphate. - F. xénotime, coined by the French mineralogist and physicist François-Sulpice Beudant (1787-1852), apparently fr. Gk. ξένος, 'strange', and τιμή, 'honor' (see xenoand timocracy). In reality, however, xénotime is a mis-spelling for cénotime, because Beudant himself, after giving the name xénotime, says that it derives fr. Gk, κενός, 'empty, vain' (see **keno-).** and  $\tau \bar{\iota} u \dot{\eta}$ , 'honor', and adds that the name is intended to recall the fact that the mineral was erroneously (i.e. 'vainly') supposed by Berzelius to contain a new metal.

xer-, form of xero- before a vowel.

xerafim, xerafin, n., a former silver coin of Portuguese India. - Sp., Port., fr. Arab. sharifi, adj., formed fr. sharif, 'shereef', with -ī a suff. meaning 'pertaining to'. See shereef and co. words there referred to.

xeransis, n., a drying up (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ξήρανσις, 'drying up', fr. ξηραίνειν, 'to dry', fr. ξηρός. See xero-.

Xeranthemum, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (bot.) - ModL., compounded of Gk. ξηρός, 'dry', and άνθος, 'flower'. See xero- and anther.

xerasia, n., excessive dryness of the hair (med.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ξηρασία, 'dryness', from the stem of Enpairely, 'to dry', fr. Enpos. See

xero-, before a vowel xer-, combining form meaning 'dry'. — Gk.  $\xi \eta \rho \rho - \xi \eta \rho - \xi \eta \rho \delta c$ , 'dry', which is rel. to ξερόν, 'the dry land', and prob. cogn. with L. serenus (for \*kseres-nos), 'clear, fair, cloudless, serene'. See serene and cp. elixir. Cp. also the second element in Phylloxera.

xeroderma, n., roughening of the skin (med.) -Medical L., coined by Erasmus Wilson (see xanthoma) fr. xero- and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See derma.

xerophilous, adj., drought loving (bot.) - Compounded of xero- and -philous.

xerophthalmia, n., a form of conjunctivitis (med.) - Medical L., lit. 'dryness of the eye', fr. Gk. ξηρός, 'dry', and ὀφθαλμός, 'eve', See xeroand ophthalmia.

Xerophyllum, n., a genus of plants, the turkey beard (bot.) — ModL., compounded of xeroand Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See phyllo- and cp. Phylloxera.

xerophyte, n., a xerophilous plant (bot.) -Compounded of Gk. ξηρός, 'dry', and φυτόν, 'plant'. See xero- and -phyte.

Xerxes, n., king of Persia, who reigned 486-465 B.C.E.; called the Great. — Gk. Ξέρξης, fr. OPers. Xshayārshan-. See Ahasuerus.

xiph-, form of xipho- before a vowel. Xiphias, n., a genus of fishes, the swordfish (ichthvol.) - L., 'swordfish', fr. Gk. Eigiāc.

'swordfish', fr. Eloos, 'sword', See xipho- and cp. Ziphus. xipho-, before a vowel xiph-, combining form

meaning 'sword'. — Gk. ξιφο-, ξιφ-, fr. ξίφος, 'sword', of uncertain origin. It is perh, a loan word fr. Aram. savnhå (whence also Heb. savif. Arab. sayf), fr. Egypt, sefet, 'sword', which is a derivative of the verb sft, 'to slaughter'. See H. Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, pp. 176 ff., Muss-Arnolt, On Semitic Words in Greek and Latin, in the Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association, p. 141, Spiegelberg in Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung, 41, 132, Schrader, Sprachvergleichung und Urgeschichte, 3rd ed., II. pp. 110 ff., Cp. prec, word and Ziphins.

xiphoid, adi., sword-shaped. — Gk. ξιφοειδής, 'sword-shaped'. fr. ξίφος, 'sword', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. elooc, 'form, shape', See xipho- and

Xmas, n., Christmas. — Prop. = X, the Greek letter chi, as the initial letter of Χοιστός (see Christ) and -mas (in Christmas).

xoanon, n., a primitive wooden image (Greek antia.) — Gk. ξόανον, 'an image carved of wood'. from the stem of ξεῖν 'to scrape, scratch, polish', which is rel. to ξύειν, of s.m. See xyster. X rays, n. pl., Roentgen rays. — They were called by their discoverer Wilhelm Konrad von Roentgen (1845-1923) (in 1896) X Strahlen (= X-rays), to suggest that the exact nature of radiation was unknown. For such use of the letter x see X, x.

xvi-, form of xvlo- before a vowel.

xylem, n., woody tissue in higher plants, the opposite of phloem (bot.) — G. Xylem, coined by the botanist Karl Wilhelm von Nägeli (1817-91). fr. Gk. ξύλον, 'wood'. See xylo-.

xylene, n., any of three isomeric hydrocarbons distinguished as ortho-, meta- and para-xylene (chem.) — Formed with suff. -ene fr. Gk. ξύλον, 'wood'. See xvlo-.

xylo-, before a vowel xyl-, combining form denoting 'wood'. — Gk. ξυλο-, ξυλ-, fr. ξύλον, 'wood', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with Lith. šùlas, 'pillar', Goth. sauls, OHG., MHG. sūl, G. Säule, OE. svl, 'pillar'.

xylobalsamum, n., the dried twigs of the balm of Gilead tree. - L., 'balsam wood', fr. Gk. ξυλοβάλσαμον, which is compounded of ξύλον, 'tree', and βάλσαμον, 'the balsam tree, resin of the balsam tree, balsam'. See xvlo- and balsam. xylocarp, n., hard woody fruit. — Compounded of Gk. ξύλον, 'wood', and καρπός, 'fruit'. See xylo- and carpel.

xylograph, n., wood engraving. — Compounded of Gk. ξύλον, 'wood', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See xylo- and -graph.

Xylonite 1758

Derivatives: xylograph-er, n., xylograph-ic, xylograph-ic-al, adjs., xylograph-ic-al-ly, adv., xylograph-y, n.

Xylonite, n., trademark for celluloid. — Formed with subst. suff. -ite fr. Gk. ξύλον, 'wood'. See xylo-.

xylophagous, adj., eating wood (said of insects).

— Compounded of xylo- and -φαγος, 'eating', fr. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See -phagous.

xylophone, n., a musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars. — Compounded of xylo- and φωνή, 'voice'. See xylo- and phone, 'speech sound'.

Xylotrya, n. pl., a genus of marine bivalves. — ModL., compounded of xylo- and the stem of τρύειν, 'to wear out', which derives fr. I.-E. \*tr-, zero degree of base \*ter-, 'to rub'. See throw. Xyridaceae, n. pl., the yellow-eyed grass family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Xyris with suff.

xyridaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -aceous. Xyris, n., a genus of plants, the yellow-eyed grass (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ξυρίς, gen.

ξυρίδος, 'a kind of iris', which is rel. to ξυρόν, 'razor', fr. ξύειν, 'to scrape, scratch, polish' (see next word); so called in allusion to the 2-edged leaves.

xyster, n., an instrument for scraping bones (surg.) — Gk. ξυστήρ, 'graving tool', fr. ξύειν, 'to scrape, scratch, polish', whence also ξυρόν, 'razor', ξυστίς, 'robe with a sweeping train', ξυστόν, 'polished shaft of a spear' (short for δόρυ ξυστόν), 'polished shaft of a spear', neut. of ξυστός, 'polished' (see next word), and cogn. with kṣuráḥ, 'razor'; fr. I.-E. base \*qseu-. Cp. Xyris, xoanon. For derivatives of \*qsneu-, an enlargement of base \*qseu-, see novaculite.

xystus, n., a long and open portico for athletic exercises (*Greek and Roman antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. ξυστός, 'a covered portico or gallery where the athletes exercised in winter', short for ξυστός δρόμος, 'polished course or race'; ξυστός is verbal adj. of ξύειν, 'to scrape, scratch, polish' (see prec. word); so called in allusion to the *polished* floor of the portico.



- y-, perfective pref., orig. meaning 'together with, with'. ME. y-, i-, fr. OE. ge-, rel. to OS. gi-, ge-, i-, OFris. gi-, ge-, e-, MDu., Du. ge-, OHG. ga-, gi-, MHG., G. ge-, Goth. ga-, ON. g-, and corresponding to OI. ja- in ja-bhāra, 'she gave birth to', and cogn. with the L. pref. com-; see com-. The same E. pref. appears—in the form of y-—in y-clept—in the form of i-—in handi-craft, i-wis, and—in the form of e-—in enough.
- -y, suff. forming abstract nouns and corresponding to OF. or F. -ie, fr. L. -ia. See 1st -ia and cp. e.g. victor-y, fr. OF. victor-ie, fr. L. victōr-ia.
- -y, suff. forming abstract nouns and representing L. -ia, fr. Gk. -ία, -εία, -εία. See -ia and cp. e.g. histor-y, fr. L. histor-ia, fr. Gk. ἱστορ-ία. Cp. also words ending in -acy, -algy, -ancy, -andry, -archy--cracy-, ency, -ergy, -ery, -gamy, -geny, -graphy, -latry, -logy, -mancy, -metry, -nomy, -pathy, -phily, -ry, -sophy, -tomy, -trophy, -urgy.
- -y, suff. forming abstract nouns and derived fr. L. -ium (originally through the medium of OF. and AF. -ie). See -ium and cp. e.g. perjur-y, fr. AF. perjur-ie, fr. L. perjur-ium. Cp. also augur-y, myster-y, subsid-y.
- -y, subst. suff. representing OF. -e, -ee (F. -é, -éé), fr. L. -ātus, -ātum, resp. -āta, pp. suff. of verbs of the first conjugation. See next suff. and cp. arm-y, cit-y, count-y.
- -y, adj. suff. representing OF. -e (F. -é), fr. L.
   -ātus, pp. suff. of verbs of the first conjugation.
   See adj. suff. -ate and cp. prec. suff.
- -y, adj. suff. meaning: 1) full of, characterized by, as in stony, healthy; 2) made of, as in waxy; 3) somewhat like, as in wavy. ME. -i, -y, -ie, fr. OE. -ig, earlier -eg, -æg, rel. to OS. -ag, ON. -igr, -agr, -ogr, Dan., Swed., Du., G. -ig, MDu. -ich, OHG. -ig, -ag, MHG. -ic, -ec, Goth. -eigs, -igs, and cogn. with OI. -ika, Gk. -txός, L. -icus. Cp. e.g. holy, fr. ME. hali, holi, fr. OE. hālig. Cp. adj. suff. -ic.
- -y, sometimes -ie, suff. forming diminutive nouns and adjectives, e.g. Dick-y, bab-y, puss-y, dark-y. For spelling with -ie cp. bird-ie, dear-ie, laddie-lass-ie.
- yabu, yaboo, n., a hardy pony from Afghanistan.

   Pers.  $v\bar{a}b\bar{u}$ .
- yacht, n., a small pleasure ship. Early ModDu. jaghte (ModDu. jacht), fr. MLG. jacht, which is short for jachtschiff, lit. 'hunting vessel', fr. jacht, 'hunting, chase' (from the stem of jagen, 'to hunt'), and schiff, 'ship'. For the first element see jaeger, 'sharpshooter', and cp. yager, yaw, for the second see ship.
- yaffile, yaffil, n., the green woodpecker (dial.) Of imitative origin.

- yager, n., a jaeger. Anglicized form of G. Jäger, 'hunter'. See jaeger, 'sharpshooter', and cp. yacht
- yah, interi. expressing derision. Imitative.
- yahoo, n., brute in human form. A word coined by Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) in Gulliver's Travels.
- yahrzeit, n., annual observance of the anniversary of the death of a parent or near relative (Jewish Religion). Yiddish yortsayt, fr. MHG. jārzīt, 'anniversary', lit. 'year's time', fr. jār, 'year', and zīt, 'time'. See year and tide, n., and cp. the first element in zeitgeist.
- Yahweh, n., a modern attempt to transliterate the Tetragrammaton, commonly rendered by Jehovah. This transliteration is based on the supposition that the Tetragrammaton is the imperfect Qal or Hiph'il of the Hebrew verb  $h\bar{a}w\hat{a}^h$ , an earlier form of  $h\bar{a}y\hat{a}^h$ , 'was', and lit. means 'the one who is, the existing', resp. 'He Who calls into existence; the Eternal'. In reality, however, the pronunciation of the Tetragrammaton is unknown. Cp. Jehovah.
- Derivatives: Yahw-ism, n., Yahw-ist, n., Yahw-ist-ic, adj.
- Yajna, n., sacrifice personified in Vedism as the son of *Ruchi* and husband of *Dakshinā*. OI. yajñáh, 'sacrifice, worship', fr. yájati, 'he reveres (a god) with sacrifices, he worships', which is rel. to Avestic yazaitē, of s.m., yasna-, 'sacrifice, worship', and prob. cogn. with Gk. ἄγιος, 'holy', ἀγνός,' 'holy, chaste'. See hagio- and cp. Yasna.
- yak, n., wild ox of Tibet and Central Asia. Tibetan gyak.
- yaksha, n., a class of divine beings, the gods of wealth (*Hindu mythol.*) OI. yakṣáḥ, rel. to yakṣati, 'he reveres, honors', which is prob. a -şa-enlargement of yájati, 'he worships'. See Yaina.
- yam, n., 1) the edible root of several tropical climbing plants of the genus Dioscorea; 2) any of these plants. Port. inhame, lit. 'edible' (with reference to the edible root), fr. Senegal nyami, 'to eat'.
- Yama, n., the first of men that died, the judge of the dead (Hindu mythol.) OI. Yamáh, of uncertain origin. It means perh. lit. 'the restrainer', fr. OI. yámáh, 'rein, bridle', and is rel. to yamati, yacchati, 'holds together, reins in, curbs' and possibly cogn. with L. red-imiō, -īre, 'to wreathe round', redimīculum, 'band, fillet, frontlet'. Cp. Yima.
- yamen, n., in China, official residence. Chin., 'office', lit. 'gate with flags', fr. ya, 'flag', and men, 'gate'; so called from the flags placed before official buildings. Cp. Tsung-li-yamen.

1760

yammer, intr. v., to lament (colloq.) — ME. yameren, alteration of ME. yomeren, fr. OE. gēomerian, gēomrian, 'to mourn, complain', which is rel. to OE. gēomor, OS. jāmar, 'sad, sorrowful', OHG. jāmar, 'sad, sorrowful', whence the noun jāmar, 'sadness, lamentation', MHG. jāmer, G. Jammer, 'lamentation', ON. amra, OHG. āmarōn, MHG. (j)āmern, G. jammern, 'to lament'; prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: yammer, n., yammer-er, n.

yank, tr. and intr. v., to pull, jerk (slang). — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: vank, n., a sudden pull.

Yank, n. (slang). — Abbreviation of Yankee.

Yankee, n., a citizen of New England or of the United States of America. — Perh. fr. Du. Janke (dimin. of Jan, John), a name applied by Dutch colonists of New York to the English of Connecticut. See John.

Derivatives: Yankee-dom, n., Yankee-fied, adj., Yankee-ism, n., Yankee-ist, n.

yap, intr. v., to yelp; n., a yelp. — Of imitative origin. Cp. yawp, yelp.

Derivatives: yapp-er, n., yapp-ing-ly, adv., yapp-y, adj.

yapon, yaupon, n., a shrub, *Ilex vomitoria*. — Of N. American Indian origin.

yapp, n., name of a style of book-binding. — So called after *Yapp*, a 19th cent. bookseller in London.

yard, n., a unit of length. — ME. yarde, yerde, fr. OE. gierd, geard, gerd, 'rod, stick, measure, yard', rel. to OS. gerda, OFris. ierde, Du. gard, 'rod', OHG. garta, gartia, gerta, MHG., G. gerte, 'switch, twig', ON. gaddr, 'spike, sting, nail', OHG., MHG. gart, Goth. gazds, 'prickle, goad', fr. I.-E. base \*ghasto-, \*ghazdho-, 'staff, pole', whence also L. hasta, 'staff, shaft, spear', MIr. gas, 'shoot, sprout', gat, 'willow twig'. Cp. gad, 'goad'. Cp. also hastate.

yard, n., enclosure. - ME. yard, yerd, yerde, fr.OE. geard, 'enclosure, piece of land, garden, yard'. rel. to OS. gardo, OFris. garda, Du. gaard(e), OHG. garto, MHG. garte, G. Garten, 'garden', OHG. gart, 'circle', ON. garðr, 'enclosure, court, vard'. Dan. gaard, Swed. gård, 'yard, court, house', Goth. gards, 'house, family', and cogn. with Gk. χόρτος, 'enclosed place, cattle farm', L. hortus, 'garden', lit. 'an enclosed place', co-hors, 'yard, enclosure; company; crowd; cohort', Alb. garð, garði, 'hedge', W. garth, 'courtyard', OIr. gort, 'field', OSlav. gradu, 'a castle, city', Russ. górod, 'town, city', Lith. gardas, 'fold, pen, enclosure', OPruss. sardis, 'hedge, fence', and prob. also with Hitt. gurtash, 'fortress'. Cp. garden, garth, gird, 'to encircle, and the second element in orchard. Cp. also horticulture and words there referred to. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*ghor-to-, \*ghordho-, dental enlargements of I.-E. base \*gher-, 'to seize', whence Gk. χείρ, 'hand'. See chi-

Derivatives: yard, tr. v., to enclose in a yard, yard-age, n.

yare, adj., 1) ready, prepared; active (archaic or dial.) — ME. yare, yarwe, fr. OE. gearo, gearu, 'eager, ready, prepared, complete'; rel. to OS. garo, OHG. garo, garawēr, MHG., G. gar, ON. görr, of s.m., Du. gaar, 'done; clever'. See garb, gear and cp. carouse.

yarmulke, n., a skullcap worn esp. by observant Jews. — Ukrainian and Pol. yarmulka, of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. Turk. yağmurluk, 'raincoat', fr. yağmur, 'rain'.

yarn, n. — ME. yarn, yern, fr. OE. gearn; rel. to ON., Dan., Swed., MLG., OHG., MHG., G. garn, MDu. gaern, Du. garen, 'yarn', ON. görn, 'gut', and cogn. with OI. hirâ, 'vein', hirah, 'band', Gk. χορδή, 'intestine, string of gut', L. hernia, 'rupture', hira, 'empty gut', haru-spex, 'diviner inspecting entrails', Lith. žarnà, 'gut', Lett. zarna, of s.m. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*gher-, 'intestine'. Cp. chord and words there referred to.

Derivatives: varn, intr. v., yarn-er, n.

yarrow, n., the plant also called milfoil. — ME. yarowe, yarwe, fr. OE. gearwe, rel. to MDu. garwe, gerwe, Du. gerwe, OHG. gar(a)wa, MHG. garwe, G. Garbe, 'yarrow'.

yashmak, n., a veil worn by Mohammedan women. — Arab. yáshmaq, 'veil worn by women'. Yasna, n., one of the four divisions of the Avesta. — Avestic yasna-, 'sacrifice, worship', rel. to OI. yaināh, of s.m. See Yajna.

yatagan, n., a kind of Turkish sword. — Turk. yatagan.

yaw, intr. v., to fall away from the line of her course (said of a ship). — Perh. ult. fr. ON. jaga, 'to move to and fro', orig. 'to hunt', a MLG. loan word. See jaeger, 'sharpshooter', and cp. yacht, yager.

Derivative: yaw, n., the act of yawing.

yawl, n., a small boat. — MLG. jolle or Du. jol (whence also Dan., G. jolle, Swed. julle, F. yole, It. iole, Sp. yola, Russ. jal'), 'yawl'; of unknown origin. Cp. jolly boat.

Derivative: vawl-er, n.

yawl, intr. v., to howl (now dial.) — A var. of

yawn, intr. v. — ME. yanen, yanien, alteration of ME. yenen, yonen, yeonien (which derive fr. OE. geonian, ginian, 'to gape, yawn'), due to the influence of ME. ganien, fr. OE. gānian, of s.m.; rel. to OE. gīnan, 'to yawn', OS. ginōn, ON. gīna, 'to yawn', ON. gin, 'mouth', MDu. ghēnen, Du. geeuwen, OHG. ginēn, geinōn, also gīēn, MHG. genen, G. gähnen, 'to yawn', and cogn. with OSlav. zijajo, zijati, 'to gape', Lith. žiō-ju, žiō-ti, Czech zivati, 'to yawn', Gk. χαίνειν, 'to yawn, gape', L. hiāre, of s.m., OI. vi-hā-, vijihīte, 'to gape, be ajar'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*ghē(i)-, \*ghi-, 'to gape, yawn'. This base is rel. to base \*ghō(u)-, \*ghēu-, 'to gape'. See chaos and 1st gum and cp. hiatus, dehisce. Cp.

also achene, Chama, chasm, Chauna, chela, 'claw', chemosis. Cp. also chori- and words there referred to.

Derivatives: yawn, n., the act of yawning, yawner, n., yawn-ing, adj., yawn-ing-ly, adv.

yawp, intr. v., to yelp; n., a yelp. — Of imitative origin. Cp. yap, yelp.

yaws, n., a skin disease (med.) — A Caribbean word.

yclept, ycleped, adj., called, named (archaic). — ME. icleped, fr. OE. gecleopod, geclypod, pp. of (ge)clypian, 'to call'. See y-, 'with', and clepe. ye, pron. of the 2nd person (archaic and poet.) — ME. ye, fr. OE. gē, 'ye', rel. to OS. gī, ge, ON. ēr (prob. influenced in form by ON. vēr), Dan., Swed. i, 'ye, you', OFris. gī, MDu. gi, ge, Du. gij, OHG., MHG. ir [prob. influenced in form by OHG., MHG. (= G.) wir, 'we'], G. ihr, Goth. jūs, and cogn. with OPruss. ioūs, Lith. jūs, Alb. ju, OI. yūyām, Avestic yuz<sup>ĕ</sup>m, Gk. ὑμεῖς, 'ye, you'. Cp. you.

ye, def. art. — Archaic printed form of the article the (OE. be), due to a confusion of the symbol b in OE. be with the letter y. See the.

yea, adv., yes. — ME. ye, ya, fr. OE. gēa, gē, 'yes', rel. to OS., ON., OHG., MHG. jā, Dan., Swed. ja, OFris. jē, Du., G. ja, Goth. ja, jai, 'yes'. Outside Teutonic cp. Gk. ¾ 'in truth, verily', Bret. ye, ya, 'yes'. Cp. yes.

Derivative: vea, n.

yean, tr. v., to bring forth; intr. v., to bring forth (young); said of sheep or goat. — ME. yenen, fr. OE. \*ge-ēanian, fr. pref. ge- (see y-) and ēanian, 'to yean', which is rel. to Du. oonen; prob. fr. I.-E. \*agwh-nos, 'lamb', whence also Gk. ἀμνός, 'lamb', L. agnus, OSlav. (j)agne, OIr. ūan, W. oen, OCo. oin, Bret. oan, 'lamb', Umbr. habina(f), 'ewe lambs' (acc.) Cp. ean. Derivative: vean-ling. n.

year, n.. — ME. yere, fr. OE. gēar, rel. to OS., OHG., MHG. jār, ON. ār, Dan. aar, Swed. år, OFris. gēr, Du. jaar, G. Jahr, Goth. jer, 'year', and cogn. with Avestic yāre, 'year', Gk. ἄρος, 'year', ἄρα, 'any limited time, the time of day, hour, season spring, year' (whence L. hōra, 'hour'), OSlav. jarū, 'spring', L. hōrnus (for \*hō-yōr-inos), 'of this year' (from the abl. \*hō yōro, 'in this year'). All these words possibly mean lit. 'that which goes or passes', and derive fr. I.-E. \*yē-ro, an enlargement of base \*yē-, itself an enlargement of base \*ey-, 'to go', whence Gk. εἶμι, ἰέναι, L. eō, īre, 'to go'. See itinerate and cp. yore and the first element in yahrzeit. Cp. also horary, hour.

Derivatives: year-ling, n., yearly (q.v.)

yearly, adj. — ME. yerely, yeerly, fr. OE. gēarlic, formed fr. gēar, 'year', with suff. -līc. See year and adj. suff. -ly.

yearly, adv. — ME. yerely, yerly, fr. OE. gearlice, formed fr. gear, 'year', with suff. -lice. See year and adv. suff. -ly.

yearn, intr. v. - ME. yernen, fr. OE. geornan,

giernan, gernan, fr. georn, 'desirous', which is rel. to OS., OHG. gern, ON. giarn. 'desirous' OS gernean girnean ON, girna, OHG, gerön geren Goth, gairnian, 'to desire', MHG, gern, be-gern, G. be-gehren, 'to desire', Du. gaarne. OHG, gerno, MHG, gerne, G, gern, gerne, 'gladly, willingly', OHG, ger, 'desirous' (whence OHG, giri, MHG, gir, G, Gier), 'greed', Goth, faihu-gairns, 'greedy', fr. I.-E. base \*gher-, 'to desire', whence also OI, hárvati, 'he likes, is fond of'. Toch. A tsarw-. AB tsārw-, 'to rejoice'. Gk, γαίρειν, 'to rejoice', γάρις, 'grace, charm', Oscan heriest, 'he will desire', L. horiri, 'to urge, incite', hortārī, 'to urge, incite, encourage, exhort', Olr. gor. 'pious', goire, 'piety', Cp. lammergeier, Cp. also Charis, charism, Charissa, Aleochara, Eucharist, chervil, hortation, dehort.

yearnful, adj. — ME. yeornful, fr. OE. geornfull, 'eager, zealous'. See yearn and full, adj.

Derivatives: yearnful-ly, adv., yearnful-ness, n. yeast, n. — ME. yest, fr. OE. gist, giest, rel. to ON. jastr, jöstr, Swed. jäst, Du. gist, 'yeast', MHG. gest, jest, G. Gischt, 'foam, froth', OHG. jesan, MHG. jesen, jern, gern, 'to ferment', G. gären, 'to ferment' (tr.), and cogn. with OI yásyati, 'it boils, seethes', Avestic yaēshyeiti, 'boils, seethes' (intr.), Toch. A yäs-, 'to seethe', Gk.  $\zeta$ eīv, 'to boil',  $\zeta$ 6 $\eta$ , 'foam', W. ias, 'seething, foaming' (n.) All these words derive fr. I.-E. base \*yes-, 'to boil, seethe'. Cp. eczema. Cp. also guhr.

Derivatives: yeast-y, adj., yeast-i-ness, n.

yell, intr. and tr. v. — ME. yellen, fr. OE. giellan, also gillan, 'to yell, shout', rel. to ON. gjalla, Swed. gälla, 'to resound', MDu. ghellen, Du. gillen, OHG. gellan, MHG., G. gellen, 'to yell', OHG., OS., OE. galan, ON. gala, 'to sing', OS., OHG. galm, 'outcry', ON. hana-gal, 'cockcrow', ON. galdr, OE. gealdor, OHG. galtar, 'song', ON. galend, 'sorcerer', lit. 'singer'. All these words derive from the I.-E. imitative base \*ghel-, 'to cry out, call, shout, sing'. Cp. yelp. Cp. also celandine, gale, 'wind', nightingale. Derivatives: yell, n., yell-er, n., yell-ing, adj. yellow, adi. — ME. yelwe, yelow, fr. OE. geolu,

rel. to OS., OHG. gelo, MDu. ghēle, Du. geel, MHG. gel, G. gelb, ON. gulr, Swed. gul, 'yellow', and cogn. with L. helvus, Gaul.-L. gilvus, 'light bay', Gk. γλόος, 'greenish-yellow color', γλόη, 'young green shoot, young verdure', γλοάζειν, 'to be green', γλωρός, 'greenish yellow, pale green, green, fresh', γολή, also χόλος, 'bile', χελός, χελώνη, 'tortoise', lit. 'the yellow animal', OSlav. žlūtū, Russ. žėltyj, 'yellow', Lith. želvas, žalvas, 'greenish', OSlav. zelenu, Russ. zelenyj, 'green', OSlav. žely, 'tortoise', lit. 'the yellow animal', OI. hárih, 'yellowish', hiranyam, 'gold', Avestic zari, 'yellow'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. \*ghel-, \*ghel-, \*ghle-, \*ghlo-, 'to gleam, glimmer; to be green or yellow', whence also OE. glowan, ON. gloa, 'to yellowhammer 1762

glow'. Cp. arsenic, Caltha, Chelone, Chelonia, Chlorella, chlorine, Chloris, choler, gall, 'bile', glass, glow, gold, gull, 'unfledged bird', Helvella, helvite, oleraceous, olitory, the first element in zermahbub and the second element in Archelon. Derivatives: yellow, n. and tr. and intr. v., yellow-ish, adj., yellow-ish-ness, n., yellow-ly, adv., yellow-ness, n.

yellowhammer, n., a species of bunting. — Fr. earlier yelambre, fr. ME. \*yelwambre, fr. yelwe, 'yellow', and \*ambre, 'yellowhammer', fr. OE. amore, of s.m. For the first element see yellow. The second element is rel. to OS. amer, OHG. amero, MHG. amer, G. Ammer, 'yellowhammer', and to OHG. amaro, 'spelt'. Accordingly OE. amore, etc., prop. denoted a bird that feeds on spelt. The change of yelambre to yellowhammer is due to a folk-etymological association with hammer. Cp. Emberiza.

yelp, intr. v., to cry or bark shrilly. — ME. yelpen, fr. OE. gielpan, also gilpan, gylpan, 'to boast, exult', rel. to OE. gielp, 'boasting, pride, glory', OS. galpon, ON. gjalpa, 'to yelp', ON. gjalp, 'boasting', OHG. gelph, 'outcry', MHG. gelfen, 'to boast'; fr. Teut. \*ghelp-, corresponding to I.-E. \*ghelb-, an extension of the imitative base \*ghel-, 'to cry out'. See yell and cp. gulp.

Derivative: yelp, n., a shrill cry or bark.

Yemen, n., a region forming the southwestern part of Arabia. — Vulgar pronunciation of Arab. Yáman, lit. 'the country of the South; the happy country' (cp. its Latin name Arabia Felix, 'Happy Arabia'), fr. yáman, 'right hand, right side; south (i.e. the right side, if one faces east'), whence yámana, 'he was happy', lit. 'he turned or went to the right' (the right side was regarded as auspicious), yámmana, 'he went to the right; he blessed; he went to Yemen'. See Benjamin and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: Yemen-ic, adj., Yemen-ite, adj. and

yen, n., the unit of Japan. coinage. — Chin. yuen, 'round; dollar'.

yen, n., a craving (slang); intr. v., to crave (slang).

— Chin. yen, 'opium', lit. 'smoke'.

yeoman, n. — ME. yoman, yuman, yeman, 'manservant', of uncertain origin; perh. contractions of ME. yongman, resp. yungman, yengman, 'young man'. See young and man.

Derivatives: yeoman-ly, adj. and adv., yeoman-ry, n.

-yer, agential suff., now occurringly only in a few words (as in bowyer, lawyer, sawyer). — A var. of -ier; only used after a vowel or w. Cp. -eer. yerba, n., the herb maté. — Sp., fr. L. herba, 'grass, herb'. See herb and cp. contraverva.

yercum, n., fiber of the plant mudar. — Tamil yerkum.

yes, adv. — ME. yes, yis, fr. OE. gēse, gīse, prob. compounded of gēa, 'yea', and sī, 3rd person sing. of the subj. pres. of bēon, 'to be', or of gēa,

'yea', and swā, 'so'. See yea and is, resp. so. Derivatives: ves. n. and tr. and intr. v.

Yeshibah, Yeshivah, n., a school for Talmudic studies. — Heb.  $y^{\bar{e}}sh\bar{t}bh\hat{a}^h$ , 'a sitting, session, academy', verbal noun of  $y\bar{a}sh\hat{a}bh$ , 'he sat down, was sitting, remained, dwelled', which is rel. to Aram.  $y^{\bar{e}}th\bar{e}bh$ , 'he sat; he dwelled', Akkad.  $ash\bar{a}bu$ , 'to sit, dwell', Ugar.  $y\dot{s}b$ , of s.m., Arab.  $w\dot{a}thaba$ , 'he leapt, jumped', in South Arab., 'he sat, dwelled', Ethiop.  $aus\dot{a}ba$ , 'he married', lit. 'he caused to dwell'. Cp. moshav, moshava. Cp. also marchpane.

yester-, pref. — ME. yestren, fr. OE. geostran-, also giestran-, gystran, rel. to MLG. ghisteren, Du. gister(en), OHG. gestaron, gesteren, MHG. gester, gestern, G. gestern, 'yesterday', ON. ī gār, 'tomorrow, yesterday', Goth. gistradagis, 'tomorrow'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'the other day' (reckoned from today, either backward or forward). They are cogn. with OI. hyáḥ, 'yesterday', Avestic zyō, Pers. dī, 'yesterday', Toch. ksār, 'tomorrow', Gk. χθές, 'yesterday', Alb. dje, L. herī, 'yesterday', L. hesternus, 'of yesterday', OIr. indhē, W. doe, OCo. doy, 'yesterday'. Cp. hesternal.

yesterday, adv. and n. — ME. yisterdai, yesterdai, fr. OE. geostran dæg, also giestran dæg, gystran dæg, n. and adv., 'yesterday'. See yester- and day.

yesternight (archaic), adv., last night; n., the night last past. — ME. yisternight, yesternight, fr. OE. gystran niht. See yester- and night.

yestreen, adv. and n. (Scot.) — Contraction of vester-even. See yester and even, n.

yet, adv. — ME. yet, yete, yit, fr. OE. giet, gieta, gyt, 'still, yet', rel. to OFris. ieta, eta, MHG. ieuzo, ieze, 'yet'.

Derivative: vet, conj.

yew, n., any tree of the genus Taxus. — ME. eu, fr. OE. ēow, īw, rel. to MLG., MDu. īwe, iewe, Du. ijf, OHG. īwa, MHG. īwe, G. Eibe, ON. ȳr, 'yew', and cogn. with Gaul. ivos (whence F. if, Sp., Port. iva), OIr. ēo, W. ywen, Bret. ivin, 'yew'; prob. fr. I.-E. base \*oiwā-, \*ĕiwā-, \*īwā-, 'berry, grape', whence also Gk. oĭτ, ŏτ, ŏτ, 'service, tree', L. ūva, 'grape', Arm. aigi (for oiwiyā), 'vine', and possibly also Lith. jiēvā, iēvā, 'black alder', Lett. iēva, of s.m., OSlav. iva, 'willow'. Cp. Iva, uva.

Yggdrasill, n., the great tree of the universe (Norse mythol.) — ON. yg(g)drasill, fr. Yggr, name of Odin, and drasill, 'horse'.

Yiddish, adj. and n. — G. jūdisch, 'Jewish', fr. Jude, 'Jew', fr. OHG. judo, of s.m., fr. L. Judaeus, fr. Gk. 'Ιουδαΐος. See Jew and adj. suff.

Derivatives: Yiddish-ism, n., Yiddish-ist, n. yield, tr. and intr. v. — ME. yelden, yilden, fr. OE. gieldan, gildan, geldan, 'to pay, give', rel. to OS. geldan, 'to be worth', ON. gjalda, 'to repay, return', Dan. gjælde, 'to be worth, be of some value, concern', MDu. ghelden, Du. gelden, 'to

cost, be worth, concern', OHG. geltan, MHG. gelten, 'to pay, restore; to be worth', G. gelten, 'to be worth', Goth. fra-gildan, us-gildan, 'to repay, requite', and to Du. geld, 'money', OHG., MHG. gelt, 'payment, contribution', G. Geld, 'money'; fr. pre-Teutonic \*ghel-tō-, 'I pay'. Cp. OSlav. žlědo, žlěsti, 'to pay', Lith. geliúoti, 'to be worth', which are Teut. loan words. Cp. also geld, 'payment, tax', guild, and the second element in Danegeld.

Derivatives: yield, n., yield-ing, adj., yield-ing-ly, adv

Yima, n., the Avestic equivalent of Yama (Persian mythol.) — Avestic Yima-, rel. to OI. Yamáḥ. See Yama.

-yl, combining form used to form the names of chemical radicals. — F. -yle, fr. G. -yl, fr. Gk. ὑλη, 'wood, forest; material, matter', which is of uncertain origin; cp. hylo-, odyl. The term -yl was introduced into chemistry by the German chemists Justus Liebig (1803-73) and Friedrich Wöhler (1800-82) in 1832, when they coined the name benzoyle (q.y.)

ylang-ylang, n. — See ilang-ilang.

ylem, n., the hypothetical first substance from which the chemical elements are supposed to have been formed; proposed by the physicist George Gamow, professor of the George Washington University (born in Odessa, Russia, in 1904). — ME., fr. MF. ilem, fr. Late L. hylēm, acc. of hylē, fr. Gk. 5λη, 'material, matter'. See hyle.

-ylene, combining form 1) denoting an unsaturated hydrocarbon; 2) used to form names of bivalent radicals (chem.) — Coined fr. -yl and -ene

-ylidene, combining form used to form names of bivalent radicals derived by the removal of two hydrogen atoms from the same carbon atom of a hydrocarbon (chem.) — Coined through the insertion of -id- into -ylene.

yodel, intr. v., to sing by suddenly changing to and from falsetto; tr. v., to sing (a tone) by yodeling. — G. jodeln, formed fr. \*yo-, an imitative base expressing joy. Cp. yowl. Cp. also jubilate. The word yodel first occurs in Scott (1830).

Derivatives: yodel, n., yodel-er, n.

yodh, yod, n., name of the 10th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. yōdh, rel. to yādh, 'hand'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Cp. jota. jot.

yoga, n. (*Hindu philos.*) — OI. yóga-, 'a yoking, union', fr. yunákti, 'harnesses, yokes, joins'. See yoke and cp. Yuga.

yogh, n., name of the Middle English letter 3. — ME. yogh, yoc, 30gh, 30c, 30k, prob. identical with ME. 30c, 'yoke' (see yoke), and so called because the word 30c begins with the letter 3. yoghurt, yoghourt, yogurt, n., a food made from milk fermented by a bacterium. — Turk. yoğurt.

yogi, n., one who practices yoga. — Hind. yogi, fr. OI. yoga. See yoga.

yogism, n., teachings of the yoga. — A hybrid coined fr. yogi with -ism, a suff. of Greek origin. yogist, n., an adherent of yogism. — A hybrid coined fr. yogi with -ist, a suff. of Greek origin. yo-heave-ho, interj. (naut.) — Of imitative origin. yoho, interj. (naut.) — Of imitative origin.

yoicks, interj., a huntsman's cry to foxhounds. — Of imitative origin. Cp. hoicks.

yoke, n. — ME. yok, fr. OE. geoc, rel. to OS. juk, ON., Swed. ok, Dan. aag, MDu. joc, juc, Du. juk, OHG. joh, MHG., G. joch, Goth. juk, 'yoke', and cogn. with OI. yugám, Hitt. jugan, Arm. luc, Gk. ζυγόν, L. jugum, OSlav. igo (for \*jūgo), Lith. jūngas (in which the n is due to the influence of the verb jūngiu, 'I yoke, harness', corresponding to L. jungō, 'I join'), Lett. jūgs, OW. iou, W. iau, OCo. ieu, 'yoke', and with OI. yunākti, 'harnesses', Gk. ζευγνύναι, 'to join, link together, yoke, harness', L. jungere, 'to join, unite'. See join and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also syzygy, yoga, Yuga, zeugma, zygo-, zygoma.

Derivatives: voke, v. (q.v.), voke-less, adj.

yokel, n., rustic, countryman. — Of uncertain origin. Perh. fr. dial. E. yokel, 'woodpecker', which is prob. of imitative origin.

yolk, n., the yellow part of the egg. — ME. yelke, yolke, fr. OE. geoloca, geoleca, geolca, 'yolk', fr. geolu, 'yellow'. See yellow.

Derivatives: yolk-ed, yolk-y, adjs.

yom, n., day, a Hebrew word occurring in the names of feasts. — Heb. yōm, 'a day', rel. to Aram.-Syr. yōm, Ugar. ym, Arab. yaum, Akkad. ūmu, 'day', Ethiop. yōm, 'today', Aram. yĕmāmā, Syr. īmāmā, 'day', in contradistinction to 'night'.

Yom Kippur, the day of Atonement (Jewish Religion). — Mishnaic Heb. vom kippúr (in Bibl. Heb. yōm kippūrim), 'day of atonement', fr. vom. 'day' (see vom), and kippūr, 'atonement, expiation', fr. Bibl. Heb. kipper, 'they made atonement, made propitiation, forgave, appeased, pacified', from whose stem derive kopher, 'ransom: fine', kapporeth, 'seat of Mercy, Propitiatory', Mishnaic Heb. kappārāh, 'atonement, expiation, forgiveness'. The orig. meaning of kippér was prob. 'he covered' (cp. kissá al 'āwón, 'he covered iniquity', Neh. 3:37). It is rel. to Aram, kapper, 'he wiped out, effaced, forgave, atoned for', Arab. káfara, 'he covered, hid'. Some scholars connect. Heb. kipper with Akkad kapāru, 'to wipe off', kuppuru, 'to wipe off; to expiate'. Aram. kephar, 'he washed away, wiped off'. However, as shown by the Aram. verbs  $k^{e}$  phar and kapper, the meanings 'to wash away, wipe off, cover, expiate', are interrelated, and, accordingly, all the above words are etymologically connected. For sense development cp. Arab. gháfara, 'he covered; he forgave', 'áfā, 'he covered; he wiped out; he forgave'.

yom tob 1764

yom tob, yom tov, a Jewish holiday or festival. — Heb. yōm tōbh, lit. 'a good day', fr. yōm, 'day', and tōbh, 'good'. For the first word see prec. word, for the second see Tobiah.

yon, adj. — ME. yong, fr. OE. geon, 'yon', rel. to OFris. jen, ON. enn, OHG. ener, jener, MHG. ener, jener, MLG. gene, MDu. ghens, G. jener, Goth. jains, 'that, yon', ON. enn, inn, 'the', fr. I.-E. base \*eno-, \*ono-, whence also Gk. ἐκεῖνος (Ion. κεῖνος), 'that one' (which prob. stands for ἐ-κέ-ενος or \*ἐ-κεί-ενος), ἔνη, 'the day after tomorrow', ἔνιοι, 'some', L. enim, 'indeed', Umbr. enom, 'then', OSlav. onŭ, 'he', Lith. anàs, añs, 'that one', Hitt. eni-, anni-, of s.m., annaz, 'once, in time past'. Cp. yonder, beyond. Cp. also other.

Derivative: von. adv.

yond, adv., yonder. — ME., fr. OE. geond, 'through, throughout (prep.); over, yonder' (adv.); rel. to MLG. gent, jint, Du. ginds, Goth. jaind, 'thither', and to OE. geon, 'yon'. See prec. word.

yonder, adv. — ME. yonder, formed fr. yond, 'yonder', with compar. suff. -er. Cp. MLG. ginder, gender, MDu. gender, gonder, ginder, Du. ginder, Goth. jaindre, 'over there', and see prec. word.

Derivative: vonder, adi.

yore, adv., long ago. — ME. yore, fr. OE. gēara, geāra, 'long ago, formerly', lit. 'of years', gen. pl. of gēar, 'year'. See year.

Derivative: vore. n.

york, tr. v., to bowl out (a batsman) with a yorker. — Back formation from next word.

yorker, n., a bowled ball that pitches inside the crease (cricket). — Prob. connected with the place name York.

Yorkist, n., an adherent of the house of York (English hist.) — Formed from the English place name York with suff. -ist.

you, pron. — ME. eow, eou, you, yow, fr. OE. ēow, used as dat. and acc. of gē, 'ye'; rel. to ON. yôr (used as dat. and acc. of er, 'ye'), OS. iu (used as dat. and acc. of gī, ge, 'ye'), OFris. iuwe, iwe (used as dat. and acc. of gī, ge, 'ye'), MDu. u (used as dat. and acc. of gī, 'ye'), OHG., MHG. iu (used as dat. and acc. of gī, 'ye'), OHG., MHG. iu (used as dat. of ir, 'ye'), OHG. iuwih, MHG. iuwich, iuch (used as acc. of ir, 'ye'), G. euch (used as dat. and acc. of ihr, 'ye'), Goth. izwis (used as dat. and acc. of jūs, 'ye'). See ye, pron., and cp. your.

young, adj. — ME. yung, yong, fr. OE. geong, rel. to OS., OFris. jung, ON. ungr, Dan., Swed. ung, MDu. jonc, Du. jong, OHG. jung, MHG. junc, G. jung, Goth. juggs, 'yong', and cogn. with L. juvencus, 'a young bullock; a young man', juvenca, 'a young cow; a young woman', Umbr. ive ka [corresponding to L. ju(v)e(n)ca], 'heifer', OI. yuvaśáh, 'youthful; young man, youth', OIr. ōac, MIr. ōc, W. ieuanc, Co. iouenc, iunc, Bret. yaouank, 'young'; fr. I.-E. \*yuwnkós, a deriva-

tive of \*yuwn,-, which is an enlargement of base \*yeu-, 'young', whence OI. yūvā, yūvan-, 'young; young man, youth', Avestic yvan- (gen. yūn-ō), 'young man', L. juvenis, 'young; young man', OIr. ōa, ōam, 'younger, youngest', MW. ieu, Bret., iaou, 'younger', W. ieuaf, 'youngest', OSlav. junū, Lith. jūunas, Lett. jūūns, 'young'. Cp. youngster, younker, youth, the first element in euphroe and the second element in galloglass. Cp. also juvenile and words there referred to.

Derivatives: young, n., young-ish, adi.

youngling, n. — ME. yongling, fr. OE. geongling, dimin. of geong, 'young'. Cp. OS. jungling, ON. ynglingr, OFris. jongeling, Du. jongeling, OHG. jungaling, MHG. jungeling, G. Jüngling and see young and -ling.

youngster, n. — The same as youngling, the suff. -ster having replaced the older suff. -ling. See young and -ster and cp. younker.

younker, n. — Du. jonkheer, jonker, fr. MDu. jonchere, lit. 'a young lord', fr. MDu. jonc (Du. jong), 'young', and here (Du. heer), 'lord, master'. See young and Herr and cp. the second element in mynheer.

your, pron. — ME., fr. OE. ēower, prop. gen. of gē, 'ye'; rel. to OS. iuwar, OFris. iuwer, ON. yðvarr, yðarr, Du. uw, OHG. iuwēr, MHG. iuwer, G. euer, Goth. izwar, 'your'. See ye, pron., and cp. you.

Derivative: your, adi.

yours, pron. — ME. youres, yours, fr. OE. eowres, gen. sing. masc. and neut. of eower, 'your'. See prec. word and adv. suff. -s.

youth, n. — ME. viwethe, youthe, youthhe, fr. OE. geogop, geogup (in ME. the g between two vowels was changed into 3, which disappeared), fr. OE. geong, 'young'; rel. to OS. juguth, OFris. jogethe, MDu. joghet, jöghet, Du. jeugd, OHG. jugund, MHG. jugent, G. Jugend, Goth. junda, fr. Teut. \*jugunpi, corresponding to I.-E. \*yuwn-ti, 'youth', which is an enlargement of I.-E. \*yuwn-, 'young'. See young and subst. suff. -th.

Derivatives: youth-en, tr. and intr. v., youth-ful, adj., youth-ful-ly, adv., youth-ful-ness, n.

yowl, intr. v., to howl, wail; n., a howl, wail. — ME. yowlen, youlen, of imitative origin. Cp. yodel.

yo-yo, n., a spoollike toy. — Trade name.

yperite, n., mustard gas. — F. ypérite, formed fr. yper- (fr. Ypres, a town in Belgium, where it was used in World War 1) and subst. suff. -ite.

ytterbia, n., ytterbium oxide (chem.) — ModL. See next word and 1st -ia.

ytterbium, n., a metallic element, belonging to the rare earth group (chem.) — ModL., coined by the Swedish chemist Carl Gustaf Mosander (1797-1858) fr. Ytterby, name of a town in Sweden, place of its discovery. For the ending see chem. suff. -ium. Cp. erbium and yttrium. Derivative: ytterb-ic, adj.

yttria, n., yttrium oxide (chem.) — ModL. See yttrium and 1st -ia.

yttriferous, adj., containing yttrium (chem.) — Compounded of yttrium and -ferous.

yttrium, n., a metallic element of the rare earth group (chem.) — ModL., coined by Mosander from the abbreviation of Ytterby, name of a town in Sweden, place of its discovery. See ytterbium.

Derivatives: yttr-ic, adi., yttri-ous, adj.

yttro-, combining form meaning 'containing yttrium'. — See prec. word.

Yucca, n., a genus of plants, the bear grass and the Spanish bayonet (bot.) — ModL., fr. Sp. yuca, a word of Haitian origin.

yuga, n., one of the four ages of the world. — OI. yugam, 'yoke; age'. See yoke.

Yugoslav, Jugoslav, n., inhabitant of Yugoslavia.

— Compounded of Serbo-Croatian jugo-, 'south-', fr. jug, 'south, south wind, noon', and Slav. Serbo-Croatian jug derives fr. OSlav. jugŭ

(whence also OCzech, Slovak, etc., juh, Czech. jih), 'south', whence also OSlav. jutro, 'morning'; prob. cogn. with Gk. αὐγή, 'light of the sun, ray, brightness, dawn, daybreak'. See augite. Derivatives: Yugoslav, Jugoslav, Yugoslav-ic, Jugoslav-ic, adjs.

Yugoslavia, Jugoslavia, n., the country inhabited by the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. — See prec. word.

Derivative: Yugoslav-ian, Jugoslav-ian, adj. Yuit, n., one of the Asiatic Eskimos. — Native name lit. meaning 'men'. Cp. Innuit.

yule, n. — ME. yol, yole, fr. OE. geohhol, gehhol, gēol, rel. to OE. gēola, 'the Yule month', ON. jōl, 'Yule, Christmas', ȳlir, 'the Yule month', Dan., Swed. jul, 'Christmas', Goth. jiuleis, 'the Yule month'. Cp. OF. jolif (F. joli), 'pretty, nice', which orig. meant 'festive', and derives fr. ON. jōl. Cp. jolly.

vwis. - A var. of iwis.

Z

zabeta, zabita, n., regulation (*India*). — Arab. dåbiṭa<sup>h</sup> (in vulgar pronunciation zābiṭa), 'general rule', fr. dábaṭa, 'he held firmly, seized confiscated', which is rel. to Heb. tzābháṭ, 'he reached, held out', in Mishnaic Heb. 'he seized, held', in ModHeb. 'he pinched, nipped', Akkad. şabāṭu (also şabāṭu), 'to seize, hold fast', Ethiop. dabáṭa, 'he seized, held firmly'. Cp. zabti, zautieh.

zabra, n., a kind of sailing vessel. — Sp., fr. Arab. záwrag. 'a small boat'.

zabti, adj., confiscated (*India*). — Arab. *dabți* (in vulgar pronunciation zabți), 'seized, confiscated', from the stem of *dábața*, 'he seized, held firmly, confiscated'. See zabeta.

zacaton, n., any of various grasses, the broomroot. — Amer. Sp. zacatón, augment. of zacate, 'grass'. See sacaton.

Zachariah, Zacharias, Zachary, masc. PN. (Bible). — Late L. Zachariās, fr. Gk. Ζαχαρίᾶς, fr. Heb. Zĕkharyáhū, Zĕkharyáh, lit. 'the Lord has remembered'. The first element of this compound name derives fr. Heb. zākhár, 'he remembered', whence also zékher, zikkārón, 'remembrance, memorial', azkārāħ, 'memorial offering; name'. Cp. Aram.-Syr. dĕkhar, Arab. dhákara, Ethiop. zakhára, 'the remembered', Akkad. sakāru, zakāru, 'to say, name, swear', zikru, 'name'. For the second element see Elijah and cp. words there referred to. Cp. Zechariah.

Zacchaeus, Zaccheus, masc. PN. — Late L. Zacchaeus, fr. Gk.  $Z\alpha x \chi \alpha \tilde{\iota} \circ \zeta$ , fr. Heb. Zakkáy, lit. 'pure, innocent', fr.  $z\tilde{a}kh\tilde{a}^h$ , 'he was clean, was pure; he was innocent', which is rel. to Arab.  $dh\tilde{a}k\tilde{a}$ , 'he was pure', Aram.-Syr.  $d^{\tilde{e}}kh\tilde{a}$ ,  $d^{\tilde{e}}kh\tilde{i}$ , 'he was bright', Aram.-Syr.  $z^{\tilde{e}}kh\tilde{a}$ ,  $z^{\tilde{e}}kh\tilde{i}$ , 'he was pure, was innocent' (whence Arab.  $z\tilde{a}k\tilde{a}$ , 'was pure in a moral sense'), Akkad.  $zak\tilde{u}$ , 'to be clean, be pure'. Cp.  $z\tilde{a}kk\tilde{a}kh$ , 'was clean, was pure, was bright', a secondary form of  $z\tilde{a}kh\tilde{a}^h$ , and  $zkh\tilde{u}kh\tilde{i}th$ , 'glass', which is a derivative of  $z\tilde{a}kk\tilde{a}kh$ .

zaddik, n. - See tzaddik.

zaffer, zaffre, n., unrefined cobalt oxide. — F. zafre, safre, prob. fr. L. sapphīrus, 'sapphire'. See sapphire.

zain, n., a horse of dark color. — F., fr. Sp. zaino, 'traitor, false; horse of dark color', fr. Arab. khā'in, 'traitor'.

Zalophus, n., a genus of eared seals (zool.) — ModL., formed fr. ζα-, Aeol. equivalent of Gk. δια-, 'very' (fr. διά, 'through'), and fr. Gk. λόσος, 'crest'. See dia- and lopho-.

zamarra, zamarro, n., shepherd's dress made of sheepskin. — Sp., fr. Arab. sammūr, 'sable, sable's skin'. Cp. zimarra.

Zamenis, n., a genus of colubrid snakes (zool.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ζαμενής, 'very strong, mighty, raging', formed fr. pref. ζα- (see zalophus) and μένος, 'might, force', which derives fr. I.-E. base \*men-, 'to think, remember, have one's mind aroused', whence also L. mēns, 'mind, understanding'. See mind and cp. mental, 'pertaining to the mind'.

zamindar, n. — See zemindar.

zanja, n., ditch, trench, drain. — Sp., fr. Arab.  $z\dot{a}naa^h$ . 'a narrow street'.

Zannichellia, n., a genus of plants, the horned pondweed (bot.) — ModL., named after the Italian botanist Gian Girolamo Zannichelli (1662-1729). For the ending see 1st suff. -ia.

Zannichelliaceae, n. pl., a family of aquatic herbs (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. -aceae.

Zanthorrhiza, n., a genus of plants, the yellow-root (bot.) — ModL., lit. 'yellow root', fr. Gk.  $\xi \alpha \nu \vartheta \delta \zeta$ , 'yellow' and  $\dot{\epsilon} \dot{t} \zeta \alpha$ , 'root'. See xantho-and rhizo-.

zany, n., a buffoon. — F. zani, borrowed fr. Venetian zani, zanni, abbrev. of It. Giovanni, 'John'. See John.

zaptieh, n., a Turkish policeman. — Turk. pronunciation of Arab. dābiṭṭyah, 'police', pl. of dābiṭṭ, 'policeman', fr. dābiṭ, 'strong, firm', prop. partic. of dābaṭa, 'he held firmly'. See zabeta. Zarathustra, n., the founder of the ancient Persian religion. — Avestic Zarāðushtra. See Zoroaster. zareba, also zareeba, zariba, n., an enclosed camp. — Arab. zarībah, 'pen, enclosure', fr. záraba, 'he made an enclosure', fr. zarb, 'hedge, fence; sheepfold'.

zarp, n., a member of the Boer police. — Formed fr. the initials of Zuid-Afrikaansche Rijdende Politie (= South-African Mounted Police). See J. F. Bense, A Dictionary of the Low Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 614.

zayin, n., name of the 7th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Mishnaic Heb. záyin, lit. 'weapon', fr. Aram. záyin, which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to Heb. \*āzēn (in āzēnekhā, Deut. 23:14), 'weapon'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Cp. zed, zeta.

Zea, n., a genus of grasses (bot.) — ModL., adopted by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (1707-78) fr. L. zea, 'a kind of grain', fr. Gk.  $\zeta \epsilon \iota \alpha \dot{\iota}$  (later also in the sing.  $\zeta \epsilon \iota \dot{\alpha}$ ,  $\zeta \epsilon \dot{\alpha}$ ), 'one-seeded wheat', which is cogn. with OI. yávah, Avestic yava-, 'corn, grain', Lith. javaī (pl.), of s.m., Ir. eorna, 'barley'.

zeal, n. — ME. zele, fr. Late L. zēlus [whence also It. zelo, OF. zel (F. zèle), Sp. celo], fr. Gk. ζῆλος (Dor. ζᾶλος), 'jealousy, fervor, zeal',

1767 zephyr

which is prob. rel. to ζητέω, Dor. ζατεύω, Aeol. ζάτημι, 'I seek for, inquire into',  $\delta i$ -ζημαι, 'I seek out, demand', and perh. also to ζημία, Dor. ζαμία, 'damage, penalty'. Cp. jealous. Cp. also zetetic.

**zealot**, n. — Late L. zēlōtēs, fr. Gk. ζηλωτής, 'zealous follower', fr. ζῆλος. See prec. word.

Derivatives: zealot, adj., zealot-ic, adj., zealot-ism, n., zealot-ist, n., zealot-ry, n.

zealous, adj. — ML. zēlōsus, fr. Late L. zēlus. See zeal and -ous and cp. jealous, which is a doublet of zealous.

Derivatives: zealous-ly, adv., zealous-ness, n.

zebec. — A var. of xebec.

zebra, n. - Port., fr. Amharic zebrā.

Derivative: zebr-ine, adj.

zebra-, combining form denoting stripiness. — From prec. word.

zebrine, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a zebra. — Formed from prec. word with adj. suff. -ine (representing L. -inus).

zebu, n., an Asiatic ox, Bos indicus. — F. zébu. In Europe the animal was first shown at the Paris fair of 1752. According to the French naturalist Count de Georges Louis Leclerc Buffon (1707-88), the name is of uncertain origin.

**Zebulun**, n., son of Jacob by Leah; a tribe of Israel (*Bible*). — Heb.  $Z^{\tilde{e}}bh\bar{u}l\acute{u}n$ , assimilated fr.  $*Z^{\tilde{e}}bh\bar{u}l\acute{o}n$ , which is formed with dimin. suff.  $-\tilde{o}n$  fr.  $z^{\tilde{e}}bh\bar{u}l$ , 'a dwelling', fr.  $z\bar{a}bh\acute{a}l$ , 'he dwelled'. See Gen. 30: 20.

zecchin, n., sequin. — See 1st sequin.

Zechariah, n., in the *Bible*, 1) the eleventh in the order of the Twelve Prophets; 2) the Book of Zechariah (*Bible*). — Heb. See Zachariah.

**zed**, n., name of the letter z. — F. zède, fr. L. zēta, fr. Gk. ζῆτα, name of the letter ζ. See **zeta** and cp. **izzard**.

zedoary, n., an aromatic drug. — ML. zedoaria, fr. VArab. zedwār (in Classical Arabic pronunciation, zadwār), fr. Pers. zedwār. Cp. setwall. zein, n., a simple protein occurring in maize (biochem.) — Formed fr. L. zea (see prec. word) with suff. -in.

zeitgeist, n., the spirit of the time. — G., lit. 'time spirit', fr. Zeit, 'time', and Geist, 'spirit'; see tide and ghost, and cp. the second element in yahrzeit. The word zeitgeist was first used in English by the English poet and literary critic Matthew Arnold (1822-88).

zemindar, n., landholder. — Pers. zamīndār, compounded of zamīn, zami, 'earth, land', and -dār, 'holder, possessor'. The first element is cogn. with OSlav. zemlja, 'earth'; see humus and cp. next word. For the second see aumildar and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: zemindar-y, n.

zemstvo, n., provincial council in Russia. — Russ., fr. zemlya, 'earth, land'; cp. Novaya Zemlya, lit. 'New Land', name of two large islands in the Arctic off the coast of European Russia. Russ. zemlya derives fr. OSlav. zemlja, 'earth, land',

which is rel. to Lith. žẽmè, Lett. zeme, OPruss. same, semme, of s.m., and cogn. with L. humus, 'earth, ground, soil'. See humus and cp. words there referred to.

zenana, n., apartment in which the women are secluded in India, harem. — Hind. zanāna, fr. Pers. zanāna, 'of women', fr. zan, 'woman', which is rel. to OI. jánih, 'wife', Avestic jainish, 'wife', ynā-, gĕnā, of s.m., and cogn. with Goth. quinō, OE. cwene, 'woman'. See quean and cp. queen. Cp. also gyneco-.

Zend, n., 1) the translation and exposition of the Avesta (cp. next word); 2) the original language of the Zend-Avesta. — OPers. zend, fr. Pahlavi zand, 'commentary'; in the sense of 'the language of the Zend-Avesta' first used by Anquetil-Duperron (1731-1805) in 1771.

Zend-Avesta, n., the sacred books of the Parsees.

— Pers. Avistāk va Zend, lit. 'text and commentary'. See Zend and Avesta.

zenith, n., 1) celestial point vertically over the observer; the opposite of nadir; 2) the highest point. — Late ME., fr. OF. cenit(h) (F. zénith), fr. Sp. cenit, fr. VArab. semt, corresponding to Classical Arab. samt, 'way, path' (abbreviation of samt-ar-rā's, 'way over the head'), fr. L. sē-mita, 'path, way'. VArab. semt became senit, zenit, owing to a misreading of the letter m as ni. Cp. azimuth. L. sēmita prob. stands for \*sē-mita, fr. sēd-, sē, 'aside', and \*mita, fr. meāre, 'to go'. See se- and meatus.

Derivative: zenith-al, adj. Zenobia, n., fem. PN. — L. Zēnobia, fr. Gk. Zηνοβία, lit. 'force of Zeus', compounded of Zῆν, a collateral form of Zeυς, 'Zeus' (see Zeus and deity), and of βία, 'strength, force', which is cogn. with OI.  $jy\acute{a}$ ,  $ji\acute{a}$ , 'force, power',  $jin\acute{a}ti$ , 'he overpowers, oppresses',  $j\acute{a}yati$ , 'he vanquishes, conquers',  $jay\acute{a}h$ , 'victory'. Cp. Jain.

zeolite, n., hydrous silicate formed in igneous rocks (mineral.) — ModL. zeolitēs, lit. 'boiling stone', coined by the Swedish mineralogist Axel Fredric Cronstedt (1722-65) fr. Gk. ζεῖν, 'to boil', and λίθος, 'stone' (see eczema and -lite and cp. yeast); so called by him because it swells up when heated.

Derivatives: zeolit-ic, adj., zeolit-ize, tr. v., zeolit-iz-ation, n.

Zephaniah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the Bible, the ninth in the order of the Twelve Prophets (Bible). — Heb.  $Tz^{\delta}phany\hat{a}^{h}$ , lit. 'the Lord has hidden'. The first element of this compound name derives fr. Heb.  $tz\bar{a}ph\hat{a}n$ , 'he has hidden', whence also  $tz\bar{a}ph\hat{o}n$ , 'north', prop. 'the hidden region'. For the second element see Elijah and cp. words there referred to.

zephyr, n. --- Earlier Zephyrus, fr. ME. Zephirus, fr. L. zephyrus, fr. Gk. ζέφυρος, 'west wind', which prob. stands in gradational relationship to ζόφος, 'darkness, dark region, west'.

Derivatives: zephyr-ean, zephyr-ian, zephyr-ous, adis

Zephyranthes 1768 1769 Z

Zephyranthes, n., a genus of plants of the amaryllis family (bot.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ζέφυρος, 'west wind' and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See zephyr and anther.

zeppelin, n., a large, dirigible airship. — Named after its inventor, Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin (1838-1917).

Zeraim, n. pl., the first of the six orders of the Mishnah. — Heb.  $z^{\bar{\nu}}r\bar{a}'im$ , 'seeds', pl. of  $z\acute{e}ra'$ , from the stem of  $z\~ara'$ , 'he sowed', which is rel. to Ugar. dr', Aram.-Syr.  $z^{\bar{\nu}}ra'$ , 'he sowed',  $z^{\bar{\nu}}ra'$ , 'seed', Arab.  $z\acute{a}ra'a$ , 'he sowed', zar', 'seed', Ethiop. zara'a, more frequently zara'a, 'he sowed', Akkad.  $z\~eru$ , 'seed',  $z\~ar\~u$ , 'begetter'. Cp. the first element in Zerubbabel.

zermahbub, n., a former Turkish gold coin. — Turkish, fr. Pers. zer, 'gold' (see arsenic), and Arab. mahbūb, 'beloved', pass. part. of hābba, 'he loved', which is rel. to Heb. hābhābh, Aram.-Syr. habbēbh, 'he loved'.

zero, n. — F. zéro, fr. It. zero, earlier zefiro, fr. ML. zephirum, fr. Arab. sifr, 'empty; zero'. See cipher.

zeroize, tr. v., to put (the dial, etc.) back to zero.

— A hybrid coined from prec. word and -ize, a suff. of Greek origin.

**Zerubbabel**, n., the leader of the Babylonian exiles back to Jerusalem (*Bible*). — Heb.  $Z^{\tilde{e}}$ rubbābhél. The name prob. means 'begotten in Babylon', fr.  $z^{\tilde{e}}$ rúa' bābhél, fr. passive part. of  $z\bar{a}$ rá', 'he sowed', and  $B\bar{a}$ bhél, the Hebrew name of Babylon. See **Zeraim** and **Babel**.

zerumbet, n., a drug. — Sp. or Port., fr. Pers. zarunbād, fr. Hind. zarunbād.

zest, n., 1) something that gives flavor or relish; 2) keen enjoyment. — Early ModF. zest (F. zeste), 'orange or lemon peel', of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: zest-y, adj., zest-ful, adj., zest-fully, adv., zest-ful-ness, n.

zeta, n., name of the sixth letter of the Greek alphabet. — L.  $z\bar{e}ta$ , fr. Gk.  $\zeta\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha$ , which probderives fr. Heb.  $z\dot{a}yith$  (construct state:  $z\bar{e}th$ ), or Aram.  $z\bar{e}th\dot{a}$ , 'olive'. See H. Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, 1895, pp. 169 f. and cp. cedilla. — Many scholars derive Gk.  $\zeta\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha$  fr. zayin, name of the seventh letter of the Hebrew alphabet (see zayin), and explain the form  $\zeta\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha$  as based on the analogy of  $\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha$ .  $9\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha$ , names of the letters following  $\zeta\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha$ . See E. Boisacq, DELG., p. 309.

**zetetic,** adj., proceeding by inquiry. — Gk. ζητητικός, 'searching, inquiring', fr. ζητητός, verbal adj. of ζητέω, 'I seek for, inquire into'. See zeal and adj. suff. -ic.

zeugma, n., a figure of speech in which a word (usually a verb or adjective) is used to modify two words, to only one of which it is logically applicable (gram. and rhet.) — L., fr. Gk. ζεῦγμα, 'yoke, bond', from the stem of ζευγνόναι, 'to join, link together, yoke, harness' (whence also ζεῦγος, 'harness'), which is rel. to

ζυγόν, ζυγός, 'yoke'. See yoke and cp. zeuxite, zygo-. For the ending see suff. -ma.

zeunerite, n., a hydrous copper uranium arsenate (mineral.) — G. Zeunerit, named after the German physicist Gustav Zeuner (1828-1907). The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ττης; see subst. suff. -ite.

Zeus, n., the supreme god of the ancient Greeks. — Gk. Ζεύς [gen. \* $\Delta\iota(F)$ ός], cogn. with the first element in L. Diēspiter, Jūpiter, 'Jupiter'. See deity and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in Diomedes, Dione, Dioscuri, Diospyros, Zenobia.

zeuxite, n., a kind of brown tourmaline. — Formed with subst suff. -ite fr. Gk. ζεῦξις, 'a joining', from the stem of ζευγνύναι, 'to join'. See zeugma and cp. epizeuxis. The name ζεῦξις was chosen to render 'Unity' in Huel Unity, name of a place in Cornwall, where it was found.

**zho**, also **dzo**, n., hybrid between a yak and a common cow. — Tibetan wdzo.

zibeline, zibelline, adj., referring to sables. — MF. (= F.) zibeline, fr. lt. zibellino, 'pertaining to sables'. See sable, 'a small animal', and adj. suff. -ine.

zibet, also zibeth, n., the Asiatic or Indian civet.

— It. zibetto, fr. Gk. ζαπέτιον, fr. Arab. zabād, 'foam, froth', which is rel. to zubd, 'cream'. Cp. civet.

ziggurat, zikkurat, n., Babylonian temple in the form of a tower. — Akkad. ziqquratu, 'pinnacle'. fr. zaqaru, 'to be high'.

zigzag, n., one of a series of short turns in alternate directions — F., fr. G. Zickzack, which is of doubtful, possibly imitative, origin. The German word was orig. spelled sicsac; it was first used during the siege of Landau in 1703 in the military sense 'approaches' (pl.)

Derivatives: zigzag, adj. and intr. v., zigzagg-ed, adj., zigzagg-ed-ly, adv., zigzagg-er, n., zigzagg-y, adj.

Zilla, n., a genus of plants of the family Brassicaceae (bot.) — ModL., fr. Arab. sillah, 'thorn, prickle', which is rel. to Arab. sullâ', Aram. silwā, Heb. sillön, of s.m. See Immanuel Löw, Aramäische Pflanzennamen, 150.

zillah, n., a district in India. — Hind. dila', dil', (pronounced zila', zil'), fr. Arab. dil', 'rib, side, part of land', which is rel. to Heb. tzēlā', Akkad. sēlu, Aram. 'alá', 'il'ā, Syr. el'ā, 'rib'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'something curved'. They are rel. to Arab. dála'a, 'declined deviated', dáli', curved'.

zimarra, n., soutane worn by priests. — It., dissimilated fr. Sp. zamarra, fr. Arab. sammūr, 'sable'. Cp. chimere, simar, zamarra.

zimb, n., a kind of large fly in Abyssinia. —
 Amharic zimb, zemb, 'fly', rel. to Mahri debbēt.
 Heb. zĕbhūbh, Arab. dhubāb, Akkad. zumbu;
 prob. of imitative origin. Cp. the second element in Beelzebub.

zimbabwe, n., capital of a native chief. — A Bantu word, lit. 'houses of stone'; compounded of zimba, 'houses' (pl. of imba, 'house') and mahei. 'stones'.

zinc, n. — G. Zink, prop. the same as Zinke, Zinken, 'spike, prong of a fork, jagged projection, tooth of a comb', so called because of the shape in which this metal settles in the furnace. G. Zinken represents an enlargement of the base seen in OHG. zina (MHG., G. zinne), 'pinnacle', which is rel. to OHG. zint, 'point, spike', ON. tindr, 'point, top, summit', OE. tind, 'prong, spike', and cogn. with MIr. dind, dinn, 'hill'. Cp. zinke. Cp. also tine.

Derivative: zinc-ic, adi.

zinciferous, adj., yielding zinc. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. Zink and L. ferre, 'to bear, carry'. See zinc and -ferous.

zincification, n. — A hybrid coined fr. G. Zink (see zinc) and -fication, a suff. of Latin origin.

zincify, tr. v., to coat with zinc. — A hybrid coined fr. G. Zink (see zinc) and -fy, a suff. of Latin origin.

zinco, n. — Abbreviation of zincograph.

zinco-, combining form meaning 'zinc'. — Fr. zinc.

zincograph, n. — A hybrid coined fr. G. Zink and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γφάφειν, 'to write'. See zinc and -graph.

Derivatives: zincograph, intr. and tr. v., zincograph-er, n., zincograph-ic, adj., zincograph-y, n. zincoid, adj., resembling zinc. — A hybrid coined fr. G. Zink (see zinc) and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. είδος, 'form, shape'. See -oid.

zincous, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. G. Zink (see zinc) and -ous, a suff. of Latin origin.

zingaro, n., a gypsy. — It., prob. an Iranian loan word meaning 'blacksmith'. Cp. Pahlavi asinkār, 'blacksmith'.

zingerone, n., a pungent ketone, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (chem.)

— Coined from the contraction of Zingiber and -one, a suff. denoting a ketone.

Zingiber, n., a genus of plants (bot.) — L. zingiber, 'ginger'. See ginger.

Zingiberaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Zingiber, with suff. -aceae. zingiberaceous, adj. — See prec. word and -ace-

zingiberene, n., a sesquiterpene hydrocarbon,  $C_{15}H_{24}$  (chem.) — Coined fr. L. zingiber (see Zingiber) and suff. -ene.

zinke, n., a cornet. — G. Zinke, 'spike, tooth (of a comb); cornet', rel to Zinken, 'prong of a fork, jagged projection', and to Zink. See zinc.

Zinnia, n., genus of herbs of the aster family. —
Named after the German botanist Johann
Gottfried Zinn (1727-59). For the ending see 1st

zinnwaldite, n., a variety of mica (mineral.) — G. Zinnwaldit, named after Zinnwald in the Erzgebirge, Bohemia. The ending -it goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. -ite.

Zion, n., name of one of the hills of Jerusalem. Heb.  $Tziyy\acute{o}n$ ; the name is often used to denote Jerusalem and the Land Israel.

Zionism, n., movement for the colonization of the Jews in the Land of Israel. — G. Zionismus, lit. 'movement for Zion', formed fr. Zion (see Zion) with suff. -ismus (fr. L. -ismus, see -ism). The term Zionism appears for the first time in Matthias Acher's Selbstemancipation ('Selfemancipation'), published in 1886. — Matthias Acher is the pseudonym of the writer and publicist Nathan Birnbaum (1864-1937).

Zionist, n., an adherent of Zionism, — G. See prec. word and -ist.

Derivatives: Zionist, adj., Zionist-ic, adj.

Zionward, Zionwards, adv., heavenward. — Lit. 'toward Zion'. See Zion and adv. suff. -ward, resp. -wards.

zip, n., a sharp hissing sound; intr. v., to move with a zip; to move with speed or vigor. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: zipp-er, n., zipp-ing, adj., zipp-ing-ly, adv.

zip, tr. v., to close or fasten with a zipper. —
Back formation fr. zipper.

Ziphius, n., a genus of beaked whales (zool.) — ModL., altered fr. Xiphius, fr. Gk. ξίφιος, 'swordfish', fr. ξίφος, 'sword'. See xipho- and cp. Xiphias.

Zipper, n., a slide fastener. — Fr. Zipper, a trade mark, formed from zip, n., with agential suff. -er.

zircon, n. — F., a var. of jargon, 'a variety of zircon' (q.y.)

Derivatives: zirconate (q.v.), zirconia (q.v.), zirconic, adi., zirconium (q.v.)

zirconate, n., salt of zirconic acid (chem.) —
Formed with chem. suff. -ate fr. zircon (q.v.)

zirconia, n., zirconium dioxide (chem.) — ModL., formed fr. zirconium. See next word and 1st -ia. zirconium, n., name of a metallic chemical element. — ModL., coined by the German chemist Martin Heinrich Klaproth (1743-1817) in 1789 (on analogy of many other element names ending in -ium) fr. zircon (q.v.); so called by him because it is found in the mineral zircon.

zither, n., a musical instrument with twenty-five to forty strings, plucked with a plectrum. — G., fr. OHG. zitara, fr. L. cithara, fr. Gk.  $\kappa\iota\vartheta\Delta\rho\bar{\alpha}$ , fr. Pers. sihtār. See cither(n) and cp. guitar and gittern.

zitherist, n., a player on the zither. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ist.

Zizania, n., a genus of plants, the water or Indian rice. — ModL., fr. Late L. zizanium, 'darnel, cockle', fr. Gk. ζιζάνιον, fr. Syr. zīzón, which is rel. to Heb. zūn, pl. zūnīm, of s.m. Arab. ziwān is a Syriac loan word. Cp. Lagarde, Symmicta, I, 63, Armenische Studien, §1360, and Immanuel Löw, Aramäische Pflanzennamen, p. 132.

Zizia, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (bot.) — ModL., named after the German bot-

zizith 1770 1771 Zoroaster

anist Johann Baptist Ziz (1779-1829). For the ending see 1st suff: -ia.

zizith, n., the tassel on the corners of garments (Jewish religion). — Heb. tzītzīth, 'tassel, lock', rel. to Aram. tzītzīthā, Syr. tzutzīthā, of s.m., prob. also to Arab. nāṣiyah, 'hair on the forehead'.

**Zizyphus**, also **Ziziphus**, n., a genus of plants of the buckthorn family (bot.) Late L. zizyphus, 'the jujube tree'. See jujube.

zloty, n., the monetary unit of Poland. — Pol. złoty, lit. 'of gold', fr. złoto, 'gold', rel. to Russ. zoloto, Czech and Slovak zlato, Lett. zełts, 'gold', and cogn. with Goth. gulb, OE. gold, etc., 'gold'. See gold.

zo-, combining form. — See zoo-,

-zoa, combining form denoting zoological groups, as in *Anthozoa*, *Bryozoa*. — ModL. -zōa, fr. Gk. ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον, 'animal'. See zoo- and cp. -zoon.

Zoanthus, n., a genus of Anthozoa (zool.) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ζῷον, 'animal', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See zoo- and anther and cp. Anthozoa.

Zoar, n., name of a town situated on the East side of the Dead Sea; used as a metonymy for 'place of refuge'. — Heb.  $Tz\delta'ar$ , 'name of a town where Lot found refuge, lit. 'smallness, insignificance', rel. to  $tz\bar{a}'tr$ , 'little, young'. See Gen. 19:20-22. Heb.  $tz\bar{a}'ir$  and  $Tz\delta'ar$  derive from the root tz-'-r, 'to be small'. Cp. Syr.  $tz^{\delta'ar}$ , 'was insignificant', Arab.  $s\dot{aghura}$ , 'was small', Akkad.  $seh\bar{e}ru$ , 'to be small'. Cp. also the parallel base z-'-r appearing in Heb.  $z^{\delta'}\bar{e}r$ , 'little', Aram.  $z^{\delta'}ar$ , 'was or became small', Arab.  $z\dot{a}'ira$ , 'was scanty'.

zoarial, adj., pertaining to a zoarium. — Formed fr. ModL. zōārium (see next word) with adj. suff. -al.

**zoarium**, n., the aggregate of individuals in a compound animal (*zool*.) — ModL., *zōarium*, fr. Gk. ζωάριον, dimin. of ζῷον, 'animal'. See **zoo**- and -arium.

zodiac, n., an imaginary belt in the heavens, containing the twelve signs. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) zodiaque, fr. OF., fr. L. zōdiacus, fr. Gk. ζφδιακός (scil. κόκλος), 'the Zodiac', lit. '(the circle) containing animals', fr. ζφδιον, 'small painted or carved figure; sign of the Zodiac', dimin. of ζφον, 'animal'. See zoo-.

Derivative: zodiac-al, adi.

Zoe, n., fem. PN. — Gk.  $Z\omega_{\hat{\tau}}$ , lit. 'life' (see zoo-), prop. loan translation of Heb.  $Hawwa^{\hat{\pi}}$ , 'Eve'. See Eve.

zoea, n., the larva of some crustaceans. — ModL., fr. Gk. ζόη, 'life'. See zoo-.

zoetic, adj., pertaining to life (biol.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk.  $\zeta\omega\dot{\eta}$ , 'life'. See zoo- and cp. Zoe.

zoetrope, n., a toy consisting of a revolving cylinder showing figures. — Compounded of Gk ζωή, 'life', and τρόπος, 'turn'. See zoo- and -trope.

Derivative: zoetrop-ic, adi.

Zohar, n., name of a Jewish mystical commentary on the Pentateuch written in Aramaic and in Hebrew, the fundamental work of cabbalah. — Heb. zôhar, 'splendor, brightness', fr. stem z-h-r, 'to shine, give light', whence yazhirū (Dan. 12:3), 'they shall shine'; rel. to Aram. zehar, Arab. zohara, 'it shone'.

zoic, adj., pertaining to animal life. — Gk. ζωϊκός, 'proper to animals', fr. ζῷον, 'animal'. See zoo- and adj. suff. -ic.

-zoic, combining form meaning 'living in', as in hylozoic (biol.) — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk.  $\zeta\omega\eta$ , 'life'. See zoo-.

zoisite, n., a mineral allied to epidote. — G. Zoisit, named after Baron Sigismund Zois von Edelstein (1747-1819), who first observed this mineral. The ending -it goes back to Gk.  $-i\tau\eta\varsigma$ ; see subst. suff. -ite.

Zolaesque, adj., characteristic of the style of Zola.
Formed with suff. -esque from the name of Zola. See next word.

Zolaism, n., style characteristic of Zola. — Formed with suff. -ism from the name of the French novelist Émile Zola (1840-1902). For the ending see suff. -ism.

Zolaist, n. — See prec, word and -ist.

Derivative: Zolaist-ic, adj.

zollverein, n., a customs union. — G., 'customs union', compounded of Zoll, 'tax, custom, toll' and Verein, 'union'. See toll, 'tax', and verein.

zombi, n., 1) in West African voodoo cults, the python deity; 2) any voodo snake deity; 3) the supernatural power by which, according to voodoo belief, a dead body may be reanimated.

— Of African origin. Cp. Kongo zumbi, fetish'. Derivative: zomb-ism. n.

zonal, adj., pertaining to a zone. — Late L. zōnālis, fr. L. zōna. See zone and adj. suff. -al. Derivative: zonal-lv, adv.

zonar, n., a girdle. — ModGk. ζωναρι, 'a girdle', fr. Gk. ζωνάριον, dimin. of ζώνη. See zone.

zone, n., 1) a belt; 2) a region, area; 3) any of the five great divisions of the earth's surface. — F., fr. L. zōna, fr. Gk. ζώνη, whence ζωννύναι, 'to gird', ζωστός, 'girt', fr. I.-E. base \*yōs-, 'to gird; girdle', whence also Avestic yōsta-, 'girt', Lith. jūosiu, jūosti, 'to gird', OSlav. po-jasŭ, 'girdle', Alb. n-ģeš, 'I gird'. Cp. zonar, Zostera, azonic.

Derivatives: zone, tr. v., zonal (q.v.), zon-ary, zon-ate, adjs., zonule (q.v.)

zonule, n., small belt. — L. zōnula, dimin. of zōna, 'belt, girdle'. See prec. word and -ule.

Derivative: zonul-ar, adj.

Zonuridae, n. pl., a family of lizards (zool.) — ModL., formed with suff. -idae fr. Gk. ζώνη, 'zone', and οὐρᾶ, 'tail'. See zone and uro-, 'tail'. Zoo, n. — Abbreviation of Zoological garden.

zoo-, also zo-, combining form denoting animals or animal life. — Gk. ζωο-, ζω-, fr. ζῷον, 'animal', lit. 'a living being', rel. to ζωή (Dor.

ζωᾶ, also ζόᾶ, Ion. ζόη), 'life', ζωός, 'living', ζάω, ζῆν, 'to live', for I.-E. \*g<sup>w</sup>ei-, 'to live, life', whence also Gk. βίος, 'life', Goth. \*quius, 'alive', OE. cwicu, 'living'. See quick and cp. bio- and vital. Cp. also zoarium, zodiac, zoic, zoology, zoon, azoic, azote, Cenozoic, entozoa, enzootic, epizootic, hylozoism, Mesozoic, Metazoa, Neozoic, Paleozoic. For the sense development of Gk. ζῷον, 'animal', lit. 'a living being', cp. L. animal, 'animal', lit. 'a living being' (see animal).

zooblast, n., an animal cell. — Compounded of zoo- and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See -blast.

zoochemistry, n., chemistry of the consituents of the animal body. — Compounded of zoo- and chemistry.

zoodynamics, n., the science that deals with the vital force of animals. — Compounded of zoo-and dynamics.

zoogamy, n., the sexual reproduction of animals.
 Compounded of zoo- and Gk. -γαμία, fr. γάμος, 'marriage'. See -gamy.

zoogeny, n., the origin of animals. — Compounded of zoo- and Gk. -γένεια, fr. -γενής, 'born of, produced by'. See -geny.

zoogeography, n., the geographical distribution of animals. — Compounded of zoo- and geography.

Derivatives: zoogeograph-ic, zoogeograph-ic-al, adis

**zoography**, n., descriptive zoology. — Compounded of zoo- and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See -graphy.

Derivatives: zoograph-ic, zoograph-ic-al, adjs., zoograph-ic-al-ly, adv.

zooid, adj., resembling, but not identical with, an animal. — Gk. ζωοειδής, compounded of ζῶον, 'animal', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See zoo- and -oid.

zooid, n., an organic body capable of spontaneous movement. — Fr. prec. word.

zoolatrous, adj., pertaining to zoolatry. — A hybrid coined from next word and -ous, a suff. of French, ult. Latin, origin.

zoolatry, n., the worship of animals. — Compounded of zoo- and Gk. -λατρεία, -λατρεία, fr. λατρεία, 'hired labor, service, worship'. See

zoolite, zoolith, n., a fossil animal. — Compounded of zoo- and -lite, resp. -lith.

zoology, n. — ModL. zōologia, fr. Modern Gk. ζφολογία, which is formed fr. Gk. ζφον (see zoo-) and -λογία, fr. -λογος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.

Derivatives: zoolog-ic, zoolog-ic-al, adjs., zoolog-ic-al-ly, adv., zoolog-ist, n., zoolog-ize, intr. and tr. v.

zoom, intr. and tr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin. zoomagnetism, n., animal magnetism. — Compounded of zoo- and magnetism.

zoometry, n., measurement of animals. — Compounded of zoo- and Gk. -μετρία, 'a measuring of', fr. μέτρον, 'measure'. See -metry. zoomorphic, adi., pertaining to zoomorphism. —

See next word and adj. suff. -ic. zoomorphism, n., the representation of gods in the form of animals. — Compounded of zoo-and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See morpho-and -ism.

zoon, n., any of the individuals of a compound animal. — ModL., fr. Gk. ζῷον, 'animal'. See zoo-.

-zoon, combining form denoting an animal. — ModL. -zōon, fr. Gk, ζῷον. See prec. word.

zoopathology, n., the study of the diseases of animals. — Compounded of zoo- and pathology. Derivatives: zoopatholog-ical, adj., zoopathologist. n.

zoophysics, n., the study of the physical structure of animals. — Compounded of zoo- and physics. zoophyte, n., an invertebrate animal resembling a plant. — ModL. zōophyton, lit. 'animal-plant', fr. Gk. ζῷον, 'animal', and φυτόν, 'plant'. See zoo- and -phyte.

Derivative: zoophyt-ic, adj.

**zoophytology**, n., the study of zoophytes. — Compounded of prec. word and **-logy**.

Derivatives: zoophytolog-ical, adj., zoophytolog-ist. n.

zooplasty, n., the transplantation of animal tissue into the human body. — Compounded of zoo-and -plasty.

Derivative: zooplast-ic, adj.

zoopsychology, n., the psychology of animals. — Compounded of zoo- and psychology.

zoosperm, n., 1) a spermatozoon; 2) a zoospore.

— Compounded of zoo- and Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed, germ, sperm'. See sperm and cp. speratozoon.

zoospore, n., an asexual spore capable of independent motion. — Compounded of zoo- and Gk.  $\sigma\pi\circ\rho\tilde{z}$ , 'a sowing, seed'. See spore.

zoosterol, n., a sterol of animal origin (biochem.)

— Formed fr. zoo- and sterol.

**zootaxy**, n., the classification of animals. — Compounded of **zoo**- and Gk. τάξις, 'arrangement'. See taxis.

zootheism, n., the worship of animals. — Compounded of zoo- and 1st theism.

zootomy, n., the dissection of animals. — Compounded of zoo- and Gk.  $-\tau o\mu t \bar{z}$ , 'a cutting of', fr.  $\tau o\mu \eta$ , 'a cutting'. See -tomy.

zorgite, n., a lead copper selenide (mineral.) — G. Zorgit, named after Zorge in Harz Mountains. The ending goes back to Gk. -ττης; see subst. suff. -ite.

zoril, n., a small African carnivorous mammal.

— F. zorille, fr. Sp. zorrilla, dimin. of zorra, fem. of zorro, 'fox', which is a loan word fr. Basque azori

zorilla, n., a zoril. — Sp. zorrilla. See prec. word.
Zoroaster, n., the founder of the ancient Persian

7 oroastrian 1772

religion. — L. Zōroastrēs, fr. Gk. Ζωροάστρης, corrupted fr. Avestic Zaraðushtra, lit. 'whose camels are old', fr. \*zarant, 'old', and ushtra, 'camel'. OPers. \*zarant is rel. to OI. járan, 'old', and cogn. with Ossetic zärond, Gk. γέρων, gen. γέροντος, 'old man'; see geronto- and cp. Zarathustra.

Zoroastrian, adj., pertaining to Zoroaster or his religion. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff.

Zoroastrianism, n., the religion of the ancient Persians, based on dualism. — Formed from prec. word with suff. -ism.

Zostera, n., a genus of plants, the grass wrack and the eel grass (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ζωστήρ, 'belt', which is rel. to ζωστός, 'girt', verbal adj. of ζωννύναι, 'to lgird', ζώνη, 'belt, girdle'.

zouave, n., a member of a French body of infantry orig. composed of Algerians. — F., fr. Arab. Zwáwa, name of a tribe of the Kabyles in Algeria, from which the zouaves were originally recruited (in 1831).

zounds, interj. — Contraction of God's wounds. See wounds n.

zucchetto, n., small round skull cap worn by dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. — It., dimin. of zucca, 'gourd; head', fr. Late L. cucutia, a kind of gourd, which is perh. a blend of cucurbita, 'gourd', and cutis, 'skin, hide'. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., 1. 300. For the etymology of these two words see cucumber and cutis, Cp. succade.

zufolo, zuffolo, n., a small flageolet. — It. zufolo, fr. zufolare, 'to hiss, whistle', fr. VL. \*subilāre, dissimilated fr. L. sībilāre, 'to hiss, whistle'. See sibilant and cp. siffle.

zumbooruk, n., a small gun mounted on a swivel, usually carried on a camel. — Turk.-Arab. zan-būrak, fr. Pers. zanbūrah (read zambūrah), fr. zanbūr (r. zambūr), 'hornet', fr. Arab. zunbūr, (r. zumbūr), 'hornet'. For sense development cp. E. musket, which ult. derives fr. It. moschetto, 'musket', lit. 'a little fly' (see musket).

zunyite, n., a basic orthosilicate of aluminum (mineral.) — Named after Zum mine in Anvil Mountain, San Juan County, Colorado. For the ending see subst. suff. -ite.

zwieback, n., a kind of rusk. — G. Zwieback, lit. 'twice baked', fr. zwie- (used in compounds for zwei), 'two', and the stem of backen, 'to bake'. The first element is rel. to OE., E., OFris. twi-, ON. tvē-, tvī-. See twi-. For the second element see bake. G. Zwieback is prop. a loan translation of It. biscotto or F. biscuit.

Zwinglian, 1) adj., pertaining to Zwingli or to his teachings; 2) n., a follower of Zwingli. — Formed with suff. -an fr. the name of the Swiss Protestant reformer Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531). zyg., form of zygo- before a vowel.

Zygadenus, n., a genus of plants of the family Melanthaceae (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. ζυγά-

δην, 'jointly, in pairs', fr. ζυγόν, 'yoke, pair'. See zvgo-.

zygal, adj., H-shaped. — See zygo- and adj. suff.

zygapophyis, n., articular process of a vertebra (anat.) — ModL., compounded of zyg- and Gk. ἀπόφυσις. 'process of a bone'. See apophysis.

zygo-, before a vowel zyg-, combining form meaning 'yoke; forming pairs'. — Gk. ζυγο-, ζυγ-, fr. ζυγόν, 'yoke, pair', rel. to ζευγνύναι, 'to join, link together', and cogn. with L. jugum, 'yoke', Goth. juk, OE. geoc, 'yoke'. See yoke and cp. zeugma, syzygy, azygous, epizeuxis.

zygodactyl, adj., having the toes arranged in pairs, two in front and two behind.—Lit. 'yoketoed', compounded of zygo- and Gk. δάκτυλος, 'finger, toe'. See dactyl.

Derivatives: zygodactyl, n., a zygodactyl bird, zygodactyl-ous, adj.

zygoma, n., 1) zygomatic arch; 2) the cheekbone (anat.) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ζύγωμα, 'yoke; zygomatic arch', fr. ζυγοῦν, 'to yoke together', fr. ζυγόν, 'yoke'; see zygo-. In the sense of 'zygomatic arch' ζύγωμα was introduced into anatomy by Galen. Cp. zygote.

zygomatic, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. -ic fr. Gk ζύγωμα, gen. ζυγώματος. See prec. word. Zygophyceae, n. pl., a class of algae (bot.) — ModL., compounded of zygo- and Gk. φῦκος, 'seaweed, tangle; a red dye'. See fucus.

Zygophyllaceae, n. pl., the bean-caper family (bot.) — ModL., formed fr. Zygophyllum with suff.-aceae.

zygophyllaceous, adj. — See prec. word and

Zygophyllum, n., a genus of plants, the bean caper (bot.) — ModL., compounded of zygoand Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf' (see phyllo-); so called in allusion to the opposite (or alternate) leaflets.

zygophyte, n., a plant which is reproduced by the union of two cells (bot.) — Compounded of zygo- and Gk. φυτόν, 'plant'. See -phyte.

zygosis, n., the union of two similar cells (biol.)

— ModL., fr. Gk. ζύγωσις, 'a balancing', fr. ζυγοῦν, 'to yoke together; to balance', fr. ζυγόν, 'yoke; beam of the balance'. See zygo- and -osis. zygospore, n., a spore formed through the union of two similar gametes. — Compounded of zygo- and Gk. σπορᾶ, 'a sowing, seed'. See spore.

zygote, n., a zygospore. — Gk. ζυγωτός, 'yoked', verbal adj. of ζυγοῦν, 'to yoke together'. See zygoma.

zym-, form of zymo- before a vowel.

zymase, n., an enzyme present in yeast (biochem.)
— Coined by the French physician and chemist
Pierre-Jacques Antoine (1816-1908) in 1875 fr.
Gk. ζύμη (see next word) and suff. -ase.

zyme, n., ferment (med.) — Gk.  $\zeta \ddot{\upsilon} \mu \eta$ , 'leaven, ferment', (for I.-E. \*yūs-mā), rel. to Gk.  $\zeta \omega \mu \dot{\varsigma} \varsigma$ , 'broth' (prob. for I.-E. \*yō(u)smos), fr. I.-E. base \*yūs-, whence also OI. yūs-, 'broth', L.

zythum

jūs, 'broth, soup'; see juice and cp. zymosis, zymurgy, azyme, enzyme. Gk. ζέειν, 'to boil', is not rel. to Gk. ζύμη.

1773

zymo-, before a vowel zym-, combining form denoting ferment or fermentation. — Gk. ζυμο-, ζυμ-, fr. ζύμη, 'leaven, ferment'. See zyme.

zymogen, zymogene, n., a substance prodocing ferment (biol.)— Lit. 'ferment producer', coined by the German physiologist Rudolf Peter Heinrich Heidenhain (1834-97) fr. zymo- and -gen. zymosis, n., fermentation. — ModL., fr. Gk.

ζύμωσις, 'fermentation', fr. ζυμούν, 'to ferment', fr. ζύμη. See zyme and -osis.

zymosterol, n., a sterol occurring in yeast (bio-

chem.) — Formed fr. zymo- and sterol. zymotic, adj., pertaining to, or causing, fermentation. — Gk. ζῦμωτικός, 'causing to ferment', fr. ζῦμωτός, 'fermented', verbal adj. of ζῦμοῦν. See prec. word and -otic.

zymurgy, n., that branch of chemistry which deals with wine making and brewing. — Compounded of Gk. ζύμη, 'leaven', and -ουργία, 'a working'. Cp. ζυμουργός, 'maker of leaven', and see zymo- and -urgy.

zythum, n., beer (Roman antiq.) — L., fr. Gk. ζῦθος, 'beer', esp. 'Egyptian beer, beer of the northern nations', which is prob. of Egyptian origin. See Frisk, GEW., I, p. 616 s.v. ζῦθος.

BLESSED BE HE WHO GIVES POWER TO THE FAINT AND TO HIM THAT HAS NO MIGHT INCREASES STRENGTH.

## Addenda et Corrigenda to Volume I

abigeat, after 'precipice' add 'procidentia.' accordion, for 'Formed from the noun accord in the sense of 'harmony', read 'G. Akkordion, fr. It, accordare, 'to grant, accord: to tune', which is rel. to F. accorder, 'to grant, accord; to agree; to tune' (see accord, v.); adage, for 'the pref. ανά-) read 'the pref. ανα-'. Adam, for Adam', hā-ādam', adamah, adam read Ādhām, hā-ādhām, ădhāmāh, ādhām. Adam's apple, for 'hāādām' read 'hāādhām' adelo-, after 'cp. Adelia' add 'and the second element in psychedelic and in Spirodela'. Agamemnon, after 'Medusa' add 'Memnon'. aid. v., after 'jury, adj.', add 'mayday'. alchemy, for 'black and' read 'Blackland'. alumnus, after 'prolegomenon' add 'spodumene'. amen, at the end for 'á'mana' read 'á'mana'. amoeba, for 'pref. - \( \delta' \) read 'pref. \( \delta' \). anile, for 'Lith, anyta' read 'Lith, anyta'. New entry: apophony, n., ablaut. — Formed fr. Gk, ἀπό, 'from', and φωνή, 'sound'; prop. a loan translation of G. Ablaut (see apo., phone, 'speech sound', and cp. ablaut). Derivative: apophon-ic, adj. arboretum, add at the end 'For the use of the suff. -ētum see olivet and cp. words there referred to.' asnirin, add at the end 'For the etymology of Spiraea see Spiraea.' atalava, add at the end 'Cp. talayot.' attainder, delete 'tender, offer'. - Ibid. after 'oyer' add 'rebutter'. avale, before 'vendaval' add 'vail,' 'to lower'. bagasse, for 'megas' read 'megass'. bear, 'to carry' after 'bhárman, 'sustenance. care. burden', add 'Avestic baraiti', 'carries; rides'. — Ibid. after 'Sobranje' add 'sowar'. ben for 'Akkad. binbinni' read 'Akkad. bin-bini'. Benjamin, for 'Ethiop. yaman' read 'Ethiop. yabigamy, delete 'fr. bigame (see bigame).' cadence, after 'parachute' add 'procidentia'. cardinal, adj. after 'rather' add 'rattle'. care, n. after 'Gerygone' add 'slogan'. carpel, after 'harvest' add 'scarf,' 'scarf joint'. castigate, after 'levigate' add 'variegate'. Catasetum, for 'saetum' read 'saeta'. check, 'sudden stop' for 'and pashah' read 'and Philoctetes'. chillo, for 'zufo are' read 'zufolare'. cider, for 'fr. Heb, shēkhār' read 'fr. Aram, shikh $r\hat{a}$ , emphatic state of \*shekhar = Heb. shekhar'. comb. for 'OE. camb' read 'OE. camb'. cone, after 'cade, 'juniper', add 'sikhara'. corpus, add at the end 'Cp. also terato-.' corrie, for 'and cogn.' read 'and prob. cogn.' cosmetology, add at the end 'F. cosmétologie, first used in 1935 by Dr. Aurel Voina at the Inter-

national Congress of Dermatology held in Bu-New entry: coulter, n. — See colter. Crambe, for 'OHG. hrimfan, rimfan' read 'OHG. hrimofan, rimofan'. crime, for 'ON, hreimr, 'to squeak' read 'ON. hreimr, 'scream, cry'. cymene, after 'See cumin' add 'and cp. paracymene'. defend, for '\*ghwonos' read '\*gwhonos.' — Ibid. delete Triphasia. dendro-, after 'Oxydendrum' add 'Philodendron'. derma, after 'pachyderm' add 'Pomaderris'. display, before 'OE. despleier' add 'ME. displayen fr. disport, before 'OF, (se) desporter' add 'ME, disporten, fr.' dispose, before 'OF.' add 'ME. disposen. fr.' distill, for 'distillare' read 'distillare.' dole, 'small portion' after 'See deal, 'part' add 'and cp. the 1st element in rundale'. donation, after 'Messidor' add 'Polydorus'. door, after 'thyroid' add 'triforium'. dress, for 'fr. OF. (=F.)' read 'fr. OF. drecier (F. dresser)'. dromedary, for 'syndrome' read 'syndrome, Tichodroma'. Edmond, for 'L. mānus' read 'L. manus'. Elijah, after 'Obadiah' add 'Tobiah'. enigone, for 'the son' read 'the sons'. etiology, delete '-λογία, fr.' equine, for 'and the first element in Equisetum' read 'the first element in Equisetum and the second element in sowar.' exemplar, after 'OF. (=F.) exemplaire' add 'fr. Late L. exemplārium'. expansion, after '-ion' add 'and cp. sponson'. eye for 'Fr. \* $oq^{w}$ ' read 'Fr. \* $\bar{o}q^{w}$ .' — Ibid. for ' $\hat{\omega}\psi$ ' read 'దర్గు'. fallow, adi. after 'Pelargonium' add 'Pelias'. fever, for " $d\bar{o}g^wh$ ", " $deg^wh$ " read " $dheg^wh$ ", \*dhogwh-'. fiddle for 'VL. vitula' read 'ML. vitula' fierce for '\*g''er-' read '\*ghwer-' - Ibid. for 'also Gk.  $\vartheta \acute{\pi} \rho$ , whence' read 'whence also Gk.  $\vartheta \acute{\pi} \rho$ '. fir, after 'ON., Swed. fura' add 'OE. furh' flow, after 'paludal' add 'pleuston'. food, after 'lokapala' add 'Pomaderris'. forum, delete 'triforium'. free, after 'Humphrey' add 'sapphire'. haplology, after 'palmistry' add 'paranoid'. her, possessive pron. adj. for 'OE. hiere' read 'fr. OE. hiere'. heriot, for 'OE. tāwian' read 'OE. tawian'.

New entry: herself, pron. — ME. hire self, fr. OE

pron. and self.

hire selfum, dat. of heo self, 'she herself'. See her,

addenda 1776

hold, v., after 'holt, 'lair of an animal', add 'up-holsterer'.

humus, after 'inhume' add 'Semele, zemindar, zemstvo'.

New entry: hyetometer, n., rain gauge. — Compounded of hyeto- and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See meter, 'poetical rhythm', and cp. pluviometer. hyssop, for 'Syr. zūphā' read 'Syr. zōphā' — Ibid. for 'Ethiop. azōbh' read 'Ethiop. azōb'.

-ile, after 'L. -ilis' add 'also -ilis'.

iris, after 'portion of the eye' add '2) (cap.) a genus of plants'.—Ibid. for 'Gk. ἴρις, 'the rainbow', read 'Gk. ἴρις, 'the rainbow; iris (the plant)'.

Judah, at the end add 'Cp. viddui'.

Kaffir, for 'he blotted out, covered, hid; he denied'. See Yom Kippur and cp. cafard' read 'he denied', which is related to Mishnaic Heb. kāphár, Aram.-Syr. k\*phar, 'he denied'. Cp. cafard'.

kor, add at the end 'See Nöldeke in ZDMG., 40, 434. According to several other scholars, Heb. kōr is a loan word fr. Akkad. kurru or gurru, which itself is a loan word fr. Sumerian gur.'

**kriegspiel**, after 'of uncertain origin' add 'Cp. the second element in **sitzkrieg**'.